GENERAL REPORT

of the
International Red Cross Committee

on
its activities from August, 1934
to March, 1938

GENEVA

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
122, RUE DE LAUSANNE
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Chapter II

Constitution of New Red Cross Societies

The recognition of the Nicaraguan Red Cross Society was the subject of Circular No. 311, dated September 15, 1934, on the eve of the XVth International Red Cross Conference and consequently too late for inclusion in the General Report of the International Committee to that Conference. The recognition itself took place sufficiently early to allow of the presence in person of the President of the new Society at Tokio.

The Haitian Red Cross Society was recognized by the International Committee on September 19, 1935; it was duly accredited to the other National Societies through Circular No. 317. The Abyssinian Red Cross Society was recognized — through Circular No. 318 — on September 26, 1935; this Society, however, enjoyed but an ephemeral existence, for, on June 25, 1936, the International Committee was obliged to announce the cessation of its activities. The story of the formation and the dissolution of this Society is told in Chapter XVI of this Report.

Six Societies, in the following countries, are in process of formation or awaiting recognition, viz.: Afghanistan, Burma, Honduras, Ireland, Manchukuo, and the Philippines.

Afghanistan is a party to the Geneva Convention but the Society functioning there, basing its attitude upon the precedents of the Red Crescent, the Lion and the Red Sun, wishes to make use of an emblem borrowed from the national arms of Afghanistan, viz. the “mihrab” (niche for prayer).

The International Committee, which has never ceased to regret the exceptions previously consented at the Hague
in favour of the Crescent and the Persian Lion and Sun, is opposed to the adoption of a fourth emblem to be distinctive of the medical personnel and material as envisaged by the Convention; in so doing it takes its stand upon paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Geneva Convention of 1929. Moreover, it is only permissible to recognize such new National Societies as employ both the names and the emblems adopted by States that are parties to that Convention. Further, the investigations undertaken at the suggestion of the International Committee in several countries as to the visibility of the Red Cross emblem show conclusively how vital it is to use as simple a device as possible — and one which can also admit of no dispute. The very explicit declarations set out in the Geneva Conventions of 1906 and 1929 discount any possibility of considering the emblem of the Red Cross as in any sense of religious significance — a fact which should at once dispose of any possible prejudice which may still occasionally be manifest on this point.

Burma was separated from India as from April 1, 1937. Though the Burmese Branch of the Indian Red Cross has not at the moment made any formal request to the International Committee for recognition, at the same time it has let it be known that it desires recognition as an independent National Society. In view of the very large measure of autonomy now enjoyed by Burma in virtue of its present status, the International Committee is prepared formally to recognise a National Society in that country when a request is made to it to that effect.

By decree dated October 6, 1937 the President of the Republic of Honduras has approved the constitution and the statutes of a Honduras Red Cross Society. The International Committee, to which the above decree, as also the statutes of the new Society have been communicated, has verified the facts that the Honduras Red Cross Society has been expressly recognized by its own Government as the only National Society in its own territory, and that it has been admitted as an auxiliary
of the Medical Service. It seems most likely, therefore, that when the XVth Conference opens the recognition of the Honduras Red Cross Society will be an accomplished fact.

Though the Irish Free State is considered to be a party to the Geneva Convention in the same way as other members of the British Commonwealth, none the less up to the present time no agreement with the object of forming an Irish Red Cross Society has been reached between the former Irish Committee of the British Red Cross and the new Committee in process of formation. Up to the moment the several unofficial and official missions that have been despatched to Dublin by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies have led to no definite result.

Manchukuo is not, in general, recognized as a State; as a consequence it has been held ineligible to adhere to the Geneva Convention; the Red Cross Society established at Hsinking cannot, therefore, be recognized for the present.

The Philippines, constituted a Commonwealth by virtue of the law of autonomy of March 20, 1934, enjoys such autonomy since May, 1935; the Chapter of the American Red Cross established at Manila has asked to be recognized as the national Society. The International Committee, before deciding the matter, is awaiting an opinion as to the position of the Philippines in regard to the Geneva Convention.

The principles normally governing the recognition by the International Committee of a Society recently constituted are set out in the *Handbook of the International Red Cross*.

These principles — today the expression of a tradition — were formulated by the International Committee as a consequence of the Conference at Karlsruhe in 1887. That Conference confirmed a practice that was then already old and entrusted to the International Committee the duty of informing the existing National Societies as to the
found of new Societies after having verified the basis upon which they have been established.

The majority of these principles have been implicitly confirmed in resolutions passed by subsequent International Conferences; these have been published in the *Handbook* without any alteration. The International Committee, however, in view of the peculiar complexity of the international legal status of different governmental associations, is compelled to apply these principles in a broad way, taking into account the peculiar circumstances of each particular case.

**Chapter III**

**Protection of the Emblem and Name of the Red Cross**

The International Red Cross Committee issued to the XVth International Conference a *Collection of documents relative to the application of the Geneva Convention and to the action taken by National Societies in States which are parties to that Convention*. The Conference expressed its appreciation of the work involved in the preparation of this volume — consisting of more than 800 pages — and invited the National Red Cross Societies, with the assistance of this handbook, to make a comparative study of the legislation of their own and other countries with the object of drawing the attention of their respective governments to the possible lacunae in their own legislation, and at the same time to introduce any necessary modifications or alterations in their own statutes. (See Resolution XL).

It is noteworthy that, although published in 1934 the above handbook contains scarcely any law relating to the Conventions of 1929. That Convention had, in fact, first to be ratified, and it is well known that the formalities of ratification, or of adhering to, an inter-
national Convention are always spread over a number of years.\(^1\) In contrast to this, between 1933 and 1937, some fifteen new laws or decrees have marked the entry into force of the Convention of 1929, and recognize, by virtue of Article 10, paragraph 2, such Voluntary Aid Societies as are authorised to co-operate with the Army Medical Services of their respective countries.\(^2\) It will be noticed that it is not only National Red Cross Societies who are mentioned there, for it is recognized that the Red Cross Societies have no monopoly in a matter in which other Voluntary Aid Societies may be put on an equal footing.

It is known that a new departure was made in the Geneva Convention, revised for the second time on July 27, 1929, namely, the condemnation of imitations of the distinctive emblem, and especially the prohibition of the employment of the inverted colours (a white cross on a red background), which form the Swiss national colours. (Art. 28 \(b\)). In order, however, to apply this international rule, each country must incorporate legal provisions to that effect in its national legislation.

Several States have passed special laws for this purpose\(^3\), and it may be interesting to analyse them briefly now. As far as we know they number, at present, ten only.

First of all, we remind the reader that Switzerland

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\(^1\) See below the list of States now parties to the 1929 Convention.

\(^2\) See also the list below.

\(^3\) In so far as concerns Italy, which does not appear among these States, a communication from the Swiss Legation in Rome to the Federal Political Department leads us to understand that the Italian Government is of the opinion that the provisions of the Italian law of June 30, 1912, will cover and ensure the carrying out of Articles 28 and 29 of the Geneva Convention. We feel, however, it incumbent to point out that even if the law cited does contain provisions that will ensure the protection of the distinctive emblem and the repression in time of war of acts in violation of the Convention, there does not appear to be anything in the text itself, which would prevent the improper employment either of the Swiss armorial bearings or of any imitation thereof. (Cf. Art. 28 (b) of the Geneva Convention.)
had secured the protection of her own coat of arms at the Conference of 1929, thus preventing further commercial exploitation that resulted from their easy confusion with the red cross on a white background. She therefore was in duty bound to be herself the first to safeguard her own coat of arms a national law. This law was enacted on June 5, 1931. But custom and tradition of the Swiss made it impossible to achieve absolute protection (the flag bearing a white cross on a red background is, for example, unfortunately associated, amongst other things, with its employment as an inn sign). The federal law "for the protection of the national armorial bearings and other public signs" therefore confined itself, in Article 2, to forbidding their use where such would be incompatible with public decency. Included in this prohibition is employment in such manner as to allow a misunderstanding either as to the origin or source of produce, or which may bring discredit upon the armorial bearings, or when such employment is by a foreigner living abroad. This law was in draft at the time of the diplomatic Conference of July 1929, and Article 28 (a) of the Convention in forbidding the use of the Swiss armorial bearings either as a trade-mark, or with an object contrary to commercial honesty, or again in such manner as to be capable of wounding the Swiss national sentiment, is framed thereon.1

The nine other enactments entering into force since 1929 are as follows:

Finland on January 27, 1933, passed a law protecting the emblem of the Red Cross and also forbidding the employment of the armorial bearings of the Swiss Confederation as a trade or commercial mark. One article is concerned with hospital-ships; it reserves to their exclusive use a red or green horizontal band one and a half metres broad, on a white background.

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1 See Commentaire, 1931, p. 203 sqq. and Recueil de textes, p. 741.
Yugoslavia has legislated upon the matter in detail by a law passed on August 19, 1933 and dealing with the Yugoslav Red Cross Society.\textsuperscript{1} Articles 28 and 29 prohibit the employment of any sign which either represents or imitates the distinctive emblem, as also the employment of any red cross or a cross of any similar colour upon a background of any colour whatsoever. Article 29 prohibits the use of the armorial bearings of the Swiss Confederation in the same terms as Article 28 (b) of the 1929 Convention. Perhaps this method is by far the simplest and the surest.

In Sweden, a law passed at Stockholm on March 23, 1934, protects national and foreign armorial bearings and in particular those of Switzerland.

In Latvia, the control and prohibition of acts which constitute a prohibited employment of the emblems or names of the red cross, of the Geneva Cross, or of the armorial bearings of Latvia, or of a foreign State, is dealt with in Article 292 and 362 of the penal code of 1933, amended on March 12, 1935.

Germany, in her law of March 22, 1902 "upon the protection of the emblem of the Geneva Convention" had already extended the prohibition of the employment of the distinctive emblem to cover cases in which the reproduction of the emblem — even modified — might lead to confusion. Her legislation, therefore, already complied with the requirements of Article 28 (b) of the 1929 Convention; all she had to do, therefore, in her supplementary legislation of March 27, 1935\textsuperscript{2} was to extend that prohibition to cover the employment of the Swiss armorial bearings.

Section 1 of the new law, in its two paragraphs, does not refer to the use of these armorial bearings as trade-

\textsuperscript{1} See Recueil de textes, p. 283 and Bulletin International, 1933, pp. 945 and 1025.
marks,¹ but refers to their employment in a way which would be contrary to commercial honesty, or able to wound the Swiss national sentiment. Imitations liable to lead to confusion are also prohibited. A decree, issued on December 29, 1936, on the temporary measures supplementary to the law of March 27, 1935, accepts a white vertical and rectilinear cross with equal arms upon a green background as not being an imitation of the Swiss armorial bearings, and not liable to create misunderstandings.

Denmark, in her law of April 7, 1936,² supplemented her former law of May 29, 1924 "as to measures taken with a view to the suppression of illicit competition and commercial description", by mentioning the new Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929, and by adding that "the same prohibition shall apply to any imitation of that emblem, which, for example, by means of an inversion of colours (white cross on a red background), or in any other manner whatever, is capable of creating misconceptions."

A law of March 31, 1937, on dishonest competition and the description and naming of goods, viz. Articles 4 and 62 of the military penal code of May 7, 1937, supplements the above.

Norway, on February 1, 1936 enacted a law amending the law of July 2, 1910, as to illegal trade-marks, emblems or names, and protecting public armorial bearings in general.

India, in a law passed on October 25, 1936,³ forbade the employment for any purpose whatever of any emblem or mark which consists of an imitation in colours of the heraldic emblem of the red cross on a white background,

³ Ibid., June 1937, p. 635.
and — in so far as the Swiss armorial bearings are con­cerned — of their use as a trade-mark and also prohibits any sign or mark which constitutes an imitation in colours of the Swiss coat of arms.

Great Britain, by a law of March 19, 1937, and Australia, by a similar law of June 18, 1937, forbid “without the authority of the Board of Trade”: first of all, the use for any purpose whatever, of any mark or sign consisting of any white or silver Geneva cross on a red background, equally with any imitation in colour of this device; secondly, the use of any sign or mark consisting of an imitation in colour of the heraldic emblem of the red cross on a white background.

Finally Poland, by a law dated January 8, 1938, regulates the use of the sign of the red cross and forbids the employment of the emblem of the Swiss Confederation. Satisfactory as these legal enactments may be in principle — since some go even beyond the prohibition of 1929 — it will be found on comparison of their wording that they do not all reproduce the text of Article 28 (b) of the Convention, a fact which may cause difficulties in interpretation. Further, where a State has ratified an international Convention, no subsequent authorization should have the power to waive a prohibition itself con­tained in the Convention.

On the other hand, inasmuch as Great Britain (as also the Dominions) signed the 1929 Convention, subject to a reservation of vested interests in so far as the Swiss armorial bearings were concerned (i.e. that no prohibition should lie against those who had used the white cross or an imitation previous to the Convention) both she and Australia were legally entitled, as they did, to reproduce this reservation in the acts mentioned above.

None the less it is regrettable that respect for vested interests — legitimate in principle as it may be — should

1 Ibid., June 1937, p. 631.
produce in this matter so motley an international legisla-
tion as to be really unfortunate, by reason of the ine-
qualities it creates between firms belonging to the different
countries. We recall the fact that in the draft revision
of the Geneva Convention of 1929 — to be submitted to
the XVIth Red Cross Conference — it is proposed, in
Article 28, that after a period of five years dating from
its entry into force, all marks or signs, and all descriptions
or wordings in violation of the Convention shall be modified,
no matter what the date of its first user.¹

Bearing in mind the laws which other States, as a
consequence of their ratifying the 1929 Convention,
will no doubt have to pass in this matter, it is perhaps
advisable to recall the model law for the protection of
the distinctive emblem, which appeared not only in the
Review, in 1932 (p. 1016), but also at the beginning of
the Recueil de textes of 1934 (p. 15).

In April, 1936, the United States Government drafted
a similar bill, but this does not appear to have been passed
as yet.

The recent warfare in East Africa and in Spain have
furnished occasion for special remarks on the subject of
the use of the Red Cross; these appear in the chapters
of this Report devoted to these conflicts, as also in the
special Report No. 11.

List of States which have either ratified or adhered
To the Convention of July 27, 1929.

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¹ See Document No. 11, p. 33.
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**Voluntary Aid Societies authorized to co-operate with the Official Army Medical Services of the following countries:**

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<td>Belgian Red Cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.X.1933</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Brazilian Red Cross (Cruz Vermelha Brasileira).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.XII.1937</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Bulgarian Red Cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.IX.1933</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Danish Red Cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.1934</td>
<td>Egypt.</td>
<td>National Society of the Egyptian Red Crescent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PROTECTION OF THE EMBLEM OF THE RED CROSS

Date          | Country                      | Voluntary Aid Societies                                                                 |
---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
14.VII.1936    | Esthonia                     | Esthonian Red Cross Society.                                                            |
21.VIII.1935   | France                       | 1. “Société de secours aux blessés militaires”.                                          |
               |                              | 2. “Union des Femmes de France”.                                                        |
               |                              | 3. “Association des Dames Françaises”.                                                    |
27.VII.1933    | Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 1. British Red Cross Society.                                                            |
7.IV.1938      | Greece                       | Hellenic Red Cross.                                                                     |
8.VI.1937      | Hungary                      | Hungarian Red Cross.                                                                    |
19.X.1934      | Iraq                         | Iraqi Red Crescent Society.                                                             |
25.IV.1935     | Latvia                       | Latvijas Sarkanais Krusts.                                                              |
5.X.1933       | Netherlands                  | 1. Dutch Red Cross.                                                                     |
               |                              | 2. Dutch Branch of the Sovereign Order of Malta.                                        |
               |                              | 3. Dutch Chapter of the Order of St. John.                                              |
               |                              | 2. Ephory of the Civil Hospitals of Bucharest and of the St. Spiridon Hospital at Jassy. |
               |                              | 3. The Queen Elizabeth Institute of the Sisters of Charity of Bucharest.                 |
               |                              | 4. The Salvarea Society of Bucharest.                                                   |
6.I.1933       | Spain                        | Spanish Red Cross.                                                                     |
27.VII.1937    | Sweden                       | Svenska Röda Korset.                                                                   |
30.I.1937      | Switzerland                  | Swiss Red Cross.                                                                        |
11.II.1935     | Turkey                       | Turkish Red Crescent.                                                                   |

### LIST OF STATES HAVING RATIFIED OR ADHERED TO THE CONVENTION OF GENEVA OF 27. VII. 1929 RELATING TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date of Ratification</th>
<th>Date of Adhering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>23.VI.1931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>13.III.1936</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>12.V.1932</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>15.VIII.1935</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>23.III.1932</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Country | Date of Ratification | Date of Adhering
--- | --- | ---
Bulgaria | 13.X.1937 |  
Canada | 20.II.1933 |  
Chile | 1.VI.1933 |  
China | 19.XI.1935 |  
Czechoslovakia | 12.X.1937 |  
Denmark | 5.VIII.1932 |  
Egypt | 25.VII.1933 |  
Estonia | 11.VI.1936 |  
France | 21.VIII.1935 |  
Germany | 21.II.1934 |  
Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 23.VI.1931 |  
Greece | 28.V.1935 |  
Hungary | 10.IX.1936 |  
Iceland |  
India | 23.VI.1931 |  
Italy | 23.III.1931 |  
Latvia | 14.X.1931 |  
Mexico | 1.VIII.1932 |  
Netherlands | 5.X.1931 |  
New Zealand | 23.VI.1931 |  
Norway | 24.VI.1931 |  
Poland | 29.VI.1932 |  
Portugal | 8.VI.1931 |  
Rumania | 24.X.1931 |  
South Africa | 23.VI.1931 |  
Spain | 6.VIII.1930 |  
Sweden | 3.VII.1931 |  
Switzerland | 19.XII.1930 |  
Turkey | 10.III.1934 |  
United States of America | 4.II.1932 |  
Yugoslavia | 20.V.1931. |  

**Chapter IV**

**Juridical Problems**

The International Red Cross Committee, as in the past, continues to devote great care to the study of current legal problems of the National Societies and the International Red Cross Associations. These problems are for the most part concerned with the application, the interpretation or the revision of existing Conventions, or again with preparatory work in connection with new Conventions.
The drafting of a Convention is a long and intricate process. As a rule, the International Committee starts by submitting to the various National Red Cross Societies some problem which it considers may lead to a Convention. The first replies to such an enquiry enable the International Committee to see its way more clearly and to form their own opinion on the matter; this usually results in the calling of a preliminary unofficial meeting of experts nominated by the National Societies. The debates of these experts and the conclusions at which they arrive are then embodied in a detailed report, and this report constitutes the nucleus for the draft of the Convention. This draft is then submitted to an International Red Cross Conference, and after being either approved or amended is returned to the International Committee, for this body to take the necessary steps resulting in a Convention.

The International Committee thereupon addresses itself to the Government or the authority (e.g. the League of Nations) that it considers the best qualified, should opportunity offer, to summon a diplomatic conference to deal with the whole matter. Finally, if the Government or the authority thus invited consider fit to follow up the matter, a diplomatic Conference is convoked for the purpose; the conference then examines the whole question, including the statements of the various Governments interested, and then discusses the final text. The draft Convention is signed by the plenipotentiaries; before, however, it can enter into force it has still to be ratified by the signatory States — a matter of some time, as also of successive stages.

It may appear superfluous to recall these various stages, for they are well known to all familiar with the practice of international law. In the present case, our purpose is to describe the actual progress made by the various draft conventions engaging the attention of the International Committee at the present time.

Circular No. 328, of July 31, 1936, entitled "Revision
and extension of the Geneva Convention and new Draft Conventions” passed in review most of the questions enumerated below. Since the issue of that Circular, however, certain events have happened which call for an adjustment of the said document.

(a) Medical Aircraft

The XIVth International Red Cross Conference, held at Brussels in 1930, adopted a draft convention, supplementary to that of Geneva of 1929 and that of The Hague of 1907, for the adaptation of the principles of the Geneva Convention to aerial warfare. After approving the proposal the Conference instructed the International Committee to transmit the draft to the Swiss Federal Council with a view to its communication to the different governments at some opportune moment. The draft was forwarded by the International Committee in July, 1931. As Circular No. 328 stated, the Swiss Federal Council considered the summoning of a diplomatic conference in 1937 and took steps to ascertain the views of the various Powers thereto. The replies received have led to in the postponement of the proposed diplomatic conference.

(b) Civilians of enemy nationality

The XVth International Red Cross Conference approved the proposal for a "Convention concerning the position and protection of civilians of enemy nationality in the territory of a belligerent, or in territory occupied by such belligerent ". In August, 1935, the draft was submitted by the International Committee to the Swiss Federal Council.

The Council had envisaged the holding of a diplomatic conference in 1937 for the study of this proposal, concurrently with the preceding draft. As stated above, the matter had to be postponed.

With reference to these two proposals (a) and (b) the International Red Cross Committee had asked the
National Red Cross Societies to forward any suggestions they might care to make before October 31, 1936. No such suggestions have been received.

(c) *Maritime Questions*

As a result of an opinion expressed at The Hague in 1928 by the XIIIth International Red Cross Conference, the question of the revision of the Xth Hague Convention, adopted in 1907 and dealing with the adaptation to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention, was made the subject of Circular No. 337 and of a questionnaire of 30 pages annexed thereto.

A special Commission of experts met at Geneva on June 15-17, 1937. The draft convention which issued from this meeting is the subject of a special Report to the Conference to be held in London in 1938 (Document No. 2).

(d) *Hospital Towns*

The proposal for the establishment of Hospital Towns and Areas, based upon Resolution 37 of the XVth International Red Cross Conference, led to the issue of Circulars Nos. 327 of July 3, 1936, and 336 of April 3, 1937. Between times, a Commission of experts met at Geneva, on October 15-16, 1936; the meeting led to the adoption of "Draft Articles, to serve as the basis of a Convention concerning the establishment of Hospital Towns."

This matter is the subject of a special Report to the XVIth Conference (Document No. 15).

(e) *Interpretation, revision and extension of the Geneva Convention of 1929.*

This matter, the subject of Resolution 37 of the XVth International Red Cross Conference, has given rise to:
1. Circular No. 328 of July 31, 1936;
2. Circular No. 338 of April 26, 1936;
3. Memorandum and texts sent to all National Red Cross Societies;
4. A meeting of experts, held at Geneva on October 19, 1937 and following days;
5. A special Report to the XVIth Conference (Document No. 11).

The working-out of the details of these different projects has involved considerable labour, and the International Committee is glad of this opportunity to express its thanks to the National Red Cross Societies, Governments, and to the Permanent Committee of the Military Congresses of Medicine and of Pharmacy, for their cooperation in furnishing the necessary data and in sending to Geneva the best qualified experts for the purpose of studying these important matters.

On the other hand, the International Committee has endeavoured to reply, to the best of its ability, to all questions with regard to the interpretation or the application of the Convention.

It has thus been led to furnish a kind of legal opinions to the following National Societies:

May 18, 1935         Japanese Red Cross
October 1, 1935      Belgian Red Cross
December 20, 1935    Belgian Red Cross
November 7, 1935     Swiss Red Cross
January 16, 1936     Polish Red Cross
June 16, 1936       Finnish Red Cross
September 18, 1936   Dutch Red Cross
February 28, 1936    International Documentary Office at Liége
February 26, 1936    General Aircraft Ltd., London

These requests and a summary of the replies given
will be found in Circular No. 328 referred to above, under the title "Interpretation of the 1929 Geneva Convention."

(f) **Transport of Medical Stores**

The Conference at Tokio, in Resolution 41 expressed the desire for a decision, in time of peace, of the question as to whether the provisions of the Conventions of Geneva and of the Hague, for the protection of medical stores, are applicable to such material transported by land, sea or air." The Conference referred the matter to the International Committee, with a view to the submission of a report thereon to the XVIth International Conference.

This matter has been dealt with in the proposal for the revision of the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929 (Document No. 11, p. 8). It was also the subject of discussion, both at the Conference of experts held in June 1937 for the purpose of bringing the Hague Convention of 1907 into harmony with the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1929, as also at the Conference of experts, which met in October, 1937 for the purpose of examining the draft revision of the Geneva Convention — the subject of the above-mentioned report.

These two Conferences of experts have adopted the point of view of the International Committee indicated in the draft revision (page 8), namely, that medical stores ought to be protected "in all circumstances", — as already stated in the Convention of 1906 —, whether warehoused, in use, or being transported by land, sea or air.

In order to emphasize the purpose of the authors, already expressed in 1906, the new wording of Article 16 of the 1929 Convention, proposed by the Committee, was adopted by the Conference of experts in October, 1937, as follows: "The material of these Societies, wherever it may be and whatever the conditions, shall similarly be considered as private property."

This draft appears to be in accordance with Resolution 41 of the Tokio Conference, which referred to the ulterior fate of the medical equipment of Aid Societies.
Conjointly with the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Committee has repeatedly appealed to the National Societies in the name of their sister Societies in countries struck by some calamity or other. A case in point is the earthquake of Quetta (Baluchistan), which occurred on May 31, 1935. A telegraphic appeal was made and some twenty Red Cross Societies replied with donations totalling over 50,000 Swiss francs made to the Indian Red Cross Society.

In October of the same year, the Island of Cuba was devastated by two successive cyclones; notification was sent by air-mail and telegram to a certain number of National Societies.

Early in 1937, an earthquake in the Republic of Salvador gave rise to a limited appeal. But the most serious catastrophe of all was undoubtedly the floods in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys at the close of 1937. The American Red Cross, which is always generous where sister Societies are in difficulties, preferred not to take advantage of the assistance offered through the intermediary of the International Committee and the League and faced its gigantic task single-handed.

"At one time", wrote the late President Grayson to President Huber, on March 23, 1937, "we were caring for over 1,300,000 people with a paid staff of 5,500 and 21,000 volunteers. Our doctors and nurses immunized some 758,000 people... The disaster was truly the greatest in our history."

* * *

1 See Revue internationale, September 1937, pp. 829-846.
First aid to the victims of calamities, which is perfectly organized in the United States by the American Red Cross, has become a major concern for most of the National Red Cross Societies.

Nothing is more significant in this respect than the success achieved by the Conference of experts jointly organized by the International Committee and the League at Paris from January 25 to 29, 1937, at the headquarters of the League. The number and value of the memoranda submitted, following Resolution 16 of the Tokio Conference, bear eloquent witness to the interest which the National Societies take in these matters. The minutes of this session have been circulated to the XVIth Conference. The International Committee, to whom was entrusted the task of publishing the French edition of this Report (Document No. 1) and of seeing the English edition through the press (Document No. 1 a), thinks proper to draw attention to this important publication.

* * *

The XVth International Red Cross Conference took note of the agreement entered into on July 14, 1933, between the International Relief Union (U.I.S.), the International Committee and the League, for the organization of the Central and Permanent Office of the Union. Since that time the Office has been set up and the secretariats of the International Committee and the League have shown once again their ability to undertake a work in common without leaving their respective headquarters.

As a commencement the work has been divided on the following basis: the League undertakes all correspondence with National Red Cross Societies and the International Committee that with governments. The cost of postage, telegrams, telephone and printing were practically the only expenses debited to the special budget of the International Relief Union. At the end of 1936, the Union experienced an appreciable improvement in
its financial condition. It was able to reconstitute its original Fund, upon which it had made a considerable levy in 1934, and set up a statutory reserve of nearly 50,000 francs — practically the amount due to it by States members who have not yet paid their contributions.

In these circumstances the International Relief Union decided to give the International Red Cross organizations without further delay the benefit of the new resources derived from the increased income on its capital. The contribution of the Union to the Central and Permanent Office organized by the International Committee and the League has risen from 2,500 Swiss francs in 1936 to 15,000 Swiss francs in 1937. This has allowed of the engagement of a legal adviser at Paris and of the development of the Secretariat at Geneva, the opening of credits for travelling, special studies, etc. The activities of the Union are described in a special Report (Item 6 of the Agenda; Document No. 8).

CHAPTER VI

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF AMBULANCE EQUIPMENT

Premises.

In July 1933, when the headquarters of the International Red Cross Committee were moved to the Villa Moynier, the basement of the house, as also several rooms in an annexe, were devoted to the housing of the ambulance equipment. This could only be a temporary arrangement, for the plan of the premises and their smallness prevented all the articles of the collection from being exhibited.

The International Committee endeavoured to find new premises which could be converted into a museum. Several schemes e.g, the renting of a neighbouring villa,
the enlargement and conditioning of some green-houses in the park surrounding the villa, were successively abandoned for various reasons. The Committee then proposed to the International Commission for the Study of Ambulance Equipment to rent from the Canton of Geneva some large premises situated on the Quai Wilson, in the building which formerly housed the Disarmament Conference. In its twelfth session, the Commission considered this plan and decided to accept it.

The new premises of the Institute consists of three large halls and of a smaller room able to serve as an office; they cover a total area of about 600 square metres. They are situated on the ground-floor of the building — an advantage, since heavy and cumbrous articles have often to be installed. One of the three halls has direct day light; the two others are lighted well enough artificially. There are two entrances — an independent one on the Quai Wilson, the other through the principal entrance of the building and opening into the Rue Chateaubriand.

The work of removal and the conditioning of the new museum was, at the request of the International Committee, undertaken by the Swiss Army Medical Service. Colonel Vollenweider, Chief of the Swiss Army Medical Service, was good enough to place at the disposal of the Committee for this purpose a number of N.C.O. orderlies in training.

The first hall of the museum shows the apparatus for the fitting of stretchers in railway cars and ambulance carriages. The second is devoted entirely to the different types of stretcher, sledges and stretchers on skis. The third and largest contains in one part field surgical dressings, emergency dressings and cases of medical and surgical instruments; the other part contains splints and similar apparatus for the Naval Medical Services, and supports for converting stretchers into operating tables.

The material of the International Institute for the Study of Ambulance Equipment is, therefore, now ex-
hibited in a place which reveals its real value. The plan and size of the halls allows anyone wishing to study and handle the various appliances to do so easily. There can be no doubt but that the museum, as now reconstituted, serves the object for which it was created, both by placing at the disposal of the Commission everything it requires for the prosecution of its work and by facilitating the standardisation and adoption in every country of any improvements made in the construction of ambulance equipment.

Additions to the collection.

Since October 1934, the Institute has benefited by the addition of an appliance for the suspension of stretchers in ambulance carriages (French), several stretchers and splints for lorries and railway vans (kindly given by Dr. P. N. Tissot van Patot, of the Dutch East Indies army medical service), a wheel-barrow stretcher (Italian) and apparatus for the sterilization of water (English).

Contributions received:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
<th>Amount (Francs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 1926 - February 1934</td>
<td>Brought forward</td>
<td>67,755.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1934</td>
<td>Poland Red Cross</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,277.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Netherlands Government</td>
<td></td>
<td>521.59</td>
</tr>
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<td>July 1934</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td></td>
<td>500.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1935</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1935</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td></td>
<td>500.—</td>
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<td>March 1936</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
<td></td>
<td>519.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 1936</td>
<td>Rumania</td>
<td>(1934/35)</td>
<td>329.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 1936</td>
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<td>(1935/36)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1936</td>
<td>Rumania</td>
<td>(1935/36)</td>
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To bring over 77,481.79
The Research Bureau continues, as heretofore, to deal with individual enquiries of all kinds which reach the International Red Cross Committee from different countries of the world. Its activities necessarily change with a changing world; certain branches perforce disappear other expand and new ones arise as the needs of the moment demand. During the period May 15, 1934 to February 28, 1938, the general trend of these activities was as follows:

(a) Individual research and enquiries

The International Committee still receives enquiries regarding prisoners of the Great War. For prisoners taken on the Western fronts these enquiries usually relate to certificates of captivity showing, the internment of the prisoner in a particular camp, his state of health, the medical care he received, etc. Regarding nationals of the Central Powers who disappeared on the Russian front, enquiries are still pretty frequently made by relatives who have not yet been able to get any precise in-
formation as to their fate. Naturally enquiries made by the delegate of the International Committee at Moscow in such cases are generally doomed to failure, but, none the less, positive results sometimes are obtained. Positive results are secured in the majority of applications for documents relating to former prisoners of war. The number of requests received by the Enquiry Bureau concerning prisoners of war totalled 307.

As formerly, the Enquiry Bureau is still concerned with members of the Foreign Legion. Requests for news by relatives are forwarded to the proper military authorities, enquiries are made of the Medical Service as to the health of the sick and whose premature discharge before the expiry of their contracts is asked for by their families; some men have been given news of their relatives, occasionally books and financial assistance. There is a steady decrease in this department, the number of cases dealt with being only 56.

As in former years, the Enquiry Bureau has been asked to trace relatives who disappeared as a result of the war and of political events, to conduct enquiries relating to political prisoners, to obtain certificates of birth, marriage, university degrees, and so on. The total number of enquiries of this kind was 2,584, of which 120 related to Russian refugees abroad. These enquiries are carried out, in the majority of cases, in co-operation with the National Red Cross Societies of the different countries, the International Nansen Office for Refugees, the International Migration Service, etc. In this matter, the Enquiry Bureau is in constant touch with the Lithuanian and the Polish Red Cross Societies which, by the forwarding of requests for information and news, facilitate contacts between members of families now separated and unable to communicate with one another directly. Enquiries in the U.S.S.R. pass through the hands of the delegate of the International Committee at Moscow, who also forwards enquiries coming from persons resident in Russia to the International Committee. In the U.S.S.R.
birth certificates, diplomas etc. are obtained through the good offices of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the U.S.S.R. on payment of $3 for registrar's certificates and $10 for diplomas. The Enquiry Bureau receives many requests of this kind (228 cases up to the present), and forwards these to the Committee's delegate at Moscow, who deals with the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the U.S.S.R. Positive results have been obtained in a large number of cases.

At the time of the war between Italy and Abyssinia the Enquiry Bureau kept up a steady correspondence with the Italian Red Cross, which forwarded lists of Italian soldiers who had disappeared and were supposed to have been made prisoners. The delegates of the International Red Cross Committee in Abyssinia encountered serious technical, climatic, and other difficulties. Consequently, 73 requests forwarded by Geneva met with 13 replies only. At the beginning of January 1936, the Committee's delegate communicated the names of four Italian prisoners of war interned at Dessié; a fifth was identified in March. These five men were looked after by the delegates of the Committee up to the end of their captivity. A telegram of May 12, 1936, informed the Committee that they had been handed over to the Italian General Staff.

(b) Repatriation

Individual repatriation of ex-prisoners of war remaining in the U.S.S.R. and who did not take advantage of the general repatriation, still continues. As concerns former Hungarian prisoners of war, the work of the Enquiry Bureau and of the Committee's representative at Moscow on their behalf finished in 1936. The task was taken over by the Hungarian Legation in the U.S.S.R.; starting with the end of October, 1935, the delegate of the International Committee gradually forwarded to the Hungarian Legation, at its request, the 582 dossiers relating
to current cases and in December 1936, this department was closed. On the other hand, we note an increasing number of applications relating to Yugoslav nationals resident in the U.S.S.R., generally ex-prisoners of war. The Consul-General of Yugoslavia at Geneva has requested the Enquiry Bureau of the International Committee to deal with 264 cases of repatriation and enquiries. Some of these cases having in the meantime been wound up, the number now being dealt with amounts to 196. On his part, the Committee’s delegate at Moscow forwards to the Enquiry Bureau requests from Yugoslav nationals who want to have their papers relating to nationality, in order that repatriation may be effected.

The total number repatriated during the last four years is 504 — five Belgians, 142 Hungarians, five Italians, 181 Swiss and 171 Yugoslavs.

(c) **Forwarding of letters and documents**

Large numbers of documents are constantly being entrusted to the care of the Research and Enquiry Bureau. Usually it is a matter, as formerly, of transmitting:

1) Certificates of nationality to persons who are abroad and who must either obtain proper permits of residence, or secure a passport for their repatriation; 2) various documents relating to ex-prisoners of war (death certificates, medical certificates, hospital papers, case histories of former civilian prisoners, etc.) and other papers and documents relating to individual cases referred to the Enquiry Bureau.

The total number of letters forwarded during the period May 15, 1934 - February 28, 1938 is 2,433, and of certificates, etc. 1,874.

(d) **Emergency Relief**

The Enquiry Bureau, during the past four years, has received 601 applications for emergency relief, and has passed on 474 of these to the proper relief organizations.
The Committee's delegate at Moscow has, as formerly been able to give financial aid in specially urgent cases, where immediate assistance was called for (illness, sudden repatriation, etc.).

(e) Spanish Section

As a result of events in Spain, applications for news began to reach the International Committee at the beginning of August, 1936. The Enquiry Bureau dealt with these during August and September, and forwarded the first requests for information to the delegates of the International Committee at Barcelona, Burgos and Madrid. The amount of work involved necessitated the setting-up of a Spanish Section, which has operated since October 1, 1936. Chapter XVII of this Report deals with the matter in detail.

Chapter VIII

Political Prisoners

One of the chief concerns of the International Committee is the fate of political prisoners. Political crime and the penalties to which it is subject have often a repercussion beyond the frontiers of the particular State. Public opinion is roused, either spontaneously or under the influence of agitators; the rules of international law are more or less aptly invoked and, in default of a competent international authority, the International Red Cross Committee is appealed to for action in the name of world opinion.

Apparently, and in the majority of cases, the International Committee is unable to follow up the appeals which are made to it, even though made through a National Red Cross Society. Experience has taught us that one does not obtain the best results by making protests. Our
first concern is to get into touch with the Red Cross Society of the country; as a rule, this is sufficient. The National Society, conscious of its duties, makes the requisite application to its own Government, obtains leave to visit the political prisoners, and if necessary secures needful improvements in their treatment e.g. in matters of health.

Whether such visits are carried out by the National Society of the country or by the delegates of the International Committee, the greatest discretion is essential in order to avoid press criticism. If such steps are the consequence of an application by a foreign Red Cross Society, this fact should usually be withheld, out of consideration for national feelings, which are quick to resent any kind of outside interference.

None the less it is important that the National Red Cross Societies should realize that the International Committee is constantly on the watch, even though the steps it has taken are no the subject of press notices. That is why the General Report submitted every four years to the National Societies invariably mentions these activities.

Since the XVth Conference, the Committee has been led to take action in five different countries. First of all in Austria, where its representative, M. Louis Ferrière, visited on October 17, 1934, the camp of Wöllersdorf, where some 4,600 prisoners were interned. The Bulletin International of November, 1934, gives an account of this visit, and subsequent data as to the number and categories of these prisoners.

A member of the International Committee inspected three concentration camps in Germany from October 19 to 27, 1935. During a second visit made between May 9 and 15, 1936, this representative noticed appreciable improvements introduced in the regime of the political prisoners, and especially in their separation from ordinary criminals. Various institutions had been set up for the benefit of these prisoners — legal advisers, relief for
dependents, employment, housing and feeding of the discharged prisoners, and so on.

In November 1935, the International Committee took steps on behalf of a group of Albanian political prisoners, condemned in consequence of the Fieri plot, August 14, 1935. The International Committee's appeal received favourable consideration; in consequence sentences were reduced and some prisoners were even released.

In Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland, sundry individual cases have been settled through the friendly offices of the National Red Cross Societies of those countries. In France, a man blinded in the war and a native of the Saar, who had been arrested as a spy, was the object of personal steps taken by the President of the French Red Cross. He was furnished with special books for the blind and had some one to take him out for walks.

M. Moretti, delegate of the International Committee, travelled to Kaunas in April, 1937 and was allowed to inspect some prisons. He asked that the Lithuanian Red Cross should be authorized to include such visits in its regular programme.

The question of political prisoners in Spain is dealt with in Chapter XVII, which describes the work of the International Committee in that country.

Chapter IX

Chemical Warfare

Information Centre

Some ten years ago, on January 16, 1928, the first session of the International Commission of experts charged by the International Red Cross Committee to study the best way of protecting the civil population against possible attacks in chemical warfare was opened at Brussels in the "Palais des Académies".

The Protocol for the prohibition of the employment
of poisonous gases had just been drafted (1925). But in consequence of the reservations which accompanied its ratification — generally on the principle of *clausula si omnès* — the lessening of its real value resulted in a feeling of disquiet and insecurity amongst the National Societies.

This marked the commencement of the specific activity of the International Committee and the National Red Cross Societies in the protection of the civil population against aerial chemical warfare; it was a new extension of their traditional task of caring for wounded soldiers.

The International Committee had moreover been invited by the XIIth International Conference, held at Geneva in 1925, to undertake technical studies as to precautions against chemical warfare for the protection of non-combatants. This was also the origin of the first meeting of experts held at Brussels in 1928, and mentioned above. The following year (April 1929), the second session of the Commission of experts, held at Rome, completed its work by extending its studies, especially to the problem of protection against aerial and aero-chemical bombardment.

Today, the International Committee notes with satisfaction that the general principles and the special technical methods recommended by the experts at the Brussels and Rome meetings are now being generally adopted as military peace-time measures for the purpose of protecting the civil population. On the other hand the technical aspects of their repercussions has been the occasion of more than one survey and has set up a whole series of difficult problems which are, even now, far from being solved.

Thus the essentially humanitarian idea of protecting the lives of non-combatants by technical defensive methods has gradually and insistently attracted the attention of Governments. The International Committee, too, stresses the fact that for some years past the organization of passive defence against the danger of aero-chemical warfare has assumed an important place in national defence and has
become an urgent task, demanding the continued co-
operation of National Red Cross Societies.

In obedience to the Resolutions passed at the XIIth, 
XIIIth, XIVth, and XVth International Conferences, the 
International Committee has attempted to meet the 
desires expressed by the National Red Cross Societies in 
the matter of civilian defence. Owing to lack of funds, 
however, the Committee has not been able to carry out 
in their entirety the technical mandates which had devolved 
upon it and of which the International Commission of 
Experts had sketched out the general lines.

Of these mandates, the International Committee has 
been able to put into operation only that concerning 
the Information Centre and has also only been able to start 
the competition for the detection of mustard-gas (April 
1930), which it had itself endowed with a prize of 10,000 
Swiss francs.

Since 1934 the Information Centre has been mainly 
concerned with the three following subjects:

*Information*, verbal or written, upon the organization 
of protection and its technical details;

*Distribution of official documents*, emanating from the 
National Red Cross Societies, upon measures taken by 
their respective Governments for civilian defence;

*Publication* in the form of reports, technical and 
detailed information, either upon the activities of the 
National Red Cross Societies, or upon special aspects of the 
aero-chemical menace as far as it can actually be foreseen.

In this connexion the International Committee is 
glad to acknowledge the kind assistance the Information 
Centre has always received from the National Red Cross 
Societies, and their promptness in replying fully to requests 
for information.

Since June 1928 a total of 3,875 letters have been 
received and dispatched. Nearly 500 official documents 
and reports have been published, dealing with the necessity 
for civilian defence, the protection of hospitals, etc.

Nevertheless, the International Committee — owing
always to lack of funds — has not been able to direct the work of the Information Centre in the desired way towards technical research (competitions as to the best shelter, the best gas-mask for the civilian population, the best gas-detector, etc.,) although this research has been recommended by all the International Red Cross Conferences.

For the same reason, the International Committee has not been able to carry to any successful conclusion the proposition of one of its members, Professor H. Zangger, who asked the Information Centre to collect systematically facts concerning the treatment of sufferers from gas, with a view to informing the medical officers of the National Red Cross Societies upon this important matter.

Finance

As the following balance-sheet shows at the close of 1937, the total contributions made by the National Red Cross Societies to the International Committee for the Chemical Warfare Account of its general budget reached the sum of 21,624.25 francs, and the total expenditure to 41,725.25 francs. The expenses borne by the International Committee for the years 1929 to 1937 amount to 19,127.84 francs, i.e. 45.9% of the total cost. The contributions of the National Societies thus represent 51.9% of the total expenses incurred by the permanent establishment of the Information Centre.

In these circumstances, the International Committee has been reluctantly compelled to close down, as from January 1, 1938, the Information Centre set up in June 1928 at the Committee’s offices by request of the Commission of experts at Brussels and of the National Red Cross Societies, for the centralisation of all useful information concerning the protection of the civil population against the aero-chemical danger. The Committee has further decided to publish such information in the Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge, under the heading “Protection of the civil population against chemical warfare”.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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The International Committee cannot re-open the international Information Centre of information unless the National Societies afford the necessary financial help. The XVIth Conference will have to decide whether—and to what extent—it wishes to recommend Governments and the National Red Cross Societies to ensure through their contributions, the re-opening of the Information Centre—the only international organization of information concerned, from a purely humanitarian point of view, with the technical protection of the civilian population against the dangers of aero-chemical warfare, as far as they can be foreseen today.

CHAPTER X

MISSIONS

During the last four years the International Red Cross Committee has despatched the following missions:

1934

Sept. 23-Nov. 21 M. Lucien Cramer M. Félix Roulet Paraguay ¹
Dr. Rodolfo Talice

Nov. 21-Dec. 13 M. Lucien Cramer Bolivia ¹
M. Emmanuel Galland

Oct. 16/17 M. Louis Ferrière Austria ²
Oct. 19/27 M. Carl J. Burckhardt Germany
Oct. 20-29 Col. G. Favre Tokio
M. F. de Planta
M. C. J. Burckhardt
Mlle L. Odier
Mme Frick-Cramer
Dr. Paravicini
M. Sidney H. Brown
M. Hoepli

November M. Sidney H. Brown Manchukuo
M. Hoepli Philippines

December M. Hoepli Dutch East Indies

¹ See Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge, 1935, p. 159 and Chapter XV below.
² See Bulletin international des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge, 1934, p. 945.
### MISSIONS

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<td>Col. G. Favre</td>
<td>Siam</td>
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<tr>
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<td>M. de Planta</td>
<td>India</td>
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**1935**

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<td>M. Sidney H. Brown</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>M. E. Clouzot</td>
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<td>August</td>
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**1936**

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<td>M. Max Huber</td>
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<td>July</td>
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1 See *Revue*, 1935, p. 325.
4 See *Revue*, 1935, p. 811.
5 See Chapter XVI below.
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</table>

2. See *Revue*, 1937, p. 54.
Since the XVth Conference, the International Committee regrets to record the loss of three of its active members.

Herr Joseph Räber, a member of the International Committee since 1930, died at Berne in November 1934. In his capacity as Director of the International Bureau of the Telegraphic Union, M. Räber travelled a great deal and was always ready to offer his good offices to his colleagues with the various National Societies which he was thus enabled to visit. For instance, finding himself at Stockholm for an international conference, he visited the headquarters of the Swedish Red Cross and was received there by its President H. R. H. Prince Carl.

On December 6, 1934, the International Committee had the great misfortune to lose its honorary Vice-President, Madame Chaponnière-Chaix, a member of the Committee since July 26, 1922. On the completion of her full training as deaconess and nurse, Madame Chaponnière did practical work in hospitals and prisons. Admirably qualified, she represented the International Committee with ability and authority on several important occasions, such as the Conference of Red Cross Societies of Eastern Europe in Warsaw in 1923, the Consultative Committee of the Nursing Section of the League of Red Cross Societies in Paris in 1929, the British Empire Red Cross Conference in London in 1930, where she accompanied our President, M. Max Huber. In the delicate task of awarding the "Nightingale Medal", her absolute impartiality and her intimate knowledge of the nursing profession enabled her to bring expert knowledge to the assessment of the claims of the candidates, and her advice and opinions were of inestimable value to the Committee.
M. Georges Werner, Vice-President of the International Committee, died on January 20, 1935, at the age of 55, after an illness borne with great fortitude. Georges Werner first entered the service of the Red Cross in 1918 as secretary of the International Prisoners of War Bureau. The last months of the war and the sinister post-war period saw him in the Balkans with Dr. Frédéric Ferrière, inspecting the prison camps in Greece and Bulgaria. A member of the International Committee since 1922, Georges Werner was always ready and willing to travel for the Committee, and to represent it at conferences and congresses.

In October 1923, he was at Washington, on a visit to the American Red Cross; the following year he was at Vienna and Budapest, taking part in a Congress for the relief of children in the war-stricken countries; in March 1929, he was at Kaunas, presiding over a Conference for the exchange of Polish and Lithuanian political prisoners; in 1928 and in 1930 he went to the Hague and to Brussels for the XIIIth and XIVth International Conferences. He played an important part in preparing the new organization of the International Red Cross, adopted by the XIIIth Conference; at the time of the diplomatic Conference of 1929, at Geneva, he was entrusted with the report on the Prisoners of War Code — a Convention with which his name must ever remain associated.

During the last few years the following six new members have joined the International Red Cross Committee: M. Jacques-Barthélemy Micheli, M. Georges Wagnière, M. Paul-E. Martin, M. Lucien Naville, M. Walter Yung and M. Edouard Chapuisat.

M. Jacques-Barthélemy Micheli was born at Berne on February 18, 1895, and studied at Geneva, Glarisegg and Berne, and then at the Federal Polytechnic at Zurich, where in 1921 he took his diploma in mechanical engineering.

Grandson of Louis Micheli and son of Horace Micheli, both former members of the International Committee, M. Jacques B. Micheli was from 1919 to 1921 attached to missions of the International Committee for the relief of
Russian prisoners; he visited, in particular, Prague, Berlin, Warsaw, Stanislau, Budapest, and Vienna. In 1921, he accompanied Fridjof Nansen and M. Edouard Frick to Riga, then to Narva and Reval, and returned by way of Poland.

M. Georges Wagnière was elected a member of the International Committee at its meeting held on February 6, 1936. Born at Florence on August 19, 1862, M. Wagnière studied at Lausanne, Leipzig and Pisa and took his degree of Doctor of Laws. After serving in the Federal Department of Justice and Police he was appointed in 1896 Vice-Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation. In 1902 he became sub-editor and afterwards Editor of the *Journal de Genève*. From 1918 to January 1936, he was Swiss Minister in Italy.

In April 1937, the Committee elected M. Paul E. Martin and M. Lucien Naville.

M. Paul E. Martin was born at Geneva on June 9, 1883. He was appointed assistant archivist of the Canton of Fribourg in 1909, and the following year archivist of the Canton of Geneva. He took his degree of Doctor of Letters in 1910, and deputised for several Professors of History at the University of Geneva, until in 1928 he was himself appointed Professor of History. He is Director of the State Archives, a Colonel in the Infantry (commanding Infantry Brigade No. 19 of the Landwehr), and since 1936, representative of the Federal Council in the Air-Raid Precautions Department of Geneva.

M. Lucien Naville was born at Geneva on February 23, 1881. After studying there and also in Lausanne, he became in 1905 assistant-director of the „Agence des journaux“, of which, since 1907, he has been Director. Son of Edouard Naville, the Egyptologist, — who was a member of the International Committee from 1898 up to his death in 1926 — M. Lucien Naville is the author of various articles upon numismatics and metrology in Swiss and Italian scientific reviews.

M. Walter Yung was elected to the International
Committee in May 1937. Born at Geneva on August 18, 1903, he was educated at the Old College of that town. He then read law and took his degree in 1924. Doctor of Laws in 1930, lecturer at the University from 1931 to 1933, M. Yung was appointed, in 1932, judge of the Court of First Instance, of which he is now the President. M. W. Yung was a member of the secretariat of the diplomatic Conference which met in 1929 to revise the Convention relating to the treatment of Prisoners of War.

M. Edouard Chapuisat was asked to serve on the Committee in March 1938. Born at Lyons on October 24, 1874, M. Chapuisat took his secondary school education in that city and later attended the College at Geneva. He read law at Geneva and Paris Universities and philosophy at Berlin. After taking his degree he was called to the bar. M. Chapuisat has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from the Faculty of Letters at Athens.

He was Secretary-General of the Administrative Council of the City of Geneva from 1900 to 1913, and deputy since 1913 to the Cantonal Council of Geneva, of which he was Chairman in 1932. M. Chapuisat is the author of a large number of historical studies, amongst others "General Dufour" and "Gustave Ador". Formerly an examining magistrate, M. Chapuisat was later judge-advocate of the First Division of the Swiss Army.

The Committee has recently asked Mlle Renée Bordier and Dr. Alec Cramer to serve. Not including these, the composition of the International Red Cross Committee is at present as follows:

MM. HUBER, Max, Dr. of Laws, former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice (1923), President.
BOISSIER, Edmond, Colonel (1914).
DES GOUTTES, Paul, Dr. of Laws, barrister (1918).
BOUVIER, Bernard, Honorary Professor at the University of Geneva (1919).
CHENEVIERE, Jacques, author (1919).
PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Logoz, Paul, Dr. of Laws, Professor of Criminal Law at the University of Geneva, Colonel on the Headquarters Staff (1921).
Motta, Giuseppe, Dr. of Laws, Federal Councillor (1923).
Mlle Ferrière, Suzanne, Assistant Director of the International Migration Service (1924).
MM. de Haller, Rodolphe, Banker (1924), Treasurer.
Audou, G. E., Dr., Colonel, late Divisional Medical Officer of the Swiss Army (1925).
Patry, Georges, Dr., Colonel, late Divisional Medical Officer, attached to the Staff of the Swiss Army (1929).
Mlle Odier, Lucie, late Principal of the Home Nursing Service of the Genevese Red Cross (1930).
MM. de Planta, Franz, Colonel (1930).
Favre, Guillaume, Divisional Colonel (1932).
Zangger, Heinrich, Dr. of Medicine, Professor at the University and Director of the Institute of Forensic Medicine at Zurich (1932).
Burckhardt, Carl J., Dr. of Philosophy, High Commissioner for the League of Nations at Danzig (1933).
Micheli, Jacques-Barthélemy, Engineer (1935).
Wagnière, Georges, Dr. of Laws, formerly Swiss Minister in Rome (1936).
Martin, Paul E., Dr. of Literature, Professor of History at the University of Geneva (1937).
Naville, Lucien (1937).
Yung, Walter, Dr. of Laws, President of the Court of First Instance at Geneva (1937).
Chapuisat, Edouard, Dr. of Literature (1938).

Honorary Members:

M. Barbey-Ador, Frédéric, former Swiss Minister in Belgium (1915).
Mme Frick-Cramer, Ed. (1918).
M. Cramer, Lucien, Dr. of Laws (1921).

Chapter XII

Publications of the International Red Cross Committee

The Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge and the Bulletin international des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge have continued to appear at the end of each month. In De-
cember of 1937 the *Revue* completed its nineteenth year with the issue of No. 228, and the *Bulletin* its 68th year with No. 424.

In consequence of the diminution in the number of subscribers, the International Committee has fixed the edition of its official journal at 950 copies. The Editorial Committee has devoted much care to the make-up and format of the *Revue* and the *Bulletin*, which have been illustrated with plates, maps and graphs. The number of plates was 70 in 1935, 65 in 1936, and 112 in 1937.

The *Annuaire international de la Croix-Rouge* has been published at joint expense with the League of Red Cross Societies; it appeared in February 1935, February 1936, February 1937, and February 1938. It has not been possible to resume the illustration of the *Annuaire*, a practice discontinued some years ago.

The 10th, 11th and 12th sessions of the Permanent International Study Commission for Ambulance Equipment were followed by the publication of Minutes, profusely illustrated and as off-printers of the *Revue*.

A new edition of the *Manuel de la Croix-Rouge internationale* has been put in hand, the last edition, dated 1930, having been completely exhausted in the course of the last eight years. This, the seventh edition, will be submitted in proof to the XVIth Conference (Document No. 6). The booklet has been revised and brought up to date, in particular by the inclusion of the chief resolutions of the Tokio Conference and those of the four last sessions of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies. In addition, the Manual has been increased by the inclusion of a certain number of new texts, including:

1. the complete text of the Resolutions of the Conference of 1863 which founded the Red Cross;

2. the complete text of the regulations annexed to the IVth Convention of The Hague as to the laws and customs of land warfare, of which the 1930 edition gave only two extracts;
3. the By-Laws of the General Council and the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union;

4. the text of the agreement entered into between the International Relief Union and the International Red Cross organizations;

5. the statutes of the Foundation for the benefit of the International Red Cross Committee;

6. the statutes of the Florence Nightingale Foundation;

7. the regulations of the Permanent International Study Commission on Ambulance Equipment;

8. the list of the chief publications of the International Red Cross Committee and of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Chapter XIII

International Relations

The relations existing between the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies continue steadily to be closer and heartier.

Colonel Draudt, Vice-President of the League, and since 1928 delegate of the League to the Committee, has largely contributed to the creation and reinforcement of the ties which unite the two organizations. His visits to Geneva and to Zurich were greatly appreciated both by the President and by the members of the Committee. The resignation of Colonel Draudt in June 1937, for reasons of health, after more than twenty years spent in the service of the Red Cross, has been deeply regretted by all workers in the cause. They will preserve feelings of deepest gratitude for the great services he has done to the International Red Cross. M. de Rougé, who succeeded M. Swift as Secretary General of the League, has replaced Colonel Draudt as representative of the League on the Committee.
His perfect acquaintance with international Red Cross problems, his great courtesy coupled with the rapidity and accuracy of his judgment make this appointment peculiarly valuable.

The International Committee has been represented at League meetings of the Board of Governors and of the Executive Committee, by its President, M. Max Huber, assisted occasionally by some of his colleagues. Colonel Guillaume Favre, M. Franz de Planta, Mlle Odier, M. Che-nevière, and Mme. Frick-Cramer have also acted as delegates, or have paid similar visits on sundry occasions.

Since the beginning of 1938, M. Frédéric Barbey, former Swiss Minister in Brussels and an honorary member of the International Committee, and who has taken up his residence in Paris, has accepted the position of Permanent Delegate of the Committee to the League.

The Committee and the League have continued to issue joint publications, and have assisted one another in the preparation and the holding of meetings of experts, who have sat under their auspices either in Paris or at Geneva.

They jointly guarantee the functioning of the Central Office of the International Relief Union; their representatives constitute the Joint Committee of the Empress Shoken Fund, on which each has an equal representation.

The League secretariat has given its assistance to the International Committee in connection with its work in Spain and in China; this assistance has been very greatly appreciated.

Together with the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee has itself welcomed every opportunity of making contacts. The XVth Conference held at Tokio allowed of many members of the Committee's delegation visiting not only the Japanese Red Cross, but also the Red Cross Societies of the Philippines, the Dutch

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1 See Chapter XII, Publications.
2 See Chapter V, and Document 20.
3 See Document 4.
4 See Chapters XVII and XVIII.
East Indies, China, India and Siam, and the Red Crescents of Egypt and of Iraq.

Visits have also been paid by delegations of the Committee to the Red Cross Societies of Brazil, South Africa, Italy, Rumania, and Hungary.

Thanks to the courtesy of the League of Red Cross Societies the International Committee was, on November 25, 1936, enabled to meet privately representatives of the National Societies who had come to Paris for a meeting of the Board of Governors of the League.

The Committee, on its side, has been privileged to receive a certain number of visitors, including Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Vice-President of the American Red Cross and Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Secretary General of the American Red Cross; M. Elemer de Simon, President of the Hungarian Red Cross, and H. R. H. the Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, President of the German Red Cross.

The Committee has particularly cordial relations with the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union and with its President, Senator Giovanni Ciraolo. Advantage was taken of the visit of Senator Giraolo to Geneva on April 11, 1938, to map out a much closer co-operation, and improvement in the working the Central Office of the Union.

The co-operation of the Red Cross with the International Migration Service, established at the Brussels Conference in 1930 (Resolution 12) and the Tokio Conference in 1934 (Resolution 28), has continued since those dates. Beginning with May 1935, the Brazilian Red Cross has participated in the work of the International Migration Service upon the basis of the above Resolution. In 1937 conversations took place with the Canadian Red Cross with a view to the possible establishment of an office at Toronto. Again, the Norwegian Red Cross decided at the beginning of this year to attach to its Central Committee at Oslo the

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1 See Chapter X, Missions.
2 See below, p. 85.
Secretariat formerly functioning under the auspices of its Committee at Bergen.

We recall the method followed in the organisation of these Secretariats. It has been described in the Report submitted by the International Committee to the XVth International Red Cross Conference (Document No. 16). With the help of the Carnegie Foundation an instructional course for secretaries specializing in international case work was given in Paris by the International Migration Service from January to the end of March, 1934. Six scholarships have been awarded for secretaries attending these courses. A similar course is contemplated for 1939 to be held in Paris under the direction of the International Migration Service and under the patronage of the International Committee and the League. A limited number of scholarships will again be offered to probationers sent by their particular National Red Cross Societies. Information as to the conditions governing the award of a scholarship can be obtained from Mlle. Suzanne Ferrière, member of the International Committee at Geneva, or from Mme. F. Vignat, Assistant-Director of the International Migration Service, 391 rue de Vaugirard, Paris.

It is advisable to direct the attention of National Societies to the services which permanent private information offices will be called upon to perform in time of war. The International Committee of the International Migration Service, at its session of July 1937, recommended the maintenance of the work of all its branches in case of war, and included therein those which might be situated in a country actually at war. It recommended also that each of its branches should study the ways and means of ensuring the carrying on of its respective services in liaison with the National Societies. An exchange of views has already taken place on this subject with some of the National Red Cross Societies.
Chapter XIV

Financial Position of the International Red Cross Committee

During the years set out below the International Red Cross Committee has received the following donations:

1934 from 37 National Societies 89,019.36 Swiss francs.
1935 " 40 " 77,718.52 " 99
1936 " 35 " 82,294.94 " 99
1937 " 38 " 79,934.12 " 99

The number of Societies contributing to the International Committee is practically the same; it varies each year between 35 and 40. Some Societies contribute one year, some another; a total of 49 Societies have sent contributions to Geneva during the last four years — the same number as in the preceding four years (1930-33).

Other main sources of income of the International Committee include the income derived from the Foundation for the benefit of the International Committee and from capital under the absolute control of the Committee. The latter is constantly diminishing, owing to the fact that the Committee has to draw upon it in order to make good the deficit due to the extension of its task.

Contributions from the National Societies exceeded 100,000 Swiss francs for several years, whilst in 1937 they hardly reached 80,000 Swiss francs. But the Committee's expenses grow also. If it were only a question of administrative matters, the Committee would take the necessary steps to balance its budget and to cut its coat according to its cloth. Unfortunately, unforeseen events and conflicts necessitating its intervention increase in number,

1 A Report by the Council of the Foundation as to its activities will be found in Document No. 17.
and expenses, which one hoped might be considered as "extraordinary", succeed one another at short intervals, and even occur simultaneously.

The hostilities on the Chaco, Abyssinia, Spain, and China have, in four years, meant an additional drain upon the Committees resources of 100,000 Swiss francs. As the Committee has a capital of only 300,000 Swiss francs, this means that a third of its reserves has been swallowed up by these interventions.

The International Committee, it is true, receives special donations to enable it to cope with this humanitarian task. In the case of Spain, for example, donations received were ten times greater than the expenses assumed by the Committee. But the latter, fully conscious of the sacrifices made by Red Cross Societies, Governments and private persons in coming forward to help the sufferers in such conflicts, hesitates to use these gifts to cover the total amount of its own expenses, while contributing nothing from its own resources to such relief activities. In this way nearly 25,000 Swiss francs have been applied from capital to cover such expenses. Nor is it possible to await the results of a financial appeal before undertaking any particular mission, because the National Red Cross Societies expect to be informed about the work done before replying to appeals for help. The International Committee cannot, however, continuously draw upon its capital, which must be reconstituted so that it may adequately answer to all needs. The Committee has already been obliged to curtail certain activities; it has been decided to abolish the Information Centre for the study of chemical warfare, constituted in 1928, as from December 31, 1937 (See Chapter IX). It has also been decided to abandon in June next the permanent mission maintained at Moscow since 1918. However, the abolition of this delegation, which has some ten employees, is not dictated solely by financial reasons. The International Committee reserves to itself the right to resume the whole or part of these activities in such form and manner as circumstances may warrant.
## Receipts and Expenditure for 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937 (in Swiss francs)

### Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income from various sources:</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from International Committee's Capital</td>
<td>13,352.25</td>
<td>12,704.55</td>
<td>12,663.85</td>
<td>13,550.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from the International Red Cross Committee Foundation</td>
<td>30,011.80</td>
<td>29,157.95</td>
<td>29,639.80</td>
<td>28,896.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Donations and Receipts</td>
<td>26,888.99</td>
<td>5,559.73</td>
<td>11,371.27</td>
<td>17,997.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions from National Red Cross Societies</td>
<td>89,019.36</td>
<td>77,718.52</td>
<td>82,294.94</td>
<td>79,934.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer of Capital to balance Deficit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50,000.—</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
<td>159,272.40</td>
<td>175,140.75</td>
<td>135,969.86</td>
<td>140,378.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenditure

| Administrative Expenses | 106,055.89 | 96,738.76 | 90,419.54 | 95,473.17 |
| International Relief Union Permanent Central Office | 10,000.— | 10,000.— | 10,000.— | 5,000.— |
| “Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge” | 3,000.— | 6,150.— | 5,050.— | 7,100.— |
| Information Centre on Chemical Warfare | 3,000.— | 4,000.— | 4,000.— | 4,000.— |
| Mission in Moscow | 13,345.65 | 12,792.30 | 12,386.40 | 12,386.40 |
| Mission in the Chaco | 20,000.— | 5,500.— | - | - |
| Mission in Iraq | - | 2,707.65 | - | - |
| Mission in Germany | - | 576.40 | - | - |
| Mission in Abyssinia | - | 11,781.50 | 29,692.83 | 739.54 |
| Mission to Kaunas | - | - | - | 1,258.10 |
| Mission in China | - | - | - | 20,848.20 |
| Relief Measures in Spain | - | - | - | 23,690.55 |
| XVth International Red Cross Conference (balance) | 2,000.— | - | - | - |
| **Total expenditure** | 157,401.54 | 150,246.61 | 151,548.77 | 170,495.96 |
| Deficit brought forward from the preceding year | 26,984.38 | 25,113.52 | 219.38 | 15,798.29 |
| **Deficit** | 184,385.92 | 175,360.13 | 151,768.15 | 186,294.25 |
| | 25,113.52 | 219.38 | 15,798.29 | 45,916.07 |
None the less, the finances of the International Committee are heavily burdened by the tasks it has undertaken in the course of these more recent years. There is no unnecessary expense in its administration; the office staff work whole-heartedly and regardless of self. The members of the Committee, who in fact manage all its activities, give their time and labour gratuitously; an important part of their travelling expenses is not charged to the Committee. The work on Spain, up to February 1938, alone has called for 350 meetings and the continuous and daily presence of one of its members for the purpose of co-ordinating the purchase of stores and the sending of relief.

If the National Societies approve the activities undertaken by the International Committee and wish the continuance of this work, they will have to examine at the XVIth Conference in what way they can increase their financial assistance to Geneva.

**Contributions by National Red Cross Societies to the International Red Cross Committee for Working Expenses (in Swiss Francs)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbyssinia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td></td>
<td>275.—</td>
<td>248.25</td>
<td>248.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>50.—</td>
<td>50.—</td>
<td>50.—</td>
<td>50.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>715.25</td>
<td>517.50</td>
<td>1,468.50</td>
<td>1,464.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td></td>
<td>300.—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>554.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>619.—</td>
<td>607.—</td>
<td>868.—</td>
<td>870.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,300.—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,812.50</td>
<td>1,292.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa-Rica</td>
<td>100.—</td>
<td></td>
<td>76.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>161.15</td>
<td>304.—</td>
<td>230.05</td>
<td>325.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,558.52</td>
<td>1,531.39</td>
<td>1,516.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danzig</td>
<td>100.—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1,032.35</td>
<td>1,006.04</td>
<td>1,024.24</td>
<td>1,441.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*To bring over* 3,607.45  6,841.31  7,409.28  8,260.61
### Financial Position of the International Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Dominica</td>
<td>306.40</td>
<td>307.50</td>
<td>435.—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>100.—</td>
<td>100.—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>200.—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>393.08</td>
<td>384.60</td>
<td>781.25</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>100.—</td>
<td>—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>657.03</td>
<td>666.67</td>
<td>666.67</td>
<td>950.57</td>
</tr>
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<td>France</td>
<td>4,051.—</td>
<td>4,042.—</td>
<td>4,077.95</td>
<td>3,900.—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>3,000.—</td>
<td>3,000.—</td>
<td>5,455.—</td>
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<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>1,593.35</td>
<td>1,580.25</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4,510.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>342.85</td>
<td>342.85</td>
<td>343.80</td>
<td>471.50</td>
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<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>121.50</td>
<td>121.25</td>
<td>121.70</td>
<td>117.—</td>
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<td>Haiti</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>200.—</td>
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<td>200.—</td>
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<td>Iceland</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>India</td>
<td>994.50</td>
<td>909.50</td>
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<td>1,615.—</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>500.—</td>
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<td>500.—</td>
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<td>9,024.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>10,000.—</td>
<td>11,766.45</td>
<td>10,000.—</td>
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<td>Latvia</td>
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<td>500.—</td>
<td>500.—</td>
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<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>860.—</td>
<td>430.—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>Luxembourg</td>
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<td>129.—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>365.85</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>336.24</td>
<td>241.23</td>
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<td>2,076.40</td>
<td>2,086.—</td>
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<td>2,381.—</td>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1,142.85</td>
<td>1,123.60</td>
<td>1,591.51</td>
<td>1,612.90</td>
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<td>Panama</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>108.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>194.75</td>
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<td>Peru</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1,160.—</td>
<td>1,156.27</td>
<td>1,154.60</td>
<td>1,639.30</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumania</td>
<td>759.90</td>
<td>756.72</td>
<td>759.35</td>
<td>779.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salvador</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siam</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,224.75</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,112.—</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>152.40</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>302.60</td>
<td>212.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>10,468.15</td>
<td>10,525.—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1,660.40</td>
<td>1,503.76</td>
<td>1,566.—</td>
<td>2,200.—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1,000.—</td>
<td>1,000.—</td>
<td>1,000.—</td>
<td>800.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>14,560.—</td>
<td>7,267.50</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10,260.—</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of America</td>
<td>9,171.90</td>
<td>9,255.—</td>
<td>18,315.—</td>
<td>13,057.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>13,122.70</td>
<td>7,978.75</td>
<td>7,906.80</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>300.—</td>
<td>300.—</td>
<td>300.—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>1,750.—</td>
<td>1,750.—</td>
<td>1,762.50</td>
<td>2,000.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>89,019.36</td>
<td>77,718.52</td>
<td>82,294.94</td>
<td>79,934.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparative Income, Expenditure, Deficit and Surplus Table for the years 1934-37 inclusive.
PART II

CHAPTER XV.

ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

(The War in the Chaco.)

The intervention of the International Red Cross Committee in South America (The war in the Chaco) was the subject of an annexe to the General Report of the International Committee to the XVth International Conference held at Tokio (Document No. 4B.). This annexe reproduced an article by Colonel Guillaume Favre, which appeared in the "Revue Internationale de la Croix-Rouge" in the month of March 1934. There is no need, therefore, to deal again with the first missions sent out by the International Committee to Paraguay and Bolivia, nor with the repatriation of wounded Bolivians and Paraguayans brought about by MM. Emmanuel Galland and Rodolfo Talice, delegates of the Committee.

The International Committee decided, in August 1934, to strengthen its delegation in South America and sent out M. Lucien Cramer, Dr. of Laws and one of its members, who had already rendered much service on many occasions in the course of difficult and important missions (Upper Silesia, 1921; Montenegro and Bulgaria, 1925).

M. Cramer left on September 23, 1934, for Rio de la Plata with M. Felix Roulet, former Commissioner of the League of Nations in Macedonia and Thrace. Dr. Talice joined MM. Cramer and Roulet in their journey to Paraguay (Sep. 23-Nov. 21, 1934) whilst M. Emmanuel Galland took the place of M. Talice during the journey in Bolivia which followed (Nov. 21-Dec. 13, 1934). The liai-
son between the first and the second missions was thus fully assured. The account of this second mission was published in the "Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge" in March 1935.

The number of prisoners of war in Bolivia and Paraguay, totalling respectively 100 and 1,200 in 1933, rose to 2,600 and 25,000 in 1934. The delegates of the International Committee inspected the camps of both parties and were even allowed to go into the zone of operations. They succeeded in obtaining better treatment in some cases, and in other cases the removal of detachments to other and healthier situations or quarters. Neither Paraguay nor Bolivia were parties to the Convention of July 27 regarding the treatment of prisoners of war; none the less numerous provisions of that Convention were applied in both countries. Bolivia was a signatory of the two Conventions of 1929, but her Parliament had ratified them only on August 15, 1935.

The mission of M. Lucien Cramer came to an end in January, 1935. Since that time the International Committee has been represented in South America by M. Alexandre de Chambrier, later by his brother, M. Jacques de Chambrier. The latter was engaged, amongst other matters, in the exchange of wounded and sick prisoners in May 1935, due to the kindness of the Argentine Government. During the course of 1935, negotiations were carried on both in the Argentine and at Geneva with representatives of Bolivia and of Paraguay. On August 6, the Bolivian hospital personnel, which had been detained in Paraguay up to that time, was released. On October 15, 1935, 222 Bolivian prisoners, wounded and sick officers and men, were also repatriated through the initiative of the International Committee.

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1 135 Bolivians against 22 Paraguayans. See Bulletin international, 1935, p. 466.
2 Ibid., p. 630.
3 See Revue internationale, 1936, p. 846.
The draft armistice Treaty submitted to both parties in December 1934 by the League of Nations Commission provided for the intervention of the International Committee for the repatriation of the prisoners, but the Armistice Protocol of June 12, 1935, placed the question of the general repatriation of prisoners of war within the exclusive province of the Chaco Peace Conference.

That Conference, consisting of the delegates of six neutral countries, under the chairmanship of Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, the distinguished Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, led to the signature on January 21, 1936, of the Protocol which ended the war, and laid down the conditions governing the repatriation of prisoners and the sums due in respect of maintenance, namely 2,800,000 and 400,000 Argentine pesos respectively.

On August 21, 1936, the repatriation of the prisoners of war was officially closed.

The International Committee did not issue any appeal to National Societies for assistance in its action on behalf of the prisoners in the Chaco conflict; but in its General Report to the XVth International Red Cross Conference (p. 44), it drew attention to the heavy financial burden which accrued as a consequence of the intervention in the Chaco.

The South American Red Cross Societies were approached directly on behalf of the victims of the war in the Chaco on two occasions, more especially in 1934 at the suggestion of M. Lucien Cramer. On December 17 of that year M. Cramer and M. Galland attended the general meeting of the Chilian Red Cross and described the sufferings of the prisoners of war which they had just witnessed. They added that the International Committee would be highly gratified to see the South American Red Cross Societies unite in a common endeavour to ensure the distribution of the necessary relief to the wounded and sick prisoners of war. The Chilian Red Cross welcomed this

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1 See Revue internationale, 1936, pp. 835-846.
proposal with enthusiasm and made a wireless appeal on Christmas Day to the American Red Cross Societies. This appeal urged the collection of funds and the purchase of hospital stores to be distributed equally to the Red Cross Societies of Bolivia and Paraguay, so that these societies might improve the conditions of soldiers who had been wounded in the defence of their respective countries.

No mention was made in this broadcast appeal to the situation of prisoners of war, but the letter of the Central Committee of the Chilian Red Cross, dated December 24, 1934, confirming this appeal, described the steps taken by the delegates of the International Committee, and the necessity for helping the prisoners.\(^1\)

The Red Cross Societies of Venezuela and Ecuador sent 100 and 952 dollars respectively. The Brazilian and Uruguayan Red Cross also made public appeals; on May 23, the Chilian Red Cross was in a position to despatch to the Bolivian and Paraguayan Red Cross Societies duplicate gifts of 300 cases of vaccines and different serums, surgical instruments, and dressings, to a total value of 32,684.15 piastres or 1,393 dollars.\(^2\) The Brazilian contribution of 3,800,000 reis, which arrived later, was sent in cash.

The International Committee is glad to have this opportunity of paying a tribute to the work of the South American National Societies in thus coming to the help of their sister societies in Bolivia and Paraguay. Homage has thus once again been paid to the principles of neutrality and solidarity which enhance the emblem of the Red Cross.

Nevertheless, a few remarks are necessary. Wholly occupied in peace activities, the South American National Societies seem to have been completely surprised and disconcerted by the war. The Bolivian and Paraguayan Red Cross Societies certainly did not fail in their duties towards the Army Medical Services. Their appeals to the public met with the expected response and enabled

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\(^1\) See *Revue internationale*, 1935, pp. 287-289.

them to equip hospitals, ambulances, trains, and ships for the conveyance of the sick and wounded. Entirely absorbed as they were in this task, they could not however do as much as they would otherwise have wished for the prisoners of war. It was for this reason that the Rotarians undertook the despatch of parcels and money to the prisoners. The International Committee welcomes this opportunity of thanking the Rotary Club and in particular M. Gaminara, Vice-President of the International Rotary, who organised this work both in Bolivia and in Paraguay.

The International Committee has spent in respect of its delegations in South America in the years 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936 a sum of 35,000 Swiss francs, of which more than half was taken from its capital, the balance being covered by a special grant of 16,142.80 Swiss francs voted by the XVth International Red Cross Conference (Resolution 2).

Chapter XVI.

Activities in Abyssinia

Summary.

Introduction. — Abyssinian and British Red Cross, Egyptian Red Crescent, Finnish, Dutch, Norwegian, and Swedish Red Cross. — Other National Societies. — Italian Red Cross. — International Red Cross Committee: assistance to the Abyssinian Red Cross and to Foreign ambulances. — Observance of International Conventions.

Circular No. 318, dated September 26, 1935, which recognised the Abyssinian Red Cross and accredited it to the sister Societies, details the circumstances which led to the admission of Abyssinia as a party to the Geneva Convention.
In 1896, Emperor Menelik II examined the possibility of adhering to the Convention, but gave up the idea. In 1922, the legations of Great Britain, France and Italy at Addis-Abeba examined the possibility of introducing the Red Cross in a somewhat special form, but had to give up the idea.

On July 15, 1935, the Abyssinian Minister in Paris notified the Swiss Federal Council of the adhesion of Abyssinia to the Geneva Convention, and on August 17, the President of the Abyssinian Red Cross requested the International Committee to recognise his Society officially. An Imperial Decree of July 25 placed the new Society under the high patronage of the Abyssinian Government; the statutes in due form were annexed to the Decree, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs was nominated as President of the Abyssinian Red Cross Society. On September 26 the International Committee recognised the Abyssinian Red Cross. On October 4, hostilities broke out between Abyssinia and Italy.

On the day on which hostilities commenced the International Committee sent a telegram to the Abyssinian and the Italian Red Cross Societies, offering to issue an appeal to the sister Societies on behalf of each, and asking, in case of acceptance, that they would inform it of the kind of co-operation likely to be required both in personnel, material, and money. The Abyssinian reply arrived next day, October 5. The new Society asked for medical aircraft, motor-ambulance, personnel, drugs, stores and £10,000 per month for the maintenance of hospitals.

The reply of the Italian Red Cross Society, which arrived on October 7, thanked the International Committee for its friendly offer, and informed it that the means at its own disposal were quite adequate for any eventuality in East Africa.

The International Committee issued in rapid succession two circulars (Nos. 319 and 320), dated October 8 and 14.

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1 See Bulletin, 1935, p. 549.
respectively, informing National Societies of the urgent appeal which had come from Addis-Abeba. On October 23, its delegates, M. Sidney H. Brown and Dr. Marcel Junod, sailed from Marseilles for Djibouti.

Prompt as the International Committee had been in its decisions, it was followed very closely, if not preceded, by one of the National Societies, for the very same boat upon which the representatives of the Committee sailed carried on board the heads of the mission sent out by the Swedish Red Cross.

Twenty-eight National Red Cross Societies replied to the appeal made by the International Committee. Of this number, six National Societies sent one or more medical units to Abyssinia, involving great financial sacrifice, and exposing a numerous staff and valuable equipment to the vicissitudes of war service in a tropical country. The twenty-two other Societies sent their donations, either directly to the Abyssinian Red Cross or through the International Committee.

It is useful to review the various expeditions organized by the National Red Cross Societies and the contributions made by them, to enable us to appreciate the work done and to estimate the significance and the influence of a display of solidarity without precedent in a land and in circumstances which were particularly difficult.

**Abyssinian Red Cross.**

The Abyssinian Red Cross has had an ephemeral existence only—scarcely ten months, from July 26, 1935, to June 3, 1936. Its statutes received naturally a very limited application, and the different classes of members envisaged certainly led a very small actual membership. Financed in principle by the Abyssinian Government with 100,000 thalers, it consisted of no more than a Central Committee of 13 members, where side by side with leading Abyssinians sat a few civil servants and American and European clergy. The Secretary General was the Rev.
T. A. Lambie, an Adventist missionary of American origin, but a naturalized Abyssinian.\(^1\)

This Committee which, in principle was only to be the auxiliary of the Army Medical Service, in course of time gradually took over the whole of its duties. The first doctors were engaged by the Abyssinian Government; the ambulances, at the head of which they were placed, were equipped by the Abyssinian Red Cross, and their location upon the various fronts was decided by the Emperor.

It will be interesting to give here a list of ambulances equipped by the Abyssinian Red Cross and the record of service of each:

**Ambulance No. 1.**

In charge: Dr. Hockmann (American), then Dr. Gurney, later Dr. Amin Bukvor Rufail and Dr. Inghida Work. Nov. 1, 1935 to Jan. 4, 1936, i.e. two months (400 wounded in November). Dr. Hockmann, an American missionary, was killed by the bursting of a shell he was dismantling. The ambulance was hit by air bombs on Jan. 4, 1936, when it had 36 stretcher cases; no one was hit.

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\(^1\) Composition of the Central Committee of the Abyssinian Red Cross:

Belaten Gueta Herrouy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, *President.*
Lidj Fekade Selassie Herrouy (son of the above), *Vice-President.*
Dr. Hanner, Swedish Consul and Director of the Imperial Hospital, *Vice-President.*
Dedjazmatch Gabre Maryam, Minister of the Interior, former Governor of Harrar.
Badjiroud Fukre Selassie, Minister of Finance.
M. Zaode, Director of Public Works.
Dr. Bergmann, American, principal of the Adventist Mission Hospital.
Mr. Colson, English.
M. Auberson, Swiss, Legal Adviser to the Emperor.
Dr. Zervos, Greek Consul General.
Lt-Colonel Argyropoulos, head of the Army Medical Service.
M. Abel, Austrian, Director of the National Abyssinian Society, *Treasurer.*
Mr. T. A. Lambie, *Secretary General.*
Ambulance No. 2.

In charge: Dr. Dassios (Greek)\(^1\), and Dr. Loeb (Austrian), Nov. 12, 1935. Sent to Dessié, then to Waldia and attached to the Imperial Guard on the northern front, Dr. Loeb fell ill of dysentery and returned fairly soon to Europe. On Dec. 6, in the course of the bombardment of Dessié, the hospital tent was destroyed. From Nov. 12 to Jan. 8, Dr. Dassios carried out operations on 150 severely wounded and 2,000 slightly wounded cases. On arrival on Jan. 20 at Waldia the ambulance had 70 patients on the average at each consultation. When Dr. Junod visited it towards the middle of February, the registers showed a total of 1,500 patients being cared for—there were 18 patients in the tents, of whom 13 were typhoid cases. On April 10, the ambulance was attacked by brigands and looted Dr. Dassios was wounded and stripped of all his clothing; he was picked up by an Abyssinian and gave himself up to the Italians, who conducted him to Dessié, thence to Asmara, and from there to the Sudan.

Ambulance No. 3.

In charge: Dr. Schuppler (Austrian) and Dr. Ahmed (Indian). Nov. 20 sent to Dessié, then to Antalo, later to Abbi-Addi. Attached to the northern front under Ras Kassa; hit by bombs Jan. 18, 1936; returned to Addis-Abeba at the beginning of April; remained four weeks in a camouflaged shelter a few miles from the front.

Dr. Schuppler was alone attending to 50,000 men, almost all suffering from dysentery.

All the ambulance equipment was lost at the Tembien. Dr. Schuppler joined the British ambulance at Addis-Abeba in April.

\(^1\) See Bulletin, December, 1935, p. 953, plate.
Ambulance No. 4.

In charge: Dr. Hooper (American). Sent to the Sidamo (Nov. 12); stationed successively at Dolo, Nuggelli, and Yirgalem. The equipment of this ambulance was taken by the Italians at Wadara.

Ambulance No. 5.

In charge: Dr. Belau (Pole) and M. Medinsky, a Polish orderly. At first at Dessié, then attached to the forces under Ras Moulougueta. Established in a grotto of the Amba Aradam, near Antalo, and captured there on Feb. 16, 1936, with 30-35 patients. Dr. Belau and M. Medinsky, were taken to Makallé, then to Massowah, embarked on the 26th, and conveyed to Naples; they were released at Rome on the intervention of the Polish Legation. Dr. Belau arrived in Geneva on March 13, 1936 and had to enter hospital; he died in London in April, 1937.

Ambulance No. 6.

In charge: Dr. Meszaros-Kalman (Hungarian) and M. Ulrich. Attached to the army of Ras Guetatchou (March 6). Established successively at Batié-Aussa, Melli River, and Waldia.

Ambulance (unnumbered)

In charge: Dr. Nystroem. Left at first with Ras Imerou in the direction of the Debra Tabor and the Tambien. Its stores were very soon exhausted; supplies sent by the Abyssinian Red Cross never reached it. After the battles of the Tembien, used the stores of a captured Italian ambulance. Dr. Nystrom surrendered to the Italians and was taken back by air, at the end of June, from Makallé to Addis-Abeba.
These ambulances, to which a certain number of lorries were attached, had in addition about 500 mules, the location, protection and maintenance of which were one of the real problems of the Central Committee.

In addition to the ambulances which were its own property, the Abyssinian Red Cross had certain rights over some twenty permanent establishments, set up for the most part by foreign missions, and more or less requisitioned. The list of these establishments, published twice in circulars issued by the International Committee (Nos. 322 of Dec. 27, 1935 and 324 of Feb. 10, 1936) is as follows:

Addis-Abeba:

1. Headquarters of the Abyssinian Red Cross, Ras Makonnen Street.
3. Zeuditu Memorial Hospital, at Filwoha (Adventist).
4. Taffari Makonnen Hospital, at Gullalé (American Hospital).
5. Hermannsburger Mission at Gullale (German Hospital).
6. "Ospedale de la Consolata" at Gullale (Italian Hospital).
7. "Bete Saida Hospital" (Dr. Hanner, near the Little Palace).
8. "Menelik II Hospital" (Kabanna, near the German Legation).

Dessie:

1. Taffari Makonnen Hospital (Adventist).
2. Catholic Mission Hospital (French).
3. Building for the Abyssinian Red Cross Ambulances.

Harrar:

2. Palace of Ras Makonnen (dismantled wireless station; 100 beds).
3. French Hospital (250 beds).
4. Taffari Makonnen Hospital of the Swedish Mission (250 beds).
5. Buildings of the former Treasury, near the French Hospital (150 beds).

Dire Dawa:
1. Municipal Hospital.
2. Franco-Abyssinian Railway Company’s Hospital.

Debre-Tabor:

Haile Selassie I Hospital (Adventist).

At the time of the sack of Addis-Abeba on May 2, 3, and 4, 1936, all the Abyssinian Red Cross stocks—comprising £10,000 worth of pharmaceutical products and dressings were destroyed by fire.

The General Meeting of the Society which, on June 3, decided upon the dissolution of the Society, consisted of three persons; the credit of the Society at the bank amounted to 5,000 thalers which in fact was scarcely enough to pay the salaries of the various ambulance doctors.

British Red Cross.

The British Red Cross sent two ambulances to Abyssinia.

First ambulance:

Doctors:
   A. J. M. Melly;
   J. W. S. Macfie, W. S. Empey, A. Barkhuus,
   C. E. Bevan, J. Peverseff.

Captain-and Adjutant:
   R. Townshend Stephens.

Transport Officers:
   A. L. Purves, F. de Halpert;
   Capt. H. Dobinson, S. O. Gatward.

Orderlies and hospital attendants:
   D. Atkinson, L. J. Bunner, E. W. Chandler,

80 natives of Kenya and British Somaliland.
16 vans of medical stores and six months rations.

Disembarked at Berbera at the beginning of December, the ambulance reached Addis-Abeba by the Hargeisa-Harrar route. On January 15 it was sent to Dessie and Waldia where 200 seriously wounded and 4,000 slightly wounded or sick were treated. On March 3 it camped at Kworam and was hit by bombs on the 4th; on March 17 the doctors, who had taken shelter in a camouflaged grotto 3 miles from there, witnessed the bombardment and destruction of the aeroplane of Count de Rosen and Dr. Junod. During its three weeks stay at Kworam the ambulance dealt with 3,000 cases.

On March 26 what was left of the ambulance returned to Dessie and thence to Addis-Abeba on April 4, where Dr. Melly was killed in the street-fighting while he was attending to the wounded. His companions reached Jibuti on May 20.

Second ambulance:
   P. J. Kelly (Medical Officer in command),
   R. B. Robertson,
   S. Avery Jones.
Transport Officers:

Indian Assistant-Surgeons:
F. C. Prashar, M. A. Shah.

This ambulance, which came via Egypt and the Sudan, arrived at the frontier-station of Gallabat and travelled by mule convoy as far as Gondar on March 23. On arrival there, on April 1, the Italians would not allow the ambulance to work, and on April 4 it was led back to the frontier.

The British Red Cross found in subscriptions, donations, and collections £65,052 = 1 = 0 and spent £39,570 = 19 = 4.


Egyptian red crescent.

The Abyssinian Red Cross received a gift of £500 (Egyptian).

Egyptian ambulance.

This ambulance, organized under the patronage of Prince Toussoun and the Patriarch Alba Yoannes, arrived at Addis-Abeba at the beginning of November, 1935, and left again on May 15, 1936. It included:

Prince Ismael Daoud, then
Abdul Hamid Bey Said;
Drs. Rufail, Abis Khairoum, Ezzat, Mahgoub, Elsawi, Elsakhavi, Salah, Casim and five other doctors.

1 See Bulletin, July 1937, p. 714.
Two pharmacists, 8 head male nurses, 60 male nurses and an accountant. Successively divided into six sections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Cases Treated</th>
<th>Surgical Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harrar</td>
<td>73,687</td>
<td>1378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djidjiga</td>
<td>8,973</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daghabour</td>
<td>1,876</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulale</td>
<td>3,247</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dagahamdou</td>
<td>1,485</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analy</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>91,727</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,637</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenses of the missions amounted to £E 18,000 of which £E 5,000 were subscribed by the Egyptian Government.

Dr. Amin Buktor Rufail, on December 27, witnessed the crash of the Italian aviator Tito Minuti, and arranged with Dr. Inghida Work, of No. 1 Abyssinian ambulance, for his burial.

Dr. Elsawi died at Djidjiga; his body was taken back to Egypt where the funeral took place on March 15, 1936.

The Egyptian ambulance was raised by the “Medical Aid Committee for Ethiopia”. The notification of its despatch and the report on its activities were forwarded to the International Committee by the Egyptian Red Crescent (Dec. 3, 1935; Feb. 13, 1937).

**Finnish Red Cross.**

*Finnish Ambulance.*

Dr. Faltin, Dr. A. Seppälä.  
S. Tigerstedt, B. Lundström, H. Mörne.  
2 motor-vans; stores for 50 beds; rations for 6 months.  
Left Hamburg on January 2; reached Jibuti on the 30th. Despatched to Harrar and Djidjiga and detailed to replace Abyssinian ambulance No. 1 at Daghabour. Treated in that area 1,000 outpatients and 1,711 patients.
at the Swedish Mission at Harrar. Returned to Jibuti on May 18.

Collections for Abyssinia amounted to 153,731.45 Finnish marks.


**Netherlands Red Cross.**

Donation of 1000 fl. to the International Committee for its relief work in Abyssinia.

**Dutch Ambulance.**

Dr. Ch. F. Winckel, Medical Officer-in-Charge;
Jhr. J. J. W. de Vries, manager;
A. van Schelven, surgeon;
Dr. A. H. M. Colaço Belmonte, orthopaedic surgeon;
Jhr. Dr. J. N. van der Does, surgeon;
G. M. H. Veeneklaas, male nurse;
C. Lampe, male nurse;
W. Hagestein, male nurse;
P. van den Honing, male nurse.

Left Rotterdam on December 3, 1935; reached Addis-Abeba via Jibuti. Sent to Dessié, where it was divided into three units: 1) Dr. Van der Does, towards Abbi-Addi, to assist Ras Kassa. 2) Dr. van Schelven and M. de Vries detailed to maintain liaison with the British ambulance. This unit attacked by brigands in the neighbourhood of Gobbo, between Waldia and Kworam. Dr. van Schelven was seriously wounded and taken by aeroplane and then by motor to Dessié by Dr. Junod. 3) Dr. Winckel at Dessié.

ACTIVITIES IN ABBYSSINIA

On April 22, the ambulance left Addis-Abeba and reached Rotterdam on May 19.
Hospital base at Dessié 480 patients, 907 consultations.
Kworam 200 patients per day.
A public appeal for the ambulance resulted in the collection of about 80,000 florins.

NORWEGIAN RED CROSS.

Norwegian Ambulance.

Dr. Gunnar Ulland, Medical Officer-in-Charge.
Dr. Kvittingen;
Gulbrandsen, male nurse
Aesterberg 
Westborg 

Left Oslo on December 7, 1935; arrived at Addis-Abeba via Jibuti. Was attached to the southern front; stationed at Yirga-Alem; requested by Princess Tenagne-Work to take a section further south-east, to Afarare, between Adola and Wodera. Dr. Ulland went there with Dr. Kvittingen and two nurses, leaving Gulbrandsen, another nurse, to help Dr. Roberts at Yirga-Alem. The Norwegian ambulance was the last to leave Abyssinia.
Dr. Ulland reached Nairobi (Keyna) on August 15, having lost the mule which carried all his records. Dr.

1 See Bulletin, July 1937, p. 722.
2 See Revue, June 1937, pp. 613-615.
Kvittingen remained with Ras Detsa and returned via the Sudan at the end of the year.

The ambulance treated 2,000 patients at Yirgaalem and 2,000 at Wodera.

Public subscriptions totalled 60,000 crowns.


**Swedish Red Cross.**

Donation of 2000 Swiss francs to the International Committee for its relief work in Abyssinia.

*Swedish Ambulance.*

Dr. Fride Hylander, Medical Officer-in-Charge.
Dr. Gunnar Agge,
Dr. Erik Norup,
Dr. Eric Smith,
Ake V. Holm, medical student,
Torgny Björk, medical student,
Pastor Joseph Svensson,
Count Carl Gustaf de Rosen, aviator,
Curt Svensson, mechanic,
Curt Allander, male nurse,
Anders Joelson, male nurse,
Gunnar Lundström, male nurse,
Manfred Lundgren, male nurse,
Knut Johansson.

The ambulance left Stockholm on October 22, 1935 and arrived at Addis-Abeba on November 20. Divided into two sections.

The first section encamped at Malka Dida on the River Ganale Doria; Bombed on Dec. 30, 1935; Dr.

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Hylander was seriously wounded and Lundström mortally wounded. This section having lost a great part of its stores left again on March 3 and rejoined the second section on April 11; this second section had been stationed since January at Elod in the province of Balé. The Swedish ambulance effected its junction with the Norwegian ambulance at Yirga Alem, and both reached Kenya in August.

Patients treated: 10,801.

The expenses of the ambulance amounted to 450,000 crowns. The public subscription totalled 675,000 crowns.


Other National Societies

Red Cross Societies:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Society</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Swiss francs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>$13,020.45</td>
<td>39,336.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>£349.5.6</td>
<td>4,006.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgian</td>
<td>10,000 field dressings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>900.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>£578.2.6</td>
<td>8,686.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>Gifts in cash sent to the French Legation at Addis-Abeba; 20 cases of medical stores and dressings 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>100 collapsible stretchers</td>
<td>6,015.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>£400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 And $ 3,000,— for the use of the International Committee.  
The Italian Red Cross had, in October, 1935 already, declined the offer of the International Committee to appeal to the sister Societies for help on its behalf. As a matter of fact, the role of the Italian Red Cross was to ensure in 1936 the enrolment of nurses for duty on hospital-ships.4

On January 11, 1936, the President of the Italian Society, Signor Cremonesi wrote a letter (published in annexe to Circular No. 323) to the International Committee, denying the existence of any Abyssinian Red Cross worthy of the name, and stating that he was confronted by nothing more than a conglomeration of Red Crosses belonging to

\[\text{Indian Red Cross Society, Annual Report, pp. 9-10.}\]
\[\text{And 2,000 yen (1,766.45 Swiss francs) for the use of the International Committee.}\]
\[\text{Sent direct.}\]
\[\text{See Bulletin international, May 1936, p. 368. Plate.}\]
nations of all kinds. A second letter, of January 16, published by the International Committee shortly after the first, dealt with abuses of the Red Cross emblem, the use of dum-dum bullets, and atrocities committed by the Abyssinian forces. On January 18, the Italian Red Cross sent reports and photographs in support of its protests. Circular No. 324 of the International Committee is devoted in part to the protests which occurred on one side or the other in this matter. On February 28, President Cremonesi wrote a further letter with 19 annexes, quoting a protest of the Italian Government and giving five heads of complaint: torture and putting to death of prisoners; emasculation and cruelty inflicted upon the wounded and the dead; stretcher-bearers killed and wounded; execution of a military chaplain; abuse of the Red Cross emblem.\(^1\)

Other protests were received by the International Committee still later.

The Italian Red Cross forwarded to its own Government all communications received from the International Committee, in virtue of Article 11 of the Geneva Convention, as to the departure of foreign medical units, the location of ambulances and hospitals, the departure and the itineraries of medical aircraft undertaking relief work. In addition, the Society forwarded to the International Committee news which reached it at the end of hostilities as to ambulances on the southern front and their return by way of Kenya; it looked after the ambulance material found at Dessié belonging to the Dutch Red Cross.\(^2\)

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\(^1\) See *Bulletin international*, March 1936, pp. 233-343.

\(^2\) Other institutions.

Some institutions, without being in direct relationship with the National Red Cross Societies, sent help to Abyssinia, and their representatives got into touch with the delegates of the International Committee. Under this head, the following may be mentioned:

*Comité d'assistance aux victimes de la guerre en Ethiopie, 55, rue de Ponthieu, Paris.*

M. Albert Gingold, male nurse, with a tent and various stores. Engaged by the Abyssinian Red Cross; stationed at Harrar; taken prisoner by the Italians at Dessié; imprisoned in that town (two weeks), then at Asmara (45 days); repatriated via Massowa, Naples and Modane.
Delegation of the International Red Cross Committee.

As was stated at the beginning of this chapter, the International Committee had, at the end of October 1935, sent MM. Brown and Junod to Addis-Abeba. Disembarking at Jibuti on November 4 with 30 cases of hospital stores, the gift of the Swiss and Yugoslav Red Crosses, the delegates of the International Committee arrived on the next day but one in the Abyssinian capital. M. Brown returned to Geneva in April and M. Junod in June of 1936. Their work and activities during these six or eight months cannot be given in anything like full detail.

M. Brown, first delegate, was in principle stationed at Addis-Abeba to ensure liaison between Geneva and the Abyssinian Red Cross and the Abyssinian authorities. His work was, however, by no means exclusively local for, on one occasion in particular, when flying to Dessie, he was under fire, while on his return to Geneva he passed through Harrar, at that moment being heavily bombarded.

Dr. Junod was responsible for liaison between the Abyssinian and foreign ambulances, and for this reason he crossed and recrossed Abyssinia in all directions, from Malka Dida to Kworam. He undertook not less than six

American Aid for Ethiopia, New York.
Sent $1,000 to the Abyssinian Red Cross through the American Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies.

Sent an aeroplane as a gift to the Abyssinian Red Cross. This machine, which bore the emblem of the Geneva Convention, flew directly to Addis-Abeba. Its passage had been noted at Budapest on January 5, and the emblem of the Red Cross which it bore, led to requests for explanation to be addressed to the International Committee. Of insufficient power for the altitude of the high Abyssinian plateaus, this aeroplane was never used and took fire on its first flight. Captain Hayter and his mechanic Fellowness, who where flying it, were saved (Feb. 25, 1936).

Save the Children International Union.
journeys to the Northern front. His aeroplane was destroyed at Kworam in dangerous circumstances, whilst during the sack of Addis-Abeba, between the departure of the Emperor and the arrival of the Italian troops, his life ran the gravest risks.

The work accomplished by the delegation was concerned with three matters of different character:

1) Help to the Abyssinian Red Cross,
2) Help to foreign ambulances,
3) Observance of international Conventions.

Help to the Abyssinian Red Cross.

In the first place the International Committee endeavoured to ensure the due arrival of gifts in money and in kind, intended for the Abyssinian Red Cross. At Jibuti, by arrangement with the Abyssinian Consulate, adequate measures were made for the conveyance by rail to Addis-Abeba of everything sent by the National Societies. The International Committee had at first obtained the best transport conditions from the Franco-Abyssinian Railway Company; subsequently, the Abyssinian Government undertook the transport charges. The instructions given by the delegates as to the forwarding of stores and the sending of money were notified to the National Societies in Circulars Nos. 318/326 inclusive.

The books of the Abyssinian Red Cross, when examined by the delegates of the International Committee, showed a balance in the bank of 32,000 thalers. Payments were voted by the Executive Committee of the Abyssinian Red Cross, which sat twice a week.

M. Brown and Junod were invited to take part in the meetings of the Executive Committee, and in doing so they contributed, in no small way, to the discussions, to the preparation of the agenda and of the minutes, and to the organization of the office generally. Typists were engaged, acknowledgments and letters of thank despatched to contributing Societies, and proper contracts made with
foreign doctors. Liaison was established with a committee of ladies, which passed under the name of the Red Cross and was set up on the suggestion of a foreign legation.

Advised by M. Sidney H. Brown, who devoted himself untiringly and most efficiently to its progress in difficult circumstances, the Abyssinian Red Cross rapidly became one of the best departments of the Abyssinian Government, and one whose output, in relation to the governmental grant, was the most effective. The Abyssinian Red Cross spent about 30,000 thalers per month, of which the Government contributed 10,000 thalers.

Medical stores, given or bought by the State, were received and listed; depots were organized at Dessié and other places. Ambulances were provided not only with essential instruments and drugs, but also with the necessary rations and food for the staff and the patients, and with mules for the transport of the wounded. Thus a convoy of 129 mules left Addis-Abeba on Nov. 29 in charge of Major Burgoyne, an English volunteer in the service of the Abyssinian Red Cross, who was later on shot by brigands.

Dr. Junod left for Dessie on Dec. 7, 1935, with a caravan of seven lorries. On arrival at Dessié, on Dec. 11, he reorganized the grouping of the Abyssinian Red Cross ambulance, several of which had been damaged in the bombardment of Dessié on Dec. 6, or had exhausted their resources in helping the victims of this attack. He supervised the engagement of subordinate personnel, the distribution of funds to those in charge of the ambulances, etc. On Dec. 17 he was again in Addis-Abeba.

His second journey to Dessié, which took place in the second fortnight of December, was directed to remedying the defects in the Army Medical Service and to the allotment of the Red Cross ambulances, both Abyssinian and foreign, between the different forces. The Emperor alone was in a position to give information as to the location of these troops; since the Red Cross had taken the place of the Army Medical Service, it was essential to know the
position of the armies and to have the Emperors's orders for the provisioning and maintenance of the ambulances, either through the Army Commands or the Central Government.

With the help of Dr. Zervos, physician to the Emperor, and two secretaries, Dr. Junod drew up the following plan.

Organization of Ambulances on the Northern Front.

- **MAKALLE** (occupied by the Italians)
  - Imperial Guard
    - Ras Moulou Gueta
      - Abyssinian Ambulance No. 5
      - Two Irish doctors - 200 mules - possibly the 3rd Dutch unit
    - Abyssinian Ambulance No. 2
      - Ras Kassa
      - Abyssinian Ambulance No. 3
      - Major Burgoyne - 227 mules - possibly 1st Dutch unit - One or two doctors

(2nd Dutch unit)

- Lake Ashangui
  - Kworam - proposed terminus of the motor road (Possible station of the British Ambulance, etc.)
  - Waldja - present terminus of the motor road (British Ambulance - Dr. Melly - Transport and Clearing Station)
  - Bridge destroyed, under repair

- Ras Guetal-chou
  - Abyssinian Ambulance No. 6

- Dessié
  - Dutch Ambulance - Dr. Winkel
On his return by air to Addis-Abeba on Jan. 1, Dr. Junod left almost immediately for the Southern front in search of the Swedish ambulance, which had been badly hit by bombs on Dec. 30. On his return, he learned of the damage done to Major Burgoyne’s Camp at Waldia on Jan. 17, 1936. On Jan. 30, he left again for the Northern front with four lorries. On account of the bad weather and the state of the roads, this journey was delayed for a fortnight; on several occasions he had to struggle, with all available personnel, to extricate the lorries which were stuck in the mud up to the axles. On Feb. 4, he reached Dessie and on the 5th he had an interview with the Emperor. On the 6th he was at Waldia. On the 10th he was present at the bombardement of the town. From Dessie to the front he organized a succession of Red Cross relays of many and varied nationalities, including British, Dutch, and Abyssinian ambulances; between the front and the British ambulance three lines of transport were to function — Major Burgoyne with 90 mules, the British transport unit with 80 mules, and two Irish doctors with 30 mules. Both Dr. Junod and Dr. Melly agreed that before the ambulances could work at the front, it was necessary to have echelons of ambulance transport working in the rear and to be sure of their functioning. To reach the front, convoys had to escape the enemy planes, which made transport impossible between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., and use roads that were in an altogether indescribable condition and where land-slips were frequent.

On his third journey Dr. Junod travelled by air to Dessie with Count de Rosen on March 11, to fetch Dr. Barckhuus, a Danish doctor serving with the British ambulance, who was down with nephritis. During this expedition he learned of the misfortune of the British ambulance, hit by bombs near Kworam on March 4; of the attack on the second Dutch ambulance unit by brigands, and the wounding of Dr. van Schelven; and finally, of the death of Major Burgoyne.

Dr. Junod left again by air with Count de Rosen to
fetch Dr. van Schelven, and after landing at Dessie, arrived at Kworam near Lake Ashanghi. On March 17, the aeroplane was destroyed as the result of an air attack. Dr. Junod returned from Kworam in a car provided by the Emperor, together with Dr. van Schelven, Dr. Macie of the British ambulance, who was suffering from dysentery, and Count de Rosen.

During this journey, Dr. Junod recommended the return to Dessie of all foreign ambulances. Almost all the wounded were untended, without doctors, and died. The ambulances were immobilized in their shelters in the grottoes, and could attend only some 200 or 300 wounded per day, i.e. those who had the strength to come to them. Relief of the wounded on the field of battle itself was non-existent. It would have been necessary to treat all these wounded, bring them to the main road, and evacuate them to Waldia and Dessie; but transport was quite impossible by day owing to air attacks, by night owing to the brigands.

On April 18, the total of Abyssinian losses in ambulance equipment was as follows: all the Swedish Ambulance equipment and that of Ambulance No. 4, taken by the Italians at Wadara; Ambulance No. 5 and the second British unit captured with its personnel and material; the first Dutch unit, stolen by the brigands on the northern route — the second and third units having left their stores at Kworam and Dessie; all the equipment of Ambulance No. 3 lost at the Tembien; two medical aircraft destroyed.

The final piece of work undertaken by the Abyssinian Red Cross was the setting up of a casualty station, with a canteen, organized at Addis-Abeba by the foreign missions, for men returning from the front.

On April 29, 1936, in the evening, the Emperor returned to his capital and then left Abyssinia. On May 2-4 the town was a prey to looting, arson and murder. Dr. Junod was besieged in his house, and then took refuge in a neighbouring cellar. He was saved by a servant who recognized him and asserted that he had always worked for Abysinnia, as one who was “Kay Maskal”, i.e. Red
Cross and had done much for the sick. On May 3 Dr. Junod attended to two wounded zabanias in a tukul, and the rumour spread that there was a doctor “somewhere near”. Over twenty wounded turned up; the meagre resources of the tukul—went as far as an emergency dressing, a bit of linen and a few drops of spirits of peppermint. On May 4, Dr. Junod was picked up by a lorry and taken to the French Legation, where some 2,000 people had taken refuge.

The same evening, Dr. Junod converted some rooms of the Legation into a sick-ward, and attended to some dozen or so of wounded. Having to perform a couple of urgent amputations, he went to the Menelik Hospital to borrow the surgical instruments; he found the hospital entirely looted and all the bottles smashed. The other hospitals, too, whether Swedish or Italian, had been gutted in the same thorough manner and the Red Cross headquarters was a heap of smoking ruins.

On May 5, the Italians made their entry into Addis-Abeba. The delegate of the International Committee made immediate contact with the Italian authorities, and particularly with Dr. Borra, delegate of the Italian Red Cross; they all welcomed him most kindly. On June 3, 1936, Dr. Junod and Dr. Borra were present at a meeting of the Managing Board of the Abyssinian Red Cross which passed a resolution winding up the Society. Dr. Lambie, Secretary General, was appointed the liquidator.

**Help to Foreign Ambulances.**

The delegates of the International Committee tried to keep a close contact with the ambulances of sister Societies serving in Abyssinia. We have already said that at the outbreak of the war two Swedish doctors travelled on the same boat as the Geneva delegates. The ambulances which arrived in Addis-Abeba stayed there a few days before leaving again for the Northern or the Southern fronts. It had never occurred to their Central Committees
that they might have to be subdivided; some had even asked that the smaller should be joined to the larger. But the extreme dearth of medical staff — one doctor to 12,000 men — would not allow of such cooperation, and the majority of the ambulances were compelled to divide up into two, three and even four lesser units, separated from each other by days or weeks of travel. The delegates of the International Committee followed up on a large-scale map their movements as notified, and forwarded messages and funds received on their behalf.

Dr. Junod, in the course of his comings and goings, had on several occasions an opportunity of meeting the members of this or that expedition. Three times, he had to fetch patients with Count de Rosen and his plane, and after the occupation of Addis-Abeba, he left, on board an Italian three-engined plane, in search of ambulances on the Southern front, of which they were without news. In a clearing, too narrow for the machine to land, flags spread on the ground showed the presence of an ambulance, of which the personnel was perhaps hidden at some little distance. Messages were dropped by the Italian plane on this solitary Red Cross flag, and several weeks elapsed before positive news could be cabled to Europe.

Observance of International Conventions.

As we have said above, the Abyssinian Government had adhered, on the eve of the conflict, to the Geneva Convention of 1929 and to the Protocol of 1925 against the use of poison gas and the like. It was not a party to the Convention of 1929 relating to the treatment of prisoners of war.

The International Committee was called upon to play, to a certain extent, the role usually associated with the protective Powers, especially in so far as concerns notifications relative to the application of Article 11 of the Convention. As has been stated, it was through the International Committee that the Italian Red Cross was notified
of the acceptance by the Abyssinian Government of the
foreign ambulances and, following thereon, the location
or journeying of these ambulances, the position of hospitals,
the movements of medical aircraft, etc.

The delegates of the International Committee and in
particular M. Sidney H. Brown, in his capacity as lawyer
were always concerned as to the manner in which the
Convention of Geneva was being observed; they took
especial care of some Italian prisoners, whose existence
had been notified by the Italian Red Cross, and by it to
their relatives. The prisoners themselves, who had been
working in the Emperor's gardens at Dessie, were brought
back to Addis-Abeba, owing to the insistence of the
delegates of the International Committee, and, on the eve
of the sack of the town, brought to the French Legation.

Information collected with reference to the observance
of the Geneva Convention and of international law has been
collected at Geneva with a view to the amending of the
existing Conventions or for the drafting of new Conventions.
The International Committee has not failed to turn to
account these surveys for the revision of the Geneva
Convention. The Committee has observed particular
agreement as to the principle that medical personnel and
stores should never be the object of reprisals.

Two enquiries entrusted to the International Committee
could not be carried out owing to circumstances beyond
its control. On Nov. 25, 1936, the Committee submitted
to the delegates of National Red Cross Societies, meeting
at Paris in private session, a preliminary verbal report
on this subject. The printed report which followed was
issued in December, 1936, and distributed at the rate of
one copy per National Society and one per Government.
The respect of the emblem of the Red Cross, its visibility,
the damage sustained by several ambulances, the applica-
tion of the procedure envisaged by Article 30 (enquiry), are
all dealt with in that report.

The lessons to be drawn from the unhappy experiences
of the Italo-Abyssinian hostilities have been drawn in
Circular No. 328, relating to the revision and the extension of the Geneva Convention.

* * *

It was not possible for the International Committee to do other than recognize the Abyssinian Red Cross, which had fulfilled all the requirements for admission as a new Society within the international frame-work of the Red Cross. After all, it is the role of the International Red Cross to encourage the development of the Red Cross in the world, and to help in the recruiting and strengthening of new members. It was with this intention, moreover, that a few weeks after the official recognition, the International Committee sent two delegates to Addis-Abeba. The presence of that delegation enabled National Societies to offer their young colleague unhesitating and welcome support in the work of nursing the sick and the wounded.

The six National Societies which sent ambulances to Abyssinia spent more than two million Swiss francs in their expeditions. The location of the ambulances and the co-ordination of the work were supervised by the Emperor, on the advice of Dr. Junod. These six foreign ambulances worked with equal devotion and self-sacrifice in the common task of humanitarian relief. In the same spirit, too, they consulted together as to the line of action to be pursued, as circumstances might demand. Finally, their task ended, by common consent they started for home.

In the midst of unprecedented difficulties, the action of the National Societies in the Italo-Abyssinian conflict constitutes a remarkable proof of solidarity, and an outstanding effort of mutual aid, in the furtherance of the specific task of the Red Cross. The mission of the delegates of the International Committee involved responsibilities of a high order and exceptionally difficult work; to these the delegates devoted themselves regardless of personal sacrifice.
GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS TO WORK IN ABYSSINIA  
(In Swiss francs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ornamented to the Abyssinian Red Cross in cash</td>
<td>fr. 40,792.89</td>
<td>fr. 42,388.01 = fr. 83,180.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despatched as medical stores:</td>
<td>fr. 8,138.45</td>
<td>fr. 326.50 = fr. 8,464.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of Mission in Abyssinia</td>
<td>fr. 45,851.18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>fr. 137,497.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Donations:
- In 1935: fr. 45,931.60
- In 1936: fr. 49,351.56 = fr. 95,283.16

Excess of expenditure charged to the International Red Cross Committee:
- In 1935: fr. 11,781.50
- In 1936: fr. 29,692.83
- In 1937: fr. 739.54 = fr. 42,213.87

The National Red Cross Societies mentioned below were good enough in 1936 to increase their annual contributions to the International Red Cross Committee to assist in its relief work. These sums are included in the total of 82,294.94 Swiss francs representing the contributions of the National Red Cross Societies for 1936 (See Table, page 58): German Red Cross fr. 765; American Red Cross $3,000; Japanese Red Cross Yen 2,000; Dutch Red Cross Florins 1,000.
Chapter XVII

Activities in Spain from July 18, 1936 to February 28, 1938

Summary

Introduction. — Organization: (a) at Geneva; (b) in Spain. — Help for the International Committee: (a) at Geneva; (b) in Spain. — Respect of the Red Cross emblem. — Stores bought and forwarded. — News to relatives. — Relief of prisoners: (a) hostages and prisoners; (b) inspection of prisons; (c) news of prisoners to their relatives; (d) exchanges. — Evacuation: (a) of children; (b) of old and sick people in Madrid. — Bombardments. Neutralized zones.


Introduction.

On July 18, 1936, party warfare broke out in Spain. The International Committee was, from the outset, concerned with the tasks with which the Spanish Red Cross would be faced, as also with the means of assisting it. The first telegrams sent from Geneva elicited no reply. What was at first merely a revolt increased in gravity and took on the amplitude of a civil war. On July 31 the Gaceta de Madrid published a decree, dated two days before, and signed by the President of the Republic, announcing that on the advice of the Cabinet, the Central Committee of the Spanish Red Cross had ceased to function and had been replaced by a new committee of seven. The International Committee had no information as to what was happening to the Red Cross in the other part of Spain.

The International Committee's anxiety with regard to victims of the struggle was shared by several Central Committees. Having noted a desire in their respective countries to relieve the wounded and the sick, the Belgian,
British, French, Portuguese, and Swiss Red Cross Societies approached the International Committee and enquired as to its intentions. Complaints and protests of the parties to the conflict also began to reach the International Committee; an exchange of telegrams began between the Committee and the authorities of Madrid and of Burgos.

Desirous of establishing closer contact with both parties and fully realizing the possibilities latent in the offers of help expressed in several quarters, the International Committee decided to send Dr. Junod, its former delegate in Abyssinia, to Madrid and then to Burgos. At the same time it issued Circular No. 329 to the Central Committees of the National Societies, announcing the departure of Dr. Junod and reminding them of the terms of Resolution XIV passed at the Xth International Red Cross Conference relating to civil war.

On August 29, Dr. Junod left Geneva by air and reached Barcelona the same day. He got into touch with the Catalonian Branch of the Spanish Red Cross and also with the Catalonian Government. He was given a preliminary list of drugs and surgical instruments urgently required, and left again for Madrid by car, accompanied by a lieutenant of the Barcelona Medical Brigade.

In Madrid Dr. Junod was received by the Central Committee of the Spanish Red Cross.

Dr. Junod offered the help of the International Committee and of the National Red Cross Societies. The conditions attached to this help were a matter of long discussion. The members of the new Central Spanish Committee, elected but two months previously, were not

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1 As to this Resolution and its scope, see the Report of the International Red Cross Committee: "The role and activities of the Red Cross in time of Civil War" (Document No. 10). This Resolution was, in addition, communicated to the Spanish Red Cross, as also to Generals Franco and Cabanellas by telegram of July 25, and the text of it was forwarded to each by letter dated August 12. This text was therefore the basis upon which the International Committee commenced its activity.

2 Published as an annexe to Circular No. 330.
familiar with the statutes of the Red Cross and had some difficulty in accepting the idea of neutrality, on which our institution is founded.

Nevertheless, by September 1, Dr. Junod was in possession of a declaration by the Spanish Red Cross, accepting the foreign help of the sister Societies offered it through the International Committee and undertaking to ensure the respect of the Red Cross emblem and to facilitate the establishment, by the delegates of the International Committee, of information bureaux as to civil prisoners and prisoners of war.

Two days later, the Prime Minister, in his turn, signed a more concise, but also a more explicit declaration, accepting the principle of a twofold delegation of the International Committee at Madrid and Barcelona on the one hand, and at Burgos and Sevilla on the other. He also agreed to the establishment of an information bureau dealing with prisoners of war and with civil prisoners and accepting the possibility of an exchange of non-combatant prisoners, especially of women and children.

Dr. Junod returned to Geneva on September 5, but soon left for the other part of Spain, where he got into touch with the Nationalist Red Cross. On September 15 he obtained from the President of that Society and from the President of the Junta of National Defence at Burgos, two declarations similar to those secured at Madrid, but with explicit references to the Geneva Convention. A new principle was furthermore introduced, subject to reciprocity: that of allowing women, children, and youths not subject to military service to leave freely for a foreign country.

Armed with these agreements of Madrid and of Burgos, the International Committee was in possession of indispensable documents, which sanctioned its intervention. Relief work could now be started. Circular No. 330, dated September 18, 1936, and giving an account of Dr. Junod's twofold mission, reproduced as an annexe to the above-mentioned agreements the lists of medical
supplies and drugs of which the despatch was desirable, and announced the departure of three other delegates.

A month later, the International Committee had collected 100,000 Swiss francs; a year later, it had received more than a million.

THE ORGANIZATION AT GENEVA

In order to organize and manage its relief work in Spain, the International Committee, requested five or six of its members to constitute a Sub-Committee with the power of making necessary decisions, subject to reserving the more important questions for the decision of the full Committee.

The "Spanish Sub-Committee" held its first meeting on August 26th, 1936; by February 15, 1938, it had met 365 times. If one excludes sundays and holidays, it can be said that the Sub-Committee has sat almost daily, i.e. it has been practically in permanent session. The minutes, read at the beginning of each meeting, facilitated the control of the execution of decisions taken at the preceding meeting and ensured continuity in action. Two secretaries and three shorthand-typists, specially detailed to the Committee, did the preparatory work for the meetings and ensured the carrying out of decisions made. The daily records of the Sub-Committee, after twenty months' work, comprised 5,000 documents divided into 23 dossiers, not including some 200 reports made by the delegates. Cross reference was facilitated by a subject index, compiled according to the source of the documents (Governments, Red Cross Societies, etc.) independently of the special records relating to finance, to the sub-commission for purchases; and to an information service which will be dealt with later.

The Spanish Sub-Committee considered all correspondence received, made decisions as to the use of monies entrusted to the International Committee, detailed the
number and the work of the delegations, provided for the nomination or the replacement of their representatives, gave their instructions daily to the delegates—either by telephone or telegraph—and settled all correspondence with National Red Cross Societies and with Governments. Further, it drafted and adapted, as well as circumstances would allow, agreements between the parties in the conflict. The Sub-Committee thus directed from Geneva the often difficult negotiations of its delegates in Spain.

Further, the Sub-Committee guaranteed with particular care the strictest neutrality, not only in the division of medical stores and drugs sent to one side or the other, but also in the case of individual or collective exchanges, evacuation, etc. Three of its members, a surgeon, a physician, and a nurse were asked to constitute a sub-committee charged with the examination of requests for help and with the despatch of medical supplies, surgical instruments, drugs, and food-stuffs. One of the members of this sub-committee consented to specialize in the directing of the department dealing with buying and despatching goods; this included correspondence with contractors or with National Red Cross Societies who acted as intermediaries, with transport and customs agents, with the delegates, and also with the donors and the beneficiaries.

Another member of the Spanish Sub-Committee, familiar with American and European methods of social service, arranged an information bureau for relatives, prepared the plan of work, enlisted voluntary and paid help, which were indispensable to the success of the venture. The fact that this bureau alone occupies at Geneva some 30 persons and some 300 or 400 in the various delegations will give some fair idea of its importance.

When considering the question of the general organization of relief work in Spain, it is important to bear in mind the exceptional part played by the telephone. At a time when private conversations by telephone were forbidden, the International Committee was able to talk freely with its delegates in Governmental Spain at Bar-
celona, Valencia, and Madrid, and without hindrance. Such close liaison has greatly facilitated the work. With Nationalist Spain the direct line has never been re-established; in compensation, however, the delegation of the International Committee working in France at St. Jean de Luz, quite near the frontier, allowed of the most rapid transmission of messages from Geneva to Burgos and to Salamanca, and vice-versa. At the time of the intervention of the Committee's delegates on behalf of the women and children who had taken refuge in the sanctuary of the "Virgen de la Cabeza" in April 1937, a permanent day and night service—organized at Valencia, Geneva St. Jean de Luz, and St. Sebastian—ensured the quickest communication in both directions and thus facilitated most delicate negotiations. In sixteen months international telephone charges between Geneva and Spain consequently rose—for the one direction only—to 16,911.90 Swiss francs.

The Spanish Sub-Committee provided the International Committee with the essential material for eight circulars issued to the Central Committees of the National Red Cross Societies (Nos. 329, 330, 331, 333, 334, 335, 343, 346), and for an appeal addressed to the States signatory to the Geneva Convention. Some 60 quarto pages, comprising these circulars and their annexes, epitomize the successive steps of the relief work in Spain. Articles in the Bulletin international des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge and press communiqués have kept the public informed from day to day of the most salient features of that work.

The Organization in Spain.

The agreements reached at Madrid, in September 1936, envisaged the establishment of delegations of the International Committee which were to be located at Madrid, Barcelona, Burgos, and Sevilla—the two first in Governmental Spain, the two latter in Nationalist Spain. The agreements reached at Burgos on September 15, 1936,
with the Nationalist Red Cross and the Junta of National Defence accepted the principle of delegation of the Committee, but did not specify their location; in fact the stations of Madrid, Barcelona, and Burgos were in operation from the middle of September, 1936; the Sevilla delegation, established there in December of the same year, had only a very temporary existence, having to close down at the end of January of the following year.

By the end of the year 1936, the delegations had reached the number of ten, but this development coincided with serious difficulties. Certain attacks, either upon the person or the activity of this or that delegate, one delegate wounded, another attacked on the wireless and in the press, two others expelled under military escort, were not made the subject of public protest on the part of the International Committee. The latter's fundamental determination, shared by the delegates themselves, was not to interrupt or endanger successful relief work through concern about matters of prestige. From ten the number of the delegations was reduced to six—three on each side. In February 1938 the lessening of its funds compelled the Committee gradually to reduce, during the ensuing quarter, the number of its delegations; from six they became four and as from June 1, 1938, two only. In spite of these seemingly drastic cuts, which were dictated by necessity, it was still possible to hope that the relief work itself, although very much diminished, would not, for all that, be too seriously compromised. In the course of 18 months, the Spanish Red Cross Committees,—central, regional, or local—had had time to familiarize themselves with the work of the International Committee's delegates and to adopt their methods.

In an annexe will be found the list of the 17 delegates who succeeded one another in the various posts set up by the International Committee, together with the length of their services. All these delegates are of Swiss nationality.

Each delegate gathered round him a group of helpers, either voluntary or paid by the Spanish Red Cross, and
recruited on the spot. At Madrid the offices of the delega-
tion were situated in three different buildings and employed
as many as 58 persons; at Barcelona, Burgos, St. Sebastian,
and Valencia the number of workers varied between 20
and 50, according to circumstances.

HELP GIVEN TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
AT GENEVA.

The International Committee has received, in connec-
tion with its relief work in Spain, the most helpful support
from National Red Cross Societies, from Governments,
and from private individuals.

Nearly fifty countries have sent contributions to
the International Committee for its relief work in Spain.
Ten Governments, more than forty National Red Cross
Societies have contributed. Below will be found, as an
annexe, a list of donations classified according to countries
of origin. We must go back to the Great War to find
figures of any like importance. Nothing makes for clearer
understanding of the depth and extent of the emotion
aroused throughout the world by the Spanish conflict.
Special mention must be made, amongst these subscribers,
of the Committees set up in Central and South America;
the Argentine Republic, Mexico, Cuba, Uruguay, and
Venezuela are at the head of the subscribing countries,
owing to the Spaniards and those of Spanish descent who
live there. The Junior Branches of the National Red
Cross Societies, at the request of the League, sent donations
in cash, food, and clothing intended for the Spanish youth.

The International Committee is deeply grateful to
all those who have shown confidence in it and forwarded
large amounts for the relief of the victims of the war.
It welcomes this opportunity of emphasizing the fact,
that in addition to gifts in money and in kind, it has
found full co-operation on the part of several National
Societies and Governments in the organization of this
work. Thus the Belgian, British, German and Italian Red Cross Societies have furnished the addresses of their contractors and procured medical supplies, surgical instruments, and drugs on very favourable terms. The Red Cross Societies of the Argentine, Belgium, Cuba, France, Germany, Italy, and Portugal have organised information bureaux for Spanish families wishing to have, through the International Committee, news of their relatives remaining in Spain. When, owing to lack of funds, the International Committee had to cut down its services, these Societies agreed to develop their own. Further, some National Societies have helped directly in the relief work by sending missions, or in giving their support to Spanish Aid Committees. Thus, the Belgian and the Norwegian Red Cross Societies have run Welcome Centres for children in Governmental and Nationalist Spain respectively. Similarly, the Swedish Women's Committee has opened and maintained Homes near Valencia and St. Sebastian; the French Red Cross, which has done invaluable work on behalf of thousands of Spanish refugees in France, has helped the International Committee's delegations at Marseilles and St. Jean de Luz to excellent purpose. The Portuguese Red Cross has made itself responsible for the forwarding of goods landed at Lisbon and presented by the Red Cross of South America to the Red Cross at Burgos.

From the outset of the struggle, the League of Red Cross Societies has offered its help to the International Committee; the latter has turned to the League on many occasions, more particularly in connection with the negotiations with the French authorities in connection with transport facilities for supplies with purchasing, translation of circulars, information as to relatives, etc.

The British and the French Governments have generously lent the assistance of their naval forces for evacuation purposes, for transport of supplies and personnel both in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. French despatch-boats and English destroyers have long ensured communications between Bilbao and Santander on the one hand, and
St. Jean de Luz on the other, and have conveyed the dele-
gates of the International Committee, consignments to
the local Red Crosses, and food-parcels for prisoners. The *Maine* (British) and the *Iméréthié II* (French) conveyed
persons evacuated from Madrid by the Committee from
Valencia and Barcelona to Marseilles, and also landed at
its Spanish destination supplies despatched by Geneva.

Finally, the Swiss Government and the Swiss Red
Cross have provided the funds and the personnel respecti-
vately for a number of lorries sent to Madrid to evacuate
some 2,500 people, who had been allowed to leave the city
through the intervention of the International Committee.

**Help given the International Committee in Spain**

In Spain, the delegates of the International Committee
met with a remarkable readiness to facilitate their task.
To begin with, this readiness took the form of offers of
accommodation and of personnel.

In Governmental Spain, the Central Committee of
the Madrid Red Cross secured two houses for the Inter-
national Committee's delegation; it also contributed
3,000 pesetas per month to the delegation's expenses.
At Valencia, the delegation has the free use of a ground
floor office. At Barcelona, the offices of the delegation are
in the same building as the local Red Cross; the delegates
of the Committee have free quarters in the same building.
The delegations enjoy free inland postal and telephone
service. At Barcelona, Valencia, and Madrid the delega-
tions have the use of six touring cars requisitioned for
their transport, whilst at Barcelona the Government also
provides petrol free.

In Nationalist Spain, the Red Cross has placed at the
disposal of the Committee's delegation, in the crowded
town of Burgos, three rooms of its dispensary, with heat-
ing and lighting included; in addition, rooms are provided
for delegates who are passing through. At St. Sebastian,
for some months the delegation has been accommodated in the halls of the Grand Casino; in February, 1938, it was given a flat of some ten rooms, always rent free. From the outset, a car has been put at the disposal of the chief delegate, whilst the Government has always provided petrol for all the motors used by the delegation. Within the confines of Nationalist Spain the delegations enjoy free postal and telephone service; medical supplies imported are exempt from customs duty and transported are exempt from customs duty and transported without charge.

RESPECT OF THE EMBLEM OF THE RED CROSS.

The declarations of Madrid (September 3, 1936) and of Burgos (September 15, 1936) accepted the application of the Geneva Convention, the first by implication, the second explicitly.

On both sides the emblem of the Convention is used to protect hospitals and Army Medical Units. At Madrid, the Red Cross Hospital School, situated at the gates of the University City, had placed red crosses upon a white background on its flat roofs; in the centre of the garden, a luminous red cross also stood up against a white background. This luminous cross was not used after the middle of September, 1936. At the beginning of November, 1936, large size crosses (8 metres square), were painted on the terraces. The nearness to the front made the position of this building very precarious and, one day a shell pierced one of the wings, without, however, injuring anyone. At the beginning of December, 1936, the hospital was evacuated by orders of the Army Commander, for strategic reasons.

At Bilbao, the four hospitals, marked with Red Crosses from 8 to 10 metres square, have never been hit by bombs.

1 See Bulletin international, September 1936, p. 750.
The delegates of the Committee have, on several occasions, been asked by both sides to notify the enemy of the location of newly established hospitals, so as to avoid unintentional bombardment. Both the Governmental and the Nationalist Red Cross Societies have always been most willing to notify the respective general Staffs of such information communicated by the Committee. Amongst these hospitals were, for instance, the hospitals of Lerida, calle Marques de Villa Antonio ed Sastago, some 20 kilometres to the south of Bujalaroz (on the Governmental side, December 5, 1936) and of Leganes (on the Nationalist side, July 17, 1937).

The case of this last hospital, situated some 9 kilometres only from Madrid, is typical. Established in a former Augustinian convent, some 350 metres from the village of Leganes, it was close to a railway station which was an objective for the Governmental artillery. At first, the Nationalists refrained from putting up the Red Cross on this hospital, but, after an understanding with the Committee's delegates, they decided that it would be better to notify the other side officially of the existence of the hospital. The notification was made by telegram dated July 17, 1937, and, in a report made at the beginning of October, the chief medical officer of the hospital was careful to state that, in spite of an almost daily bombardment of the villages of Leganes and of Carabanchel, the building, though often in the centre of the shelled area, had never been hit.

It must not be assumed from the above that the hospitals have always escaped bombardment. Unhappily, the International Committee has on several occasions, been the recipient of protests from either party, accusing the other of violating the Convention. Circular No. 335, dated March 31, mentions 22 protests of all kinds—bombardment of hospitals, hospital-trains, and unfortified towns, imprisonment or execution of medical staff, etc.

Contrary to its general practice in international warfare, the International Committee has refrained from for-
warding protests received whenever it considered such procedure inopportune. On the other hand, it has always demanded, in accordance both with the letter and the spirit of the Convention, the liberation of medical staff, but has not always been as successful as it had hoped in this matter.

The delegates of the International Committee have scarcely ever had to intervene as the result of an abuse of the Red Cross emblem. When such abuse has been established—e.g. private cars or public conveyances wrongly displaying the Convention emblem—they have drawn the attention of the authorities to the matter and usually secured the withdrawal of such emblems.

In fact, whatever may have been the alleged violations on one side or the other, the emblem of the Geneva Convention, in spite of the peculiar difficulties of a civil war, still keeps its full value. The Red Cross emblem, far from being disregarded, has even been called upon to play a role such as it never done before. In April 1937, at the time of the surrender of the sanctuary of the Virgen de la Cabeza the white flag of truce was replaced by the Red Cross.

It is well to recall this incident which, though less sensational than the relief of the Alcazar at Toledo or the taking and re-taking of Oviedo, is not any the less typical. La Virgen de la Cabeza is a place of pilgrimage on the top of a hill of some 800 metres altitude and to the west of Jaen. There, in that sanctuary—some 30 kilometres within the Governmental enemy lines—about 200 Civil (Nationalist) Guards (together with their families some 1,000 souls) were isolated for eight months. The use of artillery by the attacking force rendered the position of the besieged critical. It was then, at the request of the Nationalists and with the consent of the besieging forces, that delegates of the International Committee, carrying a large white flag with a red cross, advanced to within some few hundred metres of the sanctuary to inform the garrison of the conditions under which they might sur-
Although the discussion did not lead to any immediate result, the intervention of the International Committee was by no means fruitless. A few days later the garrison surrendered on the conditions previously offered.

**Purchase and Despatch of Medical Supplies**

Circular No. 330, dated October 18, 1936, containing in an annexe lists of surgical instruments and drugs asked for by Madrid and Barcelona, informed the National Red Cross Societies of the needs of the various branches of the Spanish Red Cross. None the less, direct despatch of medical material was the exception. The Austrian, British, Dutch, French, German, and Polish Red Cross Societies despatched a certain number of cases and bales of stores, but, as a general rule, the donating Societies left it to the International Committee to see to the purchase and forwarding of the supplies to Spain. The International Committee set up a special office to deal with requests and give necessary orders.

In general, the requests are well set out, often in great detail as to weights and measures, thus evidencing the competence of those who have drawn them up. The International Committee, which can only make purchases in proportion to its resources, is compelled to leave numerous requests unanswered and to reduce others considerably. It ensures that the despatch of consignments is equally fair to both sides.

The rise and fall in the amounts of supplies despatched is dictated by the extent and the amount of the donations received. From 20,000, 50,000 and even 75,000 Swiss francs monthly, the sums devoted to purchases fell, in May and June 1937, to less than 10,000 Swiss francs, when the International Committee had to safeguard the very existence of its missions. In August, the Committee was able to revert to higher figures in consequence of new donations sent by the Governments in July, but at the
end of 1937 the consignments had again to be considerably reduced.

Circulars Nos. 333, 334, 335, 343, and 346, dealing with the period September 1936 to January 31, 1938, indicated the principle followed by the International Committee and gave details of the purchases and consignments. Orders were divided, at the best prices obtainable, between Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. In this way motor-ambulances—a matter of urgent demands from both sides were supplied by Brussels on the most advantageous terms, due to the kind offices of the Belgian Red Cross. Cases of surgical instruments were ordered in Berlin, through the German Red Cross, and conveyed by air. These have been greatly appreciated. Sheets and hospital linen were supplied by English factories recommended by the British Red Cross. The International Committee has always and on all hands enjoyed the most willing co-operation of the National Societies.

Transport is via French territory, by the frontier stations of Cerbère for the Governmental side, and Hendaye for the Nationalist side. Goods intended for the Cantabrian provinces—Bilbao, before its fall, Santander and Gijon—have been taken on board English or French warships at St. Jean de Luz, bound for that coast. During the summer of 1937, consignments for Valencia were embarked by British and French ships at Marseilles, by agreement with the respective Governments. Railway traffic between Valencia and Madrid being interrupted, the International Committee supplied the petrol required for transport by road.

The delegates in Spain are entrusted with the delivery of goods received from Geneva to their respective addressees. In general this is the Red Cross; sometimes, however, it has occurred that gifts were delivered directly to the Army Medical Service, of which the Red Cross is the auxiliary. All consignments are numbered. The International Committee is thus able to check its consignments right up to the end and to assure itself of their safe arrival. Finally, the delegates have, on many occasions, been able to verify
the good use made of the supplies, since they have been
invited by both sides to inspect the hospitals nearest the
front line and equipped through them.

Since the month of December, 1936 (Circular No. 333)
the International Committee has devoted careful attention
to sorting the supplies so as to constitute the proper equip­
ment of a casualty clearing station, and of a hospital with
a given number of beds: beds, bedding, x-ray apparatus,
surgical instruments, drugs, dormitory equipment, ope­
rating theatres and laboratories, stoves and refrigerators,
etc. This system has fulfilled expectations and has led to
renewed demands. Several delegations in Spain have
asked for vaccines and serums; these have been despat­
ched by the quickest route—often by air.

**Purchase and despatch of Foodstuffs**

Since the spring of 1937, the International Committee has been faced with the problem of despatching to some parts of Governmental Spain, and especially to Madrid, food for the sick. The feeding of the civil population, even in a restricted form, e.g. relief of refuges, soup-kitches, school canteens, etc., has not been considered as a part of its duties. Its task was limited to facilitating the work of those who undertook precisely this type of relief. It is in this sense that its delegates have given their support to representatives of the Save the Children International Union, the Society of Friends, and the Belgian, Swedish, and Norwegian Committees who, with the help or under the patronage of their respective Red Cross Societies, have set up Children's Welcome Centres. In Madrid, however, exceptionally situated and in such close proximity to the front line, the Committee's delegation could not disregard the claims of the infants whose health was menaced. Tins of condensed milk have been given away, both at headquarters and in the homes. Some days as many as 1,500 tins had to be distributed to children,
all of whom had medical certificates. Junior Branches of the Red Cross, and especially Junior Branches in America, started these distributions.

News to Relatives

Neither of the agreements entered into in September by Madrid and Burgos respectively mentioned the question of news to relatives. The idea of this service, therefore, was foreseen neither by the International Committee, nor by the Governments, nor by the Central Committees of either party. It just developed naturally and has taken undreamt-of importance. The reason why the staff of the delegations is so large, is the consequence of this receipt and despatch of messages; a large part of the new workers, voluntary and paid, helping the office staff of the International Committee at Geneva is busy with sorting and verifying news arriving in post-office bags from the delegates. The period of the year in which the conflict commenced furnishes the reason for the separation of families. We can picture the indefinitely prolonged separation and the anxiety clouding many homes, if we remember that the war broke out in July—that is to say, during the holiday period, when the husband remained at work and the rest of the family left for the mountains or for the sea-side, while the children of the poorer classes were away in holiday camps.

The first requests for news of relatives reached Geneva at the end of July 1936.

The Central Committee of the French Red Cross had received from its Tangier Committee a list of persons about whom nothing was known. The list left Tangier on July 18, and Paris again on July 31 for Geneva. The International Committee began an enquiry and wrote to the "alcades" of the districts where it was thought the missing people might be. This enquiry produced practically no resultats, owing, undoubtedly, to the closing of the
frontiers to postal traffic. One "alcade" only replied, at the beginning of October, to a letter dated August 3. The request of the French Red Cross was followed by one from the Yugoslav Red Cross. Finally, on September 5, the Secretary General of the Spanish Red Cross at Madrid begged the International Committee to ask for news of two people at Saragossa and at Calatayud, adding that as a consequence of the civil war it was impossible to get into touch with provinces under the control of the other party. On September 18, Dr. Henny, our delegate at Madrid, supported one of these requests and forwarded some more. An information bureau became an obvious need.

A member of the International Committee undertook the organization of this new service. Forms of varying kinds were drafted and submitted to the delegates (September 21, 1936). The simplest, and also the most generally employed, bear the name and address of the Enquirer, the name and address of the Person Sought, with a space on the back for the reply. A regular routine grew up between the various delegations and Geneva, where request crossed reply, and vice versa. The Committee's initiative met with a good reception from the authorities of both sides. On January 2, 1937, the Minister of the Interior at Valencia published a decree granting free inland postal and telegraphic service to the International Committee. As previously mentioned, Nationalist Spain had also granted the same facilities. The censor often granted priority to messages from relatives—whilst the International Committee's delegates eased the work of the censor by limiting the number of words in messages and by forbidding letters.

The work of forwarding news called for an organization of some consequence, both at the delegates' offices and at headquarters in Geneva. It called, in fact, for different methods according to the origin and kind of enquiry.

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1 *Gaceta de la Republica*, 7 Enero 1937, p. 111.
—the registration of some at Geneva, of others with the delegates, the selection of enquiries which could be settled by correspondence and those which demanded personal visits at home or some more thorough investigation.

Some of the National Red Cross Societies also set up departments for the receipt and the forwarding of enquiries and replies; several even undertook to fill the place of the office at Geneva in February, 1938, when the Committee had to reduce its staff owing to lack of funds.

Lastly, the International Committee set up its own censorship, to prevent incautious expressions doing any harm to correspondents. Up to March 31, 1938, the number of requests for news had totalled 977,759 and that of replies to 635,664, i.e. a grand total of 1,613,423 messages.

Prisoners' Relief.

The declarations of the Red Cross Societies of Madrid and of Burgos, made in September, 1936, accepted for both parties, the establishment, under the absolute control of the delegates of the International Committee, of inquiry offices or of information sections as to civil prisoners and prisoners of war. The wording of the agreements with the two Red Cross Societies is more categorical and explicit than the declarations of President Giral and of General Cabanellas. The first accepts the possibility of an exchange of non-combatant prisoners, especially women and children, the second condemns the practice of taking hostages and accepts the unrestricted departure—subject to reciprocity—of women children and young men not liable to military service. These differences shew the complexity of the matter. In fact, the delegates of the International Committee, who enjoyed the widest facilities in arranging their information service for relatives—a task which had not been foreseen in their programme—met with all sorts of difficulties in everything that concerned civil or military prisoners,
although, theoretically, their competence in the matter was acknowledged. To get a clear idea of the efforts made and the results obtained on behalf of the prisoners, a distinction must logically be drawn between civil non-combattant prisoners and prisoners of war captured with arms in their hands.

This distinction, which appears elementary and undoubtedly operates in a war between nations, is difficult to establish in a civil war.

On November 3, 1936, the International Committee wrote to the authorities at Madrid, Barcelona, Salamanca, Malaga, Bilbao, and Santander a letter, together with a “manifesto” concerning hostages and prisoners; this is included as an annexe to Circular No. 333. To these six letters a single reply was received—and that amounted to a plain refusal. Theoretically, the taking of hostages is condemned by both the parties; in point of fact it has been very frequent.

Inspection of Prisons.

Refusals from both sides met the delegates of the International Committee when they first asked to be allowed to inspect the prisons. They did, however, obtain authority to enter a few—in particular cases, to see some particular prisoner. But this procedure was not without its dangers, for, as it was invariably a matter of a visit to a man considered as a “rebels”, and as the experiences and observations of the delegates were not always favourable, the representatives of the International Committee were made to understand that it would be better not to insist; none the less, they did insist. In the end, human life, which at one time seemed to count for nothing, gradually began again to be a matter of some importance.

Glancing through the list of steps taken and visits carried out by the delegates of the International Committee, one can visualize, as it were, the improvements gradually
secured through their reiterated efforts. To take but one example: the three ships, which contained in their holds at Bilbao some 1,500 prisoners, were firstly removed some distance from the quay where they were moored and where the rioters had constant opportunities of getting on board. They were then taken further down the harbour, opposite Las Arenas, close to the neutral ships anchored there; finally, they were condemned, and the prisoners who were confined in them, were landed and placed in more suitable quarters.

At Barcelona, circumstances were much the same. The prisoners aboard two vessels in the harbour were taken to the Castle of Monjuich, visited by the delegates of the International Committee, and finally lodged in a model prison.

The delegates of the Committee sometimes, assisted in the evacuation itself. At Madrid, amongst other places, where the model prison was directly under the fire of the enemy, some transfers were carried out with one delegate at the starting place and another at the place of arrival, thus guaranteeing the lives of the prisoners. Sanitary conditions, too, were in many cases much improved; a prison hospital was even set up at Madrid and furnished with stores sent by the International Committee for the dangerously ill, who could not be nursed in the rudimentary prison sick-wards. On several occasions also, the delegates obtained a change of warders. Bedding, condensed milk, even books have been distributed through the delegates.

Places of internment visited can be divided into two categories: prisons properly so-called, and labour camps. The former, called model prisons, or "carcel modelo", were in fact built for ordinary law-breakers according to the rules in force in modern States for the detention of criminals. But the cells, intended for one or two occupants only, are very often used for more. Other prisons of a more ancient construction, or disused convents, leave much to be desired in the matter of hygiene. In the
labour camps, hutments predominate. The delegates of the Committee can scarcely do much more than record actual conditions, but their visits and criticisms have a beneficial influence upon the well-being of the prisoners.

The list of prisons and internment camps, visited by the delegates of the International Committee, published as an annexe to Circular No. 346 of February 7, 1938, shows a total of 75 places of internment inspected, with more than 40,000 prisoners.

Lists of Prisoners.

The Hague Convention of 1907, as also the Geneva Convention of 1929, expressly prescribe the constitution of information bureaux relating to prisoners of war, whilst the Geneva Convention goes even further in envisaging the issue of weekly lists of prisoners to the interested Powers;—these provisions, however, valuable as they may be in wars between different countries, have, in the case of the Spanish conflict, been observed in a comparatively imperfect way. The only lists that have been communicated through the agency of the International Committee concerned a limited small number of prisoners, and then with a view to a possible exchange. The International Committee does not know whether other communications of the same kind have been effected through the intermediary of neutral Powers, as envisaged in the Code relating to prisoners of war, but it has every reason to believe that such communications have been exceptional. Each side has card-indexes, where the names of their prisoners are registered, but the differences noted by the delegates of the International Committee in regard to the estimated number of prisoners, on one side and on the other, lead one to think that the keeping up-to-date of these card-indexes is a matter of considerable difficulty.

The International Committee has itself set up for its own use a card-index of Governmental and Nationalist
prisoners, compiled from the lists in its possession. The cards are checked by the messages sent by prisoners to their relatives and *vice versa*. Each message reaching Geneva affords an opportunity of verifying the cards and of annotating them—e.g. transfer of a prisoner from one place of confinement to another, discharge execution; etc.

Nevertheless, the number of prisoners whose names are recorded at Geneva, scarcely exceeds 30,000.

**News of Prisoners.**

Each side has authorized the Committee to enable the prisoners to take advantage of its information service. Messages are subjected to a particularly severe censorship and their number is still very limited, but the efficiency of this department contains promise of some development.

**Exchanges.**

The first exchange carried out by the delegates of the International Committee dates back to September 25, 1936. Two deputies who were prisoners, the one at Bilbao, the other at Pampeluna, were liberated simultaneously and met on French territory at St. Jean de Luz. Other exchanges or simultaneous liberation of individuals or of small groups have taken place on different occasions. The most noteworthy of these exchanges, carried out on October 10, 1936, relating to 300 women (150 on each side), gave rise to perfectly legitimate hopes, and little by little the possibility of a general exchange of all prisoners detained on one side or the other became a familiar idea. The International Committee is resolutely working for the realization of this idea, and its chief delegates, Dr. Junod on the Governmental side, and M. de Pourtalès on the Nationalist side, have devoted all their energies to its attainment.

At the beginning of March, 1937, a more favourable outlook in this matter was noticeable both at Valencia and
at Salamanca. On March 12, M. Giral, Minister and President of the Governmental Committee for the Exchange of Prisoners, wrote, saying that the International Committee was alone authorized to put forward proposals as to the exchange of prisoners. On March 13, Count de Vallellano, President of the Nationalist Red Cross, made a statement to the effect that he had full powers to deal with the matter of exchange.

On March 27, the President of the International Committee wrote simultaneously to Count de Vallellano and to M. Giral, proposing to both parties that lists of civil non-combatant prisoners liable to possible exchange should be established. Whilst awaiting the completion of the final lists a preliminary exchange of 2,000 prisoners was contemplated. The replies were not long in coming; on April 5 and 8, they were despatched from Salamanca and Valencia respectively, whilst on April 12, MM. Junod and de Pourtalès met at Geneva to discuss with the Committee how matters stood. The Committee found such divergencies of views that it was compelled to discover some new formula. On April 16 it put forward a second proposal to its correspondents. Since that time the Committee's delegates have travelled many times backwards and forwards between Geneva and their respective posts, reporting as to the progress made in the preparation of the lists of names required and offered—which had to be considered at Geneva before sending them on to the other side. Each party carefully scrutinized the names submitted to it, and contested or supported the claims of each case. The International Committee, however, refused to be drawn into a discussion as to individual cases and strove to maintain the principle of numerically equivalent exchange. It could not, however, fail to recognize the importance attaching to the liberation of a leader, and endeavoured to maintain a certain balance in the lists.

The proposed exchange of 2,000 prisoners not having materialized, it then became a matter of steadily decreas-
ing figures—1,000, and then 500 prisoners. At the end of the year 1937, the discussions related to 200 names. Finally, two exchanges only could be carried out. On October 2, a party of the crew of the Russian ships *Komsomol* and *Smidovich*, twenty sailors in all, were exchanged for air-pilots of different nationalities, including several Spaniards. On January 20, 1938, a more thorough exchange took place: 41 Basque officers, mostly condemned to the heaviest penalties, were exchanged for 41 men of the same rank, confined in the prisons of the opposing party for many months past. Small as was the number of the discharges the value of such an exchange as a matter of principle cannot be questioned. Without invoking Article 74 of the prisoners of War Code, which states that no discharged prisoner shall be employed in active military service, the International Committee would have the right to ask itself whether it is proper to encourage such exchanges, since it appears uncertain whether after returning home these discharged prisoners will not again take up arms.

The fact that many of these exchanged prisoners had been condemned to death must, however, suffice to silence all criticism. A few lives have been saved—but that is not all. Other men condemned to death—quite a large number—have had their execution delayed in view of possible new exchanges. This consideration alone should suffice to determine the Committee’s action, if it were under any scruples as to the continuance of such negotiations.

Bearing in mind the results obtained, which do not reach even one per thousand, it might appear rash to continue talking about a general exchange. None the less, the International Red Cross Committee does not abandon all hope and, supported by its conviction, it believes it to be its duty to publish the substance of the proposals which it made on March 27, 1937, to both parties on the subject of civil non-combatant prisoners. These proposals follow the general lines adopted by the
neutral Powers, which are to-day offering their good offices to the same purpose for all prisoners without distinction.

1-2. The authorities of both parties shall establish with the least possible delay lists comprising all the prisoners confined in their respective territories. These lists shall be handed in duplicate to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva.

3. As soon as the International Committee is in possession of the above lists, it shall forward to each party one copy of the lists submitted by the other party and keep in its own possession the second copy.

4. Each party, upon receipt of the lists, shall draw up the list of prisoners whose return is claimed by it, and shall undertake to authorize the return of an equal number of prisoners detained by it and claimed by the opposing party.

5. The fact that a person, whose name appears on a list, is declared missing shall not be held to justify the non-execution of the agreement or a delay in its execution.

6. Whilst waiting for the completed lists to be made out, a preliminary and partial exchange shall be carried out.

7. The cost of transport and of maintenance of prisoners in Spain and half these expenses outside Spain shall be borne by each party.

8. The International Committee shall notify each party of the acceptance by the other of the conditions thus formulated.

9. The acceptance of these conditions automatically obliges both parties to cease entirely the taking of new hostages, that is to say, the arrest of civilians on political grounds, for family reasons or by virtue of any other personal consideration.

10. The International Committee sincerely hopes that on receipt of the above conditions both parties will entirely suspend the capital punishment of civil non-combatant prisoners, and even of those previously condemned, and that it will enter into an engagement to this effect upon the acceptance of the above-mentioned conditions.

Profiting by the observations made and the experience gained in the course of these negotiations, the International Committee, in September last, condensed into a draft agreement proposals in 8 articles and instructions in 4 articles which seemed most likely to receive the acquiescence of the parties interested.
The principal articles of this new draft were as follows:

1. Each party takes the formal engagement to proceed to a general exchange of all persons of both sexes, who — after or without condemnation — are confined as civil prisoners for reasons foreign to criminal law.

2. From the outset of this engagement, both parties undertake to respect the lives of the above-mentioned persons.

3. In order to guarantee the execution of the obligations thus undertaken, each party shall designate 250 of the most important enemy persons in its hands, and shall place them under the protection of the International Red Cross Committee. The persons thus selected shall be included in lists sent to Geneva within eight days following the acceptance of the present agreement, and shall be exchanged in whole or in part in the course of the general exchange, or preferably at the end of the said exchange, at the time and in the proportions judged opportune by the International Red Cross Committee.

4. Professional soldiers shall be excluded from all lists of the present exchange of civil prisoners. Their exchange may be the subject of special agreements.

5. Men between the ages of 18 and 45 shall be exchanged in equal numbers on each side.

8. The International Red Cross Committee reserves to itself the right of claiming any particular prisoner whose name appears neither upon the list of selected persons, nor upon the general lists.

Here again, this draft has not led to the anticipated agreement. One of the parties had, it is true, at one time accepted the general principle, but the negotiations opened by Great Britain for an exchange on a very large scale, including officers and men, those of military age, civilians and refugees, gave a new turn to the discussions. The International Committee has none the less continued to negotiate a less ambitious exchange, following the lines of that carried through, as mentioned above, on January 20, 1938.

The International Committee further considers that the considerable task it has undertaken in this field during more than ten months, including the constant labour and the numerous journeys which the matter has demanded of its delegates will not have been useless,
since the present British negotiations involve the taking into consideration and the utilization of the past work of the International Committee and of the text it has drafted.

"Diplomatic refugees" in Madrid.

From the very first moment, the International Red Cross Committee has been consulted as to the evacuation of the persons who have taken refuge in the various embassies and legations in Madrid. For a long time the whole matter was treated on a national basis, each Government looking for ways and means of ensuring the departure of its own protégés. In October, 1937, the Committee was asked to draw up, in agreement with the parties, methods of carrying this out. It keeps under sealed cover the lists of these "diplomatic refugees", which have been forwarded by fifteen diplomatic representatives. In spite of the very sincere and general desire to discover a favourable solution, the attempts of the International Committee have so far, up to March 1, 1938, failed to achieve anything. The British Government, which is negotiating a general exchange, including therein the "diplomatic refugees"—has considered the proposed agreement drafted by the Committee in this matter. Further, one of the foreign Governments interested, which has conducted conversations with the parties concerned in so far as relates to its own protégés, seems disposed to take the same text as a basis of its discussions.

Evacuation.

The agreements of September 1936 envisaged exchanges of non-combatants, mainly women and children, whether they were in prison or anxious to go abroad or to some other part of Spain. Acting in accordance with the spirit of the agreements of Madrid and of Burgos, new agreements as to the evacuation of the civil population.
were signed at Salamanca (October 19, 1936) and at Barcelona (December 8, 1936) with the International Committee. But these have received only very limited application.

It would not be true, however, to infer that evacuation has rarely happened. Some thousands of persons were permitted a free exit from Governmental Spain and were transported by English and French vessels from Valencia and Barcelona to Marseilles and Bilbao, and from Santander to Bayonne and St. Jean de Luz. The influx of Spanish refugees to France and to many other countries, the exodus of children to England, to Belgium, to Switzerland, to the Scandinavian countries, to the U.S.S.R., and to Mexico, are, well remembered. But in this work the Committee played no part.

In their negotiations the delegates of the International Committee always bore in mind the question of reciprocity and the uniting of families that had become separated. They thus brought about the re-entry into Nationalist Spain of a troop of boy scouts from Saragossa, who were taken unawares in the Pyrenees by the events of July, in exchange for a company of operatic actors authorized to return to Barcelona.

The Committee nevertheless undertook one unilateral evacuation, namely, that of women, children and old men who wished to leave Madrid, but found it impossible to do so. The International Committee obtained from the Government at Valencia the necessary visa for the departure of these non-combatants and arranged with the Swiss Government and the Swiss Red Cross to undertake their transport from Madrid to the port of embarkation at Valencia. A fleet of twelve char-à-bancs and three lorries equipped by the the Swiss Red Cross and in charge of Swiss personnel left Geneva in September 1937. The undertaking was financed by the Swiss Government, and under the control and with the support of the delegates of the Committee. For two months these cars travelled the 1,000 kilomètres which make the round trip between
Madrid and Valencia. Some 2,500 people took advantage of the facilities thus offered them and embarked upon the vessels placed at their disposal at Valencia by the British and French Governments. This Swiss initiative resulted in a friendly rivalry with others engaged in the evacuation of Madrid and the rhythm of the exodus was speeded up appreciably. On their arrival in France, a temporary mission of the International Committee at Marseilles, in co-operation with the municipal authorities, the French Red Cross and the Social Service for Aid to Emigrants, looked after them.

**Bombardments.**

The bombardment of unfortified towns—which was explicitly condemned by the Hague Convention of 1907, at a time when aviation was in its infancy—has assumed on both sides in the Spanish conflict an importance and a gravity which the World War itself never knew. Suddenly, when no one is expecting them, machines of immense speed and wide field of action appear over a city, drop their load of bombs, and disappear before the population is fully aware of this terrifying menace. More often than not, at the moment when the sirens are screeching, the bombers are already far away.

The International Committee has watched the successive steps in this method of warfare with deep and melancholy concern, and has been glad to note that protests are now being made against its employment. These bombardments and the protests to which they gave rise were dealt with in its Circular No. 335 of March 31, 1937. In the early months of 1938 aerial bombardments redoubled in intensity. The losses inflicted upon the populations of Barcelona and of Salamanca have almost wiped out all memory of those of the preceding years at Madrid, Valencia, Bilbao, Burgos, and Saragossa. Governments have been stirred; voices in high authority have been raised. The Committee, conscious of being the interpreter
of the whole of the Red Cross and of all those who put their trust in this institution, addressed, in March 1938, a message to both parties to the conflict and offered the service of its delegates to secure a reciprocal undertaking for the renunciation of so deplorable a method of warfare.

In the same sphere and without prejudging the question of principle, the Committee has taken up the question of the creation of neutralized zones in bombarded towns. Acting on the suggestion of the Swiss Government, it has explored the possibility of securing the delimitation of an area in Madrid where the non-combatant population might be safe. The Spanish Republican Government replied that in its opinion the whole of the civil population of Madrid ought to be considered as non-combatant. The head of the Foreign Office of the Salamanca Government, by telegrams of November 17 and 28, 1936, affirmed the General Franco’s intention to respect the neutral zone of Madrid with a view to avoiding, as far as possible, doing harm to the non-combatant population. The besieging forces have respected this zone.

A neutral zone, established on the same lines by the consuls at Las Arenas near Bilbao, has been respected in the same way.

* * *

The preceding statement has indicated some of the many-sided aspects that the work of relief organized by the International Committee in Spain entails. But it would be wrong to hasten to the conclusion, in view of the various activities previously described, that relief action of this sort can be undertaken without incidents and according to a pre-arranged programme. The delegates of the Committee have had to adapt themselves to circumstances—directing their efforts, now in this direction, now in that, but with the ever-constant care of equality and reciprocity.

It will be noted that the review of the work done by the International Committee in this matter stops at
February 28. The Committee proposes to give to the XVIth Conference a supplementary report upon its intervention in Spain, dating from March 1, 1938, to June 1, if the struggle has not then terminated, and a complete report when the conflict has ended. Both delegates and Committee have, in the course of these months of work, collected a whole mass of experiences, and we shall draw from these, when the time has come, deductions for its own instruction and for that of the Central Committees of National Societies whom the question closely concerns.

ANNEXES

AGREEMENTS OF MADRID AND OF BURGOS

[Translation]

SPANISH RED CROSS
CENTRAL COMMITTEE
MADRID

The Committee of the Spanish Red Cross, under the presidency of M. Aurelio Romeo, having heard the proposals of the International Red Cross Committee made by Dr. Marcel Junod, delegate of the said Committee, concerning the civil war in Spain, declares its approval as follows:

1. The Committee of the Spanish Red Cross accepts all outside help which the sister Societies may be able to offer it through the intermediary of the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva;

2. The Committee of the Spanish Red Cross will, by all means in its power, endeavour, to ensure that the Red Cross emblem is respected;

3. The Committee of the Spanish Red Cross will grant its earnest support to the delegates of the International Committee in their negotiations with the Spanish Government, to obtain from the latter the authorization to set up in Spain information bureaux concerning civil prisoners and prisoners of war under the absolute control of the delegates of the International Red Cross Committee.

The Committee of the Spanish Red Cross views with the greatest sympathy the setting up of these delegations, and will support, both morally and materially, the delegates nominated by in agreement with the Spanish Government.

Madrid, September 1, 1936.

(Signed) A. Romeo, President.

Jacinto Segovia, Secretary.
[Translation]

The Prime Minister

The Spanish Government, having received and heard M. Marcel Junod, representing the International Red Cross, accepts the despatch of a twofold delegation of the International Committee, delegations which shall exercise their activity in Madrid and Barcelona on the one hand, and at Burgos and Sevilla on the other. Their mission will be that of protecting and gaining respect for the Red Cross emblem by the two parties and of facilitating the humanitarian work of the said institution.

The Government views with sympathy the establishment of an information section in the charge of the aforesaid delegations relating to prisoners of war or to civil prisoners, and it accepts the possibility of exchanging some of these who are non-combatants, especially women and children.

Madrid, September 3, 1936.

President of the Council of Ministers:
(signed) José Giral.

[Translation]

Junta of Spanish National Defence

The Spanish Red Cross Committee of the Junta of National Defence, of the Burgos Government, President, H. E. Count Vallellano, having heard the proposals of the International Red Cross Committee made by Dr. Marcel Junod, delegate of the said Committee, regarding the civil war in Spain, declares its approval as follows:

1. The Nationalist Red Cross Committee accepts all the help from foreign sources which the sister Societies may be able to offer it through the intermediary of the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva.

2. The Nationalist Red Cross Committee will, by all means in its power, endeavour to ensure that the Red Cross emblem is respected.

3. The Nationalist Red Cross Committee will grant its earnest support to the delegates of the International Red Cross Committee in their negotiations with the Burgos Government, to obtain from the latter the establishment, in the zone under its control, of information bureaux concerning civil prisoners and prisoners of war, under the absolute control of the delegates of the International Red Cross Committee.

The Nationalist Red Cross Committee views with the most lively sympathy the setting up of these delegations and will support and protect, both morally and materially, the delegates nominated by the International Red Cross Committee, in agreement with the Burgos Government.
So that the present document may produce its due effect with the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva, it has been done in duplicate and signed at Burgos on September 15, 1936.

(signed) Count de Vallellano.

[Translation]

JUNTA OF SPANISH
NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Junta of National Defence of Burgos, having received and heard M. Marcel Junod, representative of the International Red Cross, and having taken cognizance of the agreement come to by the said delegation with the Red Cross of Madrid and the Government of that capital, thanks the International Red Cross for its action and takes good note of the high aims which inspire its intervention.

The Junta of National Defence of Burgos approves the agreement made between the Nationalist Red Cross and the International Red Cross of Geneva for its strict and immediate entry into force.

It accepts with the most lively gratitude all the help in money or in kind of foreign Red Cross Societies, especially help in the shape of hospital stores.

It states its readiness to observe and respect, as it has always done and as it still does at every moment, the Geneva Convention relating to the wounded, sick and prisoners.

Before considering the question of hostages and their exchange, it takes this opportunity of declaring that it has not had recourse to such methods, which have not been applied either to the military or to the civilian population, nor to women and children — but, that, on the contrary, it has had to deplore the loss of the best-known and most distinguished persons in national and international life, who have been shot or assassinated. However, inspired by the loftiest sentiments of humanity, it undertakes that women, children and young men not liable to military service, who express the wish to do so, may leave the zone under its authority for a country abroad or for the zone of the Madrid Government, on condition that the same authorization may be granted in the other camp to women, children and young men who, in the same circumstances, desire to go abroad or to the zone of the Burgos Government.

So that the present document may produce its due effect with the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva, it has been done in duplicate and signed at Burgos on September 15, 1936.

(signed) M. Cabanellas.
# Activities in Spain

## Delegations of the International Red Cross Committee

**Governmental side**

Delegate General: Dr. Marcel Junod

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Delegate</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Madrid</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calle Abascal, 55</td>
<td>Dr. Georges Henny</td>
<td>Sept. 16-Dec. 8, 1936 (wounded by aircraft bullet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branches:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Calle Oquendo, 4</td>
<td>Captain Eric Arbenz</td>
<td>From Jan. 11, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calle Pinar, 20</td>
<td>M. Andres de Vizcaya, deputy delegate</td>
<td>From Oct. 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barcelona</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Calle Lauria, 95</td>
<td>Dr. Horace Barbey</td>
<td>Sept. 25, 1936-Jan. 28, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Roland Marti</td>
<td>Jan. 28-April 14, 1937</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Philippe Hahn</td>
<td>April 1937-March 31, 1938</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Valencia</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Calle Sorni, 13</td>
<td>Dr. Roland Marti</td>
<td>April 1937-March 31, 1938</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bilbao</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Calle Gordoniz, 14</td>
<td>M. Georges Graz</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 1936-June 14, 1937</td>
</tr>
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<td>later</td>
<td>M. Raymond Courvoisier</td>
<td>July 7, 1937-Oct. 27, 1937</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alameda Mazzaredo 17-19</td>
<td>M. Barreiro, manager</td>
<td>From Oct. 27, 1937</td>
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<td><strong>Santander</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Calle de Castelar, 15</td>
<td>M. Pierre Weber</td>
<td>Dec. 1936-June 14, 1937</td>
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<td></td>
<td>M. Georges Graz</td>
<td>June 14-August 24, 1937</td>
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<td></td>
<td>M. Azpilicueta, Vice-president of the Santander Red Cross, Hon. Secr.</td>
<td>Dec. 1936-June 1937</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Alicante</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M. Arbenz</td>
<td>Dec. 15-24, 1936</td>
</tr>
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</table>
130 GENERAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Nationalist side

Principal Delegate: Count Horace de Pourtalès

**Burgos**
Emperador, 1  
Dr. Raymond Broccard  
M. Jean d'Amman  
M. Bosch, deputy delegate

**San Sebastian**
Gran Casino  
M. Raymond Courvoisier  
M. Jean d'Amman  
M. Barreiro, deputy delegate

**Saragossa**
Sancho y Gil, 8  
M. Paul de Rham

**Seville**
Plaza del Pacifico, 7  
Dr. Werner Schumacher

**St. Jean de Luz**
Villa Biak Bat,  
Bd. Thiers  
M. Raymond Courvoisier  
M. Muntadas, deputy delegate

**Marseilles**
Quai du Port, 7  
International Service of Aid to Emigrants  
M. Georges Graz

---

**Donations for Spanish Relief According to Countries as on March 1, 1938**

(In Swiss francs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governments</th>
<th>National Red Cross and Collecting Committees</th>
<th>Private Donations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>50.—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argentine</td>
<td>135,352.06</td>
<td>1,690.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,689.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>1,471.50</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<td>19.60</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,485.90</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>43,558.05</td>
<td>47.90</td>
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<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
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<td>157.53</td>
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<td><strong>Cd. fd.</strong></td>
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<td>189,056.51</td>
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<td>1,915.94</td>
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<td>Country</td>
<td>Governments</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>36,500.—</td>
<td>189,056.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>4,761.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>4,905.—</td>
<td>6,897.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>14,000.—</td>
<td>15,232.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>107,950.—</td>
<td>27,684.85</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>1,014.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>711.25</td>
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<td>India</td>
<td>43,200.—</td>
<td>26,254.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>6,219.50</td>
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<td>Lithuania</td>
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<td>Luxemburg</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>249,646.70</td>
<td>210.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>7,671.34</td>
<td>(including Curaçao)</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>427.90</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Paraguay</td>
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<td>Peru</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
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<td>Rumania</td>
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<td>San Salvador</td>
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<tr>
<td>Siam</td>
<td>1,064.65</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
<td>55,555.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>90,000.—</td>
<td>5,025.—</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>183,291.50</td>
<td>12,000.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>36,381.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>1,361.65</td>
<td>31,595.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>3,350.—</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

_Private Donations:

Received at the I.R.C.C. 1,001.24
Received by our Delegates 2,976.20

Totals 370,887.45 819,961.69 32,848.38

1 Donations in pesetas given by visitors at the various delegations are not included in this total.
### Relief Work in Spain

**Financial position on March 4, 1938**

#### Donations received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donations received</th>
<th>Swiss francs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Red Cross Societies</td>
<td>377,202.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Governments</td>
<td>370,887.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Various Collections</td>
<td>442,566.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Donations</td>
<td>31,266.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts for specific purposes</td>
<td>1,873.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receipts</td>
<td>11,053.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,234,849.85</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Expenses incurred

**Consignments:**

- Governmental side (freight included): 265,802.50
- Nationalist side (freight included): 272,323.85
- Evacuation: 140,440.00

**Delegations**

- Salaries: 106,815.00
- Travelling expenses, etc.: 114,898.07
- Insurance: 35,760.00

**Geneva office staff**

- Special personnel: 60,139.95
- Postage, telegrams and telephones: 34,456.73
- Stationery, printing and various: 2,027.25

**Total:** 1,032,620.15

**Credit balance:** 202,229.70

#### Accounts owing

- Current orders: 600.00
- Delegates salaries due to end of March: 13,900.00
- In hands of delegates: 31,000.00
- Advance for prisoners’ purchases: 6,485.40

**Credit balance:** 140,244.30
On the outbreak of hostilities in the Far East, the International Committee offered its services and its co-operation simultaneously to the Chinese Red Cross and to the Japanese Red Cross. The latter, while thanking the International Committee for its offer, stated that the means at its disposal were sufficient for the circumstances. The Chinese Red Cross, on its part, said that it would like the International Committee to send a delegate to China. M. de Gielgud, Under Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, happening to be in China, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League consented that he should place himself provisionally at the Committee’s disposal at Shanghai. The International Committee would gladly have accepted this kind offer, but, unfortunately, the telegrams it sent did not reach M. de Gielgud in time, since he had been obliged to leave for Australia. In consequence the International Committee commissioned Colonel Charles de Watteville to go on a mission of information to China.

On his arrival at Hong-Kong in the middle of September, Colonel de Watteville called at first at Shanghai where he got into touch with the Chinese Red Cross. During his stay in Shanghai the delegate of the International Committee saw several hospitals and refugee camps established in the International Settlement, as also a Japanese naval hospital.

Colonel de Watteville then went to Nanking, where he was received by the Commander-in-Chief and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of War, and of the Interior. He returned to Shanghai via Soochow, and then by a route which ran parallel to the front and which enabled him to witness the work of the evacuating the wounded. In the course of his mission he forwarded to the International
Committee lists of medical supplies which were urgently
needed and, in addition, indicated the address to which
consignments of this sort should be forwarded.

His mission of information being at an end, Colonel de
Watteville left China towards the end of November. Be­
fore returning to Europe, and in response to an invitation
extended to him by the Japanese Red Cross, he called
at Tokio. Here he was received by the President of the
Red Cross and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He visited
different departments of the Japanese Red Cross and
received from it the assurance that it would give the
International Committee its co-operation in facilitating
its task.

In replacement of Colonel de Wateville, the Interna­
tional Committee appointed Dr. Louis Calame, a Swiss
doctor of many years experience in the Far East, as its
delegate in China. Dr. Calame, who remained at Shanghai
up to the moment of its occupation, then went to Hankow
via Hong-Kong and Canton. He got into touch with the
Chinese Red Cross and the Committee which was set up in
that city, under the auspices of the Red Cross, as well
with the Ministers who had taken up their headquarters
there on the fall of Nanking.

* * *

According to the evidence of the delegates of the
International Committee, the Chinese Red Cross has made
a wonderful effort to meet the requirements of the situa­
tion; but the needs are enormous, and the organization of
relief is made particularly difficult as a consequence of the
immense distances and the lack of rapid communication.
Working in very close touch with the Ministry of Health,
whose head is responsible for the Medical Service, the Chi­
nese Red Cross has received particularly helpful co­
operation from the foreign residents in China, especially
from the Diplomatic Corps and the Consular Service.
In support of its action, committees have been set up
in several cities, especially at Shanghai and Hankow under the respective names of "Shanghai International Committee of the Red Cross society of China" and "International Red Cross Committee Central China".

As soon as the International Committee heard of the titles chosen by these committees, it took steps to secure their amendment. These titles were, in fact, capable of creating confusion with the titles assigned under statute by International Red Cross Conferences to designate the whole of the Red Cross organization, and also the International Committee itself. However, upon the strength of the reports of its delegates, the International Committee did not think it necessary to insist on its request—so as not to handicap the invaluable humanitarian work undertaken by the Committees at Hankow and Shanghai (Circular No. 344).

* * *

The various appeals addressed by the Chinese Red Cross to the National Societies have been well received by them. Large amounts have been given by some of them to the work of relief on behalf of the victims of the war in China. National appeals have also been launched by the American, Australian, British, Canadian, New Zealand, Norwegian and South African Red Cross Societies. Funds thus collected by the National Societies, as well as their own contributions, have been forwarded by them, as help in goods or as gifts in money, either directly to the Chinese Red Cross, or indirectly through the intermediary—either of the diplomatic representatives of their respective countries in China, or of the International Committee. Further, in reply to Circular No. 344 issued by the International Committee, various National Societies have sent contributions as their share of the expenses of the Committee’s mission in China. The total amount of sums remitted to the International Committee for its relief work in China is as follows:
a) Donations for the Chinese Red Cross and the victims of the war.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Currency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian Red Cross</td>
<td>1,896.70 Swiss francs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban</td>
<td>$200.—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvian</td>
<td>500.— Swiss francs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
<td>362.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>$M 400.— (promised)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>504.08 Swiss francs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumanian</td>
<td>10,489.75 French</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss</td>
<td>3,658.— Swiss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslav</td>
<td>5,000.—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Relief Fund Committee, Johannesburg</td>
<td>22,699.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Children International Union</td>
<td>4,000.—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Peace Campaign (Bienne Branch)</td>
<td>400.—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Contributions made to the International Red Cross Committee for the expenses of its mission in China.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Currency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austrian Red Cross</td>
<td>161.— Swiss francs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>38,250.—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>1,605.—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1,000.—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siamese</td>
<td>9,902.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslav</td>
<td>1,000.—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So far as concerns gifts sent directly to China by the National Societies, the reports of the particular Societies themselves will no doubt furnish complete information on this subject. The International Committee, however, thinks it useful to insert here a summary of these gifts, which will give a general idea as to the extent of the help afforded by the Red Cross to China. According to information received by the International Committee from National Societies, these gifts, in money or in kind, are as follows:
American Red Cross.

Contribution of the Red Cross. . $130,000.—
Private donations . . . . . . $ 51,000.—
National Appeal. . . . . . . $ 95,875.—

Australian Red Cross.

Contribution by the Red Cross
and National Appeal . . . . £ 541,10.6

Austrian Red Cross.

Consignment of medical stores for the Chinese Red Cross.

British Red Cross.

National Appeal launched jointly by the Red Cross, the "China Association", and the "Conference of British Missionary Societies" and endorsed by the Lord Mayor of London.

Approximately . . . . . . £ 100,000.—

Canadian Red Cross.

National Appeal . . . . . . $ 45,000.—

Danish Red Cross . . . . . . 5,000.— crowns

German Red Cross.

Consignment of medical stores for the Chinese Red Cross, accompanied by two doctors and two assistants.

Consignment of medical stores for the International Red Cross Committee for Central China at Hankow.

Indian Red Cross.

Consignment of medical stores 1,000 Rupees
Cash . . . . . . . . . . . . 5,000 »

Norwegian Red Cross.

Donation as the result of a National Appeal on behalf of the Norwegian hospitals in China 10,000 crowns
Polish Red Cross.
Consignment of medical stores . 5,000 Zlotys.

Swedish Red Cross.
Consignment of medical stores . 15,000 crowns

Belgian Committee for the Relief of War Victims (under the patronage of the Belgian Red Cross) 200,000 Belgian francs.