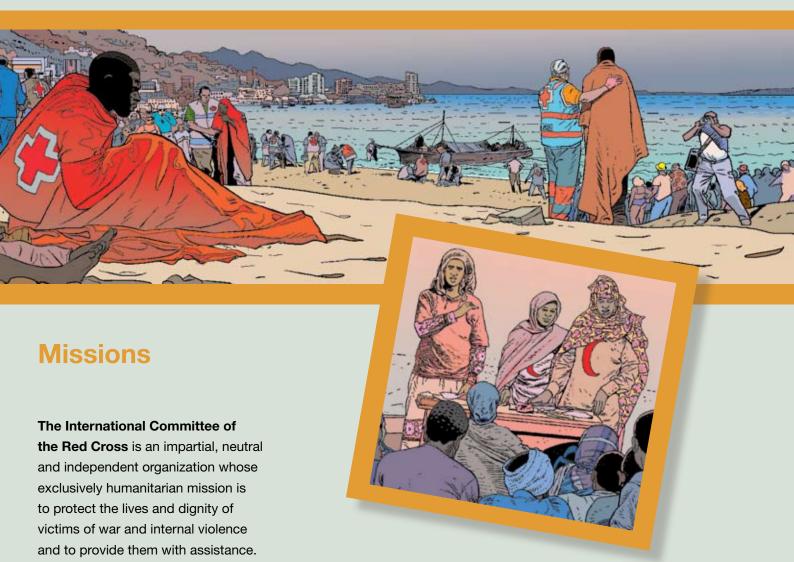
The story of an idea

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement from 1859 to the present day





It directs and coordinates the international relief activities conducted by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in situations of conflict. It also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the Movement.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

promotes the humanitarian activities of National Societies among vulnerable people. By coordinating international disaster relief and encouraging development support it seeks to prevent and alleviate human suffering.

The International Federation, the National Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross together constitute the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

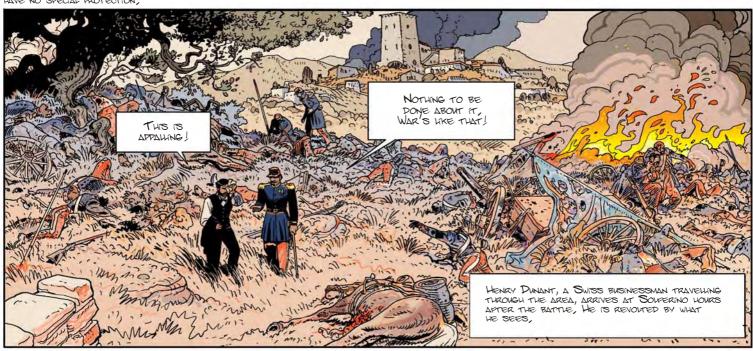
National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies embody the work and principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in more than 185 countries. National Societies act as auxiliaries to the public authorities of their own countries in the humanitarian field and provide a range of services including disaster relief, health and social programmes. During wartime, National Societies assist the affected civilian population and support the army medical services where appropriate.

moebius

The story of an idea

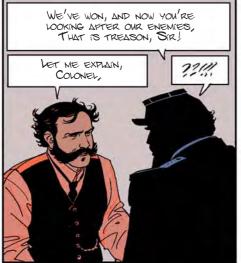
The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement from 1859 to the present day

Somerino, northern Italy, 24 June 1869, The French and Austrian armies fight a bloody battle, By the end of the day, almost 40,000 soldiers are either dead or lying wounded and abandoned on the battlefield, The medical services are whable to cope, And they have no special protection,











SPEAK! WHAT DO YOU NEED ?

REHEASE THE AUSTRIAN DOCTORS, ORDERLIES AND SURGEONS YOU TOOK PRISONER AND SEND THEM TO ME.



OH, IS THAT
AH 212 YOU'RE
ANDACIONS IN
YOUR REQUEST,
DUNANT! HRRMPH,
NOT A BAD IDEA
I SUPPOSE,
BUT I'LL SEE
WHAT I CAN DO,

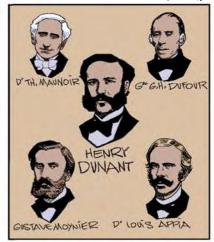
THANK-YOU COLONEL, ALL I CARE ABOUT ARE THE WOUNDED,

Back in his native Geneva, Dunant doesn't forget, In 1861, he publi-shes A Memory of Solferino, The book contains two major ideas: - Set up refer committees in time of peace to train volunteers who would treat the wounded in time of war (1), - Draw up an international agreement to recognize and protect

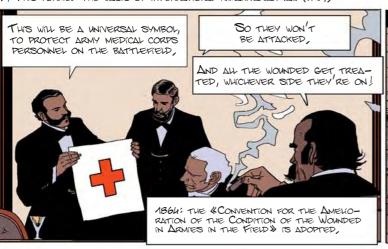




IN 1863, DUNANT AND FOUR OTHER CITIZENS OF GENEVA FOUNDED THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC),



(4) This led to the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, (2) This formed the basis of international humanitarian law (1HL),



In 1876, Turkey decides to use the Red Crescent, considering it more in line with local culture,







THERE ARE 42 NATIONAL SOCIETIES IN ACTION BY THE TIME OF THE FIRST WORD WAR (1914-1918),

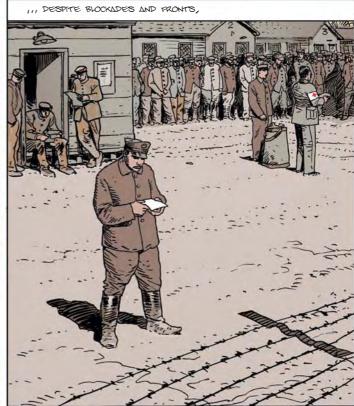




OTHERS ASSEMBLE PARCELS OF CLOTHING, FOOD, TOBACCO, GLASSES OR MEDICINE,











THE MOVEMENT BECOMES MORE AND MORE UNIVERSAL,





PRISONERS OF WAR RECEIVE OVER 36 MILLION PARCELS AND 1120 MILLION LETTERS,



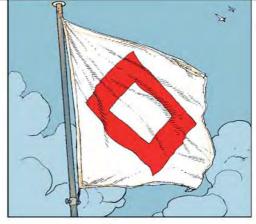
BUT NOBODY PREVENTS
THE DELIBERATE KILING
DURING THE WAR OF MILLIONS
OF PEOPLE, NOTABLY JEWS,
THE WORLD REACHES NEW
LEVELS OF BARBARITY!!!







Two Protocols are added in 1914 to the Geneva Conventions, Δ third protocol in 2005 gives National Societies the possibility of using an additional emblem: the red crystal,



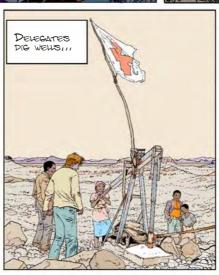




BUT OUT CANDER TO SAID TO

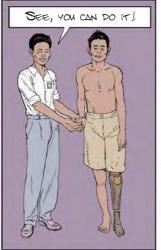








ORTHOPAEDIC CENTRES CARE FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE LOST LIMBS, OFTEN THROUGH LANDMINES,



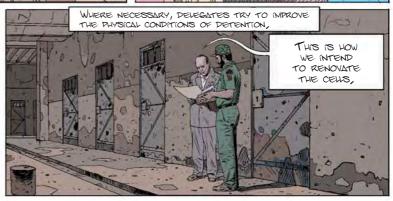
DURING A CONFLICT, THE ICRC MAKES SURE THAT THE PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL— BEING OF CAPTURED SOLDIERS AND DETAINED CIVILIANS IS RESPECTED, Families separated by war use satellite phones or write Red Cross messages to keep in touch,



I MUST REMIND YOU THAT TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT ARE PROHIBITED,

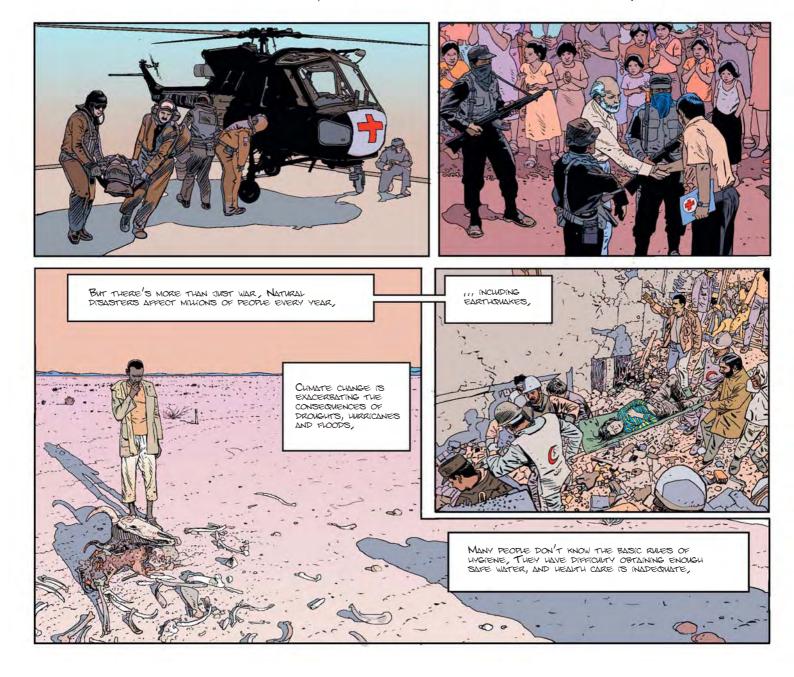


THEM WITH THEIR FAMILIES,





For the ICRC, National Society vounteers play a vital role, because they know the situation on the ground, When violence is at its worst, they may well be the only ones who can get to the victims,



THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES, WHICH SUCCEEDED THE LEAGUE SET UP IN 1919, COORDINATES THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES, IT HELPS THEM TO PREPARE FOR AND RESPOND TO EPIDEMICS AND DISASTERS, BOTH NATURAL AND MAN-MADE,



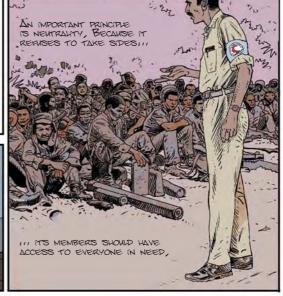




NATIONAL SOCIETIES INVEST HEAVILY IN FIRST-AID TRAINING,



IN AN
EMERGENCY,
SIMPLE
ACTIONS CAN
SAVE LIVES,



THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT FOLLOWS PRINCIPLES THAT EARN IT THE CONFIDENCE AND RESPECT OF ALL,

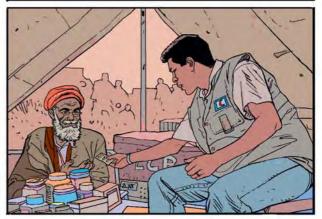


THE MOVEMENT HAS
TO BE INDEPENDENT,
SO AS NOT TO GIVE IN
TO PUBLIC OPINION OR
POLITICAL PRESSURE,



BEING IMPARTIAL MEANS TRYING TO HELP EVERYONE, STARTING WITH THOSE WHOSE NEED IS MOST WRIGHT.

 Δ nd not discriminating on the basis of race, religion, political persuasion or social status,



TO ENSURE THAT HELP IS PROVIDED TO ALL, THERE MUST ONLY BE ONE NATIONAL SOCIETY IN ANY GIVEN COUNTRY,

By being open to all, the National Society avoids any temptation to help only one group,





MILLIONS OF VOUNTEERS, MOST OF THEM YOUNG, MAKE UP THE BIGGEST HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENT IN THE WORLD, THEY ARE MOTIVATED NOT BY PROFIT BUT BY A DESIRE TO RELIEVE THE SUFFERING OF THOSE MOST IN NEED,





Henry Dunant (1828-1910)

The man whose vision led to the creation of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; he went from riches to rags but became joint recipient of the first Nobel peace prize.

Henry Dunant, who was born in Geneva on 8 May 1828, came from a devout and charitable Calvinist family. After incomplete secondary schooling, he was apprenticed to a Geneva bank. In 1853, he travelled to Algeria to take charge of the Swiss colony of Sétif. He started construction of a wheat mill, but could not obtain the land concession that was essential for its operation. After travelling to Tunisia he returned to Geneva, where he decided to approach Napoleon III to obtain the business document he needed.

At the time, the Emperor was commanding the Franco-Sardinian troops fighting the Austrians in northern Italy, and it was there that Henry Dunant decided to seek him out. This was how he came to be present at the end of the battle of Solferino, in Lombardy.

Returning to Geneva, he wrote "A Memory of Solferino", which eventually led to the creation of the International Committee for Relief to the Wounded, the future International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Dunant was a member and acted as secretary. He was now famous and was received by heads of State, kings and princes of the European courts. But his financial affairs were floundering and he was declared bankrupt in 1867. Completely ruined, he was in debt for almost a million Swiss francs (1860s value).

As a result of the scandal which this bankruptcy caused in Geneva, he resigned from his post as secretary of the International Committee. On 8 September 1867 the Committee decided to accept his resignation not only as secretary but also as a member. Dunant left for Paris, where he was reduced to sleeping on public benches. At the same time, however, the Empress Eugénie summoned him to the Tuileries Palace in order to consult him on extending the Geneva Convention to naval warfare. Dunant was made an honorary member of the National Red Cross Societies of Austria, Holland, Sweden, Prussia and Spain.

During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, he visited and comforted the wounded brought to Paris and introduced the wearing of a badge so that the dead could be identified.

When peace returned, Dunant travelled to London, where he endeavoured to organize a diplomatic conference on the problem of prisoners of war; the Tsar encouraged him but England was hostile to the plan.

Years of poverty

An international congress for the "complete and final abolition of the traffic in Negroes and the slave trade" opened in London on 1 February 1875, on Dunant's initiative. There followed years of wandering and utter poverty for Dunant: he travelled on foot in Alsace, Germany and Italy, living on charity and the hospitality of a few friends.

Finally, in 1887, he ended up in the Swiss village of Heiden, overlooking Lake Constance, where he fell ill. He found refuge in the local hospice, and it was there that he was discovered in 1895 by a journalist, Georg Baumberger, who wrote an article about him which, within a few days, was reprinted in the press throughout Europe. Messages of sympathy reached Dunant from all over the world; overnight he was once more famous and honoured. In 1901, he received the Nobel Peace Prize.

Henry Dunant died on 30 October 1910. The date of his birth, 8 May, is celebrated as World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day.





