

therefore authorized), but they may not be called upon to load these uniforms on a lorry leaving the factory (transport for indisputably military purposes). Such are the conclusions to be derived from a text which does not seem to have been made sufficiently precise at the 1949 Conference.

Apart from these analyses which also deal with various other points included in Section III of Chapter VII of the Third Convention concerning work by prisoners of war, this article gives a great deal of interesting information on the practice followed in this respect by the allies during the Second World War together with numerous references of the greatest interest.

The ICRC which drew up the complete commentary on the Geneva Convention of 1949, although not agreeing with the author in all of his conclusions, is better placed than anybody to appreciate this valuable contribution to the interpretation of a particularly important set of provisions which, indeed, in their implementation, might well raise controversy. However, although the letter of the Conventions is at times uncertain, the spirit in which they were evolved will, it is to be hoped, enable the contracting parties to interpret them correctly.

*J. de P.*

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SIEGER OHNE WAFFEN<sup>1</sup>

by

FRIEDRICH FORRER

“The German Red Cross during the Second World War” is the sub-title of this work of nearly 300 pages and containing 53 photographs.

Written in a brisk style, it gives an account of dramatic occurrences taken from real life and related in an extremely concise manner. The six chapters reflect here and there the tragedy of the situation or the hope of a better world under the sign of the

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<sup>1</sup> Adolf Sponholtz Verlag, Hanover.

## BOOKS

Red Cross : facing death ; asylum and the question of supplies ; the good Samaritans of disaster ; fine moments of our time ; captivity ; love and death. This is a vivid hronicle of the tasks accomplished by male and female nurses, medical orderlies, health services, first-aid workers, men and women of the Red Cross.

Photographically also the book displays this dual aspect which the author seeks to convey : at times, worn and harassed faces, lit now and then by a gleam of hope, at other times reflecting their solicitude.

J. Z.

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## TIBETAN REFUGEES<sup>1</sup>

In its April 1964 issue, the *International Review* recalled the aid which the ICRC had brought throughout three years to the Tibetan refugees in Nepal and that, as a result of a meeting convened by it in Geneva in April 1963, it had been decided that the work started by the International Committee would be continued by agencies more specialized than itself in the field of practical mutual aid. It was also agreed that, as from March 16, 1964, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies, with headquarters in Geneva, would take over the co-ordination of aid to Tibetans. This body has just produced a 16-page booklet in English which describes the present position of these refugees in India and in Nepal. This is a summary of the various reports and resolutions adopted by the seminar which took place in Geneva last March on this subject. One can find in this publication precise information, both as regards the problem of their integration in the countries of asylum, as well as their economic situation which requires from their part and from that of the mutual aid organizations, considerable efforts to find the right solutions.

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<sup>1</sup> International Council of Voluntary Agencies, Geneva, June 1964, No. 1.