

Tenth Anniversary of Henry Dunant Institute

The idea to create a Red Cross Institute goes back quite a number of years. Very soon after the Second World War, suggestions were made to found in Geneva a place where people could meet and exchange views on the development of the spiritual heritage of the Red Cross.

The decisive event was to be the Red Cross Centenary in 1963, organized by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Swiss Red Cross, which felt the need for a lasting and living testimony to the close and harmonious relations that united them.

After some months of preparatory work the constituent assembly which met to found the Henry Dunant Institute adopted its statutes on 5 November 1965.

As the Institute's tenth anniversary draws nearer, we believe it would be appropriate to present to all sections of the Red Cross a report on its work in the past and its plans for the future.

Structure

The Institute's supreme authority is a General Assembly comprising the three member institutions, each of which is entitled to one vote.

The Institute is managed by a Board of nine members, each of the member institutions nominating three representatives.¹ At the present moment, the Board is composed of the following members:

¹ This report was issued on 1 September 1975. There will be a number of changes in the near future, due to the nomination of Mr. J. Pictet to the post of Director of the Henry Dunant Institute as from 15 September 1975.

ICRC

Mr. J. Pictet, Vice-President
Mr. H.-P. Tschudi, Member of the ICRC
Mr. P. Basset, Assistant Director

LEAGUE

Mr. H. Beer, Secretary General
Mr. B. Bergman, Under-Secretary General
Mr. C.-A. Schusselé, Special Adviser

SWISS RED CROSS

Mr. Hans Haug, President
Mr. P. Audeoud, Vice-President
Mr. C.-M. Jacottet, Chairman of the Board
of Directors, Sandoz S.A.

The Chairman of the Assembly is also Chairman of the Board; he is appointed from among the representatives of the member institutions for a term of two years. The first Chairman was Professor von Albertini; he was succeeded in turn by Mr. Léopold Boissier, Mr. Henrik Beer, Mr. Dietrich Schindler, Mr. Pierre Audeoud and Mr. Jean Pictet.

Under its statutes, the Henry Dunant Institute is a corporate association composed of three founding members: the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Swiss Red Cross. Its headquarters is in Geneva, the town in which the Red Cross was born.

The three member institutions have declared that the

“object of the Institute shall be to make available to the member institutions ways and means of carrying out studies, research, training and instruction in all branches of Red Cross activities and thus to contribute to the strengthening of Red Cross unity and universality”.

The Red Cross has thus acquired a place where people may meet and exchange views. Its purpose is to act as a link between scientific and educational circles and the Red Cross movement, so that the Red Cross might not only avail itself of progress in its various spheres of activity but that it might also make known to the academic world the needs involved in the practical work of this international humanitarian move-

ment. In its activities the Institute draws upon the fundamental Red Cross principles, in particular the principle of humanity in accordance with which it must contribute to the prevention and alleviation of human suffering under all circumstances, to the protection of life and health and to the promotion of respect for the human being.

In the course of the last ten years the Institute, under its distinguished director the late Pierre Boissier, established for itself an eminent place among the Red Cross institutions by proving its usefulness to the whole movement in research, teaching, training and life-long education of Red Cross officers. After the tragic accident which in April 1974 cost Pierre Boissier his life, Mr. Jean Pictet, Vice-President of the ICRC and associate professor at Geneva University, took over the chairmanship of the Institute; he was appointed director as from 15 September 1975.

In March 1974, the Institute moved to its new premises by the Lake of Geneva, in the magnificent grounds of the Parc Mon-Repos (114, rue de Lausanne, Geneva). The villa, which is the property of the town of Geneva, was generously made available to the Institute and was completely redecorated and equipped for its present use thanks to a grant made in 1963 by the Swiss Confederation. It contains all facilities for organizing meetings, courses and lectures relating to the many different aspects of the Institute's activities.

Activities

Destined to become a kind of Red Cross "Academy", the Henry Dunant Institute seeks to meet what may be considered to be the "intellectual" needs of the Red Cross. To this end, it has launched itself into three fields of activity: research, teaching and publications.

I. Research

Research was the first activity undertaken by the Institute when it was founded, and in developing this type of work the Institute became an interdisciplinary institution comparable to a public utility service.

In seeking its way, in adapting itself to temporary requirements and especially when undertaking new forms of activity, the Red Cross felt the need for studies in a great variety of subjects.

Conscious of the capital part played by research as a factor of progress and development, the Red Cross has created for itself a research institution whose purpose is to carry out studies and surveys of questions which are of interest to the humanitarian movement as a whole and more particularly related to current Red Cross problems, such as international humanitarian law and the history and work of the humanitarian movement.

In selecting its subjects for research, the Institute has endeavoured to keep track of similar studies throughout the world and, in order to avoid duplication, to tackle only those which have not been already investigated elsewhere. It therefore tries to multiply its contacts with learned institutions all over the world and with international bodies such as the United Nations University.

A list has been drawn up of appropriate Red Cross subjects for research, and contacts have been made with specialized research institutes and universities in order to find suitable teams, researchers and graduates wishing to undertake those studies. Some papers have been published by the Institute in various series. An advantage of this type of activity is that it induces many universities to take an interest in Red Cross problems.

The Institute has also prepared an index of subjects which could be developed as theses for university degrees. Though most of the subjects are in the sphere of humanitarian law, they include some in such diverse fields as sociology, science and technology and humanitarian political science.

The index has been consulted by many students who have discovered in it a starting point for their studies. University professors, publicists and other research workers, from about twenty countries, have visited the Institute. Some have received grants towards their expenses while in Geneva or towards publication of their papers and theses.

The fact that the Institute is able to welcome researchers in its own premises is a factor for excellent working conditions.

This extensive research activity, often carried out by persons who are not of the Red Cross, is supplemented by the work done by the Institute staff, many of whose essays have been published.

In the following sections, a general account is given of the Institute's activities, including past studies, work in progress and projects.

1. *International law and international humanitarian law*

In order to render more accessible the basic documents relating to the law of armed conflicts, the Institute has published in English a collection of texts, with a historical introduction, lists of signatures, ratifications and accessions to the Conventions, and texts of reservations.¹ The publication of this voluminous book has met a genuine need and has been greeted with highly favourable reports. The Institute would like to issue in the near future this collection in other languages, such as French, German, Russian and Spanish. An abridged English version for students is at present in preparation.

The Institute is also working on another collection of texts; these will consist of all the international treaties and conventions, resolutions and other documents whose purpose is the restriction or prohibition of use of force in international relations (*jus ad bellum*). This collection fits in perfectly with the Institute's programme, whose aim is the development and promotion of the role of the International Red Cross as a factor for peace. A substantial portion of the book is ready but lack of funds has delayed its completion.

In response to requests from all those who have to apply the Geneva Conventions, the Institute has published an Index, making reference to the Conventions much easier.²

At the request of the Swiss Federal Political Department, the Institute has completed an important study on the possibility of affording protection to political detainees by means of international law. This is the first study of its kind and its general plan is broadly as follows.

The first part, starting from the notion of political detainee, seeks to give a clear image of the "route" taken by political detainees and their treatment. The second part describes the efforts undertaken today on behalf of political detainees by the major governmental and non-governmental institutions striving to go to their assistance. The third part

¹ *The Laws of Armed Conflicts*. — A collection of Conventions, Resolutions and other documents, edited by Dietrich Schindler and Jiri Toman, Ed. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1973, 832 pp.

² *Index of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949*, edited by Jiri Toman. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1973. 223 pp. Soon to be published in Korean.

outlines the Conventions, Declarations and other texts intended to protect political detainees; some are excellent but as a rule ineffective, as in the majority of cases States have been reluctant to give them the force of law. The fourth part proposes some international provisions intended to improve the protection of political detainees.

Further study material is in respect of assistance to victims of natural disasters. International law protecting the victims of armed conflicts is widely known, but there is nothing similar concerning assistance to victims of natural disasters. There exist some texts relating, for example, to the forwarding of relief supplies and to missions of specified categories of specialists. But no one has yet drawn up a full list of those provisions. This line of inquiry is essential in order better to know and apply the existing law and to work for its necessary development. Research here consists of three stages:

- (a) research to bring to light existing texts;
- (b) identifying the many shortcomings in international law in this respect;
- (c) drawing up, if necessary, a draft convention whereby the victims of natural disasters may be aided under the best possible conditions.

The first stage of the study has been completed. The next two stages cannot be begun until there is an assurance that funds will be available, which unfortunately is not the case.

The Institute is also considering starting a number of studies on the whole corpus of international humanitarian law and on its universal character. It would be worth while making a study of international humanitarian law in relation to regional concepts, religious beliefs or various ideologies. In that context, the Institute is planning a publication on "International Humanitarian Law and Africa", intended in particular for African diplomats and specialists in international affairs; this is closely following the work now in progress on the Geneva Conventions and Islam and on the Marxist concept of international humanitarian law.

2. History of the humanitarian movement

Pierre Boissier, who was the Institute's first director, had spent considerable effort on several historical works, of which the most signifi-

cant was a history of the International Committee of the Red Cross.¹ He desired the Institute, from its inception, to direct its research work towards a better understanding of the thought of Henry Dunant through a study of his writings, of which a large part were still in manuscript. Accordingly, between 1969 and 1971 the following works appeared in the collection of the Henry Dunant Institute, published by the Editions de l'Age d'Homme;

- *Un Souvenir de Solférino suivi de l'Avenir Sanglant* (extracts from a hitherto unpublished work);
- *Les Mémoires d'Henry Dunant*, edited by Professor Bernard Gagnebin;
- *Une bio-bibliographie d'Henry Dunant*, by Daisy Mercanton, a sort of compendium of Dunant's writings and of works on Dunant.

Today, under the impulse given by Pierre Boissier before he died, Dunant's correspondence is being collected by Mme. Yvonne de Pourtalès, under the direction of Professor B. Gagnebin, and with the support of the Swiss National Scientific Research Fund.

This work will give researchers the opportunity to consult at the Institute a mass of documentary material of capital importance relating to the history of the humanitarian movement. It could well lead to the publication of Dunant's correspondence, which would give much insight into the understanding of his thought and methods of work. It would constitute, too, a basis for any critical studies on Dunant's works.

A survey of the relief action organized by all the existing Red Cross Societies at the time of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 has also been issued by the Institute under the title "The Birth of Red Cross Solidarity".

The Institute is one of the few institutions which conduct a study of the history of the law of war. Its projects include the publication of a general work on the philosophical and historical foundations of the law of war, to which eminent specialists of various periods of history will be invited to contribute.

¹ Pierre Boissier, *Histoire du Comité International de la Croix-Rouge, De Solférino à Tsoushima*, Plon, Paris 1963, 512 pp.

This book should be followed by a smaller work aimed at a wider circle of readers. In order to render more accessible to advanced students and graduates the works of leading writers on international law, such as Grotius, Vattel, Puffendorf, Bluntschli, etc., the Institute is planning to edit a collection of their works which would be within reach of everyone.

To give effect to a suggestion made some time ago by Professor G. I. A. D. Draper and the late Pierre Boissier, the Institute would also like to organize meetings of historians on the law of war, and to publish teaching material suitable for large-scale dissemination, for example a synoptic table of the history of the law of war.

3. *Medical problems*

What kind of health and medical problems will confront us during years to come? This was the subject of an international survey carried out jointly by Sandoz SA and the Henry Dunant Institute, seeking the opinions of some 50 experts, prominent in the fields of medicine, sociology and futurology.

The survey ended with a seminar. The conclusions of the study were published, under the title, *Health in 1980-1990—A predictive Study based on an International Inquiry*. The French version of the work is to be published at the end of 1975.

In October 1974, the Institute organized another seminar in co-operation with Pharma-Information of Basle on the subject *The Health Care Cost Explosion: Which Way Now?* This seminar, which took place at the headquarters of the Institute, brought together about 40 prominent individuals from Europe and North America, specialists in financial matters in the field of medicine, including doctors, pharmacists, representatives of health ministries, etc. The conclusions of the seminar were published recently.

4. *The Red Cross in the Modern World*

As early as 1968, the Institute organized a seminar on "The Modern State and the Red Cross", the purpose of which was to consider the situation of the Red Cross in relation to the realities and demands of today's world. Outstanding specialists, including General André Beaufre, Professor Denise Bindschedler-Robert, Dr. Pierre Dorolle and Canon

Burgess-Carr, defined various military, legal, medical and sociological aspects of our time. The proceedings of the seminar were published by the Institute in two volumes, one containing the full texts of the lectures and the other the discussions.

The Henry Dunant Institute presented three papers at the World Red Cross Conference on Peace which took place at Belgrade in June 1975 and its representative was a member of the drafting committee of the Conference. One paragraph in the plan of action of the Red Cross as a factor for peace referred directly to the Henry Dunant Institute, which was instructed, in its capacity as the research centre of the International Red Cross, to carry out research, teaching and publishing on the subject of peace, and to establish and maintain contact with scientific institutes engaged in peace research.

5. *Other fields*

At the request of the League of Red Cross Societies, the staff of the Institute systematically gathered a mass of statistical data on demography, economy, health situation and education in many countries, published under the title: *Flash Information on Ninety-Four Countries*.

The foregoing summary provides an indication of the range of activities and therefore of the interdisciplinary character of the Henry Dunant Institute. Various other fields, concerning the history of the humanitarian movement, international humanitarian law, sociology, etc., complement one another and constitute a coherent and useful ensemble.

II. Teaching

1. *International humanitarian law*

From the beginning, the Red Cross has given special attention to teaching. In the early days, the diffusion of the principles of the Geneva Convention was the main concern, in order to obtain the most rigorous possible application of it.

It was in this spirit that Gustave Moynier wrote in the Oxford Manual on the laws of land warfare, adopted by the Institute of International Law in 1880:

“... it is not enough for the sovereigns to promulgate new laws. It is essential that they be disseminated, so that when a war is declared, the men who are called upon to defend by force of arms the causes of the belligerent states shall be imbued with an awareness of the rights and special obligations involved in giving effect to such laws.”¹

Since that time, international provisions have codified the duty of States to diffuse the humanitarian Conventions. Numerous resolutions by international governmental and non-governmental organizations, especially by the United Nations General Assembly, have emphasized this duty.

The Henry Dunant Institute has always sought to encourage, through courses, lectures, research and publications, the utmost possible diffusion of international humanitarian law, and it has aroused the interest of other organizations, such as Unesco, in diffusing the Geneva Conventions.

It was at the initiative of the Swiss Government, for example, that the 18th Unesco General Conference adopted a resolution asking governments to intensify their efforts to disseminate knowledge among their peoples of the principles of international humanitarian law and to provide specific teaching of the humanitarian conventions in such specialized bodies as the universities, higher schools, the medical and para-medical corps, etc. The resolution instructed the Director General to develop, in close co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and suitable specialized organizations, a programme to intensify teaching and research in international humanitarian law.

More than ten years ago, Mr. Jean Pictet, Associate Professor at the University of Geneva, who recently became Director of the Institute, introduced the teaching of international humanitarian law into the Faculty of Law at his university. This teaching now provides a permanent link between the Institute and the University.

In addition, since the summer of 1972, the Institute has set forth on a new path, by organizing regular courses every year on the law of armed conflict. These courses are given at the University of Strasbourg as part of the teaching programme of the International Institute for Human Rights and the training centre for young professors and teachers organized under the auspices of Unesco.

¹ *Les Lois de la Guerre sur Terre*, a manual published by the Institute of International Law, Brussels and Leipzig, Librairie C. Muquardt, 1880, p. 5. (Our translation).

HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE



Photo League of Red Cross Societies



The Pierre Boissier meeting room, named after the Henry Dunant Institute's first director.

Photos League

A seminar in the Von Albertini room, named after the Institute's first President.



Each course, lasting a total of five hours, is followed by three hours of seminar discussion. To increase the audience for these courses, all of them are published by the Henry Dunant Institute, in separate volumes, in English and French, in a collection created for this purpose under the name *Teneat Lex Gladium*.

The Institute itself has for years organized study groups on international humanitarian law.

In these postgraduate courses, basic knowledge of the subject has been given every year to about 150 students from some 60 different countries. The Institute will continue this project in the years ahead.

In the relatively near future, the Institute proposes to undertake other forms of teaching and diffusion, in particular through the organization of training centres for professors and teachers of international humanitarian law, in co-operation with the ICRC and Unesco. These centres should be organized on a regional basis to make possible the training of teaching personnel in the developing countries and to improve the effectiveness of the teaching programme.

The Institute is also considering the organization of research centres for military legal advisers, jurists, military officers and officials of foreign and defence ministries. This would provide a means to encourage research in depth on various subjects of current importance in humanitarian law. The Institute might ultimately assume responsibility for the training of qualified personnel for Protecting Powers. These training and research centres would be organized in co-operation with the most highly qualified specialists, like the research centres of the Academy of International Law at The Hague.

2. *Other fields of activity*

During the past century, the Red Cross has greatly diversified its activities, which now go far beyond caring for the wounded on battlefields. For each new field of activity, there is a corresponding educational programme, increasingly specialized and increasingly technical.

All Red Cross workers however must have the same basic knowledge about the Red Cross, its history, structure, principles and activities. This is a primary concern of the Institute, expressed in many ways.

As shown by the Institute's annual reports, its director and members of the staff give numerous courses and lectures. These courses and

lectures, dealing with a wide variety of topics, are given to new staff members of the ICRC and the League, members of National Societies, university students and others who seek information about the Red Cross.

In 1974, the Institute organized a seminar, "Introduction to International Affairs of the Red Cross" for leaders of National Societies in English-speaking countries. A similar seminar for the leaders of Societies in French-speaking countries is to be organized in 1976.

Courses, followed by examinations, are also planned for key staff members of the National Societies. The Institute has already been active in training these leaders and delegates of the International Red Cross, and in so doing has contributed to the programme of permanent education for the personnel of these institutions. These courses may be supplemented by seminars on particular subjects—natural catastrophes, etc.—along with training courses at the ICRC, the League or other organizations in Geneva such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Disaster Relief Office, etc.

III. Publications

The publications of the Henry Dunant Institute are a logical follow-up to its research and training activities. We have already drawn attention to this in reference to the study on health in the period 1980-1990, the didactic material put out by the Institute and the Strasbourg courses.

A. Scientific collection

The Red Cross has frequent recourse to the sciences, especially medicine, law and sociology. Just as frequently, it contributes to the progress of these disciplines. Its scientific collection will further cooperate in these fields.

FRITS KALSHOVEN BELLIGERENT REPRISALS

This book is an objective and impartial analysis of the development of legal doctrine as well as of the actual practice of reprisals. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1971, 389 pp.

DIETRICH SCHINDLER — JIRI TOMAN
THE LAWS OF ARMED CONFLICTS

A Collection of Conventions, Resolutions and other documents

This book reproduces the English version of all multilateral conventions on the law of armed conflicts (*jus in bello*) adopted since the Paris Declaration of 1856. It also gives the texts of resolutions and conventions relating to the subject adopted by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

All texts are introduced by a short explanatory note. A list of signatures, ratifications and accessions as well as the texts of reservations of individual states, are attached to each convention. Fully indexed. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1973, 832 pp.

JIRI TOMAN
INDEX TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

This index is designed to guide the researcher to the provisions of all four conventions relating to any problem which may arise for those involved in military operations or in the office of the legal advisor. It is particularly useful to armies, military academies, Red Cross Societies, Ministries of Defence and of Foreign Affairs, and law faculties. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1973, 223 pp.

PHILIP SELBY
HEALTH IN 1980-1990

A predictive study based on an international inquiry

The future of the Red Cross is inseparably bound up with the future of health. This book analyses the findings of a predictive study of health care in the developed world, over the next twenty years. It touches upon virtually every aspect, discussing many key issues and emphasizing probable trends.

Karger, Basel, 1974, 98 pp.

DAVID ALAN EHRLICH
THE HEALTH CARE COST EXPLOSION: WHICH WAY NOW?

The costs of health care are absorbing an ever-increasing share of national resources in most countries. This problem troubles governments, citizens as patients and as taxpayers, the medical and allied professions, the pharmaceutical industry, and many others, including the Red Cross movement.

In a fresh endeavour to establish better communication and understanding among the parties involved, and to try to gain new insights which might assist in getting to grips with the problem, the Henry

Dunant Institute organized a Symposium in Geneva on an international, voluntary level. The results of this Symposium are contained in this book.

Hans Huber Verlag, Berne, Stuttgart, Vienne, 1974, 98 pp.

To be published

JAROSLAV ZOUREK — JIŘI TOMAN
THE OUTLAWRY OF FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

B. The collection "Teneat Lex Gladium"

War victims are fewer wherever the law of armed conflict is known. Recognition of this fact is vital, and it explains the need to disseminate knowledge of the laws which protect man from man. Such is the purpose of this collection, which includes the courses given at the University of Strasbourg under the patronage of the International Institute of Human Rights and the Henry Dunant Institute.

JEAN PICTET
HUMANITARIAN LAW AND PROTECTION OF WAR VICTIMS

In this course, the Vice-President of the ICRC gives an overall view of humanitarian law and its principles. He then clarifies the general provisions of the Geneva Conventions and the rules for applying them. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1975, 138 pp.

FRITS KALSHOVEN
THE LAW OF WARFARE

A summary of its recent history and trends in development

The author explains the fundamental notion of the law of warfare. He concentrates his attention particularly on the concepts of protection of the civilian population and objects of civilian character, the means and methods of warfare and the very important problem of the forms of implementation of the law of warfare.

Sijthoff, Leyden, 1973, 138 pp.

JAROSLAV ZOUREK
L'INTERDICTION DE L'EMPLOI DE LA FORCE EN DROIT
INTERNATIONAL

After reviewing international law development leading to the prohibition of the threat or use of force in relations between States, and to condem-

nation of aggression, the author examines cases in which resort to force by States in their international relations, theoretically forbidden by the Charter of the United Nations, is exceptionally authorized by contemporary international law.
Sijthoff, Leyden, 1974, 155 pp.

To be published

IGOR BLISHCHENKO
THE NON-INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL
LAW

ANTONIO CASSESE
THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN POPULATION DURING ARMED
CONFLICTS

B. V. A. ROELING
WAR CRIMES, PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT

PIERRE BOISSIER
REGARDS SUR L'HISTOIRE DU DROIT DE LA GUERRE

C. The Henry Dunant Institute Series

This series contains books of general interest relating to the history, work and ideal of the Red Cross.

HENRY DUNANT
UN SOUVENIR DE SOLFERINO

Various writings by Dunant on war, starting with *A Memory of Solferino*, the seed of the Red Cross idea, followed by studies already published in Dunant's time on prisoners of war and international arbitration, and a formerly unpublished work entitled *l'Avenir Sanglant*.
L'Age d'Homme, Lausanne, 1969, 199 pp.

HENRY DUNANT
MEMOIRES

Here, sixty years after his death, is a large part of Dunant's memoirs, edited for publication by Professor Bernard Gagnebin.
L'Age d'Homme, Lausanne, 1970, 364 pp., illustrated.

PIERRE BOISSIER
HENRY DUNANT

A brief biography for the general public.
Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1975, 23 pp. Available in French,
English, German and Spanish. To be published in Arabic.

To be published

HANS HAUG
LA CROIX-ROUGE

HENRY DUNANT
A MEMORY OF SOLFERINO

D. The Etudes et Perspectives Series

This series is intended for senior officials of the Red Cross and research workers, for whom it provides tools.

COLLOQUIUM ON THE MODERN WORLD AND THE RED CROSS

The purpose of this colloquium, organized by the Henry Dunant Institute in 1968, was to place the Red Cross face to face with the realities and needs of the world. Several outstanding specialists: General André Beaufre, Professor Denise Bindschedler-Robert, Dr. Pierre Dorolle and Canon Burgess Carr explained some of the military, legal, medical and sociological aspects of our times. This publication contains the full text of their lectures.

L'Age d'Homme, Lausanne, 1969, 79 pp. 2nd vol. (proceedings) mimeo., Geneva, 1969, 210 pp.

VICTORY SEGESVARY THE BIRTH OF RED CROSS SOLIDARITY

With the French-German war of 1870-71, a new chapter opens in the history of the Red Cross. Spontaneously, all National Societies then existing in Europe rush to help the victims of the conflict: Red Cross solidarity is born. The author shows the outstanding amplitude of this movement, which made the Red Cross aware of its force and unity. A folding map shows the extent of the relief network.

L'Age d'Homme, Lausanne, 1971
21 × 15 cm, 42 pp., illustrated, map.

MAXIMILIAN REIMAN
QUASI-KONSULARISCHE UND SCHUTZMACHTÄHNLICHE FUNKTIONEN DES INTERNATIONALES KOMITEES VOM ROTEN KREUZ AUSSERHALB BEWAFFNETER KONFLIKTE

When diplomatic relations are broken off in a political crisis, or no Protecting Power is appointed, foreigners are unprotected. Under such circumstances the ICRC has often assumed quasi-consular duties or tasks analogous to those of a Protecting Power. Extrapolating from actual events, the author puts forward some clear proposals to confer the authority of international law on the discharge of such duties.

Verlag A. Fricker AG, Frick, 1971, 113 pp.

DAISY MERCANTON
HENRY DUNANT, ESSAI BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE

Full list of works by and about Dunant.

L'Age d'Homme, Lausanne, 1971, 120 pp., illustrated.

JACQUES MOREILLON
LE COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE ET LA PROTECTION DES DÉTENUS POLITIQUES

Some two hundred thousand political detainees visited in 75 countries in 55 years by an organization founded over a hundred years ago to tend the wounded in international wars. Such is the absorbing story recounted by this book based on original documents.

Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1973.

Ed. l'Age d'Homme, Lausanne, 1973, 303 pp.

E. Other Publications

The Institute publishes teaching material for instruction in the basics of the Red Cross.

RED CROSS IN ACTION (Folder)

This clearly depicts the work of the Red Cross in war and peace, and explains how action by the National Societies, the League and the International Committee is co-ordinated.

3rd edition, Geneva, 1971, in colour

RED CROSS IN ACTION (Colour slides)

Two colour slides of the graphs appearing in the folder, to illustrate lectures on the Red Cross.

PIERRE BOISSIER
THE RED CROSS IN ACTION

Model of a lecture with slides, written by Pierre Boissier, containing a lively description of the activities of the Red Cross and the role of its national and international bodies.

2nd edition, Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1974, 31 pp.

THE RED CROSS

A richly illustrated booklet, giving a full picture of the Red Cross: its history, emblems, National Societies, the League, the International Committee, the Geneva Conventions, the International Conferences, the fundamental principles. This simple and attractive booklet is very useful in disseminating knowledge about the Red Cross. Available in Arabic, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Vietnamese. Geneva, 1971, 32 pp.

F. Works of reference

VICTOR SEGESVARY
L'ATTITUDE DU PUBLIC A L'ÉGARD DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

An analysis of public opinion based on questions asked by the television audience after a programme on the Red Cross broadcast by the French television—out of print.

VICTOR SEGESVARY
THE PHILOSOPHY AND AIMS OF THE RED CROSS

The Junior Red Cross was created by adults. With what purpose in mind, with what hopes for the young and what expectations? Such are the questions the author tries to answer, leaving aside all prejudices and scrutinizing the resolutions, statutes and other texts through which the Junior Red Cross founders have expressed their sometimes contradictory views.

Mimeographed, Geneva, 1971, 85 pp.

VICTOR SEGESVARY — JIRI TOMAN
FLASH INFORMATION ON NINETY-FOUR COUNTRIES

To organize its international activities, the Red Cross often needs precise statistical data which are difficult to find and collect. "Flash Information" contains information on the demography, economy, health and education of 94 countries, collected from the publications of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Mimeographed, Geneva, May 1970, 203 pp.

G. Philately

MAX-MARC THOMAS CATALOGUE GÉNÉRAL DES TIMBRES CROIX-ROUGE

Commission du Centenaire de la Croix-Rouge en Suisse, Genève, 1965, 296 pp., illustrated.

PREMIER SUPPLÉMENT AU CATALOGUE GÉNÉRAL DES TIMBRES CROIX-ROUGE

This supplements the general catalogue of Red Cross stamps published in 1965. It shows the stamps issued between 1965 and 1968.

L'Age d'Homme, Lausanne, 1968, 40 pp., illustrated.

IV. Documentation

1. Library

The Institute library has 2,500 books and various specialized periodicals on the Red Cross and international law.

Ever since the establishment of the Institute, its library has been intended only to serve as a working instrument for staff members and trainees. It seemed undesirable to set up a larger library which would have duplicated facilities of the numerous specialized libraries already in existence, such as those of the UN, WHO, the League, the ICRC, etc.

2. Documentation centre

The Institute has a documentation centre which is mainly concerned with the history of the Red Cross, international law and the law of armed conflict, violence and international terrorism.

The centre also has articles by Red Cross personalities and various special files, indexes or archives and collections of printed matter, research centres and institutes dealing with the history of the humanitarian movement and the law of war, of research under way and of proposed subjects for theses and other scholarly works.

The Institute hopes to constitute a systematic index of all the subjects with which it is concerned. This would consist not only of references to publications available at the Institute itself but also to those in other

libraries, in Geneva and elsewhere in Switzerland. It would thus be a kind of collective catalogue for the whole of the Red Cross.

Military leaders have suggested that the Institute should collect military manuals and material used to disseminate the principles of international humanitarian law throughout the world, thus making it a general documentation centre for such material.

3. *The archives and museum*

The Institute collects manuscripts and rare and ancient books dealing with the history of the Red Cross and of humanitarian law. Some of these acquisitions will constitute a historical collection on the law of war.

The Ferrière family has given to the Institute the archives of Dr. Frédéric Ferrière, a pioneer in the protection of civilians in wartime.

The Institute also has various iconographic documents illustrating the history and activities of the Red Cross and a collection of engravings, medals, photographs and portraits relating to Henry Dunant. In addition, it is engaged in collecting works dealing with the lives of the founders of the Red Cross, especially Henry Dunant, including films, scenarios, plays, radio programmes and even operas.

Finally, the Institute proposes to establish at its headquarters a small Red Cross museum, containing such objects as Red Cross armbands, personal mementos of Henry Dunant, etc.

* * *

The work accomplished by the Henry Dunant Institute during the first ten years of its existence has demonstrated the usefulness of a Red Cross body engaged in research and training activities.

In the course of its initial development phase the Institute's policy has crystallized. Its "coming of age" is acknowledged by Red Cross, scientific and educational circles alike and the need has been established for a forum where ideas relating to humanitarian thought and action can be freely discussed.