

education is to have an impact on children, the abuses practised by the young must not be dissociated from those of their elders, in order to avoid widening the generation gap whilst highlighting the danger of drugs for the human being . . .

. . . One working group stressed that there was no question of choosing between prohibition and education. Education should give the individual a balanced view enabling him to assume his responsibilities and realize the scope of the whole problem . . .

These quotations show that due consideration was given at the meeting to both particular factors (alcohol, tobacco, drugs, pollution, etc.) and very different living conditions (industrialization, town planning, youth, development, etc.). They show also that in all these matters health education has a role of capital importance.

As Miss M.M. Dienesch, of the French Ministry of Health and Social Security, said in her opening speech, illness may kill, ignorance increases the danger, but education can save. She added that health should no longer be considered the doctor's province alone; it was the basis common to individuals and to society, and without that participation the health of the population could not be improved.

HUMANITARIAN LAW RESEARCH

From 13 August to 21 September 1973, in the Academy of International Law at The Hague, a centre for study and research into problems relating to the application of humanitarian law of war to conflicts not of an international character was organized. The study directors were Professor Georges Abi-Saab, of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, for the French-speaking section, and Professor Frits Kalshoven, of Leyden University, for the English-speaking section.

MISCELLANEOUS

Participants came from more than twenty countries in several continents. Each group, composed of about fifteen, discussed the reports submitted by the participants on practical problems relating to the application of Article 3 common to the 1949 Conventions and on current work for the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law in the same sphere.

The Red Cross was represented at the Centre by Mr. Jiri Toman, in charge of research at the Henry Dunant Institute, and Mr. Michel Veuthey, ICRC legal adviser.

This session appears to have roused in those who attended it considerable interest in the work at present carried out on the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law, and action in favour of victims of non-international armed conflicts. A number of those present will be members of their country's delegation to the Diplomatic Conference on Humanitarian Law which is to meet in Geneva in the coming year.

IDENTIFICATION OF DISASTER VICTIMS

At the Ninth Congress of the International Academy of Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine, in Rome, a round-table meeting was held on 25 September 1973 on the problem of the technical organization of disaster victim identification. Participants from various countries considered the technical aspects of identification and the methods which should be used in case of disaster. Mr. Weyand, representing the League, made an interesting statement about his experiences in the course of numerous missions following large-scale natural disasters and drew attention to the difficulties with which the identification of victims was beset. Miss Katz, the ICRC representative, told the meeting of the methods recommended by the Central Tracing Agency, of which she is Assistant Director, for registering the bodies of victims.