

At the request of these governments, ICEM provides services such as recruiting, selecting, advising, medically examining, receiving, and placing migrants, assisting them to integrate and teaching them languages.

In addition, ICEM arranges modern transport for immigrants and refugees. It pays fares for those who cannot do so themselves.

Preparation for emigration and the transport of refugees to countries offering asylum and the means of leading a new life constitute another major task undertaken by ICEM. Since 1952, it has helped more than a million people who for political, religious or ethnic reasons have had to leave their countries.

One obligation undertaken by ICEM is to see that no refugee is prevented from emigrating for lack of advice or funds.

Another aspect of its humanitarian programme is its help to "handicapped" refugees, i.e. those who for reasons of ill-health, age or social problems are not eligible for resettlement under normal migration programmes.

ICEM activities are not limited to such programmes. Various U.N. agencies frequently call on it to provide transport for victims of natural disasters and other crises, or to organize the efficient and inexpensive transport of relief goods.

The ICRC, whose activities are often carried out in parallel to those of ICEM, expresses its thanks for the assistance it has received from ICEM on many occasions, and joins all those who have conveyed to ICEM their congratulations and good wishes for its twenty-fifth anniversary.

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## **THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HUMANITARIAN LAW OF SAN REMO AND COURSES ON THE LAW OF WAR**

The International Institute of Humanitarian Law of San Remo was founded in 1970 by a number of legal experts who judged it essential, in view of developments in the world, that a centre should be available where they could study scientifically ways and means of ensuring more efficiently the observance of human rights and the rules of humanitarian law.

It counts among its members a considerable number of eminent university teachers and several organizations whose activities, in a general way, are concerned with human rights or international humani-

tarian law (United Nations, International Red Cross, Council of Europe, etc.).

The Institute has organized a number of congresses, round table meetings, seminars and colloquiums, attended by many experts. These have included: a congress on humanitarian law (1970); a colloquium on spiritual and intellectual assistance in time of armed conflicts, and one on humanitarian rules and military instructions (1971); a seminar on the teaching of humanitarian law to the armed forces (1972); and round table meetings on several topics such as the information released to the press during armed conflicts (1972), the reuniting of dispersed families (1973), and international humanitarian law and telecommunications (1973). In addition, the work of each of the first three sessions of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law held in Geneva was assessed at round table meetings organized by the Institute. Since the majority of the participants in the round table meeting had taken part in the Conference sessions, they were perfectly familiar with the proceedings.

More recently, the Institute has developed its structure by increasing from one to five the number of its scientific commissions, each one dealing with a specific subject: (I) Development of international law and human rights, (II) Military instructions, (III) Protection of persons in cases of natural disaster, (IV) International protection of refugees and displaced persons, and (V) International medical law.

In connection with the activities of the Second Commission, Mr. de Mulinen, adviser at the ICRC, gave a course entitled "the law of war in three lectures", on 19 and 26 January and 2 February, at the request, and in the premises, of the "Société militaire de Genève". Mr. de Mulinen's lectures were founded on a one-week course for officers which he had conducted at San Remo in June 1976. In them Mr. de Mulinen sought to show that military objectives and humanitarian needs, far from being incompatible, often converged, owing to the requirements of order and discipline which no army could afford to overlook. A similar course will next be held at San Remo from 15 to 22 June 1977.

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