

As may be seen, this is a book of major interest. In order to show that its author has not examined the arduous question of reprisals without having presented beforehand the historical aspects and referred to the most recent developments of international law in this field, we quote the chapter headings: General Aspects of Reprisals; Evolution of the Law as to Belligerent Reprisals in the Period prior to the First World War; The Period between the First and Second World Wars; Reprisals in the Second World War; Developments after the Second World War; Results and Perspectives.

G. JASSERON: "LA CROIX-ROUGE" ¹

In this small book, a sub-title of which defines the Red Cross as "a universal ideology", the author states his modest purpose, which is "to satisfy with a brief explanation the curiosity of people who wish to know about the Red Cross". It is his opinion that fresh tasks continually arise for the Red Cross which "although it may not have come to a crossroads, has at least completed a phase and is faced with the choice of a new orientation". It should meet new needs in order to satisfy its own ambition which is "to protect man against all forms of aggression".

In order to determine its future paths, it is necessary to know from where it comes, and for that to trace its source. That is why several chapters concentrate on the landmarks in the life of the Red Cross, such as the development of the Geneva Conventions, the work of the French Red Cross and the significance of first aid. The author concludes with some personal and ambitious views of the future of the Red Cross and, reminding us of all the threats

¹ *Edition Allais*, Sotteville-lès-Rouen, France, 136 pp.

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to man's future, poses the question of whether it is up to the Red Cross to concern itself with such problems in those countries where they are acute.

J.-G. L.

SAVA PENKOV: CONTRIBUTION DE LA CROIX-ROUGE À L'ÉLIMINATION DE LA DISCRIMINATION

The Bulgarian review *Pravna missal* (Sofia, 1970) has published a study by Dr. Sava Penkov, legal adviser to the Bulgarian Red Cross, on a subject of great interest. It points out first of all that the function of the Red Cross is to protect basic human rights in all circumstances. He develops this idea by underlining the importance of other Red Cross principles such as equality, impartiality and universality, of which the concomitant is the rejection of all discrimination.

He quotes several conventions and international Red Cross resolutions forbidding discrimination. According to him, the 1949 Geneva Conventions give expression to the principle of non-discrimination and the best example of this is the Article 3 which is common to the four Geneva Conventions.

Underlining that the United Nations has decided that 1971 will be devoted to the elimination of all forms of discrimination, the author states that in his opinion the international Red Cross strives to good effect to "exterminate" all forms of racial discrimination and thereby contribute to the achievement of its humanitarian ideas.

J. H. P.
