

ties responsible for the blockade—financing parcels—Oranienburg and Ravensbruck 1944—the last phase of Red Cross intervention.

Then there are other chapters which describe living conditions in German prisoner-of-war camps in terms which show that the author sympathized deeply with the victims, and that he wishes to leave a dispassionate and modest account of work done, under the sign of the Red Cross, to help his compatriots. In passing, he touches on the difficulties, disappointments and joys that he derived from this work, in connection with which he expresses to the ICRC, its employees in Geneva and its delegates throughout the world, gratitude such that those concerned cannot fail to be deeply touched. They, too, remember a time of great hardship, but it was also a time when a relief action which achieved its aim gave him who had carried it out almost as much joy as him who benefited from it.

*J.-G. L.*

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ANOUAR LOUCA: "HENRY DUNANT ET LES  
ORIGINES CHEVALERESQUES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE" <sup>1</sup>

The author's aim is to throw light on the evolution of a concept that has resulted in the founding of a world-wide movement, and this he carries out by showing how much Henry Dunant was influenced by the Arab spirit of chivalry.

The word "chivalry" may sound rather vague perhaps, but it evokes a fundamental attitude: "War, when waged by man, conscious of his dignity as a human being, does not exclude the obligation of hospitality". In the East, Mr. Louca goes on to write, "the principle of hospitality prevails over the furious passions of the belligerents; the stranger within one's walls must be honoured, even though he were transiently a foe. It was this medieval atmosphere of chivalry that Dunant rediscovered in North Africa".

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<sup>1</sup> *Association Suisse-Arabe*, Geneva, 1971, 26 p.

## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

In Dunant's *Notice sur la Régence de Tunis*, a new edition of which is in preparation, the theme of Arab hospitality is presented through a great number of details. "Henry Dunant appears to be fascinated by the duty to be loyal, by the responsibility men have to shoulder when tied by a promise, by man's moral obligation. That idea runs throughout the book from cover to cover." Mr. Louca then adds, after declaring that the battle of Solferino only acted as a catalyst in Dunant's heart: "From Geneva to Solferino, the most *direct* road runs through Africa".

J.-G. L.

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### **S.O.S. Environment, *The Courier*, UNESCO, July 1971.**

Regardless of the difficulty of achieving agreements, nations must find a way to abolish war, to defuse their nuclear armaments, and to destroy their chemical and biological weapons. The consequences of a global war would be immediate and irreversible, and it is therefore also the responsibility of individuals and groups to refuse to participate in research or processes that might, if used, result in the extermination of the human species.

Earth, which has seemed so large, must now be seen in its smallness. We live in a closed system, absolutely dependent on Earth and on each other for our lives and those of succeeding generations. The many things that divide us are therefore of infinitely less importance than the interdependence and danger that unite us.

We believe that it is literally true that only by transcending our divisions will men be able to keep Earth as their home.

### **Problems, issues, challenges of nursing research, by Faye G. Abdellah, R. N., *The Canadian Nurse*, Montreal May 1971.**

..Model and theory development should be undertaken in nursing, but it must be related to nursing practice. Clearly there will be no one theory of nursing, but multiple theories that eventually will comprise a nursing science.

Nursing science can deal only with those models and theories that can be set right, challenged, and corrected. Nursing science is defined