

number of highly topical issues of humanitarian law. The latest developments in this law are analysed in articles dealing with a variety of problems: fight against torture, status of refugees, detention of refugees and asylum-seekers, present-day migrations, protection of journalists, status and treatment of deserters, etc.

The choice of subjects for the Yearbook faithfully reflects the objectives which the International Institute of Humanitarian Law set itself when it was founded in San Remo in 1970: to defend, reaffirm and develop international humanitarian law and to promote all initiatives aimed at putting it into application.

The publication is also intended as a reference work, for it reproduces and comments on official United Nations documents and other international instruments concerning refugees, the fight against torture, protection of migrant workers and their families, etc.

Lastly, a large part of the Yearbook is devoted to the Institute's recent activities, more specifically to the 11th Round Table (September 1985) whose main topic was the relation between guerrilla warfare, terrorism and humanitarian law.

As Mr. A. Hay, President of the ICRC, states in his foreword to the Yearbook, over the past fifteen years the ICRC and the San Remo Institute have striven, in a spirit of constructive co-operation, to diminish the evils of war and other man-made disasters. This publication is intended as yet another contribution towards a veritable humanitarian mobilization.

News and Reviews

Hunger and socio-economic problems in the Third World, especially in Africa, refugees and terrorism are topics of constant concern to the international community and are the current subject of comment and analysis in a large number of periodicals.

The Review has selected a few of these for the benefit of its readers:

● The third issue of **League**, which is a quarterly publication produced by the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, contains a series of articles on the problem of refugees. The journal describes the situation of millions of refugees, displaced persons and asylum seekers throughout the world and reviews the international and regional instruments adopted by the international community to protect these persons "living in limbo land". *League* then goes into a number of ways in which National Societies assist refugees. It also includes an article on the work done by the ICRC's Central Tracing Agency and by the new department set up within the League to promote and coordinate National Society programmes in favour of refugees.

In an interview granted to *League*, J.-P. Hocké, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and former Director of Operations at the ICRC, clearly states his decision to act:

“UNHCR was established—like the Red Cross—to ease the suffering of mankind. We shall be judged by what we do... If we don't act, people will not only suffer but it will cost the international community more—since disaster and tragedy will have been permitted to get deeper and deeper. So the only answer is to act”.

This issue of *League* also contains an interesting article on the consequences, from a humanitarian standpoint, of industrial or nuclear accidents and reports on the activities of various National Societies.

● **Etudes polémologiques**, the periodical published by the French Institute of Peace Studies (*Hôtel National des Invalides, 75 007 Paris*), devotes its 38th issue (2nd quarter of 1986) to a series of studies on *terrorism*, including articles on international legal cooperation in matters related to terrorism (by *J. Patnogie* and *Z. Meriboute*), on the legal implications of policies adopted for the repression of terrorism (by *D. Fontanaud*) and on various aspects of terrorism generally.

● In its September 1986 issue, **Le Monde diplomatique** (*monthly publication, 7 rue des Italiens, 75427 Paris Cedex 09*) publishes an article entitled “Le grand bazar de la charité” (“The Great Charity Bazaar” by *Ch. Condamines*), which goes into the question of development aid given by non-governmental organizations. The article's basic argument is similar to the view put forward by *Bernard Kouchner* (see the summary of his book in this issue of the Review), demonstrating that in this third decade of development assistance NGOs may be compelled to adopt a show business approach and apply the techniques of marketing. This is the way to ensure that charity actually “sells”, especially in an emergency. According to the author, the many existing humanitarian organizations will prove all the more successful in “selling” their image if they ask fewer questions about the causes of poverty and the means of eradicating it. For as soon as development is involved, complications arise and charity gets lost in a maze of politics, culture, economy and demography. The conclusion is that rather than attempting to change the world, “keeping it as it is, is already more than enough!”

● **AMPS-Information** is the official publication of the World Social Prospects Association created in 1976 to study and promote, on the social level, the objectives laid down in United Nations resolutions concerning the establishment of a new world economic order.

This year's fourth issue focuses mainly upon the Association's plans for the future. Noting the aggravation of economic and social problems throughout the world, the Association deems it increasingly necessary to completely re-appraise the values and conception of development and enable Third World countries to take a full share in the decision-making process and strategies affecting the future of the international community as a whole. Several articles make interesting reading in this connection, for instance the creation by the Association of an “International Famine Research Fund”, the food policies of African and Asian countries and the consequences of urban expansion throughout the world (*Published by the World Social Prospects Study Association, Palais des Nations (UNITAR), Geneva*).