

—if not— keeping the conflict under control to limit its escalation and the loss of lives and material damage.

The *Handbook* then follows the normal command procedures for engaging means of warfare until the battlefield itself. It then deals with the evacuation of victims and with measures to be taken in the rear areas where all law of war problems have to be solved. It ends with the two special situations of military occupation and neutrality.

The *Handbook* is meant primarily for commanders with a staff at their disposal. It refers to the various treaties and conventions and indicates where full details can be found. For the commanders and leaders of smaller units and more generally for commanders needing rapid information, the *Handbook* contains a summary giving simple injunctions, without reference to legal instruments. The *Handbook* also contains a number of straightforward rules for behaviour in action and a model training programme.

The spirit of the *Handbook on the Law of War for Armed Forces* is that of a code of conduct. Consequently, as the author himself says, those that respect order and discipline and behave according to its rules will always be in conformity with the law of war.

This major undertaking required the combined skills of a lawyer and experienced general staff officer with practical knowledge of teaching at various levels and in different branches of the armed forces. Colonel de Mulinen was perfectly suited to this task.

In the division we had the honour of commanding, we guided his first steps as a senior officer. Later, we saw him at work, an accomplished polyglot, before and after the Diplomatic Conference on Humanitarian Law in Geneva, as course director at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, assuming his duties at the International Society of Military Law and Law of War, and at the International Committee of the Red Cross during the various stages of the preparation of the *Handbook*.

Thanks are due to Colonel de Mulinen for steadfastly pursuing the task he had set himself to achieve, sometimes in the face of considerable difficulties, both in providing practical instruction and in preparing a handbook that is a logical extension of his teaching experience.

Major-General Eugène P. Dénézéaz

INDEX ON THE TEACHING OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW IN ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS*

One of the major concerns of the components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement since the end of the 70s has been to promote

* *Index on the teaching of international humanitarian law in academic institutions* (Danuta Zys, Christine Seydoux, Inge Bracke, eds.), Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1987. Price: 40 Swiss francs.

the teaching of international humanitarian law (IHL) in universities and other academic institutions. This is an important feature of the "Programmes of action of the Red Cross and Red Crescent with respect to dissemination of international humanitarian law and of the principles and ideals of the Movement".

Because the rules of IHL are so directly connected with the principles and activities of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, still greater co-operation is required between the Movement's various components and the academic world to promote the teaching of those rules and increase knowledge of those principles. Such teaching is of particular importance because it is addressed to people who are, or will be in the future, in positions of responsibility with regard to the application of IHL in situations of armed conflict.

The growing interest in teaching and research in the field of IHL seen during the last ten years at many universities is encouraging. This interest has led the ICRC, the Henry Dunant Institute, the National Societies and various universities to organize, on the national and regional levels, dissemination seminars for teachers and students and to produce the necessary teaching materials (manuals, reference works, bibliographies and case studies).

The trend gathered such momentum that by 1983 it became necessary to keep track of what the academic world was doing to promote the dissemination of IHL and to determine how the Movement's components could further encourage such efforts.

The Index on the teaching of international humanitarian law in academic institutions meets these needs. Recently published by the Henry Dunant Institute, it provides a basic list of universities and other academic institutions that offer courses on IHL or plan to include such courses in their future programmes.

The Index was compiled by Danuta Zys, Christine Seydoux and Inge Bracke and prepared in co-operation with the ICRC and the League. It is based on the information provided by professors and lecturers from various universities and academic institutions who filled out a questionnaire sent between 1983 and 1985 by the Henry Dunant Institute to the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In 1987 the data thus compiled were sent to the academic institutions concerned for checking.

The Index covers more than 250 universities and academic institutions in 55 countries. It contains an information sheet on each institution, indicating its name and address, the type of IHL course offered, the course's schedule and content, the number of students attending, the names and titles of the teaching staff, whether or not the course is an examination subject, the possibility of expanding the teaching of IHL in the institution concerned or in other institutions, and research already published or in progress.

This profile also mentions the type of assistance the institution would like to receive from the National Societies, the ICRC, the League of Red Cross

and Red Crescent Societies and the Henry Dunant Institute or, in some cases, from other academic institutions. In this respect, the reader will be struck by the great demand for documentation and scholarships.

To facilitate use of the book and enable the reader to find the information he requires, the profiles of academic institutions are followed by an index of countries, an index of academic institutions and an index of lecturers.

Two annexes contain, respectively, details of selected IHL courses and a list of works on IHL published by certain universities.

The Index, presented as a loose-leaf binder, will be periodically updated and supplemented with new details provided by academic sources and components of the Movement. It contains a wealth of information, mostly heretofore unpublished, and the ease with which it may be consulted will greatly facilitate the dissemination efforts of the National Societies and the work of teachers, students and anyone who is looking for the name and address of a lecturer or ideas for course programmes or research subjects.

Beyond its practical utility, the Index will undoubtedly stimulate co-operation between the Movement and academic institutions while further promoting knowledge and respect of IHL. This will not be the least of its merits.

Jacques Meurant

NEWS AND REVIEWS

● The May-August 1988 issue of *Red Cross, Red Crescent*, the magazine of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies produced in association with the ICRC and the National Societies, features a cover story on the occupied territories. The article comprises a series of interesting reports on ICRC activities in the area since 1967 and particularly since the *intifada*, the uprising more commonly known as “the war of the stones”. The issue also describes a wide spectrum of events organized by many National Societies on the occasion of 8 May, World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day. This year the celebration of 8 May took on particular significance as 1988 marks the Movement’s 125th Anniversary. Mention should also be made of an outstanding special report on the social services of the Algerian Red Crescent Society and the active participation of its volunteers.