

Werner, who were at that time, respectively, president and member of the ICRC, in the foundation and development of the IUCW, may also be seen. Various articles describe, in lively fashion, the tasks of the Secretariat General and of member organizations, and set out guidelines for the future.

As Mrs. Gordon M. Morier, Honorary President of the IUCW, wrote in the foreword: "to save lives is an imperious duty, but to help those children to become responsible adults is a yet more serious task. They must be taught self-denial, tolerance and love of their neighbour—three moral values essential in education."

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### CENTENARY OF THE SOCIETY SOLFERINO SAN MARTINO

This Society was founded with the object of securing a fit burial-place for those who fell at the battles of Solferino and San Martino in June 1859, and is presided by Count Papafava dei Carraresi. At both Solferino and San Martino, it caused ossuaries and museums to be built, and at San Martino, a tower 74 metres high, regarded by Italians as a national monument<sup>1</sup>, was also erected. In addition, commemorative stones were placed by the Society at the spots where the bloodiest fighting took place, and it is on its property that a Memorial dedicated to the Red Cross idea was set up and inaugurated in 1959. These historic sites are placed under its custodianship.

On 24 and 25 June 1970, the Society Solferino San Martino celebrated its hundredth anniversary. A number of ceremonies were held at Solferino, San Martino and, also, at the Red Cross Memorial, where, to the left of the tree-lined alley leading to the monument, a stele bearing an inscription recalling the achievement of Henry Dunant was unveiled. Those present, including the President of the Italian Red Cross, Ambassador Quaroni, the Vice-President of the French Red Cross, Baron Cochin, and Mr. Pilloud, Director of

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<sup>1</sup> See the article by Mr. Willy Heudtlass, which appeared in the *International Review* of June 1959.

the ICRC, who represented the founder committee of the Red Cross, then proceeded to Castiglione delle Stiviere where they visited the International Red Cross Museum.

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## FOR THE DISABLED

*Progress over the last twenty years in the rehabilitation of the disabled, both in medicine and teaching techniques, is well known. But there are still external factors—social, material, financial, legislative—which are obstacles for the disabled. One of these is described below<sup>1</sup> by Mr. Denys Droin, several of whose articles on the subject we have published:*

The problem at present receiving the attention of specialists in all countries is the “architectural barriers”. This is a tricky question because it confounds some basic principles of architecture which so far seemed only rarely to have had to take into consideration, both inside and outside buildings, the free movement of wheel-chairs operated manually or electrically by the occupants themselves.

There is no need to remind doctors and their assistants that the proportion of re-educated and re-adapted disabled persons in the population is constantly increasing. There are two contradictory and inter-related reasons for this; the one negative, the other positive. On the one hand there is the increasing number of accidents on the road, at work and in sporting events and, on the other hand, there is the progress in medicine which makes for survival of the seriously injured and sick—formerly ineluctably condemned—but leaving some of them with a permanent injury yet to some extent compensated for by artificial limbs, functional re-education and vocational re-adaptation.

Rehabilitation as conceived since the last war has so far been considered in relation to the disabled person himself. To-day there

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<sup>1</sup> See *Médecine et Hygiène* Geneva, No. 897. (The extract given here is our own translation.)