

situations and dangers has resulted, for the victims of civil wars or internal disturbances, that is, for the nationals of a given State, in a legal protection, which so as not to be as far-reaching as that enjoyed by non-nationals, involves nevertheless a minimum of humane treatment. This legal protection is the result of Article 3, common to the four Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, which was so to speak concluded outside the general framework of the Conventions.

Although its scope has not yet been sufficiently evaluated and although it actually requires further elaboration in order to impose on a State adequate respect of the essential rights of its own nationals in the event of an armed conflict opposing them to the State, this article is in actual fact the result of a compromise between the interests of the State and those of the individual—a compromise without which the humanitarian spirit governing the law of Geneva would have ceased to be respected.

Mr. Peter P. Remec's thoughtful analyses of the position of the individual in International Law according to the divergent views of Grotius and Vattel help us to appreciate the considerable progress which the humanitarian conventions represent for the respect of essential human rights. And it is important to point out that this respect refers to situations in which these rights are the most seriously endangered, namely in time of war and the frequent more or less violent conflicts—which are often still greater dangers—between governments and the governed.

H. C.

ESSAI SUR L'ÉVOLUTION DES QUESTIONS HOSPITALIÈRES¹

by

MAURICE ROCHAIX

In this work of some 300 pages, the author, who is a Doctor of Laws and Director of the Hospital Centre of Belfort, gives a com-

¹ Edited by the *Fédération Hospitalière de France*, Paris.

prehensive survey of the problems of public health in France during the last 170 years, that is, as the title adds, "from the end of the *Ancien Régime* until now". The book is well supported by substantial historical, statistical and diagrammatic information. The author being a jurist and not a doctor, emphasis is laid on the social, humanitarian and economic aspect of the problem and it is from this point of view that we should like to present it to our readers.

In his preface to the book, the Director-General of Public Health, Paris, writes of the constant link between, on the one hand, theory, history and the way they continually mould human relations and conditions of existence, and, on the other, the accompanying development in the institutions dealt with in this book. In his foreword, Mr. Rochaix then mentions the difficulties which faced him, and firmly outlines the principal basic differences between the "*Hôtel-Dieu*" of former times with its "*bien sacré des pauvres*", the Endowment, and the modern hospital, "that factory for medical treatment", with its technical arsenal, the financial problems of its directors, worried about debts, profits, etc. : the differences between the donations and bequests which until the last century represented the only means for a hospital to improve and develop, and the present-day system of nation-wide planning in matters of hospital equipment ; nowadays a total of 230,000 persons are employed in hospitals as against 20,000 barely a century ago.

The overwhelming disproportion created by social and humanitarian progress between the two periods mentioned is evident. However, the author then gives an overall picture of the hospital situation in France between 1760 and 1789, that is, at the end of the *Ancien Régime* ; he points out that the last third of the eighteenth century was marked by a very pronounced increase in pauperism ; however, the idea of charity evolved towards the notion of social duty and benevolence. The Kings of France themselves encouraged this evolution : "The King acts in the interests of the Nation and asserts his hold over the charitable establishments."

Of the ways of alleviating human suffering, the author chooses two in particular : home nursing and treatment by hospitalization. The State organized the first of these, because by trying to create teams of midwives in rural areas and supplying them with medica-

ments, the Crown instituted social hygiene measures and the beginnings of a medical service ; these measures were no longer inspired by the idea of private charity, but by that of protecting the community.

The titles of the various paragraphs concerning treatment by hospitalization reveal the principal features of the charitable establishments taken as a whole—for example : Chaotic distribution, the result of chance, donations and bequests ; The variety of administrative systems, mainly due to the different origins of the hospital establishments ; The difference in activities owing to the different needs caused by pauperism. These and many other factors reveal the situation of the hospitals in France at the end of the Monarchy.

The author sets forth the reasons why the various Revolutionary governments, especially the Convention, were not able to make any improvements in this situation ; according to Maurice Rochaix, one of the principal causes was the abolition of the guilds, which led to a substantial increase in the numbers of the unorganized and defenceless proletariat. More than ever before, pauperism became a distressing problem.

However, during this period, that is, under the Convention, various factors heralded a better future : 1) the entry of scientific knowledge into the field of social science, 2) an increasing sense of social responsibility, and 3) the leading rôle of the State. Moreover, the idea of social welfare through work, as well as that of a social insurance system are born. We thus find the first seeds of the achievements which nowadays constitute the foundations of the administrative and executive mechanism of the public welfare system of a State. Following the historical evolution of these achievements until the present day, the author gives us a picture of the predominant ideas, successes and failures of each period. The hospital has to face ever increasing needs and ever changing problems—and the significant words “has to face” recur again and again throughout the book.

J. Z.

Terms in this set (12). surgeon. is a doctor who does operation. An operating theatre. is a place where you have an operation. Asthma. is an illness which makes it difficult for you to breathe. A specialist. is a doctor who knows a lot about one area of medicine.Â is a medical problem that some people get when they eat, breathe or touch certain things. a migraine. is an extremely painful headache that can also make you feel sick. a ward. is a big room with beds in a hospital where patients receive medical treatment.Â is a doctor who gives medical treatment to people who live in a particular area. a prescription. is a piece of paper which the doctor gives you so that you can get the medicine you need. an infection. is a disease in part of your body that is caused by bacteria or a virus. Then a doctor on duty examines the hospitalized patients and gives his instructions what department and wards the patients are to be admitted to. At the in-patient departments of a hospital life begins early in the morning. The nurses on duty take the patients' temperature, give them intramuscular and intravenous injections, take stomach juice for analysis, apply cups and give all the prescribed remedies in the doses indicated by the ward doctors. Doctor's offices and hospitals may not always be stunning examples of architecture, but both architects and doctors are thinking of how designs can put.Â Will doctor's offices look more like this in the near future? Some say the natural design elements can help patients. John Bartelstone / Jeffrey Berman Architect. Design elements such as single-bed rooms, lower noise levels, lighting and layout can reduce medical errors and lower stress. Doctor's offices and hospitals may not always be stunning examples of architecture, but both architects and doctors are thinking of how designs can put patients at ease and help them heal. Law of Torts - Free download as PDF File (.pdf) or read online for free. English lesson on law of torts.Â Exercise 3 Read this short text that gives you more information about the law of tort. Answer the questions that follow using @ full sentence. Condiict that causes harm to another person is referred to as a tort.Â The person who is guilty of harming another person is referred to as a tortfeasor. a What is a torâ€™™? Answer: b What are the heads of tort? Answer: Â© What does to â€˜bring an action in tortâ€™™ mean?