Ethiopia

Under the title of "Ethiopian Red Cross School of Nursing", the Ethiopian Red Cross has just published a report covering the activities of this nursing school, from September 11, 1961 to September 11, 1962. We have already had occasion to point out to our readers 1 the importance which the National Society attaches to the smooth running of the school and the thorough preparation of nursing staff, which is in accordance with the wish expressed by the Emperor Hailé Selassié, who is keenly interested in everything done in this field.

The report which we present to our readers today, gives an interesting overall picture, both from the teaching and the administrative points of view. The posts of director and instructor are occupied by women, one of whom is Swedish and the other Ethiopian. The latter was nominated, in 1962, a member of the Board of Directors of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society and Chairman of the Ethiopian Nurses Association. During the course of the year, 26 students were in training at the school and all the 13 students who sat for the National Examination were successful and obtained employment after obtaining a diploma.

An interesting idea was the recruitment campaign in which the students from girls secondary schools obtained some useful information about a nurse's training. Moreover, about 50 girls from the same secondary schools visited the Ethiopian Red Cross Nursing School for an open day organized on their behalf, where they studied more closely, the details of the training they might undergo. The entrance examination includes the following subjects: Arithmetic, English, and General Ability; in July 1962, 32 applicants sat for the examination organized by the Ethiopian Red Cross School of Nursing, 17 of whom were successful.

The programme for the Junior class includes lectures on medical subjects, demonstrations, laboratory experiments, etc. In 1962, all the students passed their examinations.

¹ See Revue internationale, May 1953, September 1959, August 1961.

The Senior programme includes among other things, surgical nursing, medical nursing, nursing ethics, nursing history, orthopaedics, obstetric nursing, special surgery, mental health, public health, ward administration and nutrition. Group work and visits to different institutions are also included in the programme. All students passed the National Examination.

The students have practical training at the Hailé Selassié I Hospital in the following wards:

Medical Female ward	3 months
Medical Male ward	3 months
Surgery (male, female)	3 months
Maternity	3 months
Private Medical and surgical ward	1-2 months
Out-Patients Department	3 months
Operating theatre	3 months
Laboratory	1-2 months
Pharmacy	1 month
X-ray Department	1 month

During their practical training, students are supervised by the ward sisters and the head of the clinic.

In addition to the above-mentioned studies, every student spends 3 months during her training at the pediatric clinic and 2 months at the TB centre, which comes under the Ministry of Public Health. Furthermore, every student must spend from 4 to 6 weeks at the Mother and Child Health Centre in the Municipality of Addis Ababa, where she works under the supervision of the doctor in charge, a nurse and a social worker. She takes part in health teaching for mothers and in the home visiting programme.

It should also be mentioned that during their studies, the students undergo a medical examination and that during their practical training at Hailé Selassié I Hospital, they are given free medical treatment if necessary. The Ethiopian Red Cross supplies each student with a uniform (which must be paid for by the student during the first six months of employment) and also allocates her a certain sum for the purchase of a pair of shoes while she is still a student, and for a purchase of the same nature towards her gradua-

tion uniform. Finally, the Society gives each student a certain sum each month as pocket money and pays travelling costs for students in Junior classes when they go home on holiday.

On reading this report, it will be seen that the Nursing School enjoys considerable prestige, not only in Ethiopia but abroad. It is effectively administered by the National Society with the help of the Swedish Agency for Technical Assistance and the Swedish Red Cross; other sister societies, among them the Canadian Red Cross, have given help in the form of teaching and health equipment. One can well see the usefulness of the effort undertaken by the Ethiopian Red Cross to solve, as far as possible, one of the serious problems of our time: the recruitment of nursing staff.

Guatemala

The Revue internationale has already drawn attention to the fine work undertaken by the Red Cross of Guatemala, which has intervened on a number of occasions in particularly difficult circumstances on behalf of political detainees interned in that country. A mission carried out in 1954 by a representative of the ICRC, Mr. Jequier, at a time of internal conflict, certainly laid solid foundations for an activity inspired by the fundamental principles of the Red Cross, since by invoking them the latter can speak to governments of the respect which is due to their political opponents.

Furthermore, it is known that article 3 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 ensures humane treatment to the victims of repression and expressly lays down that an impartial humanitarian body such as the ICRC may offer its services. Thus Mr. Jequier accompanied by two representatives of the National Red Cross Society at that time visited various penal establishments and prisons where many persons were interned and he was subsequently