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international television programmes reported on the ICRC's activities in Nigeria.

The ICRC itself produced a colour film, "Nigeria, Two Years After", on its work in Nigeria.

It also published three versions, in English, French and German, of a catalogue of its films. This was distributed to National Red Cross Societies, international organizations and national television networks.

ICRC films continued to be widely distributed; 36 copies were sold and 194 borrowed. In view of the increasing demand for film shows, both at the ICRC and in private institutions, schools, clubs, commercial centres, conferences and congresses, it proved necessary to enlarge the film library. In 1969, the total number of projections was 228.

**Exhibition.**—The ICRC organized an exhibition entitled "The ICRC Today". It exists in two versions, one international (English/French/Spanish) and the other Swiss (French/German/Italian). It was presented for the first time at Istanbul during the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross.

**Visitors.**—During the year the Visitors Service received over 3,000 persons, of whom many were university groups and professional and cultural associations from five continents.

In addition, the ICRC was pleased to welcome at its headquarters several members of National Societies and representatives of various international institutions.

## 6. INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

*International Review* is published by the ICRC in two versions, one French and one English, every month. In addition, monthly German and Spanish supplements reproduce articles from the *Review*.

In 1969, the main issues were devoted to the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross and to the resolutions it

adopted at Istanbul, as well as to the *Review's* centenary. This was commemorated by a special issue, about the importance and significance of which a word must be said.

Indeed, the first issue of *Bulletin international des Sociétés de Secours aux militaires blessés*, in October 1869 was the start of a publication which was to become, in 1919, the *International Review* which now has a world-wide circulation and which gives accounts of the activities, research and aims of our movement. It was therefore both the centenary of the *Bulletin* and the fiftieth anniversary of the *Review* which were celebrated in the larger than usual October 1969 issue, in which several writers recalled the beginning and development of the ICRC publication. Extracts from various articles demonstrated how widely open it is to humanitarian problems. The useful role it fulfils was clear from the way in which it sets up landmarks on a secular road, analyzes the progress of international humanitarian law, compares experiences in service to others and promotes a permanent movement of mutual assistance under the sign of the red cross, red crescent and red lion and sun.

Apart from the articles on the recent International Conference and the centenary of the *Review*, various studies on many and varied subjects have appeared. We might mention as examples "The Work of the Red Cross in Poland" by Mrs. I. Domanska, President of that country's National Red Cross; "The International Committee of the Red Cross at Work" by Mr. J. Freymond, ICRC Vice-President; "The Need to Restore the Laws and Customs relating to Armed Conflicts" by Mr. J. Pictet, Member of the ICRC; and Mr. P. E. Schatzmann's article on Henry Dunant and his project for a Swiss League of human rights. In addition, the *Review* reproduced some of the most important reports submitted by the ICRC at Istanbul, and regular bulletins on the dissemination of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions.

The regular monthly section "External Activities" gives an account of the interventions and missions carried out by the ICRC in many countries, whilst the section "In the Red Cross World" reports on the undertakings and achievements of National Societies in various humanitarian fields. By way of information we would mention the countries where the work of the National Red Cross Societies was described: Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia,

Czechoslovakia, France, Haïti, Honduras, Pakistan, Peru, Poland and the Republic of Vietnam.

The "Miscellaneous" section is not directly concerned with the Red Cross but relates international efforts for the safeguard of man and his essential rights. This section, in 1969, was completed in a detailed manner by analyses of books and extracts from bibliographies.

*International Review*, of which the circulation unceasingly increases, is, as can be seen, a periodical which is in constant touch with reality and which, by the very extent of the information it contains, is for National Societies and all persons and institutions dedicated to the service of mankind a valuable source of documentary material on humanitarian activity today.

## 7. RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

In 1969, HBC-88, the ICRC radio station, continued to be very active. Daily contacts were more frequent than in previous years although telegrams between Geneva and the ICRC missions in the Yemen and Nigeria declined from 4,387 in 1968 to 2,850 in 1969. This was due in part to the withdrawal of the radio from the Yemen on 27 September 1969, and to the political situation in the Dahomey-Nigeria-Equatorial Guinea sector where it was sometimes difficult to obtain authority for radio broadcasting.

The 2,850 telegrams exchanged by the ICRC in 1969 represented some 208,000 words. The cost, at the ordinary rate and if official communications services had been practicable, would have exceeded Sw. Frs. 600,000, and twice that for urgent telegrams.

**Equipment.**—The ICRC Telecommunications Service has two main stations in Geneva.

The first was brought into service at the beginning of 1964. It includes two transmitting/receiving radios of the amateur type. Although still serviceable they are not designed for continuous use round the clock.

The second was installed towards the end of 1969. It is professional type equipment designed for continuous day and night use.