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Dissemination of international humanitarian law and of the principles and ideals of the Red Cross

Dissemination of international humanitarian law and of the principles and ideals of the Red Cross remains a major priority for the ICRC. All too often (as ICRC delegates have found during conflicts) it is apparent that ignorance of the basic rules of international humanitarian law, among the armed forces and in government circles, has led to grave omissions with regard to protected persons and undermined the good running of Red Cross operations.

The ICRC's dissemination work is based mainly on the second 'Programme of Action for the Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law and of the Principles and Ideals of the Red Cross', which covers the period from 1982 to 1985 and is centred around four main objectives:

- to encourage States to ratify or accede to the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions;
- to analyse the legal and practical consequences of the provisions of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions;
- to disseminate and stimulate dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law among National Societies, governments, armed forces, universities, international organizations and other institutions and groups concerned;
- to integrate the dissemination of the principles and ideals of the Red Cross into all the activities of the Red Cross movement among National Societies, youth, the general public and international institutions.

This programme of action, which was adopted by the 1981 Council of Delegates, was proposed by the ICRC and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, one of whose tasks is to help the ICRC promote and develop international humanitarian law and to collaborate with it in disseminating this law among National Societies.

Implementing this 'programme of action' with regard to dissemination requires the active participation of the National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society and of the authorities concerned in each country. National Societies, in particular, should appoint one of their own members to be in charge of dissemination. In addition, interministerial commissions should be set up in all countries to organize dissemination

programmes for various audiences through State channels. But, in several countries, the National Societies have neither the resources nor the personnel necessary for carrying out a dissemination programme. The ICRC must then, in collaboration with the League, help these Societies draw up and implement their own programmes of action. For this purpose, the ICRC has progressively set up a network of delegates specializing in dissemination, and by 31 December 1983 delegates of this type were attached to the regional delegations in Lomé, Nairobi, Manila and San José in Costa Rica. In addition, during conflicts, the ICRC is sometimes called on to draw up emergency dissemination programmes and reinforce the number of staff in its delegations with specialists in dissemination for a short period (see section on 'Operational Activities' in this *Report*). In 1983, this was the case in El Salvador, the Lebanon and Pakistan (Peshawar).

In the field of dissemination and instruction in international humanitarian law, the ICRC also collaborated with various organizations outside the Red Cross movement: the International Institute of Humanitarian Law at San Remo, the International Institute of Human Rights at Strasbourg, the United Nations Commission on International Law and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights.

Moreover, being interested in the techniques of communication, the ICRC remained in touch with the International Institute of Communication in Montreal and the Centre for the Study of Information Sciences and Techniques at the University of Dakar. It took part in meetings organized by these institutions.

DISSEMINATION IN THE ARMED FORCES

As in the past, the ICRC organized and/or took part in courses and seminars on international humanitarian law in order to encourage the dissemination and teaching of it among the armed forces. In addition, in view of the ever increasing demand both from military circles and its own delegations, the ICRC had to appoint a second delegate to the armed forces in 1983, in order to carry out this task, considered to be a major priority as regards dissemination.

Furthermore, ICRC delegates working in various countries, and especially those in charge of disseminating international humanitarian law, helped in this effort by establishing regular contacts with representatives of the armed forces, organizing lectures and setting up teaching programmes. Thus, in 1983, talks were given by ICRC delegates to the armed forces of various countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the

Middle East (see section on 'Operational Activities' in this Report).

Courses and seminars

The *thirteenth and fourteenth international courses on the law of war*, organized by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law at San Remo, took place in Florence, in September, and in San Remo (Italy) in October, respectively. The thirteenth course, given in Italian, brought together about forty participants, mainly Italian officers, but also two Spanish officers and representatives of the association of voluntary nurses of the Italian Red Cross. The fourteenth course, in English, was attended by thirty-seven officers from South Africa, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, the United States, Finland, Great Britain, Iran, Nigeria, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Zambia.

These two-week courses, combining theory and practice, are intended for commanders of land, sea and air forces, experienced general staff officers and for officers responsible for instruction in the law of war. The participants first get to know The Hague and Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols of 1977, then pass on to a practical study of the rules to be observed in the conduct of military operations and the attitude to be adopted towards civilian and military victims. These courses are usually directed by Mr. De Mulinen, ICRC delegate to the armed forces.

For the first time, in 1983, Mr. De Mulinen took on the task of directing the *seminars on the law of war for senior officers of the medical services of the armed forces*, organized by the International Committee on Military Medicine and Pharmacy. These seminars are modelled on the courses of the International Institute of Humanitarian Law at San Remo (see above), but the emphasis is on the problems which mainly concern the medical services. The third seminar of this type (the previous ones had taken place in 1979 and 1980) was held at the Henry Dunant Institute in Geneva, from 15 to 24 November. It brought together nineteen officers from eleven countries (Federal Republic of Germany, United States, Finland, Great Britain, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, Taiwan and Thailand). The ICRC Chief Medical Officer also took part in this seminar.

This same delegate to the armed forces also directed a course in the Lebanon on *instruction in the law of war*, from 25 July to 5 August. Attended by 647 officers, it was based on the needs of the lower ranks, with particular regard to obedience to orders and behaviour in combat.

The *first seminar on international humanitarian law for the armed forces of the ASEAN member countries* was held in Jakarta, from 13 to 15 December. It was organized by the Indonesian authorities, with the support of the ICRC, and brought together about twenty members of the armed forces of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The second ICRC delegate to the armed forces gave a talk on teaching international humanitarian law (the need

for this teaching, the audiences aimed at and the methods of instruction).

The ICRC also took part in two other courses:

- The *tenth international proficiency course for young military doctors*, organized at Lahti, Finland, in August, by the International Committee on Military Medicine and Pharmacy. This course brought together 85 participants from 23 countries. The ICRC representative gave a general talk on the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols, followed by a talk on the provisions of these texts which are of particular concern to the medical profession. The ICRC had taken part in the preceding proficiency courses.
- The *fourth African seminar on international humanitarian law at Yaounde* (see chapter on Henry Dunant Institute). The ICRC was responsible for a lecture on the practical aspects of teaching the law of war.

Finally, in a number of barracks in Switzerland, talks on the law of war were given and practical exercises were organized.

Missions

The delegates to the armed forces had talks with government leaders, lawyers and soldiers on the teaching of the law of war, the preparation of the *Manual on the law of war* being undertaken by the ICRC, and specific problems connected with applying this law. These talks mainly took place during the courses and seminars they were attending, but they also went to Helsinki, Oslo, Stockholm, London and Koblenz, in the Federal Republic of Germany, where the Military Academy (Führungsakademie der Bundeswehr) will give students on army and navy general staff courses the opportunity in future of attending a seminar on the law of war.

Educational material

In 1983, a new series of seven posters was printed. They illustrate the basic rules which all soldiers should obey when face to face with those not taking part, or no longer taking part, in the fighting.

DISSEMINATION TO NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The ICRC's aim in its dissemination work with National Societies is not only to acquaint them with international humanitarian law, but also to make them capable of becoming, in their turn, agents able to undertake dissemination work in their own local branches and among other groups, such as the general public. The ICRC organized and/or took part in National Society seminars on international humanitarian law and carried out missions to several of them.

Courses and seminars

The ICRC and the League directed a seminar on dissemination and development, in Cartagena, Colombia, in March, for Caribbean National Societies in formation (see chapter on the Joint League-ICRC Commission for National Society Statutes).

The ICRC sent representatives to the following seminars or meetings organized by National Societies for promoting knowledge of international humanitarian law:

- Two seminars organized by the New Zealand Red Cross, one in Auckland, on 3 February, mainly for regular and voluntary members of the New Zealand Red Cross; and the other in Wellington, on 4 February, with the active participation of the University of Victoria, which brought together senior officials of the Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Education, and university lecturers and students, i.e. about thirty participants. The Wellington seminar had two aims: to further knowledge of international humanitarian law and to promote its dissemination and teaching.
- A seminar on international humanitarian law and human rights, organized by the Golden Gate Chapter of the American Red Cross in San Francisco on 22 February. Mr. Rudolf Jäckli, a member of the Committee, headed the ICRC delegation at this seminar intended for the members of the National Society.
- A special day organized by the Belgian Red Cross for disseminating knowledge of international humanitarian law, and a colloquium on children and warfare (end of February-beginning of March).
- The third training course, entitled 'Principles and Law', organized by the British Red Cross, in London, from 23 to 25 September, for its own members. About thirty participants attended this course, the aim of which was to train persons who would then be capable of making humanitarian law and the basic principles and work of the Red Cross better known to the various local branches of the National Society, and even to other audiences. The course focused on international law and the Geneva Conventions, the basic principles of the Red Cross, the role of the Red Cross during armed conflicts, the development of international humanitarian law and human rights. It was followed by practical examples.

Finally, ICRC delegates working in various countries, took part in several seminars for the dissemination of international humanitarian law, organized by National Societies for their local branches and local audiences.

Missions

In May, the head of the Information Department went on mission to four countries in Asia: India, the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan. This mission made it possible to take stock, with the ICRC delegations in these countries, of the

various actions for disseminating international humanitarian law and spreading information on the work of the Red Cross. Its aim was also to assess the needs and possibilities for dissemination work among the National Societies, armed forces and other audiences, both in the four countries mentioned above, and in those covered by the New Delhi and Manila regional delegations.

In July, there was a mission to Latin America, i.e. to Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Bolivia and Peru, to evaluate the dissemination programmes in progress and promote the setting up of such programmes with the National Societies of the countries where no information-dissemination work had yet been undertaken.

Educational material

A 'Practical Guide for National Societies on Methods of Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law and Principles and Ideals of the Red Cross' was published in 1983 in English, French and Spanish. It was produced by the Henry Dunant Institute in close collaboration with the ICRC and the League.

DISSEMINATION TO GOVERNMENT CIRCLES

ICRC delegates kept up a constant dialogue with government officials on the subject of international humanitarian law and its dissemination.

Senior ministerial officials also took part in the Wellington seminar organized by the New Zealand Red Cross (see above) and in the Canberra seminar run by the University of Australia (see following chapter).

DISSEMINATION IN UNIVERSITIES

Seminars

The ICRC supported the organization of five seminars on international humanitarian law in universities and sent speakers to them. In 1983, these seminars were the following:

— *First regional seminar on international humanitarian law, in Canberra, Australia, from 6 to 12 February.* — Organized by the National University of Australia and the Henry Dunant Institute, in collaboration with the Australian Red Cross and the ICRC, this seminar was intended for university lecturers and senior civilian or military officials from Asia and Oceania. It brought together about sixty participants, mainly from academic circles and representing fourteen countries (Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand). The ICRC delegation was led by Mr. Rudolf Jäckli, a member of the Committee. This seminar followed in the wake of the one

organized by the ICRC and the Malaysian Red Crescent in Kuala Lumpur in 1978 to promote knowledge of international humanitarian law. The general theme of the Canberra seminar was the protection of human beings during armed conflicts. Lectures, followed by discussions, focused on the Additional Protocols, limiting methods and means of fighting, systems for controlling and applying international humanitarian law and disseminating it. Two days of this seminar were also spent comparing Asian traditions and the demands of international humanitarian law with regard to protecting the victims of armed conflicts.

— *Seminar on international humanitarian law and armed conflicts, in Honolulu, from 16 to 19 February.* — Mr. Rudolf Jäckli also led the ICRC delegation at this seminar, organized by the American Society of International Law, with the cooperation of the American Red Cross and the ICRC. This seminar was intended for university lecturers, specialists in international public law, soldiers, students and members of the American Red Cross and other societies. It focused on the Additional Protocols and the problems of applying them entailed by ratification of the Conventions and Protocols, in particular the duty of disseminating these texts in certain circles and their implementation by the armed forces during conflicts.

— *Seminar on international humanitarian law and human rights in non-international armed conflicts, in Washington, on 12 and 13 April.* — As in 1982, the Washington College of Law of the American University and the American Red Cross organized another seminar for university teachers, lawyers and advanced law students, i.e. about forty participants.

— *Seminar on international humanitarian law, in Warsaw, from 21 to 23 April.* — Intended for junior lecturers, assistant lecturers and those in charge of research (specialists in international public law), the Warsaw seminar, organized by the Polish Red Cross with the ICRC's support, aimed at interesting the participants in international humanitarian law so that they would go on to teach it in their turn. The participants were from Polish universities and colleges, the Law Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Polish Institute of International Affairs. A group of officers from the Military Academy also attended part of the seminar, which was devoted to current problems of international humanitarian law (modern armed conflicts and humanitarian law, the meaning of 'combatant' in Protocol I, the protection of prisoners of war), to an introduction to the teaching of this law and to a presentation of the ICRC's work.

— *Seminar on the teaching and dissemination of international humanitarian law in East, Central and Southern Africa, in Naivasha, Kenya, from 26 September to 1 October.* — The Law Faculty of the University of Nairobi organized this seminar with the ICRC's support. A group of lecturers in international public law from various universities in East Africa was in charge of preparing the academic part, which brought together about twenty participants, including fifteen university teachers from various African countries (Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Uganda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania

and Zambia). It enabled them to extend their knowledge of humanitarian law and study the most effective means of promoting its teaching. The meeting considered, in conclusion, that the teaching of international humanitarian law should be included in general courses on international public law and it invited law faculties to act accordingly. It also recommended that, at a higher level, seminars on both human rights and international humanitarian law, be organized.

In addition, the ICRC contributed to the dissemination programme of the Belgian Red Cross in university circles. As previously, an ICRC lawyer gave talks to the Faculties of Law and of Political and Social Science of the University of Louvain and to the Faculty of Law of the Brussels Free University, from 25 February to 6 March.

Finally, the ICRC is involved in the teaching of international humanitarian law at the University of Geneva which began again in the summer term of 1983.

Training courses for university teachers

As in 1982, the ICRC invited several university teachers to a training course at headquarters. These were persons who wished to improve their knowledge of international humanitarian law and were likely to teach it at their own universities.

In addition, following on the mission by Mrs. Bindschedler-Robert, a member of the Committee, to the Soviet Union, in 1981 (series of lectures on international humanitarian law at the Universities of Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad), four students from the Patrick Lumumba University of Friendship among Peoples attended a three-week training course at ICRC headquarters. These students, from Chad, the Lebanon, Mali and the Yemen, are preparing doctorate theses on international humanitarian law.

DISSEMINATION IN SCHOOLS AND AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Seminars

ICRC and League representatives took part in the seminar in September on the education in peace of young people, organized near Brussels by the Junior Red Cross Service of the Belgian French-speaking Community. This seminar brought together representatives of junior sections (mainly teachers) of other National Societies (Denmark, Finland, Norway, the Netherlands and Sweden). The purpose of the seminar was to discuss the role of and opportunities for action by the Junior Red Cross in the field of educating young people in peace. It enabled the participants to exchange their experiences and discuss the various teaching methods they use. The ICRC, for its part, stressed the importance of international humanitarian law and the need for disseminating it as widely as possible, emphasizing the contribution this law can make to peace.

As in 1982, the ICRC read a paper on the dissemination of international humanitarian law at the second seminar of

the Norwegian Red Cross, intended for secondary school teachers. This seminar, which was entitled 'Humanitarian aid in war and disasters', was held in Oslo from 9 to 11 December, and brought together nineteen teachers of the humanities and social sciences. The aim of these seminars, which are part of the dissemination programme of the Norwegian Red Cross, is to provide participants with basic information on international humanitarian law and the work of the Red Cross and to encourage them to include this material in their own teaching.

Educational material

The Philippines Red Cross and the ICRC delegation in Manila jointly produced a strip cartoon in English for the young people of the Philippines, which explains the work of the Red Cross (both national and international) and the principles guiding it.

DISSEMINATION IN MEDICAL CIRCLES

In June, the French Red Cross set up a series of training courses on dissemination intended for all its medical personnel. An ICRC representative took part in the first of these courses, organized for the personnel of the Henry Dunant Hospital, one of the three hospitals run by this National Society in the Paris region. He gave a talk on the work of the Red Cross and the principles guiding it.

PUBLICATIONS

In 1983, the ICRC issued the following publications:

- *Annual Report 1982* (French, English, Spanish, German and Arabic).
- *The ICRC in 1982: operations and figures* (French, English, Spanish, German and Arabic).
- *International Review of the Red Cross*, a bimonthly periodical (French, English and Spanish, and an abridged version in German; see also page 106 in this Report).
- André Durand: *The International Committee of the Red Cross* (Arabic version).
- Michel Veuthey: *Guerrilla warfare and humanitarian law* (French, second edition).
- Henry Dunant: *El Recuerdo de Solferino*.
- *The stories of Noko Lisapo* (illustrated magazine).
- *The basic rules of the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols* (French, English, Spanish).
- Philippe Eberlin: *Protective signs* (trilingual publication in French, English and Spanish).

- Philippe Eberlin: *Identification of medical aircraft during armed conflicts. Identification of hospital ships and ships protected by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949* (Off-print from the International Review of the Red Cross, French, English, Spanish).
- Hans-Peter Gasser: *The protection of journalists engaged in dangerous professional missions*; Alain Modoux: *International humanitarian law and the journalists' mission* (Off-print from the International Review of the Red Cross, French, English, German).
- André Durand: *Origin and evolution of the statutes of the International Red Cross* (Off-print from the International Review of the Red Cross, French, English, Spanish).
- *Resolutions and decisions of the Council of Delegates, October 1983* (Off-print from the International Review of the Red Cross, French, English, Spanish).

In addition, the following was published jointly by the ICRC and the League:

- Dr. Alma Baccino-Astrada: *Manual on rights and duties of medical personnel in armed conflicts* (Arabic version).

The following was published jointly by the ICRC, the League and the Henry Dunant Institute:

- *The International Red Cross Handbook* (Twelfth edition).

The ICRC was also involved in the preparation of the Practical guide to dissemination for use by National Societies, published by the Henry Dunant Institute, which appeared in French, English and Spanish in 1983.

Operational information

INFORMATION FROM THE FIELD

In 1983, the main theatres of operations for the Press Division were the Lebanon, Pakistan and Grenada.

The almost uninterrupted fighting on Lebanese soil made the presence of a delegate in charge of information indispensable throughout the year. His main tasks were to inform ICRC headquarters as quickly as possible of developments in the operations of the Red Cross, to keep in touch with the national and foreign press on the spot and, depending on events, to supply articles and news reports for the information of the public. Special news (film and photo) reporting teams also worked with the information delegate in Beirut, covering, in particular, the operations on behalf of the inhabitants of southern Lebanon, Deir El Kamar and Tripoli and the simultaneous release of the prisoners held by the Israeli authorities and the PLO.

In Pakistan, the operation being carried out since 1981 to aid the Afghan war wounded held the attention of a certain number of National Red Cross Societies which took part,

in August, in a mission reporting on the two ICRC surgical hospitals at Peshawar and Quetta. The six participants, from Germany (FRG), Australia, Denmark, Great Britain, Norway and Sweden, also visited the paraplegic centre and the Adesai refugee camp. At the end of their visit, they wrote articles for their own national press and publications for their respective Societies. The Press Division prepared an information file for all National Societies.

Grenada, which was the theatre of a military intervention at the end of October, called for the immediate dispatch from Geneva of a press attaché, accompanied by a specialist in audio-visual techniques. His first tasks were to reply to the numerous journalists wishing to know the details of the protection work carried out on the island by the ICRC on behalf of those made prisoner during the military operation, and to follow the preparations for returning the wounded prisoners to Havana. The result of this five-day information mission was a newsreel and a photo report.

INFORMATION FROM HEADQUARTERS

The ICRC's intensive activities throughout the world aroused the constant interest of the international press, and especially of the correspondents accredited to the United Nations in Geneva, who received almost daily information from the spokesmen attached to the Press Division, either by telephone or during interviews at ICRC headquarters itself, or by telex. In addition, the Press Division produced twelve issues of the ICRC *Bulletin* (published monthly in French, English, Spanish and German), which regularly reported on ICRC activities in the field, in particular the operations in Lebanon, El Salvador, Pakistan, Thailand and Angola, as well as the starting up of a new emergency operation in Uganda. Subjects such as torture, human rights and disarmament were featured in special articles. A thirteenth issue of the ICRC *Bulletin* was published in September. This special number, which was largely made up of photos, was devoted to the ICRC's work in Pakistan.

Swiss Radio International, in its series on the Swiss abroad, devoted a magazine in two parts to the role of ICRC delegates, including accounts by several of them and a 'live' recording made in the Lebanon by its French-speaking service. The BBC, London, produced a very interesting documentary film on the ICRC's operation on the Pakistani-Afghan border, entitled 'Principles at war', in its 'Everyman' series.

The information services of the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, which constitute ideal relay stations for making the activities of the international institutions of the Red Cross movement better known throughout the world, received special attention. Through more frequent contacts with these Societies, it was easier to take into account their often very different needs as regards information and their responsibilities to their respective publics.

In addition, public relations work in Switzerland also progressed, mainly through the setting up of an autonomous 'Association of former ICRC delegates', one of the aims of

which is to make the ICRC better known to the Swiss public. Throughout the year, ICRC representatives also gave many lectures in various places. Talks were also given to professional organizations, such as the Société Suisse de Relations publiques and an institute for the training of professional journalists. The ICRC was also present at such exhibitions as HOSPITEC and HOSPINTEX (the International Federation of Hospitals) and had a large stand at 'TELECOM 83', the international exhibition on telecommunications placed under the aegis of the International Telecommunication Union.

Radio broadcasts

In 1983, the Red Cross Broadcasting Service (RCBS) produced special programmes to mark World Red Cross Day. These programmes, which each lasted forty-five minutes, were produced in six languages and broadcast several times on 8 May, on various frequencies aimed towards most of the countries in the world. This was made possible by the technical cooperation of the Swiss postal and telecommunications authorities and Swiss Radio International, which continued, moreover, to broadcast the regular RCBS programmes monthly.

The monthly omnidirectional programmes, broadcast on 7210 kHz, and the programmes transmitted once every two months to Africa, Asia and the Middle East continued to attract radio reception reports to ICRC headquarters at an average of a hundred per month. Recordings of these programmes were sent regularly to about thirty National Societies to be broadcast on their own national wavelengths, and also to a certain number of ICRC delegations.

In 1983, RCBS also produced twelve programmes in Portuguese for radio stations in Portuguese-speaking countries and a new fortnightly programme for a local New York radio. All these programmes were produced in the RCBS studio at ICRC headquarters in Geneva.

As in previous years, RCBS cooperated with the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in preparing the programmes produced by six European shortwave radio stations for World Red Cross Day. These programmes were sent to forty-nine National Societies and certain radio transmitting stations around the world.

Audio-visual activities

At the request of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Red Cross Audio-Visual Centre ceased to be jointly operated by the ICRC and the League on 1 February 1983. Consequently, as from this date, the ICRC became solely responsible for running this centre, although its installations and offices remained in the League building.

Following this change, the ICRC, with the aid of an outside expert, carried out a survey of its future needs in audio-visual communication (training, information, dissemination, etc.) and of the equipment required to cover them, taking into

account not only the extremely rapid technological developments in this field, but also the limited financial means of the organization. As a result of this survey, the ICRC's managing bodies created the 'Division of Audio-Visual Communication' (DICA), a unit forming part of the Information Department. Although part of the ICRC staff, this Division is to remain at the service of the entire Red Cross movement, in conformity with the spirit presiding at the creation of the International Red Cross Audio-Visual Centre in 1980.

In spite of these changes in structure and organization, the ICRC's audio-visual activities expanded encouragingly in 1983, especially as regards the production of 16 mm films. Thus, in 1983, two filmed reports, one on the ICRC's humanitarian work in Grenada and the other on the activities of the Red Cross in El Salvador, were produced by the new DICA. In addition, the ICRC endeavoured, for the first time, to make a film and photo summary of its principal activities of 1982. This documentary film, entitled '1982 in retrospect', is a video montage of film clips and photos retracing the main events of 1982 as experienced by the ICRC in Geneva and in the field.

The DICA photo section handled the many orders received from National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and even the League. In addition, it supported the work of the Press Division by contributing photos (black-and-white or slides) to several news reports made in the field (the Lebanon, Pakistan, El Salvador and Grenada in particular), which were then published in various forms, such as in the ICRC *Bulletin*.

Finally, the DICA continued the series of video productions begun by the International Red Cross Audio-Visual Centre and intended to further the training of ICRC staff members in Geneva and in the field. This series deals primarily with questions of principles and law.

Visitors to the ICRC

In 1983, 7,630 persons (National Society members, diplomats, academics, student nurses and professional or secondary school pupils) visited ICRC headquarters in Geneva, i.e. about 500 more visitors than in 1982. They were given talks on ICRC activities, illustrated by films, and visits were organized for them to the Central Tracing Agency.

International Review of the Red Cross

In 1983, the *International Review of the Red Cross*, the official organ of the Red Cross, was issued every two months in three main editions, French, English, Spanish, each of about sixty pages and in an abridged version in German of sixteen to twenty pages.

As a publication specializing in international humanitarian law, the *Review* published studies by several authors on this subject: 'The protection of journalists on dangerous professional missions'; 'International humanitarian law and the journalists' mission'; 'Guerrilla warfare and humanitarian law'; 'Human rights and Protocol II'.

The *Review* gave prominence to articles on Red Cross principles, the history of the movement and its future: 'The ICRC and some of its present tasks'; 'The Red Cross and refugees'; 'Origin and evolution of the Statutes of the International Red Cross'; 'The ICRC and the future'.

The *Review* began a series of short technical notes suitable for immediate application and intended especially for National Societies engaged in dangerous work.

The *Review* published articles of direct interest to the Red Cross movement: 'Red Cross meetings in Geneva', 'Statutory meeting of the League', 'Resolutions and decisions of the Council of Delegates' of October 1983; 'Twenty-ninth award of the Florence Nightingale Medal'; 'Eighth award of the Henry Dunant Medal'; 'Sixty-second distribution of income of the Empress Shôken Fund'; 'Paul Reuter Fund established'.

The *Review* reported on one of the significant events of 1983, the creation of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, in which the Red Cross is particularly interested. It also reproduced a UN resolution in favour of accession to the 1977 Protocols.

Off-prints were issued of several of these articles and some also appeared in other publications.

The *Review* printed regular summaries of the activities of the ICRC and of its delegations throughout the world, and accounts of the work of the ICRC, the League, the Henry Dunant Institute and the National Societies to disseminate international humanitarian law. It reported on ICRC recognition of new Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. It listed all the new accessions by States to the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols, and published reviews of recent works on international humanitarian law and on the Red Cross.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

