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recorded interviews with people who, thanks to the Central Tracing Agency, had resumed contact with relatives from whom they had been without news for many years. These sequences were used in television broadcasts and will be included in short films to be produced on the ICRC's work in various parts of the world.

Existing ICRC films for cinema projection continue to reach and find favour with National Societies and the general public. It should be mentioned that the ICRC, the League and the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany have attended the first preparatory meeting for the Red Cross film festival scheduled to take place in Munich in 1968.

Visits

In the course of the year, the ICRC was visited by 2,800 people from all parts of the world. Many were members of National Societies. Groups from universities, cultural associations and professional bodies were more numerous than in previous years. Most of them came from the following countries: Africa, Arabia, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Scandinavia, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Towards the end of 1966, the International Committee had various improvements made to its equipment for the better reception of the ever-increasing number of visitors to its headquarters. These improvements included in particular the enlargement of the cinema, which now seats 80 people, and the fitting out of a further conference room. For the current year, many groups of visitors intent on gathering material on the ICRC's functions have been announced.

5. INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

This review is published by the ICRC each month in French and English. It contains leading articles, chronicles of the International Committee's activities throughout the world and of the work accomplished by National Societies in their own countries. Part of the review is devoted regularly to giving an outline of

developments in various fields of international relief work. Another section reviews books and publications on law and humanitarian doctrine.

The subjects dealt with by different authors in 1966 were as numerous as they were varied. We would mention in particular an important series of articles by Mr. J. Pictet, Director-General of the ICRC, on the principles of International Humanitarian Law; a study by one of today's writers on social welfare, Mr. R. Rickenbach, on problems and trends of social welfare in Switzerland and the world today; articles by Mr. A. Verdoodt, on the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; by Mr. Kiuchi and Mr. Testuz, on aviation and radio in the service of the Red Cross in Japan; by Mr. H. Haug, on the birth and growth of the Swiss Red Cross, of which he is the Secretary-General; by Mr. H. Coursier, on the Red Cross and refugees; by General A. Evrard, on legal protection of aero-medical evacuation in war-time.

The resolutions of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross were already the subject of an earlier publication; however, in January 1966, an article in the review evoked the highlights and the general themes dealt with by the meeting. The review will revert to this subject with other studies in later issues.

In addition, such subjects as the use of the signs of the red cross, red crescent and red lion and sun, the status of medical aviation, the plight of civilian populations in time of war, etc., were also dealt with in monographs which clarified for readers of the *Review* certain topical aspects of the law of nations and of problems confronting the Red Cross.

The *Review* did not however publish only theoretical studies. It gave vivid accounts of relief actions and humanitarian intervention by the ICRC in several countries. Photographs illustrated ICRC action particularly in Vietnam and the Yemen. In addition, descriptions were given of the tasks facing the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva and the International Tracing Service at Arolsen.

The list of countries which figured among examples quoted to illustrate the work of National Societies conveys the universality

of the information supplied by the ICRC's *Review*: Algeria, Australia, Cambodia, Cameroun, Chile, Dominican Republic, Great Britain, Honduras, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Upper Volta, USSR, Vietnam Republic. News of meetings of International Red Cross leaders was also published promptly in the *Review*.

We might also mention a number of reports not directly related to the Red Cross but adumbrating major efforts on the international level to promote essential human rights, health, hygiene. In addition, with various other features and a large bibliographic section, the *Review* is clearly a lively periodical which keeps abreast of the times.

The English edition, which is in principle identical with the French, continues to be a success, with a constantly increasing demand. The circulation of the French edition has also increased due to the larger number of young National Societies for which the review is a valuable source of information. The Spanish and German supplements which are also issued monthly contain the main articles which are published in the *Review*. They also contain information on the very diverse activities and missions carried out by the ICRC and National Societies.

6. ICRC RADIO-COMMUNICATIONS

Emergency radio-communications

The daily contact with the ICRC's field hospital at Uqhd, near the Northern border of the Yemen, ceased on February 4, 1966. Until then, from December 1963, the ICRC radio-communications service had maintained a continual two-way connection with this medico-surgical unit isolated in the desert.

During the year under review, the ICRC delegated four mobile medical teams to North-East Yemen. They were equipped with portable radios to enable them to keep in touch with one another and with ICRC headquarters in Geneva. Thus, after conclusive