

titled "Man helping man", the role of the Red Cross in providing emergency care, shelter, food and clothing is described, and the phase of resettlement and reconstruction plus the important work of prevention and planning are illustrated.

The exhibition includes panels depicting a typical international relief action co-ordinated by the League, the world-wide network of relief supply warehouses, the co-operation between Red Cross and international agencies, particularly the United Nations. Among agencies which collaborated with the League in the creation of the exhibition are UNESCO, the World Meteorological Organization, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Swiss Federal Institute for the Study of Snow and Avalanches, and Haroun Tazieff and his team of volcanologists.

FOURTH VARNA FILM FESTIVAL

The International Festival of Red Cross and Health Films on Medical and Health Subjects, organized every two years by the Bulgarian Red Cross in close co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies, was held in Varna, Bulgaria, from 21 to 30 June 1971. Thirty-five countries entered 201 films divided into four categories:

- a) short and medium-length films on Red Cross and health subjects,
- b) full-length feature films,
- c) TV films on health subjects,
- d) scientific and educational films on medical subjects.

Thirty-one prizes were shared as follows: three to Bulgaria, Democratic Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia and the USSR; two to USA/Mexico (co-production), France, Great Britain, and Switzerland; one to the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, USA, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Kenya, Netherlands, Vietnam (Democratic Republic) and Yugoslavia. A prize was also awarded to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

DELEGATES OF THE ICRC



This man is a Delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross. He wears a red cross with the words 'Comité International Genève'.

The Delegates of the ICRC side with neither party. They are entitled to visit prisoners of war, talk with them in private and provide them with relief and medicaments.

Cover and interior
of the cover
of the Arabic versio
of the *Soldier's Ma*



لا تنسى أيها الجندي!

أن تقوم بحماية العدو والجريح والمريض والأسير المنزوع السلاح
بنفس الطريقة التي ترغب أنت أن تقدم لك مثل هذه الحماية.

وتذكر أنك معرض يوماً من الأيام أن تقع جريحاً أو مريضاً
أو أسيراً أو منزوع السلاح.

The ICRC presented its latest production, a short-length film made by one of its delegates, Mr. André Rochat, in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and entitled *The Flag and the Men*. The work of the ICRC delegation in that country at the time when it became independent is related in the film, which shows, among other scenes, a visit carried out by ICRC delegates to the Mansoura Prison, and also how the surgical teams, operating under the auspices of the ICRC, exerted themselves in Aden and Mukalla. This film was awarded the second prize (Silver Medal) in Category A (short- and medium-length films on Red Cross and health subjects).

In the short and medium-length documentary category, the prize of the President of the Bulgarian Red Cross for the best film went to the Federal Republic of Germany for *Unknown Continent*, while the League of Red Cross Societies prize for the best Red Cross film went to *Kirathimo*, produced for the Kenya Red Cross.

Among the full-length fiction films, the top prize awarded by the Bulgarian Committee for Art and Culture went to *The Raging Moon* by the British producer Bryan Forbes, starring Malcolm MacDowel. The special League prize for the best film with a humanitarian subject went to Glen Ford for his incarnation of Dr. Rouben in *The Rage* (USA-Mexico).

The top prize for television films on health went to Czechoslovakia for *Attacks without Superstition*. A Bulgarian film, *Chemiotherapy of Malignant Tumours* won the Bulgarian Ministry of Public Health Prize for the best educational and scientific film. Gold medals went to the USSR for *Heart to Heart* and *Men Must Not Weep*; to Bulgaria for *Do You Know?* and *Biologic Potentials*; to Switzerland for *We, The Grave Diggers* and *Not Only at Christmas*; to the German Democratic Republic for *Dr Zomer II* and *Menu for the Future*.

During the Festival, the participants, most of whom came from western and eastern European countries, met in a very cordial atmosphere and established fruitful relations together.

Discussion meetings enabled participants to study various problems arising in Red Cross films; they fully supported the idea, in the making of such films, that there should be increasing co-operation between the organs of the Red Cross and the specialised bodies belonging to the world of cinema and television. In addition,

the Festival has become an important rendez-vous for producers and specialists in health education.

RED CROSS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Pollution is one of the problems most widely discussed today. The Red Cross too is concerned about it. Can National Societies play an effective part in the campaign for a world-wide programme of action? The League review Panorama (1971, No. 3) examines this topical question in a leading article, of which the following is an extract.

... In many people's minds, such progress is praiseworthy but has very little to do with Red Cross. This is to overlook the responsibility of Red Cross as a member of the community—local or international. We can act as a pressure group on the most basic issue of environment: pollution. We are certainly interested in obtaining clean and pleasant surroundings for every family and fresh air and open spaces for young people to grow up in.

Even closer to Red Cross priorities and programmes is the whole area of efforts aimed at improving the quality of life—which could be described as the human environment. In its widest sense this includes improving community relations, reducing tensions and aggressions, promoting friendship between nations, races and social groups within a country. All these are easily recognisable as longstanding aims of Red Cross.

In terms of practical programmes, the fight for a better human environment is reflected over and over again in Red Cross social development activities. Our efforts to make life more acceptable in the gigantic suburbs or the slums, to improve housing conditions, to provide space and opportunity for leisure activities, to ensure a normal existence for the old or handicapped, to facilitate human contacts and help people to live happier lives, in the big cities or the backstream of the countryside—all these are activities concerned with the human environment.