

## CONTACT

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See

- [Case No. 37, Protection of Journalists](#)

### **Lesson 1: Origin and development of IHL**

- The origin and history of IHL
- Henry Dunant's role
- Development of IHL and the Red Cross Movement before 1949

### **Lesson 2:**

- Basic provisions of IHL

### **Lesson 3:**

- The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977

### **Lesson 4:**

- Changes in IHL after 1949
- The changing nature of armed conflicts in the twentieth century

### **Lesson 5: IHL and the protection of victims of armed conflicts**

- Correlation between the provisions of IHL and International Human Rights Law

### **Lesson 6:**

- Provisions concerning the civilian population in IHL
  - a. The protection of women and children
  - b. The protection of refugees and displaced persons
- Humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in situations of armed conflict

### **Lesson 7:**

- Provisions concerning prisoners of war in IHL
- Rendering humanitarian assistance to prisoners of war and the wounded and sick

### **Lesson 8:**

- Protection of the wounded, sick and shipwrecked
- Status of medical personnel in conflict zones

### **Lesson 9: The implication of IHL for the work of journalists in conflict zones**

- Consequences of violations of IHL
- Collective responsibility of States for respect for the rules of IHL
- The activities of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda and perspective of the International Criminal Court

### **Lesson 10:**

- The activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

### **Lesson 11: The work of journalists in conflict zones**

- Preparing journalists for missions in conflict zones
- Journalists' identity cards, clothes, symbols, identification signs

### **Lesson 12:**

- Determining the status of journalists in conflict zones
- The procedure of accreditation in conflict zones
- Movement in conflict zones
- The use of armoured vests and other means of protection

### **Lesson 13:**

- Journalists' conduct during bombardment or shelling
- Journalists' conduct in an inhabited locality during hostilities
- Journalists' conduct on the open ground during hostilities
- Journalists' conduct if arrested or captured

### **Lesson 14:**

- The problem of access to the sources of information
  - secret information, confidential information
- The use of means of communication and ways of transmitting information to the editorial office
- The main international institutions present in conflict zones and ways of establishing contact with them

### **Lesson 15: Role of the national media in an armed conflict**

- Propaganda tool used to exacerbate tension between communities
  - Means to promote the government's ideology
  - World War II
  - Means to exacerbate hatred between ethnic groups
    - In the former Yugoslavia

**See**

- [Case No. 226, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, NATO Intervention](#)
- In Rwanda

**See**

- [Case No. 235, ICTR, The Media Case](#)
- [Case No. 238, France, Radio Mille Collines](#)

### **Lesson 16:**

- Role of the media to promote IHL
  - Dissemination
    - Role of the ICRC in promoting the basic tenets of IHL
    - Use of radio, television, newspapers
  - Mobilize public opinion
    - Against violations
    - Behind international assistance efforts
  - Promote justice
    - Means to arrest people who have perpetrated war crimes

### **Lesson 17: Mass media coverage of armed conflicts and humanitarian issues**

- Ways and methods of covering armed conflicts in mass media
- Coverage of the problems facing the civilian population in the conflict zone, refugees and displaced persons, prisoners of war, of humanitarian assistance, of the use of prohibited weapons, etc.

### **Lesson 18:**

- The role and responsibility of mass media when covering international and non-international armed conflicts

- The issues of freedom of the press and ethical journalism in conflict zones

### **Lesson 19: Television and armed conflict**

- The role of television in covering armed conflicts and humanitarian issues in the second half of the twentieth century.
- Legal regulations and ethical norms
- Vietnam: “the first TV war”
- CNN and its experience in covering armed conflicts
- The second Gulf War (1999) and the role of the media
- Kosovo: an armed conflict “live”
- Afghanistan: CNN versus Al-Jazeera

### **Lesson 20: Journalism and armed conflicts: main problems at the start of the twenty-first century**

- The use of computer and television technologies to cover armed conflicts
- The impact of journalism with regard to the changing nature of armed conflicts
- Cooperation between journalists and representatives of non-governmental humanitarian organizations in conflict zones
- Journalism and espionage

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