

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

VIth INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR MILITARY LAW AND THE LAW OF WAR

This Society of outstanding jurists, military officers and doctors—several of whom attended the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law (1971 and 1972), or the consultative meetings organized by the ICRC—studies questions to which an institution such as the International Committee attaches great importance. Several items on the agenda of this Sixth International Congress¹ were directly linked to the current work of the ICRC relating to the drafting of two Additional Protocols to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, for submission to a diplomatic conference in 1974. The ICRC having been invited to participate in the Congress, it delegated Mr. Antoine Martin, Assistant to the Head of the Legal Division.

The Congress's programme included two themes. The first, *Cease-fire*, had been the subject of a general report by Mrs. S. Bastid, Professor at the University of Paris, member of the *Académie des sciences morales et politiques de France*. This report—based on various national reports—, papers which were submitted, and remarks by speakers, contain considerations which are of importance for certain provisions of the above-mentioned Draft Protocols. The second theme, *Implementation of prison sentences passed on military personnel: individualization of treatment*, was the subject of a general report by Mr. H.-H. Jescheck, Professor of Penal Law at the University of Freiburg-im-Brisgau, Director of the *Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht* and a renowned penologist who has on several occasions taken part in consultative meetings convened by the ICRC on the repression of breaches of the Geneva Conventions.

¹ At The Hague, 21-25 May 1973.

The Society's working groups considered the particular work allotted to them: (1) the committee for the protection of human life in armed conflicts examined the study by Général-Major médecin e.r. E. Evrard on '*Problems in the medical-legal field posed by the concept of sanitary areas and localities and that of security areas and localities in wartime*', and the paper by Mr. D. Fleck, Federal German Minister of Defence, on '*Ruses of War and Prohibition of Perfidy*' (both papers contain many references to the Geneva Conventions and to the Additional Protocols currently being drafted); (2) the working committee for the history of military penal and disciplinary law was absorbed in its research; (3) the committee of military criminology was occupied with '*Lectures on criminology within the framework of officer-training*'.

After concluding its work, the Congress elected Mr. R. Paucot, Avocat général (Paris), as president, to succeed Professor J. Gilissen, Universities of Brussels. It also awarded the Ciardi Prize for 1973 to Mr. F. Kalshoven (Netherlands) for his *Belligerent Reprisals* (published by the Henry Dunant Institute)¹.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

The Twenty-First Congress met at Bucarest from 21 to 24 May 1973 and was followed by the thirty-second session of the *Office International de Documentation de Médecine militaire*. The meetings were chaired by Major General Dr. A. Augustin, Senior Medical Officer of the Romanian Army and a member of the Romanian Red Cross. Forty-three countries participated in the Congress, while Dr. R. Marti, Chief Medical Officer of the ICRC, represented both the ICRC and League of Red Cross Societies. Speaking in that capacity, Dr. Marti outlined briefly the present tasks of the international

¹ See *International Review*, April 1971, pp. 183 *et seq.*, pp. 230 *et seq.*