

4. Considering that the responsibility of all signatories of the Geneva Convention to respect the obligations stipulated in the Geneva Convention was unanimously reaffirmed by 114 countries at the International Conference of the Red Cross meeting nearly a year ago at Istanbul in September 1969,
5. Requests all signatories to honour the obligations they entered into under the Convention to provide, as it is recalled in the Istanbul Conference, assurances that " all uniformed members of the regular armed forces of another party to the conflict and all other persons entitled to prisoner of war status are treated humanely and given the fullest measure of protection prescribed by the Convention, and further calls upon all parties to allow the Protecting Power or the International Committee of the Red Cross free access to prisoners of war and to all places of their detention ".
6. Commissions at the same time the Executive Committee of the WVF to study, jointly with the ICRC and appropriate organizations, international ways and means for setting up one or more bases with facilities for the repatriation, exchange and shelter of prisoners of war, with a view to reducing the difficulties encountered in the application of the Geneva Conventions.

STUDIES ON PEACE

At two recent meetings, one in September 1970 at Vienna, the other in March 1971 at Louvain, the ICRC was represented, respectively by Mr. M. Borsinger, Delegate-General for Europe, and Mr. Veuthey, Legal Adviser.

1. *The International Seminar on Mediation Techniques and International Control of Violence* was organized by the International Peace Committee of the International Research Fund. It was attended by more than sixty diplomatic, university and military representatives from 29 countries. The seminar, studying problems

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of peace, mediation, and international control of violence by political, diplomatic or military means, was something of an experiment. Several working parties examined differing aspects of peace-keeping, peace-building and peacemaking, and the ways in which international institutions could contribute to those aims.

2. *The Inter-University Colloquium on Polemology* was sponsored by the *Université catholique de Louvain* and the *Katholieke Universiteit te Leuven*. Although the papers delivered, and the discussions, revealed divergent views on the definition of polemology, there was agreement that its methods should be scientific and necessarily inter-disciplinary. Humanitarian law and Human Rights should therefore be included in the concerns of polemologists. Some speakers considered that if polemology is the study of conflicts, conflicts should be studied as obstacles to peace.

A DOCTOR'S DUTY TODAY

The Archives de l'Union médicale balkanique (vol. VI, No. 5), Bucharest, has published the text of a lecture given in Sofia, at the third international refresher course on "Current developments in medicine", by Dr. Raphael Ellenbogen, Secretary-General of the International Committee for Neutrality in Medicine. The author dealt with the application of the Geneva Conventions and with the purposes of his Committee, and it may be of interest to reproduce some extracts from the text in which special reference is made to the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions, as well as to the duties and rights of doctors in the world of today.

A summary of the basic provisions of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 is given in the Archives at the end of the text of the conference.

In 1966, the Second International Congress on Medical Ethics (Congrès international de la morale médicale), which was held in Paris and attended by a large number of persons eminent in the