

Considers that violations of humanitarian law could be prevented or effectively repressed by the adoption of a system providing jurisdiction and control over the application of fundamental rules of humanitarian law, as well as imposing penal sanctions on their possible violations by individuals, States, or international organizations ;

Considers further that the commission of serious offences and crimes against humanity, for the repression of which national legislation has been passed in implementation of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, of the United Nations Convention on Genocide, and of other international instruments, should be forestalled by means of an adequate education dispensed on all levels of the Armed Forces through the most advanced media and pedagogical methods ;

Requests the International Institute of Humanitarian Law of Sanremo to contribute towards attaining that objective on the scholarly and educational plane, particularly by researching and collecting, in pursuance of the work already undertaken by the International Committee of the Red Cross and by the United Nations, all documentation pertaining to military instructions with the ultimate purpose of publishing a comparative survey that would reveal their common features and peculiarities ;

Expresses the wish that Ministers of Defence of all countries establish committees directed to draft, with reference to the above-cited documentation, up-to-date military instructions and to review military Codes and Regulations bearing on warfare so as to give full expression to humanitarian law.

TENTH INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

This international meeting was held from 24 to 26 September 1971, in Luxembourg, the town in which the founders of the movement had met for the first time in 1961. Eighteen national sections participated and twenty-two international governmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the United Nations,

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the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organisation, the Council of Europe and the International Human Rights Institute, attended as observers. The League and the ICRC were represented by Mrs. D. Bujard, legal adviser.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Sean MacBride, the president of the Executive Committee, the International Assembly examined, *inter alia*, draft resolutions submitted either by the Executive Committee or by national sections. Some concerned the organization's statutes, the functioning of its secretariat and its executive committee, and the work of the national sections. Other resolutions were related more specifically to Amnesty International's practical action.

Five resolutions considered dealt with the treatment of prisoners and urged among other things the abolition of solitary confinement as a penalty, and the setting up of a commission of enquiry into torture with a view to launching a worldwide campaign against it. Another resolution encouraged the twenty-sixth General Assembly of the United Nations to adopt a resolution in favour of, *inter alia*, the setting up of a permanent commission of enquiry into allegations of breaches during armed conflicts of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and of the 1949 Geneva Conventions. Other resolutions on capital punishment and conscientious objection were also submitted to the Assembly. In addition, Amnesty launched a number of appeals for clemency for prisoners of conscience in many countries.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

The 59th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held in Paris from 2 to 10 September. The ICRC was represented by Mr. M. Borsinger, Delegate-General for Europe and North America.

Various items studied by the Conference were subsequently the subject of resolutions. We shall mention two which have a