

Several resolutions were adopted, one of which invited governments to subscribe to the three propositions contained in the foreword to U Thant's report, urging the U.N. Member States:

1. To renew the appeal to all States to accede to the Geneva Protocol of 1925;
2. To make a clear affirmation that the prohibition contained in the Geneva Protocol applies to the use in war of all chemical, bacteriological and biological agents (including tear gas and other harassing agents), which now exist or which may be developed in the future;
3. To call upon all countries to reach agreement to halt the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical and bacteriological (biological) agents for purposes of war and to achieve their effective elimination from the arsenal of weapons.

It was also decided to set up a committee for the promotion of the movement against biological and chemical weapons.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST THE EXPLOITATION OF PROSTITUTION

International Review, in November 1968, included an article on the humanitarian personality of Josephine Butler who campaigned so courageously in the defence of the human being and human dignity. In the same issue we called attention to the vote by the U.N. General Assembly on 2 December 1949 in favour of an important convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of Prostitution of Others.

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of that convention, two international institutions launched an appeal,¹ concluding:

¹ See *Abolitionist Review*, Geneva, October-December 1969.

MISCELLANEOUS

“...The impulse towards the Convention given by the I.A.F. Congresses of 1877 and 1889, to which the International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons had given decisive importance by its Congresses from 1899 to 1937, were crowned in the framework of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in the previous year.

Twenty years have passed. Only 39 States have bound themselves by this Convention, of which two are permanent members of the Security Council. The legislation of numerous others is abolitionist, even prohibitionist; the classic Traffic in Persons has diminished, but it has not disappeared, and the exploitation of Prostitution continues to flourish in numerous countries, for want of an effective campaign against it.

The adhesion to the Convention and the adoption of adequate international laws constitute the conditions of an effective struggle against a curse which, in effect, deprives numerous human beings of their basic Human Rights. That is why, following directly on the International Human Rights Year, the International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and the International Abolitionist Federation address an urgent appeal to all Governments which have not yet adhered to the Convention, inviting them at once to carry out the procedures appropriate to their constitutions to make such an adhesion. The two organisations appeal to Parliaments to authorise such adhesions and to vote effective laws to implement them. They remind all concerned that the United Nations has classed this Convention in the list of international instruments in the field of the Rights of Man and also among the Conventions which tend to abolish Slavery...”

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

In 1968, for the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations' adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, *International Review* published several studies which educed the relationship existing between efforts to protect essential human rights and the Geneva Conventions. It therefore appears appropriate to men-