Twenty-eighth session
Agenda item 96

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN ARMED CONFLICTS

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. In accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3032 (XXVII), the Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the Assembly a summary, set out below, of the information received from certain interested non-governmental organizations on their recent work concerning respect for human rights in armed conflicts. This information is to be added to that in document A/9123.

2. The Institut Henri Dunant of Geneva provided the texts of lectures and seminars on international humanitarian law held recently under its auspices. In July 1973, the Institut, in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Institute of Human Rights, organized courses at Strasbourg on "The law of armed conflicts and human rights" (Mr. Best, University of Edinburgh), "Non-international armed conflicts and human rights" (Mr. Blischchenko, Institute of International Relations, Moscow), "Protection of the civilian population in periods of armed conflict" (Mr. Cassese, University of Pisa), "ICRC and its delegations" (Mr. Moreillon, general delegate of ICRC) and "National and international sanctions in respect of violations of the law of armed conflicts" (Mr. Roelings, University of Groningen). Study groups on "The application of humanitarian law" were also organized during this teaching session at Strasbourg.

3. The Friends' World Committee for Consultation provided the text of a memorandum written by one of its members which draws attention to the report of the Secretary-General entitled Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use, 1/ submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution

---

1/ A/8803/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: F.73.1.3); see also General Assembly resolution 2932 A (XXVII).

73-24791
2952 (XXVI). The writer of this memorandum feels that direct and premeditated attacks against non-combatants are contrary to international law no matter what weapons are used in such attacks. He suggests that this general rule should be reaffirmed in an instrument concerning attacks carried out by means of incendiary weapons and containing, inter alia, international implementation provisions which would reaffirm the Nuremberg principles on criminal responsibility and provide an international complaint procedure.

4. At its session in July 1973, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom adopted a resolution inviting the peoples of the world to mobilize against the use of inhumane weapons, including napalm, within the framework of the over-all activities of that organization aimed at bringing about general disarmament and strengthening international measures to prevent wars.