

problems. The programme covered the socio-economic and socio-psychological aspects of drug abuse, different kinds of therapy and the role of the police and the customs and closed with a look at counter-measures: action by youth organisations, information problems and the use of the school system for publicity .”

Turkey

A joint Turkish Government and Red Crescent report on the diffusion of the Geneva Conventions in Turkey was submitted to the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross at Istanbul. Our readers might be interested in this very full document dealing with important questions.

Turkey has ratified Conventions concerning the Law of War. Conventions can be cited by the order of date of ratification as follows:

1. Declaration Prohibiting the Use of Asphyxiating Gases (The Hague, 1899).
2. Declaration Prohibiting the Use of Expanding Bullets (The Hague, 1899).
3. Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (Geneva, 1925).

Turkey, which has abided by the International Declaration of 1899 and the Convention of 1925 on the prohibition of the use of asphyxiating and poisonous gases, has never resorted to these weapons. Turkish Armed Forces have never used gases or bacteriological methods of warfare. Furthermore, neither the use in the Armed Forces nor the manufacturing in military or civilian factories of expanding bullets has taken place.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

4. Turkey has ratified the Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 1929 and the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded and Sick in the Armed Forces in the Field, dated 1929.

5. Turkey has also ratified four post-World War II Conventions, enacted in Geneva, in 1949, namely:

a) Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field;

b) Convention for the Amelioration of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea;

c) Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War;

d) Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

Turkey has strictly fulfilled its obligations under the aforesaid Conventions. In brief:

The provision relating to the dissemination of the text of these Conventions and the study thereof has been fully implemented in programmes of military and civil institutions of instruction. Copies of the Conventions in Turkish have been made available to all concerned in numerous publications. The provisions and principles of the Conventions are taught at War Academies, where staff officers are trained, at Military Colleges, institutions for the education of cadets, at schools of non-commissioned officers, at Replacement Training Centres as well as at Military Units. The stipulations of the Geneva Conventions have been published and disseminated in the army in the form of manuals. In addition, military medical personnel, nurses and auxiliary personnel, educated or trained at the Gülhane Military Medical Academy are also acquainted with the said Conventions. Civilian doctors are familiarised with the stipulations of the Conventions during their military service.

Courses on the Geneva Conventions have been included in the programmes of Nursing Schools. The Turkish Red Crescent Society has initiated activities for the dissemination and the propagation of the principles and the spirit of the Geneva Conventions. To that effect, the text of Conventions, regulations and resolutions have

LIBERIA



"The Red Cross and my Country" text-book is in use in primary schools where it is discussed by teachers and Red Cross workers.



The ICRC delegate helping to distribute relief organized by the Women's Committee of the Lao Red Cross for refugees, in December 1969 in Vientiane...



LAOS

... to whom hot soup
is also
being distributed.

been brought together and published under the title of "The International Sources of the Red Crescent and Red Cross". Furthermore, a great number of pamphlets about the implementation of the Geneva Conventions have been published and disseminated by the Turkish Red Crescent Society. The Turkish Red Crescent Society, has included the familiarization of the public with the Geneva Conventions in the conferences, seminars and training programmes held on various occasions.

Detailed information on the Conventions is given in the Faculties of Law and Political Sciences of State Universities within the frame of the Law of War.

The implementation of the sanctions of the Geneva Conventions relating to the guiding principles of human behaviour is further emphasized at the national level by law. Thus:

Some acts committed against civilians and goods in time of war are deemed a crime under Chapter 7 of the Military Penal Code. Those offences are as follows:

a) Those who leave their unit in order to collect booty or take possession of any good, subject to Law of Booty, under the name of Booty, shall be sentenced to prison up to three years (Article 122).

b) Pillage is prohibited. Article 123 of the Military Penal Code defines pillage as: Unjust seizure of goods of civilians by exploiting the fear and horror caused by war or abusing military power; or to compel someone to submit his riches, or to collect money or belongings from civilians without being authorized. Military Penal Code states that the destruction of the goods of any person or even the cutting down of trees or damaging the crop unless the circumstances of war necessitate, is an offence.

c) Military Penal Code (Article 127) theft from the dead, the sick and the war prisoners on the battle-field. Destruction and pillage of the establishments of the Red Crescent and the Red Cross or incitement thereto are serious offences under Article 127.

d) Under Article 253 of the Turkish Penal Code it is a crime to use the symbol and signs of the Red Crescent without its consent. In addition, to use the initials of the World Health Organization for commercial or other purposes is also an offence.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

e) According to an Act of Parliament effective since 1941, foreign combatant officers who take refuge in Turkey will be afforded due care and respect for their rank by the Turkish Government and the Red Crescent. Although Turkey is not bound by any international commitment to this effect, it has provided, by an Act of Parliament, that refugees shall be treated in a manner proper to their rank and status.

f) The Convention for Prisoners of War stipulates that prisoners of war shall not be punished before being tried. A regulation for the implementation of this Convention, the Turkish Organisation and Procedure of Military Courts Act (Article 14e) provides that prisoners of war shall be tried by Turkish Military Courts. In case of need, translators are employed; and prisoners of war enjoy the full rights of defence recognised to Turkish officers. Only those proved guilty under the above-mentioned procedure and principles shall be punished.
