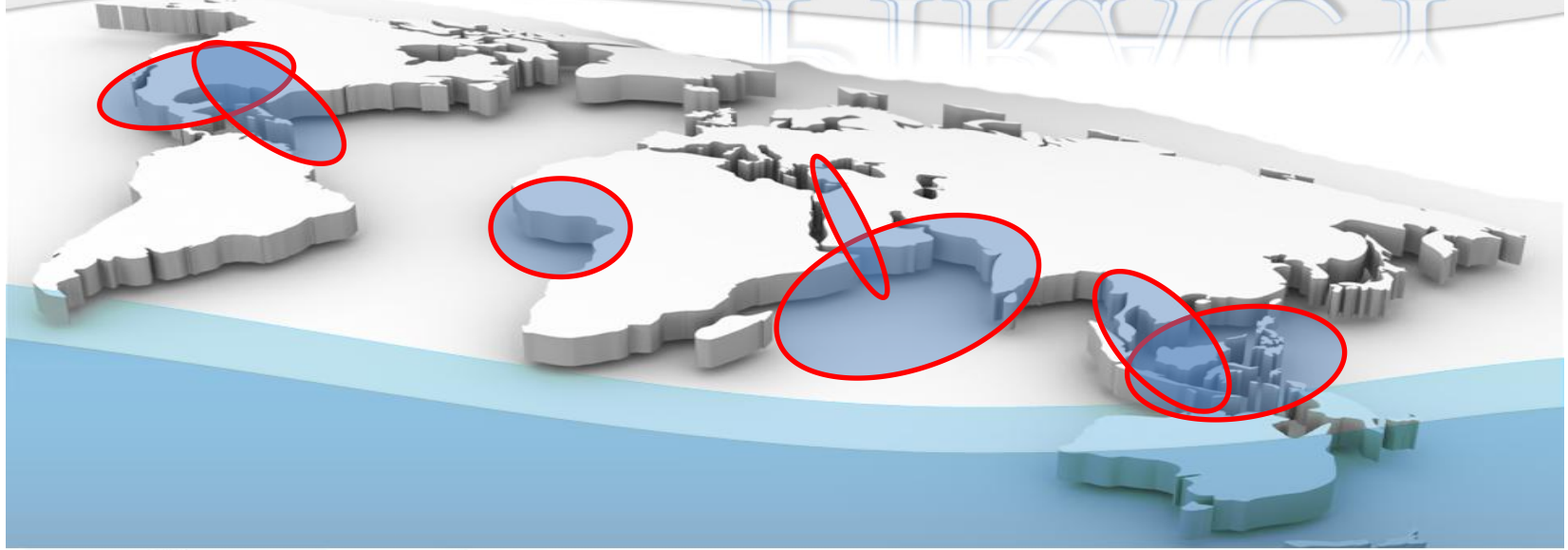


PIRACY



THE
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FOUNDATION



 DALHOUSIE
UNIVERSITY
Inspiring Minds

Policy Development and Interdisciplinary
Research for Actions on Coastal Communities,
Youth and Seafarers (PIRACY)

2nd Program of China-ASEAN Academy on Ocean Law and Governance

11 November 2016

Hugh Williamson

Lead Investigator & Project Manager

Dalhousie Marine PIRACY Project

(DMPP)

PIRACY

Contemporary Maritime Piracy Issues

Friday 11, November 2016

2nd Program on Ocean Law and Governance

National Institute for South China Seas Studies

Haikou, China

International Ocean Institute

IOI-Canada



Outline

1. **Piracy**: the Definitional Problem
2. **Contemporary Piracy**
 - A. Piracy Cycle
 - B. Piracy Business model
 - C. The Piracy Indicators Model
3. **What is “piracy”...legally speaking?**
4. **Human Cost of Piracy**
5. **Legal Status of Pirates**
6. **Contemporary Responses to Piracy**
7. **Juvenile and Children involved in Piracy**
8. **Piracy 3.0**
9. **Conclusions & Questions**



1. Piracy – the definitional problem



- First step!
Find a local piracy expert , with knowledge of:
 - “financing”- the investment in the enterprise
 - “plunder” – the economic reward

Contemporary Maritime Piracy

What is “contemporary piracy”?

Piracy 1.0 – “The Golden age”

Piracy 2.0 – Modern Day Maritime Crimes

Piracy 3.0 ?? – Linking piracy and terrorism



What is “piracy”?

The **LEGAL** definition or the **PRACTICAL** definition ?

- A functional and inclusive definition would be:

The actual or potential

- deliberate criminal interference*
- with the rights and freedoms of the seas*
- which target Marine craft and persons*
- for economic gain.*



What is a Pirate?

Legally

- Someone who commits the crime of PIRACY.

General Usage

- Someone involved in crimes against ships, and/or seafarers



?

What is not Piracy?

- Pirate Fishing (IUU Fishing)
- Pirate Radio
- Terrorism
- Environmental Activism
- Drug Smuggling
- Slavery
- Mutiny
- *Or downloading songs from the internet*



What is the “plunder” they are after?

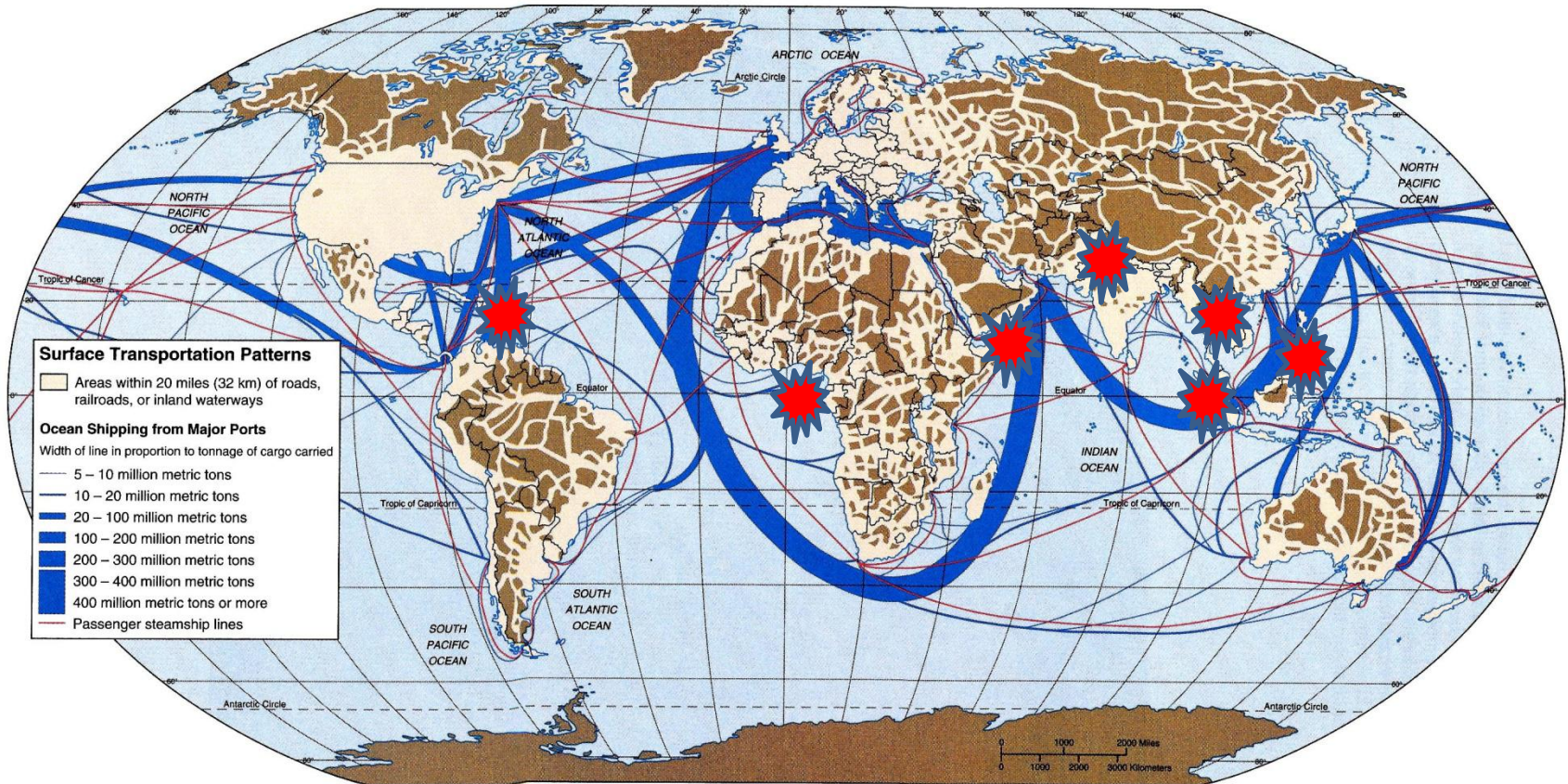
- Ship, Cargo and Crew as Hostage (for ransom)
- Ship and Cargo as booty
- Valuables on board
- Cargo as booty
- Ship for other purposes
(i.e. yacht hijack, mother ship)
- Violence against ship and/or crew for other economic reasons



(Is the crew an asset or liability?)

2. Contemporary Global Piracy 1970-2016

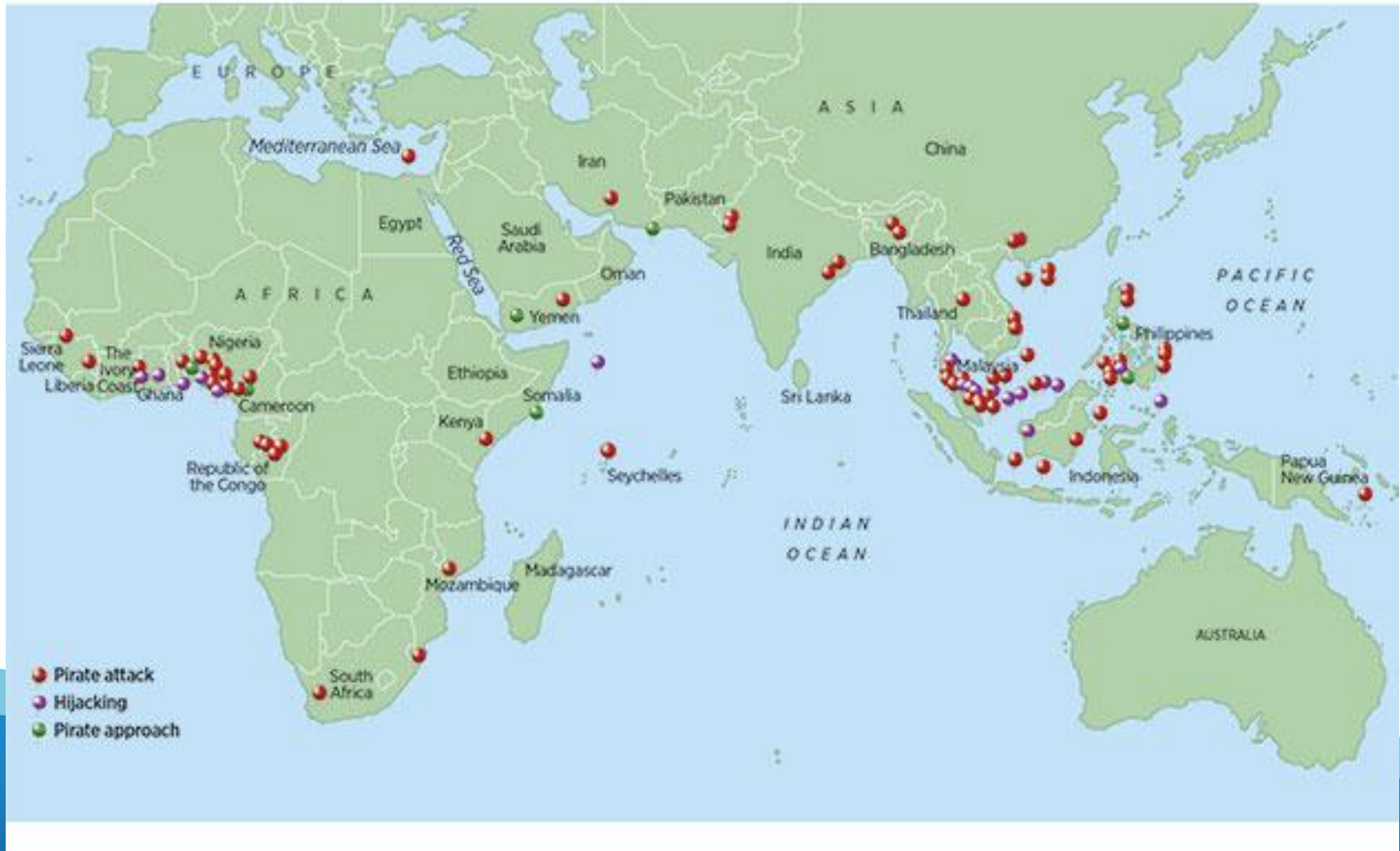
World Transportation Patterns



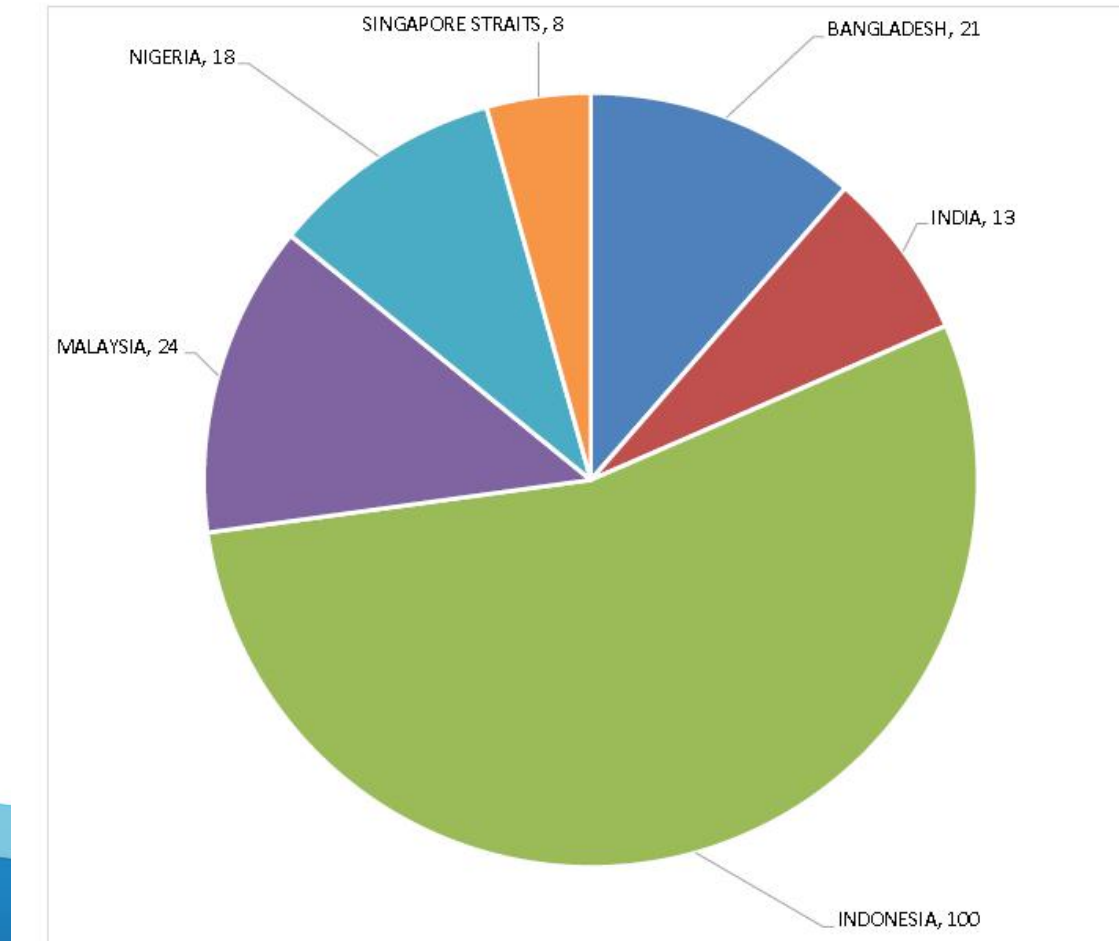
2.(cont) Contemporary Piracy Outbreaks

Location and Time Period	Victims	Perpetrators	Objective	Response
Caribbean Basin 1970's – on going	Yachts and Fishing vessels	Drug smugglers, local criminals	Obtain a vessel to carry drugs to US, cash and valuables	US Coast Guard patrols, Caribbean Ship rider agreements
Gulf of Thailand (1975-1991)	Vietnamese Boat People (refugees)	Local Thai fishermen	Theft of valuables carried by fleeing refugees	Regional anti-piracy patrol, Thai police land based initiatives in fishing ports
Straits of Malacca 1980's – ongoing	Transiting merchant ships	Local criminal gangs	Money in master's safe and crew valuables, cargo	Regional anti-piracy agreements
South China Seas 1990's	Transiting merchant ships	Included rogue elements of regional military	Ship and cargo	Diplomatic pressure
West African coast 1990's – ongoing	Merchant ships at anchor Ships in transit Oil Rigs Fishing Vessels	Local criminal gangs	Money and valuables -ship & cargo (recent)	Increased police presence, improved security on vessels W/A Code of Conduct
East Africa/ Red Sea 2000 -ongoing	Transiting merchant ships Fishing vessels Dhows	Militias criminal gangs	Ship and crew held for ransom	Anti-piracy patrols, rerouting of vessels UNSCRs Djibouti Code of Conduct BMP4
Bay of Bengal 1990's –on going	Fishing Vessels	Local criminal gangs	Fish, hostages ransom	Local police action

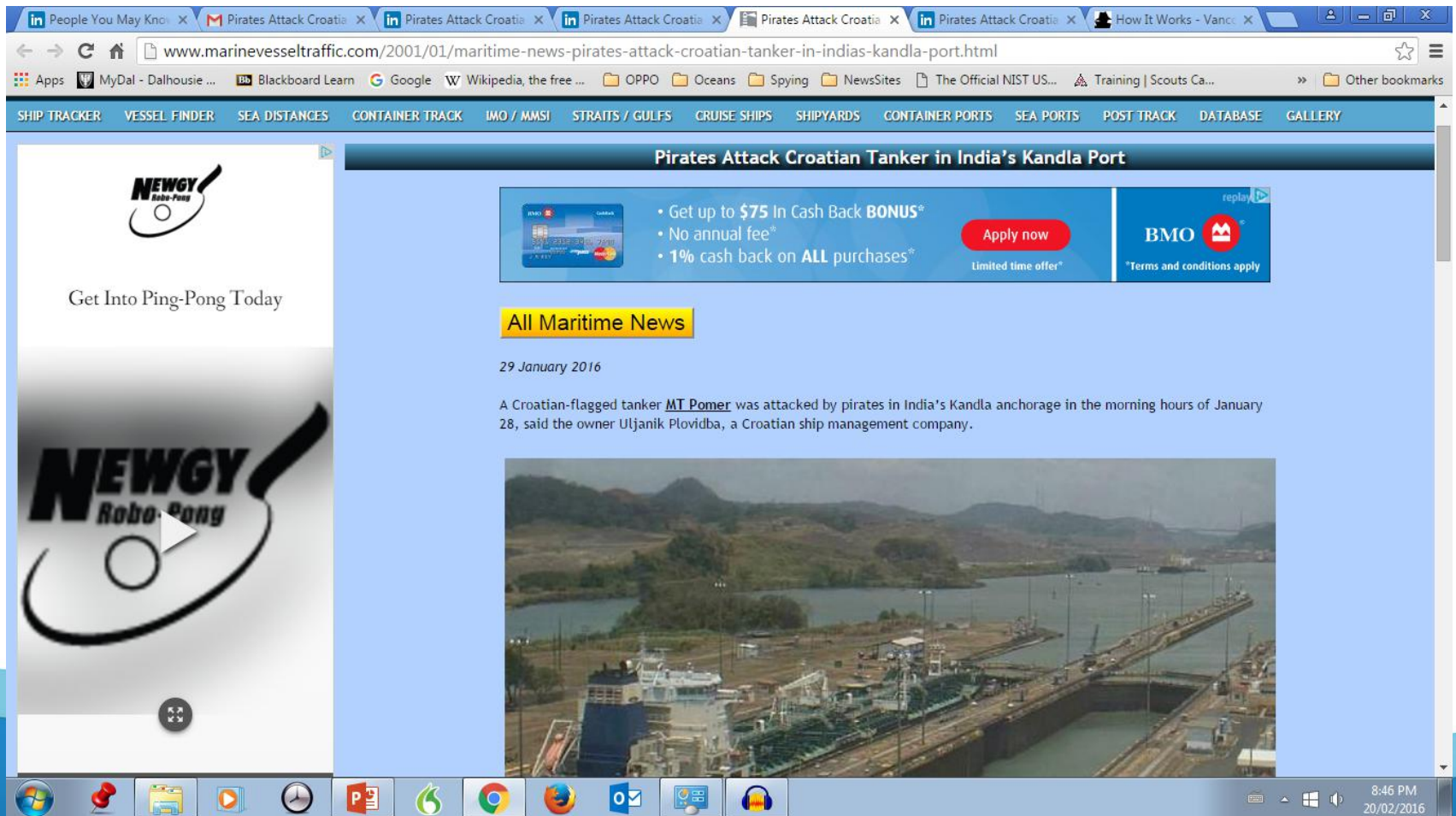
Marine “Piracy” incidences since



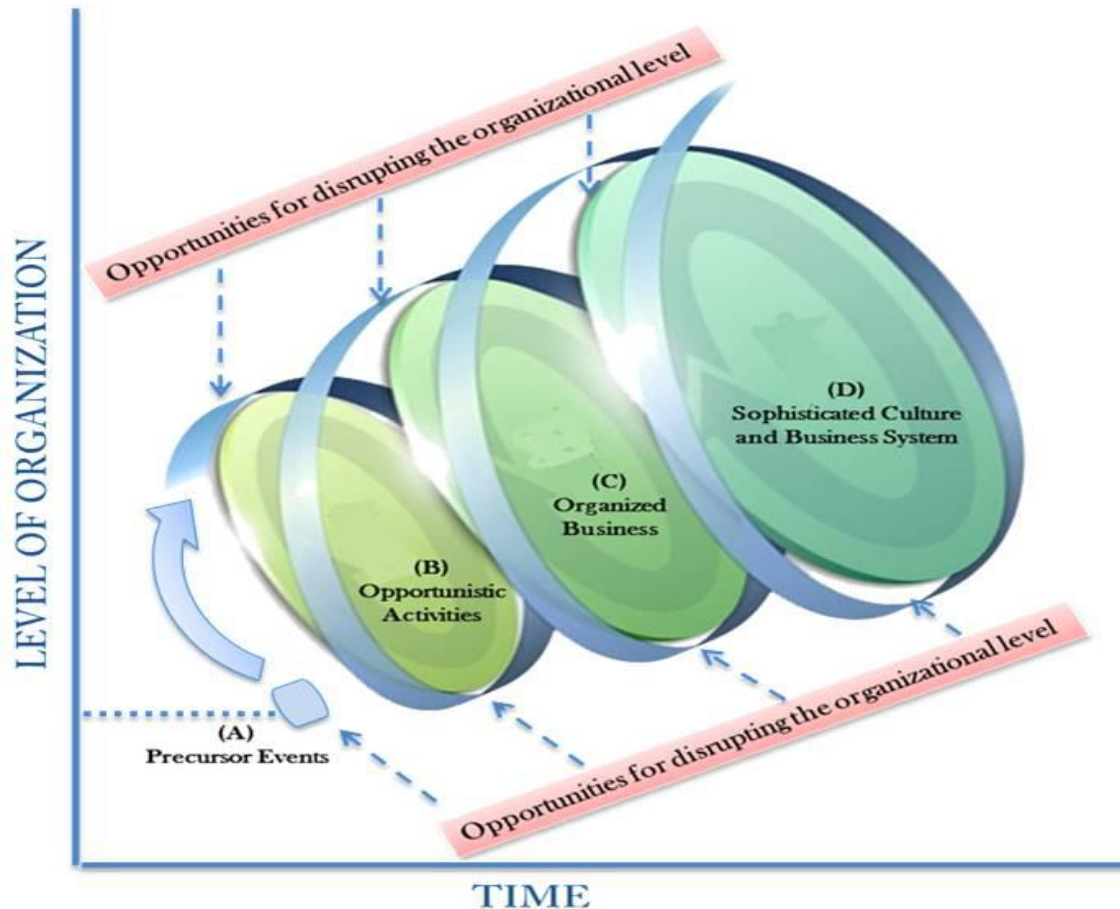
Global attacks on shipping 2014



“All crew members are safe and none was hurt during the attack, whilst the material damage was limited to the theft of a part of the deck firefighting equipment and butterfly nuts on the tank hatches only, thanks to swift and professional reaction of the ship’s crew,” Uljanik Plovidba company lawyer Igor Budisavljević wrote.



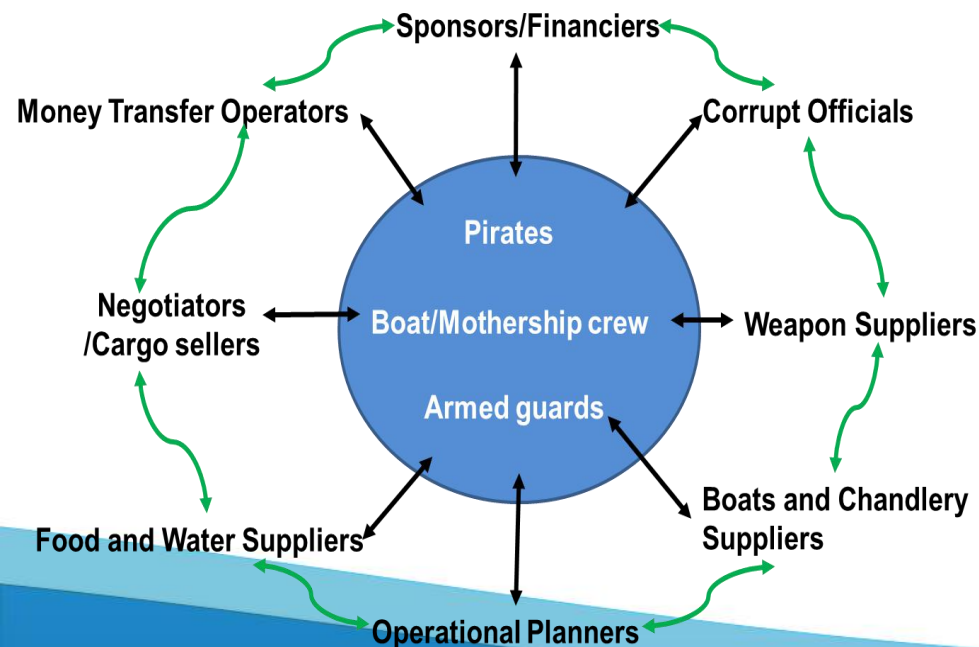
A. Piracy Cycle



- Piracy starts with “opportunistic attacks”
- Piracy is Officially Noticed when a serious incident occurs- i.e. high value target, significant loss of life

B. Piracy Business Model

STYLISED BUSINESS MODEL

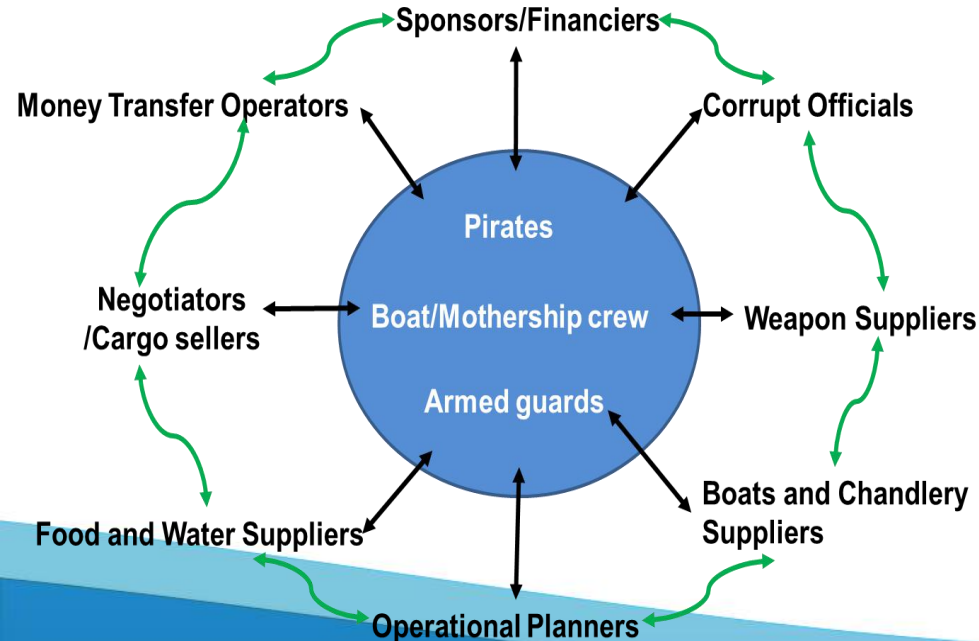


- “business” Requirement
- obtaining a vessel, food, fuel, water
- recruiting a trained crew
- obtaining weapons
- maintain the support base
- obtain the cooperation of local officials (corruption and bribery)
- identifying purchasers and sale of plundered cargo
- transfer and payment of money
- obtaining intelligence on potential targets

B.(cont) Piracy Business Model

Which are “obvious” criminal activities?

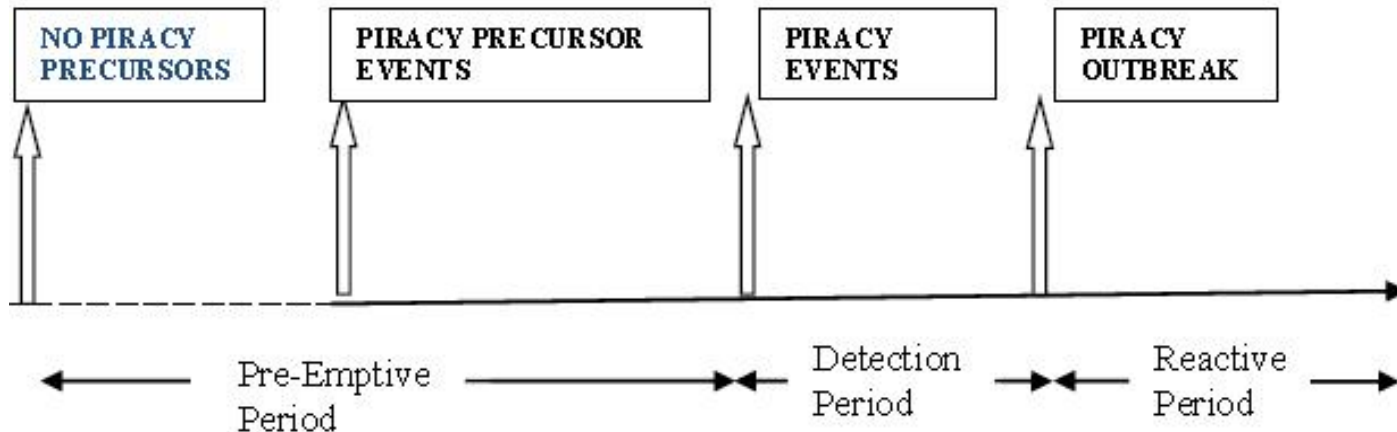
STYLISTED BUSINESS MODEL



• “business”

- obtaining a vessel, food, fuel, water
- recruiting a trained crew (criminalize)
- obtaining weapons
- maintain the support base
- obtain the cooperation of local officials (corruption and bribery)
- identifying purchasers and sale of plundered cargo
- transfer and payment of money
- obtaining intelligence on potential targets

C. Piracy Indicators Model



Selected variables – based on reliability of data and available coverage

- the length of coastline
- the human development index
- the gross national income per capita
- the corruption perception Index
- the failed state index (FSI)
- the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of overfishing

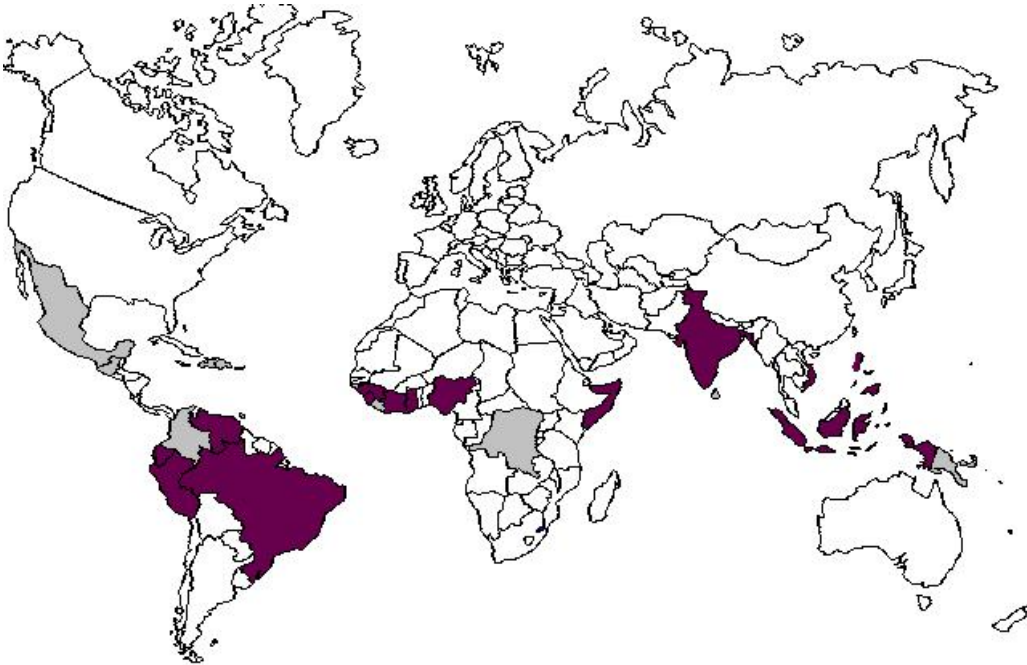
D. Identifying Possible Outbreaks

- Piracy outbreaks occur in
 - relatively poor countries
 - with high corruption rates
 - that score low on the human development index,
 - are ranked high on the FSI,
 - and are faced with medium to severe socio-economic impacts of overfishing
- Only Human Flight and Brain Drain is an significant indicator



D.(cont) Identifying Possible Outbreaks

Piracy outbreak high-risk countries



Further research

- Model does result in the identification of 12 countries (in gray) at risk of a piracy outbreak (>25%): (1) Guatemala, (2) Mexico, (3) Liberia, (4) Guinea-Bissau, (5) Papua New Guinea, (6) DR Congo, (7) Trinidad and Tobago, (8) Haiti, (9) Sierra Leone, (10) Sri Lanka, (11) Colombia and the (12) Dominican Republic
- Further research into these countries could show what factors have prevented piracy outbreaks from occurring

Countries currently experiencing piracy (Purple)

Current serious Refugee situation: Afghanistan, Somalia, Iraq, Syria, Sudan, DR Congo, Myanmar, Columbia, Eritrea, Yeman



3. What is Piracy...legally speaking?

Piracy is a crime

- All states have the obligation to suppress piracy
- It is prosecuted under the criminal law of the prosecuting state.
- The elements of the offence, the procedures followed and the punishment may be different depending on the countries involved.



Kenya Piracy Trial

Classification of “piracy”?

- Legal and operational difficulty in separating out crimes against persons at sea

High Seas

1. UNCLOS Piracy – international law definition
2. Non-UNCLOS Piracy – violent crime etc with missing elements

Territorial Seas (up to 12nm)

3. Violent Crime against ships in transit (innocent passage)
4. Violent Crime against ships in port or at anchorages
5. Port Theft

– #1-3 are piracy like activities, with implications.

4 & 5 are a local crime issue



Piracy - UNCLOS



- Adapted from UN Convention on High Seas (1958)

“any illegal acts of violence or detention, or any act of depredation, committed for private ends.” UNCLOS
art100-107

But , it must be:

- on the HIGH SEAS or areas outside jurisdiction of any state
- Between pirate ship and another ship (two ships)

It is crime of “Universal Jurisdiction”

SUA Convention

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation,
1988

Anti-Terrorism provisions

Article 3

- Makes it an offence to endanger the safety of navigation
- But only against ships or in the territory of the signatories.
- NOT a crime of universal jurisdiction

MV Achille Lauro



The “crime” of piracy

International Law gives “jurisdiction”, the right to apprehend, BUT...

1. Prosecution is under National Law;
2. Formulation of the offence is by;
 - Reference to “law of nations” or *Piracy Jure Gentium*
 - Reference to UNCLOS
 - Incorporation of UNCLOS 101
 - Specific wording
 - use of other offences (ie murder, robbery)

Piracy

Criminal code of Canada

- Piracy by law of nations
- 74. (1) Every one commits piracy who does any act that, by the law of nations, is piracy.
- **Punishment**
- (2) Every one who commits piracy while in or out of Canada is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for life.
- R.S., c. C-34, s. 75;
- 1974-75-76, c. 105, s. 3.

USA - 18 USC § 1651 - Piracy under law of nations(1820 as amd.)

- Whoever, on the high seas, commits the crime of piracy as defined by the law of nations, and is afterwards brought into or found in the United States, shall be imprisoned for life.
- Cases
 - US v. Mohammed Modin Hasan & Four Others (CR 2:10cr56/2010)
USS Nicholas case
 - US v. Mohamed Ali Said & et al
USS Ashland case
 - US v. Ali (D.D.C. July 13, 2012)
Negotiator
 - -US V Salas et al (DDC July 2011)
MY Quest Case
 - US v Muse (DDC NY 2009)
MV Maersk Alabama case



Transfer of Pirates to another jurisdiction for trial and/or incarceration

- Western countries do not want to bear the cost and risk of imprisoning pirates, so:
 - MOU's with Kenya, Seychelles, Mauritius to accept piracy suspects for trial
 - MOU's for transfer of convicted pirates for incarceration
 - UNODC programs for assistance in prosecution and construction of prison facilities

*But- what are the responsibilities of transferring and receiving states
national and international Human rights standards?*





4. The Human Cost Of Piracy

Piracy Victim: Crew

1. Threat of attack at sea or in port.
2. Subject to detention, assault, torture, murder
3. Suffer from Post Traumatic Stress (PTSD)
4. Effect on families of long detentions
5. Crew interests may not be represented during negotiations for release



Negotiations and Ransom Issues

- Who leads/controls the negotiations?
 - Ship Owner
 - Cargo interests
 - Insurance companies (K&R, War risk)
 - Crew/passenger representatives
- Is negotiation/paying of ransom legal under national/international law?
 - Secretive process (i.e. many K&R insurance policies are void if their presence



Crew of MV
Iceberg

Use of Force and Weapons by Merchant ships

- Who is authorized to use have and use weapons?
 - Crew : raises risk, not universally accepted, changes status of crew
 - VPD- Vessel Protection Detail – embarked military
 - PSC –Private Security Contractors –
 - Who directs and controls their use
 - PSF's may not report or investigate incidents
 - Liability for misuse
 - Non-lethal weapon use – violations of LOAC (i.e. Blinding or Dazzling lasers)
 - ISO standards (28007)are available, but not universally applied
 - 100 series Rule on Use of Force have been accepted by the industry



Italian VPD of MV Enrica Lexie on trial in India

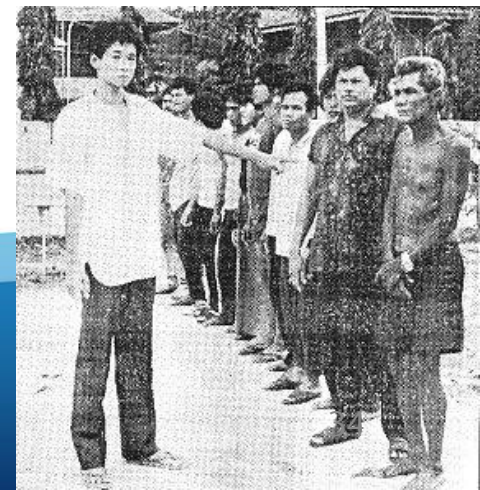
Contemporary Maritime Piracy IOI- NISCS





Piracy Victim: Refugees

- 1980-90 Vietnamese boat people
- 1.6m refugees (5-15k boats/year)
- 50-75% of vessels attacked by local fishermen
- 1000+ murders or serious assaults
- Response
- UNHCR initiatives
- US/UK /Thai naval patrols
- Thai police port watch and land based actions



Refugee , Asylum Seeker or economic migrant?

- **Refugee:** A person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.“
- 1951 UN Refugees Convention
- *an asylum-seeker is someone who says he or she is a refugee, but whose claim has not yet been definitively evaluated.*
- *An economic migrant is someone who emigrates from one region to another to seek an improvement in living standards because the living conditions or job opportunities in the migrant's own region are not stable.*

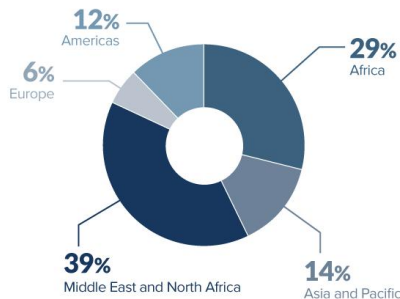


Syrian Asylum-seekers

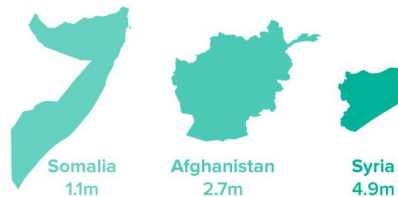
Current UNHCR Statistics



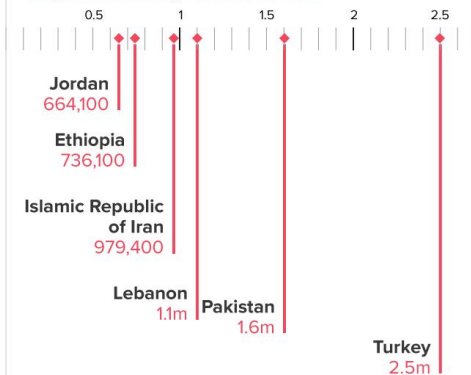
Where the world's displaced people are being hosted



53% of refugees worldwide came from three countries



Top hosting countries



33,972 people
a day forced to flee their homes
because of conflict and persecution

10,700 staff
UNHCR employs 10,700 staff
(as of 31 October 2016)

128 countries
We work in 128 countries
(as of 31 October 2016)

We are funded almost entirely by
voluntary contributions, with 86 per
cent from governments and the
European Union.

Current Refugee situation in the Caribbean

Statistical Snapshot*			
Countries [1]	Refugees from [2]	Refugees in [2]	IDPs [3]
Anguilla	1	-	0
Antigua and Barbuda	53	0	0
Aruba	0	0	0
Bahamas	215	7	0
Barbados	86	1	0
Bermuda	0	-	0
British Virgin Islands	0	0	0
Canada	87	149,163	0
Cayman Islands	6	6	0
Dominica	38	0	0
Dominican Republic	358	609	0
Grenada	324	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	-	0
Haiti	37,092	5	0
Jamaica	1,696	15	0
Martinique	0	-	0
Montserrat	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	0	-	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	23	1	0
Saint Lucia	922	2	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1,736	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	371	121	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	15	4	0
United States of America	4,949	267,223	0



Victim: Warship & Military Crews

Under UNCLOS , power to arrest pirates is given to WARSHIPS art.107, but:

- not trained to deal with criminal matters
 - Evidence gathering
 - Taking of statements
- Rules of engagement and use of force has limited applicability in law enforcement
- Military are generally not “peace officers”
 - Embarkation of LEDETS (Coast Guard, NCIS, MP, RCMP) for specific anti-piracy operations
- Warships have other obligations (i.e. search & rescue) which may conflict



Victim: local governments & coastal communities

- Weakening of local governance
 - Participation or bribery of local officials
 - Threats against local enforcement officials
- Criminalization of local communities
 - Piracy becomes an acceptable profession
 - Loss of traditional livelihoods



2016-11-11

Victims: Local Fisherman

- Early victims of piracy outbreaks
- May be mistaken for pirates by VPDs
- Vulnerable to exploitation by pirates for vessels or experience.



Victims: Pirates

- Legal Status
- Children and Youth Pirates
- Humanitarian implications

5. Legal Status of Pirates



Legal Status of Pirates

- Are they Local Coast Guard or Pirates?
 - Puntland Coastguard (SomCan CG) was established to oppose illegal foreign fishing and toxic waste dumping



Humanitarian Law issues

Are pirates criminals or quasi-military?

- Pirates operating in or near conflict zones
 - Do Geneva Conventions apply? i.e. GC3
- Varying standards of acceptable criminal enforcement procedures between navies
- Transfer of suspects to another state
 - Pre- trial incarceration
 - Fairness of trial
 - Consistency in sentencing
 - Imprisonment and Prisoner Transfer Agreements



International Treaties affecting the Treatment of Pirates

- European Convention on Human Rights
- UN CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees
- Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Prosecution of Piracy

- Efforts to establish an International Piracy Tribunal are not likely to succeed
- Piracy will be prosecuted under NATIONAL criminal law in accordance with NATIONAL legal standards
- Pirates/suspects may be turned over to another state for prosecution and/or incarceration
- But whose legal standards apply:
 - Arresting State?
 - Prosecuting State?
 - Incarcerating State?

Pirate may claim Refugee Status

- Pirate suspects (and potential witnesses) may make refugee claims in the prosecuting state.
- Convicted pirates may make refugee claims after incarceration, and seek family reunification



Catch and Release Problem

Legal standards must be IAW practices of prosecuting nation

- Right to a speedy trial : difficult if pirate is being held on a warship
- Attendance by witnesses
- Right to council (on board the Warship?)
- Evidence gathering and chain of custody
- Interviews and statements

Some countries feel that there is no real possibility of successful conviction

...and release the suspected pirates

Is there an International Standard for Piracy Prosecutions in National Courts?

- Under MOU's with EU or US - Piracy suspects are being turned over for prosecution in :Kenya, Seychelles, Mauritius
 - Accused right to Counsel was not required under national law
 - Surrendering countries required legal counsel in piracy cases
 - Two levels of justice? Pirates v. “regular” criminals

Table 1: Somali Pirates and Alleged Pirates in Custody

Source: UNODC Counter-Piracy Programme Report, January 21, 2011

Country of Detention	Number	Status
Somaliland	88	all convicted
Puntland	260 estimated	200 convicted
Kenya	119	50 convicted
Seychelles	47	31 convicted
Yemen	120	all convicted
Maldives	34	awaiting deportation in absence of law
Tanzania	1	awaiting trial
India	61	
Malaysia	7	
Oman	12	All convicted
Belgium	1	n/a
France	15	n/a
Germany	10	n/a
Netherlands	10	5 convicted
Spain	2	n/a
United States	12	2 convicted

Piracy MOU Transfers 2014

Country	Remand	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted	transferred
Kenya	4	160	143	17	42
Seychelles	14	133	129	0	96
Mauritius	12				

UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

- Counter Piracy Program (CPP)
- Started with Kenya (2009), now 6 nations
Somalia, Seychelles
- Objective
 - Fair and efficient trials
 - Humane and secure imprisonment



Conditions of Incarceration

UNODC has sponsored the building of prisons in Kenya, Somalia, Seychelles of comparable EU-NA standard

-Do capturing nations have an obligation to ensure the standard of incarceration?

- of suspects
- of convicted pirates
- of convicted pirates, when transferred to a third state under a Transfer of Prisoners

MOU



6. Contemporary Responses to Piracy

CONTACT GROUP ON PIRACY OFF THE COAST OF SOMALIA

مجموعة الاتصال الخاصة بالقراصنة قبالة السواحل الصومالية • Groupe de contact sur la piraterie au large de la Somalie
Grupo de Contacto sobre la Piratería frente a costas de Somalia • 打击索马里海域海盗联络组
Контактная группа по борьбе с пиратством у берегов Сомали



How to deal with piracy?

1) Make it harder to capture a ship

A. Better self –protection –i.e. BMP-4

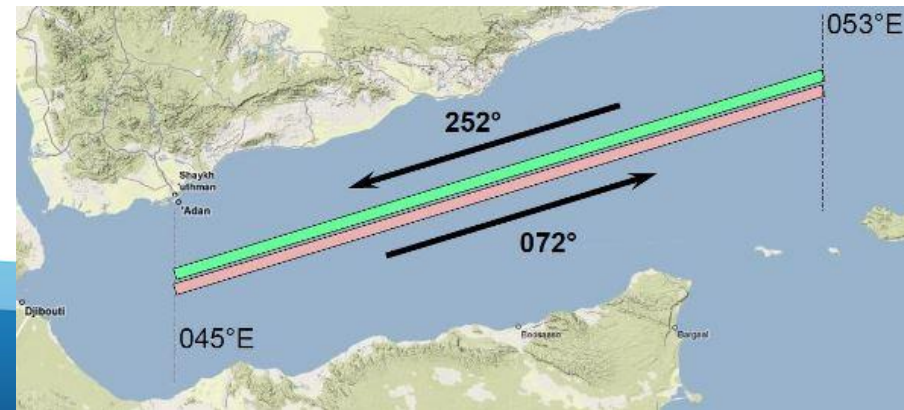
- Higher speed
- Anti-boarding precautions
- Armed guards –VPD, PMSC

B. Avoid Piracy High Risk Areas

- Internationally recommended Transit Corridor (IRTC)

C. Vessel Piracy incident reporting

- ICC- International Maritime Bureau – Piracy Reporting Centre
- NATO Shipping Centre



How to deal with piracy (2)

- 2) Naval Force Protection - Regional cooperation
 - A. Regular naval patrols- regional or out of region navies
 - B. Joint Naval operations –
 - Multinational Force CTF 151
 - EN Naval Force Operation Atalanta
 - NATO Operation Ocean Shield
 - A. Organized Convoy sailings
 - B. Naval force=shipping industry cooperation
 - MSCHOA - Maritime Security Centre – Horn of Africa
 - SHADE – Shared Awareness and Deconfliction
 - E. United Nations Actions
 - CGPCS - Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia



How is Piracy Dealt with in other regions

1) Joint piracy patrols

- Malacca Strait Patrols

2) Regional anti-piracy initiatives

1) Djibouti Code of Conduct -2009

2) Yaoundé Code – 2013

Code of Conduct Concerning the Repression of Piracy, Armed Robbery Against Ships, and Illicit Maritime Activity in West and Central Africa

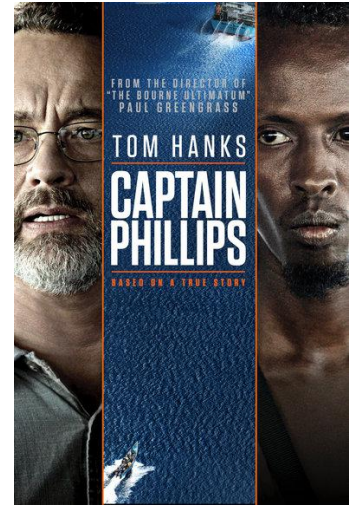
7. Juveniles and Children involved in Piracy



Somali Piracy suspects in Kenyan jail



Children Affected by Maritime Piracy or 'Youth Offenders'



What is the difference between a child soldier and a child pirate?

Currently under 15's are making up significant numbers of captured pirates

(NB:50% of Somalia's population is under 16)

- US holds one 16 year old, three others teenage pirates killed during rescue
- India: 25 of 61 captured pirate suspects were 14 or 15
- Malaysia: 3 of 7 captured pirate suspects were 14 or 15



International Legal Issues for using children in piracy

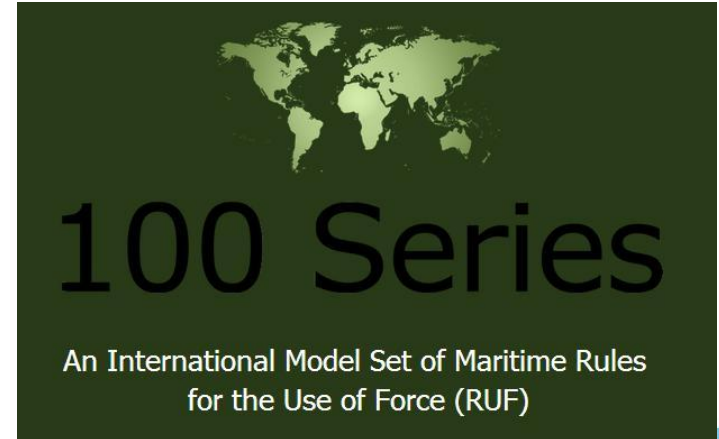
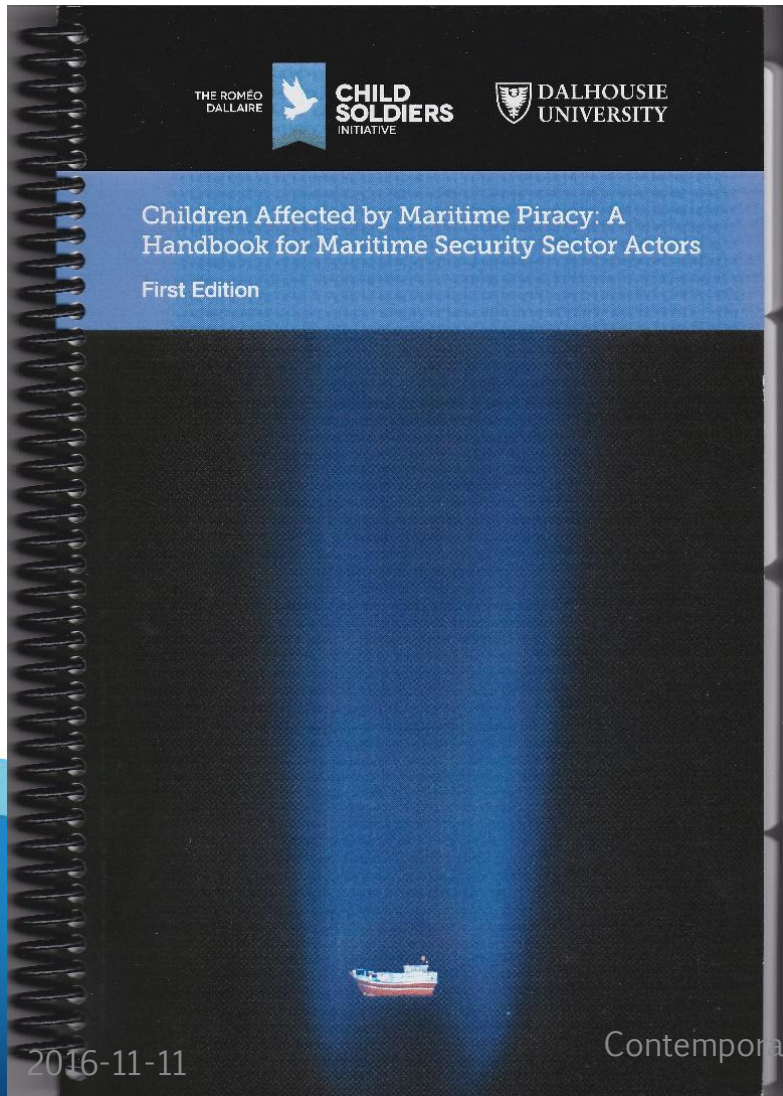
- A person under 18 is a child
 - International Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989
- The use, procuring or offering a child for illicit activities is a forbidden form of child labour
 - Worst Form of Child Labour Convention , 1999
- Children who engage in criminal activities through coercion ...are considered victims
 - Model Guidelines for the Effective prosecution of Crimes Against Children

Consequences of Children in Piracy

- If **DETAINED**, national and international laws dealing with the custody of children will apply.
- If **ARRESTED**, national criminal laws dealing with “young offenders” will apply.
- If **RELEASED**, returning a child to a criminal enterprise may be an offence, or violation of international treaties.

The situation is extremely difficult, and that is why criminal gangs use children.

New Guidelines to Assist Maritime Security Personnel dealing with Children



8. Piracy 3.0

Piracy and Terrorism

No obvious linkages –YET

- 1) Pirates and terrorists operate in the same locations , but:
 - Piracy – economic motivation
 - Terrorism – political motivation
- 2) Some evidence that terrorists may be considering ship/yacht hijacking to raise funding:

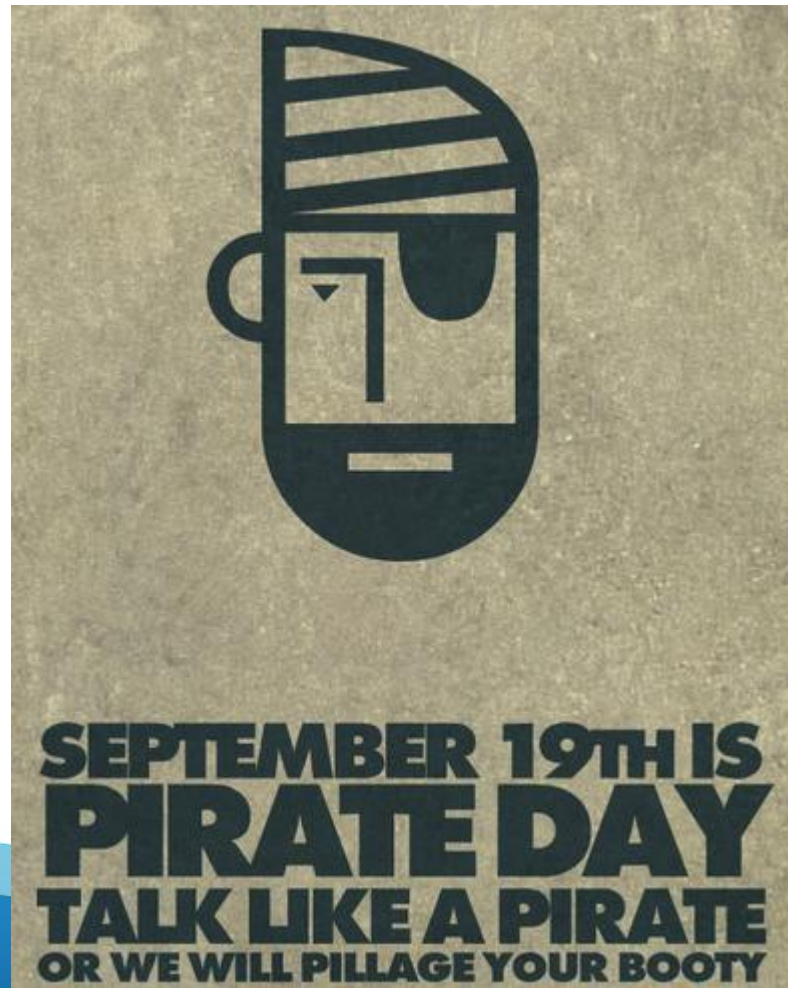
Islamic State-linked Abu Sayyaf group
Boko Haram

Conclusion

1. Piracy remains a consistent threat
2. Piracy usually emerges from weak states/regions
 - a) Failed state = no logistical support
 - b) Strong state = effective enforcement
3. Individual pirate incidents can be dealt with by maritime security forces

BUT – piracy takes place at sea, but is organized on land.
4. The solution to piracy is on LAND
 - Alleviation of poverty
 - Stable governments

Questions ?



The boy on this picture is fifteen years old. As a [REDACTED] he was shooting at [REDACTED] [REDACTED] — until he was finally caught and had to surrender. That was the end of his playing [REDACTED] his puerile dream of [REDACTED] and heroism was over...

It is a tragic picture. The tragedy it presents is not only that of defeat and captivity. The lad's face has a long, bitter story to tell. His features have been marked by early, hard experiences and evil adventures.

For a boy of his age, there should be nothing but studying and playing. But instead of teaching him how to become a sensible and civilized human being, the [REDACTED] have trained him for murder. An innocuous kid — that's what he really is, or what he ought to be. The [REDACTED] however, have made a dangerous fanatic out of him.

The [REDACTED] have cheated this young man out of his youth, — him and his whole generation.



Opfer sehen dich an - - -



A German Youth

The boy on this picture is fifteen years old. As a sniper, he was shooting at Allied troops — until he was finally caught and had to surrender. That was the end of his playing soldier; his puerile dream of war and heroism was over..

It is a tragic picture. The tragedy it presents is not only that of defeat and captivity. The lad's face has a long, bitter story to tell. His features have been marked by early, hard experiences and evil adventures.

For a boy of his age, there should be nothing but studying and playing. But instead of teaching him how to become a sensible and civilized human being, the Nazis have trained him for murder. An innocuous kid — that's what he really is, or what he ought to be. The Nazis, however, have made a dangerous fanatic out of him.

The Nazis have cheated this young man out of his youth — him and his whole generation. Millions of young Germans are being poisoned and abused by an irresponsible leadership — just as the unfortunate, bewildered and corrupted child in our picture. Callow boys — their minds addled by propaganda lies — may believe that they serve the Fatherland when helping, with their feeble powers, to prolong the lost war — thus increasing their own suffering and that of their families.

We wished that the German war-lords and politicians of annihilation could see the portrait of this desperate lad. It should appear to them in their dreams — the woeful face of a sacrificed generation. If the tightly closed lips of this boy could speak — what terrible accusations would the false leaders have to listen to!

But the great criminal, who has ruined this young man's life as he has countless others, is not willing or able, perhaps, to hear the cries of his victims. Frozen in his own selfishness and mania of grandeur, he listens only to the sinister advices of his famous «inner voice». More and more victims — that is what his cursed «inner voice» requires: more and more young lives, oceans of blood and tears, senseless destruction, without aim, without end...

But if he, the Führer, is blind and deaf to human suffering — you, German soldier, still have ears to hear and eyes to see with! Look at the youth in our picture! He might be your brother, or your son, or your younger comrade. Don't you feel sorry for him? Do you want to continue fighting until all German youth becomes like this figure of misery and horror?

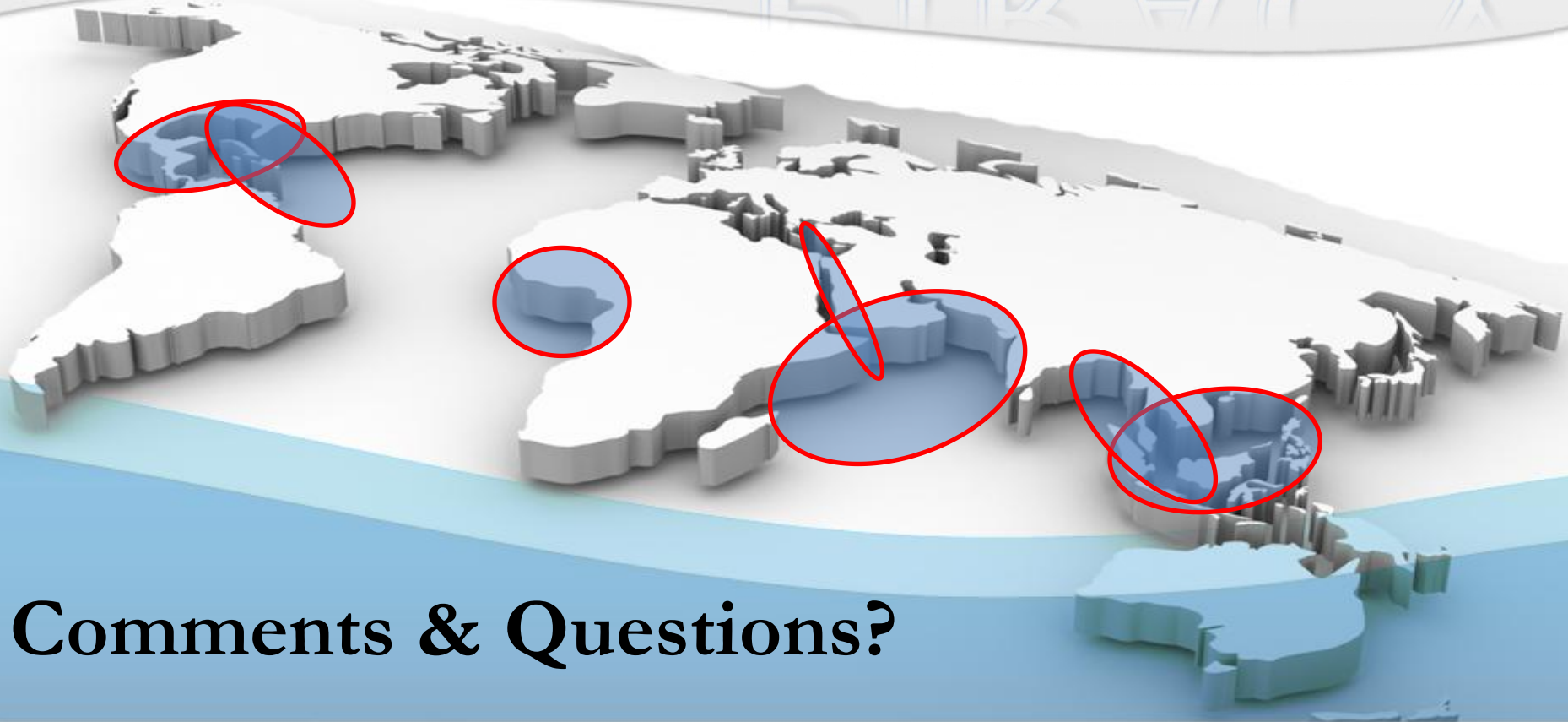
**The continuation of the War
means the destruction of
the German people!**



Why HIM
HIM?

and not

PIRACY



Comments & Questions?

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