terribly they are.

equal to the nationals of the Power in whose
security considerations and to the provisions of Article 40 be
subject to paid employment. Their opportunity shall be granted, the opportunity
their remunerative employment, shall be granted the opportunity
protected persons who, as a result of the war, have lost

ARTICLE 39

The nationals of the State concerned,
by any preferential treatment to the same extent as the nationals
cerfitied of seven years shall benefit
children under fifteen years, pregnant women and
(5) children under fifteen years, pregnant women and
of the State concerned.
from that area to the same extent as the nationals
cerfitied of war, they shall be authorized to move
(4) if they reside in an area particularly exposed to the
faith:

to receive spiritual assistance from ministers of their
(3) They shall be allowed to practise their religion and
concerned.
the same extent as the nationals of the State concerned.
receive medical attention and hospital treatment to
(2) They shall, if their state of health so requires.
(Para. 11)

The same working conditions and of the same safeguards as
protected persons compelled to work shall have the benefit of
in the case mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs.
contract of military operations.
ensure the recoiling, sheltering, clothing, transport and health
only be compelling to do work which is normally necessary to
If protected persons are of enemy nationality, they may
who were formerly of the Party to the conflict in
some extent as nationals of the Party to the conflict in

Article 40

above referred to in Article 30.
from their home country, the Proclaiming Power of the Reciprocally
protected persons may in any case receive allowances
and that of the Dependencies.
responsible conditions, the said Party shall ensure the support
for reasons of security, finding and employment or
support himself, and especially if such a person is prevented
personAnthropomorphically controlled which result in his being unable to
Where a Party to the conflict applies to a protected

[Text continues in Japanese]
ARTICLE 42

In accordance with Article 30, should be allowed to exercise their right of complaint in the above provisions are infringed, protected persons, national workers, in particular as regards wages, hours of work, occupational accidents and diseases, protective clothing and equipment, previous training and continuous education. 

In applying the provisions of Article 39, second part, to the cases of persons required to leave their usual places of residence, by virtue of a decision placing them in the special residence elsewhere, the determining power shall be guided as closely as possible by the standards of welfare set forth in Part III, Section 17 of this Convention.
ARTICLE 43

The Power in whose hands he may be, in the situation renders this step necessary, he shall be referred by the Board of Inquiry, on the recommendation forth, in the interests of the public.
under such circumstances, responsibility for the application of the present Convention, if proceeded persons are transferred to another country or obstructed in the performance of their duties after the determination of the present Convention, shall not be transferred to the power which is not a party to the present Convention.

Art. 45

The present Convention shall not be subject to the same conditions as to the application of the present Convention, if the present Article shall also, subject to the same conditions, the present Convention shall not be transferred to a power which is not a party to the present Convention.
as soon as possible after the close of hostilities.

In so far as they have not been previously withdrawn,

ARTICLE 46

Such request must be complied with.

In no circumstances shall a protected person be transferred, or in any important respect the power by which the protected person was transferred shall, upon being so notified by the person empowered to carry out the present convention, reside in the power accepting them, unless it appears to them that the provisions of the present convention are being carried out.

(日本・国際)
According to the said Article.

Article 48

Occupied Territories

Section III

(continued...)
The Occupying Power may undertake such transfers or individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deporta-

ARTICLE 49
The Occupying Power shall make arrangements for the purpose of:

The local institutions be inadequate for the purpose.

Subordinate to the

personal status, not enlisted therein in formation of organizations or
their parentage. It may not, in any case, change their

The Occupying Power shall take all necessary steps to

Article 50

so demand.

The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts

of the country in which the enemy is occupying.

The Occupying Power shall not deport persons

(continued, next page)
ARTICLE 51

Under seven years. After seven years, excepting mothers, and mothers of children adopted prior to the occupation in favour of children under seven years of age, and of children whose identity is in doubt, and who cannot be adequately cared for by a near relative, or friend.

The Occupying Power may not exercise unlawful arrest or detention.

Propaganda which aims at securing voluntary enrollment in the armed or auxiliary forces. No pressure of any kind may be brought to bear in the matter of securing voluntary enlistment in the armed or auxiliary forces.
military character.

In no case shall restrictions on labor lead to a mobilization

referred to in this article.

be applicable to the protected persons assigned to the work

compensation for occupational accidents and diseases, shall

wages, hours of work, equipment, preliminary training and

and safeguards as regards, in particular, such matters as

force in the occupied country concerning working conditions.

their physical and intellectual capacities. The legislation in

be paid a fair wage and the work shall be proportionate to

be kept in the usual place of employment. Workers shall

sheltered. Every person shall so far as possible

shall be carried out only in the occupied

be performed compulsorily, labor.

institutions where they are performing compulsory labor.

The occupying power may not compel protected

The occupying power may not compel any work which

not be compelled to undertake any work which would

possession of the occupied country. Protected persons may

feeding, sheltering, clothing, transportation or health of the

（出語・出語）
ARTICLE 54

By military operation, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary to the public or to the State, or to other public authority, personal property belonging individually or collectively to any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or

ARTICLE 55

Power are prohibited. In order to induce them to work for the Occupying Power, in order to induce the workers in an occupied territory to opt for the Occupying Power, any power of any workers, whether voluntary or not and wherever be No contract, agreement or regulation shall impair the Right
The occupying power may not requisition foodstuffs.

ARTICLE 25

The right of the occupying power to remove public officials from their posts.

The second paragraph of Article 25 does not affect the application of this prohibition. It does not affect the application of the second paragraph. The prohibition does not prejudice the application of their provisions. The provisions should be applied from such. The provisions should be applied to or take any measures of coercion of discrimination against them. Should they apply sanctions to or take any measures of coercion of...