of war, with an identity card showing the owner's name, under the jurisdiction where are liable to become prisoners of war. Each party to a conflict is required to furnish the persons so liable to a restriction of the privileges accorded to the rank of the military authorities. This rule is may render himself

ARTICLE 17

BEGINNING OF CAPTIVITY

SECTION I

CAPTIVITY

PART III

Any other distinction based on similar criteria, race, national, religion, political opinion, or reason of their state of health, age or professional quality, privileged treatment which may be accorded to them by

110/11
The question of prisoner of war shall be carried
provision of the provisional paragraph. The
shall be established by all possible means, subject to the
identity of such prisoners over to the medical
condition, are unable to erase their identity, shall be handed
Prisoners of war, owing to their physical or mental
any kind.

or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of
war who refuse to answer may not be interned. Prisoners of
from these information of any kind whatever. Prisoners of
correction may be inflicted on prisoners of war to secure
No physical or mental torture, nor any other form of
case be taken away from him. shown by the prisoner of war upon demand, but may in no
shall be issued in duplicate. The identity card shall be
as far as possible the card shall measure 6.5 x 10 cm, and
wishes to add information concerning persons belonging to his armed forces.
well. Any other information the party to the complaint may
be interpreted, or both, of the covers, and may bear, as
number of acquired information and date of birth. The
first names, rank, army, regiment, personal or serial

(川原 | 木原)
ARTICLE 18

In a language which they understand.
back in a danger zone.

By Reminisce where they are, may be temporarily kept
until the enemy finds them to be out of danger.

Only those prisoners of war who, owing to wounds or
from the combat zone for them to be out of danger
after their capture, to camps situated in an area far enough
Prisoners of war shall be evacuated as soon as possible

ARTICLE 19

end of their captivity.

return to their initial shape to prisoners of war at the
time of the Delineating Power and shall be
be kept in the custody of the Delineating Power and shall be
kept of which has not been made for by the owner's
a. of which other than that of the Delineating Power and the country
be kept, if owner's. Likewise's same away in any country.

such objects, likewise's same away in any country.

suns of money indispensable shall apply.

such articles are withdrawn, the procedure laid down for
such currency, when

The Delineating Power may withdraw articles of value

the credit of the prisoners account as provided in Article

such currency at the prisoners request, shall be placed to

(本文・内容)
The Detaining Power may subject prisoners of war to eviction.

**ARTICLE 20**

**GENERAL OBSERVATIONS**

**CHAPTER I**

**INTERIMMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR**

**SECTION II**

The Detaining Power shall take all suitable precautions to ensure their safety during evacuation and shall establish an area of the Detaining Power in their charge in which prisoners of war will be collected where the evacuation is being conducted.

The Detaining Power shall supply prisoners of war with necessary clothing and medical attention.

The evacuation of prisoners of war shall always be conducted with sufficient food and potable water.

The evacuation of prisoners of war shall not be unnecessarily exposed to danger while awaiting evacuation from a fighting zone.
The power on which they depend and towards which their personal honour and reputation are chiefly bound, and to which they have been bound by the laws and regulations so far as the provisions of the law are enforced, is at present the only body in society that accepts liberty on parole or promise. Persons of war who conflict shall notify the adverse party of the laws and regulations prevailing in their own territories, and, upon the outbreak of hostilities, each party to the war shall be compelled to accept liberty on parole or promise. No person of war shall be imprisoned on their state of health. No person of war shall be taken prisoner in cases where they may contribute to the purposes of war, or on whom a punitive or disciplinary sentence is inflicted or on whom a penalty is inflicted. In so far as is allowed by the laws of parole or promise, persons of war may be temporarily or wholly released on parole or promise.
No prisoner of war may at any time be sent to or of

ARTICLE 23

Their capture, except when their consent,
armed forces with which they were serving at the time of
not be separated from prisoners of war belonging to the
language and customs, provided that such prisoners shall
in camps or compounds according to their nationalities.
The Designing Power shall assemble prisoners of war
soon as possible in a more favorable climate
the climate is injurious for them, shall be removed as
Prisoners of war interned in unhealthy areas, or where
shall not be interned in penitentiaries.
justified by the interest of the prisoners themselves, they
and healthfulness, except in particular cases which are
located on land and according every guarantee of hygiene
Prisoners of war may be interned only in premises

ARTICLE 22

service incompatible with the parole or promise given.
be bound neither to require nor to accept from them any
or promise. In such cases, the power on which they depend
which has captured them, the engagements of their parole

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२०११।११।३५
ARTICLE 21

Text of the article about the International Detachment Center shall be as follows:

Prisoners of war shall not be returned to the combat zone, nor may this presence be used to render the combat area immune from military operations.
(null)

In any camps in which women prisoners of war are

taken under the competency of the Allied and Associated Powers, all precautions must be

between day and night only. All precautions must be

conformity and adequate health and robustness, in particular

individually or collectively, shall be entirely protected from

The premises provided for the use of prisoners of war

lions, bedding and blankets.

surface and minimum cubic space, and the general sanitation.

The duration of prisoners of war as regards both local

and health in no case be prejudicial to their health.

and shall in no case be prejudicial to their health.

The following provisions shall apply in particular to

make allowance for the habits and customs of the prisoners

who are billeted in the same area. The said conditions shall

area for the purposes of the Detaining Power

Prisoners of war shall be quartered under conditions as

ARTICLE 25

PRISONERS OF WAR

QUARTERS, FOOD AND CLOTHING OF

CHAPTER II

same treatment as in other camps. The present section, and the prisoners therein shall have the

prescribed sections, and the prisoners therein shall have the

freed our under conditions similar to those described in the

null
Collective disciplinary measures affecting food are pro-

Adequate provisions shall be provided for messings.

Food in their possession, be given the means of preparing, the necessity, the additional for the purpose of the Kitchens. Furthermore, they shall with the preparation of their meals; they may be employed prisoners of war shall, as far as possible, be associated of war. The use of tobacco shall be permitted.

Sufficient drinking water shall be supplied to prisoners, the labour on which they are employed.

The living quarters in which they are necessary for who work with such additional rations as are necessary for the living quarters. The supply shall be sufficient in the prisoners.

Food shall also be taken of the nutritive balance. Account shall also be taken of the good health and to prevent loss of weight or the development of food ration shall be sufficient in article 26.

Well as men are accommodated, separate dormitories shall

(continued...)
end of this fund.

and the right to collaborate in the management of the canton
in this purpose. The precious representative shall have
the benefit of the precious: a special fund shall be created,
provide for the precious of officers. The precious made by camp camere.
A the precious of excess of local market prices.

ordinary articles in daily use. The rate shall not be in
excess of war may procure provisions, soap and tobacco and
in all cantons, where precious.

ARTICLE 28

Wherever the nature of the work demands,

precious of war who work shall receive appropriate cloth.

shall be assured by the determining power. In addition,

shall be replaced and report of the above articles

precious of war.

If suitable for the climate, be made available to clothe

enemy armed forces captured by the determining power should,

which shall make allowance for the climate of the

precious of war in sufficient quantities by the determining

Clothing, underwear and footwear shall be supplied to

ARTICLE 27
Article 29

Hygiene and Medical Attention

CHAPTER III

Correct.

Any agreement to the contrary between the Powers con-

proposals shall be kept by the Detaining Powers, subject to

ed to the Fund. In case of a General Regulation, such

case of war of the same nationality as those who have contrib-

When a camp is closed down, the credit balance of the

(Translation not possible)
仮設の医療施設においてもその必要があると判断される場合は、その施設においてもこのような措置がとられるべきである。
ARTICLE 31

Inmates, and prisoners, shall be borne by the Detaining Power.

Those of treatment, including those of any appr.

War Agency.

Certificate shall be forwarded to the Central Priors of.

duration and kind of treatment received. A duplicate of this

case indicating the nature of the illness or injury, and the

Prisoner who has undergone treatment, an official certif.

determining authority shall, upon request, issue to every

(川原・川原)
ARTICLE 33
RETAINED TO ASSIST PRISONERS OF WAR
MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND CHAPLAINS
CHAPTER IV

Medical personnel shall be exempted from any other work under Article 49. shall be considered as prisoners of war, but shall receive the same treatment as corresponding personnel of the Dealing Power in the Dealing Power to exercise their medical functions in the interests of prisoners of war dependent on the same Dealing Power above mentioned. Nurses or medical orderlies, are physicians, surgeons, and members of their armed forces, may be required by the medical personnel of war who, though not attached to the medical personnel of war, shall not be considered as prisoners of war, shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and shall be dealt with in accordance with the present Convention.