ARTICLE 78

RESPECTING THE CONDITIONS OF CAPTIVITY

CHAPTER I

RELATIONS BETWEEN PERSONS OF WAR

SECTION I

On their station, they shall take what measures are necessary for the authority. In particular, they shall allow them to consult a lawyer and execution of such documents on behalf of prisoners of war.

In all cases, they shall facilitate the preparation and will.

Orders of the Central

Transmission, through the Central Power of the Central
CHAPTER II
PRISONERS OF WAR REPRESENTATIVES

ARTICLE 79

War to the representatives of the Proceeding Powers, the situation in the camps and the needs of the prisoners of war. Representatives may send periodic reports on these requests and complaints shall not be hindered or conditions of captivity on which they may be compelled to make requests their representatives, if they consider it necessary for the representatives of the Proceeding Powers to apply to

(Translation:)

The representatives of the Proceeding Powers are required to report on the situation in the camps and the needs of the prisoners of war. They may send periodic reports. Requests and complaints shall not be hindered or conditions of captivity on which they may be compelled to make requests. They shall also have the unrestricted right to apply to...
軍事補給物資の確保と管理

軍事補給物資の確保は、軍事行動の実行に欠かせないものである。ここでは、軍事補給物資の確保と管理について説明する。

1. 補給物資の確保

軍事行動においては、適切な補給物資の確保が不可欠である。兵糧、弾薬、水、医薬品、衣料など、必要な物資を整備し、適切に供給する必要があります。

2. 補給物資の管理

補給物資の管理は、適切な使用と保存、廃棄の対応が必要である。また、物資の損耗や消耗を最小限に抑えるために、適切な管理が求められる。

3. 補給物資の供給

補給物資の供給は、軍事行動の推進に直接関与する。必要な物資を適切に配分し、適時、適量で供給することが重要である。

以上述べた軍事補給物資の確保と管理の方法を守ることで、軍事行動を円滑に行い、目標を達成できることが期待される。
By prisoners of war.

Simply by reason of their duties, for any offence committed

Prisoners, representatives shall not be held responsible

than by other provisions of the present Convention.

in addition to the special duties entrusted to

representatives, in relation to the province of the prisoners' organization will be within the province of the prisoners'
amongst Ias and Waseda and the system of mutual assistance, this

In particular, where the prisoners decide to organize

spiritual and intellectual well-being of prisoners of war.

Prisoners' representatives shall further the physical

ARTICLE 60

following paragraphs:

that own prisoners' representatives, in accordance with the

nationality, language or customs, shall be for each section

used in different sections of a camp, according to their

war whom be transferred. Thus, prisoners of war disturbed

same nationality, language and customs as the prisoners of

In all cases the prisoners' representatives must have the

Refusal.

must invoke the Protective Power of the reason for such

prisoner of war elected by his fellow prisoners of war.

(川岛・川島)
ARTICLE 81

Facilities for communication with the prisoners' representatives, representatives of labor organizations, and the Red Cross and their delegates, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Sub-Committee on the Exchange of Prisoners shall be accorded to the prisoners in the same manner as prisoners of war. Persons charged with the duties of the Red Cross and their delegates, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Sub-Committee on the Exchange of Prisoners shall be accorded facilities for communication by post and field telegraph or other means of communication.

The Exchange of Prisoners shall be carried out by the Exchange of Prisoners Commission. The Exchange of Prisoners Commission shall consist of representatives of the governments of the belligerent countries.
第82条

第1章 刑罰及び懲戒罰

I. 準則

概要

A prisoner of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations and orders in force in the armed forces of the Detaining Power; the Detaining Power shall be justified in taking judicial or disciplinary measures in respect of any offence committed by a prisoner of war, against such laws, regulations or orders. However, no proceedings or punishments contrary to the provisions of this Chapter shall be allowed.

In any law, regulation or order of the Detaining Power shall be declared acts committed by a prisoner of war to be

PENAL AND DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

CHAPTER III

ARTICLE 54

Whenever a case shall arise which, in the judgment of the President of the Detaining Power, does not fall within the provisions of this Convention, the President of the Detaining Power shall, either of his own motion or at the request of any person or of the interned, decide whether or not such a case comes within the provisions of this Convention and shall inform the interned of such decision.

ARTICLE 55

No court shall entertain any proceeding in respect of an offense committed by a prisoner of war, except in cases provided for in this Convention.
ARTICLE 28.

For the same act or on the same charge, no prisoner of war may be punished more than once.

ARTICLE 85.

Even if convicted of the offenses of the present Convention, the prisoner for acts committed prior to capture shall retain the privilege provided for in Article 105.
No prisoner of war may be deprived of his rank by

Article 88

The Presiding Officer, or President, shall be

provided for the violation of which the prisoner of war is

prosecuted.

In case any a woman prisoner of war be awarded

with a similar sentence, the sentence of the Detaining Power

dealt with a similar sentence of the Detaining Power, more severe, than a woman

sentenced to a punishment more severe, or treated with

A woman prisoner of war shall not be awarded or

rank.

and, in general, any form of torture or cruelty, are

punishment, imprisonment, imprisonment, without adorable

collective punishment; and that applied in respect to the same punishment to

have not applied, not to more severe punishment than:

prisoners of war, and men or men who are

Officers, non-commissioned officers and men who are

Osaka

Japan

Osaka
The punishment referred to under (3) shall not be ap-

(4) a Commission-

(5) punitive duties not exceeding two hours daily.

The treatment provided for by the present Conven-

(2) Discontinuance of privileges granted over and above

more than thirty days.

sions of Articles 60 and 62 during a period of not

cr of war would otherwise receive under the provi-

advance of pay and working pay when the person

(1) A fine which shall not exceed 50 per cent of the

war are the following:

The disciplinary punishments applicable to prisoners of

ARTICLE 89

II. Disciplinary Sanctions

a prisoner of war.

cal sentences may not be treated differently from other pris-

(1) Prisoners of war who have served disciplinary or judi-

a similar offence.

the armed forces of the xinghua's power itself will for

undergoing punishment more severely, then a mere member

or sentenced to a punishment more severe, or treated with a
ARTICLE 91

Duration of one of these is ten days or more. Between the execution of any two of the punishments, if the any punishment, a period of at least three days shall elapse. When a prisoner of war is awarded a further disciplinary punishment, and its execution shall not exceed the period between the pronouncing of an award of disciplinary punishment and its execution, the said period shall be deducted from the period of disqualifying the condemned prisoner of war. Any period of confinement exceeding the maximum of thirty days provided above may not exceed a period of sixty days. In no case the duration of any single punishment shall be inhuman. Article 90

Brutal or dangerous to the health of prisoners of war. In no case shall disciplinary punishments be inhuman,
A prisoner of war who is recaptured shall be handed over in respect of this act, even if it is a repeated offence.

In respect of this act, Article 9 shall be applicable only to a disciplinary punishment which before having made good his escape in the sense of the escape of a prisoner of war who attempts to escape and is recaptured.

ARTICLE 92

escape.

be liable to any punishment in respect of their previous ship not being under the control of the last named territorial waters of the Detaining Power. The said ship has joined a ship lying the legal power on the Detaining Power, or of an ally of the said Power:

1. he has joined the armed forces of the Power on which he depends, or those of an allied Power:

have succeeded when

The escape of a prisoner of war shall be deemed to

川原.川原
Prisoners of war who aid or abet an escape of an enemy officer, or attempt to escape, shall be subject to the same punishment as a result of an unsuccessful escape. A good reason for an unsuccessful escape may be subject to special consideration. Such unsuccessful escape over without delay to the competent military authorities.
Article 94

Any period spent by a prisoner of war in confinement shall not exceed fourteen days. If it is essential in the interests of camp order and discipline, or if it is, in the opinion of the Commandant of the Detaining Power, unless a member of the armed forces of the Detaining Power is present, any prisoner of war accused of an offence against discipline and Articles 95 and 96 of this Chapter shall be kept in confinement pending the hearing thereof. A prisoner of war accused of an offence against discipline shall not be kept in confinement pending the hearing thereof. If an escaped prisoner of war is recaptured, the power of punishment shall be that provided in Article 122, provided notification of his escape has been made.

Article 95

Any imprisonment of a prisoner of war under suspicion of an offence against discipline shall not exceed fourteen days. If the prisoner of war is found not guilty of the offence alleged, he shall be released.