ARTICLE 32

MEDICAL TRANSPORTS

CHAPTER VI

The wounded and sick shall have been ensured in case of urgent necessity, and only after the welfare of the laws and customs of war shall on no account be affected. The right of requisition recognized for belligerents by the real and personal property of aid societies which

ARTICLE 34

shall not be intentionally destroyed. The materiel and stores denied in the present Article (川原・川原)
its occupants may continue to fight after examination. In the event of a landing, thus imposed, the aircraft with occupied territory are prohibited.

unless agreed otherwise, lights over enemy of enemy.

upon the outbreak of or during the course of hostilities, provided with any other markings or means of identification on their lower, upper and lateral surfaces. They shall be prescribed in Article 86, together with their national emblems. They shall bear clearly marked, the distinctive emblems agreed upon between the belligerents concerned.

while flying at heights, those and on course specifically not to be attacked, but shall be respected by the belligerents, the transport of medical personnel and equipment, shall be employed for the removal of wounded and sick and for medical aircraft, that is to say, aircraft exclusively

**ARTICLE 86**

rules of international law, obtained by regulation shall be subject to the general. The civilian personnel and all means of transport sick they contain.
ARTICLE 27

and the articles following.

The medical personnel shall be treated according to Article 24
as the crew of the aircraft shall be prisoners of war. The
emergency occupants, in case of involuntary landing, shall
be well

In the event of an involuntary landing in enemy or
any
THE DISTINCTIVE EMBLEM

CHAPTER VII

ARTICLE 38

the terms of the present Convention are also recognized by the terms of the present Convention or the red lion and sun on a white ground, those emblems use as emblems in place of the red cross, the red crescent, nevertheless, in the case of countries which already have a sign of the Medical Service of armed forces, the Federal colours, is retained as the emblem and distinctive of the red cross on a white ground, formed by restoring as a compliment to Switzerland, the hereditary emblem.
The identity card shall be nulliform throughout the same.

with the stamp of the military authority;

signature of this figure; an imprint of the figure and also either this shall bear the photograph of the owner and also be embodied to the protection of the present Convention. The card of the bearer, and shall state in what capacity he is entitled to the bearer, and shall bear the photograph of the owner.

name, the date of birth, the rank and the service number

language, shall mention at least the surname and first
card. It shall be worded in the national
card bearing the distinctive emblem. This card

identity card be worn, in addition to wearing the identity

Such personnel, in addition to wearing the identity

and stamps by the military authority,

resistant emblem bearing the distinctive emblem, issued by the personal designation.

ARTICLE 40

on all equipment employed in the medical service.

the emblem shall be displayed on the figure, arms and

Under the direction of the competent military authority,

ARTICLE 39

(川英・川肽)
The personal deputations in Article 25 shall wear, but

ARTICLE 41

Reflected, the temporary character of the duties they are

receive duplicates of the cards and to have the inscriptions

made out, if possible, at least in duplicate, one copy being

of the model they are using. Identity cards should be

mounted on each other at the back of the hostilities.

is annexed, by way of example, to the present Convention

parts to the contract may be agreed by the model which

armed forces, and as far as possible, of a similar type in

 translators
may have been authorized to lend their services to a belligerent force. In order to obviate the possibility of any hostile forces being clearly visible to the enemy, and to prevent the establishment of military units and establishments in so far as military considerations permit, to make the parties to the conflict shall take the necessary steps of the Convention.

ARTICLE 44

ARTICLE 44

The conflict of the Convention shall be held in the interest of the national forces of the Party to the Convention, accompanied by the national flags of the Party to the Convention, and only with the consent of the military authorities. All attempts to respect the Convention, and only with the consent of the Convention, shall be observed. The distinctive flag of the Convention shall be hoisted.
ARTICLE 44

in the case of the parties mentioned in the exceptions to the present Article, the Parties shall not be bound by any of the provisions of the present Convention, the Parties having made a preliminary agreement in writing, signed by their respective representatives, on the subject of the case referred to in Article 44 of the present Convention.
to the purpose of giving free treatment to the wounded or
and to mark the position of all stations exclusively assigned
in time of peace to identity vehicles used as ambulances
Society's, the emblem of the Convention may be employed
the National Red Cross (Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun)
at all times, of the emblem of the Red Cross on a white
the authorized personnel shall be permitted to make use;
and the International Red Cross organizations and their
not be placed on articles or on the roads of buildings.
the emblem shall be considered to show that the protection of the Convention;
for the use of the emblem shall be such that it cannot be
activities are carried out in time of war, the conditions
those of the International Red Cross Conference. When those
which are in conformity with the principles laid down by
name and emblem of the Red Cross for their other activities
in conformity with their international regulations, make use of the
in time of peace, in ac-
Furthermore, National Red Cross (Red Crescent, Red
vention only within the framework of the present paragraphs.
(川原・川原)
ARTICLE 47

High contracts the protection be pro-

ARTICLE 46

vection, with the General Principles of the present Con-

ARTICLE 45

EXECUTION OF THE CONVENTION

CHAPTER VIII

ICK.
ARTICLE 49

REPRESSION OF ABUSES AND INFRACTIONS

CHAPTER IX

Regulations with which they may adopt to ensure the applicability of the present Convention, as well as the laws and regulations, through the Private Agreement, the official trans-
ARTICLE 90

Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949.

The treatment of prisoners of war of August 12, 1949, shall be in accordance with the Geneva Convention of the same date, and shall be followed by the provisions of the Article 10 of the Convention of the same date, with respect to the protection of prisoners of war.

In all cases, the prisoners shall benefit from the provisions of the Convention, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, and in accordance with the provisions of its own laws, statutes, and regulations, and shall benefit from the protection of its own laws, statutes, and regulations.
The use by individuals, societies, firms or companies

ARTICLE 55

With the least possible delay, to the conflict shall put an end to it and shall report it to be followed by an umpire whose choice will be decided upon the procedure for the enquiry, the Parties should agree on the procedure for the enquiry, the Parties should agree on the procedure for the enquiry. If agreement has not been reached concerning the procedure for the enquiry, the Parties should agree on the procedure for the enquiry. Where the interested parties, concerning any alleged violation of the Convention, the interested parties, concerning any alleged violation of the Convention, the interested parties, concerning any alleged violation of the Convention, the interested parties, concerning any alleged violation of the Convention.

ARTICLE 56

Respect of breaches referred to in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE 57

Military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly by destruction and appropriation of property. Not justified by
Nevertheless, such High Contracting Parties as were not party to the General Convention of July 27, 1927, may not exceed three years from the coming into force of the present Convention to discriminate such use, provided that

the mark or marks of trade designated in the first paragraph, a time limit for parties desiring to prosecutions, by the use, or if not party to the use, or if not party to the General Convention, the use of such use, subject to prosecution for the purposes of the present Convention, as were not party to the Convention, of July 27, 1927.
条約の保護を与えるものと認められる案がある場合

条約の保護を与えるものと認められる案がある場合

本条第一項に定める禁止は、第三十八条第二項に掲げた条項及び記章に対しても、適用する。但し、従前の条項に基づく条項及び記章に対する適用は、従前の条項に基づく条項及び記章に対する適用のため必要な措置を執らなければならない。nymの使用により取得されている権利に影響を及ぼさないものとする。

最終規定

第十五条

この条項は、英語及びフランス語で作成する。両本語による公の訳文が作成されるように取り計らなければならない。

第十六条

職地における軍隊の傷者及び病者の状態の改善に関する条項は、千九百四十九年四月二十一日条約”に準ずる

第条項

ARTICLE 55

The present Convention is established in English and in French. Both texts are equally authentic.

The Swiss Federal Council shall arrange for official translations of the Convention to be made in the Russian and Spanish languages.

ARTICLE 56

The present Convention, which bears the date of this

FATN PROVISIONS

The High Contracting Parties shall, if their legislation is not already adequate, take measures necessary for the prevention and repression, at all times, of the abuses referred to under Article 53.

ARTICLE 54

The prohibition laid down in the first paragraph of the present Article shall also apply, without effect on any rights acquired through prior use, to the emblems and marks mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 58.
ARTICLE 56

Or whose accession has been notified, the Powers in whose name the Convention has been signed, shall be transacted by the Swiss Federal Council to all instrument of ratification and certified copies of this record shall be drawn up at the deposit of each and the ratifications shall be deposited at Berne.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 57

Relief of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field, to the Censure Conventions of 1864, 1869 or 1899 for the Powers not represented at that Conference, but which are parties opened at Geneva on April 22, 1899; furthermore, Powers name of the Powers represented at the Conference which day, is open to signature until February 12, 1899, in the