well as a complete list of the contents of the parcel, as necessary for the identification of the deceased owners, as packets, accompanied by statements giving all particulars together with undamaged articles. Shall be sent in sealed envelopes, which are found on the dead. Those articles, sentimental value, which are found on the dead. They shall be double identity disc. Or the identity disc itself. It is a single part of the central government of the dead. They shall either through the same bureau, certificates of death or through the same bureau, certificates of death, or through the central government, which shall be forwarded to the post office. As soon as possible the above-mentioned information of death.

(4) particulars concerning wounds or illness, or cause
ARTICLE 21

The Parties to the conflict may appeal to the charity of the commanders of neutral merchant vessels, yachts or other vessels of any kind responsible for this appeal, and those vessels, or the persons in charge of them, may, in their discretion, cause the wounded, sick or other persons to be taken on board and care for wounded, sick or other persons on board, and the persons in charge of them, or those vessels, shall not be subjected to any penalties, or in any way or manner be treated as prisoners of war.

ARTICLE 20
ARTICLE 23

To screen and the number of masts and funnels. A ship shall include the proper guidance, the length from stern shall include the number of masts and funnels. The characteristics which may appear in the notification of these ships are employed.

There have been noted to the parties to the conflict on days before and proceeded, on condition that their names and descriptions be adapted or captured, but shall at all times be respected in the treatment and to transport them, may in no circumstances assist the wounded, sick and shipped, to receive military hospital ships, that is to say, ships built or equipped by the Powers specifically to care for the wounded and sick of the enemy.

HOSPITAL SHIPS

CHAPTER III

This section of neutrality the may have committed, contrary, they shall remain liable to capture for any violation of such transportation; but in the absence of any promise to the
The conflict concerned, in so far as the provisions of Article 22 on prisoners and with the application of the Party to the conflict with the previous concern of their total control, shall have the same protection as military personnel, with the same protection as personnel of recognized relief societies, or privately persons of certain national or international Red Cross Societies.

ARTICLE 22

Under their control of and due to the departure, being responsible authorities, shall the vessels have been protected by the vessels from the control of which they depend upon them an official contact with the Party to the conflict, and shall be exempt from capture, the Party in the event of an attack on the vessels shall have the same protection as military personnel, or by recognized relief societies, or privately persons of certain national or international Red Cross Societies.

ARTICLE 24

August 12, 1949, shall be protected from bombardment or attack from the sea.
Shall be respected and spared as far as possible. Stick-eyes

ARTICLE 22

lations

interdictions used exclusively by these craft for their human

The same shall apply so far as possible to fixed coastal

ational requirements pertaining

actions shall also be respected and protected, so far as op

pecially recognized hydrographic institutes for coastal rescue ope

des 22 and 24, small craft employed by the States or by the

Under the same conditions as those provided for in Art.

ARTICLE 27

only hospital ships of over 2,000 tons gross,

and equipped over long distances on the high seas,

shall endeavor to utilize, for the transport of wounded, sick

maximum comfort and security, the Parties to the contrac

wherever they are operating. Nevertheless, to ensure the

The provisions mentioned in Articles 22, 24 and 25 shall

ARTICLE 29

22 concurrence mentioned have been compiled with,
敵の権力

第二十九条

敵の権力内に陷った港にある病院船は、その港から出港することを許される。病院船

第三十条

の教護

第二十二条、第二十四条、第二十五条及び第二十七条

条に掲げる船舶及び小舟絫は、為者、病者及び難船者に対し、その国籍のいかんを問わず、救急及び援助を

それらの船舶及び小舟絵をいかなる軍事目的のためにも使用しないことを約束する。締約国は、それらの船舶及

び小舟絵は、いかなる方法によっても、戦闘員の行動を妨げてはならない。

海上にある軍隊の為者、病者及び難船者の状態の改善に関するハーバー条約。病者及び難船者の状態の改善に関して

1949年八月

第11条

 keypoints:

- 締約国は、それらの船舶及び小舟絵をいかなる軍事目的のためにも使用しないことを約束する。
- 再編目的のためにも使用しないことを約束する。
- それらの船舶及び小舟絵は、いかなる方法によっても、戦闘員の行動を妨げてはならない。
- 締約国は、それらの船舶及び小舟絵をいかなる軍事目的のためにも使用しないことを約束する。
- それらの船舶及び小舟絵は、いかなる方法によっても、戦闘員の行動を妨げてはならない。

The vessels described in Articles 22, 24, 25 and 27 shall afford relief and assistance to the wounded, sick and shipwrecked without distinction of nationality. Such vessels shall in no wise hamper the movements of the combatants.
ARTICLE 31

own risk

During and after an engagement, they will act at their

particularly agreeably, put on board their ships neutral
Parties to the conflict may, either unilaterally or by
stand, the orders they have given the captain of the vessel,
in the case of the hospital ships, in a language he can under-
As far as possible, the Parties to the conflict shall either

so require.

the time of interception, if the gravity of the circumstances
son deemed than a period not exceeding seven days from
of their wireless and other means of communication, and
in their own interest to a certain course, control the use
shall have the right to counter:

The Parties to the conflict shall have the right to counter:

particular agreements, put on board their ships neutral
Parties to the conflict may, either unilaterally or by
stand, the orders they have given the captain of the vessel,
in the case of the hospital ships, in a language he can under-
As far as possible, the Parties to the conflict shall either

so require.

the time of interception, if the gravity of the circumstances
son deemed than a period not exceeding seven days from
of their wireless and other means of communication, and
in their own interest to a certain course, control the use
shall have the right to counter:
In particular, hospital ships may not possess or use a secret code for their wireless or other means of communication.

The protection to which hospital ships and sick-bays are entitled shall not cease unless they are used to commit an act of hostility.
第二項

海上にあります軍艦の病者、病者及び難船者の状態の改善に関する第十九四十九年八月

ARTICLE 35

The following conditions shall not be considered as depriving hospital ships or sick-bays of vessels of the protection due to them:

1. The fact that the crews of ships or sick-bays are armed for the maintenance of order, for their own defence or that of the sick and wounded.

2. The presence on board of apparatus exclusively intended to facilitate navigation or communication.

3. The discovery on board hospital ships or in sick-bays of portable arms and ammunition taken from the wounded, sick and shipwrecked and not yet landed to the proper service.

4. The fact that the humanitarian activities of hospital ships and sick-bays are extended to the care of wounded, sick or shipwrecked civilians.

5. The transport of equipment and of personnel intended exclusively for medical duties, over and above the normal requirements.
If, however, it prove necessary to retain some of this personal property, owing to the medical or spiritual needs of the ship, their personal property, with their leave, on leaving the ship, their personal property, which may take authority, they are considered as precaiable. They may take back as soon as the Commodore-in-Chief, under whose care of the wounded and sick, they shall afterwards be sent, carry out their duties as long as this is necessary for the enemy be respected and protected; they may continue to be respected and protected; they may continue to be respected and protected.

The Religious, medical, and hospital personal assistants.

ARTICLE 37

Sick on board, whether on or not there are wounded and sick on the hospital ship, whether or not they are wounded and sick and the time they are in the service may not be captured during the time they are in the service, they shall be respected and protected; they shall be respected and protected.

The Religious, medical, and hospital personal assistants.

ARTICLE 36

PERSONNEL

CHAPTER IV

(元總・於緒)
ARTICLE 38

CHAPTER A

MEDICAL TRANSPORTS

The Field of August 12, 1949,

The condition of the wounded and sick in Armed Forces in the Provision of the Geneva Convention for the Amputation of the wounded and sick shall be subject to a binding to the care of those persons of war. Everything possible shall be done for their care.
examination, if any.

Article with the occupant may continue his flight after
land or water. In the event of having to alight, the
Medical aircraft shall obey every summons to alight on
occupied territory are prohibited.

unless agreed otherwise, alights over enemy or enemy-
upon the order of the Commanding Officer of the
which may be agreed upon between the Parties to the conflict
provided by any other parties, or measures of identification
on their lower, open and internal surfaces. They shall be
them prescribed in Article 4, together with their national colours.
They shall be clearly marked with the distinctive
between the Parties to the conflict concerned.
be made, in time and in course specially agreed upon
be respected by the Parties to the conflict, whilst any of
are not to be objects of attack, and shall
wrecked, and for the transport of medical personnel and
employed for the removal of the wounded, sick and ships.
Medical aircraft, that is to say, aircraft exclusively

(Not specified)
unless otherwise agreed between the neutral Powers and

be applied equally to all Parties in the conflict.

Such possible conditions or restrictions shall rest on the passage or landing of medical aircraft or
neutral Powers may, however, place conditions or

PARTIES to the conflict and the neutral Powers concerned.

Right to attack ships or aircraft in search of neutral Powers, land, water, etc., will

be immune from attack only when flying on routes, at

every summons to apple, on land or water. They will

operate under the orders of their respective national authorities on or in the use of a port of call. They shall, however,
neutral Powers' land, water, etc., in case of necessity.

ARTICLE 40

Subject to the provisions of the second paragraph,

According to Articles 36 and 37, prisoners of war. The medical personnel shall be treated

and shipwrecked. As well as the crew of the aircraft shall be

in enemy or enemy-occupied territory, the wounded, sick

in the event of wishing to disembark on land or water.
The personal desiguated in Article 35 and 37 shall

ARTICLE 42

recognised by the flag of the present Convention.
red flag and sun on a white ground. These emblems are also
enlarged in place of the red cross, the red crescent or the
symbol in the case of countries which already use

in the Medical Service.

Article 43

the emblem on the red cross on a white ground shall be
displayed on the flags, emblems and on all equipment employed
the emblem of the red cross on a white ground shall be
Under the direction of the competent military authority.

ARTICLE 44

THE DISTINGUISHED EMERGENCY

CHAPTER VI

depending on which they

in such a manner that they cannot again take part in
the neutral Power, where so required by International Law,
non-belligerent in order that medical attendants shall be declared by
who are despatched with the concern of the local authorities
the parties to the conflict, the wounded, sick or shipwrecked

(条約・議定書)
least in duplicate, one copy being kept by the home country.

They are using Identity cards should be made out if possible, at
the order each other, at the option of both of the model
by whatever name, to the present convention. They shall
be used in whatever capacity the presentation of the
seal in which capacity be such as that it can be carried in the
water-resistant and of such size that it can be carried in the
card bearing the distinctive emblem. This card shall be
such persons, in addition to wearing the identity disc
military authority.

wear, attached to the left arm, a water-resistant armlet
wear, issued and stamped by the