



# Selection of articles from the Geneva Convention on Treatment of Prisoners of War 1929

This convention was signed by representatives from the governments of 47 countries, including Australia.

## ARTICLE 2

Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Power, but not of the individuals or corps who have captured them. They must at all times be humanely treated and protected particularly against acts of violence, insults and public curiosity. Measures of reprisal against them are prohibited.

## ARTICLE 3

Prisoners of war have the right to have their person and their honor respected. Women shall be treated with all the regard due to their sex. Prisoners retain their full civil status.

## ARTICLE 10

Prisoners of war shall be lodged in buildings or in barracks affording all possible guarantees of hygiene and healthfulness. The quarters must be fully protected from dampness, sufficiently heated and lighted ...  
With regard to dormitories the total surface, minimum cubic amount of air, arrangement and material of bedding – the conditions shall be the same as for the troops at base camps of the detaining Power.

## ARTICLE 11

The food ration of prisoners of war shall be equal in quantity and quality to that of troops at base camps ...

## ARTICLE 12

Clothing, linen and footwear shall be furnished prisoners of war by the detaining Power. Replacement and repairing of these effects must be assured regularly. In addition, laborers must receive work clothes wherever the nature of the work requires it ...

## ARTICLE 13

Belligerents shall be bound to take all sanitary measures necessary to assure the cleanliness and healthfulness of camps and to prevent epidemics. Prisoners of war shall have at their disposal, day and night, installations conforming to sanitary rules and constantly maintained in a state of cleanliness ...

## ARTICLE 14

Every camp shall have an infirmary, where prisoners of war shall receive every kind of attention they need. If necessary, isolated quarters shall be reserved for the sick affected with contagious diseases . . .  
Prisoners affected with a serious illness or whose condition necessitates an important surgical operation, must be admitted, at the expense of the detaining Power, to any military or civil medical unit qualified to treat them.

## ARTICLE 29

No prisoner of war may be employed at labors for which he is physically unfit.

## ARTICLE 30

The length of the day's work of prisoners of war, including therein the trip going and returning, shall not be excessive and must not, in any case, exceed that allowed for the civil workers in the region employed at the same work. Every prisoner shall be allowed a rest of twenty-four consecutive hours every week, preferably on Sunday.

## ARTICLE 32

It is forbidden to use prisoners of war at unhealthful or dangerous work. Any aggravation of the conditions of labor by disciplinary measures is forbidden.