

WILIANDER FRANÇA SALOMÃO

THE  
ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT:

CODE OF  
TREATIES  
AND  
LAWS

D'PLÁCIDO  
EDITORA



# THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT:

Code of treaties and laws

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Wiliander França Salomão



**D'PLÁCIDO**  
EDITORA

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# STATEMENT TO THE 1<sup>ST</sup> EDITION

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It is a great pleasure that we deliver, me and D'Plácido Publisher, a unique collection related to the theme of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflicts.

This is a Code that brings the main acts, treaties, resolutions and laws covering the entire history of the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis. The aim of this book is to present to the general public, the peculiarity of these documents which have been produced for almost a century ago to the present day.

Having the opportunity to access those documents is extremely important, taking into account our goal to always bring knowledge about the conflicts, as done in our book "The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: the analysis of the historical facts under the International Law" printed by D'Plácido.

In this collection, we can read documents that were made before the start of the conflict at the end of World War I such as the Treaty of Versailles, the British Mandate, the Balfour Declaration, the Hussein-McMahon Correspondences, and so on. There is also recent documents such as the Israel's declaration of independence, the Charter of the PLO, Treaties of Peace, the resolutions of the European Union, the Oslo Accords, the creation of the Palestinian Authority, among others.

And it is our goal to always inform and provide a research in order to study the evolutions of the facts related in both legal and political issues.

We always will support the peace between the israeli and palestinians.

This collection is not intended only for professionals and students of Law, but to the general public in order to bring knowledge about those conflicts and find a peace solution.

The Hague, Netherlands, July 18, 2016.

Wiliander Salomão  
The Author



laws, rights, and duties of war apply not only to armies, but also to militia and volunteer corps fulfilling the following conditions:

To be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates;

To have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance;

To carry arms openly;

To conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

In countries where militia or volunteer corps constitute the army, or form part of it, they are included under the denomination "army." ART. 2.

The inhabitants of a territory which has not been occupied, who, on the

approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops without having had time to organize themselves in accordance with Article 1, shall be regarded as belligerents if they carry arms openly and if they respect the laws and customs of war.

ART. 3.

The armed forces of the belligerent parties may consist of combatants and non-combatants. In the case of capture by the enemy, both have a right to be treated as prisoners of war.

## CHAPTER II

### PRISONERS OF WAR

ART. 4.

Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Government, but not of the individuals or corps who capture them.

They must be humanely

and military papers, remain their property.

ART. 5.

Prisoners of war may be interned in a town, fortress, camp, or other place, and bound not to go beyond

regards board, lodging, and clothing on the same footing as the troops of the Government who captured them.

ART. 8.

Prisoners of war shall be

vice in the absence of a parole given.

ART. 11.

A prisoner of war cannot be compelled to accept his liberty on parole; similarly the hostile Government is not obliged to accede to

request of the prisoner to be set at liberty on

ART. 12.

Prisoners of war liberated

parole and recaptured

ing arms against the

Government to whom they

pledged their honour

against the allies of that

Government, forfeit their

to be treated as pris-

of war, and can be

ight before the courts.

ART. 13.

Individuals who follow an

without directly be-

ing to it, such as news-

correspondents and

reporters, sutlers and con-

tractors, who fall into the

enemy's hands and whom

the latter thinks expedient

to detain, are entitled to be

treated as prisoners of war

provided they are in pos-

session of a certificate from

the military authorities of

the army which they were

accompanying.

ART. 14.

An inquiry office for pris-

oners of war is instituted

on the commencement of

hostilities in each of the

belligerent States, and

when necessary, in neutral

countries which have re-

ceived belligerents in their

territory. It is the func-

tion of this office to reply

to inquiries about the

prisoners. It receives from

the various services con-

cerned full information

respecting internments

and transfers, releases,

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We always will support the peace between the Israeli and Palestinians.

This collection is not intended only for professionals and students of Law, but to the general public in order to bring knowledge about those conflicts and find a peace solution.

or on their own account.

Work done for the State is paid for at the rates in force for work of a similar kind done by soldiers of the national army, or, if there are none in force, at a rate according to the work executed.

When the work is for other branches of the public service or for private persons the conditions are settled in agreement with the military authorities.

The wages of the prisoners shall go towards improving their position, and the balance shall be paid them on their release, after deducting the cost of their maintenance.

The Government into whose hands prisoners of war have fallen is charged with their maintenance. In the absence of a spe-

again taken prisoners, are not liable to any punishment on account of the previous flight.

ART. 9.

Every prisoner of war is bound to give, if he is questioned on the subject, his true name and rank, and if he infringes this rule, he is liable to have the advantages given to prisoners of his class curtailed.

ART. 10.

Prisoners of war may be set at liberty on parole if the laws of their country allow, and, in such cases, they are bound, on their personal honour, scrupulously to fulfil, both towards their own Government and the Government to which they were made prisoners, the engagements they have contracted.

In such cases their own Government is bound

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