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ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR, CIVILIAN INTERNEES, AND DETAINED PERSONS

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1-1. Purpose and Scope

a. This manual pertains to the Enemy PW/Detainee Program and provides guidance regarding enemy prisoners of war (PW), civilian internees (CI), and other persons captured or detained by United States armed forces. It is intended for use in conjunction with AR 633-50 and AR 633–51, and it serves to implement, in part, DOD Directive 5100.69, *DOD Enemy PW/Detainee Program.* It provides guidance for the treatment of detainees from point of capture or other apprehension through evacuation to internment and/or subsequent termination of captivity. This manual is applicable to war or any other conflict, however characterized.

b. Further, it serves as a guide for the organization, training, and employment of military police units engaged in these operations. Specific Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE) mentioned in this text are listed without alphabetical suffix; therefore, users are advised to consult the latest edition of these TOE when detailed information concerning them is required.

c. Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommended changes or comments to improve the manual. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons should be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. **Comments should be** prepared using DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) and **forwarded direct to the Commandant, United States Army Military Police School, ATTN: ATSJ-CTD-DT, Fort McClellan, Alabama 36201.**

1-2. Definitions

a. Prisoner of War (PW).

(1) Persons as defined in the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 12 August 1949 (GPW) as follows:

(a) Members of the enemy armed forces as well as members of militias or volunteer corps forming part of such armed forces.

(b) Members of other militias and members of other volunteer corps, including those of organized resistance movements, belonging to an enemy power and operating in or outside their own territory, even if this territory is occupied, provided that such militias or volunteer corps, including such organized resistance movements, fulfill the following conditions:

1. That of being commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates.

2. That of having a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance.

3. That of carrying arms openly.

4. That of conducting their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

(c) Members of enemy regular armed forces who profess allegiance to a government or an authority not recognized by the detaining power (The United States).

(d) Persons who accompany the armed forces of the enemy without actually being members thereof, such as civilian members of military aircraft crews, war correspondents, supply contractors, members of labor units, or of services responsible for the welfare of the enemy armed forces, provided that they have received authorization from the armed forces which they are accompanying, and, further, that they are in possession of an identity card from the military authority of the Army they are accompanying.

(e) Members of crews, including masters, pilots, and apprentices, of the merchant marine and the crews of civil aircraft of the enemy power, who do not benefit by more favorable treatment under any other provisions of international law.

(f) Inhabitants of nonoccupied territory who, on the approach of the US Armed Forces, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces, without having had time to form themselves into regular armed units, provided they carry arms openly and respect the laws and customs of war (Article 4B, GPW).

(g) Persons belonging, or having belonged

to the armed forces of a country occupied by the United States, if the theater commander considers it necessary by reason of such allegiance to intern them, even though they may have been originally liberated from PW status by the United States while hostilities were going on outside the occupied territory. Particular application is made herein to those persons who have made an unsuccessful attempt to join the armed forces to which they belong and which are engaged in combat, or where they have failed to comply with a summons made to them with a view to internment.

(2) Personnel who would qualify for PW status under (1) above, if the United States were a party to the conflict, but who fall into the hands of the United States as a neutral or nonbelligerent power, will also be accorded the status of and receive treatment as a PW (Article 4B (1), (2) and 4C, GPW).

(3) Captured enemy personnel may be presumed to be PW immediately upon capture if the circumstances are unmistakable (armed, uniformed enemy). Should any question arise as to whether enemy personnel captured by the US armed forces belong to any of the categories enumerated under (1) and (2) above, such personnel will receive the same treatment to which PW are entitled until such time as their status has been determined by competent military authority.

b. Other terms and abbreviations used in this manual are in consonance with those contained in JCS Pub 1, AR 310-25, and AR 310-50.

1-3. Objectives

The objectives of the Enemy PW / Detainee Program are to provide for:

a. The implementation of the Geneva Conventions.

b. Humane and efficient care, and full accountability for all persons captured or detained by the Armed Forces of the United States as a result of foreign military or related operations.

c. Appropriate support of the military objectives of the United States.

1-4. Principles

The principles employed in achieving these objectives are in accordance with the Geneva Conventions, Hague Convention of 1907, and current Standard Agreements (STANAG) and include:

a. Humane treatment.

b. Prompt evacuation from the combat zone.

c. Provisions of opportunity for PW interrogation.

d. Instruction of troops in the provisions of international agreements and regulations relating to PW.

e. The integration of procedures for evacuation, control, and administration of PW with other combat support and combat service support operations.

1-5. STANAG Agreement

STANAG No. 2044, CENTO STANAG No. 2044, SEASTAG No. 2044 (SOLOG No. 22), "Standard Procedures for Dealing With Prisoners of War" (app B), which prescribes the following concepts and procedures for the control and administration of PW while US Armed Forces are under the operational control of NATO—an international organization—and are operating in Europe under the coordination with one or more of the NATO allies, and is supported by the doctrine contained in this manual:

a. Standardized terms and definitions pertaining to PW.

b. A PW personnel record form and the procedures for its use.

c. Procedures for the handling of PW personal property and money.

Section II. RESPONSIBILITIES

1-6. Department of the Army

a. Under the provisions of the Geneva Conventions, a capturing power is responsible, from the moment of capture or other apprehension, for proper and humane treatment of detainees. The Secretary of the Army is the Executive Agent for the Department of Defense in the administration of the DOD Enemy PW / Detainee Program and is responsible for the planning, policy development, and necessary coordination for the operation of a program for personnel captured or detained by US Armed Forces. Detainees, captured by the US Navy or Air Force units, are turned over to the US Army at designated receiving points as soon as possible after initial classification and administrative processing.

b. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER), Department of the Army, has the

primary staff responsibility for the Enemy PW/Detainee Program. Specific responsibilities include development and coordination of policies and programs pertaining to detainees and providing necessary reports, coordination, technical advice and appropriate staff assistance to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Organization of the Joint Chiefs and Staff, the Military Department, as well as other Federal agencies. Appropriate reports and coordination are also provided through the Department of State to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Protecting Powers.

1-7. Theater Army (TA)

In a theater of operations, the theater commander normally assigns responsibility for PW matters to the TA commander. The TA commander in turn, normally further assigns this responsibility to the Theater Army Support Command (TASCOM). The TA normally will publish required policy directives to provide guidance and direction relative to the administration, treatment, employment, and control of PW in the theater of operations.

1-8. Communications Zone (COMMZ)

In the COMMZ, the Military Police Prisoner of War Brigade (TOE 19–282), a subordinate command of the Personnel Command, is charged with responsibility for all PW matters. As the capabilities of the PW brigade are exceeded, it is reorganized as a Military Police Prisoner of War Command (TOE 19-252). The PW Command is then established as a separate and major subordinate command of TASCOM.

1-9. TASCOM

The mission of TASCOM includes the theater responsibility for the evacuation and processing of detainees and the subsequent internment, control, administration, release and employment of PW/CI in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and Department of the Army and theater directives.

1-10. Command and Staff

a. Commanders of units at any echelon are responsible for the proper treatment and protection of detainees in their custody.

b. The Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS), G1, Personnel has primary coordinating staff supervision of command activities pertaining to the Enemy PW/Detainee Program. The G1 insures that the interests of other staff officers are considered in the development and execution of plans pertaining to detainees. The G1 also has primary general staff supervision for medical support furnished for detainees.

c. The G4 in tactical commands and the ACofS personnel in combat service support commands are responsible for the establishment of priorities for and the allocation of PW/CI labor.

d. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Intelligence, or ACofS, Security, Plans and Operations (SPO), is responsible for the interrogation of PW for intelligence purposes, the supervision of appropriate censorship activities, and the projection of PW capture estimates.

e. The provost marshal at each echelon of command is responsible for the development of plans, policies, and procedures pertaining to detainees.

1-11. Staff Coordination

Matters of mutual concern to the provost marshal and other staff officers are set forth below. Comparable staff officers at tactical headquarters and at combat service support commands generally have responsibility for the same functional areas of command interest. However, the emphasis on different aspects as well as the scope and magnitude of PW/CI/Detainee activities varies in echelons of command and between tactical headquarters and combat service support commands.

a. ACofS (G2 or SPO).

(1) Interrogation activities.

(2) Censorship.

(3) PW capture estimates.

b. ACofS (G3 or SPO).

(1) Organization and employment of military police units for PW operations.

(2) Training of military police units.

c. ACofS G4 (or AC of S, Supply).

(1) Supply requirements.

(2) Collection and disposition of captured enemy supplies in coordination with the AC of S, G2, or SPO.

(3) Acquisition of real estate and construction of PW facilities.

(4) Food service program for internment camps.

(5) Determination of requirements for the utilization of PW for logistical support operations.

(6) See appendix D for a discussion of equipment and supply requirements for PW operations.

d. ACofS (G5/Civil-Military Operations).

(1) Coordination of activities relating to relationships between PW/CI camp operating personnel and local civilian populace and Psychological Operations (PSYOP) support of PW/CI operations.

(2) Providing technical advice and assistance relating to PW/CI labor policy as it pertains to supporting local indigenous requirements.

(3) Technical advice and assistance in the education of PW/CI.

e. Chaplain. Coordination of religious activities, to include religious ministrations for PW/CI.

f. Chemical Officer. Chemical support of military police operations, particularly the employment of riot control agents and CBR monitoring.

g. Engineer.

(1) Construction support for PW cages and camps.

(2) Construction, maintenance, repair, and operation of utilities including water supply systems and portable or fixed electric power plants.

(3) Fire protection measures for PW camps.

(4) Insect and rodent control and fumigation of buildings in PW camps.

h. Finance and Accounting Officer.

(1) Pay and allowances for PW.

(2) Processing of deposits to appropriated, trust, or other special accounts, as appropriate, and for payments therefrom.

(3) Disposition of contraband currency and negotiable instruments found upon PW and impounded.

i. Information Officer. Command information, public information, and command relations with the public in matters pertaining to detained persons.

j. Psychological Operation Officers.

(1) Technical advice and assistance in the PW education program.

(2) Assist in PW intelligence interrogations to obtain intelligence for PSYOP.

k. Communications—Electronics Officers.

(1) Signal communications support.

(2) Still and motion picture photographic services pertaining to PW/CI operations.

l. Staff Judge Advocate. Legal advice and support on all aspects of the Enemy PW/Detainee Program, particularly the interpertation of the Geneva Conventions, to include the application of force in the quelling of riots and other disturbances, in any necessary investigation which is required following the death or injury, in the labor of and disciplinary punishment, or otherwise during the internment of detainees, in the establishment and operation of tribunals to determine the status of persons who have committed hostile acts but whose status is doubtful, and out of complaints or inquiries received from the Protecting Powers (para 1–16), or International Committee of the Red Cross.

m. Surgeon. Medical support for detainees to include sanitation, first aid, sanitary aspects of food service, preventive medicine, professional medical services, and medical supply. The surgeon also reviews, recommends, and coordinates the use and assignment of captured medically trained personnel when needed to perform the medical support mission.

n. Transportation Officer. Transportation requirements for the evacuation or other movement of detainees.

o. Inspector General. Receipt of allegations of alleged war crimes, whether such allegations are made by detainees or reported by a US soldier. Responsibility for the investigation of alleged war crimes rests with SJA and CID. See FM 19-20, Investigations.

Section III. GENERAL PROTECTION OF PRISONERS OF WAR

1-12. Geneva Conventions

a. The Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims of 12 August 1949 (6 UST 3114; TIAS 3362; 75 UNTS 31), collectively referred to in this manual as the Geneva Conventions, were ratified by the United States and came into force for this country on 2 February 1956. The Geneva Conventions, comprised of four treaties, form part of the supreme law of the land and provide the internationally recognized humanitarian standards for the treatment of victims of war. The US Government ratified the Geneva Conventions and recognizes the spirit and intent of these treaties in its treatment of Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees, and Detained Persons. The Four Geneva Conventions are:

(1) *Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, August 12, 1949,* hereinafter referred to as the GPW. The governing motive of this convention is to provide for the humane treatment of PW by the parties to a conflict. It regulates, in detail, the treatment of PW, including care, food, clothing, and housing; discipline and punishment; labor and pay; external relations; representation; international exchange of information; and termination of captivity. For further details of the Convention, see FM 27–10 and DA Pam 27–1. The text of the Convention is found in DA Pam 27–1.

(2) *Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, August 12, 1949,* hereinafter referred to as the GC. This Convention deals with the general protection of populations against the consequences of war, the status and treatment of protected persons, and the treatment of civilian internees. See FM 27-10 and DA Pam 27–1. The text of this Convention is also contained in DA Pam 27–1.

(3) *Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, 12 August 1949,* hereinafter referred to as the GWS. The GWS provides for the protection of members of armed forces and other persons who are wounded and sick on the battlefield. It provides for members of the conflict to take all possible measures to search for and collect the wounded and sick; to protect them against pillage and ill treatment; to insure their adequate care and to search for the dead and prevent their being despoiled. For further details of the Convention see FM 27–10 and DA Pam 27–1.

(4) *Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, 12 August 1949,* hereinafter referred to as GWS (SEA). This Convention deals with the humane treatment and protection by the parties to a conflict of all members of the armed forces, and other persons, who are at sea and who are wounded, sick, or shipwrecked, as well as the protection of hospital ships and burial at sea. For further details of the Convention see FM 27-10 and DA Pam 27–1.

b. The detailed contents of the Geneva Conventions and the implementing Department of the Army rules and regulations are contained in DA Pam 27–1, FM 27-10, AR 37-36, AR 633-50, and AR 633-51.

1-13. General Protection

a. The provisions of the Geneva Conventions are applicable to PW from the time of their capture until release or repatriation. Implementing regulations for these treaties are provided in AR 633–50 and AR 633–51. When a person is taken captive during the heat of battle, he must be given the protection to which he is entitled as a PW.

b. Under all circumstances, PW are to receive humane treatment without distinction founded on race, nationality, religious belief, political opinions, or other similar criteria. The PW may not be murdered, mutilated, tortured, or degraded, nor may they be punished for alleged criminal acts without a previous judgment pronounced by a legally constituted court which has accorded them those judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable to a fair trial. It should be remembered that individuals, as well as capturing nations, are responsible for acts which are committed against PW in violation of the Geneva Conventions.

c. All PW are entitled to respect for their persons and their honor as human beings. They are to be protected against all acts of violence, insults, public curiosity, and reprisals of any kind. They are not to be subjected to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experimentation which is not required incident to normal medical, dental, or hospital treatment for the proper care of PW.

d. No form of coercion may be inflicted on PW to obtain from them information of any kind. Those who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind.

e. Female PW are to receive treatment at least as favorable as that accorded to male PW and, moreover, are to be treated with all regard due to their sex.

1-14. United States Policy

Basic United States policy underlying the treatment accorded PW and all other enemy personnel captured, interned or otherwise held in United States Army custody during the course of a conflict requires and directs that all such personnel be accorded humanitarian care and treatment from the moment of custody until final release or repatriation. The observance of this policy is fully and equally binding upon United States personnel whether capturing troops, custodial personnel, or in whatever other capacity they may be serving. This policy is equally applicable for the protection of all detained or interned personnel

whether their status is that of prisoner of war, civilian internee, or any other category. It is applicable whether they are known to have or are suspected of having, committed serious offenses which could be characterized as a war crime. The punishment of such persons is administered by due prcesss of law and under legally constituted authority. The administration of inhumane treatment, even if committed under stress of combat and with deep provocation, is a serious and punishable violation under national law, international law, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

1-15. PW Treatment Card

The handling and treatment of PW by capturing and detaining troops in accordance with the above stated policy is of utmost concern to the United States and to the US Army. Because of the importance attached to this policy and to assure full awareness on the part of all capturing and detaining troops, reproduction and issue, by commanders concerned, of the PW Treatment Card shown at figure 1-1 and 1-1 continued is recommended and encouraged.

1-16. Protecting Power

Among other things, in order to monitor whether PW are receiving humane treatment as required, a neutral state or a humane organization, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, is designated as a protecting power. Representatives or delegates of a protecting power are authorized to visit PW wherever they are interned or confined and to interview them regarding the conditions of their internment, their welfare, and their rights. Such visits may not be prohibited except for reasons of imperative military necessity.

1-17. Central Prisoner of War Information Agency

This is an agency established in a neutral country to collect information relative to protected persons, in particular PW, and to transmit such information to the countries of origin or of residence of the persons concerned.

1-18. United States Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Center (USPW/CIIC)

The USPW/CIIC is the national center of information for enemy and for United States prisoners of war and civilian internees and other detained persons and information regarding American nationals who are captured, missing, or otherwise detained. It consists of a center headquarters and two bureaus with functions as described below.

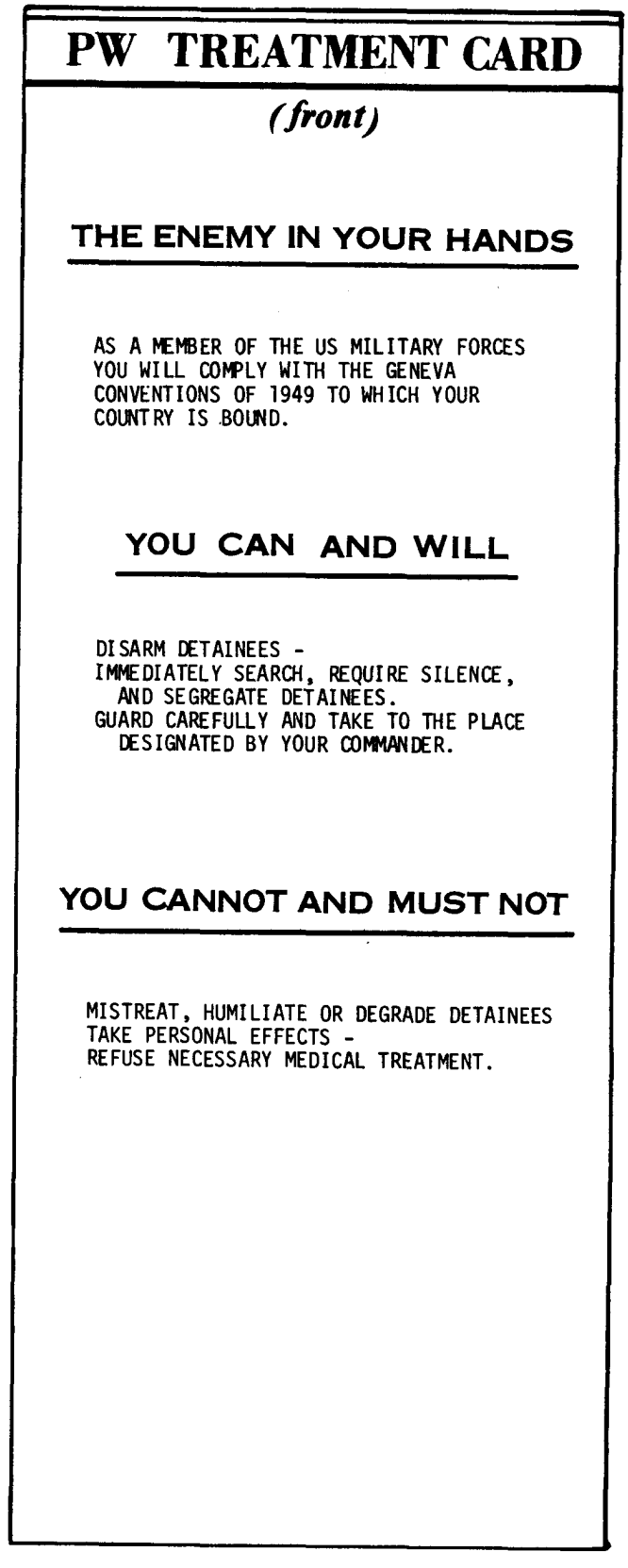


Figure 1–1. Instructions for handling prisoners of war.

PW TREATMENT CARD

(back)

THE ENEMY IN YOUR HANDS

1. HANDLE HIM FIRMLY, PROMPTLY BUT HUMANELY.

The captive in your hands must be disarmed, searched, secured, and watched. But he must also be treated at all times as a human being. He must not be tortured, killed, mutilated, or degraded, even if he refuses to talk. If the captive is a woman, treat her with all the respect due her sex.

2 TAKE THE CAPTIVE QUICKLY TO SECURITY.

As soon as possible evacuate the captive to a place of safety and interrogation designated by your commander. Military documents and material taken from the captive are also sent to the interrogators, but the captive may keep his personal equipment.

3. MISTREATMENT OF ANY CAPTIVE IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. EVERY SOLDIER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENEMY IN HIS HANDS.

It is both dishonorable and foolish to mistreat a captive. It is also a punishable offense. Not even a beaten enemy will surrender if he knows his captors will torture or kill him. He will resist and make his capture more costly. Fair treatment of captives encourages the enemy to surrender.

4 TREAT THE SICK AND WOUNDED CAPTIVE AS BEST YOU CAN.

The captive saved may be an intelligence source. In any case, he is a human being and must be treated like one. The soldier who ignores the sick and wounded degrades his uniform.

5. ALL PERSONS IN YOUR HANDS, WHETHER SUSPECTS, CIVILIANS, OR COMBAT CAPTIVES, MUST BE PROTECTED AGAINST VIOLENCE, INSULTS, CURIOSITY, AND REPRISALS OF ANY KIND.

Leave punishment to the courts and judges. The soldier shows his strength by his fairness, firmness, and humanity to the persons in his hands.

Figure 1–1—Continued.

a. Center Headquarters. The center headquarters is responsible for the command, supervision, and administration of all activities of the USPW/CIIC.

b. Enemy Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Bureau (EPW/CIIB). The EPW/CIIB is the national bureau for enemy PW/CI information and is responsible for discharging the following functions:

(1) The collecting, processing, and maintaining of PW/CI personnel data from PW camps in CONUS and from Branch United States Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Center(s) in theater(s) of operations.

(2) The furnishing of timely administrative information, reports, statistics, and records as required by Headquarters, Department of the Army and theater command regulations and directives.

(3) The maintenance of a central PW/CI fingerprint identification file.

(4) The custody and disposition of personal property of repatriated, released, or deceased PW/CI.

(5) The processing and preparation of replies to inquiries concerning PW/CI.

c. American Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Bureau (APW/CIIB). The APW/CIIB is the national bureau for the receipt of information pertaining to United States military and civilian personnel in enemy custody and is responsible for discharging the following functions:

(1) The collection, processing, and transmittal to authorized military and other governmental agencies information received concerning United States military and civilian personnel in enemy custody as prisoners of war or civilian internees.

(2) The receipt of, and forwarding to, authorized military and other governmental agencies property of repatriated, released or deceased United States prisoners of war and civilian internees.

1-19. Branch United States Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Center (USPW/CIIC (BR)).

a. The organization, composition and operations of the USPW/CIIC(BR) (TOE 19-503) are basically the same as described for the USPW/CIIC of which it is a branch. A USPW/CIIC (BR) is established in each theater of operations. Information to be submitted to a protecting power or to a central prisoner of war information agency by the USPW/CIIC (BR) is forwarded to the USPW/CIIC for transmittal unless otherwise directed by Headquarters, Department of the Army.

b. This unit provides within the theater of operations, for the centralized receipt, preparation, and dissemination of PW/CI statistical accounting and reporting data; the individual identification of all interned PW/CI; PW/CI postal directory and locator service; and for the receipt and disposition of personal valuables and documents of deceased, repatriated, released, or escaped PW/CI. Information and data not required by Headquarters, Department of the Army but desired by the theater commander, are prescribed by theater regulations.

CHAPTER 2

COMBAT ZONE

Section I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES

2-1. General

a. The procedures set forth in this section are applicable to the treatment of PW throughout the combat zone, to include the brigade, division, and corps areas. These procedures are generally applicable to all detainees.

b. Throughout the combat zone, the handling of PW by military police is characterized by the following requirements and conditions:

(1) Forward MP acceptance of PW from combat troops.

(2) Firm control.

(3) Accountability.

(4) Humane treatment.

(5) Maximum utilization of returning empty transport.

(6) Minimum essential field processing.

(7) Wide dispersion and frequent displacement of PW collecting points.

(8) Austerity of personnel, facilities, and transportation for PW evacuation.

c. The PW are treated humanely but with firmness at all times. High standards of discipline are required not only of PW but also of capturing and escort troops. Fraternization with PW or mistreatment or abuse of them is not conducive to good discipline. In addition to not being conducive to good discipline, mistreatment or abuse of PW are violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice for which violators may be punished.

d. All PW are promptly evacuated out of the combat zone. Their presence may not be used to render points or areas immune to attack, nor should they be retained for participation in psychological warfare or other activities. Those PW held in an area should be provided protective facilities and equipment and should be oriented as to procedures to be followed in case of chemical, biological, and radiological agent attack.

e. Generally, the speed of evacuation precludes a necessity to furnish comfort items to PW. However, when military necessity requires a delay in evacuation beyond a reasonable period of time, health and comfort items will be issued as required. PW should not be denied food, potable water and appropriate clothing and shelter. Necessary medical attention will not be delayed.

f. The control of PW is exercised through the issuance and firm enforcement of necessary instructions in their own language. Instructions relating to their control during evacuation from the combat zone should be as brief as possible, and care must be taken to assure that PW have a clear understanding of them. Warning should be given of the serious consequences which may result from violations of such instructions. Although security problems may be greater in some respects in the combat zone, particularly as relate to escape, recently captured PW, if not still in a demoralized state of mind, normally have an apprehensive rather than an actively rebellious or belligerent attitude, thereby minimizing the control problem. Since each PW, like US personnel, has been trained to continue to resist and escape, rigorous attention to security is essential to prevent their escape and to protect the total security of US and friendly forces.

2-2. Field Processing

a. General. That individual processing of PW which is accomplished in the combat zone as essential for security, control, or intelligence reasons or for the welfare of the PW while in evacuation channels is referred to as field processing. Field processing actions include individual searchers, segregation, medical care and classification, interrogation, and sanitation measures.

b. Search. The PW are disarmed and searched for concealed weapons and for equipment and documents of particular intelligence value immediately upon capture, unless the number of PW captured, enemy action, or other circumstances make such a search impracticable. Until each PW is searched, the responsible troops must be par-

titularly alert to prevent the use of concealed weapons or destruction of documents or equipment.

(1) *Equipment.* Items of personal or individual equipment which are new or appear to be of a type not previously observed may be of intelligence value and should be processed and reported in accordance with the procedures set forth in FM 30–16. Types of such equipment or supplies which may be individually carried or worn include, but are not restricted to, all types of weapons, ammunition, personal equipment (protective masks, first aid kits, etc.), clothing, and rations.

(2) *Documents.* A captured document is any piece of recorded information which has been in the hands of the enemy. Documents include maps, sketches, photographs, orders, tactical and technical manuals and instructions, code books, log books, maintenance records, shipping and packing slips and lists, war and field diaries, personal diaries, paybooks, newspapers, service records, postal savings books, payrolls, postcards and letters, records of headquarters and post and telegraph offices, and any written, printed, engraved, or photographic matter that may contain information relative to the enemy and to weather and terrain data (FM 30–15 and FM 30–16). Only those documents which appear to be of particular intelligence interest should be taken from PW by other than the intelligence officer or personnel of the interrogation teams. When such documents are taken from PW for safekeeping and delivery to the intelligence officer, care must be taken to assure that they can later be identified with the individual PW from whom taken. Documents and records of a personal nature must be returned to the PW from whom taken. In no instance should the personal identity card of a PW be taken from him.

(3) *Personal effects.*

(a) Except as provided in (1) above, PW should be permitted to retain all of their personal effects including money; valuables; protective equipment, such as helmets, protective masks, and like items; effects and articles used for clothing or eating, except knives and forks; identification cards or tags; badges of grade and nationality; and articles having above all a personal or sentimental value. When items of equipment issued for the personal protection of PW are taken from them, they must be replaced with equivalent items serving the same purpose.

(b) Although money and other valuables may be taken from PW as a security measure, they must then be receipted for and a record thereof maintained in a special register. The administrative burden thus imposed is, normally, not practicable prior to arrival of the PW at a PW camp in COMMZ.

(4) *Segregation.* The segregation of PW by categories first requires that individual PW be identified as belonging to a particular category. While time does not permit the detailed interrogation of PW to make all such determinations, it may be possible to readily identify and separate PW according to officer and enlisted status. Female PW are separated from male PW. To the extent that circumstances permit, and as an objective, segregation of PW by the following categories is desirable and will serve to facilitate intelligence interrogation: officers, noncommissioned officers, privates, deserters, civilians, nationality, and ideology.

(5) *Medical care and classification.*

(a) Medical care. Medical equipment and supplies to permit the administering of emergency first aid should be available at each PW collecting point and PW holding area. A qualified medical enlisted man, if available, may supervise the administration by the PW of such first aid. All PW suspected of having communicable diseases are isolated for examination by a medical officer.

(b) Medical classification. For evacuation purposes, PW may be classified as walking wounded or sick or as nonwalking wounded or sick. Walking wounded PW are evacuated through military police PW evacuation channels. Nonwalking wounded are delivered to the nearest medical aid station and evacuated through medical channels.

(6) *Interrogation.*

(a) Interrogation in the combat zone is a responsibility of the intelligence officer who is assisted by military intelligence interrogation teams.

(b) The system of intelligence parallels that of evacuation. However, interrogation does not take precedence over rapid evacuation of PW from dangerous areas as required by Article 19, GPW.

(c) Special transportation arrangements for a priority movement of selected PW for intelligence purposes are a responsibility of the intelligence officer.

(d) Military police communicate with PW only for the purpose of giving those commands and instructions which are necessary for the administration, movement, and control of the PW.

(e) For a detailed discussion of the interrogation of PW, see FM 30-5 and FM 30–15.

(7) *Sanitation.* Sanitation facilities and sup-

plies should be provided as soon as possible in the evacuation channel to permit the disinfestation of PW and their clothing of vermin. Soap and washing facilities should be made available whenever possible.

2-3. Evacuation

a. General. Responsibility for the custody and evacuation of PW is normally accepted by division military police at the brigade level. Physically able military personnel who have been properly instructed may be utilized as guards to assist military police. Nonwalking wounded and sick PW are evacuated through medical channels but they remain physically segregated from US and allied patients. The PW guards are provided from other than medical or medical service personnel as prescribed by the SOP of the appropriate command. The PW evacuated through medical channels must be identified prior to evacuation and their accountability established.

b. Evacuation Principles.

(1) Prompt evacuation to the rear.

(2) Noninterference with tactical movements of US and allied troops.

(3) Maximum utilization of all types of empty transportation returning to the rear.

(4) Maximum and timely assistance from higher echelons.

(5) When circumstances permit, direct evacuation from any area in the combat zone to a designated PW camp or camps in COMMZ.

(6) Evacuation of PW litter patients through medical channels.

(7) Except for weapons and documents of intelligence value, PW are allowed, pending arrival at a PW camp in COMMZ, to retain personal property and effects in their possession at time of capture.

c. Evacuation Channels and Responsibilities.

(1) Evacuation of PW from the combat zone should be effected within the minimum time after capture. While in the combat zone, not only may PW become casualties as the result of enemy fire, but the fluidity of battlefield movement, the wide dispersion of units, and the austerity of facilities necessitate their rapid evacuation.

(2) The normal evacuation channel is from the division forward collecting point to the division central collecting point to a PW camp in COMMZ. When, however, returning transportation bypasses the division central PW collecting point and proceeds directly from brigade to corps or COMMZ, direct PW evacuation thereto may be effected (fig 2–1). Evacuation may be by foot, vehicle, rail, aircraft, or ship.

(3) The providing of transportation and rations for the evacuation of PW and the coordination of all matters related thereto are responsibilities of the command (brigade and above) from which the PW are being evacuated.

(4) Escort guards and their transportation, if movement is by vehicle or on foot, are furnished by the command (division and above) to which the PW are being evacuated.

d. Evacuation Procedures.

(1) *General.* The following procedures apply to all modes of evacuation:

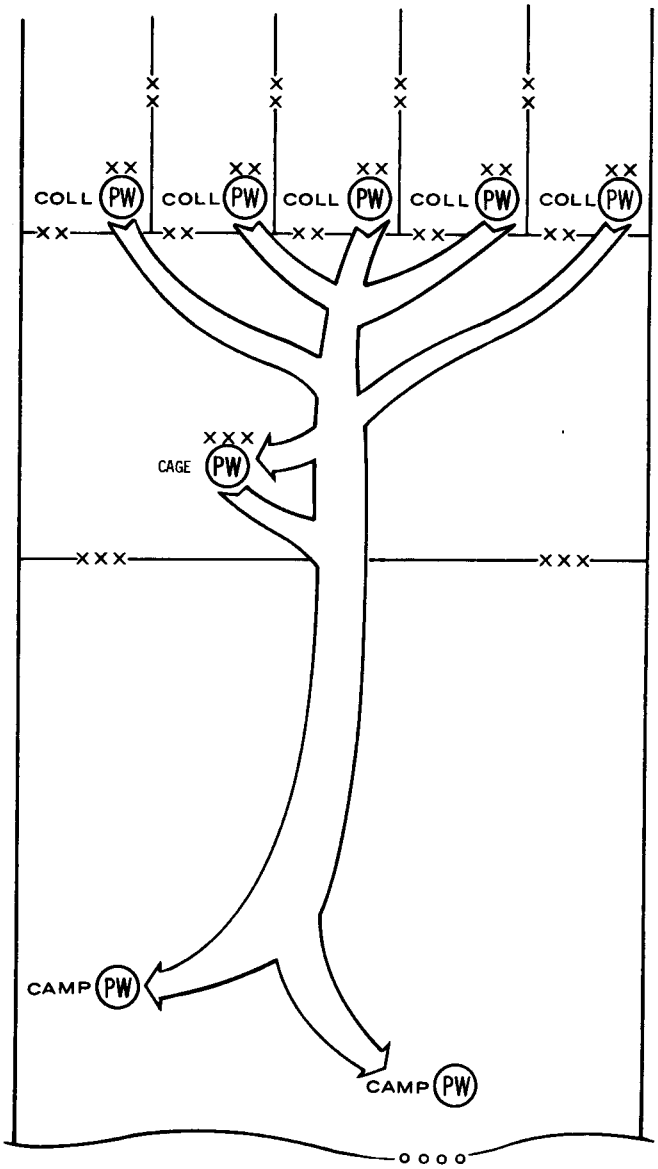


Figure 2–1. Evacuation of prisoners of war in a theater of operations (schematic).

(a) Close liaison should be maintained with the next higher headquarters to transmit current information on the location of collecting points, other prisoner of war facilities, and the number of PW to be evacuated.

(b) Stops are preferably made during daylight and outside towns, cities, or installations.

(c) The providing of sufficient rations is the responsibility of the echelon having custody of the PW. To the greatest extent possible, captured enemy rations and other enemy supplies and materials are used.

(d) Only the minimum conversation necessary to issue orders and maintain discipline is permitted between guards and PW. Orders are given in a language that PW understand.

(e) Punishment for the violation of a rule, regulation, or order during an evacuation is not administered by guards. Measures are taken by the responsible commanders to prevent recur rences of any violations.

(f) The number of escort guards required depends on such factors as the moral physical condition, and number of PW, mode of transportation, terrain, and probability of enemy attack.

(g) Guards for PW transported by air, highway transport, rail, water, or on foot are so organized and equipped as to provide adequate security.

(2) *Specific.* The following procedures apply to specific modes of evacuation:

(a) When PW are evacuated by air, a minimum of two guards per plane is normally required. Guards protect the aircrew and maintain order and discipline within the plane during flight.

(b) When PW are evacuated by highway transport, the loading must be closely supervised and load limits adhered to. The ideal loading formula is 10 PW per truck ton. An armed guard may be placed in the cab of each vehicle to guard the PW in the preceding vehicle. Motor patrols may be interspersed in the column to reinforce the guard detail in a very large convoy. Armed helicopters may be employed to provide aerial protection and observation when movements are over rough terrain or through known guerrilla territory.

(c) When PW are evacuated by rail, approximately 120 PW may be transported in each passenger car. Each passenger car normally requires four guards. Two guards are placed at each end of the car. One of the four guards may be a supervisor. If boxcars are used, approximately 40 PW may be transported in each boxcar. One guard may be stationed in the center of each boxcar inside a barbed wire lane. A guard supervisor for each three boxcars should be provided.

(d) When PW are evacuated by water, the number of guards depends on the type and size of the ship and the time and distance of the voyage.

(e) When PW are evacuated on foot, close column formations are recommended. Guards march at the head, rear, and both flanks of the column.

Section II. DIVISION

2-4. Capturing Troops

a. Capturing troops disarm and search PW immediately for weapons and for documents which appear to be of particular intelligence value. If immediate search is not feasible, it is made as soon as possible. Until such time as the PW can be searched, capturing and escort troops must be alert to prevent the use of concealed weapons and the destruction of documents or equipment.

b. A receipt will be given to PW from whom personal property or documents are taken. A copy of this receipt, which will include the name, rank, and Army or other serial number of the PW; a brief description of the document taken; and the name, rank, serial number, and unit of the person who took it, is delivered to the senior guard or officer responsible for escorting a movement of PW to the division forward collecting point. Upon arrival at the brigade, such documents together with the receipts are delivered to the officer or noncommissioned officer in charge of the PW collecting point.

c. Except for the taking of weapons and documents as set forth in *a* above, sums of money, personal and sentimental property may not be taken from PW except on the orders of an officer and then only for reasons of security. When this occurs, itemized receipts must then be provided *(b* above).

d. The PW are segregated insofar as possible and are normally escorted to the division forward PW collecting point by capturing troops. The PW may be accepted by military police at any point from capture through the evacuation chain.

e. Capturing troops should be familiar with the five S's concerning prisoners of war. They are:

(1) Segregate—by rank, sex, nationality.

(2) Search—for weapons, military documents or equipment in the vicinity of capture.

(3) Speed—evacuate from point of capture.

(4) Silence—prohibit talking among PW for ease of control.

(5) Safeguard—to prevent harm or escape.

See FM 21–75 or FM 30–15 for additional information.

2-5. Brigade

a. A division forward PW collecting point is established in or near the brigade trains. A partially fenced or inclosed area (fig 2–2), utilizing concertina wire, that insures maximum security of PW with minimum of guards is chosen, if available. In the absence of an inclosed area, the limits of the forward PW collecting point should be visibly defined, utilizing engineer tape (fig 2–2—continued), and the PW required to remain within the defined area. The size of the inclosed area and number of guards required will depend upon the number of PW captured or the number of other detainees at brigade level. The forward PW collecting point must be capable of easy displacement due to changes in the tactical situation.

b. The operation of the division forward PW collecting point is a responsibility of the division military police platoon operating in support of the brigade. If it is not within the capability of this platoon to operate the forward PW collecting point and also perform other required military police missions, the necessary augmentation must be requested by the platoon leader from the division military police company commander.

c. A military intelligence interrogation team is normally located in close proximity of the division forward PW collecting point for tactical interrogation of PW.

d. As a normal practice, PW are evacuated from the division forward PW collecting point to the division central PW collecting point by personnel from the division military police company. When transportation is available, evacuation may be made by military police escort guard company personnel directly from the division forward PW collecting point to corps or COMMZ.

e. Guards for PW escort are provided by the division military police company for the evacuation of PW from brigade to division. The PW escort guards for the direct evacuation of PW from the division collecting point to Corps or COMMZ are provided by Corps or COMMZ through Corps.

f. Functions performed at the division forward collecting point include:

(1) The accepting and securing of PW delivered by the brigade combat troops to include the receipting for any documents or property received from the escorting guards.

(2) Within capabilities to do so-

(a) The providing of medical supplies to enable PW to treat minor wounds. Nonwalking wounded or sick PW should be sent to the brigade medical detachment for medical attention and evacuation through medical channels.

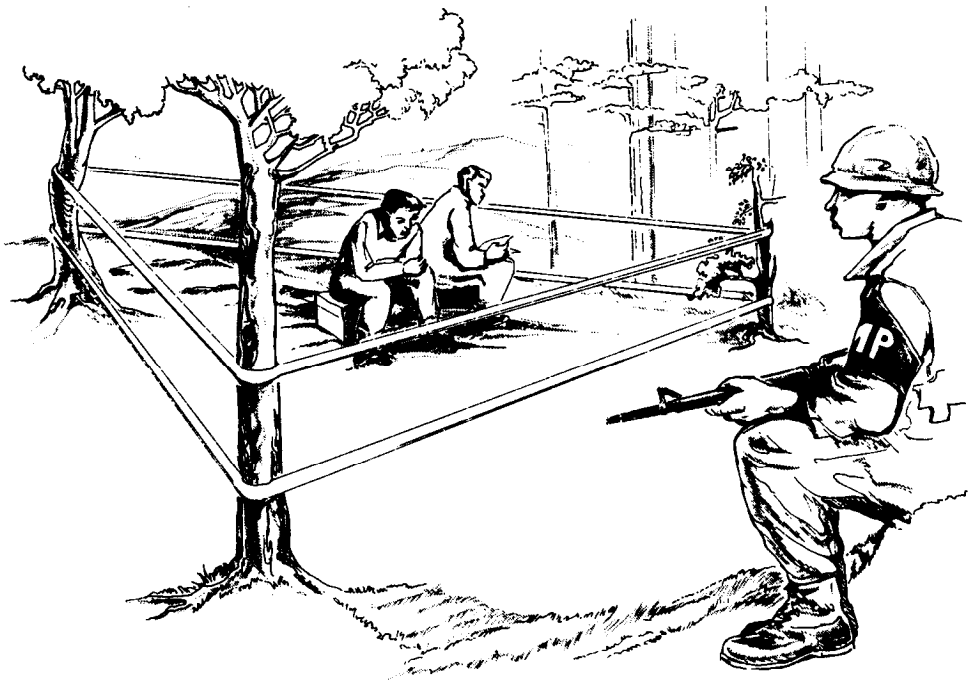
(b) The searching of each PW for concealed weapons and assisting interrogation teams in their search for documents of intelligence value.

(c) The providing or improvising of shel-



(Concertina)

Figure 2–2. Forward PW collecting point.



(Engineer tape)
Figure 2–2.—Continued.

ter to protect PW from the elements. The first and following contingents of able-bodied PW received should be required to dig an adequate number of foxholes.

(3) The providing of water and, if required, food for PW.

(4) Segregating of PW.

(5) The coordinating of the use of return transportation with the brigade transportation officer.

(6) The releasing of PW together with documents and personal effects, if any, to division military police for evacuation to the division collecting points.

g. Reports regarding PW are made at the brigade level as required by command directives.

2-6. Division

a. The division central PW collecting point is established in the vicinity of the division support command. The selection of a specific site for the collecting point is governed by the availability of facilities for PW and its accessibility to a main supply route (MSR) and / or aircraft landing facilities.

b. The division central PW collecting point is manned by a platoon from the division military police company. Additionally, this platoon evacuates PW from any forward collecting points which are in operation. This collecting point may be constructed of similar materials as the forward PW collecting point. However, it should be larger and contain some type of tentage or shelter from bad weather and a bunker in each subarea or free access to one in the event of attack, artillery or mortar fire, etc. (fig 2–3). The size will depend upon capture rate and numbers of other detained persons. The division central collecting point should allow for ease of displacement due to changes in the tactical situation. Normally, PW should not remain at division level in excess of 24 hours.

c. A military intelligence interrogation team is normally located in close proximity to the division central PW collecting point for additional tactical interrogation. Counterintelligence reformation may also be obtained. The military intelligence interrogation team can also assist MP personnel in additional segregation and classification of PW.

d. Necessary PW escort guards are provided by corps, or by COMMZ through corps, for the direct evacuation of PW from division central PW collecting point to corps or COMMZ. For direct evacuation of PW from division forward PW collecting points to corps or COMMZ, escort guard company personnel may, in coordination with the division provost marshal, be provided by direct dispatch from corps to brigade.

e. When mass PW captures are being effected.

TYPE CONSTRUCTION *(Not mandatory)*

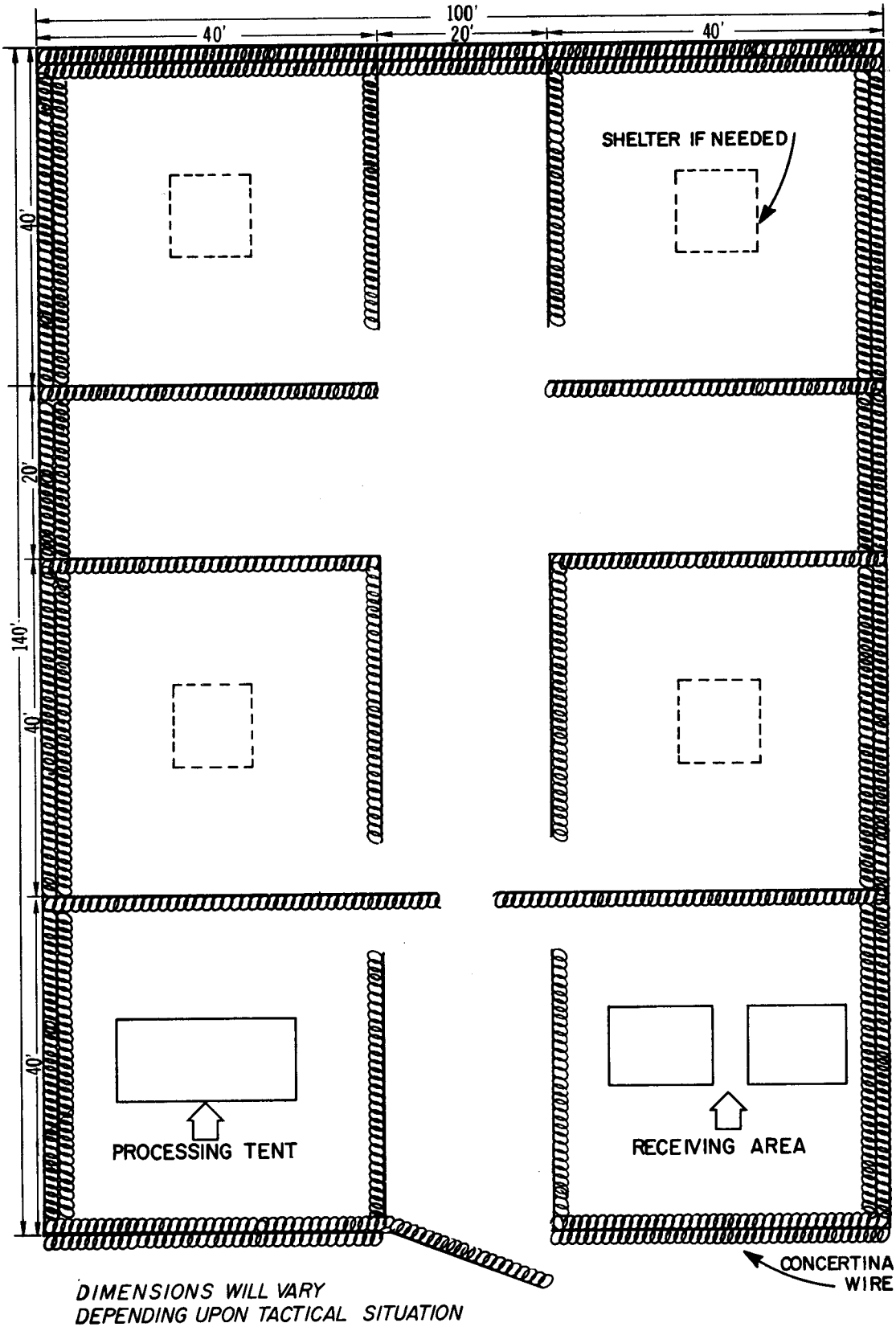


Figure 2–3. Division central PW collecting point.

requirements for additional PW escort guards and transportation are placed upon corps.

f. Functions performed at the division central PW collecting point include:

(1) The providing of security for PW evacuated from brigade, to include the receipting for any PW documents or property received from the escorting guards.

(2) The providing of food, water, first aid, and medical attention as required.

(3) The segregating of PW.

(4) The coordinating of the use of return transportation with the division transportation officer.

(5) The releasing of PW together with document and personal effects, if any, to corps or COMMZ military police for evacuation to the corps processing station or to COMMZ.

g. Required PW reports are made as prescribed by command directives.

Section III. CORPS

2-7. Evacuation Responsibilities

The corps MP group / brigade commander is responsible for the operation of the corps PW holding area and for providing required PW escort guard support to divisions for the evacuation of PW in either routine or medical channels. The MP group / brigade commander is responsible for arranging and coordinating all transportation requirements and for providing rations and water, if required, for the movement.

2-8. Expediting Evacuation

The expeditious evacuation of PW is provided by the prior dispatch of escort guards (Military Police Escort Guard Company, TOE 1947) to establish a ready reserve of escort guards at each of the supported divisions. This reserve evacuation capability is maintained by the dispatch of additional escort guards on a continuing or as required basis.

2-9. Temporary Holding Facilities

When distances or conditions preclude movement of PW from the division PW collecting point to the corps PW processing station during daylight hours or within an 8- to 10-hour period, it may be necessary to establish temporary holding facilities along the evacuation route. Whenever possible, a suitable existing facility which will provide shelter from the elements and which has a perimeter fence, wall, or other barrier to facilitate security should be used. If shelter is completely lacking, it may be necesary to provide some tentage.

2-10. PW Holding Area.

A temporary construction, building, or enclosed area, to which prisoners of war are evacuated for interrogation and temporary detention pending further evacuation.

a. Dependent upon the size of the corps area, terrain factors, and main supply routes, it may be necessary to establish as many as two or three PW holding areas. For economy of personnel, the minimum number of holding areas, preferably one, is desirable.

b. The first consideration in the selection of a PW holding area is that it be adjacent to the evacuation route. The evacuation route is largely predetermined by the MSR, rail lines, or the location of air fields, dependent upon the mode of transportation which constitutes the primary means for the evacuation of PW. Related considerations include the location of suitable existing facilities for use as a PW holding area, proximity to supply facilities, and protection from enemy activities.

2-11. PW Holding Area Operations

a. The PW holding areas are operated on an austere basis and should be designed to meet the minimum requirements necessary for the temporary retention of PW pending their further evacuation to COMMZ.

b. All PW are counted and receipted for upon arrival at the corps PW holding area. A receipt for the PW and any accompanying documents is given to the commander of the escort guard.

c. The field processing at the Corps PW holding area may include a further search of PW for weapons and a closer examination by intelligence personnel of documents found in their possession. Sanitary measures may include the delousing of each PW and, if feasible, the disinfestation of clothing. Bathing facilities, if available, should be used. All PW suspected of having communicable diseases, or other need for medical care, are isolated for examination by a medical officer. If necessary, clothing is issued to individual PW.

d. Food and water are provided. The prepara-

tion of the food, if required, is accomplished by PW under the supervision of custodial personnel.

e. Intelligence interrogation of PW at the corps holding area is selective. The length of time devoted to any single interrogation is dependent on the value of the information being obtained, and detailed and lengthy interrogations may be conducted at this echelon.

f. The PW are evacuated from the corps holding area to COMMZ with the least possible delay. The corps cage commander is responsible for the coordinating of all transportation arrangements, to include the number of vehicles, railroad or passenger cars, or aircraft to be provided and the time and place of departure. He is further responsible for providing rations, if required, for the movement and for having PW evacuated in readiness for delivery to the COMMZ escort commander at the proper time.

g. The COMMZ escort guard officer, prior to acceptance of PW for evacuation, verifies the readiness and adequacy of the transportation to be used, the availability of rations and water, prepares the loading plans, and determines whether any special security measures are necessary.

2-12. PW Mass Captures

Under conditions involving mass captures or surrenders, the corps PW facilities and capabilities of the assigned military police units may be inadequate. Prior planning and reconnaissance should provide for the selection or construction of the most suitable facility available for the temporary internment of large numbers of PW. As a minimum, such a facility should be located in the proximity of a main supply route (MSR) and preferably near a major transportation terminal, have an adequate water supply, and have sufficient shelter to provide at least the minimum required protection from the elements. Perimeter fences and security personnel will be provided on a minimum basis. If possible, the military police or other military units to be temporarily diverted to PW security under such circumstances should be predetermined. The ready availability of essential messing and sanitary equipment and supplies should be assured.

Section IV. SPECIAL OPERATIONS

2-13. River-Crossing Operations

a. A PW collecting point is established on the near side of the river sufficiently far to the rear to prevent interference with tactical operations and to afford reasonable protection against hostile fire.

b. The PW are evacuated from the bridgehead area as soon as possible to prevent congestion. The movement of PW from the far side of the river must be coordinated with traffic control personnel at the crossing sites. Secondary crossing sites are used if available.

2-14. Amphibious Operations

a. The handling of PW in an amphibious operation varies little from that in land operations. Initially, the shore party or helicopter support teams operate PW collecting points in the beach support areas or landing zones. The PW are evacuated from collecting points to designated ships by landing craft, helicopter, or amphibious vehicles. Coordination with the support force is required for the handling of PW once they have been evacuated from the beachhead.

b. Retention in the objective area is begun and increased as facilities, supplies, and personnel permit, consistent with reasonable safety of PW from enemy action.

2-15. Airborne Operations

a. The military police company of an airborne division is capable of providing a PW collecting point for each brigade.

b. In an airborne operation, the manner of collecting PW is dependent upon such factors as the geographical location of the airhead, the tactical plan, availability of transportation, and plans for linkup with ground forces.

c. Since PW will be evacuated primarily by air, the PW collecting point (at least during the early stages) for an airborne division must be located near the landing zone. Plans should provide for the attachment of personnel from COMMZ military police escort guard units to the airborne force to guard PW during evacuation.

2-16. Armored Operations

Because of their inherent characteristics, such as mobility, firepower, and communications, armored units are able to quickly penetrate deep into hostile territory. Such penetrations may bypass enemy strongpoints and leave isolated enemy groups which would hinder the normal evacua-

tion of PW. In this circumstance, it may be necessary to hold PW in the area of capture until they can be escorted by the capturing unit or until follow and support units reach the area to take over the control and further evacuation of captured PW. Consideration should be given to necessary coordination for placing the escort guard company well forward with the division prior to the operation, even as far forward as the brigade area.

2-17. Airmobile Operations

Collection and evacuation operations by the military police company of an airmobile division are basically similar to those of an airborne division. Organic military police elements accompany assault elements to the objective areas so they can collect and evacuate captured PW. Collecting points are established as required near heliports or airfields. Arrangements must be made for nondivisional military police to accompany designated incoming or resupply aircraft to guard PW during their evacuation from division. Any enemy civilians who must be taken into custody by the assault elements should be evacuated in the same manner as PW but should be kept separated from PW during evacuation.

CHAPTER 3

COMMUNICATIONS ZONE

Section I. EVACUATION, RECEPTION AND PROCESSING

3-1. Evacuation to COMMZ

a. The TASCOM commander is responsible for the prompt evacuation of PW from the supported corps. This responsibility includes providing escort guards; the establishment and operation, as required, of transit facilities for overnight stops; and the establishment and operation of a PW camp designated for the reception and administrative processing of all PW evacuated to COMMZ from corps.

b. The evacuation of PW from corps to COMMZ is accomplished by military police escort guard companies (TOE 19-47). These companies may be attached to PW and processing reception camps, as needed.

c. The prompt and fully coordinated evacuation of PW from corps is facilitated by the prior dispatch of liaison officers and escort guards to the corps PW holding area to assure, within capabilities, a continuing availability of escort guards.

3-2. PW Camps

a. *Designation and Location.* Specific PW camps located in COMMZ are designated by the *PW brigade commander* for the centralized reception and the physical, medical, and administrative processing of PW evacuated from the combat zone. Dependent upon the size of the COMMZ and the number of *evacuation terminals,* one or more camps may be so designated. For centralization of activities and efficiency of operations, the very minimum number of reception and processing camps is established. The most advantageous locations for the establishment of such camps generally will be in the vicinity of major PW *evacuations terminals.* However, under circumstances whereby all PW camps are located in a common locale, a single PW reception and processing camp centrally located within the internment locale may be preferable to the establishment of a reception camp at each of two or more terminals. PW arriving intermittently or in lesser numbers at other than the major terminals are transported to the nearest reception and processing camp. Normally, one or two such camps will be required per corps supported.

b. Organization. A PW reception and processing camp differs from other PW camps in the following major respects:

(1) The attachment of a Military Police Prisoner of War Processing Company (TOE 19-237), or element thereof, to accomplish the administrative processing of each PW.

(2) The attachment of a Military Police Escort Guard Company (TOE 19–47) to evacuate PW from corps and to escort PW transfers to assigned camps on completion of processing.

(3) With the exception of a limited number of PW selected for retention, to assist in the operation and maintenance of the camp, all PW received are further transferred to other PW camps in COMMZ or are evacuated from COMMZ following completion of their processing.

(4) Team OB, TOE 8-620, may be attached to perform the medical processing actions, to include immunizations and medical examinations, assisting in disinfestations, and initiating PW medical records.

(5) Team LA, TOE 8-620. may be attached to train and supervise detained personnel who will perform delousing and disinfestation procedures within the corps. The team chief will coordinate his activities with the camp medical section/surgeon and the camp commander.

3-3. Reception

a. General. To provide for the proper reception of PW, it must be anticipated that they may arrive at any hour of day or night, in varying extremes of weather conditions, and in differing state of health.

b. Reception Actions. As a minimum, reception actions will entail:

(1) The acceptance of PW at any time, day or night.

(2) The providing of emergency medical care for seriously sick or wounded PW.

(3) The providing of food, water, and shelter.

(4) The providing of separate facilities to maintain necessary segregation.

c. Segregation. For administrative and medical reasons, newly arrived PW are kept segregated from earlier arrivals who have been partially or completely processed. Further segregation by categories is maintained insofar as possible pending completion of processing and further assignment to another camp.

3-4. Processing and Interrogation

a. Physical and Medical Processing. Dependent upon the time of arrival and number of PW received, the following PW processing is normally accomplished within 24 to 48 hours after arrival.

(1) Haircut.

(2) Lindane dusting.

(3) Immunization (initial inoculations).

(4) Physical inspection.

(5) Issuance of clean clothing and toilet articles.

(6) Issuance of mess equipment and blanket.

b. Administrative Processing.

(1) The administrative processing of PW is accomplished by the Military Police Prisoner of War Processing Company (TOE 19–237) in accordance with the procedures prescribed in AR 633–50. This processing, for each PW, includes the preparation of a personnel record, a fingerprint card, an identity card (if required), and the assignment of an internment serial number. With the accomplishment of these records and the assignment of an internment serial number, the official status and identity of a captured enemy person as a PW are established.

(2) The administrative processing of hospitalized PW should be accomplished as soon as their physical condition is such as to permit their identification by name, grade, serial number, and date of birth; and the accomplishment of their fingerprinting.

c. Selective intelligence interrogations *will* be conducted regardless of administrative processing procedures.

3-5. Classification

During the course of their administrative processing, PW are identified, classified, and segregated according to status, such as officers, noncommissioned officer, other enlisted personnel, retained personnel, or civilians; and by sex, nationality, and language. Those PW who refuse to reveal their military or civilian status are appropriately classified as unknowns to permit their segregation and later identification. Further categorization may be necessary for security purposes. This may entail identification of PW by political ideology, with a particular view toward classifying each PW as to one or the other of two or more violently opposed ideologies prior to assignment to another camp.

3-6. Assignment and Segregation

As soon as possible following their processing, PW are assigned to camps based upon assignment instructions received from the PW brigade. These instructions indicate the number and status of PW to be transferred to specific camps in the theater or other areas. Those PW of opposed ideologies are assigned to separate PW camps. Subject to the foregoing, other categories of PW (officer, enlisted; male, female) may be assigned for internment in the same PW camp provided their segregation by assignment to separate compounds or enclosures is maintained.

3-7. Accountability

Accountability for each PW on DA Form 2674-R (Internee Strength Report) is picked up by the commander of the PW reception camp as of the date of accomplishment of DA Form 4237, Prisoner of War Personnel Record, in accordance with the provisions of AR 633–50.

Section II. INTERNMENT FACILITIES

3-8. General

a. Types of Facilities. Internment facilities for PW are established as required in the COMMZ of a theater of operations or in CONUS. The PW internment facilities in the COMMZ are referred to either as PW camps or as PW branch camps. A PW camp is an installation of a semipermanent nature established for the internment and complete administration of PW. It is normally composed of enclosures consisting of one to eight 500 man enclosures. A PW branch camp is a subsidiary camp operated under the supervision and administration of the PW camp of which it is a branch. It is established in response to a definite

PW labor requirement. Each branch camp is located, organized, and equipped to facilitate accomplishment of the particular work need for which it is established.

b. Planning for Construction. Prior planning for PW camp construction is sufficiently projected into the future to provide for the timely selection and development of specific camp sites, the procurement of construction materials, and the accomplishment of actual construction. As an objective, construction should be planned and accomplished to maintain a standby capability for the acceptance of additional PW.

3-9. PW Internment Locale

a. Selection of Locale. Probably the most significant and critical aspect of the theater PW planning will relate to the selection of a locale or geographic area for the establishment of camps in which the PW population or a major portion thereof is to be interned. Failure to fully consider and correctly evaluate all pertinent factors may, as a minimum, impose an unnecessary increase in the logistical and personnel effort required to support the PW internment program. Under more serious circumstances the unwise selection of a PW internment locale may require the complete displacement of the entire PW population at a time when the extensive effort required to effect such a a displacement can be least afforded.

b. Selection Criteria. Among the more significant of the factors to be considered in the selection of a PW internment local are:

(1) Whether a PW population interned in the locale being considered will pose a potentially serious threat to the logistical support operations should the tactical situation become critical.

(2) The threat and boldness, actual or potential, of guerrilla activity in the area.

(3) The attitude of the local civilian population.

(4) The attitude of the PW; i.e., friendly and cooperative or actively hostile and uncooperative.

(5) Terrain considerations as related to camp construction and as they may help or hinder the probability of successful escapes.

(6) Distance from source of logistical support and methods of transportation required and available for the transport of personnel, supplies, and equipment.

3-10. PW Camp Site

The selection of specific sites for the establishment of individual PW camps should reflect, as appropriate, considerations of the following:

a. The presence or absence of swamps, mosquitoes and malarial conditions, or other factors including water drainage that would affect human health.

b. Existence of an adequate and satisfactory source of water supply, to include a consideration of the amounts required for drinking, personal sanitation, and disposal of sewerage.

c. The local availability of an electric power supply. Restriction of the use of generators to a standby or emergency source of electricity is preferred.

d. Distances to work areas if employment is outside the camp.

e. The availability of suitable existing facilities to avoid unnecessary construction.

f. The local availability of construction materials.

g. Removal from immediate proximity to probable target areas.

3-11. PW Camp Construction

a. General. Construction specifications and material requirements are contained in TM 5-301-1, 5-301-2, and 5-301-3; TM 5–302-1 and 5-302-2; and TM 5–303. The specific type of construction which is necessary to satisfy minimum requirements will vary according to climate, anticipated permanency of the camp, number of camps to be established, the availability of labor and materials, and the conditions under which the forces of the detaining power are billeted in the same area. Local facilities may be used if practicable to reduce the requirements for engineer construction material and personnel. Whenever possible, necessary modifications or construction should be accomplished by PW and local sources of material used to the maximum extent possible. Tents may be, at least in the initial stages of camp activation, the most practicable means for housing PW.

b. Minimum Construction Requirements. The following are minimum construction standards to satisfy security requirements for PW camps.

(1) A double barbed wire fence around the perimeter of each of the one or more enclosures composing the PW camp.

(a) Top guards with several strands of barbed wire at the top of the outside perimeter fence.

(b) A 12-foot clear zone, free of any vege-

tation or shrubbery, between the inside and outside perimeter fences,

(2) Guard towers located on the perimeter of each enclosure and constructed to conform with the following requirements:

(a) Sufficiently high to permit unobstructed observation.

(b) Placed immediately outside the wall or, in the case of a double fence, in such a manner as to permit an unobstructed view of the lane between fences.

(c) Low enough to provide adequate field of fire.

(d) Spaced to secure optimum observation. During adverse weather conditions, it may be necessary to augment security by placing fixed guard posts between towers on the outside of the fence.

(e) Platforms sufficiently wide to mount crew-served automatic weapons.

(f) Equipped with retractable ladders.

(3) Adequate lighting facilities throughout the camp and especially around the perimeter of each enclosure to meet the following requirements:

(a) Sufficient lighting on fences or walls at night to permit the ready detection of PW attempting to escape.

(b) Sufficient lighting at inner strategic points to permit expeditious handling of any sudden contingencies which may arise.

(c) Provisions for secondary emergency lighting.

(d) Protection for light bulbs and reflectors against breakage by a wire mesh covering, where necessary.

(e) Installation of lights on fences or walls focused or shaded in such a manner as not to interfere with the vision of tower guards.

(4) Patrol roads constructed adjacent to the outside of the perimeter wall or fence for vehicular or foot patrols.

(5) Communications, preferably by telephone, established between the towers and main camp headquarters. In the event of operational interruptions or difficulties, alternate means of communications, such as radio, visual or sound signals should be provided as backup to primary means.

(6) When practicable, enclosures should be sufficiently separated from each other to preclude PW communication between them. In the selection of enclosure sites, full advantage should be taken of existing irregular terrain features as obstacles to such communications. On level terrain, distances of up to a mile may be required between enclosures. For efficiency of operations and consistent with security considerations, distances between enclosures should not be unnecessarily extended.

c. Enclosure Layout and Facilities.

(1) *Layout.* A PW camp may consist of one or more enclosures. The type site layout for a 4000-man PW enclosure is shown in figures 3-1 and 3-1-continued.

(2) *Facilities.*

(a) A recreation area for the use of the PW from each compound on a scheduled basis is provided for in each enclosure.

(b) Common services and facilities provided for in the administration area (fig 3-1—cont.) include—

1. An enclosure command post and administrative office.

2. A sally port for the search of vehicles and personnel entering or leaving the enclosure.

3. A dispensary and infirmary for the treatment of minor illnesses and injuries.

4. A building for the conduct of religious services.

5. A building for the conduct of an educational program and other approved intellectual activities.

6. A supply building for the limited storage and issuance of items of clothing and selected expendable supplies.

7. A building or suitable office space / interrogation booths, for the exclusive use of interrogators.

d. Compound Layout and Facilities.

(1) *Layout.* Each standard type 4000-man PW enclosure consists of eight 500-man PW compounds. The site layout for a 500-man PW compound is shown in figure 3-1—continued.

(2) *Facilities.* Compound facilities (fig 3-1—cont.) include:

(a) A compound command post and administrative building.

(b) Barracks.

(c) Dining or mess facility.

(d) Bathing and washing facilities.

(e) Latrine facilities.

3-12. PW Branch Camps

a. The PW branch camps are organized under TOE 19–550. The organization of each branch camp is tailored according to the size of the camp by the selection of the appropriate type administrative team and the required number of dis-

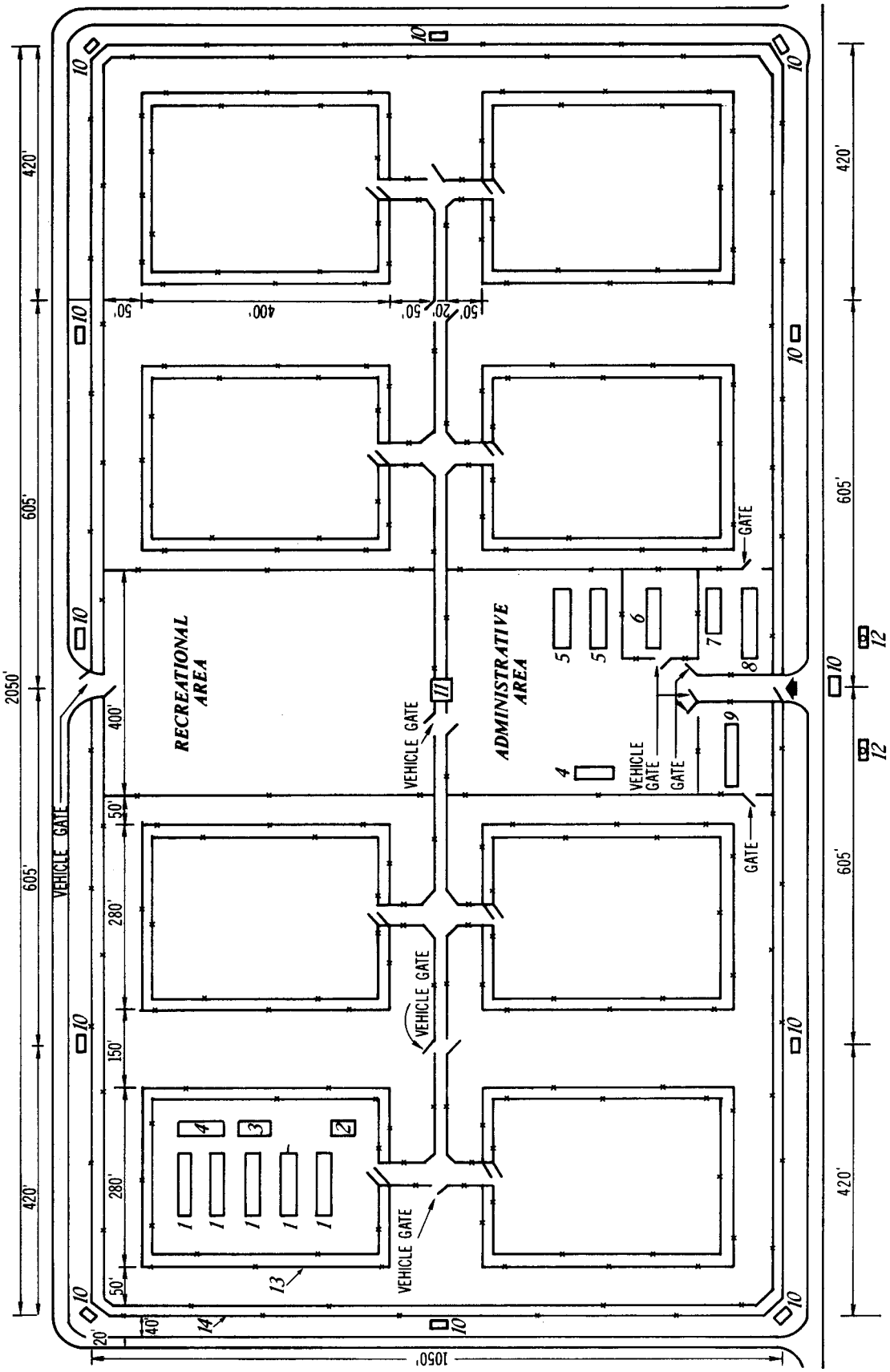
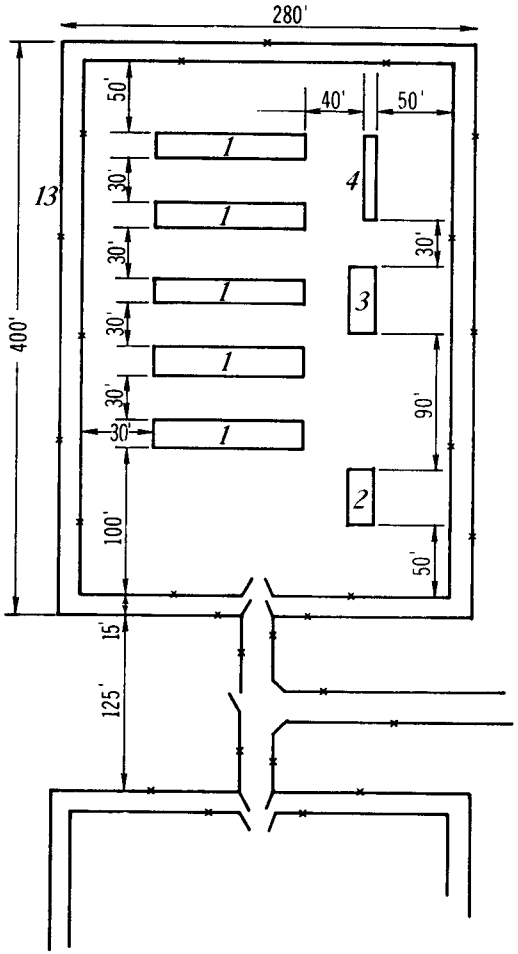
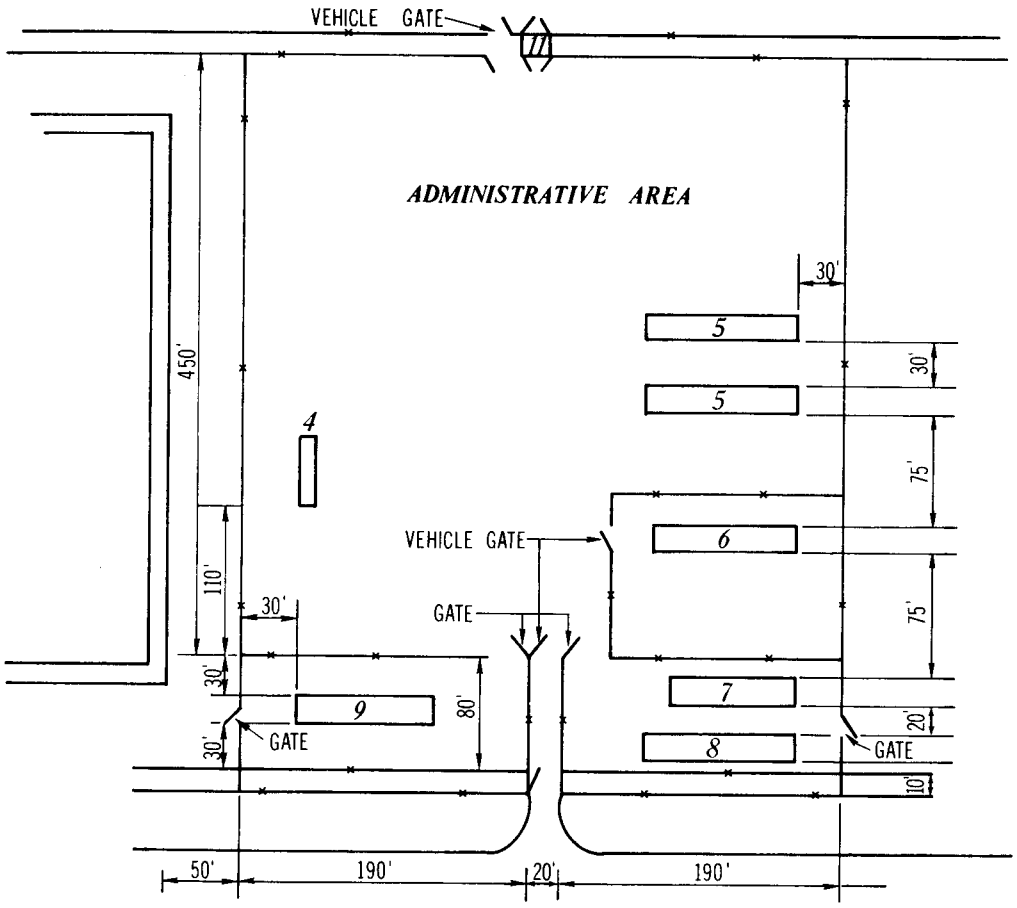


Figure 3-1. Physical layout for a type PW enclosure.





DETAILS OF COMPOUND AND ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
4,000-MAN PW/CI ENCLOSURE 2,050'-0" x 1,050'-0"
500-MAN COMPOUNDS 280'-0" x 400'-0"

LEGEND ★

NO.	ITEM AND SIZE	NO.	ITEM AND SIZE
1	BARRACKS 20'×100'	8	DISPENSARY & INFIRMARY 20' × 100'
2	MESS KITCHEN 20'×40'	9	COMMAND POST & ADMINISTRATION 20'×100'
3	BATH HOUSE 20'×50'	10	GUARD TOWER
4	LATRINE 10'×60'	11	GUARD TOWER
5	RELIGIOUS & EDUCATIONAL 20'× 100'	12	WATER TOWER
6	SUPPLY 20' × 100'	13	FENCE TYPE "Y" INTERIOR
7	DISPENSARY & INFIRMARY 20' ×80'	14	FENCE TYPE "X" EXTERIOR

★ NOTE: LEGEND NUMBERS REFER TO THE OVERALL ENCLOSURE AS WELL AS TO THE DETAILS OF COMPOUND AND ADMINISTRATIVE AREA.

(Detail).

Figure 3-1—Continued.

mounted military police working dog teams and/or security guard teams. Mess personnel and equipment for the operation of a PW mess are provided for as authorized in TOE 29–500, except that qualified PW personnel should be substituted for US Army personnel.

Note. Dogs will be employed only to track and capture escaped PW.

b. The PW branch camps are established in response to specific requirements for PW labor at areas or locations removed beyond a reasonable daily travel distance from the nearest PW camp. They are located near or within the immediate vicinity of the supply or other facility being supported. They are operated on an austere basis utilizing existing facilities when available; otherwise, tent shelter is provided to permit ready dismantlement and displacement to a new work location. Requirements for administrative and security personnel will be minimal. Assigned PW must be skilled in the work to be performed and should have been screened and selected on the basis of their pro-United States sympathies and cooperative attitudes.

c. Each PW branch camp is operated under the administrative supervision of a parent PW camp. The parent PW camp—

(1) Exercises administrative control over and provides administrative support to each of its branch camps.

(2) Provides or arranges for veterinary service, refresher training, and replacements for military police working dogs.

d. The using installation of facility commander—

(1) Provides guards and technical supervisors for PW work details.

(2) Provides required logistical support.

(3) Provides medical dispensary service and chaplain assistance.

(4) Establishes and maintains an "on-call" security alert force to provide assistance to the PW branch camp commander if required.

(5) Is responsible for the control and security of PW while they are on work details.

(6) Is responsible for the procurement of materials in the construction and maintenance of the branch camp as specified by the commander of the parent PW camp.

e. The PW branch camp commander—

(1) Is responsible for PW administration and, while within the branch camp, for their security and control.

(2) Provides work details on a timely basis.

(3) Supervises PW employment to assure compliance with the provisions of AR 633–50.

f. Branch camp security is provided for by the assignment of the required number of security guard personnel. During hours of daylight, one guard should normally be stationed on an as required basis in a strategically located and sufficiently elevated tower.

Section III. ADMINISTRATION

3-13. Introduction

a. Regulations and other guidance relative to the administration, employment, and compensation of PW are prescribed in detail in AR 633-50, Prisoners of War—Administration, Employment, and Compensation; AR 37–36, Pay, Allowances, and Deposit of Personal Funds—Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees; JCS Publication 3. and FM 27–10. It is the responsibility of the PW camp commander to assure that all members of his staff and command are thoroughly familiar with applicable international law and the administrative procedures prescribed therein.

b. The initial administrative processing of PW is accomplished at a designated PW reception and processing camp (s) prior to their assignment to a permanent PW camp.

c. Upon completion of this administrative processing, PW strength accountability and individual data reporting will be accomplished by means of a strength report (DA Form 2674–R) prepared and transmitted daily by each PW camp to the Branch United States Prisoner of War Information Center located in the theater.

d. The guidance contained herein is generally applicable to all PW camps whether located in COMMZ, CONUS, or elsewhere.

3-14. Administrative Policies

a. General. The following general principles are applicable to the administration of PW camps:

(1) Prisoners of war are utilized for the internal administration and operation of PW camps as much as possible.

(2) Maximum use is made of captured enemy supplies and equipment.

(3) Camp commanders of PW camps are vested with authority to impose disciplinary punishment. Such punishment is administered in accordance with the applicable provisions of AR 633-50.

b. Command Responsibilities. Every PW internment facility is placed under the command of a commissioned officer of the Armed Forces. Copies of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 in a language which the PW understand, must be posted in each PW camp. All regulations, orders, and notices relating to the conduct and activities of PW must be similarly posted in places where the PW may read them. Copies must be made available to PW who do not have access to the posted copies.

c. Under the GPW. PW have certain specific rights which need to be considered administratively; among these are the right to:

(1) Protest conditions of confinement.

(2) Elect their own representatives.

(3) Send and receive correspondence.

3-15. Designation of Camps

a. For security purposes, PW, CI, and other interned persons are selectively assigned to appropriate internment installations. Those PW of violently opposed ideologies are interned in separate PW camps. Internment in separate camps may be further effected by reason of differing nationality or language.

b. Within each PW camp further separation of PW categories is normally maintained by reason of their officer, noncommissioned officer, other enlisted or civilian status or their classification as retained personnel. This separation may be effected by assignment to separate compounds or enclosures or merely by assignment to separate barracks within a compound. Female PW are interned in compounds separate from those in which male PW are interned.

3-16. Classification and Assignment

a. Initial Classification. The initial formal classification of PW is accomplished at the time of their processing and provides the basis upon which their further assignment to a PW camp is effected.

b. Reclassification. A continuing need for the reclassification and reassignment of individual PW, after assignment to a camp, may be anticipated. The initial classification of the majority of the PW must of necessity be effected on the basis of unsupported statements of, or identity papers provided by, the PW. Confirmation of the veracity of individual PW or the authenticity of identification documents in their possession will, in most instances, be virtually impossible prior to their further transfer to a PW camp. The true identity of PW agitators, of enemy "plants," or of PW leaders will eventually be evidenced by their activities and they may then be reclassified according to their true identity or ideology. Additionally, it may be expected that a number of PW will, in good faith, during the course of their internment revert or be converted from one ideology to another.

3-17. PW Name Identification Band

a. The PW identification band (fig 3-2) permits the rapid and reliable identification of individual PW. A PW can forcibly remove the band but, in so doing, will destroy the band for further wearing by himself or by another PW without ready detection. While any single PW or group of PW cannot be prevented from removing or destroying the band, it may be expected that many of the PW will accept the use of the band for identification purposes. Such ready identification facilitates PW camp administration and operation since the ability to individually identify PW is an inherent requirement throughout such activities.

b. Following assignment of an internment serial number, the ISN and last name of the PW are recorded on the identification band which is then attached to the left wrist of the PW. Varied colored bands are provided to permit identification by categories, such as retained personnel, by nationality, or any of a number of other categories in which ready group identification will facilitate administration.

c. Although the identification band is accorded a life expectancy of 6 months, the actual wear-out period may be expected to vary dependent largely upon the type of work being performed by the PW. When serious deterioration is noted or the ISN and name are not readily visible, the old band should be immediately replaced with a new one.

d. The requirements for the identification of PW as individuals are many and varied. Among the more common uses envisioned, however, are:

(1) Periodic verification of compound PW rosters against the actual compound population.

(2) Identification of members of work details.

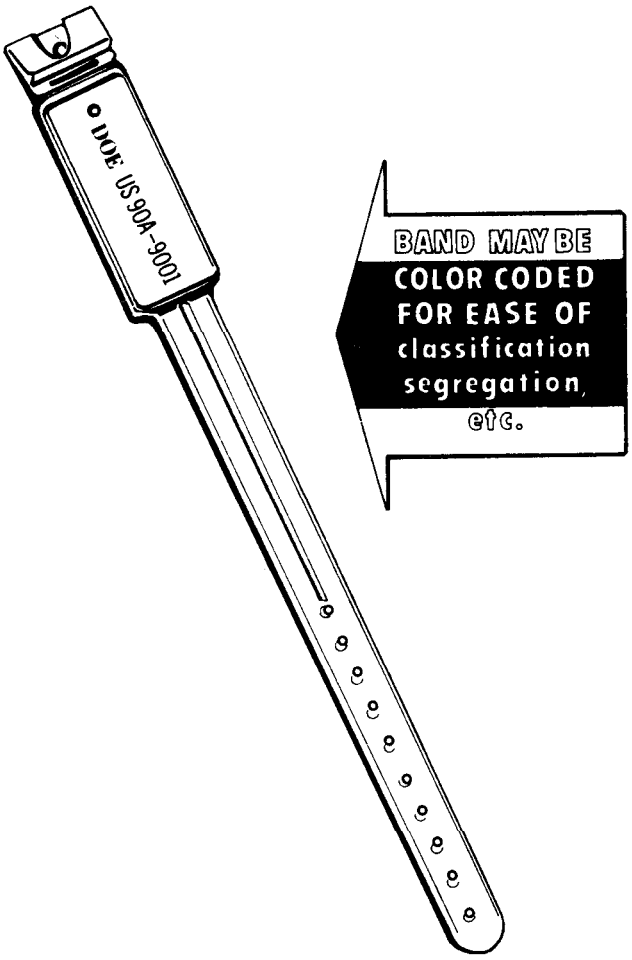


Figure 3–2. PW identification band.

(3) For medical purposes to assure matching of PW with their individual medical records.

(4) For checking identities of PW to be transferred or repatriated against actual transfer rosters.

e. As a continuing precaution, periodic inspections of the wristbands must be made to detect efforts to exchange them between PW. Such exchanges are entirely possible, however, removal of the band by the original wearer should result in damages which can be readily detected when worn by another PW. For firm identification, such as transfers or hospitalization, the identification band should be carefully examined for evidence of having been removed from the wrist of its original possessor. Additionally, routine examination of the identification bands of PW selected at random in the mess line, during compound inspections, and at other opportune times will assure early detection of attempted PW identification switches.

f. Although primarily intended for use by the military police PW processing company and at the PW camps, the use of the band for other purposes is not precluded; i.e., the temporary identification of selected captives in the combat zone.

3-18. Standing Orders

To provide for uniform and orderly camp administration, it is necessary that procedures, rules, and instructions to be observed by PW be published and posted where they may be read and referred to by them. Standing orders should generally include rules and procedures governing the following activities and such other matters as may be deemed appropriate.

a. Daily formations and routines to include—

(1) Reveille.

(2) Morning roll call.

(3) Readiness of quarters for inspection.

(4) Sick call.

(5) Mess call.

(6) Evening roll call.

(7) Blackout.

(8) Lights out.

b. Daily fatigue details.

c. Fire drills.

d. Air raid drills.

e. Announcement of hours for religious services, recreational activities, and operation of camp facilities.

f. Emergency sick call procedures.

3-19. Accountability

a. Internee Strength Report. Detailed procedures governing the preparation and dispatch of daily internee strength reports by each PW interment facility are set forth in AR 633–50.

b. Feeder Reports. The preparation of complete, accurate and timely internee strength reports may be facilitated by the submission of "feeder" reports from each PW enclosure headquarters to the PW camp headquarters. Such reports should require submission of only that information and data which are not otherwise readily available in the PW camp headquarters. Similarly, a requirement for "feeder" reports from each compound may be found feasible by the enclosure commander.

3-20. Records and Reports

Procedures governing the preparation, maintenance, and disposition of records and reports, other than the internee strength report, are also set forth in AR 633–50. Additional local records or reports may be prescribed by appropriate commanders as necessary for the effective control, supervision, and disposition of enemy PW. Such reports may be required on either a periodic or "as required" basis, and may cover the administrative, operational, logistical, intelligence, and personnel situations. Normal command and staff records and reports, such as staff section journals, duty officer logs, worksheets, and situation maps, may be required.

3-21. Automatic Data Processing System (ADPS)

PW application, ADPS may be used to process personnel data on PW and to aid in general accountability management of those captured or detained. Among its principal advantages are a substantial savings in manpower required for reporting and recordkeeping, speed in compilation of data so that records are always current, accuracy of reporting, and elimination of worn and partially obliterated PW records and thereby increasing the longevity of records. In addition, it provides information about PW with special qualifications almost instantly, thus the most efficient utilization of PW can be accomplished. See appendix C for additional details on interim PW data processing procedures.

Section IV. DISCIPLINE AND CONTROL

3-22. General

a. All PW are treated fairly but firmly at all times. Orders should be given decisively and in a language which the PW understand. It is necessary to insure that all orders are reasonable, capable of being obeyed, and are given in a manner and language which the PW can clearly understand. A refusal or failure by a PW to obey an order should be promptly reported and appropriate disciplinary action taken.

b. Rules, regulations, instructions, and announcements to be observed and obeyed by PW are published and posted in each compound. Compliance with the provisions of such directives is fully and firmly enforced.

c. Camp commanders take positive action to establish those daily or periodic routines which are conducive to good PW discipline and control to include:

(1) The conduct of inspections of PW quarters, facilities and activities on a daily or other regularly scheduled basis.

(2) The holding of roll call formations not less than twice daily.

(3) The periodic examination of PW wrist identification bands to detect efforts to switch identities.

3-23. Standing Orders

The following rules are suggested for inclusion in posted regulations or orders governing the conduct and discipline of PW:

a. All PW will comply with the rules and orders deemed necessary for their safety, good order, and discipline.

b. All PW are subject to the orders of US Army personnel placed over them. All such orders will be obeyed immediately.

c. Deliberate disobedience, coupled with resistance, or conduct of a mutinous or riotous kind will, if necessary, be dealt with by force.

d. Any PW guilty of disobedience to rules or orders or any act, conduct, disorder, or neglect prejudicial to good order and discipline among PW is subject to disciplinary or judicial punishment,

e. No PW will receive disciplinary or judicial punishment until he has been informed of the offense(s) of which he has been accused and given an opportunity to explain his conduct and to defend himself. If a PW has committed an offense for which judicial punishment may arise, investigation of this offense will be coordinated with the SJA prior to being undertaken to insure it is conducted in accordance with the GPW. He may call witnesses and, if necessary, will be provided with the services of a qualified interpreter.

f. Disciplinary punishment may include—

(1) Discontinuance of privileges granted over and above the treatment provided for by the GPW.

(2) A fine not to exceed one-half of the advance pay and working pay that the PW would otherwise receive during a period of not more than 30 days.

(3) Fatigue duties not exceeding two hours

daily for PW privates. Noncommissioned officers may be required to perform supervisory duties only.

g. A restricted diet in conjunction with disciplinary segregation may be imposed upon a PW in confinement.

h. The establishment of courts and the administration of punishment by PW are prohibited.

i. All PW are forbidden to have in their possession knives, sticks, pieces of iron or other articles which could be used as weapons.

j. No drilling or marching in military formation is allowed for any purpose except as authorized and directed by the PW camp commander.

k. Meetings and propaganda for political purposes are prohibited. The wearing or displaying of national political emblems is prohibited.

l. Gambling is prohibited.

m. The PW are not allowed to possess or consume intoxicating beverages.

n. The PW may retain in his personal possession only such personal effects and property as the rules of the PW camp commander may allow.

o. Smoking is prohibited at times and places specified by the PW camp commander.

p. Military courtesies.

(1) In addition to the courtesies required in their own army toward their officers, enlisted PW will salute all commissioned officers of the US Armed Forces. Officer PW are required to salute only officers of a higher grade and the camp commander regardless of his grade.

(2) The PW may salute in the manner prescribed by regulations in force in their own armies.

3-24. Punishment Record

Each PW camp commander is required to maintain a record of disciplinary punishment administered to PW. The use of a locally produced form is suggested.

Section V. TREATMENT

3-25. General

All PW are accorded humane treatment and are to be protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults and public curiosity. Taking into consideration their rank, sex, and privileged treatment which may be accorded by reason of their state of health, age, or professional qualification, all PW are treated alike.

3-26. Officers

Privileges and considerations accorded each officer PW include—

a. Quarters and facilities commensurate with their grade.

b. They may not be compelled to work.

c. Enlisted orderlies assigned at the ratio of one orderly for each general officer and one orderly for each twelve officers of a lower grade.

3-27. Retained Personnel

Privileges and considerations extended to retained personnel by reason of their profession include—

a. Additional correspondence privileges for chaplains and for the senior retained medical officer over and above that afforded officer PW.

b. The granting of all facilities necessary to provide PW with medical care, spiritual assistance, and welfare services.

c. The authority and means of transportation for periodic visits to PW branch camps and to hospitals outside the PW camp to carry out their medical, spiritual or welfare duties.

d. The restriction of their work assignment to only those medical or religious duties which they are qualified to perform.

e. The assignment to quarters, when practicable, separate from those of PW.

Section VI. CORRESPONDENCE

3-28. Correspondence Quotas

a. Authorized quotas for the mailing of letters and cards by PW are as follows:

(1) Five letters and five post cards per month for each general officer.

(2) Three letters and four post cards per month for each officer below the grade of general officer.

(3) Two letters and four post cards per month for each enlisted PW.

b. In addition to his authorized correspondence quota, each PW is permitted within one week after arrival at a PW camp for processing to dispatch a capture card to the International Committee of the Red Cross. Upon any subsequent transfer from one camp to another, he may send a notification of address card to his next-of-kin.

3-29. Correspondence Forms

The requisitioning and supplying of forms for PW correspondence is a responsibility of the PW camp commander. If PW are prevented from writing their monthly quotas of letters and cards because of a lack of stationery forms, they are allowed to make up their quotas when forms become available.

3-30. Telegrams and Telephone Calls

The PW are permitted to receive and, under certain circumstances, dispatch telegrams. They may not make telephone calls.

3-31. Parcels

The PW may receive but may not dispatch parcels. All parcels, including contents, container, and wrapping are carefully examined for unauthorized items and concealed or coded messages.

3-32. Procedures

Regulatory procedures governing the receipt and dispatch of PW correspondence are set forth in AR 633-50.

Section VII. SANITATION AND MEDICAL CARE

3-33. Sanitation

Measures are taken to insure the cleanliness of camps and to prevent epidemics. Adequate space is allocated to prevent overcrowding within housing units; sufficient latrines, showers, and lavatories are provided and are kept sanitary; the rules of good mess sanitation are observed; waste is disposed of in accordance with the facilities available, but in such a manner as to insure the protection of health. Sufficient water is made available for drinking, bathing, laundry, and culinary purposes. The PW are furnished necessary materials, such as soap, razor blades, detergents, and brushes to insure personal cleanliness and a sanitary environment.

3-34. Medical Care

Medical inspections are made and the weight of each PW is recorded at least once a month. Provisions are made for the isolation of communicable cases, for disinfectation, and for inoculations. Retained medical personnel and PW with medical training are used to the fullest extent in caring for their own sick and wounded. If adequate facilities are not available in PW hospitals, PW are admitted to military or civilian medical installations where the required treatment can be obtained.

Section VIII. TRANSFERS

3-35. General

The transfer of PW is effected insofar as possible under conditions comparable to those for members of US Armed Forces. Security measures appropriate to the type of PW being transferred, the mode of transportation used, and other pertinent conditions are prescribed by the major commanders concerned.

3-36. Administrative Processing

The commander of the PW camp effecting a PW transfer is responsible for accomplishment of the following administrative actions:

a. Informing each PW of his new postal address in time to permit him to notify his next-of-kin and the Central Prisoner of War Information Agency.

b. Verifying the accuracy and completeness of personnel records of each PW and providing the record, in a sealed envelope, to the escort guard accompanying the movement.

c. Verifying that each PW has in his possession his authorized clothing and equipment.

d. Preparing impounded personal effects and property of PW for forwarding with escort guard or by separate shipment, as appropriate.

e. Instructing escort guards with respect to their duties and responsibilities including procedures to be followed in the event of an escape, death, or other emergency.

f. Providing or making arrangements for rations, transportation, and the transmission of ap propriate notifications in accordance with prescribed procedures.

3-37. Transfer of Personal Effects and Property

The transfer of PW personal effects and property is authorized as follows:

a. Each PW and retained person is permitted to carry with him personal effects and property not to exceed 55 pounds.

b. An officer PW is permitted to transfer at government expense an additional 50 pounds of personal effects and property.

c. Chaplains and PW who have been serving as clergymen are permitted to transfer at government expense an additional 110 pounds in order to take with them their communion sets, theological books, and other religious material.

3-38. Regulatory Procedures

Prescribed procedures governing PW transfers are set forth in AR 633–50.

Section IX. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

3-39. General

Prescribed standards of treatment and care to be accorded PW, as further discussed below, establish a need for supplies and equipment which is considerable, both in terms of the quantity and of the variety of the items required. To assist the commander in the discharge of this responsibility, suggested allowances and authorizations for certain items of supplies and equipment for PW and PW camps are set forth at Appendix D. Appendix D is a guide only and may be modified by commanders as deemed appropriate. These items of supply and equipment are easily exploited by PW if not properly secured and accounted for (FM 19-30).

3-40. Subsistence

a. The basic daily food ration for PW must be sufficient in quantity, quality, and variety to keep them in good health and to prevent loss of weight or nutritional deficiencies. The habitual diet of the various national groups must be considered. Working PW must be supplied with additional rations, as necessary, for the labor on which they are employed.

b. Ration scales which take into consideration national diets are contained in FM 101–10–1. Components of these ration scales are based on the standard B ration. Where perishable supplies are available, plans should be made to substitute perishable items of food at the earliest possible time.

3-41. Clothing and Equipment

a. Each PW must be supplied with suitable and adequate clothing and sleeping equipment. In providing such clothing and equipment, account must be taken of the environment particularly the weather, and of the type of work which the PW may be required to perform. The need to replace certain items of clothing as they become unserviceable must also be considered.

b. Clothing worn by a PW at time of capture is used until worn out. Class X and nonstandard type clothing are issued to PW when captured supplies of indigenous clothing or enemy uniforms are not available or suitable. A vigorous clothing renovation program will serve to extend the serviceability period of clothing in the possession of, or issued to, PW.

c. Prior to issue, articles of the US Army uniform are altered by dying to another color and/or stenciling with the letters "PW." Official buttons are replaced by buttons without distinctive markings.

d. Except for hats and other accessories, the marking of each item of PW clothing which may be worn as an outer garment is required (AR 633–50). Figure 3–3 illustrates the prescribed marking for such clothing. At the discretion of the camp commander, internment serial numbers or other identification marks may be written or stamped on the inside of all clothing. The clothing for retained personnel is marked in the same manner as clothing for PW, except that the letters "RP" are substituted for the letters "PW."

3-42. Handtools

Maximum utilization of PW labor for camp construction and maintenance activities is encouraged. The early availability of the required handtools and implements will permit the gainful employment of numbers of PW on a variety of necessary and useful camp projects. Suggested allowances are set forth at Appendix D.

3-43. Housekeeping Equipment

The PW camp requirements for housekeeping equipment are limited. Under field conditions, certain items such as water bags for drinking water and laundry facilities are essential.

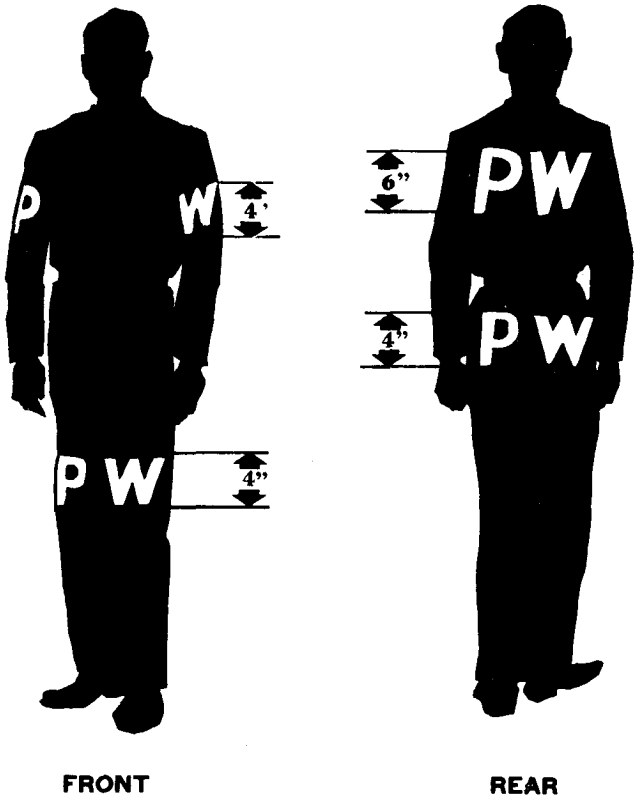


Figure 3–3. Marking for PW clothing.

3-44. Janitorial and Cleaning Supplies

Janitorial and cleaning supply requirements will vary considerably as to the types and quantities of items needed, dependent upon the local environment and the type of housing and messing facilities provided. Supply Bulletin 700–50, *Expendable Items (Except Medical, Class V, Repair Parts and Heraldic Items),* contains an extensive listing of such supplies and should be used as a guide for developing individual PW camp allowances for janitorial and cleaning supplies.

3-45. Mess Equipment

Requirements for PW camp kitchen mess will vary dependent upon national diets and customs. For the operation of an occidental field types mess kitchen, the standard army field range and accessory equipment, as suggested at appendix D, will be generally adequate. For the operation of an oriental type mess, the field range together with certain of the accessory equipment and an additional allowance of pots will suffice. When deemed appropriate by the responsible commander, authorization may be granted for the local procurement of oriental type cooking equipment to be used in lieu of standard mess equipment.

3-46. Chapel Facilities

The providing of chapel facilities and materials is required for the conduct of religious services in PW camps. Certain of the chapel fixtures can be readily constructed by PW from locally available materials. Certain other items must be obtained through procurement channels. In addition to the items suggested at Appendix D, reference should be made to SB 700–50.

3-47. Recreational Equipment

The provision of recreational equipment serves to provide a necessary outlet for PW energies and a break in the daily routine of extended internment. Those sports and activities involving physical activity promote the general health of the participants. In addition to the items suggested at Appendix D, consideration should be given to the procurement of indigenous types games and equipment.

3-48. Agricultural Supplies

Agricultural and gardening projects are popular PW camp activities and are particularly desirable projects in that they provide gainful employment for large numbers of PW. The food products raised provide a valuable supplement to the PW diet at minimal expense. The types and quantities of agricultural supplies required, to include seeds, fertilizers, and implements, will vary so widely as to generally preclude the establishment of any uniform allowance factors. The importance of developing an active agricultural program and of providing in advance, for the timely procurement of required supplies should not be overlooked by the commanders concerned.

Section X. SOCIAL PRIVILEGES

3-49. General

As a general policy the conduct of an active, intellectual, educational, and recreational program for PW is to be encouraged and supported. Adequate facilities, instructional material and recreational equipment should be provided for such activities. The scope of such a program in camps in which uncooperative PW with openly antagonistic attitudes are interned will of necessity be limited.

3-50. Education

a. The education program is developed in accordance with announced Department of the Army policy guidance. Within the framework of this guidance and implementing directives issued by other responsible headquarters, a separate education program is developed for each PW camp. Each such program must be developed to reflect the individual attitudes and political orientations of the PW in the particular camp. Among those factors and considerations which will exert a determining influence on the scope and nature of the education program to be presented are:

(1) The several educational levels represented by the PW population.

(2) Receptive, negative, or hostile PW attitudes.

(3) Requirements for PW for essential and necessary labor will normally take precedence over the conduct of an educational activity.

(4) The availability of qualified instructors, to include PW, indigenous personnel, and/or US Army military and civilian personnel. Security considerations may restrict or effectively prohibit the use of PW or indigenous personnel.

b. In addition to academic education, vocational training should be considered as an integral part of the education program. Such training should have the immediate objective of developing those skills which may be gainfully employed during internment and a longer range goal of enabling PW to learn trades in which they may engage upon return to civilian life.

3-51. Religion

a. The PW are allowed freedom of worship including attendance at services of their respective faith held within the PW camp. The PW and US personnel will not attend worship services together.

b. Retained chaplains and other PW clergymen are permitted to devote their full time to ministering to PW of their faith. In accordance with approved procedures, the camp commander may permit entry into the camp and conduct of services by other ordained clergymen or theological students.

3-52. Visits

Visits by accredited representatives of the Protecting Powers and the International Committee of the Red Cross and by representatives of approved religious organizations, relief societies and other organizations assisting PW are permitted in accordance with policies and procedures prescribed by Department of the Army.

3–53. Recreation

The active participation by PW in recreational activities will, in addition to promoting their general health and welfare, serve to alleviate the tensions and boredom generally attendant upon extended internment. In addition to athletic contests, group entertainment may be provided in the form of concerts, plays, recorded music, and the showing of selected motion pictures.

Section XI. EMPLOYMENT

3-54. General

a. The PW constitute a significant labor force for the performance of both skilled and unskilled types of work. The increased range of tactical weapons, the frequent displacement of units and facilities, and heavy logistical support implications virtually negate the utilization of PW in the corps area. In the forward area of a COMMZ, PW logistical support requirements are also an inhibiting factor as is the need for additional security personnel, particularly if guerrilla activity is prevalent. Significant PW utilization in this area will probably be of an absolute minimal nature to perform vitally essential work for which no other manpower source is available. Generally, conditions favoring the greatest utilization of PW will exist in the supply complex in the rear area of a COMMZ. It is in this area that the most stable and favorable environment for PW utilization will exist.

b. The serious threat of nuclear or CBR warfare will virtually eliminate serious consideration am PW utilization except in the very rear areas of the COMMZ. The heavy individual protective clothing and equipment requirements in addition to other support considerations would serve to nullify the real value of any work performed. During and for some time after actual and large scale nuclear or CBR operations, the primary and probably exclusive concern of even the most cooperative PW will be one of survival.

c. To the maximum extent possible, PW are utilized for all work necessary for the administration, management, construction, and maintenance of PW camps and facilities.

3-55. Liability to Perform Labor

a. Officer PW may not be required to work but may volunteer to do so.

b. Noncommissioned officer PW may be compelled to do supervisory work only. They may volunteer to perform manual labor.

c. All other enlisted PW may be required to do any and all work consistent with the guidance contained herein and the provisions of AR 633–50.

d. All PW must be physically fit to perform the work to which they are assigned.

3-56. Labor Restrictions on Prisoners of War

The extent to which PW labor may be most fully utilized will be conditioned by a number of considerations. Several of the more significant considerations attendant upon utilization are set forth below.

a. A PW may volunteer but may not be compelled to transport or handle stores or to engage in public works and building operations which have a military character or purpose.

b. A PW may not be employed on labor considered to be injurious to his health or dangerous because of the inherent nature of the work, the particular conditions under which it is performed, the individual's physical unfitness, or because of the lack of technical skill. Article 52, GPW, provides guidance on PW who volunteer for these tasks.

c. A PW may not be assigned to labor that would be looked upon as humiliating or degrading for a member of the United States Armed Forces. This prohibition has no effect on the performance of unpleasant but necessary tasks connected with the administration and maintenance of the internment camp.

d. A PW may not be retained or employed in an area where he may be exposed to the fire of the combat zone.

3-57. Effective Utilization

Although PW constitutes a large potential source of manpower for the theater commander, the extent to which this potential may be economically utilized will be conditioned by a number of factors. Several of the more significant considerations attendant upon PW utilization in a theater of operations are set forth below.

a. Labor Essentiality. Evaluation by the commander must not fail to relate the essentiality of the work to be performed to the personnel and logistical effort required to provide the PW labor. Generally, a significant increase in this effort for the sole purpose of providing PW labor assumes an absence of qualified indigenous labor and a determination by the commander that military personnel are not available or that their employment would be less advantageous.

b. Logistical Support. The practical utilization of PW is governed, in part, by the logistical effort required to make them available for the labor to be performed. Significant factors include:

(1) New construction requirements.

(2) Anticipated duration of work requirement.

(3) Number of PW or civilian internees required.

(4) Distance PW supplies and equipment must be transported.

(5) Distance to hospital facilities.

c. Personnel Requirements. Factors influencing requirements for security and work supervisory personnel include:

(1) Attitude of indigenous population, friendly or hostile.

(2) Prevalence and aggressiveness of guerrilla activity.

(3) Terrain (wooded, hilly, etc.) and local (populated, undeveloped) considerations.

(4) The type of work to be performed and the size, number, and dispersion of the individual work details provided by the branch camp.

3-58. Camp Commander's Responsibility

When PW utilization is a significant consideration, it is the responsibility of the camp commander to so organize and administer the PW camp as to permit the proper and ready employment of each PW. Measures which, subject to security considerations, may be of assistance in this regard include:

a. Establishment and maintenance of a current occupational skill record for each PW to include new skills for which a PW may become qualified through on-the-job training, vocational training or academic study.

b. Assignment of individual PW to a work detail or job on a regular or permanent basis insofar as possible. This is particularly desirable when occupational skills or knowledge of the work procedures are involved.

c. Assignment of PW to barracks, compounds, or enclosures so as to facilitate their dispatch on work details.

d. Establishment of vocational training projects and encouragement of individual study to develop needed skills to the maximum extent possible.

Section XII. SECURITY

3-59. General

a. Security for a PW camp is concerned with those measures by which the camp commander may most effectively and with the minimum use of force exercise the fullest control over all PW actions and activities. The physical construction of the camp and the presence of guard personnel constitute the most obvious means of providing security. Few aspects of PW camp operations are devoid of security implications. Maintenance of a high state of discipline, a system of routines, and required standards of behavior are all measures which enhance effective PW security and control.

b. It may be expected that many PW will either actively cooperate with US PW camp authorities or will assume a passive and compliant role. This cooperative or compliant PW faction will be composed, in part, of PW with ideologies favorable to the US; others, through resignation or apathy, will simply adapt themselves to the conditions of their internment.

c. Experience has taught that numbers of PW may engage in a campaign of embarrassing and harassing the US at every opportunity in order to force the employment of the maximum number of troops for other than combat missions and to create news of propaganda value to the enemy. The leaders of this uncooperative PW faction may attempt to insure a united effort and blind obedience by all of its members. They will not be content with merely planning and attempting to escape or employing normal nuisance harassment tactics. These leaders will attempt to organize and regiment PW so completely that they will follow their leaders' dictates regardless of consequences. The leaders will assign duties and missions to individuals so they will not stop resisting while they are interned. Any relaxation of security will be immediately detected and fully exploited.

d. Firm control must be maintained over PW. Policies, procedures, techniques, and tactics must be adapted to achieve this objective. The security measures set forth in this section are intended to assist camp commanders in this undertaking.

3-60. Specific Adverse Actions

Dissident actions by the same PW may vary from acts of harassment to acts of violence. The enemy forces may take certain actions to further support PW resistance activities. Such actions may include:

a. Prisoner of War.

(1) Refusal to eat.

(2) Refusal to work or to attend formations or working in a perfunctory manner.

(3) Malingering.

(4) Sabotage of equipment and facilities.

(5) Assault upon other PW or custodial personnel.

(6) Capture of hostages to secure concessions.

(7) Individual escapes or mass breakouts.

(8) Intimidation of other PW.

(9) Fabrication of weapons or other illegal items.

(10) Printing and dissemination of propaganda material.

(11) Creating embarrassing situations or making false accusations to influence international inspection teams or members of the Protecting Powers.

(12) Instigation of disturbances or riots to place the camp authorities in an unfavorable position in order to gain concessions and to influence custodial policies.

b. Enemy Forces.

(1) Attempts to establish communications with prisoners by means of agents, smuggled radios, or foreign language newspapers.

(2) The enemy may order certain members of its armed forces to submit to capture. These individuals usually will have specific duties to carry out, such as agitators, in the internment camps.

(3) Attempts to liberate PW through direct military action by regular or irregular forces.

3-61. Security Planning

a. Effective PW camp security is contingent upon careful and intelligent planning. Such planning must be based on a careful evaluation by the camp commander and his staff of the security resources available to them and of the capabilities of the PW to offer effective resistance to control

measures. Planning must be continuous to reflect current intelligence information relating to PW plans for uprisings, outbreaks, or escapes. Planning must be complete and inclusive to assure an immediate responsive capability for meeting any threat, from within or without, to the security of the camp.

b. Detailed planning guidance is contained in FM 101-5. Close observance and application of the planning principles, procedures, and techniques set forth therein will provide the greatest assurance of adequate and timely security planning.

3-62. Intelligence

a. The first objective of the PW camp intelligence system is the procurement of information whereby individual PW may be accurately classified as cooperative or uncooperative. Successful accomplishment of this objective will greatly minimize the overall security and control problem by permitting the early segregation of the "hard-core" uncooperative PW in maximum security type PW camps.

b. Accurate and timely intelligence relative to PW attitudes and activities enables the camp commander and his staff to forecast the outbreak of disturbances and other clandestine activities. It also aids in determining measures necessary to maintain uncontested control as well as to adjust to significant trends. This information, properly evaluated, is an important means of countering resistance movements and minimizing the use of force. If the leaders, the plans, and the methods of dissident elements are known, the likelihood of their being able to mount major demonstrations or to strike serious blows is sharply reduced. To secure this information, a camp commander must have an efficient intelligence system responsive to his needs.

c. Security and administrative personnel in their day-to-day contact with PW are capable of acquiring important information through observation and insight even though they are not intelligence specialists. All camp personnel should be trained to detect and report significant information.

d. In compounds where cooperative PW are interned, a special intelligence organization will not be needed, provided ordinary sources of information are tapped continually and assessed sensitively. Such sources include regular administrative communications, observations, reports of military administrative and security personnel, criminal investigation data, disciplinary reports, and statements of grievance.

3-63. Intelligence Requirements

a. Intelligence requirements consist of specific information required by the commander to insure continued control of PW and those items of information requested by higher headquarters and other agencies.

b. The intelligence officer is responsible for coordinating PW camp intelligence requirements in order to maintain a constant flow of useful intelligence information for the commander's use. In coordination with higher headquarters and other interested agencies, he prepares a listing of specific elements of information required by them.

3-64. Essential Elements of Information

a. The identity of PW agitators, leaders, and their followers.

b. The existence of clandestine PW organizations, to include organization, strength, objectives, and identity of members.

c. The existence of an underground communications system between PW compounds, enclosures, and camps or with indigenous civilian personnel.

d. Overt attempts by PW or by local indigenous personnel to communicate with each other.

e. Suspicious activities of indigenous personnel, such as photography or sketching in the vicinity of the PW camp.

f. Existence of fabricated weapons, stores of food, and supplies of clothing in the compound.

g. Plans by PW to conduct demonstrations to include date and time; numbers of PW involved by compounds; nature of planned demonstration as passive resistance, harassing acts, or acts involving violence; and objectives to include propaganda, a weakening or testing of camp authority and security, establishing PW control in individual compounds or enclosures, mass escapes or outbreaks, etc.

3-65. Obtaining Intelligence Information

The mechanics of collecting information and processing it into useful intelligence at PW camps is based on the principles of military intelligence. Methods of obtaining intelligence information relative to clandestine PW activities include—

a. The providing of opportunities for PW to volunteer information of intelligence value and

the offering of protection from reprisal by removal or transfer to safe-facilities.

b. Periodic and unannounced compound searches and patrols.

c. Individual search of all PW on departure from and return to the camp enclosure.

d. Training of security personnel in the techniques and importance of observing, recognizing, and reporting information which may be of intelligence value, such as:

(1) Any unusual activities, especially before holidays or celebrations.

(2) Messages being passed at distribution points for food and supplies, the enclosure dispensary, and hospitals.

(3) Messages being passed between groups of PW on labor details.

(4) Messages being passed to or from local civilians while PW are on labor details.

(5) Messages being signaled from one compound to another.

e. The development of a reliable PW intelligence net extending to each PW compound. The reliability of such PW informants may be verified by use of the polygraph. Such use of the polygraph is solely for testing the reliability of an informant and not for judicial or disciplinary punishment purposes. The establishment of such an informant system is subject to local consideration of the special hazards that may be involved. Every precaution must be taken to provide for the safety of the individual PW informants.

3-66. Security Precautions

The following are among the more common places and means by which PW from different compounds, enclosures, and camps may communicate with each other.

a. Camp Dispensary and Food Distribution Points. Messages may be secreted where they can be found by PW from other compounds and enclosures. Alert observations and the conduct of periodic searches will minimize the value of these facilities for the exchange of PW communications.

b. PW Hospitals. Precautions which may be taken to minimize the value of the hospital to PW for communications purposes include the careful examination of each PW admitted to assure that hospitalization is required, not informing PW of their discharge from the hospital until the last possible moment, and conducting a complete search of each PW and his personal effects upon admission and discharge from the hospital.

c. Work Details. If permitted to pass or work in close proximity to each other, the exchange of information between work details from different compounds and enclosures is facilitated. So far as is practicable, an adequate distance between such work details to preclude such exchanges should be maintained.

3-67. Guard Force

a. The guard force of a PW enclosure provides for tower guards, gate guards, other special guards, and a reserve. The tower guards may be supplemented by patrols under certain conditions. Work detail guards, PW escort guards, and other guards required for special details are not normally a part of the guard force.

b. The guard force consists of a commander of the guard, one or more sergeants of the guard, a relief commander for each relief, and the necessary number of tower and gate guards.

c. Orders for PW guards are of two types: general orders and special orders. General orders apply to all guards. Special orders apply to particular posts and duties. All guards are required to know, understand, and comply with the general orders outlined for sentinels in FM 22-6. Special orders supplement general orders. They are established by the camp commander and may differ for the various guard posts.

d. The guard force reserve is composed of the reliefs not on post. It is large enough to reinforce the tower and gate guards but is not normally used to enter the enclosure compounds to quell disturbances or to conduct searches.

e. Tower guards are posted in towers which are located so as to permit the entire perimeter of the enclosure to be under the clear observation of one or more of the tower guards. The primary duties of the tower guards are to prevent escapes and to observe and report any unauthorized or suspicious PW activities. Walking patrols between guard towers are established primarily to supplement the perimeter security when weather conditions or light failures prevent clear observation of the entire perimeter by the tower guards.

f. Gate guards are posted, as required, at each perimeter gate. In accordance with their special orders and prescribed security regulations, they exercise control over all personnel, equipment, or vehicular movements through the gate. Generally their duties will include responsibility for the passage of authorized personnel only; the

maintenance of a record of personnel, vehicles, work details, etc; and the conduct of shakedown searches in accordance with standing operating procedures. Particular care must be taken to prevent the introduction of weapons or other unauthorized items into the enclosures and the escape of PW.

3-68. Special Guard Details

a. Work guard details are provided on the minimal basis required to assure reasonable security against PW escapes. Guards must keep a reasonable distance from PW and properly position themselves so as to provide the best observation, The PW of one labor detail are not permitted to mingle or come into close contact with those from another detail. Authorized rest breaks should be taken by one guard at a time, and while the PW are working. Guards for PW work details released to a using agency are normally provided by that agency.

b. Escort guards, properly armed and equipped, are detailed to guard PW being evacuated or transferred. Adequate security measures should be taken to minimize the possibilities of disturbances and of escapes. Security precautions include:

(1) The thorough searching of all PW immediately prior to transfer.

(2) The securing of all windows when transfer is effected by rail.

(3) The proper scheduling of movements to provide, when possible, for their arrival in, or passage through, large cities at night or when few people will be present.

(4) The making of prior arrangements for additional guards, if required, for scheduled stops or upon arrival at destination if movement is by air or rail.

3-69. Patrol Dog Employment

The patrol dog offers both a psychological and a real deterrent against PW attempts to escape and also reinforces security measures against penetrations or attacks by hostile elements that may be in the area. An additional and important consideration is that the patrol dog offers a positive and effective alternative to the use of firearms in the prevention of PW escapes. Employment techniques designed to capitalize upon the capabilities of the patrol dog potentials are discussed below.

a. Demonstrations. To increase the psychological deterrent of the patrol dog, periodic demonstrations should be held in full view of the PW. Such demonstrations should particularly emphasize the ease and speed with which the dog can overtake a fleeing individual and his ability to attack and overcome any physical resistance. Also, the demonstrations should be designed to show the tracking capabilities of the dog. In the conduct of such demonstrations, only the best qualified patrol dog teams should be used to assure that each such demonstration is a complete and impressive success.

b. Perimeter Security. Gate and tower guards constitute the regular PW camp perimeter security forces. The patrol dog team should be used as an adjunct to this security force by making periodic but unscheduled patrols around the perimeter fence during the periods of darkness. During periods of inclement weather, temporary blackout, or electricity failure, the number and frequency of such patrols should be increased. To assure that the PW are aware of their presence, it should be made an habitual practice to have the dogs bark at infrequent intervals during the night.

c. Work Details. Large numbers of PW are normally employed on work details outside the confines of the perimeter fence of the PW enclosures. Circumstances will vary, but opportunities for individual PW to escape while on such work details are inevitable. For the security of the larger work details and particularly for those employed in areas offering the greatest escape risk, the patrol dog provides a particularly valuable adjunct to the regular work detail guard force. When so employed, the patrol dog team should be positioned between the PW work detail and the area which offers the greatest opportunity for escape.

d. Escape. When PW escape attempts are successful, the tracking capabilities of the patrol dog may be called upon in effecting recapture. Tracking techniques and procedures are contained in FM 20–20.

3-70. Escape

a. The number of PW escapes may be kept to a minimum by the observance of proper security precautions. Among such precautions are:

(1) The conduct of periodic, unannounced and systematic searches of compound and enclosure areas and facilities to detect any evidence of tunneling and to discover caches of food, clothing, weapons, maps, and money or other valuables that might be of assistance to a PW in effecting an escape and avoiding apprehension.

(2) The maintenance of strict accountability for tools and equipment used by PW or to which

they may have access. Tools and equipment brought into a compound or enclosure for use should be checked in and out by item and number.

(3) The daily examination of all perimeter fences to detect any evidence of wire cutting or other weaknesses in the fence.

(4) The careful examination of the lighting system during hours of darkness to detect poorly lighted areas along the perimeter. Burned out or broken light bulbs should be reported and replaced without delay.

(5) The conduct of training, to include refresher training, to insure that all security and guard personnel are thoroughly familiar with all security precautions, techniques, and procedures.

(6) All vehicles and containers taken into or out of a compound or enclosure should be carefully searched.

(7) The disposition of unconsumed rations, both in the camp and on work details, should be closely supervised to prevent the establishment of food "caches."

b. The following measures will assist in the early detection of PW escapes:

(1) The conduct of roll calls and PW counts on both a scheduled and an unannounced basis will enable the early detection of an escape and the identification of the escapee(s).

(2) Roll calls should be conducted twice daily, preferably as early as practicable in the morning and again before "lights out" at night. Standard operating procedures should be published governing PW movements and formations during these periods and prescribing roll call procedures and reporting.

(3) Other PW counts may be conducted independently of roll calls. Additional appropriate times for PW counts may be immediately following a mass disturbance, discovery of an open tunnel, or detection of a hole or break in the fence. It is particularly necessary that PW while on outside work details or en route to another camp be counted at periodic and frequent intervals.

c. In the prevention of PW attempts to escape, the following requirements must be observed:

(1) The camp commander must insure that each PW thoroughly understands the meaning of the word "HALT." Before firepower is used, care should be taken to determine if a PW is actually attempting to escape or if he is attempting to avoid injury at the hands of fellow PW.

(2) If a PW attempts to escape, the guard who sees him shouts, "HALT." If the PW fails to halt immediately, the guard shouts, "HALT," a second time, and if necessary a third time. Thereafter, the guard may fire if he has no other effective means of preventing the escape.

(3) In an attempted escape from a fenced enclosure or camp, a PW may not be fired upon unless he is deliberately or obviously trying to go over, under, or through the fence. The test is not the proximity of the PW to the fence, but his behavior as described above.

(4) A PW attempting to escape while under the control of guards outside a fenced enclosure or camp may be fired upon if he does not comply with the instructions of the guard to "HALT" as outlined in (2) above.

(5) Neither physical nor imaginary deadlines are permitted along inclosure or camp fences.

d. Notification of PW escapes is effected in accordance with established command procedures. Care should be taken to assure that all agencies notified of the escape of a PW also be informed promptly of his recapture.

Section XIII. RIOT CONTROL OPERATIONS

3-71. Types of Disturbances

a. Riots. Riots may be either—

(1) *Organized.* The PW, being members of a military organization, may readily reorganize themselves into quasimilitary groups. These groups are capable of developing plans and tactics for riots and disorders. Riots may be instigated for the purposes listed below:

(a) For purpose of escape. A riot may be organized either as a diversion for an escape attempt by selected individuals or small groups, or for a mass escape attempt.

(b) For political purposes. Riots may be organized as a means of embarrassing the detaining powers in their relations with the protecting powers and other nations, or for use as propaganda by the nations of personnel engaged in the riot. They may also be organized as a means of intimidating other individuals or groups which may have been cooperative with the detaining power.

(c) As a grievance protest. Grievance protests, both real and fancied, may be organized as riots. Under normal circumstances, a riot of this

type will not be of an extremely violent nature initially but may become so as the leaders attempt to exploit any successes of the riot or weaknesses of the detaining powers.

(d) For tactical purposes. Riots may be organized solely for the purpose of causing the detaining power to maintain large numbers of troops, thereby limiting, to a certain extent, personnel available as combat troops.

(2) *Unorganized.* Unorganized riots are characterized at their inception as being spontaneous in nature, although they may be exploited and diverted by leaders at any subsequent stage into a different type. They may begin initially as a holiday celebration, a group singing, a religious gathering, a fire, or any other type of gathering which might lead to group hysteria. Under determined leadership, the pattern of these gatherings may be changed to that of an organized riot.

b. Disorders. Like riots, disorders may be either organized or unorganized. They do not possess the violent nature of riots but, if not controlled promptly, may develop into riots either through leadership and organization or by natural development through group hysteria.

(1) *Organized.*

(a) Demonstrations. Demonstrations are the actions of groups of persons whose behavior, while not violent, is in conflict with those in authority. They are characterized by unruliness and vocal expressiveness without violence. Demonstrations may be organized in celebration of national holidays; as protests against food, clothing, living conditions, and treatment; or other similar factors.

(b) Refusal to work or eat. The PW and civilian internees may refuse to work or eat either collectively or individually as a means of harassing the detaining power or in an attempt to gain concessions from the detaining powers. Prompt isolation and segregation of such offenders and their ringleaders normally will control this type of disorder,

(c) Work slowdown. Deliberate slowdown of work to delay the completion of work projects, thereby harassing the detaining power, may be initiated by PW and civilian internees. Disorders of this type can be controlled in the same manner as refusals to work or eat.

(d) Damage or destruction of property. Damage or destruction of property by PW and civilian internees can be initiated for harassment of the detaining powers, to impede or prevent normal operations of the facility, or for tactical purposes. Identification, isolation, and segregation of personnel involved normally will control this type of disorder.

(2) *Unorganized.* Unorganized disorders, like riots, are characterized as being spontaneous in nature. They may begin as a result of the actions of an individual or for the reasons listed for unorganized riots. Like organized riots, their prompt control is essential.

3-72. PW Camp Riot Control Operations

a. General. Riot control operations in PW camps are characterized by the prior employment of riot control agents and timely followup actions by supporting troops. The particular objective of PW riot control operations is to restore order while avoiding the necessity for resorting to physical violence, particularly the use of firepower. The effective incapacitation of the rioting PW in a compound or compounds prior to troop entry will permit realization of the objective of nonviolent restoration of order. It is only through a nonviolent means of restoring order that a true capability for exercising effective PW control can be said to exist. PSYOP resources can play an effective role in achieving nonviolent restoration of order. The restoration of order through means which result in death or injuries to PW is, at least in part, self-defeating since, whatever the circumstances, the death or injury of "defenseless" PW is frequently an enemy propaganda objective. Only when the employment of riot control agents is rendered inapplicable because of extreme weather conditions should the use of physical force alone for the restoration of order be considered. Even under these circumstances, the necessity for immediate control actions, as opposed to the delay of such actions pending more favorable weather conditions, should be carefully evaluated. The techniques, operational procedures, and troop deployments described below are keyed to the standard type PW camps, enclosures, and compounds. To the extent that physical layouts of a camp may differ therefrom, the guidance set forth herein may have to be modified to accommodate terrain and structural differences.

b. Riot Control Agent. Riot control agent CS, in both the micropulverized and burning forms, is authorized for use in the control of prisoner of war riots. CS is effective in very small quantities. The effects of CS on the eyes and respiratory system are realized in seconds and last from 5 to 10 minutes after removal of the affected individuals to fresh air. Generally, individuals exposed to CS are incapable of executing organized or concerted

actions and the effects are sufficiently distressing that few individuals are willing to undergo a second exposure.

c. Riot Control Agent Dispersers and Grenades. The riot control agent disperser, portable, M33, weighing approximately 30 pounds including 8 pounds of CS and riot control agent disperser, helicopter or vehicle-mounted, M5, weighing approximately 210 pounds, including 50 pounds of CS, permit the very rapid establishment of effective quantities of the irritant agent over extensive areas. Supplementing these dispersers are the bursting (M25 series) and burning (M7 series) type riot control grenades.

d. Supply. Basic loads of riot control agents should be reviewed for adequacy in camps in which uncooperative PW are interned. Provisions should be made for the expeditious delivery of replacement or supplemental issues from a strategic storage point(s) in the theater.

e. Training and Plans. Courses of instruction in riot control operations, appropriate for administrative and security personnel, should be developed and vigorously implemented in each PW camp. Riot control plans are developed in detail and maximum proficiency, individual and group, is assured by the conduct of regular and intensive training.

3-73. The Riot Control Force

For a type force organization, see figure 3–4. While the size and organization of a riot control force may differ from that depicted, each such force must provide, as a minimum, a fully trained and immediately responsive riot control agent dissemination element, together with adequate supporting troops, to accomplish the required followup actions of removing PW from the compounds, conducting a thorough search of the affected compound and of the individual PW, and of identifying the ring leaders or instigators.

3-74. Deployment at Scene of Riot

Following arrival at the PW enclosure, troop deployment, as shown in figure 3–5 will permit the rapid and effective dissemination of the irritant agent over the compound area and will provide for the proper positioning of supporting troops for the discharge of their respective responsibilities in accordance with the operational procedures and techniques further described herein.

3-75. Riot Control Agent Dissemination Techniques

a. Following positioning of all elements of the riot control force as depicted in figure 3–5, and upon command, vehicle number 1 carrying the M5 disperser and operator proceeds from the position at which stationed to the far end of compound perimeter fence. The speed of the vehicle and the release rate of the agent will be contingent upon the wind speed. Proficiency in this regard must be developed through prior training utilizing the training agent, technical talc, T1. Further, the adequacy of the agent coverage being established may be observed directly and the agent coverage and concentration increased or decreased accordingly either by reducing or increasing the vehicle speed, or the release rate, or both. The effects of adequate concentrations of the agent on exposed personnel are essentially instantaneous and should result in the immediate and apparent distress of each such individual. The symptoms are extreme watering of the eyes, a choking sensation, and chest pains, Although the effects of the agent will disappear in 5 to 10 minutes in clear air, the experience is one which few PW will care to repeat, thereby providing considerable assurance of their subsequent good behavior.

b. Immediately following the moving out of vehicle number 1, vehicle number 2 proceeds to and occupies the position originally held by vehicle number 1. If required, and upon command only, vehicle number 2 provides additional agent coverage in the same manner as vehicle number 1. In the meantime, vehicle number 1, having completed its run, proceeds directly and expeditiously to the riot control agent refill location, after which it returns to its original position in readiness for further agent dissemination should such be required.

c. Following entry of troops into the compound, the two portable disperser operators provide additional agent coverage on an “as required” basis. Those PW who escape effective exposure in the initial agent release either through vagaries of the wind currents or protection afforded by the buildings are particular targets for the portable disperser operators. Upon exhausting their agent load, the portable disperser operators immediately proceed to the riot control agent refill location, and are replaced by the two portable disperser operators in reserve.

d. The foregoing procedure provides for a capability to establish and maintain effective agent concentrations even under relatively high wind conditions. Under optimum circumstances, a maximum of 15 to 20 pounds or less of agent CS1 should provide for a fully effective agent concentration over the entire open area of the compound.

RIOT CONTROL REACTION FORCE

COMMAND ELEMENT

1 officer; 2 enlisted men
1 radio; 1 pistol, automatic, caliber .45, M1911A1; 3 helmets, steel, M1, w/liner; 3 masks, protective, field, M9A1; 1 first aid kit; ammunition, basic load per weapon.

RIOT CONTROL AGENT SECTION

1 officer
5 drivers
8 disperser operators
1 disperser maintenance and refill team of 2 men

1 pistol, automatic, cal .45, M1911A1
5 rifles, M16A1
16 masks, protective, field M9A1
16 helmets, steel, M1, w/liners
5 1/4-ton vehicle, w/radio
6 irritant agent dispersers, M33
2 irritant agent dispersers, M5
irritant agent, basic load per disperser
ammunition, basic load per weapon

1ST PLATOON

1 officer
4 squads of 9 men each
6 unarmed men, grenade throwers

1 pistol, automatic, cal .45 M1911A1
32 rifles, M16A1
32 bayonets w/scabbards
4 shotguns, 12 gauge, riot type w/bayonet attachments
4 bayonets, M1917, w/scabbards, M1917
43 masks, protective, field, M9A1
120 gas grenades (CS)
6 bags for carrying gas grenades
2 cutters, wire, M1938
2 carriers, wire cutter, M1938
2 machetes, M1942
2 sheaths, machete, M1942
43 helmets, steel, M1, w/liners
1 radio
ammunition, basic load per weapon

2D PLATOON

1 officer
4 squads of 9 men each

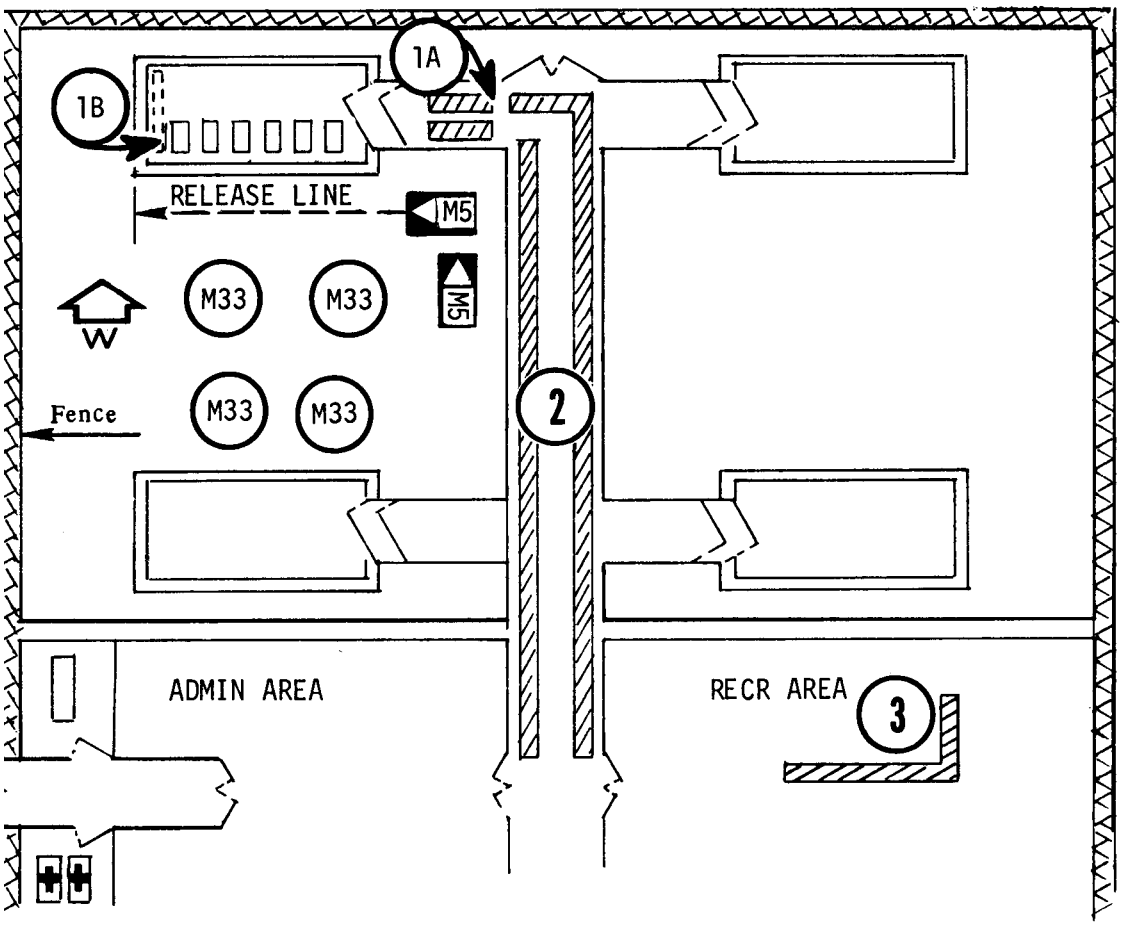
1 pistol, automatic, cal .45 M1911A1
32 rifles, M16A1
32 bayonets w/scabbards
4 shotguns, 12 gauge riot type, w/bayonet attachments
2 cutters, wire M1938
2 carriers, wire cutter, M1938
2 machetes, M1942
2 sheaths, machete, M1942
37 masks, protective, field M9A1
37 helmets, steel, M1, w/liners
1 radio
ammunition, basic load per weapon

3D PLATOON

1 officer
4 squads of 9 men each
6 unarmed men, grenade throwers
10 unarmed searchers

1 pistol, automatic, cal .45 M1911A1
32 rifles, M16A1
32 bayonets w/scabbards
4 shotguns, 12 gauge, riot type, w/bayonet attachments
4 bayonets, M1917, w/scabbards, M1917
53 masks, protective, field, M9A1
120 gas grenades (CS)
6 bags for carrying gas grenades
2 cutters, wire M1938
2 carriers, wire cutter, M1938
2 machetes, M1942
2 sheaths, machete, M1942
53 helmets, steel, M1, w/liners
1 radio
5 receptacles for confiscated items
ammunition, basic load per weapon

Figure 3-4. Type PW camp riot control force.



LEGEND

W — WIND DIRECTION

M5 — VEHICLE MOUNTED M5 DISPERSER

M33 — PORTABLE M33 DISPERSER

1A — 1ST PLATOON, PRE-AGENT RELEASE POSITION

1B — 1ST PLATOON, POST-AGENT RELEASE POSITION

2 — 2D PLATOON

3 — 3D PLATOON

Figure 3–5. Type riot control force enclosure deployment.

3-76. Troop Operational Techniques

a. 1st Platoon. The mission of this platoon is first to remove all PW and then to thoroughly search the compound area, including each of the buildings for weapons and other contraband.

(1) Initial deployment of the 1st platoon is at or near the compound entrance, pending release of the irritant agent (fig 3–6). The exact moment of entry of this platoon into the compound will be determined by direct observation of the agent coverage of the compound area and the reactions of the PW exposed thereto. The incapacitation of the exposed PW should be clearly obvious before the troop entry. Under favorable conditions, troop entry to the compound should approximately coincide with or shortly precede completion of the first irritant agent run by vehicle number 1. Under less favorable conditions, entry may await the release of additional quantities of the agent by vehicle number 2.

(2) Following entry into the compound and with the entrance gate left open, the platoon proceeds directly to the far end of the compound where it forms as a double line of skirmishers across the width of the compound. Troops carrying M7 hand grenades are dispersed throughout the rear skirmish line in immediate readiness to engage any PW giving the slightest indication of further resistance. When required, such grenades should be employed in sufficient time to avoid the necessity for the exercise of physical force by the troop elements.

(3) As the skirmish line approaches the first building, the entire line halts in place while the M25 bursting type grenades are thrown into the building through a window or forced opening. When all PW have been forced from the building as determined by a careful search thereof, the skirmish line again proceeds forward and the preceding actions repeated until all PW have been removed from the compound area. The M7 burning type grenade should not be thrown into buildings in lieu of the M25 grenade.

(4) Following the PW removal, the platoon engages in a thorough search of the entire compound area and of each building for any contraband, items of intelligence value, and weapons. Upon completion of the compound search, the 1st platoon reforms and marches to the service area where it is held as a reserve force.

b. 2d Platoon. The mission of the 2d platoon, positioned along the center runway as depicted in figure 3-5, is to channel and control the movements of the PW from the compound being evacuated to the service area. Upon completion of the compound evacuation, the 2d platoon reforms and marches to the recreation area where it is held as a reserve force pending completion of individual PW searches and their return to the compound or other disposition.

c. 3d Platoon. The mission of the 3d platoon is to receive, hold, and search each of the PW as they arrive from the compound being evacuated (fig 3-5). The searchers should take their positions in front of the skirmish lines and approximately 20 feet apart. The PW are formed in single lines in front of the searchers as they arrive and are ordered to assume a sitting position until the searchers are ready to search them. The PW at the head of each line moves to the searcher to be searched. As searches are completed, the PW proceed to a designated location in the administrative area and are again required to assume the sitting position. This process is continued until all PW have been searched. After the search of all PW has been completed, they are returned in groups of 25 to their compound. Those PW requiring medical attention, if any, are escorted to the enclosure dispensary for treatment.

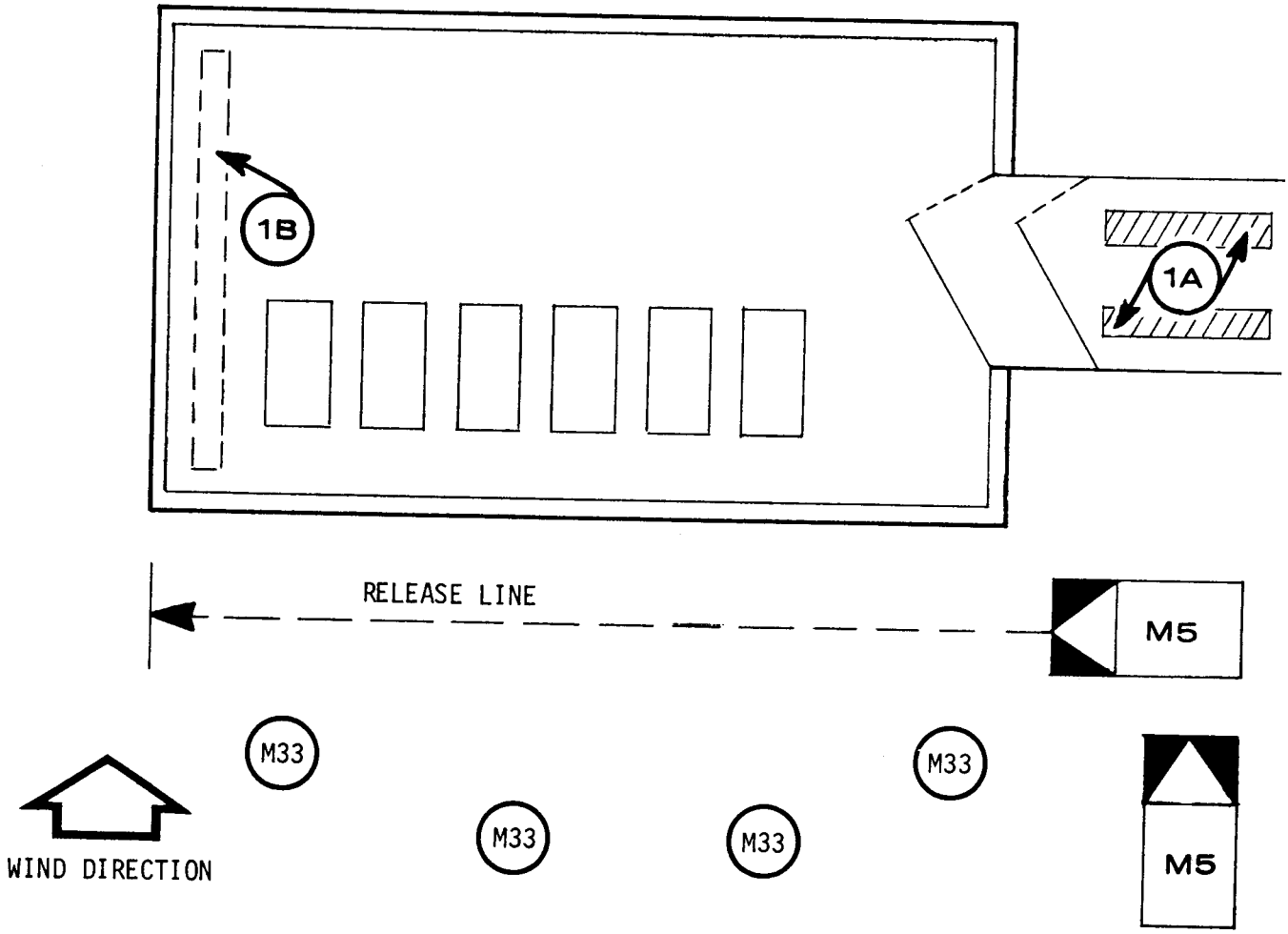
d. All Platoons. Following completion of the individual PW searches and prior to their return to their compound, the squad leaders of each platoon are directed to check all men in their squads to make sure that all weapons, grenades and protective equipment are accounted for. If a weapon, grenade, or protective mask is missing and there is reason to believe that it was lost in the enclosure, a thorough search of all areas used by the riot control force is made until the missing item or items are found.

3-77. Riots in More Than One Compound

When PW in one compound start rioting, those in other compounds in the enclosure may also riot. To meet this situation with only one riot control force available, the force commander should first subdue the PW in the most riotous compound. At the same time, he should employ some of his riot control agent teams to contain the other compounds in which rioting is taking place until the riot control force is free to subdue them. Should another alert force be available, the procedure described in 3–75 apply, except that rioters should be channeled to an area other than the recreation area.

3-78. Record of Events

At the beginning of a riot or serious incident, a record of events should be initiated to provide a basis for the preparation and submission of a



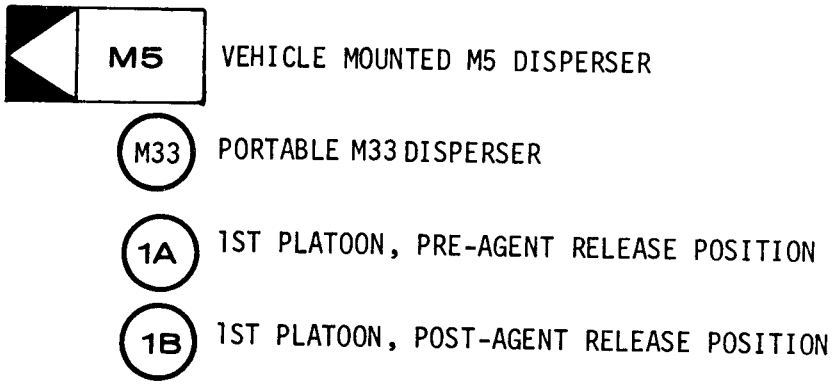


Figure 3–6. Type riot control platoon compound employment.

formal report, to higher headquarters. As a minimum, the following should be included:

a. The time the incident was reported and by whom.

b. The time the enclosure commander reported it to his immediate commander.

c. The time the riot control force was alerted.

d. The time the riot control force commander reported to the affected enclosure.

e. The time the riot control force entered the enclosure.

f. The weather conditions as they related to the

use of riot control munitions, the types and amounts used, and the results or effects of the agents.

a. The number of US personnel injured or killed, including how they were injured or killed and the medical attention given them.

h. The number of PW injured or killed, ineluding how they were injured or killed and the medical attention given them.

i. The time the operation was completed and the riot control force cleared the enclosure.

Section XIV. PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

3-79. Personnel

The necessary control over PW is best achieved with carefully selected and trained personnel. The specialized nature of duty at internment facilities requires individuals who can be depended upon to cope successfully with behavior or incidents which call for calm, judicious but immediate decisive action. These personnel must possess the highest qualities of leadership and judgment. They are required to observe rigid self-discipline and to maintain a soldierly, impersonal attitude.

3-80. Training

Personnel assigned or attached to internment facilities should be oriented and specially trained in the custody and control of PW. Each individual should be fully cognizant of the provisions of the Geneva Conventions as they apply to PW/CI treatment. A formal continuing training program should be established to include, as a minimum, the following subjects:

a. Principles of the law of land warfare, specifically the provisions of the Geneva Conventions.

b. Supervisory and human relations techniques.

c. Self-defense methods.

d. Application of force.

e. Firearms familiarization and qualification.

f. Public relations (particularly in CONUS operations).

g. First aid.

h. Emergency plans.

i. Camp regulations.

j. Intelligence and counterintelligence techniques.

k. Cultural customs and habits of the PW.

l. Simple training in the language of the PW.

m. Use of riot control agents and dispersers.

CHAPTER 4

ENEMY DETAINED PERSONNEL IN INTERNAL DEFENSE AND DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS

4-1. General

a. US Army forces may be required to assist a host country (HC) in certain internal defense and development (IDAD) operations. Initially, advisory, combat support, and combat service support forces are normally introduced in training, advisory and support roles. If tactical operations against the insurgent are required, US Army participation may be expanded to include combat, combat support, and combat service support. When an insurgency reaches the stage where the HC forces cannot contain or defeat the insurgent forces, US Army tactical units may be committed at the request of the HC government.

b. Conventional PW guidance and doctrine as presented elsewhere in this manual and in AR 633–50 are, in very large part, fully applicable to the handling of those categories of detained enemy personnel who are taken into the custody of an interned by United States Forces during the course of IDAD operations. There are, however, certain characteristics and aspects which are or may be generally peculiar to internal defense operations, and which establish a requirement for some doctrinal clarification and additional guidance.

4-2. Characteristics of IDAD Type PW Operations

The following are among the aspects of PW operations which are generally peculiar to IDAD operations:

a. Difficulty of Identification. The insurgent, by disposing of his weapon, becomes, to all outward appearances, an innocent and uninvolved civilian. Accordingly in the course of military combat and screening operation, innocent civilians together with actual insurgents are taken into custody. The problem presented then is one of identifying the true civilian and the true insurgent together with other categories for appropriate classification and disposition. Included among the detainees may be individuals who, while being true civilians, have committed acts of espionage, sabotage, terrorism, or other serious offenses and, as such, should be released or delivered to host country jurisdiction. Additionally, there may be those insurgents who voluntarily surrender in response to HC promises of amnesty. While the initial problem posed is one of identifying each detainee according to his appropriate status, the next and immediate problem is one of maintaining that individual identity status pending their disposition. A particular requirement is thus generated for appropriate terminology, together with specific criteria, by which determinations may be made of individual detainee status and appropriate classification.

b. International Law. International law, with the exception of Article 3 which is common to each of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, is lacking with respect to the treatment, care, and disposition of enemy personnel, other than bona fide PW, who are captured or otherwise taken into custody during the course of IDAD operations. This problem is of particular significance in IDAD operations because of the captured insurgent who generally does not qualify for PW status but will constitute a large number, if not a majority, of the interned enemy. However, every person in enemy hands must have some status. Doctrine for the protection to be accorded and for the treatment and care of such personnel must be as fully definitive as is that for the bona fide PW.

4-3. Terminology

The responsibility for determining the status of individuals captured or otherwise taken into custody by US forces rests with the United States. Before a detainee is released or transferred from United States custody, his proper status must be determined. Terminology and criteria for a number of categories within which a detainee may fall are provided below. For any given IDAD type conflict, certain modifications to this terminology and criteria may, and quite probably will, be required. Other categories, such as PW, CI, refugee, displaced person, and evacuee, are defined in AR 310–25. Protected persons are discussed in

FM 27–10. Terminology and criteria for still other categories, as appropriate and required, may be provided for by the responsible major commander.

4-4. United States Policy Governing the Treatment of Detained Personnel.

a. Basic policy.

(1) United States policy underlying the treatment accorded all personnel detained or otherwise held in United States Army custody during the course of an armed conflict requires and directs that all such personnel be accorded humanitarian care and treatment from the moment of custody until final release or repatriation. The observance of this policy is fully and equally binding upon United States personnel whether capturing troops, custodial personnel, or in whatever other capacity they may be serving. This policy is equally applicable for the protection of all detained or interned personnel whether their status is that of enemy PW, CI, or any others of appropriate status. It is applicable whether they are known to have, or are suspected of having, committed acts of espionage, sabotage, or terrorism or other serious offenses of a war crimes nature. The punishment of such persons is administered by due process of law and under legally constituted authority. The administration of inhumane treatment, even if committed under stress of combat and with deep provocation, is a serious and punishable violation under national law, international law, and the US Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(2) Commanders at all echelons are responsible for the humane treatment and welfare of all detained personnel in their custody. Special consideration should be given to detainees classified as innocent civilians. This may take the form of medical care, food, clothing, shelter, or other assistance.

(3) Emphasis should be placed upon early accountability, by name, for all personnel detained or otherwise held by US Forces or host country forces.

b. US Responsibility Following Transfer to Host Country Custody. Under certain circumstances, and in accordance with United States-host country agreement and the provisions of Article 12 of the GPW, PW/captive enemy persons in the custody of United States Forces may be transferred to the host country for internment. US responsibility for the welfare and accountability of US captured PW/CEP does not cease upon transfer to a HC, but remains a continuing responsibility of the US for the duration of internment of such personnel in HC custody, to include accountability for each individual by final disposition such as release, repatriation, return to US custody, or by escape or death.

4-5. Applicability of Current PW Policy and Guidance

a. Humanitarian Provisions. So far as humanitarian considerations are concerned, the requirements for the humane treatment and care of enemy personnel interned in IDAD operations are identical with those prescribed for PW as set forth in the 1949 Geneva Convention and AR 633–50. As further and more specific guidance, the following provisions of the aforementioned documents, which relate to the treatment of PW, are also equally and fully binding with respect to other enemy personnel interned during the course of IDAD operations:

(1) Firm but humane treatment from the moment of capture and throughout the period of internment.

(2) Food, clothing, shelter, and medical care.

(3) Recreational, educational, intellectual, and religious activities.

(4) Disciplinary sanctions and appropriate judicial proceedings.

(5) Correspondence and communication with next of kin.

b. Administrative Provisions. In addition to those provisions relating to the physical and mental welfare of PW, it is essential that certain records and reports, as prescribed in AR 633–50, be prepared and maintained. Not all of the forms prescribed in AR 633–50 will be applicable and, most, if not all, will require some minor modifications when used for other than true PW. The issuance of appropriate modifying directives and instructions regarding the establishment and maintenance of records and the preparation and submission of reports for any particular conflict will be a responsibility of Headquarters, Department of the Army and the Theater Army Headquarters. As a minimum, however, preparation of the following records and reports to permit and assure the positive identification of and the continuing accountability for each internee is an initial and continuing requirement.

(1) DR Form 4237 (Prisoner of War Personnel Record).

(2) DA Form 2663-R (Fingerprint Card).

(3) DA Form 2669-R (Certificate of Death).

(4) DA Form 2674-R (Internee Strength Report).

c. Operation of US PW/CEP Information Center. An essential and vital prerequisite for internee recordkeeping, accountability, and reporting is the establishment of a central and designated facility for that specific purpose. For larger conflicts involving up to 500,000 PW, the performance of this mission is charged to the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Branch United States Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Center (TOE 19–503). Until such time, however, as the internee population approaches 15,000 to 20,000 in number, the performance of this function may be more economically discharged by a small staff element operating under the control and supervision of the senior army command provost marshal. Detailed guidance for the discharge of this function is contained elsewhere in this manual and in AR 633–50 and 633-51.

4-6. General Principles and Guidance Governing Detainee Classification, Processing, and Evacuation

The circumstances under which detainees may come into US custody in IDAD operations are so varied as to preclude completely definitive guidance with respect to all aspects of their handling. The following, therefore, together with other applicable provisions in AR 633–50 and AR 633–51, are presented as being among the more basic principles which generally will be found applicable.

a. Detainee category classification should be accomplished as soon after capture and as early in the evacuation chain as practicable to permit the earliest release, to include return to point of capture, of appropriate categories. Responsibility for detainee category classification below brigade level, to include release of appropriate categories, will normally rest with the capturing troops in the absence of assigned or attached military intelligence personnel. At brigade and division or higher levels, detainee category classification is a responsibility of assigned military intelligence personnel.

b. Responsibility for detainee security, administration, and further evacuation normally is assumed by the military police at the brigade level.

c. Following detainee classification by military intelligence personnel, the preparation of a fingerprint card and the attachment of a PW wrist identification band, to provide for the continuing classification identity of each detainee (other than innocent civilians, unless required) is a military police responsibility.

d. In accordance with Article 5, GPW, detainees whose status cannot readily be identified are referred to a competent tribunal for determination of their status. Upon determination of status, and subject to HC–US agreement, confirmed civilian offenders may be released to HC custody. A determination of status as a civil suspect by a competent tribunal does not authorize punishment without further judicial proceedings.

e. Escort guards for the evacuation of detainees from brigade are provided by division. For evacuation from divisions for further processing and internment as PW/captive enemy persons or other disposition, escort guards normally are provided from resources external to the division. Returning empty air or ground transportation is utilized for detainee evacuation to the fullest practicable extent.

f. Complete individual processing of each US captured PW, captive enemy person, and such other internee categories as may be designated by the theater commander is a responsibility of the military police prisoner of war processing company (TOE 19–237), or elements thereof. This processing is accomplished at a designated US processing facility(s) and is completed prior to further transfer to a US operated internment facility or, under the provisions of Article 12 of the GPW, to host country custody.

4-7. Capturing Troops

The circumstances under which the detainee is taken into custody will usually constitute the most valid basis for determining status as an innocent civilian, civilian offender, PW, CEP, or SEP. Only the capturing troops will have such personal knowledge. It is particularly important, therefore, that a detainee tag be completed and attached to each detainee by the capturing troops.

a. Detainee Tag. Detainee tags are issued, prior to engagement in military operations, to at least the squad leader level with a backup supply of tags at platoon, company, and battalion levels. The squad leader assures that, so far as is possible, each detainee is properly tagged before further evacuation to platoon or company.

b. Segregation. The segregation of identified categories of detainees, as listed in paragraph 4–3 or as otherwise appropriate, is always maintained so far as is possible whether the detainees are or are not tagged. When the number of detainees is so large or the tactical situation is such that individual tagging is not possible, however, it is particularly important that segregation of identified categories be rigidly maintained

pending the accomplishment of individual tagging at the earliest opportunity in the evacuation channel.

4-8. Brigade

The brigade headquarters, in internal defense type operations, will usually be removed from the area of actual combat and will be located in a relatively secure and fixed base. This condition of semipermanency is conducive to the establishment of the more extensive facilities required for detainee retention, processing, and segregation at the brigade level.

a. Detainee Collecting Point. Facilities provided are austere but, as a minimum, must be sufficient and must take into account the additional sanitary, messing, and shelter requirements which are attendant upon the retention of numbers of individual detainees for up to several days. Additionally, much of the detainee processing at the brigade level will be a responsibility of intelligence interrogation personnel and will be concerned with eliciting timely tactical information and the verifying or determining the true status of the individual detainees. Sufficient space should be provided within the collecting point for the establishment of intelligence interrogation facilities.

b. Military Police Operations. Military police operations in the handling of detainees at the brigade include responsibility for establishment of the detainee collecting point, for the providing of perimeter security, and for the internal administration of the collecting point, to include food, clothing, shelter, necessary sanitary facilities, and medical care. Detainees requiring hospitalization are reported to the brigade medical officer for evacuation through medical channels. Because of the sustained nature of the detainee collecting point operations and accompanying increases in administration and security, up to a full military police platoon may be required for these operations. Escort guard requirements for the evacuation of detainees from brigade are provided by division.

4-9. Division

The division headquarters, will usually be located at a semipermanent base. It may or may not be collected with an assigned brigade.

a. Detainee Collecting Point. The operation of the division detainee collecting point closely parallels and approximates that of the brigade detainee collecting point, except that a somewhat larger facility may be required.

b. Escort Guards. The providing of military police escort guard personnel for the evacuation of detainees from brigade to division is a division responsibility. Attachment or assignment of additional military police support to division for this mission will usually be required. Military police escort guard personnel, for the evacuation of detainees from division, are provided from resources external to the division in accordance with command directives.

c. Detainee Composition. Evacuees to division, under favorable circumstances, will largely be composed of identified PW together with those remaining detainees whose status has not yet been determined. Innocent civilian persons, as identified, will have been released or returned to their homes earlier in the evacuation channel unless an intelligence requirement overrides this procedure for selected personnel.

d. Status Determination. The division, in internal defense operations, may represent the last stop prior to further evacuation to a designated PW reception and processing camp. Under these circumstances, it is necessary that remaining detainee status determinations be accomplished in order that their appropriate disposition may be provided for. In those individual cases in which intelligence interrogation personnel or other designated authority has been unable to make a status determination, referral to a properly constituted military tribunal may be necessary. When possible, such a tribunal should conduct its hearings at the reception and processing camp(s) either on an "as required" basis or as a permanent activity, dependent upon the particular requirements.

e. Military Police Processing. Military police processing to provide for the positive individual identification and status of each PW prior to evacuation from division may be desirable. The essential requirement for such identification is the preparation of DA Form 2663–R (Fingerprint Card) (AR 633–50), for each PW. If time permits, the Fingerprint Card may be completed in full, subject to appropriate modifications. The two essential requirements, however, are for a clear set of fingerprints and a recording of status as PW. Additionally, if documents or equipment of intelligence value have been taken from the PW, and it is desired to retain the identity of the PW with such items, a temporary control number may be listed on the card. This control number should also be recorded on the related documents or equipment. A subsequent requirement to relate confiscated or impounded documents or equipment to their original PW possessors may then

be readily accomplished. The detainee tag, because it may readily be destroyed, exchanged, or lost, must be considered as only a temporary means of PW identification. To the extent practicable, as determined by the appropriate commander, preparation of the fingerprint card may be required at the brigade level. Accomplishment of this form below the brigade level will probably seldom be practicable, except possibly on a highly selective basis in which the intelligence potential of a particular detainee is such as to warrant the charging of combat units with this responsibility.

f. Disposition of Detainees. Disposition of detainees, following completion of their processing at division, may provide, as appropriate, for:

(1) Evacuation of PW civilian offenders to a designated US operated reception and processing camp or facility for complete administrative processing prior to further transfer to a US/CEP camp or to HC custody for extended internment or other disposition as appropriate.

(2) Return of innocent civilian persons to the point of capture or to their respective homes. In those situations in which the civilian population of a given area is being resettled in another area, provisions for their evacuation thereto are accomplished in accordance with US-HC agreements.

(3) Evacuation of selected PW, as directed, for intelligence interrogation.

4-10. PW Reception and Processing Camp

a. Centralized Operations. US operated PW reception and processing camp or camps are established as required to provide for the complete administrative processing of PW prior to transfer to other US or HC operated camp for extended internment. The establishing of a single PW reception and processing camp to which all PW are evacuated for processing prior to assignment to a permanent camp or international transfer to HC custody will usually prove to be most economical and efficient. Guidance provided in AR 633-50, is fully applicable to the reception and processing of PW in internal defense operations.

b. Decentralized Operations. Under circumstances in which internment camps are established on a decentralized or widely dispersed basis, such as to essentially preclude prior processing at a centrally located facility, the establishment of a US reception and processing capability at each of the several camps may be required. As a minimum, such a facility must be capable of providing for the temporary retention, segregation, physical processing, and administrative processing of PW evacuated thereto prior to further assignment to a US operated PW camp for permanent internment or international transfer to HC custody. Organizations specifically tailored to the requirements of each such reception and processing facility may be provided by utilizing conventional type military police units or elements thereof and, as required, TOE 19–500/550 teams.

c. Processing Requirements. Upon arrival of PW at a US reception and processing facility, the facility commander is responsible for their reception, care, and treatment, including segregation in separate compounds. Physical, medical, and administrative processing is accomplished at this time.

d. Establishment of P W Accountability. Following completion of administrative processing, to include preparation of a DA Form 4237, Personnel Record, and a DA Form 2663–R (Fingerprint Card) each PW is picked up on the Internee Strength Report by the PW reception and processing facility commander. Guidance for the preparation of initial and subsequent internee strength report entries is contained in chapter 3, AR 633-50.

4-11. Transfer to Host Country Custody

a. Administrative Requirements. When US-host country agreements provide for HC operation of all PW internment facilities, the transfer of US captured PW to the HC is effected as an international transfer by the responsible PW reception and processing facility commander.

b. Continued Accountability. The United States continues to maintain internee strength report accountability for PW following their transfer to HC custody and throughout the duration of their internment. Responsibility for the preparation and submission of such reports is charged to the commander of the US PW advisory team assigned for duty with each HC PW camp in which US captured PW are interned.

4-12. Prisoner of War Advisory Assistance

A US capability to give PW advisory assistance is provided for in TOE 19–550. Figure 4–1 shows a type PW advisory organization. A brief discussion of the mission of each of these teams is presented below.

a. Prisoner of War Command Control and Advisory Detachment Headquarters.

(1) Communal and Control. In the discharge of its command and control mission, this detach-

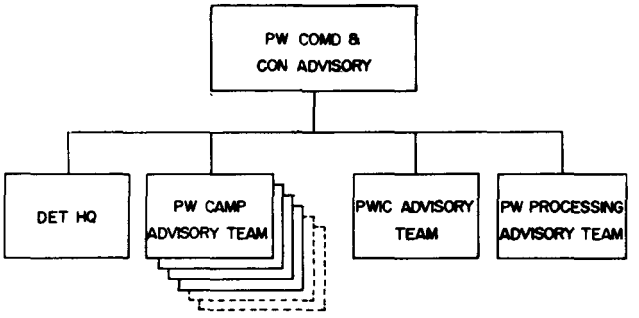


Figure 4–1. Type organization, military police prisoner of of war advisory detachment.

ment provides a command, control, and supervisory headquarters for up to 12 or more operating military police prisoner of war advisory teams. By publication of appropriate directives and through liaison visits, it provides policy and administrative assistance and guidance to all subordinate elements.

(2) *Advisory Assistance.* In its advisory role, this detachment provides assistance and advice to an indigenous prisoner of war commander and his staff in the organization and operation of a prisoner of war command and in the execution of its mission of providing command, control, and supervision over, and administrative and logistical assistance to, assigned prisoner of war camps. In the discharge of this mission, the detachment commander and his staff are guided by applicable US Army prisoner of war regulations and doctrine and by such regulations and guidance as may be prescribed by the theater commander.

b. Prisoner of War Camp Advisory Team.

(1) *Advisory Assistance.* Advisory teams of this type are designed to provide advisory support to allied or indigenous PW or other internee camp authorities. In the discharge of their advisory functions, these teams advise the camp commander and his staff in the administration, employment, security, and control of PW or of other internees and in the maintenance and submission of appropriate records and reports. In the discharge of this function, the team personnel are guided by applicable US Army regulations and doctrine and by such other regulations and guidance as may be prescribed by the theater commander.

(2) *PW Accountability.* In those HC camps in which PW captured by US forces are interned, the commander of the assigned advisory team, in addition to his advisory responsibilities, also functions as the US force commander's representative for maintaining continuing US accountability of those PW and for personally observing the care and treatment accorded to them while in HC custody. In the discharge of this responsibility, the commander of the advisory team is responsible for the preparation and submission of a daily Internee Strength Report accounting for all these PW, for the daily observation of their treatment, and for the submission of appropriate reports concerning serious violations of US standards of treatment for PW and/or such other matters as may be prescribed by the US forces commander. Specific guidance for the preparation and submission of the Internee Strength Report is contained in chapter 3, AR 633-50.

c. Prisoner of War Information Center Advisory Team. This team assists and advises the host country in the establishment and organization of a national PW information center. to include the reception, processing, maintenance, dissemination and transmittal of PW information, records, and reports in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Geneva Conventions. Assistance is provided in the establishment and operation of a central internee fingerprint file to facilitate and assure individual internee identification. Advisory personnel should be thoroughly familiar with PW administrative and reporting procedures as outlined in AR 633–50 and with the organization and operation of the Branch United States Prisoner of War Information Center (USPWIC (BR)) as described elsewhere in this manual.

d. Prisoner of War Processing Advisory Team. The PW processing advisory personnel provide assistance and advice in the establishment, organization, and operation of a HC facility or facilities for the initial reception and processing of captured enemy personnel, to include the preparation of individual personnel records, fingerprint cards, and photographs; the assignment of internment serial numbers, and the handling and disposition of personal property and effects in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Geneva Conventions. Guidance relating to PW processing procedures is presented in chapter 3 of this manual and in AR 633-50.

CHAPTER 5

CIVILIAN INTERNEES

5-1. General

a. A civilian internee is a person who is protected under the provisions of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949 (GC) and who is interned by the United States Army in the occupied territory of his own country for imperative security reasons or because he has been convicted of an offense against the United States and sentenced to internment in lieu of confinement.

b. Basic policies and procedures for the administration, employment and compensation of civilian internees (CI) in the custody of the United States Army are prescribed in AR 633–51. This regulation implements, for the United States Army, those provisions of the GC which relate to the treatment of civilian persons who are protected by that Convention and who are interned by the United States in the occupied territory of their country.

5-2. Internment

a. A civilian internee camp is an installation established by the United States Army for the separate internment and complete administration of CI, with facilities constructed to standards similar to those provided by the US Army for its forces located in the same geographical area.

b. Civilian internee camps are operated by military police units. They are operated in the same manner as PW camps, with due regard to the fundamental differences between these two categories. For example, due consideration is given to the age, physical condition and the ability of civilians to adjust to the conditions of internment. Separate quarters are provided for family groups when the internment of more than one member of a family is necessary.

5-3. Authorization to Intern

Internment of protected civilian persons in a CI camp is authorized and directed provided that such persons satisfy the requirements for CI status (para 5-1 *a*), and, further, that one of the following two conditions applies:

a. Interment has been determined by competent US Army authority to be necessary for imperative reasons of security to the United States Armed Forces in the occupied territory.

b. Internment has been directed by a properly constituted United States military court sitting in the occupied territory as the sentence for the conviction of an offense in violation of penal provisions properly promulgated by the occupying United States Armed Forces.

5-4. Order for Internment

a. A protected civilian person in occupied territory may be accepted for movement to, and internment in, a CI camp only upon receipt of one of the following:

(1) An internment order for imperative security reasons authenticated by a responsible commissioned officer of a United States Army agency specifically delegated such authority by the theater Army commander.

(2) An order of an authorized commander approved and ordering into execution a sentence to internment pronounced by a properly constituted United States military court sitting in the occupied territory.

b. The internment order must contain, as a minimum, the following information:

(1) Internee personal data to include full name, home address, and identification document number, if any.

(2) A brief statement of the reason for internment.

(3) Authentication to include the signature of the authenticating officer over his typed name, grade, social security account number, and organization.

5-5. Treatment

a. Basic United States policy underlying the treatment to be accorded PW and other interned personnel as enunciated in para 1–13 above is fully and equally applicable to the care, treatment, and protection to be afforded to CI.

b. In all circumstances CI are treated with respect for their persons, their honor, their family

rights, their religious convictions and practices, and their manners and customs. At all times they are protected against acts of violence or threats thereof, and against insults and public curiosity.

c. In all cases of trial, they are entitled to a fair and regular trial.

d. No form of coercion may be inflicted on CI to obtain any information they do not wish to disclose.

e. The following acts are specifically prohibited:

(1) Any measure of such character as to cause physical suffering or extermination of CI.

(2) Punishment of a CI for an offense he or she did not personally commit.

(3) Collective penalties and all measures of intimidation.

(4) Reprisals against CI and their property.

(5) The taking and holding of CI as hostages.

5-6. Reception, Processing, and Administration

a. Reception and processing of CI is accomplished by the Military Police Prisoner of War Processing Company at a designated CI reception and processing camp.

b. Detailed procedures for the processing and administration of CI are prescribed in AR 633-51.

5-7. Discipline

a. Measures necessary to maintain discipline and control are established in each CI camp and are rigidly enforced. Acts that constitute offenses against discipline are investigated and dealt with expeditiously.

b. Regulations, orders, and notices relating to the conduct and activities of CI are written in a language the CI understand. They are posted in places within each camp where the CI may read them.

c. A record of disciplinary punishments is maintained by the camp commander.

5-8. Security

The degree of security and control exercised over CI should reflect the conditions under which internment is authorized and directed and a recognition of the escape hazards and the difficulties of apprehension attendant upon their internment in the occupied territory of their own country.

CHAPTER 6

MILITARY POLICE PRISONER OF WAR UNITS

6-1. Military Police Escort Guard Company (TOE 19-47)

a. Mission and Assignment.

(1) The primary mission of the military police escort guard company is to provide supervisory and security personnel for the evacuation and movement of enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees.

(2) In the combat zone, military police escort guard companies are assigned to the military police brigade/group as required. Escort guard companies are normally assigned one per corps.

(3) In the COMMZ, the military police escort guard company is normally assigned to and employed by the prisoner of war brigade.

b. Organization. The military police escort guard company is organized to include a company headquarters and three escort guard platoons, each consisting of a platoon headquarters and four escort guard squads. The unit organization is shown at figure 6–1.

c. Capabilities and Limitations.

(1) When employed at full strength, the unit has the capability to evacuate the following numbers of enemy PW/CI by the methods indicated:

(a) Marching : 1,000 to 1,500
(b) Vehicle : 1,500 to 2,000
(c) Rail : 2,000 to 3,000

(2) The unit is a category II unit (AR 310-25) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

(3) The unit provides its own unit level supply and mess. This unit is dependent upon appropriate elements of the corps or theater army for medical, chaplain, finance, personnel administration services, transportation of prisoners of war, and organizational maintenance support.

(4) Individuals of the unit can engage in effective, coordinated defense of the unit's area and installation.

(5) Using organic transportation, the unit is 22 percent mobile. The unit is 100 percent transportable in US Air Force aircraft.

d. Employment.

(1) The military police escort guard company is assigned to and is employed by the prisoner of war brigade for the evacuation and movement of enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees from the combat zone to designated prisoner of war camps in the COMMZ. Personnel of the unit are dispatched to the combat zone to evacuate, as directed, captured enemy personnel from the corps PW holding areas. When assigned to the corps, the unit is under the command and control of the military police group for enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees evacuation and custody from the division collecting points. The company (or elements thereof) may also be part of a military police task organization task force.

(2) Escort guard teams from the escort guard company go forward to the division (and separate brigade) collecting points to accept custody of the prisoners of war from division (and separate brigade) military police. Prisoners thus accepted are evacuated directly to the corps PW holding areas. At times certain prisoners may be held temporarily in a corps PW holding area. At other times the escort guard company may evacuate prisoners of war all the way from division collecting points to prisoner of war camps in the communications zone.

(3) The specific responsibilities and functions of the subordinate elements of the military police escort guard company are discussed below:

(a) Company headquarters. The company headquarters provides command, control, unit administration, supply, maintenance, and mess for the company. The company commander's principal assistant is the company first sergeant. In addition, the headquarters includes necessary mess, supply, maintenance, and administrative personnel. The company headquarters operates the company communications system which ties together the systems of the subordinate platoons and of higher headquarters.

(b) Three military police escort guard platoons. The company organization includes three identical escort guard platoons. Each platoon, under the supervision of a platoon leader and platoon sergeant, performs escort guard missions as assigned by the company commander. The four identical escort guard squads of each platoon

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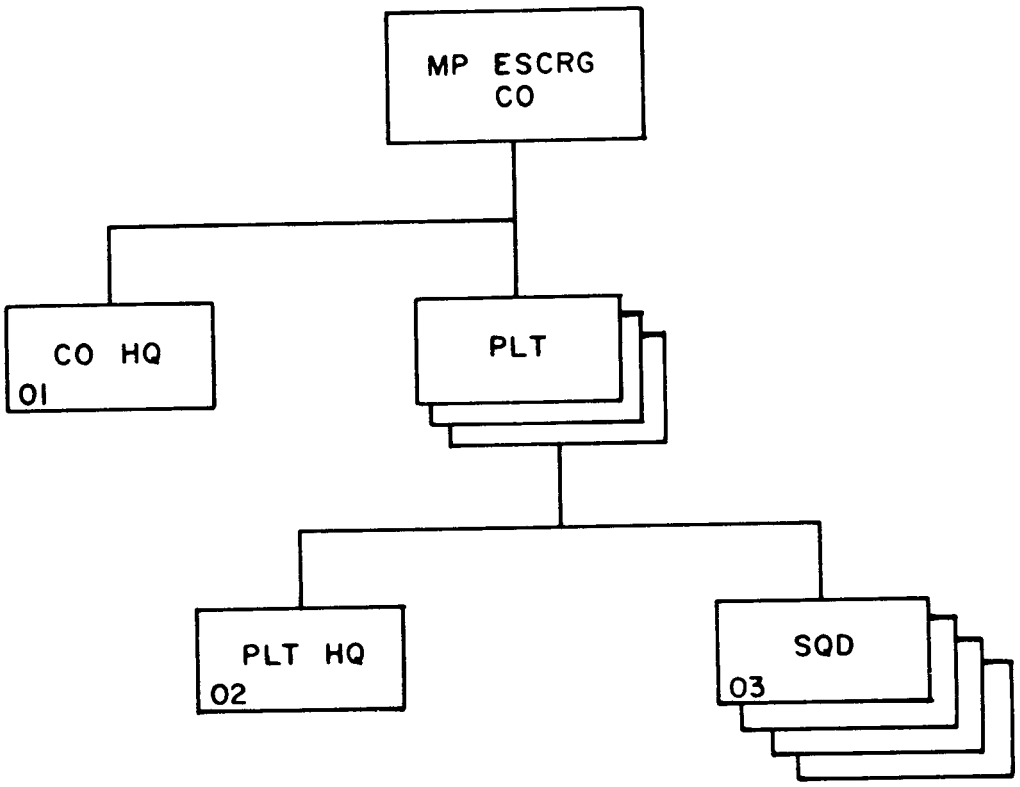


Figure 6–1. Military Police Escort Guard Company (TOE 19–47).

constitute the direct-worker elements for accomplishment of the escort guard functions.

6-2. Military Police Prisoner of War Processing Company (TOE 19-237)

a. Mission and Assignment.

(1) The primary mission of the military police prisoner of war processing company is to receive, search, and process prisoners of war and civilian internees, prepare and process reports and records, assign an internment serial number to each prisoner of war and civilian internee and furnish all compiled information to the Branch United States Prisoner of War Information Center.

(2) This unit is assigned to the military police PW brigade on the basis of one per corps.

b. Organization. The unit is functionally organized to provide PW processing services and includes a company headquarters and three processing platoons. The unit organization is shown at figure 6–2.

c. Capabilities and Limitations.

(1) This unit is capable of processing approximately 90 PW per hour.

(2) Each platoon is capable of operating independently and is composed of a platoon headquarters and two specialized sections responsible for the receiving and processing of personnel.

(3) This unit is designated a category III unit (AR 310–25) and is not adaptable to a type B organization.

(4) Individuals of this company can engage in effective and coordinated defense of the unit area or installation.

(5) The PW processing company is 50 percent mobile in organic vehicles but is not organically equipped to transport PW. The unit is 100 percent transportable in US Air Force aircraft.

d. Employment.

(1) *General.*

(a) The prisoner of war processing company is assigned to the military police prisoner of war brigade.

(b) The unit, or elements thereof, is attached to and located with one or more prisoner of war or civilian internee camps designated to receive and process prisoners of war or civilian internees.

(c) This company may operate as a company in one location or in separate locations by platoon.

(d) The prisoner of war processing company commander reports directly to the military police prisoner of war brigade commander. Except for policy matters, direct and informal coordination is maintained with the commander of

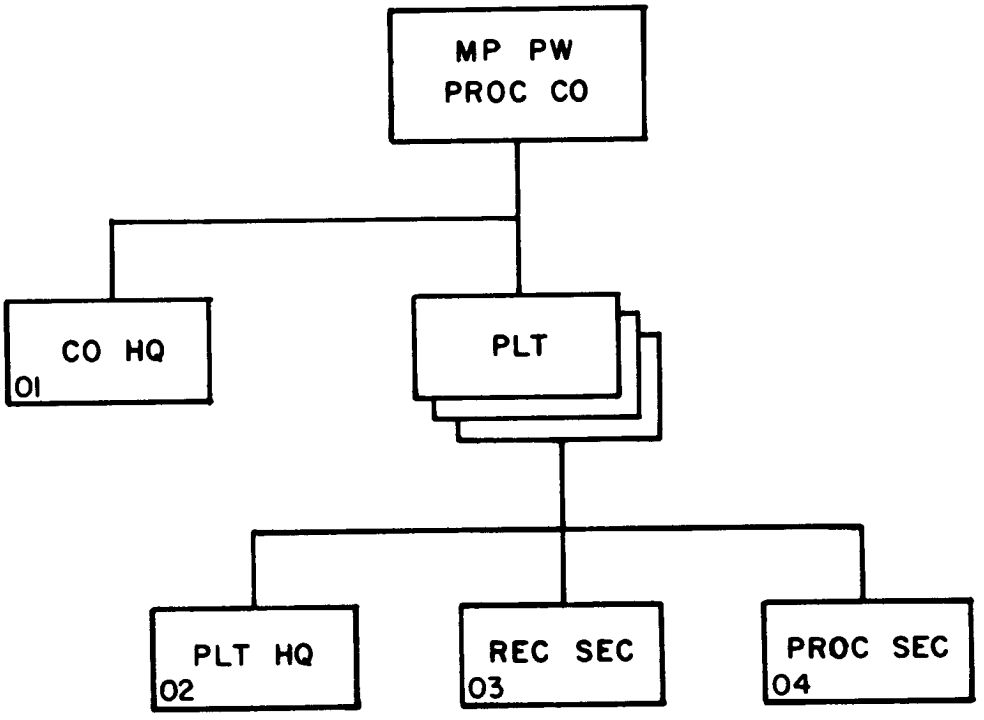


Figure 6–2. Military Police Prisoner of War Processing Company (TOE 19–237).

the prisoner of war camp to which the unit is attached.

(2) The MPPW processing company is organized functionally to provide for the administrative processing, identification, and classification of PW. The company normally operates by platoons. The physical deployment of a processing platoon during operations is determined by the physical layout and size of the building or tent to be used (fig. 6–3). Provisions are made for the continuous movement of PW from one functional section to another, and for sufficient space between sections to allow for the efficient functioning of each section. In the processing operation, accuracy and efficiency are primary considerations. To prevent monotony and to insure the continuous functioning of the platoons in the event of personnel losses, each member of the platoon is trained to handle at least one additional processing assignment. Changes of personnel between sections are made as necessary to insure continuous and efficient movement of PW during processing. Each unit determines through practice the most logical arrangement of personnel.

(3) Interpreters are assigned to each platoon as necessary. PW may be used to assist the platoon in the processing procedures.

(4) The objective of administrative processing is to accomplish the following functions. Details concerning these requirements are contained in AR 633-50:

(a) Preparation of DA Form 4237 (Prisoner of War Personnel Records). This is the basic personnel record accomplished for each PW held in United States custody.

Note. DA Form 4237 is the form prescribed in STANAG 2044 for this purpose.

(b) Assignment of Interment Serial Numbers. Each PW internee is assigned an internment serial number. This official number will serve as an additional means of identification for each internee while in United custody.

(c) Preparation of DA Form 2663-R (Fingerprint Card). When accomplished, this form provides for the positive identification of the processed PW.

(d) Personal effects. Personal effects that internees are not permitted to keep are impounded and a receipt given thereof.

(e) Issuance of identity cards. Each PW who does not have an identity card issued by his government is issued an identity card at the time of processing. All CI are issued an identity card.

(5) The specific functions of a processing platoon are as discussed below:

(a) Receiving section.

1. As the PW or CI enters the processing building or tent, he is directed to a member of the receiving section (station 1) who asks the PW or CI to remove his personal possessions and place them on a tray. The receiver records the name of the PW or CI on DA Form 4237 (Prisoner of War Personnel Record) assigns him an internment serial number, prepares and attaches the PW

identification band (para 3–17). The receiver then directs the PW or CI to the searcher (station 2) at the same time moving the tray containing the personal possessions to the inspector (station 3). The inspector examines the effects while the search is being conducted.

2. The PW is carefully searched for concealed weapons; signal devices; papers or books containing any invisible writing; pictures, maps, or sketches of military or naval installations; equipment or implements of war; and other unauthorized articles that may have been overlooked in previous searches. If any such articles are found, they are placed with the other effects of the PW or CI on the tray before the inspector. The inspector informs the clerk of the articles belonging to the PW or CI that are to be confiscated and those that are to be impounded. All impounded articles are recorded in a special property register and a receipt given to the PW or CI for money or items of value. These articles are also recorded on DA Form 4237 and are placed in a container which is marked with the name and internment serial number of the PW or CI, and any other required information.

3. The PW or CI then moves to the weigher (station 4) where he is weighed, his height is measured, and he is examined for identifying marks. These data together with his age are recorded on DA Form 4237. The PW or CI is then handed his form and directed to the processing section (station 5).

(b) Processing section.

1. The noncommissioned officers of the processing section assign PW or CI to interpreters (station 6). When required, certain selected and trusted PW or CI may be used as interpreters. Members of the processing section should memorize the items of information required on DA Form 4237. A thorough knowledge of the reasons behind each question on the form is of assistance in obtaining the required information.

2. The questioning of a PW or CI is confined to obtaining the information necessary to complete DA Form 4237. When the information has been recorded, the interpreter initials the form, hands it to the PW or CI, and directs him to the photographic section (station 7).

(c) Photographic section.

1. At least three men are needed to prepare the identification boards (station 8). These men prepare the identification boards on the basis of the information contained on DA Form 4237 and have the PW or CI verify them.

2. The camera group consists of the photographer and his assistant. The assistant (station 9) receives each PW or CI and his identification board, directs the PW or CI to the spot designated, has him face the camera, and places the board. After the picture is taken, the assistant turns the PW or CI for a profile view. The PW or CI should stand during the photographing. After the photographs have been taken, the PW or CI is directed to the fingerprint section (station 10).

(d) Fingerprint section.

1. The fingerprint makes certain that the hands of the PW or CI are clean and-free from any oily substance. He then applies the ink and takes the print, being careful to prevent smudging or smearing of the fingerprint card.

2. The PW or CI is then directed to cleanse his hands with the materials provided for this purpose and is sent to the records section (station 11). Completed forms will be sent to records section.

(e) Record section. This section completes the processing by typing the information secured by the preceding sections. DA Form 4237 is checked carefully for correctness and completeness. When any mistake or omission is found, the form is returned to the responsible section and further processing of the PW or CI is delayed until the correction is made. The forms are held until the photographs are received from the photographic section. When the photographs are received, they are attached to the form, care being exercised that the correct pictures are attached to the proper forms. Each member of the record section initials all the records handled by him.

6-3. Military Police Guard Company (TOE 19-247)

a. Mission and Assignment.

(1) The primary mission of the military police guard company is to provide static guard services for prisoners of war and civilian internees and perform security for military prisoners, installations and facilities.

(2) In the combat zone, the military police guard company is assigned to the military police brigade, TASCOM, to provide security for enemy PW, civilian internees, and military prisoners. When employed for a limited physical security mission, it may be assigned to the military police brigade, TASCOM, for attachment to the headquarters or organization operating the logistical installation or complex to be protected.

(3) In the COMMZ, as in the combat zone, the military police guard company is assigned to provide security for enemy prisoners of war, civilian internees, and military prisoners. This unit is also assigned to provide railway guard

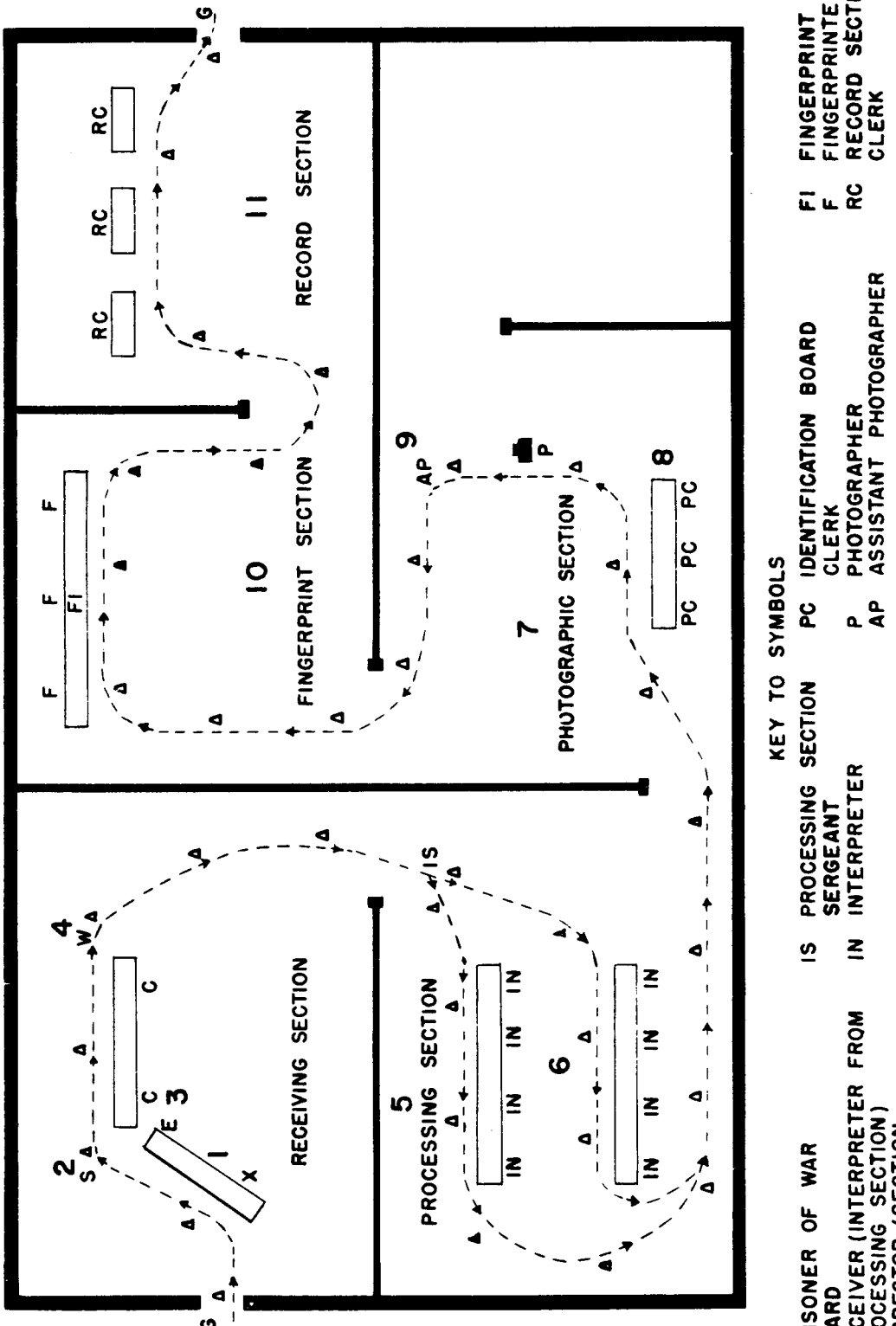


Figure 6–3. PW processing operations.

services to the transportation command of TASCOM.

b. Organization. The military police guard company is functionally organized to provide static security guard services and includes a company headquarters, three guard platoons, and a machinegun section. The organization of the company is shown in figure 6-4.

c. Capabilities and Limitations.

(1) When employed in the combat zone for the guarding of enemy PW, the military police guard company is capable of operating a corps PW processing station to include the guarding of up to 1,500 PW on a 24-hour basis.

(2) When employed in the COMMZ for guarding, this company has the capability of providing security for 2,000 to 4,000 PW on a 24-hour basis.

(3) The unit provides its own mess, organizational maintenance, administration, and unit supply. It is dependent upon a higher headquarters or other designated unit for personnel service support and for external communications.

(4) The guard company is a fixed organization and is approximately 25 percent mobile on organic transportation.

(5) The guard company is a category III unit (AR 310–25) and is not adaptable to a type B organization.

(6) Individuals of the unit can engage in effective, coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

d. Employment.

(1) In the combat zone the military police guard company is a subordinate unit of the military police brigade / group, and is normally employed as an element of the composite battalion. The company (or elements thereof) may be part of the military police support task organization for a division task force.

(2) The specific responsibilities and functions of the subordinate elements of the guard company are discussed below:

(a) Company headquarters. The company headquarters provides command and control, unit administration, supply, mess, and communications for the company. It includes the company commander; first sergeant; and mess, supply, communications, and clerical personnel.

(b) Three guard platoons. Each of the three guard platoons consists of a platoon headquarters and three identical guard squads. Under the supervision of the platoon leader and platoon sergeant, the ten-man squads perform security guard duties as directed.

(c) Machinegun section. The machinegun section includes four machinegun squads, each consisting of a squad leader and three security guards. The section provides up to four machinegun posts as directed.

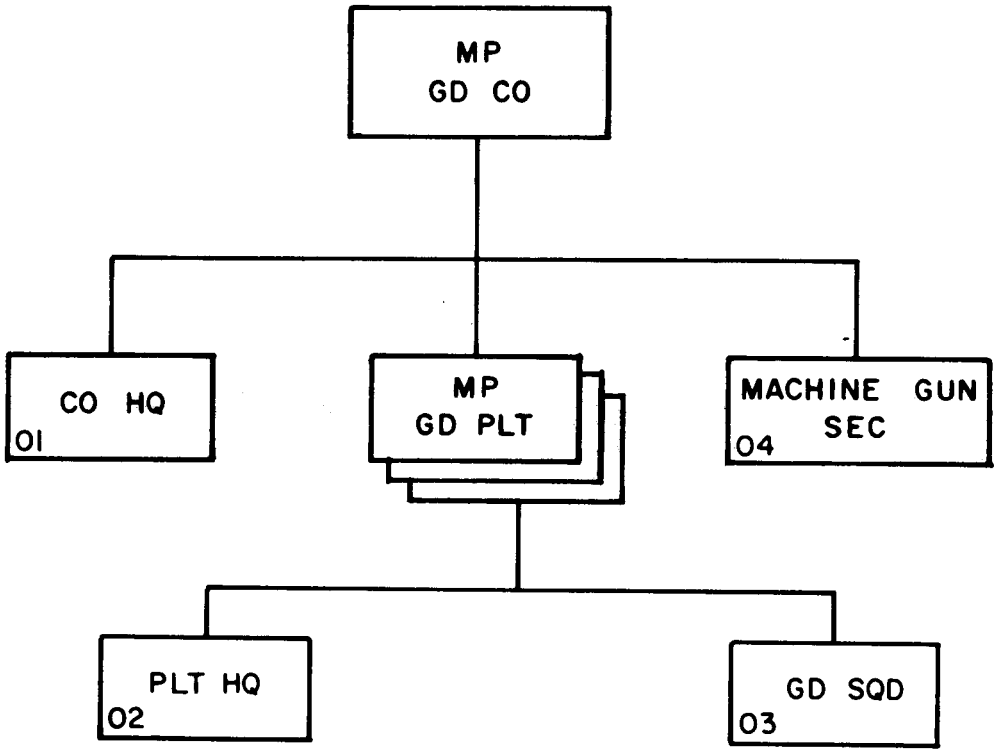


Figure 6–4. Military police guard company (TOE 19–247).

6-4. Military Police Prisoner of War Command (TOE 19-252)

a. Mission and Assignment.

(1) The mission of this unit is to provide command, administration, and logistical assistance to assigned PW/CI camps and other assigned/attached units.

(2) The PW command is established as a separate and major subordinate command of TASCOM.

b. Organization. The PW command consists of a TOE headquarters and headquarters company and assigned TOE military police units (fig 6–5) as follows:

(1) Headquarters and headquarters, PW camp.

(2) Headquarters and headquarters detachment, MP battalion (Team AD).

(3) MP guard companies.

(4) MP escort guard companies.

(5) MP processing companies.

c. Capabilities and Limitations.

(1) To perform assigned mission for up to 10 PW/CI camps and other units assigned or attached for the evacuation, processing and guarding of PW/CI.

(2) This unit is designated a category III unit and is not adaptable to a type B organization.

(3) The mobility of this unit is fixed.

(4) Individuals of this unit can engage in effective, coordinated defense of the unit area of responsibility.

d. Employment.

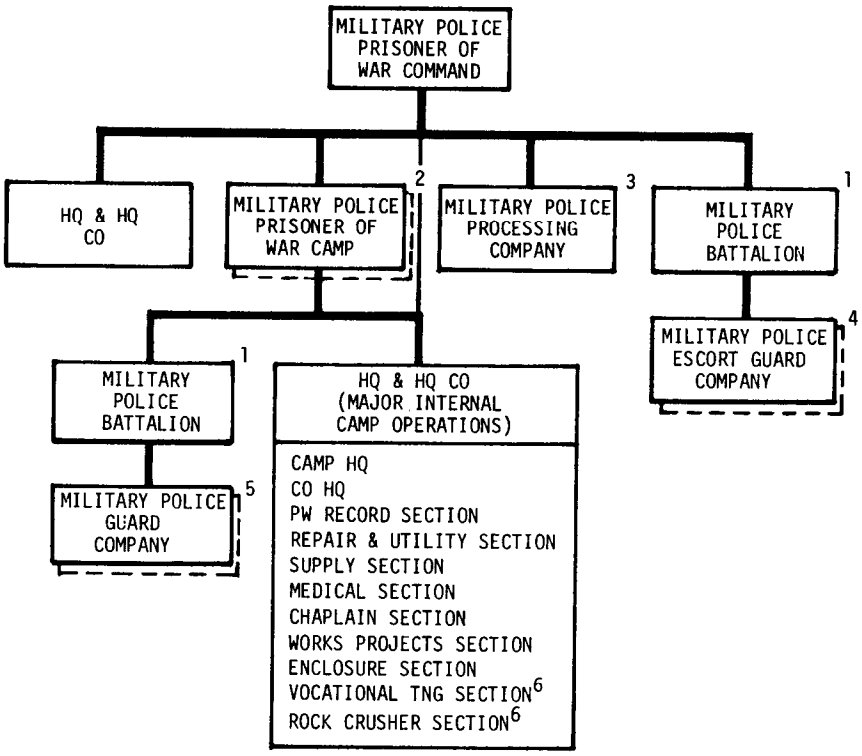
(1) Military police PW commands assigned to TASCOM provide command, control and uniformity of operations of PW/CI camps.

(2) The PW command commander utilizes his staff to conduct visits and inspections of PW/CI camps to assure compliance with policies and directives and to provide technical assistance as required.

6-5. Military Police Prisoner of War Camp (TOE 19-256)

a. Mission and Assignment.

(1) The primary mission of the headquarters and headquarters company, military police PW camp, is to provide command, administration,



1. SUPERVISES UP TO 6 MP COMPANIES.
2. UP TO 10 MP PW CAMPS PER MP PW COMMAND.
3. NORMALLY 1 PER CORPS SUPPORTED.
4. NORMALLY 3 PER CORPS SUPPORTED.
5. AS REQUIRED BASED ON PW POPULATION.
6. PROVIDED BY AUGMENTATION.

Figure 6–5. Military police PW command (TOE 19–252).

logistical support, and security guards for the operation of a 12,000-man PW/CI camp (fig 6–6).

(2) This unit is assigned to the PW brigade or PW command.

b. Organization. The headquarters and headquarters company, PW camp, is organized to provide a command and control element for the direction and support of assigned or attached units. It consists of a camp headquarters and a headquarters company, which includes required staff sections. The organization of this company is shown at figure 6–7.

c. Capabilities and Limitations.

(1) To perform assigned mission for 12,000 PW/CI and one military police battalion consisting of three to six military police companies assigned to secure the camp.

(2) To provide food, clothing, dispensary medical care, preventive medicine, and religious and recreational facilities for PW/CI.

(3) To provide and maintain utilities, including heat, lights, water, cooking facilities, and sanitation.

(4) To supervise the work projects of the PW/CI.

(5) To perform organizational maintenance on organic equipment.

(6) The headquarters and headquarters company, PW camp, is a category III unit and is not adaptable to a type B organization.

(7) The mobility of this unit is fixed.

(8) Individuals of this organization can engage in effective coordinated defense of the unit area or installation.

d. Employment.

(1) The headquarters and headquarters company, PW camp, is a major operating element of the prisoner of war brigade or prisoner of war command.

(2) Each camp has 1 to 3 enclosures, each with a capacity for 4,000 PW. Each enclosure consists of up to 8 compounds, with a capacity of 500 PW or CI in each compound.

(3) One military police battalion comprising up to six military police guard companies is assigned to this unit to provide required security.

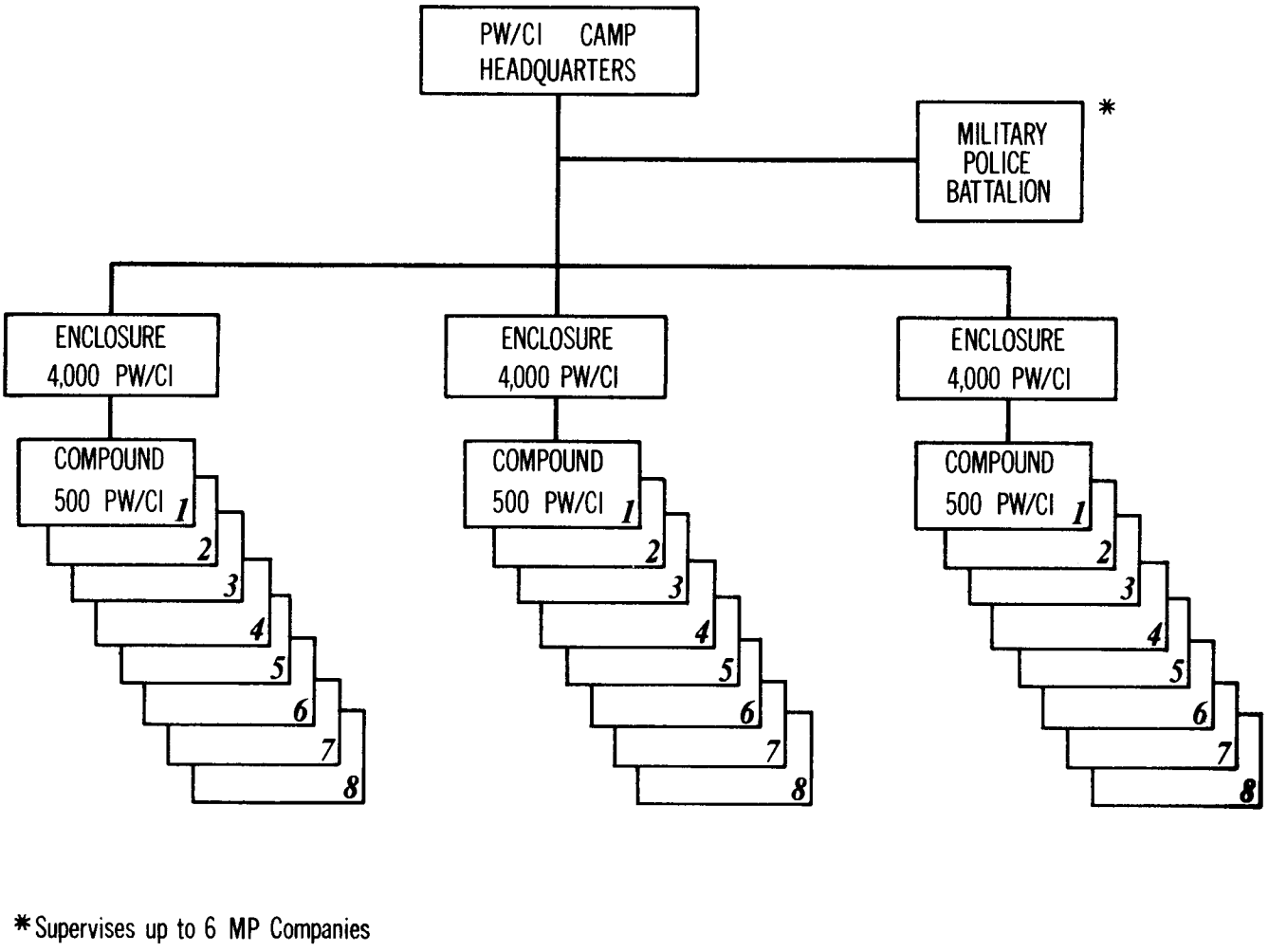


Figure 6–6. Organization of PW camp.

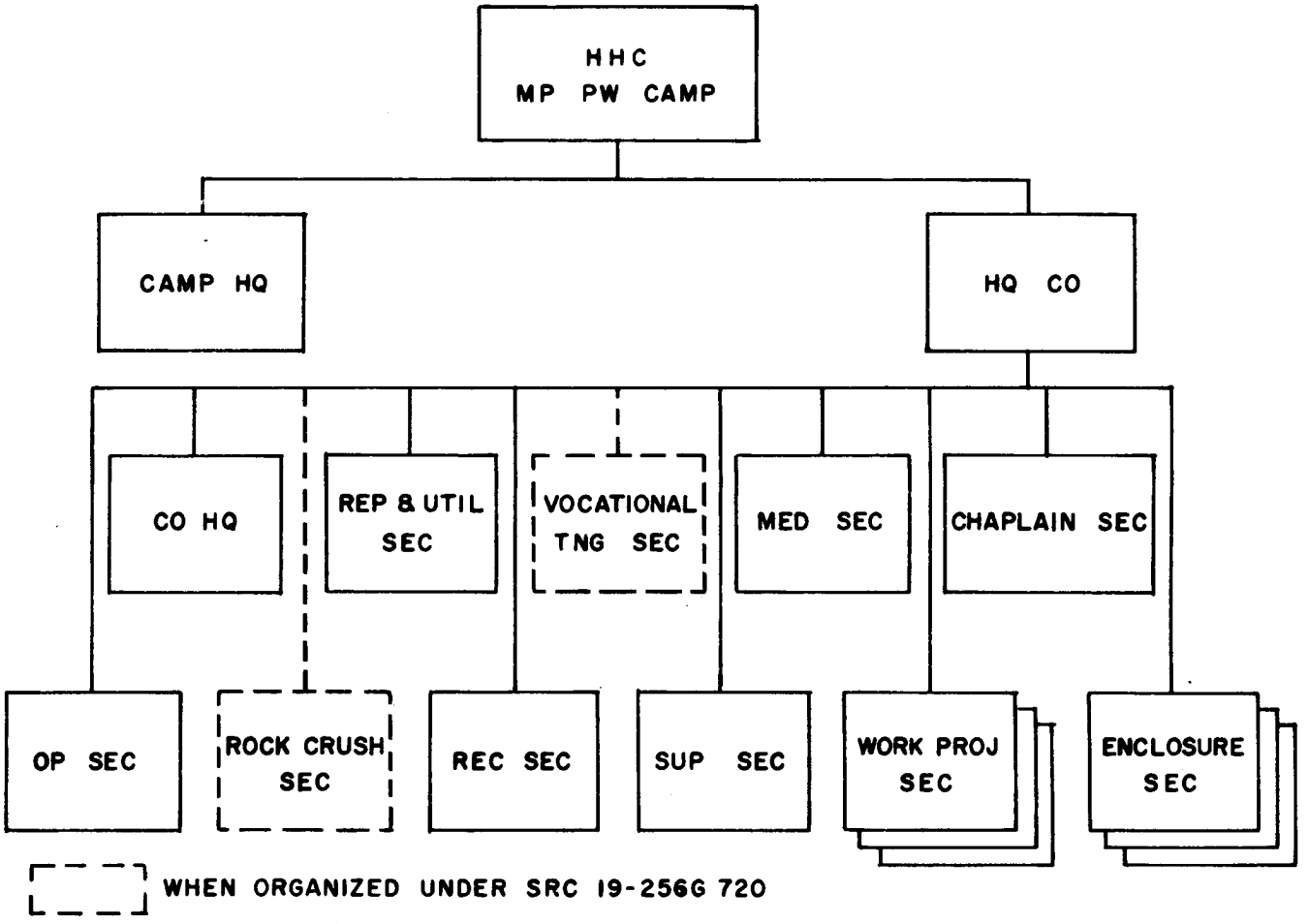


Figure 6–7. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Military Police PW Camp (TOE 19–256).

(4) The responsibilities and functions of the camp staff and functional sections are discussed below:

(a) Camp headquarters. The camp headquarters provides command and control, unit administration, intelligence, and logistical supervision. Included is a chemical staff specialist and a mail examiner.

(b) Company headquarters. The company headquarters provides supply and mess for assigned military personnel and transportation and communications for the camp.

(c) PW record section. The record section operates as a central record section for all PW in the camp. The section maintains permanent PW records. A PW fingerprint file is maintained. The record section prepares the internee strength report and such other reports concerning PW as may be required.

(d) Repairs and utilities section. This section is responsible for the normal repair and upkeep of buildings and grounds and for maintenance of utilities, to include fire prevention and fire protection. The functions performed are similar to those performed by the engineer section of a post, camp, or station. This section is supplemented by skilled and semiskilled PW labor.

(e) Supply section. The supply section is responsible for requisitioning, receiving, and issuing all supplies and equipment required for operation of the PW camp and assigned military units. The supply section maintains prescribed supply records and prepares required reports.

(f) Medical section. The medical section provides dispensary type medical service for PW and camp military personnel. The section performs, as required, preventive medicine services, such as mosquito suppression, lice and vermin eradication, inoculations, and vaccinations. Qualified enemy Retained Personnel are used to assist in the medical care of PW. The chief of section, as senior medical officer, advises the camp commander as to the health of the command.

(g) Chaplain section. This section provides religious services for assigned military personnel. The section directs and coordinates the religious program for PW. Enemy retained religious

personnel are used to the extent possible to administer to the religious needs of PW.

(h) Works projects section. This section provides personnel to supervise PW used on labor projects outside the PW enclosure. Technical supervision is provided by the agency utilizing PW labor; however, the PW assigned to such projects are supervised by a member of the works project section to assure proper treatment and employment. The section maintains a record of each work project, levies requirements on enclosures for PW manpower required, and arranges for administrative details, such as messing, transportation, and guards.

(i) Enclosure section. Each enclosure section is responsible for the internal and immediate administration of the enclosure, to include control of PW movements, the operation of messing and supply facilities, the preparation of required reports, and the supervision of all other PW activities conducted within the enclosure.

(j) Vocational training section. This section directs and coordinates the educational and vocational training programs and recreational activities of PW/CI. The educational program normally places an emphasis on basic courses, such as reading, writing, geography, mathematics, languages, music, art, history, and literature. Vocational training may include barbering, tailoring, carpentry, metal working, painting, shoe repairing, and such other arts and crafts, and a variety of other related activities.

6-6. Military Police Prisoner of War Brigade (TOE 19-282)

a. Mission and Assignment.

(1) The primary mission of the headquarters and headquarters company, military police PW brigade, is to provide command administration and logistical assistance to assigned PW/CI camps and other units assigned or attached for the evacuation, processing, and guarding of PW/CI.

(2) The military police PW brigade is a major subordinate headquarters of the personnel command, TASCOM.

b. Organization. The headquarters and headquarters company, military police PW brigade, provides the command and control element for the direction and support of assigned PW/CI camps and other assigned and attached military police units. It consists of a command section, a headquarters company, and a number of staff sections, as shown in figure 6-8.

c. Capabilities and Limitations.

(1) To perform assigned mission for up to five PW/CI camps.

(2) This is an austere headquarters with only those personnel and material resources sufficient to carry out its mission.

(3) This unit is a category III unit (AR 310-25) and is not adapted to a type B organization.

(4) This unit is 25 percent mobile.

(5) Individuals of the unit can engage in effective, coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

d. Employment. The PW brigade is a major subordinate headquarters of the personnel command, TASCOM, serving as the control headquarters for all military police units conducting PW/CI operations in the COMMZ. The specific responsibilities and staff functions of this unit are:

(1) *Command section.* This is the command element of the brigade and coordinates the activities of the other organizational elements of the headquarters.

(2) *Company headquarters.* The company headquarters provides the personnel and equipment for the command, training, unit supply, organizational maintenance, communications, and unit personnel service for the company.

(3) *Assistant Chief of Stuff, Personnel and Administration section.* The brigade ACofS, Personnel and Administration, exercises staff supervision over administrative support and personnel functions of the headquarters and subordinate units. Included in the staff element are personnel who assist in the administration of prisoners of war and civilian internees.

(4) *Assistant Chief of Staff, Security, Plans and Operations section.* This section provides extensive planning for the employment and training of subordinate units of the PW brigade and for the operation and security of the PW/CI. It prepares plans and orders to implement the PW support mission of the brigade and of its subordinate units.

(5) *Assistant Chief of Staff, Services, Supply, and Maintenance section.* This section provides coordinating staff supervision over services, supply, and maintenance support for the brigade headquarters, the PW/CI camps, and subordinate units.

6-7. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment Military Police Battalion (Team AD, TOE 19-500)

[Not a TOE PW unit but can be attached to and command various PW units.]

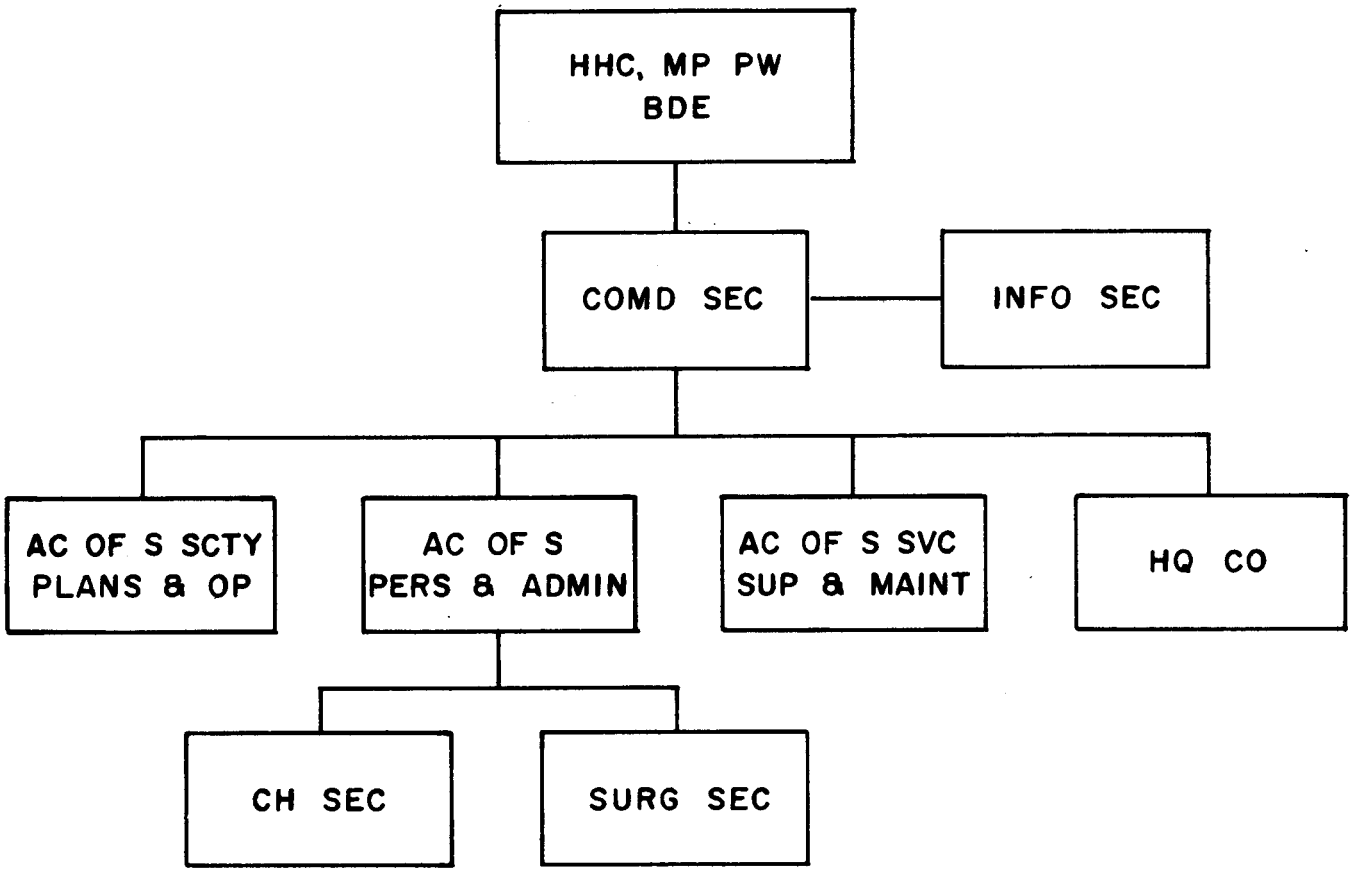


Figure 6–8. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, MP PW Brigade (TOE 19–282).

a. Mission and Assignment.

(1) The primary mission of the headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion (AD), is to command, plan, supervise, coordinate, and control the operations of two or three military police companies; i.e., guard and PW ESCRG companies, plus other assigned or attached units, including indigenous military and paramilitary police units.

(2) In the combat zone, one headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion (AD), is assigned to the military police brigade/group, for prisoner of war and civilian internee evacuation and custody.

(3) In the COMMZ, one headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion (AD), is assigned to each PW camp to provide a command and control headquarters for three to six military police guard companies.

b. Organization. The detachment provides a command and control headquarters for the direction of assigned and attached military police companies and comparable units. It includes the minimum number of personnel necessary for this direction and is organized without component organizational elements. In actual practice the battalion commander tailors the unit to include a battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment, the latter including a number of staff sections as shown in figure 6–9.

c. Capabilities and Limitations.

(1) To perform assigned mission for assigned military police guard and escort guard companies.

(2) The detachment is 65 percent mobile.

(3) The unit is a category II unit (AR 310-25) and is not adaptable to a type B organization.

(4) The detachment depends upon one of the assigned or attached military police companies (or other unit) for mess and maintenance support. When separate mess and maintenance facilities are required, appropriate teams of TOE 29–500 must be provided.

(5) The unit depends upon a higher headquarters or other designated unit for personnel service support. When such external personnel service support is not provided, a personnel section augmentation is required.

(6) The detachment can defend itself and its installations against limited hostile ground attack. Members of this unit can engage in effective, coordinated defense of the unit area or installation.

d. Employment.

(1) In the combat zone the headquarters and

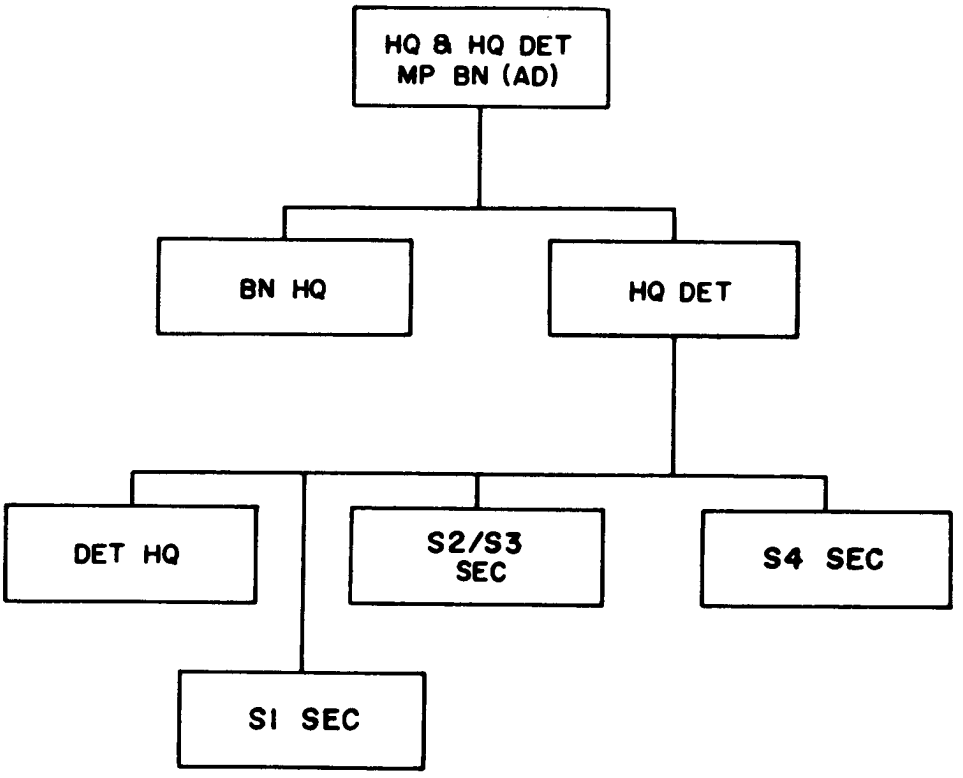


Figure 6–9. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, MP Battalion (Team AD, TOE 19–500).

headquarters detachment, military police battalion (AD), is a subordinate unit of the military police brigade/group, which serves as the control headquarters of tailored military police support task organizations.

(2) In the COMMZ the headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion (AD), is a subordinate unit for PW operations, of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Military Police Prisoner of War Camp (TOE 19-256).

(3) It provides a command and control headquarters for three to six military police guard companies.

6-8. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Branch United States Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Center (TOE 19-503)

a. Mission and Assignment.

(1) The unit mission is to provide a central agency in a theater of operations for the receipt, processing, maintenance, dissemination, and transmittal of required information and data relating to enemy PW/CI interned in the theater, and American PW/CI about whom information is received from theater sources.

(2) This unit is assigned to theater army headquarters. It may be attached to and placed under the operational control of the military police PW brigade.

b. Organization. This unit comprises a detachment headquarters and a center headquarters. The center headquarters has an administrative division, a branch enemy prisoner of war/civilian internee information bureau made up of a bureau chief and five branches, and a branch American prisoner of war information bureau. The organization of this unit is shown at figure 6–10.

c. Capabilities and Limitation.

(1) Provides a centralized PW/CI information service to the theater commander.

(2) Maintains specific records and prepares and disseminates reports for up to 500,000 PW/CI held by the United States Armed Forces in a theater of operations.

(3) The mobility of this unit is fixed.

(4) This unit is designated a category III unit (AR 310–25) and is not adaptable to a type B organization.

(5) This unit depends on other units for mess, personnel records administration, vehicle maintenance, resupply of all classes of supply, and automatic data processing support.

(6) Individuals of this organization can engage in effective, coordinated defense of the unit area or installation.

d. Employment.

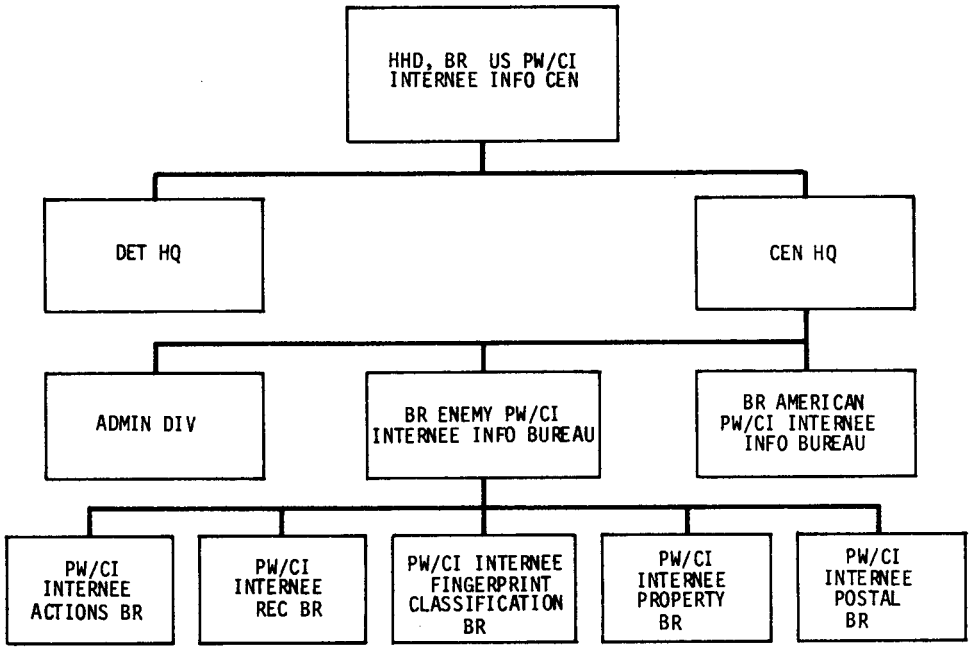


Figure 6–10. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Branch US PW/CI Information Center (TOE 19–503).

(1) The USPW/CIIC provides for the discharge of national responsibilities imposed by the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoner of War of August 12, 1949 and Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons of August 12, 1949. In the discharge of this national responsibility, this unit operates as a branch of the United States Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Center located in CONUS and directly transmits to that agency reports, and data as prescribed by Headquarters, Department of the Army regulations and directives. As an information service for the theater, this unit provides such PW/CI information, data, and reports as are required and is responsive to all using elements including the PW brigade and the PW/CI camps as primary users.

(2) The administrative division of the USPW/CIIC (Br) consists of a division chief and other administrative personnel. It performs certain administrative functions and services to relieve other operating elements of the center headquarters of the routine internal administrative workload.

(3) The Branch Enemy Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Bureau is composed of the bureau chief and five operating branches: a PW/CI actions branch, a PW/CI records branch, a PW/CI postal branch, a PW/CI fingerprint classification branch, and a PW/CI property branch. It is responsible for the handling of all enemy PW/CI administrative matters within the center except for the machine reproduction of PW/CI rosters, data, and information.

(a) The PW/CI actions branch receives and prepares replies to all inquiries from individuals and agencies concerning PW/CI; compiles statistics; directs preparation of and dispatches special and routine PW/CI rosters, reports, and statistical data; and maintains an office correspondence file.

(b) The PW/CI records branch receives and processes all PW/CI reports and records and establishes an individual file for each PW/CI processed and interned in the theater. Primary processing actions include the review of each PW/CI basic personnel record for completeness and accuracy, the preparation of individual PW/CI record folders, and subsequent updating actions on the basis of daily changes from each camp submitted by transceiver to the automatic data processing facility. Included in the individual files is all official and unofficial correspondence received or dispatched which relates to individual PW/CI. Upon repatriation, release, death, or escape, all individual PW/CI records maintained by the PW/CI camps are forwarded for inclusion in the bureau files. Individual files also are maintained for the filing of information concerning identified "killed-in-action" enemy personnel. Close coordination is maintained with the PW/CI actions branch with respect to the preparation and dispatch to the United States Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Center in CONUS of all inactive files (repatriated, released,

deceased, escaped, or internationally transferred PW) and the preparation and retention of appropriate disposition records.

(c) The PW/CI fingerprint classification branch receives two fingerprint cards for each PW/CI processed in the theater and is responsible for classifying and recording the fingerprint impressions which appear thereon. The central fingerprint file maintained by the branch is searched to determine whether the PW/CI has been previously processed and, if so, the PW/CI record branch is notified. If the PW/CI has not been previously processed, the proper fingerprint classification is entered on the two fingerprint classification cards. One of them is placed in the central fingerprint file and the other transmitted to the PW/CI actions branch to accompany published orders directing transfer or assignment of the subject PW/CI to a permanent internment camp. The branch also provides centralized PW/CI identification service for all PW/CI camps in the theater.

(d) The PW/CI property branch accepts custody from PW/CI camps of personal valuables, including money and documents of importance to next of kin of deceased or escaped PW/CI or which were not returned to repatriated or released PW/CI. Personal valuables and documents of enemy personnel "killed-in-action" are also accepted. Administrative actions include property documentation, preparation of letters of transmittal and shipment of property to the United States Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Center in CONUS or through the intermediary of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the Power on which the PW/CI depended, and the maintenance of appropriate records of disposition.

(e) The PW/CI postal branch receives, sorts, and dispatches all incoming PW/CI mail consigned to it. Such mail will generally include letters and packages addressed to camps from which the PW/CI have been transferred; addressed to deceased, escaped, repatriated. or released PW/CI; or on which the address is partially illegible.

e. Branch American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. This bureau provides a central agency within the theater of operations for the reception, collection, recording and dissemination of information concerning US Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel in enemy custody. Sources of information include G2, enemy propaganda broadcasts, letters received by theater personnel and prisoner of war information bureaus operated by allied forces. Information so received is documented and disseminated, as appropriate, to The Adjutant General of the Army and to his counterpart in the Navy and in the Air Force. The collected information is also furnished to the COMMZ and theater Army commanders for record purposes and forwarding through personnel channels to Department of the Army for information and/or action. Information concerning allied personnel in enemy custody is transmitted to the prisoner of war information agency of the Power concerned.

6-9. Military Police Prisoner of War Branch Camp, Processing and Advisory Teams (TOE 19-550)

a. Mission and Assignment.

(1) To provide command and administrative control for a PW branch camp.

(2) To receive and process PW.

(3) To provide advisory assistance to an allied or indigenous force in PW operations to include PW camps, information centers and processing facilities.

(4) Teams or combinations are assigned as required to perform the mission.

b. Organization (See TOE 19-550).

c. Capabilities and Limitations.

(1) These teams have individual capabilities as indicated in TOE 19–550. The capabilities of units organized under this TOE will vary with the size and composition of the units.

(2) These teams are not adaptable to a type B organization.

(3) Individuals of these teams can engage in effective, coordinated defense of the team's area or installation.

d. Basis of Allocation. As indicated in the detailed breakdown of individual teams (TOE 19-550).

e. Category. The category of each team will depend upon the area of employment of the units to which assigned or attached or other varying conditions under which teams may operate (AR 310-25).

f. Mobility. The degree of mobility must be computed for each specific combination of teams and/or composite units to be used. All teams are air transportable in US Air Force aircraft.

6-10. Defense Against Enemy Aircraft

In any combat theater, all MP PW units must realize the threat of attack from enemy aircraft and be prepared to take action against the attack. Large volumes of small arms fire have

proved capable of destroying both high speed and low speed aircraft or disrupting their attack. Therefore, emphasis must be placed on aggressive engagement of hostile aircraft with organic non-air defense weapons. Effective and safe employment of these weapons necessitates adequate training. All personnel must be well trained and kept current on aircraft identification, techniques of firing at aerial targets, fire discipline, and response to control methods. Aerial gunnery techniques generally applicable to all small arms and automatic weapons are presented in FM 23–65.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

A-1. Army Regulations, (AR)

10–5	Department of the Army.
37-36	Pay, Allowance, and Deposit of Personal Funds—Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.
190-22	Search, Seizure and Disposition of Property.
310-25	Dictionary of United States Army Terms (Short Title: AD)
310-50	Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.
350-216	The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Hague Convention No. IV of 1907.
330-235	Enemy Prisoner of War and Civilian Internee Communications Censorship.
633-50	Prisoners of War—Administration, Employment, and Compensation.
633-51	Civilian Internees—Administration, Employment, and Compensation.

A-2. DA Pamphlets (DA Pam)

20–213	History of Prisoner of War Utilization by the United States Army, 1776-1945.
27–1	Treaties Governing Land Warfare.
310–series	Military Publications Indexes.

A-3. Joint Chiefs of Staff Publications

1	Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage. (Short Title: JD)
(FOUO) 2	Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF).
(c) 3	Joint Logistics and Personnel Policy and Guidance. (U)

A-4. Field Manuals (FM)

3-12	Operational Aspects of Radiological Defense.
3-10	Medical Support, Theater of Operations.
8-15	Medical Support in Divisions, Separate Brigades, and the Armored Calvary Regiment.
8-35	Transportation of Sick and Wounded.
16-5	The Chaplain.
19-1	Military Police Support, Army Divisions and Separate Brigades.
19-4	Military Police Support, Theater of Operations.
19-5	The Military Police Handbook.
19–15	Civil Disturbances.
19-30	Physical Security.
19-50	Military Police in Stability Operations.
19-60	Confinement and Correctional Treatment of Military Prisoners.
20-20	Basic Training and Care of Military Dogs.
21-40	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense.
22-6	Guard Duty.
23-65	Browning Machinegun, Caliber .50 HB, M2.
27-10	The Law of Land Warfare.
30-5	Combat Intelligence.

30-15	Intelligence Interrogation.
30-16	Technical Intelligence.
30-31	Stability Operations—Intelligence.
31-73	Advisor Handbook for Stability Operations.
33-1	Psychological Operations—US Army Doctrine.
33-5	Psychological Operations—Techniques and Procedures.
41-10	Civil Affairs Operations.
54-1	The Logistical Command.
54-2	The Division Support Command and Separate Brigade Support Battalion.
54–7	The Theater Army Support Command.
61-100	The Division.
100-5	Operations of Army Forces in the Field.
100-10	Combat Service Support.
100-20	Internal Defense and Development.
101-5	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Staff Organization and Procedure.
101-10-1	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data. Unclassified Data.
101-10-2	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organizational, Technical and Logistic Data, Extracts of Nondivisional Tables of Organization and Equipment.

A-5. Training Circulars (TC)

3-16	Employment of Riot Control Agents, Flame, Smoke, Antiplant Agents, and Personnel Detectors in Counterguerrilla Operations.

A-6. Technical Manuals (TM)

3-220	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Decontamination.
5-301-1	Army Facilities Components System—Planning Temperate.
5-301-2	Army Facilities Components System—Planning Tropical.
5-301-3	Army Facilities Components System—Planning Frigid.
5-3014	Army Facilities Components System—Planning Desert.
5-302-1	Army Facilities Components System—System Design—Volume 1.
5-302-2	Army Facilities Components System—System Design—Volume 2.
5-303	Army Facilities Components System.

A-7. Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE)

8-620	Medical Department Organization Area and Unit Medical Support Teams.
12-67	Personnel Service Company.
12-570	Administration Service Detachment or Administrative Service Company.
19-247	Military Police Guard Company.
19-256	Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Military Police Prisoner of War Camp.
19-282	Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Military Police Prisoner of War Brigade.
19-500	Military Police Service Organization.
19-503	Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Branch United States Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Center.
19–550	Military Police Prisoner of War Branch Camp, Processing and Advisory Teams.
29-500	Composite Service Organization.
33-500	Psychological Operations Organizations.

A-8. Training Films

TF 194074	Military Police Operations, Part II, Division Operations.
TF 214228	The Geneva Convention and the Soldier.

TF 21-4229	When the Enemy is My Prisoner.
TF 21-4230	The Soldier and the Laws of War.
TF 21-4249	Geneva Convention and the Military Policeman.
MF 19-8699	Prisoners of War.
MF 20-5841	Enemy Prisoners of War in the Republic of Viet Nam.

A-9. International Agreements

STANAG 2044	Standard Procedures of Dealing With Prisoners of War.
CENTO STANAG 2044	Standard Procedures of Dealing With Prisoners of War.
SEASTAG 2044	Standard Procedures of Dealing With Prisoners of War.
SOLOG 22	Standard Procedures of Dealing With Prisoners of War.

A-10. Other

Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1969 (Revised Edition).

SB 700-50	Expendable Items (Except Medical, Class V, Repair Parts and Heraldic Items).

APPENDIX B

STANAG NO 2044 (SOLOG 22), STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH PRISONERS OF WAR

NATO—UNCLASSIFIED

STANAG No 2044

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

OBJECT

1. The purpose of this agreement is to standardize for the Armed Forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization certain policies and procedures for the administration of prisoners of war.

MAS DATE OF PROMULGATION

2. 6th March 1957.

NATIONAL RATIFYING REFERENCES

3. a. Ratification without Reserve

Belgium:	G/Plan/4/3074 of 14 June 56
Canada:	HQS 8960-C 8(47) (DWD 2C) of 11 Jul 56
Denmark:	DFO/ARMY/MAS/56/260 of 6 Jul 56
France:	2080 EMFA/31 of 23 Jun 56
German Federal Republic:	
Greece:	
Italy:	SMD No 30]338] of 22 Jun 56
Luxembourg:	S/1069/56 of 28 Jun 56
Netherlands:	6551 BX of 2 Jul 56
Norway:	MAS/1518/56H of 2 Jul 56
Turkey:	MAS 271429 of 24 Dec 56
United Kingdom:	0189/279 (MT2) of 13 Jul 56

b. Ratification with Reserve

Portugal: No 998/B Pr 1000.0308 of 13 Aug 56

The implementation by Portugal of this Agreement will be subject to the Ratification by Portugal of the Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the Protection of the War Victims (Prisoners of War).

United States: OPS OT DC3 of 4 Jan 57

The United States reserves the right to make this agreement applicable only to those elements of the United States Armed Forces which are assigned to NATO.

SUPPLEMENTS

4. Supplements to this agreement may be proposed at any time by any of the participants and will be processed in the same manner as the basic agreement.

NATO—UNCLASSIFIED

AGREEMENT

5. The provisions stated on the succeeding pages (pages 2 to 12) have been approved in accordance with terms stated above by the countries listed. *No departure will be made from this agreement by ratifying countries without prior consultation with the Military Agency for Standardization:*

E. M. F. GRUNDY,
Air Vice Marshal, RAF,
Chairman, MAS.

NATO—UNCLASSIFIED

STANAG No 2044

DETAILS OF AGREEMENT

GENERAL

1. The Armed Forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agree to adopt the following procedure for dealing with Prisoners of War.
2. Standard terminology necessary to this study is noted below.

SCOPE

3. The advantages and disadvantages of standardizing the various aspects of and procedures for the administration of prisoners of war, as required by the Geneva Convention of 12th August 1949 relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, have been considered.

EXISTING DIFFERENCES

4. Existing differences in policies and procedures followed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Armed Forces are primarily matters of detail rather than of principle and do not detract from the implementation of the policies and procedures set forth herein.

PROCEDURE

5. (a) The attached form, appendix 'A', shall be used as the basic prisoner of war personnel record. This form will be completed in accordance with instructions on cover sheet to the Prisoner of War Personnel Record.

(b) The terms and definitions contained in the Terminology Annex (appendix 'B'), shall be accepted for official usage by the Armed Forces. No further standardization of prisoner of war cage locations will be made.

(c) The procedures set forth in appendix 'C' shall govern the handling of personal property, including money.

(d) The disposition of allied currencies other than that of the detaining country shall be handled in accordance with procedures to be determined by the governments concerned when the need arises.

(e) The standardized translation keys, to be used when prisoners are required to complete the Prisoner of War Personnel Record forms, shall be published as additional appendices to this agreement.

(f) The standardization of financial accounts, pay and work records, and receipts for property and money shall not be effected unless the terms of the *1929* Geneva Convention are to be applied.

(g) The standardization of procedures concerning the treatment, repatriation and utilization of labour of prisoners of war shall not be undertaken.

(h) The standardization of rates of advances of pay and working pay of prisoners of war shall not be undertaken at this time.

(i) The Armed Forces shall assign prisoner of war internment serial numbers commencing at "001" for the first 1000 prisoners of war, with prefix "B", "CDN", "DA", "FR" etc. as appropriate. Any additional prefixes or suffixes required shall be mutually agreed upon at the appropriate time.

INTERROGATION

6. Interrogation of prisoners of war is covered in STANAG No. 2033— "Interrogation of Prisoners of War (to include Interrogation Procedures, Forms and Reference Materials)".

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Appendix 'A' to STANAG No. 2044

PRISONER OF WAR PERSONNEL RECORD

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Parts I and III of the Prisoner of War Personnel Record Forms will each be prepared in duplicate, using the white copy as the original and the green as the duplicate. This will normally be done in one operation by the use of carbon paper.

2. A typewriter will be used whenever possible; failing this the form will be completed in BLOCK LETTERS by hand.

3. All parts of the Green copy will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

4. Parts I and II of the White copy will accompany the Prisoner of War throughout his internment, including handing over between Allied Powers.

5. Part III of the White copy will be held temporarily by the unit processing the prisoner. When all forms in this pad have been used, all 25 of the White Parts III will be sent to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau where they will serve as a check on the receipt of the Green copy.

6. If a prisoner refuses to give any items of information or is so badly incapacitated as to be unable to give any information, a notation to that effect will be made under "Remarks" on Part I of the form. All information which is available or which the prisoner is willing and able to give will be entered on the form.

7. The point in the chain of evacuation at which this form is completed is a matter of National Policy.

NATO-UNCLASSIFIED

Appendix 'B' to STANAG No 2044

TERMINOLOGY ANNEX

TERM	DEFINITION
Prisoner of War Collecting Point	A designated locality in a front line area where prisoners are assembled, pending local examination for information of immediate tactical value and subsequent evacuation.
Prisoner of War Camp	A camp of a semi-permanent nature established in the communication zone or zone of interior (home country) for the internment and complete administration of prisoners of war. It may be located on or independent of other military installations.
Prisoner of War Enclosure	A subdivision of a prisoner of War camp.
Prisoner of War Branch Camp	A subsidiary camp under the supervision and administration of the prisoner of war camp of which it is a branch.
Prisoner of War Processing Station	An installation established for the processing and temporary detention of prisoners of war pending assignment to camps.
Prisoner of War Compound	A subdivision of a prisoner of war enclosure.
Prisoner of War Personnel Record	A form for recording photograph, fingerprints and other pertinent personal data concerning the prisoner of war, including that required by the Geneva Convention of 1949.

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Appendix 'C' to STANAG No 2044

PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE HANDLING OF PROPERTY AND MONEY OF PRISONERS OF WAR

1. No attempt will be made to standardize a list of those effects, of personal use, sums of money and articles of value to be impounded, confiscated or remain in the possession of the prisoners. Policies in these matters will be individually determined by the countries. Likewise, countries will independently determine policies with regard to the conversion of foreign currencies into their own currency. When laying down these policies, countries will ensure that the appropriate Articles of the Geneva Convention of 1949 are complied with.

2. In addition to issuing receipts to the prisoners for articles and sums of money which are impounded for reasons of security, such impounded articles and money will be listed in the appropriate space on the Prisoner of War Personnel Record. That record will be maintained up to date by the addition of items taken from the prisoners subsequent to the initial entry and by the deletion of items returned to the prisoners.

3. In the event of an international transfer of prisoners, their impounded articles and money which has not been converted into the currency of the detaining country will accompany them and will be clearly accounted for on the Prisoner of War Personnel Records which also accompany the prisoners. The appropriate representative of the receiving country will verify and sign for the articles and money received. Money taken from the prisoners in the currency of the detaining country and that which has been converted into the currency of that country at the request of the prisoners will not be the subject of transfer. Such money will be accounted for in the certificate required to be issued to the prisoners at the time of the transfer by the transferring country, showing the amounts standing to the credit of their accounts, and need not be the subject of concern to the country receiving the prisoners. It should be clearly indicated on the Prisoner of War Personnel Record that such money, although initially listed on the form as impounded money, is not included in the articles and money delivered to the receiving country.

4. Impounded articles and money, except money which has been converted into the currency of the detaining country and credited to the prisoner's account which for any reason do not accompany the prisoner at the time of an international transfer, will be sent to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau of the country receiving the prisoner.

APPENDIX C

INTERIM PRISONER OF WAR DATA PROCESSING (PCM) IMPLEMENTATION

C-1. Purpose

To describe in general terms a method for automating, on a selective basis, prisoner of war recordkeeping and reporting. The procedures described herein are based on the employment of punch card machine (PCM) equipment and constitute interim guidance pending development of a fully automated system.

C-2. Scope

The data processing applications considered herein are specifically directed toward PW (AR 633–50); however, they are also, with very minor modification in terminology, equally applicable to enemy civilian internees in a theater of operations (AR 633–51). The procedures outlined herein for PW may, therefore, also be utilized for automating, on a selective basis, civilian internee recordkeeping and reporting. In the event ADP support is not available, manual procedures described in the above Army regulations will be used.

C-3. Discussion

Following capture, PW are evacuated to a designated PW camp(s) located in the COMMZ for processing and preparation of individual records for each PW. With the processing and establishment of the individual records, the clerical burden imposed assumes very significant proportions. Under the present manual system, the major portion of this burden rests with the PW camps. The data processing procedures described herein are directed toward alleviating this burden. The required PCM support will be provided either as a theater service or by attachment of an appropriate data processing (PCM) team to the USPWIC (Br).

C-4. Operational Objectives

Within the areas of maintaining up-to-date PW personnel records, providing efficient locator service, preparing PW statistical reports and rosters on a responsive basis, and providing responses to inquiries concerning individual PW, the major objectives of the function of PW administration are as follows:

a. PW Camp Level.

(1) Minimize manual preparation and maintenance of PW records and recordkeeping.

(2) Minimize reporting requirements.

b. Branch United States Prisoner of War Information Center (USPWIC (Br)) Level.

(1) Minimize manual recordkeeping and reporting.

(2) Minimize manual data processing.

(3) Provide required PW data and reports on a more responsive basis to the commander and his staff, to Department of the Army and to the Central Prisoner of War Information Agency.

(4) Facilitate preparation of rosters and selected reports.

(5) Provide maximum PW management support to reporting organizations (PW camps/hospitals).

C-5. Operational Procedures

a. General. The system is based on using present prisoner of war records as basic input source documents to establish the required data base. The two source documents are-

(1) DA Form 4237 (Prisoner of War Personnel Record).

(2) DA Form 2674-R (Internee Strength).

b. Procedures. Responsibility for the preparation and processing of the above records in the theater of operations rests with three units. These are the military police PW processing company, the PW camp, and the Branch United States Prisoner of War Information Center (USPWIC (Br)) (fig C-1).

(1) *Military police PW processing company.*

(a) DA Form 4237 is prepared for each

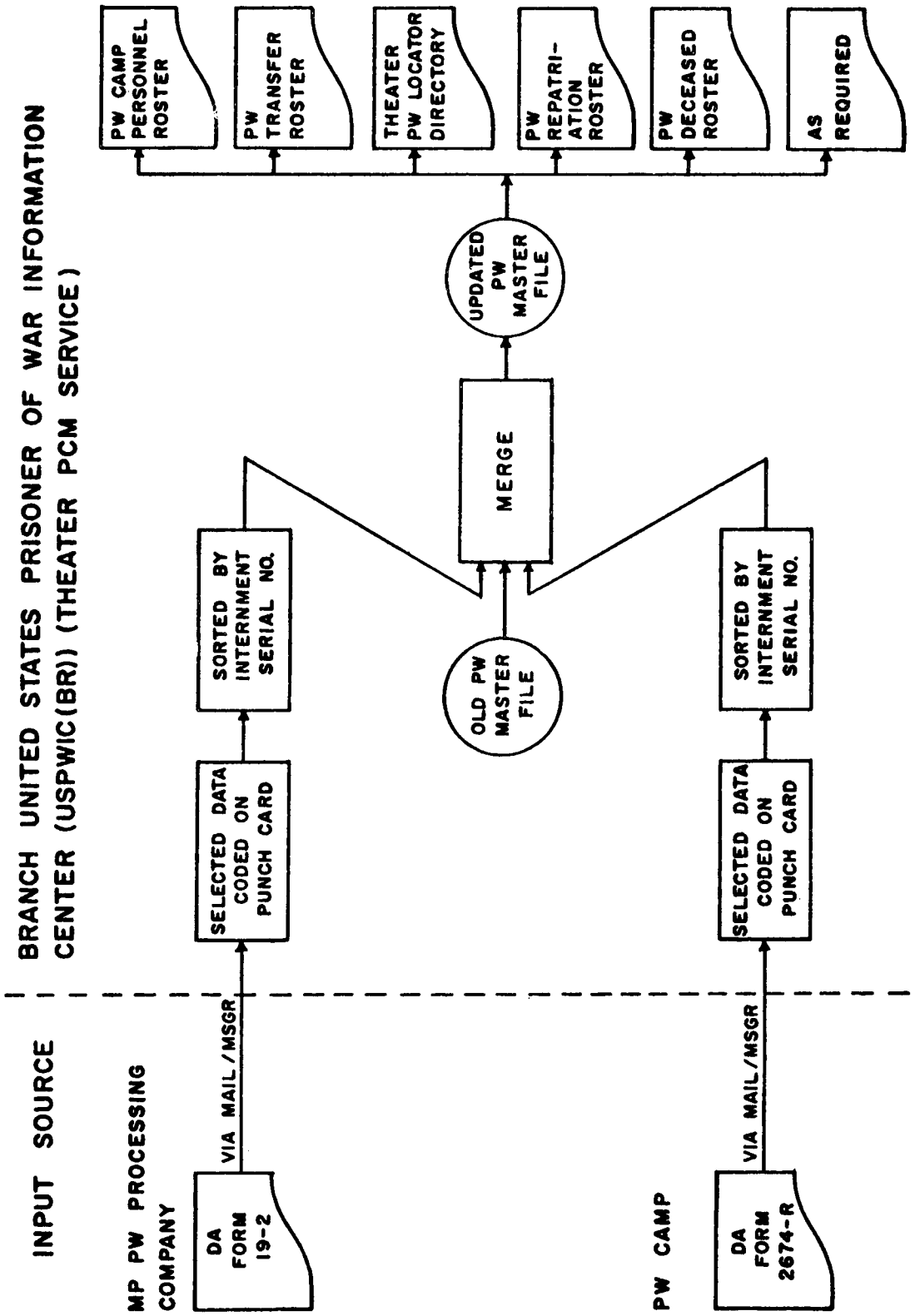


Figure C–1. Flow chart for PW reports.

PW taken into custody by the United States Army. The form is composed of parts I, II, and III. Parts I and III of the form are prepared in duplicate. The white copy of parts I and II accompany the prisoner of war throughout his internment. Part II is filled out at the appropriate times by the PW camp having custody. The green copy of parts I and II and of part III are forwarded to the USPWIC (Br). The USPWIC (Br) retains the green copy of parts I and II and forwards the green copy of Part III to the USPWIC. The white copy of part III is held by the military police prisoner of war processing company until all 25 sets in a pad have been used and are then sent through the USPWIC (Br) to the USPWIC where they serve as a check on the receipt of the green copy.

(b) The military police PW processing company is not charged with responsibility for retaining or maintaining any PW records, data, or statistics. Following completion of processing, each PW is immediately released to the custody of the commander of the PW camp at which the military police PW processing company is located.

(2) *Prisoner of war camp.* DA Form 2674-R (Internee Strength) is the basic record of the official daily status of the reporting prisoner of war camp and of each assigned PW. It is prepared daily. All pertinent changes in the status of each assigned PW which occur during the strength report day are current strength report entries and are reported for that day. The original copy is submitted to the USPWIC (Br); the duplicate copy is retained by the reporting PW camp. For additional detailed instructions, see AR 633–50.

(3) *Branch United States prisoner of war information center.*

(a) Input operations. A PW basic personnel data card is punched for each DA Form 4237 received. Collectively, these cards constitute a single PW master file. The DA Form 4237 is the source document for 16 of the 21 items of individual personnel data contained on each master card. Except as a result of errors, these 16 data items remain, essentially, unchanged; i.e., name, grade, internment serial number, etc. For the remaining five data items, the DA Form 2674-R is the source document. Of these data items, three are subject to change each time a PW is transferred; the remaining two items which reflect a final disposition (death, release, repatriation) and effective date are one-time entries. The new PW master cards are merged into the old PW master card file on a daily basis.

(b) Output Operations. The PW master card file is used to provide reports for command management and operational use. These reports include, but are not limited to-

1. Prisoner of war camp personnel rosters.
2. Prisoner of war transfer rosters.
3. Prisoner of war repatriation rosters.
4. Deceased prisoner of war rosters.
5. Theater prisoner of war locator file.
6. Prisoner of war camp locator files.

C6. Organizational Procedures

a. General. Organizational procedures and concepts remain unchanged from those described.

b. Response Times. For the reports provided for under this system, response times normally range from 24 to 72 hours.

C-7. Input Document Description

a. Prisoner of War Personnel Record.

(1) *Purpose.* This record (parts I and II) constitutes the basic personnel record for each PW held in United States Army custody. Additionally, Part III of the record provides for the recording and reporting of selected personnel data to the Central Prisoner of War Information Agency in accordance with the provision of Articles 122 and 123 of the 1949 Geneva PW Convention.

(2) *Preparing unit.* The Military Police Prisoner of War Processing Company (TOE 19–237).

(3) *Format.* DA Form 4237.

(4) *Distribution.* Prisoner of war camp at which PW is interned, USPWIC (Br), and the USPWIC.

(5) *Discussion.* This record serves as the initial and basic source document for input for the punched cards. Of the 21 separate items of individual personnel data which each punch card is designed to reflect, 16 of the items will be provided for by the DA Form 4237. Except as a result of errors, each of these items will remain, essentially, unchanged throughout the duration of a prisoner's internment, thereby minimizing the administrative effort in maintaining the PW master file. Prior to punching the cards, manual coding of selected data items from the hard copy report, using codes similar to those suggested in paragraph C-9, is required. A type code format for this data is included in figure C-2.

b. Internee Strength.

(1) *Purpose.* This report is the basic record of the official daily status of the reporting organization and of each PW assigned to a PW camp

or hospital. It is also the source of data for the official number of PW interned and for other statistical data and reports.

(2) *Preparing Unit.* Each prisoner of war camp and hospital to which PW are assigned.

(3) *Format.* DA Form 2674-R.

(4) *Distribution.* Copy number 1 to USPWIC (Br) ; copy number 2 retained by reporting organization.

(5) *Discussion.* This record provides the source document for the five data items which are not provided for by DA Form 4237. Of these five items, three relate to transfers and are subject to change each time a prisoner of war is transferred from one PW camp or hospital to another. The remaining two data items relate to the final disposition of the PW (death, repatriation, release, etc.) and the effective date thereof. These are one-time entries. Manual coding of these entries, using codes similar to those suggested in paragraph C–10 is required. A type code format for these data is included in figure C-2.

C-8. Master File Description

a. Prisoner of War Master Card File.

(1) Purpose. This file is used to record and maintain a current file of selected data for each prisoner of war taken into United States Army custody in a theater of operations. It is used to provide periodically updated prisoner of war camp personnel rosters, transfer rosters, repatriation rosters, deceased PW rosters, theater and camp PW locator files, and for various on-call reports. Additionally, this master file provides the data whereby the theater PW population may be readily screened and listed by nationality, power served, occupational skill, religion, physical classification, capturing power, and a number of other criteria. As such, the PW master file constitutes a particularly useful and economical management tool. Although only a single master file is discussed herein, the establishment and maintenance of additional working files are envisioned, such as a separate PW card file for each PW camp, camp PW locator file, theater PW locator file, etc. Also, the data items selected for punching may be modified to reflect particular theater requirements. The card for each of these and other files may all be prepared from the PW master file cards without necessity for manually punching of additional cards.

(2) *Preparing unit.* USPWIC (Br).

(3) *Format.* Not specified. See figure C-3 for card layout.

(4) *Distribution.* See paragraph C-9 for distribution of output documents.

(5) *Discussion.* The selection of data items to appear on each punch card and the restriction to a single master file card for each PW was based on the following considerations:

(a) The preparation of various rosters, such as camp PW rosters, transfer rosters, and repatriation rosters, if manually accomplished, would require a very extensive typing pool and would be very time-consuming. The data items selected for card punching should satisfy normal individual personnel data requirements for the semiautomated preparation of such rosters.

(b) For management purposes, surveys of the entire PW population to determine numbers, locations, and identities of PW by nationality, power served, occupational skills, education, sex, etc., are essential. Data items selected for the punch card will permit the accomplishment by semiautomated means of at least a great majority of such surveys of this nature as may be required.

(c) Although additional data might be coded by adding a second card to the master file, the results obtainable do not appear, at the present time, to warrant such action with PCM equipment. Should additional coding be determined to be necessary in specific situations, field implementation thereof may be readily effected.

C-9. Output Document Description

a. Prisoner of War Camp Personnel Roster.

(1) *Purpose.* To provide the PW camp / hospital commander with a current roster of PW for whom he is accountable.

(2) *Preparing Unit.* USPWIC (Br).

(3) *Format.* None prescribed. See type format, figure C–4.

(4) *Distribution.* Each PW camp / hospital.

(5) *Discussion.* This roster will be prepared monthly or upon demand for each PW camp / hospital. For work assignment purposes, each PW is classified as heavy work (HW), light work (LW), or no work (NW). The columnar headings listed are illustrative only of those items of information which may be shown on the personnel roster.

b. Theater Prisoner of War Locator Directory.

(1) *Purpose.* To provide a central directory whereby the current location or final disposition of each PW can be determined quickly. A pri-

TYPE FORMAT

CODE SHEET: PRISONER OF WAR PERSONNEL RECORD, DA FORM 19-2
AND INTERNEE STRENGTH, DA FORM 2674-R

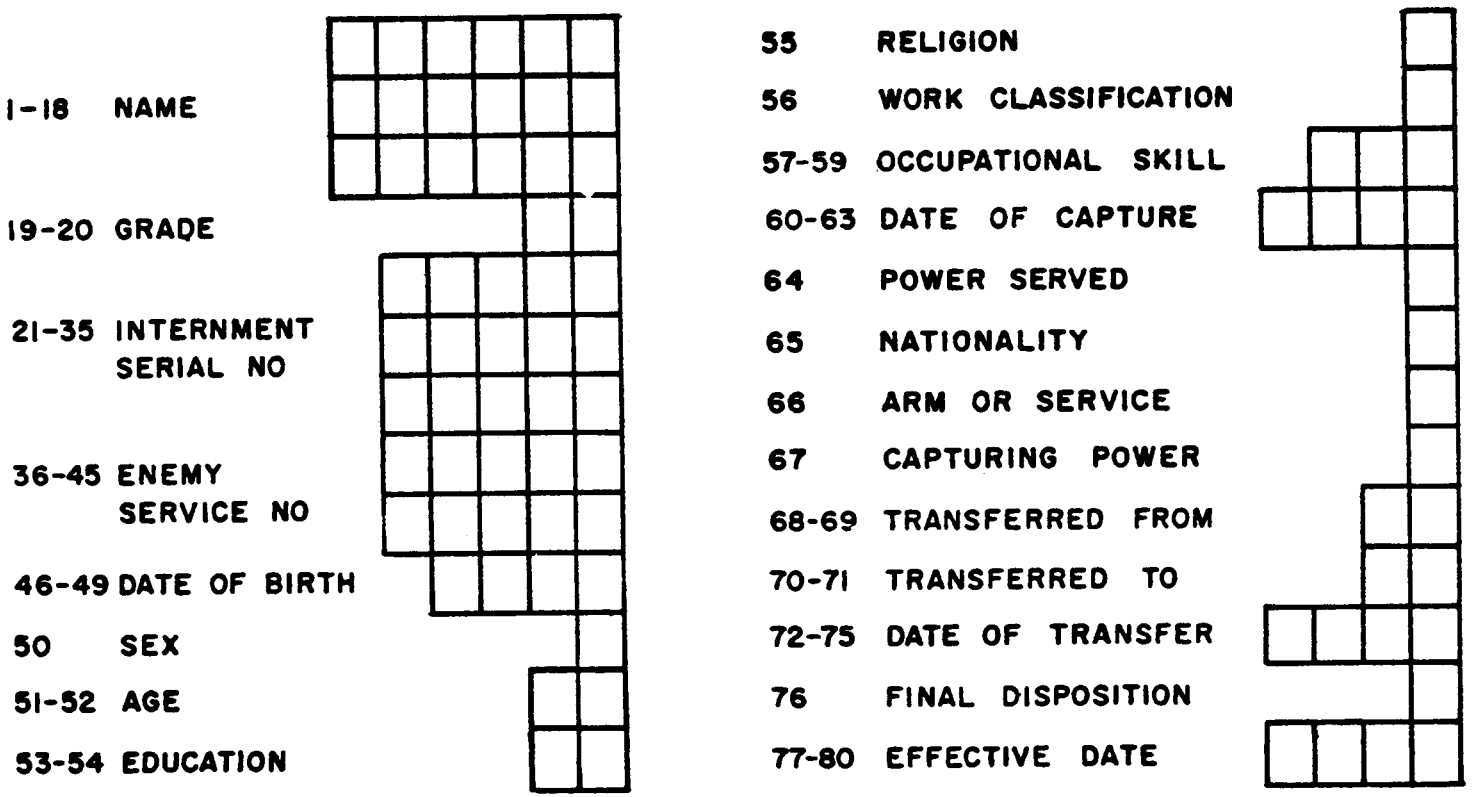


Figure C-2. Type format for a code sheet for the Prisoner of War Personnel Record (DA Form 4237) and the Internee Strength, (DA Form 2674-R).

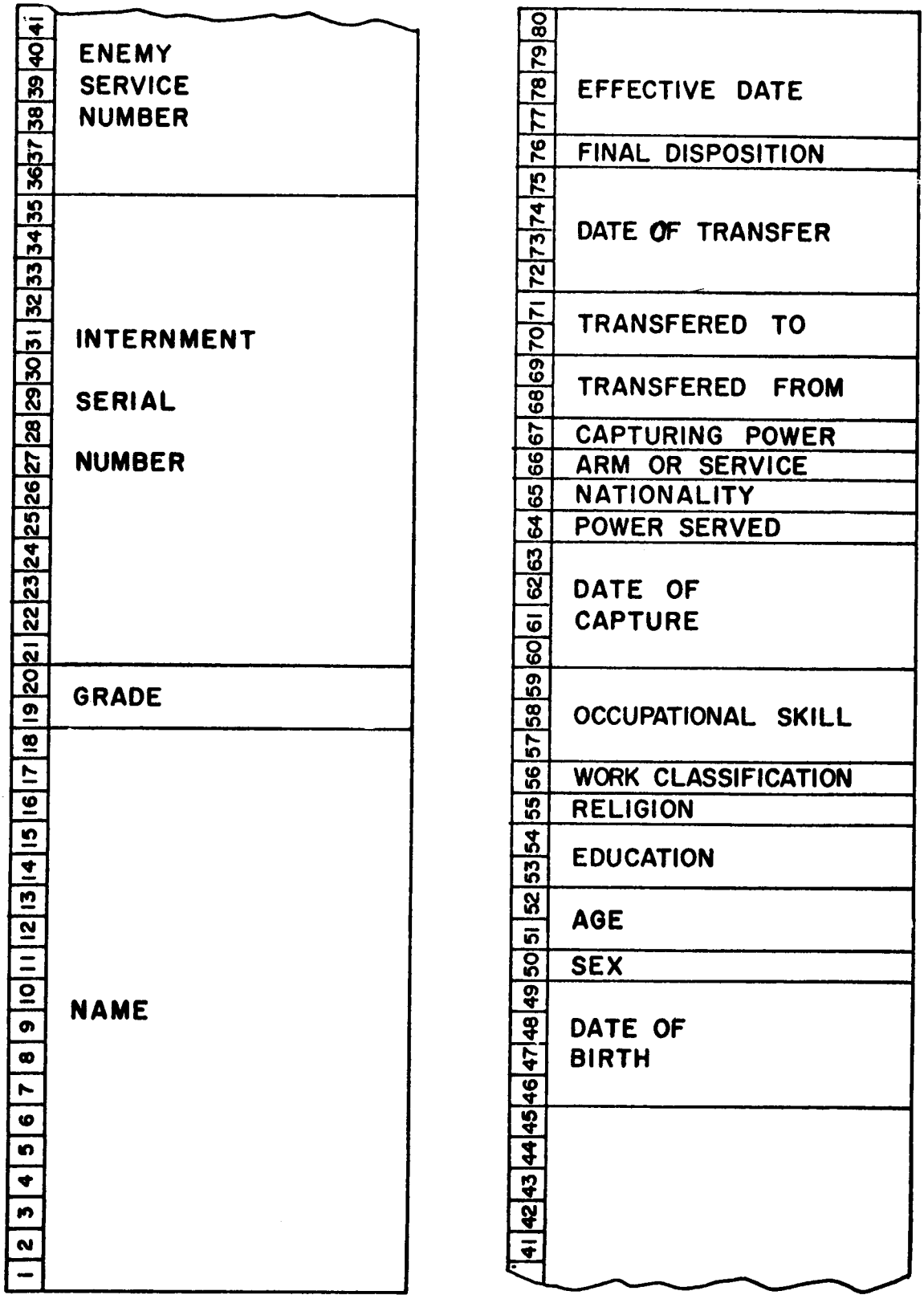


Figure C–3. Type 80-column card layout; prisoner of war master card file.

mary use of this file will be to provide PW mail directory service.

(2) *Preparing Unit.* USPWIC (Br).

(3) *Format.* None prescribed. See type format, figure C-5.

(4) *Distribution.* USPWIC (Br).

(DATE)

PRISONER OF WAR CAMP NO

INTERNMENT SERIAL NUMBER	NAME	GRADE	WORK CLAS	OCC SKILL	NATION-ALITY	RELIGION	AGE

Figure C-4. Type format for hard copy printout of prisoner of war camp personnel roster.

NAME	GRADE	ISN	ENEMY SVC NO	PW CAMP NUMBER OR DISPOSITION, I.E., DECEASED, REPATRIATED, ETC.

Figure C-5. Type, Format for hard copy printout for the theater prisoner of war locator directory.

NAME	GRADE	ISN	ARM OR SERVICE	POWER SERVED

Figure C–6. Type format for hard copy printout of prisoner of war transfer roster.

(5) *Discussion*. This file will be used primarily by the USPWIC (Br) to provide theater PW mail directory service. Capability should be provided through the preparation of three separate listings or one complete listing with two cross-reference listings, to permit name searches by internment serial number, enemy service number, or by name. Daily updating of the file will be required. The maintenance of card files rather than of published listings may be preferable.

c. *Transfer Roster*.

(1) *Purpose*. To provide listings of PW to be transferred together with pertinent personnel data.

(2) *Preparing Unit*. USPWIC (Br).

(3) *Format*. None prescribed. See type format, figure C–6.

(4) *Distribution*. Sending PW camp, receiving PW camp, and transportation officer.

(5) *Discussion*. With an appropriate heading and appropriate authentication, the transfer roster may constitute a transfer directive.

d. *Other Rosters*. Other rosters which will be required and which may be prepared include rosters of PW by occupational skills, deceased, in escape status over 30 days, repatriation, release, transferred to other powers, etc.

C-10. Type Coding Guide for Prisoner of War Master Card File

a. General. The following paragraphs provide a type coding guide to be used to complete the code sheet for the transition between the hard copy source document and the machine language 80-column card.

b. Prisoner of War Master File Card. See figure C–2 above for code sheet.

Columns 1–18	Last name, first name, middle name or initial. Leave one "blank space between last name, first name, and middle name or initial."
Columns 19, 20	Grade. Code the senior grade with the numeral "1," the next lower grade with numeral "2," etc., in accordance with appropriately developed enemy military grade structures.
Columns 21–35	Internment Serial Number Prefix—6 characters Number—7 characters Sufix—2 characters Reference: Para 18, AR 633–50
Columns 36–45	Enemy Service Number Prefix—2 characters Number—8 characters
Columns 46-49	Date of Birth. Code: Day, month, and last digit of year. The months January through September are punched 1 through 9 respectively; the months October, November, and December are punched X, Y, and Z respectively.
Column 50	Sex: Code: M for male; F for female.
Columns 51, 52	Age.
Columns 53, 54	Education. Code: Punch number of years of school attendance.
Column 55	Religion. Code: Use alphabetical designations in accordance with approximately developed code.
Column 56	Work Classification Code: H—Heavy work L—Light work N—No work Reference: Para 206, AR 633–50
Columns 57-59	Primary Occupational Skill. Code: 442 Blacksmith 120 Bridge Helpers 122 Bridge Specialist 462 Canvas and Leather Repairman

511 Carpenter
530 Chemical Warfare Helper
710 Clerk
612 Construction Machinery Operator
941 Cook
154 Draftsman Plotter
355 Electrician
539 Farm Hand
540 Laborer, Unskilled
546 Laundry Specialist
640 Light Vehicle Driver
550 Longshoreman
545 Lumberjack
443 Machinist
513 Mason
911 Medical Airman
001 Officer
510 Painter
509 Pipeline Helper
522 Plumber
654 Punch Shear Operator
516 Quarryman
296 Radio Repairman
650 Railway Maintenance Helper
563 Shoe Repairman
421 Small Arms Repairman
323 Telephone Installation Repairman
461 Textile Repairman
632 Track Vehicle Mechanic
967 Translator
999 Unprocessed Prisoner
520 Utilities Worker

Skill code numbers used are identical to military occupational specialty (MOS) number. AR 611-201, Manual of Enlisted Occupational Specialties, may be used as reference.

Columns 60–63 — Date of Capture. Code: See code under columns 46-49.

Column 64 — Nationality. Code: Alphabetical designation in accordance with appropriately developed code.

Note. Nationality is used to indicate the country in which the PW claims citizenship.

Column 65 — Power Served. Code: Alphabetical designation in accordance with appropriately developed code.

Note. That power in which the PW was serving as a member of its armed forces at time of capture.

Column 66 — Arm or Service. Code:

A—Army
N—Navy
F—Air Force

Column 67 — Capturing Power. Code: Alphabetical designation in accordance with appropriately developed code.

Note. To be used only if capturing power is other than the United States.

Columns 68, 69 — Transferred From, Code: Numerical designation of theater PW camp in accordance with appropriate developed code. Alphabetical designation

of Allied power in accordance with appropriately developed code, if international transfer is involved.
CONUS-US.

Columns 70, 71 — Transferred to. Code: See code under columns 68-69.

Columns 72-75 — Date of Transfer. Code: See code under columns 46-49.
Note. The date of transfer will be the EDCSA as indicated on the internee strength report (DA Form 2674-R). Reference: para 177, AR 633-50.

Column 76 — Final Disposition. Code:
D—Deceased
G-General Repatriation
M—Medical Repatriation
R-Released
E—Escaped
Note. PW who do not elect to be repatriated to their home country or power which they were serving at time of capture and who are given their freedom in another country are identified as having been released.
Escape to be shown as a final disposition only after PW has been in escape status for over 30 days. Reference: Para 185, AR 633-50.

Column 77–80 — Effective Date. Code: See coding instructions under columns 46-49.

APPENDIX D

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY AUTHORIZATION AND ALLOWANCES GUIDE FOR PRISONERS OF WAR AND PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS

Line item No.	Item, basis of issue, and remarks	Unit	Allowances						
			Zone I [1]	Zone II [2]	Zone III [3]	Zone IV [4]	Zone V [5]	Zone VI [6]	Zone VII [7]
	Section I. INDIVIDUAL CLOTHING								
B60252	Belt, Trousers: Ctn Webbing, 1¼ Inch, Per PW	ea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C06886	Boot, Combat: Men's Leather, Black, 8½ Inch High, Per PW (Note 1)	pr	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C32182	Buckle: Belt, Trousers, Brass, Lacquered Finish Per PW	ea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C03750	Cap, Hot Weather: Polyester/Rayon, OG 106, Per PW	ea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cap, Wool, Knit: Per PW	ea	--	--	1	1	1	1	1
E44193	Coat, Cold Weather: Ctn, Wind/Resist, 9 oz, OG 107, Per PW	ea	--	2	2	2	2	2	2
G48939	Drawers, Mens: Ctn, Thigh Length, White, W/ Elastic Waist Band Per PW	pr	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
G49213	Drawers, Mens: Wool Knit, Ankle Length, Silver Gray, Per PW	pr	--	--	2	2	2	2	2
J62858	Glove Inserts: Wool & Nylon Knit, OG 108, Per PW	pr	--	--	1	1	1	1	1
J63269	Glove Shells: Leather, Black, Per PW	pr	--	--	1	1	1	1	1
K08704	Handkerchief, Man's: Ctn, OG 109, 17 Inch Square, Per PW	ea	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
K35007	Helmet, Sun: Adjustment Chin Strap, Adjustable Head Size, Per PW (Note 2)	ea	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
L70789	Liner, Wet Weather, Poncho: Camouflage Color, Per PW	ea	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
N38731	Overcoat, Man's: Wool Gabardine, 14.5 oz, AG 44, Per PW	ea	--	--	1	1	1	1	1
P17415	Poncho, Coated, Nylon, OG Shade 207: Per PW	ea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
T03520	Shirt, Man's: Ctn Sateen, OG 107, Per PW	ea	--	--	2	2	2	2	2
T04616	Shirt, Man's: Ctn Twill, Khaki Shade, 1 Qtr Length, Per PW	ea	2	2	--	--	--	--	--
T04205	Shirt, Man's: Wool, Nylon Flannel, OG 108, Per PW	ea	--	--	2	2	2	2	2
T93335	Sock, Men's: Wool, Cushion Sole, OG 408, Stretch type, Per PW	pr	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
X36358	Trousers, Man's: Ctn, Sateen, OG 107, Per PW	pr	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
X37180	Trousers, Man's: Wool Serge, OG 108, Per PW	pr	--	--	2	2	2	2	2
X86575	Undershirt, Man's: Ctn, OG 109, Pullover, U Neck, Qtr Length Sleeves, Per PW	ea	--	--	2	2	2	2	2
	Section II. INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT								
B14927	Bag, Duffel, Ctn Duck, OD: Per PW	ea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B72225	Blanket, Bed, Wool, OG: Per PW	ea	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
	Brassard, Red Cross: Per RP	ea	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
F17534	Cot, Folding: Canvas Cover, Wood Frame, 77½ L, 27 W In, Per PW (Note 3)	ea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
F29142	Cover, Mattress: Box Style, 77 In L, 37 In W, Per auth mattress	ea	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Line item No.	Item, basis of issue, and remarks	Unit	Allowances						
			Zone I [1]	Zone II [2]	Zone III [3]	Zone IV [4]	Zone V [5]	Zone VI [6]	Zone VII [7]
F54817	Cup, Water, Canteen, Steel: Per PW	ea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
H93071	Fork, Field, Mess: Unplated CRES. Per PW (Notes 4 and 5)	ea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
L29321	Knife, Field, Mess: CRES Blade, Per PW (Notes 4 and 5)	ea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
M11895	Mask, CBR: Protective field, Per PW	ea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
M17368	Mattress, Bed: 25 Ctn, 75 Linters, Fire Resistant, 77½ L, 27 W In, Per PW (Note 3)	ea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N53095	Pan, Mess Kit: Per PW	ea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N92645	Pillow, Bed: Ctn Ticking, Chicken Feathers, 24 In L, 27 In W, Per PW	ea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N93282	Pillow Case: Ctn, Per PW	ea	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Section III. HANDTOOLS

1	2	3	4
Line item No.	Item, basis of issue, and remarks	Unit of issue	Allowances
	Axe, Handled, Chopping, Single Bit: Per 100 PW or MFCT	ea	1
	Hammer, Claw, 1½ lb: Per 50 PW or MFCT	ea	1
	Mattock, Pick, w/Handle, 5 lb: Per 50 PW or MFCT	ea	1
	Rake, w/Handle: Per 50 PW or MFCT	ea	1
	Saw, Hand, 26 in: Per 100 PW or MFCT	ea	1
	Shovel, Long Handle: Per 50 PW or MFCT	ea	1

Section IV. ADMINISTRATIVE AND HOUSEKEEPING EQUIPMENT

B15688	Bag, Water, Sterilizing: Cotton Duck, Porous, Stitched Seams, 36 Gal Per 125 PW	ea	1
B29464	Barber Kit: w/Case Per 500 PW	ea	1
B39705	Basin, Wash: Corrosion Resistant Steel, 7 Quart Per 5 PW	ea	1
	Board, Wash: Per 25 PW	ea	1
FSN 7240–160–0455	Pail; Metal Steel Galv, 3½ Gal Cap, Heavy Weight Per 25 PW	ea	1
FSN 7240–6153	Can, Water, Military, Steel, 5 Gal Cap, Per 50 PW	ea	1
	Tub, Wash, Per 25 PW	ea	1

Section V. RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT

60090N	Pony Game Kit: Consisting of Components, See app A, Per 100 PW (Note 6)	ea	1
60007N	Athletic and Recreation Kit: Consisting of Components, See app B, Per 500 PW (Note 6)	ea	3

Section VI. WELFARE ITEMS

	Blades, Safety, Razor Per PW per mo	ea	2
	Brush, Shaving Per PW (Note 6)	ea	1
	Brush, Shoe, Per PW (Note 6)	ea	1
	Brush, Tooth, Per PW (Note 6)	ea	1
	Comb, Medium, Per PW (Note 6)	ea	1
	Kit, Sewing Per 10 PW (Note 6)	ea	1
	Laces, Shoe, Per 10 PW (Note 6)	pr	1
	Polish, Shoe or Dubbin, Per PW (per 3 mo)	cn	1
	Razor, Safety Per PW (Note 6)	ea	1
	Soap, 4 oz, Toilet, Per PW per mo	br	1
	Soap, Shaving, Per PW per mo	br	1
	Toothpaste, Tube, or Tooth Powder, Per PW per mo	ea	1
W69891	Towel, Bath: Ctn, Terry Weave OG 20 W 40 L, Per PW (Note 6)	ea	2
	Cigarettes, Per PW per day	ea	10

Section VII. KITCHEN MESS EQUIPMENT

A03210	Accessory Outfit, Gasoline Field Range Per Range Outfit, Field, Gasoline	ea	1
B15688	Bag, Water, Sterilizing: Cotton Duck, Porous, Stitched Seams, 36 Gal, Per 500 man PW Kitchen, Multiples Thereof	ea	1
K25342	Heater, Immersion, Liquid Fuel Fired: 30 in lg of heater Per 500 man PW Kitchen, Multiples Thereof	ea	4

See footnotes at end of table.

1	2	3	4
Line item No.	Item, basis of issue, and remarks	Unit of issue	Allowances
R14154	Range Outfit, Field, Gasoline: Accom 50 Men, Multiple Thereof, Per 50 PW, Multiples Thereof	ea	1
	Section VIII. CHAPLAIN AND CHAPEL FACILITIES		
B63070	Bible: Old and New Testament. As required per chapel facility for PW of Christian faith	--	--
B63211	Bible: The Holy Scripture. As required per chapel facility for PW of Jewish faith	--	--
D90901	Chaplains Kit: Catholic w/components, Per PW Catholic chaplain WAB the Catholic supervisory chaplain	ea	1
D91244	Chaplains Kit: Protestant w/components, Per PW protestant chaplain WAB the Protestant supervisory chaplain	ea	1
D91312	Chaplains Kit: Jewish w/components, Per PW Jewish chaplain WAB the Jewish supervisory chaplain	ea	1
E60262	Communion Set, Chapel: Chalice type w/components, Per PW chapel facility	st	1
N24121	Organ: Electrically Operated, 24V, DC, 115 AC, Folding Type, 49 Keys, Per PW chapel facility	ea	1

Note 1—Native type footwear may be substituted WAB Major Command.
2—Native type headgear may be substituted WAB Major Command.
3—Matr, rice, or equivalent may be substituted for Cot, Folding, WAB TOC.
4—Chopsticks or other native eating items may be substituted for fork, knife, and spoon WAB TOC.
5—WAB TOC.
6—Resupply on replacement basis when determined unserviceable.

[1] Zone I—Warm or hot all year.
[2] Zone II—Warm or hot summers, mild winters.
[3] Zone III—Warm or hot summers, cold winters.
[4] Zone IV—Mild summers, cool winters.
[5] Zone V—Warm or hot summers, cold or very cold winters.
[6] Zone VI—Mild summers, cold winters.
[7] Zone VII—Mild summers, very cold winters.

ANNEX A TO APPENDIX D

*COMPONENTS OF PONY GAME KIT

Pony Game Kit consisting of the following components:

6 Decks playing cards, bridge, "Bicycle" or equal.
4 Decks playing cards, pinochle, "Bicycle" or equal.
2 Chess-Checker travel sets, ES Low 842 or equal.
1 Box game chips, 1 ½ inches in diameter, 100 per box, ES Lowe 711 or equal.
1 Cribbage board with pegs, ES Lowe 1503 or equal.
1 Box dice, Catalin 5/8 inch size, 12 per box, ES Lowe 987 or equal.
1 Set dominoes, Catalin or plastic, ES Lowe 921 or equal.
1 Scribbage game, travel size, with playing instructions.
1 Puzzle "15," ES Lowe 15 or equal.
1 Book: Chess in 30 minutes-ES Lowe.
1 Book: Official Rules of Card Games-Edited by Albert H. Morehead. US Playing Card Company.
1 Book: 150 Ways to Play Solitaire-By Alphonse Moyse.
1 Book: Fun With the Game of Rummy—Edited by William S. Root.

*** Adjustments will be required dependent on nationality.**

ANNEX B TO APPENDIX D

COMPONENTS OF ATHLETIC AND RECREATION KIT

Athletic and Recreation Kit consisting of the following components:

6 Softballs, Wilson A9336 or equal.
6 Softball bats, Wilson A9400 or equal.
7 Softball leather gloves (six finger, right hand thrower) Wilson A2030 or equal.
2 Softball leather gloves (six finger, left hand thrower) Wilson A2032 or equal.
1 Horseshoe set, Wilson E6304 or equal.
1 Air gauge, Wilson E8140 or equal.
1 Inflator (hand type), Wilson E8168 or equal.
1 Softball catchers mask, Wilson A9906 or equal.
1 Softball catchers mitt, Wilson A9860 or equal.
1 Volleyball net, Wilson H5502 or equal.
2 Rubber footballs, Wilson F1552 or equal.
1 Rubber volleyball, Wilson H5046 or equal.
1 Badminton set, Wilson T8860 or equal.
12 Shuttlecocks (outdoor type) Wilson T8902 or equal.
3 Dartboard sets, with darts, no larger than 14 inches in diameter, Hecker Industries or equal.

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By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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