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Manual

for the

Provost Marshal General's Department

American Expeditionary Forces

1919

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THE GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS
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ARTICLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. **Familiarity with these regulations.** Every officer on duty in the Provost Marshal General's Department when these regulations are issued will read them (except the Appendix) within seven days after the receipt of this Manual, and be perpared to answer any questions thereon that may be asked by their commanding officers or by Inspector-Instructors, who, upon their visits to the various commands, will test the knowledge of officers in these regulations.

Every officer assigned to the Provost Marshal General's Department in the future will read these regulations (except the Appendix) within seven days after reporting for duty and be prepared to answer any questions thereon that may be asked by his commanding officer or by Inspector-Instructors.

2. **Responsibility of commanding officers.** Commanding officers will be held responsible for compliance with paragraph 1 by their subordinates, and they will satisfy themselves that the provisions of the paragraph have been complied with. As soon as this Manual is received they will organize officers' schools for the purpose of studying and reciting in the Manual, the schedule being such that the Manual (except the Appendix) will be covered within seven days.

3. **Manual to be kept posted.** Each office in the Provost Marshal General's Department will keep its copy of this Manual posted to date by marginal references, and other notations regarding orders, instructions or decisions modifying or adding to these regulations. Inspector-Instructors, upon their visits to various commands, will satisfy themselves that this is done.

ARTICLE II

ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT, PAY AND PERSONNEL

4. Provost Marshal General's Department. (1) The Provost Marshal General's Department, under the Provost Marshal General, consists of:

(a) Provost Marshal General's Office.

(b) Military Police Companies (constituting a corps known as the Military Police Corps).

(c) Additional personnel (i.e., commissioned and enlisted personnel not on duty in the Provost Marshal General's Office or with the Military Police Companies).

5. Provost Marshal General's Office. The Provost Marshal General's Office consists of:

(a) The Provost Marshal General.

(b) The Deputy Provost Marshal General.

(c) Such number of Assistant Deputy Provost Marshals General as the Provost Marshal General may from time to time detail from his command.

(d) Such other commissioned and such enlisted personnel as the Commander-in-Chief may authorize.

(For the detailed ogranization of the Provost Marshal General's Office, see Par. 114 of the Appendix).

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(1) Under authority conferred by the Act of Congress «Authorizing the President to increase temporarily the military establisbment of the United States,» approved May 18, 1917, and the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, the President directed the Commander in Chief to organize in the A. E. F., France, for the period of the existing emergency, a Provost Marshal General's Department, to consist of certain prescribed commissioned and enlisted personnel, a part of which was to be organized into Military Police Companies. (Letter War Dept., A. G. O., October 31, 1918.)

6. Provost Marshal General's Department coordinate with other Staff Departments. The Provost Marshal General's Department having been created by Executive Order in pursuance to authority conferred upon the President by the Acts of Congress approved May 18, 1917, and July 9, 1918, is a department coordinate with the Judge Advocate General's Department, the Quartermaster Corps, and the other Staff Departments.

7. Authorized strength of Department. The authorized strength of the Provost Marshal General's Department is:

1 General officer.
1 Colonel.
10 Lieutenant Colonels.
30 Majors.
90 Captains.
10 First Lieutenants.
10 Second Lieutenats.

152 Total commissioned.
12 Field Clerks.

1 Regimental Sergeant Major.
2 Battalion Sergeants Major.
4 Sergeants.
4 Corporals.
20 Privates 1st Class.

31 Enlisted.
1 Military Police Company for each Division.
1 Military Police Company for each 4 combat Divisions.
4 Military Police Companies for each 20 combat Divisions.

Such other Military Police Companies as may be authorized by the Commander-in-Chief.

In addition to the above:

1 Major.....
1 Battalion Sergeant Major... } For each 2 Military Police Companies not included in divisions, army corps or armies.

1 Lieutenant Colonel.....
1 Regimental Sergeant Major... } For each 8 Military Police Companies not included in divisions, army corps or armies.

8. Military Police Corps. The Military Police Companies of the Provost Marshal General's Department shall constitute a corps to be known as the Military Police Corps.

9. Attached personnel. Upon recommendation of the Provost Marshal General such commissioned and field-clerk personnel as may be considered necessary, may, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, be attached to the Provost Marshal General's Department, and such enlisted personnel as is deemed necessary may be detailed on detached service with the Department.

10. Organization of Company. Each Military Police Company shall be organized as follows:

1	Captain.
2	First Lieutenants.
2	Second Lieutenants.
5	Total Commissioned.
1	1st Sergeant.
1	Supply Sergeant.
1	Mess Sergeant.
1	Stable Sergeant.
10	Sergeants.
18	Corporals.
3	Cooks.
3	Horseshoers.
2	Mechanics.
1	Saddler.
2	Wagoners.
157	Privates 1st Class.
200	Total enlisted.

In his discretion the Provost Marshal General may reduce the strength of companies not attached to tactical units to such extent as he may deem advisable.

11. Equipment of Company. The equipment of each company will be:

50	Riding horses.
6	Draft mules.

1 Ration baggage wagon.
1 Rolling kitchen.
3 Motor-cycles with side cars.
10 Motor-cycles, solo.
1 Motor truck, Class A.
105 Bicycles.
206 Pistols.

12. **Uniform.** The uniform of the officers and enlisted men of the Military Police Corps will be the same as that of other officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces with these exceptions:

(a) Enlisted men will wear service hats, with a plain one-inch wide red band. Where it is impossible to secure service hats, overseas caps will be worn, without the red band. The strip of red cloth prescribed below will be worn on the overseas cap, on the left side, sewn lengthwise, with front end one inch from the front median line of the cap, and bottom three-quarters of an inch from the lower edge of cap.

(b) Officers and men will wear a strip of red cloth, 2 inches long and 1 1/4 inches wide, rounded at the corners, sewn on the collar lengthwise, 1 inch from each end of the collar and midway between the upper and lower edges of the collar, with the regulation letters "U. S.", in the case of officers, and with the regulation button collar insignia, in the case of enlisted men, superimposed on center.

(c) Officers and enlisted men when actually on duty will wear the prescribed brassard on the left arm, half-way between the elbow and the shoulder. The brassard will not be worn when not on duty. (See Par. 56.)

(NOTE. Except in cases where specially ordered to do so, members of the Military Police Corps on criminal investigation work shall not wear the prescribed brassard, red hat band, nor any other mark or insignia exposing their identity as members of the Military Police Corps.)

12 1/2. **Personal equipment.** Military Policemen on duty will be armed with pistols, and clubs, but they will not carry either pistols or clubs when not on duty. Every man while on duty will also carry a watch, note book and pencil. Watches will be set daily with the time at the A. P. M.'s. office.

13. **Organization of battalion.** Battalions shall consist of:

1 Major.
1 First Lieutenant, Battalion Adjutant.
1 Battalion Sergeant Major.
2 to 4 companies.

14. **Designation of companies and battalions.** Military Police companies and battalions will be designated numerically, e. g., 1st M. P. Co., 2nd M. P. Co., etc.; 1st M. P. Battalion, 2nd M. P. Battalion, etc.

(However, until further orders the present designations of the companies and battalions that have already been assigned to corps and armies will not be changed,—that is, the companies now assigned to corps will continue to be designated at 1st Corps M. P. Co., 2nd Corps M. P. Co., etc.; and battalions assigned to armies will continue to be designated as 1st Army M. P. Battalion, 2nd Army M. P. Battalion, etc.)

15. **Assignments and transfers.** (a) The Provost Marshal General is authorized to detach, transfer and assign individuals and units of the Provost Marshal General's Department not attached to combat units.

(b) Transfers of officers and men from one company to another in the same battalion may be made by the battalion commander, provided no change of station is involved.

16. **Designations "Provost Marshal" and "Assistant Provost Marshal."** The officer of the Provost Marshal General's Department detailed in charge of Military Police and other provost matters at army, army corps, division, section, district or other headquarters, is designated "Provost Marshal," and an officer of the Provost Marshal General's Department detailed in charge of Military Police and other provost matters of a city or town, is designated "Assistant Provost Marshal."

17. **Appointment and assignment of Provost Marshals and Assistant Provost Marshals.** Provost Marshals of armies, army corps, divisions, districts, base sections, and other commands, and Assistant Provost Marshals of cities and towns, shall be appointed, and assigned by the Provost Marshal General. In

case of emergency, commanders of units or areas to which Military Police units are attached, may detail temporarily Acting Provost Marshals and Acting Assistant Provost Marshals. The name, rank, and organization of such temporary appointees will be reported at once by telegraph to the Provost Marshal General for such supplementary action as he may deem necessary. (Section III, G. O. No. 33, 1919).

As far as practicable, officers of the Provost Marshal General's Department will be assigned as follows:

To headquarters of each army: One licutenant colonel as Provost Marshal and one major as an assistant.

To headquarters of each corps: One major as Provost Marshal and one captain as an assistant.

To headquarters of each division: The commander of the Military Police Company assigned to the division will serve as Provost Marshal.

To cities and towns, and to S. O. S., section and district headquarters: The Provost Marshals and their assistants assigned to S. O. S., section and district headquarters, and the Assistant Provost Marshals assigned to cities and towns, and their assistants will be officers of such rank as the Provost Marshal General may deem suitable for the size and importance of the command.

18. Assignment of M. P. units. M. P. units will be assigned as follows:

1 M. P. Co. to each division.

2 M. P. Cos., organized in one battalion, to each army corps.

4 M. P. Cos., organized into one battalion, to each army.

Such number of M. P. units as the Provost Marshal General may deem necessary will be assigned to Headquarters, S. O. S., sections and districts.

19. Appointment and reduction of non-commissioned officers. Non-commissioned officers in the Provost Marshal General's Department will be appointed and reduced on the recommendation of their immediate commanders as follows:

At P. M. G. O.—By the Provost Marshal General.

At the Replacement Camp, Parigné l'Evèque—By the commanding officer.

Units assigned to armies—By the C. O. of the M. P. battalion.

Units assigned to army corps—By the C. O. of the M. P. battalion. In case of army corps to which only one M. P. company has been assigned, appointments and reductions will be made by the corps commander.

Units assigned to divisions—By the division commander upon the recommendation of the unit commander.

All other units—By the Provost Marshal under whose orders they are serving.

20. Pay, allowances and grade of enlisted men. The pay and allowances of the enlisted men in the Provost Marshal General's Department are the same as those authorized for the corresponding grades in the Infantry, and the lowest grade is that of 1st class private.

21. Physical and mental requirements. In view of the responsible duties the enlisted men of the Military Police companies are required to perform, they must conform as far as practicable to the following standard:

> Be over 21 years of age, at least 5 feet 7 inches in height with proportionate weight, and of military bearing and free of all physical defects; be able to read and write English well, and speak the language fluently; be intelligent and not addicted to liquor. In short, a private of a Military Police company must possess in a marked degree all the qualities usually required in a noncommissioned officer.

Variations from the physical requirements mentioned above are authorized only when in the best interest of the service.

22. Elimination of unsuitable personnel. (a) *Enlisted men.* Whenever enlisted men give evidence of their unsuitability for the work required of them, their immediate commanders will at once report their cases to the Provost Marshal General and they will be transferred to other units, as may be directed by the Commander in Chief. In cases arising in Military Police companies attached to tactical units, the commanders of such

units may make such transfers within their own commands, provided a qualified man replaces the one transferred, report of same being made direct to the Provost Marshal General by forwarding to him a copy of the order transferring the man.

(b) *Officers.* Officers giving evidence of their unsuitability for the work required of them will be reported to the Provost Marshal General, all facts of the case being fully set forth.

23. Authority to issue travel orders. The Provost Marshal General is authorized to direct as necessary in the military service such travel, between points in Europe, for himself, his subordinates, and M. P. units, as may be necessary. (Par. 8, G. O. 200, G. H. Q., 1918, and Par 1, Section V, G. O. 29, G. H. Q, 1919., modified by Section 1, G. O. 39, G. H. Q., 1919.)

24. Troops detailed temporarily on Military Police duty. Commanders of areas and tactical units to which Military Police are assigned will, when necessary, detail temporarily on Military Police duty detachments of other troops. They will in all cases notify the Provost Marshal General by telegraph direct as to the date and probable duration of such detail, the strength of the detail in officers and soldiers and the organizations from which taken. When such a detail is relieved a like report will be made.

Troops detailed on temporary Military Police duty will report to the Provost Marshal of the area or tactical unit and will be employed under his immediate direction. While on such duty they will have the status of Military Police but will not wear the M. P. brassard and other distinctive markings of the Military Police. (Pars. 5 and 6, Section 1, G. O. No. 22, 1919.)

25. Military Police units to be attached to headquarters and not to trains or other units. Military Police units as such will be attached direct to the headquarters of the organizations to which they are assigned and not to the trains or other units. (Par. 7, Section 1, G. O. No. 22, 1919.)

ARTICLE III

DUTIES, POWERS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND DISCIPLINE

26. Fundamental.

(a) The Military Police Corps is primarily an executive branch of the service, employed to assist in enforcing the orders of tactical units and other commands to which attached.

(b) In enforcing such orders common sense, courtesy and discretion must be used.

(c) The primary duty of the Military Police Corps and other branches of the Provost Marshal General's Department is to render helpful service to the command to which attached.

In the performance of their duties, in the exercise of their powers and in the discharge of their responsibilities, the above principles must always be borne in mind by every officer and soldier of the Provost Marshal General's Department, who will make every effort to cooperate with the command to which assigned in order to promote teamwork, which is indispensable to harmony and success.

27. Duties of Provost Marshal General's Department. The Provost Marshal General's Department is charged with the following military police and provost duties:

(a) The organization, training, equipment and administration of the Military Police Corps.

(b) Assistance in maintenance of order and enforcement of regulations among members of the A. E. F. and in areas assigned to U. S. troops.

(c) Regulation of road traffic, and circulation, in accordance with orders from proper authority.

(d) Apprehension of deserters, absentees and stragglers.

(e) Cooperation with Intelligence Section Police.

(f) Cooperation with the Allied police authorities.

(g) Custody of prisoners of war.

(h) Such other duties as may from time to time be assigned by the Commander in Chief.

28. **Duties of Provost Marshal General.** The duties of the Provost Marsnal General are as follows, but nothing therein will be construed as in any way revoking or limiting the powers and responsibilities of the General Staff as defined by G. O. No. 31, G. H. Q., A. E. F., 1918:

(a) He is a member of the Staff of the Commander in Chief to whom he acts as adviser on military police and other provost matters.

(b) He will exercise general supervision over the Military Police units and other personnel of the Provost Marshal General's Department attached to tactical and other commands, and will insure that the Military Police not attached to tactical units are distributed to the best advantage.

(c) He will inspect, or cause to be inspected, all Military Police units in the A. E. F. with respect to organization, discipline, training, equipment, methods, and all other phases affecting efficiency. He will make suitable recommendations to the Chief of Staff based on these inspections, and on study, investigation and experience.

(d). He will prepare and submit to the Chief of Staff drafts of such manuals, circulars, and orders as may be necessary in the training and employment of the Military Police and other personnel of the Provost Marshal General's Department.

29. **Duties and status of Provost Marshals.**

(a) **The Provost Marshal at an army headquarters:**

(1) Shall be a member of the Staff of the Commanding General, under whose direction he shall have supervisory charge of all military police and other provost matters pertaining to the command. His status shall be the same as that of an officer of a staff corps or department on duty at army headquarters.

(2) He will supervise all Military Police units and other personnel of the Provost Marshal General's Department assigned to the army.

(3) He will satisfy himself by frequent inspections made by himself and his assistants that the Military Police units under his supervision are properly equipped, trained, instructed,

disciplined, and administered; also, that all orders and regulations are being carried out, and all duty efficiently performed.

(b) **The Provost Marshal at a corps, division, section or district headquarters** shall exercise in his corps, division, section or district the same functions and have the same status as the Provost Marshal at an army headquarters.

(c) **The Provost Marshal at Headquarters S. O. S.** shall, so far as S. O. S. Headquarters are concerned, exercise the same functions and have the same status as a Provost Marshal at an army headquarters ("a" above), except that he will not exercise any supervision over the Military Police units and other personnel of the Provost Marshal General's Department assigned to the various sections and districts of the S. O. S.

(d) **Provost Marshals of armies, army corps, divisions, sections, districts, and other tactical units and areas,** do not exercise command. They are solely staff officers whose supervisory duties are prescribed by higher authority, including the commanders to whose staff they belong.

Provost Marshals of tactical units will inspect the work of Provost Marshals of lower units and consult and advise with them to secure co-ordination. Except where specific authority is given by the Chief of Staff to the Provost Marshal to issue orders in the name of the Commanding General, he will give no orders to Provost Marshals of subordinate units and when such orders are given a report will be made as soon as practicable to the commander of the subordinate unit. Provost Marshals will receive orders customarily through the Chief of Staff of the unit to which they are assigned.

(e) **The Assistant Provost Marshal of a city or town** has charge of all Military Police and other provost matters pertaining to the city or town. So far as the Military Police units under his command are concerned, he is charged with the same responsibilities regarding equipment, instruction, discipline, efficient performance of duty, and carrying out of orders, as is the Provost Marshal of an army. (Section "a" above.)

(f) **Assistants.** When necessary, Provost Marshals and Assistant Provost Marshals may apply to the Provost Marshal General for one or more officers as assistants, with station

wherever necessary. The application will state fully the necessity of the case.

30. **Special regulations.** Provost Marshals will compile in convenient form, and have mimeographed or printed, the special regulations, orders and instructions of their commands affecting the Military Police. Such number of copies of the compilation as may be necessary will be issued to the Military Police attached to the command, and two copies will be sent to the Provost Marshal General. These compilations will be kept posted to date by all concerned, and revised editions issued from time to time by the Provost Marshal.

31. **Duties of battalion commanders.** The duties and status of the commander of a Military Police battalion are, generally speaking, analogous to those of any other battalion commander.

He is responsible for the training and instruction of his battalion.

By close supervision and otherwise, including frequent personal inspections, he will satisfy himself that the companies of his battalion and all detachments thereof, are properly equipped, trained, instructed, disciplined, and administered; also, that all orders and regulations are being carried out, and all duty efficiently performed.

32. **Duties of company officers.** The duties of Military Police company officers are, in general, analogous to those of any other company officers.

A company commander is responsible for the training, instruction, discipline, equipment and administration of his company, and of all detachments thereof not specifically removed from his control.

He is also responsible that all orders and regulations are carried out and all duty efficiently performed by the members of his company.

33. **Inspector-Instructors.** The work of Inspector-Instructors shall be of a helpful, constructive nature, with a view to maintaining in the Provost Marshal General's Department the highest standard of smartness, discipline and efficiency. (See Pars. 153-162, of the Appendix, for the detailed duties of Inspector-Instructors.) The authority of Inspector-Instructors to inspect

the Military Police units and other personnel of the Provost Marshal General's Department in their respective districts, is general, no special orders being required for given inspections. Every Military Police unit in the district shall, whenever practicable, be inspected once each month, and such other inspections as are deemed necessary will be made. Commanding officers whose units and affairs are to be inspected will see that every facility and assistance is given the Inspector-Instructors.

34. Status of Military Police units attached to tactical and other commands. (a) The units and detachments of the Military Police Corps attached to armies, corps, divisions, sections, districts, and other commands, are charged with the duties defined in this Manual and such other provost and military police duties as may be directed by the commander of the area or organization to which they are attached. (Based on Par. 1, Section 1, G. O. No. 22, 1919.)

(b) For all tactical and local uses, as well as for purposes of supply, Military Police units and other personnel of the Provost Marshal General's Department, are under the direct control of the commander of the area or organization to which they are attached and such commander is responsible for the proper local control and employment of the Military Police units pertaining to his command. To insure uniformity of procedure, they will be guided as to their general performance of duty by the regulations of the Provost Marshal General's Department, approved by G. H. Q., and by instructions through the area or organization commander concerned from General Headquarters. (Based on Par. 8, Section 1, G. O. No. 22, 1919.)

35. Channel of communication. The general rule governing correspondence between personnel or units of the Provost Marshal General's Department attached to tactical units, sections, districts, or other commands, and the Provost Marshal General shall be the same as that governing correspondence between an officer of a staff corps or department and the chief of the War Department bureau in which he is serving, viz:

> "Correspondence between an officer of a staff corps or department and the chief of the War Department bureau in which he is serving, which does

not involve questions of administrative responsibility within the supervision of commanding officers outside that staff corps or department nor relate to individual interests or status of a military nature requiring the action of authority outside that staff corps or department, and which is concerned exclusively with the business of that staff corps or department, will pass directly." (A. R. 784.)

Correspondence of a nature other than that mentioned will pass through the commander of the tactical unit, section, district or other command concerned.

36. Copies of orders and instructions to be furnished Provost Marshal General. Commanders of armies, corps, divisions, districts, base sections and other organizations or areas to which Military Police units are attached, will, upon their issuance, notify or forward to the Provost Marshal General, by telegraph or mail, as circumstances may require, copies of all instructions, orders or details affecting the Military Police. (Based on Par. 2, Section 1, G. O. No. 22, 1919.)

37. Reports, returns and records. The prompt and accurate rendition of reports and returns and the proper keeping of records, are an important part of the duties of all officers concerned. Provost Marshals, Assistant Provost Marshals and company commanders will give this matter the close attention it deserves. (See Pars. 201-209, of the Appendix, regarding reports and returns.)

THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS.

38. Authority and efficiency.

(a) **General.** The Military Police are concerned with all crimes and offenses committed within the area of the organization to which attached, but in exercising their power they must act with judgment and discretion. While they must assert their authority whenever necessary, and must not hesitate to report violations of, or refusal to obey, orders issued by them in the execution of their duties, they must do so in a quiet, dignified manner, free from overbearingness or abuse. In

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short, good sense, self-restraint and courtesy must govern the Military Police in exercising their authority.

(b) **Arrests.** The Military Police may place in arrest any person subject to military law, (1) (except a commissioned officer), who is discovered in the act of committing, or who is suspected of having committed an offense in violation of the Articles of War. Arrests will be made in the manner and under the circumstances stated in Par. 61.

(c) **Officers.** A commissioned officer can be placed in arrest only as authorized in the 68th and 69th Articles of War, i.e., by the commanding officer, when charged with crime or with a serious offense under the Articles of War, and by any "officer or noncommissioned officer" when engaged in "quarrels, frays or disorders among persons subject to military law."

But an officer who disobeys an order which the Military Police is required to enforce or whose conduct is such that restraint is necessary, may be detained and taken to the office of the Assistant Provost Marshal. However, the detention of an officer will be made by an officer, unless there is no officer available, in which case the detention will be made by the senior noncommissioned officer present. If no officer is available and no noncommissioned officer is present, then the detention may be made by a private. But the detention of officers by enlisted men will be rare and will be resorted to only in emergencies.

Except in very unusual cases, a Military Policeman who finds it necessary to detain an officer, should address the officer, "Sir, I must ask that you please accompany me to the office of the Assistant Provost Marshal," whereupon the officer would be taken directly to the Assistant Provost Marshal. Here, if it is considered necessary, authority may be obtained from the proper authority to place him in arrest.

(d) **Entering billets and houses.** The Military Police are empowered to enter all billets occupied by troops, if they have reasonable ground for suspecting that existing regulations are being disobeyed or that breaches of discipline are occuring.

(1) Persons, other than commissioned officers, subject to military law, include soldiers, enlisted Marines detached for service with the Army, and enlisted men of the Medical Department of the Navy serving with the Marines, field clerks, retainers to the camp, and all persons accompanying or serving with the A. E. F., such as newspaper correspondents, and members of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., and other welfare societies to whom Red Worker's Permits have been issued.

However, if possible, the Military Police will be accompanied by French Gendarmes when entering private houses occupied as billets. Military Police will not enter or search houses not occupied as billets with out a "Perquistion Order" (Par. 75) and accompanied by Gendarmes.

(e) **Calling for assistance.** In cases of emergency any member of the Military Police Corps, officer or soldier, has authority to call on the nearest troops for assistance in making arrests or in supplying guards, sentries and patrols and such request shall be complied with. Paragraph 416, Field Service Regulations, says, "In case of emergency the Military Police may call on any troops to assist them. All persons belonging to the military service are required to give every assistance to the Military Police in the execution of their duties." As a rule, a request for assistance will be made upon the commanding officer of the troops, but in case of immediate and urgent necessity, such as making arrests or preventing escapes, the nearest officers or men may be called upon for assistance, and failure to render such assistance is a military offense, which will be reported at once.

(f) **Efficiency.** The real efficiency of the Military Police Corps and the regard in which it is held by the rest of the Army, depend largely upon two things—

(1) The way the Military Police is employed and controlled by the commanders of the units or areas to which they are assigned.

(2) The manner in which the officers and soldiers of the Corps carry out the orders of these commanders and higher authority.

Provost Marshals, Assistant Provost Marshals, and other officers of the Provost Marshal General's Department, will exert every effort to prohibit any conduct or activities on the part of their subordinates that subject members of the Army to annoyance or unnecessary inconvenience.

39. General duties. The Military Police Corps is the instrument with which the Provost Marshal General's Department carries out certain functions with which it is charged.

The general duties of the Military Police Corps are—

(a) To control road and other traffic as directed by proper authority.

(b) To assist in the maintenance of order and enforce regulations among members of the A. E. F., and in areas assigned to the U. S. troops.

(c) To apprehend deserters, absentees, and stragglers.

(d) To have temporary custody in the battle zone of prisoners of war, until turned over to other guards.

(e) To cooperate with the secret police of our Intelligence Section (G-2).

(f) To cooperate with the Allied police authorities.

(g) To give local information to travelers and others.

(h) To perform such other duties as may be assigned to it.

40. Special duties. The special duties of the Military Police may be classified under the heads:

(a) In towns and cities.

(b) In billeting areas.

(c) At railroad stations, in yards, and on trains.

(d) During combat.

(e) Wherever on duty.

41. DUTIES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

The duties in towns and cities are:

(a) **Local police regulations.** The Military Police will become thoroughly informed regarding the local police regulations, and, in cooperation with the French and other Allied authorities, see that they are obeyed by all members of the A. E. F.

(b) **Co-operation with local authorities.** The Assistant Provost Marshal and his subordinates, including noncommissioned officers and privates, will cooperate in every way with the local authorities.

(c) **List of A. E. F. persons registering at hotels.** A list of officers and men of the A. E. F. registered at hotels and pensions is submitted daily by the French police to the A. P. M.'s office. This list will be checked against the unauthorized absentee list

furnished the A. P. M. daily by division and other commanders in order to assist in apprehending unauthorized absentees.

(d) **Entering cafes, restaurants, hotels, etc.** Except to arrest soldiers absent without leave or who are creating a disturbance, the Military Police will not enter cafes, restaurants, hotels, and other places where food or drinks are sold, except on request of proprietors or Gendarmes.

(e) **Persons absent without leave.** Soldiers absent without leave or overstaying their leave, will be detained and taken to the A. P. M.'s office. In the case of officers, their name and address will be obtained and report made to their commanding officer, unless the absence exceeds three days, in which event the officer will be detained and taken to the A. P. M.'s office. (See Par. 38-c, regarding manner of detaining officers.) The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to officers and men only a little late and who are proceeding to their commands in proper manner,—their papers will be checked, they will be allowed to proceed, and report will be made to the A. P. M.

(f) **"Off limits," places and "Restricted areas."** Places declared "Off limits" will be plainly posted accordingly, and members of the A. E. F. will be prevented from entering them. They will also be kept out of "Restricted areas." [See Par. 223 (3) (12), regarding places declared "Off limits."]

(g) **Dirty, dishevelled soldiers.** Soldiers appearing in public in a dirty, dishevelled condition, casting discredit upon the uniform, will be taken into custody, and a Disciplinary Report rendered. (See Par. 61-b, regarding "Disciplinary Reports.")

(h) **Local information.** An important duty of the Military Police in a city is to give *accurate* information regarding the following, and with which Military Policemen shall thoroughly familiarize themselves:

(1) The location of the various headquarters and offices of the A. E. F., Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., and other welfare societies.

(2) The location of the billet of the commanding officer and his name.

(3) The designations of all organizations located in the place.

(4) The principal streets, cafes, restaurants, hotels, pensions, points of interest, and places of amusement and recreation frequented by soldiers.

(5) A. E. F. automobile park (if any.)

(6) The telephone, telegraph, and post offices, both A. E. F. and French.

(7) The office of the Mayor (Mairie) and of the French Town Major.

(8) The railroad station and, in port cities, the location of the embarking and debarking points.

(9) Cab fares.

(10) The cities and towns to which the various roads out of the place lead.

(i) **Docks and wharves.** In cities where there are docks and wharves these points will be patrolled by the Military Police, and all unauthorized persons will be prevented from entering the premises.

(j) **Map of city.** In large cities every Military Policeman on duty in connection with the control of traffic will at all times have in his possession a map of the city, with which he will be thoroughly familiar.

[See Par. 268, Sec. III (10), regarding the issue of A. P. M. cards, etc.]

42. DUTIES IN BILLETING AREAS.

(a) **Patrols to control area.** When an organization is occupying an area the Military Police attached to the organization will furnish day and night patrols to assist in maintainng order and enforcing regulations in the area. The patrols will, if necessary, be accompanied by French or other Allied police.

(b) **Inter-communication with neighboring organizations.** A system of inter-communication will be established with patrols of neighboring organizations.

(c) **Detention room.** Upon entering an area arrangements will be made at once for a suitable detention room for prisoners. Whenever possible, this room will be in or adjoining the billet occupied by the Military Police. Every possible means will be taken to make the detention room as secure as possible, and strict precautionary measures will be taken to prevent the escape of prisoners. The room will be inspected daily by an

officer. These provisions apply to all detention rooms, irrespective of where they are located.

(d) **Violation of orders by inhabitants.** The Military Police will at once report all violations of orders by inhabitants, and will arrest and turn over to the French authorities any inhabitants found out of quarters after prescribed hours.

(e) **Map showing location of units.** When an organization is likely to remain in a place for some days, a map showing the location of all units will be prepared by the Military Police commander to assist the Military Police in the execution of their duties.

(f) **Troops leaving billeting area.** When troops leave a billeting area, camp, or bivouac, a sufficient number of Military Police may be left behind:

(1) To collect all ammunition, equipment, clothing, and other property that may have been left behind. All property found will be deposited at the nearest Mairie, a note being made of the units to which the property belongs, and Disciplinary Reports sent in.

(2) To visit cafes, saloons, billets, and other places and generally satisfy themselves that camps and billets have been completely evacuated. Any stragglers found will be arrested.

(3) To collect and turn in to the Assistant Provost Marshal all documents, papers, maps, etc., which may be found in buildings that have been used as billets, offices, or messes.

(4) To see that all billets, camp or bivouac grounds, and buildings used as offices or messes, have been properly policed, making a Disciplinary Report in case of neglect.

43. DUTIES AT RAILROAD STATIONS, IN YARDS, AND ON TRAINS.

I. AT STATION.

(a) **M. P. office.** At every railroad station where there is a Military Police office for examining papers and issuing A. P. M. cards, specially selected men will be detailed for this duty.

(b) **Local information.** All Military Policemen on duty at the station must know and be able to give *accurate* information regarding (1) hours of arrival and departure of trains; (2) the regulations regarding baggage; (3) location of French

station master's office and R. T. O.'s office, and the name of the officer on duty.

(c) **Station platform to be kept clear.** No soldier will be allowed on the station platform, except just previous to the departure of the train they are to take, and for which they have the proper tickets or "Ordres de Transport."

(d) **Standing station orders.** The Military Police will see that members of the A. E. F. obey the station orders of the French "Commissaire de Gare."

(e) **Restrictions regarding arms, ammunition and explosives.** Soldiers going on leave will not be permitted to enter trains with arms, ammunition or explosives. (This does not, of course, apply to soldiers traveling on duty and not going on leave.) (See Par. 250.)

(f) **Purchase of railroad tickets.** Officers and men who have been visiting in a city must have an A. P. M. card of the place in order to purchase outgoing railroad tickets. [See Par. 268 (III-10).]

(g) **Buying "Short" tickets to be prevented.** As far as practicable every effort will be made to assist the French in preventing soldiers from buying "short" tickets (that is, tickets short of the destination called for by the orders in their possession).

(h) **Soldiers not to board trains without tickets.** Soldiers will, as far as practicable, be prevented from boarding trains without tickets or "Ordres de Transport." [See Par. 268 (III-10).]

(i) **Entrances and exits.** The entrances and exits indicated by the signs will be used.

(j) **Supervision of entraining and detraining.** The entering and leaving of trains by members of the A. E. F. will be so regulated as to avoid confusion and congestion. The Military Police will direct soldiers to the proper trains, and see that they enter, occupy, and ride in the proper class coaches, in accordance with Par. 10, G. O. 14, G. H. Q. A. E. F., 1919, which prescribes that members of the A. E. F. shall ride as follows:

Commissioned officers, and militarized female Government employees.....In 1st Class coaches

Field clerks and non-commissioned officers..In 2nd Class coaches

All others .....In 3rd Class coaches

Military Policemen on entraining and detraining duty, by walking up and down along the platform beside the 1st Class Coaches, can see whether or not there are soldiers in either the compartments or the aisles, and if so, they will be conducted into either 2nd or 3rd Class coaches, depending on whether or not they are non-commissioned officers or privates.

(k) **Troop and leave trains.** Immediately upon the arrival of a troop or leave train that is to make a stop of any duration, the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge at the station will report to the commanding officer of the train to give him information regarding the location of latrines and canteens, and to otherwise assist him.

(l) **Soldiers left behind.** Any soldier left behind will be taken to the A. P. M., who will arrange with the R. T. O., or if there is none at that station, then with the Commissaire Militaire, for the soldier to rejoin his command.

44. II. IN RAILROAD YARDS.

(a) **American supply trains and postal service cars.** From the time an American supply or freight train or a postal service car reaches the depot or yard until it leaves, it shall be under guard, regardless of how long the train may remain at the depot or yard. Immediately upon the arrival of an American supply or freight train, the entire train will be inspected, each car being carefully examined. If seals are found broken or doors open, notation will be made as to the number of the car, contents, and any evidence of tampering or theft, and the non-commissioned officer in charge of the train convoy will be notified. The fact that this notification was given will be noted, together with the name, rank and organization of the non-commissioned officer to whom it is given. A full report will be made to the A. P. M.

(b) **Protection of French property.** The Military Police will see that members of the A. E. F. do not tamper with the railroad, baggage and express property of the French. Particular attention will be paid to troops passing through on troop or leave trains to see that they commit no depredations while the train is at the station or in the yards. Baggage and freight (French or American) on platforms or in freight houses, will be carefully watched at all times. A large number of thefts committed

consist in looting shipments of wines, beer and liquors. Particular attention will be paid to shipments of this kind.

(c) **Patrols.** Freight yards will be covered at all times, day and night, by vigilant patrols, which will pick up all unauthorized or suspicious persons found in the yards or vicinity.

45. III. DUTIES ON THE TRAIN.

(a) **Maintenance of order.** The Military Police on trains will maintain order and prevent unauthorized travel.

(b) **Riding in unauthorized coaches, on engine, etc., prohibited.** Soldiers will ride in the coaches prescribed. (See Par. 43-j.) They will not be allowed to ride on the tops of trains, on the engine, in the compartments set aside for the railroad staff, or on the running boards. Special care will be taken to see that soldiers do not ride in either the compartments or aisles of 1st class coaches.

(c) **Use of travel orders prohibited.** The Military Police will, as far as possible, prevent officers and soldiers from attempting to use their travel orders on the train instead of tickets or "Ordres de Transport."

(d) **Soldiers not to leave train.** Soldiers will not be allowed to leave train, except at authorized stopping places.

46. DUTIES DURING COMBAT.

(a) **Maintenance of order in rear.** During combat the Military Police will maintain order in rear of the troops in action, preventing pillaging, stopping straggling, and protecting the inhabitants of evacuated towns and villages.

(b) **Patrols and traffic control posts.** Patrols, mounted on horses, bicycles or motor-cycles, will circulate through the area. Traffic control posts will be established in towns, at dumps, refilling points, railheads and other important places.

(c) **Preparations for prisoners of war.** Enclosures will be established and other preparations made for receiving and keeping in custody prisoners of war.

(d) **Detention of offenders.** Arrangements will be made for the detention of offenders until they can be returned to their organizations and Disciplinary Reports rendered.

(e) Following up the advance. Division, corps and army Provost Marshals will give the above instructions particular attention, and will be prepared with patrols to move forward promptly when the back limits of divisions are advanced.

47. WHEREVER ON DUTY.

At all times the Military Police will assist in maintaining order and enforcing existing regulations, making every effort to prevent the commission of acts that are subverse of discipline, or that cast discredit in any way upon the American Army.

A. Common Violations of Orders.

The following are the most common violations of orders and regulations that the Military Police have to deal with wherever on duty:

(a) Breaches of road-traffic orders, including "Rules of the road."

(b) Unauthorized traveling.

(c) Absence without leave.

(d) Straggling.

(e) Violation of order prohibiting the sale of rum, whiskey, champagne and other strong drinks to the military.

(f) Violation of order allowing cafes, estaminets and other places where liquor is sold to be opened only during certain hours.

(g) Drunkenness, whether on or off duty.

(h) Boisterous conduct and other forms of disorder.

(i) Violation of order prohibiting members of the A. E. F. from associating with prostitutes.

(j) Violation of the orders prohibiting the sale of rations, clothing, equipment and other Government property.

(k) Stealing and plundering.

(l) Escaping or attempting to escape from arrest or confinement.

(m) Failure to screen lights at night against airplane observation, and failure during the day to take the measures prescribed against observation and attack by hostile aircraft.

(n) Violation of orders regarding the protection of inhabitants and civilian property.

(o) Ill treatment of animals.

(p) Violation of orders prohibiting civilians from riding in Army motor cars, motorcycles, trucks and wagons, unless on Government business.

(q) Violation of the orders forbidding drivers to leave their cars unguarded. The Military Police will ascertain the number of all unguarded cars, and the name of the driver, and report the facts to the Assistant Provost Marshal.

B. Other Duties.

(a) **Local information.** Wherever a Military Policeman may be on duty he must inform himself regarding the following and be able to give *accurate* information about same: (1) The cities and towns to which the various roads lead; (2) the points of the compass (north, south, east and west); (3) the organizations in the neighborhood and the location of regimental and higher headquarters; (4) the billet and the name of the commanding officer of the place; (5) the designation of all organizations passing by.

(b) **Suspicious persons.** Any person, civilian or military, whose actions are suspicious will be closely watched and, if warranted by circumstances, will be detained or arrested. Any person suspected of being a spy or criminal will be arrested at once.

(c) **Giving military information.** Anyone giving military information to civilians or others not entitled to receive it will be arrested.

(d) **Sanitation.** The Military Police will report prominent and persistent violations of sanitary regulations coming to their attention in the regular performance of their duties.

(e) **Cooperation with Intelligence Section police.** It is the duty of the Military Police and everyone else connected with the Provost Marshal General's Department, to co-operate to the fullest extent with the secret police of our Intelligence Section (G-2). Provost Marshals and Assistant Provost Marshals will place themselves in touch with the Intelligence officers in the neighborhood. The Military Police will keep in touch with occurrences in areas of the A. E. F., note and report to the Intel-

ligence Section circumstances and persons that arouse suspicion of espionage and arrest any person whom they have reason to believe is a spy.

While it may not be possible to lay down definitely any hard and fast rule defining precisely the line of demarcation between the duties of the Military Police and those of the Intelligence Police, it may be stated that the Military Police concerns itself mainly with matters within our own lines, and the Intelligence Police with matters international in character or affecting the enemy.

(f) **Cooperation with Allied Police.** (1) Provost Marshals will establish and maintain friendly relations with French Provost Marshals with whom they will arrange plans to give each other assistance in all matters when both are concerned. They will furnish French Provost Marshals with all information of civilian irregularities that are brought to their attention, and will request from the French such local information as is desired.

(2) The Military Police will give Gendarmes such assistance as may be necessary in matters affecting the A. E. F. French soldiers or civilians arrested by the Military Police will be turned over to French Gendarmes. American soldiers or civilians arrested by the latter are habitually turned over to our Military Police.

(3) French authorities are authorized and required to arrest American deserters or absentees or American soldiers committing disorderly conduct or any other offense against French law and regulations. American soldiers so arrested are delivered to the American A. P. M. If there is no A. P. M. in the locality, then to the nearest American unit or to French regional headquarters. American military authorities are authorized and required to arrest French deserters or absentees and French soldiers causing disorder or violating laws and regulations, when the offender is caught in the act or has committed an offense causing prejudice to the security of the American Army. French soldiers so arrested will be delivered to the French Provost Marshal or the nearest French Military Police. (See Par. 239.)

(4) Active assistance will be lent to the French authorities in the enforcement of laws restricting and controlling the

sale of alcoholic liquors in so far as they relate to the A. E. F. Cases of intoxication will be investigated with the view of ascertaining the place or person supplying the intoxicant and prompt report made to the French authorities. [See Pars. 223 (12), and 245.]

(g) **Protection of Government property.** The Military Police will turn in to the nearest quartermaster all lost Government property that comes into their possession. (Bulletin 64, A. E. F., 1919). However, property that can be easily identified as belonging to an organization to which it can be readily restored, will be so restored. Neglect or abandonment of Government property implies a violation of regulations and such cases will always be investigated with a view to rendering a Disciplinary Report.

(h) **Protection of inhabitants and their property.** The Military Police will protect the inhabitants of the country from pillage and violence and prevent excesses of all kinds. (Par. 411, Field Service Regulations). They are also responsible for the arrest of persons found plundering, marauding, and making unlawful requisition. (Section 17, Par. III, G. O. 180, A. E. F., 1918). Soldiers are prohibited from doing the following: Entering private property except that assigned as billets; using fuel, grain, tools, etc., belonging to inhabitants and stored in billets, unless by agreement with the owners; damaging standing crops (G. O. 18, A. E. F., 1918); hunting game; cutting fuel wood except at a place and in a manner indicated by a French forest officer (G. O. 21, A. E. F., 1918); taking honey from beehives (G. O. 42, A. E. F., 1918).

(i) **Vehicle accidents.** Accidents caused by Government vehicles will be immediately reported, showing number of vehicle and names and organizations of drivers and occupants; speed of vehicle, position as to rule of road; names and organizations of witnesses; whether proper signals were given; who was at fault; nature and extent of damages. The Assistant Provost Marshal will at once forward this information to the commanding officer of the driver.

18. **Enforcing anti-gas regulations.** Tactical commanders generally employ their Military Police to assist in enforcing certain anti-gas regulations. Local orders in sectors and zones

of action prescribe "Gas alert zones" and "Gas danger zones." In the former zones the respirator must be carried or kept within immediate reach, and in the latter zones it must be carried in the alert position. The Military Police enforce these orders, and allow no one to proceed in the zones in question without gas respirators carried in the manner prescribed. The Military Police assist so far as consistent with the police duties in giving the gas alarm and awakening those who are asleep. The Military Police give warning of gassed areas to persons approaching the same.

49. Duties in new commands. When a corps is transferred to another army, or a division is transferred to another corps or goes into a new sector, the Provost Marshal of the corps or division, as the case may be, will at once obtain from the Provost Marshal of the new command, copies of all orders affecting the Military Police, and will prepare such instructions as may be necessary for his Military Police to carry out such orders.

50. Importance of Military Police service. Military Police service is very important, and the responsibilities that go with it are correspondingly great. The members of the Military Police Corps, therefore, occupy a position of responsibility and trust.

Military Police service, because of its conspicuous nature, constantly brings the members of the Corps before the eyes not only of our own people, but also of our Allies and the French civilian population. For this reason, and also because Military Policemen are the visible representatives of the Government, who are in a great measure the guardians of the discipline and good name of the A. E. F., the members of the Corps must at all times be an example of that high discipline, effieiency, military bearing, smartness of appearance, snap and courtesy that should characterize the American army. The Military Police Corps, therefore, holds a high standard for individual excellence in its members. They are selected men in whom the authorities repose great trust. It is an honor to belong to such a body, and only those inspired with pride in the Corps and appreciaiton of its responsibilities, only those who live up to

its motto: "HELPFULNESS, COURTESY, BUT ABSOLUTE OBEDIENCE TO REGULATIONS," can be allowed to wear its insignia. Every member of the Corps must realize that it is his bounden duty to do all he can, by the manner in which he performs his duty as well as by the manner in which he personally conducts himself, to maintain the good name of his Corps for efficiency, military appearance, and courtesy.

The American Military Policeman should symbolize the typical American soldier.

51. Discipline. The efficient performance of the varied and responsible duties with which the Military Police Corps is charged depends to a great extent upon discipline. Officers and noncommissioned officers must always bear this in mind, and they will make every effort to maintain rigid discipline in their commands. Close attention will be paid to diciplinary drills, military courtesy, obedience, personal appearance, and other means of attaining discipline.

52. Saturday morning inspection. There will be a regular Saturday morning inspection, including quarters or billets, offices, latrines, mess halls, and kitchens, for all Military Police companies and detachments, unless in the case of units attached to tactical commands there are orders to the contrary.

53. Military Police not to be billeted or rationed with other troops. If it can possibly be avoided, Military Policemen will not be billeted or rationed with other troops, as it is not desirable that they should become too familiar with the men whose conduct they are required by regulations to control in a measure. Soldiers will not be attached to Military Police companies or detachments for rations or quarters, if there is another organization in the same place.

54. Importance of supervision. There is no service whose proper performance requires greater supervision than does Military Police work, and all noncommissioned officers in charge of detachments, and all commanding officers, shall by frequent personal inspections and otherwise, exercise the closest possible supervision over the work of those under them.

55. **Duty status of Military Police.** The legal status of a Military Policeman on duty is similar to that of a sentry on post, and accordingly he is entitled to the respect of all persons subject to military law. Disrespect toward a Military Policeman on duty, or disobedience of the orders of competent authority which he is required to enforce, constitute serious military offenses.

When not on duty a member of the Military Police Corps has no more authority than any other officer or soldier.

56. **Duty status of officers.** Officers of the Provost Marshal General's Department on duty with the Military Police Corps are on duty at all times. (Note. However, this paragraph taken in connection with Par. 12 (c) is not to be construed as meaning that officers will wear brassards at all times. By "when actually on duty" is meant when actually performing some definite Military Police or other provost duty.)

57. **Manner of performance of duty.** While the authority vested in an enlisted man on duty as a Military Policeman is great, and must be exercised with firmness, it must also, on the other hand, be exercised with judgment, courtesy, and self-control, especially in dealing with officers. Abuse of authority will be severely punished. The regulations about soldiers saluting officers, and using respectful, subordinate language toward them, apply to Military Policemen on duty just the same as they apply to other soldiers.

58. **Inappropriate duties prohibited.** Members of the Provost Marshal General's Department (and attached personnel), including the Military Police Corps, will perform no duties other than those essentially appropriate to their organizaion, and in consequence they will not be required to serve on boards, courts, in charge of schools, as orderlies, guards over prisoners, ordinary guards, on fatigue or other similar duties, except in their own organizations, or where the tactical situation requires it. Any officer of the Provost Marshal General's Department who is personally placed on duty, or whose subordinates are placed on duty, in violation of this order, will promptly and respectfully invite attention to this paragraph, and to Par. 4, Section I, G. O. 22, 1919, on which it is based. If not then relieved from the duty

the officer wil report the matter by wire to the Provost Marshal General direct.

59. **Presents forbidden.** Members of the Military Police Corps are forbidden to receive presents or gratuities for services rendered in the performance of their duty. They are also forbidden to receive presents of any kind, under any circumstances, from those connected with cafes, saloons and other drinking places.

60. **Approaching and addressing officers.** The following examples are given to illustrate the method enlisted members of the Military Police Corps must use in approaching officers: (a) In stopping an officer to have him show his identity card or permit, salute and say: "Sir, may I see your identity card (or permit)?" After examining it, hand it back, and salute, saying: "Thank you, sir."

(b) In directing a car carrying officers to dim or put out its lights, call out in an ordinary, respectful tone: "Dim (or put out) your lights, please."

(c) In asking an officer who has violated a regulation or order for his name, organization and station, salute and say: "Sir, will you please let me have your name, organization and station?" After taking them down, salute, and say: "Thank you, sir."

(d) Whenever Military Police are used to enforce some unusual regulation likely to cause embarrassment to an officer, or possible questioning, they will be furnished with a copy of the regulation which can be shown the officer. In every such case the officer will first be courteously informed of the existence of the regulation, on the assumption that his violation of it is due to ignorance.

61. **Arrests: warnings: "Disciplinary Reports."**

(a) **General.** While the Military Police have authority to make, at any time, arrests which, in their opinion, are justified and necessary, common sense and moderation must be exercised. (See Par. 38-b regarding "Arrests.")

(b) **Trivial offenses: warnings: "Disciplinary Reports."** Soldiers will not be arrested for trivial offenses, unless the case is such that arrest is necessary for the maintenance of discipline.

In the case of minor offenses a warning will often be sufficient, and in other cases the ends of discipline can usually be met by making a "Disciplinary Report," (Form No. 27, P. M. G. O.),—that is, sending a written report to the commanding officer of the offender, giving his name, rank, and company; the nature, time and place of the offense, and list of witnesses. (See Par. 209, for Form of Disciplinary Report.)

(c) **Manner of making arrests.** However, if sure of the justness and necessity of an arrest, then it must be made, and in a quiet, firm manner, without argument or personal remarks. Military Policemen are forbidden to hold conversation with persons whom they arrest.

(d) **Use of force.** Force will not be used except as a last resort, and then no more than is absolutely necessary. Brutality must be avoided.

(e) **Use of fire-arms.** There are only two cases in which a Military Policeman is justified in using his fire-arms:

(1) In self-defense, (when he is attacked and it is necessary in order to save himself from death or serious bodily harm.)

(2) To prevent an escape, (but only in very serious cases, and where there is no other way of preventing the escape.)

Cases where the use of fire-arms is necessary will be very rare.

(f) **Noncommissioned officers.** If a noncommissioned officer is arrested, he will be taken at once before the Provost Marshal or the Assistant Provost Marshal so that the charge may be verified.

(g) **Searching.** Two members of the Military Police will always be present when a prisoner is searched, and a statement of his effects, including amount of cash, will be entered in a book kept for the purpose, and the entry will be signed by both.

Officers will be searched only under the personal supervision of the Provost Marshal or Assistant Provost Marshal.

62. Disposition of persons arrested.

(a) **Confinement.** As soon as practicable after arrest, persons arrested will usually be taken to the nearest Military Po-

lice headquarters, or detention or collection point for prisoners or stragglers, where entry will be made in a book kept for the purpose, showing name, rank, company, regiment, serial number, date and place of arrest, by whom made, nature of offense, and names of witnesses. Persons arrested will be held in confinement by the Military Police no longer than is absolutely necessary; every effort will be made to return them to their organization, or make other suitable disposition of them with the least practicable delay.

(b) **Return to organization or assignment to provisional development battalion.** .The method of procedure to be followed in disposing of persons confined, depends on whether they are arrested for absence without leave or for some other offense.

Absence without leave. Soldiers and Marines arrested for absence without leave will, if the arrest take place in the vicinity of their commands, be returned to such command under guard. Ordinarily they will be returned to their commands, if such return does not involve travel exceeding three hours. If not returned, they will be brought to trial at or near the place of arrest and if convicted of absence without leave for a period exceeding twenty-four hours, will be sent to the nearest designated Provisional Development Battalion for assignment to duty. (Par. 2, G. O. 10, G. H. Q., A. E F., 1919.)

[See Par. 67, "Guards not furnished by Military Police."]

Other offenses. In the case of soldiers arrested for offenses other than absence without leave, usually the prisoner's regimental or other unit commander will be notified at once and requested to send a guard for him.

63. General orders for Military Police on duty. Every Military Policeman will be required to memorize the following:

My general orders when on duty are:

1. I will keep constantly on the alert, observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.

2. I will maintain order.

3. I will enforce all regulations that I am instructed to enforce.

4. I will always be neat in appearance and conduct myself in a military manner.

5. I will always remember what I have been told about the manner in which I am to perform my duties and I will perform them in that manner.

6. When controlling traffic or when on watching duty of any kind I will hold conversation with no one except in line of duty.

64. Placing in arrest or reprimanding Military Policemen. "As a rule Military Police on duty will not be reprimanded or placed in arrest except by the superiors under whose command they happen to be. In exceptional cases field officers and officers of higher grades are authorized to order their arrest." (Par. 418, Field Service Regulations). In case of any breach of orders or discipline on the part of a Military Policeman on duty, the usual procedure will be for the officer to get the soldier's name and company and then either prefer charges against him or report him to the nearest Provost Marshal or Assistant Provost Marshal.

Any Military Policeman will give his name, rank and organization, and will show his identification tag, if asked to do so by an officer.

65. Arrest of members of the British Army. In case any member of the British Army is arrested in the American Zones the A. P. M., British Troops, Paris, will be notified at once by wire, with request that an escort be sent to take over the offender.

66. Examination of officers' identity cards and papers. Except in cases covered by special instructions soldiers of the Military Police Corps will not request officers to show them their identity cards or papers. However, when an officer is requested by a Military Policeman to show his identity card or papers, he will comply promptly.

67. Guards not furnished by Military Police. Guards for returning prisoners to organizations or for other purposes, will not be furnished by the Military Police except in case of emergency, when no other escort is available.

68. Receipt for prisoners. Receipt will always be taken in turning over prisoners.

69. Charges. In the absence of orders to the contrary, the Military Police will not ordinarily prefer courtmartial charges against persons whom they detain or arrest, but instead Disciplinary Reports (Form No. 27, P. M. G. O.) will be made against them to their commanding officers, through the next higher commander. Where, however, the offense was committed against a member of the Military Police Corps, or, because of distance or other reason, there is danger of a failure of justice, particularly in the case of serious crime, charges will be preferred, care being taken to comply with all requirements of the Manual for Courts-Martial.

70. Military Police not to inflict punishment. The Military Police shall not inflict punishment upon offenders, nor shall they allow any person under their charge to be ill-treated or abused.

71. Receiving members of the A. E. F. turned over by Allies. All members of the A. E. F. taken into custody and turned over to the Military Police by the French or other Allies will be received and disposed of according to existing orders.

72. Criminal Investigation Division. The duties of officers and men assigned to the Criminal Investigation Division are given in Pars. 144-152, of the Appendix, which will be studied by those on duty in the Division.

73. Highway motorcycle patrols. Highway motorcycle patrols are established along certain main routes in accordance with the detailed plan of the Provost Marshal General's Office. The duties of these patrols are given in Par. 163, of the Appendix. All soldiers on motorcycle patrol duty, all Provost Marshals, and Assistant Provost Marshals will familiarize themselves with these paragraphs.

74. "Proces Verbal." A "Proces Verbal" is the complaint required by French law in starting legal action, criminal or civil. It is issued by the Gendarmerie or other civil or police officials, and contains the statements of the party complaining, and those of any witness whose evidence is expected to support or prove the complaint.

If the Military Police desire to bring action against a French citizen with a view, for example, to having a wine shop closed

for violating the law prohibiting the sale of strong drinks to the military; or if it is desired to bring action against a French citizen for injury to person, or loss of, or damage to, property where a member of the A. E. F. is concerned, or for having in possession Government property, application will be made to the French authorities for a "Proces Verbal."

75. **"Perquistion order."** "Perquistion" is the entering of a citizen's private house for the purpose of search, arrest, or seizure, or, in case of suspicion, of discovering if a crime is being committed.

A "Perquisition order" is a legal authority to enter a citizen's private house for the purposes stated. It is similar in character and effect to a "Search warrant." Such an order is issued by a Commandant d'Armée or a Commandant de Cantonement; Commandant de l'Armé, de Corps d'Armée, or de Region; Directeur des Etapes et des Services; and by a Gouverneur.

Perquisition orders are executed by an "Officier de Police," "Officier de Gendarmerie," "Maire," and 'Chef de Brigade de la Gendarmerie."

However, if it is known definitely that a crime is being committed in a private house, the place may be entered without formality.

Perquisition orders do not apply to hotels, cafes, and other public places.

ARTICLE IV

CONTROL OF CIRCULATION

76. **Circulation defined.** By "Circulation" is meant the movement of individuals, both military and civilian.

77. **Object of controlling circulation.** The object of controlling circulation, where military necessity requires it, is to prevent individuals from moving about without proper authority, thus making it difficult or impossible for spies, deserters, and absentees to travel. The importance of proper control of circulation is, therefore, evident.

78. **Plan of controlling circulation.** The plan of controlling circulation is:

First.

(a) To require all military persons and militarized civilians:

(1) To have papers of identification.

(2) To have in their possession papers authorizing them to travel.

(b) To enforce the regulations promulgated regarding civilian circulation, which ordinarily consists in requiring them:

(1) To have papers of identification.

(2) To have in their possession papers authorizing them to travel.

Second.

To require the Military Police to examine the papers of members of the military forces, including militarized civilians, and such civilians as may be specifically mentioned in orders from time to time.

79. Examination of papers. The examination of papers is accomplished by the following means:

(1) Requiring travelers to report to Assistant Provost Marshals upon arrival in cities or villages, as prescribed in G. H. Q. orders. [See Par. 268 (111-10).]

(2) Having the Military Police, under proper regulations, examine the papers of travelers when met in the street, on highways, and other places.

(3) During active operations to establish in rear of the lines examining posts, and patrols to examine the credentials of travelers.

80. Regulations regarding Identification and Circulation. The regulations governing identification and circulation are given in full in G. H. Q. general orders. (See Par. 268), (See also Pars. 210-217, for specimens of passes used in the A .E. F.).

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ARTICLE V

CONTROL OF CIVILIANS

81. In the Zone of Armies. The Military Police, with the assistance of the Gendarmes wherever available, will enforce American orders relating to the control of the civilian population. In the Zone of the Armies, civilians will not be allowed in advance of the front line of examining posts during hostilities without a "Carte d'Identite" or a 'Permis de Sejour"; they will not be permitted to move about into the neighboring country without the proper "Laissez-Passer" of the Mayor of their village, visited by the Assistant Provost Marshal. Offenders will be arrested.

Examining posts will stop and examine the papers of all civilians, arresting those attempting to pass without proper authority.

82. Combat. In times of active operations the control of civilians becomes of special importance. The military authorities establish a line, generally the line of straggler's posts, which civilians are prohibited from passing.

83. Camp followers, correspondents, photographers. The Military Police will give particular attention to the orders and regulations for the control of circulation and identification of this class of persons. Visiting correspondents conducted by officers and accredited correspondents and photographers in uniform, wearing their brassards, will be permitted to pass, if in possession of proper authority. [See Par. 237 and 268 (II-5; III-3).]. Otherwise they will be detained. Civilians and camp followers attached to the Army without identification papers or tags, or found outside the area in which the unit to which they are attached is stationed, without specific authority for such absence, and Allied soldiers away from their organizations without proper papers, will be arrested. Provost Marshals and

A. P. M's. will familiarize themselves with the passes in use in the French Army, all of which are fully described in a publication, "Memento Contenant La Reglementation du Sejour et de la Circulation," a copy of which may be obtained upon application to the Provost Marshal General.

84. **Spies and vagrants.** Constant vigilance will be exercised, particularly in the Zone of the Armies to prevent activity of hostile agents or spies. All persons found lurking or acting in a suspicious manner near military works or establishments, will be arrested. A sharp lookout will be kept at all times in the vicinity of military works to prevent espionage, and close watch maintained on all persons reported to be in sympathy with the enemy. Vagrants and others without apparent means of support or domicile will be arrested. Those who are French will be turned over to the local French authorities, except in cases of suspected espionage, when they will be held pending inquiry by our Intelligence Police. Persons arrested on grounds of espionage or suspicious conduct will be carefully searched immediately on arrest. When two or more people have been arrested at the same time on suspicion of espionage, they will at once be separated and not permitted to communicate with each other. When immediate action is not necessary, the searching of houses and interrogation of inhabitants on suspicion of espionage, will be conducted by members of the Intelligence Section.

85. **Scrutiny of papers.** The papers of civilians attempting to pass military lines will be given the most careful scrutiny and the identity of the holder completely established before permitting him to proceed.

86. **Prices in French shops.** The Military Police will assist the French authorities in preventing the overcharging of members of the A. E. F. by shopkeepers, by reporting to them all known cases of overcharging and failure by shopkeepers to keep or produce upon request, the price list required to be kept by French law. (See Par. 252).

87. **Arrest of civilians.** It is, as a rule, preferable to have the arrest of French civilians made by the Gendarmes or other French authorities. However, if this be not practicable, the

arrest may be made by the Military Police when the offender is caught in the act of committing a crime, or when necessary to prevent the escape of an offender or a suspect. Persons so arrested will be turned over to the French authorities promptly, unless there is some special reason for not doing so.

If a civilian is arrested at a place where there is no Assistant Provost Marshal, a notification by wire or messenger will be sent immediately to the nearest Assistant Provost Marshal, stating where the individual is being held, and why arrested. The Assistant Provost Marshal will take suitable action without delay.

ARTICLE VI

TRAFFIC CONTROL

88. **Traffic control defined.** By traffic control is meant the control of the movement on roads and elsewhere of persons, animals and vehicles of all kinds.

89. **Object of traffic control.** The object of traffic control is:

(1) To facilitate and expedite travel.

(2) To prevent accidents.

This is accomplished:

(1) By preventing interference or congestion, which is done by the enforcement of traffic regulations, including "Traffic Orders" and the "Rules of the Road."

(2) Indicating directions and giving information.

90. **Importance of traffic control.** While the proper control of traffic is at all times important, it is especially so during operations, as success depends largely on the uninterrupted passage of re-enforcements, reserves, ammunition, food and other supplies to the front, and of ambulances and empty vehicles to the rear.

91. **Issuance of orders for traffic control.** The issuance of orders for traffic control is a function of tactical commanders, who will issue such orders as may be necessary to properly control traffic within their commands.

92. **Systems of traffic control.** There are two general systems of traffic control:

(1) The Point System.

(2) The Block System.

93. **The Point System.** This system is employed:

(1) On roads that are in constant use.

(2) During movements of large bodies of troops on roads that are not in constant use.

It involves the use of traffic control posts and traffic patrols in the manner described later.

94. **The Block System.** The Block System is employed during the movement of small bodies of troops on roads that are not in constant use.

It involves the use of a suitable number of Military Policemen, on horses or cycles, who proceed in advance along the route to be followed by the troops or convoys. They will notify such control posts as there may be, if any, to block off all traffic until the troops or convoy has passed. At crossings, dumps and other places where there are no control posts, they will take station far enough ahead to insure the march being made without interference by other traffic. When the head of the column reaches a post thus established, the men will proceed to the next unposted point beyond the farthest post, clearing the road as they go. This procedure is carried out by succeeding posts until the troops have reached their destination. If there is an extended interval between troops and transport, separate parties should be detailed for each column.

95. **Traffic control posts.**

(a) Strength. A traffic control post usually consists of:

1 N. C. O. (in charge).
4 Other enlisted men.

The strength will be increased at important posts where it is necessary to have one man constantly directing traffic while others observe and check compliance with the traffic regulations. The personnel of a traffic control post will be billeted on the spot, and arrangements made accordingly for rationing.

(b) Location. Traffic control posts are established at entrances to cities and towns, at principal street intersections, at important crossings, turns to important places, including unit headquarters; at railroad crossings, bridges, water-points, motor parks, railheads, and refilling points; at ammunition, engineer, supply and medical dumps and depots; at advanced dressing stations, triages, main dressing stations, and casualty clearing stations and hospitals.

During important movements all side roads, when necessary, are blocked by order of the proper tactical commander.

Whenever an organization arrives in a new area the Provost Marshal will take immediate steps to establish traffic control posts at all important points.

(c) **Duties.** The following are the duties of traffic control posts:

(1) Make all traffic follow the routes prescribed in traffic orders, and as indicated on traffic signboards.

(2) Control and regulate passage of all motor and horse-drawn vehicles, and prevent the blocking of roads. At points where congestion is likely to occur vehicles must be kept on the move.

(3) Stop all vehicles proceeding against traffic circuits, except vehicles having proper authority for such action. If there be no officer in the vehicle, take the name, Army serial number and organization of the driver and, if feasible, turn back the vehicle and order the driver to proceed to his destination by the correct route.

(4) Cars carrying General officers, staff officers or despatch carriers will not be compelled to follow traffic circuits.

(5) Stop all vehicles, including motorcyclists, exceeding the prescribed speed limits, except when there is an apparent emergency during operations, and report the driver. (For authorized speed limits, see Par. 236).

(6) Take the name and Army serial number and organization of all drivers trotting animals in draught, and report the driver.

(7) Do not stop motor cars or motorcyclists, either by day or by night, for the purpose of examining identification papers, unless special orders have been issued that this be done, or unless there is something suspicious.

(8) Do not allow exercising of horses or mules on exclusive motor transport circuits.

(9) Keep a record of all important movements of troops and transport past the traffic post.

(10) Enforce obedience to all general and special traffic regulations.

96. Position and bearing while controlling traffic. While on duty controlling traffic a Military Policeman will stand at the most central point, in full view of all traffic approaching from any direction. He will not smoke, nor will he hold conversation with anyone except in the performance of duty.

97. Equipment of traffic control posts. Each traffic control post will be furnished with:

(a) A circuit map, mounted on a board and varnished.

(b) A copy of any special traffic control orders, mounted on a board and varnished.

(c) A rough diagram showing to what places the roads from the post lead and the approximate distances thereto; also, the location of railheads, dumps, depots, dressing stations, water points, first aid trucks, tractors and snatch teams, and the location of regimental and higher headquarters in the neighborhood.

(d) A sign-board bearing the points of the compass and the map co-ordinates of the post.

(e) Where lights are allowed, white and red lanterns.

With the exception of (d), and, during daylight, of (e), above, the property will be in charge of the man on duty, who will in each case turn same over to the succeeding relief, who will verify the articles.

98. Traffic patrols. Traffic patrols consist of men mounted on horses or bicycles, who, singly or in groups of two or more, constantly patrol roads between traffic control posts. They are charged with the same general duties as traffic control posts. They will also make daily reports to their commanding officers on the condition of the roads, covering these points: Location and extent of land slides, shell holes, bad ruts, accumulation of water in depressions, spongy or soft spots in metalled roads, and any other evidences of wear and tear.

99. Information. Except where the military situation renders it inadvisable, traffic posts and traffic patrols must be able to give accurate information regarding the location of towns, military headquarters, dumps, depots, railheads and medical stations in their area and the best way to these places. They

must also be informed as to the condition of roads both physically and as regards traffic, and must know what areas are gassed and those that are under hostile observation or shell fire. Persons approaching such areas will be warned.

100. Traffic orders. In addition to regulating the direction and hours of travel on roads, use of lights on motor vehicles, priority of travel, and other matters affecting travel, traffic orders will also prescribe the specific routes to be used by mechanical transport, horsed transport, and troops, remembering that under conditions of active operations traffic circuits can not generally be changed in less than twenty-four hours.

Traffic orders will he issued by the Chief of Staff of the headquarters concerned, in accordance with instructions from higher authority and based upon the recommendation of the Provost Marshals concerned, reports and recommendations of the Chief Engineer, and other interested staff officers. The orders should be issued in time to permit subordinate officers to issue instructions based thereon.

101. "The Rules of the Road." The following rules are commonly known as "The Rules of the Road":

(a) Always keep to the right in passing an approaching vehicle, giving half of the road.

(b) In passing vehicles traveling in the same direction, pass them on the left.

(c) Do not stop a vehicle on the left side of the road, and do not stop for any length of time at a fork or other crossing.

(d) When a vehicle traveling in the same direction desires to pass, give way to the right, leaving half of the road to the left for the passing vehicle.

(e) Do not attempt to pass another vehicle of the same class and speed traveling in the same direction.

(f) In passing vehicles always sound the horn. A vehicle overtaking another vehicle must give way to a vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

(g) Vehicles moving on a main road have right of way over others coming from side roads.

(h) Vehicles moving up hill have right of way over those descending.

(i) When approaching a traffic control post drivers will signal the direction they wish to go.

(j) In changing direction or in stopping, appropriate hand signals will always be given.

(k) If driving with lights, always dim them when approaching or passing another car. (Not only does the light blind the other driver, but the shadows cast are very confusing).

(l) The use of muffler cut-out is absolutely prohibited at all times.

102. Other traffic regulations. In addition to the "Rules of the Road" the following regulations will be observed, except that the Commanding General of a tactical unit in the presence of the enemy, when not forbidden by higher authority, may suspend any provision whose observance would interfere with tactical success:

(a) Columns of troops, transport units, and convoys will keep well to the right of the road at all times, whether moving or standing still. When the earth shoulders of the roadway are soft, drivers of heavy moving vehicles will exercise great care to prevent wheels passing off metalled surface of the roadway, slowing down or stopping to permit other vehicles to pass.

(b) All ranks with a column of troops, a transport unit, or a convoy, will, whether riding, driving or walking, march in the column and not on the side of it.

(c) Led animals will be led on the near side.

(d) When halted the heads of horses will be turned toward the center of the road, and the personnel not actually looking after the horses will not stand about in the road.

(e) When a column of troops is halted for any length of time (for example, for the regular hourly halts), the road will be cleared entirely, everyone getting off to the right of the road. No individuals, of whatever rank, will be allowed to stand in the road.

Motor vehicles will slow down and blow horn when passing troops, and will give them every consideration.

(f) All motor traffic on roads along rivers, canals or steep cliffs, will stop and give the inside of the road to any mounted man who may ask for it by raising a hand above his head.

(g) Whenever columns of troops or vehicles halt, cross-roads, road junctions, bridges and defiles will be left clear. Heads of columns will halt at least fifty yards short of cross-roads and road junctions. Also, if the road is not wide enough for three vehicles to travel abreast, a gap of 25 yards will be left between each ten vehicles to enable the passing of other vehicles traveling in opposite directions.

(h) Halts of considerable duration will not be made on a main traffic route. Vehicles must draw out clear or into a side road.

(i) When venicles are halted the drivers will not stand in the middle or on the left side of the road.

(j) Whenever a vehicle breaks down or a column makes a regular halt, the officer or N. C. O. in charge will at once take such steps as may be necessary to improvise a suitable temporary traffic control. In case of a break-down, the vehicle will be removed at once from the road, and if this is not possible, then it will be moved well to one side. In case those present cannot handle the situation, the nearest control post will be notified.

(k) Whenever a block occurs on a road the senior officer or N. C. O. who may be present will, in the absence of regular traffic control personnel, take steps at once to clear the road, and to provide a free passage for passing vehicles. (Note: Blocks are frequently caused by a vehicle halting in the road and remaining halted for a long time when it could easily be halted in another spot close by without interfering with the traffic.)

(l) Chauffeurs will never leave their machines unguarded. When wrecked, arrangements will be made for guarding the vehicle.

(m) Drivers will not make unnecessary noise with their horns or Klaxons.

(n) The following speed limits will not be exceeded:

In cities and villages.

Passenger cars, ambulances and motorcycles.10 miles per hour.
Trucks ..... 8 miles per hour.

On open roads outside of cities or villages.

Trucks .....12 miles per hour.
Ambulances .....14 miles per hour.
Light passenger cars.....25 miles per hour.
Motorcycles with side cars.....30 miles per hour.
Heavy passenger cars and motorcycle solo..35 miles per hour.
[See par. 269 (2).]

(o) In case of an accident, however trivial, which results in injury to persons or property, drivers will fill in the information called for on Form No. 124, M. T. C., a supply of which will be kept on all motor vehicles.

(p) Cars, ambulances, trucks and motorcycles will be brought under control at all cross-roads, railroad crossings, streets and turns.

(q) Drivers are forbidden to commence passing over a level railroad crossing until both gates have been opened.

(r) Loaded trucks will be given the right of way, and empty convoys will halt, if necessary, to allow them to pass.

(s) "Double banking" (that is, two columns of troops or vehicles moving abreast) will not be allowed except upon the orders of the authority controlling traffic in that area.

(t) The use of lights in advanced areas is regulated by corps or army orders.

103. Civilian vehicles. Whenever civilian vehicles are likely to interfere with military movements, they will not be allowed on traffic circuits. If they happen to be on such roads during such movements, they will either be moved to one side, clear of the road and halted, or turned into a field. If Gendarmes are present they will be utilized to enforce this order.

104. Priority of traffic. Priority of traffic toward the front during active operations will, of course, depend upon circumstances, and therefore no fixed rule can be given. However,

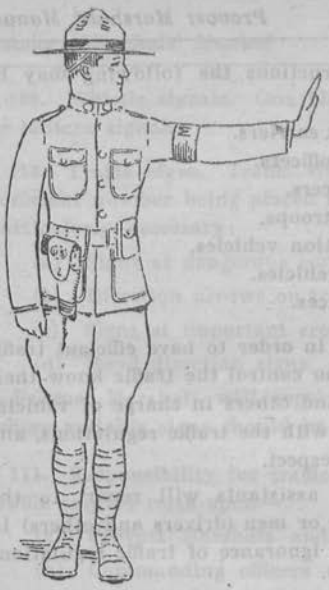


Fig. 1



Fig. 3



Fig. 2

in the absence of special instructions the following may be taken as a general guide:

1. Despatch carriers.
2. General officers.
3. Staff officers.
4. Combat troops.
5. Ammunition vehicles.
6. Supply vehicles.
7. Ambulances.

105. **Efficient traffic control.** In order to have efficient traffic control not only must those who control the traffic know their business, but also the drivers and others in charge of vehicles must be thoroughly conversant with the traffic regulations, and they must obey them in every respect.

Provost Marshals and their assistants will report to the proper headquarters any officers or men (drivers and others) in charge of transportation, whose ignorance of traffic regulations is brought to their attention.

Provost Marshals of armies, corps and divisions will submit to the Chief of Staff recommendations to provide instruction of the personnel of all transport units in traffic regulations.

106. **Disciplinary action.** There is only one way that traffic can be properly controlled, and that is for all concerned to obey all traffic regulations, which result can be obtained only if effective disciplinary action is taken in every case of disobedience of traffic orders. Disciplinary Reports will, therefore, be made in all cases.

107. **Arm signals.** (By day.)

To stop traffic. Raise the arm until horizontal, with palm toward traffic to be stopped. (Fig. 1, opposite page.)

To move traffic. Raise both arms laterally until horizontal (Fig. 2), and then move proper arm to position across body, forearm horizontal, so that both arms will point in direction that traffic is to move. (Fig. 3).

108. **Lantern signals.** (By night, in rear areas.)

To stop traffic. Swing lantern across the road.

To move traffic. Swing lantern in same direction as road.

109. Whistle signals. One blast of whistle, with proper arm or lantern signal.

110. Traffic signs. Traffic signs will be used extensively, a sufficient number being placed in all areas. The following are particularly necessary:

(a) Signs at dangerous corners and level crossings.

(b) Direction arrows on traffic routes.

(c) Signs at important cross-roads.

(d) Road direction signs.

Provost Marshals will report to the Chief of Staff places where suitable signs should be placed.

111. Responsibility for traffic control. The responsibility for traffic control rests upon—

(a) Provost Marshals and their traffic control personnel.

(b) Commanding officers of troops, transport units, and convoys.

112. Commanding officers. Commanding officers of troops, transport units, and convoys will familiarize themselves with all general and special traffic regulations, and will see that all their subordinates who are concerned are properly instructed on the subject.

113. Provost Marshals. Provost Marshals of sections, districts, divisions, corps and armies are responsible in their respective areas for:

(a) The issuance of the necessary circuit maps to members of their force.

(b) The distribution to members of their command of traffic regulations, general and special.

(c) Proper instruction of traffic control personnel, and efficient performance of their duty.

114. Movements of troops.

(a) When troops are about to move the Provost Marshal concerned will obtain from the proper staff officer (usually G-1) at the earliest possible moment full information regarding the troop columns and the transport. He will without delay in-

form the Provost Marshals of the areas through which the troops or transport will move, of the time of movement, nature of columns and routes to be followed.

(b) The Traffic Officer will issue to each traffic control post so much of the march table as will enable it to keep check of the movement past the post and at cross-roads to pass traffic through with as little delay as possible.

When the movement involves a large body of troops or vehicles, an officer will precede them and warn all control posts along the route to be followed.

(c) Commanding officers of columns, trains, and convoys will ascertain before they start the route they are to follow.

115. Traffic-control detachments. The following is given as the basic strength of traffic-control detachments, subject to increase when made necessary by circumstances:

(a) **Division.** (For control of traffic in divisional area, i. e., from front line to the back line of the division, generally including the encampments of the echelons of the divisional units).

1 Officer (Traffic Officer).
2 Sergeants.
10 Corporals.
70 Privates.

(b) **Corps.** (For control of traffic in corps area, i. e., from the rear limits of the divisional areas to the back line of the corps, generally including the corps railheads and depots).

2 Officers (Traffic Officer and Assistant Traffic Officer.)
4 Sergeants.
12 Corporals.
90 Privates.

(c) **Army.** (For control of traffic in army area, i. e., from the rear limits of the corps areas to the back limit of the army).

4 Officers (Traffic Officer and 3 Assistant Traffic Officers.)
10 Sergeants.
18 Corporals.
160 Privates.

116. **Selection and instruction of personnel.** The traffic control personnel will be carefully chosen for their intelligence, activity and suitability for their important duties. Each man should, in case of active operations, be capable of taking command of a control post formed of untrained men.

Unsatisfactory men will be replaced at once.

Special attention will be given to the thorough and systematic instruction of the traffic control personnel in all matters pertaining to traffic control.

117. **Convoys.**

(a) Two or more vehicles operating together, on the same road, constitute a convoy.

(b) When more than ten vehicles are in a convoy, they are divided into sections of not more than ten trucks per section, the last vehicle of each section having a red disc projecting from the rear of the vehicle, on the left-hand side.

(c) A non-commissioned officer rides in each section, usually on the first vehicle of the section. It is his duty to maintain discipline in his section, especially to see that proper distances are prescribed between vehicles and between sections, and that the vehicles keep on the right-hand side of the road.

(d) Whenever possible there is on each vehicle a driver and an assistant driver. The driver drives the vehicle, keeping to the right-hand side of the road, and following the vehicle in front at the prescribed distance. The assistant driver watches for all signals, and communicates them to the driver. He should be on the lookout for signals from the rear as well as from the front.

(e) The following are the distances prescribed between the vehicles in a convoy:—

Between vehicles on the road outside of cities, villages and towns, at the average speed, 20 to 30 yards.

Between sections, under the same conditions, 40 yards.

Between vehicles passing through cities, villages and towns at average speed, 10 yards.

Between sections, under same conditions, 25 yards.

Between sections halted, 20 yards.

In ascending or descending a long or steep hill the distance between vehicles should be increased to 50 yards.

118. Passenger traffic at railroad stations.

(a) The question of controlling passenger traffic at railroad stations will be made a subject of careful study by Provost Marshals and Assistant Provost Marshals. The physical features of each station will be carefully studied, and exits, entrances, signs, and other devices will be employed so as to enable the handling of traffic in an expeditious manner that will cause neither delay nor inconvenience to passengers.

(b) The Military Police will co-operate in every way with the R. T. O. and the local railway officials.

(c) Prominent signs of the following or similar tenor are suggested:

(1) Inside the station, at one or more doors or gates leading to the train platform:

MEMBERS A. E. F. TAKE TRAINS HERE

(2) At one or more doors leading from train platform to station or town:

MEMBERS A. E. F. THIS WAY OUT

(3) At place or places where A. P. M. cards are issued:

A. P. M. CARDS ISSUED HERE

At every railroad station where the amount of travel warrants it, a booth will, for the convenience of travelers, be established for the issuing of A. P. M. cards, thus obviating the necessity for those concerned to go to the A. P. M.'s office.

(4) At the ticket window, a prominent sign reading:

NOTICE TO A. E. F.
G. H. Q. orders prescribe that:

Commissioned officers and militarized female Government employees will ride in..... 1st class coaches.
Field Clerks and N. C. O.'s in.....2nd class coaches.
ALL OTHERS in.....3rd class coaches.

Buy tickets for class in which you should ride. Tickets in wrong class will not be recognized.

ARTICLE VII

APPREHENSION OF DESERTERS, ABSENTEES AND STRAGGLERS

119. **Importance.** Of the various duties with which the Military Police is charged none is more important than that of apprehending deserters, absentees, and stragglers. In fact, the Military Police is the principal means that the military authorities have to apprehend deserters, absentees and stragglers, and the efficiency of their service in this respect is a great preventative against the commission of these offenses.

120. **Reporting of absentees.** In order to assist the Military Police in apprehending absentees, Par. 2, Section I, G. O. 25, G. H. Q., 1918, provides.

> All organization commanders will report without delay to their A. P. M. the names and full description of all men absent without leave over 24 hours or believed to be in desertion. In urgent cases absentees will be immediately reported by wire, followed by a report as above provided for. Deserters and absentees belonging to organizations not attached to divisions or separate brigades will be reported to the nearest A. P. M.
>
> The A. P. M. to whom a deserter or absentee was reported will be promptly informed of his return or apprehension.

When an organization reports an absentee under circumstances which do not point to desertion, the Military Police will ascertain from the division or higher unit concerned whether the soldier has been admitted to a field ambulance or hospital.

All Assistant Provost Marshals will render to the Provost Marshal General, on the prescribed form, a weekly report of all soldiers reported to them as being absent from their commands without authority. Deserters will be reported immediately by wire, and their names included in the next weekly report. (See Par. 202.)

The Provost Marshal General sends out to all Provost Marshals and Assistant Provost Marshals a weekly "Alarm List," giving the names of absentees.

The Military Police on duty in cities and villages will be on the constant lookout for soldiers absent without leave.

121. **List of persons registered at hotels and pensions.** Under the French law all persons stopping at hotels, pensions and other lodging houses, must register. A list of the officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces is submitted daily by the French police to the Assistant Provost Marshal's Office; this list will be checked against the unauthorized absentee list of names received from company or higher commanders. (Based on Par. 5, Section I, G. O. 29, 1917; and Section V, G. O. 117, 1918).

122. **Stragglers.** A "straggler" is a soldier who has become separated without authority from his organization on the march or in line of battle. Stragglers will also be picked up by traffic control posts and traffic patrols.

123. **Stragglers' posts and patrols.** When troops are in line of battle, straggling is prevented and stragglers to the area are collected by establishing a line of stragglers' posts and stragglers' patrols on and between all lines of communication from the front. The size of the posts, intervals between them and their distance from the front line, will depend upon local and other conditions.

The best places to intercept stragglers are at bridges, defiles, road junctions, termini of trench tramways, and on roads and paths leading from the front. Protection for stragglers' posts against shell fire will be provided as far as practicable.

Arrangements will be made for the detention of stragglers, their re-equipment with rifles and ammunition collected from the field or obtained from the wounded, and their prompt return to their organizations on the firing line.

The plan of arrangement must be such that the line of stragglers' posts can be moved forward promptly in case of the advance of the front line. Also, provision must be made for the retiring of the line of posts in case the front line should fall back. In this case there is danger of units becoming badly

broken up by the retreat of individuals on their own account. Such contingency must be guarded against by special, carefully planned precautions on the part of the Military Police, so that the stragglers may be continually and systematically collected and returned to military control.

Provost Marshals will be responsible for the timely and proper establishment of stragglers' posts and patrols.

124. **Duties of stragglers' posts.** The Military Police on duty at stragglers' posts will—

(a) Examine all individual soldiers passing to the rear and allow none to go by without proper authority; detain all stragglers and other men absent without proper authority, including men assisting wounded, unless members of the Sanitary Corps.

(b) Take such precautions as may be necessary to see that stragglers are not concealed in motor trucks and other vehicles returning from the front.

(c) Prevent civilians from passing the post in either direction without proper authority.

(d) Ascertain the names and units of all officers passing the post at night, keeping a list thereof, which will be turned in to the Provost Marshal each morning.

(e) Know the location of the nearest dressing stations, gas hospitals, and field ambulances, and direct the wounded to them by the best routes.

(f) Know the location of posts on the right and left.

(g) Control traffic at the post.

(h) Keep a record of all stragglers detained.

The duties of stragglers' patrols are, in the main, the same as those of the stragglers' posts.

125. **Reports.** Division, corps and army Provost Marshals will report to their respective division, corps and army commanders the number of stragglers collected, the organizations to which they belong, the general condition of discipline in the rear of the front line and whether traffic is working satisfactorily. Copies of such reports will be submitted to the commander of the next higher tactical unit for the information of

the Provost Marshal of that unit. Copy of the reports of the army Provost Marshal will be forwarded to the Provost Marshal General. The reports of Provost Marshals of corps, divisions, brigades and other separate units will be forwarded direct to the Provost Marshal General.

NOTE

Transfer of Stragglers. Although the following method of handling stragglers and absentees has been revoked by G. O. No. 10, G. H. Q. A. E. F., 1919, because of the suspension of operations, it is thought that, because of the efficacy with which it worked during the active operations of the present war, it would doubtlessly be put into effect again in case of renewal of hostilities:

(a) Soldiers, except Marines, who are stragglers from combat organizations, when arrested by the Military Police or patrols, will be turned over to the nearest combat or replacement unit. Such soldiers will be utilized immediately as combat replacements, if practicable with units actually engaged. Marines so arrested will be forwarded to the nearest Marine combat unit, to be utilized as replacements.

(b) The unit receiving soldiers referred to above will at once notify the former commanding officer of the soldier the proper designation of the organization or destination to which he should be transferred and will send corresponding notification to the Central Records Office. Immediately upon receipt of such notification the organization commander will drop the soldier as transferred to the indicated unit, as of the date of the notification, and the organization commander, or the Central Records Office, as the case may be, will forward the service record and all other individual records of the soldier concerned to the commanding officer of the combat or replacement unit, the service record to bear the notation "Transferred to ———— under the provisions of Sec. IV, G. O. No. 205, G. H. Q., 1918."

(c) Proper disciplinary action will be taken by the commanding officer of the combat or replacement unit to which the soldier is transferred. Sec. IV, G. O. No. 205, 1918.)

ARTICLE VIII

TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION

126. Responsibility. Provost Marshals and battalion and company commanders shall be responsible for the proper training and instruction of the personnel under them.

When a company is separated into detachments, the company commander will exercise as much personal supervision as possible over the training and instruction of the various detachments, whose commanders will be held responsible for the carrying out of the company commander's orders regarding training and instruction.

127. Programs and schedules. Training programs will be prepared by company commanders under the guidance of Provost Marshals or battalion commanders in accordance with instructions issued from G. H. Q., A. E. F. Copies of such training schedules will be submitted for the approval of the Chief of Staff of the tactical unit or other command in which the company may be serving. Files of all schedules and other matters relating to training will be kept in each organization, and will be examined by Inspector-Instructors during their inspections.

The Provost Marshal General will submit to the Chief of Staff, American E. F., recommendations respecting training, based on inspection of training, on duty, investigation and experience.

128. Military Police Corps Training Depot. As the interests of the service permit, officers and soldiers assigned to the Provost Marshal General's Department will attend the course of instruction at the Military Police Corps Training Depot.

ARTICLE IX

PRISONERS OF WAR

129. **Places of confinement.** Places of confinement for prisoners of war, established when and where necessary, are known as Prisoners of War Enclosures,—abbreviated, P. W. E.

130. **Custody.** The maintenance and discipline of prisoners of war are duties of the Provost Marshal General's Department under orders of competent authority. Prisoners of war will be taken over from the most advanced collecting posts and conducted by the P. W. E. in rear. When necessary the Military Police will be reenforced by other troops in this work.

131. **Forwarding prisoners to Central P. W. E.** Prisoners of War will be forwarded from Division P. W. Es. to the Central P. W. E. as promptly as the exigencies of the Service will permit, under escort furnished by the Provost Marshal General.

132. **Conversing with prisoners or entering P. W. Es.** Only persons bearing written authority from the Chief of Staff of the division, corps, army or G. H. Q., shall be permitted to enter a P. W. E. or to converse with prisoners.

133. **Sending prisoners to headquarters for examination.** Prisoners who may be required by the General Staff for the purpose of a special examination will be sent to headquarters on request of the Chief of Staff. If retained at headquarters a receipt will be given to the officer commanding the company or P. W. E. and the prisoners returned as soon as practicable.

134. **Evacuation of prisoners.** The importance of speedy evacuation of prisoners of war must be borne in mind, especially in the forward areas. Division commanders will issue such instructions as may be necessary to insure that all concealed weapons on the person of prisoners which may have escaped observation, shall be removed as early as practicable after capture and prior to delivery at the P. W. E.

135. Examination of prisoners. The responsibility for the examination of prisoners rests entirely with the General Staff, and as promptly as possible after capture they will be searched and examined by an officer bearing orders from the Chief of Staff. Officers will be responsible that nothing except arms are removed from prisoners until they have been so examined and searched. All maps, papers of a military character, field glasses, compasses, etc., will be taken from them under the supervison of a duly accredited examining officer.

136. Treatment of prisoners. Prisoners of war will be treated in a humane manner, as prescribed in Par. 243, of the Appendix. Their personal belongings, including medals and identity discs, will remain their property, and the acceptance of gifts from them is forbidden.

137. Discipline. Prisoners of War are subject to discipline under the laws, regulations and orders in force in the Army of the United States. Any act of insubordination justifies the adoption towards them of such measures of severity as may be considered necessary.

138. Prisoners of war labor companies. Prisoner of war labor companies are formed at the Central P. W. E., and are assigned to various departments of the Army for labor. (For the organization of Prisoners of War labor companies, see Par. 188, of the Appendix.)

139. Prison of war escort companies. Prisoner of war labor companies are guarded by Prisoner of War Escort companies, which, upon requisition from the Provost Marshal General, are organized by the Commanding General, S. O. S. After being turned over to the Provost Marshal General these companies are under his command, but they are not a part of the Provost Marshal General's Department. (See Pars. 187, 189 and 190, of the Appendix.)

(NOTE. This plan of having the C. G., S. O. S., organize Prisoner of War Escort companies which do not form a part of the Provost Marshal General's Department, has not worked out satisfactorily, and would have been discontinued but for the cessation of hostilities.)

140. Regulations. Prisoner of war regulations and instructions are given in Section V, of the Appendix (Pars. 172-183), and these regulations as well as the rest of Section V, will be carefully studied by all officers on duty with Prisoner of War Escort companies, who will be held responsible for the proper instruction of those under them in so much of Section V as they should know in order efficiently to perform their duties.

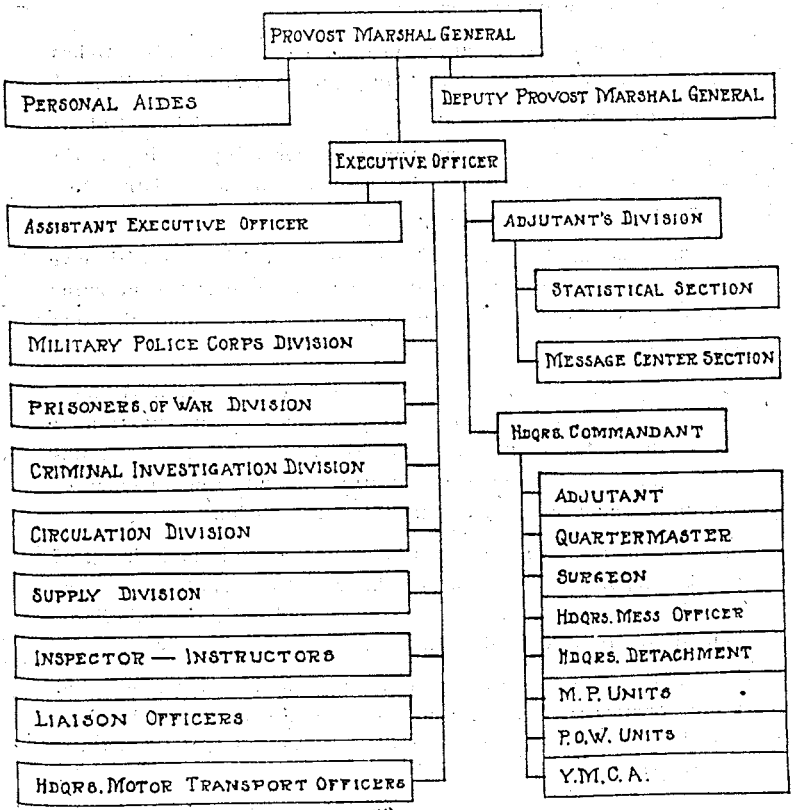
APPENDIX

SECTION I

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE

141. The organization of the Provost Marshal General's Office, is shown in the diagram below.

DUTIES OF HEADS OF DIVISIONS AND OTHERS.



1. The Deputy Provost Marshal General will perform such duties as may be assigned him by the Provost Marshal General, whom he will represent in the latter's absence.

2. The Executive Officer, in the absence of the Provost Marshal General and Deputy Provost Marshal General will represent them and will at all times supervise and co-ordinate the work at these headquarters. He will prepare or cause to be prepared a history of the Provost Marshal General's Department, A. E. F., and will have same kept up to date.

3. The Assistant Executive Officer will perform such duties as may be assigned him by the Executive Officer, whom he will represent in the latter's absence.

4. The Executive Officer and the Assistant Executive Officer will be ex-officio Assistant Deputy Provost Marshals General.

5. The Chief of the Military Police Corps Division will have charge of and be responsible for the general supervision of the organization, equipment, training, discipline and distribution of Military Police units and personnel.

6. The Chief of the Prisoners of War Division will have charge of and be responsible for all matters concerning Prisoner of War Labor Companies and Escort Companies and enclosures.

7. The Chief of the Criminal Investigation Division will have general charge of and be responsible for the investigation of crime, the preparation of evidence, the bringing to trial of criminals, the care of confidential records, etc., and the efficiency of the units and personnel assigned to his division.

8. The Chief of the Circulation Division will have charge of and be responsble for the proper handling of permits and passes issued to members of the military forces and militarized civilians, and all matters pertaining thereto.

9. The Chief of the Supply Division will have charge of and be responsible for the handling of requisitions and the distribution to M. P. units of such supplies as may be sent from these headquarters.

10. The Inspector-Instructor will be assigned to districts or other duties and will make such personal and formal reports as may be required on all activities of the Provost Marshal General's Department, and on subjects that might be of interest to the Provost Marshal General.

11. The Liaison Officers at G. H .Q., Headquarters S. O. S., and Central Records Office will be the proper officers with whom to communicate on routine matters pertaining to these headquarters, and will be a source of information on similar matters.

12. The Headquarters Motor Transport Officer will have charge of the Motor Transportation at these headquarters and will be responsible for the garage, machine shop, and mechanical transportation and the efficiency and technical suitability of the men.

13. The Adjutant will have charge of and be responsible for all records, files, rosters, etc., and for the efficiency of the personnel of his division.

14. The Personnel Adjutant will be in charge of the Statistical Section, will have charge of and be responsible for the compilation and preservation of all records except the confidential records of the Criminal Investigation Division.

15. An Assistant Adjutant will be in charge of the Message Center Section, will have charge of the office clerical force and couriers, and the handling of all official correspondence, and will arrange to have telephone calls sent and received at all hours.

16. The Headquarters Commandant will command all troops stationed at these headquarters and will have general supervision and control over all matters concerning discipline, training, supply, construction, sanitation, etc.

17. Assistants to Chiefs of Divisions, Sections, etc., will perform such duties as may be assigned them by competent authority and will act for their respective chiefs in the latter's absence.

142. GENERAL RULES.

1. The general policy will be to accomplish a maximum result with a minimum of effort. Whenever practicable, penciled notes, memoranda or personal conferences, will be resorted to instead of formal letters. Communications will be as brief as consistent with clarity. Each division will be assigned letters or symbols for indicating the origin of and responsibility for papers therefrom.

2. Each chief of division will prepare the indorsements, letters, telegrams, etc., for his own division. He is responsible for such letters, telegrams, etc., and will in every case prior to forwarding them to the Provost Marshal General, Executive Officer or Adjutant for signature write with pen in the upper right hand corner his identifying letter or symbol.

3. All papers from all divisions must pass over the desk of the Executive Officer to the desk of the Adjutant, who is responsible for their being filed and distributed promptly through proper channels.

4. The P. M. G. D. reference slips will habitually be used for office inter-communication. They may frequently be used for the informal transmission or reference of papers to subordinate organizations, and in general their purpose will be to minimize clerical work.

5. *All office work of whatever nature will be strictly confidential,* and all conversations will be carried on in a low tone of voice.

6. Matters for the consideration of the Provost Marshal General will be accompanied by an informal memorandum of the action recommended by the chief of division with remarks of the Executive Officer. The Provost Marshal General will render his decisions to the Executive Officer who will, in cases requiring such action, prepare the indorsement, etc., returning the papers to the Adjutant over the desk of the chief of division concerned, for him to note.

7. Chiefs of Divisions who take any action or receive instructions by telephone will at once prepare a memorandum,

in duplicate, of the action taken. This will be initialed and sent to the desk of the Executive Officer, one copy being for office records and information, the duplicate to be mailed by the Adjutant to the office concerned as confirmation of the telephonic conversation. During all telephonic conversation the voice will be lowered to the fullest extent consistent with correct understanding.

8. (a) All communications to be signed by the Provost Marshal General personally will be prepared as follows:

(typed) H. H. BANDHOLTZ,
Provost Marshal General.

(b) All communications to be transmitted or forwarded, and not to be signed personally by the Provost Marshal General, will be subscribed in the following form:

H. H. BANDHOLTZ,
Provost Marshal General.
By: (Name)
Executive Officer.

(c) All communications to subordinates will be subscribed—

By command of Brigadier General Bandholtz:
(typed) H. B. BATTENBERG,
Adjutant General,
Adjutant.

(d) All official telegrams will be signed—

BANDHOLTZ.

9. Regular office hours will be:

Daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).
8:30 A.M. to 12:00 M.
1:30 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays 9:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.

The entire force is subject to call outside of the indicated hours to meet emergencies, but the Executive Officer may, for

Sundays, excuse such Chiefs of Division and they such of their subordinates as will not be detrimental to office efficiency. The Headquarters M. T. O. will, whenever practicable, arrange with Chiefs of Division for Sunday auto trips to nearby points of historic interest for such of their personnel whose work deserves this consideration. Chiefs of Division will arrange so that all of their subordinates have at least one-half hour's outdoor exercise during office hours each afternoon.

One stenographer, detailed by the Adjutant from a roster will be on emergency duty Sunday and holiday afternoons from 2:00 to 5:00 o'clock.

One orderly will be constantly present daily from 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.

10. No charges will be made in the headquarters personnel except through or by the Executive Officer. Staff officers, except aides and except when accompanying or summoned by the Provost Marshal General, will not absent themselves from these headquarters over two hours at a time without permission. Chiefs of division will obtain this permission from the Executive Officer; all others will obtain permission from their division chief. No officer will absent himself from this station for more than 48 hours without permission of the Executive Officer.

11. All clerks will acquaint themselves with the work of their respective sections and the use of the typewriter. They will familiarize themselves with all orders, circulars, memoranda and general instructions, and will be held responsible for the correct application of same.

12. Action once taken in a particular case will establish a precedent and all similar cases will be handled in a like manner. Samples of the various forms of orders and papers in frequent use will be prepared and followed until changed.

13. Officers requiring special automobile transportation will apply for same to the Headquarters M. T. O.

14. On completion of each day's work, the desks will be cleared and neatly arranged; unfinished papers cared for and the typewriters covered. Every effort will be made to keep the office at all times in a neat and orderly condition.

REFERENCE SLIP.

G. H. Q., A. E. F.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

SENT ____ M ____ 1919.

RETURN BY ____ M ____ 1919.

FROM

P.M.G.	D.P.M.G.	Ex. Off.	Adj.
Routine	Personal	Rush	Secret

TO		FOR
Chief of Staff	G. H. Q.	Action, suitable
Deputy C. of S.		Approval
G-1		Approved
G-		Compliance
A. G.		Disapproved
		File
		Forward
P. M. G.		His information
D. P. M. G.		Instructions requested
A. D. C.		Investigation
Executive Officer		Issue order
Ass't Exec. Officer		No action
Adjutant		Note and return
Ass't Adjutant		Noted
Personnel Adjutant		Papers in case
Chief Record Clerk		Personal conference
M. P. C. Division		Prepare indorsement
P. O. W. Division		Prepare letter
C. I. Division		Prepare memorandum
Circ. Division		Prepare telegram
Supply Division		Publish
Inspector-Inst.		Recommendation
Liaison Officer.		Record and return
Hdq. M. T. O.		Remarks
Hdq. Commandant		Reply direct to writer
M.P.C. Co.		Returned
P.O.W.E. Co.		Rewrite
P.O.W. Encl.		Translation
P. M.		
A. P. M.		

REMARK: (Use different colored ink or pencil for returning.)

FOR ADDITIONAL REMARKS USE OTHER SIDE.

SECTION II

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

144. **Function.** The investigation of crimes committed by members of, or against, the A. E. F. is the function of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Provost Marshal General's Department.

By their knowledge of the local conditions, careful planning of their work and skilful detection of offenses, they will prevent crime and discourage criminals in the A. E. F. and thus materially aid in maintaining the good name of the American Army.

145. **Organization.** Certain Military Police Companies and other personnel of the Provost Marshal General's Department, consisting of officers and soldiers having previous experience in, or special qualifications for, detective or investigating work, are assigned to the Division for duty. These companies and other personnel are attached to armies, base sections, districts and such other commands, as circumstances may require. They work under the local supervision of the Provost Marshal or A. P. M., of the command or place to which they are attached.

146. **Duties.** The Criminal Investigation Division is charged with the following duties:

(a) Investigation of crimes committed by members of the A. E. F., or by civilians subject to the Articles of War.

(b) In co-operation with the proper local officials, the investigation of crimes committed against the A. E. F.

(c) The apprehension of members of the A. E. F. and civilians subject to the Articles of War who have committed crimes and (1) have evaded arrest, or (2) are at large without authority.

(d) Co-operation with the Intelligence Police, and with the prevention and suppression of crimes and gathering evidence in cases affecting the A. E. F.

(e) Supervision and training of the personnel of the Criminal Investigation Division.

(f) Such other duties as may be assigned by the Provost Marshal General.

Its members will become acquainted with the civil police and with local conditions, including localities used as rendezvous or meeting places of persons of bad repute; familiarize themselves with the location of all docks, quays, railroad yards, warehouses and other places where Government property is stored and handled; ascertain the methods used in handling mail and freight, keep in close touch with the postal agents and agents of the transportation department, make frequent visits to warehouses and railroad yards with a view of preventing mail robberies and thefts and pilfering of Government property, and co-operate with the officers and men of the Intelligence Police in the detection of spies. They will be given Identity Pass Cards, upon request, to enable them to carry on their work without interference. (See Pars. 214 and 268 (II-3), regarding Criminal Investigators' Identity Pass Cards.)

147. **Method of instituting investigations.** Whenever a crime by a member of, or against, the A. E. F., or by a civilian subject to the Articles of War, is committed or suspected, the facts will be reported to the Provost Marshal, or A. P. M., who, in addition to other necessary steps, will cause the case to be thoroughly investigated through the available personnel of the criminal Investigation Division, who will report results to him for appropriate action. In cases of unusual importance, requiring special skill, application may be made to the Provost Marshal General direct for specially trained operatives. However, such request must not be made until local resources have been exhausted, or it is evident that they are clearly inadequate. In no event will the investigation of a case be discontinued until a satisfactory conclusion is arrived at and identity of the criminal determined, or until every means has been resorted to for the purpose of accomplishing this end.

148. **Distribution of personnel.** The distribution of the personnel of the Criminal Investigation Division is a matter that is in the hands of the Provost Marshal or A. P. M. of the command or place to which attached. Provost Marshals and Assistant Provost Marshals will assign permanently to stations which require the services of trained personnel, one or more of the Crim-

inal Investigation Division men under them, as the nature and degree of conditions may require. At no time should a unit of the Criminal Investigation Division as large as a company be stationed in one place and be required to perform the ordinary drill and other duties of members of the Military Police Corps. Because of the great need of qualified operatives, and the difficulty of obtaining such men, Provost Marshals, Assistant Provost Marshals and members of the Criminal Investigation Division will make a constant endeavor to secure for this organization recruits possessing the necessary qualifications.

All Criminal Investigation Division personnel assigned or attached to a command or place are under the command of the local Provost Marshal or Assistant Provost Marshal.

149. **Reports.** Officers commanding Military Police Companies assigned to the Criminal Investigation Division, or detachments thereof, will report cases at their beginning, giving place, date, A. P. O. and case number; place and A. P. O. number where crime is reported committed; complainant's address; date crime reported; date and character of crime and all details; estimated time required to close case, names of investigators; signature. All relevant particulars of a case will be given. At the close of each case report will be made, giving results of investigation and recommendations. Reports will be disposed of as follows: One copy will remain on file at the originating office, one copy retained by the Provost Marshal or A. P. M. concerned, and two copies forwarded through the latter to the Provost Marshal General. When the investigation can be completed within 24 hours a single report combining the features of the two reports will be made.

Whenever a case is reported which entails personal loss or damage to property, the name and address of the complainant and the amount of damages claimed must be secured. An additional copy of reports of this character will be forwarded direct to the R. R. and C. Department, notation being made on the original report that such action has been taken.

In any case which comes under the 105th Article of War, the facts will be reported by the company or detachment commander to the proper commanding officer who might, under the provisions of that Article, take the necessary action, looking towards

the reimbursement of the civilian suffering the loss. The company or detachment commander will report the action taken thereon by the commanding officer.

In any case where a settlement of a claim against any member of the A. E. F. is made, receipt will be taken in duplicate and filed with the report of the case.

150. Criminal Investigator's Identity-Pass Card. For the description of this card, and the provisions governing its issue, see Par. 268 (II-3).

151. Civilian Clothing.

(a) An expenditure of not exceeding 250 francs per man is authorized for the purchase of an initial equipment of civilian clothing for members of the Criminal Investigation Division who are required to wear this apparel. An allowance of 28.50 frs. per man, monthly, is also authorized for the purpose of maintaining the clothing in good condition.

(b) The clothing will be purchased from one store, as far as possible. The firm from whom the articles are purchased will be required to submit an itemized bill in duplicate, and sign the certificate appearing on War Department Form No. 330. If the latter is not practicable, the certificate appearing on the above form, namely, "I certify that the above is correct, and that payment for the above account has not been received," should be entered on both copies of the bill, which will be attached to the form refered to. The clothing thus purchased will be taken up by an officer accountable for Quartermaster supplies, and dropped by him on an individual clothing slip, as in the case of uniform clothing. All new clothing purchased from the monthly allowance, above authorized, will also be accounted for in this manner.

(c) The monthly allowance of 28.50 francs is to be paid only in case new clothing is purchased, or to cover cost of repairs. It will be paid on War Department Form 330, on the face of which will appear a certification of the officer under whom the particular man is serving, to the effect that the amount was actually expended and was necessary in the military service.

152. Commutation of rations and quarters.

(a) Commutation of rations will be paid at the rate of $2.00 per day to soldiers of the Division of Criminal Investigation, Provost Marshal General's Department, and soldiers attached to this division for duty, when actually engaged under proper orders in criminal investigation and when it is impracticable for them to mess with any organization. This commutation will be paid only upon the certificate in duplicate of the officer under whose orders such men have been on duty during the period directed in the order, to the effect that the men claiming said commutation were actually engaged in criminal investigation during the perod for whch the claim is made and that it was impracticable for them to mess with any organization during said period.

(b) Actual expenses incurred for lodging, not to exceed $1.00 per day, will be paid to soldiers of the Division of Criminal Investigation, Provost Marshal General's Department, and soldiers attached to this division for duty, when actually engaged under proper orders in criminal investigation and when it is impracticable to provide them with public quarters. This allowance will be paid only upon the certificate in duplicate of the officer under whom they have been on duty during the period directed in the order, to the effect that the men claiming said allowance were actually engaged in criminal investigation during the period for which the claim is made and that it was impracticable to provide them with public quarters during said period, and said certificate must show the amount so to be paid and be supported by receipts showing the expenditures for lodgings made by the claimants. (Section II, G. O. No. 19, G. H. Q., A. E. F., 1919.)

SECTION III

INSPECTOR-INSTRUCTORS

153. Inspection Districts. The entire area in which the Provost Marshal General's Department operates is divided into Inspection Districts, to each of which is permanently assigned one Inspector-Instructor. He will be stationed centrally in his district and will report in person from time to time at these headquarters.

154. Officer personnel. Inspector-Instructors will particularly observe the officer personnel as to their fitness for their positions. Do they take proper care of their men, do they interest themselves sufficienlty in the men's instruction, and how do they perform their duties; do they get around frequently to observe the men in performance of duties, making sure of their excellence, etc.? He will encourage officers to attain this standard, and where he becomes convinced that an officer will not meet this standard will recommend him for relief from the Provost Marshal General's Department.

155. High standard. It is the desire and the intention of the Provost Marshal General that the personnel of the Department shall attain and hold a high standard. The foundations for this are set forth in Article III, Pars. 26-75, on "Duties, Powers, Responsibilities, and Discipline." (Note especially Par. 50.) Inspector-Instructors will consider this Article as a keynote, using it as a guide for judging fitness and excellence. They will determine whether or not the spirit of Par. 50 is being observed in each unit, make every effort to inculcate it where wanting, and where officers or men are found temperamentally unfit to grasp it, so report to the Provost Marshal General.

156. Inspections of other districts. It will be the policy of the Provost Marshal General to order Inspector-Instructors, from time to time, on tours of inspection in other districts than their own, as a means of making comparisons and of establishing a

more uniform standard of excellence. However, this will not be done until satisfactory conditions have been established in their own districts.

157. **Informal communications and recommendations.** In addition to the regular inspection reports required, the Inspector-Instructor will keep the Provost Marshal General in close touch with conditions by informal communications, particularly recommendations. He is to consider himself a personal representative of the Provost Marshal General, striving to make his district conform to what the Provost Marshal General would have it if he himself were there in charge.

158. **Prisoner of War Escort Companies and Enclosures.** The Inspector-Instructor will interest himself equally in the administration and conduct of all Prisoner of War Enclosures and Prisoner of War Escort Companies in his district. His guide for excellence will be the requirements of Article IX, and of Section V, of the Appendix. Here also he will particularly observe the fitness of officers for their work, recommending for relief those who are unfit.

159. **Criminal Investigation Division.** Inspector-Instructors will also interest themselves in the work of those members of the Criminal Investigation units in their districts, as to their faithfulness and fitness in their positions.

160. **Inspector-Instructors assigned to duty with the Criminal Investigation Division.** (a) **Qualifications.** Inspector-Instructors assigned to duty with the Criminal Investigation Division are specially selected officers chosen because presumably skilled as criminal investigators and thoroughly familiar with the means and methods successfully employed in civil detective bureaux and in municipal and federal agencies of similar kind.

(b) **Duties.** Except by special assignment, Inspector-Instructors shall not command, direct or supervise any part of the personnel or work of any Criminal Investigation company. Their duty shall be to visit, with the knowledge of the Provost Marshals concerned, the headquarters of Criminal Investigation companies and stations of various detachments, from time to time, as may be, in the opinion of the Inspector, necessary in

the interest of the service. They will confer with and advise commissioned and enlisted personnel with the view of effecting general adoption by organizations and individuals of modern detective principles so far as these principles may be applicable in our military system. They will handle such special and important cases as should not, in the opinion of the local Provost Marshal, be entrusted to less skillful investigators.

(c) **Action in case of non-acceptance of suggestions.** If, after offering assistance in the manner above indicated, the suggestions made by the Inspector are neither accepted nor followed, and in the opinion of the Inspector such failure to comply with his suggestions is not in the interests of efficiency, he will at once report through proper Military Police channels to the Provost Marshal General. The Provost Marshal through whom this report is forwarded will indorse thereon his recommendation.

161. Memoranda to Inspector-Instructors. In addition to the instructions given in this Manual covering the duties of Inspector-Instructors, the MEMORANDA TO INSPECTOR-INSTRUCTORS issued by the Provost Marshal General's Office, will also govern Inspector-Instructors in conducting their inspections.

162. Reports. Reports of regular inspections will be made on the form furnished for the purpose by the Provost Marshal General's Office.

SECTION IV

DUTIES OF HIGHWAY MOTORCYCLE PATROLS

163. The highway motorcycle patrols will be governed by the following instructions:

(a) They will prevent speeding, and otherwise enforce observance of traffic regulations. (Pars. 101 and 236.)

(b) Report any laxity or misconduct observed on the part of the Military Police.

(c) Stop any U. S. cars driven by civilians, other than those authorized to drive cars, and report all cases of unauthorized driving or riding.

(d) Take notice of any unusual conditions or suspicious occurrences, reporting them to the nearest Assistant Provost Marshal, except in cases where immediate action on the part of the patrolman is necessary.

(e) Motorcycle patrolmen will familiarize themselves with all car numbers from lists of stolen cars, which their Assistant Provost Marshal will furnish them, and in the event of locating stolen cars, detain all persons in the car, taking car and occupants to the office of the nearest Assistant Provost Marshal.

(f) Patrolmen will learn the location of all Assistant Provost Marshals, French Gendarmerie, and telephones (U. S. and French) along their routes. They will ascertain how to get the nearest Military Police units over the various telephones.

(g) Each patrolman will be provided with a set of tools, at least one extra tube, pump, and oil can.

(h) When on patrol the pistol will be carried, and the M. P. brassard worn.

SECTION V

PRISONERS OF WAR.

PRISONER OF WAR ESCORT COMPANIES—PRISONER OF WAR LABOR COMPANIES—PRISONER OF WAR ENCLOSURES.

164. The following seven paragraphs (165-171) are a reprint of G. O. No. 106, G. H. Q. A. E. F., 1918, excluding Sec. I, which is incorporated in Article IX, Pars. 129-140, on Prisoners of War.

165. II. PRISONERS OF WAR INFORMATION BUREAU.

There is hereby established in the Central Records Office, A. G. D., A. E. F., the Prisoners of War Information Bureau prescribed by Article 14 of The Hague Convention, which is charged with the following duties:

1. To receive all reports and maintain all records concerning enemy prisoners of war.

2. To collect and keep up to date full information respecting captures, internments, transfers, releases, exchanges, escapes, admission into hospital, deaths and such other information as may be necessary to make an individual return for each prisoner of war. This individual record will show the regimental number, name and surname, age, place of origin, rank, unit, wounds, date and place of capture, internment, wounding and death, as well as any observations of a special character.

3. To reply to all inquiries about prisoners of war, and all such inquiries by whomsoever received, will be forwarded to the Prisoners of War Information Bureau. Replies will be confined to the presence and condition of health of the prisoners to the exclusion of all other information.

4. To receive and keep all personal effects and money taken from prisoners of war, and all objects of personal use, valuables, letters, etc., found on the field of battle or left by prisoners released or exchanged, or who have escaped or died.

5. To censor prisoners of war correspondence, and to report periodically the information disclosed therein. All correspondence and parcels addressed to or sent by prisoners of war will be forwarded through this bureau.

6. To receive and safely keep the wills of prisoners of war in compliance with Article 19 of The Hague Convention.

7. To prepare and maintain records of pay and allocations for prisoners of war.

8. AMENDED. An officer of the Quartermaster Corps will be attached to the Central Prisoners of War Enclosure at St. Pierre des Corps (Indre et Loire). This officer will be responsible for the safe keeping of the personal effects, money and other valuables received by the Central Prisoner of War Enclosure and for the allocations allowed to prisoners of war. (Section IV, S. O. No. 29, 1919.)

166. III. REPORTS AND RETURNS.

1. FIELD REPORTS, ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR. Commanding officers of all organizations capturing prisoners will make a report as soon as practicable to division headquarters of all prisoners captured, giving name, number, rank, organization and disposition made thereof. These reports will be consolidated at division headquarters on form "Field Report of Enemy Prisoners of War" and forwarded in accordance with instructions thereon.

2. PRISONERS OF WAR INITIAL INFORMATION BLANK. Upon the arrival of an enemy prisoner of war at Central P. W. E., or at base hospital, immediately after capture, this blank will be completed and distributed in accordance with instructions thereon.

3. WEEKLY REPORTS OF CASUALTIES AND CHANGES, PRISONERS OF WAR. This report will be rendered weekly by commanding officers of Central P. W. E. and labor companies, such information being given as required by instructions thereon. Enemy prisoners of war at base hospitals will be reported on "Daily Reports of Casualties and Changes for Patients in Hospitals," Form A. G. O., S. D., No. 22, headed "Enemy Prisoners of War," and in same manner as on "Weekly Medical Report (Serious Cases.)"

4. ROSTER. A monthly roster will be prepared in duplicate of all prisoners of war in Central P. W. E. and labor companies. This roster will show the names, ranks and numbers of the prisoners, the days of labor performed by each, and other such data as may be required to compute pay and allocations. One copy will be forwarded to the Q. M. Prisoners of War Information Bureau.

5. BURIAL REPORT. This report will be on form required by Par. 7, sub-paragraph f, G. O. No 30, c. s, these headquarters, and marked "Enemy Prisoners of War." In the field commanding officers of burial parties will give all information possible on burial report to determine the iden'ity of enemy dead, and forward identification tags and all personal effects except clothing to Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

6. REPORT OF VIOLENT DEATHS AND INJURIES. In the case of the death of a prisoner of war other than through natural causes a report will be sent immediately to the C. R. O., A. G. D., A. E. F., through official channels, of all facts connected with such death. A duplicate of this report will be sent direct to the Prisoners of War Information Bureau.

7. AMENDED. RETURN OF PERSONAL EFFECTS. All personal effects taken from prisoners of war will be listed, packed and forwarded with lists by *registered* mail through the nearest Quartermaster to the Central Prisoner of War Enclosure, A. P. O. 717, plainly labelled with name of prisoner and marked "Personal Effects of Prisoner of War." Immediately upon the death of a prisoner of war all personal effects on person thereof will be listed and disposed of as required above. (Sec. IV G. O. No. 29, 1919.)

167. IV. REGIME OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

1. The law of nature and of nations will be sacredly heeded in the treatment of prisoners of war. They will be accorded every consideration dictated by the principles of humanity. The behavior of a generous and chivalrous people toward enemy prisoners of war will be punctiliously observed. There will be no departure from this fixed rule of conduct unless the enemy by the mistreatment of American prisoners in his hands makes it necessary.

2. In strict compliance with The Hague Convention, prisoners of war will be restrained within fixed limits; but they will not be confined except as an indispensable measure of safety and then only while the circumstances which necessitate the measure continue to exist; they will not be kept or employed within range of their own fire; they will be treated as regards food, lodging and clothing on the same footing as the troops of the United States Army; their personal belongings, including medals and indentity discs, and excepting arms, horses and military papers, will remain their property, and the acceptance of gifts from prisoners, as well as the appropriation of articles which have belonged to the enemy's dead, are strictly prohibited; they may receive presents and relief in kind and dispatch and receive correspondence, subject only to necessary and proper surveillance and censorship; they shall enjoy liberty in the exercise of their religion, and they will be permitted to execute wills which will be preserved for transmission to the proper parties in interest.

3. By the Treaty of Berlin, 1799, still in force, the United States of America and the King of Prussia solemnly pledge themselves to the world and to each other "That the prisoners of war whom they may take from the other shall be placed in wholesome situations;" that they shall not be confined; that the officers shall have comfortable quarters, and the men be disposed in cantonments or barracks as roomy and good as provided for their own troops, and that they shall be allowed the same rations. "And it is declared that neither the pretense that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this and the preceding articles; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be sacredly observed as the most acknowledged Articles in the law of nature and nations."

The obligations of this treaty will be scrupulously observed unless and until substantially violated by Germany, in which case further orders will be published from these headquarters.

168. V. DISCIPLINE.

1. Prisoners of war are subject to discipline under the laws, regulations and orders in force in the Army of the United

States. Any act of insubordination justifies the adoption towards them of such measures of severity as may be considered necessary.

2. The maintenance of discipline among prisoners of war is a function of the Provost Marshal General. No collective punishment will be imposed for the misdemeanor or escape of an individual. Punishments will be such only as could lawfully he inflicted upon our own troops. A monthly report of all punishments imposed will be made by Central Enclosure and labor company commanders to the Provost Marshal General.

3. If it becomes necessary to try a prisoner of war by a military tribunal the accused will be afforded proper opportunity of preparing his defense and shall be allowed free communication with his witnesses. In cases of grave offenses, the prisoner of war may be represented by counsel of his own selection whenever military exigencies and the necessities of discipline will permit it.

4. A prisoner of war shall not be sentenced to death except for an offense for which an American soldier may be capitally punished. The sentence of death shall not be pronounced by any court other than a general court-martial or military commission appointed by the C. in C. Punishments other than death may be awarded by provost courts appointed by the Provost Marshal General, and their sentences may be carried into effect when approved by him. The commanding officer of a prisoner of war company or of a P. W. E. company may, for a minor offense, summarily impose a punishment not to exceed one month's confinement.

169. VI. WORK.

1. Prisoners of war, not officers, will be required to labor for the public service. The labor exacted shall not be excessive; but the welfare of the prisoners themselves, as well as the interest of the United States, requires the constant employment of the largest number of prisoner laborers possible.

2. Prisoners of war labor companies will be formed at Central P. W. E. They will work under the direction of the department of the army to which assigned for labor.

3. Prisoners of war companies will be commanded by an officer appointed by these headquarters, who will be responsible for the discipline and administration of the company. The necessary non-comissioned officers and men for the proper administration of the company will be assigned by the Provost Marshal General, who will likewise furnish the necessary guards and escort. (See foot-note.)

4. AMENDED. An allocation of pay will be allowed to prisoners of war for each day's labor (other than that necessary for their comfort or for the upkeep of the places of internment), which will be paid by the Central Prisoner of War Enclosure in tokens or scrip provided by the Q. M. Department under regulations to be issued from these headquarters. (Sec. IV, G. O. No. 29, 1919.)

170. VII. CONTACT WITH PRISONERS OF WAR.

1. Provision will be made to allow regularly constituted relief societies and their accredited agents to carry on and effectively accomplish their welfare work among the prisoners of war within the bounds imposed by military necessities and administrative regulations.

2. Permission will be granted to members of a neutral legation or embassy to visit prisoners of war. In such visits free intercourse will be allowed between the visitors and the prisoners out of hearing of any member of the company staff.

3. The issue of permits for relief societies and neutral visits is a function of the Adjutant General, G. H. Q., A. E. F. Company commanders will not, in either case, produce for inspection any rules or instructions which have been or may be issued.

171. VIII. REGULATIONS.

171. Regulations and instructions will be promulgated from these headquarters for carrying the provisions of this order into effect.

(NOTE. The following is an extract from a letter dated headquarters S. O. S., A. E. F., August 27, 1918, to the C. G., 1st Depot Division:

2. Under the orders above quoted (*Pars. 2 and 3, Sec. VI, G. O. No. 106, G. H. Q.*, 1918), you will note that the prisoner of war escort company and labor company are assigned to your department only for purposes of labor. For purposes of administration, reports, returns and discipline, they are directly responsible to the Provost Marshal General, and they will correspond

172. PRISONERS OF WAR REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

I. EVACUATION.

1. The P. M. G. Department is the responsible authority for the safe custody and disposal of prisoners of war from the time the prisoners are received from the fighting troops at the division enclosure.

2. Immediately upon capture prisoners will be disarmed and sent to Brigade Headquarters. There they will be searched and all concealed weapons removed. They will then be sent with the least possible delay to the division enclosure or collecting point, accompanied by a rough report.

3. The prisoners will be counted into the division enclosure by the officer in charge, who will receipt for the total number of officers and other ranks taken over and direct the escort to return.

4. The prisoners will then be searched, their papers being handed over to the Senior Intelligence Officer, who will then select individuals he considers necessary for special examination; these prisoners so selected will be marched at once to the portion of the enclosure set apart for examination purposes, and the remainder of the prisoners will be placed in the main enclosure for evacuation as early as possible.

5. Prisoners who have been examined should on no account be allowed to mix with prisoners awaiting examination. Nor will officer prisoners be allowed to mix with or talk to their men. Where possible, a separate portion of the enclosure should be set apart for purposes of examination.

directly with the Provost Marshal General on all matters pertaining to the administration of the company.

3. No changes will be made in the personnel of the escort companies by the commanding general of the division or section, or the commanding officer of the department of the Army to whom the company has been assigned for labor.

4. As the Provost Marshal General is responsible for the discipline and administration of the company and the provision of the personnel, it will be necessary to withdraw the company from any area where interference is had with his direct control of the company.)

NOTE The above Indorsement is to be interpreted in connection with A. W. 120 and Army Regulations, which make local commanders immediately responsible in matters of supply, sanitation, discipline, etc., the Provost Marshal General exercising supervisory control over these matters, as required by Par. 2, Sec. I, and Par. 2, Sec. V, G. O. 100, G. H. Q., 1918. However, no changes are to be made in the personnel of escort or labor companies without reference to the Provost Marshal General.)

6. The prisoners required by the General Staff, for purpose of special examination, will be sent to Army or Corps Headquarters upon the request of the General Satff. In these cases a receipt for the prisoner will be handed to the officer or soldier who delivers him and the prisoner will be returned as soon as practicable.

7. All searching will be carried out by the Intelligence and Provost personnel working in conjunction, the former paying particular attention to papers, documents, etc., and the latter to dangerous weapons and implements. Documents should be made up in parcels according to regiments or battalions, and handed over to the Senior Intelligence Officer on the spot. In the absence of an Intelligence Officer, the parcels should be packed in sacks and instructions issued by the G. S. as to their disposal.

8. Personal effects such as watches, trinkets, iron crosses, identity discs, mess tins, haversacks, spoons, forks and water bottles should not be taken away from prisoners, unless required by the General Staff, in which case receipt will be given.

9. Prisoners will be evacuated from the division enclosures to the Central P. W. E. at the first practical opportunity. The importance of speedy evacuation of prisoners of war, especially from the more forward enclosures, is to be borne always in mind.

10. Responsibility for the prisoners of war in division enclosures and for evacuating them rests with the P. M. G. Department, except in so far as the General Staff may require some or all to be retained for further examination. The necessary officers and guards for division P. W. E. will be provided by division commanders when required.

173. II. PRISONERS OF WAR ENCLOSURES.

11. The prisoner of war enclosures provided by G. O. No. 106, c. s., G. H. Q. A. E. F., will be established at such points as the P. M. G. may recommend. Enclosures will be of the same general type of construction.

12. A convenient size for the P. W. E. is about 75 yards square. All buildings except shops will be located within a portion of this enclosure which will not exceed two-thirds of

the above area. Prisoners will be confined to this latter area between sunset and broad daylight. No buildings should be within five yards of a barbed-wire fence.

13. The building, barracks or tents will be surrounded with an inner barbed-wire fence and an outer barbed-wire fence. This fence will be not less than 8 feet 6 inches high, with strong curtains of wire on the outside and overhanging curtains on the inside. There will be a space of five (5) yards wide between the outer and inner fences.

14. The necessary quarters will be provided for the officers and men of the escort, and will be clear of the enclosure, thus obviating the necessity of continually opening the main gate. The necessary sentinels will be posted between the outer and inner fence.

15. Prisoners will be assigned and transferred to Prisoner of War companies as soon as possible after their receipt at Central P. W. E. Those remaining at Central P. W. E. will be employed in so far as possible in the immediate vicinity of the P. W. E., as prescribed for those working in prisoner of war companies. Prisoners of war immediately upon receipt at Central P. W. E. will be given a serial number which they will retain permanently.

174. III. PRISONER OF WAR LABOR COMPANIES.

16. Prisoner of war labor companies will be formed at Central P. W. E. The prisoners will be sorted into trades when the companies are first formed, and effort will be made to maintain companies of the same trade.

17. Prisoner of war labor companies may be employed in constructional and repair work. They will not be used upon work which has a direct connection with military operations. They should be employed, preferably, on work over which it is easy to maintain rigorous supervision.

18. Prisoner of war labor companies performing labor will work under the direction of the department of the army to which they are assigned for work.

19. Prisoner of war labor companies will consist of not more than 450 non-commissioned officers and privates. There will be assigned to each company the necessary prisoner of war non-commissioned officers, interpreters, sanitary personnel, cooks,

tailors, shoemakers and barbers for the proper interior economy of the company.

20. The commanding officer of a prisoner of war labor company will be responsible for the discipline and administration of both the prisoner of war company and the escort. He will make requisition weekly on the Central P. W. E. for reinforcements of prisoners of the particular grade and trade required.

21. An escort for each prisoner of war labor company will be furnished by the P. M. G. The escort will be commanded by an officer designated by the P. M. G.

22. The necessary non-commissioned officers and men for the administration of prisoner of war labor companies and for the escorts will be assigned, as ar as possible, by the P. M. G. When necessary, they will be furnished, at the request of the P. M. G., by the Commanding General of the Army or area in which the company is located.

23. Officers and non-commissioned officers armed with pistols will invariably carry them in the enclosure, and at all times when their actions bring them in contact with prisoners of war. Both non-commissioned officers and men in charge of prisoners will at all times carry rifles loaded, with bayonets fixed.

175. IV. SUPPLY.

24. Prisoners of war will be provided with the necessary clothing by the Q. M. Corps, upon requisition by the commanding officer. Each prisoner of war will be furnished with one uniform complete. No uniform will be issued until the enemy uniform in which a prisoner was captured has become unfit for use. The uniforms of deceased soldier prisoners of war should be used when practicable for those prisoners who are without uniforms.

25. The Q. M. Corps may issue such uniforms of obsolete pattern as may be available. Such uniforms, where practicable, should be dyed green and, in all cases, will be marked in white across the back with letters 8 inches high, "P. W.," and, in like manner, on each sleeve between the elbow and shoulder with the letters 4 inches high. The breeches will be marked in the same manner with letters 4 inches high, one on each leg immediately above the knee.

26. The senior enemy non-commissioned officer present in a company or enclosure will be allowed to write to the Prisoners of War Aid Depot, Stuttgart, for German uniforms, provided that it is not falsely given as a reason for the request that the United States Government has refused or neglected to provide the necessary clothing. Prisoners' uniforms, when of a distinctive enemy pattern, will not be marked with the letters "P. W."

27. In lieu of made-up clothing, the Q. M. Corps may provide cloth to be made into uniforms by prisoners of war tailors attached to the companies.

28. Caps of a similar shape and color to those worn in the German army will be issued. In cold weather, jackets or overcoats will be issued. Shoes will be furnished by the Q. M. Corps, and those which have been worn but are capable of being repaired by a company shoemaker may be issued.

29. Sewing material, shoemaker's tools, barber's tools and two sets of tailors' tools, consisting of scissors, shears, measuring tape and thimble, will be furnished by the Q. M. Corps to each company.

30. Each article of clothing will be stamped in a conspicuous place with the serial number of the prisoner. For this purpose, each company will be furnished with a set of stencils with numbers two inches high. No article will be worn by a prisoner unless bearing his serial number. Outer clothing will be numbered on the inside. Prisoners will not be allowed to wear articles of the United States uniform not issued specially for the purpose by the Q. M. Corps which do not bear the prescribed distinctive marking to enable the prisoners to be distinguished at all times from the United States troops.

31. Clothing brushes will be provided at the rate of one to every ten prisoners. Each company will be provided with two pairs of hair clippers and five pairs of handcuffs. Two blue canvas suits will be issued for the use of each company cook. Prisoners will be furnished with bedsacks and blankets on the same scale as provided for our own troops. Soap and shoe polish will be issued as may be necessary.

32. Each prisoner will be issued articles necessary to make up the following equipment:

In Possession of Man.

1 Belt, waist.
1. Coat.
1 Trousers (or breeches).
1 Cap.
2 Shirts, O. D.
2 Pairs Socks.
2 Pairs Shoes.
2 Suits Underwear.
1 Overcoat.
1 Pair Leggins (spiral, wrap or canvas).
1 Slicker.
1 Suit Denim.
1 Pair of Short Rubber Boots (x).
1 Extra Pair of Heavy Socks (x).
1 Pair of Canvas Mittens (with leather palms), or equivalent covering for the hands (x).
3 Blankets.
1 Bed Sack.
2 Towels.
2 Handkerchiefs.
1 Barrack Bag.
1 Tooth-brush.
1 Comb (or hair-brush).

N. B. All mentioned equipment should be salvage where possible. The reserve will be kept in stock in each company.

33. A record of all clothing and ordnance stores issued to prisoners of war will be kept in suitable books which will be provided for that purpose by the Q. M. C.

34. Prisoners of war will be allowed the same ration prescribed for United States troops. So far as practicable, prisoners will be required to raise their own vegetables, and, when so raised, a corresponding deduction in the amount drawn from the Q. M. Corps will be made.

35. Straw or an adequate substitute for bedding will be issued at the rate of 15 pounds per man per month. Fuel will be issued as and when necessary.

(x) When prisoners are engaged in the repair of roads or any other work involving long periods of exposure to wet and inclement weather. The Provost Marshal General will designate the Prisoner of War Companies to which such issues shall be made. (Letter from G-3, G. H. Q., 10 Jan., 1010).

176. V. SANITATION.

36. Freshly captured prisoners of war will be medically inspected upon arrival at Central P. W. E., and before being forwarded to a prisoner of war company will be vaccinated, and inoculated against typhoid fever. The necessary medical service will be provided by the commander of the area.

37. After inoculation prisoners will not be permitted to labor until a period of 48 hours has elapsed.

38. Where necessary, prisoners of war will be sent from enclosures and companies to hospitals for treatment and upon recovery will be returned to the company or enclosure from which received.

39. The necessary medical service for prisoner of war enclosures and companies will be provided by the Medical Department. Prisoner of war non-commissioned officers and men of the sanitary service, when available, will be used, as far as possible, in sanitary and medical work in connection with the prisoners.

40. All prisoners suspected of having a contagious disease will be isolated and placed under medical observation for ten days. A medical inspection of prisoner of war labor and escort companies and central enclosures will be made at least once each month.

41. The same medical and dental treatment as furnished United States troops will be provided for prisoners of war.

177. VI. DISCIPLINE.

42. Prisoners of war are subject to the laws, regulations and orders of the United States Army. Any act of insubordination will justify the adoption towards them of such measures as may be considered necessary.

43. Prisoners of war will be required to comply with all of the rules and regulations made for their safety, good order and discipline. They are, regardless of rank, subject to the orders of all officers, guards and sentinels placed over them. Prisoners of war are required to obey the orders of other prisoners to whom authority may be delegated.

44. Prisoners of war are required to obey the ordinary civil laws of the country in which they are held and are liable to punishment for any offense against those laws.

45. Prisoners of war are required to salute all United States and Allied officers. When an officer passes a working party the prisoners will stand at "attention" unless actually working and all prisoners of war non-commissioned officers will salute. When passing an officer on march they will execute "Eyes right" or "Eyes left" at command.

46. A prisoner of war who attempts to escape or pass a defined limit after having once been duly challenged will, if the challenge be disregarded, be fired on. Attempts to escape are considered offenses against good order and discipline. A prisoner attempting to escape will, upon recapture, be placed under such additional restrictions as may be deemed necessary to prevent a repetition of the attempt.

46-A. Notification of all escapes of prisoners of war will be sent immediately by commanding officers of Prisoner of War Escort Companies concerned to all officials, civil and military, in the vicinity or in other localities through which the prisoner of war would most likely travel in effecting his escape. Such notifications will be accompanied by the best available description of the escaped prisoner of war and any additional information which might be useful in effecting his recapture.

47. In case of escape of a prisoner of war, the commanding officer of the division or area in which the enclosure or company is located will immediately cause an inquiry to be made, and a report forwarded to the Provost Marshal General showing the time and circumstances of such escape, the clothing worn by the prisoner, any negligence upon the part of any officer or man of the United States Army which might have contributed to such escape, and any particular reason the prisoner may have had for attempting escape beyond the mere desire of regaining his liberty.

48. Notifications of all escapes and of all recaptures will be sent directly to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, Central Record Office, and to the P. M. G.

49. Prisoners of war will not be permitted to have in their possession any weapons of any description, any photographic apparatus, field glass, compass, any lamp which may be used for signaling, inflammable articles, essential oils, scents or maps. Without special permission they will not be allowed to

keep in their possession any tools, nor will they be permitted to have any newspapers or periodicals other than those duly authorized. They will not be allowed to have any current money other than the duly authorized scrip or tokens provided for them. The possession of any unauthorized or forbidden article is an offense against good order and discipline.

50. Prisoner of war non-commissioned officers who fail to properly perform the duties of supervision of the men under them, or any other duty with which they may be entrusted will be punished as offenders against good order and military discipline.

51. The maintenance of discipline among prisoners of war is a function of the P. M. G., who will appoint provost courts for the trial of the more serious offenses committed by prisoners of war. The findings and sentencees of the provost courts will be subject to the review of the P. M. G., and, when approved by him, such sentences will be carried into execution.

52. Ordinary disciplinary and police infractions committed by prisoners of war will be dealt with summarily by the commanding officers of companies and enclosures, but no punishment exceeding thirty days' confinement will be inflicted by them. A report of all such punishments inflicted upon prisoners of war will be made monthly to the P. M. G.

53. Capital punishment may be adjudged only by general courts-martial or military commissions, appointed by the C. in C.

54. No punishment will be inflicted upon prisoners of war except such as might lawfully be imposed upon United States troops, and no collective punishment will be visited upon whole companies for a misdemeanor or escape of an individual.

55. Sentences of confinement imposed by commanding officers of companies and enclosures will be carried out under local arrangements. Sentences imposed by provost courts will be carried out in the manner directed by the P. M. G.

178. VII. PRISONERS OF WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

56. A prisoner of war, upon being assigned a number and included in a prisoner of war company, will be required, before leaving the Central P. W. E., to despatch a card to his home

address advising of the capture, and that he may be addressed in the following form:

(Serial) No. ..... Name ....., Prisoners of War Company No. .... in France, Central Records Office, U. S. A. P. O. No. 717, France.

57. Prisoners of war will be permitted to send two letters or postcards each week, but not more than one on any one day. Only the paper, envelopes and cards officially supplied to the prisoners may be used. All correspondence must be clearly written in English, French or German (except with the permission of the officer commanding), and must be confined to the lines of the paper. The contents must relate to private and domestic affairs only. There must be no intimation of the place where the prisoners are quartered or working, or the nature of the work on which they are employed. Letters or cards must be addressed specifically to an individual by name, and not to a post office or accommodation address or for redirection. All writing will be in black ink or with soft black lead pencil.

(NOTE: Since the signing of the armistice, prisoners of war have been allowed to write letters and post cards without limitation as to number, on any kind of paper, and to state the place where they are located and the nature of their work. All other censorship regulations remain in force.)

58. The flap of an envelope, or the face of a card, must bear the prisoner's name and number and the official designation of the P. W. company to which he belongs. The place of internment is never to be mentioned. Company and enclosure commanders will insure that the requirements as to form in which letters and cards are written and addressed are strictly complied with, but they will not be responsible for censoring the matter contained therein.

59. All cards and all letters, the envelopes of which must be unsealed, will be forwarded in packages to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, Central Records Office, A. G. D., A. E. F.

60. Letters and cards found to contain complaints as to food, living conditions or treatment will be referred to the officer commanding for investigation. If satisfied that the complaint is not justified, or that it conveys a false impression, the commanding officer will inform the writer that the letter or card can not be forwarded. Repeated and aggravated attempts to

send forward false and misleading complaints or undesirable information will be dealt with by disciplinary action. In case, however, the commanding officer finds the complaint to be justified by the facts, the letter will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau with a statement to that effect.

61. Prisoners of war will be permitted to ask that food be sent to them, provided that they do not make a false statement that they are not supplied with sufficient food by the United States.

62. Prisoners of war will be permitted to receive letters, cards and packages sent through the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. Letters which show that they have been censored will be given to the prisoners without further examination.

63. Parcels sent to prisoners of war must not contain spirits, liquors, or any of the articles which prisoners are forbidden by these regulations to have in their possession. They must not contain civilian clothes or written communications of any kind. All parcels will be opened in the presence of the addressee and the contents carefully scrutinized. Great care will be taken to see that no message is concealed in the contents of the parcels. Such concealed messages may be upon simple rolls of brown paper, mixed with tobacco, or concealed in soft substances, such as soap, and between the glued sheets of photographs. After scrutiny, the contents only will be delivered to the prisoner whose receipt will be taken therefor. The container will be examined for a false bottom and removed.

64. Prisoners of war may receive books of a harmless character, in limited quantities, through post. They will not be permitted to receive newspapers or periodicals.

(NOTE: Since the armistice began prisoners have been allowed to receive French and English newspapers through the Y. M. C. A. and German newspapers through the Base Censor.)

65. In case of the receipt of packages addressed to a prisoner who has died or escaped, or where it is for any reason impractical to deliver the package to the addressee, the contents of such parcel will be distributed to the needy prisoners of the same camp, with the exception of money or strictly personal articles, which will be returned to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. This distribution will be made under the super-

vision of the senior non-commissioned officer prisoner of war. Wherever possible, however, as where a prisoner has been transferred from one company or enclosure to another, packages received in the absence of the addressee will be forwarded to the proper destination. When the contents are of a perishable nature, and can not be issued to the prisoner on account of illness or for any other reason, the distribution will be made, as far as possible, in accordance with the wishes of the addressee. A monthly report will be made of all parcels undelivered to the addressee, showing the name and address of the sender and of the addressee, the reason for non-delivery and the date and manner of distribution.

66. All inquiries concerning prisoners of war received by officers commanding companies, or others, will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau for reply.

67. The same facilities of correspondence will be allowed to prisoners of war under sentence or in confinement as is allowed to other prisoners.

68. No limitation will be placed upon the receipt of parcels by prisoners of war, but they will not be allowed to send any parcels whatever.

69. The distribution of collective packages for prisoners of war from or by relief societies or others will be conducted under special directions of the P. M. G.

70. All visits of members of a neutral legation or embassy to prisoner of war companies or enclosures will be made under authority of permits granted by the Adjutant General. In such cases the neutral visitor will be permitted free intercourse with the prisoners of war out of the hearing of any member of the company staff. Company commanders will not, however, produce for neutral inspection any rules or instruction which have been or may be issued.

71. Visits of the accredited agents of relief societies for the distribution of supplies or the carrying on of relief work among the prisoners of war will be permitted only upon express authorization issued by the Adjutant General, and defining the privileges to be accorded. In such cases no private communications will be permitted with the prisoners.

72. No other persons will be allowed to communicate with prisoners of war excepting only officers and soldiers whose military duty requires it.

179. VIII. WORK.

73. Commanding officers of prisoner of war companies will see that all prisoners who are medically fit are, at all times, available for work. The normal working hours will be nine hours per day which will include the time in going to and from work. Officers commanding companies will make report to the P. M. G. of all overtime work performed by the prisoners of war. A commissioned officer will, at all times, be in charge of prisoners when at work.

74. All prisoners will be given one whole day per week for the purpose of rest, washing clothes, bathing and for work in connection with the interior economy of the company. These days of rest will be Sundays, so far as possible. When the exigencies of the service require that all or a part of the company perform work on Sunday, the men so working will be given another day of the week for rest.

75. Officers commanding prisoner of war companies will keep a monthly roster of the prisoners in their charge, and a careful record of each prisoner, showing the number of days' labor performed, all deductions ordered and such other data as may be needed to enable the prisoners' working pay and allocation to be computed. Prisoners will not be permitted to smoke during the time that they are at work.

76. Prisoners of war will be allowed working pay at a rate to be hereafter fixed. Allocations of working pay will be made to the prisoners of war by the Q. M. Corps in canteen tokens or scrip provided by the Q. M. Corps.

77. The allocation of working pay will be allowed at the rate of 20 centimes per day for privates and lance-corporals, and 40 centimes per day for non-commissioned officers. Interpreters, cooks, tailors, barbers and shoemakers will receive allocations determined by the P. M. G. in accordance with the labor performed by them. Allocations may be increased by direction of the P. M. G. for skilled work, not to exceed the rate of one franc per day. Such increases will

be granted upon recommendation of the company commander or the officer under whom the prisoners are working. Payment will not be made for fractions of a day, but the working hours performed will be credited and, on the completion of the number of hours consituting a day's labor, prisoners will be given the allocation for a day's work.

78. Pay rolls of prisoners of war entitled to working pay will be made out on forms prescribed by the Q. M. Corps. Prisoners of war non-commissioned officers and clerks may be used on all clerical work in connection with the roster, pay rolls and other records of the company.

79. Prisoners of war will not be employed as cooks, nor for any other personal services of any kind for American officers; nor will they be employed in or about enclosures except upon regularly supervised work authorized by the company commander.

80. Before going to work prisoners of war will be counted and inspected and, upon return to the enclosure, they will not be allowed to fall out until they have again been counted and inspected. Whenever practicable a third count will be made during the day at uncertain hours.

180. IX. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

81. Prisoners of war will be allowed to retain their personal effects, including medals, identity discs, and such private papers as may not be required for military information.

82. Prisoners of war will not be permitted to have in their possession any money other than canteen tokens or scrip issued and paid to them. All money found in their possession and all money that they receive by mail or otherwise acquire will be taken over by the commanding officer of the prisoner of war company or enclosure and forwarded to the Q. M., Prisoner of War Information Bureau. In such cases, receipts in triplicate will be made out. One copy of the receipt will be given to the prisoner; one copy, verified by the prisoner's initials, will be forwarded to the Q. M., Prisoner of War Information Bureau with the money, the third copy being retained with the company records.

83. Canteens will be established in each prisoner of war company, where men may purchase tobacco, toilet articles, and such other available objects as are usually sold in army canteens and the sale of which is approved by the company commander.

84. The canteen tokens or scrip will be received by the canteens in payment of articles purchased by prisoners of war. Articles obtained from the Quartermaster Corps, or from any other source, for sale in canteens, will be paid for in cash. The canteen tokens received by the canteens will be exchanged for cash by the Q. M. Corps upon request of the commanding officer of the prisoner of war company.

85. The canteens should be managed by a committee of all prisoners in the company, and a non-commissioned officer prisoner put in charge. All prices will be determined by the company commander, and the canteen books will be checked by him daily. The profits of the canteen will be expended by the company commander for the benefit of the prisoners of war in the improvement of their condition as a whole.

86. All latitude will be allowed to prisoners of war for the exercise of their religion, consistent with the maintenance of discipline and the due administration of the company.

87. The instructions in English and German appended to these regulations will be conspicuously posted in all enclosures and called to the attention of all prisoners of war in their companies, for their information and guidance.

181. X. OFFICER PRISONERS OF WAR.

88. An officer prisoner of war enclosure will be established by direction of the P. M. G., in charge of an officer of his department, with the necessary escort. Officer prisoners received at P. W. E. will be sent to the point designated for the retention of officer prisoners of war.

89. Officer prisoners of war will be housed in buildings or cantonments. General officers will be given separate rooms. Field officers should be separated from the subalterns.

90. Officer prisoners of war will be afforded every opportunity for amusement and exercise consistent with their safety. They will never be required to perform any labor.

91. Officer prisoners of war will not be allowed to retain money. German currency or currency of hostile governments found upon their persons or received by them during their imprisonment will be forwarded to the Central Prisoner of War Enclosure, receipts being given as prescribed for soldiers. All other money in their possession or received by them will be retained by the officer in charge, credited to the individual account of the officer prisoner of war to whom it belongs, and used in such a manner as the officer prisoner may desire and which the officer in charge may approve.

92. Officer prisoners of war will be permitted to purchase such supplies as they may desire and as may be approved by the officer in charge. They will not be permitted to purchase or have any alcoholic liquors, excepting only light wines and beer in such quantities and at such times as the officer in charge may allow.

93. Officer prisoners of war will be allowed to have clothes of German uniform pattern made for them at their own expense. If necessary, the Quartermaster Corps will furnish them with uniforms of the German pattern, or with cloth to be made into such uniforms by tailors attached to the prisoner of war companies. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish also the necessary bunks and bedding.

94. Officer prisoners of war will be supplied with the same rations as are prescribed for United States troops, to which they may add such articles as they may desire to purchase for their own private use.

95. The value of all rations and clothing issued to or for an officer prisoner of war will be deducted from the amount of pay that may be allowed him by the United States Government.

96. Orderlies for officer prisoners of war will be assigned from prisoner of war companies at the rate of one for every general officer and one to every six other officers. These orderlies will perform all necessary services and attendance, including the preparation of meals for officer prisoners. They will receive an allocation of pay at the rate of 20 centimes per day, to which the officer prisoners of war may add such amounts from their private funds as they may desire.

Cooks for officer prisoners of war will be supplied at the rate of one for each six officers under the same conditions as for orderlies.

97. The same rules concerning correspondence, censorship and the receipt of parcels as apply to prisoner of war companies will govern officer prisoners of war.

Appendix.

[See Par. 180 (87)]

182. INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

1. You will be permitted to write and send two letters or cards each week, but not more than one on any one day.

Note.—See note to Par. 178 (57).

2. Only the official paper, cards and envelopes supplied to you will be used. The writing must be clear and confined to the lines. The language must be English, French or German. Any other language must be used only with the express permission of the commanding officer.

3. Your messages must relate only to private and domestic affairs. They must be written in plain language. Any attempt to use a cipher, code or sign language will be punished by withdrawing the correspondence privileges, or by other disciplinary measures.

4. No indication whatever may be given of the place where you are quartered or working, nor of the nature of the work upon which you are employed.

5. The address must be to an individual and directed to a specific place. Letters addressed in care of a postoffice, to an accommodation address or for redirection will not be forwarded. All letters must be delivered unsealed. On the outside of the flap of the envelope and upon the face of post cards must appear your name and number, and the official designation of the company to which you belong. Otherwise, nothing but the address may appear on the outside of envelopes or upon the face of post cards.

6. All complaints in letters and postcards concerning food, conditions of living or anything else will be referred to the commanding officer for investigation. If it is found that such

complaints are not justified the writer will be informed that the letter can not go forward. Permission will then be given to send another letter, but repeated attempts to send false complaints or improper information will be dealt with by disciplinary action. If you have any complaint or grievance to make, you should make it directly to the company commander who will take steps to redress the grievance if it is reasonable and well founded.

7. You will be permitted to ask for food, clothing or other articles to be sent to you, providing that you do not give as a reason therefor the false statement that you are not provided sufficiently by the United States.

8. Violations of these instructions cause much delay and annoyance in the forwarding of your mail. On the other hand, if you comply with the spirit and letter of these directions, your messages will be sent through to your country with the least possible delay.

183. ANSWEISUNGEN FUER KRIEGSGEFANGENE.

1. Kriegsgefangene deurfen woechentlich zwie Briefe oder Portkarten schreiben und absenden, aber nicht mehr als ein Schreiben am selben Tag.

2. Nur das amtlich gelieferte Schreibzeug (Papier, Postkarten under Briefumschlaege) darf gebraucht werden. Das Schreiben muss deutlich sein und sich auf die gezogenen Linien beschraenken. Die Sprache muss Englisch, Franzoesisch oder Deutsch sein. Eine andere Sprache darf nur mit besonderer Erlaubnis des Befehlshabers verwendef werden.

3. Nur Privat oder Familienangelegenheiten duerfen besprochen werden. Nur klare Ausdrucksweisen und Klartext duerfen angewandt werden. Ein Versuch, sich irgend eines Geheimschreibens oder Umschreibens zu bebienen, wird mit Widerrufen der Korrespondenzfreiheit oder auf anderer Weise disziplinaerisch bestraft werden.

4. Keine Andeutungen ueber Quartierplatz, Werkstelle oder Beschaeftigung sind erlaubt.

5. Die Adresse muss eine persoenliche und an einen bestimmten Ort gerichtet sein. Postiagernde, sowohl wie an

eine Hilfsadresse gerichtete Briefe werden nicht befoerdert. Alle Briefe muessen offen eingehaendigt werden. Auf der Rueckseite des Briefumschlags und auf der Vorderseite von Postkarten muss der Name und die Nummer des Schreibers, sowie die amtliche Bezeichnung der Kompagnie zu welcher der Betreffende genoert, angegeben werden. Sonst darf nur die Adresse auf der Aussenseict des Umschlags und auf der Vorderseite der Postkarten erscheinen.

6. Alle Beschwerden welche in Briefen und auf Postkarten in betreff des Essens, der Lebenseinrichtungen, u. s. w. aufgefunden werden, werden dem Befehlshaber zur Untersuchung unterbreitet. Wenn die Klagen sich als ungerechtfertigt erweisen wird der Schreiber in Kenntnis gesetzt dass der Brief nicht befoerdert werden kann. Es wird sodann gestattet, einen anderen Brief an dessen Stelle zu schreiben, aber wiederholte Versuche falsche Beschwerden oder unerlaubte Mitteilungen zu machen, werden disciplinaerisch behandelt werden. Alle Beschwerden oder Klagegruende sind dem Kompagniefuehrer zu unterbreiten, so dass von diesem das Unrecht beseitigt werden kann, wenn der Klagegrund billig und wohlberechtigt ist.

7. Um Speisesachen, Kleidungsstueeke und ahnliche Gegenstaende darf in Briefen gebeten werden, solange nicht als Ursache dazu die unwahre Behauptung gemacht wird, dass von Seiten der Vereinigten Staaten nicht genug versorgt sei.

8. Jedes Verbrechen gegen diese Anweisungen veranlaesst viele Verzoegerung und eine Beeintraechtigung des Verkehrs, Andrerseits wird die Beachtung dieser Anordnungen, Buchstaeblich und dem Sinne gemaess erzielen dass die Mitteilungen der Kriegsgefangenen aufs schnellste nach der Heimat befoerdert werden.

ORGANIZATION OF HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT, CENTRAL PRISONER OF WAR ENCLOSURE, AND PRISONER OF WAR ESCORT COMPANIES.

184. The following organizations are announced as forming a part of the Army Service Corps and will be organized in accordance with tables of organization approved at these headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT, CENTRAL PRISONER OF WAR ENCLOSURE.
PRISONER OF WAR ESCORT COMPANIES.

(Extract from G. O. No. 38, Hdqrs., S. O. S., 1918.)

185. **HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL P. W. E.**

(For 5,000 or more prisoners.)

		HEADQUARTERS	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT	TOTAL	REMARKS
1	Major	1a	..	1	(a) Commandant.
2	Captains	3b	..	3	(b) 1 Assistant to Commandant.
3	First Lieutenants	2c	2	4	1 Adjutant.
4	Second Lieutenants	2d	..	2	1 Supply Officer.
5	Total Commissioned	8	2	10	(c) 1 Assistant to Adjutant.
6	Regimental Sergeant Major	1	..	1	1 Assistant to S. O.
7	Regimental Supply Sgts.	3	..	3	(d) 1 Assistant to Adjutant.
8	Battalion Sgts. Major	3e	..	3	1 Assistant to S. O.
9	Sergeants, 1st Class	..	1	1	(e) 1 Adjutant's Office.
10	Mess Sergeants	1	..	1	2 Personnel and Statistics.
11	Supply Sergeants	1	..	1	(f) Overseers and Clerks.
12	Sergeants	3f	2	5	(g) Clerks and Orderlies.
13	Corporals	3f	..	3	
14	Cooks	1	..	1	
15	Privates, 1st Class	4g	2	6	
16	Privates	10g	3	13	
17	Total Enlisted	30	8	38	
18	Aggregate	38	10	48	

ENEMY OFFICERS.

186. P. W. E. HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT.

Major	1	
Captain	1a	(a) Adjutant.
First Lieutenant	1b	(b) Supply officer.
Second Lieutenant	1c	(c) Asst. to Adjutant.
Total Commsisioned (x)	4	(d) 1 Statistical.
Regt. Sergeant Major	1	1 Personnel.
Bn. Sergeants Major	2d	(x) Officers to be attached unless commissioned in Army Service Corps.
Mess Sergeant	1	
Supply Sergeant	1	NOTE—The necessary Quartermaster, Medical and Dental personnel will be supplied by the departments concerned.
Sergeants	4	
Corporals	2	
Cooks	2	
Privates 1st Class	4	
Privates	4	
Total Enlisted	21	
Aggregate	25	
Pistols	17	
Rifles	8	

187. STANDARD PRISONER OF WAR ESCORT COMPANY.

Commissioned officers	2	
First Sergeant	1p	(n) Includes one for company clerk.
Supply Sergeant	1p	
Mess Sergeant	1p	(p) Armed with pistol.
Sergeants	3p	(r) Armed with rifle.
Corporals	9pa	NOTE—Officers to be designated by the P. M. G. Senior officer commands Prisoner of War Escort Company and Prisoner of War Labor Company.
Cooks	2p	
Privates, 1st Class	17r	
Privates	50r	
Total Enlsited	84	
Aggregate	86	
Pistols	17	
Rifles	67	

188. ORGANIZATION OF PRISONER OF WAR LABOR COMPANIES.

(a) **Standard P. W. Labor Company.**

The standard Prisoner of War Labor Company shall consist of:

400 Laborers
30 N. C. O's.
4 Sanitary
8 Cooks
4 Interpreters
2 Tailors
2 Shoemakers

450 Total

(b) Augmented P. W. Labor Company.

Prisoner of War Labor Companies for work on roads under the Director of Construction and Forestry will be organized and divided into four sections as follows:

FIRST SECTION.

1 Sergeant Major.
1 Mess Sergeant.
1 Supply Sergeant.
1 Sergeant in command of each platoon (to rank as 1st Sergeant).
1 Mail Sergeant.
5 Duty Sergeants in each platoon.
1 Sergeant to act as Chief Clerk.
2 Cooks.
1 Hospital Orderly.
1 Interpreter.
2 Tailors.
2 Shoemakers.
100 Laborers.

SECOND SECTION.

1 Asst. Sergeant Major, to act as Sergeant Major.
1 Mess and Supply Sergeant to likewise perform duties of clerk.
1 Sergeant (to rank as 1st Sergeant).
5 Duty Sergeants.
2 Cooks.
1 Hospital Orderly.
1 Interpreter.
100 Laborers.

THIRD SECTION.

1 Sergeant to act as Sergeant Major.
1 Mess and Supply Sergeant to likewise perform duties of clerk.
1 Sergeant (to rank as 1st Sergeant).
5 Duty Sergeants.
1 Interpreter.
1 Hospital Orderly.
2 Cooks.
100 Laborers.

FOURTH SECTION.

1 Sergeant to act as Sergeant Major.
1 Mess and Supply Sergeant to likewise perform duties of clerk.
1 Sergeant (to rank as 1st Sergeant).
5 Duty Sergeants.
1 Interpreter.
1 Hospital Orderly.
2 Cooks.
100 Laborers.

If additional Prisoner of War non-commissioned officers are needed request will at once be made to the Provost Marshal General, showing the duties for which desired.

189. AUGMENTED PRISONER OF WAR ESCORT COMPANY.

Prisoner of War Escort Companies guarding Augmented Prisoner of War Labor Companies will, when possible, be augmented and divided as follows:

FIRST SECTION.

From the original Escort Company.

Commanding Officer.
1 First Sergeant.
1 Supply Sergeant, who will perform duties of Mess and Supply Sergeant.
1 Sergeant.
5 Corporals.
1 Cook.
8 Privates, 1st Class.
25 Privates.

SECOND SECTION.

From the augmenting P. of W. Escort Co. personnel.

Commanding Officer.
1 First Sergeant.
1 Supply Sergeant to act as Mess and Supply Sergeant.
1 Sergeant.
5 Corporals.
1 Cook.
8 Privates, 1st Class.
25 Privates.

THIRD SECTION.

From Original Escort Company personnel.

Second in Command.
1 Sergeant to act as First Sergeant.
1 Mess Sergeant for Mess and Supply Sergeant.
1 Sergeant.
4 Corporals.
1 Cook.
9 Privates, 1st Class.
25 Privates.

FOURTH SECTION.

From the augmenting Escort Company personnel.

Second in Command.
1 Sergeant to act as First Sergeant.
1 Mess Sergeant for Mess and Supply Sergeant.
1 Sergeant.
4 Corporals.
1 Cook.
9 Privates, 1st Class.
25 Privates.

190. STANDARD SECTION PRISONER OF WAR ESCORT COMPANY.

When no Augmented Prisoner of War Escort Company is furnished an Augmented Labor Company, the Escort Company will be divided as follows:

FIRST SECTION.

1 Officer.
1 Corporal to act as Supply and Mess Sergeant.
1 Corporal to act as First Sergeant.
1 Corporal.
1 Cook.
5 Privates, 1st Class.
14 Privates.

SECOND SECTION.

1 First Sergeant.
1 Supply Sergeant to act as Mess and Supply Sergeant.
2 Corporals.
4 Privates, 1st Class.
12 Privates.

THIRD SECTION.

1 Officer.
1 Sergeant to act as First Sergeant.
1 Corporal to act as Supply and Mess Corporal.
2 Corporals.
1 Cook.
4 Privates, 1st Class.
12 Privates.

FOURTH SECTION.

1 Sergeant to act as First Sergeant.
1 Mess Sergeant to act as Mess and Supply Sergeant.
2 Corporals.
4 Privates, 1st Class.
12 Privates.

The Director of Construction and Forestry will furnish for Sections 2 and 4 one officer each to report to the Commanding Officer of the Prisoner of War Escort Company for instruction and assignment to a section. He will also furnish one cook for duty with sections 2 and 4 and such additional personnel for guards as may be necessary in the judgment of the Prisoner of War Escort Company Commander, for any or all sections.

191. INSTRUCTIONS.

Sections of Prisoner of War Escort Companies will guard and administer similarly numbered sections of Prisoner of War Labor Companies.

SUPPLIES.

So far as is possible ranges and kitchen utensils will be divided, giving each section a complete outfit. Where this is not possible the Chief of Construction and Forestry will supply the deficiency upon the request of the Prisoner of War Escort Company Commander.

STOCKADES AND BILLETS.

The Director of Construction and Forestry will build prescribed stockades and provide billets for both prisoners of war and escort companies.

RATIONS.

The Director of Construction and Forestry will make such arrangements as may be necessary for the rationing of these companies.

TRANSPORTATION.

Such transportation will be supplied by the Director of Construction and Forestry as may be necessary to allow the Commanding Officers of Prisoner of War Escort Companies to properly inspect all sections of their Labor Companies, distribute the mail, collect reports and to provide for the proper functioning of the tailors and shoemakers of Section No. 1.

REPORTS.

All reports relative to Prisoner of War Labor Companies will be kept and submitted by the original Prisoners of War Escort the augmenting company submitting as heretofore the reports for Prisoner of War Escort Company, dealing with their own personnel.

192. ALLOWANCE OF QUARTERMASTER PROPERTY FOR EACH PRISONER OF WAR LABOR COMPANY.

4 Axes and helves.
3 Bags, water-sterilizing and cover.
3 Camp Kettles.
450 Powder, hypochloride of lime (in tubes, one month's supply).

One Cobbler's outfit, hand, consisting of:
1 Sewing awl and handle for upper, size No. 4.
6. Extra awl blades for size No. 4, above.
1 Eyelet setting tool.
1 Pegging awl and handle, size awls No. 3.
6 Extra awl blades for above, size No. 3.
1 Oz. bristles.
2 10″ rasps.
2 Pairs cutting nippers, 6″.
1 Heel removing tool.
1 Pair 8″ heel removing pincers.
6 Shoe knives, 3 No. 4 square point, 3 No. 4 hawk bill.
6 Sheets emery paper, grit No. 1.
1 Cobbler's jack, lap design.
1 Rivet setting tool.
1 O. E. D. Heel shaver No. 3.
2 Cobbler's hammers No. 3.
1 Blade O. E. D. No. 3 heel shaver.
1 Johnson edge shave, oval.

1/2 lb. 4 cord cotton for upper stitching.
2 Oz. wax for above thread.
10 lbs. 7/8" nails.
3 lbs. 6/8/13 gauge heel nails.
225 Pairs half soles, sizes 8 to 14.
300 Pairs top lifts, sizes 11, 13, 17.
1 lb. patches bark upper leather.
30 lbs. hobnails.
30 lbs. Cabache nails.
25 Rivets.
30 Eyelets.
100 lbs. Dubbin.

3 lanterns, oil.
4 pick-axes and helves.
2 ranges, field, No. 1, complete, with grates for coal.
2 shovels, short handled.

One barber's kit, consisting of:
2 Pairs barber's shears.
2 Pairs hair clippers.
4 Shaving brushes.
4 Razors.
10 Sticks shaving soap.

One tailor's outfit, consisting of:
240 Buttons, bone, black, large, for blouses.
240 Buttons, bone, black, small, for blouses.
520 Buttons, white, for underclothing.
1 Scissors, tailor's 12-inch.
1 Shears, tailor's 10-inch.
1 Tape, measuring, 1 meter.
2 Thimbles, tailor's No. 11.
2 Dozen needles, common, No. 3.
2 Dozen needles, common, size No. 9.
3 Spools thread, cotton, O. D. No. 30.
3 Spools thread, cotton, white, size No. 40.
3 Spools thread, cotton, black, No. 12.
5 Pairs handcuffs.
45 Clothes brushes.
8 Suits fatigue clothing, for cooks.

3600 Sheets P. of W. paper 3600 P. of W. envelopes	Supplied by P. M. G. on requisition to be submitted to C. P. W. E. No 1, St Pierre des Corps, direct.

193. INSTRUCTIONS.

CENTRAL PRISONER OF WAR ENCLOSURE NO. 1.

1. (a) Prisoner of War Escort Companies and Labor Companies at the Central Prisoner of War Enclosure No. 1, St. Pierre des Corps, will obtain all their supplies and equipment from the Supply Officer of that enclosure.

(b) The Supply Officer, Central Prisoner of War Enclosure No. 1, St. Pierre des Corps, will establish a reserve stock of 15,000 sets of clothing and equipment for Prisoners of War, and 10 sets of equipment for Prisoner of War Escort Companies. He will submit requisitions weekly, or oftener, for such articles as have been issued, in order to replenish his reserve stock.

(c) The Supply Officer, Central Prisoner of War Enclosure No. 1, at St. Pierre des Corps, will requisition on the Post Quartermaster, Tours, for rations, fuel, forage, bedding for men, and stationery required by him. Requisitions for Prisoner of War clothing and for all equipment will be made on the Chief Quartermaster, American E. F., after being approved by the Commanding Officer at his camp. Separate requisitions will be made for clothing. Clothing for American enlisted personnel will be obtained by requisition on the Post Quartermaster, Tours.

(d) Upon receipt of requisitions from the Supply Officer, Central Prisoner of War Enclosure No. 1, St. Pierre des Corps, for clothing for Prisoners of War and for equipment, the Chief Quartermaster, American E. F. will order the Salvage Depot at St. Pierre des Corps to issue such quantities thereof as may be on hand at that time, requisitions to be returned to his office with notes as to action taken thereon, and he will then order the balance of the articles asked for from the nearest Q. M. depot where the articles are in stock.

OFFICER PRISONER OF WAR ENCLOSURE.

2. The Supply Officer of the Enclosure for Officer Prisoners of War, Richelieu, will obtain rations, fuel, forage, bedding for men, stationery, and the authorized articles of clothing and

equipment or the Prisoner of War Escort Companies from the nearest Camp or Depot Quartermaster. Requisitions for all supplies, except Prisoner of War paper and envelopes, required for Officer and Men Prisoners of War, will be sent direct after approval by the Commanding Officer, to the Depot Quartermaster at Gievres. No further approval is necessary.

PRISONER OF WAR ESCORT AND LABOR COMPANIES.

3. Commanding Officers of all Prisoner of War Escort and Labor Companies at other points will obtain the authorized rations, fuel, forage, bedding for men, stationery, except Prisoner of War paper and envelopes, and equipment, as authorized by this memorandum, from the nearest Camp or Depot Quartermaster where such supplies are available, and to whom requisitions, when approved by the Commanding Officers concerned, will be submitted direct. Quartermasters will issue upon these requisitions direct to the companies without the approval of any higher authority.

CLOTHING.

4. (a) Prisoner of War Escort and Labor Companies north of an east and west line through Chaumont (Haute Marne), and east of a north and south line through Troyes will requisition direct upon the Depot Quartermaster at Souilly for all articles of clothing.

(b) Prisoner of War Escort and Labor Companies south of an east and west line through Chaumont (Haute Marne), north of an east and west line through Autun, and east of a north and south line through Troyes will requisition direct upon the Depot Quartermaster No. 1 at Is-sur-Tille for all articles of clothing.

(c) Prisoner of War Escort and Labor Companies in the vicinity of Bordeaux will requisition direct upon the Depot Quartermaster at Bordeaux for all articles of clothing.

(d) Prisoner of War Escort and Labor Companies in the vicinity of St. Nazaire will requisition direct upon the Depot Quartermaster at St. Nazaire for all articles of clothing.

(e) All other Prisoner of War Escort and Labor Companies will requisition direct upon the Depot Quartermaster at Gievres for all articles of clothing.

(f) Requisitions from commanding officers of Prisoner of War Escort and Prisoner of War Labor Companies require only the approval of the commanding officer of the company submitting the requisition; and upon these requisitions thus approved, Quartermasters will make issues as requisitions are submitted with the least possible delay and without the approval of higher authority.

(g) Where the German uniform is not available and to prevent suffering or prevent prisoners of war appearing in torn and disreputable clothing, quartermasters will issue dyed United States uniforms or United States uniforms not dyed, together with the necessary paint for properly marking such United States uniforms.

5. The equipment of Prisoner of War Escort Companies is as prescribed in Tables of Fundamental Allowances, Q. M. Supplies, 1917, as amended by Changes No. 1 thereof and Bulletin No. 35, Hdqrs. S. O. S., 1918.

194. EQUIPMENT OF A STANDARD PRISONER OF WAR ESCORT COMPANY.

(a) **Quartermaster.**

84 each Belts, waist.
84 each Breeches, woolen, O. D.
84 each Blouses, woolen, O. D.
45 each Chevrons, woolen (18 Sergeant, 27 Corporal).
84 pairs Gloves, woolen, O. D.
84 pairs Gloves, buckskin.
252 pairs Drawers, woolen.
84 each Caps, overseas.
168 pairs Laces, shoe, buckskin, extra.
168 pairs Leggins, woolen, wrapped.
84 each Overcoats, woolen, O. D.
84 each Slickers.
168 each Shirts, flannel, O. D.
168 pairs Shoes, field.
420 pairs Socks, woolen.
252 each Undershirts, woolen.
252 each Blankets, woolen, O. D.
168 each Handkerchiefs.
84 each Bed sacks.

178 each Identification tags and tape.
84 each Barrack bags
84 each Tents, shelter half.
420 each Pins, tent, shelter half.
84 each Poles, tent, shelter half.
10 each Shoe brushes (1 to 8 men).
84 each Cans, dubbin.
84 each Razors.
84 each Mirrors, small.
84 each Brushes, shaving.
84 each Shaving soap, stick.
84 each Tooth brushes.
168 each Towels.
84 each Combs and brushes.

(b) **Medical Unit.**

84 each First aid packets.
84 each Cans, foot powder.
84 each Adhesive tape.

(c) **Ordnance.**

84 each Cans, bacon.
84 each Cans, condiment.
84 each Bayonets.
84 each Bayonet scabbards.
84 each Brushes and thongs or spare part containers.
84 each Canteens.
84 each Canteen covers, dismtd.
67 each Cartridge belts.
17 each Pistol belts.
17 each Pistols.
17 each Magazine pouches, web, double.
51 each Magazine, extra.
17 each Holsters.
357 rds. .45 Caliber, ball, cartridge.
670 rds. .30 Caliber, ball, rifle cartridge.
67 each Rifle, U. S. Cal. 30.
84 each Cups.
84 each Forks
67 each Front sight covers.
67 each Gun slings
84 each Knives.

84 each Meat cans and covers.
67 each Oiler and thong cases.
84 each Pouches, first aid.
84 each Spoons.
84 each Haversacks and pack carriers.

(d) **Allowance of Quartermaster Property.**

1 each Field range No. 2, complete.
1 each Field desk.
1 each Typewriter.
4 each Cans, G. I., large.
2 each Buckets, G. I., small.
12 each Suits, fatigue.
84 each Powder, hypochloride of lime, tubes.
1 each Axe and handle.
1 each Bag, water, sterlizing.
1 each Pick axe and handle.
1 each Lantern, oil.
1 each Shovel, short, handle.

195. PAY FOR PRISONER OF WAR LABOR COMPANIES.

Rank	Detailed as or for	Amount
Sergeants Major	Sergeant Major	1.00 F.
Sergeants Major	Chief Clerk	.75 C.
Sergeants	Hospital Orderlies	.75 C.
Sergeants Major	Assistant Sergeant Major	.50 C.
Sergeants	Mail Sergeant	.50 C.
Sergeants	Supply Sergeant	.50 C.
Sergeants	Mess Sergeant	.50 C.
Sergeants	First Sergeant	.45 C
Sergeants	Duty Sergeant	.40 C.
Corporals		.40 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates	Cooks	.40 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates	Assistant Clerk	.40 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates	Plumbers	.35 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates	Machinists	.35 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates	Tinsmiths	.35 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates	Blacksmiths	.35 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates	Painters	.35 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates	Drillmen	.30 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates	Chief Carpenters	.40 C.

Lance Corporals or Privates Chief Interpreter ..... .40 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates Carpenters ..... .30 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates Electricians ..... .30 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates Masons ..... .30 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates Barbers ..... .30 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates Tailors ..... .35 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates Shoemakers ..... .35 C.
Lance Corporals or Privates Interpreters ..... .25 C.
Lance Corporals or PrivatesLaborers ..... .20 C.

196. PAY FOR OFFICER PRISONERS OF WAR AND SANITARY PERSONNEL.

A. PRISONERS OF WAR.

(a) **Officers.** $83.35 per month for lieutenants, $95.25 per month for higher grades. (Sec. IV, G. O. No. 98, W. D., 1918.)

(b) **Men.** Pay for labor actually performed, in accordance with schedule prepared by the P. M. G. and now in force. (Art. 6, annex to Hague Convention No. IV.)

B. SANITARY PERSONNEL.

(Art. 13 Geneva Convention.)

(a) **Officers of the Army and Chaplains attached thereto.** The same pay and allowances to which officers of the same grade in our own Army are entitled.

(b) **Men of the Army.** The same pay and allowances to which men of the same grade in our own Army are entitled.

(c) **Members of Volunteer Aid Societies of enemy or neutral countries.** No pay for this class of persons is provided for by International Law.

197. Y. M. C. A. SERVICES TO PRISONERS OF WAR.

(a) Y. M. C. A. personnel possessed of authority from the Provost Marshal General and a letter from the Chief Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. or Secretary in charge of Prisoner of War Work vouching for their loyalty and discretion, will be allowed to visit P. W. E.'s and P. W. Companies under such local rules as to time, etc., as may be necessary for the maintenance of order and discipline. They may carry on their work, educational and otherwise, insofar as possible, in the same manner

as it is carried on in the units of the A. E. F. under conditions which are specified below:

(b) A small library of German books may be furnished, the Y. M. C. A. assuming responsibility that these books do not treat of military matters, economic conditions in Germany or the Allied countries since 1914, or criticisms friendly or otherwise of the Allied Nations.

(c) German newspapers or periodicals may be furnished only if same have been censored by the Base Censor attached to Central Records Office. French and English newspapers may be furnished except in such particular cases as may be objected to in the discretion of the local commanding officer.

(d) Musical instruments may be furnished in such kinds and quantities as desired.

(e) Moving picture exhibitions where the films and machines are provided for the entertainment of units of the A. E. F. may be given in adjoining camps of Prisoners of war if such exhibitions are possible without curtailing the entertainment of units of the A. E. F.

(f) Without curtailing the supply of our own troops, athletic material, games of checkers, chess, etc., may be furnished upon the request of the commanding officers.

198. PRISONER OF WAR ENCLOSURES.

The following are the specifications for a Prisoner of War Enclosure with a maximum capacity of 450:

(1) **Dimensions.** 105 metres by 60 metres.

(a) Double fence 9 feet high, barbed wire. Two curtains 3 feet wide projecting upwards at an angle of 45 degrees. Space between fences 3 metres, poles of the fence to be braced from the outside. One gate 3 metres wide, same height as fence, topped by similar curtains.

(b) Night enclosure. 45 metres by 60 metres. This space to be cut off from the above as a night enclosure. A single fence will run across the width of the enclosure as per sketch. This fence will be cut in the middle by a gate 3 metres wide, same height as fence (9 feet.) It will not be necessary to put a curtain of wire over this fence.

(2) **Contents of night enclosure.**

Night enclosure will contain buildings, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

(a) Buildings 1 and 2 are latrines accommodating 8 men each. Tney will be of the French tub type, 8 metres by 2 metres.

(b) Buildings 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 are barracks either Adrian or Grandrury, and will be of the standard dimensions, 30 metres by 6 metres. They will accommodate 100 men each. The position of these buildings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) will be as follows: The end barracks (3 and 7), will be placed 5 metres from the side of the fence, 10 metres from the back fence, 5 metres from the night enclosure fence. There will be intervals of 5 metres between the barracks. Buildings 1, 2, will each be 15 metres from the side fence and 3 metres from back fence; there will be an interval of 14 metres.

(3) **Contents of day enclosure.**

Day enclosures will contain buildings 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

(a) Building 8. Combined mess, kitchen, storeroom and canteen, 50 metres by 6 metres.

Mess	36 metres by 6 metres
Kitchen	7 metres by 6 metres
Storeroom	3 metres by 6 metres
Canteen	4 metres by 6 metres

The position of this building will be 5 metres from the night enclosure fence, 5 metres from the left fence, 5 metres from the front fence.

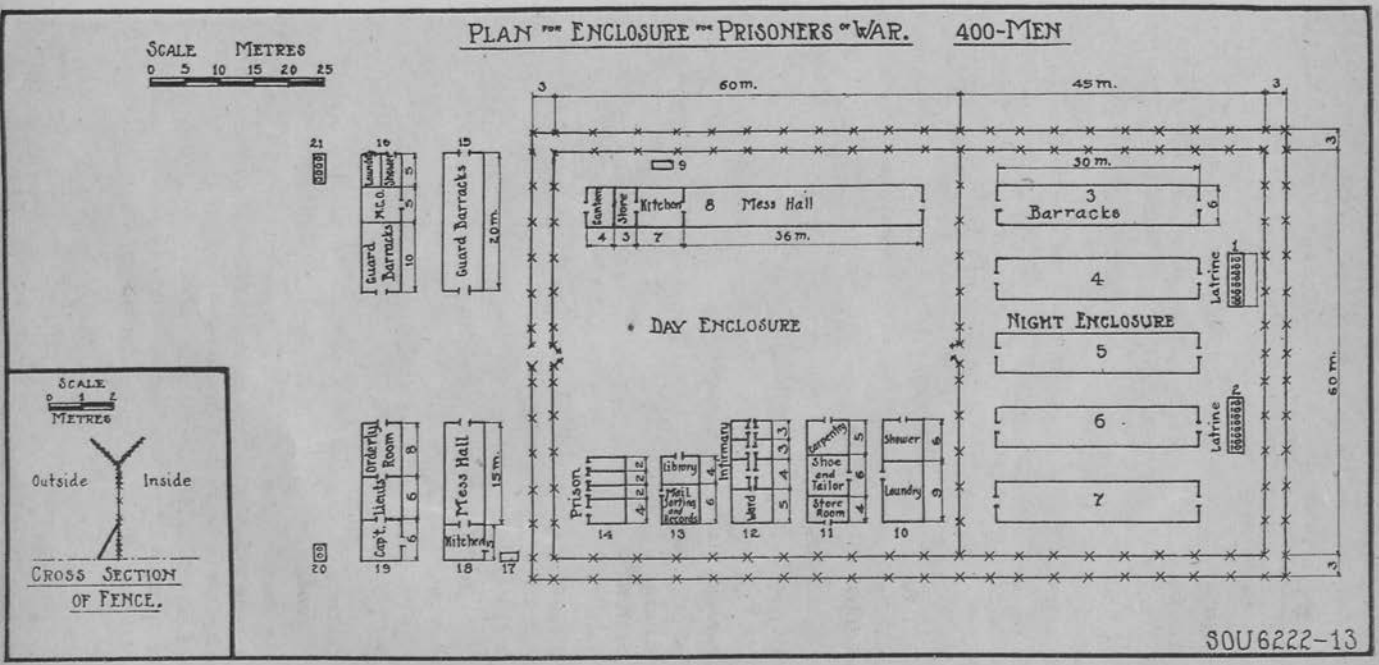
(b) Building 9. A brick incinerator to accommodate kitchen refuse of 400 men. Position as per sketch.

(c) Building 10. Combined shower and laundry, 15 metres by 6 metres.

Shower	6 metres by 6 metres.
Laundry	6 metres by 6 metres.

The shower room will be able to accommodate about 20 men at a time and will be provided with that number of showers. The floor will be of concrete and adequate drainage will be provided. The floor will be covered with wooden slats. There will be a furnace for heating water, benches and hooks around the wall where prisoners may dispose of their clothes while bathing.

PLAN FOR ENCLOSURE FOR PRISONERS OF WAR. 400-MEN



SOU6222-13

The laundry will be of the French pattern and will accommodate about 20 men at a time. It will get its hot water supply from the shower room.

(d) Building 11, combined work shops and store-room, 15 metres by 6 metres
Carpenter shop ..... 5 metres by 6 metres
Tailor and shoe..... 5 metres by 6 metres
Store-room ..... 4 metres by 6 metres
Position as per sketch.

(e) Building 12, infirmary...15 metres by 6 metres

Nine metres of its length this building is divided by a hall 1 metre in width, on each side of which there will be three small rooms. These will be used for the following purposes and have the dimensions indicated:

Receiving room ..... 3 metres by 2.5 metres.
Orderly room ..... 3 metres by 25 metres
Dentist's room ..... 3 metres by 2.5 metres
Dispensary ..... 3 metres by 2.5 metres
Contagious ward ..... 4 metres by 2.5 metres
Contagious ward ..... 4 metres by 2.5 metres
General ward ..... 5 metres by 2 metres

The position of these rooms is indicated in the sketch.

(f) Building 13, combined library and mail building, 10 metres by 6 metres
Mail ..... 6 metres by 6 metres
Library ..... 4 metres by 6 metres

Position of rooms and buildings as per sketch.

(g) Building 14, Prison.....10 metres by 6 metres
3 Solitary confinement cells.. 2 metres by 6 metres
1 General cell..... 4 metres by 6 metres

To be built of brick, windows small and barred; 1 to each solitary confinement cell and 2 in the general cell. Doors heavy and provided with a bolt, on long side of the building as indicated in the sketch

(4) **Outside enclosures.**

(a) Building 15.
Barracks for guard.....20 metres by 6 metres
Room for privates.....10 metres by 6 metres

Sergeants' room ..... 5 metres by 6 metres
Laundry and shower..... 5 metres by 6 metres

The latter will be divided into two rooms 5 metres by 3 metres. There will be a furnace for heating water. The floor of both these rooms will be of cement, the one in the shower covered by wooden slats. The drainage will have to be perfect as otherwise dampness might penetrate into the adjoining barracks. The laundry will be of the French pattern hooks and seats will be provided in the shower. The showers will accommodate about 8 men at a time; the laundry 6. Position as per sketch.

(c) Building 17. Incinerator. Usual size for a company. Position noted on sketch.

(d) Building 18. Mess hall and kitchen,
20 metres by 6 metres
Mess hall .....15 metres by 6 metres
Kitchen ..... 5 metres by 6 metres
Position as per sketch.

(e) Officers' quarters. Building
19.20 metres by 6 metres
Orderly room ..... 8 metres by 6 metres
Lieutenants' room ..... 6 metres by 6 metres
Captain's room ..... 6 metres by 6 metres

(f) Building 20, officers' latrine,
2.5 metres by 1 metre, 2 seats

(g) Building 21, men's latrine,
4 metres by 2 metres, 4 seats

199. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

Buildings 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, barracks. These will be supplied with double bunks, 50 in each building. The extra barracks will be used in case one of the others becomes infected. They will accommodate 100 men each.

Barracks 8, mess. This room to be used for writing and amusements. It will contain: 40 tables, 8 ft. by 2 ft.; 80 benches, 8 ft. by 1 ft.; the benches to be made a part of the tables. This arrangement will seat about 320 men, allowing for a 4 ft. aisle in the center of the building and a series of

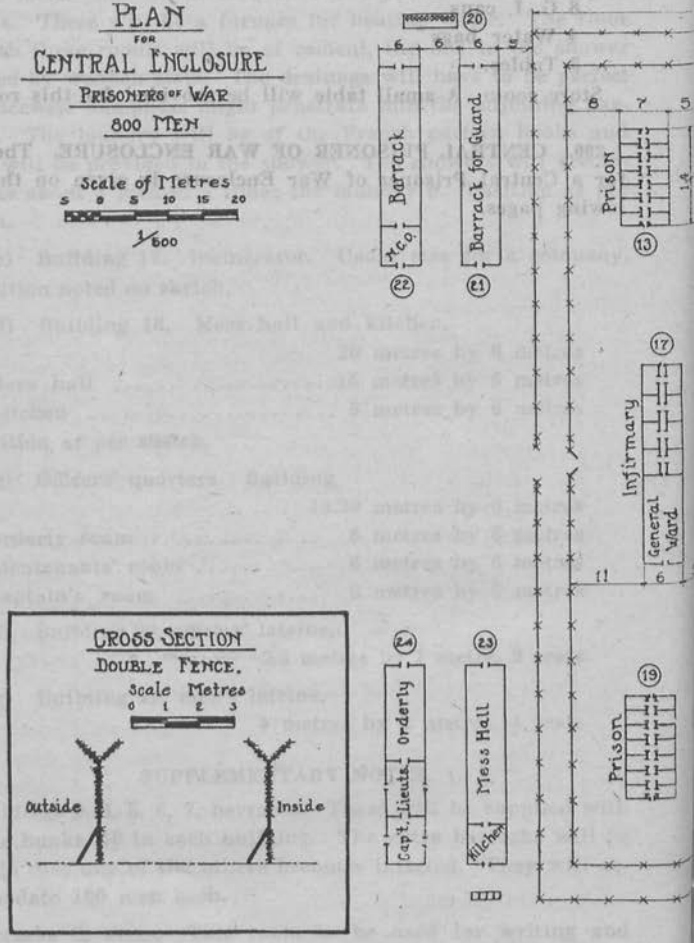
2 ft. aisles between the tables.

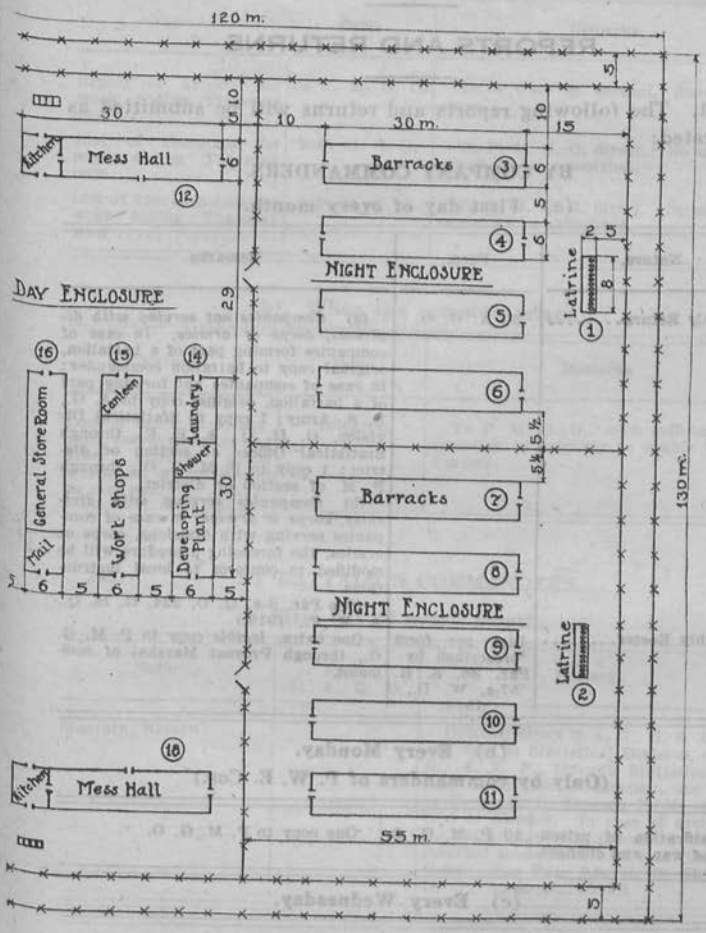
Kitchen. The kitchen should contain:

4 Field ranges, complete
8 G. I. cans
4 Water bags
3 Tables.

Store room A small table will be provided for this room.

200. **CENTRAL PRISONER OF WAR ENCLOSURE.** The plan for a Central Prisoner of War Enclosure is given on the following pages.


PLAN
FOR
CENTRAL ENCLOSURE
PRISONERS OF WAR
800 MEN
Scale of Metres
0 5 10 15 20
1/600
20
6 6 6
Barrack
Barrack for Guard
22
21
Prison
13
17
Infirmary
General Ward
11
6
CROSS SECTION
DOUBLE FENCE.
Scale Metres
0 1 2 3
Outside
Inside
24
Orderly
Capt. Lieuts
23
Mess Hall
Kitchen
19
Prison


120 m.
30
10
30 m.
10
15
Kitchen
Mess Hall
12
Barracks
3
4
NIGHT ENCLOSURE
DAY ENCLOSURE
29
Latrine
1
5
6
Barracks
7
8
NIGHT ENCLOSURE
9
10
11
Latrine
2
16
15
14
General Store Room
Work Shops
Canteen
Developing Plant
Shower
Laundry
Mail
30
18
Kitchen
Mess Hall
55 m.
130 m.

SECTION VI

REPORTS AND RETURNS

201. The following reports and returns will be submitted as indicated:

BY COMPANY COMMANDERS.

(a) First day of every month.

Nature.	Form	Remarks
Monthly Return.....	30 A. G. O.	(a) *Companies not serving with divisions, corps or armies.* In case of companies forming part of a battalion, original copy to battalion commander; in case of companies *not* forming part of a battalion, original copy to A. G., U. S. Army; 1 copy to Statistical Division, G. H. Q., A. E. F., through Statistical Officer of section or district; 1 copy to P. M. G. O., through P. M. of section or district. (b) *Companies serving with divisions, corps or armies.* In case of companies serving with divisions, corps or armies, the foregoing procedure will be modified to conform to local instructions. (See Par. 3-a, G. O. 224, G. H. Q., A. E. F., 1918.)
Monthly Roster.....	List per form prescribed by Par. 36, S. R. 57-a, W. D., 1918.	One extra, *legible* copy to P. M. G. O., through Provost Marshal of command.

(b) Every Monday.

(Only by commanders of P. W. E. Cos.)

Classification of prisoners of war, and changes.	10 P. M. G. O.	One copy to P. M. G. O.

(c) Every Wednesday.

Nature.	Form	Remarks
Weekly Strength Report.	8 A. G. O., S. D., G. H. Q.	One copy to P. M. G. O. direct. Other copies to be disposed of as prescribed by G. H. Q. orders.

202. BY A. P. M's.

(a) Every Thursday.

Nature.	Form	Remarks
Report of arrests for week ending Thursday noon	23 P. M. G. O.	To P. M. of section, district or army.
List of absentees for week ending Thursday noon	2 P. M. G. O.	To P. M. G. O. direct. No negative report to be submitted.
List of apprehensions for week ending Thursday noon	3 P. M. G. O.	To P. M. G. O. direct. No negative report to be submitted.

(b) When the occasion arises.

Nature.	Form	Remarks
Loss of motor cars, baggage, travel permits, and other articles about which an alarm should be sent out.....	Telegram	To P. M. G. O., with sufficient description of property to enable identification.

203. BY BATTALION COMMANDERS.

First day of every month.

Nature.	Form 41 A. G. O.	Remarks
Monthly Return.....		Original direct to A. G., U. S. Army; one copy to Statistical Division, G. H. Q., A. E. F., through Statistical Officer of section or district; one copy to P. M. G. O. through P. M. of section or district. In case of army M. P. battalions, this procedure will be modified to conform with local instructions. (See Par. 3-b, G. O. 224, G. H. Q., A. E. F., 1918.)

204. BY PROVOST MARSHALS OF SECTIONS, DISTRICTS, CENTERS AND ARMIES.

(a) First day of every month.

Nature.	Form	Remarks
Monthly Return (To be submitted also by Commandant, M. P. C. Training Depot.)	28 A. G. O.	Same disposition as in case of battalion, above. See Note 1.
List of property recovered	Letter	To P. M. G. O. See Note 2.
Monthly Roster.....	List	To P. M. G. O. See Note 3.
Report on transportation	4 P. M. G. O.	To P. M. G. O.

NOTES 1. This return will account for all commissioned and enlisted personnel of the section, district or center, not accounted for on battalion, company or detachment returns.

2. This property will be classified under same headings as in the case of the weekly telegraphic report given below. (See Note, under "Every Friday.") This report will indicate the company or detachment instrumental in the recovery of the property, giving each credit for the property recovered, and will cover the items reported in weekly wire reports since last monthly report.

3. This roster will include the names of all officers and soldiers of the Provost Marshal General's Department in the section, district, center, or army, who are not accounted for on company rosters.

(b) Every Friday.

Nature.	Form	Remarks
List of property recovered	Telegram	To P. M. G. O. See Note 1.

NOTE 1. This report will include all property recovered in the area or district during the week ending midnight of the preceding Sunday, and will be rendered by symbol letters under the headings indicated below:

MOTOR VEHICLES		QUARTERMASTER			Ordnance	Other Property
Passenger	Others	Clothing	Subsistence	Other Property		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
$2173.00	$1081.00	$55.76	$350.50	$198.40	0	$375.00

2. **Specimen Telegram.**

Paris, Feb. 21, 1919.

PMGO, HAEF.

Number 416 period Recovered A two one seven three point B one naught eight one point C five five point seven six D three five naught point five naught E one nine eight point four naught G three seven five point

SMITH

3. The word "RECOVERED" as shown in the above specimen message will always be used in this report in order that it may not be confused with similar telegraphic reports.

4. Should there be nothing to report under any one column heading the symbol letter of that column will be omitted from the message.

5. Where the total value of any one class of property recovered be less than one ($1.00) dollar, report under that column heading will be omitted but will be included in monthly report of property recovered.

6. Should there be nothing to report the message will read: Recovered nothing.

(c) **Every Saturday.**

Nature.	Form	Remarks
Report of arrests for week ending Thursday noon	Telegram	To P. M. G. O. not later than noon each Saturday. The letter symbols given on Form No. 23, P. M. G. O., will be used and the telegram prepared in accordance with the Instructions on Form. *This telegraphic report will be confirmed by mail on Form No. 23, P. M. G. O.*

(d) When the occasion arises.

Nature.	Form	Remarks
Changes in station....	Letter	To P. M. G. O. See Note 1.

NOTE 1. This report will include all changes in the Provost Marshal General's Department personnel in the section, district, center, or army.

Specimen report.

From: Provost Marshal, ...
To: The Provost Marshal General, A. P. O. 706.
Subject: Changes in station.

OFFICERS (by name)	Enl. men	Org'n	From	To
1st Lieut. John Smith	35	251st Co.	Vichy	St. Germain.
2nd Lieut. John Doe	25	245th Co.	St. Germain	Roane.

Last change in Station List reported.....
(Date)

.....

205. BY COMMANDING OFFICER, CENTRAL PRISONER OF WAR ENCLOSURE NO. 1.

Such reports as may be called for from time to time.

206. BY ALL OFFICERS.

Officers assigned to the Provost Marshal General's Department will, immediately upon joining, render to the Provost Marshal General a report giving the following data:

(a) Full name.

(b) Rank.

(c) Arm of service in which commissioned, giving date of commission.

(d) Designation of organization with which at present on duty.

(e) Nature of assignment, *i. e.*, P. M., A. P. M., Comdg. Bn., Comdg. Co., Bn. Adjt., Duty with Co., etc. (See Pars. 16 and 17 regarding the appointment of Provost Marshals and A .P. M's.)

(f) Present station.

(g) Number, date and source of orders assigning to present duty

(h) Date of joining present station or assuming duties with the Military Police Corps.

(i) Physical classification within the meaning of Par. 5, Sec. 1, G. O. No. 41, G. H. Q. A. E. F., 1918.

Subsequent changes in status will be reported by letter direct to the Provost Marshal General on the date such change occurs, giving authority therefor.

207. MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS TO P. M. G. O.

(a) By commanders of areas or units.

(1) Detail of temporary Acting P. M.'s, and A. P. M.'s, by telegraph. (See Par. 17.)

(2) Temporary detail of troops on P. M. duty, and relief therefrom. By telegraph. (See Par. 24.)

(b) By company commanders and other superiors. Unsuitability of officers and soldiers for the work required of them. By letter, through channels. (See Par. 22.)

(c) By all officers of P. M. G. Department. In case of unsuccessful effort to be relieved from inappropriate duties. By telegraph. (See Par. 58.)

(d) By A. P. M's. Disciplinary reports to organization commanders. (Form 27, P. M. G. O.) (See Par. 61.)

(e) By commanders of companies assigned to Criminal Investigation Division.

Investigation of crimes. Submitted through Provost Marshals. (See Par. 149.)

(f) By officers on duty with prisoners of war. See Par. 166.

208. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. In all cases where reports or returns are required to be made to the P. M. G. O. through Provost Marshals, the latter will hold such reports or returns until they have all been received, and will then forward them to the P. M. G. O. under one cover.

2. P. M. G. O. forms will be supplied by the Provost Marshal General. All other forms enumerated herein will be supplied to organizations stationed in the S. O. S. by the Adjutant General, S. O. S., and to all other organizations, by the Adjutant General, A. E. F.

3. Nothing required herein shall in any way be construed so as to interfere with any reports required by the statistical section of the command in which serving.

209. Disciplinary Report (Form No. 27, P. M. G. O.)

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL.

.....
(Place.)

.....
(Date.)

From: The Assistant Provost Marshal.

To: .....

(Through .....)
(Next Higher Commander.)

Subject: Disciplinary Report against.....
(Name, Rank and Organization.)

1. The following Disciplinary Report is made against the above named person:

(a) Place where offense was committed.....

(b) Time .....

(c) Offense .....

(d) Witnesses .....

2. By direction of the Commander in Chief, this communication will be returned without delay, to your.....
....., with report of action taken.
(Next Higher Commander.)

.....
Assistant Provost Marshal.

(Disciplinary Report
Form No. 27, P. M. G. O.)

SECTION VII

PASSES AND PERMITS IN USE IN A. E. F.

210. The following are the various kinds of passes and permits that are in use in the A. E. F.

The G. H. Q. Pass.



(Red) (White) (Blue)

[See Par. 268 (II—13a).]

211. The Adjutant General's White Pass.

.....{is hereby / est}

permitted to proceed to / autorisé à aller à .....

via / par .....

within the area occupied by the American Army,
dans la zone occupée par l'Armée Américaine,

and to return to / et de retourner à .....

via / par .....

This pass is available only from / Ce permis est valable seulement du 191

to / au 191

No. / & / Date

Adjutant-General,
American Armies in France.

This pass is not transferable and *must* be signed on the back by the bearer.

(FRONT)

CONDITIONS AND RULES.

1. The person to whom this Pass is issued, in accepting it, accepts responsibility for obeying all Routine and Standing Orders of the American Expeditionary Force.
2. The holder of this Pass is specially warned that under no circumstances is a camera or any other photographic apparatus, instrument, or accessory to be brought into the Zone of the Armies. If this order be disobeyed the camera, etc., will be confiscated, the Pass will be cancelled, and the individual who has broken this rule will be placed under arrest.
3. This Pass merely confers upon the holder the right to travel over the route or within the area specified upon it, and does not confer any right to be transported either by road or by rail at the public expense, and must be shown when demanded.
4. This Pass, when expired, will be handed to the American Military Autorities for transmission to Permit Office, Headquarters A. E. F.

Signature of bearer.....

(BACK)

[See Par. 268 (II—13b).]

212. The Intelligence Pass.

VISAS OF INTELLIGENCE OFFICER

DATE	SIGNATURE
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

(Page 4)

No.....

SPECIAL PASS

INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL

American Expeditionary Forces

Laissez-Passer Exceptionnel

Printed by 29th Eng'rs, U S Army

(Page 1)

No..... Rank.....

Name .....
of the Intelligence Corps (American) .....
..... is authorized to proceed in the course of his duties, either in plain clothes or in uniform, by day or night, into any part of
....., including buildings, camps, or docks, and also to carry out any duties connected with his work as a member of the Intelligence Corps.

N. B.—This pass is not valid unless vised by the Intelligence officer.

.....
on the first of each month.
Any alterations of this pass (four pages) renders it void.

Signed:—

PHOTOGRAPH

.....
Date of issue:—
.....
Stamp

Signature of holder:—

.....

(Page 2)

No.....

Le .....

Nom .....
du Service des Renseignements Americain attache a.....
est authorize, pour les necessites du service, a circuler de jour et de nuit, en civil ou en uniforme, dans toute l'entendue du territoire.....
y compris tous batiments, docks et zones interdites, et aussi d'accomplir n'importe quelle tache en rapport avec son travail, comme membre du corps de l'Intelligence.

NOTE.—Ce laissez-passer n'est valable qu'a la condition d'etre vise par l'Intelligence officier de.....
..... le 1er de chaque mois.
Ce laissez-passer se compose de quatre pages. Tout changement dans la redaction l'annule.

Delivre le:— Cachet

.....

(Page 3)

[See Par. 268 (II—13c).]

213. The Provost Marshal's Pass.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

NO..... **PASS** CLASS.....
(See other side.)

.....
(Name.) (Rank.) (Org.) (Occupation.)

ISSUED BY
*G. H. Q. A. E. F. DATE ISSUED.....
*H. Q., S. O. S.
.....BASE SECT. OR DIST. [SEAL.] DATE EXPIRES.....
.....ARMY
.....CORPS *Require signature of.....
.....DIV. P. M. G. or Deputy. P. M. or A. P. M.

1. The bearer will present this pass on request of any member of the Provost Marshal General's Department or authorized sentinel.
2. This pass is void if altered in any manner.
3. Passes will not be extended, but may be renewed.
2. This pas is void if altered in any manner.
identification card.

.....
(Signature of Bearer.)

(FRONT)

CLASS OF PASS

A GOOD FOR TRAVEL WITHIN*

A. E. F.
S. O. S.
....ARMY AREA
....CORPS
....DIV. AREA
....B. S. OR DIST.

(*Strike out all but authorized.)

TRANSPORTATION AUTHORIZED FOR BEARER:*

AUTOMOBILE
AMBULANCE
MOTORCYCLE
SIDE CAR
MOTOR TRUCK
WAGON
HORSE
FOOT
RAILROAD

(*Strike out all but authorized.)

B. GOOD ONLY ALONG LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

ROUTE .....

C. GOOD BETWEEN .....AND RAILHEAD

NOTE

No pass will be issued by any headquarters for personnel or for areas not within their jurisdiction. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

H. H. BANDHOLTZ,
Provost Marshal General.

(BACK)

[See Par. 268 (II—13d).]

214. Criminal Investigator's Identity—Pass Card.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR'S IDENTITY—PASS CARD

G. H. Q. A. E. F.
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE

No.....

Name .....
(Nom)

Rank..... Serial No.....
of the Provost Marshal General's Department, Division of Criminal Investigation, is authorized to proceed in the course of his duties, either in plain clothes or uniform, by day or night, into any part of

(a) .....

.....

It is requested that assistance be given him by all authorities in the performance of his duties.

Issued.....and good until.....
unless sooner cancelled.

.....

.....

Holder's signature.....

Any alteration of this card will render it void.

Form No. 24, P. M. G. O.

Le porteur de cette carte, attaché au Service des Recherches Criminelles du Bureau du Prevote Generale Américaine, est autorisé pour les necessites du service à circuler de jour et de nuit, en civil ou en uniforme, dans, toute l'entendue du territoire dénommé ci-contre (ligne «a»).

Assistance lui sera pretée par toutes autorites dans l'accomplissement de son service.

Toute changement à ce laissez-passer le rendra sans paleur.

Specimen

[See Par. 268 (II—3).]

215. Travel Permit. (Form 8, P. M. G. O.) (For one trip between two places.)

(See Instructions on Back)

ORIGINAL

No.

TRAVEL PERMIT A. E. F.
(Ordre de Service)

The bearer of Red Permit No.....
(Le porteur du Permis Rouge No.)

Mr. .....
(M)

has authority to proceed from.....
(devra se rendre de)

to .....the 191
(le)

.....
Assistant Provost Marshal.
(Strike out «Assistant» if not applicable.)

Arrived at.....
(Destination)

.....
(Date)

(Stamp of issuing P. M. or A. P. M.)

.....
Assistant Provost Marshal.
(Strike out «Assistant» if not applicable.)

Form 8—P. M. G. O.—1-11-19—25M

(FRONT)

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE STRICTLY COMPLIED WITH

All entries on the face of this permit shall be legible; any erasure or alteration rendering it void. This Travel Permit will be issued only to persons possessing and displaying a Red Worker's Permit and orders in writing from the proper authorities directing the journey. The name of the applicant, the number of his Red Worker's Permit and his destination shall be entered on the face of this permit.

Each permit shall be issued in triplicate, the original being furnished the applicant, the duplicate mailed to the representative of the Provost Marshal's Service at point of destination, and the triplicate direct to the office of the Provost Marshal General at the close of each day's business. The original will be surrendered at point of destination to the Provost Marshal's representative thereat, who will note thereon the date of arrival and forward the original to the office of the Provost Marshal General; duplicate copy will be filed at point of destination and when the individual in question leaves that station note of the date of departure and destination will be noted thereon.

This Travel Permit will be issued only to cover travel from one station where there is a representative of the Provost Marshal Service to another station where there is a representative of the Provost Marshal Service.

JOHN C. GROOME,
Lieut. Col., Deputy Provost Marshal General.

[See Par. 268 (III—2b).] (BACK)

216. Travel Permit. (Form 9, P. M. G. O.) (For use between several towns.)

ORIGINAL
(See Instructions on Back)
No.

TRAVEL PERMIT, A. E. F.

(Ardre de Service)

Mr. .....
Organization

The bearer of Red Permit No. .....has permission.
(Le porteur du Permis Rouge No.....) (a l'autorisation de) to travel between the places, and in the order in which they are (voyager entre les différentes localités et suivant l'ordre dans) enumerated, in the adjoining column.
(lequel elles sont inscrites dans la colonne ci-contre)

This permit expires at midnight ..... 19..
(Ce permis expire à minuit)

.....
Assistant Provost Marshal.
Strike out «Assistant» if not applicable.

Arrived at.....
..... 19..
.....
Assistant Provost Marshal.
Strike out «Assistant» if not applicable.

(Stamp of issuing P. M. or A. P. M.)
Form 9—P. M. G. O.—1-11-19—15M

From .....
Starting point

To .....
Ultimate destination

(FRONT)

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE STRICTLY COMPLIED WITH

Any erasure or correction renders this permit void.

This permit is not valid unless accompanied by the Red Worker's Permit.

Travel Permits will only be issued to holders of Red Worker's Permits when same are presented together with proper authority in writing for the movement. The Travel Permit will be made out in duplicate, the original to be delivered to the applicant and the duplicate to be mailed to tc Provost Marshal General on the day of issue. The originating office will keep a record of all these Travel Permits issued.

The ultimate destination for which this Travel Permit is issued should be one where a P. M. or A. P. M. is stationed.

This permit will be presented at all intermediate places where a P. M. or A. P. M. is stationed and will be stamped by him on the back. This permit will be invalid without said vise.

The original will be taken up by the P. M. or A. P. M. at the ultimate destination, notation made thereon of date of arrival, and then forwarded to the Provost Marshal General.

These permits are only good for one trip to each of the towns listed and in the order in which they are enumerated on the face of this permit.

JOHN C. GROOME,
Lieut. Col., Deputy Provost Marshal General.

[See Par. 268 (III—2b).] (BACK)

217. Worker's Permit.

No..... No. of Passport.....

The person named below has permission to work among the American
(La personne sous-nommée est autorisée à travailler avec les

Troops at.....
Troupes américaines à)

Name .....
(Nom)

Institution .....
(Société)

Permit Office,
General Headquarters,
American E. F.
191

Adjutant General.

REGLEMENT.

1. Toute personne attachée à une institution travaillant dans l'intérêt des Troupes devra être munie d'un de ces permis.

2. Lorsque le détenteur aura à quitter son point d'attache, pour aller en permission ou pour être transféré dans une autre localité, ce permis devra être présenté aux Autorités Américaines (A. P. M.).

3. Lorsque le détenteur arrivera à un nouveau point d'attache, ce permis devra être présenté aux Autorités Américaines (A. P. M.).

4. Le détenteur cette carte d'identité est astreint aux règlement militaires Américaines.

WORKER'S PERMIT

Cette carte d'identité doit être appuyée d'un titre de circulation.

No. of Certificate and Brassard
(for American Red Cross only)

PHOTOGRAPH

Signature of Bearer

RULES.

1. No person will be employed in any institution for the benefit of the Troops unless in possession of one of these permits.

2. Before a worker quits his or her station, either on leave or transfer elsewhere, this permit must be brought to the Assistant Provost Marshal.

3. A worker on first arriving at a station must similarly bring the permit to the Assistant Provost Marshal.

4. The holder of this identity card is subject to Military Law.

TRANSFERS AND MOVEMENTS
Mutations et Déplacements.

TRANSFERS OF MOVEMENTS.
Mutations et Déplacements.

(BACK)

[See Par. 268 (II—4).]

SECTION VIII

G. H. Q. ORDERS AND BULLETINS AFFECTING PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

218. Familiarity with orders and regulations. The proper performance of the duties incident to service in the Provost Marshal General's Department requires familiarity with all orders and regulations affecting the Department either directly or indirectly. Below are given all G. H. Q. orders and bulletins affecting in any way the Provost Marshal General's Department, and which are not embodied in other parts of this Manual.

219. Treatment of French people; respect for property rights. It is of the greatest importance that the soldiers of the American Army shall at all times treat the people of France, especially the women, with the greatest courtesy and consideration. Company and detachment commanders will inform themselves and advise their men as to local police regulations, and will enforce strict observation thereof.

It should be a point of honor with each member of the American Army to avoid doing the least damage to any property in France. Such damage is much more reprehensible here than in our own country. Those who may offend in this respect will be brought to trial under the 89th Article of War, and commanding officers will see that prompt reparation is made under the provisions of Article 105, even though the damage does not exceed a single franc. While camp sites and other lands and structures occupied by American forces are under their control their power should be so exercised as to cause no dissatisfaction among the French people. On account of the difference in language misunderstandings may, of course, occur. When, therefore, it becomes necessary to exercise any restraint upon persons not members of the Expeditionary Forces who may

be within our camps or other places under our control, resort will be had as far as possible to the French authorities, present or in the vicinity, who, it is understood, will zealously carry out the wishes of our officers and aid in the preservation of order among their own people. (G. O. No. 7, 1917.) See Par. 251.

220. Compliance with local police regulations; receiving arrested A. E. F. personnel. In co-operation with the French and British authorities, discipline will be preserved by seeing that officers and men conform to the local police regulations, and that excessive drinking and disorder on the part of members of the American Expeditionary Forces are prevented, or reduced to a minimum. All A. E. F. personnel taken into custody and turned over by local authority will be taken in charge by the A. P. M. and report made to proper authority (Section I, G. O. No. 29, 1917.)

221. Provost Marshal to co-operate with A. E. F. and Allied Intelligence Police. The Provost Marshal General will co-operate with the Intelligence Police of our own and Allied forces under special confidential instructions issued by headquarters A. E. F. (Section II, G. O. No. 29, 1917.)

222. Relations with French police and inhabitants. The Military Police will use every effort to maintain cordial and friendly relations with the French police and French inhabitants. A clear understanding should be had with the French police where duties may conflict. (Par. 23, Section III, G. O. No. 29, 1917.)

223. Veneral disease, prostitution and intemperance.

2. All commanding officers are directed to give personal attention to matters pertaining to the prevention of venereal disease. They will at all times support the medical officers charged with the management of prophylactic stations, and assist in every way possible the prevention and eradication of venereal affections. No laxity or half-hearted efforts in this regard will be tolerated. It is expected that positive results will be obtained and that all suplementary means to aid in that attainment will be encouraged. The number of effectives in a command is an index of its efficiency, and this depends upon the efficiency of the commanding officer.

PORTS OF DEBARKATION.

3. At ports of debarkation, by earnest co-operation with the French authorities, and, if necessary, by the use of a military secret service, every endeavor will be made to locate the habitations, rooms or apartments and sections of town occupied by women engaged in prostitution. All such places will be considered "off limits;" they will be described and conspicuously posted in each company or detachment, and the visiting or frequenting of these places by members of the A. E. F. will be prohibited. The provisions of this paragraph should be enforced by local commanders at all other towns and places where troops are stationed or billeted when existing local conditions indicate the advisability of such action.

4. At ports of debarkation, the Base Surgeon of a section is charged with duties pertaining to all regulations designated to prevent venereal disease. He will act in co-operation with the urologist who may be designated from these headquarters to carry out the instructions of the Commander in Chief.

INTEMPERANCE.

11. Commanding Officers at all places where our troops may be located will confer with the local French authorities and use every endeavor to limit to the lowest possible number the places where intoxicants are sold. It is desired that these authorities be assisted in locating non-licensed resorts, which should be reported immediately to the proper authority for the necessary action.

12. Soldiers are forbidden either to buy or accept as gifts from inhabitants whiskey, brandy, champagne, liquors or other alcoholic beverages other than light wines or beer. The gift or retail sale of these by inhabitants in the Zone of the Army is forbidden by French law. Commanding Officers will see that all drinking places where alcoholic liquors named above are sold are designated as "off limits" and the necessary means adopted to prevent soldiers visiting them.

13. It will be the duty of local commanders, field officers and medical officers to co-operate with the Provost Marshal's office, and put forth every exertion to insure a high percentage of effectives in their various commands.

14. Commanding Officers at ports, either in person or through some responsible representative, will deliver to each organization commander and to every casual passenger in the service of the U. S., upon arrival at port of debarkation, a sufficient number of copies of General Orders No. 77, General Orders No. 6, General Orders No. 34, and other approved literature on this subject, so that all may have ample information and that there may be no excuse for non-compliance with existing regulations.

15. Though this order is intended particularly for ports of debarkation, it should be interpreted in general as applying to all stations where troops are stationed.

Camp, regimental, battalion and company commanders will be held to a strict accountability for the fullest compliance with the requirements of this order. (G. O. No. 77, 1917). See Par. 253.

224. Automobile and motorcycle accidents.

III. 1. The excessive number of collisions between automobiles and motorcycles of the A. E. F. on the one hand and French vehicles and pedestrians on the other indicates carelessness in driving which can not be tolerated. In addition to the injury to person and property of French citizens, this condition has also resulted in the filing with the American military authorities of many claims for damages.

2. Numerous claims have been submitted by French citizens growing out of cases of collisions which have never been reported by American drivers as having occurred. As a consequence of this a proper invesitgation is rendered impossible.

3. *Driver's Report.* Every driver of an A. E. F. motor vehicle which sustains a collision with any French vehicle or person, or kills or injures a domestic animal, will prepare a report on Form No. 124, Q. M., M. T. S., immediately after the collision and before resuming his journey. This must be done in every case regardless of how trivial the injury may appear to be. The driver will deliver his report to his immediate commanding officer with the least possible delay. Commanding officers will, in every case, institute court-martial proceedings against a driver who fails to render such report immediately upon his return to his station.

4. *Investigating Officer's Report.* Immediately upon being informed (through the report of the driver or otherwise) that a collision as described in the preceding paragraph has occurred, or that a valuable animal has been killed or injured, the commanding officer, or an officer designated by him, will proceed to the place of the accident, familiarize himself with the physical conditions of the place and investigate the facts. He will personally interview and take the sworn statements of available witnesses. He will invite the witnesses, other than members of the A. E. F., to give voluntary statements (to be written and sworn to, if possible), being careful, however, not to give the impression that he has legal authority to compel them to do so. On completion of his investigation he will prepare a report in duplicate on Form 125 Q. M., M. T. S., and will forward both copies to the division commander or other officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the driver, for examination as to their proper preparation and for such disciplinary or other action as may be necessary. They will then be forwarded to the Headquarters of the A. E. F., one copy to be filed for future reference and the other to be transferred to the French Mission.

In the exceptional case, where the accident occurs at a great distance from the place where the C. O. is stationed, rendering it entirely impracticable for him, or one under his orders, to make the investigation, he will fill out duplicate pages one, two and three of the Investigating Officer's Report (Form 125 Q. M., M. T. S.), and forward the same, together with the Driver's Report (Form 124, Q. M., M. T. S.), to any proper headquarters in the vicinity of the place where the accident occurred, with the request that such headquarters continue and complete the investigation.

5. A supply of the form (No. 125 Q. M., M. T. S.), for the investigating report will be kept by the C. O. of each M. T. S. unit and each other unit operating motor vehicles. Every driver in the A. E. F. in France will be instructed as to the contents of this order, and a copy will be kept posted on the bulletin board of every unit operating motor vehicles. Each motor vehicle will carry at all times at least one form of Driver's Report (No. 124 Q. M., M. T. S.).

6. Commanding officers will take action looking to the punishment by court-martial of all cases of careless driving. These disciplinary measures should also be supplemented in proper cases by proceeding under the 105th A. W. (Section III, G. O. No. 11, 1918.)

225. **Town Majors.** The Town Major is responsible for the location and maintenance of suitable latrines, baths, water, washing and incinerating facilities. He will arrange for the disposal of refuse. He will arrange for fire protection and traffic regulations if necessary. He will communicate to the C. O. of troops the standing arrangements in these and similar matters, and call on him for co-operation and assistance in making them effective. He will establish directory signs at all points of the village where they will be advantageous. (Par. 7, G. O. 18, 1918.)

226. **Destruction of private property and entering same.** As the damage or destruction of private property by troops is usually the basis for subsequent claims, troops will be cautioned in this regard. There must be no molestation of inhabitants, and no entering of private property except that assigned as billets. Fuel, grain, tools, etc., belonging to inhabitants and stored in billets must not be used without agreement with the owners. Standing crops must not be damaged. When property is in a damaged condition prior to its use by troops, this will be noted to prevent the subsequent allowance of improper claims. (Par. 11, G. O. 18, 1918.)

227. **Entering billets other than those to which assigned, prohibited.** All persons in the military service or attached thereto are prohibited from entering any billets which have not been allotted to them. (Par. 15-a, G. O. 18, 1918.)

228. **Washing in water troughs forbidden.** Both washing of person and clothes are prohibited in the water troughs. (Par. 15-k, G. O. 18, 1918.)

229. **Use of motor transportation.** The use of motor transportation for other than military purposes is strictly forbidden. (Par. 1-b, Sec. I, G. O. 19, 1918.)

230. Cutting of fuel wood. No cutting of fuel wood will be done by troops except at a place and in the manner indicated by a French forest officer. (Par. 3, Sec. III, G. O. 21, 1918.)

231. Use of automobile headlights and dimmers. All automobiles belonging to the American Army are forbidden to use their large headlights between the time that first warning against airplanes is received and the time of notice that the danger is past. During this time only dimmers or oil lamps will be used. (Sec. I, G. O. 23, 1918.)

232. Disposition of individual equipment when going on leave. When proceedings on leave, the soldier will take to the regulating station, or other designated point, all his individual equipment, and he will there be relieved of such of the following articles as he may have with him, an entry being made on his leave order to that effect: Rifle, pistol and bayonet. (In this connection see Par. III, G. O. 15, c. s.)

Upon returning from leave such articles as were turned in by him when he proceeded on leave, will be reissued to him, and other articles sufficient to complete his equipment will be issued to him as provided in Par. 2, G. O. 15, c. s.

Upon discharge from hospital the soldier will be furnished such clothes and equipment as may be necessary for his use until his arrival at the replacement division, or other designated point to which he has been ordered to report, where his equipment will be completed.

No soldier shall be returned to any organization after separation from his unit, due to sickness or wounds, except through a replacement division or other designated point for supply of individual equipment. (Par. 7, Sec. V, G. O. 25, 1918.)

233. Provost Marshal Service. The tables hereto attached show the distribution of staff duties of the General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces.

The distribution of staff duties in the headquarters of divisions, army corps, and other commands subordinate to these headquarters will conform in principle to the distribution of duties shown in these tables.

PROVOST MARSHAL SERVICE.

Military Police.
Maintenance of order in areas assigned to U. S. troops.
Control of road traffic.
Apprehension of deserters, absentees and stragglers.
Prisoners of War and custody thereof.
Co-operation with Allied police authorities.
Co-operation with Intelligence Section Police. (G. O. No. 31, 1918.)

234. Stealing of honey and destruction of beehives. Many complaints are being received of the destruction of beehives by soldiers. Thefts of honey from the hive entail the permanent loss of the hives themselves. These depredations seriously impair a source of food supply for which no adequate pecuniary compensation can be made to the French people and constitute a flagrant violation of G. O. No. 7, G. H. Q., A. E. F., 1917. Commanding officers will take such measures as will suppress this destruction practice, and offenders will be most severely punished, (Sec. III, G. O. 42, 1918.)

235. Smoking and uncovered lights prohibited in barns. The striking of matches, smoking and the use of uncovered lights in rooms in which straw, hay or other easily inflammable substances are stored, are forbidden. (Par. 2, Sec. 1, G. O. 43, 1918.)

236. Regulations governing operation of motor vehicles.

IV. 1. The following regulations governing the operation of all motor vehicles are hereby prescribed:

2. All organization and unit commanders and individual officers having motor vehicles under their command will be held responsible that the chauffeurs operating vehicles are furnished with a copy of these regulations.

3. (a) Keep on the right side of the road *at all times* whether *moving* or *standing*, except as prescribed in Par. (c).

(b) *Never block the road.*

(c) In passing vehicles traveling in the same direction, *always pass on the left*, and blow your horn.

(d) Always pass an approaching vehicle on the *right side*, and give the other vehicle half of the road.

(e) In passing a standing or moving convoy *slow down*, and *blow your horn.*

(f) The use of cutouts is absolutely forbidden *at all times.*

(g) Motors will not be left running to exceed one (1) minute when vehicle is standing.

(h) In changing your direction or stopping, *always* give appropriate hand signals.

(i) *Reckless driving is absolutely forbidden.*

(j) In case of accident, driver will be required to prove not only that the accident was not his fault, but could not have been avoided. He will immediately notify his commanding officer. The latter is responsible that damaged car is sent to a repair shop, or, in case of serious damage, salvaged before any parts or equipment can be lost or stolen.

(k) Drivers will not permit any civilians or unauthorized soldiers to ride in their vehicles, on the fenders, running boards, or to hang on to rear end of vehicles.

(l) Report all accidents *immediately* to your commanding officer, using Q. M., M. T. S. Form No. 124.

(m) If any repairs are needed drivers will report same immediately to their commanding officer.

(n) The military police on duty will be strictly obeyed.

(o) All cars, trucks and motorcycles will be brought under easy control at all street or road intersections.

4. Following are authorized maximum speeds for motor vehicles. Speed plates will be stenciled accordingly and installed in every motor vehicle at the earliest possible moment. Speed plates may be procured by requisition (Q. M. C. Form No. 160) on Motor Supply Division, Intermediate Q. M. Depot No. 1, A. E. F.:

	In Towns.	Outside of Towns.
Trucks of more than 3-4 ton capacity	8 M. P. H.	12 M. P. H.
Ambulances	10 M. P. H.	14 M. P. H.
Light delivery vehicles, 3-4 ton capacity or less—		
Examples: Ford and Dodge light trucks	10 M. P. H.	20 M. P. H.
Small passenger vehicles—		
Examples: Ford and Dodge touring cars, roadsters and closed cars	10 M. P. H.	25 M. P. H.
Motorcycles without sidecars	10 M. P. H.	35 M. P. H.
Motorcycles with sidecars	10 M. P. H.	30 M. P. H.
Heavy passenger vehicles—	10 M. P. H.	35 M. P. H.
Examples: Cadillac, Packard, Winton and National		

(Section IV, G. O. No. 43, 1918. See Par. 269.)

Animal drawn vehicles will not be trailed behind motor vehicles except in cases of extreme emergencies, and then only at a speed of not exceeding 6 miles per hour. Officers charged with the operation of convoying this class of vehicles will be held strictly responsible for compliance with these instructions. (Sec. 1, G. O. 195, 1918.)

237. Newspaper correspondents.

1. The newspaper correspondents who are duly accredited by the War Department and attached to the American Expeditionary Forces are charged with the duty of keeping the American public informed of the activities of our forces. They are under military control, and all matter written by them is submitted for censorship. The work of these correspondents is considered to be of the greatest importance, as it is essential that our activities be truly and promptly represented to the American public. All members of the American Expeditionary Forces should understand that these accredited correspondents are held worthy of confidence, and it is expected that every reasonable facility and assistance be extended them to enable them to obtain all proper information for the efficient performance of their duties.

2. ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENTS are provided with passes and identity cards similar to those of officers. They are authorized to travel within the zone of the American Army under regulations issued from these headquarters from time to time and under directions of the press officers, but not necessarily accompanied by the press officer.

3. VISITING CORRESPONDENTS, on the other hand, are ordinarily accompanied by a conducting officer. In the exceptional case when they are not so accompanied, they will be provided with a letter from a press officer specifically authorizing them to travel to certain points without being accompanied.

4. Paragraph 3 of G. O. No. 36, September 12, 1917, these headquarters, *so far as relates to the uniform of accredited correspondents, IS REVOKED. Accredited correspondents will* wear the American officers' uniform without any insignia of rank or arm of service. They will wear "U. S." on the collar

of the uniform, Sam Browne belt, and a green brassard bearing the letter "C" in red. Overseas cap piping will be of green and red braid. . . . Visiting correspondents may wear such clothing as they may see fit, but will *not* wear the American officers' uniform, the letters "U. S." on collar, or the Sam Browne belt. They will be furnished with a white brassard, bearing the letter "C" in red, by the press officer at Paris when they are given a pass for a visit to the American area. The brassard will be turned in at the Press Office, Paris, upon the termination of their pass.

5. ACCREDITED PHOTOGRAPHERS will wear the same uniform as accredited correspondents except that the brassard will be blue, with white letter "P." (G. O. No. 96, 1918.)

238. **Precautions against sabotage.** (1) Several cases of fire and explosions among the plants and depots of the Allied and American Armies, containing large and valuable supplies of war materials, have recently raised suspicions of sabotage, and made imperative the exercise of every possible measure of precaution against such destruction by agents of the enemy.

(2) It is therefore directed that all commanding officers immediately take such steps as shall be necessary to perfect the security of stores, munitions, railways, depots, warehouses —in short, all the material of whatsoever kind under their jurisdiction.—Especially they shall see that prisoners of war for whom they are responsible are rigidly guarded, so that no laxness in their handling shall allow them the slightest opportunity to harm American property. General Order No. 106, c. s., these headuarters, sets forth in detail the manner in which prisoners of war shall be handled, and its provisions shall be strictly adhered to. The vicinity of docks, warehouses and depots shall be kept free of every person who can show no legitimate reason and authority to visit or remain about these places. Commanding officers will take proper steps to impress upon all officers charged with the immediate responsibility of protecting American storage and transportation facilities and war supplies the necessity of being so alert that enemy agents shall find successful action impossible. To this end full use shall be made of the service of Military and Intelligence Police to supplement the functioning of ordinary watchmen and sentinels. (Section III, G. O. 110, 1918.)

239. Inter-return of French and American soldiers absent without leave. By agreement with the French command, the following provisions are made for the apprehension and return of soldiers unlawfully absent from their commands:

1. French soldiers found in the Army Zone in a commune exclusively occupied by American troops will be interrogated by the American M. P. with the aid of the French N. C. O. interpreter and held to prove their identity and explain their presence. Upon request of the French N. C. O. interpreter, such French absentee soldiers will be turned over by the American M. P. to the nearest French provost or territorial gendarmes.

2. Similarly, American soldiers found in the Army Zone in a commune where there are no American troops stationed will be required by the French gendarmes to prove their identity and explain their absence from station, failing which they will be handed over to the American A. P. M. or delivered to the nearest American unit, or where that is impracticable sent to the staff of the region and their presence reported to these headquarters. (Section IV, G. O. 113, 1918.)

240. Registration at hotels, boarding-houses, etc.

1. Under the French law, which applies to members of the A. E. F., keepers of hotels, boarding-houses, inns, cafes, and all persons who provide lodging, either gratuitously or for pay, to persons who do not normally belong to the population of the locality, are required to submit a report within twenty-four hours of the arrival of the lodger, to the local French authorities, and an additional report within twenty-four hours after the departure of the lodger.

2. A report of arrival requires the surname, first name, date and place of birth, nationality, profession, domicile, place from which they have come, date of arrival in the commune, record of identification papers, travel orders, and safe conduct authorizing their presence in the commune, showing the authority issuing the same. In cases where the lodger has no identification papers or is unable to answer all questions as required, a report must be made of that fact.

3. The report of departure requires also the date of departure

and the name of the place to which the person in question said he was proceeding.

4. An officer or soldier of the A. E. F., in registering at a hotel or other lodging-house, will not state the place from which he has come nor the place to which he is going. He will, however, state his rank and branch of service. No indication is to be given as to his station in France other than that he is a member of the A. E. F. His regiment or organization will not be mentioned. With these exceptions he shall give all the information called for by the authorized form.

5. Commanding officers will take proper steps to inform those under their command that strict compliance with the provisions of the French law in accordance with instructions set forth in Pars. 2 and 3 of this order, is required. Any violation of the above provisions will be made the subject of disciplinary action. (Section V, G. O. No. 117, 1918.)

241. Delivery of messages at night.

1. Recently couriers charged with important messages and arriving late at night in towns occupied by American Headquarters have experienced great delay in executing their mission because the sentinels and military police on duty were ignorant of the location of the headquarters and of the billet of the commanding officer. It has also occurred that officers on duty in the town were equally uninformed.

2. Any delay in the transmission of orders caused by such ignorance is not only inexcusable but dangerous from the viewpoint of the proper conduct of operations.

3. Commanding officers will at once make efficient arrangements for the prompt transmission of arriving messages. They will give specific orders to insure that all personnel at their respective headquarters, especially sentinels and military police, are kept informed of the location of the headquarters and of the commanding officer's billet. (Section II, G. O. 147, 1918.)

242. Military Police Corps Training Depot. (a) There shall be established a training depot for the Military Police Corps at a suitable place, where all of the personnel will be received and trained before being sent to the Military Police units. This training depot shall be directly under the supervision of the Provost Marshal General. (Pars. 12, Section XI, G. O. 111, 1918.)

(b) 1. The Military Police Corps Training Depot is hereby established at Autun, France.

2. The training depot will be exempt from the control of C. G. Depot Division of the area in which it is situated, and will be under the direct supervision of the Provost Marshal General.

3. The Provost Marshal General will make necessary arrangements for the installation and preparation of means for opening the training depot. (Section IV, G. O. 150, 1918.)

243. **Treatment of prisoners of war.** I. 1. The "Rules of Land Warfare," Chapter IV, contains official provisions for the treatment and control of prisoners of war. These provisions comprise the strictly legal rules and mark the limit of severity beyond which it is forbidden to go. Members of the A. E. F. are to interpret this text in a liberal and humane spirit. It is preferable to err rather in the direction of enlightened humanity than in that of the reverse. The following extracts from the "Rules of Land Warfare," are here republished and emphasized that they may be given the widest circulation and fullest understanding among our troops:

"A prisoner of war is an individual whom the enemy, upon capture, temporarily deprives of his personal liberty on account of his participation directly or indirectly in the hostilities, and whom the laws of war prescribe shall be treated with certain considerations."

"The law of nations allows every sovereign government to make war upon another sovereign state, and, therefore, admits of no rules or laws different from those of regular warfare regarding the treatment of prisoners of war, although they may belong to the army of a government which the captor may consider as a wanton and unjust assailant."

"Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile government, but not of the individuals or corps who capture them. They must be humanely treated."

"All physical suffering, all brutality which is not necessitated as an indispensable measure for guarding prisoners are formally prohibited."

"All personal belongings, except arms, horses and military papers, remain their property."

"Prisoners of war must not be regarded as criminals or convicts. They are guarded as a measure of security and not of punishment."

2. In addition to the provisions of the "Rules of Land Warfare," the following will be observed:

(a) Prisoners of war will, under no circumstances, be employed within thirty kilometers of the front line, except that, when being sent to the rear after their capture, they may be required to carry with them their own or American wounded to a place of safety.

(b) Corps and army prisoner of war enclosures will be provided with means wherewith to furnish hot meals to the prisoners as soon as they are received. When practicable, hot soup will be given the prisoners even nearer the front. The meals should be supplemented by supplying tobacco.

(c) Wherever possible, a form of shelter will be provided for prisoners, even when far toward the front.

3. Treatment of enemy prisoners, or conduct toward them, flowing from or actuated by considerations of the treatment that may be expected by our own men who fall into the hands of the enemy is strictly forbidden. The matter of requiring the enemy to observe the dictates of humanity and civilization in his treatment of captured Americans rests entirely with higher authority. (Section I, G. O. 159, 1918.)

244. Tying animals to trees prohibited. Animals will not be tied to trees, and when picket lines are fastened to trees the trunks will be protected by sacking or otherwise. (Par. 2, Section VIII, G. O. No. 182, 1918.)

245. Alcoholism. 1. Alcoholism is at present receiving the earnest attention of the French Government. All efforts toward its suppression will be given full co-operation by American commanding officers. A recent circular of instructions issued by the French Minister of War states:

> "The consumption of alcohol and alcoholic drink has now become a danger throughout the country, which the Government must remedy by energetic measures because of its consequences to military discipline as well as to the public health. The necessity of taking stern measures to fight alcoholism has become an imperative duty."

2. French law provides many means of restricting and controlling the sale of alcoholic liquor. The active assistance of all commanding officers will be lent to the French authorities in the enforcement of these laws in so far as they relate to the A. E. F. All places, whether regular drinking places or not, and all persons found to be furnishing prohibited drinks to American officers or soldiers, or serving them with drinks outside of the permitted hours, will be promptly reported to the nearest French military or civil authority, as may be most expedient. All cases of intoxication of members of the A. E. F. will be investigated immediately upon discovery with a view to ascertaining the place or person responsible for supplying the intoxicant and prompt report thereof will be made to the French authorities.

3. French regulations formally prohibit the retailing of alcoholic or spirituous beverages to military persons of all ranks and to civilian employes of the Army. They permit only the sale of wine, beer, cider, pear cider and hydromel. The French authorities likewise limit the time which cafes, restaurants and drinking places are open to military persons to certain hours. Observance of these rules will be strictly enforced as to all members of the American E. F. and all persons under its jurisdiction.

4. Commanding officers will consult the local French military or civil authority upon the best means of co-operation in the suppression of this evil. Special effort will be made in the coastal region, where the French law permits more vigorous repressive action than elsewhere. (G. O. No. 213, 1918.)

246. **Military Police Corps Headquarters.** Headquarters, Military Police Corps, will be established without delay at G. H. Q. (Par. 2, Section 1, G. O. 217, 1918.)

247. **Criminal Investigation Division.** A criminal investigation division will be organized by the Provost Marshal General from the Military Police Corps and the attached commissioned and enlisted personnel, to which may be added a number of civilian operatives at such rates of pay and allowances as the Commander in Chief may from time to time authorize. (Par. 3, Section I, G. O. 217, 1918.)

248. **Commutation of rations of detachments.** Whenever it is not practicable to attach a small detachment of Military Police to a neighboring unit for rations, the Provost Marshal concerned may authorize the payment of commutation of rations at a rate not to exceed $1.25 per day to each member of such detachment, not exceeding twenty men. (Par. 4, Section I, G. O. 217, 1918.)

249. **Leave areas under C. G., S. O. S.** All matters pertaining to leave areas or leave bureaus will be under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, S. O. S., and the Military Police Corps is relieved from all connection therewith, except that a suitable detachment of Military Police will be furnished each leave area by the commanding officer of the base section within whose limits the leave area is located. (Par. 5, Section I, G. O. 217, 1918.)

250. **Carrying of pistols prohibited.** Soldiers will not be permitted to carry pistols, revolvers or ammunition of any kind except when on duty requiring it. When conditions of service permit, as when organizations are in training areas or moving from the front to training areas, pistols, revolvers and ammunition of all kinds will be turned in and kept securely under control of organization commanders and will be only temporarily issued to soldiers when required in the performance of their duties. (Section IV, G. O. No. 242, 1918.)

251. **Property rights.** 1. During the period of active operations it was not always possible in ruined villages to regard property rights as sacred. With the cessation of hostilities the situation has entirely changed. The inhabitants who were driven from their homes four years ago are returning. No matter how nearly complete the destruction of their property may have been, every stick and stone remaining has a real as well as a sentimental value which must be scrupulously respected.

2. All buildings and structures of every kind and parts of them, buildings, materials, supplies, stores, equipment, implements, tools, machinery, furniture, furnishings and articles of every sort, whether or not they are in a damaged condition and irrespective of the extent of the damage, are private property and will invariably be treated and protected as such.

3. Commanding officers in all areas occupied by American troops will be held strictly accountable for the enforcement of G. O. No. 7, 1917, and Sec. II, Bul. No. 24, c. s., these Headquarters. (Section V, G. O. No. 242, 1918.)

252. **Excessive prices.**

1. The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The French Minister of Agriculture and Supplies has sent to the Prefects of France the following circular:

"From various sources my attention has been called to the action of certain storekeepers, who, profiting by the presence of American and British troops on our territory, sell them goods at excessive prices and in all cases greater than that paid by the French consumers.

"I cannot condemn too greatly such a procedure, as it is in complete opposition to the spirit which should exist between Allies.

"Let us not forget that for the same ideal and with the same effort the Armies of our Allies of Europe and America are marching with ours to dispute, foot by foot, the aggressions of the enemy on the soil of our invaded regions.

"Undoubtedly I realize that some of the increase in prices may be explained, at least in part, by the difficulties of our retailers in getting provisions and the work of our small producers. But these reasons cannot justify the asking of higher prices to men who are united to us by the fraternity of arms on the battlefields of France.

"The Government is therefore resolved to put a stop to these regrettable practices. Consequently, you are invited, after having reminded those concerned of the considerations above mentioned, to see that all persons guilty of such acts are delivered to justice to be tried by the application of the Law of April 20, 1916, on illegal increasing of prices."

2. The above indicates clearly the attitude of the French Government as regards the treatment it desires accorded in the matter of prices to the officers and soldiers of the A. E. F. by French dealers. Officers and soldiers of all units will familiarize themselves with a list of current prices and take the necessary steps to see that the spirit of these regulations is carried out. Effective results can be obtained only through co-operation with the local French authorities. Cases of overcharging should be reported to the local American A. P. M., whose duty it shall be to make report of same to the proper French authority. Attention is especially directed ot the fact that failure to follow these instructions will result in a general rise in prices, affecting directly not only the members of the A. E. F., but also the French civilian population.

3. The question of prices for official purchases is published in General Orders from G. H. Q., A. E. F., and Headquarters S. O. S., A. E. F. (Bulletin No. 33, 1918.)

1. The French Government has been making special efforts to prevent excessive prices being charged members of the American Expeditionary Forces for articles of food purchased locally in France. Ministerial decrees, regional and munitions regulations have been issued by the French fixing prices for all articles of food. These decrees and regulations fix the prices which may be charged, and, in addition, they restrict the sale of certain classes of food supplies. Municipal regulations almost universally require the posting of prices for meals in the various French restaurants.

2. Cases have been frequently reported of officers, soldiers and messes of the American Expeditionary Forces paying illegal prices for the purpose of procuring restricted articles of food or excessive quantities of articles generally deficient, thus depriving the civil population of their proper share of this food. In certain regions it is reported that the civil population is nearly entirely deprived of certain classes of foodstuffs improperly reserved by vendors for the purpose of illegal sale at exorbitant prices to officers, soldiers and messes of the American Expeditionary Forces.

3. In view of the fact that the quantity of food stocks existing in France is limited, it is the duty of every member of the

American Expeditionary Forces to discourage in every way possible illegal sales and speculation in foodstuffs by local vendors. All such cases coming to the notice of officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces will be promptly reported to the local A. P. M., and in turn by the latter to the proper French authorities.

4. Local commanders will take the necessary measures to prevent these practices in the future, and are further enjoined to co-operate in every possible way with the local French authorities, to the end that the decrees and regulations issued by the French authorities governing the sale of food supplies be complied with by all officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces. (Bulletin No. 82, 1918.)

253. **Veneral disease.**

(A) FACTS ABOUT VENEREAL DISEASE.

The general source of venereal infection is the "regulated and inspected" house of prostitution. The methods of inspection are grossly ineffective. The women in these resorts are *not* free from infection. They freuently stay daily with a score or more of men, each thus passing the infection from one man to those following him. There are numerous cases of soldiers contracting both syphilis and gonorrhea at these houses. The placing of "regulated" houses of prostitution "off limits" at one seaport reduced venereal infection to one-eighth the previous rate.

Venereal infection is highly prevalent among unregistered "clandestine" prostitutes, and exists to-day to an increasing degree in social classes hitherto little suspected. The practice of illicit indulgence in sexual intercourse will almost inevitably lead to venereal infection sooner or later.

In the majority of cases drunkenness preceds and leads to exposure to venereal infection.

Failure to submit to prompt prophylaxis increases the percentage of incapacitating infection. The effectiveness of prophylaxis depends upon the promptness with which it is employed. Within the first hour the failures are only one-tenth of 1 per cent., second hour one-half of 1 per cent. and after three hours from 1½ to 7 per cent. The average rate of failure

for the A. E. F. of 2 per cent. indicates that in many organizations the *prompt* submission to prophylaxis is not enforced.

The methods of regulation adapted under the general orders referred to above have steadily reduced the venereal rate from 84 new cases per thousand men per year in 1916 to 29 in the A. E. F. today.

The contraction of venereal disease incapacitates for service and often produces permanent impairment of health. It is a breach of duty to the country, Army and fellow soldier.

(B) CONTINENCE.

Sexual continence is the plain duty of members of the A. E. F., both for the vigorous conduct of the war and for the clean health of the American people after the war. Sexual intercourse is *not* necessary for good health, and complete continence is wholly possible. Careful studies show that only a relatively small proportion of members of the A. E. F. habitually indulge in sexual intercourse.

Commanding officers will urge continence on all men of their commands as their duty as soldiers and the best training for the enforced sexual abstinence at the front. Instruction, work, drill, athletics and amusements will be used to the fullest extent in furthering the practice of continence.

(C) LEAVES.

All night and week-end leaves are a fertile source of infection, multiplying contacts and delaying prophylaxis. Such leaves will be denied as much as possible.

(D) DRUNKENNESS.

The provisions of existing orders relating to the sale of intoxicants to members of the A. E. F. will be uniformly and strictly enforced. Cases of drunkenness will be dealt with by prompt disciplinary action.

(E) PROPHYLAXIS.

All means will be adopted to enforce the uniform and *early* use of prophylaxis.

(F) COURTS-MARTIAL.

Courts-martial will be sufficiently severe in dealing with cases of venereal infection to deter men from wilful exposure. The records of all sentences imposed will be carefully examined and compared, and lax courts and officers held strictly accountable.

(G) TREATMENT.

The importance of early treatment is so great that officers will urge their men to report for examination on any suspicion of disease.

(H) HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION.

Throughout the A. E. F. all houses of prostitution, as well as saloons indulging in the improper sale of intoxicants to members of the A. E. F., will be designated as "off limits." Commanding officers will adopt the necessary means and disciplinary measures to prevent soldiers from visiting them.

(I) APPREHENSION OF CLANDESTINE PROSTITUTES.

By co-operation with the French police, military and civil authorities every effort will be made to repress clandestine prostitution and street walkers, and employ every available means under the French laws to have all such women sent away.

(J) REPORTS.

Reports of conditions in contravention of the purposes of this order will be made by military police and all officers concerned.

4. The C. in C. enjoins upon all members of the A. E. F. the strict observance of sexual continence. His position on this question is stated as follows in a letter appointing representatives to a British-American conference on the subject:

"I have heard with great satisfaction of the recent decision of the British War Office that the licensed houses of prostitution are to be put out of bounds in the B. E. F. Many of us who have experimented with licensed prostitution or kindred measures, hoping thereby to minimize the physical evils, have been forced to the conclusion that . . . abolition as distinguished from regulation is the only effective mode of combatting this age-long evil. I have the greatest hope that the results of the conference which you have called will be far-reaching in their effect. This menace to the young manhood in the army forces and to the health and future well-being of our peoples cannot be met by the efforts of each Government working apart from the others. . . . The gravest responsibility rests on those to whom the parents of our soldiers have intrusted their sons to the battle, and we fail if we neglect any effort to safeguard them in every way.

"We have the common ground of humanity; we have the well considered conclusions of the best scientific minds on our side, and from the fact that, in this war of nations-in-arms the soldier is merely a citizen on war service, we have all the elements which will force co-operation between military and civilian authorities. With our nations co-operating hand-in-hand . . . we have the brightest prospects of winning the victory." (Bulletin No. 54, 1918.)

254. Lost Government property. The Military Police will turn into the nearest Quartermaster all lost Government property that comes into their possession. The Quartermasters will handle this property in the same manner required by existing orders and regulations covering salvage material. (Section II, Bulletin No. 64, 1918.)

255. Reselling articles bought in Y. M. C. A. exchanges forbidden. Attention is called to the importance of preventing the practice of reselling tobacco or other commodities purchased in Y. M. C. A. exchanges or Quartermaster sales stores to French civilians or other persons not entitled to purchase the same. The exchanges and sales stores are conducted for the benefit of the members of the A. E. F., and the practice above mentioned constitutes a direct injury to all those for whom these conveniences are provided. Commanding officers will take necessary steps to enforce this regulation and will take appropriate disciplinary action in cases of its infraction. Members of the Military Police will be on the lookout for such cases and report them to proper authority. (Section II, Bulletin 98, 1918.)

256. Arrest of American soldiers by French and of French soldiers by Americans. I. The following points of an agreement reached by the French and American military authorities, relative to the functioning of the American military police in France and the arrest of deserters, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. French civil and military authorities are authorized and required to place under arrest any soldier of the American military forces in France who is a deserter, or who is absent from his organization and is unable to produce authentic proof, such as a leave permit, or special order showing the authority of his

absence from his organization. They will also arrest any soldier of the American military forces in France who is guilty of disorderly conduct or commits any other offense against French law and regulations. An American soldier so arrested by the French authorities will be delivered to the American Provost Marshal or Assistant Provost Marshal of the locality, or, if there be none, to the nearest American unit, or he may be taken to the headquarters of the Region (French).

2. The military authorities of the American Expeditionary Forces in France are authorized and required to place under arrest any soldier belonging to the armies of the French Republic who is a deserter, or who is absent from his organization and is unable to furnish authentic proof, such as a leave permit, special order, or some other official paper showing his status. They will also arrest any soldier of the French army who has caused disorder, or who has violated laws and regulations, it being understood that such arrests will only be made when the offender is caught in the act or has committed an offense causing prejudice to the security of the American army. A French soldier so arrested by the American authorities will be delivered to the French Provost Marshal, or the nearest French military police (gendarmerie).

3. It is also agreed that the military police of the American Expeditionary Forces in France are not required to deliver to the French authorities soldiers belonging to the American Expeditionary Forces who have not answered the French call to the colors, or who have deserted from the French army previous to the entry of the United States into the war, but the military police of the American Expeditionary Forces will deliver to the French military authorities soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces who have deserted from the French army since the entry of the United States into the war. (Section I, Bulletin No. 86, 1918.)

257. Removal of snow from highways and control of traffic.

I. In order to co-operate with the French authorities during the coming winter the following regulations governing the removal of snow from highways and the control of traffic upon highways during periods of thaw are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

2. The French road service is provided with snow plows and other equipment for the removal of snow. Normally the road service personnel is sufficient to do this work, but in case of shortage of labor or teams French regulations provide that nearby troops may be called upon to assist. The snow removal here considered pertains to the highways and is in addition to that done in the towns and villages by the troops occupying them.

3. When a thaw follows a hard frost, roads will suffer damage which is often irreparable if heavy traffic is allowed to circulate before they have had time to settle. This settling period varies according to the intensity of the frost and the subsequent thaw, but is usually about three days. To meet this situation, the French road service has authority to restrict, or, if necessary, suspend traffic over roads which have been affected by the frost.

4. To provide for these contingencies in American areas the following will govern: In training areas, the commanding generals of the armies and in S. O. S. areas the commanding general of the appropriate section, S. O. S., through their chief engineer officers, are responsible that suitable action is taken. Liaison with French authorities will be maintained by the engineers to the end that the commanders of the American units may be kept at all times informed of road conditions and of the measures necessary to protect the roads from destruction.

5. The responsibility of specifying the roads over which traffic is to be restricted, and the duration and character of such restriction rests upon the French authorities. The engineers will, however, maintain close liaison with these authorities, conduct a system of road inspection, report bad road conditions and advise their commanding generals wherever traffic is to be regulated. The necessary control of traffic will be effected through the Military Police, co-operating with the French civil authorities.

6. The sections of highways upon which traffic is to be limited will be indicated by posts marked "Barrieres de Degal," which will be erected by the Zone Major, the Commandant d'Etapes, or the Engineers, when conditions require. In such sections the following rules will be observed:

(a) Circulation will be suspended—

1. For motor trucks.
2. For loaded wagons in convoy.
3. For loaded wagons alone, if they have more than one horse harnessed and only one axle, and more than two horses if they have more than one axle.
4. For carting fertilizer whatever be the vehicle used.

(b) All vehicles not mentioned in (a) will be allowed to circulate at the same rate of speed as a man walking.

7. In the event of serious conditions *all circulation may be suspended.* The sections of the routes on which this suspension is declared will be indicated by post marked "CIRCULATION INTERDITE,' which willl be erected as above. All unit commanders and area commandants will see that their commands understand the seriousness of this situation and will take all necessary steps to co-operate with the road authorities to carry out these instructions. They will see that supplies and fuel are distributed so as best to meet the specific emergency and when possible, that their units have on hand throughout the winter a 3-day allowance of rations, forage and fuel. They will make arrangements during periods of thaw to draw necessary supplies by light horse trasnport, eliminating or reducing to a minimum, heavy trucking and motor haulage.

8. Similar action will be taken in devastated area occupied by or traversed by American units upon their own initiative, if no French authority has as yet been established, and in areas outside of France insofar as it may be necessary for the maintennce of communications for American units.

9. Chains, lugs, or metal anti-skid attachments on motor vehicles or tractors shall not be used except in case of actual necessity or at times when roads are iced or snow covered. They shall under no circumstances be employed on roads merely inconveniently slippery on account of mud. (See Par. 254.)

10. Liaison should be maintained with the following French officials in connection with road work; in areas within the Zone of the Interior, Ingenieur Chef des Ponts et Chaussées of each Department whose headquarters are at the Préfecture of the Department; and for work in the Zone of the Armies with Chef

du Service des Routes, Direction des Etapes Zone U. S. (D. E. Z. U. S.) No. 28 Ave. de la Banque, Bar-le-Duc. (Bulletin No. 101, 1918.)

258. Routes to be used in entering and leaving territory of 3rd Army. Visiting officers and other parties of visitors in entering and leaving the territory of the 3rd Army will enter through Bar-le-Duc or Toul and will be restricted to the following routes:

(a) To Treves and Coblenz, via Bar-le-Duc and Luxembourg:

Bar-le-Duc,	Longuyon,	Treves,
Souilly,	Longwy,	Wittlich,
Verdun,	Luxembourg,	Cochem,
Etain,	Grevenmacher	Treis,
Spincourt,	Wasserbilling,	Coblenz.

(b) To Treves and Coblenz, via Toul, Metz and Thoinville: Toul, Pont-a-Mousson, Metz; via east or west bank of Moselle, Thionville; via east or west bank of Moselle, Treves; via Luxembourg; via west bank of Moselle; via Sierck and Saarburg; Wittlick, Cochem, Treis, Coblenz.

The Military Police Corps will allow no visitors on any other roads within the zone of the 3rd Army. (Par. 1, Sec. IV, Bul. 106, G. H. Q., 1918.)

After April 15, 1919, only one route will be maintained by American Troops from the American Area in Eastern France to Luxembourg and occupied Germany. Only along this route will gas stations and motor repair shops be found. All trucks *must* take this road, whether going or returning. The road is as follows:

Neufchateau, Vaucouleurs, Void, Commercy, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Etain, Spincourt, Longuyon, Longwy, Luxembourg.

(Sec. III, Bul. 30, G. H. Q., 1919.)

259. Examination of authority for presence in towns and cities in 3rd Army area. All Military Police posted on country roads and at entrances of cities and towns will require all members of the A. E. F. to show satisfactory written authority for their presence.

The Military Police stationed in towns and cities will daily at uncertain hours make rounds of the streets, cafes and restaurants and places of amusement and require all members of the A. E. F. to show their passes or other authority for being present. Whenever practicable officers' patrols will examine officers. General officers and members of their staffs accompanying them are excepted from the requirements of this paragraph. (Par. 2, Sec. IV, Bul. 106, G. H. Q., 1918.)

260. Dress, deportment and military courtesy in 3rd Army area. Members of the A. E. F. will at all times and places be most punctilious in matters of dress, deportment and military courtesy. Any officer or enlisted man whose conduct or appearance in public places is not up to the well-known standard prescribed in existing orders will be brought before the nearest A. P. M. or P. M. and appropriate action taken. (Par. 3, Sec. IV, Bul. 106, G. H. Q., 1918.)

261. Road work. (a) All road work in France and Luxembourg is placed under the Department of Construction and Forestry. (Par. 2, G. O. No. 2, G. H. Q., 1919.)

(b) The Director of Construction and Forestry and the Provost Marshal General will arrange to use German prisoners on this work as much as practicable, and for this purpose to station prisoners in detachments of about fifty men each, where found desirable (Pars. 2 and 9, G. O. No. 2, G. H. Q., 1919.)

262. Use of chains by trucks prohibited. American trucks are prohibited from using chains on wheels while moving on French highways. Commanding generals will enforce this through their Military Police. (Par. 8, G. O. No. 2, G. H. Q., 1919.) (See Sec. 9, Par. 257.)

263. Photographs and moving pictures. In view of the armistice, Sec. IV, Part 3, Par. 6, G. O. No. 210, series 1918, these headquarters, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"All member of the American Expeditionary Forces, including militarized civilians serving with the Army, and authorized civilians visiting the zone occupied by the American Army, are, during the period of the armistice, permitted to take photographs and moving pictures and to forward such photographs

(negatives or prints) to the United States or other countries except enemy countries, by the ordinary channels without restriction and without submitting them to censorship. (Sec. I, G. O. No. 8, 1919.)

264. **Disposition of soldiers A. W. O. L.** (1) Section IV, G. O. No. 205, November 14, 1918, is rescinded.

(2) Soldiers and Marines who are arrested by the Military Police or patrols for absence from their commands will, if the arrest takes place in the vicinity of their commands, be returned to such commands under guard. Ordinarily they will be returned to their commands, if such return does not involve travel exceeding three (3) hours. If not returned, they will be brought to trial at or near the place of arrest, and if convicted of absence without leave for a period exceeding twenty-four (24) hours, will be sent to the nearest designated Provisional Development Battalion for assignment to duty.

(3) Soldiers, other than Marines, who repeatedly absent themselves without leave will, upon the approval of the authority competent to bring them to trial before general court-martial, be transferred and sent under guard, to the nearest designated Provisional Development Battalion. Marines, offending in the same manner, will be sent by like authority and in like manner to the nearest designated Provisional Development Battalion and attached thereto for duty.

(4) It will be the policy to retain in Europe the Provisional Development Battalions organized under this order as long as troops for labor purposes may be needed, giving other organizations precedence in returning to the United States.

(5) The conditions of service in the A. E. F. are such that absence of a soldier from his organization without leave is a much graver offense than such absence would be under ordinary conditions in the United States, and the punishments usually awarded prior to the war for this offense are entirely inadequate. A sentence that does not include at least two months confinement at hard labor is not adequate where the soldier is found beyond the vicinity of his organization or the place where he is authorized to be.

SHOULD THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE SOLDIER'S ABSENCE INDICATE HIM TO BE GUILTY OF DESERTION, CHARGES FOR THAT OFFENSE WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE OFFICER EXERCISING GENERAL COURT MARTIAL JURISDICTION.

(6) To protect the interest of mental incompetents, who might from the nature of their disability become subject to this order, commanders of designated Provisional Development Battalions will cause a searching mental and physical examination to be made by medical officers, of any soldiers showing symptoms of mental disorder or incapacity, and to take the necessary action where apparent injustice has been done.

(7) The Commanding General, S. O. S., will designate the Provisional Development Battalion in the following areas to which assignments will be made under this order:

Advance Section,
Intermediate Section,
Base Sections 1, 2 and 5.

(8) The Provisional Development Battalion receiving soldiers other than Marines, as indicated above, will, at once, notify the former commanding officer of the soldier of the proper designation of the Provisional Development Battalion to which he should be transferred and will send corresponding notification to the Central Records Office. Immediately upon receipt of such notification, the organization commander will drop the soldier as transferred to the Provisional Development unit, as of the date of the notification, and the organization commander, or the Central Records Office, as the case may be, will forward the service record and all other individual records of the soldier concerned to the commanding officer of the Provisional Development Battalion, the service record to bear the notation "Transferred to ———— under the provisions of G. O. No. 10, 1919, G. H. Q."

(9) The Provisional Development Battalion receiving Marines as indicated above, will, at once notify the former commanding officer of the Marine of the proper designation of the Provisional Development Battalion with which he is now serving, and will send corresponding notification to the Central

Records Office and to the Chief Paymaster, U. S. Marines, Paris. (G. O. No. 10, 1919, amended by Sec. VI, G. O. No. 29, 1919.)

Certain Labor Battalions designated as Provisional Development Battalions. Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, G. O. No. 10, c. s., these headquarters, are so amended as to substitute for the words "Labor Battalion" occurring therein, the words "Provisional Development Battalion." (Sec. VI, G. O. No. 29. 1919.)

265. **Leaves.** (Extracts from G. O. No. 14, G. H. Q., 1919.)

(a) **Class A—Duty status for soldiers.** One leave, for soldiers only, of not exceeding seven days every four months, time of travel not included. Soldiers on this class of leave will be ordered to duty status leave areas (hereinafter referred to as leave areas), and will be considered on a duty status.

(b) **Class B—Leave status for officers and soldiers.** One leave, for officers or soldiers every four months to Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, or points in France (except Paris); leaves to Great Britain, Belgium or points in France (except Paris), will not exceed 14 days, time of travel to and from destination included; leaves to Italy will not exceed 21 days, time of travel to and from destination included. For soldiers Class B leaves are in lieu of Class A leaves. Soldiers on Class B leave will not be permitted to enter leave areas except on approval of Headquarters S. O. S. (As amended by Sec. I, G. O. 56, G. H. Q., 1919.)

(c) **Class C—Leave status for officers and soldiers to Paris.** In addition to Class A or B, one leave, for officers or soldiers, of not exceeding three days in Paris, time of travel to and from destination not included.

(d) **Class D—Leave status for casual officers and soldiers ordered to U. S.** One leave of not exceeding 10 days to casual officers and soldiers ordered to the United States, in lieu of Class A or B, unless prohibited by the officer's or soldier's special orders, time of travel to and from destination included. Leaves of this class may be granted to officers without special reason. They may be granted to soldiers for the purpose of visiting immediate relatives (as hereinbefore defined), or without special reason to soldiers of exceptionally good character

and military record who may be expected to conduct themselves properly at all times and who have sufficient funds for the purpose. Orders granting this class of leaves will specifically state the time and place at which the officer or soldier will report at the expiration of his leave. Soldiers on Class D leave will not be permitted to enter leave areas except on approval of Headquarters S. O. S.

(e) **Class E—Leave status for officers or soldiers in exceptional cases.** At any time, regimental and corresponding administrative commanders may, in exceptional cases, authorize special leaves, for officers and soldiers, of not exceeding three days, to points in France, except Paris (provided for in Class C) and leave areas. Commutation of rations for soldiers will be the same as under Class B.

(f) **Leave areas.** The organization and administration of leave areas is the duty of the C. G., S. O. S., with whom the Y. M. C. A. will cooperate to provide entertainment. . . . . Lists of leave areas will be published from time to time by the C. G., S. O. S. (Par. 3-a, G. O. No. 14, 1919)

(g) **Alsace and Lorraine.** Leaves to Alsace and Lorraine will be granted to officers and soldiers of G. H. Q., and the Armies only with the approval of the French Military Mission at these headquarters, to be obtained through these headquarters; and to officers and soldiers of the S. O. S. only with the approval of the French Military Mission at Headquarters S. O. S., to be obtained through Headquarters S. O. S. (Par. 3-b, G. O. No. 14, 1919.)

(h) **Leave papers and identification cards and tags.** Each soldier going on leave will carry a leave paper which will specify the class of leave, the day of departure, the number of day's absence and the authorized destination. In addition to his leave paper each soldier will carry the identification card prescribed under the provisions of G. O. No. 63, series 1917, these headquarters, and will wear his identification tags. (Par. 5, G. O. No. 14, 1919.)

(i) **Method of calculating leaves.** (1) Class A and E leaves will begin to run at 12:01 a. m. (night) following arrival at authorized destination, and will terminate at midnight after the lapse of the number of days' leave authorized. Thereafter the

next leave train will be taken back to the unit, or, if the point is not on a railroad line over which leave trains pass, the quickest available transport will be taken to connect with such leave trains. In the absence of leave trains, the quickest available transportation will be taken back to the unit.

(2) Class C leaves will expire 72 hours after arrival in Paris.

(3) Class B and D leaves will be calculated as provided in Army regulations; that is to say, the day of departure will be a day of duty and the day of return a day of leave.

(j) **Special leave trains.** Division and separate organization commanders will detail an adequate guard of officers and soldiers for all special leave trains, both going and returning, and the commanding officers of such guards will be responsible for the maintenance of order both on the train and at stations. All men directly involved in any violation of orders or breach of discipline will be turned over by the guard to the A. P. M. at the nearest station and returned to their organization under guard for suitable disciplinary action. In case of serious disturbance or injury to French persons or property, the guard will report to the A. P. M. at the nearest station and he will arrange with the railroad authorities to sidetrack the train at the first convenient place and return it and all its occupants to the point of departure. In all such cases a report will be made by the A. P. M. concerned through the P. M. G. to these headquarters and the leave privileges for all regiments or corresponding administration units involved will be suspended. This paragraph will be read and explained to all leave parties before departure by special leave train.

(k) **Travel on regular trains.** When special leave trains are not available for soldiers on Class A leave, "Ordres de Transport" will be issued by the R. T. O. or other authorized officer, and the transportation will be at the expense of the Government.

Travel on Class B, C, D and E leave will be at the expense of officers and soldiers.

All leave papers will bear the following notation: "Armee Américaine Permissionnaire—Quart de Tarif." (Sec. I, G. O. No.

33, series 1917, these headquarters.) This entities the holder to rail transportation on regular trains at one-fourth the commercial rate.

In purchasing tickets leave papers or travel orders must be shown to the R. R. ticket agent and in securing Ordres de Transport they must be shown to the R. T. O. or other issuing officer.

In case of loss of leave papers or lack of money to purchase tickets, soldiers will immediately report to the A. P. M. or, if there is no A. P. M., to the Bureau de la Place of Gendarmerie, where the French authorities will arrange to send the soldier to the nearest A. P. M. or communicate with him, as the case may require.

Transportation will be issued as follows:

For commissioned officers and militarized female Government employees.....1st Class
For field clerks and N. C. O.'s.....2nd Class
For all others.....3rd Class

In case the class indicated is not available the class furnished will be noted on the leave paper. Except on special leave trains, soldiers may purchase second class seats, but if a shortage of such seats should occur, will not displace regular passengers.

(l) **Vise and registry.** The date of departure will be indorsed on leave papers by the company or detachment commander.

On arrival at leave areas all officers and soldiers will have their leave papers or travel orders stamped with the date of arrival, and will have noted on them the date and hour of the train to be taken on expiration of leave. [See Par. 268 (III-10).]

(m) **Discipline.** Officers and soldiers on leave who are unable to pay or who commit any serious breach of discipline will be promptly returned to their organizations. Misconduct will be reported by commanding officers of leave areas or by A. P. M.'s outside of leave areas direct to the proper regimental or other commander for disciplinary action and for consideration at the next turn for leave.

Before returning from leave areas, all soldiers will be subjected to a venereal examination. The names of those found to be infected will be reported to their commanding officers, together with a statement whether they were treated with prophylaxis in order that proper disciplinary action may be taken.

In case of groups of men traveling on leave not on special leave trains, the senior noncommissinoed officer or soldier shall be resposible for the conduct of the men. No liquor and no firearms or explosives of any sort will be in possission of any soldier going to or returning from leave.

Officers and soldiers on leave will exhibit their leave papers to the French authorities at any time upon request. On return to the unit, leave papers will be turned in to the unit commander.

(n) *Nurses, clerks, etc.* Members of the Army Nurse Corps, Army Field Clerks, and Field Clerks, Q. M. Corps, and male or female militarized Government employees may be granted leave in amounts and under conditions herein prescribed for soldiers. Those who are entitled to the allowances of an officer may be granted leaves as for officers, except as herein otherwise provided.

(o) **Troops outside of France or serving with Allied forces.** Commanders of troops outside of France or serving with the Allied forces may grant leaves in accordance with the terms and principles herein announced. In the case of troops serving with Allied forces leaves will also be subject to such regulations of the army concerned as conditions render advisable. In the case of troops outside of France, other than troops in occupied enemy territory, leaves to visit France must be approved by G. H. Q. (Extracts from G. O. No. 14, 1919.)

266. **Strict measures to be taken to prevent absenteeism.** The strictest measures will be taken to prevent unauthorized absenteeism on the part of officers in this command. Every case will be reported immediately by the commanding officer to the division or other commander exercising general court-martial jurisdiction, who will dispose of the case by trial or in accordance with the 104th Article of War. Ordinarily where the unauthorized absence exceeds forty-eight hours, or where the absent officer is arrested at a distance involving more

than three hours' travel from the place where he is authorized to be, the case will be referred to a court-martial. Courts-martial are warned that severe penalties for this offense are necessary to maintain a proper state of discipline at this time. For prolonged absence nothing short of dismissal is appropriate, and courts should not hesitate to impose confinement at hard labor in addition thereto. Cases of officers arrested at a long distance from their commands will be disposed of by the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the place of arrest. (G. O. No. 15, 1919.)

267. **Hunting prohibited.** Hunting of wild game by members of the A. E. F. in France and in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is prohibited at all times, whether on a duty or leave status. (Par. I, Sec. V, G. O. No. 36, 1919.)

268. **Regulations governing identification and circulation.** (G. O. 48, G. H. Q., 1919.)

I. 1. General Orders No. 63, and appendix thereto, series 1917; Par. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec. III, G. O. No. 29, series 1917; Par. 3, G. O. No. 30, series 1917; Sec. I, G. O. No. 25, series 1918, and Sec. V, G. O. No. 33, series 1918, these headquarters, are rescinded.

2. The following regulations governing the identification and circulation of the personnel of the American Expeditionary Forces in France and occupied territory are published for the guidance of all concerned:

II. RULES OF IDENTIFICATION.

1. Every officer, army nurse, army field clerk and field clerk, Quartermaster Corps, shall carry on his or her person at all times an identity card with photograph thereon. This card will be in addition to the travel order, leave order, G. H. Q. pass, or Provost Marshal's pass (See Par. 2, G. O. No. 42, 1918).

Identity cards will be issued to the persons named above, signed and stamped as follows:

By army, corps and division adjutants for those on duty with the armies, corps or divisions.

By brigade adjutants for those on duty with separate brigades.

By adjutants of sections, districts and base hospitals for those on duty with sections, districts or base hospitals.

By the Chief Surgeon, A. E. F., for all army nurses not otherwise provided for.

By the adjutant of the S. O. S. for those on duty with the S. O. S. not otherwise provided for.

By the Adjutant General, A. E. F., for all other officers, army nurses, army field clerks and field clerks, Quartermaster Corps.

The commanding general, S. O. S.; the Chief Surgeon, A. E. F.; army, corps, division, section, district and separate brigade commanders; commanding officers of base hospitals and units serving independently and not forming part of a higher command, will apply to the Adjutant General, A. E. F., for the necessary number of identity cards to supply the officers, army nurses, army field clerks and field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, of their commands.

2. Every enlisted man who leaves the limits of his divisional area, not traveling with an organization, whether on duty or leave, shall be furnished with an identity card drawn up as follows:

IDENTITY CARD
(CARTE D'IDENTITE)

Date ....., 1919.

Rank and Name.....
(Rang et Nom)

Unit .....
(Unite)

Is authorized to proceed from.....
(est autorisé a se rendre de)

To .....
(a)

Reason .....
(Motif)

Signature .....
(Rank)

Valid until ....., 1919.
(Valable jusqu'a)

(Stamp)
(Cachet)

This card will be signed by the company, battery or troop commander, who will keep a record of all cards issued by him, and will be stamped at the headquarters of the regiment or separate unit. It will be additional to the travel order, leave order, G. H. Q. pass or Provost Marshal's pass.

The enlisted man to whom a card has been issued will keep it in his possession and will show it to all American, French, British, Italian, Belgian and other authorities requiring same.

Upon completion of duty or termination of leave this card will be returned to the issuing officer, who will cancel it.

In case an enlisted man is on duty that requires him to leave frequently the limits of his divisional area, he may be issued an identity card valid for a period not exceeding one month.

3. *Criminal Investigators.* Members of the Provost Marshal General's Department assigned to the Criminal Investigation Division may be issued by the Provost Marshal General a Criminal Investigator's Identity-Pass Card, bearing the photograph and signature of the holder, good for three months, unless sooner cancelled. This card not only identifies the holder, but it also permits him to travel in the area named thereon and to operate either in plain clothes or in uniform. Issue is made upon request of company and detachment commanders, who will forward with the request:

(a) Photograph of holder.

(b) Rank, army serial number and company.

4. An identity card known as "Worker's Permit," with a photograph of the holder thereon, issued, stamped and signed by the Adjutant General, A. E. F., will be issued to all American civilian employees of the army staff departments, including telephone operators, civilian secretaries of hospitals, American civilian members of the Postal Express Service, U. S. Army, and to any accredited welfare society, such as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army and Knights of Columbus. This "Worker's Permit" will be carried on the person of the holder at all times.

Chiefs of staff departments, including those of the S. O. S. and of the other services concerned, will apply direct to the Adjutant General, A. E. F., for the permits required for employees.

Applications will be in duplicate and will contain the following information regarding each person whose name appears in the application:

(a) Name in full.

(b) Duty on which engaged.

(c) Station or area to which assigned.

(d) Three unmounted photographs, the dimensions of which are not to exceed 3½ by 2½ inches.

(e) Number of passports, if any.

These "Worker's Permits" shall be made out in triplicate and distributed as follows:

One copy to the person whose name appears on the application.

One copy to the Bureau Militaire de Surveillance des Etrangers (B. M. S. E.), Paris.

One copy to the office of the Provost Marshal General.

All three copies shall bear the photograph and signature of the person whose name appears on the permit.

5. Accredited and visiting correspondents of all nationalities will, at all times, carry on their person a correspondent's license with their photograph thereon, issued, stamped and signed by the Chief of the Press Division, G. H. Q., or his deputy with the S. O. S.

6. French military personnel attached to the A. E. F. are required to carry on their person, at all times, a yellow photographic identity card issued by the French Mission.

7. French military personnel not connected with the A. E. F. are required to carry on their person the following papers:

(a) Photographic identity card for officers.

(b) Livret militaire for enlisted men.

8. Allied military personnel, other than French, including those attached to the A. E. F., are required to carry on their person an identity card issued by their own military authorities.

9. French civilians, including those attached to the A. E. F.:

(a) When in Alsace-Lorraine, are required to carry on their person an identity card issued by the French authorities.

(b) When in the Zone of the Armies in France, except Alsace-Lorraine, are required to prove their identity on every demand of authorized agents.

(c) When in the Zone of the Interior, no papers are required.

10. Civilians, other than American or French, attached to the A. E. F.:

(a) When in Alsace-Lorraine for a period less than one month, are required to carry on their person a French identity card. For a period exceeding one month, a Carnet d'Etranger is required.

(b) When in the Zone of the Armies in France, except Alsace-Lorraine, and in the Zone of the Interior, are required to carry on their person an identity card issued by the French authorities.

11. American and other foreign civilians not connected with the A. E. F.:

(a) When in Alsace-Lorraine for a period less than one month, are required to carry on their person a French identity card. For a period exceeding one month, a Carnet d'Etranger is required.

(b) When in the Zone of the Armies in France, except Alsace-Lorraine, and in the Zone of the Interior, are required to carry on their person an identity card issued by the French authorities.

12. All civilian employees in the A. E. F. not entitled to hold a "Worker's Permit" (red) will be provided with an identification paper issued by the chief of the department or service under whom they are employed.

13. The following is a list of passes now in use in the American Expeditionary Forces:

(a) *The G. H. Q. Pass* (red, white and blue).

Issued by G. H. Q. to general officers, and to other officers and persons on important mission.

This pass authorizes the holder to visit all places in the Zone of the Interior and all areas occupied by American troops in the French Zone of the Armies, in Luxembourg, and in Germany.

(b) *The Adjutant General's White Pass.*

Issued by the Adjutant General, A. E. F., to:

(1) Personal guests of the Commander in Chief or of general officers.

(2) Government guests accredited by the War Department.

(3) Accredited and visiting press correspondents of all nationalities.

(4) Relatives of sick and wounded members of the A. E. F.

This pass authorizes the holder to visit the place or places named in the pass.

(c) *Intelligence Pass* (yellow or white).

Issued by the Intelligence Section (G-2), at G. H. Q., or headquarters S. O. S., to officers and enlisted men of the Intelligence Section.

This pass authorizes the holder to visit the place or places named in the pass.

(d) *Provost Marshal's Pass.*

Issued to:

(1) Commissioned and enlisted personnel of the army, navy and marine corps, to army nurses, army field clerks and field clerks, Quartermaster Corps.

(2) Allied commissioned and enlisted personnel, as follows:

By the Provost Marshal General, valid throughout the A. E. F., or in a specified area. (Printed on a white card, with the word "PASS" on a red, white and blue background.)

By army Provost Marshals, valid throughout the army area, or in a specified portion thereof. (Printed on a white card, with the word "PASS" on a red and white background.)

By corps Provost Marshals, valid throughout the corps area, or in a specified portion thereof. (Printed on a white card, with the word "PASS" on a white and blue background.)

By division Provost Marshals, valid throughout the divisional area, or in a specified portion thereof. (Printed on a card of reddish color.)

By Provost Marshals at headquarters S. O. S., and at headquarters of sections and districts, valid throughout the S. O. S., the section or the district, or in a specified portion thereof. (Printed on a white card.)

Instructions governing the preparation and use of passes will be found printed on each card. In addition thereto, no pass will be issued covering a period of more than three months.

14. *Discharge Pass.* Issued only to officers and enlisted men discharged from the army for duty with one of the war relief societies.

The purpose of this pass is to permit the above named persons to proceed from the Discharge Camp at St. Aignan to the headquarters of the society they are joining, which in each case is Paris, allowing them ten days to procure the necessary identification papers.

15. The following passes at present in use in the A. E. F. are rendered void by the foregoing:

(a) Serial card or brown pass.

(b) The official emergency pass for officers, Transportation Department.

16. Upon relief from duty with the A. E. F. for return to the United States, identity cards held by all persons under military control, except officers, army nurses, army field clerks, field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, will be turned in to the commanding officer at the port of embarkation, who will transmit all such cards to the Adjutant General, A. E. F.

17. When any person under military control is discharged from the army or otherwise relieved from duty with the A. E. F., who is not to return to the United States, the identity card will, in the case of officers, enlisted men, army nurses, army field clerks and field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, be withdrawn by the commanding officer of the person in question at the time of their relief from duty; the identity cards of all other persons will be withdrawn by the chief of the staff department or service concerned. All such cards will be transmitted to the Adjutant General, A. E. F.

III. RULES OF CIRCULATION.

1. Every person under military control (except militarized civilians) in order to travel, must have, in addition to the papers of identification prescribed, a travel order, leave order, or one of the passes prescribed in Par. 13, Rules of Identification.

2. When holders of Worker's Permits (red) are to visit or work:

(a) In the French or British area of occupied territory or Alsace-Lorraine, the chief of the staff department or service concerned will issue an "Ordre de Mission", as authorized by these headquarters, which will be transmitted to the Franco-

American Bureau, Paris, for the French area of occupied territory or Alsace-Lorraine, or to the American Circulation Service, British General Headquarters, for the British area of occupied territory, for the action of competent French or British authority. If application for the French area of occupied territory or Alsace-Lorraine is approved, a French safe conduct will be indorsed on the back of the Ordre de Mission; if application for the British area of occupied territory is approved, a British Adjutant General's white pass will be issued. The Ordre de Mission with the French safe conduct or the British Adjutant General's white pass will then be transmitted direct to the headquarters of the service concerned.

(b) In France, except Alsace-Lorraine, or in Rhenish territory and Luxembourg, occupied by the American armies, the chief of the staff department or service concerned, or an authorized representative thereof, will issue to the holder of a Worker's Permit (red) an order, which he will take to the A. P. M. and receive a travel permit, A. E. F., authorizing the travel stated on the order.

(c) In every case the holder of a Worker's Permit (red) will, before leaving his or her station, report to the A. P. M. of the organization with which they are serving, or when not serving with an organization in which an A. P. M. is stationed, to the nearest A. P. M., who will issue a travel permit, A. E. F., for travel in the area specified in sub-Par. (b), upon receipt of an order signed by the proper authority authorizing the contemplated movement; for travel in the French or British area of occupied territory or Alsace-Lorraine, he will see that the regulations prescribed in sub-Par. (a) have been complied with. Upon arriving at his or her station, the holder of a Worker's Permit (red) will report to the A. P. M. to have his or her permit recorded.

The chief of the department or service concerned will furnish the Provost Marshal General the name of the person or persons in the various sections and areas authorized to order such movements.

3. Accredited and visiting correspondents, in addition to the identification papers prescribed, must have:

(a) An Adjutant General's white pass for travel in France,

except Alsace-Lorraine, or in Rhenish territory and Luxembourg, occupied by the American armies.

(b) A safe conduct issued by the Interallied Circulation Bureau, Paris, for travel in the French area of occupied territory or Alsace-Lorraine.

(c) A British Adjutant General's white pass for travel in the British area of occupied territory.

The following regulations governing accredited and visiting correspondents, and civilian visitors desiring to visit the headquarters A. E. F., or any of the camps occupied by the American troops located within the Zone of the Armies in France or in occupied territory, are published for the government of all concerned:

All applications will be submitted to the Visitors' Bureau, 37 Rue Bassano, Paris, who will, in each case, obtain the necessary authority from these headquarters.

When a visit has been authorized, an Adjutant General's white pass may be issued.

Every visitor shall sign a visitor's agreement, to be transmitted to the Chief of the Press Division, A. E. F.

A program will be prepared at these headquarters and a conducting officer designated to accompany the visitor. In every case a visitor shall adhere to the approved program.

4. French and other allied military personnel, including those attached to the A. E. F., in addition to the identification paper prescribed, must have a travel order, leave order, G. H. Q. pass, or a Provost Marshal's pass for travel in the area specified in the order or pass.

5. French civilians, including those attached to the A. E. F.:

(a) For travel in Alsace-Lorraine, must have the prescribed identity card visé̊d by the French authorities.

(b) For travel in the French Zone of the Armies in France, except Alsace-Lorraine, must be able to prove their identity on every demand of authorized agents.

(c) For travel in Zone of the Interior, no papers are necessary.

(d) For travel in France, except Alsace-Lorraine, and in Rhenish territory and Luxembourg, occupied by the American

armies, may be issued an Adjutant General's white pass, subject to conditions prescribed in Par. 13, Rules of Identification, and to French circulation regulations.

6. Civilians, other than American or French, attached to the A. E. F.:

(a) For travel in Alsace-Lorraine not to exceed one month, must have the prescribed identity card viséd by French military authorities. For a longer period, the prescribed Carnet d'Etranger, viséd by the French authorities, is necessary.

(b) For travel in the Zone of the Armies in France, except Alsace-Lorraine, and in the Zone of the Interior, must have the prescribed identity card, viséd by the French authorities.

(c) For travel in France, except Alsace-Lorraine, and in Rhenish territory and Luxembourg, occupied by the American armies, may be issued an Adjutant General's white pass, subject to the conditions prescribed in Par. 13, Rules of Identification, and to French circulation regulations.

7. American and other foreign civilians not connected with the A. E. F.:

(a) For travel in Alsace-Lorraine not to exceed one month, must have the prescribed identity card viséd by French military authorities. For a longer period, the prescribed Carnet d'Etranger, viséd by the French authorities, is necessary.

(b) For travel in the French Zone of the Armies in France, except Alsace-Lorraine, and in the Zone of the Interior, must have the prescribed identity card, viséd by the French authorities.

(c) For travel in France, except Alsace-Lorraine, and in Rhenish territory and Luxembourg, occupied by the American armies, may be issued an Adjutant General's white pass, subject to the conditions prescribed in Par. 13, Rules of Identification, and to French circulation regulations.

8. For travel by rail the identity cards referred to in Pars. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Rules of Identification, supported by proper travel order, leave order, pass or travel permit, A. E. F. (Ordre de Service), will give the right, if travelling on official business, to a railway warrant (Ordre de Transport), issued by the representative of the Quartermaster Corps; if travelling on leave,

to a ticket at military or commercial rate, according to the military or civilian status of the holder.

9. French regulations require that every chauffeur driving a Government automobile or motorcycle and circulating in the Zone of the Armies be provided with a pink permit, which is valid for a period not exceeding one month.

All officers who have an automobile or motorcycle assigned to them, or who are responsible for all automobiles assigned to a certain area or organization and who require pink permits, will send a request containing the following information through the Chief Motor Transportation Officer of the organization or area in which they are serving, to the representative of the French Mission within their area or organization, who will issue the necessary permits:

(a) U. S. number of the car.

(b) Name of the driver.

(c) Name of the person to whom assigned.

(d) Locality in which operating.

For every trip in the Zone of the Armies and outside of points located in one's divisional area, the officer to whom an automobile or motorcycle has been assigned or the officer responsible for the automobiles and motorcycles assigned to a certain area or organization will enter on the back of the permit the date, name and rank of the passengers and itinerary. This notation must be signed by the officer making the entry. (These officers are also authorized to make alterations in names of chauffeurs whenever the circumstances demand it.)

All expired pink permits or those which are no longer to be used in the Zone of the Armies will be returned at once to the person who issued them.

All automobiles or motorcycles owned by, or assigned to, any welfare society, such as the American Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus or Salvation Army are required to be registered and given a number by the Quartermaster Corps. When these vehicles are to circulate in the Zone of the Armies, French regulations require that the chauffeur be in possession of a blue permit issued by the representative of the French Mission in the area or organization in which they are serving.

Requests for these permits are submitted in the same manner as for the pink permit. The representative of the French Mission issuing these permits will enter on them the date, name of the passengers and itinerary. Expired passes, or those which are no longer to be used in the Zone of the Armies, will be disposed of in the same manner as pink permits.

A blue permit with a buff cross is required for each non-militarized civilian traveling in a military automobile or motorcycle in the French Zone of the Armies.

Military trucks and heavy motor vehicles—that is, all motor vehicles equipped with solid tires—are not required to have automobile permits. However, the driver of such a vehicle must, when not traveling in convoy, have a movement order (M. T. C. Form No. 116) for the trip, in addition to his identity card.

10. Upon arrival in any city or town in which there is an assistant provost marshal, all members of the A. E. F., except general officers, field officers, the personal staff of general officers when accompanying them, and holders of G. H. Q. passes specially exempting them from reporting, will report in person without delay at the assistant provost marshal's office and present their authority for being there. If this authority is sufficient, an "A. P. M. Card" stamped with a numbered assistant provost marshal's stamp, and showing date and hour of arrival, length of authorized stay, and class of railroad ticket the holder is entitled to purchase under existing orders will be issued. This card will be carried on the person at all times while in the city or town, to be exhibited upon request of the military police. If the authority presented is not sufficient, the assistant provost marshal will take such action as the circumstances may require, communicating, if necessary, by wire, letter or messenger with the commanding officer of the person in question. If the holder of an "A. P. M. Card" cannot, because of official duty, leave within the time stated on the card, he will apply to the assistant provost marshal for an extension, and, if granted, a new "A. P. M. Card" will be issued.

So much of Par. 11,, G. O. No. 14, c. s., these headquarters, as reads: "The present practice of those en route to other stations remaining in Paris 24 hours will be discontinued; officers and

soldiers traveling through Paris will take therefrom the first train that leaves after their arrival", is modified as follows: Officers and men traveling through Paris en route to other stations will be allowed 24 hours in which to make train connections.

All officers who have authority to remain in Paris to exceed forty-eight hours, and who are not stopping at some hotel, will inform the Provost Marshal of the date of arrival, residence while in the city, and probable date of departure. Officers below the grade of field officer will give this information when presenting their authority for being in Paris. General officers, field officers, and aides accompanying general officers, will furnish the information by telephone, letter or otherwise.

All members of the A. E. F. are forbidden to board railway trains, except special leave trains, without tickets or "Ordres de Transport." In cities or towns where there are assistant provost marshals, railroad tickets will be sold only upon the presentation of "A. P. M. Cards," which will be taken up by the military police at the gate. Persons attempting to purchase tickets without "A. P. M. Cards," or attempting to ride on trains, except special leave trains, without tickets or "Ordres de Transport" will be detained by the military police and suitable action taken.

At origin of travel "A. P. M. Cards" will be issued upon presentation of proper papers. They will be stamped with a numbered assistant provost marshal's stamp, showing date, the word "Origin," and the class of railroad ticket the holder is entitled to purchase.

At railroad stations where the amount of travel warrants it, assistant provost marshals will arrange for the issuing of "A. P. M. Cards" at the station. Officers exempted from registration will, upon demand, be furnished the "A. P. M. Cards" referred to above.

IV. The attached "Identification and Circulation Chart" gives a list of credentials required by individuals in the Zone of the Interior and the Zone of the Armies in France.

IDENTIFICATION AND CIRCULATION CHART.

List of Credentials Required By Individuals In the Zone of the Interior and the Zone of the Armies in France.

	CREDENTIALS REQUIRED TO RESIDE IN ZONE OF INTERIOR. (S. O. S.)	CREDENTIALS REQUIRED TO TRAVEL WITHIN ZONE OF INTERIOR. (S. O. S.)	CREDENTIALS REQUIRED TO RESIDE IN THE ZONE OF THE ARMIES.	CREDENTIALS REQUIRED TO TRAVEL IN THE ZONE OF THE ARMIES.	ADDITIONAL PERMIT REQUIRED TO TRAVEL BY CYCLE OR MOTOR.	REMARKS.
Officers, Army Nurses, Army Field Clerks, Field Clerks, Q. M. Corps	Photographic Identity Card.	Photographic Identity Card, Travel Order, Leave Order or authorized pass.	Photographic Identity Card.	Photographic Identity Card, Travel Order, Leave Order or authorized pass.	See (A).	See (C).
Soldiers	Identity Discs Sufficient.	Identity Card and Identity Discs, Travel Order, Leave Order or authorized pass.	Identity Discs Sufficient.	Identity Discs, Travel Order, Leave Order or authorized pass. In addition Identity Card is required to leave Divisional Area.	See (A).	
Militarized Civilians	Worker's Permit (Red). Issued, by A. G., G. H. Q. A. E. F.	Worker's Permit (Red), proper written authority from Department or Service concerned and Travel Permit, A. E. F., issued by A. P. M.	Worker's Permit (Red). Issued, by A. G., G. H. Q. A. E. F.	Worker's Permit (Red), proper written authority from Dept. or Service concerned and travel permit, A. E. F., issued by A. P. M., except in Alsace-Lorraine.	A Blue Permit issued by the French Mission or their representative. See (B).	To visit the French or British area of occupied territory or Alsace-Lorraine, see Par. 2, Rules of Circulation. See (C).
Accredited and Visiting Correspondents	Correspondent's License Issued by Chief of Press Division.	Correspondent's License and an Adjutant General's White Pass.	Correspondent's License Issued by Chief of Press Division.	Correspondent's License and an Adjutant General's White Pass, except in Alsace-Lorraine.	A Blue Permit with a buff cross issued by the French Mission or their representative. See (B).	To visit the French or British area of occupied territory or Alsace-Lorraine, see Par. 3, Rules of Circulation. See (C).
Civilians Not Connected With the A. E. F.	Identity Card.	Identity Card visaed by the French authorities or an Adjutant General's White Pass.	Identity Card, except in Alsace-Lorraine.	Identity Card visaed by the French authorities or an Adjutant General's White Pass, except in Alsace-Lorraine.	A Blue Permit with a buff cross issued by the French Mission or their representative. See (B).	To visit Alsace-Lorraine, Rhenish territory or Luxemburg occupied by the American Armies, see Par. 7, Rules of Circulation.

FRENCH	Officers	Photographic Identity Card.	Photographic Identity Card, Travel Order, Leave Order, G. H. Q. Pass, or Provost Marshal's Pass.	Photographic Identity Card.	Photographic Identity Card, Travel Order, Leave Order, G. H. Q. Pass, or Provost Marshal's Pass.	See (A).	A yellow photographic identity card is issued by the French Mission to all the French military personnel, including interpreters and gendarmes attached to the American Expeditionary Forces.
	Soldiers	Livret Militaire.	Livret Militaire, Travel Order, Leave Order, G.H.Q.Pass, or Provost Marshal's Pass.	Livret Militaire.	Livret Militaire, Travel Order, Leave Order, G.H.Q.Pass, or Provost Marshal's Pass.	See (A).	
	Interpreters	Photographic Identity Card.	Photographic Identity Card, Travel Order, Leave Order, G. H. Q. Pass, or Provost Marshal's Pass.	Photographic Identity Card.	Photographic Identity Card, Travel Order, Leave Order, G. H. Q. Pass, or Provost Marshal's Pass.	See (A).	
	Civilians			Must be able to prove identity on demand of authorized agents, except in Alsace-Lorraine.	Must be able to prove identity on demand of authorized agents, except in Alsace-Lorraine.	A Blue Permit with a buff cross issued by the French Mission or their representative. See (B).	To visit Alsace-Lorraine, Rhenish territory or Luxemburg occupied by the American armies, see Par. 5, Rules of Circulation.
FOREIGNERS	Military	Photographic Identity Card.	Photographic Identity Card, Travel Order, Leave Order, G. H. Q. Pass, or Provost Marshal's Pass.	Photographic Identity Card	Photographic Identity Card, Travel Order, Leave Order, G. H. Q. Pass, or Provost Marshal's Pass.	See (A).	To visit Rhenish territory or Luxemburg occupied by American armies, G.H.Q. or P. M.'s pass is required.
	Civilians	Identity Card.	Identity Card visaed by the French authorities or an Adjutant General's White Pass.	Identity Card, except in Alsace-Lorraine.	Identity Card visaed by the French authorities or an Adjutant General's White Pass, except in Alsace-Lorraine.	As for French civilians. See (B).	To visit Alsace-Lorraine, Rhenish territory or Luxemburg occupied by American armies, see Par. 6, Rules of Circulation.

NOTES.

(A) A pink permit issued by the French Mission, or their representative, is required for every Government automobile or motorcycle traveling anywhere in the Zone of the Armies.

(B) A blue permit issued by the French Mission, or their representative, is required for travel of militarized civilians by automobiles or motorcycles anywhere in the Zone of the Armies. For travel of civilians in Government automobiles or motorcycles in the Zone of the Armies a blue permit with a buff cross is required.

(C) To enter, reside or circulate in Rhenish territory, or Luxemburg occupied by the American armies, no additional papers are required.

269. Regulation of motor vehicle traffic.

1. The excessive speeds at which the majority of the motor vehicles of the American Expeditionary Forces are being driven, and the reckless disregard of traffic discipline, are causing so many accidents, and so rapid a deterioration in motor transport, as to seriously impair the military and economic efficiency of the American Forces.

2. The maximum speeds for various classes of motor vehicles are as below indicated. Plates or substantial cards to show maximum speed, the maximum load for motor trucks, and the maximum number of persons to be carried by passenger vehicles, will be provided and installed in every motor vehicle at the earliest possible moment. It shall be the duty of the Motor Transport Corps to supply these plates and supervise their installation.

Maximum Speeds for:	In Towns. Mi. per Hr.	Outside of Towns. Mi. per Hr.
Trucks of more than 3/4-ton capacity	8	12
Ambulances	10	14
Light delivery vehicles, 3/4-ton capacity or less—		
Examples—Ford and Dodge light trucks	10	20
Small passenger vehicles—		
Examples—Ford and Dodge touring cars, roadsters and closed cars	10	25
Motorcycles without side cars	10	35
Motorcycles with side cars	10	30
Heavy passenger vehicles—		
Examples—Cadillac, Packard, Winton and National.	10	35

NOTE.—In outlying portions of towns the speed for vehicles of the five classes last named may be increased to 18 miles per hour. The foregoing are maximum speeds, and it will seldom be necessary to resort thereto under existing conditions of service.

3. The traffic regulations prescribed in Pars. 1, 2 and 3, Sec. IV, G. O. No. 43, series 1918, these headquarters, will be rigidly enforced. It is further directed that whenever practicable a soldier in addition to the driver, shall be designated to accompany each truck and ambulance to act as a "rear lookout." It shall be the duty of this "look-out" to notify the driver on the approach from the rear of a vehicle which desires to pass, whereupon the driver will at once pull over to the right of the *macadamized* portion of the roadway and hold there until the "look-out" signals "all clear," when a more favorable course may be taken on the roadway if conditions render the same advisable. The driver may be communicated with by means of a stout cord or rope signal arrangement between the "look out"

and the driver. In no case, except in one of extreme emergency, will a vehicle drive off the macadam surface and on to the earthen shoulders of the highway. Existing orders and instructions as to road discipline which require vehicles to hold to the right side of the road in all cases will be modified to require vehicles to travel down the center of the roadway whenever conditions will permit, and particularly on the narrow highways and on stretches distant from railheads and large towns.

4. Commanding officers shall at once assure themselves that all officers and enlisted men under their command who are concerned in the operation of motor vehicles are carefully instructed in the provisions of the above, and that each driver knows the maximum speeds authorized for his particular vehicle.

5. For a first offense, suitable disciplinary action to prevent repetition shall be taken against the driver of any motor vehicle violating the provisions of this order, and against the person in charge of any convoy who permits those under him so to offend. For second and subsequent offenses, offenders shall be brought to trial by court-martial.

6. All officers and the Military Police shall pay special attention to the enforcement of this order. Whenever a violation is observed, every effort shall be made to secure the name, organization and station of the person in charge of the vehicle or convoy, and in case of a single vehicle, the U. S. number of the vehicle. A report of all the circumstances, including time and place, together with the names and organizations or witnesses, shall be made to the most convenient A. P. M. over the official signature of the observer. The A. P. M. will at once make a full report of the offense to the commanding officer of the offender, sending a copy of the report to the Provost Marshal General, who shall follow up the matter, and ascertain disciplinary action taken and the result thereof. If, as a result of his investigation, the Provost Marshal General is of the opinion that prompt and adequate action has not been taken upon the report, he shall inform the Adjutant General, A. E. F. (Sec. III, G. O. 54, 1919.)

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