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FM 19-40

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

**ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR
AND
CIVILIAN INTERNEES**

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No. 19-40



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES

	Paragraphs	Page
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION		
Section I. General	1-4	2
II. Responsibilities for prisoners of war	5-9	3
CHAPTER 2. PRISONER OF WAR OPERATIONS		
Section I. Treatment and control	10-12	6
II. Combat zone	13-19	6
III. Collection and evacuation in special operations	20-23	10
IV. Communications zone	24-27	10
CHAPTER 3. OPERATION OF PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS		
Section I. Facilities	28, 29	12
II. Personnel and training	30, 31	14
III. Administration	32-36	14
IV. Security and control	37-50	15
V. Classification and segregation	51-27	20
VI. Intelligence	58-64	22
CHAPTER 4. CIVILIAN INTERNEES	65-69	24
5. EMPLOYMENT	70-73	26
6. RIOT CONTROL IN INTERNMENT CAMPS	74-77	27
7. MILITARY POLICE PRISONER OF WAR UNITS	78-87	31
APPENDIX I. REFERENCES		43
II. STANAG NO. 2044 (SOLOG 22), STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH PRISONERS OF WAR		45
INDEX		50

* This manual supersedes FM 19-40, 3 November 1952.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1. Purpose and Scope

a. This manual is for the use of all personnel concerned with prisoner of war (PW) and civilian internee operations. It is intended for use in conjunction with AR 633-50 and AR 633-51. It is applicable to nuclear and nonnuclear, general, or limited warfare. It provides guidance for the treatment of PW's from capture through evacuation to internment. Similar guidance for the internment, control, and treatment of civilian internees is provided.

b. Further, it serves as a guide for the organization, training, and employment of military police units engaged in PW and civilian internee operations.

c. For a comprehensive definition of the categories of persons who are PW's or who shall be treated as PW's, see AR 633-50.

d. Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommended changes or comments to improve the manual. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons should be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be forwarded to the Commanding Officer, U. S. Army Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency, Fort Gordon, Ga. 30905.

2. Objectives

The objectives sought in handling PW's and civilian internees include—

a. Acquisition of maximum intelligence information within restrictions imposed by the law of land warfare.

b. Prevention of escape and liberation.

c. By example, promotion of proper treatment of own personnel captured by the enemy.

d. Weakening the will of the enemy to resist capture.

e. Maximum use of PW's and civilian internees as a source of labor.

3. Principles

The principles employed in achieving these objectives are in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and current STANAG agreements and include—

a. Humane treatment.

b. Prompt evacuation from the combat zone.

c. Provisions of opportunity for prisoner interrogation.

d. Instruction of troops in the provisions of international agreements and regulations relating to PW's and civilian internees.

e. The integration of the procedures for evacuation, control, and administration of PW's and civilian internees with other combat service support operations.

4. Basic Considerations

a. *Geneva Conventions.*

- (1) In the treatment of PW's and civilian internees, the United States is governed by the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and by the customary law of land warfare. The governing intent of these conventions is to provide for the humane treatment of PW's and the civilian population by the parties to a conflict. The United States has ratified all four conventions and they are legally binding on the Armed Forces of the United States.

- (2) The detailed contents of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the implementing Department of the Army rules and regulations are contained in DA Pamphlet 27-1, Treaties Governing Land Warfare; FM 27-10, The Law of Land Warfare; AR 633-50; AR 633-51; and AR 35-233, Pay, Allowances, and Deposit of Personal Funds—Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.

b. *STANAG Agreement*. STANAG No. 2044

(SOLOG No. 22), "Standard Procedures for Dealing with Prisoners of War" (app. II), prescribes the following concepts and procedures for the control and administration of PW's:

- (1) Standardized terms and definitions pertaining to PW's.
- (2) A PW personnel record form and the procedures for its use.
- (3) Procedures for the handling of PW personal property and money.

Section II. RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

5. Department of the Army Responsibility

a. Under the provisions of the Geneva PW Convention, capturing powers are responsible, from the moment of capture, for the proper handling and humane treatment of PW's. For the United States this responsibility is executed by the Department of the Army. Enemy PW's captured by United States Navy or Air Force units are turned over to United States Army control at designated receiving points as expeditiously as possible.

b. Specific Army responsibilities include—

- (1) Evacuation.
- (2) Internment.
- (3) Medical care.
- (4) Treatment.
- (5) Education.
- (6) Religious care.
- (7) Employment and compensation.
- (8) Repatriation.
- (9) Operation of a PW information center.
- (10) Maintenance of an appropriate office of record.

c. The Provost Marshal General is responsible for the supervision of all matters pertaining to the evacuation, internment, care, treatment, education, employment, and repatriation of enemy PW's and civilian internees and for necessary coordination with interested staff agencies as well as Federal agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the Protecting Powers.

6. Theater Army

In a theater of operations the theater commander normally assigns responsibility for PW and civilian internee activities to the theater army commander. The theater army commander normally further

assigns this responsibility to TALOG and to the field army. Theater army normally will publish PW and civilian internee policy directives to provide guidance and direction relative to the utilization, treatment, and control of PW's and procedures for the internment of civilians.

7. Communications Zone

The theater army policy directive normally will direct the establishment of a PW command in the communications zone (COMMZ) by the theater army logistical command (TALOG). In an undivided COMMZ, a single PW command may be sufficient. If the COMMZ is divided into advance logistical command (ADLOG) and base logistical command (BALOG), separate PW commands may be assigned to each.

8. TALOG

The mission of TALOG includes the theater responsibility for the evacuation, processing, internment, control, administration, and employment of PW's and civilian internees in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and Department of the Army and theater directives. When the COMMZ is not divided, all PW and civilian internee operating functions are carried out by TALOG. When the COMMZ is divided, these functions may be delegated to ADLOG and BALOG.

9. Command and Staff Responsibility

a. Commanders at all echelons are responsible for the proper handling of PW's and civilian internees.

b. The director of personnel in logistical commands coordinates and supervises command activities pertaining to the handling of PW's and civilian

internees. In tactical commands the assistant chief of staff, personnel (G1) has primary general staff supervision over these activities. The G1 (Director of Personnel) insures that the interests of other staff officers are considered in the development and execution of plans for handling PW's and civilian internees.

c. The establishment of priorities for, and the allocation of, PW and civilian internee labor is a G4 responsibility in tactical commands and a director of personnel responsibility in logistical commands.

d. The interrogation of PW's for intelligence purposes and the supervision of PW and civilian internee censorship activities is a responsibility of the intelligence officer, G2 (Director of Security).

e. The provost marshal at each echelon of command is responsible for the development of plans, policies, and procedures pertaining to PW's and civilian internees.

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

(1) *G2 (Director of Security).*

- (a) Coordination of PW interrogation activities.
- (b) PW and civilian internee censorship.

(2) *G3 (Director of Plans and Operations).*

- (a) Organization and employment of military police units for PW operations.
- (b) Training of military police units.

(3) *G4 (Director of Services/Director of Supply and Maintenance).*

- (a) Supply requirements for PW's and civilian internees.
- (b) Transportation services required for the evacuation of PW's and civilian internees.
- (c) Medical treatment and the evacuation of wounded and sick PW's and civilian internees.

(d) Preventive medicine and sanitation services.

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

(f) Food service.

(g) Determination of requirements for the utilization of PW's for logistical support operations. (G4—in tactical commands).

(4) *Chaplain.* Coordination of religious activities to include religious ministrations for PW's and civilian internees.

(5) *Chemical officer.* Chemical support of military police operations, particularly the employment of riot control agents and CBR monitoring.

(6) *Engineer.*

(a) Construction support for PW cages and camps.

(b) Construction, maintenance, repair, and operation of utilities including water supply systems and portable or fixed electric powerplants.

(c) Fire protection measures for internment camps.

(d) Insect and rodent control and fumigation of buildings in internment camps.

(7) *Finance and accounting officer.*

(a) Pay and allowances for PW's and civilian internees.

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

(c) Disposition of contraband currency and negotiable instruments found upon PW's and impounded.

(8) *Information officer.* Troop information, public information, and command relations with the public in matters involving PW's or civilian internees.

(9) *Psychological operations officer.* Technical advice and assistance in the reorientation and education of PW's and civilian internees.

(10) *Quartermaster.*

(a) Food service program for internment camps.

(b) Supply and maintenance support for PW and civilian internee operations.

(11) *Signal officer.*

- (a) Signal communications support.
- (b) Still and motion picture photographic services pertaining to PW operations.

(12) *Staff judge advocate.* Advice on all legal questions particularly those which may arise out of the interpretation of the 1949 Geneva PW Convention, out of the application of force in the quelling of riots and other disturbances, in the investigation which is required following the death by other than natural causes of PW's, in the labor of and disciplinary punishment of PW's, in the establishment and operation of tribunals to determine the status of

persons who have committed hostile acts but whose qualifications as PW's are doubtful, and out of complaints or inquiries received from the Protecting Power or International Committee of the Red Cross.

(13) *Surgeon.* Medical service support for PW and civilian internee operations including sanitation, first aid, sanitary aspects of food service, preventive medicine, professional medical services, and medical supply.

(14) *Transportation officer.* Transportation requirements for the evacuation or other movement of PW's and civilian internees.

CHAPTER 2

PRISONER OF WAR OPERATIONS

Section I. TREATMENT AND CONTROL

10. General

The procedures set forth in this chapter are applicable to the handling of PW's throughout the combat zone to include the division, corps, and field army areas and evacuation to the COMMZ. These procedures are generally applicable to civilian internees. See chapter 4 for a further discussion of civilian internees.

11. Treatment

PW's are treated humanely but are handled with firmness at all times. High standards of discipline are required not only of PW's but also of capturing troops. Prisoners respond better when they are required to adhere to standards of discipline which are at least as high as those to which they are accustomed. Fraternization, mistreatment, or abuse by capturing troops or escort guards are not conducive to good discipline, make the task of interrogators more difficult, and may be violative of international and United States laws. Generally, troops never furnish goods or comfort items to prisoners prior to their first interrogation. Interrogators can do much toward gaining the confidence of prisoners if they are the first to offer these items. However if interrogation is delayed beyond a reasonable period, prisoners may not be denied food, potable water, and appropriate clothing and shelter. Necessary medical attention will not be delayed. The following general principles are to be observed:

- a. PW's must be treated humanely with consideration for their persons and honor.
- b. PW's are entitled to retain all personal effects

and badges of rank and nationality. Helmets, protective masks, and like articles issued for personal protection remain in the possession of PW's so that they are available to them when the need arises.

- c. PW's are promptly evacuated out of the combat zone. Their presence may not be used to render points or areas immune to attack.

- d. PW's are billeted under conditions as favorable as those provided for the troops of the detaining force in the area.

- e. The basic food ration should be sufficient in quality and variety to keep PW's in good health and prevent loss of weight.

12. Control

The control of PW's is exercised through the issuance and firm enforcement of necessary instructions. Instructions relating to their control while in the collecting points and cages and while in transit should be as brief as possible, and care must be taken to assure that PW's have a clear understanding of them. Warning should be given of the serious consequences which may result from violations of such instructions. Although security problems may be greater in some respects in the combat zone particularly as relate to escape, recently captured PW's if not still in a demoralized state of mind normally have an apprehensive rather than an actively rebellious or belligerent attitude, thereby minimizing the control problem. However until he proves otherwise, each PW must be considered as an effective fighting enemy even after capture.

Section II. COMBAT ZONE

13. General

a. Throughout the combat zone the handling of PW's by military police is characterized by the

following requirements and conditions:

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

- (2) Firm control.
- (3) Humane treatment.
- (4) Maximum utilization of returning empty transportation.
- (5) Minimum essential field processing.
- (6) Wide dispersion and frequent displacement of PW collecting points.

b. Initial responsibility for the custody and further evacuation of PW's is usually accepted by military police at the brigade level. Physically able military personnel returning to the rear are utilized as PW escort guards to the maximum extent possible. Nonwalking wounded and sick PW's are evacuated through medical channels.

c. Figure 1 illustrates the PW evacuation channels.

d. Returning empty transportation is utilized for the evacuation of PW's. The close and continuing coordination between the provost marshal and the transportation officer is an essential element of such utilization. Primary reliance for evacuation within the combat zone in a general war situation must be placed upon ground vehicular transportation. For some limited war situations, primary evacuation of PW's may be by air transport consistent with safety and security requirements. Rail and air are the preferred means of transportation from the combat zone to COMMZ.

e. The individual processing of PW's in the combat zone is generally restricted to that field processing which is essential by reason of security, control, intelligence, and humanitarian considerations. Field processing actions include individual searches; medical classification, such as walking or nonwalking wounded or sick; and the intelligence interrogation of selected PW's. PW's are monitored and, if necessary, decontaminated and given first aid during CBR operations. This may require an augmentation of personnel and equipment.

f. The intelligence interrogation of selected PW's in the combat zone is a responsibility of the intelligence officer who is assisted by IPW (Interrogation Prisoner of War) teams. The system of PW intelligence parallels that of PW evacuation. Intelligence takes precedence over rapid evacuation except in forward areas where the prompt removal of prisoners of war from dangerous areas is prescribed by the Geneva PW Convention. Military police communicate with PW's only for the purpose of giving those commands and instructions which are

necessary for the field processing (exclusive of interrogation) and handling of PW's in the combat zone.

14. Capturing Troops

a. Capturing troops disarm, segregate, tag, and search PW's for documents of military value. Documents taken from PW's are tagged to identify them with the PW's from whom taken and are evacuated with the PW's to the next higher headquarters.

b. Except for the taking of weapons and documents as set forth in *a* above, personal effects will not be taken from PW's except on the orders of an officer and then only for reasons of security. When this occurs, a property register must be maintained and signed receipts given to PW's for items of personal property taken from them.

c. PW's are segregated insofar as possible and are delivered to the forward PW collecting points by combat troops. The early segregation of PW's by rank must be stressed.

15. Brigade

a. A division forward collecting point is established in the brigade trains area. A partially fenced in or enclosed area that facilitates the maximum security of PW's with a minimum of guards is chosen if available. In the absence of such facilities, the limits of the collecting point should be visibly defined and the PW's required to remain within the defined area.

b. The operation of the forward PW collecting point is a responsibility of the division military police element operating in support of the brigade. If it is not within the capability of this element to completely man the collecting point and also perform other required military police functions, the necessary augmentation must be requested by the MP element leader from his next higher commander.

c. As a normal practice, PW's are evacuated from brigade to the division central collecting point. However, when transportation is available and PW's are not needed for further intelligence interrogation, evacuation may be made directly from brigade to army or to COMMZ.

d. PW escort guards for the evacuation of PW's from brigade to division are provided by the division military police company. PW escort guards for the direct evacuation of PW's from brigade to army or COMMZ are provided by army. Physically able military personnel returning to the rear are

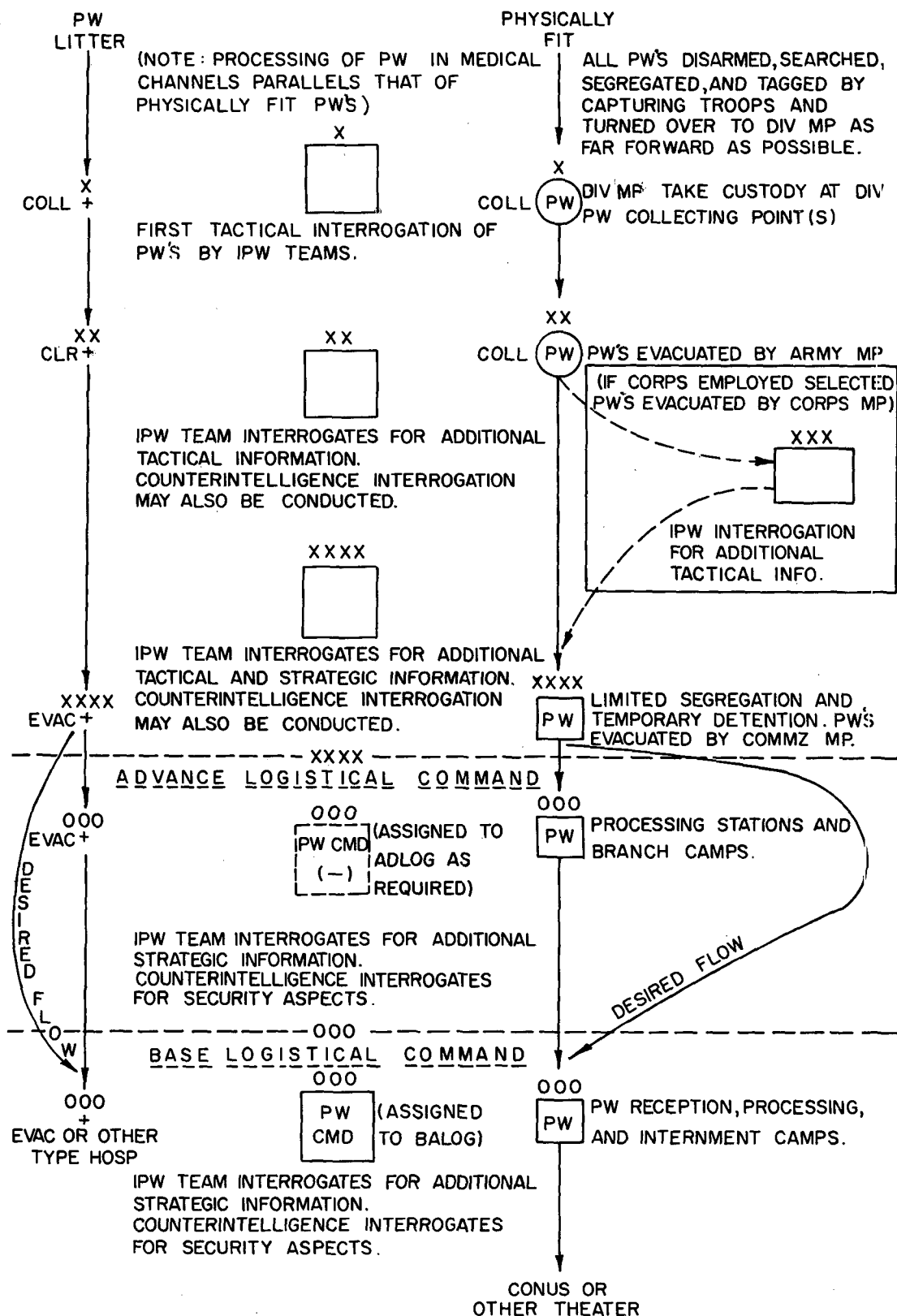


Figure 1. PW evacuation and processing channels.

utilized to the fullest extent possible for escorting PW's.

16. Division

a. The division central PW collecting point is established in the vicinity of the division main command post. The selection of a specific site for the collecting point is governed by the availability of facilities for the retention of PW's and its accessibility to a main supply route (MSR).

b. The division central PW collecting point is manned by a platoon from the division military police company. Additionally, this platoon evacuates PW's from any forward collecting points which are in operation.

c. PW escort guards for the direct evacuation of PW's from the division collecting points to army or to COMMZ are provided by army. For the direct evacuation of PW's from the division forward collecting points to army or COMMZ, army escort guards may, in coordination with the division provost marshal, be provided by direct dispatch from army to brigade.

d. When mass PW captures are being effected, requirements for additional PW escort guards and transportation are placed upon army.

17. Army Corps

a. Normally PW evacuation channels bypass corps. However, a corps PW cage may be established for the temporary retention of selected PW's held for intelligence purposes and for those PW's who may be captured in the corps area.

b. Operation of the corps PW cage, when required, is a responsibility of the military police company assigned to corps.

18. Independent Corps

a. If a corps operates independently, the evacuation of PW's through the corps cage is a normal procedure. The operation of the corps PW cage under such conditions closely parallels that of the army PW cage.

b. During the early stages of an operation by an independent corps, evacuation of PW's may be made directly from the division collecting point to a PW camp in corps rear or to a logistical base operating in support of the independent corps. Under such circumstances the corps cage may not be required. As the corps area expands and dis-

tance factors preclude such direct evacuation, the corps cage may be established.

c. PW operations will remain a theater army type function with responsibility for PW camp operations delegated to the TALOG or comparable command operating in support of the independent corps.

19. Army

a. The army commander is responsible for the operation of the army PW cage and for providing required PW escort guard support to divisions and corps for the evacuation of PW's.

b. An army PW cage or PW holding capability is established in the vicinity of each major transportation terminal in the army area to permit the fullest utilization of such transportation for the further evacuation of PW to COMMZ. Normally, not more than three PW cages are established in the army area.

c. PW cages are established and operated to provide only those facilities and services which are essential to the security and welfare of PW's pending their further evacuation to COMMZ. PW's are individually searched for concealed weapons and a closer examination of documents in their possession may be made by intelligence personnel. Segregation of PW's is maintained by nationality, sex, and according to their status as officers, enlisted men, civilians, and other categories as may be prescribed by the commander. However, no prisoners shall be separated because of nationality from prisoners of war belonging to the armed forces with which they were serving at the time of their capture except with their consent. Food, water, and shelter are provided. Sanitary measures may include the delousing of each PW and, if feasible, the disinfestation of clothing. PW's suspected of having communicable diseases are isolated for examination by a medical officer. If necessary, clothing is issued to individual PW's. PW's are evacuated from the army cage to COMMZ with the least possible delay. The army commander is responsible for arranging and coordinating all transportation requirements and for providing rations and water, if required, for the movement.

d. Under conditions involving mass captures or surrenders, the army cage facilities and capabilities of the assigned military police units may be inadequate. Prior and current planning and reconnais-

sance should provide for the selection of the most suitable facilities in the army service area which are available for the temporary internment of large numbers of PW's. As a minimum, such facilities should be located in the proximity of an MSR and preferably near a major transportation terminal.

If possible, the military police or other military units to be diverted to PW security under such circumstances should be predetermined. The ready availability within the army service area of essential messing and sanitary equipment and supplies should be assured.

Section III. COLLECTION AND EVACUATION IN SPECIAL OPERATIONS

20. River-Crossing Operations

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

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

21. Amphibious Operations

a. The handling of prisoners of war in an amphibious operation varies little from that in land operations. Initially the shore party or helicopter support teams operate PW collecting points in the beach support areas or landing zones. PW's are evacuated from collecting points to designated ships by landing craft, helicopter, or amphibious vehicles.

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

22. Airborne Operations

a. The military police company of an airborne

division is capable of providing a PW collecting point for each brigade.

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

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

23. Armored Operations

Because of their inherent characteristics, such as mobility, firepower, and communications, armored units are able to quickly penetrate deep into hostile territory. Such penetrations may bypass enemy strongpoints and leave isolated enemy groups which would hinder the normal evacuation of PW's. In this circumstance it may be necessary to hold PW's in the area of capture until they can be escorted by the capturing unit or until followup units reach the area and take over the control and further evacuation of captured PW's.

Section IV. COMMUNICATIONS ZONE

24. Evacuation Responsibilities

a. COMMZ has overall responsibility for the prompt evacuation of PW's from the supported field army. This responsibility includes providing escort guards; the establishment and operation, as required, of transit cages for overnight stops; and the establishment and operation of a PW camp(s) designated for the reception and administrative processing of all PW's evacuated to COMMZ from army.

b. The evacuation of PW's from army to COMMZ

is accomplished by military police escort guard companies (TOE 19-47). Normally these companies are attached for duty with PW reception camps.

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

25. PW Reception and Processing

a. Specific PW camps located in COMMZ are designated by the TALOG commander for the cen-

tralized reception and the physical, medical, and administrative processing of PW's evacuated from the combat zone. Dependent upon the size of the COMMZ and the number of evacuation terminals, one or more camps may be so designated. For centralization of activities and efficiency of operations, the very minimum number of reception and processing camps is established. The most advantageous locations for the establishment of such camps generally will be in the vicinity of major PW evacuation terminals. However, under circumstances whereby all PW camps are located in a common locale a single PW reception and processing camp centrally located within the internment locale may be preferable to the establishment of a processing camp at each of two or more terminals. Under other circumstances which involve the utilization of significant numbers of PW's in the ADLOG area, the establishing of a PW reception and processing capability in ADLOG may be indicated. PW's arriving intermittently or in lesser numbers at other than the major terminals are transported to the nearest reception and processing camp. Normally from one to a maximum of three such camps will be required per field army supported.

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

- (1) The attachment of a Military Police Prisoner of War Processing Company (TOE 19-237), or element thereof, to accomplish the administrative processing of each PW.
- (2) The attachment of a Military Police Escort Guard Company(ies) (TOE 19-47) to evacuate PW's from army and to escort PW transfers to assigned camps on completion of processing.
- (3) With the exception of a limited number of PW's selected for retention to assist in processing all PW's received are further transferred to other PW camps in COMMZ or are evacuated from COMMZ following completion of their processing.

c. PW reception camp operations include the reception; segregation; physical, medical, and administrative processing; and further transfer of PW's to other camps. Newly arrived PW's are segregated from earlier arrivals. Further segregation by designated categories is effected so far as possible pending completion of processing and assignment to a permanent PW camp. Physical and medical processing actions include haircuts, disinfection, immunizations, physical examinations, and issuance of clean clothing, toilet articles, mess equipment, and blankets. The administrative processing of PW's is accomplished by personnel of a Military Police Processing Company (TOE 19-237) in accordance with procedures prescribed in AR 633-50. These processing actions include the preparation of personnel records, photographs, fingerprint cards, identity cards (if required), and the assignment of internment serial numbers.

d. During the course of their administrative processing, PW's are identified and classified according to status, such as officers, noncommissioned officers, privates, retained personnel, or civilians; and by sex, nationality, and language. PW's who refuse to reveal their military or civilian status are appropriately classified to permit their segregation and later identification.

26. Additional Classification

If time and circumstances permit, work classifications may be made following administrative processing. The breakout of specific skills required by the theater will be an additional factor in determining future assignments.

27. Assignment

As soon as possible following their processing, PW's are assigned to camps based upon assignment instructions received from the prisoner of war command. These instructions indicate the number and status of PW's to be transferred to specific camps in the theater or other areas.

CHAPTER 3

OPERATION OF PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS

Section I. FACILITIES

28. PW Internment Facilities

a. PW internment facilities are established as required in the COMMZ of a theater of operations or in CONUS. PW internment facilities are referred to either as PW camps or as PW branch camps. A PW camp is an installation of a semi-permanent nature established for the internment and complete administration of PW's. A PW branch camp is a subsidiary camp operated under the supervision and administration of the PW camp of which it is a branch. It is usually established in response to a definite PW labor requirement. Each branch camp is located, organized, and equipped to facilitate accomplishment of the particular requirement for which it is established.

b. Prior planning for camp or branch camp construction is sufficiently projected into the future to provide for the timely selection and development of specific camp sites, the procurement of construction materials, and the accomplishment of actual construction. As an objective, construction should be planned and accomplished to provide for the acceptance of additional PW's and for administrative and custodial segregation.

29. Camp Location

a. One of the most significant and critical aspects of the theater planning effort relates to the selection of camp locations. Careful consideration must be given to the amount of logistical and personnel effort required to support the camp and to prevent, as far as possible, the necessity for displacement because of enemy action.

b. Selection of specific locations for individual PW camps should reflect, as appropriate, a consideration of the following:

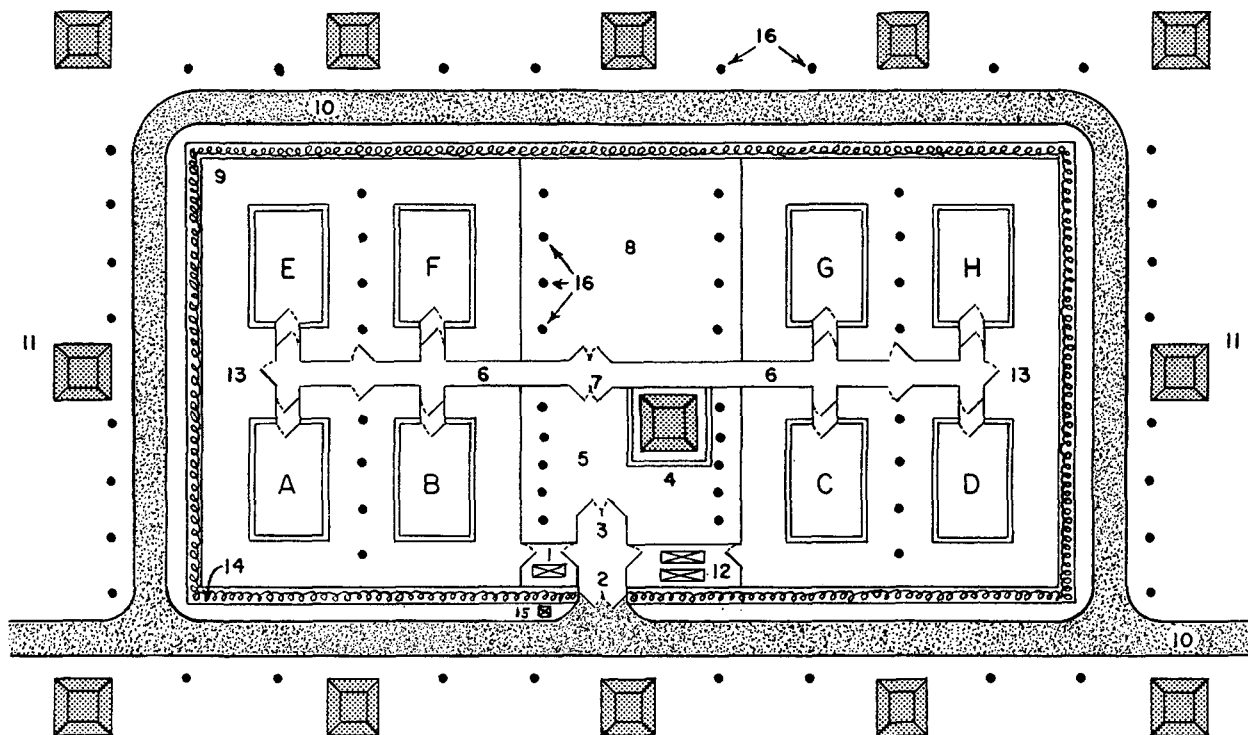
- (1) The presence or absence of swamps, mosquitoes and malarial conditions, or other factors including water drainage that would affect human health.
- (2) Existence of an adequate and satisfactory source of water supply to include a consideration of the amounts required for drinking, personal sanitation, and disposal of sewage.
- (3) The availability of an electric power supply. Restriction of the use of generators to a standby or emergency source of electricity is to be preferred.
- (4) Requirements for transportation facilities particularly as related to the logistical support of the camp. Transportation requirements for rapid evacuation may be a consideration.
- (5) Distances to work areas if employment is outside the camp.
- (6) The availability of suitable existing facilities to avoid unnecessary construction.
- (7) The local availability of construction materials.

c. The specific type of construction which is necessary to satisfy minimum requirements will vary according to climate, anticipated permanency of the camp, number of camps to be established, the availability of labor and materials, and the conditions under which the forces of the detaining power are billeted in the same area. Construction specifications and material requirements are contained in TM 5-301, TM 5-302, and TM 5-303. Local facilities should be used whenever practicable to reduce the requirements for engineer construction material.

and personnel. Whenever possible, necessary modifications or construction should be accomplished by PW's and local sources of material utilized to the maximum extent possible. Tents may be, at least in

the initial stages of camp activation, the most practicable means for housing PW's.

d. Figure 2 illustrates a physical layout for a type PW enclosure.



LEGEND:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. COMMAND POST | 9. PERIMETER FENCE |
| 2. MAIN GATE | 10. ACCESS ROADWAY |
| 3. SALLY PORT | 11. TOWERS W/MACHINE GUNS |
| 4. CENTRAL TOWER | 12. DISPENSARY |
| 5. ADMINISTRATIVE AREA | 13. AREA USED IN LIEU OF RECREATIONAL AREA |
| 6. CENTER RUNWAY | 14. MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONCERTINA WIRE |
| 7. CENTER RUNWAY MAIN GATES | 15. SALLY PORT GATE HOUSE |
| 8. RECREATIONAL AREA | 16. LIGHT POLES |

NOTE: COMPOUNDS SHOULD BE LETTERED AS INDICATED.

Figure 2. Physical layout for a type PW enclosure.

Section II. PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

30. Personnel

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

31. Training

Personnel assigned or attached to internment facilities should be oriented and specially trained in the custody and control of PW's. Each individual should be fully cognizant of the provisions of the Geneva Conventions as they apply to PW treatment. A formal continuing training program should

be established to include, as a minimum, the following subjects:

- a. Principles of the Geneva Conventions.
- b. Supervisory and human relations techniques.
- c. Self-defense methods.
- d. Application of force.
- e. Firearms familiarization and qualification.
- f. Public relations (particularly in CONUS operations).
- g. First aid.
- h. Emergency plans.
- i. Camp regulations.
- j. Intelligence and counterintelligence techniques.
- k. Cultural customs and habits of the PW's.
- l. Simple training in the language of the PW's.
- m. Use of riot control agents and dispersers.

Section III. ADMINISTRATION

32. Introduction

a. Detailed PW administrative procedures are prescribed in AR 633-50. It is the responsibility of the PW camp commander to assure that all members of his staff and command are thoroughly familiar with the administrative procedures prescribed therein.

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

33. Administrative Policies

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

- (1) As far as possible, PW's are utilized for the internal administration and operation of PW camps.
- (2) Maximum use is made of captured enemy supplies and equipment.
- (3) Commandants of PW camps are vested with authority to impose disciplinary punishment. Such punishment is administered in accordance with the provisions of AR 633-50 which implement Articles 89-98 of the Geneva PW Convention.

b. *Command Responsibilities.* Every PW intern-

ment facility is placed under the command of a commissioned officer of the Armed Forces. A copy of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949, and its annexes and special agreements, in a language which the PW's understand, must be posted in each PW camp. Copies must be supplied, upon request, to those PW's who do not have access to the posted copy. All regulations, orders, and notices relating to the conduct and activities of PW's must be written in a language which the PW's understand and posted in places where the PW's may read them. Copies must be made available to PW's who do not have access to the posted copies.

34. Standing Orders

The publication and posting of standing orders governing the holding of daily formations, daily fatigue details, fire drills, and air raid drills and announcing the hours for religious services, recreational activities, and operation of camp facilities are required.

35. Records and Reports

Procedures governing the preparation, maintenance, and disposition of records and reports pertaining to enemy PW's are set forth in AR 633-50.

In addition to those described therein, additional local records or reports may be prescribed by appropriate commanders as necessary for the effective control, supervision, and disposition of enemy PW's. Reports may be required on either a periodic or "as required" basis, and may cover the administrative, operational, logistical, intelligence, and personnel situations. Normal command and staff records and reports, such as staff section journals, duty officer logs, worksheets, and situation maps may be required.

36. Automatic Data Processing System (ADPS)

In its PW application, ADPS will be used to

process personnel data on PW's and to assist in solving problems in the major areas of PW management, i.e., administration, utilization, and evacuation of PW's. Among its principal advantages are a substantial savings in manpower required for reporting and record keeping, speed in compilation of data so that records are always current, accuracy of reporting, and longevity of records through eliminating the problem of worn and partially obliterated PW records. In addition, by providing almost instantaneous information about PW's with special qualifications, available PW's can be matched with the need for PW labor and the most efficient utilization of PW labor can be accomplished.

Section IV. SECURITY AND CONTROL

37. Introduction

a. Security and control are two basic functions of internment camp operations. They are mutually supporting functions which at times may overlap, thus, the distinctions between security and control are not always hard and fast. Security includes those measures, physical barriers, and personnel used to define the limits of custody, protect the camp against enemy and natural hazards, prevent escape, and to quell disturbances caused by PW's. Control includes all other measures used to exercise restraining or directing influences over PW's.

b. It may be expected that many PW's will make a satisfactory adjustment to internment. These are those individuals who accept the fact of captivity and their noncombatant status, observe camp regulations, and occupy their time in such useful pursuits as are available to them, and in improving their capabilities for successful readjustment upon repatriation.

c. On the other hand, experience has taught that some PW's will continue to be active enemies while in internment. They will resist the capturing power with every means at their disposal. In this effort they will attempt to organize and regiment other prisoners to insure a united effort. Other PW's can be expected to behave in ways which can create serious custodial and psychological problems. Policies and procedures must be adopted to insure uncontested control over PW's at all times. PW's must be firmly impressed with the fact that further

resistance is useless and will not be tolerated. Discipline, humane but firm treatment, and the prompt enforcement of punitive actions, when required, are essential elements to the uncontested control of PW's.

d. Security and control are enhanced when custodial personnel have an understanding of the cultural and ideological background of the enemy. Direct attacks on or disregard for the taboos, prejudices, and sensitivities rooted in their culture should be avoided. An understanding of the ideological attitudes of PW's may provide valuable insight as to possible motivation and behavior. Other factors which may have effects on PW motivation and behavior include—

- (1) Attitudes toward U. S. Armed Forces and its allies.
- (2) Attitudes toward authority.
- (3) Existence of politically opposed groups.
- (4) Locale of PW camps.
- (5) Knowledge of the course of the war.
- (6) Conditions of internment.

38. Behavioral Trends

The anticipated behavior of PW's may take several broad forms or trends, such as—

a. Individual delinquency or rejection of authority.

b. Formation of disciplined factions among prisoners whose goal is rejection of United States

authority and active assistance to the enemy cause. PW leaders will seek ways of creating group solidarity by encouraging PW's to identify emotionally with each other and their groups. These groups are well suited to identify with and to act on popular grievances and stir up tensions and unrest. To individual PW's, they are exceedingly important in the sense of being accepted, trusted, and protected by a group. If undetected these groups, even though having a small number of followers, are capable of building an aggressive force which can be a severe threat to camp security and control.

c. Complete submission and cooperation. This behavior is not altogether unlikely, however, the underlying motives for such action will vary among individuals. Some will be political defectors while others may, through resignation or apathy, accommodate themselves to the situation. Dissident factions which plan to preserve the status quo in order to gain time for organization and planning prior to taking overt action may use this form of behavior as a part of their strategy.

39. Specific Adverse Actions

Within these general trends, there are numerous adverse actions which PW's and the enemy forces may take or attempt in order to harass their captors or liberate other PW's. These are as follows:

a. Prisoners of War.

- (1) Refusal to eat.
- (2) Refusal to work or to attend formations or working in a perfunctory manner.
- (3) Malingering.
- (4) Sabotage of equipment and facilities.
- (5) Assault upon other PW's or custodial personnel.
- (6) Capture of hostages to secure concessions.
- (7) Individual escapes or mass breakouts.
- (8) Intimidation of other PW's through fear, by violence, or by other means in order to secure a united front for continued resistance.
- (9) Suicide.
- (10) Theft and robbery.
- (11) Black-market activity.
- (12) Manufacture of weapons or other illegal items.
- (13) Printing and dissemination of propaganda material.

- (14) Attempts to subvert U. S. or Allied personnel.
- (15) Creation of disturbances or riots to place the camp authorities in an unfavorable position in order to gain concessions and to influence custodial policies.
- (16) Attempts to establish communications with own government or with sympathizers in the area.

b. Enemy Forces.

- (1) Attempts to establish communications with prisoners by means of agents, smuggled radios, or foreign language newspapers.
- (2) The enemy may order certain members of its armed forces to submit to capture. These individuals usually will have specific duties to carry out, such as agitators, in the internment camps.
- (3) Attempts to liberate prisoners through direct military action by regular or irregular forces.

40. Security

a. Security of PW camps is maintained by a combination of physical protection devices and guard personnel. It includes all those physical measures taken by the commander to enforce custody, prevent escape, and to protect the installation against natural and manmade hazards. The factors affecting the degree and type of physical security required for a PW camp are its size, geographic location, the proximity of external support, the number of PW's to be interned, and the capabilities of enemy forces. Security requirements are determined by an analysis of the likely threats or hazards and the manpower and physical resources available. The threat includes possible courses of PW and enemy action which would adversely affect the camp's functions.

b. Coordination is required with friendly military units in the immediate vicinity with respect to matters of mutual interest in area security. When friendly supporting forces are not available, it may be necessary to utilize a limited number of camp security forces as a screening force outside the camp. The use of cleared areas, checkpoints, and roving patrols may be helpful in preventing infiltration by hostile elements.

c. Security plans are reviewed frequently and modified as required to meet changes in conditions.

Physical security surveys (FM 19-30) are used to aid in evaluating the adequacy of existing safeguards and security procedures.

41. Physical Protection

The following are minimum physical protection requirements for PW camps:

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

- (1) Top guards with several strands of barbed wire at the top of the outside perimeter fence.
- (2) A 12-foot lane, free of any vegetation or shrubbery, between the inside and outside perimeter fences.

b. Guard towers located on the perimeter of each enclosure and constructed to conform with the following requirements:

- (1) Sufficiently high to permit unobstructed observation.
- (2) Placed immediately outside the wall or, in the case of a double fence, in such a manner as to permit an unobstructed view above the entire lane between fences.
- (3) Low enough to provide adequate field of fire.
- (4) Spaced to secure optimum observation. During adverse weather conditions, it may be necessary to augment security by placing fixed guard posts between towers on the outside of the fence.
- (5) Platforms sufficiently wide to mount crew-served automatic weapons.
- (6) Equipped with retractable ladders.

c. Adequate lighting facilities throughout the camp and especially around the perimeter of each enclosure to meet the following requirements:

- (1) Sufficient lighting on fences or walls at night to permit the ready detection of PW's attempting to escape.
- (2) Sufficient lighting at inner strategic points to permit expeditious handling of any sudden contingencies which may arise.
- (3) Provisions for secondary emergency lighting.
- (4) Protection for all light bulbs and reflectors against breakage by a wire mesh covering, where necessary.

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

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

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

42. Guard Forces

a. The security force for a PW camp is organized functionally from assigned units to provide the following personnel:

- (1) Gate guards.
- (2) Tower guards.
- (3) Labor detail guards.
- (4) Compound patrols.
- (5) Search forces.
- (6) Alert forces.
- (7) Reserve force.
- (8) Exterior security guards whose responsibilities include guarding of critical facilities, area patrols, and checkpoints as required.

b. Elements of the guard force are used when necessary to quell disturbances and regain control of dissident PW elements. Forces employed in riot control use infantry or riot control tactics as required, supported by organic weapons and riot control agents. The principles for these operations include—

- (1) Adequate personnel to accomplish the specific mission.
- (2) Prompt aggressive and decisive action using only the minimum force necessary.
- (3) Provisions for adequate reserve forces to support or relieve leading elements in contact with dissident forces.

43. Natural Hazards

a. Procedures for minimizing the effects of natural hazards should be established at each PW camp. Measures are required not only to minimize the destruction of property and loss of life but also to prevent PW escapes or disorders which might

be aided during the confusion caused by storms, floods, etc.

b. PW's may be effectively utilized in firefighting teams and light and heavy rescue squads as well as in damage repair operations.

44. Other Physical Security Considerations

Other security measures which should be implemented in each PW facility are as follows:

a. *Key and Lock Control.* It is essential that keys and locks be accessible only to those persons whose official duties so require. A key depository should be provided outside each enclosure where keys may be secured when not required for use. Gate guards should be required to sign a register when keys are withdrawn and turned in or transferred to other personnel. There is always the danger of an identical lock with a known key being surreptitiously substituted for a lock in use. For this reason, padlocks should always be snapped shut and not left hanging open on gates or doors.

b. *Tool and Supply Control.* Tools and supplies used by PW's should be carefully controlled to prevent loss or diversion to unauthorized uses. Tool control may include such measures as signout registers and tool display boards. Food supplies, chemicals, paints, and POL supplies require special controls to prevent their unauthorized use by PW's.

c. *Movement Control.* The movement of PW's within an enclosure and a camp must be rigidly controlled. Movements of PW groups should be scheduled to prevent congestion, in particular to prevent the overcrowding at sally ports and other gates. Separate PW groups should be controlled to prevent intermingling and communication or altercation between groups. Sufficient guard personnel should be assigned to each group to maintain control. Individual PW movements within an enclosure may be controlled by scheduling aided by pass systems. Passes should indicate the place a PW is authorized to visit and the applicable time.

45. Control

a. Within the custodial framework established by security, further efforts are required to exercise restraining or directing influences over PW's in order to meet United States objectives. This control is imposed by a system of routines and required behavior which regulates the daily living of PW's and includes all those measures taken to maintain

discipline, law, and order and to influence the attitudes and behavior of the PW's in ways favorable to United States objectives.

b. Control is both coercive and noncoercive. Coercive measures include those orders and regulations which must be obeyed and are reinforced by disciplinary sanctions. Control is noncoercive in those areas wherein favorable changes are sought in the PW's attitudes through appeals to their emotions, hopes, and aspirations.

46. Control Techniques

The following control principles and techniques will assist PW camp commanders to maintain strict and efficient control over PW's:

a. *Orientation.* As soon as practicable upon arriving at an internment camp, PW's should be oriented concerning their status and the conditions of their internment. They should be informed in very definite terms that their status is that of non-combatants and that they are in the custody of the United States, a government which scrupulously adheres to the provisions of the Geneva Conventions Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Further, that although prepared to confer all benefits and protection arising from the Conventions and laws of humanity, it is equally prepared to vigorously enforce the punitive provisions of the Convention in cases of misconduct.

b. *Demonstration.* The physical security measures of the camp should further impress on the PW's the fact of their status. Although the physical property of fences, gates, and towers will be much in evidence, it is equally necessary that the actions, demeanor, and military efficiency of administrative and custodial personnel engender respect.

c. *Communication.* PW's should at all times have a definite, clear-cut understanding of what is expected of them. Because of cultural and language differences, careful consideration of all orders is required. Once given, an order must be obeyed without question or discussion. Therefore, it is necessary to insure that all orders are reasonable, capable of being obeyed, and in a manner and language which the PW's can understand. It is good practice to limit the number of prohibitive or "will not/do not" orders to a minimum. Although these orders are a manifestation of discipline and control, the administration of minor violations can become burdensome and eventually lead to a breakdown

in discipline of both PW's and United States personnel. Communications media include vocal announcements and printed matter. Whenever practicable, and always in the case of standing orders or announcements concerning major issues, written notices should be posted in places where all PW's can read them.

d. Organization. The extent of prisoner participation in their own administration is dependent upon their attitudes and cooperation. PW organization is virtually indispensable to accomplish basic administrative and welfare activities. As a minimum, they should provide the supervision and operation of daily routine requirements, such as mess, sanitation, maintenance and housekeeping, and recreational activities. Organizations should be functional in nature and responsibilities accurately defined so that there is created within each compound a number of independent bases for organization, each linked directly to the United States compound commander. This pluralistic organization minimizes the possibility of one organization gaining complete control of a compound to the detriment of custodial control policies and using its position for ideological or selfish opportunistic motives. Open organizations may be permitted provided their purpose, membership, structure, and activities are known and sanctioned by the camp commander. Such organizations should serve some worthwhile purpose not inconsistent with United States policies, be organized for a common good, and have no restrictions on membership or participation.

e. Inspections and Searches. Regular inspections should be conducted of PW quarters and service areas to insure compliance with orders, maintenance of standards, and to discover problem areas requiring corrective measures. Inspections should be conducted by compound commanders, enclosure commanders, and by the camp commander and his staff. PW's should be searched whenever they leave or return to an enclosure or compound. Frequent unscheduled searches should be made of PW quarters, work areas, and service and recreational areas. These searches are conducted on a routine basis but special searches may be required in specific areas when prompted by the PW camp intelligence system. The object of individual and area searches is to discover and seize contraband material, unauthorized documents, and to detect evidence of existing hazards to custodial control, such as tunnels, openings

in fences, and hidden caches of food and supplies. All contraband material and other evidence should be promptly evaluated and corrective or precautionary measures taken as required.

f. Classification and Segregation. The efficient use of classification and segregation is an invaluable means of maintaining control. Prisoners are placed in certain specific categories based upon the requirements of custody. The prompt classification and segregation of PW's permit more efficient use of custodial personnel, increased security of the detaining power, and physical safety of individual prisoners. A further discussion of classification and segregation is contained in paragraphs 51 through 57.

47. Continuity of Effort

a. Continuity and consistency in policy and total effort are essential to the success of PW camp operations. Comprehensive policy will be developed at governmental or top command levels and transmitted through normal command channels. PW camp commanders should insure that this policy is further transmitted to all members of their commands.

b. A major PW camp is a complex operation. Within its confines will rest the responsibility for the complete administration, feeding, clothing, and welfare of thousands of PW's. It is understandable, but not excusable, that some individuals will become so preoccupied with their day-to-day tasks that they will overlook or, as an expediency, disregard custodial control policies.

c. All functional elements of a camp should operate within the established guidance. Administrative, educational, and welfare functions must be planned to operate within the framework of control policies and to actively support them, and to prevent uncertainties, delays, and inequities which give rise to confusion and loss of control.

48. Disciplinary and Penal Sanctions

As in all military establishments, the judicious use of disciplinary and penal sanctions is necessary to preserve law and order and to maintain discipline. PW's are subject and liable to punishment under the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the United States Army, including the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Authorized disciplinary punishments applicable to PW's are contained in AR

633-50 which implements Articles 89-98 of the Geneva PW Convention.

49. Use of Force

When necessary, custodial personnel use all force needed to quell disturbances and to gain control of unruly PW's. Force is not used as a disciplinary measure but only for the protection of life and property and the preservation of security and control. Only that force necessary under all attendant circumstances should be used. A further discussion of riot control is contained in chapter 6.

50. Information and Education Program

a. Information and education programs at PW camps are a major element in noncoercive control.

The purpose of these programs is to create and foster spontaneous responses on the part of PW's toward activities and contacts which will encourage an attitude of respect on their part for U. S. institutions, traditions, and ways of life and thought.

b. The objectives of this program are not only to select and make available materials which will promote its purpose, but also to assure the rejection of such materials as are harmful, indifferent, or alien to it. Psychological operations personnel and units provide assistance to MP PW units in the planning implementation, and supervision of PW information and education (PWIE) programs (FM 33-5).

Section V. CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION

51. Classification

a. Classification consists of determining the degree of restraint and supervision required for PW's while they are interned. The ultimate purpose of classification is to provide selective groupings of PW's which can be effectively controlled and utilized consistent with security risk involved and with psychological operations objectives.

b. The extent to which classification is undertaken is dependent upon the nature of the enemy and the political and ideological attitudes which may affect individual behavior.

c. When the nature of the enemy indicates that politico-ideological attitudes may have a significant bearing on PW motivation and behavior to the detriment of security and control, classification of ideological groupings may be necessary.

d. Within an enemy ideological group there may be a wide range of individual attitudes. Included within the group will be those hard core members who have a relatively long history of political activity, as well as those individuals who may be stably opposed to the dominant enemy ideology. The life history interrogations, intelligence reports, and other available means for obtaining personal information should be utilized to classify individuals. The determining factors, however, should not be a PW's precapture record but his current attitudes and a judgment based on all available information of the stability or veracity of his expressed attitudes.

52. Advantages of Classification

Classification, when used with segregated assignments, has the following advantages:

a. *Prevention of Disorder.* Classification procedures pinpoint potential or actual troublemakers, resistance leaders, and personnel of violently opposed political groups. The disturbing influence of these elements is removed to alleviate or eliminate the frictions, tensions, and violence likely to be caused by the presence of opposing political groups striving for dominancy.

b. *Information and Education Program.* An information and education program may be most effective when the form and, to some extent, the content are varied according to the attitudes and receptiveness of the group.

c. *Security.* For PW camp security purposes, maximum effort should be made to identify those individuals who are willing and able to furnish information.

53. Limitations on Classification

Although there are worthwhile advantages to classification, there are several serious limitations to its effectiveness. These limitations may be considered as—

a. *Incomplete Information.* A PW is required by the Geneva Convention to give only name, rank, serial number, and date of birth. Although there is no prohibition upon a capturing power asking for additional information, it is likely that many PW's

will give only the required information. When this occurs, additional information concerning a particular PW may frequently be obtained by questioning other members of the PW's unit. Background files will be limited and available on only a few PW's and it may take considerable time to acquire other information necessary for accurate classification.

b. Difficulty of Evaluation. Classification is essentially an evaluation of individual attitudes which are very difficult to measure. The stability of a PW's orientation may be unknown, particularly as to whether it is based upon firm convictions or merely opportunistic in order to gain anticipated short term advantages.

c. Psychological Barriers. Other difficulties to communication and evaluation may be caused by the prior enemy indoctrination. This indoctrination will shape the PW's attitude toward United States control and may be based upon a very warped view of the United States and result in fear and distrust. Other PW's may be so unnerved by the experience of capture and suffering such severe traumatic shock that any attempt at classification may be meaningless.

54. Classification Procedures

a. Although classification has several severe limitations, it is nonetheless important that classification be attempted as early as possible. Processing centers will attempt to make selective classifications; however, it is likely that this early classification will be limited in scope.

b. Classification should be a continuous process and group or individual changes should be made as necessary to correct previous mistakes and as prompted by additional information or actions on the part of PW's which indicate a need for change.

c. Although individual classification would be the ideal, the sheer number of PW's, time factor, and other limiting factors may make it impracticable, if not impossible. Classification may then be limited to selecting those extreme cases on either end of the scale, i.e., the recalcitrant types who may be expected to cause trouble and those who appear to be more cooperative and easily handled.

55. Segregation

Segregation consists of the selective assignment of PW's to camps and to enclosures and compounds within each camp. The bases for segregation are

the administrative and custodial categories into which PW's have been classified. Segregation is utilized to the extent necessary to accomplish the following:

- a. Security and control.
- b. Physical safety of individual PW's.
- c. Efficient utilization of PW labor.
- d. Compliance with the mandatory provisions of the Geneva Conventions.

56. Administrative Segregation

a. In determining the administrative segregation of PW's, the following mandatory requirements of the Geneva Convention are considered (appropriate articles of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War are also listed):

- (1) The requirement that female PW's be billeted separately from male PW's (Article 29, GPW).
- (2) The requirement that PW's are to be assembled in camps or compounds according to their nationality, language, and customs provided that such PW's shall not be separated from PW's belonging to the armed forces with which they were serving at the time of their capture, except with their consent (Article 22, GPW).
- (3) The provision that in camps for officers and prisoners of equivalent status, or in mixed camps, the senior officer among the PW's shall be recognized as the prisoners' representative (Article 79, GPW).
- (4) The provision that officer PW's or prisoners of equivalent status may in no circumstances be compelled to work and that non-commissioned officer PW's shall only be required to do supervisory work. Further, that both officer and noncommissioned officer PW's may volunteer for suitable work (Article 49, GPW).
- (5) The provision that officer PW's of the same nationality are to be stationed in labor camps (branch camps) for the purpose of carrying out the camps' administrative duties for which the PW's are responsible (Article 79, GPW).
- (6) The provision that enlisted personnel of the same armed forces are to be assigned in sufficient number to officer camps for service work (Article 44, GPW).

b. Other administrative groupings are dependent upon the situation, the nature of the enemy, and the number of PW's in other categories, i.e., officer, NCO, enlisted, civilian, etc. Although no hard and fast rules can be set forth in this manual, the following recommendations may be considered. Officer prisoners should be segregated from enlisted PW's at least at the compound level. Noncommissioned officers may be mixed with other enlisted men.

57. Custodial Segregation

Within the administrative groups listed above, further segregation may be necessary to further insure security and PW utilization. When determined, opposing ideological groups may be separated from each other. Further segregation may be required for war criminals, defectors, and those whose antisocial behavior may be detrimental to law and order if they are allowed to remain in the general population.

Section VI. INTELLIGENCE

58. General

Military police PW camp commanders are concerned with the collection, evaluation, interpretation, and appropriate utilization or dissemination of information which pertains to PW camp security and the control of PW's in the custody of the United States Army. Unit intelligence officers and military intelligence organizations in support of tactical units are responsible for the conduct of tactical and counterintelligence interrogations of PW's in the combat zone. Military intelligence agencies continue to have an interest in PW's for strategic intelligence, counterintelligence, and other intelligence purposes.

59. Purpose

Accurate and timely intelligence relative to PW attitudes and activities enables the camp commander and his staff to estimate in advance the influence of PW motivation and behavior and to determine those measures necessary to maintain uncontested control and to adjust to significant trends. This information, properly evaluated, is an important means of countering resistance movements and minimizing the use of force. If the leaders, the plans, and the methods of dissident elements are known, the likelihood of their being able to mount major demonstrations or to strike serious blows is sharply reduced. To secure this information, a camp commander must have an efficient intelligence system thoroughly responsive to his needs.

60. Intelligence Procedures

a. Obtaining intelligence information in an internment camp is a continuing process. The steps to obtain maximum results are as follows:

- (1) Formulation of detailed intelligence requirements.
- (2) Preparation of a collection plan.
- (3) Selection of sources of information.
- (4) Processing of information.
- (5) Dissemination and use of resulting intelligence.

b. The major portion of camp intelligence information must be developed from organic resources. External sources may be used to give background information which may reinforce and give perspective to current intelligence. Members of the local military intelligence organization engaged in PW interrogation, counterintelligence, and other intelligence activities within the PW compound are primary sources of information. Because of their close association with selected PW's, these specialists will be in a position to receive and furnish camp commanders valuable information pertaining to PW attitudes and intentions.

61. Organic Sources of Intelligence

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

b. PW informers are a valuable source of information. Undercover personnel may also be used within the compounds. The use of both these sources is subject to local determination. Great care must be used in the evaluation of information gained from PW informers as well as means taken to insure their safety.

c. Examination of incident reports, reports of investigations, results of searches, and reports of compound patrols provides an excellent source of information.

d. Teachers and instructors engaged in the education and training program can be major sources of intelligence. These sources are in a position to report on changes in the attitudes and orientation of PW's as well as other significant trends or indications of their motivation and anticipated behavior.

e. Special emphasis should be placed on the interception of messages being passed to or from PW's and on PW mail examination. Resistance elements, in their attempts to organize and disseminate information and directions, require considerable documentation. Well trained translators and interpreters are required to exploit intelligence information of this kind. The intelligence activity must continually search for possible PW communications channels. Communications means may vary from word of mouth or written messages to makeshift signal devices, such as blinking lights, flags, and drums, as well as efficient radio receivers or transmitters which may be made by PW's or smuggled in to them. Interception of such means will provide valuable intelligence information. Signal Corps units may be requested to provide monitoring and locating services in the event clandestine radio use is suspected.

62. Intelligence Requirements

a. Intelligence requirements comprise the specific information needed by the commander to insure continued control of PW's and those items of information requested by higher headquarters and other agencies.

b. The intelligence officer is responsible for compiling the requirements in order to maintain a constant flow of intelligence information. In conjunction with custodial supervisors, he will develop requirements for interior intelligence for the commander's use. In coordination with the prisoner

of war command and other interested agencies, he will prepare a listing of specific elements of information required by those agencies and by higher headquarters.

c. Interior intelligence requirements are based upon the "threat" or hazards to the camp and its operations. The requirements are generally stated in question form. The answers to these questions provide indicators which may presage PW courses of action. Some requirements may be specific, seeking certain physical evidence. Many of the requirements, however, will be more general and will be concerned with indicators of PW attitudes or motivation.

63. Support of Intelligence Agencies

The exploitation of PW's for strategic, combat, technical, and psychological operations intelligence purposes is performed by trained specialists who are members of military intelligence units assigned this responsibility. In the event PW camp operating personnel have the opportunity to furnish information or to identify PW's who are knowledgeable in these areas, the nearest intelligence agency is notified for exploitation.

64. Processing

The intelligence section, concerned primarily with intelligence as it affects camp security in the processing, evaluation, and interpretation of information, will follow the procedures outlined in FM 30-5. The extent to which the intelligence officer processes information secured at the request of other agencies or higher headquarters is dependent upon the size of his working force, the desires of the commander, and the desires of the requesting agency. Care should be exercised in using information secured for other agencies for intelligence purposes. Premature use of such information may compromise or negate other sources of information. Problems in this area may be resolved through coordination between the camp intelligence officer and representatives of the requesting agency.

CHAPTER 4

CIVILIAN INTERNEES

65. General

a. Military police task organizations in a theater of operations provide for the custody and administration of interned enemy civilians. These internees are those members of the civil population of an occupied territory who do not fall into the category of PW's, but whose internment is deemed necessary in the interest of security.

b. The basic policy for the treatment and internment of civilian persons in time of war is contained in the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 12 August 1949. Regulations governing the administration, employment, and compensation of civilian internees are prescribed in AR 35-233 and AR 633-51.

66. Internment

a. Procedures regarding the internment of protected civilian persons are prescribed by the theater commander. These procedures establish the basis for internment and designate those individuals authorized to intern. In accordance with the Geneva Civilian Convention these procedures include the right of appeal by interned persons and the periodic review, if possible every six months, by a board designated by the theater commander.

b. Internment is not punishment but a form of protective custody which an occupying force commander is permitted to exercise to provide for the security of his own forces. Notwithstanding the above, military courts or tribunals may assign a civilian to internment in lieu of imprisonment. The fact that internees are required to stay within specified limits, obey the regulations of the place of internment, and are subject to punitive action for violations does not alter their status. Internees do not lose any of their rights under the civil laws of their state. However, the very fact of internment might restrict the practical means to exercise all of their civil rights.

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

67. Security and Control

a. The degree of security and control exercised over civilian internees will reflect the condition under which their internment is authorized and directed, and a recognition of the escape hazards and the difficulties of apprehension attendant upon the internment of civilians in an occupied territory.

b. Custodial classification and other control measures are adapted, as required, to maintain continuous security and control. Like PW's, civilian internees may be prepared to defy or passively resist authority or to create serious trouble if and when they consider it advantageous.

68. Evacuation

a. Civilian internees are moved from the point of apprehension to designated internment camps as expeditiously as possible. Civilians to be interned, apprehended in the field army area, may be evacuated with PW's. Separate facilities are not usually established in the field army for civilians; however, during the collection and evacuation operations, civilian internees and PW's are physically segregated from one another.

b. Within the COMMZ small groups or individual internees are delivered to designated camps by area command military police. Mass movements of internees are escorted by elements of military police escort guard companies.

69. Reception and Processing

a. Procedures for the reception and processing of civilians must be flexible and responsive to requirements. Whenever possible, civilians are delivered directly to internment camps. Civilians to be interned from field army areas are generally processed at PW reception and processing camps located in the forward areas of the COMMZ. Civil-

ians assigned to internment from areas within the COMMZ are delivered to the nearest camp having a reception and processing capability.

b. Reception and processing procedures for civilian internees are the same as for PW's. Individuals are not accepted for processing as internees unless a written order of internment, issued by competent authority, has been presented.

CHAPTER 5

EMPLOYMENT

70. General

a. Prisoners of War. PW's constitute a large potential source of manpower. The United States may utilize as laborers PW's who are physically fit, taking into account their age, sex, grade, and physical aptitude, with a view particularly to maintaining them in a good state of physical and mental health. Although PW's are generally employed in the COMMZ, they may be employed in rear areas of the combat zone or in CONUS within areas of labor specified by the regulations based on the Geneva PW Convention.

b. Civilian Internees. The United States is responsible for providing favorable working conditions and adequate medical attention for internee workers. The standards for working conditions will be in accordance with the national laws, regulations, and existing procedures of the occupied territory, but not higher than those standards that exist for work of the same nature in the same district for workers who are not internees. Internment camp commanders are responsible for complying with the provisions of the Geneva Civilian Convention and pertinent regulations as relate to labor details.

71. Supervision of Labor

a. Prisoners of War. PW's are usually worked under the immediate supervision of their own non-commissioned officers who, in turn, are supervised by United States Army personnel. Camp commanders are responsible for selecting and training prisoner supervisors for all camp labor. Using agencies, including contract employers, are required to provide technical supervision for work details.

b. Civilian Internees. Civilian internees who perform work may be supervised by other internees who, in turn, are supervised by United States supervisors.

72. Labor Restrictions on Prisoners of War

The extent to which PW labor may be most fully utilized will be conditioned by a number of con-

siderations. Several of the more significant considerations attendant upon utilization are set forth below.

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

b. A PW may not be employed on a job considered to be injurious to his health or dangerous because of the inherent nature of the work, the particular conditions under which it is performed, or the individual's physical unfitness or lack of technical skill.

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

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

73. Logistical Support

a. The practical utilization of PW's and civilian internees is governed, in part, by the logistical effort required to make them available for the labor to be performed. Significant factors include—

- (1) Construction requirements.
- (2) Anticipated duration of work requirement.
- (3) Number of PW's or civilian internees required.
- (4) Distance PW supplies and equipment must be transported.
- (5) Distance to hospital facilities.

b. PW's and civilian internees are used to the fullest extent possible for the construction, maintenance, and administration of internment camps.

CHAPTER 6

RIOT CONTROL IN INTERNMENT CAMPS

74. General

The basic principles and procedures of riot control contained in this chapter apply to the control of disturbances in either PW or civilian internee camps. These principles and procedures are adopted from FM 19-15.

75. Authority for Control of Disturbances

a. Prisoners of War. Provisions of Article 82 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949, subject enemy PW's to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the United States military forces. This provides the necessary legal basis for the application of measures necessary to control disturbances among these types of personnel and punishment, if appropriate, under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

b. Civilian Internees. Provisions of Article 117 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 12 August 1949, subject civilian internees to the laws in force in the country in which interned. This article also provides for the promulgation of laws, regulations, and orders concerning conduct of such persons which provides an additional legal basis for the control of disturbances among these types of personnel, and their punishment, if appropriate.

76. Types of Disturbances

a. Riots. Riots may be either—

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

(a) *For purpose of escape.* A riot may be organized either as a diversion for an escape attempt by selected individuals

or small groups, or for a mass escape attempt.

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

(c) *As a grievance protest.* Grievance protests, both real and fancied, may be organized as riots. Under normal circumstances a riot of this type will not be of an extremely violent nature initially, but may become so as the leaders attempt to exploit any successes of the riot or weaknesses of the detaining powers.

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

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

b. Disorders. Like riots, disorders may be either organized or unorganized. They do not possess the

violent nature of riots, but if not controlled promptly may develop into riots either through leadership and organization or by natural development through group hysteria.

(1) *Organized.*

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

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

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

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

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

plied in the order in which listed, however, they may be applied concurrently.

(1) *Isolation of the disturbance.* Personnel involved in the disturbance should be isolated from other persons who may attempt to join the disturbance. This isolation may be accomplished by means of barriers, such as existing fencing; by the physical intervention of personnel; or by denying other personnel who may wish to participate in the disturbance mobility. This must be accomplished immediately after the inception of a disturbance since organized disturbances may have prearranged plans for personnel in other compounds or on work details to simultaneously initiate a separate disturbance or join the principal disturbance. Isolation of the disturbance serves to limit the number of persons involved and, by so doing, enables control to be established more readily.

(2) *Dispersion of personnel involved in the disturbance.* Personnel involved in the disturbance should be dispersed as individuals or small groups so that the total group involved cannot function as a cohesive whole. Due to limited space available in a PW or civilian internee facility, it may not be possible to obtain a sufficient or desired dispersion between individuals or groups. Under such conditions, results similar to those obtained through dispersion may be achieved by immobilizing and rendering individuals and groups ineffective by forcing them to lie on the ground, assume the wall search position, or segregation in a maximum security facility which has cells available. Adaptations of riot control formations outlined in FM 19-15 should be employed to effect this dispersion.

(3) *Prevention of assemblage.* This principle is applied in conjunction with the principle of dispersion of personnel. Once the individuals participating in the disturbance have been dispersed or rendered ineffective, they must not be allowed to rejoin or participate in the disturbance. This may be accomplished by their physical removal from the scene, confinement in a maximum security, or by any other means

77. Basic Principles and Procedures of Control of Disturbances

a. The basic principles of control of disturbances are listed below. These principles are generally ap-

of effectively preventing their rejoining the disturbance.

- (4) *Identification, isolation, and removal of ringleaders.* When a disturbance begins action should be taken to identify, isolate, and remove the ringleaders from the disturbance. This action should be taken in conjunction with the principles outlined above. In many instances it will not be possible to effect this principle completely until full control of the disturbance has been reestablished; however, positive action should be taken to effect identification of ringleaders so that they can be isolated and removed from the scene of the disturbance when control has been reestablished.

b. Procedures used to effect the principles of control are commonly known as the "priorities of force" of riot control. Normally these priorities are applied in the order in which listed, however, depending upon the situation, they may be applied either concurrently or in the order deemed necessary by the commander.

(1) *Show of force.*

- (a) The show of force consists of demonstrating to personnel engaged in a disturbance the personnel, equipment, and facilities which are available for quelling the disturbance. This force must consist of sufficient personnel and equipment to apply such priorities of force as the situation may require. The show of force will make evident to those participating in the disturbance the facts that authority prevails, that order will be restored, and that means are available to restore order by the vigorous application of force, if necessary.
- (b) When, in the estimate of the commander, the disturbance has not reached a stage of overt violence whereby lives and security of the facility are endangered, an attempt can be made to reason with the ringleaders of the disturbance prior to the further application of force. If an attempt is made to reason with the ringleaders the attempt should consist of informing them of the forces, equipment, and facilities available to reestablish

control and the futility of continuing the disturbance. This is not to be interpreted as condoning bargaining or making concessions. If such reasoning fails, an order will be given to personnel involved in the disturbance to terminate the disturbance. In those instances where it is not possible to reason with ringleaders or personnel engaged in the disturbance, this action will be omitted as a part of the "show of force" and higher priorities of force necessary to control the disturbance will be applied immediately.

- (2) *Use of riot control agents.* The employment of riot control agents is the most humane method which can be used when it becomes necessary to use force to control a disturbance. These agents produce limited and temporary effects upon personnel which are of sufficient duration and intensity to render them ineffective so that control may be established by concurrent use of adaptations of riot control formations.

(Note: Caution must be observed in enclosed spaces.)

Techniques for the employment of riot control agents in the control of disturbances are contained in FM 19-15.

- (3) *Use of riot control formations.* In any disturbance in a PW or civilian internee facility dispersion and segregation of personnel involved in the disturbance must be effected in order to regain complete control in the facility. In some situations use of the first two priorities of force may aid in obtaining a degree of control. While riot control formations and tactics outlined in FM 19-15 are not always feasible for use within PW and civilian internee compounds, suitable adaptations of these formations may be utilized to meet certain situations.
- (4) *Use of firepower by selected marksmen.* In exceptional circumstances, a commander may employ selected marksmen to fire upon individuals who are known ringleaders of the disturbance, who are actively committing overt acts which are endangering the lives of others, and who cannot be immobilized or removed from the disturb-

ance by other means. Fire by selected marksmen should be used sparingly and only upon order of the senior commander concerned.

- (5) *Use of full firepower.* When it is determined by the commander that the disturb-

ance has reached such a point that lives of the security force and security of the facility are seriously endangered, and no other means of control has been effective, full firepower of the security force may be employed.

CHAPTER 7

MILITARY POLICE PRISONER OF WAR UNITS

78. Military Police Prisoner of War Command*a. Mission and Assignment.*

- (1) The mission of the military police prisoner of war command (MP PW comd) is to provide command, administration, and logistical assistance to a maximum of 10 PW or civilian internee camps.
- (2) The MP PW comd is a major operating unit assigned to BALOG and ADLOG(s). When the PW or civilian internee population is sufficiently small or in a small theater with an undivided COMMZ, the MP PW comd is assigned directly to TALOG.

b. Organization. The MP PW comd consists of a TOE headquarters and headquarters company and assigned TOE military police units as follows:

- (1) Headquarters and headquarters company, MP PW camp.
- (2) Headquarters and headquarters detachment, MP battalion (team AD).
- (3) MP guard companies.
- (4) MP escort guard companies.
- (5) MP PW processing companies.

c. Figure 3 illustrates the organization of an MP PW command.

79. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, MP PW Comd, TOE 19-252*a. Mission and Assignment.*

- (1) The mission of this unit is to provide command, administration, and logistical assistance to assigned MP PW camps and to other MP units engaged in PW or civilian internee operations.
- (2) This unit is assigned as required to ADLOG, BALOG, or TALOG.

b. Capabilities.

- (1) This unit is capable of performing the

above mission for a maximum of 10 MP PW camps and for 1 military police battalion consisting of 3 MP escort guard companies assigned to evacuate PW's and civilian internees from the field army.

- (2) Individuals of this unit, except chaplain and medical personnel, can fight as infantrymen when required. The unit has the capability of defending itself and its installations against hostile ground attack.

c. Organization. The headquarters and headquarters company, MP PW comd, is organized in the general staff concept.

d. Employment.

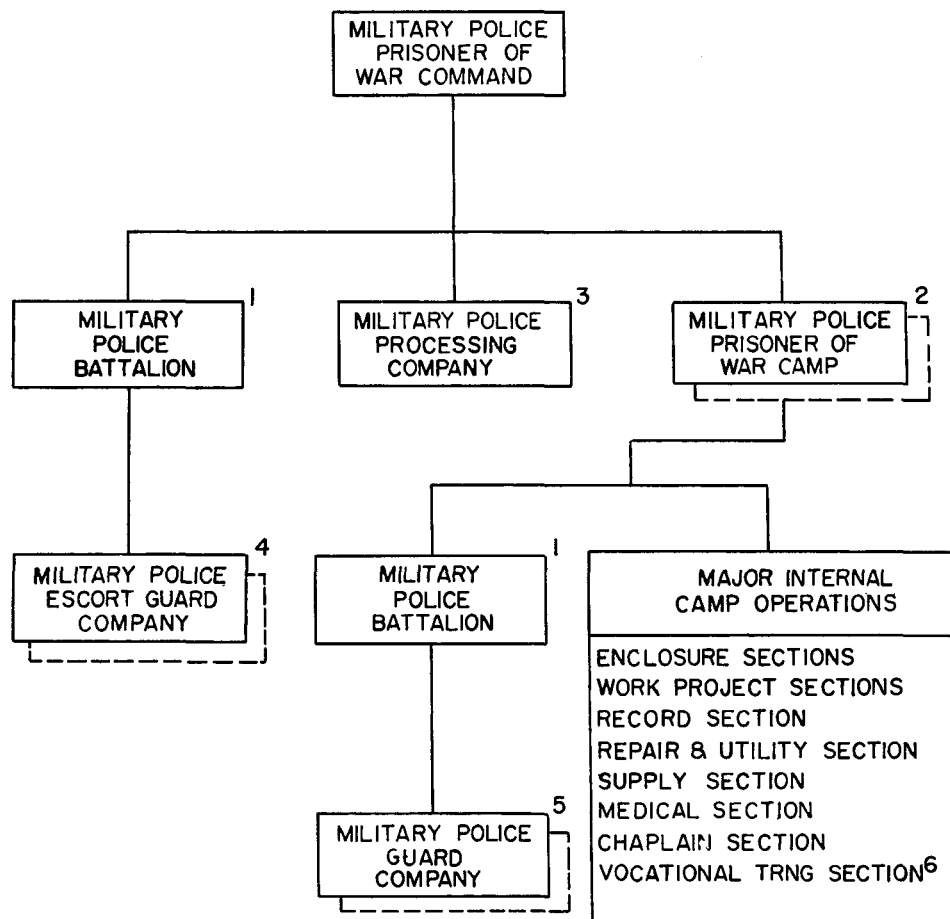
- (1) MP PW commands assigned as required to BALOG and ADLOG to provide command, control, and uniformity of operations of PW and civilian internee internment camps.
- (2) The MP PW comd commander utilizes his staff to conduct visits and inspections to subordinate camps to assure compliance with policies and to provide technical assistance to the camps as required.

80. Military Police PW Camp, TOE 19-256*a. Mission and Assignment.*

- (1) The mission of the MP PW camp is to provide command, administration, logistical support, and security guards for PW's and civilian internees
- (2) MP PW camps are assigned to MP PW commands as required.

b. Capability.

- (1) This unit has the capability of—
 - (a) Providing command, administration, and logistical support and control for 12,000 PW's or civilian internees.
 - (b) Providing command and control over one assigned military police battalion con-



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

FIG 3 ORGANIZATION OF A MILITARY POLICE PRISONER OF WAR COMMAND

Figure 3. Organization of a military police prisoner of war command.

sisting of three to six MP guard companies.

- (2) When augmented, this unit provides the additional functions of vocational training of PW's or civilian internees.
- (3) Individuals of this unit, except chaplain and medical personnel, can fight as infantrymen when required. The unit has the

capability of defending itself and its installations against hostile ground attack.

c. Organization and Operations.

- (1) The MP PW camp consists of a TOE headquarters and headquarters company and assigned TOE military police units. Normal assignment includes one MP battalion headquarters with up to six MP guard

- companies. Camps requiring a processing capability have an MP PW processing company, or elements thereof, attached.
- (2) The MP PW camp operates as a subordinate element of an MP PW comd in the COMMZ of a theater of operations.
 - (3) The organization of the MP PW camp includes one to three enclosures, each capable of handling 4,000 PW's or civilian internees. Each enclosure consists of up to eight compounds, each of which handles 500 PW's or civilian internees.
 - (4) The responsibilities and functions of the camp staff and functional sections are discussed below:
 - (a) *Camp headquarters.* The camp headquarters provides command and control, unit administration, intelligence, and logistical supervision. Included is a chemical staff specialist and a mail examiner.
 - (b) *Company headquarters.* The company headquarters provides supply and mess for assigned military personnel and transportation and communications for the camp.
 - (c) *PW record section.* The record section operates as a central record agency for all PW's or civilian internees in the camp. The section maintains permanent internee records. An internee fingerprint file is maintained. The record section prepares the internee strength report and such other reports concerning PW's or civilian internees as may be required.
 - (d) *Repairs and utilities section.* This section is responsible for the normal repair and upkeep of buildings and grounds and for maintenance of utilities to include fire prevention and fire protection. The functions performed are similar to those performed by the engineer section of a post, camp, or station. This section is supplemented by skilled and semiskilled PW labor.
 - (e) *Supply section.* The supply section is responsible for requisitioning, receiving, and issuing all supplies and equipment required for operation of the camp. The supply section issues PW clothing and rations to the enclosures.
 - (f) *Medical section.* The medical section provides dispensary type medical service for internees and camp military personnel. The section performs, as required, preventive medicine services, such as mosquito suppression, lice and vermin eradication, inoculations, and vaccinations. Qualified enemy retained personnel are used to assist in the medical care of PW's. The chief of section, as senior medical officer, advises the camp commander as to the health of the command.
 - (g) *Chaplain section.* This section provides religious services for assigned military personnel. The section directs and coordinates the religious program for PW's. Enemy retained religious personnel are used to the extent possible to administer to the religious needs of PW's.
 - (h) *Works projects section.* This section provides personnel to supervise PW's used on labor projects outside of the PW enclosure. Technical supervision is provided by the agency utilizing PW labor; however, the PW's assigned to such projects are supervised by a member of the works project section to assure proper treatment and control. The section maintains a record of each work project, levies requirements on enclosures for PW manpower required, and arranges for administrative details, such as messing, transportation, and guards.
 - (i) *Enclosure section.* A type MP PW camp includes three enclosure sections. Each enclosure section is responsible for the custodial control, mess, and supply of PW's assigned to its custody. Each enclosure section is organized functionally to provide personnel for each of the up-to-eight compounds in an enclosure. Compound personnel are in direct contact with PW's and civilian internees. They conduct such inspections and searches of PW's and PW quarters as are necessary to maintain discipline and sanitation. The enclosure section is responsible for the internal and immediate administration of the enclosure to include control of PW movements, the operation of messing and supply facilities, the preparation of required reports,

and the supervision of all other PW activities conducted within the enclosure.

- (j) *Vocational training section.* This section directs and coordinates the educational and vocational training programs and recreational activities of PW's. The educational program will include an emphasis on basic courses, such as reading, writing, geography, mathematics, languages, music, art, history, and literature. Vocational training may include barbering, tailoring, carpentry, metal working, painting, shoe repairing, and such other trades or arts and crafts which may be necessary.
- (k) Figure 4 illustrates the organization of an MP PW camp.

81. Military Police PW Processing Company, TOE 19-237

a. Mission and Assignment.

- (1) The mission of the MP PW processing company is to receive, search, and process PW's and civilian internees, to include the preparation of permanent reports and records, assigning an internment serial number to each PW or civilian internee, and furnishing all compiled information to the Branch United States Prisoner of War Information Center which is located in the theater.
- (2) This unit is assigned to the PW cmd. It is normally further attached to a PW

camp designated to receive and process PW's.

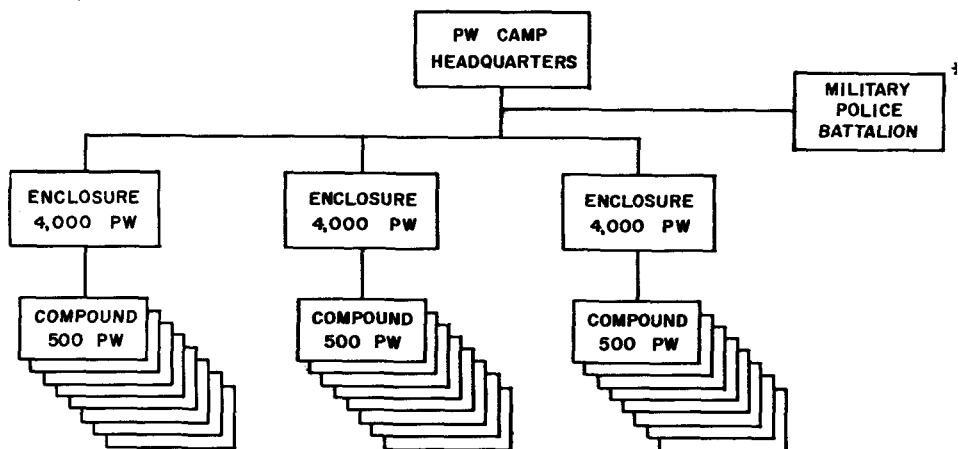
b. Organization. The MP PW processing company is functionally organized to provide PW processing services and includes a company headquarters and three processing platoons. Each platoon is capable of operating independently and is composed of a platoon headquarters and five specialized sections which are designated as the receiving, processing, photographic, fingerprint, and record sections.

c. Capabilities.

- (1) When operating at full strength, each of the company's three platoons is capable of processing approximately 24 PW's per hour. The company can operate as a unit, or the platoons can operate independently, as the tactical situation and PW capture rate dictate. When the company operates as a unit, all three platoons can operate concurrently for an 8-hour period, or 24-hour operation can be maintained by having each platoon work an 8-hour shift.
- (2) Individuals of this unit can fight as infantrymen when required. The unit has the capability to defend itself and its installations against hostile ground attack.

d. Employment.

- (1) The MP PW processing company is a subordinate unit of an MP PW cmd and is attached to MP PW camps requiring a processing capability. PW processing



* SUPERVISES UP TO 6 MP COMPANIES.

Figure 4. Organization of an MP PW camp.

camp are located well forward in COMMZ in order to provide for processing of PW's and civilian internees as soon as practicable after evacuation from the field army.

- (2) The MP PW processing company is organized functionally to provide for the administrative processing, identification, and classification of PW's and civilian internees. The company normally operates by platoons. The physical deployment of a processing platoon during operations is determined by the physical layout and size of the building or tent to be used (fig. 5). Provisions are made for the continuous movement of PW's or civilian internees from one section to another, and for sufficient space between sections to allow for the efficient functioning of each section. In the processing operation, accuracy and efficiency are primary considerations. To prevent monotony and to insure the continuous functioning of the platoons in the event of personnel losses, each member of the platoon is trained to handle at least one additional processing assignment. Changes of personnel between sections are made as necessary to insure continuous and efficient movement of PW's during processing. Each unit determines through practice the most logical arrangement of personnel.
- (3) As necessary, interpreters are assigned to each platoon. PW's or civilian internees may be used to assist the platoon in the processing procedures.
- (4) The objective of administrative processing is to accomplish the following functions. Details concerning these requirements are contained in AR 633-50.
 - (a) Preparation of DA Form 19-2, Prisoner of War Personnel Records. This is the basic personnel record accomplished for each PW or civilian internee held in United States custody.

(Note. DA Form 19-2 is the form prescribed in STANAG 2044 for this purpose.)

- (b) Assignment of a serial number. Each PW or civilian internee is assigned a serial number. This official number will serve as an additional means of identifi-

cation for each internee while in United States custody.

- (c) Personal effects that internees are not permitted to keep are impounded and a receipt given therefor.
- (d) Each PW who does not have an identity card issued by his government is issued an identity card at the time he is processed. All civilian internees are issued an identity card.

e. Functions. The specific functions of the functional sections of the processing platoon are discussed below:

(1) *Receiving section.*

- (a) As the prisoner or internee enters the processing building or tent he is directed to a member of the receiving section (station 1) who asks the prisoner or internee to remove his personal possessions and place them on a tray. The receiver records the name of the prisoner or internee on DA Form 19-2, Prisoner of War Personnel Record, and assigns him an internment serial number. The receiver then directs the prisoner or internee to the searcher (station 2) at the same time moving the tray containing the personal possessions to the inspector (station 3). The inspector examines the effects while the search is being conducted.
- (b) The prisoner or internee is carefully searched for concealed weapons; signal devices; papers or books containing any invisible writing; pictures, maps, or sketches of military or naval installations; equipment or implements of war; and other unauthorized articles that may have been overlooked in previous searches. If any such articles are found, they are placed with the prisoner's or internee's other effects on the tray before the inspector. The inspector informs the clerk of the articles belonging to the prisoner or internee that are to be confiscated and those that are to be impounded. All impounded articles are recorded in a special property register and a receipt given to the prisoner or internee for money or items of value. These articles are also recorded on DA Form 19-2

and are placed in a container which is marked with the prisoner's or internee's name, internment serial number, and any other required information.

(c) The prisoner or internee then moves to the weigher (station 4) where he is weighed, his height is measured, and he is examined for identifying marks. These data together with his age are recorded on DA Form 19-2. The prisoner or internee is then handed his form and directed to the processing section (station 5).

(2) *Processing section.*

(a) The noncommissioned officers of the processing section assign prisoners or internees to interpreters (station 6). When required, certain selected and trusted prisoners or internees may be used as interpreters. Members of the processing section should memorize the items of information required on DA Form 19-2. A thorough knowledge of the reasons behind each question on the form is of assistance in obtaining the required information.

(b) The questioning of a prisoner or internee is confined to obtaining the information necessary to complete DA Form 19-2. When the information has been recorded, the interpreter initials the form, hands it to the prisoner or internee, and directs him to the photographic section.

(3) *Photographic section.*

(a) At least three men are needed to prepare the identification boards (station 8). These men prepare the identification boards on the basis of the information contained on DA Form 19-2, and have the prisoners or internees verify them.

(b) The camera group consists of the photographer and his assistant. The assistant (station 9) receives each prisoner or internee and his identification board, directs the prisoner or internee to the spot designated, has him face the camera, and places the board. After the picture is taken, the assistant turns the prisoner or internee for a profile view. The prisoner or internee should stand rather than sit

during the photographing. When the photographs have been taken, the prisoner or internee is directed to the fingerprint section (station 10).

(4) *Fingerprint section.*

(a) The fingerprinter makes certain that the hands of the prisoner or internee are clean and free from any oily substance, applies the ink, and takes the print, being careful to protect the fingerprint card from smudging or smearing.

(b) The prisoner or internee is then directed to cleanse his hands with the materials provided for this purpose, is handed the form, and is sent to the records section (station 11).

(5) *Record section.* This section completes the processing by typing the information secured by the preceding sections. DA Form 19-2 is checked carefully for correctness and completeness. When any mistake or omission is found, the form is returned to the responsible section, and further processing of the prisoner or internee is delayed until the correction is made. The forms are held until the photographs are received from the photographic section. When the photographs are received, they are attached to the form, care being exercised that the correct pictures are attached to the proper forms. Each member of the record section initials all the records handled by him.

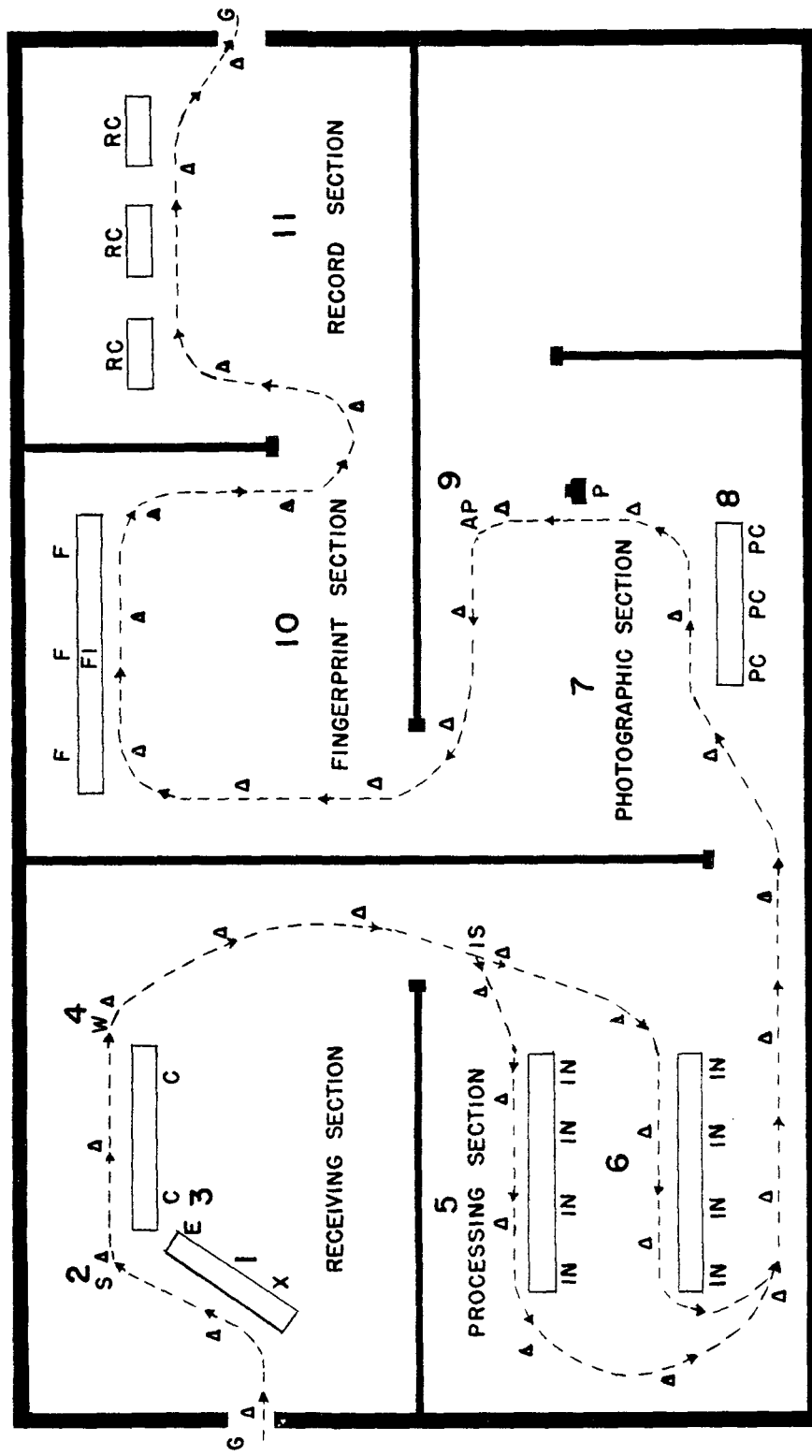
f. Figure 5 is an illustration of the PW processing operations.

82. Military Police Guard Company, TOE 19-247

a. *Mission and Assignment.*

(1) When assigned to PW operations the mission of the military police guard company is to provide security guard services for PW and civilian internee installations and facilities.

(2) In the combat zone the military police guard company is normally assigned to a composite military police battalion (Team AD, TOE 19-500) in sufficient numbers to provide static guard for the operation of the army PW cage. It may also be assigned to an independent corps or task force.



KEY TO SYMBOLS

- Δ PRISONER OF WAR
- G GUARD
- X RECEIVER (INTERPRETER FROM PROCESSING SECTION)
- E INSPECTOR (SECTION SERGEANT)
- S SEARCHER (INTERPRETER)
- C CLERK
- W WEIGHER (BASIC)
- IS PROCESSING SECTION SERGEANT
- IN INTERPRETER
- PC IDENTIFICATION BOARD CLERK
- P PHOTOGRAPHER
- AP ASSISTANT PHOTOGRAPHER
- PC PC
- PC PC PC
- PC PC PC
- FI FINGERPRINT INKER
- F FINGERPRINTER
- RC RECORD SECTION CLERK

STATIONS ARE NUMBERED I TO II

Figure 5. PW processing operations.

- (3) In the COMMZ the military police guard company is assigned to MP PW camps. Up to six MP guard companies are assigned to each camp based upon the PW or civilian internee population. MP guard companies are further assigned to a military police battalion headquarters (Team AD, TOE 19-500).

b. Organization. The military police guard company is functionally organized to provide static security guard services and includes a company headquarters, three guard platoons, and a machinegun section.

c. Capabilities.

- (1) When employed in the combat zone for the guarding of enemy PW or civilian internees, the military police guard company has the capability of operating a PW cage at army or corps.
- (2) The unit provides its own mess, organizational maintenance, administration, and unit supply. It is dependent upon a higher headquarters or other designated unit for personnel service support and for external communications.
- (3) The guard company is a fixed organization and is approximately 6 percent mobile on organic transportation.
- (4) The guard company is a category III unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.
- (5) The guard company is capable of defending itself and its installations against hostile ground attack. Individuals of the unit can fight as infantrymen as required.

d. Employment.

- (1) In the combat zone the military police guard company is a subordinate unit of a composite military police battalion. The company (or elements thereof) may also be part of the military police support task organization for an independent corps, task force, or amphibious task force.
- (2) In a type field army consisting of three corps, there are normally three military police guard companies. Two of these units operate and secure the field army PW cage(s). The third company is assigned to military confinement operations and is not

discussed further in this manual. When assigned to an independent corps or task force, elements of an MP guard company are employed to operate and secure the corps or task force PW cage.

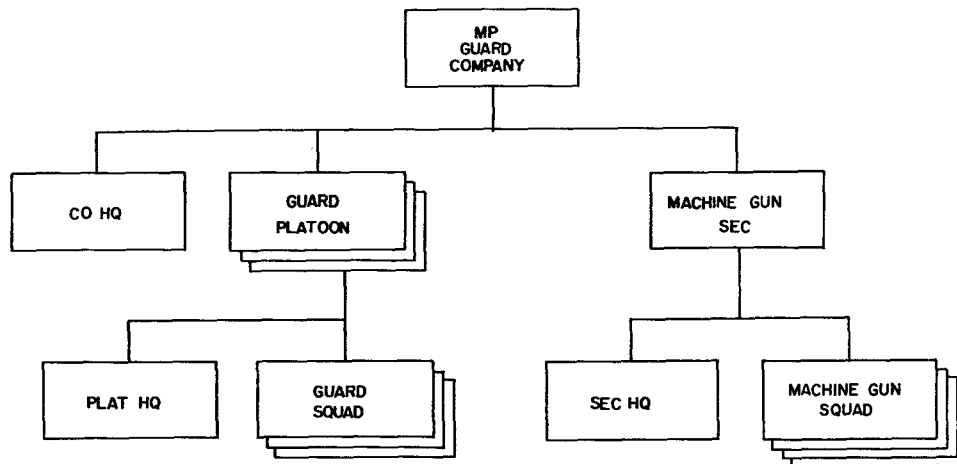
- (3) In the COMMZ the military police guard company (when employed for PW operations) is a subordinate unit of the MP PW camp and is normally employed as an element of a composite battalion of the MP PW camp. Guard companies are assigned on the basis of 1 per 2,000 PW's or civilian internees.
- (4) In the type MP PW camp organization there are six military police guard companies. These units provide guard and other security forces for the camp as directed by the battalion commander.
- (5) The specific responsibilities and functions of the subordinate elements of the guard company are discussed below:
 - (a) *Company headquarters.* The company headquarters provides command and control, unit administration, supply, mess, and communications for the company. It includes the company commander, first sergeant, mess steward and food service personnel, supply sergeant, company clerk, and a security guard.
 - (b) *Guard platoons.* Each of the three guard platoons consists of a platoon headquarters and three guard squads. Under the supervision of the platoon leader and platoon sergeant the 10-man squads perform security guard duties as directed.
 - (c) *Machinegun section.* The machinegun section includes a section headquarters and four machinegun squads, each of the latter consisting of a squad leader and three security guards. The section provides up to four machinegun posts as directed.

e. Figure 6 illustrates the organization of an MP guard company, TOE 19-247.

83. Military Police Escort Guard Company, TOE 19-47

a. Mission and Assignment.

- (1) The primary mission of the military police escort guard company is to provide supervisory and security personnel for the evac-



uation and movement of enemy PW's and civilian internees.

- (2) In the combat zone the military police escort guard company is assigned to field army on the basis of one per corps. It may also be assigned to an independent corps, task force, or amphibious task force.
- (3) In the COMMZ military police escort guard companies are assigned to MP PW commands on the basis of two per field army supported.

b. Organization. The military police escort guard company is organized to include a company headquarters and three escort guard platoons, each of the latter consisting of a platoon headquarters and four escort guard squads.

c. Capabilities. When employed at full strength the military police escort guard company has the capability of evacuating the following numbers of PW's or civilian internees by the methods indicated:

- (1) Marching1,000 to 1,500
- (2) Motor vehicle1,500 to 2,000
- (3) Railway train2,000 to 3,000

d. Employment.

- (1) In the combat zone the military police escort guard company is assigned to a military police battalion (Team AD, TOE 19-500) which is part of a military police group. The company (or elements thereof) may also be part of the military police support task organization for an independent corps or task force.
- (2) In general, one military police escort guard company supports one corps and its sub-

ordinate divisions and separate combat brigades; however, adjustments in this basic support arrangement are made as dictated by the numbers of enemy PW's and civilian internees which must be evacuated from specific divisions and brigades.

- (3) Escort guard teams from the escort guard company go forward to the division (and separate brigade) collecting points to accept custody of the PW's and civilian internees from division (and separate brigade) military police. Normally, PW's and civilian internees thus accepted are evacuated directly to the field army PW cage. At times certain prisoners and internees may be held temporarily in a corps PW cage. At other times the escort guard company may evacuate PW's and civilian internees all the way from division collecting points to PW and civilian internee camps in the COMMZ.
- (4) In the COMMZ the military police escort guard company is a subordinate unit of an MP PW command. It is further assigned to a military police battalion headquarters (Team AD, TOE 19-500) which is part of the MP PW command.
- (5) Escort guard teams from the escort guard company go forward to the army PW cage (or corps cage) to accept custody of PW's or civilian internees. PW's and civilian internees are then evacuated to designated camps in the COMMZ for reception and processing. Upon completion of processing,

PW's are moved to permanent camps or to ports of embarkation for evacuation to CONUS. Civilian internees are moved to permanent camps within the occupied area of their own country.

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

(a) *Company headquarters.* The company headquarters provides command, control, unit administration, supply, maintenance, and mess for the company. The company commander's principal assistant is the company first sergeant. In addition, the headquarters includes a mess steward and food service specialists, a supply sergeant, a motor sergeant and a mechanic, a company clerk, and two military policemen. The company headquarters operates the company communications system.

(b) *Escort guard platoons.* The company organization includes three identical escort guard platoons. Each platoon, under the supervision of a platoon leader and a platoon sergeant, performs escort guard missions as assigned by the company commander. The four escort guard squads of each platoon constitute the direct worker elements for accomplishment of the escort guard functions. Each

squad includes a squad leader and nine escort guards.

e. Figure 7 illustrates the organization of an MP escort guard company, TOE 19-47.

84. Branch United States Prisoner of War Information Center (USPWIC(Br))

a. *Mission and Assignment.*

(1) The mission of the USPWIC(Br) is to provide a central agency in a theater of operations for the receipt, processing, and dissemination of required information relating to enemy PW's interned in the theater and United States PW's about whom information is received.

(2) The USPWIC(Br) operates as a branch of the United States Prisoner of War Information Center and is assigned to theater headquarters.

b. *Organization.* The unit is composed of a company headquarters and a center headquarters. The center headquarters consists of an administrative division, a branch enemy PW information bureau, and a branch United States PW information bureau. When required, the unit may be augmented with branch civilian internee information bureaus.

c. *Employment.* The USPWIC(Br) is established and located in the theater of operations to discharge national responsibility imposed by the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949, and to provide a centralized

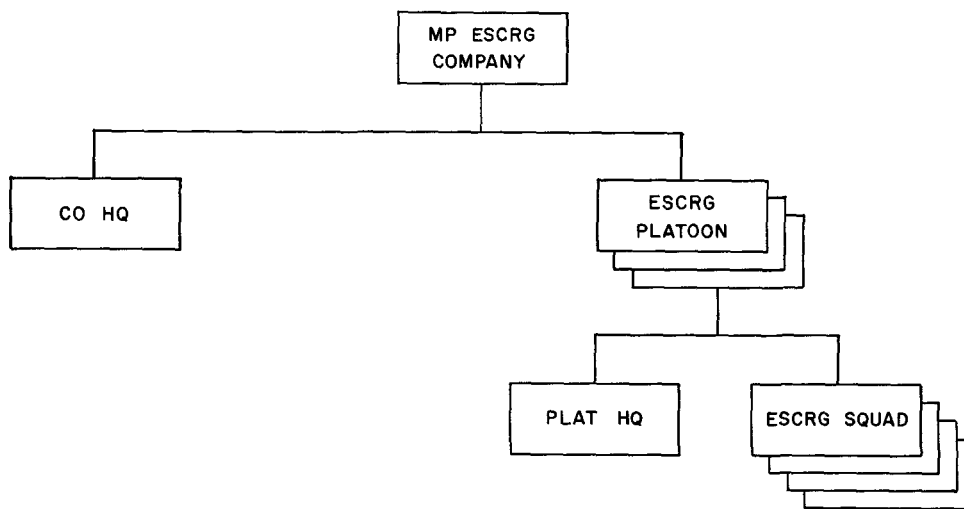


Figure 7. Organization, MP escort guard company, TOE 19-47.

PW information service to the theater commander. In the discharge of the national responsibilities of the United States Prisoner of War Information Center in CONUS and transmits required data, reports, and records as prescribed by Department of the Army regulations. As an information service agency to the theater commander, it provides such additional information and services as are required by the theater commander. Although assigned to the theater command, it normally will be located adjacent to the PW comd in BALOG and may be placed under the operational control of the PW comd. The USPWIC(Br) has electrical accounting equipment to permit it to receive PW data by transceivers from each PW camp, to maintain and record such data, and to disseminate or transmit the data in the format desired by Headquarters, Department of the Army, and by operating elements in the theater, including the PW comd and the PW camps as primary users.

85. Administrative Division

The administrative division of the USPWIC(Br) consists of a division chief and two operating branches: an office services branch and a machine processing branch. It performs certain administrative functions and services to relieve other operating elements of the center headquarters of the routine internal administrative workload.

a. The office services branch processes and distributes incoming correspondence; procures and distributes office supplies, publications, and blank forms; and maintains a central center file for general correspondence and classified documents.

b. The machine processing branch prepares and maintains records from which PW reports and rosters and summary data are reproduced; prepares locator and directory data; identifies suspense-type items; and maintains its electronic data processing equipment.

86. Branch Enemy Prisoner of War Information Bureau (EPWIB(Br))

The branch EPWIB is composed of the bureau chief and five operating branches: a PW actions branch, a PW records branch, a PW postal directory branch, a PW fingerprint classification branch, and a PW property branch. It is responsible for the handling of all enemy PW administrative matters within the center except for the machine reproduction of PW rosters, data, and information.

a. The PW actions branch receives and prepares replies to all inquiries from individuals and agencies concerning PW's; compiles statistics; directs preparation of and dispatches special and routine PW rosters, reports, and statistical data; and maintains an office correspondence file.

b. The PW records branch receives and processes all PW reports and records and establishes an individual file for each PW processed and interned in the theater. Primary processing actions include the review of each PW basic personnel record for completeness and accuracy, the preparation of individual PW record folders, and subsequent updating actions on the basis of daily changes from each camp submitted by transceiver from each camp to the machine processing branch. Included in the individual files is all official and unofficial correspondence received or dispatched which relates to individual PW's. Upon repatriation, release, death, or escape, all individual PW records maintained by the PW camps are forwarded for inclusion in the EPWIB(Br) files. Individual files also are maintained for the filing of information concerning identified "killed-in-action" enemy personnel. Close coordination is maintained with the PW actions branch with respect to the preparation and dispatch to the United States Prisoner of War Information Center in CONUS of all inactive files (repatriated, released, deceased, escaped, or internationally transferred PW's) and the preparation and retention of appropriate disposition records.

c. The PW fingerprint classification branch receives two fingerprint cards for each PW processed in the theater and is responsible for classifying and recording the fingerprint impressions which appear thereon; the central fingerprint file maintained by the branch is searched to determine whether the PW has been previously processed and, if so, the PW record branch is notified. If the PW has not been previously processed, the proper fingerprint classification is entered on the two fingerprint classification cards, one of which is placed in the central fingerprint file and the other transmitted to the PW actions branch to accompany published orders directing transfer or assignment of the subject PW to a permanent internment camp. The branch also provides centralized PW identification service for all PW camps in the theater.

d. The PW property branch accepts custody from PW camps of personal valuables, including money and documents of importance to next of kin of de-

ceased or escaped PW's or which were not returned to repatriated or released PW's. Personal valuables and documents of enemy personnel "killed-in-action" are also accepted. Administrative actions include property documentation, preparation of letters of transmittal and shipment of property to the United States Prisoner of War Information Center or through the intermediary of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the Power on which the PW's depended, and the maintenance of appropriate records of disposition.

e. The PW postal branch receives, directorizes, and dispatches all incoming PW mail consigned to it. Such mail will generally include letters and packages addressed to camps from which the PW's have been transferred; addressed to deceased, escaped, repatriated, or released PW's; or on which the address is partially illegible.

87. Branch American Prisoner of War Information Bureau (APWIB(Br))

a. This bureau provides a central agency within the theater of operations for the reception, collection, recording, and dissemination of information concerning United States Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel in enemy custody. Sources of information include the G2, enemy propaganda broadcasts, letters received by theater personnel, and PW information bureaus operated by Allied forces. Information so received is documented and disseminated, as appropriate, to The Adjutant General of the Army and to his counterpart in the Navy and in the Air Force. Information concerning Allied personnel in enemy custody is transmitted to the PW information agency of the Power concerned.

b. Figure 8 illustrates the organization for a Branch United States Prisoner of War Information Center.

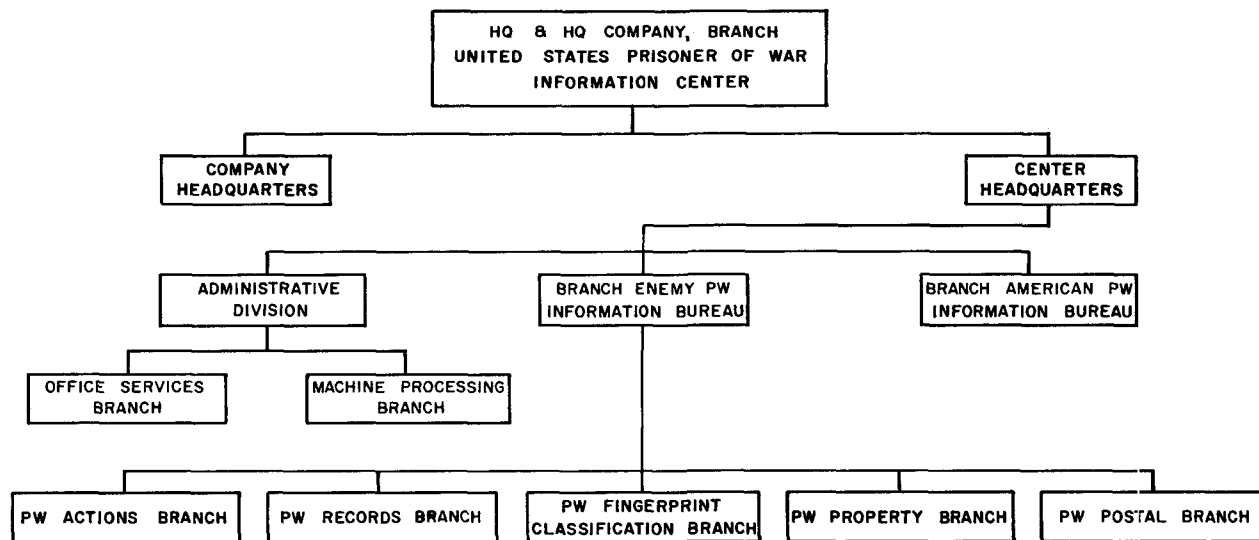


Figure 8. Organization (schematic) for a Branch United States Prisoner of War Information Center.

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

1. Army Regulations

- 10-5 Organization and Functions: Department of the Army.
- 35-233 Finance and Fiscal: Pay, Allowances, and Deposit of Personal Funds—Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.
- 190-22 Military Police: Seizure and Disposition of Property.
- 320-5 Military Terms, Abbreviations, and Symbols: Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
- 320-50 Military Terms, Abbreviations, and Symbols: Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.
- 345-210 Records: Records Management Files Systems and Standards.
- 380-235 Military Security: Enemy Prisoner of War and Civilian Internee Communications Censorship.
- (C) 381-205 Military Intelligence: Procedures Facilitating Intelligence Exploitation of Captured Enemy Personnel (U).
- 633-50 Apprehension and Confinement: Prisoners of War—Administration, Employment, and Compensation.
- 633-51 Apprehension and Confinement: Civilian Internees—Administration, Employment, and Compensation.

2. Pamphlets

- 20-151 Lectures of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.
- 20-213 History of Prisoner of War Utilization by the United States Army, 1776-1945.
- 27-1 Treaties Governing Land Warfare.
- 310-series Military Publications Indexes.

3. Joint Chiefs of Staff Publications

- 1 Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage.
- 2 Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF).

4. Field Manuals

- 3-12 Operational Aspects of Radiological Defense.
- 8-10 Medical Service, Theater of Operations.
- 8-35 Transportation of the Sick and Wounded.
- 16-5 The Chaplain.
- 19-1 Military Police Support, Army Divisions. (When published)
- 19-2 Military Police Support in the Field Army. (When published)
- 19-3 Military Police Support in the Communications Zone. (When published)
- 19-5 The Military Policeman.
- 19-15 Civil Disturbances and Disasters.
- 19-30 Physical Security.
- 21-40 Small Unit Procedures in Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Operations.

27-10	The law of Land Warfare.
30-5	Combat Intelligence.
(C) 30-15	Intelligence Interrogations (U).
33-5	Psychological Operations.
41-10	Civil Affairs Operations.
54-1	The Logistical Command.
55-6	Transportation Services in Theaters of Operations.
61-100	The Division.
100-5	Field Service Regulations—Operations.
100-10	Field Service Regulations—Administration.
101-5	Staff Officers' Field Manual; Staff Organization and Procedure.
101-10:	
Part I	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organization, Technical, and Logistical Data. Part I—Unclassified Data.
Part II	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data. Part II—Extracts of Tables of Organization and Equipment.
(S) 101-10-3	Staff Officers' Field Manual; Organization, Technical and Logistical Data. Classified Data (U).

5. Training Circulars

3-9	Use of Agent CS in Training and Riot Control.
19-1	Operation and Employment, Irritant Gas Dispersers.

6. Technical Manuals

3-210	Fallout Prediction.
3-220	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Decontamination.
5-301	Staff Tables of Engineer Functional Components System.
5-302	Construction in the Theater of Operations.
5-303	Bills of Materials and Equipment of the Engineer Functional Components System.

7. Tables of Organization and Equipment

19-37	Military Police Company, Corps, Airborne Corps or Army.
19-47	Military Police Escort Guard Company.
19-237	Military Police Prisoner of War Processing Company.
19-247	Military Police Guard Company.
19-252	Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Military Police Prisoner of War Command.
19-256	Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Military Police Prisoner of War Camp.
19-500	Military Police Service Organization.

8. Training Films

TF 19-1809	Geneva Conventions—Handling Prisoners of War.
TF 19-2749	Geneva Conventions—Rights and Obligations of Prisoners of War.
MF 19-8699	Prisoners of War.
FB 19-193	Evacuation of Civilians.

9. International Agreements

STANAG 2044	Standard Procedures for Dealing with Prisoners of War.
SOLOG 22	Standard Procedures for Dealing with Prisoners of War.

10. Other

	Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951.
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APPENDIX II

STANAG NO. 2044 (SOLOG 22), STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR
DEALING WITH PRISONERS OF WAR

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STANAG No. 2044

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

OBJECT

1. The purpose of this agreement is to standardize for the Armed Forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization certain policies and procedures for the administration of prisoners of war.

MAS DATE OF PROMULGATION

2. 6th March 1957.

NATIONAL RATIFYING REFERENCES

3. a. Ratification without Reserve

Belgium:	G/Plan/4/3074 of 14 June 56
Canada:	HQS 8960-C 8(47) (DWD 2C) of 11 Jul 56
Denmark:	DFO/ARMY/MAS/56/260 of 6 Jul 56
France:	2080 EMFA/31 of 23 Jun 56
German Federal Republic:	
Greece:	
Italy:	SMD No 3013381 of 22 Jun 56
Luxembourg:	S/1069/56 of 28 Jun 56
Netherlands:	6551 BX of 2 Jul 56
Norway:	MAS/1518/56H of 2 Jul 56
Turkey:	MAS 271-429 of 24 Dec 56
United Kingdom:	0189/279(MT2) of 13 Jul 56

b. Ratification with Reserve

Portugal: No 998/B Pr 1000.0308 of 13 Aug 56
The implementation by Portugal of this Agreement will be subject to the Ratification by Portugal of the Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the Protection of the War Victims (Prisoners of War).

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United States: OPS OT DC3 of 4 Jan 57
The United States reserves the right to make this agreement applicable only to those elements of the United States Armed Forces which are assigned to NATO.

SUPPLEMENTS

4. Supplements to this agreement may be proposed at any time by any of the participants and will be processed in the same manner as the basic agreement.

AGREEMENT

5. The provisions stated on the succeeding pages (pages 2 to 12) have been approved in accordance with terms stated above by the countries listed. No departure will be made from this agreement by ratifying countries without prior consultation with the Military Agency for Standardization.

E. M. F. GRUNDY,
Air Vice Marshal, RAF,
Chairman, MAS.

STANAG No. 2044

DETAILS OF AGREEMENT

GENERAL

1. The Armed Forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agree to adopt the following procedure for dealing with Prisoners of War.
2. Standard terminology necessary to this study is noted below.

SCOPE

3. The advantages and disadvantages of standardizing the various aspects of and procedures for the administration of prisoners of war, as required by the Geneva Convention of 12th August 1949 relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, have been considered.

EXISTING DIFFERENCES

4. Existing differences in policies and procedures followed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Armed Forces are primarily matters of detail rather than of principle and do not detract from the implementation of the policies and procedures set forth herein.

PROCEDURE

5. (a) The attached form, Appendix 'A', shall be used as the basic prisoner of war personnel record. This form will be completed in accordance with instructions on cover sheet to the Prisoner of War Personnel Record.
(b) The terms and definitions contained in the Terminology Annex (Appendix 'B'), shall be accepted for official usage by the Armed Forces. No further standardization of prisoner of war cage locations will be made.

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- (c) The procedures set forth in Appendix 'C' shall govern the handling of personal property, including money.
- (d) The disposition of allied currencies other than that of the detaining country shall be handled in accordance with procedures to be determined by the governments concerned when the need arises.
- (e) The standardized translation keys, to be used when prisoners are required to complete the Prisoner of War Personnel Record forms, shall be published as additional appendices to this agreement.
- (f) The standardization of financial accounts, pay and work records, and receipts for property and money shall not be effected unless the terms of the 1929 Geneva Convention are to be applied.
- (g) The standardization of procedures concerning the treatment, repatriation and utilization of labour of prisoners of war shall not be undertaken.
- (h) The standardization of rates of advances of pay and working pay of prisoners of war shall not be undertaken at this time.
- (i) The Armed Forces shall assign prisoner of war internment serial numbers commencing at "001" for the first 1000 prisoners of war, with prefix "B", "CDN", "DA", "FR" etc. as appropriate. Any additional prefixes or suffixes required shall be mutually agreed upon at the appropriate time.

INTERROGATION

6. Interrogation of prisoners of war is covered in STANAG No. 2033—"Interrogation of Prisoners of War (to include Interrogation Procedures, Forms and Reference Materials)".

Appendix 'A' to STANAG No. 2044

PRISONER OF WAR PERSONNEL RECORD

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Parts I and III of the Prisoner of War Personnel Record Forms will each be prepared in duplicate, using the white copy as the original and the green as the duplicate. This will normally be done in one operation by the use of carbon paper.
2. A typewriter will be used whenever possible; failing this the form will be completed in BLOCK LETTERS by hand.
3. All parts of the Green copy will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.
4. Parts I and II of the White copy will accompany the Prisoner of War throughout his internment, including handing over between Allied Powers.
5. Part III of the White copy will be held temporarily by the unit processing the prisoner. When all forms in this pad have been used, all 25 of the White Parts III will be sent to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau where they will serve as a check on the receipt of the Green copy.

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6. If a prisoner refuses to give any items of information or is so badly incapacitated as to be unable to give any information, a notation to that effect will be made under "Remarks" on Part I of the form. All information which is available or which the prisoner is willing and able to give will be entered on the form.
7. The point in the chain of evacuation at which this form is completed is a matter of National Policy.

Appendix 'B' to STANAG No. 2044

TERMINOLOGY ANNEX

TERM	DEFINITION
Prisoner of War Collecting Point	A designated locality in a front line area where prisoners are assembled, pending local examination for information of immediate tactical value and subsequent evacuation.
Prisoner of War Cage	A temporary construction, building or enclosed area, to which prisoners of war are evacuated for interrogation and temporary detention pending further evacuation.
Prisoner of War Camp	A camp of a semi-permanent nature established in the communication zone or zone of interior (home country) for the internment and complete administration of prisoners of war. It may be located on or independent of other military installations.
Prisoner of War Enclosure	A subdivision of a prisoner of war camp.
Prisoner of War Branch Camp	A subsidiary camp under the supervision and administration of the prisoner of war camp of which it is a branch.
Prisoner of War Processing Station	An installation established for the processing and temporary detention of prisoners of war pending assignment to camps.
Prisoner of War Compound	A subdivision of a prisoner of war enclosure.
Prisoner of War Personnel Record	A form for recording photograph, fingerprints and other pertinent personal data concerning the prisoner of war, including that required by the Geneva Convention of 1949.

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Appendix 'C' to STANAG No. 2044

PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE HANDLING OF PROPERTY AND
MONEY OF PRISONERS OF WAR

1. No attempt will be made to standardize a list of those effects, of personal use, sums of money and articles of value to be impounded, confiscated or remain in the possession of the prisoners. Policies in these matters will be individually determined by the countries. Likewise, countries will independently determine policies with regard to the conversion of foreign currencies into their own currency. When laying down these policies, countries will ensure that the appropriate Articles of the Geneva Convention of 1949 are complied with.
2. In addition to issuing receipts to the prisoners for articles and sums of money which are impounded for reasons of security, such impounded articles and money will be listed in the appropriate space on the Prisoner of War Personnel Record. That record will be maintained up to date by the addition of items taken from the prisoners subsequent to the initial entry and by the deletion of items returned to the prisoners.
3. In the event of an international transfer of prisoners, their impounded articles and money which has not been converted into the currency of the detaining country will accompany them and will be clearly accounted for on the Prisoner of War Personnel Records which also accompany the prisoners. The appropriate representative of the receiving country will verify and sign for the articles and money received. Money taken from the prisoners in the currency of the detaining country and that which has been converted into the currency of that country at the request of the prisoners will not be the subject of transfer. Such money will be accounted for in the certificate required to be issued to the prisoners at the time of the transfer by the transferring country, showing the amounts standing to the credit of their accounts, and need not be the subject of concern to the country receiving the prisoners. It should be clearly indicated on the Prisoner of War Personnel Record that such money, although initially listed on the form as impounded money, is not included in the articles and money delivered to the receiving country.
4. Impounded articles and money, except money which has been converted into the currency of the detaining country and credited to the prisoner's account which for any reason do not accompany the prisoner at the time of an international transfer, will be sent to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau of the country receiving the prisoner.

NATO—UNCLASSIFIED

INDEX

	Paragraph	Page
ADLOG	25a	10
Administrative, camp	32-36	14
Administrative processing	25	10
Administrative segregation	56	21
Agreements, international	4b, app. II	3, 45
Airborne operations	22	10
American Red Cross	9f(12)	5
Amphibious operations	21	10
Armored operations	23	10
Army	19	9
Assignment of PW's	26	11
Attitudes of PW's	37d, 51, 59	15, 20, 22
Automatic data processing system (ADPS)	36	15
BALOG	7, 8	3
Behavior of PW's	38, 51, 59	15, 20, 22
Branch camps	28a, 56a(5)	12, 21
Brigade (PW collection)	13b, 15	7
Cage, PW:		
Army	19	9
COMMZ (transit cage)	24a	10
Corps	17, 18	9
Camp, MP prisoner of war (Unit)	80	31
Camps, PW:		
Administration	32-36	14
Branch	28a, 56a(5)	12, 21
Construction	29c	12
Location	29a, b	12
Operation	37	15
Reception and processing	25	10
Security	37-40	15
Capturing troops	11, 14a	6, 7
Chaplain	9f(4)	4
Civilian internees:		
Camps	66c	24
Classification	67b	24
Employment of	70b	26
Evacuation	68	24
Internment	66	24
Objectives	2	2
Policy	65	24
Principles	3	2
Reception and processing	69	25
Security and control	67	24
Classification:		
Civilian internee	67b	24
Prisoner of war	25d, 46f, 51-54	11, 19, 20
Collecting points:		
Brigade	15	7
Division	16	9
Special operations, for	20-23	10
Command, MP prisoner of war (unit)	78-79	31
Communications	41e	17
COMMZ	10, 15, 19, 25, 28	6, 7, 9, 10, 12
Control	37-46	15

	Paragraph	Page
Culture	37d	15
Defectors	38c, 57	16, 22
Disciplinary and penal sanctions	33, 48, 49	14, 19, 20
Discipline	11	6
Education	50, 52b	20
Employment:		
Civilian internee:		
Logistical support	73	26
Policy	70b	26
Supervision	71b	26
Prisoner of war:		
Logistical support	73	26
Policy	70a	26
Restrictions	72	26
Supervision	71a	26
Engineer	9f(6)	4
Escape, prevention of	12, 37a, 43a, 76a(1)(a)	6, 15, 17, 27
Escort guard company, MP (unit)	83	38
Evacuation:		
Civilian internee	68	24
Prisoner of war:		
Channels:		
Army	19	9
Army corps	17	9
Brigade	15	7
COMMZ	24	10
Division	16	9
Independent corps	18	9
Escort guards for	13b, 15d, 16c, d, 19a, 24	7, 9, 10
Special operations, during	20-23	10
Transportation for	13d, 20-23	7, 10
Wounded and sick	13b	7
Fences	41a	17
Field processing	13e	7
Force, use of	49, 77b	20, 29
Geneva Conventions	1c, 4, 5, 31, 33, 46a, 48, 53a, 56, 65, 70, 75	2, 3, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27
Guard company, MP (unit)	82	36
Guard forces	40, 42	16, 17
Guard towers	41b	17
Independent corps	18	9
Information officer	9f(8)	4
Information program	50, 52b	20
Informers	61b	22
Inspections	46e	19
Intelligence, camp	58-64	22
Intelligence officer	13f, 62b	7, 23
Intelligence, tactical	13f, 17a	7, 9
Internment facilities	28	12
Interrogation	11, 13, 51d	6, 20
Interrogation Prisoner of War Team (IPW)	13f	7
Judge advocate	9f(12)	5
Key and lock control	44a	18

	Paragraph	Page
Labor	70-73	26
Labor camp	56a	21
Lighting	41c	17
Locales, camp	29	12
Military Police Prisoner of War Units:		
Branch American PW Information Bureau	87	42
Branch Enemy PW Information Bureau	86	41
Branch U. S. PW Information Center	84	40
Escort guard company, MP	83	38
Guard company, MP	82	36
PW camp, MP	80	31
PW command, MP	78, 79	31
PW processing company, MP	81	34
Organization, PW	46d	19
Penal sanctions	48	19
Personal effects, PW	11b	6
Personnel, camp	30	14
Personnel, director of	9a	3
Physical security, camp	40-45	16
Plans and operations, director of	9f(2)	4
Prisoners of war:		
Cages	17-19, 24a	9, 10
Camps	25, 28a	10, 12
Classification	25d, 46f, 51-54	11, 19, 20
Control	12, 45, 46	6, 18
Employment	70-73	26
Evacuation (<i>See</i> Evacuation.)		
Interrogation	11, 13, 51d	6, 20
Objectives (PW operations)	2	2
Principles (PW operations)	3	2
Processing:		
Administrative	25	10
Field	13e	7
Reception and processing	24a, 25	10
Records and reports	35	14
Representatives	56a(3)	21
Responsibilities for:		
Army	19	9
Capturing troops	14	7
COMMZ	7, 24	3, 10
Corps	17	9
Department of the Army	5	3
Division	13b, 15	7
Provost Marshal General, The	5c	3
Staff	9	3
TALOG	7, 8, 18c	3, 9
Theater army	6	3
Segregation	14c, 19c, 25c, 46f, 55-57	7, 9, 11, 19, 21
Processing:		
Civilian internee	69	25
Prisoner of war	13e, 25	7, 10
Processing company, MP prisoner of war	81	34
Property register	14b	7
Provost marshal	9b, 13d, 16c	3, 7, 9
Provost Marshal General, The	5c	3
Psychological operations officer	9f(9)	4
PSYOP	50b	20

	Paragraph	Page
Reception and processing:		
Civilian internee	69	23
Prisoner of war	13e, 25	7, 10
Reception and processing camps	25	10
Records and reports	35	14
Responsibilities (<i>See</i> Prisoners of war: Responsibilities for.)		
Riot control	75-77	27
River-crossing operations	20	10
Searches	13e, 14a, 46e	7, 19
Security:		
Civilian internee	67	24
Prisoner of war	12, 13e, 15a, 19d, 37-40, 44-50	6, 7, 9, 15, 18
Security, director of	9f(1)	4
Segregation	14c, 19c, 25c, 46f, 55-57	7, 9, 11, 19, 21
Special operations	20-23	10
STANAG 2044	4b, app. II	3, 45
Standing orders, camp	34, 46c	14, 18
Supply and maintenance, director of	9f(3)	4
Surgeon	9f(13)	5
TALOG	8	3
Theater army	6	3
Training	31	14
Transportation	13d, 16d, 19b, 20-23	7, 9, 10
Transportation officer	13d	7
Treatment:		
Civilian internee	65	24
Prisoner of war	11, 13a(3), 37c	6, 7, 15
UCMJ	48, 75a	19, 27
Use of force	49, 77b	20, 29
War criminals	57	22
Work classification	26	11

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

HAROLD K. JOHNSON,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

J. C. LAMBERT,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

Active Army:

DCSPER (10)
ACSI (10)
DCSLOG (10)
DCSOPS (10)
ACSFOR (10)
CORC (10)
CRD (5)
COA (5)
CINFO (5)
TIG (5)

TJAG (5)
TPMG (3)
TSG (3)
OPO (10)
CofEngrs (3)
CofCh (3)
USACDC Agcy (2) except
 USAARMCDA (5)
 USACBRCA (5)
 USACECDA (10)

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USCONARC (10)
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LOGCOMD (10)
Armies (25)
Corps (15)
Div (10)
Div Arty (5)
Bde (5)
Regt/Gp (5)
MP Bn (5)

MP Co (3) except
TOE 19-252 (5)
19-256 (5)
USACGSC (50)
Br Svc Sch (5) except
USAADS (10), USACMLCSCH (6)
USAARMS (15), USASCS (15)
USA Ord Sch (50)
USAAMS (6)
USAAVNS (15)
USAES (25)
TJAGSA (6)
USAOGMS (12)
USAQMS (6)
USASWS (10)
USATSCH (75)
Units org under fol TOE:
19-500 (AA-AE) (3)

NG: State AG (3); Div (1).

USAR: Units—same as Active Army except allowance is one copy to each unit.

For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50.