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ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES

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ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES

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*This manual supersedes FM 19-40, 21 August 1964.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1-1. 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 general war, to include a consideration for the employment of and protection from nuclear munitions, and chemical, biological, and radiological agents; limited war; and cold war, to include stability operations. 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 and other persons in US custody is provided.

b. Further, it serves as a guide for the organization, training, and employment of military police units engaged in these operations. Specific tables of organization and equipment (TOE's) mentioned in this text are listed without an alphabetical suffix; therefore, users are advised to consult the latest edition of these TOE's when detailed information concerning them is required. Also, this manual retains discussion of PW commands and logistical commands in the communications zone. The procedures contained herein are applicable to the PW organizations current at the time of publication. As previously indicated, the purpose of this revision is to update existing doctrine primarily by the inclusion of stability operations. Readers are therefore referred to FM 19-2-1 (TEST) and FM 19-3-1 (TEST) for guidance on PW organizations and operations under Theater Army Support Commands (TASCOM's) and Field Army Support Commands (FASCOM's).

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 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 direct to the Commanding Officer, US Army Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905. Originators of proposed changes which would constitute a significant modification of approved Army doctrine may send an information copy, through command channels, to the Commanding General, US Army Combat Developments Command, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060, to facilitate review and follow-up.

1-2. 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.

1-3. 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.

1-4. 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, FM 27-10, AR 633-50; AR 633-51; and AR 35-233.

b. STANAG Agreement. STANAG No 2044 CENTO STANAG No. 2044, and SEASTAG No. 2044 (SOLOG No 22), "Standard Procedures for Dealing with Prisoners of War" (app B), 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

1-5. Department of the Army

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.

1-6. 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 com-

mander 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.

1-7. 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.

1-8. 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.

1-9. Command and Staff

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, G1, Personnel, 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. The G1 has primary general staff supervision for medical service support

furnished to enemy PW's and civilian internees.

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

d. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Intelligence, or, Director of Security is responsible for the interrogation of PW's for intelligence purposes and the supervision of PW and civilian internee censorship activities.

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.

1-10. Staff Coordination

Matters of mutual concern to the provost marshal and other staff officers are set forth below. Comparable staff officers at tactical headquarters and at 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.

a. *G2 (Director of Security).*

- (1) Coordination of PW interrogation activities.
- (2) PW and civilian internee censorship.

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

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

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

- (1) Supply and maintenance support for PW and civilian internee operations.
- (2) Transportation services required for the evacuation of PW's and civilian internees.
- (3) Acquisition of real estate and construction of PW facilities.

- (4) Food service program for internment camps.
- (5) Determination of requirements for the utilization of PW's for logistical support operations (G4—in tactical commands).

d. Chaplain. Coordination of religious activities, to include religious ministrations for PW's and civilian internees.

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

f. Engineer.

- (1) Construction support for PW cages and camps.
- (2) Construction, maintenance, repair, and operation of utilities including water supply systems and portable or fixed electric powerplants.
- (3) Fire protection measures for internment camps.
- (4) Insect and rodent control and fumigation of buildings in internment camps.

g. Finance and Accounting Officer.

- (1) Pay and allowances for PW's and civilian internees.
- (2) Processing of deposits to appropriated, trust, or other special accounts, as appropriate, and for payments therefrom.
- (3) Disposition of contraband currency and negotiable instruments found upon PW's and impounded.

h. Information Officer. Command information, public information, and command relations with the public in matters involving PW's or civilian internees.

i. Psychological Operations Officer. Technical advice and assistance in the reorientation and education of PW's and civilian internees.

j. Signal Officer.

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

k. 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.

l. 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. The surgeon also reviews, recommends, and coordinates the use and assignment of medically oriented PW's and civilian internees needed to perform the medical support mission.

m. 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

2-1. 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.

2-2. 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 is not conducive to good discipline, makes the task of interrogators more difficult, and may be in violation 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 should 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 is-

sued 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 should not be used to render points or areas immune to attack. PW's held in an area should be provided protection facilities and equipment and should be oriented as to procedures to be followed in case of nuclear munition and chemical, biological, and radiological agent 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.

2-3. 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

2-4. 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 equipment.
- (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 but they remain physically segregated from US and allied patients. Guards are provided from other than medical or medical service personnel as prescribed by SOP of the appropriate command.

c. Figure 2-1 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. When PW's are evacuated by air, a minimum of two guards per aircraft is normally required. Guards protect the pilot and maintain internal security within the aircraft during flight. See FM 19-60 for some other techniques on movement of prisoners by air that may be used. 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 interrogation teams. The system of PW intelligence parallels that of PW evacuation. Interrogation 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. Escort guards note attitudes, conduct, and personality traits of PW's during handling and evacuation and report their observations to interrogator personnel. In addition, escort guards insure that unauthorized individuals are not allowed to talk or communicate in any way with PW's.

2-5. 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. A search is then made in the vicinity of capture for documents and caches of weapons, ammunition, food, and supplies.

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 rea-

sons 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 so far as possible and are delivered to the forward PW collecting points by combat troops. Early segregation of PW's by rank and sex and further segregation of PW's and civilian internees must be stressed.

2-6. 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 are provided by the division military police company for the evacuation of PW's from brigade to division. PW escort guards are provided by army for the direct evacuation of PW's from brigade to army or COMMZ. Physically able military personnel returning to the rear are utilized to the fullest extent possible for escorting PW's.

2-7. Division

a. The division central PW collecting point is established in the vicinity of the division support command. The selection of a specific site

for the collecting point is governed by the availability of facilities for the retention of PW's and its accessibility to a main supply route (MSR) and/or aircraft landing facilities.

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

c. PW escort guards are provided by army for the direct evacuation of PW's from the division collecting points to army or to COMMZ. 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.

2-8. 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.

2-9. 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 distance factors pre-



clude 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.

2-10. 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 further evacuation of PW's 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 prison-

ers shall be separated because of nationality from prisoners of war belonging to the armed forces with which they were serving at the time of capture except with their consent. Food, water, and shelter are provided. Sanitary measures may include the delousing of each PW and, if feasible, the disinfection 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 reconnaissance 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

2-11. 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.

2-12. 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.

2-13. 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.

2-14. 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.

2-15. Airmobile Operations

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

Section IV. COMMUNICATIONS ZONE

2-16. 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.

2-17. PW Reception and Processing

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

cant 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.
- (4) Team MA, TOE 8-500, may be attached to perform the medical processing actions, to include immunizations and medical examinations, assisting in disinfestations, and initiating prisoner medical records.

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, disinfestation, 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.

2-18. 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.

2-19. 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

3-1. 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 semipermanent 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.

3-2. 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:

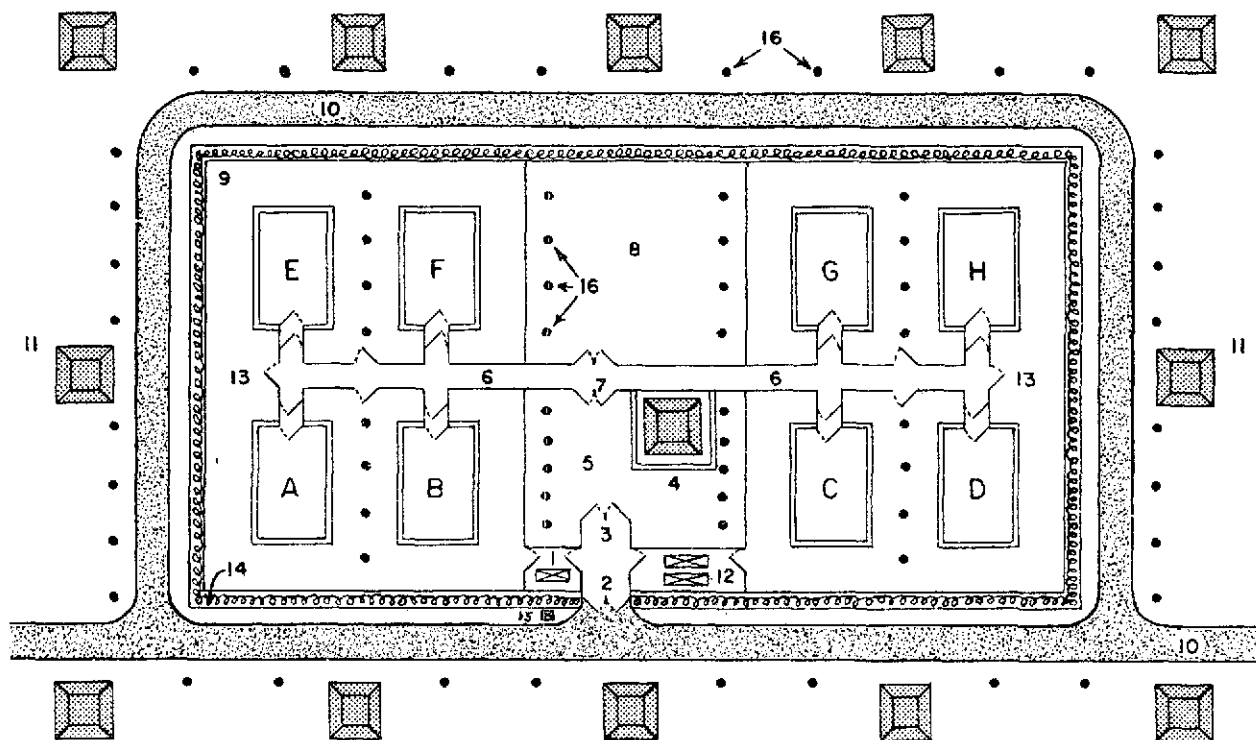
- (1) The presence or absence of swamps, mosquitoes and malarial conditions, or other factors including water drainage that would affect human health.
- (2) Existence of an adequate and satisfactory source of water supply, to include a consideration of the amounts required for drinking, personal sanitation, 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 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 3-1 illustrates a physical layout for a type PW inclosure.



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 3-1. Physical layout for a type PW inclosure.

Section II. PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

3-3. 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.

3-4. 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

3-5. 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.

3-6. Administrative Policies

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

- (1) Prisoners of war are utilized for the internal administration and operation of PW camps as much as possible.
- (2) Maximum use is made of captured enemy supplies and equipment.

- (3) Camp commanders of PW camps are vested with authority to impose disciplinary punishment. Such punishment is administered in accordance with the provisions of AR 633-50 which implement Articles 89-98 of the Geneva PW Convention.

b. *Command Responsibilities.* Every PW internment 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.

3-7. Standing Orders

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

3-8. 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 adminis-

trative, operational, logistical, intelligence, and personnel situations. Normal command and staff records and reports, such as staff section journals, duty officer logs, worksheets, and situation maps, may be required.

3-9. Automatic Data Processing System (ADPC)

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 recordkeeping, speed in compilation of data so that records are always current, accuracy of reporting, and elimination of worn and partially obliterated PW records and thereby increasing the longevity of records. In addition, it provides information about PW's with special qualifications almost instantly, thus the most efficient utilization of PW's can be accomplished. See appendix C for additional details on interim PW data processing procedures.

Section IV. SECURITY AND CONTROL

3-10. 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 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 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 effect 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.

3-11. 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 fractions among prisoners whose goal is rejection of United States authority and active assistance to the enemy's 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 identify with and 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 are capable of building an aggressive force which can be a severe threat to camp security and control even though they have a small number of followers.

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.

3-12. Specific Adverse Actions

Within these general trends, there are nu-

merous 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 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.

3-13. 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 locations, 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.

3-14. 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 about 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. Roads constructed adjacent to the outside of the perimeter wall or fence for vehicular or foot patrols.

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

3-15. 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 critical facilities, 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.

3-16. Natural Hazards

a. Procedures for minimizing the effects of natural hazards should be established at each

PW camp. Measures are required to minimize the destruction of property and loss of life and 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 fire-fighting teams and light and heavy rescue squads as well as in damage repair operations.

3-17. 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, particularly to prevent the overcrowding at sally ports and other gates. Separate PW groups should be controlled to prevent intermingling, 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 scheduled pass systems. Passes should indicate the time and place a PW is authorized to visit.

3-18. Control

a. Within the custodial framework established by security, further efforts are required to exercise restraining or directing influences over PW's to meet United States objectives. This control is imposed by a system of routines and required behavior by regulating the daily living of PW's. It includes all 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 when favorable changes are sought in the PW's attitudes through appeals to their emotions, hopes, and aspirations.

3-19. 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 on their status and the conditions of their internment. They should be informed in very definite terms that their status is that of noncombatants 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 the PW's 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 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 consistent with United States policies, be organized for a common good, and have no restrictions on membership or participation.

e. *Inspections and Searches.* Regular inspec-

tions 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 3-24 through 3-30.

3-20. 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 higher 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 to prevent uncertainties, delays, and inequities which give rise to confusion and loss of control.

3-21. 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 to punishment under the laws, regulations, and orders of 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.

3-22. 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 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.

3-23. Information and Education Program

a. A prisoner of war information and education program developed in accordance with guidance published by Headquarters, Department of the Army, after the outbreak of hostilities, is conducted in all camps containing PW's who are receptive and desire to participate. Such a program, while designed to raise the education level of the individual PW's, is also intended to provide an intellectual outlet during extended periods of internment and may be used to cause desirable psychological changes. During internal defense and internal

development, similar programs are established upon agreement between the host country and the U. S.

b. The formal aspects of the PW information and education program provide for study and instruction in selected subjects and for vocational training. The informal aspects of

the program may include the use of television, radio, films, and other informational material, displays, and exhibits. PSYOP personnel and units may provide assistance to MP PW units in the planning, implementation, and supervision of the PW education program. For detailed information on PSYOP role, see FM 33-1 and TOE 33-500.

Section V. CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION

3-24. 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.

3-25. 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 dominance.

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.

3-26. 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 only on 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 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 from severe traumatic shock that any attempt at classification may be meaningless.

3-27. 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.

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.

3-28. 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.

3-29. 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 noncommissioned 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 and civilian. 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.

3-30. 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

3-31. 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.

3-32. Purpose

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

this information, a camp commander must have an efficient intelligence system responsive to his needs.

3-33. 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 com-

manders valuable information pertaining to PW attitudes and intentions.

3-34. 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 these sources is subject to local determination. Great care must be used in evaluating the 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. Instructors engaged in the education and training program are major sources of intelligence. They are in a position to report changes in the attitudes, significant trends, motivation, and behavior of PW's.

e. Special emphasis should be placed on the interception of messages being passed to and from PW's. 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. Communication means vary from word of mouth or written messages to makeshift signal devices, such as, blinking lights, flags, drums, and the efficient use of radio receivers or transmitters which may be made by PW's or smuggled in. 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 use of radio is suspected.

3-35. Intelligence Requirements

a. Intelligence requirements consist of specific information required 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 develops requirements for interior intelligence for the commander's use. In coordination with the prisoner of war command and other interested agencies, he prepares a listing of specific elements of information required by them 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.

3-36. 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.

3-37. 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 infor-

mation 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 in-

telligence 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

4-1. 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.

4-2. 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 6 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.

4-3. 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.

4-4. Evacuation

a. Civilian internees are moved from the point of apprehension to designated internment camps as expeditiously as possible. Civilians to be interned, when 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.

4-5. 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. Civilians 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

5-1. 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.

5-2. Supervision of Labor

a. *Prisoners of War.* PW's are usually worked under the immediate supervision of their own noncommissioned 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 in-

ternees who, in turn, are supervised by United States supervisors.

5-3. Labor Restrictions on Prisoners of War

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

a. 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.

5-4. 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 re-

- quirement.
- (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

6-1. 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.

6-2. 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.

6-3. 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.

6-4. Basic Principles and Procedures of Control of Disturbances

a. The basic principles of control of disturbances are listed below. These principles are generally applied 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 maximum security, or by any other means 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 civil-

ian 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 disturbance 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 disturbance 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

7-1. 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 command 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 command is assigned directly to TALOG.

b. Organization. The MP PW command 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 7-1 illustrates the organization of an MP PW command.

7-2. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, MP PW Command, 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 one military police battalion consisting of three 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 engage in effective, coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

c. Organization. The headquarters and headquarters company, MP PW command, 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 command 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.

7-3. 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.

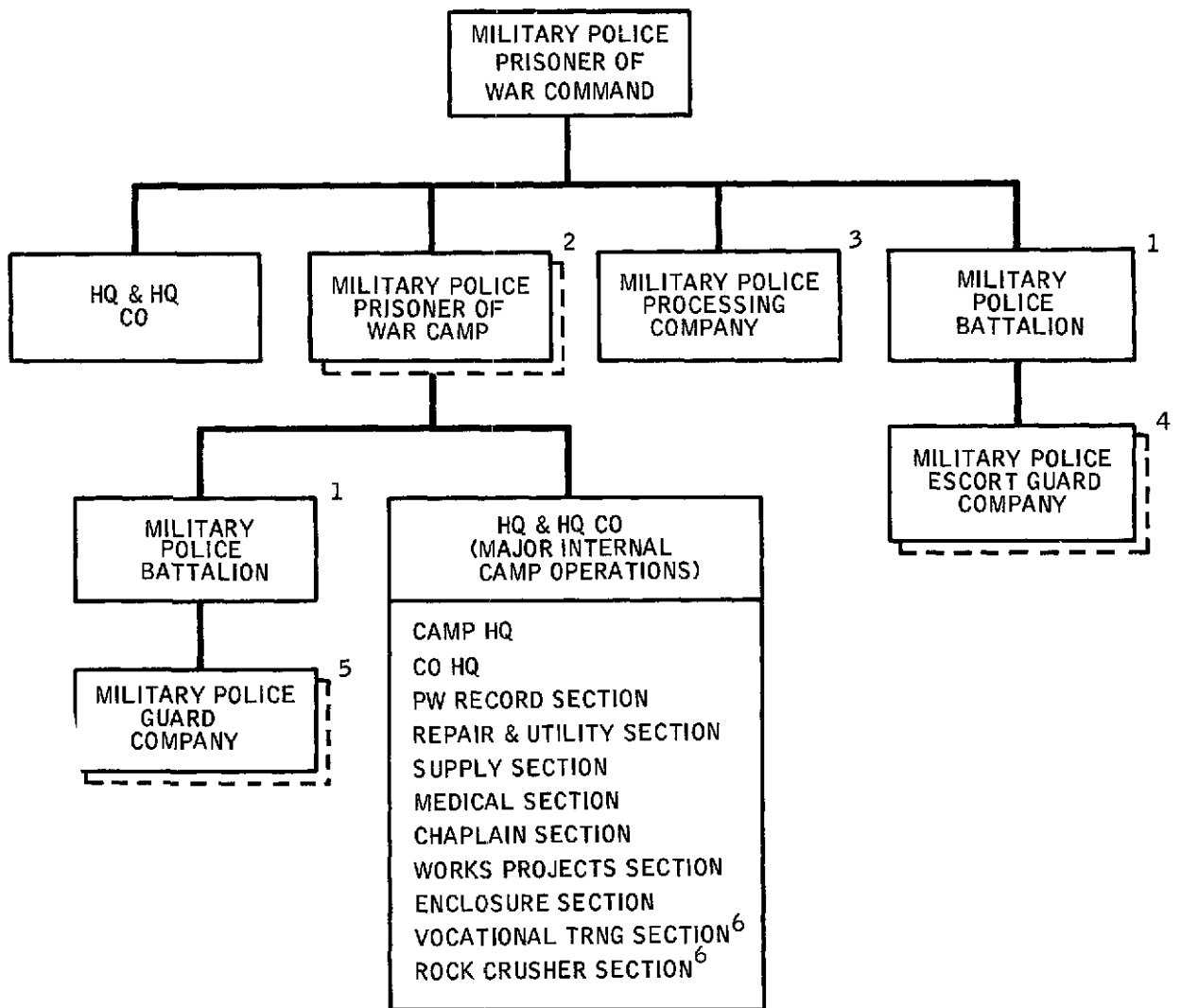


Figure 7-1. Organization of a military police prisoner of war command.

- (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 consisting 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 a MP PW command in the COMMZ of a theater of operations.
- (3) The MP PW camp organization consists of 1 to 3 enclosures, each capable of handling 4,000 PW's or civilian internees. Each enclosure consists of up to 8 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 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 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 7-2 illustrates the organization of an MP PW camp.

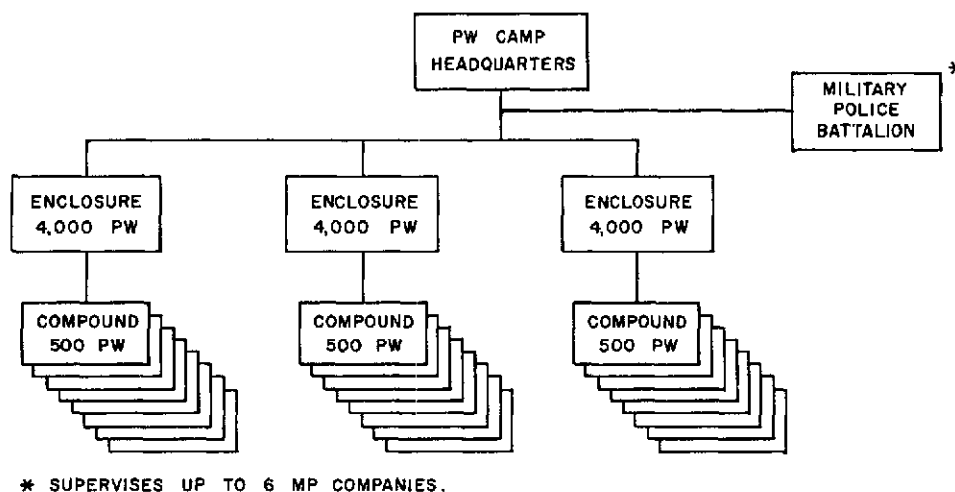


Figure 7-2. Organization of an MP PW camp.

7-4. 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 located in the theater.
- (2) This unit is assigned to TALOG. 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 two specialized sections which are designated as the receiving and processing sections.

c. Capabilities.

- (1) When operating at full strength, each platoon 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 engage in effective, coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

d. Employment.

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

ity. PW processing camps 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. 7-3). Provisions are made for the continuous movement of PW's or civilian internees from one functional section to another and for sufficient space between sections to allow for the efficient functioning of each section. In the processing operation, accuracy and efficiency are primary considerations. To prevent monotony and to insure the continuous functioning of the platoons in the event of personnel losses, each member of the platoon is trained to handle at least one additional processing assignment. Changes of personnel between sections are made as necessary to insure continuous and efficient movement of PW's during processing. Each unit determines the most logical arrangement of personnel.
- (3) Interpreters are assigned to each platoon as necessary. 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 internment serial numbers.* Each PW or civilian internee is assigned an internment serial number. This official number will serve as an additional means of identification for each internee while in United States custody.
- (c) *Impounding of Personal effects.* Personal effects that internees are not permitted to keep are impounded and a receipt given thereof.
- (d) *Issuance of Identity cards.* Each PW who does not have an identity card issued by his government is issued an identity card at the time of processing. All civilian internees are issued an identity card.

e. *Functions.* The specific functions of the functional sections of a processing platoon may be as 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 measured, and 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 di-

rects him to the photographic section (station 7).

(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, have 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 during the photographing. After 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. He then applies the ink and takes the print, being careful to prevent smudging or smearing of the fingerprint card.
 - (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 obtained 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 photo-

graphs are received from the photographic section. When the photographs are received, they are attached to the form, care being exercised so 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 7-3 is an illustration of the PW processing operations.

7-5. 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.
- (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

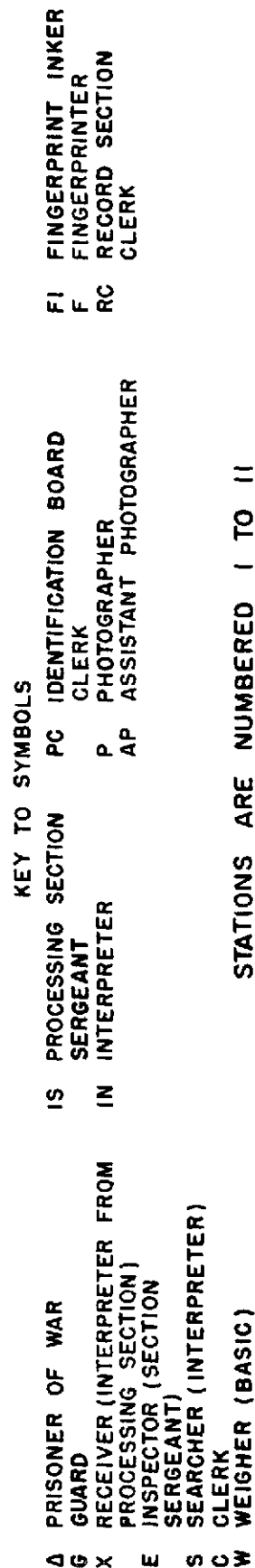
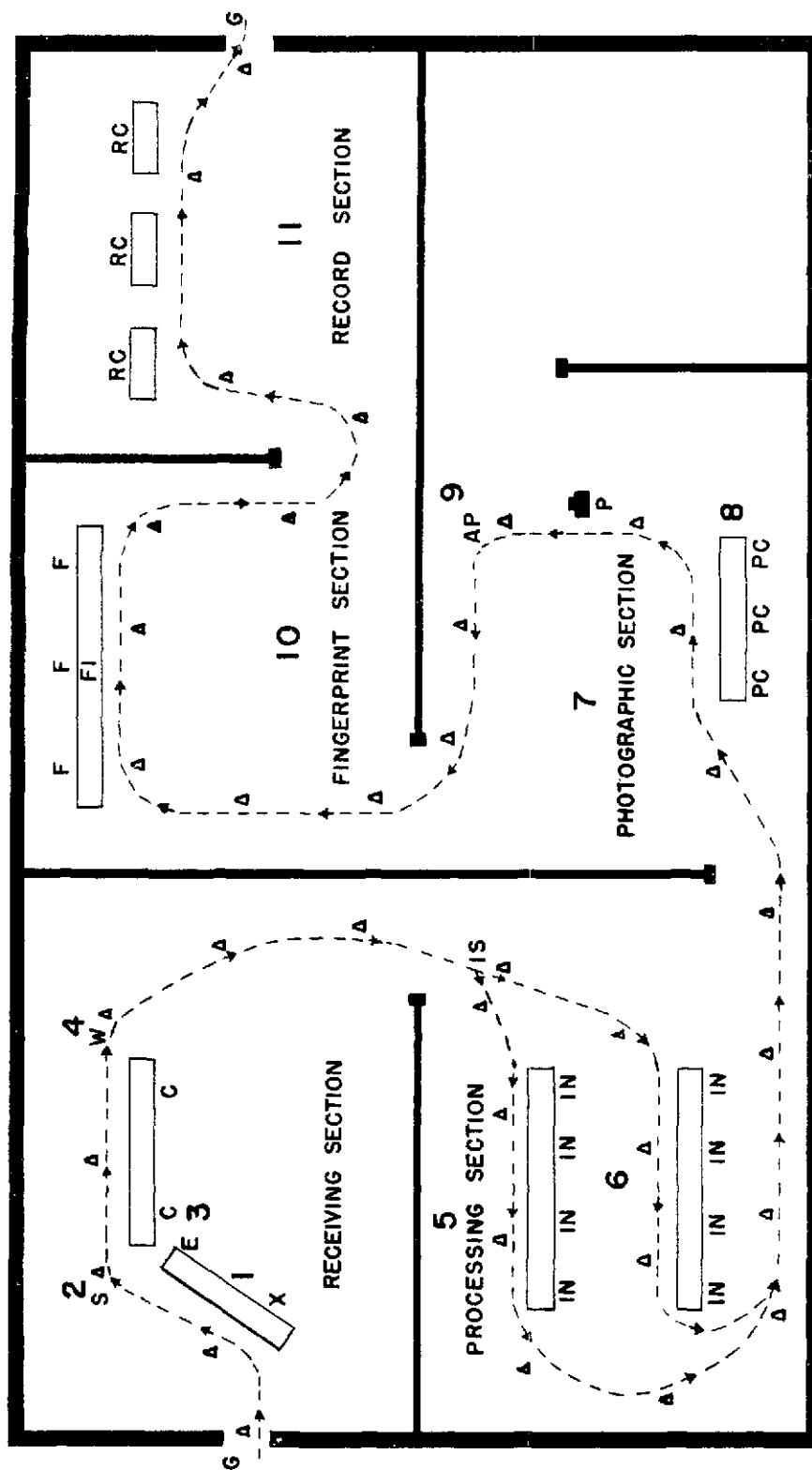


Figure 7-8. PW processing operations.

operating a PW cage at army or corps.

- (2) The unit provides its own mess, organizational maintenance, administration, and unit supply. It is dependent on higher headquarters or other designated unit for personnel service and external communications support.
- (3) The guard company is a fixed organization and is approximately six 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 can engage in effective and coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

d. Employment.

- (1) In the combat zone, the military police guard company is a subordinate unit of 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 a 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 organiza-

tion, 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 truck driver (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 four machinegun squads with each consisting of a squad leader and three security guards. The section provides up to four machinegun posts as directed.

e. Figure 7-4 illustrates the organization of an MP guard company, TOE 19-247.

7-6. Military Police Escort Guard Company, TOE 19-47

a. Mission and Assignment.

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

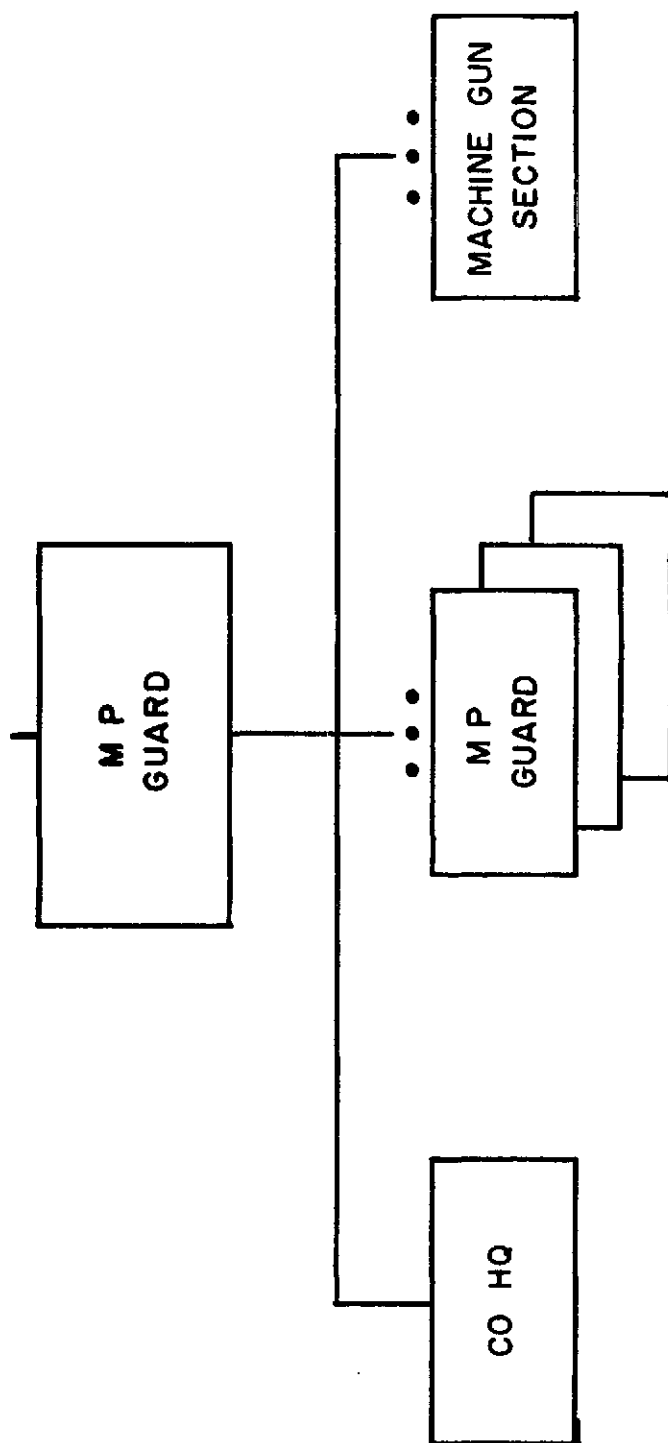


Figure 7-4. Organization, MP guard company, TOE 19-247.

- (3) In the COMMZ, military police escort guard companies are assigned to MP PW commands on the basis of three 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) Marching -----1,000 to 1,500
- (2) Motor vehicle -----1,500 to 2,000
- (3) Railway train -----2,000 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 subordinate 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 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 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 pla-

toon 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 es-

cort guard functions. Each squad includes a squad leader and nine escort guards.

e. Figure 7-5 illustrates the organization of an MP escort guard company, TOE 19-47.

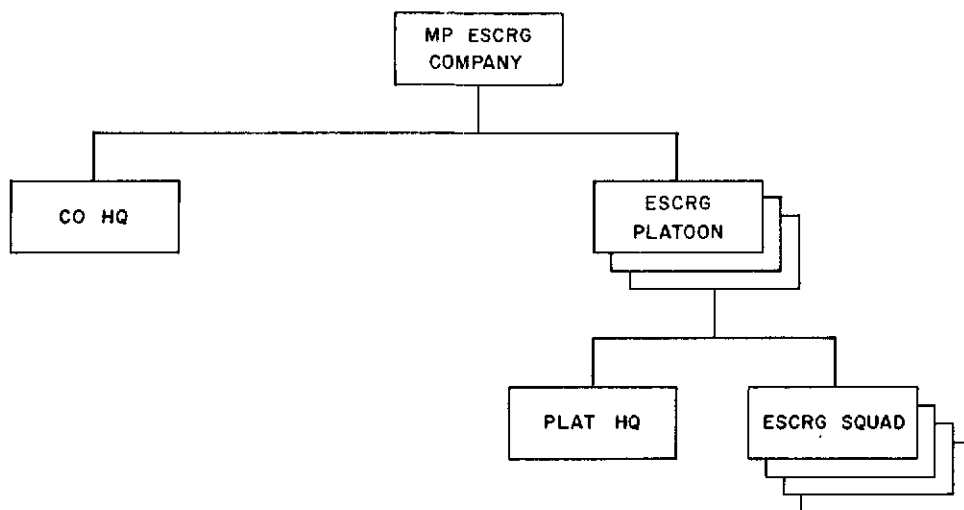


Figure 7-5. Organization, MP escort guard company, TOE 19-47.

7-7. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Branch United States Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Center (TOE 19-503)

a. *Mission.* The unit mission is to provide a central agency in a theater of operations for the receipt, processing, maintenance, dissemination, and transmittal of required information and data relating to enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees interned in the theater and American prisoners of war and civilian internees about whom information is received from theater sources.

b. *Organization.* The unit is composed of a detachment headquarters and a center headquarters. The center headquarters consists of an administrative division, a branch enemy prisoner of war/civilian internee information bureau composed of a bureau chief and five branches, and a branch American prisoner of war information bureau.

c. *Concept of Operations.*

- (1) This unit is assigned to theater army headquarters but is normally at-

tached to and placed under the operational control of the military police prisoner of war command. The Branch United States Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Center (USPWIC (Br)) provides a central agency within the theater of operations for the receipt, processing, dissemination, and transmittal of required information and data relating to enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees interned in the theater and to American prisoners of war and civilian internees about whom information is received from theater sources. This unit provides for the discharge of national responsibilities imposed by the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949/ Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons of August 12, 1949. It further provides for a single prisoner of war/civilian internee information service for the theater; for the maintenance of all

appropriate records, data, and statistics; and for the preparation and dissemination of required reporting data for 250,000 to 500,000 prisoners of war/civilian internees. In the discharge of national responsibilities of the United States, this unit operates as a branch of the United States Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Center which is located in CONUS and transmits, directly to that agency, reports, records, and data as prescribed by Headquarters, Department of the Army. As an information service for the theater, it provides such information, data, and reports as are required and is responsive to all using elements including the prisoner of war command and the prisoner of war and civilian internee camps as primary users.

- (2) ADP equipment support for the storage and processing of prisoner of war/civilian internee data and for the production of required reports and statistics are provided by teams from TOE 29-540.

d. Command Relationships.

- (1) *Higher headquarters.* Normal command channels for policy matters are under the staff supervision of the G1, military police prisoner of war command. Because of the nature of the activities and responsibilities of this unit, close working coordination is maintained with representatives of using headquarters and agencies.
- (2) *Parallel units.* Except for policy matters or matters requiring a command decision by higher headquarters, close and direct working relationships are maintained with using units.

7-8. Administrative Division

The administrative division of the USPWIC (Br) consists of a division chief and other administrative personnel. It performs certain administrative functions and services to relieve other operating elements of the center

headquarters of the routine internal administrative workload.

7-9. Branch Enemy Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Bureau

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

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

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

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

d. The PW/CI property branch accepts custody from PW/CI camps of personal valuables, including money and documents of importance to next of kin of deceased or escaped PW's/CI's or which were not returned to repatriated or released PW's/CI'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/Civilian Internee Information Center in CONUS or through the intermediary of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the Power on which the PW's/CI's depended, and the maintenance of appropriate records of disposition.

e. The PW/CI postal branch receives, directorizes, and dispatches all incoming PW/CI mail consigned to it. Such mail will generally include letters and packages addressed to camps from which the PW's/CI's have been transferred; addressed to deceased, escaped,

repatriated, or released PW's/CI's; or on which the address is partially illegible.

7-10. Branch American Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Bureau

a. This bureau provides a central agency within the theater of operations for the reception, collecting, 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/CI 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 Air Force. Information concerning Allied personnel in enemy custody is transmitted to the PW/CI information agency of the Power concerned.

b. Figure 7-6 illustrates the organization of a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Branch United States Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Center.

7-11. Defense Against Enemy Aircraft

In any combat theater, all units must realize the threat of attack from enemy aircraft and be prepared to take action against the attack. Large volumes of small arms fire have proved capable of destroying both high speed and low speed aircraft or disrupting their attack. Therefore, emphasis must be placed on aggressive engagement of hostile aircraft with organic non-air defense weapons. Effective and safe employment of these weapons necessitates adequate training. All personnel must be well trained and kept current on aircraft identification, techniques of firing at aerial targets, fire discipline, and response to control methods. Aerial gunnery techniques generally applicable to all small arms and automatic weapons are presented in FM 23-65.

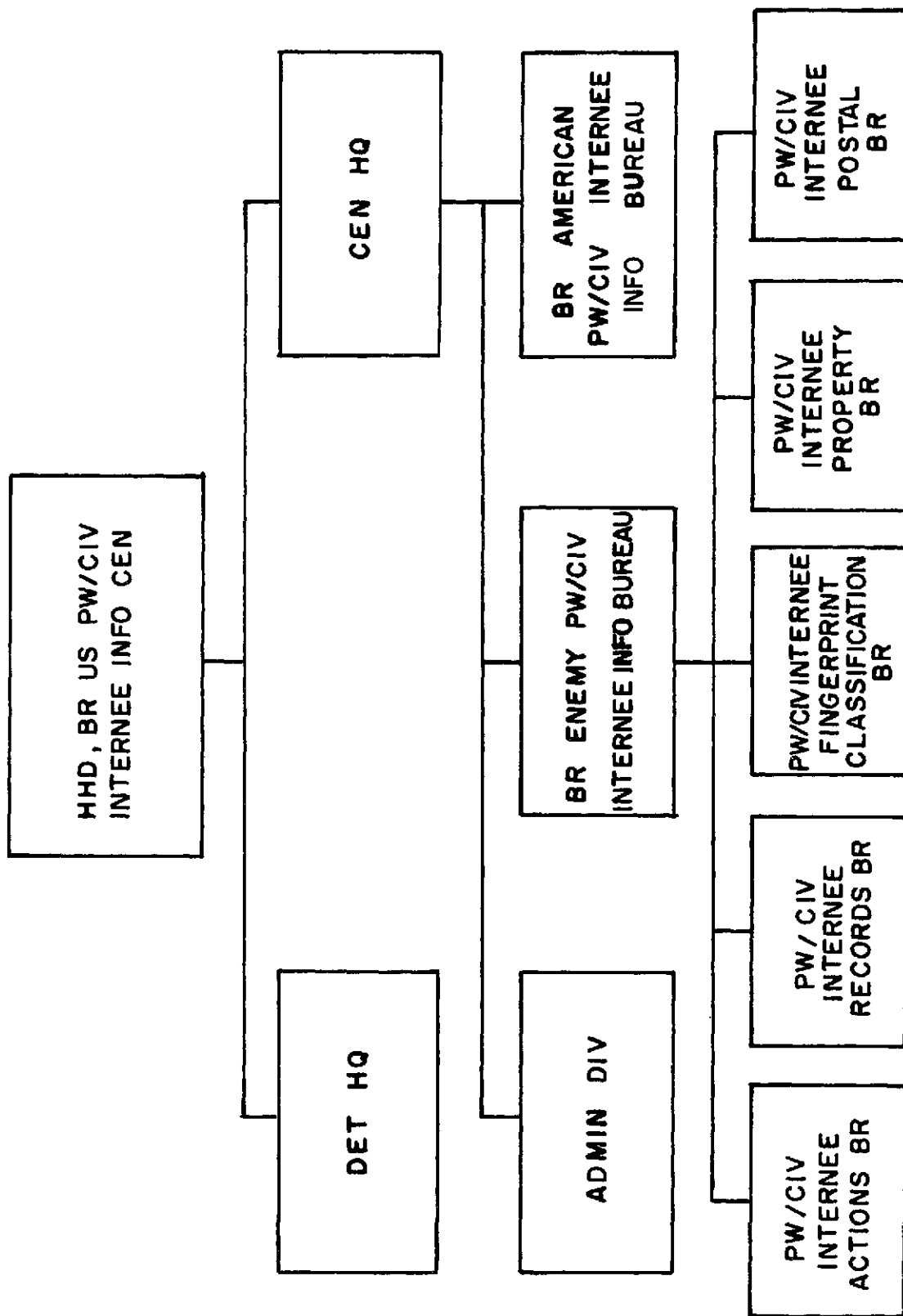


Figure 7-6. Organization, HHD, Branch United States Prisoner of War/
Civilian Internee Information Center, TOE 19-503.

CHAPTER 8

STABILITY OPERATIONS

8-1. General

a. Internal defense is intended to create an atmosphere of internal security and relative peace within which internal development can assure national growth through controlled social, economic, and political change. Both internal defense and internal development are coordinated and mutually supporting at all levels. Together, they constitute the overall host country (HC) national policy for preventing or defeating subversive insurgency. *Stability operations* are that type of internal defense and internal development operations and assistance provided by the armed forces to maintain, restore, or establish a climate of order within which responsible government can function effectively and without which progress cannot be achieved.

b. U. S. Army forces may be required to assist a HC during an insurgency. Initially, advisory, combat support, and combat service support forces are normally introduced in training, advisory, and support roles. If tactical operations against the insurgent are required, U. S. Army participation may be expanded to include combat, combat support, and combat service support. When an insurgency reaches the stage where the HC forces cannot contain or defeat the insurgent forces, U. S. Army tactical units may be committed at the request of the HC government.

c. The capture of insurgents, their supporters, defectors, and deserters during these operations presents problems not encountered in limited and general war situations. For details guidance concerning stability operations, see FM 30-31, FM 31-23, FM 31-73, FM 41-10, and FM 100-20.

8-2. Legal Status of Insurgencies and Insurgents

a. An insurgency may be distinguished from

a belligerency primarily by the different nature of the conflict involved. An insurgency is an "armed conflict not of an international character" that occurs in the territory of a particular state between the duly constituted government and revolutionaries who, for political reasons, have banded together and attempt to displace the established government in whole or in part by force. An insurgent movement becomes a belligerency when the insurgents are accorded belligerent status. This status may be accorded when—

- (1) The guerrilla-type action typical of an insurgency escalates into a general state of hostilities.
- (2) The insurgents occupy a substantial portion of the territory of the state concerned.
- (3) The insurgents possess a government capable of administering such territory.
- (4) The revolutionaries or insurgents conduct the armed conflict under a responsible authority and observe the customary rules of land warfare. This requirement usually is considered to be met when the insurgents bear their arms openly, are commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates have a fixed distinctive insignia recognizable at a distance, and obey the rules of land warfare.

b. It is considered permissible under international law for another state to provide assistance to an established government threatened by an insurgent movement. However, as a general rule, it is not permissible for another state to provide assistance to the insurgents. If such assistance is provided, the states concerned may consider themselves to

be engaged in an international armed conflict, which may be either limited or general in nature. While insurgents who rise against a legally constituted government are not entitled to belligerent status, this historically has been of little concern to insurgent forces and has had little effect on their operations.

8-3. Treatment of Prisoners

a. Under the 1949 Geneva Conventions Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, guerrillas who meet the criteria for and are accorded belligerent status must also be accorded prisoner of war status.

b. Insurgents usually cannot meet the criteria for belligerents and are considered outlaws by the established government. The condition called insurgency has few international legal consequences because, prior to 1949, there was little that could be ascribed to a "status of insurgency" in international law. The Geneva Conventions of 1949 gave cognizance to an "armed conflict not of an international character" which essentially is the condition of insurgency. The Convention furnishes protection to captured insurgents of these conflicts by prohibiting—

- (1) Violence to life and person, in particular, murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment, and torture.
- (2) Taking of hostages.
- (3) Outrages upon personal dignity; in particular, humiliating and degrading treatment.
- (4) The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.

c. The HC government has the responsibility and authority to publish and enforce policies relating to the treatment of insurgent prisoners. Even if U. S. Forces elect to treat captured insurgents as prisoners of war while in their custody, such prisoners are eventually turned over to the HC government for prosecution under existing law. In this respect, it is impor-

tant that the HC abide by the minimum standards cited in *b* above. U. S. advisors to the HC should advise and train their HC counterpart in the humane treatment of captured insurgents. Further, advisors must not become involved in inhumane acts and should explain that they will report such acts to their superiors.

d. A U. S. commander may not turn over prisoners of war captured during a belligerency to a nation that is not a signatory to the Geneva Conventions; however, a U. S. commander may turn over insurgents captured during an armed conflict not of an international character to a HC that is not a signatory to the Geneva Conventions. Care is exercised to insure that the status afforded captured insurgents does not imply recognition of the insurgency as a legal movement under international law. It is important to note that Article 3 of the Geneva Convention specifically states that providing the minimum protections referred to in *b* above, shall not affect the legal status of the parties to the conflict.

8-4. Psychological Operations

a. *General.* The ultimate objective in internal defense and internal development is to win the support of the populace for the HC. PSYOP plays a vital role in this effort because it is used to influence the attitudes, opinions, and behavior of hostile, neutral, and friendly groups toward the achievement of national objectives. PSYOP is employed in supporting tactical operations, intelligence operations, civil affairs operations, advisory assistance, and populace and resources control. For further guidance, see FM 31-23.

b. *U. S. Role.* The U. S. Information Service (USIS) has overall responsibility for PSYOP in internal defense and internal development. U. S. Army PSYOP resources are employed in stability operations to support USIS and to assist the HC in developing a PSYOP capability within HC armed forces. If HC and U. S. advisory PSYOP resources are overextended, U. S. PSYOP units may be committed to provide direct support to the PSYOP effort.

c. *Capabilities of PSYOP Units.* PSYOP

units provide timely and meaningful propaganda messages through the various media. These messages contain themes designed to demoralize insurgent forces, advise civilians to vacate certain areas, instruct inhabitants on the implications of supporting the insurgent forces, advertise amnesty programs, and create diversion from tactical operations. They can indoctrinate captured insurgents on the recognized government's national policies and objectives. This can be accomplished by means of broadcasts, printed matter, audiovisual facilities, and face-to-face communications. For techniques and procedures relative to psychological operations, see FM 33-5.

d. Amnesty and Pardon Programs. The amnesty and pardon programs established by the HC, constitute a form of psychological operations. These programs are means of inducing insurgents to return to the recognized government without undue fear of punishment. They also provide a safe haven beyond the insurgent environment for insurgent defectors and their kin. These programs indicate the government's complete willingness to accept the return of specified key leaders and provide that those returning may be paroled to responsible patrons. Military, paramilitary, police, and other organizations who may accept insurgent surrender realize that the initial impression they make is a lasting one. Abuse of these persons is not condoned. For further amnesty program guidance, see FM 33-1.

8-5. Intelligence

a. General. The HC and its allies have the ability to determine quickly the magnitude and nature of all types of insurgent operations. Captured insurgents are potential sources of vital intelligence and this potential is fully exploited. Procedures and facilities are established to collect, segregate, and process captured insurgents. They are interrogated initially at the lowest level for immediate local tactical information, such as order of battle information, continuous data on the composition, disposition, capabilities, vulnerabilities, and activities of insurgent units.

b. Psychological Operations Intelligence. Captured insurgents are exploited for psycho-

logical operations intelligence, to include data about the morale of the armed forces, political, economic, sociological, transportation, and communications categories. Psychological operations officers provide the interrogators with their intelligence requirements. This is done by furnishing the interrogator with a questionnaire. See FM 33-5 for a suggested format.

c. Evacuation. The evacuation of captured insurgents to the next higher echelon, or as otherwise directed, is accomplished as expeditiously as possible, since further interrogation may produce information of strategic value, concerning covert operations, tactical forces, the population, terrain and weather, and significant out-of-country organizations and their reactions to HC policies. Capturing personnel should remember that the loss of a prisoner, whatever the justification, is a possible loss of a valuable intelligence source. Additional intelligence guidance is contained in FM 30-15, FM 30-17, and FM 41-10.

8-6. Peace Keeping Operations

a. General. Stability operations of this type include show of force, peace keeping, and protection of U. S. lives and property. These operations are characterized by brevity, restrained use of force, and dependence on psychological impact. Normally, in operations of this type, U. S. Forces are functioning in the nature of an auxiliary police force by assisting the HC government in restoring law and order; however, there may also be situations where U. S. Forces are employed to restore order in a country where there is no government, merely two or more factions in conflict with no single faction either able or willing to exercise governmental authority. Pending a political decision, the mission in this situation is to restore and maintain law and order. Regardless of the type operation, U. S. Forces will afford all persons in their custody humane treatment. Minimum protection is listed in paragraph 8-3b.

b. U. S. Forces Relationships. Usually, U. S. Forces do not engage in active military operations until agreements are established between the U. S. and HC or until policy directives from U. S. Forces headquarters are issued. Should persons be apprehended prior

to these arrangements, they are treated humanely and retained in custody until disposition instructions are disseminated by proper authority. Commanders at all echelons are responsible for the proper handling and treatment of persons in their custody. U. S. personnel use the minimum force necessary to apprehend, disarm, search, and segregate these persons. They inform them that they are expected to obey firm rules of discipline while in U. S. custody. Documents and items of intelligence value are identified and evacuated with the person. Items of personal nature, which are not a security hazard, are retained by the individual. Prior to evacuation, the capturing unit may conduct interrogations for immediate local tactical information. Later, intelligence personnel conduct a detailed interrogation. Wounded persons are evacuated through normal medical channels, segregated from U. S. and allied patients, and they are guarded by personnel from other than medical or medical service units or activities. The number of persons in custody may reach such proportions that a central detention facility may be established by U. S. Forces headquarters. If so, appropriate evacuation methods such as marching and movement by vehicle, rain, air, or water are initiated. At this facility, persons are classified, administratively processed, safeguarded, utilized, or released in accordance with prescribed U. S. Forces headquarters policy directives.

- (1) *Progovernment forces.* Occasionally, officers, noncommissioned officers, other enlisted personnel, and civilian

government officials may voluntarily surrender to U. S. Forces. Others may actively support antigovernment factions and be apprehended. In any case, principles set forth in *b* above, apply. Care is taken to segregate these progovernment and antigovernment factions. In addition, interrogated persons are segregated from those not yet interrogated. Provisions for adequate guards to permit necessary segregation and prevent escape are required.

- (2) *Antigovernment factions.* Generally, the majority of persons apprehended by U. S. Forces are of this type. They may fight as organized units against progovernment forces, conduct guerrilla actions, or commit other offenses that cause apprehension. In these cases, the principles stated in *b* above, apply.
- (3) *Neutral or noncombatant civilians.* Good civil-military relationships are enhanced by a positive attitude in dealings with local civilians. Winning and maintaining the friendship and cooperation of the neutral or noncombatant civilians living within the operational area are essential steps in reducing the effectiveness of antigovernment factions. This may be achieved by treating women with politeness and respect, using phrases from the local language, and honoring local customs and laws.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

A-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) 381-105 | 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. |

A-2. DA 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. |

A-3. Joint Chiefs of Staff Publications

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

A-4. Field Manuals

- | | |
|------|--|
| 3-12 | Operational Aspects of Radiological Defense. |
| 8-10 | Medical Service, Theater of Operations. |
| 8-15 | Division Medical Service, Infantry, Airborne, Mechanized, and Armored Divisions. |
| 8-35 | Transportation of the Sick and Wounded. |
| 16-5 | The Chaplain. |

19-1	Military Police Support, Army Divisions and Separate Brigades.
19-2	Military Police Support in the Field Army.
19-2-1 (TEST)	Military Police Support, Field Army Support Command (FASCOM).
19-3	Military Police Support in the Communications Zone.
19-3-1 (TEST)	Military Police Support, TASCOM.
19-5	The Military Policeman.
19-15	Civil Disturbances and Disasters.
19-30	Physical Security.
19-60	Confinement of Military Prisoners.
21-40	Small Unit Procedures in Chemical, Biological, and Nuclear Defense.
23-65	Browning Machine Gun, Caliber .50 HB, M2.
27-10	The Law of Land Warfare.
30-5	Combat Intelligence.
(C) 30-15	Intelligence Interrogations (U).
(C) 30-17	Counterintelligence Operations (U).
30-31	Stability Operations—Intelligence.
31-23	Stability Operations, U. S. Army Doctrine.
31-73	Advisory Handbook for Counterinsurgency.
33-1	Psychological Operations, U. S. Army Doctrine.
33-5	Psychological Operations, Techniques and Procedures.
41-10	Civil Affairs Operations.
54-1	The Logistical Command.
54-2	The Division Support Command.
55-6	Transportation Services in Theaters of Operations.
61-100	The Division.
100-5	Field Service Regulations—Operations.
100-10	Field Service Regulations—Administration.
100-20	Field Service Regulation—Internal Defense and Internal Development.
101-5	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Staff Organization and Procedure.
101-10-1	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organization, Technical, and Logistical Data. Part I—Unclassified Data.
101-10-2	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).

A-5. Training Circulars

3-16	Employment of Riot Control Agents, Flame, Smoke, and Herbicides in Counter guerrilla Operations.
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A-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.

A-7. Tables of Organizations 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.
19-503	Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Branch United States Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Information Center.
29-540	Automatic Data Processing Unit.
33-500	Psychological Operations Organizations.

A-8. Training Films

TF 19-2749	Geneva Conventions—Rights and Obligations of Prisoners of War.
TF 19-3678	Geneva Conventions, Part I, Handling Prisoners of War.
TF 19-3679	Geneva Conventions, Part II, Handling Civilian Internees.
MF 19-8699	Prisoners of War.

A-9. International Agreements

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

A-10. Other

Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951.

APPENDIX B*

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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* This STANAG is Identical To CENTO STANAG #2044 and SEASTAG #2044.

NATO—UNCLASSIFIED

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.

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- (b) The terms and definitions contained in the Terminology Annex (appendix 'B'), shall be accepted for official usage by the Armed Forces. No further standardization of prisoner of war cage locations will be made.
- (c) The procedures set forth in appendix 'C' shall govern the handling of personal property, including money.
- (d) The disposition of allied currencies other than that of the detaining country shall be handled in accordance with procedures to be determined by the governments concerned when the need arises.
- (e) The standardized translation keys, to be used when prisoners are required to complete the Prisoner of War Personnel Record forms, shall be published as additional appendices to this agreement.
- (f) The standardization of financial accounts, pay and work records, and receipts for property and money shall not be effected unless the terms of the 1929 Geneva Convention are to be applied.
- (g) The standardization of procedures concerning the treatment, repatriation and utilization of labour of prisoners of war shall not be undertaken.
- (h) The standardization of rates of advances of pay and working pay of prisoners of war shall not be undertaken at this time.
- (i) The Armed Forces shall assign prisoner of war internment serial numbers commencing at "001" for the first 1000 prisoners of war, with prefix "B", "CDN", "DA", "FR" etc., as appropriate. Any additional prefixes or suffixes required shall be mutually agreed upon at the appropriate time.

INTERROGATION

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

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Appendix 'A' to STANAG No. 2044

PRISONER OF WAR PERSONNEL RECORD

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Parts I and III of the Prisoner of War Personnel Record Forms will each be prepared in duplicate, using the white copy as the original and the green as the duplicate. This will normally be done in one operation by the use of carbon paper.
2. A typewriter will be used whenever possible; failing this the form will be completed in BLOCK LETTERS by hand.
3. All parts of the Green copy will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.
4. Parts I and II of the White copy will accompany the Prisoner of War throughout his internment, including handing over between Allied Powers.
5. Part III of the White copy will be held temporarily by the unit processing the prisoner. When all forms in this pad have been used, all 25 of the White Parts III will be sent to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau where they will serve as a check on the receipt of the Green copy.
6. If a prisoner refuses to give any items of information or is so badly incapacitated as to be unable to give any information, a notation to that effect will be made under "Remarks" on Part I of the form. All information which is available or which the prisoner is willing and able to give will be entered on the form.
7. The point in the chain of evacuation at which this form is completed is a matter of National Policy.

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Appendix 'B' to STANAG No. 2044

TERMINOLOGY ANNEX

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
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, there 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.

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APPENDIX C

INTERIM PRISONER OF WAR DATA PROCESSING (PCM) IMPLEMENTATION

C-1. Purpose

To describe in general terms a method for automating, on a selective basis, prisoner of war recordkeeping and reporting. The procedures described herein are based on the employment of punch card machine (PCM) equipment and constitute interim guidance pending development of a fully automated system.

C-2. Scope

The data processing applications considered herein are specifically directed toward PW's (AR 633-50); however, they are also, with very minor modification in terminology, equally applicable to enemy civilian internees in a theater of operations (AR 633-51). The procedures outlined herein for PW's may, therefore, also be utilized for automating, on a selective basis, civilian internee recordkeeping and reporting. In the event ADP support is not available, manual procedures described in the above Army regulations will be used.

C-3. Discussion

Following capture, PW's are evacuated to a designated PW camp(s) located in the COMMZ for processing and preparation of individual records for each PW. With the processing and establishment of the individual records, the clerical burden imposed assumes very significant proportions. Under the present manual system, the major portion of this burden rests with the PW camps. The data processing procedures described herein are directed toward alleviating this burden. The required PCM support will be provided either as a theater service or by attachment of an appropriate data processing (PCM) team to the USPWIC (Br).

C-4. Operational Objectives

Within the areas of maintaining up-to-date PW personnel records, providing efficient locator service, preparing PW statistical reports and rosters on a responsive basis, and providing responses to inquiries concerning individual PW's, the major objectives of the function of PW administration are as follows:

a. PW Camp Level.

- (1) Minimize manual preparation and maintenance of PW records and recordkeeping.
- (2) Minimize reporting requirements.

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

- (1) Minimize manual recordkeeping and reporting.
- (2) Minimize manual data processing.
- (3) Provide required PW data and reports on a more responsive basis to the commander and his staff to Department of the Army and to the Central Prisoner of War Information Agency.
- (4) Facilitate preparation of rosters and selected reports.
- (5) Provide maximum PW management support to reporting organizations (PW camps/hospitals).

C-5. Operational Procedures

a. *General.* The system is based on using present prisoner of war records as basic input source documents to establish the required data base. The two source documents are—

- (1) DA Form 19-2, Prisoner of War Personnel Record.
- (2) DA Form 2674-R, Internee Strength.

b. *Procedures.* Responsibility for the prepa-

BRANCH UNITED STATES PRISONER OF WAR INFORMATION CENTER (USPWIC(BR)) (THEATER PCM SERVICE)

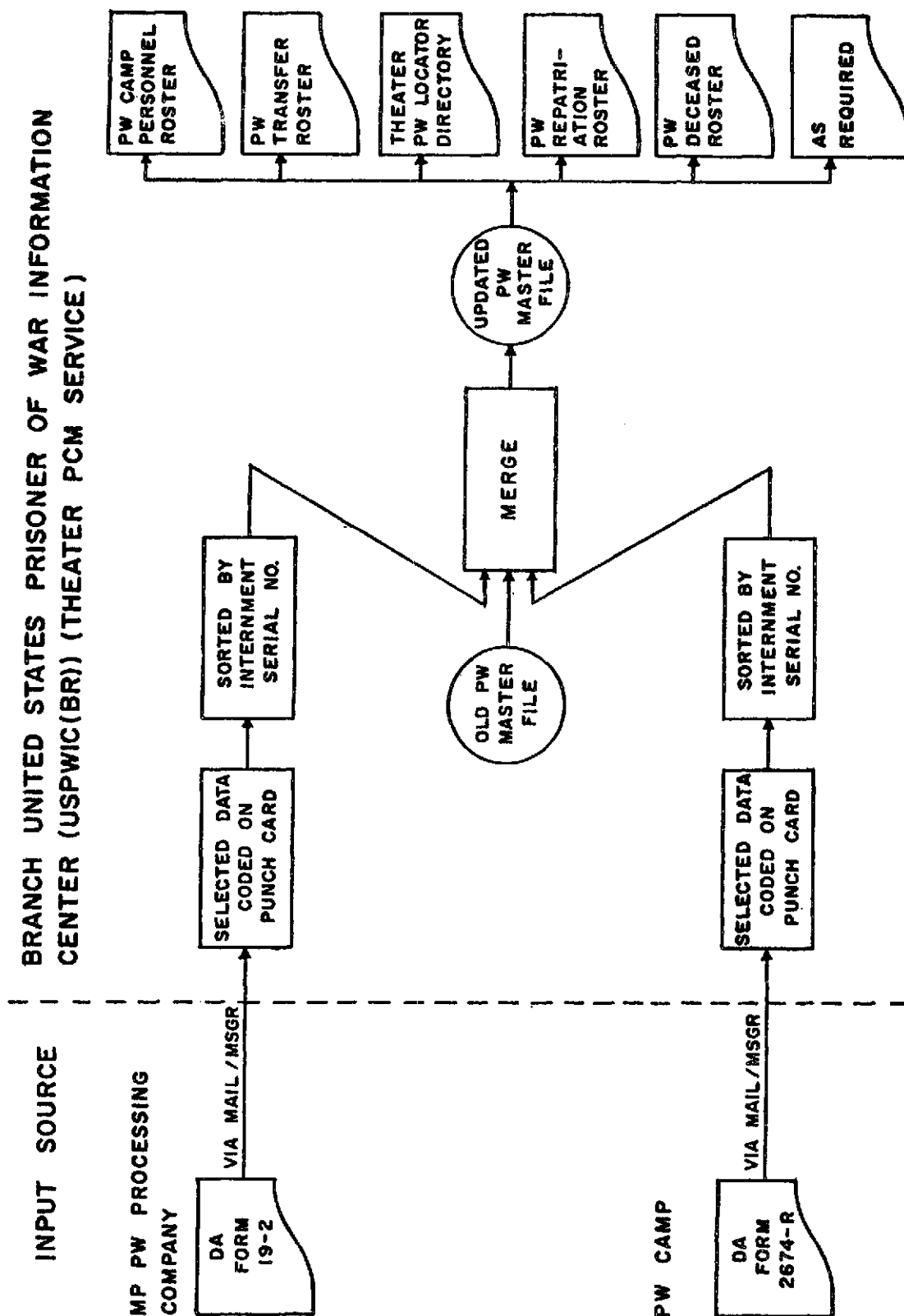


Figure C-1. Flow chart for PW reports.

ration and processing of the above records in the theater of operations rests with three units. These are the military police PW processing company, the PW camp, and the Branch United States Prisoner of War Information Center (USPWIC (Br)). See figure C-1.

(1) *Military police PW processing company.*

(a) DA Form 19-2 is prepared for each PW taken into custody by the United States Army. The form is composed of Parts I, II, and III. Parts I and III of the form are prepared in duplicate. The white copy of Parts I and II accompany the prisoner of war throughout his internment. Part II is filled out at the appropriate times by the PW camp having custody. The green copy of Parts I and II and of Part III are forwarded to the USPWIC (Br). The USPWIC (Br) retains the green copy of Parts I and II and forwards the green copy of Part III to the USPWIC. The white copy of Part III is held by the military police prisoner of war processing company until all 25 sets in a pad have been used and are then sent through the USPWIC (Br) to the USPWIC where they serve as a check on the receipt of the green copy.

(b) The military police PW processing company is not charged with responsibility for retaining or maintaining any PW records, data, or statistics. Following completion of processing, each PW is immediately released to the custody of the commander of the PW camp at which the military police PW processing company is located.

(2) *Prisoner of war camp.* DA Form 2674-R, Internee Strength, is the basic record of the official daily status of the reporting prisoner of war camp and of each assigned PW. It is prepared daily. All pertinent changes in the status of each assigned PW which occur during the

strength report day are current strength report entries and are reported for that day. The original copy is submitted to the USPWIC (Br); the duplicate copy is retained by the reporting PW camp. For additional detailed instructions, see AR 633-50.

(3) *Branch United States Prisoner of War Information Center.*

(a) *Input operations.* A PW basic personnel data card is punched for each DA Form 19-2 received. Collectively, these cards constitute a single PW master file. The DA Form 19-2 is the source document for 16 of the 21 items of individual personnel data contained on each master card. Except as a result of errors, these 16 data items remain, essentially, unchanged; i.e., name, grade, internment serial number, etc. For the remaining five data items, the DA Form 2674-R is the source document. Of these data items, three are subject to change each time a PW is transferred; the remaining two items which reflect a final disposition (death, release, repatriation) and effective date are one-time entries. The new PW master cards are merged into the old PW master card file on a daily basis.

(b) *Output operations.* The PW master card file is used to provide reports for command management and operational use. These reports include, but are not limited to—

1. Prisoner of war camp personnel rosters.
2. Prisoner of war transfer rosters.
3. Prisoner of war repatriation rosters.
4. Deceased prisoner of war rosters.
5. Theater prisoner of war locator file.
6. Prisoner of war camp locator files.

C-6. Organizational Procedures

a. *General.* Organizational procedures and

concepts remain unchanged from those described.

b. *Response Times.* For the reports provided for under this system, response times normally range from 24 to 72 hours.

C-7. Input Document Description

a. *Prisoner of War Personnel Record.*

- (1) *Purpose.* This record (Parts I and II) constitutes the basic personnel record for each PW held in United States Army custody. Additionally, Part III of the record provides for the recording and reporting of selected personnel data to the Central Prisoner of War Information Agency in accordance with the provision of Articles 122 and 123 of the 1949 Geneva PW Convention.
- (2) *Preparing unit.* The Military Police Prisoner of War Processing Company (TOE 19-237).
- (3) *Format.* DA Form 19-2.
- (4) *Distribution.* Prisoner of war camp at which PW is interned, USPWIC (Br), and the USPWIC.
- (5) *Discussion.* This record serves as the initial and basic source document for input for the punched cards. Of the 21 separate items of individual personnel data which each punch card is designed to reflect, 16 of the items will be provided for by the DA Form 19-2. Except as a result of errors, each of these items will remain, essentially, unchanged throughout the duration of a prisoner's internment, thereby minimizing the administrative effort in maintaining the PW master file. Prior to punching the cards, manual coding of selected data items from the hard copy report, using codes similar to those suggested in paragraph C-9, is required. A type code format for this data is included in figure C-2.

b. *Internee Strength.*

- (1) *Purpose.* This report is the basic record of the official daily status of the reporting organization and of each PW assigned to a PW camp or hospital. It is also the source of data

for the official number of PW's interned and for other statistical data and reports.

- (2) *Preparing unit.* Each prisoner of war camp and hospital to which PW's are assigned.
- (3) *Format.* DA form 2674-R.
- (4) *Distribution.* Copy number 1 to USPWIC (Br); copy number 2 retained by reporting organization.
- (5) *Discussion.* This report provides the source document for the five data items which are not provided for by DA Form 19-2. Of these five items, three relate to transfers and are subject to change each time a prisoner of war is transferred from one PW camp or hospital to another. The remaining two data items relate to the final disposition of the PW (death, repatriation, release, etc.) and the effective date thereof. These are one-time entries. Manual coding of these entries, using codes similar to those suggested in paragraph C-10, is required. A type code format for this data is included in figure C-2.

C-8. Master File Description

a. *Prisoner of War Master Card File.*

- (1) *Purpose.* This file is used to record and maintain a current file of selected data for each prisoner of war taken into United States Army custody in a theater of operations. It is used to provide periodically updated prisoner of war camp personnel rosters, transfer rosters, repatriation rosters, deceased PW rosters, theater and camp PW locator files, and for various on-call reports. Additionally, this master file provides the data whereby the theater PW population may be readily screened and listed by nationality, power served, occupational skill, religion, physical classification, capturing power, and a number of other criteria. As such, the PW master file constitutes a particularly useful and economical management tool. Although only a single master file is discussed herein, the establish-

TYPE FORMAT

CODE SHEET: PRISONER OF WAR PERSONNEL RECORD, DA FORM 19-2
AND INTERNEE STRENGTH, DA FORM 2674-R

1-18	NAME									55	RELIGION								
19-20	GRADE									56	WORK CLASSIFICATION								
21-35	INTERMENT SERIAL NO									57-59	OCCUPATIONAL SKILL								
36-45	ENEMY SERVICE NO									60-63	DATE OF CAPTURE								
46-49	DATE OF BIRTH									64	POWER SERVED								
50	SEX									65	NATIONALITY								
51-52	AGE									66	ARM OR SERVICE								
53-54	EDUCATION									67	CAPTURING POWER								
										68-69	TRANSFERRED FROM								
										70-71	TRANSFERRED TO								
										72-75	DATE OF TRANSFER								
										76	FINAL DISPOSITION								
										77-80	EFFECTIVE DATE								

Figure C-2. Type format for a code sheet for the Prisoner of War Personnel Record, DA Form 19-2, and the Internee Strength, DA Form 2674-R.

1	ENEMY SERVICE NUMBER
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	INTERMENT SERIAL NUMBER
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	GRADE
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	
31	NAME
32	
33	
34	
35	
36	
37	
38	
39	
40	
41	

41	EFFECTIVE DATE
42	
43	
44	
45	
46	
47	
48	
49	
50	
51	FINAL DISPOSITION
52	
53	
54	
55	
56	
57	
58	
59	
60	
61	DATE OF TRANSFER
62	
63	
64	
65	
66	
67	
68	
69	
70	
71	TRANSFERED TO
72	
73	
74	
75	
76	
77	
78	
79	
80	
81	TRANSFERED FROM
82	
83	
84	
85	
86	
87	
88	
89	
90	
91	CAPTURING POWER ARM OR SERVICE NATIONALITY POWER SERVED
92	
93	
94	
95	
96	
97	
98	
99	
100	
101	DATE OF CAPTURE
102	
103	
104	
105	
106	
107	
108	
109	
110	
111	OCCUPATIONAL SKILL
112	
113	
114	
115	
116	
117	
118	
119	
120	
121	WORK CLASSIFICATION RELIGION EDUCATION AGE SEX
122	
123	
124	
125	
126	
127	
128	
129	
130	
131	DATE OF BIRTH
132	
133	
134	
135	
136	
137	
138	
139	
140	

Figure C-3. Type 80-column card layout; prisoner of war master card file.

(DATE)

PRISONER OF WAR CAMP NO

[illegible]

Figure C-4. Type format for hard copy printout of prisoner of war camp personnel roster.

ment and maintenance of additional working files are envisioned, such as a separate PW card file for each PW camp, camp PW locator file, theater PW locator file, etc. Also, the data items selected for punching may be modified to reflect particular theater requirements. The cards for each of these and other files may all be prepared from the PW master file cards without necessity for manually punching of additional cards.

- (2) *Preparing unit.* USPWIC (Br).
- (3) *Format.* Not specified. See figure C-3 for card layout.
- (4) *Distribution.* See paragraph C-9 for distribution of output documents.
- (5) *Discussion.* The selection of data items to appear on each punch card and the restriction to a single master file card for each PW was based on the following considerations:
 - (a) The preparation of various rosters, such as, camp PW rosters, transfer rosters, and repatriation rosters, if manually accomplished, would require a very extensive typing pool and would be very time-consuming. The data items selected for card punching should satisfy normal individual personnel data requirements for the semiautomated preparation of such rosters.
 - (b) For management purposes, surveys of the entire PW population to determine numbers, locations, and identities of PW's by nationality, power served, occupational skills, education, sex, etc., are essential. Data items selected for the punch card will permit the accomplishment by semiautomated means of at least a great majority of such surveys of this nature as may be required.
 - (c) Although additional data might be coded by adding a second card to the master file, the results obtainable do not appear, at the present time, to warrant such action with PCM equipment. Should additional coding be determined to be neces-

sary in specific situations, field implementation thereof may be readily effected.

C-9. Output Document Description

- a. *Prisoner of War Camp Personnel Roster.*
 - (1) *Purpose.* To provide the PW camp/hospital commander with a current roster of PW's for whom he is accountable.
 - (2) *Preparing unit.* USPWIC (Br).
 - (3) *Format.* None prescribed. See type format, figure C-4.
 - (4) *Distribution.* Each PW camp/hospital.
 - (5) *Discussion.* This roster will be prepared monthly or upon demand for each PW camp/hospital. For work assignment purposes, each PW is classified as heavy work (HW), light work (LW), or no work (NW). The columnar headings listed are illustrative only of those items of information which may be shown on the personnel roster.
- b. *Theater Prisoner of War Locator Directory.*
 - (1) *Purpose.* To provide a central directory whereby the current location or final disposition of each PW can be determined quickly. A primary use of this file will be to provide PW mail directory service.
 - (2) *Preparing unit.* USPWIC (Br).
 - (3) *Format.* None prescribed. See type format, figure C-5.
 - (4) *Distribution.* USPWIC (Br).
 - (5) *Discussion.* This file will be used primarily by the USPWIC (Br) to provide theater PW mail directory service. Capability should be provided through the preparation of three separate listings or one complete listing with two cross-reference listings, to permit name searches by internment serial number, enemy service number, or by name. Daily updating of the file will be required. The maintenance of card files rather than of published listings may be preferable.
- c. *Transfer Roster.*
 - (1) *Purpose.* To provide listings of PW's to be transferred together with pertinent personnel data.

NAME	GRADE	ISN	ENEMY SVC NO	PW CAMP NUMBER OR DISPOSITION, I.E. , DECEASED, REPATRIATED, ETC.

Figure C-5. Type format for hard copy printout for the theater prisoner of war locator directory.

NAME	GRADE	ISN	ARM OR SERVICE	POWER SERVED

Figure C-6. Type format for hard copy printout of prisoner of war transfer roster.

- (2) *Preparing unit.* USPWIC (br).
- (3) *Format.* None prescribed. See type format, figure C-6.
- (4) *Distribution.* Sending PW camp, receiving PW camp, and transportation officer.
- (5) *Discussion.* With an appropriate heading and appropriate authentication, the transfer roster may constitute a transfer directive.

d. Other Rosters. Other rosters which will be required and which may be prepared include rosters of PW's by occupational skills,

deceased, in escape status over 30 days, repatriation, release, transferred to other powers, etc.

C-10. Type Coding Guide for Prisoner of War Master Card File

a. General. The following paragraphs provide a type coding guide to be used to complete the code sheet for the transition between the hard copy source document and the machine language 80-column card.

b. Prisoner of War Master File Card. See figure C-2 for code sheet.

Column 1-18	Last name, first name, middle name or initial. Leave one blank space between last name, first name, and middle name or initial.
Column 19-20	Grade. Code the senior grade with the numeral "1," the next lower grade with numeral "2," etc., in accordance with appropriately developed enemy military grade structures.
Column 21-35	Internment Serial Number Prefix—6 characters Number—7 characters Suffix—2 characters Reference: Para 18, AR 633-50
Column 36-45	Enemy Service Number Prefix—2 characters Number—8 characters
Column 46-49	Date of Birth. Code: Day, month, and last digit of year. The months January through September are punched 1 through 9 respectively; the months October, November, and December are punched X, Y, and Z respectively.
Column 50	Sex: Code: M for male; F for female.
Column 51-52	Age.
Column 53-54	Education. Code: Punch number of years of school attendance.
Column 55	Religion. Code: Use alphabetical designations in accordance with appropriately developed code.
Column 56	Work Classification. Code: H—Heavy work L—Light work N—No work Reference: Para 206, AR 633-50
Column 57-59	Primary Occupational Skill. Code: 442 Blacksmith 120 Bridge Helpers 122 Bridge Specialist 462 Canvas and Leather Repairman

511 Carpenter
 530 Chemical Warfare Helper
 710 Clerk
 612 Construction Machinery Operator
 941 Cook
 154 Draftsman Plotter
 355 Electrician
 539 Farm Hand
 540 Laborer, Unskilled
 546 Laundry Specialist
 640 Light Vehicle Driver
 550 Longshoreman
 545 Lumberjack
 443 Machinist
 513 Mason
 911 Medical Airman
 001 Officer
 510 Painter
 509 Pipeline Helper
 522 Plumber
 654 Punch Shear Operator
 516 Quarryman
 296 Radio Repairman
 650 Railway Maintenance Helper
 563 Shoe Repairman
 421 Small Arms Repairman
 323 Telephone Installation Repairman
 461 Textile Repairman
 632 Track Vehicle Mechanic
 967 Translator
 999 Unprocessed Prisoner
 520 Utilities Worker

Skill code numbers used are identical to military occupational specialty (MOS) number. AR 611-201, Manual of Enlisted Occupational Specialties, may be used as reference.

Column 60-63	Date of Capture. Code: See code under columns 46-49.
Column 64	Nationality. Code: Alphabetical designation in accordance with appropriately developed code. <i>Note.</i> Nationality is used to indicate the country in which the PW claims citizenship.
Column 65	Power Served. Code: Alphabetical designation in accordance with appropriately developed code. <i>Note.</i> That power in which the PW was serving as a member of its armed forces at time of capture.
Column 66	Arm or Service. Code: A—Army N—Navy F—Air Force
Column 67	Capturing Power. Code: Alphabetical designation in accordance with appropriately developed code.

Note. To be used only if capturing power is other than the United States.

Column 68-69	Transferred From. Code: Numerical designation of theater PW camp in accordance with appropriate developed code. Alphabetical designation of Allied power in accordance with appropriately developed code, if international transfer is involved. CONUS—U.S.
Column 70-71	Transferred to. Code: See code under columns 68-69.
Column 72-75	Date of Transfer. Code: See code under columns 46-49. <i>Note.</i> The date of transfer will be the EDCSA as indicated on the internee strength report (DA Form 2674-R). Reference: Para 177, AR 633-50.
Column 76	Final Disposition. Code: D—Deceased G—General Repatriation M—Medical Repatriation R—Released E—Escaped <i>Note.</i> PW's who do not elect to be repatriated to their home country or power which they were serving at time of capture and who are given their freedom in another country are identified as having been released. Escape: To be shown as a final disposition only after PW has been in escape status for over 30 days. Reference: Para 185, AR 633-50.
Column 77-80	Effective Date. Code: See coding instructions under columns 46-49.

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By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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