

ACC 10000/146/496 091. 446

POW + ITALIAN LABOR

SEPT. 1943 - DEC. 1944

LABOR

DEC. 1944

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 594  
LABOR SUB COMMISSION

File

JRS/ao

23 December 1944

REF : 091.446

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Italian P.O.W.

TO : War Materials Disposal and  
Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission

1. Reference is made to your letter of 13 December 1944  
IPW/33/79, addressed to Economic Section, regarding the repatria-  
tion of Dr. Valerio BADIALI, and referred to this Sub-Commission  
for reply.

2. It would appear that Dr. Valerio BADIALI's services  
might be useful in view of his past experience. Since the Italian  
Government requests his services, and providing there are no Secu-  
rity obstacles in the way of his repatriation, this Sub-Commission  
offers no objection to the action indicated. Of course there is no  
information available as to the proficiency of this man or the ur-  
gency of his services by the Government.

JUNIUS R. SMITH  
Colonel. MC  
Acting Director,  
Labor Sub-Commission.

5501

Copy to: Economic Section

INDUSTRY SUB-COLLISSION

ROUTING SLIP

DATE 20 DEC 1944

- |                              |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| FROM                         | TO            |
| MR. W. S. VAUGHAN            | (1) <i>WV</i> |
| MAJ. W. J. MCKEY             | (2) <i>AM</i> |
| ADJUTANT: CAPT. T. E. HUNTER |               |
| MAJ. E. E. R. KILMER         |               |
| MAJ. W. E. MEDANS            |               |
| MAJ. E. G. REID              |               |
| MAJ. J. ROSENBERG            |               |
| CAPT. T. G. ELLIOTT          |               |
| CAPT. T. A. GATCHELL         |               |
| CAPT. D. B. ROBERTS          |               |
| CAPT. M. R. L. MACDONALD     |               |
| LT. G. E. J. BERN            |               |
| LT. J. E. H. BURY            |               |
| LT. LOUIS LEHR               |               |
| DR. R. S. CEATOWSKI          |               |
| MR. S. D. BROOTZAGOS         |               |
| MR. V. DOROVICH              |               |

- MINING DIVISION
- RENT DIVISION
- COAL DIVISION
- CHIEF CLERK - T/SGT. D. GLENDINA
- ECONOMIC SECTION
- FOR

- Necessary Action
- Investigation and Report
- Recommendation & Remarks
- Information
- Approval
- To note & ~~return~~ pass on to
- Signature
- Discuss
- File
- B/F

*5500 Labor*

REMARKS	INDUSTRY SUB-COLLISSION
	REGISTERED
	IN <i>HP</i> date <i>21 Dec</i>
	OUT <i>HP</i> date <i>21 Dec</i>

ECONOMIC SECTION

16 Dec 44  
(Date)

From	To
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ECONOMIC SECTION	
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION	
COMMERCE     • <i>Sec 2</i>	1
FINANCE       •     •	
FOOD           •     •	
INDUSTRY       •     • <i>W</i>	2
LABOR          •     •	3
F.W. & U.      •     •	
SHIPPING       •     •	
TRANSPORTATION     •	
PRIORITY & MOVEMENTS DIV.	
REQUISITION DIVISION	
SUPPLY & RESOURCES DIV.	
CHIEF COMMISSIONER	
CHIEF OF STAFF	
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF	
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION	
ESTABLISHMENT SECTION	
For Appropriate Action	
Remarks/Recommendation	
Investigation & Report	
Information	
Noting & Return	
Noting & Retention	
Signature	
Dispatch	
File Copy	
Circulation & Return	

Remarks: Will you please confirm the necessity of this memo return or not.

*J.*

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APC 394  
WAR MATERIALS DISPOSAL AND  
ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR SUB COMMISSION

706

446

INTER OFFICE MEMO

IPW/33/79

13 December 1944

To: Economic Section.

Subject: Repatriation of Italian P.O.W.

- 1/. I have received a request from the Lieutenant General of the Realm, through his A.D.C., General Infante for the repatriation of Dott. Valerio BADIALI.
- 2/. Dott. BADIALI has been a prisoner for more than 4 years in India. He was a state employee, and used to work with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour.
- 3/. Will you please advise me if the Services of this man can be used by the Italian State?

*J.A. Campbell*  
*map*

J.A. CAMPBELL  
Lieut.-Colonel  
Director  
WMD & POW Sub. Com.

5499

Dr. Valerio Badiali was born in 1915.

He was a Vice-Secretary (grade XI) of the suppressed Ministry of Trade and Exchange.

The Ministry of I.C.L. to which Dr. Badiali now belongs will appreciate <sup>any</sup> action to support a request for his repatriation because it has very few officials of low rank to utilize for the new General Direction of Foreign Trade.

m

5498

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

File  
JRS/ac

23 December 1944

REF : 091.446  
SUBJECT: Repatriation of Italian Civilian  
Internees from India.  
TO : Political Section.

1. Reference is made to your letter dated 20 December 1944, Ref: 244, addressed to this Sub-Commission, regarding repatriation of Italian Civilian Internees from India.

2. Attached lists of POWs have been examined. On the basis of the sparse information given it appears that most of these men have occupational qualifications which might be useful to the war effort and reconstruction. In general, demand exists and is likely to continue in the case of skilled technical and mechanical workers of all types, as well as craftsmen and artisans. It is noted that the list includes a number of occupations, such as clerk, barber, waiter, merchant, etc., for which the demand might be questionable.

3. This Sub-Commission cannot offer any specific recommendations for action with respect to lists of this character. It is suggested, however, that if occupational priorities are to be given, a definite plan and policy should be developed by the Italian Government. It would then be necessary to assure that applicants receive accurate occupational classifications certified on the basis of interviews, documents, POW work records, or practical tests.

JUNIUS R. SMITH  
Colonel, QM3  
Acting Director,  
Labor Sub-Commission.

Copy to: Economic Section.

5497

FILE COPY ✓

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
ECONOMIC SECTION

RMA/rmw

TEL : 550

REF : 091.446

17 November 1944

My dear Minister Gronchi:

Colonel Osvaldo Natalini has presented to the Allied Commission his program for a "National Agency for the Reconstruction of the Country", and has been advised that the matter is properly one for consideration by the Italian Government rather than the Allied Commission. He has been further advised, in answer to specific requests in connection with returning prisoners of war, that this is a subject upon which action must be initiated by the Italian Government.

In view of the fact that Colonel Natalini has indicated to Your Excellency, by letter, that the Allied Commission has considered his proposal, this letter is written to make it clear that no approval has been given by the Allied Commission. On the contrary, programs such as the one proposed by Colonel Natalini should be presented to the Italian Government and not to the Allied Commission.

Yours very truly,

A. G. ANTOLINI  
Acting Vice-President

His Excellency Giovanni Gronchi  
Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor  
Italian Government  
Rome

5496

FILE COPY ✓

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 234  
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

JRS/rw

TEL : 473904

REF : 091.448

18 November 1944

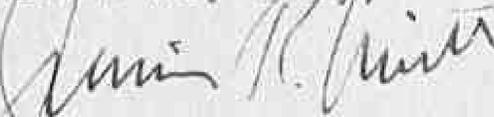
Dear Colonel Natalini:

In reply to your letter of the 10th of November, 1944, I wish to express appreciation for your courtesy in sending a copy of the booklet "Organization of the Nation for War" and the proposal for an "Agency for the Reconstruction of the Country".

Since your discussion with members of this Sub-Commission was for purposes of information only and no minutes were made at the time, it will not be possible for me to sign the report of the conference which you have prepared and for which you request confirmation.

As previously stated to you, the Allied Commission will be unable to endorse your program or to cooperate with you in any way in regard either to the employment of returning Prisoners of War or for public works programs, unless your program first receives the full approval and sponsorship of the Italian Government. It may be further stated that, in the opinion of the Labor Sub-Commission, work of a public nature, such as you propose to do through a private agency, might be more appropriately provided through existing public or state agencies.

Yours very truly,



JUNIUS R. SMITH  
Colonel, GAC  
Acting Director  
Labor Sub-Commission

Colonel Osvaldo Natalini  
35 Via Ludovisi  
Roma

5495

Al Col. OSVALDO NATALINI

ROMA

Via Ludovisi, 35

Risposta alla lettera 10 novembre 1944.

Ringrazio dell'invio dell'opuscolo avente per titolo "Organizzazione della Nazione per la guerra".

Quanto alla esposizione da voi fatta presso questa Sub-Commission del progetto di un "Ente Autonomo per la ricostruzione del Paese" e alla discussione che ne è seguita, è evidente che avendo il tutto carattere informativo, nessun verbale andava redatto. Conseguentemente non è possibile a questa Sub-Commission restituirvi copia del verbale da voi preparato, con una qualsiasi approvazione, non rientrando ciò nelle nostre direttive.

5494

n: 421 RISEMOTO

RISERVATO

7-11-44 (ore 10,30)

Presso la Sede della Commissione Alleata (Palmerist, Corporae.)

Convegno del Col. Natalini col MAGS. Albright con l'intervento dell'Avv.  
H<sup>a</sup> Loggia

Alb. Chiede quali risposte abbiano dato i Ministri alla lettera 16 ag. 43.  
Nat. Detiene varie lettere.

Alb. Chiede qual'è lo stato attuale delle pratiche presso il Governo.

Nat. Esprime il proprio rammarico perchè tutti dichiarano di apprezzare i progetti e programmi, ma in realtà non danno alcun aiuto pratico e fattivo.

Alb. Chiede con chi abbia parlato Natalini, finora, qui alla Commissione.  
Nat. Fa i nomi.....

Alb. Chiede a Natalini di precisare che cosa egli chieda alla Commissione.  
Nat. Desidera che la Commissione Alleata spinga il Governo ad occuparsi su bito della sua pratica.

Alb. Chiede a quale punto si trovi ora la pratica.

Nat. Informa che ha costituito quattro cooperative egili una esecuta ad una petenza di ognuno di essi.

Alb. Per avviare la conferenza ad un risultato concreto, chiede a Natalini di precisare che cosa egli voglia dalla Commissione; avverte che questa non può prendere iniziative presso il Governo Italiano, ma, se quest'ultima deliberasse in favore del progetto Natalini, la Commissione verrebbe chiesta del proprio parere.

Da quanto ho potuto rilevare nella presente conversazione, la Loggia distingue nei piani del Natalini un programma minimo e un programma massimo. Il primo consiste nella creazione di alcune cooperative, le quali potranno poi raggrupparsi tra loro, ed anche associarsi ad altre iniziative cooperative. La per tutto ciò, l'intervento del

Convegno del Col. Natalini col Magg. Albright con l'intervento dell'Avv.  
L. a Loggia

Alb. Chiede quali risposte abbiano dato i Ministri alla lettera 16 ag. 45.

Mat. Esibisce varie lettere.

Alb. Chiede qual'è lo stato attuale della pratica, presso il Governo.

Mat. Esprime il proprio rammarico perchè tutti dichiarano di apprezzare i progetti e programmi, ma in realtà non danno alcun aiuto pratico e fattivo.

Alb. Chiede con chi abbia parlato Natalini, finora, qui alla Commissione.

Mat. Fa i nomi.....

Alb. Chiede a Natalini di precisare che cosa egli chieda alla Commissione.

Mat. Desidera che la Commissione Alleata spinga il Governo ad occuparsi subito della sua pratica.

Alb. Chiede a quale punto si trovi ora la pratica.

Mat. Informa che ha costituito quattro cooperative edili una agricola ed una di consumo e per i nomi dei propri collaboratori, citando il caso di competenza di ognuno di essi.

Mag. Per avviare la conferenza ad un risultato concreto, chiede a Natalini di precisare che cosa egli voglia dalla Commissione; avverte che queste non può prendere iniziative presso il Governo Italiano, ma, se quest'ultima deliberasse in favore del progetto Natalini, la Commissione verrebbe richiesta del proprio parere.

Da quanto ho potuto rilevare nella presente conversazione, la Loggia distingue nei piani del Natalini un programma minimo e un programma massimo. Il primo consiste nella creazione di alcune cooperative, le quali potranno poi raggrupparsi tra loro, ed anche associarsi ad altre iniziate o cominciate. Ma per tutto ciò, l'intervento del Governo non è necessario. D'altronde sono in corso di emissione, da parte del Governo, certe leggi che alle leggi attuali, che potranno essere vantaggiose allo sviluppo dell'attività delle cooperative, in un prossimo avvenire. Quanto al programma massimo, cioè la creazione dell'Ente autonomo di Ricostruzione Nazionale, la Commissione potrà interessarsene; chiede al Natalini di coprire con precisione tutto il suo programma.

Mat. Per dimostrare la necessità delle sue schede individuale delle Competenze, fa un'aspra critica dell'opera dei combattenti, la quale ha avuto dalle concessioni di terreni, ma ha usato sempre dei metodi errati: una prima volta affidando le terre a lavoratori che non erano contadini, e una seconda volta assegnando le terre con criteri ingiusti ed inopportuni.

La Log. Desidera tornare all'argomento principale, cioè all'Ente di Ricostruzione Regionale.

Mat. Dice che a base della sua organizzazione deve esservi il concetto delle competenze, e quindi l'istituzione delle schede individuali.

La Log. Approva la bontà del concetto, ma torna a chiedere al Natalini l'esposizione del suo programma. Pone quindi la prima questione: quale sarà la natura dell'Ente?

Mat. Autonomo (cioè privato), ma controllato dallo Stato.

La Log. Desidera chiarire: ente parastatale - non può essere perché privato; o è che è dunque necessario il controllo dello Stato?

Mat. Spiega che il controllo viene di conseguenza dal fatto che i 200 milioni necessari al primo periodo di sviluppo dell'Ente dovrebbero venire forniti dallo Stato.

La Log. P. siamo al secondo punto. Quali funzioni dovrebbe svolgere l'Ente?

Mat. La prima funzione deve essere la selezione di tutti gli elementi intellettuali e lavorativi, attraverso la compilazione delle schede individuali.

La Log. Crede che questo sia compito dell'ufficio di collocamento; questo è un organo di Stato, che già esiste. Natalini non potrebbe dunque richiedere la compilazione delle schede che a coloro che si presentassero volontariamente per cercare lavoro presso l'Ente.

Mat. Conferma.

Alberici. Osserva come tutte le aziende hanno i loro uffici di controllo e di disciplinamento del personale.

La Log. Sviluppando il concetto esposto dal Magg. Albright, dice che trova inutile aspirare a schedare tutti i lavoratori, poiché basterebbe schedare coloro che troveranno lavoro presso l'Ente. Questo, d'altra parte, non avrebbe alcuna autorità per schedare i lavoratori coi quali non mantiene rapporti.

A questo punto l'argomento principale: Costituzione dell'Ente di Ricostruzione Regionale, viene perduto di vista.

La Log. Consiglia di seguire la via già iniziata da altri. Cita ad esempio il Consorzio costituitosi in Sicilia, il quale può funzionare merce l'aiuto delle Banche.

Mat. Afferma di avere tentata questa via, e di avere chiesto, tra altri, l'intervento delle Banche del lavoro, del Banco di Napoli, ecc., ma che ne ebbe risposte negative, poiché dette banche richiedono garanzie di cui le cooperative non dispongono.

questo sarà la natura dell'ente

Mat. Autonomo (cioè privato), ma controllato dallo Stato.

La Log. Desidero chiarire: ente parastatale - non può essere perché privato; per che è dunque necessario il controllo dello Stato?

Mat. Spiega che il controllo viene di conseguenza dal fatto che 1.200 miliardi necessari al primo periodo di sviluppo dell'Ente dovrebbero venire forniti dallo Stato.

La Log. P. siamo al secondo punto. Quali funzioni dovrebbe svolgere l'Ente?

Mat. La prima funzione deve essere la selezione di tutti gli elementi intellettuali e lavorativi, attraverso la compilazione delle schede individuali.

La Log. Crede che questo sia compito dell'ufficio di collocamento; questo è un organo di Stato, che già esiste. Natalini non potrebbe dunque richiedere la compilazione delle schede che a coloro che si presentassero volontariamente per cercare lavoro presso l'Ente.

Mat. Conferma.

Alberi. Osserva come tutte le aziende hanno i loro uffici di controllo e di disciplina del personale.

La Log. Sviluppando il concetto esposto dal Magg. Albright, dice che trova inutile aspirare a schedare tutti i lavoratori, poiché basterebbe schedare coloro che troveranno lavoro presso l'Ente. Questo, d'altra parte, non avrebbe alcuna autorità per schedare i lavoratori coi quali non mantiene rapporti.

A questo punto l'argomento principale: Costituzione dell'Ente di Ricostruzione Nazionale, viene perduto di vista.

La Log. Consiglio di seguire la via già iniziata da altri. Cita ad esempio il Consorzio costituitosi in Sicilia, il quale può funzionare merce l'aiuto delle Banche.

Mat. Afferma di avere tentata questa via, e di avere chiesto, tra altri, l'intervento della Banca del Lavoro, del Banco di Napoli, ecc. ma che ne ebbe risposte negative, poiché dette banche richiedono garanzie di cui le cooperative non dispongono.

La Log. Insiste, affermando che le Banche ricorrono oggi la clientela delle cooperative da sovvenzionare: cita il Banco di Sicilia ed afferma che anche la Banca del Lavoro vi si presta. Che però le domande devono essere fatte non solo in forma generica, ma anche a giusto titolo come per esempio "per miglioramento dei terreni". Consiglio di far erigere l'Ente Ricostruzione Nazionale in Ente morale.

Avviandosi verso la fine della conversazione, dice che nel programma del Natalini vi sono diverse parti affatto eterogenee e che questa, secondo lui, è la ragione per la quale i diversi ministri si palleggiano la pratica senza che nessuno di essi giunga a nulla di positivo. Bisognerebbe fissare un determinato argomento e sottoporlo al ministro competente. Prendiamo ad esempio l'argomento che è fra le premesse del piano del Natalini: l'assistenza ed avviamento al lavoro dei prigionieri che rimpatriano. Argomento che torna a grande onore del Col. Natalini

ni. Tal èbbi fatto l'organico dello Stato che gli uffici  
no, ma che purtroppo non funzionano; e cioè gli uffici di collocamento.  
Il Natalini potrebbe richiamare l'attenzione del Governo su questo proble-  
ma; se il Governo volesse fare qualche cosa in questo senso, la Commis-  
sione Alleata sarebbe chiamata a dare il proprio parere.

Alb. Dice che circa il desiderio di Natalini di schedare i prigionieri riapa-  
riati la Commissione Alleata non può prendere una spontanea iniziativa  
a Log. Agg.

La Lo. Aggiunge che anche la Costituzione di cooperative e di altre organizza-  
zioni economiche agricole ed edilizie, non è un'attività cui la Commis-  
sione Alleata possa dare il proprio interessamento: solo nel caso in cui Na-  
talini ottenesse dal Governo una legge la quale riconoscesse il progetto e  
creato dal Natalini assegnando 100 o 200 milioni, la commissione sarebbe  
chiamata a dare il parere.

Sub. Sempre sull'argomento della sua scheda individuale, vorrebbe che, insieme  
al foglio di censimento che verrà prossimamente mandato a tutti, venisse  
mandata anche *la sua scheda*.

a Lo. Crede sia ormai tardi per ottenere tale provvedimento; comunque, dipende  
dall'Istituto di Statistica.  
Nipote il consiglio che Natalini suggerisce al Governo di far funzionare  
gli uffici di collocamento, ciò che la Sottocommissione al lavoro certamen-  
te approvverebbe.

Nat. Ringrazia il Consiglio e per l'assicurazione di interessamento da parte  
della Sottocommissione del Lavoro. Consegna una scheda all'Avv. La Loggia.  
Esprime il desiderio che, venendo costituita una Commissione di esperti  
in fatto di selezione di lavoratori, i vari competenti ~~avere~~ bbero esse-  
re chiamati a farne parte.

Alb. Dice che il Natalini potrebbe venire chiamato come *esp. Agg.* in questo argo-  
mento dal Governo Italiano.

a Log. Pensa che se la Sottocommissione Alleata del Lavoro dovesse creare una  
commissione di esperti per l'assetto cui ha accennato il Col. Natalini,  
questi potrebbe essere chiamato a farne parte.

Alb. Va bene terreno presente al momento opportuno.

La conversazione ha avuto fine alle ore 12,45.

redatta dall'Ing. Coen Colombo  
presente alla conversazione.

h.42

RISSERVATO

RISSERVATO

7-11-44 (ore 10,30)

Presso la Sede della Commissione Alleanza (Palmanist. Corporaz.)

Convegno del Col. Natalini col Magg. Albright con l'intervento dell'Avv. <sup>5</sup>/<sub>a</sub> Loggia

Alb. Chiede quali risposte abbiano dato i Ministri alla lettera 16 ag. 43.

Nat. Emittisce varie lettere.

Alb. Chiede qual'è lo stato attuale della pratica, presso il Governo.

Nat. Narra il proprio rasmusico perché tutti dichiarano di apprezzare i progetti e programmi, ma in realtà non danno alcun aiuto pratico e fattivo.

Alb. Chiede con chi abbia parlato Natalini, finora, què alla Commissione.

Nat. Fa i nomi.....

Alb. Chiede a Natalini di precisare che cosa egli chieda alla Commissione.

Nat. Deciderà che la Commissione Alleanza spinga il Governo ad occuparsi subito della sua pratica.

Alb. Chiede a quale punto si trovi ora la pratica.

Nat. Informa che ha costituite quattro cooperative dagli una agricola ed una di consumo e per i nomi dei propri collaboratori, citando il campo di competenza di ognuno di essi.

Agos. Per avviare la conferenza ad un risultato concreto, chiede a Natalini di precisare che cosa egli voglia dalla Commissione, avverte che questa non può prendere iniziative presso il Governo Italiano, ma, se quest'ultima desiderasse in favore del progetto Natalini, la Commissione verrebbe richiesta del proprio parere.

Da quanto ho potuto rilevare nella presente conversazione, la Loggia distingue nei piani del Natalini un programma minimo e un programma massimo. Il primo consiste nella creazione di alcune cooperative, le quali potranno poi ricorruersi tra loro, od anche agenciarsi ad altre iniziative collegate, ma per tutto ciò, l'intervento del Gov.

491

Convegno del Col. Natalini col Maggiore Albright con l'intervento dell'Avv. E. Longo

Alb. Chiede quali risposte abbiano dato i Ministri alle lettere 16 es. 49.

Mat. Esibisce varie lettere.

Alb. Chiede qual'e lo stato attuale della pratica, presso il Governo.

Mat. Rivela il proprio rammarico perché tutti dichiarano di apprezzare i progetti e programmi, ma in realtà non danno alcun aiuto pratico e fattivo.

Alb. Chiede con chi abbia parlato Natalini, finora, qui alla Commissione.

Mat. Fa i nomi.....

Alb. Chiede a Natalini di precisare che cosa egli chieda alla Commissione.

Mat. Desidera che la Commissione Alleata spinga il Governo ad occuparsi subito sulla sua pratica.

Alb. Chiede a quale punto si trovi ora la pratica. 491

Mat. Informa che ha costituito quattro cooperative di tipo agricolo ed una di consumo e che i nomi dei propri collaboratori, citando il campo di competenza di ognuno di essi.

Integ. Per avviare la conferenza ed un risultato concreto, chiede a Natalini di precisare che cosa egli voglia dalla Commissione; avverte che questa non può prendere iniziative presso il Governo Italiano, se quest'ultima deliberasse in favore del progetto Natalini, la Commissione verrebbe richiesta del proprio parere.

Da quanto ho potuto rilevare nella presente conversazione, la legge distingue nei piani del Natalini un programma minimo e un programma massimo. Il primo consiste nella creazione di alcune cooperative, le quali potranno poi raggrupparsi tra loro, ed anche associarsi ad altre iniziative. D'altro lato per tutto ciò, l'intervento del Governo non è necessario, che alle leggi attuali, che potranno essere vantaggiosamente allo sviluppo dell'attività delle cooperative, in un prossimo avvenire. Quanto al programma, la Commissione potrà intervenire soltanto attraverso la Commissione Nazionale, precisando tutto il suo programma.

Mat. Per dimostrare la necessità delle sue schede individuale della Competenza, fa un'ampia critica dell'opera dei combattenti, in quale ha avuto delle concessioni di terreni, ma ha usato sempre dei metodi creati: una prima volta affidando la terra a lavoratori che non erano contadini, o una seconda volta assegnando le terre con criteri ingiusti ed inopportuni.

La Log. Desidera tornare all'argomento principale, cioè all'Ente di Ricostituzione Nazionale.

Mat. Dice che a base della sua organizzazione deve esservi il concetto della competenza, e quindi l'istituzione delle schede individuali.

La Log. Approva la bontà del concetto, ma tenta a chiedere al Mat. l'esposizione del suo programma. Pone quindi la prima questione: quale sarà la natura dell'Ente.

Mat. Autonomo (cioè privato), ma controllato dallo Stato.

La Log. Desidera chiarire: ente parastatale - non può essere perché privato; o: sì e dunque necessario il controllo dello Stato?

Mat. Spiega che il controllo viene di conseguenza dal fatto che i 200 milioni necessari al primo periodo di sviluppo dell'Ente dovrebbero venire forniti dallo Stato.

La Log. P. siamo al secondo punto. Quali funzioni dovrebbe svolgere l'Ente?

Mat. La prima funzione deve essere la selezione di tutti gli elementi intellettuali e lavorativi, attraverso la compilazione delle schede individuali.

La Log. Crede che questo sia compito dell'ufficio di collocamento; questo è un organo di Stato, che già esiste. Mat. Non può perché dunque richiedere la compilazione delle schede che a coloro che si presentassero volontariamente per cercare lavoro presso l'Ente.

Mat. Confermo.

Alberi. Osserva come tutte le aziende hanno i loro uffici di controllo e di disciplina del personale.

La Log. Sviluppando il concetto espresso dal Mat. Alberi, dice che trova inutile aspirare a schedare tutti i lavoratori, poiché basterebbe schedare coloro che troveranno lavoro presso l'Ente. Questo, a detta di Mat., non avrebbe alcuna autorità per schedare i lavoratori coi quali non mantiene rapporti.

A questo punto l'argomento principale: Costituzione dell'Ente di Ricostituzione Nazionale, viene perduto di vista.

La Log. Consiglio di seguire la via già indicata da altri. Cita ad esempio il Consorzio Scottitutosi in Sicilia, il quale può funzionare grazie l'aiuto dello Stato.

Mat. Afferma di avere tentato questa via, e di avere chiesto, tra altri, l'aiuto dello Stato. Dice che il lavoro, del Banco di Napoli, ecc., ma che ne ebbe risultati negativi, poiché detta banca richiede garanzie di cui lo Stato non disponeva.

Mat. Autonomo (cioè privato), ma controllato dallo Stato.

La Log. Desidera chiarire: come parzialmente - non può essere perché privato; o, che è dunque necessario il controllo dello Stato?

Mat. Spiega che il controllo viene di conseguenza dal fatto che i 200 milioni necessari al primo periodo di sviluppo dell'Ente dovrebbero venire forniti dallo Stato.

La Log. P. chiede al secondo punto. Quali funzioni dovrebbe svolgere l'Ente?

Mat. La prima funzione deve essere la selezione di tutti gli elementi intellettuali e lavorativi, attraverso la compilazione delle schede individuali.

La Log. Chiede che questo sia compito dell'ufficio di collocamento; questo è un organo di Stato, che già esiste. Intallini non potrebbe dunque richiedere la compilazione delle schede che è colui che si presentassero volontariamente per cercare lavoro presso l'Ente.

Mat. Conferma.

Alberici. Osserva come tutte le aziende hanno i loro uffici di controllo e di disciplina del personale.

La Log. Sviluppando il concetto espresso dal Magg. Albright, dice che trova inutili le spirare a schedare tutti i lavoratori, poiché basterebbe schedare coloro che troveranno lavoro presso l'Ente. Questo, d'altra parte, non avrebbe alcuna autorità per schedare i lavoratori coi quali non mantiene rapporti.

A questo punto l'argomento principale: Costituzione dell'Ente di Ricostruzione Aziendale, viene perduta di vista.

La Log. Consiglio di seguire la via già iniziata da altri. Cita ad esempio il Consorzio costituitosi in Sicilia, il quale può funzionare mercè l'aiuto delle Banche.

Mat. Afferma di avere tentata questa via, e di avere chiesto, tra altri, l'intervento della Banca del Lavoro, del Banco di Napoli, ecc. ma che ne ebbe risposte negative, poiché detta Banca richiede garanzie di cui le cooperative non dispongono.

La Log. Insiste, affermando che le Banche ricercano oggi le clientele delle cooperative da sovvenzionare: cita il Banco di Sicilia ed afferma che anche la Banca del Lavoro vi si presta. Che però le domande devono essere fatte non solo la forma concreta, ma anche a giusto titolo come per esempio "per miglioramento dei terreni". Consiglio di far erigere l'Ente Ricostruzione Nazionale in Ente autonomo.

Avvinzoppi verso la fine della conversazione, dice che nel programma del Hotelini vi sono diverse parti affatto eterogenee e che questa, secondo lui, è la ragione per la quale i diversi ministeri si palleggiano la pratica senza che nessuno di essi giunga a nulla di positivo. Bisognerebbe fissare un determinato argomento e sottoporlo al ministro competente. Proiettando ad esempio l'argomento che è fra le premesse del piano del Hotelini: l'assistenza ed avviamento al lavoro dei disoccupati che risapatriano. Argomento che torna a grande onore del Col. Hotelini.

ni. Salvo obiettivi e programmi da emergere dallo Stato che già esiste. Ma che purtroppo non funzionano: e cioè gli uffici di collocamento. Il Metallini potrebbe richiamare l'attenzione del Governo su questo problema; se il Governo volesse fare qualche cosa in questo senso, la Commissione Allenta sarebbe chiamata a dare il proprio parere.

Alb. Dice che circa il desiderio di Metallini di chiedere i privilegiati rispetto a tutti la Commissione Allenta non può prendere una spontanea iniziativa.

**Finanze**

La Lo. Agdunge che anche la Costituzione di cooperative e di altre organizzazioni simili economico agricole ed edilizie, non è un'attività cui la Commissione Allenta possa dare il proprio interessamento: solo nel caso in cui il Metallini ottenesse dal Governo una legge la quale riconosce il progetto e creato dal Metallini assegnando 100 o 200 milioni, la commissione sarebbe chiamata a dare il parere.

Alb. Sempre sull'argomento della sua scheda individuale, vorrebbe che, insieme al foglio di seminario che verrà prossimamente mandato a tutti, venisse mandata anche il suo foglio scritto.

Lo. Credo sia ormai tardi per ottenere tale provvedimento; comunque, dicendo dall'Istituto di Statistica. Ripete il consiglio che Metallini suggerisce al Governo di far funzionare gli uffici di collocamento, ciò che la Sottocommissione al lavoro certamente approverebbe.

Nat. Ringrazia il Consiglio e per l'assicurazione di interessamento da parte della Sottocommissione del lavoro. Consegue una scheda all'Avv. In Egizio. Ripete il desiderio che, venendo costituita una Commissione di esperti in fatto di selezioni di lavoratori, i vari competenti *dovrebbero* essere chiamati a farne parte.

Alb. Dice che il Metallini potrebbe venire chiamato come esperto in questo argomento dal Governo italiano.

Leg. Pensa che se la Sottocommissione Allenta del lavoro *dovrebbe* creare una commissione di esperti per l'oggetto cui ha accennato il Col. Saccellini, questi potrebbe essere chiamato a farne parte.

Alb. Le bene terreno presente al momento opportuno.

La conferenza ha avuto fine alle ore 12,45.

Redatta dall'Ing. Coen Colombo  
presente alla conversazione.

7490



N. 426 RISERVATO

RACCOMANDATO

Roma, 10 Novembre 1954  
Via Marmorata 205-Telef. 45273

Alla detto Commissione del LAVORO presso  
la Commissione ~~di~~ Alleata  
Palazzo delle Corporazioni  
Roma

attenzione Maggiore Albrigt

Nel ringraziare il Sign. Maggiore Albrigt per l'onore  
che si ha concesso nel discutere nel seno della S. Commissione  
circa i miei progetti relativi: all'ENTE ANTONIO PER LA RICERCA  
STRUTTURALE DEL FASCISMO, all'impiego dei prigionieri di guerra  
che rimpatriano, alla scheda ed al foglio notiziario "RODIN.O.", rasse-  
gnano:

N. 4 esemplari del sunto di tale discussione redatto dal-  
l'ingegnere Gian Colombo, mio collaboratore, presente alla discus-  
sione.

Rassegno pure in omaggio per il Capo della Commissione Al-  
leata l'opuscolo avente per titolo "PROBLEMI DI NE DELLA NAZIONE  
PER LA GUERRA" dimostrando che lo studio originale venne pubbli-  
cato in America sulla rivista di Washington "Infantry Journal" del  
giorno 1952.

Allo scopo di avere memoria ufficiale di detta sunto per  
eventualmente mostrarlo alla ~~capacità~~ italiana, sarò grato al  
Sig. Maggiore Albrigt se si compiacesse farmi restituire due di det-  
ti esemplari col visto ed il Bollo della Commissione Alleata e  
po stabilmente con il parere del Capo della Commissione stessa.

Chiedendo scusa del disturbo, ringrazio.

IL COLONNELLO DEL GENIO DELLA S.  
promotore del "Ente aut. ric."  
(Gualdo Natali)

*G. Natali*

5489

# SOCIETÀ COOPERATIVA AGRICOLA "NOS" - ROMA

RISERVATO

Prot. N. 421 RISERVATO

Roma, li 7-11-44 (ore 16,30)

Presso la Sede della Commissione Alleata (Palatino, Usciponez.)

Convegno (ex Col. Castellini) col sign. Albright con l'intervento dell'ing. E. Ingels

Alb. Chiede quali rapporti sabbiano dato i ministri alla lettera 15 ag. 43.  
Ret. Sminisce varie lettere.

Alb. Chiede qual'e lo stato attuale della pratica, presso il governo.

Ret. Dovrime il proprio permesso perch' tutti richiedano di approvare i pro-  
getti e programmi, se in realtà non hanno alcun valore pratico e attivo.

Alb. Chiede per chi abbia parlato Castellini, finora, sia alla Commissione.

Ret. Re i suoi.....

Alb. Chiede a Castellini di precisare chi sono essi chiedono alla Commissione.

Ret. Decidono che la Commissione Alleata spinga il Governo ad occuparsi su-  
bito delle sue pratiche.

Alb. Chiede a quale punto si trovi ora la pratica.

Ret. Informa che ha costituito qualche cooperativa edili ma periodicamente una  
di consumo e per i nomi dei propri collaboratori, dicendo il caso di un  
votante di ognuno di essi.

Letto. Per evitare la conferenza ed un risultato concreto, chiede a Castellini di  
precisare che cosa egli voglia dalla Commissione; avverte che questo non  
può prendere iniziativa presso il Governo Italiano, ma, se quest'ultima  
deliberasse in favore del progetto Castellini, la Commissione dovrebbe di-  
chiarare del proprio parere.

Da questo ho potuto rilevare nella presente conversazione, la storia di  
Stigano nei piani del Castellini un programma di lavoro e un lavoro fatto  
no. Il primo consiste nella creazione di alcune cooperative, la quale po-  
trebbe poi essere approvata tra loro, ed anche essere approvata  
e approvata per tutto il paese.

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Convegno del Cei, Natalini con l'intervento dell'avv. L. Loggia

- Alb. Chiede quali risposte abbiano dato i ministri alla lettera in es. D.
- Int. Malincon Maria lettera.
- Alb. Uniede nell'le stato attuale della pratica, presso il governo.
- Int. Espone il proprio pensiero perché tutti dichiarare di apprezzare i pro-  
fetti e programmi, ma in realtà non danno alcun aiuto pratico e fattivo.
- Alb. Uniede con chi abbia parlato Natalini, finora, sui alla Commissione.
- Int. Se i nomi.....
- Alb. Uniede e Natalini di precisare che cosa egli chiede alla Commissione.
- Int. Considera che la Commissione Alletta spiega il, Governo ed occuparsi su  
tipo della sua pratica.
- Alb. Chiede e quale ruolo si trovi ora la pratica.
- Int. Informa che ha costituito quattro comitive edili una a ricordo ed una  
di lavoro e per i nomi dei propri collaboratori, spiega il campo di coo-  
perazione di ognuno di essi.

Letto. Per avviare lo conferano ad un risultato concreto, chiede e Natalini di  
precisare che cosa egli voglia dalla Commissione; avverte che questo non  
può prendere iniziative presso il Governo italiano, ma, se questi  
deliberasse in favore del progetto Natalini, la Commissione dovrebbe ri-  
chiederne del proprio parere.

Da questo ho voluto rilevare nella sostanza conversazione, La legge di  
dunque nei paesi del Natalini di programma di lavoro e un primo mese.  
so. Il primo consiste nella creazione di alcune cooperative, le quali po-  
ranno poi essere supportate tra loro, ed anche attraverso iniziative  
re con ogni. Per tutto ciò, l'intervento del Governo non è necessario.  
L'altro consiste in corso di emissione, da parte del Governo, certe bonifici  
che alle loro attività, che potranno essere varie, come alle società  
dell'attività delle cooperative, in un prossimo avvenire. Quanto al progra-  
ma messo in, cioè la creazione di un ente autonomo di Ricerche e  
le, la Commissione potrà intervenire; chiede al Natalini di spiegare  
precisamente tutto il suo programma.

Int. Per dimostrare la necessità della sua società individuale delle Cometen-  
te, fa un'analisi critica dell'azione dei comitanti, in quale ha scritto dal-  
la commissione di lavoro, su un lavoro svolto dai comitati: una via  
di fatto affidando la gestione lavoratori che non erano contadini, ma  
seconda volta precisando le loro con attività sociali e importanti.

5488

La **Leg.** Decideva tornare all'argomento principale, cioè all'ente di responsabilità nazionale.

La **Leg.** Dice che a base della sua organizzazione deve esservi il concetto della competenza, e quindi l'istituzione delle schede individuali.

La **Leg.** Approva la forma del concetto, ne torna a chiedere al Metallini l'assenso circa del suo programma. Poi sulmi la prima questione:  
maia nona responsabilità dell'ente

Aut. Autonoma (cioè privato), ma controllata dallo Stato.

La **Leg.** Desidera chiarire: ente responsabile - non può essere perché privato; ma che è dunque necessario il controllo dell'istituto?

Aut. Spiega che il controllo viene di conseguenza dal fatto che i 400 milioni mi necessari al primo periodo di sviluppo dell'ente dovrebbero venire forniti dallo Stato.

La **Leg.** Passiamo al secondo punto. Quali funzioni dovrebbe svolgere l'ente?

Aut. La prima funzione deve essere la selezione di tutti gli elementi intellettuali e lavorativi, attraverso la compilazione delle schede individuali.

La **Leg.** Ormai con questo sia compito dell'ufficio di collocamenti; questo è un ufficio di Stato, che già esiste. Metallini non potrebbe dunque dire che la compilazione delle schede può a coloro che si presentassero volontariamente per cercare lavoro presso l'ente.

Aut. Conferma.

Alberi. Osserva come tutte le aziende hanno i loro uffici di controllo e di selezione del personale.

La **Leg.** S'intende il concetto espresso dal signor Albrighi, dice che trova tutti le aziende a chiedere tutti i lavoratori, prima debbono schedare coloro che provengono lavoro presso l'ente. Questo, d'altra parte, non avrebbe alcuna autorità per essere fatto. I lavoratori coi quali non manteneva rapporti.

A questo punto l'argomento principale: l'istituzione dell'ente di responsabilità nazionale, viene passato di fatto.

La **Leg.** Conclude di approvare la via già indicata da altri. Cito la esordio di consenso esemplificati in Sicilia, il quale può funzionare anche l'ente della Sardegna.

Aut. affrettare di avere questa nuova via, di avere unificato, va altri, l'ente viene della Banca del Lavoro, in L. Banca di Napoli, ecc. ma che se esse si dovesse realizzare, volere detto anche richiedere sarebbe di cui la coop.ativa non si occupano.

La Log. Decidera esprimere: una quotazione - non una essere revocata postata; e a  
che e dunque necessario il controllo di liberta?

La Log. Dice che il controllo viene di conseguenza dal fatto che i 300 mila  
ai necessari il primo periodo di sviluppo dell'industria dovrebbero venire  
forniti dallo stato.

La Log. P. insieme al secondo punto, quali funzioni dovrebbe svolgere l'inter  
...

La Log. La prima funzione deve essere la selezione di tutti gli elementi in  
lettura e lavorativi, attraverso la compilazione delle schede in  
11.

La Log. Come era questa sia scritto dall'ufficio di collocamento; questo e  
un pezzo di carta, che gli altri. Desidero non potrebbe dunque richia  
deve in compilazione delle schede che e coloro che si presentavano  
collocamento, per cercare lavoro presso il Stato.

La Log. Conferma.

Alberi. Osserva come tutte le aziende hanno i loro uffici di controllo e di di  
collocamento personale.

La Log. Sviluppo, il concetto espresso dal Signor Alberi, dice che avere tutti  
le aziende e scegliere tutti i lavoratori, talche possa decidere solo  
che che trovano lavoro presso l'ente. Questo, l'altra parte, non avrebbe  
alcuna autorita per subire i lavoratori con quelli non potrebbe pagar  
li.

A questo punto l'incrocio principale: l'istituzione dell'ente di Mico  
e l'azione nazionale, viene portata di vista.

La Log. Domanda di vedere le via **già** indicata da altri. Cito lo esempio il  
Comitato costituito in Sicilia, il quale puo funzionare verso l'alto  
delle aziende.

La Log. Affermo di avere ventata giusta via, e di avere chiesto, in altri, l'inter  
vista delle aziende del lavoro, nel senso di l'ufficio, ecc. che in esse vi  
sono le aziende, talche tutte le aziende, siccome garantisca di cui le cose  
risultano non vengono.

La Log. Invista, affermando che la ricerca ricerca quasi la bilancia delle  
Comitati di servizio. **ERE:** che il fatto di ufficio ed essere che  
anche lo stato del lavoro si si aveva. Che pero le domande devono es  
sere fatte non solo in forma concreta, ma anche e giusta l'ufficio come  
per esempio per l'istituzione del lavoro.

Comitato di cui essere l'ente nazionale nazionale e dal no  
...

Invista nel senso che l'ente della commissione, dice che nel programma  
del lavoro vi sono diverse parti effettive e programmate e dal lavoro, se  
come l'ente, la ragione per la quale i diversi lavoratori si collocano  
in lavoro sono che nessuno di essi sono a nulla di positivo.  
Questo sarebbe lavoro un determinato momento e dovrebbe di lavoro  
e competente. Prendiamo in considerazione l'argomento che l'ente lo preesse  
del piano del lavoro: l'istituzione ed attivazione di lavoro nel b.  
altri che potrebbero. L'ente che tiene e grande bene non dal lavoro.

# SOCIETÀ COOPERATIVA AGRICOLA "NOS" - ROMA

Prot. N.

Roma, li

ni. Tale obbiettivo va realizzato da organi dello Stato che già esistono, ma che purtroppo non funzionano: è cioè gli uffici di collocamento. Il Metallini potrebbe richiedere l'attenzione del governo su questo problema; se il governo volesse fare qualche cosa in questo senso, la Commissione Allente potrebbe chiamare a dare il proprio parere.

Linee, dice che il desiderio di stabilire i privilegiati viene rifiutato dalla Commissione Allente non può prendere una qualsiasi iniziativa.

In la. Aggiunge che anche la Costituzione di cooperative e di altre organizzazioni economiche agricole di edilizia, non è un'attività cui la Commissione Allente possa dare il proprio interessamento: solo nel caso in cui il Metallini ottenesse dal governo una legge la quale riconosce il progetto e creata dal Metallini assegnando 100 o 200 milioni, la commissione sarebbe chiamata a dare il parere.

Ma, come nell'argomento della sua banca individuale, vorrebbe che, insieme

il ruolo di esecutore che verrà possibilmente assunto a tutti, viene

*risolto come il suo foglietto.*

La Commissione Allente non può prendere una iniziativa di questo tipo, ma può suggerire al governo di far funzionare gli uffici di collocamento, di cui la Commissione Allente ha già parlato. Se approvarebbe.

Met. Ministria del Concilio e per l'attuazione di interessamento da parte della Commissione del lavoro. Conosce una scheda all'Avv. Le Inglese. Saprà il desiderio che, vengono costituite una Commissione di esperti. La lista di selezione di lavoratori, i veri stabilimenti **adatti** saranno scelti re chiamati a darne parte.

Line. Dice che il Metallini potrebbe venire chiamato come esperto in questo senso, mentre nel governo Allente.

La Ing. Pensa che se la Commissione Allente del lavoro **avrebbe** avere una commissione di esperti per il progetto cui ha sostenuto il Metallini, questi potrebbe essere chiamato a darne parte.

Line. La base tecnica si dovrebbe esprimere.

La Commissione ha avuto fine alla pag. 12, 49.

ni. Tale dubbio si è verificato durante gli organi del partito che si sono tenuti a Milano, ma che purtroppo non funzionano: e cioè, gli uffici di collocamento. Il Mattolini potrebbe richiedere l'attenzione del governo su questo punto. Ma se il governo volesse fare qualche cosa in questo senso, la Commissione Allecta dovrebbe chiamare a dare il proprio parere.

100. Ma che cosa si considera di Mattolini di dedicare i prigionieri rimasti in vista la Commissione Allecta non può prendere una decisione definitiva.

La 10. Aggiunge che anche la Costituzione di conversazione e di altre organizzazioni economiche agricole ed edilizie, non è un'attività cui la Commissione Mattolini potrebbe dare il proprio interessamento: solo nel caso in cui Mattolini ottenesse dal governo una legge in cui fosse riconosciuta il progetto di creare una Commissione Allecta assegnando 130 e 200 milioni, la commissione sarebbe chiamata a dare il parere.

101. Dopo aver parlato della sua esatta individuazione, vorrebbe dire, insieme al foglio di dimissioni, che vorrebbe possibilmente restituire il tutto, e che non vorrebbe che il suo foglio notiziario.

102. Dopo aver parlato della sua esatta individuazione, vorrebbe dire, insieme al foglio di dimissioni, che vorrebbe possibilmente restituire il tutto, e che non vorrebbe che il suo foglio notiziario.

103. Dopo aver parlato della sua esatta individuazione, vorrebbe dire, insieme al foglio di dimissioni, che vorrebbe possibilmente restituire il tutto, e che non vorrebbe che il suo foglio notiziario.

104. Dopo aver parlato della sua esatta individuazione, vorrebbe dire, insieme al foglio di dimissioni, che vorrebbe possibilmente restituire il tutto, e che non vorrebbe che il suo foglio notiziario.

La 10. Dopo aver parlato della sua esatta individuazione, vorrebbe dire, insieme al foglio di dimissioni, che vorrebbe possibilmente restituire il tutto, e che non vorrebbe che il suo foglio notiziario.

105. La sua tendenza presenta al momento opportuno.

La conversazione ha avuto fine alle ore 12,45.

5487

redatta dall'ing. Coen secondo presente alle conversazioni.

446

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
ECONOMIC SECTION

Tel: 415

BDN/ram

7.03/ES

11 November 1944

SUBJECT: Osvaldo Natalini

TO : Col. J. R. Smith

*Labor Sub Com*

1. In connection with attached proposed letter on above subject, it is suggested that this letter be directed to Minister Gronchi rather than the Prime Minister. It is also suggested that the two sentences at A and B in your letter be given somewhat altered endings as follows:

- A. "That this is a subject upon which action must be initiated by the Italian Government."
- B. "Should be presented to the Italian Government and not to the Allied Commission."

2. If you are in agreement with these suggested alterations, can your office prepare final letter for signature.

*B. D. Nash*  
B. D. NASH  
Major, AUS  
Economic Section

Attachment  
Proposed letter on  
above subject.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 834  
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

ERS/REW

3 November 1946

TEL : 473904

REF : Lab. 091.446

SUBJECT: Osvaldo Natalini;  
Proposal for "National Agency for Reconstruction  
of the Country".

TO : Economic Section

1. The Labor Sub-Commission has carefully examined a proposal made by an Italian citizen, Osvaldo Natalini, a former Colonel of the Italian Army, for a "National Agency for the reconstruction of the Country". In the words of Colonel Natalini this proposed organization would, "unite, harmonize, discipline, direct and control the activities and the initiative of Italian workers and also of private firms, cooperatives, etc."

2. In the opinion of the Sub-Commission, the proposal, which includes many aspects of labor, industry and commercial activity, is unsound and possibly dangerous and should receive no encouragement from the Allied Commission.

3. Colonel Natalini has already presented his proposal to several sections of the Allied Commission, to the Council of Ministers, and five of the Italian Ministers, and to several of the Italian political parties. From letters and other documents in his possession, it is evident that he has not received approval but has received some support for his program. On the other hand, he has represented himself as having received at least partial approval and that his proposed organization is ready to begin certain functions such as registering for work all returning prisoners of war.

4. Colonel Natalini has been advised by this Sub-Commission that no part of his program could be effected through the Allied Commission unless it should receive the formal approval of the Italian Government.

JUNIUS R. SMITH  
Colonel, GAC  
Acting Director  
Labor Sub-Commission

Copies to:  
Prisoners of War Section  
Financial Sub-Commission  
Industry Sub-Commission  
Commerce Sub-Commission

5485

File 446

HEAD OFFICE, LABOR COMMISSION  
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION  
NO. 374

RUSA/HC

LAB/091.446

8 November 1944

SUBJECT: Reemployment Program  
for Italian Prisoners of War

To : Prisoners of War Section  
attention Captain Beroy

1. Following conversations between Captain Beroy and Captain Alper with Major Abright of the Labor Sub-Commission, this letter is submitted as a preliminary statement of a cooperative program to facilitate the return and reemployment of Italian prisoners of war.

Among the premises for such a program are the following:

- (a) The present program of the prisoners of war section might be profitably expanded at the present time in cooperation with the Labor Sub-Commission and the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.
- (b) The program should not be allowed to fall into the hands of private agencies or individuals as has been suggested, but should be explicitly controlled by the Allied Commission with full utilization of existing Italian Government agencies.
- (c) The prisoners of war section should be responsible in conjunction with the Italian Government agencies for the policy and administration of the release and transfer of POWs including all processing, assistance and transportation. The Labor Sub-Commission should be responsible, in conjunction with the Italian Government agencies for job information, placement machinery and referral to jobs.

It is understood that Captain Alper is preparing information on the number to be released and the facilities for controlling and assisting the released and the transfer to places of employment. From the standpoint of the Labor Sub-Commission, the following facilities and programs are available to be used at any time and in a manner to be agreed upon:

- (a) Provincial Labor Offices in every Province with or without present any control line and with representative availability. These offices are staffed with representatives of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor in Italian Government territory, and of the Labor Offices in military Government territory. They utilize some of the facilities and some of the personnel of the former Ufficio di Collocamento.

5484

-2-

- (b) Job information questionnaires may be sent to these offices to survey job opportunities in each province.
  - (c) Registration of job seeking IOs as well as listing of specific job openings, should be handled through these offices.
  - (d) IOs should be channelled through these offices to suitable work opportunities where available.
3. It is necessary to recognize, from the first, certain difficulties to be faced in finding job opportunities for IOs:

- (a) There are very few categories of workers for which there is a shortage in Italy at the present time. Mass unemployment exists and will continue to exist in all categories and in all provinces, with the possible exception of highly skilled and agricultural workers for short seasons. Any apparent shortage at the present time is due to lack of housing and transport rather than to lack of manpower.
- (b) IOs will have no preference in employment and in many cases will be considered only after local persons are employed.
- (c) Job information is not readily available in present Labor Office records since the Offices are new and have not yet become the recognized channels for registration and job placement. No uniform system of job classification exists.
- (d) Assuming job openings exist and are properly classified by Labor Offices, it will undoubtedly be difficult to direct IOs to such jobs unless such jobs happen to be in or near the residence of the IOs. It may also be difficult to properly determine occupational abilities in terms of job requirements.

4. As a beginning for the program of reemployment, it is suggested that:

- (a) A policy statement and program be agreed upon between the IOs section and the Labor Sub-Commission including a listing and suggested utilization of existing Italian Government Agencies.
- (b) The program be submitted to the Italian Government and appropriate agencies and that a final program be completed for submission to AFHQ.
- (c) Pending the completion and the approval of such program, a survey on job availability be commenced through Provincial Labor Offices and with supplementary information from

5483

Agriculture, Industry, Public Works and other sub-commissions.

- (d) Pending the receipt of such information, and the completion of progress, released POWs be advised to register with Provincial Labor Offices and Provincial Labor Offices be advised to give special attention to their application for work.

Junius R. Smith  
Colonel, MG  
Acting Director,  
Labor Sub-Commission.

5482

HEAD QUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION  
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION  
AVO 374

ISIA/60

LABOY1/446

4 November 1944

QUESTIONS FOR FRANCHISES OF WAR AGENCIES

How many to be returned?

What schedule is planned?

What factors will influence schedule?

What agencies now deal with returning POWs?

What services? What form of Organization?

Assuming adequate job information and placement facilities, what controls can be exercised - what facilities used:

To determine ability?

To select and release according to agency?

To process\* at demobilization point (Health  
(clothes  
(Family affairs  
(Money

To transport to job site.

5481:

0083

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION  
APO 394

Cross Reference Sheet

File: 446

Subject: Port laborers (freely) and Prisoners of War on Port duties

Date: 29 August 44

To: Director Labor S/C

From: Labor Relations Officer

Documents Filed: 46145

5480

CONFIDENTIAL

*From SAC*

*Labour*

2877

*.446*

*90%*

FREEDOM FOR 05

HQ 59 AREA ??

~~ADV 172~~

JUL020430B

CONFIDENTIAL

NONE

CITE: ADV 172

*Labour*  
REFERENCE LAL 9 2483 OF JUNE 28 ACC HAVE ABANDONED SCHEME REPATRIATION DRIVERS.

Q	3	ACTION
A	1	
Q(AE)	2	
NOV	5	
WKS	1	
HEHE	1	
LAB	1	
AFA	1	
FAY	1	
ACC(LO)	4	

HEADQUARTERS  
5 JUL 1944  
A.C.C.

ACC MAIN DIST  
INFO/ G1 B 2  
DCC  
CA BR  
EGON SEC  
ADV ARMY SC REAR HQ  
FILE  
FLOAT 2

5479

*5 July 36*

CONFIDENTIAL

JUL 5

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION  
APO 394

*File*  
446

LAB 091.411

6 April, 1944

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Italian Prisoner of War Tradesmen

TO : Executive Commissioner, R.C. & M.G. Section

1. Reference attached correspondence. I know of no demand for skilled labor so urgent as call for special efforts being made to repatriate the persons in question, and take the view that if priority "Z" facilities are available, they should be afforded only to such as have their homes in Allied Occupied Italy.
2. Reference paper marked "X". The conditions suggested at 1 and 2 will only complicate matters. No condition of exemption from Armed Service, especially for semi-skilled, can be accepted.
3. The matter is one which, it would appear, should be resolved at a much higher policy level. Is it desired, as it appears to be desirable, to remove these colonists from colonies they will not be able to retain? They could be absorbed in the structure here, but the view is taken that until the Italian war effort is more nearly 100%, we need not distract ourselves with what for the moment appears to be minor issues.

*J. T. R. Bain*

J. T. R. BAIN,  
Colonel,  
Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

JYRB/tbw

5478

31

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT:

TO: Col. Smith

FILE No. ....

AMGOT HQ.. SICILY

30 March 1944.

Ref attached.

As far as I can remember this subject was under discussion about 3 months ago. A similar offer was made for Italian POW tradesmen to be repatriated but was turned down for the following reasons:-

1. Shortage of food and accommodation.
2. Sufficient labour at hand for immediate ~~supply~~ <sup>to needs.</sup>
3. Shipping space involved.

2 The situation is, at present, somewhat altered, and artisans could be absorbed.

It is pointed out that such persons repatriated would have to be rigidly controlled - otherwise a large percentage, would, no doubt, find their way to the Black Market, or some other illicit trade. Again accommodation may present a problem. Perhaps the answer would be 'civilian camps'?

J. Capt

5477

RESTRICTED - PERSONAL  
\*\*\*\*\*

Major-General Sir Brian H. Robertson Bt.,  
Chief Administrative Officer,  
H. Q., Allied Armies in Italy.  
C.M.F.  
42/ CAO.

28 Mar. 44.

Dear General,

I attach an extract from a letter I have received from Dowler,  
who is now M.G.A., M.E.F.

This question was raised when I was in NORTH AFRICA. Lush and  
myself were in consultation on the matter. It was then decided not to  
bring forward these Italians from ERITREA, on account of the food position  
and complications in regard to the pay which they have been receiving in  
ERITREA, in comparison with that which they would receive in NORTH AFRICA.

It is a fact that we could absorb a considerable number of arti-  
sans here now, and it may be that the objections which obtained formerly  
could now be disregarded.

I should be grateful of your advice in this matter, and also to  
know whether, if you view the proposal with favour, you would agree to ta-  
ke it up, or, alternatively, whether you would like me to take it up with  
A.F.H.Q.

Yours

/S/ B. H. ROBERTSON

Lieutenant-General F.N. Mason MacFarlane,  
K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.,

Chief Commissioner,  
Allied Control Commission.

BHR/emb.

5476

SECOND. I have recently been on, a tour in ERITREA and found that from the Military Government's point of view there are about 20,000 more Italians than the country can support. The Chief Civil Affairs Officer informed me that there were a large number of artisans and I find that these were offered to FREEDOM for use in ITALY or elsewhere. FREEDOM, however, replied in their 28184 cite FHMGS dated 13 Jan that they were unable to utilize them. While it is true that ERITREA is somewhat remote, I am wondering whether you have still the same need for skilled personnel as existed when I was in ITALY, for if you have, I think you will probably like to lay your hands on some of these bodies.

I estimate that with three months' notice, 4,000 artisans could be produced and this number would include men of mechanical trades, MT drivers, fitters, turners, carpenters, plumbers, and painters. About 50% would be skilled men and the remainder semi-skilled. Naturally, they would have to be subject to a reasonable trade test.

The families of most of these men are in occupied ITALY and I understand they would volunteer for ITALY if given a reasonable living wage and provided they would not be conscripted for the Italian Army.

If this is of any interest to you, would you let me know and I will get down to brass tacks.

5475

Subject: Italian Military Labour

SECRET

*to note:*

HQ ACOMF (Adm Secn)  
Tel: 131/132  
Ref: 64/3/LAB  
Date: 15 Mar 44

To: "Q" 2.

Reference your 86/I/42 dated 10 Mar 44 and attached G/I/61 dated 5 Mar 44.

1. (a) It is agreed that ration strengths should be taken as the criterion, provided that labour availability is not less than 75%. This ration strength to be set at 40,000.

(b) With some 23,000 on ration strength in APULIA, plus some 5,000 elsewhere, the deficit is 12,000.

2. Since the General Labour policy is to build up a mobile reserve, estimates by localities are superseded. Present surpluses by localities are therefore intentional and are due to displacement by improved civil labour facilities.

3. (a) The immediate intention is to press for 6,500 of the balance of 12,000, leaving the outstanding 5,500 in abeyance.

(b) These 6,500 to be made into Italian Pioneer Labour Coys on Italian W.M. (attached at App. "A"), each Coy to be 204 strong.

(c) Each Coy to be provided with British Cadre, for Liaison and Clerical duties, of:-

Cpts...1; OCMs...1; Opl Clerk...1 = Total 3.

(d) For every 6 such Coys, ONE Italian Battalion on W.M. (attached at Appendix "B"), plus one 30 ent GS Truck.

(e) To each 2 Battalions, ONE Italian Regiment

*May Archdale:*

*Leven*

*446*

*(No. of you "2")*

*DATA*

1. (a) It is agreed that ration strengths should be taken as the criterion, provided that labour availability is not less than 75%. This ration strength to be set at 40,000.
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- (c) Each Coy to be provided with British Cadre, for Liaison and Clerical duties, of :-  
 Cpts...1; QMS...1; Opl Clerk...1 = Total 3.
- (d) For every 6 such Coys, ONE Italian Battalion on V. E. (attached at Appendix "B"), plus one 30 cwt GS Truck.
- (e) To each 2 Battalions, ONE Italian Regiment on V. E. (attached at Appendix "C").
4. In this Coy formation greater mobility will ensue; employing services will know the size of unit, and availability percentage will be increased, (e.g., at present Italians yield some 70% whereas Pioneer Units 80%).
5. Any reference to planning these units "as large as possible" is contrary to the tried-out Labour organisation in the Field, and it is urged that the organisation must conform to requirements. It is now proposed to organise the existing surplus of some 2,400

in 2 District into one Regiment, as in para 3 above, and have these Coys ready w.e.f. April 7th for forward mobile work with Army. General MATTIOLI (Italian Inspector of Labour) welcomes the scheme.

- 6. Answers to summary in para 7 of SAIA G/I/61 dated 6 Mar 44 are as under:
  - (a) Demand stabilized at 40,000 ration strength.
  - (b) A minimum of 23% mobile but no definite limitation given.
  - (c) Organisation to be as in para 3 of this letter.
  - (d) Not concurred with; see para 5 above.

J BH/wf

Colonel,  
DML.

Copy to: G(SU).

5473

Appendix A

COMPAGNIA (O BATTERIA)

Comprende :  
 - comando di op. (o btr)  
 - 4 plotoni (o sez)

PERSONNEL

	Uff.	Sott.	Trup.
1		1	
			1
			2
			1
			1
			2
1	1		8
1		1	
			3
			45
			1
1	1		49
4	4		1965 <sup>112</sup>
5	5		204

Comando di compagnia (o btr)  
 Comandante (cap. o ten.)  
 Sottufficiale di contabilità  
 Cap. magg. o cap. di contab.  
 Trombettieri  
 Ordinanze d'ufficio  
 Staffetta ciclisti  
 Attendenti  
 Conducenti

Totale com. di op. (o btr)

Plotone (o sez)

Ufficiali (subalterni)  
 Sottuffic. (serg. magg. o serg.)  
 Comandanti di Sq. (cap. magg.)  
 Soldati  
 Attendenti

Totale plotone (o sez)

Totale dei 4 plotoni (o sez)

Totale della comp. (o btr)

COMANDO DI SQO PTR (O GRUPPO D'ANT)

Appendix B

Comprende :

- il comandante e gli ufficiali del comando
- una squadra comando di btg. (e gruppo)

Comandante (Ten. Col. o Magg.)  
 Aiutante magg. (cap. o Ten.)  
 Ufficiale subalterno per ser  
 visi vari  
 Ufficiale medico

Totale

Squadra comando

sottufficiale comandante  
 Scritturali e dattilografi  
 -cap. magg. o caporali  
 -soldati  
 Staffette ciclisti  
 Attendenti  
 Conducenti

Totale sq. comando

TOTALE COMANDO BTG  
 (e gruppo d'artiglieria)

PERSONALI			
	UFF.	SOTT.	TROV.
	1		
	1		
	1		
	1		
	4		
-----			
		1	
			1
			2
			2
			3
			2
			10
-----			
	4	1	10

5471



- aiutante maggiore in 1° (maggiore)
- e capitano)
- ufficiali per incarichi vari (inferiori) - (1)
- ufficiale capo ufficio amministrazione.
- ufficiale inferiore medico

Totale

Plotone comando  
-comandante (subalterno)

- Squadra maggioranza
- sottufficiale di maggioranza
  - " portalettore
  - cap. 1° magg. e cap. 1° di maggioranza
  - scritturali e dattilografi
  - ordinanze d'ufficio
  - ciclisti

Squadra servizi

- sottufficiale di contabilità
- cap. magg. e cap. aiutante di sanità
- conduttori
- militari per servizi vari

Totale plotone comando

Totale comando di regt

1			
4			
1			
1			
0			
1	1		
	1		
		2	2
			2
		2	1
			2
			4
			11
1	3		24
9	3		24

5470

- (I) - 1 ufficiale addetto alla maggioranza  
 " " el rifornimento (vetteragliamento e spazio)  
 " " per le pratiche giudiziarie  
 " " pagatore

TO: Capt. Morse

SUBJECT: Wages to Italian prisoners of war in British employ.

I. The wage scales are:

Skilled labor	3 half penny per hr. = 1/8 shelling
unskilled "	3 farthing per hr. = 3/4 penny

In no event is the wage to exceed

skilled labor	1 shilling per day
unskilled "	6 pence per day

Exchange rate is

<u>British</u>	<u>America</u>
shilling =	20 cents
penny =	1 2/3 "

2. If you are interested authority is:

Major Gerrett (British) of Prisoner of War Section, A.F.H.Q. who said that those were the rates paid in N. Africa and Sicily to Italian prisoners of war as fixed on 1 July and still in force. He didn't know that there were any Italian prisoners of war employed by the British Army in Italy. He referred me to

Major McAdam (British) of Labor A.F.H.Q. who verified the above notes as being currently paid to Italian Pioneer Corp, Italian prisoner of war in Italy.

3. Major Palmer (American) of PBS Prisoner of War Section gave me a pamphlet, Prisoner of War Circular No 1 issued by the War Dept 24 September 1943 which fixed compensation at 80 cents per day for all second class labor (virtually all labor other than that needs for maintenance.)

Sgt. Abe Weisbrodt.

5469

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G/

3 Feb '44

246

To: Captain D. A. Moore

Subject: Wages to Prisoners of War.

1. Pursuant to your order, I spoke with Officers of the Legal Sub Commission regarding wages to Italian prisoners of war employed by the British Army. Result was a 'legal' discussion of the provisions of the Geneva Convention in regard to wages to prisoners of war but no answer to the question of what wages the Italian prisoners were entitled to. I had Law books of the Legal Section at in Salerno and no answer was possible. They said that if we wrote a note asking for the information they would forward it to Salerno.

2. Went to Provost Marshal of P.O.S and was referred to the Major in charge. He was occupied and spoke to his assistant from whom I got another general discussion on the provisions of the Convention but no answer to the question on hand.

3. I think the best thing to do is to submit in writing a request for information to both the Legal Section of A.C.C. and the Provost of the Legal Section of P.O.S.

Such request should inter alia state:

- a. Rank of employee
- b. By whom employed
- c. Type of work.

and ask for specific wage scales

4. Attached is Convention of July 27, 1929. Pertinent provisions are Chapter 2, Art 23 on pay to officers; Chapter 5 Article 34 on wages; there are other (over). (4)

5468

*ECON. PERS 21* *12 44*

CONFIDENTIAL

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION  
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

27 Jan 44

RESTRICTED  
OPERATIONAL PRIORITY  
CG PBS, FLAMBO, FILPOT  
NONE  
DUCHESNE  
NPT  
272018A  
0196  
NONE

HEADQUARTERS  
28 JAN 1944  
AMG.

REF JANUARY ITEMS IN PRIORITY LIST ACMF 1605/50/4/1/SD1 OF 24 JAN TO YOU.  
PROVISION OF ITALIAN MILITARY LABOUR HUNG UP OWING TO POLICE DECISION STILL  
DELAYED. PROPOSE SENDING MY LABOUR STAFF OFFICER PLUS ITALIAN OFFICER VISIT  
YOU WITH VIEW RAISING LOCALLY MOBILE CIVIL LABOUR UNITS ON ITALIAN SYSTEM OF  
LABOUR CONTRACT. LEAVE BY ROAD 29th. CONFIRM.

PBS DIST

INFO AMG HQ  
SEC  
CG

AMG DIST

(INFO) COL SPOFFORD (2)  
" ECON SEC (2)

NOTE: CABLE NOT ADDRESSED TO FARGO.

ARM PICKEN

5467

11365

(3)

CONFIDENTIAL

*5 Jan 44*  
*15*

TREATY SERIES, No. 846PRISONERS OF WARCONVENTION OF JULY 27, 1929, RELATIVE TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

The President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, the Federal President of the Republic of Austria, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the Republic of Bolivia, the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, the President of the Republic of Chile, the President of the Republic of China, the President of the Republic of Colombia, the President of the Republic of Cuba, His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland, the President of the Dominican Republic, His Majesty the King of Egypt, His Majesty the King of Spain, the President of the Republic of Estonia, the President of the Republic of Finland, the President of the French Republic, the President of the Hellenic Republic, His Serene Highness the Regent of Hungary, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Latvia, Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, the President of the United States of Mexico, the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, His Majesty the King of Norway, Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Portuguese Republic, His Majesty the King of Rumania, His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, His Majesty the King of Siam, His Majesty the King of Sweden, the Swiss Federal Council, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, the President of the Turkish Republic, the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, (and) the President of the Republic of the United States of Venezuela,

recognizing that, in the extreme case of a war, it will be the duty of every Power to diminish, so far as possible, the unavoidable rigors thereof and to mitigate the fate of prisoners of war;

desirous of developing the principles which inspired the international conventions of The Hague, in particular the Convention relative to the laws and customs of war and the Regulations annexed thereto;

have decided to conclude a Convention to that end, and have appointed the following as their Plenipotentiaries, namely:

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS. - ARTICLE 1.

The present Convention shall apply, without prejudice to the stipulations of Title VII:

1) To all persons mentioned in Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention respecting the laws and customs of war on land, of October 18, 1907, and captured by the enemy.\*

2) To all persons belonging to the armed forces of belligerent parties, captured by the enemy in the course of military operations at sea or in the air, except for such derogations as might be rendered inevitable by the conditions of capture. However, such derogations shall not infringe upon the fundamental principles of the present Convention; they shall cease from the moment when the persons captured have rejoined a prisoners-of-war camp.

ARTICLE 2.

Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Power, but not of the individuals or corps who have captured them.

Prisoners of war shall be evacuated within the shortest possible period after their capture, to depots located in a region far enough from the zone of combat for them to be out of danger. Only prisoners who, because of wounds or sickness, would run greater risks by being evacuated than by remaining where they are may be temporarily kept in a dangerous zone. Prisoners shall not be needlessly exposed to danger while awaiting their evacuation from the combat zone. Evacuation of prisoners on foot may normally be effected only by stages of 20 kilometers a day, unless the necessity of reaching water and food depots requires longer stages.

TITLE III. CAPTIVITY. - SECTION I. EVACUATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR - ARTICLE 7.

All effects and objects of personal use—except arms, horses, military equipment and military papers—shall remain in the possession of prisoners of war, as well as metal helmets and gas masks. Money in the possession of prisoners may not be taken away from them except by order of an officer and after the amount is determined. A receipt shall be given. Money thus taken away shall be entered to the account for each prisoner. Identification documents, insignia of rank, decorations and objects of value may not be taken from prisoners.

ARTICLE 6.

Every prisoner of war is bound to give, if he is questioned on the subject, his true name and rank, or else his regimental number. If he infringes this rule, he is liable to have the advantages given to prisoners of his class curtailed. No coercion may be used on prisoners to secure information relative to the condition of their army or country. Prisoners who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind whatever. If, because of his physical or mental condition, a prisoner is unable to identify himself, he shall be turned over to the medical corps.

TITLE II. CAPTURE. - ARTICLE 5.

The power detaining prisoners of war is bound to provide for their maintenance. Difference in treatment among prisoners is lawful only when it is based on the military rank, state of physical or mental health, professional qualifications or sex of those who profit thereby.

ARTICLE 4.

Prisoners of war shall be treated with all the regard due to their sex. Women shall be treated with all the regard due to their sex. Prisoners retain their full civil status.

ARTICLE 3.

They must at all times be humanely treated and protected, particularly against acts of violence, insults and public curiosity. Measures of reprisal against them are prohibited.

TREATY No. 846 (Geneva Convention) Article 2 con'd.

They must at all times be humanely treated and protected, particularly against acts of violence, insults and public curiosity.  
Measures of reprisal against them are prohibited.

ARTICLE 3.

Prisoners of war have the right to have their person and their honor respected. Women shall be treated with all the regard due to their sex.  
Prisoners retain their full civil status.

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Identification documents, insignia of rank, decorations and objects of value may not be taken from prisoners.

TITLE III. CAPTIVITY. - SECTION I. EVACUATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR - ARTICLE 7.

Prisoners of war shall be evacuated within the shortest possible period after their capture, to depots located in a region far enough from the zone of combat for them to be out of danger.

Only prisoners who, because of wounds or sickness, would run greater risks by being evacuated than by remaining where they are may be temporarily kept in a dangerous zone.

Prisoners shall not be needlessly exposed to danger while awaiting their evacuation from the combat zone.

Evacuation of prisoners on foot may normally be effected only by stages of 20 kilometers a day, unless the necessity of reaching water and food depots requires longer stages.

TREATY No. 346 (Geneva Convention) Cont'd.

ARTICLE 8.

Belligerents are bound mutually to notify each other of their capture of prisoners within the shortest period possible, through the intermediary of the information bureaus, such as are organized according to Article 77. They are likewise bound to inform each other of the official addresses to which the correspondence of their families may be sent to prisoners of war.

As soon as possible, every prisoner must be enabled to correspond with his family himself, under the conditions provided in Articles 36 et seq.

As regards prisoners captured at sea, the provisions of the present article shall be observed as soon as possible after arrival at port.

SECTION II. PRISONERS-OF-WAR CAMPS. - ARTICLE 9.

Prisoners of war may be interned to a town, fortress, or other place, and bound not to go beyond certain fixed limits. They may also be interned in enclosed camps; they may not be confined or imprisoned except as an indispensable measure of safety or sanitation, and only while the circumstances which necessitate the measure continue to exist.

Prisoners captured in unhealthy regions or where the climate is injurious for persons coming from temperate regions, shall be transported, as soon as possible, to a more favorable climate.

Belligerents shall, so far as possible, avoid assembling in a single camp prisoners of different races or nationalities.

No prisoner may, at any time, be sent into a region where he might be exposed to the fire of the combat zone, nor used to give protection from bombardment to certain points or certain regions by his presence.

CHAPTER 1. INSTALLATION OF CAMPS. - ARTICLE 10.

Prisoners of war shall be lodged in buildings or in barracks affording all possible guarantees of hygiene and healthfulness.

The quarters must be fully protected from dampness, sufficiently heated and lighted. All precautions must be taken against danger of fire.

With regard to dormitories--the total surface, minimum cubic amount of air, arrangement and material of bedding--the conditions shall be the same as for the troops at base camps of the detaining power.

CHAPTER 2. FOOD AND CLOTHING OF PRISONERS OF WAR. - ARTICLE 11.

The food ration of prisoners of war shall be equal in quantity and quality to that of troops at base camps.

Furthermore, prisoners shall receive facilities for preparing, themselves, additional food which they might have.

A sufficiency of potable water shall be furnished them. The use of tobacco shall be permitted. Prisoners may be employed in the kitchens.

All collective disciplinary measures affecting the food are prohibited.

ARTICLE 12.

Clothing, linen and footwear shall be furnished prisoners of war by the detaining Power. Replacement and repairing of these effects must be assured regularly. In addition, laborers must receive work clothes wherever the nature of the work requires it.

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TREATY No. 846 (Geneva Convention) Article 12 Cont'd.

Canteens shall be installed in all camps where prisoners may obtain, at the local market price, food products and ordinary objects.

Profits made by the canteens for camp administrations shall be used for the benefit of prisoners.

CHAPTER 3. SANITARY SERVICE IN CAMPS. - ARTICLE 13.

Belligerents shall be bound to take all sanitary measures necessary to assure the cleanliness and healthfulness of camps and to prevent epidemics.

Prisoners of war shall have at their disposal, day and night, installations conforming to sanitary rules and constantly maintained in the state of cleanliness.

Furthermore, and without prejudice to baths and showers with which the camp shall be as well provided as possible, prisoners shall be furnished sufficient quantity of water for the care of their own bodily cleanliness.

It shall be possible for them to take physical exercise and enjoy the open air.

ARTICLE 14.

Every camp shall have an infirmary, where prisoners of war shall receive every kind of attention they need. If necessary, isolated quarters shall be reserved for the sick affected with contagious diseases.

Expenses of treatment, including therein those of temporary prosthetic equipment, shall be borne by the detaining Power.

Upon request, belligerents shall be bound to deliver to every prisoner treated an official statement showing the nature and duration of his illness as well as the attention received.

It shall be lawful for belligerents reciprocally to authorize, by means of private arrangements, the retention in the camps of physicians and attendants to care for prisoners of their own country.

Prisoners affected with a serious illness or whose condition necessitates an important surgical operation, must be admitted, at the expense of the detaining Power, to any military or civil medical unit qualified to treat them.

ARTICLE 15.

Medical inspections of prisoners of war shall be arranged at least once a month. Their purpose shall be the supervision of the general state of health and cleanliness, and the detection of contagious diseases, particularly tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

CHAPTER 4. INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL NEEDS OF PRISONERS OF WAR. - ARTICLE 16.

Prisoners of war shall enjoy complete liberty in the exercise of their religion, including attendance at the services of their faith, on the sole condition that they comply with the measures of order and police issued by the military authorities.

Ministers of a religion, prisoners of war, whatever their religious denomination, shall be allowed to minister fully to members of the same religion.

ARTICLE 17.

So far as possible, belligerents shall encourage intellectual diversions and sports organized by prisoners of war.

TREATY No. 846 (Geneva Convention) Cont'd.

CHAPTER 5. INTERNAL DISCIPLINE OF CAMPS. - ARTICLE 18.

Every camp of prisoners of war shall be placed under the command of a responsible officer.

Besides the external marks of respect provided by the regulations in force in their armies with regard to their nationale, prisoners of war must salute all officers of the detaining power.

Officers who are prisoners of war are bound to salute only officers of a higher or equal rank of that Power.

ARTICLE 19.

The wearing of insignia of rank and of decorations shall be permitted.

ARTICLE 20.

Regulations, orders, notices and proclamations of every kind must be communicated to prisoners of war in a language which they understand. The same principle shall be applied in examinations.

CHAPTER 6. SPECIAL PROVISIONS REGARDING OFFICERS AND PERSONS OF EQUIVALENT STATUS

Upon the beginning of hostilities, belligerents shall be bound to communicate to one another the titles and ranks in use in their respective armies, with a view of assuring equality of treatment between corresponding ranks of officers and persons of equivalent status.

Officers and persons of equivalent status who are prisoners of war shall be treated with the regard due their rank and age.

ARTICLE 22.

In order to assure service in officers' camps, soldiers of the same army who are prisoners of war and, whenever possible, who speak the same language, shall be assigned thereto, in sufficient numbers, considering the rank of the officers and persons of equivalent status.

The latter shall secure their food and clothing from the pay which shall be granted them by the detaining power. Administration of the mess-fund by the officers themselves must be facilitated in every way.

CHAPTER 7. FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF PRISONERS OF WAR. - ARTICLE 23.

Subject to private arrangements between belligerent Powers, and particularly those provided in Article 20, officers and persons of equivalent status who are prisoners of war shall receive from the detaining Power the same pay as officers or corresponding rank in the armies of the Power, on the condition, however, that this pay does not exceed that to which they are entitled to in the country of the country which they have served. This pay shall be granted them in full, once a month if possible, and without being liable to any deduction for expenses incumbent on the detaining Power, even when they are in favor of the prisoners.

An agreement between the belligerents shall fix the rate of exchange applicable to this payment; in the absence of such an agreement, the rate accepted shall be that in force at the opening of hostilities.

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TREATY No. 846. (Geneva Convention) Article 23 Cont'd.

All payments made to prisoners of war as pay must be reimbursed, at the end of hostilities, by the Power which they have served.

ARTICLE 24.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, the belligerents shall, by common agreement, fix the maximum amount of ready money which prisoners of war of various ranks and classes shall be allowed to keep in their possession. Any surplus taken or withheld from a prisoner shall be entered on his account, and the same as any deposit of money effected by him, and may not be converted into another currency without his consent.

Pay to the credit of their accounts shall be given to prisoners of war at the end of their captivity.

During their imprisonment, facilities shall be granted them for the transfer of these amounts, in whole or in part, to banks or private persons in their country of origin.

CHAPTER 8. TRANSFER OF PRISONERS OF WAR. - ARTICLE 25.

Unless the conduct of military operations so requires, sick and wounded prisoners of war shall not be transferred as long as their recovery might be endangered by the trip.

ARTICLE 26.

In case of transfer, prisoners of war shall be officially notified of their new destination in advance; they shall be allowed to take with them their personal effects, their correspondence and packages which have arrived for them.

All due measures shall be taken that correspondence and packages addressed to their former camp may be forwarded to them without delay.

Money deposited to the account of transferred prisoners shall be transmitted to the competent authority of their new place of residence.

The expenses occasioned by the transfer shall be charged to the detaining Power.

SECTION III. LABOR OF PRISONERS OF WAR. CHAPTER 1. GENERALITIES. - ARTICLE 27.

Belligerents may utilize the labor of able prisoners of war, according to their rank and aptitude, officers and persons of equivalent status excepted.

However, if officers or persons of equivalent status request suitable work, it shall be secured for them so far as is possible.

Noncommissioned officers who are prisoners of war shall only be required to do supervisory work, unless they expressly request a remunerative occupation.

Belligerents shall be bound, during the whole period of captivity, to allow to prisoners of war who are victims of accidents in connection with their work the enjoyment of the benefit of the provisions applicable to laborers of the same class according to the legislation of the detaining Power. With regard to prisoners of war to whom these legal provisions might not be applied by reason of the legislation of that Power, the latter undertakes to recommend to its legislative body all proper measures equitably to indemnify the victims.

CHAPTER 2. ORGANIZATION OF THE LABOR. - ARTICLE 28.

The detaining Power shall assume entire responsibility for the maintenance, care, treatment and payment of wages of prisoners of war working for the account of private persons.

TREATY No. 846 (Geneva Convention) Cont'd.

ARTICLE 29.

No prisoner of war may be employed at labors for which he is physically unfit.

ARTICLE 30.

The length of the day's work of prisoners of war, including therein the trip going and returning, shall not be excessive and must not, in any case, exceed that allowed for the civil workers in the region employed at the same work. Every prisoner shall be allowed a rest of twenty-four consecutive hours every week, preferably on Sunday.

CHAPTER 3. PROHIBITED LABOR. - ARTICLE 31.

Labor furnished by prisoners of war shall have no direct relation with war operations. It is especially prohibited to use prisoners for manufacturing and transporting arms or munitions of any kind, or for transporting material intended for combatant units.

In case of violation of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, prisoners, after executing or beginning to execute the order, shall be free to have their protests presented through the mediation of the agents whose functions are set forth in Articles 43 and 44, or, in the absence of an agent, through the mediation of representatives of the protecting Power.

ARTICLE 32.

It is forbidden to use prisoners of war at unhealthful or dangerous work. Any aggravation of the conditions of Labor by disciplinary measures is forbidden.

CHAPTER 4. LABOR DETACHMENTS. - ARTICLE 33.

The system of labor detachments must be similar to that of prisoners-of war camps, particularly with regard to sanitary conditions, food, attention in case of accident or sickness, correspondence and the receipt of packages.

Every labor detachment shall be dependent on a prisoners' camp. The commander of this camp shall be responsible for the observation, in the labor detachment, of the provisions of the present Convention.

CHAPTER 5. WAGES. - ARTICLE 34.

Prisoners of war shall not receive wages for work connected with the administration, management and maintenance of the camps.

Prisoners utilized for other work shall be entitled to wages to be fixed by agreements between the belligerents.

These agreements shall also specify the part which the camp administration shall retain, the amount which shall belong to the prisoner of war and the manner in which that amount shall be put at his disposal during the period of his captivity.

While awaiting the conclusion of the said agreements, payment, for labor of prisoners shall be settled according to the rules given below:

2) Work done for the State shall be paid for in accordance with the rates in force for soldiers of the national army doing the same work, or, if none exists, according to a rate in harmony with the work performed.

TREATY No. 846 (Geneva Convention) Article 34 Cont'd.

b) When the work is done for the account of other public administrations or for private persons, conditions shall be regulated by agreement with the military authority.

The pay remaining to the credit of the prisoner shall be delivered to him at the end of his captivity. In case of death, it shall be forwarded through the diplomatic channel to the heirs of the deceased.

SECTION IV. EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS OF WAR. - ARTICLE 35.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, belligerents shall publish the measures provided for the execution of the provisions of this section.

ARTICLE 36.

Each of the belligerents shall periodically determine the number of letters and postal cards per month which prisoners of war of the various classes shall be allowed to send, and shall inform the other belligerent of this number. These letters and cards shall be transmitted by post by the shortest route. They may not be delayed or retained for disciplinary reasons.

Within a period of not more than one week after his arrival at the camp, and likewise in case of sickness, every prisoner shall be enabled to write his family a postal card informing it of his capture and of the state of his health. The said postal cards shall be forwarded as rapidly as possible and may not be delayed in any manner.

As a general rule, correspondence of prisoners shall be written in their native language. Belligerents may allow correspondence in other languages.

ARTICLE 37.

Prisoners of war shall be allowed individually to receive parcels by mail, containing food and other articles intended to supply them with food or clothing.

Packages shall be delivered to the addressees and a receipt given.

ARTICLE 38.

Letters and consignments of money or valuables, as well as parcels by post intended for prisoners of war or dispatched by them, either directly, or by the mediation of the information bureaus provided for in Article 77, shall be exempt from all postal duties in the countries of origin and destination, as well as in the countries they pass through.

Presents and relief in kind for prisoners shall be likewise exempt from all import and other duties, as well as of payments for carriage by the State railways.

Prisoners may in cases of acknowledged urgency, be allowed to send telegrams, paying the usual charges.

ARTICLE 39

Prisoners of war shall be allowed to receive shipments of books individually, which may be subject to censorship.

Representatives of the protecting Powers and truly recognized and authorized aid societies may send books and collections of books to the libraries of prisoners' camps. The transmission of these shipments to libraries may not be delayed under the pretext of censorship difficulties.

TREATY No. 846 (Geneva Convention) Cont'd.

ARTICLE 40.

Censorship of correspondence must be effected within the shortest possible time. Furthermore, inspection of parcels post must be effected under proper conditions to guarantee the preservation of the products which they may contain and, if possible, in the presence of the addressee or an agent duly recognized by him.

Prohibitions of correspondence promulgated by the belligerents for military or political reasons, must be transient in character and as short as possible.

ARTICLE 41.

Belligerents shall assure all facilities for the transmission of instruments, papers or documents intended for prisoners of war or signed by them, particularly of powers of attorney and wills.

They shall take the necessary measures to assure, in case of necessity, the authentication of signatures made by prisoners.

SECTION V. PRISONERS' RELATIONS WITH THE AUTHORITIES.

CHAPTER 1. COMPLAINTS OF PRISONERS OF WAR BECAUSE OF THE CONDITIONS OF CAPTIVITY.

ARTICLE 42.

Prisoners of war shall have the right to inform the military authorities in whose power they are of their requests with regard to the conditions of captivity to which they are subjected.

They shall also have the right to address themselves to representatives of the protecting Powers to indicate to them the points on which they have complaints to formulate with regard to the conditions of captivity.

These requests and complaints must be transmitted immediately.

Even if they are recognized to be unfounded, they may not occasion any punishment.

CHAPTER 2. REPRESENTATIVES OF PRISONERS OF WAR. - ARTICLE 43.

In every place where there are prisoners of war, they shall be allowed to appoint agents entrusted with representing them directly with military authorities and protecting Powers.

This appointment shall be subject to the approval of the military authority.

The Agents shall be entrusted with the reception and distribution of collective shipments. Likewise, in case the prisoners should decide to organize a mutual assistance system among themselves, this organization would be in the sphere of the agents. Further, they may lend their offices to prisoners to facilitate their relations with the aid societies mentioned in Article 78.

In camps of officers and persons of equivalent status, the senior officer prisoner of the highest rank shall be recognized as intermediary between the camp authorities and the officers and persons of equivalent status who are prisoners. For this purpose, he shall have the power to appoint a prisoner officer to assist him as an interpreter during the conferences with the camp authorities.

ARTICLE 44.

When the agents are employed as laborers, their activity as representatives of prisoners of war must be counted in the compulsory period of labor.

TREATY No. 846. (Geneva Convention) Article 44 Cont'd.

All facilities shall be accorded the agents for their intercourse with the military authorities and with the protecting Power. This intercourse shall not be limited.

No representative of the prisoners may be transferred without the necessary time being allowed him to inform his successors about affairs under consideration.

CHAPTER 3. PENALTIES APPLICABLE TO PRISONERS OF WAR. - 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 45.

Prisoners of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the armies of the detaining Power.

An act of insubordination shall justify the adoption towards them of the measures provided by such laws, regulations and orders.

The provisions of the present chapter, however, are reserved.

ARTICLE 46.

Punishments other than those provided for the same acts for soldiers of the national armies may not be imposed upon prisoners of war by the military authorities and courts of the detaining Power.

Rank being identical, officers, noncommissioned officers or soldiers who are prisoners of war undergoing a disciplinary punishment, shall not be subject to less favorable treatment than that provided in the armies of the detaining Power with regard to the same punishment.

Any corporal punishment, any imprisonment in quarters without daylight and, in general, any form of cruelty, is forbidden.

Collective punishment for individual acts is also forbidden.

ARTICLE 47.

Acts constituting an offense against discipline, and particularly attempted escape, shall be verified immediately; for all prisoners of war, commissioned or not, preventive arrest shall be reduced to the absolute minimum.

Judicial proceedings against prisoners of war shall be conducted as rapidly as the circumstances permit; preventive imprisonment shall be limited as much as possible.

In all cases, the duration of preventive imprisonment shall be deducted from the disciplinary or judicial punishment inflicted, provided that this deduction is allowed for national soldiers.

ARTICLE 48.

Prisoners of war may not be treated differently from other prisoners after having suffered the judicial or disciplinary punishment which has been imposed on them.

However, prisoners punished as a result of attempted escape may be subjected to special surveillance, which, however, may not entail the suppression of the guarantees granted prisoners by the present Convention.

ARTICLE 49.

No prisoner of war may be deprived of his rank by the detaining Power.

Prisoners given disciplinary punishment may not be deprived of the prerogatives attached to their rank. In particular, officers and persons of equivalent status

suffer punishment involving deprivation of liberty shall not be placed in the quarters as noncommissioned officers or privates being punished.

TREATY No. 846. (Geneva Convention) Cont'd.

ARTICLE 50.

Escaped prisoners of war who are retaken before being able to rejoin their own army or to leave the territory occupied by the army which captured them shall be liable only to disciplinary punishment.

Prisoners who, after having succeeded in rejoining their army or in leaving the territory occupied by the army which captured them, may again be taken prisoners, shall not be liable to any punishment on account of their previous flight.

ARTICLE 51.

Attempted escape, even if it is a repetition of the offense, shall not be considered as an aggravating circumstance in case the prisoner of war should be given over to the courts on account of crimes or offenses against persons or property committed in the course of that attempt.

After an attempted or accomplished escape, the comrades of the person escaping who assisted in the escape, may incur only disciplinary punishment on this account.

ARTICLE 52

Belligerents shall see that the competent authorities exercise the greatest leniency in deciding the question of whether an infraction committed by a prisoner of war should be punished by disciplinary or judicial measures.

This shall be the case especially when it is a question of deciding on acts in connection with escape or attempted escape.

A prisoner may not be punished more than once because of the same act or the same count.

ARTICLE 53.

No prisoner of war on whom a disciplinary punishment has been imposed, who might be eligible for repatriation, may be kept back because he has not undergone the punishment.

Prisoners to be repatriated who might be threatened with a penal prosecution may be excluded from repatriation until the end of the proceedings and, if necessary, until the completion of the punishment; those who might already be imprisoned by reason of a sentence may be detained until the end of their imprisonment.

Belligerents shall communicate to each other the lists of those who may not be repatriated for the reasons given in the preceding paragraph.

2. DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENTS. - ARTICLE 54.

Arrest is the most severe disciplinary punishment which may be imposed on a prisoner of war.

The duration of a single punishment may not exceed thirty days.

This maximum of thirty days may not, further, be exceeded in the case of several acts for which the prisoner has to undergo discipline at the time when it is ordered for him, whether or not these acts are connected.

When, during or after the end of a period of arrest, a prisoner shall have a new disciplinary punishment imposed upon him, a space of at least three days shall separate each of the periods of arrest, if one of them is ten days or more.

ARTICLE 55.

Subject to the provisions given in the last paragraph of Article 11,

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TRENTY No. 846. (Geneva Convention) Article 55 Cont'd.

food restrictions allowed in the armies of the detaining Power are applicable, as an increase in punishment, to prisoners of war given disciplinary punishment.

However, these restrictions may be ordered only if the state of health of the prisoners punished permits it.

ARTICLE 56.

In no case may prisoners of war be transferred to penitentiary establishments (prisons, penitentiaries, convict prisons, etc.) there to undergo disciplinary punishment.

The quarters in which they undergo disciplinary punishment shall conform to sanitary requirements.

Prisoners punished shall be enabled to keep themselves in a state of cleanliness.

These prisoners shall every day be allowed to exercise or to stay in the open air at least two hours.

ARTICLE 57.

Prisoners of war given disciplinary punishment shall be allowed to read and write as well as to send and receive letters.

On the other hand, packages and money sent may be not delivered to the addressee until the expiration of the punishment, if the packages not distributed contain perishable products, these shall be turned over to the camp infirmary or kitchen.

ARTICLE 58.

Prisoners of war given disciplinary punishment shall be allowed, on their request, to be present at the daily medical inspection. They shall receive the care considered necessary by the doctors and if necessary, shall be removed to the camp infirmary or to hospitals.

ARTICLE 59.

Excepting the competence of courts and higher military authorities, disciplinary punishment may be ordered only by an officer provided with disciplinary powers in his capacity as commander of a camp or detachment, or by the responsible officer replacing him.

3. JUDICIAL SUITS. - ARTICLE 60.

At the opening of a judicial proceeding directed against a prisoner of war, the detaining Power shall advise the representative of the protecting Power thereof as soon as possible, and always before the date set for the opening of the trial.

This advice shall contain the following information:

- a) Civil state and rank of prisoner;
- b) Place of sojourn or imprisonment;
- c) Specification of the (count) or counts of the indictment, giving the legal provisions applicable.

If it is not possible to mention in that advice the court which will pass upon the matter, the date of opening the trial and the place where it will take place, this information must be furnished to the representative of the protecting Power, later, as soon as possible, and at all events, at least three weeks before the opening of the trial.

TREATY No. 846 (Geneva Convention) Cont'd.

ARTICLE 61.

No prisoner of war may be sentenced without having had an opportunity to defend himself.

No prisoner may be obliged to admit himself guilty of the act of which he is accused.

ARTICLE 62.

The prisoner of war shall be entitled to assistance by a qualified counsel of his choice, and, if necessary, to have recourse to the services of a competent interpreter. He shall be advised of his right by the detaining Power, in due time before the trial.

In default of a choice by the prisoner, the protecting Power may obtain a counsel for him. The detaining Power shall deliver to the protecting Power, on its request, a list of persons qualified to present the defense.

Representatives of the protecting Power shall be entitled to attend the trial of the case.

The only exception to this rule is the case where the trial of the case must be secret in the interest of the safety of the State. The detaining Power should so advise the protecting Power.

ARTICLE 63.

Sentence may be pronounced against a prisoner of war only by the same courts and according to the same procedure as in the case of persons belonging to the armed forces of the detaining Power.

ARTICLE 64.

Every prisoner of war shall have the right to appeal against any sentence rendered with regard to him, in the same way as individuals belonging to the armed forces of the detaining Power.

ARTICLE 65.

Sentences pronounced against prisoners of war shall be communicated to the protecting Power immediately.

ARTICLE 66.

If the death penalty is pronounced against a prisoner of war, a communication setting forth in detail the nature and circumstances of the offense shall be sent as soon as possible to the representative of the protecting Power, for transmission to the Power in whose armies the prisoner served.

The sentence shall not be executed before the expiration of a period of at least three months after his communication.

ARTICLE 67.

No prisoner of war may be deprived of the benefit of the provisions of Article 42 of the present Convention as a result of a sentence or otherwise.

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TREATY No. 846, (Geneva Convention) Cont'd.

TITLE IV. TERMINATION OF CAPTIVITY

SECTION I. DIRECT REPATRIATION AND HOSPITALIZATION IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY.

ARTICLE 68.

Belligerents are bound to send back to their own country, regardless of rank or number, seriously sick and seriously injured prisoners of war, after having brought them to a condition where they can be transported.

Agreements between belligerents shall accordingly settle as soon as possible the cases of invalidity or of sickness, entailing direct repatriation, as well as the cases entailing possible hospitalization in a neutral country. While awaiting the conclusion of these agreements, belligerents may have reference to the model agreement annexed, for documentary purposes, to the present Convention.

ARTICLE 69.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, belligerents shall come to an agreement to name mixed medical commissions. These commissions shall be composed of three members, two of them belonging to a neutral country and one appointed by the detaining Power; one of the physicians of the neutral country shall preside. These mixed medical commissions shall proceed to the examination of sick and wounded prisoners and shall make all due decisions regarding them.

Decisions of these commissions shall be by majority and carried out with the least possible delay.

ARTICLE 70.

Besides those who are designated by the camp physician, the following prisoners of war shall be inspected by the mixed medical commission mentioned in Article 69, with a view to their direct repatriation or their hospitalization in a neutral country:

- a) Prisoners who make such a request directly of the camp physician;
- b) Prisoners who are presented by the agents provided for in Article 43, acting on their own initiative or at the request of the prisoners themselves;
- c) Prisoners who have been proposed by the Power in whose armies they have served or by an aid society duly recognized and authorized by that Power.

ARTICLE 71.

Prisoners of war who are victims of accidents in connection with work, except those voluntarily injured, shall enjoy the benefit of the same provisions, as far as repatriation or possible hospitalization in a neutral country are concerned.

ARTICLE 72.

Throughout the duration of hostilities and for humane consideration, belligerent may conclude agreements with a view to the direct repatriation or hospitalization in a neutral country of able-bodied prisoners of war who have undergone a long period of captivity.

ARTICLE 73.

The expenses of repatriation or of transportation to a neutral country of prisoners of war shall be borne from the frontiers of the detaining Power, by the Power in whose armies the prisoners have served.

TREATY No. 846. (Geneva Convention) Cont'd.

ARTICLE 74.

No repatriated person may be utilized in active military service.

SECTION II. RELEASE AND REPATRIATION UPON CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES. - ARTICLE 75.

When belligerents conclude a convention of armistice, they must, in principle, have appear therein stipulations regarding the repatriation of prisoners of war. If it has not been possible to insert stipulations in this regard in such convention, belligerents shall nevertheless come to an agreement in this regard as soon as possible. In any case, repatriation of prisoners shall be effected with the least possible delay after the conclusion of peace.

Prisoners of war against whom a penal prosecution might be pending for a crime or an offense of municipal law may, however, be detained until the end of the proceedings and, if necessary, until the expiration of the punishment. The same shall be true of those sentenced for a crime or offense of municipal law.

On agreement between the belligerents, commissions may be established for the purpose of searching for dispersed prisoners and assuring their repatriation.

TITLE V. DEATH OF PRISONERS OF WAR. - ARTICLE 76.

Wills of prisoners of war shall be received and drawn up in the same way as for soldiers of the national army.

The same rules shall be observed regarding death certificates.

Belligerents shall see that prisoners of war dying in captivity are honorably buried and that the graves bear all due information, are respected and properly maintained.

TITLE VI. BUREAUS OF RELIEF AND INFORMATION CONCERNING PRISONERS OF WAR.

ARTICLE 77.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, each of the belligerent Powers, as well as the neutral Powers which have received belligerents, shall institute an official information bureau for prisoners of war who are within their territory.

Within the shortest possible period, each of the belligerent Powers shall inform its information bureau of every capture of prisoners effected by its armies, giving it all the information regarding identity which it has, allowing it quickly to advise the families concerned, and informing it of the official addresses to which families may write to prisoners.

The information bureau shall immediately forward all this information to the interested Powers, through the intervention, on one hand, of the protecting Powers and, on the other, of the central agency provided for in Article 79.

The information bureau, being charged with replying to all inquiries about prisoners of war, shall receive from the various services concerned full information respecting internments and transfers, releases on parole, repatriations, escapes, stays in hospitals, deaths, as well as other information necessary to enable it to make out and keep up to date an individual return for each prisoner of war.

The bureau shall state in this return, in so far as is possible and subject to the provisions of Article 5: the regimental number, given names and surname, date and place of birth, rank and unit of the interested party, the given name of the father and the name of the mother, the address of the person to be advised in case of accident, wounds, date and place of capture, internment, wounding and death, as well as any other important information.

## TREATY No. 846. (Geneva Convention) Article 77 Cont'd.

Weekly lists containing all new information likely to facilitate the identification of each prisoner shall be transmitted to the interested Powers.

At the conclusion of peace the individual return of the prisoner of war shall be delivered to the Power which he served.

The information bureau shall further be bound to receive all objects of personal use, valuables, letters, pay vouchers, identification marks, etc., which are left by prisoners of war who have been repatriated, released on parole, escaped or died, and to transmit them to the countries interests.

ARTICLE 78.

Relief societies for prisoners of war, which are properly constituted in accordance with the laws of their country and with the object of serving as the channel for charitable effort, shall receive from the belligerents, for themselves and their duly accredited agents, every facility for the efficient performance of their human task within the bounds imposed by military necessities. Agents of these societies may be admitted to the camps for the purpose of distributing relief, as also to the halting places of repatriated prisoners, if furnished with a personal permit by the military authorities, and on giving an undertaking in writing to comply with all measures of order and police which the latter may issue.

ARTICLE 79

A central information agency for prisoners of war shall be created in a neutral country. The International Committee of the Red Cross shall propose the organization of such an agency to the interested Powers, if it considers it necessary.

The function of that agency shall be to centralize all information respecting prisoners, which it may obtain through official or private channels; it shall transmit it as quickly as possible to the country of origin of the prisoners or to the Power which they have served.

These provisions must not be interpreted as restricting the humanitarian activity of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

ARTICLE 80.

Information bureaus shall enjoy the privilege of free postage on postal matter, as well as all exemptions provided in Article 38.

TITLE VII. APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF CIVILIANS.ARTICLE 81.

Individuals who follow armed forces without directly belonging thereto, such as newspaper correspondents and reporters, sutlers, contractors, who fall into the enemy's hands and whom the latter thinks expedient to detain, shall be entitled to be treated as prisoners of war, provided they are in possession of a certificate from the military authorities of the armed forces which they were accompanying.

TITLE VIII. EXECUTION OF THE CONVENTION. - SECTION 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS.ARTICLE 82.

The provisions of the present Convention must be respected by the High Contracting Parties under all circumstances.

Treaty No. 846 (Geneva Convention) Article 82 Cont'd.

In case, in time of war, one of the belligerents is not a party to the Convention its provisions shall nevertheless remain in force as between the belligerents who are parties thereto.

ARTICLE 83.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to conclude special conventions on all questions relative to prisoners of war, on which it seems to them expedient to have particular regulations.

Prisoners of war shall receive the benefit of these agreements until the completion of repatriation, except in the case of express stipulations to the contrary contained in the above-mentioned agreements or in later agreements, or also except in the case of more favorable measures taken by one or the other of the belligerent Powers respecting the prisoners which they hold.

In order to assure the reciprocal application of the stipulations of the present Convention, and to facilitate the conclusion of the special conventions provided for above, belligerents may, upon the commencement of hostilities, authorize a meetings of representatives of the respective authorities charged with the administration of prisoners of war.

ARTICLE 84.

The text of the present Convention and of the special conventions provided for in the foregoing article, shall be posted, wherever possible in the native language of the prisoners of war, in places where it may be consulted by all the prisoners.

The text of these conventions shall be communicated to prisoners who find it impossible to get the information from the posted text, upon their request.

ARTICLE 85.

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another through the Swiss Federal Council, the official translations of the present Convention, as well as of the laws and regulations which they may come to adopt to assure the application of the present Convention.

SECTION II. ORGANIZATION OF CONTROL. - ARTICLE 86.

The High Contracting Parties recognize that the regular application of the present Convention will find a guaranty in the possibility of collaboration of the protecting Powers charged with safeguarding the interests of belligerents; in this respect, the protecting Powers may, besides their diplomatic personnel, appoint delegates from among their own nationals or from among the nationals of other neutral Powers. These delegates must be subject to the approval of the belligerent near which they exercise their mission.

Representatives of the protecting Power or its accepted delegates shall be permitted to go to any place, without exception, where prisoners of war are interned. They shall have access to all places occupied by prisoners and may interview them, as a general rule without witnesses, personally or through interpreters.

Belligerents shall so far as possible facilitate the task of representatives or accepted delegates of the protecting Power. The military authorities shall be informed of their visit.

Belligerents may come to an agreement to allow persons of the same nationality as the prisoners to be permitted to take part in inspection trips.

ARTICLE 87.

In case of disagreement between the belligerents as to the application of the provisions of the present Convention, the protecting Powers must, in so far as possible, lend their good offices for the purpose of settling the difference.

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## TREATY No. 846 (Geneva Convention) Article 87 Cont'd.

For this purpose, each of the protecting Powers may, in particular, suggest to the interested belligerents a meeting of representatives thereof, possibly upon a neutral territory suitably chosen. Belligerents shall be bound to accede to proposals in this sense which are made to them. The protecting Power may, if occasion arises, submit for the approval of the Powers concerned a person belonging to a neutral Power or a person delegated by the International Committee of the Red Cross, who shall be summoned to take part in this meeting.

ARTICLE 88.

The foregoing provisions are not an obstacle to the humanitarian activity which the International Committee of the Red Cross may use for the protection of prisoners of war, with the consent of the interested belligerents.

SECTION III. FINAL PROVISIONS. - ARTICLE 89.

In the relations between Powers bound by the Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, whether it is a question of that of July 29, 1899, or that of October 18, 1907, and who participate in the present Convention, this latter shall complete Chapter II of the Regulations annexed to the said Hague Conventions.

ARTICLE 90.

The present Convention, which will bear this day's date, may be signed up to February 1, 1930, on behalf of all the countries represented at the Conference which opened at Geneva July 1, 1929.

ARTICLE 91.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible. The ratifications shall be deposited at Berne. A record of the deposit of each instrument of ratification shall be prepared, a duly certified copy of which shall be forwarded by the Swiss Federal Council to the Governments of all the countries on whose behalf the Convention has been signed or notification of adherence made.

ARTICLE 92.

The present Convention shall become effective six months after the deposit of at least two instruments of ratification.

Subsequently, it shall become effective for each High Contracting Party six months, after the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

ARTICLE 93.

From the date on which it becomes effective, the present Convention shall be open for adherences given on behalf of any country in whose name this Convention was not signed.

ARTICLE 94.

Adherence shall be given by written notification addressed to the Swiss Federal Council and shall take effect six months after the date of their receipt.

TREATY No. 846 (Geneva Convention) Article 94 Cont'd.

The Swiss Federal Council shall communicate adherences to the Government of all the countries on whose behalf the Convention was signed or notification of adherence made.

ARTICLE 95.

A state of war shall give immediate effect to ratifications deposited and to adherences notified by belligerent Powers prior to or after the outbreak of hostilities. The communication of ratifications or adherences received from Powers at war shall be made by the Swiss Federal Council by the most rapid method.

ARTICLE 96.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to denounce the present Convention. The denunciation shall not take effect until one year after notification has been made in writing to the Swiss Federal Council. The latter shall communicate such notification to the Governments of all the High Contracting Parties.

The denunciation shall have effect only with respect to the High Contracting Party which gave notification thereof.

Moreover, such denunciation shall not take effect during a war in which the denouncing Power is involved. In this case, the present Convention shall continue in effect, beyond the period of one year, until the conclusion of peace, and, in any event, until the processes of repatriation are completed.

ARTICLE 97.

A duly certified copy of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations by the Swiss Federal Council. Likewise, ratifications, adherences, and denunciations of which the Swiss Federal Council shall be notified, shall be communicated by it to the League of Nations.

In Faith Whereof, the Plenipotentiaries named above have signed the present Convention.

Done at Geneva, the twenty-seventh of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, in a single copy, which shall remain in the archives of the Swiss Confederation and duly certified copies of which shall be forwarded to the Governments of all the countries invited to the Conference.

ANNEX TO THE CONVENTION OF JULY 27, 1929, RELATIVE TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

Model Agreement Concerning Direct Repatriation and Hospitalization in a Neutral Country of Prisoners of War for Reasons of Health.

1. Governing Principles for Direct Repatriation and Hospitalization in a Neutral Country.

A. DIRECT REPATRIATION.

There shall be repatriated directly:

1. Sick and wounded who, according to medical opinion, are not likely to recover in one year, their condition requiring treatment and their mental or physical fitness appearing to have suffered considerable diminution;

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TREATY No. 846 (Geneva Convention) Direct Repatriation Cont'd.

2. Incurable sick and wounded whose mental or physical fitness appears to have suffered considerable diminution;
3. Cured sick and wounded whose mental or physical fitness appears to have suffered considerable diminution.

B. HOSPITALIZATION IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY.

There shall be placed in hospitals:

1. Sick and wounded whose cure within a period of one year is to be expected, such cure appearing more certain and more rapid if the sick and wounded are given the benefit of the resources offered by the neutral country than if their captivity properly so-called is prolonged;
2. Prisoners of war whose mental or physical health appears, according to medical opinion, to be seriously menaced by continuance in captivity, while hospitalization in a neutral country would probably remove this danger.

C. REPATRIATION OF THOSE HOSPITALIZED IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY.

There shall be repatriated the prisoners of war hospitalized in a neutral country who belong to the following categories:

1. Those whose state of health appears to be or to be becoming such that they fall within the categories of persons eligible to repatriation for reasons of health;
2. The recovered whose mental or physical fitness seems to have suffered a considerable diminution.

II. Special Principles for Direct Repatriation of Hospitalization in a Neutral Country.

A. REPATRIATION

There shall be repatriated:

1. All prisoners of war who, as the result of organic injuries, have the following impairments, actual or functional: loss of a member, paralysis, articular or other defects, provided that the loss is at least a foot or a hand, or is equivalent to the loss of a foot or a hand;
2. All wounded or injured prisoners of war whose condition is such that it renders them invalids whose cure, within a period of one year, can not be anticipated from a medical standpoint;
3. All the sick whose condition is such that it renders them invalids whose cure within a period of one year, can not be anticipated from a medical standpoint; The following, in particular, belong to this category:
  - a) Progressive tuberculosis of any organs which, according to medical opinion, can no longer be cured or at least considerably improved by a course of treatment in a neutral country.
  - b) Non-tubercular affections of the respiratory organs presumed incurable (such as, above all, strongly developed pulmonary emphysema, with or without bronchitis, bronchiectasis, serious asthma, gas poisoning, etc.);
  - c) Serious chronic affections of the organs of circulation (for example: valvular affections with tendencies to disorders of compensation, relatively serious affections of the myocardium, pericardium of the vessels, especially inoperable aneurisms of the large vessels, etc.);
  - d) Serious chronic affections of the digestive organs;

## TREATY No. 846 (Geneva Convention) Repatriation Cont'd.

- e) Serious chronic affections of the urinary and sexual organs (particularly, for example: all cases of confirmed chronic nephritis with complete semiology, and most especially when cardiac and vascular impairments already exist; likewise, pyelites and chronic cystitis, etc.);
- f) Serious chronic diseases of the central and peripheral nervous system (such as, particularly, serious neurasthenia and hysteria, all unquestionable cases of epilepsy, serious cases of Basedow's disease, etc.);
- g) Blindness in both eyes, or in one eye when the vision of the other remains below 1 in spite of the use of corrective glasses; reduction in acuteness of vision in case it is impossible to restore it by correction to the acuteness of  $\frac{1}{2}$  for one eye at least; other ocular affections coming in the present class (glaucoma, iritis choroiditis, etc.);
- h) Total deafness in both ears, as well as total deafness in one ear in case the partially deaf ear does not discern the ordinary spoken voice at a distance of one meter:
  - i) All unquestionable cases of mental affections;
  - k) All serious cases of chronic poisoning by metals or other causes (lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, morphinism, cocaineism, alcoholism, gas poisoning, etc.);
  - l) Chronic affections of the organs of locomotion (arthritis deformans, gout, rheumatism with impairments clinically discoverable), provided they are serious;
  - m) All malignant growths, if they are not amenable to relatively minor operations without endangering the life of the patient;
  - n) All cases of malaria with noticeable organic changes (important chronic increase in size of the liver, of the spleen, cachexia, etc.);
  - o) Serious chronic cutaneous affections, in so far as their nature does not constitute a medical indication for hospitalization in a neutral country;
  - p) Serious avitaminoses (beri-beri, pellagra, chronic scurvy).

B. HOSPITALIZATION.

Prisoners of war must be hospitalized if they have the following affections:

1. All forms of tuberculosis of any organs whatever if, according to present medical knowledge, they may be cured, or at least considerably improved by methods applicable in a neutral country (altitude, treatment in sanatoria, etc.);
2. All forms-necessitating treatment-of affections of the respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary, and nervous organs, of organs of the senses, of the locomotor and cutaneous apparatus provided, however, that the forms of these affections do not belong to the categories requiring direct repatriation, or are not acute diseases properly so-called susceptible to a complete cure. The affections contemplated in this paragraph are those which offer really better chances of cure for the patient by the application of means of treatment available in a neutral country than if he were treated in captivity.

Nervous troubles, the efficient or determinant causes of which are the events of the war or even of the captivity itself, such as the psychasthenia of prisoners of war and other analogous cases, should be given special consideration.

All duly verified cases of this kind should be hospitalized, provided that the seriousness or constitutional character thereof does not make them cases for direct repatriation.

Cases of psychasthenia of prisoners of war which are not cured after three months of hospitalization in a neutral country or which, after this period has expired, are not obviously on the road to final recovery, should be repatriated.

3. All cases of wounds or lesions and their consequences which offer better chances of cure in a neutral country than in captivity, provided that these cases are not either eligible for direct repatriation or else are insignificant;

## TREATY No. 846. (Geneva Convention) Hospitalization Cont'd.

4. All cases of malaria, duly verified and not presenting organic changes clinically discoverable (chronic enlargement of the liver, of the spleen, cachexia, etc.), if the stay in a neutral country offers particularly favorable prospects of final cure;

5. All cases of poisoning (particularly by gases, metals, alkaloids) for which the prospects of cure in a neutral country are especially favorable.

There shall be excluded from hospitalization;

1. All duly verified cases of mental affections;
2. All organic or functional nervous affections reputed to be incurable; (these two categories belong to those giving a right to direct repatriation.)
3. Serious chronic alcoholism;
4. All contagious affections during the period in which they are transmissible (acute infectious diseases, primary and secondary syphilis, trachoma, leprosy, etc.)

### III. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The conditions given above should, generally speaking, be interpreted and applied in as broad a spirit as possible.

This breadth of interpretation should be especially applied to neuropathic or psychopathic conditions caused or brought to a head by the events of the war or even of the captivity itself (psychasthenia of prisoners of war), and also to cases of tuberculosis in all degrees.

It is needless to state that camp physicians and the mixed medical commissions may find themselves confronted with a great number of cases not mentioned among the examples given under Section II, or cases not fitting in with these examples. The examples mentioned above are given only as typical examples; an analogous list of examples of surgical alterations has not been drawn up because, with the exception of cases incontestable by their very nature (amputations), it is difficult to make a list of particular types; experience has shown that a recital of these particular cases was not without disadvantages in practice.

All cases not fitting exactly into the examples cited shall be decided by invoking the spirit of the above governing principles.

PRISONER OF WAR }  
CIRCULAR No. 1 }

WAR DEPARTMENT  
Washington, 24 September 1943.

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REGULATIONS GOVERNING  
PRISONERS OF WAR  
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PRISONERS OF WAR

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I. IntroductionA. General

1. These regulations are published for the guidance of those concerned with the military custody of prisoners of war in continental United States, and will also be applied in theaters outside the continental United States to such extent as is deemed feasible by the theater commanders concerned. They supersede conflicting Army Regulations, Circulars and Manuals, including Tentative Internee Regulations entitled Civilian Enemy Aliens and Prisoners of War (without date but published April 1942); Memorandum #3, Request of Foreign Officials to Visit Internment Camps - 24 April 1942; Memorandum #4, Internees' Complaints - 24 April 1942; Letter 17 September 1942, Internee Mail; Letter 3 November 1942, Internee Mail; Letter 26 November 1942, Free Postage for Internee Mail; Letter 9 December 1942, Internee Mail and Telegrams; Letter 14 January 1943, Routing of Incoming Domestic Internee Mail via District Postal Censor; Letter 29 January 1943, Red Cross Express Messages; Letter 2 February 1943, Censorship of Books and Parcels; Letter 12 February 1943, Internee Parcels; Letter 25 March 1943, Newspaper and Magazines for Prisoners of War; Letter 26 March 1943, Internee Mail; W.D. Memorandum No. S340-9-43, 19 May 1943, Handling of Internee Mail; W.D. Memorandum W580-8-43, 21 August 1943, Compensation for Injured Prisoners of War; W.D. Memorandum S580-5-43, 30 July 1943, Payment of Prisoner of War Orderlies; W.D. Memoranda W580-3-43, 27 June 1943, No. W580-3-43, 16 July 1943, and No. W580-3-43, 21 July 1943, Prisoner of War Supplies; W.D. Memorandum no. W580-1-43, 15 June 1943, Serial Numbers for Prisoners of War; W.D. Memoranda AG 383.6 (3-26-43) OB-S-SPMGA-M, 9 April 1943, and No. W580-1-43, 15 June 1943, Serial Numbers for Prisoners of War. These are superseded by reason of their inclusion in these regulations or otherwise.

2. In general, prisoner of war camps will be operated in the same manner as other military establishments. The basic principles of organization and decentralization as indicated in section 103.02 Army Service Forces Organizational Manual July 1945 will govern. A34

3. The United States is a party to the two Conventions signed at Geneva, Switzerland July 27, 1929, 47 Stat. 233; 47 Stat. 286; FM 27-10. One is relative to the treatment of prisoners of war and the other is for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick of armies in the field. These Regulations are intended to supplement the Geneva Conventions and will be considered and applied according to the spirit as well as the letter of these Conventions.

the people to resistance, may be made prisoners of war. Local authorities, clergyman, and teachers, in case they incite such as prominent and influential political leaders, journalists, persons who may be harmful to the opposing side while at liberty, officials, diplomatic agents, courtiers, judges, etc., also all to the hostile army or its government, such as the higher civil I. Persons whose services are of particular use to the enemy armed forces. c. Civil officials and diplomatic agents attached to the enemy armed forces. then or not they accompany the enemy armed forces. a state, and the ministers who direct the policy of a state, w- foreign and members of the royal family, the president or chief of High civil functionaries, including the sovereign (FM 27-10, par. 98 or 99). d. If the requirements of Article 1 or 2 of the Hague Regulations so to defend their territory or district from invasion, who satisfy the requirements of an enemy country who also on nas armed forces which they are accompanying. e. to certificate of identity from the military authorities of the b. All persons accompanying or serving with the armed forces of the enemy, when the capturing nation believed it expedient to detain, provided that an appropriation of an appropriate prisoners of war of equivalent rank. c. All persons accompanying or serving with the armed forces of the enemy, when the capturing nation believed it expedient to detain, provided that an appropriation of an appropriate tary and naval, including both combatants and noncombatants in service with these forces, with the exception of protected person not (chaplains and medical and sanitary personnel). If it is found necessary to detain protected personnel, they will, pending repatriation, receive treatment no less favorable than that accorded prisoners of war of equivalent rank. d. Members of the enemy armed forces, both military and naval, including both combatants and noncombatants in service with these forces, with the exception of protected person not (chaplains and medical and sanitary personnel). If it is found necessary to detain protected personnel, they will, pending repatriation, receive treatment no less favorable than that accorded prisoners of war of equivalent rank. e. Members of the enemy armed forces, both military and naval, including both combatants and noncombatants in service with these forces, with the exception of protected person not (chaplains and medical and sanitary personnel). If it is found necessary to detain protected personnel, they will, pending repatriation, receive treatment no less favorable than that accorded prisoners of war of equivalent rank.

7. Every person included in the following classes who is captured by the Armed Forces of the United States because of war is while in custody entitled under international law to be recognized and treated as a prisoner of war:

a. Members of the enemy armed forces, both military and naval, including both combatants and noncombatants in service with these forces, with the exception of protected person not (chaplains and medical and sanitary personnel). If it is found necessary to detain protected personnel, they will, pending repatriation, receive treatment no less favorable than that accorded prisoners of war of equivalent rank.

b. All persons accompanying or serving with the armed forces of the enemy, when the capturing nation believed it expedient to detain, provided that an appropriation of an appropriate prisoners of war of equivalent rank.

c. Civil officials and diplomatic agents attached to the enemy armed forces.

d. High civil functionaries, including the sovereign and members of the royal family, the president or chief of a state, and the ministers who direct the policy of a state, when or not they accompany the enemy armed forces.

e. Persons whose services are of particular use to the hostile army or its government, such as the higher civil officials, diplomatic agents, courtiers, judges, etc., also all persons who may be harmful to the opposing side while at liberty, such as prominent and influential political leaders, journalists, local authorities, clergyman, and teachers, in case they incite the people to resistance, may be made prisoners of war.

8. The term "Geneva Convention" as used in these Regulations refers to the convention of July 27, 1929, relative to the treatment of prisoners of war.

9. The term "Geneva Convention" as used in these Regulations refers to the convention of July 27, 1929, relative to the treatment of prisoners of war.

B. Definitions

4. Article 2 of the first convention referred to provides: "Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile power, but not of the individuals or corps who have captured them. They must at all times be humanely treated and protected, particularly against acts of violence, insults, and public curiosity. Measures of reprisal against them are prohibited."

5. Article 3 of the same convention provides: "Prisoners of war have the right to have their person and their honor respected. Women shall be treated with all the regard due to their sex. Prisoners remain in full civil status."

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B. Definitions.

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7. Every person included in the following classes who is captured by the Armed Forces of the United States because of war is while in custody entitled under international law to be recognized and treated as a prisoner of war:

a. Members of the enemy Armed Forces, both military and naval, including both combatants and noncombatants in service with those forces, with the exception of protected personnel (chaplains and medical and sanitary personnel). If it is found necessary to detain protected personnel, they will, pending repatriation, receive treatment no less favorable than that accorded prisoners of war of equivalent rank.

b. All persons accompanying or serving with the armed forces of the enemy, whom the captor nation believed it expedient to detain, provided they are in possession of an appropriate certificate of identity from the military authorities of the armed forces which they are accompanying.

c. Citizens of an enemy country who rise en masse to defend their territory or district from invasion, who satisfy the requirements of Article 1 or 2 of the Hague Regulations (FM 27-10, par. 9a or 9b).

d. High civil functionaries, including the sovereign and members of the royal family, the president or chief of a state, and the ministers who direct the policy of a state, whether or not they accompany the enemy Armed Forces.

e. Civil officials and diplomatic agents attached to the enemy Armed Forces.

f. Persons whose services are of particular use to the hostile army or its government, such as the higher civil officials, diplomatic agents, couriers, guides, etc., also all persons who may be harmful to the opposing state while at liberty, such as prominent and influential political leaders, journalists, local authorities, clergymen, and teachers, in case they incite the people to resistance, may be made prisoners of war.

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a. Civilians entitled to be treated as prisoners of war under the provisions of subparagraphs b through f above, will be treated as officers or enlisted men in accordance with the information on their certificate of identity, if within the provisions of subparagraph b, or, if not within this subparagraph, in accordance with their duties while with the armed forces, or their standing in civilian life, so far as these can be determined. In case of doubt, civilians will be treated as enlisted men.

8. The word "prisoners" as used herein refers to all prisoners of war, save where specific exception is made in the text. The phrase "officer prisoners" includes warrant officers who have the assimilated rank of commissioned officers and civilian prisoners of war entitled to be treated as such in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7 g above.

9. The Commanding Officer of a prisoner of war camp will be referred to in these regulations as "Camp Commander."

C. Jurisdiction of The Provost Marshal General.

10. Under the provisions of paragraph 7, AR 10-15, the Personnel Division, W.D.G.S., is the agency responsible for plans and policies affecting personnel of the Army of the United States and personnel in the service of the Armed Forces of the United States who are prisoners of war, and enemy prisoners of war including, with respect to enemy prisoners of war in the continental United States, their internment or other disposition, location, employment, treatment, and security. Within the Army Service Forces, The Provost Marshal General exercises staff supervision over the internment, care and treatment of prisoners and is charged with the application of the terms of the Geneva Convention. Subject to staff supervision by the Personnel Division, W.D.G.S., The Provost Marshal General's responsibilities include :

a. Supervision and execution of War Department policies to make effective the provisions of this Convention.

b. The discharge of the War Department's responsibility in the supervision and administration of arrangements between belligerent powers with reference to prisoners of war.

c. The supervision and administration of all matters affecting prisoners of war arising under arrangements or dealings with neutral powers or agencies, including the Central Agency for Information in neutral countries, and the Protecting Powers.

d. Formulating the necessary rules and regulations relative to the War Department's responsibility in the control of prisoners of war.

e. Coordination with other Federal Agencies of policies and procedures concerning prisoners of war.

f. Establishment and operation of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau and the Enemy Alien Information Bureau.

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11. The Prisoner of War Information Bureau is established in the Office of the Provost Marshal General pursuant to Article 77 of the Geneva Convention. This Bureau is charged with the following duties:

a. To receive reports and maintain records concerning enemy prisoners and concerning Americans held as prisoners of war by the enemy.

b. To collect and maintain current information respecting capture, internments, transfers, releases, exchanges, escapes, hospitalization, deaths, burials, and other information necessary to the record of each prisoner.

c. To reply to inquiries concerning prisoners.

d. To receive and keep safely the wills of prisoners and personal effects of deceased prisoners.

e. To transmit periodically to the Protecting Powers and the Central Agency of the International Red Cross Committee information to facilitate the identification of each prisoner.

D. Jurisdiction of Service Commanders and Camp Commanders.

12. Prisoner of war camps will be operated under the direction and supervision of the Commanding General of the appropriate Service Command in accordance with War Department regulations and directives.

13. The camp commander under the jurisdiction of the post commander, if any, will command the camp and be responsible for its operation, administration, management, and the control and treatment of the prisoners of war in his care.

II. Prisoner of War Facilities.

A. Designation of Facilities.

14. Military facilities for the reception, detention, and internment of prisoners are designated Prisoner of War Collecting Points, Prisoner of War Inclosures and Prisoner of War Camps.

15. Prisoner of War Collecting Points are localities designated in the areas of front line combat divisions for the assemblage of prisoners, pending examination and arrangement for further evacuation.

16. Prisoner of War Inclosures are installations with facilities for the processing and temporary detention of prisoners in combat or communication zones. Inclosures are established by Commanding Generals of Theaters of Operations or Field Armies, and in special instances by corps or divisions.

17. Prisoner of War Camps are installations established for the internment of prisoners. The address of these camps will follow the designation "Prisoner of War Camp" as a means of identification, for example, "Prisoner of War Camp", Alva, Oklahoma, and Prisoner of War Camp, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

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18. Prisoner of War Compounds are fenced-off subdivisions of prisoners of war camps.

B. Construction of Prisoner of War Camps.

19. Prisoner of war camps are constructed at sites approved by the Commanding General, Army Service Forces. The type of construction of prisoner of war camps is equivalent to that provided for United States troops at base camps.

20. The area of each camp will be sufficient to provide space for the necessary buildings for the housing of prisoners and for administration, indoor and outdoor recreation, messing, canteen, showers, latrines, and for other purposes prescribed by the Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

21. Prisoner of war camps are subrounded by two fences of the chain link, barbed or woven wire type at least eight feet high, and at least twelve feet apart, with an additional overhang of three feet. In addition, guard towers are erected in numbers and at intervals as control and internal security require. The floor of each tower is a minimum of six feet above the top of the fence. Machine guns, if available, are mounted in each tower. Additional arms are provided. Every tower has an unobstructed field of vision, is enclosed in a manner not interfering with the operation of the armament thereon, is heated and provided with search lights. Each tower is outside the double fence and entrance thereto is by means of a ladder. Flood lights along the outer fences are placed in a manner to light adequately all approaches to the fences and likely fields of fire from guard towers. An auxiliary lighting or strong battery system is maintained for the towers, as precaution against power failure.

22. In theater of operations, shelter for each Prisoner of War Inclosure will be of temporary construction. Available facilities will be utilized when possible.

C. Officer Prisoners.

23. Officer prisoners will be sheltered and messed in camps or compounds separate from noncommissioned officers and privates. They will be provided quarters consistent with their rank.

III. Processing of Prisoners.

A. Personnel Record.

24. Basic Personnel Record, W.D., P.H.G. Form No. 2 will be prepared to the extent possible by the first unit which is able to effect at least partial processing. This record will contain the name of the prisoner, his serial number, photograph, finger-prints, inventory of personal effects and other personal data.

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Typewriters will be used in preparing this record if available, otherwise pen and ink or indelible pencil, in which case names will be written in imitation of printed capitals. Signatures will be written in black ink if available.

25. The commanding officer of the prisoner of war inclosure is responsible for the preparation of the Basic Personnel Record unless this record has been completed previously. The record will be prepared in quadruplicate. The original will accompany the prisoner and three copies will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

26. Pursuant to agreement between the War and Navy Departments, the Basic Personnel Record for prisoners received from the Navy Department will be accomplished by the Navy in quintuplicate prior to the transfer of the prisoners to the Army. One copy will be signed and returned to the Navy as a receipt for the prisoner. Four copies will be delivered to the Army, the original of which will accompany the prisoner, and three will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

B. Serial Numbers.

27. A serial number will be assigned each prisoner. Numbers assigned under previous regulations will be retained. Prisoners not already processed will be assigned serial numbers in accordance with the following regulations.

28. Serial numbers for prisoners captured by the Army of the United States normally will be assigned at the first prisoner of war inclosure or prisoner of war camp to which the prisoner is sent. The serial numbers for prisoners will consist of two components separated from each other by a dash. The first component will consist of two symbols as follows:

a. The first symbol will be a number designating the command in which the prisoners was captured. The numbers used are as follows: 1 for Eastern Defense Command; 2 for Greenland Base Command; 3 for Western Sector, Crimson Project; 4 for Eastern Sector, Crimson Project; 5 for Eastern Defense Command; 6 for Central Defense Command; 7 for Southern Defense Command; 8 for Northwest Service Command; 21 for Caribbean Defense Command; 22 for U.S. Army Forces, South Atlantic; 31 for U.S. Army Forces in the European Theater of Operations; 41 for U.S. Army Forces in the Central Pacific Area; 42 for U.S. Army Forces in South Pacific Area; 51 for Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific Area; 61 for U.S. Army Forces, China, Burma and India, Forward Echelon; 71 for U.S. Army Forces in the Middle East; 72 for U.S. Army Forces in Central Africa; 81 for U.S. Forces in the North African Theater of Operations.

b. The second symbol will be the first letter of the name of the enemy country in whose armed forces the prisoner

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ner was serving, e.g., "G" for Germany, "J" for Japan, and "I" for Italy.

29. The second component will consist of an individual number assigned consecutively to each prisoner processed in the appropriate command irrespective of which country he served. Thus, the first prisoner processed by the U.S. Army Forces in the European Theater of Operations, if a German, would be assigned 31G-1 and the tenth prisoner processed by the same command, if an Italian, would be assigned 31 I-10. The first prisoner processed by the U.S. Army Forces in the Middle East, if a German, would be assigned 71G-1 and the tenth prisoner processed by the U.S. Army Forces in Central Africa, if an Italian, would be assigned 72 I-10.

30. The commanding general of the appropriate command in his discretion may assign blocks of numbers to the subcommands or stations within his command. Numbers for commands established in the future will be designated by the Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

31. Prisoners transferred to continental United States without having been processed by the capturing command and those captured within the Service Command will be processed by the Service Command at the prisoner of war camp where they are first delivered. Serial numbers for prisoners in this class will consist of two components. The first component will contain three symbols. The first symbol will be the number representing the appropriate Service Command, from one to nine, inclusive. The second symbol will be a "W" to represent the War Department and to show that the prisoner, except for those captured in the nine service commands, was not processed by the capturing command. The third symbol will be the first letter of the name of the country he served, e.g., "G" for Germany, "J" for Japan, and "I" for Italy. The second component will consist of an individual number ~~assigned consecutively~~ assigned consecutively to each prisoner processed in the Service Command irrespective of which country he served or where captured. The first prisoner processed in the <sup>30</sup>second Service Command, if a German, would be 2WG-1 and the tenth prisoner processed in the same Service Command, if an Italian, would be 2WI-10.

32. a. It is to be expected that many prisoners will arrive in the United States without having been assigned serial numbers. The preceding paragraph provides for the assignment of serial numbers to prisoners in this category. These serial numbers will be assigned at the direction of the commanding generals of the respective service commands. Each commanding general may assign blocks of numbers to the subcommands or stations within his command.

b. With reference to prisoners who arrive in this country without serial numbers, it frequently cannot be de

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terminated for a long time whether or not serial numbers in particular cases were assigned averseas. From the standpoint of identification it is necessary to have serial numbers assigned without too much delay. The commanding general of each service command may therefore assign serial numbers whenever he deems it necessary to prisoners who arrive in the service command without previously having been assigned numbers, and in instances where it cannot readily be determined whether or not numbers have been previously assigned. In such cases where a second number has been assigned before it was known that one had been assigned previously, the first number will be the controlling one and will be used to identify the prisoner. The second number, which becomes obsolete, will not be assigned to anyone else.

c. As soon as prisoners have been processed and assigned serial numbers as hereinafore designated, three copies of W.D., F.M.G. Form No. 2 (Prisoners of War - Basic Personnel Record) will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, Provost Marshal General's Office. The Prisoner of War Information Bureau will also be notified in instances where it becomes known that more than one serial number has been assigned to a prisoner. This notice will contain the serial number first assigned and also the obsolete number.

33. Pursuant to agreement between the War and Navy Departments, prisoners captured by the United States Navy will be assigned serial numbers by the Navy Department as soon as practicable, following the landing at a naval shore station. Each serial number will consist of two components, separated by a dash, as follows: The first component will include the numerical designation of the Naval District in which the shore station is located, and a letter indicating the nationality of the prisoner using a "G" for German, an "I" for Italian and a "J" for Japanese, etc.- The second component will consist of the number assigned to the individual prisoner and the symbol "NA" showing that the prisoner was captured by the Navy. Each Naval District will assign consecutive numbers as prisoners are received and processed. As an illustration, the fourth prisoner received and processed at the Naval Shore Station in the Fourteenth Naval District, if a Japanese, would be assigned 14J-4NA and the twenty-fifth prisoner received and processed in the Fifteenth Naval District, if a German, would be assigned 5G-25NA. In lieu of having the numbers run consecutively within a District, the Commanding may, in his discretion, assign any shore activity therein a block of numbers.

34. Prisoners captured by Allied Nations and transferred to the custody of the United States will retain the serial numbers assigned by the capturing nation. If serial numbers have not been assigned by the Allied Nations, numbers will be assigned as though the prisoners had been captured by the Army of the United States.

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C. Personal Effects.

35. It is the responsibility of the officer in direct custodial charge of prisoner to safeguard the money, valuables and personal effects on the person or in the immediate possession of each prisoner. Property found in the possession of a prisoner may be in one of four classes:

a. Personal effects which he may be allowed to retain.

b. Personal effects taken from him temporarily but returned as soon as practicable.

c. Personal effects which he is not permitted to retain while interned, including money and any article which may be used to facilitate escape.

d. Articles which he is not permitted to retain at any time and which will be confiscated.

36. Each prisoner will be searched individually when captured. Prisoners captured by Allied Nations will be searched upon delivery to the Armed Forces of the United States. Prisoners will be permitted to retain clothing, insignia, decorations, identification cards or tags, and helmets and gas masks when necessary. All equipment and implements of war, ammunition, bombs, explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives, army code or cipher, or army picture, map or sketch of a military or naval installation will be confiscated. Signal devices, including flash lights, cameras, field glasses, binoculars, radio transmitters and short wave receiving sets will be denied prisoners while interned. The possession of other articles considered dangerous may be denied prisoners. The camp commander may receive for safekeeping valuables, clothing, or other personal effects of prisoners.

37. Personal effects which are ultimately to be returned to the prisoner while interned or when released will accompany the prisoner during transfer and be delivered to the camp commander.

38. All valuables, clothing and personal effects, including all goods received or taken away from the prisoners except military equipment and implements of war will be inventoried, marked, identified and, when necessary, securely bound or packaged. It is the responsibility of the officer in charge to insure the safekeeping of all money and other valuables belonging to the prisoners. Statement of Inventory, A.D., P.M.G. Form No. 3, will be executed in triplicate and signed by the prisoner and the officer in charge. The duplicate will be given to the prisoner. The prisoner will place his initials opposite each item returned, on both the original and duplicate receipts. Any item which has been confiscated or the possession of which has been denied other than military equipment and implements of war will be noted accordingly.

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on all receipts. The original receipt will accompany the prisoner during transfers. The tri-licate receipt will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

39. Upon each transfer of the prisoner, the personal effects not returned to the prisoner will be delivered to the camp commander or other receiving officer. The receiving officer will assure himself that the personal effects are in accord with the inventory and receipt in the possession of the prisoner. He will give the delivering officer a receipt for all money, valuables, personal effects, receipts, inventories and other records received for the prisoner.

40. Camp commanders will forward to the Prisoner of War Branch, Military Intelligence Service, War Department, any captured documents containing information relating to battle order, new weapons, intentions or morale. After review, such documents will be returned to the camp commander for delivery to the prisoner.

#### IV. Organization of Prisoners.

41. So far as possible, prisoners of more than one nationality or race will not be interned in any one prisoner of war camp. Upon arrival at camps, prisoners will be assigned to companies of approximately 250 prisoners each. In the event of transfer from one camp to another within the zone of the interior, prior to departure the prisoners involved will be officially notified of their destination.

42. Each company will be commanded by a commissioned officer of the Army of the United States. There will be assigned also to each company the following military personnel: 1 sergeant, grade to be determined by the Service Command, 1 mess and supply sergeant, 1 corporal company clerk, and if necessary 2 cooks.

43. At each prisoner of war camp, prisoners will select from their number a spokesman to represent them as agent or intermediary before the military authorities and the Protecting Powers. The selection of the spokesman and his continuance in that capacity will be subject to the approval of the camp commander. In camps of officer prisoners and auxiliaries, the senior officer prisoner in the highest grade, unless incapacitated or incompetent, will be recognized as the spokesman. Medical personnel and chaplains are not considered prisoners of war and are not eligible to act as spokesman of prisoners. If camps are occupied by both officer and enlisted men prisoners, each of these groups will be represented by its respective spokesman. The camp commander in his discretion may authorize the selection by the prisoners of such additional spokesman for prisoner units as he may deem appropriate.

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These additional spokesmen may be removed at the will of the camp commander.-

44. In addition to their other duties the spokesmen will be responsible for the maintenance and cleanliness of the quarters of their respective units. They may also be used to relay orders to their units.

45. Officer prisoners will be assigned orderlies from enlisted prisoners of the same nationality on the basis of one orderly for each general officer, one for each group of three field officers and one for each group of six company officers. In addition cooks necessary for officers will be assigned from among enlisted prisoners.

46. a. An initial roster arranged alphabetically showing last name, first name, rank (German abbreviation), internment serial number, date of birth, name of next of kin, address of next of kin (See W.D., P.M.G. Form No. 27, 1 September 1943) will be prepared by each camp commander immediately upon the arrival at the camp of German prisoners of war. This roster will indicate the SPWGA number and Main number when available. An initial roster giving last name, first name, rank (Italian abbreviation), internment serial number, place of birth including province, date of birth, name of next of kin, address of next of kin (See W.D., P.M.G. Form No. 29, 1 September 1943) will be prepared by each camp commander upon the arrival at the camp of Italian prisoners of war. This roster will indicate the SPWGA number and Main number when available. These rosters will be forwarded in duplicate direct to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, Office of the Provost Marshal General.

b. A camp roster arranged alphabetically by company containing the same information as initial roster will be forwarded in duplicate quarterly direct to Prisoner of War Information Bureau, Office of the Provost Marshal General.

47. A straight report of prisoners in custody will be submitted to The Provost Marshal General through channels by each camp commander on W.D., P.M.G. Form No. 8 whenever there is a change in number of prisoners.

#### V. Supplies.-

48. Approved items of clothing and equipment, general supplies, subsistence and fuel will be supplied by the service commander upon requisition.

49. Except as circumstances warrant or climate requires, no uniform or suit will be issued as a replacement to a pri

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soner who is not an officer until the one in which he was captured has become unfit for use. The uniforms of prisoners will be renovated and used when practicable. Prisoners will be permitted to wear insignia of rank and decorations.

50. Except for clothing of officer prisoners and the national uniforms of prisoner enlisted men, outer garments worn by prisoners will be marked in the following manner :

a. All coats, shirts, blouses and jackets will be marked across the back with the letters "P W" six inches high and in like manner on the front of each sleeve between the elbow and shoulder with letters four inches high.

b. Trousers will be marked in the same manner with letters four inches high across the back immediately below the belt and on the front of each leg immediately above the knee.

c. Black indelible ink will be used for stenciling light colored or white clothing and white or light shade of ink or paint with a zinc base will be used on dark clothing. In the discretion of the camp commander serial number or other identification marks may be written or stamped on the inside of any prisoner clothing for identification.

d. Each prisoner of war camp will be furnished sets of stencils by the Quartermaster General, through the Service Command, for marking prisoners' clothing.

51. Articles of the United States Army uniform will not be issued unless altered in a manner that will prevent them from being mistaken for parts of the Army uniform. All outer garments will be dyed dark blue by the Quartermaster before issue to prisoner of war camps. However, officer prisoners will be permitted to so alter or decorate their uniforms as to permit officer uniforms to be distinguished from those of enlisted prisoners. Officer prisoners also may be permitted to wear uniforms purchased by themselves of the same general pattern, design and color as their own national uniform.

52. The following is a table of allowances of clothing and equipage for prisoners :

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity per individual</u>
Bags, Barrack	1
Bed, Sacks	2
Belts, Waist	1
Blankets or Comforters	2
Breeches, cotton, or trousers, working, denim	2 (pair)*
Caps, or Hats, cotton	1
Coat, Cotton Khaki or Coat, working, denim	2*

\* When deemed necessary by the camp commander.

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<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity per individual</u>
Coats, wool	1
Cots, canvas	1
Drawers, cotton	4 (pair)
Gloves or Mittens	1 (pair)
Loggins (When Breeches are issued)	1 (pair)
Overcoats (or suitable substitute)	1
Raincoat (dismounted)	1
Pillows	1
Shirts	2
Shoes	1 (pair)
A second pair of shoes is authorized for issue when deemed necessary by the camp commander to safeguard the health of prisoners against inclement weather.	
Socks	4 (pair)
Trousers or Breeches (wool)	2 (pair)
Undershirts, cotton	4

Straw or an adequate substitute for bedding may be issued at the rate of 15 pounds per man per month.

In addition, the following items are authorized for officer prisoners :

Cases, pillow	2
Chair, stool or folding	1
Cot, steel or bedstead, wooden	1
Covers, mattress	2**
Mattress	1
Sheets, bed	4

53. Items of clothing and equipage will be supplied from the following sources in the indicated order of priority:

- (1) Obsolete Stock
- (2) CCS stock, except spruce green outer clothing.
- (3) Class "A" Stock.
- (4) Class B Stock.
- (5) New stock, except that new stock of outer clothing and shoes, will be utilized only in cases of emergency.

54. Toilet articles, barber's and tailor's supplies will be issued in accordance with paragraph 10,, AR 600-375, 17 May 1943, which states that the value of such supplies will not exceed one dollar per man per month. The following items are authorized :

Blades, safety, razor      Laces, shoe

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\*\* In lieu of, not in addition to, bedsacks.

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Brooms, wish	Needles
Brushes, shaving	Polish, shoe, or dubbin
Brushes, shoe	Powder or paste, tooth
Brushes, tooth	Razer, safety
Buttons	Soap, hand
Clippers, hair	Soap, shaving
Combs, medium	Thread
Handkerchiefs	Towels

55. A record of all clothing and equipment will be kept as provided for the enlisted men of the Army.

56. The following is the table of allowances of general supplies :

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks and Basis of Issue</u>
Chinaware (thick ware) :		
Bowl, sauce, 13 oz. capacity	1	Per 10 men
Bowl, general issue or plate, soup	1	Per man
Bowl, sugar, with cover 17 oz. capacity	1	Per 5 men
Cup, coffee, unhandled	1	Per man
Dish, vegetable, 11-7/8 in. width (Bakers)(Plate, soup may be substituted)	1	Per 2 men
Plate, dinner, 9-5/8 in. dia.	1	Per man
Saucer, coffee	1	Per man
Glassware:		
Bottle, vinegar, with stoppers, 14 1/2 oz. cap.	1	Per 10 men
Pitcher, syrup, 20 oz. capacity	1	Per 2 men
Saker, salt	1	Per 10 men
Shaker, pepper	1	Per 10 men
Tumbler, 10 oz. capacity	1	Per man
Kitchen Utensils :		
Bowl, mixing, large	1	Per 150 men
Brush, meat block, wire	1	Per 150 men
Cleaver, butchers', 8 in. blade	1	Per 75 men
Clock	1	Per mess
Colander, 6 1/2 in. x 6 1/2 in.	1	Per mess
Dipper, tin or enamel ware 1-2 qt.	1	Per 30 men

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<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks and Basis of Issue</u>
Fork, cook, flesh, 2 tine, 15 in.	1	Per 30 men
Fork, cook, flesh, 2 tine, 21 in.	1	Per mess
Grater, vegetable	2	Per mess
Griddle, cast iron, 20x20	1	Per 75 men or major fraction but not to exceed 5 per mess
Knife, boning	1	Per 75 men
Knife, broad, 10 in. blade	1	Per 75 men
Knife, butcher, 10 in. blade	1	Per 75 men
Knife, cooks	1	Per 75 men or major fraction thereof
Knife, paring	1	Per 25 men or major fraction thereof
Ladle, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. dia. bowl 15 in.	1	Per 40 men or major fraction thereof
Ladle, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. dia. bowl 21 in.	1	Per mess
Machine, hand operated, chopper or grinder (meat and food), large	1	Per 75 men
Masher, potato pounder	1	Per 150 men
Measurer, $\frac{1}{2}$ qt. tin or enamel	1	Per 150 men
Measurer, 1 qt. tin or enamel	1	Per 150 men
Opener, can, hand operated	1	Per 25 men
Pan, bake & roast, 4-3/4x12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x20 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1	Per 25 men
Pan, bake & roast, 4-3/4x20 $\frac{1}{2}$ x26 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (100 ration)	1	Per 50 men
Pan, baking sheet, 1x18x25 in.	1	Per 30 men
Pan, cake or pie, 9 in.	1	Per 6 men
Pan, dish	1	Per 30 men
Pan, frying, 12 in.	1	Per 75 men
Peeler, potato	1	Per 25 men
Pin, rolling	1	Per 150 men
Pots, stock, with cover, 10 gal.	1	Per 50 men
Pots, stock, with cover, 15 gal.	1	Per 50 men
Pots, stock, with cover, 20 gal.	1	Per 75 men
Saw, butcher, 22 in.	1	Per 75 men
Scale, weighing, counter, scoop, 10 lbs.	1	Per mess
Scraper, dough, 6 in.	1	Per 75 men
Sieve, flour, wood 18 in.	1	Per 150 men
Skimmer	1	Per 75 men
Spatula, wood, 37 in.	1	Per 75 men

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<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks and Basis of Issue</u>
Spoon, basting, 15 in.	1	Per 25 men
Spoon, basting, 21 in.	1	Per mess
Spoon, serving, slotted	1	Per 40 men
Stool, butchers' 10 in.	1	Per 150 men
Stone, sharpening	1	Per mess
Turner, cake, 15 in.	1	Per 40 men
Whip, egg, 12 in.	1	Per 75 men
Whip, egg, 16 in.	1	Per 75 men
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Axe, handled, chopping, single bit, standard grade, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -4 lb.	3	Per company
Board, wash	1	Per 25 men
Brooms, corn	1	Per 14 men per month
Brush, floor, scrubbing, hand	1	Per 14 men per month
Bucket, general purpose galvanized 14 qt.	1	Per 20 men
Can, ash or garbage, galvanized with cover (approximately 32 gal.)	1	Per 25 men
Candles, pounds	1	Per 60 men per day when no other light furnished.
Handles, mop, spring lever	1	Per 50 men or fraction thereof per annum
Irons, hand	5	Per company
Mop, cotton	1	Per 25 men per month
<u>Tableware :</u>		
Fork, table	1	Per man
Knife, table grill	1	Per man
Pitcher, water 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ qt.	1	Per 10 men
Platter, meat	1	Per 10 men
Spoon, table (medium)	1	Per man
Spoon (table) (serving)	1	Per 2 men
Spoon, tea	1	Per man

57. Mess equipment and general supplies will be issued in the following order of priority :

- a. Nearest usable non-standard substitute for the prescribed standard item.
- b. Class B stock
- c. New stock when the above classes are not available.

58. Tools will remain in possession of prisoners only during working hours.

59. Subsistence for prisoners including officer pri-

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soners will be issued on the basis of Type "A" Field Ration. Rations may be altered to suit the needs of the various national groups, but in no instance will the money value of the ration exceed that prescribed for enlisted men of the Army nor will food be requisitioned beyond what is actually needed.

60. The possession or use of fortified or heavy wines or spirituous liquors is forbidden. Pears or light wines containing not more than 3.2 per centum of alcohol by weight may be permitted at the prisoner's own expense where allowed by War Department instructions, but no prisoner will be allowed more than a total of one quart in twenty-four hours.

61. Fuel will be added as necessary.

62. Expendable supplies are authorized for issue in accordance with allowances prescribed in Circular 1-18, Office of The Quartermaster General, 1 November 1942.

63. One German-English, English-German, or Italian-English, English-Italian or Japanese-English, English-Japanese dictionary will be issued according to the nationality designation of the prisoner of war camp.

64. Cans, meat, and cups, canteen, are authorized for special issue to prisoners of war under the following conditions:

a. These items are approved only for prisoners of war assigned to work details who cannot be returned readily to the prisoner of war camp for meals.

b. The basis for requisitions to cover these items will state the total prisoner of war capacity of the prisoner of war camp and specific reasons why their issue is considered necessary.

c. Limited standard meat cans and canteen cups will be issued for this purpose prior to the issuance of the standard items.

#### VI. Medical Attention and Sanitation.

65. Prisoner will be furnished medical and dental treatment identical with that provided for United States troops. A medical record currently maintained will be prepared for each prisoner. All pertinent medical or dental records, including immunization and clinical records or essential extracts thereof, will accompany prisoners during transfers.

66. Prisoners will be given a physical examination upon their first arrival at a prisoner of war camp. At least once a month thereafter, they will be inspected by a medical officer for the purpose of detecting communicable diseases and vermin infestation. The general scope of these inspections is indicated in AR 615-250. In addition, such special inspections,

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physical examination and laboratory tests as may be recommended by the surgeon or directed by higher authority will be made time to time.

67. As soon as practicable after capture or transfer to a camp, prisoners will be vaccinated against smallpox and inoculated against the typhoid and paratyphoid fevers. Reinforcements and immunizations against other diseases will be done when indicated and upon the recommendation of the surgeon. An immunization register will be kept as a part of the medical record of each prisoner. After vaccination or inoculation, prisoner may be excused from work for a period recommended by the attending medical officer.

68. All necessary sanitary and preventive measures will be taken to protect and safeguard the health of prisoners of war, the attending military personnel and the civil population. Whenever applicable, the sanitary and preventive measures will be those prescribed in AR 40-205 and AR 40-210. An inspection of the sanitary facilities of the prisoner of war camps and prisoner of war inclosures will be made at least once a month. Prisoners will observe all sanitary measures necessary to assure the cleanliness and healthfulness of camps and to prevent epidemics. Insanitary habits will not be tolerated.

69. Prisoners will have at their disposal, day and night, toilet facilities conforming to sanitary rules of the United States Army.

70. Prisoners who have had appropriate training will be used as far as possible in sanitary and medical work necessary for the well-being of other prisoners.

#### VII. Canteens.

71. a. Canteens will be established in each prisoner of war camp where prisoners may purchase tobacco, candy, toilet articles, food products and such supplies as may be approved by the camp commander. Purchases will not be made through any medium other than the camp canteen unless approved by the camp commander.

b. Canteens operated for prisoners will be separate from any exchange that may exist or be established for military personnel outside of the compound and will not be under the supervision of Army Exchange Service.

c. The camp canteen officer will be appointed by the commanding officer of the prisoner of war camp and will not be connected with any existing exchanges.

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72. a. The canteen will purchase merchandise and supplies from existing Army Exchanges at cost price plus a nominal charge to cover expenses incurred by the exchange. This charge will not exceed 5%. The payment of the fee to the Army Exchange Service is not required by canteens.

b. In the event liquidation of a canteen is necessary, resale of the stock on hand to existing Army Exchange is authorized.

73. a. All purchases by prisoners at canteens will be made by the use of coupons only. In the event of transfer, the prisoner will be furnished a credit for the amount of unused canteen coupons legally acquired, by the canteen from which the coupons were originally secured. This credit will be accepted by the canteen at the station to which a prisoner is transferred for the issuance of a like quantity of canteen coupons.

b. Coupons will be issued by the prisoner of war camp canteen under the provisions of Circular 10, War Department 1943 as amended.

74. a. The camp commander will regulate the prices to be charged for merchandise sold, which price shall not be more than the local market price.

b. Profits from canteen will be held in a Prisoner of War Fund and expended by the camp commander for the benefit of the prisoners as a whole in order to improve their health and well-being. Prisoner of War Funds will be administered in accordance with applicable portions of AR 210-50, 29 December 1942.

c. The camp canteen records will be available for inspection by prisoner spokesmen.

75. In the event of transfer of prisoners from one camp to another a proportionate share of the value of canteen stock and the Prisoner of War Fund will be transferred except:

a. When the transfer involves less than ten prisoners.

b. No share of the canteen stock will be transferred unless the canteen is liquid and the amount is in excess of one dollar per prisoner.

c. No share of the Prisoner of War Fund will be transferred when the total amount of such share is less than \$ 10.00.

d. In computing the proportionate share the following procedure will be used:

(1) The unobligated balance or net worth of the canteen on the last day of the month preceding the date of transfer (or as of the close of the canteen business month if other than the last day of the month).

(2) The actual prisoner of war strength prior to the transfer on the date of transfer.

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76. Subject to the foregoing provisions, where applicable the camp canteens will be conducted in compliance with AR 210-65, 19 March 1943, AR 210-50, 29 December 1942 and all subsequent directives.

#### VIII. Employment and Compensation.

##### A. Employment of Prisoners.

77. Labor of prisoners, other than officer prisoners, is divided into two classes. The first class includes the labor connected with the administration, management and maintenance of the prisoner of war camp. The second class includes all types of labor which do not fall into class one. Among these will be projects undertaken by the United States, one of the states or subdivisions thereof, or by private persons.

78. Labor in class one is primarily for the benefit of prisoners. It need not be confined to the prisoner of war camp or to the camp area. Class one labor includes:

a. That which is necessary for the maintenance or repair of the prisoner of war camp compounds including barracks, roads, walks, sewers, sanitary facilities, water pipes, and fences.

b. Labor incident to improving or providing for the comfort or health of prisoners, including work connected with the kitchens, canteens, fuel, garbage disposal, hospitals and camp dispensaries.

c. Work within the respective prisoner companies as cooks, cook's helpers, tailors, cobblers, barbers, clerks and other persons connected with the interior economy of their companies. In apportioning work, consideration will be given by the company commander to the education, occupation, or profession of the prisoner.

79. To the extent practicable, prisoners will be encouraged to raise their own vegetables. A corresponding reduction may be made in the ration issued by the Quartermaster when prisoner-raised vegetables are available. Preparing land for cultivation by permanent improvements which increase the value of the land is class two labor if the improvements inure primarily to the benefit of the United States even though the prisoners may be benefited incidentally.

80. Prisoners may be employed on such work projects as are permitted by the Geneva Convention and authorized by War Department Directives. Members of the Army of the United States will not employ their personal services.

81. When prisoners are employed on projects of departments of the United States other than the War Department, or on

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projects of states or subdivisions thereof, municipal corporations, or private parties, their employment will be under contracts in such form and containing such provisions as may be approved from time to time by the War Department. In all such cases the War Department will continue to be responsible for guarding, rationing, clothing, and quartering the prisoners, and for providing them with medical attention. The conditions of employment will at all times be conformable to the provisions and requirements of the Geneva Convention.

82. Officer prisoners will not be required to work. If they request suitable work, it shall be secured for them when available.

83. Non-commissioned officer prisoners will be required to do supervisory work only unless they expressly request work of another type.

84. Questions or doubts whether any type of work will violate the provisions of the Geneva Convention will be referred to the War Department for decisions. This reference will be addressed to The Adjutant General.

85. Orderlies and cooks for officer prisoners of war will be assigned from prisoner of war companies as provided in Paragraph 45 of these Regulations. Each will be paid by the United States at the rate of eighty cents per day which will be credited to his account.

86. The number of cooks and assistant cooks who will be paid for work in prisoner of war camp messes will in no event exceed the aggregate number authorized for regular army enlisted messes of the same or similar size. These limitations are as follows :

<u>Size of Company</u>	<u>Cooks</u>	<u>Assistant cooks</u>
Over 200	2	3
175-200	2	2
130-175	2	1
Less than 130	1	1

87. Prisoners will be classified by the attending medical officer according to their ability to work as follows: (a) Heavy work, (b) Light work, (c) Sick - no work. Lists of prisoners showing the individual labor ~~and~~ status of each will be posted from time to time at each prisoner company headquarters. Except as here provided, all employable prisoners will perform labor directed by the camp commander provided the la-

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bor is commensurate with their physical conditions.

B. Compensation.

88. When employed on class two labor, whether in a supervisory capacity or otherwise, prisoners, including officers and non-commissioned officers, will be compensated at the rate of eighty cents per day. In general there will be no compensation for class one labor. However, in instances approved by the camp commander where a few prisoners, ordinarily with special qualifications, devote so much time to class one labor that it renders them, as distinguished from the majority of prisoners in the company or camp, unavailable for class two labor, compensation will be paid.

89. When prisoners are employed in continental United States on projects of departments of the United States other than the War Department, or on projects of states or subdivisions thereof, municipal corporations, or private parties, the amount of compensation to be paid to the United States for their labor by the users thereof will be fixed as may be directed from time to time by the War Department. In any and all events, the prisoners will be paid by the War Department at the prescribed rate of eighty cents per day.

90. The rules of crediting prisoner accounts and their transfer is prescribed in a War Department Circular from time to time.

C. Compensation for Injured Prisoners.

91. Each prisoner engaged in labor for pay will be considered an employee of the United States for the purpose of disability compensation, whether he works on a project sponsored by the United States, by a state or subdivision thereof, municipal or private corporation, or by an individual or individuals.

92. In the event that a prisoner sustains injury arising out of and in the course of labor for pay, not caused by the willful misconduct of the prisoner, or by the intention to bring about injury or death of himself or another, or by his voluntary intoxication, which prevents him from continuing work for pay, he may be paid at the discretion of the Secretary of War by the War Department at the rate of forty cents per day (a) until he again is able to engage in labor for pay or (b) until his repatriation or (c) until his death. The occurrence of any one of these three possibilities will terminate disability payment.

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93. Claims for compensation under these regulations will be considered by a Board of Officers convened by order of the commanding officer of the prisoner of war camp involved to investigate and make recommendations in the premises. At least one member of the board will be a medical officer. Army Regulations 420-5 will serve as a guide for those concerned with the application of these regulations. In instances where the commanding officer of the prisoner of war camp approves the recommendation of the board, the decision for payment or nonpayment as the case may be will take effect as ordered by the camp commander, subject, however, to review by the Provost Marshal General. In instances where the commanding officer disapproves the recommendations of the board the case, without further action, will be referred to The Provost Marshal General for decision. The original and one copy of the report of the board, after action had been taken by the camp commander, will be forwarded to The Provost Marshal General in all instances.

D. Care of Sick and Injured.

94. Prisoners who are sick, or injured will be given the required shelter, food, clothing, medical attention, and, if necessary, hospitalization until they are fully recovered.

E. Rest.

95. Prisoners will be allowed a period of rest of twenty-four consecutive hours every week preferably on Sunday. When emergency requires work on Sunday, the day of rest will be accorded as soon as practicable thereafter and in no event will the interval between successive rest days be longer than nine days.

IX. Social Privileges.

96. To the extent that prisoner instructors are available, prisoners may organize classes for instruction in languages, history, mathematics, or other subjects approved by the Commanding General, Army Service Forces. A library and reading room may be maintained by the prisoners. Reading material will be censored before it is made available.

97. Sports and athletic contests may be sponsored by the prisoners. Sufficient space, to the extent authorized by the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, will be provided by the camp commander for outdoor and indoor recreational purposes. Prisoners will be given the privilege of participating

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in organized calisthenics and athletic contests which will be conducted daily under the supervision of the camp commander or his representative. Participation in this activity will be optional on the part of the individual prisoners. It is within the discretion of the camp commander whether or not these activities will be conducted on Sundays.

98. Furnishings for prisoner recreation buildings in the prisoner of war camps will be provided by and expended under the direction of the Commanding General, Army Service Forces. Recreational equipment for indoor games and outdoor sports, handcraft tools, fine arts and theatrical accoutrements will be supplied prisoner of war camps as directed by the Commanding General, Army Service Forces upon the authority of a yearly appropriation. Other available equipment may be selected and allotted by the service commander and camp commander.

99. Duly accredited representatives of the Protecting Powers and the International Red Cross Committee may be accorded the right of access and visitation to and inspection of prisoner of war camps at times previously approved by The Provost Marshal General. They will be permitted to interview any prisoner, and such interviews will, upon request, be without witnesses. The International Red Cross Committee has been authorized to conduct recreational and welfare activities at prisoner of war camps. Upon request of the camp commander concerned, the International Young Men's Christian Associations may be called upon to supplement and extend such work of the International Red Cross Committee when the latter is unable to furnish recreational and welfare services to the extent necessary. Other relief societies and organizations may be granted the right of access and visitation to prisoner of war camps only by The Provost Marshal General. Prisoners will not deliver directly any letter, paper, document or article to any representatives of the Protecting Powers or of any relief society or organization.

100. Except in unusual circumstances, to be determined by the camp commander, prisoners will be permitted to receive twice each month visitors approved by the camp commander. Arrangements for visits will be made before the visitor arrives at the camp. Visits will be held under the supervision of designated military personnel and at the time and place selected by the camp commander. All visitors must submit to a search before entering the camp and departure therefrom. Any article, the possession of which is denied prisoners, will be deposited with an officer who will give a receipt therefor. Articles so deposited will be returned and the receipt taken up as the visitor leaves camp. Prisoners will not deliver to or receive directly from a visitor any letter, paper, document or article.

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101. Prisoners will enjoy freedom of religion, including attendance at services of their respective faiths held within the camp.

102. Prisoners of war who are clergymen may minister freely to prisoners who voluntarily request their ministrations. Other duly ordained clergymen may enter camps and conduct religious services by permission of the camp commander upon the recommendation of the chaplain of the camp, or the nearest available post or camp chaplain if the camp has no chaplain.

103. In ministering to the spiritual welfare of the prisoners the following regulations will be observed by visiting clergymen:

a. Ministers, priests, rabbis, or chaplains will discuss only matter that pertain to their religious duties.

b. Unless accompanied by camp officials, they will enter only chapels, offices, recreational buildings, or other buildings within the camp in which services may be held.

c. They will not deliver to or receive directly from prisoners any letter, paper, document or article.

d. Clergymen may confer privately with prisoners while ministering to their spiritual welfare.

104. Commanding officers of camps to which chaplains are not regularly assigned are authorized to secure the assistance of the nearest available post or camp chaplain in providing suitable ministrations for the prisoners.

105. A prisoner may possess and operate a long-wave receiving set incapable of receiving short-wave radio signals. A short-wave band is construed as the receiving of signals, messages or communications of any nature whatsoever which are transmitted by means of amplitude modulation radio waves of the frequency of 1750 kilocycles or greater, or of a frequency of 540 kilocycles or less. A long-wave radio receiving set with short-wave communications is prohibited unless the set is so altered or modified that short-wave radio communications cannot be received by the set, and further, unless the set is so altered or modified that it is impossible without the addition of more parts and the substantial rebuilding of the set to modify it so that it will be capable of receiving short-wave communications.

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X. DISCIPLINE .-

106. Prisoners are subject to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the Army of the United States including the Articles of War. Subject to exceptions and qualifications prescribed by law, international agreement, or by the War Department, prisoners are within the jurisdiction of courts-martial and, except for officers prisoners, are liable to summary punishment by officers of the Army of the United States. Prisoners also are subject to the civil laws of the United States and municipal authority where interned.

107. All military personnel having immediate custody of prisoners will be firm and exact in enforcing military discipline and military courtesy.

108. Regulations affecting the conduct and activities of prisoners will be posted conspicuously in a sufficient number of places, in the native language of the respective prisoners.

109. Prisoners will not be exposed to cruel or inhuman treatment. They will not suffer any punishment prohibited by the Geneva Convention, nor any type of punishment other than those allowed for personnel of the Army of the United States. No collective punishment will be imposed for the misconduct of an individual.

110. Noncommissioned officers and other designated leaders, including officer prisoners, who fail to perform properly the duties of supervision of the men, or officers, under them, or any other duty with which they may be entrusted, will be punished as offenders against good order and discipline. Prisoners, however, may not be deprived of their respective ranks nor may noncommissioned officers be denied the prerogatives attached to their ranks.

111. Notice of cases to be tried by courts-martial will be submitted to The Provost Marshal General through channels early enough so that the Protecting Power concerned may be informed in each case three weeks before trial. A complete authenticated copy of the record of the court-martial proceedings in each case will be forwarded to The Provost Marshal General's Office.

112. Each prisoner will be responsible for government property and clothing issued to him and will be chargeable in event of its loss or damage other than reasonable wear. Each prisoner also will be responsible for other governmental property lost or damaged because of his misconduct. The amount of the indebtedness incurred by damage or loss of government property may be collected in monthly installments by deductions from his current allowance and compensation for work. The aggregate sum of deductions for any month will not exceed two-thirds of the prisoner's allowance and compensation for work for that month. If any

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part of a prisoner's allowance for a certain month has been forfeited by courts-martial sentence or is otherwise authorized to be withheld, no deduction will be applied which will reduce the actual allowance of the prisoner for that month below one-third of his authorized allowance.

113. If a prisoner attempts to escape or pass a defined limit, the sentinel or any member of the guard who sees him will shout HALT. If the prisoner fails to halt immediately the sentinel or guard will shout halt a second time and if necessary a third time. Thereafter, if there appears to be no other effective means of preventing his escape, the sentinel or guard will fire at him. It will be the responsibility of the camp commander to assure himself that each prisoner thoroughly understands the significance of the word halt, including the various ways it may be expressed by guards acting in emergencies. A prisoner attempting escape will, upon recapture, be placed under additional surveillance deemed necessary to prevent repetition of the attempt. An organized attempt to escape will be put down by force of arms if necessary.

114. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice is charged with the responsibility for coordinating the search for escaped prisoners. Camp commanders will consult with the special agent in charge of the nearest local field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning the procedure to be followed upon the escape of a prisoner including the notification of officials, civilian and military, in the vicinity of the camp and those in other localities through which an escaped prisoner will be likely to travel in effecting his escape. Upon the escape of a prisoner, notification will be telephoned immediately by the camp commander to the field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to The Provost Marshal General. Every available assistance will be given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including the best possible description of the escaped prisoner and any other information which may be useful in effecting his recapture. The camp commander will notify The Provost Marshal General when an escaped prisoner is recaptured.

#### XI. Military Courtesies.

115. When the National Anthem is played or To the Colors, Escort of the Colors, or Retreat is sounded, prisoner not in buildings will stand at attention and face the music or the colors,-

116. In addition to the courtesies required by regulations in force in their own armies regarding their officers, prisoners other than officers, will salute all commissioned of-

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ficors of the United States Armed Forces. Officers\* prisoners are required to salute only officers of a higher or equal rank but will return all salutes.

117. A prisoner in a military formation will not salute unless he is in command thereof.

118. A prisoner out of doors upon the approach of an officer, of equal or higher rank, will face toward him, stand at attention and salute. Prisoners at assigned work will not salute an officer unless addressed by him.

119. When an officer of higher or equal rank enters a room in which there are prisoners, the latter will stand at attention and uncover until the officer indicates otherwise.

120. When an officer of higher or equal rank enters a mess hall, unless otherwise directed, prisoners at meals will remain seated, continue eating, but will not converse.

121. On entering a room where an officer of higher or equal rank is present the prisoner will uncover.

122. Before addressing an officer of higher or equal rank, a prisoner will salute. He also will salute upon the termination of the interview.

123. A prisoner in ranks will assume the position of attention when addressed by an officer.

124. Additional regulations not inconsistent with Army Regulations of the Geneva Convention may be issued by the camp commander.--

## XII. Communications, Parcels, Books, Newspapers and Magazine.--

### A. Notification of Address.

125. Within a period of not more than one week after arrival at the first prisoner of war camp and in the event of sickness or transfer from one camp to another, each prisoner will dispatch a card to his home address containing his name, serial number, and the name and address of the camp. W.D., P.M.G. Form No. 5, 6, or 7, depending upon the nationality of the prisoner will be used for this purpose.

126. After arrival at the first prisoner of war camp and after any subsequent transfer, prisoners will accomplish O.C. Form No. 72 for dispatch to the District Postal Censor.

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B. Letters and Cards .-

127. Each General officer prisoner may mail five \* letters and five post cards per month. Other prisoners may each mail one letter and one post card per week. The length of each letter will be restricted to one sheet comprising twenty-four lines of writing on one side only. Legal documents, for instance wills and deeds, may be included when necessary. The length of post card messages will be restricted to nine lines. Letters by spokesman to military or other governmental officials, to Protecting Powers or to approved relief or aid organizations will not be restricted as to length or number and will not count against the weekly mail allowance of the writer. There is no restriction on the number or length of letters or number of cards a prisoner may receive. Letters and cards to or from prisoners, unless sent by air mail, are postage free.

128. Unless otherwise authorized by The Provost Marshal General, prisoner will write all their letters on W.D., P.M.G. Form No. 4 and their weekly cards on W.D., P.M.G. Form No. 5-1, 6-1 or 7-1, depending upon nationality. Camp commanders will be responsible for distribution of stationery, cards, and notification of address forms to the prisoners through company commanders.

129. The contents of outgoing letters and cards will be governed by the following :

a. Communications, other than those to a Protecting Power or to American military authorities, should not contain complaints. Violation of this rule may result in excision or deletion of the complaint or condemnation of the letter by the District Postal Censor.

b. Communications will not contain quotations from books or other writings.

c. The use of cyphers, codes, musical symbols, shorthand, marks or signs other than normal punctuation is forbidden.

d. Communications will not contain any military information or, except in letters to a Protecting Power or spokesman's letter to a relief or aid organization, any reference to numbers of prisoners.

e. Communications other than those to a Protecting Power or complaints to American military authorities will not contain criticism of any governmental agency, official, circumstances of capture or of conditions or treatment of prisoners.

f. Communications containing statements at variance with facts may be withheld or the false statements excised or deleted by the District Postal Censor.

130. The form of letters and cards will be governed by the following :

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a. Letters and cards must be legibly addressed, written in plain language, the meaning of which is clear, and in characters sufficiently large to be easily readable. No item of mail will be lettered or numbered to indicate that it is a part of a series.

b. All correspondence must be written and addressed in dark ink or by a typewriter.

c. Outgoing letters will not be sealed.

d. On each card, at the top of each letterhead and on the outside of the envelope must appear a word denoting the language in which the communication is written e.g. English, German, Italian, Japanese.

e. Prisoners will be requested but not required to indicate on each communication whether the writer served in the enemy Army, Navy, Air Force or the Merchant Marine at the time of capture. The letter "A" will indicate Army; "N", Navy; "AF", Air Force, and "JM", Merchant Marine. This symbol will follow the designation of the language in which the communication is written.

131. Prisoners will not correspond with stamp or souvenir collectors, or with newspapers or magazines for the purpose of having their statements published.

132. Prisoners in one camp will not correspond with those in another unless the writer and addressee are related by family ties and such relationship is indicated in the return address of the writer.

133. Except for letters written by spokesman to a Protection Power or to a relief or aid organization, prisoners may not act generally as agents for other prisoners in writing letters or cards. If a prisoner is unable to write through lack of education, accident, or sickness, the message may, upon permission of the camp commander, be written by another prisoner. In these instances the communication will be countersigned by the prisoner doing the writing.

134. Prisoners will not send maps, sketches, drawings, or pictures not containing photographs of themselves. Outgoing prisoner of war mail requiring postage will have stamps affixed to the mail item in the presence of an American officer or noncommissioned officer, who will examine each mail item and stamp to determine that no writing is concealed under the stamp.

135. Letters and cards received for prisoners transferred to another camp will be forwarded by the camp commander to the new address. Where the amount of this mail is sufficiently large, it will be forwarded in pouches or in penalty envelopes. Mail which cannot be forwarded or delivered to addressees because of wrong or insufficient address, unless corrections can be made at camp, and mail for prisoners who have been repatriated,

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will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Division, Provost Marshal General's Office. Letters and cards for decedents will be returned to the writer if the writer is within the continental United States, otherwise they will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. Mail will not be returned to the writer with the remark "Not known", "Not here" or "Not at this Camp". Mail for decedents returned to writers in the continental United States will be marked "Decedent".

C. Parcels.

136. Each prisoner may mail one parcel per month to addressees in continental United States. Postal regulations will be followed.

137. The content, including the kind and number of items, of domestic parcels addressed to a particular prisoner in the United States will conform to governmental regulations concerning parcels mailed to American prisoners of war interned in the enemy country which the addressee served.

138. Incoming and outgoing domestic parcels not exceeding four pounds are postage free. Other parcels will be prepaid.

139. Parcels received for transferred prisoners will be forwarded immediately by the camp commander. However, parcels obviously containing perishable articles which are addressed to transferred prisoners, prisoners who have died, escaped, or who have been repatriated, which because of their nature would be of no value if forwarded, will be distributed to the prisoner kitchen or hospital. If these parcels contain nonperishable articles the latter will be repackaged and forwarded to the transferred addressee. Nonperishable contents received for prisoners who have died, escaped or who have been repatriated, may be distributed to appropriate prisoners in the same camp except in instances where the content is of a strictly personal nature or of considerable value. Where distribution of the contents cannot be made the parcels will be returned to sender if he is within continental United States. If no return address is available, or if the sender is outside continental United States contents of parcels will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. Where the content of a parcel cannot be delivered to the prisoner on account of illness, distribution will be made if possible in accordance with his wishes. The camp commander will report to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau all parcels received but not delivered to addressees, giving the name and address of the sender and of the addressee, the reason for nondelivery and the date and manner of disposition.

D. Form of Address.

140. All correspondence to or from a prisoner and

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parcels addressed to or by a prisoner will contain the prisoner's name, internment serial number and name of the camp as a part of the address or return address. On outgoing communications this information will appear on the letterhead, on the outside of the envelope, on the outside of parcels, and on all cards. Outgoing letters will also contain at the top of the letterhead, the name and exact address of the person for whom intended.

141. The words "Prisoner of War Mail-Free" will appear in the upper right corner of all envelopes and cards, other than air mail, and in the upper right corner of the area of address of parcels not exceeding four pounds in weight.

D. Cables, Telegrams and Telephone Calls .-

142. Each prisoner may send at his own expense during his internment one prepaid cable or telegram consisting of not more than fifteen words in the message proper. In the event of an emergency, particularly death or serious illness, additional cables or telegrams may be permitted in the discretion of the camp commander. Messages to persons within continental United States will be in the English language. Arrangements for messages going to or through enemy or enemy occupied countries will be made with the local American Red Cross Field Director for payments and transmitted through the International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, Switzerland. No cable or telegram will be sent to a governmental official or to a Protecting Power.

143. Prisoners may receive cablegrams or telegrams.

144. Prisoners will not make or receive telephone calls.-

E. Red Cross Express Messages .-

145. By agreement with Germany and Italy, prisoners who served either of these countries and who have received no mail from their next of kin for three months or more may send a special "Express Message" to members of their families. The following regulations will prevail :

a. Forms for these messages will be furnished each camp commander by the International Red Cross Committee.

b. Camp Commanders will distribute and collect these forms through prisoner spokesmen.

c. The camp commander's representative will place all messages in one or more envelopes, addressed to the International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, Switzerland. Envelopes will be furnished to the camp commander by the International Red Cross Committee. If the prisoners desire to do so they may affix the necessary transatlantic air mail postage to the envelope. The postage will be paid by the prisoners. The unsealed envelopes containing the messages will be placed in a postage free envelope addressed to the New York District Postal Censor.

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d. If after three months from the date of his previous express message was mailed, the prisoner has received no answer, he may send another message.

146. Express messages initiated by a prisoner and those in answer to incoming express messages will be in addition to a prisoner's weekly mail allowance. Incoming express message may be answered whenever received.

G. Books .-

147. Publishers in the United States may send new books to prisoner of war camps or individual prisoners. Organizations in the United States approved by The Provost Marshal General may send new or unmarked used books to camp libraries but not to individual prisoners. Private persons may not send any books to camp or to prisoners unless ordered from and shipped direct by the publisher. Books intended for prisoners will not contain any writing, notation, or other marking.

148. Unless needed for instructional purposes and their use is recommended by the camp commander, books pertaining to the following subjects will not be made available to prisoners :

a. Technical books, manuals and treatises containing military information including weapons and armaments, tactics, organization, and logistics.

b. Navigation, including charts, plans, wharf and code maps, meteorological charts, charts and currents, sailing instructions, list of lights, list of wireless signals, tide tables, distance tables, nautical and air almanacs, directories, calendars and information relative to ports, harbors, anchorages and inland waterways.

c. Chemistry.

d. Explosives.

e. Wireless and radio.

f. Enemy propaganda.

H. Newspapers and Magazines .-

149. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph only current newspapers and magazines of wide circulation published in the English language in continental United States will be made available to prisoners. The selection of newspapers and magazines within this category will be the responsibility of the camp commander. Foreign language newspapers and magazines published in the United States may be made available to prisoners upon the approval of The Provost Marshal General. If the camp commander deems it advisable, he may restrict the number of newspapers to one per day for each twenty prisoners or fraction thereof, and the number of magazines to one per week for each ten prisoners or fraction thereof. Unmarked old magazines

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in the English language, published in continental United States and distributed by relief or aid organizations, may be received for camp libraries in the discretion of the camp commander upon censorship by him.

150. Prisoners will be permitted to receive newspapers or magazines from publishing concerns only. Newspapers and magazines may be forwarded from these concerns as a result of prisoner of gift subscriptions. All publications will be carefully examined in detail by the camp commander or his representative before delivery to prisoners. Want ads, personal notices and other parts of any publication deemed undesirable for prisoners may be withdrawn or excised before delivery.

151. Neither newspapers nor magazines will be mailed prisoners.

### XIII. Censorship .-

#### A. Letters and Cards.

152. Subject to the provisions of the next paragraph, outgoing letters and cards from camps in the United States will be transmitted direct from camp to the District Postal Censor, 252 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York for censorship. Also subject to the next paragraph, incoming letters and cards which arrive at a camp without having been previously censored by the War Department, by the Office of Censorship or by the British Censor will also be forwarded to the District Postal Censor for censorship before delivery to addressees.

153. Letters and cards to Protecting Powers, to the International Red Cross Committee and to governmental officials in the continental United States, will be forwarded direct from camp to the Prisoner of War Division, Provost Marshal General's Office. Letters and cards from these agencies and individual will be examined by the camp commander before delivery to prisoners. Incoming letters and cards in this class may, in instances deemed necessary by the camp commander, be forwarded to The Provost Marshal General for consideration before delivery to addressees. Letters referred to in this paragraph which contain inclosures, other than legal documents routed through a Protecting Power, intended for persons or organizations overseas, will be forwarded direct from camp to the District Postal Censor.

154. All prisoner of war letters and cards may be examined and read by the camp commander for information, but no marking, deletion, excision or mutilation of any part of the mail will be made at camp. Outgoing mail containing obvious deviations from regulations will be returned to the prisoner by the camp commander for correction or rewriting. Prisoners of

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war mail will not be subjected to censorship or examination by spokesmen or other prisoner leaders. The privacy of mail will be secured by the use of locked boxes or other secure means.

155. Outgoing letters and cards will be dispatched and incoming letters and cards will be delivered to prisoners daily. Letters and cards which are to be forwarded to the District Postal Censor should not be held by the camp commander for more than twenty-four hours. Outgoing mail which bears date at variance of more than forty-eight hours from the date of dispatch, when not the result of administrative delay, will be returned to the writer for rewriting with the proper date. Prisoners will not be asked to post date letters or cards nor will the original date be changed by the prisoner or anyone at the camp. Letters and cards will be transmitted in pouches or in government envelopes. To the extent practicable, outgoing letters and cards will be packaged according to the language in which written and sub-packaged according to component, i.e., Army, Navy, Air Force, or Merchant Marine.

B. Parcels .-

156. The contents of all incoming and outgoing parcels will be examined at the camp. The opening and examination of incoming parcels will be in the presence of the addressee. All domestic parcels other than books will be censored at the camp. Incoming overseas parcels will be censored by the District Postal Censor.

C. Cables and Telegrams.

157. All cables and telegrams will be censored at the camp. Overseas cables, incoming and outgoing, will also be censored by the Office of Censorship.

D. Books .-

158. All books intended for individual prisoners or camp libraries will be censored by the Office of Censorship and will be forwarded to the New York District Postal Censor.

E. Miscellaneous .-

159. The censorship of incoming domestic letters, cards and books, other than registered mail, will be expedited if the sender forwards them direct to the District Postal Censor rather than to a Camp. The name and return address of the sender will be placed in the upper left corner of the envelope, card or book wrapper. The term "Prisoner of War Mail - Free" will be placed in the upper right corner. The name and serial number of the prisoner, the name of his camp, but not the name of the state where located, and "Box 20, General Post Office, New York, New York" will be placed in the center and lower half of the envelope, card or book wrapper. Example :

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John Doe,  
277 Oak Street,  
Chicago, Ill.

Prisoner of War Mail - Free

Richard Roe, (Serial Number)  
Prisoner of War Camp (Stringtown  
(or Prisoner of War Camp, Ft. Leonard Wood),  
Box 20, General Post Office,  
New York, New York

160. Uncensored, registered mail will be signed for by the camp commander or his designated representative. Money, checks or other items of value will be withdrawn and the letter forwarded to the District Postal Censor. Registered mail will be forwarded in bundles labeled "Registered Mail". Items withdrawn, if innocuous, will be given to or placed to the credit of the prisoner. If any item is condemned or placed to the credit, the prisoner involved will be informed.

161. Each camp commander will maintain a log for each item of registered mail or insured parcel, showing the name and address of the sender, the name and serial number of the addressee, the date of receipt of the mail, and the date and manner of disposition.

162. The contents of this chapter and of the preceding chapter will be made known to all the prisoners by publishing special notices in the language of the respective prisoners, e.g. German, Italian, Japanese.

#### XIV. Complaints and Requests.

163. Prisoners have the right to make complaints and requests to the camp commander and to the Protecting Powers regarding the conditions of their internment.

164. Any prisoner having a complaint or request may make it known to the appropriate spokesman, who will in turn inform the company commander. The latter will consider the case and attempt to settle it. If the prisoner still feels himself aggrieved, he may submit a signed statement which will be transmitted by the spokesman to the company commander. The prisoner's statement together with any information deemed necessary will be submitted to the camp commander immediately. Reports of written complaints or requests and the action taken will be forwarded through channels to The Provost Marshal General.

165. Prisoners have the right to make complaints to

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the Protecting Powers regarding their treatment and conditions in camp by mail and orally through the visiting representatives of the Protecting Powers.

166. All complaints by mail to the Protecting Powers will be forwarded by the camp commanders through the Service Command to The Provost Marshal General without delay. Complaints containing false statements will be returned by the camp commanders to the prisoners for correction. If a prisoner does not wish to make any correction, his complaint will be submitted as above together with an accurate statement of the situation by the camp commander.

167. Complaints will be anticipated by camp commanders, train commanders or others having immediate custodial charge of prisoners. A record will be made of all untoward incidents including:

- a. Death or injury to prisoners, whether result of violence, altercations, accidents or natural causes.
- b. Damage or loss of property of prisoners by fire, theft or other causes.
- c. Escape or attempted escape of prisoners.
- d. Any other incident likely to result in complaints by prisoners.

The record will be made as soon after the event as practicable for the purpose of providing accurate information. It will include statements of eye witnesses and inventories of lost or damaged property. A copy of each record will be forwarded to The Provost Marshal General.

#### XV. Death and Burial .-

168. Upon the death of a prisoner in the custody of the War Department, the camp medical officer will notify immediately the camp commander or the officer charged with the custody of the prisoner prior to death. This notification will include the following information:

- a. Full name of the deceased.
- b. Internment serial number.
- c. Date, place, and cause of death.
- d. Whether or not death was a result of the decedent's own misconduct.
- e. When cause of death is undetermined, the fact will be stated on the notification of death by the medical officer, but when finally determined by autopsy or other means, supplemental report will be made.

169. Upon receipt of the notification of death from the medical officer, the commanding officer immediately will inform The Provost Marshal General of the death giving full name

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of the decedent,, internment serial number, date, place and cause of death and whether or not death was the result of the prisoner's own misconduct. If the information required is undetermined, a supplemental report will be rendered as soon as possible. Provisions of this chapter are applicable in the event of the death of a prisoner during transfer.

170. All persons who die while interned will be honorably buried.

171. Prisoners will be buried in the nearest available permanent cemetery. A record of location, plot and grave number or description will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

172. The desires of prisoners concerning funeral services may be followed, if practicable when the services are held at a camp. A small group of prisoners may be permitted by the camp commander to accompany the body to the grave if the cemetery is in the vicinity of the camp.

173. The following military honors may be extended to deceased prisoners of war:

a. During the funeral service, the casket may be draped with the decedent's national flag if available and desired by the prisoners. Prisoners will be responsible for procuring their national flag. This flag will remain in the custody of the camp commander to be used when prescribed by him.

b. Three volleys may be fired over the open grave by a squad of Military Police Escort Guards and taps may be sounded if desired by the prisoners.

174. The identification tag issued to the prisoner by the country he served will be interred with the body. A duplicate tag will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. In the absence of any identification tag, a metal tag in duplicate similar to the identification tag issued to United States troops will be substituted. The substituted tag will contain the decedent's name, his military serial number, and if available the name and address of the next of kin.

175. Graves will be identified with a marker in accordance with Section 3, paragraph 50, National Cemetery Regulations. "Organization" will include designation whether German, Italian, or Japanese.

176. After burial, W.D., Q.M.C. Form No. 14 will be completed in triplicate. Under "Remarks", the designation whether German, Italian or Japanese will be inserted. The original and first duplicate will be transmitted to Memorial Branch, Office of

The Quartermaster General, Washington 25, C. C., and the second duplicate retained by the camp commander.

177. Burial expenses will be paid in accordance with regulations governing the burial of enlisted men of the Army of the United States.

178. Inventory of personal effects, except clothing, and W.D., A.G.O. Form No. 52 will be completed in triplicate and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General. In the completion of W.D., A.G.O. Form No. 52, the internment serial number will be used in place of "Army Serial Number", and camp and company in place of "Grade" and "Organization or Army or Service". The words "in line of duty" will be deleted. The reverse side of the form will not be completed. The personal effects of the decedent, other than clothing, will be packaged and stored by the camp commander pending instructions for disposition from the Provost Marshal General.

179. Notices of deaths to the Department of State and the Protecting Powers will issue from the Office of the Provost Marshal General.

180. Reports to civil health authorities and to the Bureau of Census will be submitted in accordance with and under the conditions prescribed in paragraph 6 and 7 of AR 46-1030, 31 December 1934.

181. If death of a prisoner is the result of an attempt to escape, foul play, or suspected foul play, violence, or unnatural causes, including suicide, or if death is sudden from unknown causes, an investigating officer will be appointed to investigate and report in accordance with all applicable provisions of paragraph 11 of AR 600-550, 14 May 1943 as amended. One copy of the findings of the investigating officer will be forwarded direct to the Provost Marshal General. Three copies of the report of the summary court appointed in accordance with paragraph 19 of AR 600-550, 14 May 1943, will be forwarded to the Provost Marshal General.

182. Commanding Generals of Theaters of Operations will make reports to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, Provost Marshal General's Office, of all enemies who have died on the battlefield. These reports will include the name, serial number, organization, and inventory of personal effects, except clothing, of each decedent, together with full particulars as to the place of burial. The personal effects of the decedents, other than clothing, will be packaged and stored by the Quartermaster pending instructions for disposition from The Provost Marshal General.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,  
Chief of Staff. 435

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,  
Major General,  
The Adjutant General.



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