

Chapter 17

THE PRISONER OF WAR

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Artist Unknown

Prisoner Interrogation

circa 1943

This sketch is part of an extensive collection of captured German art from World War II in the possession of the U.S. Army Center for Military History. It graphically depicts the questioning of barefoot prisoners of war in what appears to be an underground bunker.

Art: Courtesy of US Army Center of Military History, Washington, DC.

INTRODUCTION

That trauma can be accompanied or followed by psychiatric sequelae is well-established.¹⁻⁴ The degree of severity of a traumatic event is positively associated with potential for psychopathology.^{3,5-9} This is not a one-to-one association, however. Social supports, cultural variables, and personality also play roles. The prisoner of war (POW) experience can be one of the most traumatic situations in human experience. The study of coping during captivity, as well as psychological health and pathology follow-

ing repatriation, has implications for psychiatric planning for future wars and for treatment of other stressor-related psychiatric illnesses. In this chapter, the literature on the psychiatric effects of the POW experience, coping behaviors, psychiatric symptoms during imprisonment, psychiatric sequelae after repatriation, etiologic factors producing postrepatriation psychopathology, treatment of the psychiatrically ill former POW, and the effects of imprisonment on the family will be reviewed.

THE PRISON EXPERIENCE

Nature of Captivity

There is no one POW experience. For example, the average duration of POW imprisonment during the Vietnam conflict was substantially longer than during World War II and the Korean conflict. Many POWs were held captive in Vietnam for 6 to 7 years. In addition, the severity of conditions was greater in World War II Pacific Theater POW camps than in European Theater prisons.¹⁰⁻¹⁶ In contrast, the POW experience in the Persian Gulf War was generally no more than 30 days with some, but not all, POWs experiencing torture and others fearing death from bombings by the Allies. It is important to remember that repatriated POWs are a subset of those who are lost, captured, and imprisoned. They are the survivors. Nothing is known about the group that never returned. The nature of captivity plays an important role in determining psychiatric responses both during imprisonment and following repatriation. The types of stressors to which POWs are exposed are dependent on the cultural and socioeconomic status of the captors, the geography, the climate, endemic diseases, the circumstances of capture (aircrew ejection, large group surrender, etc.), the political climate, and the degree of resistance offered by the POW.¹⁷ The degree of stress caused by these experiences depends on the physical conditions, the psychological experience, degree of maltreatment, interpersonal issues, and the individual and cultural appraisal of events.¹⁸ The role of culture itself as a stressor is frequently overlooked.¹⁸ Exposure to a country with limited resources, different rules of interpersonal and group relations, and different day-to-day personal and work habits can be

stressful regardless of any intent to deprive or demean a captured soldier.

In order to describe and quantify the stress factors of the Vietnam-era POW experience, Ursano and colleagues reviewed debriefing reports and medical questionnaires completed by repatriated Vietnam-conflict POWs immediately after release.⁵ One section of the medical questionnaire included questions on the methods used by the North Vietnamese to control the prisoner's behavior. Each question was answered on a four-point scale that ranged from "never" to "very often." Debriefing reports were coded for frequency and type of maltreatment. Using a factor analytic technique, seven stress factors were identified: (1) psychological maltreatment, (2) physical torture and maltreatment, (3) solitary confinement, (4) interrogation, (5) threats and denials of privileges, (6) high resister status, and (7) duration of maltreatment.

The acute and chronic stresses of captivity must be differentiated. At times, the difference has been referred to as stress (acute) and strain (chronic). Basic animal studies highlight this distinction. Young hamsters separated from their mothers (acute stress) will initially display hyperarousal and make a "separation call." This is eventually followed (chronic stress) by withdrawal and absence of a separation call.¹⁹ Cassem and Hackett have reported a similar pattern of psychological response in humans following the specific stressor of myocardial infarction.²⁰ An initial period of anxiety and autonomic hyperactivity is followed by withdrawal and neurasthenia.

Readily reversible hyperarousal is a common initial reaction in combat.²¹ In contrast, a consistent

observation in men exposed to chronic combat is neurasthenia, withdrawal, defeatism, and isolation. A neurasthenic appearance in POWs after prolonged captivity was described²² by Greenson in World War II POWs²³ and by Strassman in Korean conflict POWs.²⁴ Both noted an apathy syndrome that was felt to be adaptive in the POW environment. Withdrawal and detachment increased the chances of survival. In this way, energy was conserved and the POW was less likely to stand out, challenge the captors, and elicit threats and torture.

Looking at Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) measures, Ursano et al²⁵ found that withdrawal and detachment were related to successful coping only in the high but submaximal stress Vietnam-conflict POW group (those captured after 1969). In the maximum stress group, withdrawal and apathy were also present but they were not predictive of successful coping. In this maximum POW stress group, denial, repression, and suspiciousness were associated with better coping. This suggests that cognitive coping strategies may be important in maximal stress settings after withdrawal from the environment has been attempted. With the passage of time, withdrawal and neurasthenia may be less helpful and other strategies such as fantasizing and pondering family concerns more useful.²⁶

The stages of the POW captivity experience are as follows: capture, imprisonment, confinement, repatriation, and reintegration. Each stage has unique stressors.^{27,28} For instance, at the time of capture, POWs must gain quick emotional control, deal with fears of death, and attend to the tasks necessary for survival. Expectations of rescue fade quickly after removal from the capture site; usually the prisoner is bound and/or blindfolded. A sense of disbelief may result from the rapid sequence of events and the radical change in roles from combatant to captive.

The phase of imprisonment includes the initial "breaking-in" and transport to the final confinement site. The POW is forced to adapt to a lower plane of existence and becomes aware of losing his usual supports and prestige. Feelings of longing for freedom, wishes for sympathy, dissociation, and fantasizing about home or retaliation are common in this phase. This is also the period of hyper-vigilance, alertness, orienting to surroundings, and attending to detail. The last two can form the basis of a reassuring sense of familiarity over time.

The third phase of the POW experience, confinement, is characterized by exploitative interroga-

tions, confessions, isolation, boredom, demoralization about the uncertainty of the situation, and the need to make decisions regarding resistance and compliance. The hypervigilant state is replaced by apathy, dysphoria, and gradual movement toward accommodation to the situation. During this long phase, POWs often engage in self-developed physical fitness programs, group communication, resistance, humor, creativity through projects and fantasies (learning a language, collaboration, fantasizing about the future, planning escape or sabotage), and also helping other POWs.

The period of repatriation and the subsequent life-long process of reintegration have unique stressors and adaptational strategies as well. They are discussed later in the chapter.

Adaptation and Coping

The stressors of the POW environment are many; often they are terrifying and inhuman, and always they are filled with the unexpected^{29,30} as is shown in Exhibit 17-1. Biological stressors can be extreme and vary with both the geographic location and the demeanor of the captors. Psychological stress, including social isolation, is variable. Physiologic stress and emotional duress were both significantly higher in POWs held captive in the Pacific Theater during World War II than in POWs held in the European Theater. Maltreatment is directly related to the extent to which an enemy country sees the POW as politically valuable. In Vietnam, after 1969, conditions improved and torture and maltreatment of the POWs decreased. This change corresponded with the recognition by North Vietnam that the POWs could be an important political tool.

Survival during the POW experience is most related to the degree of injury at the time of capture and the availability of food, shelter, and medical care. For example, 4% of Canadian POWs in World War II died in European prison camps and 27% in the much worse Pacific prisons.³¹ The conditions of captivity are strongly influenced by the nature of the combat prior to capture, the economic conditions of the enemy, and whether the POW is seen as politically valuable. Though not all POW experiences are comparable and a single POW experience varies with time, it appears that personality flexibility positively influences survival potential and adaptability. Rigidity is less adaptive. It is not clear whether coping behaviors during captivity affect postrepatriation psychopathology. Ursano²⁵ found no relationship between postrepatriation psycho-

EXHIBIT 17-1**STRESSES OF CAPTIVITY**

Physical

Crowding
 Diarrhea
 Epidemic diseases
 Exhaustion
 Forced labor
 Infectious organisms
 Injuries
 Medical experimentation
 Nutritional deprivation
 Sleeplessness
 Torture
 Weather extremes
 Wounds

Psychological

Boredom
 Close long-term affiliation
 Confinement
 Danger
 Family separation
 Fear/terror
 Guilt
 Humiliation
 Isolation
 Threats
 Unpredictability

pathology and resistance stance, “marginal coping” during captivity, or feeling benefited from the POW experience after return.

Exhibit 17-2 summarizes POW coping behaviors.^{14,21,22,28-39} Nardini’s¹⁰ experience with many of the 12,000 surviving World War II Pacific Theater prisoners of war of the Japanese led him to conclude that there were several attributes that allowed these 12,000 men to survive (there were another 18,000 who did not survive). These included: strong motivation for life, good general intelligence, good constitution, emotional insensitivity or well-controlled and balanced sensitivity, preserved sense of humor, strong sense of obligation to others, controlled fantasy life, courage, successful resistance, opportunism, military experience, and luck.

The POW’s personality also affects adaptation and coping. In the crew of the USS *Pueblo*, held by North Korea in 1968, immaturity, passive-dependency, and obsessive-compulsiveness were associated with poor adjustment.¹ Ford and Spaulding⁴⁰ examined crew members of the *Pueblo* just after their release. Men who did well during captivity often had personalities described as “healthy” or “schizoid.” They used a wide variety of ego defenses, particularly faith, reality testing, denial, rationalization, and humor. Men who handled the stress poorly were frequently diagnosed as being passive-dependent and were more limited in the number of ego defenses they used.

Schizoid behavior and introversion have been reported to be more adaptive than obsessive-compulsive, passive-dependent, or immature behaviors.^{1,31} Passive-dependency has been singled out as a particularly maladaptive response.^{1,31,41} Induction of dependency is advantageous to camp leaders in imposing their will.⁴¹ The psychological state of the POW during captivity has been described as dependency, debility, and dread (DDD).⁴² Identification of adaptive personality characteristics requires further study. It is clear that personality resiliency and the ability to tolerate passivity is positively related to optimal adaptation.⁴³⁻⁴⁵

Jones³⁸ reviewed six books written by former POWs who had been held in North Vietnamese prison camps. He identified coping strategies that sustained the POWs during imprisonment, all having in common that each man had a standard of behavior he set for himself. Ideals that were commonly reported as sustaining were: (a) loyalty to country (remembering their heritage, focusing on their patriotic duty to resist), (b) idealizing their family (hoping to return with a feeling of having been worthy of them), and (c) alliance with fellow prisoners (communications, mutual support, cooperative resistance).

Maintaining military bearing³² is reported to be an important adaptive behavior. During the Vietnam conflict, identification with military ideals unified POWs in spirit and in their determination. The chain of command formalized and solidified the prisoner society in the camps. The need for internal security became more important as the need for communication privacy grew within the POW system. The Military Code of Conduct, which was modified after the Vietnam conflict, provided guidelines for the prisoners of war.

Probably the single most important adaptive behavior in all POW situations is communication. During the Vietnam conflict, a tap code was devel-

EXHIBIT 17-2

PRISONER OF WAR COPING MECHANISMS

Emphasizing the Greater Good	Conscious Efforts
Caring for another	Acceptance of fate
Feeling closer to God	Communication
Focusing on the good	Control of panic
Loyalty to country / family / POW group	Discipline
Motivation for life	Flexibility
Survival for some purpose	Maintaining self-respect
Defenses	Maintaining military social structure
Denial	Physical fitness
Humor	Realistic expectations
Intellectualization	Repetitive behaviors
Obsessional thinking	Rituals
Rationalization	Self-development activities
Relationship to Captors	“Talking to family”
Collaboration	Well-controlled sensitivity
Cultivating relationships with captors	Will to live
Resistance	Psychological/Fantasy
Study guards’ habits and use the knowledge to gain favor	Apathy
Withdrawal	Dissociation
Social	Fantasies of retaliation
Buddy system	Fatalism
Chain of command	Hope
Code of conduct	Idealized expectations of post-release life
Communication	Introversion
Group activities	Passive-dependence
Group affiliation	Personality flexibility
Military experience	Psychological regression
Peer pressure	
Withdrawal	

oped using a 5 X 5 arrangement of the alphabet (the letter k was not used). The row and column of a letter could then be communicated. Ingenious mechanisms were used to spread messages. Coughing, sweeping, and tapping were all important means of using the code. Additionally, the ability to express one’s rage in hidden forms—the now historic picture of the Pueblo crew demonstrating a common American gesture of contempt—can provide release from pent-up rage and hostility. There is a fine line, however, between appropriate resistance

and provocative resistance (eg, resistance that unnecessarily increases torture and maltreatment). Such poor-coping high resisters often feel they must never comply even to trivial requests. They can bring torture on themselves and their comrades.

Social Isolation

Social isolation and solitude, usually with darkness and silence, are prominent aspects of the POW camp experience. These experiences can greatly

contribute to the traumatic stress of captivity.³ Psychological aspects of isolated living in the Antarctic and other contained environments can shed some light on the POW's social isolation, although there are important differences. The most important difference is that the Antarctic experience is voluntary and the POW experience is not.

Participant observers in expeditions to the Antarctic report that social issues are more important than environmental ones in maintaining the well being of the crew. For example, in one study, the individual's adjustment to the group, the "sameness" of the environment, and the absence of social supports were each more significant than coldness, danger, and other environmental hardships in determining psychological adjustment.⁴⁶ The number of sexual remarks made by Antarctic crew members correlated with marital status.⁴⁷ The order of frequency of sexual remarks were most frequent in those who were separated, followed by newly married, bachelors, and happily married (high to low).

Singer³⁹ reviewed journalistic accounts written by former Vietnam-era POWs who had spent a great deal of time in solitary confinement. Several mental phenomena were prominent: (a) propensity to review one's life with remorse and guilt, (b) recall of the past in vivid detail, (c) recall of unused academic or intellectual training, (d) extraordinarily vivid dreams with prolonged recall upon awakening, (e) intense, vivid, long-enduring fantasies (sometimes lasting days), and (f) a splitting of attention and awareness.

The firmer a POW's resistance stance, the more time is spent in isolation. In Vietnam, the greater the POW's duration of isolation, the greater the risk of resulting psychopathology.^{33,48} Cause and effect relationships, however, are unclear. Resistant, higher ranking, and older POWs spend more time in solitary confinement and are tortured more often because of their leadership and resistance activities. However, it may also be true that individuals whose personality allows them to survive prolonged solitary confinement are more likely to maintain persistent resistance.

The relationship of social isolation to postrepatriation psychiatric morbidity has been considered by several authors. However, it is difficult to separate out the unique contributions of any one stressor to the development of psychopathology. High social isolation correlates with greater captivity stress in general. Ursano⁵ and Hunter⁶ both report greater rates of psychopathology among those POWs who spent the greatest time in solitary confinement. Hunter examined 100 former Vietnam conflict POWs

and concluded that no definitive statement could be made as to any specific psychiatric disorders resulting from social isolation. However, it was found that former POWs from Vietnam who experienced prolonged periods of isolation had significantly more guilt, ambivalence, suggestibility, superego development, and need for achievement than other former POWs.⁴⁹⁻⁵²

Psychiatric Symptoms During Captivity

Many psychiatric signs, symptoms, and defense mechanisms have been reported by POWs retro-

EXHIBIT 17-3

PSYCHIATRIC SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS RETROSPECTIVELY REPORTED BY PRISONERS OF WAR

Anxiety
 Appetite loss
 Boredom
 Confusion
 Decreased communication
 Defeatism
 Dependency
 Disorganized self-concept
 Dissociation
 Dysphoric mood
 Fear
 Guilt
 Hyperarousal
 Hypersomnia
 Hypervigilance
 Hypoarousal
 Hyporesponsiveness
 Hyposomnia
 Identification with aggressor
 Neurasthenia
 Out-of-body experiences
 Panic
 Regressive behavior
 Resignation
 Startle response
 Suicidal ideation
 Weight loss

spectively during debriefings. The distinction between an adaptive coping response and a psychiatric symptom may not be clear. Some POWs experience psychiatric symptoms that may lessen their survival chances, increase their suffering, or lay the groundwork for postrepatriation psychopathology. Symptoms such as anxiety, boredom, and dysphoria are common (Exhibit 17-3).^{1,2,22,27,28,31,37}

The prevalence of psychiatric diagnoses in POWs during imprisonment is unknown. Some prisoners do appear to meet criteria for major depression.

Anxiety disorders are common. Anticipatory or conditioned anxiety may evolve into panic attacks or an exaggerated startle response. Slightly more than one half of the crew of the *Pueblo* admitted to significant anxiety or depression during captivity.¹ Psychotic withdrawal has also been reported.⁵³ Organic mental syndromes are of substantial concern. These may be the result of head trauma during aircrew ejection or torture, food and water deprivation, or untreated physical illnesses such as infections.

RESISTANCE

In Vietnam- and Korean-conflict POWs, high resistance was seen more often among those who were older, held captive longer, experienced longer periods of solitary confinement, and received harsher treatment by captors.^{33,48} The high resister may also provoke more mistreatment. For example, in Vietnam, POWs who resisted the Oriental custom of bowing were severely punished. In general, these individuals had difficulty adjusting to the need to be passive and compliant. Their rigidity sometimes made life more dangerous for their fellow prisoners as well.

In 1957 Schein⁵⁴ examined 759 POWs shortly after repatriation from Korean prison camps. He compared men who (a) collaborated, (b) actively resisted, and (c) took a neutral course. Both resisters and collaborators had significantly longer internments, had been in service longer, were older, and more intelligent. Additionally they showed more psychopathic deviance (Pd scale of the MMPI). Resisters and collaborators, however, did not differ significantly from one another. No differences among the groups were found in rank, civilian occupation, religion, location of home community, or number of parents present in the home.

Singer⁵⁵ studied collaboration and resistance after the Korean conflict using projective psychological testing. She reported the counter-intuitive finding that resisters and collaborators were more alike than different. Both showed less capacity to remain uninvolved with the environment. She suggested that what distinguished resisters and collaborators was not individual variables but rather which group they chose to attach to.

Ursano et al²⁵ identified high resisters in the maximum stress group of Vietnam U.S. Air Force POWs. The high resisters were older, more senior in rank, pilots, and had spent more days as a prisoner. Using MMPI data, the high resisters showed

greater energy, were more outgoing and extroverted, and showed less repression, constraint, and denial. In addition, the high resisters were more likely to experience conflict with authority, be more independent, and less socially conforming. In general, therefore, the high resister tended to be independent, energetic, less likely to bind his energy through cognitive mechanisms, and less attached to the group. These findings are in agreement with those from the Korean conflict.^{55,56}

In a study of Vietnam era POWs, Hunter and Phelan,⁹ found that only one of several personality traits, need for achievement, correlated with resistance posture. Ursano et al²⁵ examined high resisters who were successful and those who were unsuccessful based on peer ratings ("marginal copers"). They showed that the unsuccessful high resister in Vietnam was similar to the successful high resister demographically but had a greater need to dominate. The unsuccessful high resister was more like the "marginal coper" group. These findings highlight the utility of separating high resisters into successful and unsuccessful groups as identified by their peers. Future studies should distinguish the "good" high resister and the "poor" high resister who might be compelled to resist and put others at risk.

During the Korean conflict, the concept of "brainwashing" received a great deal of attention with prisoners of the Chinese communists. At the time, the common opinion was that the communists were adept at, and scientific about, inducing collaboration. Some individuals, even after release from Chinese prisons, continued to repeat false confessions, insist on their guilt, praise the justice and leniency they had received, and expound communist doctrine.⁵⁷ During the Vietnam conflict, no repatriated POWs could clearly be identified as collaborators in the same sense as the Korean con-

flict with the exception of one U.S. Marine who voluntarily remained in Vietnam for several years after the war ended.

The term, "brainwashing," has a mystical, magical quality to it. Even when the concept was popular, there was a call for replacing the term with a more elaborate model of interrogation and indoctrination.⁵⁸ Many of the "brainwashing" reports of the era are so emotionally charged they are worthless in expanding scientific knowledge about collaboration.⁵⁴ Emotionally laden reports appeared on both ends of the opinion spectrum, some maintaining that no one could resist Chinese brainwashing techniques and some saying that individuals who collaborated with the enemy to any degree were cowards. Extensive study by Segal and others³³ showed there was no magical "brainwashing." The term, "coercive persuasion," was subsequently adopted and is more descriptively correct. Productive studies of collaboration and resistance as psychological and interpersonal processes developed from this debate.

Collaboration (and resistance) is a continuum of behaviors, not an all-or-none phenomenon. POWs collaborate in varying degrees. Most commit trivial acts such as signing peace petitions. A small number may engage in more persistent behaviors such as writing, signing, and soliciting signatures for peace petitions, delivering anti-American lectures to fellow prisoners, or aiding in indoctrination pro-

grams.⁵⁶ Those POWs who collaborate with the enemy do so in part to eliminate the threat of mistreatment and to receive the benefits of preferential treatment.³³

The concept of collaboration has limited utility except in extreme cases. In Vietnam, all POWs were "broken." For most, this was a profoundly guilt-inducing experience. As a result of the recognition of every individual's breaking point, new strategies to resist interrogation were based on repetitive fallback positions and giving minor nonsignificant information when resistance was no longer possible. Part of the importance of the communication network and of the military organization in the POW camp was its ability to provide relief from guilt through knowledge that others had broken. In addition, communication fostered the development of guidelines on resistance stance.

The captor's goals are important in determining how POWs are treated. Disrupting the POWs' organizations and their military command through the isolation of prisoner leaders and commanders decreases the POWs' sense of unity and ability to buffer stress and develop coping strategies. Inducing dependency, debility, and dread (DDD)⁴² in the individual POW further produces hyporesponsiveness, disruption of time-spanning processes, and disorganization of the self-concept. These may render the prisoner more susceptible to the captor's influence and demands.

SEQUELAE OF THE POW EXPERIENCE

Medical Illness

The first follow-ups of World War II POWs by Cohen and Cooper¹² found significantly greater mortality in Pacific Theater prisoners primarily due to accidents and tuberculosis. No excess mortality was seen in the European group. Gastrointestinal disorders, psychological problems, ophthalmic changes, cardiac disorders, and the effects of malnutrition and tuberculosis were also noted. Similar increased mortality rates were reported in Australian Pacific Theater POWs.¹³ The next study by Nefzger,¹⁴ in the mid-1960s, showed that the early excess mortality was decreasing in the Pacific group. However, Korean conflict POWs still had excess mortality.

In the mid-1960s, Beebe, using both records and questionnaires, assessed medical and psychiatric morbidity in the same World War II and Korean POWs.¹¹ The U.S. Army veterans taken prisoner in

the two World War II theaters of action and in the Korean conflict were compared to each other and to controls on the number of hospital admissions between 1946 and 1965 (1954–1965 for Korean conflict POWs), as well as the number of symptoms, amount of disability, and psychosocial maladjustment in 1966 to 1967. Sequelae of the POW experience were found to be both somatic and psychiatric, and were greatest in Pacific Theater POWs. In European Theater POWs, only psychiatric sequelae were apparent in 1966 to 1967. In the 1970s follow-up, Keehn¹⁵ found no excess mortality.

Although somatic problems were most prevalent in the early years after liberation,¹¹ they persist even today for Pacific Theater veterans.⁵⁹ Tennant found higher rates of duodenal ulcers in former Pacific Theater POWs than in a group of noncombat controls, even at 40 years after World War II.⁶⁰ This excess medical morbidity correlates with reported weight loss and nutritional deficiency syndromes

during the POW period. Current nonspecific somatic symptoms, such as fatigue, are more common in World War II Pacific Theater POWs and in Korean conflict POWs than in non-POW veterans of the same eras.¹¹ Throughout these studies, the psychiatric signs and symptoms remained the more persistent postliberation findings for both Pacific and European groups.

The findings of greater psychiatric than medical morbidity and the differences between Pacific and European Theater POWs were also evident when Veterans Administration (VA) disability award trends, hospital admission rates, and responses on the Cornell Medical Health Index were examined.

There has been considerable debate over the potential etiologic significance of organic factors in post-traumatic psychiatric disorders of POWs and concentration camp survivors. The term, "concentration camp syndrome," was used to describe concentration camp survivors who show emotional lability, dysphoria, depression, anxiety, insomnia, nightmares, intellectual deterioration, and/or neurasthenia. Eitenger proposed that while psychosocial factors are important in the etiology of these symptoms, nutritional deficiencies, head trauma, infections, etc. also play an important role in reducing the resiliency of the brain, decreasing the ability to cope flexibly with captivity, and to recover normally.⁶¹ However, he was examining concentration camp survivors who suffered the most extreme deprivation. Most POWs, except some in the Pacific Theater in World War II, did not suffer the extreme levels of deprivation of the concentration camp. There is both considerable agreement^{62,63} and disagreement^{61,64,65} over the degree to which biological factors should be emphasized. No findings supportive of the "KZ (concentration camp) syndrome" were seen in Vietnam-era POWs.⁶⁶ It appears most likely that the "KZ syndrome" symptoms of organic impairment are related to the most extreme malnutrition and physical trauma that were seen in the concentration camps of World War II.

Psychiatric Illness

Psychiatric responses to the POW experience include a number of disorders as well as less well defined personality changes.^{44,67,68} In the following section, the psychiatric responses seen in POWs are briefly reviewed.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

The fact that traumatic stress can be followed by psychiatric sequelae is well established.^{3,4} The recurrent combination of intrusive and avoidant symptoms present in individuals with the diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is well documented in groups of former POWs from several theaters of war up to 40 years after release.⁶⁹⁻⁷¹ In one study, 67% to 85% of surviving former World War II POWs were found to have met criteria for PTSD at some time since repatriation.⁶⁹ The sample, however, may have been biased because the subjects were solicited by mail. Their psychiatric status may not be representative of former POWs who did not volunteer or former World War II POWs at large. However, the results suggest that PTSD is common following severe POW experiences. White found that 85% of his group of POWs from Japanese camps had suffered at least moderately severe PTSD.⁷² Japanese POW camp survivors have consistently been reported to have PTSD symptoms more frequently than other POW groups and the symptoms have been more severe.^{13,73-78} Speed et al⁷⁶ found the strongest predictors of PTSD were the proportion of body weight lost and the degree of torture. In perhaps the best designed follow-up, Page⁷⁵ found high rates of persistent PTSD almost 50 years postrepatriation, particularly in Pacific Theater POWs, when compared to a control group.

PTSD may be acute, chronic, or delayed.^{69,79} Although some studies suggest that the risk of PTSD decreases with time,⁶⁹ there is some evidence of a late-onset PTSD⁸⁰ that may differ from early-onset PTSD in etiology and course. Late-onset PTSD may be more likely to be related to symbolic functioning and the use of war experiences as a symbol of present ongoing conflicts.⁸¹ For example, one Vietnam-era POW presented 10 years after repatriation with anxiety and obsessional symptoms occurring at a time of family conflicts over the raising of children. The former POW was experiencing increased recall of the conflict and anger he felt at his roommate in prison for doing things that annoyed him. At that time, he could not respond to his roommate's behavior because they needed each other. The recall of this experience was explained by the former POW's present life conflicts. It was these present life conflicts that were being expressed in the recall of the memories of the POW experience. Chapter 16, Chronic Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, discusses this in greater detail.

Post-traumatic stress disorder shows considerable comorbidity with other post-traumatic psychiatric disorders. Alcohol abuse is diagnosed in 41% to 64% of patients with PTSD; depression is diagnosed in 8% to 72%.⁶⁷ The relationship of drug abuse, antisocial personality disorder and other personality disorders to PTSD is not yet clear. Most studies do not control enough variables to make an accurate assessment. Because POWs undergo prolonged physiologic stress, a high frequency of medicopsychiatric illness and psychophysiological symptoms are also common.

The MMPI has been used both clinically and for research on former POWs. In a 1986 study comparing World War II POWs of the Pacific Theater with those held in Europe, the highest elevations were found in Pacific POWs on scales measuring hysteria (Hs), depression (D), hypochondriasis (Hy), psychasthenia (Pt), and schizophrenia (Sc).⁶⁹ Both groups were clearly distinguishable from a non-POW control group. There have been attempts to develop an MMPI subscale for PTSD in POWs. This scale has been used in Vietnam conflict and World War II veterans. In one study it could not distinguish Japanese from European POW veterans, although PTSD was diagnosed clinically more often in POWs from the Pacific Theater.⁷³

Adjustment Disorder

There is a continuum of response to stress. While major psychiatric illness is frequently studied, minor psychopathology, normal responses to stress, and movement toward psychological health are not well studied.⁸¹ Adjustment disorders should be more closely examined as a paradigm for responses to stress. Identification of stressor-related minor psychopathology may reveal a potential focus for psychotherapy. Just as with major psychiatric diagnoses, the frequency of occurrence of adjustment disorder following the POW experience is positively correlated with the duration and severity of captivity.⁸²

In a 1981 study of repatriated U.S. Air Force Vietnam conflict POWs, Ursano et al found that adjustment disorders and marital/occupational problems occurred in 17.2% to 18.2% of the sample at repatriation and in 9.2% to 15.8% at 5-year follow-up.⁵³ These were the most common psychiatric diagnoses. Hall and Malone closely followed six former POWs and their families for 3 years following return from North Vietnam and found that most

experienced cognitive, social, work, emotional, and family difficulties for the first 2 years.⁸³ These problems, in general, eventually resolved and no major psychiatric illnesses occurred in any of these men.

Depression

Paykel's review of the literature in 1978 revealed that the presence of traumatic events increases subsequent lifetime risk for depression 2-fold and for suicide 6-fold.⁸⁴ Although some studies suggest that the prevalence of depression may decline after the first years following a traumatic event,^{85,86} the prevalence of major depression in World War II Pacific Theater POWs remains higher than in a non-POW control group even 40 years after release.^{87,59} Studies of MMPIs in repatriated POWs reveal elevated depression scales.⁸⁸ Page et al,⁵⁹ using a large national sample of World War II POWs (Europe and Pacific), Korean-era POWs and non-POW comparison groups, found elevated depressive symptomatology on the CES(D) (Center for Epidemiological Studies [Depression]) scale decades after repatriation. POWs who were younger, less well-educated, and who had received harsher treatment were more likely to report depression.⁷⁵

Depression also frequently accompanies PTSD.⁶⁷ A history of concurrent or past depression is seen in 8% to 72% of PTSD patients.⁸⁹⁻⁹³ Many PTSD patients respond to antidepressant medications. It is important to differentiate major depression in the former POW from: (a) PTSD, (b) adjustment disorder with depressed mood, (c) subaffective clinical depression (RDC [Research Diagnostic Criteria] "minor depression"),⁹⁴ (d) organic mood disorder secondary to nutritional, toxic, or traumatic factors, and (e) the neurasthenic syndrome commonly reported during and after traumatic events.

Psychoactive Substance Use Disorders

Alcohol misuse appears to be more common in former POWs than demographically related groups.^{11,12,14,15} Studies that control for demographic, socioeconomic, and precaptivity psychiatric history, however, are few. There are morbidity data and other evidence that alcohol abuse is problematic in many former POWs, and should be carefully considered during medical and psychiatric examinations. Kluznik et al reported that 40 years after World War II, a postwar diagnosis of alcoholism

was present in 50 of 188 POWs from the Pacific Theater who volunteered for medical and psychiatric examination.⁶⁹ Of that group, 67% also had a history of PTSD; therefore, the alcoholism may have been primary or secondary. Alcohol use can be a form of self-medication⁹⁵⁻⁹⁹ and may suppress nightmares, diminish autonomic hyperactivity, and foster more pleasant nontraumatic fantasies.⁹⁷ Alcohol excess frequently accompanies PTSD (41%–80%).^{70,87,89-92}

There are few studies of postrepatriation drug abuse in POWs. Potential confounding variables that must be addressed in any such study include demographic data, socioeconomic status, pre-captivity substance use, precaptivity prevalence of psychiatric disorders, concurrent psychiatric illness, and presence or absence of captivity-related pain syndromes. Drug abuse following trauma may also represent self-medication of another psychiatric disorder such as depression,¹⁰⁰ an independent phenomenon, or continuation of a preexisting psychoactive substance use disorder. Concurrent drug abuse has been reported in 16% to 50% of veterans with PTSD.⁸⁹⁻⁹²

Anxiety Disorders

Before DSM-III and the diagnostic category, post-traumatic stress disorder, the most frequent diagnoses given to psychiatrically ill former POWs were anxiety reaction, anxiety state, and anxiety neurosis.¹¹ Anxiety disorders other than PTSD remain frequent in former World War II POWs (143 of 188 in one study).^{31,69,101} Generalized anxiety disorder was most frequently reported (103 of 188) in this group. There was a large degree of overlap with PTSD. In some studies, up to 95% of patients with PTSD meet criteria for at least one other DSM-III-R anxiety disorder.^{52,74} Panic attacks and panic disorder are frequent in persons exposed to trauma. Up to half of patients with PTSD also have panic attacks.¹⁰²

Somatoform Disorders

Somatoform disorders, psychophysiologic disorders, and psychiatric disorders due to physical illness associated with POW treatment have all been reported. In one study, 8 of 188 former World War II POWs met criteria for somatization disorder (Briquet's Syndrome), though the severity was usually mild.⁶⁹ Interestingly, psychophysiologic disorders present prior to the POW experience do not

always recur postrepatriation.³⁴ Fictitious disorder has been reported in individuals claiming to be POWs. Three men who claimed they were former POWs in Vietnam and reported symptoms of PTSD were found to have never been POWs.¹⁰³ For this reason, verifying military history is an important part of the assessment process.

Other Psychiatric Disorders

Adult antisocial behavior, obsessive-compulsive disorder, intermittent explosive disorder, bipolar disorder, schizotypal features, and other psychotic disorders have been reported after trauma.^{69,89-92} However, it is unlikely that these disorders are causally related to the POW experience. None of the reports on these disorders adequately control for pre-trauma variables such as psychiatric predisposition, socio-demographic data, or psychoactive substance use patterns.

Personality Change

Personality changes resulting from the POW experience need not be pathological. Many former POWs report that they benefited from captivity,¹⁰⁴ redirecting their goals and priorities and moving toward psychological health.^{34,105,106} Particular MMPI profiles have been related to particular POW stressors.¹⁰⁷ In the same manner as the development of psychopathology during and after captivity, nonpathologic personality change appears to be dependent on the nature and severity of the experience at least as much as preexisting personality. As mentioned before, in World War II and Korean conflict POWs a profound apathy syndrome was noticed.^{23,24} In contrast, Vietnam-era POWs studied by Ursano³⁴ showed movement toward character rigidity, decreased interpersonal relatedness, heightened drive to achieve, and the experience of time pressure. Such changes are neither pathological nor beneficial in and of themselves. Sutker et al¹⁰⁷⁻¹⁰⁹ studying Korean conflict POWs found suspiciousness, apprehension, confusion, isolation, detachment, and hostility. Eberly et al¹¹⁰ found persistent elevated negative affect in World War II POWs 40 years postcaptivity that he interpreted as an adaptational change to accommodate the captivity.

Ursano³⁴ and Bettelheim⁴¹ have discussed possible reasons for the different personality shifts based on intrapsychic and adaptational shifts. These two types of changes (apathy and rigidity/energy/interpersonal distance) may serve similar adaptive

functions, but which type of change develops may depend on the circumstances of imprisonment, such as the amount of physical torture, chronicity (Vietnam-era POWs experienced longer imprisonments than Korean-era POWs), level of deprivation, opportunity for active and passive expressions of aggression, and the types of threats experienced by the POW. These variables depend on the type of war, socioeconomic conditions of the enemy, political climate, and culture of the captors.

From the intrapsychic perspective, conflict within the ego and superego can be seen as the result of

heightened aggressive drives bound up during the captivity situation. Such drives are then discharged through the demanding punitive elements of the superego and/or the ambitious, hard-driving pursuit of goals and ideals embodied in the ego ideal. The apathy syndrome seen in Korean conflict POWs may be partially explained as the result of the punitive superego's victory in this intra-superego conflict. In contrast, heightened aggressive drives can also be discharged in the service of the ego-ideal. In this case, determination, character rigidity, and interpersonal distance may be the result.

PREDICTORS OF PSYCHIATRIC DISTRESS

Severity of Captivity

The severity of captivity is a result of both the duration of imprisonment and the degree of maltreatment and deprivation. The length of captivity alone is not a good measure of captivity severity. World War II Pacific Theater POWs were exposed to significantly greater physical, environmental, and psychological stress than were European Theater POWs. Only 40% of 30,000 POWs held by the Japanese survived the war.¹⁰ Disease and malnutrition were common.^{11,14} Mortality, owing largely to tuberculosis, was also higher just after repatriation in the Pacific Theater group.¹⁴ Accidents and liver cirrhosis remained significantly more common for many years. Beebe found a higher number of medical and psychiatric symptoms, disability, and maladjustments in Pacific POWs than in European Theater POWs.¹¹ The former group continues to have higher hospital admission and illness rates. Higher rates of liver cirrhosis suggest a higher frequency of several hepatic diseases and alcoholism in the Pacific group.^{14,16} Page⁷⁵ has found continued high rates of psychiatric and medical morbidity in the Pacific group into the 1980s.

In Vietnam, POWs captured prior to 1969 had both longer captivity and substantially more deprivation, torture, and maltreatment.^{5,6} Wheatley et al⁷ and Ursano et al⁵³ demonstrated a greater degree of psychiatric readjustment problems in repatriated U.S. Air Force POWs captured before 1969 than in those captured after 1969. Pre-1969 captives had a higher frequency of psychiatric diagnoses and abnormal MMPI scales. The overall MMPI profiles of pre-1969 captives also deviated farther from normal than those captured post-1969 on the initial MMPI. Pre-1969 captives showed increased

repression, a higher level of denial, greater suspicion, and more distrust. The post-1969 captives' second MMPI profile 5 years later was lower and looked more like aircrew norms. In contrast, the profile of pre-1969 captives had remained essentially unchanged.

Similar findings were reported by Benson et al,⁸ in U.S. Navy and U.S. Army Vietnam era POWs. He divided POWs into four groups: (1) officers captured prior to 1969, (2) enlisted personnel captured prior to 1969, (3) officers captured after 1969, and (4) enlisted personnel captured after 1969. These groups were observed for differences in immediate and delayed post-traumatic psychopathology. Enlisted personnel exhibited significantly more postrepatriation psychopathology than commissioned personnel. Significant improvement was noted between the first and the fifth year follow-up only in officers captured after 1969. These results indicate that after controlling for officer-enlisted status, greater captivity stress, as measured by the duration and intensity of captivity, was associated with more negative psychiatric outcome. Vietnam conflict POWs who were exposed to more prolonged isolation had higher rates of psychiatric disorder than did those who experienced more limited solitary confinement.¹¹¹ This further indicates the importance of the severity of the captivity experience as a major predictor of psychiatric disturbance.

Predisposition

Determining the role of precaptivity psychopathology and the contribution of genetic, developmental, and interpersonal factors is a difficult process.¹¹² When examining a patient psychiatrically, the data are retrospective and subject to the effects

of being filtered over time. The most valuable sources of information to address this issue are written sources prior to the trauma, such as medical records and evaluations.

In addition to individual developmental factors and the role played by recall of traumatic childhood events, certainly genetic predisposition to psychiatric illness helps determine the phenotypic presentation of an individual following trauma. Life events can precipitate major depressive episodes in susceptible individuals.^{111,113} A person who is genetically predisposed to mood disorders is certainly at higher risk for depression after having been a POW than a person not genetically predisposed to mood disorders. To address the more interesting question of trauma as a cause of psychiatric illness, this information must be controlled.

Ursano^{34,44} examined six repatriated Vietnam conflict POWs who had been coincidentally evaluated psychiatrically before their captivity. Using the precaptivity psychiatric data, he found that preexisting pathology or identifiable predispositions to psychiatric illness were neither necessary nor sufficient for the development of psychiatric illness after repatriation. Further data on the question of predisposition is provided by studies of captured Vietnam era U.S. Air Force fliers. Fliers are selected for their health and are screened for psychiatric illness. Pre-1969 captives were demographically comparable to the post-1969 group and, in fact, might have been expected to show less illness because they were slightly older and more mature. In fact, they had more psychiatric illness. Because this correlates with the greater degree of stress experienced by this group, these data further support the role of stress over predisposition in the development of psychopathology after severe trauma. Together, these data support the view that psychiatric illness may develop after the POW experience without preexisting illness or identifiable predispositions. Most post-traumatic stress disorder theories have underestimated the role of adult personality growth and resiliency and overestimated the role of preex-

isting personality in determining the outcome of the POW experience.^{7,45}

Social Supports

The importance of social interactions, social supports, group activities, and social isolation during captivity has been discussed. Social factors may be as important as environmental ones in determining coping ability during imprisonment and after return.⁵⁷ Recovery from captivity includes the repatriation experience which requires adapting to changes in life directions, career, friendships, and sometimes marital status. These stressors are in addition to the need to psychologically integrate the POW experience into one's life story. Most researchers believe that the more external support available to a former POW, the more likely a positive adjustment will occur.

Davidson studied nonclinical groups of Holocaust survivors in Israel and England in order to evaluate the importance of social support systems in protecting concentration camp survivors from psychiatric morbidity and in facilitating recovery.¹¹⁴ The subjects of the study were 15 men and 15 women who had been in a concentration camp for 1 to 2 years and had lost virtually all their family members. From interviews of these individuals, he drew two conclusions: (1) supportive bonds have a mitigating and protective influence in the aftermath of the traumatic situation, preserving personality functioning, and (2) the definition of psychic trauma should include social trauma.

Both captivity and reunion with the family are stressful for the POW. Lack of reintegration into the family and society appears to result in higher rates of psychopathology.^{6,115} The POW/MIA spouse must first adapt to the absence and unknown status of the active duty member and then adjust to the return. For many POW couples, the readjustment is a difficult transition of reestablishing complementary and supportive roles in family authority and nurturance structures.

READJUSTMENT

Repatriation and Reintegration

As mentioned earlier, most former POWs readjust without clinically significant psychopathology. Some actually use the experience to move toward greater psychological health. Sledge et al¹⁰⁴ identified a distinct group of Vietnam POWs who felt they

had benefited from the experience. Those individuals who experienced the greatest stress during captivity were most likely to believe they gained psychologically from the experience. Thus, the subjective sense of having benefited from the experience of being a POW correlated positively with the harshness of the experience.

The stages of repatriation and reintegration are not synonymous with “recovery” in the sense of resolution of psychiatric signs and symptoms. The repatriated POW emerges from what is likely to be a prolonged period of emotional blunting, monotony, apathy, withdrawal, and deprivation, into a rapidly paced series of medical evaluations, family reunions, and public relations activities. The brief period of euphoria upon release is quickly replaced by a period of overstimulation. There may be an attempt to make up for things denied during captivity by activities such as overeating. Initially, released POWs are frequently compliant with the requests of the military and their physicians. But over several days to weeks, they usually begin to take a more active and independent stance.^{27,28} There is a tendency for the repatriated POW to minimize potential psychological and psychosocial problems caused by his captivity.

In addition, most repatriated POWs, including those from the Persian Gulf War, have had little experience dealing with the media. The media are a substantial stressor that can have lifelong effects if a later, “Wish-I-had-never-said,” statement is broadcast around the world. It is very important to both shield the POW and his family from early intrusive media coverage and to offer training in the management of media requests. This was routinely done for the POWs of the Persian Gulf War. Reminding POWs and their families that it is perfectly acceptable for them to say, “No,” can be a most important intervention.

After the tumultuous postrelease period, gradual readjustment and reintegration may continue throughout life. Reintegration occurs gradually and the process is subject to reorganization with changing life circumstances.

Organizers in Adult Personality Development

Personality does not stop developing at the end of childhood or even adolescence.¹¹⁶ The fact that most neurophysiological and neuroanatomic development is finished before adulthood may provide some protection from radical departures in adult personality, but it is clear from animal studies that changes do occur in neurophysiology and even neuroanatomy during adulthood.¹⁹

Renee Spitz discussed “organizers” of psychological development—important experiences that structure feelings, thoughts, and behaviors of the present and thus influence future development and psychology.¹¹⁷ The oedipal phase and childhood traumatic events are two examples. These organiz-

ing events are evident in psychotherapy when the therapist and patient identify organizing principles of past experience that are used to guide present behavior. It is useful to conceptualize adult traumas, such as being a POW, as a potential independent organizer of adult personality development.³⁴ The experience may induce psychopathology or personality growth, or it may resonate with themes already present from earlier organizing events or periods. Later, the symbolic recall of the POW events is the result of a current event activating this “organizer.” The recall serves as a symbolic vehicle to express the current conflicts and anxieties.

Recovery

Some data support the idea that recovery is faster when POW trauma is less severe. Wheatley and Ursano⁷ found that post-1969 POW returnees experienced more complete and rapid return toward normal and toward expected baseline than did POWs who were captured before 1969. The study of recovery as a process is one of the areas of much needed research. Concentration camp survivors have relatively few instances of complete recovery.¹¹⁸ They continue to experience less stable working lives, more frequent job changes, more frequent domicile changes, longer sick leaves, and more frequent and long-lasting hospitalization periods than controls.⁶ World War II Pacific Theater POWs continue to have more medical and psychiatric morbidity and slower rates of clinical recovery than European Theater POWs.⁷³ In 188 former World War II POWs examined in 1986, 29% were considered to have fully recovered, 39% still reported mild psychiatric symptoms, and 8% had no recovery or had deteriorated, as seen in Table 17-1.⁶⁹ Recently, Page⁵⁹ has documented the persistence of high rates of PTSD and depression in World War II Pacific Theater POWs almost 50 years after their captivity.

Supportive social bonds appear to mitigate and protect the ex-POW from long-term psychiatric dysfunction.¹¹⁴ There may be disillusionment with dreams, hopes, and fantasies about what postcaptivity life would be like.¹¹⁹ A supportive family and social environment can help blunt that disappointment. Lack of social supports (eg, divorce, loss of idealized lifestyle, death of family or friends) can significantly increase the risk for psychopathology in the postrepatriation period.

At the end of the Persian Gulf War, the first U.S. female prisoner of war returned home. The unique aspects of recovery for women POWs will be of increased concern in future conflicts.

TABLE 17-1

LIFETIME PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES AND ILLNESS COURSES OF 188 FORMER WORLD WAR II PRISONERS OF WAR

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Adapted with permission from Kluznik JC, Speed N, VanValkenburg C, Magraw R. Forty-year follow-up of United States prisoners of war. *Am J Psychiatry*. 1986;143:1444.

TREATMENT OF POSTREPATRIATION ILLNESS

Medical Disorders

Diagnosis and treatment of medical disorders from POW captivity is always the first order of business. These disorders can cause psychiatric symptoms that may mimic psychiatric disorders and have significant morbidity and mortality. Repatriated U.S. Marine POWs from Vietnam (N=26) had an average of 12 medical diagnoses at the time of their

return, representing 155 separate diagnostic entities.¹²⁰ The 77 U.S. Army repatriated Vietnam-era POWs accumulated 1,149 diagnoses and 386 separate diagnostic entities.¹²¹ The most frequent medical diagnoses made in follow-up medical evaluations of repatriated U.S. Air Force POWs from Vietnam were orthopedic, cardiac, and neurologic.¹²²

World War II and Korean conflict POWs had higher mortality rates following release than

nonprisoner control groups, owing largely to tuberculosis and effects of physical trauma.^{14,15} This excess mortality began to rapidly decline during the first decade following release. However, a current trend toward excess deaths due to liver cirrhosis is emerging, another line of evidence suggesting alcohol misuse remains a problem.^{14,15} The confounding factors of malnutrition and parasite infection limit the interpretability of these data. Eitenger compared Norwegian concentration camp survivors and the general population and found significant excess: overall mortality, unstable occupations, job changes, frequency of hospitalizations, sick periods, sick leaves, and the duration of hospitalizations in the concentration camp group.¹²³

Nutritional deficiency and physical trauma during captivity increase the risk for postrepatriation medical and psychiatric sequelae.^{6,14,15,60,120,124,125} Eitenger maintained that the development of what appeared to be a neurotic outcome, the KZ Syndrome, is actually the result of the extreme organic stressors in the concentration camps.⁶¹

Because POWs can have lifelong medical morbidity, frequent attention to physical and medical status is important. Yearly physical examinations and monitoring for long-term effects of vitamin deficiencies and malnutrition are important parts of psychiatric follow-up.

Psychiatric Disorders

Debriefing after initial release from captivity^{126,127} is now standard treatment. In addition, providing time to learn about how the world has changed and time to become reacquainted with family in a protected environment is important. Briefings to learn how to handle the media are also very important. Group meetings will facilitate discussions and abreaction as well as sharing information about the normal recovery process. This reentry process must be well planned and usually takes one to two weeks or more if possible. Often politics and the POWs' desire to get home shorten this desirable protected stage of recovery. Educating the POW, his or her family, and national leaders may be necessary.

When psychiatric illness exists following captivity, it must be treated. Adjustment disorders are important to diagnose because their evaluation often reveals one or more foci for brief psychotherapy. Treatment is directed toward preventing the development of more severe chronic psychopathology, decreasing the vulnerability to future psychiatric illness, and providing symptomatic relief.

Many forms of psychotherapy have been used in the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder: supportive, brief focal, behavioral, cognitive, cognitive-behavioral, and long-term insight oriented. The choice of therapy depends on the patient's ability to make use of the treatment as a problem-solving method. Psychodynamic treatments may be of particular import in chronic and late onset PTSD. Five of 12 Cambodian concentration camp survivors who completed a PTSD treatment program combining heterocyclic antidepressants and supportive psychotherapy no longer met criteria for the disorder¹²⁸ and symptoms improved in three others. Intrusive symptoms improved more than avoidant symptoms. There have also been numerous reports of spontaneous PTSD symptom resolution 1 to 2 years after repatriation.^{69,83}

Some post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms may respond to antidepressant medications. Although no well-controlled studies exist, several case reports and descriptive studies suggest that monoamine oxidase inhibitors, heterocyclic antidepressants, and a triazolo benzodiazepine (Alprazolam) are effective in ameliorating PTSD symptoms in some patients.^{95,97,128-133} The high degree of overlap between PTSD and depression, coupled with the response of some PTSD patients to antidepressant medications, suggests that when there is a positive response to antidepressant medication, it may be because a depressive component is being treated. Many patients, however, say that specific PTSD symptoms such as nightmares, autonomic hyperactivity, and avoidance behaviors improve with drug treatment. In any case, it is important to look for depression. (See Chapter 16 for a further discussion of the pharmacotherapy of PTSD.)

The treatment of depression after trauma must take into account the nature of the symptoms (psychological vs neurovegetative), the presence of a past or family history of depression, the meaning of the traumatic event to the patient, the psychosocial situation at the time of the depression, and the psychological significance of the precipitants of the depressive episode. The particular treatment(s) selected will depend on the biologic vulnerability to depression, severity of neurovegetative symptoms and signs, suitability for psychotherapy, and presence of other psychiatric disorders.

Because alcohol and perhaps other psychoactive substances are often misused following traumatic events, examiners must look closely for behavioral, physiologic, and laboratory evidence of psychoactive substance misuse. Serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT), serum glutamic-pyruvic tran-

saminase (SGPT), uric acid, triglyceride level, mean corpuscular volume (MCV), hematocrit, and serum gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT) are valuable in the assessment of current alcohol use. Substance misuse following trauma may be a primary disorder, or as self-medication for the symptoms of other psychiatric disorders.^{67,134}

Postrepatriation psychiatric illness may be delayed or episodic.⁶⁴ PTSD can be acute, recurrent,

chronic, or delayed; alcohol and drug abuse can have similar patterns; depression can be a single episode, recurrent, episodic, or chronic. When recovery appears to have occurred after return home, it may or may not be a permanent condition. Whether recurrent or delayed illnesses are related to symbolic retraumatizations is unknown, but should be considered when evaluating a former POW for treatment.

FAMILY ISSUES

The effect of imprisonment and release on family members and the family system itself can be profound and enduring or minor and transient. One study of POW wives indicated that during the period of captivity, psychological and psychophysiological symptoms were common.¹³⁵ Psychological issues included desertion, ambiguity of role, repressed anger, sexuality, censure, and social isolation. Separation anxiety, role distortion, and sleep disorders were common in the children. Male children were significantly more affected than female children.

McCubbin et al interviewed families of 215 U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps POWs approximately 1 year prior to the POWs' release.¹³⁶ Normal patterns of coping with husband/father absence were disrupted by the unprecedented and indeterminate length of captivity. The social acceptance, stability, and sense of continuity that are taken for granted in the intact family were lacking or severely taxed in the POW family.

Parental preoccupation and overprotectiveness are potential reasons for the occasional presence of higher degrees of overt psychopathology in children of persons exposed to trauma than in the original victim.^{137,138} In a study of the offspring of psychiatrically hospitalized concentration camp survivors, 70% had psychopathology severe enough to require hospitalization between the ages of 17

and 22, and 90% prior to the age of 25.¹³⁸ A clinical sample of mid-teenage children of concentration camp survivors had more behavioral disturbances and less adequate coping behavior than a clinical control group.¹³⁹ A study comparing current effects of long-term father absence during and after the Vietnam conflict due to long-term absence (MIA—missing in action) and temporary absence (POW) revealed significant differences in the children. Both nervous symptoms and community relations were more impaired in the former group.¹⁴⁰

All of these studies suffer major methodological flaws but should serve as reminders of the potential impact of major life events as they are mediated through parents to children. Adolescents may be particularly sensitive to family tension. Their distress is often visible and can be disruptive in both the family and community.

POW families that present for treatment are frequently in crisis. The resumption of precaptivity roles may be difficult for a mother who has successfully exercised both parental roles for several years, when father has additional individual psychiatric symptoms and/or medical problems, and the children have become accustomed to having their mother to themselves. Treatment focuses on preserving family unity, enhancing the family system, and encouraging individual member development.^{141,142}

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The POW has suffered the most severe stressors of war. Repatriated POWs are a select group of survivors who have been able to adapt to captivity and maintain morale, hope, and health for months to years. The ability to communicate with other POWs during captivity is the most important coping strategy. The creative ways in which communication has been established and the content of what

is communicated are the basis of many of the POW coping strategies.

Repatriation itself is a stressful event. The POW is faced with the outside world's view of his behavior and situation. He may face a changed world and certainly has much information to catch up on. Some events cannot be "caught up": the birth of a child, the death of a parent, a wife who de-

cided to seek a divorce, or the operational experience necessary to remain current in a profession. These are real losses to which the returning POW must accommodate. Most former POWs adjust well. For some, the experience serves as a personality-organizing focus that results in movement toward emotional growth and maturity, others show no psychological change, while still others develop psychopathology. When psychiatric illness occurs following repatriation, the severity of the trauma and the status of social supports play a large role. Most psychopathology decreases with time, though recurrent, episodic, delayed, and chronic presentations of most of the reported post-traumatic psychiatric disorders are reported.

The stresses on the families of the POW are manifold, both during captivity and after repatriation. The family and the military community are critical elements in the recovery and readaptation of the POW.

Post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, psychoactive substance abuse, somatopsychic disorders, and psychiatric disorders due to captivity-induced medical problems are all seen in returned POWs. The coexistence of two or more of these is the rule. Which is primary or secondary is usually less important than identifying and treating each. Individual psychotherapy (short- and long-term), family therapy, pharmacotherapy, and medical treatment for other diseases and injuries that may have resulted from captivity are all important parts of the medical treatment and follow-up of the former prisoner of war.

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Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War

Adopted on 12 August 1949 by the Diplomatic Conference for the Establishment of International Conventions for the Protection of Victims of War, held in Geneva from 21 April to 12 August, 1949

entry into force 21 October 1950

PART I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances.

Article 2

In addition to the provisions which shall be implemented in peace time, the present Convention shall apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them.

The Convention shall also apply to all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a High Contracting Party, even if the said occupation meets with no armed resistance.

Although one of the Powers in conflict may not be a party to the present Convention, the Powers who are parties thereto shall remain bound by it in their mutual relations. They shall furthermore be bound by the Convention in relation to the said Power, if the latter accepts and applies the provisions thereof.

Article 3

In the case of armed conflict not of an international character occurring in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, each party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the following provisions:

1. Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction founded on race, colour, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria.

To this end the following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the above-mentioned persons:

(a) Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;

(b) Taking of hostages;

(c) Outrages upon personal dignity, in particular, humiliating and degrading treatment;

(d) The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.

2. The wounded and sick shall be collected and cared for.

An impartial humanitarian body, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, may offer its services to the Parties to the conflict.

The Parties to the conflict should further endeavour to bring into force, by means of special agreements, all or part of the other provisions of the present Convention.

The application of the preceding provisions shall not affect the legal status of the Parties to the conflict.

Article 4

A. Prisoners of war, in the sense of the present Convention, are persons belonging to one of the following categories, who have fallen into the power of the enemy:

1. Members of the armed forces of a Party to the conflict as well as members of militias or volunteer corps forming part of such armed forces.

2. Members of other militias and members of other volunteer corps, including those of organized resistance movements, belonging to a Party to the conflict and operating in or outside their own territory, even if this territory is occupied, provided that such militias or volunteer corps, including such organized resistance movements, fulfil the following conditions:

(a) That of being commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates;

(b) That of having a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance;

(c) That of carrying arms openly;

(d) That of conducting their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

3. Members of regular armed forces who profess allegiance to a government or an authority not recognized by the Detaining Power.

4. Persons who accompany the armed forces without actually being members thereof, such as civilian members of military aircraft crews, war correspondents, supply contractors, members of labour units or of services responsible for the welfare of the armed forces, provided that they have received authorization from the armed forces which they accompany, who shall provide them for that purpose with an identity card similar to the annexed model.

5. Members of crews, including masters, pilots and apprentices, of the merchant marine and the crews of civil aircraft of the Parties to the conflict, who do not benefit by more favourable treatment under any other provisions of international law.

6. Inhabitants of a non-occupied territory, who on the approach of the enemy spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces, without having had time to form themselves into regular armed units, provided they carry arms openly and respect the laws and customs of war.

B. The following shall likewise be treated as prisoners of war under the present Convention:

1. Persons belonging, or having belonged, to the armed forces of the occupied country, if the occupying Power considers it necessary by reason of such allegiance to intern them, even though it has originally liberated them while hostilities were going on outside the territory it occupies, in particular where such persons have made an unsuccessful attempt to rejoin the armed forces to which they belong and which are engaged in combat, or where they fail to comply with a summons made to them with a view to internment.

2. The persons belonging to one of the categories enumerated in the present Article, who have been received by neutral or non-belligerent Powers on their territory and whom these Powers are required to intern under international law, without prejudice to any more favourable treatment which these Powers may choose to give and with the exception of Articles 8, 10, 15, 30, fifth paragraph, 58-67, 92, 126 and, where diplomatic relations exist between the Parties to the conflict and the neutral or non-belligerent Power concerned, those Articles concerning the Protecting Power. Where such diplomatic relations exist, the Parties to a conflict on whom these persons depend shall be allowed to perform towards them the functions of a Protecting Power as provided in the present

Convention, without prejudice to the functions which these Parties normally exercise in conformity with diplomatic and consular usage and treaties.

C. This Article shall in no way affect the status of medical personnel and chaplains as provided for in Article 33 of the present Convention.

Article 5

The present Convention shall apply to the persons referred to in Article 4 from the time they fall into the power of the enemy and until their final release and repatriation.

Should any doubt arise as to whether persons, having committed a belligerent act and having fallen into the hands of the enemy, belong to any of the categories enumerated in Article 4, such persons shall enjoy the protection of the present Convention until such time as their status has been determined by a competent tribunal.

Article 6

In addition to the agreements expressly provided for in Articles 10, 23, 28, 33, 60, 65, 66, 67, 72, 73, 75, 109, 110, 118, 119, 122 and 132, the High Contracting Parties may conclude other special agreements for all matters concerning which they may deem it suitable to make separate provision. No special agreement shall adversely affect the situation of prisoners of war, as defined by the present Convention, nor restrict the rights which it confers upon them.

Prisoners of war shall continue to have the benefit of such agreements as long as the Convention is applicable to them, except where express provisions to the contrary are contained in the aforesaid or in subsequent agreements, or where more favourable measures have been taken with regard to them by one or other of the Parties to the conflict.

Article 7

Prisoners of war may in no circumstances renounce in part or in entirety the rights secured to them by the present Convention, and by the special agreements referred to in the foregoing Article, if such there be.

Article 8

The present Convention shall be applied with the cooperation and under the scrutiny of the Protecting Powers whose duty it is to safeguard the interests of the Parties to the conflict. For this purpose, the Protecting Powers may appoint, apart from their diplomatic or consular staff, delegates from amongst their own

nationals or the nationals of other neutral Powers. The said delegates shall be subject to the approval of the Power with which they are to carry out their duties.

The Parties to the conflict shall facilitate to the greatest extent possible the task of the representatives or delegates of the Protecting Powers.

The representatives or delegates of the Protecting Powers shall not in any case exceed their mission under the present Convention. They shall, in particular, take account of the imperative necessities of security of the State wherein they carry out their duties.

Article 9

The provisions of the present Convention constitute no obstacle to the humanitarian activities which the International Committee of the Red Cross or any other impartial humanitarian organization may, subject to the consent of the Parties to the conflict concerned, undertake for the protection of prisoners of war and for their relief.

Article 10

The High Contracting Parties may at any time agree to entrust to an organization which offers all guarantees of impartiality and efficacy the duties incumbent on the Protecting Powers by virtue of the present Convention.

When prisoners of war do not benefit or cease to benefit, no matter for what reason, by the activities of a Protecting Power or of an organization provided for in the first paragraph above, the Detaining Power shall request a neutral State, or such an organization, to undertake the functions performed under the present Convention by a Protecting Power designated by the Parties to a conflict.

If protection cannot be arranged accordingly, the Detaining Power shall request or shall accept, subject to the provisions of this Article, the offer of the services of a humanitarian organization, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, to assume the humanitarian functions performed by Protecting Powers under the present Convention.

Any neutral Power or any organization invited by the Power concerned or offering itself for these purposes, shall be required to act with a sense of responsibility towards the Party to the conflict on which persons protected by the present Convention depend, and shall be required to furnish sufficient assurances that it is in a position to undertake the appropriate functions and to discharge them impartially.

No derogation from the preceding provisions shall be made by special agreements between Powers one of which is restricted, even temporarily, in its

freedom to negotiate with the other Power or its allies by reason of military events, more particularly where the whole, or a substantial part, of the territory of the said Power is occupied.

Whenever in the present Convention mention is made of a Protecting Power, such mention applies to substitute organizations in the sense of the present Article.

Article 11

In cases where they deem it advisable in the interest of protected persons, particularly in cases of disagreement between the Parties to the conflict as to the application or interpretation of the provisions of the present Convention, the Protecting Powers shall lend their good offices with a view to settling the disagreement.

For this purpose, each of the Protecting Powers may, either at the invitation of one Party or on its own initiative, propose to the Parties to the conflict a meeting of their representatives, and in particular of the authorities responsible for prisoners of war, possibly on neutral territory suitably chosen. The Parties to the conflict shall be bound to give effect to the proposals made to them for this purpose. The Protecting Powers may, if necessary, propose for approval by the Parties to the conflict a person belonging to a neutral Power, or delegated by the International Committee of the Red Cross, who shall be invited to take part in such a meeting.

PART II

GENERAL PROTECTION OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Article 12

Prisoners of war are in the hands of the enemy Power, but not of the individuals or military units who have captured them. Irrespective of the individual responsibilities that may exist, the Detaining Power is responsible for the treatment given them.

Prisoners of war may only be transferred by the Detaining Power to a Power which is a party to the Convention and after the Detaining Power has satisfied itself of the willingness and ability of such transferee Power to apply the Convention. When prisoners of war are transferred under such circumstances, responsibility for the application of the Convention rests on the Power accepting them while they are in its custody.

Nevertheless if that Power fails to carry out the provisions of the Convention in any important respect, the Power by whom the prisoners of war were transferred

shall, upon being notified by the Protecting Power, take effective measures to correct the situation or shall request the return of the prisoners of war. Such requests must be complied with.

Article 13

Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated. Any unlawful act or omission by the Detaining Power causing death or seriously endangering the health of a prisoner of war in its custody is prohibited, and will be regarded as a serious breach of the present Convention. In particular, no prisoner of war may be subjected to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are not justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the prisoner concerned and carried out in his interest.

Likewise, prisoners of war must at all times be protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults and public curiosity.

Measures of reprisal against prisoners of war are prohibited.

Article 14

Prisoners of war are entitled in all circumstances to respect for their persons and their honour. Women shall be treated with all the regard due to their sex and shall in all cases benefit by treatment as favourable as that granted to men. Prisoners of war shall retain the full civil capacity which they enjoyed at the time of their capture. The Detaining Power may not restrict the exercise, either within or without its own territory, of the rights such capacity confers except in so far as the captivity requires.

Article 15

The Power detaining prisoners of war shall be bound to provide free of charge for their maintenance and for the medical attention required by their state of health.

Article 16

Taking into consideration the provisions of the present Convention relating to rank and sex, and subject to any privileged treatment which may be accorded to them by reason of their state of health, age or professional qualifications, all prisoners of war shall be treated alike by the Detaining Power, without any adverse distinction based on race, nationality, religious belief or political opinions, or any other distinction founded on similar criteria.

PART III

CAPTIVITY

SECTION I

BEGINNING OF CAPTIVITY

Article 17

Every prisoner of war, when questioned on the subject, is bound to give only his surname, first names and rank, date of birth, and army, regimental, personal or serial number, or failing this, equivalent information. If he wilfully infringes this rule, he may render himself liable to a restriction of the privileges accorded to his rank or status.

Each Party to a conflict is required to furnish the persons under its jurisdiction who are liable to become prisoners of war, with an identity card showing the owner's surname, first names, rank, army, regimental, personal or serial number or equivalent information, and date of birth. The identity card may, furthermore, bear the signature or the fingerprints, or both, of the owner, and may bear, as well, any other information the Party to the conflict may wish to add concerning persons belonging to its armed forces. As far as possible the card shall measure 6.5 x 10 cm. and shall be issued in duplicate. The identity card shall be shown by the prisoner of war upon demand, but may in no case be taken away from him.

No physical or mental torture, nor any other form of coercion, may be inflicted on prisoners of war to secure from them information of any kind whatever. Prisoners of war who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to any unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind.

Prisoners of war who, owing to their physical or mental condition, are unable to state their identity, shall be handed over to the medical service. The identity of such prisoners shall be established by all possible means, subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

The questioning of prisoners of war shall be carried out in a language which they understand.

Article 18

All effects and articles of personal use, except arms, horses, military equipment and military documents shall remain in the possession of prisoners of war, likewise their metal helmets and gas masks and like articles issued for personal protection. Effects and articles used for their clothing or feeding shall likewise remain in their possession, even if such effects and articles belong to their regulation military equipment.

At no time should prisoners of war be without identity documents. The Detaining Power shall supply such documents to prisoners of war who possess none.

Badges of rank and nationality, decorations and articles having above all a personal or sentimental value may not be taken from prisoners of war.

Sums of money carried by prisoners of war may not be taken away from them except by order of an officer, and after the amount and particulars of the owner have been recorded in a special register and an itemized receipt has been given, legibly inscribed with the name, rank and unit of the person issuing the said receipt. Sums in the currency of the Detaining Power, or which are changed into such currency at the prisoner's request, shall be placed to the credit of the prisoner's account as provided in Article 64.

The Detaining Power may withdraw articles of value from prisoners of war only for reasons of security; when such articles are withdrawn, the procedure laid down for sums of money impounded shall apply.

Such objects, likewise the sums taken away in any currency other than that of the Detaining Power and the conversion of which has not been asked for by the owners, shall be kept in the custody of the Detaining Power and shall be returned in their initial shape to prisoners of war at the end of their captivity.

Article 19

Prisoners of war shall be evacuated, as soon as possible after their capture, to camps situated in an area far enough from the combat zone for them to be out of danger.

Only those prisoners of war who, owing to wounds or sickness, would run greater risks by being evacuated than by remaining where they are, may be temporarily kept back in a danger zone.

Prisoners of war shall not be unnecessarily exposed to danger while awaiting evacuation from a fighting zone.

Article 20

The evacuation of prisoners of war shall always be effected humanely and in conditions similar to those for the forces of the Detaining Power in their changes of station.

The Detaining Power shall supply prisoners of war who are being evacuated with sufficient food and potable water, and with the necessary clothing and medical attention. The Detaining Power shall take all suitable precautions to ensure their safety during evacuation, and shall establish as soon as possible a list of the prisoners of war who are evacuated.

If prisoners of war must, during evacuation, pass through transit camps, their stay in such camps shall be as brief as possible.

SECTION II

INTERNMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Chapter I

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Article 21

The Detaining Power may subject prisoners of war to internment. It may impose on them the obligation of not leaving, beyond certain limits, the camp where they are interned, or if the said camp is fenced in, of not going outside its perimeter. Subject to the provisions of the present Convention relative to penal and disciplinary sanctions, prisoners of war may not be held in close confinement except where necessary to safeguard their health and then only during the continuation of the circumstances which make such confinement necessary.

Prisoners of war may be partially or wholly released on parole or promise, in so far as is allowed by the laws of the Power on which they depend. Such measures shall be taken particularly in cases where this may contribute to the improvement of their state of health. No prisoner of war shall be compelled to accept liberty on parole or promise.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, each Party to the conflict shall notify the adverse Party of the laws and regulations allowing or forbidding its own nationals to accept liberty on parole or promise. Prisoners of war who are paroled or who have given their promise in conformity with the laws and regulations so notified, are bound on their personal honour scrupulously to fulfil, both towards the Power on which they depend and towards the Power which has captured them, the engagements of their paroles or promises. In such cases, the Power on which they depend is bound neither to require nor to accept from them any service incompatible with the parole or promise given.

Article 22

Prisoners of war may be interned only in premises located on land and affording every guarantee of hygiene and healthfulness. Except in particular cases which are justified by the interest of the prisoners themselves, they shall not be interned in penitentiaries.

Prisoners of war interned in unhealthy areas, or where the climate is injurious for them, shall be removed as soon as possible to a more favourable climate.

The Detaining Power shall assemble prisoners of war in camps or camp compounds according to their nationality, language and customs, provided that such prisoners shall not be separated from prisoners of war belonging to the armed forces with which they were serving at the time of their capture, except with their consent.

Article 23

No prisoner of war may at any time be sent to or detained in areas where he may be exposed to the fire of the combat zone, nor may his presence be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations.

Prisoners of war shall have shelters against air bombardment and other hazards of war, to the same extent as the local civilian population. With the exception of those engaged in the protection of their quarters against the aforesaid hazards, they may enter such shelters as soon as possible after the giving of the alarm. Any other protective measure taken in favour of the population shall also apply to them.

Detaining Powers shall give the Powers concerned, through the intermediary of the Protecting Powers, all useful information regarding the geographical location of prisoner of war camps.

Whenever military considerations permit, prisoner of war camps shall be indicated in the day-time by the letters PW or PG, placed so as to be clearly visible from the air. The Powers concerned may, however, agree upon any other system of marking. Only prisoner of war camps shall be marked as such.

Article 24

Transit or screening camps of a permanent kind shall be fitted out under conditions similar to those described in the present Section, and the prisoners therein shall have the same treatment as in other camps.

Chapter II

QUARTERS, FOOD AND CLOTHING OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Article 25

Prisoners of war shall be quartered under conditions as favourable as those for the forces of the Detaining Power who are billeted in the same area. The said conditions shall make allowance for the habits and customs of the prisoners and shall in no case be prejudicial to their health.

The foregoing provisions shall apply in particular to the dormitories of prisoners of war as regards both total surface and minimum cubic space, and the general installations, bedding and blankets.

The premises provided for the use of prisoners of war individually or collectively, shall be entirely protected from dampness and adequately heated and lighted, in particular between dusk and lights out. All precautions must be taken against the danger of fire.

In any camps in which women prisoners of war, as well as men, are accommodated, separate dormitories shall be provided for them.

Article 26

The basic daily food rations shall be sufficient in quantity, quality and variety to keep prisoners of war in good health and to prevent loss of weight or the development of nutritional deficiencies. Account shall also be taken of the habitual diet of the prisoners.

The Detaining Power shall supply prisoners of war who work with such additional rations as are necessary for the labour on which they are employed.

Sufficient drinking water shall be supplied to prisoners of war. The use of tobacco shall be permitted.

Prisoners of war shall, as far as possible, be associated with the preparation of their meals; they may be employed for that purpose in the kitchens. Furthermore, they shall be given the means of preparing, themselves, the additional food in their possession.

Adequate premises shall be provided for messing.

Collective disciplinary measures affecting food are prohibited.

Article 27

Clothing, underwear and footwear shall be supplied to prisoners of war in sufficient quantities by the Detaining Power, which shall make allowance for the climate of the region where the prisoners are detained. Uniforms of enemy armed forces captured by the Detaining Power should, if suitable for the climate, be made available to clothe prisoners of war.

The regular replacement and repair of the above articles shall be assured by the Detaining Power. In addition, prisoners of war who work shall receive appropriate clothing, wherever the nature of the work demands.

Article 28

Canteens shall be installed in all camps, where prisoners of war may procure foodstuffs, soap and tobacco and ordinary articles in daily use. The tariff shall never be in excess of local market prices. The profits made by camp canteens shall be used for the benefit of the prisoners; a special fund shall be created for this purpose. The prisoners' representative shall have the right to collaborate in the management of the canteen and of this fund.

When a camp is closed down, the credit balance of the special fund shall be handed to an international welfare organization, to be employed for the benefit of prisoners of war of the same nationality as those who have contributed to the fund. In case of a general repatriation, such profits shall be kept by the Detaining Power, subject to any agreement to the contrary between the Powers concerned.

Chapter III

HYGIENE AND MEDICAL ATTENTION

Article 29

The Detaining Power shall be bound to take all sanitary measures necessary to ensure the cleanliness and healthfulness of camps and to prevent epidemics.

Prisoners of war shall have for their use, day and night, conveniences which conform to the rules of hygiene and are maintained in a constant state of cleanliness. In any camps in which women prisoners of war are accommodated, separate conveniences shall be provided for them.

Also, apart from the baths and showers with which the camps shall be furnished, prisoners of war shall be provided with sufficient water and soap for their personal toilet and for washing their personal laundry; the necessary installations, facilities and time shall be granted them for that purpose.

Article 30

Every camp shall have an adequate infirmary where prisoners of war may have the attention they require, as well as appropriate diet. Isolation wards shall, if necessary, be set aside for cases of contagious or mental disease.

Prisoners of war suffering from serious disease, or whose condition necessitates special treatment, a surgical operation or hospital care, must be admitted to any military or civilian medical unit where such treatment can be given, even if their repatriation is contemplated in the near future. Special facilities shall be afforded for the care to be given to the disabled, in particular to the blind, and for their rehabilitation, pending repatriation.

Prisoners of war shall have the attention, preferably, of medical personnel of the Power on which they depend and, if possible, of their nationality.

Prisoners of war may not be prevented from presenting themselves to the medical authorities for examination. The detaining authorities shall, upon request, issue to every prisoner who has undergone treatment, an official certificate indicating the nature of his illness or injury, and the duration and kind of treatment received. A duplicate of this certificate shall be forwarded to the Central Prisoners of War Agency.

The costs of treatment, including those of any apparatus necessary for the maintenance of prisoners of war in good health, particularly dentures and other artificial appliances, and spectacles, shall be borne by the Detaining Power.

Article 31

Medical inspections of prisoners of war shall be held at least once a month. They shall include the checking and the recording of the weight of each prisoner of war. Their purpose shall be, in particular, to supervise the general state of health, nutrition and cleanliness of prisoners and to detect contagious diseases, especially tuberculosis, malaria and venereal disease. For this purpose the most efficient methods available shall be employed, e.g. periodic mass miniature radiography for the early detection of tuberculosis.

Article 32

Prisoners of war who, though not attached to the medical service of their armed forces, are physicians, surgeons, dentists, nurses or medical orderlies, may be required by the Detaining Power to exercise their medical functions in the interests of prisoners of war dependent on the same Power. In that case they shall continue to be prisoners of war, but shall receive the same treatment as corresponding medical personnel retained by the Detaining Power. They shall be exempted from any other work under Article 49.

Chapter IV

MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND CHAPLAINS RETAINED TO ASSIST PRISONERS OF WAR

Article 33

Members of the medical personnel and chaplains while retained by the Detaining Power with a view to assisting prisoners of war, shall not be considered as prisoners of war. They shall, however, receive as a minimum the benefits and protection of the present Convention, and shall also be granted all facilities

necessary to provide for the medical care of, and religious instruction to, prisoners of war.

They shall continue to exercise their medical and spiritual functions for the benefit of prisoners of war, preferably those belonging to the armed forces upon which they depend, within the scope of the military laws and regulations of the Detaining Power and under the control of its competent services, in accordance with their professional etiquette. They shall also benefit by the following facilities in the exercise of their medical or spiritual functions:

(a) They shall be authorized to visit periodically prisoners of war situated in working detachments or in hospitals outside the camp. For this purpose, the Detaining Power shall place at their disposal the necessary means of transport.

(b) The senior medical officer in each camp shall be responsible to the camp military authorities for everything connected with the activities of retained medical personnel. For this purpose, Parties to the conflict shall agree at the outbreak of hostilities on the subject of the corresponding ranks of the medical personnel, including that of societies mentioned in Article 26 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field of August 12, 1949. This senior medical officer, as well as chaplains, shall have the right to deal with the competent authorities of the camp on all questions relating to their duties. Such authorities shall afford them all necessary facilities for correspondence relating to these questions.

(c) Although they shall be subject to the internal discipline of the camp in which they are retained, such personnel may not be compelled to carry out any work other than that concerned with their medical or religious duties.

During hostilities, the Parties to the conflict shall agree concerning the possible relief of retained personnel and shall settle the procedure to be followed.

None of the preceding provisions shall relieve the Detaining Power of its obligations with regard to prisoners of war from the medical or spiritual point of view.

Chapter V

RELIGIOUS, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

Article 34

Prisoners of war shall enjoy complete latitude in the exercise of their religious duties, including attendance at the service of their faith, on condition that they comply with the disciplinary routine prescribed by the military authorities.

Adequate premises shall be provided where religious services may be held.

Article 35

Chaplains who fall into the hands of the enemy Power and who remain or are retained with a view to assisting prisoners of war, shall be allowed to minister to them and to exercise freely their ministry amongst prisoners of war of the same religion, in accordance with their religious conscience. They shall be allocated among the various camps and labour detachments containing prisoners of war belonging to the same forces, speaking the same language or practising the same religion. They shall enjoy the necessary facilities, including the means of transport provided for in Article 33, for visiting the prisoners of war outside their camp. They shall be free to correspond, subject to censorship, on matters concerning their religious duties with the ecclesiastical authorities in the country of detention and with international religious organizations. Letters and cards which they may send for this purpose shall be in addition to the quota provided for in Article 71.

Article 36

Prisoners of war who are ministers of religion, without having officiated as chaplains to their own forces, shall be at liberty, whatever their denomination, to minister freely to the members of their community. For this purpose, they shall receive the same treatment as the chaplains retained by the Detaining Power. They shall not be obliged to do any other work.

Article 37

When prisoners of war have not the assistance of a retained chaplain or of a prisoner of war minister of their faith, a minister belonging to the prisoners' or a similar denomination, or in his absence a qualified layman, if such a course is feasible from a confessional point of view, shall be appointed, at the request of the prisoners concerned, to fill this office. This appointment, subject to the approval of the Detaining Power, shall take place with the agreement of the community of prisoners concerned and, wherever necessary, with the approval of the local religious authorities of the same faith. The person thus appointed shall comply with all regulations established by the Detaining Power in the interests of discipline and military security.

Article 38

While respecting the individual preferences of every prisoner, the Detaining Power shall encourage the practice of intellectual, educational, and recreational pursuits, sports and games amongst prisoners, and shall take the measures necessary to ensure the exercise thereof by providing them with adequate premises and necessary equipment.

Prisoners shall have opportunities for taking physical exercise, including sports and games, and for being out of doors. Sufficient open spaces shall be provided for this purpose in all camps.

Chapter VI

DISCIPLINE

Article 39

Every prisoner of war camp shall be put under the immediate authority of a responsible commissioned officer belonging to the regular armed forces of the Detaining Power. Such officer shall have in his possession a copy of the present Convention; he shall ensure that its provisions are known to the camp staff and the guard and shall be responsible, under the direction of his government, for its application.

Prisoners of war, with the exception of officers, must salute and show to all officers of the Detaining Power the external marks of respect provided for by the regulations applying in their own forces.

Officer prisoners of war are bound to salute only officers of a higher rank of the Detaining Power; they must, however, salute the camp commander regardless of his rank.

Article 40

The wearing of badges of rank and nationality, as well as of decorations, shall be permitted.

Article 41

In every camp the text of the present Convention and its Annexes and the contents of any special agreement provided for in Article 6, shall be posted, in the prisoners' own language, at places where all may read them. Copies shall be supplied, on request, to the prisoners who cannot have access to the copy which has been posted.

Regulations, orders, notices and publications of every kind relating to the conduct of prisoners of war shall be issued to them in a language which they understand. Such regulations, orders and publications shall be posted in the manner described above and copies shall be handed to the prisoners' representative. Every order and command addressed to prisoners of war individually must likewise be given in a language which they understand.

Article 42

The use of weapons against prisoners of war, especially against those who are escaping or attempting to escape, shall constitute an extreme measure, which shall always be preceded by warnings appropriate to the circumstances.

Chapter VII

RANK OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Article 43

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, the Parties to the conflict shall communicate to one another the titles and ranks of all the persons mentioned in Article 4 of the present Convention, in order to ensure equality of treatment between prisoners of equivalent rank. Titles and ranks which are subsequently created shall form the subject of similar communications.

The Detaining Power shall recognize promotions in rank which have been accorded to prisoners of war and which have been duly notified by the Power on which these prisoners depend.

Article 44

Officers and prisoners of equivalent status shall be treated with the regard due to their rank and age.

In order to ensure service in officers' camps, other ranks of the same armed forces who, as far as possible, speak the same language, shall be assigned in sufficient numbers, account being taken of the rank of officers and prisoners of equivalent status. Such orderlies shall not be required to perform any other work.

Supervision of the mess by the officers themselves shall be facilitated in every way.

Article 45

Prisoners of war other than officers and prisoners of equivalent status shall be treated with the regard due to their rank and age.

Supervision of the mess by the prisoners themselves shall be facilitated in every way.

Chapter VIII

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS OF WAR AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL IN CAMP

Article 46

The Detaining Power, when deciding upon the transfer of prisoners of war, shall take into account the interests of the prisoners themselves, more especially so as not to increase the difficulty of their repatriation.

The transfer of prisoners of war shall always be effected humanely and in conditions not less favourable than those under which the forces of the Detaining Power are transferred. Account shall always be taken of the climatic conditions to which the prisoners of war are accustomed and the conditions of transfer shall in no case be prejudicial to their health.

The Detaining Power shall supply prisoners of war during transfer with sufficient food and drinking water to keep them in good health, likewise with the necessary clothing, shelter and medical attention. The Detaining Power shall take adequate precautions especially in case of transport by sea or by air, to ensure their safety during transfer, and shall draw up a complete list of all transferred prisoners before their departure.

Article 47

Sick or wounded prisoners of war shall not be transferred as long as their recovery may be endangered by the journey, unless their safety imperatively demands it.

If the combat zone draws closer to a camp, the prisoners of war in the said camp shall not be transferred unless their transfer can be carried out in adequate conditions of safety, or if they are exposed to greater risks by remaining on the spot than by being transferred.

Article 48

In the event of transfer, prisoners of war shall be officially advised of their departure and of their new postal address. Such notifications shall be given in time for them to pack their luggage and inform their next of kin.

They shall be allowed to take with them their personal effects, and the correspondence and parcels which have arrived for them. The weight of such baggage may be limited, if the conditions of transfer so require, to what each prisoner can reasonably carry, which shall in no case be more than twenty-five kilograms per head.

Mail and parcels addressed to their former camp shall be forwarded to them without delay. The camp commander shall take, in agreement with the prisoners' representative, any measures needed to ensure the transport of the prisoners' community property and of the luggage they are unable to take with them in consequence of restrictions imposed by virtue of the second paragraph of this Article.

The costs of transfers shall be borne by the Detaining Power.

SECTION III

LABOUR OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Article 49

The Detaining Power may utilize the labour of prisoners of war who are physically fit, taking into account their age, sex, rank and physical aptitude, and with a view particularly to maintaining them in a good state of physical and mental health.

Non-commissioned officers who are prisoners of war shall only be required to do supervisory work. Those not so required may ask for other suitable work which shall, so far as possible, be found for them.

If officers or persons of equivalent status ask for suitable work, it shall be found for them, so far as possible, but they may in no circumstances be compelled to work.

Article 50

Besides work connected with camp administration, installation or maintenance, prisoners of war may be compelled to do only such work as is included in the following classes:

- (a) Agriculture;
- (b) Industries connected with the production or the extraction of raw materials, and manufacturing industries, with the exception of metallurgical, machinery and chemical industries; public works and building operations which have no military character or purpose;
- (c) Transport and handling of stores which are not military in character or purpose;
- (d) Commercial business, and arts and crafts;
- (e) Domestic service;
- (f) Public utility services having no military character or purpose.

Should the above provisions be infringed, prisoners of war shall be allowed to exercise their right of complaint, in conformity with Article 78.

Article 51

Prisoners of war must be granted suitable working conditions, especially as regards accommodation, food, clothing and equipment; such conditions shall not be inferior to those enjoyed by nationals of the Detaining Power employed in similar work; account shall also be taken of climatic conditions.

The Detaining Power, in utilizing the labour of prisoners of war, shall ensure that in areas in which prisoners are employed, the national legislation concerning the protection of labour, and, more particularly, the regulations for the safety of workers, are duly applied.

Prisoners of war shall receive training and be provided with the means of protection suitable to the work they will have to do and similar to those accorded to the nationals of the Detaining Power. Subject to the provisions of Article 52, prisoners may be submitted to the normal risks run by these civilian workers.

Conditions of labour shall in no case be rendered more arduous by disciplinary measures.

Article 52

Unless he be a volunteer, no prisoner of war may be employed on labour which is of an unhealthy or dangerous nature.

No prisoner of war shall be assigned to labour which would be looked upon as humiliating for a member of the Detaining Power's own forces.

The removal of mines or similar devices shall be considered as dangerous labour.

Article 53

The duration of the daily labour of prisoners of war, including the time of the journey to and fro, shall not be excessive, and must in no case exceed that permitted for civilian workers in the district, who are nationals of the Detaining Power and employed on the same work.

Prisoners of war must be allowed, in the middle of the day's work, a rest of not less than one hour. This rest will be the same as that to which workers of the Detaining Power are entitled, if the latter is of longer duration. They shall be allowed in addition a rest of twenty-four consecutive hours every week, preferably on Sunday or the day of rest in their country of origin. Furthermore, every prisoner who has worked for one year shall be granted a rest of eight consecutive days, during which his working pay shall be paid him.

If methods of labour such as piece-work are employed, the length of the working period shall not be rendered excessive thereby.

Article 54

The working pay due to prisoners of war shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Article 62 of the present Convention.

Prisoners of war who sustain accidents in connection with work, or who contract a disease in the course, or in consequence of their work, shall receive all the care their condition may require. The Detaining Power shall furthermore deliver to such prisoners of war a medical certificate enabling them to submit their claims to the Power on which they depend, and shall send a duplicate to the Central Prisoners of War Agency provided for in Article 123.

Article 55

The fitness of prisoners of war for work shall be periodically verified by medical examinations at least once a month. The examinations shall have particular regard to the nature of the work which prisoners of war are required to do.

If any prisoner of war considers himself incapable of working, he shall be permitted to appear before the medical authorities of his camp. Physicians or surgeons may recommend that the prisoners who are, in their opinion, unfit for work, be exempted therefrom.

Article 56

The organization and administration of labour detachments shall be similar to those of prisoner of war camps.

Every labour detachment shall remain under the control of and administratively part of a prisoner of war camp. The military authorities and the commander of the said camp shall be responsible, under the direction of their government, for the observance of the provisions of the present Convention in labour detachments.

The camp commander shall keep an up-to-date record of the labour detachments dependent on his camp, and shall communicate it to the delegates of the Protecting Power, of the International Committee of the Red Cross, or of other agencies giving relief to prisoners of war, who may visit the camp.

Article 57

The treatment of prisoners of war who work for private persons, even if the latter are responsible for guarding and protecting them, shall not be inferior to that which is provided for by the present Convention. The Detaining Power, the military authorities and the commander of the camp to which such prisoners belong shall be entirely responsible for the maintenance, care, treatment, and payment of the working pay of such prisoners of war.

Such prisoners of war shall have the right to remain in communication with the prisoners' representatives in the camps on which they depend.

SECTION IV

FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Article 58

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, and pending an arrangement on this matter with the Protecting Power, the Detaining Power may determine the maximum amount of money in cash or in any similar form, that prisoners may have in their possession. Any amount in excess, which was properly in their possession and which has been taken or withheld from them, shall be placed to their account, together with any monies deposited by them, and shall not be converted into any other currency without their consent.

If prisoners of war are permitted to purchase services or commodities outside the camp against payment in cash, such payments shall be made by the prisoner himself or by the camp administration who will charge them to the accounts of the prisoners concerned. The Detaining Power will establish the necessary rules in this respect.

Article 59

Cash which was taken from prisoners of war, in accordance with Article 18, at the time of their capture, and which is in the currency of the Detaining Power, shall be placed to their separate accounts, in accordance with the provisions of Article 64 of the present Section.

The amounts, in the currency of the Detaining Power, due to the conversion of sums in other currencies that are taken from the prisoners of war at the same time, shall also be credited to their separate accounts.

Article 60

The Detaining Power shall grant all prisoners of war a monthly advance of pay, the amount of which shall be fixed by conversion, into the currency of the said Power, of the following amounts:

Category I: Prisoners ranking below sergeant: eight Swiss francs.

Category II: Sergeants and other non-commissioned officers, or prisoners of equivalent rank: twelve Swiss francs.

Category III: Warrant officers and commissioned officers below the rank of major or prisoners of equivalent rank: fifty Swiss francs.

Category IV: Majors, lieutenant-colonels, colonels or prisoners of equivalent rank: sixty Swiss francs.

Category V: General officers or prisoners of equivalent rank: seventy-five Swiss francs.

However, the Parties to the conflict concerned may by special agreement modify the amount of advances of pay due to prisoners of the preceding categories.

Furthermore, if the amounts indicated in the first paragraph above would be unduly high compared with the pay of the Detaining Power's armed forces or would, for any reason, seriously embarrass the Detaining Power, then, pending the conclusion of a special agreement with the Power on which the prisoners depend to vary the amounts indicated above, the Detaining Power:

(a) Shall continue to credit the accounts of the prisoners with the amounts indicated in the first paragraph above;

(b) May temporarily limit the amount made available from these advances of pay to prisoners of war for their own use, to sums which are reasonable, but which, for Category I, shall never be inferior to the amount that the Detaining Power gives to the members of its own armed forces.

The reasons for any limitations will be given without delay to the Protecting Power.

Article 61

The Detaining Power shall accept for distribution as supplementary pay to prisoners of war sums which the Power on which the prisoners depend may forward to them, on condition that the sums to be paid shall be the same for each prisoner of the same category, shall be payable to all prisoners of that category depending on that Power, and shall be placed in their separate accounts, at the earliest opportunity, in accordance with the provisions of Article 64. Such supplementary pay shall not relieve the Detaining Power of any obligation under this Convention.

Article 62

Prisoners of war shall be paid a fair working rate of pay by the detaining authorities direct. The rate shall be fixed by the said authorities, but shall at no time be less than one-fourth of one Swiss franc for a full working day. The Detaining Power shall inform prisoners of war, as well as the Power on which they depend, through the intermediary of the Protecting Power, of the rate of daily working pay that it has fixed.

Working pay shall likewise be paid by the detaining authorities to prisoners of war permanently detailed to duties or to a skilled or semi-skilled occupation in connection with the administration, installation or maintenance of camps, and to the prisoners who are required to carry out spiritual or medical duties on behalf of their comrades.

The working pay of the prisoners' representative, of his advisers, if any, and of his assistants, shall be paid out of the fund maintained by canteen profits. The scale of this working pay shall be fixed by the prisoners' representative and approved by the camp commander. If there is no such fund, the detaining authorities shall pay these prisoners a fair working rate of pay.

Article 63

Prisoners of war shall be permitted to receive remittances of money addressed to them individually or collectively.

Every prisoner of war shall have at his disposal the credit balance of his account as provided for in the following Article, within the limits fixed by the Detaining Power, which shall make such payments as are requested. Subject to financial or monetary restrictions which the Detaining Power regards as essential, prisoners of war may also have payments made abroad. In this case payments addressed by prisoners of war to dependants shall be given priority.

In any event, and subject to the consent of the Power on which they depend, prisoners may have payments made in their own country, as follows: the Detaining Power shall send to the aforesaid Power through the Protecting Power a notification giving all the necessary particulars concerning the prisoners of war, the beneficiaries of the payments, and the amount of the sums to be paid, expressed in the Detaining Power's currency. The said notification shall be signed by the prisoners and countersigned by the camp commander. The Detaining Power shall debit the prisoners' account by a corresponding amount; the sums thus debited shall be placed by it to the credit of the Power on which the prisoners depend.

To apply the foregoing provisions, the Detaining Power may usefully consult the Model Regulations in Annex V of the present Convention.

Article 64

The Detaining Power shall hold an account for each prisoner of war, showing at least the following:

1. The amounts due to the prisoner or received by him as advances of pay, as working pay or derived from any other source; the sums in the currency of the Detaining Power which were taken from him; the sums taken from him and converted at his request into the currency of the said Power.
2. The payments made to the prisoner in cash, or in any other similar form; the payments made on his behalf and at his request; the sums transferred under Article 63, third paragraph.

Article 65

Every item entered in the account of a prisoner of war shall be countersigned or initialled by him, or by the prisoners' representative acting on his behalf.

Prisoners of war shall at all times be afforded reasonable facilities for consulting and obtaining copies of their accounts, which may likewise be inspected by the representatives of the Protecting Powers at the time of visits to the camp.

When prisoners of war are transferred from one camp to another, their personal accounts will follow them. In case of transfer from one Detaining Power to another, the monies which are their property and are not in the currency of the Detaining Power will follow them. They shall be given certificates for any other monies standing to the credit of their accounts.

The Parties to the conflict concerned may agree to notify to each other at specific intervals through the Protecting Power, the amount of the accounts of the prisoners of war.

Article 66

On the termination of captivity, through the release of a prisoner of war or his repatriation, the Detaining Power shall give him a statement, signed by an authorized officer of that Power, showing the credit balance then due to him. The Detaining Power shall also send through the Protecting Power to the government upon which the prisoner of war depends, lists giving all appropriate particulars of all prisoners of war whose captivity has been terminated by repatriation, release, escape, death or any other means, and showing the amount of their credit balances. Such lists shall be certified on each sheet by an authorized representative of the Detaining Power.

Any of the above provisions of this Article may be varied by mutual agreement between any two Parties to the conflict.

The Power on which the prisoner of war depends shall be responsible for settling with him any credit balance due to him from the Detaining Power on the termination of his captivity.

Article 67

Advances of pay, issued to prisoners of war in conformity with Article 60, shall be considered as made on behalf of the Power on which they depend. Such advances of pay, as well as all payments made by the said Power under Article 63, third paragraph, and Article 68, shall form the subject of arrangements between the Powers concerned, at the close of hostilities.

Article 68

Any claim by a prisoner of war for compensation in respect of any injury or other disability arising out of work shall be referred to the Power on which he depends, through the Protecting Power. In accordance with Article 54, the Detaining Power will, in all cases, provide the prisoner of war concerned with a statement showing the nature of the injury or disability, the circumstances in which it arose and particulars of medical or hospital treatment given for it. This statement will be signed by a responsible officer of the Detaining Power and the medical particulars certified by a medical officer.

Any claim by a prisoner of war for compensation in respect of personal effects, monies or valuables impounded by the Detaining Power under Article 18 and not forthcoming on his repatriation, or in respect of loss alleged to be due to the fault of the Detaining Power or any of its servants, shall likewise be referred to the Power on which he depends. Nevertheless, any such personal effects required for use by the prisoners of war whilst in captivity shall be replaced at the expense of the Detaining Power. The Detaining Power will, in all cases, provide the prisoner of war with a statement, signed by a responsible officer, showing all available information regarding the reasons why such effects, monies or valuables have not been restored to him. A copy of this statement will be forwarded to the Power on which he depends through the Central Prisoners of War Agency provided for in Article 123.

SECTION V

RELATIONS OF PRISONERS OF WAR WITH THE EXTERIOR

Article 69

Immediately upon prisoners of war falling into its power, the Detaining Power shall inform them and the Powers on which they depend, through the Protecting Power, of the measures taken to carry out the provisions of the present Section.

They shall likewise inform the parties concerned of any subsequent modifications of such measures.

Article 70

Immediately upon capture, or not more than one week after arrival at a camp, even if it is a transit camp, likewise in case of sickness or transfer to hospital or another camp, every prisoner of war shall be enabled to write direct to his family, on the one hand, and to the Central Prisoners of War Agency provided for in Article 123, on the other hand, a card similar, if possible, to the model annexed to the present Convention, informing his relatives of his capture, address and state of health. The said cards shall be forwarded as rapidly as possible and may not be delayed in any manner.

Article 71

Prisoners of war shall be allowed to send and receive letters and cards. If the Detaining Power deems it necessary to limit the number of letters and cards sent by each prisoner of war, the said number shall not be less than two letters and four cards monthly, exclusive of the capture cards provided for in Article 70, and conforming as closely as possible to the models annexed to the present Convention. Further limitations may be imposed only if the Protecting Power is satisfied that it would be in the interests of the prisoners of war concerned to do so owing to difficulties of translation caused by the Detaining Power's inability to find sufficient qualified linguists to carry out the necessary censorship. If limitations must be placed on the correspondence addressed to prisoners of war, they may be ordered only by the Power on which the prisoners depend, possibly at the request of the Detaining Power. Such letters and cards must be conveyed by the most rapid method at the disposal of the Detaining Power; they may not be delayed or retained for disciplinary reasons.

Prisoners of war who have been without news for a long period, or who are unable to receive news from their next of kin or to give them news by the ordinary postal route, as well as those who are at a great distance from their homes, shall be permitted to send telegrams, the fees being charged against the prisoners of war's accounts with the Detaining Power or paid in the currency at their disposal. They shall likewise benefit by this measure in cases of urgency.

As a general rule, the correspondence of prisoners of war shall be written in their native language. The Parties to the conflict may allow correspondence in other languages.

Sacks containing prisoner of war mail must be securely sealed and labelled so as clearly to indicate their contents, and must be addressed to offices of destination.

Article 72

Prisoners of war shall be allowed to receive by post or by any other means individual parcels or collective shipments containing, in particular, foodstuffs, clothing, medical supplies and articles of a religious, educational or recreational character which may meet their needs, including books, devotional articles, scientific equipment, examination papers, musical instruments, sports outfits and materials allowing prisoners of war to pursue their studies or their cultural activities.

Such shipments shall in no way free the Detaining Power from the obligations imposed upon it by virtue of the present Convention.

The only limits which may be placed on these shipments shall be those proposed by the Protecting Power in the interest of the prisoners themselves, or by the International Committee of the Red Cross or any other organization giving assistance to the prisoners, in respect of their own shipments only, on account of exceptional strain on transport or communications.

The conditions for the sending of individual parcels and collective relief shall, if necessary, be the subject of special agreements between the Powers concerned, which may in no case delay the receipt by the prisoners of relief supplies. Books may not be included in parcels of clothing and foodstuffs. Medical supplies shall, as a rule, be sent in collective parcels.

Article 73

In the absence of special agreements between the Powers concerned on the conditions for the receipt and distribution of collective relief shipments, the rules and regulations concerning collective shipments, which are annexed to the present Convention, shall be applied.

The special agreements referred to above shall in no case restrict the right of prisoners' representatives to take possession of collective relief shipments intended for prisoners of war, to proceed to their distribution or to dispose of them in the interest of the prisoners.

Nor shall such agreements restrict the right of representatives of the Protecting Power, the International Committee of the Red Cross or any other organization giving assistance to prisoners of war and responsible for the forwarding of collective shipments, to supervise their distribution to the recipients.

Article 74

All relief shipments for prisoners of war shall be exempt from import, customs and other dues.

Correspondence, relief shipments and authorized remittances of money addressed to prisoners of war or despatched by them through the post office, either direct or through the Information Bureaux provided for in Article 122 and the Central Prisoners of War Agency provided for in Article 123, shall be exempt from any postal dues, both in the countries of origin and destination, and in intermediate countries.

If relief shipments intended for prisoners of war cannot be sent through the post office by reason of weight or for any other cause, the cost of transportation shall be borne by the Detaining Power in all the territories under its control. The other Powers party to the Convention shall bear the cost of transport in their respective territories.

In the absence of special agreements between the Parties concerned, the costs connected with transport of such shipments, other than costs covered by the above exemption, shall be charged to the senders.

The High Contracting Parties shall endeavour to reduce, so far as possible, the rates charged for telegrams sent by prisoners of war, or addressed to them.

Article 75

Should military operations prevent the Powers concerned from fulfilling their obligation to assure the transport of the shipments referred to in Articles 70, 71, 72 and 77, the Protecting Powers concerned, the International Committee of the Red Cross or any other organization duly approved by the Parties to the conflict may undertake to ensure the conveyance of such shipments by suitable means (railway wagons, motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft, etc.). For this purpose, the High Contracting Parties shall endeavour to supply them with such transport and to allow its circulation, especially by granting the necessary safe-conducts.

Such transport may also be used to convey:

- (a) Correspondence, lists and reports exchanged between the Central Information Agency referred to in Article 123 and the National Bureaux referred to in Article 122;
- (b) Correspondence and reports relating to prisoners of war which the Protecting Powers, the International Committee of the Red Cross or any other body assisting the prisoners, exchange either with their own delegates or with the Parties to the conflict.

These provisions in no way detract from the right of any Party to the conflict to arrange other means of transport, if it should so prefer, nor preclude the granting of safe-conducts, under mutually agreed conditions, to such means of transport.

In the absence of special agreements, the costs occasioned by the use of such means of transport shall be borne proportionally by the Parties to the conflict whose nationals are benefited thereby.

Article 76

The censoring of correspondence addressed to prisoners of war or despatched by them shall be done as quickly as possible. Mail shall be censored only by the despatching State and the receiving State, and once only by each.

The examination of consignments intended for prisoners of war shall not be carried out under conditions that will expose the goods contained in them to deterioration; except in the case of written or printed matter, it shall be done in the presence of the addressee, or of a fellow-prisoner duly delegated by him. The delivery to prisoners of individual or collective consignments shall not be delayed under the pretext of difficulties of censorship.

Any prohibition of correspondence ordered by Parties to the conflict, either for military or political reasons, shall be only temporary and its duration shall be as short as possible.

Article 77

The Detaining Powers shall provide all facilities for the transmission, through the Protecting Power or the Central Prisoners of War Agency provided for in Article 123, of instruments, papers or documents intended for prisoners of war or despatched by them, especially powers of attorney and wills.

In all cases they shall facilitate the preparation and execution of such documents on behalf of prisoners of war; in particular, they shall allow them to consult a lawyer and shall take what measures are necessary for the authentication of their signatures.

SECTION VI

RELATIONS BETWEEN PRISONERS OF WAR AND THE AUTHORITIES

Chapter I

COMPLAINTS OF PRISONERS OF WAR RESPECTING THE CONDITIONS OF CAPTIVITY

Article 78

Prisoners of war shall have the right to make known to the military authorities in whose power they are, their requests regarding the conditions of captivity to which they are subjected.

They shall also have the unrestricted right to apply to the representatives of the Protecting Powers either through their prisoners' representative or, if they consider it necessary, direct, in order to draw their attention to any points on which they may have complaints to make regarding their conditions of captivity.

These requests and complaints shall not be limited nor considered to be a part of the correspondence quota referred to in Article 71. They must be transmitted immediately. Even if they are recognized to be unfounded, they may not give rise to any punishment.

Prisoners' representatives may send periodic reports on the situation in the camps and the needs of the prisoners of war to the representatives of the Protecting Powers.

Chapter II

PRISONER OF WAR REPRESENTATIVES

Article 79

In all places where there are prisoners of war, except in those where there are officers, the prisoners shall freely elect by secret ballot, every six months, and also in case of vacancies, prisoners' representatives entrusted with representing them before the military authorities, the Protecting Powers, the International Committee of the Red Cross and any other organization which may assist them. These prisoners' representatives shall be eligible for re-election.

In camps for officers and persons of equivalent status or in mixed camps, the senior officer among the prisoners of war shall be recognized as the camp prisoners' representative. In camps for officers, he shall be assisted by one or more advisers chosen by the officers; in mixed camps, his assistants shall be chosen from among the prisoners of war who are not officers and shall be elected by them.

Officer prisoners of war of the same nationality shall be stationed in labour camps for prisoners of war, for the purpose of carrying out the camp administration duties for which the prisoners of war are responsible. These officers may be elected as prisoners' representatives under the first paragraph of this Article. In such a case the assistants to the prisoners' representatives shall be chosen from among those prisoners of war who are not officers.

Every representative elected must be approved by the Detaining Power before he has the right to commence his duties. Where the Detaining Power refuses to approve a prisoner of war elected by his fellow prisoners of war, it must inform the Protecting Power of the reason for such refusal.

In all cases the prisoners' representative must have the same nationality, language and customs as the prisoners of war whom he represents. Thus, prisoners of war distributed in different sections of a camp, according to their nationality, language or customs, shall have for each section their own prisoners' representative, in accordance with the foregoing paragraphs.

Article 80

Prisoners' representatives shall further the physical, spiritual and intellectual well-being of prisoners of war.

In particular, where the prisoners decide to organize amongst themselves a system of mutual assistance, this organization will be within the province of the prisoners' representative, in addition to the special duties entrusted to him by other provisions of the present Convention.

Prisoners' representatives shall not be held responsible, simply by reason of their duties, for any offences committed by prisoners of war.

Article 81

Prisoners' representatives shall not be required to perform any other work, if the accomplishment of their duties is thereby made more difficult.

Prisoners' representatives may appoint from amongst the prisoners such assistants as they may require. All material facilities shall be granted them, particularly a certain freedom of movement necessary for the accomplishment of their duties (inspection of labour detachments, receipt of supplies, etc.).

Prisoners' representatives shall be permitted to visit premises where prisoners of war are detained, and every prisoner of war shall have the right to consult freely his prisoners' representative.

All facilities shall likewise be accorded to the prisoners' representatives for communication by post and telegraph with the detaining authorities, the Protecting Powers, the International Committee of the Red Cross and their delegates, the Mixed Medical Commissions and with the bodies which give assistance to prisoners of war. Prisoners' representatives of labour detachments shall enjoy the same facilities for communication with the prisoners' representatives of the principal camp. Such communications shall not be restricted, nor considered as forming a part of the quota mentioned in Article 71.

Prisoners' representatives who are transferred shall be allowed a reasonable time to acquaint their successors with current affairs.

In case of dismissal, the reasons therefor shall be communicated to the Protecting Power.

Chapter III

PENAL AND DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

I. General provisions

Article 82

A prisoner of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations and orders in force in the armed forces of the Detaining Power; the Detaining Power shall be justified in taking judicial or disciplinary measures in respect of any offence committed by a prisoner of war against such laws, regulations or orders. However, no proceedings or punishments contrary to the provisions of this Chapter shall be allowed.

If any law, regulation or order of the Detaining Power shall declare acts committed by a prisoner of war to be punishable, whereas the same acts would not be punishable if committed by a member of the forces of the Detaining Power, such acts shall entail disciplinary punishments only.

Article 83

In deciding whether proceedings in respect of an offence alleged to have been committed by a prisoner of war shall be judicial or disciplinary, the Detaining Power shall ensure that the competent authorities exercise the greatest leniency and adopt, wherever possible, disciplinary rather than judicial measures.

Article 84

A prisoner of war shall be tried only by a military court, unless the existing laws of the Detaining Power expressly permit the civil courts to try a member of the armed forces of the Detaining Power in respect of the particular offence alleged to have been committed by the prisoner of war.

In no circumstances whatever shall a prisoner of war be tried by a court of any kind which does not offer the essential guarantees of independence and impartiality as generally recognized, and, in particular, the procedure of which does not afford the accused the rights and means of defence provided for in Article 105.

Article 85

Prisoners of war prosecuted under the laws of the Detaining Power for acts committed prior to capture shall retain, even if convicted, the benefits of the present Convention.

Article 86

No prisoner of war may be punished more than once for the same act, or on the same charge.

Article 87

Prisoners of war may not be sentenced by the military authorities and courts of the Detaining Power to any penalties except those provided for in respect of members of the armed forces of the said Power who have committed the same acts.

When fixing the penalty, the courts or authorities of the Detaining Power shall take into consideration, to the widest extent possible, the fact that the accused, not being a national of the Detaining Power, is not bound to it by any duty of allegiance, and that he is in its power as the result of circumstances independent of his own will. The said courts or authorities shall be at liberty to reduce the penalty provided for the violation of which the prisoner of war is accused, and shall therefore not be bound to apply the minimum penalty prescribed.

Collective punishment for individual acts, corporal punishments, imprisonment in premises without daylight and, in general, any form of torture or cruelty, are forbidden.

No prisoner of war may be deprived of his rank by the Detaining Power, or prevented from wearing his badges.

Article 88

Officers, non-commissioned officers and men who are prisoners of war undergoing a disciplinary or judicial punishment, shall not be subjected to more severe treatment than that applied in respect of the same punishment to members of the armed forces of the Detaining Power of equivalent rank.

A woman prisoner of war shall not be awarded or sentenced to a punishment more severe, or treated whilst undergoing punishment more severely, than a woman member of the armed forces of the Detaining Power dealt with for a similar offence.

In no case may a woman prisoner of war be awarded or sentenced to a punishment more severe, or treated whilst undergoing punishment more severely, than a male member of the armed forces of the Detaining Power dealt with for a similar offence.

Prisoners of war who have served disciplinary or judicial sentences may not be treated differently from other prisoners of war.

II. Disciplinary sanctions

Article 89

The disciplinary punishments applicable to prisoners of war are the following:

1. A fine which shall not exceed 50 per cent of the advances of pay and working pay which the prisoner of war would otherwise receive under the provisions of Articles 60 and 62 during a period of not more than thirty days.
2. Discontinuance of privileges granted over and above the treatment provided for by the present Convention.
3. Fatigue duties not exceeding two hours daily.
4. Confinement.

The punishment referred to under (3) shall not be applied to officers.

In no case shall disciplinary punishments be inhuman, brutal or dangerous to the health of prisoners of war.

Article 90

The duration of any single punishment shall in no case exceed thirty days. Any period of confinement awaiting the hearing of a disciplinary offence or the award of disciplinary punishment shall be deducted from an award pronounced against a prisoner of war.

The maximum of thirty days provided above may not be exceeded, even if the prisoner of war is answerable for several acts at the same time when he is awarded punishment, whether such acts are related or not.

The period between the pronouncing of an award of disciplinary punishment and its execution shall not exceed one month.

When a prisoner of war is awarded a further disciplinary punishment, a period of at least three days shall elapse between the execution of any two of the punishments, if the duration of one of these is ten days or more.

Article 91

The escape of a prisoner of war shall be deemed to have succeeded when:

1. He has joined the armed forces of the Power on which he depends, or those of an allied Power;
2. He has left the territory under the control of the Detaining Power, or of an ally of the said Power;
3. He has joined a ship flying the flag of the Power on which he depends, or of an allied Power, in the territorial waters of the Detaining Power, the said ship not being under the control of the last-named Power.

Prisoners of war who have made good their escape in the sense of this Article and who are recaptured, shall not be liable to any punishment in respect of their previous escape.

Article 92

A prisoner of war who attempts to escape and is recaptured before having made good his escape in the sense of Article 91 shall be liable only to a disciplinary punishment in respect of this act, even if it is a repeated offence.

A prisoner of war who is recaptured shall be handed over without delay to the competent military authority.

Article 88, fourth paragraph, notwithstanding, prisoners of war punished as a result of an unsuccessful escape may be subjected to special surveillance. Such surveillance must not affect the state of their health, must be undergone in a prisoner of war camp, and must not entail the suppression of any of the safeguards granted them by the present Convention.

Article 93

Escape or attempt to escape, even if it is a repeated offence, shall not be deemed an aggravating circumstance if the prisoner of war is subjected to trial by judicial proceedings in respect of an offence committed during his escape or attempt to escape.

In conformity with the principle stated in Article 83, offences committed by prisoners of war with the sole intention of facilitating their escape and which do

not entail any violence against life or limb, such as offences against public property, theft without intention of self-enrichment, the drawing up or use of false papers, the wearing of civilian clothing, shall occasion disciplinary punishment only.

Prisoners of war who aid or abet an escape or an attempt to escape shall be liable on this count to disciplinary punishment only.

Article 94

If an escaped prisoner of war is recaptured, the Power on which he depends shall be notified thereof in the manner defined in Article 122, provided notification of his escape has been made.

Article 95

A prisoner of war accused of an offence against discipline shall not be kept in confinement pending the hearing unless a member of the armed forces of the Detaining Power would be so kept if he were accused of a similar offence, or if it is essential in the interests of camp order and discipline.

Any period spent by a prisoner of war in confinement awaiting the disposal of an offence against discipline shall be reduced to an absolute minimum and shall not exceed fourteen days.

The provisions of Articles 97 and 98 of this Chapter shall apply to prisoners of war who are in confinement awaiting the disposal of offences against discipline.

Article 96

Acts which constitute offences against discipline shall be investigated immediately.

Without prejudice to the competence of courts and superior military authorities, disciplinary punishment may be ordered only by an officer having disciplinary powers in his capacity as camp commander, or by a responsible officer who replaces him or to whom he has delegated his disciplinary powers.

In no case may such powers be delegated to a prisoner of war or be exercised by a prisoner of war.

Before any disciplinary award is pronounced, the accused shall be given precise information regarding the offences of which he is accused, and given an opportunity of explaining his conduct and of defending himself. He shall be permitted, in particular, to call witnesses and to have recourse, if necessary, to

the services of a qualified interpreter. The decision shall be announced to the accused prisoner of war and to the prisoners' representative.

A record of disciplinary punishments shall be maintained by the camp commander and shall be open to inspection by representatives of the Protecting Power.

Article 97

Prisoners of war shall not in any case be transferred to penitentiary establishments (prisons, penitentiaries, convict prisons, etc.) to undergo disciplinary punishment therein.

All premises in which disciplinary punishments are undergone shall conform to the sanitary requirements set forth in Article 25. A prisoner of war undergoing punishment shall be enabled to keep himself in a state of cleanliness, in conformity with Article 29.

Officers and persons of equivalent status shall not be lodged in the same quarters as non-commissioned officers or men.

Women prisoners of war undergoing disciplinary punishment shall be confined in separate quarters from male prisoners of war and shall be under the immediate supervision of women.

Article 98

A prisoner of war undergoing confinement as a disciplinary punishment, shall continue to enjoy the benefits of the provisions of this Convention except in so far as these are necessarily rendered inapplicable by the mere fact that he is confined. In no case may he be deprived of the benefits of the provisions of Articles 78 and 126.

A prisoner of war awarded disciplinary punishment may not be deprived of the prerogatives attached to his rank.

Prisoners of war awarded disciplinary punishment shall be allowed to exercise and to stay in the open air at least two hours daily.

They shall be allowed, on their request, to be present at the daily medical inspections. They shall receive the attention which their state of health requires and, if necessary, shall be removed to the camp infirmary or to a hospital.

They shall have permission to read and write, likewise to send and receive letters. Parcels and remittances of money, however, may be withheld from them until the completion of the punishment; they shall meanwhile be entrusted to the

prisoners' representative, who will hand over to the infirmary the perishable goods contained in such parcels.

III. Judicial proceedings

Article 99

No prisoner of war may be tried or sentenced for an act which is not forbidden by the law of the Detaining Power or by international law, in force at the time the said act was committed.

No moral or physical coercion may be exerted on a prisoner of war in order to induce him to admit himself guilty of the act of which he is accused.

No prisoner of war may be convicted without having had an opportunity to present his defence and the assistance of a qualified advocate or counsel.

Article 100

Prisoners of war and the Protecting Powers shall be informed as soon as possible of the offences which are punishable by the death sentence under the laws of the Detaining Power.

Other offences shall not thereafter be made punishable by the death penalty without the concurrence of the Power upon which the prisoners of war depend.

The death sentence cannot be pronounced on a prisoner of war unless the attention of the court has, in accordance with Article 87, second paragraph, been particularly called to the fact that since the accused is not a national of the Detaining Power, he is not bound to it by any duty of allegiance, and that he is in its power as the result of circumstances independent of his own will.

Article 101

If the death penalty is pronounced on a prisoner of war, the sentence shall not be executed before the expiration of a period of at least six months from the date when the Protecting Power receives, at an indicated address, the detailed communication provided for in Article 107.

Article 102

A prisoner of war can be validly sentenced only if the sentence has been pronounced by the same courts according to the same procedure as in the case of members of the armed forces of the Detaining Power, and if, furthermore, the provisions of the present Chapter have been observed.

Article 103

Judicial investigations relating to a prisoner of war shall be conducted as rapidly as circumstances permit and so that his trial shall take place as soon as possible. A prisoner of war shall not be confined while awaiting trial unless a member of the armed forces of the Detaining Power would be so confined if he were accused of a similar offence, or if it is essential to do so in the interests of national security. In no circumstances shall this confinement exceed three months.

Any period spent by a prisoner of war in confinement awaiting trial shall be deducted from any sentence of imprisonment passed upon him and taken into account in fixing any penalty.

The provisions of Articles 97 and 98 of this Chapter shall apply to a prisoner of war whilst in confinement awaiting trial.

Article 104

In any case in which the Detaining Power has decided to institute judicial proceedings against a prisoner of war, it shall notify the Protecting Power as soon as possible and at least three weeks before the opening of the trial. This period of three weeks shall run as from the day on which such notification reaches the Protecting Power at the address previously indicated by the latter to the Detaining Power.

The said notification shall contain the following information:

1. Surname and first names of the prisoner of war, his rank, his army, regimental, personal or serial number, his date of birth, and his profession or trade, if any;
2. Place of internment or confinement;
3. Specification of the charge or charges on which the prisoner of war is to be arraigned, giving the legal provisions applicable;
- 4 . Designation of the court which will try the case, likewise the date and place fixed for the opening of the trial.

The same communication shall be made by the Detaining Power to the prisoners' representative.

If no evidence is submitted, at the opening of a trial, that the notification referred to above was received by the Protecting Power, by the prisoner of war and by the prisoners' representative concerned, at least three weeks before the opening of the trial, then the latter cannot take place and must be adjourned.

Article 105

The prisoner of war shall be entitled to assistance by one of his prisoner comrades, to defence by a qualified advocate or counsel of his own choice, to the calling of witnesses and, if he deems necessary, to the services of a competent interpreter. He shall be advised of these rights by the Detaining Power in due time before the trial.

Failing a choice by the prisoner of war, the Protecting Power shall find him an advocate or counsel, and shall have at least one week at its disposal for the purpose. The Detaining Power shall deliver to the said Power, on request, a list of persons qualified to present the defence. Failing a choice of an advocate or counsel by the prisoner of war or the Protecting Power, the Detaining Power shall appoint a competent advocate or counsel to conduct the defence.

The advocate or counsel conducting the defence on behalf of the prisoner of war shall have at his disposal a period of two weeks at least before the opening of the trial, as well as the necessary facilities to prepare the defence of the accused. He may, in particular, freely visit the accused and interview him in private. He may also confer with any witnesses for the defence, including prisoners of war. He shall have the benefit of these facilities until the term of appeal or petition has expired.

Particulars of the charge or charges on which the prisoner of war is to be arraigned, as well as the documents which are generally communicated to the accused by virtue of the laws in force in the armed forces of the Detaining Power, shall be communicated to the accused prisoner of war in a language which he understands, and in good time before the opening of the trial. The same communication in the same circumstances shall be made to the advocate or counsel conducting the defence on behalf of the prisoner of war.

The representatives of the Protecting Power shall be entitled to attend the trial of the case, unless, exceptionally, this is held in camera in the interest of State security. In such a case the Detaining Power shall advise the Protecting Power accordingly.

Article 106

Every prisoner of war shall have, in the same manner as the members of the armed forces of the Detaining Power, the right of appeal or petition from any sentence pronounced upon him, with a view to the quashing or revising of the sentence or the reopening of the trial. He shall be fully informed of his right to appeal or petition and of the time limit within which he may do so.

Article 107

Any judgment and sentence pronounced upon a prisoner of war shall be immediately reported to the Protecting Power in the form of a summary communication, which shall also indicate whether he has the right of appeal with a view to the quashing of the sentence or the reopening of the trial. This communication shall likewise be sent to the prisoners' representative concerned. It shall also be sent to the accused prisoner of war in a language he understands, if the sentence was not pronounced in his presence. The Detaining Power shall also immediately communicate to the Protecting Power the decision of the prisoner of war to use or to waive his right of appeal.

Furthermore, if a prisoner of war is finally convicted or if a sentence pronounced on a prisoner of war in the first instance is a death sentence, the Detaining Power shall as soon as possible address to the Protecting Power a detailed communication containing:

1. The precise wording of the finding and sentence;
2. A summarized report of any preliminary investigation and of the trial, emphasizing in particular the elements of the prosecution and the defence;
3. Notification, where applicable, of the establishment where the sentence will be served.

The communications provided for in the foregoing subparagraphs shall be sent to the Protecting Power at the address previously made known to the Detaining Power.

Article 108

Sentences pronounced on prisoners of war after a conviction has become duly enforceable, shall be served in the same establishments and under the same conditions as in the case of members of the armed forces of the Detaining Power. These conditions shall in all cases conform to the requirements of health and humanity.

A woman prisoner of war on whom such a sentence has been pronounced shall be confined in separate quarters and shall be under the supervision of women.

In any case, prisoners of war sentenced to a penalty depriving them of their liberty shall retain the benefit of the provisions of Articles 78 and 126 of the present Convention. Furthermore, they shall be entitled to receive and despatch correspondence, to receive at least one relief parcel monthly, to take regular exercise in the open air, to have the medical care required by their state of health, and the spiritual assistance they may desire. Penalties to which they may be subjected shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 87, third paragraph.

PART IV

TERMINATION OF CAPTIVITY

SECTION I

DIRECT REPATRIATION AND ACCOMMODATION IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

Article 109

Subject to the provisions of the third paragraph of this Article, Parties to the conflict are bound to send back to their own country, regardless of number or rank, seriously wounded and seriously sick prisoners of war, after having cared for them until they are fit to travel, in accordance with the first paragraph of the following Article.

Throughout the duration of hostilities, Parties to the conflict shall endeavour, with the cooperation of the neutral Powers concerned, to make arrangements for the accommodation in neutral countries of the sick and wounded prisoners of war referred to in the second paragraph of the following Article. They may, in addition, conclude agreements with a view to the direct repatriation or internment in a neutral country of able-bodied prisoners of war who have undergone a long period of captivity.

No sick or injured prisoner of war who is eligible for repatriation under the first paragraph of this Article, may be repatriated against his will during hostilities.

Article 110

The following shall be repatriated direct:

1. Incurably wounded and sick whose mental or physical fitness seems to have been gravely diminished.
2. Wounded and sick who, according to medical opinion, are not likely to recover within one year, whose condition requires treatment and whose mental or physical fitness seems to have been gravely diminished.
3. Wounded and sick who have recovered, but whose mental or physical fitness seems to have been gravely and permanently diminished.

The following may be accommodated in a neutral country:

1. Wounded and sick whose recovery may be expected within one year of the date of the wound or the beginning of the illness, if treatment in a neutral country might increase the prospects of a more certain and speedy recovery.

2. Prisoners of war whose mental or physical health, according to medical opinion, is seriously threatened by continued captivity, but whose accommodation in a neutral country might remove such a threat.

The conditions which prisoners of war accommodated in a neutral country must fulfil in order to permit their repatriation shall be fixed, as shall likewise their status, by agreement between the Powers concerned. In general, prisoners of war who have been accommodated in a neutral country, and who belong to the following categories, should be repatriated:

1. Those whose state of health has deteriorated so as to fulfil the conditions laid down for direct repatriation;
2. Those whose mental or physical powers remain, even after treatment, considerably impaired.

If no special agreements are concluded between the Parties to the conflict concerned, to determine the cases of disablement or sickness entailing direct repatriation or accommodation in a neutral country, such cases shall be settled in accordance with the principles laid down in the Model Agreement concerning direct repatriation and accommodation in neutral countries of wounded and sick prisoners of war and in the Regulations concerning Mixed Medical Commissions annexed to the present Convention.

Article 111

The Detaining Power, the Power on which the prisoners of war depend, and a neutral Power agreed upon by these two Powers, shall endeavour to conclude agreements which will enable prisoners of war to be interned in the territory of the said neutral Power until the close of hostilities.

Article 112

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, Mixed Medical Commissions shall be appointed to examine sick and wounded prisoners of war, and to make all appropriate decisions regarding them. The appointment, duties and functioning of these Commissions shall be in conformity with the provisions of the Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

However, prisoners of war who, in the opinion of the medical authorities of the Detaining Power, are manifestly seriously injured or seriously sick, may be repatriated without having to be examined by a Mixed Medical Commission.

Article 113

Besides those who are designated by the medical authorities of the Detaining Power, wounded or sick prisoners of war belonging to the categories listed below shall be entitled to present themselves for examination by the Mixed Medical Commissions provided for in the foregoing Article:

1. Wounded and sick proposed by a physician or surgeon who is of the same nationality, or a national of a Party to the conflict allied with the Power on which the said prisoners depend, and who exercises his functions in the camp.
2. Wounded and sick proposed by their prisoners' representative.
3. Wounded and sick proposed by the Power on which they depend, or by an organization duly recognized by the said Power and giving assistance to the prisoners.

Prisoners of war who do not belong to one of the three foregoing categories may nevertheless present themselves for examination by Mixed Medical Commissions, but shall be examined only after those belonging to the said categories.

The physician or surgeon of the same nationality as the prisoners who present themselves for examination by the Mixed Medical Commission, likewise the prisoners' representative of the said prisoners, shall have permission to be present at the examination.

Article 114

Prisoners of war who meet with accidents shall, unless the injury is self-inflicted, have the benefit of the provisions of this Convention as regards repatriation or accommodation in a neutral country.

Article 115

No prisoner of war on whom a disciplinary punishment has been imposed and who is eligible for repatriation or for accommodation in a neutral country, may be kept back on the plea that he has not undergone his punishment.

Prisoners of war detained in connection with a judicial prosecution or conviction and who are designated for repatriation or accommodation in a neutral country, may benefit by such measures before the end of the proceedings or the completion of the punishment, if the Detaining Power consents.

Parties to the conflict shall communicate to each other the names of those who will be detained until the end of the proceedings or the completion of the punishment.

Article 116

The costs of repatriating prisoners of war or of transporting them to a neutral country shall be borne, from the frontiers of the Detaining Power, by the Power on which the said prisoners depend.

Article 117

No repatriated person may be employed on active military service.

SECTION II

RELEASE AND REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT THE CLOSE OF HOSTILITIES

Article 118

Prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities.

In the absence of stipulations to the above effect in any agreement concluded between the Parties to the conflict with a view to the cessation of hostilities, or failing any such agreement, each of the Detaining Powers shall itself establish and execute without delay a plan of repatriation in conformity with the principle laid down in the foregoing paragraph.

In either case, the measures adopted shall be brought to the knowledge of the prisoners of war.

The costs of repatriation of prisoners of war shall in all cases be equitably apportioned between the Detaining Power and the Power on which the prisoners depend. This apportionment shall be carried out on the following basis:

- (a) If the two Powers are contiguous, the Power on which the prisoners of war depend shall bear the costs of repatriation from the frontiers of the Detaining Power.
- (b) If the two Powers are not contiguous, the Detaining Power shall bear the costs of transport of prisoners of war over its own territory as far as its frontier or its port of embarkation nearest to the territory of the Power on which the prisoners of war depend. The Parties concerned shall agree between themselves as to the equitable apportionment of the remaining costs of the repatriation. The conclusion of this agreement shall in no circumstances justify any delay in the repatriation of the prisoners of war.

Article 119

Repatriation shall be effected in conditions similar to those laid down in Articles 46 to 48 inclusive of the present Convention for the transfer of prisoners of war, having regard to the provisions of Article 118 and to those of the following paragraphs.

On repatriation, any articles of value impounded from prisoners of war under Article 18, and any foreign currency which has not been converted into the currency of the Detaining Power, shall be restored to them. Articles of value and foreign currency which, for any reason whatever, are not restored to prisoners of war on repatriation, shall be despatched to the Information Bureau set up under Article 122.

Prisoners of war shall be allowed to take with them their personal effects, and any correspondence and parcels which have arrived for them. The weight of such baggage may be limited, if the conditions of repatriation so require, to what each prisoner can reasonably carry. Each prisoner shall in all cases be authorized to carry at least twenty-five kilograms.

The other personal effects of the repatriated prisoner shall be left in the charge of the Detaining Power which shall have them forwarded to him as soon as it has concluded an agreement to this effect, regulating the conditions of transport and the payment of the costs involved, with the Power on which the prisoner depends.

Prisoners of war against whom criminal proceedings for an indictable offence are pending may be detained until the end of such proceedings, and, if necessary, until the completion of the punishment. The same shall apply to prisoners of war already convicted for an indictable offence.

Parties to the conflict shall communicate to each other the names of any prisoners of war who are detained until the end of the proceedings or until punishment has been completed.

By agreement between the Parties to the conflict, commissions shall be established for the purpose of searching for dispersed prisoners of war and of assuring their repatriation with the least possible delay.

SECTION III

DEATH OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Article 120

Wills of prisoners of war shall be drawn up so as to satisfy the conditions of validity required by the legislation of their country of origin, which will take steps to inform the Detaining Power of its requirements in this respect. At the request

of the prisoner of war and, in all cases, after death, the will shall be transmitted without delay to the Protecting Power; a certified copy shall be sent to the Central Agency.

Death certificates in the form annexed to the present Convention, or lists certified by a responsible officer, of all persons who die as prisoners of war shall be forwarded as rapidly as possible to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau established in accordance with Article 122. The death certificates or certified lists shall show particulars of identity as set out in the third paragraph of Article 17, and also the date and place of death, the cause of death, the date and place of burial and all particulars necessary to identify the graves.

The burial or cremation of a prisoner of war shall be preceded by a medical examination of the body with a view to confirming death and enabling a report to be made and, where necessary, establishing identity.

The detaining authorities shall ensure that prisoners of war who have died in captivity are honourably buried, if possible according to the rites of the religion to which they belonged, and that their graves are respected, suitably maintained and marked so as to be found at any time. Wherever possible, deceased prisoners of war who depended on the same Power shall be interred in the same place.

Deceased prisoners of war shall be buried in individual graves unless unavoidable circumstances require the use of collective graves. Bodies may be cremated only for imperative reasons of hygiene, on account of the religion of the deceased or in accordance with his express wish to this effect. In case of cremation, the fact shall be stated and the reasons given in the death certificate of the deceased.

In order that graves may always be found, all particulars of burials and graves shall be recorded with a Graves Registration Service established by the Detaining Power. Lists of graves and particulars of the prisoners of war interred in cemeteries and elsewhere shall be transmitted to the Power on which such prisoners of war depended. Responsibility for the care of these graves and for records of any subsequent moves of the bodies shall rest on the Power controlling the territory, if a Party to the present Convention. These provisions shall also apply to the ashes, which shall be kept by the Graves Registration Service until proper disposal thereof in accordance with the wishes of the home country.

Article 121

Every death or serious injury of a prisoner of war caused or suspected to have been caused by a sentry, another prisoner of war, or any other person, as well as

any death the cause of which is unknown, shall be immediately followed by an official enquiry by the Detaining Power.

A communication on this subject shall be sent immediately to the Protecting Power. Statements shall be taken from witnesses, especially from those who are prisoners of war, and a report including such statements shall be forwarded to the Protecting Power.

If the enquiry indicates the guilt of one or more persons, the Detaining Power shall take all measures for the prosecution of the person or persons responsible.

PART V

INFORMATION BUREAUX AND RELIEF SOCIETIES FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

Article 122

Upon the outbreak of a conflict and in all cases of occupation, each of the Parties to the conflict shall institute an official Information Bureau for prisoners of war who are in its power. Neutral or non-belligerent Powers who may have received within their territory persons belonging to one of the categories referred to in Article 4, shall take the same action with respect to such persons. The Power concerned shall ensure that the Prisoners of War Information Bureau is provided with the necessary accommodation, equipment and staff to ensure its efficient working. It shall be at liberty to employ prisoners of war in such a Bureau under the conditions laid down in the Section of the present Convention dealing with work by prisoners of war.

Within the shortest possible period, each of the Parties to the conflict shall give its Bureau the information referred to in the fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs of this Article regarding any enemy person belonging to one of the categories referred to in Article 4, who has fallen into its power. Neutral or non-belligerent Powers shall take the same action with regard to persons belonging to such categories whom they have received within their territory.

The Bureau shall immediately forward such information by the most rapid means to the Powers concerned, through the intermediary of the Protecting Powers and likewise of the Central Agency provided for in Article 123.

This information shall make it possible quickly to advise the next of kin concerned. Subject to the provisions of Article 17, the information shall include, in so far as available to the Information Bureau, in respect of each prisoner of war, his surname, first names, rank, army, regimental, personal or serial number, place and full date of birth, indication of the Power on which he depends, first name of the father and maiden name of the mother, name and address of the

person to be informed and the address to which correspondence for the prisoner may be sent.

The Information Bureau shall receive from the various departments concerned information regarding transfers, releases, repatriations, escapes, admissions to hospital, and deaths, and shall transmit such information in the manner described in the third paragraph above.

Likewise, information regarding the state of health of prisoners of war who are seriously ill or seriously wounded shall be supplied regularly, every week if possible.

The Information Bureau shall also be responsible for replying to all enquiries sent to it concerning prisoners of war, including those who have died in captivity; it will make any enquiries necessary to obtain the information which is asked for if this is not in its possession.

All written communications made by the Bureau shall be authenticated by a signature or a seal.

The Information Bureau shall furthermore be charged with collecting all personal valuables, including sums in currencies other than that of the Detaining Power and documents of importance to the next of kin, left by prisoners of war who have been repatriated or released, or who have escaped or died, and shall forward the said valuables to the Powers concerned. Such articles shall be sent by the Bureau in sealed packets which shall be accompanied by statements giving clear and full particulars of the identity of the person to whom the articles belonged, and by a complete list of the contents of the parcel. Other personal effects of such prisoners of war shall be transmitted under arrangements agreed upon between the Parties to the conflict concerned.

Article 123

A Central Prisoners of War Information Agency shall be created in a neutral country. The International Committee of the Red Cross shall, if it deems necessary, propose to the Powers concerned the organization of such an Agency.

The function of the Agency shall be to collect all the information it may obtain through official or private channels respecting prisoners of war, and to transmit it as rapidly as possible to the country of origin of the prisoners of war or to the Power on which they depend. It shall receive from the Parties to the conflict all facilities for effecting such transmissions.

The High Contracting Parties, and in particular those whose nationals benefit by the services of the Central Agency, are requested to give the said Agency the financial aid it may require.

The foregoing provisions shall in no way be interpreted as restricting the humanitarian activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross, or of the relief Societies provided for in Article 125.

Article 124

The national Information Bureaux and the Central Information Agency shall enjoy free postage for mail, likewise all the exemptions provided for in Article 74, and further, so far as possible, exemption from telegraphic charges or, at least, greatly reduced rates.

Article 125

Subject to the measures which the Detaining Powers may consider essential to ensure their security or to meet any other reasonable need, the representatives of religious organizations, relief societies, or any other organization assisting prisoners of war, shall receive from the said Powers, for themselves and their duly accredited agents, all necessary facilities for visiting the prisoners, distributing relief supplies and material, from any source, intended for religious, educational or recreative purposes, and for assisting them in organizing their leisure time within the camps. Such societies or organizations may be constituted in the territory of the Detaining Power or in any other country, or they may have an international character.

The Detaining Power may limit the number of societies and organizations whose delegates are allowed to carry out their activities in its territory and under its supervision, on condition, however, that such limitation shall not hinder the effective operation of adequate relief to all prisoners of war.

The special position of the International Committee of the Red Cross in this field shall be recognized and respected at all times.

As soon as relief supplies or material intended for the above-mentioned purposes are handed over to prisoners of war, or very shortly afterwards, receipts for each consignment, signed by the prisoners' representative, shall be forwarded to the relief society or organization making the shipment. At the same time, receipts for these consignments shall be supplied by the administrative authorities responsible for guarding the prisoners.

PART VI

EXECUTION OF THE CONVENTION

SECTION I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 126

Representatives or delegates of the Protecting Powers shall have permission to go to all places where prisoners of war may be, particularly to places of internment, imprisonment and labour, and shall have access to all premises occupied by prisoners of war; they shall also be allowed to go to the places of departure, passage and arrival of prisoners who are being transferred. They shall be able to interview the prisoners, and in particular the prisoners' representatives, without witnesses, either personally or through an interpreter.

Representatives and delegates of the Protecting Powers shall have full liberty to select the places they wish to visit. The duration and frequency of these visits shall not be restricted. Visits may not be prohibited except for reasons of imperative military necessity, and then only as an exceptional and temporary measure.

The Detaining Power and the Power on which the said prisoners of war depend may agree, if necessary, that compatriots of these prisoners of war be permitted to participate in the visits.

The delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross shall enjoy the same prerogatives. The appointment of such delegates shall be submitted to the approval of the Power detaining the prisoners of war to be visited.

Article 127

The High Contracting Parties undertake, in time of peace as in time of war, to disseminate the text of the present Convention as widely as possible in their respective countries, and, in particular, to include the study thereof in their programmes of military and, if possible, civil instruction, so that the principles thereof may become known to all their armed forces and to the entire population.

Any military or other authorities, who in time of war assume responsibilities in respect of prisoners of war, must possess the text of the Convention and be specially instructed as to its provisions.

Article 128

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another through the Swiss Federal Council and, during hostilities, through the Protecting Powers, the official translations of the present Convention, as well as the laws and regulations which they may adopt to ensure the application thereof.

Article 129

The High Contracting Parties undertake to enact any legislation necessary to provide effective penal sanctions for persons committing, or ordering to be committed, any of the grave breaches of the present Convention defined in the following Article.

Each High Contracting Party shall be under the obligation to search for persons alleged to have committed, or to have ordered to be committed, such grave breaches, and shall bring such persons, regardless of their nationality, before its own courts. It may also, if it prefers, and in accordance with the provisions of its own legislation, hand such persons over for trial to another High Contracting Party concerned, provided such High Contracting Party has made out a prima facie case.

Each High Contracting Party shall take measures necessary for the suppression of all acts contrary to the provisions of the present Convention other than the grave breaches defined in the following Article.

In all circumstances, the accused persons shall benefit by safeguards of proper trial and defence, which shall not be less favourable than those provided by Article 105 and those following of the present Convention.

Article 130

Grave breaches to which the preceding Article relates shall be those involving any of the following acts, if committed against persons or property protected by the Convention: wilful killing, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, compelling a prisoner of war to serve in the forces of the hostile Power, or wilfully depriving a prisoner of war of the rights of fair and regular trial prescribed in this Convention.

Article 131

No High Contracting Party shall be allowed to absolve itself or any other High Contracting Party of any liability incurred by itself or by another High Contracting Party in respect of breaches referred to in the preceding Article.

Article 132

At the request of a Party to the conflict, an enquiry shall be instituted, in a manner to be decided between the interested Parties, concerning any alleged violation of the Convention.

If agreement has not been reached concerning the procedure for the enquiry, the Parties should agree on the choice of an umpire who will decide upon the procedure to be followed.

Once the violation has been established, the Parties to the conflict shall put an end to it and shall repress it with the least possible delay.

SECTION 11

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 133

The present Convention is established in English and in French. Both texts are equally authentic. The Swiss Federal Council shall arrange for official translations of the Convention to be made in the Russian and Spanish languages.

Article 134

The present Convention replaces the Convention of 27 July 1929, in relations between the High Contracting Parties.

Article 135

In the relations between the Powers which are bound by The Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, whether that of July 29, 1899, or that of October 18, 1907, and which are parties to the present Convention, this last Convention shall be complementary to Chapter II of the Regulations annexed to the above-mentioned Conventions of The Hague.

Article 136

The present Convention, which bears the date of this day, is open to signature until February 12, 1950, in the name of the Powers represented at the Conference which opened at Geneva on April 21, 1949; furthermore, by Powers not represented at that Conference, but which are parties to the Convention of July 27, 1929.

Article 137

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible and the ratifications shall be deposited at Berne.

A record shall be drawn up of the deposit of each instrument of ratification and certified copies of this record shall be transmitted by the Swiss Federal Council to

all the Powers in whose name the Convention has been signed, or whose accession has been notified.

Article 138

The present Convention shall come into force six months after not less than two instruments of ratification have been deposited.

Thereafter, it shall come into force for each High Contracting Party six months after the deposit of the instrument of ratification.

Article 139

From the date of its coming into force, it shall be open to any Power in whose name the present Convention has not been signed, to accede to this Convention.

Article 140

Accessions shall be notified in writing to the Swiss Federal Council, and shall take effect six months after the date on which they are received.

The Swiss Federal Council shall communicate the accessions to all the Powers in whose name the Convention has been signed, or whose accession has been notified.

Article 141

The situations provided for in Articles 2 and 3 shall give immediate effect to ratifications deposited and accessions notified by the Parties to the conflict before or after the beginning of hostilities or occupation. The Swiss Federal Council shall communicate by the quickest method any ratifications or accessions received from Parties to the conflict.

Article 142

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall be at liberty to denounce the present Convention.

The denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Swiss Federal Council, which shall transmit it to the Governments of all the High Contracting Parties.

The denunciation shall take effect one year after the notification thereof has been made to the Swiss Federal Council. However, a denunciation of which notification has been made at a time when the denouncing Power is involved in a conflict shall not take effect until peace has been concluded, and until after

operations connected with the release and repatriation of the persons protected by the present Convention have been terminated.

The denunciation shall have effect only in respect of the denouncing Power. It shall in no way impair the obligations which the Parties to the conflict shall remain bound to fulfil by virtue of the principles of the law of nations, as they result from the usages established among civilized peoples, from the laws of humanity and the dictates of the public conscience.

Article 143

The Swiss Federal Council shall register the present Convention with the Secretariat of the United Nations. The Swiss Federal Council shall also inform the Secretariat of the United Nations of all ratifications, accessions and denunciations received by it with respect to the present Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having deposited their respective full powers, have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva this twelfth day of August 1949, in the English and French languages. The original shall be deposited in the Archives of the Swiss Confederation. The Swiss Federal Council shall transmit certified copies thereof to each of the signatory and acceding States.

ANNEX I

Model agreement concerning direct repatriation and accommodation in neutral countries
of wounded and sick prisoners of war

(see Article 110)

I.-PRINCIPLES FOR DIRECT REPATRIATION AND ACCOMMODATION IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

A. DIRECT REPATRIATION

The following shall be repatriated direct:

1.All prisoners of war suffering from the following disabilities as the result of trauma: loss of limb, paralysis, articular or other disabilities, when this disability is

at least the loss of a hand or a foot, or the equivalent of the loss of a hand or a foot.

Without prejudice to a more generous interpretation, the following shall be considered as equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot:

(a) Loss of a hand or of all the fingers, or of the thumb and forefinger of one hand; loss of a foot, or of all the toes and metatarsals of one foot.

(b) Ankylosis, loss of osseous tissue, cicatricial contracture preventing the functioning of one of the large articulations or of all the digital joints of one hand.

(c) Pseudarthrosis of the long bones.

(d) Deformities due to fracture or other injury which seriously interfere with function and weight-bearing power.

2. All wounded prisoners of war whose condition has become chronic, to the extent that prognosis appears to exclude recovery-in spite of treatment-within one year from the date of the injury, as, for example, in case of:

(a) Projectile in the heart. even if the Mixed Medical Commission should fail, at the time of their examination, to detect any serious disorders.

(b) Metallic splinter in the brain or the lungs, even if the Mixed Medical Commission cannot, at the time of examination, detect any local or general reaction.

(c) Osteomyelitis, when recovery cannot be foreseen in the course of the year following the injury, and which seems likely to result in ankylosis of a joint, or other impairments equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot.

(d) Perforating and suppurating injury to the large joints.

(e) Injury to the skull, with loss or shifting of bony tissue.

(f) Injury or burning of the face with loss of tissue and functional lesions.

(g) Injury to the spinal cord.

(h) Lesion of the peripheral nerves, the sequelae of which are equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, and the cure of which requires more than a year from the date of injury, for example: injury to the brachial or lumbosacral plexus, the median or sciatic nerves, likewise combined injury to the radial and cubital nerves or to the lateral popliteal nerve (*N.*

peroneus communes) and medial popliteal nerve (*N. tibialis*); etc. The separate injury of the 'radial (musculo-spiral), cubital, lateral or medial popliteal nerves shall not, however, warrant repatriation except in case of contractures or of serious neurotrophic disturbance.

(i) Injury to the urinary system, with incapacitating results.

3. All sick prisoners of war whose condition has become chronic to the extent that prognosis seems to exclude recovery-in spite of treatment-within one year from the inception of the disease, as, for example, in case of:

(a) Progressive tuberculosis of any organ which, according to medical prognosis, cannot be cured, or at least considerably improved, by treatment in a neutral country.

(b) Exudate pleurisy.

(c) Serious diseases of the respiratory organs of non-tubercular etiology, presumed incurable. for example: serious pulmonary emphysema, with or without bronchitis, chronic asthma:* chronic bronchitis* lasting more than one year in captivity; bronchiectasis,* etc.

(d) Serious chronic affections of the circulatory system, for example: valvular lesions and myocarditis* which have shown signs of circulatory failure during captivity, even though the Mixed Medical Commission cannot detect any such signs at the time of examination; affections of the pericardium and the vessels (Buerger's disease, aneurism of the large vessels); etc.

(e) Serious chronic affections of the digestive organs, for example: gastric or duodenal ulcer-, sequelae of gastric operations performed in captivity; chronic gastritis, enteritis or colitis, having lasted more than one year and seriously affecting the general condition: cirrhosis of the liver, chronic cholecystopathy;* etc.

(f) Serious chronic affections of the genito-urinary organs, for example: chronic diseases of the kidney with consequent disorders; nephrectomy because of a tubercular kidney; chronic pyelitis or chronic cystitis: hydronephrosis or pyonephrosis; chronic grave gynaecological conditions- , normal pregnancy, and obstetrical disorder, where it is impossible to accommodate in a neutral country; etc.

(g) Serious chronic diseases of the central and peripheral nervous system, for example: all obvious psychoses and psychoneuroses, such as serious hysteria, serious captivity psychoneurosis, etc., duly verified by a specialist;* any epilepsy duly verified by the camp physicians.' cerebral arteriosclerosis- chronic neuritis lasting more than one year. etc.

(h) Serious chronic disease of the neuro-vegetative system, with considerable diminution of mental or physical fitness. noticeable loss of weight and general asthenia.

(i) Blindness of both eyes, or of one eye when the vision of the other is less than 1 in spite of the use of corrective glasses; diminution of visual acuity in cases where it is impossible to restore it by correction to an acuity of 1/2 in at least one eye;* other grave ocular affections, for example: glaucoma, iritis, choroiditis; trachoma, etc.

(k) Auditive disorders, such as total unilateral deafness, if the other ear does not discern the ordinary spoken word at a distance of one metre;* etc.

(l) Serious affections of metabolism, for example: diabetes mellitus requiring insulin treatment; etc.

(m) Serious disorders of the endocrine glands, for example: thyrotoxicosis; hypothyroidism; Addison's disease; Simmonds' cachexia; tetany; etc.

(n) Grave and chronic disorders of the blood-forming organs.

(o) Serious cases of chronic intoxication, for example: lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, morphinism, cocaineism, alcoholism; gas or radiation poisoning; etc.

(p) Chronic affections of locomotion, with obvious functional disorders, for example: arthritis deformans, primary and secondary progressive chronic polyarthritis; rheumatism with serious clinical symptoms; etc.

(q) Serious chronic skin diseases. not amenable to treatment.

(r) Any malignant growth.

(s) Serious chronic infectious diseases, persisting for one year after their inception, for example: malaria with decided organic impairment, amoebic or bacillary dysentery with grave disorders; tertiary visceral syphilis resistant to treatment; leprosy; etc.

(t) Serious avitaminosis or serious inanition.

*The decision of the Mixed Medical Commission shall be based to a great extent on the records kept by camp physicians and surgeons of the same nationality as

the prisoners of war, or on an examination by medical specialists of the Detaining Power.

B. ACCOMMODATION IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

The following shall be eligible for accommodation in a neutral country:

1. All wounded prisoners of war who are not likely to recover in captivity, but who might be cured or whose condition might be considerably improved by accommodation in a neutral country.
2. Prisoners of war suffering from any form of tuberculosis, of whatever organ, and whose treatment in a neutral country would be likely to lead to recovery or at least to considerable improvement, with the exception of primary tuberculosis cured before captivity.
3. Prisoners of war suffering from affections requiring treatment of the respiratory, circulatory, digestive, nervous, sensory, genito-urinary, cutaneous, locomotive organs, etc., if such treatment would clearly have better results in a neutral country than in captivity.
4. Prisoners of war who have undergone a nephrectomy in captivity for a nontubercular renal affection; cases of osteomyelitis, on the way to recovery or latent; diabetes mellitus not requiring insulin treatment; etc.
5. Prisoners of war suffering from war or captivity neuroses.

Cases of captivity neurosis which are not cured after three months of accommodation in a neutral country, or which after that length of time are not clearly on the way to complete cure, shall be repatriated.
6. All prisoners of war suffering from chronic intoxication (gases, metals, alkaloids, etc.), for whom the prospects of cure in a neutral country are especially favourable.

7. All women prisoners of war who are pregnant or mothers with infants and small children.

The following cases shall not be eligible for accommodation in a neutral country:

1. All duly verified chronic psychoses.
2. All organic or functional nervous affections considered to be incurable.
3. All contagious diseases during the period in which they are transmissible, with the exception of tuberculosis.

II. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1. The conditions given shall, in a general way, be interpreted and applied in as broad a spirit as possible.

Neuropathic and psychopathic conditions caused by war or captivity, as well as cases of tuberculosis in all stages, shall above all benefit by such liberal interpretation. Prisoners of war Who have sustained several wounds, none of which, considered by itself, justifies repatriation, shall be examined in the same spirit, with due regard for the psychic traumatism due to the number of their wounds.

2. All unquestionable cases giving the right to direct repatriation (amputation, total blindness or deafness. open pulmonary tuberculosis, mental disorder. malignant growth, etc.) shall be examined and repatriated as soon as possible by the camp physicians or by military medical commissions appointed by the Detaining Power.

3. Injuries and diseases which existed before the war and which have not become worse. as well as war injuries which have not prevented subsequent military service, shall not entitle to direct repatriation.

4. The provisions of this Annex shall be interpreted and applied in a similar manner in all countries party to the conflict. The Powers and authorities concerned shall grant to Mixed Medical Commissions all the facilities necessary for the accomplishment of their task.

5. The examples quoted under (1) above represent only typical cases. Cases which do not correspond exactly to these provisions shall be judged in the spirit of the provisions of Article I 10 of the present Convention, and of the principles embodied in the present Agreement.

ANNEX II

Regulations concerning Mixed Medical Commissions (see Article 112)

Article 1

The Mixed Medical Commissions provided for in Article 112 of the Convention shall be composed of three members, two of whom shall belong to a neutral country, the third being appointed by the Detaining Power. One of the neutral members shall take the chair.

Article 2

The two neutral members shall be appointed by the International Committee of the Red Cross, acting in agreement with the Protecting Power, at the request of the Detaining Power. They may be domiciled either in their country of origin, in any other neutral country, or in the territory of the Detaining Power.

Article 3

The neutral members shall be approved by the Parties to the conflict concerned, who notify their approval to the International Committee of the Red Cross and to the Protecting Power. Upon such notification, the neutral members shall be considered as effectively appointed.

Article 4

Deputy members shall also be appointed in sufficient number to replace the regular members in case of need. They shall be appointed at the same time as the regular members or, at least, as soon as possible.

Article 5

If for any reason the International Committee of the Red Cross cannot arrange for the appointment of the neutral members, this shall be done by the Power protecting the interests of the prisoners of war to be examined.

Article 6

So far as possible, one of the two neutral members shall be a surgeon and the other a physician.

Article 7

The neutral members shall be entirely independent of the Parties to the conflict, which shall grant them all facilities in the accomplishment of their duties.

Article 8

By agreement with the Detaining Power, the International Committee of the Red Cross, when making the appointments provided for in Articles 2 and 4 of the present Regulations, shall settle the terms of service of the nominees.

Article 9

The Mixed Medical Commissions shall begin their work as soon as possible after the neutral members have been approved, and in any case within a period of three months from the date of such approval.

Article 10

The Mixed Medical Commissions shall examine all the prisoners designated in Article 113 of the Convention. They shall propose repatriation, rejection, or reference to a later examination. Their decisions shall be made by a majority vote.

Article 11

The decisions made by the Mixed Medical Commissions in each specific case shall be communicated, during the month following their visit, to the Detaining Power, the Protecting Power and the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Mixed Medical Commissions shall also inform each prisoner of war examined of the decision made, and shall issue to those whose repatriation has been proposed, certificates similar to the model appended to the present Convention.

Article 12

The Detaining Power shall be required to carry out the decisions of the Mixed Medical Commissions within three months of the time when it receives due notification of such decisions.

Article 13

If there is no neutral physician in a country where the services of a Mixed Medical Commission seem to be required, and if it is for any reason impossible to appoint neutral doctors who are resident in another country, the Detaining Power, acting in agreement with the Protecting Power, shall set up a Medical Commission which shall undertake the same duties as a Mixed Medical Commission, subject to the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 of the Present Regulations.

Article 14

Mixed Medical Commissions shall function permanently and shall visit each camp at intervals of not more than six months.

Regulations concerning collective relief
(see Article 73)

Article 1

Prisoners' representatives shall be allowed to distribute collective relief shipments for which they are sible, to all prisoners of war administered by their camp, including those who am in hospitals or in prisons or other penal establishments.

Article 2

The distribution of collective relief shipments shall be effected in accordance with the instructions of the donors and with a plan drawn up by the prisoners' representatives. 'Me issue of medical stores shall. however, be made for preference in agreement with the senior medical officers, and the latter may. in hospitals and infirmaries, waive the said instructions, if the needs of their patients so demand. Within the limits thus defined, the distribution shall always be carried out equitably.

Article 3

The said prisoners' representatives or their assistants shall be allowed to go to the points of arrival of relief supplies near their camps. so as to enable the prisoners' representatives or their assistants to verify the quality as well as the quantity of the goods received, and to make out detailed reports thereon for the donors.

Article 4

Prisoners' representatives shall be given the facilities necessary for verifying whether the distribution of collective relief in all sub-divisions and annexes of their camps has been carried out in accordance with their instructions.

Article 5

Prisoners' representatives shall be allowed to fill up, and cause to be filled up by the prisoners' representatives of labour detachments or by the senior medical

officers of infirmaries and hospitals, forms or questionnaires intended for the donors, relating to collective relief supplies (distribution, requirements, quantities, etc.). Such forms and questionnaires, duly completed, shall be forwarded to the donors without delay.

Article 6

In order to secure the regular issue of collective relief to the prisoners of war in their camp, and to meet any needs that may arise from the arrival of new contingents of prisoners, prisoners' representatives shall be allowed to build up and maintain adequate reserve stocks of collective relief. For this purpose, they shall have suitable warehouses at their disposal; each warehouse shall be provided with two locks, the prisoners' representative holding the keys of one lock and the camp commander the keys of the other.

Article 7

When collective consignments of clothing are available each prisoner of war shall retain in his possession at least one complete set of clothes. If a prisoner has more than one set of clothes, the prisoners' representative shall be permitted to withdraw excess clothing from those with the largest number of sets, or particular articles in excess of one, if this is necessary in order to supply prisoners who are less well provided. He shall not, however, withdraw second sets of underclothing, socks or footwear, unless this is the only means of providing for prisoners of war with none.

Article 8

The High Contracting Parties, and the Detaining Powers in particular, shall authorize, as far as possible and subject to the regulations governing the supply of the population, all purchases of goods made in their territories for the distribution of collective relief to prisoners of war. They shall similarly facilitate the transfer of funds and other financial measures of a technical or administrative nature taken for the purpose of making such purchases.

Article 9

The foregoing provisions shall not constitute an obstacle to the right of prisoners of war to receive collective relief before their arrival in a camp or in the course of transfer, nor to the possibility of representatives of the Protecting Power, the International Committee of the Red Cross, or any other body giving assistance to prisoners which may be responsible for the forwarding of such supplies, ensuring the distribution thereof to the addressees by any other means that they may deem useful.

ANNEX IV.

A. IDENTITYCARD

(see Article 4)

[...]

B. CAPTURE CARD

(see Article 70)

[...]

C. CORRESPONDENCE CARD AND LETTER

(see Article 71)

[...]

D. NOTIFICATION OF DEATH

(see Article 120)

[...]

E. REPATRIATION CERTIFICATE

(see Annex II, Article 11)

REPATRIATION CERTIFICATE

Date:

Camp:

Hospital:

Surname:

First names:

Date of birth:

Rank:

Army number:

P. W. number:

Injury-Disease:

Decision of the Commission:

Chairman of the
Mixed Medical
Commission:

A= direct repatriation

B= accommodation in a neutral country

NC= re-examination by next Commission

ANNEX V

Model regulations concerning payments sent by prisoners to their own country

1. The notification referred to in the third paragraph of Article 63 will show:
 - (a) Number as specified in Article 17, rank, surname and first names of the prisoner of war who is the payer;
 - (b) The name and address of the payee in the country of origin;
 - (c) The amount to be so paid in the currency of the country in which he is detained.
2. The notification will be signed by the prisoner of war, or his witnessed mark made upon if it he cannot write, and shall be countersigned by the prisoners' representative.
3. The camp commander will add to this notification a certificate that the prisoner of war concerned has a credit balance of not less than the amount registered as payable.
4. The notification may be made up in lists, each sheet of such lists witnessed by the prisoners' representative and certified by the camp commander.