

# **STUDENT HANDOUT**

## **PART II**

### **CAMOUFLAGE, FIRE BUILDING, AND SHELTERS**

#### **STATION NO. 3**

5-587-23 6-587-23 22-587-23 60-587-23  
69-587-23 70-587-23 71-587-23



**APRIL 1968**

**UNITED STATES ARMY AVIATION SCHOOL  
FORT RUCKER, ALABAMA/FORT STEWART, GEORGIA**

DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS  
UNITED STATES ARMY AVIATION SCHOOL  
Fort Rucker, Alabama /Fort Stewart, Georgia

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PART II

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

CAMOUFLAGE, FIRE BUILDING, AND SHELTERS

STATION NO. 3

1. KNOWLEDGES: Without the aid of notes or references, the student will be able to—
  - a. Write the definitions of cover and concealment.
  - b. List five of the 10 general rules of concealment.
  - c. List the proper techniques of crossing roads, water obstacles, railroads, plowed fields, and open areas.
  - d. List three uses of fire.
  - e. List five methods of starting a fire without matches.
  - f. List the best type of wood to sustain a fire in an evasion and escape situation.
  - g. List two factors that must be considered before building a shelter.
  - h. List four types of shelters used in a survival situation.
2. SKILLS: None.

## NOTES

1. The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the study conducted by the research team.

2. The study was conducted over a period of six months, from January to June 2023.

3. The research team consisted of five members, all of whom have extensive experience in the field of research.

4. The study was designed to investigate the relationship between the variables of interest, and the results of the study are presented in the following sections.

5. The first section of the report provides a detailed description of the methodology used in the study, including the selection of participants and the procedures followed.

6. The second section presents the results of the study, including the data collected and the statistical analysis performed.

7. The third section discusses the implications of the findings, including the potential applications of the research and the limitations of the study.

8. The final section provides a conclusion and recommendations for future research, based on the findings of the study.

9. The report is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the study, and is available for review and comment by all interested parties.

10. The research team is grateful to the funding agency for their support, and to the participants for their contribution to the study.

11. The report is the property of the research team, and is not to be distributed outside of the team without their permission.

12. SKILLS: Strong

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STUDENT OUTLINE

CAMOUFLAGE, FIRE BUILDING, AND SHELTERS

STATION NO. 3

1. Definitions.
  - a. Cover.
  - b. Concealment.
2. General rules of concealment.
3. Camouflage techniques.
  - a. Skin.
  - b. Equipment.

c. Campsites.

d. During travel.

4. Fire building.

a. Purpose.

b. Factors to consider.

c. Types of fuel.

5. Shelters.

a. Factors to consider.

b. Types.

c. Materials.

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PART II

PERFORMANCE CHECK

CAMOUFLAGE, FIRE BUILDING, AND SHELTERS

STATION NO. 3

1. What is the primary difference between cover and concealment?
  - a. Cover.
  - b. Concealment.
2. List five of the 10 general rules of concealment.
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
  - d.
  - e.

3. What are the proper techniques of crossing the following:

a. Roads.

b. Water obstacles.

c. Railroads.

d. Plowed fields.

e. Open areas.

4. What three factors must be considered when building a fire?

a.

b.

c.

5. List five methods of starting a fire without matches.

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

6. What is the best type of wood to sustain a fire in an evasion and escape situation?

7. List four types of shelters used in a survival situation.

a.

b.

c.

d.

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FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA



# **STUDENT HANDOUT**

## **PART II**

### **SIGNALING AND LAND NAVIGATION**

#### **STATION NO. 4**

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PART II

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

SIGNALING AND LAND NAVIGATION

STATION NO. 4

1. KNOWLEDGES: Without the aid of notes or references, the student will be able to list—
  - a. The methods of placing survival radios into operation.
  - b. Two methods of signaling proven most effective.
  - c. Two characteristics of Mark XIII distress flares.
  - d. The best method of employing a panel as a signal.
  - e. The first factor that must be considered before attempting land navigation.
  - f. Three methods of determining direction, using celestial bodies.
  - g. Two methods of land navigation.
2. SKILLS: None,

**NOTES**

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION

AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE

EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED

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PART II

STUDENT OUTLINE

SIGNALING AND LAND NAVIGATION

STATION NO. 4

1. Signaling.
  - a. Radios.
    - (1)
    - (2)
    - (3)
    - (4)
    - (5)





4. What is the best method of employing panels as a signal?

5. List the three methods of determining direction, using celestial bodies.

a.

b.

c.

6. List two methods of land navigation.

a.

b.

# **STUDENT HANDOUT**

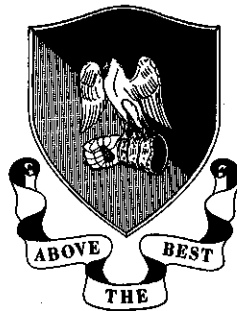
## **PART II**

### **PROCUREMENT OF FOOD AND WATER**

#### **STATION NO. 5**

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PART II

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

PROCUREMENT OF FOOD AND WATER

STATION NO. 5

1. KNOWLEDGES: Without the aid of notes or references, the student will be able to list—
  - a. The normal condition of all surface water in tropical areas such as Vietnam.
  - b. Two methods of purifying water in survival situations.
  - c. The proper steps in performing the "edibility test" for plant food.
  - d. The best method to prepare food for eating in a survival situation.
2. SKILLS: None.

NOTES  
ON THE  
METHODS OF  
THE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PROCEDURES  
FOR THE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the primary law enforcement agency of the United States Department of Justice. It is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of federal crimes, as well as the maintenance of law and order throughout the country. The FBI is a large and complex organization, with a wide range of responsibilities and a large staff of personnel. The following are some of the key procedures and methods used by the FBI in its operations:

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PART II

STUDENT OUTLINE

PROCUREMENT OF FOOD AND WATER

STATION NO. 5

1. Water.

a. Sources.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

b. Purification.

(1)

(2)

2. Plant food.

a. Edibility test.

b. Cooking.

3. Animal food.

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

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PART II

PERFORMANCE CHECK

PROCUREMENT OF FOOD AND WATER

STATION NO. 5

1. What is considered the normal condition of all surface water found in tropical areas such as Vietnam?
2. What two methods of water purification might the downed aviator use?
3. List the proper steps in performing the edibility test.
4. What would be the proper survival method of cooking a wild bird?

## NOTES

# **STUDENT HANDOUT**

## **PART III**

### **SURVIVAL, EVASION AND ESCAPE (FEX)**

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PART III

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

SURVIVAL, EVASION AND ESCAPE (FEX)

1. KNOWLEDGES: None.
2. SKILLS: Each student will be able to--
  - a. Display his ability to employ the principles and techniques of evasion and escape in order to successfully complete the exercise.
  - b. When subjected to mental and physical pressure, demonstrate his mental capacity and physical ability to cope with some of the conditions which may confront a downed aviator in an evasion-and-escape situation.
  - c. With the aid of a map and compass, display his ability to navigate to given six-digit coordinates on the ground.
  - d. Using instructions given by a partisan, display his ability to follow instructions by properly reporting to one or more partisan check-in points.
  - e. As a prisoner of war (PW), display his ability to adhere to the Code of Conduct and Geneva Convention during interrogation.
  - f. Having escaped, continue to display his ability to navigate cross-country and report to the partisan at the check-in points in the proper manner.



## NOTES

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RECOMMENDED READING LIST

SURVIVAL, EVASION AND ESCAPE (FEX)

1. The following is a list of books relating to escape, escape planning, organization, camps, and reactions to communist captivity:

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>
"Beyond Courage"	Clay Blair
"Eleven Years in Soviet Prison Camps"	Elinor Lipper
"Escape From Germany"	Aidan Crowley
"Vorkuta"	Dr. Joseph Scholmer
"One of Fifteen Million"	Nicholas Prychoako
"The Colditz Story"	P. R. Reid
"The One That Got Away"	Burt and Kendal
"The Long Walk"	Slavomir Rawicz
"The Great Escape"	Paul Brickhill
"Valley of the Shadow"	Ward Millar
"The Wooden Horse"	Eric Williams
"Reactionary"	Lloyd W. Pate
"I Survived"	Godfrey Lias
"Heroes Behind Barbed Wire"	Kenneth K. Hansen
"The Ride to Panmun Jom"	Duane Thorin
"Solitary Confinement"	C. Burney

"Seven Years' Solitary"

E. Bone

"Escape From Red China"

R. Loh

2. The following is a list of books relating to communist exploitation, indoctrination, and interrogation:

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>
"Coercive Persuasion"	Edgar H. Schein
"March to Calumny"	Albert D. Biderman
"Darkness at Noon"	Arthur Koestler
"The Manipulation of Human Behavior"	Albert D. Biderman
"The Little Toy Dog"	William L. White
"Russian Purge and the Extraction of Confessions"	F. Beck and W. Godin
"I Was Stalin's Prisoner"	Robert A. Vogler
"Brainwashing in Red China"	Edward Hunter
"The Umbrella Garden"	Maria Yen
"No Secret Is Safe Behind the Bamboo Curtain"	Mark Tennien
"I Joined the Russians"	Heinrich von Einsiedel
"In Every War but One"	Eugene Kinkead
"The Communist Persuasion"	Eleutherius Winance
"The Rape of the Mind"	Abraham M. Meerloo
"Brainwashing: The Story of the Men Who Defied It"	Edward Hunter
"Battle for the Mind"	William W. Sargant
"Face of a Victim"	Elizabeth Lermolo
"Air Escape and Evasion"	James F. Sunderman

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EVALUATION OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS BY THE CHIEF OF  
INTELLIGENCE FOR THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS IN NORTH KOREA

SURVIVAL, EVASION AND ESCAPE (FEX)

1. The American soldier has weak loyalties to his family, country, religion, and fellow soldiers.
2. His concept of right and wrong is hazy.
3. He is basically materialistic and is an opportunist.
4. He feels insecure and frightened by himself.
5. He underestimates his own worth, strength, and ability to survive.
6. He is ignorant of social values, conflicts, and tensions.
7. There is little or no knowledge or understanding, even among university graduates, of United States political history and philosophy; Federal, state, and community organizations; states- and civil-rights freedoms, safeguards; and how these operate within his own decadent system.
8. He is exceedingly insular and provincial, with little or no idea of the problems and aims of what he contemptuously describes as foreigners and their countries.
9. He has an unrealistic concept of America's inherent, rather than earned or proven, superiority and absolute military invincibility.
10. He fails to appreciate the meaning of, and the necessity for, military organization or any form of discipline.
11. Most often, he appears to feel that his military service is a hateful, unavoidable servitude to be tolerated as briefly as possible and then escaped from as rapidly as possible; or he is what they themselves call a peacetime soldier who sees it only as a soft and safe job. Both these types resent hardship and sacrifice of any description as if these were unreasonable and unfair to them personally.
12. Based upon the above facts about the imperialist United States' aggressions, the re-education and indoctrination program for the American prisoner proceeds as planned.

## NOTES

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GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1949

SURVIVAL, EVASION AND ESCAPE (FEX)

NOTE: Please refer to the following pages for the more important articles of the Geneva Convention.

## GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1949

1. The following are the more important Articles of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949. In some cases, only selected sentences or paragraphs of an Article are given. This handout is intended to acquaint the student with some of the important Articles and to give him an opportunity to study them further at his leisure. They should not be considered as definitive nor as a suitable substitute for thorough study of the entire Convention.

### 2. Definitions:

- a. Detaining power - the nation which has captured and holds the POW.
- b. Depending power - the nation to which the POW owes allegiance.
- c. Protecting power - a nation, not party to the conflict, which undertakes the supervision of POW's to determine adherence to the Convention.

### 3. The Articles.

Articles 1 through 12 are general and establish general provisions. Article 7 is given in its entirety.

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 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 honor.

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

qualification, 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.

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 6.5x10 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 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 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.

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, or 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 favorable 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.

Article 25. Prisoners of war shall be quartered under conditions as favorable 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Article 31. Medical inspections of prisoners of war shall be held at least once a month.

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.

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 ministrations 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.

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.

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.

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, in 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 such 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.

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.

Articles 58 through 68 govern the financial resources of prisoners and, in general, determine disposition of money in possession at capture, rates of pay for prisoners and accounting procedures to be used.

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 to 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.

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.

Article 76. The censoring of correspondence addressed to prisoners of war or despatched by them shall be done as quickly as possible.



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.

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 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.

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 103.

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 punishment, 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.

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

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 the 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, or 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 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.

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.

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 defense and the assistance of a qualified advocate or counsel.

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.

Article 105. The prisoner of war shall be entitled to assistance by one of his prisoner comrades, to defense 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.

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 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.

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.

Articles 109 through 117 deal with direct repatriation of prisoners and accommodations of prisoners in a neutral country. This basically concerns seriously wounded and seriously sick prisoners.

Articles 118 and 119 deal with release and repatriation of prisoners of war at the close of hostilities.

Articles 120 and 121 deal with the death of POW's.

Articles 122 through 143, the remainder of the Articles, concern information Bureaus, Relief Societies, and implementation of the Conventions.