

## CHAPTER 13

# Enemy Prisoner of War/ Civilian Internee PSYOP



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This chapter covers PSYOP techniques, procedures, and considerations in support of EPW/CI PSYOP. EPW/CI PSYOP can provide support to SO and joint-level military operations. This chapter also includes recent examples of how EPW/CI PSYOP supported operation Desert Storm. Civilian Internees in EPW/CI camps are subject to laws, rules, and regulations that must be closely coordinated between the MP camp commander and legal advisors. PSYOP support techniques to civilian internees vary little from EPW support and will receive guidance from the EPW/CI camp commander.

### Mission

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The mission of EPW/CI PSYOP teams is to help the Military Police Prisoner of War Command (MPPWCOM) in the administration and processing of EPWs/CIs. To work effectively in this context, EPW/CI PSYOP personnel should be included in the initial operational planning process and deployed to the combat area as soon as possible.

### Mission-Essential Tasks

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During EPW/CI operations, the ability of PSYOP teams to provide support is directly proportional to the scope of the EPW/CI problem. To ensure sufficient force structure, the POTF and/or POTG commander should receive daily briefings on the number of EPW/CI personnel and any OPLANs that could significantly increase that number of personnel. Other mission-essential tasks include the following:

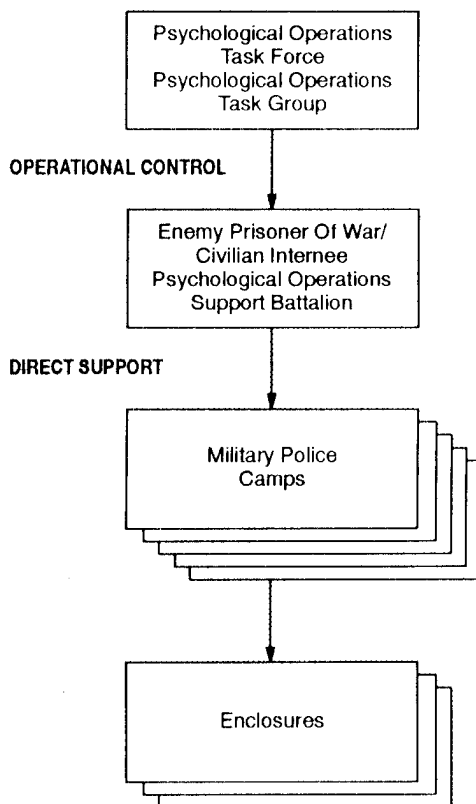
- Conduct pretesting and posttesting of PSYOP products using EPW/CI volunteers as directed by the POTF or the POTG. No physical or mental torture or any other form of coercion may be inflicted on EPWs/CIs to secure information of any kind.
- Collect from EPW/CI populations PSYOP-relevant information that supports the POTF or POTG.
- Provide direct PSYOP support to theater-level EPW/CI camps and corps/joint task force (JTF)-level EPW/CI collection facilities during regional and military operations short of war.

- Coordinate for and provide PSYOP products in support of POTF or POTG operations.
- Provide and verify demographic information about target audiences. Assist in determining the effectiveness of opponent's internal propaganda campaigns.

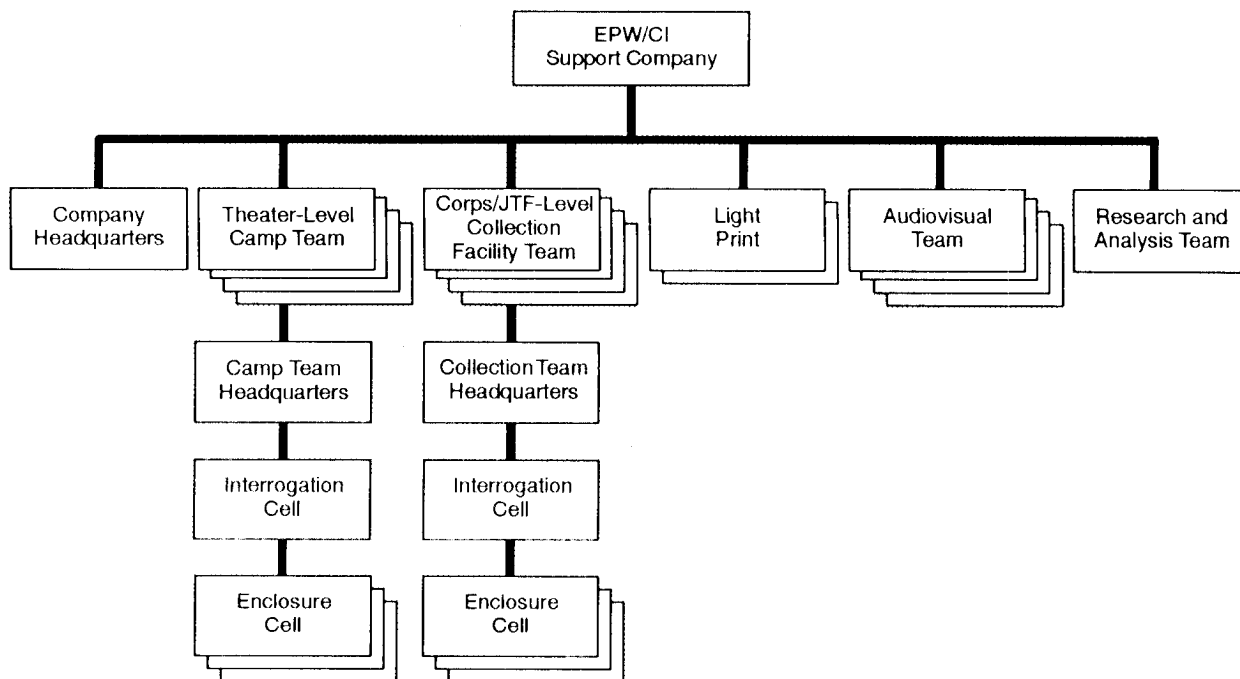
## Operational Concepts and Procedures

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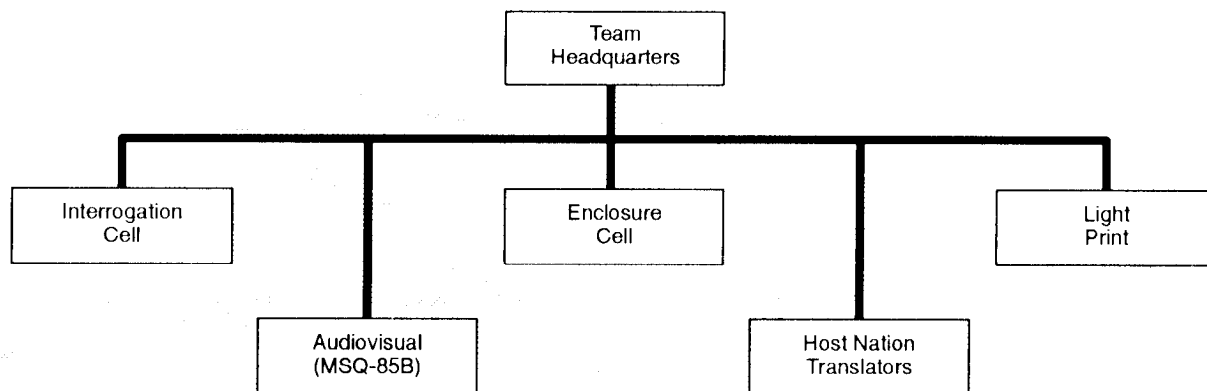
Upon deployment, the EPW/CI PSYOP support battalion (RC) of the PSYOP tactical support group (RC) is operational control (OPCON) to the POTF or POTG and provides elements in direct support of the MPPWCOM. Figure 13-1, contains a wiring diagram showing OPCON and DS relationships. Figure 13-2, page 13-3, shows a wiring diagram of an EPW/CI PSYOP support company that contains assets for supporting both theater-level EPW/CI camps (four camp teams) and corps/JTF-level EPW/CI collection facilities (four collection facility teams). Figure 13-3, page 13-3, and Figure 13-4, page 13-4, show wiring diagrams of an EPW/CI PSYOP theater-level camp support team and an EPW/CI PSYOP corps/JTF-level collection facility support team. These teams have been task organized from elements organic to the EPW/CI PSYOP support company.



**Figure 13-1. Command relationships.**

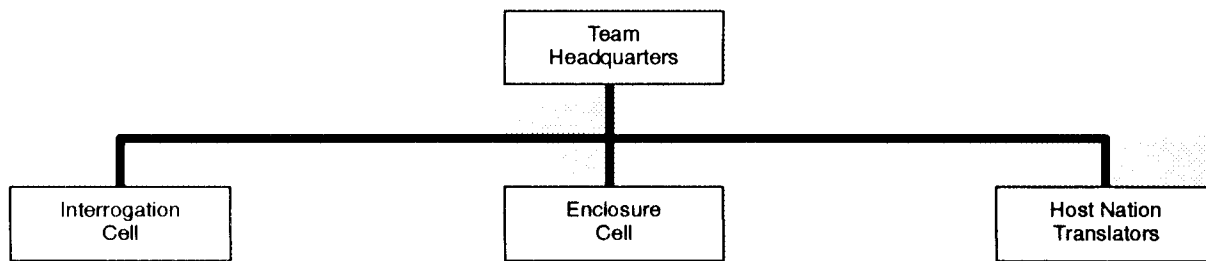


**Figure 13-2. EPW/CI PSYOP support company.**



**Figure 13-3. Task-organized EPW/CI PSYOP theater-level camp support team.**

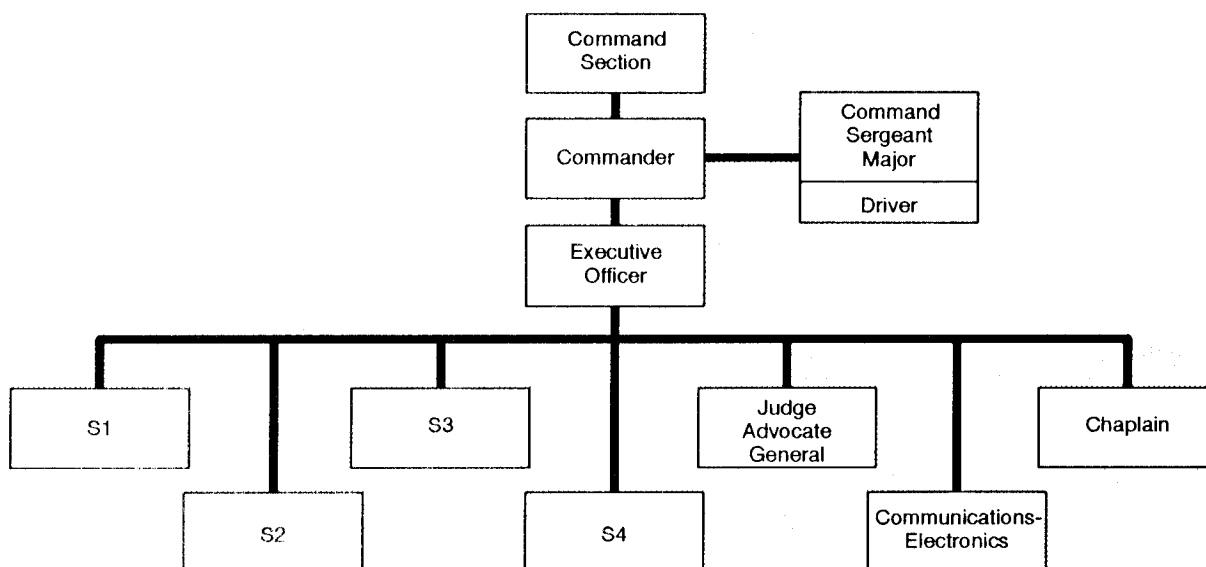
As EPW/CI camps are constructed, the battalion deploys an EPW/CI PSYOP support camp team to each of those locations. These teams should arrive at the camps prior to receipt of EPWs/CIs and establish liaison with the MP camp commander and the various MP units in support of confinement operations. By arriving at the camps before the EPWs/CIs, the teams can become familiar with the camp layout, combine training with MP units, become familiar with each other's SOPs, and establish habitual working relationships.



**Figure 13-4. Task-organized EPW/CI PSYOP corps/JTF-level collection facility support team.**

The EPW/CI PSYOP support battalion command section (Figure 13-5), with its EPW/CI headquarters and support company (Figure 13-6, page 13-5), locates with the MPPWCOM headquarters.

The EPW/CI PSYOP support teams live at the MP personnel support site and work in the processing area. The MP unit provides life support such as mess, medical, mail, security, and fuel. The EPW/CI PSYOP support team interrogation cell interviews newly arriving EPWs/CIs for PSYOP-relevant information and conducts pretests/posttests. Figure 13-7, page 13-6, is an example of a typical theater EPW/CI camp layout. The EPW/CI PSYOP support team segregates EPWs and civilian internees into separate enclosures.



**Figure 13-5. EPW/CI PSYOP support battalion command section.**

The EPW/CI PSYOP support team leader advises the EPW/CI camp MP commanders of the psychological impacts of their actions. This support is critical in preventing misunderstanding and subsequent disturbances by the EPWs/CIs.

The differences in culture, custom, language, religious practices, and dietary habits can be of such magnitude that misunderstandings are not always completely avoidable. However, these misunderstandings can be minimized by investigation, information briefings, and proper handling.

Upon attachment to the EPW/CI camp, the EPW/CI PSYOP support team leader presents a complete briefing to the MP camp commander and subordinate enclosure commanders. He explains in detail the team's mission and how it will help them as a force multiplier. He (or his designated representative) attends all EPW/CI camp command and staff meetings. He uses these meetings as the most effective means to communicate on a daily basis with the various MP commanders, their staffs, and attached support units.

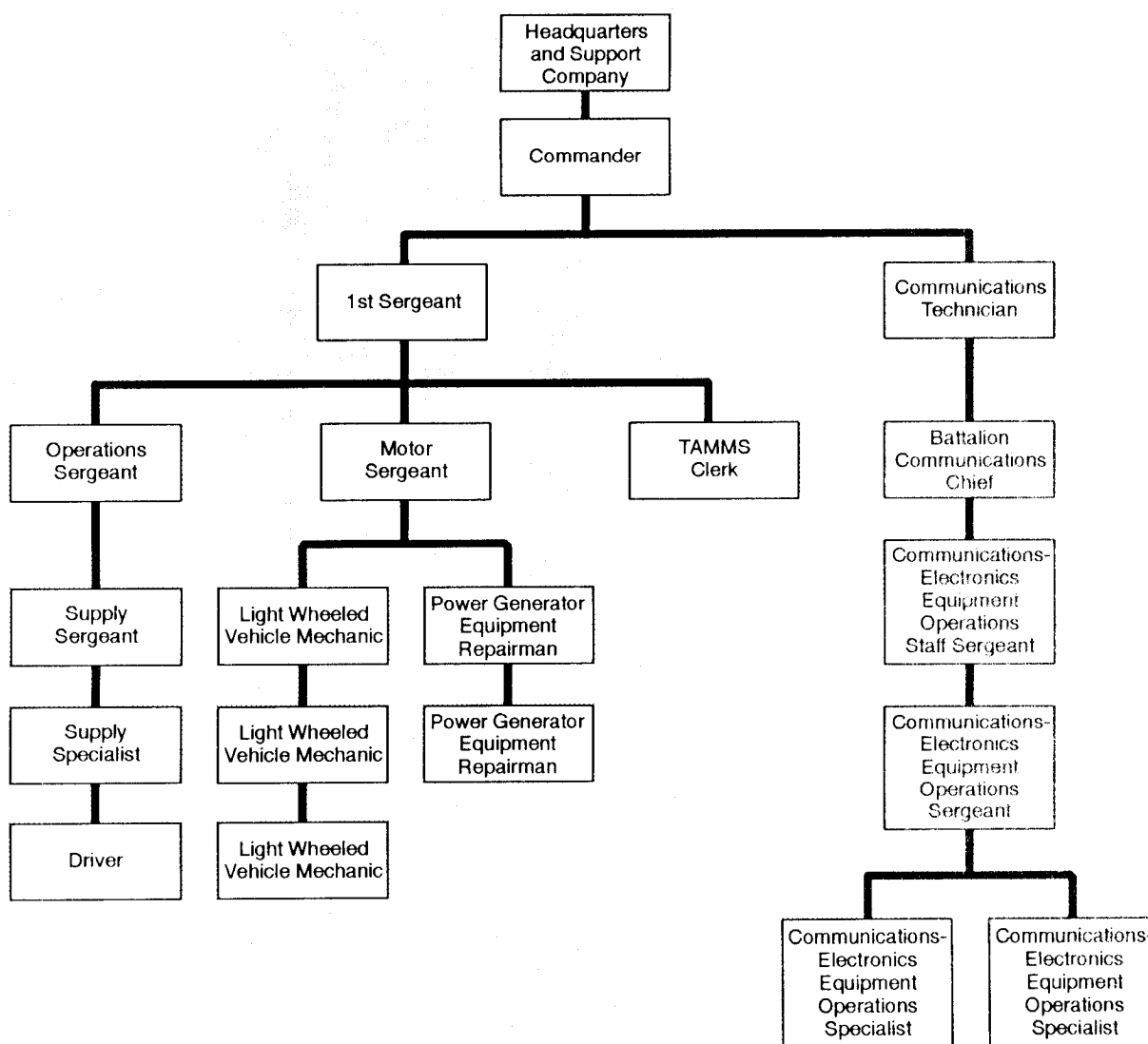


Figure 13-6. EPW/CI headquarters and support company.

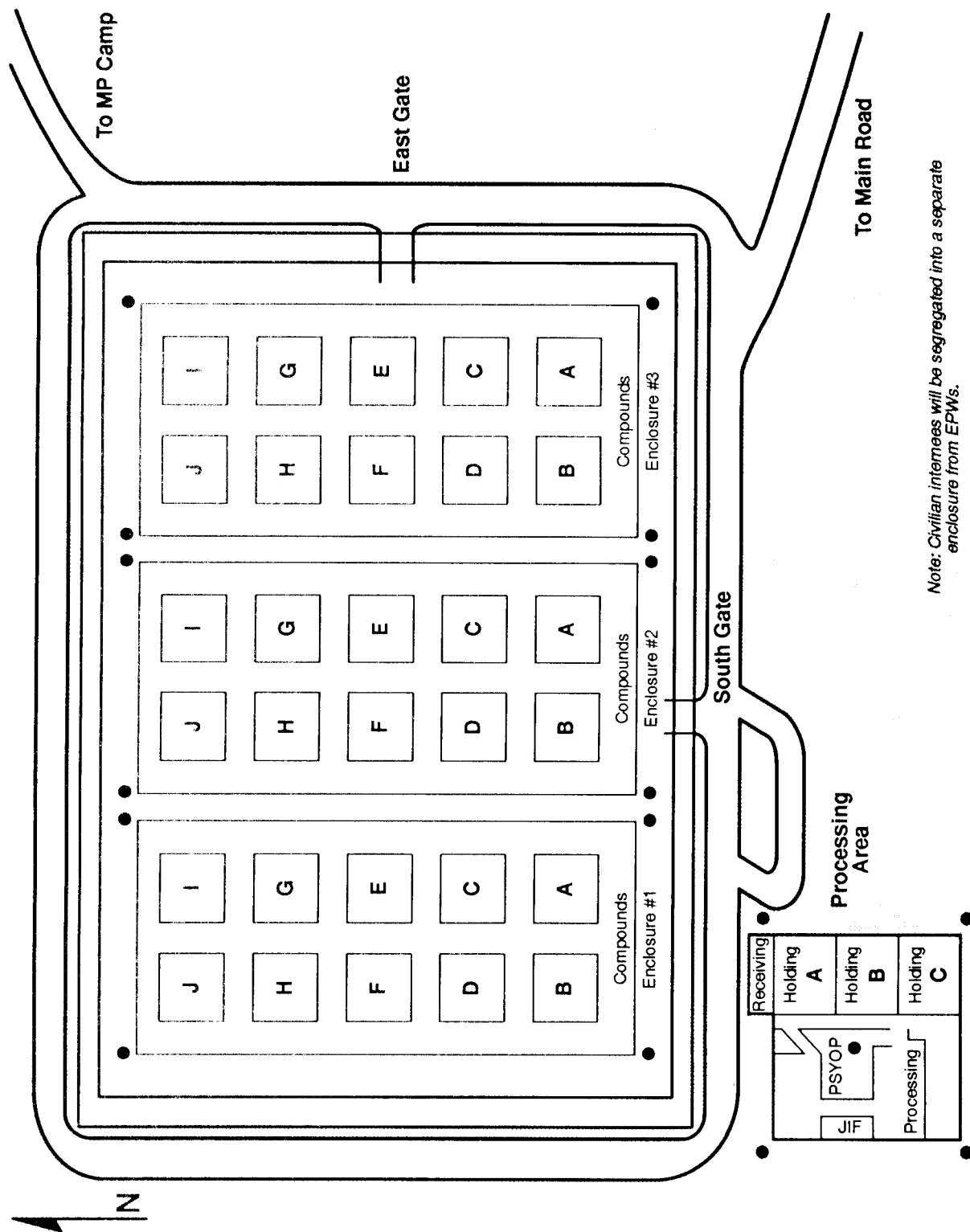


Figure 13-7. Example of a typical theater EPW/CI camp layout.

Prior to the arrival of EPWs/CIs at the camp, the PSYOP support team leader briefs the MP guards who will be working directly with EPWs/CIs. He instructs them to—

- Look for leaders. (Leaders are those who are treated as leaders.) Look for respect being paid to a private.
- Watch for the person who is the center of attention in a group.
- Watch for loners. This person could be mentally ill or is hiding his true identity.
- Observe unusual groups. Is someone organizing?
- Note the passing of one item to another (EPW to EPW or civilian internee to civilian internee).
- Watch for new soil in the compound. Is someone tunneling?
- Notice lookouts. Does this person warn others so there is a scattering of a group at the approach of a guard or other authoritative person?
- Watch for codes. Are EPWs/CIs tapping out messages, waving rags, using hand signals? The use of codes is common in EPW/CI camps and usually indicates that something that requires secrecy is going on.
- Watch for individuals who move from group to group and whose presence forces the topic of conversation to change. This person could be a political or intelligence officer.
- Look for key leaders who speak for a group but always maintain eye contact with an individual in that group. This person will probably be a front man for the real leader.
- Look for individuals who immediately make friends with the MP guards and are automatically accepted back into the EPW/CI population. This is probably an EPW/CI key communicator.
- Be aware of EPWs/CIs who talk about camp construction or materials and equipment used in camp construction. These EPWs/CIs could be planning an escape or weapons manufacture.

Discovering false identity of EPWs/CIs is an important security measure that can reduce the potential problems and smooth EPW/CI operations. The MPs and PSYOP support team members can discover false identities during the initial processing and interview. They look for—

- Documents that do not match or agree. The responses at one interview do not match responses given at another.
- Identification (ID) that does not agree with an initial document. Or, information may come from the Red Cross, for instance, that indicates a different ID.
- Verbal response that is slow on simple interview items such as date of birth. Is the EPW/CI making up responses or covering up?
- EPWs/CIs without any documentation. This situation requires careful investigation. Did EPW/CI throw away ID?
- Interviewee who fails to cooperate at any point during processing.
- EPW/CI names that appear in the “black book.” This book is a list of sought-after persons. (Immigration and customs officers use a similar book.)

Information is critical to the effective management of an EPW/CI PSYOP program. MPs must be alert to notice EPWs/CIs who are trying discreetly to contact them and must pass such information to intelligence personnel. PSYOP personnel must be able to identify EPWs/CIs who can be useful in operating the camp or who are willing to inform on other EPWs/CIs or camp happenings. Such willingness is manifested in the following manner:

- EPW/CI hails the guard asking for asylum or befriends the guard as an introduction to volunteering information.
- EPW/CI feigns illness to make contact with intelligence personnel to provide information.
- EPW/CI indicates in an interview that he is willing to help intelligence personnel gather information and to spy inside the EPW/CI camp.

MPs must watch for missing items. EPWs/CIs can use dining facility items such as spoons, forks, knives, and other common kitchen items as weapons and digging tools. Most EPW/CI camps have construction of one kind or another going on. Construction materials and tools must be accounted for daily. All other items that EPWs/CIs can use in escape, such as ropes, ladders, uniform items, and cameras, must also be accounted for.

All EPW/CI PSYOP personnel must be thoroughly familiar with the general rules for the treatment of EPWs/CIs. Observing these rules validates their credibility to both EPWs/CIs and MPs. In addition, it prevents PSYOP personnel from causing internationally embarrassing incidents that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) could label as misconduct. Although a state of war may not exist between the contending powers, the rules still apply. Rules governing civilians differ in many areas. Procedures for handling civilian internees should be closely coordinated with the MP camp commander and the Judge Advocate General or legal advisor.

The United States may take prisoners and turn them over to another power. Examples of this would be our transfer of EPWs/CIs to South Korea during the Korean conflict and to Saudi Arabia during Operation Desert Storm.

The Geneva Conventions call for the appointment, by each of the parties to a conflict, of a "protecting power." The protecting power is a neutral country chosen to look after the interest of the prisoners. The Conventions provide that representatives of the protecting power are to make periodic inspections to the EPW/CI camps. Prisoners have the right to appeal to these officials for help in correcting violations to the Conventions. The ICRC may serve as the protecting power.

An EPW/CI may not be requested, induced, or forced to give up any of his rights. EPW/CI treatment will be accorded all prisoners, irrespective of their suspected status, until such time as their actual status is determined by a competent tribunal (an example would be a suspected spy).

EPWs/CIs must be disarmed, thoroughly searched, and carefully guarded in a humane manner regardless of race, color, sex, or religious belief. EPWs/CIs may not be murdered, mutilated, tortured, humiliated, or degraded in any way. They are



to be protected against all acts of violence, insults, public curiosity, and reprisals of any kind. Women must be protected from rape or other sexual assault.

The Geneva Conventions require an EPW to give his full name, rank, date of birth, and service number. **That is all.** He is obligated to give that information; failure to do so may render him liable to a loss of privileges due him by reason of his rank and status.

All EPWs/CIs must be questioned in a language they understand. No mental or physical torture, or any other form of coercion, maybe inflicted on EPWs/CIs to force them to answer questions, and no unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment may be meted out for a refusal to answer.

An EPW/CI should have an identity card issued by his state. He must show this card on demand, but it must not be taken away from him.

All effects and articles of personal use, except arms, horses, military equipment and military documents, shall remain in the possession of the EPW/CI. He may also keep articles issued for his personal protection, such as gas masks, metal helmets, and like articles.

EPW's/CI's clothing and mess gear, his insignia of rank and nationality, and his decorations, as well as any other article of sentimental value may not be taken from him. Only officers may order the removal of money or valuables from EPWs/CIs, and receipts must be given for the removed items.

EPWs/CIs must be evacuated from the battle area as swiftly, safely, and humanely as possible. While they await movement out of the fighting zone, EPWs/CIs must not be unnecessarily exposed to danger. They must be supplied with necessary water, food, clothing, and medical attention during the movement. All transit or screening camps of a permanent kind must meet the same general requirements as those for a permanent EPW/CI camp.

No EPW/CI may be kept 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. The detaining power must let the other side know the location of EPW/CI camps. They are to be marked, when military considerations permit, with letters large enough to be seen clearly from the air.

EPWs/CIs are to be assembled in EPW/CI camps and compounds according to language, nationality, and customs. EPWs are not to be separated from other EPWs from the armed forces with which they are serving at the time of their capture, except by their consent.

In no case may EPW/CI camp conditions be dangerous to EPWs'/CIs' health. EPWs/CIs shall be quartered under conditions as favorable as those for the forces of the detaining power who are billeted in the same area.

Food must be sufficient in quantity, quality, and variety to keep the EPWs/CIs in good health without loss of weight. The detaining power must consider the habitual diet of the EPWs/CIs. Adequate dining facilities and kitchens must be

provided where EPWs/CIs can help prepare the food. Restrictions on food must not be used as a form of mass punishment. Sufficient and safe drinking water must be provided. EPWs/CIs may use tobacco.

Every EPW/CI camp must setup a “canteen” for EPWs/CIs. In them, EPWs/CIs may buy food items, soap, tobacco, and ordinary articles in daily use at the prices no higher than those charged civilians in the area. Any profits are to be used for the benefit of the EPWs/CIs.

EPW/CI camps must provide adequate latrines, showers, and laundry facilities. The captors are charged with providing all sanitary measures to prevent epidemics and to ensure the cleanliness and healthfulness of the camp. The captors must conduct periodic inspections for detection of contagious disease.

Every EPW/CI camp must have an adequate infirmary where ailing EPWs/CIs may be treated, preferably by captured medical personnel of their own forces. The infirmary means regular “sick call” so the EPWs/CIs can get treatment whenever they need it.

EPWs/CIs are to enjoy the right to practice their own religion including attendance at services of their own faith. Provisions must be made for taking physical exercise, including outdoor sports and games. The Geneva Conventions also require the encouragement of intellectual and educational activities. Classroom attendance may not be required (forced).

Captured medics and chaplains, who are referred to in the Geneva Conventions as “retained personnel,” are not considered EPWs/CIs, and are to be allowed to carry on their normal work for the benefit of the EPWs/CIs. They are supposed to be free to visit EPWs/CIs inside and outside enclosures and are to receive the same benefits as corresponding personnel in the captor’s army. Medics and chaplains cannot be required to do work outside their professions.

As soon as possible after his capture, an EPW/CI must be allowed to send at least a standard “capture card” informing his family of his whereabouts and his state of health. In no case should this be later than a week after he reaches the EPW/CI camp. A copy of this card is also sent to the Central Prisoner of War Information Agency in Geneva that the Red Cross operates.

EPWs/CIs are entitled to the free exchange of mail. They are to be permitted to write letters as often as their captor’s censorship and postal facilities will allow and to receive letters and relief packages as often as they are forwarded through neutral agencies.

Every EPW, except officers, must salute and show every officer of the detaining power the same external marks of respect provided by the regulations of their own forces. Officers who are EPWs must salute all officers of the detaining power of higher rank and the camp commander, regardless of his rank. EPWs are allowed to wear their military insignia and decorations.

Every EPW/CI camp is required to have a copy of the Geneva Conventions posted in the EPW’s/CI’s own languages in places where the EPWs/CIs may read it. All camp notices and rules and regulations must be posted in the EPW’s/CI’s language(s).

EPWs/CIs are subject to the laws, regulations, and orders of the detaining power and may be punished for violations thereof. If an offense calls for a trial, it must be held in the same court and IAW the same procedures as are required for trial of a member of the armed forces of the detaining power. EPWs/CIs have the right to counsel and of a competent interpreter.

The Geneva Conventions specify that an EPW who escapes and rejoins his forces, or at least succeeds in getting out of the territory held by his enemy, must not be punished for having done so if he is later recaptured. If an EPW/CI commits some act during his escape attempt in which he endangers anyone's life or limb, he may be subject to punishment.

Under the Geneva Conventions, no one except the EPW/CI camp commander or a designated officer can sentence an EPW/CI to disciplinary punishment. Medical attention may not be withheld from an EPW/CI who is being punished. EPWs/CIs who are being punished must be allowed 2 hours of open-air exercise each day and time to read and write, if they wish.

Officers and "persons of equivalent status" are not required to work. All enlisted personnel are required to work except the NCOs who will be used to supervise. Officers and NCOs may work if they wish. Work must be paid. Work cannot have any military character or purpose, be injurious to EPW health, be humiliating, or involve the removal of mines or booby traps. EPWs do not have to work if ill, and work is limited to 6 days a week with a 1-hour break at noon.

An EPW's pay continues while he is an EPW, although he may see little of it until he is released. The detaining power is required to grant him, as a "military monthly advance of pay," a stated sum that varies IAW his rank.

EPWs have the right to elect a "representative." He is elected by secret ballot every 6 months. If the case arises where officers and enlisted are mixed, though this is rare, the highest ranking officer must be recognized as the representative. The senior officer in an officers EPW camp is likewise the representative. The representative has an important function, which is spelled out in the Geneva Conventions.

As EPWs/CIs begin to arrive at the camps, the PSYOP support interrogation cells conduct interviews to identify malcontents, rabble rousers, trained agitators, and political officers who may attempt to organize resistance or create disturbances within the EPW/CI camp. Normally, MPs confine these EPWs/CIs in isolated special compounds to deny them access to the general EPW/CI population.

The interrogation cell also interviews EPWs/CIs to determine if they will cooperate in setting up informant networks for assisting in pacification and conducting pretest (Figure 13-8, page 13-12) and posttest (Figure 13-9, pages 13-14 and 13-15, and Figure 13-10, page 13-16) surveys of PSYOP products produced by other PSYOP units. PSYOP-relevant information is collected from the EPWs/CIs at this time as well. After the EPW/CI support company research and analysis team and the battalion S3 section evaluate the information, they provide feedback on the effectiveness of these products to the POTF or POTG.

The objectives of the United States of America are to end this conflict with honor to all, restore order to the area, and avoid unnecessary bloodshed. Your cooperation could contribute to the achievement of these goals to the benefit of all parties.

Please examine carefully the materials you will be shown and give us your honest, candid opinion. There are no "correct" or "incorrect" answers because these responses reflect only your honest opinion.

Branch of service: \_\_\_\_\_ Rank: \_\_\_\_\_

Place of birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Marital status: \_\_\_\_\_ Gender: \_\_\_\_\_

Check the responses that you feel are applicable to that item in the column that corresponds to the number of that item.

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6
I understand the message						
I do not understand the message						
I think the message is interesting						
I think the message is not interesting						
I think the message is probably true						
I think the message is probably false						
I would react positively to the message						
I would react negatively to the message						

Figure 13-8. Sample of PSYOP product pretest.

Continuous liaison, coupled with reliable, secure communications and the timely transport of classified documents (PSYOP product prototypes) is essential between the EPW/CI PSYOP support unit and the POTP and/or POTG. After development in the theater-level PDC, copies of PSYOP product prototypes should be pretested using survey methods with cooperative EPWs/CIs prior to mass reproduction and dissemination.

Limitations on resources available to the MPs for camp construction, combined with initial large surges of EPWs/CIs being received at the camps, can result in temporary overcrowded conditions. The potential for disturbances increases dramatically when EPW/CI camps experience overcrowded conditions. The PSYOP support team leader should ensure the MP enclosure commanders include PSYOP loudspeaker support in actions concerning mass EPW/CI transfers between compounds (searches of compounds). EPW/CI pacification, conducted by the PSYOP support team, acts as an MP force multiplier in this situation.

An EPW/CI PSYOP pacification program is executed using a variety of media. Music and news from approved radio stations, EPW/CI camp rules, and in-processing station instructions are broadcast using loudspeaker systems. Without exception, all of the information presented to the EPWs/CIs must be in

their language. Light print sections produce signs, posters, information sheets, and camp newspapers in this program. The MSQ-85B (mobile audiovisual shelter) is used for behavior modification by projecting big-screen videos and gaining leverage on the EPWs/CIs by providing them with entertainment they do not want to lose through misconduct.

Translators and interpreters must be totally integrated into the EPW/CI PSYOP support team. The effectiveness of the EPW/CI PSYOP support team can be directly attributed to how well this integration takes place. These personnel provide the team with the capability to address the EPWs/CIs in their native language and are able to screen all informational and PSYOP products for language accuracy and content.

As successfully demonstrated during Operation Desert Storm, the EPW/CI PSYOP support teams performed a vital role in joint operations to confine EPWs/CIs at the Marine Corps collection facility. A standard EPW/CI PSYOP support team is deployed in support of confinement operations conducted by the USMC in which the team members and their mission are incorporated directly into the overall operation. Due to the U.S. Army's responsibility for overall semipermanent EPW/CI confinement operations and the USMC MP training emphasis on supporting ground combat operations (not EPW/CI confinement), the support provided by Army EPW/CI PSYOP takes on an even greater significance.

EPW/CI PSYOP support to a counterinsurgency operation is to define the target audience for PSYOP campaigns and provide PSYOP information. During operations in military operations short of war, EPW/CI PSYOP support teams accomplish the tasks described below to support the overall PSYOP mission.

During Phase I of an insurgency, EPW/CI PSYOP support teams pretest and posttest PSYOP products (generated by U.S. and HN sources) on captured insurgents and civilian internees to determine probable success rates in pacifying the target audience. Observation, interviews, and interrogations provide demographic profiles of the insurgents. As a minimum, the EPW/CI PSYOP support teams address—

- Race.
- Sex.
- Political affiliation.
- Religious affiliation.
- Geographic origin.
- Education levels.
- Length, depth, and type of involvement.
- Previous or current occupation.
- Standard of living and personal finances.
- Previous military training.
- Insurgent political and military indoctrination and PSYOP vulnerabilities and susceptibilities.

File No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Posttest File No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Product: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Identify PSYOP product and attach copy)

2. Campaign: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Identify campaign the product supported)

3. Theme: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Identify the desired idea)

4. Target: Intended \_\_\_\_\_  
Secondary \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_

5. Dissemination (Enter amount): Leaflets \_\_\_\_\_ Other Printed \_\_\_\_\_ AV \_\_\_\_\_  
Loudspeaker \_\_\_\_\_ Radio \_\_\_\_\_ TV \_\_\_\_\_

6. Testing Methods: Panel of experts \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Group Consultation \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Individual interview(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Sample survey \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Respondent: (Identify the respondent(s) and note background information)

a. Sex: M \_\_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Marital Status: M \_\_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_\_  
Children: \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

b. Status: Free civilian \_\_\_\_\_ Civilian internee \_\_\_\_\_  
PW \_\_\_\_\_ Deserter \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

c. Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

d. Education: \_\_\_\_\_

e. Location: Civilian community \_\_\_\_\_ EPW/CI camp \_\_\_\_\_

f. U.S. PSYOP: Has respondent been exposed to U.S. PSYOP?  
Does respondent agree \_\_\_\_\_ disagree \_\_\_\_\_ with U.S. PSYOP effectiveness?

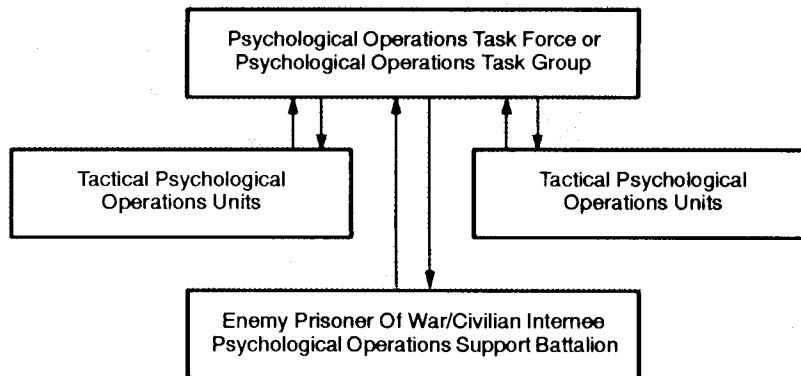
g. Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 13-9. Sample of PSYOP product posttest.

8. a. Was the message understood by the target audience? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Was the message credible to the target? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- c. What groups/individuals received the message? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- d. What did the message achieve? How? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
9. Effectiveness:
- a. Was the message effective? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. How effective? Did it achieve the intended objective? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Why was the message not totally effective? How could the message be improved? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Why was the message not totally effective? How could the message be improved? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
10. Testor: \_\_\_\_\_ Unit: \_\_\_\_\_
11. Copies to: \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** The testor should evaluate the responses to questions 1 through 8 and determine whether or not to rephrase question 9 in a less direct manner. For example, the testor should be cognizant of the fact that question 9 requires the respondent to be aware of U.S./allied PSYOP objectives. Should this information be classified or sensitive, the testor should rephrase the questions in a way that achieves the intended results without divulging the sensitive information.

**Figure 13-9. Sample of PSYOP product posttest (continued).**



**Figure 13-10. PSYOP information and pretest/posttest flow.**

During Phase II of an insurgency, the EPW/CI PSYOP support teams will provide information on active insurgents within the HN population and field locations. In addition, these teams will—

- Continue pretest and posttest of PSYOP products as previously stated.
- Continue defining and analyzing demographic profiles as previously stated.
- Cooperate with counterintelligence personnel to identify potential interned insurgents to be used as informants. Informants provide information about insurgent activities within the EPW/CI camp for control purposes.

During Phase III of an insurgency, the EPW/CI PSYOP support teams continue to provide support as outlined above in Phases I and II. During Phase III, the type and amount of support provided will increase to levels normally found in support of conventional or regional contingency operations.

The EPW/CI PSYOP support teams assist the camp commander in preparing EPWs/CIs for transfer to an HN, back to the enemy power in a prisoner exchange, or in repatriation at the cessation of hostilities. When requested and authorized, they also provide training to HN personnel regarding EPW/CI PSYOP support tasks.

The EPW/CI PSYOP support teams can provide assistance during peacetime CD programs for pretesting and posttesting products to determine their effectiveness within the HN. In addition, the teams can provide demographic profile information to appropriate U.S. agencies and other PSYOP units or personnel.

## Summary

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EPW/CI PSYOP not only provide a force multiplier to the MPPWCOM but are critical in developing PSYOP-related intelligence and in pretesting and/or posttesting products. In addition, the attitudes and behavior of former EPWs/CIs towards the United States can have along-range impact on relations with that nation in the future. A positive or at least neutral attitude may preclude future armed conflict. Careful adherence to all provisions of the Geneva Conventions in regard to EPW/CI operations must be kept in mind. Legal consultation may preclude incidents that could be used against the United States in opponent propaganda.