

# THE INTERNATIONAL PRISONERS-OF-WAR AGENCY The ICRC in World War One





In August 1914 the world went to war, and for 52 months humanity was torn apart by brutality, violence and suffering. Death, grieving, imprisonment, separation, deportation, famine and cold, and the destruction of the socio-economic environment, were inflicted on countless victims of war – mutilated survivors, prisoners-of-war, deported civilians, mourning families, refugees, hostages and victims of reprisals.

List of prisoners-of-war.



1



International Committee of the Red Cross 19 Avenue de la Paix 1202 Geneva, Switzerland **T** + 41 22 734 60 01 **F** + 41 22 733 20 57 **E**-mail:shop.gva@icrc.org **www**.icrc.org © ICRC, November 2007 List of Afghan prisoners-of-war in German hands. These prisoners were captured at La Bassée on the Western front on 20 December 1914 and held in the camp at Wünsdorf bei Zossen before being transferred to Göttingen camp.

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2

#### **International Prisoners-of-War Agency**

In the *Heart of Europe*, as the Austian writer Stefan Zweig described it, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) also went to war – in the humanitarian field.

The ICRC had been the promoter of the 1906 Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field, but in 1914 the organization only had about ten members, and no mandate to protect displaced persons or prisonersof-war. But in the 50 years following its inception in 1863 it had won the confidence of governments and played a part in the creation of over 50 Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies throughout the world. On the strength of this support, its ambition was to extend its humanitarian action to as many victims as possible, and throughout the conflict it took initiatives to relieve their suffering.

The ICRC established the International Prisoners-of-War Agency in Geneva on 21 August 1914. Its role was to restore contact between people separated by war – prisoners-of-war, civilian internees, and civilians in occupied territories – and it recruited hundreds of volunteers.

3

The Agency's archives testify to the extent of the suffering. Seven million military personnel were taken prisoner. Civilians in enemy territory were interned en masse, and millions of others were subjected to military occupation or fled the area of fighting and the occupied territories. These archives provide an insight into the ICRC's efforts to humanize conditions of detention and to provide a means of tracing the fate of each of the two million victims, who came from every continent. The wealth of the Agency's archives opens up new prospects for studying international relations from the humanitarian viewpoint. The individual data are an invaluable resource for researching family history and genealogy and for research on the sociology of captivity and the experiences of prisoners.

Part of these archives is on display in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum. In terms of volume, this is both an impressive exhibit and emblematic of the founding event of the contemporary world.

## Globalization of war and humanitarian action

The Great War had momentous consequences for the world and world history by virtue of the scale of the arena of operations (mainly Europe, but also the Middle East, the Far East and Africa), the number of warring parties (44 States and their colonies by 1918), the mobilization of the colonies and the involvement of the entire civilian population. A total of 65 million men served their countries, and nine million of them were killed in action.

The Agency's archives reflect this global aspect of the 1914-1918 war. It negotiated with all of the belligerents, particularly on the protection of enemy civilians on their territories. ICRC delegates visited prisoner-of-war camps, not only in Europe but also in Africa and Asia. The prisoners-of-war and civilian internees were housed in camps or worked in labour detachments – in factories, on farms or in mines. After declaring war on Germany on 3 August 1914, Japan attacked the German possessions in China and the Pacific. This list of prisoners-of-war was published by the Japanese imperial information office for prisoners-of-war in June 1917.

Mamentliches Verzeichnis der deutschen und österreichungarischen Uriegsgefangenen in Napan 獨 國及 8 帝國俘 大 四六季 雪 六月 情 좎 改 高 訂 Aerbessert und berausgegeben bom Kaiserlich Japanischen Anskunftsbureau über die Briegsgefangenen Tokio

im Juni 1917.

List of German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners-of-war in the hands of the Japanese.

		將 校 :	並 同 相	當者	
		Offiziere u. d	die denen Glei	chgestellt	en
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Nr.	Name	Dienstgrad	Truppenteil	Lager	Heimatsort
	A	Company of the second s			
810	Adamczewski, Boleslau Ahlers, Leonhard	Leutnant Hauptmann a. D.	7. K. III. S. B. Stab	Oita Nagoya	Mannheim Dannenberg (Elbe)
316	Anders, Ernst	Major		Kurume	Gloeckner Gross-Lichterfelde Berlin
187	Andree, Hans Artelt, Max	Kapitänleutnant Stabszahlmeister	Marine Komp.	Ninoshima	Hannover SanGashara Kasis Kablan
832	Arten, max	Stabszanimeister	M. A. K.	Ninoshima	Senftenberg Kreis Kahlau
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.9	Baacke, Wilhelm	Oberleutnant	O. M. D	Narashino	Schöhausen Elbe
382	Bahr, Hermann Baehring, Bernhard	MGarnVerwInspektor Leutnant z, S.	3. K. M. A. K.	Kurume Ninoshima	Schwedt a/Oder Kantel i/Pfalz
481	"Balerle, J. Maria	Fregattenleutnant	" Kais, Elis,"		Görhan Böhmen
10	Below, Hans	Leutnant d R.	O, M. D.	Narashino	Greifswald
839	Bergemann, Richard Berndt, Emil	Oberleutnant -	3. K. M. A. K.	Ninoshima	Clistrin Prov. Brandenburg
956 932	Bernhardi, Friedrich v.	Hauptmann Leutnant	III. S. B. O. M. D.	Fukuoka	Düsseldorf Hirschberg i/Schlesien
119	Beutner, Erwin	,, z. S.	M.A.K.	Bando	Landau i/Pfalz
1215	Bieber, Arthur Bier, Eduard	" d. R.	M. F. B.	Kurume	Hamburg-Uhlenhorst
326	Bier, Eduard Biester, Wilhelm	" d. Lw.	3. K. III. S. B. O. M. D.	35	Saarlouis
466	Bleyhoeffer, Bruno	Hauptmann	Stab III. S. B.	Nagoya	Celle Hannover Florkehmen Kreis Gumbinnen
327	Bobers, Wilhelm W. v.	Leutnant d. R.	3. K. "	Kurume	Oldenstadt b/Uelzen Hannover
1484	Bodecker, Karl v.	Korvettenkapitän		Ninoshima	Kiel
381	Boehme, Karl Borcke, Otto v.	MOberzahlmeister Oberleutnant	Gouvernement	Kurume	Berlin
325	Boese, Robert	Obeneuthant	3. K. III, S. B. Schw. Haub, B.III, S. B.	11	Weissenthurm bei Coblenz Wölfelsdorf Bez. Breslau
356	Boesler, Ernst (HE t, g	(estorben)			Troucision free freehau
	Boethke, Paul	Fregattenkapitän	Gouvernement	Fukuoka .	Thorn
223	Breternitz, Robert	Leutnant d. R.	M. P. K. III. S. B.	Kurume	Rudolstadt/Thüringen
1841	Brilmayer, Joseph Bringmann, Wilhelm	Oberleutnant	5. K. M. A. K. III, S. B.	Ninoshima	Bingen a/Rhein Hessen Kriegsfeld Rheinpfalz Bayern
\$843	Brüschof, Adolf	Zahlmeister	M. A. K.	Nagoya Ninoshima	Lingen am Ems Proy, Hannover
380	Buchenthaler, Heinz	Hauptmann	Stab III. S. B.	Kurume	Peking Deutsche Gesandtschaft
777	Buttersack, Conrad	Oberleutnant		Bando	Wiesbaden
	С				
968	Cordes, Richard	Leutnant d. R.	O. M. D.	Fukuoka	Hamburg
964	Cordua, Bruno	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	III. S. B.	-	Berlin Steglitz
45	Courper, Otto Coupette, Karl	Oberleutnant z. S.	"Jaguar"	Narashino	Cleve Rheinland
383	sould unit	obulcumant z, 5.	Gouvernement	Fukuoka	Spandau
	D				
833	Deutschmann, Adolf	Leutnant	Fortifikation	Bando	Würben Krs. Schweidnitz Pr vinz Schles
343	Dieckmann, Paul Dr. Diesing, Traugott	Stabsveterinär MIngenieur	Gouvernement	Oita	Rostock i/Mecklenburg
54 901	Dobenecker, Theodor	Oberleutnant	"Jaguar" O. M. D.	Narashino Fukuoka	Cölpin Kreis Stargard Wennigsen i/Hannover
172	"Drachenthal, Georg P. W. v.	Korvettenkapitän	" Kais. Elis. "	Aonogahara	Pola Oestetreich +
347	Dreyer, Curt	TorpKapitänleutnant	" Kair, Elis." Minen-Depot	Oita	Rheinshof b/Rhein Ostpreussen
137	Duemmler, Richard	Kapitänleutnant	3. K. M. A. K.	Bando	Mühlhausen i/Elsass
	E				
1.43	Erdniss, Heinrich	IntendSekretär	Gouvernement	Bando	Hadamar b/Limburg
	F				The state of the s
016	Falkenhagen, Ernst	Oberleutnant z. S.	M. A. K.	Fukuoka	Michelstadt i/Odenwald
150	Falkenhayn, Georg	FeuerwKapitänleutnant	ArtlDepot	Bando	Waldenburg in Schlesien
427	Fischer, Rudolph	Feuerw,-Oberleutnant	**	Kurume	Leipzig-Sellerhausen
72	Fliegelskamp, Otto Florian, Paul	Leutnant z. S. Oberleutnant	"Jaguar" 2. K. O. M. D.	Narashino	Wieshaden
170	Froehlich, Oskar	Fregattenleutnant	2. K. O. M. D. "Kais. Elis."	Kurume Aonogahara	Pforzheim Baden Graz Steiermark Oesterreich
-		e.o.	Harmen Sanda		Contraction of the second second second
	G				
343	Galster, Max	Oberleutnant z. S.	Marine Komp.	Kurume	Kiel

6

The data covers two million prisoners from across the world: the Agency's archives contain 14 country card indexes – American, Austro-Hungarian, Brazilian, British, Bulgarian, Franco-Belgian, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbian and Turkish. These card indexes also contain information on military personnel from the colonies (including Senegal and India) and from the European provinces of the German, Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires (Czech and Polish in particular).

The prisoners belong to a wide range of categories – military personnel, medical personnel, civilians, etc. and include such illustrious prisoners as a certain Captain Charles de Gaulle, who fell into German hands in Verdun in 1916.

The ICRC constantly affirmed its neutrality and the universal ideal of humanitarian action: the humanitarian camp has no homeland, and in wartime charity is not confined to the poor alone – it becomes universal.



Extract from the French army file: this is the card of Private Brahma Camara (the German abbreviation "Gem." stands for "Gemeiner Soldat"), a Senegalese soldier of the 251st Battalion, 1st Company, who was captured by the German army. "P.90722" is the serial number of the list in which this prisoner is mentioned.

The Agency set up an index of missing persons, classified by regiment and company, to help trace missing soldiers by means of enquiries among their comrades.



8



When an index card was removed from its box, e.g. to compare it with other information, it was replaced temporarily by a longer card, containing the main data from the original.

The typing department was in the Palais Electoral and employed about 100 persons. It worked for all sections of the Agency, making cards, copying lists and printing circulars and lists of missing persons.





French Section – The Franco-Belgian card index comprised two and a half million enquiry and information cards. It had 40 staff.

# Lists of prisoners and prisoner files

The Agency negotiated with the belligerent States on the transfer of information on individual prisoners: lists of prisoners who had been captured or changed camp and replies to requests for information filed by the relatives of missing persons. On the basis of the information it received on prisoners, and requests from families for information, the Agency then drew up a file containing an index of names for each national army.

These files together contain six million index cards, providing the basis for tracing two million prisoners. Some of the national files, such as the Russian file, which the Danish Red Cross was in charge of drawing up, are incomplete. This is also the case with the Italian and Austro-Hungarian files, since Italy and the Austro-Hungarian Empire exchanged their lists without going through the Agency. The Agency also created a file on civilian internees.

This database was sizable for the time and formed the basis for the working methods that the ICRC employed later, in particular during the Second World War, the Algerian war and the genocide in Rwanda.



Death notice of an Algerian prisoner-of-war who died in captivity, sent to the Agency by the POW camp in Darmstadt (Germany).

iszaret de Darmstadt. COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE GENÈVE AGENCE INTERNATIONALE DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE INTER ARMA CARITAS Commandant du camp R. 11913 de Darmstadt DÉCÈS · TODESFALL Nº 3080 Nom et prénoms AOUAT Ahmed Name und Vornamen 2me régiment tirailleurs Unité (corps, régt, batt.) et Nº de matricule (inscrip-tions figurant sur la plaque d'identité) Truppengattung und Erkennungsmarke ..... Lieu et date de naissance . . Constantine (Alger) en 1875 Geburtsort und Datum ..... Adresse de la famille. (père) Ereba Aouat à Constantine (Alger) Adresse der Angehörigen ..... Quand a-t-il été fait prisonnier ? . Wann geriet er in Gefangenschaft?..... Date du décès 27 Mars 1916 Datum des Todes..... raiture empoisonnement du sang après Cause de la mort l'os de la hanche Todesursache ..... Lieu de sépulture ... "Waldfriedhof" à Darmstadt Grabstätte ..... La tombe est-elle marquée et pourra-t-elle être retrouvée plus tard par la famille? Hat das Grab ein besonderes Zeichen und könnte es später von der Familie aufgesucht werden ? .... De quels objets se composait la succession ? . la succession, si il y en a une, et l'acte Welche Gegenstände bilden den Nachlass ? ..... de décès seront remis aux parents par le Bureau central des successions, Ministère Seront-ils envoyés avec l'acte de décès, par les soins de la guerre à Berlin. du Ministère de la Guerre Werden dieselben der Familie durch das Kriegsministerium mit der Sterbeurkunde zugestellt ? Le défunt nous fut amené le 3 mars 1916 avec des blessures très graves par éclat d'obus Dans le cas où la famille n'aurait pas encore été prévenue, un ecclésiastique, un médecin ou une infir-mière ayant assisté le défunt dans sa maladie ou à à la jambe gauche, à la cuisse gauche déchiquetée et blessure de l'avant bras gauche, ses derniers moments, pourrait-il nous faire parve-nir, afin que nous les transmettions à la famille, ainsi qu'une fièvre violente provenant de la purulation. Il fut impossible d'arréter la fièvre. Malgré les soins un rapide décrois-Falls die Familie von dem Ableben des Soldaten noch nicht unterrichtet worden ist, könnte uns nicht ein sement des forces amena la mort le 27 mars. Il a été enseveli avec les honneurs militai-Geistlicher, ein Arzt oder eine Krankenschwester, res au "Waldfriedhof". die den Toten gepflegt und umgeben haben, einige ausführliche Nachrichten über die letzten Augenblicke seines Lebens und sein Begräbniss zukomnaa men lassen, damit wir diese den Angehörigen mitteilen könnten ? ..... ignatures de deux témoit (Datum, Stempel und Unterschrift der zuständigen Unterschrift zweier Zeugen Behörde.) Saval of Ch. Fontaine 168me Inf. 1) signature illigble signature du médecin chef du majot général timbre du camp de Darmstadt.

11

Extract from the Romanian file: Mrs Florica Andreescu, who is in the Olt district, under Austro-Hungarian occupation, sends a message to her husband Gheorge J. Andreescu, who is in laşy, in the small part of Romania that is still free: "We are all well". Investigation on a missing serviceman: whenever the Agency received a request from a family for information on the whereabouts of a serviceman missing in action, it could launch an investigation amongst his comrades-in-arms who had been taken prisoner. Here, French serviceman J.Le Bourbout, who was detained in the Afion Kara Hissar camp in Turkey, recounts how Arthur Doucet died at sea.

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Arthur précéda rd près quand ion juste flanc du parce que autres vic c'est l'explo- leté, vu X c pont et mades ne mils (nous us qu'il d'autres
a da sida
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12

### **Diplomatic activities**

During the First World War, the ICRC made diplomatic representations, both to obtain authorization for its delegates to carry out inspections and to improve conditions of detention. The organization carried out 54 itinerant missions, visiting 524 camps.

It also negotiated with the belligerents on the treatment of prisoners in camps and labour detachments, the repatriation or internment in a neutral country of prisoners who were seriously ill or had been wounded and were incapable of taking up arms again, and the repatriation of prisoners.



Example of a delegate's report on a visit to a POW camp detailing detention conditions: food, hygiene, medical care, work, correspondence, recreational activities and religious services.

# **Restoring and communicating part of the memory of World War One**

Measures have been taken to improve the physical conservation of the Agency's archives, since the paper that was used at the time was of poor quality and very acidic, and turns yellow with time. Furthermore, some of the records were damaged by water in the interwar years, and this caused micro-organisms to develop. They will thus have to be dusted, the rust stains caused by paper clips will have to be cleaned, and the records where the paper has crumbled will have to be strengthened with a paper backing.

Once they have been restored and digitized, the Agency's archives will be accessible to a wide public without the risk of damage by repeated handling. In the meantime, requests for information on persons who were the victims of armed conflict during the 20th century can be submitted to the ICRC through its website (http://www.icrc.org/eng/contact-archives).

# The archives of the International Prisoners-of-War Agency in figures

400 linear metres, including:

20 linear metres of general records recounting the activities of the Agency;

2,413 volumes of information provided by the belligerents: lists of prisoners, lists of persons who died in combat or in captivity, investigation reports, lists of persons repatriated, etc.: 600 000 pages;

5,119 card indexes, containing a total of six million cards.

The Agency's archives on display in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum, Geneva.



Director of the Entente Section, Renée-Marguerite Cramer, who later became a member of the ICRC.



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On 19 June 2007, UNESCO decided to add the archives of the International Prisoners-of-War Agency to the Memory of the World Register, created to prevent collective amnesia, promote the conservation of archive and library collections throughout the world and ensure that they are disseminated as widely as possible.