

Works Cited

Primary Sources

Lieutenant Colonel James Fischer. Personal interview. 29 Jan. 2014.

Lieutenant Colonel James C. Fischer has Doctor of Philosophy in Military History from Ohio State University, and Bachelor of Arts Degrees in History and German from Marquette. Some of his military education includes Airborne School, the Air Defense Officer Advance Course with honors, Ranger School, and the Combined Arms and Services Staff School. The interview was beneficial to my project, because I was able to use his military knowledge to support both the short-term and long-term impacts of the Geneva Convention. He explained how the Conventions are affective today, and I learned a lot from his countless military stories. LTC Fischer also provided some of the controversies surrounding the rights and responsibilities of different nations, and it gave me a new perspective. I was able to understand how the horrific way people were treated in the past has changed since the Third Geneva Convention in 1949.

Hanley, Robert. Personal interview. 17 Apr. 2014.

Robert Hanley, an Ex-POW, was taken captive by Japan for three and a half years during WWII. He is currently 92 years old, but still remembers his experience like it was yesterday. He told me about how he was captured, and poor treatment they received from the Japanese. He was given very little food and clothing, and left home at 175 lbs, coming back a mere 85 lbs. Hanley has also survived three different cancers, due to all the sun exposure in the jungles. His story was truly inspiring and I was amazed by the courage it took to survive. The interview was helpful to my project because it underlined how little the Japanese cared for the rights of POWs. Hanley said everyone was aware of the Geneva Conventions, but the Japanese refused to honor them. They wouldn't sign it, and wouldn't follow it. He remembers the only time they received supplies from the Red Cross Japan had used it for their own pleasure. Even though he says his experience made him stronger in his way of life, the Third Geneva Convention strives to protect the rights of POWs and prevent anyone from ever experiencing inhumane treatment like Hanley.

After the Battle of Solferino, 1859. N.d. *International Committee of the Red Cross*. Web. 3 Feb. 2014.

This website had a primary source drawing of the Battle of Solferino which took place in Italy, 1859. It showed a scene of the battlefield after the fighting and depicted Henry Dunant (founder of the ICRC) helping wounded soldiers. I used this in my background information

Ambrose, Stephen E., and C. L. Sulzberger. *American Heritage: New History of World War II*. 1966. N.p.: Viking, 1997. Print.

This book covered the entire history of WWII including events that occurred afterwards. I read the section about Prisoners of War and used a quote about the United States visiting other prison camps. There were also hundreds of amazing primary source photographs taken during the war.

“Archive Room.” *International Committee of The Red Cross*. International Committee of the Red Cross, n.d. Web. 3 Feb. 2014.

This website was all about the history of the ICRC and Humanitarian Law including the Geneva Conventions. The Archive Room was a great source, and very helpful for my website. It contained audio files, pictures, and films recorded throughout history. Everything was a primary source, and I used many images that were taken during the drafts of the different Geneva Conventions in my website.

“Atomic Bomb.” *Coloradan Magazine*. Coloradan Magazine, 2014. Web. 13 Mar. 2014.

This site had a primary source photograph of the explosion of the atomic bomb. It was dropped by the United States on Aug. 6, 1945 in Hiroshima, Japan. I used the picture for my WWII page. It really displayed how warfare has changed over time.

Bataan Death March. N.d. *Socialphy*. Web. 4 Feb. 2014.

This site had many primary source photographs taken during WWII. I used one taken at the Bataan Death March in 1942. It displayed how the Japanese violated the Third Geneva Convention by using slave labor and denying POWs their rights.

Bataan Death March: A Dark Moment in the Heroic Struggle of the Filipino People At

Campo International. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Feb. 2014.

This site also had a page about the Bataan Death March during WWII, and I used a primary source photograph depicting prisons carrying a soldier who had fallen behind. It emphasized how horrific the treatment of POWs was before the Third Geneva Convention of 1949.

Casella, Alexander. “The Politics of Prisoners of War.” *New York Times* 28 May 1972: n. pag. Print.

This newspaper article went into depth about the conflict between Washington and the National Liberation Front of North Vietnam. It had a great title page with a picture of prisoners, which I used in the Short-Term Impact page of my website. It displayed how prison camps were interrogating POWs after 1949 in the Vietnam War.

Crowson, Richard. "Editorial Cartoon of the Geneva Conventions." *National Education Policy Center*. University of Colorado, 20 Sept. 2006. Web. 4 Feb. 2014.

This cartoon illustrated the debate about torture and how it affects the different generations in history. I used this as a long-term impact of the Geneva Conventions because people have different views on torture depending on the time period they were born.

"The Editor Whites." *The Prisoner of War*. May 1944: n. pag. War Relics. Web. 13 Mar. 2014

This newspaper written by the United Kingdom Red Cross during WWII explained the life in the prison camps. For example the living conditions, hospitals and medical care, and communication by letters. There were also a few primary source photographs of the men during the time.

"Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War." Human and Civil

Rights: Essential Primary Sources. Ed. Adrienne Lerner, Brenda Lerner, and K. Lee Lerner. Detroit: Gale, 2006. 47-50. *Global Issues In Context*. Web. 9 Oct. 2013.

The article helped me with the conclusion, because it stated the significance of the Third Geneva Convention and who helped create it. It was focused mainly on the Holocaust, and how generals were prosecuted for their war crimes at the Nuremberg Trials.

"Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949." *The International Committee of the Red Cross*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Feb. 2014.

This was a pdf file of all 143 articles of the Third Geneva Convention. I decided to put this source on my website so I could have the document for those who want to look at each law in deeper context. Although it is lengthy, I have mentioned some of the most significant laws.

“The Geneva Conventions.” *The Washington Post and Times Herald* [Washington DC] 9 July 1955: 16. Print.

This newspaper article had some information about those who were part of the Geneva Conference in 1949. There was also some interesting information about countries that wanted to amend article 118 in the Third Geneva Convention. I used this information to talk about controversy in the short-term impacts in my research.

“German POW detained at Camp Windsor.” *Windsor*. PressDemocrat.com, 8 Nov. 2013. Web. 13 Mar. 2014.

This primary source photograph was taken during WWII at Camp Windsor in California. It shows a German POW learning how to farm. They gave prisoners the choice to work and even paid them in return. I used this in the WWII page to help explain how the US had more human prison camps.

“Goal of the Geneva Treaties: Helping the Victims of War.” *The New York Times* 27 Jan. 1990. Print.

This newspaper gave information about the Reagan administration and signing of the additional protocols in 1977. However, it also explained why we never ratified the laws in fear of giving terrorists the status of POWs.

Guest, Iain. “The Geneva Conventions at 30.” *Los Angeles Times*. 19 Aug. 1979: n. pag. Print.

This newspaper had some really good information about short-term impacts of the Third Geneva Convention, however I used a small clipping of the article that related to why the conventions were established in the first place. The line I highlighted talks about how the “conventions were created to bring international law up to date with the development of warfare.

“Henry Dunant – Facts.” *Nobelprize.org*. Nobel Media AB 2013. Web. 4 Feb 2014.

This site was helpful, because it had a lot of information about Henry Dunant, founder of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Geneva, Switzerland. It was his ideas that led to the creation of the first Geneva Convention of 1864. I used a picture of Dunant in my website under background of my topic.

International Committee of the Red Cross. Remarks and Proposals. Charlottesville, 1949.

eBook file.

This book was created by the International Committee of the Red Cross and shared information about the changes made in the Third Geneva Convention. It goes article-by-article giving opinions about the new laws that were created in 1949. Although I never used this in my website, I thought it was interesting to read some of their comments.

Japanese force POWs to build the “Death Railway” in Burma. N.d. *War History Online*. Web.

3 Feb. 2014.

These primary source photographs were taken during WWII and again showed the abuse of human rights. People were often worked to death by the the Japanese in their prison camps.

Japanese prisoners of war during World War II. Photograph. *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*.

Web. 3 Feb. 2014.

This database contained a primary source photograph of a Japanese prisoner captured by the U.S. military during World War II in 1945. This image really captured the pain and suffering prisoners of war experienced every day before the Geneva Conventions were created. The emotion of the photo was very powerful, so I used the photo on my home page next to my thesis.

“John McCain’s March 4 Speech.” *New York Times*. 4 Mar. 2008, US Politics: n. pag.

This newspaper article was the transcript of US Senator John McCain’s speech on March 4th. It was part of the presidential campaign where he also mentioned his experience as a POW. I used a quote from his speech on my Short-Term Impact page, which has shown how we learn from our mistakes in the past. It is our responsibility to change history.

Nazi Inspecting Prison Camp in Poland. N.d. National Socialistic Gallery 1933-1945.

Stormfront – White Nationalist Community. Web. 12 Feb. 2014.

This site had many primary source photographs taken throughout history. I used one depicting Nazi officials inspecting a prison camp in Poland during WWII. The defiance and true hatred are seen very clearly on the prisoner's face, so I put it on the

background page. It shows how POWs were mistreated, yet still wanted to fight back for their human rights.

“Pamphlet No. 21-7 If You Should Be Captured - These Are Your Rights.” War Department

Pamphlet No. 21-7. Washinton: United States Government, 1944. Scribd. Web. 4 Feb. 2014.

This was a primary source pamphlet created by the United States government war department that explained to a soldier everything they needed to know if they were ever taken captive. It was written before the revision of the Third Geneva Convention in 1949, and I used it on my site to demonstrate that there had been previous laws to protect POWs, but countries were not taking the responsibility to follows these rules.

“Prison Camps.” *World War II Forum*. OttoBomb LLC, 2009. Web. 12 Feb. 2014.

This site had a primary source map of the POW Camps in Germany. I used it on my WWII page on my website to show just how many camps were built in on country.

“Prisoners Carrying Railway Sleepers.” *The Thai–Burma Railway and Hellfire Pass*. The Thai–Burma Railway and Hellfire Pass, 2014. Web. 12 Feb. 2014.

This website had a primary source photograph that depicted POWs carrying railway parts to build the “Death Railroad” from Bangkok, through Thailand, to Burma. I used it in my page about Japanese prison camps, because during WWII because Japan was one of the worst countries who abused POWs and their rights.

“Propaganda Photo.” *Greg Lewis*. WordPress.com, n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

This website had a primary source propaganda photograph taken at a Japanese POW Camp around Christmas time. I used it in short-term impacts to show how countries used the Third Geneva Conventions to promote their ideals.

Ratner, Michael, and Ellen Ray. *Guantánamo What the World Should Know*. White River Junction: Chelsea Green Publishing, 2004. Print.

This book is a complete interview with Michael Ratner, President of the Center of

Constitutional Rights. Together he and Ellen Ray (the interviewer) reveal the truth of what really happened at Guantánamo Bay. They cover the Geneva Conventions and the multiple violations against it, and explain how the US was able to ignore the laws and mistreat detainees being held at the “interrogation camp.” It showed the legacy the Conventions left behind, and how even today many struggle to follow its laws.

Renner, Michael G. “Let's Join the World on the Geneva Conventions.” *New York Times* 6 Aug. 1985: A22. Print.

This newspaper explains more recent issues like terrorism that test the Third Geneva Convention. I used part of the article in my Long-Term Impacts because countries do not have the authority to decide when to follow and not follow the laws. It is our responsibility to abide by the rules once we have ratified.

Rosenthal, Joe. Iwo Jima. N.d. Learn NC. Web. 4 Feb. 2014.

This site had a primary source photograph taken in World War II. It shows the famous scene of U.S. Marines raising the American flag on top of Mount Suribachi on the Pacific island of Iwo, Jima. I used it in my website to represent World War II.

“Rules of War Closely Checked by Red Cross.” *Los Angeles Times*. 3 June 1982: n. pag. Print.

This short article gave a brief history of the Geneva Conventions and the reason for writing the new Convention. It also had a good quote that I used on my site. It explained that the reason the Third Geneva Convention was revised was because the rules were so seriously violated in World War II they needed to add 46 new articles.

Signing of the 1949 Geneva Conventions. N.d. British Broadcasting Company. Web. 4 Feb. 2014.

The site had a primary source document of the delegates signing the 1949 Geneva Conventions in Geneva, Switzerland. It was signed at the same place as the original convention in 1864.

Soldiers protecting each other on the battlefield. N.d. National Public Radio. Web. 3 Feb. 2014.

This photo was a primary source taken during World War II. It showed a lot of emotion and truth about soldiers protecting each other out on the battlefield. I thought this picture really hit the theme of rights and responsibilities and contributed the idea that we are all human beings and should be given rights and treated with dignity. I thought this photo was inspiring and powerful, which is why it is the image behind my website's title that appears on every page.

“Soviet POWs Behind Barbed Wire at Falstad Camp.” Science Nordic. ScienceNordic.com, 8

May 1945. Web. 13 Mar. 2014.

This primary source photograph was taken during WWII, and shows soviet prisoner locked behind barbed wire. I used this in my background page to show what POWs looked like in a prison camp.

Taylor, Stuart, Jr. "Treatment of Prisoner Is Defended." New York Times 29 Oct. 1983: 7.

Print.

This newspaper had a more current article about what the Third Geneva Conventions were and how they provided rights for POWs. I used a part of this article on my website to help explain rights.

Torture: John McCain on Issues of Torture, 2005. Video. *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Web. 28

Jan. 2014.

This video is a short interview with John McCain, US Senator, and former POW during the Vietnam War. He spoke briefly about how our country views prisoners of war, and how they should be treated. I used it in Long-Term Impacts because it ties in the idea of terrorists, which affect the world today.

Truman, Harry. “The White House.” Letter to Robert Leon Hanley. 2 Jan. 1946. TS.

This primary source letter, signed by president Harry Truman, was written to Ex-POW Robert Hanley after he returned from WWII. The letter welcomes Hanley back to the United States, and expresses the country's thanks for his service. I used this source in my Consequences page because it shows what happened after the war, and how the US recognized the suffering prisoners of war experienced during WWII.

“Voluntary Repatriation of Prisoners of War in the Korean War [:51].” Video. *National*

Archives. World at War: Understanding Conflict and Society. ABC-CLIO, 2013. Web. 7

Nov. 2013.

This short video clip from the Korean War showed some prisoners refusing to be repatriated. They chose better food and medical treatment at the prison camps over the lack of freedom in their own communist ruled countries. I used the video in Short-Term Impacts, because it created controversy with Art. 118 in the Third Geneva Convention which states that all POWs should be sent directly home after the end of war.

Wiesel, Elie. *Night*. Trans. Marion Wiesel. New York: Hill and Wang, 2006. Print.

Elie Wiesel, a survivor of the Holocaust, wrote this book about his personal experience with his father in the concentration camps Auschwitz and Buchenwald. I used a very powerful quote from the book that explains how we must interfere when lives are in danger and human dignity is violated. It relates directly to the rights and responsibilities of the Third Geneva Convention, which is why I put it on the home page of my website. Its usage of words captivates the reader and sets up the scene of my project.

Secondary Sources

American Red Cross. Summary of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Their Additional

Protocols. N.p.: International Humanitarian Law, 2011. American Red Cross. Web. 21

Nov. 2013.

This electronic PDF written by the American Red Cross provided good background information about the 1949 Geneva Conventions. It also gave a basic explanation of each additional protocol.

Bellinger, John. “When I'm 64: The Geneva Conventions and the Obama Administration.”

Lawfare. N.p., 11 Aug. 2013. Web. 19 Dec. 2013.

This article discussed both President Bush and President Obama's stand on Al-Qaeda groups and who is protected under the Geneva Conventions. Nothing noteworthy has been done to fix or clarify these issues and we have left the detainees in a "legal limbo."

Budge, Kent G. "Surrender." *The Pacific War Online Encyclopedia*. The Pacific War Online Encyclopedia, 2012. Web. 2 Feb. 2014.

This article explained the Japanese culture and their view of surrender. It was helpful because it helped me understand the reason why Japanese POWs were treated so horribly. I used this information in my Japanese prison camp page to show how Japan violated the Third Geneva Convention.

"CICR/VII / R. Haviv / ht-e-00347." *International Committee of the Red Cross*. International Committee of the Red Cross, 29 Oct. 2010. Web. 3 Feb. 2014.

This photo shows people's hands gripping jail bars. It was very powerful because they were trapped and stripped of their human dignity. I thought it would be a good way to represent the Rights & Responsibilities page in my website because when we take away someone's rights, we are failing in our responsibility to follow the Third Geneva Convention.

Deiss, Joseph. "Human rights and prisoners of war: The Geneva conventions must be applied in full." *New York Times* 18 Apr. 2002: n. pag. *New York Times*. Web. 9 Oct. 2013.

This newspaper article was helpful because it linked the rights created by the Geneva Convention to today's world. It related the events from 9/11 to the rights of victims of terrorist attacks. I also used a great quote from this article that relates to the theme Rights and Responsibilities.

Dörmann, Knut. "The Geneva Conventions Today." *International Committee of the Red Cross*. International Committee of the Red Cross, 9 July 2009. Web. 21 Apr. 2014.

This website was very helpful in the impact and conclusion of the Geneva Conventions. I was able to use a quote from Dörmann's address in my conclusion, and it helped me understand my topic's legacy and relevance today.

"Findings Report: Enemy Combatants and the Geneva Conventions." *Council on Foreign Relations*. Council on Foreign Relations, 12 Dec. 2002. Web. 19 Dec. 2013.

This source was helpful because it explained how the Third Geneva Convention is working today. However it also showed concern that further measures might need to be taken due to new threats like terrorism. It was helpful in showing that the Conventions are constantly changing.

First page of the 1864 Original Geneva Convention. N.d. *The Epoch Times*. Web. 4 Feb. 2014.

The picture on this site was a quality source that showed the first page of the first Convention created in 1864 Geneva, Switzerland. I used this image in my gallery on the background page

“Flag of the ICRC (with full logo).” *Wikimedia Commons*. N.p., 2011. Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

This site had the image of the Committee of the International Red Cross Logo, which I used on my site when explaining the background of the Geneva Conventions.

Ford, Peter. “Can War Be Fair? - 50 Years After Geneva.” *The Christian Science Monitor*.

The Christian Science Monitor, 11 Aug. 1999. Web. 25 Feb. 2014.

This article was very useful and had interesting information about the Geneva Conventions and how they are working today. I found a powerful quote and used it on my site. It explains how war has gotten increasingly messier yet we still feel the need to set standards to limit human behavior. His quote helped me explain the reason for why the Geneva Conventions were established in the first place

Forman, William H., Jr. *The U.S. POW Experience Since World War II*. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print.

Forman’s report was a good source because it described how the Geneva Convention impacted the US after World War II. For example it gave short-term impacts of the Korean and Vietnam War. I used this site to relate the rights and responsibilities of when countries failed to follow the law.

“Founding and early years of the ICRC (1863-1914).” *International Committee of the Red*

Cross. International Committee of the Red Cross, 5 Dec. 2010. Web. 2 Feb. 2014.

This article was very helpful for the general information about the ICRC and the First Geneva Convention. Henry Dunant was a major contributor who started the whole idea for humanitarian law, and the First Geneva Convention in 1964. A lot of this information was used for my background page.

Fryer, Wesley. "American POWs in Southeast Asia and the Violation of a National Ethic."

U.S. POW/MIAs in Southeast Asia. N.p., 1991. Web. 23 Jan. 2014.

This website gave information about the Bataan Death March in 1942 during WWII. I also had explanations of some of the other crimes countries committed against each other by violating human rights.

"Geneva Convention." *Issues: Understanding Controversy and Society*. ABC-CLIO, 2013.

Web. 28 Oct. 2013.

This database contained information about how the Geneva Conventions were created. It helped with the beginning of my research process, and also contained information about who thought of the idea, and which countries signed and ratified the laws.

"Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (1929, 1949)." *Issues:*

Understanding Controversy and Society. ABC-CLIO, 2013. Web. 9 Oct. 2013.

This document gave each article in the Geneva Convention and stated the rights of human beings. Although it was long, it provided detailed information about each law.

"The Geneva Conventions: The Geneva Conventions: What Are the Geneva Conventions?"

Public Broadcasting Service: n. pag. PBS. Web. 11 May 2008.

This website provided a general explanation of the Third Geneva Convention and the treatment of POWs. There was also a small section about the war in Iraq and how it impacts the conventions today.

"The Guantanamo Papers." *National Public Radio*. National Public Radio, 2014. Web. 26

Jan. 2014.

This website had great pictures of Guantanamo Bay Detention Camp. They related to today and the impact of the Third Geneva Convention, so I placed them in the long-term impact page. The pictures help explain how we have failed to follow the Third Geneva Conventions in Guantanamo.

Hersh, Seymour M. "Torture at Abu Ghraib." *The New Yorker*. Condé Nast, 10 May 2004. Web. 19 Dec. 2013.

This article was about the prison, Abu Ghraib, in Iraq was widely known for its horrible abusive conditions. It became a US Military Prison and US soldiers were photographed mistreating detainees. I used this information in my long-term impact page because it relates to how we have failed in our responsibility to protect the rights of POWs.

"History of the Emblem." *Red Cross*. Hong Kong Red Cross, 2009. Web. 12 Feb. 2014.

This site had images of all of the emblems used by the Red Cross. I used them in a gallery in the Background page while explaining how the Geneva Conventions adopted different symbols throughout history.

"POWs and the Laws of War." *Berga Soldiers of Another War*. Educational Broadcasting Company, n.d. Web. 19 Dec. 2013.

This website focused on POWs from Berga; many of which were American prisoners. It had a wide variety of information from the Hague Conventions, to WWII, and to today's legacy. I also found a good quote that I put on the long-term impact page that explains how as warfare advances, so should our values and responsibilities.

"POW MIA." *POW MIA Awareness Organization of Utah*. POW MIA Awareness Organization of Utah, n.d. Web. 12 Feb. 2014.

I used the Prisoner of War Missing in Action flag from this website to use as an image on my conclusion page. It was helpful because it represents how we honors those who where captured and that we will never forget them even if they are missing in action.

"Prisoner of War (POW)." *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Encyclopaedia Britannica Online Academic Edition. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2014. Web. 03 Feb. 2014.

This source had very detailed general information about each of the Geneva Convention and its Laws. It was helpful in my basic research and understanding of my topic.

“Prisoners of War.” *History*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Nov. 2013.

This website explained the treatment of prisoners of war, especially by the Soviets, and Germans. It also had statistics about the thousands of fatalities during World War II.

“Protocols I and II Additional to the Geneva Conventions.” *The International Committee of the Red Cross*. International Committee of the Red Cross, 1 Jan. 2009. Web. 1 Feb. 2014.

This site, explained what additional Protocols were added to the Geneva Conventions, and how they help make the laws more complete and universal. It discussed why they are important to international conflict today and also specified who should be protected under the laws. I used this information in the Conclusion section of my website, because the Protocols represent how the Geneva Conventions are constantly updated to keep up with changing warfare.

“Red Crystal.” *Academic Dictionaries and Encyclopedias*. Academic, 2013. Web. 4 Feb. 2014.

This reference source had the entire history of the International Committee of the Red Cross. I used an image of the Red Crystal, a new symbol stated in Protocol III in 2005. It holds the same power as the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

Shaw, Malcolm. “Geneva Conventions.” *Britannica School*. Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc, n.d. Web. 29 Oct. 2013.

This website contained more background information about all of the Geneva Conventions. It also discussed the more recent protocols added after 1949.

Spoerri, Philip. “The Geneva conventions of 1949: Origins and Current Significance.”

International Committee of the Red Cross. International Committee of the Red Cross, n.d. Web. 28 Jan. 2014.

This site gave a brief overview of the Third Geneva Convention in 1949 after its 60 year anniversary. It helped with ideas about the legacy the Conventions created and how they are essential to the world today.

Springer, Paul J. *America's Captives Treatment of POSs from the Revolutionary War to the War on Terror*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2010. Print.

This book was a very detailed report that started with the Revolutionary War and continued until the War on Terror. It related the treatment of POWs throughout the whole book and explained its progression and change through the years.

Tey Kel Vin. "Weblog post." *Microeconomic Individual Assignment*. Blogspot, 9 June 2013.

Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

This site had a primary source photograph showing soldiers fighting in the water during World War II.

Tucker, Spencer C., and Wadley, Patricia. "Prisoners of War: World War II." *World at War: Understanding Conflict and Society*. ABC-CLIO, 2013. Web. 9 Oct. 2013.

This article very helpful in the beginning of my research. It was interesting because it compared the different countries involved in WWII. Each section contained information about the country, its involvement in the war, and how it treated its prisoners of war.

"United Nations flag" *United Nations*. United Nations, 2012. Web. 4 Feb. 2014.

This site had a picture of the United Nations flag which was created in 1945 to establish international cooperation. I used it to explain how it created the International Criminal Court to protect the rights of POWs by taking responsibility to prosecute those who commit war crimes.

Wadley, Patricia. "Military Code of Conduct for Prisoners of War: Korean War." *World at War: Understanding Conflict and Society*. ABC-CLIO, 2014. Web. 28 Jan. 2014.

This article was helpful with the short-term impacts of the Third Geneva Convention. It explained how many countries failed to treat their POWs with rights, and gave examples from the Korean War.

Wayne, Elliott H. "Prisoners of War." *Crimes of War*. Crimes of War Project, 2011. Web.
19 Dec. 2013.

This source gave a brief history of the Geneva Conventions, and then related it to conflicts in today's world, especially in the Middle East. I used a powerful quote by Winston Churchill, an Ex-POW and former prime minister of the UK, from this website. Churchill explains what it means to him to be a Prisoner of War. I think the quote really captures how it feels to be prisoner in the hands of the enemy: powerless, soulless, and without human dignity. This is the reason why the Third Geneva Convention was created, and it emphasizes on why POWs should be given rights.