**Victory From Within Curriculum** 

**Glossary**

**Allied Forces**—One of the two opposing military alliances during World War II. The other being the Axis Powers. The United States were part of the Allied Forces.

**Axis Powers**—One of the two opposing military alliances during World War II. The other being the Allied Forces. The three key Axis countries were: Germany ruled by Adolf Hitler; Japan ruled by Emperor Hirohito; and Italy ruled by Benito Mussolini.

**Bartering**—A method of exchange by which goods or services are directly exchanged for other goods or services without using a medium of exchange, such as money.

**Captor**—A person or animal that catches or confines another.

**Civilian**—One not on active duty in the armed services or not on a police or fighting force.

**Code of Conduct**—The Code of the U.S. Fighting Force that is an “ethical guide” and a United States Department of Defense directive consisting of six articles to members of the U.S. armed forces addressing how U.S. personnel in combat should act when they must “evade capture, resist while a prisoner or escape from the enemy.”

**Detaining Power**—The country, state, government, or any other jurisdiction which detains, holds, or incarcerates those who are alleged to have committed an offence against this jurisdiction or others.

**Geneva Conventions**—The Geneva Conventions comprise four treaties, and three additional protocols, that establish the standards of international law for the humanitarian treatment of the victims of war. The singular term Geneva Convention denotes the agreements of 1949, negotiated in the aftermath of the Second World War (1939–45), which updated the terms of the first three treaties (1864, 1906, 1929), and added a fourth treaty. The articles of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) extensively defined the basic rights of prisoners (civil and military) during war; established protections for the wounded; and established protections for the civilians in and around a war zone. The treaties of 1949 were ratified, in whole or with reservations, by 194 countries. The Geneva Convention also defines the rights and protections of non-combatants. The Geneva Convention has now been adopted by all nations.

**Give No Quarter**—Show no mercy.

**Guerilla Warfare**—Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy-held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces.

**Hague Conventions**—Two international treaties negotiated at international peace conferences at The Hague in the Netherlands: the First Hague Conference in 1899 and the Second Hague Conference in 1907. Along with the Geneva Conventions, the Hague Conventions were among the first formal statements of the laws of war and war crimes in the body of secular international law.

**International Humanitarian Law**—The law that regulates the conduct of armed conflicts. It comprises the Geneva Conventions and the Hague Conventions, as well as subsequent treaties, case law, and customary international law. It defines the conduct and responsibilities of belligerent nations, neutral nations and individuals engaged in warfare, in relation to each other and to protected persons, usually meaning civilians.

**Interrogation**—Interviewing as commonly employed by officers of the police, military, and Intelligence agencies with the goal of extracting a confession or obtaining information. Killed In Action-Body Not Recovered

**(KIA-BNR)**—Persons known to have been killed in action but body or remains not recovered by U.S. forces, such as an aircraft exploding in mid-air or crashing or a body lost at sea.

**Lieber Code**—Established in 1863 as the first formal codification of behavior for the Army of the United States.

**Missing In Action (MIA**)—Persons removed from control of U.S. forces due to enemy action, but not known to be either a prisoner of war or dead.

**Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)**—A severe anxiety disorder that can develop after exposure to any event that results in psychological trauma. Symptoms include reexperiencing the original trauma(s) through flashbacks or nightmares, avoidance of stimuli associated with the trauma, and increased arousal—such as difficulty falling or staying asleep, anger, and hyper-vigilance.

**Presumptive Finding on Death (PFOD)**—An administrative finding by the appropriate military service Secretary , after statutory review procedures that there is no current evidence to indicate that a person previously listed as MIA or POW could still be alive.

**Prisoner of War (POW)**—A person who is held in custody against their will by an enemy power during an armed conflict.

**Propaganda**—Ideas, facts, or allegations spread deliberately to further one’s cause or to damage an opposing cause.

**Rations**—Refers to various preparations and packages of food provided to feed members of the armed forces. They are often made for quick distribution, preparation and eating in the field and tend to have long storage times in adverse conditions.

**Repatriation**—The release and return of enemy prisoners of war to their own country in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

**Stalag**—German word for prisoner of war camp.

**Unaccounted For**—An all-inclusive term (not a legal status) used to indicate Americans initially listed as POW, MIA, KIA-BNR, or PFOD but with whom no further information is yet known.

**War Crime**—Serious violations of the laws applicable in armed conflict (also known as international humanitarian law) giving rise to individual criminal responsibility. Examples of such conduct include murder, the ill-treatment or deportation of civilian residents of an occupied territory to slave labor camps, the murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war, the killing of prisoners, the wanton destruction of cities, towns and villages, and any devastation not justified by military, or civilian necessity.

**Work Details**—Specific tasks assigned to an individual or group, usually entailing physical labor.

VICTORY FROM WITHIN 

**Resources**

**These articles are recommended resources for background and gaining a better understanding of the American prisoner of war experience.**

Bosco, David. “Moral Principal vs. Military Necessity.” The American Scholar Winter 2008. September 2, 2012 http://bit.ly/JViVkv

Hastings, Michael. “America’s Last Prisoner of War.” Rolling Stone June 21, 2012. September 2, 2012 http://bit.ly/LAv14s

Rawlings, Nate. “Captive of the Taliban: In the Hometown of an American Prisoner of War.” TIME Magazine May 15, 2012. September 2, 2012 http://ti.me/SmvWxw

“P.O.W.S: Some of the Bravest People” TIME Magazine February 5, 1973. September 11, 2012 http://ti.me/7MQXBj

**BOOKS**

The following books are recommended resources for background and gaining a better understanding of the American prisoner of war experience.

Bailey, Ronald H. Prisoner’s of War. Alexandria, Virginia, Time-Life Books, 1981.

Doyle, Robert C. The Enemy in Our hands: America’s Treatment of Prisoners of War from the Revolution to the War on Terror. The University Press of Kentucky, 2010.

Doyle, Robert C. Voices from Captivity: Interpreting the American POW Narratives (Modern War Studies). University Press of Kansas, 1994.

Ellis, Lee. Leading with Honor: Leadership Lessons from the Hanoi Hilton. FreedomStar Media, 2012.

Hillenbrand, Laura. Unbroken: A World War II Story of Survival, Resilience, and Redemption. Random House, 2010.

Landas, Marc. The Fallen: A True Story of American POWS and Japanese Wartime Atrocities. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2004. Poness,

Ralph C. P.O.W. A Sailor’s Story. Vantage Press, 2012.

Sheeran, James J. No Surrender: A World War II Memoir. New York: Berkley Caliber, 2011.

Smith, Craig B. Counting the Days: POWs, Internees, and Stragglers of World War II in the Pacific. Washington, DC, Smithsonian Books, 2011.

Stockdale, Jim and Sybil. In Love and War. Bantam Books, 1985.

Yarbrough, Steve. Prisoners of War. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 2004.

**The following books are recommended resources for background and gaining a better understanding of Camp Sumter and the Civil War:**

Futch, Ovid L. History of Andersonville Prison. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1968. Reprint, 1999.

Bearrs, Edwin C. Andersonville National Historic Site: Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Map. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1970.

Marvel, William. Andersonville: The Last Depot. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1994.

Springer, Paul J. America’s Captives: Treatment of POWs from the Revolutionary War to the War on Terror. Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 2010.

Burnett, William G. The Prison Camp at Andersonville; Civil War Series. Fort Washington, PA: Eastern National, 1995.

Styple, William, et al. Andersonville: Giving Up the Ghost. A Collection of Prisoners’ Diaries, Letters and Memoirs. Kearny, NJ: Belle Grove Publishing, 1996.

Lynn, Dr. John W. 800 Paces to Hell: Andersonville. A Compilation of Known Facts and Persistent Rumors. Fredericksburg, VA: Sergeant Kirkland’s Museum and Historical Society, Inc., 1999.

Speer, Lonnie R. Portals to Hell: Military Prisons of the Civil War. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2005.

Faust, Drew Gilpin. This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2008. U.S. House of Representatives, Special Committee on the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens. “Report on the treatment of prisoners of war by the rebel authorities during the War of the Rebellion.” Library of Congress, 1869. <http://bit.ly/QGtbT>

 **SHORT STORIES**

**These short stories are recommended resources for background and gaining a better understanding of the American prisoner of war experience.**

Vonnegut, Kurt. “Guns Before Butter.” Armageddon in Retrospect. New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 2008.

Vonnegut, Kurt. “Letter from PFC Kurt Vonnegut, Jr., to his family, May 29, 1945” Armageddon in Retrospect. New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 2008.

**FILMS**

**These films are recommended resources for background and gaining a better understanding of the American prisoner of war experience.**

Echoes of Captivity — This park-produced 27-minute film is an introduction to the experience of prisoners of war throughout American history using oral history interviews.

Return with Honor: The American Experience — This 1999 film [not rated] directed by Freida Lee Mock and Terry Sanders tells the story of U.S. fighter pilots shot down over North Vietnam who became POWs for up to eight and a half years.

The Tragedy of Bataan—This 2011 documentary includes first-person accounts from fifteen survivors of the conflict, along with cartoons and propaganda film footage. It is approximately 30 minutes in length.

Voices from Andersonville — This park-produced 28-minute film focuses on the history of the Andersonville Prison during the Civil War using accounts from prisoners. This film is a recommended resource for background and gaining a better understanding of American memorials.

Maya Lin: A Strong Clear Vision— This 1994 documentary directed by Freida Lee Mock shares the work of the artist most famous for her monuments such as the Vietnam Memorial Wall and the Civil Rights Fountain Memorial.

**WEB-RESOURCES**

 2011 International Humanitarian Law Survey: http://rdcrss.org/TgdAMW Testimonial from Brigadier General Patrick Finnegan: discusses why torture is not acceptable: http://bit.ly/QGu9iQ

Full text of the Geneva Conventions and treaty database listing countries: http://bit.ly/TGyMI4 ICRC website—ongoing activities for prisoners of war and other detainees today: http://bit.ly/VF5GQE

American Red Cross Restoring Family Links Service: http://rdcrss.org/Rh3D0Y Clara Barton’s Missing Soldiers Office: http://bit.ly/Rkn3Rh The American Civil War—A Humanitarian Perspective (lesson and resources for teachers and students): http://bit.ly/S5h0lO

Fact Sheet—Development of International Humanitarian Law: http://rdcrss.org/TUTZym

Fact Sheet—The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols: http://rdcrss.org/TAhh22 Exploring Humanitarian Law—free, online tools and resources for teachers on prisoners of war and related topics: <http://rdcrss.org/UDmEgH>

**Pop Culture Connections** 

BOOKS

Brubaker, Ed, et al. Captain America: Prisoner of War. Marvel Worldwide, Inc., 2011 and 2012.

FILMS

The Bridge on the River Kwai — This 1957 classic film [rated PG] directed by David Lean tells the story of a Japanese POW camp and the work of POWs to construct a railway bridge.

Brothers — This 2009 film [rated R] directed by Jim Sheridan tells the story of how a young man comforts his older brother’s wife and children after he goes missing in Afghanistan.

Empire of the Sun — This 1987 film [rated PG] directed by Steven Spielberg tells the story of a young English boy struggling to survive under Japanese occupation during WWII.

The Great Escape — This 1963 classic film [not rated] directed by John Sturges tells the story of a German POW camp in WWII and the plans to escape by the allied POWs.

The Manchurian Candidate (1962) — This classic film [rated PG-13] directed by John Frankenheimer tells the story of how a former Korean War POW is brainwashed by Communists into becoming a political assassin.

The Manchurian Candidate (2004) — This film [rated R] directed by Jonathan Demme tells the story of how in the midst of the Gulf War, soldiers are kidnapped and brainwashed for sinister purposes.

Rescue Dawn — This 2006 [rated PG-13] film directed by Werner Herzog tells the story of a U.S. fighter pilot’s struggle to survive after being shot down on a mission over Laos during the Vietnam War.

Stalag 17 — This 1953 film [not rated] directed by Billy Wilder is about the inner-workings of a German POW camp during World War II.

MUSIC

“Some Nights” by Fun. from the album Some Nights — The video has a Civil War theme and can be found on YouTube. http://bit.ly/PgDShH

“Beacon Sun” by Quiet Hounds— The video has a Civil War theme and was partly shot at ANHS. The video can be found on YouTube. http://bit.ly/QQ5f08