

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources

"After the Day of Infamy: 'Man-on-the-Street' Interviews Following the Attack on Pearl Harbor." *After the Day of Infamy: 'Man-on-the-Street' Interviews Following the Attack on Pearl Harbor*. N.p., n.d. Web. 07 Apr. 2014

Interviews taking place after the attack on Pearl Harbor and contains a variety of opinions and statements that speak about the Japanese POW camps.

"The Bataan Death March." *Bataan Death March*. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Apr. 2014.

Includes firsthand accounts of what it was like to be part of The Bataan Death March. Descriptions of what the march was like and various Q and A's that provide insight on the situation. This was an important source to use because it gave a true perspective of what it was like to be part of the Bataan Death March. The questions and answers contain very powerful statements that really capture the true brutality and harsh conditions that the prisoners were under.

*BBC News*. BBC, n.d. Web. 07 Feb. 2014.

This comes from the British soldier Harry Tapley's perspective, being in a POW camp. Therefore making the perspective of the war an allied perspective. Another thing that makes this an allied perspective is how only one person is speaking about his experiences, which does not show the readers the other side of the story, coming from the German soldiers in charge of the POW camp.

Boumediene, Lakhdar. "My Guantanamo Nightmare." *The New York Times*. N.p., 7 Jan. 2012. Web.

This article, written by a former Guantanamo prisoner, was the most helpful and used source. It provides a first-hand account of the prison and how they were treated, including forms of torture.

Bulwa, Demian, Nanette Asimov, and Meredith May. "Ex-Nazi Guard Says She 'did Nothing Wrong' -- and Her Silence 'was My Business'" *Www.SFGate.com*. 20 Sept. 2006. Web. 23 May 2012.

A photograph of an interview with an 84 year old Ex-Nazi guard named Elfriede Rinkel, Rinkel served as a guard at the Ravensbruck concentration camp in northern Germany.

"COFEPOW - South East Asia Under Japanese Occupation - Ambon." *COFEPOW - South East Asia Under Japan* CreweMike. "Fergus Anckorn Talking about His Time as a Japanese Occupation - Ambon. Web. 21 May 2012.

Contains accounts and data of British captives at South-East Asia POW camps.

Those who run the website were prisoners themselves. It contains experiences and perspectives of POW camps in South-East Asia.

"Concentration Camps, 1933–1939." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*. United States Holocaust Memorial Council, 10 June 2013. Web. 05 Feb. 2014.

This website was contained one picture of incinerators used to dispose of bodies in German concentration camps.

Downing, Larry. *Protestors Call for the Closure of the Guantánamo Bay Prison Camp*. 2013. Photograph. Washington, D.C. *The Guardian*. 1 May 2013. Web.

This image of protesters shows the widespread opposition to the Guantanamo Bay prison camp because of unfair treatment and prejudice in detainment. It was used on the Modern Day- Guantanamo Bay page.

Erwin Hettwer." *Erwin Hettwer*. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Apr. 2014.

Contains the journal of Erwin Hettwer who was German 17 year old in the midst of being trained as a paratrooper when he was captured, his journal contains accounts from his journal. Being able to read from the journal of someone who was actually taken prisoner at such a young age and kept log in his journal helps provide a new perspective on life inside POW camps.

Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3316; 75 U.N.T.S. 135

This was the most helpful and used primary source in the Geneva Convention section, as it was a transcript of the treaty. It outlines the standards of treatment

required for prisoners of war, civilians, and other groups involved in the war. We also took a few excerpts directly to incorporate into the website.

"German POWs on the American Homefront." *Smithsonian*. Smithsonian, N.d. Web. 26 Jan. 2014.

Many people who engaged with the German POWs were interviewed. These people worked alongside the prisoners on farms and other jobs.

"Hard Way Back, A True Story of a WW2 POW Who Was Captured by the Japanese." *Hard Way Back, A True Story of a WW2 POW Who Was Captured by the Japanese*. N.p., N.d. Web. 24 Jan. 2014.

This website was created as a memorial for a soldier who was a prisoner of war. There are first-hand experiences that have been recorded.

"A Harrowing Photo Of The Buchenwald Concentration Camp." *All That Is Interesting*. N.p., n.d. Web. 05 Feb. 2014.

We were supplied with a picture that displays grotesque treatment. Also, it told us how concentration camps looked.

"History.com." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 05 Feb. 2014.

This website provided many different pictures, ranging from Auschwitz to internment camps. The information was mainly used in the German POW section.

"International Committee of the Red Cross - ICRC." *International Committee of the Red Cross - ICRC*. Red Cross, N.d. Web. 15 Dec. 2013.

The Red Cross Not Only had a Transcript of the Geneva Convention, but Also a Copy of *A Memory of Solferino*. These Two Documents Were Very Important to the Geneva Convention.

*The Interrogators*. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Feb. 2014.

It contains excerpts from a book by a prisoner who was interrogated by Germans

Kampen, Elizabeth Van. "World War Two in the Dutch East Indies." *Dutch East Indies*.

Web. 13 May, 2012. <<http://www.dutch-east-indies.com/story/page41.php>>.

Website run by a survivor of a Japanese POW camp that contains opinions and experiences about the POW camps. Journal entries describe in detail, the trials and experiences that took place from November 1944 and onward. This is a great source because not only does it contain very descriptive logs but it also contains photos that help add depth and more imagery to the journals.

Leighton, Andres. *Evening Prayers*. 2002. Photograph. Guantanamo Bay. *Time Magazine*.

Time Inc. Web.

This photograph of detainees praying shows their humanity and commitment to religion, even through living in prison. Used in the Guantanamo Bay section.

"Our Story: American History Stories and Activities You Can Do Together." *OurStory* :

*Activities : Life in a WWII Japanese-American Internment Camp : More Information.* N.p., n.d. Web. 04 Feb. 2014.

This source talked a lot about the daily life of the interned Japanese Americans, as well as giving quotes from the Japanese Americans themselves. It also gave me a picture that I used in the website in the Japanese POW section.

"Prisoners of War 1914-1918 : Download Original Documents." *WW1 Prisoners of War.*

N.p., n.d. Web. 07 Apr. 2014.

Contains a webpage filled with postcards from prisoners of war. The postcards depict images of what life might have been like for those living in a POW camp. These postcards are unique in the sense of the images placed on them. Some images include prisoners stretched out on stretchers and pictures of the camps are also placed onto the cards.

*Refugees and Soldier.* 1939. Photograph. Warsaw. *Wikipedia.* 26 July 2010. Web.

This image of Polish refugees provided better insight to the treatment and conditions of prisoners at the time. Used in the German POW section.

Rhem, Kathleen T. *The Entrance to Camp 1 in Guantanamo Bay's Camp Delta.* 2005.

Photograph. Guantanamo Bay. *U.S. Department of Defense.* U.S. Department of Defense. Web.

A visual component to Guantanamo Bay helps show the reader that these problems are real and happening.

Rowley, Tom. "Burma Railway: British POW Breaks Silence over Horrors." *The Telegraph*. Telegraph Media Group, 18 Oct. 2013. Web. 09 Jan. 2014.

Tom Rowley, a British prisoner of war, finally speaks about the Burma Railway, on which he worked as a forced labourer. He was a first-hand witness to the terrors of the Railway.

"Romani Rose." *Holocaust*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

We used this website as a primary source for the pictures of Auschwitz that they had. Used in the German POW section.

Serota, Marc. *Transport*. 2002. Photograph. Guantanamo Bay. *Time Magazine*. Time Inc. Web.

The detainee being strapped to a table simply for transport shows the extent of security in this prison. Used on the Guantanamo Bay page.

*Survivors of Buchenwald Concentration Camp*. 1945. Corbis, Germany. *Holocaust Concentration Camps Photo Gallery*. Web.

Survivors of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp in their barracks after liberation.

Elie Wiesel is on the middle bunk, seventh from the left. Used on the German Prison

Camps page.

"Straus | Japanese-American Wartime Interactions: A Model Not Follwed in Iraq." *Straus | Japanese-American Wartime Interactions: A Model Not Follwed in Iraq*. N.p., N.d. Web. 22 Nov. 2013.

This Website Had Information on How America Treated Its Prisoners Compared to How Axis Powers Treated the Allied Prisoners. It Mentioned Interrogations and How the Axis Prisoners Were Treated More like Fellow Humans than Captured Animals.

Tokudome, Kinue. *The First Parade*. Digital image. *Www.lindavdahl.com*. Web.

Website provided information on the Fukuoka POW camp. Photos found on the website were taken at the Fukuoka camp. Used in the Japanese POW section.

Takeuchi, Shigeru. "A Study of POW Camps in Niigata Prefecture." *Niigata University of International and Information Studies*. Jan. 2005. Web. 16 May 2012.

A report on the POW camps in Niigata Prefecture contains information about the POW's. In the report there are interviews with survivors and men who worked at the POW camps as guards.

"Testimonies of Auschwitz SS-Men." *Testimonies of Auschwitz SS-Men*. N.p., n.d. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This primary source was especially helpful to us, having testimonials from SS men



working at Auschwitz. From four SS soldiers to be specific. Some of the men talk about how they were forced to gas a number like 200 Jewish men, women, and children, and one in particular talks about how horrendous the screams were for 15 minutes and then there was dead silence.

Wiesel, Elie. *Night*. New York: Bantam, 1982. Print.

This memoir from Holocaust survivor Elie Wiesel was the most used source in the German Prison Camps section. It provided deeper insight into life in the camps and the death march that could also apply to the Batan Death March.

"World War II Records." *National Archives and Records Administration*. National Archives and Records Administration, n.d. Web. 29 Nov. 2013.

This website contained records of captured Germans and other pictures.

"World War II: The Holocaust." *The Atlantic*. Atlantic Media Company, 16 Oct. 2011. Web. 06 Feb. 2014.

Photo collection showing the large amounts of Jewish people being murdered at concentration camps. Used in the German POW section.

"WORLD WAR II: THE PHOTOS WE REMEMBER." *LIFE*. LIFE, n.d. Web. 06 Feb. 2014.

There were many significant photos of World War II. Many of them symbolized WWII

very well. Used on the front introduction page.

*Zyklon-B Poison Gas Pellets*. 1944. Main Commission for the Investigation of Nazi War Crimes, Birkenau. *The History Place*. Web.

A picture of stockpiled Zyklon-B poison gas pellets at Majdanek death camp in 1944. It was originally used as a commercial disinfectant, but was manipulated into a weapon by the Nazis. Used on the German Prison Camps page.

"Немецкий солдат, взятый в плен союзниками в Сан-Джусте - фото | Военный альбом 1939, 1940, 1941-1945." *Немецкий солдат, взятый в плен союзниками в Сан-Джусте - фото | Военный альбом 1939, 1940, 1941-1945*. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Apr. 2014.

Russian website provided a photo of German soldiers being taken prisoner by the allies in San Giusto. Used in the German POW section.

"Другие концлагеря, Немецкие концлагеря, Вторая мировая, Скачать Обои и Фото." *Другие концлагеря, Немецкие концлагеря, Вторая мировая, Скачать Обои и Фото*. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Apr. 2014.

This is a Russian website containing photos of German POW's. They show the harsh conditions and poor treatment of prisoners.

"1200 Days - A WWII POW Story." *1200 Days - A WWII POW Story*. Web. 20 May 2012.

This website proved helpful due to the fact it was created by Michael Knox who was a survivor of a Japanese POW camp. The website contained various first hand stories and life experiences. Used in the Japanese POW section.

## Secondary Sources

"Auschwitz-Birkenau." *Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum*. Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum, n.d. Web. 04 Jan. 2014.

Provided information on the first and considered to be "main" camp, Auschwitz, including its establishment, life of prisoners and specifically children in the camp, medical experiments, and eventual liberation. Used in the German POW section.

"Auschwitz." *Death Camps*. N.p., 11 July 2006. Web. 06 Jan. 2014.

This source provided information about various concentration camps, ghettos, and the euthanasia process. It was a valuable source for the German POW section.

"Buchenwald." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*. United States Holocaust Memorial Council, 10 June 2013. Web. 06 Jan. 2014.

This article described the history and liberation of one of the largest German prison camps, Buchenwald. It was used in the German Prison Camps section.

"The Camps." *Forgotten Camps*. Jewish Generation, n.d. Web. 06 Jan. 2014.

This source provided details on the camps, such as the history of the major camps and several testimonies from survivors. It was mainly used in the German POW section.

Coker, Kathy Roe. *World War II Prisoners of War in Georgia: Camp Gordon's POWs*. Vol. 76. Augusta, GA: United States Army Signal Center and Fort Gordon, 1994. Print.

This secondary source went into great detail into one of the German Soldiers, Radbert Kohlhaas. Mr. Kohlhaas talks about how life was like in Camp Gordon, Georgia. He was there in the latter years of the war, and provides insight as to how the camp worked and how life was for prisoners like him incarcerated in the camp. This source was especially helpful to us for allowing us to get into the mind of a prisoner while he was incarcerated.

Copeland, Susan. "Foreign Prisoners of War." *New Georgia Encyclopedia*. N.p., n.d. Web. Mar.2014

This secondary source talks about prisoners of war during both the world wars. The source's main topic of discussion specifically were prisoners of war in Georgia. We especially liked this source because it was nice to compare the treatment of prisoners in World War I, and World War II, after the Geneva Convention.

"Factsheets : Bataan Death March." Factsheets : Bataan Death March. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Apr. 2014.

Provides important information and details about The Bataan Death March that began on April 10, 1942. Includes descriptions and details about the treatment of how some of the prisoners were being treated and tortured.

Fickle, James E. "POWs in the Piney Woods: German Prisoners of War in the Southern Lumber Industry, 1943-1945." *The Journal of Southern History* 56.4 (1990): 695-724. *JSTOR*. Web. 06 Apr. 2014.

In the beginning of this secondary source, they give backup information to their greater subject, German POW's in the South, and how they worked in the lumber industry. There were five questions that they completely answered in this book; were the POW's in accordance with the Geneva Convention, how productive was their work, how fair was the compensation, was the training adequate, and how did the language barrier affect their performance.

The Former Head of Abu Ghraib, Admits She Broke the Geneva Conventions :."

*Information Clearing House*. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Feb. 2014.

We used this source for the interview between Amy Goodman and Col. Janis Karpinski, who had first-hand experience with POWs in Abu Ghraib and officers from Guantanamo Bay. This interview was extremely helpful as it provided quotes and insight into the opinions of officers on detainees, and vice versa. Used in the Guantanamo Bay page.

"German Prisoners of War." *German Prisoners of War*. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Mar. 2014.

This secondary source went into great detail about German Prisoners of War in Eastern Europe, mainly Russia. The source explained on what the Russians used the German POWs for, and continues to elaborate that they were mainly used for

rebuilding what they destroyed in Russia. However it does add the fact that the Russians didn't care much about the life of the German individual, and if they were to die, they would die. Nothing more, nothing less.

"German Prisoners of War in Britain." *German Prisoners of War in Britain*. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Mar. 2014.

This secondary source starts out with explaining that a majority of German Soldiers have seen their time in a POW camp, whether Allied or Soviet. It also explains that the German Soldiers preferred to be caught by the Allies rather than Soviets, due to the fact that the Allies actually had abided by the Geneva Convention, whereas the Soviets did not.

Keefer, Louis E. *Italian Prisoners of War in America, 1942-1946: Captives or Allies?* New York: Praeger, 1992. Print.

The beginning of this source talked gave some background information before talking about a much broader topic of discussion. The source discussed how when Italy surrendered to the Allies more than 50% of the 50,000 Italian POW's worked in the U.S. Army in Italian Service Units to help fight the war against Germany. This source is mainly interviews with 50 + former POWs.

"The H.E.A.R.T Holocaust Research Project Table Of Contents." *The H.E.A.R.T Holocaust Research Project Table Of Contents*. N.p., n.d. Web. 19 Mar. 2014.

This secondary source provided us with most of our information on the holocaust. We used the majority of it to learn about each German encampment, whether concentration or just prison camps. We also used few of the pictures found on this website, for example the Buchenwald picture.

"Holocaust Educational Resource." *Holocaust Educational Resource*. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Jan. 2014.

Website had a large database of information about several Concentration Camps such as Aktion Reinhard, Auschwitz-Birkenau, Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald, etc. Valuable resource as it helps point out exactly where the camps were and by using the map we were able to see just how many camps there were because of the large amount of prisoners that were being held captive.

Mason, John Brown. *German Prisoners of War in the United States ..* New York?: n.p., 1945. Print.

This source elaborates on the idea that we had a VAST amount of Foreign Prisoners in our midst during the second world war. It first starts off by comparing the two world wars, and how at first they only had a few thousand German Prisoners, but during the second world war, there were more than three hundred thousand.

"Nazi Camps." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*. United States Holocaust Memorial Council, 10 June 2013. Web. 04 Feb. 2014.



Contained much information about concentration camps. Shows the harsh conditions that the U.S soldiers were in.

O'Brien, John. "Chapter 24: The Law of Armed Conflict." *International Law*. London: Cavendish Limited, 2001. 759-74. Print.

This source was extremely helpful in that it provided a timeline of changes to the rights of POWs, including other treaties from the time.

"Prisoners of War (POWs) Work in Farm Fields Across Midwest." *Prisoners of War (POWs) Work in Farm Fields Across Midwest*. N.p., n.d. Web. 07 Apr. 2014.

Provides pages of information on POW's that were working in Farm Fields along the Midwest. Has information about how farmers used captured German and Italian prisoners of war as farmhands.

Rees, Simon. "German POWs and the Art of Survival." *History Net Where History Comes Alive World US History Online German POWs and the Art of Survival Comments*. N.p., n.d. Web. 15 Mar. 2014.

The beginning of this source talks about basic information, statistics of how many prisoners we had, and information on the Geneva convention. But during the majority of this source, it talks about stories from the German Prisoners themselves, and what they had to go through to survive.

Rosenzweig, David. "POW Camp Atrocities Led to Treason Trial." *Los Angeles Times*.

Los Angeles Times, 20 Sept. 2002. Web. Dec. 2013.

This was useful in describing how badly the Japanese POWs were treated. It also provided quotes for the American-held POW section.

"Triple Suicide at Guantanamo Camp." *BBC News*. BBC, 06 Nov. 2006. Web. Nov. 2013.

Provided quotes and detail on detainees conditions. Used in the Guantanamo Bay section.

Walsh, Michael. "HOW ALLIES TREATED GERMAN POWs by Michael Walsh." *HOW*

*ALLIES TREATED GERMAN POWs by Michael Walsh*. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Mar.

2014.

The beginning of this source talks about basic information, statistics of how many prisoners we had, and information on the Geneva convention. But during the majority of this source, it talks about stories from the German Prisoners themselves, and what they had to go through to survive.

"Witness to War: Preserving the Stories of War Veterans | World War Two History, Stories,

and Photos." *Witness to War: Preserving the Stories of War Veterans | World War*

*Two History, Stories, and Photos*. N.p., n.d. Web. 19 Mar. 2014.

We used this secondary source websites for their interviews on the combat in the

war.

"World War Two - German Prisoner of War Camps." *World War Two*. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Apr. 2014.

Provides maps of where some of the POW camps located in Germany were. On the map marks the spots of German prisoner of war camps that were also known as Stalags which was short for the word Stammlager.

"World War Two - Japanese Prisoner of War Camps." *World War Two*. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Apr. 2014.

Provides a broad overview about the 140,000 white prisoners that were being held in Japanese prisoner of war camps. Includes details of how many prisoners died from starvation, work, punishment and also untreatable diseases. Also includes photos of the prisoners at these Japanese camps.