



LEGAL
STUDY GUIDE

TEDMUN

20

24



ANKARA
TED ANKARA COLLEGE
FOUNDATION HIGH SCHOOL
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

TEDMUN'24
Table of Contents - LEGAL

- I. LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL**
- II. LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT CHAIR**
- III. LETTER FROM THE VICE-CHAIRS**
- IV. INTRODUCTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS LEGAL COMMITTEE**
 - A. Introduction to the United Nations, Structure and Membership
 - B. Introduction to the Committee, and its Objectives
- V. TOPIC A: LEGAL FRAMEWORK CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF PRISONERS OF WAR DURING WAR TIMES AND ITS SAFE CONDUCT**
 - A. Glossary
 - B. Introduction to the Topic
 - C. Historical Background
 - 1. Past Events and Wars
 - 2. Past Laws and Treaties
 - Ç. Laws and Treaties Regarding Prisoners of War
 - 1. Geneva Convention I
 - 2. Geneva Convention II
 - 3. Geneva Convention III
 - 4. Geneva Convention IV
 - 5. Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907
 - 6. Convention Against Torture
 - D. Rights and Protections of Prisoners of War
 - 1. Rights Granted to Prisoners of War at the Beginning of Captivity
 - 2. Rights Granted to Prisoners of War During Captivity
 - E. Responsibilities of Parties at the Times of Conflict
 - F. Ensuring Legal Frameworks' Safe Conduct
 - G. Measures Taken by the United Nations and International Non-Governmental Organizations
 - Ğ. Countries' Background Concerning the Protection of Prisoners of War in the Past Conflicts
 - 1. Japan
 - 2. Germany
 - 3. Russian Federation
 - 4. France
 - 5. United States
 - 6. United Kingdom
 - 7. Israel
- VI. FURTHER READING**



VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY

I. LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear participants of TEDMUN 2024,

My words could not start without a quote that enlightens and motivates the whole spirit of this conference: “Peace in home, peace in world.” Although Mustafa Kemal Atatürk is known to be a great military commander and a brilliant government man, he was unique. At that time, while most of the leaders had rather aggressive views regarding the importance of International Diplomacy and Foreign Affairs, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk knew that the future of the modern world and a future modern Türkiye must be tenant to diplomacy. It must be reminded that, our hearths and opinions lie within his words, and this conference is assembled through his enlightenment.

TED Ankara College Policy Diplomacy Club has assembled 9 conferences since 2014, and this year we are proud to be the part of the 10th TEDMUN Conference. Becoming a part of the PDC, being an MUN’er and organizing TEDMUN at the end of the 11th grade has turned into a long-lasting tradition of every TED Ankara College member. We are proud to be a part of this long-lasting tradition and glorifying our club. The TED Ankara College Policy Diplomacy Club has a rich history of fostering such principles, organizing conferences that serve as platforms for meaningful discourse and collaboration. As we continue this tradition with the 10th TEDMUN Conference, we stand as proud torchbearers of our club's legacy, committed to upholding the values of diplomacy, mutual respect, and cooperation.

For each of us, participating in Model United Nations represents more than just a simulation; it is an opportunity to engage with diverse perspectives, to forge connections, and to contribute to the collective pursuit of peace and prosperity. As Secretary-General, I am deeply inspired by the dedication and passion that each of you brings to this conference. I hope the best for your contributions to the Model



United Nations, and I wish you to enlighten yourselves by recovering the embedded solutions in each conflict. In my opinion, your youth and perspectives will make this conference shine like the North Star in the Arctic.

As we embark on this journey together, let us remember the words of Atatürk and the legacy of TED Ankara College Policy Diplomacy Club. Let us approach our deliberations with open minds, empathy, and a shared commitment to building a better world. I am confident that through our collective efforts, we will not only honour our advisors but also reaffirm our belief in the power of diplomacy to transcend borders and unite humanity.

With warm regards,

Buğra Ermihan

Secretary-General of TEDMUN 2024



II. LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT CHAIR

Most esteemed delegates,

I am Atakan Duman, the President Chair of the LEGAL Committee. I am more than honored to serve you in this role with both of my Vice-Chairs, Yavuz Ilhan Yaman and Defne Erdem, at this prestigious conference. I do not want to praise myself because I was not the one who established this committee due to high interest, called us in, and believed me and both of my Vice-Chairs that we would put our best into this committee for all of you to have fruitful debates in the committee. I know the team believed in us, and I hope that we did not leave this committee in the lurch. I would like to thank the ones who made this conference possible; our Secretary-General, Buğra Ermihan, his deputies Ogeday Uyanuk and Doruk Emral, and lastly, our President of General Assembly, Zeynep Beril Karartı. Without them, I would not be writing this letter.

You can contact me anytime via my e-mail: atakan.duman821@gmail.com

Best Regards,

Atakan Duman
President Chair of LEGAL



III. LETTER FROM THE VICE-CHAIRS

Dear Delegates,

Hello I am Yavuz Ilhan Yaman. I'm a 10th grade student studying in Bestepe College and I will be one of your Vice-Chair's with my peer Defne Erdem under our President Chair Atakan Duman. I firstly want to thank them for their efforts in this document. Then I would like to especially thank Yağmur Zeynep Mutlu for assisting us and accompanying us in our journey in preparing this committee. Lastly I would like to thank our Secretary General Buğra Emirhan, his deputies Ogeday and Doruk and our President of the General Assembly Zeynep Beril Karartı. Without their work and efforts we would not have presented this committee.

You may contact me anytime. alegory910@gmail.com

Sincerely,

Yavuz Ilhan Yaman
Vice Chair of LEGAL



Dear delegates,

My name is Defne Erdem. I am honored to be your vice chair during this conference alongside Yavuz İlhan Yaman and our dear president chair Atakan Duman. As you know, this committee was established very last minute, so our team had to work extra extra hard to write this document on time so I would like to thank my fellow vice chair and president chair for their efforts. They've truly worked hard to do their best to make sure this committee meets your expectations.

I would also like to thank the executive team of TEDMUN '24, our Secretary General Buğra Ermihan, his deputies Kaya Doruk Emral and Erdem Ogi Uyanuk, and our PGA Zeynep Beril Karaltı. As a member of the TEDMUN organisational team myself, I saw first hand how hard they've worked for this conference. Without them, this conference would not be possible.

Feel free to contact me erdem.defne314@gmail.com if you have any questions about the committee.

Sincerely,

Defne Erdem

Vice Chair of the LEGAL



IV. INTRODUCTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS LEGAL COMMITTEE

A. Introduction to the United Nations, Structure and Membership

As World War II was about to end in 1945, nations were in ruins, and the world wanted peace. Representatives of 50 countries gathered at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, California from 25 April to 26 June 1945. For the next two months, they proceeded to draft and then sign the UN Charter, which created a new international organization, the United Nations, which, it was hoped, would prevent another world war like the one they had just lived through.

Four months after the San Francisco Conference ended, the United Nations officially began, on 24 October 1945, when it came into existence after its Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, and by a majority of other signatories. Now, more than 75 years later, the United Nations is still working to maintain international peace and security, give humanitarian assistance to those in need, protect human rights, and uphold international law.

B. Introduction to the Committee, and its Objectives

The *LEGAL* Committee, also known as the United Nations General Assembly Sixth Committee *GA:6*, which was established in 1946, deals with the considerations of legal questions within the United Nations General Assembly. All of the United Nations Member States are entitled to representation on the Sixth Committee as one of the main committees of the General Assembly.

The United Nations General Assembly has an obligation to promote the development towards international law in accordance with Article 13 which is specified as:

“1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:



- a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
 - b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.
2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.”

V. TOPIC A: LEGAL FRAMEWORK CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF PRISONERS OF WAR DURING WAR TIMES AND ITS SAFE CONDUCT

A. Glossary

Prisoner of War: During wars and conflicts -whether it is national or international- any type of armed person captured by their enemies are referred to as Prisoner of War (PoW). Fighters of any party in the conflict can be held as prisoners of war for several reasons, whether it be legitimate or illegitimate. Keeping them isolated from enemy combatants, exploiting them for labor, repatriating them, prosecuting them, etc. are some examples of many other reasons.

Repatriation: Repatriation is an act to return someone to their country of citizenship or origin.

Detaining Forces:



B. Introduction to the Topic

The legal framework concerning the protection of prisoners of war during war times is principally based on the Geneva Conventions, including its protocols. These are sets of international humanitarian laws that aim to protect victims of war and establish main structure legal standards for the main principles of war.

Safe conduct of the protection of PoWs ensures that when PoWs are released or repatriated, they are given guarantees of safe passage to return to their own country or friendly territory. This includes providing safe routes for their travel and ensuring that they are not subjected to harm or persecution during their journey. In times of war, it is crucial to ensure the protection and proper treatment of captive PoWs, even though those rights are in the hands of their captors. PoWs could be treated humanely or hostilely. The conventions establish a framework for ensuring accountability for violations and for advocating for the rights and protections of prisoners of war. In conclusion, their rights must be reserved by captors, but whether reserving or not reserving those rights is also in the hands of captors, which can lead to violations of conventions and protocols.

C. Historical Background

1. Past Events and Wars

As aforementioned, PoWs' rights are not always reserved. Some historical events and wars serve as examples for the world. The earliest record of the term “prisoner of war” dates back to the 1600s.

In the 19th century, there were efforts to improve the treatment of PoWs. Then, in 1929, building on the agreements between countries to protect PoWs during the First World War, States adopted a Geneva Convention on PoWs. It was the first multilateral treaty to protect



PoWs and was the precursor to the 1949 Third Geneva Convention on PoWs (GC III).

During the Second World War, the 1929 Convention had proven effective in protecting captured combatants in the hands of States that were parties to it. In 1949, the new Geneva Convention III aimed to strengthen that protection and make it universal. The Third Geneva Convention constituted a landmark in the history of PoWs, laying out a solid legal framework for their protection.

Today, every country in the world is a party to the Third Geneva Convention, which also confers a special mandate on the ICRC, entrusting it with a central role in protecting the dignity and well-being of PoWs.

2. Past Laws and Treaties

There are past laws and treaties that future conventions, protocols, laws get its lessons from such as Lieber Code and Hauge Conventions.

The Lieber Code (Lieber Instructions) represents the first attempt to codify the laws of war. During the American Civil War, Francis Lieber, a professor at Columbia College in New York, developed a set of instructions. These instructions, known as the "Lieber Instructions," were later revised by a board of officers and put into effect by President Lincoln. Although they only applied to the forces of the United States, they were in line with the laws and customs of war at the time. The "Lieber Instructions" had a significant impact on the development of war laws and influenced the adoption of similar regulations by other states. They also laid the groundwork for an international convention on the laws of war and contributed to the adoption of the Hague Conventions on land warfare in 1899 and 1907.



The Hauge Convention of 1899 was firstly proposed by Russian Tsar Nicholas II. The treaties, declarations, and final act of the conference were duly signed on the 29th of July of that year, and came into effect on the 4th of September 1900. This convention included three main treaties and three additional conventions

- a) Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes
- b) Convention with respect to the Laws and Customs of War on Land
- c) Convention for the Adaptation to Maritime Warfare of the Principles of the Geneva Convention of 22 August 1864
- ç) Declaration concerning the Prohibition of the Discharge of Projectiles and Explosives from Balloons or by Other New Analogous Methods
- d) Declaration concerning the Prohibition of the Use of Projectiles with the Sole Object to Spread Asphyxiating Poisonous Gases
- e) Declaration concerning the Prohibition of the Use of Bullets which can Easily Expand or Change their Form inside the Human Body such as Bullets with a Hard Covering which does not Completely Cover the Core, or containing Indentations

The Second Hauge Convention (The Hauge Convention of 1907) resulted in a few changes to the Hauge Convention of 1899. This conference was called by Theodore Roosevelt.

British feared that they would lose the “the worlds largest navy” to the Germans so that they tried the secure the limitation of armaments but their ideas got defeated by other major powers.

Final act was signed in 18 October 1907 and entered into force in 26 January 1910.

Hague Conventions are the main layout of the Geneva Conventions.



C. Laws and Treaties Regarding Prisoners of War

Today's treaties safeguard the nations from the barbarity of the war. Mainly the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols are crucial international treaties that establish regulations aimed to root out the inhumanity of wars. These treaties not only safeguard the military personnel, but the individuals who do not take a role in the conflict, such as civilians, medical personnel, and lastly the ones that need humanitarian aid including wounded, sick military personnel, and prisoners of war. Other than the conventions, the Geneva Conventions also has 3 more protocols that apply as; Protocol I refers to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts, Protocol II refers to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts, and lastly Protocol III refers to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem.

1. Geneva Convention I

The First Geneva Convention protects wounded and sick soldiers on land during war. This convention article is about protecting the wounded, sick, medical and religious personnel, medical units, and medical transports. The Convention also acknowledges special symbols.

2. Geneva Convention II

The Second Geneva Convention protects wounded, sick, and shipwrecked military personnel at sea during war. This Convention replaced the Hague Convention of 1907 for the Adaptation to Maritime Warfare of the Principles of the Geneva Convention

3. Geneva Convention III



The Third Geneva Convention applies to prisoners of war. This Convention replaced the Prisoners of War Convention of 1929. The conditions and places of captivity were more precisely defined, particularly with regard to the labour of prisoners of war, their financial resources, the relief they receive, and the judicial proceedings instituted against them. The Convention establishes the principle that prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities.

4. Geneva Convention IV

The Fourth Geneva Convention affords protection to civilians, including in occupied territory. The events of World War II showed how not having rules to protect civilians during war can have terrible results. The Convention adopted in 1949 takes into account what happened during World War II. It contains a short section concerning the general protection of populations against certain consequences of war, without addressing the conduct of hostilities. The Convention deals with the status and treatment of protected persons, distinguishing between the situation of foreigners on the territory of one of the parties to the conflict and that of civilians in occupied territory.

5. Convention Against Torture

Convention Against Torture, also known as by its full name, Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is a convention under the review of the United Nations, with few states not being signatories or being signatories without ratifying.

The term "torture" simply means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person



information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed.

There are also articles referring to the ban of torture, ban of refoulement, the obligation to prosecute or extradite and ban on cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

D. Rights and Protections of Prisoners of War

Imprisonment is an incredibly complex consequence of war because it is inevitable that many civilians will fall into hostilities. That is why it is incredibly important to recognize the rights of POWs and the actions needed to secure said rights.

1. Rights Granted to Prisoners of War at the Beginning of Captivity

According to the Geneva Convention, at the beginning of captivity, every war prisoner is only obligated to give their surname first name and rank, date of birth, and army, regimental, personal, or serial number when questioned. If the prisoner willingly keeps this information from their captives, they could be putting themselves at the risk of having the privileges associated with their status restricted. During questioning, forms of coercion such as mental or physical torture cannot be inflicted upon POWs in order to secure any information of any kind, under any circumstance. Prisoners of war have the right to not reply to any questioning from their captors and if they choose so, captors cannot threaten, insult, or inflict any sort of unpleasant treatment upon them. If a prisoner of war isn't able to state their identity due to health complications they will be provided the necessary medical attention. Captors are obligated to carry out all questioning in a language that the prisoner can understand.

All personal belongings of POWs other than military equipment will remain in their possession. Items necessary for the clothing and feeding shall also remain in their possession even if said items are a part of their military equipment. Money carried by



prisoners of war cannot be taken from them unless an officer has given the order to do so. In such cases, the amount of money and the information of the prisoner must be registered and a receipt must be given. Items may be taken by detaining powers only if they pose a threat to security, such items will be handled the same way as the sums of money.

Captives have to be transported to camps in safe zones as soon as possible following their capture. Prisoners can only be kept back in the capture zone if evacuation poses a greater danger due to wounds or illnesses they have. The evacuation process have to be carried out in a humane manner and in similar circumstances, the Detaining Power's forces face during their station transfers. During the evacuation, the prisoners of war have to be provided sufficient food and water, necessary clothing, and medical attention. The Detaining Powers are required to do everything in their power to ensure the prisoners' safety during evacuation and to establish a list of prisoners of war as soon as possible. During evacuation, if prisoners of war have to go through transit camps, their stays in said camps will be as short as possible.

2. Rights Granted to Prisoners of War During Captivity

The Geneva Convention also ensures that Prisoners of war have to be provided accommodation and conditions as comfortable as the ones provided for the forces of the Detaining Power who are staying in the same area. POWs can only be kept in premises located on land that guarantee the prisoners' hygiene and health. Prisoners retained in areas and climates that put their health at risk have to be moved to more favorable locations as soon as possible. No prisoner of war may ever be kept in an area where they may be exposed to fire from conflict zones. The Detaining Powers are obligated to provide POWs shelter against air strikes and other military threats to the same degree they provide to the civilian population.

In order to ensure the POWs' maintain a healthy physical state, the basic food rations provided to the prisoners should be adequate in



quantity and nutrition. Necessary clothing and footwear has to be provided by the Detaining Powers. The climate of the area where prisoners are detained has to be taken into account and if the military uniforms of the armed forces are compatible with the climate, they should be made available to clothe prisoners.

In order to prevent epidemics, the Detaining forces should take all sanitary measures. Prisoners of war have to be provided with all necessary conveniences in order to properly maintain their personal hygiene. Every camp is required to have an adequate infirmary to provide medical attention to prisoners suffering from disease and injury, furthermore, they have to be subjected to medical inspections periodically. If the health care provided in the infirmaries is not necessary or if the prisoner requires special treatment, they must be admitted to the military or civilian medical center where the necessary treatment can be given. The cost of any medical treatment given to POWs are covered by the Detaining Power.

The Geneva Convention protect the POWs' right to exercise their religious beliefs and duties. Adequate premises and ministers shall be provided for the prisoners to hold religious services and continue to exercise their faith. Chaplains who fall captive are free to continue their ministry among the prisoners and guide members of their faith. The detaining power is obliged to encourage intellectual, educational and recreational pursuits among prisoners, and provide them with the necessary premises and equipment.

When it comes to disciplinary action towards prisoners of war, the Geneva Convention has regulations in order to protect the captives' rights. A responsible commissioned officer from the Detaining Power's regular armed forces will be placed in charge of each prisoner of war camp. Such officer shall possess a copy of the current Convention; he shall ensure that the camp personnel and the guard are aware of its provision. Every camp is obligated to have the text of the present



Convention in the prisoners' own language. Any disciplinary action, regulation and order regarding the conduct of prisoners have to be issued to them in a language they understand.

3. Termination of Captivity

Repatriation of prisoners will be made as soon as possible after cease of hostilities between nations. The cost of repatriation will be split between the powers involved. The Geneva convention details the paying process further. Prisoners will be returned their money and personal items which were seized by the Detaining Powers, and are also allowed to keep any personal item of value to them.

E. Responsibilities of Parties at the Times of Conflict

According to the Geneva Conventions there are responsibilities captors must take towards prisoners of war during conflicts. These include welfare, health and many more.

The Detaining Power is responsible for the well-being of the captives according to the Geneva Convention.

Upon capture, prisoners must not be exposed to danger when they're awaiting evacuation out of the combat-zone.

POW's must be humanely treated at all times, any harm done to prisoners is strictly against the Geneva Convention.

Reprisals against prisoners by captors are forbidden.

POW's must not be insulted or assaulted, any interrogations must be done within the media's views and any photos of POW's for political gains are not allowed.



During interrogations a captive is only obliged to give their name, rank, division, date of birth and army serial number.

Female captives must be treated with regard to their sex. Meanwhile children POW's are entitled to special treatment.

POW's must be kept in housing units with hygiene, medical care must be given to captives who may require it. Any help from the Red Cross or any type of NGO that's aim is to help the captives' well-being must be allowed within the premises.

POW's must be allowed to practice their religious tasks without any interference.

POW's are subjected to the laws of the captors during their stay.

If a POW attempts to escape and gets caught they are only liable for disciplinary confinement.

F. Ensuring Legal Frameworks' Safe Conduct

Though there are treaties outlining the well-being and good treatment of prisoners of war, there are regular disobediences either by government and army officials, or soldiers.

One example of this is the Biscari Massacre, in which two soldiers of the 180th infantry killed a total of 73 surrendering Italian and German soldiers without the knowledge of US Army Command in Italy. General Patton also wished to avoid the press and tried to sweep it under the rug, however failing to do so.

As a result of this the soldiers were arrested by Military Police and tried under the US Army Court.



On the other hand the Humane Treatment, Rights and Protection, Living Conditions, Medical Support and Judicial Guarantees must be ensured to prisoners of war.

The Red Cross NGOs operations regarding prisoners of war may also be worked upon as these parties must be allowed access to PoW's according to the convention.

Any breaches of the Geneva Convention is strictly against international law and is a probable cause to investigations and prosecution

G. Measures Taken by the United Nations and International Non-Governmental Organizations

1. ICRC

The ICRC offers aid and security to victims of war, regardless of whether they are a civilian or a citizen. They have also made contributions to improve the conditions of those who have been impacted by war. Since 1967 they've been visiting POW camps and interrogation centers to secretly submit their observations to responsible authorities, monitoring visits by family members to POW camps and further help war prisoners communicate with their families.

2. UNSC

The UNSC is devoted to following the Fourth Geneva convention in its entirety in order to maintain world peace. The council is responsible for ensuring the member states follow these regulations as well as ensuring the jurisdiction of powers that violate these laws .

3. HRC



The purpose of the HRC is to address violations of human rights and make recommendations for solutions. Since they've been founded in 2006, they've been addressing human rights violations caused by war, namely in the Gaza Strip.

4. Amnesty International

Amnesty International is the largest international human rights organization. They are strictly devoted to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international conventions. Its initiatives intend to protect the rights of people facing human rights violations.

Their efforts on POWs have been focused on ensuring the release of prisoners regardless of their sex, beliefs, ethnic origin etc., advocating for fair trials of political prisoners and fighting against the death penalty, torture or other cruelty any prisoner may face.

G. Countries' Background Concerning the Protection of Prisoners of War

Despite the treaties such as the Hague Convention of 1899 and 1907 and the Geneva Conventions, some nations, primarily superpowers, did some questionable actions to prisoners of war, some treating them up to international standards, some mistreating them.



1. Japan

The Japanese were commonly known for their cruel treatment of prisoners of war during World War 2, objecting to the Geneva Convention. The cultural knowledge of surrendering being an unhonorable action also sparked the utter disrespectful treatment of prisoners of war.

There was 2 main factors of the bad treatment the Japanese administered, the understanding of surrender and the Japanese Bushido Code,

Surrendering was an act of disloyalty and dishonor within the Japanese cultural understanding; therefore, the captives were considered to not deserve any type of respect.

The Bushido Code emphasized on loyalty and honor deeming surrender as an act of disloyalty which influenced the Japanese army's way of viewing this.

Conditions within the Japanese PoW camps were pretty poor. American PoWs regularly faced beatings, mistreated by the Imperial Japanese Army, food was at bare minimum and drugs were removed from the medical supplies. An American PoW Daniel Crowley recalls the conditions as "You worked, or you were beaten; If you objected, you were beaten to death." Harsh living conditions, forced labor and physical abuse worsened the state of the prisoners.

One example was the 'Bataan Death March' in 1942 where several thousands of American and Filipino prisoners were forced to walk a trail of 60 miles under extremely poor conditions.

Another example was the Burma-Thailand railway in which during the construction due to poor conditions the workers had a high mortality



rate.

The most infamous of these crimes were “Unit 731” a chemical and biological warfare research conducted several experiments on prisoners which included weapons, drug overdose, chemical testing and many more.

After the surrender of Japan the majority of the personnel who were involved in these crimes were prosecuted by tribunal courts.

2. Germany

The Germans were also known for their harsh treatment of PoWs, however it also varied depending on the nationality of the captive.

British, American and Western Allies were housed in Stalag and Oflag with generally more compliance to the Geneva Convention, though the conditions were still harsh, compared to the Soviet PoWs, it was acceptable and up to international standards however later progressing towards the end of the war the general conditions worsened every single day.

The case wasn't the same for Soviet soldiers as the Germans did not see themselves bound to the Geneva Convention in the case of Soviet soldiers, facing both really harsh conditions within camps, overworked and had a really high mortality rate with 3 million Soviet PoWs dying.

Life conditions were differing between camps as some had provided the basic life conditions though some didn't, this case was generally seen between western and Soviet camps with a clear discrimination.



During the war several atrocities were also committed by Germans such as executions, cruel medical experiments and long death marches towards the end of the war.

However after the war, the Nuremberg Trials and many more judicial processes oversaw the punishment of the Nazi officers.

3. Russian Federation

During the recent Russian Ukrainian conflict the Russian Federation was criticized for their harsh treatment of Ukrainian PoWs. Ukrainian Soldiers faced harsh and inhumane treatment by Russian forces.

An OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights) official who interviewed former Ukrainian PoWs expressed their statements.

“Immediately upon capture, some were beaten or had their personal belongings pillaged. The prisoners of war were then transported to places of internment in a manner that raises concerns. They were often taken in overcrowded trucks or buses, and sometimes lacked access to water or toilets for more than a day. Their hands were tied and eyes covered so tightly with duct tape that it left wounds on their wrists and faces.

Upon arrival at certain places of internment, prisoners of war were subjected to so-called ‘admission procedures’, which frequently involved prolonged beatings, threats, dog attacks, being stripped and put into stress positions. Witnesses told us about the death of at least one prisoner of war during an ‘admission procedure’ in the penal colony near Olenivka in mid-April 2022. We have received information about eight other such alleged deaths there in April 2022 and we are working to corroborate them.



The vast majority of those we interviewed told us that during their internment they were tortured and ill-treated. Torture and ill-treatment were not only used to coerce prisoners of war to give military information or statements about alleged crimes. They were, interviewees said, used on a daily basis to intimidate and humiliate them. Prisoners of war described being beaten, including with batons and wooden hammers, kicked, and given electric shocks with Tasers and a military phone known as TAPik.”

These express how the average Ukrainian soldier was treated.

4. France

During WW1, the treatment of POWs were bound to the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, though the treatment was far less harsh than their German counterparts, the Germans still faced poor medical care, forced labor and many more harsh conditions.

In WW2 however the French generally abided by the Geneva Conventions treating the POW's well, however as the war progressed the condition got worse, yet the French fairly abided by the Geneva Convention.

During the Indochinese war and Algerian War the French treated POW's poorly, they were subjected to torture, bad conditions within camps and many more.



5. United States

During WW1, Americans treated PoWs according to the Hague Convention, offering good conditions in camps, however the US also held very few prisoners compared to their British and French counterparts.

In WW2, POWs were treated well and up to the Geneva Convention. German and Italian PoWs were put to work in farms and factories with good conditions, however the Japanese prisoners were treated worse due to racial profiling. However overall the US treated prisoners far better than other countries.

During the Vietnam war though there were some incidents and reports generally the Vietnamese were also treated according to the Geneva Convention, however some reports also state conditions such as torture, malnutrition, confinement any many more within the camps.

During the Gulf War, conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan the US continued its obligation to the Geneva Convention, however there were far more controversies such as Abu Ghraib, Guantanamo Bay and many more.

6. United Kingdom

During both WW1 and WW2 the British treated their prisoners according to the Hague Convention and the Geneva Convention as well as prisoners were placed in camps with good conditions provided, given jobs and adequate healthcare.

In the Falkland War, the Argentinian prisoners were treated up to international standards and the prisoners were repatriated after the war.



Some incidents occurred within Camp Breadbasket in 2003 during the Iraq conflict however were dealt with disciplinary and judiciary action.

7. Israel

During the Arab-Israeli war despite the new State of Israel facing problems and challenges, the general treatment of Arab prisoners was up to the Geneva Conventions standards as the Israeli worked to provide the prisoners food and shelter.

Despite the logistical issues faced in the Suez Crisis, the treatment of Egyptian soldiers was also up to standards.

In the Six-Day war, prisoners were treated according to the Geneva Convention being provided food, shelter, medical care and many more. After the war the prisoners were repatriated.

During the Yom Kippur war there were several reports of mistreatment of prisoners, however Israel denied the allegations and repatriated prisoners after the war as well.

During the Lebanon conflict Palestinian and Lebanese fighters faced mistreatment and torture by Israel, interrogations and torture was seen at the Khiam detention center.

In the Palestinian conflict in the first and second Intifadas detainees faced mistreatment such as harsh interrogation techniques, physical and psychological pressure and imprisonment without trial.



VI. FURTHER READING

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