



CODE OF CONDUCT AND THE

RIGHTS OF POW's



Photo # 80-G-490447 Emaciated POW at Aomori, 29-30 Aug. '45



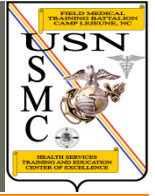
OVERVIEW



- Origin of the Code of Conduct (CoC)
- Articles of the Code of Conduct
- Origin of POW Rights
- 12 Rights of a POW
- Responsibilities of a POW



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

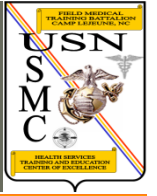


Please Read Your

Terminal Learning Objectives

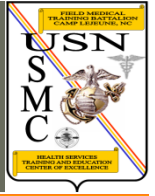
And

Enabling Learning Objectives





ORIGIN OF THE CoC



- The Code of Conduct was first promulgated by President Dwight D. Eisenhower Aug. 17, 1955.
- Based on time honored concepts and traditions that date back to the days of the American Revolution



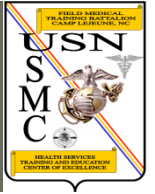


ORIGIN OF THE CoC



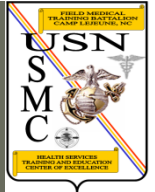
Purpose of the CoC

- Serves as a guide for behavior expected of a U.S. Citizen and member of the armed forces.
- However, not intended to provide guidance on every aspect of military life.





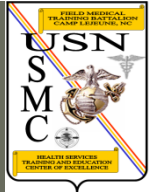
ARTICLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT (CoC).



- Six articles of the CoC Can be divided into three categories.
 1. Articles I, II, and VI are general statements of dedication to country and freedom.
 2. Conduct on the battlefield is the subject of Article II.
 3. Articles III, IV and V concern conduct as a prisoner of war. The Code of Conduct as related to Medical Personnel and/or Chaplains.



ARTICLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT (CoC).



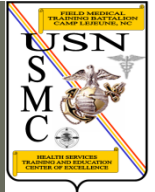
Article I- I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.



Article II - I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they still have the means to resist.

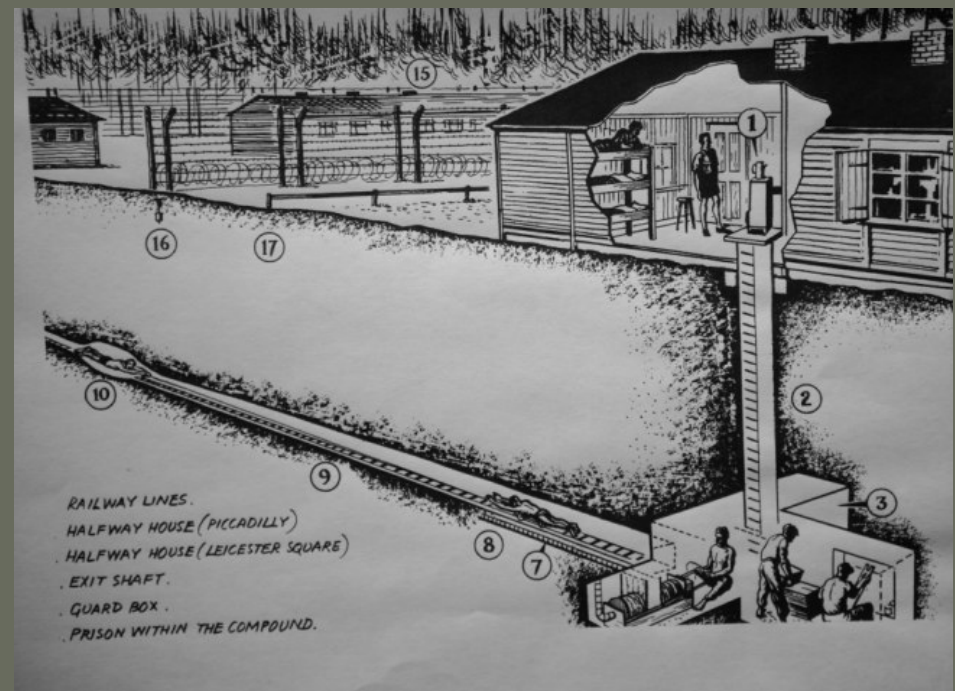
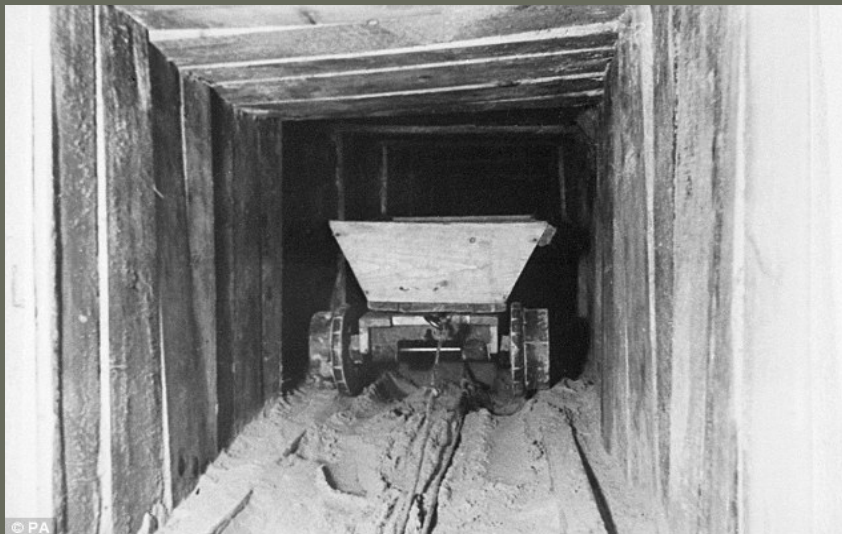


ARTICLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT (CoC).



Article III - If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and to aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

The Great Escape of WWII "Tunnel Harry"





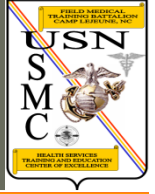
ARTICLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT (CoC).



Article IV - If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.



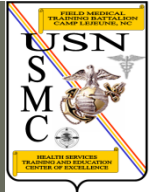
ARTICLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT (CoC).



Article V - When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

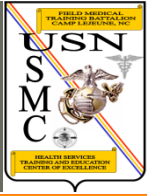


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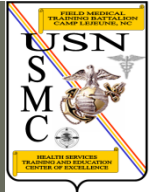
Article VI - I will never forget that I am an American, fighting for freedom, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.



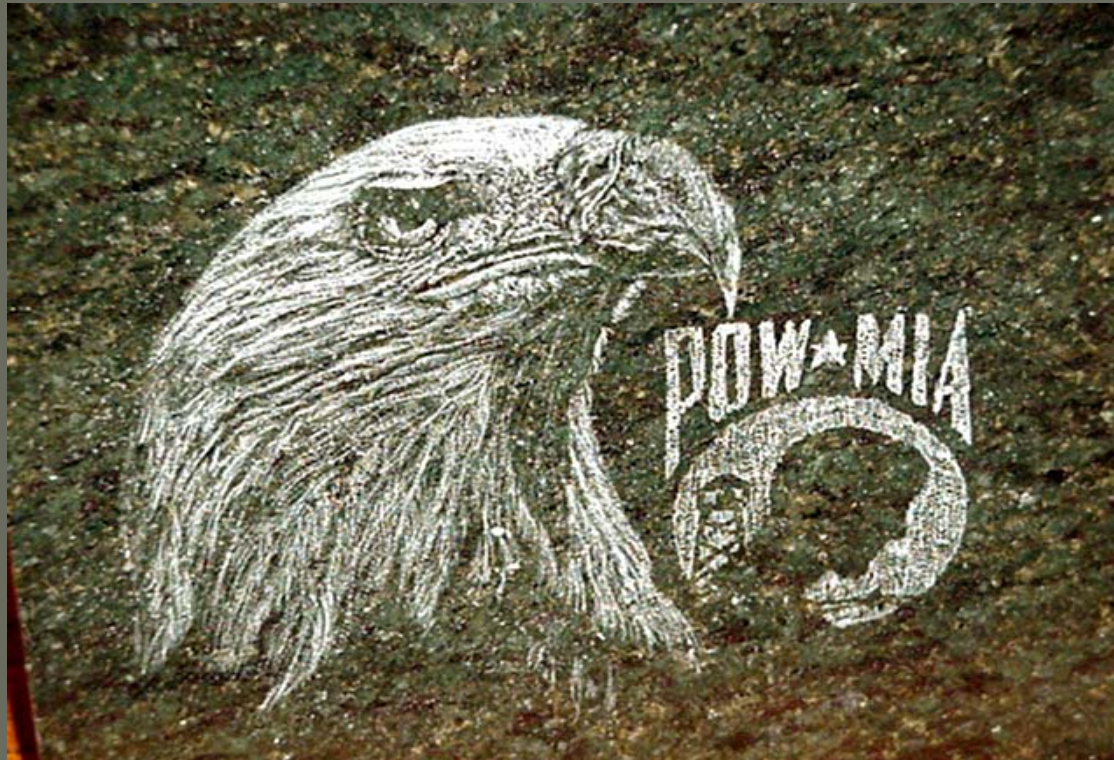




ORIGIN OF POW RIGHTS

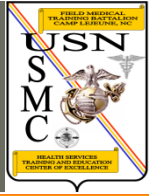


- The 1949 Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims have been ratified by the United States and came into force for this country on 2 February 1956.





ORIGIN OF POW RIGHTS

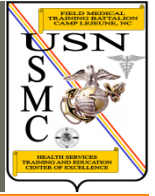


Purpose of POW rights: Is inspired by the desire to diminish the evils of war by:

- Protecting both combatants and noncombatants from unnecessary suffering.
- Safeguarding certain fundamental human rights of persons who fall into the hands of the enemy, particularly prisoners of war, the wounded and sick, and civilians.
- Facilitating the restoration of peace.



PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF WAR

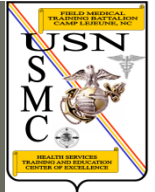


POW rights stems from the Laws of War as outlined in the Geneva Conventions. The nine principles of the law of war are:

1. Fight only enemy combatants.
2. Do not harm enemies who surrender: disarm them and turn them over to your superior.
3. Do not kill or torture prisoners.
4. Collect and care for the wounded, whether friend or foe.
5. Do not attack medical personnel, facilities, or equipment.

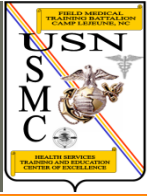


PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF WAR



Nine principles cont.

6. Do not destroy more than the mission requires.
7. Treat all civilians humanely.
8. Do not steal; respect private property and possessions.
9. Do your best to prevent violations of the law of war; report all violations to your superiors, a military lawyer, a chaplain, or provost marshal.





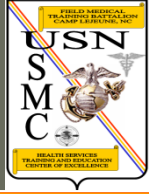
THE 12 RIGHTS OF POW's



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1. The right to receive sanitary, protective housing and clothing.
2. The right to receive a sufficient amount of food to sustain good health.
3. The right to receive adequate medical care.
4. The right to receive necessary facilities for proper hygiene.
5. The right to practice religious faith.

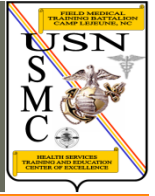


THE 12 RIGHTS OF POW's

6. The right to keep personal property except weapons, military equipment, and military documents.
7. The right to send and receive mail.
8. The right to receive packages containing no contraband items such as food, clothing, educational, religious, and recreational materials.
9. The right to select a fellow POW to represent you.
10. The right to receive humane treatment.



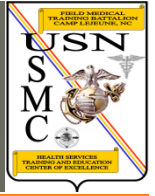
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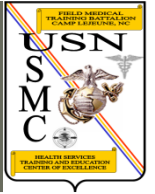
11. The right to have a copy of the Geneva Convention and its annexes, including any special agreements, posted where it can be read. The Geneva Convention and its annexes, etc., must be written in the proper language and available upon request.

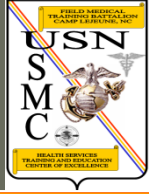


THE 12 RIGHTS OF POW's.



12 . Explain the right to have a copy of all camp regulations, notices, orders, and publications about POW conduct posted where it can be read. Regulations, notices, etc., must be in the proper language for POWs to understand and available upon request.





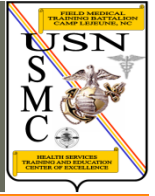
RESPONSIBILITIES OF A POW

Every prisoner of war, when questioned on the subject, is bound to give only four items of information.

1. Name
2. Rank
3. Service number (social security number)
4. Date of birth



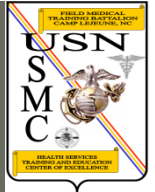
RESPONSIBILITIES OF A POW



Obey lawful rules and regulations.

Responsibility to perform paid labor. (As required).

- Labor that is not military
- Not degrading
- Not dangerous
- Not unhealthy

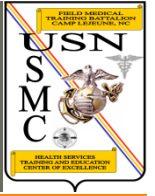


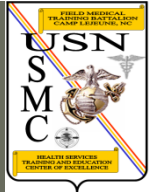
RESPONSIBILITIES OF A POW

Maintain military discipline in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the armed forces.

Maintain courtesy and honors to all officers regardless of the branch of the service (U.S. or allied nation).







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