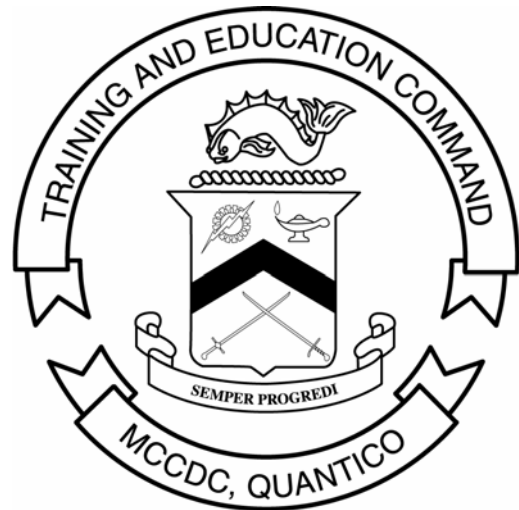


MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE



INTRODUCTION TO EVASION AND RESISTANCE TO CAPTURE

MARINE BARRACKS
WASHINGTON, DC



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE
912 CHARLES POOR STREET SE
WASHINGTON NAVY YARD DC 20391-5680

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1550

Ser 0327

15 May 08

From: Director
To: Marine Corps Institute Student

Subj: INTRODUCTION TO EVASION AND RESISTANCE TO CAPTURE

1. Purpose. MCI 0327, *Introduction to Evasion and Resistance to Capture*, has been published to provide instruction to all Marines non-MOS specific that are placed in a situation that might require evading and resisting capture.
2. Scope. This course covers rights of a prisoner of war, personal protection, and recovery and signaling in accordance with FASOTRAGRUPAC/LANT 1520-8 (REV 1-99).
3. Applicability. This course is intended for instructional purposes only. It is designed for use by all Marines.
4. Recommendations. Comments and recommendations on the contents of the course are invited and will aid in subsequent course revisions. Please complete the course evaluation questionnaire at the end of the final examination.

M. SCOTT REICHENBAUGH
Executive Director

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Student Information

Number and Title MCI 0327
INTRODUCTION TO EVASION AND RESISTANCE TO CAPTURE

Study Hours 9

Course Materials Text

Review Agency Marine Corps Institute
912 Charles Poor Street SE
Washington Navy Yard DC 20391-5680

Reserve Retirement Credits (RRC) 3

ACE This course is scheduled for review by the American Council on Education during 2008.

Assistance For administrative assistance, have your training officer or NCO log on to the MCI home page at www.mci.usmc.mil. Marines CONUS may call toll free 1-800-MCI-USMC. Marines worldwide may call commercial (202) 685-7596 or DSN 325-7596.

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Study Guide

Congratulations Congratulations on your enrollment in a distance education course from the Distance Learning and Technologies Department (DLTD) of the Marine Corps Institute (MCI). Since 1920, the Marine Corps Institute has been helping tens of thousands of hard-charging Marines, like you, improve their technical job performance skills through distance learning. By enrolling in this course, you have shown a desire to improve the skills you have and master new skills to enhance your job performance. The distance learning course you have chosen, MCI 0327, *Introduction to Evasion and Resistance to Capture*, provides instruction to all Marines who are placed in a situation that might require evading and resisting capture. You will learn the rights of a prisoner of war through the Geneva Convention and the Code of Conduct. You will also learn how to protect yourself through navigation and concealment. Finally, you will learn how to signal recovery forces and the proper procedures for being recovered.

Your Personal Characteristics

- **YOU ARE PROPERLY MOTIVATED.** You have made a positive decision to get training on your own. Self-motivation is perhaps the most important force in learning or achieving anything. Doing whatever is necessary to learn is motivation. You have it!
- **YOU SEEK TO IMPROVE YOURSELF.** You are enrolled to improve those skills you already possess, and to learn new skills. When you improve yourself, you improve the Corps!
- **YOU HAVE THE INITIATIVE TO ACT.** By acting on your own, you have shown you are a self-starter, willing to reach out for opportunities to learn and grow.
- **YOU ACCEPT CHALLENGES.** You have self-confidence and believe in your ability to acquire knowledge and skills. You have the self-confidence to set goals and the ability to achieve them, enabling you to meet every challenge.
- **YOU ARE ABLE TO SET AND ACCOMPLISH PRACTICAL GOALS.** You are willing to commit time, effort, and the resources necessary to set and accomplish your goals. These professional traits will help you successfully complete this distance learning course.

Continued on next page

Study Guide, Continued

Beginning Your Course Before you actually begin this course of study, read the student information page. If you find any course materials missing, notify your training officer or training NCO. If you have all the required materials, you are ready to begin.

To begin your course of study, familiarize yourself with the structure of the course text. One way to do this is to read the table of contents. Notice the table of contents covers specific areas of study and the order in which they are presented. You will find the text divided into several study units. Each study unit is comprised of two or more lessons and lesson exercises.

Leafing Through the Text Leaf through the text and look at the course. Read a few lesson exercise questions to get an idea of the type of material in the course. If the course has additional study aids, such as a handbook or plotting board, familiarize yourself with them.

The First Study Unit Turn to the first page of study unit 1. On this page, you will find an introduction to the study unit and generally the first study unit lesson. Study unit lessons contain learning objectives, lesson text, and exercises.

Reading the Learning Objectives Learning objectives describe in concise terms what the successful learner, you, will be able to do as a result of mastering the content of the lesson text. Read the objectives for each lesson and then read the lesson text. As you read the lesson text, make notes on the points you feel are important.

Completing the Exercises To determine your mastery of the learning objectives and text, complete the exercises developed for you. Exercises are located at the end of each lesson, and at the end of each study unit. Without referring to the text, complete the exercise questions and then check your responses against those provided.

Continued on next page

Study Guide, Continued

Continuing to March

Continue on to the next lesson, repeating the above process until you have completed all lessons in the study unit. Follow the same procedures for each study unit in the course.

Preparing for the Final Exam

To prepare for your final exam, you must review what you learned in the course. The following suggestions will help make the review interesting and challenging.

- **CHALLENGE YOURSELF.** Try to recall the entire learning sequence without referring to the text. Can you do it? Now look back at the text to see if you have left anything out. This review should be interesting. Undoubtedly, you'll find you were not able to recall everything. But with a little effort, you'll be able to recall a great deal of the information.
- **USE UNUSED MINUTES.** Use your spare moments to review. Read your notes or a part of a study unit, rework exercise items, review again; you can do many of these things during the unused minutes of every day.
- **APPLY WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED.** It is always best to use the skill or knowledge you've learned as soon as possible. If it isn't possible to actually use the skill or knowledge, at least try to imagine a situation in which you would apply this learning. For example make up and solve your own problems. Or, better still, make up and solve problems that use most of the elements of a study unit.
- **USE THE "SHAKEDOWN CRUISE" TECHNIQUE.** Ask another Marine to lend a hand by asking you questions about the course. Choose a particular study unit and let your buddy "fire away." This technique can be interesting and challenging for both of you!
- **MAKE REVIEWS FUN AND BENEFICIAL.** Reviews are good habits that enhance learning. They don't have to be long and tedious. In fact, some learners find short reviews conducted more often prove more beneficial.

Continued on next page

Study Guide, Continued

Tackling the Final Exam

When you have completed your study of the course material and are confident with the results attained on your study unit exercises, take the sealed envelope marked “**FINAL EXAM**” to your unit training NCO or training officer. Your training NCO or officer will administer the final examination and return the examination and the answer sheet to MCI for grading. Before taking your final examination, read the directions on the DP-37 answer sheet carefully.

Completing Your Course

The sooner you complete your course, the sooner you can better yourself by applying what you’ve learned! **HOWEVER**--you do have 2 years from the date of enrollment to complete this course.

Graduating!

As a graduate of this distance education course and as a dedicated Marine, your job performance skills will improve, benefiting you, your unit, and the Marine Corps.

Semper Fidelis!

STUDY UNIT 1

RIGHTS OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Overview

Scope

Every Marine should have an understanding of the Code of Conduct and the Geneva Convention and how it applies to the rights of a prisoner of war. The Code of Conduct and the Geneva Convention are the cornerstones for the rights and privileges of all prisoners of war (POWs).

Successful completion of the one lesson contained in this study unit will provide you with the basic knowledge of the Articles of the Code of Conduct and the Articles of the Geneva Convention that pertain to the rights of a POW.

In This Study Unit

This study unit contains the following lesson:

Lesson	See Page
Code of Conduct and Geneva Convention	1-3

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LESSON

CODE OF CONDUCT AND GENEVA CONVENTION

Introduction

Scope

Although designed for POW situations, the spirit and intent of the Code of Conduct and the Geneva Convention are applicable to Marines while subjected to any hostile detention. When placed in these situations Marines will conduct themselves in a manner that will avoid discrediting themselves, their Corps, and their country.

All Marines need to have a good working knowledge of the Articles of the Code of Conduct and the Article of the Geneva Convention and how they pertain to the rights of a prisoner of war.

This lesson will provide you with the six articles of the Code of Conduct and their meaning. You will also learn the articles pertaining to POWs under the Geneva Convention, their meaning, and how they affect the rights of POWs.

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Identify the Articles of the Code of Conduct.
 - Identify the Articles of the Geneva Convention.
-

In This Lesson

This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	1-3
Code of Conduct	1-4
Geneva Convention	1-13
Lesson 1 Exercise	1-20

Code of Conduct

Introduction

The Code of Conduct outlines the basic responsibilities and obligations of members of the Armed Forces of the United States. All Marines are expected to meet the standards embodied in the Code of Conduct. The six articles of the Code of Conduct address the situations that may be encountered by Marines and include the basic information required by prisoners of war.

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 I of the Code of Conduct applies to all Marines at all times. A Marine has a duty to support U.S. interests and oppose U.S. enemies regardless of the circumstances, whether in active participation, in combat, or in captivity.

Familiarity with the wording and basic meaning of Article I is necessary to understand that:

- Past experience of captured Americans reveals that honorable survival in captivity requires that a Marine possess a high degree of dedication and motivation. Maintaining these qualities requires knowledge of, and a strong belief in the following:
 - The advantages of American democratic institutions and concepts.
 - Love of and faith in the United States and a conviction that the United States cause is just.
 - Faith in and loyalty to fellow POWs.
- Possessing the dedication and motivation fostered by such beliefs and trust shall enable POWs to survive long and stressful periods of captivity, and return to their country and families honorably with self-esteem intact.

Continued on next page

Code of Conduct, Continued

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.”

Marines may never surrender voluntarily. Even when isolated and no longer able to inflict casualties on the enemy or otherwise defend themselves, it is their duty to evade, capture, and rejoin the nearest friendly force.

- It is only when evasion is impossible and further fighting would lead to their death with no significant loss to the enemy that the means to resist or evade might be considered exhausted.
 - The responsibility and authority of a commander never extends to the surrender of the command, even if isolated, cut off, or surrounded, while the unit has the power to resist, break out, or evade rejoining friendly forces.
-

Reasons for Article II

An evader remains a combatant for the duration of the evasion period. Evasion is an extension of combat and a refusal to capitulate to the enemy. Evaders are obligated by the Code of Conduct to make every effort to avoid capture and rejoin friendly forces. Evaders who have been recovered provide useful information concerning successful evasion techniques and provide their country with inspirational morale victories, while denying the enemy the opportunity to capture and exploit prisoners.

Efforts to evade fulfill both the intent and the spirit of the Code of Conduct. Evaders not only tie up enemy forces who have been directed to capture them, they cost the enemy time and resources that could otherwise be committed to other efforts. Even if eventually captured, evaders have nonetheless aided their country by denying the enemy potential access to timely intelligence.

Continued on next page

Code of Conduct, Continued

Article III

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

The duty of a Marine to continue resistance to enemy exploitation by all means available is not lessened by the misfortune of capture. Enemies whom U.S. forces have engaged since 1949 have regarded the POW compound as an extension of the battlefield. The POW must be prepared for this fact.

- The enemy may use a variety of tactics to exploit POWs for propaganda purposes or to obtain military information. Physical and mental harassment, general mistreatment, torture, medical neglect, and political indoctrination have all been used against POWs in the past. Resistance to captor exploitation efforts is required by the Code of Conduct.
- The enemy has tried to tempt POWs to accept special favors or privileges not given to other POWs in return for statements or information desired by the enemy or for a pledge by the POW not to attempt escape.
- A POW must not seek special privileges or accept special favors at the expense of fellow POWs.

Alignment with Geneva Convention

The Geneva Convention recognizes that the regulations of a POWs country may impose the duty to escape and that POWs may attempt to escape. Under the guidance and supervision of the senior military person and POW organization, POWs must be prepared to take advantage of escape opportunities whenever they arise. In communal detention, the welfare of the POWs who remain behind must be considered. A POW must “think escape,” must try to escape if able to do so, and must assist others to escape.

Continued on next page

Code of Conduct, Continued

Historical Event

In June 1951, Capt. Ward M. Millar, an F-80 pilot, was shot down over North Korea. Injured from the ejection with two broken ankles, evasion eventually proved fruitless and he was soon captured by the North Koreans. These few paragraphs summarize this airman's exemplary behavior in the most trying of circumstances. Indeed, he was downed—but not defeated. In captivity, Millar succeeded in convincing the North Koreans that he was an important prisoner. Consequently, they conceded medical care to his broken ankles, which unfortunately, consisted of encasing his ankles without first aligning the bones. Of course this "medical treatment" left him crippled, but he remained determined to escape. With the injuries he endured, crawling to freedom seemed unrealistic, so he fashioned himself special shoes made of rubber over boots stuffed with rags. This make-shift "orthopedic correction," when combined with long wooden poles to act as support, enabled him to regain some mobility.

In this condition, yet with his spirit unbroken, Capt. Millar planned his escape. An important part of his strategy was to fool the enemy into thinking he could not walk far, and therefore required little direct supervision. This allowed Millar to collect food, discarded clothing, and other "escape kit" items. Using this strategy, Millar seized an opportunity and succeeded in escaping. In fact, he remained loose behind enemy lines for over a week. In the end, however, his lack of mobility and the ineffective contact with the local population led to his being recaptured—but only temporarily.

During his initial handling after recapture, he shrewdly befriended a North Korean NCO who expressed a desire to join Millar in escaping to the South. They repeatedly sabotaged the truck that would be used to transport prisoners to a POW camp, delaying Millar's departure from the holding area. Meanwhile, Millar and the NCO schemed, trying to decide their best options for success. Should they evade to the coast; steal a boat and sail to the Yellow Sea; evade to the front lines and contact UN forces; or devise a way to signal coalition aircraft? This last option proved to be the solution. Capt. Millar and the Korean NCO improvised a signal lamp from the "stalled" truck's battery and one of the headlights. When this didn't work they stole a mirror from a house and tried again. This time they succeeded in signaling a passing jet which descended for a closer look. The pilot, having spotted a yellow "Mae West," which Millar had displayed as a signal, called for support to begin rescue operations. A few minutes later Millar heard the whirling of a helicopter coming from the south; Millar then vectored it to a nearby clearing. With the jets holding off the advancing soldiers, Millar rode "piggy back" on the North Korean to the hovering helicopter and freedom. After three months in hostile territory, Capt. Ward Millar's ingenuity, tenacity, and just plain guts carried him through. (The Korean soldier received a citation and an undisclosed monetary award from the Air Force.)

Continued on next page

Code of Conduct, Continued

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.”

Officers and noncommissioned officers shall continue to carry out their responsibilities and exercise their authority in captivity.

- Informing, or any other action detrimental to a fellow POW, is despicable and is expressly forbidden. POWs especially must avoid helping the enemy to identify fellow POWs who may have knowledge of value to the enemy and who may be made to suffer coercive interrogation.
- Strong leadership is essential to discipline. Without discipline, camp organization, resistance, and even survival may be impossible.
- Personal hygiene, camp sanitation, and care of the sick and wounded are imperative.

Senior POW

Wherever located, POWs for their own benefit should organize in a military manner under the senior military POW eligible for command. The senior POW (whether officer or enlisted) in the POW camp or among a group of POWs shall assume command according to grade without regard to military service. That responsibility and accountability may not be evaded. When taking command, the senior POW shall inform the other POWs and shall designate the chain of command. If the senior POW is incapacitated, or is otherwise unable to act for any reason, command shall be assumed by the next senior POW.

Every effort shall be made to inform all POWs in the camp (or group) of the members of the chain of command who shall represent them in dealing with enemy authorities. The responsibility of subordinates to obey the lawful orders of ranking American military personnel remains unchanged in captivity.

Continued on next page

Code of Conduct, Continued

POW Camp Structure

As with other provisions of the Code of Conduct, common sense and the conditions in the POW camp will determine the way in which the senior POW and the other POWs structure their organization and carry out their responsibilities. It is important that

- The senior POW establishes an organization.
 - The POWs in that organization understand their duties and know to whom they are responsible.
-

Camp Organization

U.S. policy on POW camp organization requires that the senior military POW shall assume command. The Geneva Convention on POWs provide additional guidance to the effect that in POW camps containing enlisted personnel only, a prisoners' representative will be elected. POWs should understand that such a representative is regarded by U.S. policy only as a spokesperson for the senior POW. The prisoners' representative does not have command, unless the POWs elect the senior POW to be the prisoners' representative. The senior POW shall assume and retain actual command, covertly if necessary.

POW Communication

Maintaining communications is one of the most important ways that POWs may aid one another. Communication breaks down the barriers of isolation that an enemy may attempt to construct and helps strengthen a POWs will to resist. Each POW, immediately upon capture, shall try to make contact with fellow POWs by any means available and, thereafter, shall continue to communicate and participate vigorously as part of the POW organization.

Continued on next page

Code of Conduct, Continued

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.”

When questioned, a POW is required by the Geneva Convention and the Code of Conduct, and is permitted by the UCMJ, to give name, grade, service number, and date of birth. Under the Geneva Convention, the enemy has no right to try to force a POW to provide any additional information. However, it is unrealistic to expect a POW to remain confined for years reciting only name, grade, service number, and date of birth.

Conversations Permitted With the Enemy

There are many POW camp situations in which certain types of conversation with the enemy are permitted. For example, a POW is allowed, but not required by the Code of Conduct, the UCMJ, or the Geneva Convention, to fill out a Geneva Convention "capture card," to write letters home, and to communicate with captors on matters of health and welfare.

“Capture Card”

The senior POW is required to represent fellow POWs in matters of camp administration, health, welfare, and grievances. However, it must be borne constantly in mind that the enemy has often viewed POWs as valuable sources of military information and propaganda that may be used to further the enemy’s war effort.

Accordingly, each POW must exercise great caution when filling out a “capture card,” when engaging in authorized communication with the captor, and when writing letters. A POW must resist, avoid, or evade, even when physically and mentally coerced, all enemy efforts to secure statements or actions that may further the enemy’s cause.

Continued on next page

Code of Conduct, Continued

Statements POWs Should Resist

Examples of statements or actions POWs should resist include:

- Giving oral or written confessions
- Answering questionnaires
- Providing personal history statements
- Making propaganda recordings and broadcast appeals to other POWs

These statements comply with improper captor demands, appealing for U.S. surrender or parole, engaging in self-criticisms, or providing oral or written statements or communications on behalf of the enemy or harmful to the United States, its allies, the Armed Forces, or other POWs.

Coercion

If a POW finds that, under intense coercion, unauthorized information was unwillingly or accidentally disclosed, the individual should attempt to recover and resist with a fresh line of mental defense.

- Experience has shown that, although enemy interrogation sessions may be harsh and cruel, it is usually possible to resist, if there is a will to resist.
 - The best way for a POW to keep faith with the United States, fellow POWs, and oneself is to provide the enemy with as little information as possible.
-

War Criminal

A POW should recognize that any confession or statement may be used by the enemy as part of a false accusation that the captive is a war criminal rather than a POW. Moreover, certain countries have made reservations to the Geneva Conventions in which they assert that a war criminal conviction has the effect of depriving the convicted individual of POW status, thus removing the POW from protection under the Geneva Conventions. The right to repatriation is thus revoked until a prison sentence is served.

Continued on next page

Code of Conduct, Continued

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.”

A member of the Armed Forces remains responsible for personal actions at all times. Article VI is designed to assist members of the Armed Forces to fulfill their responsibilities and survive captivity with honor. The Code of Conduct, does not conflict with the UCMJ, and the latter continues to apply to each military member during captivity or other hostile detention.

Responsibilities

A POW’s responsibilities are

- When repatriated, POWs can expect their actions to be subject to review, both as to circumstances of capture and as to conduct during detention. The purpose of such review is to recognize meritorious performance and, if necessary, investigate any allegations of misconduct.
 - Such reviews will be conducted with due regard for the rights of the individual and consideration for the conditions of captivity.
 - A member of the Armed Forces who is captured has a continuing obligation to resist all attempts at indoctrination and remain loyal to the United States.
 - The life of a POW may be very hard. POWs who stand firm and united against enemy pressures shall aid one another immeasurably in surviving this ordeal.
-

Geneva Convention

Cornerstone For Prisoners Rights

The articles of the Geneva Convention are the cornerstone for the rights and privileges of all prisoners of war. The Geneva Convention has been around since 1864. However, the Geneva Convention has been rewritten four times since. The treatment of prisoners of war has changed over time from being treated sub human to having rights that help prevent the mistreatment of these prisoners.

Article 13

“Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated. Any unlawful act or omission by the Detaining Power causing death or seriously endangering the health of a prisoner in its custody is prohibited and will be regarded as a serious breach of the present Convention. In particular, no prisoner may be subjected to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are not justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the prisoner concerned and carried out in his interest. Likewise, prisoners of war must at all times be protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults and public curiosity. Measures of reprisal against prisoners of war are prohibited.”

Article 13 of the Geneva Convention protects the prisoner of war from being treated as a “lab rat.” The Detaining Power is held under this Article to protect the prisoner of war against violence and torture or the Detaining Power will be regarded as being guilty of war crimes and will be punished.

Continued on next page

Geneva Convention, Continued

Article 17

“Every prisoner of war, when questioned on the subject, is bound to give only his surname, first name and rank, date of birth and army, regimental, personal or serial number or failing this, equivalent information.”

A prisoner of war is only required to give name, rank, date of birth, and serial number or equivalent information. A prisoner of war has the right to give only this information when questioned and not under any other circumstance. The Detaining Power does not have the right to torture the prisoner of war either physically or mentally, nor any other form of coercion, may be inflicted on prisoners of war to secure from them information of any kind whatsoever. Prisoners of war who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind to prisoners of war who, owing to their physical or mental condition, are unable to state their identity, shall be handed over to the medical service. The identity of such prisoners shall be established by all possible means, subject that the prisoner is not tortured or coerced in any other way. The questioning of prisoners of war shall be carried out in a language which they understand.

Article 25

“Prisoners of war shall be quartered under conditions as favorable as those for the forces of the Detaining Power who are billeted in the same area. The said conditions shall make allowance for the habits and customs of the prisoners and shall in no case be prejudicial to their health.”

Prisoners of war will at no time be housed differently than the forces of the Detaining Power. The housing provided will be healthy and adequate to the climate of the location.

Continued on next page

Geneva Convention, Continued

Article 27

“Clothing, underwear and footwear shall be supplied to prisoners of war in sufficient quantities by the Detaining Power, which shall make allowance for the climate of the region where prisoners are detained.”

Prisoners of war will be given adequate quantity of required clothing and footwear by the Detaining Power according to the climate of the region where they are detained. In addition prisoners who are required to work will be given appropriate clothing and protective equipment.

Article 33

“Members of the medical personnel and chaplains while retained by the detaining power with a view to assisting prisoners of war shall not be considered prisoners of war. They shall continue to exercise their medical and spiritual functions for the benefit of prisoners of war, preferably those belonging to the armed forces upon which they depend, within the scope of the military laws and regulations of the Detaining Power and under the control of its competent services, in accordance with their professional etiquette.”

1. Medical personnel and chaplains shall be authorized to visit periodically prisoners of war situated in working detachments or in hospitals outside the camp. For this purpose, the Detaining Power shall place at their disposal the necessary means of transport.
 2. The senior medical officer in each camp shall be responsible to the camp military authorities for everything connected with the activities of retained medical personnel. This senior medical officer, as well as chaplains, shall have the right to deal with the competent authorities of the camp on all questions relating to their duties. Such authorities shall afford them all necessary facilities for correspondence relating to these questions.
 3. Although they shall be subject to the internal discipline of the camp in which they are retained, such personnel may not be compelled to carry out any work other than that concerned with their medical or religious duties.
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Geneva Convention, Continued

Article 34

“Prisoners of war shall enjoy complete latitude in the exercise of their religious duties, including attendance at the service of their faith, on condition that they comply with the disciplinary routine prescribed by the military authorities. Adequate premises shall be provided where religious services may be held.”

The Detaining Power may at no time prevent prisoners from exercising their own personal religious rights. Prisoners will be given the opportunity to attend service in a location where services will be held.

Article 85

“Prisoners of war prosecuted under the laws of the Detaining Power for acts committed prior to capture shall retain, even if convicted, the benefits of the present Convention.”

The Detaining Power can not persecute prisoners by means that are detrimental to the rights granted to a prisoner in the present Convention.

Article 89

According to Article 89 of the Geneva Convention disciplinary punishments for prisoners of war are as follows:

1. A fine which shall not exceed 50 percent of the advances of pay and working pay which the prisoner of war would otherwise receive during a period of not more than 30 days.
2. Discontinuance of privileges granted over and above treatment provided for by the present Convention.
3. Fatigue duties not exceeding two hours daily.
4. Confinement.

Notes: Fatigue duties shall not be applied to officers.

At no time shall disciplinary punishments be inhuman, brutal or dangerous to the health of prisoners of war.

Continued on next page

Geneva Convention, Continued

Article 90

According to Article 90 of the Geneva Convention a detailed breakdown of disciplinary punishment for prisoners of war are as follows:

1. The duration of any single (disciplinary) punishment shall in no case exceed 30 days.
2. Any period of confinement awaiting the hearing of a disciplinary offense or the award of disciplinary punishment shall be deducted from an award pronounced against a prisoner of war.
3. The maximum of 30 days provided above may not be exceeded, even if the prisoner of war is answerable for several acts at the same time when he is awarded punishment, whether such acts are related or not.
4. The period between the pronouncing of an award of disciplinary punishment and its execution shall not exceed one month.
5. When a prisoner of war is awarded a further disciplinary punishment, a period of at least three days shall elapse-between the execution of any two of the punishments, if the duration of one of these is ten days or more.

Article 91

Article 91 of the Geneva Convention states that the escape of a prisoner of war shall be deemed successful as follows:

1. He has joined the Armed Forces of the Power on which he depends or those of an ally of the said Power.
2. He has left the territory under the control of the Detaining Power on which he depends or those of an ally of said Power.
3. He has joined a ship flying the flag of the Power on which he depends or of an allied Power, in the territorial waters of the Detaining Power, the said ship not being under the control of the last named Power. Prisoners of war who have made attempts to escape in the sense of this Article and who are recaptured shall not be liable to any punishment in respect of their previous escape.

Continued on next page

Geneva Convention, Continued

Article 92 *“A prisoner of war who attempts to escape and is recaptured before having made good his escape in the sense of Article 91 shall be liable only to a disciplinary punishment in respect of this act, even if it is a repeated offense.”*

Article 93 *“Escape or attempt to escape, even if it is a repeated offense, shall not be deemed an aggravating circumstance if the prisoner of war is subjected to trial by judicial proceedings in respect of an offense committed during his escape or attempt to escape.”*

Article 97 *“Prisoners of war shall not in any case be transferred to penitentiary establishments (prisons, penitentiaries, convict prisons, etc.) to undergo disciplinary punishment therein.*

All premises in which disciplinary punishments are undergone shall conform to sanitary requirements. A prisoner of war undergoing punishment shall be enabled to keep himself in a state of cleanliness.

Officers and persons of equivalent status shall not be lodged in the same quarters as non-commissioned officers or men.

Women prisoners of war undergoing disciplinary punishment shall be confined in separate quarters from male prisoners of war and shall be under the immediate supervision of women.”

Continued on next page

Geneva Convention, Continued

Article 126

“Representatives or delegates of the Protecting Powers shall have permission to go to all places where prisoners of war may be, particularly to places of interment, imprisonment and labor, and shall have access to all premises occupied by prisoners of war; they shall also be allowed to go to the places of departure, passage and arrival of prisoners who are being transferred.

They shall be able to interview the prisoners, and in particular the prisoners' representatives, without witnesses, either personally or through an interpreter. Representatives and delegates of the Protecting Powers shall have full liberty to select the places they wish to visit.

The duration and frequency of these visits shall not be restricted. Visits may not be prohibited except for reasons of imperative military necessity, and then only as an exceptional and temporary measure.

The Detaining Power and the Power on which the said prisoners of war depend may agree, if necessary, those compatriots of these prisoners of war be permitted to participate in the visits.

The delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross shall enjoy the same prerogatives. The appointment of such delegates shall be submitted to the approval of the Power detaining the prisoners of war to be visited.”

Lesson Exercise

Directions Complete exercise items 1 through 20 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 Which article of the Code of Conduct states: *“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”?*

- a. Article II
 - b. Article I
 - c. Article IV
 - d. Article V
-

Item 2 Which article of the Code of Conduct states: *“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”?*

- a. Article IV
 - b. Article II
 - c. Article III
 - d. Article V
-

Item 3 Which article of the Code of Conduct states: *“If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy”?*

- a. Article IV
 - b. Article VI
 - c. Article II
 - d. Article III
-

Continued on next page

Lesson Exercise, Continued

Item 4 Which article of the Code of Conduct states: *“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”*?

- a. Article V
 - b. Article IV
 - c. Article III
 - d. Article II
-

Item 5 Which article of the Code of Conduct states: *“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”*?

- a. Article II
 - b. Article I
 - c. Article V
 - d. Article IV
-

Item 6 Which article of the Code of Conduct states: *“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”*?

- a. Article I
 - b. Article III
 - c. Article IV
 - d. Article VI
-

Continued on next page

Lesson Exercise, Continued

- Item 7** Which article of the Geneva Convention states: “*Prisoners of war must be humanely treated at all times*”?
- a. Article 13
 - b. Article 17
 - c. Article 92
 - d. Article 126
-

- Item 8** Which article of the Geneva Convention states: “*Every prisoner of war, when questioned on the subject, is bound to give only his surname, first name and rank, date of birth and army, regimental, personal or serial number or failing this, equivalent information*”?
- a. Article 13
 - b. Article 17
 - c. Article 85
 - d. Article 90
-

- Item 9** Which article of the Geneva Convention states: “*Prisoners of war shall be quartered under conditions as favorable as those for the forces of the Detaining Power who are billeted in the same area*”?
- a. Article 25
 - b. Article 92
 - c. Article 126
 - d. Article 34
-

- Item 10** Which article of the Geneva Convention states: “*Clothing, underwear and footwear shall be supplied to prisoners of war in sufficient quantities by the Detaining Power, which shall make allowance for the climate of the region where prisoners are detained*”?
- a. Article 33
 - b. Article 27
 - c. Article 85
 - d. Article 89
-

Continued on next page

Lesson Exercise, Continued

Item 11

Which article of the Geneva Convention states: “*Members of the medical personnel and chaplains while retained by the detaining power with a view to assisting prisoners of war shall not be considered prisoners of war*”?

- a. Article 34
 - b. Article 33
 - c. Article 91
 - d. Article 89
-

Item 12

Which article of the Geneva Convention states: “*Prisoners of war shall enjoy complete latitude in the exercise of their religious duties, including attendance at the service of their faith, on condition that they comply with the disciplinary routine prescribed by the military authorities*”?

- a. Article 34
 - b. Article 85
 - c. Article 33
 - d. Article 17
-

Item 13

Which article of the Geneva Convention states: “*Prisoners of war prosecuted under the laws of the Detaining Power for acts committed prior to capture shall retain, even if convicted, the benefits of the present Convention*”?

- a. Article 126
 - b. Article 90
 - c. Article 13
 - d. Article 85
-

Continued on next page

Lesson Exercise, Continued

Item 14 Which article of the Geneva Convention states: “*At no time shall disciplinary punishments be inhuman, brutal or dangerous to the health of prisoners of war*”?

- a. Article 89
 - b. Article 85
 - c. Article 91
 - d. Article 126
-

Item 15 Which article of the Geneva Convention states: “*When a prisoner of war is awarded a further disciplinary punishment, a period of at least three days shall elapse between the execution of any two of the punishments, if the duration of one of these is ten days or more*”?

- a. Article 93
 - b. Article 90
 - c. Article 126
 - d. Article 33
-

Item 16 Which article of the Geneva Convention states the conditions in which the escape of a Prisoner of War shall be deemed successful?

- a. Article 126
 - b. Article 93
 - c. Article 91
 - d. Article 97
-

Item 17 Which article of the Geneva Convention states: “*A prisoner of war who attempts to escape and is recaptured before having made good his escape in the sense of Article 91 shall be liable only to a disciplinary punishment in respect of this act, even if it is a repeated offense*”?

- a. Article 92
 - b. Article 126
 - c. Article 17
 - d. Article 86
-

Continued on next page

Lesson Exercise, Continued

Item 18

Which article of the Geneva Convention states: *“Escape or attempt to escape, even if it is a repeated offense, shall not be deemed an aggravating circumstance if the prisoner of war is subjected to trial by judicial proceedings in respect of an offense committed during his escape or attempt to escape”*?

- a. Article 85
 - b. Article 34
 - c. Article 93
 - d. Article 97
-

Item 19

Which article of the Geneva Convention states: *“Officers and persons of equivalent status shall not be lodged in the same quarters as non-commissioned officers or men”*?

- a. Article 90
 - b. Article 93
 - c. Article 85
 - d. Article 97
-

Item 20

Which article of the Geneva Convention states: *“Representatives shall be able to interview the prisoners, and in particular the prisoners' representatives, without witnesses, either personally or through an interpreter. Representatives and delegates of the Protecting Powers shall have full liberty to select the places they wish to visit”*?

- a. Article 13
 - b. Article 91
 - c. Article 85
 - d. Article 126
-

Lesson Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below lists the answers to the exercise items. If you have questions about the items, refer to the reference page.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	b	1-4
2	b	1-5
3	d	1-6
4	b	1-8
5	c	1-10
6	d	1-12
7	a	1-13
8	b	1-14
9	a	1-14
10	b	1-15
11	b	1-15
12	a	1-16
13	d	1-16
14	a	1-16
15	b	1-17
16	c	1-17
17	a	1-18
18	c	1-18
19	d	1-18
20	d	1-19

STUDY UNIT 2

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Overview

Scope

All Marines need to know the importance of personal protection when it comes to evading and resisting capture. An evader needs to have the knowledge and skills of personal protection to enable them to return to friendly lines and re-engage in the fight.

Upon successful completion of this study unit, you should have learned the techniques to protect yourself from being detected, to navigate while evading, and how to maneuver to prevent capture.

In This Study Unit

This study unit contains the following lessons:

Lesson	See Page
Evasion Navigation	2-3
Evasion Concealment	2-19

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LESSON 1

EVASION NAVIGATION

Introduction

Scope

When evading capture, you will need to rely on your navigational skills to prevent detection and capture. Knowing how to determine your location through various methods, map orientation, and the principles of evasion, will improve your chances of successfully evading and resisting capture.

In this lesson, you will gain a working knowledge on how to navigate while on the move, how to prevent detection, and the proper techniques for evading.

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you will be able to

- Identify cardinal directions for navigation.
 - Identify proper procedures for orienting a map.
 - Identify specific location using triangulation method.
 - Identify some of the basic principles for evasion.
 - Identify odors that may be detected while evading.
 - Identify locations for plans of action for evasion.
-

Continued on next page

Introduction, Continued

In This Lesson This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	2-3
Determining Location	2-5
Map Orientation	2-10
Specific Location	2-13
Principles	2-14
Lesson 1 Exercise	2-16

Determining Location

Determining General Location

To determine his general location, the evader should

1. Develop a working knowledge of operational area.
 - Natural geographic checkpoints.
 - Manmade checkpoints.
 - Use the "Rate x Time = Distance" formula.
 2. Use previous knowledge of operational area.
 3. Use information provided in the map legend.
 4. Use prominent landmarks.
 5. Visualize map to determine position.
-

Cardinal Directions

A key factor to successfully evade is determining your cardinal directions (north, south, east and west). The following are methods for determining cardinal direction while evading.

- Compass
 - Stick and shadow method
 - Sun and moon method
 - Wristwatch method
 - Stars
-

Compass

Use a compass to determine your cardinal directions by following the steps in the table below:

Step	Action
1	Place the compass on a level surface or the palm of your hand.
2	Open the compass.
3	Locate the north pointing arrow. This will give you a magnetic north direction.

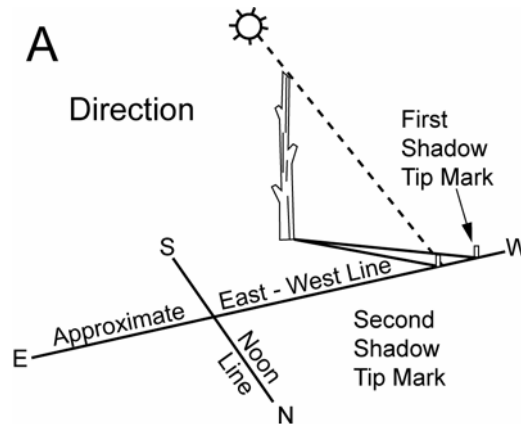
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Determining Location, Continued

Stick and Shadow Method

The stick and shadow method can also be used to determine your location. The steps in the table below will help determine a true north-south line.

Step	Action
1	Place a straight stick vertically in the ground before sunrise.
2	Mark the tip of the shadow when seen on the ground.
3	Wait at least one hour and mark the tip of the shadow again.
4	Make a line between the two marks. This will give you an approximate east-west line.
5	Use this line to determine your true north-south line.



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Determining Location, Continued

Sun and Moon Method

The sun and moon can help determine location and direction. Remember, the sun and moon rise in the east and set in the west.

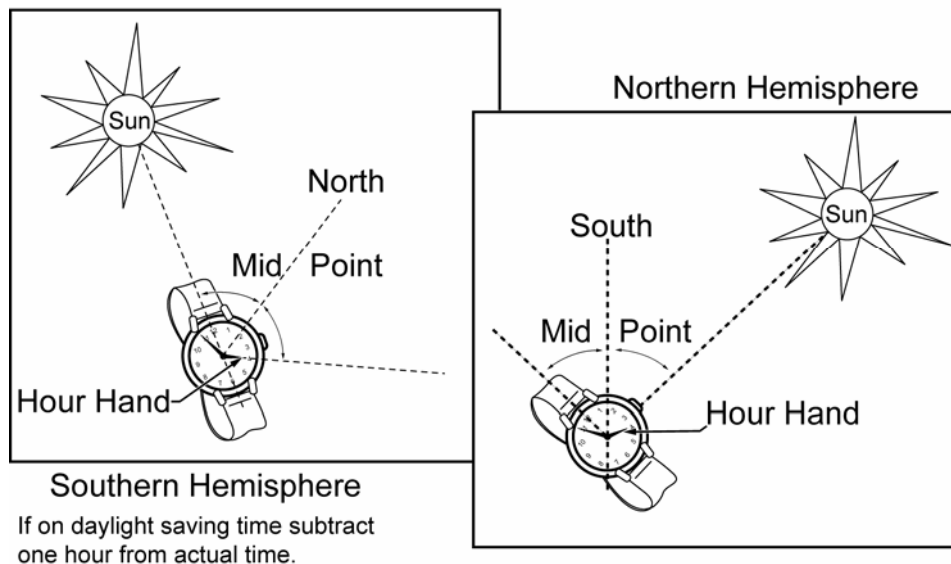
Wristwatch Method

You wristwatch can give you general direction only. Digital watches may be used by visualizing a clock face on the watch.

- Northern Hemisphere - point the hour hand at the sun. South is half way between the hour hand and the 12 o'clock position.
- Southern Hemisphere - point the 12 o'clock position at the sun. North is half way between the 12 o'clock position and the hour hand.

Below is an example of a wristwatch method to determine a general direction.

Using A Watch - To Determine N/S



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Determining Location, Continued

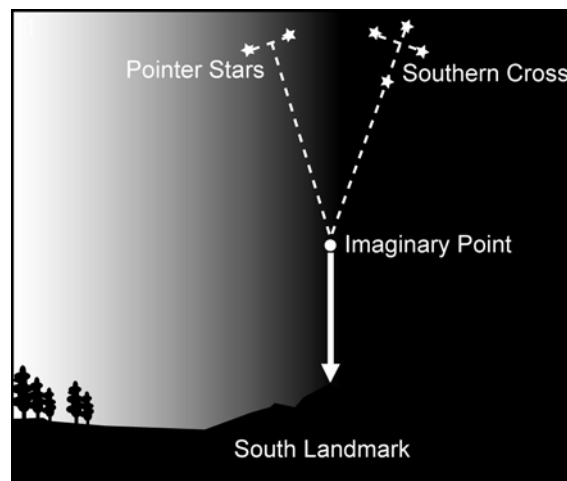
Stars

When visible, celestial aids, or stars can be used to determine direction when navigating. An evader can use the North Star to locate true north. The evader can also use the Southern Cross to locate true south.

Southern Hemisphere

In the Southern Hemisphere, you can determine true south by using the Southern Cross. The southern cross consists of five stars in the shape of a cross. True south can be determined by following the steps in the table below:

Step	Action
1	Identify the Southern Cross.
2	Imagine the Southern Cross has a tail four and a half times as long as the constellation.
3	Identify the Pointer Stars which are the two brightest stars in the Southern Hemisphere. <u>Note:</u> Pointer stars point toward the Southern Cross.
4	Make a line at the end of the imaginary Southern Cross tail directly to the center of the Pointer Stars.
5	Use these two imaginary lines to locate what is called the “coal sack”. <u>Note:</u> The “coal sack” is the true south point directly over the South Pole. This will give you true south direction see graphic below.



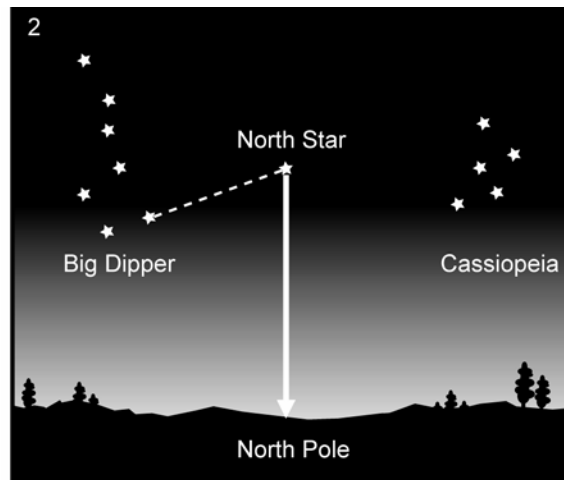
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Determining Location, Continued

Northern Hemisphere

In the Northern Hemisphere, you can determine true north by using the North Star. Since the North Star is not the brightest star in the northern sky it is best located by using a prominent constellation, the Big Dipper. The Big Dipper is made up of seven stars in the shape of a dipper with a long curved handle. True north can be determined by following the steps in the table below:

Step	Action
1	Identify the Big Dipper.
2	Use the two stars that form the outside edge of the cup as pointer stars. <u>Note:</u> To determine the distance from the pointer stars to the North Star, measure the distance between the pointer stars. The North Stars will be five times the distance of the distance between the pointer stars.
3	This will give you a true north direction (see graphic below).



Map Orientation

How To

Another navigational skill the evader needs to know is how to orient a map to find his way to a planned location. There are several different ways to accomplish map orientation.

- True North-South Line
 - Compass Rose
 - Stick and Shadow
 - Celestial aids (without a compass)
-

True North-South Line

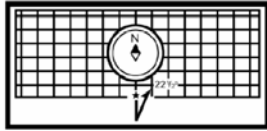
Map orientation using a true north-south line can be done by following the steps in the table below:

Step	Action
1	Unfold your map and place it on a firm, flat, level, non-metallic surface.
2	Align the compass on a true north-south line.
3	Rotate the map and compass until a stationary index line aligns with the magnetic variation indicated in marginal information: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Easterly, subtract variation from 360°.• Westerly, add variation to 360°.

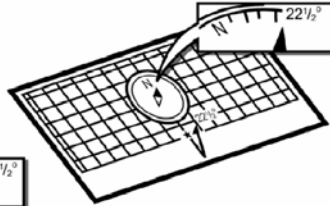
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Map Orientation, Continued

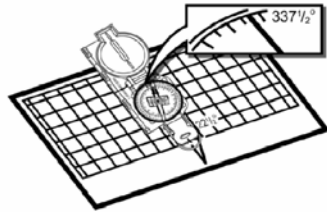
True North-South Line, continued



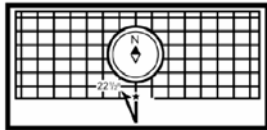
Floating Needle Compass And Map Aligned To Magnetic North



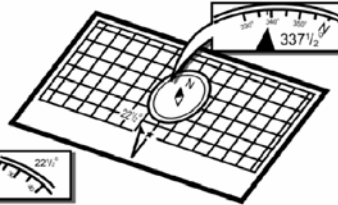
Map Is Oriented To $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ Easterly Magnetic Variation With Floating Needle Compass



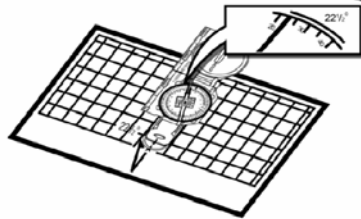
Map Is Oriented To $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ Easterly Magnetic Variation With Floating Dial Compass



Floating Needle Compass And Map Aligned To Magnetic North



Map Is Oriented To $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ Westerly Magnetic Variation With Floating Needle Compass



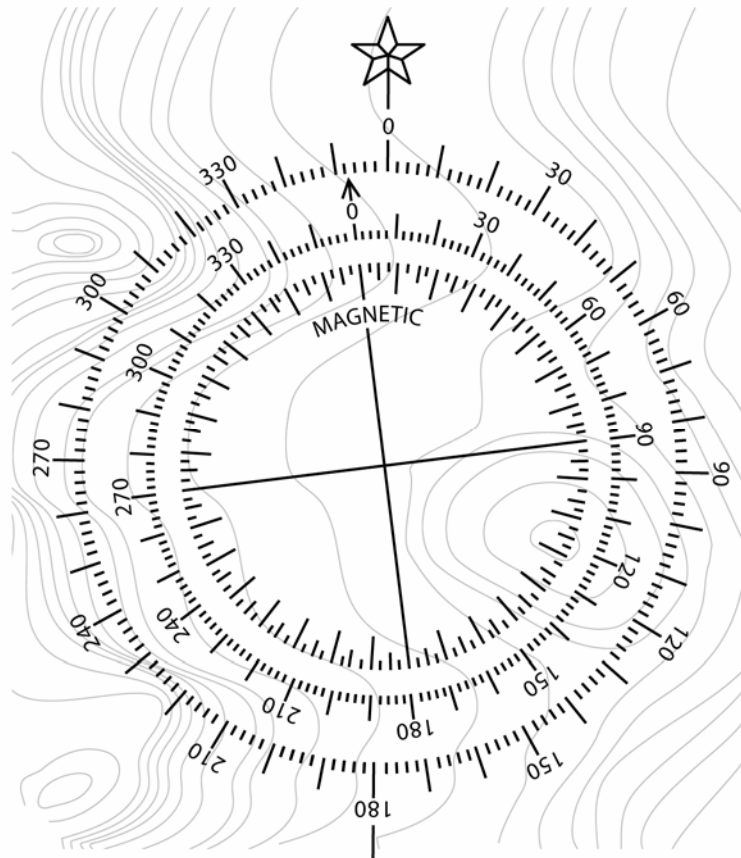
Map Is Oriented To $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ Westerly Magnetic Variation With Floating Dial Compass

Continued on next page

Map Orientation, Continued

Compass Rose Map orientation can also be accomplished with a compass rose. Follow the steps in the table below:

Step	Action
1	Place the edge of the lensatic compass on magnetic north line of the compass rose closest to your location.
2	Rotate the map and compass until compass reads 360°.



No Compass When orienting a map without a compass, use the cardinal direction obtained by the stick and shadow method, or the celestial aids (stars) method explained earlier in this lesson.

Specific Location

How To

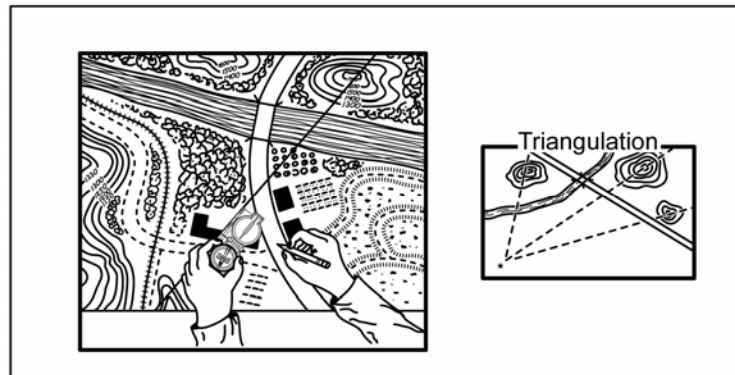
The two ways to determine specific location are

- Triangulation with a compass
 - Global Positioning System (GPS)
-

Triangulation

Triangulation with a compass can be done by following the steps in the table below:

Step	Action
1	Use three or more azimuths.
2	Positively identify a major land feature and determine a line of position (LOP)
3	Check map orientation each time a compass is used.
4	Plot the LOP using a thin stick, blade of grass or pencil.
5	Repeat steps for other LOPs.



GPS

GPS is an outstanding tool to use to find your specific location and to confirm your position. When using the GPS, select areas providing maximum satellite reception. Try and conserve the battery life of the GPS.

Note: Do not use GPS for primary navigation.

Principles

Principles of Evasion

Principles of evasion are just that, principles. These are the foundation for having better success of evading and resisting capture. All of the principles are based upon one thing, threat assessment. An evader must be able to assess the threat that is being forced upon him.

Basic Principles

Below are some basic evasion principles that an evader will use to help prevent being captured.

- A positive attitude.
 - Use established procedures.
 - Follow your evasion plan of action.
 - Be patient and flexible.
 - Drink water. Do not eat food without water.
 - Conserve strength for critical periods.
 - Rest and sleep as much as possible.
 - Stay out of sight.
-

Continued on next page

Principles, Continued

Odors

In an evasion environment there are many different smells. An evader should try to mask his own personal odors and not add any specific odor which could potentially compromise his location and allow him to be captured. How would you feel if you did everything right to evade and you are caught because you were chewing a piece of gum or smoking a cigarette? The following odors stand out and may give an evader away:

- Scented soaps and shampoos
 - Shaving cream, after-shave lotion, or other cosmetics
 - Insect repellent — camouflage stick is least scented
 - Gum and candy — have strong or sweet smell
 - Tobacco — the odor is unmistakable
-

Locations

Below are examples of locations for plans of action for evasion. Evasion plan of action is basically “where to go” the evader must decide where the safest location would be and move in that general direction.

- Near a suitable area for recovery
 - Selected area for evasion (SAFE)
 - To a neutral or friendly country or area
 - Designated area for recovery (DAR)
-

Lesson 1 Exercise

Directions Complete exercise items 1 through 6 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 Compass, stick and shadow, sun and moon, wristwatch, and stars are all methods for determining which of the following?

- a. Type of shelter
 - b. Cardinal direction
 - c. Time of day
 - d. Enemy presence
-

Item 2 When orienting a map using a true north-south line for easterly variation ____ from ____ degrees.

- a. add, 360
 - b. subtract, 90
 - c. add, 180
 - d. subtract, 360
-

Item 3 When determining specific location using the triangulation method, use _____ or more azimuths.

- a. three
 - b. two
 - c. one
 - d. four
-

Item 4 Which of the basic principles of evasion is one of the most important for a successful evasion?

- a. Negative attitude
 - b. Expending energy
 - c. Flexibility
 - d. Hearing
-

Continued on next page

Lesson 1 Exercise, Continued

Item 5 Some of the odors that may give an evader away are _____, insect repellent, tobacco, shaving cream, after shave lotion and scented soaps and shampoos.

- a. tears
 - b. sweat
 - c. halitosis
 - d. gum and candy
-

Item 6 When initiating an evasion plan of action, an evader should proceed to a DAR. What does the acronym DAR stand for?

- a. Designated area for retreat
 - b. Designated area for recovery
 - c. Designed area for retreat
 - d. Designed area for recovery
-

Continued on next page

Lesson 1 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below lists the answers to the exercise items. If you have questions about the items, refer to the reference page.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	b	2-5
2	d	2-10
3	a	2-13
4	c	2-14
5	d	2-15
6	b	2-15

LESSON 2

EVASION CONCEALMENT

Introduction

Scope

It is essential for all Marines to understand the importance of protecting themselves from being detected while evading. Key factors to protect yourself include wearing proper camouflage, preparing a shelter that conceals your location, and making sure there is no evidence of your movements.

In this lesson, you will learn types of camouflage, types and set up of shelters, and movement techniques for concealment and maneuvering.

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you will be able to

- Identify the proper camouflage pattern for location.
 - Identify the proper camouflage application.
 - Identify location for shelter.
 - Identify the types of shelter for the environment.
 - Identify some guidelines for shelter set up in different climates.
 - Identify sporadic ground movement used for evading.
 - Identify evasion concealment techniques used when traveling.
 - Identify techniques for maneuvering obstacles.
-

Continued on next page

Introduction, Continued

In This Lesson This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	2-19
Camouflage	2-21
Shelters	2-23
Evasion Concealment	2-29
Lesson 2 Exercise	2-34

Camouflage

Key Factors

Camouflage is a very important factor in helping prevent an evader from being seen while resisting capture. These are a few basic principles of camouflage that an evader should remember.

- Disturb the area as little as possible.
 - Avoid activity that reveals movement to the enemy.
 - Apply personal camouflage.
-

Patterns

Mirror the environment when using a camouflage pattern to avoid capture. Below are the types and examples of camouflage patterns that best match various environments.

Blotch pattern:

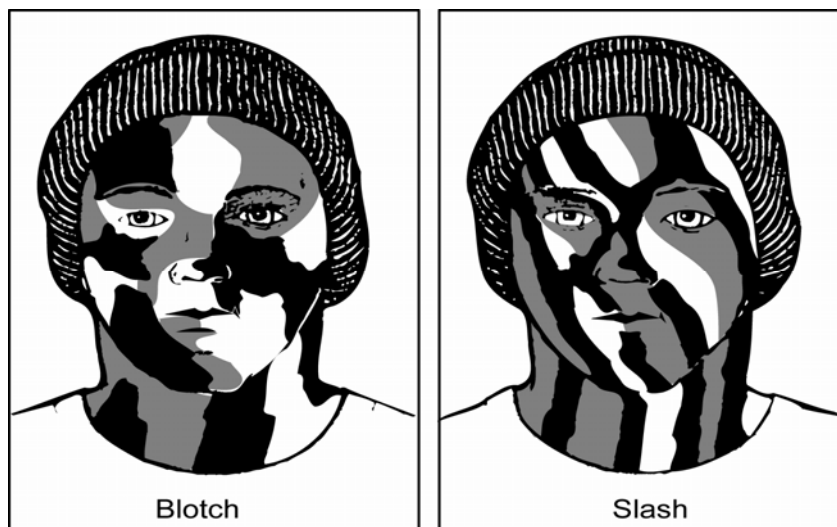
- Temperate deciduous (leaf shedding) areas
- Desert areas (barren)
- Barren snow

Slash pattern:

- Coniferous (evergreen) areas—broad slash
- Jungle areas—broad slash
- Grass—narrow slashes

Note: Evader may use a combination of both.

Examples



Continued on next page

Camouflage, Continued

Personal Application

For a successful chance at evasion, follow the guidelines below for applying personal camouflage.

- Face. Use dark colors on high spots and light colors on the remaining exposed areas (mask, netting, or a hat may help).
 - Ears. The insides and the backs should have two colors to break-up outlines.
 - Head, neck (do not forget), and under chin. Use scarf, collar, vegetation, netting, or coloration methods.
 - Hair. Give special attention to conceal light colored hair with a scarf or mosquito head net.
 - Do not overlook hands, ears, neck, and body. Ensure to break-up the natural “V” of the body crotch and armpits
-

Principles

Remember these camouflage principles to help prevent being spotted.

- Avoid unnecessary movement.
 - Take advantage of natural concealment:
 - Foliage fades and wilts, change regularly.
 - Change camouflage depending on the surroundings.
 - Do not select all items from same source.
 - Use stains from grasses, berries, dirt, and charcoal.
 - Do not **over** camouflage.
 - Remember when using shadows, they shift with the sun.
 - Never expose shiny objects (i.e., watch, glasses, pens).
 - Ensure watch alarms and hourly chimes are turned off.
 - Remove unit patches, name tags, rank, etc.
 - When observing an area, do it from a prone and concealed position.
-

Shelters

Key Location Factors

When preparing a shelter, camouflage, concealment, and location are key factors. As the evader, you do not want to find yourself in an even worse situation.

BLISS

When constructing a shelter remember the acronym BLISS which stands for

- B** - Blend
 - L** - Low silhouette
 - I** - Irregular shape
 - S** - Small
 - S** - Secluded location
-

Choose a Site

When choosing a site for a shelter, take these factors into consideration.

- Least likely to be searched (drainages, rough terrain, military crest, etc.) and blends with the environment.
 - Offers an escape route.
 - Provides observable approaches – do not corner yourself.
 - Avoids changes of flash floods in ravines and canyons.
 - Provides concealment with minimal to no preparation.
 - Select natural concealment area.
 - Consider direction finding (DF) when transmitting from shelter.
 - Locate entrances exits in brush and along ridges, ditches, and rocks to keep from forming paths to site.
 - Ensure overhead concealment.
 - Search for signal and recovery site.
 - Ensure food and water is available.
 - Avoid natural hazards:
 - Dead standing trees
 - Drainage and dry river beds except in combat areas
 - Avalanche areas
 - Location large and level enough to lie down in.
-

Continued on next page

Shelters, Continued

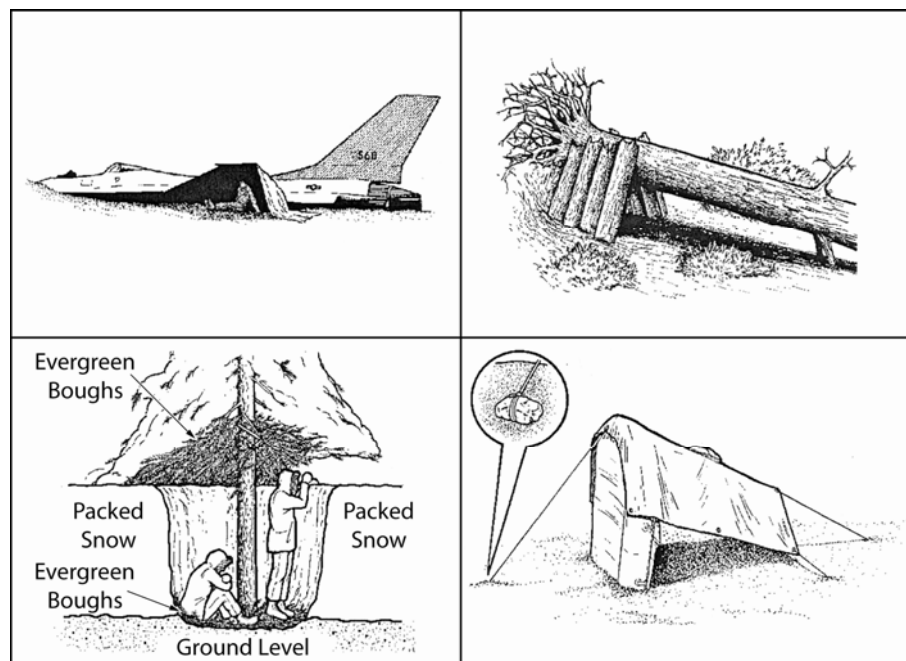
Types of Shelters

Determining the type of shelter to be constructed depends on the environment and what is best for the evaders' current situation. Below are the types of shelters.

- Immediate shelter, which is good for temperate climates, protection from wind and rain, is sufficient
- Cold climate shelters such as the thermal "A" frame, snow trench, and snow cave
- Hot climate shelter such as a shade shelter
- Tropical/wet climate shelter such as an elevated shelter

Immediate Shelters

Immediate shelters are the easiest shelters to construct with little to no external materials. However, for an evasive environment an evader may not want to use one due to the shelter being so obvious. Below are some examples of immediate shelters where the evader has used merely a poncho to construct.



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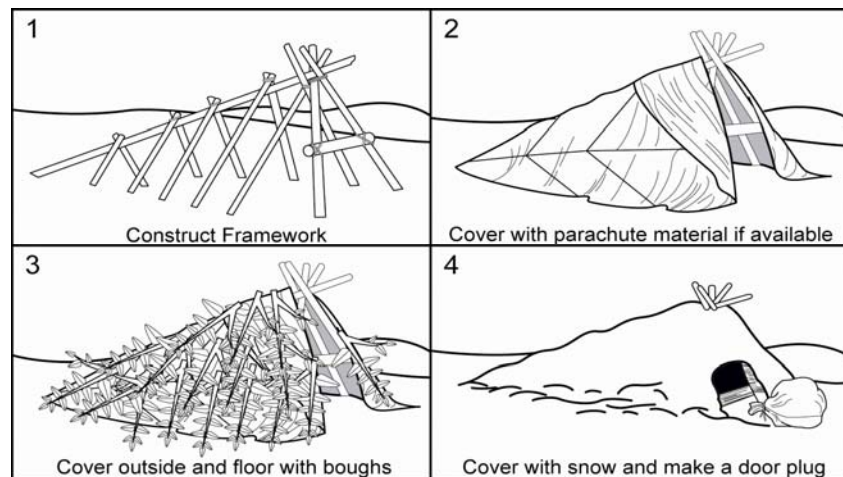
Shelters, Continued

Cold Climate Shelters

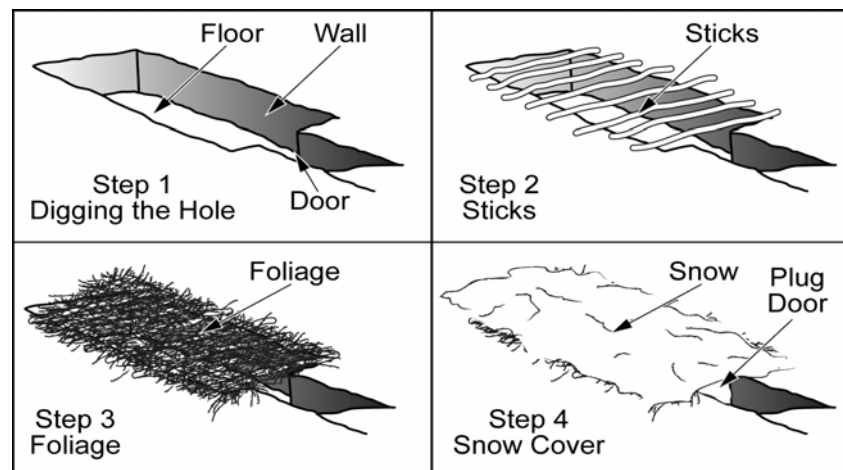
Cold climate shelters require a bit more preparation. An enclosed, insulated shelter may be needed. This is obvious due to how and why these shelters are constructed. These shelters are harder to see and keep the evader much warmer than the immediate shelters. Some considerations that an evader should remember are that snow is the most abundant insulating material, an air vent is required to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning when using an open flame inside enclosed shelters. As a general rule, unless you can see your breath, your snow shelter is too warm and should be cooled down to prevent melting and dripping.

Below are some examples of constructing cold climate shelters.

Thermal "A" Frame



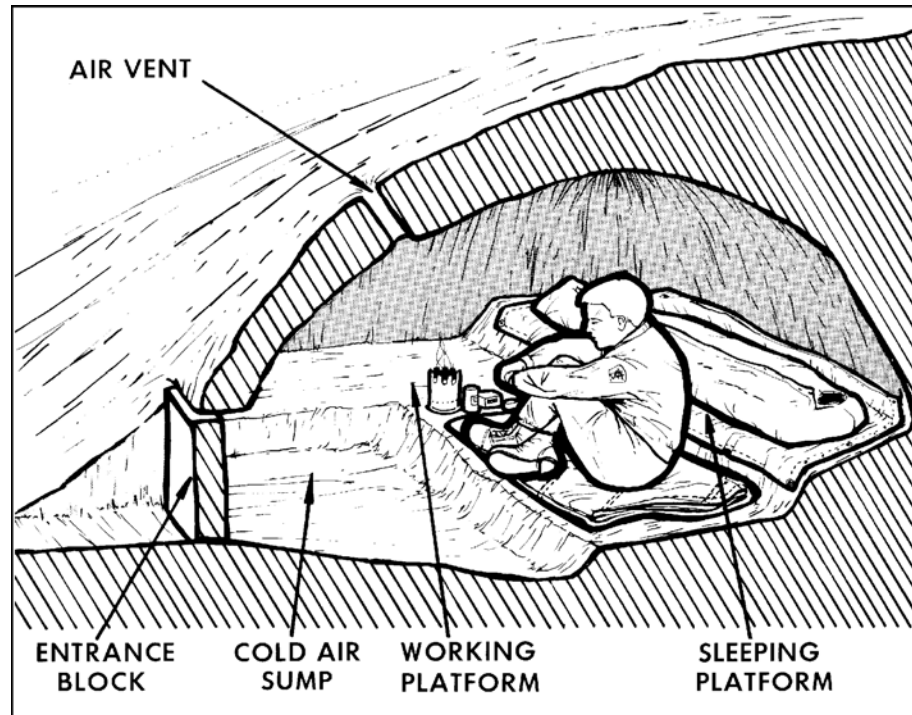
Snow Trench



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Shelters, Continued

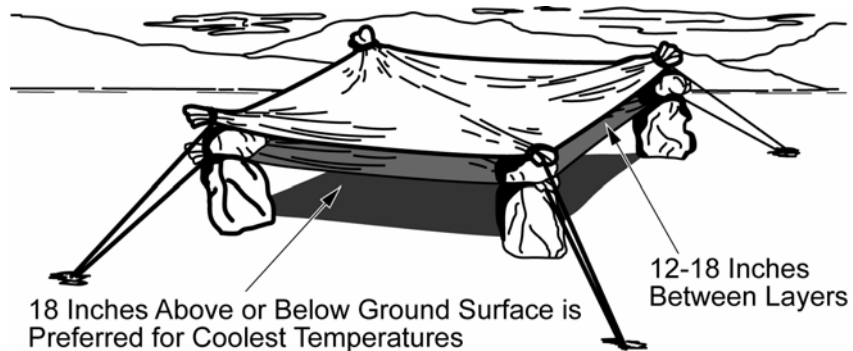
Snow Cave



Hot Climate Shelters

Hot climate shelters primarily protect the evader from harmful UV rays. The shelter floor should be elevated or dug down (approximately 18 inches) to reduce the surface temperature. For thermal protection, a minimum of two layers of material suspended 12 to 18 inches above the head is required. White is the best color to reflect heat (inner most layer should be of darker material).

Below is an example of a shade shelter which is a used in hot weather.

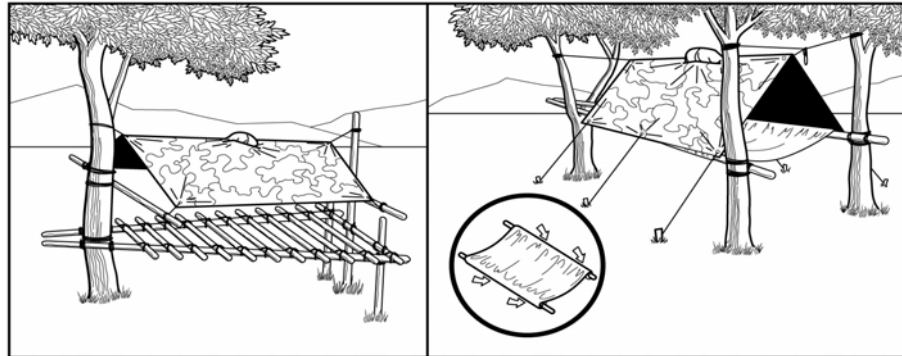


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Shelters, Continued

Tropical/Wet Climate Shelters

Tropical/wet climate shelters should always be an enclosed, elevated shelter. This is needed for protection from dampness and insects. Below is an example of a tropical/wet weather shelter.



Shelter Construction Guidelines

Use the following guidelines when constructing a shelter for any climate:

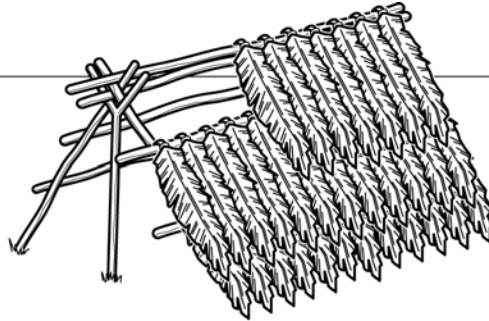
- Entrance 45° to 90° from prevailing wind.
- Cover with available material.
- If using porous material, such as a parachute, blanket, etc.:
 - Stretch as tight as possible.
 - Use a 40° to 60° slope.
 - Use additional layers in heavy rains.

Continued on next page

Shelters, Continued

Layering (Shingle) Technique

If natural materials are used, arrange them in layers starting at the bottom with each layer overlapping the previous one. Below is an example of layering shingle technique to help prevent moisture from getting into the shelter.



Construction Materials

The list of materials below can assist in the construction of any shelter.

- Raft and raft parts
- Vehicle or aircraft parts
- Blankets, poncho, or parachute material
- Sheet of plastic or plastic bag
- Bark peeled off dead trees
- Boughs and broad leaves
- Grass and sod
- Snow
- Sand and rocks

When constructing a bed to protect from cold or damp ground, an evader should use these materials.

- Raft or foam rubber from vehicle seats
 - Boughs, leaves, or dry moss
-

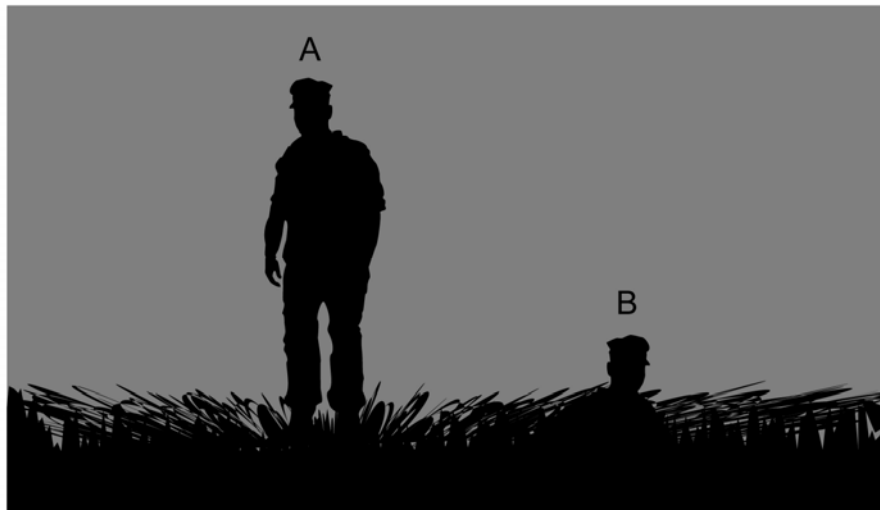
Movement

Basic Principles A key factor to remember is that a moving object is easy to spot. An evader should follow these basic principles to prevent being spotted.

- Use the military crest.
 - Restrict to periods of low light, bad weather, wind, or reduced enemy activity.
 - Employ noise discipline: consider clothing and equipment.
 - Mask with natural cover.
 - Avoid silhouetting.
 - Break up the human shape or lines that are recognizable at a distance.
-

Military Crest An evader should always use the military crest. The military crest is the point where you should not silhouette yourself above the horizon line of any ridge.

Silhouetting If you need to cross the horizon, you should do it in the lowest profile possible. This is done to help prevent being spotted and to keep the enemy at a disadvantage. Below, evader (A) is not using a low profile and evader (B) is using a low profile. In any situation, an evader can be seen much easier against the sky light in an upright stance rather than in a low profile.



Continued on next page

Movement, Continued

Sporadic Movement

While moving an evader should be sporadic about his movements and every five to ten paces should do the following:

- **STOP** at a point of concealment.
 - **LOOK** for signs of human or animal activity; (smoke, tracks, roads, troops, vehicles, aircraft, wire, buildings, etc). Watch for trip wires or boobytraps and avoid leaving evidence of travel. Peripheral vision is more effective for recognizing movement at night and twilight.
 - **LISTEN** for vehicles, troops, aircraft, weapons, animals, etc.
 - **SMELL** for vehicles, troops, animals, etc.
-

Evidence of Travel

An evader should take great consideration in concealing evidence of travel. Some techniques for concealing evidence of travel are

- Avoid disturbing the vegetation above knee level.
 - Do not break branches, leaves, or grass.
 - Use a walking stick to part vegetation and push it back to its original position.
 - Do not grab small trees or brush. This may scuff the bark, and create movement that is easily spotted. In snow country, this creates a path of vegetation with no snow revealing your route.
 - Pick firm footing, carefully place the foot lightly, but squarely on the surface avoiding:
 - Overturning ground cover, rocks, and sticks
 - Scuffing bark on logs and sticks
 - Making noise by breaking sticks (cloth wrapped around feet helps muffle this)
 - Slipping
 - Mangling of low grass and bushes that would normally spring back
 - When tracks are unavoidable in soft footing, mask by
 - Placing track in the shadows of vegetation, downed logs, and snowdrifts.
 - Moving before and during precipitation allows tracks to fill in.
 - Traveling during windy periods.
 - Taking advantage of solid surfaces (logs, rocks, etc.) leaving less evidence of travel.
 - Brushing or patting out tracks lightly to speed their breakdown or make them look old.
-

Continued on next page

Movement, Continued

Evidence of Travel, continued

- Do not litter. Trash or lost equipment identifies who lost it. Secure everything, hide, or bury discarded items.
 - If pursued by dogs, concentrate on defeating dog handler.
-

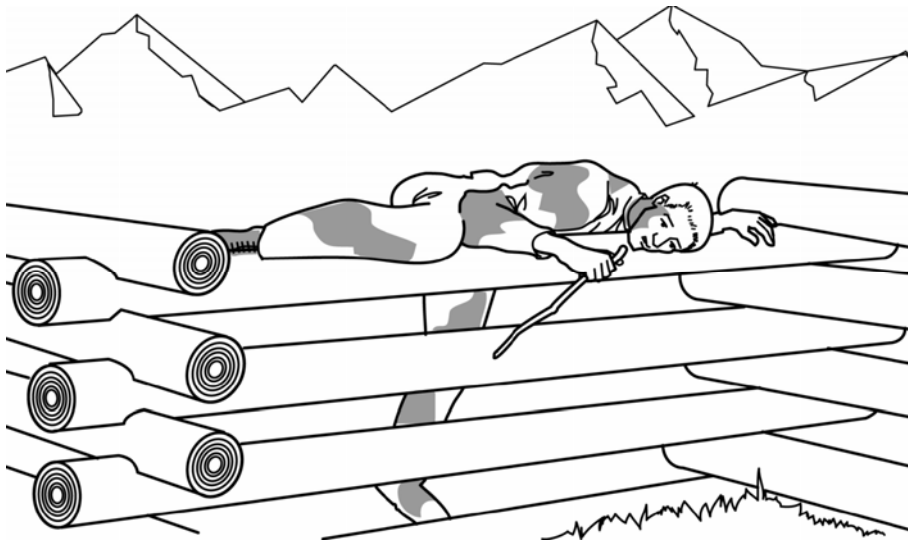
Obstacle Penetration

While evading, you may find yourself needing to maneuver obstacles. Not only does the evader need to get through the obstacles without hurting himself, but also while trying to prevent being observed. Below are some techniques for maneuvering obstacles.

- Enter deep ditches feet first to avoid injury.
 - Go around chain-link and wire fences. Go under if unavoidable.
-

Rail Fence Penetration

Penetrate rail fences, passing under or between lower rails. If impractical, go over the top, presenting as low a silhouette as possible. Below is an example of penetrating a rail fence.



Continued on next page

Movement, Continued

Road Crossing An evader should only cross roads after observation from concealment to determine enemy activity. Cross at points offering the best cover such as bushes, shadows, bend in road, etc. Cross in a manner leaving your footprints parallel (cross stepping sideways) to the road. Below is an example of a road crossing.



Rail Crossing To cross a rail, an evader should observe railroad tracks just like roads. Then align body parallel to tracks and face down, cross tracks, using a semi-pushup motion; repeat for second track. Below is an example of a rail crossing.



Lesson 2 Exercise

Directions Complete exercise items 1 through 8 by selecting the best answer. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 Which environment should you use the blotch pattern camouflage?

- a. Jungle areas
 - b. Grassy areas
 - c. Heavy snow
 - d. Barren snow
-

Item 2 A technique for camouflaging the face is to use _____ colors for high spots and _____ colors on remaining exposed areas.

- a. grey, black
 - b. light, dark
 - c. dark, light
 - d. blending, smearing
-

Item 3 When determining location for a shelter use the acronym BLISS which stands for Blend, Low silhouette, Irregular shape, _____, Secluded location.

- a. Sizable
 - b. Small
 - c. Slender
 - d. Saturated
-

Item 4 In a rain forest, which type of shelter would an evader use to protect him from dampness and insects?

- a. Shade shelter
 - b. Thermal "A" frame
 - c. Tropical/wet climate shelter
 - d. Snow cave
-

Continued on next page

Lesson 2 Exercise, Continued

- Item 5** When constructing a shelter the entrance should be how many degrees from the prevailing wind?
- a. 0° to 45°
 - b. 0° to 180°
 - c. 45° to 90°
 - d. 90° to 180°
-

- Item 6** Every five to ten paces an evader should do what to help resist capture?
- a. LOOK, LISTEN, DENY, MOVE
 - b. OFFSET, MAP, COMPASS, RISH
 - c. STOP, SIGNAL, REPLY, MOVE
 - d. STOP, LOOK, LISTEN, SMELL
-

- Item 7** A technique for concealing evidence of travel for an evader is to pick firm footing preventing overturning of ground cover, scuffing bark on logs, breaking sticks, _____, and mangling of low grass or bushes that would normally spring back.
- a. evacuation
 - b. slipping
 - c. running
 - d. concealment
-

- Item 8** When crossing a road an evader should cross at points offering the best cover such as bends in roads, _____ and bushes.
- a. shadows
 - b. wash outs
 - c. near light posts
 - d. top of hills
-

Continued on next page

Lesson 2 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below lists the answers to the exercise items. If you have questions about the items, refer to the reference page.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	d	2-21
2	c	2-22
3	b	2-23
4	c	2-28
5	c	2-28
6	d	2-31
7	b	2-31
8	a	2-32

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STUDY UNIT 3

RECOVERY AND SIGNALING

Overview

Scope Upon successful completion of this study unit, you will learn the skills necessary to aid you in a successful recovery; you will also learn the techniques that are needed to signal a recovery team.

In This Study Unit This study unit contains the following lessons:

Lesson	See Page
Recovery Standards	3-3
Signaling	3-13

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LESSON 1

RECOVERY STANDARDS

Introduction

Scope Recovery is the most important element of evasion to the evader. In this lesson, you will learn how to establish contact with the recovery forces, site preparation techniques, and procedures for being recovered.

- Learning Objectives** After completing this lesson, you will be able to
- Identify the guidelines for establishing radio contact.
 - Identify the responsibilities for reporting situations.
 - Identify the methods used to select a site for recovery.
 - Identify preparation guidelines for a site recovery.
 - Identify the types of recovery.
 - Identify recovery procedures.
-

In This Lesson This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	3-3
Contact and Reporting	3-4
Site Selection and Preparation	3-6
Types of Recovery	3-7
Lesson 1 Exercise	3-9

Contact and Reporting

Establishing Contact

To establish contact, an evader should follow the guidelines below:

- If you have a locator beacon, find it and turn it off — take it with you to supplement radio communications.
 - Make initial contact as soon as possible (ASAP) or in accordance with (IAW) Theater Communications Plan (TCP).
 - If no immediate contact, then follow TCP.
 - Locate spare radio and batteries — keep warm and dry.
-

Transmissions

For transmissions, an evader should remember these principles to help prevent the evader from being compromised:

- Use concealment sites that optimize line of sight.
- Face recovery asset.
- Keep antenna perpendicular to intended receiver.
- Do not ground antenna (i.e. finger on antenna or attaching bolt, space blanket, vegetation, etc).
- Keep transmissions short (3 to 5 seconds maximum). Use data burst if available.
- Move after each transmission if possible.
- If transmitting in the blind, ensure a clear line of sight towards the equator.
- Listening — use published reception times in the TCP, or as directed by recovery forces.

Note: Inventory and review the operating instructions of all communications and signaling equipment.

Continued on next page

Contact and Reporting, Continued

Situation

For situation reporting, your responsibilities as an evader include the following:

- Establish radio contact with recovery forces, if radio equipped.
- Maintain communication with recovery forces until recovered.
- Be prepared to authenticate IAW Theater Communication Plan (TCP).
- Cross or reverse authenticate as required.
- Follow recovery force instructions, be prepared to report:
 - Enemy activity in the recovery area.
 - Recovery site characteristics (slope, obstacles, size, etc.).
 - Number in party/medical situation.
 - Signal devices available.

Note: If no radio, a ground-to-air signal may be your only means to an effective recovery.

Site Selection and Preparation

Factors

When an evader is preparing to be recovered, site selection is key. Below are several important factors you should remember as an evader:

- Locate area for landing pick-up, if practical (approx. 150 feet in diameter, free of obstructions, and if possible flat and level).
 - Assess any evidence of human activity at or near the site.
 - Locate several concealment sites around area.
 - Plan several tactical entry and egress routes.
-

Guidelines

When an evader is preparing a site for recovery, he should remember these simple guidelines:

- Pack and secure all equipment.
 - Prepare signaling devices, (use as directed or as briefed).
 - Mentally review recovery methods.
 - Assist recovery force in identifying your position.
 - Stay concealed until recovery is imminent.
-

Types of Recovery

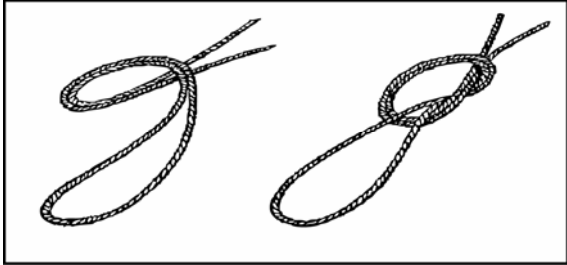
Landing/ Ground

For a Landing/Ground Recovery, an evader should follow the steps in the table below:

Step	Action
1	Assume a non-threatening posture.
2	Secure weapons.
3	Avoid quick movement.
4	Do not approach recovery vehicle until instructed.
	WARNING: Beware of rotors/propellers when approaching recovery vehicle, especially on sloping or uneven terrain.

Hoist/Non-hoist Devices

The rescue strap and the forest penetrator are both common hoist recovery devices. When using the rescue strap, follow the steps in the table below: See the illustration on the next page for the steps when using the forest penetration device.

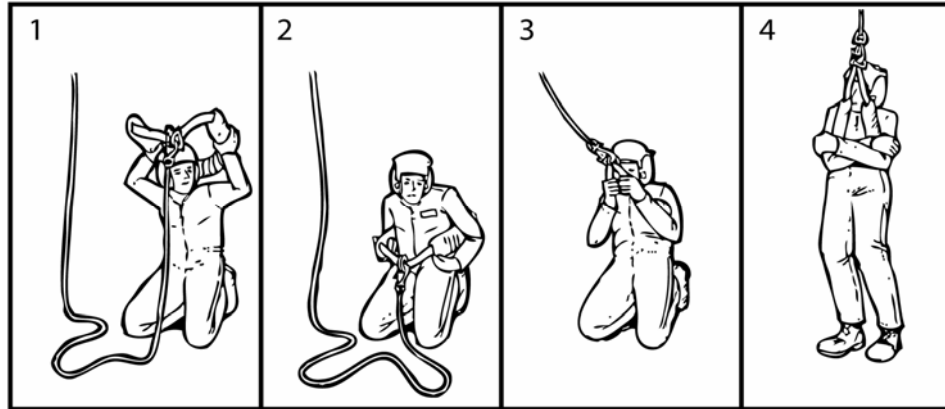
Step	Action
1	Let device contact the ground before touching to avoid static discharge.
2	(Non-hoist only) Create a “fixed loop” big enough to place under armpits.
	
	Note: Step 2 refers to non-hoist recovery devices only. All other steps are used for both hoist and non-hoist recoveries.
3	Sit or kneel for stability while donning device.
4	Put safety strap under armpits.
5	Ensure cable is in front of you.
6	Keep hands clear of all hardware and connectors.
	WARNING: DO NOT become entangled in cable.
7	Use thumbs up, vigorous cable shake, or radio call to signal you are ready.
8	Drag feet on the ground to decrease oscillation.
9	When hoisted or when pulled into the rescue vehicle do not assist.
10	Follow crewmember instructions.

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Types of Recovery, Continued

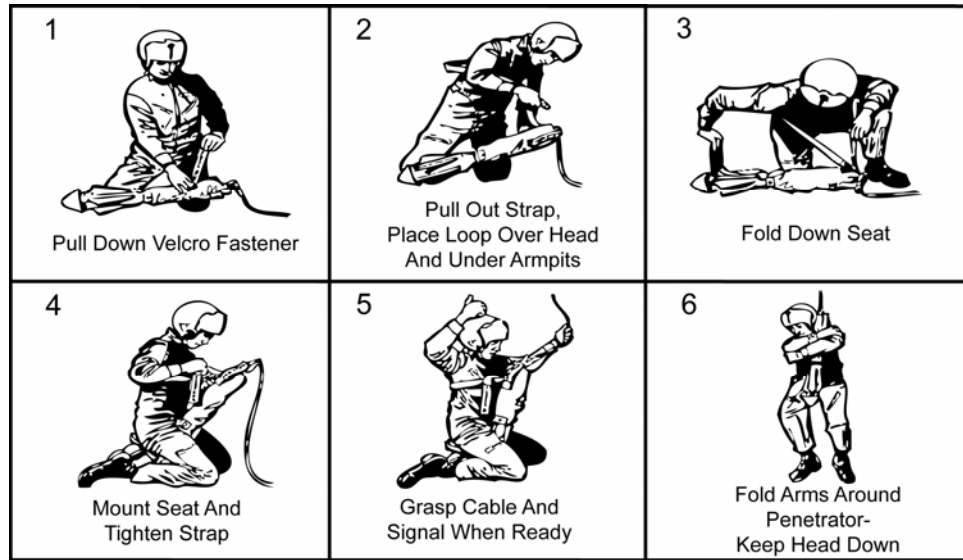
Rescue Strap

The illustration below shows the proper procedure for securing the rescue strap for hoist recovery.



Forest Penetrator

The illustration below shows the proper procedure for preparing the forest penetrator for a hoist recovery.



Lesson 1 Exercise

Directions Complete the following exercise items 1 through 6 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 What is the maximum time for the transmission according to the guidelines?

- a. 3 to 5 seconds
- b. 5 to 10 seconds
- c. 3 to 5 minutes
- d. 5 to 10 minutes

Item 2 During situation reporting, the evader should report enemy activity in the recovery area, recovery site characteristics, _____/medical situation, and signal devices available.

- a. weather
- b. number in party
- c. food quantity
- d. local news

Item 3 When selecting a site for landing pickup, the area should be if practical ____ feet diameter, free of obstruction and flat and level if possible.

- a. 25
- b. 50
- c. 150
- d. 250

Item 4 When preparing a recovery site, an evader should pack and secure all equipment, prepare _____ and mentally review recovery methods.

- a. repel line
- b. hoist
- c. signaling devices
- d. physically

Continued on next page

Lesson 1 Exercise, Continued

Item 5

The main types of recovery are the landing/ground recovery, hoist recovery and the

- a. repel line.
 - b. drop down recovery.
 - c. rope recovery.
 - d. non-hoist recovery.
-

Item 6

For hoist recovery, the evader should use the thumbs up, _____, or radio call to signal he is ready.

- a. confused look
 - b. weapon discharge
 - c. cable shake
 - d. arm flail
-

Continued on next page

Lesson 1 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below lists the answers to the exercise items. If you have questions about the items, refer to the reference page.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	a	3-4
2	b	3-5
3	c	3-6
4	c	3-6
5	d	3-7
6	c	3-7

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LESSON 2

SIGNALING

Introduction

Scope Signaling is the primary way for an evader to make contact with recovery forces. It is essential for all Marines to have a good working knowledge of the various signals and their methods.

At the end of this lesson, you will know the proper procedure for signaling.

Learning Objectives After completing this lesson, you will be able to

- Identify guidelines for signal types.
 - Identify procedures for signal types.
-

In This Lesson This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	3-13
Guidelines	3-14
Procedures	3-16
Lesson 2 Exercise	3-19

Guidelines

Types

Signaling is an integral part of being rescued. Below are the different types of signals an evader could use.

- Pyrotechnic Signals
- Strobe Light
- Sea Dye Marker
- Signal Mirror
- Pattern Signals

Note: All signals should be used in accordance with the Theater Communication Plan (TCP) or as directed by recovery forces.

Pyrotechnic

Below are some guidelines that an evader should remember for using pyrotechnic signals.

- Try to prepare signals early (weather permitting) because it takes some time to prepare.
 - If in raft, ensure to extend over its edge prior to activation due to possibility of the raft deflating.
-

Strobe Light

Below are some guidelines an evader should remember for using a strobe light.

- Prepare filters and shield early.
- Conserve battery life.

Note: Strobe light produces one residual flash when first turned off.

Sea Dye Marker

Below are some guidelines an evader should remember for using a sea dye marker.

- Do not use in rough seas or fast moving water because the dye will become diluted and will not stay in the general location of the evader.
 - Sea dye marker may also be used to color snow.
-

Guidelines, Continued

Signal Mirror A signal mirror is a convenient yet risky source of signaling. Below are some guidelines an evader should remember for using a signal mirror.

- An evader can make a signal mirror out of any shiny metal or glass.
 - An evader must ensure that he uses it only with confirmed friendly forces.
-

Pattern Signal Below are some guidelines an evader should remember for using pattern signals.

- Maximize visibility from above.
 - Should be concealed from ground observation.
 - Make signals as large as possible.
 - Maintain straight lines and sharp edges.
 - Use color and shadows to contrast for better aerial visibility.
 - Materials for making a pattern signal can be manmade or natural.
 - Some manmade material examples are space blanket or parachute.
 - Some natural material examples are rocks, brush, branches or stomped grass.
-

Procedures

Pyrotechnic

Star clusters, star parachutes, and smoke parachutes are three handheld pyrotechnic signals. The international color for distress is red although, as an evader, you will use whatever you find. The procedures for using pyrotechnic signals are listed in the table below.

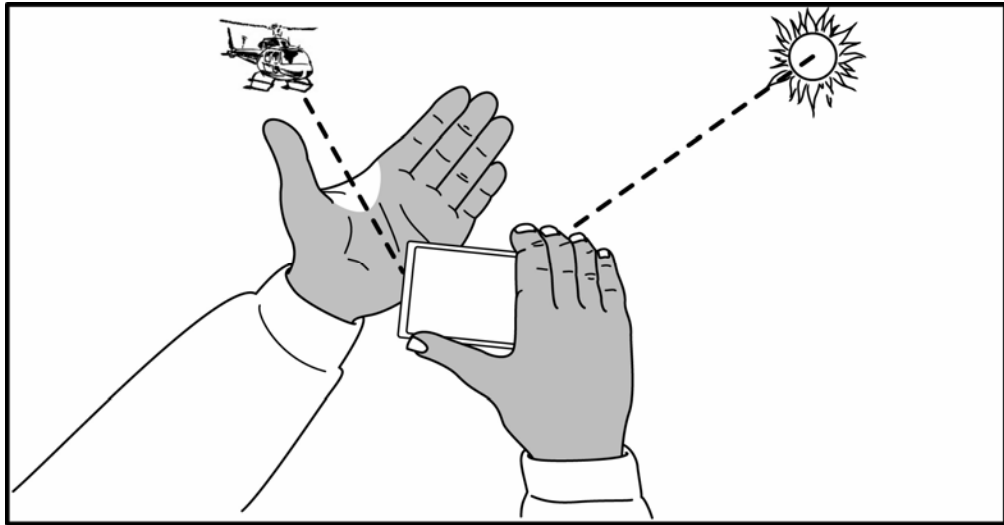
Step	Action
1	Hold the signal in your left hand, red-knurled band down.
2	Withdraw the firing cap from the upper end of the signal.
3	Point the ejection end of the signal away from your body and slowly push the firing cap onto the signal until the open end of the cap is aligned with the red band.
4	Grasp the center of the signal firmly with your left hand, holding your elbow tight against your body with the signal at the desired trajectory angle and the firing cap at the bottom.
5	Turn your head down and away from the signal to avoid injury to your face and eyes from particles ejected by the small rockets.
6	Strike the bottom of the cap with a sharp blow with the palm of your right hand or strike it on a hard surface, keeping your left arm rigid.

Continued on next page

Procedures, Continued

Signal Mirror The procedures for using a signal mirror are listed in the table below.

Step	Action
1	Ensure there is enough light.
2	Hold mirror in palm of hand with shiny side up.
3	Stretch out one hand and form a “V” with your two fingers.
4	Move your hand until the object you want to flash, such as an airplane, is sighted between the “V.”
5	Holding your signal mirror in your other hand, position the mirror so that the sunlight reflected off your mirror is going through the “V” formed by your fingers.
6	Move hand across reflection. Ensure not to flash rapidly because pilot may mistake flashing for incoming enemy fire.
7	Cover when not in use.



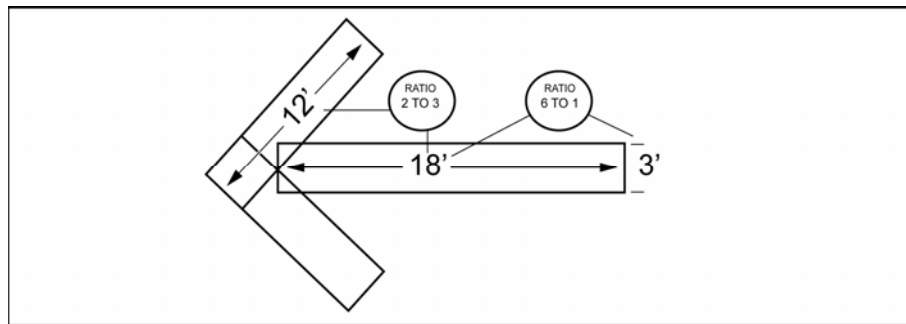
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Procedures, Continued

Pattern Signals Pattern signals are actually five definite, meaningful symbols. Below are the symbols and procedure for making pattern signals.

Message	Code Symbol
Require Assistance	V
Require Medical Assistance	X
No or Negative	N
Yes or Affirmative	Y
Proceed this Way	↑

Pattern Ratio



Step	Action
1	Ensure enough observation area.
2	Make symbols a minimum of one meter wide by six meters long.
3	Keep the same 1:6 ratio for all symbols.
4	Use in a series of three.
5	Keep evenly spaced.

Lesson 2 Exercise

Directions Complete the following exercise items 1 through 4 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 What situation would be wasting a sea dye marker when signaling?

- a. In calm seas or slow moving water
 - b. On snow in tree clearing
 - c. On a hilltop in deep snow
 - d. In rough seas or fast moving water
-

Item 2 What is one of the guidelines that an evader should remember when using pattern signals?

- a. Make signals as small as possible.
 - b. Should be observable from the ground.
 - c. Maximize visibility from above.
 - d. Do not use contrasting colors and materials.
-

Item 3 Ensure not to flash rapidly because a pilot may mistake flashing for incoming enemy fire when using which type of signal?

- a. Signal mirror
 - b. Pattern signal
 - c. Sea dye marker
 - d. Pyrotechnic signal
-

Item 4 When using pattern signals, what does the symbol **X** represent?

- a. No or negative
 - b. Require medical assistance
 - c. Yes or affirmative
 - d. Proceed this way
-

Continued on next page

Lesson 2 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below lists the answers to the lesson exercise. If you have questions about the items, refer to the reference page.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	d	3-14
2	c	3-15
3	a	3-17
4	b	3-18

INTRODUCTION TO EVASION AND RESISTANCE TO CAPTURE

REVIEW LESSON EXAMINATION

Review Lesson

Introduction The purpose of the review lesson examination is to prepare you for your final examination. We recommend that you try to complete your review lesson examination without referring to the text, but for those items (questions) you are unsure of, restudy the text. When you finish your review lesson and are satisfied with your responses, check your responses against the answers provided at the end of this review lesson examination

Directions Select the ONE answer that BEST completes the statement or that answers the item. For multiple choice items, circle your response. For matching items, place the letter of your response in the space provided.

Item 1 Which article of the Code of Conduct states: *"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"*?

- a. Article IV
 - b. Article II
 - c. Article III
 - d. Article V
-

Item 2 Which article states that officers and noncommissioned officers shall carry out their responsibilities and exercise their authority in captivity?

- a. Article IV
 - b. Article III
 - c. Article II
 - d. Article I
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 3** Which article of the Geneva Convention states: *"Prisoners of war must be humanely treated at all times"*?
- a. Article 13
 - b. Article 17
 - c. Article 92
 - d. Article 126
-

- Item 4** Which article of the Geneva Convention states: *"Prisoners of war shall enjoy complete latitude in the exercise of their religious duties, including attendance at the service of their faith, on condition that they comply with the disciplinary routine prescribed by the military authorities"*?
- a. Article 34
 - b. Article 85
 - c. Article 33
 - d. Article 17
-

- Item 5** Which article of the Geneva Convention states the conditions in which the escape of a Prisoner of War shall be deemed successful?
- a. Article 126
 - b. Article 93
 - c. Article 91
 - d. Article 97
-

- Item 6** Which article of the Geneva Convention states: *"Officers and persons of equivalent status shall not be in the same quarters as non-commissioned officers or men"*?
- a. Article 90
 - b. Article 93
 - c. Article 85
 - d. Article 97
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 7** Compass, stick and shadow, sunrise/moonrise, wristwatch and stars are all methods for determining
- a. type of shelter.
 - b. cardinal direction.
 - c. time of day.
 - d. enemy presence.
-

- Item 8** Subtracting 360 degrees using a true north-south line for easterly variation, is a method for
- a. determining location.
 - b. orienting a map.
 - c. traveling north.
 - d. traveling south.
-

- Item 9** What method is used when using three or more azimuths to determine specific location?
- a. Triangulation
 - b. Global Position Station
 - c. Azimuth
 - d. Global Station Position
-

- Item 10** Which of the basic principles of evasion is one of the most important for a successful evasion?
- a. Negative attitude
 - b. Expending energy
 - c. Flexibility
 - d. Hearing
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 11** Tobacco, shaving cream, and after shave lotion are odors that may _____ an evader.
- a. sicken
 - b. burn
 - c. help
 - d. give away
-

- Item 12** A plan of action for evasion should include a DAR. What does this acronym stand for?
- a. Designated area for recovery
 - b. Designed area for retreat
 - c. Designated area for recovery
 - d. Designated area for retreat
-

- Item 13** What kind of environment would you use blotch pattern for camouflage?
- a. Grassy
 - b. Jungle
 - c. Temperate deciduous areas
 - d. Heavy snow
-

- Item 14** When applying camouflage to the ear, the insides and backs should have two colors to
- a. make an outline.
 - b. ensure coverage.
 - c. appear smaller.
 - d. break up outlines.
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 15** When determining location for shelter, use the acronym BLISS which stands for Blend, Low silhouette, Irregular shape, Secluded location and
- Sizable.
 - Small.
 - Slender.
 - Saturated.
-

- Item 16** What type of shelter is good for hot climates?
- Shade shelter
 - Thermal "A" frame
 - Tropical/wet climate shelter
 - Snow cave
-

- Item 17** When constructing a shelter for any climate, which is a guideline to follow?
- Cover with available material.
 - Entrance should be 35 to 85 degrees from prevailing wind.
 - Use additional layers when hot.
 - Stretch porous material loosely.
-

- Item 18** An evader should LOOK, LISTEN, SMELL and _____ every five to ten paces to help resist capture?
- WALK
 - RUN
 - STOP
 - CRAWL
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 19** A technique for concealing evidence of travel for an evader is to pick firm footing, carefully place the foot lightly but squarely on the surface, and avoid
- a. disturbing vegetation below knee level.
 - b. mangling of trees.
 - c. using a walking stick.
 - d. overturning ground cover.
-

- Item 20** A technique to use when penetrating rail fences is to pass under or
- a. over.
 - b. around.
 - c. between upper rails.
 - d. between lower rails.
-

- Item 21** When transmitting, what is the maximum time for the transmission?
- a. 3-5 seconds
 - b. 5-10 seconds
 - c. 3-5 minutes
 - d. 5-10 minutes
-

- Item 22** When reporting a situation the evader should report enemy activity in the recovery area, recovery sight characteristics, signal devices available and
- a. food situation.
 - b. water situation.
 - c. medical situation.
 - d. enemy situation.
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

Item 23

When selecting a sight for landing pickup, the area should be free of obstruction and _____ if possible.

- a. flat and level
 - b. level and long
 - c. flat and short
 - d. flat and hard
-

Item 24

When preparing a recovery sight, an evader should mentally review

- a. plan of action.
 - b. recovery methods.
 - c. escape routes.
 - d. hoist methods.
-

Item 25

Which are two types of recovery for an evader?

- a. Drop down and hoist
 - b. Hoist and repel line
 - c. Hoist and non-hoist
 - d. Repel and drop down
-

Item 26

For a landing/ground recovery an evader should secure his

- a. equipment.
 - b. weapon.
 - c. clothing.
 - d. shoes.
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

Item 27

When using pattern signals what are some guidelines to follow?

- a. Maintain straight lines and sharp edges.
 - b. Prepare filters and shield early.
 - c. Prepare signals early.
 - d. Maintain sharp lines and straight edges.
-

Item 28

Ensure not to flash rapidly because a pilot may mistake flashing for incoming enemy fire when using which type of signal?

- a. Signal mirror
 - b. Pattern signal
 - c. Sea dye marker
 - d. Pyrotechnic signal
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

Answers

The table below lists the answers to the review lesson examination item. If you have questions about these items, refer to the reference page.

Item Number	Answer	Reference
1	b	1-5
2	a	1-8
3	a	1-13
4	a	1-16
5	c	1-17
6	d	1-18
7	b	2-5
8	b	2-10
9	a	2-13
10	c	2-14
11	d	2-15
12	a	2-15
13	c	2-21
14	d	2-22
15	b	2-23
16	a	2-24
17	a	2-27
18	c	2-30
19	d	2-30
20	d	2-31
21	a	3-5
22	c	3-6
23	a	3-6
24	b	3-6
25	c	3-7
26	b	3-8
27	a	3-17
28	a	3-17
