

# **STUDENT HANDOUT**

## **SURVIVAL, EVASION AND ESCAPE**

**5/6/22/60/69/70/71-587-23**

### **PART I**

#### **VIETNAM VILLAGE ORIENTATION**

#### **EVASION AND ESCAPE PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES**

#### **CODE OF CONDUCT AND GENEVA CONVENTION**

### **PART II**

- FACTORS AFFECTING SURVIVAL, STATION NO. 1**
- WATER SURVIVAL AND PW ORIENTATION, STATION NO. 2**
- WATER SURVIVAL, PARACHUTING, AND PW ORIENTATION, STATION NO. 2**
- CAMOUFLAGE, FIRE BUILDING, AND SHELTERS, STATION NO. 3**
- SIGNALING AND LAND NAVIGATION, STATION NO. 4**
- PROCUREMENT OF FOOD AND WATER, STATION NO. 5**

### **PART III**

#### **SURVIVAL, EVASION AND ESCAPE (FEX)**



**APRIL 1968**

**UNITED STATES ARMY AVIATION SCHOOL**  
**FORT RUCKER, ALABAMA / FORT STEWART, GEORGIA**

# STUDENT HANDOUT

## PART I

### VIETNAM VILLAGE ORIENTATION

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FORT RUCKER, ALABAMA / FORT STEWART, GEORGIA

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PART I

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

VIETNAM VILLAGE ORIENTATION

1. KNOWLEDGES: Without the aid of notes or references, the student will be able to—
  - a. List two factors which would determine the location of a peasant village in South Vietnam (SVN).
  - b. List three measures the Viet Cong use in villages to prevent surprise attacks or to effect escapes.
2. SKILLS: None.

**NOTES**

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PART I

STUDENT OUTLINE

VIETNAM VILLAGE ORIENTATION

1. Three major terrain areas.

a.

b.

c.

2. Monsoon seasons.

3. Population distribution.

4. Village construction and organization.

5. Viet Cong control and safety measures.

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PART I

PERFORMANCE CHECK

VIETNAM VILLAGE ORIENTATION

1. What two factors influence location of peasant villages in Vietnam?
  - a.
  - b.
2. List three measures utilized by the Viet Cong to prevent surprise attacks on their villages.
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.

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## PART I

### EVASION AND ESCAPE PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES

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PART I

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

EVASION AND ESCAPE PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES

1. KNOWLEDGES: Without the aid of notes or references, the student will be able to--
  - a. List the three factors to consider during evasion movement.
  - b. List the three phases of fatigue.
  - c. Write, in his own words, the procedures involved when contacting a native for assistance.
  - d. List three advantages of early escape.
  - e. Define the two types of enemy interrogation.
  - f. List three of the five objectives of enemy indoctrination.
  - g. List the two types of prisoner of war (PW) organizations and write the objectives of each.
2. SKILLS: None.

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PART I

STUDENT OUTLINE

EVASION AND ESCAPE PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES

1. Principles and techniques of short-range evasion.

a. Individual movement.

(1) Planning.

(2) Obstacles.

(3) Patience.

b. Group movement.

c. Rest.

1. REST AND SLEEP

(1) Phases of fatigue.

(2) Symptoms of fatigue.

(3) Preventive measures.

d. Assisted evasion.

(1) Procedures.

(a)

selected O (S)

(b)

selected O (S)

(c)

selected O (S)

(2) Devices.

e. Capture.

(1) Early escape.

(a)

(b)

(c)

2. PW activities.

a. Interrogation.

(1) Types.

(2) Methods.

(3) Approaches.

(4) Defenses.

**b. Indoctrination.**

**(1) Methods.**

**(2) Objectives.**

**(3) Defenses.**

**c. Organizations.**

**(1) Overt.**

**(2) Covert.**

**d. Escape.**

**(1) Affects.**

**(2) Devices.**

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PART I

PERFORMANCE CHECK

EVASION AND ESCAPE PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES

1. Write the three factors to consider during evasion movement.

a.

b.

c.

2. List the three phases of fatigue.

a.

b.

c.

3. Write the three factors to consider when contacting a native for assistance.

a.

b.

c.

4. List the five objectives of enemy indoctrination.

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

5. Write the two types of organizations in a PW compound and their objectives.

a.

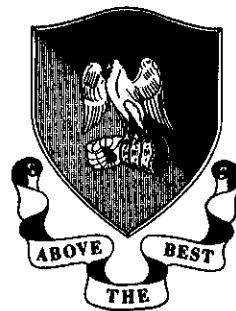
b.

# **STUDENT HANDOUT**

## **PART I**

### **CODE OF CONDUCT AND GENEVA CONVENTION**

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PART I

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

CODE OF CONDUCT AND GENEVA CONVENTION

1. KNOWLEDGES: Without the aid of notes or references, the student will be able to—
  - a. List, by title, the three articles to which the Communist Bloc signatories have made reservations. *10, 12, 85*
  - b. List the two articles within the Geneva Convention that contain exceptions to the Code of Conduct and the content of each.
  - c. ~~Write, in his own words, the content of the three articles of the Code of Conduct.~~ *Know the purpose*
2. SKILLS: None.

**NOTES**

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PART I

STUDENT OUTLINE

CODE OF CONDUCT AND GENEVA CONVENTION

1. Geneva Convention.

a. Reservation articles.

(1) 10. responsibility for treatment of and  
transfer of P. W.

(2) 12.

(3) 85. Correction of acts committed prior  
to capture.

b. Major articles. ~~ARTICLES WHICH ARE MAJOR~~

(1) Article 7. ~~ARTICLES WHICH ARE MAJOR~~

(2) Article 13.

(3) Article 17.

(4) Article 21.

(5) Article 22.

(6) Article 23.

(7) Article 39.

(8) Article 41.

(9) Article 44.

(10) Article 45.

(11) Articles 49 through 52.

(12) Articles 70 and 71.

(13) Article 79.

(14) Article 93.

2. Code of Conduct.

a. Article 1.

b. Article 2.

c. Article 3.

d. Article 4.

e. Article 5.

f. Article 6.

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PART I

PERFORMANCE CHECK

CODE OF CONDUCT AND GENEVA CONVENTION

1. List, by title, the three articles of the Geneva Convention of which the Communist Bloc signatories have made reservations.
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
2. Write the contents and exceptions, where applicable, of the following articles:
  - a. Article 7.

b. Article 17.

**c. Article 21.**

**d. Article 23.**

e. Article 79.

3. In your own words, write the content of all 12 articles of the Code of Conduct.

24

b.

6

6

3

1

# **STUDENT HANDOUT**

## **PART II**

### **FACTORS AFFECTING SURVIVAL**

#### **STATION NO. 1**

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PART II

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

FACTORS AFFECTING SURVIVAL

STATION NO. 1

1. KNOWLEDGES: Without the aid of notes or references, the student will be able to list—
  - a. The three phases of survival in normal sequence and in the extreme environment sequence.
  - b. The most important factor affecting survival.
  - c. The most reliable indication of dehydration.
  - d. Five of the most common poisonous snakes found in Vietnam.
  - e. Four methods of preventing malaria.
  - f. Three standard Army individual survival kits.
2. SKILLS: None.

**NOTES**

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PART II

STUDENT OUTLINE

FACTORS AFFECTING SURVIVAL

STATION NO. 1

1. Survival phases.
  
  
  
2. Adverse factors affecting survival.
  - a. Will to survive.
  
  
  
  - b. Speed of rescue.
  
  
  
  - c. Cold.
  
  
  
  - d. Heat.
    - (1) Thirst.
  
  
  
    - (2) Dehydration.

e. Hunger.

f. Injuries.

g. Shock.

h. Animal hazards.

(1) Snakes.

(2) Insects.

(3) Others.

3. Survival kits.

a. Types.

(1) Personnel.

(2) Standard.

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PART II

PERFORMANCE CHECK

FACTORS AFFECTING SURVIVAL

STATION NO. 1

1. List the three phases of survival in their normal sequence.

a.

b.

c.

2. Name the most important physical and mental factors affecting survival.

3. What is the most reliable symptom of dehydration?

4. Name the five most common varieties of poisonous snakes found in Vietnam.

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

5. List four methods of preventing malaria.

a.

b.

c.

d.

6. List three standard survival kits.

a.

b.

c.

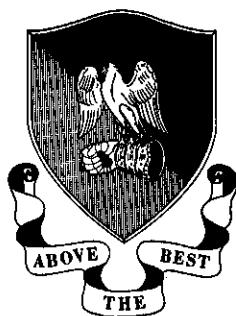
# **STUDENT HANDOUT**

## **PART II**

### **WATER SURVIVAL AND PW ORIENTATION**

#### **STATION NO. 2**

**5-587-23 60-587-23 69-587-23 71-587-23**



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PART II

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

WATER SURVIVAL AND PW ORIENTATION

STATION NO. 2

1. KNOWLEDGES: Without the aid of notes or references, the student will be able to—
  - a. Name the steps of oral inflation and deflation of the B-7/LPU water wings.
  - b. Identify the proper method of boarding the MB-4(dinghy), a one-man liferaft when given a list of procedures.
  - c. State the primary purpose of the sea anchor.
  - d. List three basic techniques of enemy interrogation.
  - e. Write, in your own words, how clever guesswork on the part of the interrogator is used in the shock or surprise technique.
2. SKILLS: None.

**NOTES**

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PART II

STUDENT OUTLINE

WATER SURVIVAL AND PW ORIENTATION

STATION NO. 2

1. B-7 water wings.
  - a. Components.
  - b. Operation.
2. Mark II (Mae West) lifevest.
  - a. Components.
  - b. Operation.
  - c. Safety precaution.
3. First aid kit, airplane.
  - a. Components.

b. Tourniquet use. ~~THIS CLASS INCLUDES INFORMATION ON THE USE OF TURNIQUETS, TUBE BANDAGES, AND PLASTER CASTS.~~  
~~THIS CLASS INCLUDES INFORMATION ON THE USE OF TURNIQUETS, TUBE BANDAGES, AND PLASTER CASTS.~~

300-100-13

4. Overwater survival kit.

300-100-13

a. Components.

300-100-13

EXTRACTS

b. Operation.

OPERATION TECHNIQUE

(1) Inflation. ~~THIS CLASS INCLUDES INFORMATION ON THE USE OF TURNIQUETS, TUBE BANDAGES, AND PLASTER CASTS.~~

EXTRACTS

(2) Boarding procedure.

negative pressure (H)

inflammation

(3) Stabilization.

metastasis

5. PW camp orientation.

a. Black box.

Jaevell (jaw-w ell) (jaw)

metastasis

b. Black box - suspended.

metastasis

c. Interrogation methods.

metastasis

metastasis

metastasis

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PART II

PERFORMANCE CHECK

WATER SURVIVAL AND PW ORIENTATION

STATION NO. 2

1. List the two methods of inflating the B-7 water wings.
  - a.
  - b.
2. List the two steps used in boarding the MB-4, one-man liferaft.
  - a.
  - b.
3. The primary purpose of the sea anchor is—
4. How many pints of water can be desalinated, utilizing all three desalter kits?
5. Security of information should be the prime consideration at all times; therefore, prisoners must realize that interrogation is—
  - a. Not always a clearly recognizable affair.
  - b. Always a clearly recognizable affair.
  - c. May not include any of the aforementioned methods.
  - d. None of the above.

6. Name three of the eight basic techniques of interrogation.

- a.
- b.
- c.

7. An interrogator proceeds to recount a great deal of information concerning the prisoner. This method of interrogation is known as—

- a. Shock or surprise.
- b. Threat and rescue.
- c. Fear and despair.
- d. War criminal or "you are a spy."

8. Why is a knowledge of the methods of interrogation important to you?

**STUDENT HANDOUT**  
**PART II**  
**WATER SURVIVAL,**  
**PARACHUTING, AND PW ORIENTATION**  
**STATION NO. 2**

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PART II

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

WATER SURVIVAL, PARACHUTING, AND PW ORIENTATION

STATION NO. 2

1. KNOWLEDGES: Without the aid of notes or references, the student will be able to—
  - a. Name the steps of oral inflation and deflation of the B-7 water wings.
  - b. Identify the proper method of boarding the MB-4 (dinghy), one-man liferaft when given a list of procedures.
  - c. State the primary purpose of the sea anchor.
  - d. Name the five points of contact when executing the parachute landing fall (PLF).
  - e. Identify the phase of survival that parachuting is related to, when given a list of phases.
  - f. State the procedure used in controlling oscillations.
  - g. List three basic techniques of enemy interrogation.
  - h. Write, in your own words, how clever guesswork on the part of the interrogator is used in the shock and surprise technique.
2. SKILLS: None.

**NOTES**

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PART II

STUDENT OUTLINE

WATER SURVIVAL, PARACHUTING, AND PW ORIENTATION

STATION NO. 2

1. B-7 water wings.
  - a. Components.
  - b. Operation.
2. Mark II (Mae West) lifevest.
  - a. Components.
  - b. Operation.
  - c. Safety precaution.

3. First aid kit, airplane.

a. Components.

b. Tourniquet use.

4. Overwater survival kit.

a. Components.

b. Operation.

(1) Inflation.

(2) Boarding procedure.

(3) Stabilization.

5. B-12 parachute.

a. Preflight inspection.

b. Components.

c. Fitting.

d. Activation.

e. Descent control.

(1) Oscillation.

(2) Slips.

f. Landing attitudes.

(1) UNITED STATES AIRWAY AVIATION SCHOOL

1000 1/2 MILE FROM ALABAMA AIRPORT STEWART, GEORGIA

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

g. **Parachute landing falls (PLF).**

6. **PWC orientation.**

a. **Black box.**

b. **Black box suspended.**

c. **Interrogation methods.**

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PERFORMANCE CHECK

WATER SURVIVAL, PARACHUTING, AND PW ORIENTATION

STATION NO. 2

1. List the two methods of inflating the B-7 water wings.
  - a.
  - b.
2. List the two steps used in boarding the MB-4, one-man liferaft.
  - a.
  - b.
3. The primary purpose of the sea anchor is—
4. How many pints of water can be desalinated, utilizing all three desalter kits?
5. What phase of survival is parachuting associated with?
  - a. Lifesaving.
  - b. Shelter building.
  - c. Signaling.
  - d. Food and water.
  - e. None of the above.

6. List the five points of contact when executing the parachute landing fall (PLF).

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

7. List three reasons why it is important not to slide out of the parachute harness or activate canopy releases until your feet make contact with the water.

- a.
- b.
- c.

8. Security of information should be the prime consideration at all times; therefore, prisoners must realize that interrogation is—

- a. Not always a clearly recognizable affair.
- b. Always a clearly recognizable affair.
- c. May not include any of the aforementioned methods.
- d. None of the above.

9. Name three of the eight basic techniques of enemy interrogation.

- a.
- b.
- c.

10. An interrogator proceeds to recount a great deal of information concerning the prisoner. This method of interrogation is known as—

- a. Shock or surprise.
- b. Threat and rescue.
- c. Fear and despair.
- d. War criminal or "you are a spy."

11. Why is a knowledge of the methods of interrogation important to you?