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THE CODE OF CONDUCT AFTER CAPTURE

FOR THE CANADIAN FORCES

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

101. INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with reference A, the purpose of this document is to describe the Code of Conduct After Capture (CCAC) for CF members. In addition, guidance for use for the CCAC in war and Operations Other Than War (OOTW), training requirements and agency responsibilities are provided.

2. The code of conduct for CF members has been developed to conserve our personnel resources, to deny military intelligence to the enemy, to ensure interoperability with our allies and to continue offensive action against the enemy. Given the nature of past and potential Prisoner of War (PW), detainee and hostage environments, the theme of *personnel conservation* is especially important in the maintenance of morale and shall remain prominent in the application of this doctrine.

102. THE PRISONER OF WAR EXPERIENCE.

In wartime, there are a great many undesirable things that can happen to a person.

— British Army publication, 1958.

1. The PW experience has been described as one of the most traumatic events a human can endure.¹ That said, PW experiences vary widely in terms of severity of conditions and length of confinement. For example, the conditions in WWII Pacific Theatre camps were much more severe than European Theatre camps. By comparison, 4% of Canadian PWs died in European camps while 27% of their compatriots died in Pacific Theatre camps.²

We were out of the camp for about 12 hours of the day doing coolie labour on starvation diet. The result was that we were sick, starving, cold, filthy, infested with lice, fleas and bedbugs, but unable to find the time, energy or the means to do very much about it. (p. 31)³

— Canadian Air Commodore (ret'd) Leonard Birchall, O.C., OBE, DFC. CD describes his experience in a Japanese POW camp.

2. During the Korean War, UN troops who fell into the hands of the Chinese usually fared better than those who were taken prisoner by the North Koreans.⁴ After capture by the Chinese, UN PWs reported being given 'safe-conduct passes' declaring they had been 'liberated', then ordered to start marching. Their interrogations tended to be focused on personal histories rather than military information. The intent was to "educate" or indoctrinate their prisoners. By contrast, many UN PWs taken by the North Koreans suffered far more sophisticated and brutal questioning coupled with months of solitary confinement.

...the North Koreans were indifferent as to whether their captives lived, or died of starvation. Men who had been receiving a US Army daily combat ration of 3,500 calories now found themselves provided with only 1,200 calories of corn and millet. It was a diet devoid of vegetables, almost barren of proteins, minerals or vitamins. Leadership among the prisoners collapsed. A dreadful struggle for survival took over, the strongest ruthlessly

¹ For example, see Nardini, J.E. (1952). (Survival Factors in American Prisoners of War of the Japanese). *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 92, 241-248.

² Weisaeth, L. (1989). Full documentation of Appalling Suffering of Canadian ex-POWs. *WVF International Socio-Medical Information Center Newsletter*. 1 (1)

³ Birchall, L. (1997). Leadership. A paper presented at the CF conference Ethics in Practice, May, 1997.

⁴ Hastings, M. (1987.) *The Korean War*. Michael Joseph Ltd. London.

stripping the weak of food. Up to thirty men a day were dying.⁵

3. With respect to length of confinement, many American, Vietnam War PWs were held up to seven years as compared to much shorter periods for WWII and the Korean Conflict.

After six weeks in the hospital I was put in prison. My weight was down to 100 from 155 and my roommates said later that they had not expected that I could live one week...In March 1968 I started two years in solitary.⁶

—American Lieutenant Commander John McCain was a POW in North Vietnam from October 26, 1967 until he was released on March 15, 1973.

4. Much shorter was the allied PW experience during the Gulf War (not usually more than 30 days), however, many of these PWs reported torture and overall poor conditions.⁷

It was a low-tech beating, but the Iraqis had thought about it. They varied between inflicting a sharp, superficial, stinging pain and trying to induce a deeper kind of pain, a pain that was more in the body...all the time I was trying to protect myself, how not to give in. When they pulled me up from the floor I doubled over, twisting away from the blows... (p. 129)⁸

—RAF Flight Lieutenant John Peters describes the treatment he received as a PW in Iraq.

There was no furniture in the cell, not even a strip of foam for a makeshift bed. Instead, there was a hole in one corner that had once been a squat toilet, long since broken and blocked brimful. After a few days of solitary confinement, the hole was overflowing with my own excrement, a foetid mass, a slightly different shade of brown from the surrounding tiles. Apart from the hand, which appeared once a day through the food hatch in the bottom of the door, there was no contact whatsoever with the outside world. There was no sound, the walls were muffle thick. (p. 176)⁹

—RAF Flight Lieutenant John Nichol describes the early phase of his solitary confinement as a PW in Iraq.

103. CAPTIVITY IN OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR (OOTW).

1. Canada has participated in a full range of OOTW from disaster relief missions (for example, earthquakes in Turkey, 1999) through peace support operations (for example, Bosnia and Croatia, 1993-present) to limited interventions (for example, Kosovo, 1999-present). Many times during these kinds of operations, CF, UN and NATO personnel have been detained by foreign governments or held hostage by military and para-military forces for periods of hours to weeks.¹⁰

The Serbs did not immediately retaliate by killing peacekeeping troops, as NATO had feared, but at least two were wounded—and one subsequently died—in the continued fighting. Serbs abducted some blue helmets at gunpoint and held hostage more than 200 UN soldiers

⁵ Ibid. pg. 336.

⁶ McCain, J. (1977.) *We Came Home*. L. Wyatt & B. Wyatt, Eds. POW Publications.

⁷ Anderson, M. A., (1996). *Captivity and Culture: Insights from the Desert Storm Prisoner of War Experience*. Unpublished Master's Thesis. *Naval War College, Newport R.I.*

⁸ Peters, J & Nichol, J. (1992) *Tornado Down: The Horrifying True Story of Their Gulf War Ordeal*. Penguin.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Murphy, P.J. & Farley, K.M.J. (1997). *Hostage Survival Skills for CF Personnel*. Operational Effectiveness Guide 97-1. *Personnel Research Team, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, Canada*, K1A OK2

(including 55 Canadians) and civilians. They surrounded several artillery depots around Sarajevo and on Saturday reportedly seized heavy weapons sequestered by peacekeepers.

—Time Magazine article, April 1994. In reference to the first NATO air strikes outside Gorazde.

2. Studies of international peace-keeping operations have indicated that 8-10% of the soldiers report being held hostage by one of the conflicting parties.^{11,12} In fact, several Canadian soldiers have been taken hostage more than once, even during the same mission.

The Serbs surrounded us, saying that everybody had better give them their weapons or they would fire. Then they said that if we weren't gone in two hours, they would drop mortars on our heads. We received orders to move into the hills. As soon as we did, the Serbs put mines around us and took us hostage...They released us three days later, after making their point. (p.362)¹³

—Canadian Sergeant Luke Fisher was taken hostage three times by Bosnian Serbs from November 1993 to May 1994.

3. Similar to captivity in PW environments, the experience of CF personnel held captive during OOTW has varied considerably. Examples of this kind of captivity range from the "house arrest" experienced by several UNMOs serving in Africa to entire convoys of vehicles being detained in Bosnia for days at a time. In one well-publicized case, a CF officer serving in Bosnia in 1995 was used as a human shield and handcuffed to a lightning rod over a several day period.¹⁴

104. SUMMARY.

1. The captivity experience has varied widely for Canadian and allied personnel since WWII. The response of individual human beings to captivity has been equally variable. Clearly, the latter part of the 20th century has seen a shift from the "classic" PW camp experience to a more unpredictable, and at times more dangerous, hostage or detainee environment. These two broad categories of captivity are sufficiently different—from both legal and psychological perspectives—as to justify an in-depth analysis of each. This analysis will include an examination of the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC)¹⁵ as it relates to the treatment of PWs, a review of the psychological literature on the subject of captivity and the development and application of the *Code of Conduct After Capture for Canadian Forces Personnel*.

¹¹ Flach, A. & Zijlmans, A. (1997). Psychological Consequences of Being Taken Hostage During Peace Operations. In J.L. Soeters & J.H. Rover (Eds.) *Netherlands Annual Review of Military Studies*, (p141-151). Royal Netherlands Military Academy.

¹² Mehlum, L. (1995). Positive and Negative Consequences of Serving in A UN Peace Keeping Mission. A follow-up study. *International Review of the Armed Forces Medical Services*, 10/11.

¹³ Benedict, M. (1997). *Canada at War*. Collection of articles originally published in Maclean's. Penguin.

¹⁴ For example see Tibbetts, J (1999). Soldier taken hostage wants leniency for captor. *Ottawa Citizen*, May 17, 1999

¹⁵ The Law of Armed Conflict at the Operational and Tactical Level, B-GJ-005-104/PF-021, January, 1999, Office of the Judge Advocate General, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa Canada, K1A 0K2.

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CHAPTER 2

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CAPTIVITY

201. STRESS OF CAPTIVITY

A prisoner who accepted an egg, a fistful of tobacco from a Chinese in return for some tiny act of betrayal was half-doomed already. His own self-respect was cracked. It remained only for his captors to make the treason absolute, to extract some hint about an escape plan, secret religious services, "hostile attitudes."¹⁶

—Contrary to the Third Geneva Convention (GIII), psychological pressures such as false 'acts of kindness' have been used by captors to trick their captives into collaboration.

1. The types of stressors to which captives (PWs, detainees or hostages) are exposed are contingent upon the following:
 - a. cultural and socio-economic status of the captors;
 - b. geography;
 - c. climate;
 - d. disease;
 - e. circumstances of capture (eg, individual or group);
 - f. political climate; and
 - g. degree of resistance offered by the captive.¹⁷
2. Many former captives report long term negative physical and psychological consequences as a result of their captivity.
3. In the context of war fighting, the most prominent deliberately controlled stressor exerted on the PW is the pressure of the enemy to collaborate.¹⁸ Methods include the following:
 - a. direct or indirect threats of death;
 - b. physical pressures that result in physiological deterioration;
 - c. inadequate diet and sanitary facilities; and
 - d. attacks on mental health through isolation, reinforcement of anxieties, sleeplessness and so on.
4. Other approaches include attacks on the PW's sense of honour, family, country, religion or political beliefs. While many of these variables are not in the control of the captive, members can be trained in the effective use of many resistance techniques and other coping strategies that can be used during captivity.

¹⁶ Hastings, M. (1987.) *The Korean War*. Michael Joseph Ltd. London.

¹⁷ Ursano, R.J., Rundell, J.R. (1990). (The Prisoner of War). *Military Medicine*. 155, 176-180.

¹⁸ Biderman, A.D. et al. (1956.) Report of the Working Group on Survival Training. *US Air Force Personnel and Training Research Center*. Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.

202. STRESS REACTIONS IN CAPTIVITY.

1. The type, intensity and duration of reactions to captivity (in war or OOTW) vary dramatically across individuals. Individual differences are due to many factors including training. On average, personnel with little or no training in coping strategies for captivity experience several predictable reactions:

- a. **Initial phase.** Shock, disbelief, denial, confusion, a sense of unreality, and fear usually characterize the first moments after capture.
- b. **Intermediate phase.** Emotional numbness, apathy, social withdrawal, scapegoating, complaining, bickering, irritability, hysteria, crying, generalized anxiety, anger, extreme talkativeness and reflection upon one's life are common reactions during the first hours and days after capture.
- c. **Long-term phase.** If captivity extends more than a week, the following may occur: depression, fatalistic thinking, deliberate self-injury, sleep disturbance, vivid dreams, mental confusion, ritualistic behaviours and loss of emotional control and general ill-health that may be partly stress-induced (for example, asthma, diarrhoea, skin disorders, stomach complaints, aches and pains).

203. ADAPTATION AND COPING.

1. Though not all captivity experiences are comparable and a single case may vary in intensity over time, it appears that personality flexibility enhances survival potential and adaptability. Rigidity in thinking is less adaptive. For example, a study¹⁹ of surviving PWs from WWII Pacific Theatre camps found that there were several attributes that were common among the 12 000 survivors (18 000 others perished). These attributes included a strong motivation for life, good general intelligence, physical toughness, emotional insensitivity or well-controlled and balanced sensitivity, preserved sense of humour, strong sense of obligation to others, controlled fantasy life, courage, successful resistance, opportunism and military experience.

2. In a study that examined the crew of the USS Pueblo, held by North Korea in 1968, immaturity, passive-dependency and obsessive-compulsiveness were associated with poor adjustment.²⁰ Men who did well during captivity often had personalities described as 'healthy' and used a wide variety of ego defences, particularly faith, reality testing, denial, rationalization, and humour. Men who handled the stress poorly were frequently diagnosed as being passive-dependent and were more limited in the number of ego defences used.

3. Clearly, passive-dependency has been singled out as a particularly maladaptive response in captivity.²¹ In the PW environment, inducing dependency has been a common technique used by captors to impose their will on the captive. Indeed, the psychological state of the PW during captivity has been described as one of dependency, debility and dread (DDD).²²

4. Several common ideals were identified in a review of six books written by former PWs who had been held in North Vietnamese prison camps.²³ These included a loyalty to country (remembering their heritage, etc.), idealizing their family (hoping to return with a feeling of having been worthy to them), and alliance with fellow prisoners (communications, mutual support, cooperative resistance). In addition, maintaining military

¹⁹ Nardini, J.E. (1952). Survival Factors in American Prisoners of War of the Japanese. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 92, 241-248.

²⁰ Ford, C.V. & Spalding, R.C. (1973). The Pueblo incident: A Comparison of Factors Related to Coping With Extreme Stress. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 29, 340-343.

²¹ Weisaeth, L. (1989). Full Documentation of Appalling Suffering of Canadian ex-POWs. *WVF International Socio-Medical Information Center Newsletter*. 1 (1)

²² Farber, I.K., & Harlow, H.F. (1957). Brainwashing, conditioning and DDD (debility, dependency, and dread). *Sociometry*, 20, 272-285.

²³ Jones, D.R. (1984). What the Repatriated Prisoners of War Wrote About Themselves. *Aviation Space and Environmental Medicine*. 51, 615-617.

bearing was reported to be an important adaptive behaviour. Identification with military ideals unified PWs in spirit and in their determination. The chain of command formalized and solidified the prisoner society in the camps.

5. Most recently, resistance training has been identified to have a positive impact on the effective use of coping strategies in captivity. In one study of American PWs from the Gulf War,²⁴ respondents reported the 'captivity training' they had received before the war was "very useful" (80%) or "useful" (20%). Many former PWs who received this training prior to the war reported it gave them a psychological framework for understanding the situation they found themselves in.

204. PSYCHOLOGICAL RECOVERY FROM CAPTIVITY.

1. Historically, recovery from captivity has proven to be extremely difficult for most former PWs. In general, there exists a positive correlation between the severity of PW captivity and the potential for long-term psychopathology. For example, WWII Pacific Theatre PWs continue to have more medical and psychiatric problems and slower rates of recovery than European Theatre PWs. Persistence of high rates of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and depression were documented in this group nearly 50 years after their captivity.²⁵

2. In another study of WWII former PWs in 1986,²⁶ only 29% were considered to be fully recovered, 39% still reported mild psychiatric problems, and 8% had no recovery or had deteriorated. Similarly, Vietnam War prison camp survivors have relatively few instances of complete recovery.²⁷ They continue to experience less stable working lives, more frequent job changes, more frequent domicile changes, longer sick leaves and more frequent and long-lasting hospitalization periods than non-former PWs.

3. One variable that appears to mitigate and protect the former captive from long-term psychological dysfunction is social support.²⁸ A support system may blunt the disappointment and disillusionment former PWs often feel about post-captivity life. Lack of social supports (eg, divorce, death of family members) can significantly increase the risk for psychological problems in the post-repatriation period.

In prison, I became very strongly aware of how your family is a great source of strength.(p. 273)²⁹

—RAF Flight Lieutenant John Peters reflects on the importance of family

²⁴ Anderson, M. A., (1996). Captivity and Culture: Insights from the Desert Storm Prisoner of War Experience. Unpublished Master's Thesis. *Naval War College, Newport R.I.*

²⁵ Page, W.F., Engdahl, B.E. & Eberly, R.E. (1991). Prevalence and Correlates of Depressive Symptoms Among Former Prisoners of War. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disorders*. 179, 670-677.

²⁶ Kluznick, J.C., Speed, N., Van Valkenburg, C., & Magraw R. (1986). Forty-year follow-up of United States Prisoners of War. *American Journal of Psychiatry*. 143, 1443-1446.

²⁷ Penk, W. & Robinowitz, R. (1987). Post-traumatic Stress Disorders (PTSD) among Vietnam veterans: Introduction. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*. 43, 3-5.

²⁸ Eitinger, L. (1962). Concentration Camp Survivors in The Postwar World. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 32, 367-375.

²⁹ Peters, J & Nichol, J. (1992) *Tornado Down: The Horrifying True Story of Their Gulf War Ordeal*. Penguin.

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CHAPTER 3

LEGAL ASPECTS OF CAPTIVITY

301. RESPONSIBILITY

No prisoner of war may at any time be sent to, or detained in areas where he may be exposed to the fire of the combat zone, nor may his presence be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations.³⁰

—Article 23.

...vowing to deploy the POWs as human shields at 'civilian, economic, educational, and other targets,' Saddam aimed to curtail the allied aerial campaign...

—Time Magazine article, February 1991.

CF members must know their rights and, if taken PW, must press their captors to be treated in accordance with the Laws of Armed Conflict and the standards established under international law.

1. The responsibility for the treatment of PWs rests upon the detaining power. Failure to care for PWs properly may make that power pay compensation, while the individuals responsible for such ill-treatment or for allowing it to occur are liable to be tried as war criminals.

302. PRISONERS OF WAR

1. In most cases, CF members will be considered combatants³¹ by the enemy and, therefore, will be entitled to PW status. As described in Chapter 2, the rules embodied in the Third Geneva Convention (GIII) are generally regarded as part of customary international law. Thus, all states are bound by the PW Convention.

2. CF members who are PWs should expect, and demand if necessary, to be treated in accordance with all aspects of the GIII. If CF members are detainees, they should expect treatment at least as well as the standards set out in the GIII. In general, CF members have a right to demand that they and their subordinates be treated humanely and protected, particularly against any acts of violence or intimidation, as well as against insults and public curiosity.

303. COMMAND OF PW CAMPS

1. PW camps are to be under the command of a responsible commissioned officer of the regular armed forces of the detaining power. The commandant must be in possession of a copy of the GIII and ensure that its provisions are known and applied by all members of the camp's staff and guard. The commandant is responsible for ensuring its application. A copy of the GIII, in the language of the PWs, must be posted where all may see it.

2. PWs are entitled to wear their badges of rank and nationality as well as decorations. They are required to treat officers of the detaining power with the same marks of respect as apply in their own forces. Thus, CF members who are PWs, with the exception of officers, must salute and show to all officers of the detaining power the external marks of respect provided for by the regulations applying to the CF.

³⁰ Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949 also referred to as the Third Geneva Convention.

³¹ The Law of Armed Conflict at the Operational and Tactical Level, *B-GJ-005-104/FP-021*, January, 1999, Office of the Judge Advocate General, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa Canada, K1A 0K2. See Chapter 3 for a complete discussion of who is a combatant.

3. CF officers who are PWs are bound to salute only officers of a higher rank of the detaining power; they must, however, salute the camp commander regardless of rank.

304. PRISONERS OF WAR CANNOT GIVE UP RIGHTS

1. CF members in enemy hands who are entitled to PW status or treatment continue in that position from the moment of capture until their release and repatriation. Moreover, CF members cannot, even of their own free will, surrender any of the rights of protection they are entitled to under the GIII.

2. Since a captive is unable to surrender his/her rights of protection under the GIII, the member is considered a PW even if he/she is a deserter or a defector from the CF.

305. MEDICAL AND RELIGIOUS PERSONNEL

1. Medical personnel and chaplains who fall into enemy hands do not become PWs. If the detaining power decides to keep them in custody to minister to the medical and spiritual needs of PWs they become "retained personnel." They are entitled, as a minimum to the same benefits and protections to which PWs are entitled under the GIII. Retained personnel are to be returned to their own forces unless there is a need (as there almost always is) for their services on behalf of other PWs.

306. MEDICAL AND SPIRITUAL CARE

1. PWs are to receive medical and spiritual attention, if possible from doctors or chaplains attached to their own forces or of their own nationality.

2. The detaining power must provide retained medical and religious personnel with all the facilities necessary for the medical care and religious ministrations to the PWs.

307. LAW APPLICABLE TO PW CONDUCT

1. While detained, PWs must comply with the disciplinary regulations of the detaining power.³² In addition, a CF member who becomes a PW also remains subject to the *National Defence Act* and the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the CF.³³ For example, Section 76 of the *National Defence Act* outlines service offences relating to improperly being made a PW, failure to re-join Her Majesty's service when able to do so, and serving with or aiding the enemy while a PW.

308. WORK OF PWS

1. PWs who are physically fit may be made to work by the detaining power. Their age, gender and physical aptitude, must be taken into account with a view to maintaining their physical and mental health. Non-commissioned officers (NCOs) may only be employed on supervisory work, unless they ask for other employment, while officers may only be employed at their own request.

2. The work in which PWs are engaged must not be of a military character or purpose, nor dangerous, unhealthy or humiliating.

³² For a more detailed discussion of the law applicable to PW conduct including the jurisdiction of the detaining power, see the Law of Armed Conflict at the Operational and Tactical Level, *B-GJ-005-104/FP-021*, January, 1999, Office of the Judge Advocate General, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa Canada, K1A 0K2, Chapter 10 pp.6-8.

³³ DAOD 7005-0, *Conduct of Members When Taken Prisoner of War*. September, 1997.

309. INTERROGATION

1. CF members who are PWs may be subject to interrogation by the detaining power. However, under the GIII, PWs are only required to give name, rank, service number and date of birth. If the member wilfully refuses to supply such information, the detaining power may, under the GIII, withhold privileges due to his/her rank or status.

310. PROPERTY OF PRISONERS OF WAR

1. In accordance with the GIII, CF members who are PWs must be allowed to retain all of their personal property, except vehicles, arms, and other military equipment or documents. Protective equipment (helmets, gas masks, flak jackets, etc.), clothing or articles used for feeding must also be left in their possession, as must badges of nationality or rank, and decorations. They must also be allowed to maintain articles of sentimental value.

2. An officer of the detaining power may order that money be taken from a PW with details as to the amount and ownership properly registered and a receipt given. Sums in the currency of the detaining power or changed into such currency must be credited to the prisoner's account, as must any sum paid to the PW in respect of pay for work done.

311. PAROLE

1. "Parole" is a binding promise by a PW not to resume hostilities against the detaining power in exchange for liberty. Canadian law does not permit members of the CF to give their parole. However, CF members may be held with PWs of other nationalities that are allowed to give their parole. In these cases, CF members shall not interfere with the lawful actions of fellow PWs.

312. PW'S REPRESENTATIVES.

1. If officers and other ranks are detained in the same PW camp, the senior officer among the PWs shall be recognized as the prisoners' representative. The senior officer is responsible for representing the PWs in their relations with camp authorities, the detaining power and Protecting Power, as well as the ICRC and all other organizations assisting these Powers or offering relief to the PWs.

2. The GIII provides additional guidance to the effect that in PW camps containing only non-commissioned members, a prisoner's representative will be elected. In keeping with our doctrine, *the prisoners' representative does not have command* unless the PWs elect the senior PW to be the prisoners' representative. The senior PW shall assume command and retain actual command, covertly if necessary.

313. VISITS TO PWS.

1. In accordance with the GIII, delegates or representatives of Protecting Powers and of the ICRC shall be permitted to visit all places where PWs may be, including places of detention and labour, and may interview PWs and PWs' representatives without witnesses, either personally or through interpreters.

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CHAPTER 4

CODE OF CONDUCT AFTER CAPTURE

SECTION I - FOR CANADIAN FORCES PERSONNEL IN WAR

Another sad factor was that after being captured, unfortunately a lot of officers' prime concern had been for themselves. They had taken the best quarters, furnishings, clothing and supplies available, and only after they had taken what they wanted or considered their share as an officer, did the troops get what was left...and when the officers took more than their equal share of the daily ration per prisoner it not only meant that it drastically reduced the food left for the men, but also the men's chance of survival.

—Air Commodore (ret'd) Leonard Birchall, OC, OBE, DFC, CD describes his early experience as a WWII POW in a Japanese camp.³⁴

401. THE CODE OF CONDUCT AFTER CAPTURE (CCAC).

1. The CCAC consists of a short preamble followed by a simple, prescriptive set of five rules designed for war but can be applicable to many situations.
2. The Preamble to the CCAC:
 - a. The aim of the CCAC is for you to survive with honour.
 - b. Do not surrender to the enemy while you still have the means to achieve your mission.
 - c. If captured, remember you are still a member of the CF and remain subject to its rules and obligations.

3. The CCAC, if captured, remember your

PRIDE

Pride

402. PRINCIPLES OF LEADERSHIP³⁵ ALWAYS APPLY.

1. If you are captured and are senior in rank, take command. Your leadership skills will be more important than ever before. Use the principles of leadership to guide your problem solving. The principle "lead by example" is particularly important. Obey the lawful commands of your superiors.
2. **Explanation.** Strong leadership is essential to discipline. Without discipline, camp organization, resistance and even survival may be impossible. Officers and NCOs shall continue to carry out their responsibilities and exercise their authority in captivity. Wherever located, CF members in captivity will organize in a military manner under the senior military PW eligible for command. Members will assume command according to rank without regard to element of service.
3. When taking command, the senior PW will inform the other PWs and will designate the chain of command. If the senior PW is incapacitated, or is otherwise unable to act for any reason, command shall be assumed by the next PW. Every effort shall be made to inform all PWs in the location of the members of the

³⁴ Birchall, L. (1997). *Leadership*. A paper presented at the CF conference Ethics in Practice, May, 1997.

³⁵ Canadian Forces Publication, 131 (1), paragraph 405.

chain of command who shall represent them in dealing with the enemy authorities. The responsibility of subordinates to obey the lawful orders of those superior in rank remains unchanged in captivity.

4. As stated, it is Canadian doctrine that the senior PW shall assume command. The Geneva Conventions on PWs provide additional guidance to the effect that in PW camps containing only non-commissioned members, a prisoner's representative will be elected. In keeping with our doctrine, *the prisoners' representative will not have command* unless the PWs elect the **senior PW** to be the prisoners' representative. The senior PW shall assume command and retain actual command, covertly if necessary.



403. RESIST EXPLOITATION BY ALL MEANS AVAILABLE.

1. Resistance will enhance your chance of survival and that of the group. Avoid exploitation by resisting interrogation, protecting vital information, discrediting your captor's propaganda and planning to escape. Allowing yourself to be exploited could bring dishonour to yourself, others or Canada.

2. **Explanation.** CF members shall resist exploitation by all means available. Captors have used a variety of tactics to exploit PWs for propaganda purposes or to obtain military information. Contrary to the Geneva Conventions, PWs have been subject to mental harassment, general mistreatment, torture, medical neglect and political indoctrination.

3. Members shall not accept special favours or privileges not given to other PWs in return for statements or information desired by the enemy or for a pledge by the PW not to attempt escape. Moreover, the member shall not seek special privileges or accept special favours at the expense of fellow PWs.

4. Examples of statements or actions PWs should resist include the following:

- a. giving oral or written confessions;
- b. answering questionnaires;
- c. providing personal history statements;
- d. making propaganda recordings and broadcast appeals to other PWs to comply with improper captor demands;
- e. appealing for Canada or our allies to surrender;
- f. engaging in self-criticisms; or
- g. providing oral or written statements or communications on behalf of the enemy or that are harmful to Canada, our allies or other PWs.

I think our leaders and our people have wrongly attacked the peaceful people of Iraq

—Time Magazine article, Feb 1991. American Lieutenant Jeffery Zaun was used for TV propaganda by the Iraqis during the Gulf War.

5. Confessions or statements may be used by the enemy as part of a false accusation that the captive is a war criminal rather than a PW thus removing the PW status protection of the Geneva Conventions.

6. If, under intense coercion, a CF member who is a PW unwillingly or accidentally discloses unauthorized information, the member shall attempt to recover by adopting a renewed resistance posture in accordance with this doctrine.



404. INFORMATION TO BE GIVEN.

1. When questioned, you are required to give only your:
 - a. Name in full;
 - b. Rank;
 - c. Service Number; and
 - d. Date of Birth.
2. If questioned further you may give your:
 - a. Blood Group; and
 - b. Religion.
3. In addition to this information, the senior PW (or in the case of camps with an elected representative, the PW representative) is authorized to communicate with the enemy on the subjects of health/welfare, grievances and camp administration. You may also complete the Geneva Conventions "capture card." Resist giving other information, directly or indirectly, to the utmost of your ability.
4. **Explanation.** When questioned by the enemy, all PWs are required by the Geneva Conventions to give their name, rank, service number and date of birth (among our allies, this information is commonly referred to as the "Big 4"). The enemy has no right to try to force a PW to provide any additional information. However, it is unrealistic to expect a PW to remain confined for years reciting only the Big 4. Thus, there are situations in which certain communication with the enemy, in addition to the Big 4, is authorized:
 - a. Since CF identity discs contain information with respect to blood group and religion, the member, if questioned, is authorized to provide this information to the enemy (among our allies, the Big 4 plus blood group and religion is commonly referred to as the "Big 6");
 - b. CF members are authorized to fill out a Geneva Conventions capture card; and
 - c. The senior PW (in the case of camps where both officers and NCOs are PWs) or PW representative (in the case of camps where there is no officer PW) is authorized to represent fellow PWs in matters of camp administration, health, welfare and grievances.
5. Each PW must exercise great caution when filling out the "capture card", when engaging in authorized communication with the captor and when writing letters home. CF members 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.



405. DIGNITY AND SELF-RESPECT MUST BE MAINTAINED.

1. Accept the adversity of captivity with dignity. Believe in yourself and maintain faith in your ability to survive. Encourage, motivate and generate cohesion within the group. Learn to deal with personal failings and rebuild morale. Always maintain hope.

14. **Explanation.** Captivity is an intensely personal experience. While the ill effects of captivity can be moderated by effective leadership and the companionship of fellow captives, the PW will need to rely on his/her own inner strength to survive. CF members must strive to maintain their own sense of worth, dignity and self-respect.

15. Maintaining communications is one of the most important ways PWs can aid one another, build morale and encourage hope. Communication breaks down the barriers of isolation that an enemy may attempt to construct and help strengthen a PW's will to resist. CF members shall, immediately upon capture, attempt to make contact with fellow PWs by any means available and, thereafter, shall continue to communicate and participate as part of the PW organization under the senior PW.

pride

406. ESCAPE.

1. In all circumstances, escape shall be considered. Plan the escape carefully, assess all the risks and assist others as necessary. If able, you must return to your unit at the earliest opportunity.

2. **Explanation.** The Geneva Conventions recognize that PWs may attempt to escape. Under the guidance and supervision of the senior PW and the PW organization, CF members must be prepared to take advantage of escape opportunities whenever they arise. In communal detention, the welfare of the PWs who remain must be considered. CF members are authorized to escape; should try to do so and should assist others to escape. If successful, members must return to their unit by contacting the closest CF or allied unit as soon as possible.

SECTION II - DURING OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR

407. GENERAL

1. CF personnel deployed in OOTW must take every reasonable step to prevent exploitation of themselves and Canada. If detained or taken hostage, members can resist exploitation by making themselves unattractive sources of information or potential collaboration. Most often hostages and detainees must make their own judgements as to which actions shall increase their chances of returning home with honour and dignity. Doing one's utmost to resist exploitation upholds CF doctrine and policy.

408. MILITARY BEARING AND COURTESY

1. In all circumstances, CF personnel shall maintain their military bearing and make every effort to remain calm, courteous and project personal dignity. This is particularly important during the early stages of captivity when captors may be uncertain about their control over the captives. Discourteous or unmilitary behaviour has often resulted in unnecessary punishment. This type of behaviour may jeopardize survival and complicate release or rescue efforts.

409. CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

1. There are no circumstances in which a member of the CF should voluntarily give classified information or materials to those who are unauthorized to receive them. Thus, CF members shall, to the utmost of their ability, protect all classified information. An unauthorized disclosure of classified information, for whatever reason, does not justify further disclosures. CF members taken hostage or detained must resist, to the utmost of their ability each and every attempt by their captor to obtain such information.

410. CHAIN OF COMMAND

1. Historically, in both peacetime and wartime, establishment of a military chain of command has been a tremendous source of strength for all captives. Thus, when CF members are detained or taken hostage as a group, they shall organize themselves, as much as possible, in a military manner under the senior military member present. Every effort shall be made to establish and sustain communications with other detainees or hostages.

411. DETENTION BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS DURING OOTW

1. Once in the custody of a foreign government, regardless of the circumstances that preceded the detention situation, detainees are subject to the laws of that government. CF members detained by foreign governments shall maintain military bearing and must not participate in antagonistic or illegal behaviour. In addition, CF members should:
- a. Ask immediately and continuously to see Canadian embassy personnel or a representative of an allied or neutral country. Members should also attempt to contact the International Committee of the Red Cross/Red Crescent;
 - b. Provide name, rank, service number, date of birth (blood group and religion if situation dictates) and the innocent circumstances leading to their detention. Further discussions should be limited to and revolve around health and welfare matters, conditions of fellow detainees and going home.
 - c. Avoid signing any form or document or making any statement oral or otherwise. This is a common tactic used to exploit the detainee. If forced to sign a document or make a statement, the member should provide as little information as possible and then continue to resist to the utmost of his or her ability.

- d. Escape attempts shall be made only after careful consideration of the risk of violence, chance of success, and detrimental effects on detainees remaining behind. Unsuccessful escapes will provide the captor with further justification to prolong detention by charging additional violations of its criminal or civil law and might result in bodily harm or even death to the member.

412. CAPTIVITY BY TERRORISTS OR OTHER CRIMINALS

1. Capture by terrorists is generally the least predictable form of captivity. The possible forms of captivity range from spontaneous hijacking to a carefully planned kidnapping. Relative to other forms of captivity, hostages generally play a greater role in determining their own fate since terrorists in many instances expect no reward for providing good treatment or releasing hostages unharmed. If assigned in or travelling through areas of known terrorist activity, CF personnel shall exercise prudent antiterrorism measures (such as maintaining a low profile, minimizing reliance on local people for transportation, etc.) to reduce their vulnerability to capture. In addition, members do the following:

- a. Remain calm and courteous especially during the capture and initial internment since most casualties among hostages occur during this phase.
- b. Convey a personal dignity and apparent sincerity to the captors. In addition to the Big 6, CF personnel may engage in non-substantive discussions (such as sports, family and so on) with captors. This type of discussion should be attempted in an effort to "humanize" the member in the eyes of the terrorist and lessen the image of the member as a mere symbol of the captor's ideological hatred.
- c. Do not pander, praise, participate in, or debate the terrorist's cause with him/her.
- d. Weigh carefully the unique circumstances of the terrorist situation and all aspects of a decision to attempt escape. CF members who consider escape to be their only viable course of action are authorized to make such attempts.

413. SUMMARY FOR USE OF THE CCAC FOR OOTW

1. While the CCAC was designed for war, the use of the CCAC is applicable to most captivity situations and should be used as a guide during OOTW. Where specific "Conduct After Capture" ROE exist for a particular operation, the ROE will describe how the CCAC has been modified from this doctrine. In general, the following modifications to the CCAC for detainee or hostage situations may be appropriate for ROE in OOTW:

<p>Detainee Situation <i>Principles of Leadership always apply.</i></p> <p>NO CHANGE <i>Resist exploitation by all means available.</i> Avoid use of force or physical resistance. Avoid exploitation by resisting interrogation. <i>Information to be given.</i> Big 6, health and welfare—maintain innocence. Request contact with Canadian, allied or UN authorities. <i>Dignity and self-respect must be maintained.</i></p> <p>NO CHANGE Escape. Avoid Escape. Consider legal ramifications if re-captured.</p>	<p>Hostage Situation <i>Principles of Leadership always apply.</i></p> <p>NO CHANGE <i>Resist exploitation by all means available.</i> Avoid use of force or physical resistance. Avoid exploitation by resisting interrogation. Information to be given. Big 6 (avoid religion), health and welfare—items to humanize hostage, for example, family, sports. Dignity and self-respect must be maintained.</p> <p>NO CHANGE Escape. Situation is extremely unpredictable. Captor’s intentions and group situation will dictate.</p>
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CHAPTER 5

RECOVERY OF DETAINEES, HOSTAGES AND PRISONERS OF WAR

The first thing was to strip us of all our clothes and to throw them into an incinerator. Next they removed all our body hair and put us through a de-lousing station. From there into a hot shower with lots of hot water and soap. While stark naked we were confronted by a horde of doctors and nurses who segregated us up into groups depending on our medical condition, then into a room with all the clothes in the world where we could take as much of everything we wanted. Finally we were given a thorough interrogation by a team of intelligence and war crimes officers. All the time this was going on there were the Red Cross girls going around dishing out cigarettes and chocolate bars.³⁶ (p. 37)

—Air Commodore (ret'd) Leonard Birchall, OC, OBE, DFC, CD describes the recovery procedure after 4 years as a prisoner in a Japanese POW camp.

501. GENERAL

1. When release of detainees, hostages or PWs occurs or is imminent, DCDS will designate the closest available CF or allied installation as the recovery site and initiate/coordinate the intervention of a recovery team. The recovery team shall consist of the following personnel:

- a. Medical;
- b. Psychology/Psychiatry;
- c. Intelligence;
- d. Public Affairs;
- e. J3 DLLS;
- f. Director Casualty Support Administration (DCSA); and,
- g. Military Police (MP) investigators when deemed appropriate.

2. In order of priority, medical assessment, psychological debriefing, MP (if necessary), intelligence debriefing, public affairs, lessons learned validation debriefing and administration will occur as soon as possible after release. Concurrently, DCDS will facilitate the attendance of member's family at the recovery site as appropriate and practicable.

502. MEDICAL ASSESSMENT

1. A complete medical examination shall be performed on all personnel released from captivity (detainee, hostage or PW). This examination will occur as soon as possible but not later than 48 hours after release. The findings or lack thereof will be consigned in the member's medical documents. Treatments, follow-ups and additional investigations shall be immediately coordinated and documented as required.

503. PSYCHOLOGICAL DEBRIEFING

1. A psychological debriefing is mandatory for all personnel released from captivity (ie, detainee, hostage or PW). The psychological debriefing will occur as soon as possible but no later than 72 hours after

³⁶ Birchall, L. (1997). *Leadership*. A paper presented at the CF conference Ethics in Practice, May, 1997.

release. If available, the contingent military psychologist will coordinate the debriefing. In Canada or remote locations, DCDS will coordinate the debriefing.

504. MILITARY POLICE DEBRIEFING

1. When it appears that violations of the LOAC or other international agreements or laws have been perpetrated against detainees or PWs whilst held by a detaining power, the recovery team shall also include MP investigators who will coordinate the collection of physical evidence and victim statements. MP assisted by appropriate legal advisors, shall coordinate and facilitate the participation of any other international investigative authority as may be required.

505. INTELLIGENCE DEBRIEFING

1. An intelligence debriefing should occur as soon as possible after the psychological debriefing. The debriefing should include the following subject areas:

- a. method of capture and conditions;
- b. locations of personnel, equipment, etc.;
- c. possible contacts with other detainees, hostages or PWs and their status;
- d. objectives and methods of interrogation, torture and abuse;
- e. degree of exploitation;
- f. details of escape or release; and
- g. potential for post-release exploitation.

506. PUBLIC AFFAIRS (PA) ASSESSMENT

1. Media interest in released CF personnel will be extremely high. A PAFF assessment will be conducted as soon as possible after release and focus on the appropriateness and ability of the member to meet the media. PAFF personnel will facilitate media activity at the direction of DCDS.

507. LESSONS LEARNED/TRAINING VALIDATION DEBRIEFING

1. It is essential that CCAC training be validated. The best source of 'lessons learned' for CCAC is recently recovered personnel. J3 DLLS will coordinate the debriefing for training validation points for all recovered personnel as soon as possible after release. J3 DLLS will maintain a "Captivity Data-Base" which will include all complete recovery debriefing and other relevant information.

508. ADMINISTRATION

1. During the recovery process, the DCSA will interview the member and assess the requirement for follow-on administrative action.

509. COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS

1. Compensation and benefits to which the member is normally entitled will continue for the entire period of captivity. Upon notification from COS J1 that a member is confirmed to be a detainee, hostage or PW, the DCSA will provide appropriate assistance to the member's family and facilitate the administration of compensation and benefits on the member's behalf until the member is released.

CHAPTER 6
TRAINING
SECTION I GENERAL

But we all had images, absorbed from film and books about the POWs in Vietnam, of rat-infested pits, of prisoners standing tied to a post in a freezing river for a week, with rodents chewing at their vital parts. Also, the British press was busily hyping away, printing stories saying that captured Allied pilots would be torn limb from limb by the Iraqi people, and so on. We didn't necessarily believe this sort of stuff, but these were the things we were reading about, that we were inevitably thinking about.³⁷ (p. 27)

—RAF Flight Lieutenant John Nichol describes his mental picture of captivity.

601. THE REQUIREMENT FOR TRAINING

1. Training members in the rules and application of the CCAC contributes to combat effectiveness in several important ways. First, training increases the confidence of members to cope with potential PW, detainee or hostage situations.^{38,39} Second, CCAC training reduces unauthorized communication with the enemy during captivity.⁴⁰ In addition, well-developed training increases the likelihood of successful escapes.⁴¹ Finally, given the nature of our recent operations, CF training and doctrine have been developed in concert with our allies; therefore, increasing interoperability.⁴²

602. TRAINING LEVELS

1. CF CACC training will be conducted in four distinct levels. Each level is designed to provide members with appropriate training contingent upon their assessed level of risk. Level A training is mandatory for all members of the CF and is the responsibility of CFRETS. Levels B, C and C (Interop) training will be conducted at the discretion of DCDS and is mandatory for identified personnel.

603. LEVEL A TRAINING

1. This is the minimum level of understanding for all CF personnel. It will be delivered during recruit and basic officer training and will consist of two periods of classroom instruction designed to introduce the following topics:

- a. CCAC

³⁷ Peters, J & Nichol, J. (1992) *Tornado Down: The Horrifying True Story of Their Gulf War Ordeal*. Penguin.

³⁸ Anderson, M. A., (1996.) *Captivity and Culture: Insights from the Desert Storm Prisoner of War Experience*. Unpublished Master's Thesis. *Naval War College, Newport R.I.*

³⁹ Eid, J., Brun, W., Laberg, J.C., & Johnsen, B.H. (1988.) *Participating in a Prisoner of War Exercise: Stress Reactions and Coping*. *Paper presented at the 34th International Applied Military Psychology Symposium (IAMPS), Paris, May 25-28 1998.*

⁴⁰ Laberg, J.C., & Johnsen, J.E. (1998.) *Coping with Interrogations*. *Paper presented at the NATO "Human In Command Conference", Kingston, Ontario, June 7, 1998*

⁴¹ Biderman, A.D. et al. (1956.) *Report of the Working Group on Survival Training*. *US Air Force Personnel and Training Research Center*. Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.

⁴² Jessen, B. (1999). *Report of the Action Group –17, Survival Psychology*. *The Technical Cooperation Program Minutes, Quebec, September 1999.*

- b. PW and hostage environments
- c. Rights and obligations of PWs
- d. Survival/coping strategies

Note: R to I training is not authorized for Level A Training.

604. LEVEL B TRAINING

1. This training can be characterized as “mission specific”. For formed units in preparation for deployment, Level B training will be delivered at the unit. For others, this training will be conducted at the PSTC prior to deployment. Level B training will consist, at minimum, of two periods of classroom instruction designed to review the following topics:

- a. CCAC
- b. PW and hostage environments
- c. Rights and obligations of PWs
- d. Survival/coping strategies
- e. Threat assessment for mission area (to include potential for hostage taking)

Note: R to I training is not authorized for Level B Training.

2. See Figure 6-1, below. CCAC training is designed to provide members with appropriate training contingent upon their assessed level of risk. Level A training is mandatory for all CF members. Levels B, C and C (Interop) will be conducted at the discretion of the DCDS.

Conduct After Capture Training

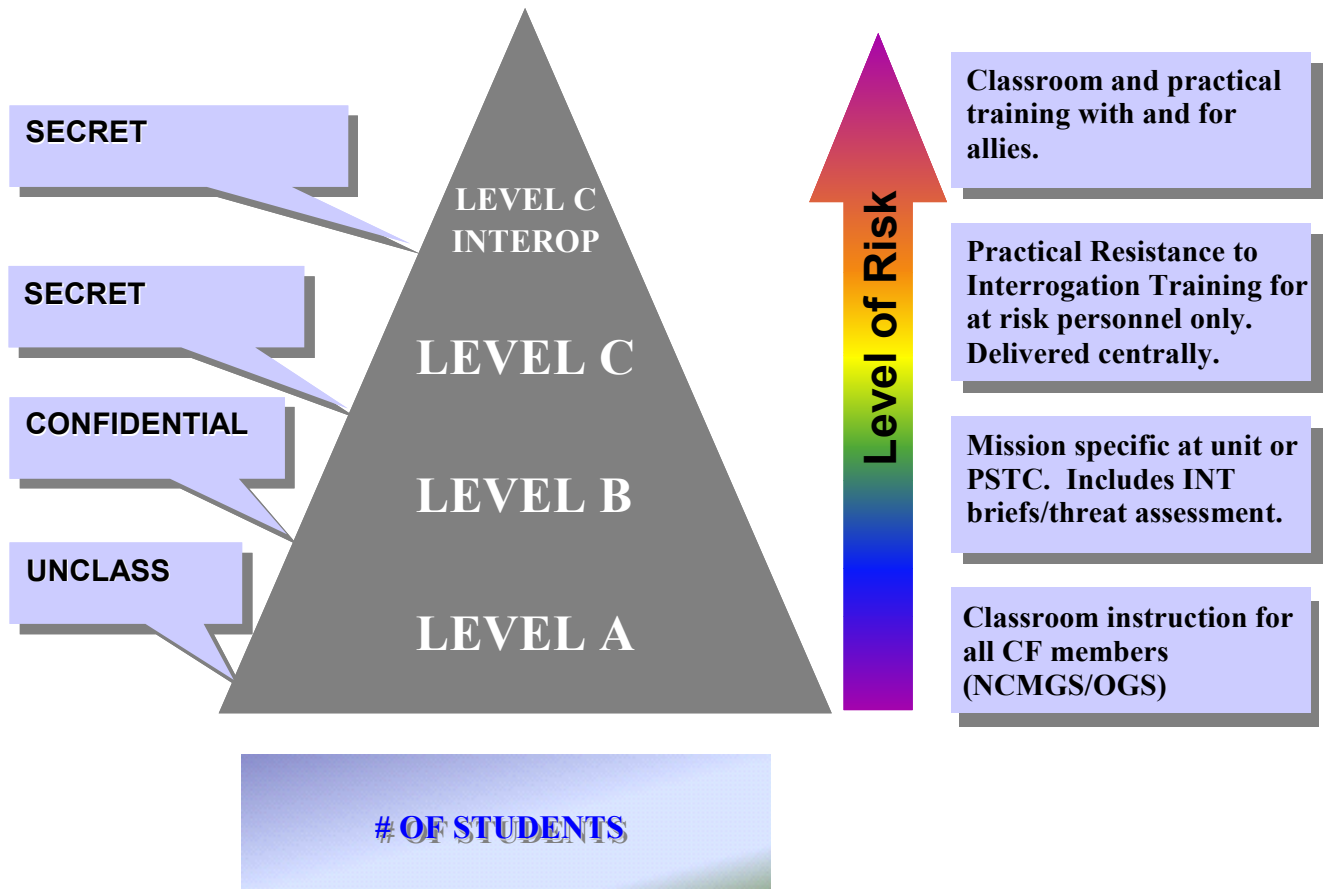


Figure 6-1 Conduct After Capture Training

605. TRAINING EVALUATION

1. Level A training will be evaluated by written examination. Level B training will be provided in a briefing format and no formal examination of students is required. Level C and C (Interop) is designed to be experiential. Student performance will be monitored throughout and suggestions for improvement provided. DCDS can impose further training for students whose performance is not satisfactory.

SECTION II - RESISTANCE TO INTERROGATION (LEVEL C) TRAINING

Every single type of interrogation/coercion technique taught at SERE (Survival Evasion Resistance Escape) school, we saw in Baghdad...having seen it once before was a big help in knowing what was happening to me and what the Iraqis were trying to do. I felt at times that I had control of the situation with that knowledge. It made for some 'little victories' when I really needed them. (p. 24)⁴³

—An American former PW describes how resistance training helped him during his captivity in Iraq.

For a long time it has been accepted that all military training should be accompanied by physical training to raise the soldier's resistance to physical strain, to increase his physical fitness and mental alertness. I believe that it is just as important to attempt, by 'Mental Training', to raise his resistance to the nervous and mental strain of war... (p. 124)⁴⁴

—Major General (ret'd) Frank Richardson discusses the need for rigorous 'mental training' in preparation for war.

606. SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATION

1. Similar to the US resistance training paradigm,^{45,46} CF R to I (Level C) training is based on a learning system called *Stress Inoculation Theory*.⁴⁷ The idea is analogous to the traditional process of medical inoculation for the prevention of disease. In the medical model, the amount of a vaccine is calculated to cause the immune system to react and recognize the antigen, but not become overwhelmed. The effect is to simulate an attack from the disease at a level, which the immune system could react successfully and persist in the build-up of an ultimately protective capability. Once this is accomplished, should the individual become exposed to the full impact of the disease, the effect would not be overwhelming. Similarly, *Stress Inoculation Training* is the systematic presentation of realistic stressors (the "vaccine") in a controlled learning environment. This training system produces positive results for individuals confronting stressful life events. *Stress Inoculation Theory* is the foundation for R to I (Level C) training and is divided into three phases:

- a. **Conceptualization Phase (pre-academic captivity).** During this phase of training, students develop a comprehensive understanding and reliable mental picture of the situation. Students are given a realistic but not overwhelming exposure to the situation and learn what behaviours are productive in coping with the identified stressor.
- b. **Skills Acquisition and Rehearsal Phase (academic and role-play).** In this phase students work on problem-solving activities by using coping behaviours in realistic settings. An extensive repertoire of coping responses are acquired and mastered gradually through multiple scenarios.
- c. **Application and Follow-through (post academic captivity).** Individuals are exposed to more and more stressful situations in which they apply their newly acquired coping skills.

⁴³ Anderson, M. A. (1996). Captivity and Culture: Insights from the Desert Storm Prisoner of War Experience. Unpublished Master's Thesis. *Naval War College, Newport R.I.*

⁴⁴ Richardson, F. M. (1978). *Fighting Spirit. Psychological Factors in War.* Crane, Russak & Company, Inc. New York.

⁴⁵ Percival, G. L. (1998). Why Conduct Theoretical and Practical Resistance Training? *Paper presented at the TTCP AG-17 meeting, Chicksands, UK, October 1998.*

⁴⁶ Jessen, J. B. (1995). Resilience: Can the Will to Survive be Learned? *Paper presented at the Survival 1995 Symposium, HMS Daedalus Lee-on-Solent, Portsmouth, UK, July 1995.*

⁴⁷ Meichenbaum, D. (1986). *Stress Inoculation Training.* New York, Pergamon Press.

2. Through these increasingly stressful exposures, students reach a confidence level where, when placed in realistic settings, they persist in optimum, resilient coping behaviour.⁴⁸

607. CONSENT FORM

1. All Level C training participants will sign a consent form prior to the commencement of training. The purpose consent form is to provide sufficient information to the member as to the content of the training including physical and psychological pressures to enable the member to make an informed decision about whether or not to participate. At minimum, this form will include the following information:

- a. A biographical section to be filled in that inquires about previous R to I training if any.
- b. The purpose of the training.
- c. A description of the physical and psychological pressures the member will likely experience.
- d. Information on how to cease training.
- e. Rules about the passage of information on course material to unauthorized persons.
- f. What career action may be taken for refusing to take the training.

608. MEDICAL EXAMINATION

1. All Level C training participants will receive a complete medical examination within 30 days prior to the commencement of training.

609. LEVEL C TRAINING (R TO I)

1. This is advanced level training for those members assessed at the highest level of risk. *Level C training will be conducted by specially trained instructors only as authorized by DCDS.* Length of training will vary according to requirements. Level C training will be conducted centrally or at remote locations as authorized by DCDS and consist of both academic and practical R to I training. Normally, Level C training will be conducted as a portion of an exercise where capture is likely (for example, Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE), special operations, Military Attaché training).

- a. Academic topics to be covered will include:
 - (1) Factors influencing the captivity environment;
 - (2) Exploitation including interrogation techniques;
 - (3) Authorized communications with the captor;
 - (4) Tools and techniques for resisting captor exploitation;
 - (5) Structures of overt and covert organization while in captivity;
 - (6) Covert communication methods;
 - (7) Impact of escape;
 - (8) Escape-planning considerations;
 - (9) PW actions during rescue and recovery;

⁴⁸ Mitchell, J. (1995). Classified Code of Conduct Research on Training Optimism in Air Crew Members.

- (10) Guidance for detention by foreign governments; and
 - (11) Guidance for captivity by terrorists.
 - b. Practical resistance training shall include:
 - (1) A capture phase;
 - (2) An individual captivity phase (includes exposure to several interrogation techniques and four hours of complete physical isolation); and
 - (3) A group captivity phase.
 - c. During resistance training students will accomplish the following:
 - (1) Use methods to combat psychological stress;
 - (2) As a group, use covert communications to unify resistance posture;
 - (3) As a group, establish a covert and overt organization to satisfy needs;
 - (4) Use tools and techniques to resist captor exploitation; and
 - (5) As an individual and as a member of a group, use escape principals to plan an escape.
2. Level C training will conclude with a debriefing/seminar to highlight student performance and emphasize the relationship between the CCAC and captivity.

610. USE OF PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURES DURING LEVEL C TRAINING

1. The realistic portrayal of an enemy captor requires physical contact and simulated punishment of students. The purpose of applying physical and psychological pressures is to project the student's focus into the resistance scenario and realistically simulate conditions associated with captivity and resistance efforts. Most importantly, exposure to physical and psychological pressures provides the student with meaningful opportunities to practice effective coping strategies learned in training. To enhance realism during Level C training, the following mild physical and psychological pressures may be employed by authorized personnel under direct supervision of the chief instructor, medical officer and military psychologist⁴⁹:

- a. Friendly gestures (for example, handshake, pat on the back, hug);
- b. Use of handcuffs or wrist straps while not in isolation;
- c. Use of a controlled, forceful shove to force the student in a single desired direction;
- d. Frisking or conducting pat searches;
- e. Removal of clothing (not including underwear) to simulate body searching;
- f. Approved stress positions to accelerate fatigue;
- g. Use of hoods to induce a sense of isolation (while not in cell);
- h. Use of private cells to induce a sense of isolation;

⁴⁹ Direct supervision may be in-person or by video monitoring. The CI, MO and Mil Psych must be present for all training that involves the use of these pressures. At the discretion of the student, instructor or specialist officer, training may be paused or halted at any time.

- i. Use of “white/distraction noise” (maximum 84dB⁵⁰) to induce a sense of isolation;
- j. Restricted diet during captivity to simulate known practices;
- k. Approved questioning/interrogation techniques and ploys to simulate known practices; and
- l. Loud or threatening language to simulate known practices.

611. LEVEL C INTEROPERABILITY TRAINING

1. This is advanced level training designed to ensure interoperability with our allies. DCDS may authorize this training from time to time as required. Combat Search And Rescue (CSAR) as well as other special topics may be exercised at this level of training.

⁵⁰ Treasury Board Standard 3-12. Noise Control and Hearing Conservation.

SECTION III - REQUIREMENTS IN SUPPORT OF RESISTANCE TO INTERROGATION (LEVEL C) TRAINING

612. PERSONNEL RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS IN SUPPORT OF LEVEL C TRAINING

1. To ensure Level C training is conducted in accordance with DCDS instructions, a small but permanent cadre of instructors is necessary. Working as an operational training detachment of DCDS, this organization may be structured as follows:

- a. Chief Instructor Major (Open Any)
- b. Administration Officer Captain (Log)
- c. Medical Officer Captain (Medical)
- d. Military Psychologist Major (PSEL)
- e. Senior Non-commissioned Member CWO (ANY)
- f. Instructor x 15 Mil (MOC/Rank – ANY)/Civ
- g. General Duty x 5 Mil (MOC/Rank – ANY)/Civ

613. OTHER RESOURCES

1. To facilitate on-site and remote location training, the following resources are required in support of Level C training:

- a. Fixed training location
- b. Computer resources
- c. PW camp simulation
- d. 3-5 SMP vehicles
- e. PW quarters (up to 15 students)
- f. Interrogation room simulation
- g. Video monitoring equipment
- h. Classroom for academic phase
- i. Administration area including staff rooms and offices

614. INSTRUCTOR TRAINING

1. Level C Training Detachment Instructors will be selected and trained in accordance with DCDS guidelines. A specialty qualification will be developed for R to I instructors within 12 months of this doctrine being approved.

615. LEVEL C TRAINING DETACHMENT - ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

1. In addition to the conduct of Level C training, the detachment will be responsible for the following activities:

- a. Development of debriefing protocols for released PWs, hostages and detainees;
- b. Conduct of debriefing for released PWs, hostages and detainees;
- c. Development of recovery protocols for released PWs, hostages and detainees;
- d. Consultation/delivery of Level B training to formed units;
- e. Conduct of Level C training validation;
- f. Development of expertise in survival and recovery technology; and
- g. Development of CCAC policy IAW this doctrine.

616. INTERESTED AGENCIES

CDS
DCDS
ADM HR (Mil)
CFRETS
JAG
CAS
CLS
CMS
DHS
DCSA
J1
J2

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GLOSSARY

Capture Card

A card sent by PWs to their families and the Central PW Agency giving information on their capture, address and state of health. A capture card is sent by PWs upon capture and upon transfer from one place of detention to another.

Code of Conduct After Capture (CCAC)

This is CF doctrine that describes the behaviour expected of personnel when taken PW, detainee or hostage.

Code of Conduct After Capture (CCAC) Training

All theoretical and practical training activities designed to prepare an individual for survival in captivity as a PW, detainee or hostage from the time of capture until release.

Detainee

"[A] person detained in custody, especially for political reasons." (p. 317)⁵¹ Depending on the political situation, detainees may be treated in accordance with the laws of armed conflict. Oftentimes, diplomatic intervention is required to gain the release of a detainee.

Detaining Power

The state into whose power a PW has fallen.

Hostage

"[A] person seized or held as security for the fulfilment of a condition." (p. 570)⁵² Hostage takers may be terrorists or other criminals. Hostages are not usually treated in accordance with the LOAC.⁵³

Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC)

The body of international law that governs the conduct of hostilities during an armed conflict.

Prisoner of War (PW)

In CF doctrine, PW is defined in accordance with the LOAC.⁵⁴ If captured during an international armed conflict to which Canada is a party, the following persons are entitled to PW status:

- a. combatants;⁵⁵
- b. persons who accompany the armed forces without actually being members thereof (such as supply contractors) provided they have received authorization from the armed forces which they accompany;
- c. members of crews of the merchant marine or civil aircraft of the parties to the conflict;
- d. war correspondents; and
- e. personnel of the armed forces temporarily assigned to medical duties during a limited period of time.

⁵¹ The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1990

⁵² The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1990

⁵³ Murphy, P.J. & Farley, K.M.J. (1997). Hostage Survival Skills for CF Personnel. Operational Effectiveness Guide 97-1. *Personnel Research Team, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, Canada, K1A OK2*

⁵⁴ The Law of Armed Conflict at the Operational and Tactical Level, B-GJ-005-104/PF-021, January, 1999, Office of the Judge Advocate General, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa Canada, K1A OK2

⁵⁵ Ibid., see Chapter 3 for a complete discussion of who is a combatant.

The rules embodied in the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949 (hereinafter referred to as the "GIII") are generally regarded as being part of the customary international law. Thus, all states are bound by the PW convention.

Prisoner of War Organization

Under the command of the senior PW, an overt or covert organization designed to meet the needs of the PWs.

Protecting Power

A neutral state or body designated by a party to the conflict and accepted by the adverse party. The role of the Protecting Power is to monitor the detaining power's treatment of PWs, interned civilians and inhabitants of occupied territory. As nations often disagree as to which nations are neutral or otherwise, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been authorized to perform some of the functions of the Protecting Power.

Resistance to Interrogation (R to I) Training

A specialized form of practical CCAC training designed to develop effective strategies for coping with interrogation techniques.

REFERENCE

1. NDHQ Action Directive 7/99, 3 September 1999
2. DAOD 7005-0, Conduct of Members When Taken Prisoner of War, 26 September 1997.
3. Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Geneva, 12 August 1949 (Third Geneva Convention.)
4. STANAG 2074 TOP (EDITION 7) – Treatment of Exercise Prisoners of War During NATO Exercises, 15 October 1998

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