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Tactical Questioning: Soldier's Handbook



November 2003

***“Every Soldier a Warrior...
Every Soldier an
Intelligence Collector”***

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Table of Contents

	Page
Preface	3
Chapter 1 Why Tactical Questioning Is Important	5
Chapter 2 Tactical Questioning Task, Condition, Standard and Defining Key Terms	7
Chapter 3 Tactical Questioning of Noncombatants	10
Chapter 4 Tactical Questioning and Handling of EPWs/Detainees	15
Chapter 5 Example Questions and The Don'ts of Questioning	22
Chapter 6 Reporting	25
Chapter 7 Mission Responsibilities	27
Chapter 8 Document Handling	29
Chapter 9 Various Tools	33
Chapter 10 Cultural Awareness	46
Glossary.....	54

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Preface

This handbook is a compilation of tools to help all soldiers collect information through tactical questioning and EPW/detainee and document handling in Offensive, Defensive, Stability, and Support operations. However, most of the handbook was developed specific to small unit patrols, traffic control points (TCPs)/ roadblocks, and other interaction with the local population in the Middle East.

This handbook is not intended to train soldiers as Human Intelligence collectors or even make the soldier an expert on tactical questioning. It is only designed to introduce the basics of questioning and to provide some tools.

The proponent of this handbook is the US Army Intelligence Center. This handbook was quickly developed to try to immediately fill a gap in existing documentation on tactical questioning. It was developed based on the agreement that the US Army Intelligence Center will follow this handbook with the development of a Special Text publication on this subject. This handbook does not reflect authoritative US Army doctrine or tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs).

We welcome your comments and recommended changes. Please email them directly to the proponent at atzs-fdc-d@hua.army.mil or mail them to: Commander, ATTN: ATZS-FDT-D, US Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca, 550 Cibique Street, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-7017. You can also access the Intelligence Center Doctrine Division Homepage at <https://www.futures.hua.army.mil/doctrine> and leave your comments or changes with the Webmaster.

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Chapter 1 Why Tactical Questioning Is Important

Note: This handbook does not reflect authoritative U.S. Army doctrine or TTP.

Every soldier, as a part of a small unit, is a potential information collector and an essential component to help reach situational understanding. Every soldier develops a special level of situational awareness simply due to exposure to events occurring in the area of operations (AO) and has the opportunity to collect information by observation and interaction with the population. This task is critical because the environment we operate in is characterized by violence, uncertainty, complexity, and asymmetric methods by the threat. The increased situational awareness that soldiers develop through personal contact and observation is a critical element of the Brigade's and Battalion's ability to more fully understand the operational environment. The concept that every soldier is an information collector cannot be overstated.

However, you are not an Intelligence Collector. This handbook is not meant to turn you into a Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Collector and will not make you an expert on tactical questioning. It is only designed to provide guidance for how to deal with and handle the local population you may come in contact with and to introduce the basics of tactical questioning.

Tactical questioning is a critical element of small unit operations. You, the soldier, must maintain a high level of situational awareness at all times. Through tactical questioning, handling EPWs/detainees, and handling captured documents, soldiers serve as the commander's "eyes and ears" whether—

- On patrol.
- Manning a TCP/roadblock.
- Occupying an observation post.

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- Passing through areas in convoys.
- Doing anything that involves observing and reporting elements of the environment and activities in the AO.

The soldier conducts tactical questioning based on the unit's standing operating procedures (SOPs), rules of engagement (ROE), and the order for that mission. Small unit leaders must include specific guidance for tactical questioning in the order for appropriate missions. The Brigade and Battalion S2s and S3s must provide appropriate specific guidance down to company/troop/battery level to help guide tactical questioning. This information that the soldier reports as a result of tactical questioning will be passed up the chain of command (some to the Battalion S2 and Brigade S2) and forms a vital part of planning and operations. Careful and quick handling of EPWs/detainees and documents also helps the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) effort. For tactical questioning, there are two levels of reporting:

- Normal reporting, submitted before the Battalion S2 section performs the debriefing.
- Immediate reporting of information of critical tactical value, based either on predetermined criteria or common sense.



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Chapter 2 Tactical Questioning Task, Condition, Standard, and Defining Key Terms

Task, Condition, and Standard

Task: Conduct Tactical Questioning of Combatants and Civilians on the Battlefield

Condition: In the Contemporary Operating Environment, provided a **Tactical Questioning Smart Card**, Combatants or Civilians on the Battlefield.

Standard: Every Soldier must perform the following to standard.

1. Conduct 100% **JUMPS Screening** (Job of the individual, Unit or place where the COB lives, Mission or the purpose of the COB, PIR related questions, Stuff- where did event occur, any documents/weapons found on the individual, is he from this town/village/area/or is he showing up for the first time, etc).
2. Conduct TCP Screening (Specific questions listed in the TQ Smart Card) of COBs using basic questions: Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How.
3. Accurately and timely report information gathered during JUMPS and TCP Screening and ensure you use as a reference the **Indicators of Counter-Intelligence (CI) and Human Intelligence (HUMINT)** interest (provided on TQ Card), using the SALUTE report format.
4. Submit reports to either your chain of command, S2 or an attached Tactical HUMINT Team.

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Key Terms

In addition to the terms defined in this chapter, all acronyms, abbreviations, and terms are shown in the glossary.

combat information - (Army) Unevaluated data gathered or provided to the tactical commander which, due to its highly perishable nature or the criticality of the situation, cannot be processed into tactical intelligence in time to satisfy the user's tactical intelligence requirements. (FM 6-0)

detainee - (DOD) A term used to refer to any person captured or otherwise detained by an armed force. (Army) An individual who is captured by or placed in the custody of a duly constituted governmental organization for a period of time. (FM 1-02)

dislocated civilian - (DOD) A broad term that includes a displaced person, an evacuee, an expellee, or a refugee. (Army) A generic term that describes a civilian who has been forced to move by war, revolution, or natural or manmade disaster from his or her home to some other location. Dislocated citizens include displaced persons, refugees, evacuees, stateless persons, and war victims. Legal and political considerations define the subcategories of a dislocated civilian. Also called **DC**. See also **displaced person**. (FM 1-02)

displaced person - (DOD) A civilian who is involuntarily outside the national boundaries of his or her country. [Note: Army adds: "or as an internally displaced person is a civilian involuntarily outside his area or region within his country."] (FM 1-02)

enemy prisoner of war - (Army) An individual or group of individuals detained by friendly forces in any operational environment who meet the criteria as listed in Article 4 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Handling of Prisoners of War. Also called **EPW**. (FM 1-02)

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noncombatant - (Army) **1.** An individual, in an area of combat operations, who is not armed and is not participating in any activity in support of any of the factions or forces involved in combat. (FM 41-10) **2.** An individual, such as chaplain or medical personnel, whose duties do not involve combat. (FM 1-02)

Persons Under Confinement - (This is not an official Joint/Army doctrinal term. This is an OIF/OEF euphemism that is explained in this handbook for the purpose of clarity to those who are going into the theater of operations.) PUC is a temporary "status." PUCs do not have EPW protection; however, they should be treated in a manner consistent with the principles of the Geneva Convention. They will be treated humanely to the extent appropriate and consistent with military necessity and security requirements. They will be given reasonable protection from the environment, provided with blankets, clothing, food covering, opportunities for prayer, food and water on a regular basis, personal hygiene, and medical attention.

Tactical Questioning - (Proposed Army) The questioning of the local population (noncombatants and EPWs/detainees) for information of immediate tactical value.

Traffic Control Point (TCP) - (Army) A place at which traffic is controlled either by military police or by mechanical means.



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Chapter 3 Tactical Questioning of Noncombatants

Note: For specific examples, see Chapter 5, and for a Tactical Questioning Smartcard, see Chapter 9.

Collecting Information

Information collection can and should occur at any time in an operational environment. Collection of combat information consists of becoming familiar with the surrounding environment, to include the people, infrastructure, and terrain, and recognizing **change**. Like a police officer "walking the beat" in a neighborhood day after day, soldiers at all ranks and echelons must be able to recognize that something has changed and, if possible, why. Even if you cannot determine why something changed, simply reporting that there has been change may help Military Intelligence (MI) personnel. Soldiers should train themselves to become constantly aware of conditions such as—

- **Armed Elements:** Location of factional forces, minefields, and potential threats.
- **Homes and Buildings:** What is the condition of the roofs, doors, windows, lights, power lines, water, sanitation, roads, bridges, crops, and livestock.
- **Infrastructure:** The presence of functioning stores, service stations, etc.
- **People:** Numbers, sex, age, residence or displaced persons, refugees, and evacuees (DPRE) status, visible health, clothing, daily activities, and leaders.
- **Contrast:** Has anything changed?

If everyone is involved in the collection of combat information, then everyone must be aware of the information requirements. All soldiers who have contact with the local population, routinely travel within the area, or frequently attend meetings with local

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organizations must know the information requirements and their responsibility to observe and report.

Key Considerations for Talking

- Know the threat level and force protection measures in your AO.
- Be knowledgeable of local customs and courtesies.
- Be careful of your body language.
- Approach people in normal surroundings to avoid suspicion.
- Be friendly and polite.
- Remove sunglasses when speaking to those people with whom you are trying to create a favorable impression.
- Know as much about the local culture and a few phrases in the local language.
- Understand local customs (male soldiers speaking to women, female soldiers speaking to men, etc).
- If security conditions permit, position your weapon in the least intimidating position as possible.

Questions

Using questions is the best way of opening and maintaining a conversation. You should try to use open questions that cannot be answered "yes" or "no." An open question is a basic question normally beginning with an interrogative (who, what, where, when, how, or why) and requires a narrative answer. They are brief and simply worded to avoid confusion. Characteristics of open questions:

- Are broad in nature.
- Result in the individual answering being allowed freedom in answering.
- Serve as an invitation to talk.
- Encourage discussion.
- Allow the individual to talk and the soldier to listen and observe.

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- Pose no or little threat to the individual.
- Allow people to become involved.
- Reveal what the person thinks is important.
- Create a conversational tone.

Be subtle throughout the conversation. Remember to be sociable yet reserved at all times. Rattling off a series of questions and writing down the responses will not gain the trust of the individual with whom you are speaking.

Maintaining the Conversation

Once a conversation is established, you can use some common techniques to maintain the conversation:

- Avoid use of military jargon, especially with civilians.
- Be prepared to discuss your personal interests (hobbies, books, travel, etc).
- Be sensitive to your body language.
 - Smile as long as it is appropriate.
 - Avoid sitting with your arms crossed.
 - Do not show the bottom of your feet.
 - Keep your hands away from your mouth.
 - Lean forward and nod.
 - Make frequent eye contact (if culturally appropriate).

Some more tips:

- Use the person's name, position title, rank and/or other verbal expressions of respect.
- Avoid judging the person by age, gender, appearance, etc.
- Keep your body posture relaxed, but alert.
- Remember, a person's favorite topic is himself or herself.
- Use humor carefully!
- Understand and take into account the significance of holidays and religious days or times of the day or week.

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Using Interpreters

The use of interpreters is an integral part of the information collection effort. Use of an interpreter is time consuming and potentially confusing. Proper use and control of an interpreter is a skill that must be learned and practiced to maximize the potential of collection.

Perhaps the most important guideline to remember is that an interpreter is essentially your mouthpiece; he or she says what you say, but in a different language. This sounds simple, but for those who have never worked with interpreters, problems can quickly develop.

Upon meeting your interpreter, it is important that you assess their proficiency in English. You need an interpreter with a firm grasp of English and the terminology you may encounter.

The following are several tips on working with an interpreter that should prove useful.

Placement:

- When standing, the interpreter should stand just behind you and to the side.
- When sitting, the interpreter should sit right beside you but not between you and the individual.

Body Language and Tone:

- Have the interpreter translate your message in the tone you are speaking.
- Ensure the interpreter avoids making gestures.

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Delivery:

- Talk directly to the person with whom you are speaking, not the interpreter.
- Speak as you would in a normal conversation, not the third person. For example, do not say, "Tell him that...." Rather say, "I understand that you..." and instruct the interpreter to translate as such.
- Speak clearly, avoid acronyms or slang, and break sentences uniformly to facilitate translation.
- Some interpreters will begin to translate while you are still speaking. This is frustrating for some people. If so, discuss the preference of translation with the interpreter.
- The most important principle to obey while using an interpreter is to remember that **you control the conversation**, not the interpreter.

Security:

- Work on the premise that the interpreter is being debriefed by a threat intelligence service.
- Always assume the worst.
- Avoid careless talk.
- Avoid giving away personal details.
- **Do not become emotionally involved!**

Interpreter Checklist for Patrolling:

- Tell the interpreter exactly what you want translated. The interpreter should translate all conversation between you and the individual.
- Do not discuss CCIRs, FFIRs, PIRs, or IR's with the interpreter.
- Brief the interpreter on actions to take in the event of actions at the halt or contact.
- Tell the interpreter what you expect of him, and how you want him to do it.

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Chapter 4 Tactical Questioning and Handling of EPWs/Detainees

Note: For specific examples, see Chapter 5, and for a Tactical Questioning Smartcard, see Chapter 9.

Treat all EPWs/detainees in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

The Five Ss

The first step in handling EPWs/detainees is to implement the "5 Ss". The "5 Ss" is a common military term usually associated with the handling of EPWs/detainees. The "5 Ss" are not just another acronym; the term implies the legal obligation that each soldier has to treat an individual in custody of or under the protection of US soldiers humanely.

- **Search** - This indicates a thorough search of the person for weapons and documents. You must search and record their equipment and documents separately. Record the description of weapons, special equipment, documents, identification cards, and personal affects on the capture tag (See Chapters 8 and 9 for samples of document handling tools.)
- **Silence** - Do not allow them to communicate with one another, either verbally or with gestures. Keep an eye open for potential troublemakers and be prepared to separate them.
- **Segregate** - Keep civilians and military separate and then further divide them by rank, gender, and nationality/ethnicity/religion.
- **Safeguard** - Provide security for and protect the EPWs/detainees. Get them out of immediate danger and,

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if they have it, allow them to keep their personal chemical protective gear and identification cards.

- **Speed** - Information is time sensitive and it is very important to move personnel to the rear as quickly as possible. The other thing to consider is resistance grows as time goes on. The initial shock of being captured or detained wears off and they begin to think of escape.

Questioning to Fill Out the Capture Tag

If you are the first US soldier to question the EPW/detainee, you must complete a capture tag. As such, your ability to gather initial information that facilitates further detailed questioning by MI personnel is extremely important. The acronym JUMPS gives a basis of the types of questions you need to ask. This can be used with any person being questioned (civilian or military); you simply modify the questions to fit the situation. The Tactical Force Protection Smartcard in Chapter 9 contains JUMP screening techniques. Any additional information provided by the individual that cannot be included on the capture tag must be reported to the unit S2 in SALUTE report format. (See Chapters 6, 8, and 9 for examples of the capture tag and SALUTE format.)

- **J - Job:** What is your job/what do you do? If military, also ask: what is your rank?
- **U - Unit:** What is your unit/name of the company you work for? Ask about their chain of command/command structure ... who is your boss/supervisor? If a civilian, ask the name of the business and employer?
- **M - Mission:** What is your job within your unit/company? What is the mission of your unit/company? What is the mission of your next higher unit/element? What mission/job were you performing when you were

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captured/detained? What is the current mission of your unit? What is the future mission of your unit?

- **P - Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIRs):** Ask questions based on your small unit's tasking as briefed before your patrol/TCP/roadblock/etc (which is based on the Battalion's/Brigade's PIR). Ensure you ask the questions during natural conversation so you do not give away your mission or the purpose of why you are asking these questions.
- **S - Supporting Information:** Anything that does not fit in the above. This is the "catch all" and initial quality control check.

Examples of supporting information:

- Situation.
- A person had a map on them - ask him to explain the map (symbols, date it was made, who made it, etc).
- A person had a photograph of a person or area - ask him to identify the person/location and ask why he has the photograph.
- A person is carrying identification documents for other persons (sex or age does not match, etc)—ask who they are for, why do they have them, etc.

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Example EPW/Detainee Processing Tag (Capture Tag)

An EPW/detainee must be tagged with a form of quick identification. This information greatly speeds up the screening process at the detention facilities. This official form, DD Form 2745, is called a capture tag. **If a DD Form 2745 is not available, all of the following information must be handwritten in a permanent fashion on a "field expedient" tag like the example below.**

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. DTG of Capture:2. Serial #: (left blank by the capturing unit)3. Full Name:4. Date of Birth:5. Rank/Occupation:6. Service # or ID #.7. Unit (EPW) or Address (Detainee):8. Capturing Unit:9. Location of Capture: (8-digit grid coordinate)10. Circumstances of Capture: (Give details)11. Physical Condition: (Give know details)12. Documents and Equipment: (Detailed list of all weapons, equipment, and documents found on EPW at time of capture)

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A DD Form 2745, Capture Tag, with sample entries is shown below.

<p style="text-align: center;">ENEMY PRISONER OF WAR (EPW) CAPTURE TAG (PART A)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For use of this form, see AR 190-8. The proponent agency is DCSOPS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Attach this part of tag to EPW. (Do not remove from EPW.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Search – For weapons, military documents, or special equipment. 2. Silence – Prohibit talking among EPWs for ease of control. 3. Segregate – By rank, sex, and nationality. 4. Safeguard – To prevent harm or escape. 5. Speed – Evacuate from the combat zone. 6. Tag – Prisoners and documents or special equipment. 	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; padding: 2px;">1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE 11.3D</td> <td style="width: 25%; padding: 2px;">2. SERIAL NO. 0090829</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">3. NAME DD</td> <td style="width: 25%; padding: 2px;">4. DATE OF BIRTH 12D5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">5. RANK D</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">6. SERVICE NO. 123-45-6789</td> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 2px;">8. CAPTURING UNIT</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">7. UNIT OF EPW 122D 4DD</td> <td colspan="3" style="padding: 2px;">9. LOCATION OF CAPTURE (GRID COORDINATES) D82456</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">10. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE D D</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">11. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF EPW D D</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">12. WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS 47D</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">D D</td> </tr> </table>	1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE 11.3D	2. SERIAL NO. 0090829	3. NAME DD	4. DATE OF BIRTH 12D5	5. RANK D	6. SERVICE NO. 123-45-6789	8. CAPTURING UNIT		7. UNIT OF EPW 122D 4DD	9. LOCATION OF CAPTURE (GRID COORDINATES) D82456			10. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE D D	11. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF EPW D D	12. WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS 47D	D D
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DD FORM 2745 (BACK), MAY 96

DD FORM 2745 MAY 96

REPLACES DA FORM 5976, JAN 91.
USABLE UNTIL EXHAUSTED.

SAMPLE

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<p>UNIT RECORD CARD (PART B)</p> <p>Forward to Unit. <i>(Capturing unit retains for records.)</i></p> <p>Use string, wire, or other durable material to attach the appropriate section of this form to the EPW's equipment or property.</p> <p align="center" style="font-size: 2em; color: red; font-weight: bold; opacity: 0.5;">SAMPLE</p>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE 113D</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">2. SERIAL NO. 0090829</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">3. NAME DD</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">4. DATE OF BIRTH 12D5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">5. RANK D</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">6. SERVICE NO. 123-45-6789</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">7. UNIT OF EPW 122D 4DD</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">8. CAPTURING UNIT</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 2px;">9. LOCATION OF CAPTURE (GRID COORDINATES) D82456</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">10. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE D D</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">11. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF EPW D D</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">12. WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS 47D</td> </tr> </table>	1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE 113D	2. SERIAL NO. 0090829	3. NAME DD	4. DATE OF BIRTH 12D5	5. RANK D	6. SERVICE NO. 123-45-6789	7. UNIT OF EPW 122D 4DD	8. CAPTURING UNIT	9. LOCATION OF CAPTURE (GRID COORDINATES) D82456		10. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE D D	11. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF EPW D D		12. WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS 47D
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<p align="center">DOCUMENT/SPECIAL EQUIPMENT WEAPONS CARD (PART C)</p> <p>Attach this part of tag to property taken. (Do not remove from property.)</p> <p>As a minimum, the tag must include the following information:</p> <p>Item 1. Date and time of capture (YYYYMMDD).</p> <p>Item 8. Capturing unit.</p> <p>Item 9. Place of capture (grid coordinates).</p> <p>Item 10. Circumstances of capture (how the EPW was captured).</p>		1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE 113D	2. SERIAL NO. 0090829	C
		3. NAME D	4. DATE OF BIRTH 1205	
5. RANK D	6. SERVICE NO. 123-45-6789			
7. UNIT OF EPW 122D 4DD	8. CAPTURING UNIT			
9. LOCATION OF CAPTURE (GRID COORDINATES) D82456				
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Chapter 5 Example Questions and The Don'ts of Questioning

Example Questions

The following are a basic list of questions that you can modify to ask the local population, both noncombatants and EPWs/detainees. Originally these questions were created specific to TCPs/roadblocks. Keep in mind, these questions are only examples and you may need to modify them based on the mission, unit guidance, and the situation:

- What is your name (verify this with identification papers, etc, and check the Detain/Of Interest/Protect Lists)?
- What is your home address (former residence if a DP)?
- What is your occupation?
- Where were you going (get specifics)?
- Why are you going there (get specifics)?
- What route did you travel to arrive here?
- What obstacles (or hardships) did you encounter on your way here?
- What unusual activity did you notice on your way here?
- What route will you take to get to your final destination?
- Who do you (personally) know that actively opposes the US (or coalition)? Follow this up with "who else?" If they know of anyone, ask what anti-US (coalition) activities they know of, where they happened, etc.
- Why do you believe we (US/coalition) are here?
- What do you think of our (US/coalition) presence here?

These questions may seem broad, when in fact they are pointed and specific. They are a form of direct questioning that does not allow the person being questioned a lot of room for misinterpretation or the chance to give a vague or misleading answer.

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Always keep the questions pertinent to your mission and report the answers per unit guidance. Information of critical tactical value does no good if it remains in one place or if it arrives *after* the battle or the event. (Chapter 10 also contained some Do's and Don'ts relating to cultural awareness.)

The Don'ts of Questioning

Tactical questioning of noncombatants... **DON'T**—

- Attempt to force or scare information from noncombatants.
- Attempt to task someone to go seek out information.
- Pay money or compensate for information.
- Seek out the same individuals from the local population for repeated questioning unless approved by your unit S2. Chance encounters are fine; however, routine patterns can be exploited by threat intelligence services or cause you to become a target of threat action.
- Ask questions of noncombatants in an area where the questioning.
- Ask leading questions - Leading questions are questions that are constructed as to require a “yes” or “no” answer rather than a narrative answer. Leading questions allow the individual to answer with a response he or she thinks you want to hear, not necessarily the facts. For example, “Is Group XYZ responsible?”
- Ask negative questions - Negative questions are questions that contain a negative word in the question itself such as “Didn't you go to the warehouse?”
- Ask compound questions - Compound questions consist of two questions asked at the same time; for example, “Where were you going after work and who were you to meet there?”

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- Ask vague questions - Vague questions do not have enough information for the person to understand exactly what you are asking. They may be incomplete, general, or otherwise nonspecific and create doubt in the source's mind.
- Ask questions to that make your unit's mission or intelligence requirements obvious.
- Take notes right away in front of the person after asking the question.

Tactical questioning of EPWs/detainees ... **DON'T**—

- Give comfort items to EPWs/detainees ... they are not your guests.
- Attempt to force or scare information out of them; you must comply with the Geneva Conventions.
- Ask only basic questions as outlined in this handbook. (**DO** move EPWs/detainees to a detention facility as quickly as possible.)
- Pay money for information.
- Mention that they may be interrogated later or try any other “scare tactic”; you must comply with the Geneva Conventions.
- Inform them of their rights; someone else will handle that task.

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Chapter 6 Reporting

All activity and information is reported through your chain of command to your unit S2. The S2 is responsible for transmitting the information to the appropriate MI elements (like a Tactical HUMINT Team [THT]). The most common report format to accurately document information gathered is the SALUTE report. A SALUTE report format is shown below and for convenience appears also in the S2 smartcard in Chapter 9. For tactical questioning, there are two levels of reporting:

- Normal reporting, prepared before the Battalion S2 section performs the debriefing.
- Immediate reporting of information of critical tactical value, based either on predetermined criteria or common sense.



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SALUTE REPORT FORMAT

TO: Unit you are reporting to **DTG:** Time report is submitted
FROM: Your unit **REPORT NUMBER:** Self-Explanatory

1. **SIZE (WHO):** This applies to both civilians and military. Describe as Civilian or Group of Civilians, company/troop/battery/battalion/brigade, etc. Be specific if the details are available.

2. **ACTIVITY (WHAT):** Clearly indicate what has transpired and indicate the PIR being answered; i.e., Iraqi Border Crossing, unusual/suspicious activity which may threaten force protection, pending hostilities, rallies, etc.

3. **LOCATION (WHERE):** Give an 8-digit grid coordinate whenever possible. Spell town names, followed by a 4-digit grid of town center mass. If a civilian, gather information such as name of business, residence, and any other data that will help a TAC HUMINT team re-contact the individual.

4. **UNIT (WHO):** Unit Designation from lowest to highest echelon known; i.e., 2^d Platoon, HQ Company, 5th Lt Inf Bn, 22^d Lt Inf Bde.

5. **TIME (WHEN):** DTG +time zone (Z, GMT, etc); record either the time you received the information or the actual time of the activity.

6. **EQUIPMENT (HOW):** Clearly indicate quantity and military nomenclature or types of major equipment that are **DIRECTLY** related to the activity if appropriate. If IED, describe what the device looks like (i.e., plastic bag with explosive device inside). Additionally, you may list important documents, information gathered on routes, or activities in this block as they apply to the information gathered.

NOTE: Separate multiple entries for equipment.

7. **REMARKS:** Include any comments that are relevant to the activity that do not fit neatly into the SALUTE lines.

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Chapter 7 Mission Responsibilities

Squad/Section/Patrol/TCP/Roadblock/Convoy Leader:

- Train and integrate specific tactical questioning in the planning, preparation, and execution of patrols, TCPs/roadblocks, convoys, etc, based on unit tasking/guidance.
- Fully prepare for and participate in the unit S2's debriefing program (if necessary, demand the debriefing) after all patrols, TCPs/roadblocks, convoys, etc.
- Report information based on visual observations and tactical questioning either in preparation for the debriefing or immediate reporting of information of critical tactical value.
- Carefully execute EPW/detainee and document handling during patrols, TCPs/roadblocks, convoys, etc.

Platoon Leader:

- Provide tasking/guidance to squad/section/patrol/TCP/roadblocks, and convoy leaders on topic areas for tactical questioning based on unit tasking/guidance.
- Fully support the unit S2's debriefing program and make sure it is mandatory that all patrol, TCP/roadblock, and convoy soldiers participate in the debriefing.
- Reinforce the importance of the procedures for immediate reporting of information of critical tactical value.

Company/Troop/Battery Commander:

- Provide tasking/guidance to platoon leaders on topic areas for tactical questioning based on unit tasking/guidance.

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- Pass information to and review intelligence preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) products (especially those specific to the environment) for the Battalion S2 and/or Brigade S2 Sections to improve their knowledge of the environment and the threat.
- Fully support the unit S2's debriefing program and make sure it is mandatory that all patrol, TCP/roadblock, and convoy soldiers participate in the debriefing.
- Reinforce the importance of the procedures for immediate reporting of information of critical tactical value.

Battalion S2 and S3 Sections:

- Provide tasking/guidance to company/troop/battery commanders on topic areas for tactical questioning based on unit PIRs.
- Provide intelligence and information (to include open-source information) focused on the company/troop/battery to help soldiers improve their cultural knowledge and situational awareness in order to conduct tactical questioning.
- Establish a program so that all patrols, TCPs/roadblocks, convoys, etc, are debriefed (to doctrinal standards).
- Establish procedures for immediate reporting of information of critical tactical value.
- Coordinate THT and other intelligence support as appropriate.

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Chapter 8 Document Handling

At times a document can give more information than a person being questioned. There are ways to handle captured enemy documents (CEDs) so they can be sent forward for document exploitation (DOCEX). CEDs can provide crucial information related to answering the Commander's PIR or even put together smaller pieces of an overall situation. Mishandling a document could result in the loss of valuable information. This chapter will explain the different types of CEDs and how to handle and tag them.

A CED is defined as any piece of recorded information obtained from the threat. CEDs can also be US or allied documents that were once in the hands of the enemy. CEDs can be found almost anywhere; some locations include abandoned training sites, old enemy command posts, deceased persons, cafes, town squares, or in the possession of EPWs/detainees. The media for CEDs can be written or typed material, drawings, plaques, audio, and/or video recordings, computer disks, and reproductions of those media. There are three types of CEDs:

- **Official:** Items of governmental or military origin (overlays, field order, maps, field manuals, reports, etc).
- **Identity:** Personal items such as cards, books, passports, and drivers license.
- **Personal:** Documents of a private or commercial origin (letters, diaries, photographs, flyers posted in cities and towns, etc).

Determining what to do with a CED once it has been reviewed is as important as its discovery. There are three primary actions one can take with a CED:

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- **CONFISCATE** the items with no intent on returning them. This includes all official documents.
- **IMPOUND** the items with the intent of returning them eventually. This would include high dollar value items, and personal documents that contain military information.
- **RETURN** the items to the owner upon examination. These include identification documentation and personal documents that do not contain military information.

Every confiscated or impounded CED must be tagged and logged before being transferred through the appropriate channels to an exploitation element. The tag contains the specifics of the item, and the log is a simple transmittal document used to track the transfer of CED between elements. The team or element leader is responsible for creating the initial CED Log.



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Captured Enemy Document Tag

The capturing unit is responsible for the CED tags. Every CED must be tagged. It is very important that a complete and accurate tag is attached to the CED. This is invaluable in the event a trace for missing documents becomes a necessity or if a DOCEX facility needs to contact the capturing unit.

While the information required is formatted, any piece of paper can be used as a CED tag. The importance of the tag is that it is complete and attached to the CED it represents. The following information, at a minimum, should be recorded on a CED tag. A CED tag format is shown below. (See also Chapter 4 for DD Form 2745, which is a 3-part EPW Capture Tag.)

Nationality: Spell out the country of origin of the unit that captured the CED.

DTG: Date-time group of capture.

Place: Include a 6- to 8-digit grid coordinate with a description of the location of capture.

Identity: Define where the CED came from, its owner, etc.

Circumstances: Indicate how the CED was obtained.

Description: Include a brief description of the CED. Enough information should be annotated for quick recognition.

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CAPTURED DOCUMENT TAG

NATIONALITY OF CAPTURING FORCE _____

DATE/TIME CAPTURED _____

PLACE CAPTURED _____

CAPTURING UNIT _____

IDENTITY OF SOURCE (If Applicable) _____

CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE _____

DESCRIPTION OF WEAPON/DOCUMENT _____

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Chapter 9 Various Tools

Common Middle East License Plate Examples

The following are common Middle East license plates that one could encounter during the conduct of day-to-day operations. They are provided to heighten awareness to vehicles and personnel who may be of HUMINT and CI interest that are operating in the area of responsibility (AOR). The ROE will dictate what actions one should or should not take to detain or question these personnel.



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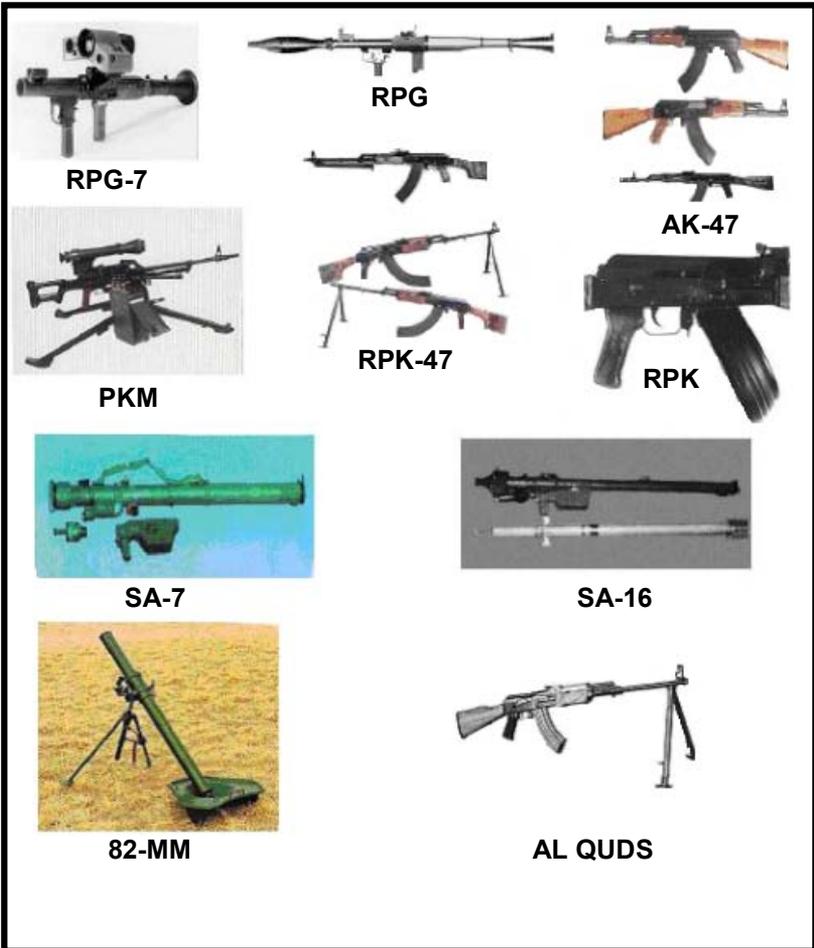
Universal Pictures for Conversation Aids

The following universal pictures are provided to assist in conducting basic conversation with the local population. The terms are general in nature and can be used in the absence of an interpreter.



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Common Weapons Used in the Middle East

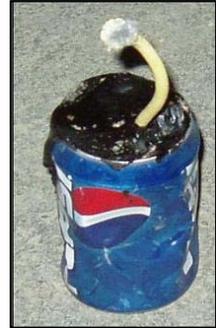


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Improvised Explosive Device (IED)

An IED is just what its name implies—a bomb improvised from on-hand materials. IEDs can be difficult to detect and protect against, based on the ingenuity of the builder. The common components of an IED include an igniter or fuze, explosive fill, detonator, power supply for the detonator, and a container. They can be thrown from overpasses, placed along unimproved roads, in potholes, etc. Some IEDs can even be "daisy-chained" to cover a larger area.

Examples of IED



130MM HE Projectile in a Plastic Bag



130MM HE Projectile in a Burlap Bag

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**Tactical
Questioning
And
EPW/Detainee
Smartcard**

EPW/DETAINEE (JUMPS) QUESTIONS

J – Job. What is your job? What do you do?
If military, also ask, What is your rank?

U – Unit. What is your unit/name of the company you work for? (*Inquire concerning the person's chain of command to as high a level as he has knowledge*). For example, Who is your supervisor?...Who is his boss?

M – Mission. What is your job within your unit/company? What is the mission of your unit/company? What is the mission of your higher unit? What mission were you performing when you were captured? What is the current mission of your unit? (*Inquire as high as the person has knowledge*). What is the future mission of your unit? (*Inquire as high as the person has knowledge*).

P – Priority Intelligence Requirements. Ask questions based on current CDR's PIRs of your unit. (Paraphrase them; make them blend naturally into the conversation).

S – Supporting Information. Question what may affect your unit's mission (i.e., location of mine or wire obstacles). If the EPW/Detainee has a map, have him explain what any markings mean.

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QUESTIONING GUIDE (FOR PATROLS, TCPs, Etc.)

Introduce Self and Explain Any Procedures.

ASK (*Write Responses on Screening Sheet*)

- What is your name? (Verify ID name and physical description, check Detain List.)
- What is your home address (former residence if displaced)?
- What is your occupation?
- Where are you going? (Get Specifics.)
- Why are you going there? (Get Specifics.)
- What route did you travel to arrive here?
- What obstacles did you encounter along your route? (What else?)
- What unusual activity did you encounter along your route? (What else?)
- What route will you take to arrive at your destination?
- Who do you personally know that actively opposes the coalition? (Who else?)
- What anti-coalition activities do you know of? (What else?)
- Why do you believe the coalition is here?
- What do you think about the coalition presence here?
- If you could change anything about how the coalition operates here, what would it be?

EXAMPLE IMMEDIATE REPORTING CRITERIA

(Report following to S2/TAC HUMINT Team):

- Persons suspected of attempting to infiltrate through refugee flow.
- Line crossers/smugglers.
- Deserters from enemy units.
- Persons without ID papers.
- Persons with excessive amounts of identification, forged ID, and ID inconsistent with the norm.
- Repatriated prisoners of war and escapees.
- Members of underground resistance organizations seeking to join friendly forces.
- Collaborators with the enemy.
- Target personalities, such as those on the personalities list (Protect, Of Interest, Detain List).
- Volunteer informants (of vital information).
- Persons with family in denied area(s).
- Persons with a technical skill or knowledge (engineer, scientist, fluent in second language, etc.).
- Illegal border crossers.

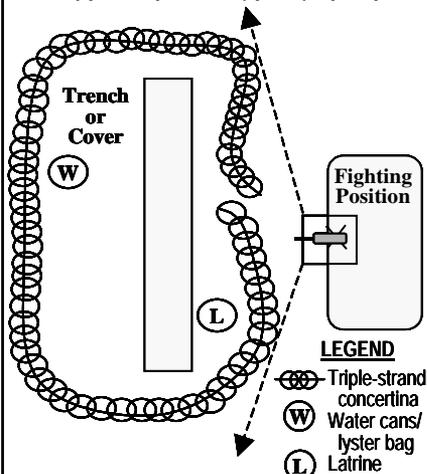
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EPW/DETAINEE PROCESSING

Tag an EPW/Detainee with a completed capture tag (DD Form 2745). Attach the top portion to the prisoner. Attach the middle and bottom portions to documents/equipment. If a capture tag is unavailable, prepare a field expedient tag with the following information:

1. DTG of Capture:
2. Serial #: (Capturing Unit Leave Blank)
3. Full Name:
4. Date of Birth:
5. Rank/Occupation:
6. Service Number/ID Number:
7. EPW's Unit/Detainee's Address:
8. Capturing Unit:
9. Location of Capture: (8-digit grid location)
10. Circumstances of Capture: (Details)
11. Physical Condition: (Known Details)
12. Documents and Equipment: (Detailed list of all weapons, equipment, and documents belonging to the prisoner)

PRISONER FORWARD COLLECTION POINT



Establish A Forward Collection Point.

Partially enclosed an area, utilizing concertina wire or engineer tape, to insure maximum security of EPW with minimum number of guards. The size of the enclosed area and number of guards required will depend upon the number of EPW captured or the number of other detainees. The forward EPW collecting point must be capable of rapid displacement due to changes in the tactical situation.

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ENEMY PRISONER OF WAR HANDLING

SEARCH

- Bag and Tag Each Prisoner's Equipment Documents Separately!!
- Record Description of Weapons, Special Equipment, and Documents on Capture Tag.

SILENCE

- Prohibit Prisoner Verbal and Non-Verbal Conversation.
- Pay Particular Attention to Troublemakers.

SEGREGATE

- Segregate Civilians from Military by Rank, Gender, Nationality, Ethnicity.

SAFEGUARD

- Provide Security and Protect Prisoners.
 - Hastily Evacuate Them from Danger Areas.
 - Allow Prisoners to Maintain their Chemical Protective Gear.

SPEED EPW to Rear

- Intelligence is Perishable.
- EPW Resistance Grows Over Time.

Capturing Personnel - Guards Should NOT:

- Give Comfort Items to Prisoners.
- Attempt to Interrogate Prisoners nor Make any Mention of Future Interrogation.
- Attempt to Inform Prisoners of Their Rights.

SALUTE REPORT FORMAT

TO: DTG:
FROM: REPORT NUMBER:

1. **SIZE/WHO:** i.e. 1 Civilian, Co, Bn, Bde.
2. **ACTIVITY/WHAT:** Clearly indicate PIR being answered; i.e., RED Border Crossing.
3. **LOCATION/WHERE:** Give 8-digit grid locations if possible. Spell town names, followed by 4-digit grid of town center mass.
4. **UNIT/WHO:** Unit Designation from lowest to highest echelon known; i.e., 2^d Platoon, A Company, 5th Lt Inf Bn, 22^d Lt Inf Bde.
5. **TIME/WHEN:** Always DTG+time zone; for ongoing events, use DTG info was received; for current dispositions, use time source was last there; for future or past events, use DTG.
6. **EQUIPMENT/HOW:** Quantity and Military Nomenclature/Type(s) of Major Equipment Directly Related To The Activity Reported.
7. **REMARKS:** As needed for clarification or amplification.

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S2
SMARTCARD

INDICATORS OF CI/HUMINT INTEREST (PASS TO TAC HUMINT TEAMS)

- Persons suspected of attempting to infiltrate through refugee flow.
- Line-crossers/smugglers.
- Deserters from enemy units.
- Persons without identification papers.
- Persons with excessive amounts of identification, forged ID, and ID inconsistent with the norm.
- Repatriated prisoners of war or escapees.
- Members of underground resistance organizations to join enemy forces.
- Collaborators with the enemy.
- Target Personalities, such as those on the personalities list (Protect, Of Interest, Detain).
- Volunteer informants (of vital information).
- Persons with family in the denied area.
- Persons with a technical skill or knowledge (engineer, scientist, fluent in second language, etc).
- Illegal border crossers.

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INDICATORS OF ADVERSARIAL THREAT COLLECTION	DEBRIEFING INFORMATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Surveillance of military sites.2. Surveillance of military personnel.3. Surveillance of military operations/convoys.4. Attempts by local nationals to foster friendships with military personnel.5. Attempts to engage U.S. persons in illegal questionable activities.6. Open elicitation of U.S. persons.7. Questionable activities on the part of Local Employed Persons.8. High curiosity of U.S. missions on the part of Local Employed Persons.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Must be a Command priority to debrief all elements, especially routine Combat Service Support missions, scout patrols, company team missions, and the task force commander's meetings with local leaders.2. The most important aspect of debriefing patrols was the interaction between the patrol leader and a member of the S2 shop.3. Patrol debriefings answer PIRs/SIRs, fill intelligence gaps, confirm or deny existing intelligence, identify leads and potential sources, reduce duplicate reporting, and save lives.4. It is important to database the information received from the patrols. An Excel spreadsheet is the crudest form of database; an Access database is better.5. While debriefing patrols and TAC HUMINT teams have some similarities, they do have differences.
<p>Questionable activities include presence/working in areas not authorized or needed, working late, working alone, removing documents from trash or office areas...</p>	
<p>Questionable interests include asking about personnel, missions, activities, communications, opinions of being in country or on conflict...</p>	

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Force Protection Lessons Learned

While Force Protection is a “24/7” effort, tactical questioning puts an individual in a vulnerable position and in greater proximity to a potential threat than under normal circumstances. The threat has, is, and will use many non-standard combat tactics. The following list is an example of only some of those actions. For Force Protection the bottom line is to never drop your guard and to be prepared for the unexpected.

- Pregnant (real or fake) woman attempting to detonate a car bomb near a checkpoint.
- A civilian asking for a medic pulls a gun out and shoots the guard when his back is turned.
- Demonstrations and rallies can hide offensive intent.
- Using colored flares to notify an ambush site of an incoming vehicle.
- Using car horns or flashing lights as warning indicators
- Attacking convoys with RPGs.
- Using IEDs to ambush convoys and patrols.
- Using mosques as safe havens for military planning meetings.
- Hiding weapons on animals.
- Smuggling weapons in taxis.
- Smuggling weapons in coffins.
- Surveillance of US force movements.
- Illegal weapons markets (from cars, crates, etc).
- Using soda/milk containers to create IEDs.

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Chapter 10 Cultural Awareness

"Islam 101"

Islam is the predominant religion of the Middle East and it is further divided into two belief sects —Sunni and Shi'a. Both sects adhere to basic Islam beliefs. The major difference in their ideology is their belief in who should be their spiritual leader. The majority, Sunni, believe that there is no lineage requirement to be the spiritual leader. The Shi'a, however, believe that only descendents of the original royal line can be the spiritual leader.

The Islamic way of life is very different from our own and must be viewed that way. To judge them by American standards would be a disservice to them and a potential force protection issue for an individual or unit. Their religion, family, and honor dominate their customs and beliefs: The three are rarely separated. An insult to one's family is generally an insult to their honor and subsequently to their religion.

They are more conservative with their opinions and actions than most Americans. This is an important element of daily activity and must be remembered when dealing with them. They do not deal well with criticism, even constructive criticism; so keep opinions to oneself. The best rule of thumb is that while some thing or action may seem unusual, it may be common to an Islam person. Our actions probably appear to be very unusual to them. Following are a few examples of Islamic behavior that may seem out of the ordinary to a foreigner:

- They will not remove their headdress in public.
- They never eat with or shake hands with their left hand (as it is used for "toilet hygiene").
- They will rarely (if ever) say "no"— it is a sign of disrespect to the person asking and a sign of incompetence on their part.

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One significant social difference is the view on women. Middle East women tend to be subservient to men and never hold managerial positions. Their opinions are generally ignored and public displays of affection are almost unheard of. It is inappropriate to ask an Arab about his wife or daughter; instead, one asks about the family as a whole. Bottom line: if one is male, do not try to "pick-up" Arab women; if one is a female, conduct oneself in nothing but a professional manner. The average Arab male already has loose opinions of Western women; do what is best to shatter this illusion.

These are not Americans that one will deal with. This is a country, geographic area, and religion with a rich and long history. Their customs and traditions may seem strange to westerners, just as our customs are strange to them. The remainder of this chapter contains—

- A map of the Middle East.
- A map of Iraq denoting ethno-religious groups.
- A table of cultural customs Do's and Don'ts.
- A table of common terms (English to Arabic).
- Arabic translation of numbers 0 to 9.

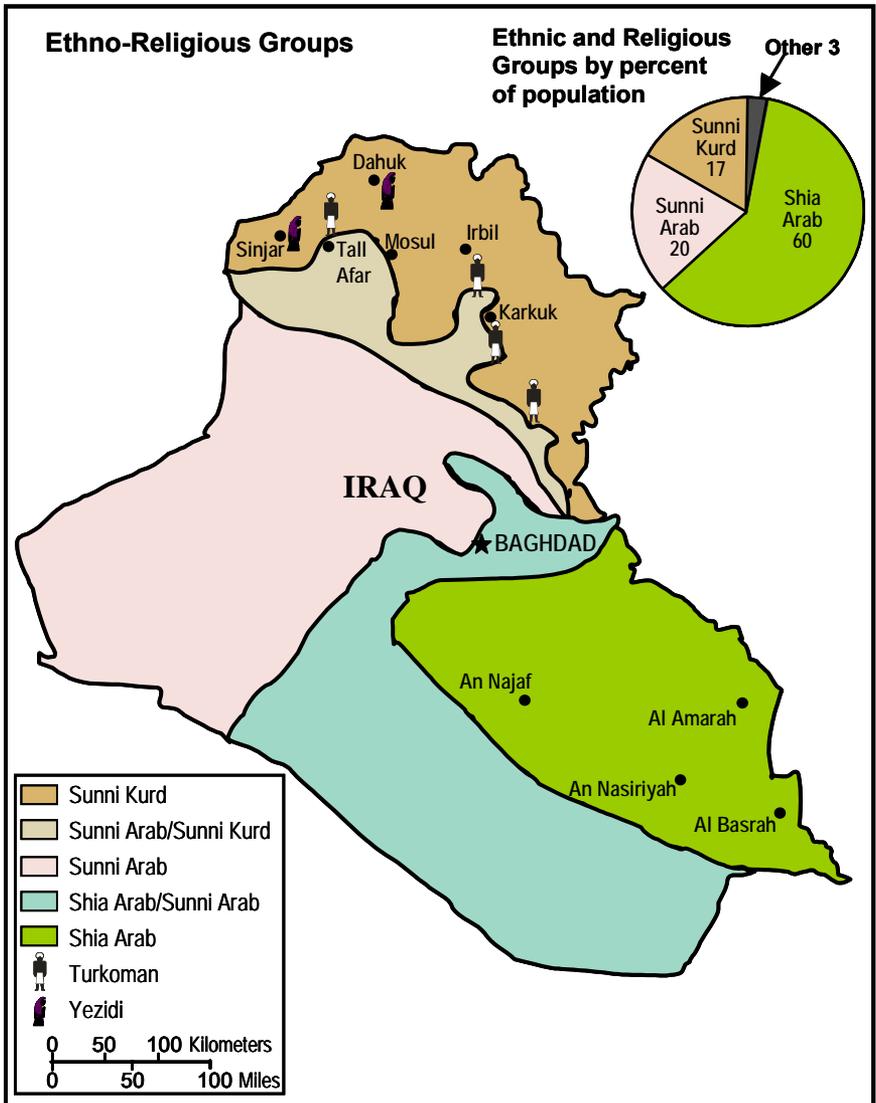
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Map of the Middle East



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Map of Iraq - Denoting Ethno-Religious Groups



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Cultures and Customs "Do's and Dont's"

DO	DON'T
1. Sit properly without slouching.	1. Slouch or sit with one leg over the other.
2. Greet males with a handshake.	2. Expose the bottom of your foot or shoe to a person - it is an insult.
3. Accept hospitality (beverage, etc) after the second time offered.	3. Use the "OK" hand gesture - it's obscene.
4. Be polite.	4. Offer something or eat with your left hand.
5. Attempt to use a few Arabic terms - it shows respect.	5. Shake a female's hand unless she offers it first.
6. Stand when a female, new guest, elderly, or high-ranking person enters a room.	6. Ask an Arab to take off his headgear.
7. Feel free to return a hug or kiss from an Arab.	7. Lean on walls or put your hands in your pockets when talking.
8. Give a gift if one is received.	8. Initiate a hug or kiss to an Arab person.
9. Accompany a guest outside a door or gate when they leave.	9. Try to convert an Arab to your religion.
10. Try the different foods if offered.	10. Move away from an Arab if he "invades your personal space" – it's their way.
11. Understand their dedication to their religion.	11. Show impatience or lose your temper.
12. Arrive on time – not early.	12. Ask personal questions about family members, especially females!
13. Look for subtle or double meaning in answered questions. Arabs will rarely, if ever, say "no" as it is a sign of weakness and disrespect.	13. Eat or smoke in public during their holy periods when they are fasting.
	14. Display religious items.
	15. Talk about politics!

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Common Terms (English to Arabic)

English	Arabic (Phonetic)	English	Arabic (Phonetic)
Aircraft	TAH-'e-rah	Air Defense	dee-FA' JO-wee
Airfield	ma-TAR	American	Am-REE-kee
Ammunition	tha-KHEER-rah	Army	JAYSH
Artillery	maad-fa-'EE-yah	Assembly Area	MUN-ta-qah il-ta-JEM-mu'
Bandage	LAFAF	"Beat it!" (Scram)	IM-SHEE
Blanket	ba-TA-NEE-yah	Bomb	KOON-bel-lah
Bridge	JISIR	Building	al-meb-nee / al-ba-NAY-ya
Can you help me?	MOOM-kin tu-sa-ID da-nee?		
Children	TIF-ful/ATFAL (plural)	Civilian Camp	Moo-KHAY-yum MED-da-nee
Coffee	KA-HA-WA	Doctor	Ta-BEEB
Do not move	la ta ta-HAR-rak	Do not resist	LA TA-QAOWM
Do you speak English?	TET-KALAM INGLIZI	Don't be afraid	la ta-KHAF
Don't Mention it	MU-MUSHKILA / AHLAN-WA-SAHLAN	Drop your weapons	IRMI SILAHEK IRMU/SILAHEKUM (plural)
Engineer	moo-HAN-des	Entrance	da-KHOOL
Family	AA'ILA	Father	AB
Gasoline	BEN-ZEEN	Give me	a'-TEE-NEE
Give up/Surrender	ISTASLEEM	Goodbye	MA-SA-LAMA
Goodbye (reply to)	ALAH-WEEAK	Hand Grenade	RUMANA
Hands up!	IR-fa' yed-ay-yick	Headquarters	QA-i'-dah
Helicopter	he-lee-coop-ter	Hello	mar-HA-ba
Hospital	Moo-STASH-fah	How are you?	SHLONIK (m) SHLONICH (f)
How much? / Many	BEA-KAM? / ish-kid? / kem?	Hurry!	Bee-SUR-ah!
I don't understand	ana la AF-ham	I give up!	TASLEEM
Infantry	moo-SHAT	I understand	ana AF-ham

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Kneel	IN-HANEE	Lead us to _____	dalna-ila
Machine Gun	re-SHASH	Map	kha-REE-ta
Medicine	Do-WA	Military	ask-a-REE
Mine	al-lu-gham	Minefield	HAQL al-la-GHAM
Money	FEEL-LOS	Mortar	HOW-wen
Mosque	al-JAA-mi'/MEZJED	Move to _____	TAHAREK EE-la
No	LA	Nuclear Weapon	sel-LAH now-wa- wee
On the left	ALA-EL-YASAR	On the right	ALA-EL-YAMIN
Open!	IFTAH	Platoon	fa-SEE-lah
Please	MIN-FAD-LUK	Police	bo-LEE/SHOR-ta
Police Station	MARKEZ AL-SHOOR-TA	Radar	RAA-DAR
Radio	RAD-yo	Red Crescent Society	Jam-EE-ya il-hi- LAL il-AH-mar
Relative	GHARA-IB/AHIL	Rifle	boon-doo-QEE- yah
River	al-NA-her	Show me	SHOOFNEE
Sir	SAYI-dee	Sorry/Excuse me	MU-TA-ASSIF
Stop!	OGIF (m) OGIFI (f)	Straight Ahead	DO-GREE/AADIL
Tank	da-BAB-bah	Tea	CHAI
Thank you	SHOK-RUN	That / This	HY
The Market	AL-SHOOK	Turn around	DUUR
Turn right	DUUR ee-la ya-MEEN	Turn left	DUUR ee-la ya- SAR
Water	MY-YAA/MY	Weapon	see-LAH/ASLIHAH (plural)
We are Americans	NAH-noo am- REE-kee-oon	Welcome	MARHABA
What?	ma?	When?	SHWAKET?
Where is _____? ?	WEINA _____?	Who?	MAN/MINU
Who is in charge?	man al-mas-ool	Yes	NA'AM/BAH-LEY
You are safe	an-ta fee A-min		

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Arabic Numbers (English to Arabic)

European Digits	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arabic Digits	٠	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩
Arabic (Phonetic)	ZIF-fur	WA-hed	ith-NAYN	tha-LATH-ah	AR-bah	HAM-sa	SIT-ah	SEH-ba	tha-MAN-ya	ASH-ra or ASH-er-ah

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GLOSSARY

Section I. Acronyms and Abbreviations

5S's	Search, Silence, Segregate, Safeguard, Speed
AO	area of operation
AOIR	area of intelligence responsibility
CCIR	commander's critical information requirements
CDR	commander
CED	captured enemy document
CI	counterintelligence
COB	civilians on the battlefield
COE	contemporary operating environment
COP	common operational picture
CSS	combat service support
DC	dislocated civilian
DCSOPS	Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations
DOD	Department of Defense
DP	displaced person
DOCEX	document exploitation
DPRE	displaced persons, refugees, and evacuees
DTG	date-time group
EPW	enemy prisoner of war
FFIR	friendly forces information requirement
FP	force protection
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
HN	host nation
HUMINT	human intelligence
ID	identification
IED	improvised explosive device
INTSUM	intelligence summary
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
IR	information requirement
ISR	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
JUMPS	Job, Unit, Mission, PIR, Supporting Information
MI	Military Intelligence
PIR	priority intelligence requirement

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PKO	peacekeeping operation
POW	prisoner of war
PSYOP	psychological operation
PUC	persons under confinement
ROE	rules of engagement
SA	situational awareness
SALUTE	size, activity, location, unit, time, equipment
SIR	specific information requirements
SOP	standing operating procedure
TAC	tactical
TECHDOC	technical document
TCP	traffic control point
THT	tactical HUMINT team
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures

Section II. Terms

combat information - (Army) Unevaluated data gathered or provided to the tactical commander which, due to its highly perishable nature or the criticality of the situation, cannot be processed into tactical intelligence in time to satisfy the user's tactical intelligence requirements. (FM 6-0)

detainee - (DOD) A term used to refer to any person captured or otherwise detained by an armed force. (Army) An individual who is captured by or placed in the custody of a duly constituted governmental organization for a period of time. (FM 1-02)

dislocated civilian - (DOD) A broad term that includes a displaced person, an evacuee, an expellee, or a refugee. (Army) A generic term that describes a civilian who has been forced to move by war, revolution, or natural or manmade disaster from his or her home to some other location. Dislocated citizens include displaced persons, refugees, evacuees, stateless persons, and war victims. Legal and political considerations define the subcategories of a dislocated civilian. Also called **DC**. See also **displaced person**. (FM 1-02)

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displaced person - (DOD) A civilian who is involuntarily outside the national boundaries of his or her country. [Note: Army adds: "or as an internally displaced person is a civilian involuntarily outside his area or region within his country." (FM 1-02)]

enemy prisoner of war - (Army) An individual or group of individuals detained by friendly forces in any operational environment who meet the criteria as listed in Article 4 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Handling of Prisoners of War. Also called **EPW**. (FM 1-02)

noncombatant - (Army) **1.** An individual, in an area of combat operations, who is not armed and is not participating in any activity in support of any of the factions or forces involved in combat. (FM 41-10) **2.** An individual, such as chaplain or medical personnel, whose duties do not involve combat. (FM 1-02)

Tactical Questioning - (Proposed Army) The questioning of the local population (noncombatants and EPW/detainees) for information of immediate tactical value.

Traffic Control Point (TCP) - (Army) A place at which traffic is controlled either by military police or by mechanical means.