

INTERNATIONAL ROAD SIGNS



Crossroads



Maximum speed

6-5



No through road



Road narrows



Fallen/falling rock



No entry for vehicular traffic



Motorway



Stop and give way



Low flying aircraft or sudden aircraft noise



No left turn



One way street



Tourist information point



Traffic signals



No u-turn



Cable height
16' - 6"

Overhead cables,
Maximum height



Failure of
traffic light signals



Sharp deviation

ARABIC ROAD SIGNS

6-6



No U turn



No left turn



No entry



No right turn



Maximum load 10 tons



Maximum speed 60 kph.



Maximum height 4 m.



Maximum width 2 m.



No stopping



Road closed



Parking



No parking



Hospital



No honking



Animal-drawn vehicles prohibited



Handcarts prohibited

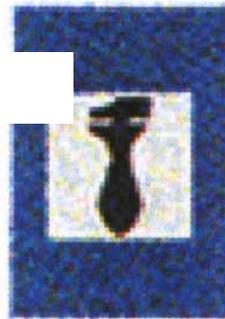
ARABIC ROAD SIGNS



النجاة ايجاري
First-aid post



معطة بترين
Petrol



ورشة تصليح
Garage



مركز اسفل ونجلة
One way



مزلقان مفتوح
level (railroad) crossing
without barrier



العرض عرض
Maximum
width 3 m.



العرض ارتفاع
Maximum
height 4 m.



كوبرى متحرك
Opening or
swing bridge



مطب
Dip



طريق غير مستو
Uneven road



طريق متعرج
Winding road



متعذر خطر
Steep hill



امكان علامة اف
Stop at major
road ahead



لتقاطع الطريق
Side road



علامة
مات التوروز
(مزلقان سكك حديد)
Location of level
(railroad) crossing without
gate or barrier

PART VII

KNOW YOUR AREA OF OPERATIONS

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

JANUARY 16 Operation Desert Storm begins (4:50 p.m. U.S. Eastern Standard Time) with an allied air campaign (1991)

FEBRUARY 08 Coup: Ba'ath Party first takes power (1963)

FEBRUARY 18 Fransu Hidiri, Governor of Irbil and senior member of (KDP), assassinated (2001)

FEBRUARY 25 Desert Storm ground war begins (1991)

FEBRUARY 27 Kuwait liberated; Gulf War ceasefire (1991)

MARCH 16 Iraq uses chemical weapons on civilians at Kurdish village of Halabja (1988)

APRIL 08 Iraqi Ba'th Party founded (1947)

APRIL 15 Anniversary of the Martyrdom of Ayatollah Seyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr and His Sister (1980)

APRIL 28 President Saddam Hussein's Birthday (1937)

JUNE 26 U.S. cruise missile strike in retaliation for Iraqi plot to assassinate former U.S. president George Bush (1993)

JUNE 30 Anniversary of Iraqi revolt against the British (1920)

JULY 14 Anniversary of the Revolution/Republic Day/National Day commemorates the overthrow of King Faisal and proclamation of the republic (1958)

JULY 16 President Saddam Hussein in Office (1979)

JULY 17 Revolution Day (1968)

AUGUST 02 Iraq invades Kuwait; leads to Gulf War (1990)

SEPTEMBER 22 Iran-Iraq War begins (1980)

OCTOBER 03 Independence Day (from League of Nations mandate under British administration, 1932)

OCTOBER 27 – NOVEMBER 27 Ramadan

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ABBREVIATIONS:

Democratic Independents: Adnan Pachachi is the leader. Secular, nationalist. Pragmatic views. Advocates technocrat-based government.

(PUK) Patriotic Union of Kurdistan: Jalal Talabani is the leader. Kurdish Nationalist. Desires a federal government.

(NDP) National Democratic Party: Kamil al-Chaderchi. Secular. Liberal, democratic party, est. in 1957.

(INC) Iraqi National Congress: Ahmed Chalabi is the leader. Opposition group.

(KDP) Kurdistan Democratic Party: Massoud Barzani is the leader. Supports broad-based secular government.

(INA) Iraqi National Accord: Iyad Allawi is the leader. Wants to achieve Democratic pluralistic regime that respects human rights and lives peacefully with its citizens, neighbors and the whole world. Advocates the removal of Saddam's regime.

(ICP) Iraqi Communist Party: Secular.

Dawa: Ezzebine Salil is the leader. Islamist. Political-religious Shi'a group. Splintered.

(ITC) Iraqi Turkoman Front: Sa'an Ahmad Agha is the leader. Turkish Nationalist.

Kurdish Islamic Union: Salahudeen Baha is the leader. Islamic.

(ADM) Assyrian Democratic Movement: Yonadam Kanna is the leader. Secular.

(SCIRI) Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq: Mohammed Baqer al-Hakim is the leader. Work against Saddam's regime. Opposition group.

Al-Sadr: Moqtada al-Sadr is the leader. Radical group against Governing Council. Wants to create an Islamic state

KEY FIGURES:

Governing Council:

Ahmed Chalabi – INC leader and founder, Shiite

Abdelaziz al-Hakim – SCIRI Deputy leader, Shiite

Ibrahim al-Jaafari – Dawa Party Faction leader, Shiite

Nasir al-Chadirch – NDP leader, Sunni

Jalal Talabani – PUK leader, Sunni Kurd

Massoud Barzani – KDP leader, Sunni Kurd

Iyad Alawi – INA leader, Shiite

Ahmed al-Barak – Human Rights Association of Babil province, Shiite

Adnan Pachachi – Democratic Independents head, former foreign minister, Sunni

Aquila al-Hashimi – female, Diplomat, foreign affairs expert, Shiite

Dr. Raja Habib al-Khuzai – female, maternity hospital director in south, Shiite

Hamid Majid Moussa – Secretary of the ICP, Shiite

Ayatollah Mohammed Bahr Al-Uloum – Prominent Shiite cleric from Najaf

Ghazi Mashal Ajil al-Yawer – Civil Engineer, northern tribal chief, Sunni

Mohsen Abdul Hamid – IIP head, Sunni

Samir Shakir Mahmoud – Writer, Sunni

Mahmoud Othman – Member of the Kurdish National Struggle, Sunni Kurd

Salaheddine Bahaaeddin – Kurdistan Islamic Union leader, Sunni Kurd

Younadem Kana – ADM leader, Assyrian Christian

Mouwafak al-Rabii – Human Rights activist, Shiite

Judge Dara Noor Alzin – Member of the Iraqi Court of Appeal

Sondul Chapouk – female, Leader of Iraqi Women's Organization, Turkoman

Judge Wael Abdul Latif – Elected Governor of al-Basrah, Shiite

Abdel-Karim Mahoud al-Mohammedawi – Leads Iraqi political group in Amarah, member of Iraqi political party Hezbollah, Shiite

Abdel-Zahraa Othman Mohammed – Dawa Party head, Shiite

Key Shia Figures:

Moqtada al-Sadr – Leader of Al-Sadr group

Ayatollah Ali Sistani – Shia high religious figure

Mohammed Baqer al-Hakim – SCIRI leader

Iraqi Governing Council:

1. **Samir Shakir Mahmoud** (Sunni) Mr. Mahmoud belongs to the al-Sumaidy clan which believes its origins can be traced back to the Prophet Muhammed. He is described as both a writer and an entrepreneur.
2. **Sondul Chapouk** (Turkmen) Ms Chapouk is one of just three women on the council. She is a trained engineer and teacher, as well as being a women's activist.
3. **Ahmed Chalabi**, Iraqi National Congress (Shia) Mr. Chalabi is the leading figure in the Pentagon-backed INC, which he founded in 1992. It is thought he is viewed with suspicion by some Iraqis due to his proximity to the US administration and to the fact that he has been absent from Iraq for the best part of 45 years.
4. **Naseer al-Chaderchi**, National Democratic Party (Sunni) Leader of the NDP, Naseer al-Chaderchi is also a lawyer who lived in Iraq throughout Saddam's regime.
5. **Adnan Pachachi**, former foreign minister (Sunni) Mr. Pachachi served as a minister from 1965 to 1967 before Saddam Hussein's Baath Party came to power. He is a nationalist with a secular liberal outlook.
6. **Mohammed Bahr al-Ulloum**, cleric from Najaf (Shia) A highly respected religious scholar viewed as a liberal. He fled Iraq in 1991 after several members of his family were killed by Saddam Hussein's regime.
7. **Massoud Barzani**, Kurdistan Democratic Party (Sunni Kurd) Mr. Barzani has led the KDP through decades of conflict with the Iraqi central government and with local rivals, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.
8. **Jalal Talabani**, Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (Sunni Kurd) The veteran Kurdish leader is a lawyer by training. He split from the KDP in 1975 to form the PUK, which controls the south-east of northern Iraq.
9. **Abdel-Aziz al-Hakim**, Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution (Shia) Number two in the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (Sciri), the sheikh is the brother of the council's leader Ayatollah Mohammad Baqer al-Hakim, who wants an Islamic regime in Iraq. He has returned to Iraq after 20 years in exile.
10. **Ahmed al-Barak**, human rights activist (Shia) Mr. al-Barak is the head of the union of lawyers and human rights league
11. **Ibrahim al-Jaafari**, Daawa Islamic Party (Shia) Mr. al-Jaafari is the spokesman for Daawa, one the oldest of the Shia Islamist movements. The party was banned in 1980 and he fled the country.
12. **Aquila al-Hashimi**, foreign affairs expert (Shia) Ms al-Hashimi is a former diplomat who worked in the foreign ministry Saddam Hussein.
13. **Raja Habib al-Khuzaai**, southern tribal leader (Shia) Ms al-Khuzaai is in charge of a maternity hospital in southern Iraq. She studied and lived in Britain in the 1960s and 1970s, before returning to Iraq in 1977. Little is known about her political allegiances.
14. **Younadem Kana**, Assyrian Democratic Movement (Assyrian Christian) Mr. Kana is an engineer who served as an official for transport in the first Kurdish regional assembly and then as a trade minister in the regional government established in Erbil.
15. **Salaheddine Bahaaeddin**, Kurdistan Islamic Union (Sunni Kurd) Mr. Bahaaeddin founded the union in 1991 and became its secretary general three years later. It is the third most powerful force in Kurdish-dominated northern Iraq.
16. **Mahmoud Othman** (Sunni Kurd) Mr. Othman held various posts in the Kurdistan Democratic Party in the 1960s. There he founded the KSP.
17. **Hamid Majid Mousa**, Communist Party (Shia) Mr. Mousa has been the secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party since 1993. An economist by training, he lived for several years in northern Iraq after the 1991 Gulf War.
18. **Ghazi Mashal Ajil al-Yawer**, northern tribal figure (Sunni) Mr. al-Yawer is a civil engineer who spent 15 years based in Saudi Arabia. He is a close relative of Sheikh Mohsen Adil al-Yawar, head of the powerful Shamar tribe, which comprises both Sunnis and Shia.
19. **Ezzedine Salim**, Daawa Islamic Party (Shia) Mr. Salim is the head of the Daawa Islamic Party, and is based in Basra.

20. **Mohsen Abdel Hamid**, Iraqi Islamic Party (Sunni) Mr. Hamid is the secretary general of the Iraqi Islamic Party
21. **Iyad Allawi**, Iraqi National Accord (Shia) Mr. Alawi set up the Iraqi National Accord in 1990. His group consists mainly of military and security defectors.
22. **Wael Abdul Latif**, Basra governor (Shia) Mr. Latif has served as judge since the early 1980s and is currently deputy head of the Basra court. He was imprisoned for one year under the regime.
23. **Mouwafak al-Rabii** (Shia) A British-educated doctor who lived for many years in London. He is also the author of a book on Iraqi Shia and a human rights activist.
24. **Dara Noor Alzin**, judge A judge who was condemned to three years in jail under Saddam Hussein for ruling that one of his edicts on confiscating land was unconstitutional.
25. **Abdel-Karim Mahoud al-Mohammedawi**, Hezbollah from Amara (Shia)
Mr. al-Mohammedawi has spent much of his life leading a resistance movement against Saddam Hussein in the southern marshes. He spent six years in jail under the regime.

IRAQI POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

Abbreviations:

Civilian Based National Secular Groups:

Iraqi National Accord: INA
 Iraqi Communist Party: ICP
 Constitutional Monarchy Movement: CMM
 Iraqi National Congress: INC
 Worker Communist Party of Iraq: WCPI
 National Democratic Party: NDP

National Islamic Groups:

Iraqi Islamic Party/Islamic Iraqi Party: IIP
 Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq: SCIRI
 Al-Da'Wa al-Islamiyya: IADP
 Jamaat al-Sadr al-Thani: SADR

National Officers Groups:

Higher Council for National Salvation: HCNS
 Free Officers Movement/Free Officers and Civilians Movement: FECM
 Iraqi National Movement: INM

Kurdish Groups:

Kurdistan Democratic Party: KDP
 Patriotic Union of Kurdistan: PUK
 Islamic Movement of Iraqi Kurdistan: IMIK
 Ansar al-Islam: AI

Misc. Ethnic Groups:

Assyrian Democratic Movement: ADM
 Iraqi Turkoman Front: ITF
 Iraqi Turkoman Peoples Party: ITPP

Civilian Based National Secular Groups

Iraqi National Accord (INA): Created in 1990 on initiative of Saudi Prince, with CIA and MI6 backing. Member of Iraqi Governing Council. Member name is Iyad Allawi.

LEADER: Dr Iyad Alawi (Shia leader since 1992)

GOALS: Removal of remaining B'aathist regime. Territorial integrity of Iraq. Creating democratic state in Iraq

LOCATION: Baghdad

Iraqi Communist Party (ICP): Established 31 MAR 1934 Part of Iraqi Governing Council. Council Member name Hamid Majid Musa

LEADER: Hamid Majid Musa al-Bayati (Shia Leader since 1993)

GOALS: Communist state in Iraq. Preserve Iraq's unity. Lift UN sanctions on Iraq. Removal of occupation forces. Strong UN role in reconstruction.

LOCATION: Headquarters in Baghdad

Constitutional Monarchy Movement (CMM):

LEADER: Sharif Ali bin AlHussein (Leader since 1993)

GOALS: Unity of Iraqi homeland. Emphasize Islamic identity in Iraq, while guaranteeing rights of minorities. Drawing up a new constitution to which all parties can agree. New constitution must state that the constitutional monarchy is a symbol of unity of the Iraqi land and people, and the arbitrator between competing political groups, but not the ruler.

Iraqi National Congress (INC): Created June 1992, with U.S. funding. Member of Iraqi Governing Council. Member name is Ahmed Chalabi.

LEADER: Faisal Qaragholi, Intifadh K. Qanbar, Ahmad Chalabi (Shia)

GOALS: Umbrella group for disputing opposition parties to B'aathist regime.

Removal of B'aathist regime, attempted coup in 1995 along with Higher Council for National Salvation group. Want Iraq to become a democratic federal state.

LOCATION: Temporary headquarters; Iraqi Hunting Club, Baghdad



Worker Communist Party of Iraq (WCPI): Established 1993 as merger of smaller parties

LEADER: Barham Surush is prominent member (Kurd)

GOALS: Anti-national anti-religious leanings, causing friction with KDP and PUK. Opposed U.S. invasion of Iraq and U.S. occupation of Iraq. Wants immediate removal of occupation forces

LOCATION: Northern Iraq, within PUK and KDP territory

National Democratic Party (NDP): Founded 1946. Member of Iraqi Governing Council. Member name is Naseer al-Chaderchi.

LEADER: Naseer al-Chaderchi (Sunni leader since 2003)

GOALS: Focuses on social democracy and political reform with limited engagement in international issues. Has been invited to work with U.S. authorities largely due to fact that NDP

LOCATION: Head office in Mansur

National Islamic Groups

Iraqi Islamic Party/Islamic Iraqi Party: Member of Iraqi Governing Council. Member name is Mohsen Abdel Hamid.

LEADER: Eyad al-Samra'i

GOALS: Two primary goals: forcing the U.S. and U.K. troops out and urging all Iraqi mosaic factions to act in unison for a free democratic Iraq. Calls for "exposing the malicious plans to destroy Iraq and entrenches the foothold of the occupation by setting government facilities ablaze and looting hospitals, universities, banks and museums in Iraq."

Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI): Member of Iraqi Governing Council. Member name is Abdel-Aziz al-Hakim.

LEADER: Ayatollah Mohammad Baqer al-Hakim (Shia leader)

GOALS: Establishment of an Islamic state in Iraq. Has publicly disavowed use of force in order to achieve this aim. Wants immediate removal of U.S. and British occupational forces. Has control of Badr Corps.

LOCATION: Southern and Central Iraq

PARAMILITARY: Badr Corps

Al-Da'Wa al-Islamiyya: Means "Invitation to believe in true religion" Was created to combat atheism (ie communism). Part of Iraqi Governing Council. Member names are Ezzedine Salim and Ibrahim al-Jaafari.

LEADER: Ezzedine Salim (Shia leader 1989)

GOALS: Islamic government in Iraq. However is suspicious of SCIRI because of its close ties with Iran. Al-Da'wa wants to maintain an independent standpoint from Iran. Has 2 members on Governing Council appointed by U.S. occupational authority.

LOCATION: Largely controls Nasiriya. Has recently set up office in Baghdad.

Jamaat al-Sadr al-Thani:

LEADER: Muqtada al-Sadr (Shia leader since 1999)

GOALS: Has taken effective control of large urban areas of Iraq, including Imman Ali Mosque in Najaf. Strongly opposed continued U.S. occupation of Iraq. Islamic government in Iraq, similar to Iran's.

LOCATION: Strong presence in Najaf and Kufa, and Saddam City suburb of Baghdad, which Jamaat has renamed Sadr City.



National Officers Groups

Higher Council for National Salvation (HCNS):

LEADER: Wafiq Hamud al-Samarra'l

GOALS: Has attempted to incite coup against B'aathist regime. Wafiq Hamud al-Samarra was Saddam Hussein's head of Military Intelligence with rank of Major General. Has come into direct opposition with KDP, believed KDP leadership collaborated with Hussein regime to defeat coup attempt. Currently helping Coalition forces track Hussein's flight.

Free Officers Movement (FOM): May have been renamed Free Officers and Civilians Movement. Embraces both Sunni and Shia members.

LEADER: Brigadier-General Najib al-Salihi (Sunni leader since 1996)

GOALS: Overthrow of Saddam regime. Did not want U.S. forces to invade Iraq. Wanted to maintain integrity of regular Iraqi army and save it from U.S. targeting during hostilities.

LOCATION: Has set up headquarters building in Baghdad to recruit

Iraqi National Movement (INM):

LEADER: Maj-Gen Hasan Mustafa al-Naqib (Sunni leader since 2001)

GOALS: Overthrow of Saddam regime. Lead revolt at start of Iraq/Iran war. Has received funding from U.S. State Department in order to build links between Arab governments and other Iraqi opposition groups. Recently been ambiguous about federalism for post-Saddam Iraq.

Predominately Kurdish Groups

Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP): Member of Iraqi Governing Council. Member name is Massoud Barzani

LEADER: Massoud Barzani (Sunni Kurd Leader)

GOALS: Seek and achieve all basic human and national rights including the right of freedom of expression and association and to support all democratic principles for all ethnic, and other, oppressed peoples. Iraqi Kurdistan is to be a semi-autonomous region where Kurdish will be the official language.

LOCATION: Northern Iraq

Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK): Formed March 1975. Member of Iraqi Governing Council. Member name is Jalal Talabani

LEADER: Muhammad Sabir Ismail (Sunni Kurd leader since 2001)

GOALS: Autonomous region for Kurds in Northern Iraq. Overthrow of B'ath government. Establishment of Leninist government for autonomous region of Iraqi Kurdistan.

LOCATION: Controls the Sulaymaniyya province in Iraq as well as parts of Ta'mim, Salah al-Din and Diyala provinces. Headquartered in city of Sulaymaniyya.

Islamic Movement of Iraqi Kurdistan (IMIK):

LEADER: Mullah 'Ali 'Abd al-'Aziz Halabji (Kurdish leader since 1999)

GOALS: Islamic government for autonomous region of Iraqi Kurdistan. Has previously worked with Iran in order to fight the prior regime. Continues to receive financial aid from Iran.

LOCATION: Head office in Halabja

Ansar al-Islam (AI): Also known as al-Ansar, Jund al-Islam and Hamas

LEADER: Najm al-Din Faraj, also known as Mullah Krekar
(Kurd leader since 1998)

GOALS: Islamic government for independent Kurdistan

LOCATION: North Eastern Iraq, near Iranian border.

Kurdistan Islamic Union (KIU): Member of Iraqi National Council. Member name is Salaheddine Bahaaeddin.

LEADER: Salah al-Din Muhammad Baha' al-Din (Sunni Kurd Leader since 1994)

GOALS: Islamic state in Iraq in which rights of Kurds are recognized.

LOCATION: Headquartered in Irbil



Misc. Ethnic Groups

Assyrian Democratic Movement (ADM): Created in 12 April 1979. Member of Iraqi Governing Council. Member name is Younadem Kanna

LEADER: Yonadam Y. Kanna (Assyrian Christian)

GOALS: Recognition of national Assyrian rights, self-determination, end of religious persecution, particularly of Christians, secular government

LOCATION: Northern Iraq

Iraqi Turkoman Front: (ITF): Established 1995 as coalition of 26 Turkoman groups. Supported by Turkey

LEADER: San'an Ahmad Agha (Turkoman leader since Nov 2000)

GOALS: Major role in future governance of Kirkuk (viewed as Turkoman capital) and Irbil

LOCATION: Head office in Kirkuk

Iraqi Turkoman People's Party (ITPP): Not supported by Turkey

LEADER: Turhan Ketene

GOALS: Creation of central government comprised of Democratic Iraqi Republic.

LOCATION: Offices in Kirkuk and Irbil



KEY PROVINCES

Salah Ad Din

Population: 1,146,500

Ethnicity and Religion:

Predominately Sunni Arab.
Shia Arab.

Major Cities: Bayji, Tikrit,
Samarra, Balad and Taji

Major Roads: Highway 1 runs
north to south and Route 12
runs east to west.

Provincial Governor: Hosin
Jasem Mohamed al-Jbouri



At Tamim

Population: Approximately
400,000

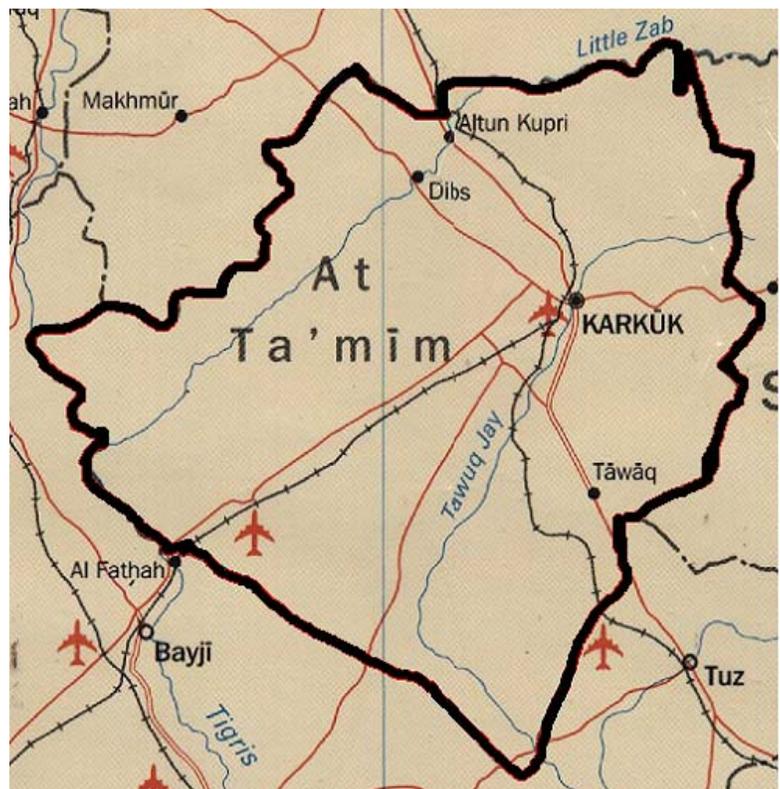
Ethnicity and Religion:

Predominately Kurdish,
Turkomen and Arab

Major Cities: Kirkuk and Dibs

Major Roads: Route 12
runs northeast.

Provincial Governor: Abdul
Rahman Mustafa (Kurdish)



Diyala

Population: 1,400,000

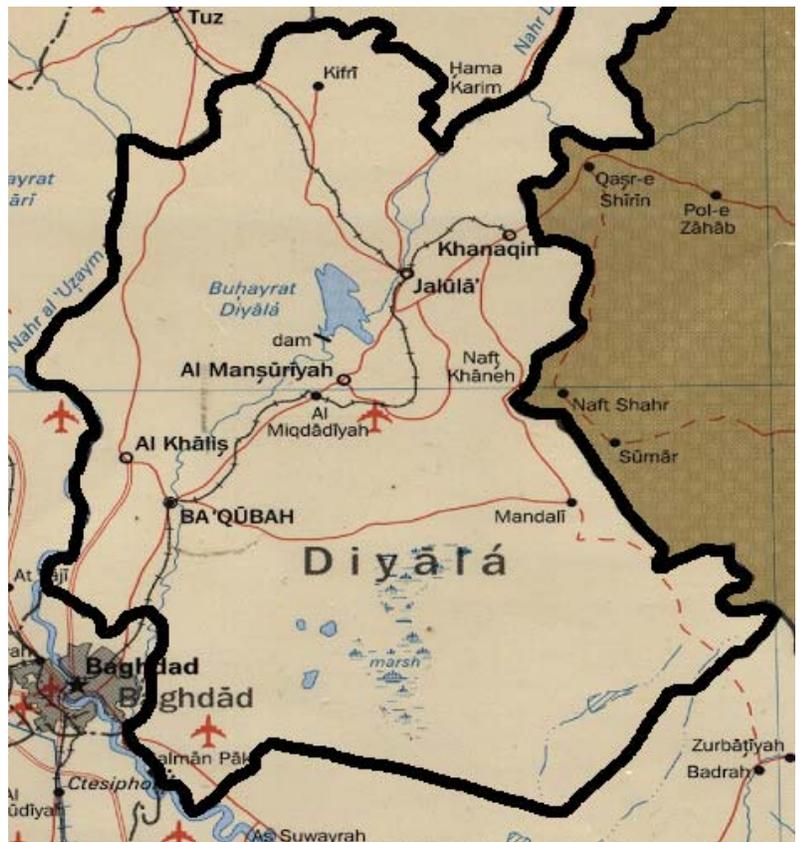
Ethnicity and Religion:

Predominately Shiite,
Sunni Arab and Kurdish.

Major Cities: Baqubah,
Al Muqdadiah, Mansuriyat,
As Sadiyah, Julala, Khaniquin,
and Kifri

Major Roads: Highway 4 runs
north and Highway 5 runs west to
south.

Provincial Governor: Abdullah
Hassan Rasheed al-Jburi (Sunni)



11D KEY CITIES:

Tikrit:

ETHNIC AND RELIGION: Predominately
Sunni Arab.

POPULATION: 29,700

IMPORTANCE: Saddam Hussein's birthplace.
Saddam's clan and his tribe are still
predominate. Tikrit is a major LOC between
Baghdad and Northern Iraq.

LOCATION: On the Tigris river about 150 km
north of Baghdad.

Bayji:

ETHNIC AND RELIGION: Sunni Arab.

POPULATION: 25,000

IMPORTANCE: Highway 1 and Route 12 run
through town. It is the regional electrical
power source. It has the largest petroleum
factories in Iraq and it is the critical
communication link between Baghdad and
Northern Iraq. It has an oil pipeline to Kirkuk.

LOCATION: 250 kms (156 miles) northwest
of Baghdad.

Jalula:

ETHNIC AND RELIGION: 10% Shia, 90%
Sunni. Kurdish.

POPULATION: 52,000

IMPORTANCE: Kurdish troops recently took
over the town. The battle of Jalula helped in
the rise of the Islamic religion.

LOCATION: 30 kms from the Iran-Iraq
border and 130 km Northeast of Baghdad.

Balad:

ETHNIC AND RELIGION: Sunni Arab.

POPULATION: approximately 3,000

IMPORTANCE: Headquarters location of
the 4th ID.

LOCATION: 50 miles North of Baghdad.

Samarra:

ETHNIC AND RELIGION: Shia/Sunni Arab
mix. Shiite Muslims.

POPULATION: 201,000

IMPORTANCE: Capital of the Salah Ad Din
province. Sammara has a large chemical
weapons production facility located there.

LOCATION: Stretches for over 40 km along
the banks of the Tigris. 125 km North of
Baghdad.

Baqubah:

ETHNIC AND RELIGION: 60% Shia, 40% Sunni. Sunni Arab.

POPULATION: 292,000

IMPORTANCE: Produces petroleum.

LOCATION: On the Diyala River, 60 kilometers northeast of Baghdad.

Kirkuk:

ETHNIC AND RELIGION: Kurdish, Assyrian, Turkomen and Arab origin. The majority are Sunni Muslims, there is also a sizeable community of Christians of the Nestorian branch.

POPULATION: 728,000

Taji:

ETHNIC AND RELIGION: Predominately Sunni Arab.

POPULATION: 100,000

IMPORTANCE: Was the primary location for Iraq's indigenous long-range missile program.

LOCATION: Located 30 km North of Baghdad.

OUT OF SECTOR CITIES:**Baghdad:**

ETHNIC AND RELIGION: Majority Muslims, and Arabs. There are also a substantial Christian population, and a tiny Jewish population. Kurds and Armenians. There are also groups of Indians, Afghans and Turks. There are numerous churches around Baghdad, belonging to the Nestorians, Armenian Orthodox, Chaldean Catholics and Syrian Catholics. Among the expatriate community there are also small Russian Orthodox, Protestants and Roman Catholics communities.

POPULATION: 5,605,000

OTHER: Capital of Iraq.

Mosul:

ETHNIC AND RELIGION: The population of Mosul is principally Kurdish, but with a large minority of Arab-speaking Christian Assyrians, and a smaller minority of Turkomans and Sunni.

POPULATION: 1,739,000

OTHER: Largest city in northern Iraq.

LOCATION: On the Tigris River. 220 miles Northwest of Baghdad.

Karbala:

ETHNIC AND RELIGION: Shiite Muslims. 60% Shia Arab.

POPULATION: 549,000

OTHER: Shia Religious Center located in Karbala. Most important Shia city in the world.

LOCATION: Edge of the Syrian Desert. 150 km Southwest of Baghdad.

Najaf:

ETHNIC AND RELIGION: 60% Shia Arab. Shiite Muslims.

POPULATION: 563,000

OTHER: Shia Holy Site located in Najaf. 2nd most important Shia city in the world.

LOCATION: South Central Iraq on a lake West of the Euphrates River. 160 km South of Baghdad.

Nasriyah:

ETHNIC AND RELIGION: A substantial Christian population. 60% Shia Arab.

POPULATION: 535,000

OTHER: Main town along Highway 1 and Highway 8.

LOCATION: On the Euphrates River. 225 miles Southeast of Baghdad.

Irbil:

ETHNIC AND RELIGION: The population is a mixture of Christians and Sunni Muslim Kurds. Sunni Arab/Kurd mix. 17% Sunni Kurd.

POPULATION: 839,000

OTHER: Kurdish Parliament location.

LOCATION: 80 km east of Mosul, and 90 km south of Kirkuk,

Sulaymaniyah:

ETHNIC AND RELIGION: Sunni Arab/Kurd mix. 17% Sunni Kurd.

POPULATION: 643,000

OTHER: PUK headquarters located in Sulaymaniyah.

LOCATION: East of Kirkuk.

Fallujah:

ETHNIC AND RELIGION:

Shia/Sunni Arab mix.

POPULATION: 256,000

OTHER: Significant industrial production center.

LOCATION: 50 km West of Baghdad.

KEY FACILITIES

AS OF 25 AUG 03

POWER PLANTS

Al-Taji: Power-generating plant 15 miles from downtown Baghdad. This plant could be damaged.
Daura: Al-Daura power plant. This is one of Iraq's main power plants. Daura also accommodates one of the country's oil refineries.

CHEMICAL PLANTS

Basra: State Company for Petrochemicals Industry.

Near Thartar Lake (outside Baghdad): The 25 Al Muthanna Gen. Est. This is the biggest factory for production of chemical weapons.

Rashidiya (Baghdad): 39Al Mujahid Gen. Est. This is a biological weapons facility.

Baghdad: Al Hareth Gen. Est. Tarmia missile research, chemical weapons containers.

OIL FIELDS

Mosul: This oil field is located 280 miles (450 km) from Baghdad, within the U.N.-mandated northern "no-fly" zone patrolled for more than a decade by U.S. and allied aircraft.

Qayyarah

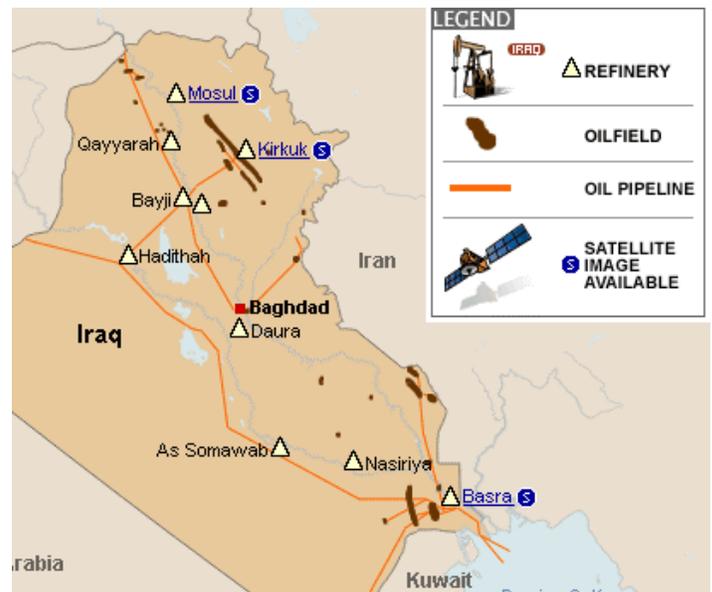
Kirkuk: Discovered in 1927, this first Iraqi oil field has more than 10 billion barrels in proven reserves remaining. Kirkuk is also home to Iraq's largest operable crude oil export pipeline, the 600-mile, 40-inch Kirkuk-Ceyhan pipeline.

Bayji

Hadithah

Daura

As Somawab



DAMS

Mosul (Saddam) Dam – Fourth largest dam in the Middle East in reservoir capacity, four 200 MW turbines, 800 MW total.

Dokan Dam – Reservoir and hydroelectric plant which produces 410 MW of hydroelectric power.

Darbandikhan Dam – Reservoir, in Iraqi Kurdistan.

Al Qadissiya Dam – Reservoir, was a possible source of 'strategic flooding' when Operation Iraqi Freedom began.

Sammara Barrage – Reservoir.

Ramadi Barrage – Reservoir.

Hadita Dam – Hydroelectric plant which produces 500MW of hydroelectric power.

Autheim Dam – 170km (105mi) north of Baghdad.

HOSPITALS

Salah Aldeen General Hospital, Tikrit, 400 beds

Tikrit Hospital, Tikrit, 400 beds

IRAQI PARAMILITARY GROUPS

KEY GROUPS

Formally known as Saddam's Martyrs ["Men of Sacrifice"], or Fedayeen Saddam although does not exist now, and would be called Former Regime Loyalists or Baath Party Loyalists

STRENGTH: The Fedayeen number more than 15,000

STRUCTURE: The Fedayeen Saddam are comprised of young and politically reliable paramilitary soldiers that may be leveraged against perceived domestic agitators and opponents of the Al-Baath regime. These soldiers have been recruited from Tikrit, and areas within Sunni Triangle. The unit reports to the Presidential Palace, rather than through the army command, and is also responsible for conducting patrols and anti-smuggling duties. The Leader is Qusay one of Saddams son's who recently was killed in Iraq. The deputy commander is Staff Lieutenant General Mezahem Saab Al Hassan Al-Tikriti

CAPABILITIES: Small Arms made up of rocket propelled grenades, improvised explosive devices, suicide bombings, and sniper shootings. They have also used deceptive tactics to unsettle coalition troops and employed torture and assassination to hold Iraqi civilians hostage and, at times, to force them to fight.

MISSION: Their mission is leading guerrilla-style attacks on coalition forces in southern Iraq. They also are relied upon to protect the president and his family, put down dissent and carry out much of the police's dirty work. Some of this dirty work is enforcing nighttime curfews and controlling main intersections and block entrances to major thoroughfares and sensitive areas.

UNIFORM: All black outfits and sometimes civilian clothes.

Ansar al-Islam (Supporters of Islam in Kurdistan); Jund al-Islam; Soldiers of God

STRENGTH: About 700 members

STRUCTURE: Ansar al-Islam is a radical Kurdish Islamic group that is supportive of the ideals of fundamental Islam. This group has ties with Taliban and al-Qaeda. It is the most radical group operating in the Iraqi Kurdistan region. Ansar al-Islam was established in December 2001 after a merger between Jund al-Islam, led by Abu Abdallah al-Shafi'i and the Islamic Movement splinter group led by Mullah Krekar. Both leaders are believed to have served in Afghanistan. The group is based in Biyarah and surrounding areas near the border with Iran.

CAPABILITIES: Toyota Land Cruisers. They have received small arms from Al Qaida training in Afghanistan. Al Qaida has also provided financial assistance to Ansar Al-Islam. Use of improvised explosive devices, car bombs, and claimed to have produced cyanide-based toxins, ricin, and alfa toxin.

MISSION: Their mission is a vow to establish an independent Islamic state in N. Iraq

UNIFORM: Civilian Clothes

LOCATION: Based in the Kurdish-controlled northern provinces of Iraq. Its bases are in and around the villages of Biyara and Tawela, which lie northeast of the town of Halabja in the

Formerly known as Special Republican Guard although now referred to as Baath Party Loyalists, or Former Regime Loyalists. Now dispersed amongst population.

STRENGTH: 26,000 Total troops

STRUCTURE: This once to be elite paramilitary unit was founded in early 1992 Composed of thirteen battalions of 1,300-1,500 men each. Subsequently this force grew to upwards of 26,000 troops in thirteen battalions. With recruits drawn from Tikrit, Baiji, al-Sharqat and small towns south and west of Mosul and around Baghdad.

CAPABILITIES: Air Defense ,, Small Arms, Human Shields

Rumors Saddam used SRG facilities as a storage space for his chemical and biological weapons.

MISSION: The Special Republican Guard (SRG) is responsible for escort and protection of Saddam Hussein during his travels, protection of his presidential palaces, security of Baghdad, and as an emergency response force in case of a rebellion or a coup.

UNIFORM: Dress up as civilians

LOCATION: Baghdad and Vicinity of Baghdadal-Bu Nasir tribe.

Formerly known as Al Amn al-Khass (Special Security Service); Special Security Organization; Presidential Affairs Department

STRENGTH: Staff of 5,000 officers and soldiers

STRUCTURE: The Brigade of Amn Al-Khass Special Branch elements include the Security Office The Manager of the Director General's Office is Suleiman Hajim Al Nasiri, the Secretary to the Director General is Moyed Sami Ahmad Al Douri, and the Secretary to the Manager is Abbas Ayash Al Nasiri. The members of Amn Al-Khass are chosen because they have proved to be good soldiers and extremely loyal.

CAPABILITIES: Small Arms

MISSION: The duties of Al Amn al-Khass include: the protection of the Baath leadership in Iraq, the surveillance personnel holding sensitive positions, the surveillance of Special Security Service personnel to ensure their loyalty to the regime, collection and analysis of intelligence on the enemies of the state, and a rapid-response intervention force that is used during emergencies

UNIFORM: Operate in plain clothes.

LOCATION: Located in the Hai Al Tashriya district of Baghdad.

Baath Party Loyalist (means renaissance or rebirth in Arabic.)

Strength: 2.4 million people are Baath Party members although only a small number of those are conducting attacks against Coalition troops.

Structure: Command was once held by Saddam who is now out of power.

Capabilities: RPG, IED, and other small arms

Mission: Its main ideological objectives are secularism, socialism, and pan-Arab unionism.

Uniform: Civilian Uniform

Location: Founded in Syria, now spread throughout Syria and Iraq previous headquarters was in Basra, Iraq.

FORMER REGIME LOYALISTS

GOALS:

- Retain psychological dominance over populace
- Return to power and influence
- Revenge against US Forces
- Attacks against US forces seen as “Arab” victory

CENTER OF GRAVITY:

- Former Regime Leaders

MOST LIKELY COA:

- Continue small scale attacks against US Forces
 - Decrease popular support for US presence in Iraq
- Recruit personnel to attack US Forces
 - Money
 - Intimidation
 - Appeal to Religious Fervor, Love of Country

HPT's:

- Mid-Level + Ba'ath Party Members
- Mid-Level Saddam Fedayeen (MAJ +)
- Mid-Level + IIS, SSO

STRENGTHS:

- Knowledge of people and culture
- Ability to undermine legitimate government
 - Exploit flashpoints
 - Ignite civil unrest

WEAKNESSES:

- Lack popular support
- Lack of time, money and people
-

MOST DANGEROUS COA:

- Unified insurgency led by Saddam Hussein
- FRL infiltrate the New Iraqi Government
 - Decrease direct action against US forces
 - Wait US forces re-deployment
 - Re-acquire power after US departs

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Pre-emptive attacks against mid-level Ba'athists providing money and weapons
- Robust CMO to improve jobs and infrastructure, creating a safe and secure environment and an alternative to combat
- IO Campaign to inform populace that the regime is gone forever, infrastructure is improving and Iraqis need to be a part of the solution



RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALIST CELLS, FOREIGN FIGHTERS AND IRANIAN INSURGENTS

GOALS:

- Initially establish safe haven capable of survival
- Influence the “frustrated” populace
- Kill Americans
- Fight Jihad
- Expel Infidels from Middle East/Holy Land

CENTER OF GRAVITY:

- Entrance into the country
- Lack of infrastructure

MOST LIKELY COA:

- Initially many small scale attacks
- Exploit flashpoints to ignite civil unrest
 - Turn public opinion against US
- Larger, more effective attacks
 - Shock effect
 - Mass US casualties

HPT's:

- Wahabi Extremists from foreign countries
- Members of foreign Terrorist Groups
- Potential BADR corps
- Ansar Al-Islam
- Mohammad's Army

STRENGTHS:

- Few time constraints
- Few monetary limitations
- Ability to use religion as a recruitment tool
- Can claim victory no matter when or why US leaves Iraq

WEAKNESSES:

- Currently little popular support within Iraq

MOST DANGEROUS COA:

- Possibility of group alliances to work against Coalition Forces
- Significant increase in high-level, sophisticated terrorist acts
- External monetary support of anti-US movement and actions in Iraq
- Subversion

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Control influx of foreign fighters; eliminate cells from region
- Continue to promote a secular government
- Promote free, open media
- IO Campaign to instill confidence that the Iraqi people have freedom of choice, promote concept of a secular society

ETHNIC INFIGHTING/VIOLENCE

THREATS:

- Demonstrations/Protests
- Tribe vs. Tribe Territorial/Economic Disputes
- Disputes over religious tolerance, minority rights
- Perceived political power imbalance
- Feeling of disenfranchisement by populace

MOST LIKELY COA:

- Will increase as Coalition hands control to Iraqis and groups vie for power/representation
- Territorial/Economic disputes (oil, water and land)
- Disputes/Infighting over religious issues, political vs. secular values

HPT's:

- Religious or political leasers who incite or participate in violence or other criminal acts as a means of political gain

STRENGTHS:

- Historically embedded, divisive issue
- Well established support base
- Often have economic backing

WEAKNESSES:

- People's desire for stability, economic prosperity
- Diversity of causes prevents unity
- Not all groups have access to resources

MOST DANGEROUS COA:

- Resettlement and compensation policies are not in place
- Ethnic political groups withdraw from the process
- Increased incidents of ethnic violence destabilizes multi-ethnic areas

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Execute resettlement and compensation programs as soon as possible
- Continue open dialogue at all levels of leadership of all ethnic groups
- Work to minimize interethnic violence
- Deny monopolizing of economic resources

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

THREATS:

- Black Market activity
 - Looting, Robbery and arms trafficking
- Guns for hire

CENTER OF GRAVITY:

- Lack of government security force (police)
- Lack of employment, economic well-being
- War damaged judicial system

MOST LIKELY COA:

- Short Term (US in control)
 - Continued looting, black market activity, and exploitation of remaining infrastructure
- Long Term (more control in Iraqi hands)
 - Evolving FRL's form mafia-style organization
 - More sophisticated activities, drugs, racketeering

MOST DANGEROUS COA:

- Government unable to appease public
- Fails to improve quality of life, provide basic services and needs
- Populace acts out against government structure

STRENGTHS:

- 30 years of practice
- Permissiveness of personal weapons possession
- Highly flexible, no political agenda
- Lack of policy formation, judicial systems

WEAKNESSES:

- Link to economic conditions
 - Improving economy limits popular support
- With time, government systems are coming into place
- Lack of resources, personnel, and time

HPT's:

- All persons committing acts such as robbery, murder, looting, arms trafficking and murder for hire

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Quickly stand-up and train an Iraqi police force; turn internal security programs over to Iraqis
- Vet judges and the legal process to establish rule of law
- IO Campaign to instill confidence that US is here to help

WEAPONS OF IRAQ

RPG-7



Primary function: Shoulder fired anti-tank weapon
Effective range: 1,640 feet (500 meters)
Rate of fire: Four to six rounds per minute
Ammunition: 40 mm grenade
Other features: Can penetrate 260 mm armor

RPG



Maximum effective range of 300m against moving targets and 500m for stationery targets. AP grenades have armor penetrability of 600mm of rolled homoaeous steel.

AK-47



Primary function: 7.62-mm assault rifle
Rate of fire: 100 rounds per minute/cyclic 600 rounds per minute
Effective range: 990 feet (300 meters)
Other features: The AK-47 has become one of the most used assault rifles in the world since production began in the early 1950s in the former Soviet Union. The modern version is the AKM rifle. Iraq has produced two copies, the 5.56 mm and 7.62 mm Tabuk rifles

RPK-47



Primary function: 5.45 mm light machine gun
Rate of fire: 150 rounds per minute in automatic mode
Maximum effective range: 1,518 feet (460 meters)
Other features: The RPK-74 is essentially a variant of the AK-47 assault rifle with a longer, heavier barrel and is fed by a 30, 40 or 45-round box magazine

PKM



Primary function: 7.62 mm general-purpose machine gun
Rate of fire: 250 rounds per minute; cyclic 650 rounds per minute
Effective range: 3,300 feet (1,000 meters)
Other features: Can be fed either by 100-round magazine or 200/250-round belt boxes

RPK



Primary function: 7.62 mm squad machine gun
Rate of fire: 150 rounds per minute in automatic mode
Maximum effective range: 2,640 feet (800 meters)
Other features: The RPK is essentially a variant of the AKM assault rifle with a longer, heavier barrel and is fed either by a 40-round curved box magazine or a 75-round drum magazine. It can also use the AKM's 30-round box magazine.



AL QUDS

Primary function: 7.62 mm squad automatic rifle

Rate of fire: Cyclic up to 680 rounds per minute

Other features: The Al Quds is an Iraqi-manufactured, heavy-barreled version of the 7.62 mm AKM assault rifle and uses the standard AKM 30-round box magazine



SA-7

Purpose: Surface to Air anti-aircraft shoulder fired rocket system

Crew: 1

Max. Range: 5,500 m

Min. Range: 500 m

Max. Altitude: 4,500 m

Min. Altitude: 18 m



SA-16

Purpose: Surface to Air anti-aircraft shoulder fired rocket system

Crew: 1

Max. Range: 5,000 m

Min. Range: 500 m

Max. Altitude: 1,500 m

Min. Altitude: 10 m



Al-Jaleel (M70) 60-mm Commando Mortar

Crew: 1

Calibre: 60mm

Rate of fire: 20-25 rds/min.

Muzzle velocity: 211m/s

Max Range: 2,540 m

Min Range: 60m

Ammunitions: HE



82-mm

Crew: 8

Calibre: 82mm

Rate of fire: 2 5 r/min

Muzzle velocity: 211m/s

Max Range: 3,040m

Min Range: 85m

Ammunitions: HE, Illum, Smoke, Incendiary

IED OVERVIEW:

- Most IEDs are unique in nature because the builder has to improvise with the materials at hand
- IEDs are designed to defeat a specific target or type of target, so they generally become more difficult to detect and protect against as they become more sophisticated.
- IEDs do share a common set of components and consist of the following:
 - An initiation system or fuze.
 - Explosive fill.
 - A detonator.
 - A power supply for the detonator.
 - A container.
 - Explosive fill.
 - A power supply for the detonator.
 - A container.

IED INCIDENT VS. NON IED INCIDENT:

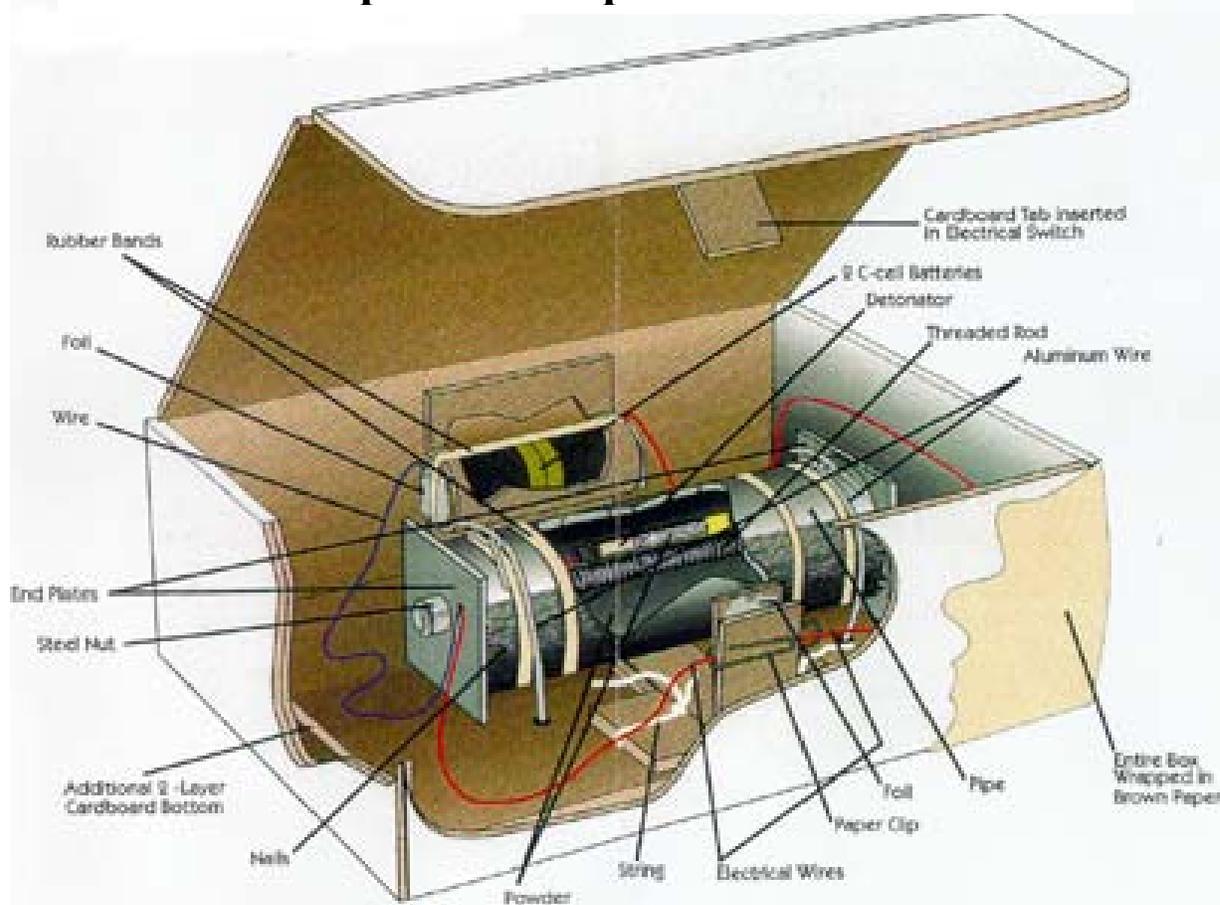
IED Incidents:

- Hand grenade with pin pulled, placed in a small glass with glass filled mortar or plastic of paris.
- 120-mm HE mortar with hole drilled in shipping cap with an electric blasting cap inserted (placed in a sandbag). Suicide vest—leather-look sleeveless waistcoat with explosives and ball bearing sewn into the interior.
- A thrown block of TNT with a grenade fuze inside

Non IED Incidents:

- A hand grenade thrown into a building or dropped from a bridge.
- A rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) fired at a vehicle from the manufactured launcher. An RPG fired from an improvised launcher (while the launcher is improvised, the round was fired as intended without modification).
- A landmine placed in the roadway using the manufactured fuze to initiate it as designed.

Improved Explosive Device



CONCEALED MORTAR/ARTILLERY PROJECTILES:

- The enemy is using IEDs consisting of mortar and artillery projectiles as the explosive device (see 4 and 5). The use and characteristics of these have included the following:
 - Thrown from overpasses.
 - Thrown in front of approaching vehicles from roadside.
 - Usually thrown by males—who are not always adults.
 - Emplaced in potholes (covered with dirt).
 - Emplaced along MSRs and alternate supply routes (targeting vehicles).
 - Employed along unimproved roads (targeting patrols).
 - Employed with 120-mm and larger artillery or mortar projectiles.
 - Found alone or in groups.
 - IEDs behind which are placed cinder blocks or piles of sand to direct blast into the kill zone.
 - Command detonated—either by wire or remote device.
 - Time-delay triggered IEDs. IEDs that can be detonated by cordless phone from a car (allows for firing platform and prevents tracing or triangulation).



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130MM HE Projectile in a Plastic Bag



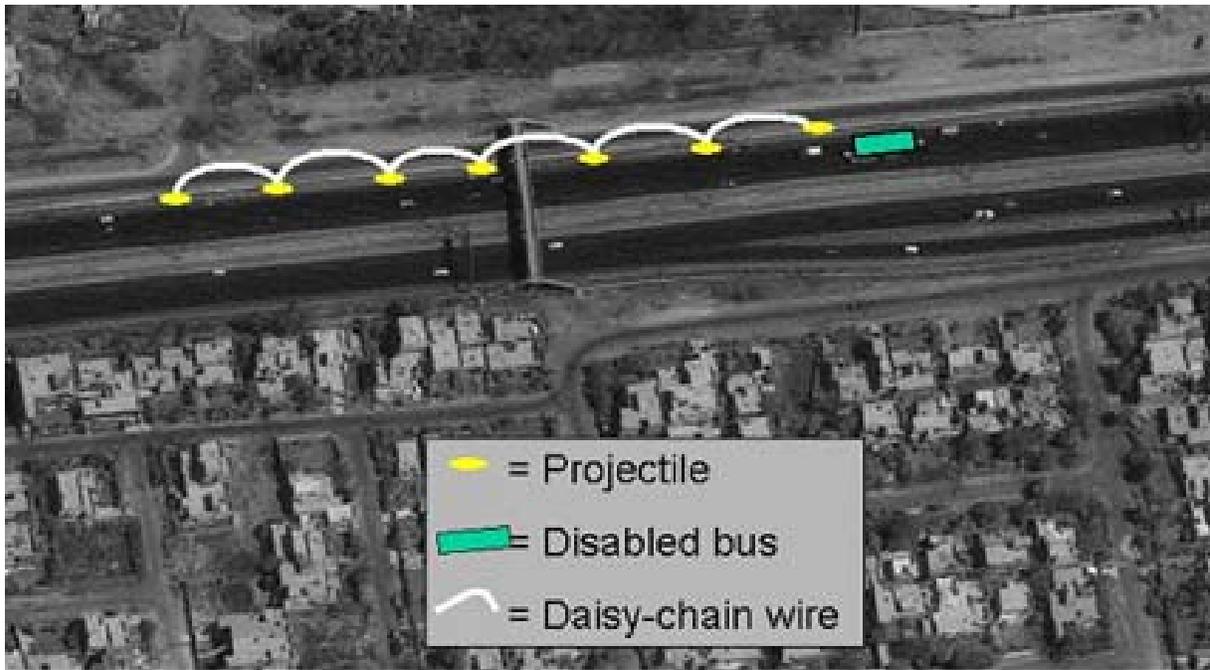
UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

130MM HE Projectile in a Burlap Bag

- Notice that in both photographs of the artillery shells there is a wire leading from the bag. Also notice that the plastic bag had sand thrown on top of it to make it look more like roadside trash.

DAISY-CHAIN MUNITIONS:

- A "daisy chain" of munitions is two or more explosive devices wired together so that a single signal will detonate all the munitions at the same time.



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- The picture came from Baghdad. The disabled bus (the green box in the photograph) is believed to be positioned to cause traffic to slow down and therefore increase the time the U.S. convoy or vehicles must be in the kill zone. In this example, the IED was not completed when it was discovered. The wire from the daisy chain to the detonator was missing. Notice that in this example there are several possible hide sites. The enemy could have been positioned in one of the several buildings at the top of the photograph.
- These IED arrays typically comprise three to five medium-caliber (100 mm plus) artillery, mortar, or tank projectiles and, in some cases, multiple-rocket-launcher rocket warheads buried several meters apart in the center of the road or alongside the road. The shells are primed with blasting caps and connected with detonating cord or electric wire leading to a detonator. The IED array is typically set up for radio- or wire-command detonation.
- **MITIGATING THE EFFECTS OF "DAISY CHAIN" IEDS:**
- Since the lethal area of buried "daisy chain" IEDs typically extends for several tens of meters, maintaining maximum tactically acceptable vehicle spacing can ensure that, at most, only a single vehicle is caught in the lethal area of the IED.
- Drivers must be especially vigilant at minor road obstacles such as river fords, rough patches, and washouts where vehicles in a column often bunch up. Leaders and drivers must be adept at spotting dangerous areas and chokepoints where ambush is more likely as well as indicators of a daisy chain IED ambush.
- These include successive, regularly spaced patches of recently disturbed soil in the middle or to the side of the road; stretches of roadside vegetation or piles of debris that seem out of place; or salvageable metal or wood left by the side of the road.
- Normal counter-ambush techniques, such as varying vehicle speeds while in convoy and, if attacked, refusing to stop in an ambush zone are also valuable.
- Like any other potential mine ambush, vehicle crews should also be wary upon entering areas where local villagers are inexplicably absent and be on the lookout for likely "kill zone markers" and suspicious movement by possible "scout" vehicles trailing or passing the convoy in either direction.

PROVEN TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, & PROCEDURES **TO DATE**

1. Luring or distracting soldiers to commit attacks

- A possible pregnant woman attempting to detonate a car bomb close to a TCP.
- A civilian vehicle pulled up to a TCP and one of the occupants got out and asked for a medic. When the soldier turned to call for a medic, the civilian pulled a pistol and shot the soldier.
- Demonstrations can also be used to carry out attacks. Groups may utilize demonstrators to get close to US forces to attack, then use the demonstrators as human shields to avoid being targeted.

2. Possible use of motorcycles by Iraqi paramilitary

- Motorcycles are used to move throughout cities easier.

3. Use of flares and other devices as a warning signal

- Red flares mean a soft skinned vehicle is in motion/leaving FOB. If followed by a green flare it means soft skinned vehicle approaching ambush point/kill zone. If a green flare alone is used then an armored vehicle is in motion/leaving FOB.
- Other warning techniques include: honking to warn of approaching US patrols, flashing of lights on and off in a continuous manner, and whistle blowing.

4. Attacking convoys with RPG's from trucks

- Members of terrorist groups plan to get in and amongst US convoys using small panel trucks or pickup trucks and fire RPG's into a US vehicle from the rear of the truck.

5. Using IED's to ambush US patrols on roadways

- 155mm shells may be used along with C4 along major MSR's.
- Vehicle borne IED (VBIED) another type of IED attack.

6. Using Mosques as safe havens for meetings, planning, and storing weapons

- Mosques being used as cover to buy and sell various types of weapons and possible to make explosives
- Also using locations near mosques for nightly meetings to plan coalition attacks
- Weapons, to include mortars, RPG's and machine guns are being kept in houses collocated to the mosques

7. Weapons smuggling

- Hiding weapons in small amounts on animals
- Use trucks that had been used to carry food to people in Iraq. Once food is delivered the truck is loaded with weapons and goes out the same way it entered. The trucks can be utilized to bring weapons into the country as well.
- Water trucks
- Taxis are also suspected of smuggling concealed weapons and money inside car doors, trunks, or hidden compartments
- Another tactic to smuggle from city to city is by using coffins and pretending that they are going to bury a relative in another city

8. Surveillance of US/Coalition forces prior to an attack

- Multiple reports show surveillance of US forces is being conducted prior to attacks

9. Booby-trapped caches

- Caches may be reported to lure US forces to cache site that has been booby-trapped
- Explosives are made from soda and milk cans, children may be paid up to 150 Iraqi Dinar to pick up empty soda cans and return them to the explosive maker

10. Weapons markets

- Merchants sell weapons out of cars, or from crates that are set up on ground, when they see US forces, they move into the market and hide weapons in the vegetables, animals, automotive parts and other sections of the market until US forces leave
- Black market weapon dealers have bribed local police to allow them to continue weapon sales, they pay police officers to lie to Coalition forces so they can continue to sell the weapons
- Some weapons markets even operate out of public bathrooms

11. Making explosives

- Explosives are made from soda and milk cans, children may be paid up to 150 Iraqi Dinar to pick up empty soda cans and return them to the explosive maker

12. Ambushes

- US forces may be lead out on a wild goose chase to look for attractive targets and then the unsuspecting US force may be ambushed by armed assailants or may be led into a booby-trapped area
- Grenades may be thrown at stationary targets occurring at checkpoints and when vehicles break down

PART VIII

THE BASICS OF THE LAW OF WAR

1. Forbidden targets, tactics, and techniques

- a. Don't Attack Non-Combatants
- b. Don't shoot at Red Cross/Crescent or misuse them.
- c. Don't cause Unnecessary Destruction
- d. Don't Attack Protected Property
- e. Don't use Poison or alter your weapons to increase enemy suffering.

2. Enemy Prisoners of War

- a. Let Enemy Soldiers Surrender
- b. Treat All EPWs Humanely (5 S's)
- c. Don't abuse EPWs to get information
- d. Provide Medical Care for EPWs
- e. Don't take EPW's personal property

3. Civilians and Private Property

- a. Treat civilians as you would want your family treated, with dignity and respect.
- b. Ensure the safety of civilians
- c. Don't burn, destroy or steal property

4. Preventing and Reporting Violations

- a. Do your best to prevent war crimes
- b. Report War Crimes immediately to your chain of command, IG, Chaplain or SJA.

IF HELD AS A DETAINEE

If held by a hostile government – avoid any aggressive, combative, or illegal behavior.
Seek immediate and continuous contact with U.S. or friendly embassy personnel.
Detainee should provide:

NAME
RANK
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
DATE OF BIRTH
CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THEIR DETENTION

Discussion should revolve around health and welfare matters.
Avoid signing any form or document or making any statements.
U.S. military detainees should not refuse to accept release.
Escape attempts will be made only after careful consideration.
Never pander, praise, participate, or debate the terrorist's cause.

THE CODE OF CONDUCT

Article I

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

Article II

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

Article III

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

Article IV

I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners if I become a Prisoner of War. I will give no information nor take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades.

If senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

Article V

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

Article VI

I will never forget that I am an American, fighting for freedom, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

What does the Code of Conduct Do for You?

- Provides a guide line to follow if you are captured
- Establishes policies and a command structure will in captivity
- Gives you a way to keep fighting the enemy
- Keeps you motivated



For requests for copies please contact the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G5 at DSN 353-6261/7410 or write to:

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