SUBCOURSE IT0596 **EDITION D**

US ARMY INTELLIGENCE CENTER

TERMINATE AN INTERROGATION

THE ARMY INSTITUTE FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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AIPD

READINESS/ PROFESSIONALISM
THRU GROWTH

TERMINATE AN INTERROGATION

Subcourse Number IT0596

EDITION D

U.S. Army Intelligence Center
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SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

This subcourse provides information to determine when it is necessary to terminate an interrogation, and to terminate that interrogation completely and correctly.

This subcourse reflects current doctrine at time of preparation. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest publications.

Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION: Determine the need to terminate an interrogation, and correctly terminate that interrogation.

CONDITIONS: You will be given narrative information from FM 34-52, STANAG 2033, and STANAG 2084.

STANDARDS: To demonstrate competency of this task, you must achieve a minimum of 70% on the subcourse examination.

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LESSON 1

IDENTIFY NEED TO TERMINATE AN INTERROGATION

CRITICAL TASK: 301-337-1403

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION

This lesson will enable you to properly determine the need to end an interrogation.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

TASK: Correctly determine when an interrogation should be terminated.

CONDITIONS: Performed in a tactical environment. Given an EPW, interrogation area, interrogation in progress, and the need to terminate.

STANDARD: Identify the need to terminate an interrogation.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

FM 34-52
STANAG 2033.

INTRODUCTION

This lesson provides the basic knowledge to determine when an interrogation should be terminated. Because you are dealing with human psychology, there are no absolute rules which will govern your decisions. For that reason, you are encouraged to apply the principles learned in this lesson in conjunction with hands-on training as you develop background experience; you will be able to make an appropriate determination. Specific factors to be discussed are---

* The physical and mental abilities of the interrogator and the enemy prisoner of war (EPW) to continue the interrogation.
* Assessment of EPWs knowledgeability.
* Changes in EPWs attitude.
* Satisfaction of interrogation objectives.
* Loss of initiative or control of the interrogation.
* Reporting perishable information.

* Interrogation presence being required elsewhere.

* Determination of whether the EPW should be interrogated at a higher level.

Part A: PHYSICAL AND MENTAL ABILITIES

If the EPW or you are physically or mentally unable to continue, it is necessary to terminate the interrogation.

As an interrogator, you should--

* Assess your mental ability to continue the interrogation. If you are mentally fatigued, you could miss important leads or become confused thereby losing control or rapport with the EPW. If this should happen, you should terminate the interrogation.

* Determine your physical ability to continue the interrogation. If you are physically exhausted or suffering from hunger, consider terminating the interrogation.

* Remember your legal responsibility to the EPW.

* Weigh the need to terminate against the commander's immediate tactical requirements.

The interrogator must constantly notice the EPWs physical and mental ability to continue the interrogation. Factors to consider include--

* Is the EPW disoriented?

* Is the EPW suffering from shock?

* Does the EPW have an immediate need for comfort items: food, water, or latrine facilities?

* Is the EPW suffering from physical exhaustion?

* Is the EPW able to continue concentrating?

* Are weather conditions, such as extreme heat or cold, affecting the EPWs physical ability to continue?

* Does the interpreter's presence cause the EPW to feel intimidated?

* Is the EPW suffering from any disease or injury? The EPW may be wounded. Although his wound has been treated in accordance with the Geneva Conventions, it may remain so painful and fatiguing that the EPW cannot continue to answer questions. When this is true, terminate the interrogation.

REMEMBER: Wounded or seriously ill prisoners may not be interrogated without the consent of a competent medical authority. If interrogating an EPW concerning vital or perishable information, do it with the consent of a competent medical authority and consult him periodically concerning the EPWs ability to continue. Failure to adhere to a competent medical authority's directions about the rights of a wounded EPW could cause you to be charged as a criminal under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and the Geneva Convention of 1949.

Part B: EPWs KNOWLEDGEABILITY

If the EPW knows a lot of information the interrogator will need several sessions to develop the information. In this case, terminate the interrogation, emphasizing that the EPW will be questioned again at a later date. Factors to consider are--* The commander's Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR) should be reviewed to determine if the EPW has pertinent information. Ascertain to what detail and depth the EPWs information can be developed.

* Information Requirements (IR).

* Situation briefings.

* Reports, for example, Intelligence Summary (INTSUM) and Periodic Intelligence Report (PERINTREP).

* EPWs background, including training, assignments, travel, and relationships with other personnel. For example, you discover during the questioning phase that the EPW was, until recently, the assistant regimental operations officer. He knows a great deal about the current tactical situation, personalities, and composition. He knows more than you expected when you were planning and preparing for this interrogation.

Determine the need to modify or change your initial interrogation schedule. As per the example given above, develop as much information as possible during the time you have, but because of time constraints and the need to revise your interrogation plan, decide to terminate the interrogation until a later time. You emphasize he will be questioned again and reinforce your successful approach. In taking this step you should consider--

* PIR. How much of the EPWs information is pertinent to your immediate tactical situation?

* Is the information perishable?

* Are you able to extract the information in a timely manner?

* How many other EPWs need to be interrogated?

Termination may be either temporary or permanent.

* Temporary. Such as an interruption to report highly perishable information or to modify the interrogation plan.

* Permanent. The logical end to the interrogation session.

EPW exploitation should be consistent with the commander's needs or collection requirements.

Part C: CHANGE IN EPWs ATTITUDE

The EPWs attitude may vary during the interrogation. Be constantly alert for any attitude change. Factors that might cause an attitude change are--

* Security awareness. A previously cooperative EPW may become reluctant to continue as he becomes more aware of the military or tactical significance of the interrogator's questions.

* Loyalty. The EPW may gradually begin to feel guilty about cooperating. This could be because of a strong feeling of loyalty to his country, unit, or commander.

* Fear of reprisal. During questioning, an otherwise cooperative EPW may become fearful of reprisals against him or his family for cooperating with the enemy. This is common among irregular forces.

* Design. The EPW may intentionally effect a change in attitude. You may especially find this true in dealing with EPWs desiring political asylum. Their basic reason is to ensure future usefulness.

Determine Course of Action

Reinforce the approach used during the initial interrogation phase. If not successful, attempt an alternate approach.

Terminate the interrogation, and reevaluate the EPW.

The EPW is a human being under considerable emotional and mental stress and will not always respond to predicted behavioral patterns. To be successful, constantly evaluate your approach.

Part D: INTERROGATION OBJECTIVE

Objective. Each interrogation must be conducted for a definite purpose. The interrogator must keep this purpose firmly in mind as he proceeds to obtain usable information to satisfy the assigned requirement and thus contribute to the success of the unit's mission.

The objective may be specific (Establish the exact location of an ammunition storage facility) Or it may be general (Seek to obtain order of battle (OB) information about a specific echelon of the enemy forces).

In either case, the interrogator must use the objective as a basis for planning and conducting the interrogation. He should attempt to prevent the source from becoming aware of the true objective of the interrogation. The interrogator should not concentrate on the objective to the extent he overlooks or fails to recognize and exploit other valuable information extracted from the source.

For example, during an interrogation, the interrogator learns of the presence of a heretofore unknown, highly destructive weapon. Although this information may not be in line with his specific objective, the interrogator must develop this important lead to obtain all possible information concerning this weapon. It becomes obvious an interrogation objective can be changed as necessary or desired.

If interrogation objectives have been checked and satisfied, all questions have been answered, and all unit collection requirements have been met the interrogation should be terminated.

Part E: LOSS OF INTERROGATION CONTROL

You may have lost control, rapport, or the initiative during the interrogation. When this is the case, terminate the interrogation in order to reevaluate.

Loss of initiative often occurs because of lack of planning. It is imperative, therefore, to properly prepare before beginning an interrogation. This includes--

* Having necessary materials such as maps, overlays, OB data, as well as any unusual equipment, such as tape recorders, available.

* Reviewing topical questions such as communication, supply, maintenance, and so on.

Loss of control could occur when--

* The interrogator becomes angry or frustrated with the EPW. To avoid making a bad situation even worse, terminate the interrogation. Do it in such a way that you or another interrogator can effectively resume interrogating this EPW at a later time. You are a professional, and terminating an interrogation under these circumstances is a professional decision.

* The interrogator becomes too emotionally involved with the EPW.

* The interrogator is faced with a hostile EPW.

* If the EPW has lied, and you do not detect it until much later, you may very will have lost control. If you lose control and cannot regain it, terminate the interrogation and reevaluate your strategy.

* The EPW is no longer passive but has been subtly directing questions into those areas about which he wishes to talk. In this case, he is leading the interrogator. The interrogation must be terminated, and the strategy must be reevaluated.

* EPW is held in close proximity to the battle zone.

Part F: REPORTING HIGHLY PERISHABLE INFORMATION

Highly perishable information is defined as information which must be received by the user, normally the commander, in time to affect or prevent an activity. Normally this information--

* Is spot reportable.

* Is dictated by collection requirements.

* Has a grave impact on the course of battle (an example of this would be indications of an attack).

Reporting. There is no set procedure for terminating an interrogation to report perishable information. This will be your decision, so exercise good judgment. If an assistant is with you during the interrogation, have him make the report so you can continue the interrogation. If alone, you can temporarily terminate the interrogation for the time necessary to make your report.

Part G: PRESENCE REQUIRED ELSEWHERE

A request for your presence elsewhere could mean one of the following--

* Additional prisoners need to be interrogated.

* Tactical situation/PIR has changed.

Weigh the importance of a particular request against the EPWs information.

Part H: INTERROGATION AT A HIGHER LEVEL

Determine if the EPW possesses information that necessitates termination so further interrogation can be done at a higher level. According to their intelligence value, EPWs and other detainees may be divided into categories. These categories are assigned to EPWs after their initial screenings and interrogation. The category is not permanent, and may be changed at a higher echelon. The categories discussed here are assigned by letter.

Category A. This category embraces high-level sources whose broad or specific knowledge of the enemy war effort makes it necessary for them to be interrogated without delay by specially qualified interrogators at the highest echelon. Types of sources in this category include--

* General officers, chiefs of staff sections of divisions or larger units, heads of staff sections at field army and above.

* Scientific and technical personnel with current knowledge of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, rockets, and missiles.

* Political officers and psychological warfare personnel.

* High civilian officials, war correspondents, and so on, who have a broad knowledge of enemy logistic capabilities or political and economic factors.

* Persons with detailed knowledge of enemy communication, particularly ciphers and cryptographic equipment.

* Persons in intelligence units or staff positions.

Category B. Sources who have enough information about the enemy on any subject of intelligence value, in addition to information of immediate tactical value, to warrant a second interrogation.

Category C. Sources who have only information of immediate tactical value and do not warrant a second interrogation.

Category D. Sources who have no apparent intelligence value.

LESSON REVIEW

The factors which necessitate terminating an interrogation are--

* If the EPW is wounded or sick and his condition is having a negative effect upon the interrogation, the interrogator may be forced to terminate. The interrogator must also terminate if his own condition is such that the interrogation cannot be continued.

* The amount of information possessed by the EPW may be so great several sessions will be necessary to obtain all desired information.

* The EPWs attitude may require termination of the interrogation. The EPW may have become fearful of reprisal or decided not to cooperate any longer.

* All collection requirements answered, and interrogation objectives may have been satisfied.

* The interrogator may lose control, rapport, or initiative during an interrogation.

* The interrogator may decide to terminate in order to send a timely spot report on highly perishable information which could affect or prevent an activity, which otherwise would have a grave impact on the course of the battle.

* Sometimes the interrogator's presence requested elsewhere may necessitate termination.

* Sometimes an EPWs prospective level of knowledgeable necessitates immediate exploitation by qualified higher-level interrogators.

LESSON 1

Practice Exercise

The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows.

1. You are attached to the S2, 1st Brigade, 15th Infantry Division, and are at the EPW holding compound in brigade trains. You received a call from the Brigade S2, the 1/13th Infantry Battalion has a wounded prisoner awaiting medical evacuation. You are directed to go to the battalion to determine if the prisoner can be interrogated for information of immediate tactical value to the 1/13th Infantry Battalion commander.

   Upon arrival, you consulted with competent medical authority and received permission to interrogate the prisoner. The prisoner was cooperative, and you questioned him concerning location of enemy positions. After about 10 minutes, you noticed the prisoner trailed off in mid sentence and, in general, had difficulty remaining attentive. You consulted with the medical authority (who authorized you to interrogate the prisoner), and he informed you the EPW was weak from loss of blood and needed to rest. You should--

   A. Ask only critical questions.

   B. Form your questions in such a manner the EPW need only answer yes or no.

   C. End the interrogation.

   D. Continue questioning until the EPW is no longer coherent.

2. Acquiring highly perishable information would necessitate determining whether to temporarily terminate your interrogation and issue what type of report?

   A. Spot.

   B. Knowledgeability.

   C. Translation.

   D. Biographical.

3. During an interrogation, you uncovered information about an immediate NBC attack on your position. You terminate and--

   A. Take immediate personal protective measures against the NBC attack.

   B. Include the information obtained in your interrogation report.

   C. Issue a spot report, and take protective measures against the attack.

   D. Have the EPW evacuated to a higher echelon for further interrogation.

4. You are providing interrogation support for an armored cavalry regiment, and receive an EPW knowledgeable in enemy communication and ciphers. The prisoner should be evacuated to--

   A. Local signal officer.

   B. Division.

   C. Corps.

   D. Nearest brigade.

LESSON 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Answer Key and Feedback

Item	Correct Answer and Feedback
1.	C. End the interrogation. (page 1-3)
2.	A. Spot. (page 1-6)
3.	C. Issue a spot report, and take protective measures against the attack. (page 1-6)
4.	C. Corps. (page 1-7)

LESSON 2

TERMINATE AN INTERROGATION

CRITICAL TASKS: 301-337-1325
301-337-1403

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION

This lesson will enable you to correctly terminate an interrogation.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

TASK: Know the sequential steps in a successful termination.

CONDITIONS: Performed in a tactical environment. Given an EPW, interrogation area, interrogation in progress, and the need to terminate.

STANDARDS: Conduct a complete termination consistent with successful approach(es) used to gain the EPWs cooperation.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

FM 34-52
STANAG 2084.

INTRODUCTION

This lesson provides a format for proper termination procedures. Study this lesson with the intent of developing a subjective understanding of these procedures. Avoid memorizing termination procedures because it could prove counterproductive.

In lesson 1, you learned to recognize when to terminate an interrogation. This recognition is actually the first in a series of sequential steps toward successful interrogation termination. The other steps include--

* Reinforcing successful approach(es).
* Informing the EPW that he will be questioned again.
* Informing the EPW that the information he gave will be checked for truthfulness and accuracy.
* Asking the EPW if he wishes to change or add any information.

* Terminating in a sincere and convincing manner.

* Terminating in a manner consistent with the approach used.

Part A: REINFORCE SUCCESSFUL APPROACH(ES)

You should reinforce the successful approach(es) that gained the EPWs cooperation for several reasons-

* To prepare the EPW for future interrogation.

* To elicit additional EPW cooperation.

* To ensure the EPW understands his relationship with his captors. For example, if the EPW is concerned about his personnel, assure him they will receive food and shelter in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. Tell the EPW your commander must decide whether or not comfort items will be made available to his personnel. This decision will be influenced by the truthfulness and accuracy of the information the EPW has provided.

Occasionally, a successful approach may require the information or EPWs value be downplayed. Examples include using the following approach techniques--

* We know all.

* Emotional.

Pride and ego down and fear up approach(es) are never reinforced during termination. Also, it is often impossible to develop reasonable reinforcement when the direct approach was successfully used.

If you have not established a successful approach, the interrogation must be terminated without reinforcement. You may have tried several approach(es) but none worked. The EPW remained uncooperative. In this situation, you have nothing to reinforce during termination.

Suppose you have lost the initiative through a display of anger or frustration, and there are no other interrogators available to take over the interrogation. In this case, you would also have to terminate without reinforcing an approach.

REMEMBER: The interrogator provides a discussion of his approach(es) in section C of the tactical interrogation report tactical interrogation report (TIR).

Part B: INFORM EPW

In most cases, the EPW should leave an interrogation with expectation of being interrogated again at a later time. This can be accomplished by telling or implying to the EPW that he will be questioned again.

Even if you doubt a second interrogation will be needed, inform the EPW about the possibility of more questioning. You will protect your reputation for sincerity and honesty by doing so. You will also make it much easier for the interrogator assigned to do the second interrogation, if it becomes necessary, to perform a successful approach.

In very rare cases, you may elect to omit this step if, in your opinion, the EPW would be more susceptible to exploitation if he were not mentally prepared.

Part C: VERIFY INFORMATION

Informing the EPW the information which he provided will be verified has a two-fold purpose--

* If the EPW provided false information during the interrogation, he may volunteer at this time to correct himself.

* Informing the EPW you will check his information may cause him to ponder the information provided, thus enabling him to recall information not produced during the interrogation, or elaborate on subjects already discussed.

A normal interrogator function is to actually check the EPWs information for truthfulness and accuracy. Common information sources are--

* Current OB files.

* Technical manuals (TMs).

* Previous reports on the same subject.

* Knowledge about the enemy's organization and tactical doctrine.

Part D: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Next, ask the EPW if he wishes to change or add any additional information. Be sure to pause long enough to give the EPW a chance to speak.

During an interrogation, an EPW may intentionally mislead the interrogator, particularly regarding the immediate tactical situation. During the termination phase, the EPW may become apprehensive about being found out. A suggestion from the interrogator that he may change any information could prompt an EPW to admit to previous falsifications or omissions.

Normally, the EPW will answer only those questions posed by the interrogator. It is very easy for the interrogator to miss pertinent information through improper or incomplete questioning. Therefore, as a follow-up procedure, the interrogator should always ask the EPW if there is any additional information which he can provide.

Part E: DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

The next step in conducting a complete and correct termination phase is the proper disposition of any documents captured with the EPW. You must decide which, if any, of these documents should be impounded or confiscated. Documents not impounded or confiscated must be returned to the EPW.

The Geneva Conventions, STANAG 2084, and intelligence requirements dictate how documents and items belonging to the EPW will be handled. These are as follows:

* Official documents other than identity documents will be confiscated. These are documents of governmental or military origin such as overlays, field orders, maps, codes, field manuals (FMs), and reports.

* Captured documents of any particular intelligence value must be sent, without delay, to a higher headquarters.

* Documents which may be exploited more efficiently when combined with interrogation will be given to the EPW escort guard for delivery, with the EPW, to the next echelon in the evacuation channel.

* Technical documents (TECHDOC) accompanying material should be evacuated with the material.

The Geneva Conventions dictate that personal identity documents may not be permanently removed from an EPW.

Personal documents, of a private or commercial origin, which do not contain any information of an intelligence value may be impounded for security reasons. This means they are taken with the intention of returning them at a later time. Examples are letters, diaries, newspapers, and books. All items impounded must be receipted and a receipt issued to the EPW. This receipt must be signed by a commissioned/warrant officer.

REMEMBER: Do not assume personal documents have no intelligence value. Often fragmentary information from personal letters or diaries, when combined with other information, may provide intelligence information. Additionally, these documents are often valuable tools in gaining the EPWs cooperation, particularly if used in the approach phase. Ensure they are evacuated with the EPW for future exploitation, and indicated under section D of the TIR.

Part F: TERMINATE SINCERELY AND CONVINCINGLY

Your mannerism during termination must be sincere and convincing to the EPW. Consistent with the approach, you should reflect proper tone of voice, body language, and so on. For example, if you successfully used a pride and ego up approach, your voice, body mannerisms, and so on should reflect you hold the EPW in high esteem. If you made any promises or concessions to the EPW for better treatment or facilities, you must follow through to convince the EPW of your sincerity.

REMEMBER: You must never give the EPW the impression you are being dishonest or are manipulating him. This can cause serious loss of rapport. If the EPW feels you are insincere, he will be less cooperative and less likely to be truthful and honest. It is critical to every interrogation phase you present a sincere and convincing manner.

Part G: TERMINATION CONSISTENT WITH APPROACH

Generally, the mood of the termination is consistent with the approach used. For example, if the interrogation was conducted in a relaxed atmosphere, terminate on a friendly basis.

Inconsistency is a sign of dishonesty. Do not allow the EPW to catch you being inconsistent. Prepare carefully. If your approach has manipulated the EPWs love of comrades, do not allow yourself to reveal that even with the EPWs cooperation, there is nothing anyone can do to increase his comrade's chances of survival. Such tactlessness will undermine the rapport previously established by a successful approach.

Occasionally, you may elect to terminate in a manner inconsistent with your approach.
For example--

* When the EPW changes his attitude during the interrogation.

* Whenever you have determined the EPW has used deception.

Again, it should be emphasized the procedures outlined in this lesson are general guidance and reflect ideal termination procedures. As the interrogator, you must remain flexible enough to automatically apply these procedures. Otherwise you could severely affect your relationship with the EPW. For example, if you interrogated a hostile EPW or one that provided no information, you would certainly not tell him his information will be checked for truthfulness and accuracy.

LESSON REVIEW

Let us review the seven standards for a complete and correct termination:

* First, reinforce the approach(es) which successfully gained the EPWs cooperation. If none of the approach(es) tried was successful, do not include this step while conducting termination. Reinforcing the pride and ego down or fear up approach is never done during the termination phase of an interrogation.

* Second, inform the EPW that he will be questioned again.

* Third, inform the EPW that the information which he provided will be checked for truthfulness and accuracy.

* Fourth, ask the EPW if he wishes to change or add any information at this time. Remember to pause long enough to allow the EPW the opportunity to speak.

* Fifth, determine correct disposition of any documents which were captured with the EPW. Remember, you must return any identity documents to the EPW.

* Sixth, terminate in a sincere and convincing manner.

* Finally, terminate in a manner consistent with the approach(es) successfully used to gain the EPWs cooperation.

LESSON 2

Practice Exercise

The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows.

1. Under which of the following circumstances would you elect not to tell the EPW he will be questioned again?

   A. When the EPW intentionally mislead you regarding the immediate tactical situation.

   B. When you lose control as a result of becoming too emotionally involved with EPW.

   C. When the EPW would be more susceptible to exploitation if not mentally prepared.

   D. When the EPW is held in close proximity to the battle zone (environmental conditions).

2. List the four common sources used by an interrogator to verify information derived from an EPW.

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. Disposition of captured documents are governed by--

   A. Geneva Conventions, STANAG 2084, and intelligence requirements.

   B. Tactical situation.

   C. Strategic area survey.

   D. Available transportation and translators.

4. Under what circumstances may a personal identity document be permanently removed from a prisoner?

   A. When the prisoner is uncooperative.

   B. Under no circumstance.

   C. When the document is impounded.

   D. During the identification phase.

5. During termination, what earlier interrogation phase is reinforced?

   A. Planning and preparation.

   B. Identification.

   C. Questioning.

   D. Approach.

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Answer Key and Feedback

Item	Correct Answer and Feedback
1.	C. When the EPW would be more susceptible to exploitation if not mentally prepared. (page 2-2)
2.	OB files, TMs, previous reports on the same subject, known enemy organizational and tactical doctrine (page 2-2).
3.	A. Geneva Conventions, STANAG 2084, and intelligence requirements. (page 2-3)
4.	B. Under no circumstances. (page 2-3)
5.	D. Approach. (page 2-5)