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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

16 April 2014

Mr. John Greenewald, Jr.
The Black Vault

[REDACTED]

Reference: F-2014-01291

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This is a final response to your 10 April 2014 Freedom of Information Act request, received in the office of the Information and Privacy Coordinator on 10 April 2014, for a **copy of the manual "Human Resource Exploitation Training Manual - 1983."**

We conducted a search of our previously released database and located the enclosed document, consisting of 134 pages, which we believe to be the responsive document requested. Please be advised that the document is dated April 1985 vice 1983 as you referenced. Since you are entitled to the first 100 pages free and the remaining cost would be minimal, this document is being provided to you without cost.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Michele Meeks".

Michele Meeks
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosure

ATTACHMENT G
HUMAN RESOURCE EXPLOITATION TRAINING
MANUAL, April 1985

RELEASED OCT 2000

b (1) b (3)

26 March 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Counterterrorism, Paramilitary,
Narcotics Staff

FROM: [REDACTED]
Chief, Policy and Coordination Staff, Policy
Guidance Group

SUBJECT: Review of CPN's Manual on Interrogation

This office has reviewed CPN's manual on interrogation and is returning it, attached, with some suggested changes written into the text. The suggested changes, which concern the need to avoid coercive interrogation, deprivation and use of force, have been discussed with [REDACTED], who informs us that most of our suggestions have already been taken care of in a new draft of the manual. Also attached is a copy of the Agency's basic policy on interrogation [REDACTED], which is the standard used in our review of the manual. We suggest that key passages from this policy document be incorporated into the introduction to the manual and into the introductory remarks of trainers discussing interrogation, especially the key provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Attachments
as stated

--WARNING NOTICE
INTELLIGENCE SOURCES
OR METHODS INVOLVED

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] 20A

16 July 1984

INTERROGATION TEXT REVISIONS

<u>Page</u>	<u>Revision/Change</u>
A-2	Under D, last line, add the following: "We will discuss coercive techniques that have been used by many, and the reasons why we are against the use of these techniques".
A-6	Bottom of page: L. Change Bonafides to read "Verification";
B-3	Top of page: Ensure that the Instructor defines Liaison;
I-8	Bottom of page: Delete 7) Physical Violence;
K-1	Include in the introduction to Coercive Techniques: We will discuss some of those coercive techniques that have been used by many, and the reasons why we are against the use of these techniques. We do not use these techniques, nor do we condone the use of them.

Add the attached disclaimer, "Prohibition Against the Use of Force", to the introduction. Reiterate when discussing Non-Coercive and Coercive techniques. Ensure that the students understand our position.

(20B)

INTERROGATION
'85 EP.Previous editions
obsoletePROHIBITION AGAINST USE OF FORCE

The use of force, mental torture, threats, insults, or exposure to unpleasant and inhumane treatment of any kind as an aid to interrogation is prohibited by law, both international and domestic; it is neither authorized nor condoned. The interrogator must never take advantage of the source's weaknesses to the extent that the interrogation involves threats, insults, torture or exposure to unpleasant or inhumane treatment of any kind. Experience indicates that the use of force is not necessary to gain cooperation of sources. Use of force is a poor technique, yields unreliable results, may damage subsequent collection efforts, and can induce the source to say what he thinks the interrogator wants to hear. Additionally, the use of force will probably result in adverse publicity and/or legal action against the interrogator (et al.) when the source is released. However, the use of force is not to be confused with psychological ploys, verbal trickery, or other nonviolent and non-coercive ruses employed by the interrogator in the successful interrogation of reticent sources.

20C1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SECTION/PAGE</u>
Introduction	A-1
Liaison Relationships	B-1
Advantages of Working with Liaison	B-3
Disadvantages of Working with Liaison	B-4
Interpreters	C-1
Selection	C-3
Sources	C-5
Training	C-7
Use of Interpreters	C-8
Selection of Personnel as Interrogators	D-1
Personality Characteristics	D-1
Special Skills & Abilities	D-4
Design and Management of a Facility	E-1
Security Considerations	E-2
Cell Block Planning	E-3
The Interrogation Room	E-4
Training of Facility Personnel	E-9
Training of Internal Guards	E-10
Arrest and Handling of Subject	F-1
Screening of Subjects	G-1
Priorities	G-2
Intelligence Categories	G-3
Personality Categories	G-5
Planning the Interrogation	H-1
Conducting the Interrogation	I-1
Non-Coercive Techniques	J-1
Coercive Techniques	K-1
Checklist for the Interrogation	L-1 No slides
Reporting	M-1 No slides

NOTE:

Letter and digit(s) in left margin are slide numbers

INTRODUCTIONI. OPENING REMARKS

A. THERE IS NOTHING MYSTERIOUS ABOUT "QUESTIONING". IT IS NO MORE THAN OBTAINING NEEDED INFORMATION FROM SUBJECTS. THESE MAY BE PRISONERS OF WAR, DEFECTORS, REFUGEES, ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS, AGENTS OR SUSPECTED INTELLIGENCE AGENTS ATTEMPTING TO OPERATE IN YOUR COUNTRY.

B. THE ART OF "QUESTIONING" HAS BECOME CONTROVERSIAL IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD. THIS IS BECAUSE IN MANY COUNTRIES, THE TERM "QUESTIONING" HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH THE USE OF TORTURE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION.

EVERY MANUAL I HAVE READ ON "QUESTIONING" STATES THAT INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM A SUBJECT UNDER TORTURE IS NOT RELIABLE, THAT THE SUBJECT WILL SAY WHATEVER HE THINKS YOU WANT TO HEAR JUST TO AVOID FURTHER PUNISHMENT.

DURING THE BATTLE OF ALGIERS, THE FRENCH ARMY USED TORTURE TO NEUTRALIZE A TERRORIST GROUP WITHIN A MATTER OF MONTHS. UNFORTUNATELY, ALONG WITH THE HUNDREDS OF TERRORISTS THAT WERE ARRESTED AND TORTURED, SO WERE HUNDREDS OF INNOCENT CIVILIANS. SOCIETY SIMPLY WILL NOT CONDONE THIS.

HRE MANUAL:85/04
Previous editions
obsolete

C. THE ROUTINE USE OF TORTURE LOWERS THE MORAL CALIBER OF THE ORGANIZATION THAT USES IT AND CORRUPTS THOSE THAT RELY ON IT AS THE QUICK AND EASY WAY OUT. WE STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THIS APPROACH AND INSTEAD EMPHASIZE THE USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES DESIGNED TO PERSUADE THE SUBJECT TO WANT TO FURNISH US WITH THE INFORMATION WE DESIRE.

D. SUCCESSFUL "QUESTIONING" IS BASED UPON A KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECT MATTER AND UPON THE USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES WHICH ARE NOT DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND. WE WILL BE DISCUSSING TWO TYPES OF TECHNIQUES, COERCIVE AND NON-COERCIVE. WHILE WE DEPLORE THE USE OF COERCIVE TECHNIQUES, WE DO WANT TO MAKE YOU AWARE OF THEM SO THAT YOU MAY AVOID THEM.

E. PSYCHOLOGISTS HAVE CONDUCTED CONSIDERABLE RESEARCH IN MANY AREAS THAT ARE CLOSELY RELATED TO COERCIVE "QUESTIONING". DURING THIS COURSE WE WILL DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING TOPICS AS THEY RELATE TO "QUESTIONING":

1. REACTIONS TO PAIN AND FEAR.
2. THE EFFECTS OF DEBILITY AND ISOLATION.
3. HYPNOSIS AND NARCOSIS.

(keep in mind "turn around" here!)

F... WHAT WE ARE EMPHASIZING THROUGHOUT THIS COURSE IS THAT "QUESTIONING" IS A COMPLICATED PROCESS INVOLVING THE INTERACTION OF TWO PERSONALITIES - THAT OF THE QUESTIONER AND THAT OF THE SUBJECT. IT MUST BE WELL PLANNED - FROM THE TIME THE SUBJECT IS ARRESTED THROUGH THE QUESTIONING PROCESS TO THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE SUBJECT.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

A. SCHEDULE AND HOURS

1. TWO WEEKS OF LECTURES IN THE CLASSROOM
2. ONE OR TWO WEEKS OF PRACTICAL WORK WITH PRISONERS, AT WHICH TIME THE CLASS WILL BE DIVIDED INTO 3 OR 4 MAN TEAMS.

B. SCOPE OF INSTRUCTION

1. THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE
2. LIAISON RELATIONSHIPS
3. USE OF INTERPRETERS
4. SELECTION OF "QUESTIONERS"
5. DESIGN & MANAGEMENT OF A FACILITY
6. ARREST & HANDLING OF SUBJECTS
7. PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF SUBJECTS
8. PRINCIPLES FOR PLANNING & CONDUCTING THE "QUESTIONING"
9. NON-COERCIVE "QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES
10. COERCIVE "QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES AND WHY THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED
11. REPORT WRITING

C. STUDENT QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS

FEEL FREE TO MAKE COMMENTS, RELATE PERSONAL EXPERIENCES, OR ASK QUESTIONS AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE. OCCASIONALLY WE MAY ONLY GIVE YOU A BRIEF ANSWER BECAUSE SOME TOPICS WILL BE MORE FULLY COVERED DURING A LATER CLASS.

D. USE OF VIDEO CAMERA

WE WILL BE VIDEO RECORDING PORTIONS OF YOUR PRACTICAL EXERCISES. THE VIDEO NOT ONLY ALLOWS YOU TO REVIEW YOUR QUESTIONING TECHNIQUES BUT ALSO TO STUDY THE REACTIONS OF THE SUBJECTS DURING THE QUESTIONING.

III. DEFINITIONS

TO INSURE THAT WE ALL UNDERSTAND THE TERMS WHICH WE WILL BE USING THROUGHOUT THE COURSE HERE ARE A FEW DEFINITIONS:

- A-1 A. INFORMATION - RAW DATA WHICH IS OBTAINED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES: RUMORS, INFORMANTS, PRISONERS, ETC. IT MAY BE ACCURATE OR INACCURATE.
- A-2 B. INTELLIGENCE - THE RESULT OF AN ANALYSIS OF ALL THE INFORMATION OBTAINED CONCERNING A GIVEN SUBJECT.

- A-3 C. "QUESTIONING" - OBTAINING INFORMATION BY
DIRECT QUESTIONING OF A PERSON UNDER
CONDITIONS FULLY OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED BY
THE "QUESTIONER", OR BELIEVED BY THAT PERSON
TO BE UNDER THE "QUESTIONER'S" CONTROL.
"QUESTIONING" IS USUALLY RESERVED FOR
SUBJECTS WHO ARE SUS- PECT, RESISTANT OR
BOTH.
- A-4 D. "QUESTIONER" - A PERSON TRAINED AND
EXPERIENCED IN THE ART OF EXTRACTING
INFORMATION FROM A SUBJECT IN RESPONSE TO
EXPLICIT REQUIREMENTS. THE SUBJECT MAY BE
EITHER COOPERATIVE OR RESISTANT.
- A-5 E. "QUESTIONING" FACILITY - A BUILDING OR
SERIES OF BUILDINGS DESIGNED TO ENHANCE
DETENTION AND "QUESTIONING" OF SUBJECTS WITH
A VIEW TOWARD OBTAINING MAXIMUM
COOPERATION. THIS WILL INCLUDE
ENVIRONMENTAL, PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL
CONTROLS.
- A-6 F. INTERVIEW - OBTAINING INFORMATION, NOT
USUALLY UNDER CONTROLLED CONDITIONS, BY
QUESTIONING A PERSON WHO IS AWARE OF THE
NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF HIS ANSWERS BUT
NOT AWARE OF THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF THE
INTERVIEWER.

- A-7 G. DEBRIEFING - OBTAINING INFORMATION BY
 QUESTIONING A CONTROLLED, AND SOMETIMES
 WITTING, SUBJECT WHO IS NORMALLY WILLING TO
 PROVIDE THE DESIRED INFORMATION.
- A-8 H. ELICITATION - OBTAINING INFORMATION WITHOUT
 REVEALING THE INTENT OR EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST
 OF THE QUESTIONER, THROUGH A VERBAL OR
 WRITTEN EXCHANGE WITH A SUBJECT WHO MIGHT OR
 MIGHT NOT BE WILLING TO PROVIDE IT IF HE
 KNEW THE TRUE PURPOSE.
- A-9 I. CONTROL - THE CAPACITY TO CAUSE OR CHANGE
 CERTAIN TYPES OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR BY IMPLYING
 OR USING PHYSICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL MEANS TO
 INDUCE COMPLIANCE. COMPLIANCE MAY BE
 VOLUNTARY OR INVOLUNTARY. CONTROL CAN
 RARELY BE ESTABLISHED WITHOUT CONTROL OF THE
 ENVIRONMENT. BY CONTROLLING THE SUBJECT'S
 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT, WE WILL BE ABLE TO
 CONTROL HIS PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF MIND.
- A-10 J. REQUIREMENTS - THE WRITTEN DETAILED DEMAND
 FROM VARIOUS CUSTOMER AGENCIES FOR SPECIFIC
 IN-FORMATION OR FOR SPOTTING OF POTENTIAL
 ASSETS.

- A-11 K. SUBJECT - A PERSON BELIEVED TO POSSESS INFORMATION OF VALUE TO THE SERVICE QUESTIONING HIM.
- A-12 L. BONAFIDES - EVIDENCE OR RELIABLE INFORMATION REGARDING A SUBJECT'S IDENTITY, PERSONAL HISTORY, AND INTENTIONS OF GOOD FAITH.
- A-13 M. SCREENING - THE PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWING OF A SUBJECT TO OBTAIN BIOGRAPHIC AND OTHER BACKGROUND INFORMATION.
- A-14 N. ASSESSMENT - THE ANALYSIS OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ABOUT A SUBJECT FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING AN APPRAISAL. THE SPECIFIC TECHNIQUES WHICH WILL BE USED DURING THE "QUESTIONING" WILL DEPEND UPON THE ASSESSMENT.
- A-15 IV. THE CYCLE OF INTELLIGENCE
- THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE CONSISTS OF FOUR PHASES AND CAN BE REPRESENTED AS A CIRCLE BECAUSE IT HAS NO BEGINNING OR END.

- A-16 A. REQUIREMENTS
- THE DEMAND FOR CERTAIN TYPES OF INFORMATION ESTABLISHES PURPOSE AND DIRECTION FOR CONDUCTING THE "QUESTIONING". THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF REQUIREMENTS:
- A-16 1. STANDING REQUIREMENTS - e.g. INFORMATION CONCERNING THREATS AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, SUBVERSIVE GROUPS, TERRORIST ACTIONS, ARMED ATTACK.
- A-16 2. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS - e.g. INFORMATION CONCERNING A TOPIC ABOUT WHICH A SUBJECT HAS SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE, SUCH AS SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE.
- A-17 B. COLLECTION
- THIS IS WHERE "QUESTIONING" FITS INTO THE CYCLE.
- A-18 COLLECTION ALSO INCLUDES OTHER SOURCES SUCH AS: RESEARCH, BOOKS AND MAGAZINES, PICTURES, NEWSPAPERS, ETC. COLLECTION ONLY PRODUCES INFORMATION, NOT INTELLIGENCE.

B-0

LIAISON RELATIONSHIPSB-1 I. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

THE LEGALITY OF DETAINING AND "QUESTIONING" A SUBJECT, AND OF THE METHODS EMPLOYED, IS DETERMINED BY THE LAWS OF THE COUNTRY IN WHICH IT IS DONE. IT IS THEREFORE IMPORTANT THAT ALL "QUESTIONERS" AND THEIR SUPERVISORS BE FULLY AND ACCURATELY INFORMED ABOUT THE APPLICABLE LOCAL LAWS.

DO NOT ASSUME THAT ALL MEMBERS OF A LIAISON SERVICE KNOW THE PERTINENT STATUTES. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT COPIES OR LEGAL EXTRACTS OF ALL APPLICABLE LAWS BE KEPT IN A SEPARATE FILE AND THAT ALL "QUESTIONERS" REREAD THE FILE PERIODICALLY.

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE "QUESTIONER" TO BE SURE THAT THE "QUESTIONING" IS LEGAL, WHETHER IT IS CONDUCTED UNILATERALLY OR JOINTLY. A JOINT ILLEGAL "QUESTIONING" MAY LATER EMBARRASS BOTH SERVICES AND LEAD TO RECRIMINATIONS AND STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM.

B-1

DETENTION POSES THE MOST COMMON OF THE LEGAL PROBLEMS. DETENTION IN A CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT AND PERHAPS FOR A LENGTHY PERIOD IS FREQUENTLY ESSENTIAL TO A SUCCESSFUL "QUESTIONING" OF A RESISTANT SUBJECT. SOME SECURITY SERVICES MAY WORK AT THEIR LEISURE, RELYING UPON TIME AS WELL AS METHODS TO MELT RESISTANCE. THE CHOICE OF METHODS DEPENDS IN LARGE PART UPON HOW LONG THE SUBJECT CAN BE LEGALLY DETAINED.

FACTORS RELATING TO THE LEGALITY OF THE
"QUESTIONING":

- B-1 A. DOES SERVICE HAVE LAW ENFORCEMENT POWERS?
- B-2 B. DOES SERVICE HAVE AUTHORITY TO OPERATE IN HOME COUNTRY?
- B-3 C. DOES "QUESTIONING" OF CITIZENS REQUIRE SPECIAL APPROVAL?
- B-4 D. ILLEGAL DETENTION ALWAYS REQUIRES PRIOR HQS APPROVAL.
- B-5 E. COERCIVE TECHNIQUES CONSTITUTE AN IMPROPRIETY AND VIOLATE POLICY.

B-6 II. ADVANTAGES OF WORKING WITH LIAISON

- B-6 A. HAS THE LEGAL AUTHORITY TO DETAIN AND
"QUESTION".
- B-7 B. CAN PROVIDE NECESSARY DETENTION FACILITIES.
- B-8 C. HAS THE ABILITY TO FOLLOW UP ON OPERATIONAL
LEADS.
- B-9 D. CAN PROVIDE SUPPORT PERSONNEL SUCH AS:
GUARDS, DRIVERS, INTERPRETERS, MEDICAL AND
HOUSEKEEPING PERSONNEL.
- B-10 E. CAN PROVIDE EASY ACCESS TO LIAISON FILES.
- TO VERIFY INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE
SUBJECT.
- TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION YOU MAY
NOT HAVE (e.g. GIVE US A NAME AND D.O.B.
AND WE CAN PROVIDE YOU WITH A COMPUTERIZED
PERSONAL HISTORY OF THE SUBJECT).

IT IS ALSO IMPORTANT TO MAINTAIN LIAISON WITH
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITHIN YOUR OWN
COUNTRY. FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE U.S. EACH STATE
AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY HAS ITS OWN
COMPUTERIZED DATA BASE. EACH AGENCY SHARES ITS
INFORMATION WITH ALL THE OTHERS BY CONNECTING TO
A CENTRALIZED COMPUTER. FROM ONE TERMINAL IN
OUR OFFICE WE CAN ACCESS N.C.I.C., T.C.I.C.,
T.E.C.S., N.L.E.T.S., ETC.

B-11 III. DISADVANTAGES OF WORKING WITH LIAISON

- B-11 A. LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE VALUE OF
"QUESTIONING" IN THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE.
- B-12 B. LACK OF TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE IN
"QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES.
- B-13 C. POSSIBILITY OF HAVING TO TERMINATE
ASSISTANCE TO LIAISON QUESTIONING IF IT IS
LEARNED THAT LIAISON USES TORTURE AND
COERCIVE TECHNIQUES.
- B-14 D. CORRUPTION WITHIN THE LIAISON SERVICE.
- B-15 E. HOSTILE PENETRATION OF THE LIAISON SERVICE.
- B-16 F. TENDENCY TO WITHHOLD INFORMATION OR SOURCES.
- B-17 G. LIMITATIONS IMPOSED ON COOPERATION FOR
POLITICAL REASONS.
- H. PROHIBITION AGAINST OUR DIRECT PARTICIPATION
IN LIAISON QUESTIONING EXCEPT WITH PRIOR
HIGH LEVEL HQS APPROVAL.
- ONE CAUTION ABOUT WORKING WITH ANOTHER
SERVICE: BE SURE THAT THE OTHER SERVICE
WILL MAINTAIN YOUR SECURITY AND THAT OF THE
SUBJECT.

C-0

INTERPRETERSI. INTRODUCTION

THERE WILL BE MANY OCCASIONS WHEN BORDER CROSSERS, REFUGEES, PRISONERS OF WAR, SUSPECTED AGENTS, OR OTHER POTENTIAL SUBJECTS FOR "QUESTIONING" WILL NOT SPEAK YOUR NATIVE LANGUAGE. THEREFORE, THE USE OF AN INTERPRETER MAY BE ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE AN EXPLOITATION.

WHEN USED PROPERLY, AN INTERPRETER CAN BE YOUR KEY ASSISTANT IN PERFORMING YOUR DUTIES AND A CONTROL TO HELP TO AVOID VIOLATING CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS.

HOWEVER, PLEASE KEEP IN MIND THAT THE USE OF AN INTERPRETER MUST NEVER BE CONSIDERED A SATISFACTORY SUBSTITUTE FOR DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN YOU AND THE SUBJECT.

II. DIFFICULTIES & LIMITATIONS

C-1

A. THE AMOUNT OF TIME REQUIRED TO CONDUCT THE "QUESTIONING" WILL MORE THAN DOUBLE.

- C-2 B. YOU WILL EXPERIENCE CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY
IN TRYING TO ESTABLISH RAPPORT WITH THE
SUBJECT BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF PERSONAL
CONTACT, THAT IS, NOT BEING ABLE TO SPEAK
DIRECTLY TO THE INDIVIDUAL.
- C-3 C. IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO USE CERTAIN
"QUESTIONING". TECHNIQUES, SUCH AS RAPID FIRE
QUESTIONING, WHEN USING AN INTERPRETER.
- C-4 D. CERTAIN MEANINGS, TONAL INFLECTIONS, AND
EXPRESSIONS ARE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO CONVEY
TO THE SUBJECT THROUGH AN INTERPRETER. THIS
INCREASES THE POSSIBILITY OF
MISUNDERSTANDINGS.
- C-5 E. THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERPRETER MAY CAUSE AN
OTHERWISE COOPERATIVE SUBJECT TO WITHHOLD
INFORMATION DURING THE "QUESTIONING". SOME
SUBJECTS ARE WILLING TO GIVE INFORMATION
ONLY IF THEY CAN BE SURE THAT THEIR OWN
FORCES WILL NOT FIND OUT THAT THEY TALKED,
THAT THERE WILL BE NO RETRIBUTION. THE
PRESENCE OF ANY THIRD PARTY AT THE
"QUESTIONING", EVEN AN INTERPRETER, MAY
CAUSE THE SUBJECT TO DOUBT THIS ASSURANCE.

- C-6 . F. THERE IS A SECURITY RISK POSED BECAUSE THE INTERPRETER IS JUST ONE MORE INDIVIDUAL TO BECOME AWARE OF INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS, AND HE WILL OBTAIN CONSIDERABLE INFORMATION OF A CLASSIFIED NATURE DURING THE COURSE OF THE "QUESTIONING".

III. SELECTION OF INTERPRETERS

FROM A SECURITY STANDPOINT, INTERPRETERS SHOULD BE SELECTED FROM YOUR OWN SERVICES, OR AT LEAST YOUR NATIONALITY, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE. IN SOME INSTANCES, HOWEVER, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO HIRE OR USE FOREIGNERS FOR THIS PURPOSE. LET'S DISCUSS SOME OF THE FACTORS WHICH MUST BE CONSIDERED WHEN SELECTING AN INTERPRETER.

C-7 A. SECURITY CLEARANCE

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT AN INTERPRETER HAVE A SECURITY CLEARANCE BECAUSE OF THE OPPOSITION'S CONTINUED EFFORTS TO PENETRATE YOUR ORGANIZATION AND LEARN YOUR INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS.

C-8 B. LANGUAGE CAPABILITY

HE SHOULD BE COMPLETELY FLUENT IN YOUR LANGUAGE AS WELL AS THE LANGUAGE OF THE SUBJECT. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT IN BOTH SPEAKING THESE LANGUAGES AND WRITING THEM.

C-9

C. PERSONALITY

WHENEVER POSSIBLE, THE PERSONALITY OF THE INTERPRETER SHOULD BE THE SAME OR NEARLY THE SAME AS YOURS. THIS WILL OFTEN COME ABOUT AS THE TWO OF YOU WORK TOGETHER MORE AND MORE OFTEN. IF THERE ARE SERIOUS PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO OF YOU, YOU SHOULD GET ANOTHER INTERPRETER.

THE INTERPRETER SHOULD BE ABLE TO ADJUST HIS PERSONALITY TO THAT OF THE SUBJECT, AND TO THE "QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES BEING USED.

C-10

D. SOCIAL STATUS

THIS IS ALWAYS A CONSIDERATION IN THOSE COUNTRIES IN WHICH SOCIAL STATUS EXISTS. IN A LIAISON SITUATION BE SURE THE INTERPRETER HAS THE SOCIAL STATURE FOR CONTACT WITH THE OFFICIALS WITH WHOM HE WILL BE TALKING.

DURING THE "QUESTIONING" OF A SUBJECT IN WHICH A DIFFERENCE OF CLASSES MAY EXIST BETWEEN THE SUBJECT AND THE INTERPRETER, YOU MUST MAKE IT CLEAR TO THE SUBJECT THAT THE CONVERSATION IS STRICTLY BETWEEN THE TWO OF YOU, THAT THE INTERPRETER IS SIMPLY A DEVICE FOR CONVERTING THE LANGUAGE.

IN CERTAIN SOCIETIES WOMEN ARE OFTEN VIEWED AS HAVING INFERIOR SOCIAL STATUS AND USING A FEMALE INTERPRETER MAY NOT BE ADVISABLE IN CASES WHERE A MAN IS BEING "QUESTIONED".

THE CHANGE IN TONAL INFLECTIONS AS A FEMALE INTERPRETS THE QUESTIONS OF A MALE "QUESTIONER" CAUSES THE EFFECT TO BE LOST DURING TRANSLATION. ACCORDING TO PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS, MEN AND WOMEN BOTH RESPOND BETTER TO QUESTIONING BY A MALE.

C-11

E. SOURCES OF INTERPRETERS

C-12

1. MOST SECURITY SERVICES ALREADY HAVE EXISTING INTERPRETER POOLS FROM WHICH YOU CAN SELECT SOMEONE WHO MEETS YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

C-12

2. YOU MAY BE ABLE TO INHERIT AN INTERPRETER FROM ANOTHER OFFICER WHO NO LONGER HAS A NEED FOR HIM. IF YOU DO ACCEPT AN INTERPRETER FROM ANOTHER OFFICER,
BE SURE THAT YOU FULLY UNDERSTAND WHY THE OTHER OFFICER IS WILLING TO RELEASE HIM.

- Slide
C-15
- BE SURE HE AND THE OTHER OFFICER UNDERSTAND THAT THERE ARE TO BE NO RESIDUAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THEM.
 - REMEMBER THAT NO TWO OFFICERS WILL USE AN INTERPRETER IN EXACTLY THE SAME FASHION. BE SURE HE UNDERSTANDS THAT YOU PLAN TO CHANGE ANY OF HIS HABITS WHICH YOU CONSIDER UNDESIRABLE.
- C-12
3. IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO USE AN INTERPRETER FROM A SOURCE OUTSIDE YOUR OWN SERVICE. EDUCATION FACILITIES ARE AN EXCELLENT SOURCE FOR NEW TALENT.
- C-13
- F. GENERAL SUGGESTIONS
- C-14
1. WAIT UNTIL YOU HAVE SEVERAL LEADS BEFORE INTERVIEWING ANY CANDIDATES.
- C-14
2. INTERVIEW ALL SERIOUS CANDIDATES.
- C-14
3. RUN TRACES ON ALL CANDIDATES, THROUGH BOTH YOUR OWN AND LIAISON SERVICES.
- C-14
4. REVIEW ALL PERSONNEL FILES THOROUGHLY ON EACH CANDIDATE, INCLUDING ANY PERFORMANCE REPORTS.

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- C-14 5. LAY OUT ALL GROUND RULES AT THE TIME OF
RECRUITMENT. BE SURE HE UNDERSTANDS ALL
CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT, SUCH AS SALARY
AND BENEFITS, AND WHAT HE WILL OR WILL
NOT BE ENTITLED TO.
- C-14 6. INSOFAR AS POSSIBLE, HAVE ALL
UNDERSTANDINGS IN WRITING.
- C-14 7. BE ESPECIALLY WATCHFUL FOR ATTEMPTS TO
PENETRATE YOUR OFFICE.
- C-15 Return to E.2., p. C-5
- C-16 IV. TRAINING OF INTERPRETERS
- C-16 A. ESTABLISH YOUR AUTHORITY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
AND BE SURE THE INTERPRETER UNDERSTANDS THE
LIMITS OF HIS AUTHORITY. YOU ARE
RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTRUCTING THE INTERPRETER
IN HIS DUTIES, THE STANDARDS OF CONDUCT
EXPECTED FROM HIM, THE TECHNIQUES TO BE USED
DURING "QUESTIONING", AND ANY OTHER
REQUIREMENTS WHICH YOU CONSIDER NECESSARY.

C-17 B. DETERMINE HIS CURRENT LEVEL OF TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE, NOTING ANY UNDESIRABLE CHARACTERISTICS OR HABITS. NOTIFY HIM FIRMLY OF ANY CHARACTERISTICS YOU WANT CHANGED AND HOW TO DO IT. IF POSSIBLE, HAVE A NEW INTERPRETER UNDERSTUDY ONE WHO IS ALREADY PROFICIENT, OR AT LEAST AFFORD HIM THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRACTICE SKILLS LEARNED UNDER SUPERVISION.

C-18 C. ACCURACY OF TRANSLATIONS SHOULD BE STRESSED. HE MUST REALIZE THAT IF HE DOES NOT UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU ARE TRYING TO SAY, HE SHOULD NOT TRY TO FAKE IT, BUT SHOULD FIRST DISCUSS IT WITH YOU BEFORE INTERPRETING.

HE SHOULD BE MADE TO UNDERSTAND THAT HE IS YOUR "RIGHT HAND" OR "MOUTHPIECE" AND IS INDISPENSABLE TO THE "QUESTIONING". HOWEVER, HE MUST BE CAUTIONED NOT TO INTERJECT HIS OWN IDEAS INTO THE "QUESTIONING". HE SHOULD TRANSLATE DIRECTLY ANY STATEMENTS MADE BY YOU ON THE SUBJECT. HE SHOULD AVOID SUCH EXPRESSIONS AS "HE WANTS TO KNOW IF YOU..." OR "HE SAID TO TELL YOU THAT...", ETC.

- C-19 D. PERIODIC TESTING AND EVALUATION OF THE
INTERPRETER SHOULD BE CONDUCTED THROUGH
TAPES OR WRITING. THIS SHOULD BE DONE
WITHOUT HIS KNOWING THAT HE IS BEING
EVALUATED.
- C-20 E. SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE
DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY IN THE
TECHNICAL FIELDS IN WHICH THE INTERPRETER
WILL BE USED. THE USE OF TECHNICAL TERMS
WILL GREATLY INCREASE THE COMPLEXITY OF THE
QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERS GIVEN.
THEREFORE, THE INTERPRETER MUST UNDERSTAND
THE SUBJECT MATTER ALMOST AS WELL AS YOU DO.
- C-21 F. MAKE IT CLEAR TO THE INTERPRETER THAT THE
QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED
DURING THE "QUESTIONING" WILL DEPEND UPON
HIS ABILITY AS AN INTERPRETER.
- C-22 V. USE OF INTERPRETERS
THE PROCEDURES TO BE USED DURING
"QUESTIONING" MUST BE ADAPTED TO THE USE OF AN
INTERPRETER. SOME OF THESE ADAPTATIONS NEED
ONLY BE CONSIDERED THE FIRST TIME YOU USE A
PARTICULAR INTERPRETER. THEY DO NOT NEED TO BE
RECONSIDERED IF THE TWO OF YOU CONSTANTLY WORK
TOGETHER AS A TEAM.

C-22

A. PLANNING AND PREPARATION

ALWAYS THOROUGHLY BRIEF THE INTERPRETER ON ANY AND ALL INFORMATION AVAILABLE REGARDING THE SUBJECT AND THE OBJECTIVES OF THE "QUESTIONING". PRIOR TO THE START OF THE "QUESTIONING", THE INTERPRETER SHOULD BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONDUCT ANY NECESSARY RESEARCH CONCERNING TECHNICAL OR PROFESSIONAL TERMS TO BE USED DURING THE "QUESTIONING". IN SOME CASES IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR YOU TO PROVIDE HIM WITH A PRECISE DEFINITION OF THE TERMS YOU PLAN TO USE TO ENSURE A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING BY THE INTERPRETER.

C-23

B. PHYSICAL ARRANGEMENTS

INSTRUCT THE INTERPRETER ON THE PHYSICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE "QUESTIONING". HE SHOULD SEE THE ACTUAL FACILITIES TO BE USED AND SHOULD KNOW EXACTLY WHERE HIS PHYSICAL POSITION WILL BE IN RELATION TO YOU AND THE SUBJECT. THE MOST DESIRABLE ARRANGEMENT IS FOR YOU AND THE SUBJECT TO FACE EACH OTHER ACROSS OPPOSITE SIDES OF A TABLE WITH THE INTERPRETER LOCATED AT ONE END OF THE TABLE.

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Previous editions
obsolete

C-24

C. METHOD OF INTERPRETATION

SELECT THE METHOD OF INTERPRETATION TO BE USED DURING THE "QUESTIONING", THAT IS, EITHER THE ALTERNATE OR THE SIMULTANEOUS METHOD. THIS CHOICE SHOULD BE BASED UPON YOUR EVALUATION OF THE INTERPRETER'S ABILITY AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS. EACH METHOD HAS CERTAIN ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF WHICH YOU SHOULD BE AWARE.

C-24

ALTERNATE METHOD

IN THIS METHOD, YOU SPEAK ENTIRE THOUGHTS, SENTENCES, AND SOMETIMES EVEN PARAGRAPHS, AND THEN WAIT FOR THE INTERPRETER TO TRANSLATE ALL THAT HAS BEEN SAID. THIS REQUIRES THE INTERPRETER TO HAVE AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD MEMORY BUT DOES ALLOW HIM TO REPHRASE STATEMENTS TO ENSURE BETTER UNDERSTANDING IN THE SECOND LANGUAGE. THIS IS IMPORTANT WHEN THE SENTENCE STRUCTURE OF THE SUBJECT'S LANGUAGE DIFFERS FROM THAT OF YOUR OWN LANGUAGE.

THE ALTERNATE METHOD HAS THE DISADVANTAGE OF MAKING THE INTERPRETER'S PRESENCE MORE EVIDENT OR OBVIOUS. THIS TENDS TO BREAK DOWN THE EYE-TO-EYE CONTACT THAT IS DESIRED BETWEEN YOU AND THE SUBJECT.

C-24

SIMULTANEOUS METHOD

IN THIS METHOD, THE INTERPRETER TRANSLATES YOUR WORDS AS YOU ARE SPEAKING, KEEPING UP WITH YOU AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE, USUALLY ONLY A FEW WORDS OR A PHRASE BEHIND. THIS ALLOWS HIM TO MORE ACCURATELY CONVEY THE EXACT MENTAL ATTITUDE AND FINE SHADES OF MEANING WHICH YOU OR THE SUBJECT ARE TRYING TO EXPRESS. BECAUSE THERE ARE NO LONG PAUSES DURING WHICH YOU OR THE SUBJECT ARE NOT INVOLVED, THIS METHOD PROMOTES ATTENTIVE LISTENING AND INCREASES THE RAPPORT BETWEEN YOU AND THE SUBJECT.

THE SIMULTANEOUS METHOD HAS THE DISADVANTAGE OF GREATER CHANCE OF ERROR DURING INTERPRETING, ESPECIALLY WHERE THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN SENTENCE STRUCTURE BETWEEN THE TWO LANGUAGES. IT ALSO REQUIRES A VERY HIGH DEGREE OF PROFICIENCY IN BOTH LANGUAGES.

C-25

D. TECHNIQUES TO BE USED

INSTRUCT THE INTERPRETER ON THE MANNER IN WHICH THE "QUESTIONING" IS TO TAKE PLACE AND TECHNIQUES TO BE USED. IF POSSIBLE, YOU SHOULD PRACTICE WITH HIM UNDER CONDITIONS AS CLOSE TO THE REAL CONDITIONS WHICH WILL EXIST DURING THE ACTUAL "QUESTIONING".

DURING YOUR INITIAL CONTACT WITH THE SUBJECT, YOU SHOULD INFORM HIM AS TO THE ROLE THE INTERPRETER WILL PLAY DURING THE "QUESTIONING", WHICH IS SIMPLY TO GIVE AN ACCURATE TRANSLATION OF EVERYTHING SAID BETWEEN YOU AND THE SUBJECT.

AT THIS TIME, INSTRUCT THE SUBJECT TO SPEAK DIRECTLY TO YOU - NOT TO THE INTERPRETER, AND WHILE SPEAKING, TO LOOK DIRECTLY AT YOU - NOT AT THE INTERPRETER.

INSTRUCT THE SUBJECT TO USE SIMPLE DIRECT LANGUAGE AND TO AVOID USING PHRASES SUCH AS "TELL HIM THAT..." OR "I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOU SAY THAT..."

C-26

E. RECORDING AND REPORTING

THE INTERPRETER SHOULD ASSIST YOU IN PREPARING THE RECORD AND REPORT OF THE "QUESTIONING". THIS WILL INSURE THAT THERE ARE NO MISUNDERSTANDINGS OF WHAT THE SUBJECT HAS SAID AND THAT YOU HAVE ACCURATELY ASSESSED HIS PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF MIND. IF THERE ARE TO BE ADDITIONAL "QUESTIONING" SESSIONS, YOU CAN NOW PROPERLY TAILOR YOUR TECHNIQUE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SUBJECT'S PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE.

VI. SUMMARY

REMEMBER, YOUR INTERPRETER CAN SPELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUCCESS AND FAILURE. IF YOU MUST USE AN INTERPRETER, USE HIM PROPERLY. CONSIDER THE REQUIREMENTS, TAKE CARE IN SELECTION, TRAIN HIM WELL, AND USE THE CORRECT TECHNIQUES.

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WHEN USING AN INTERPRETER IN A CLASSROOM SITUATION, IF THERE ARE TWO INSTRUCTORS, THE INTERPRETER MUST WORK TWICE AS HARD. IF THERE ARE THREE INSTRUCTORS, THE INTERPRETER MUST WORK THREE TIMES AS HARD.

NO MATTER HOW BADLY THE INSTRUCTOR EXPRESSES HIMSELF, THE INTERPRETER ALWAYS MAKES HIM SOUND GOOD.

SELECTION OF "QUESTIONERS"D-0 I. GENERAL

THE USE OF PROPERLY QUALIFIED AND THOROUGHLY TRAINED "QUESTIONERS" IS A FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENT FOR THE EFFICIENT EXPLOITATION OF SUBJECTS WHO ARE POTENTIAL SOURCES OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION.

II. QUALIFICATIONS OF CHIEF IMPORTANCE TO A "QUESTIONER"

- A. ENOUGH OPERATIONAL TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE
D-1 TO PERMIT QUICK RECOGNITION OF LEADS.
- D-2 B. FAMILIARITY WITH THE LANGUAGE TO BE USED.
- D-3 C. EXTENSIVE BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SUBJECT'S NATIVE COUNTRY (AND INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, IF EMPLOYED BY ONE.)
- D-4 D. A GENUINE UNDERSTANDING OF THE SOURCE AS A PERSON. OF THE FOUR TRAITS LISTED, A GENUINE INSIGHT INTO THE SUBJECT'S CHARACTER AND MOTIVES IS PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT.

III. PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF A "QUESTIONER"

THE "QUESTIONER" SHOULD POSSESS SUITABLE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS WHICH WILL ENABLE HIM TO GAIN THE COOPERATION OF THE SUBJECT, SOME OF WHICH ARE LISTED BELOW:

D-5 * MOTIVATION: THE DEGREE OF A "QUESTIONER'S" SUCCESS IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO HIS DEGREE OF MITIVATION. HIS MENTAL ATTITUDE TO DO A GOOD JOB IS FELT BY THE SUBJECT AND INCREASES CHANCES OF COOPERATION.

D-6 * ALERTNESS: A "QUESTIONER" MUST WATCH FOR ANY INDICATION THAT THE SUBJECT IS WITHHOLDING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, FOR ANY TENDENCY TO RESIST FURTHER QUESTIONING, FOR DIMINISHING RESISTANCE, FOR CONTRADICTIONS, ETC.

"QUESTIONER" MUST BE CONSTANTLY AWARE OF THE SHIFTING ATTITUDES WHICH NORMALLY CHARACTERIZE A SUBJECT'S REACTION TO "QUESTIONING". HE MUST NOTE THE SUBJECT'S EVERY GESTURE, WORD, AND VOICE INFLECTION AND BE ABLE TO DETERMINE WHY THE SUBJECT IS IN A CERTAIN MOOD OR WHY HIS MOOD SUDDENLY CHANGED.

D-7 * PATIENCE AND TACT: A "QUESTIONER" DISPLAYING PATIENCE AND TACT WILL BE .ABLE TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN A FAVORABLE ATMOSPHERE BETWEEN HIMSELF AND THE SUBJECT. THE DISPLAY OF IMPATIENCE WILL ENCOURAGE THE RESISTANT SUBJECT TO REMAIN UNRESPONSIBE EVEN LONGER.

- D-8 * CREDIBILITY: A "QUESTIONER" MUST MAINTAIN CREDIBILITY WITH THE SUBJECT. FAILURE TO PRODUCE MATERIAL REWARDS WHEN PROMISED MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT FUTURE INTERVIEWS.
- D-9 * OBJECTIVITY: A "QUESTIONER" MUST HAVE THE ABILITY TO MAINTAIN A DISPASSIONATE MENTAL ATTITUDE REGARDLESS OF THE EMOTIONAL REACTIONS HE MAY ACTUALLY EXPERIENCE OR MAY SIMULATE DURING THE "QUESTIONING".
- D-10 * SELF CONTROL: A "QUESTIONER" MUST HAVE AN EXCEPTIONAL DEGREE OF SELF CONTROL TO AVOID DISPLAYS OF GENUINE ANGER, IRRITATION, SYMPATHY, OR WEARINESS WHICH MAY CAUSE HIM TO LOSE THE INITIATIVE DURING THE "QUESTIONING".
- D-11 * ADAPTABILITY: A "QUESTIONER" MUST BE ABLE TO ADAPT HIMSELF TO THE MANY AND VARIED PERSONALITIES WHICH HE MAY ENCOUNTER, TO SMOOTHLY SHIFT HIS TECHNIQUES AND APPROACHES DURING INTERVIEWS. HE MUST ALSO BE ABLE TO ADAPT HIMSELF TO THE OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT WHICH OFTEN WILL REQUIRE HIM TO FUNCTION UNDER A VARIETY OF UNFAVORABLE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.

D-12 * PERSERVERANCE: PERSERVERANCE MAKES THE
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A "QUESTIONER" WHO IS MERELY
GOOD AND ONE WHO IS SUPERIOR. A "QUESTIONER"
WHO BECOMES EASILY DISCOURAGED BY OPPOSITION,
NONCOOPERATION, AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES, WILL
NEITHER AGGRESSIVELY PURSUE THE OBJECTIVE TO A
SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION NOR SEEK LEADS TO OTHER
VALUABLE INFORMATION.

D-13 * APPEARANCE AND BEHAVIOR: A NEAT, ORGANIZED,
AND PROFESSIONAL APPEARANCE WILL FAVORABLY
INFLUENCE THE SUBJECT. A FIRM, DELIBERATE, AND
BUSINESSLIKE MANNER OF SPEECH AND ATTITUDE WILL
CREATE THE PROPER ENVIRONMENT FOR A SUCCESSFUL
"QUESTIONING". IF A "QUESTIONER'S" PERSONAL
MANNER REFLECTS FAIRNESS, STRENGTH, AND
EFFICIENCY, THE SUBJECT MAY PROVE MORE
COOPERATIVE AND RECEPTIVE TO QUESTIONING.

III. SPECIAL SKILLS AND ABILITIES

A "QUESTIONER" MUST POSSESS, OR ACQUIRE THROUGH
TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE, A NUMBER OF SPECIAL
SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE.

D-14 A. WRITING AND SPEAKING ABILITY: "QUESTIONING"
IS NOT AN END IN ITSELF. ITS FULL VALUE CAN
ONLY BE REALIZED WITH THE TIMELY
DISSEMINATION OF THE INFORMATION OBTAINED,

IN A FORM USABLE TO THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES. THEREFORE, A "QUESTIONER" MUST BE ABLE TO PREPARE AND PRESENT WRITTEN/ORAL REPORTS IN A CLEAR, COMPLETE, CONCISE, AND ACCURATE MANNER.

D-15 B. LINGUISTIC SKILL: ALTHOUGH A TRAINED "QUESTIONER" CAN SUCCESSFULLY WORK THROUGH AN INTERPRETER, THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY A "QUESTIONER" WHO IS FLUENT IN THE SUBJECT'S NATIVE LANGUAGE WILL BE MORE TIMELY AND COMPREHENSIVE. PROFICIENCY IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE SHOULD INCLUDE A KNOWLEDGE OF MILITARY TERMS, IDIOMS, ABBREVIATIONS, SLANG AND LOCAL DIALECTS.

D-16 C. SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE: THE NATURE OF EXPLOITATION REQUIRES THAT A "QUESTIONER" HAVE SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE:

1. KNOWLEDGE OF THE ORGANIZATION, METHODS OF OPERATION, AND MISSION OF HIS OWN ESTABLISHMENT AS WELL AS THOSE OF THE SUBJECT.

D-17 2. KNOWLEDGE OF THE GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND CULTURE OF THE AREA IN WHICH HE IS OPERATING AND OF THE SUBJECT'S HOME COUNTRY.

EVEN A RESISTANT SUBJECT WILL SOMETIMES DISCUSS NON-TACTICAL TOPICS, AND A KNOWLEDGE OF THE GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS OR POLITICS OF HIS HOME COUNTRY MAY BE USED TO INDUCE HIM TO TALK. ONCE HE HAS STARTED TO TALK, THE "QUESTIONER" MAY THEN GRADUALLY INTRODUCE SIGNIFICANT TOPICS INTO THE DISCUSSION.

D-18 D. TRAINING IN "QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A TECHNIQUE DEPENDS ON THE PROPER SELECTION AND MATCHING OF THE TECHNIQUE TO THE PERSONALITY OF THE SUBJECT.

D-19 E. UNDERSTANDING OF BASIC PSYCHOLOGY. A "QUESTIONER" CAN BEST ADAPT HIMSELF TO THE PERSONALITY OF THE SUBJECT IF HE HAS AN UNDERSTANDING OF BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS, MOTIVATIONS, INHIBITIONS, AND ATTITUDES.

IV. CONCLUSION

A "QUESTIONER" SHOULD REMEMBER THAT HE AND THE SUBJECT ARE OFTEN WORKING AT CROSS PURPOSES NOT BECAUSE THE SUBJECT IS MALEVOLENTLY WITHHOLDING OR MISLEADING BUT SIMPLY BECAUSE WHAT HE WANTS FROM THE SITUATION IS NOT WHAT THE "QUESTIONER" WANTS.

A "QUESTIONER'S" GOAL IS TO OBTAIN FACTS CONCERNING SOMETHING ABOUT WHICH HE FEELS THE SUBJECT HAS ACQUIRED INFORMATION. BUT THE SUBJECT IS NOT CONCERNED WITH COMMUNICATING THIS INFORMATION TO HIS "QUESTIONER": HE IS CONCERNED WITH "WHAT SORT OF IMPRESSION AM I MAKING?" AND "WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN TO ME NOW?"

THE SKILLED "QUESTIONER" CAN SAVE A GREAT DEAL OF TIME BY UNDERSTANDING THE EMOTIONAL NEEDS OF THE SUBJECT AND RELIEVING THE FEAR WHICH HE FEELS WHEN HE IS SUBJECTED TO "QUESTIONING". SO SIMPLE A MATTER AS GREETING A SUBJECT BY HIS NAME AT THE OPENING OF A SESSION ESTABLISHES IN HIS MIND THE COMFORTING AWARENESS THAT HE IS CONSIDERED AS A PERSON, NOT A SQUEEZABLE SPONGE. WITH THIS UNDERSTANDING ESTABLISHED, THE QUESTIONING CAN MOVE ON TO IMPERSONAL MATTERS AND WILL NOT LATER BE INTERRUPTED BY IRRELEVANT ANSWERS DESIGNED NOT TO PROVIDE FACTS BUT TO PROVE THAT THE SUBJECT IS A RESPECTABLE MEMBER OF THE HUMAN RACE.

ALTHOUGH IT IS OFTEN NECESSARY TO TRICK A
SUBJECT INTO TELLING WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW,
ESPECIALLY IN COUNTER INTELLIGENCE
"QUESTIONING", THE INITIAL QUESTION WHICH A
"QUESTIONER" ASKS HIMSELF SHOULD BE, "HOW CAN I
MAKE HIM WANT TO TELL ME WHAT HE KNOWS?" RATHER
THAN "HOW CAN I TRAP HIM INTO TELLING WHAT HE
KNOWS?"

IF THE SUBJECT IS GENUINELY HOSTILE FOR
IDEOLOGICAL REASONS, TECHNIQUES FOR MANIPULATION
ARE IN ORDER. BUT THE ASSUMPTION OF HOSTILITY,
OR THE USE OF PRESSURE TACTICS AT THE FIRST
ENCOUNTER, MAY MAKE A SUBJECT RESISTANT WHO
WOULD HAVE RESPONDED TO RECOGNITION OF
INDIVIDUALITY AND AN INITIAL ASSUMPTION OF GOOD
WILL.

E-0

DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT OF A FACILITY

I. ADMINISTRATIVE/DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

THE FACILITY SHOULD BE DESIGNED FOR EXPECTED CAPACITY. THE NUMBER OF "QUESTIONING" ROOMS AND DETENTION CELLS REQUIRED IS DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO THE FLOW OF PRISONERS AND THE AVAILABILITY OF "QUESTIONERS". IF POSSIBLE, ALL ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE UNDER ONE ROOF, TO INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- E-1 A. CENTRAL RECEPTION ENTRYWAY FOR ADMITTING ALL PERSONNEL.
- E-2 B. SUPERVISORS' OFFICES.
- E-3 C. OPERATIONS ROOM
- E-4 D. STAFF OFFICE FOR PLANNING AND REPORTS PREPARATION.
- E-5 E. SLEEPING QUARTERS FOR OFF DUTY GUARDS-TO REST.
- E-6 F. FILE ROOM.

- E-7 G. PROCESSING ROOM FOR PRISONERS WITH A STORAGE AREA FOR PERSONAL EFFECTS.
- E-8 H. MEDICAL TREATMENT ROOM WITH A SHOWER FOR EXAMINING AND TREATING PRISONERS.
- E-9 I. KITCHEN FACILITY FOR PREPARING ALL MEALS FOR PRISONERS.

II. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

- E-10 A. SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED IN A REASONABLY SECURE AREA, SECURE FROM DEMONSTRATIONS, RIOTS, ETC.
- E-11 B. SHOULD NOT BE EASILY OBSERVED FROM OUTSIDE BY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL.
- E-12 C. SHOULD BE ABLE TO WITHSTAND AN ATTACK.
- E-13 D. BACK-UP UTILITIES, ELECTRICITY, WATER, ETC.
- E-14 E. OVERHEAD AND BUNKER PROTECTION FROM SHELLING
- E-15 F. BUNKERS OUTSIDE THE FACILITY WITH GOOD FIELDS OF FIRE.
- E-16 G. FIRING PORTS IN THE OUTSIDE WALL OF THE FACILITY.
- E-17 H. EXTERNAL FENCING OF DENSE MATERIAL TO DETONATE ROCKETS.

- E-18 I. ENTRY AND EXIT OF ALL PERSONNEL MUST BE STRICTLY CONTROLLED BY A SYSTEM OF BADGES, WITH PHOTOS, IDENTIFYING PERSONNEL AND INDICATING AREAS OF ACCESS (e.g. DIFFERENT COLOR BACKGROUNDS). BADGES NEVER LEAVE THE FACILITY. THEY ARE PICKED UP AND TURNED IN AT RECEPTION..
- E-19 J. VEHICLE ENTRY SHOULD BE LIMITED TO OFFICIAL VEHICLES AND CONTROLLED BY A DOUBLE GATE BARRIER.
- E-20 K. PARKING AREAS SHOULD BE LOCATED OUTSIDE THE FACILITY AND AWAY FROM THE OUTSIDE WALL.

III. CELL BLOCK PLANNING

- E-21 A. CELLS SHOULD BE ABOUT 3 METERS LONG AND 2 METERS WIDE.
- E-22 B. CEILING SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 3 METERS HIGH WITH SCREENED PROTECTION FOR THE LIGHT.
- E-23 C. CELL DOORS SHOULD BE OF HEAVY STEEL WITH JUDAS PORT FOR VIEWING AND SEPARATE PORT FOR PUTTING FOOD AND WATER INTO THE CELL. (THE SLAMMING OF A HEAVY STEEL DOOR IMPRESSES UPON THE SUBJECT THAT HE IS CUT OFF FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD.)

- E-24 D. WINDOW SHOULD BE SET HIGH IN THE WALL WITH THE CAPABILITY OF BLOCKING OUT LIGHT. (THIS ALLOWS THE "QUESTIONER" TO BE ABLE TO DISRUPT THE SUBJECT'S SENSE OF TIME, DAY AND NIGHT.)
- E-25 E. HEAT, AIR, AND LIGHT MAY BE EXTERNALLY CONTROLLED, (BUT NOT TO THE POINT OF TORTURE.) ND
- E-26 F. BEDDING SHOULD BE MINIMAL - COT AND BLANKET - NO MATTRESS. (THE IDEA IS TO PREVENT THE SUBJECT FROM RELAXING.)
- E-27 G. IF THERE ARE NO BUILT-IN TOILET FACILITIES, HE SHOULD EITHER BE GIVEN A BUCKET OR ESCORTED BY A GUARD TO THE LATRINE. THE GUARD STAYS AT HIS SIDE THE ENTIRE TIME HE IS IN THE LATRINE.
- E-28 H. CELLS SHOULD BE SOUNDPROOFED OR INSULATED FROM EACH OTHER.
- E-29 I. THERE SHOULD BE ONE OR TWO PLUSH CELLS FOR COOPERATIVE PRISONERS.
- E-30 J. ONLY AUTHORIZED PERSONS SHOULD BE ALLOWED ACCESS TO THE CELLS.

- E-31 K. THE CELL BLOCK SHOULD HAVE A SECURE TRAVEL ROUTE TO THE "QUESTIONING" ROOMS.
- E-32 L. ONLY ONE SUBJECT SHOULD BE MOVED AT A TIME AND HE SHOULD BE BLINDFOLDED.
- E-33 M. THE HALLWAY OUTSIDE THE CELLS SHOULD HAVE A SERIES OF FLASHING LIGHTS AS A WARNING TO INDICATE WHEN A SUBJECT IS BEING MOVED.

IV. THE "QUESTIONING" ROOM

THE "QUESTIONING" ROOM IS THE BATTLEFIELD UPON WHICH THE "QUESTIONER" AND THE SUBJECT MEET. HOWEVER, THE "QUESTIONER" HAS THE ADVANTAGE IN THAT HE HAS TOTAL CONTROL OVER THE SUBJECT AND HIS ENVIRONMENT.

ALTHOUGH VARIOUS SITUATIONS MAY REQUIRE SPECIAL EQUIPMENT OR ARRANGEMENTS, HERE IS A BASIC LIST OF DESIRED EQUIPMENT AND A PREFERRED ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOM AND ITS FURNITURE.

- E-34 A. SHOULD BE AT LEAST 3 X 4 METERS WITH ONLY ONE ENTRANCE.
- E-35 B. NO WINDOWS, OR WINDOWS THAT CAN BE COMPLETELY BLACKED OUT.
- E-36 C. SHOULD BE SOUNDPROOFED AND CARPETED.

- E-37 D. SHOULD BE FREE OF DISTRACTIONS, WITH BARE WALLS. THE SUGGESTED COLOR SCHEME IS AN OFF-WHITE FOR THE ENTIRE ROOM.
- E-38 E. SHOULD HAVE A WARNING SIGN OR LIGHT OUTSIDE THE ROOM TO PREVENT INTERRUPTIONS WHEN A "QUESTIONING" IS BEING CONDUCTED.
- E-39 F. SHOULD HAVE A TWO-WAY MIRROR INSTALLED IN THE WALL BEHIND THE "QUESTIONER" SO THAT THE SUBJECT'S REACTIONS CAN BE OBSERVED OR PHOTOGRAPHED; HOWEVER, CERTAIN PRECAUTIONS MUST BE TAKEN:
1. DO NOT PLACE THE MIRROR WHERE THE PRISONER CAN OBSERVE HIMSELF, THE ACTIVITIES OF THE "QUESTIONER" BEHIND THE DESK, OR SEE THE REFLECTION OF THE DOOR.
 2. THE AREA BEHIND THE MIRROR SHOULD BE AN ENCLOSED, DARKENED ROOM, WITH AN INSIDE LATCH ON THE DOOR TO PREVENT ENTRY WHILE OBSERVATION IS IN PROGRESS.
 3. THE PERSON OBSERVING CANNOT SMOKE, LIGHT A MATCH OR IN ANY WAY INTRODUCE LIGHT INTO THE DARKENED ROOM DURING OBSERVATION.

- E-40 G. SHOULD HAVE BUILT-IN RECORDING FACILITIES,
WITH A HIDDEN SWITCH FOR EITHER ACTIVATING
THE RECORDER OR SIGNALING AN ASSISTANT TO DO
SO.
1. THE MICROPHONES SHOULD BE HIDDEN, IN
THE TABLE, WALL, CEILING, ETC.; BUT, IN
ANY LOCATION, MUST BE ABLE TO GIVE A
CLEAR REPRODUCTION OF THE CONVERSATION.
 2. THERE SHOULD BE A BACK-UP RECORDER
AVAILABLE IN CASE THE FIRST MAL-
FUNCTIONS. IT SHOULD BE LOADED AND READY
TO TURN ON WHEN THE FIRST BEGINS TO RUN
OUT OF TAPE.
 3. RECORDING THE "QUESTIONING" PERMITS YOU
YOU TO QUESTION THE SUBJECT WITHOUT
HAVING TO TAKE NOTES, THUS LEAVING THE
TABLE BARE IN FRONT OF HIM WITH NO
DISTRACTING PAPERS.
 4. ONCE HE HAS BEGUN TO TALK, YOU DO NOT
WANT TO BREAK THE RHYTHM OF THE
"QUESTIONING". THE SIGHT OF YOU WRITING
DOWN HIS EVERY WORD CAN UNNERVE HIM AND
MAKE HIM RELUCTANT TO TALK.

5. REMEMBER, YOU ARE "QUESTIONING" THE SUBJECT BECAUSE HE IS WITHHOLDING INFORMATION YOU DESIRE, AND YOU MUST DRAW IT FROM HIM. THE MICROPHONES AND RECORDERS ASSIST YOU IN MAINTAINING THE MOMENTUM AND ATMOSPHERE OF THE "QUESTIONING".
6. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO RECORD EVERYTHING THAT IS SAID, ONLY THE CRUCIAL PORTIONS OF THE "QUESTIONING". REMEMBER THAT YOU WILL HAVE TO REVIEW THE TAPES AND THEY MAY HAVE TO BE TRANSCRIBED AT A LATER DATE.
7. RECORDINGS ARE AN INVALUABLE AID IN PREPARING FOR THE NEXT SESSION BECAUSE YOU CAN GO BACK OVER ANY PORTION OF THE "QUESTIONING" FOR LEADS OR COMPARE ANSWERS GIVEN AT DIFFERENT TIMES. THEY CAN BE PLAYED BACK TO PREVENT DENIAL OF ADMISSIONS.
8. TAPES CAN BE EDITED AND SPLICED, WITH EFFECTIVE RESULTS, IF THE TAMPERING CAN BE KEPT HIDDEN. FOR INSTANCE, IT IS MORE EFFECTIVE FOR A SUBJECT TO HEAR A TAPED CONFESSION OF AN ACCOMPLICE THAN TO MERELY BE TOLD BY THE "QUESTIONER" THAT HE HAS CONFESSED.

9. RECORDINGS CAN BE USED BY THE
"QUESTIONER" TO STUDY HIS MISTAKES AND
HIS MOST EFFECTIVE TECHNIQUES.
EXCEPTIONALLY INSTRUCTIVE "QUESTIONINGS"
OR PORTIONS THEREOF, CAN BE USED IN THE
TRAINING OF OTHERS.

E-41 H. CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION OR A VIDEO TAPE
RECORDER IS ANOTHER VALUABLE AID DURING
"QUESTIONING". VIDEO TAPES CAN BE REVIEWED
TO OBSERVE THE SUBJECT'S REACTIONS TO
CERTAIN KEY QUESTIONS. AS WITH TAPE
RECORDERS, THERE SHOULD BE A BACK-UP SYSTEM.

E-42 I. THERE SHOULD NOT BE A TELEPHONE IN THE
ROOM. IT IS A VISIBLE LINK TO THE OUTSIDE
AND ITS PRESENCE MAKES THE SUBJECT FEEL LESS
CUT OFF.

ALL CONTROLS FOR LIGHTS, RECORDERS, SIGNALS,
ETC. SHOULD BE LOCATED SO THAT YOU CAN
EASILY USE THEM WITHOUT ALERTING THE SUBJECT.

NOT EVERY ROOM NEEDS TO BE FULLY EQUIPPED OR
IDENTICALLY EQUIPPED.

1. FOR SUBJECTS WHOSE POTENTIAL FOR
EXPLOITATION IS NOT VERY HIGH, SIMPLY A
ROOM WITH A RECORDER IS SUFFICIENT.

2. AS A HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE SUBJECT
BECOMES MORE COOPERATIVE,
"QUESTIONING" CAN BE CONTINUED IN A
ROOM WHICH HAS A MORE FRIENDLY AND
INFORMAL ATMOSPHERE, WITH EASY
CHAIRS, CIGARETTES, BEVERAGES, ETC.
IN ORDER TO RELAX THE SUBJECT AND
INDUCE HIS CONTINUED COOPERATION.

E-43 V. TRAINING OF FACILITY PERSONNEL

ALL PERSONNEL UTILIZED IN THE FACILITY ARE UNDER
THE CONTROL OF THE FACILITY CHIEF FOR
ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICAL MATTERS, BUT
SHOULD ONLY TAKE ORDERS FROM THE "QUESTIONER" IN
MATTERS DEALING WITH THE SUBJECT.

E-43 A. THEY MUST BE THOROUGHLY INDOCTRINATED ON THE
INTELLIGENCE ASPECTS OF THEIR JOBS. THE
NEED-TO-KNOW PRINCIPLE APPLIES.

E-44 B. THEY MUST UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANCE OF THEIR
PARTICULAR FUNCTION IN THE "QUESTIONING"
PROCESS, AND HOW IT CONTRIBUTES TO A
SUCCESSFUL EXPLOITATION.

E-45 C. PROCESSING PERSONNEL MUST UNDERSTAND SUBJECT
HANDLING PROCEDURES AND DESIRED RESULTS.

E-46 D. MEDICAL PERSONNEL (YOU MAY WANT TO HAVE THE
SUBJECT EXAMINED BY A NURSE).

- E-47 . E. FILES PERSONNEL ARE TRAINED IN ACCURATELY
CHECKING INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE
SUBJECT AND RELAYING THE RESULTS TO THE
"QUESTIONER".
- E-48 F. EXTERNAL SECURITY PERSONNEL NEED ONLY
UNDERSTAND MATTERS DEALING WITH THE
PROTECTION OF THE FACILITY AND PREVENTING
UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY TO THE FACILITY.
- E-49 G. INTERNAL GUARD PERSONNEL MUST UNDERSTAND
WHAT PSYCHOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES THE
"QUESTIONER" IS TRYING TO OBTAIN THROUGH
THEIR HANDLING OF THE SUBJECT.
- E-50 VI. TRAINING OF INTERNAL GUARDS
- E-50 A. MUST HAVE UNDERGONE A THOROUGH BACKGROUND
SECURITY CHECK.
- E-51 B. MUST BE PROFICIENT IN EMERGENCY PROCEDURES.
- E-52 C. MUST UNDERSTAND THE LIMITATIONS ON PHYSICAL
CONTACT WITH THE SUBJECT.
- E-53 D. MUST UNDERSTAND THE TECHNIQUES USED AND
REASONS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION OF THE
SUBJECT.
- E-54 E. MUST MOVE SUBJECTS FROM THEIR CELLS TO THE
"QUESTIONING" ROOMS WITHOUT ALLOWING THEM TO
SEE OR BE SEEN BY OTHER PRISONERS.

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THIS SEGREGATION GIVES THE COOPERATIVE
SUBJECT A PLAUSIBLE COVER STORY WHEN HE IS
LATER MOVED TO ANOTHER COMPOUND WHERE HE
MUST LIVE WITH OTHER PRISONERS. NONE OF
THEM WILL BE AWARE OF THE LENGTH OF TIME HE
WAS QUESTIONED OR WHERE HE WAS DETAINED, AND
HE CAN DENY GIVING ANY INFORMATION AT ALL.

F-0

ARREST AND HANDLING OF SUBJECTSI. APPREHENSION

F-1

A. THE MANNER AND TIMING OF ARREST CAN CONTRIBUTE SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE "QUESTIONER'S" PURPOSE AND SHOULD BE PLANNED TO ACHIEVE SURPRISE AND THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF MENTAL DISCOMFORT. HE SHOULD THEREFORE BE ARRESTED AT A MOMENT WHEN HE LEAST EXPECTS IT AND WHEN HIS MENTAL AND PHYSICAL RESISTANCE IS AT ITS LOWEST.

F-1

THE IDEAL TIME AT WHICH TO MAKE AN ARREST IS IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THE MORNING. WHEN ARRESTED AT THIS TIME, MOST SUBJECTS EXPERIENCE INTENSE FEELINGS OF SHOCK, INSECURITY, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS AND FOR THE MOST PART HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTY ADJUSTING TO THE SITUATION.

F-2

B. AS TO THE MANNER OF THE ARREST, IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT THE ARRESTING PARTY BEHAVE IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO IMPRESS THE SUBJECT WITH THEIR EFFICIENCY. THE SUBJECT SHOULD BE RUDELY AWAKENED AND IMMEDIATELY BLINDFOLDED AND HANDCUFFED. THE ARRESTING PARTY SHOULD THEN APPLY THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE:

F-1

F-3

C. SEARCH

SEARCH FOR WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT, OR DOCUMENTS OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE. ALL MATERIALS OBTAINED SHOULD ACCOMPANY THE SUBJECT TO THE "QUESTIONING" FACILITY. NO SOUVENIRS!

F-4

D. SILENCE

FROM THE MOMENT OF APPREHENSION TO INITIAL QUESTIONING, PRISONERS MAY BE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN SILENCE AT ALL TIMES, AND NOT BE ALLOWED TO SPEAK TO EACH OTHER. THE ARRESTING PARTY SHOULD BE INSTRUCTED TO SPEAK TO THE PRISONERS ONLY AS NECESSARY. THEY ARE NOT TO "QUESTION" THE PRISONERS. THAT IS THE JOB OF THE "QUESTIONER".

F-5

E. SEGREGATE

PRISONERS MAY BE SEGREGATED AND ISOLATION,
BOTH PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL, MAY BE
MAINTAINED FROM THE MOMENT OF APPREHENSION
TO INITIAL QUESTIONING, BUT NOT FOR A PERIOD
OF TIME SO EXTENDED AS TO CONSTITUTE
TORTUROUS DEPRIVATION.

N.B.

F-6

F. SPEED TO THE FACILITY

PRISONERS SHOULD BE TRANSPORTED TO THE "QUESTIONING" FACILITY IN A CLOSED VEHICLE BY WAY OF A CIRCUITOUS ROUTE TO PREVENT THEIR DETECTING WHERE THEY ARE BEING HELD.

- F-7 G. THE ARRESTING PARTY SHOULD USE ONLY SUFFICIENT FORCE TO EFFECT THE ARREST. NO VIOLENCE! IF THEY BREAK THE SUBJECT'S JAW, HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS DURING THE "QUESTIONING".
- F-8 H. A "QUESTIONER" SHOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE ARREST BECAUSE THE SUBJECT WILL REACT TO HIM QUITE DIFFERENTLY IF HE HAS NEVER SEEN HIM BEFORE. A "QUESTIONER" SHOULD RECEIVE A COMPLETE REPORT FROM THE CHIEF OF THE ARRESTING PARTY WHICH SHOULD INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES DURING THE ARREST, A LIST OF ITEMS TAKEN FROM THE SUBJECT, AND ANY STATEMENTS MADE BY THE SUBJECT.

II. HANDLING UPON ARRIVAL AT THE FACILITY

- F-9 A. SUBJECT IS BROUGHT INTO THE FACILITY BLINDFOLDED AND HANDCUFFED AND SHOULD REMAIN SO DURING THE ENTIRE PROCESSING.
- F-10 B. ANY TIME THE SUBJECT IS MOVED FOR ANY REASON, HE SHOULD BE BLINDFOLDED AND HANDCUFFED.
- F-11 C. SUBJECT SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO COMPLY IMMEDIATELY AND PRECISELY WITH ALL INSTRUCTIONS.
- F-12 D. ALL ITEMS BELONGING TO THE SUBJECT ARE INVENTORIED AND STORED, WITH A COPY OF THE LIST GOING TO THE "QUESTIONER".

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- F-13 E. SUBJECT IS FINGERPRINTED AND PHOTOGRAPHED,
USING CAUTION WHEN REMOVING BLINDFOLD.
- F-14 F. SUBJECT IS COMPLETELY STRIPPED AND TOLD TO
TAKE A SHOWER. BLINDFOLD REMAINS IN PLACE
WHILE SHOWERING AND GUARD WATCHES THROUGHOUT.
- F-14 G. SUBJECT IS GIVEN A THOROUGH MEDICAL
EXAMINATION, INCLUDING ALL BODY CAVITIES, BY
THE FACILITY DOCTOR OR NURSE.
- F-15 H. SUBJECT IS PROVIDED WITH ILL-FITTING
CLOTHING (FAMILIAR CLOTHING REINFORCES
IDENTITY AND THUS THE CAPACITY FOR
RESISTANCE).
- F-16 I. SUBJECT IS THEN TAKEN TO AN INDIVIDUAL CELL
WHERE THE BLINDFOLD AND HANDCUFFS ARE
REMOVED AFTER HE ENTERS THE CELL.
- F-17 J. SUBJECT IS NOT PERMITTED READING MATTER OF
ANY KIND.
- F-18 K. TOTAL ISOLATION SHOULD BE MAINTAINED UNTIL
AFTER THE FIRST "QUESTIONING" SESSION.
CONDITIONS CAN BE ADJUSTED AFTER THIS
SESSION.
- F-19 L. SUBJECT SHOULD BE MADE TO BELIEVE THAT HE
HAS BEEN FORSAKEN BY HIS COMRADES.
- M. THROUGHOUT HIS DETENTION, SUBJECT MUST BE
CONVINCED THAT HIS "QUESTIONER" CONTROLS HIS
ULTIMATE DESTINY, AND THAT HIS ABSOLUTE
COOPERATION IS ESSENTIAL TO SURVIVAL.

G-0

SCREENING OF SUBJECTS

I. GENERAL

G-1

A. SCREENING IS THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING BACKGROUND BIOGRAPHICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DATA FROM SUBJECTS IN ORDER TO DETERMINE FUTURE HANDLING. FOR EXAMPLE, CUSTOMS SCREENS TRAVELERS TO IDENTIFY SUSPECTS WHO FIT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILE OF A SMUGGLER. THOSE WHO DO ARE THEN DETAINED FOR FURTHER QUESTIONING AND SEARCHING.

THE SCREENING OF LARGE GROUPS OF PRISONERS SUCH AS P.O.W.'s OR REFUGEES PRIOR TO "QUESTIONING" HAD A SIMILAR PURPOSE. ONLY SUBJECTS WITH KNOWLEDGE OF POTENTIAL INTELLIGENCE VALUE SHOULD BE SELECTED FOR "QUESTIONING".

G-2

B. THE SCREENER SHOULD CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING FACTORS WHEN MAKING SELECTIONS:

1. OVERALL INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS AND PRIORITIES.
2. HOUSING CAPACITY AND NUMBER OF "QUESTIONERS" AVAILABLE.
3. ESTIMATED INTELLIGENCE POTENTIAL OF THE SUBJECT.

G-1

C. THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES WILL AID THE
SCREENER IN ESTABLISHING THE PRIORITY AND
POTENTIAL OF A SUBJECT:

- G-3 PRIORITY "A" - SUBJECTS WHO ARE MOST
-physicists LIKELY TO HAVE: TECHNICAL OR SCIENTIFIC
-chemists KNOWLEDGE OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE, NAMES OF
-aerospace OFFICERS AND AGENTS WORKING FOR THE
engineers OPPOSITION, DIRECT INVOLVEMENT IN
-etc.etc. SUBVERSIVE ACTS.
- G-4 PRIORITY "B" - SUBJECTS WHO HAVE OTHER
INFORMATION OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE ON A
SUBJECT THAT WARRANTS "QUESTIONING", SUCH AS
INFORMATION OF IMMEDIATE TACTICAL VALUE.
- G-5 PRIORITY "C" - SUBJECTS WHO HAVE INFORMATION
WHICH CAN BE USED TO VERIFY OR CORROBORATE
OTHER INFORMATION.
- G-6 PRIORITY "D" - SUBJECTS WHO HAVE NO
INFORMATION OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE.

- D. SCREENING SHOULD BE CONDUCTED BY SOMEONE OTHER THAN THE "QUESTIONER" BECAUSE THERE IS AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE IN WHAT THE TWO ARE TRYING TO OBTAIN. THE SCREENER WANTS TO OBTAIN PERSONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUBJECT HIMSELF. THE "QUESTIONER" WANTS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION TO SATISFY SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.
- E. THE TASK OF SCREENING IS MADE EASIER BY THE FACT THAT THE SCREENER IS INTERESTED IN THE SUBJECT. MOST SUBJECTS WILL SPEAK WITH SOME FREEDOM ABOUT CHILDHOOD EVENTS AND FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS. EVEN A PROVOCATEUR WHO IS TRAINED TO RECITE A COVER STORY AND SUBSTITUTES A FICTITIOUS PERSON FOR HIS FATHER WILL DISCLOSE SOME OF HIS FEELINGS ABOUT HIS REAL FATHER.
- F. IF THE SCREENER CAN PUT THE SUBJECT AT EASE, HE IS UNLIKELY TO FEEL THAT A CASUAL CONVERSATION ABOUT HIMSELF IS DANGEROUS. FOR EXAMPLE, ROUTINE QUESTIONS ABOUT SCHOOL TEACHERS, EMPLOYERS, OR GROUP LEADERS WILL LEAD THE SUBJECT TO REVEAL HOW HE FEELS ABOUT HIS PARENTS, SUPERIORS, AND OTHERS OF EMOTIONAL CONSEQUENCE TO HIM BECAUSE OF ASSOCIATIVE LINKS IN HIS MIND.

G-7 II. INTELLIGENCE CATEGORIES

THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES ARE EXAMPLES OF TYPES
OF SUBJECTS WHO MOST FREQUENTLY PROVIDE
INFORMATION OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE:

G-7

A. TRAVELERS

ARE USUALLY INTERVIEWED, DEBRIEFED, OR
QUESTIONED THROUGH TECHNIQUES OF
ELICITATION. THEY ARE ONLY "QUESTIONED", IF
THEY ALSO FALL INTO ONE OF THE OTHER
CATEGORIES.

G-8

B. REPATRIATES: (WHY DO THESE RETURN? LOVE OF
COUNTRY//FAMILY. TRAINED BY SOVIETS??)
SOMETIMES "QUESTIONED", BUT OTHER TECHNIQUES
USED MORE OFTEN.

G-9

C. DEFECTORS, ESCAPEES AND REFUGEES

ARE NORMALLY "QUESTIONED" SUFFICIENTLY TO
TEST BONA FIDES. HOWEVER, REMEMBER THAT
BONA FIDES CANNOT BE ESTABLISHED
CONCLUSIVELY BY "QUESTIONING" ALONE.
EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT THE OPPOSITION IS
WELL AWARE OF THIS CHANNEL AS A MEANS OF
PLANTING THEIR AGENTS IN TARGET COUNTRIES.

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G-10 D. AGENTS

ARE MORE FREQUENTLY DEBRIEFED THAN .

"QUESTIONED". IF IT IS ESTABLISHED THAT AN
AGENT BELONGS TO ONE OF THE NEXT THREE
CATEGORIES, THEN HE IS "QUESTIONED".

G-11 E. PROVOCATEURS

USUALLY POSE AS DEFECTORS, ESCAPEES, OR
REFUGEES IN ORDER TO PENETRATE EMIGRE
GROUPS, AN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, OR OTHER
TARGETS ASSIGNED BY THE OPPOSITION. THEY
ARE TRAINED IN DECEPTION AND THE USE OF A
COVER STORY. DETECTION OF A PROVOCATEUR
REQUIRES SKILLED "QUESTIONING".

G-12 F. DOUBLE AGENTS

FREQUENTLY ARE NOT "QUESTIONED" UNLESS IT IS
DETERMINED THAT THEY ARE GIVING THE EDGE TO
THE OPPOSITION.

G-13 G. FABRICATORS

ARE USUALLY "QUESTIONED" FOR PREVENTIVE REASONS, TO NULLIFY ANY DAMAGE TO YOUR SERVICE. FABRICATORS HAVE LITTLE INTELLIGENCE SIGNIFICANCE BUT ARE NOTORIOUSLY SKILLFUL TIMEWASTERS. THE PROFESSIONAL PEDDLER WITH SEVERAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CONTACTS MAY BE AN EXCEPTION, BUT HE WILL USUALLY GIVE THE EDGE TO A HOST SECURITY SERVICE BECAUSE OTHERWISE HE CANNOT FUNCTION WITH IMPUNITY.

G-14 III. PERSONALITY CATEGORIES

A. THE SCREENING OF INDIVIDUALS PRIOR TO "QUESTIONING" CAN PROVIDE A "QUESTIONER" WITH BACKGROUND DATA WHICH WILL GIVE HIM PSYCHOLOGICAL INSIGHT TO THE SUBJECT. THIS PRELIMINARY PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT WILL PERMIT HIM TO SELECT "QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES MATCHED TO THE PERSONALITY OF THE SUBJECT.

- B. A REAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE SUBJECT IS WORTH FAR MORE THAN A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THIS OR THAT CATEGORY TO WHICH HE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED. FOR "QUESTIONING" PURPOSES THE WAYS IN WHICH HE DIFFERS FROM THE ABSTRACT CATEGORY MAY BE MORE SIGNIFICANT THAN THE WAYS IN WHICH HE CONFORMS. HOWEVER, THE SCREENER DOES NOT HAVE TIME TO PROBE THE DEPTHS OF EACH SUBJECT'S INDIVIDUALITY AND MUST THEREFORE MAKE USE OF CATEGORIZING.
- C. A "QUESTIONER" MUST NOT MAKE THE MISTAKE OF ASSUMING THAT BECAUSE A SUBJECT HAS ONE OR TWO CHARACTERISTICS OF A CATEGORY, THAT HE AUTOMATICALLY BELONGS IN THAT CATEGORY. MOST SUBJECTS WILL SHOW CHARACTERISTICS OF MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY, SOME WILL NOT FIT INTO ANY OF THE CATEGORIES.
- D. WITH THESE RESERVATIONS IN MIND, THE FOLLOWING NINE PSYCHOLOGICAL/EMOTIONAL CATEGORIES ARE DESCRIBED. THEY ARE BASED UPON THE ASSUMPTION THAT A SUBJECT'S PAST IS ALWAYS REFLECTED IN HIS PRESENT ETHICS AND BEHAVIOR AND THAT ALL INDIVIDUALS, REGARDLESS OF CULTURAL AND GEOGRAPHIC BACKGROUNDS, WILL REACT IN ESSENTIALLY THE SAME WAY TO THE SAME TECHNIQUES.

- G-14 THE ORDERLY-OBSTINATE SUBJECT.
- G-15 - THE SUBJECT IN THIS CATEGORY IS OFTEN
 INTELLECTUAL
- G-15 - HE TENDS TO THINK LOGICALLY AND ACT
 DELIBERATELY
- G-16 - HE IS PUNCTUAL, ORDERLY, TIDY
- G-17 - HE IS FRUGAL, NOT IMPULSIVE
- G-18 - HE IS VINDICTIVE OR VENGEFUL
- G-18 - HE IS STUBBORN
- G-20 - HE IS SECRETIVE, DISINCLINED TO CONFIDE
 IN OTHERS
- G-21 - HE CONSIDERS HIMSELF SUPERIOR
 TO OTHER PEOPLE
- G-22 - HE SOMETIMES HAS HIS OWN SYSTEM OF MORALITY
- G-23 - HE AVOIDS ANY REAL COMMITMENT TO ANYTHING
- G-24 - HE IS INTENSELY CONCERNED ABOUT PERSONAL
 POSSESSIONS, OFTEN CARRYING SHINY COINS,
 KEEPSAKES, OR OTHER OBJECTS HAVING
 SYMBOLIC VALUE
- G-25 - HE USUALLY HAS A HISTORY OF ACTIVE
 REBELLION IN CHILDHOOD
- G-27 - HE HAS DEVELOPED A PROFOUND FEAR AND HATRED
 OF AUTHORITY.

WHEN DEALING WITH AN ORDERLY-OBSTINATE SUBJECT:

- G-27 - AVOID THE ROLE OF HOSTILE AUTHORITY.
- G-28 - THREATS AND THREATENING GESTURES, TABLE
POUNDING, POUNCING ON EVASIONS AND LIES, OR
- G-29 ANY SIMILAR AUTHORITATIVE TACTICS WILL ONLY
AWAKEN OLD ANXIETIES AND HABITUAL DEFENSE
MECHANISMS.
- G-30 - TO ATTAIN RAPPORT, BE FRIENDLY.
- G-31 - THE ROOM AND "QUESTIONER" SHOULD LOOK
EXCEPTIONALLY NEAT.
- G-32 THE OPTIMISTIC SUBJECT
- G-33 - THIS TYPE OF SUBJECT IS ALMOST CONSTANTLY
HAPPY-GO-LUCKY. HE SEEMS TO ENJOY A CONTINUAL
STATE OF WELL-BEING.
- G-34 - HE IS IMPULSIVE, INCONSISTENT, AND
UNDEPENDABLE.
- G-35 - HE IS NOT ABLE TO WITHSTAND VERY MUCH
PRESSURE.
- G-36 - HE REACTS TO A CHALLENGE BY RUNNING AWAY TO .
AVOID CONFLICT.
- G-37 - HE IS OFTEN THE YOUNGEST MEMBER OF A LARGE
FAMILY.

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- G-38 - HE HAS USUALLY HAD A GREAT DEAL OF OVER
INDULGENCE IN EARLY CHILDHOOD.
WHEN DEALING WITH AN OPTIMISTIC SUBJECT:
- G-39 - AVOID PRESSURE TACTICS OR
G-40 HOSTILITY WHICH WILL MAKE HIM RETREAT
INSIDE HIMSELF.
- G-41 - REASSURANCE WILL BRING HIM OUT. THE
OPTIMISTIC SUBJECT RESPONDS BEST TO A
KINDLY, PARENTAL APPROACH.
- G-42 - HE CAN OFTEN BE HANDLED EFFECTIVELY BY THE
"FRIEND AND FOE" TECHNIQUE DISCUSSED LATER.
- G-43 THE GREEDY, DEMANDING SUBJECT
- G-44 - THIS TYPE OF SUBJECT IS EXTREMELY DEPENDENT AND
PASSIVE.
- G-45 - HE CONSTANTLY DEMANDS THAT OTHERS TAKE CARE OF
HIM.
- G-46 - HE TRIES TO PERSUADE OTHERS TO DEFEND HIM
SAYING "LET'S YOU AND HIM FIGHT."
- G-47 - HE IS LIKELY TO SHIFT LOYALTIES IF HE FEELS HIS
SPONSOR HAS LET HIM DOWN. AN EXAMPLE IS A
DEFECTOR WHO FEELS HIS DESIRES WERE NOT
SATISFIED IN HIS HOME COUNTRY.
- G-48 - HE IS SUBJECT TO FREQUENT DEPRESSIONS AND MAY
EVEN TRY TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

- G-49 - HE USUALLY SUFFERED FROM DEPRIVATION OF
AFFECTION OR SECURITY IN EARLY CHILDHOOD.
WHEN DEALING WITH A GREEDY, DEMANDING SUBJECT:
- G-50 - BE CAREFUL NOT TO REBUFF HIM: OTHERWISE
RAPPORT WILL BE DESTROYED.
- G-51 - DO NOT ACCEDE TO DEMANDS WHICH CANNOT BE MET.
GRANTING AN UNIMPORTANT FAVOR MAY SATISFY HIM,
BECAUSE HIS DEMANDS ARISE NOT FROM A SPECIFIC
NEED BUT AS AN EXPRESSION OF HIS NEED FOR
SECURITY.
- G-52 - ANY MANIFESTATION OF CONCERN FOR HIS WELL-BEING
WILL BE REASSURING TO HIM.
- G-53 - ADOPTING THE TONE OF AN UNDERSTANDING FATHER
OR BIG BROTHER IS LIKELY TO MAKE HIM
RESPONSIVE.
- G-54 THE ANXIOUS, SELF-CENTERED SUBJECT
- G-55 - THIS TYPE OF SUBJECT IS UNUSUALLY FEARFUL.
- G-56 - HE IS ENGAGED IN A CONSTANT STRUGGLE TO
CONCEAL HIS FEARS.
- G-57 - HE IS FREQUENTLY A DAREDEVIL PRETENDING THERE
IS NO SUCH THING AS DANGER.
- G-58 - HE TENDS TO BRAG AND OFTEN LIES OUT OF A
DESIRE FOR APPROVAL OR PRAISE.
- HE MAY HAVE BEEN DECORATED FOR BRAVERY AS A -
SOLDIER, HAVING EXPOSED HIMSELF TO DANGER ONLY
IN ANTICIPATION OF REWARDS AND APPROVAL.

- G-59 - HE IS INTENSELY VAIN AND SENSITIVE.
THE CONCEALED ANXIETY OF THIS SUBJECT PROVIDES
THE OPPORTUNITY FOR MANIPULATION. HIS DESIRE TO
IMPRESS WILL BE QUICKLY EVIDENT. HE IS LIKELY TO
BE TALKATIVE.
- G-60 - IGNORING OR RIDICULING HIS BRAGGING, OR CUTTING
G-61 HIM SHORT IS LIKELY TO MAKE HIM RESENTFUL.
G-62 - TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HIS DESIRE TO IMPRESS.
G-63 - PLAYING UPON HIS VANITY OR PRAISING HIS
COURAGE IS LIKELY TO BE SUCCESSFUL.
- G-64 THE GUILT-RIDDEN SUBJECT
- G-65 - THIS TYPE OF SUBJECT HAS A STRONG, CRUEL,
UNREALISTIC CONSCIENCE.
- G-66 - HE OFTEN ATTEMPTS TO PROVE HE HAS BEEN TREATED
UNJUSTLY.
- G-67 - HE MAY HAVE BEEN FREQUENTLY SCOLDED OR PUNISHED
AS A CHILD, OR MAY HAVE BEEN A "MODEL" CHILD
WHO REPRESSED ALL NATURAL HOSTILITIES.
- G-68 - HE MAY PROVOKE UNJUST TREATMENT TO ASSUAGE HIS
CONSCIENCE THROUGH PUNISHMENT.
- G-69 - HE MAY FALSELY CONFESS TO CRIMES.
- G-70 - HE MAY COMMIT CRIMES IN ORDER TO CONFESS AND
BE PUNISHED
- G-71 - MASOCHISTS BELONG IN THIS CATEGORY.
- COMPULSIVE GAMBLERS WHO FIND NO PLEASURE IN
WINNING BUT FIND RELIEF IN LOSING BELONG IN
THIS CATEGORY.

THE GUILT-RIDDEN SUBJECT IS DIFFICULT TO
"QUESTION".

- G-72 - AVOID ACCUSATIONS WHICH MAY TRIGGER FALSE
CONFESSIONS TO HOSTILE CLANDESTINE ACTIVITY
IN WHICH HE WAS NOT INVOLVED.
- G-73 - IF PUNISHED, HE MAY REMAIN SILENT, ENJOYING THE
"PUNISHMENT".
- G-74 - SUBJECTS WITH INTENSE GUILT FEELINGS MAY CEASE
RESISTANCE AND COOPERATE IF PUNISHED IN SOME
WAY, BECAUSE OF THE GRATIFICATION INDUCED BY
PUNISHMENT.
- G-75 THE SUBJECT WRECKED BY SUCCESS
- G-76 - THIS TYPE OF SUBJECT CANNOT TOLERATE SUCCESS.
- G-77 - HE HAS A CONSCIENCE WHICH FORBIDS THE PLEASURES
OF ACCOMPLISHMENT AND RECOGNITION. HE ENJOYS
HIS AMBITIONS ONLY AS LONG AS THEY REMAIN
FANTASIES.
- G-78 - HE GOES THROUGH LIFE FAILING AT CRITICAL POINTS
HE HAS A HISTORY OF ALMOST COMPLETING A
SIGNIFICANT ASSIGNMENT BUT SOMETHING ALWAYS
INTERVENES. THIS "SOMETHING" IS ACTUALLY A
SENSE OF GUILT OF THE KIND DESCRIBED IN THE
LAST CATEGORY.
- G-79 - HE FREQUENTLY PROJECTS HIS GUILT FEELINGS AND
BLAMES ALL HIS FAILURES ON SOMEONE ELSE.

- G-80 - HE HAS A STRONG NEED TO SUFFER AND MAY SEEK
DANGER OR INJURY.
- G-81 - HE IS OFTEN ACCIDENT PRONE.
- WHEN DEALING WITH THE SUBJECT WRECKED BY SUCCESS:
- G-82 - AVOID QUESTIONING WHICH IMPINGES UPON HIS
- G-83 FEELINGS OF GUILT OR THE REASONS FOR HIS PAST
FAILURE. THIS WILL ONLY RESULT IN SUBJECTIVE
DISTORTIONS. THE SUCCESSFUL "QUESTIONER" WILL
ISOLATE THIS AREA OF UNRELIABILITY.
- G-84 THE SCHIZOID SUBJECT
- G-85 - THE SUBJECT LIVES IN A FANTASY WORLD MOST OF
THE TIME.
- G-86 - HE OFTEN CANNOT DISTINGUISH FANTASY FROM
REALITY
- G-87 - TO HIM, THE REAL WORLD SEEMS EMPTY AND
MEANINGLESS.
- G-88 - HE IS EXTREMELY INTOLERANT OF ANY FRUSTRATION
THAT OCCURS IN THE REAL WORLD AND DEALS WITH
IT BY WITHDRAWING INTO HIS FANTASY WORLD.
- G-89 - HE HAS NO REAL ATTACHMENTS TO OTHERS.
- G-90 - ANY LINK TO A GROUP OR COUNTRY WILL ONLY BE
TRANSITORY.
- G-91 - ALTHOUGH HE RETREATS FROM REALITY, HE DOES NOT
WANT TO FEEL ABANDONED.
- G-92 - HE NEEDS EXTERNAL APPROVAL.

- G-93 - HE IS LIKELY TO LIE READILY TO WIN APPROVAL,
BUT BECAUSE HE IS NOT ALWAYS CAPABLE OF
DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN FACT AND FANTASY, HE
MAY BE UNAWARE OF LYING.
THE SCHIZOID SUBJECT'S DESIRE FOR APPROVAL
PROVIDES THE "QUESTIONER" WITH A HANDLE.
- G-93 - AVOID ACCUSATIONS OF LYING OR OTHER INDICATIONS
G-94 OF DISESTEEM WHICH MAY PROVOKE WITHDRAWAL FROM
THE SITUATION.
- G-95 - THE TRUTH CAN BE TEASED OUT OF THE SCHIZOID IF
HE IS CONVINCED THAT HE WILL NOT INCUR FAVOR
BY LYING OR DISFAVOR BY TELLING THE TRUTH.
- G-96 THE EXCEPTION
- G-97 - THIS TYPE OF SUBJECT FEELS THAT THE WORLD OWES
HIM A GREAT DEAL.
- G-98 - HE FEELS THAT HE HAS SUFFERED A GROSS
MISFORTUNE SUCH AS A PHYSICAL DEFORMITY, EARLY
LOSS OF A PARENT, OR PAINFUL ILLNESS AS A
CHILD.
- G-99 - HE REGARDS THIS MISFORTUNE AS AN INJUSTICE
WHICH MUST BE RECTIFIED.

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- G-100 . - HE CLAIMS AS HIS RIGHT, PRIVILEGES NOT
PERMITTED OTHERS.
- G-101 - IF THE CLAIM IS IGNORED OR DENIED, HE MAY
BECOME REBELLIOUS.
- G-102 - HE IS LIKELY TO MAKE DEMANDS FOR MONEY, AID,
AND OTHER FAVORS THAT ARE COMPLETELY OUT OF
PROPORTION TO THE VALUE OF HIS INFORMATION.
- THE EXCEPTION IS BEST HANDLED BY:
- G-103 - LISTENING TO HIS GRIEVANCES (WITHIN REASONABLE
TIMELIMITS).
- G-104 - AVOIDING ANY AMBIGUOUS REPLIES TO DEMANDS
WHICH MIGHT BE INTERPRETED AS ACQUIESCENCE.
- G-105 - MAKING NO COMMITMENTS THAT CANNOT BE
DISCHARGED FULLY.
- G-106 - DEFECTORS FROM OTHER INTELLIGENCE SERVICES,
DOUBLE AGENTS, AND PROVOCATEURS, IF THEY
- G-106 BELONG TO THIS CATEGORY, ARE VERY RESPONSIVE
TO SUGGESTIONS FROM THE "QUESTIONER" THAT THEY
HAVE BEEN TREATED UNFAIRLY BY THE OTHER -
SERVICE.
- G-107 - REMEMBER THAT HE HAS NO SENSE OF LOYALTY. IF
HE FEELS WRONGED BY YOUR SERVICE, HE IS VERY
LIKELY TO GO TO THE NEWSPAPERS OR COURTS.
THIS SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT BEFORE ANY -
PLANNED OPERATIONS USE.

- G-108 THE AVERAGE OR NORMAL SUBJECT
- G-109 - MAY EXHIBIT MOST OR ALL OF THE CHARACTERISTICS
 OF THE OTHER CATEGORIES FROM TIME TO TIME.
- G-110 - BUT NONE OF THEM IS PERSISTENTLY DOMINANT. THE
 AVERAGE SUBJECT'S QUALITIES OF OBSTINANCE,
 OPTIMISM, ANXIETY, ETC. ARE NOT OVERRIDING
 EXCEPT FOR SHORT PERIODS OF TIME.
- G-111 - HIS REACTIONS TO THE WORLD AROUND HIM RESULT
 FROM EVENTS IN THAT WORLD AND ARE NOT THE
 PRODUCT OF RIGID, SUBJECTIVE PATTERNS AS IS
 TRUE WITH THE OTHER CATEGORIES DISCUSSED.

H-0

PLANNING THE "QUESTIONING"H-1 I. REASONS FOR A PLAN

A. NO TWO "QUESTIONINGS" ARE THE SAME. EACH IS SHAPED DEFINITELY BY THE PERSONALITY OF THE SUBJECT. ONLY WHEN THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE SUBJECT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AND UNDERSTOOD DOES IT BECOME POSSIBLE TO PLAN REALISTICALLY.

H-2 B. THE LONG RANGE GOAL OF THE "QUESTIONING" IS TO OBTAIN FROM THE SUBJECT ALL USEFUL

H-3 INFORMATION THAT HE HAS. TO ACHIEVE THIS, HIS CAPACITY FOR RESISTANCE SHOULD BE

H-4 REPLACED WITH A COOPERATIVE ATTITUDE.

H-5 C. "QUESTIONING" IS AN ONGOING INTERPERSONAL PROCESS AND EVERYTHING THAT TAKES PLACE INFLUENCES ALL SUBSEQUENT EVENTS. CONTINUAL APPLICATION OF TECHNIQUES THAT FAIL ONLY BOLSTER THE SUBJECT'S CONFIDENCE AND HIS ABILITY TO RESIST. THEREFORE, IT IS WRONG TO TRY ONE TECHNIQUE AFTER ANOTHER UNTIL THE PROPER METHOD IS DISCOVERED BY CHANCE. THIS TYPE OF AIMLESS APPROACH CAN RUIN THE CHANCE FOR SUCCESS EVEN IF PROPERLY PLANNED TECHNIQUES ARE USED LATER.

. II. STEPS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE PLAN

- H-6 A. THE SUBJECT IS SCREENED TO DETERMINE:
- H-7 1. HIS BACKGROUND BIOGRAPHIC DATA WHICH IS
 USED TO CONDUCT TRACES AND VERIFY FILE
 HOLDINGS.
2. HIS KNOWLEDGEABILITY IN RELATION TO
 REQUIREMENTS.
3. HIS PREVIOUS EXPOSURE TO "QUESTIONING" OR
 DETENTION.
- H-8 B. A PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT IS MADE TO
 DETERMINE:
- H-9 1. INTO WHICH EMOTIONAL CATEGORY HE FITS.
2. ANY PSYCHOLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES.
3. HIS DEGREE OF WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE.
4. WHAT HIS POTENTIAL VULNERABILITIES ARE.
5. HOW HE VIEWS HIS POTENTIAL FOR
 SURVIVING HIS SITUATION.
6. WHETHER HE FEELS THAT REVEALING THE
 DESIRED INFORMATION POSES A PERSONAL
 THREAT TO HIM.
7. WHAT COURSE OF ACTION WILL REDUCE HIS
 ABILITY TO RESIST.
- H-10 C. DETAILED STUDY OF THE SUBJECT'S ORGANIZATION.
- H-11 D. STUDY THE AREAS IN WHICH HE HAS OPERATED.
- H-12 E. REVIEW ALL RECENT TRAVEL OF THE SUBJECT.

- H-13 F. STUDY THE SUBJECT'S PERSONAL BELONGINGS.
- H-14 G. REVIEW RELATED INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM
OTHER SOURCES.
- H-15 H. WITHIN SECURITY LIMITATION, CIRCULATE THE
SUBJECT'S BIO-DATA TO OTHER INTERESTED
AGENCIES WITH A REQUEST FOR TAILORED
REQUIREMENTS.
- H-16 I. COLLATE ALL OF THE ABOVE.

III. SPECIFIC DETAILS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PLAN

THE PLAN SHOULD BE PREPARED SYSTEMATICALLY, BUT
ALWAYS ALLOW FOR REVISION AS THE "QUESTIONING"
PROGRESSES. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT IS A
CONTINUING PROCESS AND MUST BE MODIFIED
PERIODICALLY BASED UPON NEW EVALUATIONS.

- H-17 A. OBJECTIVE OF THE "QUESTIONING"
- H-18 1. WHAT INFORMATION DO WE WANT TO OBTAIN?
- H-18 2. WHY DO WE FEEL THE SUBJECT HAS THIS
INFORMATION?
- H-18 3. HOW IMPORTANT IS THIS INFORMATION?
- H-18 4. HOW CAN THIS INFORMATION BE BEST OBTAINED?
- H-18 5. IF SPECIFIC GOALS CANNOT BE DISCERNED
CLEARLY, FURTHER INVESTIGATION IS NEEDED
BEFORE THE "QUESTIONING" STARTS.

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- H-18 6. ANY CONFUSION CONCERNING THE PURPOSE OF
 THE "QUESTIONING" OR THE BELIEF THAT THE
 PURPOSE WILL TAKE SHAPE AFTER THE
 "QUESTIONING" IS UNDER WAY, IS ALMOST
 CERTAIN TO LEAD TO AIMLESSNESS AND
 FAILURE.
- H-19 B. RESISTANCE BY THE SUBJECT
- H-20 1. WHAT TYPE AND INTENSITY OF RESISTANCE IS
 ANTICIPATED?
- H-20 2. IS THE INFORMATION DAMAGING TO THE
 SUBJECT IN ANY WAY?
- H-20 3. CAN THE INFORMATION BE OBTAINED FROM
 OTHER SOURCES?
- H-20 4. WHICH TECHNIQUES WILL PROBABLY BE MOST
 SUCCESSFUL IN OVERCOMING RESISTANCE?
- H-20 5. WHICH RATIONALIZATION WILL BEST AID THE
 SUBJECT IN OVERCOMING HIS RESISTANCE?
- H-21 C. THE "QUESTIONING" ROOM
- H-22 1. IS THE ROOM FREE OF DISTRACTIONS?
- H-22 2. ARE THE FURNISHINGS CONDUCTIVE TO THE
 DESIRED MOOD?
- H-22 3. ARE THERE WARNING LIGHTS TO PREVENT
 INTERRUPTIONS?
- H-22 4. ARE THERE PROVISIONS FOR OUTSIDE VIEWING
 AND RECORDING?

- H-22 5. ARE THERE PROVISIONS FOR RESTRAINTS IF
 REQUIRED?
- H-22 6. ARE THERE PROVISIONS FOR REFRESHMENTS IF
 REQUIRED?
- H-23 D. THE PARTICIPANTS
- H-24 1. WILL THE SUBJECT BE "QUESTIONED" ALONE OR
 JOINTLY WITH OTHER SUBJECTS? SEPARATE
 "QUESTIONING" INCREASES A SUBJECT'S
 FEELING OF BEING CUT OFF FROM FRIENDLY
 AID AND PERMITS THE USE OF A NUMBER OF
 TECHNIQUES THAT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE
 OTHERWISE.
 CONFRONTATION OF TWO SUBJECTS IN ORDER TO
 PRODUCE ADMISSIONS IS ESPECIALLY
 DANGEROUS IF NOT PRECEDED BY SEPARATE
 "QUESTIONING" SESSIONS WHICH HAVE EVOKED
 COMPLIANCE FROM ONE OF THE SUBJECTS.
- H-24 2. WILL THERE BE MORE THAN ONE "QUESTIONER"?
 IF SO, HOW WILL THE TEAM FUNCTION? HAVE-
 ROLES BEEN ASSIGNED AND REHEARSED? THE
 "QUESTIONER" MUST BE ABLE TO FUNCTION ON
 TWO LEVELS.

HE MUST ACHIEVE RAPPORT WITH THE SUBJECT
BUT REMAIN A DETACHED OBSERVER, WHOLLY
UNCOMMITTED AT A DEEPER LEVEL, NOTING THE
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SUBJECT'S REACTIONS
AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HIS OWN
PERFORMANCE.

H-24 3. WHAT OTHER SUPPORT WILL BE REQUIRED?
INTERPRETER, DOCTOR, PSYCHIATRIST, MATRON,
ANALYST, ETC.

H-24 4. HAVE POSSIBLE REASONS FOR CHANGING
"QUESTIONERS" BEEN ANTICIPATED AND
PLANNED FOR? IF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
THE FIRST "QUESTIONER" AND THE SUBJECT IS
DESTROYED BY A CHANGE IN "QUESTIONERS",
THE REPLACEMENT MUST NOT ONLY START FROM
SCRATCH BUT ACTUALLY STARTS WITH A
HANDICAP, BECAUSE THE SUBJECT'S PREVIOUS
EXPOSURE TO "QUESTIONING" WILL HAVE MADE
HIM A MORE EFFECTIVE RESISTER.

H-24 5. HAS THE "QUESTIONER" DETERMINED HIS
BARGAINING POSITION?

H-25 E. THE TIMING

H-26 1. WHAT IS THE ESTIMATED TIME TO ACCOMPLISH
THE OBJECTIVES OF THE "QUESTIONING"?

H-26 2. HOW MUCH TIME IS AVAILABLE TO THE
"QUESTIONER" FOR DETENTION OF THE SUBJECT?

H-26 3. HAS A COMPLETE SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS BEEN
 PLANNED? "QUESTIONING" OF A RESISTANT
 SUBJECT SHOULD BE DONE ON A VARYING
 SCHEDULE SO AS TO DISRUPT HIS SENSE OF
 CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.
 DISORIENTATION WILL REDUCE HIS CAPACITY
 FOR RESISTANCE.

H-27 F. THE TERMINATION
 1. THE TERMINATION PHASE SHOULD BE
 CONSIDERED BEFORE "QUESTIONING" EVER
 STARTS. THE TECHNIQUES USED AND EVEN THE
 OBJECTIVE OF THE "QUESTIONING" MAY BE
 SHAPED BY THE PLANNED EMPLOYMENT OF THE
 SUBJECT.

H-28 2. WILL HE SIMPLY BE RELEASED? IF SO, WILL
 HE BE ABLE TO CAUSE EMBARRASSMENT BY
 GOING TO THE NEWSPAPERS OR COURTS?
 SPENDING THE EXTRA TIME WITH HIM TO
 REPLACE HIS SENSE OF EMPTINESS WITH NEW
 VALUES CAN BE GOOD INSURANCE. WILL A
 QUIT-CLAIM BE OBTAINED?

H-28 3. WILL HE BE TURNED OVER TO ANOTHER SERVICE?

IF SO, HOLD TO A MINIMUM THE INFORMATION
ABOUT YOUR SERVICE AND YOUR METHODS THAT
HE CAN COMMUNICATE.

H-28 4. IS OPERATIONAL USE CONTEMPLATED? HOW
WILL HE BE PHASED INTO THE OPERATION? IF
HE IS TO BE RETURNED TO HIS ORGANIZATION
TO WORK AGAINST HIS EX-COLLEAGUES, HE
MUST BE RETURNED QUICKLY SO AS NOT TO BE
MISSED. HAVE RECONTACT ARRANGEMENTS BEEN
MADE? HOW IS HE TO BE PAID?

I-0 CONDUCTING THE "QUESTIONING"

I-0

I. STRUCTURE OF THE "QUESTIONING"

THERE ARE FOUR PHASES IN A "QUESTIONING".

I-1 A. THE OPENING .

A PRINCIPAL GOAL DURING THE OPENING PHASE IS TO CONFIRM THE PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT MADE DURING SCREENING AND TO GAIN A DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF THE SUBJECT. UNLESS TIME IS CRUCIAL, THE SUBJECT IS ALLOWED TO TALK WITHOUT INTERRUPTION. HE MAY REVEAL SIGNIFICANT FACTS WHICH WERE PREVIOUSLY OVERLOOKED.

A SECOND GOAL IS TO ESTABLISH RAPPORT. A LACK OF RAPPORT MAY CAUSE A SUBJECT TO WITHHOLD INFORMATION THAT HE WOULD HAVE PROVIDED FREELY. ESTABLISHING RAPPORT MAY INDUCE A SUBJECT WHO IS DETERMINED TO WITHHOLD INFORMATION TO CHANGE HIS ATTITUDE. THE "QUESTIONER" SHOULD NOT BE DISSUADED FROM THE EFFORT TO ESTABLISH RAPPORT BY THE BELIEF THAT NO MAN IN HIS RIGHT MIND WOULD INCRIMINATE HIMSELF. THE HISTORY OF "QUESTIONING" IS FULL OF CONFESSIONS AND SELF-INCRIMINATIONS.

THE "QUESTIONER" SHOULD REMAIN BUSINESS-LIKE BUT ALSO FRIENDLY. HE SHOULD AVOID BEING DRAWN INTO A CONFLICT OF PERSONALITIES WHERE THE SELF-ESTEEM OF THE SUBJECT IS INVOLVED. HOSTILITY FROM THE SUBJECT IS BEST HANDLED BY A CALM INTEREST IN WHAT HAS AROUSED HIM, i.e. "WHY DON'T YOU TELL ME WHAT HAS MADE YOU ANGRY?"

I-2

DURING THE OPENING PHASE THE "QUESTIONER" TRIES TO DETERMINE THE CAUSE FOR ANY RESISTANCE BY THE SUBJECT. USUALLY, IT IS FOR ONE OF FOUR REASONS:

- 1) A SPECIFIC NEGATIVE REACTION TO THE "QUESTIONER".
- 2) RESISTANCE "BY NATURE" TO ANY COMPLIANCE WITH AUTHORITY.
- 3) INFORMATION SOUGHT IS DAMAGING OR INCRIMINATING.
- 4) IDEOLOGICAL RESISTANCE BECAUSE OF A BELIEF IN A CAUSE.

THE "QUESTIONER" WHO SENSES DURING THE OPENING PHASE THAT HE IS HEARING A COVER STORY SHOULD RESIST THE NATURAL IMPULSE TO DEMONSTRATE ITS FALSITY.

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IT IS BETTER TO LEAVE AN AVENUE OF ESCAPE, A MEANS BY WHICH THE SUBJECT CAN CORRECT HIS STORY WITHOUT LOOKING FOOLISH.

IF IT IS DECIDED TO CONFRONT THE SUBJECT WITH PROOF OF LYING LATER DURING THE "QUESTIONING", IT SHOULD BE DONE IN A MANNER SIMILAR TO CROSS EXAMINATION IN COURT. FOR INSTANCE, A WITNESS WOULD BE CONFRONTED WITH A LIE IN SUCH A WAY THAT HE COULD NEITHER DENY IT NOR EXPLAIN IT. IF YOU HAD A LETTER WRITTEN BY A WITNESS IN WHICH HE TAKES THE OPPOSITE POSITION ON SOMETHING HE HAS JUST SWORN TO, YOU WOULD NOT JUST READ IT TO HIM WITH THE INQUIRY, "WHAT DO YOU HAVE TO SAY TO THAT?" THE CORRECT METHOD WOULD BE TO LEAD THE WITNESS INTO REPEATING THE STATEMENTS WHICH HIS LETTER CONTRADICTS. THEN READ THE LETTER TO HIM WITHOUT ALLOWING HIM TO EXPLAIN.

HOW LONG THE OPENING PHASE CONTINUES DEPENDS UPON HOW LONG IT TAKES TO ESTABLISH RAPPORT OR TO DETERMINE THAT COOPERATION IS UNOBTAINABLE.

I-3

B. THE RECONNAISSANCE

IF RAPPORT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AND THE SUBJECT IS COOPERATIVE, THEN THIS PHASE CAN BE BYPASSED. BUT IF HE IS WITHHOLDING, THE PURPOSE OF THE RECONNAISSANCE IS TO PROBE THE CAUSES, EXTENT, AND INTENSITY OF HIS RESISTANCE TO DETERMINE THE KIND AND DEGREE OF PRESSURE THAT WILL BE NEEDED DURING THE THIRD PHASE.

I-4

TWO DANGERS ARE LIKELY TO APPEAR DURING THE RECONNAISSANCE. UNTIL NOW THE "QUESTIONER" HAS NOT CONTINUED A LINE OF QUESTIONING WHEN RESISTANCE WAS MET, BUT NOW, AS HE KEEPS COMING BACK TO AREAS OF SENSITIVITY, RAPPORT MAY BE STRAINED AND THE SUBJECT MAY ATTEMPT TO PERSONALIZE THE CONFLICT. THE "QUESTIONER" MUST RESIST THIS ATTEMPT.

THE SECOND DANGER IS THE NATURAL INCLINATION TO RESORT TO RUSES TO GET THE "QUESTIONING" OVER WITH IN A HURRY. THE PURPOSE OF THE RECONNAISSANCE IS TO PROBE. THE "QUESTIONER" SHOULD RESERVE HIS FIRE-POWER UNTIL HE KNOWS WHAT HE IS UP AGAINST.

I-5 C. THE DETAILED QUESTIONING

MAJOR CONSIDERATIONS INCLUDE:

- I-6 1) KNOW WHAT THE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS ARE AND WHAT QUESTIONS YOU WANT TO USE.
- I-7 2) KEEP THE QUESTIONING FOCUSED ON THE REQUIREMENTS.
- I-8 3) COVER ALL ELEMENTS OF WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHY, HOW.
- I-9 4) DETERMINE IF THE SUBJECT'S KNOWLEDGE IS FIRST HAND, LEARNED INDIRECTLY, OR MERELY ASSUMPTION. IF LEARNED INDIRECTLY, OBTAIN IDENTITIES OF SUB-SOURCES. IF ASSUMPTION, GET THE FACTS UPON WHICH IT IS BASED.
- I-10 5) CONTINUE TO REEXAMINE THE SUBJECT'S BIOGRAPHIC HISTORY, OVER AND OVER, IN MORE AND MORE DETAIL.

- I-11 6) COVER GAPS OR DISCREPANCIES NOTED IN
PREVIOUS SESSIONS.
- I-12 7) MAKE NOTES OF TOPICS TO BE EXPLORED
LATER. THEY TEND TO DISRUPT THE PLAN IF
COVERED AS THEY POP UP.
- I-13 8) EXPECT THE SUBJECT'S PSYCHOLOGICAL
CONDITION TO VARY PERIODICALLY AND VARY
YOUR TECHNIQUE ACCORDINGLY.
- I-14 9) FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE END OF THE
"QUESTIONING" MAKE THE SUBJECT FEEL THAT
YOUR INTEREST IN HIM HAS REMAINED
CONSTANT.
- I-15 THINGS TO AVOID DURING THE DETAILED
QUESTIONING:
- I-15 1) DO NOT ALLOW THE SUBJECT TO DETERMINE
YOUR EXACT AREA OF INTEREST.
- I-16 2) DO NOT ALLOW THE SUBJECT TO DETERMINE THE
EXTENT OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE.
- I-17 3) DO NOT GIVE THE SUBJECT A LIST OF
QUESTIONS AND ASK HIM TO ANSWER THEM.
- I-18 4) DO NOT ASK QUESTIONS REQUIRING "YES"
OR "NO" ANSWERS.
- I-19 5) DO NOT PUSH THE "QUESTIONING" BEYOND THE
RATE PLANNED. REMEMBER, TIME IS ON YOUR
SIDE.

I-20	<u>OTHER CONSIDERATIONS</u>
I-20	IDEOLOGICAL ARGUMENT

THE "QUESTIONER" SHOULD BE PREPARED TO DISCUSS THE PRINCIPLES OF AND OFFER VALID ALTERNATIVES TO THE IDEOLOGY THAT MOTIVATED THE SUBJECT TO SELECT HIS PARTICULAR COURSE OF ACTION. THE PURPOSE OF THIS DISCUSSION IS NOT TO PROVE THE SUBJECT WRONG BUT TO PROVIDE HIM WITH REASONS WHICH HE CAN USE TO JUSTIFY TO HIMSELF FOR CHANGING SIDES.

I-22	BARGAINING
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HAVING THE PROPER APPROVAL TO BARGAIN WITH THE SUBJECT, TO BE ABLE TO OFFER HIM SOMETHING IN EXCHANGE FOR HIS COOPERATION CAN SAVE WEEKS OF EFFORT. PRIOR TO CONDUCTING THE "QUESTIONING", THE "QUESTIONER" MUST BE VERY SURE AS TO WHAT OFFERS MAY BE MADE AND WHAT MAY NOT.

EXAMPLES OF WHAT THE SUBJECT MAY ASK:

- 1) WHAT CAN YOU DO FOR HIM IF HE COOPERATES?
- 2) WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO HIM IF HE DOES NOT?
- 3) CAN YOU PROTECT HIM FROM RETALIATION?

EXAMPLES OF OFFERS THE "QUESTIONER" CAN
MAKE:

- 1) PROTECTION
- 2) NEW IDENTITY
- 3) RELOCATION TO ANOTHER COUNTRY
- 4) CHANCE TO WORK AGAINST FORMER
COLLEAGUES

I-22

THREATS

A THREAT IS BASICALLY A MEANS FOR
ESTABLISHING A BARGAINING POSITION BY
INDUCING FEAR IN THE SUBJECT. A THREAT
SHOULD NEVER BE MADE UNLESS IT IS PART OF
THE PLAN AND THE "QUESTIONER" HAS THE
APPROVAL TO CARRY OUT THE THREAT. WHEN A
THREAT IS USED, IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE IMPLIED
THAT THE SUBJECT HIMSELF IS TO BLAME BY
USING WORDS SUCH AS, "YOU LEAVE ME NO OTHER
CHOICE BUT TO..." HE SHOULD NEVER BE TOLD
TO COMPLY "OR ELSE!"

EXAMPLES OF THREATS:

- 1) TURN HIM OVER TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR
LEGAL ACTION
- 2) RETURN HIM TO HIS ORGANIZATION AFTER ..
COMPROMISING HIM

3). PUBLIC EXPOSURE

- 4) DEPRIVATIONS OF PRISON FAVORS SUCH AS
CIGARETTES
- 5) DEPORTATION
- 6) CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY

I-23

D. THE TERMINATION

THE DISPOSITION OF THE SUBJECT MUST BE
PLANNED BEFORE THE "QUESTIONING" EVER
STARTS. BE SURE TO CONSIDER ALL THE POINTS
COVERED UNDER "THE TERMINATION" DURING THE
LESSON ON PLANNING.

YOU MUST GUARD AGAINST ANY POSSIBLE TROUBLE
CAUSED BY A VENGEFUL SUBJECT. THE BEST
DEFENSE IS PREVENTION, THROUGH ENLISTMENT OR
COMPROMISE.

THE DETAILED QUESTIONING ENDS ONLY WHEN:

I-24

1) YOU HAVE OBTAINED ALL USEFUL INFORMATION.

I-25

2) YOU HAVE MORE PRESSING REQUIREMENTS.

I-26

3) YOU ARE READY TO ADMIT DEFEAT.

III. CONCLUSION

REMEMBER, THE "QUESTIONER" ALWAYS HAS THE ADVANTAGE IN A "QUESTIONING". HE KNOWS MORE ABOUT THE SUBJECT THAN THE SUBJECT KNOWS ABOUT HIM. HE CREATES, MODIFIES, AMPLIFIES, AND TERMINATES THE SUBJECT'S ENVIRONMENT. HE SELECTS THE EMOTIONAL KEYS UNDER WHICH THE "QUESTIONING" WILL PROCEED. THE SUBJECT IS ACUTELY AWARE THAT THE "QUESTIONER" CONTROLS THIS ULTIMATE DISPOSITION.

K-0

NON-COERCIVE TECHNIQUESI. GENERAL

A. SUBJECTS MAKE ADMISSIONS OR CONFESSIONS
BECAUSE THEY ARE IN A STATE OF MIND WHICH
LEADS THEM TO BELIEVE THAT COOPERATION IS
THE BEST COURSE OF ACTION FOR THEM TO
FOLLOW. THE EFFECTIVE USE OF THE PROPER
"QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUE WILL AID IN
DEVELOPING THIS STATE OF MIND.

K-1

B. ALL NON-COERCIVE "QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES
ARE BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF GENERATING
PRESSURE INSIDE THE SUBJECT WITHOUT THE
APPLICATION OF OUTSIDE FORCE. THIS IS
ACCOMPLISHED BY MANIPULATING HIM
PSYCHOLOGICALLY UNTIL HIS RESISTANCE IS
SAPPED AND HIS URGE TO YIELD IS FORTIFIED.

- C. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MOST "QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES DEPENDS UPON THEIR UNSETTLING EFFECT. THE "QUESTIONING" PROCESS ITSELF IS UNSETTLING TO MOST PEOPLE ENCOUNTERING IT FOR THE FIRST TIME. THE "QUESTIONER" TRIES TO ENHANCE THIS EFFECT, TO DISRUPT RADICALLY THE FAMILIAR EMOTIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS OF THE SUBJECT.
- D. ONCE THIS DISRUPTION IS ACHIEVED, THE SUBJECT'S RESISTANCE IS SERIOUSLY IMPAIRED. HE EXPERIENCES A KIND OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SHOCK, WHICH MAY ONLY LAST BRIEFLY, BUT DURING WHICH HE IS FAR MORE OPEN TO SUGGESTION AND FAR LIKELIER TO COMPLY, THAN HE WAS BEFORE HE EXPERIENCED THE SHOCK.
- E. FREQUENTLY THE SUBJECT WILL EXPERIENCE A FEELING OF GUILT. IF THE "QUESTIONER" CAN INTENSIFY THESE GUILT FEELINGS, IT WILL INCREASE THE SUBJECT'S ANXIETY AND HIS URGE TO COOPERATE AS A MEANS OF ESCAPE.

- F. THE INITIAL ADVANTAGE ALWAYS LIES WITH THE "QUESTIONER". FROM THE OUTSET, HE KNOWS A GREAT DEAL MORE ABOUT THE SUBJECT THAN THE SUBJECT KNOWS ABOUT HIM. HE IS ABLE TO MANIPULATE THE SUBJECT'S ENVIRONMENT, TO CREATE UNPLEASANT SITUATIONS. THE SUBJECT IS VERY MUCH AWARE THAT THE "QUESTIONER" CONTROLS HIS ULTIMATE DISPOSITION.
- G. THE NUMBER OF VARIATIONS IN TECHNIQUES IS LIMITED ONLY BY THE EXPERIENCE AND IMAGINATION OF THE "QUESTIONER". THE SUCCESS AND SKILL OF AN EXPERIENCED "QUESTIONER" LIES IN HIS ABILITY TO MATCH THE TECHNIQUE SELECTED TO THE PERSONALITY OF THE SUBJECT AND HIS RAPID EXPLOITATION AT THE MOMENT OF SHOCK.
- H. THE "QUESTIONER" SHOULD NOT TRY VARIOUS TECHNIQUES UNTIL HE FINDS ONE THAT WORKS. THE USE OF UNSUCCESSFUL TECHNIQUES WILL IN ITSELF INCREASE THE SUBJECT'S WILL AND ABILITY TO RESIST.
- I. IF IN THE OPINION OF THE "QUESTIONER", A SUBJECT HAS THE WILL AND DETERMINATION TO WITHSTAND ALL NON-COERCIVE TECHNIQUES, IT IS BETTER TO AVOID THEM COMPLETELY.

K-4

C. NOBODY LOVES YOU

A SUBJECT WHO IS WITHHOLDING INFORMATION OF NO GRAVE CONSEQUENCE TO HIMSELF MAY SOMETIMES BE PERSUADED TO TALK BY POINTING OUT THAT EVERYTHING CONCERNING HIS CASE HAS BEEN LEARNED FROM PERSONS WHO MAY BE BIASED OR MALICIOUS. THE SUBJECT OWES IT TO HIMSELF TO BE SURE THE "QUESTIONER" HEARS BOTH SIDES OF THE STORY, OR ELSE HE MAY BE SENTENCED ON THE TESTIMONY OF PERSONAL ENEMIES WITHOUT A WORD IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

K-5

D. WE KNOW EVERYTHING

THE "QUESTIONER" EXPLAINS TO THE SUBJECT THAT HE ALREADY KNOWS EVERYTHING, THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE "QUESTIONING" IS NOT TO GAIN INFORMATION, BUT TO TEST THE SINCERITY (HONOR, RELIABILITY, ETC.) OF THE SUBJECT. THE "QUESTIONER" THEN ASKS QUESTIONS BASED ON KNOWN DATA. IF THE SUBJECT LIES, HE IS INFORMED FIRMLY AND DISPASSIONATELY THAT HE HAS LIED.

A FILE OR DOSSIER CAN BE PREPARED CONTAINING ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OR HIS ORGANIZATION. IT CAN BE PADDED WITH EXTRA PAPER, IF NECESSARY, TO GIVE THE ILLUSION THAT IT CONTAINS MORE DATA THAN IS ACTUALLY THERE. IT SHOULD HAVE INDEX TABS SUCH AS: "EDUCATION", "EMPLOYMENT", "CRIMINAL RECORD", "MILITARY SERVICE", ETC.

THE "QUESTIONER" CONFRONTS THE SUBJECT WITH THE DOSSIER AND EXPLAINS THAT HE HAS A COMPLETE RECORD OF EVERY SIGNIFICANT HAPPENING IN THE SUBJECT'S LIFE. HE MAY EVEN READ A FEW SELECTED BITS OF INFORMATION TO FURTHER IMPRESS THE SUBJECT.

BY MANIPULATING THE KNOWN FACTS, THE "QUESTIONER" MAY BE ABLE TO CONVINCE A NAIVE SUBJECT THAT ALL HIS SECRETS ARE OUT AND THAT FURTHER RESISTANCE IS POINTLESS. HOWEVER, IF THIS TECHNIQUE DOES NOT WORK QUICKLY, IT MUST BE DROPPED BEFORE THE SUBJECT LEARNS THE TRUE LIMITS OF THE "QUESTIONER'S" KNOWLEDGE.

K-6

E. DOUBLE INFORMERS

PLANTING AN INFORMANT IN A SUBJECT'S CELL IS A WELL-KNOWN TRICK. LESS WELL KNOWN IS THE TRICK OF PLANTING TWO INFORMANTS (A & B) IN THE SAME CELL. NOW AND THEN, "A" TRIES TO PRY A LITTLE INFORMATION FROM THE SUBJECT. AT THE PROPER TIME, AND DURING "A's" ABSENCE, "B" WARNS THE SUBJECT NOT TO TELL "A" ANYTHING BECAUSE "B" SUSPECTS HIM OF BEING AN INFORMANT.

(SUSPICION AGAINST A SINGLE INFORMANT MAY SOMETIMES BE DISPELLED IF HE SHOWS THE SUBJECT A HIDDEN MICROPHONE THAT HE HAS "FOUND" AND SUGGESTS THAT THEY TALK ONLY IN WHISPERS AT THE OTHER END OF THE ROOM.)

K-7

F. NEWS FROM HOME

ALLOWING A SUBJECT TO RECEIVE CAREFULLY SELECTED LETTERS FROM HOME CAN HELP CREATE AN EFFECT DESIRED BY THE "QUESTIONER". FOR EXAMPLE, THE SUBJECT MAY GET THE IDEA THAT HIS RELATIVES ARE UNDER DURESS OR SUFFERING. A SUGGESTION AT THE PROPER TIME THAT HIS COOPERATION OR CONFESSION CAN HELP PROTECT THE INNOCENT MAY BE EFFECTIVE. ..

IF THE SUBJECT CAN BE LED TO BELIEVE THAT LETTERS CAN BE SMUGGLED OUT WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE AUTHORITIES, THE LETTERS HE WRITES MAY PRODUCE INFORMATION WHICH IS DIFFICULT TO EXTRACT BY DIRECT QUESTIONING.

K-8

G. THE WITNESS

1. A WITNESS CAN BE ESCORTED INTO AN INNER OFFICE PAST THE SUBJECT IN AN OUTER OFFICE WITHOUT ALLOWING THEM TO SPEAK TO EACH OTHER. AFTER AN HOUR, A STENO-GRAPHER IS CALLED IN FROM THE OUTER OFFICE, TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION SHE IS TAKING A STATEMENT. SHE LATER RE-EMERGES AND TYPES THE STATEMENT IN THE OUTER OFFICE. SHE TELEPHONES FOR SOMEONE TO COME IN TO ACT AS LEGAL WITNESS, AND TAKES THE COMPLETED WORK INTO THE INNER OFFICE. THEN THE "QUESTIONER" EMERGES AND INSTRUCTS THE GUARD TO TAKE THE SUBJECT BACK TO HIS CELL STATING, "WE DON'T NEED HIM ANY MORE." EVEN IF THE SUBJECT INSISTS ON TELLING HIS SIDE OF THE STORY, HE IS TOLD TO RELAX BECAUSE THE "QUESTIONER" WILL GET AROUND TO HIM TOMORROW OR THE NEXT DAY.

2. A COOPERATIVE WITNESS CAN SOMETIMES BE COACHED TO EXAGGERATE THE SUBJECT'S INVOLVEMENT OR ACCUSE HIM OF A WORSE CRIME THAN THE MATTER AT HAND. UPON HEARING THESE REMARKS FROM A RECORDING, A SUBJECT MAY CONFESS THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LESSER GUILT IN ORDER TO PROVIDE HIMSELF WITH AN ALIBI.

3. IF THE WITNESS REFUSES TO DENOUNCE THE SUBJECT, THE "QUESTIONER" ELICITS AND RECORDS REMARKS FROM HIM DENOUNCING SOMEONE ELSE KNOWN TO HIM, FOR EXAMPLE, A CRIMINAL WHO WAS RECENTLY CONVICTED IN COURT. DURING THE NEXT SESSION WITH THE SUBJECT, THESE REMARKS, EDITED AS NECESSARY, ARE PLAYED BACK SO THAT THE SUBJECT IS PERSUADED THAT HE IS THE SUBJECT OF THE REMARKS.

K-9

H. JOINT SUSPECTS (AKA DIVIDE AND CONQUER)
IF TWO OR MORE SUBJECTS ARE SUSPECTED OF JOINT COMPLICITY, THEY SHOULD BE SEPARATED IMMEDIATELY. IF TIME PERMITS, "QUESTIONING" SHOULD BE POSTPONED FOR ABOUT A WEEK. ANY ANXIOUS INQUIRIES FROM ONE SUBJECT SHOULD BE MET WITH A REPLY SUCH AS, "WE'LL GET TO YOU IN DUE TIME. THERE'S NO HURRY NOW!".

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IF DOCUMENTS, WITNESSES, OR OTHER SOURCES YIELD INFORMATION ABOUT SUBJECT "B", SUCH INFORMATION SHOULD BE ATTRIBUTED TO SUBJECT "A" TO GIVE "B" THE IMPRESSION THAT "A" IS TALKING.

IF THE "QUESTIONER" IS QUITE CERTAIN OF THE FACTS BUT CANNOT SECURE AN ADMISSION FROM EITHER SUBJECT, A WRITTEN CONFESSION MAY BE PREPARED WITH "A's" SIGNATURE REPRODUCED ON IT. THE CONFESSION CONTAINS ALL THE SALIENT FACTS BUT THEY ARE DISTORTED. IT SHOWS THAT "A" IS ATTEMPTING TO THROW THE ENTIRE BLAME ON "B". (EDITED TAPE RECORDINGS WHICH SOUND AS IF "A" IS DENOUNCING "B" CAN ALSO ACCOMPLISH THE SAME PURPOSE.)

THE INNER-AND-OUTER OFFICE ROUTINE MAY ALSO BE EMPLOYED WITH "A", THE WEAKER, BEING BROUGHT INTO THE INNER OFFICE, AND GIVING "B" IN THE OUTER OFFICE THE IMPRESSION HE IS TALKING. WHEN THE "QUESTIONER" IS FAIRLY CERTAIN THAT "B" IS CONVINCED THAT "A" HAS BROKEN DOWN AND TOLD HIS STORY HE TELLS "B", "SINCE "A" HAS COOPERATED WITH US, HE WILL BE RELEASED, BUT IT SEEMS THAT YOU GOT HIM INTO THIS JAM.

HE MIGHT EVEN GO BACK TO YOUR SUPERIORS AND SAY THAT YOU HAVEN'T RETURNED BECAUSE YOU HAVE DECIDED TO STAY HERE AND WORK FOR US. WOULDN'T IT BE BETTER TO TELL ME YOUR SIDE OF THE STORY?"

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT IN ALL SUCH GAMBITS, "A" BE THE WEAKER OF THE TWO, EMOTIONALLY AND PSYCHOLOGICALLY.

K-10

- I. JOINT "QUESTIONERS" (AKA FRIEND AND FOE)
THE COMMONEST OF THE JOINT "QUESTIONERS" TECHNIQUES IS THE "FRIEND AND FOE" ROUTINE. THE TWO "QUESTIONERS" DISPLAY OPPOSING PERSONALITIES AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THE SUBJECT. THE FIRST QUESTIONER MAY BE BRUTAL, ANGRY, OR DOMINEERING. HE MAKES IT PLAIN THAT HE CONSIDERS THE SUBJECT THE VILEST PERSON ON EARTH. HIS GOAL IS TO ALIENATE THE SUBJECT. AT THE HEIGHT OF THE ALIENATION, THE SECOND "QUESTIONER" TAKES OVER, SENDING THE FIRST OUT OF THE ROOM. THE SECOND "QUESTIONER" THEN DISPLAYS A SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE TOWARD THE SUBJECT, PERHAPS OFFERING HIM COFFEE AND A CIGARETTE.

HE EXPLAINS THAT THE ACTIONS OF THE FIRST "QUESTIONER" WERE LARGELY THE RESULT OF HIS LACK OF KNOWLEDGE IN DEALING WITH PEOPLE AND LACK OF HUMAN SENSITIVITY. IF BRUTES LIKE THAT WOULD KEEP QUIET AND GIVE A MAN A FAIR CHANCE TO TELL HIS SIDE OF THE STORY, ETC., ETC.

THE SUBJECT IS NORMALLY INCLINED TO HAVE A FEELING OF GRATITUDE TOWARDS THE SECOND "QUESTIONER", WHO CONTINUES TO DISPLAY A SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE IN AN EFFORT TO ENHANCE THE RAPPORT FOR THE "QUESTIONING" WHICH WILL FOLLOW. IF THE SUBJECT'S COOPERATIVENESS BEGINS TO FADE, THE SECOND "QUESTIONER" CAN STATE THAT HE CANNOT AFFORD TO WASTE TIME ON SOURCES WHO FAIL TO COOPERATE AND IMPLY THAT THE FIRST "QUESTIONER" MIGHT RETURN TO CONTINUE THE "QUESTIONING".

WHEN THIS TECHNIQUE IS EMPLOYED AGAINST THE PROPER SOURCE, IT WILL NORMALLY GAIN THE SOURCE'S COMPLETE COOPERATION. IT WORKS BEST WITH WOMEN, TEENAGERS, AND TIMID MEN.

K-11 J. IVAN IS A DOPE

IT MAY BE USEFUL TO POINT OUT TO A SUBJECT THAT HIS COVER STORY WAS ILL CONTRIVED, THAT HIS ORGANIZATION BOTCHED THE JOB, THAT IT IS TYPICAL OF HIS ORGANIZATION TO IGNORE THE WELFARE OF ITS MEMBERS. THE "QUESTIONER" EXPLAINS THAT HE HAS BEEN IMPRESSED BY THE SUBJECT'S COURAGE AND INTELLIGENCE AND BLAMES THE SUBJECT'S SUPERIORS FOR THE FIX HE IS IN. HE SELLS THE SUBJECT ON THE IDEA THAT HE IS A TRUE FRIEND, WHO UNDERSTANDS THE SUBJECT AND WILL LOOK AFTER HIS WELFARE.

K-12 K. UNANSWERABLE QUESTIONING

A SUBJECT IS SYTEMATICALLY AND PERSISTENTLY QUESTIONED ABOUT MATTERS OF HIGH POLICY, PERSONS OF PROMINENCE, TECHNICAL DETAIL, ETC., FOR WHICH HE DOES NOT KNOW THE ANSWER. FOR EXAMPLE, HE MAY BE ASKED ABOUT KGB POLICY, THE RELATION OF THE SERVICE TO ITS GOVERNMENT, ITS LIAISON ARRANGEMENTS, ETC. WHEN HE COMPLAINS THAT HE KNOWS NOTHING OF SUCH MATTERS, THE "QUESTIONER" INSISTS THAT HE WOULD HAVE TO KNOW, THAT EVEN THE MOST STUPID MEN IN HIS POSITION .. KNOW. EVENTUALLY THE SUBJECT IS ASKED A

QUESTION TO WHICH HE DOES KNOW THE ANSWER,
AND HE FEELS TREMENDOUS RELIEF AT BEING ABLE
TO ANSWER THE QUESTION.

K-13

L. NONSENSE QUESTIONING

TWO OR MORE "QUESTIONERS" ASK THE SUBJECT
QUESTIONS WHICH SEEM STRAIGHTFORWARD BUT
WHICH ARE ILLOGICAL AND HAVE NO PATTERN.
ANY ATTEMPTED RESPONSE BY THE SUBJECT IS
INTERRUPTED BY ADDITIONAL UNRELATED
QUESTIONING. IN THIS STRANGE ATMOSPHERE THE
SUBJECT FINDS THAT THE PATTERN OF THOUGHT
WHICH HE HAS LEARNED TO CONSIDER NORMAL IS
REPLACED BY AN EERIE MEANINGLESSNESS.

AT FIRST HE MAY REFUSE TO TAKE THE
QUESTIONING SERIOUSLY, BUT AS THE PROCESS
CONTINUES DAY AFTER DAY, IT BECOMES MENTALLY
INTOLERABLE AND HE BEGINS TO TRY TO MAKE
SENSE OUT OF THE SITUATION. CERTAIN TYPES
OF VERY ORDERLY AND LOGICAL SUBJECTS BEGIN
TO DOUBT THEIR SANITY AND IN THEIR ATTEMPTS
TO CLARIFY THE CONFUSION MAKE SIGNIFICANT
ADMISSIONS AND BETRAY VALUABLE INFORMATION.

K-14

M. RAPID FIRE QUESTIONING

THE SUBJECT IS ASKED A SERIES OF QUESTIONS IN SUCH A MANNER THAT HE DOES NOT HAVE TIME TO ANSWER COMPLETELY BEFORE THE NEXT QUESTION IS ASKED. BY LIMITING THE TIME HE HAS TO FORMULATE HIS ANSWERS, HE MAY BECOME CONFUSED AND CONTRADICT HIMSELF. THE "QUESTIONER" THEN CONFRONTS HIM WITH THESE INCONSISTENCIES AND IN MANY INSTANCES, HE WILL BEGIN TO TALK FREELY IN AN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN HIMSELF AND NEGATE THE "QUESTIONER'S" CLAIM OF INCONSISTENCIES. IN ATTEMPTING TO EXPLAIN HIS ANSWERS, HE IS LIKELY TO REVEAL MORE THAN HE INTENDED.

III. CONCLUSION

IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE "QUESTIONER" TO USE SEVERAL TECHNIQUES TOGETHER OR IN SUCCESSION. HE SHOULD DECIDE DURING THE PLANNING STAGE WHICH TECHNIQUES MATCH THE PERSONALITY OF THE SUBJECT AND OF THESE, WHICH WILL WORK WELL TOGETHER. HE MUST BE PREPARED TO MAKE A SMOOTH TRANSITION FROM ONE TECHNIQUE TO ANOTHER AS THE SUBJECT'S WEAKNESSES BECOME APPARENT DURING THE "QUESTIONING".

L-0

COERCIVE TECHNIQUESI. THE THEORY OF COERCION

L-1

A. THE PURPOSE OF ALL COERCIVE TECHNIQUES IS TO
INDUCE PSYCHOLOGICAL REGRESSION IN THE

L-2

SUBJECT BY BRINGING A SUPERIOR OUTSIDE FORCE
TO BEAR ON HIS WILL TO RESIST. REGRESSION
IS BASICALLY A LOSS OF AUTONOMY, A REVERSION
TO AN EARLIER BEHAVIORAL LEVEL. AS THE
SUBJECT REGRESSES, HIS LEARNED PERSONALITY
TRAITS FALL AWAY IN REVERSE CHRONOLOGICAL
ORDER. HE BEGINS TO LOSE THE CAPACITY TO
CARRY OUT THE HIGHEST CREATIVE ACTIVITIES,
TO DEAL WITH COMPLEX SITUATIONS, TO COPE
WITH STRESSFUL INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS,
OR TO COPE WITH REPEATED FRUSTRATIONS. THE
USE OF MOST COERCIVE TECHNIQUES IS IMPROPER,
AND VIOLATED POLICY.

L-3 B. THERE ARE THREE MAJOR PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN
THE SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION OF COERCIVE
TECHNIQUES:

L-3 DEBILITY (PHYSICAL WEAKNESS)
FOR CENTURIES "QUESTIONERS" HAVE EMPLOYED
VARIOUS METHODS OF INDUCING PHYSICAL
WEAKNESSES: PROLONGED CONSTRAINT; PROLONGED
EXERTION; EXTREMES OF HEAT, COLD, OR
MOISTURE; AND DEPRIVATION OF FOOD OR
SLEEP. THESE TECHNIQUES SHOULD NOT BE ☆
USED. THE ASSUMPTION OF THOSE THAT USE THEM
IS THAT LOWERING THE SUBJECT'S PHYSIOLOGICAL
RESISTANCE WILL LOWER HIS PSYCHOLOGICAL
CAPACITY FOR RESISTANCE; HOWEVER, THERE HAS
BEEN NO SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF THIS
ASSUMPTION. MANY PSYCHOLOGISTS CONSIDER THE
THREAT OF INDUCING DEBILITY TO BE MORE
EFFECTIVE THAN DEBILITY ITSELF. PROLONGED
CONSTRAINT OR EXERTION, SUSTAINED
DEPRIVATION OF FOOD OR SLEEP, ETC. OFTEN

BECOME PATTERNS TO WHICH A SUBJECT ADJUSTS
BY BECOMING APATHETIC AND WITHDRAWING INTO
HIMSELF, IN SEARCH OF ESCAPE FROM THE
DISCOMFORT AND TENSION. IN THIS CASE
DEBILITY WOULD BE COUNTER PRODUCTIVE.
ANOTHER COERCIVE TECHNIQUE IS TO MANIPULATE
THE SUBJECT'S ENVIRONMENT TO DISRUPT
PATTERNS, NOT TO CREATE THEM, SUCH AS
ARRANGING MEALS AND SLEEP SO THEY OCCUR
IRREGULARLY, IN MORE THAN ABUNDANCE OR LESS
THAN ADEQUACY, ON NO DISCERNIBLE TIME
PATTERN. THIS IS DONE TO DISORIENT THE
SUBJECT AND DESTROY HIS CAPACITY TO RESIST.
HOWEVER IF SUCCESSFUL IT CAUSES SERIOUS
PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE AND THEREFORE IS A FORM
OF TORTURE.

L-4

DEPENDENCY

HE IS HELPLESSLY DEPENDENT UPON THE
"QUESTIONER" FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL
BASIC NEEDS.

L-5

DREAD (INTENSE FEAR & ANXIETY)
SUSTAINED LONG ENOUGH, A STRONG FEAR OF
ANYTHING VAGUE OR UNKNOWN INDUCES REGRESSION.

ON THE OTHER HAND, MATERIALIZATION OF THE
FEAR IS LIKELY TO COME AS A RELIEF. THE
SUBJECT FINDS THAT HE CAN HOLD OUT AND HIS
RESISTANCE IS STRENGTHENED. IF THE
DEBILITY- DEPENDENCY- DREAD STATE IS UNDULY
PROLONGED, THE SUBJECT MAY SINK INTO A
DEFENSIVE APATHY FROM WHICH IT IS HARD TO
AROUSE HIM. THIS ILLUSTRATES WHY THIS
COERCIVE TECHNIQUE MAY PRODUCE TORTURE.

L-6 II. OBJECTIONS TO COERCION

- A. THERE IS A PROFOUND MORAL OBJECTION TO
APPLYING DURESS BEYOND THE POINT OF
IRREVERSIBLE PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE SUCH AS
OCCURS DURING BRAINWASHING. BRAINWASHING
INVOLVES THE CONDITIONING OF A SUBJECT'S
"STIMULUS-RESPONSE BOND" THROUGH THE USE OF
THESE SAME TECHNIQUES, BUT THE OBJECTIVE OF
BRAINWASHING IS DIRECTED PRIMARILY TOWARDS
THE SUBJECT'S ACCEPTANCE AND ADOPTION OF
BELIEFS, BEHAVIOR, OR DOCTRINE ALIEN TO HIS
NATIVE CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT FOR PROPAGANDA
RATHER THAN INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION
PURPOSES. THIS TECHNIQUE IS ILLEGAL AND MAY
NOT BE USED. ★

L-7 B. MOREOVER SOME PSYCHOLOGISTS FEEL THAT THE
 SUBJECT'S ABILITY TO RECALL AND COMMUNICATE
 INFORMATION ACCURATELY IS AS IMPAIRED AS HIS
 WILL TO RESIST.

L-8 IV. COERCIVE TECHNIQUES

L-8 A. ARREST

THE MANNER AND TIMING OF ARREST SHOULD BE
 PLANNED TO ACHIEVE SURPRISE AND THE MAXIMUM
 AMOUNT OF MENTAL DISCOMFORT. HE SHOULD
 THEREFORE BE ARRESTED AT A MOMENT WHEN HE
 LEAST EXPECTS IT AND WHEN HIS MENTAL AND
 PHYSICAL RESISTANCE IS AT ITS LOWEST,
 IDEALLY IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THE MORNING.
 WHEN ARRESTED AT THIS TIME, MOST SUBJECTS
 EXPERIENCE INTENSE FEELINGS OF SHOCK,
 INSECURITY, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS AND FOR
 THE MOST PART HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTY
 ADJUSTING TO THE SITUATION. IT IS ALSO
 IMPORTANT THAT THE ARRESTING PARTY BEHAVE IN
 SUCH A MANNER AS TO IMPRESS THE SUBJECT WITH
 THEIR EFFICIENCY.

L-9 B. DETENTION

-cut hair A PERSON'S SENSE OF IDENTITY DEPENDS UPON A
-issue baggy CONTINUITY IN HIS SURROUNDINGS, HABITS,
clothing APPEARANCE, ACTIONS, RELATIONS WITH OTHERS,
ETC. DETENTION PERMITS THE "QUESTIONER" TO
CUT THROUGH THESE LINKS AND THROW THE
SUBJECT BACK UPON HIS OWN UNAIDED INTERNAL
RESOURCES. DETENTION SHOULD BE PLANNED TO
ENHANCE THE SUBJECT'S FEELINGS OF BEING CUT
OFF FROM ANYTHING KNOWN AND REASSURING.

LITTLE IS GAINED IF CONFINEMENT MERELY
REPLACES ONE ROUTINE WITH ANOTHER. THE
SUBJECT SHOULD NOT BE PROVIDED WITH ANY
ROUTINE TO WHICH HE CAN ADAPT. NEITHER
SHOULD DETENTION BECOME MONOTONOUS TO THE
POINT WHERE THE SUBJECT BECOMES APATHETIC.
APATHY IS A VERY EFFECTIVE DEFENSE AGAINST
"QUESTIONING". CONSTANTLY DISRUPTING
PATTERNS WILL CAUSE HIM TO BECOME
DISORIENTED AND TO EXPERIENCE FEELINGS OF
FEAR AND HELPLESSNESS.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO DETERMINE IF THE SUBJECT HAS BEEN DETAINED PREVIOUSLY, HOW OFTEN, HOW LONG, UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES, AND WHETHER HE WAS SUBJECTED TO "QUESTIONING".

FAMILIARITY WITH DETENTION OR EVEN WITH ISOLATION REDUCES THE EFFECT.

L-10

C. DEPRIVATION OF SENSORY STIMULI

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT ACTS ON MOST PERSONS AS A POWERFUL STRESS. A PERSON CUT OFF FROM EXTERNAL STIMULI TURNS HIS AWARENESS INWARD AND PROJECTS HIS UNCONSCIOUS OUTWARD. THE SYMPTOMS MOST COMMONLY PRODUCED BY SOLITARY CONFINEMENT ARE SUPERSTITION, INTENSE LOVE OF ANY OTHER LIVING THING, PERCEIVING INANIMATE OBJECTS AS ALIVE, HALLUCINATIONS, AND DELUSIONS. DELIBERATELY CAUSING THESE SYMPTOMS IS A SERIOUS IMPROPRIETY AND TO USE PROLONGED SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXTRACTING INFORMATION IN QUESTIONING VIOLATES POLICY. ★

EXTREME DEPRIVATION OF SENSORY STIMULI
INDUCES UNBEARABLE STRESS AND ANXIETY AND IS
A FORM OF TORTURE. ITS USE CONSTITUTES A
SERIOUS IMPROPRIETY AND VIOLATES POLICY. ★

L-11

D. THREATS AND FEAR

THE THREAT OF COERCION USUALLY WEAKENS OR
DESTROYS RESISTANCE MORE EFFECTIVELY THAN
COERCION ITSELF. FOR EXAMPLE, THE THREAT TO
INFLICT PAIN CAN TRIGGER FEARS MORE DAMAGING
THAN THE IMMEDIATE SENSATION OF PAIN. IN
FACT, MOST PEOPLE UNDERESTIMATE THEIR
CAPACITY TO WITHSTAND PAIN. IN GENERAL,
DIRECT PHYSICAL BRUTALITY CREATES ONLY
RESENTMENT, HOSTILITY, AND FURTHER DEFIANCE.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A THREAT DEPENDS ON THE
PERSONALITY OF THE SUBJECT, WHETHER HE
BELIEVES THE "QUESTIONER" CAN AND WILL CARRY
OUT THE THREAT, AND ON WHAT HE BELIEVES TO
BE THE REASON FOR THE THREAT. A THREAT

SHOULD BE DELIVERED COLDLY, NOT SHOUTED IN ANGER, OR MADE IN RESPONSE TO THE SUBJECT'S OWN EXPRESSIONS OF HOSTILITY. EXPRESSIONS OF ANGER BY THE "QUESTIONER" ARE OFTEN INTERPRETED BY THE SUBJECT AS A FEAR OF FAILURE, WHICH STRENGTHENS HIS RESOLVE TO RESIST.

A THREAT SHOULD GRANT THE SUBJECT TIME FOR COMPLIANCE AND IS MOST EFFECTIVE WHEN JOINED WITH A SUGGESTED RATIONALIZATION FOR COMPLIANCE. IT IS NOT ENOUGH THAT A SUBJECT BE PLACED UNDER THE TENSION OF FEAR; HE MUST ALSO DISCERN AN ACCEPTABLE ESCAPE ROUTE. THE THREAT OF DEATH HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE WORSE THAN USELESS. THE PRINCIPAL REASON IS THAT IT OFTEN INDUCES SHEER HOPELESSNESS: THE SUBJECT FEELS THAT HE IS AS LIKELY TO BE CONDEMNED AFTER COMPLIANCE AS BEFORE. SOME SUBJECTS RECOGNIZE THAT THE THREAT IS A BLUFF AND THAT SILENCING THEM FOREVER WOULD DEFEAT THE "QUESTIONER'S" PURPOSE.

THE PRINCIPAL DRAWBACK TO USING THREATS OF
PHYSICAL COERCION OR TORTURE IS THAT THE
SUBJECT MAY CALL THE BLUFF. IF HE DOES, AND
SINCE SUCH THREATS CANNOT BE CARRIED OUT,
THE USE OF EMPTY THREATS COULD RESULT IN
SUBJECT'S GAINING RATHER THAN LOSING
SELF-CONFIDENCE.

L-12

E. PAIN

EVERYONE IS AWARE THAT PEOPLE REACT VERY DIFFERENTLY TO PAIN BUT THE REASON IS NOT BECAUSE OF A DIFFERENCE IN THE INTENSITY OF THE SENSATION ITSELF. ALL PEOPLE HAVE APPROXIMATELY THE SAME THRESHOLD AT WHICH THEY BEGIN TO FEEL PAIN AND THEIR ESTIMATES OF SEVERITY ARE ROUGHLY THE SAME. THE WIDE RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL REACTIONS IS BASED PRIMARILY ON EARLY CONDITIONING TO PAIN.

THE TORTURE SITUATION IS AN EXTERNAL
CONFLICT, A CONTEST BETWEEN THE SUBJECT AND
HIS TORMENTOR. THE PAIN WHICH IS BEING
INFLECTED UPON HIM FROM OUTSIDE HIMSELF MAY
ACTUALLY INTENSIFY HIS WILL TO RESIST.

ON THE OTHER HAND, PAIN WHICH HE FEELS HE IS
INFLECTING UPON HIMSELF IS MORE LIKELY TO
SAP HIS RESISTANCE. FOR EXAMPLE, IF HE IS
REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN RIGID POSITIONS SUCH AS
STANDING AT ATTENTION OR SITTING ON A STOOL
FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME, THE IMMEDIATE
SOURCE OF DISCOMFORT IS NOT THE "QUESTIONER"
BUT THE SUBJECT HIMSELF. HIS CONFLICT IS
THEN AN INTERNAL STRUGGLE. AS LONG AS HE
MAINTAINS THIS POSIITON, HE IS ATTRIBUTING
TO THE "QUESTIONER" THE ABILITY TO DO
SOMETHING WORSE, BUT THERE IS NEVER A
SHOWDOWN WHERE THE "QUESTIONER" DEMONSTRATES
THIS ABILITY. AFTER A PERIOD OF TIME, THE
SUBJECT MAY EXHAUST HIS INTERNAL
MOTIVATIONAL STRENGTH. THIS TECHNIQUE MAY
ONLY BE USED FOR PERIODS OF TIME THAT ARE
NOT LONG ENOUGH TO INDUCE PAIN OR PHYSICAL
DAMAGE. INTENSE PAIN IS QUITE LIKELY TO
PRODUCE FALSE CONFESSIONS, FABRICATED TO
AVOID ADDITIONAL PUNISHMENT. THIS RESULTS
IN A TIME-CONSUMING DELAY WHILE INVESTI-
GATION IS CONDUCTED AND THE ADMISSIONS ARE
PROVEN UNTRUE. DURING THIS RESPITE,

THE SUBJECT CAN PULL HIMSELF TOGETHER AND MAY EVEN USE THE TIME TO DEVISE A MORE COMPLEX CONFESSION THAT TAKES STILL LONGER TO DISPROVE.

SOME SUBJECTS ACTUALLY ENJOY PAIN AND WITHHOLD INFORMATION THEY MIGHT OTHERWISE HAVE DIVULGED IN ORDER TO BE PUNISHED. IF PAIN IS NOT USED UNTIL LATE IN THE "QUESTIONING" PROCESS AND AFTER OTHER TACTICS HAVE FAILED, THE SUBJECT IS LIKELY TO CONCLUDE THAT THE "QUESTIONER" IS BECOMING DESPERATE. HE WILL FEEL THAT IF HE CAN HOLD OUT JUST A LITTLE LONGER, HE WILL WIN THE STRUGGLE AND HIS FREEDOM. ONCE A SUBJECT HAS SUCCESSFULLY WITHSTOOD PAIN, HE IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO "QUESTION" USING MORE SUBDUED METHODS.

L-13

F. HYPNOSIS AND HEIGHTENED SUGGESTIBILITY

THE RELIABILITY OF ANSWERS OBTAINED FROM A SUBJECT ACTUALLY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF HYPNOTISM IS HIGHLY DOUBTFUL. HIS ANSWERS ARE OFTEN BASED UPON THE SUGGESTIONS OF THE "QUESTIONER" AND ARE DISTORTED OR FABRICATED.

HOWEVER, THE SUBJECT'S STRONG DESIRE TO
ESCAPE THE STRESS OF THE SITUATION CAN
CREATE A STATE OF MIND WHICH IS CALLED
HEIGHTENED SUGGESTIBILITY. THE "QUESTIONER"
CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS STATE OF MIND BY
CREATING A "HYPNOTIC SITUATION", AS
DISTINGUISHED FROM HYPNOSIS ITSELF. THIS
HYPNOTIC

L-14

SITUATION CAN BE CREATED BY THE "MAGIC ROOM"
TECHNIQUE. FOR EXAMPLE, THE SUBJECT IS
GIVEN A HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION THAT HIS HAND IS
GROWING WARM. HOWEVER, HIS HAND ACTUALLY
DOES BECOME WARM WITH THE AID OF A CONCEALED
DIATHERMY MACHINE. HE MAY BE GIVEN A
SUGGESTION THAT A CIGARETTE WILL TASTE
BITTER AND HE COULD BE GIVEN A CIGARETTE
PREPARED TO HAVE A SLIGHT BUT NOTICEABLY
BITTER TASTE.

A PSYCHOLOGICALLY IMMATURE SUBJECT, OR ONE
WHO HAS BEEN REGRESSED, COULD ADOPT A
SUGGESTION THAT HE HAS BEEN HYPNOTIZED,
WHICH HAS RENDERED HIM INCAPABLE OF
RESISTANCE. THIS RELIEVES HIM OF THE
FEELING OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS ACTIONS
AND ALLOWS HIM TO REVEAL INFORMATION.

L-15

H. NARCOSIS

THERE IS NO DRUG WHICH CAN FORCE EVERY
SUBJECT TO DIVULGE ALL THE INFORMATION HE
HAS, BUT JUST AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO CREATE A
MISTAKEN BELIEF THAT A SUBJECT HAS BEEN
HYPNOTIZED BY USING THE "MAGIC ROOM"
TECHNIQUE, IT IS POSSIBLE TO CREATE A
MISTAKEN BELIEF THAT A SUBJECT HAS BEEN
DRUGGED BY USING THE "PLACEBO" TECHNIQUE.

L-16

STUDIES INDICATE THAT AS HIGH AS 30 TO 50
PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS ARE PLACEBO
REACTORS. IN THIS TECHNIQUE THE SUBJECT IS
GIVEN A PLACEBO (A HARMLESS SUGAR PILL) AND
LATER IS TOLD HE WAS GIVEN A TRUTH SERUM,
WHICH WILL MAKE HIM WANT TO TALK AND WHICH
WILL ALSO PREVENT HIS LYING. HIS DESIRE TO
FIND AN EXCUSE FOR COMPLIANCE, WHICH IS HIS
ONLY AVENUE OF ESCAPE FROM HIS DEPRESSING
SITUATION, MAY MAKE HIM WANT TO BELIEVE THAT
HE HAS BEEN DRUGGED AND THAT NO ONE COULD
BLAME HIM FOR TELLING HIS STORY NOW. THIS
PROVIDES HIM WITH A RATIONALIZATION THAT HE
NEEDS FOR COOPERATING.

THE FUNCTION OF BOTH THE "PLACEBO" TECHNIQUE AND THE "MAGIC ROOM" TECHNIQUE IS TO CAUSE CAPITULATION BY THE SUBJECT, TO CAUSE HIM TO SHIFT FROM RESISTANCE TO COOPERATION. ONCE THIS SHIFT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED, THESE TECHNIQUES ARE NO LONGER NECESSARY AND SHOULD NOT BE USED PERSISTENTLY TO FACILITATE THE "QUESTIONING" THAT FOLLOWS CAPITULATION.

IV. REGRESSION

AS I SAID AT THE BEGINNING OF OUR DISCUSSION OF COERCIVE TECHNIQUES, THE PURPOSE OF ALL COERCIVE TECHNIQUES IS TO INDUCE REGRESSION. HOW SUCCESSFUL THESE TECHNIQUES ARE IN INDUCING REGRESSION DEPENDS UPON AN ACCURATE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SUBJECT AND A PROPER MATCHING OF METHOD TO SOURCE.

L-17

THERE ARE A FEW NON-COERCIVE TECHNIQUES WHICH CAN ALSO BE USED TO INDUCE REGRESSION, BUT IT IS ILLEGAL AND AGAINST POLICY TO USE THEM TO PRODUCE REGRESSION. FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THESE NON-COERCIVE TECHNIQUES WHICH REQUIRE GREAT CARE BECAUSE OF THEIR SUSCEPTIBILITY TO ABUSE:

- A. PERSISTENT MANIPULATION OF TIME
- B. RETARDING AND ADVANCING CLOCKS
- C. SERVING MEALS AT ODD TIMES
- D. DISRUPTING SLEEP SCHEDULES
- E. DISORIENTATION REGARDING DAY AND NIGHT
- F. UNPATTERNED "QUESTIONING" SESSIONS
- G. NONSENSICAL QUESTIONING
- H. IGNORING HALF-HEARTED ATTEMPTS TO
COOPERATE
- I. REWARDING NON-COOPERATION

IN GENERAL, THWARTING ANY ATTEMPT BY THE SUBJECT TO RELATE TO HIS NEW ENVIRONMENT WILL REINFORCE THE EFFECTS OF REGRESSION AND DRIVE HIM DEEPER AND DEEPER INTO HIMSELF, UNTIL HE NO LONGER IS ABLE TO CONTROL HIS RESPONSES IN AN ADULT FASHION.

WHETHER REGRESSION OCCURS SPONTANEOUSLY UNDER DETENTION OR IS INADVERTENTLY INDUCED BY THE "QUESTIONER", IT CALLS FOR REMEDIAL TREATMENT AS SOON AS IT IS NOTICED. IN SOME CASES A PSYCHIATRIST SHOULD BE CALLED.

I. OBJECTIVES OF THE "QUESTIONING"

- A. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE "QUESTIONING"?
- B. IS THIS A VALID REASON FOR "QUESTIONING"?
- C. IS THIS "QUESTIONING" NECESSARY OR CAN THE
INFORMATION BE OBTAINED FROM OTHER SOURCES?

II. LIMITATIONS ON CONDUCTING THE "QUESTIONING"

- A. IS THE SUBJECT TO BE ARRESTED? BY WHOM? IS
THE ARREST LEGAL? IF DIFFICULTIES DEVELOP,
WILL THE ARRESTING LIAISON SERVICE REVEAL
YOUR INTEREST OR ROLE?
- B. IF THE SUBJECT IS TO BE DETAINED, HOW LONG
MAY HE LEGALLY BE DETAINED?
- C. HAVE ALL LOCAL LAWS AFFECTING THE CONDUCT OF
A JOINT OR UNILATERAL EXPLOITATION BEEN
COMPILED AND CONSIDERED?
- D. HAVE THE SUBJECT'S BONA FIDES BEEN VERIFIED?
- E. HAS THE SUBJECT BEEN SCREENED? WHAT ARE HIS
MAJOR PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS? IN
WHICH OF THE NINE MAJOR CATEGORIES DOES HE
BELONG?

- F. IS IT ANTICIPATED THAT THE SUBJECT WILL BE COOPERATIVE OR RESISTANT? IF RESISTANCE IS EXPECTED, WHAT IS ITS PROBABLE SOURCE: FEAR, PATRIOTISM, POLITICAL CONVICTIONS, RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS, STUBBORNESS, PERSONAL CONSIDERATIONS?
- G. HAS THE SUBJECT BEEN "QUESTIONED" PREVIOUSLY? IS HE KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT SOPHISTICATED HOSTILE "QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES?

IV. PLANNING THE "QUESTIONING"

- A. HAS A PLAN BEEN PREPARED?
- B. IF THE SUBJECT IS TO BE SENT TO A SPECIAL FACILITY, HAS THE APPROVAL OF THE FACILITY CHIEF BEEN OBTAINED?
- C. IF THE SUBJECT IS TO BE DETAINED ELSEWHERE, i.e. A SAFEHOUSE, HAVE ARRANGEMENTS BEEN MADE TO FEED, BED, AND GUARD HIM AS NECESSARY?
- D. IS AN APPROPRIATE SETTING FOR THE "QUESTIONING" AVAILABLE?
- E. IS THE ENVIRONMENT WHERE THE SUBJECT IS TO BE DETAINED AND "QUESTIONED" FULLY UNDER YOUR MANIPULATION AND CONTROL?

- F. WILL THE DETENTION AND "QUESTIONING" FACILITIES BE AVAILABLE FOR THE ENTIRE TIME ESTIMATED AS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE EXPLOITATION?
- G. WILL THE SESSIONS BE RECORDED OR VIDEO TAPED? IS THE EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE AND INSTALLED?
- H. IF THE "QUESTIONING" IS TO BE CONDUCTED JOINTLY WITH A LIAISON SERVICE, HAS DUE CONSIDERATION BEEN GIVEN TO THE OPPORTUNITY THUS AFFORDED TO ACQUIRE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THAT SERVICE WHILE MINIMIZING EXPOSURE OF YOUR OWN SERVICE?
- I. DOES THE "QUESTIONER" MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:
 - 1. ADEQUATE TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE?
 - 2. FAMILIARITY WITH THE LANGUAGE TO BE USED?
 - 3. KNOWLEDGE OF GEOGRAPHICAL AND CULTURAL AREAS?
 - 4. PSYCHOLOGICAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE SUBJECT?
- J. IF MORE THAN ONE "QUESTIONER" IS CALLED FOR IN THE PLAN, HAVE ROLES BEEN ASSIGNED AND SCHEDULES PREPARED?

- K. WHICH TECHNIQUES HAVE BEEN SELECTED FOR USE WITH THE SUBJECT?
1. HOW WELL DO THEY MATCH THE SUBJECT'S PERSONALITY?
 2. IS SOLITARY CONFINEMENT TO BE USED? DOES THE PLACE OF CONFINEMENT PERMIT THE ELIMINATION OF SENSORY STIMULI?
 3. ARE THREATS TO BE USED? AS PART OF A PLAN? DOES THE NATURE OF THE THREAT MATCH THE PERSONALITY OF THE SUBJECT?
 4. ARE COERCIVE TECHNIQUES TO BE USED? HAVE ALL SUPERVISORS IN YOUR DIRECT CHAIN OF COMMAND BEEN NOTIFIED AND GIVEN APPROVAL? HAS HEADQUARTERS GIVEN APPROVAL?

V. CONDUCTING THE "QUESTIONING"

- A. DURING THE OPENING PHASE, IS THERE AN EMOTIONAL REACTION ON EITHER YOUR PART OR THAT OF THE SUBJECT WHICH IS STRONG ENOUGH TO DISTORT THE RESULTS? IF SO, CAN YOU BE REPLACED WITH ANOTHER "QUESTIONER"?

- B. DOES YOUR IMPRESSION OF THE SUBJECT CONFIRM OR CONFLICT WITH THE PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT? IF THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES, HOW DO THEY AFFECT THE PLAN FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE "QUESTIONING"?
- C. HAS RAPPORT BEEN ESTABLISHED?
- D. HAVE THE SUBJECT'S EYES, MOUTH, VOICE, GESTURES, SILENCES, ETC. SUGGESTED AREAS OF SENSITIVITY? IF SO, ON WHAT TOPICS?
- E. HAS THE OPENING PHASE BEEN FOLLOWED BY A RECONNAISSANCE?
 - 1. WHAT ARE THE KEY AREAS OF RESISTANCE?
 - 2. WHAT TECHNIQUES AND HOW MUCH PRESSURE WILL BE REQUIRED TO OVERCOME THE RESISTANCE?
 - 3. SHOULD THE ESTIMATED DURATION OF THE "QUESTIONING" BE REVISED?
 - 4. ARE FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS NECESSARY FOR CONTINUED DETENTION, LIAISON SUPPORT OR OTHER PURPOSES?

- F. IF THE SUBJECT IS SUSPECTED OF MALINGERING,
ARE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERT AVAILABLE?
- G. IF THE SUBJECT HAS ADMITTED PRIOR
ASSOCIATION WITH A FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE
SERVICE, HAVE FULL DETAILS BEEN OBTAINED AND
REPORTED?
- H. ARE REPORTS BEING MADE AFTER EACH SESSION?

VI. TERMINATING THE "QUESTIONING"

- A. HAVE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE "QUESTIONING"
BEEN MET?
- B. HAS A COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY REPORT BEEN
PREPARED?
- C. HAVE ADMISSIONS BY THE SUBJECT BEEN
RESEARCHED AND VERIFIED?
- D. IF DECEPTION IS DETECTED - RESUME THE
"QUESTIONING"!

VII. EXPLOITATION AND DISPOSAL

- A. WHAT DISPOSITION OF THE SUBJECT IS TO BE
MADE AFTER "QUESTIONING" ENDS?
 - 1. IF THE SUBJECT IS SUSPECTED OF BEING A
HOSTILE AGENT, AND HE HAS NOT CONFESSED,
WHAT MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN TO ENSURE
THAT HE IS NOT ALLOWED TO OPERATE AS
BEFORE?

2. IF THE SUBJECT IS TO BE USED
OPERATIONALLY, WHAT EFFECT (IF ANY) WILL
THE "QUESTIOING" HAVE UPON THE OPERATION?
 3. IF THE SUBJECT IS TO BE TURNED OVER TO
ANOTHER SERVICE, HOW MUCH WILL HE BE ABLE
TO TELL THEM ABOUT YOUR SERVICE AND
METHODS?
 4. IF THE SUBJECT IS TO BE TURNED OVER TO
THE COURTS FOR PROSECUTION, WILL HE BE
ABLE TO CAUSE EMBARRASSMENT TO YOUR
SERVICE BECAUSE OF HIS DETENTION AND
"QUESTIONING"?
- B. HAVE ANY PROMISES BEEN MADE TO THE SUBJECT
WHICH ARE UNFULFILLED WHEN "QUESTIONING"
ENDS? IS HE VENGEFUL OR LIKELY TO STRIKE
BACK? HOW?
- C. HAS A QUIT-CLAIM BEEN OBTAINED?
- D. IF PSYCHOLOGICAL REGRESSION WAS INDUCED IN
THE SUBJECT DURING THE "QUESTIONING"
PROCESS, HOW IS IT PLANNED TO RESTORE HIM TO
HIS ORIGINAL MENTAL CONDITION?
- E. WAS THE "QUESTIONING" SUCCESSFUL? WHY?
- F. A FAILURE? WHY?

REPORTINGI. GENERAL

REMEMBER THAT THE "QUESTIONING" IS NOT AN END IN ITSELF: IT IS ONLY ONE PART OF THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE. REGARDLESS OF HOW SUCCESSFUL THE "QUESTIONING" MAY BE, IT IS WORTHLESS UNTIL REDUCED TO WRITING. THE PURPOSE OF A REPORT IS TO RECORD THE INFORMATION OBTAINED DURING "QUESTIONING" FOR FUTURE REFERENCE, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION.

II. RAW NOTES

A. RAW NOTES INCLUDE:

- WRITTEN NOTES MADE DURING THE "QUESTIONING"
- AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDINGS OF THE "QUESTIONING"
- ANY DOCUMENTS THE SUBJECT WAS REQUIRED TO FILL OUT

B. THE "QUESTIONER'S WRITTEN NOTES:

- SHOULD BE BRIEF
- SHOULD BE MADE AS SURREPTITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE
- SHOULD BE LABELED WITH DATE/TIME INFORMATION
- SHOULD NOT DIVULGE AREAS OF INTEREST BY ONLY TAKING NOTES ON CERTAIN TOPICS

III. USE OF RECORDING DEVICES

THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS APPLY EQUALLY TO BOTH
AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDING DEVICES.

- A. THE SUBJECT SHOULD NOT BE AWARE THAT HE IS
BEING RECORDED.
- B. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO RECORD THE ENTIRE
"QUESTIONING" UNLESS THERE IS A SPECIAL
PURPOSE FOR DOING SO, SUCH AS LATER EDITING
THE TAPE FOR SPECIAL EFFECTS.
- C. A/C CURRENT IS PREFERABLE TO BATTERIES BUT
BATTERIES SHOULD BE AVAILABLE AS BACKUP.
- D. IF YOU MUST USE BATTERIES, THEN ALWAYS START
EACH SESSION WITH FRESH BATTERIES.
- E. YOU SHOULD HAVE A BACKUP RECORDER IN CASE
THE FIRST MALFUNCTIONS.
- F. PLAN FOR TAPE REPLACEMENT BEFORE STARTING
THE SESSION.
- G. LABEL TAPES ON THE OUTSIDE AND ALSO RECORD
AN IDENTIFYING HEADER ON THE TAPE ITSELF.

IV. PRINCIPLES OF REPORT WRITING

- A. ACCURACY - INFORMATION SHOULD BE REPORTED EXACTLY AS OBTAINED FROM THE SUBJECT.
HEARSAY OR "QUESTIONER" COMMENTS SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED AS SUCH.
- B. BREVITY - THE REPORT SHOULD BE BRIEF AND TO THE POINT. NO ONE WANTS TO READ A TEN PAGE REPORT THAT COULD HAVE BEEN SUMMED UP IN ONE OR TWO.
- C. CLARITY - TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER BREVITY.
DON'T MAKE THE REPORT SO BRIEF THAT IT LACKS PERTINENT DETAILS.
 - 1. USE SIMPLE SENTENCES AND UNDERSTANDABLE LANGUAGE.
 - 2. BE SPECIFIC - DON'T GENERALIZE.
 - 3. AVOID ABBREVIATIONS WHICH ARE NOT COMMONLY KNOWN. IT IS O.K. TO ABBREVIATE NAMES OF ORGANIZATIONS BUT SPELL OUT THE FULL NAME THE FIRST TIME IT APPEARS IN THE REPORT FOLLOWED BY THE ABBREVIATION IN PARENTHESIS. THEN USE THE ABBREVIATION THROUGHOUT THE REMAINDER OF THE REPORT.

- D. COHERENCE - REPORT ITEMS IN A LOGICAL, ORDERLY SEQUENCE.
- E. COMPLETENESS - ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS WHICH MAY BE ASKED BY THE READER OF THE REPORT. REPORT NEGATIVE ANSWERS TO PREVENT MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND DUPLICATIONS DURING SESSIONS.
- F. TIMELINESS - TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER ALL OTHER PRINCIPLES. YOU MUST WEIGH PERISHABILITY OF THE INFORMATION AGAINST COMPLETENESS. IF IT REACHES THE USER TOO LATE, IT IS OF NO VALUE.

V. FORMATS

THERE IS NO SET FORMAT BUT AT A MINIMUM EVERY REPORT SHOULD ANSWER WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHY, AND HOW. THE FOLLOWING ARE GUIDELINES FOR THE FINAL REPORT:

- A. ONE TOPIC - ONE REPORT. THIS IS A TREMENDOUS AID IN LATER ANALYSIS, ESPECIALLY WHEN USING COMPUTERIZED CROSS-REFERENCES OR INDEXING.
- B. THE REPORT SHOULD RELATE TO SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS. REMEMBER THAT THE OBJECTIVE OF THE "QUESTIONING" WAS TO MEET THOSE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.

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- C. THE REPORT SHOULD INCLUDE AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SUBJECT, HIS INTELLIGENCE, EXPERIENCE, COOPERATIVENESS, AND RELIABILITY.
- D. THE REPORT SHOULD INCLUDE A DISCUSSION OF THE TECHNIQUES USED. INCLUDE ALL APPROACHES USED, HOW YOU USED THEM, AND WHICH TECHNIQUE BROKE THE SUBJECT.
- E. THE REPORT SHOULD INCLUDE A RECOMMENDATION (POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE) FOR ADDITIONAL "QUESTIONING", BASED UPON THE SUBJECT'S SPECIALIZED AREAS OF KNOWLEDGE.