

US ARMY INTELLIGENCE CENTER
INTERROGATION OPERATIONS



THE ARMY INSTITUTE FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ARMY CORRESPONDENCE COURSE PROGRAM

A
I
P
D

READINESS/
PROFESSIONALISM



THRU
GROWTH

INTERROGATION OPERATIONS

Subcourse Number IT 0606

Edition C

United States Army Intelligence Center
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-6000

3 Credit Hours

Edition Date: May 1995

SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

This subcourse provides information concerning interrogator duties and functions, his place in the intelligence collection effort, capabilities, and limitations.

Non MOS 97E personnel should complete USAICS subcourse IT 0600 after finishing this subcourse.

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

The words "he," "him," "his," and "men," when used in this publication, represent the masculine and feminine genders unless otherwise stated.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- ACTIONS:** Describe interrogator duties, functions, capabilities, limitations, and place in overall collection effort.
- CONDITIONS:** Performed in a tactical environment, satisfy assigned collection requirements, maintain control of the interrogation, and correctly prepare written interrogation reports.
- STANDARDS:** To demonstrate competency of this task, you must achieve a minimum of 70% on the subcourse examination.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Subcourse Overview	i
LESSON 1: INTERROGATION OPERATIONS	1-1
Introduction	1-1
Part A: Value of Intelligence	1-2
Part B: Interrogator Selection/Training	1-3
Part C: Interrogation Phases	1-5
Part D: Interrogator Duties	1-11
Practice Exercise	1-20
Answer Key and Feedback	1-22
LESSON 2: INTERROGATOR'S PLACE IN THE OVERALL COLLECTION EFFORT	2-1
Introduction	2-1
Part A: Officer Duties	2-2
Part B: Senior Enlisted Interrogator Duties	2-4
Part C: Interrogation at Brigade and Below	2-5
Part D: Interrogation at Division and Corps	2-6
Part E: Interrogation in Special Operations	2-8
Practice Exercise	2-11
Answer Key and Feedback	2-14
LESSON 3: INTERROGATOR CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS	3-1
Introduction	3-1
Part A: Limitations	3-2
Part B: Problem in Maintaining Interrogator Capabilities	3-3
Part C: Possible Uses for Interrogators	3-4
Practice Exercise	3-5
Answer Key and Feedback	3-6
APPENDIX: List of Acronyms	A-1

IT 0606

ii

LESSON 1
INTERROGATION OPERATIONS
OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson lists and describes interrogator functions, duties, and the interrogation phases.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION: Satisfy collection requirements.

CONDITIONS: Performed in a tactical environment. Maintain interrogation control. Correctly prepare written interrogation reports.

STANDARD: Effectively conduct foreign-language interrogation of enemy prisoners of war (EPWs) and detainees to develop military intelligence.

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

FM 27-10
FM 34-1
FM 34-8
FM 30-10
FM 34-30
FM 35-52

INTRODUCTION

Information of great value to the commander may be obtained through interrogation of EPWs. EPWs include those captured in action and who have voluntarily surrendered. Careful study of enemy documents captured, intercepted, or discovered in the course of battle may also yield valuable information. Prisoner interrogation and study of enemy documents are, however, skills which demand specially trained personnel. An untrained interrogator or document examiner, even though furnished with a list of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) /information requirements (IR) which tells him exactly what he must find out from the prisoners or documents, can hardly be expected to perform like a trained interrogator.

The interrogator must appear to have more information than he actually does, break down a cover story, and place many small items together to catch a prisoner off guard and surprise him into revealing the truth. He must know when to adopt a gentle, neutering approach and when to appear hostile, inquisitive, or menacing. To make certain the commander receives as much information as possible through EPW interrogation and document examination, specialists in these areas are assigned at appropriate levels throughout the command.

Part A: VALUE OF INTELLIGENCE

Picture a man blindfolded to appreciate the military commander that is forced to make tactical decisions with little information about the enemy, weather, and terrain. The commander's blindfold is his lack of combat intelligence.

Intelligence Staff Officer. To prevent the commander from being "blindfolded," the intelligence staff officer (GS/S2) is given the primary responsibility for all command intelligence functions.

At division and corps, this officer is known as the G2, at lower echelons the S2. The G2/S2 also has staff supervision over counterintelligence (CI), signals security (SIGSEC), communication security (COMSEC), and other fields of defensive intelligence operations.

Interrogation personnel are assigned to units at echelons above corps (EAC), corps, and division. They provide the G2/S2 with the specialized support needed to produce combat intelligence. By providing interrogation personnel at these levels, the G2/S2 can be more responsive to the commander's needs.

Significant combat intelligence is gained from--

- ★ EPW/detainees.
- ★ Captured insurgents.
- ★ Civilian internees, referred to CI if available, for further exploitation.
- ★ Deserters
- ★ Other persons of intelligence interest.

Besides interrogation, captured enemy document (CED) analysis provides intelligence information. The G2/S2 must ensure these activities are carried out according to FM 27-10, The Law of Land Warfare, United States national policies, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Forces Standardization Agreements (STANAG), and the Articles of the Geneva Conventions.

Military Intelligence

Whether it is classified or not, any information is valuable. The trained interrogator can derive enough significant information from most EPW/detainees to warrant interrogation efforts.

Critical Period. The most critical period for an EPW is from the moment of capture until the first interrogation is conducted. During this time, the prisoner is still overwhelmed by the shock of his capture. The insecurity of not knowing his fate makes him vulnerable to the interrogator.

Personnel coming in contact with a prisoner must realize how critical this period is. This is why it is so important a trained interrogator conduct an interrogation of the EPW as soon as possible.

An example of Interrogation Exploitation. During the night of 2-3 March 1968, two Viet Cong (VC) were captured in an ambush north of Quang Ngai City. From information derived during interrogation of the captured VC, a fast reaction force from the 2d Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) Division was flown by US helicopters on 3 March from Quang Ngai City to a point 4,000 meters northeast of the ambush area. Here it conducted a highly successful attack on a North Vietnamese Army (NVA) engineer company. Thirty-eight NVA were killed, many weapons taken, and two additional prisoners captured.

Interrogation of these two prisoners revealed, and the whereabouts of the 36th NVA Regiment. At 1645 on 3 March, as the interrogation continued, the general location of the regimental command post was given by one of the prisoners.

On the strength of this interrogation report, and other available information, a bilateral ARVN/US, multibattalion operation was quickly organized. A task force was composed of three reinforced ARVN airborne/ranger battalions, one strike force company of Nonmalignant irregulars and their Special Forces advisors, and four battalions of US infantry personnel were committed to close with and capture or destroy the enemy.

During this operational period (4-6 March), the task force, supported by artillery and aviation elements, fought and defeated the 36th NVA Regiment in close combat over an area of only 4 square kilometers.

This is an excellent example of the value of information obtained through interrogation. The EPWs were exploited by interrogators, and the information was rapidly and accurately processed into intelligence. Based on this intelligence, the ARVN and US commanders quickly and advantageously planned and successfully completed the operation.

Part B: INTERROGATOR SELECTION/TRAINING

The art of extracting intelligence information from an EPW/detainee demands an interrogator with the proper qualifications and thorough training.

An interrogator must have an interest in human nature and those personality characteristics which enable him to gain EPW cooperation. Ideally, all of the necessary qualities would be inherent in the individual selected for duty as an interrogator. The number of persons who possess the desired qualities are small, therefore, interrogators should be selected from those who have some apparent "natural" ability, a desire to excel, and a willingness to devote time to study and practice the necessary attributes.

Personal Qualities.

Desired interrogator personal qualities are--

Motivation. An interrogator may be motivated, for example, by interest in human relations, intellectual curiosity, a desire to react positively to the challenge of personality interplay, or an enthusiasm for the collection of information. Whatever the motivation, it is the most significant factor in the success achieved by an interrogator, for without motivation, other qualities lose their significance.

Patience and Tact. These interrogator qualities assist to create and maintain a favorable atmosphere between the EPW/detainee and himself. The validity of an EPW/detainee's statement, and the motives behind those statements, may only be obtainable through the exercise of patience and tact.

Credibility. The interrogator must maintain credibility with the EPW/detainee. Failure to produce material rewards when promised may adversely affect future interrogation. Interrogators must never promise anything which they cannot deliver. The importance of honest reporting cannot be overstressed since interrogation reports are often used as a basis for tactical decisions and operations.

Mental Alertness. The interrogator must be alert and note the EPW/detainee's every gesture, word, and voice inflection. He must watch for any indication the EPW/detainee is withholding information, and for a tendency of the

EPW/detainee to resist further questioning. Most important, he must watch for, and pick up leads, which may result in faster and complete EPW/detainee exploitation.

Objectivity. The interrogator must have the ability to maintain a dispassionate mental attitude regardless of the emotional reactions he may actually experience or which he may simulate during an interrogation.

Self-Control. An exceptional degree of self-control is required by the interrogator to avoid displays of genuine anger, irritation, sympathy, or weariness which may cause him to lose control and initiative during the interrogation. This quality is especially important when employing interrogation techniques which may require the display of simulated emotions or attitudes.

Adaptability. An interrogator must be able to adapt to the varied personalities he will encounter. In addition, he must be able to adapt to the operational environment. In many cases, interrogators will be required to function effectively in a variety of adverse physical conditions and roles.

Perseverance. A tenacity of purpose, in many cases, will make the difference between an interrogator who is merely good and one who is superior. An interrogator 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.

Appearance and Demeanor. The interrogator's personal appearance and behavior may influence the conduct of the interrogation, and the attitude of the EPW/detainee toward the interrogator. A neat, organized, and professional appearance will favorably influence the EPW/detainee.

Special Skills and Abilities. The interrogator must possess a number of special skills and knowledges. If these skills are not possessed, technical and specialized knowledge must be acquired through training.

Writing/Speaking Ability. The interrogator must be able to prepare and present written and oral reports in a clear, complete, concise, and accurate manner. The full value of an interrogation can only be realized with timely dissemination of the information obtained in a usable form to the appropriate agencies.

Linguistic Skill. Fluency in the English language is obviously necessary. The interrogator must also be skilled in one or more foreign languages. This should include knowledge of military terms, idioms, colloquial or slang usages, and local dialects.

Specialized Knowledge. There is a great deal of knowledge the interrogator must have to operate effectively since the interrogator's mission requires he possess much detailed and varied information. This includes, as a minimum, information about the enemy's organization, materiel, military signs and symbols, personalities, uniforms, insignia, and order of battle (OB) elements. At the Intelligence Center, the student has received a basic introduction into this type of information. In the field, interrogators must receive unit training, and keep up-to-date in regard to unit mission and tasked areas of operation. Some of the areas where an interrogator would require specialized knowledge are enemy OB and military signs and symbols, areas familiarity, map reading, identification of enemy uniforms and insignia, infrastructure, and data on enemy personalities.

Interrogation Techniques Knowledge. Interrogation techniques are extremely important to the interrogator. It is the primary function of the Intelligence Center to teach these techniques to the interrogation student, but it is the

responsibility of each interrogator and his supervisors to constantly refine these techniques. These techniques will be discussed in detail during the interrogation phases in this text.

General Knowledge. Because many prisoners will readily discuss nonmilitary topics, the successful interrogator must know something about the social, political, and economic institutions, as well as the geography, history, enemy home country culture, and the area in which he is operating. The interrogator must also be proficient in map reading.

US Forces Knowledge. The interrogator must be well versed in US forces organization, tactics, techniques, and equipment. This knowledge will enable him to judge the relative significance of the information he extracts from the EPW/detainee.

Understanding of Basic Psychology. An interrogator can best adapt himself to the EPW/detainee's personality and control of the EPW/detainee's reaction when the interrogator has an understanding of the basic psychological factors, traits, attitudes, drives, motivations, and inhibitions. For example, the timely use or promise of rewards and incentives may mean the difference between interrogation's success or failure and future EPW/detainee exploitation.

Interrogator Training.

The interrogator receives three types of training: basic, interrogator, and language.

Basic Interrogator Training. The entry level interrogator must attend the 97E10 interrogation course at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. The course is "real world" and enlisted personnel management system oriented. Under the "real world" concept, the student works with "real" OB. The course is using the approved Combined Arms Center, TRADOC, Common Teaching Scenario for Latin America. Under the concept students will be working with "Unclassified" OB daily. It stresses weather, terrain, air, and former WARSAW PACT Tactics.

Language Training. Language training is conducted at the Defense Language Institute. Language courses may last up to 18 months. The language, assigned by Department of the Army, is based on the student's demonstrated ability in the defense language aptitude battery and Army needs. Students will have 20-30 hours of in class language training. During the field training exercise (FTX), students will conduct in-language interrogations.

Continuing Training. Continuing training continues at unit of assignment in the form of language refresher courses and refinement of interrogation techniques. They will also attend Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course and the Advance Noncommissioned Officer Course at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Part C: INTERROGATION PHASES

Regardless of the interrogation objectives or the person being interrogated, every interrogation is performed in five separate phases: Planning and Preparation, Approach, Questioning, Termination, and Reporting. Interrogation personnel can enhance their phases performance through individual training and proper unit training while in a garrison environment. The interrogation unit must conduct training designed to enhance interrogator skills.

Planning and Preparation Phase

Each interrogation requires considerable advanced planning and preparation if it is to succeed. It is during this phase that an interrogation efforts are deem to success or failure.

General Preparation includes items the interrogator can research during garrison duty and that should be researched after arrival at a combat area of operations (AC) --

- ★ PIR/IR.
- ★ Tactical situation.
- ★ Current events.
- ★ Unit standing operating procedures (SOP).
- ★ Specialized knowledge.
- ★ Interrogation report files.
- ★ Interpreter selection, briefing, and rehearsal.
- ★ Coordination with other agencies/personnel.

Specific Preparation. The interrogator has to study all available information concerning the person he has been assigned to interrogate. The interrogator may require maps, documents, recording and photographic equipment, screening reports, captive tag, and other aids to facilitate the interrogation. From these aids, he must select those best suited to accomplish the objective, determine their availability, and arrange for their procurement well in advance of the interrogation.

Obstacles and Limitations. The interrogator must give advance consideration to obstacles and limitations which may have a bearing on the interrogation. These obstacles and limitations may include EPW/detainee's legal status, time and facilities available for interrogation, the military situation, EPW/detainee knowledgeability, language restrictions, EPW/detainee's physical condition, psychological aspects, and other issues which may appear during the course of the interrogation.

Logistical Requirements. These include such things as billets, office space, heat, light, messing and detention facilities, and transportation which may be required in support of the interrogation. The various staff section of the supported command may be called upon to furnish the necessary logistical items mentioned above. All support requests will be coordinated with the appropriate staff officer by the EPW/detainee camp or collection point commander.

Interrogation Plan. Consideration of the aforementioned factors will aid the interrogator in formulating an interrogation plan. The plan may be nothing more than an informal mental note, or it may be a detailed and well-documented written plan. In either case, the plan will include as a minimum--

- ★ Interrogation objective.
- ★ EPW/detainee's identity, to include visual observation of the EPW/detainee by the interrogator.
- ★ Interrogation time and place.

- ★ Primary and alternate approaches.
- ★ Questioning technique s) to be used.
- ★ Means of recording and reporting information obtained.

Approach Phase

The approach phase begins with initial contact between the EPW/detainee and interrogator. Extreme care is required since the success of the interrogation hinges, to a large degree, on the early development of the EPW/detainee's willingness to communicate. The interrogator's objective during this phase is to establish EPW/detainee rapport, and gain his cooperation so he will correctly answer pertinent questions to follow the interrogator adopts an appropriate attitude based on EPW/detainee appraisal prepares for an attitude change if necessary, and begins to use an approach technique. Everything the interrogator says and does must be in concert with Geneva Hague Conventions and the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

The amount of time spent on this phase will depend on such factors as the probable quantity and value of information the EPW/detainee possesses, the availability of other EPW/detainee's with knowledge on the same topics, and available time. At the initial contact, a businesslike relationship should be maintained. As the EPW/detainee assumes a cooperative attitude, a more relaxed atmosphere may be advantageous. The interrogator must carefully determine which of the various approach techniques he will employ. Four factors to be considered when selecting approaches are--

- ★ EPW/detainee's physical condition and mental attitude.
- ★ Interrogation objectives.
- ★ EPW/detainee's background knowledge.
- ★ The interrogator himself.

Regardless of the type of EPW/detainee and his outward personality, he does possess weaknesses which, if recognized by the interrogator, can be exploited. These weaknesses are manifested in personality traits such as speech, mannerisms, facial expressions, physical movements, excessive perspiration, and other overt indications that vary from one EPW/detainee to another.

From a psychological standpoint, the interrogator must be cognizant of the following behavioral principles. People tend to--

- ★ Talk, especially after harrowing experiences.
- ★ Show deference when confronted by superior authority.
- ★ Rationalize acts about which they feel guilty.
- ★ Lack the ability to apply or to remember lessons they may have been taught regarding security if confronted with a disorganized or strange situation.
- ★ Cooperate with those who have control over them.
- ★ Attach less importance to a topic about which the interrogator demonstrates identical or related experience or knowledge.

- ★ Appreciate flattery and exoneration from guilt.
- ★ Resent having someone or something they respect belittled, especially by someone they dislike.
- ★ Respond to kindness and understanding during trying circumstances.
- ★ Cooperate readily when given material rewards such as extra food or luxury items for their personal comfort.

The variety of techniques is limited only by the interrogator's initiative, experience, imagination, and ingenuity. The approaches which have proven effective are Pride and Ego Up; Pride and Ego Down; Fatality, Love of Family, Fear down, Fear Up, Establish your identity, and Mutt and Jeff.

Questioning Phase

The interrogation effort has two primary goals - to obtain and report information. The development of good questioning techniques enables the interrogator to obtain information faster by following a logical sequence so significant topics or information is not missed. Therefore, the use of proper questioning techniques enhances the accomplishment of the interrogation in a timely and effective manner.

Questions to Avoid

Leading questions require the EPW/detainee to answer Yes or No. They do not elicit narrative answers. They also prompt the EPW/detainee to answer the questions in a way he thinks the interrogator wants to hear it. Although normally avoided during the interrogation, they may be used to verify facts, to pinpoint map locations, or confirm information obtained during map tracking. Leading questions are used sparingly during map tracking.

Negative questions imply the EPW/detainee should reply in the negative and sometimes confuses or leads the EPW/detainee to provide false information, for example; "You aren't in the 1st Company, are you?" Negative questions should never be used during an interrogation.

Compound questions are actually two questions asked at the same time, for example: "Before you were captured today, were you traveling north or south?" They are easily misunderstood, and may confuse the EPW or force him to give an ambiguous answer. Compound questions are never used during an interrogation.

Questioning by Logical or Topical Sequence. The interrogator asks questions in a logical sequence to ensure information is extracted and reported quickly and accurately. The sequence used can be chronological, logical, or any other type which meets the requirements and interrogation objectives. The topical sequence is best suited for the questioning phase, and the OB factors are normally sequenced to guide the interrogator.

Interrogator's Guide is a pamphlet or notebook designed to guide the interrogator through the interrogation. The guides are made up based on the area of operations (AO) and supported command intelligence requirements. The interrogator's guide contains such information as PIR/IR, a topical sequence question format, or actual prepared questions to be used during the interrogation. Guidelines for employing the various approach techniques can be included, as well as the format or sample completed tactical interrogation reports (TIR) of the type required to be filled out by the interrogator. The interrogation prisoner of war (IPW) senior interrogator should ensure team

members are utilizing such a guide and assist in its preparation. Instructions for preparing an interrogator's guide could be included in the IPW unit SOP. The guide should not be used as a "crutch," but as a guide.

Although there is no fixed point at which the approach phase ends and the questioning phase begins, the questioning starts when the EPW/detainee begins to answer questions pertinent to interrogation objectives. The interrogator must elicit the required information by using good, direct questions.

Characteristics of good, direct questions are--

- ★ Use of interrogative. Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How are basic interrogatives used to form direct questions.
- ★ It requires a narrative answer, i.e., one which cannot be answered by a simple Yes or No. This type of question requires the EPW/detainee to think about his answer in order to respond correctly.
- ★ It provides a maximum amount of information in the least amount of time, and the greatest number of leads to other information.
- ★ It is brief, precise, and simply worded to avoid confusion. The interrogator must keep in mind the EPW/detainee he talks to may not have the same intellectual level and some may be illiterate. Additionally, some words or phrases in English do not translate into a foreign language.

Map Tracking. During the questioning phase, the interrogator will attempt to pinpoint locations of any enemy dispositions known to the EPW/detainee. He will attempt to determine the whereabouts of the EPW/detainee for the last 7 days prior to capture, if possible, and will compare the EPW/detainee's description of terrain features with maps, aerial photos, and pictomaps.

Some map tracking advantages are--

- ★ EPW/detainee is led through his memory in a logical manner.
- ★ A valid reliability scale can be determined by comparing the EPW/detainee's information with a map or aerial photo.
- ★ Discrepancies in the EPW/detainee's statements are easier to detect.

If the EPW/detainee can read a map and is cooperative, a great deal of tactical information can be obtained in a short time by permitting the prisoner to show the interrogator map dispositions. If possible, any map shown to an EPW/detainee should not disclose friendly dispositions, or the holding area location.

Termination Phase

When it is necessary or prudent, the interrogator will terminate the interrogation. There are many ways to conduct a termination, but the following points must be conveyed to the EPW/detainee--

- ★ The approach(es) used to "break" the EPW/detainee must be reinforced. Any promised incentives should be rendered. The reinforcement must be sincere and convincing, as the EPW/detainee will probably be interrogated again.

- ★ The EPW/detainee must be told the information he gave will be checked for truthfulness and accuracy. His reaction to this statement should be closely monitored.
- ★ The EPW/detainee must be told he will be spoken to again by either the present interrogator or another.
- ★ Any ID documents and personal property must be returned to the EPW/detainee or given to the evacuation guard as appropriate.

Reasons for Termination

- ★ The EPW/detainee remains uncooperative during the approach phase.
- ★ The EPW/detainee could be wounded, sick, and/or elderly, and his condition might force the interrogator to terminate until a later time or date.
- ★ The interrogation objective requires several questioning periods to obtain all the information.
- ★ The EPW/detainee may change his attitude during the interrogation, and may become more alert, belligerent, bored, or too talkative, thus indicating termination until a later time.
- ★ The interrogator fails to maintain rapport and loses control of the interrogation.
- ★ Interrogation objectives have been satisfied.

Reporting Phase

The most brilliantly-executed interrogation will become a waste effort if not reported properly. To aid military operations, information obtained must be transmitted as quickly as the situation permits in a usable form to any agency capable of taking action. The last portion of the interrogation process is the reporting phase.

Recording. As soon as practical after interrogation termination, the interrogator must take time to record the information obtained from his efforts. Although the interrogator normally takes notes during the interrogation, he will have to rely on his memory to some degree while recording the information he received from the EPW/detainee. The more distractions that occur between the interrogation and the reporting, (normally done in the format appropriate for the information being reported) the greater the chance the interrogator will lose some of the information obtained.

Reporting Methods. Methods used to convey the results of intelligence interrogation range from formal to informal reports-, and may be oral or written. The exact type of report to be used for a particular interrogation will be specified by SOP, or by the individual or agency directing the interrogation. Oral reports are usually given when the value of the information reported is contingent upon the speed with which it reaches the using agency. Such an oral report will be followed by a written report. This provides confirmation and becomes a record for future reference. Telephones and radios are the most widely used means for oral dissemination. Personal liaison is another means, but is not always possible because of distances.

Spot Reports. A spot (SALUTE) report is an oral or written statement containing information of immediate tactical importance to the intelligence officer of the unit concerned. Whenever an interrogator receives such information, he should continue the interrogation only long enough to get all

the essential aspects of the topic. He should immediately pass the information on to the intelligence officer. The report is prepared in the "SALUTE" format covering size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment. This report may be initiated at any echelon, but normally originates at the tactical level. Oral sport reports must be followed by a hard copy as soon as possible.

Tactical Interrogation Report (TIR). The TIR serves as written summary of the initial or subsequent interrogation conducted by interrogation personnel. The term "tactical interrogation report" was adopted under a NATO standardization agreement (STANAG 2033). The report eliminates duplication of effort in later EPW interrogations. It disseminates information to the intelligence officers of the immediate command, those of other appropriate commands, and interrogators who will conduct further interrogation. The TIR serves as an intelligence value assessment of EPW and documents and equipment carried by him at time of capture.

Special Interrogation Report. This is based on information about a particular topic obtained from a certain number of prisoners or over a specified period of time. There is no prescribed format, but the TIR may serve as a basic guide. The report used should answer the basic questions, be readily understandable, and provide complete information.

Translation Report. CED exploitation and translation is another area in which the interrogator makes a contribution to the intelligence collection effort. CED exploitation provides important data about the enemy and contributes to our tactical situation knowledge. The interrogator can use the data to test the source's credibility. He can further determine the accuracy and relative importance of the information he is obtaining. A document prepared by enemy personnel for their own use will probably contain accurate information.

Evaluation. Many of the forms used for interrogation reports will require the interrogator to include a narrative appraisal or evaluation of the EPW/detainee's reliability. Evaluation of the information itself is not normally required of the interrogator.

Part D: INTERROGATOR DUTIES

Interrogators are trained to extract intelligence information from human sources. They also speak, read, and write foreign languages. Most interrogator duties utilize these skills.

SCREENING. Screening is the process that selects EPW or other detained personnel for interrogation based on the sources' apparent willingness to answer questions and knowledgeability level relative to that echelon's intelligence requirements. Cooperation is required among all parties concerned [capturing unit, interrogator, and military police (MP)] to accomplish the screening. The screener must do the following--

- ★ Identify EPW/detainees.
- ★ Establish interrogation priorities.
- ★ Report pertinent and/or perishable information obtained during screening.
- ★ Provide a basis for future interrogation.

The screening process varies at each level and depends on the basic considerations of time, facilities, and interrogator availability. Conditions

permitting, interrogators must try to select the most highly qualified sources for interrogation.

Segregation. As a preliminary screening process step, all EPW/detainees are assembled on open ground, especially at brigade level, and organized or segregated into smaller groups. Civilians are segregated from military personnel, and officers are segregated from enlisted personnel and noncommissioned officers.

The groups are then subdivided by nationality, grade or rank, organization, branch of service, gender, political affiliations, military or civilian specialty, and so on. For control, each group is then further separated according to the screening categories. The major screening considerations are command intelligence requirements. Because initial groups are formed by having the EPW/detainee voluntarily move to designated groups, those who have intentionally placed themselves in the wrong category are automatically selected for interrogation.

Individual Screening

Each screener questions the EPW/detainee in as much detail as time and circumstances allow to determine the EPW/detainee's true identity, intelligence potential, and willingness to answer questions. Normally, a larger number of EPW are selected for interrogation than are actually required. Those not selected are designated for evacuation. Depending upon the screening plan, the screener may record basic information together with reasons for the initial selection, or may complete a simple form. A lengthy written report at this state is usually not necessary if the preliminary screening and planning arrangements are sufficiently detailed. Selected EPW/detainees, who have been chosen for further screening, will undergo a deeper look into their backgrounds to establish their potential for intelligence information. The screener is searching for specific areas of knowledge pertinent to the supported unit's intelligence requirements.

Selection for interrogation is based on the EPW/detainee's overall potential value and ability to answer that echelon's PIR.

Such factors as the capability of the interrogation unit and housing capacity of the holding compound are also weighed. A screening report (Figure 1-1) is prepared by the screener, who sends it to the senior interrogator, who sets up the EPW/detainee interrogation schedule.

Often, the limited number of interrogators and time will necessitate simplification of the process. Then a single interrogator will perform the entire screening process.

IT 0606

1-12

MP NUMBER:

P E R S O N A L	NAME (P): <u>ROJAS</u> LNAME (M): <u>HERNANDEZ</u> FNAME: <u>JUANITA</u> MNAME: SVC/ID NO: <u>33586707</u> DOB: <u>30 JUN 72</u> POB: <u>LA PAVANA, NICARAGUA</u> NATIONALITY: <u>Nicaraguan</u> LANGUAGES: <u>Spanish</u> MARITAL STATUS: <u>(M)</u> (S) (W) (D) STATUS: (M=MILITARY) C=CIVILIAN PP=PARAMILITARY O=OTHER	C A P T U R E D A T A	DATE: <u>15 AUG 99</u> TIME: <u>0030Z</u> PLACE: <u>EK074575</u> CAP UNIT: <u>650th Honduran Forces</u> CIRCUMSTANCES: <u>captured after position overrun.</u> DOCUMENTS: <u>1 x ID Card: (evac'ed with EPW)</u> WPNS/EQUIP: <u>1 x AK-74 w/2 full mags (evac'ed through supply channels)</u>
	BRANCH: (AF) (AR) (CG) (MC) (NV) RANK: <u>Sgt 2nd Class</u> FULL UNIT DSG: <u>WNA</u> DUTY PSN: <u>WNA</u> JOB: STATION: SKILLS: EXPERIENCE: JOB: ORG: DUTIES: SKILLS:		A S S E S S M E N T D A T A
SPECIAL HANDLING REQUIREMENT CODES: <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
P I R & I R	May satisfy Commanders PIRS <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	R E M A R K S	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Figure 1-1. Sample Screening Report

Refugees, Displaced Persons, and Evacuees. The screening of refugees, displaced persons, and evacuees generally follows the same pattern used for EPW screening. The initial screening of such civilians will usually be conducted at brigade level. Further screening will be conducted in assembly areas and/or centers. To satisfy CI requirements, screening should be accomplished by CI elements in coordination with interrogators, psychological operations (PSYOP), civil affairs (CA) personnel, and military units in the area.

Corps Interrogation Screening

Corps Holding Area. The normal route of evacuation for all sources leads to corps. The EPW traffic into the corps holding area will often become heavy. Therefore, holding area facilities, interrogation element disposition, and responsible MP units must be sufficiently flexible to conduct rapid but thorough screening of captured personnel on a vary large scale.

Screening Facilities. A more complete EPW exploitation is conducted in the corps area, where facilities for temporary detention and interrogation are usually available. The source holding area should not be located near corps headquarters. Corps site selection does not have to conform to lower level needs. At lower levels, the factor of security against enemy ground operations influences the selection of a temporary holding area.

All sources who arrive at the corps holding area may have been previously screened, however, an additional screening might have to be done for the following reason--

- ★ All corps PIR and screening requirements cannot be disseminated to lower-level interrogators. Therefore, screening at lower levels cannot be sufficiently selective to identify all types of EPW/detainees which the higher headquarters may require for interrogation.
- ★ Corps' needs are broad in scope and concern long-range plans rather than the fluid tactical situation of lower echelons.
- ★ Time and personnel required for screening may not be available at lower echelons.
- ★ EPW/detainees suitable for interrogation at higher levels must be selected in accordance with J2 desires.

EPW/detainees Possessing Important Information. Enemy personnel whose position, duty, or rank are most likely to possess the information required are not normally stationed near the front, therefore, they are not likely to be captured. Fluid situations, such as internal defense and development operations, special operations, and long-range reconnaissance missions yield prisoners from higher enemy command levels. However, most of the prisoners captured in normal operations are soldiers from front-line positions. Although few of these troops possess high-level information, certain individuals such as drivers or commanders, will observe or hear items of military information which may be highly significant.

Source Categories. According to their intelligence value, EPW and other detainees are divided into categories. Remember, these categories should not be confused with the screening categories. These categories are assigned after the initial interrogation. The assigned category is circled on the TIR. The circled category should correspond directly with comments concerning the source's level of knowledge. The assigned category (A, B, C, or D) is not permanent and may be changed at a higher echelon.

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

- ★ General officers, chiefs of staff sections or divisions of larger units.
- ★ Scientific and technical personnel with current knowledge of chemical, biological, nuclear, and conventional weapons.
- ★ Political officers and psychological warfare personnel.
- ★ High civilian officials, war correspondents, and others who have a broad knowledge of enemy logistic capabilities or political and economic factors.
- ★ Persons with detailed knowledge of enemy communications, especially ciphers and cryptographic equipment.
- ★ Persons in intelligence units or staff positions.

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

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

Category D Sources have no apparent intelligence interest.

DOCUMENT EXPLOITATION

EPW/detainee interrogation has its disadvantages. The chief disadvantage is that one can never be certain of prisoner-derived information without confirmation from other EPW/detainees. A prisoner may lie to further his army's cause or to ingratiate himself with the interrogator by telling him, what the prisoner believes he wants to hear. A prisoner may lack the background knowledge needed to interpret what he has seen or to pass it on accurately. He may misunderstand or misinterpret the interrogator's question because of language barriers or simple fright. An EPW/detainee may have been misinformed or misled concerning the true situation for any number of reasons. All this is not to say EPW/detainee interrogation is fruitless, however, it should not be considered reliable.

Enemy Document Value. In contrast, a CED is something which the enemy has written for its own use. For this reason, CED are usually truthful and accurate. It is true spectacular cases have occurred in which falsified documents have been permitted to fall into enemy hands as a means of deception. However, these cases are the exception rather than the rule. An indication of this is the fact such cases are so famous. Because deceptive documents are unusual, a commander tends to believe in the authenticity of captured documents.

Handling, Reporting, and Evacuating CED

A CED is any piece of recorded information which has been in the possession of the enemy and subsequently comes into our possession.

This includes our own documents which the EPW/detainee may have in his possession at time of capture. We normally acquire enemy documents in two ways-found in the possession of EPW/detainees, or on the battlefield, to include enemy dead. They belong to one of three categories--

- ★ Official. Documents of governmental or military origin (such as overlays, field orders, maps, codes, field manuals, and reports).
- ★ Identity. Personal items (such as cards or books, passport, and drivers license).
- ★ Personal. Documents of a private or commercial origin (such as letters, diaries, newspapers, photographs, and books).

NOTE: The methods and procedures of handling and reporting CED are governed by STANAG 2084.

Evacuation. CED intelligence value will be determined and exploited at the earliest possible time. The document must be forwarded immediately to higher headquarters. The following procedures have been formulated to aid in timely evacuation and exploitation--

Documents found on EPW/detainees or on the battlefield, which can be exploited more efficiently when combined with interrogation, are forwarded with EPW/detainee to the next echelon in the evacuation channel. In exceptional cases, documents may be evacuated ahead of the EPW/detainee for advance study by intelligence agencies.

Technical documents (TECHDOC) found with materiel that relates to its design or operation should be evacuated with the materiel. When the materiel cannot be evacuated, the documents should be identified with the materiel by means of an attached sheet marked "TECHDOC." This should list the precise location, time, circumstance of capture, and a detailed description of the materiel. If possible, photographs should be taken of the equipment and evacuated with the document. An object of known size such as a ruler should be placed close to the materiel and photographed with it to provide a size reference.

Documents from other EPW (enemy dead or found on the battlefield) are evacuated to the nearest intelligence officer (G2/S2) for exploitation.

All CED should be identified with the following minimum information--

- ★ DATE/TIME OF CAPTURE.
- ★ PLACE OF CAPTURE (Using grid coordinate).
- ★ DOCUMENT FOUND ON: CAPTIVE, OTHER (Describe).
- ★ CAPTURING UNIT

This minimum information should be placed on a capture document tag or, if not available, on an envelope or similar device. It should never be written on the document itself. Original documents must not be marked, altered, or defaced in any way.

The evacuation of CED found on an EPW/detainee, enemy dead, or on the battlefield are the same as for the EPW/detainee, that is, capturing unit to brigade, division, and corps.

Disposition. Documents found on an EPW/detainee should be taken from him immediately to prevent destroying or disposing of them. They must be

IT 0606

1-16

identified with the EPW/detainee from whom taken. The final disposition of such a document will depend on the nature of the document itself.

Three actions can be taken:

- ★ Confiscation. Official documents, except those issued for personal use such as identity document, are confiscated. They are taken from the EPW/detainee with no intention of returning them.
- ★ Impounding. Personal documents are impounded. They are returned to the owner after they are exploited. The same procedure is followed with other valuables.
- ★ Returned. Identity documents are frequently taken from the EPW/detainee by an interrogator, examined briefing, and then returned. The Geneva Conventions prescribed identity documents may not be permanently removed from the EPW/detainee.

STANAG 2084. The handling methods and reporting procedures to be used by U.S. personnel acquiring CED are contained in STANAG 2084. It states CED, except those belonging to captured enemy equipment (CEE), will be forwarded for exploitation to the appropriate captured documents exploitation (DOCEX) center (normally organic to major NATO commands). As a general rule, maintenance handbooks, operations manuals, and drawings should accompany any CEE until the intelligence exploitation is complete. The processing channels are--

CED Teams conduct screening, make necessary reproductions, and disseminate CED to those concerned.

Document Handling Procedures. DOCEX begins when personnel are available for operations. CEDs are screened for information of immediate intelligence interest, and as each document is screened, it is assigned one of four category designations. The category assigned determines the document's priority for exploitation and evacuation, as specified in STANAG 2084.

Example of Captured Document Exploitation

When a unit of the US Army' 173d Airborne Brigade in Vietnam was engaged with VC elements defending a VC base camp, the communists were forced to withdraw to keep from being overrun and surrounded. They left a large quantity of equipment and documents behind a company of paratroopers immediately set up a perimeter to ward off any VC counterattack, took care of their wounded, and screened the VC material for items of intelligence value.

As the medical evacuation and resupply helicopters began to arrive in the area, tagged sacks and bundles of documents and equipment were ready for evacuation to brigade headquarters. Upon arrival, they were rapidly screened by the brigade IPW team.

The captured material indicated the VC unit was part of a hard-core unit of Vietnamese Communists rather than a local guerrilla band. Minutes later, the IPW team commander gave the S2 a prize document--a detailed overlay of a two-regiment VC ambush along a stretch of road connecting two towns within the brigade AO. The overlay showed the exact position of the VC recoilless rifles and mortars with carefully plotted mortar barrages. But when it was to be put into action? The brigade had no plans to use this road.

The brigade intelligence sergeant then received information that gave meaning to the picture. An ARVN battalion in one of the towns by the road along which the ambush was planned had been engaged and driven into their compound. The

information was sketchy, but the situation looked precarious. The ARVN commander in the provincial capital decided to send an armored personnel carrier company and an infantry battalion to the relief to the beleaguered garrison.

When this picture developed and became clearer, it showed all the earmark of a classic ambush. First, an attack against a weak post, then a column dispatched to relieve the hard-pressed garrison over the only available route. The VC had carefully prepared an ambush designed to destroy the relief column.

The 173d Airborne Brigade S2 set off with the overlay to intercept the ARVN column before it hit the ambush. The lead ARVN vehicle stopped near the plotted ambush area. The overlay was quickly analyzed by the ARVN commander and American advisers. The Vietnamese soldiers were deployed to sweep both sides of the road.

Doubts developed when the first VC regiment's ambush area was found deserted. Perhaps the overlay was a plan for a future VC operation. However, the ARVN relief column remained deployed. Then, while sweeping both sides of the road, it ran into the second VC regiment waiting in ambush as shown on the captured overlay. A fierce battle raged for several hours with friendly artillery and air support pounding VC positions and withdrawal routes. Later in the day, the VC broke contact and withdrew, leaving many dead and quantities of weapons and documents.

This carefully planned ambush was thwarted by prompt, effective use of intelligence and document exploitation. Quick recognition of the plan by brigade intelligence personnel, and swift action by the commander, averted an almost certain crushing defeat for the ARVN force.

TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION. Interrogators are required to maintain a high level of proficiency in a foreign language. This language skill is utilized at all command levels throughout the Army for official and semiofficial purpose, such as liaison with allied forces, and translation of foreign language documents for US personnel. Some units have interrogators assigned to function solely as translator/interpreters. Many of the translations requested will be used to support a legal or civil transaction, consequently the translation of such personal documents as birth, death, marriage and divorce certificates, must be accomplished with great care and accuracy. The interrogator must remain totally impartial and objective when translating documents.

ASSISTING OTHER INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES. As mentioned above, one of the duties of interrogators is the screening of detained personnel for CI agencies. Any interviews requested by CI personnel will probably be conducted using an interrogator as an interpreter until a sufficient force of local interpreters with clearances can be mustered.

LIAISON ASSISTANCE. Because many interrogators speak languages common to friendly and potentially hostile nations, they are often called upon to assist in communicating with our allies. While these operation usually begin with the interrogator serving solely as an interpreter, he may find himself serving in the place of the liaison officer on occasion.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE. All soldiers are required to maintain equipment placed into their care. Interrogation teams are frequently attached to units not prepared to provide support. As a result, interrogators are capable of performing first echelon maintenance and repair on their vehicles and equipment.

INTERROGATOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL COLLECTION EFFORT. The interrogators' primary contribution to the intelligence collection effort is in the form of

IT 0606

1-18

reports on information obtained from human intelligence (HUMINT) sources and CED.

LESSON 1

Practice Exercise

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. What are the five interrogation phases?
2. All interrogation activities are carried out in accordance with--
 - A. NATO Interrogation Standards (NATOIS) 1948.
 - B. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) 2044.
 - C. Geneva Agreements Concerning Interrogations (GACI) 1909.
 - D. The Law of Land Warfare (FM 27-10).
3. A behavioral principle, which is advantageous to the interrogator, is the tendency for a person to--
 - A. Go numb when confronted by the enemy.
 - B. Become belligerent when ordered about.
 - C. Talk after harrowing experiences.
 - D. Forget or block out unpleasant experiences.
4. During the _____ phase, the EPW/detainee is told the information he gave will be checked for truthfulness.
5. During the reporting phase, what appraisal or evaluation is the interrogator usually required to report?
6. The primary interrogator duty is to extract intelligence information. What are five other duties an interrogator could perform?
7. CED are usually considered to be--
 - A. Truthful
 - B. Deceptions.
 - C. Inaccurate.
 - D. Worthless.

8. What kind of information does the interrogator place in a spot (SALUTE) report?

IT 0606

1-20

LESSON 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>	<u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>
1.	Planning and preparation, approach, questioning, termination, and reporting. (page 1-6)
2.	D. The Law of Land Warfare (FM 27-10). (page 1-2)
3.	C. Talk after harrowing experiences. (page 1-8)
4.	Termination. (page 1-10)
5.	EPWs reliability. (page 1-12)
6.	Translation and interpretation, reporting information, assisting other intelligence agencies, liaison assistance, and equipment maintenance. (page 1-19)
7.	A. Truthful. (page 1-16)
8.	Information of immediate importance. (page 1-11)

IT 0606

1-22

LESSON 2

INTERROGATOR'S PLACE IN THE OVERALL COLLECTION EFFORT

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson identifies and describes three echelons of forces and their respective interrogation staffing.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTION: To satisfy collection requirements.

CONDITIONS: Performed in a tactical environment producing combat intelligence.

STANDARD: To effectively conduct foreign-language interrogation of enemy prisoners of war and detainee to develop military intelligence.

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

FM 34-1
FM 34-8
FM 34-10
FM 34-52

INTRODUCTION

Echelons above corps (EAC) interrogations address a wide variety of subjects. Most of the reporting is done against PIR issued by consumer agencies at various levels. Among the areas exploited are--

Armed Forces OB, which includes not only identification of any potentially hostile force, but also its mission, composition, strengths, disposition, tactics, training, combat effectiveness, logistics, and miscellaneous (such as PSYOPs, call signs, and frequencies, etc). The information gathered includes training schedules and areas, military installations and equipment (and its effectiveness), tactics, and many other facets of military life.

Military Geography shares with OB an interest in military installations, but also concerns itself with transportation and communication systems, strategic reserves, manufacturing plants, and shipyards.

Scientific and Technical developments collection concerns itself with research and development in threat countries.

Political Information is gathered and evaluated for strategic value, as is any information concerning threat nations economic and sociological affairs. The prices of basic necessities within a country provides analysts with a great deal of intelligence.

CORPS AND BELOW. Interrogators are assigned to units tasked with providing intelligence at corps and below in accordance with the military intelligence concept (FM 34-8).

Each corps has an MI brigade which applies the technical expertise, intelligence manpower, and equipment needed by G2 to produce integrated combat intelligence. The corps commander has operational control (OPCON), while the G2 has staff supervision over the MI brigade.

Corps DOCEX is the first formal section that receives documents taken from captured personnel, battlefield casualties, and positions abandoned by the enemy. It processes all captured documents: screens for intelligence value, categorizes, and translates. It forwards translation reports on information of immediate tactical value.

MI BATTALION (DIVISION) INTERROGATION ASSETS. An MI battalion is organic to each division. It provides combat intelligence, electronic warfare (EW) and operational security support to armored, infantry, air assault, airborne, and mechanized infantry divisions.

The MI battalion provides special support the G2 needs to produce combat intelligence. Interrogation personnel organic to the MI battalions compose the interrogation support element.

Intelligence and Surveillance (I&S) Company provides CI, interrogation, and surveillance support to the division.

The I&S Company's interrogation team manages the division's interrogation assets, including those interrogation teams attached from corps. Additional team duties are--

- ★ Screen CED.
- ★ Provide interpreter and translator support.
- ★ Report on those items of immediate interest to higher echelon.
- ★ Liaison with PSYOP and G5 personnel.

Interrogation teams deployed to the compound conduct first-level detailed EPW interrogations. They may also be deployed down to Bde or Bn level in order to conduct on-site interrogations.

Part A: OFFICER DUTIES

Corps Level

The interrogation company subordinate to the tactical exploitation battalion of the MI brigade (CORPS) is normally commanded by a company grade officer. He serves as principal advisor on interrogation activities for the MI brigade commander and S2, and corps commander. The primary duty of the interrogation company commander is to coordinate interrogation activities the company provides to the corps subordinate units.

Warrant officer interrogation technicians at corps level perform the duties of interrogation team chiefs when assigned to the company's support teams.

The interrogation technician supervises collection efforts which are based on current intelligence requirements as well as specific instructions and PIR from higher headquarters.

Above corps level, interrogation is more technical and political in nature. Emphasis at corps level and below is on tactical combat intelligence to support corps and division missions.

Division Level

At division level, the interrogation team, located in the MI battalion's I&S Company, is supervised by a warrant officer interrogation technician.

His duties include the administrative management of corps interrogation teams providing division support. He maintains liaison with the MI battalion commander concerning the organization, planning, and execution of the interrogation team's responsibility toward the unit's mission. He arranges for logistical support to ensure interrogators are properly fed, clothed, and paid. He ensures facilities are available for vehicle maintenance support, that petroleum, oils, and lubricants supplies are available, and needed supplies are requisitioned on time.

Warrant officer duties at division level are subject to some variation depending on unit mission and area of interest at different echelons. Some of these duties and responsibilities are--

- ★ Coordinate with the provost marshal and the S1 of the supported unit regarding the location, establishment, and MP operation of the EPW collection and holding points. The EPW collection point should be located between the command post and front-line units, and near normal routes of evacuation. the distance between the collecting point and the command post is an important factor. At division level, personal coordination between interrogation and other intelligence sections is essential. Therefore, the interrogation team should be within minutes of the command post by vehicle.
- ★ Coordinate with health and service support for wounded EPW interrogation.
- ★ Arrange for the exchange of technical information among interrogators at the collecting point and field interrogation teams.
- ★ Arrange for communication. The interrogation team connects its field telephones to existing wire communication nets in the division support area to the division G2. If set up in a brigade support area they will communicate with the S2. When rapid communication is required to disseminate urgent tactical information, such information will be transmitted over the intelligence net.
- ★ Advise the MI battalion commander on TPW team employment during operations.
- ★ Maintains liaison with the MI battalion division tactical operations center support element, and intelligence officers of supported units. This allows them to keep up-to-date on the situation, receive new orders and information requests, and be prepared for frequent interrogation personnel situation and requirements briefings.
- ★ Coordinate with the intelligence officer and other intelligence specialists of the unit to which they are attached through regular and periodic personal liaison.
- ★ Arrange for direct communication with the intelligence officer of the unit to which they are attached.
- ★ Arrange for the receipt and distribution of appropriate maps and aerial photos, intelligence reports, and all other related interrogation information available.

- ★ Attend the commander's staff briefings. If this is not possible, obtain current and advanced information pertinent to the interrogation mission from the S2/S3 section of the supported unit.

Part B: SENIOR ENLISTED INTERROGATOR DUTIES

Multiple Duties: Enlisted interrogators conduct most of the interrogations and screening performed by the interrogation section regardless of the echelon at which the section is operating. Other duties of the senior enlisted interrogator include, but are not limited to, the following--

- ★ Supervise the handling and interrogation of all prisoners. Ensure EPWs are interrogated as soon as possible after capture.
- ★ Supervise screening of knowledgeable EPWs for further interrogation by higher headquarters.
- ★ Supervise CED exploitation to ensure proper marking, tagging, and logging.
- ★ Supervise the training of newly assigned interrogators. This is especially important for interrogators with limited practical experience.
- ★ Coordinate with the intelligence officer and other intelligence specialists of the unit to which they are attached through regular and periodic personal liaison.
- ★ Arrange logistical support, ensuring personnel are properly fed and vehicles are operational.

Section Efficiency: The efficient functioning of the interrogation section depends upon a proper distribution of duties among all section personnel. Besides the screening and interrogation duties, enlisted interrogators will perform the following--

- ★ Care and maintenance of vehicle and equipment. Procure supplies (generally one person in the section has this task).
- ★ Scan captured documents. At division level, documents are scanned for pertinent tactical information of immediate concern to the division. If required to retain portions or all of the document, interrogators will extract copies of the desired portions. The original document will not be retained or altered. Document exploitation personnel at corps will make most of the detailed translation of captured documents.
- ★ Maintain an EPW register which accounts for all prisoners interrogated by this section. This register contains a record of the EPWs to include the date and time(s) of interrogation, EPW number, name, rank, unit, date and type of report rendered, and final EPW disposition. The register serves as a ready reference index to EPW status and information obtained, and is maintained by interrogation elements at any echelon.

IT 0606

2-4

- ★ Maintain correspondence, report, and record files. The section retains a file copy of each interrogation report it submits. These file copies are used for the compilation of consolidated reports. They serve as a cross-check of prisoners interrogated. Intelligence reports and collection memoranda used by the section are usually classified. They must be properly recorded and safeguarded. The interrogation worksheets, in which information is listed under appropriate headings, should be maintained. The worksheet saves time in the compilation of numerous interrogation reports.
- ★ Maintain other reference material. This includes aerial photos and maps of the areas of immediate interest, and areas in which the section will probably operate in the future. Sufficient quantities of maps and photos should be available for each interrogator.

Part C: INTERROGATION AT BRIGADE AND BELOW

Circumstances Warranting an Interrogation

Interrogators are not usually attached below brigade level unless the combat situation requires limited tactical interrogation at battalion or lower. In this event, skilled interrogators from the brigade will be temporarily attached to committed battalions. They will assist in exploiting EPWs immediately upon capture to extract information needed in support of the capturing unit.

Interrogations at battalion or lower are brief and concerned only with information bearing directly on the combat mission of the capturing unit. The following are examples of circumstances warranting an interrogation--

- ★ A unit or landing force assigned an independent mission in which the S2 is primarily responsible for collecting information necessary to fulfill the unit's mission. Immediate tactical intelligence is necessary for mission accomplishment.
- ★ There is a definite need for interrogation at a lower level to permit rapid reaction based on information obtained.
- ★ It is advantageous to have an EPW point out enemy defenses and installations from observation points in forward areas.

Battalions S2 Controls

Interrogators employed for temporary periods at battalion level are usually OPCON to the battalion S2. He will ensure they are fully oriented to the battalion mission, and the immediate information desired from captured EPWs. In other instances, interrogators may be placed at brigade in an "on-call" status, from which they can proceed to any of the subordinate battalions as circumstances warrant. Upon completion of a low-level, immediate-type interrogation, they can return to brigade and again become available for immediate employment.

Brigade-Level Interrogation

The first interrogation could take place at brigade level. Interrogation teams are attached temporarily to brigades in enemy contact when determined appropriate by the division G2. These teams come from the interrogation section of the parent division. Interrogation personnel are organic to separate brigades and armored cavalry regiments. Interrogation at brigade level is strictly tactical, and deals with information of immediate value. Other information the EPW might possess is developed at higher levels. At brigade, the scope of interrogation changes from hour-to-hour as the tactical situation develops.

NOTE: These interrogations must be geared to cope with any tactical possibility at a moment's notice.

Collection Point. Brigade interrogation personnel should be located adjacent to the division forward EPW collection point in the brigade trains area. The collection point should be out of sight and sound of other trains area activity. It should be very close to normal evacuation routes. The distance between the collection point and command post is an important consideration. Whenever possible, the collection point and interrogation site should be within walking distance of the command post, or within a few minutes driving distance.

EPW Detention Areas. At brigade level, EPW can be detained in open fields, courtyards, gardens, jungle clearings, or similar sites if they are hidden from enemy observation. If necessary, these areas can be enclosed with barbed wire for more efficient EPW handling. Because EPW seldom remain at a forward collection point for more than a few hours, EPW are not usually kept in a building or other shelter.

Interrogation Facilities at battalion and brigade are kept to a bare minimum. EPW are questioned briefly at the point of capture and then evacuated to division collection points or are turned over to division MP personnel for evacuation. Interrogators with battalions or brigades should have vehicles equipped with radios for rapid communication with their respective intelligence officers and other intelligence agencies.

The central division collection point is normally established behind the brigades. It is operated by the division MP and should be on the main supply routes (MSR) in the vicinity of the division trains area under divisional control. The division interrogation section is next to the collection point.

Part D: INTERROGATION AT DIVISION AND CORPS

Division-Level Interrogation

The principal EPW tactical interrogation takes place at division level. While the procedure is similar to that used at brigade level, the scope of the interrogation is much broader. Previous interrogation reports received from brigade are reviewed. This information is expanded by further interrogations for tactical information to include all OB elements. The interrogators at division level will prepare and disseminate individual TIRs.

Central EPW Collection Point. The division central EPW collection point is operated by division MP under the supervision of the division provost marshal. The interrogation section should be located in the vicinity of the division central EPW collection point, normally along the MSR. The distance between the interrogation facility and the G2 section is not as critical as at brigade level. Personal liaison between the interrogation and intelligence sections, although important, may not be required as frequently as at brigade. At division, the G2 directs interrogation section collection efforts in conjunction with the MI battalion commander, who serves as one of his principal assistants.

Large Interrogation Facilities. Compared to facilities at brigade level, the division interrogation facilities are large. This is necessary because the division interrogation section handles and interrogates more captured personnel, and its interrogations are conducted in greater detail. Whenever practicable, interrogations are conducted in greater detail. Whenever practicable, interrogations at division should be conducted in improvised interrogation rooms in buildings adjacent to the division collection point.

If possible, separate rooms should be available to permit several interrogations at once.

Selected EPW. The broadened scope of interrogation at division includes such items as unit movement, rear area installations, troop morale and health. Tactical interrogations, with emphasis on OB and other requirements of the G2 collection orders, are conducted on selected EPW. This includes air and naval personnel who are engaged in ground fighting roles. After interrogation, they will be evacuated to the corps cage or detained at division level for further interrogation by Air Force or Navy interrogators.

Medical Company Interrogations. Sometimes it may be advantageous to conduct interrogations at the division medical company. Wounded prisoners being evacuated through medical channels are frequently valuable sources of information.

The fact the EPW is wounded, and in an "enemy" hospital, puts him in a state of mind conducive to interrogation. The permission of competent medical authority is required before wounded prisoners can be interrogated.

U.S. Army doctors and medics are to be considered competent medical authority. In their absence, the interrogation may not commence, even upon direction of nonmedical military authority.

Corps-Level Interrogation

The scope of interrogation at corps level emphasizes intelligence appropriate to the fulfillment of the mission assigned to corps. This requires the extraction of more detailed tactical information than is sought at division level.

Adequate Interrogation Facilities. Corps MP have the mission of handling and guarding at the corps EPW cage. At corps level, particular emphasis should be placed on providing facilities adequate for the interrogation of EPW of higher positions or rank. Because interrogations will normally last longer than at division, a greater degree of comfort should be provided, if possible. In other respects, the type of interrogation facilities and equipment parallels those found at division.

Special Information Requirements. The scope of interrogations at corps is widened by the commander's broad intelligence requirements, special information requirements of the numerous technical service staff agencies, and other intelligence agencies and services. All such special needs for information are coordinated by the corps G2 section. Interrogators must be aware of these overall intelligence requirements to adequately exploit captured personnel.

Because of the broad range of specialized information required, interrogation at corps level should be conducted by interrogators who specialize in such fields as armor, engineering, and medicine. This will make it possible to extract thorough and detailed EPW information. To achieve these results, the officer in charge will assign some interrogators as screeners and others to specialized areas. However, he must coordinate the overall effort to prevent duplication or gaps in information obtained.

Continuous coordination is required between corps and division interrogators to ensure a smoothly functioning operation.

Part E. INTERROGATION IN SPECIAL OPERATIONS

The functions and techniques of interrogation sections attached to the infantry division are applicable to those sections employed in support of amphibious, airborne, or armored operations. Differences arise mainly from two sources: intelligence support received in the planning stages, and interrogation objectives.

Interrogation objectives will differ according to the type of unit supported, and assigned mission.

Amphibious Landing Force

The interrogation element attached to an amphibious landing force will be OPCON to the landing force's intelligence officer, and employed at his direction. Small interrogation teams may be formed which will embark on separate ships. Communication silence will place an effective barrier between these teams until that silence is lifted. When the assault begins, organizational artillery, air support, and naval gunfire will depend primarily on shore units for accurate target information. As a result, interrogators may be required to concentrate their efforts on target acquisition. The importance of information obtained from captured enemy personnel is magnified when establishing a beachhead. This is because the commander is unable to undertake probing actions to "feel out" the enemy as he can during a more conventional land operation.

Initial Interrogations. Interrogators should conduct initial interrogations near the landing beach close to the command post to communicate information without delay. If necessary, interrogators may be sent forward to operate with assaulting companies. EPWs are turned over to the landing force shore party for custody and eventual evacuation. Further instructions concerning interrogations and EPW handling are outlined in the intelligence annex of the landing force operations order. The interrogation of civilians for information of intelligence value also forms an important part of the interrogation mission.

Establish and Operate. When the headquarters of the next higher echelon above the landing force has landed and established its command post, some of the interrogators may be returned to the command level from which they were originally detached. At this time, collecting points and interrogation facilities can be established and operated as in ordinary ground operations.

The shore part or helicopter support teams operate EPW collection points in the vicinity of the landing beaches. EPWs are evacuated from these points to designated ships by landing craft, helicopter, or amphibious vehicle. Retention in the objective areas is begun and as increased facilities, supplies, and personnel permit, consistent with reasonable EPW safety from enemy action.

Airborne Operations

The most significant difference between airborne and normal ground operations is the former is usually carried out behind enemy lines. Before the operation, interrogators must gain a realistic and complete picture of the enemy situation. Enemy units identified in the objective area, and those capable of moving to counterattack our forces, must be studied in detail. Special attention must be given to locating significant terrain features in the objective area. The command echelon to which interrogators will be attached depends on each airborne battalion for the assault phase. Interrogators will move into the objective area with the unit they are supporting. They will be under OPCON to the unit intelligence officer.

Collection Points/Interrogation Facilities. When headquarters of the next higher echelon above the assault units have been airdropped, or when the assault units have established physical contact with higher headquarters, collection points and interrogation facilities are established and operated as in ordinary operations.

Evacuation and Guarding of EPW are initially a responsibility of the capturing unit. In brigade-size operations, battalions will evacuate prisoners to brigade collection points as the situation permits. In most cases, EPWs will be evacuated rapidly by air from brigade collection points to the departure area because they require food and guards, both of which are in short supply at brigade. EPWs collection points should be located in the proximity of airlanding facilities to speed up air evacuation.

Heavy Divisions

These units normally operate on extensive fronts, with deep zones of action and dispersed formation. Because of the mobility, and wide range of action of armored units, interrogation is apt to be less detailed than in other divisions.

Radio Support. The planning and preparation necessary for interrogators supporting armored units is the same as for supporting regular infantry units with a few exceptions. Because radio is the normal means of communication, all IPW team members should be familiar with voice radio procedures.

Intelligence Officer Control. Interrogation personnel will become under OPCON of the supported armored unit intelligence officer. Because of continuous unit mobility, liaison with him will be less frequent than with other types of units. Therefore, interrogators must be able to operate with maximum efficiency on the basis of radio communications, messages, and written reports.

As in other type units, interrogation personnel remain under the control of the division G2 until operations begin. At that time, the G2 will attach interrogators to active subordinate units. Upon completion of a given operation, these interrogators will revert to division control pending a future mission.

Limited Interrogations. Normally, interrogations within armored units will be limited to extracting information about the location and deployment of antitank weapons and defenses, enemy roadblocks, and the presence of enemy armor. In fast moving offensive operations, interrogators are best employed with the forward elements of the units.

IT 0606

2-10

LESSON 2

Practice Exercise

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. Interrogators temporarily employed at battalion level are usually OPCON to--
 - A. Commanders of their respective companies.
 - B. Battalion Commander.
 - C. Supported unit S3.
 - D. Battalion S2.
2. Supervision of EPW interrogation, and training of newly assigned interrogators, is the duty of--
 - A. Warrant officer interrogation technician.
 - B. Interrogation company commander.
 - C. Senior enlisted interrogator.
 - D. Interrogation officer.
3. Prisoner of War Registers, accounting for interrogated EPWs, are maintained by--
 - A. All interrogation sections and teams.
 - B. G2/S2 officers at division and corps.
 - C. Interrogation company operations sections.
 - D. Corps and above EPW collection points only.
4. Who is responsible for EPW detention facilities at division?
 - A. Warrant officer interrogation technician.
 - B. Military police.
 - C. G2/S2 officer.
 - D. G3/S3 officer.

2-11

IT 0606

5. Each corps has an MI _____ to produce integrated combat intelligence.
- A. Company.
 - B. Battalion.
 - C. Group.
 - D. Brigade

IT 0606

2-12

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>	<u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>
1.	D. Battalion S2. (page 2-5)
2.	C. Senior enlisted interrogator. (page 2-4)
3.	A. All interrogation sections and teams. (page 2-4)
4.	B. Military police. (page 2-3)
5.	D. Brigade. (page 2-2)

IT 0606

2-14

LESSON 3

INTERROGATOR CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION.

This lesson identifies and describes interrogator capabilities and limitations.

TERMINAL LESSON OBJECTIVE:

ACTION: Satisfy collection requirements.

CONDITION: Performed in a tactical environment producing combat intelligence.

STANDARD: Effectively conduct foreign-language interrogation of enemy prisoners of war and detainees to develop combat intelligence.

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

FM 19-40

FM 27-10

FM 34-8

FM 34-52

INTRODUCTION

Simply stated, interrogators perform two types of interrogations – tactical and strategic.

Tactical Interrogations Are concerned with satisfying the intelligence requirements (PIR/IR) of the immediate tactical commander concerned, which in turn could affect the immediate tactical situation of friendly units. Examples of how a tactical interrogation could influence the tactical commander are--

- ★ Actual location of enemy forces.
- ★ Names of command staff and other individuals responsible for the enemy's war effort.
- ★ Status of enemy weapons and ammunition.
- ★ Hearsay information/rumors concerning morale or impending enemy movement/action.

Information of a tactical nature is extremely perishable, especially on today's modern and highly mobile battlefield. Timely interrogation and reporting of information is highly stressed during an interrogator's training.

Strategic Interrogations are done in peacetime and wartime. They cover a wide spectrum of subjects concerning a particular target country, for example, armed forces status, educational system, socioeconomic position, manufacturing capabilities, ethnic problems, scientific and technological advances and developments. In short, any subject could be of help in forming strategies to defeat an enemy.

In wartime, strategic interrogations are normally conducted at corps and EAC. Strategic interrogations are normally conducted at a more leisurely pace than tactical interrogations. There is little or no doubt in the prisoners mind as to the interrogation goal. Strategic interrogations can cover broad subject areas or very specific items of interest.

DOCEX

This aspect of intelligence collection parallels interrogation efforts. During peacetime, information is obtained from foreign press and publications. Some totalitarian governments go through great lengths to "sanitize" periodicals, censoring publications so that little, if any, intelligence information can be gleaned from them. In wartime, this censorship effort proportionally diminishes as more information is available through DOCEX as the enemy tries to inform its own forces of operations.

LINGUISTIC SUPPORT

Because there are no translators/interpreters per se, many routine requests for translation or interpreter support are directed to interrogation elements. These requests include--

- ★ Legal documents, such as birth and marriage certificates, divorce decrees.
- ★ Open source articles of interest.
- ★ Protocol offices may also request linguistic support for foreign visitors, or by courts attempting to communicate with foreign personnel.

Part A: LIMITATIONS

Time Restrictions. The interrogator's worst foe is time. The interrogator derives information from EPW/detainees. As stated earlier, the tactical commander depends on the timely submission of intelligence information. If EPW/detainees are delayed in their evacuation, the potential information may be overcome by events before it could be put to good use. Collection requirements must also be received in a manner to ensure sufficient time to permit information collection.

Language Restrictions

Unfortunately, not all interrogators speak with native capability. Dialects, idioms, and military terminology are some barriers an interrogator must overcome. When faced with a multiethnic opponent, it is quite feasible a lack of understanding or mismatch could occur between the EPW/detainee and the interrogator.

One solution is the use of local interpreters who are familiar with the language and idioms. One problem is the procurement of such individuals. For example, there are few people in the western world who speak and understand the varied languages/dialects spoken in the former Soviet Union. Many Russian conscripts spoke only rudimentary Russian while speaking the ethnic version of their language.

EPW/Detainee Legal Status. There are a multitude of legal parameters that could complicate full EPW/detainee exploitation. In the peacetime strategic area, the legal status of refugees is paramount. Sources who are apprehensive about possible repatriation to their homeland obviously cannot concentrate on the task before them. Conversely, in wartime, all source categories have their legal rights spelled out in the Geneva Conventions. The success of exploitation greatly depends on the source's open and willing cooperation. Any coercion or physical mishandling is a direct violation of the Law of Land Warfare and is punishable under the UCMJ, this applies to peace- and wartime.

Prisoner Condition. The current physical condition of the prisoner is a contributing factor to an interrogation's success or failure. If a prisoner is suffering from mental or physical exhaustion, this will degrade the prisoner's recall. The prisoner may be cooperative, but his body is screaming for rest. The prisoner may be so incoherent in responding to questions the most skilled interrogator may not be able to extract pertinent information. In a tactical situation, such prisoners may have to be immediately evacuated without being interrogated. Prisoners who have been wounded require adequate and humane medical treatment, plus having to be released by competent medical authority prior to interrogation. Article 13, Geneva Convention, 12 Aug 49, specifically requires EPW must at all times be humanely treated. Prisoners can in no way, shape, or form be denied their basic human needs.

Part B: PROBLEMS IN MAINTAINING INTERROGATOR CAPABILITIES

Language Training. Once trained in a language, the interrogator must use or lose the acquired skill. Interrogators in the field rely on language maintenance programs to keep them proficient. Interrogators can also use contracted civilian instructors to keep them current. The drawback of using civilian contractor personnel is their unfamiliarity with military terminology. Many interrogators study their language not only on government time, but also on their own time, for example, home self-study and attending college language courses. Any form of language training is beneficial to the interrogator, including word games and rap sessions in the target language, or reading any form of foreign publications.

Interrogation Training. Training an interrogator to become a highly skilled professional in the tactical arena involves many factors. Such a training vehicle is the field training exercise (FTX) where prisoners are inserted with stories containing "pertinent tactical" information. The main drawback in this case is the prisoner only speaks English, thus the interrogator cannot use the language he was trained in. there are mobile training teams that visit various interrogation units who are up-to-date on current doctrine and methodology.

The psychological aspect of interrogation is very important, such as body language, eye movement, and resistance. It is in these areas the interrogator must have considerable knowledge. Man by nature is a communicative animal and has a desire to talk. It is here where the trained interrogator can exploit for information.

Data Base on Potential Threat Forces. Because of the high diversity of potential threat areas, a comprehensive and up-to-date data base must be maintained. A good working knowledge of threat OB is paramount to a successful interrogation. Without such OB knowledge, an interrogator could greatly hinder his collection effort. There are open source publications, and area study handbooks available to the interrogator in order to become familiar with modern tactics and strategies. There are field and training manuals dealing with the former Warsaw Pact OB, and other potential threat communities. there are publications dealing solely with weaponry, new developments, or modifications, all of which the interrogator must be familiar with.

Part C: POSSIBLE USES FOR INTERROGATORS

There are several avenues in which interrogator talents can be put to good use. Examples of interrogator utilization are--

- ★ EPW during FTXs.
- ★ Writing FTX scenarios.
- ★ Writing area studies. The completed area studies may be used at the local level for training.
- ★ Target area orientation training is another area to be explored. A well-presented orientation can greatly enhance the field soldier's knowledge.
- ★ Evaluate EPW training on all exercises.
- ★ Act as OPFOR using language skills for the 98Gs to intercept.
- ★ Interpreters for 97Bs in conducting liaison.
- ★ Interrogators can also present foreign area briefings to units that will deploy to an overseas location for training purposes. Interrogators are eager to assist the community in any way they can so as to have a mutual benefit for all concerned.

IT 0606

3-4

LESSON 3

Practice Exercise

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. In wartime, enemy censorship efforts--
 - A. Suffers because of the volume of documents available.
 - B. Increases and document exploitation is impossible.
 - C. Decreased because fewer documents are issued.
 - D. Increases and deceptive documents are issued.
2. Which statement concerning treatment of prisoners is correct?
 - A. Interrogation is easier if the prisoner has been humiliated.
 - B. Wounded EPW must be released by competent medical authority prior to interrogation.
 - C. Interrogation will be more difficult if the prisoner is still fearful.
 - D. Prisoners will be more anxious if forced to wait for evacuation.
3. What is one drawback in the use of contract civilian language instructors?
 - A. Most civilians do not care for military personnel.
 - B. They cannot be made to work nights.
 - C. They are difficult to get cleared.
 - D. They usually do not know military terminology.

3-5

IT 0606

LESSON 3

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>	<u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>
1.	A. Suffers because of the volume of documents available. (page 3-2)
2.	B. Wounded EPW must be released by competent medical authority prior to interrogation. (page 3-3)
3.	D. They usually do not know military terminology. (page 3-3)

IT 0606

3-6