OVERVIEW

- The Process
- Long-Term Exploitation
- Exploitation and Interrogation Operations
- Initial Holding and Processing
- Initial Capture and Handling
- Targeting and Intelligence Collection
- Phases of Exploitation
- Full Spectrum Exploitation
Separate the "talkers" from the "non-talkers".

- Physically separate prisoners/detainees from each other.
- Segregate.

- Minimal verbal communication with fellow prisoners/detainees.

- Do not allow any communication (verbal or non-verbal).

- Silence.

- Leave prisoners/detainees with no possessions.

- Items you could use (maps, dainties, pictures, etc).

- Items that could hurt you (guns/knives).

- Search.

Behavior control, dependence and observe.

Handling.

Prisoner/Detainee.
PRISONER/DETAINEE HANDLING

- Secure & keep tied, cuffed, bound and blindfolded. (Tag & Bag 'em)
- Speed to the rear. Get individual(s) out of the immediate area ASAP. Keep physically separated and no communications during transit. Ensure possessions accompany individual.
- Depending on tactical situation, some direct questioning of immediate tactical value can begin, i.e. Where are the threats? Who else is in the area?, etc.
- Note who appears to be cooperating - Interrogate first.
The first reasonably secure area that allows adequate time to transfer prisoners to the force charged with the responsibility to exploit.
INITIAL HOLDING AREA

- Actions required:
  - Restraints and Prisoner Control
  - Limited Sensory Deprivation
  - Medical Assessment and Triage
  - Exchange of Intelligence and Equipment
  - Isolation and Segregation

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exploitation process
technical information and develop the
facility and operations designed to extract

INTERROGATION
EXPLORATION AND
EXPLORATION

- Exploitation and Questioning Techniques
- Methods of Interrogation
- Tricky and Decent
- Physical and Psychological Pressures
- Sensory Deprivation
- Isolation and Degradation
- Psychological Aspects of Capture
- Facility Preparation
Using mid level personnel as leverage versus consequences of public exposure
Consequences of not getting information long term gains
Getting caught up in short term goals can
Must continue to think of the long term.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS
PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

- Do not rely on one technique
- Routine patterns become predictive
- Well controlled with the appearance of
- Interrogator must appear to control
- Chaos
- Everything
Shaping cooperation

Effective compliance

Induce dependence to meet needs

Establish absolute control

CAPTOR MOTIVES
ISOLATION AND DEGRADATION
SENSORY DEPRIVATION
PRESSURES

PHYSIOLOGICAL
PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURES
EXPLOITATION AND QUESTIONING TECHNIQUES
OVERVIEW

- Use of an Interpreter
- Questioning
- Approaches
- Planning & Preparation for an Interrogation
- Phases of an Interrogation
Selective Approaches - Primary, First Direct.

Knowledgeability.

Analyze Information - Establish level of escort/security.
capture/transmit, other reporting, question information, behavior at point of back for Intel, review possessions for.

Collect pertinent information (Intel) - Reach awareness.

Process, Time, Objective, Situational

Developing an Integration Plan - Ist Phase of

Planning and Preparation
Planning and Preparation

Authority selected (cover story).

Finalize the plan - Identify of the source, topics to

Water.

Transportation, Weather, Medical, Food and

Other considerations: Security, Comms,

Interrogation site - Remote and inhospitable

be covered, approach strategy selected, position of
Approaches

- First face to face with source.
- Primary Purpose - Gain source's "willing" cooperation.
- Objectives -
  - YOU ARE IN CHARGE; establish dominance.
  - Establish and maintain rapport.
  - Manipulate the source's emotions and weakness to gain his "willing" cooperation.
Approaches

Establish and maintain control

- Look busy when he/she is brought in and ignore him for a while.
- Arrive with firm "business-like" manner.
- Maintain eye contact with the guard to bend to your authority.

Maintain control

- Have the source sit in chair lower to your or sit on floor.
- Direct the source to sit down, sit up straight, and face you.
- Keep the source restrained and blindfolded.
- Identify yourself as a superior.
Approaches

- Establish and maintain rapport
- Helping the source rationalize his guilt
- Showing concern - long term
- Offering incentives - short term/long term
- Manipulate the source's emotions and weakness
- Background questions (non-pertinent)
- Circumstance of Capture
Establish and maintain rapport

Flatter the source

Exonerate the source from guilt

Weakness (con’t)

Manipulate the source’s emotions and

Approaches
Prepared a exaggerated dossier on source.
Details nicely with the we know all approach.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{File and dossier:} \\
\text{The detailed answer:} \\
\text{When sources resist, interrogators provide questions are based upon available data concerning the source.}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \text{We know all:} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{Facial information in a persuasive, logical manner:} \\
\text{Convince the source that resistance is futile.} \\
\text{Futility:} \\
\text{Purpose of the interrogation:} \\
\text{Always try first and make no effort to conceal the direct:} \\
\end{align*} \]

Approach Techniques