



Interrogation Principles

CONOPS 01-01

519th MI Bn

Definition of Interrogation

Interrogation of Prisoners of War or detainees is the first and highest tactical question of a human source to gain timely and accurate intelligence information which answers the commander's priority intelligence requirements.

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Interrogation Mission

Mission: Provide Echelon Corps and Below Support for the collection and reporting of intelligence information from human source; to exploit captured enemy document; to provide interpretation support to non-linguists. An Interrogation section may also be asked to provide personnel for a Mobile Interrogation Team (MIT) to provide interrogation support to subordinate units.

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Five Phases of Interrogation

- **Planning & Preparation**
- **Approaches**
- **Questioning**
- **Termination**
- **Report Writing**

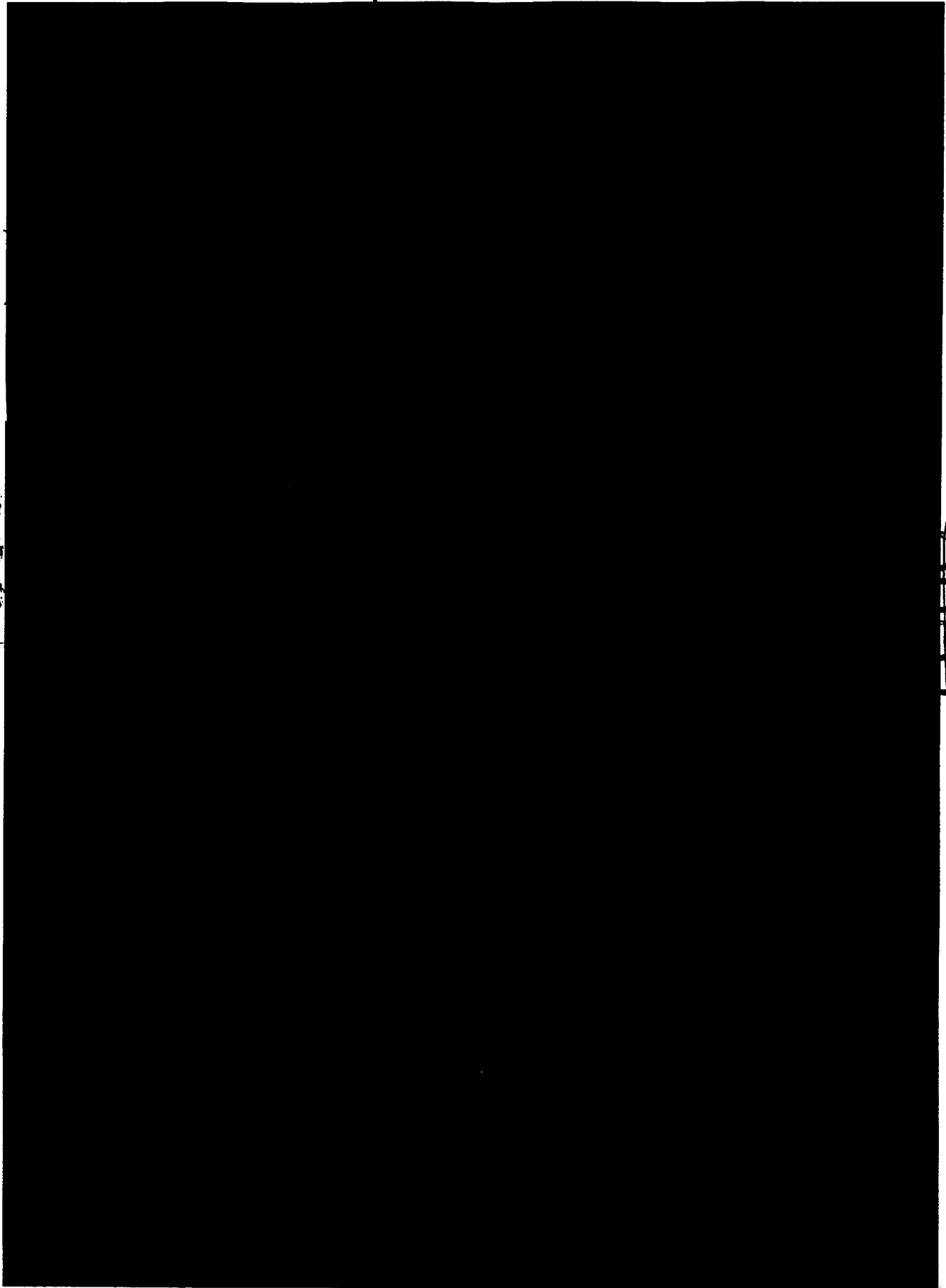
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Planning and Preparation Phase

To develop an interrogation plan based on Priority Intelligence requirements that the source might have knowledge of, as determined by screening and previous reporting on the source. A priority must be established to determine which information will be exploited first due to its perishable nature.

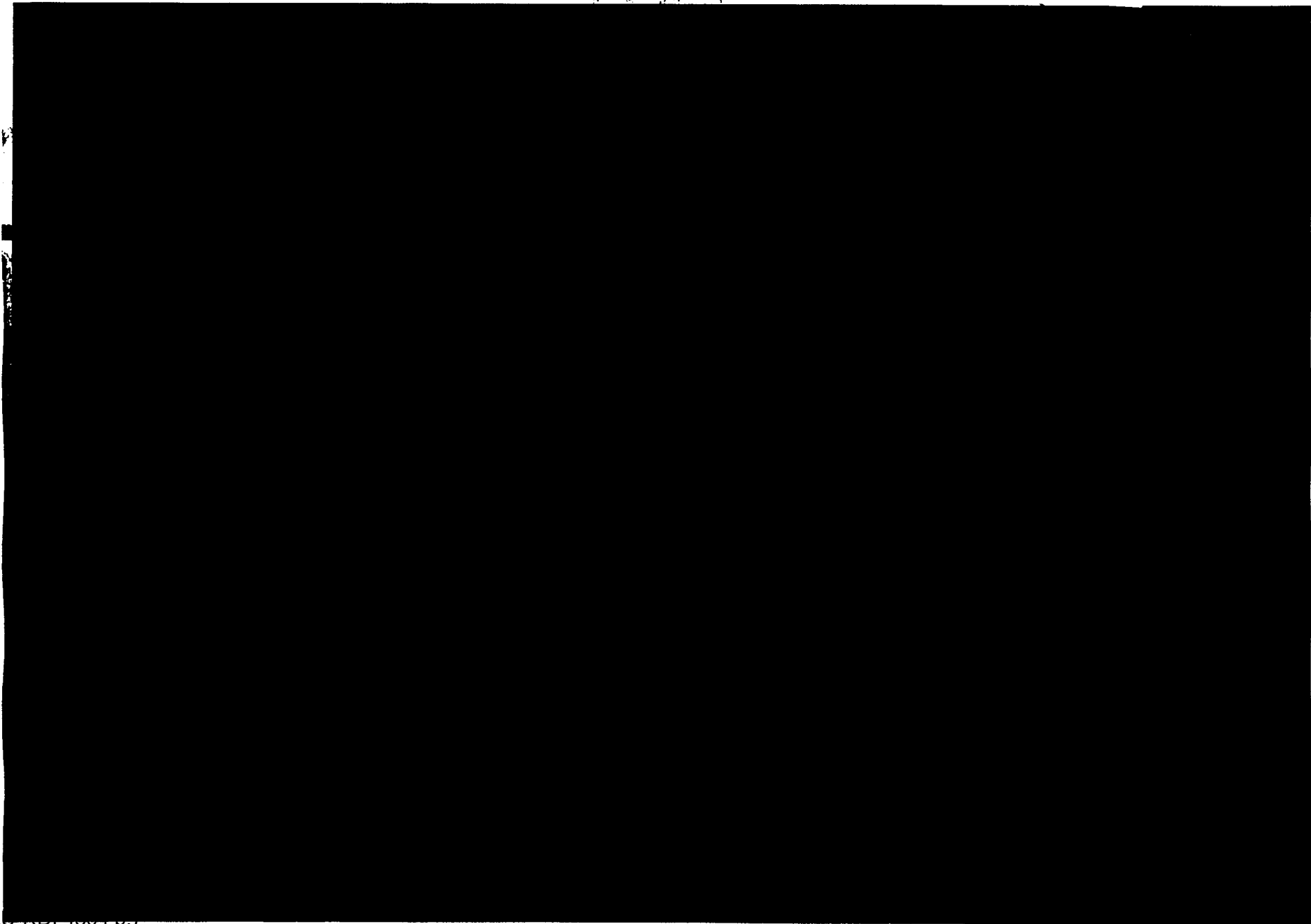
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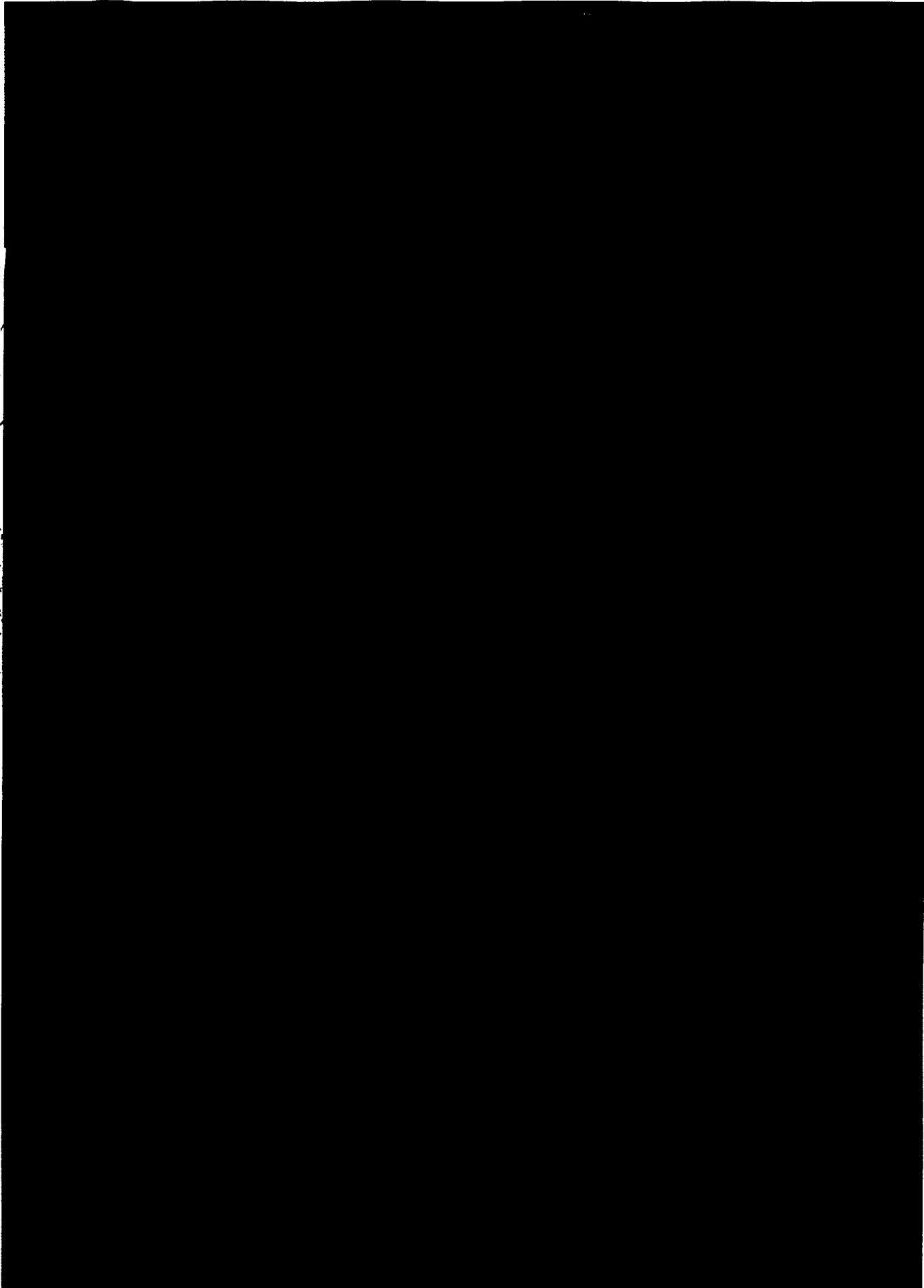
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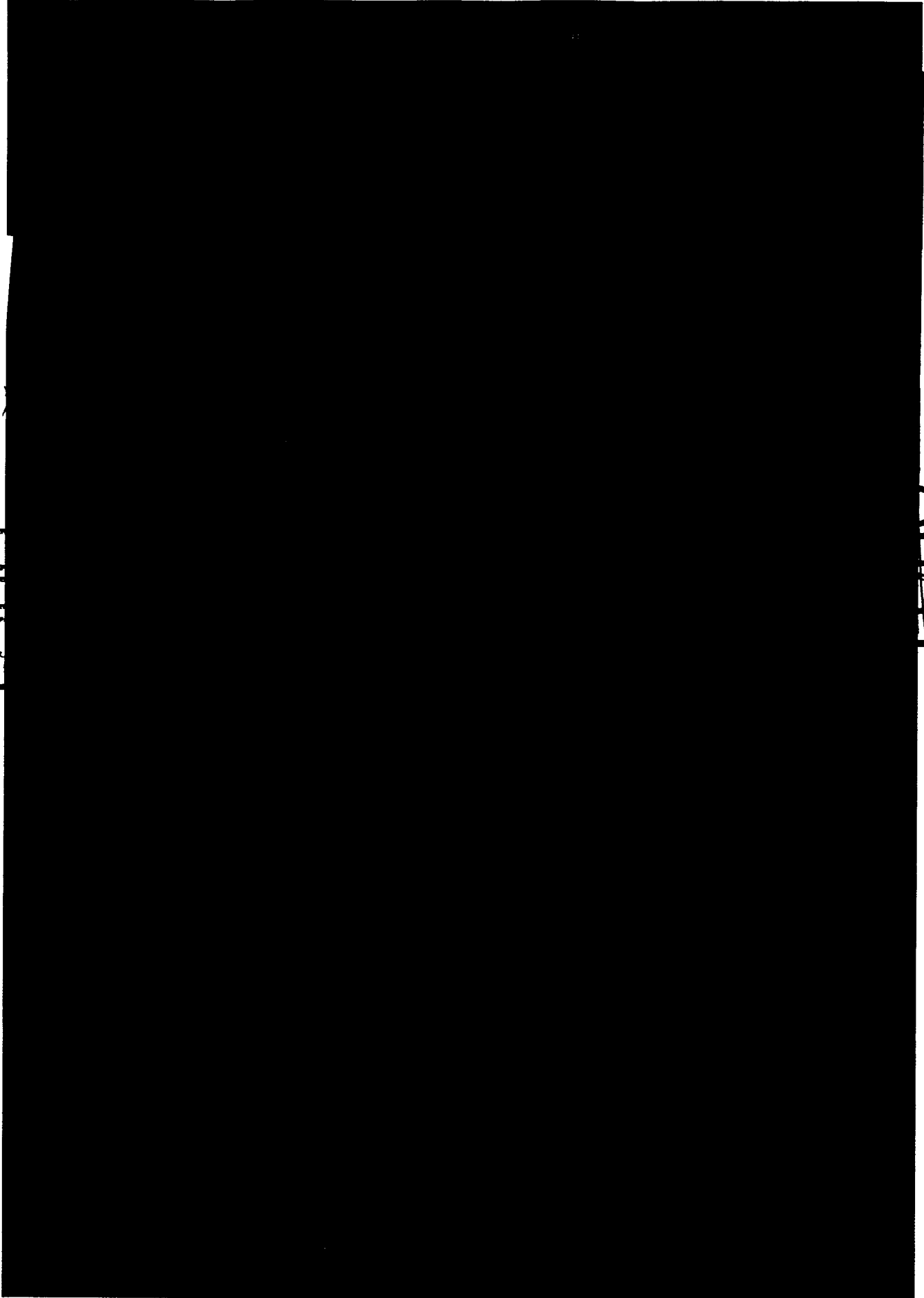
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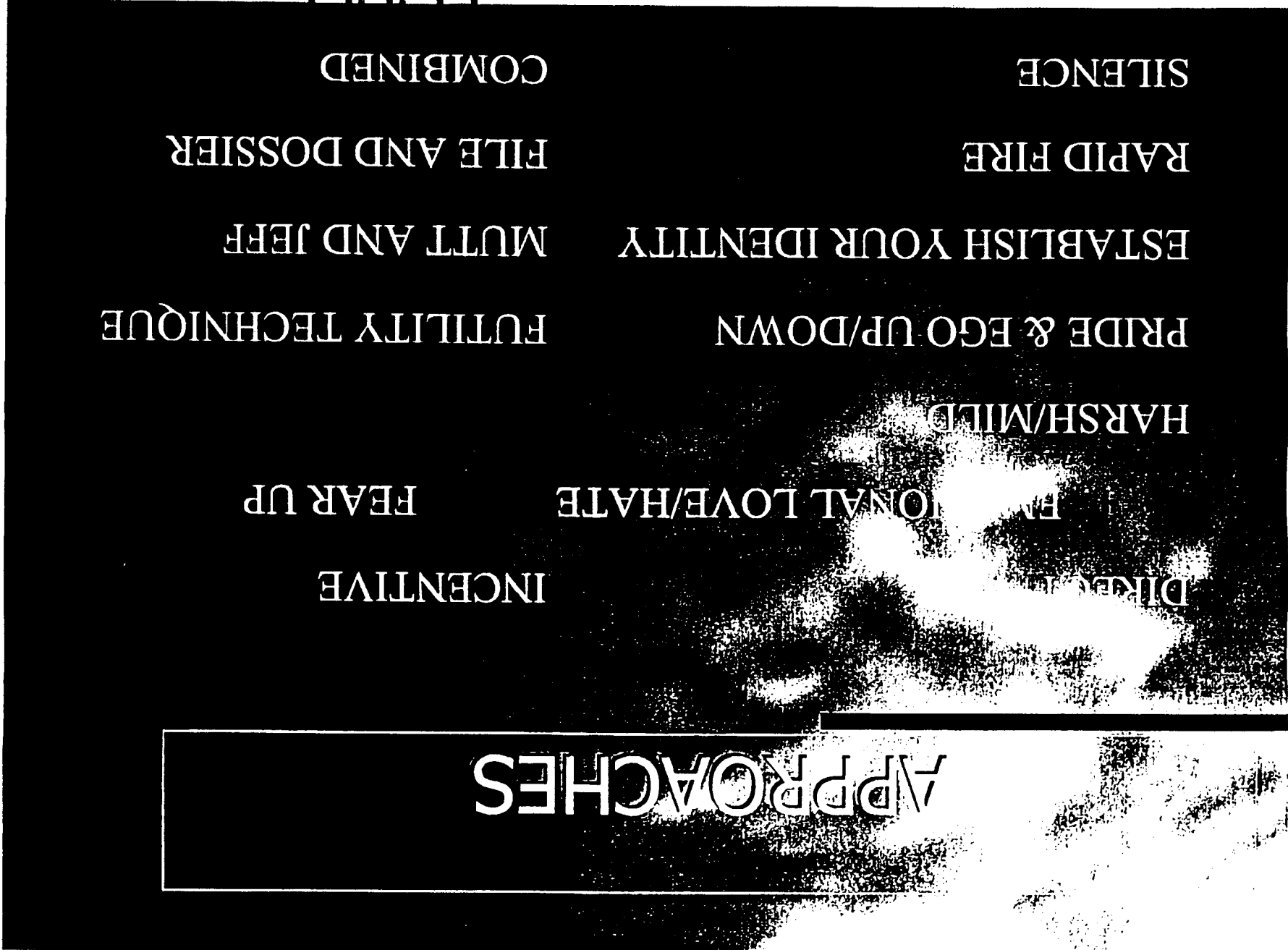
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Approaches: Establish and Develop Rapport

- Ask about circumstances of capture
- Ask background questions to find some common ground
- Show concern for source and help rationalize and exonerate guilt
- **FIND SOURCE'S MAJOR CONCERNS AND OFFER A MEANS TO FULFILL THEM**



APPROACHES

COMBINED

FILE AND DOSSIER

MUTT AND JEFF

FUTILITY TECHNIQUE

SILENCE

RAPID FIRE

ESTABLISH YOUR IDENTITY

PRIDE & EGO UP/DOWN

HARSH/MILD

EMOTIONAL LOVE/HATE

FEAR UP

INCENTIVE

DIRECTIONS

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Questioning Phase: Definition

- Questions utilize the basic interrogatives:

who, what, when, where, how and why

- Properly formulate question to elicit valuable, timely and accurate information
- Improperly formed question will confuse the source, waste time, and cause inaccurate information to be reported

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Intelligence Questioning: More than just questions

Intelligence Questioning is the ability to establish rapport, maintain rapport, form good rapport, ask questions, and obtain information focused on the issues.

In intelligence questioning, you must also study the source's body language, maintain the initiative, and avoid tangents by the source and you.

Questioning Techniques

- Use direct questions with thorough follow-up

- Control interrogation and assess reliability through the use of repeat and control questions
- Challenge any statement that you deem false
- Avoid vague, leading, compound and negative questions

Questioning: Map Tracking

- Establish whether source can read a map and knows compass directions
- Establish Point of Capture and have source explain route back to disposition mentioned during interrogation
- Determine colocated units and security measures at disposition
- Segment and exploit route taken by source for further dispositions

Questioning: Drawing Sketches

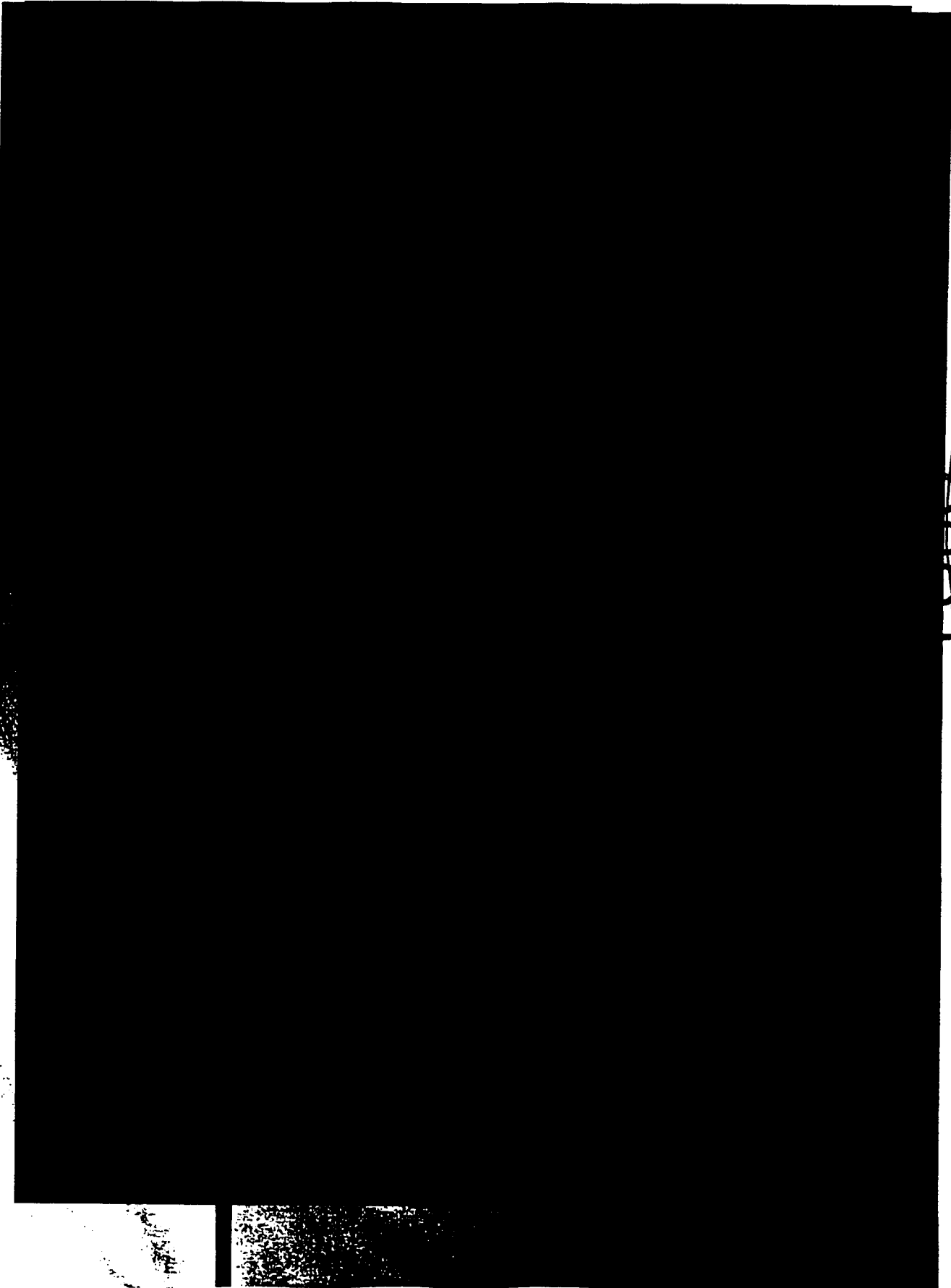
- Pictures are worth a thousand words to assist in describing a location or piece of equipment
- Source may have difficulty describing something, but drawing it makes it clearer
- Exploit a drawing or sketch the same way as a disposition
- Have source annotate drawing: drawer, subject, vantage point of drawer, north, dtg, when was area last seen by source

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Termination Phase

- Ensure that rapport is maintained
- Reinforce approach
- Inform source that he may be spoken to again
- Tell source that information will be checked for accuracy, and give opportunity to refute
- Thank him for his time and welcome him to the camp

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