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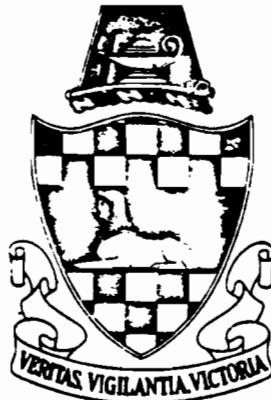
DOCUMENT

Change No. 1 to FM 30-15

TITLE

INTELLIGENCE INTERROGATION

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF



COMMANDING OFFICER

U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE CENTER AND SCHOOL
FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA 85613

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HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Washington, D.C., _____ 19__

INTELLIGENCE INTERROGATION

FM 30-15, 7 March 1969, is changed as follows:

Page 1-1. Paragraph 1-1. In line 4, after "Army intelligence interrogations" add "of non U.S. personnel, to include counter-intelligence interrogations."

Page 1-1. Paragraph 1-2a is superseded as follows:

a. The contents of this manual deal primarily with the principles, techniques, and procedures of intelligence interrogation of non-U.S. personnel. This manual also outlines procedures for the handling of the Subjects of interrogation, the exploitation and processing of documents, and the reporting of intelligence information gained through interrogation.

Page 1-1. Paragraph 1-2e is relettered 1-2f and new paragraph 1-2e is added as follows:

e. The principles and techniques of interrogation discussed herein are subject to the provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Page 1-1. Last sentence of paragraph 1-2e, redesignated 1-2f is superseded as follows:

f. Comments should be prepared, using DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications) and forwarded direct to the Commanding Officer, US Army Intelligence Center and School, ATTN: Office of Doctrine Development, Literature and Plans, Fort Huachuca, Arizona 85613.

Page 1-1. Paragraph 1-3 is superseded as follows:

1-3. Authority, Limitations, and Responsibilities.

a. Authority for the conduct of interrogations of personnel detained by military forces rests primarily upon the traditional concept that the Commander may utilize all available resources in the accomplishment of his mission and for the protection and security of his unit. However, it must be noted that the policy of the United States, international

agreements, international law, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice ^{require} restrict the conduct of military operations to the "laws and customs of war." In this context, specific prohibitions, limitations, and restrictions have been established for the handling and treatment of personnel detained by military forces by the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and FM 27-10, The Law of Land Warfare. Violations of these prohibitions, ^{applicable to the conduct of war} limitations, and restrictions normally constitute a concurrent violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and ^{may} will be prosecuted under that code. It is therefore the direct responsibility of the Commander to insure that the ^{general provisions of the conduct of warfare} general provisions for the conduct of warfare are not violated. Should violations occur, the Commander bears ^{ultimate} responsibility for the ^{investigation and} prosecution of ~~such~~ violations.

b. The Intelligence Staff Officer (G2/S2) has the primary staff responsibility for all intelligence functions of the command. He assists the Commander by supervising the collection, evaluation, and interpretation of all intelligence information, and disseminating intelligence to appropriate higher, lower and adjacent units. One of the significant means employed by the intelligence staff officer is the interrogation of PW, ^{Civil Interrogation for captives and detainees,} foreign deserters, ^{orig} civilians, and other persons of intelligence interest. In the conduct of intelligence interrogations, the G2/S2 has a ^{responsibility} primary staff supervision in insuring that such activities are carried out in accordance with the ^{provisions of war} provisions of international agreements, current regulations and directives, and the national policies of the United States regarding the treatment and handling of prisoners of war, ^{and other} and other detained persons. In maintaining an interrogation collection effort, the G2/S2 will, as a minimum:

- (1) Provide guidance on the employment ^{and training} of interrogation personnel.
- (2) Assign collection requirements upon which all interrogations will be conducted. Guidance and direction in the collection of information is provided by such means as listing Essential Elements

of Information (EEI) and Other Intelligence Requirements (OIR), levying Specific Intelligence Collection Requirements (SICR), briefings, and issuing other specific instructions.

(3) Provide for the periodic review and updating of regulations and directives governing the conduct of interrogations *and the handling of*

(4) Insure that personnel involved in the conduct of intelligence interrogations (regardless of whether or not they are trained interrogators) are cognizant of current laws, regulations and directives pertaining to the treatment and handling of personnel *subject to* detained by U.S. forces.

Page 1-2. Paragraph 1-4 is superseded as follows:

1-4. General.

Interrogation is the art of questioning and examining a Subject in order to obtain the maximum amount of usable information. The goal of any interrogation is to obtain ^{reliable} information [of the highest degree of credibility] *in a* minimum amount of time, meeting the intelligence requirements of any echelon of command. Subjects may be ^{or law enforcement,} prisoners of war, defectors, refugees, displaced persons, agents or suspected agents, or other (non-U.S. personnel). A good interrogation is one that produces needed information which is timely, complete, clear, and accurate. An interrogation involves the interaction of two personalities, the Subject of an interrogation and the interrogator. Each contact between these two differs to some degree because of the individual characteristics and capabilities of the participants. Furthermore, the circumstances of each contact and the physical environment are variables. Additionally, there are many types and forms of intelligence interrogations, such as the interview, the debriefing, and the elicitation. There are, however, certain principles which can be considered to have general applicability to all types of interrogations, namely, the objective, initiative, accuracy, prohibition against use of force, and security.

Page 1-2. Paragraphs 1-6a (1), (2), (3), and (4) are superseded as follows:

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(1) The Subject, especially if ^{captured} detained by military forces during tactical operations, normally has undergone a traumatic experience and fears for his life. This anxiety is usually prompted by the Subject's lack of knowledge and understanding of what is about to occur (fear of the unknown), or by ^{in some cases} the fear that he will be tortured or executed.

(2) The interrogator ^{may be} has a position of authority over the Subject. The Subject realizes this fact, and in some cases believes that his future might well depend upon his association with the interrogator.

(3) The interrogator has had the opportunity to study the Subject by personal observation or the study of documents, whereas the Subject knows nothing about the interrogator.

(4) The interrogator clearly knows the purpose of the interrogation; the Subject ~~does~~ does not - he may assume, but he cannot be certain. This gives the interrogator a distinct advantage.

Page 1-3. Paragraph 1-6a(5) is added after paragraph 1-6a(4) as follows:

(5) Having gained the initial advantage, the interrogator must strive to maintain the initiative by application of appropriate interrogation techniques, through exercise of self-control, by taking advantage of the Subject's weaknesses as they become apparent, and by continuously displaying an attitude of confidence and self-assurance.

Page 1-3. Paragraph 1-8 is superseded as follows:

1-8. Prohibition Against Use of Force.

a. The use of force ^{JAG School} as an aid to interrogation is prohibited by law [and international agreements] and is not authorized ^{or condoned} by the United States Army. Experience indicates that the use of force is not necessary to gain cooperation of Subjects of interrogation. [?] At best, use of force is a poor technique, ^{and is counterproductive} since it may induce the Subject to say what he thinks the interrogator wants to hear. The Subject may not possess

the information sought, but he ^{will} fabricate information to please the interrogator and bring an end to the force being applied. This leads to doubt as to the truth of the information obtained and may cause more harm than good. ^{damaging} However, the use of force is not to be confused with psychological ploys, verbal tickery, or other non-violent and non-coercive ruses used by the interrogator in the successful interrogation of hesitant or uncooperative Subjects.

a) other (unauthoritative) techniques

b. The psychological techniques and principles outlined in this manual should neither be confused with, nor construed to be synonymous ^{with} "brainwashing," mental torture, or mental coercion that may induce lasting and permanent mental alteration and damage. In this regard, it should be noted that historically:

(1) "Brainwashing" involves the conditioning of a Subject's Stimulus-Response Bond through methods such as, but not limited to sensory deprivation, indoctrination, group dynamics, or combinations thereof. The objective of this procedure is directed primarily towards the Subject's acceptance and espousal of beliefs, behavior, or doctrine alien to his native cultural environment for propaganda rather than intelligence collection purposes.

(2) Mental torture and mental coercion revolve around the elimination of a Subject's "Free Will." ^{and is an explicit violation of Article 3 of the Geneva Convention} Precedence indicates that mental torture or mental coercion involves the use of force or violence, or threats of the same, to gain a Subject's cooperation. When violence is threatened, the Subject has to choose between cooperating with those in authority and having force (including death and/or dismemberment) applied to himself or his family. However, for the threat of violence to induce the Subject to cooperate, the authority must apply violence to substantiate his threats. In most instances, the actual use of physical violence precludes the exercise of "Free Will" by the Subject in choosing between the available alternatives.

c. The techniques and principles contained within this manual are intended to serve as guides to obtaining the willing cooperation of a

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Subject; and the absence of the use of threats in interrogation is intentional, as their enforcement and use normally constitute violations of international agreements and laws, and ~~will~~ result in prosecution under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Additionally, the inability to carry out a threat of violence or force renders an interrogator ineffective should the Subject challenge the threat. Consequently, from both legal and moral viewpoints, the restrictions established by international law, agreements, and customs render threats of force, violence, and deprivation useless as interrogation techniques.

Page 1-4. Reletter subparagraphs 1-11 d, e, f, g, h to read 1-11 e, f, g, h, i and add subparagraph 1-11 d as follows:

d Credibility. The interrogator must maintain credibility with ^{Distance} ~~the~~ PW. Failure to produce material rewards when promised may adversely affect future interrogations. Likewise, the importance of honest reporting cannot be overstressed, since interrogation reports are often used as a basis for tactical decisions and operations.

Page 1-6. Subparagraph 1-12 c (10) is added after 1-12 c (9) as follows:

(10) Knowledge of Infrastructure. The interrogator is required to support counterintelligence personnel in the screening and processing of ^{defines} civilian detainees in stability operations. Therefore, it is essential that he possess a working knowledge of the modus operandi and organizational structure of an insurgent infrastructure.

Page 1-6. Paragraph 1-13 is superseded as follows:

1-13. Interrogator Training.

Part B7
 Training in intelligence interrogation consists of ^{specific} ~~instructing~~ ⁱⁿ the ~~trainee in the~~ provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Laws of Land Warfare, and in the general principles, but more importantly, the practical application of interrogation as outlined in this manual. Additional training should be given to further the knowledge and improve special skills listed and discussed in paragraph 1-12. It is important that the interrogator be well-versed in U.S. forces organization, tactics,

techniques, equipment, and related subjects so that he can judge the relative significance of information a Subject may impart to him.

Page 2-1. Paragraph 2-2. Add new subparagraph as follows:

c. Both types of interrogation, direct and indirect, may be utilized either at the tactical or strategic levels of intelligence. At a tactical level, information of immediate use to the combat Commander is normally the goal, and due to time limitations, direct interrogation is usually more feasible. At a strategic level, detailed information, concerning for example the enemy country's capabilities to wage continued hostilities, is the goal, and the utilization of either direct or indirect interrogation will be dependent upon the time available to conduct the interrogation, the capabilities of the interrogator, and the particular circumstances and disposition of the Subject.

Page 2-1. Paragraph 2-3 is superseded as follows:

2-3 Selection of Subjects.

Criteria for the selection of personnel to be interrogated vary with the nature of the information sought, time limitations, number and types of potential Subjects available, and the exact circumstances surrounding the employment of U.S. Forces. In this regard, the selection of Subjects is particularly important in conducting interrogations at tactical echelons or levels of command, ~~due to large numbers of PW~~ ^{but - / primarily - are - selected - for -} _{difficulties} and time restrictions.

Page 2-2. Paragraph 2-4b(4)(c). Change the fifth sentence to read: "This is particularly true of PW who may have in their possession letters, photographs, diaries, and other personal documents which, though devoid of military information, may furnish information reflecting personal feelings, morale, and family affairs."

Page 2-5. Paragraph 2-5a. Add new subparagraph (10) as follows:

(10) Cooperate readily when given material rewards such as [food,] money, or items for his personal comfort.

Page 2-5. Paragraph 2-5b(5) is superseded as follows:

(5) "Rapid Fire" technique. This approach technique involves a psychological ploy based upon the principles that:

(a) Everyone likes to be heard when he speaks; and

(b) It is confusing to be interrupted in mid-sentence with an unrelated question. This technique may be utilized by an individual interrogator, or simultaneously by two or more interrogators in questioning the same Subject. In employing this technique the interrogator asks a series of questions in such a manner that the Subject does not have time to answer completely a question before the next question is asked. This tends to confuse the Subject and he will tend to contradict himself, as he has little time to formulate his answers. The interrogator then confronts the Subject with the inconsistencies causing further contradictions. In many instances, the Subject will begin to talk freely in an attempt to explain himself and deny the inconsistencies pointed out by the interrogator. In attempting to explain his answers, the Subject is likely to reveal more than he intends, thus creating additional leads for further interrogation. The interrogator must have all his questions formulated before approaching the Subject, as long pauses between questions allow the Subject to complete his answers and render this approach ineffective. Besides extensive preparation, this technique requires an experienced, competent interrogator, comprehensive knowledge of the case, and fluency in the language of the Subject. If the interrogator must work through an interpreter, control of the Subject is passed to the interpreter. [This technique is most effective immediately after capture, because of the confused state of the Subject.]

Page 2-6. Paragraph 2-5b(6) is superseded as follows:

(6) Comfort technique. This approach technique is based upon the application of indirect physical discomfort upon a Subject by denying him the luxuries of civilized life and may take many forms. The Subject may display fondness for certain luxury items; e.g., candy, fruit, American cigarettes, etc. This fondness provides the interrogator with a positive means of rewarding the Subject for cooperation and truthfulness, as he may withhold or give such comfort items at his discretion. However, any pressure applied in this manner must not amount to a denial of basic human needs under any circumstances.

Bleak, dismal surroundings during the interrogation; requiring the Subject to stand or be seated in an uncomfortable chair during questioning; or waking the Subject at periodic irregular intervals can also be used. However, this type of harassment is the least desirable of the approaches, as the harassment must stop well short of impairing the physical wellbeing of the Subject. In many cases, the distinction between legal and illegal techniques depends on the specific facts. For example, questioning a hungry Subject outside a mess hall would not be in contravention of the Geneva Conventions, provided that the Subject had not been systematically starved to produce his hunger. However, if all other detainees were fed and the Subject being interrogated was not, the action would be illegal as it would expose the Subject to "unpleasant and disadvantageous treatment" in contravention of Article 17 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 (GPW). Caution must be utilized in employing this technique because:

- (a) Of possible violations of the prohibitions placed upon the treatment and handling of detainees.
- (b) The Subject might be tempted to provide false or inaccurate information to gain the luxury item he desires or to stop minor harassment.

Page 2-6. Paragraph 2-5b(7) is superseded as follows:

(7) Repetition. Repetition is used to induce cooperation from a hostile Subject. In one variation of this technique the interrogator listens carefully to a Subject's answer to a question and then repeats both the question and answer several times. He does this with each succeeding question until the Subject becomes so thoroughly bored with the procedure that he answers questions fully and candidly in order to satisfy the interrogator and gain relief from the monotony of this method of questioning. The repetition technique must be judiciously utilized, as it will generally be ineffective when employed against introverted Subjects, or those having great self control. In fact, it

may provide an opportunity for a Subject to regain his composure and delay the interrogation. In employing this technique, the use of more than one interrogator or a tape recorder has proven to be effective.

Page 2-6. Paragraph 2-5b(8) is superseded as follows:

(8) "Mutt and Jeff" technique. (This technique might also be called "Friend and Foe".) This technique involves a psychological ploy which takes advantage of the uncertainty and fear which a Subject has as a result of being detained and questioned. Utilization of this technique necessitates the employment of two experienced interrogators who are convincing actors, and will follow a specific scenario. Basically, the two interrogators will display opposing personalities and attitudes toward the Subject. For example, the first interrogator is belligerent and displays animosity toward the Subject. He might be strict and order the Subject to stand at attention during questioning. He might also use harsh and abusive language, scream at the Subject, or, in general, display erratic and irrational behavior (rolling his eyes, drooling, pounding on the table, yelling, etc). The goal of the technique is to alienate the Subject completely and to increase the Subject's fear of the irrational behavior of the interrogator. At the height of the alienation or irrational behavior, the second interrogator appears (having received his cue via a signal hidden from the Subject, or by listening and observing out of view of the Subject), admonishes the first interrogator for his behavior and orders him from the room. He then apologizes to the Subject for the behavior of the first interrogator. He attempts to soothe the Subject, perhaps offering him coffee and a cigarette. He explains that the actions of the first interrogator were largely the result of an inferior intellect and a lack of self-discipline. The inference is created that the second interrogator and the Subject have in common a high degree of intelligence and self-discipline, above and beyond that of the first interrogator. The Subject is normally inclined to have a feeling of gratitude towards the second interrogator, who continues to display a sympathetic attitude towards

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the Subject in an effort to enhance the rapport and control for the questioning which will follow. Should the Subject's cooperativeness begin to fade, the second interrogator can imply that since he is of high rank, having many other duties, he cannot afford to waste time on uncooperative Subjects, further implying that the first interrogator might return to continue questioning the Subject. When employed against the proper Subject, this ruse will normally gain the Subject's complete cooperation for interrogation.

Page 2-7. Paragraph 2-5b(13) is superseded as follows:

(13) "Emotional" technique. This technique provides the interrogator with valuable assistance in convincing a Subject to cooperate. Through observation of the Subject, the interrogator can often identify the dominant emotions which motivate the individual. The motivating emotion may be greed, love, hate, revenge, or one of many other human emotions. The interrogator employs verbal and emotional ruses in applying verbal pressure to the Subject's dominant emotion or emotions. One major advantage of this technique is its versatility which allows the interrogator to utilize the same basic situation both positively and negatively. For example, this technique can be used on the prisoner of war who has a great love for his unit and fellow soldiers. The interrogator may take advantage of this by telling the Subject that his providing information may shorten the war or battle in progress and save many of his comrades' lives, but that his refusal to talk may cause their deaths. This places a burden on the Subject and may motivate him to seek relief through cooperation. Conversely, this technique can also be used on the prisoner who hates his unit because it withdrew and left him to be captured, or on one who perhaps feels that he was treated unfairly in his unit. In such cases, the interrogator can point out that if the Subject cooperates and points out the location of the unit, the unit can be destroyed, thus giving the Subject an opportunity for revenge. [The interrogator proceeds with this method in a way similar to the "Mutt and Jeff" technique, in that he might employ a series of

tempermental outbursts by raising his voice, pounding on the table, and generally conducting himself in such a manner as to create a feeling of insecurity and anxiety in the Subject. The Subject must not be permitted to relax or recover his composure until he has demonstrated complete cooperation. This approach is likely to be effective with the immature and timid Subject, and should be employed only by an experienced interrogator.

Page 2-8. Paragraph 2-5. Add new subparagraph 2-5c as follows:

c. It may be necessary for the interrogator to utilize several approach techniques concurrently, or in succession, with individual Subjects. In this context, the interrogator should decide during the planning phase which of the techniques might work well in tandem, and be prepared for a transition from one technique into another as the Subject's personal characteristics and weaknesses become apparent during the approach phase. Several of the approach techniques complement each other and can easily be orchestrated together. For example, the "File and Dossier," "Futility," and "We Know all" approaches work well together in obtaining a Subject's cooperation.

Page 2-8. Paragraph 2-6a. Change first sentence to read as follows:

a. General. Although there is no fixed point at which the approach phase ends and the questioning phase begins, generally the questioning phase commences when the Subject begins to answer questions pertinent to the specific objectives of the interrogation.

Page 2-17. Paragraph 2-9. In line 8, add the following sentence.

"For example, the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949 (GPW) requires that the questioning of ^{PW}prisoners shall be carried out in a language which they understand."

Page 2-17. Paragraph 2-9c. In line 4, add the following sentence: "In addition, compound questions and the use of double negatives can easily result in errors when utilizing interpreters."

Page 2-21. Paragraph 2-15b(3). In line 9, add the following sentence: "In addition, the use of the polygraph on persons of little

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education or sophistication (often encountered in stability operations in underdeveloped countries) may induce an irrational fear or psychological reaction that completely negates the value of the examination."

Page 2-23. Paragraph 2-15f. In line 18, "law and is subject to trial" is changed to read "law or international law and is subject to trial."

Page 2-23. Paragraph 2-15f. In line 24, insert the following sentence: "A prisoner of war can be validly sentenced only according to the same procedural standards that apply to members of U.S. Armed Forces."

Page 2-23. Paragraph 2-15g. In line 12, insert the following sentence: "Disposition of a Subject should never be based solely on the result of a polygraph examination. A positive result on such an examination does not discount any information upon which the interrogator based his initial doubts which led him to request the examination."

Page 3-1. Paragraph 3-1. In line 22, the sentence is changed to read: "Other sources of information are enemy and friendly civilians, refugees, captured espionage agents, and informers."

Page 3-1. Paragraph 3-1. In line 29, after "information" insert the following sentence: "These types of individuals include personnel who are not PW and who should be screened and interrogated by counter-intelligence personnel."

Page 3-1. Paragraph 3-2b. The last sentence is changed to read: "Willful refusal of this obligation by the PW only allows a restriction of privileges accorded to his specific rank, but does not permit any restrictions of his general PW rights."

Page 3-1. Paragraph 3-2c. The second sentence is changed to read: "In general, the Conventions prohibit any form of physical or mental torture, coercion, inhumane treatment, or threats of these methods as a [legal] method of obtaining information."

Page 3-1. Paragraph 3-2e. Reletter subparagraph "e" to read "f" and add new paragraph "e" as follows:

See P13
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2-27-14
See P13
2-27-14

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e. Should a detainee violate regulations or commit an offense of the law, he will be afforded the same judicial rights as those guaranteed U.S. military personnel. He will be informed that he is under suspicion (or is charged) of committing an offense, told the nature of the offense, and his rights under Article 31, UCMJ, will be explained to him. Should he be tried, his trial and sentencing, or exoneration, will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the UCMJ and current international law and agreements.

Page 3-2. Paragraph 3-3. Add the following sentences to end of paragraph: "The criticality of this period makes it extremely important that a qualified interrogator come into contact with the Subject as soon as possible. Thus, [if an interrogator is not present with the capturing unit,] the PW should be evacuated as soon as ^{practicable} feasible."

Page 3-7. Paragraph 3-7d(1). The first sentence is changed to read: "Category "A" documents contain information of immediate tactical, psychological, or strategic value."

Page 3-8. Paragraph 3-7d(3) is superseded as follows:

(3) Category "C" documents contain information of apparent lesser value to intelligence staffs. Examples of this type of document are personal letters, pinup pictures, commercial or business literature, fiction books, comic magazines, etc. However, it must be remembered that the most innocuous appearing documents may contain fragmentary information which, when evaluated in conjunction with intelligence from other sources, may divulge important tactical or strategic intelligence information concerning the enemy. Additionally, documents which fall into this category often provide valuable assistance to the interrogator (See para 3-8b below).

Page 3-11. Figure 3-5. Control data le and lf. Reletter control data "e" and "f" to read "f" and "g" and add new control data "e" as follows:

e. Circumstance of Capture.

Page 3-12. Figure 3-6. Under "TIME & PLACE CAPTURED:" enter additional line to read as follows:

"CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE: Documents Captured on Battlefield."

Page 3-13. Paragraph 3-8b is superseded as follows:

b. Personal Documents. Personal documents include such things as letters, diaries, notes of meetings, notes of things to do, etc. Into this category also fall engraved watches, bracelets, and fraternal, school and wedding rings. Additionally, what may be termed "pocket litter" - miscellaneous items that most people carry in their pockets for whatever the reason - falls within this category. These items may or may not be of intelligence value, but they provide the interrogator with valuable tools in the planning and formulation of the techniques used during the Approach Phase of an interrogation. Often these items will provide the key needed to obtain the willing cooperation of the Subject.

Page 3-13. Paragraph 3-10a. The second sentence is changed to read: "Civilians are segregated from military personnel (and are screened and interrogated by counterintelligence personnel), officers from enlisted men and NCO."

Page 3-14. Paragraph 3-10g. The last sentence is changed to read: "Screening ^{to select} should be accomplished by ^{responsible} counterintelligence elements in coordination with intelligence interrogators, psychological operations and civil affairs personnel, and military units in the area."

Page 3-17. Paragraph 3-15c is superseded as follows:

c. Screening of PW and ^{to select detainees} civilians of specific interest to counterintelligence personnel.

Page 3-17. Paragraph 3-16a is superseded as follows:

a. Screening Personnel. Screening personnel are specially trained qualified interrogators and counterintelligence personnel.

Page 3-19. Paragraph 3-19. Add new subparagraph "f" as follows:

f. Psychological Operations (PSYOP) Elements. Normally, interrogation elements coordinate with PSYOP elements to obtain information concerning the motivational factors and cultural value systems of the individuals to be interrogated. PSYOP units, as a part of their normal operations, develop detailed analysis concerning psychological and cultural factors of both friendly and hostile elements in the area of operations. Such information will help interrogation personnel in understanding the Subject's attitudes, value systems, and perception; it will also assist in obtaining information more rapidly.

Page 3-19. Paragraph 3-20a. The first sentence is changed to read: "Normally, in conventional military operations, interrogation personnel are not attached below brigade level; however, in some combat situations it may be desirable to conduct limited tactical interrogations at the battalion or lower level."

Page 3-20. Paragraph 3-20e(1) is superseded as follows:

(1) Use of force. The use of force, [even under severe combat conditions] ^{is} ~~must~~ be prohibited. Similarly, inhumane treatment and [un-justifiable] ^{deliberate} exposure of detainees to grave danger is prohibited.

Page 3-21. Paragraph 3-22a. The first sentence is changed to read: "The principal tactical interrogation of PW and screening of civilian detainees takes place at division level."

Page 3-22. Paragraph 3-23a. The first sentence is changed to read: "Corps is not in the normal channel of evacuation of PW and civilian detainees."

Page 3-22. Paragraph 3-23c(2) is superseded as follows:

(2) PW and civilian detainees in the custody of corps military police or counterintelligence elements and recommended by them for tactical interrogation.

Page 3-23. Paragraph 3-25b(1). The first sentence is changed to read: "Interrogators and counterintelligence personnel attached to units designated for amphibious operations should become familiar with the nature of this type operation."

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Page 3-23. The fourth sentence is changed to read: "This element, along with Counterintelligence Teams, should participate in all aspects of the planning phase affecting the landing force to which attached."

Page 4-1. Paragraph 4-2a. Lines 16-21 are changed to read: "Hence, any insurgent taken into custody by host government security forces may not be protected by the Geneva Conventions beyond the basic protections in Article 3, and will be subject to the internal security laws of the country concerning subversion and lawlessness."

Page 4-1. Paragraph 4-2b. In line 20 after last sentence add "Since counterintelligence elements are tasked with the mission of countersubversion, the primary responsibility for identifying insurgent operations within the indigenous population is placed upon counterintelligence personnel. Therefore, it is essential that the intelligence interrogator maintain close and continuous coordination with counterintelligence personnel to ensure complete exploitation of indigenous resources."

Page 4-2. Paragraph 4-5b. In line 8, after "area of operation" add "in this regard, it is essential that the intelligence interrogator fully grasp the importance that the insurgent infrastructure places on the accomplishment of political objectives as opposed to military successes."

Page 4-2. Paragraph 4-6a. The first sentence is changed to read: "In some instances, US Army counterintelligence personnel and interrogators are assigned to a host country to assist in developing interrogation capabilities of host country forces."

Page 4-3. Paragraph 4-6c.(3). The following sentences are added to subparagraph (3): "Local Theater policies and directives normally assign other specified actions for the Advisor in a situation of this sort. Such policies and directives may include the responsibility of advising the counterpart of the undesirability of such action, and the reporting of the incident through US channels. The Advisor must comply with any such Theater (or other command) policies and directives."

Page 4-4. Paragraph 4-7a. Lines 7-9 are changed to read: "Further, the insurgent has no legal status as a PW and, therefore, realizes he may be considered a common criminal."

Page 4-4. Paragraph 4-7b. Reletter subparagraph "b" to read "c" and add new subparagraph "b" as follows:

b. Although the insurgent often lacks conventional psychological support as discussed above, the interrogator should realize that other support may have been furnished him through intensive political and psychological indoctrination. Indoctrination sessions using such techniques as self and group criticism can give insurgents a strong group identification and fanatical belief in the insurgent cause.

Page 4-4. Paragraph 4-8a is superseded as follows:

a. Insurgency is identified as a condition resulting from a revolt or insurrection against a constituted government which falls short of civil war. It is usually a conflict not of international character and is not a recognized belligerency. Therefore, insurgent captives are not guaranteed prisoner-of-war status and full protection under the articles of the Geneva Conventions relative to the handling of prisoners of war. However, Article 3 of the Conventions requires that insurgent captives be humanely treated and forbids violence to life and person - in particular, murder, mutilation, cruel treatment, and torture. It further forbids commitment of outrages upon personal dignity, taking of hostages, and passing of sentences and execution without prior judgment by a regularly constituted court.

Page 4-5. Paragraph 4-10. Add new subparagraph "e" as follows:

e. Defectors. These individuals are perhaps the best source of information available during stability operations. They are usually cooperative, and easily susceptible to direct approach interrogation techniques. The most important feature of interrogating defectors is the capability to physically exploit the individual who voluntarily agrees to accompany friendly personnel into tactical operations areas. The primary methods of exploiting defectors are to utilize them as tactical guides and advisors, informants, aides in interrogation and document

analysis, and advisors on enemy agent net "modus operandi". It should be noted, however, that some of these techniques involve personal danger for the defector. Coercion cannot be used to induce his cooperation. However, when defectors are employed to accomplish objectives as discussed in FM 30-17 and FM 30-17A, they will be controlled only by qualified counterintelligence personnel.

Page 4-6. Paragraph 4-11. In line 2, after "to productive interrogation" add "by counterintelligence personnel and supported by intelligence interrogators, civil affairs, military police, and military units in the area."

Page 4-7. Paragraph 4-13. Designate present unlettered paragraph as subparagraph "a." Lines 19-23 are changed to read: "For company operations assigned a strike mission, attachment of interrogators should be based on estimated insurgent strength and the size of the population in the operational area."

Page 4-7. Paragraph 4-13. Add new subparagraph "b" as follows:

b. The Counterintelligence Section of the division MI companies will normally be deployed in an area coverage basis. This provides assignment of one or more counterintelligence teams in areas where the indigenous population is concentrated. These counterintelligence personnel will provide direct counterintelligence support to those tactical units within their area of operation. Therefore, it is essential that intelligence interrogators attached to tactical units, and counterintelligence personnel operating under the area coverage concept, maintain constant liaison to ensure a continuous exchange of information concerning all aspects of the insurgent infrastructure.

Page 4-7. Paragraph 4-14. In line 16, "warfare programs" is changed to read "operations programs."

Page 4-7. Paragraph 4-14. In line 19, after "nature." insert the sentence: "It is essential that these centers be comprised of counterintelligence personnel and intelligence interrogators."

Page 5-1. Paragraph 5-1. After the last sentence, add the following: "Counterintelligence reporting procedures are outlined in FM 30-17."

Page 5-1. Paragraph 5-2e. In line 7, add the following sentence: "Negative responses should be recorded to prevent misunderstanding and duplication of effort during further interrogation and report screening."

Page 5-7. Paragraph 5-10 and 5-11 are renumbered 5-11 and 5-12, and new paragraph 5-10 is added as follows:

5-10. Department of Defense Biographic Report (DD Form 1396-1)
DD Form 1396-1 may be utilized by interrogators to record detailed biographic data pertaining to designated Subjects. It is normally used for interrogation purposes in conjunction with detailed strategic interrogations. Instructions for preparation and use of DD Form 1396-1 are found in Defense Intelligence Agency Instructions 58-13.

Page A-2. Paragraph A-3. Add Army Subject Schedule 27-1 entitled "The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Hague Convention No. IV of 1907."

Page B-7. Example 1, paragraph 14. Lines 4-6 are changed to read: "This information is usually of particular importance to the civil affairs and psychological operations personnel of the unit."

Page B-7. In example 1, add new paragraph "15" as follows:

15. POLITICAL AND PROPAGANDA PERSONNEL. Personnel recently acquired through combat operations who are identified as being involved with political and psychological operations should be questioned. As a minimum, the following topics should be included:

- a. Policy, plans, and objectives.
- b. Organization and training.
- c. Current and past activities, to include themes of any propaganda programs.
- d. Enemy analysis of our weaknesses and strengths.
- e. Target audiences for propaganda, including priorities.
- f. Effects of friendly psychological operations.

g. Analysis of enemy weaknesses and strengths.

h. Enemy counterpropaganda activities.

Page C-1. APPENDIX C. In Line 15, SAMPLE SPOT INTERROGATION REPORT, change "Regrading instructions" to read "Downgrading & Declassification Data."

Page D-1. APPENDIX D, FORMAT FOR TACTICAL INTERROGATION REPORT, is superseded as follows:

APPENDIX D

FORMAT FOR TACTICAL INTERROGATION REPORT

(CLASSIFICATION)

(Unit Designation)

TACTICAL INTERROGATION REPORT

NAME OF SOURCE: _____ (Last name in capital letters)	REPORT NO: _____
CATEGORY: A B C D (Circle one)	INTERROGATOR: (Name, Rank) _____
INTERROGATION SERIAL NO: _____	DATE/TIME: (Of Interrogation) _____
_____	LANGUAGE USED: _____
_____	INTERPRETER: _____
_____	MAPS USED: (Name, series, sheet, edition, scale) _____

PART I. ADMINISTRATIVE:

A. PERSONAL PARTICULARS OF SOURCE:

1. Rank, Full Name, Serial Number, and Job:
2. Date and Place of Birth:
3. Nationality:
4. Languages and Proficiency: (All languages spoken and proficiency)
5. Unit, Formation, or Organization: (Complete unit designation)

B. CAPTURE DATA (From Captive Tag)

1. Date/Time:
2. Place:
3. Capturing Unit:
4. Circumstances:

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

C. DOCUMENTS/EQUIPMENT

1. List of Documents and their disposition:
2. Details of Money and Valuables and their disposition:
3. Personal Equipment: (Other than Weapons) Type and Disposition:
4. Weapons, Type and Disposition:

PART II. INFORMATION OBTAINED (Date of information is today's date unless otherwise stated in body of report).

A. COMPOSITION (List organization and strength (men, weapons, and equipment) of units known to source.)

B. DISPOSITIONS (List location (six digit coord) of all units, CP, OP, LP, deployments, boundaries, patrol routes, minefields, barriers, obstacles, crew served weapons, supply depots, and aid stations known to source.)
(State hearsay or observation.)

C. MISSIONS

1. SUBJECT: At time of capture, and Subject's job/position within unit.
2. UNIT: All echelons, both present and future missions and plans.

D. LOGISTICS (List type, quantity, quality, and distribution methods of weapons and ammunition, vehicles, spare parts, POL, food, water, communications equipment, and other items of supply for the Subject's unit, and for other units known to Subject.)

E. MISCELLANEOUS (List all information which could not be included logically in previous paragraphs. This paragraph should include, but not be limited to the following: Losses, replacements, tactics, training, morale, obstacles, personalities, challenges and passwords, code names, code numbers, and under Other Information anything that will not fit under a previous heading).

PART III. REMARKS:

A. ASSESSMENT OF SOURCE (Interrogator's assessment of source's intelligence, experience, and reliability. List discrepancies/contradictions noted during interrogation.)

B. DISCUSSION OF INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES: (Described specialist knowledge. Describe technique used to gain cooperation of source.)

C. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER INTERROGATION (Submit recommendations for disposition and further interrogation based on specialized areas of knowledgeability of Subject).

/s/T. MICHAEL KASPER
Name: T. Michael Kasper
Rank, Branch of Service: Sp6, MI
Position/Title: Senior Interrogator

DISTRIBUTION:

(DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION DATA)

Page E-1. APPENDIX E, ARTICLE 3 OF THE 1949 GENEVA CONVENTIONS,
is superseded as follows:

APPENDIX E

1949 Geneva Conventions

(Reference FM 27-10)

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1. The United States is a party to the following Geneva Conventions of 1949:
 - a. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field of 12 August 1949, cited herein as GWS.
 - b. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea of 12 August 1949, cited herein as GWS Sea.
 - c. Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949, cited herein as GPW.
 - d. Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, cited herein as GC.
 2. These treaties will be strictly observed and enforced by United States forces without regard to whether they are legally binding upon this country and its specific relations with any other specified country. Military Commanders will be instructed which, if any, of these treaties, or component parts thereof, are not legally binding in a given situation.

On 10 August 1965, the U.S. Secretary of State notified the International Committee of the Red Cross that the Geneva Conventions as a whole would apply to the Vietnam conflict. Future armed conflict involving the United States will most likely be subjected to the same laws on a unilateral basis.

3. Those articles of the above-referenced treaties directly applicable to this manual are quoted below. (See FM 27-10 for full explanation of these treaties).

4. SITUATIONS TO WHICH LAW OF WAR APPLICABLE

In addition to the provisions which shall be implemented in peacetime, the present Convention shall apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties, even if the State of War is not recognized by one of them.

The Convention shall also apply to all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a High Contracting Party, even if the said occupation meets with no armed resistance.

Although one of the Powers in conflict may not be a party to the present Convention, the Powers who are parties thereto shall remain bound by it in their mutual relations. They shall furthermore be bound by the Convention in relation to the said Power, if the latter accepts and applies the provisions thereof. (GWS, GWS Sea, GPW, GC, art. 2.)

5. CIVIL WAR

In the case of armed conflict not of an international character occurring in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, each Party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the following provisions:

(1) Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction founded on race, colour, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria.

To this end, the following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the above-mentioned persons:

(a) violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;

(b) taking of hostages;

(c) outrages upon personal dignity in particular, humiliating and degrading treatment;

(d) the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.

(2) The wounded and sick shall be collected and cared for. An impartial humanitarian body, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, may offer its services to the Parties to the conflict.

The Parties to the conflict should further endeavour to bring into force, by means of special agreements, all or part of the other provisions of the present Convention.

The application of the preceding provisions shall not affect the legal status of the Parties to the conflict. (GWS, GPW, GWS Sea, GC, art. 3.)

6. PRISONERS OF WAR DEFINED

A. Prisoners of war, in the sense of the present Convention, are persons belonging to one of the following categories, who have fallen into the power of the enemy:

(1) Members of the armed forces of a Party to the conflict, as well as members of militias or volunteer corps forming part of such armed forces.

(2) Members of other militias and members of other volunteer corps, including those of organized resistance movements, belonging to a Party to the conflict and operating in or outside their own territory, even if this territory is occupied, provided that such militias or volunteer corps, including such organized resistance movements, fulfill the following conditions:

- (a) that of being commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates;
- (b) that of having a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance;
- (c) that of carrying arms openly;
- (d) that of conducting their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war;

(3) Members of regular armed forces who profess allegiance to a government or an authority not recognized by the Detaining Power.

(4) Persons who accompany the armed forces without actually being members thereof, such as civilian members of military aircraft crews, war correspondents, supply contractors, members of labour units or of services responsible for the welfare of the armed forces, provided that they have received authorization from the armed forces which they accompany, who shall provide them for that purpose with an identity card similar to the annexed model.

(5) Members of crews, including masters, pilots and apprentices, of the merchant marine and the crews of civil aircraft of the Parties to the conflict, who do not benefit by more favourable treatment under any other provisions of international law.

(6) Inhabitants of a nonoccupied territory, who on the approach of the enemy spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces, without having had time to form themselves into regular armed units, provided they carry arms openly and respect the laws and customs of war.

B. The following shall likewise be treated as prisoners of war under the present Convention:

(1) Persons belonging, or having belonged, to the armed forces of the occupied country, if the occupying Power considers it necessary by reason of such allegiance to intern them, even though it has originally liberated them while hostilities were going on outside the territory it occupies, in particular where such persons have made

an unsuccessful attempt to rejoin the armed forces to which they belong and which are engaged in combat, or where they fail to comply with a summons made to them with a view to internment.

(2) The persons belonging to one of the categories enumerated in the present Article, who have been received by neutral or non-belligerent Powers on their territory and whom these Powers are required to intern under international law, without prejudice to any more favourable treatment which these Powers may choose to give and with the exceptions of Articles 8, 10, 15, 30, fifth paragraph, 58-67, 92, 126 and, where diplomatic relations exist between the Parties to the conflict and the neutral or non-belligerent Power concerned, those Articles concerning the Protecting Power. Where such diplomatic relations exist, the Parties to a conflict on whom these persons depend shall be allowed to perform towards them the functions of a Protecting Power as provided in the present Convention, without prejudice to the functions which these Parties normally exercise in conformity with diplomatic and consular usage and treaties.

C. This Article shall in no way affect the status of medical personnel and chaplains as provided for in Article 33 of the present Convention. (GPW, art. 4.)

7. HUMANE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated. An unlawful act or omission by the Detaining Power causing death or seriously endangering the health of a prisoner of war in its custody is prohibited, and will be regarded as a serious breach of the present Convention. In particular, no prisoner of war may be subjected to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are not justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the prisoner concerned and carried out in his interest.

Likewise, prisoners of war must at all times be protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults and public curiosity.

Measures of reprisal against prisoners of war are prohibited.

(GPW, Art. 13.)

8. QUESTIONING OF PRISONERS

Every prisoner of war, when questioned on the subject, is bound to give only his surname, first names and rank, date of birth, and army, regimental, personal or serial number, or failing this, equivalent information.

If he wilfully infringes this rule, he may render himself liable to a restriction of the privileges accorded to his rank or status.

Each Party to a conflict is required to furnish the persons under its jurisdiction who are liable to become prisoners of war, with an identity card showing the owner's surname, first names, rank, army, regimental, personal or serial number or equivalent information, and date of birth. The identity card may, furthermore, bear the signature or the fingerprints, or both, of the owner, and may bear, as well, any other information the Party to the conflict may wish to add concerning persons belonging to its armed forces. As far as possible the card shall measure 6.5 x 10 cm. and shall be issued in duplicate. The identity card shall be shown by the prisoner of war upon demand, but may in no case be taken away from him.

No physical or mental torture, nor any other form of coercion, may be inflicted on prisoners of war to secure from them information of any kind whatever. Prisoners of war who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind.

Prisoners of war who, owing to their physical or mental condition, are unable to state their identity, shall be handed over to the medical service. The identity of such prisoners shall be established by all possible means, subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

The questioning of prisoners of war shall be carried out in a language which they understand. (GPW, Art. 17.)