

# Interrogation & Interrogation Techniques

*"I am only going to ask you this once  
.....but in a hundred different ways"*

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[photo – interrogation 1945-1946 Nuremberg, Germany, Col. John Amen interrogates Rudolf Hess, deputy leader of the Nazi Party.]

I have put this article together for a couple of reasons: 1. To make you aware that at some stage you will be interrogated. By your wife, your husband, your employer, your bank manager, your priest whomever. 2. There are some to whom interrogation is a form of play, or perhaps there are some who never regarded that it could be a form of play. The information contained within is just that, information. Hopefully it will help you either way, as a form of play or in life itself. I have un-nerved many an interviewer by simply sitting in the chair NOT indicated or moving the chair indicated to another position.

Interrogation is the art of questioning and examining a source in order to obtain the maximum amount of useful information. The goal of any interrogation is to obtain useful and reliable information in a minimum amount of time. The goal of any source is to deceive or hinder any attempts of the interrogator to get information out of him or her.

The main factor in all interrogation situations is CONTROL. This governs the capacity to cause or change certain types of human behavior by implying or using physical or psychological means to induce compliance. Compliance may be voluntary or involuntary. Control can rarely be established without control of the environment. By controlling the subject's physical environment, we will be able to control his psychological state of mind.

[photo – Khmer Rouge Interrogation Cell. A shackle lies on the floor of a 2x3 metre cell in the old French Lycee in Toul Sleng, Vietnam. The cells were used to hold Khmer Rouge prisoners between confessions.]

The other factor being coercion which must contain at least three important elements: debility, dependency, and dread. People facing coercion usually experience emotional and motivational reactions of intense fear and anxiety.

If a coercive technique is to be used, or if two or more are to be employed jointly, they should be chosen for their effect upon the individual and carefully selected to match his personality.

## **Principal Coercive Techniques of Interrogation**

### **Apprehension - Arrest**

The manner and timing of arrest can also contribute substantially to the 'questioner's' purpose and should be planned to achieve surprise and the maximum amount of mental discomfort. He should therefore be arrested at a moment when he least expects it and when his mental and physical resistance is at its lowest.

The ideal time at which to make an arrest is in the early hours of the morning. When arrested at this time, most subjects experience intense feelings of shock, insecurity, and psychological stress and for the most part have great difficulty adjusting to the situation. As to the manner of the arrest, it is very important that the arresting party behave in such a manner as to impress the subject with their efficiency.

The subject should be rudely awakened and immediately blindfolded and handcuffed....and should remain so during the entire processing. Any time the subject is moved for any reason, he should be blindfolded and handcuffed.

The subject should be required to comply immediately and precisely with all instructions.

Completely stripped and told to take a shower. The blindfold remains in place while showering and guard watches throughout.

The subject is then given a thorough medical examination, including all body cavities, by the facility doctor or nurse.

Total isolation should be maintained until after the first 'questioning' session. Conditions can be adjusted after this session.

The subject should be made to believe that he has been forsaken by his comrades.

Throughout his detention, subject must be convinced that his 'questioner' controls his ultimate destiny, and that his absolute cooperation is necessary for survival.

### **Detention**

A person's sense of identity depends upon the continuity in his surroundings, habits, appearance, relations with others, etc. The purpose of the detention should be to enhance within the subject his feelings of being cut off from the known, familiar and the reassuring, and of being plunged into the strange.

The more completely the place of confinement eliminates sensory stimuli, the more rapidly and deeply will the interrogatee be affected. Results produced only after weeks or months of imprisonment in an ordinary cell can be duplicated in hours or days in a cell which has no light (or weak artificial light which never varies), which is sound-proofed, in which odors are eliminated, etc. An environment still more subject to control, such as water-tank or iron lung, is even more effective.

[photo – a Solitary Confinement Cell, Oranienburg, Germany. Prisoners were placed underground in this cell as a form of punishment.

### **Deprivation of Sensory Stimuli**

Through Solitary Confinement or similar methods. Complete isolation per se acts on most as a powerful stress. Most commonly produced by isolation are superstition, intense love of any other living thing, perceiving inanimate objects as alive, hallucinations, and delusions. This is because the inner factors in the mind tend to be projected outward, that some of the mind's activity which is usually reality-bound now becomes free to turn to fantasy and ultimately to hallucination and delusion.

### **Threats and Fear**

The threat of coercion usually weakens or destroys resistance more effectively than coercion itself. For example, the threat to inflict pain can trigger fears more damaging than the immediate sensation of pain. In fact, most people underestimate their capacity to withstand pain. In general, direct physical brutality creates only resentment, hostility, and further defiance. The same principle holds for other fears: sustained long enough, a strong fear of anything vague or unknown induces regression.

It is not enough that a resistant source should be placed under the tension of fear; he must also discern an acceptable escape route. In brief, the threat is like all other coercive techniques in being most effective when so used as to foster regression and when joined with a suggested way out of the dilemma, a rationalization acceptable to the interrogatee.

The effectiveness of a threat depends on the personality of the subject, whether he believes the 'questioner' can and will carry out the threat, and on what he believes to be the reason for the threat. A threat should be delivered coldly, not shouted in anger, or made in response to the subject's own expressions of hostility.

The threat of death has been found to be worse than useless. The principal reason, for this, is that it often induces sheer hopelessness; the subject feels that he is as likely to be condemned after compliance as before. Some subjects recognize that the threat is a bluff and that silencing them forever would defeat the questioner's purpose. If a subject refuses to comply after a threat has been made, it must be carried out. Otherwise, subsequent threats will also prove ineffective.

## **Debility**

The available evidence suggests that resistance is sapped principally by psychological rather than physical pressures. The threat of debility - for example, a brief deprivation of food - may induce much more anxiety than prolonged hunger.

## **Pain**

In the simple torture situation the contest is one between the individual and his tormentor and he can frequently endure. When the individual is told to stand at attention for long periods, an intervening factor is introduced. The immediate source of pain is not the interrogator but the victim himself. The motivational strength of the individual is likely to exhaust itself in this internal encounter.

## **Heightened Suggestibility and Hypnosis**

The problem of overcoming the resistance of an uncooperative interrogatee is essentially a problem of inducing regression to a level at which the resistance can no longer be sustained. Hypnosis is one way of regressing people.

Answers obtained from the subject under the influence of hypnotism are highly suspect, as they are often based upon the suggestions of the questioner and are distorted or fabricated. However, the subject's strong desire to escape the stress of the situation can create a state of mind called "heightened suggestibility." The questioner can take advantage of this state of mind by creating a situation in which the subject will cooperate because he believes he has been hypnotized. This hypnotic situation can be created using the "magic room" technique.

For example, the subject is given a hypnotic suggestion that his hand is growing warm. However, his hand actually does become warm with the aid of a concealed diathermy machine. He may be given a suggestion that a cigarette will taste bitter and could be given a cigarette prepared to have a slight but noticeably bitter taste.

## **Narcosis**

Just as the threat of pain may more effectively induce compliance than its infliction, so can drugs be effective in overcoming resistance not dissolved by other techniques making possible the induction of hypnotic trance in a previously unwilling subject. There is no drug that can force every subject to divulge all the information he has, but it is possible to create a mistaken belief that a subject has been drugged by using the "placebo" technique.

The subject is given a placebo (a harmless sugar pill) and later is told he was given a truth serum that will make him want to talk and that will also prevent his lying. His desire to find an excuse for compliance, which is his only avenue of escape from his depressing situation, may make him want to believe that he has been drugged and that no one could blame him for telling his story now. This provides him with the rationalization that he needs for cooperating.

## **Induced Regression**

The purpose of all coercive techniques is to induce regression. A few noncoercive techniques can also be used to induce regression, but to a lesser degree than can be obtained with coercive techniques:

- Persistent manipulation of time
- Retarding and advancing clocks
- Serving meals at odd times
- Disrupting sleep schedules
- Disorientation regarding day and night
- Unpatterned questioning sessions
- Nonsensical questioning
- Ignoring halfhearted attempts to cooperate
- Rewarding noncooperation

Whether regression occurs spontaneously under detention or is induced by the questioner, it should not be allowed to continue beyond the point necessary to obtain compliance. A psychiatrist should be present if severe techniques are to be employed, to ensure full reversal later. As soon as possible, the questioner should provide the subject

with the rationalization that he needs for giving in and cooperating. This rationalization is likely to be elementary, an adult version of a childhood excuse such as: "They made you do it.", "All the other boys are doing it.", "You're really a good boy at heart."

### **The Detection of Malingering in a Subject**

The history of interrogation is studded with the stories of persons who have attempted, often successfully, to evade the mounting pressures of interrogation by feigning physical or mental illness. Most persons who feign a mental or physical illness do not know enough about it to deceive the well-informed. In simulated disorders, the onset is usually fast and delusions may be readily available. The feigned psychosis often contains many contradictory and inconsistent symptoms, rarely existing together. The malingerer tends to go to extremes in his portrayal of his symptoms; he exaggerates, over dramatizes, grimaces, shouts, is overly bizarre, and calls attention to himself in other ways. Another characteristic of the malingerer is that he will usually seek to evade or postpone examination.

A good technique is to pretend to take the deception seriously, express grave concern, and tell the "patient" that the only remedy for his illness is a series of electric shock treatments or a frontal lobotomy.

### **Just when you least expect it**

#### **A Personal Experience**

I was returning from the hospital to home, after the 15 hour birth of my first child, driving a car that should have been scrapped, but then at this point in my life I was extremely broke. Nothing changes \*smiles\*. I turned into a street without indicating and had traveled but a few yards when a police vehicle pulled along side, siren blaring and forced me to the kerb. I was requested to produce my license and told to switch off the vehicle and hand the keys to the officer. He disappeared and returned some time later with the look of a man who was at long last going to arrest someone. He had of course radioed my details and learned that I had \$6000 outstanding in traffic fines.

I was living at the time in the inner city of Sydney and the local council, in their wisdom or lack thereof, had made my whole street a no parking zone. My choice was to park illegally or walk several blocks to and from my car. My form of protest, after letters failed, was simply to park and not pay the fines. Amazing how fast you can run up a bill of \$6000. Now in these days non payment meant imprisonment at a pro rata rate for fines outstanding. This has since been changed to deregistration of your vehicle and cancellation of your driving license. So I was faced with paying or going to prison for 10 days, during which time I would cut out all fines. Just sitting in the car waiting for Sherlock Holmes of the traffic squad I had already cut out \$200 worth. I had no choice, not having any money, other than accepting the enforced holiday at the taxpayer's expense.

I was arrested, handcuffed and ordered to sit in the gutter until a prisoner transport vehicle arrived. My car was locked and left on the side of the road where it was to get another 10 parking tickets before it was impounded in my absence. The logic escapes me. The "paddy wagon" arrived and I was placed inside and driven all of one block to the Police Station. On arrival I was processed. My shoe laces, belt, watch, rings, glasses and personal items were taken from me. If I was going to hang myself I would have to do it with a pair of nylon socks. But I would have to find my feet by feel because I could no longer see them. Fingerprinted, photographed, measured and weighed. Why the last item I have no idea. I had no one to phone so I forfeited that right. Imagine ringing your wife in a hospital after she has just given birth and say "hey sweetheart, I won't be able to make the next visiting hour...why? O nothing serious I am just in gaol", no I don't think so.

The desk sergeant informed me "We will break you son, you will beg to pay in the morning" I replied "You obviously have never spent any time in a Catholic boarding school, this is kindergarten compared to that." I omitted to tell him I had already served 9 days in an army prison. A Sergeant Major had pushed his baton into my stomach and said "At the end of this baton is a bag of shit" ... my reply, "Not this end Sir". I got the time because I called him sir instead of sergeant major, I like to think that the drunkenness and following brawl played no part at all.

I was given the arresting sheet, which I could no longer read and lead to a cell in the bowels of the Police Station. The cell door was solid steel with a sliding peep hole, the cell itself, just wide enough so I couldn't touch the walls fully outstretched and about as twice as long. Built in the late 1800s early 1900s. Tiled, to enable hosing out, with a barred window too high to look out of but not secure enough to stop a cold westerly wind from entering. The handcuffs were removed, the officer left, the door slammed, the draw bolt slid, the key turned and then silence. I

immediately noticed two things, there was no furniture and two, they had forgotten in all the excitement to charge me with "fail to indicate".

I filled the time by counting the tiles, then reciting Hamlet's "To be or not to be", to myself, in as many foreign dialects as I could muster. I thought the Japanese version was the best. Dinner arrived, a pizza with something that was multicolored on top and a cup of coffee with black bits floating. I ate savoring every mouthful, trying to distinguish just what every individual multicolored bit was, the coffee cleared the palate for the next onslaught. At some stage I slept, interrupted by the opening of the sliding peep hole cover every half hour as they checked to see I hadn't hang myself with my socks.

Morning arrived accompanied by a greasy hamburger and similar coffee. I used the excess grease as a source of writing material and commenced to disprove Einstein's Theory of Relativity on the tiled wall. Arriving at the fact that  $E$  doesn't equal  $MC$  squared but  $Y$  plus  $X$  to the square root of 46. Eventually they remembered I was there and the cell door opened and I was escorted up to a large steel van for the final journey to prison. It was, split down the middle, two caged sections. On one side there were 14 prisoners all standing and in the other a lone man. When I questioned why we were all crowded on one side I was informed "he has contagious hepatitis". Great. I made friends with a murderer, a drunk, a couple of car thieves, an embezzler, an aboriginal with a great sense of humor and got lots of come hither smiles from a transvestite arrested for giving head in a public toilet. We stopped at about a dozen Police Stations, on the way, loading up with still more lost souls. Three hours later we arrived at the remand center of Long Bay Gaol.

On arrival we stripped, opened our mouths, ran our fingers through our hair, lifted our balls, waved our cocks, bent over and parted our cheeks, were given a half loaf of stale bread, our clothes, still no shoelaces, belt, but I could now see. My glasses were no longer a threat. We got to watch one inmate banging his head into the asphalt between bouts of hysterical laughter. Two guesses as to who got to share a cell with him. We were then led away to our various little concrete boxes. The hysterical laughter kicked the toilet off the wall but I surrendered to the prickly grey blanket and slept. And so began my ten day holiday. Oh I could make a phone call, I was pencilled in for 14 days time at 2pm, if I missed that I would have to wait another 3 weeks. Maybe they knew something I didn't. The ten days passed without incident as I developed that "fuck with me, you die" look. I became an honorary member of Hell's Angels, I could now pick a lock, knew the ins and outs of explosives, how to hot wire a car, cheat on my taxes, pass dud checks, and accepted as a member of a local aboriginal tribe courtesy of the smiling aboriginal with the great sense of humor. An Irish aboriginal was pretty funny to them.

Not all the elements were in place, but enough to give me a clear picture of coercive techniques at work, unexpected arrest at the worse possible time for me, the ensuing insecurity, and psychological stress, feelings of guilt for not being able to be there for my wife and child, handcuff restraint, efficient impersonal processing, detention, isolation, disorientation, required to comply immediately and precisely with all instructions, the supposed threat to my person in a prison population, the escape clause - pay the fines, the public medical examination, humiliation, depersonalization and the subsequent lack of control. The only thing missing was pain, but you sleep on a blanket that feels like sandpaper, sharing a box with a total psychotic, wearing the same clothes with no tooth brush and eat something that came in green, yellow and combinations of the two for 10 days. Well perhaps it wasn't real pain but the lack of control was \*smiles\*. The fact that I was aware of the techniques used and had experienced them before at the hands of nuns, priests and the army was probably the only saving grace. Being confirmed as a known arsehole by a mother-in-law who delighted in raising the subject at the least opportune time for the next 5 years was the real price I paid. Now there was a woman who knew how to inflict pain.

*CrimsonLord*

## **The Interrogator**

Qualities said to be desirable in an interrogator, an almost endless list: a professional manner, self-assurance/confidence, forcefulness, understanding and sympathy, breadth of general knowledge, area knowledge, "a practical knowledge of psychology", skill in the tricks of the trade, alertness, perseverance, integrity, discretion, patience, a high I.Q., extensive experience, flexibility, a genuine understanding of the source as a person, down to even the interrogator's manners and grooming. Bit like the list of qualities expected of a Dominant.

A skilled interrogator can save a great deal of time by understanding the emotional needs of the source. Most people in an interrogation situation will get down to cases much faster if made to feel, from the start, that they are

being treated as individuals. A simple greeting of an interrogatee by his name at the opening of a session establishes in his mind the comforting awareness that he is considered as a person, not a squeezable sponge. The interrogator should ask himself: "How can I make him want to tell me what he or she knows?" rather than "How can I trap him or her into disclosing what he or she knows?"

A interrogator must remember the question uppermost in the source's mind, at the beginning, is not likely to be "How can I help this interrogator?" but rather "What sort of impression am I making?" and, almost immediately thereafter, "What is going to happen to me now?"

The interrogator should not personalize. That is, should not be pleased, flattered, frustrated, goaded, or otherwise emotionally and personally affected by the interrogation. A calculated display of feeling employed for a specific purpose is an exception to this rule. The interrogation situation is intensely inter-personal; it is therefore all the more necessary to strike a counter-balance by an attitude which the subject clearly recognizes as essentially fair and objective.

But perhaps the one quality a interrogator must have is Self-control. Through it he takes advantage of the source's weaknesses as they become apparent. Coupled with:

1. The ability to recognize, backed by knowledge, that the source is lying or telling the truth.
2. A genuine insight into the source's character and motives.
3. The ability to recognize the possibility that the source's goal may be the acquisition of information about the interrogator.

The general assumption that a interrogator be "a good judge of human nature" has in fact been proved wrong. The interrogator is more likely to overestimate his ability to judge others than to underestimate it, especially if he has had little or no training in modern psychology. It follows that errors in assessment and in handling result from snap judgments based upon the assumption of innate skill in judging others than from holding such judgments in abeyance until enough facts are known.

### **Advantages held by the Interrogator**

The initiative and maintaining such in any interrogation must rest with the interrogator throughout the entire interrogation and will have certain advantages which the source of the interrogation does not:

- The interrogator has a position of authority over you.
- The interrogator knows the purpose of the interrogation; the source does not necessarily know the exact reason.
- The source is totally alone.
- The fear of the unknown.
- If the initiative is lost the interrogator can postpone and reassess. On resumption a different interrogator will probably be introduced. Such loss of initiative may be by way of anger or loss of self control, losing sight of the objective and instead resorting to efforts to humble the source, failing to note significant discrepancies in the source's story allowing the source to lead the interrogator away from his objective, becomes over friendly with the source and allows him to lead the interrogation, the source reports only what he believes is important and neglects several items which could have been obtained had the interrogator maintained the initiative.

### **Weakness that can and are exploited**

The interrogator, however, is 'supposed' to never take advantage of your weaknesses to the extent that the interrogation involves threats, insults, torture or exposure to unpleasant or inhumane treatment of any kind.

Remember, the keyword is supposed. You cannot hope to defeat interrogation techniques unless you first know what they are.

Regardless of the type of source you are and your outward personality, you do possess weaknesses which, if recognized by the interrogator, can be exploited. A human being is likely to:

- Talk, especially after harrowing experiences
- Show deference when confronted by superior authority.
- Rationalize acts about which he feels guilty.
- Lack the ability to apply or to remember lessons he may have been taught regarding security if confronted with a disorganized or a strange situation.
- Co-operate with those who have control over him.
- Attach less importance to a topic which the interrogator demonstrates identical or related experiences and knowledge.
- Appreciate flattery and exoneration from guilt.
- Co-operate readily when given material rewards.
- Co-operate readily when treated as an equal.
- Co-operate with the assumption that force will be used.
- Co-operate readily if actually threatened with force, pain, threat, insults, torture or see or hear evidence thereof.

### **Popular Interrogation Methods Used**

In some cases the interrogator will use several these following techniques concurrently, or in succession.

#### ***"File and Dossier"***

The interrogator prepares a dossier containing all available info obtained from records and docs concerning you. Careful arrangement of the material may give the illusion that it contains more data than is actually there. The file may be "padded" with extra paper, if necessary. Index tabs with titles such as "education", "employment", "criminal record", "bulletin boards", "sexual habits", "violated computer systems", and others are particularly effective for this purpose. The interrogator will confront you with the dossier at the beginning of the interrogation and explain that "intelligence" has provided a complete record of every significant happening in your life; therefore, it would be useless to resist interrogation. The interrogator may read a few selected bits of known data to further impress you. If the technique is successful, you will be impressed with and more importantly, terrified by the "voluminous" file, conclude that everything is known, and resign to complete cooperation.

#### ***"We know ALL"***

This technique may be employed in conjunction with the above or by itself. The interrogator must first become thoroughly familiar with the available data concerning you. To begin the interrogation, the interrogator asks questions based on his known data. When you hesitate, refuse to answer, or provide an incomplete or incorrect reply, the interrogator himself provides the detailed answer. Through the careful use of the limited number of known details, the interrogator may convince you that all the information is already known; therefore, your answers to the questions are of no consequence. When you begin to give accurate and complete information, the interrogator interjects questions designed to gain the needed information. Questions to which answers are already known are also asked to test you and to maintain the deception that all the information is already known. A VERY effective technique.

### ***"Rapid Fire"***

This approach technique involves a psychological ploy based on the principles that: Everyone likes to be heard when they speak; and it is confusing to be interrupted in mid-sentence with an unrelated question.

This technique may be used with one, or simultaneously by two or more interrogators in questioning the same source. In employing this technique the interrogator asks a series of questions in such a manner that you do not have time to answer a question completely before the next question is asked. This tends to confuse you and you are apt to contradict yourself, as you have little time to prepare your answers. The interrogator then confronts you with the inconsistencies, causing further contradictions. In many instances you will begin to talk freely in an attempt to explain yourself and deny the inconsistencies pointed out by the interrogator. In attempting to explain your answers, you are likely to reveal more than you intend, thus creating additional leads for the interrogator.

### ***"Mutt and Jeff"***

This involves a psychological ploy which takes advantage of the natural uncertainty and guilt which a source has as a result of being detained and questioned. Use of this technique necessitates the employment of two experienced interrogators who are convincing as actors. Basically, the two interrogators will display opposing personalities and attitudes towards you. For example the first interrogator is very formal and displays an unsympathetic attitude. This is to make you feel cut off from your friends. At the time when you act hopeless and alone, the second interrogator appears (having received his cue by a signal, and is hidden from you), scolds the first interrogator for his harsh behavior and orders him from the room. He then apologizes to soothe you, perhaps offering coffee and a cigarette.

He explains that the actions of the first interrogator were largely the result of an inferior intellect and lack of human sensitivity. The inference is created that the other interrogator and you have in common a high degree of intelligence and an awareness of human sensitivity, above and beyond that of the first interrogator. You are normally inclined to have a feeling of gratitude towards the second interrogator, who continues to show a sympathetic attitude in an effort to increase the rapport and control for the questioning which will follow. Should your cooperativeness begin to fade, the second interrogator can hint that since he is of high rank, having many other duties, he cannot afford to waste time on an uncooperative source. He may broadly infer that the first interrogator might return to continue the questioning. When used against the proper source, this trick will normally gain complete cooperation for the interrogation.

### ***"Repetition"***

Repetition is used to induce cooperation from a hostile source. The interrogator listens carefully to your answer to a question, and then repeats both the question and answer several times. He does this with each succeeding question until you become so bored with the procedure that you answer the question fully and truthfully to satisfy the interrogator and to gain relief from the monotony of this method of questioning. The repetition technique will generally not work when employed against introverted sources or those having great self control.

### ***"Pride and Ego"***

This technique works effectively on the egotistical. The strategy is to trick you into revealing desired information by flattering you. Egotistic types should be allowed to bask at length in the warmth of individual recognition. It is effective with sources who have displayed weaknesses or feelings of inferiority. The interrogator accuses you of weakness or implies that you are unable to do a certain thing. The proud or egotistical source will jump to the defensive. An example of an opening question for this technique may be: "Why would you own a ..... when you have absolutely no idea how to use one?" or, "What made you think you could possibly do .....?" It provides you with the opportunity to show someone that you have "brains" and in doing so, you give the interrogator more information than you should have.

### ***"Silent"***

The Silent technique may be successful when used against either the nervous, or the confident-type source. When employing this technique, the interrogator says nothing to you, but looks you squarely in the eye, probably with a slight smile on his face. It is important for the interrogator not to look away from you, but force you to break eye contact first. You will become nervous, begin to shift around in your chair, and look away. If you ask questions the interrogator probably will not answer them until he is ready to break the silence. A source may blurt out questions

such as, "What the hell do you want with me". When the interrogator is ready to break the silence, he may do so with some quite nonchalant questions such as, "You have been doing ..... for a long time haven't you, self taught?".

### **Forms of Questioning**

**Prepared questions:** When the topic under inquiry is very technical or when legal aspects of the interrogation require preciseness, the interrogator will have a list of prepared questions to follow during the interrogation.

**Control questions:** To maintain control and to check on the truthfulness of a source, the normal questions will be mixed with control questions-those with known answers. If you fail to answer these questions, or answer wrong, it will indicate that you are either not knowledgeable in the topic or that you are lying.

**Nonpertinent questions:** Sometimes it is necessary for the interrogator to keep the true objective of the interrogation from you. By carefully blending pertinent questions with nonpertinent questions, the interrogator can conceal the true purpose of the inquiry.

**Direct and leading questions:** The manner in which the questions are worded has a direct bearing on your response. A question may be posed in a number of ways:

1. "What did do on (date, time, or place)?"
2. "Did you (action) on (date, time, or place)?"
3. "You did (action) on (date, time, or place)?"
4. "You didn't (action) on (date, time, or place), did you?"

### **Psychology & Interrogation**

>The interrogator will watch for various psychological responses from you during an interrogation. Some of these are:

1. Rationalization: Creating plausible excuses or explanations for one's acts without being aware that these excuses or explanations are way off the [obvious] reality.
2. Identification: To identify with and mimic a mental image of some one important to you.
3. Compensation: Trying to make up for a psychological weakness by building up or exaggerating a psychological strength.
4. Exhibitionism: Showing off, bragging, etc.
5. Display of Emotions: Fear, Anger, Frustration, etc.

### **Some Tips to Use During Interrogation**

I think we have to understand that there are many forms of interrogation besides a formal interrogation. Applying for a job is an interrogation in another form, applying for a credit card, dealing with a Government Department, buying a bus ticket - the list is endless. We can chose to give as much or as little information as suits us. The trick being to be in control of just how much information is required to satisfy the other party.

*Take the purchase of a bus ticket:* Q. Does this bus go to Waterloo? A. Yes it does. Ticket purchased. Q. Where do you want to go to? A. Johnson Street. Q. Do you know where that is? A. No I don't it is the first time I have been in this city I am going to see my aunt. A. I will let you know where to get off. Ticket purchase. In the first example the driver knows you want to go to Waterloo. Nothing else. In second example he now knows you are new to the city, going to Johnson Street, Waterloo to see an aunt, he also knows you are nervous, uncertain and now within his control - he will tell you where to get off, if he forgets how do you get back - another reson to be nervous. From this information he could question you at length, in a conversation form, as to where you came from, how long you were staying, is your aunt healthy, sick, married, has family, expecting you, what sort of house she lived in, what sort of job you have that allows you to travel etc etc etc and you would answer because you are holding his attention and by doing so he won't forget to tell you where to get off. In other words you have given him points of reference which he can use.

The tables could be turned and the purchaser of the ticket could ask questions of the driver - How long have you been on this route, do you like the job, does it interfer with your home life etc etc - in doing this the purchaser becomes the interrogator. It is a conversation but it is also an interrogation.

What follows are some tips to use in an interrogation both formal and informal.

When dealing with Police don't stray from the story you have established. Don't add or embellish. Stick to facts and not supposition. You would be wise if it is a chargeable offence to say absolutely nothing other than you require your legal representation to be present prior to answering any questions at all. Remember everything you say can and will be taken down and used against you. So why give them anything at all. You would be very stupid to lie. The truth always seems to prevail plus they have the time and manpower at their disposal to check everything you say. The truth throws up blocks, ends lines of questioning in confirmation. Non confirmation just opens more doors.

1. Be definite in your answers, the more definite the better. Leave the interrogator no where to build from the answer you give. If he says but you said "xyz" immediately ask for the transcript to be read back to you.
2. When being interrogated, you should remain as emotionless as possible and never show anger, or get upset (NEVER inflict physical abuse upon the unsuspecting interrogator. This only creates tension between both the interrogator and yourself). Your every move, every response, every action is noted and used by the interrogator to give him what he wants
3. Your main goal is make the interrogator to lose sight of his objective and thereby his initiative. You can do this in many ways. A few that come to mind are: Repeat everything the interrogator says. Mimic the interrogator. Laugh at the interrogator. This may however, get you in deeper trouble, but it may give you extra time while another interrogator is found.
4. The pathological liar - lie to the interrogator: "I did....., and then did.... and also did.....!"
5. Change the subject over and over again to totally unrelated things such as: its a nice day out today, how's the wife and kids, how about some food, who do bought you the tie, etc.
6. Pretend to fall for any and all of the various techniques used against you and feed the interrogator more and more misinformation, of course being very sincere. This way he gets totally bogus information while thinking you are cooperating fully.
7. Don't volunteer any more information than is absolutely necessary
8. With Government or public utility authorities don't relate any information that will take you outside of the box they have you defined in. They have within the bounds of their positions certain informational requirements which satisfies or allows them to complete an action. If you supply too much information you can cloud the definitions within which they work. Just listen to the question asked, the answer usually lies within the question.
9. In the case of an insurance investigator remember they represent the company whom insures you. Their goal is the best interests of the company not you. Have your information regarding any claim written down and in front of you. Refer to your notes. Don't add anything that is not pertinent to the case. Ask that you be allowed to tape any and all conversations. Sign nothing without first getting legal advice. A large claim against an insurance company for fire or theft is best handled by a legal representative. It shows right from the start you mean business and you expect everything to be carried out to the letter of the law. Plus you are putting another party between you and the interrogator.
10. Be aware that you are in fact being interrogated. Some interrogators are very good at what they do. Let them think they are steering the conversation. But give them nothing they can use.
11. Job interviews - neat trick - stand outside the building and watch the people coming out - note their dress. On the day of the interview dress as closely as you can to the style of the other employees. Don't be desperate no matter how much you want the job. Desperation can be smelled. Be business like, note the name of the interviewer/interrogator use it in your replies. Seek his or her permission first. Don't be threatening in your manner - assume a submissive attitude if that is what is required by the job

nature. Smile and give the impression you belong. Your mode of dress has already subliminally sent that message. Listen closely to the questions asked and answer directly. Don't try and dress the answer. It shows nervousness and desperation. If you have anything you wish to add you are usually afforded that opportunity at the end of the interview when they ask "Is there anything you would like to know, or add?" But remember above all it is an interrogation of sorts. They are trying to get information from you to assist their choice. It is up to you what information they get or how much.

## INTERROGATION LINKS

**Behavior Analysis Training Institute (BATI)** Investigative Interview & Interrogation Techniques: Analysis of Nonverbal Behavior, What does their behavior tell me? Standard and Cognitive Interview Techniques, The six phases of Interrogation. <http://www.liedetector.com/basic.htm>

**Bernard Gui: Inquisitorial Technique** (c.1307-1323) Bernard Gui: was Inquisitor in Toulousel 1307-1323. The medieval inquisition had been created during the reign of Pope Gregory IX (1227-1241). Its main technique was to extract confessions. Bernard describes the techniques used in interrogations <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/heresy2.html>

**CIA Study: Hypnosis in Interrogation** <http://parascope.com/ds/articles/hypnosisDoc.htm>

**Department of Defense Inspector General's Report** on the School of the Americas Offers Feeble Response What the Recently Declassified Manuals Contain. [http://www.inkfree.com/soaw/articles/dod\\_inspector\\_general.html](http://www.inkfree.com/soaw/articles/dod_inspector_general.html)

**From the CIA mind control briefing** "When 912 followers of Jim Jones committed suicide in Guyana 15 years ago, people said it was a once-a-lifetime thing and never could happen again, but it has happened in Waco, " states Boston "cult xet John Gillespie. "There are many Jonestowns and Wacos potentially sitting out there, " warns CI-Indk sychiatrist and Cult Awareness Network advisor Louis J. West. <http://www.totse.com/files/FA014/jones2.htm>

**Hypnosis in Interrogation** <http://parascope.com/ds/articles/hypnosisInterrogation.htm>

**INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT ON ARMY MANUALS A FEEBLE RESPONSE; WHAT THE RECENTLY DECLASSIFIED MANUALS CONTAIN** [http://www.cdi.org/ArmsTradeDatabase/Regional\\_and\\_Country\\_Information/The\\_Americas/Latin\\_America/Recently\\_Declassified\\_Army\\_and\\_CIA\\_Manuals\\_Used\\_in\\_Latin\\_America\\_An\\_Analysis\\_of\\_Their\\_Content.txt](http://www.cdi.org/ArmsTradeDatabase/Regional_and_Country_Information/The_Americas/Latin_America/Recently_Declassified_Army_and_CIA_Manuals_Used_in_Latin_America_An_Analysis_of_Their_Content.txt)

**INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT ON ARMY MANUALS A FEEBLE RESPONSE; WHAT THE RECENTLY DECLASSIFIED MANUALS CONTAIN** the third link just in case the other two are taken down <http://www.igc.org/lawg/soafull.html>

**Interrogator's Check List** The questions that follow are intended as reminders for the interrogator and his superiors. [http://www.parascope.com/articles/0397/kub\\_x.htm](http://www.parascope.com/articles/0397/kub_x.htm)

**Investigative Techniques** Interrogations, Leading Questions, Vilification. <http://home.rica.net/rthoma/invest02.htm>

**John E. Reid and Associates, Inc** Chicago-based firm specializing in interviewing, interrogation and polygraph techniques. Consulting, seminars and products. <http://www.reid.com/>

**NLP for Interrogation** A better approach to lie detection is to learn to notice unconscious physiological responses: pupil dilation, pore size, skin flush, muscle tone changes, breathing, etc. Calibrate carefully. Ask lots of questions that you know the answers to, until you are sure you can tell what combinations of nonverbal responses correspond to truth. If they happen to lie to one of your questions and you know they're lying, you'll also have the chance to calibrate a lie. Good poker players do this when they look for a "tell" in the other players. Then when you interrogate, watch for deviations in their nonverbal behavior. Those won't necessarily mean they're lying, but they will point to areas where the person--for whatever reason--had a significantly different internal response. <http://www.nlp.org/random/police-interrogation.htm>

**PARALLEL OF ORWELL'S "1984" TO TRUST WITHIN A BDSM RELATIONSHIP** by Steve O'Brien is dictating the direction of the sessions with the aim of obtaining Winston's subMission and obedience to the will of the Party. Considering the methods used by O'Brein, the question that comes to mind is whether suffering is necessary to gain true obedience. O'Brien asks Winston how one man exerts power over another. Winston's intelligence stands up to this question easily - "By making him suffer" - "Exactly. By making him suffer. Obedience is not enough. Unless he is suffering, how can you be sure that he is obeying your will and not his own?"  
<http://www.bdsm-online.com/articles/1984.htm>

**Secretknowledge.com** a whole lot of guides for sale including: Guide 6 - Police Interrogation Techniques. I have no knowledge of whether it is any good or not. <http://www.secretknowledge.com/index.htm>

**The Suspect Confessed. Case Closed?** Not Necessarily, Researcher Says Even Modern Non-Violent Interrogation Techniques Can Produce false Confessions. <http://www.apa.org/releases/confess.html>

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