FM 34-52

INTELLIGENCE INTERROGATION

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

FIELD MANUAL 34-52

*FM 34-52
Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC, 28 September 1992

INTELLIGENCE INTERROGATION

Table of Contents

Page

PREFACE iv

CHAPTER 1 - MILITARY INTELLIGENCE MISSIONS AND INTELLIGENCE PREPARATION OF THE BATTLEFIELD 1-1

Warfighting Doctrine 1-1
The Intelligence Cycle 1-1
Intelligence Disciplines 1-2
Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations 1-3
Mission, Enemy, Troops, Terrain, and Time Available Factors 1-5
Definition of Interrogation 1-6
Definition of Prisoner of War and Enemy Prisoner of War 1-9
Pertinent Articles of Geneva Conventions 1-10
Types of Sources 1-10
Personal Qualities 1-12
Special Areas of Knowledge 1-14
Interrogator Capabilities and Limitations 1-15
Conflicts 1-16
Interrogation Missions 1-17
Drug and Law Enforcement Agency Operations 1-17

CHAPTER 2 - COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE 2-1

Tactical Operations Center 2-1
Interrogation Below Division 2-2
Division Interrogation Assets 2-3
Corps Interrogation Assets and Organization 2-6
Echelons Above Corps Interrogation Assets and Organization 2-7
Enemy Prisoner of War and Interrogation Facilities 2-9

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

*This publication supersedes FM 34-52, 8 May 1987.

Page

Corps Facilities 2-10
Echelons Above Corps Facilities 2-12
Medical Company Interrogations 2-12
Interrogation at Brigade and Below 2-12
Special Forces. 2-14
Amphibious Operations 2-14
Airborne Operations 2-15
Interrogator Supported Operations 2-18
Theater Interrogation Facility 2-22
Support Relationships 2-24

CHAPTER 3 - THE INTERROGATION PROCESS 3-1

Collection Priority 3-1
Screening 3-2
Planning and Preparation 3-7
Approach Phase 3-10
Questioning Phase 3-20
Termination Phase. 3-26
Reporting Information 3-28
Interrogation with an Interpreter 3-29
Strategic Interrogations and Debriefings 3-31

CHAPTER 4 - PROCESSING AND EXPLOITING CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTS 4-1

Document Categories 4-2
Document Handling 4-4
Document Exploitation 4-7
Translating 4-9
Evacuation Procedures 4-12

APPENDIX A - UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE EXTRACT A-1

APPENDIX B - QUESTIONING GUIDES B-1

APPENDIX C - S2 TACTICAL QUESTIONING GUIDE AND BATTLEFIELD EXPLOITATION OF CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT . . C-1

APPENDIX D - PROTECTED PERSONS RIGHTS VERSUS SECURITY NEEDS D-1

APPENDIX E - REPORTS E-1

APPENDIX F - COMMAND LANGUAGE PROGRAM F-1

APPENDIX G - INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE TRAINING G-1

Page

GLOSSARY Glossary-1

REFERENCES References-1

INDEX . . . . . Index -1

PREFACE

This manual provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures governing employment of interrogators as human intelligence (HUMINT) collection assets in support of the commander's intelligence needs. It outlines the interrogator's role within the intelligence collection effort and the supported unit's day-to-day operations. Details are presented on how interrogation assets accomplish their assigned collection mission.

Material in this manual applies to operations in low-, mid-, and high-intensity conflicts. Principles outlined are valid under conditions involving use of electronic warfare (EW) or nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) weapons.

This manual is intended for use by interrogators as well as commanders, staff officers, and military intelligence (MI) personnel charged with the responsibility of the interrogation collection effort. Unless otherwise stated, descriptions pertaining to duties, functions, and responsibilities of the G1, G2, G3, G4, and G5 apply to equivalent positions at other organizational echelons.

Interrogation is the HUMINT subdiscipline responsible for MI exploitation of enemy personnel and documents to answer the supported specific information requirements (SIR). These SIR responses, along with those of other MI disciplines, are correlated to satisfy the force commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and intelligence requirements (IR).

During previous armed conflicts, interrogators contributed significantly to the overall intelligence collection effort. They revalidated and established keystone interrogation doctrine (for example, theater interrogation facility [TIF] operations) and documented valuable lessons learned. This knowledge became the genesis for evolving interrogation doctrine.

During Southwest Asia operations, interrogators organized and operated a massive document exploitation (DOCEX) effort. Interrogation units screened, interrogated, or debriefed 49,350 enemy prisoners of war (EPWs), and gathered enough captured enemy documents (CEDs) for DOCEX to fill 18 trailer trucks.

MI interrogation units are a proven and valued collection asset. This manual incorporates the operational experiences and lessons learned. It builds upon existing doctrine and moves interrogation into the 21st century.

These principles and techniques of interrogation are to be used within the constraints established by the following:

- The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).
- Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field of August 12, 1949, hereinafter referred to as GWS.

- Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949, hereinafter referred to as GPW.

- Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949, hereinafter referred to as GC.

Doctrine in this publication conforms with and supports principles contained in FM 34-1.

This publication implements the following Standardization Agreements (STANAGs):

- STANAG 2033, Interrogation of Prisoners of War, Edition 6.

- STANAG 2044, Procedures for Dealing with Prisoners of War, Edition 5.

- STANAG 2084, Handling and Reporting of Captured Enemy Equipment and Documents, Edition 5.

This publication also complies with STANAG 1059 and Quadripartite Standardization Agreements (QSTAGs) 170, 523, and 528.

The use of the terms EPW, detainee, and source are interchangeable during interrogation process.

Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns or pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

The proponent of this publication is the US Army Intelligence Center. Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Headquarters, US Army Intelligence Center, ATTN: ATSI-TDL-D, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-6000.

CHAPTER 1

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE MISSIONS AND INTELLIGENCE PREPARATION OF THE BATTLEFIELD

This manual is about interrogation operations. The purpose of this chapter is to define the interrogation mission and its critical elements; describe battlefield operations, IEW operations, and the intelligence processes, disciplines, and the mission, enemy, troops, terrain, and time available (METT-T) factors that shape and drive the interrogation process.

It also addresses the personal qualities and special areas of knowledge of the interrogator and the capabilities and limitations of interrogation. It includes information on the various levels of conflict, interrogation missions, intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) and the intelligence cycle. The level of detail is structured to assist you in understanding the interrogation tactics, techniques, and procedures described in the remainder of the manual.

WARFIGHTING DOCTRINE

Battlefield operations demand seizing and maintaining the initiative. When operations are properly designed and executed, initiative accrues significant benefits from the outset of an operation to final victory. It permits attacking where, when, and what; while forcing the enemy to react and try to adapt to our operations.

To gain the initiative, the commander must—

- See the enemy early and determine the capabilities and intentions of the enemy.
- Find and track enemy follow-on echelons.
- Identify enemy high-value targets (HVTs), which, if successfully attacked, will contribute to the degradation of important enemy battlefield functions.
- Identify, locate, and develop the required targeting data for the attack of high-payoff targets (HPTs), which, if successfully attacked, will contribute to the success of friendly plans.
- Detect enemy weaknesses and develop the necessary data to support the exploitation of these weaknesses.
- Effectively use electronic warfare (EW) assets to support battlefield operations while protecting friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum.
- Determine the enemy's capability and guard against that capability.
- Protect friendly forces and operations from enemy intelligence collection operations.
- Ensure the enemy is defeated.
- Use the weather and terrain to friendly advantage.

The commander uses defensive and offensive operations to destroy enemy first-echelon forces and deep-attack to simultaneously delay, disrupt, and manipulate enemy follow-on forces. The commander anticipates, creates, and exploits windows of opportunity, using flexible battle planning, to gain the initiative through offensive operations.

By effectively employing maneuver and fire support assets, manipulating the enemy, and expertly using the weather and the terrain, the friendly commander can successfully defeat a superior enemy force. OPERATION DESERT STORM is an example of the successful application of this doctrine.

IEW support is vital to the successful planning and execution of battlefield operations at all echelons. Intelligence support at brigade and battalion levels focuses primarily on close operations, while at division it focuses on close and deep operations. Corps is the focal point for intelligence operations that support rear and deep operations.

THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE

Intelligence operations follow a four-phase process known as the intelligence cycle, which is shown at Figure 1-1. The intelligence cycle is oriented to the commander's mission. Supervising and planning are inherent in all phases of the cycle.