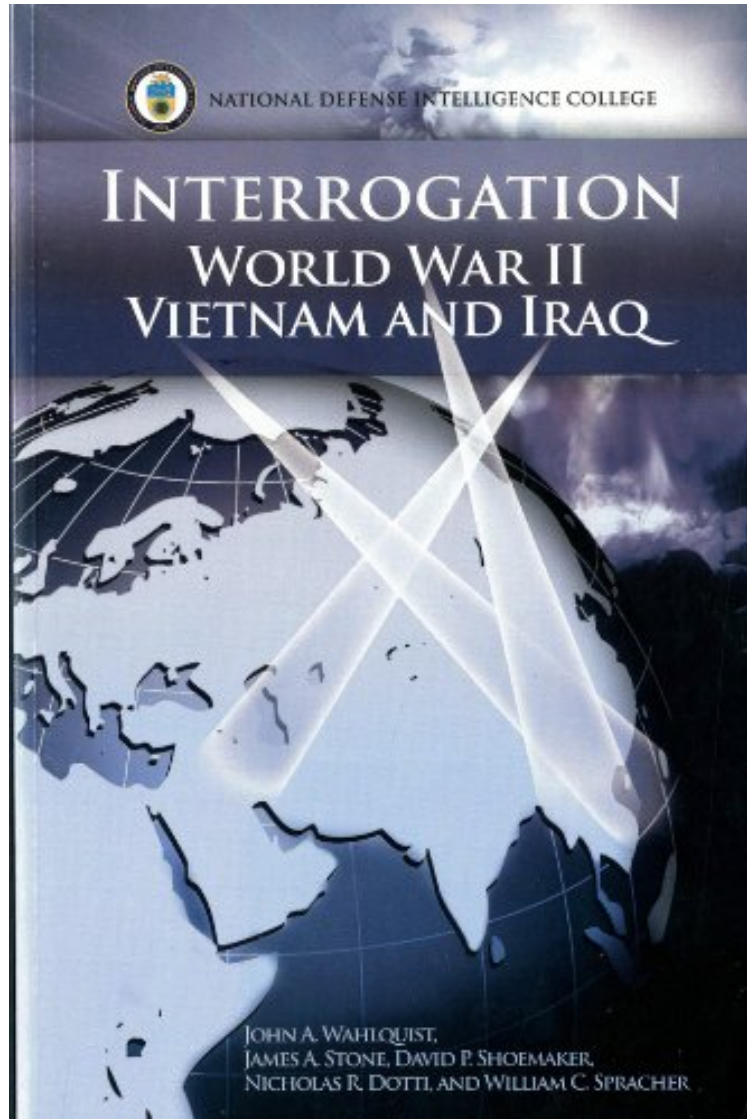


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Interrogation: World War II, Vietnam, And Iraq

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From Brand: National Defense Intelligence College : Interrogation: World War II, Vietnam, And Iraq before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Interrogation: World War II, Vietnam, And Iraq:

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. The Real Story About Interrogation and How the USA has Conducted Itself.By Gary E. MastersI know interrogation. My Army Intelligence training was when we still had WWII vets teaching and they knew how to do an honest interrogation. And that is a conversation where people discuss

the future and how it can be good. Then I saw very good interrogations in Vietnam in the First Infantry division. Later on I served as an Interrogation advisor and finished up at a center of debriefing in Vietnam in 1975. This book gives history and some good analysis of the best practices. Since I worked for De Forest, I especially like the section on his contributions. This is a useful combination of theory and example and would serve well as required reading in any interrogations course. All who want to know how interrogation can work and be useful and not damage or harm anyone should read this book. It makes one realize how far off base are those who believe one must punish to get information.

2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. *Interrogation: World War II, Vietnam and Iraq* By Ted This isn't a bad read, but it is essentially just a compilation of three student papers from NDIC. Some of the source material quoted in the papers are what's really worth the read, if you're squeezed on time. The first paper is focused on interrogation in the Pacific Theater during WWII. Not bad, but Major Moran's 1943 memo (referenced several times in the piece and can be downloaded here: [...]) despite its age and brevity, remains an even more insightful and useful read for those interested in interrogation methodology and techniques. Moran focuses on two aspects of interrogation (although he never uses that term in the memo): the attitude of the interrogator towards the source, and the interrogator's knowledge and use of language. As he states, the attitude of the interrogator is of primary importance and is critical to success or failure in the interrogation. The discussion of attitude in this memorandum is specifically focused on Japanese prisoners of war, but this is worth the time no matter what area of interrogation the reader may work or have an interest in. Considerations of environment, culture, physical condition of the source and the nature of the interrogator's character as perceived by the source are critically important to any interrogation. Dividing and defining language used in the conduct of interrogation into "knowledge" and "use" is an important point for interrogators to consider, even when working in their native language, but obviously more so when working in a second language. Regarding "knowledge" of language, Moran stresses the importance of idiomatic language, as opposed to technical vocabulary, for rapidly developing rapport and initiating conversation with the source. (Oreste Pinto is another WWII interrogator who has written useful material on the understanding of language in interrogation, but one who isn't sourced by any of the authors in this book) As for "use" of language, Moran discusses in a simple and general manner concepts of rapport, cognition, questioning methodology and leveraging aspects of culture in questioning. He also describes the difference between empathy and sympathy, and the dangers of the latter, although not in such precise terms. The second piece on Vietnam-era interrogation is also a decent read, but of the three sources cited, Tourison's "Talking with Victor Charlie: An Interrogator's Story" is perhaps the best read for today's military interrogators. As a Vietnamese linguist who worked the spectrum in-country from tactical interrogation with the 173rd to Strategic Debriefing at the JIC, Tourison does a great job of describing the challenges and requirements of conducting interrogations in that environment. The final paper is simply a narrative recounting a SF team's attempt to conduct interrogations in Iraq. Although an interesting read, there is little in the way of substantive lessons to be gained from the story of amateurs floundering about trying to conduct interrogations. Its more of a cautionary tale.

2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. *Educational material for whistleblowers in industrial safety labelled as terror suspects* By Arete-Zoe This is an eye-opening book which should be properly read by anyone who wants to comment and especially make decisions on policy regarding enhanced interrogation techniques, and make decisions based on information obtained this way. This educational material originally intended for the intelligence community describes the legal background, main discussion points in this matter, and historical experience in graphic detail. I started reading this book in September 2010, before the first shooting incident when it landed in my mailbox, and finally finished it in early spring 2011, while staying in a tent in Slough-Windsor area and trying to recover the files I was after. Interrogation of Japanese POWs in World War II is described as an example of true clash of civilizations, as the conflict was perceived at that time due to substantial differences between Oriental and Occidental values. To address this challenge, U.S. Army and Navy focused on comprehensive understanding of Japanese psychology and culture, and employed second generation Japanese immigrants (Nisei and Kibei) as linguists and trained them in interrogation techniques. The approach of U.S. Army and Navy was different, as the first were using predominantly Nisei for interrogation, whilst the second were using Nisei to teach Americans Japanese language and culture. The techniques were then compared for their effectiveness. Cultural differences were studied extensively in order to find out what motivates the soldiers to resist capture so fiercely. The main points were absolute personal loyalty to the Emperor and fear of torture, and fear of shame thrown on the family if the soldier failed to commit suicide and was taken prisoner. As explained on the example of Saipan, where some 30,000 Japanese committed suicide, the civilians by large feared that their family and country would disown them and they would become outcasts. Fear of torture had its origin in firsthand experience from the invasion of China. The Executive Order 9066 from February 1942 led to detention of 120,000 Japanese living on the West Coast. True is that 33,000 of them joined the forces and served with honor mainly within the Military Intelligence Service. The most successful interrogators treated their POWs with respect, and received information they were after as reciprocity for kind treatment. Second part of the book presents examples and techniques used in Vietnam, and case studies by Tourison, Herrington, and DeForest. Barriers to interrogation are extensively studied, from language and culture, to interpersonal and intrapersonal dynamics. Review of U.S. government research is included in this section, e.g. reference to the KUBARK manual from 1963. Quick

recognition of leads, familiarity with the language and background knowledge about the country, and deep understanding of the sources character are identified as the most important characteristics. Very interesting is the section relating to RWG "Tin Eye" Stephens, and the MI5 Camp 020 where some 480 suspected Nazi spies were first broken down and then interrogated. Sustained psychological pressure was employed against suspected spies, who were exempt from the Geneva Conventions. What is not mentioned here is how many of these detainees committed suicide as a result of this pressure (Kew Garden National Archives). Completely different approach was adopted by other interrogators mentioned here, Hanns Scharff (Luftwaffe), Sherwood F Moran (Christian missionary in Japan, later USMC), and Michael Koubi (Israel's General Security Services - Shabak). Herrington's contributions in this book mostly relate to his experience with defectors such as Nguyen Van Dung and Do Van Lanh, and deep understanding of the dilemmas of Vietnamese people. DeForest's (CIA) methodology for interrogating and recruiting Vietcong operatives (Thi Nam, Grandpa), stands in stark contrast to harsh techniques employed in the GWOT. Putting it together, the ideal counterinsurgency interrogator here is described as intelligent, personable, mature, fluent, worldly, humane, experienced, and encyclopedically knowledgeable of the enemy. Holistic approach as defined in Guest House strategy addresses warfare in systems-oriented manner, trying to find out why the adversary chose to fight, how can he be persuaded not to fight, and if not persuaded, how can he be neutralized. Third section of this book deals with interrogations conducted by Special Forces, and the application of the Army Field Manual 2-22.3. Bearing in mind the THINK acronym - Treat all detainees the same, Humane treatment is a standard, Interrogators interrogate, Need to report abuses, Know the approved techniques and approval authorities, some parts inevitably bring trouble, as it is not always clear whether interrogation of a concrete prisoner would be lawful by current doctrine under the specific circumstances of the mission if taken to court martial. The reality of abuse of detainees is summarized on page 167, where the percentage of abused detainees under the control of U.S. forces is estimated to be 0.26%. Even this is considered too high by the authors, as the 300 incidents of abuse proved to be highly damaging. In postscript, the authors presented another interrogation manual which was uncovered: Al Qaeda interrogation/torture manual. In the end, several case histories (Adieb, Hadr) from Iraq are presented, describing the shock of capture. The authors stress desire of people in the field for a clear standard, and their unwillingness to violate or bypass the law because of the potential of these violations to destroy careers of intelligence officers. Distinction is also made between strategic and tactical level interrogations, and the perceived ignorance of policy-makers in the matter of understanding of operational-level interactions and tactical interrogations. As seen by the Special Forces, allowing them to conduct their own interrogation including training would greatly enhance mission effectiveness, while protecting the personnel from inquiries and prosecution.

This fascinating volume adds historical and practical context going back to U.S. policy and practice in interrogations during World War II, the Vietnam conflict, and the most recent U.S. war in Iraq. The book contributes to the high-profile public dialogue on how U.S. military and civilian agencies can best obtain information from prisoners of war and other categories of legal and illegal combatants without compromising the principles upon which the nation was founded. National Defense Intelligence College Professor John Wahlquist headed the research project and introduces the book. James Stone researched U.S. efforts during World War II to develop language and interrogation capacities to deal with the Japanese. He found that military leaders, often working with civilian counterparts, created and implemented successful strategies, building on cultural and linguistic skills that substantially aided the war effort for the U.S. and its Allies. David Shoemaker studied the experiences of three successful interrogators during the Vietnam War. Shoemaker suggests that policymakers and practitioners have much to learn from professionals who served effectively for years in the field. Shoemaker highlights the importance of a deep understanding of the language, psychology, and culture of adversaries and potential allies in other countries. Nicholas Dotti examined recent policy and practice with regard to tactical and field interrogations, especially with regard to the efforts of Special Forces soldiers in Iraq. He concludes that the letter of current doctrine contradicts its intent. Dotti offers recommendations that he believes are both consistent with the intent of military doctrine and likely to increase the effectiveness of U.S. interrogation practices in the field. William Spracher helped organize and edit the book.

About the Author John A. Wahlquist is a faculty member in the School of Intelligence Studies at the National Defense Intelligence College, specializing in globalization, the Middle East, and Islam. He is a retired Air Force colonel with a wide variety of operational, intelligence, and educational assignments and is a certified Department of Defense interrogator and strategic debriefer. James A. Stone, a military Special Agent with the U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), has served on active duty over 20 years. In this capacity, his primary responsibilities include identification, exploitation, and neutralization of criminal, terrorist, and espionage threats to the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. government. He has completed numerous assignments both within the United States and overseas and supported wartime operations during Operations DESERT SHIELD, DESERT STORM, and IRAQI FREEDOM. He graduated from Friends University in Wichita, Kansas, with a bachelors degree in organizational management and leadership. He earned his Masters degree in Strategic Intelligence from the National

Defense Intelligence College (NDIC). David P. Shoemaker has worked as a civilian Special Agent with AFOSI since 1999 and has conducted and supervised a diverse array of criminal and counterintelligence investigations during both domestic and overseas postings. He earned a bachelors degree in political science and English literature at Indiana University and a Masters degree in Strategic Intelligence from the National Defense Intelligence College. Nicholas R. Dotti was commissioned into the U.S. Army in 1997. After two tours of duty, one of them in Korea, he was accepted for Special Forces training. In addition to completing the Special Forces Qualification Course, he is also a graduate of the following highly selective schools and courses: Ranger; Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE); Airborne; Jumpmaster; and Military Freefall Parachutist. He speaks Serbian and has a working knowledge of Arabic. Dotti completed two combat tours in Iraq as Commander of a Special Forces Operational Detachment, for which he earned the Bronze Star medal. He graduated from Norwich University with a bachelors degree in criminal justice and holds a masters degree in strategic intelligence from the National Defense Intelligence College. William C. Spracher is an editor for the NDIC Press in the National Defense Intelligence Colleges Center for Strategic Intelligence Research. Spracher is a retired Army Colonel with a 30 year career in military intelligence, focusing on Latin America. Spracher served as a Foreign Area Officer with attach tours in Colombia and Peru, and conducted analysis and collection management on the Southern Command Joint and Army intelligence staffs. He holds a BS from the U.S. Military Academy, an MA in international relations from Yale University, an MMAS in political-military studies from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and an Ed.D. in higher education administration from George Washington University.