
Army Field Manual Interrogation Techniques

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Interrogation Skyhorse Publishing, Inc.

This manual provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures governing the employment of human intelligence (HUMINT) collection and analytical assets in support of the commander's intelligence needs. It outlines: - HUMINT operations. - The HUMINT collector's role within the intelligence operating system. - The roles and responsibilities of the HUMINT collectors and the roles of those providing the command, control, and technical support of HUMINT collection operations. This manual expands upon the

information contained in FM 2-0. It supersedes FM 34-52 and rescinds ST 2-22.7. It is consistent with doctrine in FM 3-0, FM 5-0, FM 6-0, and JP 2-0. In accordance with the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, the only interrogation approaches and techniques that are authorized for use against any detainee, regardless of status or characterization, are those authorized and listed in this Field Manual. Some of the approaches and techniques authorized and listed in this Field Manual also require additional specified approval before implementation. This manual will be reviewed annually and may be amended or updated from time to time to account for changes in doctrine, policy, or law, and to address lessons learned. This manual provides the doctrinal guidance for HUMINT collectors and commanders and staffs of the MI organizations responsible for planning and executing

HUMINT operations. This manual also serves as a reference for personnel developing doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP); materiel and force structure; institutional and unit training; and standing operating procedures (SOPs), for HUMINT operations at all army echelons. In accordance with TRADOC Regulation 25-36, the doctrine in this field manual is not policy (in and of itself), but is .."a body of thought on how Army forces operate....[It] provides an authoritative guide for leaders and soldiers, while allowing freedom to adapt to circumstances." This manual applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated. This manual also applies to DOD civilian employees and contractors with responsibility to engage in HUMINT

collection activities. It is also intended for commanders and staffs of joint and combined commands, and Service Component Commands (SCC). Although this is Army doctrine, adaptations will have to be made by other Military Departments, based on each of their organizations and specific doctrine. Material in this manual applies to the full range of military operations. Principles outlined also are valid under conditions involving use of electronic warfare (EW) or nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) weapons. This manual is intended for use by military, civilian, and civilian contractor HUMINT collectors, as well as commanders, staff officers, and military intelligence (MI) personnel charged with the responsibility of the HUMINT collection effort.

DISTRIBUTION

RESTRICTION: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Courting Disaster DIANE Publishing

"The thesis concludes that the interrogation methods outlined in Army Field Manual 2-22.3 Human Intelligence Collector Operations are justifiable techniques, as are the interrogation methods of sleep adjustment and detainee isolation. However, practices such as those used by the French army in

Algeria and the British army in Northern Ireland constitute torture, as is the practice known as waterboarding. These techniques should not be part of America's interrogational repertoire. In order to gain and maintain a strategic advantage over its adversaries, America must consider interrogation to be only one part of a holistic national approach to intelligence gathering. To account for the emotional effect of crises on American policy-making, the United States should review its detainee and interrogation policies every five years. Additionally, it should base its interrogational practices on national morality and jurisprudence, not on the status afforded detainees under international or national convention. Finally, in order to demonstrate that it is acting in accordance with its policies, the government should periodically allow third-party observers to witness detainee interrogations."--Abstract. Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

Contents of this U.S. Army Field Manual: (1) Military Intelligence Missions and Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield; (2) Composition and Structure; (3) The Interrogation Process; (4) Processing and Exploiting Captured Enemy Documents. Appendices: (A): Uniform Code

of Military Justice Extract; (B) Questioning Guides; (C) S2 Tactical Questioning Guide and Battlefield Exploitation of Captured Enemy Documents and Equipment; (D) Protected Persons Rights Versus Security Needs; (E) Reports; (F) Command Language Program; (G) Individual and Collective Training. Glossary. Charts and tables.

The Senate Intelligence Committee Report on Torture (Academic Edition) DIANE Publishing

Field Manual on Intelligence Interrogations DIANE Publishing

Kill or Capture Lulu.com

The speechwriter for George W. Bush presents interviews and sensitive details about the terrorist acts prevented due to enhanced interrogation methods, and describes how those efforts are hampered by Barack Obama's administration. Review of Department of Defense Detention and Interrogation Policy and Operations in the Global War on Terrorism Harvard University Press

The 1992 edition of the FM 34-52 Intelligence Interrogation Field Manual. Torture Team Doublebit Press

This manual provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures governing the employment of human intelligence (HUMINT) collection and analytical assets in support of the commander's intelligence needs. It

outlines: - HUMINT operations. - The HUMINT collector's role within the intelligence operating system. - The roles and responsibilities of the HUMINT collectors and the roles of those providing the command, control, and technical support of HUMINT collection operations. This manual expands upon the information contained in FM 2-0. It supersedes FM 34-52 and rescinds ST 2-22.7. It is consistent with doctrine in FM 3-0, FM 5-0, FM 6-0, and JP 2-0. In accordance with the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, the only interrogation approaches and techniques that are authorized for use against any detainee, regardless of status or characterization, are those authorized and listed in this Field Manual. Some of the approaches and techniques authorized and listed in this Field Manual also require additional specified approval before implementation.

U. N. Convention

Against Torture (CAT) CRC Press

This manual, “ Human Intelligence Collector Operations (FM 2-22.3 / 34-52), ” provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures governing the employment of human intelligence (HUMINT) collection

and analytical assets in support of the commander's intelligence needs. It outlines: HUMINT operations, The HUMINT collector's role within the intelligence operating system, The roles and responsibilities of the HUMINT collectors and the roles of those providing the command, control, and technical support of HUMINT collection operations. This manual expands upon the information contained in FM 2-0. It supersedes FM 34-52 and rescinds ST 2-22.7. It is consistent with doctrine in FM 3-0, FM 5-0, FM 6-0, and JP 2-0. In accordance with the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, the only interrogation approaches and techniques that are authorized for use against any detainee, regardless of status or characterization, are those authorized and listed in this Field Manual. Some of the approaches and techniques authorized and listed in this Field Manual also require

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while allowing freedom to adapt to circumstances. ” Intelligence Interrogation Pickle Partners Publishing The book the government doesn ’ t want you to read. President Trump wants to bring back torture. This is why he ’ s wrong. In his more than thirty years as an NCIS special agent and counterintelligence officer, Mark Fallon has investigated some of the most significant terrorist operations in US history, including the first bombing of the World Trade Center and the 2000 attack on the USS Cole. He knew well how to bring criminals to justice, all the while upholding the Constitution. But in the aftermath of September 11, 2001, it was clear that America was dealing with a new kind of enemy. Soon after the attacks, Fallon was named Deputy Commander of the newly formed Criminal Investigation Task Force (CITF), created to probe the al-Qaeda terrorist network and

bring suspected terrorists to trial. Fallon was determined to do the job the right way, but with the opening of Guantanamo Bay and the arrival of its detainees, he witnessed a shadowy dark side of the intelligence community that emerged, peddling a snake-oil they called “ enhanced interrogation techniques. ” In Unjustifiable Means, Fallon reveals this dark side of the United States government, which threw our own laws and international covenants aside to become a nation that tortured—sanctioned by the highest-ranking members of the Bush Administration, the Army, and the CIA, many of whom still hold government positions, although none have been held accountable. Until now. Follow along as Fallon pieces together how this shadowy group incrementally—and secretly—loosened the reins on interrogation techniques at Gitmo and later, Abu-Ghraib, and black sites around the

world. He recounts how key psychologists disturbingly violated human rights and adopted harsh practices to fit the Bush administration ’ s objectives even though such tactics proved ineffective, counterproductive, and damaging to our own national security. Fallon untangles the powerful decisions the administration ’ s legal team—the Bush “ War Counsel ” —used to provide the cover needed to make torture the modus operandi of the United States government. As Fallon says, “ You could clearly see it coming, you could wave your arms and yell, but there wasn ’ t a damn thing you could do to stop it. ” Unjustifiable Means is hard-hitting, raw, and explosive, and forces the spotlight back on to how America lost its way. Fallon also exposes those responsible for using torture under the guise of national security, as well as those heroes who risked it all to oppose the program. By casting a defining light

on one of America's darkest periods, Mark Fallon weaves a cautionary tale for those who wield the power to reinstate torture.

Unjustifiable Means
Simon and Schuster

Besides being cruel and inhumane, torture does not work the way torturers assume it does. As Shane O'Mara's account of the neuroscience of suffering reveals, extreme stress creates profound problems for memory, mood, and thinking, and sufferers predictably produce information that is deeply unreliable, or even counterproductive and dangerous.

Interrogator St. Martin's Press

Among the most crucial roles of the United States military in the global War on Terror is the collection of human intelligence from prisoners of war, unlawful combatants, and others. On the heels of controversy over some of the techniques used to extract information—such as waterboarding—the Department of the Army completely revised its interrogation guidelines. The result is this book, the United States Army's

human intelligence collection playbook, which gives instructions on the structure, planning and management of human intelligence operations, the debriefing of soldiers, and the analysis of known relationships and map data. The largest and most newsworthy section of the book details procedures for screening and interrogation, which permits a specific number of interrogation techniques, described in Chapter 8 as "approach techniques." These techniques, described in great detail, carry such names as Emotional Love, Mutt and Jeff, False Flag, and even Separation. A must-read for today's military buffs, U.S. Army Human Intelligence Collector Field Manual is also a valuable resource for anyone seeking strategies to employ in the gathering of information.

U.S. Army Improvised Munitions Handbook
CreateSpace

This Army manual provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures governing the employment of human intelligence (HUMINT) collection and analytical assets in support of the commander's intelligence needs. It includes and

supersedes the interrogation manual (FM 34-52) that Congress mandated the CIA use by passage of the Detainee Treatment Act of 2006. "In accordance with the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, the only interrogation approaches and techniques that are authorized for use against any detainee, regardless of status or characterization, are those authorized and listed in this Field Manual." This manual provides the doctrinal guidance for HUMINT collectors and commanders and staffs of the MI organizations responsible for planning and executing HUMINT operations. This manual applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated. This manual also applies to DOD civilian employees and contractors with responsibility to engage in HUMINT collection activities.

Getting Away with Torture? University of Chicago Press
On December 2, 2002 the U.S. Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld, signed his name at the bottom of a document that listed eighteen techniques of interrogation--techniques that defied international definitions of torture. The Rumsfeld Memo authorized the controversial interrogation practices that later migrated to Guantanamo, Afghanistan, Abu Ghraib and elsewhere, as part of the policy of extraordinary rendition. From a behind-the-scenes vantage point, Phillipe Sands investigates how the Rumsfeld Memo set the stage for a divergence from the Geneva Convention and the Torture Convention and holds the individual gatekeepers in the Bush administration accountable for their failure to safeguard international law. The Torture Team delves deep into the Bush administration to

reveal: - How the policy of abuse originated with Donald Rumsfeld, Dick Cheney and George W. Bush, and was promoted by their most senior lawyers - Personal accounts, through interview, of those most closely involved in the decisions - How the Joint Chiefs and normal military decision-making processes were circumvented - How Fox TV's 24 contributed to torture planning - How interrogation techniques were approved for use - How the new techniques were used on Mohammed Al Qahtani, alleged to be "the 20th hijacker" - How the senior lawyers who crafted the policy of abuse exposed themselves to the risk of war crimes charges
Interrogation: World War II, Vietnam, and Iraq
Createspace Independent Publishing Platform
Field Manual (FM) 3-55, Information Collection, provides the tactics and procedures for information collection and the associated activities of planning requirements and assessing collection, tasking, and directing

information collection assets. It also contains the actions taken by the commanders and staffs in planning, preparing, executing, and assessing information collection activities. As the Army fields new formations and equipment with inherent and organic information collection capabilities, it needs a doctrinal foundation to ensure proper integration and use to maximize capabilities. The principal audience for FM 3-55 is all members of the profession of arms. Commanders and staffs of Army headquarters serving as joint task force or multinational headquarters should also refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine concerning the range of military operations and joint or multinational forces. Trainers and educators throughout the Army will also use this manual.
Psyop U.S. Government Printing Office
Like The Anarchist Cookbook if it were written by the U.S. Army!
Interrogation and Torture DIANE Publishing
This manual provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures governing the employment of human intelligence

(HUMINT) collection and analytical assets in support of the commander's intelligence needs. It outlines - HUMINT operations.- The HUMINT collector's role within the intelligence operating system.- The roles and responsibilities of the HUMINT collectors and the roles of those providing the command, control, and technical support of HUMINT collection operations. Review of Department of Defense Detention and Interrogation Policy and Operations in the Global War on Terrorism Simon and Schuster During Operation IRAQI FREEDOM I (OIF I), U.S. soldiers waged a desperate war against a growing insurgency. Mounting U.S. casualties became the catalyst for a hidden “ war within the war. ” Arrayed on one side of this secret conflict were leaders who believed that the “ ends justify the means. ” Opposing this camp were those who believed that U.S.

soldiers do not torture because of the higher ideals to which all Americans should subscribe. This clandestine conflict was waged at every level of command, from the fields of Iraq to Washington, D.C. In this history, the adverse influence of the ends-justify-the-means camp in Iraq is charted. Conversely, interrogation operations within the largest division task force and brigade combat team of OIF I are explored to explain why most interrogators treated detainees humanely. Those deficiencies of Army doctrine, force structure, and training that enabled harsh interrogation policies to sometimes trump traditional virtues are explained. Lastly, the Army ’ s recent dramatic improvements with regard to interrogations are summarized and still-existing deficiencies are noted. This history concludes that the damage done by abusive interrogations will be felt for years to come—and that much

work still needs to be done to ensure such damage never recurs. Tradecraft Primer Lulu.com The U.S. Army Intelligence and Interrogation Handbook provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures governing the use of interrogators as human intelligence collection agents in support of a commander ’ s intelligence needs. It outlines the interrogator ’ s role within the greater intelligence effort as well as the unit ’ s day-to-day operations, and includes details on how interrogators accomplish their assigned missions. This handbook is intended for use by interrogators as well as commanders, staff officers, and military intelligence personnel charged with conducting interrogations, and applies to operations at all levels of conflict intensity, including conditions involving the use of electronic warfare or nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons. The U.S. Army Intelligence and Interrogation Handbook builds upon existing doctrine and moves interrogation into the twenty-first century within the constraints of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the Geneva Conventions. Principles, guidelines, and topics covered include: The definition of interrogation Interrogator capabilities and limitations Warfighting

doctrine The intelligence cycle, and its disciplines and operations Amphibious and airborne operations The interrogation process Exploiting captured enemy documents A tactical questioning guide And many more tactics and techniques used by the U.S. Army! Human Intelligence Collector Operations Createspace Independent Publishing Platform The United States is searching for ways to lawfully glean information from persons detained during the War on Terrorism. The issue is thorny and politically sensitive. While much of the debate has been about the interrogation tactics of the Central Intelligence Agency and other government agencies, there has been a strong move toward restricting the military interrogators. Some recent changes to Army and Department of Defense (DOD) interrogation policies reflect a less than intellectually rigorous approach that is neither effective nor legally sound. This article examines the Army's interrogation policy as set forth in Field Manual (FM) 2-22.3, Human Intelligence Collector Operations, from both a legal and "effects-based" perspective and offers some recommendations for change. Military Interrogation of

Terror Suspects: Imaginative Does Not Have to Mean Unlawful Melville House The study edition of book the Los Angeles Times called, "The most extensive review of U.S. intelligence-gathering tactics in generations." This is the complete Executive Summary of the Senate Intelligence Committee's investigation into the CIA's interrogation and detention programs -- a.k.a., The Torture Report. Based on over six million pages of secret CIA documents, the report details a covert program of secret prisons, prisoner deaths, interrogation practices, and cooperation with other foreign and domestic agencies, as well as the CIA's efforts to hide the details of the program from the White House, the Department of Justice, the Congress, and the American people. Over five years in the making, it is presented here exactly as redacted and released by the United States government on December 9, 2014, with an introduction by Daniel J. Jones, who led the Senate investigation. This special edition

includes: • Large, easy-to-read format. • Almost 3,000 notes formatted as footnotes, exactly as they appeared in the original report. This allows readers to see obscured or clarifying details as they read the main text. • An introduction by Senate staffer Daniel J. Jones who led the investigation and wrote the report for the Senate Intelligence Committee, and a forward by the head of that committee, Senator Dianne Feinstein.