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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

12 October 2017

Mr. John Greenwald, Jr.



Reference: F-2017-01552 / NSA FOIA #81688-R1

Dear Mr. Greenwald:

In the course of processing your 3 July 2015 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for documents from the **Intellipedia**, the National Security Agency located CIA material and referred it to us on 25 April 2017 for review and direct response to you.

We have determined that four documents can be released in segregable form with deletions made on the basis of FOIA exemptions (b)(3) and (b)(6). Copies of the documents and an explanation of exemptions are enclosed. Exemption (b)(3) pertains to information exempt from disclosure by statute. The relevant statutes are Section 6 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as amended, and Section 102A(i)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended. As the CIA Information and Privacy Coordinator, I am the CIA official responsible for this determination. You have the right to appeal this response to the Agency Release Panel, in my care, within 90 days from the date of this letter. Please include the basis of your appeal.

If you have any questions regarding our response, you may contact us at:

Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505
Information and Privacy Coordinator
703-613-3007 (Fax)

Please be advised that you may seek dispute resolution services from the CIA's FOIA Public Liaison or from the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) of the National Archives and Records Administration. OGIS offers mediation services to help resolve disputes between FOIA requesters and Federal agencies. You may reach CIA's FOIA Public Liaison at:

703-613-1287 (FOIA Hotline)

The contact information for OGIS is:

Office of Government Information Services
National Archives and Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Road – OGIS
College Park, MD 20740-6001
202-741-5770
877-864-6448
202-741-5769 (fax)
ogis@nara.gov

Contacting the CIA's FOIA Public Liaison or OGIS does not affect your right to pursue an administrative appeal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allison Fong", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Allison Fong
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosures

Explanation of Exemptions

Freedom of Information Act:

- (b)(1) exempts from disclosure information currently and properly classified, pursuant to an Executive Order;
- (b)(2) exempts from disclosure information, which pertains solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of the Agency;
- (b)(3) exempts from disclosure information that another federal statute protects, provided that the other federal statute either requires that the matters be withheld, or establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld. The (b)(3) statutes upon which the CIA relies include, but are not limited to, the CIA Act of 1949;
- (b)(4) exempts from disclosure trade secrets and commercial or financial information that is obtained from a person and that is privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) exempts from disclosure inter-and intra-agency memoranda or letters that would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) exempts from disclosure information from personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy;
- (b)(7) exempts from disclosure information compiled for law enforcement purposes to the extent that the production of the information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings; (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication; (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy; (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source or, in the case of information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source; (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law; or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger any individual's life or physical safety;
- (b)(8) exempts from disclosure information contained in reports or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, or on behalf of, or for use of an agency responsible for regulating or supervising financial institutions; and
- (b)(9) exempts from disclosure geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

April 2012

(U//~~FOUO~~) Fear Approach



UNCLASSIFIED

From Intellipedia

You have new messages (last change).

Interrogators can use fear in a number of ways to get sources to give him information.

Contents

- 1 Increased Fear Up Approach
 - 1.1 Fear Up (Harsh) Approach
 - 1.2 Fear Up (Mild) Approach
- 2 Decreased Fear Down Approach

Increased Fear Up Approach

The **increased fear up approach** is most effective on the younger and more inexperienced source or on a source who appears nervous or frightened. It is also effective on a source who appears to be the silent, confident type. Sources with something to hide, such as the commission of a war crime, or having surrendered while still having ammunition in his weapon, or breaking his military oath are particularly easy to break with this technique. There are two distinct variations of this approach: the **Fear Up Harsh Approach** and the **Fear Up Mild Approach**.

Fear Up (Harsh) Approach

In the **fear up (harsh) approach**, the interrogator behaves in a heavy, overpowering manner with a loud and threatening voice. The interrogator may even feel the need to throw objects across the room to heighten the source's implanted feelings of fear. Great care must be taken when doing this so that any actions taken would not violate the Geneva Conventions. This technique is to convince the source that he does indeed have something to fear and that he has no option but to cooperate. A good interrogator will implant in the source's mind that the interrogator himself is not the object to be feared, but is a possible way out of the trap. The fear can be directed toward reprisals by international tribunals, the government of the host country, or the source's own forces. Shouting can be very effective in this variation of the fear up approach.

Fear Up (Mild) Approach

The **fear up (mild) approach** is better suited to the strong, confident type of interrogator as there is generally no need to raise the voice or resort to heavy-handed, table banging violence. It is a more correct form of blackmail when the circumstances indicate that the source does indeed have something to fear. It

may be a result of coincidence; the soldier was caught on the wrong side of the border before hostilities actually commenced (he was armed, he could be a terrorist), or a result of his actions (he surrendered contrary to his military oath and is now a traitor to his country, and his own forces will take care of the disciplinary action). The fear up (mild) approach must be a credible distortion of the truth. A distortion that the source will believe. It usually involves some incentive; the interrogator can intimate that he might be willing to alter the circumstances of the source's capture, as long as the source cooperates and answers the questions.

In most cases, shouting is not necessary. The actual fear is increased by helping the source to realize the unpleasant consequences that the facts may cause and then presenting an alternative, which of course can be effected by answering some simple questions. The fear up approach is deadend, and a wise interrogator may want to keep it in reserve as a trump card. After working to increase the source's fear, it would be difficult to convince him that everything will be all right if the approach is not successful.

Decreased Fear Down Approach

The **decreased fear down approach** is used primarily on a source who is already in a state of fear due to the horrible circumstances of his capture, or on a source who is in fear for his life. This technique is really nothing more than calming the source and convincing him that he will be properly and humanely treated, or that for him the war is mercifully over and he need not go into combat again. When used with a soothing, calm tone of voice, this often creates rapport and usually nothing else is needed to get the source to cooperate. While calming the source, it is a good idea to stay initially with nonpertinent conversation and to carefully avoid the subject which has caused the source's fear. This works quickly in developing rapport and communication as the source will readily respond to kindness.

When using this approach, it is important that the interrogator meets the source at the source's perspective level and not expect the source to come up to the interrogator's perspective level. If a prisoner is so frightened that he has withdrawn into a shell or regressed back to a less threatening state of mind, the interrogator must break through to him. This may be effected by the interrogator putting himself on the same physical level as the source and may require some physical contact. As the source relaxes somewhat and begins to respond to the interrogator's kindness, the interrogator can then begin asking pertinent questions.

This approach technique may backfire if allowed to go too far. After convincing the source that he has nothing to fear, he may cease to be afraid and may feel secure enough to resist the interrogator's pertinent questions. If this occurs, reverting to a harsher approach technique usually will rapidly bring the desired result to the interrogator.

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Categories: Intelligence Terms and Definitions | Interrogation Techniques

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- 2 [REDACTED]

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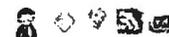
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(U//~~FOUO~~) Interrogation



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From Intellipedia

You have new messages (last change).

(U) **Interrogation** is the systematic effort to obtain information by direct questioning of a person (source) under the control of the questioner (interrogator).^[1] There are many different methods and techniques for interrogation.

Types of Interrogation

Some types of interrogation include:

- Direct Approach
- Incentive Approach
- Emotional Approach, either Love or Hate
- Fear Approach, either Fear Up (Harsh or Mild), Increased Fear Up and Decreased Fear Down
- Pride and Ego Approach, either Up or Down
- Futility Technique Approach
- "We All Know" Approach
- "Establish Your Identity" Approach
- Repetition Approach
- File and Dossier Approach
- "Mutt and Jeff" or "Friend and Foe" Approach
- Rapid Fire Approach
- Silence Approach

See also

Interrogation Focus Group

Classic articles from CIA's Center for the Study of Intelligence:

- "Conditioned Reflex, Drugs, and Hypnosis in Communist Interrogations" (b)(3)
 [Redacted] by Leonard Hilden. *Studies in Intelligence* Volume 2, No. 2; 1958. 6 pages; 280 KB.
- "The Interrogation of Suspects Under Arrest" (b)(3)
 [Redacted] by Don Compos. *Studies in Intelligence* Volume 2, No. 3; 1958. 12 pages; 612KB.

[Redacted] (b)(3)

References

- 1. ↑ Glossary of Intelligence Terms and Definitions, June 1989 Section 2 [Redacted] (b)(3)
(U//FOUO)

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Categories: Intelligence Terms and Definitions | Interrogation Techniques | Studies in Intelligence
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(U//FOUO) Interrogation Approaches

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From Intellipedia

The following are authorized **Interrogation Approaches**:

- Direct Questioning
- Incentive
- Emotional Love
 - Love of Family
 - Love of Comrades
- Emotional Hate
 - Hate of Comrades
- Pride & Ego Down
- Pride & Ego Up
- Fear Down
- Fear Up
 - Fear of Long-Term Incarceration
 - Fear Up Mild
- Futility
- We Know All
- File and Dossier

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(U) Interrogation Operations

~~SECRET~~

From Intellipedia

Contents

- 1 (U) Introduction to HUMINT Interrogation Operations
 - 1.1 (U) Define Human Intelligence
 - 1.2 (U) Define Interrogation
- 2 (U) Approved Interrogation Approaches
 - 2.1 (U) 1. Direct Approach -
 - 2.2 (U) 2. Incentive Approach -
 - 2.3 (U) Emotional Approaches -
 - 2.4 Only with Unlawful Combatants
 - 2.5 Special Approval Needed
- 3 (U) Approach Strategies
- 4 (U) Types of Interrogation Operations
- 5 (U) Interrogation Training Opportunities
- 6 References

(U) Introduction to HUMINT Interrogation Operations

(U) HUMINT interrogation operations is part of the HUMINT collection process, which deals with many elements from Human Source Operations to interrogations of detainees, enemy prisoners of war, unlawful enemy combatants... (U) HUMINT interrogation is the systematic process of using approved interrogation approaches to question a captured or detained person to obtain reliable information to satisfy intelligence requirements, consistent with applicable law and policy.^[1]

(U) Define Human Intelligence

(U) Human Intelligence (HUMINT) The collection by a trained HUMINT collector of foreign information from people and multimedia to identify elements, intentions, composition, strength, dispositions, tactics, equipment, and capabilities.^[2]

(U) Define Interrogation

(U) Approved Interrogation Approaches

(U) 1. Direct Approach -

(U) 2. Incentive Approach -**(U) Emotional Approaches -**

- Emotional Love
- Emotional Hate
- Fear Up
- Fear Down
- Pride and Ego Up
- Pride and Ego Down
- Futility
- We Know All
- File and Dossier
- Establish Your Identity
- Repetition
- Rapid Fire
- Silence
- Change of Scenery

Only with Unlawful Combatants

- Mutt and Jeff^[3]
- False Flag

Special Approval Needed

- Separation

(U) Approach Strategies

Approach strategies are as varied as there are interrogators. While working within the applicable laws and doctrine, each interrogator constructs a strategy that is unique to a specific detainee based on but not limited to factors such as circumstances of capture, captured documents, timescale of detention before a decision needs to be reached about retain or release of the detainee, number of other detainees captured and information produced from them thus far and PIR and IR for the given Area of Operations. Also, the interrogator's level of experience and knowledge of the culture of the detainee play a large part in the effectiveness of any approach strategy.

(U) Types of Interrogation Operations**(U) Interrogation Training Opportunities**

(U) 35M10, which is offered to Army personnel at Ft. Huachuca, AZ; Ft. Devens, MA; Camp Williams, UT; (U) Interrogation Refresher Course: is a 2 week resident course, taught at Western Army Reserve Intelligence Support Center. This course is also part of MI Foundry Training (U) Joint Interrogation...

[Redacted] (b)(3)

References

- 1. ↑ FM 2-22.3 Human Intelligence Collector Operations [Redacted] (b)(3)
- 2. ↑ FM 2-0 Intelligence [Redacted] (b)(3)
- 3. ↑ MNF-I Policy 07-01 [Redacted] (b)(3)

FM 2-22.3

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