

R.C.M.P. Justify Defamation, Lying, & Intimidation

'We as police officers must constantly remind ourselves that we are servants of the public and not it'

Cont. From Page 1

Blame The Victim Technique

"We can readily see that the technique above entitled "everybody's doing it" can now lead into this technique whereby we blame the victim in the case of a child molester or an indecent assault on a male or female or in the case of a theft from employer. Our lines in this case may go something like this.

"Damn it all, I can't blame you. I had a look at that kid. I'll tell you, nowadays you can't tell their age, the way they use lipstick and powder and these damn mini-skirts. They are just asking for it, and in your case with your old lady hot on your neck you can't get it at home. I don't blame you. Hell, when I spoke to this girl she even sort of looked like a prostitute to me. You just can't tell nowadays about these women. They give you the come on and then holler if they're caught. Hell, we're all human. We all get ideas. I don't care whether you're a policeman, a minister or who you are, she probably only squawked because she was afraid her mother might find out (or in the case of a wife, her old man). She probably led you on and then when it got right down to

the business she backed off. Hell, even I had ideas when I was talking to her. She's just that type that would give anyone ideas."

Suggestability Technique

"Direct suggestion, aided by stage setting, appeals to the deep unconscious, attitudes within us. In this technique, we are simply suggesting a reason for the commission of the offence, and allow the person to rationalize or escape responsibility, if you will, for the offence.

"Ministers and politicians have long used the power of suggestion to their audience. John Wesley, the great evangelist used the power of suggestion to convert people to your faith. Adolph Hitler used the power of suggestion accompanied by music and crowds to gain popularity. Today the great evangelist, Billy Graham, uses props, one of them being the bible in his right hand and as he speaks in a great emotional voice to his audience and suggests that they come to Christ and be forgiven. In the background, of course, is the beautiful sound of the organ playing, the semi-darkness of the cathedral or arena and the ever ready assistant waiting in the aisle to help you make your commitment to Christ."

Heaven And Hell (Hot & Cold) Technique

"This technique is adapted from the brainwashing or religious technique. In

this approach we let the subject have a look at hell but also offer him heaven in exchange or as an alternative. By looking at hell the interrogator means the loss of the job, perhaps the loss of his wife and her condemnation and what his children may think of him. We also suggest his place in society and what the rest of society and especially his neighbours may think. The loss of sex by going to prison, what his wife may do while he is in prison. It may be suggested that she is young, beautiful and certainly would be a target for other members of society.

Then the interrogator offers him a glimpse of heaven or reward as it is known in the brainwashing technique. You subtly imply that there will be no publicity. That there is a possibility that we might be able save job and his position in the community and that none of his neighbours will know about the act. The important thing in this technique is that we keep repeating the glimpse of hell and that we have offered him an alternative which of course is heaven. In the brainwashing technique, the subject is interrogated at all hours of the day or night, he has been kept in isolation and has had most of his clothes taken away from him. He is dressed in a sloppy pair of coveralls. He does not use his own shoes but instead is given a pair of shoes too large for him so that they slop about. There are no shoe laces in the shoes. He has no belt to hold his pants up. In the brainwashing technique this is an assault on his dignity. By the very fact of being stripped of his own clothes it is an assault upon his own identity. He now feels forsaken and forgotten due to the lack of familiar surroundings and the refusal of his custodians allow him any contact at all with his friends and loved ones. He feels completely forsaken and forgotten and is at the lowest depths of despair. It is at this point the interrogator offers him a glimpse of heaven or a reward in the way of a cigarette or a coffee, more comfortable quarters and an opportunity to speak to his friends and loved ones or at least another prisoner. The isolation is taken away. As one can readily see in this technique the subject has something to gain on the one hand and every thing to lose on the other."

Double Stick Technique

"In an attempt to secure information as to the guilt of a suspect in this technique the interrogator puts one stick or agent pro-vature in the cells in an attempt to coerse the suspect and to get him to talk about the crime in question. Agent # two is also placed in the nearby cell where he can overhear the conversa-

tion and it is most important that he just plays a listening role and takes no part in the actual questioning of the suspect as does agent # one. If the suspect does talk to agent # one agent # two is in a position to overhear and there is a possibility that the information thus obtained may be usable in court."

Exaggeration Technique

"In this technique, the basic premise is that the interrogator will enlarge on the seriousness of the crime or the number of break and enters in the hope that the suspect will become rattled and confess to the one crime he is charged with. In a simple theft, a theft interrogator might suggest that a knife or gun was used and of course that makes it an armed robbery or robbery with violence. A similar technique is used in the "kiting technique" whereby the amount stolen is always raised to what might seem an incredible amount to the suspect."

The Secretary Technique (Set-Up)

"In this technique we have the suspects separated. #1 suspect is in the interrogation room and #2 is quite close by. He hears the voice of the interrogator but cannot distinguish what is being said. After a period of time, the interrogator leans out of the interrogation room and yells for Bev, the secretary to bring her notebook. The secretary or senographer comes into the interrogation room and remains long enough (in the mind of suspect #2) for #1 to have made a statement."

Can You Get It Back Technique

"This technique is employed where the interrogator has some information that the object or the money stolen or the receipt from a break and enter are still available and there is a possibility of them being found.

"The interrogator infers that if the suspect could still get the money back or part of it or if he can get the article back or only part of the proceeds of the shopbreaking, that we can then go to the victim and perhaps he would change his mind in regard to prosecu-

