AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON PRISONER INTERROGATION, COMPLIANCE AND RESISTANCE

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Suggests lines of research.


A Communist editor's allegations regarding brutal interrogation practices against him by paratroopers in Algeria. Torture, drugs and psychological pressures figure in this widely-publicized account.


Describes defection of Irish Americans to Mexico.


On thought reform in Red China.


Recent analysis of thought reform in Mainland China and its effects.


The role and prevalence of political arrests in the Soviet Union as revealed by analysis of interviews with former Soviet Citizens.


Argues that scientific psychology is not basis of "brainwashers" procedure.

Argues that scientific psychology is not basis of "brainwasher's" procedure.


Debunks brainwashing.


First-hand account of imprisonment of Jesuit priest in Shanghai; excellent case to study the bases of resistance to coercive persuasion.


A distinction between "eliciting compliance" and "shaping compliance" is used in this analysis of interviews with POW survivors.


An analysis of coercive tactics and their psychological effects. Seeks basis for improved survival training.


Suggests that a general "anti-ideological" attitude may account for the high resistance of American prisoners in Korea to Communist indoctrination attempts.

A book to fill the gaps in reporting of the POW episode by social scientists. Challenges some common misinformation and misinterpretation.

Biderman, A. D. The objectives of training for the event of capture. Air Force Personnel and Training Research Center, Intelligence Methods Branch, Jan. 5, 1956, unpublished manuscript.

Biderman, A. D. Social psychological needs and "involuntary" behavior as illustrated by compliance in interrogation. Sociometry, June, 1960, 23(2), 120-147.

Analysis of the interpersonal forces which operate in the interrogation situation.


A listing of titles made available to U. S. prisoners in Korea by the Communist captor, with a brief discussion of the list and POW's reactions.


A content analysis of N.Y. Times Index of changes in emphasis from 1953-1958 in news stories about U. S. Korean War repatriates.


Accounts of three Air Force officers who escaped from behind enemy lines during the Korean War. Includes experiences of 1st Lt. Shadduck who was a prisoner of war in N. Korea for 34 days before his unaided escape.

*Last German prisoners repatriated from Russia.*


*A physician, and former Communist journalist describes her adaptations as a political prisoner in Communist Hungary.*

Bonnichon, A. *Cell 33*.

*First-hand account of life in the Shanghai prison.*


*Annotated bibliography, over 100 titles.*


*First-hand account of Evangelist imprisoned by the Chinese Communists after being caught in Tibet; good description of psychological pressures in coercive persuasion.*

Claudius, W. *A Soviet political isolator*. Oxford: St. Antony's College, 1956. (St. Antony's papers on Soviet affairs.)

*Memoir on the NKVD.*


*Memoir of a civilian Australian chaplain interned in the Korean War.*


*Biography of an Algerian woman tortured by the French in the Algerian War for independence. She resisted her treatment and is now hailed as a revolutionary heroine in the Arab world, and made a ceremonial visit to Peking.*


*Describes Chinese Communist retreat to Yanan.*

Discussion of limitations of present equipment.


Deane, P. I was a captive in Korea. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1953.

Well-written account of internment and brainwashing in N. Korea by a British newsman who had spent 18 months as a POW.


Memoir of a British POW in Germany in World War II.

Dowe, Lt. R. M. 'A prisoner can profit.' Army Information Digest, 9 Jun 1954, 41-47.

Author, a POW of the Communists for 33 months during the Korean War, tells of enemy indoctrination methods and the means he learned to resist them.


Theoretical analysis of treatment of POWs in Korea from standpoint of learning theory.

Theory of attitude change.

Fisher, H. E. (As told to Clay Blair Jr.) *My care as a prisoner was 'different.'* *Life*, 1955 38 (26) 146-160.

Air Force captain detained in China for border violation during the Korean War.


Excellent first-hand account by British civilian of his imprisonment and reform at the hands of the Chinese Communists.


A much discussed proposal by an American admiral that military personnel be instructed to "confess" to anything if pressed by "brainwashers;" the effects of the "confessions" to be eliminated by wide publicity to this policy.

Gardner, Edith R. Coerced confessions of prisoners of war. (How is the nation to cope with false confessions which have been coerced?) *Geo. Wash. law Rev.*, 1956, 24, 528-563.

Georgetown University Medical Center. A collection of critical reviews of some experimental literature pertinent to the interrogation process. December, 1957.

Georgetown University Medical Center. Power and resistance in Interrogation, December, 1957.


Goffman, E. Aspects of total institutions. Paper delivered at Psychiatry Dept. Seminar, Georgetown University Hospital, April, 1957.

Concludes that total institutions require changes in behavior which are a reflection of public compliance rather than basic personality or attitude changes.


A collection of literary work by German prisoners of the Soviets.


A 'white paper'.

Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry. Factors used to increase the susceptibility of individuals to forceful indoctrination: Observations and experiments. New York: GAP Publications Office, Dec., 1956. GAP Symposium No. 3.

Discussion of isolation, solitary confinement, sleep deprivation, brain injury, semi-starvation, and pain as they contribute to forceful indoctrination.


Discussion of psychiatric aspects of Chinese Communist thought reform and reactions of American Army and Air Force POWs.

General description of China by a journalist who visited there in 1956.


A comparison of Dostoevsky's "The legend of the Grand Inquisitor," Huxley's Brave new world, and Skinner's Walden Two as portrayed of societies with complete disregard for the autonomy of the individual and societies which use mass conditioning to achieve their ends. A comment on the influence of these models on society.


Points to fundamental question posed for psychology by accounts of the collaboration elicited by Communists from their prisoners.


Discussion of "brainwashing" techniques and social background of converts to Communism through brainwashing.


Briefer papers of longer study.


Excellent and comprehensive discussion and analysis of Soviet and Chinese Communist methods of interrogation and indoctrination.


Briefer papers of longer study.


Rejects thesis that "brainwashing" makes use of technique of conditioned reflex. "Brainwashing" seeks to reduce an adult to a child and to confuse the individual's sense of reality.


Discussion of psychological situation of persons who voluntarily confess to acts which they committed.


Urges the need for objective criteria by which to measure methods of studying social phenomena. Without these criteria, the "facts" of social phenomena can be made to fit theories of what should be rather than what actually exists.

Discussion of the similarity between "brainwashing" and the relationship of case supervisor to student, urging that more empiricism be used in the behavioral sciences.


General description of thought reform by a journalist basing his account on the stories of Chinese defecting from the mainland after the take-over: a book that first gave currency in the U.S. to the term "brainwashing."


Analysis by a journalist of POWs and others who stated that they had been able to resist "brainwashing."


The chronicle, by a journalist, of the "brainwashing" processes used on an editor or a missionary magazine in the early 1950's.


A chapter on "brainwashing" in this general discussion of "threats to freedom" regards it as based on Pavlovian and other physiological experimentation.


Social fascination with drugs is compared with religious transcendentalism. A whole society dulling unpleasantness would be fair game for totalitarianism.
India-China Border Dispute. USIA Documents File. *New York Times*

Outlines Indian protests of Chinese handling of about 3,300 prisoners. They report continuous interrogations, confinement in cold, damp, holes in the ground, and pressure to sign statements and pose for pictures.


Hundreds of Egyptian officers and NCO's sent on tours of Israel accompanied by guards and civilian volunteers.


A good illustration of a popular article on the power of Communist confession-extortion techniques.


Reviewed in the *Washington Post* Mar. 6, 1959, Section E.

Discusses application for treatment of old people by techniques included in the process known popularly as "brainwashing."


Weaknesses in American institutions that may have caused misconduct of Americans in Korean captivity.


Thesis is that compliance of U. S. prisoners of the Communists in Korea is traceable to defects in American civilian and military institutions, rather than effects of "brainwashing."


An earlier version of book.


An autobiographical account by a British "other rank" as a POW in Korea.


Concludes that "work in lie detection demonstrates the possibility of maximizing the objectification of our clinical intuitions through the rigorous application of experimental controls. . . if the instrument or technique is not forced to give a multi-dimensional clinical decision in vague multi-dimensional language."


Discusses uses of lie detectors, "truth drugs," and hypnosis in evaluation of questionable testimony. Emphasizes testimony of witnesses who have no conscious intent to lie.


Emphasizes the judgment of the operator in interpreting lie detector machine results.

Describes experimental work.


A former American military intelligence interrogator describes thorough compliance of Japanese POWs with American captors.


Describes murder cases in which the courts would not accept confessions nor favorable evidence presumably obtained by hypnosis.


A discussion of the post-Korean War controversy on POW policy.


Excellent description and psychiatric analysis of thought reform of Chinese intellectuals.


Excellent description and psychiatric analysis of thought reform of Western prisoners.

Lifton, R. J. Thought reform of Western civilian in Chinese Communist prisons. Washington: Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, May 1956.


Reviews eleven cases of Chinese refugees who fled China after experience with thought reform.


Discussion of theoretical relevance of other medical and psychiatric studies to coercive persuasion.


Biography of man imprisoned in Cuba. Describes trials of Bay of Pigs captives, prisoner experiences, including brief report on interrogation and indoctrination.


Autobiographical account by a former prisoner of the Chinese Communists.


On Korean War POW's.


A bibliographical index. Author holds that everyone regardless of counterindoctrination, can be brought to a breaking point. States that conviction gives moral power and recommends education with emphasis on thought to produce this.


Observations in domestic penal institutions are extrapolated to bear on the issue of forceful indoctrination.


Seeks to give understanding to observed conformity of Chinese to Communist military and political control in terms of assumptions about traditional orientation towards social relations.


The conflict of organized groups of pro-and anti-communist prisoners of war in American camps is analyzed.


The story of an Air Force officer who escaped after a short period of captivity in North Korea.


Discussed possible applications of science to compel the compliance of a prisoner and concludes that death or induced amnesia are only feasible defenses.


Most thorough legal discussion of the problem of prisoner collaboration.
A psychoanalytic theory of the victim's psychology in "confession" extortion.


An anti-regime Hungarian describes his imprisonment.


A reporter interviewed family and friends of the American VNR's to determine what clues to their defection could be found in their background.


"Debunking" of Kinkead.

Thesis is that the extent and seriousness of collaboration of American POWs with the Communist Chinese has been exaggerated by vindictive U. S. Army officials.


Maintains that extent and seriousness of the collaboration of American prisoners in Korea has been highly exaggerated in many published discussions.


Describes the Code and considerations leading to its promulgation.


Describes procedure used to investigate conduct of repatriated American soldiers.


Discusses changes in doctrine regarding status of POWs through history and questions wisdom of abandoning "quarantine" doctrine for one which obligates the POW to remain "at war."
Prugh, G. S., Jr. *Some legal problems regarding POWs and the Code* undated mimeographed, 3 pp.

Concludes that the U. S. Military Code references to conduct in POW status are directory, not mandatory; that they do not intend to contravene the Geneva Convention, or existing civil and military law governing American servicemen; and that the Code affirms the Army's position in the REKAP-K program for Korean War POWs.


Excellent description of Communist operations in Malaya.


A detailed study.


Excellent first-hand account of imprisonment and successful reform of two American students imprisoned in Peking.


First-hand account by priest (rector of Fu Jen University) of imprisonment in Peking.


A civil libertarian attorney discusses "brainwashing" and other confession phenomena in terms of the "psychological compulsion to confess" and a distinction between "inquisitional" and "accusatorial" legal inquiry.


Confidential.


An analysis of POW treatment in Korea from learning theory standpoint.


Theoretical analysis attempting to show that physiological factors underlie the breakdown seen in coercive persuasion as well as a variety of other phenomena.


Review article of books by Meerloo and Huxley.


Description of Chinese treatment of POWs in Korea, with some inferences as to its psychological effects.


Summary of research on POWs and rebuttal of position of Kinkead on POWs.

Theoretical analysis of coercive persuasion from social psychological orientation.


Based on detailed analyses of interviews with civilian prisoners of the Chinese.


Life in a Soviet forced labor camp.

A Marine colonel testifies regarding the means employed by the Chinese Communists to extort a false confession from him.


Brief version of HumRRO study.


Compares statistically the background and experiences of "participators non-participators, and resisters" among U. S. POWs in Korea.


Results of projective tests conducted on repatriates in Korea.


A summary of E. Hunter's Brainwashing in Red China with a socio-psychological interpretation forms a section of this volume on identity.


Taylor, Ellen M. *Communism and the Bible; a dramatic account of what could happen to anyone*. New York Exposition, 1958.


A novel by a decorated former POW in North Korea describing treatment and indoctrination, with philosophical speculations concerning characterological factors in resistance and collaboration.


The official adoption in 1950 of the Pavlovian model of personality by the Soviet Union is discussed in terms of Stalin's need to regulate behavior.


"...subject...is so much more sharply aware of not going all the way than the amount by which he is indeed moving!"


Consultation with Edward Hunter, journalist.


Hearings which include testimony by research experts, a former POW, Defense Department officials, and a journalist.

U. S. Dept. of the Air Force, Officer Education Research Laboratory. *Bibliography on prisoners of war.* Unpublished manuscript, N.D.

U. S. Department of the Air Force, Officer Education Research Laboratory, *Communist exploitation of Air Force prisoners of war, Task 77313.* Unpublished documents, N.D.


A generally good description of Communist methods of POW exploitation focused on methods used in Korea; prepared for guiding personnel on conduct if captured.


Comprehensive survey of Chinese Communism 5 years after the take-over.


First-hand account by priest of take-over by Chinese Communists.


A psychiatrist's recommendations on how American servicemen should be trained to resist exploitation if captured.


A detailed, partially annotated bibliography of captivity since the 18th Century.


Wheaton, J. L. Fact and fancy in sensory deprivation studies. Brooks, Texas: Air University School of Aviation Medicine, August 1959. Review of the literature.

White, W. L. The captives of Korea; an unofficial white paper. New York: Scribner's, 1957.


Introducing article especially concerned with defense against the technique.


Theoretical analysis of treatment of POWs and attempt to show parallels to our own approach to teaching in graduate school.


Excellent first-hand account in a thought reform university.


An excellent discussion of the role of commitment to ideals in the resistance to "brainwashing."


A generalized picture of the structural and the functional organization of the Chinese Communist propaganda machine is presented.

**An Annotated Bibliography on Prisoner Interrogation, Compliance and Resistance**

**Scientific**
Interim

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**Abstract**
This bibliography was prepared by the Principal Investigator of this contract in preparation for a special conference on training programs for required captivity behavior. It contains about 200 items in the unclassified literature, mostly commercial publications and professional journals appearing during the decade following the Korean War (1953-1963).
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Bibliography

Prisoner Interrogation

Compliance and Resistance