IT'S HIM HUMAN INVESTIGATION MANAGEMENT

The interview is only as good as the interviewer in investigative interviewing

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I once was asked, " are you trying to reinvent the wheel?". I replied, " Sir, perhaps when you learnt how to read people - they may have just invented the wheel, but since then, they discovered the hoover-craft, planes that can fly at the speed of sound, been to the moon and back. There are various modes of transport now for distinct objectives"

When the practitioner is unable to read the situation, or the people involved then they invite collateral damage

Some say, ''I know how to read people''

You may believe that you are able to read people but do keep in mind that you have no idea who can read you better while you are reading them. Your pet hates, secret desires and especially when you are lying or hiding something is on full public. They could emotionally manage you and direct your interview

An over confident person that is not balanced with ego-drive or empathy will not be emotionally flexible to vary the investigative interviewing style to achieve specific objectives

When a person is bias for any reasons and especially when they are racist they would not be able to read people and derive successful results, because, their true emotions will reflect in their body language and tone of voice. The interviewee will instinctively pick up on their beliefs and not part with reliable and all-the-information. All people are bias in one way or the other, but when one picks up quickly their own bias, they can rectify quickly their mind-set and regulate their thought pattern, actions and interviewing style.

Furthermore, one may be schooled in lie, deception detection and investigative interviewing in the West, but could be misread or misunderstood by another culture. People may react differently with cultural behaviour (conduct and cultural communication) which makes for confusion as body language is different with regards such. Distinct cultures' behaviour interprets actions and respond emotionally differently Onal and Endsley (2012), Jack (2010), and 1NCBI Hareli, Kafetsios, Hess (2015).

[1]NCBI Hareli, Kafetsios, Hess (2015) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4591479/

Lastly for those that rely purely on body language. A person could be reacting to a thought instead of a question or situation as people do think faster than they speak or listen to others. One may conclude that a person does not want to be in conversation with others as their feet are facing the door. Perhaps, that person is dying to go to the loo. Therefore, we must be in conversation with another to determine a precise reading

Combining Meta-cognition with cognition

The way a person truly feels about themselves or others will be displayed in their body-language or tone of voice. Instinctively the interviewee will not volunteer information if they feel that you are bias towards them as they will not trust or respect you. There may be scenarios that call for an aggressive interviewing style, there are those that will call for the interviewer to build rapport, and perhaps a mixture of both would serve best. John Flavell (1976), a foundation researcher pioneered meta-cognitive (thinking about thinking) suggests considering various criteria for self-awareness of one's thought-structure, thought-pattern, self-regulating and self-monitoring is required for social interaction awareness.

Therefore, using meta-cognitive skills of the critical-thinker to comprehend their own variables and that of the other's Flavell (1987). One must considers disposition and character traits of oneself and others (Lai 2011). This work adds to the list of people variables, dispositions and character traits, any form of 'negative' disposition such as anti-social behaviour and character traits, such as, xenophobic, radicalized, or whatever bias (Nickerson 1998), in any form. This is because, it will limit the abilities the critical thinker to not extract reliable and all-the-information but furthermore, cloud's their vision of possibilities. Consequently, the critical thinker (practitioner/student/researcher/interviewer) must be in a constant state of self-awareness of their bias when considering social-interaction-situational-awareness Flavell (1987)

The HIM Critical Thinking meta-cognitive and cognition model (awareness of one's thought process and being able to regulate one's self) model to think before you act or to act instinctively if HIM trained accordingly

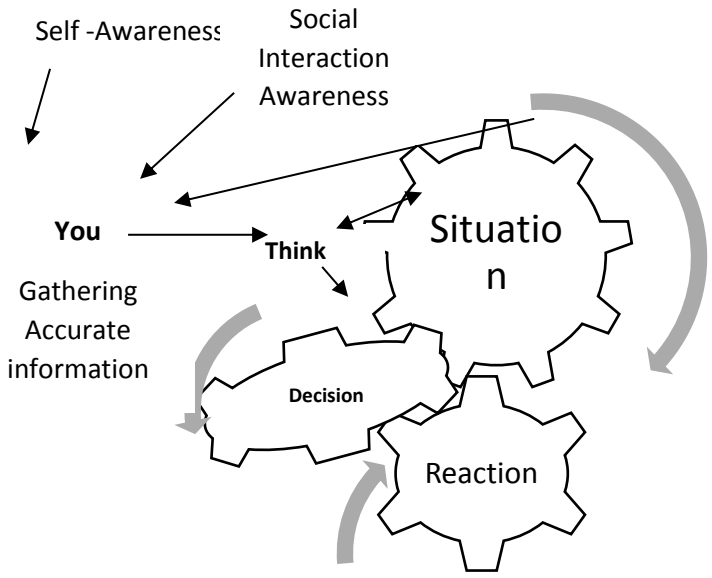


Figure 1 Critical Thinking Meta-Cognitive & Cognitive Model (Kirsten 2018)

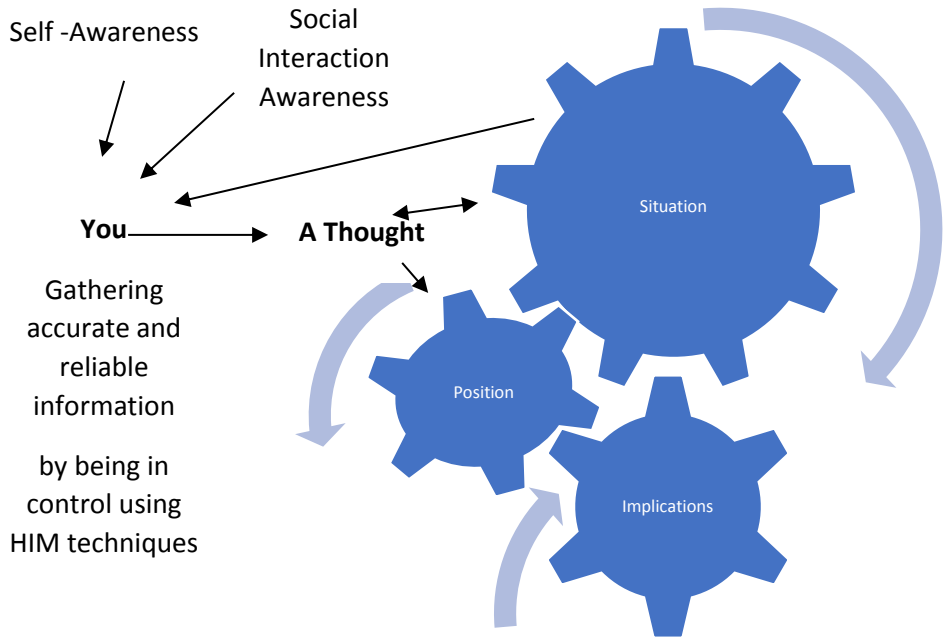
- One or the other's reactions influence the situation
- The situation can change at any time and impact on decision making
- *Consider* a decision will stimulate a reaction
- The reaction will then change the situation.
- Also, a situation can change and cause a reaction calling for a new decision

Consequently, situational awareness is the key factor as for each action there will be a reaction. If one does pay attention to situational awareness, then they can easily make another decision and action it to adjust the result, or, if one was aware of the *narrative framework* then the result justified the decision-making and the means. Therefore, I measure the situational awareness and sub-levels of situational awareness to determine critical thinking resulting in specific or unique (found X factor) outcomes

Comprehending the narrative framework means one must quite clearly identify the true situation. To build the narrative framework, one must have a complete perception and conception of the situation by dissecting the situation of each influencing sub-situation. For example, when reading the situation of NO – GO areas then one must take into consideration the cultures inhabiting the region, the parties in the region – such as organized crime and what is taking place in the region – such as trafficking of woman, children, weapons, drugs, and counterweight documentation and goods. The crimes will be related to such, as in the following which will influence the investigative interviewing objectives to determine the true situation of the person of interest; Knowing the true situation will impact on the objectives to determine the narrative by using the skill-sets to determine specific issues or to uncover new issues

Critical thinking CSPI [CSPI Model] Kirsten (2018)

Critical thinking the Situation, Position and Implications of the person-of-interest



The practitioner or interviewer can then easily make decisions and regulate their approach by using these highly relevant critical situational awareness skills to adjust the methods for a desired result. If one is aware of the *narrative framework* then the result justified the decision-making and the means.

How do you know if someone is capable of snapping, **becoming the lone-wolf and** doing horrendous damage? How do you identify and monitor people that are being radicalized, perhaps xenophobic, part of organized crime working in concert voluntarily or under duress with others as they are being bullied blackmailed or extorted? Is it possible that they are a silent victim and what is the story behind such?

When one is a true professional and working in this sector, one must realize that one is working with life impacting or perhaps life & death situations. *Being intellectually arrogant* dictates the mentality of a non - professional. A true professional is humble enough to know that they must undergo continuous learning to acquire new generation skill-sets and to master skill-craft. You know you met a professional when they can display the fact that they are in a constant state of continuous learning or mastering the skill-sets of lie, deception detection and investigative interviewing - as it is people that do horrific things - not the weapons. Social -Situational Awareness is knowing where others truly stand and not knowing the true situation will deliver wasted time, effort, disappointment and collateral damage.

Security Success depends on the level of situational awareness
of the decision-maker on the ground and their reaction speed

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