Endnotes

[i] Williamson, T. (1993). From interrogation to investigative interviewing; strategic problems in police questioning. *Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology*, 3, 89-99.

[ii] Walsh, D., Oxburgh, G.E., Redlich, A.D. and Myklebust, T. (eds). (2015). International Developments and Practices in Investigative Interviewing and Interrogation: Volume 2: Suspects. Routledge Frontiers of Criminal Justice.

[iii] United Nations (2016). Interim report to the General Assembly (A/71/298). Submitted by the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Juan E. Méndez, in accordance with Assembly resolution 70/146.

[iv] Milne, R. and Bull, R. (1999) Investigative Interviewing: Psychology and Practice. Chichester: Wiley. – See also Schollum, M. (2005). Investigative Interviewing: The litterature. New Zealand Police; and Meissner, C.A., Redlich, A.D., Bhatt, S. and Brandon, S. (2012). Interview and interrogation methods and their effects on true and false confessions, Campbell Systematic Reviews, 13, 2012.

[v] Semel, M.D. (2013). Military Interrogations: Best Practices and Beliefs. *Perspectives on terrorism*, Vol. 7, No.2. - Alison, L., Alison, E., Noone, G., Elntib, S. and Christiansen, P. (2013). Why Tough Tactics Fail and Rapport

Gets Results: Observing Rapport-Based Interpersonal Techniques (ORBIT) to Generate Useful Information From Terrorists, *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 19, 4, 2013 s. 411–431. – See also US Senate (2014). Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. Committee Study of the Central Intelligence Agency 's Detention and Interrogation Program.

[vi] Fahsing, I. and Rachlew, A. (2009). Investigative interviewing – The Nordic region. In: T. Williamson, B. Milne and S. Savage (red.), *International developments in Investigative Interviewing*, Devon 2009 s. 39–65.

[vii] Bybee, J.S. (2002). Memorandum for Alberto R. Gonzales. Counsel to the president. August 1. 2002. – See also Inbau, F. E., Reid, J.E., Buckley, J.P. and Jayne, B.C. (2001). *Criminal Interrogation and Confessions*, 4.utgave, Gaithersburg 2001.

[viii] Shepherd, E. (1991) Ethical Interviewing, *Policing*, 7: 42–60.

[ix] Bull et al. (1994) Merseyside Police, Interview Development Unit, Advanced Interview Development Course, Trainer's Manual.

[x] The term 'potential evidence' is us used to capture that the assessment of evidence is for the judge to determine, not the interviewing police officer.

[xi] Sofan, A. *The Black Banners: The Inside Story of 9/11 and the War Against al-Qaeda.* W.W. Norton & Company Ltd. New York.

[xii] Kassin, S., Drizin, S.A., Grisso, T., Gudjonsson, G., Leo, R.A. and Redlich, A.D. (2009). Police-Induced Confessions: Risk Factors and Recommendations. *Law and Human Behaviour*, 34, 1, 2009 s. 3–38.

[xiii] Sear, L. & Williamson T. (1999). *British and American Interrogation Strategies*. Interviewing and Deception. In Canter, D.V. & Alison, L. (Eds.). Vol. I. Aldershot: Dartmouth. - See also Memon, A., Vrij, A., & Bull, R. (1998). *Psychology and Law*. *Truthfulness, Accuracy and Credibility*, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.