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**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff  
Allied Translator & Interpreter Section**

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KOREAN OPERATIONS

ATIS "Supplement Enemy Documents, Korean Operations," is issued under separate cover to facilitate maximum exploitation by the using agencies.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL RIDGWAY:

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### NOTES:

1. In case of Korean documents the symbol \* indicates a McCune - Reischauer transliteration of the original ONMUN.

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### Intelligence Service

The Manchurian Military Publishing Company  
December 1947

First Edition

"Know yourself, know the enemy; a hundred battles; a hundred victories." — MAO Tse-tung.

"How can one catch a tiger cub if one dare not enter the tiger's den? For expert reconnaissance work, the spirit of 'going-into-the-tiger's den' must be possessed." — CHOU En-lai.

"Know yourself, know the enemy; a hundred battles, a hundred victories." — WANG Chia-chiang.

"This study of espionage has been compiled by our Staff Training Corps as a training manual. It can also be used as reference material by our army." — TUN Tai-yuan, on the occasion of the Second Anniversary of the War of Resistance.

### Preface

Action is based on decisions and decisions vary according to the situation. Therefore, it is imperative that an excellent intelligence service be maintained if the successful outcome of a war is to be insured.

War is the continued process of political strife, while politics, in turn, are founded on economics. War, therefore, is not only connected with politics, but is, more deeply, influenced by economic factors.

In order to furnish the intelligence data required in wartime, not only military intelligence is needed, but also political, economic and even diplomatic intelligence.

The mission of intelligence is important, and covers a wide sphere. We are now waging a holy war dedicated to national liberation, at a time when the international situation is critical, and the outcome unpredictable. It is necessary for us to emphasize the importance of intelligence.

The contents of this book is concerned mainly with an explanation of the significance of the intelligence service, classification of intelligence objectives and activities, and an introduction to the methods and various types of intelligence activities. It was with this purpose in mind, that the book was compiled.

As a result of our army's past inefficiency regarding intelligence activities; in conducting training and in the accumulation of practical experience, we are now sadly lacking in information and material. It is in large measure due to the inadequate knowledge and experience of the compilers, that a multitude of defects are to be found in this book. Yet today, when our army is making a fresh start in the organization of intelligence activities and anticipates further development, it is of the

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greatest importance to supply a certain amount of reference material.

In order to improve and further perfect the second edition of this book, we welcome criticisms and suggestions, and especially desire a constant supply of the invaluable material obtained in actual battle experience by our various units now being baptized in blood in the front lines.

Obviously this material is not only for the benefit of this book, which merely aspires to assume the responsibility for conducting research on the various theoretical questions pertaining to intelligence activities, and to accumulate various actual experiences occurring in intelligence activities.

As this has direct bearing therefore, on the entire intelligence activities of our army, it is sincerely hoped that the various army units will condescend to give this matter their serious attention.



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disguise our agents as traitors to infiltrate and organize activities.

- (d) The assignment of secret agents is ordinarily administered by the central intelligence agency. The secret agent for duty in the interior will be assigned according to the war situation, by the central intelligence agency, or, the responsibility of distributing the intelligence network will be designated to the various field forces.

### b. The work of interrogation.

Interrogation work is less important in peacetime than in wartime. In wartime, its scope is broader; its chance of success, greater; its objectives, more complicated and numerous; also, more material can be obtained from interrogation. Hence, interrogation work plays an important part in wartime intelligence activities.

Generally speaking, the principles adopted in wartime interrogation work are same as those employed in peacetime, only they are more complicated.

### (1) Interrogation of prisoners:

- (a) When a prisoner is captured, he must be searched as soon as possible to prevent him from destroying any identification badges and papers he may be carrying. When bringing in the prisoner, in the combat area, a strict watch must be kept to prevent him from escaping, and also, he must be blindfolded or forced to walk in circles so as to confuse him.
- (b) The interrogation must be effective at the first attempt, for two reasons; first, the prisoner will have had no time to prepare a false statement, thereby facilitating interrogation, secondly, the truth of his statements can be proved immediately on the spot and therefore make deception difficult. Also, if the interrogation is carried out thoroughly and methodically the first time, the prisoner will not be able to deny his words afterwards; otherwise, he will consider the interrogator easily deceived and will not speak the truth again.
- (c) The scope of interrogation is limited, according to the amount of knowledge of the prisoner and the nature of our own mission. If the questions are beyond the prisoner's capacity to answer, we shall obtain no information (such as if a common soldier is questioned on the operational plans of the army to which he belongs), also, if the question is outside the scope of our own mission, not only will it be impossible to confirm his statements, but time will merely be spent in useless effort, and the prisoner will despise his interrogators. In this case, the prisoner will be handed over to a higher authority for interrogation, except

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when it is a great distance from the higher authority, or there are difficulties in transportation, or when an independent combat mission is being carried out. Then questions may be asked on behalf of the higher authority and the results subsequently reported.

## (d) Interrogation procedure.

It is advisable for a company or a battalion to interrogate a prisoner in the vicinity of the enemy position, for the purpose of asking him to point out the disposition of his unit in relation to it. In a regiment, the essential points in an interrogation are as follows; (these are only intended to be the basis for interrogation; any unit under a regiment can make it more brief, while any unit above a regiment can increase the scope and emphasize the detail).

The name, the rank of the prisoner, the unit designation to which he belongs, and the highest commander in his unit. The time and place of capture or surrender. (The enemy situation at that time and in that place can thereby be estimated). Where did the troops come from and what is their destination, the unit they are about to relieve, and when, and what troops they have encountered on the route of march (The disposition of enemy troop movements, and attempts may be inferred from this). The present mission of his unit in the area (attack, defense or withdrawal), and any recent special maneuvers (such as night movements). The distribution of enemy forces (main force, flanking force and reserve force), and their equipment (especially tanks or other new weapons and the amount of ammunition). Enemy field works (machine gun nests and artillery positions). Enemy artillery (the location of its positions and observation post, the types and number of the guns and the amount of ammunition), and their chemical troops. The conditions of bivouac, march, supply and medical facilities of the enemy troops.

## (e) The prisoners statement.

First of all, the reliability of the statement must be judged (the branch of service, strength, unit designation, equipment, et cetera, may be deduced from original information as well as the prisoner's written statement). Then a report must be made to the higher authority and troops concerned, containing information on the battle (such as recently arrived enemy troops, significant troop movements, preparations for attack, the use of gas in an attack).

As regards statements of a general nature, or those having no bearing on the present situation, these will be submitted to the higher authority when the prisoner is handed over.

## (f) The treatment of prisoners.

Important prisoners, those of high rank, or who have imparted some important information, will be

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handed over to a higher authority at once. Some may be set free. Generally, when a battle is over, the prisoners who have been properly indoctrinated may be released to return to their own lines on the flanks, for it will be impossible for them to pass through the front lines; however, occasionally, some prisoners may also be sent back in the thick of the battle taking with them false information. This must be skillfully engineered, so that he is unaware of the fact. Some may be detained temporarily. During this time, the old and new prisoners must be kept apart and the same applies to prisoners who have already been interrogated and those about to be interrogated, and to prisoners from different sectors and of different ranks (belonging to the JAPANESE army, or the "Puppet Government" army, officers, and enlisted men). Also, prisoners must be segregated before interrogation (so as to prevent them from preparing statements).

(g) Interrogation of the prisoner group must be stressed.

Sow discord; emphasize the differences between classes and races, among the prisoners (for example, the dissention between the JAPANESE army, the "Puppet Government" army and the civilian) in order to facilitate interrogation work. However, care must be taken so that they are unaware of our intention to sow discord.

Secure the rebellious, anti-war or cowardly prisoner, and question him on the situation regarding the prisoner groups. Do not arouse the suspicions of the other prisoners towards him, and notice whether he is sincere, or just trying to gain a chance to escape. Detail somebody to mix with the group in the disguise of a prisoner.

(2) Interrogation of the deserter and men who have surrendered.

The interrogation of the deserter and men who have surrendered, is for the most part the same as that of the ordinary prisoner, except that their real point of view should be previously ascertained. Sometimes a disguised prisoner may be dispatched by the enemy to bring us false information or to infiltrate into the inner circle of our organization, to spy on our military situation and report on it when he has a chance to escape. Therefore, our first step must be to distinguish clearly whether he is really a deserter or has really surrendered or not.

The truth or falsehood may be determined in two ways; first, by his countenance when speaking, secondly, the manner of his desertion or surrender, and his account of the enemy situation. Occasionally, we may purposely question him on matters about which we are already informed, to confirm the truth of his answer, or we may ask him something that he could not possibly know, to see whether he is truthful or not, for if he is truthful, he will simply answer "No" to our question; if not, he will lie to us. Also, we might give him a job in order to study him and get to know the extent of his

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sincerity. During this time, secret surveillance is necessary to prevent him from escaping. Any doubtful point discovered in the information afforded by the enemy deserter or man who has surrendered, should be confirmed in the field. No information can be used as the basis of an operation before it has been proved reliable. With regard to deserters or a man who has surrendered, who has been proved truthful, let him remain with our troops, or send him to the rear area and give him a suitable assignment according to his ability. Constant surveillance, however, must be maintained.

**(3) Interrogation of enemy secret agents:**

(a) The secret agent is cunning and will not confess that he is a secret agent when captured. In this case, interrogation must be conducted in such a way as to induce him to reveal everything he knows and prove the truth of his words in every respect (apply the method of "Persuasion") to prevent his denial. Also, force him, or tempt him with money, if necessary, to speak the truth.

(b) The information gained in interrogation. The most important thing is to find out his mission and the nature of the information he is trying to obtain; from this, the enemy's future intentions can be inferred. The organization and distribution of enemy secret agents, their communication and liaison methods, the identification signs of his fellow agents and the password he employs to pass through the front lines of his own side. Such information should be submitted to every unit for the purpose of reconnaissance and security. Most of the questions asked on the enemy situation will be similar to those asked when interrogating a prisoner; however, if the secret agent was despatched from the enemy rear area, ask more about the situation in the rear area. Question him on the route he took to penetrate our lines, his experiences on the journey, and what he has already seen. Additional questions must be made to agents who have been there several times. In this way, we can discover the loopholes and take appropriate measures in time.

(c) The treatment of enemy secret agents: It is best to control them by political means (TN Sic) (In most cases, this is hard to achieve), or to buy their services with money and let them work for us, and then release them. Care must be taken not to let them double-cross us and it is necessary to first discern whether they are really repentant of their past faults and are willing to serve us. Nevertheless, we may sometimes pretend to trust an agent, and casually reveal some false information in the conversation, in order to let him bring it back. In order to make him believe it, it must be skilfully introduced. Those who are obstinate and

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of no use to us, must be executed in public, as an example to other secret agents.

(4) Interrogation of a man who has escaped from the enemy.

(a) First, comfort him and dispel his fears.

(b) Question him about the enemy situation (of both front and rear areas), and give careful consideration to his answer. Sometimes, mistakes and errors are a result of his haste or fright, and can be corrected or rectified afterwards, but sometimes it could be his intention to deceive us, having already surrendered to the enemy.

(c) Inquire about his experiences during his escape, the reason and circumstances of his release, and also about the route he took on his return. (It is generally easier to escape in a place the enemy has neglected to guard).

(d) According to the results of the inquiry, in items (b) and (c) as well as to the impression received of his manner and countenance, or in testing him with words, it should be possible to determine whether he is still loyal or not (In this case, he is probably reliable).

(e) If he is suspected, he should be ordered to return to his original unit, or be sent back to the rear for indoctrination, and must be subjected to a long period of investigation.

(5) Interrogation of the local inhabitants.

(a) When questioning the inhabitants of an area once occupied by the enemy, special attention will be paid to the following persons:  
Persons who have been the enemy guides or were employed by the enemy (such as the porter, the coolie and the political agitator).  
Persons who were compelled or duped into joining the "Self-Government Association" or were even enemy spies.  
Persons whose homes were taken as enemy headquarters.  
Persons who frequently associated with the enemy (such as prostitutes and merchants).  
Persons of great influence in local affairs.  
The following points must be emphasized during interrogation.  
Enemy headquarters strength, unit designation, place of origin and destination.  
Whether they have artillery, chemical troops, air forces and tanks.  
Whether they established radio stations, telegraph stations, telephone networks and post offices.

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The location of enemy field fortifications. Is there an airfield or warehouse nearby, and were weapons or foodstuffs left behind.

Enemy living conditions, including supply situation, medical facilities, discipline and morale.

Have any enemy spies remained behind? A question such as this must be asked skillfully.

The method of enemy propaganda and control. Other items.

The inquiry must be conducted in a pleasant manner and it will be necessary to exercise restraint in questioning in order to allay their fears. Since the ordinary person has no military knowledge, he will, sometimes, out of vanity boast of having information (so as to lead you on), or retract his statement (so as to avoid having to be the guide), or even more frequently, he will not tell the truth for fear of being murdered if there are still enemy spies present. All these factors must be taken into consideration by the inquirer.

The remaining enemy spies must be hunted down as quickly as possible without revealing your intention. It is the responsibility of all intelligence agents to carry out widespread interrogation of people; the intelligence section is merely responsible for organizing the people and promoting activities.

(b) Refugees from enemy-occupied areas. Generally, inquiry is similar to that above, except that special efforts should be made to detect enemy spies among the refugees. Some other items to be considered are:

The name, occupation, livelihood and family of the refugee.

The reason for escape (to get away from enemy oppression, or to earn his living, or some other reason).

The experiences encountered during escape and the enemy situation along the route (such as strength, branches of service, encampments, movements, general conditions, field fortifications, paths, et cetera).

As a result of this inquiry, you may judge whether he is under suspicion as an enemy spy or whether escape was inevitable under those circumstances.

He must be ordered to leave at once, or put under surveillance until the battle is over if he is found to be suspicious.

### c. Military censorship.

In addition to the obtaining of information, military censorship is invaluable in preventing the leakage of secrets and in checking the activities of enemy spies. Wartime military censorship is a continuation of peacetime military censorship, but of more importance; the scope is broader and, in particular, work at critical points in the combat area is emphasized. Military censorship will be conducted by counterintelligence units, but intelligence units must also participate in it.