



SECRET VALOR

M.I.S. personnel
WORLD WAR II
PACIFIC THEATER
pre pearl harbor to sept. 8, 1951

50th ANNIVERSARY REUNION • JULY 8 - 10, 1993
Military Intelligence Service Veterans Club Of Hawaii

\$ 25

Overview and History of MISL

The Military Intelligence Service Language School (MISL) was established prior to the Pearl Harbor attack, to meet intelligence needs in anticipation of hostilities with Japan. Brigadier General John Weckerling and Colonel Kai E. Rasmussen recognized the importance of skills of individuals who knew the Japanese language.

During the careful screening process for a Japanese language training school, Maj. (later Col.) John F. Aiso was recruited and he became the director of academic training at Camp Savage and Fort Snelling, both in Minnesota. Also Pfc. (later Lt.) Arthur Kaneko and two civilian instructors, Akira Oshida and Shigeya Kihara, joined the teaching staff. The four prepared textbooks and curricula for the Japanese language course.

On November 1, 1941, the Fourth Army Intelligence School was started with an additional civilian instructor, Tetsuo Imagawa, at the Presidio in California. The school consisted of a commandant, an adjutant, three NCOs, eight civilian instructors and 60 students. Thirty-five of the forty-five graduates were deployed to the Pacific Theater of Operations, and to the Guadalcanal and Alaskan area.

The first campaign in which the linguists proved their value was the Battle of Guadalcanal. Language specialists, led by Captain John Burden, translated the Imperial Japanese Navy battle plans.

With the forced mass exodus of Japanese Americans from the West Coast for alleged security reasons and the need for increased facilities, the Fourth Army Intelligence School was deactivated. Acknowledging the continuing need of a Military Intelligence School, the War Department placed the school under its jurisdiction and moved the facilities to Camp Savage,

Minnesota. Battle experience proved that Japanese language specialists were essential. On June 1, 1942, the first official MISLS class started with 200 men at Camp Savage. In December the second class got under way and emphasized military Japanese instead of both military and general language. Seventy men were recruited from the 100th Battalion at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, for the class.

The third class, in the summer of 1943, was reorganized into upper, middle and lower divisions, according to the students' abilities. The Military Research and Liaison Section began under Akira Oshida, and the Translation Section, under Yutaka Munakata. MISLS counted 23 academic sections and the number increased to 46 sections by graduation time.

The third class consisted of a large group of Nisei volunteers from Hawaii and several hundred Nisei recruited from the 442nd Regimental Combat Team training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. It also included the first officer candidate class of 35 Caucasians, who had some background in Japanese. Twenty-four members of this third class were assigned to airborne units after completing paratroop training at Fort Benning, Georgia.

The fourth class of January 1944, which reached peak size, included a second contingent of volunteers from Hawaii. This group had 52 academic sections with 27 civilian and 65 enlisted instructors. With this class, the so-called "collegiate" divisions replaced the upper-middle-lower divisions system, and the academic term was lengthened from six to nine months. By the fall of 1944, as an established intelligence service school, the Camp Savage MISLS had graduated some 1,600 enlisted men, 142 officer candidates and 53 officers. They completed courses in Japanese reading, writing and speaking; translation, interpretation, and interrogation; analysis of captured documents; *heigo* (Japanese military and technical terms); Japanese geography and map reading; radio monitoring; social, political, economic, and cultural background of Japan; *sosho* (cursive writing); and Order of Battle of the Japanese army.

With the increased enrollment and need for larger facilities, the school was moved from Camp Savage to historic

Fort Snelling, where the first graduation (ninth of the MISLS) took place in November 1944. Eleven Americans of Chinese ancestry and 382 Nisei received diplomas. In February 1945, the Chinese Division was organized and placed under the training school for administrative purposes.

After the defeat of the German forces in May 1945, the U.S. Armed Forces accelerated their operations in the Pacific against the Japanese enemy. With the continuing demand for linguists, MISLS exerted every effort to supply the personnel requirements.

Women in the Armed Forces were in a separate section beginning in June 1945. WACs were trained in the written language to qualify solely as translators.

With the realization that oral linguists would be needed in combat and in the initial phases of occupation in the Pacific, the Oral Language School, designated as Division F, was created in July 1945.

After V-J Day on August 15, 1945, emphasis shifted from military to general Japanese. The demand for language personnel continued as the need for replacements for earlier graduates, now eligible for military discharge, became urgent.

A revision of the curriculum eliminated military courses (military reading, field service regulations, applied tactics, captured documents and POW interrogation) and implemented general Japanese courses (reading and translation of *Naganuma Readers*, Japanese to English translation, Chinese characters and diction). New courses were added: civil terminology, Japanese government and administration. "The job of winning the war had been finished, but the job of winning the peace had yet to be accomplished." *

A Korean language school began in October 1945 with Lieutenant Calvin Kim in charge. At graduation on March 16, 1946, 13 men received their diplomas.

The graduation class of 307 men on June 8, 1946, represented the 11th commencement at Fort Snelling and the 21st overall in the school's history for a total of over 6,000 graduates.

*"History of MISLS," The MISLS Album 1946 Pg. 13)

Where Graduates Served Overseas

- Sixth Army Headquarters
Fought in New Guinea, invaded Philippines, took Manila.
- Eighth Army Headquarters
Fought in New Guinea, invaded Philippines, took Mindanao.
- Tenth Army Headquarters
Saw its first action in bloody battle of Okinawa.
- I Corps Headquarters
Landed on Luzon with Sixth Army.
- IX Corps Headquarters
Unannounced until after V-J Day, Hqs. were in Hawaii.
- X Corps Headquarters
With Sixth Army on Leyte.
- XI Corps Headquarters
With Eighth Army in Philippines.
- XIV Corps Headquarters
Solomon Islands and Philippines.
- XXIV Corps Headquarters
With Sixth Army in Philippines.
- First Cavalry Division
Los Negros, Leyte, Manila.
- Sixth Infantry Division
Sansapor in New Guinea, Northern Luzon.
- Seventh Infantry Division
Attu, Kwajalein, Leyte, Okinawa.
- Eleventh Airborne Division
Leyte, Manila, Cavite.
- Twenty-Fourth Infantry Division
New Guinea, Leyte, Corregidor, Verde Island, Mindanao.
- Twenty-Fifth Infantry Division
Guadalcanal, New Georgia, Philippines.
- Twenty-Seventh Infantry Division
Makin Island, Saipan, Okinawa.
- Thirty-First Infantry Division
Davao in Southern Mindanao.
- Thirty-Second Infantry Division
Buna, Aitape and New Guinea, Leyte.
- Thirty-Third Infantry Division
Baguio in Northern Luzon.
- Thirty-Seventh Infantry Division.
Munda, Bougainville, Lingayen Gulf, Manila.
- Thirty-Eighth Infantry Division
The recapture of Bataan.
- Fortieth Infantry Division
Los Negros, Luzon, Panay Island in Philippines.
- Forty-First Infantry Division
Salamaua, Marshalls, Mindanao, Palawan.
- Forty-Third Infantry Division
New Georgia, New Guinea, Luzon.
- Seventy-Seventh Infantry Division
Guam, Leyte, Okinawa.
- Eighty-First Infantry Division
Anguar, Peleliu and Ulithi.
- Ninety-Third Infantry Division
Morotai Island, New Guinea, Philippines.
- Ninety-Sixth Infantry Division
Leyte, Okinawa.
- Americal Division
Guadalcanal, Bougainville, Cebu Island in Philippines.
- Far East Air Forces Headquarters
Okinawa, Ryukus Islands.
- Fifth Air Force
Philippines, Southwest Pacific area.
- Sixth Air Force
Caribbean area, graduates were at Calcutta.
- Seventh Air Force
Hqs. in Marianas, covered Central Pacific.
- Tenth Air Force
Hqs. in India, covered India-Burma area.
- Eleventh Air Force
Hqs. in the Aleutians, covered Northern Pacific.
- Thirteenth Air Force
Hqs. in Southwest Pacific, covered that area.
- Fourteenth Air Force
Hqs. in Chungking, covered China.
- Twentieth Air Force
Guam, Mariana Islands.
- Theaters
China-Burma-India Theater, Alaskan Department, Pacific Ocean Area, Southwest Pacific Area.
- Language Centers
Allied Translator and Interrogator Service, Joint Intelligence Collecting Agency, Southeast Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Sino Translation Interrogation Center.
- Other Units
Psychological Warfare, Office of Strategic Service, Office of War Information, Chinese Combat Command, MP detachments, the United States Navy, U.S. Marine divisions, British, Australian and New Zealand armies, Merrill's Marauders, Mar's Task Force.
- Joint Intelligence Center
Pacific Ocean Area (JICPOA)
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

MIS Class of July 1943
Camp Savage, Minnesota

This list is unofficial and unverified

Warren Genichi Adachi
 Ralph Kazuo Akahoshi
 Tooru Karl Akama
 Mark Mitsuhiko Akisada
 Harry Hiroyuki Akitake
 Charles Yoshito Akiyama
 James Jitsuo Araki
 Takehiro Araki
 Masanori Ban
 Larry Koichi Ebato
 Susumu Fujii
 Kiyoshi Fujimura
 Norito Fujioka
 Shoji Fujishima
 Teruo Fujita
 William Kaoru Fujita
 George Yoshikazu Fujitani
 Gary Yoritoshi Fujiwara
 Terasu Fukuhara
 Ralph Hisaichi Fukui
 Edward Tamotsu Fukunaga
 Kenji Goto
 Thomas Shinjiro Goto
 Yoneji Goto
 Minoru Hamada
 Thomas Tamotsu Hamada
 Tatsuo Hamamoto
 Yoshio Hanao
 Clyde Takeo Harada
 Katsuki Hashimoto
 Masayuki Hashimoto
 Richard Yoshihiro Hata
 Harold Toshiro Hayashi
 Takejiro Higa
 Kazuichi Hirano
 Takeshi Hirano

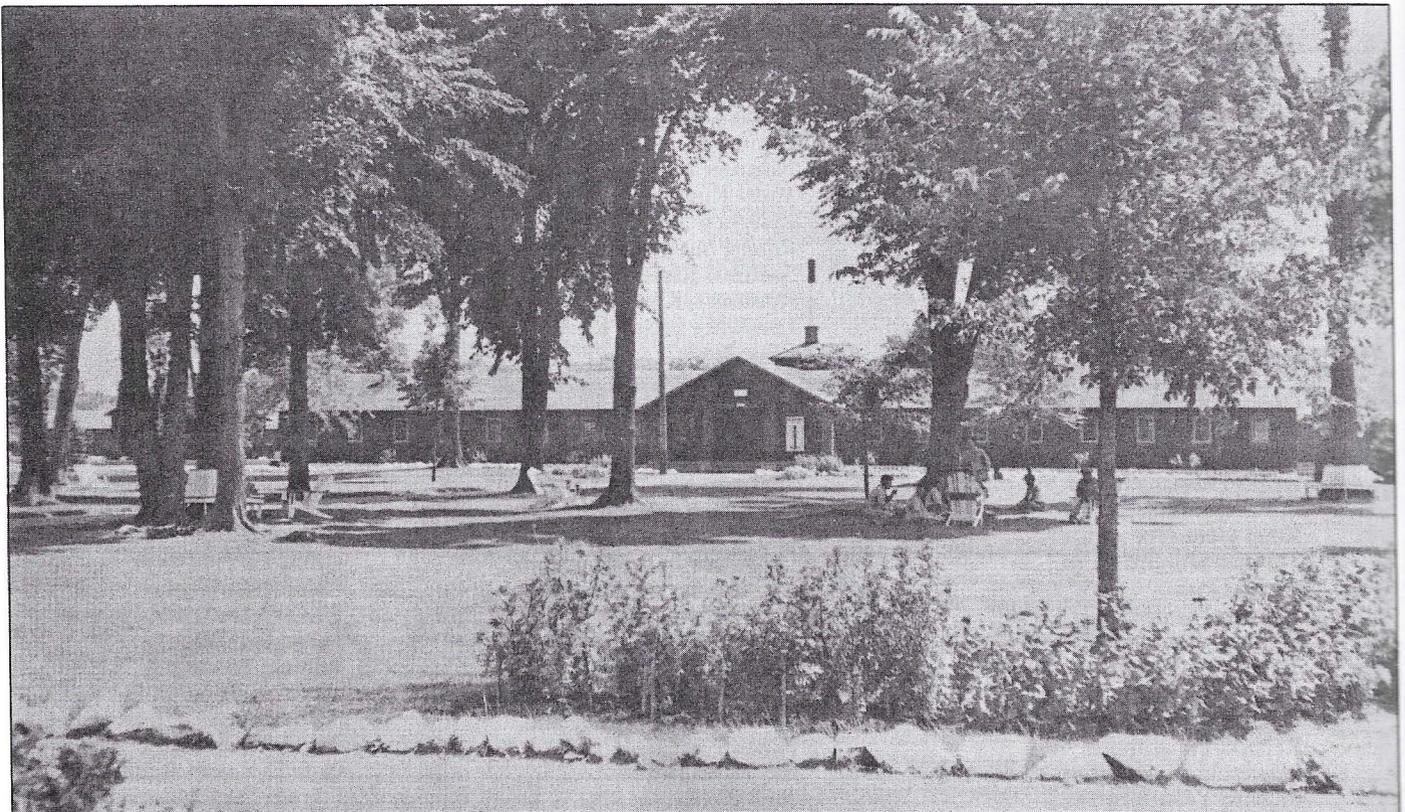
Edward Shigeo Hiromoto
 Harry Yasuo Hiromoto
 Chuck Kisao Hironaka
 George Keichi Hironaka
 Robert Katsuto Honke
 Yoshio Hoshide
 Jimmy Mitsuo Hozaki
 Randolph Kiyoshi Ideue
 Kenneth Iwamatsu Idouchi
 Lawrence Masao Igarashi
 Bennett Morio Ikeda
 Terao Ikeda
 Kiyomi Ikeuchi
 Harry Takeshi Inouye
 Satoru Inouye
 Mamoru Ishii
 Setsuo Isokane
 George Takashi Ito
 Tadao Ito
 Yoichi Ito
 Eiji Kamei
 Frank Keijiro Kami
 Henry Masao Kaneshiro
 Jay Jushin Kaneshiro
 James Tamotsu Kashiwada
 Yoshito Ray Kawabe
 Benjamin Aiso Kawahara
 Rudy Haruo Kawahara
 Yukio Kawamura
 Haruo Kawana
 Yoichi Kawano
 Tameo Kawasaki
 Toshio Kawasaki
 Ralph Tokutaru Kidani
 Samuel Mitsuo Kihara
 Norman Noboru Kikuta
 Yoshi Kimoto
 Clarence Nagao Kimura
 Robert Yutaka Kimura
 Susumu Kishimoto
 Naomitsu Kitsuwa
 Lawrence Sadao Kiyabu
 Rikie Koga
 Tetsuo Koga
 Yoshio Koroki
 Hisao Kotake
 Wallace Takao Kotoki
 Tamotsu Koyanagi
 Hakobu Kumagai
 David Sueichi Kurisu
 James Hajime Kusumoto
 Masaaki Jack Kuwasaki
 Mitsuo Mansho
 Masaji Marumoto
 Toshiro Masaki
 Masato Masuhara
 Milton Yoshio Matayoshi
 Hiroshi Matsuda
 Jiro Matsui
 Tadao Migimoto
 Masaomi Mita
 Sueki Bert Mitsunaga
 Takeshi Robert Mitsushima
 Paul Marue Miwa

Edward Shigeo Miyagi
 Masao Miyahara
 Hitoshi Alton Miyamoto
 Isamu Miyamoto
 Tsugio Miyamoto
 Sadao Miyashiro
 Yasuki Frank Mizuno
 Kenneth Shigeo Moriji
 Munaki Morimoto
 Robert Kazuo Motoyama
 Benjamin Tomoichi Murakami
 Kenneth Kiyoshi Murakami
 Herbert Hisao Murata
 Kenichi Murata
 Norito Nagao
 Tamotsu Tom Nagao
 Gilbert Yoshio Nagata
 Nobuo Nagata
 Yoshinobu Naito
 Kenneth Yoshito Nakada
 Kazuhiko Edward Nakagawa
 John Shuichi Nakahara
 *Kenji Nakahara
 Shoichi Stanley Nakahara
 Yoshiaki Nakamoto
 Edward Nobu Nakamura
 Hiroshi Nakamura
 Robert Masaki Nakamura
 Satoru Hank Nakamura
 Keijiro Nakanishi
 Toshio Nakanishi
 Shigemitsu Nakashima
 Kazuo Nekota
 Tamotsu Nishimura
 Ted Tadashi Nishiyama
 Yoshio Ogata
 Albert Isamu Ogawa
 Francis Takaaki Ogoto
 Clarence Hitoshi Ohta
 Harold Wazo Oie
 Takanori Oishi
 James Sadami Okada
 Masaharu Okinaka
 James Tatsumi Okita
 Don Shigeru Okubo
 Thomas Taroo Omura
 Harold Masao Onishi
 Noboru Orikasa
 Ray Atae Otsuka
 Roger Kasabure Ozeki
 James Hiroshi Saito
 Rald Minoru Saito
 Richard Kazuyoshi Saito
 Sakae Saito
 Kenichi Sakai
 Yoshiyuki Ronald Sakai
 Shiro Sakaki
 Kaoru Sakato
 Charles Takeo Sakuma
 Francis Toru Sasaki
 Richard Kichisaku Sato
 Rikio Sato
 Tatsumi Shibao
 Sachio Shigeta

Yutaka James Shigeta
 Susumu Shimada
 Tetsuo Shimamoto
 Hiroyoshi Shimazu
 Tadao Shimoda
 Minoru Shinoda
 Kenzo Shinsato
 Shigeo Shiraishi
 Yoshitsugu Shiraishi
 Yoshio Shitabata
 Roy Ritsuji Sodetani
 Edward Hideo Sue
 Richard Yoshio Suehiro
 Kasuo Suga
 Takeshi Sugai
 Isamu Sugiyama
 Edward Masaaki Sumida
 Makota Max Sumida
 James Yatsunori Taga
 Charles Satoru Tahara
 Masao Takata
 Hajime Takanishi
 Yukio Takahashi
 Shizuo Takai
 Robert Fujio Takane
 Tateo Takata
 Tatsushi Takebayashi

Thomas Akira Takesue
 Jiro Tamao
 Albert Kazuo Tamura
 Akira Tanaka
 Charles Kunio Tanaka
 Hiroshi Tanaka
 James Zenzo Tanaka
 Takeshi Tanaka
 Sachio Taniguchi
 Ishizo Tanimura
 Toma Tasaki
 Benjamin Masaru Tashiro
 George Ryoichi Terada
 Nobuyoshi Terao
 Norio Terao
 Wilbert Yasuho Toda
 Roy Masaichi Tokuda
 Rodney Shiei Toma
 Suetsuki Toyofuku
 Ralph Hiroshi Toyota
 Takeo Tsuji
 Masayuki Tsukazaki
 Shigeru Tsutsumi
 Hisayoshi Ueki
 Toshi Uesato
 Harry Manabu Uetake
 John Satoru Ukishima

Edward Kotaro Uyechi
 Robert Sadayuki Uyeda
 Franklin Chuichi Wakakua
 Jack Tsunae Wakayama
 Sadao Watanabe
 Kiyoshi Watasaki
 Toshimi Yamada
 Tomoyuki Yanada
 Taisuke Yamagata
 Shigeru Yamaguchi
 Kunio Yamamoto
 Osamu Yamamoto
 Robert Hajime Yamamoto
 Tasuo Yamamoto
 Takeo Yamane
 Charles Saburo Yamane
 Yoshito Roy Yamauchi
 Henry Naoki Yokoyama
 Shoji Yoneshige
 Kazuo Yoshida
 Thomas Hisayuki Yoshikawa
 Kiyoshi Yoshimura
 Takuo Yoshinaka
 James Shizuma Yoshioka
 Izumi Yoshizawa



Camp Savage, MN., 1943

MIS Class of Feb, 1944
Fort Snelling, MN.

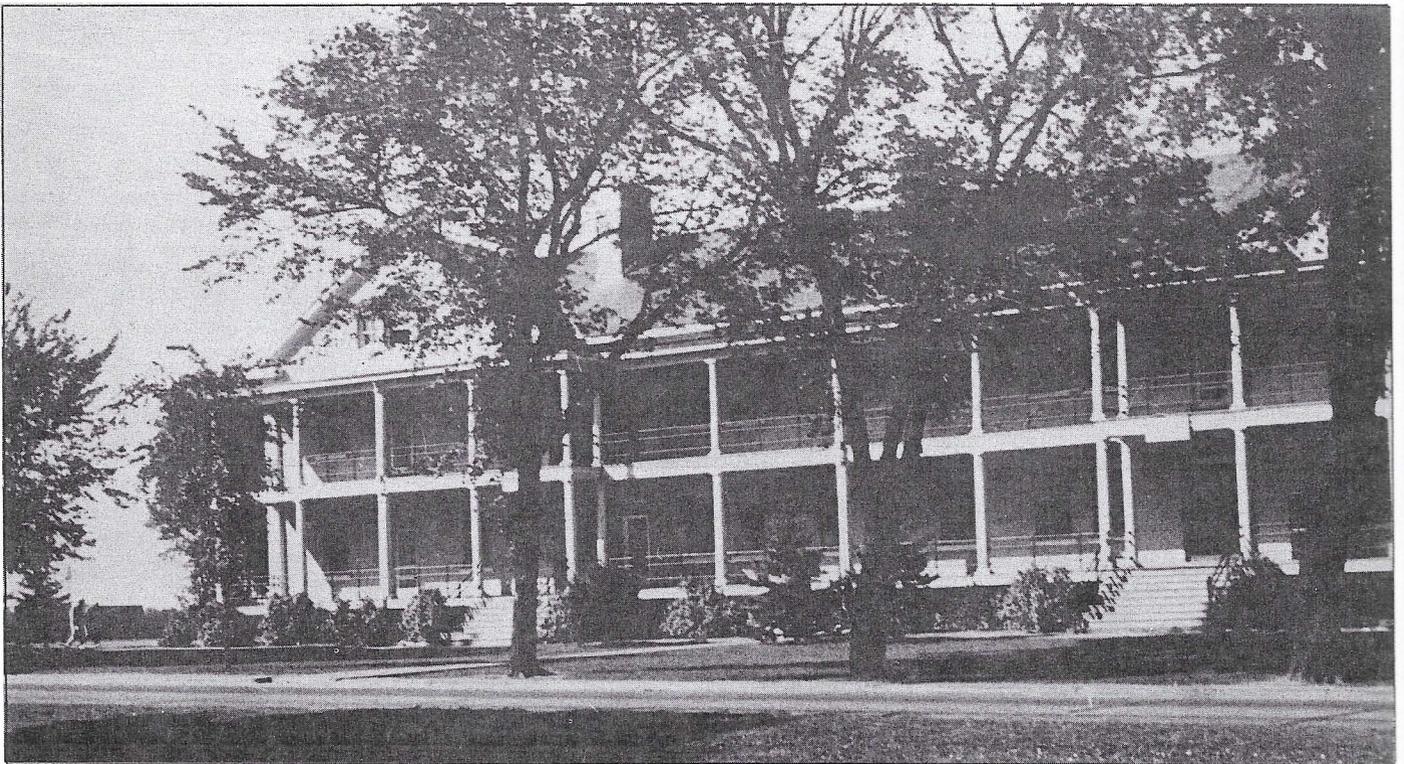
This list is unofficial and unverified

Abe, James
Abe, Leonard
Amaki, Joe
Amioka, Wallace
Aoki, George
Arakaki, Jiro
Arita, Katsuki
Ashikawa, James
Doi, Mamoru
Doi, Masao
Enomoto, G. N.
Fujitani, Yoshiaki
Fujimoto, Edwin
Fujimura, Ducky
Fujimura, Kunio
Fujioka, Mamoru
Fukumitsu, Gilbert
Fukumoto, Masashi
Fukunaga, Masao
Furuyo, George
Gima, Shinye
Gima, Warren
Gotanda, Yukio
Hagino, Masao
Hakoda, Susumu
Hamashige, Kintaro
Hamamoto, Hakumasa
Hanano, Tsutomu
Hara, James
Harada, Michael
Haramoto, Frank
Hashisaka, Yukio
Hashizumi, Soichi
Hata, George
Hayashi, Gilbert
Hayashi, William
Hayami, Paul
Hayase, Robert
Higa, Kosei
Higa, Leslie
Higashi, Harry
Higashi, Ryosaku
Hino, Kenneth
Hirano, Hiroshi
Hirano, Philips
Hirata, Roy
Hisaka, Masakazu
Hisatake, Arthur
Honjiyo, John
Ichiriu, Edwin
Iida, Andrew
Iijima, Iwao
Ikeda, Atsushi
Ikemoto, Haruuki
Imura, Takuo
Inaba, Mitsugi
Inouye, Tommy
Inouye, Yoshito
Irikura, James
Ishida, Masaru
Ishida, Toshio
Ishihara, James
Ishikawa, Alwin
Ishimoto, Arthur
Ishiyama, Sasaki
Ito, Donald
Izumato, Charles
Kagehiro, Edwin
Kaito, Frank
Kaizawa, Stanley
Kajioka, Hitoshi
Kameda, Robert
Kan, Sidney
Kanda, Robert
Kaneko, Edwin
Kanemoto, Kaoru
Kataoka, Yoshikata
Kihara, Kenneth
Kikudome, Michinori
Kikumoto, Paul
Kimoto, Mamoru
Kimura, Ernest
Kimura, Stanley
Kimoto, Mamoru
Kinoshita, Yukio
Kishi, Kikumi
Kishimoto, Sadao,
Kitagawa, Iwao
Kitamura, Masao
Kitayama, Kenneth
Kobata, Albert
Kobayashi, James
Kobayashi, Roy
Kodama, Richard
Koito, Noboru
Konno, Clifford
Kosaki, Richard
Kubota, Saburo
Kumagai, Patrick
Kumabe, Iwao
Kunemune, Makota
Kunihiro, Harry
Kunihisa, Buster
Kuwada, Joe
Kuwahara, Takashi
Kuwaye, Satoru
Maesato, Richard
Magata, George
Mamura, Nori
Maruyama, Milton
Masuoka, Katsuji
Matsumoto, Charles
Matsumoto, Eimatsuru
Matsumoto, Paul
Matsunaga, George
Mihata, Walter
Miura, Stephen
Miwa, Ralph
Miyagi, Clarence
Miyakado, Gary
Miyasato, Richard
Miyazono, Barney
Mizobe, Yoshikazu
Mizokami, Takeo
Mori, Ralph
Morikawa, Shizuo
Moriyama, Charles
Motogawa, Laurence
Motokane, Wilfred
Mukai
Munemasa, William
Murakami, Masami
Murakami, Tsuruo
Murawaki, Birdie
Murayama, Leonard
Nagai, James
Nakagawa, Kiyoto
Nakama, Yoshio
Nakamura, George
Nakamura, Kazuo
Nakamura, Seiji
Nakano, Lefty
Nakano, Roy
Nakano, Shizuo
Nakashima, Henry
Nakatsu, Masakatsu
Namba, Kitami
Naruto, Herbert
Nihei, Joe
Nishida, Malcolm
Nishikawa, Kazuo
Nishimura, Katsuyoshi
Nishizawa, Richard
Ochi, Satoru
Oda, Mamoru
Odo, Sadao
Ogata, Robert
Oishi, Masaichi
Oka, George
Okahara, Aki
Okamoto, Kazuto
Okamoto, Masaji
Okimoto, Minoru
Okinishi, Imaichi

Omoto, Clarence
 Onishi, Katsumi
 Oshiro, Kosei
 Ota, Satoru
 Oshikata, Mitsuo
 Sakai, Roy
 Sakamoto, Toshiaki
 Sakamoto, Elton
 Sakihara, Seikichi
 Sakuma, Robert
 Sakuma, Warren
 Sasaki, Poker
 Sasaki, Teruo
 Sato, Hayami
 Sato, Jiro
 Sato, Takeo
 Seki, Robert
 Shigezawa, Jeffery
 Shimabukuro, Sam
 Shiraki, Giichiro
 Shiraki, Hideo
 Shimizu, Satoru
 Shimizu, Yoshiaki
 Shinkawa, Terry
 Shiroma, Chuck
 Sogi, Francis
 Sogi, Masaru
 *Suehiro, Bobby
 Suemotsu, Toshiaki
 Suemoto, Masami

Sugai, Susumu
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 Suyeoka, Bobby
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 Takaki, Morinaka
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 *Suehiro, Bert
 Tanabe, Robert
 Tanaka, Tatsuo
 Taniguchi, Kisei
 Tamura, Mamoru
 Tateishi, Stanley
 Teraoka
 Tokunaga, Bill
 Tokuda, Shizuo
 Toma, Jiro
 Tominaga, Hideo
 Tomasa, Kenneth
 Tonokawa, Etsuo
 Tsunozumi, Takeshi
 Tsuda, Albert
 Uchida, Barney
 Uda, Gilbert
 Ueki, Calvin

Ueki, Harold
 Uemura, Mitsuo
 Ujimura, Daisuke
 Urasaki, Harry
 Yama, Toshiaki
 Yamada, Raymond
 Yamaguchi, Tokiyo
 Yamamoto, Noboru
 Yamaoka, Masakazu
 Yamasaki, Roy
 Yamashita, Takashi
 Yamate, Sohei
 Yamauchi, Louis
 Yamauchi, Rickey
 Yanagihara, Qupie
 Yano, Edward
 Yano, Kotaru
 Yodogawa, Masao
 Yoneji, Tokio
 Yonemori, Dan
 Yoneshige, Itsuo
 Yoshioka, Blackie
 Yoshioka, Charles
 Yoshioka, Yoshito
 Yotago, Shigeru
 Wakai, Theodore
 Wakayama, Ginzo
 Wakida, Momoichi
 Watanabe, Kazuo
 Watanabe, Mitsuru
 Watasaki, Sadao



Fort Snelling, MN., 1945

DF #1
7TH AAF RADIO SQDN, MOBILE
APO 719
(TEAM L MEMBERS HAKOBU KUMAGAI, RICHARD SAITO, KEN INOUE)

VOICE INTERCEPT
RADIO TOKYO NEWS BROADCAST (11.8 MC)
TIME: 1200 DATE: 15 AUGUST 1945

The following is the Emperor's message presented at 1200 HOUR today:

"AFTER ANALYZING THE PRESENT CONDITION OF JAPAN AND THE WORLD SITUATION, I AM FORCED TO ACCEPT THE ALLIED TERMS OF SURRENDER IN ORDER TO FURTHER SAVE THE JAPANESE NATION. I AM OPPOSED TO THE FURTHER UNNECESSARY DESTRUCTION OF JAPAN. DESPITE THE COMBINED EFFORTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MY WORK DURING THE PAST 4 YEARS, LUCK WAS AGAINST US AND WE ARE FORCED TO CONCEDE VICTORY TO THE ENEMY. THE ATOMIC BOMB HAS DEMOLISHED OUR CITIES AND SLAUGHTERED OUR PEOPLE. FOR THE SAKE OF MY ANCESTORS AND FROM THE STANDPOINT OF HUMAN CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION, I CANNOT PERMIT THE FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF OUR PEOPLE AND OUR COUNTRY. I DEEPLY SYMPATHIZE FOR THE FRIENDLY NATIONS OF JAPAN AND FOR THE BEREAVED FAMILIES OF THOSE WHO LOST THEIR SONS IN THE FRONT OR THOSE WHO DIED AT THEIR POSTS IN THEIR HOMELAND. I ADVISE THE PEOPLE TO RETAIN THEIR INTEGRITY AND TO PREVENT BEING BRANDED AS OUTCASTS IN THIS WORLD. FELLOW CITIZENS OF JAPAN, PLEASE FOLLOW MY ADVICE."

This message was signed by the Emperor, Premier Suzuki and various cabinet members.

EXAMPLES OF TRANSLATIONS OF VOICE INTERCEPTS OF THE:

DF #1
7TH AAF RADIO SQDN MOGILE
APO 719

VOICE INTERCEPT
RADIO TOKYO NEWS BROADCAST (11.8 MC)
TIME: 1200-1700 DATE: 15 AUGUST 1945

1200 BROADCAST

The following is Premier Suzuki's official address -- today, August 15th, the Emperor officially promulgated the surrender of Japan. Four years have passed since the outbreak of this present Asiatic war, during which time Japan has righteously fought for the freedom of the Asiatic nations. Failing in this attempt, we, the people of Japan, find it extremely difficult to face the Emperor. The fury of the Japanese nation is inevitable, when considering the suffering, sacrifices and labor, and the terrible aerial bombardments which the people had undergone. Thus, we believe that any further fighting will only be to the detriment of the Japanese nation. The use of the new-type atomic bomb and Russia's entry into this war have necessitated the Emperor to accept the terms of surrender in order to prevent further blood to the Japanese people. My heart is filled with deep sorrow and tribulation as I deliver this message to you. Though great difficulties confront Japan at present, we must never lose faith in the Japanese nation and must look forward to the reconstruction of Japan. We, the Japanese people, must work together as a single entity and never lose the characteristics of the Japanese race. The government of Japan will faithfully assist the people in the long struggle that lies ahead. The casualties of this war will be taken care of and government will-fully-coöperation-with-the Japanese-of-Japan. The reconstruction of Japan will be started with full vigor. The government will fully cooperate with the Japanese nation as a whole for the Emperor and for the reconstruction of Japan. The present government officials must give their utmost for the restoration of the Japanese empire. The Emperor stated in his message that he is fully aware of the suffering that the people had undergone and are now facing and thus, it is the duty of the nation to repay the Emperor's honorable respect of the people. Moreover, the reign of the Emperor must be assured.

On the morning of the 14th, Premier Suzuki and all his cabinet members held a final meeting at the premier's official residence, at 1000 hour, the cabinet members reported to the Imperial Palace and at 1045 hour, they held a consultation in the presence of the Emperor. The Emperor attended the conference, attended by his

Chief Aide-de-Camp, General Shigeru Masunuma. Also present at the conference were Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Army Chief of Staff, General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Admiral Soemu Toyota, the Chief of the Army General Affairs Bureau, Vice-Admiral Hoshina. At this meeting, the final answer to the Allied Proclamation was formulated. It was during this meeting that Premier Suzuki delivered his official address to the public. At this conference, the Emperor also stated as follows -- we must surmount the great difficulties that face the nation. The present deplorable fate of the nation was a factor beyond our control. We have endured great sufferings to date and must continue to withstand these hardships. My views may be contrary to the public's opinions. However, I cannot bear to see the further sufferings of the people.

Radio Tokyo's news commentation stated as follows -- in the 3,000 years of Japanese history, this is the first time that the atomic bomb has been utilized against Japan. Russia's entry in this war and the scandalous use of the atomic bomb by the United States are disgraceful factors in our eyes. We, the people of Japan, are filled with shame and remorse at having to surrender to the enemies and for not being able to repay the Emperor's gratitude. During the conference at the Imperial Palace, the members suddenly gave vent to their repressed feelings and burst into tears, unmindful of the Emperor.

On July 26th, Britain, the Chungking government, and the United States presented Japan with an ultimatum of unconditional surrender. Russia amalgamated this ultimatum on August 9th. Japan discussed the Allied ultimatum of the 8th, and gave her answer on the 13th through the Swiss Legation. Yesterday, Japan was forced to accept the Allied terms to prevent the further destruction of Japan.

The official notice to Japan by Secretary of State Byrnes contains the following provisions -- (1) The Emperor and the Japanese territory will be placed under the command of the Supreme Allied Commander. (2) The Emperor must call for the cessation of activities of the Japanese Army and Navy. (3) Allied prisoners-of-war and interned civilians must be evacuated to a place of safety. (4) The new Japanese government will be based on democratic standards. (5) Allied troops will be left in occupied Japan until the Allied aims have been fully accomplished.

On November 27th of last year, the Cairo meeting was held in Egypt by President Roosevelt, Premier Churchill and Chiang Kai Shek. These 3 nations conspired at this meeting to frustrate the Japanese program of expansion by destroying her military installations; to confiscate the Japanese mandated islands in the South Pacific to an independent status; and to have all Japanese troops abroad withdrawn to their homeland. Concrete measures were adopted to bring destruction to the Japanese empire.

Actual steps for the surrender of Japan were first started on the ninth. On that day, a meeting was held from 1030 to 1330 hours to discuss the utilization of the atomic bomb and Russia's declaration of war. Special cabinet meetings were held on the 10th from 0230 to 0500 hours, from 0630 to 1010 hours, and from 1155 to 0300 hours of the following day. On the 11th, another cabinet meeting was held from 0300 to 0400 hours.

At 1900 hours on the 10th, a meeting of all the former premiers was held at the Imperial Palace with the Emperor's permission. A consultation in the presence of the Emperor was held from 1045 to 1200 hours. Also present at this conference were General Hasunuma, Baron Hiranuma, Premier Suzuki and various cabinet members, the Navy Chief of Staff and other high military officials. Three other cabinet meetings were held on this same day. At 2030 hour, Premier Suzuki conferred with the Emperor and completed the final steps to be taken by Japan. On the 11th, the use of the atomic bomb by the United States forced Japan to change her plans.

On the 12th, Premier Suzuki held a cabinet meeting from 1400 to 1500 hours at which time opinions in regard to the continuation of the war were discussed. On the same day, a meeting of the Imperial household was held from 1500 to 1700 hours. The following conferences were held with the Emperor: At 2030 hour, Chief of General Staff Umezu; at 2140 hour, Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Toyota; at 2350 hour, Foreign Minister Togo. On the 13th, Chairman of the Privy Council Baron Hiranuma and Premier Suzuki conferred with the Emperor at 0205 hour; from 0850 to 0910 hours, a meeting of the Military War Committee was held attended by Premier Suzuki, Chiefs of the Army and Navy General Staffs, the Army and Navy Chief of Staffs and Foreign Minister Togo. At 0920 hour, the Emperor held a meeting with the Army and Navy staff officers of the Grand Imperial Headquarters. A cabinet meeting was held at 1030 hour to discuss the maintenance of the Japanese empire but the meeting was adjourned without coming to any definite conclusion.

On the 14th, Premier Suzuki conferred with the Emperor and after receiving the Imperial Majesty's permission, held a cabinet meeting from 0800 to 0900 hours and from 0940 to 1000 hours. From 1045 to 1200 hours, a conference was held at the Imperial palace in the presence of the Emperor. Following 3 other cabinet meetings, the final preparations were completed at 2030 hour.

PIETSCH

Ours was a routine, dull and unglamorous task, far from the field of battle -- nothing like what the Merrill's Marauders and Kachin Ranger MIS-ers suffered and endured. The most we suffered were dysentery and malaria. But like the rear echelon MIS work at Joint Intelligence Center Pacific Ocean Area, Allied Translators and Interpreters Section or South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, we each contributed our little share toward the total MIS effort by the Savage/Snelling graduates which hastened the end of the war against Japan by several years, saved thousands of lives, and unquestionably proved we were more than willing "to go fight against our own kind!"



Radio Intercept Section, 6th AAF Radio Sqdn Mobile 10th AAF, CBI Theatre, on Burma Rd. Burma, around August 1945. L-R: Edward "Bull" Sumida, Kenneth Moriji, Shoji Fujishima and Ted Tsukiyama.



Radio Intercept Section, 6th Radio Squadron Mobile 10th Army Air Force, CBI Theatre. (Photo taken at Field Hq, on the banks of the Irrawaddy River, Bhamo, Burma). Front row, L-R: S. Iwahashi, Tommy Goto, Gilbert Nagata, Edward "Bull" Sumida, Harada, Shoji Fujishima, Masa Kanemoto and K. Ishibashi. Middle row, L-R: G. Okamoto, Goro Shimanuki, Frank Sakato and Ralph Toyota. Third row, L-R: Sanji Shirai, Teiho Chena, Mark Akisada, Bob Motoyama, Chuck Hironaka, Torao Ikeda, Kenneth Moriji, Tad Shimoda, Sachio Shigeta, H. Yamashiro, Herbert Saito, Ted Tsukiyama, "Slim" Takata and Lt. Pietsch.