

THE COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE CORPS IN JAPAN

Requested by Christine Umeda, Florin J.A.C.L.

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Submitted by Saburo Oshita

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## PROLOGUE

On October 19, 1945 we landed at Yokohama, Japan, as part of an American force to participate in the Occupation of Japan--the war in the Pacific had ended a month earlier. Specifically, our unit was to become a part of the 441st Counter-Intelligence Corps which was headquartered in Tokyo, the nation's capital. We were to find that the 441st was dispersed throughout the entire country.

The sights that greeted us were pile after pile of rubble, the after effects of high-explosive and incendiary bombing of the nation's cities. People walked about looking miserable and demoralized; they were short of food, clothing, shelter, and transportation. Their most pressing need was food, the one situation where the farm people were better off than their urban kinfolk. Although we weren't used to viewing this kind of devastation we soon accepted the status quo, recognizing that this was a consequence of war. It was "tough" when you're on the losing side in a war.

The period that I will attempt to cover will include only the relevant three years from October 1945 to October 1948, the period I was in military service on Occupation duty. Information offered will be general in nature, in quasi-conformance with the early admonition of our superiors that military intelligence information should not be discussed in public. Furthermore, all of my story is dependent upon my frailest faculty--my memory. All errors, either of commission or omission, all "typos" and everything else, are mine. This paper is submitted for whatever lawful use it has. Rules of writing in any Manuals of Style were not followed.

*Saburo Oshita*

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## THE UNITED STATES ARMY COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE CORPS IN JAPAN

Introduction. My service with the Army's Counter-Intelligence Corps (hereafter referred to as the "CIC") in Occupied Japan was limited to the early stages of the military occupation from late October of 1945 to October of 1948. This account of my experiences relies upon my memory which, sadly, has become faint with the passage of time. For this reason, only those documented data and those events that have been generally recognized as the truth will be represented as facts in this narrative. Also, this writing is largely presented in the first person with no attempt to achieve a level of literary flair. Having stated this, it would be appropriate to start from the beginning.

Personal Background. I was born on November 17, 1920 on a farm in Byron Tract, Contra Costa County in California's Sacramento-San Joaquin River delta. Our family then moved to Japan for a time, to our parents' native Yamaguchi-Ken (Yamaguchi Prefecture). Returning to California, we settled for a short time in a place called Clifton Court (now known as the Clifton Court Forebay, the flooded delta tract serves as the storage area for the delta water that is pumped from Tracy through aqueducts to California's Central Valley and Southern California). In either 1925 or 1926 we moved to a small farm, just within the city limits of the City of Stockton, California; here we lived and went to school.

At the local Stockton High School I enrolled in a vocational trade program (under the Smith-Hughes Act) where I developed my skills for the cabinet-making and planing mill industry.

In the year of my graduation from high school, 1938, the Great Depression was still in full swing and jobs were not generally available. During the following two years I helped my mother run our home farm while my father and my two older brothers did their farming on a larger scale in the Delta. During the evenings I studied business and math subjects at the evening high school.

In 1940 I enrolled as a pre-engineering student at Stockton Junior College (now known as Delta College) in Stockton. In April of 1942 our family was evacuated and sent to the Stockton Assembly Center at the San Joaquin County Fairgrounds in compliance with the Presidential Executive Order 9066 of February 19, 1942, which decreed that Japanese-Americans on the West Coast of the United States be confined in relocated areas.

In the fall of 1942 we were included in the substantial number of evacuees who were sent by rail to the Rohwer Relocation Center at Rohwer, Arkansas, near the town of McGehee. Sometime in the spring of 1944 I took and passed an Army physical examination, and shortly afterward notified that my induction into the Army was pending. Choosing to experience a bit of life outside the relocation camp before being inducted, I went to Chicago, Illinois for an employment opportunity while I waited for the draft.

Army Service. On December 12, 1944 I began my active duty in the United States Army at Fort Philip Sheridan in Chicago, Illinois (on the shores of Lake Michigan). Several days later, a small group of Nisei inductees were sent by rail to Camp

Blanding, Florida, near the town of Starke and west of Jacksonville. We were slated for a 17-week basic infantry program (training). There were two all-Nisei infantry companies staffed with Caucasian officers and training cadre members. Near the end of this training session the war in Europe ended with V-E Day (Victory in Europe) of May 7, 1945. Our units were then shipped by rail to Fort George Gordon Meade, Maryland (between Baltimore and Washington, D.C.) as infantry riflemen.

Assignment to Military Specialty. At Fort Meade we waited for what seemed like three weeks, wondering where we were to go since the war in Europe was over but the Pacific war with Japan was still ongoing. Suddenly, our entire group of Nisei was sent to western Maryland, to Camp Ritchie, a pretty military post in a mountainous setting. Through a screening procedure, personnel were selected for training at the military language school in Minnesota. The remainder, it turned out, were assigned to the counter-intelligence school for training for the Far East Theater, a course given at Camp Ritchie. Since I had expressed disinterest in taking language training the outcome was agreeable to me.

Nature of Training. At the beginning of classroom training it was explained that the genesis of the CIC started with General John Pershing, Commander of United States forces during World War I, when he established the "Intelligence Police." The modern unit name is <sup>the Counter-Intelligence Corps (CIC).</sup> ~~the Counter-Intelligence Corps (CIC).~~ Instruction was given to inculcate the rudiments of investigative techniques, of methods to counter enemy intelligence gathering, of recognizing materials used for sabotage and other destructive acts, of detecting unfriendly agents. A portion of the training involved field work, including work

with a camera to secure and preserve evidence. The subject of comparative intelligence was covered in some detail because of the respect accorded the programs of other nations, especially that of Great Britain. Since our group was training for the Japanese area emphasis was also geared to comprehend potential conditions with respect to Japan. Later training cycles were to experience skills like lock-picking and some instruction in the Russian language. Familiarity with the use and care of sidearms was an important part of the training since CIC personnel carried sidearms on most occasions in the field.

Objectives of the CIC. The activity of the CIC in its pure form was in the detection and apprehension of foreign or unfriendly agents whose endeavors would undermine our national security; this would include persons from within our own ranks. Subversive activity such as acts of treason, sedition, espionage, and cooperation with others whose activities would be inimical with our national security would all be likely targets for CIC scrutiny.

With the advent of V-J Day (Victory over Japan) on August 14, 1945 the thrust of CIC's endeavors, at least initially, was to prosecute the occupation of Japan. Our Nisei group headed westward from Maryland to the West Coast by rail, arriving at Camp Stoneman near Pittsburg, California. On October 3, 1945 we sailed for Japan, arriving at Yokohama on October 19, 1945.

Occupation Duty in Japan. Our first stop in Japan was Camp Zama, a tent city a short distance from Yokohama, an important seaport located just south of Tokyo. Here the Nisei troops were separated into smaller groups, along with their Caucasian officers and dispersed throughout the country. All CIC units were a part

of the 441st CIC Detachment which reported to and was controlled by the G-2 (General staff--Intelligence) of General Headquarters for the Far East Command, headquartered in Tokyo, as was the 441st CIC Detachment. At the time, General Douglas MacArthur was the highest-ranking military commander in the Far East Command as well as holding the post of Supreme Commander of Allied Powers (SCAP).

Our group was sent southward to Osaka, the second largest city in the country, where we were quartered in a downtown department store which was empty of all of its wares. About five days later several of us were sent south from Osaka, through the City of Kure, the former site of Japanese Naval Headquarters. From Kure a small U.S. naval landing ship carried us south to the island of Shikoku, to the City of Matsuyama (Matsuyama-shi), the kencho (prefectural capital) of Ehime-Ken (Ehime Prefecture). My assignment was with the Matsuyama Detachment while the others were distributed among the other three prefectures on the Island. Shikoku is the smallest of the four main islands of Japan. The line U.S. 24th Infantry Division had already established itself in Matsuyama in the occupation mode. Initially, our quarters was a 12-man Army squad tent adjacent to the tents of the men of the Division.

The Matsuyama CIC Detachment. Our detachment was dependent upon the 24th division for supplies and maintenance of our equipment, in other words, for logistical support. There was liaison between the Division's G-2 (intelligence) and our CIC Detachment on certain items of common interest although each performed their tasks independently. In the case of the Matsuyama Detachment it was answerable to the Shikoku Island CIC Detachment in Takamatsushi (City of Takamatsu) Kagawa Prefecture, as were <sup>the</sup> other two



prefectural detachments, the ones in Tokushima and Kochi prefectures. The Takamatsu Detachment consolidated the informational reports from the other offices, when it was appropriate to do so, before forwarding such reports to Tokyo.

Nature of the Matsuyama CIC's Activities. The 24th Division and the accompanying CIC Detachment had already landed and done their preliminary surveys of the other towns in the prefecture before I joined the CIC team in November. The members of the Detachment had begun to do the prosaic work associated with the occupation of a defeated country. Matsuyama, along with most of the other towns of any size or importance in the prefecture was badly fire-bombed. Most of the City of Matsuyama was in ashes. Standing at street level in the central part of town, one could see almost all of the town because almost all the wooden structures had burned down. Some of the ferro-concrete buildings escaped the fires although they showed the black marks of scorching. A few areas of the town were saved from fires, notably the town of Dogo on the northern fringes of Matsuyama, and a few spots where the aerial incendiaries failed to drop. Many of the inhabitants were living in temporary quarters or had found shelter in the homes in the countryside. Food, shelter, and transportation were in short supply and clothing items had gone up with their homes. It was in this state of affairs that the work of the Occupation had to proceed.

Our staff consisted of two officers and maybe six or seven other men. Initially, I was the sole Nisei in the Detachment and so I was the interpreter for the other men. Two indigenous employees to translate newspapers and letters were hired to

provide leads and general information to inform the Occupation forces of the general climate of societal conditions and trends.

As the military demobilization proceeded the original members of the Detachment were rotated home for mustering-out of the service. By late spring of 1946, I was the only one left from the group that was there in November of 1945. In 1946 replacements arrived, some of them Niseis, however, none of us were fluent enough to either write or read in the Japanese language. Conducting interviews with the natives was not a problem with me since I could carry on a conversation with them and write a report to our superiors in the English language.

By interviewing the local citizenry, the prefectural officials, the police, and by following up on the leads in the local newspaper and the letters from informants in the town, a considerable quantity of information was received which had to be checked for relevance and accuracy. Early in the Occupation the CIC showed great interest in detecting and neutralizing all traces of the reactionary influences in society that had brought such pain and suffering onto the people. The media in the United States had frequently referred to the many secret societies in Japan, the Kokuryukai (Black Dragon Society) for one, which reportedly had boasted that it could kill anyone in Japan, if it chose to. We were unable to unearth any such societies during my stay in Ehime Prefecture although it was plausible that many patriotic societies did exist in the past. With the loss of the war it seemed that there was no longer the motivation for such organizations to resurrect themselves. It was far more important to find or grow more food to eat and clothing to wear.

Along with the declining emphasis on reactionary-hunting the Occupation's policy initially encouraged wider participation by political groups other than the traditional conservatives, such as the Socialists and the Communists. It was the function of the United States Military government, which moved into those areas vacated by the line military units in 1946, to help shape the country along democratic lines, United States-style. It was too early at this stage to assess the success rate of its program but forthcoming changes were becoming apparent. Japan's social, economic, and cultural interests were no longer of CIC concern and greater emphasis centered on the nation's political direction.

Our encouragement of the Communist Party decidedly cooled in 1946 when we discovered a written instruction from the Party's National Headquarters to its branch offices warning party members that the CIC was dangerous to the Party's objectives and that Party members should exercise care in contacts with CIC people.

The more temperate Shakaitō (Socialist Party) has often been considered as a possible alternative to the ruling Jiyūtō (Liberal Democratic Party) but it has never been able to achieve a majority status in the Diet (Parliament); the Socialists seem capable of only a coalition role in national politics.

The Emperor Question. Much controversy has swirled about the Japanese Emperor system, some urging trial of the Emperor as a war criminal, others advocating the abolishment of the Emperor system. As the topic of discussion among the CIC personnel this item did not arise often. On one occasion, in Matsuyama, I interviewed an ex-Lt. General of the Japanese Army who had been reported to us as a dangerous reactionary. I found him to be an invalid who may

have been a rabble-rouser in his time but didn't seem to be a contemporary threat to society. He quietly defended the Emperor institution as a national symbol that would act as a stabilizing influence for a nation already ravaged by war. Considering the fact that the Occupation had proceeded as smoothly as it had to that point, there may have been some credence to his views. The Communist Party, however, had maintained from the beginning that the Emperor system must be abolished. Emperor Hirohito, for his part, had renounced all assertions to his divine origin.

It is generally understood that General MacArthur approved or acquiesced in the retention of the Emperor; if so, the ensuing peacefulness of the Occupation could be attributed in significant part to that decision.

Focus of CIC Training in Japan. In the latter half of 1946 we were sent to our second CIC training class, this time at the 441st (Headquarters) CIC Detachment in Tokyo. The 441st was quartered in the former Kempei Tai (Japanese Military Police) Building, located on <sup>the</sup> east side of the Imperial Palace Grounds. The Kempei Tai performed some of the same functions that were done by the U.S. CIC organization, in addition to other duties ordinarily discharged by our Military Police. They had a reputation for being "mean," and were greatly feared by members of their <sup>own</sup> military as well as by the civilian population.

The message at the training school was: "You are the eyes and ears of General MacArthur." The General wants to know everything there is to know. It is your job to report it.

Assignment to Hokkaido. According to my military enlistment schedule, I was close to be eligible for discharge from military service. In its endeavor to retain its trained personnel, the CIC offered two options to those who would extend their tours of service: (1) a 2nd Lieutenant' commission and (2) appointment as a Warrant Officer, Junior Grade. This was contingent on the successful passing of the Officers' Oral Board. I took the second option since I was not interested in a permanent army career.

A Warrant Officer Ito (first name forgotten) and I took a flight out of Tachikawa Air Force Base, located west of Tokyo, for the Air Force Base at Chitose, Hokkaido. We then reported to our Hokkaido CIC Headquarters in Sapporo-shi (City of Sapporo), the prefectural capital of Hokkaido (the northernmost prefecture in Japan). My assignment was to the Sub-Detachment of Wakkanai (the aboriginal Ainu word for "no water"). Wakkanai-cho, (Town of Wakkanai) was the northern terminal for the railroad that, until August of 1945, met with the ferry that connected it with Karafuto (the Japanese name for South Sakhalien). Fishing was the industry for the townspeople but the large pier that jutted out into the harbor stood silent and unused. The military unit that occupied the Prefecture of Hokkaido (an island by itself) was the 11th Airborne Infantry Division, on which we relied for logistical support.

The Wakkanai CIC Sub-Detachment. The Commanding Officer of the Wakkanai Sub-Detachment was a Lt. Kelly Gay, a policeman when he was in the "States." There were also two others, both Niseis, one from Hawaii and the other, a kibeï (a Nisei who had had his early education in a Japanese school and, the only one who was proficient in the written Japanese language). Shortly thereafter,

Lt. Gay and the other two Nisei were transferred elsewhere or discharged from service. A Warrant Officer, Junior Grade, John Wadlewski (he outranked me by one day) took over the Sub-Detachment and, shortly thereafter, our staff was augmented by several others: James Brice (a former cadet at the Virginia Military Institute), Ikera Matsumonji from Denver, Colorado, and Kenneth "Tak" Okano from Hawaii. This five-man team manned the Sub-Detachment from late 1946 through much of 1948. In 1948 Lt. Richard Hayashi took over command of this Sub-Detachment.

Nature of Duty in Wakkanai. The proximity of Wakkanai to Soviet Saghalien (on a clear day, one can see Saghalien Island across Soya Strait) provided a different type of intelligence work than found in the other parts of Japan. Hokkaido was the logical place to send intelligence-seeking agents from Soviet Saghalien since many residents of Southern Saghalien were from somewhere in Hokkaido but were caught stranded by the incredibly swift conquest of their lands by the Soviet military garrison of Northern Saghalien just before V-J Day. Because whole families were unable to escape to Japan and repatriation of overseas Japanese did not take place until 1947 (approx.) candidates for secret agent assignments could be sent out under coercion, using their families as hostages. It could be argued that such impresses would not make good intelligence agents but it could also be that by using a large number of agents, that some would make it through. Some of these unfortunate individuals suffered a reversal of their missions, thereby being of benefit to our intelligence activity--the cases of the double-agents. These types of activities were bona fide counter-

intelligence operations; they did not represent the usual daily work of our Sub-Detachment. Assigned work from our Headquarters in Sapporo engaged our staff at all times but, in addition, a group of five Japanese police investigators were assigned full-time to our Sub-Detachment to conduct investigations and to keep tab on the news in the area of our coverage. These men were far more effective than our own personnel in ferreting out information from the local population. Due to this work we had a fairly good, ongoing appraisal of the security situation in the Northern Hokkaido area. On occasion, our staff was augmented by one or more of these police operatives, which often proved to be an advantage because they had intimate knowledge of local conditions and knew the people who lived there.

In my role as executive officer of the Sub-Detachment most of my time involved the unit's operations although I was also involved in field trips, as well as did the other members of the staff. During 1948 my work was almost solely with directing operations and I spent a small amount of time supervising a squad (usually 12-men) of 11th Airborne Troops who were quartered in a Quonset hut in the center of town. My affiliation with 11th Airborne troops existed because <sup>the</sup> 11th Airborne's officer shortage would not permit staffing an officer that far away from their base in Sapporo for such a small number of men; yet, they felt that they needed a presence of the Airborne in that critical area. On one occasion in 1947 I deployed the squad in the inland town of Nayoro where a large group of Koreans had gathered to celebrate their freedom from heretofore repressive rule by the Japanese and the Japanese police were afraid that things might get out of hand.

Everything went well during the day; the Airborne troops patrolled the streets of the town in pairs and I thought they left a good impression on both the townspeople as well as with the Korean celebrants. I sent the troops back to Wakkanai on the late train. Shortly after the troops' departure I received a call from the local police, telling me that a disturbance had cropped up at one of the local hotels. Fellow CIC man, Jim Brice, and I rode our jeep to the hotel and met the police who said that a Korean man was threatening to kill his wife; we couldn't make out just what this man <sup>was</sup> yelling about since he was speaking in Korean but we noticed that his wife was cowering in a corner of the room, looking very scared. Without hesitating, we handcuffed this man and drove him and a local policeman to a jail outside of town in order to give the Korean gentleman a night of free lodging. When I met this same policeman on a later date, he thanked us for helping the Nayoro Police Department that night. He said that ever since that night the Korean community in Nayoro has been very orderly and peaceful.

Appraisal of CIC Activity. Reverting to redundancy to make a point, I will recall the general admonition given us at the CIC's 441st Detachment Headquarters that "You are the eyes and ears of General MacArthur." Broadly interpreted, that one line encompassed the mission of the CIC in Occupied Japan. Specific cases and the methods of attacking problems differed from detachment to detachment according to the conditions encountered. Hokkaido is the largest single prefecture in the country and is the only prefecture on the island. In terms of population it does not compare favorably with the large metropolitan areas to the south.



In Ehime Prefecture there was only one detachment, the Matsuyama Detachment, because of the small size of the Prefecture. When reports were consolidated at all, the Matsuyama reports were sent to the Takamatsu Detachment, which received reports from the other two prefectures to produce a single report for the entire Island of Shikoku. In Hokkaido the various sub-detachments reported to the Hokkaido prefectural Detachment in Sapporo. These were then sent to the Tokyo Headquarters, the 441st CIC Detachment, for forwarding to the G-2 Section of General Headquarters, Far East Command.

Changes in the CIC Structure and Security. Sometime in 1947 and beyond, staffing changes were made to increase the security of document-handling, use of service personnel to work on Japanese language materials, and a tightening of physical access to CIC areas. A number of Nisei personnel were added who had had language training. Physical premises were made more secure so that access was more difficult than in earlier years for anyone other than authorized personnel. These precautions, being taken in the late 1940's, were probably prudent in view of the terrorism that has swept the world since then.

Conclusions. The role of the original Niseis in the CIC operations in Japan was as language assistants to the CIC units that had come up from military duty in the Pacific. Though limited, our Japanese language capabilities enabled us to help the non-Japanese-speaking personnel to communicate with the indigenous population. Almost all of our group had attended Japanese language schools in the "States" and so it was mostly a matter of "catching up." Very soon, we could conduct our own interviews and conduct our own investigations. Knowledge of the

language was of prime importance for this was the reason we were selected for this activity in the first place--we didn't need another person to help us communicate with the indigenous people; however, learning the techniques of interrogation and investigation could only have come with "on-the-job" experience with the assistance and guidance of the senior fellow associates I was fortunate to work with. For this I am forever grateful and also for the satisfaction of having rendered services that I hope was of benefit to our organization and to the higher echelons of command who had need of timely and relevant information.

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On November 27, 1948, I was separated from Army service at Tokyo, Japan, to accept employment as a Department of the Army civilian with the Office of the Provost Marshal, Metropolitan Tokyo Area, Headquarters and Service Group, Far East Command, where I remained until January 1952.

In February 1952, I resumed my education in the "States" under the G.I. Bill:

A.B., Pol. Sci. 1954. Coll. of the Pacific, Stockton, CA  
A.M. Pol. Sci. 1958. Coll. of the Pacific, Stockton, CA



## Honorable Discharge

*This is to certify that*

SABURO OSHITA

Staff Sergeant, 36913713, Military Intelligence Division

**Army of the United States**

*is hereby Honorably Discharged from the military  
service of the United States of America.*

*This certificate is awarded as a testimonial of Honest  
and Faithful Service to this country.*

*Given at*

APO 500, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California

*Date*

14 October 1946

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. E. Homan".

W. E. HOMAN  
Lt Col MI  
Commanding

Appendix I.

# ENLISTED RECORD AND REPORT OF SEPARATION HONORABLE DISCHARGE

1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL <b>Oshita, Saburo</b>		2. ARMY SERIAL NO. <b>36913713</b>	3. GRADE <b>S Sgt</b>	4. ARM OR SERVICE <b>No Branch</b>	5. COMPONENT <b>AUS</b>
6. ORGANIZATION <b>441st Counter Intelligence Corps Det.</b>		7. DATE OF SEPARATION <b>14 Oct 1946</b>	8. PLACE OF SEPARATION <b>Tokyo Honshu Japan</b>		
9. PERMANENT ADDRESS FOR MAILING PURPOSES <b>Rt #4, Box 646, Stockton, California</b>			10. DATE OF BIRTH <b>17 Nov 1920</b>	11. PLACE OF BIRTH <b>Byron, California</b>	
12. ADDRESS FROM WHICH EMPLOYMENT WILL BE SOUGHT <b>Accepted temp apmt as Warrant Officer JG, AUS</b>			13. COLOR EYES <b>Brown</b>	14. COLOR HAIR <b>Black</b>	15. HEIGHT <b>5'3 1/2"</b>
			16. WEIGHT <b>116 lbs.</b>	17. NO. DEPEND. <b>0</b>	
18. RACE <b>Japanese</b>		19. MARITAL STATUS <b>SINGLE</b>		20. U.S. CITIZEN <b>NO</b>	
WHITE		NEGRO		OTHER (specify)	
		SINGLE		MARRIED	
		OTHER (specify)			
21. CIVILIAN OCCUPATION AND NO. <b>Wood Working Machine Operator-113</b>					

## MILITARY HISTORY

22. DATE OF INDUCTION <b>ERC 9 Sep 44</b>		23. DATE OF ENLISTMENT <b>AD 12 Dec 44</b>		24. DATE OF ENTRY INTO ACTIVE SERVICE <b>FT Sheridan, Illinois</b>		25. PLACE OF ENTRY INTO SERVICE <b>FT Sheridan, Illinois</b>	
SELECTIVE SERVICE DATA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		26. REGISTERED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		27. LOCAL S.S. BOARD NO. <b>#1</b>		28. COUNTY AND STATE <b>Chicago, Illinois</b>	
				29. HOME ADDRESS AT TIME OF ENTRY INTO SERVICE <b>1621 W Division St, Chicago, Illinois</b>			
30. MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY AND NO. <b>Investigator- 301</b>				31. MILITARY QUALIFICATION AND DATE (i.e., infantry, aviation and marksmanship badges, etc.) <b>Rifleman M-1 MKM 28 Apr 45</b>			
32. BATTLES AND CAMPAIGNS <b>None</b>							
33. DECORATIONS AND CITATIONS <b>(1) Good Conduct Medal (2) American Theatre Ribbon (3) World War II Victory Ribbon (4) Occupation Medal for Japan (5) Asiatic-Pacific theatre Ribbon</b>							
34. WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION <b>None</b>							
35. LATEST IMMUNIZATION DATES				36. SERVICE OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL U.S. AND RETURN			
SMALLPOX <b>26 Jul 46</b>		TYPHOID <b>30 Jul 46</b>		TETANUS <b>29 Jan 45</b>		OTHER (specify) <b>See #55</b>	
				DATE OF DEPARTURE <b>3 Oct 1945</b>		DESTINATION <b>Japan</b>	
						DATE OF ARRIVAL <b>19 Oct 45</b>	
37. TOTAL LENGTH OF SERVICE				38. HIGHEST GRADE HELD			
CONTINENTAL SERVICE			FOREIGN SERVICE			<b>Staff Sergeant</b>	
YEARS	MONTHS	DAYS	YEARS	MONTHS	DAYS		
<b>--</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>11</b>		
39. PRIOR SERVICE <b>None</b>							
40. REASON AND AUTHORITY FOR SEPARATION <b>Conv of Govt (AR615-365) to accept temp apmt as Warrant Officer JG, Army of the United States.</b>							
41. SERVICE SCHOOLS ATTENDED <b>Graduate of the Counter Intelligence Corps Training School 21 Sep 46</b>						42. EDUCATION (Years) Grammar <b>8</b> High School <b>4</b> College <b>1 3/4</b>	


## PAY DATA



43. LONGEVITY FOR PAY PURPOSES			44. MUSTERING OUT PAY		45. SOLDIER DEPOSITS	46. TRAVEL PAY	47. TOTAL AMOUNT, NAME OF DISBURSING OFFICER	
YEARS <b>2</b>	MONTHS <b>1</b>	DAYS <b>5</b>	TOTAL <b>\$ see #55</b>	THIS PAYMENT <b>\$ -----</b>	<b>none</b>	<b>none</b>	<b>\$37.70 Oct/46 Accts, Vou# 321</b>	
							<b>D.A. STEVENS, Lt Col FD</b>	

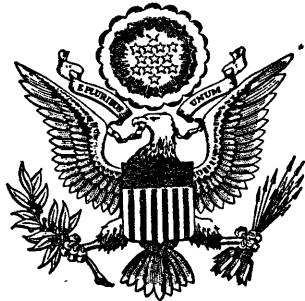
## INSURANCE NOTICE

IMPORTANT IF PREMIUM IS NOT PAID WHEN DUE OR WITHIN THIRTY-ONE DAYS THEREAFTER, INSURANCE WILL LAPSE. MAKE CHECKS OR MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE TO THE TREASURER OF THE U. S. AND FORWARD TO COLLECTIONS SUBDIVISION, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

48. KIND OF INSURANCE		49. HOW PAID		50. Effective Date of Allotment Discontinuance		51. Date of Next Premium Due (One month after 50)		52. PREMIUM DUE EACH MONTH		53. INTENTION OF VETERAN TO			
Nat. Serv.	U.S. Govt.	None	Allotment	Direct to V. A.	<b>31 Oct 46</b>		<b>30 Nov 46</b>		<b>\$ 6.70</b>		Continue	Continue Only	Discontinue
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

 RIGHT THUMB PRINT	54. 55. REMARKS (This space for completion of above items or entry of other items specified in W. D. Directives) <b>Sol honorably dischd for conv of govt (AR615-365) to accept temp apmt as Warrant Officer JG, Army of the United States. Due sol three hundred (300) dollars mustering out pay not paid at this discharge date. Dischd as Staff Sergeant. Other immunizations: Typhus 7May46; Cholera 26Jul46; Jap B Encephalitis 17Jun, 22Jun, 18Jul46.</b>
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56. SIGNATURE OF PERSON BEING SEPARATED 	57. PERSONNEL OFFICER (Type name, grade and organization - signature)  <b>Albert Niemeyer Jr 1st Lt Inf, Pers Off 441st CIC Det.</b>
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# *Army of the United States*

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

*This is to certify that*

SABURO OSHITA W2133574 CWO

441st CIC Det, GHQ FEC, APO 500

*honorably served in active Federal Service*

*in the Army of the United States from*

14 Oct 46 *to* 27 Nov 48

*Given at* 4th Replacement Depot, APO 703, Zama, Kanagawa, Japan

*on the* 27th *day of* November 19 48

*R. E. Phillips*

R. E. PHILLIPS  
Colonel . CAC

Appendix II.

**MILITARY RECORD AND REPORT OF SEPARATION  
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL <b>OSHITA, SABURO</b>			2. ARMY SERIAL NUMBER <b>W2133574</b>		3. AUS. GRADE <b>CWO</b>	4. ARM OR SERVICE <b>None</b>	5. COMPONENT <b>AUS</b>	
6. ORGANIZATION <b>441st CIC Det, GHQ FEC, APO 500</b>			7. DATE OF RELIEF FROM ACTIVE DUTY <b>27 Nov 1948</b>		8. PLACE OF SEPARATION <b>4th RD, Zama, Kanagawa, Japan.</b>			
9. PERMANENT ADDRESS FOR MAILING PURPOSES <b>Route 1, Box 646, Stockton, Calif.</b>					10. DATE OF BIRTH <b>17 Nov 1920</b>		11. PLACE OF BIRTH <b>Byron, Calif.</b>	
12. ADDRESS FROM WHICH EMPLOYMENT WILL BE SOUGHT <b>CPS, GHQ FEC, APO 500</b>					13. COLOR EYES <b>Brown</b>	14. COLOR HAIR <b>Black</b>	15. HEIGHT <b>5'3½"</b>	16. WEIGHT <b>114</b> LBS.
18. RACE WHITE <input type="checkbox"/> NEGRO <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (specify) <b>Japanese</b>	19. MARITAL STATUS SINGLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (specify) <b>X</b>		20. U.S. CITIZEN YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> <b>X</b>		21. CIVILIAN OCCUPATION AND NO. <b>Wood Work Machine Operator (04.792)</b>			


**MILITARY HISTORY**

SELECTIVE SERVICE DATA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	22. REGISTERED YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		23. LOCAL S. S. BOARD NUMBER <b>#1</b>	24. COUNTY AND STATE <b>San Joaquin, Calif.</b>		25. HOME ADDRESS AT TIME OF ENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY <b>Same as #9.</b>			
26. DATE OF ENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY <b>14 Oct 46</b>			27. MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY AND NO. <b>(P) CIC Officer 9302</b>						
28. BATTLES AND CAMPAIGNS <b>None</b>									
29. DECORATIONS AND CITATIONS <b>WW II Victory medal; Occupation medal for Japan; 1 Oseas Bar WD Cir 268 1944.</b>									
30. WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION <b>None</b>									
31. SERVICE SCHOOLS ATTENDED <b>None</b>					32. SERVICE OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL U. S. AND RETURN				
					DATE OF DEPARTURE	DESTINATION		DATE OF ARRIVAL	
					<b>Appointed CWO overseas.</b>				
33. REASON AND AUTHORITY FOR SEPARATION <b>RR 1-1, &amp; 10th, Ind, GHQ FEC, APO 500, dtd 4 November 1948.</b>									
34. CURRENT TOUR OF ACTIVE DUTY						35. EDUCATION (years)			
CONTINENTAL SERVICE			FOREIGN SERVICE			GRAMMAR SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	COLLEGE	
YEARS <b>0</b>	MONTHS <b>0</b>	DAYS <b>0</b>	YEARS <b>2</b>	MONTHS <b>1</b>	DAYS <b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	

**INSURANCE NOTICE**

**IMPORTANT** IF PREMIUM IS NOT PAID WHEN DUE OR WITHIN THIRTY-ONE DAYS THEREAFTER, INSURANCE WILL LAPSE. MAKE CHECKS OR MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE TO THE TREASURER OF THE U. S. AND FORWARD TO COLLECTIONS SUBDIVISION, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

36. KIND OF INSURANCE Nat. Serv. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U.S. Govt. <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/>			37. HOW PAID Allotment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct to V.A. <input type="checkbox"/>		38. Effective Date of Allotment Discontinuance <b>30 Nov 48</b>	39. Date of Next Premium Due (one month after 38) <b>31 Dec 48</b>	40. PREMIUM DUE EACH MONTH <b>* 6.80</b>	41. INTENTION OF VETERAN TO Continue <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continue only <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue <input type="checkbox"/>		
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42.  RIGHT THUMB PRINT	43. REMARKS (This space for completion of above items or entry of other items specified in W. D. Directives) <b>Lapel button issued. Certificate of service issued. "With Honor" Relief from active duty</b>								
44. SIGNATURE OF OFFICER BEING SEPARATED <b>Saburo Oshita</b>				45. PERSONNEL OFFICER (Type name, grade and organization - signature) <b>ERIC P. BERNER, 1st Lt., INF, Actg Asst A. G.</b>					

Pvt. SABURO OSHITA 36918713



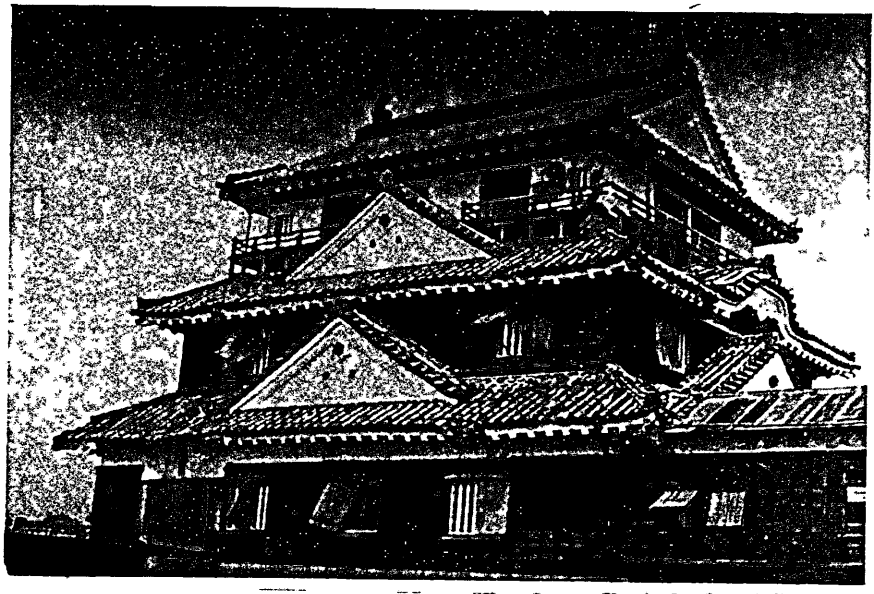
Sister: Fumiko Rohwer Relocation Center, Ark. 1945

Rohwer Relocation Center, Ark.  
On furlough from Army.

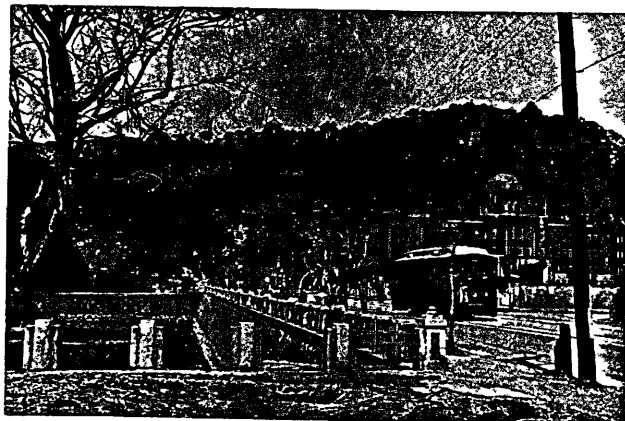


Saburo Oshita 1946

Kencho, Ehime-ken, Matsuyama-shi



Matsuyama Castle, Matsuyama-shi  
Slightly damaged from 1945-6  
wartime air raid (U.S.) (Now repaired)

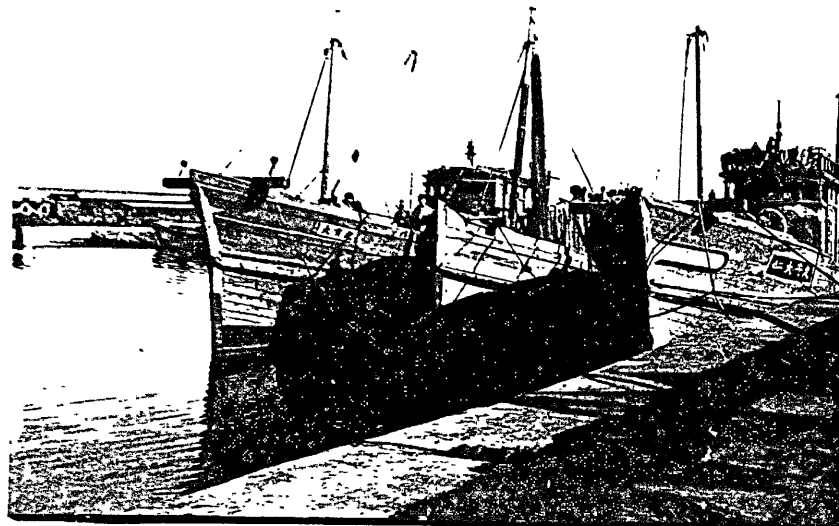


Matsuyama-shi, Ken-cho beyond trolley  
Matsuyama Castle Hill in background <sup>1946</sup>





Lt. Kelly Gay, First Commanding Officer  
Wakkanai Sub-Detachment



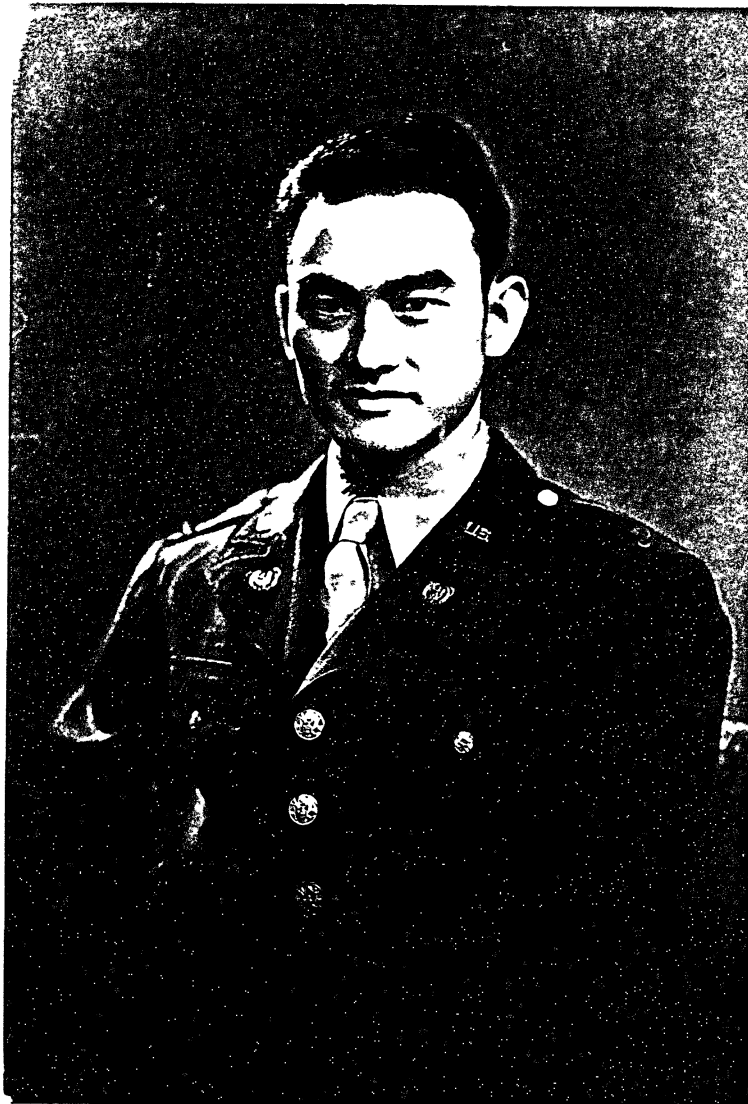
Fishing Boats, Wakkanai Harbor



Warrant Officer, J. G., Commanding Officer  
Wakkanai CIC Sub-Detachment, 1947



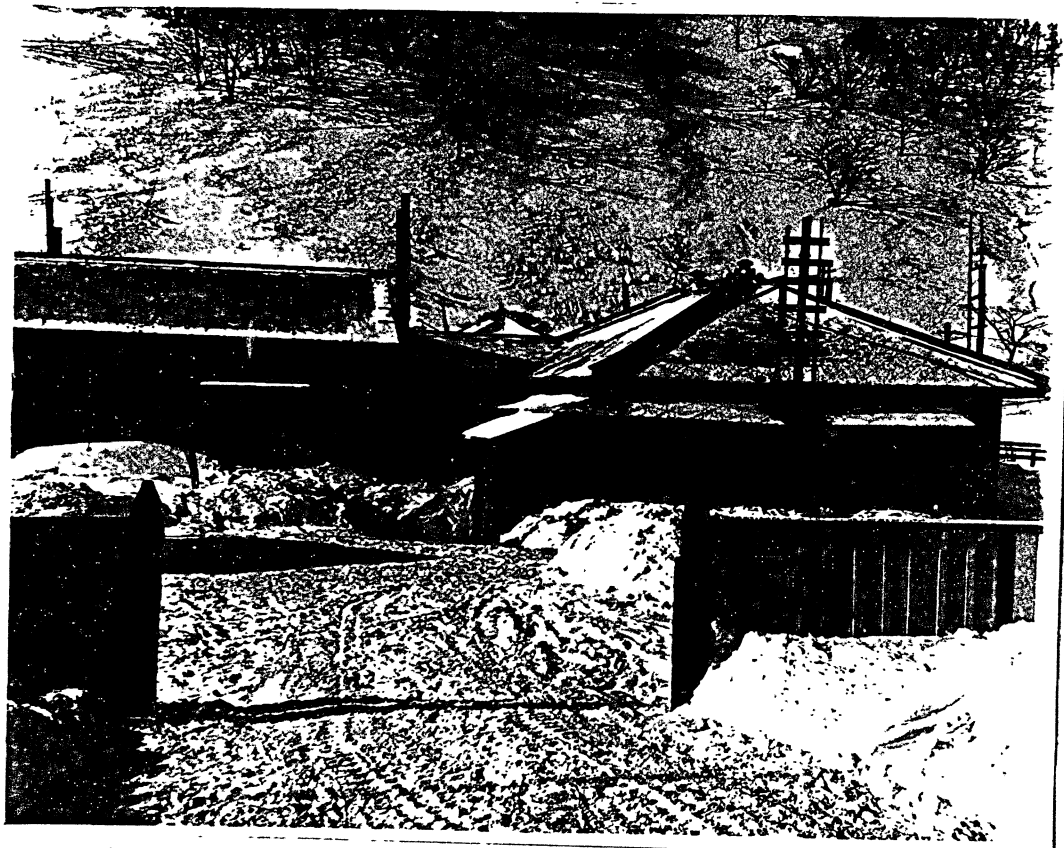
Hillside bomb shelter, Wakkanai, Hokkaido



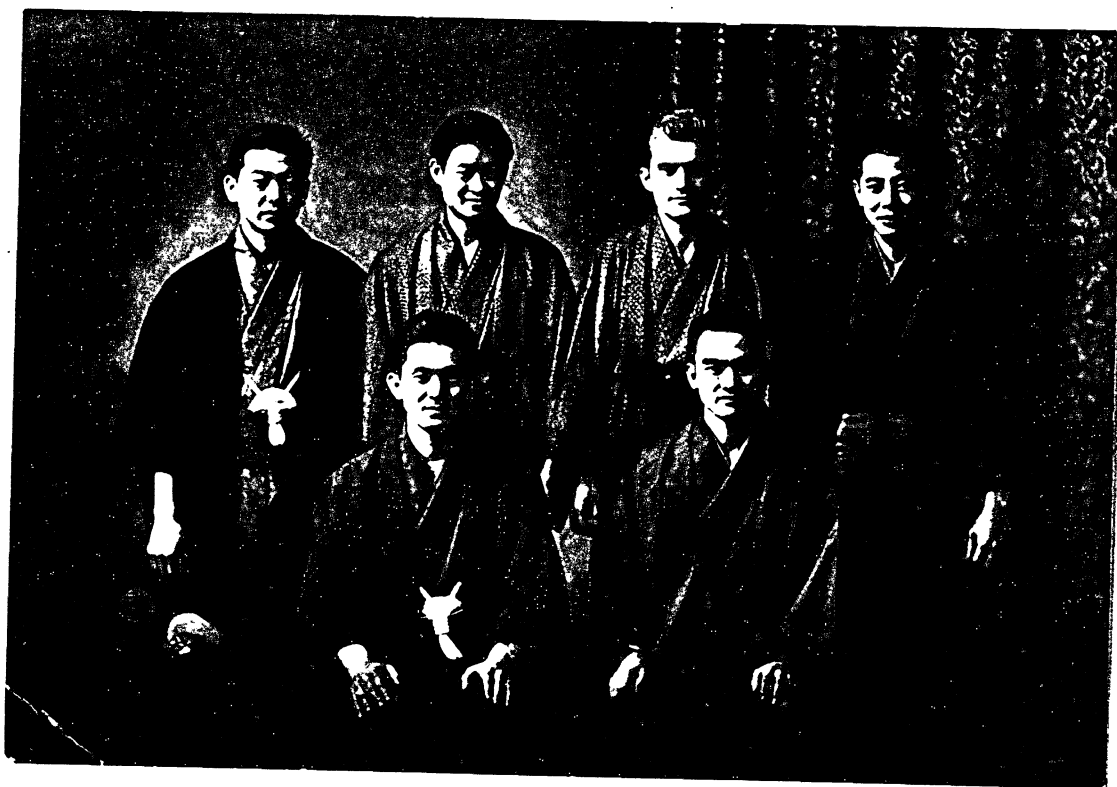
Chief Warrant Officer Saburo Oshita  
Executive Officer, Wakkanai CIC sub-  
1948 Detachment



Hilltop view, Wakkanai-cho. Looking north  
On a clear day you can see... Saghalien



Wakkanai CIC Sub-Detachment Office/Quarters 1947



The Whole Gang - Wakkanai CIC Detachment - 1948  
Front: Lt. Richard Hayashi, Saburo Oshita (Left to Right)  
Back Row: Kenneth Okano, Ikera Matsumonji, James Brice  
Hiratanani (FNU)

F



U.S. Air Force Radar Station Group, Noshappu Point  
Several miles northwest of Wakkanai Town (chō) 1947-8



Elementary School, Wakkanai 1947