





PART FIVE
Overseas

- THEATERS
- COMBAT
- V-J DAY
- OCCUPATIONAL



THIS IS IT

Many of the graduates will be reminded of the days spent in Presidio, Savage or in Snelling and look upon each chapter of their schooling in this publication as a pleasant chapter. In the initiation of the overseas section, it will be difficult to pictorialize those same memorable scenes. Probably the Higgins Boats pictured above are an appropriate depiction.

D-Day, H-Hour, Objective—a palm-fringed beach shattered by the might of man and machine or a rocky cold beach with death lurking in the seemingly impregnable jungle or unfathomable fog. Here were the proving grounds for the many months spent in school learning the language in an effort to combat the enemy successfully. It was the opportune moment to execute the knowledge stored—days of hardship and only memories of the better days on "stateside" to remind them that there was something to be fighting for.

It can well be said that the islands on which the men fought held no glamour nor could they add a pleasant chapter to their memoirs. They were places that would best be forgotten.

Report After Action

"A captured map of the enemy infantry regiment was brought in by the Infantry boys on the 23rd of March. The map was brought into this section at 1700 the same day. Here was the prime opportunity to utilize the knowledge we acquired from the many months of study at MISLS. The language team worked feverishly to decode the vital message contained on the map. The initial interrogation was only the beginning of a multitude of 'hot info' we were able to get.

"On the map, we found the disposition of the troops and its future plans. It stated on the map that the regiment would commence attacking at 2000. Preliminary information was sent to all commanders concerned and overlays were made to follow. The switch board in the Signal Corps section was busier than the one operating at the New York Stock Exchange. The Corps Commanding General was informed of the hot news and he immediately ordered all Corps, Division and independent artilleries to point their guns at the location of the enemy. At 1945 the barrage started with all guns firing simultaneously. The barrage was one of the heaviest laid on any impact area in the South Pacific.

"The next morning the Recon troops went out into the impact area and they found that the enemy was practically wiped out. A wounded enemy soldier was found midst the many shell craters and he told us of the hell he and the rest of the men had endured. He cried as he told us of how our shells literally caught them with their pants down. They were just about to leave the area for the jumping-off line. Tears came out of his eyes as he related the fear and awe, and also how bitter it was that he was unable to fire even one shot against the Americans.

"The remaining Japanese troops fled in haste and went into hiding. That ended the campaign."





Where Graduates

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

Attue, 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 in 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.





Served Overseas

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.

AMERICAN 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 Culcatta.

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 Corps Pacific Ocean Area, 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.



Presidio Pioneers

The first group of linguists to be attached to a combat zone went to the Advanced Alaskan Defense base in Adak off the Aleutian Islands. They were graduates of the Fourth Army Intelligence School at the Presidio of San Francisco. Though this group was the first to be attached to a unit from the School, they did not see action till later in the year. During the many months spent in Alaska before action took place, they were inconvenienced by the bleak and cold dampness which is characteristic of the Aleutian region.

Combat intelligence work started for them with the offensive on Attu Island which will long be remembered. The fog-bound island was the first major offensive action deployed by the armed forces in the Pacific area. Though most of the language specialists went in with the second wave, they were subjected to the worst of combat conditions. The untenability of the front lines made work for the men dangerous and it was under these conditions that they made spot translations of captured documents and interrogations which aided immensely in formulating an offensive plan and bringing the campaign to a quick ending. Much of the information seeded by the linguist in the Attu campaign was directly responsible for the next offensive which was the invasion of Kiska. Though this campaign did not materialize to a full-scale battle, the information and documents which the Intelligence team obtained from this campaign were instrumental in the future strategic bombing of the Japanese northern islands. Despite the fact that this theater of war was just one of the many that was forgotten in the annals of World War II by many of the unmilitary, it proved that Japanese language specialists were essential to the successful prosecution of the war against the enemy.



EARLY GRADUATES had little idea of where they would be shipped. Many expected malaria-infested jungles, only to land in blizzard-swept northland. Linguists standing arm in arm are: (L) William Nishikawa, Shigeo Ito and Masao Mayeda; (R) Harold Nishimura and Yasuo Umetani.



ALASKAN DEPARTMENT'S linguists numbered almost half a hundred after reinforcements arrived from Savage. Among them were: (L) George Tsukichi, Mitsuo Shibata and Yoshio Morita and (R) Frank Otsuka, in fur-lined slipover.



MANY LINGUISTS were sent to the South Pacific upon completion of operations in the Aleutians, leaving approximately a half a dozen language specialists back. It was later on Okinawa that Mitsuo Shibata was killed.





DISCUSSING TRANSLATION problems in the ISCOM G-2 language section are Lt Arthur Swearingen and S/Sgt Miyamoto. Both are early Snelling graduates. ● THIS IS INTERIOR of tent housing the ISCOM G-2 language section. Linguists in foreground are: T/4s Fumio Uchino, Tetsuo Sugimoto, Hiroshi Kobashigawa and Kazuo Nakamura.

SAVAGE GRAD scans documents after landing on Liana Beach. T/Sgt Shigeo Yasutake, who later became Captain, was one of first linguists to be commissioned. ● CAPTURED DOCUMENTS are given the once over by school graduates Major John Burden, T/3 Takeshi Miyasaki and T/3 Fred Odanaka. Burden was head of 25th Division language section.





CAVE FLUSHING DETAIL pauses at one of the many caves on their itinerary. This language team, headed by Lt Dave Kaplan, was attached to Marine Corps.

EXAMINATION OF FOXHOLE is made by two men of scout patrol. Linguists, armed only with hand grenades and knife, often persuaded hidden enemy to come out and surrender. Though a dangerous task, it was necessary for them to flush every foxhole for die-hard Jap soldiers.



HEADING FOR jump-off area in a jeep are two men from the 25th Division language section. They will board a boat for assault area. Linguists were needed on fighting lines for spot translation and PW interrogation.

