September 8, 1977

Dear Mr. Harrington:

This is my follow-up letter of July 25, 1977. The documents which I handled at the Far Eastern Division in the Pentagon Building were all classified as "TOP SECRET" or "SECRET" and closely guarded. They were "Order of Battle," "Formation of Newly Organized Southern Area Armies and Chain of Command," "Promotion and Transfer of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers," "Construction of Caves and Dugouts," "Movement of Manchuria-Stationed Crack Kwantung Army," "New Types of Heavy Weapons," "Chemical Warfare Units," "Zero Fighters," and "Various Naval Vessels, etc."

I often found out names of units and their movements by translating soldiers' individual military record pocketbooks. I recall it was sometime in the summer of 1944 when I was asked by my immediate superior officer, Capt. Lardner W. Moore, to take part and lend help to then Maj. Edwin Reischauer in preparing and correct the wording on aerial leaflets on "Warning" and "Surrender" to be dropped on enemy mainland. He introduced himself to me as Maj. Edwin Reischauer; he was called to active duty from Columbia University. This was the first time that I met the former U.S. Ambassador to Japan. About this time, I was offered a commission to second lieutenent but I declined. I considered our duty at the Pentagon was merely a trial basis as far as the U.S. Army was concerned, to see whether Niseis were trustworthy or not. After all, this was the first time in the history of the U.S. that Niseis in uniform were assigned to duty at the top government office.

All of us four Niseis did our utmost to win their confidence. As a result, three or four section chiefs (colonels) sought our help and opinion. With the great number of documents coming in daily, the War Department asked for reinforcement of several more Niseis, and I believe that this turned out to be the start of the Pacific Military Intelligence Research Section (PACMIRS) at Camp Ritchie, Maryland. Just about this time, a captured Japanese Army movie filmed in China was shown to the Pentagon Army officers and civilian employees. During the brief recess period, not knowing what would be shown next on the part of the viewers, I, dressed in the full field Japanese combat uniform armed with a rifle, bayonet, and a few hand grenades, and my face painted black, was spotlighted all of a sudden in the dark projection room. I must have looked very fierce, pointing a fixed bayonet rifle at a group of generals. This demonstration of the combat uniform in night attack was explained in detail by Lt. Col. Tait to viewers when the room was lit. A few days later, several more pictures of myself in the Japanese Army and Naval Landing Party (Rikusen-tai) were taken for the official U.S. Army training manual.

The work at the PACMIRS was an extension of what we had been doing at the Pentagon. Incoming documents were first recorded, sent to Dissemination Section for translation, to the Checking Section for grammar correction and proper military terminology, to the Panel Section to decide priority, and then to the Printing Section for final binding form, ready for distribution to the Pentagon and various units overseas. I was the head of the Glossary Section (military terminology) and also instructor in Japanese for PACMIRS personnel, mostly British and Canadians.

Sometime in August, 1945, I was ordered to proceed to Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, along with Maj. Eugene Wright and Lt. Ishio. I participated in lectures on "Prisoners of War" and "Enemy Documents" with the above officers for three hours and held the attention of 600 U.S. and Allied officers throughout that time. I knew it was a success as they kept asking us questions on the subjects for over half an hour. I received commendation from Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Commandant of the School. I also received separate commendations from Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg and Brig. Gen. P.E. Peabody and was awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon with Pendant while I was with the GHQ in Tokyo.

I remember it was about February, 1945, three sergeants, namely Patrick Nagano of Berkeley, California, George Urabe (both former MIS instructors) and Kazuo Yamane of Hawaii, left suddenly during the night for a secret mission. They returned about six months later and told me that they were in Europe, had crossed the Rhine River under enemy fire and had gone into Berlin. That was about all they told me. I could not understand why they were shipped there but I knew it had to do something with intelligence mission. My duty as an investigator for the War Crimes Defense Section in Yokohama was to deal with "B," "C," and "D" criminals. Army commanders (general officers) and prison camp commanders were classified as "B" criminals, staff and non-commissioned officers were classified as "C" criminals, and civilians attached to the army were "D" criminals.

When a case was delivered to our section by the GHQ Legal Section, we investigators, headed for the Sugamo Prison for interviews with suspects and to prepare affidavits. There were times when we had to travel a few days by train to a remote area to get in contact with relatives, friends, or witnesses in order to obtain sworn statements. Affidavits or sworn statements, whichever were [redacted] handed over to defense attorneys who put into operation for the court battle. My attorney asked me to investigate a difficult atrocity case involving Japanese MPs beheading downed U.S. B-29 fliers. It was a very tough case since I could not get cooperation from the clients' former commanding officer who ordered his men (the suspects) to execute the fliers. However, I finally

succeeded in making him admit guilt and as a result, the suspects got off with a light sentence of only ten years instead of death.

There were many other cases I handled, such as the 18 men Tinian Case. This incident took place on Tinian Island where captured U.S. prisoners were thrown into an underground cell and burned to death by gasoline fire. During an interview at the Sugamo Prison, a U.S. Army sergeant, a lone escapee from the underground cell on Tinian Island, broke into the interview room and started striking the suspects in retaliation. I had to stand in between them with the aid of MPs to quiet him down. Several of the suspects were injured as they were helpless. I was also injured at this time. Ten suspects out of the 18 were sentenced to death after the lengthy trial.

On December 7, 1941, the morning Pearl Harbor was attacked, I was washing my face, having just awakened, and getting ready to head for San Francisco. Our quarter as well as classrooms were in the old aircraft hangar located on Crissy Field near the Golden Gate Bridge. About 8:00 AM, Capt. Dickey, assistant commandant, and Second Lt. Dowd walked into the building. One of us saw them and he shouted, "Attention." Capt. Dickey said in a sad, low voice, "I just received the bad news. Japan bombed Pearl Harbor." Just at that time, Lt. Col. Weckerling, commandant, walked in and we assembled in A-1 classroom where I used to study. The commandant said, "Well men, you have just heard the bad news. I sincerely sympathize with you boys on your peculiar predicament. I was in the same spot when World War I broke out as I happened to be of German descent. You are free to leave if you so desire, but now, the time has come to prove your loyalty and I expect each and everyone's utmost." All of us were so quiet and sad. some even did have tears in their eyes during the assembly. We were never so confused and could not believe that the attack was actually carried out. In the meantime, officers and soldiers who were out in the city were picked up by MP wagons , brought back to the post, and were armed immediately to guard the area, as they were told that Japan would soon attack San Francisco.

Many of us, Nisei soldiers, started to worry about the situation of our parents who were non-citizens and labeled "enemy aliens." The worry was mutual as the parents were concerned about their soldier sons in the service. I telephoned my parents in Los Angeles and found out that their restaurant business was immediately closed by the FBI, and that they were waiting for the next order. In January, 1942, I headed for Los Angeles on a weekend pass and found out that they had moved to the quiet residential district, and were preparing for the evacuation from the West Coast. Neighbor (white) people were so sympathetic to my parents, especially after seeing me in army uniform. They tried to comfort my parents and even offered to safe-keep their belongings. By this time, nothing was left. They had to give up the restaurant, its fixtures, and everything that belonged to them, even bed and chairs, etc. Of course, their bank deposits were frozen.

My parents told me sadly that they lost well over $20,000 (pre-war dollar value). In 1953, the evacuation claim was filed with the U.S. Justice Department and they were paid only $5,000 (post-war dollar value), since they had to compromise with the U.S. government. The Justice Department said that my parents would be paid immediately if they agreed to the above amount. Otherwise, it would take many years to settle in court and it would be possible that they might not get paid at all if they died during that time, since everything they owned was under their non-citizen names. They were taken to Pomona Assembly Center first about May, and onto Heart Mountain Relocation Center near Cody, Wyoming, where they remained until after the war. I visited them four times (Sept, 1942; Nov., 1943; Oct., 1944; Aug., 1945) during their confinement. Provost Marshal at the camp gate and his MPs were friendly toward us. Each time I visited the camp, they gave me a jeep ride to my parents' barracks. I was free to go in or out to Cody for shopping during the day. There were no riots or violence of any sort, although the internees appeared extremely bitter and disheartened. But at the same time, I noticed that they were cooperating with each other and trying to live the best way they knew how under the existing circumstances. My brother acted as a block manager for $14 a month, father and mother worked at a block mess hall for $10 each. In December, 1945, they left Heart Mountain and resettled in Los Angeles, where they did various odd jobs for several years and retired. My father is 92, mother is 79, and both are still living with minor physical problems.

The folling list names the graduates from Camp Savage, their destinations, and their home addresses if available.

Masaru Ariyasu - First MIS graduate. New Caledonia. Real estate business in Los Angeles.

Wesley Fishel - My student in Savage, 1943. Second Lt. Cavalry then.

Raymond Harada - Former 100th Infantryman, 1943 Savage graduate. Savage instructor, then to PACMIRS.

Ernest Hirai - My student in Savage, 1942. Won Warrant Officer grade overseas.

Gary T. Kadani - First MIS graduate. New Guinea. Won field commission to Second Lt., later Major.

Arthur M. Kaneko - First MIS graduate. Savage instructor. Second Lt. at PACMIRS, Washington Document Center (Tokyo) - CIA - State Dept. Retired as Lt. Col. U.S.A.R. [redacted] Wheaton, Md. 20902

Kazuo Kawaguchi - First MIS graduate. New Guinea. [redacted] Los Angeles 90033

Yukio Kawamoto - My student in Savage, 1943. Served with Americal

Division. Occupation in Tokyo, Japan. Returned to U.S. in 1948. Worked at Oakland Police Dept., Calif.

Roy Iwao Kawashiri - First MIS graduate. New Caledonia. [redacted] Berkeley, Calif.

Kay Kiyoshi Kido - 1944 Camp Savage graduate. PACMIRS, Washington Document Center (Tokyo), War Crimes Defense Section (Yokohama), 5th Air Force at Nagoya and Tachikawa. [redacted] Los Angeles 90006 Served 30 years of U.S. Civil Service, Japan.

George Koshi - 1943 Camp Savage graduate. Reinforcement to my G-2 team in War Dept. PACMIRS, Washington Document Center (Tokyo), War Crimes Defense Section (Yokohama), Far East Air Force, 5th Air Force at Tokyo and Tachikawa. [redacted] Seattle, Wash. 98178 Served 30 years of U.S. Civil Service, Tokyo.

Masanori Minamoto - First MIS graduate. First lone MIS soldier to New Guinea. Occupation duty in Fukuoka military government.

Eddie Mitsukado - Former 100th Infantryman. My student in Savage, 1943. Won field commission to 2nd Lt. in CBI.

Yukita Mizutari - My student in Camp Savage, 1942. Killed in action in New Guinea.

George Nakamura - My student in Savage, 1943. Killed in action in Philippines.

Ichiro Nishida - First MIS graduate. Savage instructor, PACMIRS. Now deceased.

Morio Nishita - First MIS graduate. Savage and Fort Snelling instructor. Worked for Berkeley Board of Education. [redacted] Berkeley, Calif.

William Nishikawa - First MIS graduate. Alaska and Aleutians. [redacted] Yuba City, Calif.

Jack Ohashi - First MIS graduate. Chief School Supply Sergeant at Camp Savage.

Paul Rusch - Officer student at Camp Savage, 1942. Later Director of Personnel of MIS at Camp Savage and Fort Snelling. Founder and Director of Kiyosato Educational Experiment Project in Yamanashi Prefecture, Japan. Retired as Lt. Col. U.S.A.R.

Kay Kiyoshi Sakamoto - First MIS graduate. New Guinea.

Ryuichi Shinoda - First MIS graduate. Savage and Fort Snelling instructor. Civil Cengor Unit in Tokyo, Japan. Deceased

Lachlan Sinclair - Officer student at Presidio of S.F., 1942. Head of JICPOA (Hawaii), Lt. Col.

Ben Sugeta - 1943 Camp Savage graduate. Merrill's Marauders. [redacted] Los Angeles, Calif.

E. Swift - First MIS graduate. Officer student (Capt.) pre-WW II Immigration officer at S.F. (fluent in Japanese).

Kan Tagami - 1942 Camp Savage graduate. Savage instructor. Gen. MacArthur's interpreter.

George Takeda - First MIS graduate. Lt. in Philippines. Occupation duty in Tokyo, Japan.

Hideo Tsuyuki - First MIS graduate. New Guinea. Retired L.A. Freeway Survey Engineer. [redacted] Los Angeles, Calif. 90063

Shigeru Ujiie - Camp Savage graduate. War Crimes trial interpreter in Philippines and Yokohama, Japan. [redacted] Long Beach, Calif. 90810 Lutheran minister.

Shigeru Yamashita - First MIS gradua te. New Caledonia. [redacted] Los Angeles, Calif.

Edwin Fukui - My student, 1943 Camp Savage graduate. Member of my G-2 team in War Dept. Killed in action in Okinawa when attacking machine gun position. Seattle born.

Ronald Chagami - 1942 Camp Savage graduate. Savage instructor.

Howard Hiroki - Former 100th Infantryman. My student in Camp Savage, 1943.

Yoshio Hotta - First MIS graduate. First one to be shipped to Alaska. Met heavy enemy fire on the Aleutians. District agent in insurance business. [redacted] Berkeley 7, Calif.

Shigeo Ito - 1942 Camp Savage graduate. Alaska and Aleutians. [redacted] Altadena, Calif.

George Kayano - 1942 Camp Savage graduate. Gen MacArthur's interpreter.

Gerald Kobayashi - Sgt.-Major at Camp Savage, 1942. Warrant officer, 2nd Lt. (Personnel officer), 1943 - 1944.

Kazuo Kozaki - First MIS graduate. Savage instructor. New Guinea. Won Silver Star for finding and translating important document (probably the Z-Plan copy). Field commissioned to 2nd Lt.
Great Lakes Overseas, Inc., 3400 Prudential Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

Isao Kusuda - First MIS graduate. New Caledonia.

Yutaka Munakata - Camp Savage and Fort Snelling Civilian instructor.

Harold Nishimura - 1943 Camp Savage graduate. Aleutians.

Fred Nishitsuji - First MIS graduate, First one to be shipped to South West Pacific.
[redacted] Los Angeles, Calif.

Mamoru Noji - My student at Camp Savage, 1942 graduate.
[redacted] Parkdale, Oregon.

Richard K. Hayashi - My student at Camp Savage, 1942 graduate. MIS staff.

Goro Oishi - War Crimes trial court interpreter at Yokohama, Japan.
[redacted] San Pedro, Calif.

Don Oka - My student at Camp Savage, 1943 graduate. Alaska.
[redacted] Los Angeles, Calif.

Akira Oshida - Original Civilian staff instructor at Presidio, S.F., Savage, Fort Snelling, and Presidio of Monterey.

Frank Otsuka - My student at Camp Savage, 1942 graduate. Alaska and Aleutians.

Thomas T. Sakamoto - First MIS graduate. Savage instructor. Los Negros, Korea, Presidio of Monterey, and South Vietnam. Full colonel with 30 years of Service.

Albert Tamura - 1942 Camp Savage graduate, CBI. Deceased in 1974.

James Tanizawa - First MIS graduate. Savage and Fort Snelling instructor.
[redacted] El Cerrito, Calif.

Susumu Toyoda - My student at Camp Savage, 1943 graduate. Gen. MacArthur's interpreter. Won field commission to 2nd Lt.

Fusao Uchiyama - My student at Camp Savage, 1943 graduate. Former 100th Infantryman.

Gene M. Uratsu - First MIS graduate. Savage instructor. Field commissioned to 2nd Lt. in Philippines. [redacted] San Rafael, Calif.

Eugene Wright - Officer student at Presidio of S.F., 1942. Duty at PACMIRS with rank of Major after returning from South West Pacific.

Steve Yamamoto - First MIS graduate, CBI. Won field commission to 2nd Lt. Major in Kyoto, Japan. [redacted] Springfield, Virginia

Paul Aurell - Pre-WW II Osaka resident, Japan. Officer student at Camp Savage, 1942.

Gilbert Ayres - Officer student at Camp Savage, 1942.

Faubian Bowers - My student at Camp Savage, 1942 graduate. Gen. MacArthur's interpreter in Tokyo with rank of Lt. Col.

Lawrence Dowd - Executive officer at Presidio of S.F. in 1941 - 1942. Adjutant at Camp Savage and Fort Snelling with rank of Major. Presently, professor at University of San Francisco.

John F. Aiso - Well known Nisei attorney in Los Angeles. Chief instructor at Presidio of S.F., Director of Academic Training at Camp Savage and Fort Snelling with rank of Major. Retired as Colonel, U.S.A.R. Served as L.A. Municipal Court judge and L.A. County Superior Court judge, retired after 20 years of service. [redacted] Los Angeles, Calif.

Charles Fogg - My student at Camp Savage, 1942 graduate.

Gordon Jorgensen - Student at Presidio of S.F. and Camp Savage. Commissioned to 2nd Lt.

Shigeya Kihara - Original civilian staff instructor at Presidio of S.F., Fort Snelling and Presidio of Monterey.

Tom Kosobayashi - Camp Savage graduate, CBI. War Crimes Defense investigator at Yokohama, Japan.

William Laffin - Pre-WW II resident of Japan. Officer student at Camp Savage and 1943 graduate. Killed in action in CBI. 1st Lt.

Dye Ogata - My student at Camp Savage, 1942 graduate. Commissioned to 2nd Lt. at Officer Candidate School, Fort Benning, Ga., PACMIRS 1945.

George T. Sakai - 1943 Camp Savage graduate. Savage instructor! Okinawa.

Shigeo Yasutake - 1942 Camp Savage graduate. Served with the 25th Division. Won field commission to 2nd Lt. Company commander at Fort Snelling.

Joe Harada - 1943 Camp Savage graduate. Loaned to U.S. Marine Units and took part in landing on Iwo Jima and others.
[redacted] Los Angeles, Calif.

John E. Anderton - Officer student at Camp Savage, 1942 graduate. Duty at PACMIRS with rank of Major after returning from South West Pacific.
[redacted] San Francisco, Calif.

Joe Y. Masuda - First MIS graduate. Savage instructor. 2nd Lt. at PACMIRS, Washington Document Center (Tokyo), Korea. Served 20 years, retired as Major.
[redacted] Los Angeles, Calif. 90063

Please note that the addresses of the above may not be up-to-date. I hope that the information provided will be helpful in compiling your book. I am looking forward to its publication and hope that it will be a great success.

Very truly yours,

Jimmie M. Matsumura