



**SECRET VALOR**

**PART III**  
**Military Intelligence**  
**Language Schools**

## **The MISLS Gopher Emblem**

Emblem of MISLS, The Gopher, is the creation of CBI veteran T/Sgt Chris Ishii while he was at Savage in 1943. Imprinted on stationery and publications, it has been given permanence in the form of a plaque. What the mule is to the Army, the lion to M-G-M, the Gopher is to the School.



The MISLS Album, 1946, pp 37, 106-7 and 1

## 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)

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## **"Three Leaders of MISLS"**

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by Sohei Yamate

In the postwar years, the members of the MIS Veterans Club of Hawaii honored three men who guided and influenced them during the war. The honorees were Colonel Kai E. Rasmussen, Judge John F. Aiso, and Colonel Sidney F. Mashbir.

Colonel Rasmussen was the Commandant and one of the founders of the Military Intelligence Service Language School (MISLS). Early in World War II he saw the need for men who knew the Japanese language. His guidance and leadership led to the successful training of over 6,000 men for military intelligence service.

Judge Aiso was the director of academic training of the language school. It was his job to see that the men studied and mastered the Japanese language. He and his early staff worked on textbooks and other classroom materials. The United States is indebted to him for his accomplishments in World War II.

Colonel Mashbir was an American spy who headed Allied Translator and Interpreter Sections. He worked with linguists from the Military Intelligence Service Language School and by war's end his men had interrogated 14,000 prisoners and scanned two million documents. Through his efforts the Nisei won recognition -- 150 were commissioned as second lieutenants and 500 received decorations and commendations for their part in the war.



Colonel Rasmussen



Judge Aiso



Colonel Mashbir

## MISLS Graduates in The Combat Zone

Graduates served with approximately 130 Army, Navy and Marines Corps units and operated on loan to our Allies. Teams of at least 10 linguists joined scores of infantry division headquarters in the Pacific. Trained as interrogators, interpreters, translators, radio announcers, and propaganda writers at the Presidio (San Francisco), Camp Savage, and Fort Snelling, the intelligence personnel served as "the eyes and ears" of the American and Allied forces fighting Japan.

Starting with the Battle of Guadalcanal, the language specialists in the Pacific as the chief agents obtained enemy intelligence concerning battle plans, tactical decisions and troop disposition. This information greatly helped the American field commanders to make decisions, conduct effective maneuvers and avoid enemy surprises. "Never before in history did one army know so much concerning its enemy prior to actual engagement as did the American army during most of the Pacific campaign," said General MacArthur with pride. \*

Graduates worked at the Joint Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Area, (JICPOA) with headquarters in Hawaii. Other language teams served with the Joint Intelligence Collecting Agency which later combined with British Intelligence to form the South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center (SEATIC) with headquarters in New Delhi, India. Teams also operated with Merrill's Marauders, Mar's Task Force, Far Eastern Air Forces and other units in the China-Burma-India Theater. During the Attu and

Kiska campaigns in Alaska, approximately 50 MISLS graduates worked out of the Advance Alaskan Department headquartered in Adak.

Working selflessly and in anonymity, MISLS graduates translated the entire Japanese battle plans for the Philippines. These plans had fallen into American hands when the plane speeding Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Japanese Fleets, to a rendezvous with his armada crash-landed in the Philippines. The Japanese suffered almost total annihilation, and the worst defeat in their naval history, in the battle of San Bernardino Straits and off the north east coast of the Philippines. The language specialists also uncovered the complete Japanese plans for the defense of the Philippine Islands long before the U.S. forces landed on Leyte.

Some of the places MISLS graduates will long remember include Guadalcanal, Buna, New Georgia, Myitkyina, Attu, Munda, Peleliu, Tarawa, Iwo Jima, Leyte and Okinawa. They will also "remember the combat intelligence men who lie where they fell-- not in a confined cemetery--but in the steaming jungles and on the sandy beaches far from home"\*\*\*--a home where many of their families and friends had been incarcerated.

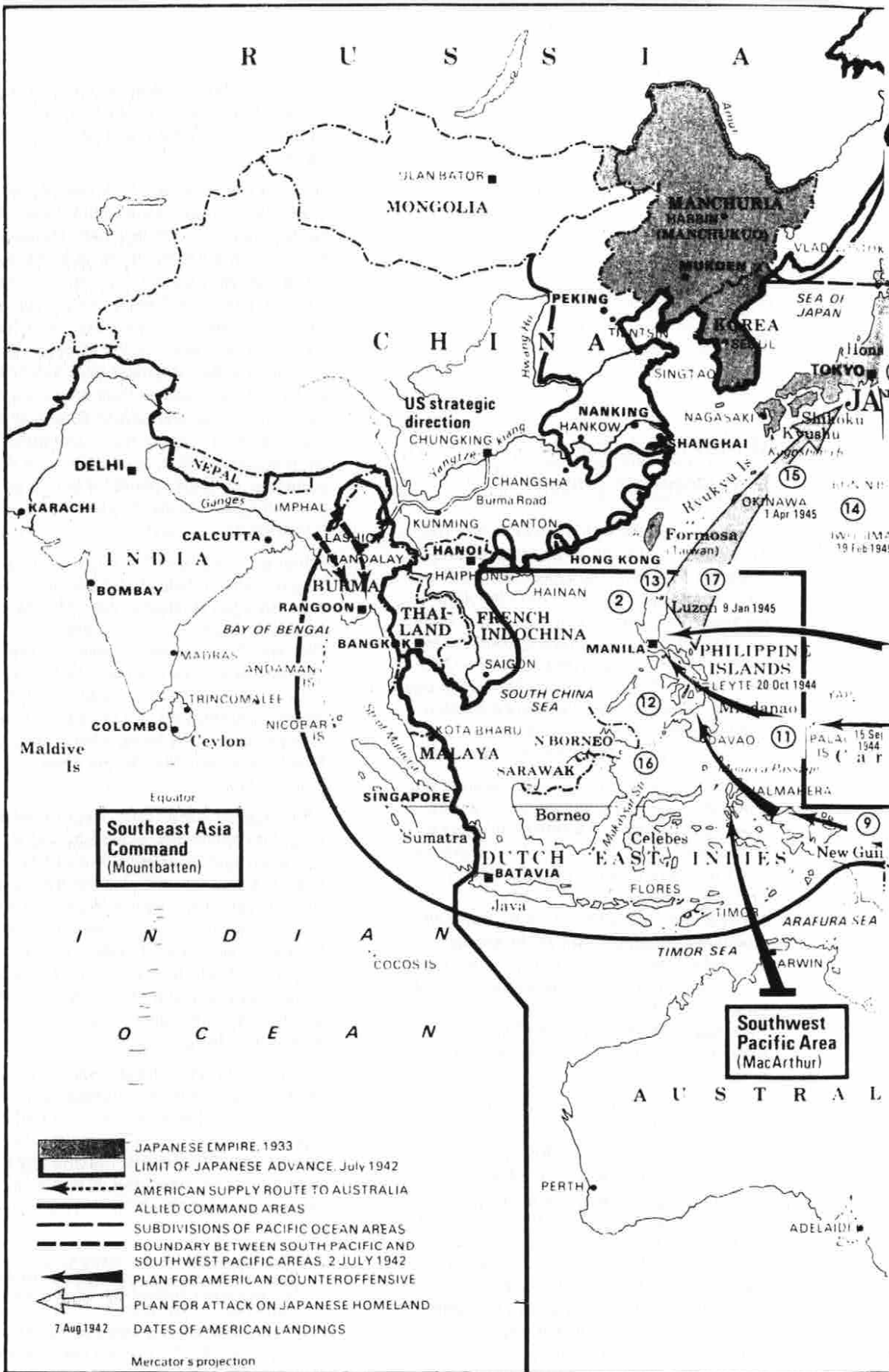
After Japan's surrender in September 1945, language specialists served as translators and interrogators at war crimes trials. They gathered vital statistics for the Atomic Bomb Survey, conducted by the Morale Division of the U.S. Army. In the Civil Affairs Branch, their work also proved indispensable. Psychologically, their presence became a shining example of a democracy in action contributing to the enormous job of liberalizing Japan.

The linguists were indispensable. "It can well be said that without the participation of these men, the U.S. forces would have battled against greater odds. Information and knowledge of the enemy obtained by these men cannot be measured in words but by the weight of victory itself."

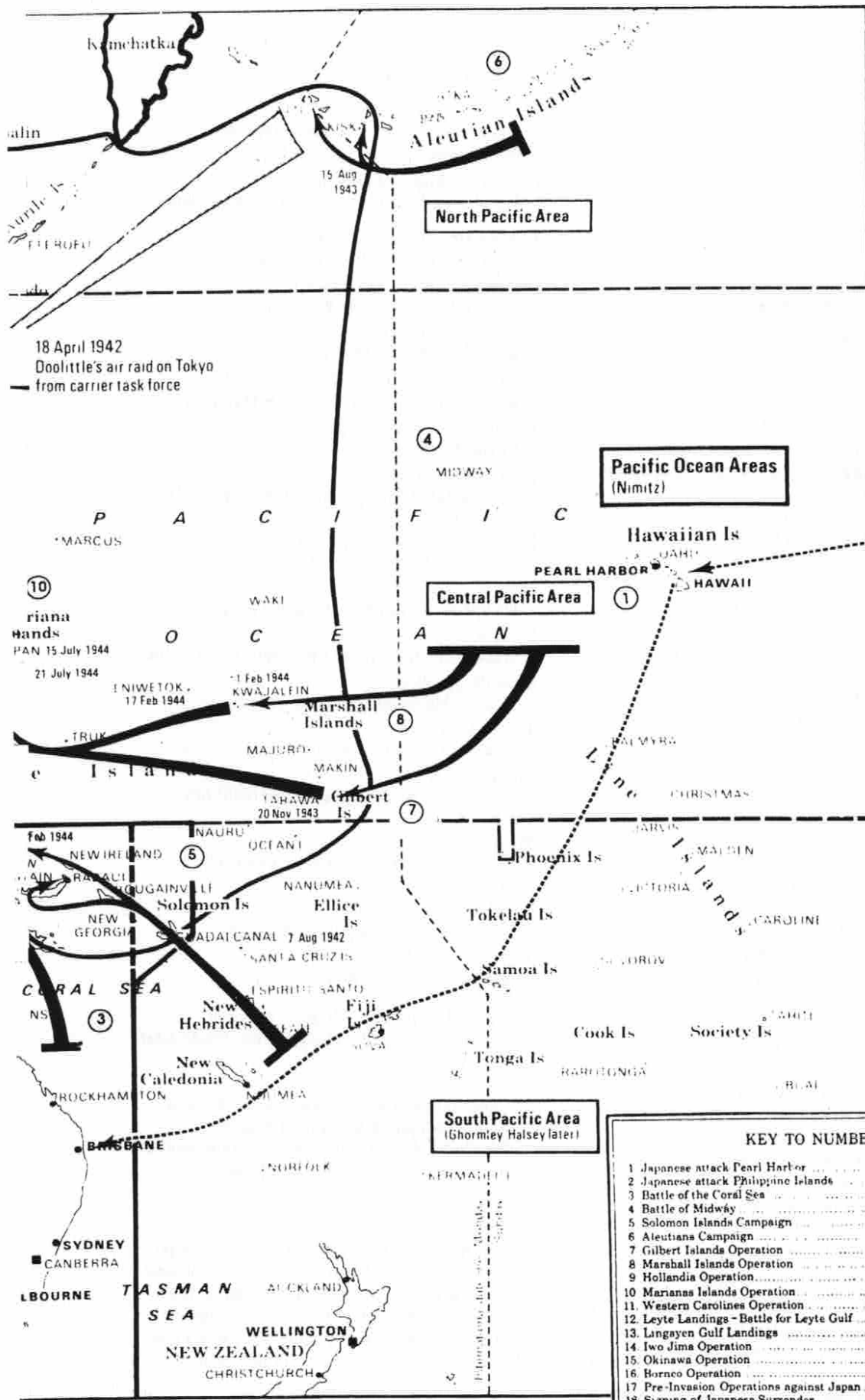
\* "The Nisei Soldiers of U.S. Military Intelligence; America's Superb Secret Weapon of World War II", by Dan Nakatsu, *National AJA Veterans Union, Kona, June 27-July 1, 1990, P. 47*

\*\* "History of MISLS," *The MISLS Album, 1946, P. 15*

\*\*\* "History of MISLS," *The MISLS Album, 1946, P. 15*



THE PACIFIC WAR—1942-45 The Allied Offensives



KEY TO NUMBERS	
1 Japanese attack Pearl Harbor	7 December 1941
2 Japanese attack Philippine Islands	8 December 1941
3 Battle of the Coral Sea	7-8 May 1942
4 Battle of Midway	3-6 June 1942
5 Solomon Islands Campaign	August 1942-June 1944
6 Aleutians Campaign	August 1942-August 1943
7 Gilbert Islands Operation	November 1943
8 Marshall Islands Operation	February 1944
9 Hollandia Operation	April 1944
10 Marianas Islands Operation	June-August 1944
11 Western Carolines Operation	September 1944
12 Leyte Landings - Battle for Leyte Gulf	October 1944
13 Lingayen Gulf Landings	January 1945
14 Iwo Jima Operation	February-March 1945
15 Okinawa Operation	April-June 1945
16 Borneo Operation	May-July 1945
17 Pre-Invasion Operations against Japan	July-August 1945
18 Signing of Japanese Surrender	2 September 1945

## **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



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**MIS Class of July 1943**  
**Camp Savage, Minnesota**

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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

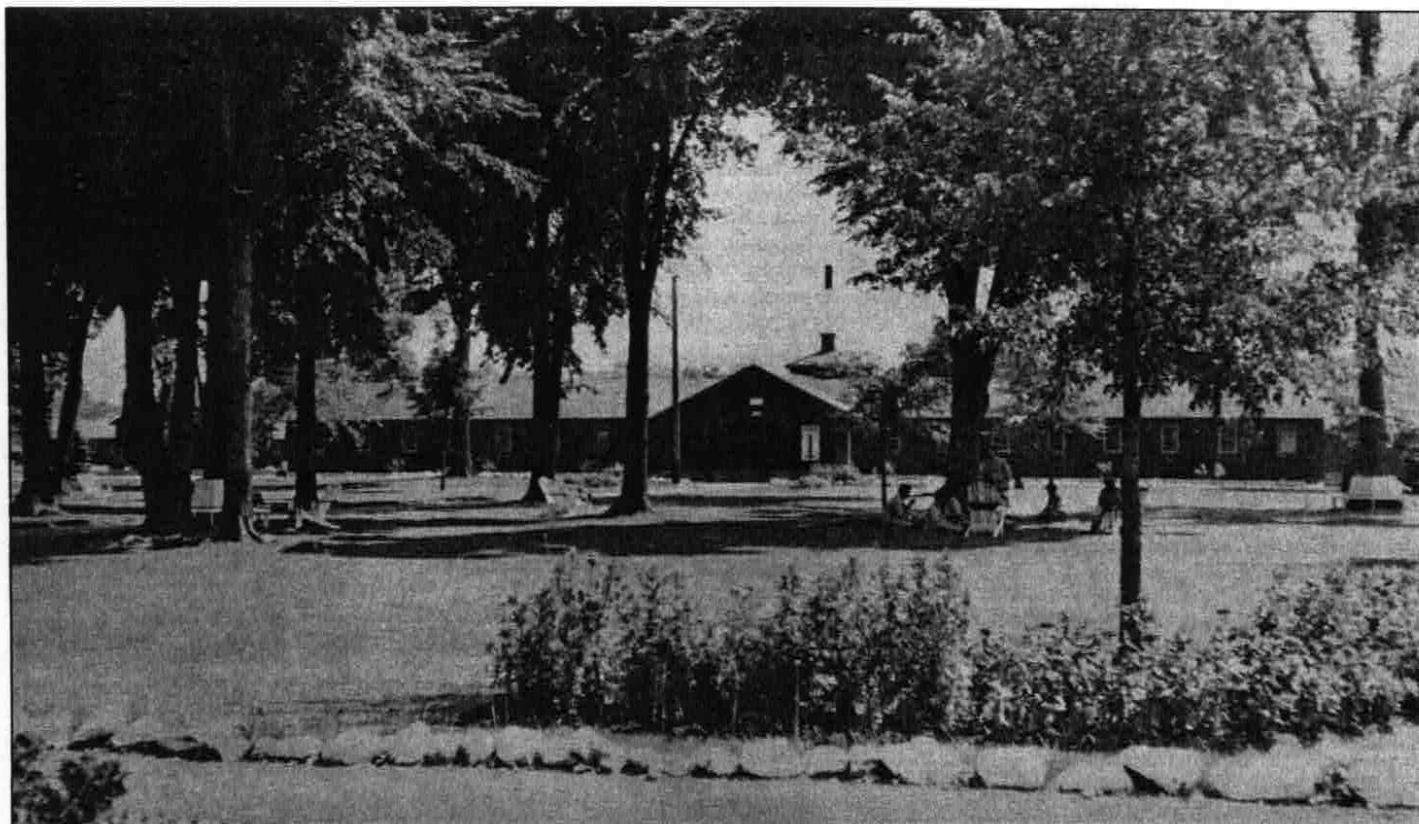
Edward Shigeo Hiromoto  
 Harry Yasuo Hiromoto  
 Chuck Kisao Hironaka  
 George Keichi Hironaka  
 Robert Katsuto Honke  
 Yoshio Hoshide  
 Jimmy Mitsuo Hozaki  
 Randolph Kiyoshi Ideue  
 Kenneth Iwamatsu Idouchi  
 Lawrence Masao Igarashi  
 Bennett Morio Ikeda  
 Terao Ikeda  
 Kiyomi Ikeuchi  
 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 Kitsuya  
 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  
 Toshio 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*

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**MIS Class of Feb, 1944**  
**Fort Snelling, MN.**

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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  
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Hashizumi, Soichi  
Hata, George  
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Hayashi, William

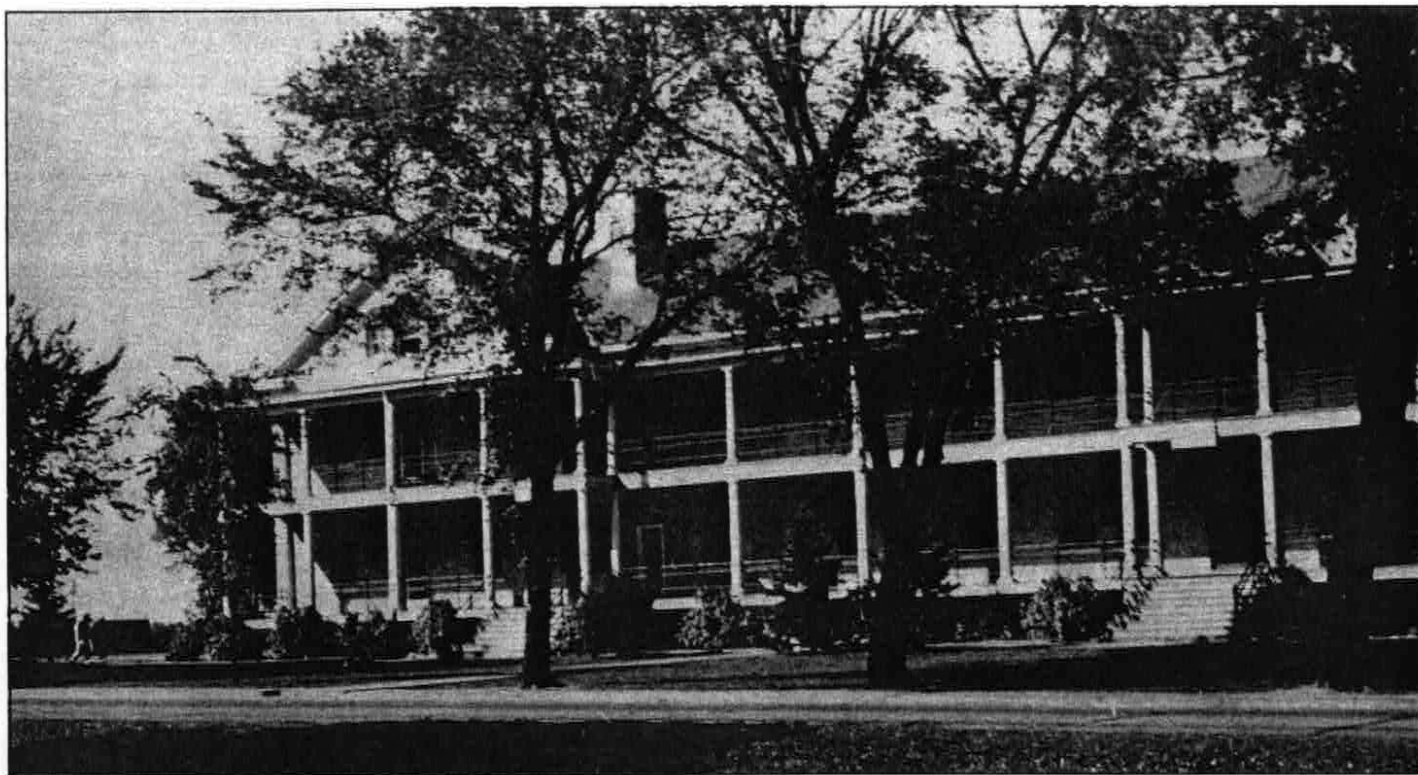
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Higa, Kosei  
Higa, Leslie  
Higashi, Harry  
Higashi, Ryosaku  
Hino, Kenneth  
Hirano, Hiroshi  
Hirano, Philips  
Hirata, Roy  
Hisaka, Masakazu  
Hisatake, Arthur  
Honjiyo, John  
Ichiriu, Edwin  
Iida, Andrew  
Iijima, Iwao  
Ikeda, Atsushi  
Ikemoto, Haruuki  
Imura, Takuo  
Inaba, Mitsugi  
Inouye, Tommy  
Inouye, Yoshito  
Irikura, James  
Ishida, Masaru  
Ishida, Toshio  
Ishihara, James  
Ishikawa, Alwin  
Ishimoto, Arthur  
Ishiyama, Sasuki  
Ito, Donald  
Izumato, Charles  
Kagehiro, Edwin  
Kaito, Frank  
Kaizawa, Stanley  
Kajioka, Hitoshi  
Kameda, Robert  
Kan, Sidney  
Kanda, Robert  
Kaneko, Edwin  
Kanemoto, Kaoru  
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Kihara, Kenneth  
Kikudome, Michinori  
Kikumoto, Paul  
Kimoto, Mamoru  
Kimura, Ernest  
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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  
Kwaye, 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  
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Murakami, Tsuruo  
Murawaki, Birdie  
Murayama, Leonard  
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Nakamura, Seiji  
Nakano, Lefty  
Nakano, Roy  
Nakano, Shizuo  
Nakashima, Henry  
Nakatsu, Masakatsu  
Namba, Kitami  
Naruto, Herbet  
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  
 Sugano, Ray  
 Sugimoto, Masaji  
 Suyeoka, Bobby  
 Suzui, Richard  
 Suzuki, Donald  
 Suzuki, Gilbert  
 Sasaki, Roy  
 Takaki, Fujio  
 Takaki, Morinaka  
 Takeuchi, Masaji  
 Takasaki, Richard  
 \*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



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