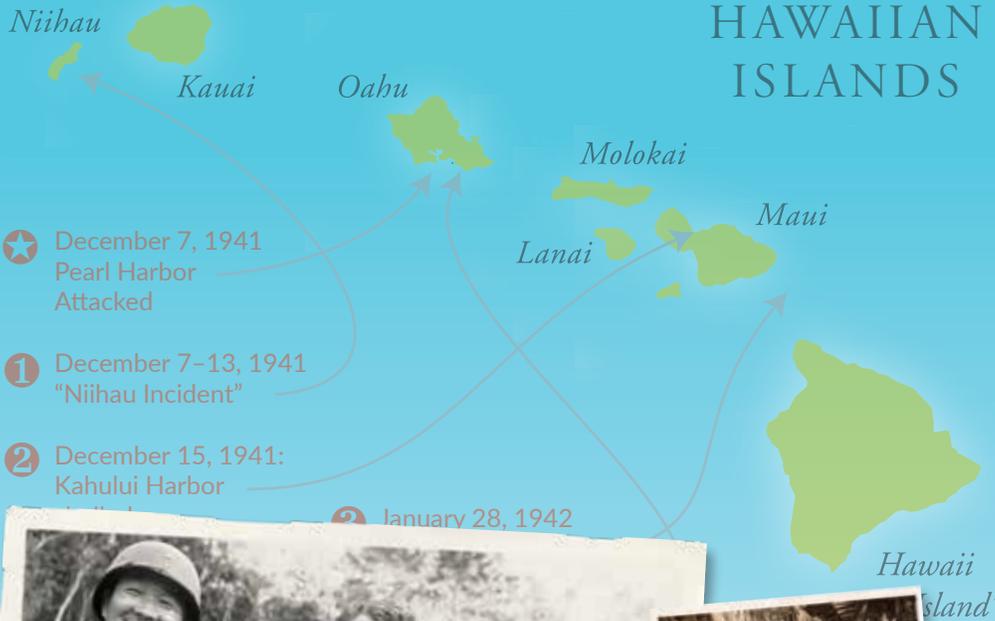




Military Intelligence
Service Veterans

NATIONAL REUNION

March 27-28, 2015
Honolulu, Hawaii



Keeping the MIS Legacy Alive



Message from David Y. Ige Governor of Hawaii

On behalf of the people of the State of Hawaii, aloha to all veterans and family members attending the Military Intelligence Service (MIS) Veterans National Reunion. ❖ Collectively referred to as the MIS Nisei, they were credited with shortening the war and saving countless of lives by using their knowledge of language and culture to give America and their Allies an edge over Imperial Japan in World War II. Although primarily made up of Japanese American soldiers, the MIS also trained and assigned soldiers of other races and ethnic backgrounds to fight not only Japan, but Nazi Germany as well. ❖ After the war, the MIS Language School continued to supply trained linguists, expanding the languages taught to include Chinese and Korean, among others. The school eventually moved to Monterey, California, where it became the Defense Language Institute. ❖ I send my best wishes to the Military Intelligence Service (MIS) Veterans in “Keeping the MIS Legacy Alive” during your National Reunion and I wish you continued prosperity, good health and happiness in all your endeavors.



Message from Kirk Caldwell Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu

Aloha. I am pleased to welcome everyone gathered for the Military Intelligence Service Veterans National Reunion, held March 27-28, commemorating the 70th anniversary of the conclusion of World War II. I extend a special aloha to keynote speakers, Admiral Harry B. Harris, Jr., Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and James McNaughton, Army historian and author of *Nisei Linguists*, who have joined us for this very special occasion. ❖ Although the famed 100th Infantry Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team have received much deserved recognition for their bravery and patriotism during World War II, much less is known about the 6,000 Japanese Americans of the Military Intelligence Service (MIS), who played an equally important role in gathering and analyzing crucial information from the enemy in Asia and the Pacific. ❖ Their knowledge of the Japanese language and culture enabled them to join Allied military forces wherever their skills were needed, giving America a priceless edge that shortened the war and saved thousands of lives. When the war with Japan ended, 70 years ago, the MIS Nisei helped to rebuild a shattered nation into a modern democracy. ❖ While the wartime and post-war feats of MIS Nisei are not widely known because of the classified nature of their work, their achievements are now being celebrated in a new exhibit at the U. S. Army Museum of Hawaii, entitled “America’s Secret Weapon.” I urge everyone to visit this poignant exhibit that chronicles the courage and commitment of these dedicated fighting Nisei. Mahalo to Mark Matsunaga, Gregg Hirata, and Harlan Yuhara, for producing this outstanding pictorial journal and for “Keeping the MIS Legacy Alive.” ❖ On behalf of the people of the City and County of Honolulu, I wish the veterans and their families a memorable reunion and extend my gratitude for their sacrifices.



Message from Lawrence M.G. Enomoto President of the MIS Veterans Club of Hawaii

To all of you who have come from near and far to attend our 2015 National Reunion of veterans who have served in the Military Intelligence Service (MIS) during and after World War II, I extend my warmest “Welcome,” “Yōkoso,” and “Aloha mai kākou,” greetings in English, Japanese, and Hawaiian—three of the many languages spoken and heard here in Hawaii. ❖ We have gathered again in a national reunion to honor Japanese American soldiers—especially those who enlisted in the U.S. Army from Hawaii—to use their Japanese language proficiency as interpreters, translators, interrogators, cryptanalysts, and counterintelligence agents. Whether these Nisei linguists came from Hawaii or internment camps on the mainland, all of them demonstrated their loyalty and courage on a daily basis and deserve our highest respect and appreciation. ❖ Our MIS Exhibit in the Changing Gallery of the U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii at Fort DeRussy in Waikiki tells the story of “America’s Secret Weapon: Japanese American Soldiers in the Military Intelligence Service in World War II.” I invite you to take your time in reading the panels to gain a better understanding not only of what these soldiers endured during wartime but also what they contributed to Japan’s recovery and emergence as a leading democracy in East Asia. If you like our exhibit, please tell your families and friends to visit when it is open every week from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday.

Program



Military Intelligence
Service Veterans

NATIONAL REUNION

March 27–28, 2015
Honolulu, Hawaii

OPENING RECEPTION

Friday, March 27, 5 to 8 p.m., 100th Infantry Battalion Veterans Clubhouse

- Greetings – Lawrence M.G. Enomoto, President, MIS Veterans Club of Hawaii
- Dinner – Iolani School
- Panel Discussion: “Keeping the MIS Legacy Alive”
 - Stephen Payne, Command Historian, Defense Language Institute
 - Warren Nishimoto, Director, University of Hawaii Center for Oral History
 - Wesley Deguchi, President, Nisei Veterans Legacy Center
 - Mark Matsunaga, MIS Veterans Club of Hawaii
- Updating the MIS Registry – Drusilla Tanaka, Hawaii Nikkei History Editorial Board

EXHIBIT GRAND OPENING

Saturday, March 28, 9 to 10 a.m., U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii

- Barbara J. Tanabe – Master of Ceremonies
- Presentation of Colors – McKinley High School JROTC Color Guard
- *Star-Spangled Banner* and *Hawaii Pono* – Jamie Lum
- Invocation – The Reverend Yoshiaki Fujitani, Bishop Emeritus, Honpa Hongwanji Mission of Hawaii
- Introduction of Veterans and Special Guests
- Welcoming Remarks – Lawrence M.G. Enomoto, President, MIS Veterans Club of Hawaii
- Remarks – Judith Bowman, Director, U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii
- Keynote Speaker – James McNaughton, Army Historian and Author of *Nisei Linguists*
- Concluding Remarks – Lawrence M.G. Enomoto
- Benediction – Captain John M. Shimotsu, Fleet Chaplain, U.S. Pacific Fleet and Command Chaplain, U.S. Pacific Command
- Retire the Colors
- Museum Tour

NATIONAL REUNION LUNCHEON

Saturday, March 28, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., Hale Koa Hotel, DeRussy Hall

- Barbara J. Tanabe – Master of Ceremonies
- Entertainment by Leonani
- Welcome and Introductions
- MIS Veterans’ Procession
- Recognition of Surviving Spouses and Descendants
- Remarks – Lawrence M.G. Enomoto, President, MIS Veterans Club of Hawaii
- An MIS Veteran’s Perspective – Major General Arthur Ishimoto, USAF (Ret.)
- Remarks – Governor David Y. Ige
- Invocation – The Reverend Eric Matsumoto, Bishop, Honpa Hongwanji Mission of Hawaii
- Lunch, Entertainment by Leonani
- Keynote Speaker – Admiral Harry B. Harris, Jr., Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet
- Benediction – The Reverend Irene Tanabe, Rector, Church of the Epiphany
- *MIS Team Song* – Yoshinobu Oshiro, Ramsay Hishinuma, and Toichi Saito



MIS Nisei in the War Against Japan

Some 6,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry used their knowledge of the enemy's language and culture to give America and its Allies a priceless edge over Imperial Japan in World War II.

They translated Japanese documents, intercepted communications, interrogated prisoners, flushed caves, infiltrated enemy lines and fought as combat infantrymen. They are collectively referred to as the "Military Intelligence Service (MIS) Nisei." Together, they were credited with shortening the war and saving countless lives. Theirs is not a single story, but a collection of unique tales, often undocumented or cloaked in secrecy.

Most of them were indeed Nisei – "second generation" or children of Japanese immigrants – and the majority passed through the Army's MIS Language School. But there were many exceptions. Some were Sansei – "third generation," or grandchildren of immigrants. Some were distinctly Kibei – American-born but educated in Japan.

Not all of the Americans of Japanese ancestry (AJAs) in the Pacific war belonged to the MIS or spent time at its language school. Hundreds were judged proficient enough to be sent directly to counterintelligence or signal outfits, or to combat units in urgent need of translators.

And a number of MIS soldiers were not Japanese American. The MIS trained and assigned soldiers of other races and ethnic backgrounds, not just to fight against Japan, but Nazi Germany as well. One of the MIS pioneers in the Pacific was John Burden, a haole doctor from Maui who had grown up in Japan. Won Loy Chan, a Chinese American, was one of the first MIS linguists in Burma. And many

MIS Language School classes included one or two Chinese or Korean Americans among the AJAs.

The MIS Nisei also included members of the 100th Infantry Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team who were transferred to the MIS before those units shipped out for bloody glory in Europe. Many of the transfers continued to identify with their original units and buddies long after the war. But for the MIS Nisei, assignments often involved only temporary attachment to larger units, usually under a veil of secrecy.

Even before Japan's December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, four Nisei from Hawaii performed highly classified intelligence work for the United States in anticipation of war with Japan.

Gero Iwai was an undercover investigator for the Army's Corps of Intelligence Police – forerunner of the Counterintelligence Corps – from 1931 until early 1941, when he was assigned to prepare for military intelligence in event of war with Japan. Douglas Wada was recruited by Naval Intelligence in 1937 and was one of only a handful of Japanese Americans allowed to serve in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

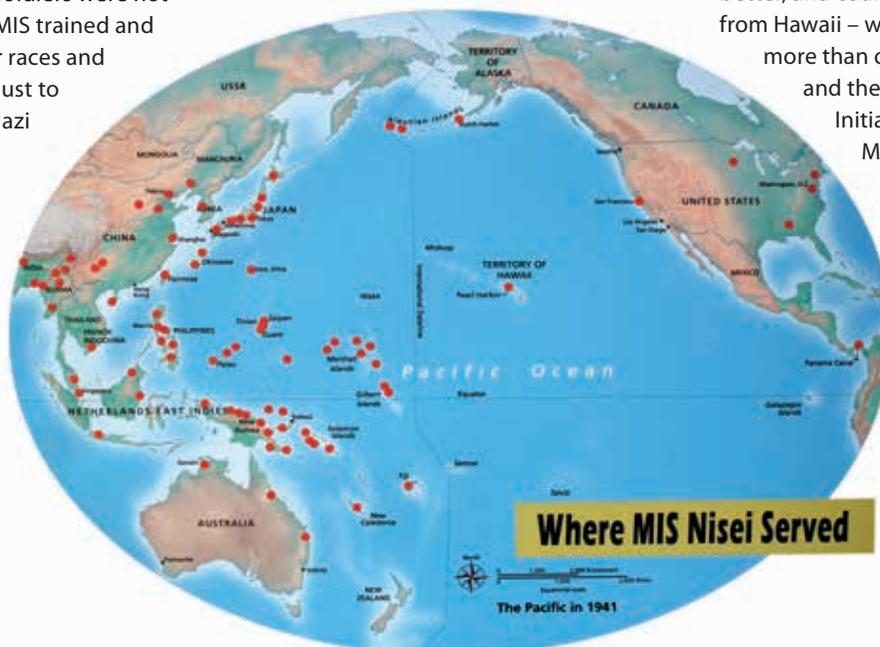
In early 1941, Richard Sakakida and Arthur Komori were recruited in Hawaii by Army counterintelligence and sent to the

Philippines, posing as wayward merchant sailors to spy on the Japanese community there. Komori would escape to Australia before the Philippines fell to the Japanese onslaught. Sakakida stayed behind and was imprisoned and tortured by the Japanese, while providing intelligence and covertly supporting the Allied cause. The trustworthy performance of these four individuals laid the foundation for other Nisei to serve in military intelligence.

Anticipating a need for many more, some visionary Army officers established the Fourth Army Language School in November 1941 in a hangar at Crissy Field at the Presidio of San Francisco. The first class consisted of 60 students, most of them Nisei enlisted men from the West Coast. Forty-five made it to graduation in May 1942. By then, Japanese Americans had been reclassified "enemy alien" and could not be drafted. And racial hysteria had triggered the infamous forced eviction of all Japanese Americans from the West Coast. The school moved to Minnesota, one of the only states willing to accept the Japanese soldiers.

Now renamed the Military Intelligence Language School, it immediately geared up. At the time, Japanese was considered the world's most difficult language, and *Life* magazine reported fewer than 100 Americans had mastered it. Others knew better, and counted on drawing linguists from Hawaii – where Japanese made up more than one-third of the population – and the Mainland relocation camps.

Initial results were disappointing. Many Nisei could not meet Army proficiency standards. The exception were the Kibei, who had gone to high school and college in Japan. The language school adjusted its curriculum for the Nisei, and many Kibei became instructors.





Early graduates of the MIS school were sent to Australia, the Southwest Pacific and the Aleutian Islands. In late 1942, about 60 soldiers were transferred to Camp Savage from the 100th Infantry Battalion at nearby Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. One of them, Herb Miyasaki of Paauilo, objected and was told by his commander. "Anybody can shoot one rifle, but not everybody can speak Japanese. You can do more good up there than down here." Those transfers from the 100th, all pre-war draftees from Hawaii who had been training for more than a year, drew praise at Camp Savage for their sharp soldiering and came to be known as the "senpai gumi," the pioneers. A few, including Miyasaki, would carry on that tradition with Merrill's Marauders, the jungle-fighting pioneers in Burma.

Another senpai gumi was Hoichi "Bob" Kubo, of Puukoolii, Maui, who earned the Distinguished Service Cross on Saipan, for entering a cave alone and convincing nine Japanese soldiers to surrender and to free 122 civilians they were threatening to kill. This happened a few weeks after Kubo learned from a Japanese prisoner about an impending all-out attack. His warning enabled the 27th Infantry Division to wipe out the 5,000-man assault.

Most accounts of the AJAs in the Pacific were classified until long after the war, to avoid revealing U.S. capabilities to the enemy and for the safety of the Nisei and their relatives in Japan.

Military Intelligence Service Language School, Camp Savage, Minnesota, Section 6, class of July 1943. Left to right, front row: Robert K. Motoyama, George R. Terada, George Koshi, Shigemitsu Nakashima, Barney S. Tsutsumi, Saburo Nakamura; back row: Sam S. Isokane, Robert K. Honke, Kenzo Shinsato, John Ukishima, Tatsumi Shibao, John S. Nakahara, James T. Okita, Genso Mizumoto, Sakae Kuramoto, Norito Nagao, Unknown, Masaharu Okinaka, James Y. Shigeta, Kazuo Nekota, Yoshito Kawabe, David Wang. (photo courtesy of Robert Honke)



MIS senpai gumi Bob Kubo of Maui, center, earned the Distinguished Service Cross. (photo courtesy of the Kubo family)

Despite those concerns, when 243 Nisei from Hawaii volunteered for the MIS in mid-1943, all of their names appeared in the *Honolulu Advertiser* when it published "the first complete list of citizens of Japanese ancestry who volunteered special duty with the army as interpreters and translators." They were soon joined by more than 200 transfers from the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, then training in Mississippi. Another recruiting drive produced more

than 300 volunteers who arrived at Camp Savage in February 1944. Recruiting continued and more classes enrolled. In the war's final months, Japanese Americans were restored to draft-eligible status and selective service helped fill the MIS classes.

MIS Nisei were assigned to every major U.S. unit in the Pacific and Asia. Each division had an MIS team. There were at least



MIS language team in Burma, September 1944: Larry Igarashi, front row, second from left; James Araki, front row, far right; Izumi Yoshizawa, rear row, far right. (photo courtesy of Bob Honke)

50 Nisei on Iwo Jima. When Marines raised the Stars and Stripes atop Mount Suribachi, an MIS Nisei from Maui, Minoru Yamagata, was just a few yards away. Two months later, the MIS contingent was much larger for Operation Iceberg, the invasion of Okinawa. Among them was the 96th Infantry Division language detachment led by Warren Higa of Hawaii and including Higa's kid brother, Takejiro, and Herbert Yanamura from Kona.

Many Nisei drew lonelier assignments. Bill Hiraoka, a pre-war draftee from Honolulu, spent the war's first months with Army intelligence in Honolulu, then joined Komori on General Douglas MacArthur's staff in Australia. A handful of Nisei volunteers endured months of special training to serve with Detachment 101 of the Office of Strategic Services, operating with native guerrillas and Chinese forces far behind the lines in Burma. The Detachment 101 Nisei included Dick S. Hamada, who singlehandedly saved his battalion, and Ralph Yempuku, whose exploits led the Japanese to offer a \$20,000 reward for him dead or alive. Koji Ariyoshi, a longshoreman originally from Kona, was a team leader in Burma who later was part of the "Dixie Mission" assigned as U.S. liaisons to Mao

Tse-tung's Red Army in China. MIS Nisei served with all of the major Allies in the Pacific: Britain, China, Australia, New Zealand, India and more.

General MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Area headquarters eventually used scores of Nisei in its Allied Translation and Interpreting Section and deployed many others throughout the fierce fighting in New Guinea and, later, the Philippines. While the Navy and Marine Corps refused to enlist AJAs, they too made extensive use of the MIS Nisei. After Guadalcanal, MIS Nisei were part of every major amphibious assault in the island-hopping campaign across the Pacific.

The Nisei at the front proved especially valuable in providing on-the-spot review and translation of captured documents. Prisoner interrogations also provided useful information. Because Japan expected its troops to win in battle or die trying, they were not trained on what to do if captured. The MIS Nisei quickly developed effective interrogation techniques. Prisoners were few in the war's early stages, so the MIS soldiers resorted to offering rewards to GIs and marines who brought in live prisoners.

MIS Nisei also served with Air Force and Signal Corps units, gleaning valuable information in the first war where radio communications played a major role.

Below: December 1944, fifty-nine volunteers for the Women's Army Corps (WACs) assemble in Honolulu prior to departure for basic training in Georgia. Some of these women went to the MIS Language School at Fort Snelling and four were among the first group of 13 WAC linguists sent to Japan after the war. (U.S. Army Signal Corps photo)



MISer Harold Fudenna's intelligence work contributed to the successful ambush of Japan's Admiral Yamamoto. (U.S. Air Force illustration)



Yukitaka "Terry" Mizutari of Hilo, Hawaii. (photo from In Freedom's Cause)

Frank Hachiya, from Hood River, Oregon. (Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center photo)

MISer Harold Fudenna, for example, was involved in the electronic intelligence-gathering that led to the fatal aerial ambush of Japan's Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the architect of the Pearl Harbor attack.

As a group, the MIS Nisei did not suffer the high casualties that their infantry brothers and cousins of the 100th and 442nd did in Europe. Many MIS Nisei were assigned away from the front lines. Those MIS Nisei who did go into harm's way acquitted themselves honorably, and 19 gave their lives. They included Terry Yukitaka Mizutari of Hilo, who was killed in New Guinea in June 1944, defending the 6th Infantry Division command post against a night attack, and Frank Hachiya, from Hood River, Oregon, who was mortally wounded while scouting an enemy position in the Philippines in December 1944. Both Mizutari and Hachiya were awarded posthumous Silver Stars.

Distance from the battlefield did not stop MIS Nisei from contributing to victory. Kazuo Yamane, a Kibei from Honolulu, was assigned to the Pacific Military Intelligence Research Section in Washington, D.C., in late 1944 when he discovered the complete inventory of Japanese ordnance in a box of documents that had been captured on Saipan and deemed unimportant. Yamane's jackpot find was used for the rest of the war, to select bombing targets, for example. After the war, the inventory helped occupation forces disarm Japan. Later, Yamane went to Europe to train with British commandoes for a raid on the Japanese embassy in Berlin, but the mission was cancelled.

The war in the Pacific was marked by unprecedented racial hatred and dehumanization of the enemy by both sides. Movie newsreels and radio broadcasts spread the venom far and wide. AJAs had to fight to separate themselves from the common stereotypes of Japanese as treacherous subhumans. In the Pacific, they also had to be careful about being mistaken for the enemy and shot by their fellow Americans. Many had close calls, being questioned at gunpoint or fired at by "our side."

But their resemblance to the enemy, and ability to speak his language, often produced results where other GIs could not. Ken Yasui of Los Angeles swam with three GIs to an island in Burma's Irrawaddy River. Posing as a Japanese officer, Yasui ordered the garrison to lay down its arms. He even had them build a raft to carry him back to his lines.

Being close to their ancestral homeland also created surprises. Takejiro Higa, who had spent much of his youth on Okinawa before the war, ran into two of his former classmates while processing civilians. They

had a tearful reunion in the midst of the battle. On another occasion, his teammate Herb Yanamura got on a loudspeaker to ask hundreds of people to leave their village before it was flattened by artillery. Decades later, he received the thanks of a woman who had been a schoolgirl in the village and distinctly remembered the Japanese-speaking GI.

The Emperor announced Japan's surrender on August 15, 1945. Two days earlier, ten MIS Nisei died aboard a transport plane that crashed into a mountain on Okinawa during an air raid warning. The pilot's vision was obscured by a smokescreen that was put up to defend the airfield.

After the war, the MIS Nisei played a key role in rebuilding Japan and dispelling the wartime hatreds. A contingent of WACs (Women's Army Corps) volunteers arrived to serve as translators. Thousands of MIS Nisei fanned out through Japan to help with the occupation. The MIS Language School continued to supply trained linguists, expanded to Chinese, Korean and other languages, and moved back to California, this time to Monterey, where it became the Defense Language Institute.

Five years after World War II, MIS Nisei were again urgently needed, this time for the Korean War. Because of Japan's colonization of Korea during the first half of the century, many Korean officers spoke and read Japanese.

But the Cold War was also being waged, and information about intelligence operations was not something to be openly shared. Most MIS records remained secret until the 1970s.

In early 1944, three survivors of the Bataan death march who had escaped from a Japanese prison camp made a nationwide media tour. The three Caucasian officers gave lurid descriptions of Japanese atrocities inflicted on the U.S. and Filipino troops who had been captured when the Philippines fell in 1942. The trio's first-hand accounts made them celebrities and sparked a wave of anti-Japanese vitriol across America.

At one stop on the speaking tour, one of the survivors was asked about the 100th Infantry Battalion's gallant performance in Italy.

"Sure, those Japs are making a good record as soldiers because they are killing white men," he said. "They would just as soon be killing Germans as other white men. Every Jap in America should be shipped back to Japan after the war."

Little did he know about the MIS Nisei.



A History of the MIS Veterans Club of Hawaii

The Military Intelligence Service Veterans Club of Hawaii was founded in June 1946 by a handful of recently discharged Japanese American soldiers.

The veterans, all in their 20s, often got together to socialize, and they knew other veterans who were organizing themselves and wanted to stay in touch. They decided to form a club to hold patriotic and social activities in coordination with Mainland clubs.

A meeting was called at the Nuuanu YMCA in June 1946, attended by seven MIS veterans. Masaji Marumoto, the first Asian American graduate of Harvard Law School and a future state Supreme Court justice, was chosen to be the first president. The club was initially known as the Military Intelligence Service Language Associates. The name was later changed to the Military Intelligence Service Veterans. The club had two purposes: participate in or sponsor patriotic activities and provide social and recreational activities for its members.

A 1962 club booklet said, "The aims of the organization are: (1) to maintain fellowship among the MIS veterans and their families and to provide mutual assistance and (2) to participate in community service."

The booklet went on to say the club's



objectives also included "to uphold and defend the United States of America and maintain representative government, to preserve and strengthen the democratic principles for which it stands, to promote goodwill and better understanding among all races and creeds, to sponsor and promote activities and programs by and among our members and general public in order to attain the aforementioned objectives, and advance the interests of this organization in every way consistent with public good and to do such other things as properly come within the scope of this or similar organizations."

Club membership eventually reached several hundred. That was, however, far short of the 3,000 or more MIS veterans

believed to be in Hawaii at the time or the approximately 6,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry who served in military intelligence in World War II.

While the club was formed by Americans of Japanese ancestry, some veterans of other ancestries joined. In addition, the club also allowed veterans who served after World War II to become members.

The MIS Veterans Club of Hawaii has drawn its membership primarily from veterans living on Oahu. Other MIS veterans organized clubs in Northern and Southern California, the Pacific Northwest, Rocky Mountain area, and Neighbor Islands. But as the veterans have aged, some of these organizations have closed their doors in recent years.

Few Americans outside of these clubs knew what the military intelligence veterans had accomplished during the war until the federal government began declassifying their records in the early 1970s. That opened the door for publication of books such as Joseph Harrington's *Yankee Samurai* in 1979 and Richard Oguro's *Senpai Gumi* in 1981.

The MIS Veterans Club of Hawaii lived up to its patriotic purpose, providing MIS representation at World War II commemorations and military ceremonies.

MIS veteran Kenzo Kanemoto began a Memorial Day tradition of placing flowers at the graves of fallen MIS members at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Punchbowl.

In addition to support for charities, the club provided ample opportunities for fellowship with an annual Christmas party, bonenkai (year-end party) and shinnenkai (installation banquet/new year party) that continue to this day. Golf tournaments and group tours to Japan and Las Vegas proved popular over the years.

The club newsletter was a unifying, informative force over the years. It was produced by talented and selfless volunteers, including some veterans' wives. James Tanabe, an MIS veteran of the Korean War, served as newsletter editor for over a decade and worked with volunteers from the club's ranks to complete interviews of scores of veterans and videotape them for posterity. He and Ted Tsukiyama, Dr. Yoshinobu Oshiro, and other members collaborated on articles and books.

Over the years the MIS Veterans Club of Hawaii participated as a full partner in numerous gatherings and activities for Americans of Japanese ancestry who served in World War II, here and on the Mainland: the Reverend Yoshiaki Fujitani represented the MIS when he offered a prayer as part of the official ceremony at the Punchbowl ceremonies, with President Bill Clinton in attendance, marking the 50th anniversary of the end of the war. Club members volunteered to help spruce up the Battleship Missouri and served as docents and tour guides. VFW Post 110 was established by the Hawaii MIS veterans.

The club supported the Oahu AJA Veterans Council's effort to create the Brothers in Valor Memorial in Waikiki, which honors the four principal AJA units of World War II. The club has participated in the council's annual Joint Memorial Service at Punchbowl, which began in 2006.

MIS veterans were front and center for the Congressional Gold Medal award ceremonies in Washington, D.C., and Honolulu that honored the service to country of the AJA veterans.

In June 2000, thanks to then-U.S. Senator Daniel Akaka and many others, the Army awarded a Presidential Unit Citation to the Japanese Americans who served in the MIS during World War II. The MIS Veterans Club was an integral part of the effort to earn that recognition and the subsequent celebration.

In the mid-1990s, the club established itself as an eleemosynary organization, in hopes of being able to receive charitable gifts and perhaps establish a scholarship for Asia-Pacific studies. The idea came to fruition in 2003 when member Dr. Glenn Masunaga arranged for the Makiki Japanese Language School to donate money to the club, which then added to the fund, to endow a scholarship fund for University of Hawaii students of Japanese language and culture.

Thanks to support from then-U.S. Senators Akaka and Daniel Inouye, *Nisei Linguists: Japanese Americans in the Military Intelligence Service during World War II*, a comprehensive history by Army historian James McNaughton, was published in 2006. That was part of a wave of renewed interest in the MIS story, with the publication of veterans' memoirs and several movies, including at least three Japanese productions.

The club supported efforts to tell and preserve the story of the AJA veterans including the Legacy of Valor display at Central Pacific Bank; the Japanese American National Museum in Los Angeles; National Archives research by the NARA Project; the National Japanese American Historical Society's preservation of Building 640 at the Presidio of San Francisco, and others. Individual club members have contributed artifacts and documents to these and other projects. The MIS Veterans Club has also provided its share of support to recent efforts to develop a Nisei Veterans Legacy Center on Oahu.

The club established a website in 2013—www.misveteranshawaii.com. Along with the newsletter, the website is used to inform current members, encourage new membership, and preserve the legacy of the Military Intelligence Service.

Help Keep the MIS Legacy Alive

Learn your veteran's story. You videotaped your kid's graduation and your grandchild's birthday. You can record your veteran's recollections. At least write key facts down and save your notes. Record the dates and locations of photos and especially the names of people in photos.

Save wartime letters, documents, photographs and memorabilia. Each of them is irreplaceable. Efforts are under way to develop permanent storage for these priceless items, by the MIS Veterans Club and the Nisei Veterans Legacy Center. Meanwhile, store them in acid-free containers and away from direct sunlight or extreme temperatures and humidity.

Do some homework. The MIS story is not a simple one because the wartime assignments they had were as diverse as the soldiers themselves, and their achievements were cloaked in secrecy. But you can begin with something as effortless as a Google search; enter the veteran's name along with a keyword like "Army," "World War II" or "military intelligence service," and see what comes up. Several books have been written about the MIS, many more about the war. Reading can give you a better understanding of what your veteran did during the war. Maybe you can write a book someday, because much remains unrecorded for history.

Join the MIS Veterans Club of Hawaii and get involved. Veterans and their descendants are eligible for membership. Fill out an application at www.misveteranshawaii.com. The club does not have a paid staff, nor resources to conduct detailed research. Participation in club events, however, might steer you to people and source material.

Program Participants

Governor David Y. Ige



David Y. Ige was born and raised in Pearl City and is the fifth of six sons of Tokio and Tsurue Ige. During World War II, Tokio served in the 100th Battalion/442nd Regimental Combat Team and

was awarded the Purple Heart and Bronze Star. After the war, his father worked as a steelworker on construction projects while his mother worked as a nurse and dental hygienist. Tokio Ige passed away in 2005 at the age of 86. Tsurue, now retired, resides in Pearl City.

David Ige attended public schools in Pearl City – Pearl City Elementary School, Highlands Intermediate School, and Pearl City High School. In high school, Ige excelled in student government and sports, serving as senior class president and leading his varsity tennis team to a championship.

Ige then attended the University of Hawaii at Manoa, where he earned a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering. While at UH, he served as student body secretary and an officer of several honor societies and his fraternity, Phi Delta Sigma.

Most importantly, UH is where Ige met his wife, Dawn, with whom he now shares three children, Lauren, Amy, and Matthew.

After college, while working for GTE Hawaiian Tel, Ige took graduate courses at UH and earned a master of business administration degree in decision sciences. He worked as an engineer for GTE Hawaiian Tel for more than 18 years then went on to become a successful electrical engineer and project manager with a 34-year career devoted to information technology, telecommunications, networks, and responsible public policy. Prior to being elected governor, Ige was a manager with Robert A. Ige and Associates, vice president at NetEnterprise, and senior principal engineer at Pihana Pacific, which established the first world-class data center and carrier-neutral Internet exchange in Hawaii and the Pacific.

He was appointed to the Hawaii House of Representatives by then-Governor George Ariyoshi in 1985 and was elected to the Senate in 1994. He continued to serve in that capacity until his election as governor in 2014. He held various leadership positions in the Senate, most recently as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Admiral Harry B. Harris, Jr.



Harry B. Harris, Jr., was promoted to admiral and assumed command of the U.S. Pacific Fleet on October 16, 2013. He is the 34th Commander since the Fleet was established in February 1941 with headquarters at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

In late 2014, he was nominated by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate to take command of the U.S. Pacific Command later this year.

Admiral Harris was born in Japan and raised in Tennessee and Florida. Following graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1978 and designation as a naval flight officer, he was assigned to VP-44. His subsequent operational tours include tactical action officer aboard USS Saratoga (CV 60); operations officer in VP-4 at Barbers Point, Hawaii; three tours with Patrol and Reconnaissance Wing 1 at Kami Seya, Japan; director of operations for the U.S. 5th Fleet, and director of operations for U.S. Southern Command.

Harris commanded VP-46, Patrol and Reconnaissance Wing 1, Joint Task Force-Guantanamo, the U.S. 6th Fleet, and Striking and Support Forces NATO.

He has served in every geographic combatant command region, and participated in major operations including the S.S. Achille Lauro terrorist hijacking incident, Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Southern Watch, Enduring Freedom, Iraqi Freedom, Willing Spirit (Colombia hostage rescue, 2006-7), and Odyssey Dawn (Libya, 2011).

He attended Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, Georgetown's School of Foreign Service, and Oxford University.

His staff assignments include chief speechwriter for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS); and three tours on the Navy Staff. From October 2011 to 2013, he served as the Assistant to the Chairman of the JCS where he was the Chairman's direct representative to the Secretary of State and the U.S. roadmap monitor for the Mid-East Peace Process.

Harris has logged 4,400 flight hours, including more than 400 combat hours, in maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft. His personal decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Service Medal (two awards), Defense Superior Service Medal (three awards), Legion of Merit (three awards), the Bronze Star (two awards), the Air Medal (one strike/flight), and the State Department's Distinguished Honor Award.

Harris is the highest-ranking Asian American in the history of the United States Navy, and the first to attain the rank of four-star admiral.

James C. McNaughton



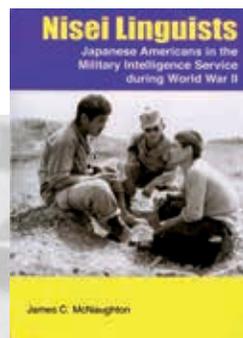
James C. McNaughton is currently attending the U.S. Army War College as an Army civilian.

After graduating from Middlebury College in 1974, he was commissioned in the field artillery. Since then he has served in all components of the U.S. Army. He served on active duty in Germany from 1974 to 1978, then served in the Maryland Army National Guard from 1979 to 1986 while completing his Ph.D. in European history at the Johns Hopkins University. He then served in Army Reserve civil affairs assignments until his retirement in 2002.

As a civilian he has served in the Army Historical Program since 1987, including assignments as command historian for the Defense Language Institute, U.S. Army Pacific, U.S. European Command, and U.S. Army Europe. Most recently, he was chief of the Histories Division, U.S. Army Center of Military History, responsible for managing the Army's official history program.

In 2007 the Center of Military History published his book, *Nisei Linguists: Japanese Americans in the Military Intelligence Service during World War II*. In 2012 he published *The Army in the Pacific: A Century of Engagement*.

Upon graduation in June he will return to the Center of Military History.



Arthur Ishimoto



Retired Air Force Major General Arthur Ishimoto was a member of the Military Intelligence Service in World War II and fought in the Philippines, in the Northern Luzon Campaign. He later served in the occupation of Japan.

He joined the 442nd Infantry Regiment of the Army Reserve in 1948 and was assigned to Company A, 100th Infantry Battalion. He transferred to the Hawaii Air National Guard (HIANG) in late 1949.

In 1956, he commanded the first full-time HIANG aircraft control and warning detachment under the operational control of Pacific Air Forces (PACAF), providing air defense coverage for Hawaii 24 hours a day, seven days a week. He was the first National Guard officer to serve as a member of the PACAF Inspector General Team to inspect regular Air Force units.

In 1957, he was project manager for the permanent air defense system for Hawaii, designing and engineering a three-site air defense complex, including a joint-use facility with the Federal Aviation Administration, that saved the Air Force \$4.2 million.

He became the HIANG chief of staff in 1975. He became commander HIANG and assistant adjutant general (air) the following year. He implemented a self-inspection system for the entire HIANG. As a result, a year later, his units received an overall rating of excellent in management and operational readiness by PACAF inspector general, a first for any Air Guard unit.

In 1981, Ishimoto received a Department of Defense award at a ceremony in the Pentagon for "outstanding contribution to our national defense." He initiated a five-year defense plan which included an upgrade of fighter aircraft and adding two new units, a troop carrier squadron and an air refueling squadron. That plan laid the foundation for today's HIANG.

Ishimoto was appointed adjutant general of Hawaii in February 1982 and received federal recognition as major general in May that year. He was the first Japanese American to attain that rank. His decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal (DSM), Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal, National Guard of the United States DSM, Presidential Unit Citation, Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Philippine Liberation Medal and Philippine Independence Medal.

Lawrence M.G. Enomoto



Lawrence M.G. Enomoto is the president of the MIS Veterans Club of Hawaii. He is the eldest son of the late Gulstan N. Toshisuke Enomoto of Paia, Maui, who served in the MIS in World War II in the Philippines and in the post-war occupation of Japan.

Lawrence Enomoto is a military intelligence veteran himself, retiring from the Air Force with 22 years of service. He then began a legal career, earning a J.D. degree at the University of Hawaii Law School in 1980 and an LL.M. degree in Asian Comparative – Japanese Law at the University of Washington Law School in 1986. Enomoto retired from federal civil service as the international relations advisor for the National Environmental Satellite and Information Service, part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Barbara J. Tanabe



Barbara J. Tanabe, former KHON TV news anchor, is the owner of Hoakea Communications, a public affairs company in Hawaii. Tanabe's father, the late Frank Tanabe, was a World War II

veteran of the Military Intelligence Service. In 1999, she was honored with the first Pioneer Award by the Hawaii chapter of the Asian American Journalists Association and the Special Recognition Award by the national Asian American Journalists Association during its Unity Conference. In 2013 she was named University of Hawaii Distinguished Alumna.

She is currently a director of Bank of Hawaii, past chair of the board of the Japan America Society of Hawaii, a member of the board of Pacific Forum (the Asia arm of the Center for Strategic and International Studies) and founding chair of the Hawaii Institute for Public Affairs. Tanabe has been inducted into the University of Hawaii College of Business Administration Alumni Hall of Honor. She is one of the pioneer journalists featured in the Newseum in Washington, D.C.

Judith Bowman, Director, U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii. U.S. Navy veteran; member of USAMH staff since 1985.

Wesley Deguchi, President, Nisei Veterans Legacy Center and 442nd Sons and Daughters.

The Reverend Yoshiaki Fujitani, Bishop Emeritus, Honpa Hongwanji Mission of Hawaii. Member of the Varsity Victory Volunteers; enlisted in the MIS; served in the occupation of Japan. Honored in 2012 by government of Japan for his contributions to Hawaii's Japanese community.

The Reverend Eric Matsumoto, Bishop, Honpa Hongwanji Mission of Hawaii. Born and raised in Honaunau, Hawaii. Installed as the mission's 16th bishop in 2011.

Mark Matsunaga, MIS Veterans Club of Hawaii.

Warren Nishimoto, Ph.D., Director, University of Hawaii Center for Oral History since 1983.

Stephen Payne, Ph.D., Command Historian, Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center 1994–1999 and 2006–present. DLIFLC provost positions, 2001–2006.

Captain John Shimotsu, Fleet Chaplain, U.S. Pacific Fleet, and Command Chaplain, U.S. Pacific Command. Commissioned 1985, served aboard a destroyer; resigned to pursue Catholic priesthood; commissioned Navy chaplain in 1994.

The Reverend Irene Tanabe, Rector, Church of the Epiphany (Kaimuki). Former lawyer and judge in Seattle; transferred from the Episcopal Diocese of Olympia to Hawaii in 2014.

Drusilla Tanaka, Hawaii Nikkei History Editorial Board.

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