

11 June 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL BEUKEMA:

Here is a letter I have gotten from Gullion. From time to time I have felt that we did not have enough men trained in the Army in the Japanese language or in Far Eastern matters.

Since I have been working closely with the Civil Affairs Division, I have had this feeling emphasized. I wonder if you have any ideas on how the facilities of which you dispose might be used for this purpose.

(SIGNED) JOHN J. McCLOY

JOHN J. McCLOY
Assistant Secretary of War

Enc. Ltr fr General Gullion, The Provost Marshal General dated 9 June 1943.

OASW
JJMcC:MS

Colonel Herman Beukema
Army Service Training Division
Room 2E 644
Pentagon Bldg.

Japanese

350.03 Mem

*9-
r.
n. Ormg
000.8
014.311
352
Gen.
WAC
A School
Gap Statute
Millet Mem.*

11 June 43

9 June 1943

Honorable John J. McCloy,
Assistant Secretary of War,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McCloy:

I have examined the attached correspondence concerning facilities for instruction in Japanese language.

The Military Government Division of this office has made considerable inquiry into the resources of American colleges and universities designed to prepare officers and enlisted men for service in Japanese speaking areas. I am advised that the findings of this Division confirm the observation of Mr. Graves that "most of the best facilities" for such training are located on the West Coast. I am further informed that inability to use in our West Coast institutions, Japanese individuals who speak Japanese as their native language, greatly limits our capacity for effective Far Eastern area and language study.

Inability to use proficient speakers of Japanese in West Coast institutions, I understand, is only a partial explanation of the difficulties we encounter in preparing men for service in the Far East. The country's supply of specialists in the languages, customs, and institutions of Far Eastern peoples is at best inadequate, and many of the most competent persons have been drawn away from the universities. As a consequence, existing and contemplated programs for training military personnel for service in Far Eastern territory run far beyond the capacity of our colleges and universities for satisfactory instruction.

In my opinion the problem of adequate instruction for service in the Far East is worthy of careful study by your office. Attached hereto is a report on "Instruction in Japanese Language" prepared by the Military Government Division, which I recommend for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Allen W. Gullion,
Major General,
The Provost Marshal General.

Encl. as stated.

May 3, 1943.

RG 107-183
Box 51
Folder 7
Item 4
Page 3

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
DISTRIBUTION IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE

I. As contemplated by plans for the Provost Marshal General.

1. Institutions to be used

Stanford University
University of California
University of Minnesota

University of Washington
Yale University
Los Angeles (Institution undetermined)

2. Proposed schedule of production, Japanese speakers.

INSTITUTION	NO START		TO FINISH	
	DATE	NO.	DATE	1944 NO.
Minnesota & Washington	June	90	March	75
Yale & California	July	60	April	50
Stanford & Los Angeles	Aug.	60	May	50
Minnesota & Washington	Sept.	60	June	50
Yale & California	Oct.	60	July	50
Stanford & Los Angeles	Nov.	60	Aug.	50
Minnesota & Washington	Dec.	30	Sept.	25
Yale & California	1944 Jan.	30	Oct.	25
	Feb.	0	Nov.	0
Unplanned	Mar.		Dec.	

3. Numbers in training under proposed schedule (no deduction made for attrition).

Minnesota

1943 June to Aug. 60 men
Sept. to Nov. 120 men
Dec. and thereafter 180 men

Washington

1943 June and thereafter 30 men

Yale

1943 July to Sept. 30 men
Oct. to Dec. 60 men
1944 Jan. and thereafter 90 men

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

California

1943 July to Sept. 30 men
Oct and thereafter 60 men

Stanford

1943 Aug. to Oct. 30 men
Nov. and thereafter 60 men

Los Angeles

1943 August to October 30 men
November and thereafter 60 men

II. Possibility of Increasing Numbers.

1. Each of the above institutions has been asked to make suggestions re possibility of increasing numbers. Replies have not been received.
2. Yale can doubtless make some increase in numbers effective in January 1944, and Minnesota may by that time be able to handle an increase. Other institutions probably cannot take greater numbers because of inability to use Japanese people as tutors on the West Coast.
- g. Certain other institutions can be added to the list.
 - a. Harvard presumably can start at least 60 men on or about September 1, may be able to start even more, and should be able to have at least 180 continuously in Japanese language study by March, 1944.
 - b. New York City. Presumably a program can be established in New York City which could handle 30 men in Japanese by September, 1943 and additional numbers later. Queens College is trying to develop such a program but it is understood that they have on their faculty at present neither anyone who speaks or can teach Japanese, nor anyone with any special knowledge about the Far East.
 - c. Chicago and Northwestern. Chicago will be engaged in a special training program for the Provost Marshal General which will require teaching the Japanese language to commissioned officers (Civil Affairs Specialists). Doubtless by September they could, by pooling faculty with Northwestern, take on additional numbers in the Army Specialized Training Program.
 - d. University of Michigan and Ohio State University. It is believed that if these institutions will arrange for a liberal exchange of faculty men, and will draw from neighboring institutions, each can be given a Far Eastern study group in which Japanese language will be taught. A Japanese Language School is now maintained at the University of Michigan for the Army and this School absorbs all or virtually all of the Japanese teaching facilities of the University. Presumably the University of Michigan could find some additional personnel which could, under supervision of the faculty of the Army School give instruction in Japanese.

Ohio State University has a man now teaching Japanese, apparently for the first time this year. It is not known how good he is, but presumably he would be all right if he attended an institute during the summer. Ohio State University has two or three men who could contribute to a Far East Area program and two or three others can be obtained from nearby colleges.

The Michigan and Ohio State faculties supplement one another very nicely.

c. Other possibilities. Here and there is a college or university which has some one on the faculty or in the community who claims to speak Japanese, and who may have attempted to teach it. For example, the University of Kansas lists three returned missionaries as "available" and able to teach Japanese. It is not clear whether or not they are now members of the faculty or whether they have ever taught Japanese. The institution has practically no one to support these three persons (two of whom are women) in a Far East area Study Program.

There are some people in colleges on the West Coast who claim to be able to teach Japanese. Some are taken into account in estimating teaching resources in the Los Angeles area; in any event they will be handicapped by lack of speakers of Japanese to serve as tutors.

III. Production and Utilization of teachers of Japanese.

1. The Situation. It is probable that by September every effective teacher of Japanese in the United States will be either engaged in the government service (civilian or armed), teaching Japanese in an Army or Navy School, or teaching in a Foreign Area and Language Study Curriculum for the Provost Marshal General. Possible exceptions are one man at Harvard, possibly one man at Ohio State and at most three or four persons in small colleges on the West Coast.

2. Production of Teachers. There seem to be five ways of producing teachers of Japanese in the course of the next few months.

a. Obtain the return to teaching service of any effective teachers of Japanese who are in the Army, Navy, or civilian government service.

b. Withdraw from the service of the Army or Navy students in the Army or Navy schools (at Boulder and Savage) who show greatest promise as teachers and use them as teachers.

c. Send speakers of Japanese (American born Japanese and returned missionaries and business men) to one or more institutes where they will be instructed in intensive teaching methods. The American Council of Learned Societies will conduct such an institution this summer, probably lasting for ten weeks.

d. Send trained linguists who do not know Japanese to language training institutes where they will learn Japanese. This seems not too satisfactory for the trained linguists ought to all be busy teaching linguistic method to persons who either know rare languages or are willing and able to become teachers of rare languages.

e. Send speakers of Japanese (American born Japanese and returned missionaries and business men) to the educational institutions that are teaching Japanese in the Army Specialized Training Program. There they could give some assistance in area study, supply speaking practice to enlisted men in training, and observe intensive methods of teaching.

f. The alternative to these plans seems to be to give up the idea of having the Japanese language taught to large numbers of enlisted men.

IV. Utilization of Informants.

Enlisted men can get a substantial command of Japanese in nine months only if modern intensive methods of teaching are used. This method requires that each principal instructor have the assistance of a substantial number of informants who speak Japanese in adequate manner. It is hoped that Koreans and Chinese, educated in Japan, will prove adequate to supply the needs of West Coast institutions. American born Japanese, properly checked for security, must be used in large numbers as informants in institutions not located in restricted areas.

of low-looked as if they

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

of low-looked as if they

RG 107-183
Box 51
Folder 7
Item 4
Page 7

ASW 350

Training Circular No. 99 (TC 99) War Department,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1942

on Safeguarding Military Information

- Security education
- Security of military information
- Guide for conversation

(Filed with other booklet of Training Circulars)

12-4-43