

Section D. Field Organization

25X1A

[Redacted]

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There being no precedent to follow in establishing a monitoring service on any sizeable basis, the FBMS [Redacted] proceeded on original lines, changing methods and procedures from time to time as experience indicated. Originally, FCC engineers envisaged the establishment of six listening posts for a start;

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[Redacted] to handle broadcasts from Latin America, Asiatic Russia, and the Far East; [Redacted] broadcasts from Asia and Latin America;

[Redacted] European and Russian shortwave broadcasts, as well as some transmissions from south and west Africa and Australia; [Redacted] transmissions from Europe, Central, and South America; [Redacted] Mexico

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and Central America; [Redacted] specific European, Asiatic, and Latin America transmissions. To simplify the communications problem, the [Redacted]

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and [Redacted] listening posts were eliminated in the planning stage and the

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[Redacted] post took on the added duties.

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[Redacted] the original counterpart of the present East Coast Bureau,

was established in April 1941. The station was moved to [Redacted] in September 1941, *to facilitate communication with Washington.* From the time of its inception until April 1 1950 this bureau

functioned as a split operation; engineers and technicians operated at the station, while monitors, translators, and editors worked in the Washington headquarters. Initially, code and voice programs were transmitted to this latter group by couriers *who brought* the waxed recordings to headquarters where they were translated and further processed. Later, direct telephone and teletype lines were installed from the [Redacted] field to [Redacted] headquarters.

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[REDACTED] was established in March 1941 at [REDACTED] The 25X1A

operation began modestly, concentrating on the recording of Japanese overseas broadcasts. With an augmented staff and equipment, however, monitoring was expanded to cover Khabarowsk and several Chinese stations. These early efforts ~~was~~ consisted of the recordings of broadcasts which were air expressed daily to Washington for translation and processing.

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On October 2 1941 the [REDACTED] station was expanded into a complete monitoring operation, with the arrival of [REDACTED] editors and monitors from Washington, D.C., and an editorial office was established in a farmhouse some two miles from the engineering station.

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Shortly after Pearl Harbor, the Japanese-language staff was increased from two to five, as the chief objective of the bureau became the coverage of Japanese and Japanese-controlled transmissions. Morse code operators were added and the Russian, editorial, and teletype sections were augmented; by

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August 1 1942 the staff numbered [REDACTED] Tokyo, Hsingking, Shanghai, Chungking, Khabarowsk, Saigon, Manila, and Singapore were monitored, in Japanese, Chinese, Russian, or English, as seemed appropriate.

By this time, there was an obvious need for greatly expanded coverage to provide essential material to [REDACTED] Government intelligence and information agencies, particularly OWI in San Francisco. [REDACTED]

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post in [REDACTED] was acquired and [REDACTED] headquarters of FBMS was moved there. During this period the [REDACTED] office was retained, and here all of the Japanese language shows were handled, since the Nisei Japanese ~~personnel~~ ^{translators} had been cleared by the Western Defense Command for that area only.

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Due to persistent requests from users of the material, the Nisei staff was

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increased to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] authorized an office in [REDACTED], where Japanese translators, ~~worked on~~

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

while waiting clearance, worked on recordings of Japanese transmissions airmailed

STATINTL daily from [REDACTED] When these translators were finally cleared, they were sent

STATINTL to [REDACTED] or to Washington, and the [REDACTED] office was closed.

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as a monitoring station

STATINTL The [REDACTED] office continued in operation until the end of December 1944,

and stayed open as an FBMS office during the period of the [REDACTED] TL

in order to receive and deliver each morning to the United States ~~delegation~~ delegation a roundup of world radio reaction prepared by FBMS in Washington.

With the cessation of hostilities in the Pacific, Japanese monitoring was discontinued, and the staff was reduced from approximately [REDACTED] With STATINTL

the transfer of FBMS from FCC to the War Department and thence to CIG, there followed a gradual building up of a staff to meet different coverage requirements,

such as Moscow and the Siberian regionals, and Far East and Southwest Pacific broadcasts. At the same time, it was no longer possible to house FBMS technicians

in FCC buildings. Accordingly, a survey team from [REDACTED] and Washington STATINTL !

explored several sites on the Pacific Coast, finally selecting [REDACTED] STATINTL LILLE!

site [REDACTED] where an OSS wartime monitoring station was taken over and enlarged to meet FBMS needs. STATINTL STAT!

This [REDACTED] station was activated on ^{May 15} ~~April 22~~ 1948, with the general STATINTL STAT!

area of coverage remaining the same. Plans are now being laid to move this STATINTL STAT!

station to a site near [REDACTED] This move

is necessitated by the encroachment of housing development [REDACTED] and by the expiration of the lease (in 1956) on the property there. The [REDACTED]

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STATINTL The FBIS opened a bureau [REDACTED] with a staff of five in early February 1945 at the request of Admiral Nimitz. This operation consisted solely of the monitoring of Tokyo medium-wave broadcasts in Japanese, and copies were furnished to Admiral Nimitz' headquarters and to Gen. Curtis LeMay, 20th Bomber Command. A Unique service was also furnished to the 20th Bomber Command by FBIS by the monitoring of B-29 raids over Japan as they were in progress. The FBIS staff was alerted to each raid and would furnish to headquarters a blow-by-blow account of Japanese broadcast reaction. Also, as the B-29's flew on radio silence, FBIS plotted the position and progress of the groups. Translated copy was in the hands of Admiral Nimitz and Gen. LeMay hours before they could get material from debriefed pilots, thus enabling them to evaluate results and expedite further plans.

In an effort to push nearer the [REDACTED] scene of military action, a four-
STATINTL man monitoring team from [REDACTED] went into operation on a temporary basis [REDACTED] NTL
on August 13 1945. This activity was closed out on September 29 1945.

STATINTL The [REDACTED] was closed out on December 17 1946, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

With the end of the war in the Pacific and the occupation of Japan, the *passing* need for the monitoring of Japanese broadcasts as such had disappeared, but there was still a ^a demand for ^{the} speedy transmission of Japanese thought and ideas for the reconstruction as expressed in their ~~SCAP-censored~~ SCAP-censored broadcasts.

Accordingly, after several months of negotiations with Gen. Willoughby, ~~Chief~~ of Gen. MacArthur's Staff [REDACTED] in December 1946.

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Preliminary engineering tests determined that [REDACTED] was the best site for a permanent location, but lack of a clearcut decision from the State and Defense ~~Departments~~ Departments on the future status of Japan precluded building by FBIS. However, a "scrutiny" operation was set up [REDACTED] in the [REDACTED] in December 1946, and arrangements were made [REDACTED] to cover the radio from precensored scripts [REDACTED] a much less expensive method than direct monitoring. It was soon determined, however, that better coverage was afforded [REDACTED] than by script scrutiny, which *remained as a* ~~became~~ minor supplement^{ty} source. This marked the first FBIS excursion into coverage of press material directly, material not transmitted by radio.

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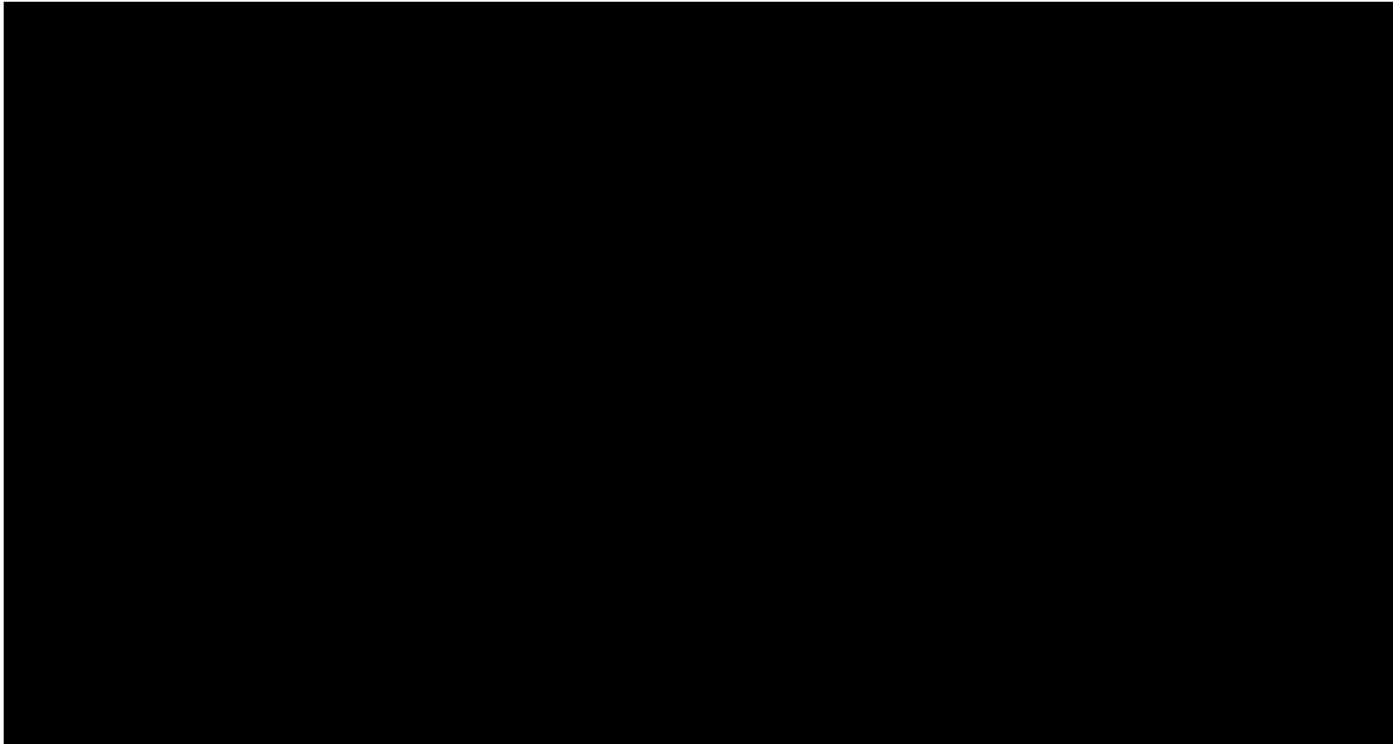
[REDACTED] undertook stop-gap monitoring of other Far East radios and of Moscow in oriental languages prior to the establishment of a

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[REDACTED]

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