RADIO INTERCEPT MESSAGES

AND

RADIO MONITORING

(Tentative Edition)

Prepared
Under Direction Of
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Information Taken From:

1. Teishin Hooten Denshinhen, Vol. 1 & 2, 1940
   (Japanese Communication Regulations)
2. Telegraph and Radio-Telephone Communication Manual
3. Domei News Broadcasts
4. Receiver Instruction Manuals
5. Documents

INTERCEPT MESSAGES & RADIO MONITORING

The Intercept Messages and Radio Monitoring course, as given here, concerns the interception and monitoring of Domei News broadcasts. These broadcasts are beamed to various parts of the globe and are transmitted both in code and voice in many different languages. However, we are concerned only with the Japanese and English broadcasts, be it code or voice.

A great deal of information relating to Order of Battle, war news (propaganda), the economic and political situation, and other items can be garnered by carefully studying and evaluating these broadcasts. These things can be listed as follows:

I. Order of Battle (Army and Navy)

II. Political News
   A. Domestic (Changes in administrative set-up with shift of personnel)
   B. Foreign
      1. Dealings with occupied countries
      2. Development in occupied countries

III. Economics
   A. Domestic
   B. Foreign (Occupied countries)
      Economic development in:
      1. China
      2. Philippines
      3. Burma
      4. Malaya
      5. Dutch East Indies
      6. Others

IV. War situation, study of Japanese propaganda methods
   A. Imperial Headquarters Communique
   B. Commentaries by Domei or other newspaper correspondents and commentators

V. Study of New Vocabulary
   A. Romaji
   B. Comparison of Romaji and English

VI. Study of conditions in Germany through Domei

VII. Information as to what news is being fed to the Japanese people at home and in occupied countries regarding the United Nations

By monitoring these broadcasts, language sections familiar with Japan's psychology as well as her language can obtain many valuable hints as to what is going on in the minds of the Tokyo militarists.

The trained monitor, by following Tokyo's "news" in Japanese and English, can quickly learn what operations and what developments are causing Japan the most anxiety. Listening to the "analyses" and "commentaries", he can readily perceive the trend of her immediate policy.

Consistent monitoring of the South Pacific broadcasts and frequent opportunities in the field to check Tokyo's claims against data obtained from those on the spot have established the following general rules for interpreting Japanese statements:

1. Losses by the Allies are multiplied and those by Japan are minimized.

2. Claims of victory in a certain area are in direct proportion to the Japanese anxiety about that area.

3. Claims of victory in a certain kind of warfare reveal the type of armament which Japan fears most.

4. The problems vexing Japan are set forth as those worrying the Allies.

Many persons in the field often hear Tokyo's broadcasts, but do not as a rule give them the attention they deserve, laughing at the Japanese assertions and overlooking what is behind them. Members of the language sections versed in Japanese propaganda methods can, on the contrary, glean considerable knowledge from Radio Tokyo. The value of such monitoring is shown by the fact that, where language sections have offered it, encouragement has been given by commanding officers.

It should be repeated that the efficient monitor needs more that a thorough knowledge of Japanese and English. He must be, not merely a translator, but also an analyst. For this he must have a grasp of Japanese psychology and must be familiar with the propaganda pattern employed by Tokyo. Some acquaintance with Japanese history, politics, and economics is also advisable.

Since the importance of language sections is now being increasingly realized, with the work expected of them growing in scope, officers and men of the sections will find an ability to dissect Japanese radio propaganda a valuable asset.

Reports written by the monitors must be in detail and submitted within the prescribed time to be of value. The urgency of making reports must be in proportion to the importance of the information to the officer who is to receive it. These reports, no matter how sketchy or fragmentary, when viewed by an experienced officer can oftentimes be made into a coherent and sometimes valuable bit of information.

The monitors duties may include: the logging (recording) of frequency, language used, and the time on which one or more of the enemy's transmissions occur.

Many times, with a little experience the proximity of an enemy station can be ascertained by the signal strength of the station being monitored. Note if the same speaker is on the air regularly or not. (This is important.)

The responsibility entrusted to the monitors is a great one, therefore even if nothing but static seem to be heard, they must stay at their post and cover the prescribed bands (kilocycle range) faithfully.

All reports are to be considered CONFIDENTIAL regardless of whether so marked or not.

NOTES ON ROMAJI AND THE KATA-KANA CODE

The history of Romaji can be traced back to the 16th century when Francis Xavier came to Japan to preach the Christian doctrine. However, there are no written examples of Xavier's system of Romaji.

The modern Romaji was devised by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Hepburn, an English missionary, in the early years of the Meiji Era. Hepburn first published a Romanized Japanese-English dictionary in or around the year 1872. Therefore, it can be assumed that the Hepburn system of Romaji was "invented" some years previous to that time. This method does not use the four letters, L, Q, V, and X, of the English alphabet. Shortly afterwards, Keio Gijuku (the present Keio University) founded by Yukichi Fukuzawa (refer to Naganuma Tokuhon, Book IV, Lesson 9) published a guide for writing romanized Japanese.

The Japanese or Kokutei system of Romaji was established officially by the Education Ministry on 21 Sept 1937. This method or romanization was actually devised soon after the Hepburn Romaji, but did not come into popular usage until it was made official by the Education Ministry. With the institution of the Kokutei system the most noticeable changes were the rewriting of signs in the railway stations and names of merchant vessels.

The difference in the origin of the two systems is in the fact that the Hepburn system is based on the sound while the Kokutei system is based on the written kana. The Kokutei system can be written by using only 19 letters of the English alphabet; those not used being the L, Q, V, and X of the Hepburn system and, in addition, the three letters, C, F and J.

The Domei press broadcasts, which you will be required to translate, utilize a combination of the two systems.

Example: SIJOO as sent by Domei

Kokutei Hepburn

Romanization using the pure Hepburn system will be written as "SHIJOO", while the pure Kokutei system will show the same word as "SIZYO".

Domei, in addition to using Romaji, English, French, Spanish, and German, transmits press broadcasts in the Japanese Kata-kana code. The Kata-kana code is made up of dots and dashes, as is the International Morse Code, but uses double the number of dot and dash combinations in order to represent the 50 odd kana characters and other signs.

A glance at the Kata-kana and International Morse Code charts will show that the Kata-kana code starting with イ, ロ ハ corresponds to the English alphabet beginning with A, B, C. For example:

I (イ) sent as .- is identical to "A" of the International Morse Code.

HA (ハ) sent as -... is identical to "B" of the International Morse Code.

NI (ニ) sent as -.-. is identical to "C" of the International Morse Code.

This can be copied on special typewriters that will type romanized kana. For example, an operator hearing a .- will strike the I key for イ and if he heard a -... he will strike the HA key for ハ.

Therefore, "TOKYO" will be received as TO U KI YO U or TO U KE U . Some operators may even copy this as TOUKIYOU or TOUKEU. This is rather difficult to read until one becomes accustomed to this form of the romanized kana.

The ordinary typewriter also can be used to type romanized kana by quickly striking the required keys when a kana character is heard. For example, when -... is heard, the operator will strike the "H" and "A" keys to type the romanized kana "HA". This means that the operator is striking two keys and not one, as when operating a special typewriter, to form a single kana character. However, an experienced operator can easily learn to copy kana code in this manner.

JAPANESE KATAKANA CODE

KANA CODE	MORSE EQUIVALENT	ROMAJI ALPHABET Kana	Nigori (Plus ..)	Hannigori (Plus ..--.)
.-	A	I		
.-.-	AA	RO		
.-.-.	AR	N		
.-...	AS	O		
.-..-	AU	WI		
.-.--	AW	TE	DE	
-...	B	HA	BA	PA
-...-	BT	ME		
-.-.	C	NI		
-..	D	HO	BO	PO
-..--	DM	YU		
-..-.	DN	MO		
.	E	HE	BE	PE
..-.	F	TI	JI	
--.	G	RI		
....	H	NU		
..-..	ID	TO	DO	
.---	J	WO		
-.-	K	WA		
-.-.-	KA	SA	ZA	
-.-..	KI	KI	GI	
-.---	KM	E		
-.--.	KN	RU		
.-..	L	KA	GA	
--	M	YO		
---.-	MK	SU	ZU	
----	MM	KO	GO	
---.	MN	SO	ZO	
--.-.	MR	SI	JI	
--..-	MU	HI	BI	PI
--.--	MW	A		
-.	N	TA	DA	
---	O	RE		
.--.	P	TU	ZU	
--.-	Q	NE		
.-.	R	NA		
...	S	RA		
-	T	MU		
..-	U	U		
..-.-	UA	MI		
..--	UT	NO		
...-	V	KU	GU	
.--	W	YA		
.--..	WI	WE		
.--.	WN	SE	ZE	
-..-	X	MA		
-.--	Y	KE	GE	
--..	Z	HU	BU	PU
..	I	NIGORI		
..--.	UN	HANNIGORI		

N U M B E R S

NORMAL

MORSE EQUIVALENT	KANA CODE
1	.----
2	..---
3	...--
4	....-
5	.....
6	-....
7	--...
8	---..
9	----.
0	-----

ABBREVIATED
(For Domestic Traffic and Weather)

MORSE EQUIVALENT	KANA	KANA CODE	ROMAJI
A	I	.-	1
U	U	..-	2
V	KU	...-	3
4	4	....-	4
5	5	.....	5
6	6	-....	6
B	HA	-...	7
D	HO	-..	8
N	TA	-.	9
T	MU	-	0

ABBREVIATED
(For Military Use)

MORSE EQUIVALENT	KANA	KANA CODE	ROMAJI
N	TA	-.	1
Z	FU	--..	2
S	RA	...	3
M	YO	--	4
A	I	.-	5
T	MU	-	6
R	NA	.-.	7
W	YA	.--	8
V	KU	...-	9
O	RE	---	0

P U N C T U A T I O N

	KANA CODE	MORSE EQUIVALENT
PERIOD	.-.-.-	AAA
BREAK	.. ..	I I
PARENTHESIS, make	-.--.-	KK
PARENTHESIS, close	.-..-.	RR
LONG SOUND	.--.-	AK
PARAGRAPH or BRACKET (Used before addressee, before signature, and at end of paragraph.)	.-.-..	RD
QUESTION MARK (Used at end of every 60 characters) (Also used as repeat sign of proper names, numbers, etc., in ROMAJI transmissions.)	..--..	IMI

ROMANIZATION

(TC 103)

TRAINING CIRCULAR
No. 103

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington, December 14, 1942

Transliteration of Japanese words.--1. The two established systems for transliterating Japanese words into English are the Hepburn system and the Kokutei (Official) system. These systems are practically identical except in the manner of representing 14 syllables.

2. a. The Hepburn system is in general use on maps and in other publications, and indicates the pronunciation much more accurately than the Kokutei system. In order to minimize confusion, all agencies of the War Department will continue to use the Hepburn system on all maps and charts, and in all reports and other documents.

b. In case of the facsimile reproduction of a map or chart bearing names transliterated in the Kokutei system, a key (see par. 4) will be added to each sheet reproduced showing the equivalent in the Hepburn system of the 14 syllables in which the two systems differ.

3. Romanization of Japanese syllables.-- In the following table the Kokutei spelling of the syllables appears first in capitals, the Hepburn spelling following in small letters. Differences between the two systems are shown by underlining.

A -- a	I -- i	U -- u	E -- e	O -- o
KA--ka	KI--ki	KU--ku	KE--ke	KO--ko
SA--sa	SI--shi	SU--su	SE--se	SO--so
TA--ta	TI--chi	TU--tsu	TE--te	TO--to
NA--na	NI--ni	NU--nu	NE--ne	NO--no
HA--ha	HI--hi	HU--fu	HE--he	HO--ho
MA--ma	MI--mi	MU--mu	ME--me	MO--mo
YA--ya	(Y)I--i	YU--yu	(Y)E--ye	YO--yo
RA--ra	RI--ri	RU--ru	RE--re	RO--ro
WA--wa	(W)I--i	(W)U--u	(W)E--e	(W)O--o
GA--ga	GI--gi	GU--gu	GE--ge	GO--go
ZA--za	ZI--ji	ZU--zu	ZE--ze	ZO--zo
DA--da	ZI--ji	ZU--zu	DE--de	DO--do
BA--ba	BI--bi	BU--bu	BE--be	BO--bo
PA--pa	PI--pi	PU--pu	PE--pe	PO--po

KYA--kya	KYU--kyu	KYO--kyo
SYA--sha	SYU--shu	SYO--sho
TYA--cha	TYU--chu	TYO--cho
NYA--nya	NYU--nyu	NYO--nyo
HYA--hya	HYU--hyu	HYO--hyo
MYA--mya	MYU--myu	MYO--myo
RYA--rya	RYU--ryu	RYO--ryo
GYA--gya	GYU--gyu	GYO--gyo
ZYA--ja	ZYU--ju	ZYO--jo
BYA--bya	BYU--byu	BYO--byo
PYA--pya	PYU--pyu	PYO--pyo

4. Key prescribed for insertion on reproduced maps and charts on which the Kokutei system is used.--To convert Japanese names on this sheet to prescribed War Department forms, use the appropriate small-letter syllables in the following key:

HU--fu	SYO--sho	ZI--ji
SI--shi	SYU--shu	ZYA--ja
TI--chi	TYA--cha	ZYO--jo
TU--tsu	TYO--cho	ZYU--ju
SYA--sha	TYU--chu	

(A.G. 350.03 (12-5-42).)

By order of the Secretary of War:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

RADIO TELEGRAPH PROCEDURE

MORSE EQUIVALENT	ROMAJI	MEANING
A G	IRI	RUSH GOV'T TELEGRAM
AHR	INUNA	HERE IS A MESSAGE
A K	IWA	MONEY ORDER
AR	N	END OF MESSAGE
A R	INA	NO
AS	O	WAIT
A S	IRA	OFFICIAL RADIO STATION BUSINESS Re: Equipment, trouble, etc.
AS MN V	OSOKU	SEND SLOWER
AW K	TEWA	SWITCH TO TELEPHONE
AW MK	TESU	HAVE CORRECTED
AW MN	TESO	WILL SEND MANUALLY
AW R	TENA	IDENTICAL ADDRESS
AW WN	TESE	CORRECT
AW X	TEMA	RELAY BY TELEPHONE
A X	IMA	CURRENT TELEGRAM
A Y	IKE	TO SHIFT TO A DIFFERENT NET
B	HA	SIGNATURE OF SENDER OF TELEGRAM
B C	HANI	BROADCAST
B ID	HATO	TIME OF DELIVERY OF MESSAGE
B I Y	BAKE	YOUR TAPE NOT STEADY
B MK	HASU	COMPLETED DELIVERY
B MM	HAKO	DIFFICULT TO DELIVER
B P	HATU	ORIGINATING STATION
B W V	HAYAKU	SEND FASTER
B Z	HAHU	IMPOSSIBLE TO DELIVER
C B	NIHA	TWO FREQUENCY TRANSMISSION
C L	NIKA	PERSONAL, CONFIDENTIAL
DE	HOHE	FROM
DD	HOHO	CLASS OF TELEGRAM TO FOLLOW
D ID KI	HOTOKI	TIME SIGNAL
D KI SE	HOKISE	ARTILLERY METEOROLOGICAL MSG
DM X	YUMA	RELAYING BY WIRE
DM Z	YUHU	I HAVE TRAFFIC
D O T	HOREMU	SEND DOTS
DQ	HONE	TEXT OF TELEGRAM FOLLOWS
DQ....(Insert No.)	HONE....	INDICATES PAGE NO.
.....Y(Insert No.)	....KE	INDICATES LINE NO.
...MM (Insert No.)	....KO	INDICATES WORD NO.
...BT (Insert No.)	....ME	INDICATES LETTER NO.
DR	HONA	IDENTICAL TEXT
DU	HOU	WILL STOP SENDING
DZ	HOHU	IMPOSSIBLE TO TRANSLATE OR DECIPHER

(Radio Telegraph Procedure, contd)

MORSE EQUIVALENT	ROMAJI	MEANING
E A	HEI	WILL CLOSE STATION
E AR	HEN	ANSWER
E R E	HENAHE	I AM ANSWERING
E S	HERA	YES
F	TI	WILL DELIVER MESSAGE, EVEN THO NOT COMPLETELY UNDERSTOOD
F MW	TI A	WHERE IS THE LOCATION OF YOUR STATION
F R	TINA	OFFICIAL RADIO STATION BUSINESS Re: Equipment, trouble, etc.
F W	TIYA	RECEIVING STATION
G	RI	GO AHEAD
G A	RII	GO AHEAD
G T	RI MU	GOVERNMENT TELEGRAM
G V	RIKU	PLANE LANDED
GW	RIYA	WILL USE ABBREVIATION OR CODE
ID	TO	ME, MY
ID KI	TOKI	TIME OF FILING OF MESSAGE
ID M	TOYO	SIGNAL UNSTEADY
ID R	TONA	NO SUCH ADDRESS HERE
ID S	TORA	AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION (TAPE)
IMI	UHO	QUESTION, REPEAT SIGN
K	WA	GO AHEAD
KA AR	SAN	AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION (TAPE)
KA D	SAHO	PREVIOUS TELEGRAM
KA P	SATSU	NOISE AND INTERFERENCE
KA S	SARA	REPEAT MESSAGE
K C	WANI	FREQUENCY
KI	KI	YOU, YOUR
KI MM	KIKO	POWER SUPPLY TROUBLE
KI WN	KISE	WEATHER REPORT
KR	WANA	I HAVE A QUESTION FOR YOU
KS	WARA	MONEY ORDER

(Radio Telegraph Procedure, contd)

MORSE EQUIVALENT	ROMAJI	MEANING
L A	KAI	OPEN STATION
L A N	KAITA	REQUEST NEW TAPE
L AR	KAN	READABILITY
L AR K	KANWA	READABILITY POOR
L AR M	KANYO	READABILITY GOOD
L AR MU	KANHI	READABILITY FAIR
L AR N	KANTA	READABILITY EXCELLENT
L AR T	KANMU	CANNOT READ
L C	KANI	STATIC, REPEAT EACH LETTER
L I C	GARI	YOUR TAPE NOT CENTERED
L I V	GAKU	PREAMBLE
L KA AR	KASAN	STATIC, REPEAT EACH LETTER 3 TIMES
L S	KANA	KANA TRANSMISSION FOLLOWS
I V	KAKU	GENERAL CALL
M	YO	THROUGH MESSAGE
MA I	YOI	OK
M L	YOKA	AM IN COMMUNICATION WITH SOMEONE ELSE (BUSY)
MM	KO	P.M.
MM2	KO 2	REPEAT EACH WORD TWICE
MM AR	KON	INTERFERENCE
MM AR MN	KONSO	JAMMING, INTERFERENCE, STATIC
MM C	KONI	STATIC, REPEAT EACH WORD
MM KA AR	KOSAN	STATIC, REPEAT EACH WORD 3 TIMES
MM L	KOKA	REPAIRS COMPLETED
M MR	YOSI	GO AHEAD, UNDERSTAND
M N	YOTA	.... IS CALLING YOU
MN AW	SOTE	ADJUST TRANSMITTER
MN E	SOHE	REDUCE SPEED
MN MM	SOKO	TRANSMITTER OUT OF ORDER
MN X	SOMA	INCREASE SPEED
MR AR	SIN	SWITCH TO RADIO TELEGRAPHY
MR G	SIRI	DISPOSITION OF MESSAGE
MR MM	SIKO	DIFFICULT TO RECEIVE
MR MW	SIA	I HAVE A MESSAGE TO TRANSMIT
MR R	SINA	I HAVE NOTHING TO TRANSMIT
MR S	SIRA	INVESTIGATE
MR U	SIU	NOW INVESTIGATING
MR W	SIYA	THANK YOU
MQ	YONE	WAIT
MU	HI	DATE OF MESSAGE FOLLOWS
MU Y	HIKE	PLANE WARNING
WN Y	SEKE	TANK WARNING
L I Y	GAKE	GAS WARNING
ID Y	TOKE	LIFTING OF WARNING
MW AW	ATE	ADDRESS
MW R	ANA	NO MISTAKE IN CODE MESSAGE
M Z	YOHU	CALL LETTERS

(Radio Telegraph Procedure, contd)

MORSE EQUIVALENT	ROMAJI	MEANING
N H	TANU	DOTS MISSING
N O	TARE	NO
N R	TANA	NUMBER OF MESSAGE
O K	REWA	OK
O L	REKA	UNDERSTAND
O N	RETA	TAPE IS CUT
O P	RETU	REQUEST VERIFICATION
P	TU	INDICATES END OF LINE IN NUMBER TELEGRAMS
P A R	TUINA	URGENT (AIR GROUND LIAISON)
P KI I	TUGI	NEXT SCHEDULE WILL BE ... O'CLOCK
P T	TUMU	PRESS REPORTS
Q B I	NEBA	NO SPACE BETWEEN CHARACTERS
R	NA	UNDERSTOOD, RECEIVED
R E	NAHE	DECREASE FREQUENCY
R MM	NAKO	TELEGRAM CODED BECAUSE OF RADIO RELAY
RT	NAMU	ACKNOWLEDGMENT
R X	NAMA	INCREASE FREQUENCY
S A	RAI	PRIORITY TELEGRAM
SK		END OF TRANSMISSION
S O S	RARERA	DISASTER, AM IN DIFFICULTY
S T	RAMU	PRESS REPORTS
STP		STOP SENDING
T A	MUI	DELAYED BECAUSE OF CONGESTION
TAKE		PREPARE TO RECEIVE
T C	MUNI	I WILL REPEAT
TKS		THANKS
T M	MUYO	MULTIPLE ADDRESS TELEGRAM
T MM	MUKO	WILL SEND BY OTHER MEANS BECAUSE OF CONGESTION OR TROUBLE
T S	MURA	SERVICE TELEGRAM
T X	MUMA	RELAY BY WIRELESS
T Z	MUHU	I HAVE NO TRAFFIC

(Radio Telegraph Procedure, contd)

MORSE EQUIVALENT	ROMAJI	MEANING
U AW	UTE	SEND V'S TO PERMIT RECEIVER ADJUSTMENT
UA AW	MITE	INDEFINITE
UA MN	MISO	NOT YET
UA UA	MIMI	NOT RECEIVING BY AUTOMATIC MEANS
U L	UKA	WILL BE ABLE TO RECEIVE
U MK	USU	RECEIVED
U MM	UKO	RECEIVER OUT OF ORDER
U R	UNA	URGENT
U S	URA	YOUR TAPE IS REVERSED
UU	UU	REMARKS TO BE MADE CONCERNING MESSAGE
U Y	UKE	I HAVE A MESSAGE FOR YOU
U Z	UHU	NOT RECEIVED
V	KU	STATIC
VA		END OF MESSAGE
V AW	KUTE	ANTENNA CURRENT
V B	KUHA	SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSIONS
VE	KUHE	END OF MESSAGE
V O	JURE	START TRANSMISSION
V U	KU U	STATIC
W	YA	NUMBER OF WORDS IN MESSAGE
W BT	YAME	STOP
WN	SE	A.M.
WN 2	SE 2	REPEAT ENTIRE MESSAGE TWICE
WN C	SENI	REPEAT MESSAGE
WN KA AR	SESAN	STATIC, REPEAT MESSAGE 3 TIMES
WN U	SEU	COLLATION SIGNAL
WN Y	SEKE	TANK WARNING
WN Z MR	SE HU SI	COMPLETE RADIO SILENCE
Z MR	HUSI	PARTIAL RADIO SILENCE
DM KN MK	YURUSU	RADIO SILENCE LIFTED
W U	YAU	WHERE ARE YOU LOCATED
X F	MATI	STAND BY
Y 2	KE 2	REPEAT EACH LINE TWICE
MM 2	KO 2	REPEAT EACH WORD TWICE
L 2	KA 2	REPEAT EACH LETTER TWICE
Y ID	KETO	TIME IS NOW ....
Y MK	KESU	WILL CANCEL
Y WN	KESE	CANCEL
Z KM	HU E	FADING
ZZZ	HUHUHU	FORCED LANDING

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN RADIOTELEPHONY

WORD	MEANING
ARIGATO	Thank You
ATE	Address
AYAMARI	Mistake
DENSHIN	Change to telegraph
DOKA	Question
HEISHO	Will close station
HONBUN	Text follows
IKEI	Internet communication
KAISHO	Will open station
KAKU	General call
KAN	Signal strength
KAN HIKUSHI	Signal strength fair
KAN NASHI	No Signals
KAN TAKASHI	Signals excellent
KAN WARUSHI	Signals bad
KAN YOSHI	Signals good
KOCHIRA	From, this is ....
MATE	Wait
MEI WARUSHI	Not clear
MEI YOSHI	Clear
OKURE	Go ahead
OWARI	End
RYOKAI	OK, understood
SARANI	Will repeat
SHITEI	Class of telegram
YOSHI	OK, understood

OPERATION OF RADIO RECEIVERS

During actual monitoring, excessive tuning should not be indulged in as some receivers will "regenerate" (cause a signal to be radiated) and cause interference to adjoining receivers. If excessive tuning is done while in the field, there is danger of the enemy picking up the radiated signal and being able to determine the existence and location of your listening post.

Elsewhere(in the field) you may find the equipment to be different in size, shape, model or make; however, you will always find the fundamental tuning procedure to be the same. Many times you will find that the receivers are not AC (alternating current) receivers; in other words, it means that they are operated by means of storage or dry batteries. If this is the case and you find that the batteries have been disconnected, do not attempt to re-connect them unless you are absolutely sure of what you are doing. Preferably, have some one who knows about it do this for you.

The following information has been extracted from the Instruction Book for the Hammarlund "Super-Pro" and the Model SX-28 Super Skyrider radio receivers to give you an opportunity to familiarize yourself with the operation of standard short-wave communications receivers.

OPERATION OF THE HAMMARLUND "SUPER-PRO" RECEIVER

General

The Super-Pro receiving equipment consists of two units: The RECEIVER and the POWER SUPPLY.

a. A total of 18 tubes are employed.

Type of Equipment

The Super-Pro receiving equipment employs a superheterodyne circuit designed for reception of amplitude modulated signals. It is generally intended to be operated from a standard commercial power line under fixed conditions. Although the Super-Pro is of rugged construction, it should receive the care and treatment usually given precision technical apparatus.

Frequency Range.

The Frequency Range of the Super-Pro receiver is divided into five separate bands. The selection of any one of these bands is determined by the position of the band-switch control. This control is clearly marked to indicate the band in use:

a. The coverage of the five bands is as follows:

100 - 200 kilocycles
200 - 400 kilocycles
2.5 - 5.0 megacycles
5.0 - 10.0 megacycles
10.0 - 20.0 megacycles

b. In addition to the markings on the band-switch control, a rotating mask, with appropriate windows, exposes a calibrated scale on the main tuning dial to correspond with the band selected by the band switch. This operation is automatic--the mask is controlled by the band switch through gears.

c. Band Spread: For simplified tuning over a narrow range of frequency, a separate band spreading control is provided. This control has an arbitrary scale reading from 0 to 100 through approximately 170°. If set at 100, the frequency covered by moving the dial will extend from that indicated by the setting of the main dial, to some lower frequency, depending on how far the band spread dial is moved.

(1) To cover a specific range with the band spread dial, the main dial should be set to the high frequency end of the band which it is desired to spread.

Sensitivity.

Normally, the Super-Pro has more sensitivity than can actually be used. The determining factor in practical operation is the background or external noise not generated in the receiver. Regardless of the capabilities of the receiver, when the background or external noise (generated by electrical apparatus or atmospheric conditions) reaches the level or intensity of the desired signal, it becomes very difficult to obtain satisfactory reception.

a. Full benefit of the excellent sensitivity of the Super-Pro can be obtained only when properly installed, with respect to the antenna and choice of location.

Selectivity.

A wide range of selectivity is available in this receiver. Starting with the most selective point of the crystal filter, the selectivity range is approximately from 100 cycles to 16 kilocycles. This wide range of selectivity permits the receiver to be used for a great many services. Usually a degree of selectivity can be found which will provide the best possible fidelity with the least amount of interference.

a. The crystal filter employed in the Super-Pro has a distinct advantage over other types of filters. Besides the OFF position, there are five degrees of selectivity governed by different settings of the control knob on the panel.

(1) The first two settings of the crystal filter selectivity control are especially suited to radio telephone (voice) reception. In case of extreme interference, the third position may be used, though a good portion of the intelligibility of the voice signal may be removed due to lack of the higher audio frequencies.

(2) The last two degrees of selectivity are for reception of radio telegraph (CW) signals where selectivity is more important than quality, though telegraph signals may be received on any degree of selectivity depending, of course, on the amount of interference from other signals or disturbances of the man made variety.

Operation

Although the Super-Pro is a highly technical piece of apparatus with quite a large number of controls, it is relatively easy to operate. There are 14 controls on the panel. However, they are not all used at the same time. The number of controls necessary for operation will depend on the type of service for which the receiver is to be used.

The major controls are:

a. Band Switch
   Band Spread
   Audio Gain
   Sensitivity
   Main Tuning

   (1) The remaining controls are brought into play as conditions demand their use.

b. Assuming that the earphones, power supply and antenna have been connected according to instructions, the various controls should be set in the following positions:

Crystal Selectivity	OFF
Phasing	On arrow
Band Width	3
Limiter	OFF
AVC-Manual	AVC
Sensitivity	10
Band Spread	100
MOD-CW	MOD
Audio Gain	6
Send-Rec	REC
Beat Oscillator	0

   (1) Then throw the power switch in the center of the panel (marked OFF-ON) to the ON position. This puts the receiver in operation.

   (2) The band switch should be adjusted to the band which the operator is likely to find most active. Receiving stations on this band will permit the operator to familiarize himself with the various adjustments. The band width control should be set at 3. If interference is not serious, it can be adjusted to a wider degree of selectivity, depending upon the amount of fidelity desired. In general, this control should be adjusted to the band width providing best tone quality with a minimum of interference.

   (3) All tuning, with or without the meter, should be done with the band width control set at 3. Other settings provide a wider band making accurate tuning difficult. Band width adjustments should be made after the signal is tuned in properly.

(4) The beat-oscillator is turned on when the SIGNAL switch is in the CW position. The beat-oscillator control varies the pitch of the heterodyne or beat between the oscillator and the incoming signal. This feature is used for code reception and for locating weak modulated signals.

(5) The LIMITER control turns the noise limiter on and off. The noise limiter is most valuable on the higher frequencies where automobile ignition interference and other similar disturbances are serious.

c. After the Crystal Selectivity control is adjusted for the desired degree of selectivity, the PHASING control may be used to reject heterodyne interference or "whistle".

d. The receiver can be silenced by turning the SEND-REC switch to the SEND position. This allows the receiver to remain ready for instant service during transmission periods when it is used for communication purposes.

e. All tuning can be done with the MAIN TUNING control. In this case, the band spread dial is left at 100. The band spread dial operates so as to spread out a narrow band of frequencies below the frequency to which the main dial is set.

f. For earphone operation, earphones are plugged into the jack provided for them on the front panel. A set of terminals are also available on the rear of the chassis for connecting earphones.

g. The S-meter operates only when the receiver is adjusted for AVC. This meter is used mainly as a tuning guide. Its reading will increase as the receiver approaches resonance with the incoming signal. Exact resonance is indicated by the greatest reading of the meter. The band width control must be set at 3 for accurate tuning by means of the meter.

OPERATION OF THE MODEL SX-28 SUPER SKYRIDER RECEIVER

Each control of the Model SX-28 SUPER SKYRIDER receiver performs a definite function that contributes to the outstanding reception capabilities of the unit. Full appreciation of the receiver is to be expected only after you have become familiar with each of the controls and the effect their operation has on the receiver's performance.

The large calibrated main dial shows the frequencies covered throughout the 6 band, 550 kilocycles to 43 megacycles frequency range of the receiver. They are as follows:

Band 1	550	to	1,600	kc
Band 2	1.6	to	3.0	mc
Band 3	3.0	to	5.8	mc
Band 4	5.8	to	11.0	mc
Band 5	11.0	to	21.0	mc
Band 6	21.0	to	43.0	mc

(1) The BAND SWITCH, directly below the main dial, will place the proper set of coils in the circuit to cover the desired frequency. The main dial is turned by the large hand wheel which is equipped with a micrometer scale for maximum accuracy in resetting or logging purposes. Of particular interest is the locking clutch which will be found directly below the hand wheel. This feature will allow you to lock the main dial after a desired signal has been tuned in. Subsequent movements of the hand wheel will not detune the receiver because the control is provided with a clutch which disengages the hand wheel once the dial lock has been set.

The International Shortwave broadcast bands are indicated on the main dial by heavier lines showing the frequencies on which these transmissions will be heard.

(2) The BAND SPREAD dial. The numbered outer edge of the bandspread dial will prove to be of great help for logging or pre-setting purposes when the bandspread tuning control is used for easier tuning on frequencies other than those covered by the amateur bands.

When "bandspreading" any frequency throughout the tuning range of the receiver, remember the main dial must then be set to a slightly higher frequency than the desired signal. The difference depends on the amount of bandspread condenser capacity used and the frequency of the received signal.

When switching from one range to another, an indicator moves vertically behind both the main and bandspread

dials. Tuning fatigue is thereby greatly minimized by focusing attention on only the frequencies covered by that particular setting of the bandswitch.

The translucent, indirectly lighted dials are easily read and so arranged that parallax is reduced to an absolute minimum.

To operate the receiver, adjust the following controls in the order in which they are mentioned:

(3) The TONE CONTROL turns the receiver on and off and in addition emphasizes either the base or treble frequencies to the extent required by various receiving conditions.

(4) Place the SEND-RECEIVE switch in the RECEIVE position -- have the ANL control O (turned to the left until the switch operates). Place the bandswitch in position .55 to 1.65 mc, which will then enable you to tune in stations on the standard Broadcast Band.

(5) Rotate the RF GAIN control to the right until #9 on the skirt of the control appears under the panel marker. (The RF Gain must be full on as above indicated before the S meter will indicate correctly) So that the S meter will be properly connected in the circuit, the AVC-BFO switch appearing to the lower right of the bandspread hand wheel, must be in the AVC ON position.

(6) Note: The Antenna Trimmer control is operated on all bands. Proper adjustment of this control is indicated by the maximum signals.

(7). After complying with the above conditions, the AF GAIN control should be advanced to the right until the desired volume is obtained. Tuning the receiver by operating the main dial hand wheel will now allow you to pick up stations throughout the .55 to 1.65 mc tuning range of the Broadcast Band. Maximum deflection of the S meter will indicate when each station is accurately tuned in.

When covering the short-wave or higher frequency bands, the above procedure should be followed--except that greater care should be used because it is so easy to completely pass over a station.

The other controls on the model SX-28 SUPER SKYRIDER receiver will enable you to obtain the best results from the receiver once you have become used to their effects on the reception of various types of signals.

(8) The SELECTIVITY control acts as a shutter or gate and varies the width of the path on which signals reach the second detector of the receiver. Six different selectivity steps are provided so that you can successfully cope with different degrees of interference.

At this point, it is suggested that the CRYSTAL SHARP setting be used only in cases of extreme interference--the receiver must then be tuned exactly to the signal. Only then will the signal be intelligible because you have clipped off its sidebands in which the sibilants and overtones are embodied.

The CRYSTAL SHARP position of the selectivity switch is to be used principally for the reception of code, or CW signals. By proper associated operation of the CRYSTAL PHASING control true single signal operation and the maximum in selectivity can be obtained.

(9) CRYSTAL PHASING CONTROL

The phasing control is in the circuit on three positions of the selectivity control, namely--XTAL Sharp, XTAL Medium and XTAL Broad. The control is used to remove heterodyne interference as well as to minimize other forms of interference having a predominance of high frequency components--such as static and interference from electrically operated devices.

(10) The A.N.L., or Automatic Noise Limiter, materially contributes to the satisfactory operation of the receiver by limiting objectionable interference caused by ignition systems or other man made causes of electrical disturbances. With the A.N.L. control retarded to the left as far as it will go, or until the A.N.L. switch is heard to operate--the noise limiter circuit is not functioning. Turning the control to the right closes the switch which is mounted on the control. The noise limiter is now operating. Progressively turning the control clockwise varies the threshold at which the noise limiter starts to take hold. The setting at which the control will be left depends entirely on the type and amount of interference present as well as the signal strength. The noise limiter should be judiciously adjusted because through its operation the desired signal can even be eliminated or badly distorted which destroys its usefulness. Only after you have become familiar with the operation of this control by actual practice can you determine how far it should be advanced before the best compromise between noise and signal is obtained.

(11) The AVC-BFO OFF-ON switch performs a dual function. The AVC circuit should be operating for the reception of telephone, or modulated, signals in order to reduce fading to a minimum. As previously mentioned, the functioning of the S meter is dependent upon AVC action so the switch must be in the AVC ON position when the S meter is used to measure relative carrier intensity.

Inasmuch as the AVC circuit levels all signals to a predetermined value, no one signal can overload the receiver and cause distortion. At times, in searching for distant or weak signals, it might be desirous to use the full sensitivity of the receiver. In that case, place the AVC switch in the AVC OFF position. Remember that with the receiver operating with no AVC action, strong signals will overload the input circuit with resultant distortion. Under such a condition of operation the sensitivity of the set must be then controlled, manually, by properly retarding the RF Gain control until you have reached the point below which overloading takes place.

The other function of this switch is to turn on the Beat Frequency Oscillator. When receiving code signals, a beat note is absolutely essential. With the BFO switch in the ON position, each signal tuned in will be accompanied with a beat note or whistle. For proper adjustment of the BFO control which appears directly under the TONE CONTROL the following procedure is suggested. Set the BFO control to zero, now tune in a signal either voice or code. If a code signal is received, only the carrier or thump of the signal will be audible because no beat note is present. Be sure that you have the signal accurately resonated. Now, without retuning the receiver, rotate the BFO control until a beat note of the desired pitch is obtained.

Variation of the BFO control will allow you to change the pitch, or frequency, of the oscillator which will prove to be of help under various conditions of interference.

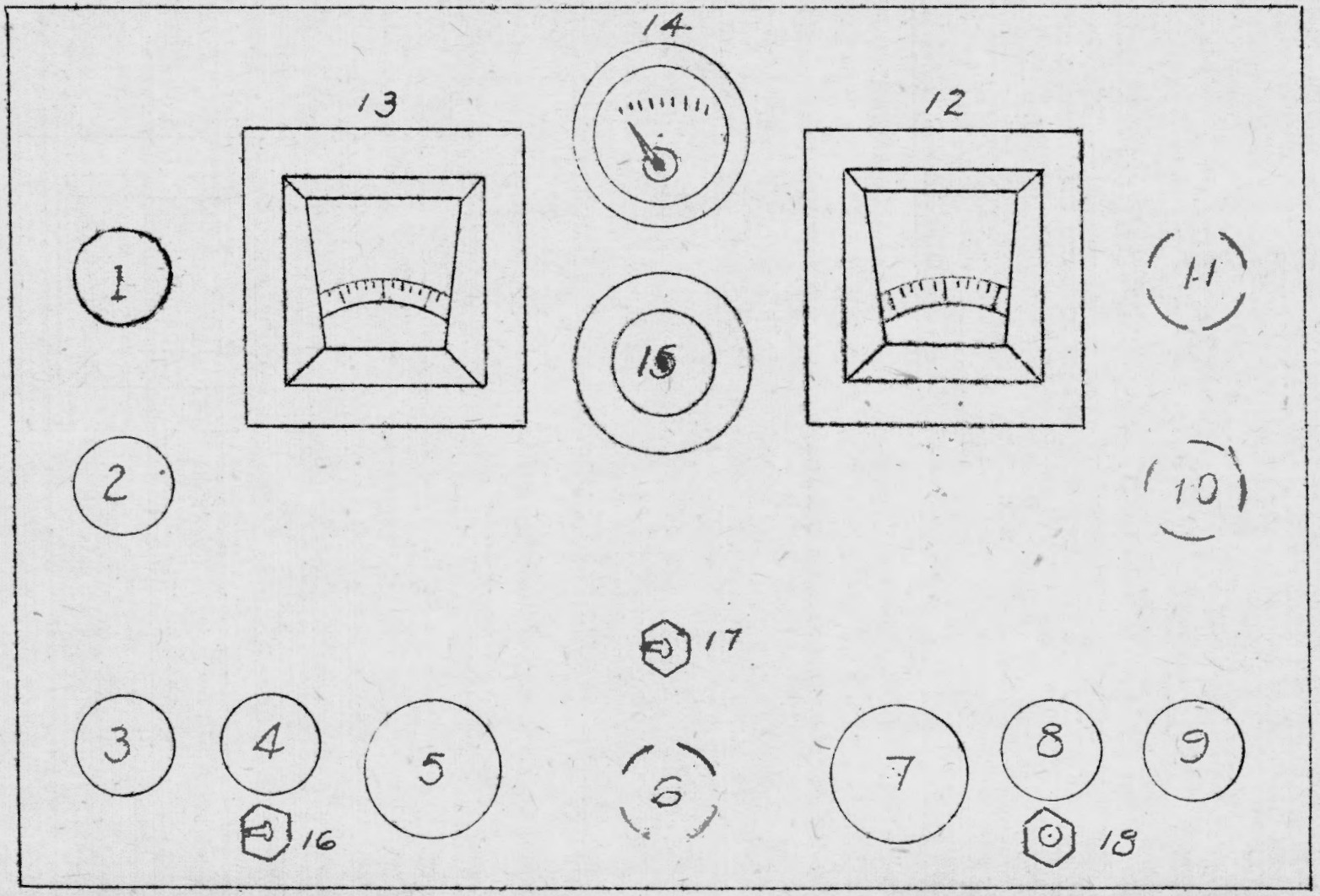
(12) Directly under the BFO control will be seen the BASS IN-OUT Switch. With this switch in the BASS IN position you will have normal audio fidelity. Placing the switch in the BASS OUT position will contribute greatly to the intelligibility of the received signal when the receiver is operated in the advanced positions of selectivity.

(13) VARIABLE SELECTIVITY

Six ranges of selectivity are provided in the Model SX-28 receiver. They are:

1. Broad IF ..... (for high fidelity reception)
2. Medium IF .... (more selectivity--less high tones)
3. Sharp IF ..... (reduces annoying interference--far less highs)
4. Broad XTAL.... (similar to Sharp IF but cleaner cutting of side bands)
5. Medium XTAL .. (Next selectivity step to #4--greatly increased sideband cutting, more pronounced crystal "slot" for interference, very little highs present)
6. Sharp XTAL ... (Position of extreme selectivity--practically no sideband content, very pronounced crystal "slot")

Super-Pro Radio Receiver BC-779-A



EXPLANATION OF VARIOUS DIALS AND SWITCHES

SUPER-PRO RECEIVER

1 - Crystal Selectivity - For sharp selectivity by the use of crystals.

2 - Crystal Phasing - For phasing (tuning) the crystal to the signal to minimize "heterodyne" or howling.

3 - Band Width - To be used with the crystal selectivity control to vary the band of frequencies that is being fed through the receiver.

4 - Noise Limiter - Automatically eliminates or minimizes the effects of static or manmade interference.

5 - Main Tuning - For tuning the receiver to any desired station.

6 - Sensitivity - (R.F. Gain) Controls the amount of radio frequency energy being fed into the receiver.

7 - Band Spread - For critical tuning of the receiver when 2 or more stations are heard on one point of the main dial.

8 - Signal (MOD-CW) - For voice communication MOD (Modulated) is used and for code reception (CW) continuous wave is used.

9 - Audio Gain - Volume Control which determines the amount of signal we get out of the speaker.

10 - Send-Receive (Stand By) - For use when the receiver is to be kept warmed up for instant operation.

11 - Beat Oscillator - Used for code reception or as an aid in locating weak stations.

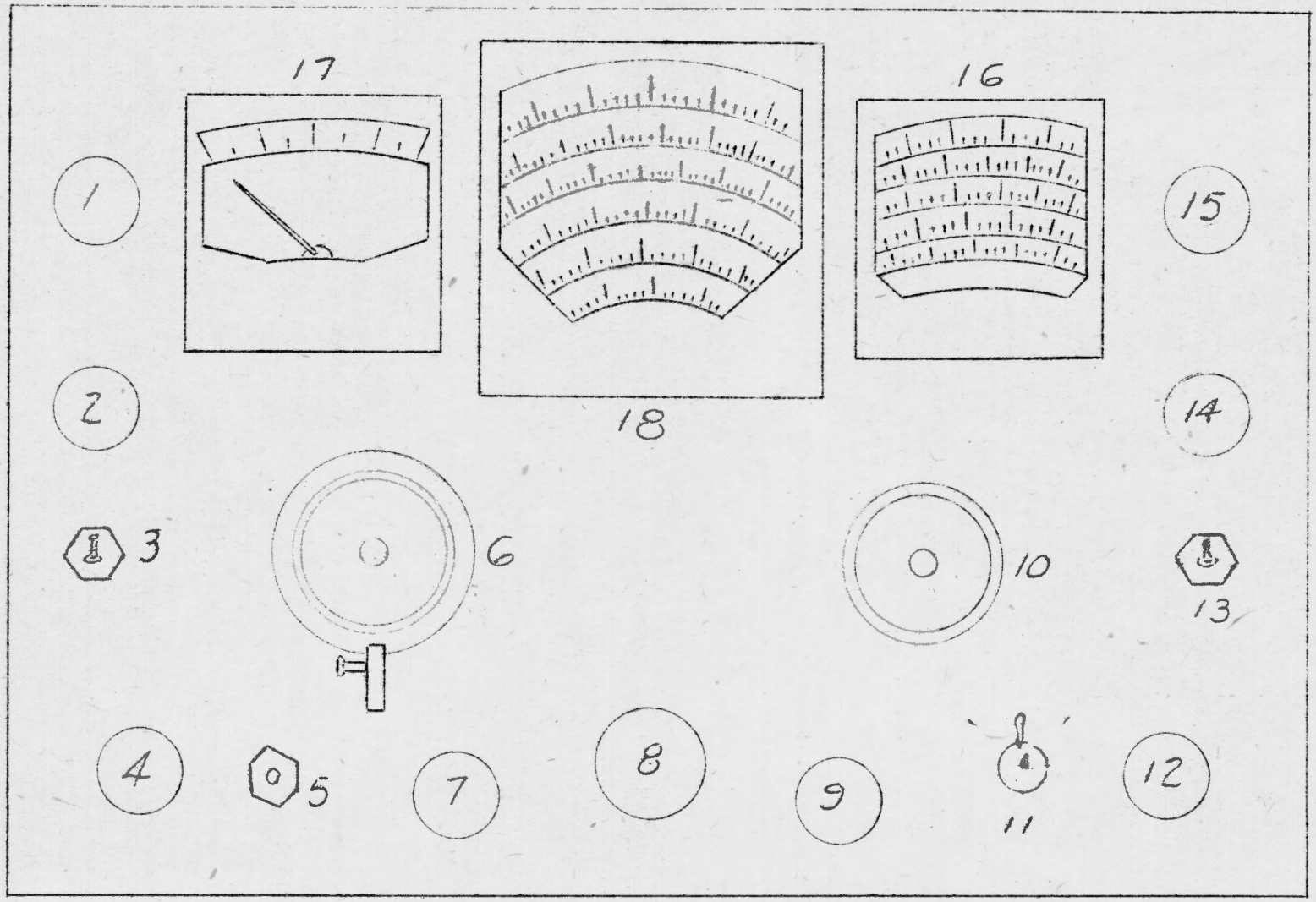
12 - Band Spread Dial - Used primarily in logging the setting of the receiver of any station heard.

13 - Main Dial - Used to determine the frequency of stations heard and is usually correct provided the Band Spread Dial is set at 100.

(Dials and Switches, SUPER-PRO RECEIVER, contd)

14 - "S" Meter	- Signal strength meter which is used as a resonance indicator and is used similarly to the "magic eye" found in some broadcast receivers.
15 - Band Change	- Switch for changing bands.
16 - AVC Manual	- AVC for automatic volume control and Manual for manually controlling the signal level.
17 - OFF-ON	- Switch for turning receiver on or off.
18 - Phones	- Jack for plugging in headphone plug.

Super Skyrider Receiver Model SX-28



EXPLANATION OF VARIOUS DIALS AND SWITCHES

SUPER SKYRIDER RECEIVER

Model SX-28

1 - Tone (ON-OFF) - Tone control incorporated with ON-OFF switch.

2 - Beat Frequency Oscillator (BFO) - Used for code reception or as an aid in locating weak station.

3 - Base (IN-OUT) - For accentuating base (low) or treble (high) notes.

4 - Audio Frequency Gain - Volume Control which determines the volume of signal.

5 - Phone - Jack for plugging in headphone plug.

6 - Main Tuning - For tuning the receiver to any desired station.

7 - Radio Frequency Gain - Control that determines the amount of radio frequency energy being fed into the receiver.

8 - Band Change - Switch for changing bands.

9 - Antenna Trimmer - Tunes the antenna to the particular frequency.

10 - Band Spread - For critical tuning of the receiver when 2 or more stations are heard on one point of the main dial.

11 - AVC-BFO - Automatic Volume Control to be used when listening to voice communications. Beat Frequency Oscillator for use when listening to code stations or when searching for very weak stations.

12 - Selectivity - Adjustsdhe selectivity of the receiver from Broad I.F. to Sharp Xtal.

13 - Send-Receive (Stand By) - For use when the receiver is to be kept warmed up for instant operation.

14 - Crystal Phasing - For phasing (tuning) the crystal to the signal to minimize "heterodyne" or howling.

(Dials and Switches, SUPER SKYRIDER RECEIVER, contd)

15 - Automatic Noise Limiter (ANL) - Automatically eliminates or minimizes the effects of static or manmade interference.

16 - Band Spread Dial - Used primarily in logging the setting of the receiver of any station heard.

17 - "S" Meter - Signal strength meter which is used as a resonance indicator and is used similarly to the "magic eye" found in some broadcast receivers.

18 - Main Dial - Used to determine the frequency of stations heard and is usually correct provided the Band Spread Dial is set at 100.

DESTRUCTION OF EQUIPMENT

TECHNICAL MANUAL
No. 11-866

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington 25, 4 June 1943

- E x t r a c t -

DESTRUCTION NOTICE

WHY -- To prevent the enemy from using or salvaging this equipment for his benefit.

WHEN -- When ordered by your commander, or when you are in immediate danger of capture.

HOW -- 1. Smash --Use sledges, axes, handaxes, pickaxes, hammers, crowbars, heavy tools, etc.

2. Cut --Use axes, handaxes, machetes, etc.

3. Burn --Use gasoline, kerosene, oil, flame throwers, incendiary grenades, etc.

4. Explosives--Use firearms, grenades, TNT, etc.

5. Disposal --Bury in slit trenches, fox-holes, other holes. Bury in stream beds or throw in streams. Scatter.

6. USE ANYTHING IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR DESTRUCTION OF THIS EQUIPMENT.

WHAT -- 1. Smash --Variable gang tuning capacitors
Crystals
Resistors
Capacitors
Tubes
Coils
Transformers
Tuning dials
Switches
Chassis

2. Cut --Chassis wiring
External wiring

3. Burn --All diagrams
Technical manuals
Instruction books

4. Bury or scatter --Any or all of the above pieces after breaking.

DESTROY EVERYTHING.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE JAPANESE WIRELESS NEWS BROADCASTS

ABOUT BRING	-- bring about
AIRWISE, AIRWISED	-- by air, left by air
ANTI	-- against
AYE	-- a
BACKKEEPING	-- keeping back
BRIT----	-- British----
CHUNGKINGERS	-- Chungking soldiers
CIC	-- Commander-in-Chief
COMMUNIQUED	-- issued a communique
CONCLUDED	-- ended
CUM----	-- with ----
DEI (NEI)	-- Dutch East Indies (Netherlands E.I.)
DOWNGO, DOWNSHOT	-- go down, shot down
DOWNLAID	-- laid down
EDITORIALIZING	-- commenting editorially
EFFORTING	-- trying to
ET----	-- and ----
EX----	-- from, out of ----
EYE, EYEM	-- I, I am
FIC	-- French Indo-China
FORNAFFAIRS, FORNMINISTER	-- foreign affairs, foreign minister
GREATERN	-- greater than
HECTARE	-- 2.47 acres

IIL	-- Indian Independence League
IMPORTANTER, IMPORTANTEST	-- more, most important
INA	-- Indian National Army
INTER----	-- between, among ----
ITLL	-- it will
JAPANWIDE	-- throughout Japan
JAPANWISE	-- in Japan
MILLIARD	-- billion
MOREN, UNMOREN	-- more than, no more than
NACCORDANCE	-- in accordance
NADDITION, NORDER	-- in addition, in order
ONCARRY	-- carry on
ONDEALT	-- dealt on
OUTPOINTED	-- it is (was) pointed out
PAR----	-- by ----
PLACETAKE	-- take place
PRE----	-- before ----
PRISONERED	-- took (taken) prisoner
PRO----	-- for ----
PROVINCEWISE	-- in the province
PUBLICKED	-- made public
QUERYMARK	-- question mark
RADIOCASTED	-- spoke over the radio
RECALLABLE	-- it will be recalled
SAFTERNOON, SMORNING	-- this afternoon, this morning
SCONNECTION	-- this connection

SEVENING, SYEAR	-- this evening, this year
SFOLLOWS	-- as follows
SINO----	-- Chinese ----
SLONGS	-- as long as
SPEECHED	-- delivered a speech
SOS	-- so as
SUB----	-- under ----
SUCHS	-- such as
SUPERHIGHLY	-- very highly
THATLL	-- that will
THEYVE (WEVE)	-- they have (we have)
TIS	-- it is
TOKYOWARDED	-- went to Tokyo, left for Tokyo
TRAINWISE	-- by train
TWILL	-- it will
UNLONGER (UNLONGERN)	-- no longer (no longer than)
UNONLY	-- not only
UPMOP	-- mop up
UPONCALLED	-- called upon
UPPENT	-- pent up
UPTOOK	-- took up
US----	-- United States----, American----
----WARD	-- to----
WELL INFORMEDS	-- well informed persons
WELLS	-- as well as
WHEREFROM, WHEREOF	-- from which, of which
WHICHS, WHICHLL	-- which is, which will

WHOD	-- who would be
WHOS, WHOLL	-- who is, who will
YESTERMONTH, YESTERYEAR	-- last month, last year

NOTE: (1) In passive verb forms, such as "the money will be returned", the "be" is omitted in cablese.

(2) In cabling names with a middle initial like "James E. Brown", the middle initial is usually attached to the first name, the name being sent as "JAMESE BROWN".

COMMON ERRORS IN CODE RECEPTION

The most common errors found in telegraphic communication by means of the International Morse Code are listed as follows:

Letters	Morse Code		Frequent Errors
A	.-	often received as	I,M,T,ET
B	-...		D,TS
C	-.-.		F,K,J,R,NN
D	-..		B,S,L,TI
E	.		T,A,I
F	..-.		Q,R,IN
G	--.		M,N,O,Q,ME
H	....		S,V,B,SE
I	..		A,N,S
J	.---		W,O,EO,AM
K	-.-		A,N,D,O,TA
L	.-..		X,R,D,ED
M	--		A,N,I,TT
N	-.		I,M,T,TE
O	---		G,K,M,W,MT
P	.--.		J,W,G,L,R,AN
Q	--.-		G,K,O,X,Z,MA
R	.-.		A,N,F,G,S,L,W
S	...		H,D,I,R,U,V
T	-		A,E,N
U	..-		A,S,V,IT
V	...-		H,U,X,ST
W	.--		A,M,O,R,U,AT
X	-..-		D,V,U,K,Y,TU
Y	-.--		X,W,K,C,NM
Z	--..		B,D,G,Q,MI

Figures	Morse Code		Frequent Errors
1	.----	often received as	0,2
2	..---		1,3
3	...--		2,4
4	....-		3,5
5	.....		4,6
6	-....		5,7
7	--...		6,8
8	---..		7,9
9	----.		8,0
0	-----		9

The errors for each letter are listed in the order of their frequency.

EXAMPLE: For the letter "A".

In the letter "A", "I" is the most frequent mistake with "M" coming next and "T" and "ET" following in the order of the frequency of errors.

TIME CONVERSION TABLE

Central War Time (Mpls)	Tokio Time	Greenwich Civil Time (London)
0000	1400	0500
0100	1500	0600
0200	1600	0700
0300	1700	0800
0400	1800	0900
0500	1900	1000
0600	2000	1100
0700	2100	1200
0800	2200	1300
0900	2300	1400
1000	2400 (new day)	1500
1100	0100	1600
1200	0200	1700
1300	0300	1800
1400	0400	1900
1500	0500	2000
1600	0600	2100
1700	0700	2200
1800	0800	2300
1900	0900	2400 (new day)
2000	1000	0100
2100	1100	0200
2200	1200	0300
2300	1300	0400

The following is an example of a typical Kata-kana code broadcast.

0800 20/3 CP DE JJC

TO"UMEIMUSEN RIKUKU"NKOUKUUSIKANKA"TUKOUTE"WA2OHIKASIKOKUMO TA"IKE"NSUIHEIKANOKE"UKOUAOITE"SAITAMAKENTOYOOKAMATI(TOYOTOMI OKAYAMA)NOTO"UKOUTE"TO"UKOUKA"KUSEINOSOTUKE"USIKIWOKIYOKOUSITA//

This identical message may be written out in the following manner:

TO " U ME " I MU SE N RI KU KU " N KO U KU U SI KA N KA " TU KO U TE " WA 2 O HI KA SI KO KU MO TA " I KE " N SU I KE I KA NO KE " U KO U A O I TE " SA I TA MA KE N TO YO O KA MA TI (TO YO TO MI O KA YA MA) NO TO " U KO U TE " TO " U KO U KA " KU SE I NO SO TU KE " U SI KI WO KI YO KO U SI TA //

This message when received in Romaji would read as follows:

DOMEI RIKUGUN KOOKUUSIKAN GAKKOODEWA NIJUUHI KASIKOKUMO DAIGENSUIHEIKANO GYOOKOOAOIDE SAITAMAKEN TOYOOKAMATINO (TOYOTOMI OKAYAMA) DOOKOODE DOOKOOGAKUSEINO SOTUGYOOSIKIWO KYOKOOSITA PARA

The above message would be translated as follows:

0800 (Time of reception in Savage) 20/3 (March 20)

CP (press broadcast) DE (from) JJC (call letters of Japanese stn)

The commencement exercises of the Army Air Corps Academy was held at Toyookamati, Saitama Prefecture on the 20th. The commencement ceremony was conducted in the august presence of His Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE IN THE RADIO ROOM

1. No loud talking will be permitted. (Keep the receivers tuned low.)

2. No visitors will be permitted at any time.

3. Be present whenever broadcasts are available. (Break periods will be given periodically.)

4. Prepare one report (individual) in English. When that is completed, prepare one (1 only) consolidated report in English and also a report in Japanese. For the last two items, get together and prepare the report in detail.

5. Magazines or newspapers will not be brought into the Radio Room.

6. Do not use the Hammarlund Super-Pro special receivers at any time.

7. Do not use typewriters for personal use.

8. Do not put anything on top of the receivers. Also do not attempt to rearrange or repair any part of the equipment which seem to be out of order or place.

9. The Radio Room will be kept presentable and prepared for inspection at any time. (Many officers are here daily.)

10. In case of reception of any IMPORTANT news, call the operator's attention to it immediately.

11. Telephone will not be used for personal calls.

12. ABSOLUTELY no mention of the Radio Room will be made to ANYONE.

GLOSSARY OF

JAPANESE TERMS APPEARING IN DOMEI DESPATCHES

The following vocabulary list is an attempt to gather under one cover words not appearing in the KENKYUSHA DICTIONARY, unusual words and abbreviations used by DOMEI.

Homonymic words (words with identical pronunciations but written differently and possessing an altogether different meaning) have also been listed.

Some of the words listed herein are found in KENKYUSHA and other dictionaries; however, through common usage their meanings have been altered to that appearing in this list.

Chinese and Manchurian proper names can be found in the following reference books:

1. "SAISHIN CHUKA MINKOKU MANSHUTEIKOKU JIMMEI BENRAN" (Who's Who of China & Manchukuo, by Times Publishing Co.)

2. "NIHON JIMMEI SEN, FU MANSHI JIMMEI SEN" (Who's Who of Japan, Manchukuo & China, published by Osaka Mainichi)

3. JAPAN MANCHUKUO YEAR BOOK (1941)

This list is far from being complete, and should other new words be found, the compilers will be grateful if advised of the same. Sufficient space has been left on the pages to enable the users of this list to enter new words as encountered.

GLOSSARY OF
JAPANESE TERMS APPEARING IN DOMEI DESPATCHES

A ROMAJI	A KANJI	A ENGLISH
AKEI	亜經	abbreviation of AJIA KEIZAI NEWS (Asiatic economic news). See "GAIKEI".
ARAWASHI	荒鷲	"The Eagles" (Referring to members as well as planes of the Japanese air force, both Army and Navy).
	海鷲(海の荒鷲)	The navy air force, a navy plane or a navy flier.
	陸鷲(陸の荒鷲)	The army air force, an army plane or an army flier.
	若鷲	"The young flier" (the eaglet).
	神鷲	"The god eagle", a flier who died in action.
ASSAKU KŌRYŌ	壓(圧)搾口糧	Concentrated food (field ration).
ASSHUKU SURU	圧縮スル	To constrict
	(例)包囲圏を刻々圧縮する)	To steadily constrict the encirclement ring .....

B ROMAJI	B KANJI	B ENGLISH
BEISHŪ	米洲	Americas
BEN-I-KA SURU	便衣化スル	To turn into guerilla troops; to wear plain clothes.
BIRUMA KŌRO (TEMMEN KORO)	ビルマ公路 (滇緬公路)	"Burma Road". ("Temmen" means "Yungnang Province and Burma).
BŌCHŌ	防諜	Prevention of espionage.
BŌJU SURU	傍受スル	To intercept or overhear (a radio message).
BŌKŪ KIKYŪ (SOSAI KIKYŪ)	防空気球(阻塞気球)	Barrage balloon.
BŌRUBAN (MEIKŌKI)	ボール盤(明孔機)	A drill.
BUTSURYŌ RAKKASAN	物料落下傘	A parachute for dropping equipment or supplies.

C ROMAJI	C KANJI	C ENGLISH
CHEKKO KIJŪ	チエッコ機銃	A machine gun manufactured in Czechoslovakia.
CHIN KYŪRYŌ	チン丘陵	Chin Hills (Burma)
CHOSEN	緒戦	The initial phase of a war.
CHŌYŌSEN	徴用船	A commercial ship commandeered by the government.
CHŪHA SURU	中破スル	To inflict (an enemy ship or plane) considerable damage (as compared with 大破 TAIHA, great damage, and 小破 SHŌHA, minor damage).
CHŪGOKU (CHŪKA MINKOKU)	中國(中華民國)	The Republic of China.
CHŪKA TAISHI	駐華大使	The ambassador to China.
CHŪSO TAISHI	駐ソ大使	The ambassador to Soviet Russia.

D ROMAJI	D KANJI	D ENGLISH
DAIGORETSU (DAIGOBUTAI)	第五列(第五部隊)	Fifth column.
DAIHATSU (DAIHATSUDŌTEI)	大發(大發動艇)	A large landing boat.
DAIJUN (KŌJUN)	大巡(甲巡)	A heavy (large) cruiser.
DAISHŌ	代將	Brigadier General (U.S. Army); Commodore (British Navy).
DAITŌA KYŌEIKEN	大東亞共榮圈	"Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere".
DAITŌA SHŌ	大東亞省	The Ministry of East Asiatic Affairs.
DAITŌA SHŌ (DAIJIN)	大東亞相(大臣)	The Minister of East Asiatic Affairs.
DAKETSU SURU	妥結スル	To reach an agreement by compromise.
DASHIN KIKYŪ	打診気球	A trial balloon.
DEMA SENDEN	デマ宣傳	Demagogic propaganda; false propaganda.
DENTAN	傳單	Propaganda leaflet.

E ROMAJI	E KANJI	E ENGLISH
EI EI EI	A A A	Indicates that the item is an Asahi report.
EMU EMU EMU	M M M	Indicates that the item is a Mainichi report.
ENJŌ SESIMERU	炎上セシメル	To set on fire.
ENJŌ SURU	炎上スル	To catch fire.
ENTAIGŌ (ENGŌ)	掩体壕(掩壕)	Shelter trench; cover trench.

F ROMAJI	F KANJI	F ENGLISH
FUKASHIN KYŌTEI	不可侵協定	A non-aggression pact.
FUKYŪ BUMON	不急部門	A non-urgent field.
FUKYŪ FUYŌ SANGYŌ	不急不要産業	Non-essential and non-urgent industries.
FUNŌSHŪ	浮嚢舟	A collapsible boat.
FUSEIKI GUN	不正規軍	Guerrilla troops.
FUSEIKI SEN	不正規戦	Guerrilla warfare.
FUSSHOKU SURU	拂拭スル	To sweep away; to wipe off; to do away with.

G ROMAJI	G KANJI	G ENGLISH
GAIKEI	外 經	An abbreviation of "外国経済ニュース", Foreign economic news. See "AKEI 亜経".
GASSAKU	合 作	Collaboration.
GEKICHINHA	撃 沈 破(スル)	To sink and damage (enemy ships).
	(撃沈破合計十隻	Ten enemy ships sunk or) damaged.
GEKITSUIHA	撃 墜 破(スル)	To shoot down and destroy on the ground (enemy planes).
GENCHI	現 地	The actual place; the affected district.
GENCHIGUNTŌKYOKU	現地軍當局	The local army authorities.
GENCHIKAIKETSU	現地解決	Local settlement.
GENMIN (GENJŪMIN)	原民(原住民)	Natives; aborigines.
GENSOKU KYŌTEI	原則協定	Agreement on general principles.
GERIRA SEN	ゲリラ戦	Guerrilla warfare.
GERIRATEKI SHUNDŌ	ゲリラ的蠢動	Guerrilla activities.
GINRIN BUTAI	銀輪部隊	Bicycle unit.
GŌCHIN SURU	轟沈スル	To sink instantaneously.
GŌGEKICHINHA	轟撃沈破	
	(敵艦艇轟撃沈破計十二隻	The total number of enemy vessels is 12 including those instantaneously sunk, sunk (by gunfire), and damaged.

G ROMAJI	G KANJI	G ENGLISH
GŌINNI	強引に	Forcibly, persistently
	(例) 強引に上陸中の敵	The enemy troops that were persistently trying to effect landing...
GOMU DŌNAGAGUTSU	ゴム胴長靴	Rubber wader.
GOSHOKKI	五色旗	The five colored flag of the Nanking puppet government (red, yellow, blue, white & black).
GOSŌSENDAN	護送船團	A convoy.
GUNPYŌ	軍票	Military notes (issued in the occupied countries)
GUNSEIKAN	軍政官	A military administrator.
GUNSEIKANBU	軍政官部	A military administration.
GUNTAIYUSŌKI	軍隊輸送機	Troop transport (planes).

H ROMAJI	H KANJI	H ENGLISH
HAKAITŌ	破壊筒	Bangalore torpedo.
HAKUCHI	泊地	Anchorage; resting area.
HAKUSHO	白書	"White Paper", a report presented to the Parliament by the British Government.
HANEI ISHIKI	反英意識	Anti-British sentiment.
HANGEKI SURU	反撃スル	To take a counter-action; To counter-attack,
HANKŌ SURU	反攻スル	"
HANSŪJIKUGUN	反枢軸軍	The Anti-Axis Forces (the Allied Forces).
HASSŌDEN	發送電	Abbreviation of 日本発送電株式會社 The Japan Electric Power Corporation (A semi-government concern which controls all electric power companies in Japan. Capital 630 million yen)
HATCHŪ SURU	發註スル	To place an order (with a form for an article).
HATCHŪ ICHIGENKA	発註一元化	Centralization of business orders,
HIDAN	匪團	Guerrillas (a group of).
HŌBAKUGEKI	砲爆撃	Shelling and bombing,
HŌFUKUBAKUGEKI	報復爆撃	Retaliatory bombing.
HŌHEI	法幣	"Fapi", Chinese currency and notes.
HOKAKU SHINKENJO	捕獲審検所	A prize court.

H ROMAJI	H KANJI	H ENGLISH
HOSOKU SURU	捕捉スル	(1) To hold the target (Art.) (2) To intercept (Aviation) (3) To catch; seize; grasp (Tactics) (4) Grasp; apprehend (the meaning of....)
	(例) 敵を捕捉殲滅する	To catch the enemy force in a pocket and annihilate it.
HŌTAIBI (TAISHŌ HŌTAIBI)	奉戴日 (大詔奉戴日)	"HŌTAI BI" or "HŌTAI Day" meaning the day on which the Imperial Rescript was issued announcing declaration of war against Great Britain and the U. S. Every eighth day of the month is called "HOTAIBI" when the whole nation is supposed to renew their determination to fight this war until the death.

ROMAJI	KANJI	ENGLISH
INMENSI BEIGUN	印緬支米軍	American forces in China-India-Burma theatre.
INSHIN SANGYŌ	殷賑産業	Flourishing industries (machine tools industry, metal industry, chemical industry, mining, aircraft, shipping and other industries).

J ROMAJI	J KANJI	J ENGLISH
JICHIN SURU	自沈スル	To scuttle (one's own ship).
JINTEKI SHIGEN	人的資源	Manpower.
JISHUKU NEDAN	自粛値段	Voluntarily controlled prices.
JŌHŌBU	情報部	Information Bureau.
(NAIKAKU) JŌHŌKYOKU	(内閣)情報局	Board of Information.
JŪBAKUGEKI	銃爆撃	Strafing and bombing.
JŪBAKUKI	重爆機	A heavy bomber.
JŪHŌGEKI	銃砲撃	To fire both light and heavy weapons.
JŪKEIKI	重軽機	Heavy and light machine guns.
JŪKI	重機	A heavy machine gun.
JUKYŪ	需給	Demand and supply.
JŪTAN BAKUGEKI	絨毯爆撃	"Carpet bombing".
JŪTEN SHUGI	重点主義	Principle of priority (in industry).

K ROMAJI	K KANJI	K ENGLISH
KACHŪ (CHŪSHI)	華中(中支)	Central China.
KAENBIN	火焔壜	"Molotov Cocktail" (used in attacking tanks).
KAGAKUJIN SŌDŌIN	化學陣總動員	Total mobilization of scientists.
KAGAKUSEN	化學戰	Chemical warfare.
KAHOKU	華北	North China.
KAHOKU (SHŌ)	河北省	Hopei Province in North China.
KAIGIHA	會議派	Congress Party (of India)
KAIJŌ TORAKKU	海上トラック	"Sea truck" (A Japanese freighter of about 200 tons; self-propelled; used mainly for transportation of cargoes).
KAIJŪ	晦渋	Difficult to understand. A difficult sentence.
KAIMETSU SURU	潰滅する	To crush completely; to destroy.
KAIRIKI SEN (SATSUJIN KŌSEN)	怪力線 殺人光線	"Magic ray" or "death ray" capable of killing personnel, exploding powder, stopping airplane engines or tanks. These two terms are said to be synonymous according to a Japanese dictionary of modern words.
KAISO SURU	改組する	To reorganize.
KAISOKU BUTAI	快速部隊	"Highly mobile force" (Refers to cavalry unit, motorized or mechanized unit).

K ROMAJI	K KANJI	K ENGLISH
KAKŌKEN	華興券	Abbreviation of KAKŌ SHŌGYŌ GINKŌ KEN, notes issued by the Kako Commercial Bank of Shanghai.
KAKUHO SURU	確保する	To secure firmly; to hold fast; to ensure.
KAKYŌ	華僑	Chinese living abroad.
(NANYŌ KAKYŌ)	南洋華僑	Chinese in the South Sea areas, which include those in Formosa, French Indo-China, Siam, etc.
KAMBATSU SURU	簡拔する	To select.
KANAN (NANSHI)	華南(南支)	South China.
KANAN (SHŌ)	河南省	Honan Province (South of Yellow River).
KANJŌ	感状	Citation.
KANKŌKI	艦攻機	Carrier-based bomber.
(KANJŌ KŌGEKIKI)	艦上攻撃機	A type of Japanese navy bomber which is distinguished from BAKUGEKIKI and which, according to a Japanese navy manual, includes torpedo bombers.
KANSHŌ	環礁	An atoll.
KANSHŌ	完勝	Total (complete) victory.
KANSHŌ	干渉	Interference.
KANSŌ SURU	還送する	To evacuate (e.g. the sick and wounded).
KANSUI SURU	完遂する	To carry out thoroughly or completely.
KANTEI SURU	戡定する	To subjugate.

K	K	K
ROMAJI	KANJI	ENGLISH
KANTEI SAKUSEN	戡定作戰	Operation for subjugation (of an area or region).
KANTO (KOKUFU NO)	還都(國府の)	"Bringing the capital back" (Refers to the establishment of the Nanking Puppet government in China, under the Japanese claim that they have brought the capital back from Chungking and restored the government of the Republic of China to its original site).
KATAHAIKI	片肺機	A two motor plane with one motor disabled (lit. "one lunger").
KENSHIGUN	遣支軍	Japanese expeditionary force in China.
KIDŌ BUTAI	機動部隊	A task force (Refers to American naval task force which is, according to DOMEI, composed of two forces, namely SAKUTEKI BUTAI, Scouting Force and SENTŌ BUTAI, Striking Force).
KIHANSEN	機帆船	Motor sailing vessel.
KINEI	歸寧	To return to Nanking.
KIKYŌ	歸京	To return to Tokyo.
KICHŌ	帰朝	To return to Nippon.
KIFUKU	帰福	To return to Fukuoka.
KINRŌ HŌSHI	勤勞奉仕	Labor service.
KINRŌ KYŪGEN	勤勞給源	Sources of labor supply.
KIPPUSEI	切符制	Coupon system (rationing).
KIRAIGEN	機雷原	Mine field.
KISHŪKAN	奇襲艦	A sea raider.

K ROMAJI	K KANJI	K ENGLISH
KITŌ SURU	帰投する	To return (re airplane or tank returning to its base).
KIYAKU SHINGŌ	規約信号	Pre-arranged signal.
KŌBO (KŪBO)	航母(空母)	Aircraft carrier.
KŌBO SHŪDAN	航母集團	Aircraft carrier task force.
KŌGUN	皇軍	"Imperial Japanese Force" (Army or Navy).
KŌHŌ KAKURAN	後方攪亂	To cause disturbance in the enemy rear.
KOKKYŌ BUNRETSU	國共分裂	Rift between the Kuomintang Party and the Communist Party.
KOKKYŌ KANKEI	國共関係	Relation between the Kuomintang Party (of China) and the Communist Party.
KOKUFU	國府	Abbreviation of KOKUMIN SEIFU, the Chinese government, referring to the one at Nanking.
KOKUMIN CHŌYŌREI	國民徴用令	National Service Law.
KOKUMIN GAKKO	國民學校	Grade (elementary) school
KOKUMIN GUN	國民軍	"The Indian National Army" which is said to be fighting side by side with Japanese forces in Burma.
KŌKYŪ TETSUDŌ	廣九鐵道	Canton-Kowloon Railway.
KONAN (SHŌ)	湖南(省)	Hunan Province (South of Tungting Lake).
KŌRYŪ JINJI	交流人事	Exchange of personnel among various governmental departments.

K ROMAJI	K KANJI	K ENGLISH
KŌRYŪ JINJI (contd)	交流人事(續)	To exchange a certain number of personnel between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce (to improve the function of the respective departments by introducing "new blood").
KŌSAKU KIKAI (KIKAI KIGU)	工作機械 機械器具	Machine tools.
KŌSEN SURU	交戰する	To engage in battle.
KŌSEN SURU	抗戰する	To offer armed resistance.
KŌSHI (KŌMUSHI)	公死(公務死)	Death in line of duty (as differentiated from SENSHI , to be killed in action).
KŌYŌ SURU	昂揚する	To raise (e.g. the morale)
KŪRII	苦力	Coolie; laborer.
KYŌHI (KYŌSANHI)	共匪(共產匪)	Communist guerrillas.
KYOSHŌ	裾礁	Fringing reef.
KYŌTŌHO	橋頭堡	Bridgehead, beachhead (DOMEI despatches often use this term for our beachhead).
KYŪMEI DŌI	救命胴衣	Life jacket.
KŌKAKUHŌ	高角砲	Anti-aircraft gun (Navy).

M ROMAJI	M KANJI	M ENGLISH
MAISHIN SURU	邁進する	To press on (forward).
MANGYŌ	滿業	Abbreviation of (Manchurian Heavy Industry Corporation).
MANTETSU	滿鉄	South Manchurian Railway Company.
MATŌ	碼頭	A wharf.
MEISAI	迷彩	Camouflage.
MENIN KOKKYŌ (IMMEN KOKKYŌ)	緬印國境	India-Burma border.
MENTSU	面子	Face; honor.
MINJU	民需	Civilian need (as against GUNJU, the demand of the armed forces).
MINSEIBU	民政部	Civil Administrative Bureau (one of the departments in the military government in occupied territory).
MŌBAKU (SURU)	盲爆(する)	(To carry out) relentless bombing. (Used in regard to bombing carried out by the Japanese flyers).
MŌBAKU (SURU)	猛爆(する)	Aimless bombing (refers to bombing by hostile aircraft).
MOKUGEKIDAN	目擊談	An eye-witness account.
MONGO, TŌGO	問語答語	Sign and counter sign; pass words (believed to be synonym of AIKOTOBA).

N ROMAJI	N KANJI	N ENGLISH
NAIKATEI (UCHIBITEI)	内火艇	A motor launch.
NOBE JIN-IN	延人員	The total number of (workers employed in some work).
NOBE SHUTSUDŌKI	延出動機	The total number of aircraft which went into action in a given time (one day, one week or a month).

ROMAJI	KANJI	ENGLISH
Ō-A	歐亜	Europe and Asia.
OMMITSU JŌRIKU	隱密上陸	Secret landing.
OMMITSUNI	隱密に	Secretly.
ŌSHŌHEI	應召兵	Reservists called into active service.
ŌSHŌ (SURU)	應召(する)	(For reservists) to answer call for active duty.
OTORIKI	乙機	Dummy plane; decoy plane.
OTSUJUN	乙巡	Abbreviation of OTSU-KYŪ JUNYŌKAN) B-class or light cruiser.

R ROMAJI	R KANJI	R ENGLISH
RAIDEN	來電	A despatch A despatch from London)
RAIGEKIKI	雷撃機	Torpedo bomber.
RAKKASAN BUTAI (DESANTO TAI) (SHIRAGINU BUTAI)	落下傘部隊 デザント隊 白絹部隊	Parachute troops.
RENBAKU (SURU)	連爆(する)	Repeated bombings; to bomb repeatedly.
RENGIN	聯銀	Abbreviation of (The Chinese Reserve Bank).
RENGINKEN	聯銀券	Bank notes issued by the Chinese Reserve Bank.
RITTAISEN	立体戰	Three dimensional warfare; warfare on land or sea and air.
ROKUON HŌSŌ (SURU)	録音放送(する)	To broadcast by transcription.

S ROMAJI	S KANJI	S ENGLISH
SAIKINBŌRYAKU	細菌謀略	Bacterial stratagem (a plot to spread pathogenic bacteria among the hostile population).
SAKUTEKI BUTAI	索敵部隊	Scouting force; offensive search force.
SANGIFU	參議府	State Council (of Manchukuo).
SANSEIKAI	參政會	People's Council (of Nanking Puppet Government).
SANSEIKYOKU	山政局	Bureau of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce (Japan).
SEIHITSUHIN	生必品	Abbreviation of
(SEIHITSU BUSSHI)	生必物資	SEIKATSU HITSUJUHIN, daily necessities.
SEISHIKIKI	制式機	Service type plane.
SEITEN HAKUJITSUKI	青天白日旗	The national flag of Chinese Republic.
SEMBOTSU SURU	戰歿する	To die in action.
SEMBUHAN	宣撫班	"Public Relations Bureau" which accompanies Japanes forces in China disseminating propaganda intended to pacify the inhabitants of occupied areas.
SEMBU KŌSAKU	宣撫工作	Propaganda work designed to pacify conquered people.
SEMBYŌSHI SURU	戰病死する	To die of illness contracted while in the battlefield.
SEMPUKU RYŌ	船腹量	Shipping bottom.

S ROMAJI	S KANJI	S ENGLISH
SENKA	戰果	War results.
SENKA	戰禍	The ravages of war.
SENKA---HAKYŪ	戰火波及	War spreads to ----
SENKAITŪ	旋回銃	A machine gun mounted on a revolving turret.
SENKŌ	船工	Abbreviation of SEMPAKUKOHEI, shipping engineer.
SENKUN (SENJINKUN)	戰訓(戰陣訓)	"Soldiers' code".
SENKYŌ	戰況	A tactical or strategical situation; the progress of a battle.
SENKYOKU	戰局	The tide of war; the war situation.
SENSHA KŌGEKITAI	戰車攻擊隊	A tank destroyer unit.
SESSHŪ SURU	接收する	To take over (the control of enemy operated firms, etc.).
SHAKŌ	遮光	Blacking out (screening out) of lights (e.g. in air defense).
SHIKAN	師管	Abbreviation of SHIDAN KANKU, Divisional district.
SHIKINDAN	至近彈	To score a near miss on (a bombing target).
SHIKKAN (SURU)	失陷(する)	Loss (of a tactical locality at the hand of the enemy forces); to lose.
SHIMAZUTAI SAKUSEN	島傳ひ作戰	Island hopping strategy.
SHINCHITSUJO	新秩序	A "New Order".

S ROMAJI	S KANJI	S ENGLISH
SHINCHŪ SURU	進駐する	To send troops into foreign territory to occupy the area without hostilities.
SHINGARI KI	殿機	The tail plane of a formation.
SHINKEISEN	神經戰	War of nerves.
SHINNINTOHYŌ	信任投票	Vote of confidence.
SHIRAGINU BUTAI	白絹部隊	Paratroops (lit. white silk unit).
SHISAKU	施策	An administrative policy.
SHŌDO SAKUSEN	焦土作戰	Scorched-earth operations.
SHŌHATSU	小發	Small landing boat; small motor boat.
SHŌKEIHI	蔣系匪	Chinese guerrillas who are under control or influence of Chiang Kai-shek (as against KYŌHI, Communist guerrillas).
SHŌKO	礁湖	A lagoon.
SHŌMŌSEN	消耗戰	War of attrition.
SHŌSOKUSUJI	消息筋	Informed quarters.
SHUKUSEI KŌSAKU (CHIAN KŌSAKU (SEIKYŌ KŌSAKU	肅正工作 治安工作 清鄉工作	Mopping up operations (in occupied China); refers to all sorts of measures taken to clean up and drive out Chiang's influence from the occupied areas.
SŌGŌ SENKA	綜合戰果	Composite war results; total war gains.
SŌKYŌSEN	剿(掃)共戰	Punitive action against communist guerrillas.

S ROMAJI	S KANJI	S ENGLISH
SŌSHA (SURU)	掃射(する)	Strafing; to sweep with fire.
SŪFU	枢府	The Privy Council (of Japan).
(SŪMITSUIN)	枢密院	
SŪJIKUGUN	枢軸軍	The Axis forces.
SŪSENJINCHI	数線陣地	A position organized in several lines.

T ROMAJI	T KANJI	T ENGLISH
TAI	對(対)	Towards or against.
---KA SEISAKU	対華政策	Policy towards China.
---KA SENTŌ	対化戰斗	Anti-chemical warfare.
---NAI SENDEN	対内宣傳	Propaganda for home consumption.
TAIKI (SURU)	待機(する)	To wait an opportunity; readiness.
TAKASAGO ZOKU	高砂族	Natives of Formosa.
TAKUSHI	拓士	Colonizers (refers usually to those who emigrate to Manchukuo).
TAMEN, SAKUSEN	多面作戰	Multi-front operation.
TEIKAN	定款	The articles of association; a company contract.
TEKISEI	敵性	Hostile character.
TEKISEI KOKKA	敵性國家	Hostile country (not in war yet).
TENGYŌ (SURU)	轉業(する)	Change one's employment or trade.
TENPAIGYŌ	轉廢業	Changing and closing one's trade.
TETSUGYŪ	鉄牛	A tank.
TETSUGYŪ BUTAI	鉄牛部隊	Tank units.
TETTŌ NO BŌEIJIN	鉄桶の防衛陣	Air-tight defense position.
TŌCHIKA	トーチカ	"A dot" in Russian, hence refers to a pill-box.
TŌKAN	燈管	Abbreviation of TŌKA KANSEI (control of lights as a precaution against air raid).

T ROMAJI	T KANJI	T ENGLISH
TŌKŌHYŌ	投降票	"Surrender tickets" (for possible use by would-be deserters....usually dropped on the enemy lines from the air).
TŌKŌN	闘(斗)魂	Fighting spirit.
TOKURIKUTAI	特陸隊	Abbreviation of TOKUBETSU RIKUSENTAI (Special Landing Force).
TOKUSENTAI	督戰隊	"Surveillance Corps" (A special unit which Japanese claim keep watch over the conduct of first line troops for the purpose of preventing retreat).
TOKUSETSU JUNYŌKAN	特設巡洋艦	A converted cruiser.
TŌNAN AJIA GUN	東南亜細亜軍	The South East Asia Command (under Admiral Mountbatten).

W ROMAJI	W KANJI	W ENGLISH
WAHEI JIN-EI	和平陣營	The "Peace Camp" (refers to Wang Ching-wei's camp, as against the anti-Japanese camp under Chiang Kai-shek).
WAI WAI WAI	Y Y Y	Indicates that the item is a YOMIURI report.

Y	Y	Y
ROMAJI	KANJI	ENGLISH
YAMI SŌBA	闇相場	Black market price.
YŌGEKI (SURU)	要撃(する)	To lie in wait; way lay.
YŌGEKI (SURU)	邀撃(する)	To meet an attack; an active defense (usually refers to interception of hostile raiders by fighters).
YŌKAI	洋灰	Cement.
YŌKI SURU	揚棄する	To do away with; to discard (a habit or practice).
YUKYŪKIZAI	遊休器材	Idle equipment.
YUSHI	油脂	Oils and fats.
YUSŌSEN	輸送船	Transport ships.
YUSŌSEN	油槽船	Tankers.

Z ROMAJI	Z KANJI	Z ENGLISH
ZAIGAI KŌKAN	在外公館	Diplomatic and consular establishments abroad.
ZEMBŌ	全貌	Whole aspect; whole affair.
ZENTAISEN	全体戰	Total war.
(SŌRYOKUSEN)	總力戰	
ZENTAI SHUGI	全体主義	Totalitarianism.
ZETSUBŌSHI SURU	絶望視する	To look upon as hopeless.
ZOKUTŌ	屬島	Lesser islands in an archipelago.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE LANGUAGE SCHOOL
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SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

RADIO INTERCEPT MESSAGES GLOSSARY

These new words have been picked up from Domei dispatches since the publication of our prior lists.

There are other new words which have also been extracted from Domei dispatches but their meanings being unclear to us, the same are being held for further study.

Compiled by:

1 December 1944

M/Sgt S Nagase

ANZENBARI	安全針	Safety pin
ARATEHENTAI	新手編隊	New formation (planes)
ATSUKI KOOHOO	圧氣工法	Compressed air method (tunneling)
CHOKUEIKI	直衛機	Escort plane
CHOOTEIKUU BAKUGEKI	超低空爆撃	Tree-top level bombing
DAIKEI TOKUBETSU BAKUDAN	大徑特別爆彈	Blockbuster bomb
DAIYA	ダイヤ	Schedule & routes (train)
DEMPA TANCHIKI	電波探知器	Radar
DEMPA TANSHINGI	電波探針儀	Radar
DENTAN	電探	Radar
DORAMUKAN	ドラム鑵	Drum (oil)
EEGEKAI	エーゲ海	AEGEAN SEA
EERU	エール	IRELAND
FUNSHA SUISHINSHIKI SENTOOKI	噴射推進式戰斗機	Jet propelled fighter
HAJOOKOOGEKI	波狀攻撃	Attack in waves
HATIROGUN	八路軍	8th Route Army

HOOEI	訪英	To visit England
HOSEN	補選	By-election
INSHI SENSEN	印支戰線	India-China front
JIGENBAKUDAN	時限爆彈	Time bomb
KAATSUSITU	過圧室	Pressure cabin (plane)
KAIJOOHOKYUU	海上補給	To float supplies to shore
KESSI KIRIKOMITAI	決死切込隊	Suicide unit
KIGENSO	稀元素	Rare element (mineral)
KUUBO	空母	Aircraft carrier
KUUTEIBUTAI	空艇部隊	Air-borne troops
MAMETUUSIN	豆通信	News briefs
RAKKASAN SHOOIDAN	落下傘燒夷彈	Parachute incendiary
REETO	レート	Rate
RINGUNHI	臨軍費	Supplementary War Expense Abb. of rinji gunjihi
RINGUNYOSAN	臨軍豫算	Supplementary War Budget
RYUUSEIDAN	流星彈	Róbomb

SANSOKAN	酸素罐	Oxygen flask
SEIKUU BUTAI	制空部隊	Air defense units
SEMBAKU RENGOO	戰爆聯合	Fighter bomber formation
SENJI JOOHOOKYOKU	戰時情報局	OWI
SENJI SEISANKYOKU	戰時生產局	WPB
SETTYAKUZAI	接着劑	Glue
SHOOKEIKAI	商經會	Ass'n of Commerce, Industry & Economics Abb. of shookookeizaikai
SIIRUDO KOOHOO	シールド工法	Shield method (tunneling)
TESSHUU	撤收	Evacuation
TOOKON	鬪魂	Fighting spirit
TUUFUN	痛憤	Indignant, angry
UWORUHURAMU	ウオルフラム	Wolfram (tungsten)
VUIICHIGOO	ヴイー一号	V 1 bomb (robot bomb) (buzz bomb)
WARUSHAWA	ワルシヤワ	Warsaw
YONSEN	四選	Fourth term
YUUCHO	郵貯	Postal Savings Abb. of yuubin chokin