

**Wisconsin Veterans Museum
Research Center**

Transcript of an

Oral History Interview with

SHERWOOD R. MORAN

Cryptographer, Navy, World War II

2001

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Moran, Sherwood (1917-2008). Oral History Interview, 2001.

Master: 1 videocassette (ca. 50 min.); sd., col.; 1/2 in.

User: 1 sound cassette (ca. 50 min.); analog, 1 7/8 ips.

Abstract:

Born and raised in Japan, the son of missionary parents, Sherwood Reeves Moran was well-qualified for his role in World War II as a code breaker in the US Navy's top secret Naval Intelligence Unit. He discusses his service during the war years and in occupied Japan. Moran sketches his early years in Japan. When the US entered the war after the Pearl Harbor attack, Moran applied to the Army, Navy, and Federal Bureau of Investigation. Already a Japanese-speaker and conversant with the culture, the Navy wanted him to go through a program teaching him to read and write Japanese as well. He entered active service as an ensign on March 1942 and graduated from the language school in Boulder (Colorado) in January 1943. Moran served sequentially at Pearl Harbor and in Washington, D.C., each for two year periods. He describes the nature of his work. He was involved in the decoding of the message that led to the downing of Japanese Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's plane. He sees advantage and disadvantage in disagreement between the Hawaii and Washington cryptographers. Moran provides an account of his assignment at war's end as an interpreter to the *United States Strategic Bombing Survey* to assess bombing effectiveness, resident in occupied Japan. Moran relates a story about the particular reception of one Japanese policeman. The first American to be discharged in Japan, he is invited to be the Tokyo bureau chief of *Newsweek* magazine. He reflects on the integrity of their transportation system in this immediate postwar period. Back in the US he went to work for a publishing company.

Biographical Sketch:

Moran (1917-2008) served with the US Navy's Naval Intelligence Unit as a cryptographer during World War II. He was stationed in Hawaii and Washington, D.C. He completed his service in occupied Japan working as an interpreter for the *United States Strategic Bombing Survey*. Discharged in Japan in 1946, he became the Tokyo bureau chief for *Newsweek* magazine. Back in the US Moran went to work for the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company.

Interviewed by James McIntosh, 2001

Transcribed by Zachariah Strong, 2010, and Michael Kerins, 2011

Corrected by Channing Welch, 2015

Abstract Written by Jeff Javid, 2015

Interview Transcript:

McIntosh: All set. You comfy there?

Moran: Yes.

McIntosh: Okay, this is the 25th of January, the year 2001. Talking to Sherwood [Reeves] Moran. Where were you born, sir?

Moran: Tokyo, Japan.

McIntosh: Under what circumstance was that? I mean, in quite a ways an unusual spot.

Moran: I wanted to be near my mother.

McIntosh: And was your mother or father in the Foreign Service, or—

Moran: They were missionaries.

McIntosh: Missionaries.

Moran: The Congregational Church.

McIntosh: Oh, I was a Congregational once.

Moran: Yeah.

McIntosh: And how long did you live in Japan?

Moran: Through high school.

McIntosh: Long time.

Moran: Yeah. I attended a Canadian mission school which was close to where we lived down there, Kobe. Kobe is a seaport and next to Osaka which is one of the biggest cities in Japan. So I grew up learning how to speak Japanese and not studying it particularly, but you could talk to everybody in the street, and we had a Japanese cook who was a maid servant kind of thing. So, when the war broke out I knew I was of a draft age. I was born in '17 so war was in '41. That would make, what? Twenty-one? Yeah. So, I applied to the Army and the Navy and the FBI. And the Navy said if I could get myself to Berkeley,

California I could join their Japanese language school. And they wanted me to be able to read and write Japanese as well as speak. So I got myself out there and entered their—second of their—that newly established school.

McIntosh: Where was that again?

Moran: Berkeley.

McIntosh: Berkeley.

Moran: Well, eventually it had to move to Colorado because the Japanese instructors had to be shifted away. All Japanese or people of Japanese decent had to get out of California.

McIntosh: Order 896 [Executive Order 9066] or something.

Moran: The West Coast, yeah. So I ended up at the school as an ensign, and my first orders were to go to Pearl Harbor [Honolulu, Hawaii] in the Naval Intelligence Unit there. So that was it. The commander that I was introduced to and eventually assigned me where I was to go—name of [Captain William] Goggins. The first thing he said was, “Moran, you must understand that this is the most secret work in the entire US Navy. And even though you’re living with other Naval officers, but they’re not in this unit, don’t indicate what it is you’ll be doin’, or you’ll be court-martialed and shot.” Well, I was only three weeks an ensign. I’d left my wife and new baby home. This seemed like a pretty tough way to begin the war for me.

Since then, of course, there have been a lot of books written about it so that proscription has been lifted. But my work consisted of looking down messages that our radio units had intercepted and with the help of IBM machines any words that were known were automatically inserted, and I had to suggest what words might fit in there. If a ship was going out to do “blank” and then return in two days, maybe it was going to be refueled, or you had to guess. There were about eight of us in the unit where I worked, and that’s where [Captain] Joe Rochefort [a major figure in the Navy’s cryptographic and intelligence operations from 1925 to 1946] supervised. I did not have personal contact with him, but I know who he was.

McIntosh: When did you arrive in

Moran: I can’t hear you.

McIntosh: When did you arrive in Honolulu?

Moran: Well, uh, I've got a—

McIntosh: I mean, roughly. Before or after Pearl Harbor?

Moran: Oh, this was well after Pearl Harbor—

McIntosh: That's right. That's what I was—

Moran: Oh, yeah. Pearl Harbor started the war, and then I went through this process of figuring out where I would work and what I would do in the Navy. I forget how long the school was—maybe six or eight months. Then I got my orders.

McIntosh: So it was well into—by '43 perhaps?

Moran: It says here: I entered active service on the first of March, 1942. When was Pearl Harbor? Dec—

McIntosh: December '41.

Moran: Well, March of '42 then was when I entered the school. So, it was later in 19—

Frances: January, the next January.

Moran: January of '43 my wife says.

McIntosh: When you got to Hawaii—

Moran: When I got to Hawaii.

McIntosh: Uh-huh, okay.

Moran: And I was there for two years, and then a routine rotation took me to Washington for two years in the same work. We had a Washington bureau and a Pearl Harbor bureau of the code breaking unit.

McIntosh: Still in the Navy, though?

Moran: Oh, yeah—

McIntosh: Not the State Department in Washington?

Moran: Oh, I never got out of or left the Navy till I was discharged.

McIntosh: How was the work different in Washington versus that in—

Moran: No, it was either they worked on identical messages—the messages as they were intercepted consisted of five digit units like 5 3 2 3 6. That would be—represent one word or one Japanese character, and then there would be another number, and then—so as the radio intercepts were brought in, it was just a bunch of numbers, one after another.

Frances: Morse code.

Moran: Code, that's right. They were sent in International Morse Code so it was no trick to get the numbers.

McIntosh: Right.

Moran: The trick was knowing what the numbers stood for. The sheets of paper that they came into us on all bore at the top in big letters, the word "ultra," U-L-T-R-A. Not secret, not confidential or anything like that. So, it was constantly in front of us that this was a very ultra secret operation that we were doing.

McIntosh: *Ultra* was also the name of the code breaking operation?

Moran: Yes.

Frances: That was German.

McIntosh: No [inaudible].

Moran: I guess so. So that's the gist of the thing. I was not there when the Battle of Midway took place which our unit had a great deal to do with, but I was not there yet. I did have, I did participate in the messages that shot down Admiral [Isoroku] Yamamoto. And, uh—

McIntosh: What does participate mean? How were you involved in it? You pinpointed where he—the island he was going to go to?

Moran: Oh, that all came out in the message. Yeah, that "We will go to Buin. He will be accompanied by three Zeroes." [Mitsubishi fighter plane] And it was all very described in the message that went down there to alert the Japanese command that he was coming in. So we picked that up.

McIntosh: How did you know it was Yamamoto?

Moran: Well, there were two or three ways they could send that word. Yamamoto by itself is written by two Japanese characters, but then they could also send it in what is called Kana which is the Japanese alphabet: Ya-ma-mo-to. And the chances were that early on in the code we already had those four. Now, people who send messages think they are making it tougher for us if sometimes they'll use the characters, the two characters. Other times they'll use the alphabetical thing. That just helps us, though, in truth to verify what a word is if there are several messages about the same subject.

McIntosh: Tell me about the Purple code.

Moran: That doesn't ring a bell for me.

McIntosh: Oh, I guess that was a diplomatic code. And it always came across on—not open air transmission, but on a special wavelength? Or not?

Moran: That's an area I don't know anything about. I just got the messages.

McIntosh: Oh, someone brought 'em to your desk, you mean?

Moran: We had a listening station up on the hills above Honolulu. And they physically carried them down. There was no telephoning of anything. They brought the pieces of the paper that they had intercepted, and they went into what was called our machine room where they were converted into IBM arrangements, run through the dictionary of already recovered things, and if any words were already known they were automatically printed out. So we could get a message for instance that would read, "Tomorrow, January 26th—blank, blank, blank" and then, "Be sure and listen. Please acknowledge." Or sometimes it just said, "Please", and then the word "acknowledge," we had to guess that that was what went in there.

McIntosh: Did you know whether these messages were coming from the—which department in Japan? I mean, were they Navy—naval messages, or Army messages? Could you determine that?

Moran: They were always written up in the message. Like an e-mail, it tells who it's from and who it's to. Now, we might not initially know. On the other hand, sometimes that was sent in plain language.

McIntosh: That's what I meant that was.

Moran: Yeah. No, the main thing I did was fiddling around with the words in the message. Did this fit? If I had several that I thought might be the word I could call up that code number in some other message, and get

three or four of them and see if it fit. And if he was being refueled for oil, that's one thing. If he was going to pick up some troops, it'd be something else, and, uh—I would hypothesize. And I had other guys working with me. I was just one, one cog in the wheel.

McIntosh: Did you do it as a group? Three or four of you'd attack the problem at the same time at the same time so you could share thoughts?

Moran: Not necessarily, no. My colonel, Colonel [Alva] Lasswell was his name—

McIntosh: Oh, colonel?

Moran: He was a Marine captain, yeah. He'd hand 'em out—different ones. And it was to him that I would take mine and say, "Do you think this is [inaudible]?" And he'd say, "Fine. Here, take this one."

Colonel Lasswell, of course, was in the regular, uh—not the Reserve or anything. He was one of many—I should say maybe twenty Navy and Marine officers who ten or so years prior had been sent to Japan to study the language. And those ten officers were the only Navy and Marine Corps officers who knew Japanese in the entire Navy. That's why they went to such effort after the war to get this school going in which I attended.

McIntosh: After the war?

Moran: No, after the *start* of the war.

McIntosh: Oh, yes.

Moran: Yeah.

McIntosh: So how many were there of people like you that were just hauled out of civilian life and put into this situation—who knew Japanese?

Moran: There were about six or eight of us who went to Pearl Harbor, and the school itself at the University of Colorado—how many, Frances, would you say there were?

Frances: Well, you were in the second group, and in your group there were maybe twenty, but then it went on all through the war, and ultimately there were several hundred graduates of the Japanese language school at Boulder—

Moran: I did—I did my class—

Frances: Who were literate in Japanese. And they had a reunion last spring at which we were told that this corps of—I want to say 200—Japanese experts, Japanese language experts, spread out and influenced the establishment of—in colleges and universities all over the country—of a new way of teaching languages, particularly the oriental, the Asian languages because the Navy had set a limit of eleven months—you had to be able to read, write, and speak it in eleven months. And all the people who went to Boulder, some could read it, and some could speak it, but none of them could do both until they got out of Boulder and on their way. Some of them went on to interview prisoners, which of course was the verbal part. Some of them went to trans—

Moran: What?

McIntosh: We didn't catch any of this—

Moran: Say what?

McIntosh: We can't catch any of this.

Moran: We're not catching any of it.

Frances: Do you want it or not?

McIntosh: No, it doesn't help coming from you because the camera is on him, and that's where the microphone is.

Frances: Okay.

McIntosh: So none of what you said is recorded. It's too far away from the—

Moran: Oh, well, I wish you'd have something sooner. Well, anyway you heard that, and I'm going to give you some stuff—

McIntosh: Okay.

Moran: And it'll all ties in together.

McIntosh: Now, tell me about your security net that was in place in Hawaii.

Moran: What do you mean?

McIntosh: Were you kept in special quarters at—

Moran: No. We were in a Navy—

McIntosh: Barracks?

Moran: Designated barracks-like place, yes.

McIntosh: Were there any restrictions on your travel while you were there?

Moran: No.

McIntosh: None at all?

Moran: You had to get permission, but I was able to go to all the islands on—

McIntosh: Good.

Moran: my leave and time off—

McIntosh: So they didn't have you on a tight rope?

Moran: I wouldn't say so, no.

McIntosh: Okay, and—

Moran: Some of my friend—and I lived with four or five officers—were in other kinds of intelligence work, ah, mostly translating captured documents. Occasionally in Pearl Harbor there would be some prisoners that they interrogated. I had no part in that. Most of the prisoner—or enemy interrogation took place in the frontlines, and several of my buddies went out like to Okinawa—

McIntosh: Oh, I see.

Moran: But I was out involved in that.

McIntosh: Were you able to read the Japanese characters?

Moran: After school, yeah, because of the school.

McIntosh: This was not something you learned when you were growing up in Japan?

Moran: No. I could just talk, but I did not know anything about the characters and the writing. Actually my learning of the characters in this work was a waste of time because—no, I take that back. I take that all back. What was ironic is that in the four years I was in intelligence work, I

did not use my skill in speaking. It was just the opposite; I had to know the characters and the alphabet.

McIntosh: Your knowledge of the idioms I imagine was a great help to you?

Moran: Oh, indeed. Sure.

McIntosh: That's—you'd only pick up by growing up there.

Moran: I think so, although we had very good teachers.

McIntosh: You did?

Moran: Oh, yeah.

McIntosh: I was impressed when I was in Japan for a while, and service people were struggling with the Japanese, reading—they all had their books, you know, and their kids were running up and down the aisles of the trains speaking fluently to other Japanese children. It always made me laugh how quickly those little kids picked it up, and the parents were still struggling with the books, ya know?

Moran: Yeah.

McIntosh: Yeah, impressive. Did—you stayed in—how long, Hawaii, how long?

Moran: Two years.

McIntosh: Two years. And uh—

Moran: It was an established policy.

McIntosh: Oh really, just—oh, I see?

Moran: A two year stint. The only other place I could go with my specialty was Washington. There was an unfortunate rivalry between Washington and Pearl Harbor.

McIntosh: Oh, really?

Moran: I was not part of what I'm going to tell you, but just before the Battle of Midway, Pearl Harbor said the target of their attack—which we knew about, A-K—that is Midway. And Washington said, "No, our evidence says A-K is Adak, in Alaska." And who to believe? Well, [Admiral Chester] Nimitz had a—we worked very closely with Nimitz. Nimitz had a subordinate who suggested, "Well, let's call

Midway on the underground, undersea telephone wire, which is still in operation, and have them send out a clear, uncoded message that says we only have two weeks of drinking water left.” You know this story?

McIntosh: Oh, yes, that’s a famous story.

Moran: Yeah. So, they did that, of course, and they sent in the clear, and the Japanese picked it up, and we picked up the Japanese message, and we translated it, and it was clear, and Washington had to agree: “Midway is running out of water.” So that’s what settled the case. It was probably a healthy thing that we had Washington and they had us to double check on what we were doing.

McIntosh: If they brought you a sheet of paper with all the missing parts, generally how long would you spend with that? A day or longer?

Moran: You just can’t generalize. I could do one sometimes in thirty minutes—

McIntosh: Oh, really?

Moran: But some complex ones, uh, I can remember taking at least two days to really get it where I and my associates would agree. Sometimes two or three of us were working on the same message.

McIntosh: Oh, that’s what I was getting at a moment ago—

Moran: Yeah.

McIntosh: [inaudible] yeah.

Moran: Not always, but—

McIntosh: Sure. And when you finished that, you were reasonably sure you were correct when you handed that in to the colonel? That you had it right?

Moran: Well, I’d say, “What do you think? This looks good to me.” And he’d say—he might just say, “Well, I’ll look it over.” Or if it was urgent, he’d say, “Well, let’s go over it.” Right then and there.

McIntosh: But he didn’t have to correct you very often then? Or change your—

Moran: I would say—no, he did not.

McIntosh: Well, that means you were very skillful in what you’re doing.

Moran: Well, I guess it's skill. I just—

McIntosh: Sure.

Moran: Grew up with it [laughs]. As did a lot of the fellows with me. The fellows who didn't come into what I was doing—many of them were students from the universities either teaching or studying oriental studies, you know. And when the war hit, they just kind of fell into that.

McIntosh: Were many Japanese-Americans caught up in the war like that and then they couldn't leave that you knew?

Moran: No, none that I knew. I mean—

McIntosh: There were a few Japanese Americans living in Japan temporarily that were raised in the United States with Japanese parents, you know, and caught up when the war suddenly started, and they were kept and not allowed to leave.

Moran: I didn't know about that. I didn't know—

McIntosh: And had to be used in a reverse role as you were because they knew English so very well.

Moran: Were they in code breaking work?

McIntosh: I don't know they're how entirely, I mean ostensibly—

Moran: I have no knowledge of what the Japanese did in their intelligence with them—they may have.

Well, I had two years of this same kind of work in Washington, and it was a lot more pleasant that I could go home every night to my wife and by then two children; two little babies were there, or about to be I guess. Still coming through?

McIntosh: Oh, sure.

Moran: Oh, okay.

Frances: But then you went back to the occupation.

Moran: Yeah, you want to know about that?

McIntosh: Sure.

Moran: Well, I still had some time, and I couldn't get out of the Navy. I was assigned to what was called the *United States Strategic Bombing Survey*. And the war was over, and I was sent to Tokyo with a bunch of other guys, and there I did use my spoken Japanese 'cause the bombing survey was making surveys of the effectiveness of our bombing of various places in Japan. So I would be the interpreter to go with a group of specialists of the Army or Navy or whoever to different cities around and—

McIntosh: When was that, sir? When did you go back to Japan?

Moran: Well, right after—see when I—

McIntosh: In September or—

Frances: September.

McIntosh: The month after the war?

Frances: Yes, after the bomb.

Moran: Yeah, I was released in Tokyo—

Frances: No, no, no. He wants to know when you went into Tokyo after the war.

Moran: Yeah, well, it was before 1946 because '46 is when I was released from the service.

McIntosh: But this survey was done in the fall of '45, right?

Moran: Something like that, yeah.

McIntosh: All right, you went to Tokyo, Hiroshima—

Moran: I went to all those places.

McIntosh: Nagasaki. I've been to Nagasaki—

Moran: Have you?

McIntosh: But I didn't go to the others, yeah.

Moran: I can't remember the different cities, but—

McIntosh: They were all flat by time you got there [laughs].

Moran: Oh, boy, were they. It was a depressing thing. I and several other people wrote rather long, descriptive letters, usually home to our wives, about what we were doing there, and these were put together into a book which was a best seller, called *War-Wasted Asia* [Otis Cary].

McIntosh: Oh, really?

Moran: Which I have here. It's had three different republications under different titles; one was *From a Ruined Empire*, and I forget the third. I can show—

McIntosh: Specifically, what did you do when you were there? What was your specific duty?

Moran: An interpreter. I would go with this group—

McIntosh: To speak to who then, that you had to interpret?

Moran: Whoever, whoever—

McIntosh: Survivors?

Moran: Whoever the group—I talked to survivors, I talked to the president of a company—

McIntosh: Mitsubishi in my sheets [??]

Moran: Well, it had to be a plant that was bombed, and I don't remember too much about that. I just—I did not have to initiate the questions, I just—

McIntosh: Oh.

Moran: Oh, no. I was just the go-between between the head of the party—

McIntosh: You were the interpreter, then.

Moran: I was entirely the interpreter.

McIntosh: Oh.

Moran: Yeah, speaking. One day I—we were going to a town outside Tokyo, and we got to it, and we wanted to know where this plant was, a

factory. Inquired away, so you always go to the police station there and ask how to get there. Well, this guy got into the jeep with me and said, "I'll show you." He was a policeman. And normally they just say, "Turn right" or "Go straight." But he said, "Could I talk with you?" And I said, "What about? Sure." "Well," he said, "I just want to say we are very grateful for you, to you for stopping the war, and winning the war. Everything has been in turmoil for twenty years in this country, and with you Americans here you're showing us how to behave, and we appreciate it very much." [End of Tape 1, Side A]

McIntosh: Amazing.

Moran: Yeah.

McIntosh: I'll bet you were just pretty surprised.

Moran: Well, I put it in this book, and it's in my speech which you'll read.

McIntosh: You have his name, or what he was?

Moran: Well, he was a policeman—that's all I remember, yeah.

McIntosh: That's close enough. 'Cause I may put that in my book, see?

Moran: You're welcome to.

McIntosh: Sure, okay.

Moran: In Tokyo, I got to know the people at the *Newsweek* magazine and in fact, they said, "If you're gonna be getting' out soon, we'd like you to stick around, work for us, and help organize the Tokyo bureau of *Newsweek*." Well, by golly, I was the first American ever to be discharged *in that country*. And my wife didn't like it too much, but I stayed another six months and I was the Tokyo bureau chief of *Newsweek Magazine*. And during that period, I had my own jeep marked *Newsweek* on it. One of the Japanese guys on my staff at *Newsweek*, his wife had a baby, and I helped. I brought her and him, the baby, and the husband home from the hospital in my jeep. Otherwise, they'd have had to take some kind of cow cart. And they were very grateful. And then another time, Frances sent me some diapers and other stuff for the new baby, and we gave them to them, and they were just so grateful. So I made some good friends in Japan.

McIntosh: I'm sure you did. Ah, was food a problem in these Japanese cities when you got there?

Moran: Not that I recall. It possibly was, but in the Navy we always had enough food, and I had no problem when I was on my own.

McIntosh: Yeah, but how 'bout the Japanese people?

Moran: Not that I recall, and I was very fond of Japanese food. I'd go to a Japanese restaurant. That isn't to say there was no problem. I don't know. I kind of forget. I'm eighty-three, so that was forty years ago, fifty years ago.

McIntosh: In Nagasaki—did you go to Hiroshima too?

Moran: Oh, yes.

McIntosh: Were you—

Moran: Flat as a pancake.

McIntosh: Did they give you Geiger counters to wear?

Moran: No, not that I recall.

McIntosh: So you don't know—you were exposed to a fair amount of radiation then?

Moran: You think so?

McIntosh: I think so.

Moran: I've had no ill effects that I'm aware of.

McIntosh: Well, I think you're pretty safe now [both laugh].

McIntosh: 'Cause those areas remained hot for well over a year. Not *hot* hot, but, you know, there was radiation available, get the—

Moran: Well, we may have been warned not to go in certain places. I don't remember. I don't know that. It could be.

McIntosh: Okay. And did the Japanese—were they starting to rebuild when you were there, or—

Moran: Oh, yeah.

McIntosh: Thought maybe they were—they were working at it.

Moran: Sure, Japanese are very industrious.

McIntosh: I know.

Moran: When I say rebuild, it was mostly houses to live in, so then [inaudible] put something up. But wood was scarce.

McIntosh: Transportation was minimal then, for them?

Moran: I guess so. But their trains were running. When we were going like from Tokyo south to Nagoya or someplace like that, you could always get a train. I don't know if we didn't bomb their railroads or what, or maybe they fixed 'em quickly. All local transportation for me was by jeep. *Newsweek* provided me with a jeep when I was workin' for them.

McIntosh: So then you were a civilian then?

Moran: That's right. I couldn't wear my uniform anymore.

McIntosh: Right.

Moran: When I got to this country, of course, I went to New York hopin' I'd get a good job. They said, "Well, we've got a good opening for you in Hawaii." [McIntosh laughs] And between my wife and me, we just decided, "To hell with it."

McIntosh: Had enough of that!

Moran: Yeah.

McIntosh: So, what did you do?

Moran: What the hell'd I do?

Frances: Crowell-Collier, Dear [??], Crowell-Collier—

McIntosh: Did you use your GI Bill?

Moran: I went to Springfield, which is where—near where her family was, in Lima, Ohio. And I used my experience in the printing and writing—eventually got a job with the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, which put out *Collier's* [*Collier's Weekly*], *Women's Home Companion*, and *The American* [*The American Weekly*]. And I was there for a good long while. Ten years? About.

McIntosh: So you never went—you were entertaining going back to school or using any part of the GI Bill for any reason?

Moran: No.

McIntosh: And did you join any veterans organizations when you got out?

Moran: Can't say so, no. Haven't done any of the veterans administration activities. Right now I'm trying to get connected enough so that I could get some help on my medications which are very expensive. That's why I'm talking with—what's his name, Jim? Reichman? Reisman?

McIntosh: I don't know. Who's that?

Moran: Maybe I don't have the name right. He wrote me a letter about you.

McIntosh: Oh, well—I don't know who he is. I get a lot of—

Moran: Jim Robarts [Assistant Dane County Veterans Service Officer at the time]. Do you know him?

McIntosh: No.

Moran: No. Well, in his letter—

McIntosh: But there's a lot of people in that department I don't know, you see.

Moran: Yeah, his letter to me says, "If you are interested, contact Ivan Hannibal at such and such a number." And I called that, and that's how—

McIntosh: Yeah, yeah, Ivan. Ivan works down in the acquisitions department where they collect things that are written and artifacts that people give to the museum [Wisconsin Veterans Museum].

Moran: Tell me a little about this museum.

McIntosh: Well, it started—

Frances: Would you like a cup of tea or a cup of coffee?

McIntosh: No, I'm just fine, thanks.

Frances: No coffee?

McIntosh: I do all that when I—I get up at about three every day, see, so my coffee is already done.

Moran: Well, I'll take you up on it [laughs].

[End of Interview]