

MAJOR GENERAL ARCHIBALD W. STUART US Army, Retired (Deceased)



When World War II broke out, (then) CPT Archibald W. Stuart was a Japanese language student on duty at the American Embassy in Tokyo, Japan. He was interned on outbreak of hostilities and eventually was repatriated aboard the liner *Gripsholm*. His wife, Mrs. Julia R. Stuart, had been previously returned from Japan in June 1941. On his return to the United States, Stuart was eventually assigned to the Military Intelligence Service Language School at Camp Savage, Minnesota. Stuart was assigned the mission of interviewing Phi Beta Kappa members at various universities throughout the United States and selecting Caucasian team leaders to undergo language training, first at the

University of Michigan for one year in basic Japanese, and afterwards to Camp Savage, Minnesota or Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for a six-month course in advanced language training and intelligence procedures. These graduates were then commissioned and issued their ten-man intelligence team, all Nisei (second generation Americans of Japanese ancestry) and given Pacific Theater area equipment, including jeeps. The possession of jeeps by the Nisei teams made them popular with commanders wherever they went.

When Japan was defeated in World War II, Stuart, then a Lieutenant Colonel, was selected as the first commander to bring the 441st Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) Detachment into Japan in August 1945 for the occupation. He commanded the detachment until August 1946. The 441st CIC Detachment, under Stuart's direction was tasked with locating every Japanese war criminal for confinement, locating Japanese Nationals who met the criteria established by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) for purge from public office, and establishing counterintelligence area coverage throughout Japan.

MG Stuart faced shortages of both physical facilities as well as trained CIC personnel in his new command. The CIC agents who had fought through the campaigns in the Pacific Theater were eligible for release from active duty under the same criteria as other military personnel, and most chose to return to the Zone of Interior for discharge. MG Stuart therefore established a program of procurement of local US Army personnel to fill the void. This meant that specialized training was required to train the Soldiers in CIC procedures. MG Stuart established a CIC Training School at the former Headquarters of the Imperial Japanese Army, Kempei Tai, located in Tokyo. He

renamed the building Norton Hall in honor of the CIC officer who had been killed in action during the Pacific campaign. Norton Hall also became the Headquarters of the 441st CIC Detachment throughout the occupation of Japan.

MG Stuart later became the Chief of the Covert, Clandestine and Related Activities in Korea (CCRAK), which had been activated in December 1951. Its purpose was to combine and centralize the direction of all service and Central Intelligence Agency unconventional warfare operations at Headquarters, Far East Command. While in this position, Stuart was promoted to Brigadier General.¹ Stuart would ultimately reach the rank of Major General and commanded the 25th Infantry Division between 1957 and 1958. He retired from the US Army in 1958. MG Stuart passed away in 1972

MG Stuart was inducted posthumously into the MI Hall of Fame in 1988.



¹ Paddock, Alfred H., Jr. *US Army Special Warfare, Its Origins: Psychological and Unconventional Warfare, 1941-1952* (University Press of the Pacific, 2002), p. 103