

The Interpreter

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Number 120

★ Remember September 11, 2001 ★

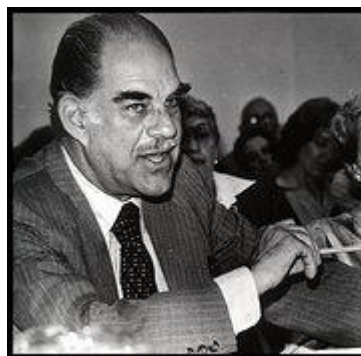
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February 1, 2008

Our Mission

In the Spring of 2000, the Archives continued the original efforts of Captain Roger Pineau and William Hudson, and the Archives first attempts in 1992, to gather the papers, letters, photographs, and records of graduates of the US Navy Japanese/Oriental Language School, University of Colorado at Boulder, 1942-1946. We assemble these papers in recognition of the contributions made by JLS/OLS instructors and graduates to the War effort in the Pacific and the Cold War, to the creation of East Asian language programs across the country, and to the development of Japanese-American cultural reconciliation programs after World War II.

James H. Scheuer 13-Term N.Y. Congressman Dies at 85



Activist and U.S. Rep. James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.) speaks in 1981 at the Rayburn House Office Building. (R-N.J.). (By James K. W. Atherton - *The Washington Post*)

James H. Scheuer, 85, a combative New York Democrat who served 13 terms in the U.S. House of Representatives and was known as an activist on housing, consumer and environmental concerns, died Aug. 30, 2005 at his home in Washington. He had coronary disease and kidney failure.

Rep. Scheuer (pronounced SHOY-er) was a millionaire real-estate developer before he was elected to the U.S. House in 1964, representing a district that included much of the Bronx. His win marked the end of the Tammany Hall political machine, which he once rebuked for the "bondage of perpetual shakedown" in which it ruled the city.

In the House, he supported and helped sponsor Great Society programs affecting civil rights, education and antipoverty legislation. He was a leader in establishing neighborhood centers to address joblessness and crime, as well as in finding ways to lure investment to blighted sections of his district.

He had a disastrous run for New York mayor in 1969, placing last of the five Democratic primary candidates. He lost his House seat in 1972.

He gained another seat in 1974 and retained a spot in the House through many redistricting changes until retiring in 1993, when his district included the east Bronx and parts of Queens.

Despite being one of the House's wealthiest members, he was a scrappy street campaigner, trying to master Spanish to greet his changing constituency and regularly hailing voters at subway stops. As the 1932 New York City harmonica champion, he also launched into an impressive repertoire of mouth-organ favorites to attract crowds. Despite this affable side, he entered a bruising and losing feud with Rep. John D. Dingell Jr. (D-Mich.), chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

Rep. Scheuer's often-furious defense of antipollution efforts and the push for air bags in cars was reported to have irked the bullish Dingell, whose district included carmakers opposed to such requirements.

Rep. Scheuer claimed that Dingell, out of spite, then abolished the consumer

protection subcommittee, of which the New York Democrat was chairman. "He goes absolutely berserk with anger at legislation dealing with the automobile," he said of Dingell.

On the Science, Space and Technology Committee, Rep. Scheuer led a subcommittee on natural resources, agriculture research and environment. He used this post, once described as sleepy, to investigate personnel disputes at the Environmental Protection Agency. He played a key role in the dismissal of Rita Lavelle, then head of the agency's toxic-waste cleanup fund, who was jailed for lying to Congress.

James Haas Scheuer was born in New York on Feb. 6, 1920, the son of a prosperous real estate man. He graduated from the private Ethical Culture Fieldston School, in the Riverdale section of the Bronx.

He was a 1942 graduate of Swarthmore College and a 1948 graduate of Columbia University's law school. He also did graduate work in industrial administration at Harvard University's business administration school.

[He entered the US Navy Japanese Language School in December of 1942, but did not graduate. William Hudson, JLS 1944, saw him in 1943 in a flight instructor's uniform.] After service as an Army Air Corps flight instructor during World War II, he developed symptoms of polio and used a cane for the rest of his life.

Starting in 1952, he began his real estate career as president of the Renewal and Development Corp., which worked with urban renewal efforts nationwide to replace slums with housing projects. Among the projects was the middle-income Capital Park housing complex in Southwest Washington.

Known for promoting racially nondiscriminatory housing policies and preserving rent controls, he accepted appointments to federal and New

York state housing and city planning commissions. He also began to consider ways to topple Tammany Hall.

In 1962, he unsuccessfully challenged incumbent Rep. James C. Healey (D-N.Y.) despite a forceful campaign directed at Healey's connections to a Tammany leader, Rep. Charles A. Buckley (D-N.Y.), a 30-year House member.

He prepared vigorously for the 1964 election and beat Healey, with another Reform Democrat, Jonathan Bingham, defeating Buckley.

After Rep. Scheuer retired from the House, he served briefly as U.S. director of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in London.

Survivors include his wife of 57 years, Emily Malino Scheuer of Washington; four children; and 10 grandchildren.

Adam Bernstein
Washington Post
Thursday, September 1, 2005
Page B06

[Ed. Note: He was on our mailing list and I have sent our condolences.]

Brown's Lessons Remembered by Student 25 Years Later

(Cont'd) Brown continued his education at Southwestern College in Winfield, Kansas, and received his doctorate in history from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in 1952. His passion for teaching stemmed from the admiration he had for his "great" professors, such as Fred Harrington at the University of Wisconsin. "He was eloquent, organized his ideas clearly and always had a good sense of humor. I tried to model my teaching after him." It appears as though he was successful in that endeavor.

Brown's first teaching job was at Oklahoma State University from 1952-1971. He came to OU in 1971 because he thought he would have more

exposure to students interested in Japanese history. As a professor at OU, Brown was head of the Asian Studies program and "the most visible person on campus in connection with Asian Studies," said Robert Griswold, chair of the OU Department of History. "I don't think anyone didn't think of Sid first when thinking of Asian history, culture or music." (to be cont'd)

Arts & Science News
University of Oklahoma
Spring/Summer 1999, 8

The Tinian Military Government

Of the 20 months I spent in the Pacific during World War II, nearly a year was with the Military Government on Tinian. Perhaps our MG unit had one unique quality in that court cases were tried only in Japanese. The judge was (Rev.) Telfer Mook, who was one of the Education Officers, but had a law degree in his background [*For Telfer Mook, JLS 1944, see "Tinian's School for Japanese Children 1944-1945," Issues #82A and #83, December 15, 2004 and January 1, 2005. For military and civilian courts in the Pacific, see Judge Russell L. Stephens, JLS 1944, "A Judicial Career", Issues #79A and #80, September 15 and October 1, 2004]. The prosecuting attorney had no law degree but was the Public Safety Officer, the euphemism for Chief of Police. I was that Chief. There was no defense attorney. Our cases were all rather petty, but the judge made very sure that no defendant's rights were abused. Did JLS graduates run any other Japanese language courts?*

Euan G. Davis
JLS 1944

[*Ed. Note: I will let others answer that last question. The Tinian contingent is quite large. Daniel Busch (#69), Bob Sheeks (#48) and Mook served early on during the Tinian Campaign. Arthur Kruckeberg, JLS 1943, and Arthur Szathmary JLS 1944, were at Camp Churo (#42), Seldon Brown, OLS 1946 (#68A), served there. Leonard Rush, OLS 1946 closed up shop there as last OIC (#69A).]*

Losses: Miyuki Sakano, Marie Edwards, Burton Robbins, Robert M. Bunker, Addison Parker,

EDWARD SEIDENSTICKER

Dr. Johnson famously remarked that he who is tired of London is tired of life. Dr. Seidensticker, who resembles the great Londoner in possessing a superb style and some fairly immovable opinions, spends half of each year in Tokyo - the city of which he is the finest historian - and he has never tired of it. In this he resembles another literary man - the Japanese novelist Nagai Kafu. In "Kafu the Scribbler" (1965) Seidensticker has not only written one of the greatest books on Tokyo but one of the very finest books on Japan itself. Kafu records all the changes in the city, has fairly permanent opinions about them, but in the process remains both engaged and aware - interested. As does Edward Seidensticker.

Donald Richie

Seidensticker's experiences in Japan span over fifty years. He was a newly graduated English major from the University of Colorado at Boulder when World War II broke out. In June 1942, the Navy Japanese Language School moved to Boulder. Seidensticker enrolled immediately, graduating fourteen months later with a burgeoning command of Japanese that - unbeknownst to him - would become the basis of his academic career as a translator of Japanese literature, including Tanizaki, Kawabata, Mishima, Kafu and the arduous "The Tale of Genji." "There it was, right in front of me," says Seidensticker of the school. "It was a wonderful way to get through the war." He eventually trained with the Marines and arrived in Kyushu in September 1945, one month after the war ended.

Seidensticker returned to the US for graduate school and the Foreign Service, coming back to Japan - this time to Tokyo - in 1948. He pursued more studies at Tokyo University in Japanese literature, and from there became immersed in academic life. In the 1950s, he taught at Sophia University for four years, but began to grow tired of Japan. An offer from Stanford in 1962 lured him back to the US. After Stanford, he taught at Michigan and Columbia, from which he retired in 1985. Although his work has kept him in the US, he has spent at least part of every year in Japan since his first visit to Tokyo in 1948. Coupled with his historical expertise, Seidensticker can offer an authoritative insight into the changes Tokyo has experienced over the past hundred years. (to be cont'd)

Janet Pcorobba, with an
introduction by Donald Richie
Metropolis
Japan Today
Issue 300

[*Ed. Note: Another scrounge from the web. Professor Seidensticker very generously donated his diaries to the Archives, University of Colorado at Boulder. He passed away in August 2007. His obit will appear in an upcoming issue. We hope to receive the rest of his papers.]*

Dean McKay JLS 1944 (1921 -2005)

IBM's first and longtime Vice President of Communications, died September 6, 2005, in Greenwich, CT, of lung cancer, said his son, Brian McKay. He was 83. Shortly after Thomas J. Watson Jr. became President and CEO of IBM in 1956, he reorganized the company in anticipation of its explosive growth following the introduction of computers. McKay was put in charge of communications, responsible for press relations, advertising, internal communications, and special events. Mr. McKay was also responsible for IBM's corporate design program. The company had to make a difficult transformation from an electromechanical company, long well known for its punch card accounting machines to a leader in the new electronic computer era.

A World War II US Navy veteran, Mr. McKay attended the US Navy Japanese/Oriental Language School in 1943 and 44, serving in the Pacific as a Japanese language translator and interpreter with the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section (ATIS) in General MacArthur's command.

Dean Raymond McKay was born November 13, 1921, in Seattle. He attended public schools in Seattle and was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Washington. He also attended the advanced management program at Harvard Business School. He was senior vice-president of IBM and a retired member of the board of directors of IBM, Conoco, Dupont, MCI, Marsh McLennan, and Nabisco.

He is survived by two sons, Brian McKay of Reno, NV, a former attorney general of the state of Nevada and his wife Karen; Bruce McKay, a

television producer of Garden City, NY, and his wife, Tracyann; and four grandchildren.

New York Times
September 12, 2005
& David M. Hays
Editor/Archivist

[*Ed. Note: We tried to contact Mr. McKay, but were never successful in reaching him or his family. It is interesting that Mr. McKay's career brought him into IBM, the company that provided so much computer power to the decryption effort in Washington, DC during World War II.]*

DEAN MCKAY COMMENT

Catching up on the *New York Times* I stumbled upon this death notice for Dean McKay, a Boulder Language School graduate.

I didn't know Dean at Boulder, though we were both part of the large class that started in January 1943 and graduated in March 1944. But at ATIS, in Australia, Dean and I were for 10 months a two man team in the technical subsection of the translation section, charged with handling documents concerning naval matters and heavy engineering subjects. Neither of us had a technical background that particularly fitted us for the job, but we learned several special nomenclatures in both Japanese and English and did the job - creditably, I think.

After the War, I was not in touch with Dean, but I heard of his great success in IBM.

Robert S. Schwantes
JLS 1944

Brown's Lessons Remembered by Student 25 Years Later

(Cont'd) During his tenure at OU, Brown was instrumental in adding Japanese language to the curriculum, and continuously worked to build the programs in Japanese and Asian Studies. "Because of President Boren, students are learning tradition and history at OU," said Brown. We take pride in the past."

When asked about his teaching philosophy, Brown said "it is necessary to capture interest among students, and that involves using anecdotes and

stories." In order to make Japanese history relevant in Oklahoma, Brown had to start from the ground up and always tried to pique students' interest first. He says he did not recognize the impact he made on students or consider himself to be an exceptional teacher. "The fact that enrollment in my classes went up over the years was a sign, but I just did not realize it."

Outside of teaching, Brown's research interest focused on the Meiji Restoration of 1868. "Young samurais seized control of the government and set Japan up for greatness," said Brown. He sees the Meiji Restoration to be as important to world history and culture as the English and French revolutions. He has written numerous book chapters, articles, co-authored TV/video programs and served on such organizations as the Japan-America Society of Oklahoma and the Southwest Conference on Asian Studies.

Since retirement in 1995, Brown has been writing his memoirs up to age 27 to be privately published for his four children and five grandchildren. "I grew up during the Great Depression on a farm in Kansas, east of Wichita," he said. "I want my family to know what I've lived through."

Brown also has been working in the Office of International Relations under President Boren's program to employ retired professors part-time. He has worked on exchanges with East Asian universities, advising students who are going abroad, as well as the professors and students coming to OU from these universities. "He is instrumental in the recruitment of students going abroad to East Asian countries and helping students and faculty from those universities," said Director Millie Audas. "He not only has an academic knowledge of East Asia, but a practical knowledge as well." Many of us had one teacher who makes a difference in our lives — someone we will never forget. Brown is such a teacher.

Arts & Science News
University of Oklahoma
Spring/Summer 1999, 8

A Late Review Of *Flags of Our Fathers*

Dear Mr. Ichikawa:

I have only been to the movies three times in the last twenty years. But I did go to see Eastwood's *Flags of our Fathers*. I was interested in seeing it because I had been asked by the Fifth Marine Division in 1986 to translate the dialogue for a movie on the Iwo battle made by Asahi Films back in the '70's. It was called *Tooi Shima* (Island Far Away).

The movie consisted of interviews by a Japanese interviewer named Hara. So it had an authenticity which the Eastwood historical drama lacked. Mr. Hara talked to both Japanese and U.S. survivors of the battle and their families. These interviews were very touching, especially the interview with Mrs. Nion Tucker (of the *S.F. Chronicle* family) because she was over eighty at the time Hara visited her. Among other things Hara asked, "Did you ever hate the Japanese?" She made a supreme effort not to cry and answered, "No, Mr. Hara, I have never hated the Japanese." Her only son was killed on the last day of the battle. It took him a long time to die. They couldn't get to him to give him aid. Mr. Hara also interviewed Ira Hayes' father, as well as a Japanese, whose last sight of anything was the raising of the flag on Mt. Suribachi.

I would have preferred to translate the title *Requiem for a Small Island* because Yuwootoo was simply a graveyard when the battle was over (I realize now that the title *Tooi Shima* was a bit of propaganda. The island was certainly NOT far away from Japan. It was only 600 miles south of Kyushu and was actually part of Metropolitan Tokyo. That's why they fought so hard.)

I went to Tokyo with retired Superior Court Judge Henry R. Rolph for the first reunion after the war. Judge Rolph had been a Marine Major at the battle. He died just a few weeks ago [in 2006] within a few days of Joe Rosenthal. Asahi made a video copy of the film for the Marines

because the Marines helped them arrange the interviews on this side of the Pacific. I never got a copy. But Henry's son, Renton, says that one of his sons, a Marine, has a copy. I suggest you try to get one for your archives. Renton's address is 160 Seminary Drive, Mill Valley CA tel. 94941-3162 (415) 383-6146. I had a laugh at the flyer they passed out at the theatre in which Eastwood referred to the Marines as "soldiers" (The Marines would have hated that). If Renton can't help, try Asahi Films. The movie won a Cultural Award for 1977 in Japan. On second thought maybe I should also inform Mr. David Hays about this Japanese movie about Iwo because the Marines like Seidenstecker and McLean went to Boulder.

Best regards,
George W. Buffington
USAMISLS
Snel 45-04

[Ed. Note: Mr. Buffington sent us a copy of his letter to Grant Ichikawa on Eastwood's film. By this time the companion film should have already come out. The list of USMCR JLOs who served on Iwo Jima is much longer, as readers know.]

Oldest JLS/OLSer?

Unless you have evidence otherwise, I would like to nominate S. Paul Kramer as the oldest living Boulderite [as of March 2007] as he will be 93 next August and apparently is in good health in his home in Washington.

William Hudson
JLS 1944

[Ed. Note: Although I am guessing, I think many JLS/OLSers are neck-in-neck with Mr. Kramer, such as Alphonse John and Lucian Pye. Let the contest begin.]

James V. Martin Jr. Foreign Service Officer

James Victor Martin Jr., 89, a Japanese specialist in the State Department who retired in 1973 as country director for Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Islands, died Nov. 12, 2006 at the Methodist Home of Washington. He had congestive heart failure.

Dr. Martin was born in Japan to American parents. His father was a Methodist missionary.

He was a 1938 graduate of DePauw University in Greencastle, Ind., and received a master's degree (1939) and a doctorate (1948) in international affairs from Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. He served in Navy intelligence during World War II [Harvard JLS 1942].

He joined the State Department in 1946 and held many assignments as a political officer at U.S. consulates around Asia.

After retiring from State, he spent eight years as a data processor at the Drug Enforcement Administration.

He settled in the Washington area about 1970, and his memberships included Chevy Chase United Methodist Church. His avocations included watercolor painting and making wood-block prints.

His wife, Elizabeth Smith Martin, whom he married in 1941, died in 2002.

Survivors include three children, Susan Martin of Mill Valley, Calif., Sarah Brown of Bethesda and David Martin of Silver Spring; a brother; a sister; and a grandson.

Washington Post
December 13, 2006
B06

[Ed. Note: I was notified by Ms. Susan P. Martin of her father's passing and her continued interest in the project. Dr. Martin was an enthusiastic participant in the USN JLS/OLS Archival Project despite graduating from one of the "other" programs.]

Two Sensei

I can update your "sensei" information. I found another name familiar to me in the documents I had gathered at your archives: Y. Higashiuchi.

You can find the name in the JLS/OLS Box 1 Fd 12. There is a list of every sensei's name and salary. There is a name "Y. Higashiuchi" as well as "Ike, Nobutaka". His name is Yoshio Higashiuchi.

I know his name because he was the key person who purchased Japanese books for the Hoover institute at Stanford. The following information is from the commonly used *Who's Who*

database.

Born c. 1915 in California; died of cancer, May 24, 1987, in Tokyo, Japan. He was a journalist and a member of the staff of the English-language *Japan Times* from 1953 to 1981. Higashiuchi wrote editorials before he became managing editor, executive manager, and eventually president of the newspaper.

But as I said, I have more information about him. Soon after the war, the Hoover Institute established the Tokyo office in Japan to purchase Japanese books. It was necessary to establish such a facility to acquire Japanese books in those days because under the occupation, no Japanese book seller could send books abroad.

He was hired as a manager of the office and was sent there. He is a 1937 Stanford graduate. The Tokyo office was established in 1945 and closed in 1952.

During this time period, Nobutaka Ike, another sensei of the JLS, was hired as a curator at Hoover to strengthen and support Japanese book acquisition. While Ike and Higashiuchi were in close contact with each other, they managed to acquire a huge collection for the Institute. Today many letters between them remain at the Hoover archives. Hoover's Japanese collection is strong in modern political fields and holds precious primary resources. As far as this field is concerned, it's the best Japanese collection in the US. And this quality owes much to these two "sensei".

Unfortunately Yoshio Higashiuchi is no longer with us.

And I have one more piece of sad news: Mr. Ike died last December [2005]. I called him for an interview about his early days with Higashiuchi, but I was told that he had gone.

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[Ed. Note: Two and a half years ago Professor Atsuhiko Wada worked on an article on the build-up of Japanese language bibliographic

collections in American libraries after WWII. He was surprised to learn the influence of the USN JLS/OLS sensei and graduates to the process he was studying.]

Burchill Note

It is good to hear from you that the winter [2006/2007] in Colorado isn't as bad as reported. The first one I spent in Colorado was after Ann Arbor and didn't seem so bad at all. From 1947 on, I take California weather as normal, and shudder at weather reports from Colorado.

Ham [Rolph] alerted me to your reaction to Julia [Hilts Rolph]'s edited memoir [in *Issue #108A. I asked if they had any correspondence*], and I am sorry that her letters to me in Pearl Harbor are gone forever. I answered her, whilst Steve Mooney across the desk, wrote here and there, 8¢ for air and "free" on V-mail. Those were the days. We were not kept all that busy over-night on mid-watch, and enjoyed the available Typewriters, paper, and envelopes.

Philip G. Burchill
JLS 1944

EDWARD SEIDENSTICKER

(Cont'd) *The Tale of Genji*

This version of the universally acknowledged masterpiece has become the definitive translation, described as "the fullest and most accurate English version of the Japanese classic." It contains a dozen chapters selected by Seidensticker from early in the original text with an introduction explaining the selection. "The Tale of Genji," written by a woman, Murasaki Shikibu, is considered to be the world's first novel and concerns the love of Prince Genji and life in the imperial court of Kyoto. It is "a lively and astonishingly nuanced portrait of a refined society where every dalliance is an act of political consequence, a play of characters whose inner lives are as rich and changeable as those imagined by Proust. Chief of these is 'the shining Genji,' the son of the emperor and a man whose passionate impulses create great turmoil in his world and very nearly destroy him." (The Reader's Catalogue)

Western Winds

Change, of course, has largely meant modernization and modernization has meant Westernization. From the earliest years after the Meiji Restoration of 1865, foreign products and ideas have flooded Tokyo. But the Japanese appetite for things Western has waxed and waned, says Seidensticker. "It goes in cycles. Of course, there were times when Western things were officially frowned upon and every attempt made to squelch them. This happened during the 1930s and '40s. It was a huge contradiction at the time because that meant squelching German things and they were big pals with Germany. So they tried to squelch English and American things, but it didn't work." Was there a backlash? "That's not really the word for it. What was underground came up again. It never stopped, although it tried to. Then in 1945 it all came to the surface again." (to be cont'd)

Janet Pocarobba, with an
introduction by Donald Richie
Metropolis, Japan Today
Issue 300

Mary Lou Hendricks

Brief Autobiography :

Childhood: Mostly in Bartlesville, Okla.

Father- economist, Philips Petroleum Co.

Mother- piano teacher

Post high school education.: Texas State College for Women (Denton); University of Colorado (Boulder): B. Mus. Ed. '43; Westminster Choir College (Princeton): M.M. '48 in chorale Conducting; University of Southern California (L.A.): D.M.A. '64 in church music

Professional: Howard Co. (Tex) J.C.: instructor '48-'49; Wichita Falls (Tex) H.S.: Dir. of Choirs '55-'58; S.U.N.Y.-Potsdam (Crane School of Music) '63-'89 Prof. of Music.: courses in music theory, history, perform. Of early music, viola da gambra, church music, class piano, class voice, CAI in music theory, Director of Crane Chamber Choir.

Other Professional participation and honors: Director of WFHS Choir: appearance w/ Houston Symphony '52; Director of Crane Chamber Choir: selected

to sing before AM=m. Choral Directors Association (Eastern), Pittsburgh, '78. Crane School of Music: Distinguished Faculty Award '89. Wichita Falls Symphony, principal 'cellist,' '49-'55. Many choir tours '59-'89. *Who's Who of American Women*, 1971.

Other: Choristers Guild: Trustee, '83-'89. American Musical Society; Westminster Choir College Alumni Board; Presbyterian Elder.

Retirement: present activities— Director of Pro Musica (Ogdensburg, N.Y.); Director of Bell Choir, Presbyterian Church (Potsdam, N.Y.); Teacher of viola da gamba; Assisted in local ESL program; teach occasional course at Crane School of Music.

Travel: China, Israel, England, Europe, Mexico—some as participant in Esperanto Congresses.

Married Warren Earl Hultberg, 1960. Musicologist, Prof. of Music, Crane School of Music. Co-author: "Thomas de Sancta Maria: El Arte de Taner Fantasia 1565," (Latin-American Press: 1991). 2 vols.

Mary Lou Hendricks Hultberg
WAVE JLS 1944

From the 1993 WAVE 50th JLS
Reunion "Blue Book"

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David Hays
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