

The Interpreter

Archives, University of Colorado at Boulder Libraries

Number 141

★ Remember September 11, 2001 ★

arv@colorado.edu

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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.

“Secret” Service Reprise

Hi, Glen [Slaughter, JLS 1943]: Thanks for sending me the Holtom-related information, which whets my appetite to read more. My local library doesn't have the Peatross book, but is canvassing other libraries in the area who should have it. I gather "Raider Patch" is the house organ of the Raiders' Society.

I didn't know that Hart, Hiki, Nabe and Spence were all in the Raiders with you. From there to the 1st ProvBrigade, I assume.

The gyrene prank about the bogus flags probably happened in several places. I recall once on Okinawa while at leisure coming across some Marines who were having Okinawan kids write on blank flags they had. I had a devilish inspiration. From some old cans of *sekihan* (Japanese army rations of rice and red beans), I suggested that the kids copy the bean-can inscriptions on the flags. Some of these flags were probably flaunted as captured in battle by gallant warriors back home.

Nor did I know (remember?) that Jack Pierce composed that verse about D-Day plus Eight. There were other verses. I remember one that began "The greatest of generals is Douglas the proud, the writer of fine flowing prose...." While we were TDY-ing back at Pearl one time some guys in JICPOA came up with the idea of putting together a songbook of topical tune/lyrics. I got involved, and there was a host of other contributors. The resulting book - legal-sized, mimeographed, with a blue cover, is called ALOHA JICPOA. I have a copy which I lent to Roger and he made a copy. I assume it is now with the rest of Roger's accessions in the University of Colorado Archives.

Semper Regards,
Glenn Nelson, JLS 1944

[Ed. Note: Our library does not have that Oscar F. Peatross volume either: Bless 'Em All: the Raider Marines of World War II, (Irvine, CA: ReView Publications, 1995); ISBN: 0965232506, English Book viii, 297 p.: ill., maps; 28 cm. It seems to have limited availability. See Issue #125 for more on Aloha Jigpoha [sic]. Ned Coffin also submitted a songbook, songs from which I have included in the newsletter already. It is good to read more about Pierce's story.]

Recollections of a Year in the Navy Japanese Language School

This is an endeavor to set down memories and reflections about a time long past, most of 1942 and a little into 1943, when I was enrolled in the U.S. Navy's Japanese Language School, initially in Berkeley, California, and then in Boulder, Colorado. It was a very important year in my life. I have often thought about it, and look back on it with gratitude, both for what I learned and for the friendships that endured. The task of describing it has pitfalls, however, for the long passage of time (almost 60

years at this point) causes erosions and probably distortions of memory, and sadly there are progressively fewer of us who can correct or amplify what I will relate.

Perhaps the best place to start is to explain how I happened to enter the program. In the Fall of 1941 I was a senior at the University of California in Berkeley, aged 20, with a keen interest in East Asia fostered in part by having spent some months there. I was enrolled in an interdisciplinary major called "Far Eastern Studies" which had just been developed, principally by Dr. Woodbridge Bingham, then an assistant professor in the History Department and a specialist in Chinese history. I think I was the first (and at that time perhaps the only) student to enroll in that major, and naturally consulted regularly with Dr. Bingham. In about early November 1941 he told me that the Navy was beginning to organize a Japanese language school to be established at Berkeley, and that a Commander Hindmarsh and a civilian expert named Glenn Shaw would be coming to Berkeley soon to interview prospective applicants. Bingham thought I might be interested and told me how to apply. In due course I was interviewed. A few weeks later, I went to Bingham's office, waving a letter from the Navy, to announce that I had been accepted. Bingham waved a letter in response, saying: "I've been accepted, too." That was the first I had heard that he had applied as well, and that we were to be fellow students for the next year. (to be cont'd)

Royal J. Wald
JLS 1943

Revisionism & Emotion

About two months ago I was invited to a group of Japanese professionals from College teachers to lawyers who were studying contemporary history books written about Japan from

the 16th Century to the present. (It covered much of the material I have presented in my book, so I was rather well prepared.) Last month the presentation was about how aggressive the U.S. was with Japan, especially the ABCD Treaty (America, Britain, China and Dutch) which forced Japan to attack America. I ingratiated myself with the group by challenging them with the notion that at that time America was strongly isolationist, didn't want to get involved in Europe or the Far East. It was only after Pearl Harbor that the U.S. became united, and would fight to defeat Japan. Our Army at that time was on a par with Sweden. This meeting was rather tame.

Yesterday afternoon and evening, they discussed the history book by Bix, *Hirohito, the Making of Japan*. I was told he wrote it in 2000 and is a professor at Harvard. Most of the information he got from Japanese books. I'm buying the book to read to see if they did a good job of translating. The shocking part was that some took issue with the book, while others defended it in the most aggressive manner. I was shocked at the intensity of the participants. Their ages were from about 50 to 70+ years old. I was the oldest in the group and the only one who had first hand experience of that period. (From 1930 to 1940)

What surprised me was how personal the attacks were, and the inability to accept another point of view. I thought I was in prewar Japan. I took the position that the Emperor, (I never used the name Hirohito, that would be sacrilegious) really didn't have much power. He was controlled by the people around him and had only access to information supplied him. That by the way was the feeling of most informed Japanese before the war. They brought up Ambassador Grew, I said he really didn't know much about what was going on in Japan. His

sources of information were limited. I also told them about our military attaché, Captain Rassmusen, really knew nothing about the Japanese Army.

Most of the people yesterday took the position that Japan entered the war knowing they would lose. That was farthest from the truth as I experienced it in the fall of 1940. The Japanese thought they were invincible. Fortunately nobody dumped on me. I can go on and on. God! what a night.

There is a revisionist movement afoot in Japan that seems to run deep, much deeper than I had previously thought. Let's see what happens with the nuclear issues which will undoubtedly come up.

Baldwin T. Eckel
RIJ, US Army

[Ed. Note: I agree with Mr. Eckel. Currently, even on campus, there is far less willingness to discuss controversial topics with calm rational argument, especially if the topic involves ethnicity or race, than would have been the case 20 years ago.]

Brady Oliver Bryson OLS 1945 (Russian) Tax Lawyer

Brady Oliver Bryson, 90, a retired tax lawyer and senior partner at Morgan, Lewis & Bockius in Washington, died Feb. 9 at Father's Care, his farm in Westminster, Md. He had kidney failure.

Mr. Bryson had a tax law practice in New York before joining Morgan, Lewis & Bockius in 1955. He chaired the firm's tax practice and was key to its clientele growth between Washington and Philadelphia. At the firm, he had a role in a prominent family's donation of property to what is now Assateague Island National Seashore.

He was born in Overton, Nev., and raised in Catonsville in Baltimore County. He was a 1935 graduate of what is now McDaniel College in Westminster and a 1938 graduate of Columbia University's law school, where he was an editor of the law review. In 1943, he drafted the contract for the



Brady Oliver Bryson
(Family Photo)

National broadcasting Company's sale of its Blue Network, which became the American Broadcasting Company.

During World War II, he served in the Navy and was trained in Russian at the US Navy Oriental Language School at the University of Colorado in 1944-45. He was immediately assigned to an intelligence unit that specialized in breaking Soviet codes.

After the War, he was assigned as liaison between U.S. and Soviet legal staffs during the Nazi war-crimes tribunal in Nuremberg. When a vacancy occurred on the trial staff, Mr. Bryson was put in charge of a small team assembling American documentary material and preparing trial brief on the persecution of Jews. He also was on the team that unsuccessfully prosecuted Hjalmar Schacht, the former president of the Reichsbank, a central bank of Germany.

In 1947, Mr. Bryson moved to New York City and became partner in the firm of Chapman, Bryson, Walsh, and O'Connell, and 8 years later became a partner in the Washington and Philadelphia law firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius.

Mr. Bryson was a former board chairman of Remington Rand, the manufacturing company; a board member of Independent Publications Inc., a Bryn Mawr, Pa., holding company of small newspapers; and an independent adviser to S.H. Tevis & Son Inc., a heating-oil business in Westminster.

"He was an international and national figure in tax law," said Wilbur D. "Woody" Preston, a partner in the Baltimore law firm of Whiteford, Taylor and

Preston. Notable achievements during his career include assisting in the writing of the Internal Revenue Service Code in 1954 and representing Thomas McCabe, whose gift of property on Assateague Island became part of the Assateague National Seashore.

He was a horseman and fox hunter, becoming master of foxhounds at the Carrollton Hounds hunt club. He also traveled to Ireland to participate in hunts.

He formerly owned and operated Locust Wines and Antiques in Westminster and published "Second Thoughts," a monthly nonpartisan newsletter of political commentary.

A son, David B. Bryson, died in 1999.

Survivors include his wife of 67 years, Mary Brown Bryson of Westminster; three children, Linda Lucatorto and John Bryson, both of Washington, and Timothy Bryson of Westminster; 10 grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

Washington Post
February 16, 2006
Page B05
& Fred Rasmussen
The Baltimore Sun
February 16, 2006
Page 6B

Wayne J. Pike Reprise

I regret to inform you of the death of LCDR Wayne J. Pike, USN (ret.) on January 1, 2007 [I had previously found the obituary on the web, somewhat by surprise, posted in Issue #135].

He attended the Japanese Language School in Boulder from January 1945 to March 1946. I am enclosing the obituary from our local paper. I just received a telephone call from Wayne's cabin boy [in 1946], Steve Yamamoto from Tokyo. Steve was 14 years old and Wayne was 21 when Wayne delivered the Japanese ships to the Allied ports. Steve has a Doctorate in nuclear physics and is retired from the University of Tokyo.

Sincerely,
Helen Gene Pike
Mrs. Wayne J. Pike
February 1, 2007

Robert Scalapino Honored

In past years, these pages have been devoted to honoring former students who served UCSB through their work with Associated Students. This year, 26 former students who served UCSB in a unique way visited the campus. The A.S. Presidents Reunion was held on April 7, 2006. It was a day of reconnection and reflection for the attendees who were instrumental in defining the university over the years. They shared their experiences during a public A.S. Presidents Forum, which provided the audience with glimpses of the issues of the day stretching back over 60 years and highlighted concerns that are still part of today's discussions about our country and the role of higher education in California...

Although all the former presidents served in unique ways and will be acknowledged, we want to highlight three presidents, whose service came at critical turning points in history. They represent changes that are still important and still contested, both in a larger global context and in our everyday lives.

Robert Scalapino (1939/40) was our oldest attendee. He served at the moment in history when the United States was about to definitively assert itself as the leading world power economically, politically, and in response to the challenges of the time, militarily...

"Naturally, I am very touched that you have elected to honor me in this year's Annual Report. My period as Student Body President (1939-1940) was one of international turmoil, with the European part of World War II having commenced, and Nazi troops sweeping across the continent. Naturally, students were interested in, and alarmed by events. While they wanted the U.S. to remain out of war, most favored aid to Great Britain and France. At home, we had just emerged from a serious depression, and everyone was hoping for promising jobs.

Politically, this was a period when the American Communists,

while a small minority, were assertive, as I discovered when I attended a "California Youth Legislature" in Los Angeles as UCSB student representative. Yet my year as student body president was largely devoid of crises, and I much enjoyed the experience. However, I never ran for another political office--preferring the relatively tranquil life of an academician!

As for my career, I am sending you a very brief vita that summarizes my activities during the last sixty-five years.

I received my B.A. from Santa Barbara College and my M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard University. From 1949 to 1990 I taught in the Political Science Department at the University of California at Berkeley. I was department chair from 1962 to 1965 and Robson Research Professor of Government from 1977 until 1990. In 1978 I founded the Institute of East Asian Studies and remained its director until my retirement in 1990. I am currently Robson Research Professor of Government Emeritus.

I have published some 550 articles and 39 books or monographs on Asian politics and U.S. Asian policy. These include *Democracy and the Party Movement in Prewar Japan* (1952), *Parties and Politics in Contemporary Japan* (1962), *Communism in Korea* (two volumes, with Chong-Sik Lee, 1972, for which we received the Woodrow Wilson Award). With many more books in the intervening years, my most recent books include *The Last Leninists: The Uncertain Future of Asia's Communist States* (1992), *The United States and Asia: Lectures at Peking University* (2002). I was editor of *Asian Survey* from 1962 to 1996. I have been the recipient of a number of research grants under such auspices as the Guggenheim Foundation, the Social Science Research Council, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Henry Luce Foundation, and many others. I was awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure from the Government of Japan, the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, Heung-in Medal from the

Government of Korea, and the Friendship Medal from the Government of Mongolia. I have also received numerous awards from universities and non-governmental organizations. I was awarded the Berkeley Medal from U.C. Berkeley, the Distinguished Alumni Award from U.C. Santa Barbara, and the Japan Foundation Award.

I am a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. I was a founder and first chairman of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations. Between 1965 and 1980, I was a member of the State Department Advisory Committees on East Asia and on China. I have served on the Board of The Asia Society and am Director Emeritus of the Council on Foreign Relations, and the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations. I sit on numerous other editorial boards and committees for educational and governmental agencies.

I have made 56 trips to the People's Republic of China, on four occasions, serving as a visiting professor of Peking University. I have had two one-year residences in Japan, having been a Japanese language Officer in the U.S. Navy during World War II. I have made numerous trips to the Republic of Korea, Taiwan and all parts of South and Southeast Asia, as well as four trips to North Korea.

I continue to travel extensively to participate in international conferences and serve in an advisory capacity when asked.

In closing, it was a great pleasure to attend the UCSB Associated Students Presidents Reunion, and I want to thank A.S. students and staff for the opportunity.

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University of California
At Santa Barbara
2005-2006 Annual Report
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Nace Stories

(Cont'd) This is a recollection of events that happened when, George William Nace, my late father, was a much younger man than I, as recalled from stories he told me.

After the advent of WWII, he

became a member of the Navy Intelligence service, having learned Japanese as a child of a missionary family in Japan. He left Reed College, in Oregon, for the service, at the end of his Junior year, choosing to study Japanese from January to June of 1942 with a sensei who was the headmaster of an after-school academy for Nisei children. He rejected offers from the other services for accelerated medical training to do battlefield surgery, but joined the Japanese Language Service for the U.S. Navy, at their training school in Boulder, Colorado.

After his war service was over, he contacted his professors at Reed, and was awarded his degree, which allowed him to immediately begin his further studies at UCLA.

INTERROGATING PRISONERS, AND MASS SUICIDE

My Dad became a smoker of cigarettes because the Navy encouraged this as an interrogation technique. Offer them a cigarette and a cup of coffee, talk about their childhood and education, their friends and neighbors, and getting them off their guard, try to find out tactical information. That is how he met a man who had been a childhood pal of his in Akita, Japan. He later helped his friend contact his family through the Red Cross. Another prisoner was so friendly that he drew a beautiful sketch in chalk of my Dad's girlfriend, my mother, which we still have. The only problem is that he did not know how to draw western eyes, so my Mom looks oriental.

Most of the Japanese prisoners were not expecting to be captured, they were expected to die for the Emperor. But that seems to have been a concept only [or better] known to the soldiers from the upper classes of Japanese society, the rest did not have a clue, and had only the idea that they would never be allowed back into Japan again, once they were caught. The mantra of Name, Rank, and Serial Number, was not taught to the rank and file. So, that somehow explains why 70 and 80 year old Japanese soldiers kept popping up on some island

someplace.

The key part of this story is that my Dad was summoned to a POW camp to interview a group of officers, probably six or seven. I think this was in New Caledonia, but somewhere in that area, I cannot be specific. These men were locked in cement block cells, with empty C-ration cans to fill with their portions of food and water. They each used the cement blocks to sharpen the sides of the cans, and the day before my dad reached that camp, they each used these cans, in unison, to commit *seppuku*.

AMERICAN ATROCITY

An American submarine picked up an unconscious Japanese sailor from the sea, and delivered him to a port where my dad questioned him.

The poor man was an illiterate Japanese peasant, working as a coal stoker on a Japanese hospital ship. He was taking a break on deck when a U.S. Navy flier mistook the white crosses for targets, and bombed the ship. I wish I could remember the name of that ship.

That man was the only survivor out of 1500 crew, doctors, nurses, and wounded: a gross violation of the rules of war.

When the man arrived at the Allied base, he thought that he had died and gone to Hell, because he was surrounded by all of these white people, who, according to Japanese mythology, were devils.

His testimony, as translated by Lt. G. W. Nace, was solid evidence in the court-martial of the Navy flier responsible, although I can not attest to the outcome.

There are more stories, but they will have to wait until I can sort out more recollections.

Bill Nace

Reprise on Melvin Eggers

Melvin A. Eggers and Mildred Chenoweth Eggers lived at 212 Ambergate Rd. Mr. Eggers was born in Indiana on 2-21-1916, earned bachelor's and master's degrees from Indiana University, and pursued graduate work at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Eggers was born in Markle, IN.

She was a graduate of Ball State Teachers College in Indiana, and did graduate work at Syracuse University. Her first job was teaching second grade in an Indiana school. Mr. Eggers served in the USN as a Japanese language officer during World War II. After the war, he became an economic analyst for the U.S. War Department in Tokyo. Following this the couple moved to New Haven, CT, where Mr. Eggers studied for his doctorate at Yale University and Mrs. Eggers taught in a country day school. The family came to Syracuse in 1950 when Dr. Eggers joined the Syracuse University faculty as an economics professor, and Mrs. Eggers taught reading at Moses DeWitt school. He was elected to the university's highest office, Chancellor, June 4, 1971, and retired August 19, 1991. Dr. Eggers died 11-20-1994 and Mrs. Eggers died 7-4-1997. They had a daughter, Nancy Beilstein of Tustin, CA who died 6-7-1997 at age 54, and two sons, William Eggers of Pittsford, NY, and Richard Eggers of New York City.

DEWITTSHIRE DIRECTORY
2006

[Ed. Note: See issue #139A for information regarding Chancellor Eggers' record at Syracuse University.]

WILLIAM BEVAN
JLS TO DUKE

Dr. William Bevan, scientist, scholar, teacher, [OLS 1945] and university administrator, died February 19, 2007 in Durham, N.C., at Duke University Medical Center. Born in Plains, Pennsylvania, the son of William and Elizabeth Jones Bevan, he received his A. B. degree from Franklin and Marshall College with honors in psychology in 1942. He received the M.A. degree from Duke University in 1943. He entered the U.S. Navy in 1944 and was trained for service in the field of Naval Intelligence. Upon completing the course in Cantonese at the Naval Oriental Language School at the University of Colorado, he was assigned to the Chief of Naval Operations Office in Washington, D.C. Though he completed his active duty service in May, 1946, he remained in the reserves for 26 years. Bevan held his first teaching position was at Heidelberg College in Tiffin, Ohio.

Upon earning the Ph.D. in

psychology at Duke University in 1948, Dr. Bevan then joined the faculty of Emory University in the fall of 1948 where he remained until 1959. During 1952-53 and on leave from Emory, Bevan was a Fulbright Scholar at the University of Oslo, Norway. In the summer of 1959, his career took him to Kansas State University as chairman of the psychology department. After three years as chairman, he became Dean of Arts and Sciences and in 1963, he was appointed Vice President for Academic Affairs. Following a year as a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Palo Alto, CA, Bevan moved to Johns Hopkins University as Vice President and Provost in 1966, and professor of psychology. In 1970 on leave from Hopkins, he accepted an appointment as Executive Officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and publisher of Science magazine. In 1974, Bevan was appointed the William Preston Few professor of psychology at Duke University, an appointment he held until his retirement. Continuing his interest in creating dialogue in the scientific community, Dr. Bevan brought distinguished scientists to the university for the Duke Round Table on Science and Public Affairs. He served as Provost of Duke University from 1979-1983 during which time he initiated the Talent Identification Program (TIP), an initiative directed towards identifying, challenging, and inspiring intellectually gifted youth. On leave from Duke, he became Vice President and Director of the Health Program at the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation in 1984. Bevan remained at the MacArthur Foundation until his retirement in September, 1991.

Dr. Bevan held memberships in Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Society of Experimental Psychologists. He was also a longtime member of the Cosmos Club in Washington D.C. Over the course of his career, Bevan received seven honorary doctoral degrees and was awarded the Distinguished Alumni Award from Duke University and Franklin and Marshall College. In 1989, he received the American Psychological Association Award for Contributions in Psychology in the Public Interest, and in 1991, he received the American Psychological Foundation Gold Medal Award for Life Contribution by a Psychologist in the area of Public Interest. Bevan was the author or co-author of 180 research papers and essays. The American Psychological Foundation,

where Bevan served as president, created an annual lecture in his honor. The William Bevan Lecture in Psychology and Public Policy – is given at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association. In 1995, a group of sixteen colleagues, friends, and students in the field of psychology prepared a book of essays honoring Dr. Bevan; the book is titled Psychology, Science, and Human Affairs.

Bevan is survived by his wife of 62 years, Dorothy C. Bevan of 10 Boardman Court, Durham, N.C., a brother, Joseph T. Bevan of Newton, CT, three sons, William Bevan III of Pittsburgh, PA, Dr. Mark F. Bevan of Farmington, N.M., and Philip Ross Bevan of Chevy Chase, MD, and nine grandchildren.

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Neil Rawlinson
Berkeley – Boulder JLS1943

In the mid-50's in Tokyo we had with us in the Station a Neil Rawlinson. Neil was a Japanese linguist, but I don't I think he was at Boulder and must have acquired his Japanese elsewhere. I would appreciate you checking your files to see if you have anything on Neil. Arigato!

Regards - Glenn Nelson

Dear Glenn:
Good to hear from you! Indeed Rawlinson did graduate from Boulder: Neil Eldridge Rawlinson was a Berkeley-Boulderite, entered 6/24/42 and graduated February 1943. He was from Whittier, California. He died in 1974, which would have been before Roger Pineau began assembling dossiers and information. We have found nothing on him. I found nothing on the web even closely associated with him. I did not find a file on him in either the JLS/OLS, Pineau, or Hudson Collections. Who's Who did not have a listing for him.

I will put this entry in a future newsletter. Maybe someone else knows something.

"Don't touch your mustache",
Best Wishes, Dave

Thank you, David.
Neil graduated from Boulder a couple weeks before I got there, thus no overlap. Someone said that he had heard that after the war Neil went into teaching.

Glenn Nelson

Kenneth A. Kerst
OLS 6/45-Soviet Expert

KENNETH ALAN KERST, a retired Foreign Service Officer, died in Heathsville, Virginia, on July 31, 2006. He was 87.

Mr. Kerst was born in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin to Herman Samuel and Lillian Emma Kerst (Watz). He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1941. From 1941 to 1946, he served as a commissioned US Navy officer, notably aboard the destroyer escort USS McCook. He entered the US Navy Oriental Language School at the University of Colorado in June, 1945. After his honorable discharge as a lieutenant commander, he earned an MA in international affairs from Columbia University in 1948.

Mr. Kerst entered State in 1948 as an analyst of Soviet affairs. He was posted to Moscow as a political officer from 1951 to late 1953, coinciding with the death of Josef Stalin. On his return to State in 1953, he again worked as an analyst of developments in the USSR. He was commissioned in 1955. In 1961 he was appointed chief of the USSR Division. He returned to Moscow as a political officer in 1962. In 1965 he became chief of the Soviet Bloc Internal Political Activities Division at State. After discharging increasingly senior analytical and management responsibilities, in 1974 he was named director of the Office of Research and Analysis for Europe and the Soviet Union. He retired in 1977.

He was the leader of the US Antarctic Team in 1971. Kerst was a member of the American Association of the Advancement of Slavic Studies

Following his retirement, Mr. Kerst was a visiting fellow at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University.

Mr. Kerst is survived by a son. His wife, the former Kathryn Sanford, whom he married in 1948, predeceased him.

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& David M. Hays
Editor & Archivist

[Ed. Note: Yet another of the USN JLS/OLS's diplomatic corps in postwar life. He was put on our mailing list in 2004. I found his entry but could not determine his language program. It could have been Russian, couldn't it? Maybe someone who knew him could let me know.]