

The Interpreter

Archives, University of Colorado at Boulder Libraries

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★ Remember September 11, 2001 ★

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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.

PHILIP R. MONAHAN
JLS 1944, 95

WORCESTER — Philip Redmond Monahan, 95, of Worcester died Sunday, November 14, 2010 in UMass Memorial Medical Center – Memorial Campus.

He leaves several nephews and nieces, Eileen (Reavey) Mittelholzer, Carol (Blackmer) Creen, Paul W. Blackmer, David M. Blackmer, Joyce (Blackmer) Marsden, Lynne (Blackmer) Long, Janice (Monahan) Stalmok, Joan (Monahan) Spind, Claire (Monahan) Allen, Carol (Monahan) Tisdell, Ellen McCauley and John Scott McCauley; 30 grandnieces and nephews and one great grandniece. He was predeceased by his siblings, Helen Reavey, George F. Monahan, Grace Monahan, Ruth Blackmer, Mary G. Monahan, Frances McCauley; two nephews, Edwin Reavey, Jr. and George R. Monahan; a niece, Suzanne (Blackmer) Kasper and three grandnieces and grandnephews.

Mr. Monahan was born on October 12, 1915 in Worcester

the son of George T. and Helena (Donovan) Monahan. Philip graduated South High School in Worcester in 1933. He earned his Bachelor's degree in 1937 from the College of the Holy Cross and earned a law degree from Catholic University Law School in 1940. He also attended the University of Michigan Law School where he received an LLM in 1941.

Phil was a life-long swimmer and belonged to the YMCA of Greater Worcester on Main Street. During World War II, Philip joined the Navy and attended the U.S. Navy Japanese Oriental Language School at the University of Colorado at Boulder. He was deployed in the South Pacific in the Office of Naval Intelligence Japanese Language Division as a Japanese translator and had attained the rank of Lieutenant upon his discharge. Philip worked for over thirty years at the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice. While there, he briefed and argued cases on behalf of the Federal Government before the United States Supreme Court, including during the tenure of Chief Justice Earl Warren. Upon his retirement in 1974, he volunteered for a year as a lawyer with Common Cause, a nonprofit citizen's lobbying organization promoting open, honest and accountable government.

The family would like to extend their gratitude to Dodge Park Rest Home in Worcester for their exceptional and dedicated care of Phil.

Worcester Telegram & Gazette
November 16, 2010

Boulder Theatre
1936-2011

The Boulder Theatre had a unique history for the USN JLS/OLS students at the University of Colorado. It was where Phil Burchill and Hammond Rolph played hooky and watched *For Whom the Bell*

Tolls. Watching Ingrid Bergman must have been better than the food poisoning resulting from the meal they missed. Harry Muheim told me he took Jane to that theatre on their first date.

A renovation of an opera house, the theatre was designed by Robert Boller of Kansas City and opened on January 9, 1936. The design featured a facade decorated in the art deco style, colored glass and black glass tiles in Terra Cotta. The interior carries two twenty-five foot murals, on either side, in green and blue along with a ceiling mural depicting a western theme in shades of orange. The *Daily Camera* held a contest to select a name for the theater. The winning name was "The Boulder". The winning entrant received a one year pass to the theater [*I guess Boulderites have always been humble about their town name. With the Boulderado Hotel and the Boulder Theatre, they always want folks to know where they are*].

Prior to the mid-1940s, in keeping with Boulder's version of Jim Crow, African American patrons had to watch movies from the balcony, a policy that was subverted by a number of liberal whites who brought blacks down into the main seating areas during WWII.

Between 1950 and 1975, the number of theatres in Boulder proliferated, with the Regency on Walnut and 11th, the Fox and the Flatiron on the Hill, one at Basemar, two near Arapaho and Folsom and one by Crossroads Mall. Multiplexes in the suburbs and home video rentals cut attendance to the Boulder Theatre by the mid-1970s. In 1979, Mann Theaters closed the Boulder theatre. In 1980, with the theater's future up in the air, the city designated the marquee sign a historic landmark, rendering it immune to future redevelopment. In 1981, the theater was renovated, this time into updated concert hall by Mountain Productions. It featured such diverse performers

as Bonnie Raitt, the Plasmatics, Jeff Lorber and Timothy Leary, William Ackerman and Karla Bonoff. Mountain Productions operated the theater for 15 months, but the fixed movie house style seating restricted a diversity of activity and the theater was forced to close. The community rallied to reopen the theater, and in 1988 it was transformed into a multi-use hall with cabaret style seating. Care was given to preserve the art deco ornamentation, including the hand-painted murals and fresco ceiling.

New Hope Communications purchased the theater in 1995, with plans to operate it primarily as an entertainment venue, while also bringing in non-musical and community events. Recent renovations have expanded the Boulder Theater's capabilities as a multi-use facility. It has featured top acts such as B.B. King, Tori Amos, Blues Traveler, Branford Marsalis, Lucinda Williams and Johnny Cash, ranging from Jazz, Rock & Roll, Rhythm & Blues, and acoustic. The theater is now the home of some of Boulder's most cherished entertainment traditions, from the eTown radio program to the annual Warren Miller film screenings to the Boulder International Film Festival and more. Since merging with the Fox Theatre last year, the colorful theater seems to only have gotten stronger. Projects for the upcoming year include renovating the balcony seats, which haven't been removed since the theater re-opened in 1936. The theater plans to ask supporters to sponsor a chair. The versatility of the Boulder Theater makes it perfect for events ranging from meetings and conferences to live theater, private parties and concerts.

<http://www.bouldertheater.com/history.php>

David Accomazzo,
"Boulder Theater turns 75"
The Boulder Weekly,
January 10, 2011

<http://www.boulderweekly.com/article-4175-boulder-theater-turns-75.html>;
& David M. Hays
Archivist & Editor

Judge Samuel P. King dies of head injury at 94

Samuel Pailthorpe King, a federal judge for nearly four decades, died this afternoon at Kuakini Medical Center after falling and suffering a head injury.

King, 94, one of Hawaii's most highly respected judges, was one of the authors of the Broken Trust essay that led to reforms at the Bishop Estate, now known as Kamehameha Schools.

"We feel so fortunate to have gotten a chance to share our lives with mom and dad all these years," his daughter, Louise King Lanzilotti, said. "We're so lucky. He was a great role model for us."

King was appointed U.S. District judge here in 1972. Samuel Pailthorpe King was born in China. He was part-Hawaiian, spoke Japanese fluently and was a descendant of the first white man to settle in Hawaii. He once tried to unseat Democratic Gov. John Burns.

In the heat of the controversy over Bishop Estate the outspoken King remained unfazed by criticism.

"I know one thing," he said in an interview at the time. "Every judge has an obligation: If you see something wrong in the community, you speak out against it."

His father, Samuel Wilder King, was active in the Republican Party and appointed the first part-Hawaiian governor by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1953. He also served as a Bishop Estate trustee from 1957 to 1959.

Born in Hankow, China, where his father was stationed in the Navy, the young King lost his left eye in a childhood accident. He excelled at Punahou School and attended Japanese language school — a rarity for a Caucasian, part-Hawaiian lad. He became Punahou's student body president and a champion orator, participating in national

finals competition in Washington, D.C.

King graduated cum laude from Yale Law School. He joined the Navy during World War II and served as a military Japanese interpreter.

He later followed in his father's footsteps, taking active part in local Republican politics. In 1956 he was appointed a territorial district court magistrate. With statehood in 1959, Hawaii's first elected Republican governor, William Quinn, elevated King to a circuit court judgeship.

King became one of the first judges for Hawaii's progressive Family Court in the 1960s, earning the unofficial title "Father of the Family Court."

Honolulu Star-Advertiser
By Star-Advertiser Staff
POSTED: 06:57 p.m.
HST, Dec 07, 2010

Samuel P. King Judge and Critic of Hawaiian Charity Dies at 94

Samuel P. King, a federal judge who mobilized the power of the pen to topple overseers of one of the nation's wealthiest charities, a 19th-century trust set up by Hawaiian royalty to educate the kingdom's natives, died Tuesday in Honolulu. He was 94.

The cause was complications of a fall the day before, his daughter Charlotte King Stretch said.

Judge King was one of five co-authors of a scathing 6,400-word critique of one of Hawaii's most powerful institutions, the Bishop Estate, in 1997. Established in the will of a Hawaiian princess who died in 1884, the estate ran schools to educate native Hawaiian youths. Its assets of \$10 billion made it the wealthiest charity in the United States in 1995, according to The Wall Street Journal.

The essay, which filled three pages of The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, accused the trustees of, among other things, paying themselves more than \$800,000 a year each, conducting financial transactions for personal gain and neglecting the trust's educational mission.

Two days later, the state attorney general began the first of several investigations. After the Internal Revenue Service threatened to strip the trust of its tax-exempt status retroactively in 1999, the five trustees, all Democratic appointees, resigned or were removed from office.

"They treated it like a cookie jar," Judge King, a Republican, said of the trustees in an interview with The New York Times in 2000, "or a Democratic pension fund."

In a 2008 interview with PBS Hawaii, Judge King told of being approached by Randall Roth, a professor of trust law at the University of Hawaii, who showed him a draft of an essay, which the judge called "good stuff."

But Judge King volunteered that it would carry more weight if prominent people in the community also added their imprimaturs. Judge King agreed to sign on and recommended three others: a former state appeals court judge, a former chairwoman of the University of Hawaii board of regents and a Catholic priest.

Together they formulated a final essay with what The American Journalism Review in 2001 called "damning detail." Mr. Roth has said Judge King was the "intellectual leader" of the process.

Samuel Pailthorpe King was born on April 13, 1916, in Hankow, China, the son of a commander of a United States Navy gunboat on the Yangtze River. The boy grew up amid banana and macadamia nut groves in Hawaii.

He graduated from Yale and its law school and was a Japanese translator for the Navy in World War II. After his discharge, he went into private practice and then held a succession of territorial and state judgeships. President Richard M. Nixon appointed him to the federal bench in 1972. He assumed senior status in 1984.

Judge King spent 38 years on the federal bench and several times ran unsuccessfully for political office, including Hawaii's governorship. His thousands of rulings included one protecting the rights of mental patients and another

asserting that the F.B.I.'s spying on a defendant by telescope from a quarter-mile away violated his constitutional rights.

His favorite and longest-running case involved protecting a small finch-billed bird, the palila, by removing wild goats and sheep from the slopes of a volcano. He ruled in 1979 that the bird had standing to sue in federal court and monitored the bird's welfare for the rest of his life.

Besides Ms. Stretch, Judge King is survived by his wife of 66 years, the former Anne Van Patten Grilk; a son, Samuel Jr.; another daughter, Louise King Lanzilotti; and six grandchildren. Many Hawaiians remembered the judge for an off-the-cuff — and often-quoted — remark to a potential juror who claimed that she had to leave for the island of Maui the next day. "Here today, gone to Maui," he said.

Douglas Martin
New York Times
December 11, 2010

Sidney DeVere Brown OLS 1945; Historian

Norman, Okla. — Dr. Sidney DeVere Brown, Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Oklahoma, died at age 85, at his home in Norman, Okla., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, 2010, after a long illness. Arrangements for services are pending. Internment will take place at the Elmwood Cemetery in Augusta.

Born on Jan. 29, 1925, in a farmhouse near Douglass, he grew up on a wheat and cattle farm not so far from the Flint Hills in Butler County. He graduated from Augusta High School in 1941. His undergraduate education at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan., was interrupted by World War II. He served as a naval officer, 1943-1946, completing the intensive 14-month course at the U.S. Navy Japanese Language School at the University of Colorado, Boulder, to mark the beginning of his specialization in Japanese history.

He earned an A.B. degree in history and government from Southwestern College in 1947. In 1948, he married his college classmate, Ruth Esther

Murray, and began graduate studies in history at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, completing the M.A. and Ph.D., the latter in 1952.

Brown was a professor of history at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater from 1952 to 1971 before moving to Norman to join the University of Oklahoma faculty which he served until his retirement in 1995. He taught courses in East Asian history throughout his career. He offered a popular full-year course in Japanese history that regularly attracted 100 students, in addition to special courses on Chinese history, Korean history, and Southeast Asian history.

His principal research was in nineteenth-century Japanese history, and he was one of the first to write about the history of the Meiji Restoration of 1868 – an event that marked the end of shogun rule and the move to modernize Japanese government and society – along with its principal leaders, based on the primary sources in Japanese. He was the leading American expert on two of those leaders, Kido Takayoshi and Okubo Toshimichi, and his three-volume biography and translation of *The Diary of Kido Takayoshi, 1868-1877*, was the winner of the Japan Cultural Translation Prize of the Japan Translators Association in Tokyo in 1986.

He also published articles, delivered lectures, and helped produce a video about the popularity of jazz music in Japan. He, himself, travelled to Japan nineteen times during his career.

In 2003 and 2008, he arranged trips to Japan with all his children and grandchildren, including visits to the hometowns of Kido and Okubo. Brown was a foreign research fellow at Tokyo University on three occasions, as a Ford Foundation Fellow in 1956-1957, and as a Japan Foundation Fellow in 1977-1978 and 1984-1985. He has lectured at Harvard University and Princeton University, and taken part in symposiums of the Iwakura Mission Society in Tokyo, at the University of Sheffield, and Hokkaido

University among other places. His year-long visiting professorships were at the University of Illinois and the University of Michigan, and he taught for shorter periods at the University of Kansas, University of Wisconsin, University of Colorado, University of Nebraska, East Central State College, and the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma (where he was Regents Professor). Since 2003, he has presented fall courses for the School of International and Area Studies at the University of Oklahoma.

Brown was elected to the Oklahoma Higher Education Hall of Fame, 2000, to the Scholars Hall of Fame, Southwestern College, Winfield in 2004, and received the Jackson and Caroline Bailey Public Service Award of the Midwest Conference on Asian Affairs at its Michigan State University meeting in 1999. He was in *Who's Who in America*.

In 2008, he provided his friends and family a detailed, moving account of his childhood and young adulthood in a memoir entitled *Kansas Farmboy*. He described the hard work of surviving the Great Depression on a largely self-sufficient farm in Bloomington, Kan. where his parents, Leonard and Jessie, raised him, his sister Barbara, and his brother Stanley. He portrayed the close-knit community of his youth, where social life focused on the country store, the church, and the school.

He was a member of the Lions Club and the Norman Singers. He was a fan of Duke Ellington, Will Rogers, OU football, and OU basketball, and in his later years could be found every weekday morning having coffee with a group of friends at Homeland, never failing to buy a copy of the New York Times before leaving the store. He was preceded in death by his parents, Leonard and Jessie Brown, his sister, Barbara Brown Unruh, and his wife of fifty-four years, Dr. Ruth Murray Brown. He is survived by: his good friend, Dr. Beverly Joyce of Norman; his four children, Dr. Margaret Nickell of Kansas City, Mo., and her husband, Dr. Barry

Nickell, Dr. Nancy E. Brown of Norman, Okla., Dr. Russell M. Brown of Lexington, Ky., and his wife, Kathy Loeb, and Dr. Frederick L. Brown of Seattle, Wash.; his five grandchildren, Ellen Nickell of New Orleans, La., Elliott Nickell of Brooklyn, NY, and his wife, Elizabeth Nickell, Carrie Nickell of La Grande, Ore., Michael Brown of Ann Arbor, Mich., and David Brown of Grinnell, Iowa; his brother, Stanley Brown of Hanover, Penn., and his wife, Sandra Brown; eight nieces and nephews.

Augusta Gazette
Dec 10, 2010

MAJ ELMER STONE

I'm not sure whether you heard that Elmer Stone passed away on March 8, 2011, after a long illness with throat cancer, and a leg injury from years ago. He was my best and longest friend. We served together throughout WW II, from early 1942 to the day the first A-bomb was dropped on Japan. That day we were in San Francisco awaiting transportation back to the Pacific, having just completed our NSOL courses at Boulder. Elmer, as a reservist, was sent home. I was a regular, so I was sent to Manila to join MacArthur's command.

Since the war he & Paula have lived relatively close, in Palm Desert, so we've been able to see each other fairly often over the years. Although we'd been in touch recently by phone, I hadn't actually seen Elmer since last August, when Grace and I met with him and Paula for a 4 day, 2nd MarDiv Reunion in Reno. He was in poor health then, but joined in the activities as much as he could. The news of his death was not a surprise, but still a blow nevertheless.

He was a dear friend and we will truly MISS HIM!

Harry D. Pratt
COL USMC (Ret.) OLS 1945

MAJ ELMER J. STONE, OLS 1945, USMC

Elmer J. Stone of Palm Desert, Calif., passed away on March 8, 2011 as a result of pulmonary failure. He was born January 28, 1919 to Elmer Ortman Stone and

Theresa Kramer Stone in Priest River, ID. He is survived by his wife of 50 years, Paula Hale Brown; daughters Janell Israel (Colin Harris), Honolulu, HI, Nelda Stone (Thomas Smith), Laguna Beach, CA. and Elizabeth "Liza" Stone, Denver, CO; goddaughters, Mikiyo Morioka, Tokyo, Japan and Karen Campbell (Graham) Westford, MA; granddaughters, Shyrach Maurer (Stephen), Honolulu and Brooke Watson (Craig), Honolulu; grandson, Paul Stone, Denver; great grandchildren, Jack Maurer, Shea Maurer and Ryder Watson, Honolulu; sisters-in-law, Calista Lee Brown, Culver City, CA.; Jean Brown, Dallas, Texas and Marion Stone, Las Vegas, NV.

He is predeceased by his sister, Elizabeth; and brothers, Barney and Fred. Stone's education was obtained first from Fullerton Junior College, then University of California, Berkeley and University of Colorado, Boulder. After WWII he obtained his Juris Doctor degree from the University of Southern California Law School (1948).

When Stone received the anticipated call to military service in July 1941 he promptly enlisted in the United States Marine Corps for the duration of the national emergency. Following "boot camp" he was transferred to the 8th Marine Regiment which was sent to defend American Samoa the month after Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. While in Samoa Stone and seven others were selected for the intensive instruction in the Japanese language and related intelligence. After completing training they were classified as "combat intelligence/language specialist". The "Samoa Marines", as they were called, were sent to attend the US Navy Japanese/Oriental Language School at the University of Colorado and at Oklahoma A&M. This language served him well not only during his military service but for the rest of his professional life.

Recalled to active duty in June 1950 Stone served as an intelligence officer on the staff of Col. Chesty Puller for the landing at Inchon, Korea, the

recapture of Seoul and the Chosin Reservoir campaign. In June 1951 he was transferred to the Naval War College, Newport R.I. for training in the Uniform Code of Military Justice; he was relieved from active duty in November. Stone remained in the inactive reserve until 1958 when he was retired with the rank of major; however until his death he remained committed and dedicated to the Corps which

law practice largely in the field of international business in Europe, Asia and the Middle East. As a corporate attorney he successively became chief counsel for Douglas Aircraft Company and general counsel for Ryan Aeronautical and the Pacific Group of Teledyne, Inc. In private practice he formed and managed a firm that after a merger became the national firm of Fenwick, Stone, Davis &

funeral services be held for him but he would be pleased by any donations made to the Marine JROTC program at Desert Hot Springs (CA) High School.

The Desert Sun
March 13 to March 15, 2011

[Ed. Note: We mourn with the remaining "Samoa Marines". MAJ Stone is mentioned or comments in The Interpreter Issues: #26, #64A (on the Samoa JLS), #70, #91A, #98A, #99A, #100, #140, #147, #155, #157, and #165.]

Reprise on Nisei as Commissioned US Army Officers

Your Issue #160, of *The Interpreter*, contained a few items I felt that I, as an Army counterpart, should be required to furnish a response.

Mr. Breece's comment that "of course, the Army did not commission its Nisei," is not really accurate. One of the ironies of the Army program is that the early Nisei students were told that they would receive commissions after the completion of their training, it rarely happened until nearer the end of the war. Even the head of the academic program, John Aiso, was not given a commission until 1945. According to COL Kai Rasmussen, head of the entire program from its inception in November 1, 1941, he had requested their issuance, but the War Department remained silent, based on the supposition, erroneous as it was, that hakujiin would not feel comfortable in ranks below those held by Americans of Japanese Ancestry. This was not true of two who attended the initial class at Presidio, but may have arisen among some of the early classes at Savage, who having been repatriated on the initial trip of the *Gripsholm*, were quite embittered by their maltreatment by the Imperial Japanese before they had returned from Japan; another element might have been the fact that a number of the internees had indicated loyalty to Japan by requesting repatriation to Japan (or, later, by answering "No-No" to the now infamous Questionnaire), and there might

have been some basis for DC's ignoring the [commissioning] requests. We in later classes, studying daily with AJA teachers [the acronym AJAs was used all through WWII at CU by the student newspaper, Silver and Gold], felt ill at ease about the [inequitable] situation, but as lowly enlisted men, were not in a position to effect any changes. When, in Ann Arbor, we finally met with the men with whom we would be working and living, during infantry training at Fort McClellan and further language training at Fort Snelling, we were pleased to learn that many had been commissioned during and after the Philippine campaigns. During the first few months of the Occupation, the desire of the Nisei to be discharged from the general atmosphere of discrimination weighed heavily on the Army's need for linguists, and commissions were issued liberally to those who certainly deserved that reward. By the time I was assigned to ATIS in early 1946, and billeted at the NYK Building in Tokyo, there appeared to be more Nisei officers there than other officers (which included some British, Dutch, and a few Russians). Later, non-Nikkei were in a distinct minority among officers at various stations at which I served until Autumn 1947. Mr. Breece was not accurate in suggesting that the Army did not award commissions to Nisei, but he would have been correct in suggesting that the awards, during combat and training, came too few late and late.

Allen H. Meyer
US Army MIS

[Ed. Note: Thanks to Allen Meyer for this clarification of an oft stated comment regarding commissions for the Nisei MIS.]

\$Donations Accepted

To donate, make your check out to the **University of Colorado**, writing **US Navy JLS Fund** on the memo line, and mail it to our contact address.

David Hays
Archives
University of Colorado at Boulder
184 UCB
Boulder, Colorado 80309-0184



"THE GRADUATES - top to bottom, and in left to right order, they are: Pfc. Sheldon L. Brown, Staff Sgt. David E. Wakefield, Pfc. Edgar A. Lipman, Pfc. Elmer J. Stone, Corporal Robert G. Robinson, Corporal William R. Croyle, Pfc. Ralph A. Baker, Major Ferdinand Bishop, Instructor, and Capt. Harry D. Pratt." *The Samoa Marines: "Parley-Voo Japanese"*, image published in the Marine Corps magazine *The Leatherneck*, December 1942.

he often credited for being the guiding force of his life. During his service he was awarded two Purple Hearts, one on Guadalcanal and one in Korea.

Stone's professional career spanned more than fifty years of

West. After retirement from that group he joined the international firm of Morgan, Lewis and Bockius for which he opened and managed an office in Tokyo for five years, followed by another year in Taipei, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Paula and Elmer enjoyed many years of world-wide land and sea travel. They especially favored the rails and counted the Trans-Siberian Express, The Patagonian Express, The Canadian Pacific as well as commuting throughout Europe as their favorites. No part of Japan was left untouched and they often returned to Tokyo to visit their myriad friends there as well to London, Vienna and all parts of Italy. Stone requested no