

The Interpreter

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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.

In Memory of Samuel E. Martin

Samuel Elmo Martin, Professor Emeritus of Linguistics at Yale University, died on November 28, 2009, in Vancouver, Washington, at the age of 85. Martin received his A.B. with honors in Oriental Languages from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1947; his M.A. in Oriental Languages from Berkeley in 1949; and his Ph.D. in Linguistics from Yale University in 1950. Like so many of America's Japanologists in the post-war period, Martin had worked as a Japanese Language Officer during World War II, and after the war, he studied Chinese linguistics with Yuen Ren Chao at Berkeley, and Japanese linguistics with Bernard Bloch at Yale. The dissertation he wrote on Japanese morphophonemics for his Ph.D. at Yale was judged outstanding enough to be published as a monograph the following year in the Linguistic Society of America's dissertation series.

Martin's talent for linguistic analysis had by this time drawn considerable attention. In that structuralist era, Yale was considered by many to be the premier institution in the United States for the study of linguistic science, and upon completion of his Ph.D. in 1950, Martin joined Yale's illustrious faculty and moved smoothly up the academic ladder, becoming Professor of Far Eastern Linguistics in 1962.

Martin was already recognized internationally as an authority on Korean as well as on Japanese. In 1951, he published his seminal article in *Language on Korean Phonemics*; in 1952, in addition to his dissertation, he published a monograph on Japanese orthography, a monograph on Japanese speech styles, and a Korean reader; in 1954 he produced what was then the definitive monograph on Korean morphophonemics. It was also during this early period of his career, when Martin was only 30 years old, that the President of South Korea, Syngman Rhee, brought Martin to his office for consultation on orthographic reform. Korean is a notoriously difficult language to Romanize, but what is not so well known is that spellings and word divisions in the Korean alphabet, Hankul, are equally problematic. Rhee turned to Martin, an outsider, for help with these complex problems, and Martin's findings and recommendations were published in 1954 in leading Korean dailies in both Korean and English.

Martin also worked extensively on the problems with how languages are Romanized. In the same era in which he advised President Rhee on Korean orthography, Martin devised a Romanization system for Korean, which he modestly titled "Yale Romanization". The approach to writing seen in that system, as well as in other systems he devised, was based upon simple and practical

principles. First, Yale Romanization maximizes the transparency of Korean phonological and morphological structure; for example, word spacing is used liberally to show junctures. And although Hankul spellings are in most cases transferred easily into Yale Romanization, Yale transcriptions reflect a few phonemic distinctions ignored in Hankul. Martin recommended that such distinctions be reflected in Hankul spellings as well (that they were not can be attributed more to political than to linguistic considerations). Practicality was equally important to Martin, and in devising Yale Romanization he made certain that it could be typed on a QWERTY keyboard without the need for diacritics, something that was not true of the widely used McCune-Reischauer system. And so, because of its structural transparency, and because it is so easily typed, Yale soon became the Korean Romanization preferred by most linguists in Korea as well as in the West.

Martin's research and publications in this early period were wide-ranging. In 1953, he published a monograph on the phonemes of Ancient Chinese, and he followed that work up in 1957 with an article on Mandarin phonology that is still viewed as a landmark of structuralist methodology. In 1961 he published the results of an extensive research project on Dagur Mongolian; the Dagur monograph, which contains a grammatical analysis and a lexicon together with texts, is still the most comprehensive source of information about that variety of Mongolian. Working with native speakers of yet another language, he found time for a research project on a little-known variety of Ryukyuan, the findings of which he wrote up in a 40-page article published in 1970 called "Shodon: a dialect of the northern Ryukyus". Martin wrote on Japanese and Korean

linguistics of course, but he also wrote reviews and articles on Semitic, Thai, Uralic, and structuralist theory; he wrote an encyclopedia article on Japanese literature and a review of Donald Keene's anthology of Japanese literature; he compiled Korean and Japanese textbooks, readers, and dictionaries; he coauthored a Chinese character dictionary. The Manual of Japanese writing, which he co-authored with Hamako Ito Chaplin, is full of not only good pedagogical sense but also insightful ideas about juncture, pauses, and pitch accent in modern standard Japanese.

Some of Martin's most influential articles were written in the 1960s. The most famous one is undoubtedly his 1966 *Language* article "Lexical evidence relating Korean to Japanese", a work that has formed the basis for historical comparisons ever since. The two languages had often been compared before that, but Martin's article represented by far the most systematic and professional application of the comparative method to Korean and Japanese. It changed the suggestion that the two languages are genetically related into a serious hypothesis. But there were other gems that, although less heralded, have been almost equally influential. For example, his 1962 article on sound symbolism in Korean explored a rich avenue of research that has since attracted considerable attention among phonologists; his 1964 article, "Speech styles in Japan and Korea", has also been included in many bibliographies and on many reading lists. These were subject matters Martin examined with more professionalism than almost anyone before him.

Through the ascendant years of transformational grammar, Martin's research deepened. He had always been concerned more about facts and data than theory, and as his files and databases grew, he organized his findings

and data into volumes that have had an enduring usefulness. In those volumes, he was thoroughly eclectic, taking ideas and analyses from all sources (including all branches of TG) and using whatever gave the most reasonable and elegant explanation for the facts. The facts were often untidy, and most explanations, however elegant, left loose ends; Martin always included those exceptions in his narrative so that anyone with a better explanation would be free to use them.

Perhaps Martin's greatest work remains his matchless *Reference Grammar of Japanese*, published by Yale Press in 1975 and more recently reissued by Hawaii University Press. In 1977, in his plenary address at the Linguistic Society of America's Summer Institute in Honolulu, Susumu Kuno judged that: "In another decade, there will only be three works on Japanese grammar from our time that anyone will remember ... and those are: Jorden's and Alfonso's textbooks, and Martin's *Reference Grammar of Japanese*." As it turned out, Kuno's prediction was not too far from the mark. Martin's book remains today the best source of information there is about Japanese grammar, and it does not look like it will be replaced by anything in the foreseeable future.

The *Japanese Language Through Time*, published in 1987, represents the continuation and culmination of this Japanese research. Most of the volume consists of etymological lexicons and lists of forms and bibliographic references indispensable to historical research on the language.

Beginning in the 1950s, Martin also maintained extensive files on Korean grammar and language history. While completing his grammar of Japanese, Martin's grammar of Korean remained in draft form; by the time *A Reference Grammar of Korean* was ready for publication in 1992, it had been transformed largely into a historical reference to reflect Martin's research of more recent decades. Some of the same files used for the grammar formed much of the foundation of his

Korean-English Dictionary; that dictionary, first published by Yale Press in 1968, was picked up later by a succession of Korean publishers. The dictionary is still a basic reference work, distinguished by the accuracy and idiomaticity of its English glosses and translations, and by the inclusion of etymologies for native words when known.

Sometime in the 1980s, Martin began full-time research on Middle Korean. This body of alphabetic texts from the 15th and 16th centuries contains some of the best pre-modern records of any language in the world, but it is also filled with innumerable linguistic puzzles. Martin immediately set about analyzing and cataloging the data in this extensive corpus by reading and examining the texts one by one. In addition, however, he now employed technological tools not available to him in his earlier works. From his good friend and colleague the anthropologist Harold Conklin, Martin got his hands on software for managing and retrieving data and began recording data in this new format. In the decades that followed, he methodically read through most of the important Middle Korean texts, screening each passage for structures and examples to add to his database.

The importance and usefulness of the Middle Korean corpus can be seen in his 1992 *Reference Grammar of Korean*, especially the 500-page grammatical lexicon that forms Part 2 of the work. Each Middle Korean example contained in the lexicon is transcribed in Romanization with all the phonological information, including pitches, found in the original text, and it is translated into idiomatic English. This kind of information cannot be found anywhere else. The Middle Korean database is also the resource upon which Martin's 1996 monograph *Consonant Lenition in Korean and the Macro-Altaic Question* primarily draws its information. The size of this little volume (163 pages) belies its importance. It is not a summary of received wisdom, nor is it a restatement of his earlier work; in it, Martin offers new

suggestions about earlier Korean. Moreover, the interested reader should not skip reading the endnotes; that section is almost as long as the basic text, and it is just as important.

Sam Martin retired from teaching in 1994 and moved to a new home in the state of Washington, near British Columbia, where his wife Nancy had grown up. The new home was even closer to the Portland, Oregon campus where his daughter Norah teaches philosophy and is now an associate dean. (Son James, a mechanical engineer at Georgia Tech, lives far away, in Atlanta.) Freed from teaching and administrative responsibilities, Martin immersed himself even more deeply in his research, especially the cataloging of Middle Korean forms. In the decade and a half after retirement, Martin formed and articulated a variety of new ideas, some of which ran counter to received wisdom, and some were even in conflict with positions he himself had taken earlier. What was unfailingly consistent, though, was that no matter what position he took on any issue, the data, including exceptions, were always laid out for the reader in their entirety.

In 1994, Martin was presented the Presidential Medal of Honor by the Republic of Korea, and at the ceremony, I was asked to speak on behalf of his students. I chose to read something Mr. Martin himself had written in the introduction to his *Reference Grammar of Korean*, which at the time had just been published:

This book is not trying to prove a theory about the nature of language. I do not maintain that the structure of a language is either discoverable or describable in one and only one "correct", or even uniquely "best" way. The criteria for judging a description vary with the purpose for which it is intended. For a reference grammar the most important criterion is balanced completeness. As much useful information as possible must be given in a form that makes it readily accessible to the user. The information that is most often, or most sorely, needed

should be the easiest to get at. Lists are not to be scorned; formulas are not to be worshipped. Economy of statement is a technical criterion relevant to the accessibility of the information; elegance of statement is a psychological criterion relevant to the impact of the information. (p.3)

To me, this statement articulates best the philosophy with which Martin practiced linguistics. The perspective he brought to the discipline, the emphasis he placed on usefulness, and the distance he maintained from the pretense of theory—these are the earmarks of a linguistics more subtle and lasting than that practiced only in the pursuit of universals. Martin's linguistics is the kind of scholarship appreciated by those who understand and value the study of language.

A reasonably complete bibliography of Martin's works can be found on pp. 267-72 of a Festschrift volume, "In Honor of Samuel E. Martin", of *Japanese Language and Literature*, Volume 38, Number 2, October 2004.

Robert Ramsey
Professor

School of Languages, Literatures
and Cultures

Japanese Language Program
University of Maryland

<<http://linguistlist.org/issues/21/21-294.html>>

<http://koreaweb.ws/pipermail/koreanstudies_koreaweb.ws/2010-February/007775.html>

[Ed. Note: Samuel E. Martin, *JLS* 1944, was never on our mailing list.. I wonder if he ever saw our newsletter or became aware of the USN JLS/OLS Archival Project.]

TO COMBAT TRAIN OR NOT TO COMBAT TRAIN

Dear David:

[That is the question] In Issue #160, Mr. McCubbin [R.I.P.] compared the allegedly contrasting military (pre-combat) training given non-Nikkei linguists in the respective services; and your tentative concurrence in the idea that the Navy training was directed toward Intelligence, while the Army was concerned with training us to be combat soldiers,

as well. I think it was the nature of the sources available to Hindmarsh and Rasmussen/Dickey at the time. During the 1980s, I attended a reunion in Ann Arbor, where Ed Seidensticker (an eminent Navy product, who, in his later academic career, had a strong affiliation with Ann Arbor) was one of the speakers. He pointed out that the Navy attracted students with a concentration on language study, rather than being sidetracked by such mundane matters as being sailors and soldiers. Although our primary concern was with the language, the Army emphasis extended to preparing us to be able to do the same work as the Nisei (as well as to try to protect them), and the fact that only the Army was training the AJAs necessitated that we learn both *[Actually, the USMC/ELs (Slesnick, Dunbar, et. al.) who were trained in Japanese at Camp Elliott had likely been selected after they had taken the standard boot camp and infantry training]*. All of us had some contact with the language before being admitted to the AIJLS in Ann Arbor; in my case, I also had infantry basic training at Camp Roberts shortly after my 18th birthday, while others had similar training in other branches, and most of my class had already been inundated with Army discipline prior to our assignment to Ann Arbor.



"Those Signal Corps cameramen really knew how to make basic training look glamorous!" <http://greatestgeneration.tumblr.com/post/3243174355/those-signal-corps-cameramen-really-knew-how-to> (Source: archives.gov)

With tongue-in-cheek, Professor Seidensticker joked about how much easier it was to concentrate on the language when one was already a gentleman, while those others, the dogfaces, had to be distracted by learning both disciplines! *[I recall stories of the Victor McLaglen-type*

grimaces made by the CPOs when the Navy JLO students went through their physicals for induction as officers-in-training – gentlemen, indeed] Not having experienced combat, I tend to agree with the three of you, especially after attrition reduced our class by 50% before we received our commissions and were sent to Japan.

Also, Grant Goodman, referred to in the McCubbin comment, had been in charge of those of us who prepared the ATIS Daily Summary of the "Political, Economic, and Social" highlights in the Japanese newspapers. Grant later came to head the Japanese Language Study Department at the University of Kansas (Lawrence), and the book is a good "read" for his personal reactions to the early Occupation.

Allen H. Meyer
US Army MJS

[Ed. Note: Thanks to Allen Meyer for this discussion of the differences in the military training given the JLS students between the Army, Navy, and Marines. No rivalries there, right?]

Keith M. Moffat USMCR, ILS 1944

Enclosed is a copy of the obituary for my father, Keith M. Moffat, who died May 14, 2011. He was a graduate of the JLS/OLS in either 1943 or 1944 and served with the Marines at Iwo Jima and during the Occupation. He had fond memories of his time in the program, including soccer matches with students at the Colorado School of Mines. I enclose this copy of his obituary in case any of his former classmates might find it of interest. If your program desires further information about his life after military service, I can be reached at the address below.

David Moffat
1226 Josephine Street
Berkeley, CA 94703

Keith Mali Moffat, 88, of Cold Spring Harbor, New York City, and Sanibel, Florida died on May 14, 2011, beloved husband of Frances S. Moffat and loving father of Gertrude, David, Harry,

and Leslie (Little). He is survived by 12 grandchildren. He was the son of the late Douglas and Gertrude M. Moffat of New York City and Cold Spring Harbor and the brother of the late Virginia (Bateson) Nickerson. He was a graduate of the St. Bernard's School, St. Paul's School, Yale University (1944) and Yale Law School (1948). During World War II, he studied Japanese at the US Navy Japanese/Oriental Language School at the University of Colorado from 1943 to 1944.



American flag flying at the north end of Iwo Jima. 5th Division Marines planted the colors on Hill 165 at Kitano Point 25 days after the flag raising on Suribachi. <http://www.wv2incolor.com/us-marines/USMC-M-IwoJima-p185.html> >

He served in the US Marine Corps Reserve as an interpreter until 1946. He became a partner in the law firm Casey, Lane, and Mittendorf. He was an avid tennis player, gardener, reader, outdoorsman, and fly fisherman. He was a member of the Angler's Club, the Union Club, the Cold Spring Harbor Beach Club, the Piping Rock Club, and the Huntington Country Club.

New York Times
May 18, 2011
& David M. Hays
Editor and Archivist

Frederick W. Moore USNR JLO, 1918-2011

Frederick Willard Moore (Commander, US Navy, retired), age 92, of Southern Pines, North Carolina, died on Monday, February 28, 2011, at St. Joseph of the Pines Heath Center.

Fred Moore was born June 18, 1918, in Watertown, New York, to the late Louis W. Moore and Rae Willard Moore. He was a veteran of this country, serving in the United States Navy in both World War II and the Korean

conflict. He held a B.A. from Hobart College in Geneva, New York, and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He received a Masters in Philology from Harvard University and a Doctorate in French from Yale University. He was a Professor Emeritus of the State University of New York at Albany. During his tenure, he taught French and Spanish for over 30 years and he directed a student program for the study of French in Paris and in Southern France. His hobbies included a passion for golf, sailing, and reading. Fred taught sailing courses for the Venice Power Squadron in Florida.

During the time Fred was at the Navy Language School, his wife, Eleanor, drove from Washington, DC, with their two babies in a Ford convertible across the country. They stopped on the way to visit her brother's wife's family in Illinois. Her brother, LT Denton Woodward was a Navy pilot on the USS *Franklin*, *[The famous "ship that wouldn't die"]*. Denton survived the 1945 bombing of the *Franklin*.



Fred W. Moore, b&w, 5x7, Pineau 20_06_06_05, (detail).

During this time, his wife, Dorothy and baby son, Denton Jr., were living at her parents' home. Her father, Mr. Dix, living in the Bloomington, IL, farming district, was able to produce enough gasoline ration coupons to allow Eleanor to complete the journey through Kansas and safely to Boulder. Fred and Eleanor rented a house on

Hillside Drive, so they could be together near the university.

Today, Eleanor, his wife of 72 years, lives in Southern Pines, NC. Fred's four children are Constance Grahm, William Moore (Connie and Bill were the babies mentioned above when Fred was studying at the Language School), Janet Kirby and Charles Moore. He is also survived by 7 grandchildren, 9 great-grandchildren, 1 step-grandson and 2 step-great-grandchildren. In addition to his parents, he was preceded in death by an older brother, William Edward Moore.

Eleanor W. Moore

The Interpreter has been coming to the Moore's and somehow amidst all the confusion following Fred's death, they have been misplaced. Thank goodness I have this latest issue of June 1, 2011, which gives the information I need in order to send this notice of Fred's death and a little about his history. He wrote the "Hobart Alumni Notes" for his class of '39 for a number of years in the Pulteney magazine. I also want to mention that he was a good friend of Paul Boller and an admirer of his work. They were childhood friends in Watertown, New York.

*Eleanor Moore
May 31, 2011*

[Ed. Note: My father, Samuel H. Hays, taught in the Public Executive Project, at SUNY Albany in the 1970s. I wonder if they ever ran into each other. Fred Moore was one of the JLS/OLSers we located from 2004 through 2008 by searching the web. When I began looking for them Katherine Harris, our Freeman Foundation archivist, bet me lunch I wouldn't find very many. To both our surprise, I found 215, but I never collected on the bet. We have photos of Fred with Robert Thornton (above), Tony DeGrassi (who we were never able to find), "Jeff" (probably Jim Jefferson) and Ed Snow. He joins them now – R.I.P.]

A Fine Life & Career

Thanks so much for sending me the obituary for Fred Moore. I haven't seen or heard about Fred for decades.

He was a good friend of me and my brother when we were growing up in Watertown, N.Y. He was bright, full of fun, and a

person I never forgot. I lost touch with him when my parents moved to Queens, New York City, when I was in college. Then to my surprise and pleasure, he turned up in Boulder, as a member of the language class, just after mine. His mother visited him for a few days and I got to treat her to dinner, remembering how kind she had been to me when I was a kid *[Isn't that always the way? We pay it 'backward', not forward.]*

I saw Fred again in Occupied Japan, but only now and then. That was the last I saw him, but I always remembered him affectionately. Mrs. Moore's obit was excellent, and she made it clear he had a fine life and career.

*Paul F. Boller, Jr.
JLS 1943*

Vincent Canzoneri Recalled

Today I came across *The Interpreter* on line, and saw the story about Vincent Canzoneri in Issue #172 *[Sent to me in June 2011, 12 issues before it would be mailed. Ah, I knew there was a reason to post issues on the web ahead of mailing]*. My husband, Matthew, is the oldest of Vincent's three sons. As you note in the article Vincent married Helen Zimmerman, whom he met in Japan. Helen died last November; and when Matt & I were sorting and packing her possessions, I made sure we got some boxes with old papers and photographs in them. (I was a history major in college & I value archives.)

I have not had a chance to go through all of the material and organize them yet, but I think that there are a number of items you might like to add to the Navy Japan/Oriental Language School Archive. We have a collection of articles Vincent wrote on Japanese music when he was in Japan before World War II, and photographs that I'm sure were taken in Hawaii during the war. Vincent was assigned there, and Helen was able to join him because

she got a job in the Censorship Office, reviewing mail from Hawaii written in Japanese. (Helen also spoke Japanese, and I believe she was in Boulder when Vincent was at the Language School.)

After the war, Vincent was in the State Department and posted in Yokohama. There are a number of interesting items regarding this period in the materials that Matt & I have.

This is a pretty brief description of the material we brought back from Wichita after Helen's death. In addition, we have a video CD of Helen talking about their war time experiences. This was recorded when she was living in an assisted living facility. I think one of the staff was making tapes in connection with the Library of Congress' project to get oral histories of WWII veterans.

If you like, I would be happy to talk to you about Vincent & Helen's lives after leaving the Language school and about the materials that Matt & I have. I work at home, so it is fine to call during the day.

*Sally Canzoneri
3716 Garfield St. NW
Washington, DC 20007*

[Ed. Note: I have already emailed and phoned Ms. Canzoneri and said that we would be happy to accept her parents' in-law collection.]

Ariaki Inouye

1914-2011

"A Life Lived and Led by Grace"

Born September 24, 1914, to Kenzo and Sakaye Inouye in Oakland, California, Ari went home to his heavenly Father on August 3, 2011.

Known by many names, Ari was husband, Daddy, Grandpa, Great-Grandpa, Ari Uncle, Uncle Ari, and friend. He shared his joy for 69 years with his loving wife, Ida. He is survived by his children-David (Jan), Stan (Janie), Martin (Deb) and Arlene-and his grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and many

extended family members.

In a moment of reflection, Ari said, "As I look back on my life, I know by his grace, God has led me every step of the way. Like the pieces of a mosaic, each piece of my life just seemed to ultimately fall into place.

We may not know what the future has for us, but God unmistakably reveals his plan and the way for us."

God certainly unfolded his plans in Ari's life. Ari grew up in the Bay Area, and after receiving his B.A. in Political Science (1936) from the University of California, he traveled to Japan to study the language, history, and culture. He fell in love with the gardens there and returned to UC Berkeley to earn his B.A. in Landscape Architecture (1941). When World War II started, he taught Japanese to U.S. Navy officers at the University of Colorado, Boulder. Upon his return, he became the first campus landscape architect at UC Berkeley, and retired in 1979, having received awards both in his field and for his work for the Navy.

Ari's greatest legacy was living a life guided by faith and his simple appreciation for God's creation and beauty, which he passed on to his family and his many close friends. He loved to fish and camp in the mountains, and collect large rocks for his gardens- all of which he enlisted his family's help and company. His growing family fulfilled his dream of being a part of an international family with the inclusion of Japanese, Caucasian, Chinese, and Korean cultures. He and Ida also "adopted" and mentored many young people throughout his life. He loved dancing, tennis, golf, lawn bowling, and entertaining guests, both in their home and at his favorite sushi restaurant. And of course, he always had room for dessert.

*Gold Country Media Newspapers
September 17, 2011
USN JLS Sensei*