

The Interpreter

Archives, University of Colorado at Boulder Libraries

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★ 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.

**Hallam C. Shorrock, Jr.
& Family:
A Brief Biography**

My bride, Helen Savage Shorrock and I, came to Japan in 1947 as United Church (Kyodan)-related missionaries sent by The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). Until 1963 we were primarily engaged in postwar reconstruction work which initially involved high school teaching (Seigakuin, Tokyo), nation-wide church youth work, and especially international student work camps. Subsequently I became the director of the Church World Service programs in Japan and Korea, and then for two years served as the Asia Secretary of the World Council of Churches' Inter-church Aid & Refugee Program.

In 1962 I accepted President Nobushige Ukai's invitation to become ICU's Vice President for Financial Affairs and Finance Trustee. My wife and our family of five children - Karen, Tim, Theodore (Terry), Michael and Judy - arrived on the ICU

campus from Geneva, Switzerland in April 1963, when I began a six year term as VPF. It was during this period that the first plans for a "House of Dialogue" were developed and that the University of California System-wide Education Abroad Program decided to establish its first Asian Study Center on the ICU campus. The on-campus experiences of each member of the Shorrock family during those years are unforgettable, and many were related to the old shokudo. Our children especially remember the Sunday lunches after church when they particularly enjoyed curry rice or zaru soba and Fanta, an informal concert by Pete Seeger, Christmas Advent celebrations in front of the blazing fireplace, and the like. Helen was an active member of the ICU faculty wives' group and Church Fujinkai and was always a gracious hostess.

Following 17 years (1970-1987) as an Associate Director of the UC-EAP based in Santa Barbara, I, in a pre-retirement position to which I was called as President Yasuo Watanabe's Special Assistant and the 1st Dean of International Affairs, returned to ICU with Helen for a four-year period (1986-1990). I was responsible for the launching of the Study English Abroad (SEA) Program and for the existing international student exchange program. In October 1990 Helen and I joined the Pilgrim Place retirement community in Claremont, California. I then served for ten years as a Board member of the New York based Japan ICU Foundation.

After Helen's death in 2001, I re-met and later married Yasuko Fukada, the daughter of the Kokubunji Church pastor where Helen and I had taught an English Bible Class fifty-five years earlier. I, and my family as well as ICU colleagues, were soon surprised to learn that she had preceded us all on the ICU campus when during the war she,

with other Japanese high school students, set foot in the present "Honkan," for defense work training. The Honkan was then the Nakajima Aircraft Company's main building. This named-room contribution is given as an expression of me and my family's deep gratitude for how meaningful my work and our lives were during our years on the ICU campus, and the privilege of my later service as a JICUF board member.

November 29, 2010
Hallam C. Shorrock, Jr.

<http://web.icu.ac.jp/namedrooms/namedrooms/604.html>

[Ed. Note: Hallam Shorrock was OLS 3/5/45-, and is a longtime supporter of the USN JLS/OLS Archival Project. His comments and references can be found in issues: #48, #59, #63, #71a, #72, #74, #74a, #73a, #75, #83, #91, #95a, and #122.]

**James Buckley
Satterthwaite
(1915-2008)**

After a start in life at St. Paul's, and later at Yale and Cambridge Universities, Jim was already at Groton as a young teacher before the Second World War, in 1941-1942. Then he served for three years in the United States Navy, working on decrypting Japanese code messages for the State Department. It was after his return that he made his name here as an unforgettable English teacher and as a hugely successful crew coach during the following 25 years (1946-71).

Apart from serving as department head and varsity crew coach, he produced school plays, sang in the Choir, and ran a large Brooks House dormitory. As an assistant crew coach (initiating the beginners), I was fully aware of the quality of his training; he gave an account of his oarsmen's successes in the *Quarterly* of August 1998, brashly but unforgettably titled "The Rowing disease"! Here he was able to describe the lifelong

rowing activities of so many of his oarsmen, at very high levels. These included Harry Pollock '60 and Seymour Cromwell '52, both Olympic oarsmen in 1964 (Seymour later served as a Groton crew coach in the years 1973-1976, and even took time out to help with our novices); others, like John Higginson '56 and Nason Hamlin '64, lifelong friends of Jim and Tica, were among some twenty oarsmen at the memorial service at Brunswick, Maine, on February 16 [2008].

I myself was also initiated into the very human processes of how he ran his dormitory (firmly but with fun), when I stood in front of Jim during his 1957-8 sabbatical, down to details of how the Halloween party goes best; and about how the Christmas tree decorations etc.; and I inherited it full time when he, "a confirmed bachelor," surprised us all by getting married to Tica Bates comparatively late in life ["a pattern to be copied," I was told at the Brunswick reception.] But he was only 45, and they decided to retire seven years later (1971) when he was 52, finding an Earthly Paradise at the near 50 acre land trust Tidebrook, on a coastal peninsula at Freeport, Maine. Their delight (and that of their guests) in this beautiful, wooded, grassy and flower filled property featured large in their memorial tributes, not the least by his nephew and two nieces, one of whom contributed an original poem, which would have warmed his creative heart. St. Paul's church was filled with his friends and relatives.

Jim and Tica's thirty seven years of 'retirement' were full of activities (recorded in careful detail by the New York Times on February 10): they included teaching at North Yarmouth Academy and Bowdoin College, working with the Maine Civil Liberties Union and the Literacy Volunteers, as a docent at the Walker Art Museum, and studying creative writing at the

University of Southern Maine. He was a member of the Harraseeket Yacht Club, the Boston Athanaeum, and the Fraternity Club, where the topics of some 22 papers which he delivered included Berryman, Teats, and Shakespeare, old silver, landscapes, and rowing, as well as ancient art, Mapplethorpe, mythology, and God.

His life with Tica has been a life well lived, enjoyed to the full, an inspiration to others,

Hugh Sackett
Groton School Quarterly
May 2008
p. 45

[Ed. Note: James Satterthwaite was JLS 1944. I missed his passing in 2008. He was a longtime correspondent of Roger Pineau and Bill Hudson. He is mentioned in Issues #30, #106 and #202.]

Ronald I. Spiers (1925-)

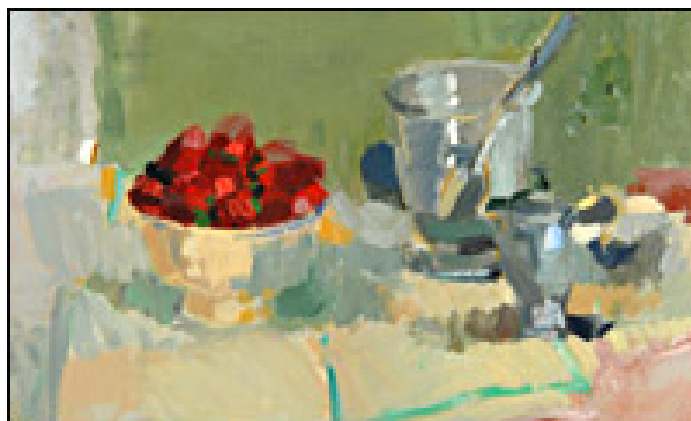
Ronald Spiers became interested in foreign affairs at a young age when he and his family lived in Peru, London, Paris and Brussels. In 1954 Spiers joined the State Department's Foreign Service and entered its Bureau of International Organization Affairs. Over the course of his 38-year career, he focused his attention on intelligence and research and arms control, serving as a negotiator for the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in Geneva for the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Spiers also served as U.S. representative to a series of arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, including the Partial Test Ban, Nuclear Non-Proliferation, first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) and Anti-Ballistic Missile treaties. Spiers was also Assistant Secretary of State for Political Military Affairs, deputy chief of mission to London, Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence and Research, Under Secretary of State for Management and Under Secretary General of the U.N. for Political Affairs. He held ambassadorships to the Bahamas, Turkey and Pakistan. By his retirement in 1992, Spiers had received two Presidential

Distinguished Executive Service Awards and was accorded the personal rank of career ambassador.

*Examples of Excellence
Association for
Diplomatic Studies & Training
http://www.usdiplomacy.org/history/service/history_ronaldspiers.php*

[Ed. Note: Ambassador Spiers was OLS 1946, and one of a large group of distinguished JLS/OLS graduates turned diplomats.]

Capitalizing the Canvas: Ben L. Summerford's Works Resonate With Distinctly D.C. Qualities



Detail from
"Strawberries"/Courtesy of

It is odd how certain cities, Washington included, declare themselves in painting. The most New Yorkish New York art, it is sort of fair to say, is belligerently new and difficult on purpose. London's is sensational. Chicago's folky-funky. And a lot of art arriving from sun-bright Los Angeles has a glare-reflecting sheen.

Washington's art feels different. Ben L. Summerford's paintings are as Washingtonian as can be.

One of their Washingtonian qualities is that they are distant from the chic. Power here appears in dark suits and rep ties, and the first impression made by Summerford's learned oils, which are now on view at American University Museum, is as unfashionable. His tabletop still lifes aren't revolutionary,

they're customary. They're also sun-touched and spontaneous. And dense with visual citations. While the authorities they cite, Cezanne, Braque, Vuillard, Matisse, aren't those of the lawbooks, Summerford's pictures defer as dutifully to precedent as do Congress and the courts.

Summerford is 84 [in 2008]. His art is frankly Francophilic, and he's been producing it in pretty much the same manner for more than 60 years.

First he sets his table-stage with standard still-life props (a wine bottle, an open book, a crumpled napkin, a lemon on a plate) and then, with unsmoothed color strokes and with critical attention grounded in emotion, he does his best to build afresh summarized depictions of the harmonies he sees.

preferences of dealers and the dictates of the market, but pays homage to museums. Lessons he has learned from the pictures on their walls flicker in his art.

You could track his paintings back to 17th-century Holland (where Protestantism drove religious art from fashion, and still lifes of the tabletop appeared to fill the gap), or to the bold new colors of early-modernist France. Or, better still, you could begin at Yale University, circa 1905.

That's where Duncan Phillips encountered C. Law Watkins. Those two young men were classmates, and both were Pennsylvania gentlemen, sensitive and prosperous. Those two men and a third equally important, Karl Knaths, a modern painter, are this exhibition's ghosts. They haunt the paintings on the walls.

Duncan Phillips is the man who brought French painting to Washington. The Phillips Collection on 21st Street, the museum that he opened here in 1921, was the city's, and the nation's, first museum of modern art. C. Law Watkins helped him run it. Watkins (who would join him as deputy director there in 1929) also ran the Phillips Gallery Art School, where Karl Knaths taught each spring, and where Summerford absorbed the dogmas of his art.

The easels of the Phillips school were set up in a sky-lit room on the gallery's third floor. Three things were mostly taught there: painting from the subject summarily and freely, with interacting colors, while maintaining at all times the most heartfelt sensitivity. The Phillips, said its founder, had a mission of beneficence. Its purpose was "assisting people to see beautifully as true artists see."

That's what Summerford learned there. And that's what he would teach.

Summerford first studied at the Phillips in the 1940s. Knaths, a modernist from Provincetown, Mass., with close ties to Manhattan, was the young painter's key instructor. After World War II, Watkins took the art school, its methods and its staff out of the museum to American University. Summerford would follow. In

American University Museum)

Ben Summerford was born in Montgomery, Ala., on Feb. 3, 1924. He studied piano from age 9, and in his love of harmony, daily practice and emotional interpretation, he's still sort of a musician.

At the upper left corner of "Box, Clock, and Brushes" (1974), a picture in the key of brown, he paints clear glass against glass, and a bottle of painter's turpentine standing against the windowpane, and next to it a stapler, and also a funnel to fill the bottle, and a clock, and a vase, and brushes, and sun-fall on the tablecloth. Something else is there as well.

When you peer into a Summerford you see Washington's art history, or at least a major chunk of it, unashamedly staring back.

Here museums rule the art world. Summerford ignores the

1950, after a year-long fellowship studying art in Paris, Summerford became an instructor at AU.

He would continue teaching painting there, colorful, self-questioning, attentive-to-the-subject, always-brush-stroke-conscious, Phillipsian easel painting, for the next 38 years.

His AU students loved him. "Summerford," remembers one of them, Jack Rasmussen, 58, "was easily the best teacher. It was all about authenticity, and the substance of the paint, and the way your brush touched canvas, and the truth of your response to the color of the light. He made you question constantly what it was that you were doing.

"And Summerford could talk. He could talk about painting, this essentially nonverbal experience, and he could talk about it beautifully. It was his speech that set him most apart from the other Phillips teachers who'd come with Watkins to AU. Robert Gates, for instance, was famously silent. He'd look for 20 minutes at a still life you had painted, then he'd say, 'A little red,' and then he'd walk away."

Rasmussen, now director and curator of the American University Museum at the Katzen Arts Center, organized the Summerford display.

It is difficult today to overestimate the influence that the Phillips paintings, and the Phillips School, exerted on Washington, on collectors and museums, and especially on painters, and not just on old-timey artists like Ben Summerford but also on the more advanced, hard-edge field painters of the Washington Color School.

Summerford has nothing against abstraction. It is just that he prefers, he writes, to ground his painter's choices on "something seen and experienced, not invented."

"I place no virtue," he continues, "on this need of mine to experience my subject in such a manner. It just means that I have found that visual contact with the subject is a surer route to an emotional level of response."

Be that as it may, the Summerfords at the Katzen share more than one might guess, at

first, with the more famous abstractions of the Washington Color School.

Gene Davis, Howard Mehring, Kenneth Noland, they painted stripes, not flower jugs on tabletops, but they, too, owe a debt to the lessons of the Phillips. That's where they learned their colors.

The small still lifes of Ben Summerford and the big field paintings of the Washington color painters may not look a lot alike. But the complicated interplay of very many colors fuels both of these varieties of Washingtonian art. They spring from the same root.

Paul Richard
The Washington Post
Sunday, March 2, 2008
Page M03

[Ed. Note: Ben Long Summerford, Jr. was OLS 1945 (Malay). The USN JLS/OLS graduated more than its share of musicians, poets, writers, and artists.]

JAMES GUNN CSSF FOUNDING DIRECTOR



James Gunn was born in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1923. He received his B.S. degree in journalism in 1947 after three years in the U.S. Navy during World War II, and his M.A. in English in 1951, both from the University of Kansas. He also did graduate work in theater at KU and Northwestern. In 1969 at the University of Kansas, he taught one of the first courses in science fiction.

In 2007, Gunn was named "Damon Knight Memorial Grand Master." Read the story, and see lots of photos here. He was Guest of Honor at the 2013 WorldCon in San Antonio,

Texas; Special Guest at this year's Eaton/SFRA Conference in Riverside, California; and of course permanent Special Guest at the Campbell Conference in Lawrence, Kansas.

Gunn has worked as an editor of paperback reprints, as managing editor of KU alumni publications, as director of KU public relations, as a professor of English, and now is professor emeritus of English and director of the Center for the Study of Science Fiction. He won national awards for his work as an editor and a director of public relations. He was awarded the Byron Caldwell Smith Award in recognition of literary achievement and the Edward Grier Award for excellence in teaching, was President of the Science Fiction Writers of America for 1971-72 and President of the Science Fiction Research Association from 1980-82, was guest of honor at many regional SF conventions, including SFeracon in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, and Polcon, the Polish National SF convention, in Katowice; was presented the

He has lectured in Denmark, China, Iceland, Japan, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, Taiwan, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union for the U.S. Information Agency.

Gunn started writing SF in 1948, was a full-time freelance writer for four years, and has had nearly 100 stories published in magazines and books; most of them have been reprinted, some as many as a dozen times. He is the author of 26 books and the editor of 18; his master's thesis was serialized in a pulp magazine. Four of his stories were dramatized over NBC radio's "X Minus One"; "The Cave of Night" was dramatized on television's Desilu Playhouse in 1959 as "Man in Orbit"; and The Immortals was dramatized as an ABC-TV "Movie of the Week" in 1969 as "The Immortal" and became an hour-long series in 1970-71. His stories and books have been reprinted in Australia, China, England, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Scandinavia, South America, Spain, Taiwan, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia.

He is also a championship bridge player.

Center for the Study
of Science Fiction
<http://www.sfccenter.ku.edu/bio.htm>

Frank Bauman: Honored Community Servant

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Frank A. Bauman, a native Portland, whose 80th birthday will be celebrated on June 10, 2001. Mr. Bauman has dedicated his life to making enormous contributions to our city, the state of Oregon, and the international community. It is my personal privilege to bring my colleagues' attention to the outstanding accomplishments of this great Oregonian.

Mr. Bauman was admitted into the Oregon Bar in 1950 after graduating from our shared alma mater, Yale Law School, and practiced law in Portland for many years. During that period, he devoted substantial time to

Pilgrim Award of SFRA in 1976, a special award from the 1976 World SF Convention for Alternate Worlds, a Science Fiction Achievement Award (Hugo) by the 1983 World SF Convention for Isaac Asimov: The Foundations of Science Fiction, the Eaton Award in 1992 for lifetime achievement, and named Damon Knight Memorial Grand Master by the Science Fiction Writers of America in 2007; was a KU Mellon Fellow in 1981 and 1984; and served from 1978-80 and 1985-present as chairman of the Campbell Award jury to select the best science-fiction novel of the year.

many worthwhile civic endeavors, where he held significant leadership positions, including:

First Chairman, Oregon State Bar Committee on World Peace through Law; President, United Nations Association (Portland Chapter and the Oregon Association, (two times); President, World Affairs Council of Oregon (two times); Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations (two times); Chairman, Scholarship Committee of the University Club of Portland; Board of Directors, English Speaking Union; Master, Oregon-Ashlar Masonic Lodge, Member of the Chess for Success, which has established chess programs in 30 Portland public schools and has been hailed by *The Oregonian* as the most significant extracurricular activity in the public school system.

Mr. Bauman's dedicated and effective leadership was recognized in 1971 when he was appointed by the United Nations Secretary General to serve as Resident Representative for the United Nations Children Fund, United Nations High Commission for Refugees, United Nations Development Programme, and the United Nations Information Office in Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and Fiji. Mr. Bauman executed these responsibilities very capably, while serving as the Chief Administrator of United Nations activities in Australia and conducting outreach relations with National and Regional Committees to deal with long-term development for Third World Countries.

Mr. Bauman's commitment to society was further recognized in 1998 when he was awarded the E.B. MacNaughton Civil Liberties Award for his legal work in Mississippi in the 1960's on behalf of African Americans.

It is my honor today, on the floor of the United States House of Representatives, to commend to my esteemed Members of Congress, the 80th birthday and extraordinary achievements of Frank A. Bauman.

*Representative David Wu
Capitolwords
Tuesday May 15, 2001*

<http://capitolwords.org/date/2001/05/15/E804-3/frank-bauman-honored-community-servant/>

[Ed. Note: Frank Bauman JLS 1944 is 93 at this time (2014). He is mentioned in Issues #44, #61, #65, #68a, #77b, ##81a, #84 and #94a. He has been a longtime supporter of the project.]

Theodore Lincoln Brooks, Sr. 1919-2011, OLS 1945

Theodore (Ted) L. Brooks, Sr., age 92, of Montrose passed away at his home on Tuesday, April 12, 2011. Ted was born in Fort Dodge, Iowa, on March 30, 1919, to the Rev. Arthur A. Brooks and Clara Mason Brooks. He was predeceased by his parents and two brothers Arthur and Lee Culver Brooks.

He married Marian Ruth Inhelder on March 31, 1939, who predeceased him in 1982. He is survived by their three children, Theodore Lincoln Brooks, Jr., John Alford Brooks and Ann Brooks Carr, and by four grandchildren, Essie (Bob) Becker of Montrose, Marian (Tom) Omernik of Montrose, Mason Brooks, Joint Task Force, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and Aaron Brooks of Montrose.

Ted attended Cornell College and the University of Nebraska, and he graduated from the University of Colorado and the University of Colorado School of Law in 1943. He served in World War II in the Pacific Theater on Admiral Nimitz's staff as a naval intelligence officer after completing the USN Japanese Language School at the University of Colorado.

He moved his family to Montrose in 1946, where he practiced law until his retirement in 1997. He first practiced in the firm of Bryant and Petrie, before starting an individual practice with Ralph Miller in the firm of Brooks and Miller. Several other attorneys later joined the firm, including John Overholser, Jerry Lincoln, his son John Brooks, Bob White and his grandson Aaron Brooks. During his legal career he was elected and served as the District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District from 1953 to 1957. In 1982 Ted was appointed to the Board of Directors for the Colorado River Water Conservation District and

was elected President of the Board in 1987, serving as its president for eight years, retiring as President upon the successful completion of the Wolford Mountain Project. He served as legal counsel for Tri-County Water Conservancy District for 25 years and for Montrose Memorial Hospital for 40 years. He represented the citizens of the community of Naturita in its incorporation in 1952. He was one of the founders of the Project Seven Water Authority and the San Juan Health Care Foundation. He was honored by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Colorado Legislature for his distinguished years of service to the citizens of western Colorado.

A Memorial Service was held on Wednesday, April 20, 2011 at 11 a.m. at the United Methodist Church of Montrose.

Ouraynews.com

BRADFORD, Henry B. "Hank"

Henry B. "Hank" Bradford, of Albany Avenue, West Hartford, died Friday (August 6, 1999) at his home. He was born on October 19, 1921 in Bridgeport. "Hank", as all who knew him well, graduated from Kent High School in 1939. He graduated from Yale University Magna Cum Laude in just three years in order to join the Navy in 1942. His final Yale exams were taken and passed during his first leave from the Navy. Typical of the ironies and challenges that he always successfully conquered and in spite of his degrees in Chinese, French, and Political Science, Naval Intelligence assigned him to an advanced Japanese Study Program in Boulder, CO. Then, as a Naval Intelligence Officer, he became a member of the team that broke the Japanese Naval Codes, bringing vital information and subsequent victory to the U.S. in the Battle of Midway. He not only participated in valuable intelligence work, but also saw active duty including the Battles of Okinawa and Iwojima. During the Korean Conflict, Hank once again volunteered as a soldier and an intelligence officer, attaining the rank of Lieutenant

Commander and special advisor to Admiral Joy at Panmunjom. After Korea, he held diplomatic posts in Tokyo, The Hague, Frankfurt, Vienna, and Paris, in the Foreign Service. Taking a new avenue, he entered the Defense Department in Washington, DC, specializing in procurement and offset management for the U.S. Navy. In 1975, a new path brought Hank to his original Connecticut roots to work for United Technologies and several of its subsidiaries as Director of International Offset Programming. At this time, he had taken his linguistic abilities to new heights by speaking 14 languages, most of which he became fluent in, and to use them to win contracts for commercial use of Pratt & Whitney engines. Our husband and dad died peacefully at home after battling for 15 years Synaptic Nerve Degeneration, a little understood variant of Parkinson's Disease. He is survived by his adoring, faithful and most beloved wife, Jacqueline Andrews Bradford of West Hartford, who tirelessly fought for his medical rights and comfort. In addition, his adoring daughter, Wendy Bliss Bradford of New Britain; and his adoring son, Thomas Andrews Bradford of West Hartford, commemorate his life to God. His younger brother, Joseph O. Bradford, resides in Wilmington, DE; and his younger sister, Sarah A. Gilchrist, resides in Stonington.

*Hartford Courant
August 8, 1999*

[Ed. Note: Mr. Bradford passed before the project started, so I missed this obituary until recently. He was mentioned in Issue # 98.]

\$Donations Accepted

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