

The Interpreter

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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.

George Nace in Post-War Japan

George W. Nace was the son of a missionary, and had spent a great deal of time in Akita, Japan, as a child. This familiarized him with Japanese culture, afforded him fluency in the spoken language, and qualified him for entry into the US Navy Japanese Language School at the University of Colorado during World War II. After graduating in 1943, he began work as an interpreter, interviewing Japanese POWs and civilians, and eventually working for the Occupation forces in Yokosuka. George found that the language barrier permeated every aspect of Japanese and American interaction in the Pacific, and that his work involved him in everything from the daily life of servicemen to the deeply cultural and political issues of post-war Japan.

It was in early September 1945, immediately following the Japanese surrender, that George

Nace took advantage of his first opportunity to mediate between the rapidly converging populations of American servicemen and Japanese civilians. Aboard the USS *Mount Olympus*, on-route to Japan via Manila, George Nace realized that the Americans and the Japanese on board were entirely uncommunicative. There was a standing order against fraternization of any kind, but Nace realized that Americans would have to ask for the bathroom at some point, and to communicate other basic needs aboard the vessel. In order to ease these interactions, he created and distributed a handbook of Japanese terms designed to allow Americans to communicate with locals. The guide covered pronunciation, various common expressions, and some cultural advice. It suggested that Americans take off their shoes before entering Japanese houses, and that they both bow and shake hands. It also warned American servicemen against trying to tell jokes, as inevitably they would be misunderstood.¹

While aboard the *Mount Olympus*, Nace also had an interview with Admiral Richard E. Byrd, of Antarctic expedition fame, and was recruited for a scouting mission of incredibly broad scope, which would help form the American perspective on post-war Japan. Nace became an aide to Admiral Byrd traveling to various parts of Japan ahead of the occupying American forces, and made reports about the state of the country. These reports consisted of interviews with local officials and civilians, as well as descriptions of the damage inflicted in the various towns and cities they visited. These reports were made directly to Admiral

Ernest King, with no intervening command structure, showing the speed and the freedom of action afforded Admiral Byrd the task. It was during this time that Nace translated the report of the Chief of Police of Nagasaki, which became the first comprehensive report of the damage inflicted by the Atomic Bomb.²

Nace and Admiral Byrd found that their interviews of Japanese people were often halting and difficult, given the need to translate back and forth to clarify Byrd's questions. This led to Byrd's recruiting of Gala Kozlof, a woman of White Russian descent who had spent the war in Japan, and spoke both English and Japanese fluently. She and George got on well, and she contributed a great deal of firsthand experience with Japanese culture. One of them would conduct an interview while the other maintained a running monologue of what was being said for Admiral Byrd, a dynamic that greatly improved the speed and quality of their interviews.³

After his mission with Admiral Byrd, Nace was stationed on Guam for a time, before returning to Yokosuka to do intelligence work in late 1945. This work put him in close contact with the criminal aspects of Japanese society, and involved him in the political melee of post-war Japan. While working in counter intelligence, he pursued an investigation with a number of informants who happened to be communists. One of them handed him an envelope containing a large amount of money, but, recognizing this as a bribe, Nace returned the envelope to the man. The next afternoon he discovered that a large number of posters had been put up in the streets, which read "Lt. Nace, Yokosuka Naval

station staff officer, has donated 200 yen to the communist party."⁴ Lt. Nace's unwillingness to accept a bribe, then, had been restyled by the briber into a donation to the communist party. Alarmed, Nace and his staff scurried to pull down all the defamatory handbills.

The work of an interpreter became almost more difficult with the surrender of the Imperial Army, as logistical concerns multiplied and differentiated into uncertain issues of cultural and political interaction. From the importance and variety of George Nace's work, it is possible to see the scope of the problem troubling the cooperation of Americans and Japanese juxtaposed in the wreckage of the war.

William Sutherland-Keller
Archival Intern
UCB BA 2014

Warren Charles Jacobs 1921-2012 JLS 5/16/44-

Warren Charles Jacobs, 91, died Feb. 4, 2012, at St. Rita's Medical Center. He was born Jan. 5, 1921, in Hereford, Texas, to Richard and Helen Gress Jacobs, who preceded him in death. On June 26, 1948, he married Virginia Lewis Jacobs, who survives. Mr. Jacobs was a businessman, botanist and community leader. He was a 1939 graduate of Central High School in Lima, Ohio. He attended Ohio Northern University and then The Ohio State University in Columbus, where he was awarded Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in botany. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa honors society and Sigma Chi fraternity. He served as a naval agent and graduated from the Naval Language School at the University of Colorado in Boulder, learning the Japanese language. In Lima, he joined his

¹ George Nace to Roger Pineau, March 3, 1980, *Roger Pineau Collection*, 19-1, Archives, University of Colorado Libraries, AUCBL;

² George Nace to Family, September 6 and 24, 1945, *George Nace Collection*, 36-3, AUCBL.

³ George Nace to Family, September 24, 1945, *Nace*, 36-3.

⁴ George Nace to Suzanne Blum, January 27, 1946, *Nace*, 36-4.

parents in farming and in retail china and furniture businesses, retiring in 1992 after Jacobs China Co. celebrated its 75th anniversary. He was a member of Market Street Presbyterian Church, where he taught and was ordained as an elder. He also served as the clerk of session, trustee and superintendent of Sunday schools. He was a member of the Lima Farmers Club and Amil Tellors of Dramatics theater group. He served on the boards of Girl Scouts and Crossroad Crisis Center and was a commissioner of the Johnny Appleseed Metropolitan Park District. He was a member of the directors of the Allen County Museum. Upon retirement, he was an avid traveler visiting the cultures of 46 countries. He was a master gardener and environmentalist who loved the land and forest and teaching others of its flora and fauna. A lifetime learner, he cherished an intellectual life, reading broadly, and was well-known in the community as a vintner and naturalist. Survivors include two sons, John Richard Jacobs, of Seattle, and the Rev. George Warren Jacobs, of Concord, N.C.; two daughters, Ann Elizabeth Jacobs, of Lima, and Holly Louise Jacobs, of Athens; eight grandchildren, Whitney Jacobs Bush, of Lima, Andre, Pia and Juliet Jacobs, of Seattle; May, Laura and Eben Jacobs Tobar, of Athens, and John Talton Jacobs, of Concord, N.C. A Witness of Service of the Resurrection will begin at 11 a.m. Tuesday at Market Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. Jacobs' son, the Rev. George Jacobs, will officiate. Friends may call from 6 to 8 p.m. today at Chamberlain-Huckriede Funeral Home. Memorial contributions may be made to Johnny Appleseed Metropolitan Park District or the Allen County Museum. Condolences may be expressed at chamberlainhuckriede.com.

The Lima News
February 5, 2012

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Meredith Jobe Killed in Crash

Former Grade School
Teacher Here
Meets Death Near
Champaign

Meredith Jobe, 34 [1916-1951], World War II Navy officer and former LaHarpe grade school teacher and athletic coach, was killed in a head-on collision during a driving snowstorm near Champaign last Wednesday evening. Jobe's car collided on slippery pavement and in extremely bad driving conditions, with an automobile driven by Sgt. Ambrose Barselow of Fithian, Illinois.

Jobe was killed outright in the accident, and all five of his passengers were hurt, two of them seriously. Barselow was only slightly injured.

The well-known former Fountain Green and LaHarpe man was a graduate student at the University of Illinois, working toward his doctor's degree. His companions, all listed as graduate students, were returning to Champaign and Urbana from the veterans hospital at Danville, where all held part-time positions.

Officers investigating the accident, said the crash occurred during a heavy snowfall and on pavement which was literally "a glare of ice".

Mr. Jobe, a graduate of Western State College at Macomb, joined the LaHarpe faculty as seventh grade teacher and elementary school coach in 1939, remaining for three years. He later enlisted in the Navy and served as a commissioned officer [OLS 1945 (Russian)]. After leaving LaHarpe, Mr. Jobe married the former Miss Mary Fryrear of Monmouth, who taught in the local school systems while he was a faculty member. They have one five-year-old daughter, Marsha.

Jobe's body was brought to Fecht funeral home at Carthage. Funeral services were held at the Carthage Presbyterian church in Carthage, Rev. Robert B. Clark officiating, on Sunday afternoon, and burial was made in Memorial Park cemetery at Monmouth.

The deceased, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jobe of

Carthage, was born there on July 8, 1916. He attended Fountain Green grade and high schools, completing his work for graduation at Carthage in 1934. He then attended Western State College at Macomb and received his bachelor's degree. He taught in the LaHarpe school system for three years and later held other teaching posts in various communities before entering the service.

Left to mourn are his wife, their daughter, Marsha; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jobe; two brothers and one sister, Delmar and Verla Jobe, both of Carthage, and Ivan Jobe of Macomb.

Hancock County Journal
Obituary from the files of the
LaHarpe Historical and
Genealogical Society, published
February 7, 1951.

Charles S. Joelson, 83, Congressman Who Saved School Libraries

Charles Samuel Joelson [JLS 1944], a five-term Congressman from New Jersey who is best remembered for an amendment that spared thousands of school libraries in 1969, died Tuesday at CentraState Medical Center in Freehold Township, N.J. He was 83 and lived in Freehold.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Samuel_Joelson

Mr. Joelson, a Democrat from Paterson whose district covered most of Passaic County, was first elected to Congress in 1960. His name is associated with the "Joelson Package," a spending amendment he pushed through the House just before leaving Capitol Hill for a judgeship back home in 1969.

As a member of the House Appropriations Committee, he led the floor fight for a measure that added \$1 billion to President Richard M. Nixon's education budget that year. The money kept an estimated 40,000 public elementary and secondary school libraries, most of them serving poor and minority pupils, from shutting down. It also saved their guidance counseling, vocational and remedial education programs.

Mr. Joelson also helped President Lyndon B. Johnson enact his Great Society social welfare programs.

Like his father, Harry, before him, Mr. Joelson made two unsuccessful runs for Congress from New Jersey's Eighth District, which had not sent a Democrat to the House since 1912. The first time, in 1948, he lost by just 148 votes. The second, in 1954, he lost more convincingly.

But after his victory in 1960 -- with 54.3 percent of the vote -- he routinely won re-election. He resigned in his fifth term in 1969 to accept an appointment to the bench. At the time, he said he was tired of having to campaign every other year.

He became a judge of Superior Court, hearing criminal cases. His other judicial positions were in the Chancery Division, as an assignment judge in Passaic County, and, finally, in the Appellate Division in Hackensack, from which he retired in 1984.

A native of Paterson, Charles Joelson graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1937 from Cornell University, where he also received his law degree in 1939. He practiced law in Paterson until 1961, with time out for service as an ensign in the Navy's intelligence service in the Far East during World War II.

He served on the Paterson City Council in the early 1950's and then as a "racket-busting" Deputy Attorney General of New Jersey. Before going to Washington as an unabashed liberal, he also was a prosecutor in Passaic County and the director of criminal investigation in the State Department of Law and Public Safety. Judge Joelson is survived by a daughter, Susan

Kelly of Freehold, and two grandchildren.

Wolfgang Saxon
New York Times
August 21, 1999

VALDEMAR

NELS LUTHER JOHNSON

Valdemar Nels Luther Johnson [*OLS 1945 (Russian)*], a resident of Sequim for more than 30 years, died on Dec. 2, 2005.

Born October 4, 1912, in Wells, Minnesota, Mr. Johnson was a retired Foreign Service Officer, world traveler, student of history and politics, linguist and musician.

Mr. Johnson was honored as a distinguished alumnus of Luther College and received a Masters degree in Music from the University of Southern California.

Before entering the Foreign Service, he was a teacher of music, history and math.

In 1937, Mr. Johnson married Alice Elaine Griswold. They had three children before their divorce in 1966.

A fluent speaker of Norwegian, Polish and Russian, Mr. Johnson served in the Navy during World War II and retired with the rank of Commander in the Naval Reserve.

His Foreign Service career during the Cold War period took him to postings in Oslo, Warsaw, Washington, D.C., and Reykjavik, Iceland, where he met his second wife, Geraldine Stibbe, also a Foreign Service Officer.

He ended his career as the U.S. Consul General in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Music, travel and people were lifelong passions. His first instrument was the violin, but he was also proficient on piano and at one time he was able to teach every symphonic instrument with the exception of the harp.

He and Geraldine traveled widely and co-founded the Sequim Lecture Society, which for more than two decades brought hundreds of distinguished speakers to the community.

In addition to his wife, Geraldine Stibbe Johnson, he is

survived by his daughter, Annalee Johnson of Newburyport, Massachusetts; his two sons, Dudley Paul Johnson of Canmore, Alberta, Canada, and Allan Griswold Johnson of Collinsville, Connecticut; his brother, Erling Johnson of Minneapolis; and five grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

Peninsular Daily News
December 06, 2005

Sanford Kadish JLS 1944

SANFORD KADISH '48

Though Sanford Kadish didn't think about law school until after his discharge from the Navy in 1946, a one-year hitch at the University of Colorado planted the seeds for a life in academia. Male students at City College scheduled to graduate in the spring of 1942 were forgiven their final semester in response to the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Prof. Kadish was tapped as a Japanese translator and spent a year in Boulder, Colo., learning the language.

"I was very taken with the life of the academic community there and thought it would be great to spend my life on such a campus," he says.

Yet the realities of a post-war life meant finding a way to make a living, and that early impression of academic life was forgotten as he made his plans. Paying a visit to "a very friendly dean I'd known," he was encouraged to go to law school. Attracted by the law's utility in the job market, his decision was cemented by the two-year program offered at Columbia for returning veterans.

Upon completion of his degree in 1948, he joined a private practice in Manhattan, where he was contacted by the dean of the University of Utah Law School, Spencer Kimball, a friend he'd met during the war. Dean Kimball offered him a job but, unprepared for a move out West, Prof. Kadish turned him down. A year later Dean Kimball renewed the offer and received the answer he wanted: Prof. Kadish was off to Utah for a decade. He then taught at the University of Michigan and later

received a similar recruitment call from the Boalt Hall dean in 1964 to teach at the University of California at Berkeley.

"I told him I wasn't ready to make a move so he offered me a winter semester away from the cold, and that was it," said Prof. Kadish. "I've been in Berkeley ever since."

Yet, if a career in academia was spawned by a call from an old army buddy, Prof. Kadish's interest in the classroom and the life of the mind was present from his first days at law school. Citing Professors Herb Wechsler '31 and Walter Gellhorn '31 as profound influences, he notes the "awesome intellects" that cast the mold for his professional scholarly life and his own expertise in criminal law, shaped by Prof. Wechsler's first-year class. Now a leader in the field in his own right, and an emeritus professor, he has remained at Berkeley and continues to thrive on an academic life. His books include *Discretion to Disobey* and *Criminal Law and its Processes*, and he was editor in chief of the *Encyclopedia of Crime and Justice*. Prof. Kadish has also served as president of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Association of University Professors.

"I like the interchange with students - the teaching - although that wasn't the primary motive for me. It was the community that drew me in," he says. "I like ideas and associating with professors in an academic community." Prof. Kadish's many visiting professorships have earned him colleagues not only across the country but around the world.

Yet, it is at home that he continues to make his mark, most recently with the Kadish Center for Morality, Law and Public Affairs. A fitting gift from a lifelong scholar, the center is a coalescence of his passions. Prof. Kadish created the center in order to institutionalize the topics at UC Berkeley. "Last semester we used legal and moral reasoning in dealing with right and wrong in issues of life and death. My students and I engaged in a long colloquy of arguments. They came with open

minds and many changed positions or formed others."

Columbia Law School
http://www.law.columbia.edu/law_school/communications/reports/Spring2002/six4?&layout=print&main.showmenu=0&main.showjumplinks=0

Charles Kaplan OLS 4/11/45- CSUN English professor

Charles Kaplan, 90, the first chairman of the English department at what is now Cal State Northridge, died Aug. 22 of congestive heart failure at Dubose Wellness Center in Chapel Hill, N.C., said Jean Kaplan Teichroew, one of his three children.

He was nationally renowned for his work in promoting literary criticism and theory, according to CSUN.

As a literary expert, Kaplan testified in the 1962 obscenity trial in Los Angeles over the sale of the Henry Miller book "Tropic of Cancer." Kaplan called the book "mainstream literature" that left little to the imagination, but the jury returned a guilty verdict that was overturned two years later.

He was born in 1919 in Chicago to Bernard Kaplan, a streetcar conductor and insurance salesman, and his wife, Lillian, a seamstress.

In 1940, Kaplan earned a bachelor's degree in English from the University of Chicago and followed it with a master's in 1942. After working in the Office of Naval Intelligence during World War II, he earned a doctorate from Northwestern University.

He moved to California in 1954 to teach at what is now Cal State L.A. and in the late 1950s helped found CSUN's English department. The longtime Granada Hills resident retired from CSUN in 1988 and moved to Chapel Hill in 2004.

Among several books Kaplan published was *The Overwrought Urn* (1970), about literary parody, which was one of his favorite subjects to teach, his daughter said.

Times Staff & Wire Reports
Los Angeles Times
September 04, 2009

**Bradford Kelleher,
Creator of Met's
Store, Dies at 87
JLS 10/1/42-**

Bradford Kelleher, a pioneer of museum merchandising who founded the Metropolitan Museum of Art's first full-fledged gift shop and oversaw the creation of countless artful and educational tchotchkes, including the museum's unofficial mascot, the Egyptian hippopotamus nicknamed William, died on Wednesday in Riverhead, N.Y. He was 87 and lived in Manhattan and Cutchogue, N.Y.

His death was announced by the museum.

Mr. Kelleher worked for the Met for almost 60 years. A self-effacing man, he quietly helped create the template for the entry by museums into the gift and book business, now a huge boon to the bottom lines of many non-profit institutions but one that has been viewed with skepticism by purists.

The Met had sold etchings and other images of its collection since its founding. But shortly after Mr. Kelleher joined the museum, in 1949, he separated the information and sales departments and opened what was called an Art and Book Shop, with plans to sell a wide array of three-dimensional reproductions.

By the early 1960's the museum was selling silver jewelry, prints, books and many other items, sending Mr. Kelleher on searches around the world for artisans who could meet the Met's high standards in reproducing objects of glass and silver and making bronze and ceramic figurines. (The ancient Egyptian hippopotamus, a blue faience statuette dating from 1981 to 1885 B.C., was already a popular item in the collection when its reproduction went on sale; it has since been transformed into a key ring, a cushion, a magnet and a puzzle, among other incarnations.)

The Met now receives more than \$1 million a year in net income from its merchandising operations, with satellite stores

around the world selling everything from books to gold-and-emerald necklaces costing more than \$30,000.

Nonprofit institutions like the Met are not required by the Internal Revenue Service to pay taxes on the sale of merchandise that has an educational or cultural function related to the purpose of the organization. Mr. Kelleher was charged with maintaining that standard, and he frequently defended the sales operations of museums.

"If it's a faithful reproduction, it has educational value and it's a way of giving the object wider circulation outside of the museum," he said in one interview, adding that by the 1970s the Met had built its own workshops in the museum's basement to ensure the quality of many of its reproductions. "Our test is whether the curator concerned with the object can tell the reproduction from the real thing."

The museum also used its commercial arm to support artisans. It found an Italian potter to make reproductions of a Pennsylvania German plate and an Ohio glass blower to recreate Colonial-era vessels. In 1959, it hired a Chinese refugee who set up shop temporarily in the basement and practiced the ancient art of making ink rubbings, which were then sold to visitors.

Mr. Kelleher described receiving an urgent telephone call from a member of the staff who was scouring Chinatown with the artist, looking for just the right kind of ink and materials.

"We've found 50 sheets of paper," Mr. Kelleher remembered the woman asking. "Can we buy?" (He said yes.)

Philippe de Montebello, the museum's director, described Mr. Kelleher yesterday as "a very funny man, very witty, very cultivated," adding, "He was not the sort of person you would look upon as the merchant in the temple."

Mr. Kelleher's dry New England wit was his birthright. Born July 31, 1920, in Worcester, Mass., where his father, William, owned and operated several department stores, he graduated from

Worcester Academy and was attending Yale University when the United States entered World War II. He served four years in Army intelligence [attending *USN JLS* for a time in 1942-43], based in Washington, and then returned and graduated from Yale in 1948, specializing in Far Eastern studies.

He was interested in art and had early hopes of working as an animator in the movie industry, said his wife, Mary, who survives him, along with a sister, Joan LaCaille of Manhattan. But he was hired at the Met after his father ran into Henry Francis Taylor, the museum's director, at the Century, the Manhattan club.

He began as a sales manager and was named the museum's publisher in 1972. He rose to become a vice president and continued to work as a consultant in an office at the Met even after he stepped down in 1986, two years before the museum opened its first satellite gift shop in Stamford, Conn. Mr. Kelleher continued to work for the museum until his death.

Almost as soon as he was hired, his wife recalled, he was charged with expanding the fledgling sales department and he set about it with all the zeal of a missionary.

"There was really nothing there but a few plaster casts and some postcards when he started," she said. "He was always thinking of new ideas."

*Randy Kennedy
New York Times
November 6, 2007*

**Jack Y. Kochen
87, Government
Cryptographer**

Jack Y. Kochen, a son of Russian immigrants who became a code-breaker for the National Security Agency, died Thursday of congestive heart failure at Hospice of the Chesapeake in Millersville. A resident of Chester, he was 87.

Mr. Kochen was born in Stamford, Conn., and enlisted in the Navy in 1932 "to better his life," said his daughter, Michelle Christensen.

Because he was fluent in Russian, Mr. Kochen served as the official interpreter aboard the

U.S.S. Augusta on its visit to Vladivostok after the initial U.S. recognition of the Soviet Union in 1933.

In the years before World War II, he served on the Yangtze Patrol in China aboard the gunboat Luzon. In 1942, he was one of the last men off Corregidor in the Philippines before its surrender to the Japanese; he was evacuated by submarine to Australia and spent the remainder of the war there decoding Japanese naval messages. He was awarded a Bronze Star for his service on Corregidor. [OLS 5/4/45- As if he needed it]

In 1948, Mr. Kochen married Marion Chatterton, a Navy nurse, and continued working in intelligence until his retirement as lieutenant commander in 1962. Shortly thereafter, he joined the NSA as a cryptographer and worked for the agency until his retirement in 1974.

In addition to his wife, Marion, of Chester, and daughter, Michelle, of Alexandria, Va., he is survived by one son, Jackson Kochen of Ellicott City.

*Baltimore Sun
September 3, 2000*

**Graham Gordon Landrum *54
OLS 4/9/45**

Graham Gordon Landrum, retired college professor of English and distinguished author of mystery novels, died July 31, 1995, in Bristol, Tenn. Graham was born in Dallas, Tex., received his bachelor's and master's from the Univ. of Texas, and his PhD in English from Princeton. During WWII, he served in the Navy and then entered upon a divided career of study, teaching, and authorship. His teaching career found him in the classroom at Austin College in Sherman, Tex., and at King College in Bristol, Tenn. He was a well-known author of mystery novels. In his community he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church in Bristol, a church school teacher, a Rotarian, and a member of the SAR. He is survived by his widow, Mary, one daughter, and one son. To these and those friends whom he held dear, we extend our deep sympathy.

*Princeton Alumni Weekly
January 24, 1996
The Graduate Alumni*