

The Interpreter

Archives, University of Colorado at Boulder Libraries

Number 237

★ 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.

Ardath W. Burks (1915-2015) JLS 1944

Ardath Walter Burks was born May 1, 1915 in Covington, Kentucky to Alonzo Edwin Burks, an assistant freight agent for the C & O Railroad, and Clara Grace McCracken Burks. He married Virginia Jane Lyle Burks on November 15, 1941; their son, Stephen Riki Burks, was born in 1954.

Burks received his B.A. from the University of Cincinnati in 1939, his M.A. from the University of Minnesota in 1941, and his Ph.D. from the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University in 1949. However, World War II interrupted his progress towards his doctorate. He served as an Associate Economic Analyst for the Office of Naval Intelligence from 1941 to 1943. In 1943, upon obtaining a release from his deferment, Burks enlisted in the United States Navy. He pursued intensive language training through the Naval Training School (Oriental Languages) at

the University of Colorado, Boulder, where he received his certification in Japanese on April 15, 1944, and then attended the Advanced Naval Intelligence School in New York City.

Afterwards, he was commissioned as a lieutenant (junior grade) in the U. S. Naval Reserves, and served as a Language Officer during World War II in the Pacific Theater.

In June 1944 Burks reported for passage on the U.S.S. *Barnes*, 14th Naval District. He worked as a language officer for Commander in Chief, Pacific (CINCPAC) and Joint Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Areas (JICPOA). Burks' assignments took him to islands that saw significant battles during the war including Leyte and Biak. He also served aboard U.S.S. *Young America* during this time and had 240 enlisted men under his command. His active duty ended in September 1946. Lt. Burks supplied intelligence information directly to Lieutenant Colonel John Haas. Haas forwarded reports to Commander J. W. Steele, who in turn forwarded them to General Joseph Twitty, JICPOA San Francisco, California.

Only vague hints are provided as to Burks' location and exact duties during his service, but the following timeline was created from information extracted from Ardath W. Burks Papers, 1928-1996:

Burks left for sea in June 1944 and in July returned to Hawaii. By October 1944 he was writing home from "somewhere in the Pacific" and on November 7, 1944 referenced his location "somewhere in the Philippines."

In mid-November Burks describes visiting a primitive village that he describes as "one generation out of headhunting." On November 23 he indicates that he moved to a new island twenty-five miles from the former location. By December 1944 he had docked in Brisbane, Australia. In January 1945 he

returned to Hawaii where he remained at least until March.

Since we are missing letters from April and May 1945 his whereabouts during this time are not known. However in June 1945 he arrived in Guam where he remained until October 1945. Later that same month he traveled to Shanghai, China, Jinsen, Korea and Sasebo, Japan. By October 29, he was back at sea aboard the USS *Blackford*, a self-propelled barracks ship with a troop capacity of 990.

After the war, Burks immersed himself in academia. In 1948 he began his career at Rutgers as a professor of Political Science, serving as its chairman from 1962 through 1965. In 1966 he accepted a position as a visiting professor for the East Asian Institute at Columbia University. He returned to Rutgers in the fall of 1966, moving into administrative duties as the Director of International Programs until 1973. In 1973 Burks joined the formal administration of Rutgers as the Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs. His efforts to establish a Department of Asian Studies culminated in his appointment as the first Professor of Asian Studies in 1977. He formally retired in 1981, and was subsequently recognized as a Professor Emeritus of Asian Studies.

During his academic career, Burks remained active in research and writing and made numerous research trips. Amongst other positions, he was a Research Associate and the Acting Field Director for the University of Michigan Center for Japanese Studies in Okayama (1952-1953); a Senior Research Fulbright Fellow for Humanistic Studies at Kyoto University (1958-1959); a recipient of the Ford Travel-Study Grant, representing Rutgers and acting as a liaison with Tokyo Metropolitan University (1962); a Resident Consultant of the International House of Japan, Inc., in Tokyo (1965); and a

consultant for the Council on International Educational Exchange (1970, 1973).

Burks supported many endeavors related to Japanese studies, such as the Japan Society in New York and the International House of Japan in Tokyo. He was also heavily involved in the Association for Asian Studies, serving on its Board of Directors (1972-1975) and as the Chairman for the Northeast Asia Regional Council (1972-1973). He participated in the prestigious Columbia University Seminar on Modern East Asia: Japan, from its inception in 1963, serving as its chairman on two occasions: 1966-1967 and 1987-1988. From 1956 to 1964, Burks was the director of various summer institutes for secondary school teachers dedicated to raising interest in Asian Studies in pre-college students. The first of these institutes was held at the University of Delaware in 1956; later ones took place at Temple University, the University of Hawaii, and Rutgers University.

From the beginning of his tenure at Rutgers, Burks devoted his energies to reviving interest in Japan and renewing ties between Rutgers and Fukui University which had originated in the mid-nineteenth century. With his enthusiastic promotion and participation, Rutgers University and Fukui University built a collaborative relationship manifested in various activities such as: the formation of Rutgers-kai, the Rutgers Association of Fukui (1978); the establishment of the Griffis-Kusakabe Fund (1978); and the creation of a formal exchange program between Rutgers and Fukui University (1981). Burks also actively supported positive relations between the United States and Japan on local and national levels. Due in part to his enthusiasm, New Brunswick signed a Sister Cities agreement with the city of Fukui in 1982, and New Jersey entered into a sister state agreement with Fukui

Prefecture in 1990. In 1982, Burks was recognized as an honorary citizen of Fukui.

Burks was in many ways responsible for promoting the William Elliot Griffis Collection, held by Special Collections and University Archives, Rutgers University Libraries. The Griffis Collection documents the life of Griffis, who was one of the first oyatoi gaikokujin (foreign employees) serving in the Meiji government. Griffis was also involved in tutoring a number of ryūgakusei (overseas students) who studied at Rutgers in the mid to late nineteenth century. Burks's later research centered on the yatoi and ryūgakusei. He helped organize two major conferences on the yatoi, one at Rutgers in 1967 and one at Fukui University in 1985, which were attended by distinguished Asian Studies scholars from around the world. The proceedings of the 1967 conference were published as *The Modernizers: Overseas Students, Foreign Employees, and Meiji Japan* (Kindaika no suishintachi; ryūgakusei, oyatoi-gaikokujin to Meiji), and those of the 1985 conference as *Foreign Employees in Nineteenth Century Japan* (Za Yatoi).

After retirement, Burks maintained his ties to Rutgers University and Fukui. He helped found Rutgers University Academy for Lifelong Learning (RU-ALL). He acted as a volunteer member of the Sister-Cities Committee of New Brunswick, and advised New Brunswick Mayor John Lynch as a member of a delegation from New Brunswick to Tokyo, Tsuruoka, Fukui, and Kyoto. Other volunteer positions held by Burks included being a consultant for Rutgers University Special Collections and University Archives and a counselor for the Zimmerli Art Museum and International Center for Japonisme at Rutgers University. The Japanese government decorated him in 1990 with the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon.

Jane Lyle Burks died in 1991. Ardath Burks currently resides in Basking Ridge, New Jersey. *[Albert C. King, Curator of Manuscripts, Special Collections*

and University Archives, Rutgers University Libraries, told me that Professor Burks died on January 10, 2015.]

Fernanda Perrone & Marci Cook
Guide to the
Ardath W. Burks Papers, 1928-1996
2004 & 2006
Special Collections and University
Archives, Rutgers University
Libraries
Finding aid encoded in EAD, version
2002 by Kristy S. Buchalla, 2005,
Ami DiPasquale, 2006, and Leah
Gass, 2006

An Interview with Dr. Verner Chaffin on March 16, 2012

(Cont'd from Issue #236, p. 4)

Dr. Myers: What was the dropout rate?

Dr. Chaffin [JLS 1944]: I remember one time we just finished a story about Ronin, the 47 feudal retainers who gave up their lives to protect their feudal overlord. Forty-seven Japanese language students were dismissed and sent back home. That wasn't just a coincidence, but it was just that ruthless.

Dr. Myers: So you had to study all the time?

Dr. Chaffin: All the time. All the time. A lot of people just had physical and mental problems, you know, that caused them to leave the school. They couldn't take it.

Dr. Myers: From stress?

Dr. Chaffin: Stress and Tremors. It exposed latent problems that they didn't even know they had, you know. It brought them to the forefront.

Dr. Myers: When you finished that program in Boulder, what did you do?

Dr. Chaffin: Well I was sent from here to a basic intelligence school in New York City. We hadn't had any intelligence training at all. It had just been Japanese. We hadn't had much military. If hadn't gone to that Navy school beforehand at Notre Dame, I wouldn't have known any military at all. So I was ahead of most of them because I had basic training. We used to send people straight out from Boulder without any intelligence training at all because they needed them so bad. It was so desperate, the need during World War II. When the War started,

the Japanese felt very comfortable with just broadcasting, without encoding anything: just their own language because they knew nobody could understand them.

Dr. Myers: Was it your job to listen to broadcasts and read newspapers?

Dr. Chaffin: That was some of it, yes, as well as interrogation of prisoners of war. We would translate captured documents. On the battlefield. We would get radio transmissions, and had some people who knew how to decode. That was not part of my job at the time, but I did a lot of interrogation of prisoners of war. One of our most valued documents was a diary, and almost every Japanese soldier at that time had his own personal diary. It had a complete history of his unit, which was information that we were just dying to get, you know. And they had information about casualties, about morale, about all kinds of things. So we could build a pretty good picture of the order of battle of that unit from the diary.

Dr. Myers: Did they ever catch on that you all were reading their diaries?

Dr. Chaffin: They did toward the end. They knew that we were onto them and were making use of those diaries. It was hurting them. They finally issued an order banning all Japanese military from having any diaries. We saw the order!

Dr. Meyers: You ended up in Okinawa, but, how did you get there?

Dr. Chaffin: I went from Pearl Harbor. It was called at Pearl Harbor, Joint Intelligence Center Pacific Ocean Area (JICPOA). It was a huge intelligence area and mainly people coming in and going. You'd come in there for a little while and then you'd report to some other area in the Pacific for intelligence. We had a very good intelligence outfit by the time World War II ended.

Dr. Myers: In your job, were you near the battles or did you come in afterwards?

Dr. Chaffin: Most of the times we weren't with the invasion forces at all. We would come in later on, pick up the situation, and get an intelligence organization going on in that

area. But it was quite a feat. We got a lot of information out of the prisoners of war. They felt disgraced because they were captured rather than killed. They had not given up their lives for their Emperor. They got over that feeling because we treated them pretty well with cigarettes and some food. We got a lot of information from them. They would break down and talk.

Dr. Myers: Did they teach you how to do an interrogation?

Dr. Chaffin: Yes, we had a lot of training on that, and then being a lawyer helped me, too.

Dr. Myers: Did you take more of a friendly approach?

Dr. Chaffin: Yes, I did. I had a very disarming approach and not aggressive at all. No blame; no nothing. We treated them with great civility and respect.

Dr. Myers: So, you were in Okinawa when the War was over or when they dropped the atom bomb?

Dr. Chaffin: Yes, when the War was over. I think they had just dropped the atomic bomb a few days earlier.

I want to say something about the atomic bomb that was dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima that effectively ended World War II. Japan suffered hundreds of thousands of civilian casualties. President Harry Truman ordered the bomb to be dropped, and there was a lot of criticism directed at that. But I keep thinking that a lot of lives were saved, and probably my life as well, because I would have been involved in the invasion of Japan.

General MacArthur planned to torch the first strike in the southern part of Kyushu. Evidently Japanese intelligence discovered our plans and began rapidly moving troops into the same area we had selected to invade. But MacArthur stuck by his original plans. Due to Japan's topography and small size, invasion sites were very limited.

Dr. Myers: And the expectation was that there would have been high American casualties.

Dr. Chaffin: Yes, very high. The Japanese military was well equipped and, well fed. The civilian population was at famine level, but the military was supplied very well. And those troops coming in from

Continental Asia were fresh. They were well equipped and everything. It was amazing how much the Japanese civilians had suffered, and they were on the verge of an actual hunger crisis situation. They spent most of the time looking for food when we got to Japan during the Occupation. The population was going from one place to the other looking for food. But at any rate, an invasion of Japan would have been a battle to the end. We would have won that battle and we would have defeated Japan, but it would have been a high price to pay on both sides.

We were working on a strategy for the invasion at the time right after the fall of Okinawa. Before the peace treaty was signed, we were working on the invasion of Japan.

There was a big typhoon right after the peace treaty was signed. That interfered with our getting occupation forces into Japan because it hit Okinawa. There were two or three days that Okinawa was just paralyzed. It knocked out planes and all means of getting there. I got my orders to report to the Commandant Marine 5th Phib Corps, wherever he may be, but I had no idea where he was. I said, "What?" When I went to look for him, the soldiers said, "Hell, you figure it out. If we knew where he was, we would have put that in. You find out where he is. It's up to you." I said, "Well, maybe he's gone home to Chicago and I'll go back there and report to him." And they said "Oh yeah? You'll be court martialed."

Anyway, we caught a plane that had been through the typhoon. It was piloted by Tyrone Power, the movie star. He was a Marine Captain, and he was taking the last cargo flight up to Japan before being discharged. We didn't know where he was going. He said, "I can't take you." Well, he found out that we had some booze, and he made room for us along with the cargo. So we flew out from Okinawa, got out on one end of the southern part of Japan, and had to make our way to the place where the Marine Commandant was. We found out he was over at Sasebo, the naval base. We commandeered a train and this Japanese conductor emptied the

whole car for our use. (to be cont'd)

*Excerpt from
Cayce Myers,
"An Interview of Dr. Verner
Chaffin", The Journal of Southern
Legal History:
XXII (2014), 47-51.*

ANDREW D. SABETTA ESQ, JLS 1944 1923 – 2015

Andrew D. Sabetta, Esq., age 92, of Shelton, CT, entered into his eternal rest on Wednesday March 18, 2015, in CT Hospice in Branford. He was the devoted husband of the late Lillian Mongillo Sabetta. Mr. Sabetta was born in Derby on March 16, 1923, son of the late Ferdinand and Anna Sabetta, and was a lifelong Valley resident. He graduated from Derby High School, Class of 1940. He went on to attend Yale University, Pierson College, and graduated with a BA in 1944. After his service in World War II, he went on to attend Yale University Law School, and graduated with his JD in 1950.

Mr. Sabetta proudly served his country during WWII in the US Navy, obtaining the rank Lieutenant JG. He served in the American Theatre, the Asiatic-Pacific, and the Philippine Campaign. As a French Language major at Yale, upon entering the U.S. Navy, he was sent to the University of Colorado and immersed into the Intensive Japanese Language Training Program for 14 months, followed by Basic Intelligence Training at the Henry Hudson School for 5 weeks. His Naval service included the Joint Intelligence Center in the Pacific, a Translator and Japanese Interpreter for the Fleet Radio Units in the Pacific, a Staff Commander for the Second Carrier Task Force, a Staff Commander Task Force 31, Staff Intelligence 4th Marine Regiment, Staff Commander Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan, and Staff Commander Marianas Islands, among other assignments. For his brave and loyal service he was awarded the Victory Ribbon, the American Area Campaign Ribbon, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Ribbon (2 Stars), and Navy Unit Commendation. He was awarded

the Bronze Star by the Vice Admiral of the Navy, J.S. McCain, for his "tireless energy and great professional skill" and producing and interpreting special intelligence information concerning enemy forces which was of material value in the conduct of operations against the enemy.

His legal career began in 1950 with United Aircraft Corp., now United Technologies, as a Corporate Attorney. He had strong desires to help the people who helped him, so he left that position to return to Derby to practice law. He was a part time Public Defender for the State of Connecticut for over 25 years, while working at his law firm of Sabetta and Ryan. While a Public Defender, he worked tirelessly to represent and support hundreds of individuals who could not afford their own lawyer, and provided them the legal support and guidance that ultimately enabled many to improve their lives. He went on to open his own firm of Sabetta and Sabetta, with his son, Andrew Sabetta Jr.

He is the beloved father of Andrew D. Sabetta, Jr., and his wife Lucy of Berlin, CT, Eric N. Sabetta, and his wife Cheryl, of East Haddam, CT, and Valerie D. Sabetta, of Shelton, CT. He is the brother of Julia Sabetta Lanzieri, of Derby, CT, and the late Matthew Sabetta. He is the cherished and beloved grandfather of Zachary Andrew Yei Joon Sabetta, and Lily Min Sabetta, of East Haddam, CT. He also leaves several nieces and nephews. He was a wonderful father for his 3 children and grandfather for Zack and Lily.

He enabled his family to spend fantastic vacations together in Hawaii, Europe, and the mainland U.S. Great times were spent at the family cottage in New Hampshire skiing, sailing, hiking, and just loving life. He was a great man who truly cared about others less fortunate and about doing all we can to make the world a better place. We love you Dad. We will miss you! We will carry on with your legacy.

The New Haven Register
Mar. 21, 2015

John T. Harrington 1921 – 2015 JLS 1943

John Timothy "Tim" Harrington died April 25, 2015. He was nearly 94 and he died peacefully at his home, just as he wanted, of old age. His wife, Deborah Reynolds Harrington, predeceased him. He leaves his children, Elizabeth (Christopher) Moore, Samuel (Debbie Weil) Harrington, Hannah (Joseph) Graziano, and Jane (Jon) Coble; his 13 grandchildren and his 13 great-grandchildren. In addition, he is survived by his nephew, Thomas (Maggie) Harrington and niece, Kathryn Harrington, and his sister-in-law, Marian Harrington Wierman; his brother-in-law, Edward Reynolds, and his sister-in-law, Dorothea Reynolds Hanson; and 10 Reynolds nieces and nephews. Tim was a devoted family man and he took an active interest, and great pleasure, in each and every member of his large, extended family.

He was born in Madison, WI on May 26, 1921, graduated from the University of Wisconsin High School (1938), Harvard College (1942), and Harvard Law School (1948). He served with the U.S. Navy as a Japanese language officer in the Pacific in World War II to the war's end, landing with Army troops on Kwajalein and on Okinawa.

He was a partner in the law firm of Quarles & Brady and practiced law in Milwaukee from 1948 until his retirement in 1990. Mr. Harrington was buried at a private graveside service. There will be no other services. The family would like to sincerely thank his devoted team of caregivers. They made his wish for a dignified death, in his own home, possible.

Milwaukee Journal Sentinel
May 2, 2015

William H. Amos 1921-2015 JLS 1942

William Hopkins (Bill) Amos, age 94, son of Harold Curtice and Ethel Woolsey Hopkins Amos, died June 3, 2015, at his home in St. Johnsbury, Vermont,

in the company of family. He was born on Jan. 31, 1921.

Bill developed a lifelong passion for natural history and biology as a child growing up in the Far East, where he attended Brent School in Baguio (Philippines), and the American School in Japan (Tokyo). He graduated from Rutgers University and completed his graduate work at Columbia University and the University of Delaware.

During WWII he was an officer in Naval Intelligence (FRUPAC), serving at Pearl Harbor as a cryptologist-translator, helping to break the highest Japanese naval code, JN-25, for which he received two Naval commendations.

Following the war, Bill was a curator at the New York Zoological Society before joining the faculty of St. Andrew's School in Delaware. During his 36-year tenure he inspired hundreds of students in his biology and zoology classes and kept in touch with many as they followed in his footsteps and became research scientists or master teachers in their own right. Upon his retirement, the school's science building was dedicated as William H. Amos Hall.

A staff member of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, he was a senior author and planner, rewriting the biology curriculum for American high schools, and a member of the team that developed the first Biology Advanced Placement Examination.

Bill's professional endeavors included marine biological research at Mt. Desert Marine Biological Laboratory, the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, and the University of Delaware Marine Laboratories. He received the University Of Delaware Medal Of Distinction in 1986.

Author of 15 books, Bill also wrote for the National Park Service, Scientific American and the Audubon Society. His 20-year affiliation with the National Geographic Society included writing and bio-photographic illustration for a number of articles and books, as well as the co-production of a film series.

In retirement, Bill's writing and photography focused on subjects near his St. Johnsberry home that he shared with his beloved wife, the late Catherine Janeway Carpenter Amos. He was the 2005 recipient of the Fairbanks Museum's Franklin Fairbanks Award for "lifelong creative and dedicated service to Vermont." His Hidden Worlds column appeared for more than 20 years in The Caledonian-Record, and he also wrote regularly for The North Star Monthly.

All will miss Bill's joyful enthusiasm and infinite curiosity for the world around him.

Left behind to cherish many years of memories are his five deeply loved children and their spouses: Bill (Josephine), Julie (Tim) Sturm, Steve (Carol), Bob (Anne), and Alison (Tom) Muller, 12 grandchildren, and four great-granddaughters. Also his faithful feline, Monty.

The Orleans Record
June 9, 2015

[Ed. Note: Bill Amos was a staunch and enthusiastic supporter of the USN JLS/OLS Archival Project. He wrote in or is mentioned in issues #7, #12, #57, #64a, #68, #68a, #69, #69a, #70, #79, #112, #115, #116, #168, #170, #195, #209, #217 of The Interpreter. We will miss him.]

Local Labor Lawyer Dies from Lung Cancer at 86

A memorial service is pending for Christian Dixie, a prominent labor lawyer and one of the founders of the Harris County Democrats.

Dixie died Friday in a local hospital after a brief battle with lung cancer. He was 86.

Dixie's legal career, which spanned 45 years, dealt with civil rights, school desegregation and employment discrimination cases.

In 1970, Dixie brought attention to civil liberties and education in South Texas by winning a landmark decision in Corpus Christie that applied the Brown v. Board of Education ruling to Hispanic Americans.

Outside of his law practice, the Democratic Party activist worked with others to establish

the Harris County Democrats in 1948. His wife, Catherine Russell Dixie, a noted musician known for her volunteer work with child cancer patients at M.D. Anderson Hospital, preceded him in death February 7, 1988.

Born July 20, 1914, in Memphis, Tennessee, Dixie was an only child of Greek immigrants. He attended college and law school at the University of Texas, earning his law degree in 1936. He began his law practice in Dallas and ran unsuccessfully for the state legislature. He moved to Houston that same year.

From 1943-45, Dixie served in Naval Intelligence, interrogating prisoners of war at Pearl Harbor and combat areas in the Pacific Islands [JLS 1944].

After the war, Dixie returned to Houston and joined the law firm of Mandell & Combs, representing Steelworkers, and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers [We have OCAW records in the Archives].

He is survived by cousins George Dixie and Iglaya Mauzy of Dallas.

Houston Chronicle
Mach 12, 2001

[Ed. Note: Thanks go to Mr. Alan Stewart, an attorney and political associate of Mr. Dixie, who knew of his friend's Japanese Language School attendance and provided us with several articles, along with this obituary.]

Reprise on William Jay Smith Poet Laureate

[I had received a change of address providing both email addressed for William Jay Smith OLS 9/8/45, and his assistant, Patty Kimura. So I sent them both Issue #111, with the entry taken from the Archives that holds his papers.]

Thank you for your note to Bill, and to me. Bill had one comment upon reading the attached issue, and that was that [which] I share with you that the position he once held at the Library of Congress is now currently and customarily referred to as "United States Poet Laureate".

Patty Kimura

Assistant to William Jay Smith

Dear Ms. Kimura:

According to the list of Poet Laureates of the United States <http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/poetslaureate/>, that term was not used officially until Robert Penn Warren's selection In 1986. Before 1986, the term used by the Library of Congress, from 1937-1985 was "Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress".

However, no webpage is without its contradictions, and William Jay Smith is listed as a past Poet Laureate (see below) <http://www.loc.gov/poetry/laureate-1961-1970.html>. Perhaps the LC considers all past consultants to be laureates, which is good enough for me.

Best Wishes, Dave

**Past Poets Laureate:
1961-1970
The Poetry and Literature
Center at the Library of
Congress**



1968-1970

William Jay Smith

William Jay Smith (1918-) was born in Louisiana but grew up in St. Louis, Missouri. He earned a bachelor's and a master's from Washington University in St. Louis. Besides his 10 collections of poetry, Smith wrote criticism, translations and children's literature. He is particularly noted for his translations of French, Hungarian, Dutch and Brazilian poetry. Smith taught at Williams College, Columbia University and Hollins College. His most recent work is "The World Beneath the Window: Poems 1937-1997."

David M. Hays
Editor & Archivist