

The Interpreter

Archives, University of Colorado at Boulder Libraries

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★ Remember September 11, 2001 ★

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Our Mission

In the Spring of 2000, the Archives continued the original efforts of Captain Roger Pineau and William Hudson, and the Archives first attempts in 1992, to gather the papers, letters, photographs, and records of graduates of the US Navy Japanese/Oriental Language School, University of Colorado at Boulder, 1942-1946. We assemble these papers in recognition of the contributions made by JLS/OLS instructors and graduates to the War effort in the Pacific and the Cold War, to the creation of East Asian language programs across the country, and to the development of Japanese-American cultural reconciliation programs after World War II.

Lloyd A. Kramer
OLS (Russian) 1945
A Secret Mission

[Cont'd from #242] I was still working in Washington, DC when I got secret orders to report to a base in the state of Washington for my next assignment. I was told only to pack my duffle bag and where to report.

Once I arrived at the base, I was put on a large passenger plane with wooden benches on the sides. We took off and I had absolutely no idea where I was going, or what I was going to do. The orders were so secret I couldn't tell my new wife, Martha, even if I knew something.

We flew for several hours and then landed. I grabbed something to eat, found my quarters and hit the sack. When I reported next morning, I found out I was in Cold Bay, Alaska, in the Aleutian Islands.

Before going to Cold Bay, I would write to my parents and wife, letting them know how I was doing and where I was

stationed. All of that stopped when I landed at Cold Bay. The best I could do was to draw a picture of snow on the envelope, to give my wife a hint that I was somewhere cold.

Because of my language skills, I had been assigned to Project Hula, although it was so secret, the Navy never mentioned the name or what it was about. Much later, I found out the United States was surreptitiously transferring naval vessels to Russia in anticipation of their use against Japan.

Until then, Russia and Japan had an agreement not to attack each other. If word had gotten out about Hula, Japan would have attacked Russia before Russia was equipped to defend itself. Of course at my level, I was not told any of this. All I knew was that we were turning over a bunch of our ships to the Russians. In order to do this, we would board a ship and sail out to sea for ten days. A skeleton crew of American sailors would teach the Soviet sailors the workings of the ship.

My sole purpose was to interpret between the American crew and the Russians. I covered three areas of the ship: the galley, the engine room and topside, including the bridge.

Once I was topside interpreting, when I saw a Russian sailor climbing a mast. Unbeknownst to him, he was heading straight for some high power wires that could kill him instantly upon contact. I yelled in Russian for him to stop. Since I was an American officer, he felt no need to obey my orders and kept climbing. A Russian officer, hearing my order, repeated the order. Fortunately, the sailor heeded his officer's command and stopped climbing before getting electrocuted.

Once, while walking through the engine room, a Russian sailor pointed to a box and asked what it was. I recognized it from a picture in my physics class in high school. I knew it was called a Wheatstone Bridge, but I did

not know what it did exactly. I told him what it was, and he at last recognized it.

American Lifestyle

Seeing life from the Russian side was interesting. For example, Russian cooks liked how we had pictures of the food on the outside of the cans [*some imagination required*]. In America, many different companies sell the same kind of food, so they strive to win over the consumer with colorful pictures and advertising. In Russia you have one brand, take it or leave it. Capitalism had not made its way into Russia yet.

Since we had a Russian cook and an American cook on board, they took turns preparing meals, and the crew ate accordingly. The Russian cooks loved to make borscht, a hearty stew of cabbage, potatoes, sour cream, and beef stock. The Russians loved their cabbage.

The Russians were good sailors, but they were a little behind in radar, sonar, and the ship's propulsion plant. To make matters worse, initially there were no manuals printed in Russian. When I explained that the curtains aboard ship were fireproof because they were made of fiberglass, they were confused, because they had not hears of fiberglass.

Not only did I interpret on board ship, but my language skills came in handy when we were in port. We had a theater that held hundreds of people, and the movies were in English. During the movie I whispered to the Russians near me what was going on, and they in turn whispered to the persons next to them. In a few minutes you could hear laughter, as my translation spread across the entire hall. It was a great feeling.

Sometimes Russians asked me how to say something in English, and I would explain the correct word to use and how to say it. Once, while riding in an old pickup truck, I commented in Russian that there was a nasty

draft. A Russian complimented me on using the correct and rather obscure word for "draft" in Russian.

In addition to seeing movies about America, the Russians had heard about our lavish life style. They wanted to know how many cars I owned. When I told them I did not own a car; I had to explain that I was only 20 years old and a student before the war, so I had not had a chance to buy a car.

Again, curious about American life, they asked if I drank milk, and did we really have it delivered to our doorstep? I think food was an important matter for the Russian sailors. Before the war Stalin had introduced collective farming and it was a disaster. The change resulted in widespread starvation. Some farmers protested by burning their crops, or slaughtering their livestock. Millions died of famine, and the ones that survived suffered from malnutrition.

I used to watch the Russians in close order drill in a field. And I couldn't help but notice how short they were. I don't think any of them were over five foot four. I am sure this was a result of not getting enough food during that difficult period.

Life at Cold Bay

Cold Bay was a desolate and cold place [*260 miles east of Dutch Harbor*]. There were no local inhabitants and it was an apt place to conduct a clandestine operation. Cold Bay was not a place for sightseeing. The best I could come up with was seeing three bears from afar.

We did find some foxholes left by the Japanese that were littered with trash that they had left behind. However, the living accommodations were fine, the food was good, and we even had an ice cream machine [*trust the military to put an ice cream machine in the Aleutians*].

Although the accommodations were good, the weather was dismal. Out of the

five months I was there, I didn't see blue sky until the day I was leaving. We were sailing away when the cloud cover broke, and I saw a row of smoking volcanoes in the distance.

By the time I left, I had been involved with about a dozen ships, mostly frigates, which the Navy really didn't like and was glad to get rid of. After each 10-day cruise, we decommissioned the ship and gave it to the Russian Navy. We held a celebration each time in the hall we used for large gatherings. The Russians sang in their native tongue, and since I knew enough Russian, I joined them.

Before leaving Cold Bay, the atomic bomb was dropped. The Russians asked me how the atomic bomb was different from other bombs. I didn't know anything about the atomic bomb, so I wasn't much help.

Finally the day came for me to leave Cold Bay. I boarded ship and we sailed down the inside passage to Washington State. I ended up being stationed in the Bay Area for a short time, and then was discharged from the Navy.

from
Lloyd Kramer [OLS (Russian) 1945]
as told to John Howsden,
"My World War II Service
in the US Navy"
Tuolumne Veterans History Project
(2014)
Pp. 15-24

[Ed. Note: for a less detailed version of these two stories, see "North to Alaska... We're going to go to the Russian Zone", The Interpreter, #89a, and other mentions in Issues #204, #205, and #206.]

In Memoriam Roy E. Teele OLS (Chinese) 1945 1915-1985

Professor Roy Teele was born in Albia, Iowa, on the 29th of June 1915. He grew up in his home town and attended Albia High School, graduating in June 1932, and Albia Junior College, which he left in 1936 to complete his B.A. at Cornell College in Mt. Vernon, Iowa. He then entered the graduate school at Columbia University in 1939, and obtained his M.A. in 1940. From his early youth, Dr. Teele concentrated primarily on literature but with a

keen interest also in art, music, and the theater. But later he geared his education to becoming acquainted with various languages and cultures. After Latin and French in high school, he studied German as well as Anglo-Saxon and Middle English in college, also learning Italian, Middle High German and Old Norse on his own. In graduate school he improved his knowledge of French and added old Irish, Old Welsh, studying under Roger Sherman Loomis, who was his mentor for two years while he concentrated on medieval literature, especially the Arthurian legends. His M.A. under Patterson and Tindall was devoted to 17th century studies.

He worked as an instructor in English for a year at Ohio State University, but World War II changed the orientation of his career. After spending a year and a half in Boulder, Colorado [*the University of Colorado, actually*], studying Chinese at the U.S. Navy Language School, he went as a language officer to China where he was discharged from the service in 1946 with the rank of Lt. (j.g.). He served briefly in China as an interpreter and then returned to Columbia University on a Sino-American scholarship. His dissertation, "Through a Glass Darkly," a study of English translation of Chinese poetry, was printed privately and favorably referred to in Reuben Brower's *On Translation* and in the *American University's Field Staff Select Bibliography for Asia*. For quite some time it was required reading in schools as diverse as Cambridge University and the University of Chicago. While completing his Ph.D. he took a position as an educational missionary at the University of Nanking, China, where he taught English from 1947-48 and was chairman of the Foreign Language Department. Upon his return he was granted his Ph.D., in 1949, and did post-doctoral work under Charles Fries at the University of Michigan. In 1950, he left for Japan where he took a position as professor of English at Kwansei Gakuin University. He remained there for ten years. During this period he studied Japanese intensively at the Kobe Naganuma Japanese Language

School from 1950-53 [*It could not have escaped his attention that this Naganuma JLS was using the same teaching methods and many of the same texts that had been used by his USN JLS comrades at CU in 1944-1945.*]. The position that he took in Japan required teaching graduate courses in English to non-native speakers, and, in this context, Dr. Teele taught courses ranging over the whole field of English literature, while he himself continued to explore Japanese literature and culture, especially Noh singing, dance, and aspects of the theater, attending Fukuo Noh School in 1954, and again from 1956-60. During a one year leave of absence in the United States, in 1955-56, he did further post-doctoral work in literary Japanese under Serge Elisseev at Harvard. Finally in 1960 he left Japan, for family reasons, to take a teaching post at Southwestern University in Georgetown, Texas.

In 1961, the University of Texas was building up an Asian Center under the directorship of Dr. Edgar Polomé who approached Dr. Teele to invite him to participate in the establishment of this Center by expanding the already existing South Asia offerings to the field of East Asian languages and literatures. Dr. Teele, appointed Visiting Associate Professor, gave a particularly strong impulse to the then established sub-committee on the Asian concentration in the College of Arts and Sciences and initiated courses in Chinese and Japanese languages as well as in Chinese and Japanese literature in translation. He also taught the history of the English Language. Dr. Teele remained Visiting Professor until 1963, being reluctant to cut his ties with Southwestern University in Georgetown. In the meantime he was very active in Japanese Studies, publishing papers on the Noh plays and editing an issue on Japanese literature for *Literature East and West*, whose editorship he soon took over.

In 1963, he returned full-time to Southwestern University in Georgetown to assume the Chairmanship of the English department, but in 1965 the Center for Asian Studies at the

University of Texas was able to prevail upon him to return to join the faculty at the Department of Linguistics as a Visiting Professor, with a joint appointment in English. In the meantime, he had achieved major accomplishments at Southwestern University where he had restructured freshman and sophomore English by broadening the curriculum and focusing on a world literature approach. Back at the University of Texas he tried to concentrate on comparative literature, but was also involved in building up the Japanese and Chinese language programs. In 1967, his appointment in the English Department was discontinued and he became a member exclusively on the Linguistics Department and of the Center for Asian Studies. However, he continued to teach linguistically oriented courses in English besides taking care of the first and second year of Chinese. After directing a National Defense Education Act Summer Program in Chinese and Japanese in 1968, he was given tenure on the professorial level and joined the department of Oriental and African Languages and Literatures as a full time member when this department was established in 1969-70. His activities continued to be focused on Chinese and Japanese though he also inaugurated an introductory course in Asian Studies on the freshman level, giving it a broader scope and a more attractive form. He also initiated a number of graduate courses in East Asian languages and served as Acting Chairman of the Department of Oriental and African Languages and Literatures and Acting Director of the Center for Asian Studies in the spring of 1970. From then on, as editor of *Literature East and West* and of the Japanese Series for *Twayne's World Author* series and as reviewer for *Books Abroad* and *Poetry* he became a major contributor to the diffusion of knowledge on Chinese and Japanese literature. He was called upon to chair panels at various national conferences and to serve as bibliographer for these topics for the *MLA Bibliography*.

The following years were marked by continued studies and translations of Japanese poetry and poetic drama as well as work in Chinese drama. He was closely associated with the relevant comparative literature group of the Modern Language Association and contributed several papers on this topic. He also continued as teacher of Japanese and Chinese language and literature and served as graduate adviser in the Department of Oriental and African Languages and Literatures.

His gentle and persuasive manner, his genuine interest in students, and his commitment to following their work step-by-step were highly appreciated and helped considerably in building up the program in Asian Studies at the University of Texas. A humanitarian, Dr. Teale was also involved in extracurricular activities in the service of his fellow man, participating in the activities of the American Civil Liberties Union and the local chapter of the American Association of University professors, while continuing his strong commitment to the work of the Methodist Church as a member of the Board of the Southwest Conference of the Methodist Church, especially concerned with missionary work.

In 1974-75, he was Visiting Professor at Kwansei Gakuin University, where again he taught courses in English and American literature. He took advantage of his presence in Japan to do further research on the *Manuoshu*, preparing a volume on the work of Otomo no Yakamochi for the *Twayne Series of World Authors*. In the meantime, he continued his work as head of the Oriental Literatures Section of the *MLA International Bibliography*, and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Asian Literature Division of the Modern Language Association, expanding and improving representation of Asian literatures in the program at its annual meetings.

The following years were devoted to the pursuit of the same objectives as he chaired the Division of Asian Literatures of the Modern Language

Association in 1976, and the Section on Japanese Literature at one of the regional meetings of the American Oriental Society. The papers he contributed were always rich in content and in scholarship and were always well received by his colleagues. Constantly innovative in his teaching, he started several new courses in the graduate program in Comparative Literature, collaborating with colleagues in English and in Classics, and continuing to advocate better understanding and knowledge of Chinese and Japanese achievements in world literature. His last years in the profession were marked by papers and lectures as he participated in the Japan scholars travel seminars sponsored by the Japan Foundation and the US Japan Friendship Commission. He chaired several panels on Chinese and Japanese literature at national and regional meetings and continued his research on Far Eastern drama and early Japanese poetry.

When a heart attack struck him in the midst of his highly productive activity, he had to retire prematurely. However, as Professor Emeritus of the Department of Oriental and African Languages and Literatures he continued to visit his office regularly and to help the students with whom he was working, giving generously of his time and energy, sometimes at the expense of his health. His students tried to repay their debt of gratitude with the spontaneous and deep affection they felt for him. He continued to enjoy his favorite pastimes – reading and music – often enjoying pleasant evenings at the opera in Houston or at recitals in the Performing Arts Center at the University of Texas. Colleagues who visited him during his final illness were struck by his serenity and by the accuracy of his memory as he continued to direct his thoughts to his work and achievements in the East Asian Program – a program which would not have been so successful without his generous contributions. He passed away quietly on December 5, 1985. He is survived by a son, Nicholas, and a daughter, Helen Rebecca, both of Japan, and several

grandchildren. His oldest son, Christopher, died a few months after Professor Teele's death.

Signed:
William H. Cunningham
President
University of Texas at Austin;
H. Paul Kelley
Secretary
The General Faculty

This Memorial Resolution was prepared by a Special Committee consisting of Professors:
Edgar C. Polomé (Chairman),
M. A. Jazayeri,
and Jeannette L. Faurot

[Ed. Note: This is an old obituary that I found on a web search in 2015. Professor Teele's son Nicholas Teele retired in 2015 from a faculty position in the English Department at Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts, in Japan. He had been on our mailing list since 2004.]

David K. Switzer, Th.D.
Emeritus Professor of
Pastoral Care and Counseling
Perkins School of Theology
Southern Methodist University
OLS 4/2/45-, 1925-2015

The now aged man began life August 28, 1925, and was joyfully welcomed into the Beaumont, Texas home of Horace Swindon Switzer and Helen Kone Switzer, who after the still-birth of their first son, William Kone Switzer, were advised to have no other children. Loved and adored by his parents, he remembered them with great tenderness, "They were as good as gold." They reared their son in the Methodist Church and set an example through acts of justice and mercy in the community. David was blessed by deep friendships with his Ogden Elementary School friends for 75 plus years.

Enrolled in Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, when Pearl Harbor was bombed, he enlisted in the U.S. Marines (Intelligence, 1st Lt.), Active Duty, 1943-1946) and Reserve (1946-1950). He served with distinction and was recruited for the Japanese Language School.

David met Shirley Holmes, the mother of Rebecca and Eric Switzer, and they married when WWII ended. David then entered seminary and served as Assistant Pastor at Haygood Methodist Church (Atlanta, GA). After graduation, he served pastorates

in Texas, beginning with the Elysian Fields Circuit where he practiced "baseball evangelism." Other church appointments included: Mt. Zion and temple (Houston, TX). He loved his time as Chaplain at Southwestern and was one of its longest-serving Chaplains. He also taught psychology as an associate professor. In 1965 he attended Claremont School of Theology in California where he earned the Th.D. degree, while serving as Associate Minister of Pastoral Care at First UMC in Pasadena. From there he was recruited to serve Perkins School of Theology, SMU, as Associate Dean. Seeking to stretch himself and learn more, while at Perkins he participated in a psychiatric residency at Timberlawn Psychiatric Hospital, where he studies family systems, and later served as a consultant and weekend part-time Chaplain. At Timberlawn he developed and supervised a Perkins intern placement, where Perkins students learned about psychiatric illness. For almost thirty years he served in various capacities at Perkins from which he later retired. David interacted with students on the baseball field, basketball court, tennis court, and in the classroom as professor, teammate, counselor, advisor and friend.

Dr. Switzer and Rev. Theresa McConnell married March 12, 1983. They had a wonderful life in ministry together, including shared speaking engagements, love of Christ and the Church, interest in the intersection faith and the human condition, and of course, tennis. Their marriage was blessed with the joy of their life, their daughter Rachel Helen McConnell-Switzer.

David's professional love was the local church. Dr. Switzer sought to prepare clergy to be more effective pastors. Throughout his ministry community involvement was essential. He was instrumental in facilitating the establishment of The Fellowship of Christian Athletes in Houston high schools and on the collegiate level at SMU. He worked well with Alcoholics Anonymous and required his students to visit an open group and other helping organizations to learn about

community resources for extended pastoral care. Along with Mr. Ray Montgomery, Dr. Cliff Jones, Dr. Charles Petty, Dr. Switzer was recognized for a lifetime Achievement Award for his efforts in establishing what is now The Suicide and Crisis Center of Dallas, TX.

A graduate of Southwestern University, Emory University, the University of Texas, and the Southern California School of Theology, Dr. Switzer authored several books: *The Dynamics of Grief* (1970), *The Minister as Crisis Counselor* (1974, 1986 – revised edition), *Pastor, Preacher, Person* (1979), *Parents of the Homosexual* (1980), *Pastoral Care Emergencies* (1989, 2000), *Coming Out as Parents: You and your Homosexual Child* (1996), *Pastoral Care of Gays, Lesbians and Their Families* (1999) and numerous professional publications dealing with the psychological study of grief, death and crisis. He felt honored that several of his books were translated into German, Japanese and most recently, Korean. In his later years he was so thrilled and amazed to discover his writing was still making a positive impact.

Dr. Switzer received the Danforth Foundation Campus Ministries Graduate Fellowship in 1960-61 and was awarded the Southwestern University Alumni Citation of Merit in 1972. In Dallas, Dr. Switzer has served on the boards of directors of Contact Telephone Ministry, Suicide and Crisis Center, Free Medical Clinic, Planned Parenthood, Council on Alcoholism, and Dallas County Mental Health Association. His professional affiliations included the American Association of Pastoral Counselors (Diplomate), The International Association of Pastoral Counselors, The American Psychological Association, and the Dallas Psychological Association. He served on the editorial board of *OMEGA* (international journal), the *Journal of Pastoral Care*, and the *Journal of Religion in Psychotherapy*.

In 1999 David moved to Shreveport, Louisiana, supporting his wife's service in the United Methodist Church of

the Louisiana Conference. David participated in the Noel Memorial, Keithville, and Lakeview United Methodist Churches, to which his wife was appointed. Dealing with the impact of Alzheimer's disease upon his life created a diminished capacity for him. Nonetheless these communities of faith have loved and cared for him and our family and we are deeply grateful and appreciative.

On May 11, 2015, David Switzer died and joined the community of Saints. He was preceded by his parents and his son, David Eric Switzer. He is survived by his immediate family: spouse, Rev. Dr. Theresa McConnell; daughters, Ms. Rebecca Switzer and Rev. Rachel McConnell-Switzer; granddaughters, Dr. Carmen Landau, Ms. Julia Landau, and Ms. Marie Landau; great-grandson, Louie Sotomayor; daughter-in-law, Trisha Switzer.

Thank you, Mr. Hays, for your dedication to this important work. The way David used his Japanese language was as an exchange professor at Kwansei Gakuin University (関西学院大学 in Japan as well as at SMU, Dallas. Whenever he had opportunity he enjoyed speaking Japanese with SMU students or in a restaurant for that matter. He was so delighted that one of his books was translated into Japanese to help pastoral care training. Thank you again for your work.

M. Theresa McConnell, D.Min.
Widow of Dr. David K. Switzer

[Ed. Note: In one of the more amazing coincidences I have encountered, I find and post Professor Roy Teele's "In Memoriam" on the same day that I receive the obituary for David K. Switzer in the mail. Both were devout Methodists. Their time at the USN JLS/OLS overlapped. Although they were in different programs, it would be very likely that they might have met at Methodist services in Boulder in 1945. Then Teele was a professor at Kwansei Gakuin University (関西学院大学 in Japan in the 1950s, where Switzer would be an exchange professor himself. Switzer was an alumnus of Southwestern University, where Teele would later teach in the early 1960s, and where Switzer was a Chaplain. Switzer would later take courses at the University of Texas,

where Teele was a professor. Both were involved in the Methodist Church in Texas. So pardon my jumping to the conclusion that they ought to have known each other. Ships rarely pass in the night on so many occasions without running into each other. Now their obituaries grace the same issue of the newsletter.]

GILVEN MAX SLONIM DIES

Gilven Max Slonim, 87, a retired Navy captain and destroyer squadron commander who was president of a nonprofit foundation concerned with ocean use, died November 22, 2000 at Inova Fairfax Hospital after a heart attack. He lived in Falls Church.

Dr. Slonim retired in 1965 from the office of the chief of Naval Operations, after a career as a wartime intelligence officer and combat commander. He began his Navy service at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo before World War II and was stationed at Pearl Harbor when it was bombed [Slonim attended the USN JLS in Tokyo, 1939-41.1.

During the war, he served in the Pacific on the staffs of Navy Adms. William Halsey and Raymond Spruance. He participated in intelligence operations that lead to the bombing of Tokyo in 1942 by Doolittle's Raiders and the shooting down in 1943 of the plane carrying Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto, the leader of the Japanese fleet who had planned the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Dr. Slonim was an adviser to Spruance leading up to the Battle of Midway, considered the turning point of the war in the Pacific. In 1945, he was senior interpreter at the Japanese surrender ceremony.

Dr. Slonim commanded ships that included the *Irwin* during the Korean War and was commander of a destroyer squadron during the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1962. He was chief of staff to the commander of the 3rd Fleet in Hawaii.

His honors included a Legion of Merit, Bronze Star and Navy Commendation Medal.

Dr. Slonim was a native of Duluth, Minn., and a 1932

graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. After he retired, he was director of university relations at Long Island University, special assistant to the president of the Naval League of the United States and public relations director of Central Charge Services.

He received a doctorate in human sciences from the Minneapolis-based Walden University in 1987.

He taught courses in humanities and ocean sciences for the University of Virginia and founded the Oceanic Education Foundation in 1970. He wrote articles about public policy and the oceans.

His marriage to Louise Slonim ended in divorce. His second wife, Frances Dim Slonim, died in 1994.

Survivors include three children from his first marriage, retired Navy Lt. Cmdr. Richard G. Slonim of Charleston, S.C., David R. Slonim of Savannah, Ga., and Patricia S. Gordon of Falls Church; a brother, retired Navy Capt. Charles E. Slonim of Manassas; and three grandchildren.

The Washington Post
November 26, 2000

[Ed. Note: Gilven Slonim was one of the Tokyo-trained USN JLOs who were legends to the later Harvard, Berkeley and Boulder – trained JLOs. In September 1942, Lt. j.g. Slonim reported with Lieutenants "Tex" Baird and Allyn Cole and j.g.s Roenigk, Benedict, and Bromley, as well as Cpt. Holcomb, USMC to Station HYPO. Cdr. Rochefort took them to where Cpt. Red Lasswell and Lt. Cdr. Fullinwider were working and told them to start "breaking Japanese codes."¹

He was in a position to have met, mentored, and managed a large number of USN JLS/OLS graduates during the war and was involved with many of the most important operations during early operations in the Pacific, some of which involved a great many Boulder-trained JLOs. As with Baird's, Finnegen's, and other Tokyo USN JLO's obituaries, I believe that notice of their careers should be on these pages.

¹ Stephen E. Maffeo, *U.S. Navy Codebreakers, Linguists, and Intelligence Officers Against Japan, 1910-1941: A Biographical Dictionary*. (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2015): 212.