

# The Interpreter

Archives, University of Colorado at Boulder Libraries

Number 84A

★ Remember September 11, 2001 ★

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February 15, 2005

## 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.*

## The Chinese Program, Part III

After graduating from the Language School, I was stationed in Washington, DC, in one of the Quonset huts that then clogged the Mall, sharing working space with the OSS, precursor to the later CIA. Our job was to translate messages coming in from the Nationalist headquarters of Chiang Kai-shek. This did not last very long, for the War was soon over and I was discharged from the service.

I then returned to receive my undergraduate degree at Hamilton College in Clinton, NY. For my graduate training I entered the Department of Indic and Far Eastern Languages at Yale University, majoring in Chinese and Oriental Art History. I graduated in 1948, in the midst of the McCarthy era, when American sinologists were under attack for being insufficiently sympathetic to the Chinese Nationalist cause. I was enrolled at Peking University,

and was packing and preparing to sail to China, when the city fell to the Communists. Japan also, under General MacArthur, was not open to scholars. I was granted a Fulbright scholarship to study Tang Dynasty literature at the University of London. However, by this time the impossibility of gaining access to the Orient for study, plus the ominous official outlook at home regarding oriental studies, led to a drastic decision to change my professional direction. Since I had in the past shown a talent for the visual arts, and they, at that juncture, appeared no more risky than oriental studies, I turned down the Fulbright Grant and entered art school. (To be cont'd)

Joseph Burgess  
OLS 1945  
Mandarin Chinese

## Medicos Recalled: In Boulder and Chichi Jima

Another thought I had recently was to ask if anyone had stories about the Doctor Dunleavy who was on duty in Boulder during our course [LT, (MC) Kenneth J. Dunlavy, USNR, Junior Medical Officer, Naval Units, 1943-1944]. We understood that he was an OB-GYN. Imagine being stuck in the middle of the country with a thousand men and lo, 100 women are suddenly assigned to your tender care. Dr. (Cdr.?) Dunleavy had an impish wit.

My most vivid memory is of returning from December leave very sick with the flu, as were most of the returnees. Dr. Dunleavy sent me to the Community Hospital and treated me with a large mustard plaster on my chest. Even in 1943 I thought that was pretty medieval. But memorable.

Change of subject:

You have read of *Flyboys*, the best-selling account of the atrocities on Chichi Jima. Another book was published about the same time called *Sorties into Hell: the Secret War*

on *Chichijima*, by Chester Hearn. That one is based on the inquiry records from Co. Rixey's command on Chichi, while *Flyboys* is based on the trial records from Guam. The pictures in *Sorties* are the same one that are in Nort's scrapbook, as they were given to him by Dr. Poutasse, the Navy Doc on Chichi when Nort was there. Nort is pictured on page 59 along with Fred Savory, a native of Chichi and a Japanese soldier who had lived in the U.S. They were the three interpreters. I have run across Nort's carbon copies of letters from one of the miscreants trying to explain and absolve himself.

Marylou S. Williams  
JLS 1944

[Ed. Note: Thanks for the email.]

## Andie L. Knutson, (1911-1985) Professor of Behavioral Sciences, Emeritus

Andie Knutson, JLS 1944, was born on a homestead in a remote area of Minnesota. He worked his way through the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1938 with a major in social psychology. Upon graduation, he worked in the field of opinion research. When the United States entered World War II, he went first with the Office of War Information in Washington, D.C., and subsequently to the Navy. He learned Japanese and was assigned to the Office of Naval Intelligence. Following the war, he enrolled in graduate study at Princeton. Here he worked most closely with Hadley Cantril, one of the outstanding early scholars in the field of public-opinion research.

Knutson was a pioneer in application of psychological- and behavioral-science techniques to the study of health beliefs and practices. While in graduate school at Princeton, he served as Associate Director of the Office

of Public Opinion Research and, immediately after he received the Ph.D., he was recruited by the Public Health Service to head its Research and Evaluation Branch. Subsequently, he became Chief of the Behavioral Studies Section, where he directed an influential program that developed several outstanding research workers as well as providing invaluable information on the acceptance of sound health practices.

The solution to public-health problems frequently resides in the behavioral rather than the medical area. Faculty in the School of Public Health perceived a need in the curriculum for greater emphasis on the behavioral sciences. They learned also that the Russell Sage Foundation supported special programs for training in the application of the behavioral sciences to the health field. The Foundation regarded Knutson as one of the very top behavioral scientists working on health problems in the United States, and in 1957, enthusiastically awarded the University a grant for his appointment to the faculty of the School of Public Health.

When he arrived at Berkeley, there was no program in Behavioral Sciences for public-health graduate students directly identified with this area. He began such a program by instituting two courses in behavioral research methods for MPH students in 1960. By the time of his retirement in 1977, the Behavioral Science Program was well developed. A curriculum was in place that included courses in health-relevant behavioral theory, behavioral research methods at the master's and doctoral level, community mental health, substance-abuse prevention, and special seminars for master's and doctoral students. (to be cont'd)

W.H. Bruvold, J.A. Clausen,  
W. Griffiths, 1986, University of  
California: In Memoriam

\*Gene Sosin is a Columbia grad.

## Letter to Beasley

The recent article in *The Interpreter* [March 1 2004, sorry for the delay.] brought to mind my own interaction with British Naval officers during the early Occupation.

As a 1945 graduate of the US Army Military Intelligence Language School, I arrived in Tokyo in early 1946, and was assigned to ATIS as a translator, working and living in the NYK Building. Another officer (Joe Klein) and I were assigned a spartan office with four cots, and shortly thereafter, our roommates

arrived, British naval officers Edge Semmons and Derek Draughn. Each day, Joe went off to Radio Tokyo, I remained in the building doing translations of periodicals, while Edge and Derek wandered off to some British office in Tokyo (not Yokosuka) – all of us being involved in the use of our language training. We remained roommates until mid-1946, when Joe returned to the States, I was assigned an involvement with repatriation work at the ports of Uraga, Hario, Hakodate, and Maizuru (until September 1947), and lost touch with Edge and

Derek. As an aside, during that early period, we also explored the resort areas of Atami and the Hakone region (and frequented the Fujiya and Naraya hotels in Miyamoshita with Edge and Derek on a number of breaks).

The article by Mr. Crispin referred to the German nationals interned at Hakone. I recall that they were billeted at the Hakone Hotel in Hakone-machi and were quite belligerent to us as we approached their remarkable view of Lake Ashi, and its perfect reflection of Fuji-san [Ed. Note: No 'I only fought the Russians' attitude there, I

suppose]. As we also visited Gora, the last stop on that line beyond Miyamoshita, we encountered a German national colony, which made the four of us feel all the more uncomfortable.

I have digressed from the purpose of this letter. First, the NYK also billeted a few Soviet linguists (trained at a language school in Vladivostok), but Edge and Derek were, as I recall, the only British linguists living there. Much has been written in recent years about the US training of Japanese linguists by our Army, perhaps due to the

well-deserved (but belated) credit being given to the role of the Japanese-Americans (and Canadians of Japanese ancestry) linguists who played a vital role in the success of WWII and the Occupation. I only recall that Edge and Derek received their language training in England, but my memory is vague on the particulars. Perhaps you can enlighten us on their training program or refer me to whatever publications explore that subject.

My second inquiry relates to Edge and Derek. Might you have encountered them? I stayed in

touch with Edge because his residence was in a smaller community, Plymouth, from which the local post office was able to forward letters to him. In fact, Edge stayed in the British Foreign Service, and during the 1970s, I tracked him down in Israel. But by the time I arrived there, he had just been assigned to India. Are you able to shed any light on the current whereabouts of either or both of them? [No luck]

Allen H. Meyer  
US Army MIS

## James E. Gunn OLS 3-8/45

Thanks for the call and the e-mail. You and your assistants have done a remarkable job of finding all the information listed in the files you attached (which came through fine). I wish I recalled the names of my classmates other than Chuck Cook (whom I intend to write).

One learns too late to keep a journal and the names of people you're likely to forget. Maybe Chuck was better. Do you have a roster of students by class?

The only teacher I can remember (he probably was released from the Japanese internment camp) was named Suzuki (I note there was a Suzuki listed on your 2002 reunion), and mostly because he told us that the name was so common that there was a saying, "As the dog s\*\*\*s under the bridge, so you will find a Suzuki in every village."

James E. Gunn  
OLS 3-8/45

[We sent him a '44-'46 entrance roster. More from him later. DMH]