**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.

**Members of the OLS Class of ’45**

**Part 3**

The following people entered the OLS May 16, 1944:

11. **Jethro Robinson**, but I am pretty sure he entered with us and graduated with us. He was an extremely bright fellow and learned easily. I don’t think he worked very hard at Japanese, but nevertheless became competent. He was a physical wreck, at least in appearance, and not the typical Navy or Marine type. He was short, stocky, a bit awkward in movement, but very keen of mind. He already knew Greek and Latin, and, I seem to remember, German and French. Like many, perhaps most, OLS students, he had waivers for physical defects. He was virtually blind without his glasses, which were the thickest I have ever seen. He elected to be commissioned as a Marine Second Lieutenant rather than a Navy Ensign, and had his Marine uniforms, even his shirts tailored to his individual contours to emphasize the Marine spit-and-polish requirement. I saw him in Japan a time or two but know nothing of his subsequent history.

12. And I, **Morris Cox**, was also in the May 16 entering class and graduated in August 1945. I had tried to get in the Navy earlier but was turned down because I (as noted above) am virtually colorblind. Finally, I heard about JLS, went to Washington, managed to get to see Hindmarsh, and was accepted on the spot when he learned I was Phi Beta Kappa at Duke. I told him I was colorblind, and his response was “No problem.” I reported to Boulder two weeks later, and sure enough, my request for a waiver was approved. I was, like everyone else, thoroughly vetted by the FBI. After graduation in August 1945 and Advanced Intelligence School in New York (along with Kerr, Reeves, Judah, and perhaps others of the class), I went to JICPOA at Pearl Harbor, then to NavTechJap at Yokosuka. Hostilities over, there was little work to be done, and my time in Japan was largely holiday. I had a jeep, a pass to go anywhere, very little duty, and managed to see most of Japan. I was very fortunate, and very grateful to the Navy for introducing me to the world. I was discharged in May 1946 and returned to the English Department of Clemson University, got a Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, served 19 years as Head of the English Department at Clemson and 11 years as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, retired and went to Law School at the age of 65, graduated in 1984, took the Bar exams, and have been practicing law in Clemson ever since. When Tom Carr and John Catt died, I lost all touch with my OLS colleagues. If any are still living, I should love to hear from them.

H. Morris Cox, Jr.
OLS 1945

**Obituary:**

**J. Stillson Judah OLS 1945**

Stillson Judah was a distinguished emeritus professor at the Pacific School of Religion. He served as Librarian and lecturer in the History of Religions for PSR. He was the first full time trained librarian at PSR and also served as the Graduate Theological Union Librarian.

During World War II, Dr. Judah helped reorganize the library centers at the Japanese Relocation Centers. He attended Japanese Language School and learned how to speak and write Japanese and served in Navy Intelligence as a Lieutenant while working for PSR. In 1955, the World Council of Churches sent Judah to Europe to organize the International Association of Theological Libraries. In his book on the History of PSR, Christian Seed in Western Soil, Dr. Harlan Hogue says of Judah, he “made available in one place the total listing of all the theological libraries of the Bay Area…. From 1963 to 1965, Dr. Judah was the major resource technician in the establishment of the Bibliographical Center for the GTU.”

More significantly for devotees of Srila Prabhupada, Dr. Judah was one of the first American Scholars to take serious interest in the Krishna consciousness movement and visited Srila Prabhupada several times. His book, Hare Krishna and the Counterculture, (1974) was the first academic study of the Hare Krishnas....

Jagadananda dasa
Chakra.Org.
Champions of Krishna
Army
October 15, 2000

[Ed. Note: The rest of the obit is dedicated to lengthy reviews of his book and comments by prominent Krishnas. For the entire obit, see: http://www.chakra.org/articles/2000/10/15] Oddly, dates of birth and death did not appear in this obituary. I suspect that Mr. Judah died in October of 2000. I am sorry that we did not find him for Mr. Cox before he passed away.

**Lt. Cdr. K.D. Ringle**

**Naval Intelligence Gathered & Disregarded**

**Part II: Loyalists & Spies**

Lieutenant Commander Ringle conducted his investigation with an unusual candor in the Japanese American neighborhoods, explaining his identity and mission, and was welcomed into Japanese American homes where he encountered sympathy for his efforts and compatible worries regarding the militarist ambitions of Imperial Japan. Lt. Cdr. Ringle was as gratified to find Japanese Americans loyal, as they were to have the trust of a government official. They provided him with lists of pro-American and pro-Japanese organizations, as well as membership lists and books of extreme pro Imperial Japanese organizations, such as the “Black Dragon Society.” Ringle attended civic association dinners and visited homes, and was invited to ceremonies where Japanese Americans proudly expressed their allegiance and to patriotic send-off dinners for sons who enlisted in the US armed forces.

Within the Japanese community, there were genuine spies, some of whom were resident aliens, some American citizens. Lt. Cdr. Ringle estimated that less than 3 percent of the Japanese American population, or some 3,500 nationally, were spies or informants. In order to expand his knowledge of the Imperial Japanese espionage network in America, Ringle burgled the Japanese Consulate in Los Angeles in the early spring of 1941. “We couldn’t possibly have been caught,” Ringle once remarked to his son. “We had the police outside watching. We had
The FBI. We even had our own safecracker. We checked him out of prison for the job.” The actual break-in involved only a few men, one of whom guarded the elevators downstairs. They entered the consular offices with skeleton keys and made their way to a safe in the back, which they opened with the help of the borrowed safecracker. They removed and photographed everything in the safe, then replaced each item in their original order. Then the crew

adapted from ken ringle,
“What Did You Do Before The War, Dad,”
Washington Post, December 6, 1981

Stoffle’s ‘Awful Waffle’ Shop
[I was a student at CU from 1935 until 1940 and am an OLS graduate of 1944. As an undergraduate I worked at the Sink when Francis and Nell Le Baron were owners and managers. Great people to work for. I also worked at ‘Stoffle’s Awful Waffle Shop’, as we endearingly called it (Manager a Mrs. Owens). It was on the NE corner of 13th, or was it 12th?; and College, just west of the Beta Theta Pi House. Your assignment, should you choose to accept it, is to research that site. I would appreciate whatever you can come up with.

PS: Greetings to Marylou and Nort Williams]

The Stoffle Grocery was established on 1100 13th Street in 1928 and sold groceries until 1931, when it changed into Stoffle’s Restaurant. Stoffle’s ‘Awful Waffle’ Shop served students and residents of the Hill until 1939, managed by Mrs. Fariba Owen (cook).

In 1939, Donald and Fariba Owen bought the restaurant from W. Merton Stoffle and renamed it Owen’s Sandwich Shoppe. It was in this configuration that most of the JLS/OLS crowd will remember it, along with decades of CU students. The new shop soon became one of the most popular places to “go coking”.


After 1966, a series of franchised restaurants have occupied that corner. During the heyday of the “People’s Republic of Boulder”, between departed, undetected.

[To Be Continued, II of VI]