



THE MISLS Album





*Where the M7  
Boys Were Sent*









## THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED

To the Graduates of the MISLS who gave their lives  
in the performance of their duties ● ● ● ● ● ●

THEY, WHO HAD ALL TOO GOOD CAUSE TO  
KNOW THE IMPERFECTIONS OF THE LAND OF  
THEIR BIRTH ● THEY, WHO NEVERTHELESS  
CHOSE TO OFFER THEIR SPECIAL SKILLS FOR ITS  
SERVICE ● THEY, WHO WORKED ARDUOUSLY  
DESPITE ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES, TO GIVE  
THEIR SKILLS DIRECTION AND PURPOSE ● THEY,  
WHO WHEN CAME THE TIME TO MAKE THE  
SUPREME CHOICE ELECTED TO PERFORM, AT  
THE COST OF THEIR LIVES, THEIR TASKS SO VI-  
TAL IN THE SCHEME OF THEIR COUNTRY'S EF-  
FORTS.

*"From these honored dead we take increased  
devotion to that cause for which they gave the  
last full measure of devotion."*

—LINCOLN, GETTYSBURG ADDRESS





## A MESSAGE

To all members and former members of the MISLS:

As we mark the 55th month since the activation of the Military Intelligence Service Language School, I send to each of you my personal greeting and express my sincere appreciation of your service and cooperation with the School.

From the time of its establishment at the Presidio of San Francisco, California on 1 November 1941 through successive transfers to Camp Savage, Minnesota on 25 May 1942 and Fort Snelling, Minnesota on 15 August 1944, this school has served our country well in war and in peace. This has required painstaking and conscientious work on the part of the Staff, the Faculty, Civilian Employees, Soldiers and the Graduates themselves, numbering more than five thousand, who went into the field. To each of you who have had a part in this School, I say that I feel we have thus far discharged these obligations in the best traditions of the Army.

But while we may find satisfaction in our performance to date, we cannot pause in our work, for it is not done. And it will not be done until final and everlasting peace is won. Until that time we must stay on the job giving to it the best we have. Our record thus far must spur us to greater service in the days ahead.

Very sincerely yours,



KAI E. RASMUSSEN  
Colonel, CAC  
Commandant



# *Contents*

●  
ORGANIZATION PAGE 6-25  
History of MISLS, Organization, Staff

●  
PRESIDIO PAGE 26-33  
Officers, Original Instructors, Students

●  
SAVAGE PAGE 34-59  
Barracks, Military and Academic, Snapshots

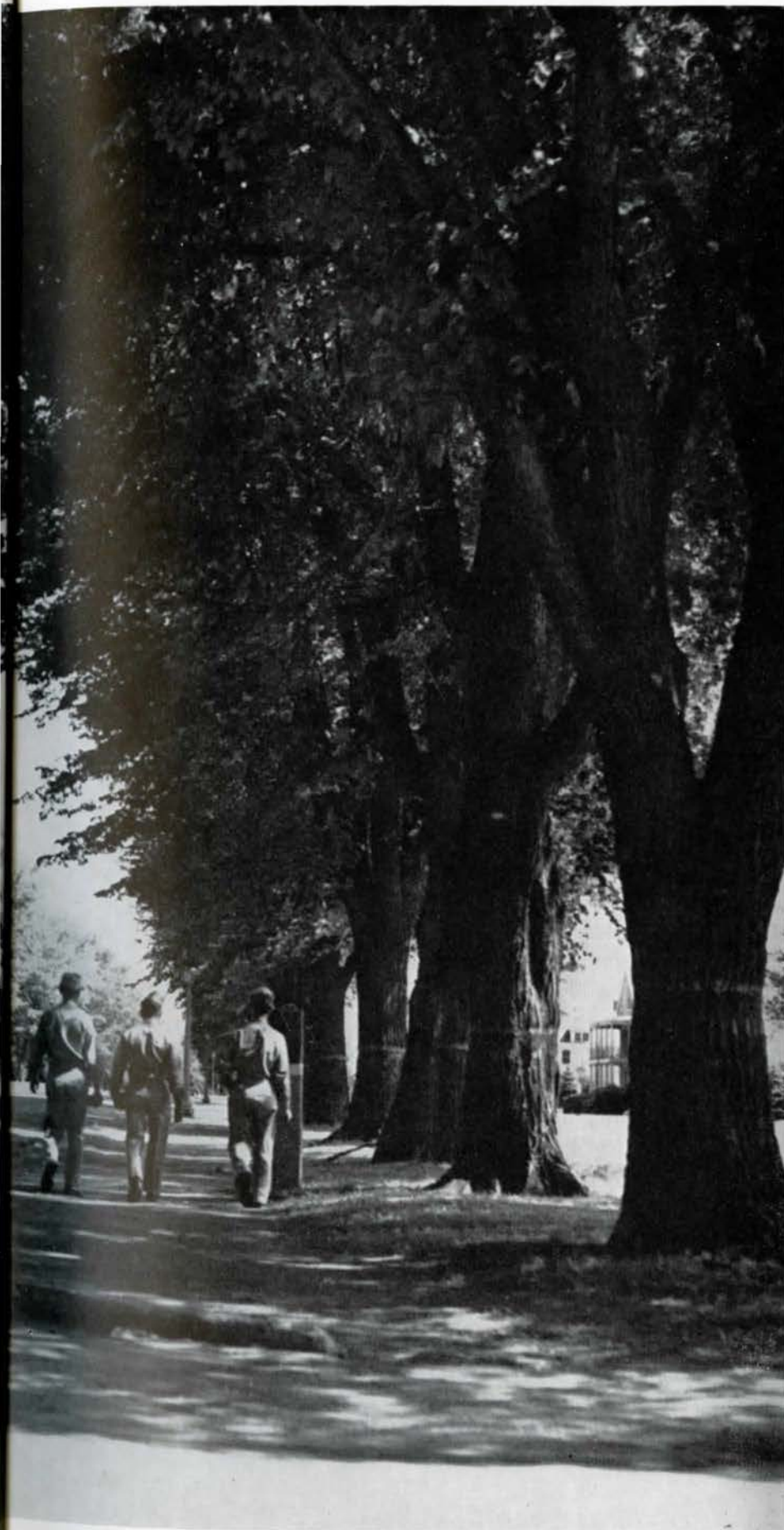
●  
SNELLING PAGE 60-99  
Buildings, Staff, Military, Academic, Off-Duty

●  
OVERSEAS PAGE 100-123  
Theaters, Combat, V-J Day, Occupational









## PART ONE

# *Organization*



HISTORY OF MISLS



ORGANIZATION CHART

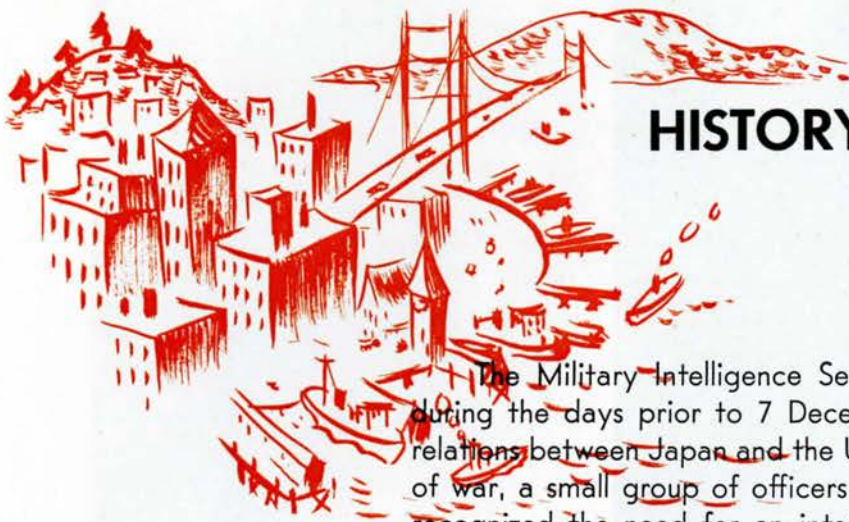


WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF



MISLS STAFF AND FACULTY





## HISTORY OF MISLS

The Military Intelligence Service Language School was conceived during the days prior to 7 December 1941. Considering the strained relations between Japan and the United States, and the immediate threat of war, a small group of officers with a previous tour of duty in Japan recognized the need for an intelligence unit to combat the difficulties which would occur in the process of going to war with Japan. This group of officers was headed by Brigadier General John Weckerling and Colonel Kai E. Rasmussen, then Lieutenant Colonel and Captain respectively. Japan's war strategy and orders would be in a foreign tongue. In the actual prosecution of war, intelligence work would not be successful without the knowledge of the Japanese language. Someone must do the work.

A nucleus for a school was established under the strictest military secrecy. Brigadier General Weckerling and Colonel Rasmussen, at that time on duty with the Fourth Army Intelligence staff, foresaw that qualified Japanese language personnel would be essential. Caucasian personnel qualified in the language were dishearteningly few, and with the crisis rapidly approaching, there was little time to train additional Caucasian personnel. It was then that the decision was made to use Nisei (Americans of Japanese ancestry) to solve the linguistic problems presented by contact with Japan. It was admittedly a gamble for the United States, for many believed then that the Nisei could not be trusted to stand the acid test of battle employment against their own race and blood.

It was hoped at first that there would be enough Japanese-speaking Nisei so that only a few weeks' review in general Japanese vocabulary and a little instruction in military Japanese terminology and combat intelligence would be sufficient to fit them for field duty. These hopes did not materialize. After a survey of the first 3,700 Nisei, it was found that only three per cent were accomplished linguists, only about another four per cent were proficient and a further three per cent could be useful only after a prolonged period of training. The Americanization of the Nisei on the Pacific Coast had advanced more rapidly than the United States public was aware. It quickly became evident that a special training school would be required to make the Nisei reasonably useful to the armed forces as Japanese linguists. Even Nisei well qualified in general Japanese had to be trained in military vocabulary and forms of writing.



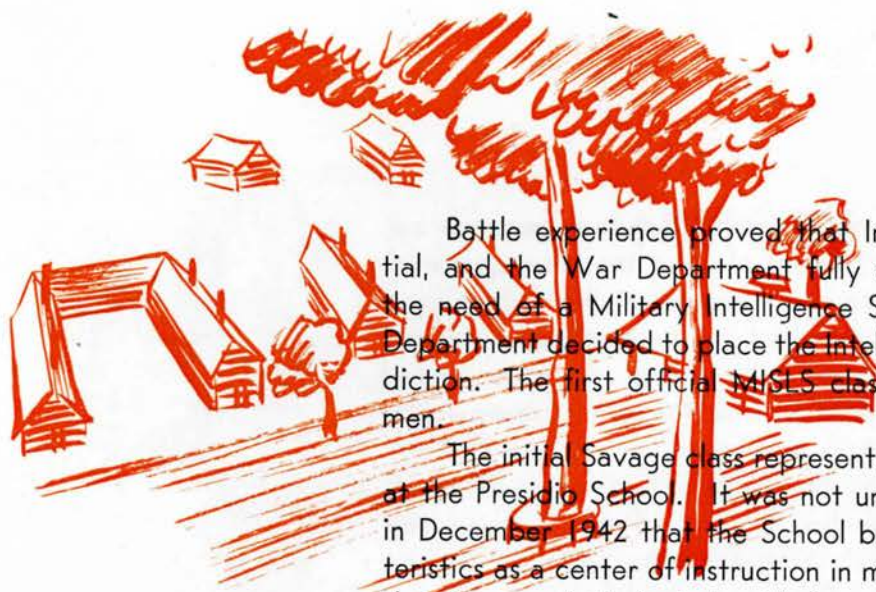
The mustering of loyal Nisei qualified in the Japanese language became the primary difficulty. The screening of all of the Nisei personnel conscripted through Selective Service and stationed at the various army units on the Pacific Coast was accomplished. A personal interview and examination was given each Nisei soldier in the service. It was on one of these screening tours that the former Nisei Director of Academic Training at Fort Snelling, Major John F. Aiso, was found.

On the same trip, Pfc Arthur Kaneko, who later became a lieutenant, was located and found to be a qualified linguist. These two and two civilian instructors, Akira Oshida and Shigeya Kihara, were ear-marked for the teaching staff of the School. The four worked feverishly preparing textbooks and class room exercises for the Japanese language course.

On 1 November 1941 the Fourth Army Intelligence School opened with an additional civilian instructor, Tetsuo Imagawa, and 60 students. The School consisted of a Commandant, an Adjutant, a cadre of three NCOs, eight civilian instructors and 60 enlisted students. At this time John Aiso, then Pfc, was discharged into the Enlisted Reserve Corps to assume duties as Chief Instructor. Of the 60, 58 were Nisei and two were Caucasians who had previous language training. At the outbreak of the war with Japan on 7 December 1941 the School was struggling along in a remote converted hangar at Crissy Field in the Presidio. With the actual prosecution of the war started, studies were intensified. Subsequently, 15 of the students were relieved of their studies because of failure to meet the exacting requirements. Commencement found 45 of the original 60 graduating with 35 of them being sent to the Pacific Theater of Operations, in the Guadalcanal area and Alaskan area. These 35 language specialists, being pioneers in this field, left without any ratings whatsoever since there were no existing T/O's for work of this kind. Not until a year later, when their work was recognized by various Division and Army commanders, did they receive their first stripes. The first campaign in which the men proved themselves was the Battle of Guadalcanal. These "guinea pig" language specialists were also instrumental in translating the Imperial Japanese Navy Battle Plans, which proved to be the deciding factor in the United States Navy's dealing the Japanese Fleet its worst defeat in naval history off the northeast coast of the Philippines.

By the time the first class was graduated, the teaching staff had increased to eight civilian instructors. Owing to the subsequent mass exodus of Japanese Americans from the West Coast for security reasons and because of a need for increased facilities for the School, the Fourth Army Intelligence School was deactivated. The teaching staff, increased by the remaining graduates, became the instructor cadre for Camp Savage, which was undergoing activation by the War Department in Minnesota.





Battle experience proved that Intelligence Corps men were essential, and the War Department fully acknowledged the importance and the need of a Military Intelligence School. It was then that the War Department decided to place the Intelligence School under its direct jurisdiction. The first official MISLS class began on 1 June 1942 with 200 men.

The initial Savage class represented little change from the curriculum at the Presidio School. It was not until the second class got under way in December 1942 that the School began to take on its special characteristics as a center of instruction in military Japanese. It has been found that to expect students to obtain a grasp of both military and general-usage language was to demand too much of them, and with the second Savage class, the stress was laid on the military side.

The third class opened in the summer of 1943, after the entire school system had been re-organized into three divisions: upper, middle and lower, according to the student's abilities. At this time the Military Research and Liaison Section, headed by Akira Oshida, and the Translation Section, under Yutaka Munakata, were set up. In July 1943, the MISLS consisted of 23 academic sections; in October of that year it had jumped to 41. By graduation time for the third class, 46 sections were in session.

This third class was also the first to contain a separate officer candidates class of 35 Caucasians with previous background in Japanese either as the result of training at the Army's Intensive Japanese Language School at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor or residence in Japan. Most of these 35 were commissioned as Second Lieutenants for duty as language officers with the teams of Nisei enlisted men turned out by the School. The class also included several special groups: nine officers and seven enlisted men of the Canadian Army took the course, as did ten Marine Corps officers, who were graduates of the Navy's Japanese language school at the University of Colorado in Boulder. Twenty-four members of the third class were sent to Fort Benning upon graduation for paratroop training and upon their return were assigned to field units as airborne interpreters.

The fourth and last Savage class, begun in January 1944, brought the School to peak size while in Savage: 52 academic sections as of July 1944, with 27 civilian and 65 enlisted instructors. With this class the Upper-Middle-Lower divisions scheme was replaced by the so-called "collegiate" (for their resemblance to the separate college within a university) divisions identified alphabetically, with no distinction among them as to student abilities. At the same time, the academic term was lengthened from six to nine months. Once again an officer candidates



class of 107 students was included in the total of 1,100 in attendance. A class of officers, undergoing special training for work with the Office of Strategic Services, and one of school undergraduates, graduates and men from the Navy and Paratroopers receiving instruction in "crash intelligence," were among the special groups included in the fourth class.

Naturally, this balloon-like expansion of the School required increased facilities. A gradual program of construction which had added barracks and classrooms to the original plant was sharply accelerated with the addition of 36 new classrooms, several barracks, five BOQs (also used to house enlisted instructors and officer candidates), a radio shack for the super-secret radio monitoring activities, a mess hall, a theater and auditorium, a gymnasium with full athletic equipment and an officers' mess.

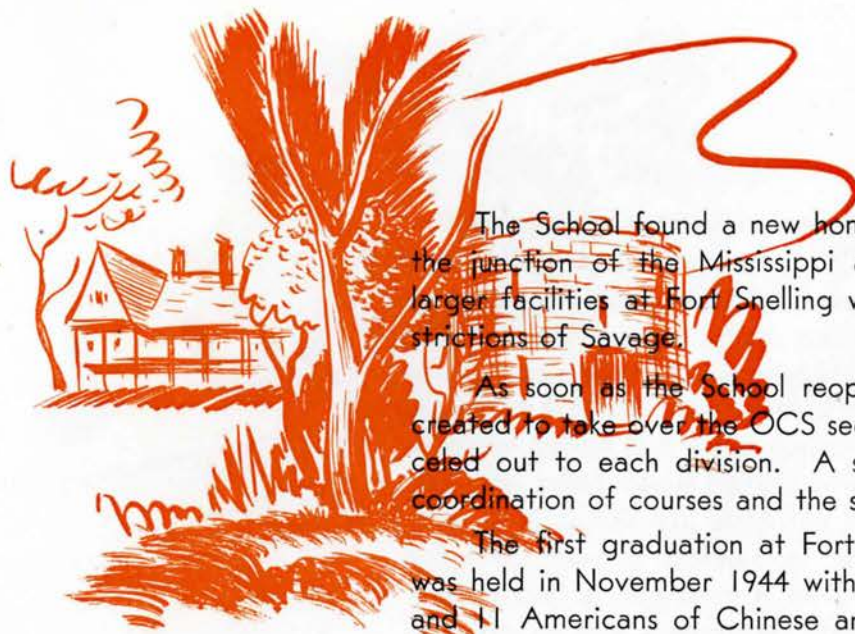
By the fall of 1944, the MISLS was an established service school which had turned out some 1,600 enlisted graduates, 142 officer candidates, and 53 officers, who had had courses in reading, writing, and speaking Japanese; translation, interpretation, and interrogation; captured document analysis; *heigo* (Japanese military and technical terms); Japanese geography and map reading; radio monitoring; social, political, economic, and cultural background of Japan; *sosho* (cursive writing); and order of Battle of the Japanese army.

In the spring of 1943, two celebrated dignitaries paid a visit to Camp Savage. First came Major General George V. Strong, at that time Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, on the War Department General Staff, followed by Honorable Joseph C. Grew, former United States ambassador to Japan who addressed a special assembly of the School. The importance of such visits as these to the students, who for reasons of war-time security had to do their jobs out of the spotlight of publicity and who nevertheless needed to be impressed with the essentiality of those jobs, cannot be calculated.

Savage "alumni" will probably long remember the dramatic retreat ceremonies at which overseas-bound graduates were given their send-offs. With the entire School Battalion dressed up at a stiff "Present Arms," the outbound teams marched down the center of the improvised parade grounds to receive the good wishes of the Commandant and his staff.

Despite the enlargement and improvement of Camp Savage, facilities were inadequate and overtaxed. A large part of the Camp supply and administrative functions were handled through Fort Snelling. Logic and expediency clearly pointed to a move to this permanent Army installation, at that time standing only partially occupied and offering by virtue of its location and facilities many more conveniences than Camp Savage could hope to match.





The School found a new home in historic Fort Snelling, situated at the junction of the Mississippi and the Minnesota Rivers. Now the larger facilities at Fort Snelling would alleviate to some extent the restrictions of Savage.

As soon as the School reopened at Fort Snelling, Division E was created to take over the OCS sections, which heretofore had been parceled out to each division. A separate OCS Division facilitated the coordination of courses and the standardization of instruction.

The first graduation at Fort Snelling and the ninth of the School was held in November 1944 with 382 Americans of Japanese ancestry and 11 Americans of Chinese ancestry receiving their diplomas.

Soon after this, a group of instructors was relieved for an important assignment at Camp Ritchie, Maryland. This was the first of such faculty depletions. It was followed by appointments to the Infantry OCS at Fort Benning, Georgia, top priority overseas assignments, and, after V-J Day discharges from the service.

The Chinese Division was organized in February of 1945 and placed under the Training School for administrative purposes. This division must be distinguished from the classes of Americans of Chinese ancestry in the regular divisions. The latter were trained in the Japanese language while the Chinese Division received training in Chinese.

In June 1945, the WAC sections were activated. This was to be the first and last group of WACs to be trained at the School. Their curriculum followed that of the regular six-month course given to the men with the exception of the oral subjects which were omitted. Since the WACs could not be used as interpreters and interrogators, they were trained only in the written language to qualify as translators.

After the defeat of the German forces in Europe, all the might of the U. S. Armed Forces was turned on the Japanese enemy in the Pacific. Acceleration of operations in the Pacific meant a need for more and more linguists. At the MISLS, the only source of these linguists, every effort had to be made to prepare the men and get them out as fast as it was humanly possible.

The terms of all sections were shortened considerably, in some cases from six to eight weeks. Not only was every daylight hour given to instruction and evenings to supervised study; but Saturday morning hours ordinarily utilized for examinations were also scheduled for instruction. Instructors were placed on duty every evening, not merely to supervise study, but also to tutor the students. This was actually a return to the former six-month course for the nine-month sections.



To meet new demands, the oral language course was organized. This was a radical departure from the fundamental ideas of the MISLS, where the emphasis was primarily on the training of men to work in written Japanese and only incidentally in the spoken tongue. In spite of the limitations of oral linguists, it was realized that they would be valuable and needed in combat and in the initial phases of occupation in the Pacific. With this in mind, the Oral Language School, designated as Division F, was activated in July 1945.

Subsequent to V-J Day, there was a shift in emphasis from Military Japanese to general Japanese, and in particular, to Civil Affairs Japanese. The unconditional surrender of Japan did not in the least lessen the demand for Japanese language personnel. On the contrary, quantitatively and qualitatively, the demand became more insistent. Replacements for earlier graduates who were eligible for discharge became imperative. Civil affairs language work called for language men of higher caliber than that demanded by combat intelligence.

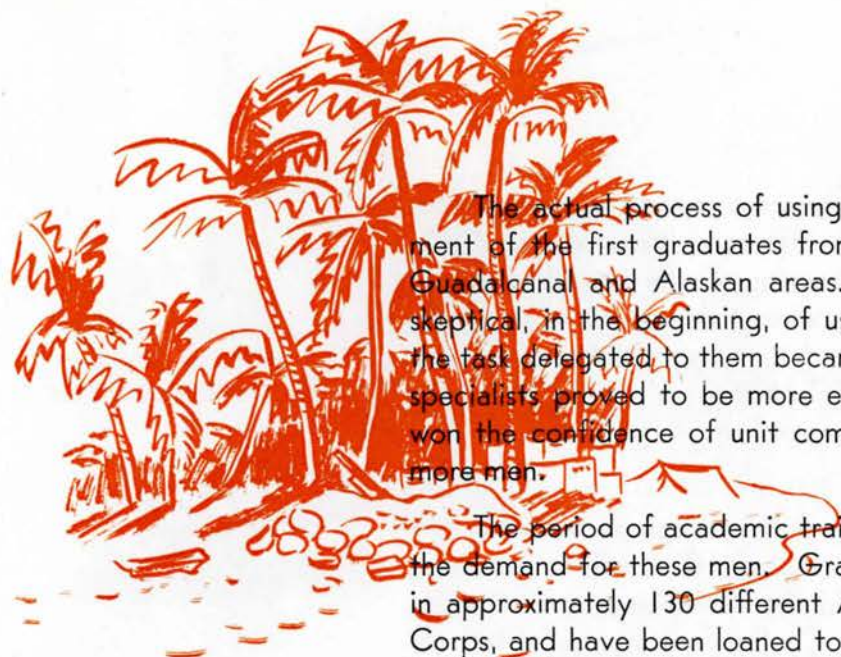
To meet these needs, the curricula were revamped. The School term was set at six months for all sections. Military Japanese courses such as military reading, field service regulations, applied tactics, captured documents, military interpretation and PW interrogation were dropped and courses like *Heigo* were cut to the minimum in time and content. The hours assigned to these subjects were given to the general Japanese courses. Reading and translation of the *Naganuma Readers*, Japanese to English translation, and Chinese characters and dictation were scheduled for every academic period. New courses like Civil Affairs terms and Japanese Government and Administration were added. New teaching materials were prepared to take care of the shift from military to civil Japanese. The job of winning the war had been finished but the job of winning the peace had yet to be accomplished.

In October 1945, a Korean language class was initiated with Lt Calvin Kim in charge. The class started with seven enlisted men and one officer. Their major program was study of the Korean language. During the course of study, additional students were found and graduation on 16 March 1946 found 13 men receiving diplomas.

In October 1945, MISLS had reached its peak enrollment of 1,836 students in 103 sections.

The closing chapter of Fort Snelling was highlighted with the graduation of 307 students at the 21st commencement in the School's history, and the 11th at Fort Snelling on 8 June 1946. The MISLS had by then graduated some 6,000 men.





The actual process of using expert linguists began with the assignment of the first graduates from the Presidio of San Francisco to the Guadalcanal and Alaskan areas. Some of the unit commanders were skeptical, in the beginning, of using these men, but their proficiency in the task delegated to them became evident. Battle-tested, the language specialists proved to be more efficient than originally estimated. They won the confidence of unit commanders, who in turn requisitioned for more men.

The period of academic training was accelerated to keep pace with the demand for these men. Graduates of the School have been placed in approximately 130 different Army and Navy units, with the Marine Corps, and have been loaned to our Allies. They were attached to the Joint Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Area, with headquarters in Hawaii. Teams of at least 10 linguists were selected for each of the headquarters of more than a score of infantry divisions in the Pacific.

Other language teams were assigned to the Joint Intelligence Collecting Agency which later combined with British Intelligence to form the South East Asia Translator and Interrogator Center with headquarters in New Delhi. Teams were assigned to Merrill's Marauders, Mac's Task Force, Far Eastern Air Forces and the China-Burma-India theater. During the Attu and Kiska campaigns in Alaska, nearly 50 MIS graduates were working out of the Advance Alaskan Department, which had its headquarters in Adak.

Intelligence men trained at the Presidio (San Francisco), Camp Savage and Fort Snelling became the eyes and ears of not only the American fighting forces, but also that of the other Allied armies fighting Japan. The Army had prepared these men for manifold duties as interrogators, interpreters, translators, radio announcers, propaganda writers and cave flushers.

In the crucial battles of the Pacific, the enemy did not know (nor did thousands of Americans at home) that they were confronted not only by vastly superior American arms and daring Yankee intrepidity, but by an enemy who already had much detailed information of the Japanese plans for attack and defense. They had lulled themselves into a complacent sense of security. They thought that complexities of the Japanese language in which their plans were written and communicated would be unfathomable to the westerners.

For thousands of Americans on the fighting fronts, this was so. They knew, however, that the language specialists, with their knowledge of Japanese, were one of the chief agents for obtaining enemy intelligence



and plans. These language specialists, working selflessly and in complete anonymity, cared for little but to execute their duties to the maximum. They translated from Japanese to English the enemy information concerning tactical decisions and dispositions. This information greatly assisted our commanders in the field in making decisions, conducting effective maneuvers and avoiding surprise. Never before in history did one Army know so much concerning its enemy prior to actual engagement as did the American army during most of the Pacific campaign.

Graduates of the MISLS translated the entire Japanese battle plans for the naval battle of the Philippines. These plans were captured from the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Japanese Fleets when the plane in which he was hurrying to join his fleet made a forced landing in the Philippines. The Japanese suffered almost total annihilation, and the worst defeat in their naval history, in the San Bernardino Straits and off the north east coast of the Philippines. Likewise, the complete Japanese plans for the defense of the Philippine Islands also were made known through the work of the language specialists from the School long before our forces had landed on Leyte.

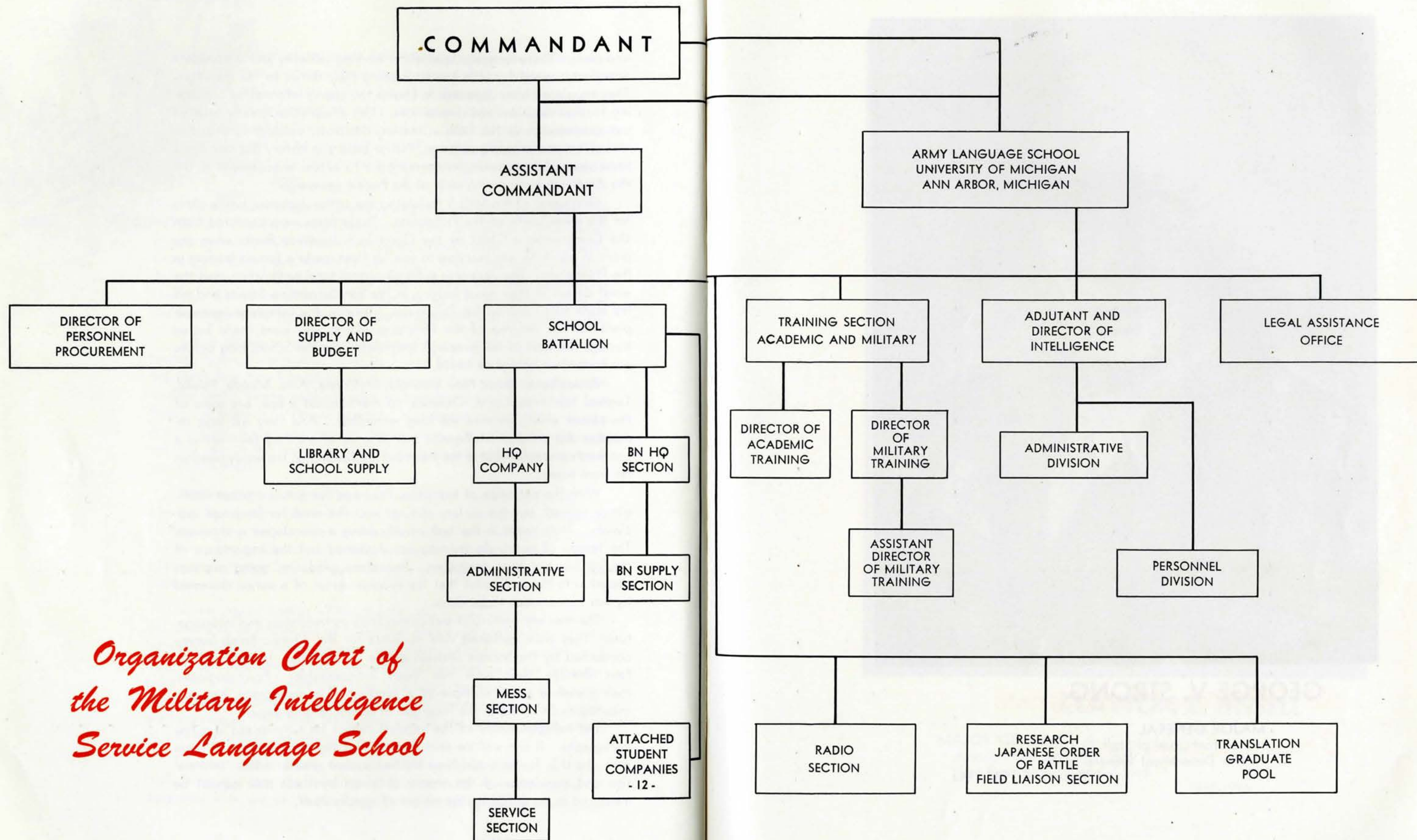
Guadalcanal, Buna, New Georgia, Myitkyina, Attu, Munda, Peleliu, Tarawa, Iwo Jima, Leyte, Okinawa, to mention just a few, are some of the places which the men will long remember. And they will long remember the combat intelligence men who lie where they fell—not in a confined cemetery—but in the steaming jungles and on the sandy beaches far from home.

With the cessation of hostilities, the need for actual combat intelligence ceased, but the victory did not end the need for language specialists. Their share in the task of rebuilding a new Japan is immense. The tempo of academic training has slackened but the importance of the job has not been forgotten. Peacetime graduates going overseas depart with the realization that the reconstruction of a nation devastated by war leaves much to be done.

The men are working at war crimes trials as translators and interrogators. They have gathered vital statistics for the Atomic Bomb Survey conducted by the Morale Division of the U. S. Army. In the Civil Affairs Branch, their work has been indispensable. Psychologically, their presence as an example of a product of a democracy, has contributed much to aid in the huge job of democratizing Japan.

The indispensability of the linguists cannot be summarized in a few paragraphs. It can well be said that without the participation of these men, the U.S. forces would have battled against greater odds. Information and knowledge of the enemy obtained by these men cannot be measured in words but by the weight of victory itself.









## GEORGE V. STRONG

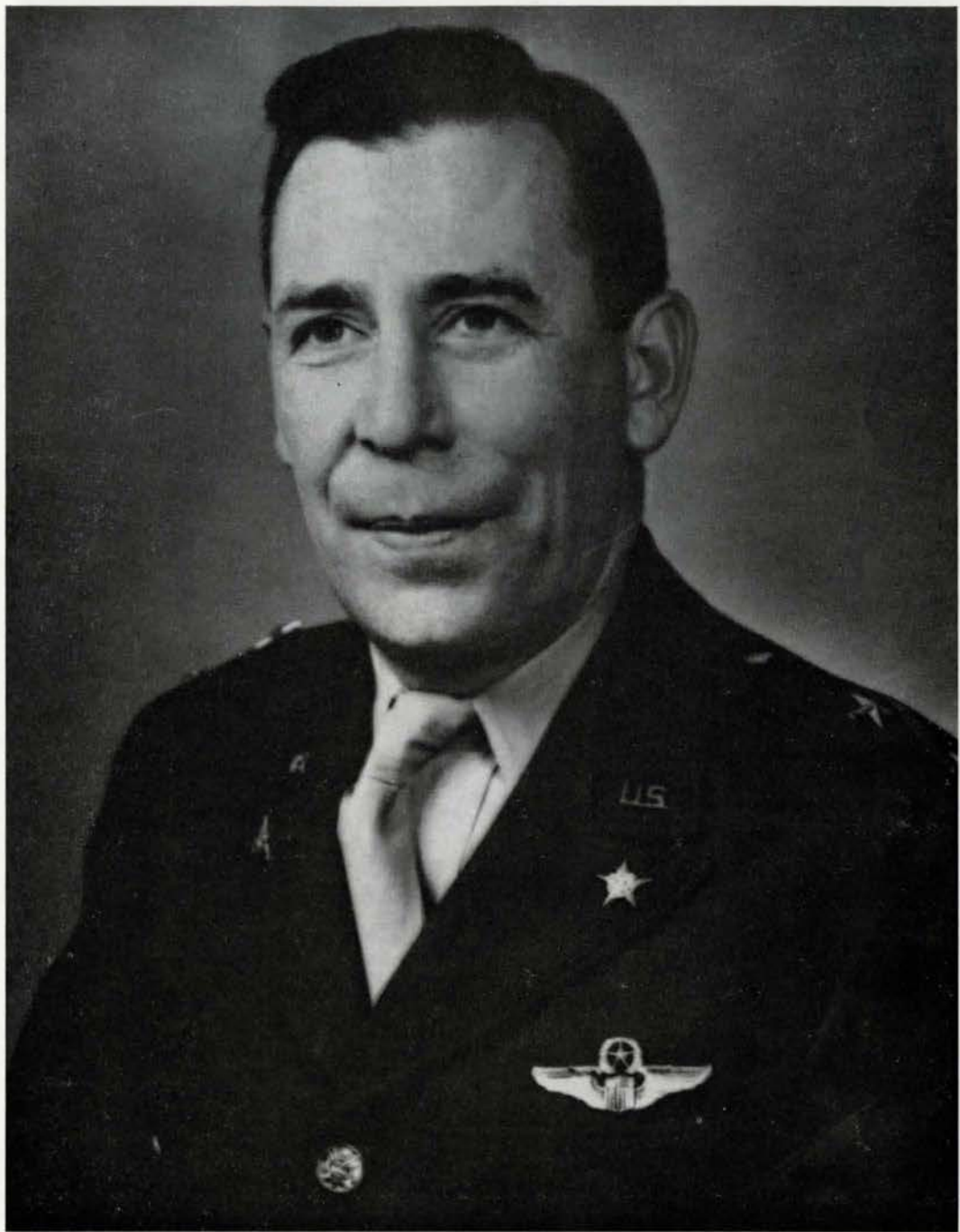
MAJOR GENERAL

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

War Department General Staff

(Deceased) 1942-1943





## CLAYTON L. BISSELL

MAJOR GENERAL

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2  
War Department General Staff

1944-1946





## JOHN WECKERLING

BRIGADIER GENERAL

Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2  
War Department General Staff

1944-





**KAI E. RASMUSSEN**

COLONEL, CAC  
Commandant, MISLS

1942-1946





**JOSEPH K. DICKEY**

COLONEL, INF  
Assistant Commandant, MISLS

1941-1943



## ARCHIBALD W. STUART

COLONEL, INF

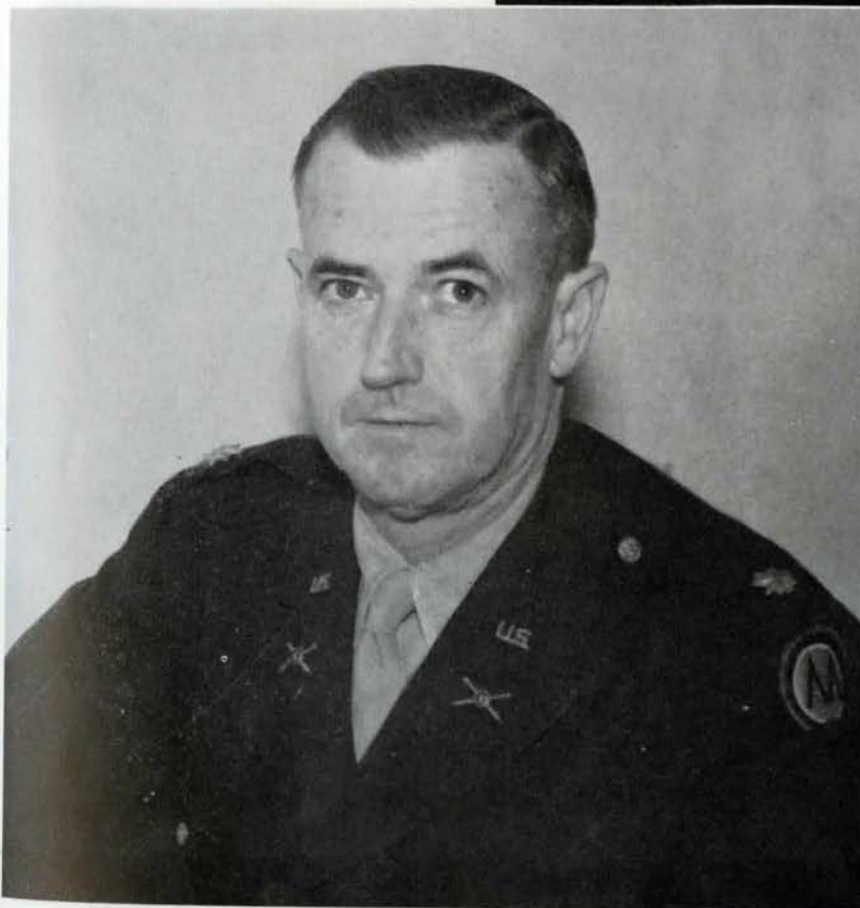
Assistant Commandant, MISLS  
1942-1944



## FRANK HOLLINGSHEAD

COLONEL, CAC

Assistant Commandant, MISLS  
1944-1946







**KARL T. GOULD**

LT COLONEL, CAV  
Director of Personnel Procurement  
1942-1943

**PAUL F. RUSCH**

LT COLONEL, AUS  
Director of Personnel Procurement  
1943-1945



**JOHN F. AISO**

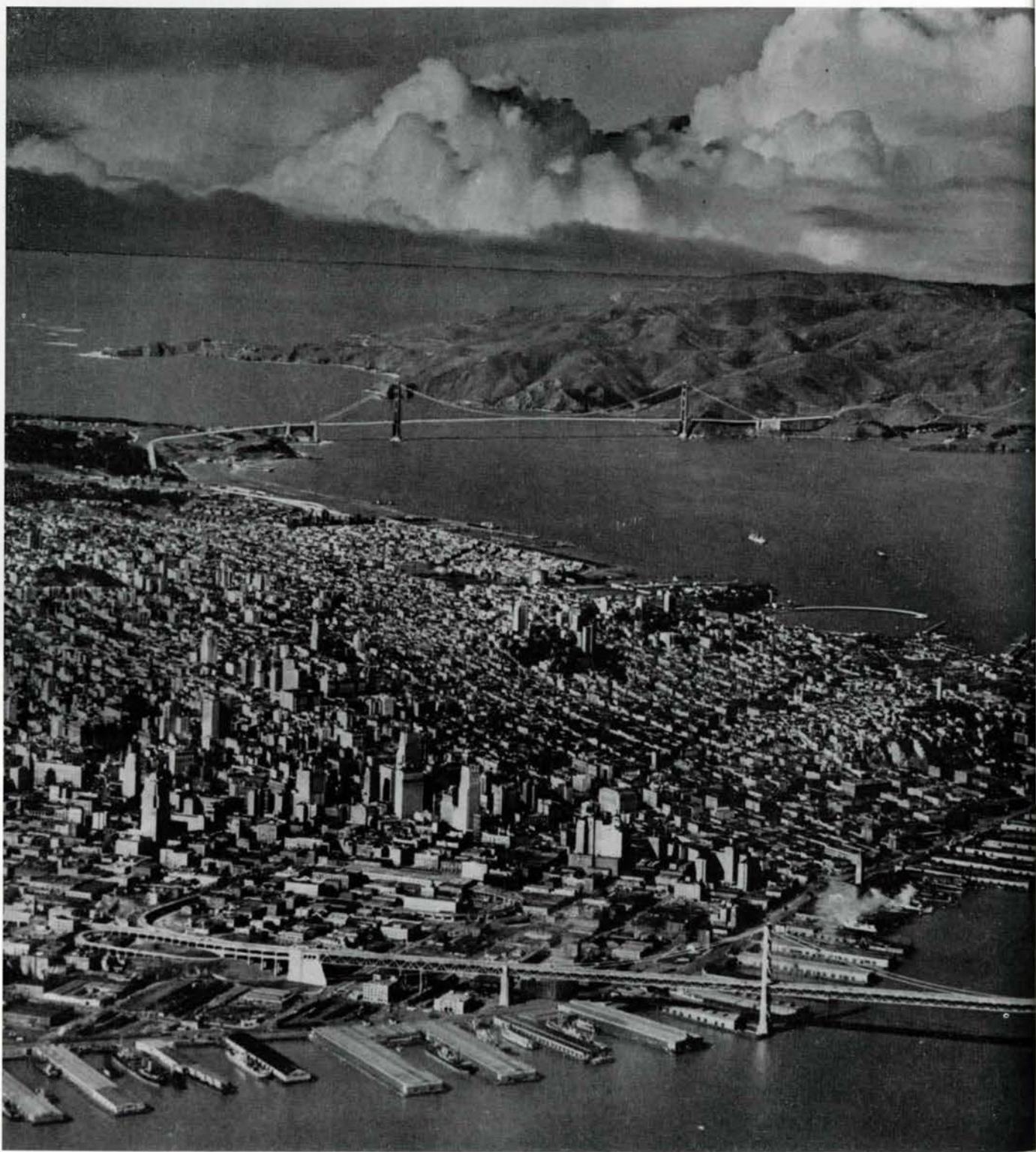
MAJOR, AUS  
Director of Academic Training  
1941-1945



**PAUL T. TEKAWA**

Technical Director 1944







## PART TWO

### *Presidio*



OFFICERS



ORIGINAL INSTRUCTORS



PRESIDIO PAGEANT





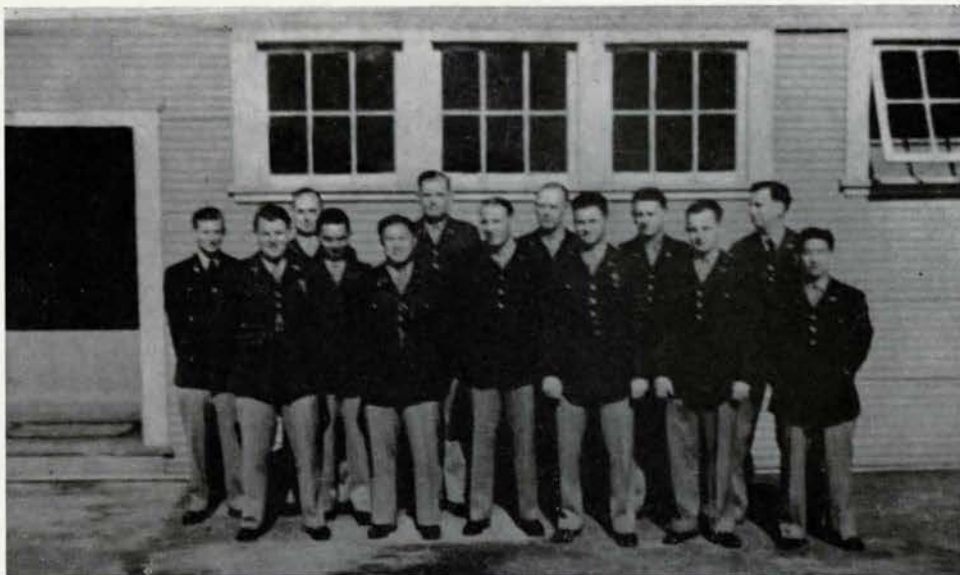
## THE PRESIDIO

The Fourth Army Intelligence School was one of two units at the Presidio in San Francisco. Located only a few buildings from the School was the Fourth Army Headquarters, which in 1942 became the headquarters for the Western Defense Command, and after the war, the Sixth Army Headquarters.

GIs of the Presidio were only a street car-ride away from nearby cities, but School personnel rarely sought social and recreational facilities in town. Mass evacuation had sent most of their friends to relocation centers and Nisei GIs were not in a position to explain to any curious passerby why they were still in San Francisco.

Pictured above is the Presidio adjoining the Bay area. The abandoned hangar, which housed the School and its personnel, is the nearest of two Crissy hangars in the upper left-hand corner. In the center foreground is the Presidio's modern hospital. The Fourth Army Headquarters was located at left above the clump of trees.





UNDER STRICT MILITARY secrecy, students studied in abandoned Crissy Field hangar. This group of students were among first officers class in the Fourth Army Intelligence School in November 1941.

STUDENT OFFICERS numbered only a handful. Many had studied Japanese either at University of California, Columbia or Washington. Building at extreme left is where classes were held. Note Golden Gate Bridge in background indicating location in Bay City.



ACADEMIC INSTRUCTORS were all civilians, selected by War Department. Of this group, six were still with the school when it transferred to Monterey from Fort Snelling. A former attorney, John F. Aiso, third from left, later became Academic Director, and subsequently a major.







NO MESS LINE HERE, as instructors eat out.

## *Presidio Pageant*

The Military Intelligence Service Language School, which later was to produce some 3,700 combat language specialists during the war, began in the old Crissy airplane hangar at the Presidio.

The story of the beginning of the School, then known as the Fourth Army Intelligence School, is an interesting one. The School was not under the Army Specialized Training Program, which received appropriations from the War Department to train Army specialists in various colleges in the United States.

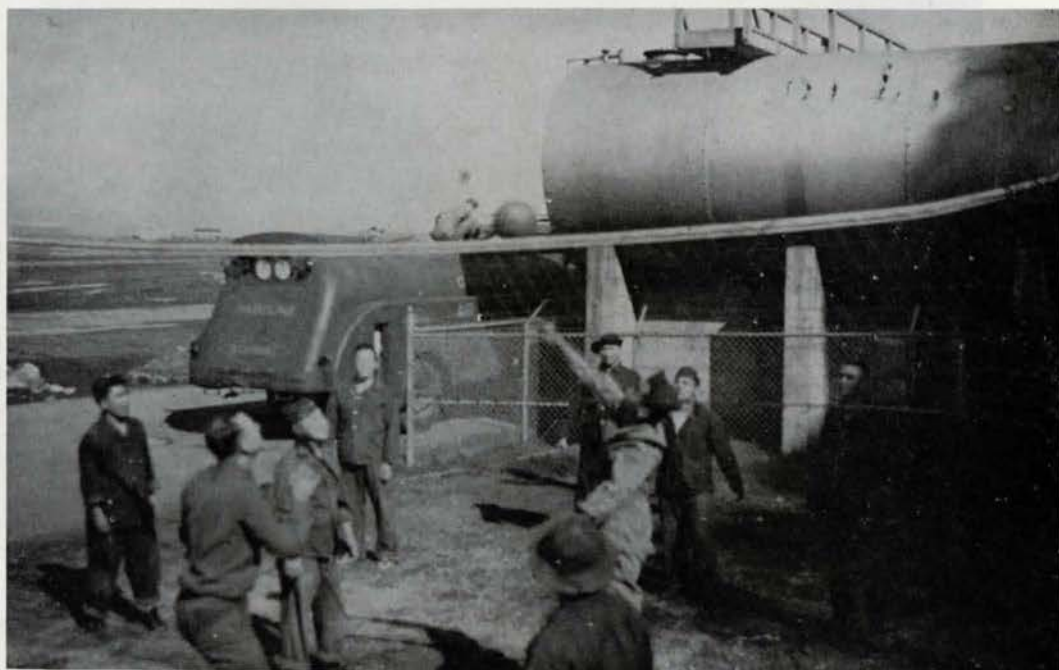
Plans for a school to train American soldiers the Japanese language was made by three army officers who had lived in Japan before the war. Two were West Point graduates, one of whom spent four years in Tokyo as an Assistant Military Attache.

Their proposal of an Army Japanese language school was reluctantly met by the War Department. It wasn't until November 1941 that permission was finally granted plus a skeptical sum of \$2,000.

Textbooks to study one of the worlds most difficult languages were unavailable, except for the few the officers had brought back with them from Japan, and then they had to be completely revised.



LANGUAGE TEXT-BOOKS and reference material were prepared and published by Presidio instructors. Before outbreak of war, most of language-learning paraphernalia were lacking.



RECREATION WAS IMPORTANT despite war-time pace of School's curriculum. Facilities were few but personnel made good use of available equipment.

BREAKS BETWEEN CLASSES in California sun broke monotony of long hours of study. Many of this group later became nucleus of faculty at Savage and Snelling.



The original books, which contained Japanese military terms, were reproduced by mimeograph to keep within the limited budget. Later the officers combed every printing shop in San Francisco for the lowest bid just for a few dollars work.

The first class of 60 students and eight instructors got under way in one building, half for classrooms, the other half for barracks. They had no chairs to sit on, so they had to use orange crates. There were no tables so the post carpenter shop was wangled into making primitive fixtures. They had to borrow typewriters, paper and office supplies.

For the six months the School was in existence at the Presidio, they operated with few conveniences. Through personal friendship they were able to acquire a little more equipment from other officers.

But the importance of linguists in combat was fully recognized when the first group of specialists went on the field on Guadalcanal in May 1942. Field commanders began to clamor for the graduates and eventually every major unit in the Pacific had a team of language specialists.

The War Department was now convinced the Presidio School was not in vain, that it had to be enlarged. The School was then put directly under the War Department and in May 1942 moved to larger quarters at Savage, Minnesota.



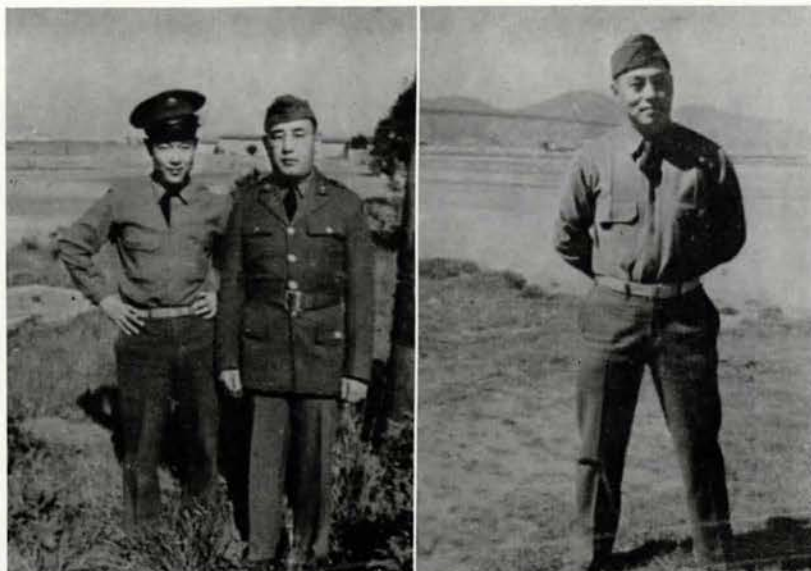


PLACES TO GO WERE FEW in town, since friends were evacuated from the Coast. YMCA was one of few meeting places.

SNAPSHOTS OF PRESIDIO personnel were few because of restriction on cameras. Roy Kawashiri, left, in dungarees and George Takeda in baseball fatigues, looked all but GIs training in secret school.



THREE OF THE FIRST Presidio class were Bill Hirashima and Dave Kato, left, and Jake Ohashi with Golden Gate back-drop.



MAYEDA AND MATSUMOTO and pre-war vehicle.

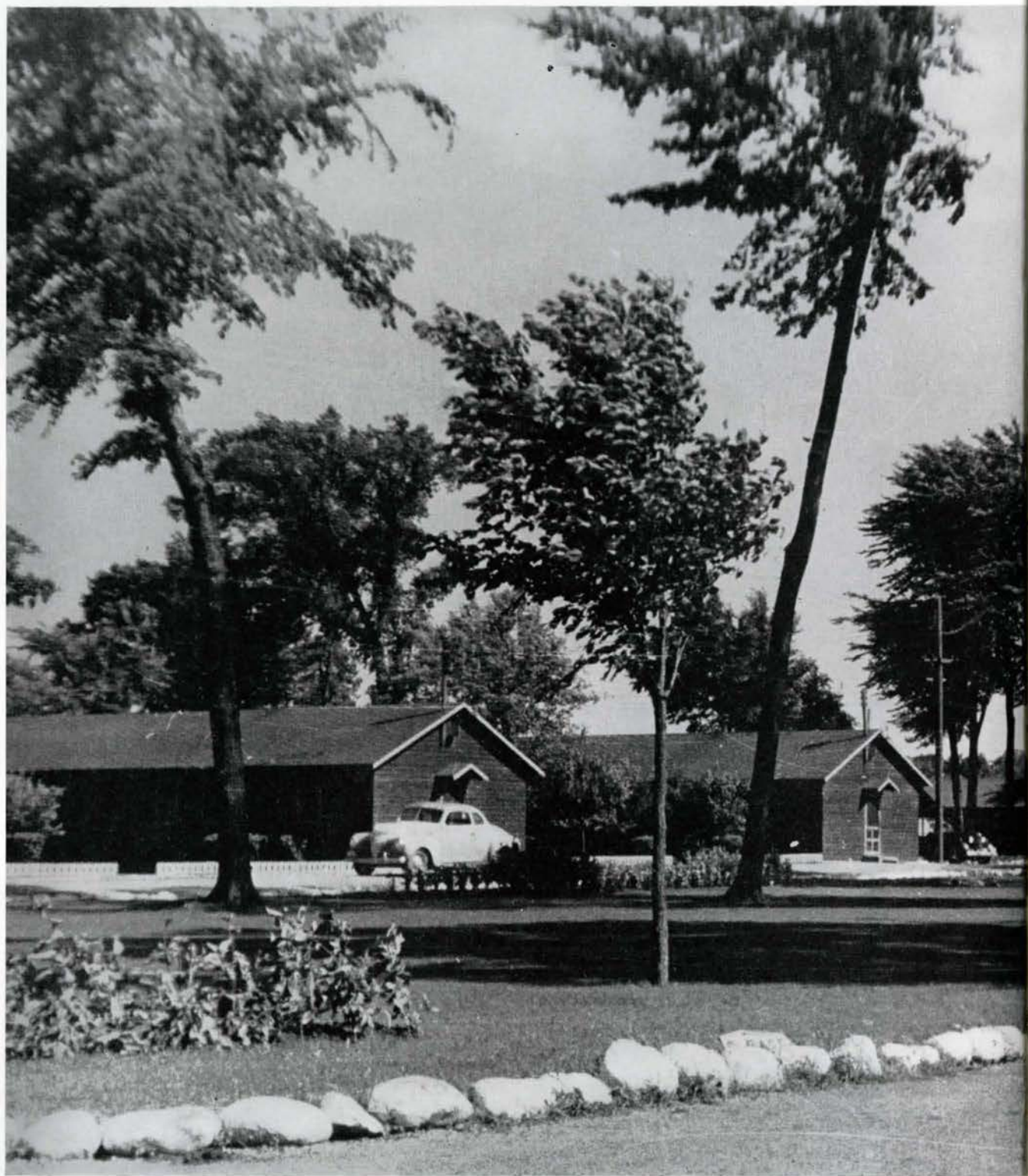


PASS IN HAND but not too late,

SMILES in front of the Golden Gate.









## PART THREE

### *Savage*

●  
ACADEMIC AND MILITARY

●  
BARRACKS

●  
STAFF AND FACULTY

●  
OFFICERS OFF-GUARD

●  
SAVAGE SNAPSHOTS





## THE CAMP

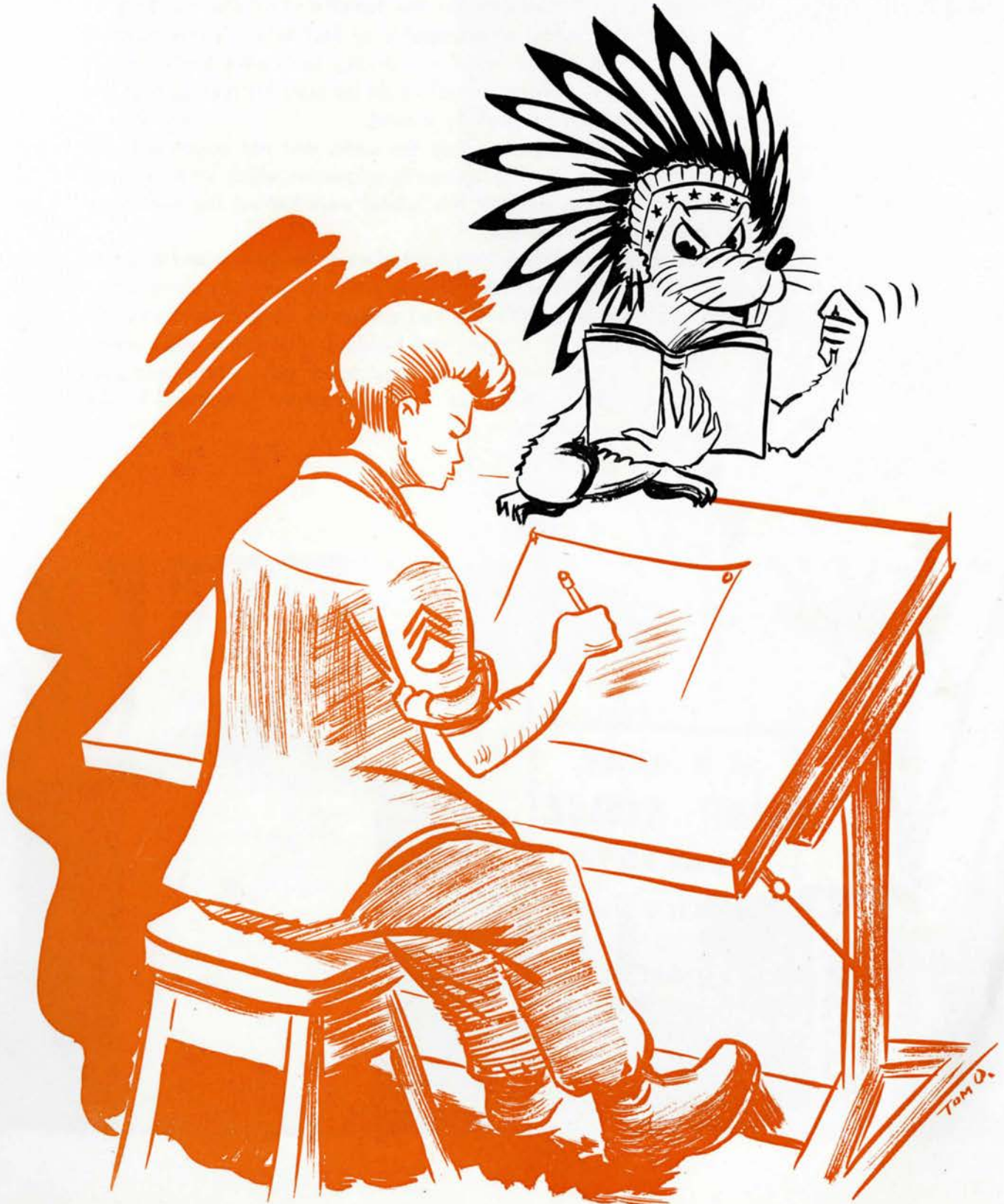
The second home of MISLS at Savage, Minnesota was the grounds and barracks formerly used by a state-maintained home for indigent old men. The war in the Pacific being too young, even the hush-hush reports on the overseas record of the MIS men had not begun to filter in. The School had yet to see itself operating at capacity. Nevertheless, Savage was the scene of a building expansion to keep up with the purposes of the School from May 1942 to August 1944.

The aerial photo is of the main camp. Flanked to the right of the wooded square are the buildings used for classrooms. Further right are the faculty offices. The cross-shaped structure facing the square is the mess hall. Buildings on the right of the wooded square are BIQ, BOQ, hospital, detachment offices. Big group of uniform barracks to left are student quarters. On the grassy plot tangent to the square are PX, administration offices. Station complement, signal office, etc., were in the buildings in the white area. The highway at the top led to Camp Seven and eventually to Shakopee to the South.



## THE MI GOPHER

EMBLEM OF MISLS, THE GOPHER, is the creation of CBI veteran T/Sgt Chris Ishii while he was at Savage in 1943. Imprinted on stationery and publications, it has been given permanence in the form of a plaque. What the mule is to the Army, the lion to M-G-M, the GOPHER is to the School.



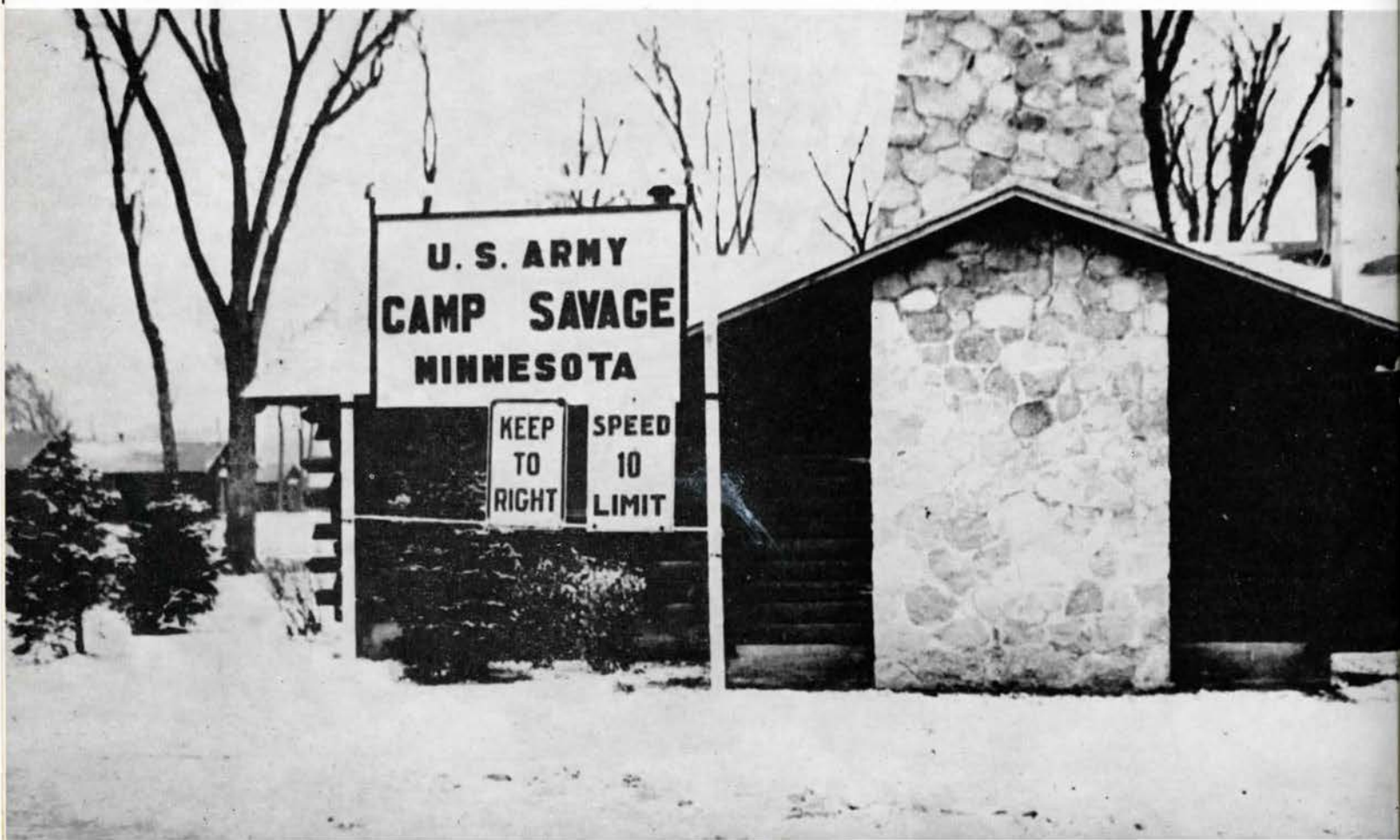


## *Barracks*

Perpetual construction, which was characteristic of Savage, was a barometer of School growth. The handful of original buildings inherited by the School were capable of facilitating a few hundred students. Some of the classes and service units were functioning in makeshift barns. Buildings which could be used for recreational and social events were particularly missed.

It was quite apparent that the camp was not conceived with permanence in mind. The cramping exigencies which arose as more and more students entered the School were behind the continuous mushrooming of structures.

Among the buildings constructed were the theater and gymnasium, which made unnecessary the repetition of an early camp dance held in a barn after a farmer had milked his cows therein and sent them out to pasture. Despite new buildings, classrooms were always crowded, and the inability of the construction program to keep pace with the growth of the School finally forced the Command to look around for another site.



IN CAMP THREE, located southeast of main camp, students are seen passing in and out of barracks. Barracks were usually overcrowded and stuffy.



EM'S BARRACKS were located in main camp. Though less sumptuous than standard army barracks, they were more commodious than huts in Snelling "turkey farm."



CIVILIAN INSTRUCTORS, some with families, were quartered in "residence camp" (No. 7). Snow on dirt road formed mucky slush as weather warmed up.





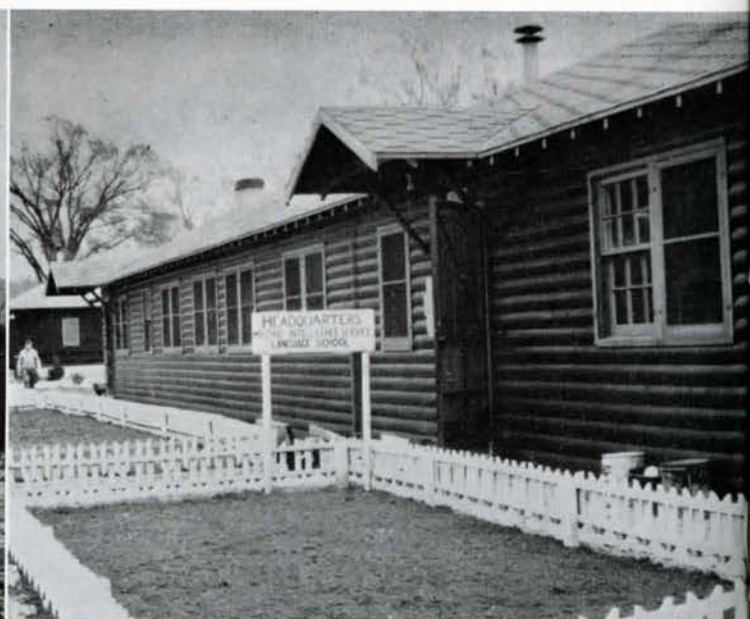
SAVAGE THEATER offered relaxation to GIs after duty hours. It was also scene of several commencement exercises.



CAMP PX was combination of haberdashery and drugstore, satisfied personal needs.



HEADQUARTERS CONTAINED administrative offices handling affairs of personnel.





NEWER TYPE prefabricated classroom building is far cry from brick buildings at Snelling.



BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS, set apart from EM's barracks, were more roomy and suitable.

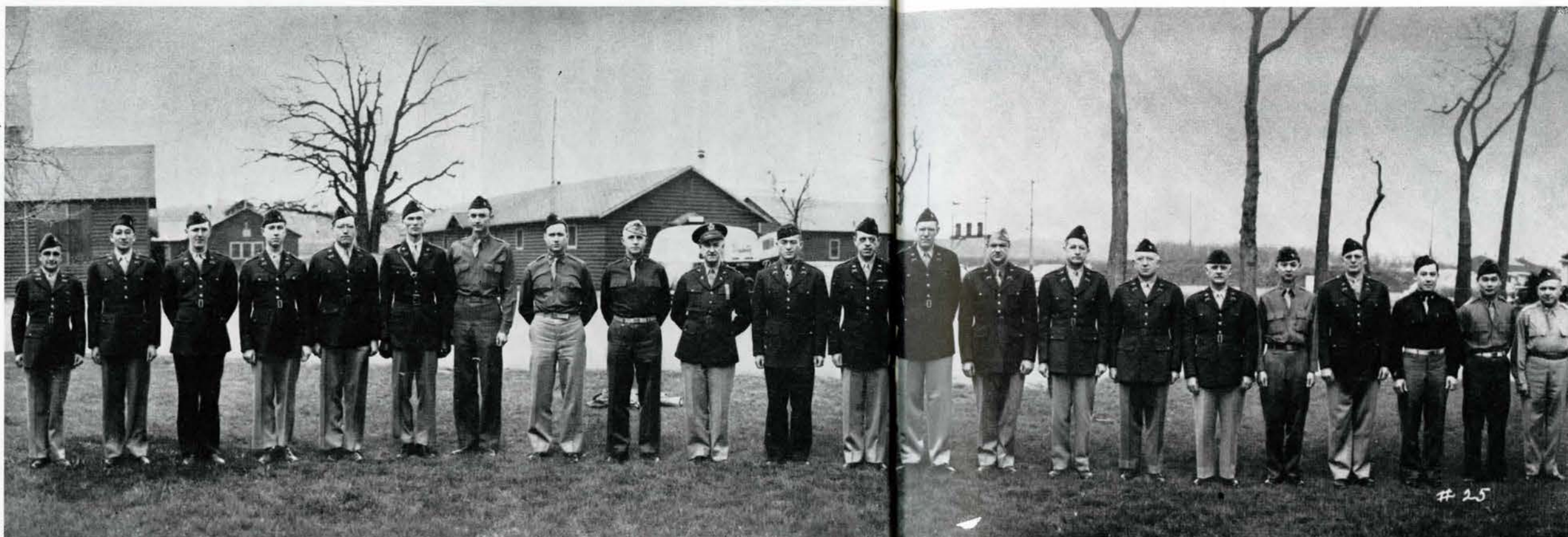
HUGE GYM saw exciting contests. Spacious gym floor was ideal for battalion dances.



POST LIBRARY offered variety of books donated by Twin Cities organizations.







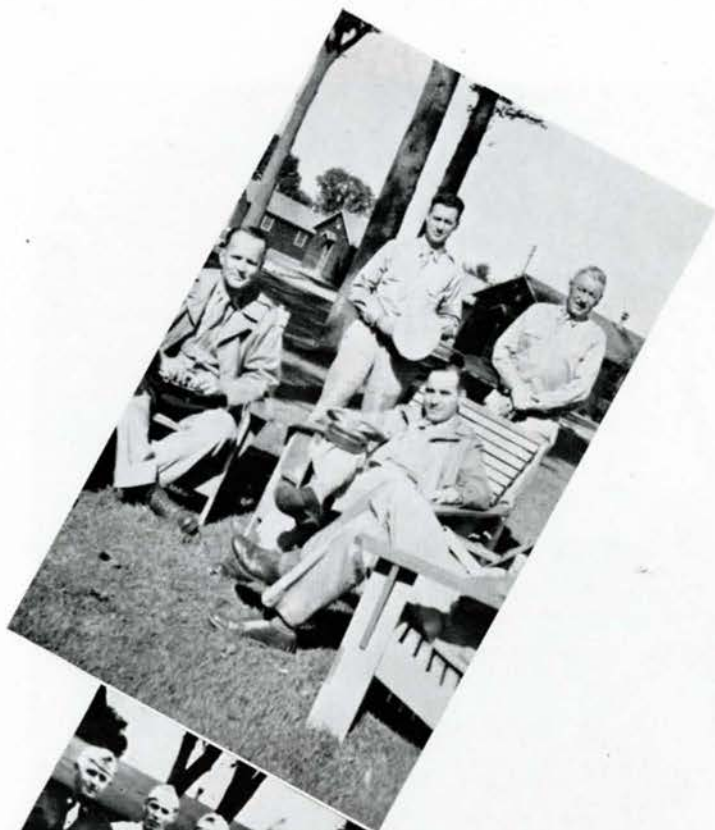
## *Staff and Faculty*

Of the many officers of the MISLS at Savage, a few were former Military Attaches on duty in Japan prior to the war. Some were born in Japan their parents or they themselves having been missionaries or representatives of American firms. Many were interned and later repatriated to the United States where they took up further study of the language before being assigned to the School.

A few were language men in various colleges and others were intelligence men sent directly from Washington. Because of their past knowledge of the language and the ways of the country with which we were at war, they played an integral part in the School and its growth. Most of the above officers went overseas, except for nine who remained with the staff at Savage and later at Fort Snelling.

Left to right: Lt Wesley R. Fishel, Lt William Laffin, Lt Claire Armstrong, Lt Richard Wilson, Lt Edward Taber, Lt George Dalgliesh, Lt William Casey, Lt Colonel Joseph K. Dickey, Colonel Kai E. Rasmussen, Colonel Russell G. Duff, Lt William T. Mulloy, Capt John D. McLaughlin, Lt Eugene Smith, Lt Gordon Thompson, Capt William P. Jones, Major Rudolph W. Stier, Capt Walter W. Krider, Lt Roy M. Hirano, Lt Russell Taylor, WOJG Harry Schneider, WOJG Gerald Kobayashi and Lt Paul F. Rusch.





TOP RANKING OFFICERS gather in central courtyard for informal shot. Standing at left is seldom photographed Colonel Dickey. Seated left to right are Major Aurrell and Major Lury. Officers here were key men in handling administrative duties.



GRADUATES FROM FIRST student officers class in candid pose. Almost all were assigned for overseas duty as language team and detachment leaders, while a few washed out. Now Lt Colonel, Lachlan Sinclair, third from left kneeling, after graduation became executive officer of Translation Section of JICPOA, chief intelligence agency in Hawaii.



STUDENT OFFICER HOLDS canine visitor as others stand and watch. Stray dogs from nearby town usually followed men into camp and stayed as permanent guests. Reason was that they never ate better. Candid photos on this page are rare since cameras were not allowed in top-secret camp.



## *Off-Guard*

INTERINED IN JAPAN AT OUTBREAK OF WAR, these officers, who returned on the exchange ship Gripsholm, had much to talk about.

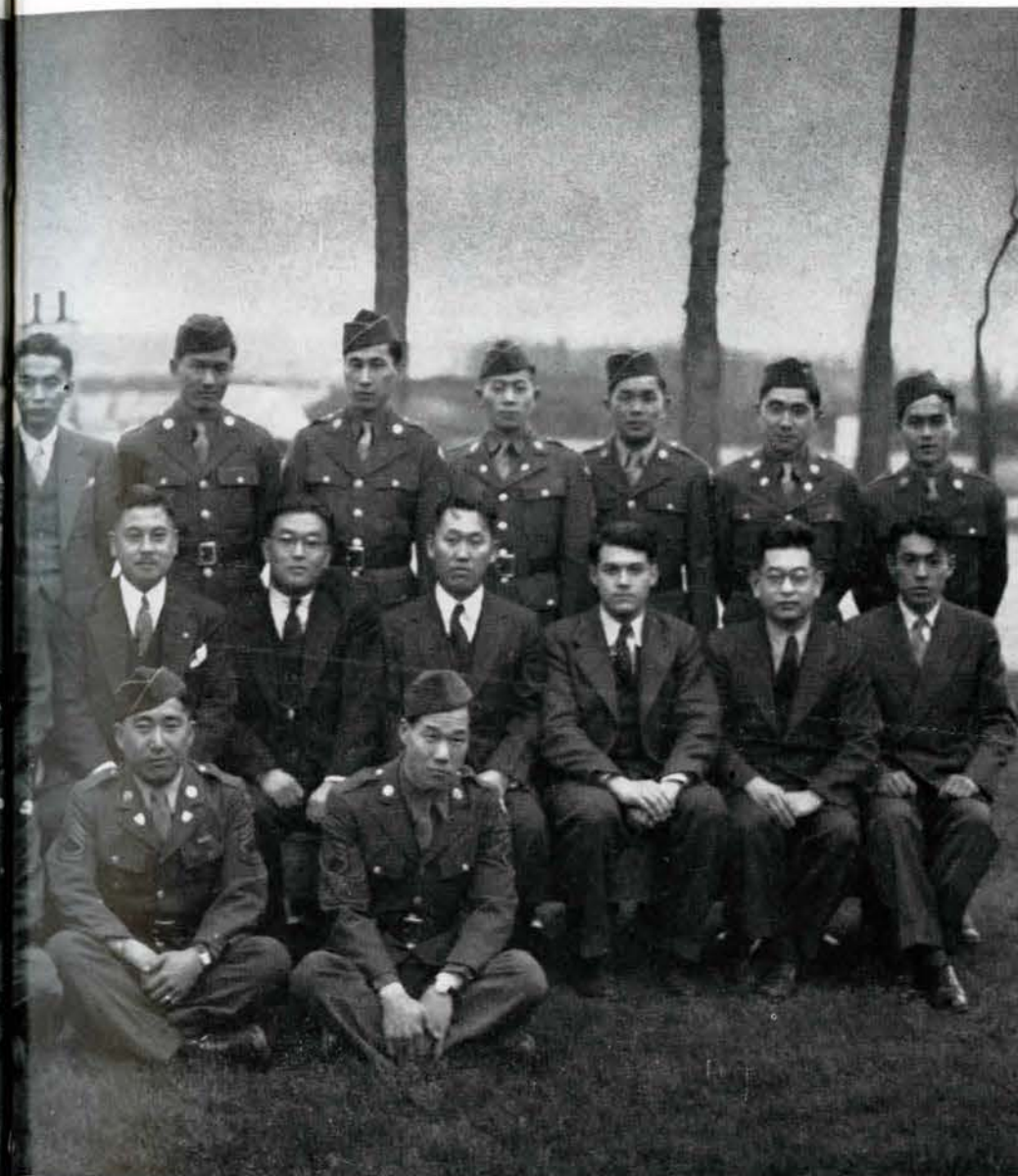
In the picture are Lt Paul Rusch, who later became Personnel Procurement Director and upon assignment to Japan was promoted to Lt Colonel; Lt Thomas Davis, now Lt Colonel, who went to Japan with Colonel Rusch; Colonel Archibald Stuart, Assistant Commandant; the late Capt William Laffin, who was killed in action with Merrill's Marauders; Max Hill, correspondent; Lt Gordan Thompson and Lt Colonel Karl Gould, one time Personnel Procurement head.







FIRST FACULTY GROUP AT SAVAGE was this determined-looking group of instructors. Most of the enlisted men above were selected from the top class at the School in the Presidio of San Francisco. Some of the civilian instructors were fresh out of Department of Interior's War Relocation Centers, where they were evacuated from the West Coast.



Standing from left to right are: D. Watanabe, J. Tanizawa, M. Uratsu, R. Chagami, K. Ikezoe, Y. Munakata, A. Oshida, D. Itami, I. Nishida, T. Sakamoto, J. Matsumura, R. Shinoda, A. Kaneko and J. Kawachi.  
Seated left to right: M. Kadomatsu, S. Kihara, S. Takimoto, T. Yamada, T. Tsukahira, T. Tanimoto, Colonel Dickey, Colonel Rasmussen, J. Aiso, P. Tekawa, T. Imagawa, R. McKinnon, Y. Kumamoto and S. Nagase.  
Sitting on the grass are: J. Masuda, K. Tagami, M. Nishita and T. Sakai.

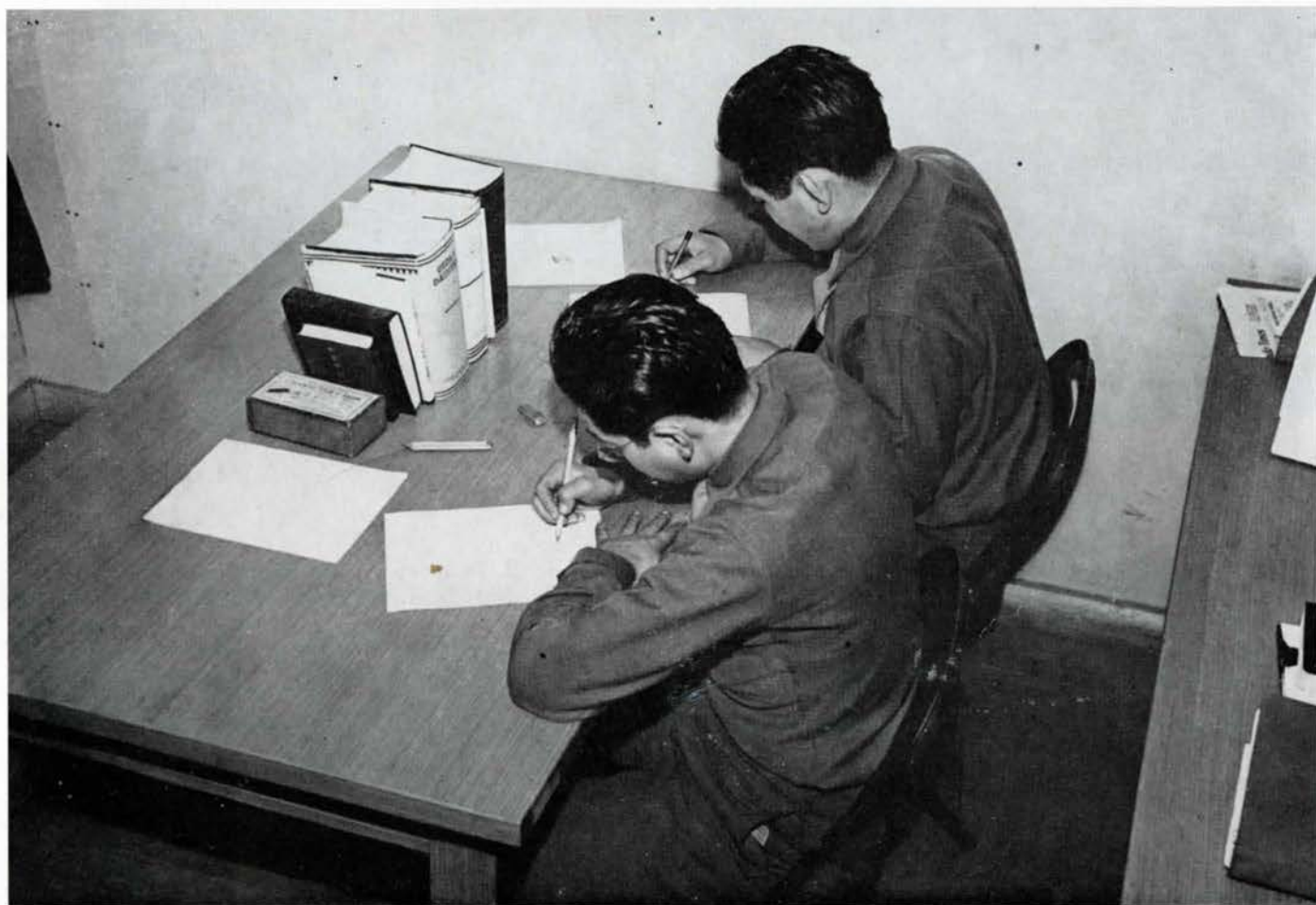


## *Academic and Military*

The incentives behind the determined "book-cracking" of the MISLS students were powerful ones. During the days of Allied military setbacks as well as those when the war pattern had changed, from the Coral Sea Battle on, the need for linguists was acute. Mastery of the Japanese language was hard for the best of students.

Nevertheless, they made the most of the hours they spent in class. The academic program included seven hours of class work daily, two additional hours of study at night. Saturday mornings were taken up by exams. Furthermore, speedy adjustments were made when reports on MI conditions overseas indicated additions or revisions in the curricula. Terms were cut short to meet urgent demands for linguists.

The time allotted to compulsory study was heavy and yet Duty Officers found it necessary to stop the illicit burning of lights after 2300. Cramming by flashlight was the habit of many. Thus was the MISLS training men for combat intelligence duty.





TOP CLASS AT SAVAGE was this group of intently studying students. Well versed in Japanese, many in class later became instructors.

SMALLEST INSTRUCTOR OF SCHOOL was Shoji Takimoto, who taught Japanese tactics class. Chart shows war-time academic schedule.







INSTRUCTORS' OFFICE was situated in one faculty room at Savage. Here each instructor prepared lessons for next day and tests for coming week-end. Instructors made good use of volumes of text books, dictionaries.

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION OFFICES were combined, were part of Headquarters staff.

GRADUATE POOL, where GIs were subjected to more study before going over, had corner on dictionaries.





OPERATION OF JAPANESE machine gun is shown to a group of instructors by Akira Oshida, Director of Research. This was some of first enemy equipment to arrive here from South Pacific area.

SCHOOL SUPPLY SECTION was swamped with students drawing books before start of term.

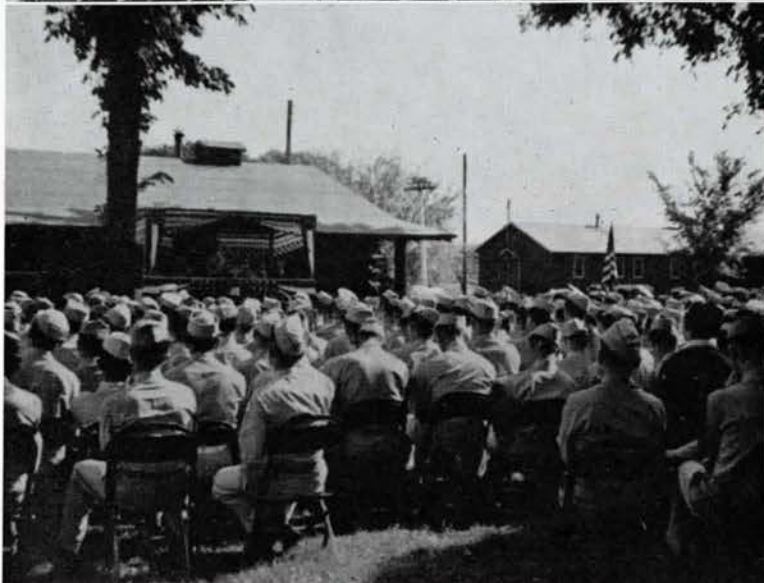
DIVISION CHAIRMEN were liaison between Technical Director and almost a hundred instructors.



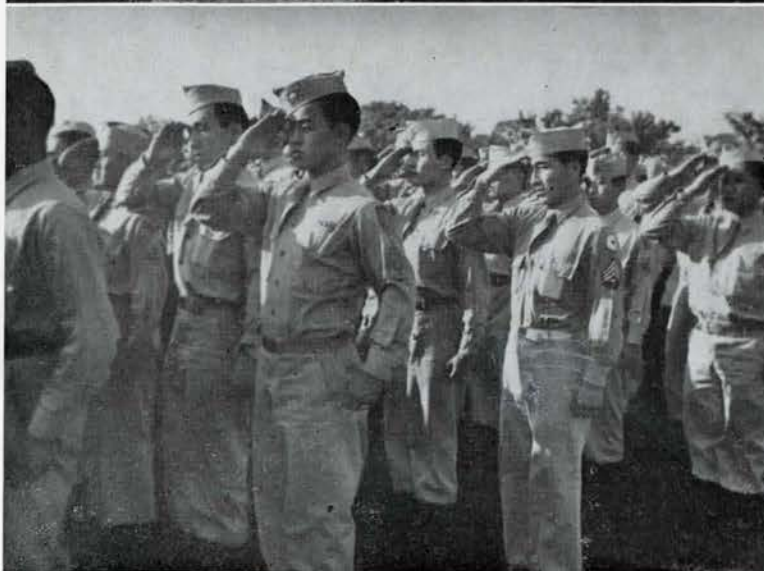




ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, the late Major General George V. Strong, addresses graduates during commencement exercises at Savage.



GRADUATION EXERCISES were usually held outdoors, weather permitting. Here, one of smaller graduating classes listen attentively to speaker.



"PRESENT ARMS" was familiar command at School during Retreat and Commencement exercises. Seen here saluting are few of MISLS' only paratrooper outfit.

FLANK MOVEMENT is about to begin for rear platoon as Savage students go on weekly road march. Week-end bivouacs in nearby woods were held regularly.



MORNING LIMBERING UP EXERCISES were held daily to keep GIs warm during chilly weather. Grads arriving in South Pacific found quite a contrast.

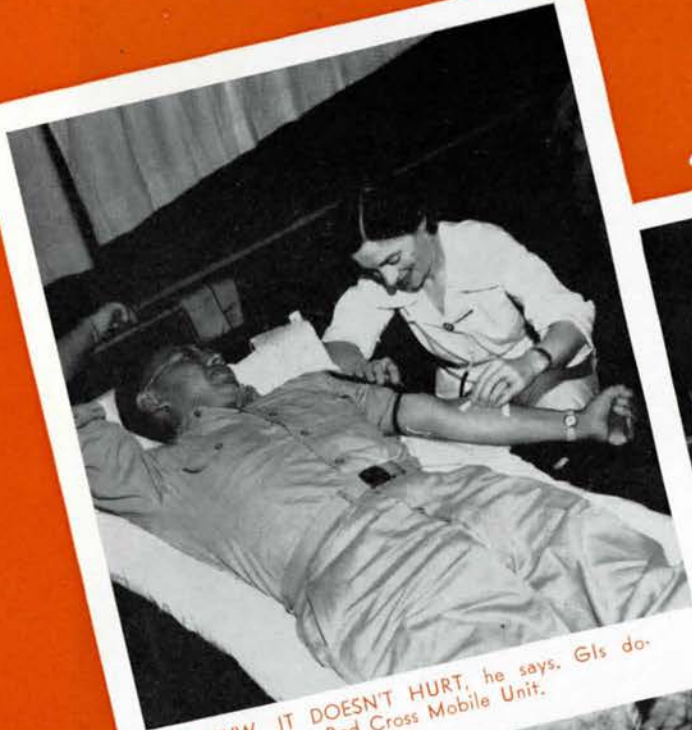


STUDENTS FALL OUT of rank as morning classes begin. Classes started at 0800 and ended at 1630. Evening classes were held between 1900 and 2100.

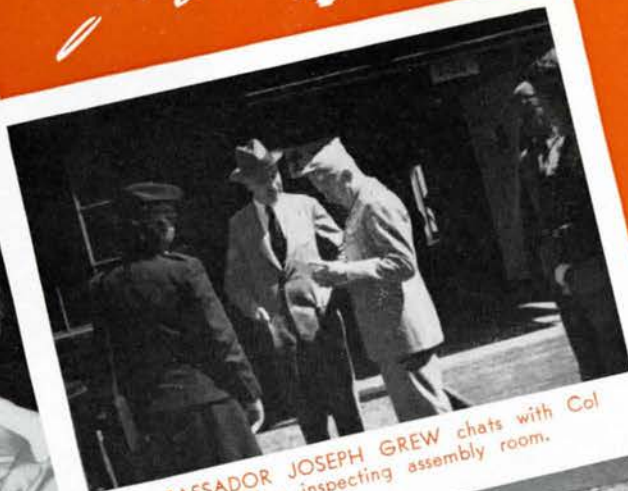




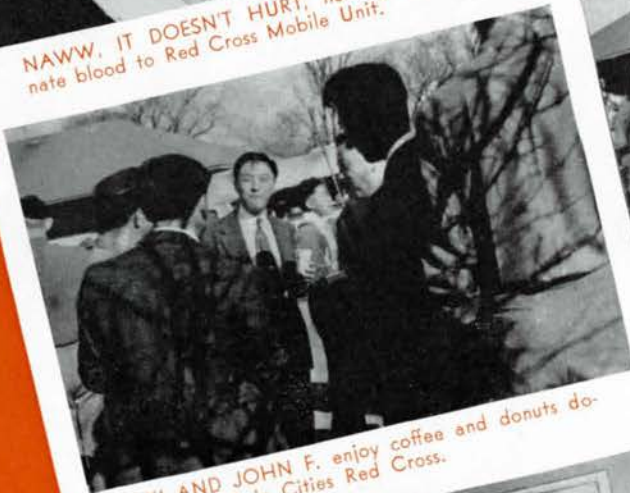
# Savage snapshots



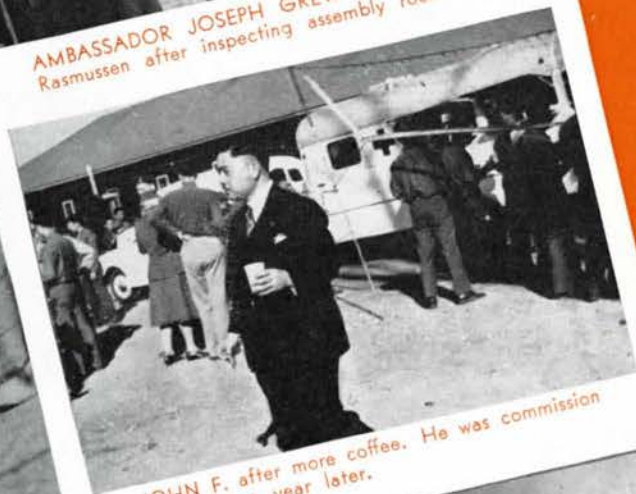
NAWW, IT DOESN'T HURT, he says. GIs donate blood to Red Cross Mobile Unit.



AMBASSADOR JOSEPH GREW chats with Col Rasmussen after inspecting assembly room.



AKI AND JOHN F. enjoy coffee and donuts donated by Twin Cities Red Cross.



JOHN F. after more coffee. He was commissioned Major a year later.



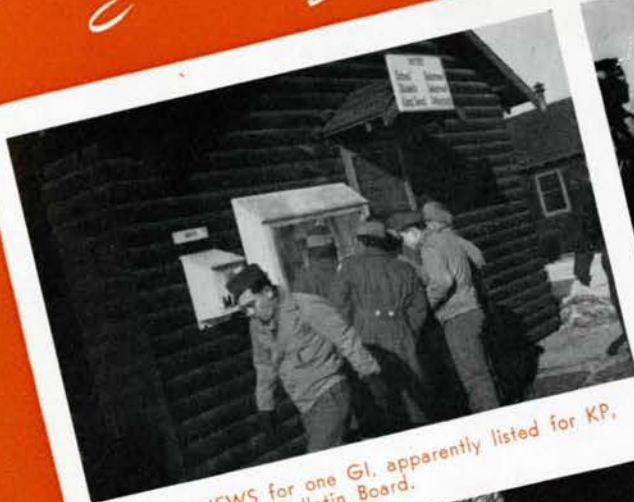
HERE'S ALICE at Savage PX. Headquarter's Bull Gang crowd counter to quench thirst.



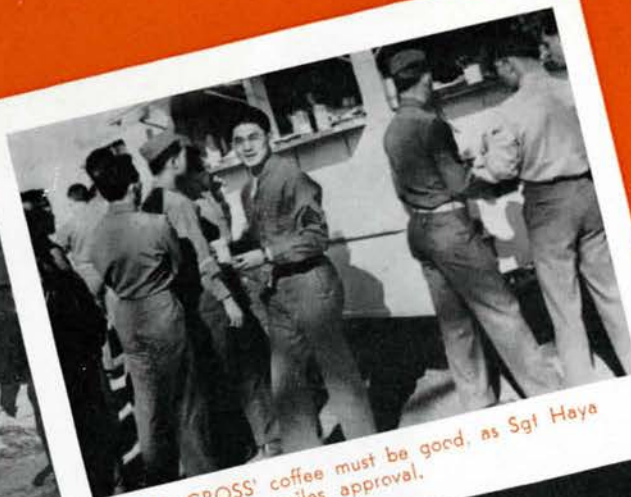
BEST BARBER on Post, GIs claim, was Frances, lone female hair trimmer.



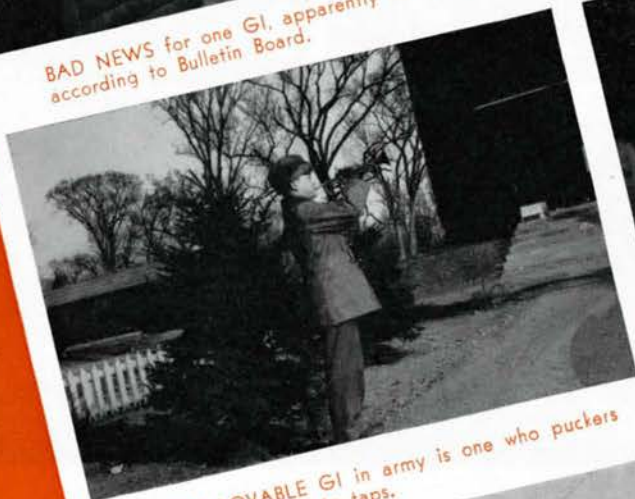




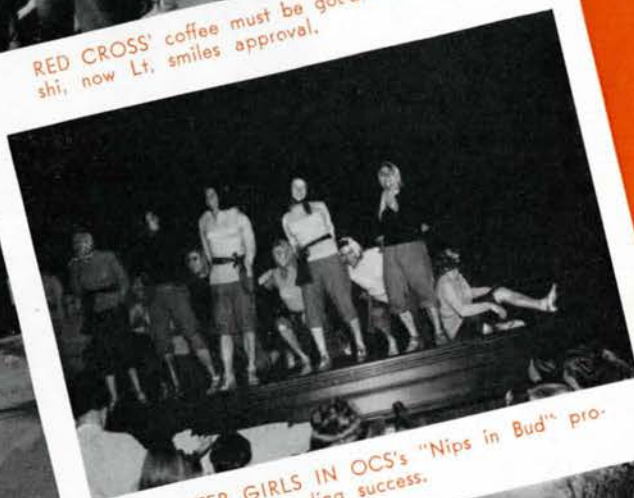
BAD NEWS for one GI, apparently listed for KP, according to Bulletin Board.



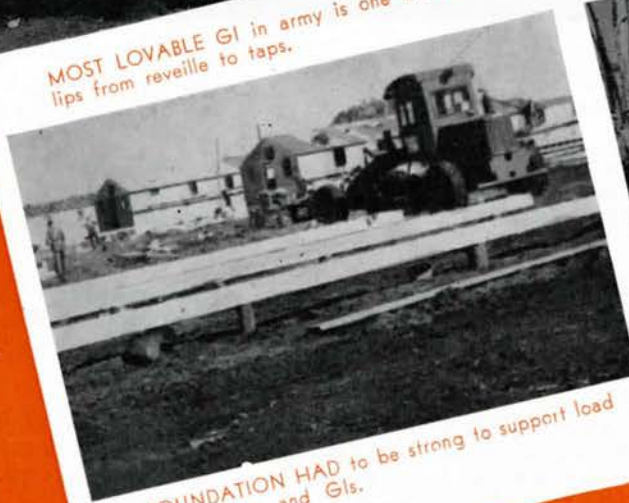
RED CROSS' coffee must be good, as Sgt Haya shi, now Lt, smiles approval.



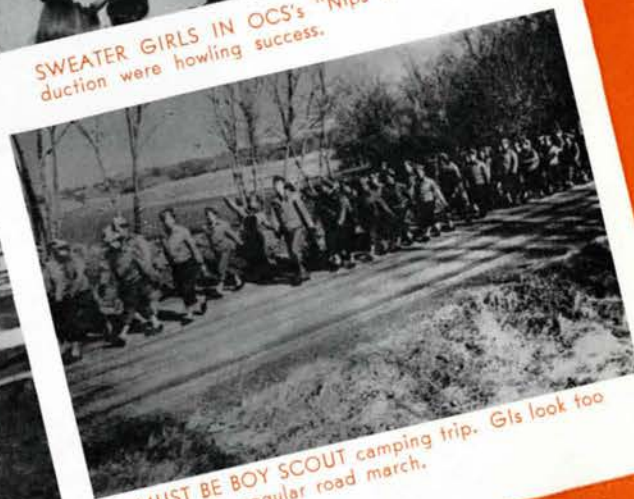
MOST LOVABLE GI in army is one who puckers lips from reveille to taps.



SWEATER GIRLS IN OCS's "Nips in Bud" production were howling success.



FOUNDATION HAD to be strong to support load of Daijifens and GIs.



MUST BE BOY SCOUT camping trip. GIs look too happy for regular road march.





VOLLEYBALL PROVED favorite sport with GIs. An unidentified student goes up in air for spike in a heated backyard tussle.

NO EVIL IN THIS candid picture. Instructors McKinnon, Harano and Kaneko take time-off from serious duties for old adage pose.

"OH, PEACHFUZZ TO YOU," scowls guard-house guest. (Note happy smile registered on face. This is posed picture, Matsui insists.)

CAUGHT IN ACTION are touch footballers, skirmishing on off-duty time. Wide-awake linesman with hands on hips is 1st Sgt Taniyama.

ALL HAD GOOD TIME during second anniversary "Open House" on May 1944. Object not in picture attracts interest of S/Sgt Kawachi.

NICE CHASSIS, SMOOTH OPERATING, easily maneuverable—Instructor has pleasant "students" to teach nomenclature of captured enemy gun.



POPULAR BETTY Hackett Uchiyama, secretary of Translation Section and former editor and founder of the YABAN GOGAI, flashes a smile.

GRADUATION DAY FINDS students marching to outdoor ground for eventful ceremony. Unlike large-scale graduation at Snelling, groups were small.

FOUR POINT LANDING is made by GI at left while other nonchalantly skates on. Majority were neophytes before experiencing Minnesota's winter sports.

HUBBA!! NEED MORE BE SAID. Girls, like above, from Shakopee and Twin Cities were main attraction of Savage's gala "Open House" program.

STUDENTS GET EVEN WITH INSTRUCTORS. Seemingly unaware of their ticklish plight in pose are Kaneko, Yamada, Tanimoto and Tsukahira.

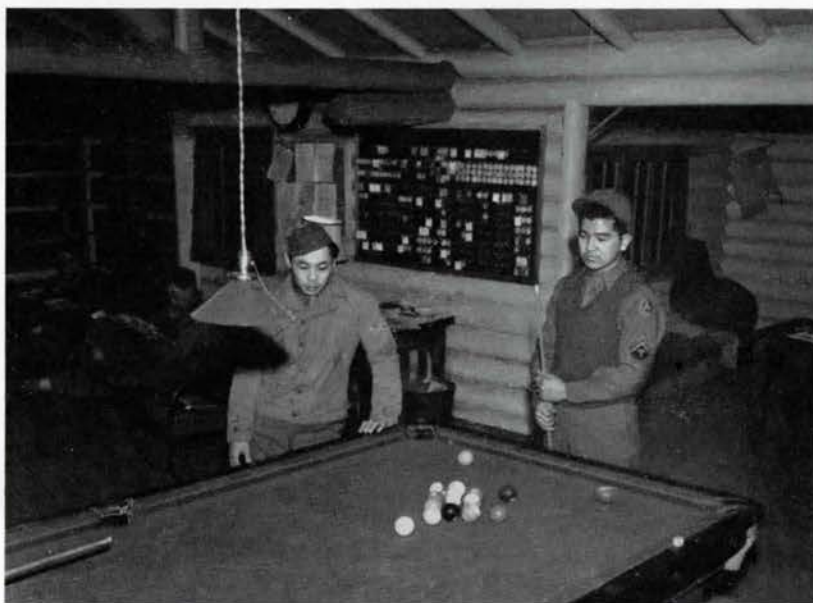
JOSEPH GREW, former ambassador to Japan, speaks before School Battalion during a special day and assembly. The Commandant is seated at right.





GYMNASIUM was scene of athletic tournaments as well as battalion dances. Teams from each company were represented in casaba loop.

BULL GANG of Hqs Co relax in day-room. Table was usually in use by pool sharks while others comfortably scanned latest magazines.



SKIING DOWN slopes at camp was novel experience for Gls. Instructors pose before take-off. Junior also joined in with sled.



POKER SESSIONS were nightly pastimes among zebras, above, in higher income bracket. More so after pay day.



LT KOBAYASHI AND CAPT ARMSTRONG, personnel officer, pause a moment before attending to duties in office.

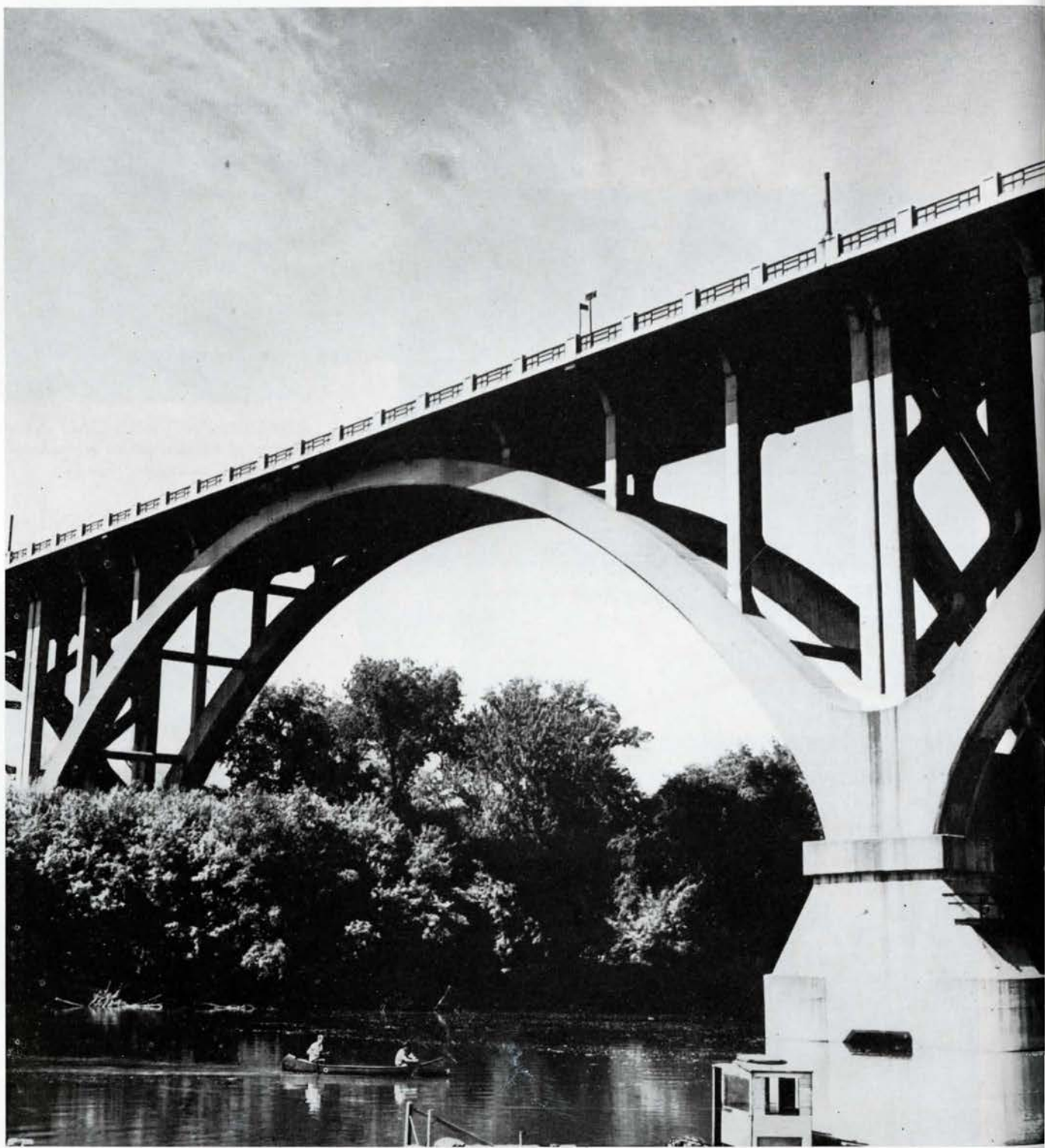


ONE-ARMED BANDIT was next to poker in pastime popularity. Bull Gang's Uno, Yamada, Kawabe, Terashita, Takesure watch path of ball.



"TYRONE" STUART caught in act. "Oh, those cold brass buttons, Colonel."







## PART FOUR

### *Fort Snelling*

- STAFF
- MILITARY
- ACADEMIC
- OFF-DUTY
- SNELLING SPOTLIGHT





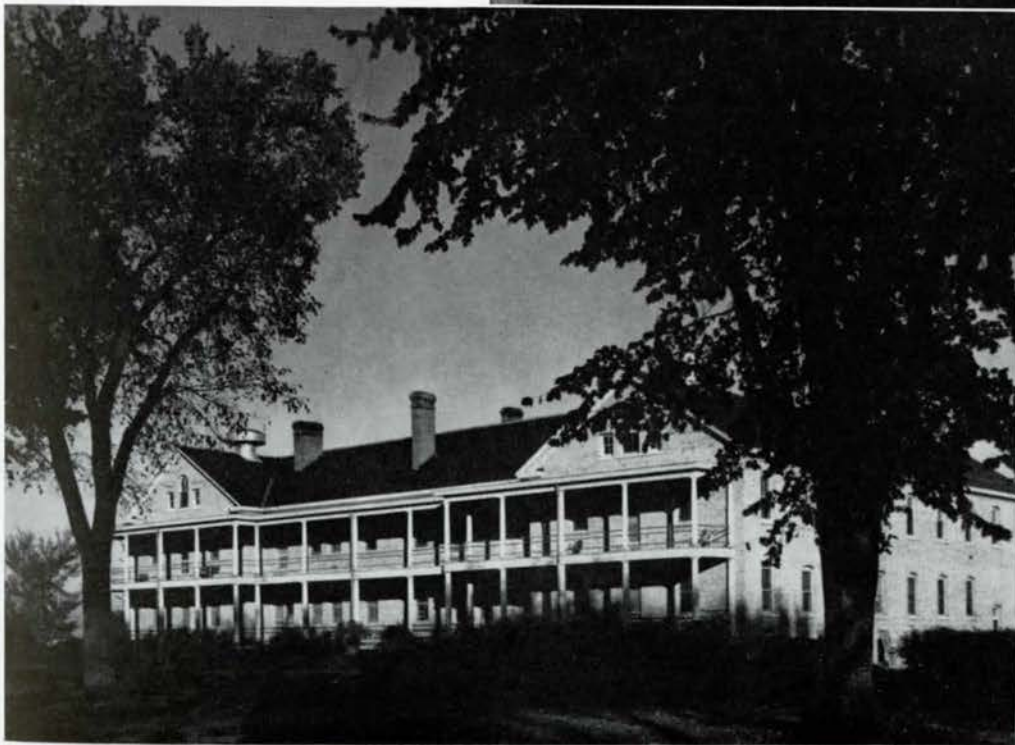
## THE FORT

Fort Snelling was built in 1820 on the site it now occupies between the lush banks of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers. When the MISLS moved here, it came to an army post weighted with the heritage of Indian wars. The urgency of the modern task couldn't be minimized and yet it was only an added link in the chain of exigencies witnessed at the Fort from historic days. The MISLS was to hold up the record of Snelling's past achievements.

In the aerial photo, the historic Round Tower is at the lower left. The two uniform buildings near the Tower are examples of student quarters. The line of geometric brick buildings along Taylor Avenue (along long rows of Elms) were used for classrooms. The group of buildings at the upper end constitute the "Turkey Farm." Part of the "Farm" was at one time occupied by the School. The Reception Center adjoins the "Farm."



BRAIN CELL for all military orders was Building 57, which was home of MISLS Headquarters. Commandant's office was housed herein as well as office of the Assistant Commandant, Personnel Procurement, Director of Intelligence, Adjutant and Administrative Sections.

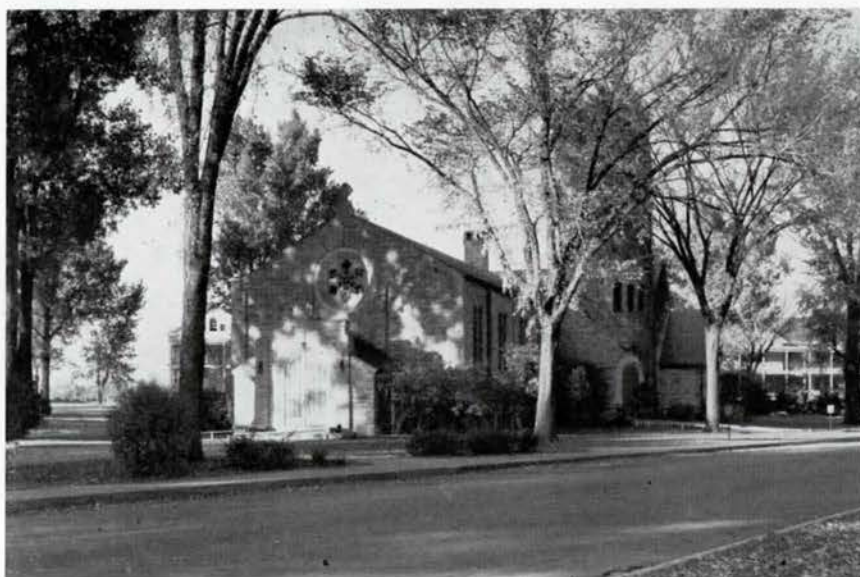


ENLISTED FACULTY, administrative and cadre personnel, who comprised School's Headquarters Company, were billeted in Building 107. Post's yellow and red brick structures are Fort's most typical.





FORT SNELLING IS identified by the Round Tower, museum for sightseers and latter day rendezvous for MISLS Gls. It was used to ward off Indians in old days.



MAKING TRACKS towards the Chapel to see the Chaplain or to use the Post library's stock of latest books and classics was part of full day for many Gls.



BRICK SCHOOL BUILDINGS were bulwarks against Minnesota's climatic ferocity. When things turned warmer, students sprawled on green grass during hourly breaks.

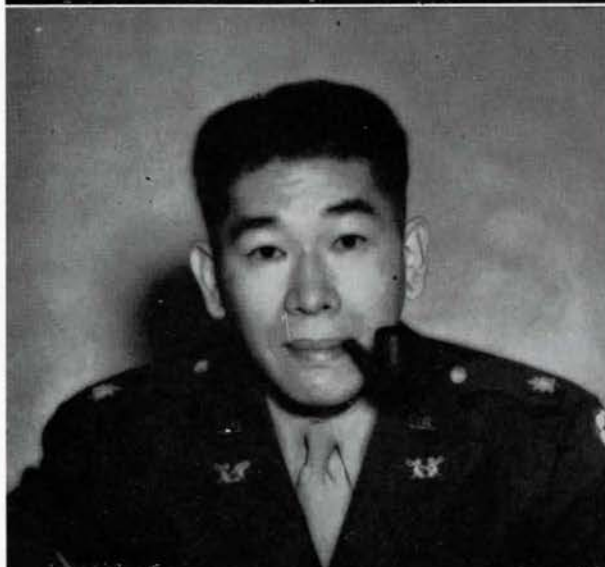
The Fort's buildings were a far cry from the barracks at Camp Savage. Seen through the spectroscope of the students who had schooled at Savage, Snelling structures were the very blueprints for convenience. Set amongst the beauties of giant Elms and expansive lawns, they were the sturdy indications of a Post to be envied.

In contrast to the beauty of the buildings in the main post were the "beasts" in the form of the sub-standard huts in the "turkey farm." Whether the graduate will wax nostalgic over the commodious red and yellow brick buildings he lived in as a student, or whether he will recall the trying days as a casual in the "turkey" huts will depend on his philosophic bent.

THE TURKEY FARM was in remote part of the Fort. Typical army barracks, they housed incoming casual personnel of Company E and outgoing graduate pool of Company B. When School reached peak, student Companies A, D, H, K and L were also housed here.







**MAJOR LAWRENCE P. DOWD**, Infantry, was MISLS Adjutant and one of the original members of the School's staff and faculty. After Service throughout the war, he was discharged in November 1945. Subsequently he has returned to his former teaching seat at the University of Washington.

**MAJOR EDWARD C. TABER, JR.**, Cavalry, was one-time Executive Officer of the School Battalion. He joined the School at Camp Savage in June 1942. After 45 months of service, the Major was discharged in May 1946. His present address is his old one in Keokuk, Iowa.

**MAJOR WALTER T. TSUKAMOTO**, Judge Advocate General, was the Legal Assistance Officer of the School. He functioned as attorney for those of MISLS who granted him power of attorney. Formerly a lawyer in Sacramento, California he was with the School from March 1943.

**MAJOR WILLIAM C. CASEY**, Quartermaster Corps, was Director of Supply. Department under him was source of school textbooks and equipment, as well as everything that the soldier wore. He joined the School during the Camp Savage days in February 1943.

At war's end, redeployment and discharges brought vast changes among the School's Staff and Faculty personnel at Fort Snelling. Especially true were the student companies where many officers had at one time commanded the various companies.

The first group of COs, up to the time the School was transferred, are listed as follows:

Headquarters Company—Capt Edgar Gullick, Lt William Tsuchiya, Capt Joseph Freesland.  
 Company A—Capt Harry Mead, Capt Stewart McClendon, Capt Freddie Gramling.  
 Company B—Capt John Cawthon, Capt Ralph Iseley, Lt Jon Lohmer, Lt Nicholas Kekich, Capt Ivan O'Brien.  
 Company C—Lt Peter Yamazaki, Lt Gerald Conway, Capt John Bojus, Capt George Clark, Capt Ernest McDonald.  
 Company D—Capt Ralph Iseley, Lt Leon Hechtor, Capt Jack Palmer.  
 Company E—Lt Shigeo Yasutake, Capt Edward Landau, Lt Peter Saltman, Capt Barton Lloyd, Capt Joseph Baratta.  
 Company F—Lt Fred Kosaka, Lt Irvin Levine, Capt Homer Matlock.  
 Company G—Capt Kenneth Kahn, Capt Kiyoshi Kuramoto, Capt Andrew Babbins.  
 Company H—Capt Reid Jorgenson, Capt Shigeru Tsubota, Lt Daniel Sullivan, Capt Lewis Mitchell.  
 Company I—Capt Ray Uyeno, Lt John Marsh.  
 Company K—Lt Paul Tullio.  
 Company L—Lt Ray Henshar.

(Positions of officers are those last held, dates indicate when assigned to MISLS.)

**RICHARD J. WILSON**  
CAPTAIN, AUS  
MISLS Adjutant

1943—

**HARRY E. MEAD**  
CAPTAIN, QMC  
Bn Executive Officer

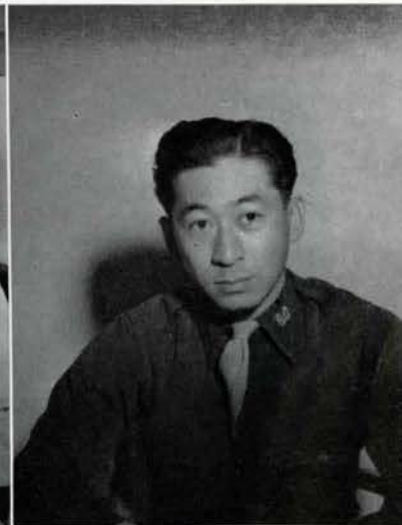
1943—

**JEAN WIENER**  
CAPTAIN, WAC  
Personnel Officer

1945—

**SALVADOR JIO**  
WOJG, USA  
MISLS Chief Clerk

1942—





# *Military*



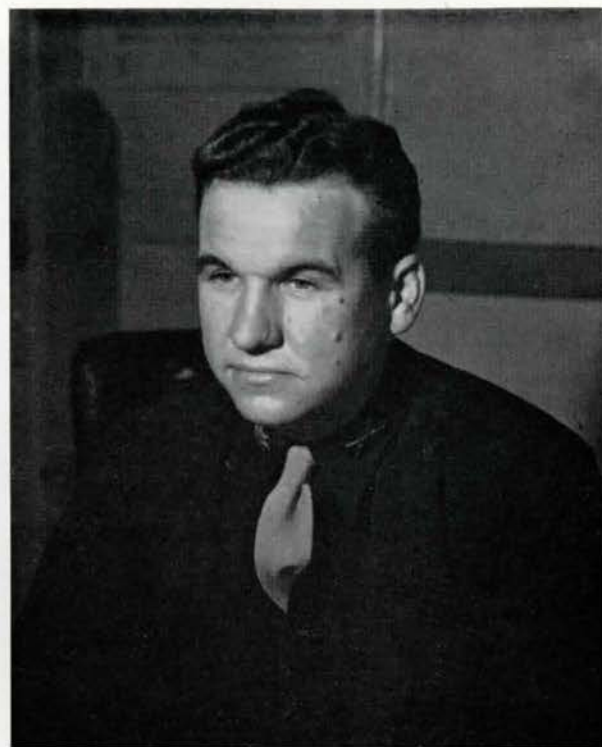
Being on terms with the various bibles of the trade (dictionaries to you) wasn't all that was required of the linguist-in-making. As the War Department would have it, there was a certain accent on military training, even for him.

At three-thirty, the student put his books away and headed for either the drill or play field or the parade or PT grounds. There were the days for road marches, which were sure to draw the most positive comments from the men.

But whatever were the ratings of the military training program on the popularity poll, it was devised to keep the men as sharp physically as they would have to be linguistically. It inexorably took out of them what it could in sweat and left in its place biceps, tone, vigor, drilling eclat and, on certain days, soggy fatigues.

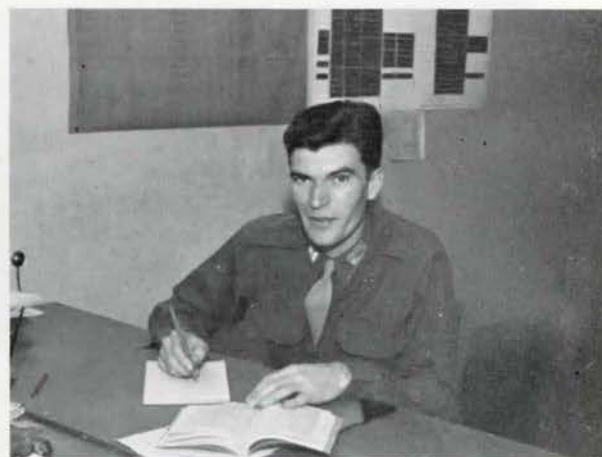
Thursday afternoons were devoted to the army orientation program. Qualified speakers covered the Companies to evoke discussions on topics of worldwide and national moment. At no other time was a more concentrated effort made to answer the question: Why are we fighting?

Gripes from the ranks notwithstanding, the many phases of the military program were at the source of the war's most well-rounded soldier, the GI.

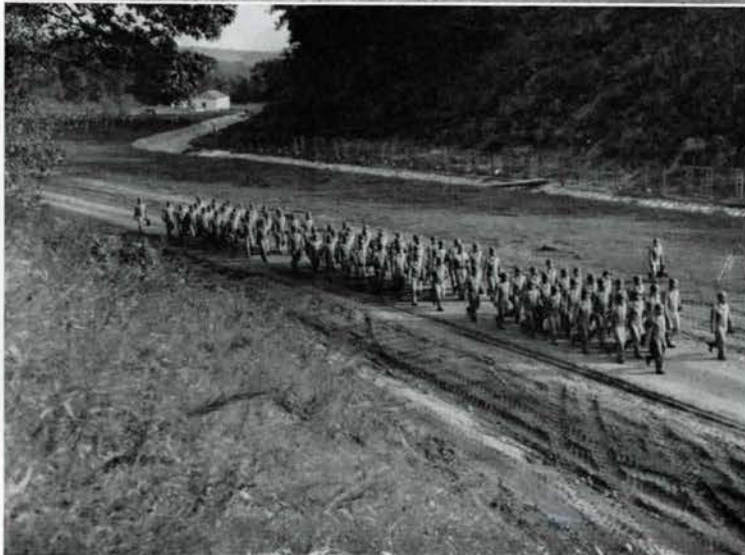
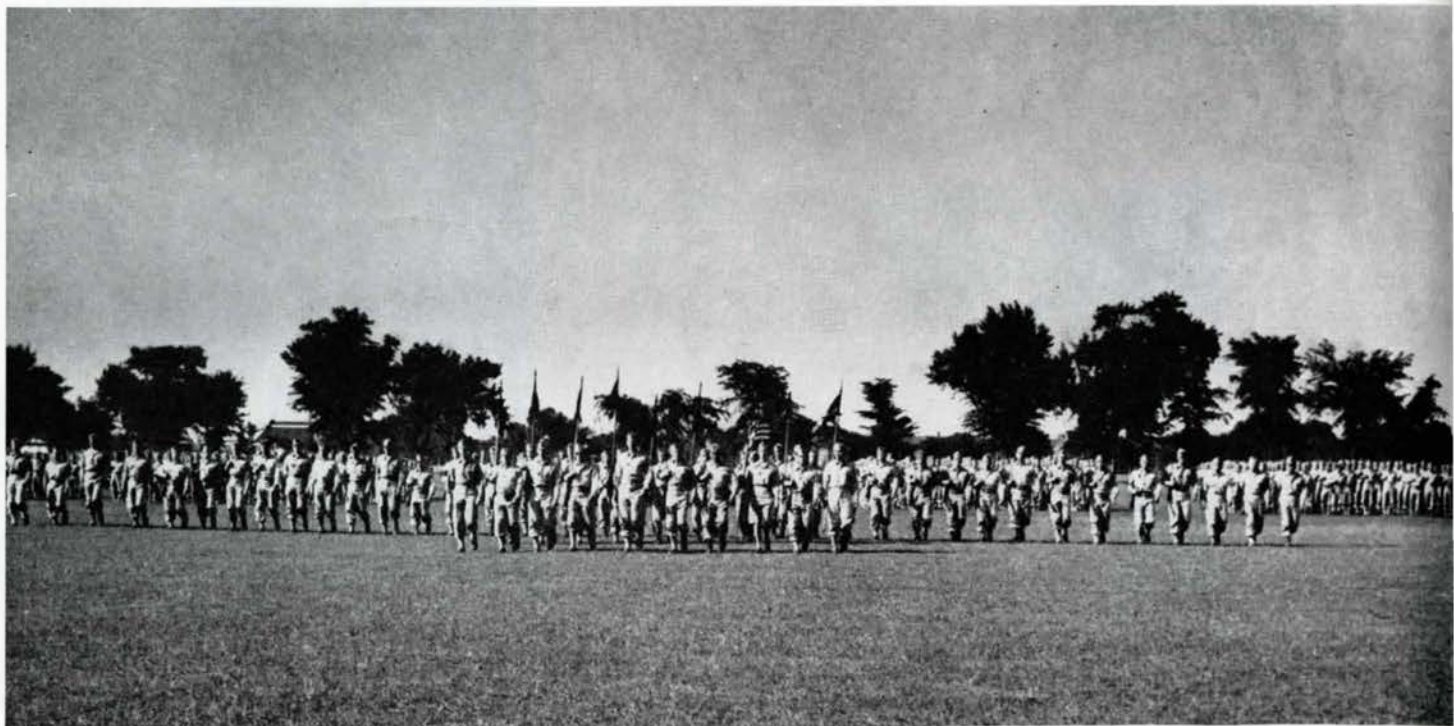


**LT COLONEL FRED B. KELLER**, Infantry, as Battalion Commander during School's stay at Snelling, was in charge of operations of all companies. Efficiency and coordination among companies, weekend inspections and parades through aid of Bn Hqs and Military Training Section was under his jurisdiction. Formerly a G-2 and Censorship officer in Cuba, he joined MISLS in 1944.

**GEORGE E. DALGLIESH**  
CAPTAIN, FA  
Director of Military Training  
1942-1946







DRESS PARADES were on tap for MI students when drill field became navigable. Daily drill practice for the Battalion enforced sharpened column movements, turns, stepping to the hut, two, three, four. On state occasions all companies were out in Class A's (full khaki or OD uniforms), with their Commanders, banners and top drill behavior.

COVERED DOWN and dressed to the man were squads when they had caught precision fever. Marching eclat fed the pride of marchers as well as the admiring eye of onlookers. The group was composed entirely of American Koreans who were being trained at MISLS.

WORKING END of an afternoon at the firing range was the hike back to the Post. Men had been watching a firing demonstration by experts. On routine road hikes, men made proper use of fatigues and leggings.



EYES FRONT! Toe that line! Snap to for the Colonel! These are the commands for Saturday morning inspection. Polished, slicked and shined, part of a School Company platoon was under sharp scrutiny of Lt Colonel Fred Keller, Battalion Commander.

DUFFLE BAGS were jam-packed before shipping out with what the well-equipped GI required. Musette bag in foreground held mess gear, canteen, usually raincoat. GI haberdashery, personal effects went into duffle bag, which balloons when full.



THE BAND PLAYED ON as graduates were herded into trains at Fort's rail siding. Farewells to boys headed for POE were mixed with march cadence strains played by Seventh Service Command Band. Captain Gulick looked on.





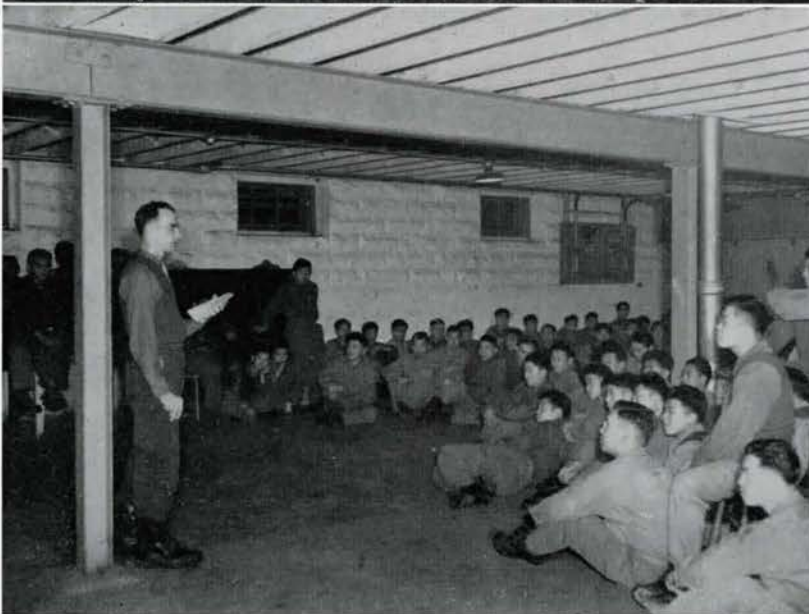
THE POST'S RIFLE RANGE was often peopled with School Battalion students. Men were watching arms expert demonstrate pistol-shooting.



THREE IN THE MORNING in camouflaged fatigues, with carbine and steel helmets are, left to right, Lts Robert F. Lewin, Arthur L. Flynn, William Pierce.



INFORMAL CHATS by the CO were a weekly event in most School Companies. Captain Ralph Iseley was giving the latest word on GI "know how."





ON V-E DAY the Fort jammed into the Field House. Colonel Keeley spoke, Colonel Rasmussen, Post Chaplain Thomas Tracy and Capt Matsunaga were on the platform.

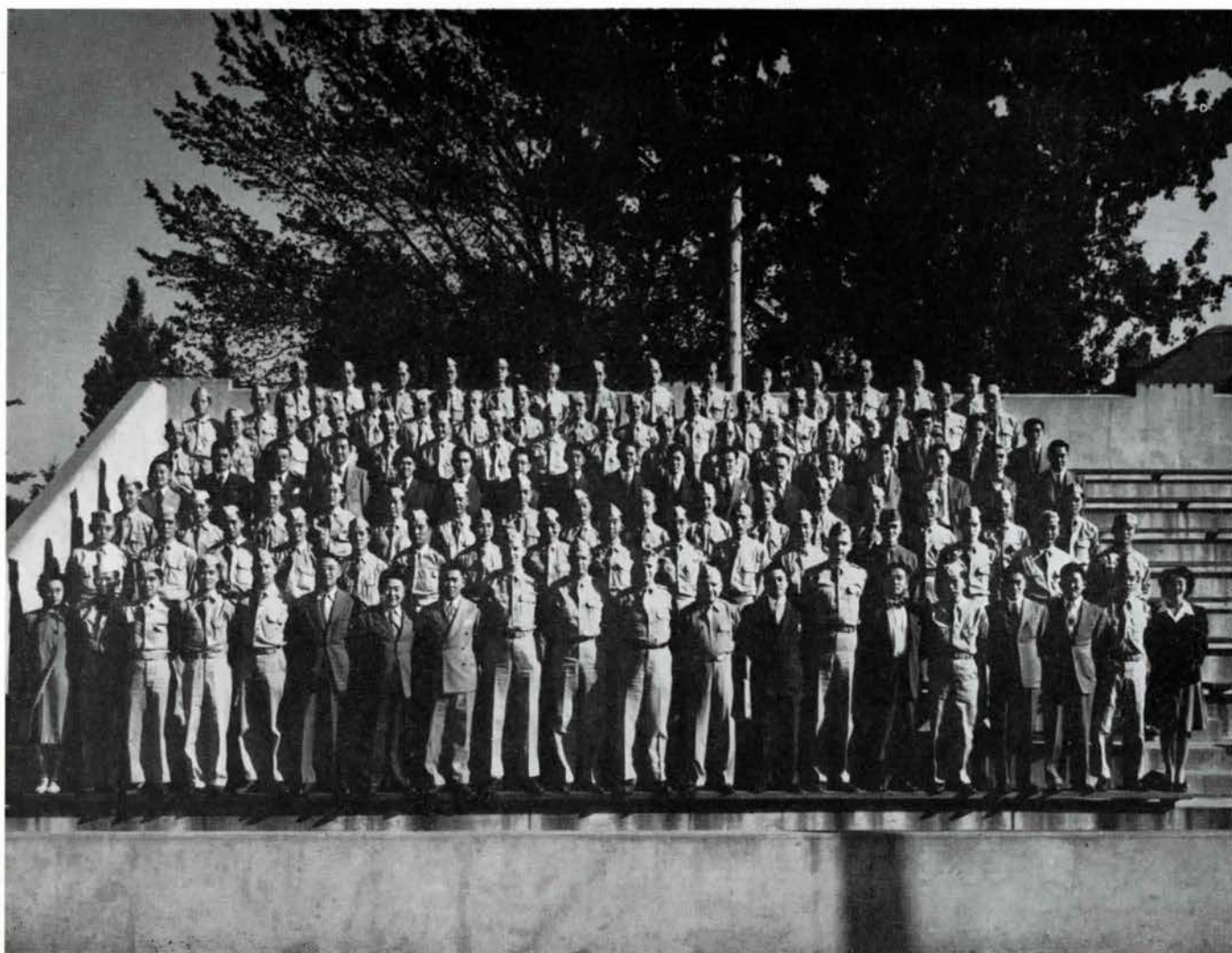


UNEASY CHAIR was what the OC sat on as Examining Board paced him through a "corker" quiz hazing. If he emerged master of his nerves, OC received coveted bars.

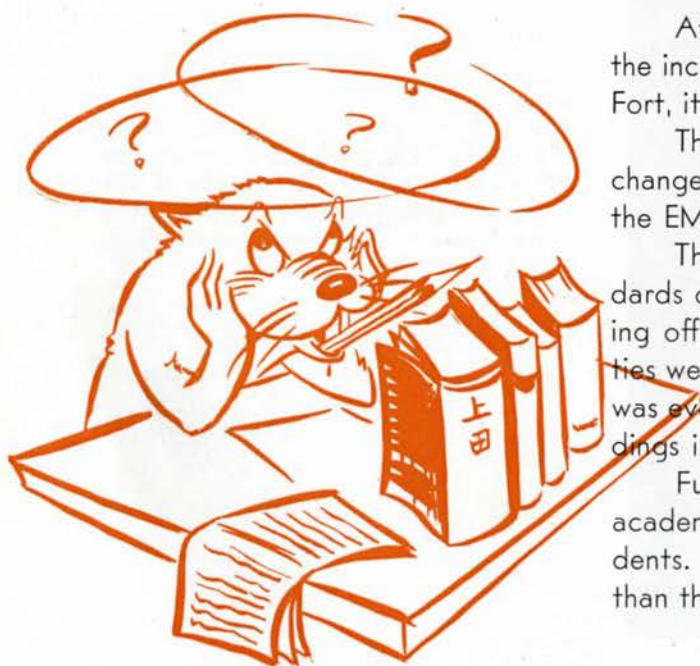


LINGUIST OCs were sworn in at Post Theater. Most retained change of status with equanimity becoming to those who a few minutes before were NCOs.





## *Academic*



After the movement to Snelling, the school had hurdled the incubation period. Amidst the permanent structures of the Fort, it was fully grown in teaching techniques and size.

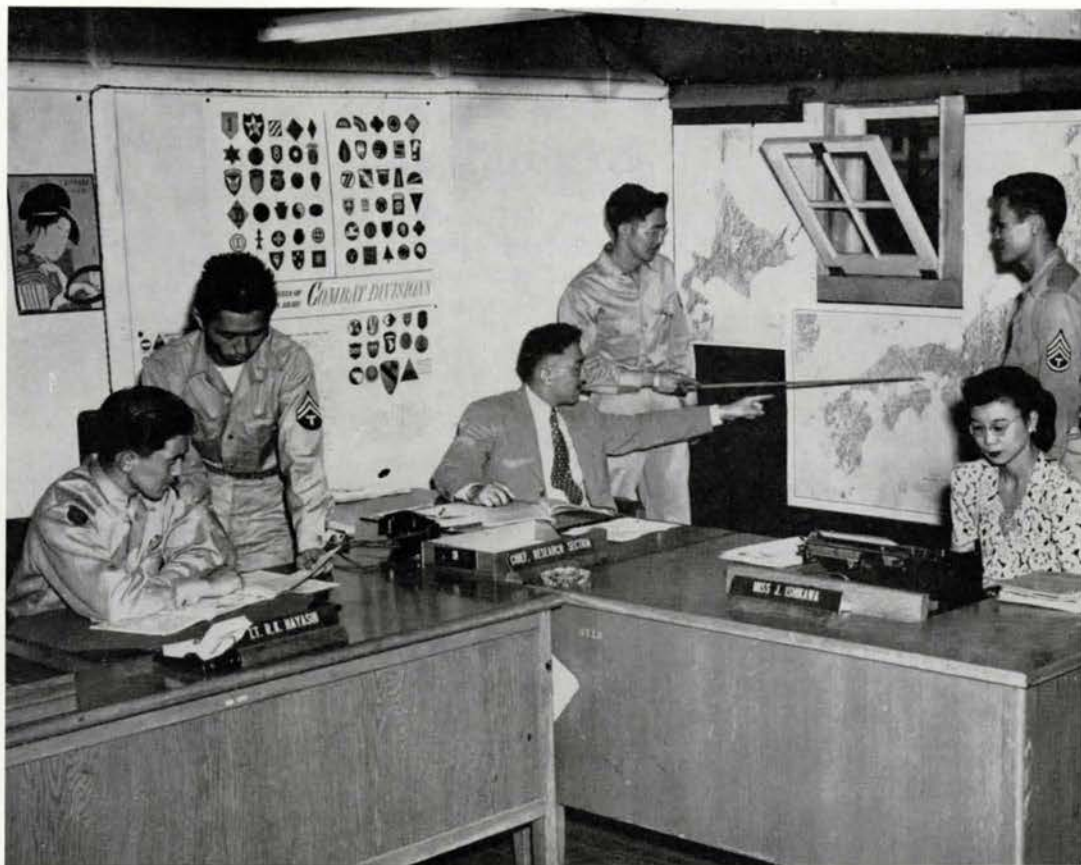
The components of the student body were undergoing changes too. The average age was taking a big drop. Most of the EMs were still would-be linguists, but also draftee students.

Their classrooms were several cuts above the rustic standards of Camp Savage. Cramming was possible without fending off the dual worry of winter ferocity. Recreational facilities were superb. The tide had turned in the Pacific war. There was every reason for a hike in collective morale in spite of pad-dings in the academic program.

Furthermore, the hope of GI glamour was injected into the academic program with the opening of the OCS to MIS students. No wonder the Snelling days were easier on studying than the compressed training days at Savage.



JOB RESEARCH AND LIAISON Section was home of library of Japanese publications and of museum of captured Japanese weapons. Japanese jeep was among collection of prizes. Mr. Akira Oshida was Director and Lt Richard Hayashi was Director of Dissemination. The section also housed the ALBUM office.



GRADUATE POOL was stamping grounds for translators in search of equivalents. Pool was maintained to give graduates additional translating experience before shipping out overseas. Mr. Yutaka Munakata was the Director and pool included Enlisted Men, Officers and newly commissioned former OCs.





SCHOOLMARMs were never like these instructors at a session around desk of Technical Director Paul T. Tekawa. Instructors received latest academic directives at roll call.

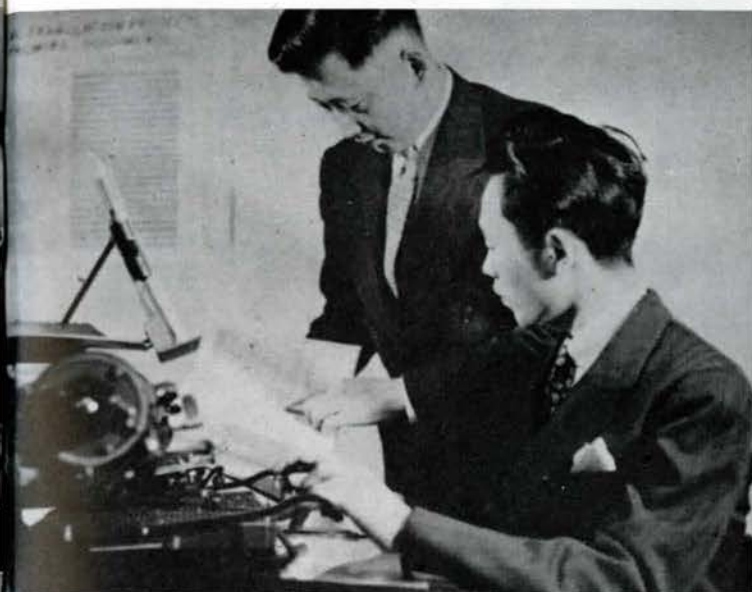


TWENTIETH CENTURY WAR meant knowing global "hot" spots by rote. Chiri classes covered routes and stopping points pertinent to warrior making war, officers included.



CLASSROOM ESPRIT perked for photographer. "Goldbricks" who court dreams on tables were around but answer to class lethargy seemed to be cameraman.





OPERATING JAPANESE typewriter, which isn't comparable to ours, was Mr. Asao Nakazawa as Mr. Munakata, Director of Translation, pointed out passage in book.

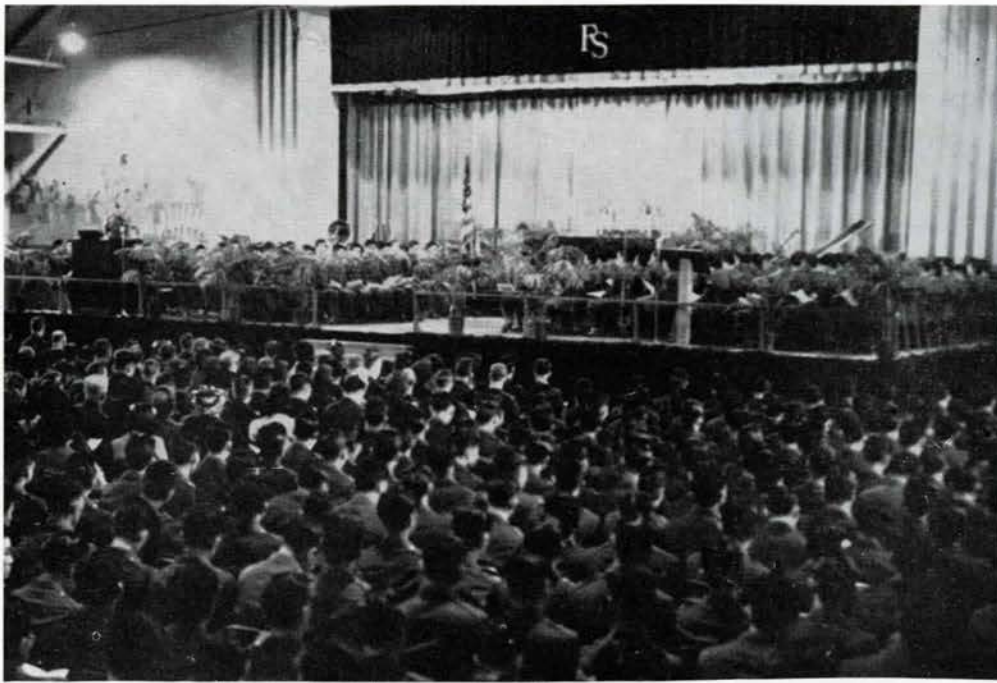


RADIO SHACK was home to powerful transmitters which intercepted messages aired by enemy. Operators were licensed "hams" who took minimum of 20-25 words per minute.



7.7 LEWIS TYPE MACHINE GUN captured from Japs was one of hoard of captured enemy battle paraphernalia which were on view in museum in Research and Liaison Section.





SHEEPSKIN HOUR was observed for each graduating class. G-2 dignitaries, school higher-ups, friends from the outside were part of the atmosphere. Graduates itched to break for their furloughs.



MAJOR AISO addressed graduating Class.

OCS product gave with the Kanji CARTOGRAPHY tried hand of T/5 George Ishida.



## *The Joe Linguists*

AMERICANS OF KOREAN ancestry go over weighty volume with Lt. Col. Lachlan Sinclair. On blackboard are both Japanese and Korean characters. Can you read them?

PRIZE STUDENTS of a graduating class received personal congratulations of Major Gen Clayton Bissell, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 WDGS.







T/SGT BILL DOI, Chief NCO at the Special Service Office, was staffed with, left to right: Sgt George Sasaki, S/Sgt Aubrey Funai, T/5 Fred Chino and Cpl Henry Yorozu, directors of GI gambling.



CAPT HJALMAR A. LIND, Inf, Special Service Officer. A 29th Div ETO veteran, he joined School in 1945.

## Off-Duty



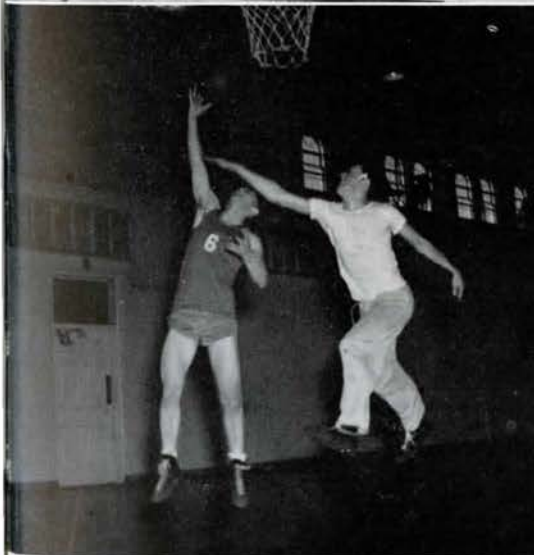
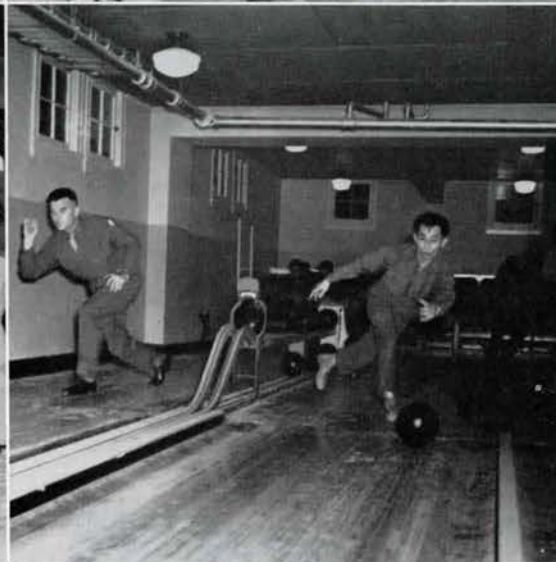
The GI's day wasn't given over in its entirety to the military and academic. Soldiering and schooling were for the work-day. Once the final "fall out" was flung at him, the taboos on the pursuit of happiness imposed on the trainee student didn't hold. Everyone's intentions were then trained on "objective fun."

Here the Office of Special Service stepped in with its trained personnel, athletic equipment and many invaluable contacts which miraculously provided the open sesame to choice recreational and cultural events around town.

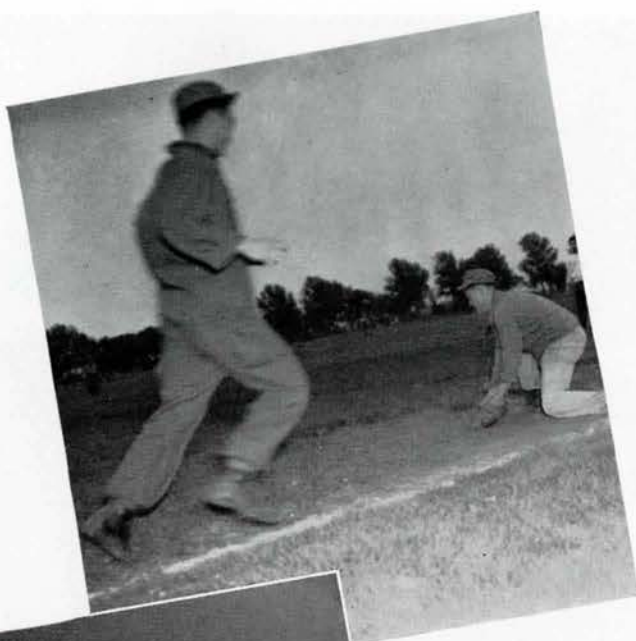
Without the equipment for skiing, football, baseball, tennis, etc., provided by the Office, these sports would have been limited to a few. The Battalion and Company dances held within the Post wouldn't have been as numerous or as coordinated.

Through this office, MISLS was able to procure the services of various Twin Cities volunteer organizations, such as the Hennepin and Ramsey County Red Cross, the St. Paul Office of Civilian Defense, the Minneapolis YWCA-USO, the St. Paul International Institute and the Twin Cities USOs.





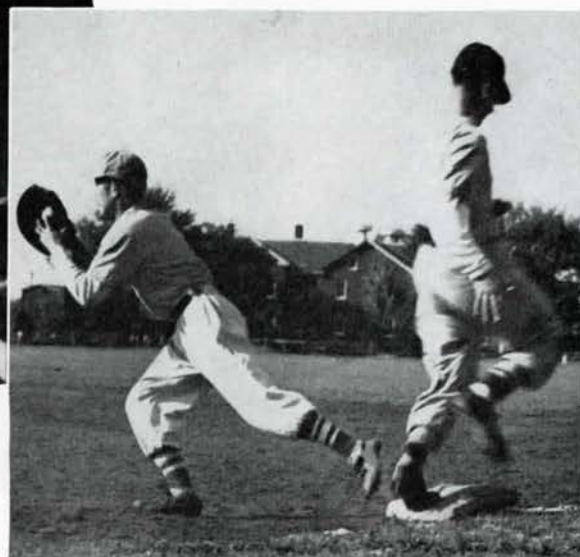


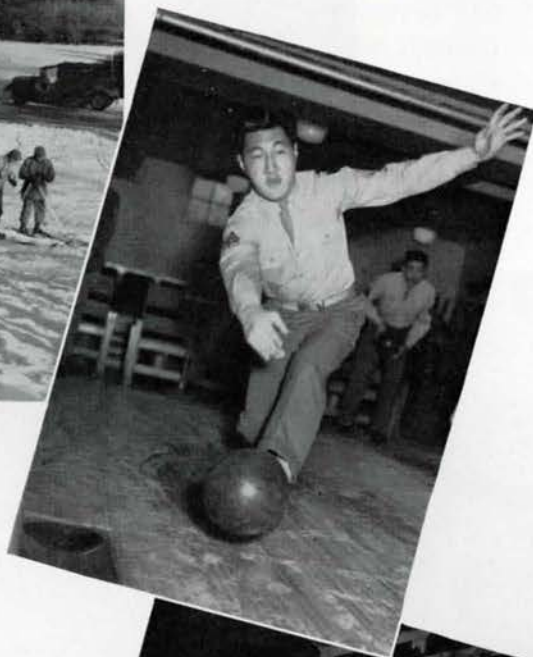
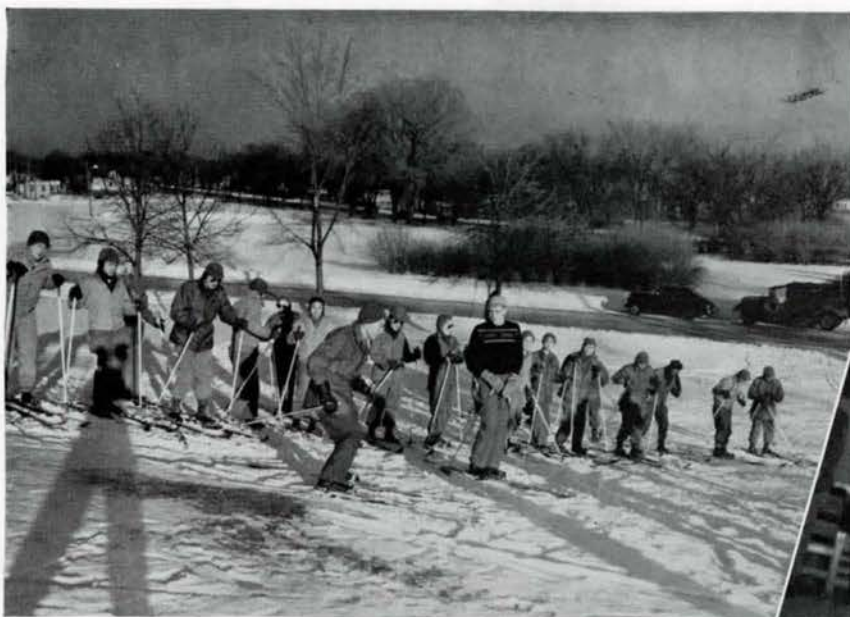


During the 1944-1945 School Battalion athletic season, the OCS men of Co "A" ran off with the majority of honors, winning the trophy in both basketball and touch football. In the Softball league, the boys from Charlie Company took high honors. Co "H" took first place in bowling for the '44 season followed by Headquarters Company who won in the 1945 and 1946 seasons. In the 1945-46 season, Company "G" beat the Officers and took the basketball championship.

The first boxing team to win any kind of distinction sent men to the Golden Gloves tourney and to the 7th Service Command meet where it took third place.

The All Star teams both in Basketball and Baseball won the acclaim of the Northwest people by their sterling brand of ball-playing and sportsmanship. Furthermore, representing the School in many meets they won more than their share of games, competing against teams of AA and AAA caliber.





COUNTER-CLOCKWISE • FIRST SACKER scoops low toss from deep short to nip runner for out in softball contest. • PLAYER BREAKS through defense to meet ball carrier beginning end run in tussle of touch football. • BOXER AT LEFT winces as he takes hard right to head in match held at Post Field House. • RUNNER HITS base split second too late in close play at first as first baseman pockets horsehide. • LT MAS NISHIBAYASHI ELUDES opponents and leaps high to sink push shot for All-Stars in out-of-town game. • WATER POLO was among interests of GI swimmers at Aqua Class. • "BUTCH" YAMADA tries for strike in four-lane bowling alley at Post Service Club. • SPORT ENTHUSIASTS of Minnesota's winter watch ski instructor Lt. George Asai.





THE EASY CHAIR at the ALBUM was the second to be occupied by Sgt Peter Ohtaki, one-time editor of the publication for graduates overseas, YABAN GOGAI. For a while he was comparable to a top-wrung variety artist doing four-a-day at the Roxy and doubling at the Wedgewood Room.

Art editor M/Sgt Tom Okamoto, formerly with Disney, conceived the artwork, the cover, as well as the shape and looks of the book.

Cpl, Henry Yorozu, associate editor, was formerly Japanese language instructor at Yale.

(Top, l. to r.) The editorial staff included: Pvt Daiki Miyagawa, contributing editor; Jennie Ishikawa, secretary; Yorozu; Ohtaki; T/5 Yuk Kimura, contributing editor.

(Center) T/4 Tim Kifune, layout editor; Okamoto.

(Bottom) Photographers were: Pfc George Inouye; T/5 Fred Taniguchi.

## *The Album Staff*

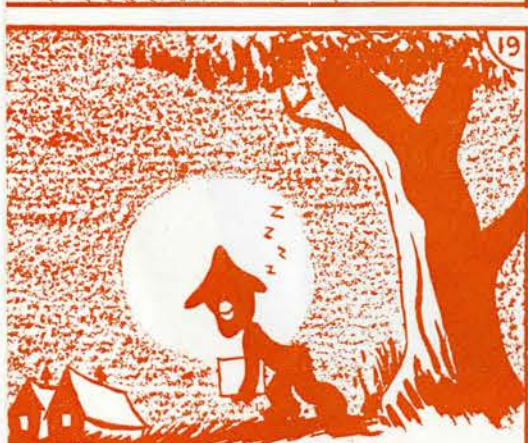
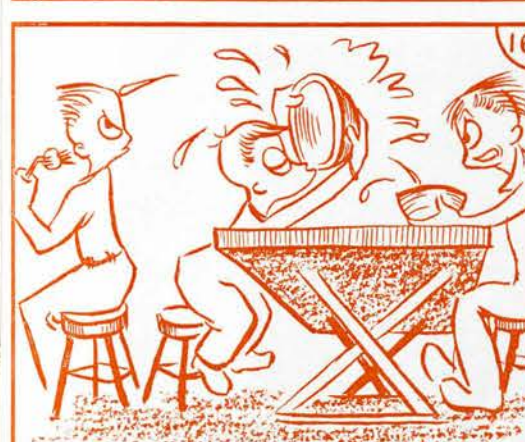
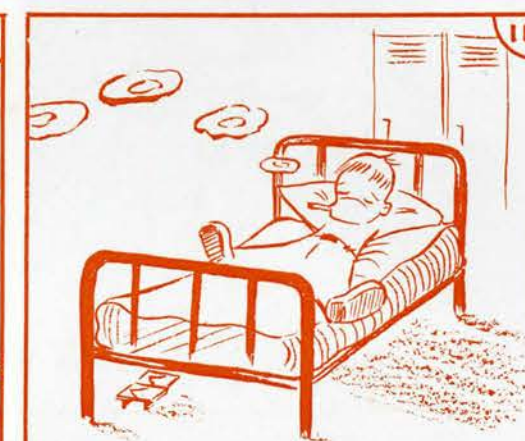
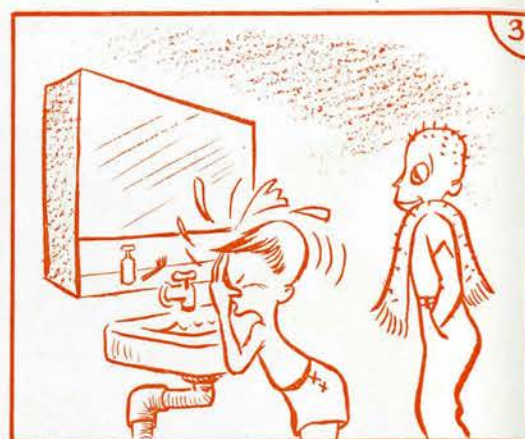
Why the ALBUM? Well, graduates overseas began writing in about a publication devoted to the School, which would be balm to their nostalgic urges.

The problem was to project this story into the book with faithfulness to the glories as well as the foibles which were found in the collective experience. There was also the problem—even in this day of the would-be active UNO—of indiscretions uttered owing to either the presence of exuberance or the absence of the weighing eye among the working staff. Lt Colonel Lachlan Sinclair, the Advisory Officer, and the members of the Planning Committee, held out the restraining hand or lent the weight of wisdom, whichever was needed.

PLANNING COMMITTEE included Lt Col Sinclair (inset); Lt Hayashi; A. Oshida; P. Tekawa.

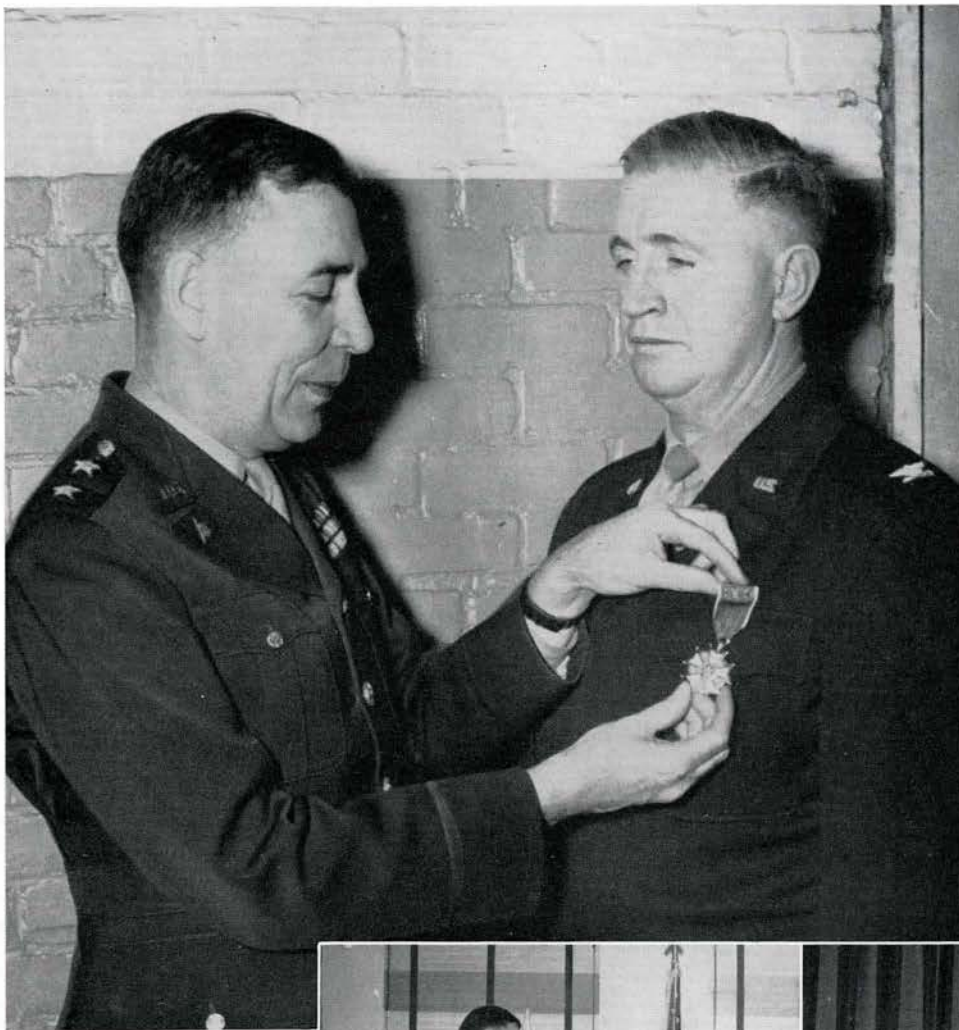






*Snelling Spotlights*





MAJOR GENERAL CLAYTON L. BISSELL pins Legion of Merit medal, Army's fourth highest award, on Colonel Rasmussen to honor him for meritorious service in training translators for the Pacific war.



JOHN F. AISO, former Director of Academic Training, received his commission as major from the MISLS Adjutant Major Lawrence P. Dowd. Previously, Aiso was Technical Director and an original member of the MISLS.



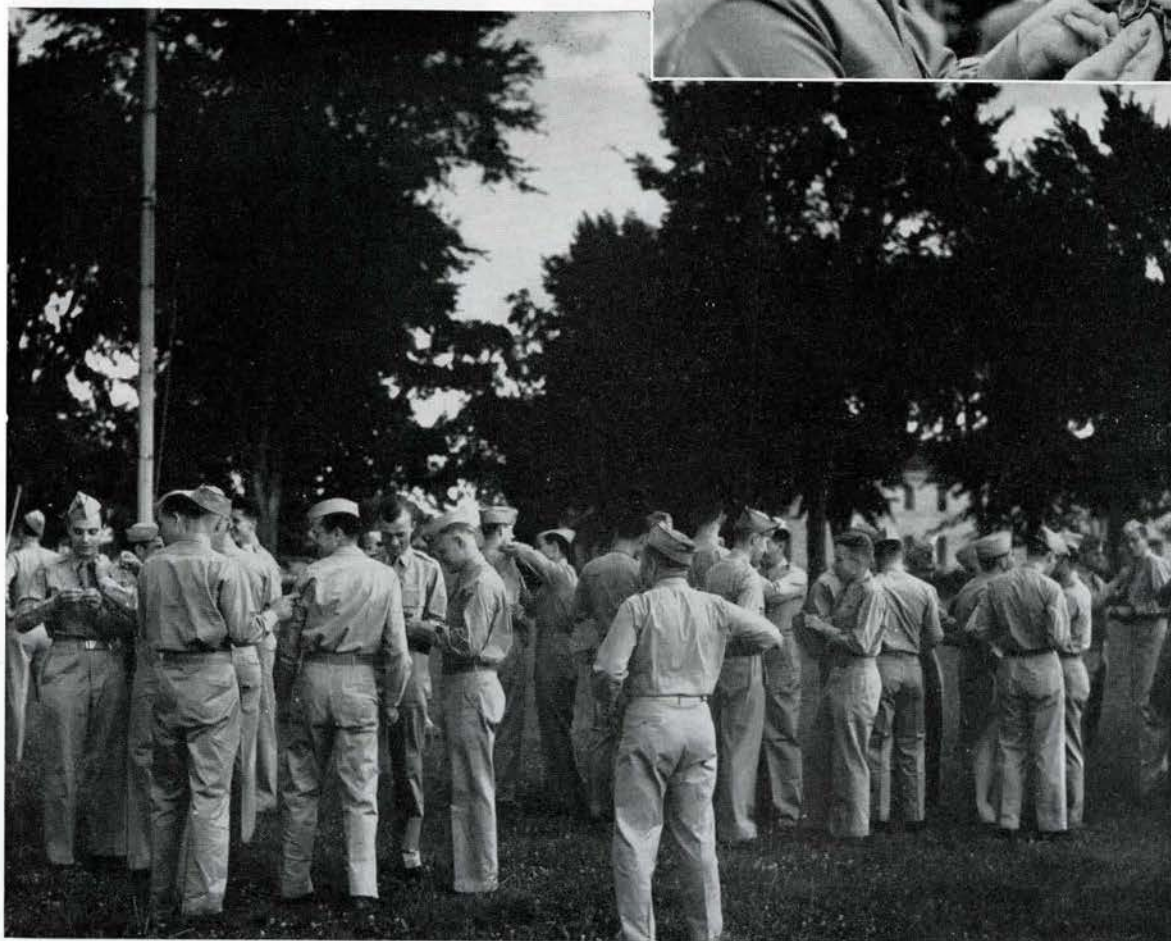
THIS TIME Major General Clayton L. Bissell plants the Bronze Star on Pacific veteran Lt Shigeo Yasutake. Lt Masayuki Matsunaga, European veteran, awaits his due, the Combat Infantryman Badge.



THE COLONEL STANDS by as Mrs. Dowd does the honors for Major Lawrence P. Dowd on day of his promotion to major. The MISLS Adjutant's smiles were excusably generous.

LIEUTENANT JON LOHMER received the Bronze Star from the Commandant for his service in Leyte, Philippines.

SHAVETALES TODAY, NCOs yesterday. Summer officer candidates received commissions on parade grounds in khakis, Post Theater in winter. Men were arguing for admission into mutual admiration society at time this was snapped.







MARIAN E. NESTOR, Captain, WAC, Director of Personnel Procurement. She was at one time Commanding Officer of the WAC Detachment.

READY TO BOARD Trans-Pacific plane to Japan were these WACs, the first group of WACs dispatched for overseas duty from the MISLS. Included were one Caucasian MIS grad and one American Chinese.



FIRST WACs to MISLS are these twelve with their Commanding Officer, Capt Nester.

WAC grads of MIS left for Camp Ritchie, Maryland. The boys sure hated to see them leave.





Seven WACS, the first in the School's history, made their debut at the Fort in November, 1944. They soon had a company owing to additions which brought the total up to 51 WACS. They were placed under the academic program and trained as translators after being placed for a short time as clerical workers. Among this Nisei group were three Caucasians and one American Chinese girl. In November 1945, the first WAC commencement was held at the MISLS with 35 EWS receiving commendations from the Commandant. From this group, 21 were transferred to Camp Ritchie, Maryland. Three were assigned as instructors here, much to the delight of the EMS.

In January 1946, the last large group of graduate WACS left the Fort for assignment overseas, and in February the WAC Detachment was deactivated after the transfer of the remaining graduates to Camp Ritchie.

SECTION of the Soprano and Alto Department of the Choir sang with organ.

WAC GLAMOUR! Do you think that they can really ski?

HERE'S a cute quartet. The leis were for a "Hawaiian Night" at the Minneapolis USO.



ANOTHER quartet were "eager beaver" hands on the Xmas edition of GOGAL.







LT GENERAL SINCLAIR, G-2, British Army, Lt Yasutake, Maj General Bissell and John Aiso, during a special ceremony.

*Military Memoirs*

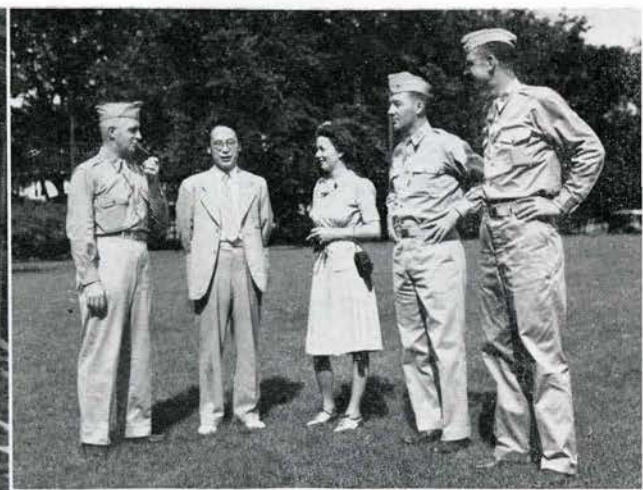




WERE THE BOYS consulted?



THE BLOOM OF LIFE.



ANN ARBOR and MISLS congregate.

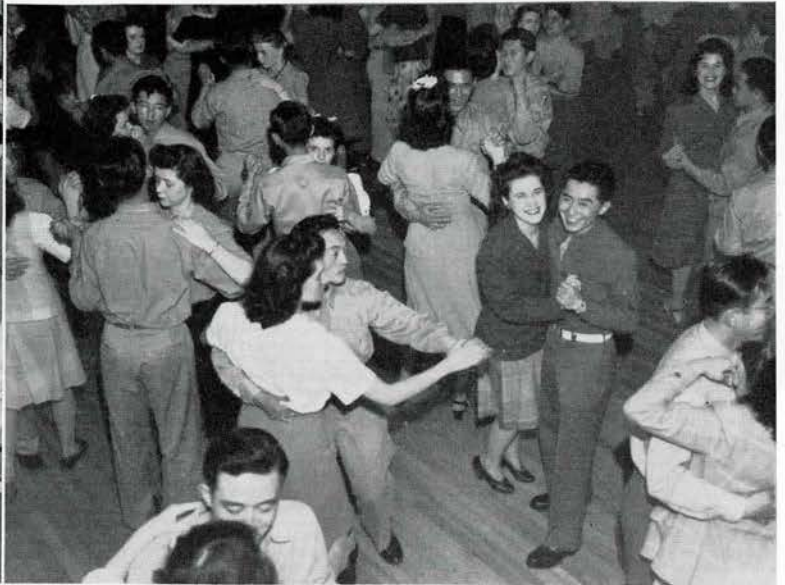
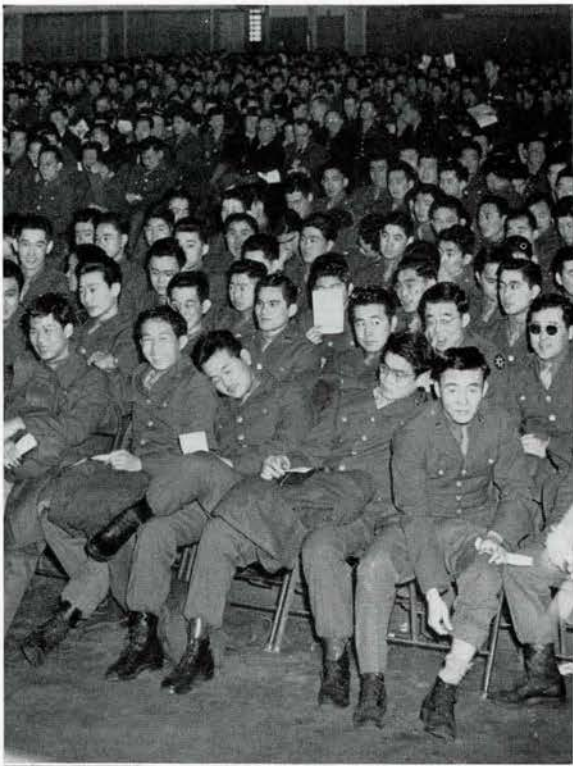


THE BRASSY CROWD and one lady fair.



MERRILL'S MARAUDERS vets remember the not-too-distant past.





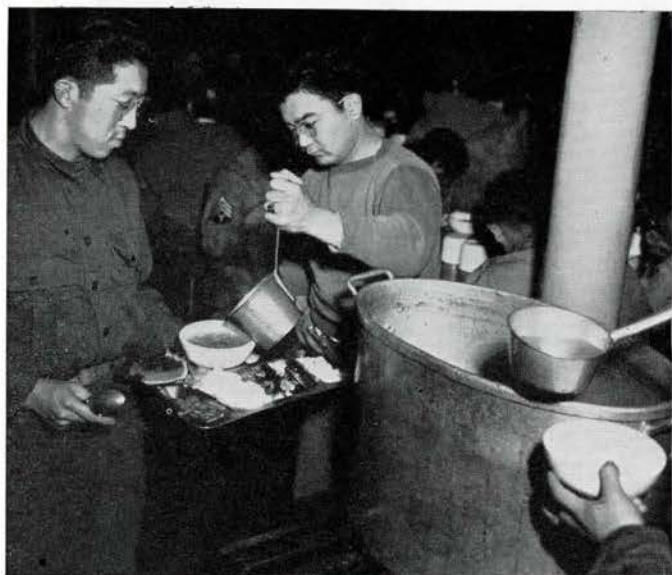
COMMENCEMENT, no more studies! From here on only to draw on the store of knowledge accumulated after nine months of studies.

WEDNESDAY NITE socials at Service Club with girls coming from the Twin Cities. Refreshments too. Oh! them GI boots.

BUY BONDS; win prizes. Lucky lad hits Jack Pot. Award from auctioneer looks like pair of swimming trunks.

HAPPY MAUI boys with a bit of home around their necks swap talk of olden days at reunion in the NCO Club.





DEAR MOM; the Army sure feeds me good. I'm getting fatter every day, eating conglomeration of slop they sling at me

CHIRPING CHRISTMAS carols in sonotone are the Company "C" boys and their effervescent guests.



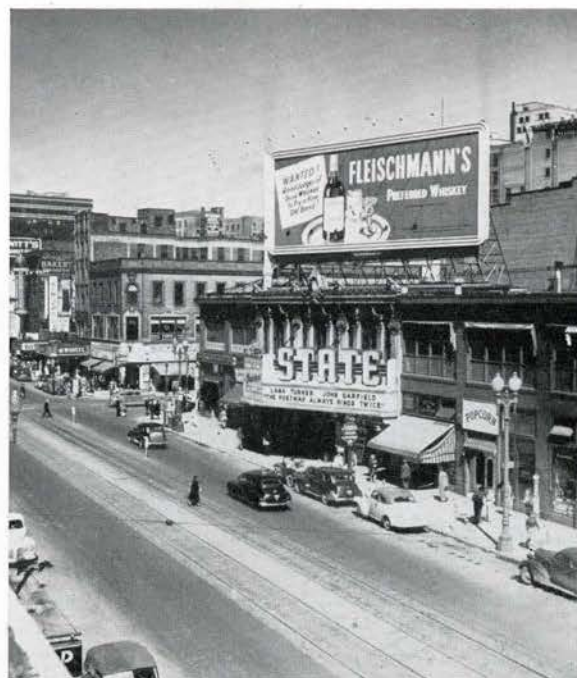
SWEATING OUT the needle. Blood donors wait their turn at blood bank to give for a better cause. School donated 2,994 pints in '45.

IS IT BEETHOVEN or good ole mountain music? American Chinese grads celebrate and give out with a bit of music.





## The GI's Diary



HENNEPIN AVENUE, a daytime view of night-time GI stamping grounds.



SKI ENTHUSIASTS risk spills on nearby slopes.



"BREAK" gives Lucille busy time at School PX.



MP's give out with sour notes at song fest.



DUMMY-LINE car, although antiquated, was reliable.



COOKS strove to whet GI's craving for "Nihon-Meshi."



BOXING PUPIL learns how to cock arm for right cross.



WORLD WAR I VETERANS were also among faculty at Fort.



THROW from third base nips runner at first.



MAJOR TABER AND COLONEL KELLER beam at Bond Rally.





JAVA AT SCHOOL PX helped GI's academic fatigue.



GI'S AND FRIENDS ATTEND services at Post chapel.



WINNER OF FORT'S SKI MEET, Nobi Kano, rests after race.



GETTING SOFTBALL pointers from the serious sidelines.



RIGHT HOOK to the jaw is thrown this way, youse guys.



DESPITE BAGGY FATIGUES, men are at attention.



POST THEATER was crowded on weekend evenings and non-study nights.



HOSPITALITY HOUSE near Orpheum had free bunks, meals.



BOND CERTIFICATE is awarded to Civilian Personnel and Faculty by Colonel Rasmussen.



AFTER DINNER at local chop suey house, group relaxes with game of dominoes.



RUMMY SESSION AT home of Sgt and Mrs. Doi makes pleasant evening for three soldiers.



FLASHING SMILES are Lts F. Kosaka, S. Yasutake, P. Yamasaki.



T/SGT (later Lt) FUSAO UCHIYAMA, CBI veteran, addresses assembly.



BEFORE BOARDING train to embarkation port, GI casts wistful look.