



PART FOUR

Fort Snelling

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STAFF

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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 GIs. 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 GIs.



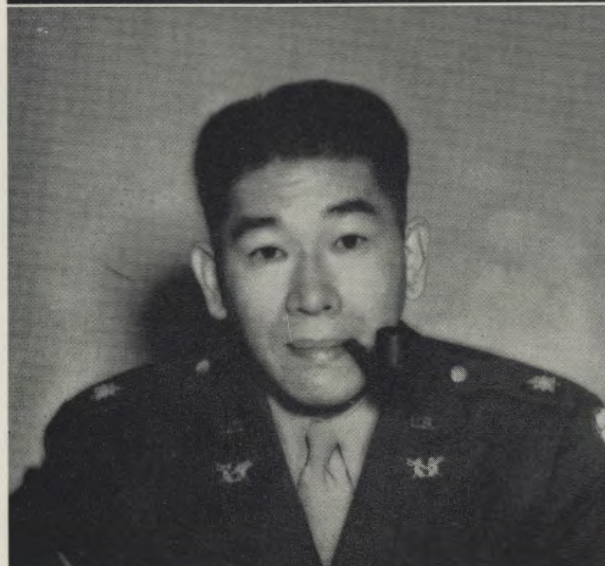
BRICK SCHOOL BUILDINGS were bulwarks against Minnesota's climatic ferocity. When things turned warmer, students sprawled on green grass during hourly breaks.

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 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 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 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 Babbin.

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



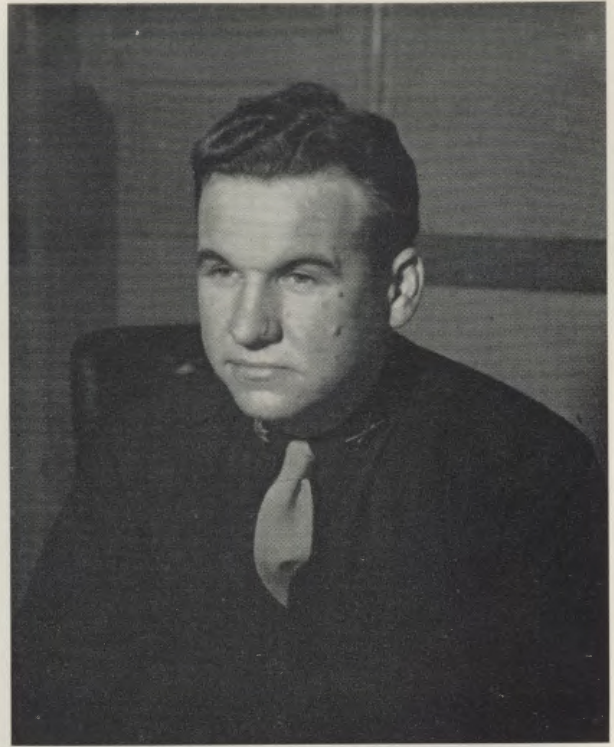
Being on terms with the various bibles of the trade (dictionaries to you) wasn't all that was required of the linguist-in-making. As the War Department would have it, there was a certain accent on military training, even for him.

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.

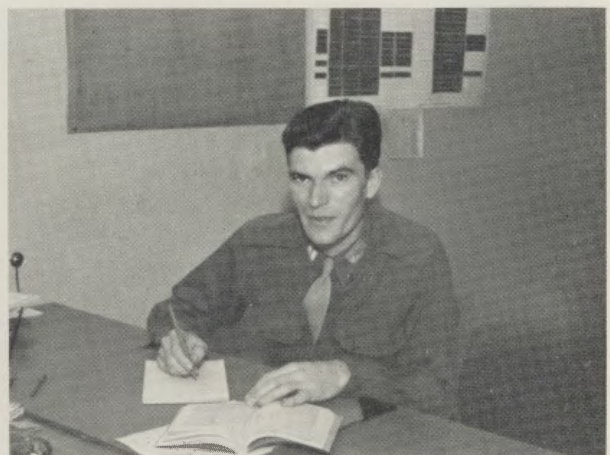
Thursday afternoons were devoted to the army orientation program. Qualified speakers covered the Companies to evoke discussions on topics of worldwide and national moment. At no other time was a more concentrated effort made to answer the question: Why are we fighting?

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.