



Arnold E. Kahnert Papers

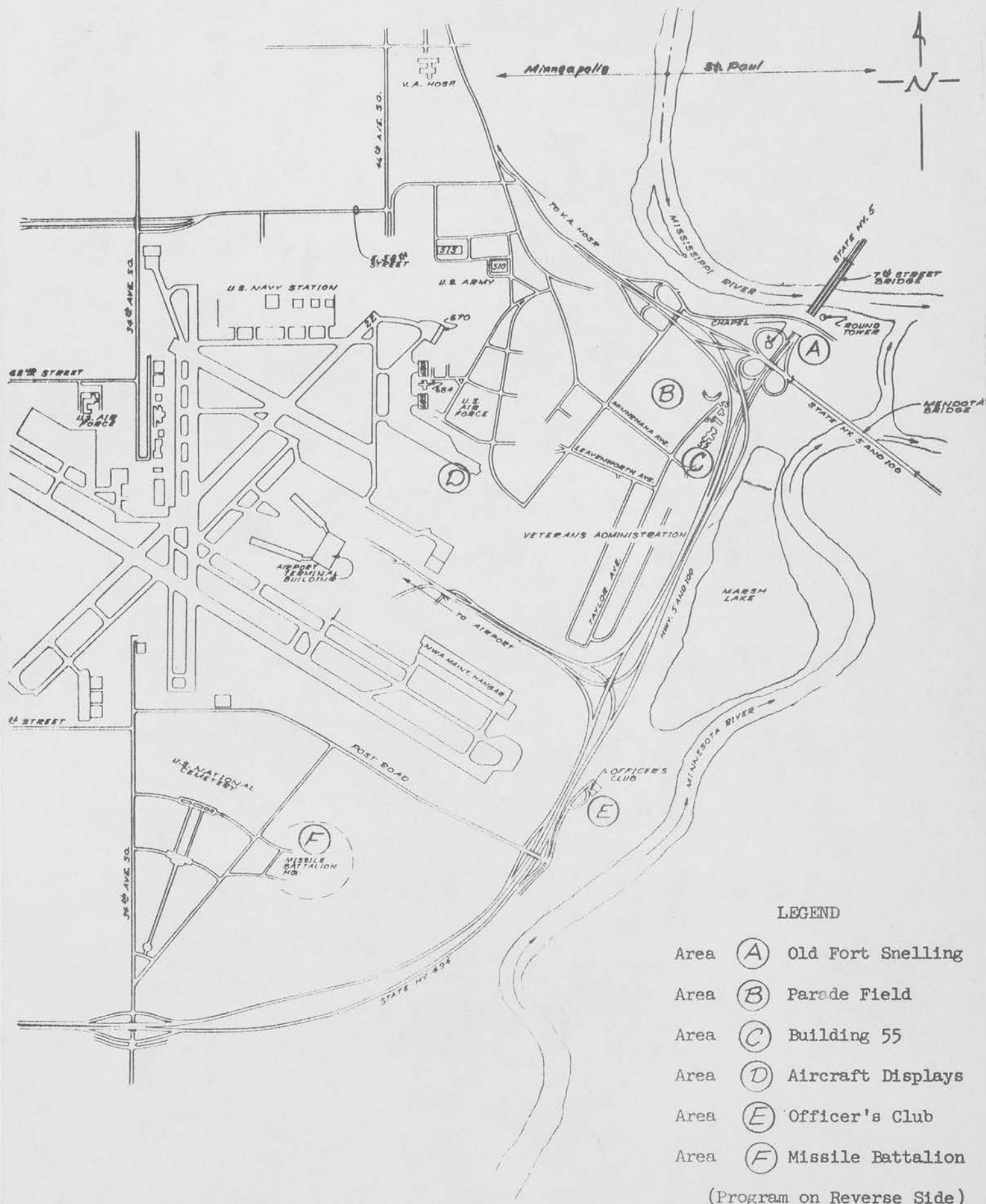
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ARMED FORCES DAY
Fort Snelling, Minnesota
May 20, 1967

PROGRAM OF EVENTS

<u>TIME</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>AREA (over)</u>
10:00 AM - 4:00 PM	Defense Industry Exhibits	B & C
	Military Exhibits	B & C
	Military Aircraft Exhibits	D
	Movies	C
	Old Fort Snelling and Chapel Open; Fort Snelling State Park Picnic Area and Nature Trails Open	A
10:45 AM	Concert, 451st Army Band	B
11:30 AM	Reception, Luncheon, Address by Lieutenant General Charles W. G. Rich	E
1:00 PM	Pershing Rifles Drill Demonstration	B
1:45 PM	ARMED FORCES DAY REVIEW AND CEREMONIES	B
	TROOPS PASS IN REVIEW	
	47th Infantry Division Band	
	682nd Engineer Battalion (National Guard	
	4th Battalion, 33rd Infantry, 205th Infantry Brigade	
	Massed Colors	
	367th Engineer Battalion	
	Air National Guard Company	
	Coast Guard Reserve Detachment	
2:30 PM	Special Forces Demonstration	B
3:00 PM	Civil Air Patrol Drill Demonstration	B
4:00 PM	Exhibits Close	



FORT SNELLING NEEDS A CHAPEL.

By Frank C. Videout, Chaplain, United States Army.

Fort Snelling is without a chapel. This condition of affairs should be remedied without delay. There are at Fort Snelling 1,500 soldiers, 200 children and approximately 300 women, wives of officers and noncommissioned officers.

The government cannot build this chapel. Forty thousand soldiers of the regular army in various posts now are inadequately housed, living under canvas or in ramshackle cantonment buildings erected during the world war. The government is obligated to look after the physical well-being of the soldiers before making provision for their religious needs.

The missionary opportunity of this situation is tremendous, when the people of the churches take into consideration the fact that here are 2,000 souls without any adequate provision for religious worship and Sunday School instruction. Contrast this situation with towns like Shakopee, Watasha, Glenwood or any other community whose permanent population is approximately the same as that of the Fort Snelling garrison. These towns have several churches each while Fort Snelling has none. If there were any incorporated community of 2,000 population in Minnesota without a church, it would be heralded throughout the whole United States as deserving of immediate attention.

During the summer months of each year not less than 3,000 young men from the northwest attend the various training camps at Fort Snelling. The future leaders of the northwest undoubtedly are represented among their number. The people of the churches cannot afford to overlook the opportunity presented in this appeal.

From their small stipends the soldiers at Fort Snelling have contributed more than \$4,500, showing they want this chapel. They have made these contributions because of the encouragement given by the councils of churches of the Twin Cities, the ministerial associations, the patriotic and veterans' organizations, and businessmen's groups, all of whom have passed glowing resolutions indorsing the effort. If these resolutions are not backed up by financial support, then these organizations have not kept the faith with the soldiers.

The proposed chapel will be open to all. In all cases where chapels are built on military reservations, the government makes the stipulation that such chapels must be pan-sectarian and that donations thereto not be limited to any sect or society. Plans which have been approved for a chapel and community center at Fort Snelling make ample provision not only for a splendid temple of worship, but also for a garrison Sunday School, a library of 5,000 volumes, now housed in a temporary cantonment building, and a basement recreation center which will fill a long-felt need for the residents of the garrison.

Civilization in the Northwest had its beginnings at Fort Snelling. The first Sunday School of the Northwest was organized there in 1824. The first church of the Northwest was organized there in 1835. The first school in Minnesota was built with funds provided for the most part by officers and enlisted men stationed at this post. Fostered by the security which the early garrison guaranteed, other communities came into existence, prospered and now have schools, churches and other institutions of our American civilization. Fort Snelling, which made this possible, should not remain without similar advantages.

Churches of Minneapolis ought to be proud to assist the splendid group of businessmen who are attempting this long-felt need. In fact the churches ought to pull the stroke oar in this effort, which has so potent an appeal to religion and to morality.

HEADQUARTERS

Fort Snelling, Minnesota

Chaplain
pls file
my
WEW-WEF
April 24, 1928.

The Honorable Board of Park Commissioners,
City Hall,
Minneapolis, Minn.

My Dear Sirs:

As you undoubtedly know, the people of the state of Minnesota have undertaken to construct a chapel at Fort Snelling as a memorial to those who loyally served their country.

The funds for the construction of this chapel have been contributed largely by the people of Minneapolis and St. Paul. We are greatly indebted to them for their liberal contributions and know that both cities are much interested and take a great pride in the handsome structure that is nearing completion.

Although contributions have been liberal we find that contributions are hardly sufficient to complete the main structure. Many of the interior furnishings are still to be obtained.

It is my sincere desire as well as that of all members of the building committee that the surroundings of the chapel be made as attractive as the building itself and that the landscaping be as attractive as that of so many localities in the park system of Minneapolis. It has occurred to me therefore, that the Honorable Board of Park Commissioners of Minneapolis might be willing to contribute from the park nurseries such plants and shrubbery as could be spared for this purpose. I am enclosing herewith a blueprint, together with a planting list showing the proposed scheme of decorations and planting. A contribution of any of the plants enumerated in the planting list would be greatly appreciated and will materially assist in the beautification of the chapel grounds.

Thanking you in advance for any consideration you may give to this request, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. E. WELSH,
Colonel, 3rd Infantry,
President, Ft. Snelling Chapel &
Community Center Assn., Inc.

2 Incl.

COPY

MORELL & NICHOLS INC.
NICHOLS, NASON AND CORNELL
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
1200 Second Ave So . Mpls.
107 Esat 3rd St. St.Paul.

April 4, 1928.

Colonel W.E. Welsh
Fort Snelling, Minn.

Dear Colonel Welsh :

I have been holding the enclosed plant list thinking I would get out to see you and talk it over, but I have been extremely busy and it doesn't look now as though I would have an opportunity to see you at any time soon.

As I told you over the phone, I succeeded in cutting this list down to just \$100.00. The changes that were made show on the planting plan, but not on the general plan, both of which I showed you some time ago. The changes in quantities, sizes and prices, I have interlinked in ink, and trust you can make out what I am driving at.

It is going to be time very soon now to do this planting. The sooner we get it done, the better, but it can wait as late as the middle of May or the first of June if necessary. As I said over the phone, the beds for this planting should be prepared in advance, and as I have not time to stake out this myself, and as I am very doubtful if any of your men have the ability to stake it out the way it should be. I would like to suggest that you let me send a man in whom I have unlimited confidence to stake this out for you. It is a matter of half a days work, and I imagine his charge would be in the neighborhood of \$5.00., and you could'nt spend \$5.00 to any better advantage. Please let me know your decision on this and when you want to order the material. Above all, please don't let anything happen to this list as it is the only record I have of the corrected quantities, and I don't want to take the time to check the tracing and compile another list.

With very kindest personal regards, I am

Yours Truly

John H. Bergen

WASHINGTON YALE, PRESIDENT
ALFRED F. PILLSBURY, VICE-PRES.

THEODORE WIRTH, SUPERINTENDENT
CHRISTIAN A. BOSSEN, ASST. SUPT.

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Minneapolis

June 8th,
1928.

Colonel W. E. Welsh,
President, Fort Snelling Chapel &
Community Center Association, Inc.,
Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

It has come to the attention of this Board that the new Memorial Chapel at Fort Snelling is to be dedicated Sunday, June Tenth.

Under official instructions, I am transmitting to you, and to Post Chaplain Captain Ridout, happy felicitations on this memorable occasion.

Most of the members have seen this new structure, admire its architecture and its pleasing environment, and rejoice with the residents of the Post on its successful completion. But more than that, they admire the fine Christian spirit which prompted those who instigated the movement for its construction. Captain Ridout especially is to be congratulated in the opportunity which now present themselves for the work he is so nobly carrying on among the members of your Post.

Kindly accept the accompanying evidence of our good wishes and transmit to the Captain the thoughts embodied in this letter.

Very sincerely,

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS

Chas. E. Doell
Secretary.

Chas. E. Doell-F

R-E-S-O-L-U-T-I-O-N

ADOPTED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE MINNESOTA DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT THEIR ANNUAL CONGRESS, ST. PAUL HOTEL,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA, SEPTEMBER 26, 1924.

INASMUCH AS the Fort Snelling Military Reservation
is without a suitable and adequate building for the proper
conduct of Divine Worship, and,

INASMUCH AS history records the fact that the first
ecclesiastical organization of the great Northwest was per-
fected at Fort Snelling nearly a hundred years ago, and the
early garrison became the nucleus from which radiated most
wholesome religious and cultural influences which are still
held in grateful remembrance, and,

INASMUCH AS Fort Snelling is one of the most import-
ant Military Stations within the entire nation, with a large
permanent garrison and an ever increasing number of our finest
young men coming to it for the Civilian Training Camps year
by year, and,

INASMUCH AS the War Department has given its approval
to the proposition of constructing a house of worship without
cost to the government, and many leading citizens of the Twin
Cities have already indorsed the movement and are now laying
plans for the construction of a MEMORIAL CHAPEL at Fort Snell-
ing,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED : That the Daughters of the
American Revolution in annual session at Saint Paul this 26th
Day of September, 1924, do hereby heartily indorse the proposi-
tion as a most worthy and necessary enterprise. And we do her-
by commend this object to the generous consideration of all
patriotic and ecclesiastic organizations, and to individuals
and firms which are in a position to assist in a financial way.
We believe that the reproach of a century's standing should be
wiped out now, and that this community with a permanent though
ever changing population of upwards of two thousand souls
should be provided with a suitable house of worship through the
generous and united contributions of individuals and organizations
in this section of the country as soon as possible.

Property Of Arnold E. Kahaert USA Ret., 31 March 1950 Age 44 Born 7 January 1906
1957 Senior Vice Commander 3rd US Inf., Association. Re-union held at Fort
Snelling, Minnesota.

WAR DEPARTMENT

AG 353 Org. Res. The Adjutant General's Office
(5-27-25) (Misc.) M-C Washington

June 3, 1925.

SUBJECT: Organized Reserve Training.

TO: Commanding Generals of all Corps Areas and Departments, Commanding
General, District of Washington, Chiefs of all War Department
Branches and the Commandants of all Exempted Stations.

An analysis of training orders and programs issued by the various agencies charged with the conduct of training shows a marked diversity in the interpretation of the War Department Training Directive for 1925, AG 353 (11-17-24) (Misc.) M-C, dated November 28, 1924, and an apparent lack of information concerning the basic principles and policies governing Organized Reserve training. The development of the Organized Reserves as an important component of the Army of the United States has been so rapid that there may be reason for this condition.

The following is therefore furnished for the information of all concerned as an indication of the general trend of development of the Organized Reserves and also as an interpretation of the current War Department Training Directives:

1. The Officers' Reserve Corps is maintained as a general replacement pool in which Reserve officers are initially appointed and made available for assignment to the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves. Reserve officers assigned to the Regular Army and National Guard for war time expansion should be identified with these components in time of peace and given both active and inactive training with the organizations to which they are assigned.

The Organized Reserves is composed of the cadres of tactical organizations similar to those of the Regular Army and the National Guard, with definite missions, as follows:

a. Peace Mission.-- To develop unit cadres trained to receive, organize, supply and train the selective service men necessary to bring the units to war strength during mobilization for a major emergency.

b. War Missions.-- To complete the organization of those Reserve units required to form six field armies under the basic plan for meeting a major emergency.

2. The development of a satisfactory system of training Reserve units which will insure the accomplishment of these missions is a matter of great importance to the War Department.

a. The primary object of unit training is the development of teams, each able to accomplish its specific mission. This can be accomplished most readily by requiring the group, as a military organization, to perform the ordinary duties that will be required of

the unit in the organization of the cadres, in mobilization and in combat training. Each individual must actually perform, subject to the authority of the unit commander, the duties pertaining to his grade or to his assignment. The unit commander must understand his responsibilities and exercise his authority, on both active and inactive duty status, so as to develop an organization with a unit entity of which it is conscious at all times.

Unit training on active duty status is not intended as the medium for imparting the maximum amount of military information. It should be essentially a performance course. Active duty training, through the exercise of command and administrative duties, will undoubtedly demonstrate the necessity for acquiring additional military information on inactive duty status by means of correspondence courses, lectures, conferences and war games.

b. It is essential that qualities of leadership and a sense of military obligation be developed in all grades. To accomplish this it is necessary that advantage be taken of all opportunities to place responsibility upon reserve unit commanders. They should be charged with the administration of their commands, including arrangements for training, preparation of training programs and schedules, and supervision of the execution of their training plans. For example, all reserve regiments should be prepared to establish and operate their respective headquarters with their own personnel upon arrival at posts or camps where training is to be conducted. These headquarters should handle all administrative details including orders, reports and returns, and should constitute the channel through which all official communications affecting the command or its members should be routed. Where practicable regimental messes should be established and operated. Reserve unit commanders should be charged with the maintenance of a high standard of discipline. They should be held responsible for full compliance with existing post and camp regulations and orders by all members of their commands. This will operate to relieve Regular Army unit, post and camp headquarters of a large amount of routine administrative detail, and will develop unit esprit.

c. Regimental commanders should be required to render complete reports to division headquarters covering in detail the active duty training of their commands, and to prepare personally and submit efficiency reports of the members of their commands.

d. Training inspections and, where practicable, tactical inspections of each divisional unit should be conducted by the Chief of Staff of the division during its active duty training. Officers should be designated to make similar inspections of non-divisional organizations.

3. It is fully realized, that many difficulties stand in the way of the successful accomplishment of unit training as outlined above. Nevertheless, such training has been undertaken, and satisfactorily accomplished. The regiment is the keystone of the peace time organization and of the training efficiency of the Reserves.

a. There Reserve units can be associated with corresponding

units of the Regular Army the most satisfactory training can be obtained by requiring each Reserve officer to understudy an officer of the Regular Army unit of the corresponding grade during the current training of the Regular Army unit, and gradually to take over command of drill and administrative duties under the Regular Army officer's tutelage. (Pars. 88 and 89, A.R. 135-10) As far as practicable Reserve units designated for associate training should not comprise a greater number of officers than is authorized for the Regular Army organization concerned.

Unit training without association with Regular Army units can be conducted at local unit camps or assemblies. (Par. 87, A.R. 135-10) Performance of the duties pertaining to organization of cadres, mobilization and recruit training should be emphasized and full responsibility should be placed upon Reserve commanders. The officer personnel may be formed into provisional platoons for drill and exercise of command. Rotation of the various methods of unit training available (Par. 85 1 (b), A.R. 135-10) should be assured each Reserve unit by roster. (Par. 86, A.R. 135-10)

b. The assembling of large groups of Reserve officers for active training should not be encouraged, since it results in school courses for individuals rather than in unit training. It is also considered inadvisable to conduct unit training by combining small unit groups into larger provisional unit organizations. It is preferable to permit regiments to go out for training at whatever strength they can muster and thus train two weak regiments during one period, instead of a regiment built up to full strength by attaching a large number of outsiders.

c. Reserve unit commanders who lack interest in the development of their units, and repeatedly request exemptions from active training should be replaced by more conscientious and active officers.

4. By distributing the active duty training throughout the year it is intended to equalize the training load and thus effect economies in the use of Regular Army personnel, in the expenditure of funds and in the time of Reserve officers.

a. The association of Reserve units with corresponding organizations of the Regular Army at the home stations of the latter at times other than the training camp season should not interrupt the regular training schedules or disturb the general routine of the garrison. It should not require a special organization for schools or conferences or any special set-up. It will merely utilize the Regular Army activities and processes, as demonstrations for the Reserve officers, teach each individual Reserve officer by observation of the corresponding Regular Army officer in the latter's customary work and permit practice by Reserve officers of their duties under the observation of experts.

There is a danger of delaying the development of the Organized Reserves by overemphasizing the responsibility of the Regular Army organizations. They should afford every opportunity to the Reserve officers for observation and practice of their duties. The

responsibility for the supervision of administrative matters pertaining to the units and the development and conduct of instruction and training is the concern of the commanding officer of the Reserve unit and of the officers of the Regular Army on Organized Reserve duty.

b. The peak load of Organized Reserve training has fallen on the Regular Army during the summer months. This has required the utilization of all Regular Army organizations and personnel and has interrupted the normal training activities. This burden will be lightened by distributing Organized Reserve training throughout the entire year and by utilizing the unit training method described in Par. 3.

c. Difficulty has been experienced in some localities in getting Reserve regimental units to turn out for active duty for periods other than during the summer camp season. This could be obviated by associating regimental sub-units, i.e., battalions or companies, with corresponding Regular Army units for active duty training at periods most convenient for the Reserve officers. Reserve unit commanders who cannot assemble their full commands should be informed of the possibilities of such training, its practical nature and the opportunities for more intimate association with the Regular Army officers and for acquiring closer touch with the Regular Army organization and its ideals.

d. Furthermore, it should be noted that the cost item is a controlling factor. The cost of training small units associated with corresponding organizations of the Regular Army at established posts and stations will be materially less than that of large concentrations in summer camps, which necessarily require heavy expenditures for preparation and maintenance, repairs to buildings and temporary construction. In view of the foregoing the funds appropriated for support of the Reserve project, fiscal year 1926, have been apportioned to corps area commanders by quarters. The greater part is made available during the first quarter since it is realized that vacations normally occur in the summer.

5. As the basic principles of unit training become more fully understood, it is believed that many Reserve organizations will request training at regular posts or stations, particularly if Reserve unit commanding officers are given the opportunity to submit recommendations as to time and place.

The transition from heavy summer concentrations to a well balanced distribution throughout the year must proceed gradually in accordance with the indoctrination of both regular and Reserve personnel with its necessity and advantages.

6. Individual Training.- Individual active duty training should be planned on the basis of performance. Wherever practical, this training should be accomplished by having the Reserve officer understudy the corresponding Regular Army officer and gradually take over his duties, under the guidance of the Regular Army officer. This training should emphasize actual

performance of the routine military and administrative duties pertaining to their assignments rather than instruction in purely technical matters.

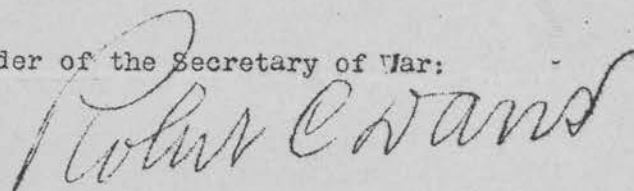
In general, Staff officers of corps and divisions should be trained individually at corps area or division headquarters. In those cases, however, where staffs can be assembled with full quotas of personnel as prescribed by tables of organization, they may be called out for training as units. Such training should be conducted preferably at corps area headquarters or other appropriate points at times of the year other than during the height of the field training season and when competent Regular officers are more free to devote the necessary time to the preparation and conduct of the highly technical and complicated problems involved.

7. Training Priorities.-- The number of Reserve officers to be trained during the fiscal year 1926 has been increased substantially over the figure set as the basis for the preparation of training programs, in Par. 5 d (2) (b), of the 1925 Training Directive. Amended programs, therefore, should provide for the training of an additional number of combat units, whenever practicable, rather than for any material increase in individual trainees of the noncombatant branches. Considerable criticism has been expressed in regard to the assembly in camps during past seasons of large numbers of noncombatant officers, whose civilian pursuits fit them in a large measure for the performance of their war time duties.

It is fully realized that certain individuals of this class are important factors in the maintenance of the Reserve project and in consequence should be afforded opportunities for active duty training. It is believed, however, that the interest of these officers can be maintained by increased instruction and employment on an inactive status. Undoubtedly many duties can be found or created, the performance of which will serve to develop closer contacts with military activities, and thus stimulate interest.

The foregoing statement will be communicated as far as practicable to all officers of the Regular Army who are on Organized Reserve duty, or who are participating in Organized Reserve training.

By order of the Secretary of War:



Major General,
The Adjutant General.

Outline for Churches

Fort Snelling Memorial Sunday

Sunday, February 7th, has been set aside by the churches of Saint Paul as Fort Snelling Memorial Sunday. On that day soldiers in uniform from Fort Snelling will be sent by headquarters to act as honorary chairmen in each Saint Paul church where they are requested.

They will hand a copy of the circular which is attached and a pledge envelope to each worshipper as he enters. The envelope will have a place to designate the name of the church so that proper credit will be given.

During the service the minister or in some instances a church chairman will speak upon the Chapel. Because of the time of the year in many instances the entire service will be a patriotic one and devoted to the Chapel. An opportunity should be given to sign pledges at some period during the morning service. They will be collected by the regular ushers with the morning offering.

The soldier ushers will remain during the service and will act as messengers to take the pledges and extra supplies to headquarters should the pastor so desire.

The soldiers will arrive at each church in ample time to receive instructions from the regular ushers as to any other service that may be desired of them.

For release week of January 18th

Saint Paul, Minnesota, January After more than a hundred years of neglect, Fort Snelling at last is to have a chapel.

Announcement was made here this week of plans for a statewide campaign, in which veterans' organizations, patriotic societies, civic clubs and churches of the state will undertake to raise \$100,000 to build a chapel at the Fort. A committee of citizens, headed by Governor Theodore Christianson as honorary chairman, now is making final preparations for the campaign, which is to be held during the week of February 7 to 14.

For many years, Fort Snelling was the last outpost of civilization in a wilderness peopled by warring tribes of Indians. It afforded protection to the first settlers. Here the first Sunday School and the first church in the Northwest were established. The first missionaries went out from the Fort.

Yet Fort Snelling today has no chapel. Makeshifts of one kind or another have served for a place of worship. At one time an abandoned junk room was used. At present services are held in a temporary frame building, which serves also for a hostess house, recreation center, dance hall and library.

The war department itself cannot build a chapel at the Fort. Learning of this, a number of prominent citizens initiated the plan to build the chapel by public subscription, realizing that this condition will be speedily corrected when the people learn that the 1,500 men stationed at the Fort and the 3,000 young men who train there

each summer have no adequate place for worship.

Civic and business organizations, patriotic societies, veterans' organizations and churches throughout the state have endorsed the project and will take part in the state-wide campaign next month.

The Minnesota Department of the American Legion has made a contribution to the fund and arrangements are being made for all Posts of the Legion throughout the state to conduct local campaigns among their members. The Minnesota Veteran Council, composed of representatives of the G.A.R., Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars and a dozen other veterans organizations and auxiliaries, have endorsed the movement and made plans for campaigns in local communities throughout the state.

Virtually all church groups of the state will participate in the campaign. February 7 has been designated as Fort Snelling day in the churches. Most of the churches of Saint Paul and Minneapolis already have made arrangements for special services on this day, and others throughout the state now are planning for its observance.

The proposed chapel will be pan-sectarian and will be used by Protestant, Catholic and Jew.

For release week of February 8th

Saint Paul, Minnesota, February ____ Beneath a crumbling stone at Fort Snelling, rest the ashes of the first white child born in Minnesota.

The brown slab contains no name. Three initials, now almost weathered away, are all that remain to signify that here lies the daughter of Colonel Josiah Snelling, builder of Fort Snelling. Born soon after the arrival of her parents at the Fort, she lived but thirteen months, and for more than a hundred years now has lain in what is virtually an unmarked grave.

But it will not be this way long. Through a plan initiated by the children at the Fort, a new stone is to replace the decaying headpiece at the grave, and an appropriate memorial to the child will be placed in the new chapel to be built at the Fort. To make it possible, the 200 children at the Fort are contributing their pennies.

The plan adds another element of interest to the chapel, whose interior is to recall many of the historical associations of the old Fort.

The campaign for the chapel is meeting with splendid response, Captain Frank C. Rideout, chaplain at the Fort, reports. A committee on preliminary subscriptions working in Saint Paul already has raised about \$12,000, and a similar committee in Minneapolis has raised \$10,000. Members of Unity Church, Saint Paul, have pledged \$3,000. Patriotic organizations, civic associations, and churches throughout the state are aiding in the campaign.

The state committee, headed by Governor Christianson, which is conducting the campaign has designated the _____ (name of your paper) as a representative of the state committee in this community, and

we will be glad to receive subscriptions and forward them to the state headquarters in Saint Paul. This community ought to be well represented in the chapel fund, for Fort Snelling has contributed much to the whole state, and many of our boys train there. Subscriptions should be sent in at once.

Though there are 1,500 soldiers and 500 women and children at the Fort, the War Department cannot build a chapel for them. Forty thousand soldiers in the regular army now are living in tents or dilapidated shacks, and with this material need to meet the War Department cannot get funds for chapels.

Pick up coupons.

PRESENT FACILITIES

For many years the only building available for religious services was a small abandoned school house. There was no place to house a post library or reading rooms, no club room facilities, no recreation center. Since the World War a temporary structure of wood and concrete board has served as hostess house, recreation center, library and house of worship. What entertainment features there are given at the Fort are staged here. Occasionally it must be shifted about to care for a wedding or a funeral. There is no other place. On Sunday morning^s it is ~~used~~ ^{re-}rearranged for Mass, then for Sunday School for the two hundred children of the Fort, and then back again for Protestant services. After "Church" those who wish to use the library may re-enter the building, and the folding chairs are put away so that enlisted men may entertain their friends here during the remainder of the day.

There are 2000 ^{people} at the Fort, and in the summer 7000. The frame building can care for about 200. But this inadequate structure must be abandoned very soon, as unsafe for further use.

A SPLENDID START HAS BEEN MADE

But Minnesota has awakened to its neglected debt. Business institutions, churches, veteran's organizations, and patriotic and civic groups are uniting in their activity to provide an activity dedicated to those who have given their lives and to those who still serve their country.

Its cost with equipment will be ^{approximately} \$100,000.

The soldiers themselves were the first to realize the need and ^{two years ago raised a fund of} have contributed \$3,000 - a generous response in view of the scantiness of army pay and the uncertainty of tenure of any one post.

^{\$1,000.00} Recently another ^{to \$1,000.00} was pledged by the soldiers of the garrison and \$700.00 of the amount has been raised. The General Convention of the Universalist Church of ^{America} has contributed \$1,000 and

^{has pledged} Unity Church of Saint Paul a like amount. Veterans organizations are

^{The} Norwegian Lutheran Synod has also donated \$1,000.00 to the project.

soliciting their own membership, as are ^{also} many patriotic and civic organizations. A large committee of leading business men in Saint Paul and Minneapolis are themselves contributing and soliciting others.

^{of the Twin Cities}
The churches have set aside Sunday, February 7th, as Fort Snelling Sunday and are organizing to care for their share. The War Department, while it cannot build a community center or a chapel, has donated a beautiful ~~and well located site~~ ^{site for the Chapel} in one of the most convenient and picturesque portions of the garrison.

If this were a colony of Chinese young men with their families, or Hindus, the need would have come to ^{the} attention ^{of Minnesota citizens} and would have been cared for decades ago. Shall we care for distant needs so well and leave neglected those at our very door?

The Sunday Schools of the state will raise a fund of several thousand dollars for furnishing the Sunday School rooms of the proposed Chapel with modern equipment approved by experts in that line of work.

3

Plans shown here are the result of a contest among the architects of the state. They disclose a substantial structure of quiet beauty which will provide equally well for worship of all creeds likewise club rooms and a community center.

Excellent - but as part of pamphlet
I would say no.

We must assume that a 'post' is
permanently here without question. We rise
to defend a question which we presume
to be posterior to raise. That's my
idea. Don't stir it up.

W. L. G.

GARRISON SHOULD BE MAINTAINED

Not only has ^{the} Fort Snelling ^{garrison} made its historic contribution to the safety, stability and well-being of the northwest in days past and gone, but it should be maintained in the present as a measure of safety in the nation's program of security. Property amounting to approximately \$3,000,000,000 will be stolen or embezzled in America during the current year, and some 15,000 persons will be murdered before next New Year's day. These are the sure computations of our insurance companies. These crimes will take place for the most part in the great centers of population where human passions, those explosive forces of resistless might, flame out in frequent and destructive disorders. The lurking cohorts of crime are always ready to take advantage of any weakness in the organization of society. The Red revolution succeeded in Russia only after the Russian army had been demoralized and dissolved by skillful propaganda. When was the Turk so bold or so successful as after the move toward disarmament among the Western nations? On the other hand, crime and violence dwindle in a strong, well-organized, alert community. North Carolina has freed herself from lynchings by the skillful use of troops. Yet for three years past not a gun has been fired at a mob. The presence of the troops in the right place at the right time has done the work.

More than a million ^{people} ~~live~~ live within a radius of fifty miles from Fort Snelling now. No man can measure, no one can estimate, the possibilities of violence and crime in such a mass of humanity. Yet this we do know, that the disorderly and criminal classes are weakened and discouraged by the mere presence of such a military post in close proximity. In times of violence or of war society is preserved by actual force; in times of peace it rests upon potential force. Yet the units of this force are men - beings who need the stabilizing influence of religion if they themselves are to be preserved from corruption.

Property amounting to \$3000,000,000 will be stolen or embezzled in America during the current year, and 15000 of us are to be murdered before the next New Years day. These are the sure computations of our insurance companies. These crimes will take place for the most part in the great centers of population where human passions, those explosive forces of resistless might, flame out in frequent and destructive disorders. The lurking cohorts of crime are always ready to take advantage of any weakness in the organization of society. The Red revolution succeeded in Russia only after the Russian army had been demoralized and dissolved by skillful propaganda. When was the Turk so bold or so successful as after the move toward disarmament among the western nations?

No 7

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Resolved that we hereby
heartily endorse ~~and~~
~~the~~ the efforts of officers
and enlisted men at the local
military garrison of Fort Snelling
in securing funds for ^{the erection} a
^{Duluth} house of worship, and that we
^{most heartily} commend ~~this~~ this enterprise
to the interest & moral support
of other patriotic and religious
organizations in the vicinity
of the Twin cities. We furthermore
recommend this undertaking to
the consideration of organizations
and individuals who are ~~able~~
in a position to give financial
support.

Deep interest and confidence informed me

THE ST. PAUL UNION DEPOT COMPANY

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER

FREDERICK MEARS,
CHIEF ENGINEER

ST. PAUL, MINN.

November 7, 1924.

Frank C. Rideout,
Chaplain U.S.A.
Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

My dear Sir:-

I regret very much that I was
unable to attend the meeting of the General Committee
at the University of Minnesota this afternoon.

I hope to be able to familiar-
ize myself with your problem at some future date.

Yours truly,

F. Mears

FM'M

THE SAINT PAUL COMMUNITY CHEST

INCORPORATED

404 WILDER BUILDING
FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS
ST. PAUL, MINN.

CEDAR } 7303
 } 4810



November 6, 1924.

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Mr. Frank C. Rideout,
Chaplain U. S. A.
Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Rideout:

I am now serving on the Ramsey County
petit jury. Court is in session daily from 10 a. m.
to noon, and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. I will be tied
up for this week and next week.

This is why it will be impossible for me
to attend the meeting at the University Y. M. C. A. to-
morrow.

Very sincerely yours,

S. A. Bowling
S. A. Bowling,
Associate Secretary.

SAB:BH.

Richfield Baptist Church
Joseph E. Billman, Minister
2842 FILMORE STREET
Minneapolis, Minn.

Sept. 3, 1924

Chaplain F.C. Rideout,
Fort Snelling.

Dear Brother Rideout:

Last spring and again at Mound you expressed your willingness to visit the Richfield Baptist Church some Sunday. Will the afternoon and evening of Sept. 28th be satisfactory? We would like to plan a Fall Rally for that day and have you as our afternoon and evening speaker. Our Advisory Committee have requested me to convey this request to you, and assure you of our great appreciation if you can possibly help us. We are not a large church and you can be of very great help to us by bringing your guest on Sept. 28th. In case this date is not satisfactory you can name a substitute date. Our Church is at 65th & Lyndale Ave S.

Trusting that it will be possible for you to be with us, and thanking you for your kindness,

I remain,

Very sincerely

Joe E. Billman

HEADQUARTERS
Fort Snelling, Minnesota

Office of the Chaplain

September 6, 1924.

Rev. Joseph E. Billman
Pastor Richfield Baptist Church
2842 Filmore St.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

My Dear Sir:-

Chaplain Rideout directs me to write you that he
will be pleased to visit your church the afternoon and evening
of September 28th, 1924.

Very truly yours,

J. Paul Manifold,
Secretary to the Chaplain.

BOND

FAIRW

HEADQUARTERS

Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

September 1, 1924.

W.B. Jordan
200 Third Ave. North
Minneapolis, Minn.

My Dear Mr. Jordan:

Thank you most sincerely for your thoughtfulness and courtesy in taking up the matter of franchise of Army officers with Congressman Newton. I have read his letter and yours over several times with appreciation. And I have taken the liberty of making a copy of Congressman Newton's letter for my files.

I expect to pursue the matter a little further when the proper moment arrives. Thank you again.

Yours Most Sincerely,

Frank C. Rideout,
Chaplain, U.S.A.

FCR:jpm.

1924 Snelling Minnesota. Arnold E Kahmet Senior Vice Commander 3rd US Infantry Fort
Snelling, Minnesota. Retired Army 31 March 1950 - ASN 6767799 - 20 yrs 11 mo 2 days. Ag 49 Born: 1-7-06
Married November 1937 to Alice Anderson from Star Buck, Minn. (Maid at Raymond Cross,
43 St & East Lake Harriet Blvd, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Married 41st & Lyndal Ave
So, Mpls, Minnesota (Lutheran Pastor). Baby son Born 8 July 1938 at Fort Snelling
Army Hospital (We live with Arnolds Parents 37 E ad Morton St. St Paul, Minnesota
Arnold was a Private 1st 3rd Class Specialist, Service Company Bldg 17 Fort Snelling
Minnesota (9 years Army Service as an Enlisted Man, B Co 3rd Inf Fort Snelling June
21 to June 20, 1929 from June 1926) ASN 6767799 Fort Mill, Congedoe Island
Philippine Islands, 59 Coast Artillery June 1931 to September 1933. From 7 December 1931
to May 1933 I was waiting for assignment back to the 3rd Infantry, transfer dissapored.
Sept 1933 to 7 December waiting to be discharged at Fort Mc Devell, California
I did Military Police Duty there on Harbor Boat "Hyde" between Angel Island
Fort Mc Devell, Immigration Station, El Estero Island Army Penitentiary and
Fort Mason, San Francisco, California. I was there 26 years + 11 months of Ag. Born
7 January 1906, Kaukauna, Wisconsin. Parents Henry + Cora Kahmet, Brothers
Henry, Roland + Harold Kahmet, Brothers Humboldt High School Graduates.
I Arnold went 1 1/2 years, time 1923 to 1924. Lancers Business College, 4th St.
+ Minnesota Ave, Saint Paul, Minnesota. Parents lived at 37 E Morton St.
Saint Paul, Minnesota. Henry married 1924 to Leora Lindahl, lived near
Leora's Parents? Winona + Smith Ave So. Saint Paul, Minnesota. Two children
Born to Henry + Leora Kahmet, Barbara + Carol Kahmet in Saint Paul, Minnesota. During
my tour of Foreign Service I sent letters + telegrams to my Parents + Brothers, which I
now have dated 1931-1932-1933. To-day is the 26th of July 1964 - Sunday.
Grand Maids City, Trunk Count US Hwy 61 E, Minnesota Vacationing with
my wife, Alice Arnold now Ag 58. Born 1-7-06. Alice now Ag 54. Son Robert
married 1963. Baby girl Born 12 September 1963. (Seredish Hospital, Mpls Minn.
Captain Meyer Army Doctor delivered Robert at Ft Snelling, Minn. Arnold Ret 31-30. Civil Ser
94-30-59, Arnold E Kahmet Writer