

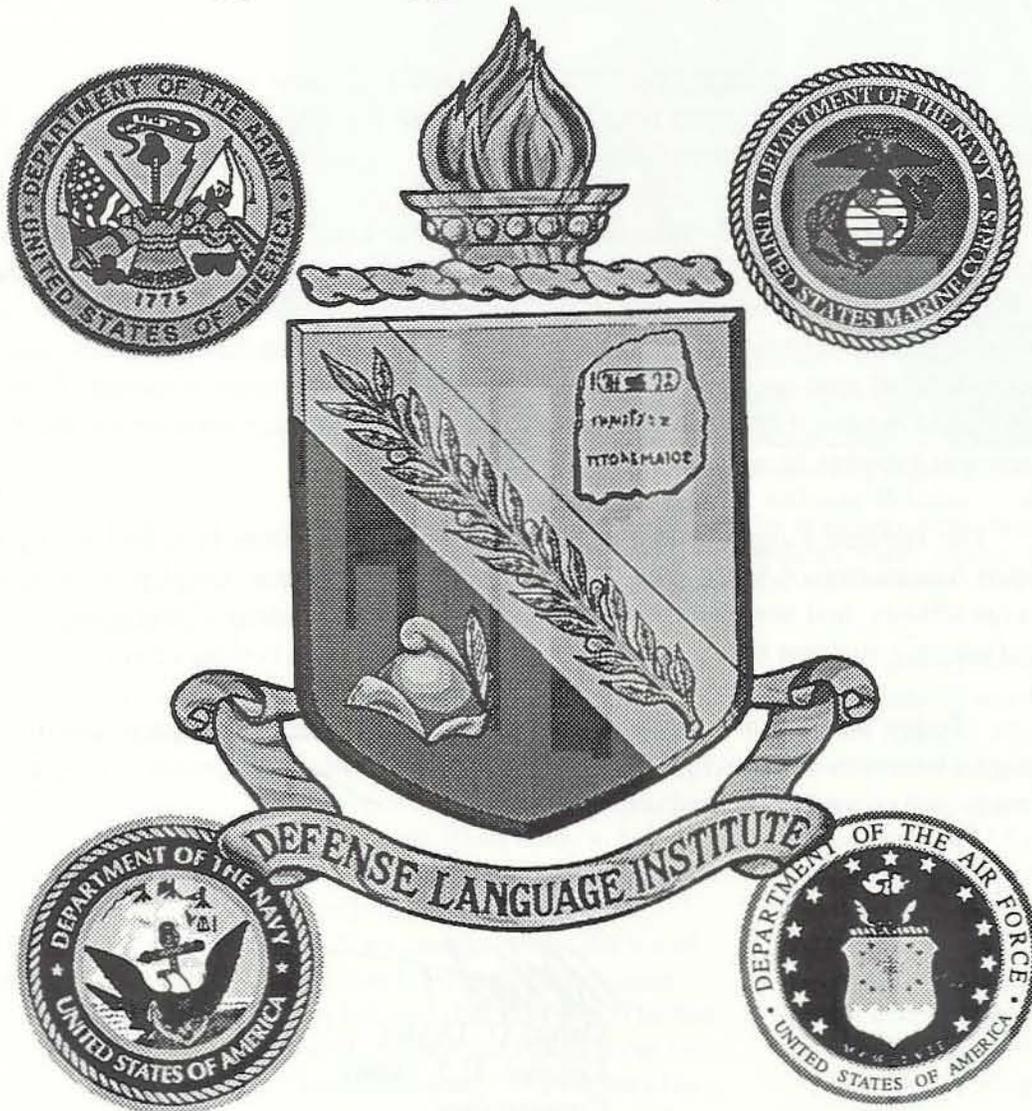
Special
Edition

GLOBE

April 19, 1996

Serving the military and civilian community of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and the Presidio of Monterey

Language Day 1996



Letter
from the
Commandant

Page 2

The Global
Military
Linguist

Page 3

Schedule
of
Events

Pages 4, 5

1946-1996:
50 Years
at POM

Page 6

continued from page 3

guists — those who can do it all. Mediocrity is unacceptable.

When called upon, military linguists must respond skillfully, whether operating radios, interpreting for high-level dignitaries or helping lost children locate their mothers.

Young military linguists face more challenges today than we did just a few years ago. The armed forces expect more of them. The high standards on the Defense Language Proficiency Test are no longer goals, but a graduation requirement.

Students now face a battery of sub-skill tests that we earlier graduates didn't have to worry about.

Yet along with these expectations come rewards. By the time they graduate from the Institute, military linguists are truly global linguists, ready to meet the challenges of a rapidly-changing world.

During Language Day '96, instructors and students alike reflect on the military linguist's role in the armed forces: where we've been, where we are and where we're going.

As the United States becomes more involved in more operations throughout the world, you can bet that DLIFLC-trained linguists will be in the vanguard. 🇺🇸

U.S. Army photo



Air Force Staff Sgt. Richard Lyda (right), a Military Language Instructor in DLI's East European II School, works as an interpreter/sensor operator for the On-Site Inspection Agency for an Open Skies Treaty international joint training mission over Germany in April 1994. The crew was flying an observation mission with representatives from Russia, the Ukraine, Germany, Poland and the Czech Republic.

DLIFLC Language Day '96: Program for educators

Language Resource Display

10 a.m. - 3 p.m., Bldg. 619: Nakamura Hall Auditorium

Examine the latest foreign language texts and related publications. Dr. Christine Campbell, representing the International Language and Culture Foundation, will answer your questions.

Video TeleTraining Demonstration

10 a.m. - 2 p.m., Bldg. 637 B: VTT studios

See Russian, Spanish, Chinese and Tagalog language classes in session. The instructors teach via satellite to military foreign language students in installations around the country. Pete Lallo, VTT manager, will explain the process.

Computer-Assisted Studies Demonstration

10:30 a.m. - 3 p.m.,

Bldg. 617: Aiso Library Conference Room

Observe Computer-Assisted Instruction, CAS, in Chinese, Spanish and Russian. Gain hands-on experience on how computers can be incorporated in foreign language learning. Deniz Bilgin, Technology Integration Division chief, and CAS specialists from Asian School I will demonstrate.

Round-Table Discussion (LIMITED SEATING)

10:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Bldg. 618, Munzer Hall, Conference Room

Attend a round-table discussion on topics dealing with foreign language teaching and learning in this community. Dr. Martha Herzog, dean, Curriculum and Instruction, will facilitate the discussion. Participants include:

- Nicole Chupka, Pacific Grove High School
- Grazyna Dudney, dean, DLIFLC West European and Latin American School
- Lt. Col. Rodric Gale, USAF, DLIFLC associate provost and dean of students
- Ellen Krause, Seaside High School
- Dr. Ruth Larimar, Monterey Institute of International Studies
- Allye Hobson-Robertson, Monterey Peninsula College
- Catherine Ryan, Carmel High School
- Carmen Scholis, Monterey High School
- Gina Nuñez, California State University at Monterey Bay

Language Day '96 schedule of events

Cultural Displays

Bldg. 621, Hachiya Hall

Department Room/Floor

Korean	141, 142 / 1
Hebrew	299 / 2
Greek	231 / 2
Turkish	233 / 2
Vietnamese	239, 241 / 2
Spanish	242, 243 / 2
French	321, 323 / 3
Japanese	325, 327 / 3
Russian	329, 331 / 3
Serbian/Croatian	333 / 3
Thai	336 / 3
Filipino	339, 341 / 3
German	342, 343 / 3

Bldg. 623, Mizutari Hall

Department Room/Floor

Chinese	357, 359 / 3
Arabic	353, 355 / 3

Barracks, Language Resource Center Display

See how DLIFLC military foreign language students live.

The Naval Security Group Detachment invites you to see a typical barracks room and the NSGD Learning Resource Center.

Enter between buildings 629A and 629B, and go to Room 102.

Obtain tickets for classroom demonstrations 30 minutes before each session begins.

Classroom Demonstrations

Bldg. 610, Munakata Hall

1st session	10-10:30	4th session	12:30-1
French	Room 201	French	Room 201
Spanish	139	Spanish	139
Portuguese	154	Portuguese	154
Russian	153	Russian	153
Russian	148	Russian	148
Italian	152	Italian	152
German	149	German	149
2nd session	10:50-11:20	5th session	1:20-1:50
French	Room 201	French	Room 201
Spanish	139	Spanish	139
Portuguese	154	Portuguese	154
Russian	153	Russian	153
Russian	148	Russian	148
Italian	152	Italian	152
German	149	German	149
3rd session	11:40-12:10	6th session	2:10-2:40
French	Room 201	French	Room 201
Spanish	139	Spanish	139
Portuguese	154	Portuguese	154
Russian	153	Russian	153
Russian	148	Russian	148
Italian	152	Italian	152
German	149	German	149

Classroom Demonstrations

Bldg. 620, Nisei Hall

1st session	9-9:30	4th session -- cont.	
Thai	Room 104	Korean	141
Vietnamese	105	Chinese	142
Arabic	132	Japanese	143
Arabic	133	5th session	12:20-12:50
Korean	141	Thai	Room 104
Chinese	142	Vietnamese	105
Japanese	143	Arabic	132
2nd session	9:50-10:20	Arabic	133
Thai	Room 104	Korean	141
Vietnamese	105	Chinese	142
Arabic	132	Japanese	143
Arabic	133	6th session	1:10-1:40
Korean	141	Thai	Room 104
Chinese	142	Vietnamese	105
Japanese	143	Arabic	132
3rd session	10:40-11:10	Arabic	133
Thai	Room 104	Korean	141
Vietnamese	105	Chinese	142
Arabic	132	Japanese	143
Arabic	133	7th session	2-2:30
Korean	141	Thai	Room 104
Chinese	142	Vietnamese	105
Japanese	143	Arabic	132
4th session	11:30-Noon	Arabic	133
Thai	Room 104	Korean	141
Vietnamese	105	Chinese	142
Arabic	132, 133	Japanese	143

Entertainment

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10 a.m. - 1:40 p.m.
on the outdoor stage

Niniv Ibrahim,
Master of Ceremonies

Air Force Choir

DLI Color Guard

Air Force Choir

(National Anthem)

Opening Ceremony
and commentary

Air Force Choir

Chinese Dragon

Marine Corps Drill Team

Russian I Kalenka

Korean dance

Japanese dance

Estampa de las Americas

Chinese dance

Russian II Choir

Navy Drill Team

Spanish Choir

Filipino dance

Ballet Folklorico

Persian dance

Korean Choir

French Choir

Serbian/Croatian Choir

Closing ceremony

Flutist Mary Jane

Stevens will perform

between acts

1946-1996: 50 years of language learning on the Presidio of Monterey

U.S. Army photo



Language training in the early days of the Institute meant cumbersome learning under harsh conditions. Books, pencils, a chalkboard and a hard chair were about all the tools available.

Often erroneously called "the oldest continuously active military post in America," the Presidio of Monterey has been moved, abandoned, and reactivated time and time again. At least three times it has been submerged by the tides of history, only to reappear years later with a new face, a new master, and a new mission.

—Kibbey M. Horne

A History of the Presidio of Monterey, 1770 to 1970

Like the Presidio, the language school now called the Defense

Language Institute Foreign Language Center has taken one form or another since its beginnings a month before the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941. It has undergone various name changes and has had several addresses.

Before locating on the Presidio of Monterey:

The language school, called the Military Intelligence Service Language School, MISLS, began on the Presidio of San Francisco Nov. 1,

1941, in an abandoned airplane hangar at Crissy Field.

Because Japanese-Americans on the West Coast were forced into internment camps in 1942, MISLS moved to temporary quarters at Camp Savage, Minn. By 1944 the school had outgrown Camp Savage, so moved to nearby Fort Snelling, Minn.

Since locating here:

After World War II, the Army planned to close the Presidio of Monterey. However, with the advent

of the Cold War, the Army needed training in dozens of foreign languages. The Presidio proved ideal in location and size.

The language school moved from Fort Snelling to the Presidio of Monterey in 1946 and expanded the number of its classrooms, languages and instructors. In 1947 MISLS was renamed the Army Language School.

Over the next few decades, the Presidio of Monterey matured into the nation's premier center for foreign language training. The language school on the Presidio changed names again. In 1963 it became the Defense Language Institute West Coast Branch. Then, in 1976, the school received its current name: Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center.

The Presidio's past:

The Presidio's history dates back to 1770, when it was established to protect the San Carlos Borromeo Mission in Carmel. Monterey grew up near the Mission and Presidio to become the capital of the Spanish (and later Mexican) province of Alta California. During the War with Mexico in 1846, Commodore John D. Sloat, USN, captured the town. He rebuilt and expanded its fortifications (first called Fort Stockton, then Fort Mervine and then Fort Halleck) overlooking the town.

In 1852 the post was renamed the Monterey Ordnance Depot.

During the closing months of the Civil War, two companies of California Volunteers were stationed at the post, then called Monterey Military Reservation. The fort was abandoned in 1866.

After the Spanish-American War, the U.S. Army reopened the post in



By the mid-60s, the learning environment improved markedly. Tape recorders were now available for students to use in their dormitory rooms to hear the spoken language during homework sessions.



Language-learning tools at the Institute today include computerized language labs, where students can watch and listen to native speakers in a number of scenarios and play them back at their own pace. However, books, pencils and chalkboards are still used in the classroom.

1902. In 1903 it was renamed Ord Barracks.

A year later, War Department Order 142 designated it the Presidio of Monterey again. After World War I, it became the home of the 11th U.S. Cavalry.

As war approached, in 1940, the Presidio established Fort Ord. General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell, from his headquarters on the Presidio, commanded the 7th Infantry Division.

Declared inactive in 1944, the Presidio was reactivated under the aegis of Fort Ord in 1945 as a sub-installation and staging area for civil affairs personnel. Then it closed again in the summer of 1945, but it opened in 1946 as a subinstallation of Fort Ord.

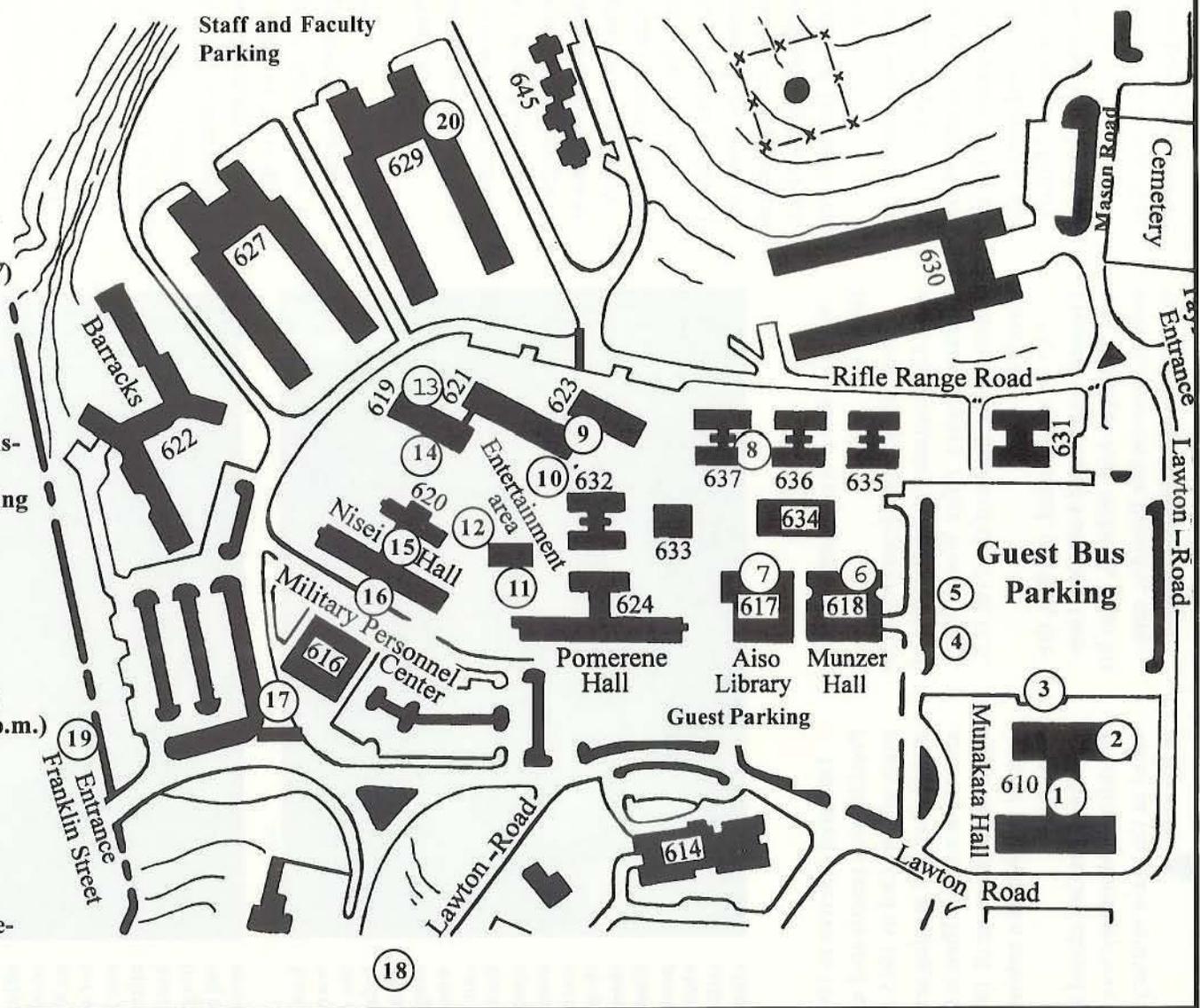
When Fort Ord closed in 1994, the Presidio of Monterey was re-activated as the main military installation in the area. 🇺🇸

Welcome to the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center

Language Day '96

Legend:

1. Classroom demonstrations (610)
2. Aid Station (610)
3. Toilets
4. Bus dropoff
5. Information booth
6. Program for Educators Panel Discussion
7. Program for Educators Computer Demo
8. Video Teletraining (637)
9. Cultural Displays (621 and 623)
10. Military Displays
11. Outdoor stage
12. Aid Station
13. Language Resource Display (619)
14. Vendor booths and eating area
15. Classroom demonstrations (620)
16. Toilets
17. Rifle Range Road (Franklin Street to Bldg. 645 Entrance: Closed 7 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.)
18. Vendors' Parking (Permit Required)
19. Bus Stop for the Monterey-Salinas bus (7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.)
20. Navy Barracks Room and Learning Resource Center Displays (629a)



Presidio of Monterey, California

Special Note: DLI Faculty and Staff overflow parking lot is located behind the Price Fitness Center, Bldg 842 on Mason Rd. Shuttle service to and from will be provided.