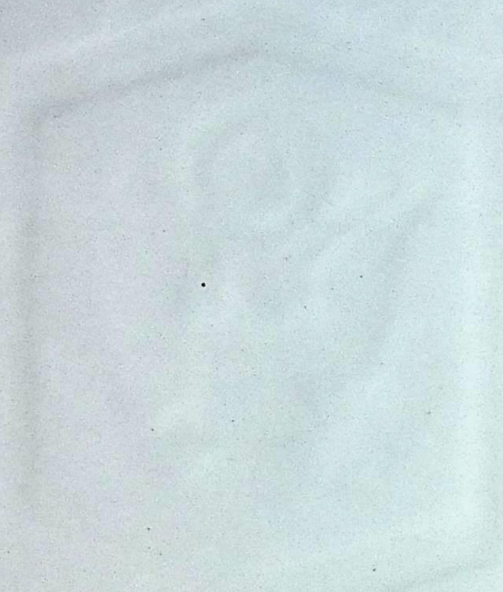


143rd FIELD ARTILLERY

40th INFANTRY
DIVISION

CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO

SEE PAGE #99



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THIS COPY OF THE
HISTORICAL AND PICTORIAL
REVIEW
143RD FIELD ARTILLERY
40TH INFANTRY DIVISION
of the
ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

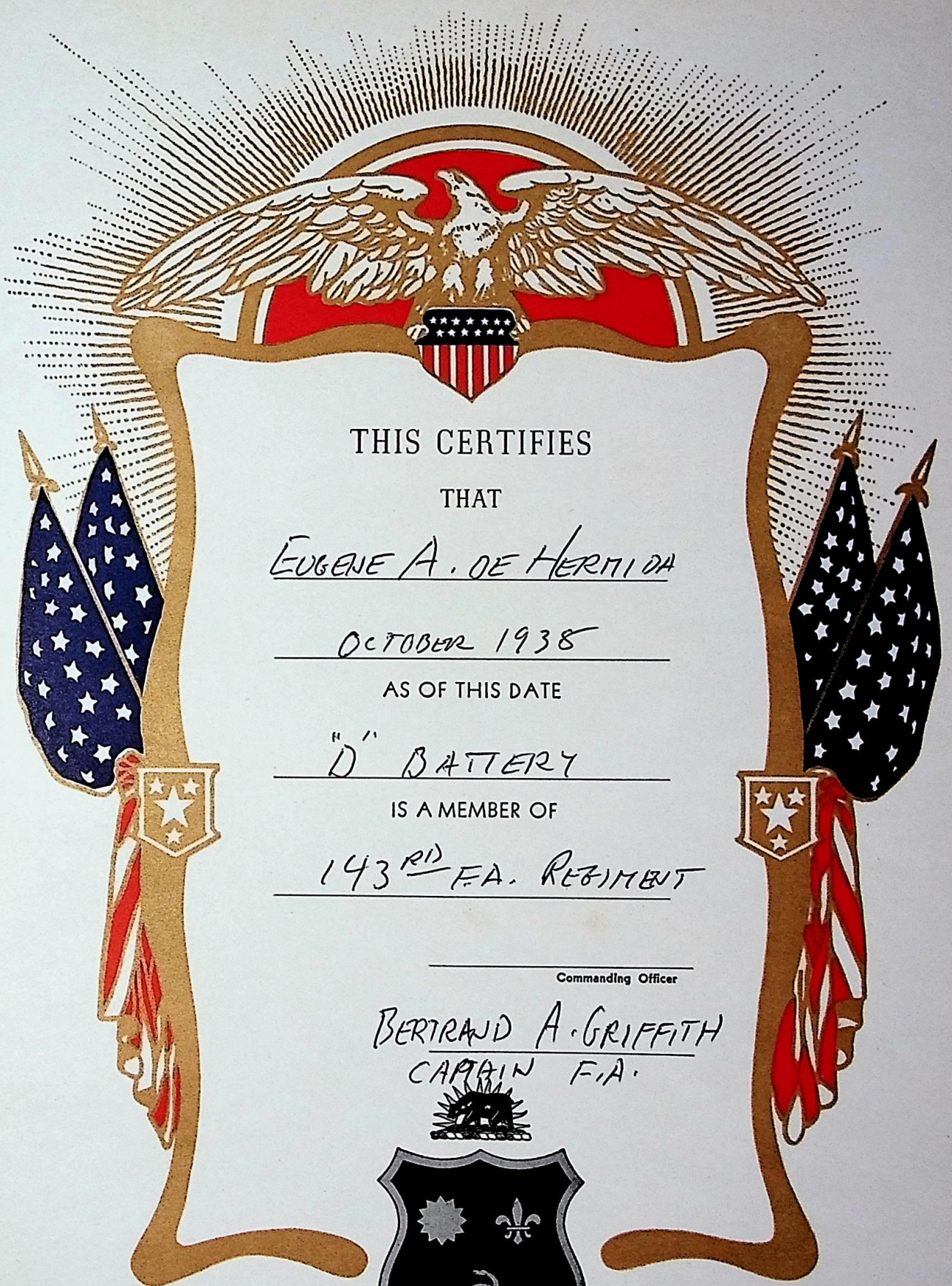
IS PRESENTED

To COL. E.A. DE HERMIDA

By CORP. E.A. DE HERMIDA

1941





THIS CERTIFIES

THAT

EUGENE A. DE HERMIDA

OCTOBER 1938

AS OF THIS DATE

"D" BATTERY

IS A MEMBER OF

143RD F.A. REGIMENT

Commanding Officer

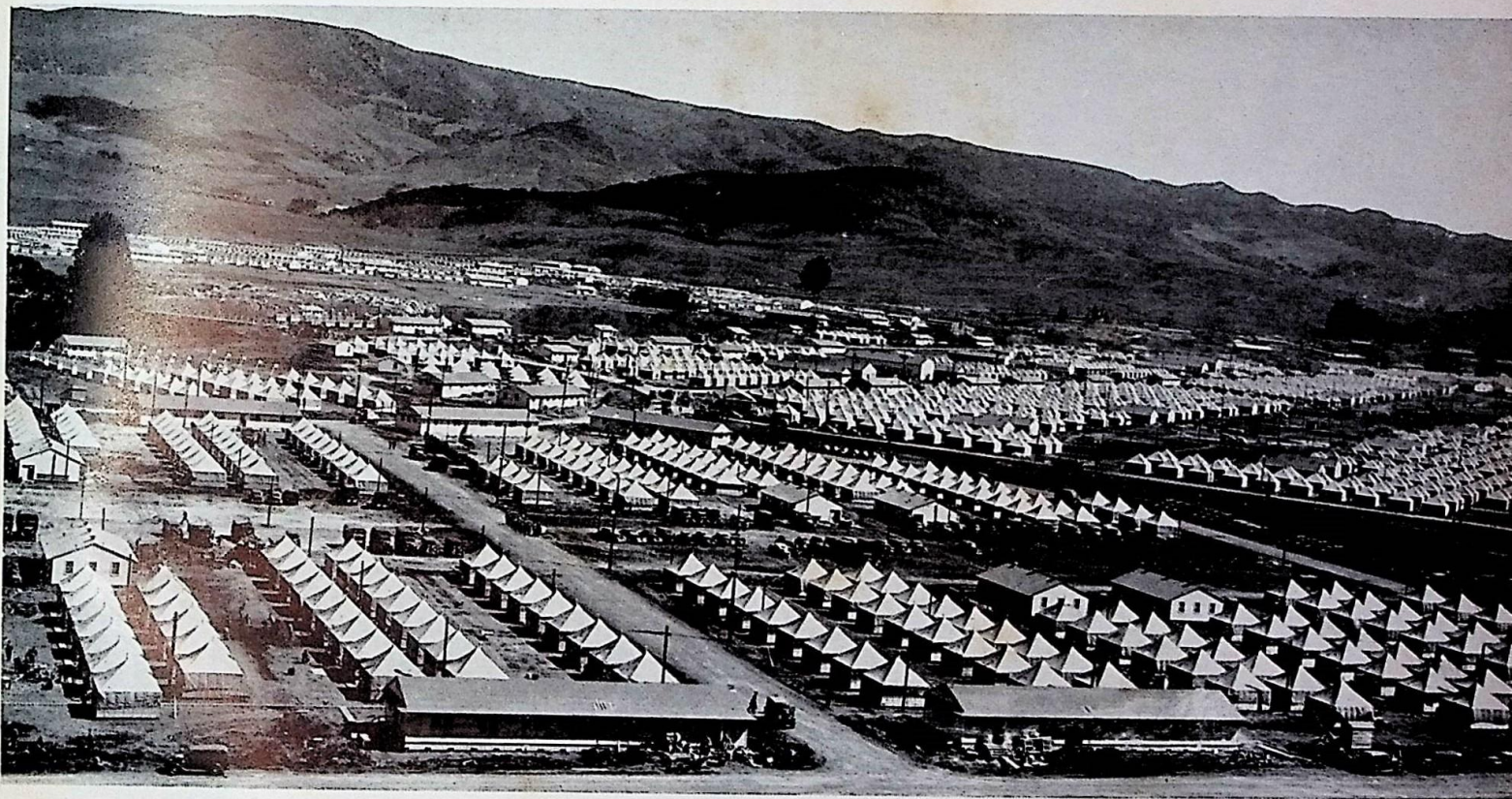
BERTRAND A. GRIFFITH
CAPTAIN F.A.



HISTORICAL *and* PICTORIAL REVIEW

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES



SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

1941



HEADQUARTERS FORTIETH DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

To the Officers and men of the 40th Division:

Again the 40th Division has entered Federal service, and moves forward on the mission of intensive preparation to take its stand, shoulder to shoulder, with our comrades in arms, for the defense of our nation, our ideals, and our chosen way of life and liberty.

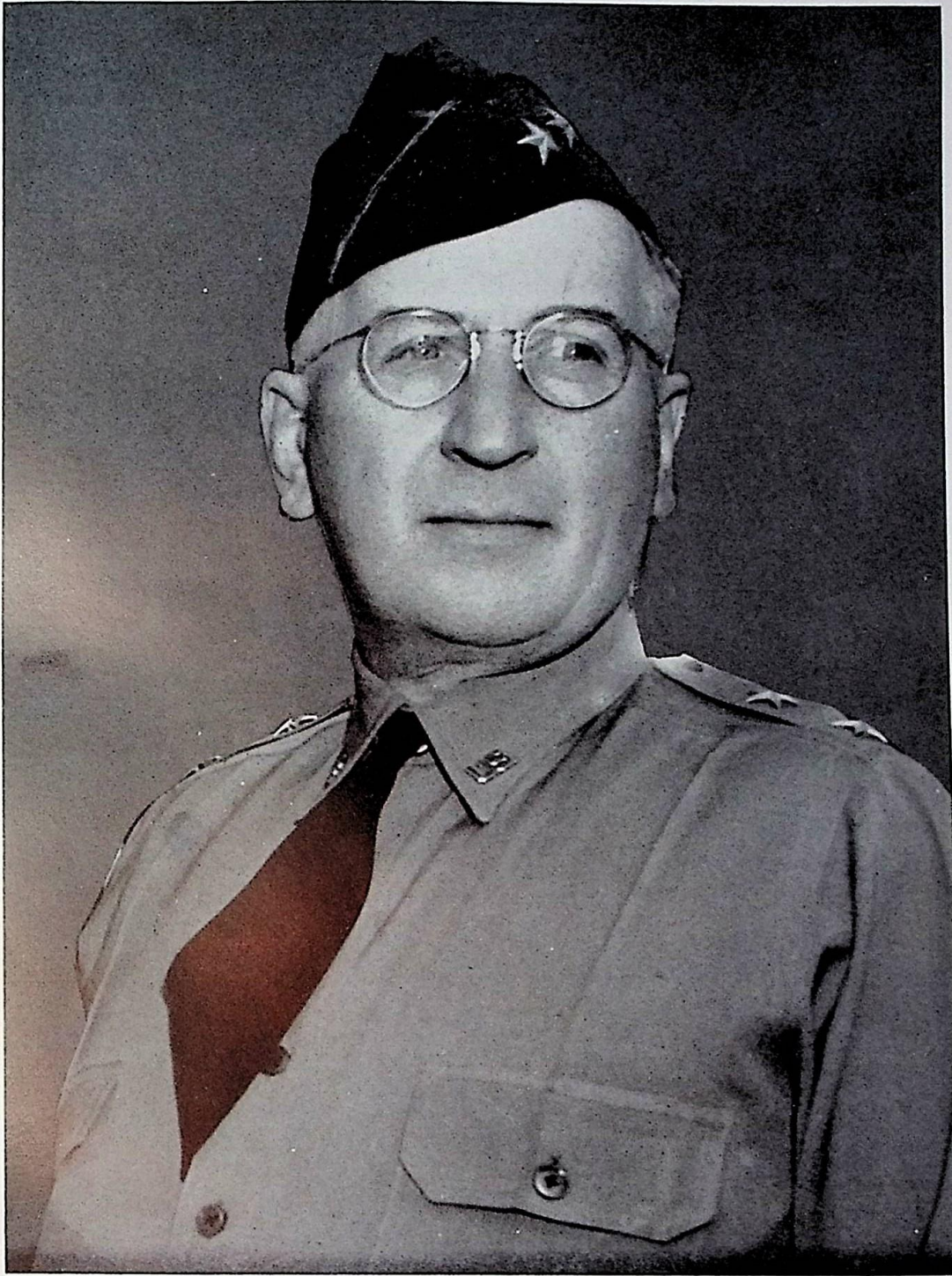
This responsibility is a challenge to each and every officer and man of the Division which can only be met by sincere, willing and diligent effort and application to duty. The Division can be no better than the officers and men who comprise it; therefore, each individual contributes to the Division just what he makes of himself, his squad, and his company or battery.

By our concerted effort, we will attain the objective which has long inspired the loyal group of citizen-soldiers who, throughout the years of waning general interest in the military, steadfastly gave of their time and effort that the 40th Division might be ready to answer the challenge of the day which is now upon us.

I am proud of the officers and men of the 40th Division, and am confident that this Division will be one of the finest in the service.

Walter P. Story

WALTER P. STORY
Major General, U.S. Army



WALTER P. STORY
Major General

Commanding the 40th Infantry Division from June 28, 1937, through its initial period of induction into Federal service in 1941 until he was taken seriously ill in June, 1941.



RALPH D. MAXFIELD
Major
Aide to Major General Story

HEADQUARTERS FORTIETH DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

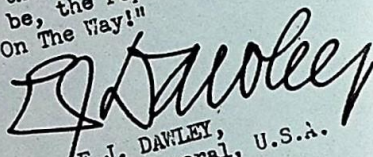
To the Personnel of The
40th Infantry Division:

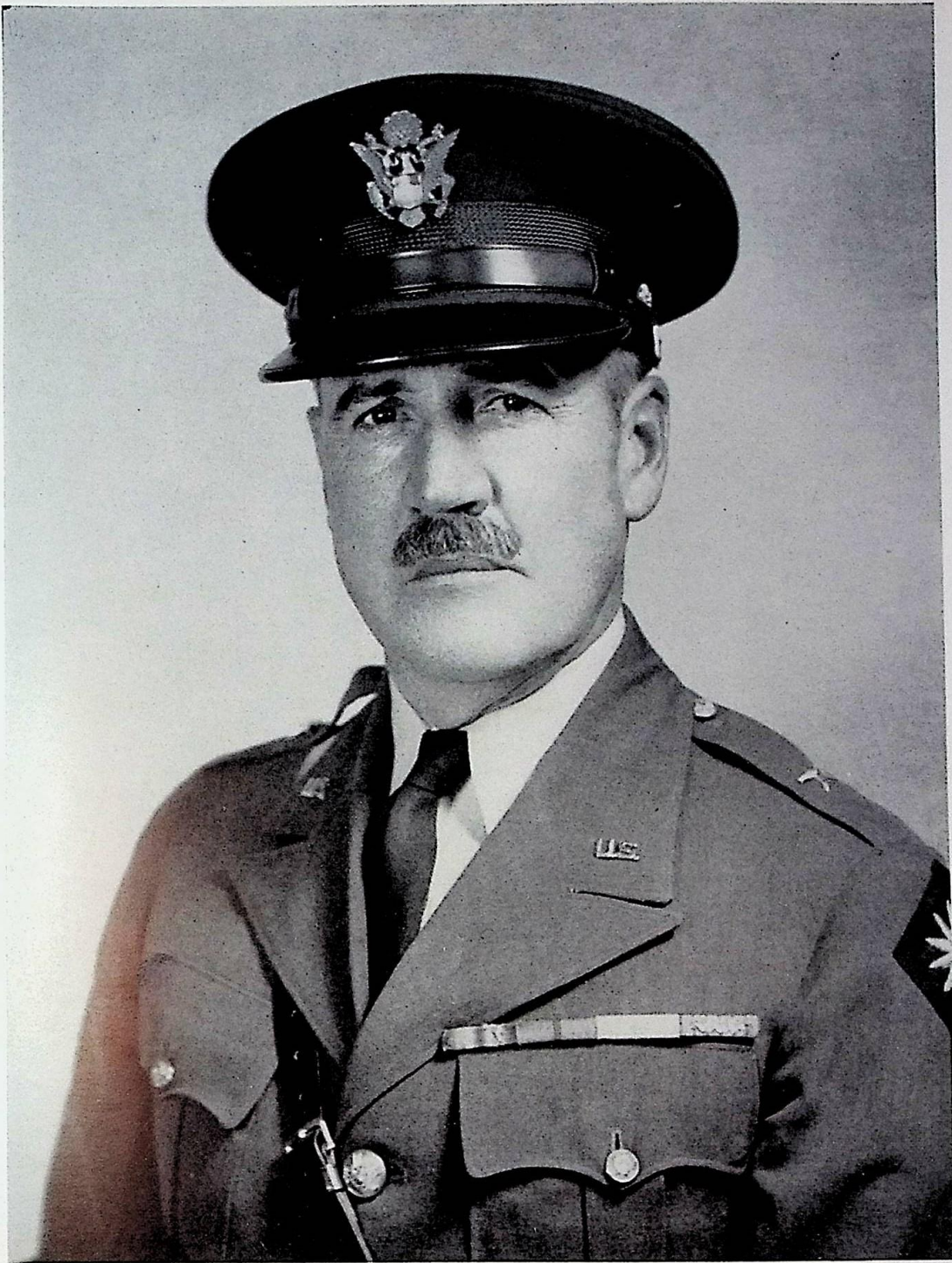
Inducted in March, doubled in strength during June and July, seasoned by participation in the 1941 Fourth Army Maneuvers, the Division now faces further intensive training and testing.

The entire operation of the Division during the Washington Maneuvers was characterized by soldierly execution. I have from many observers, military and civilian, extreme laudatory remarks on the efficiency and businesslike conduct of individuals of all ranks and grades during that maneuver, and when it was completed the Division was in excellent condition and anxious to carry on.

I find high morale in the Division, I have found nothing but the greatest eagerness and desire to excel.

The tasks which lie ahead of the Division will be arduous. I feel that no matter what they may be, the report will always be: "The Fortieth Infantry Division is On The Way!"


E.J. DAWLEY,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Commanding.



ERNEST J. DAWLEY
Major General

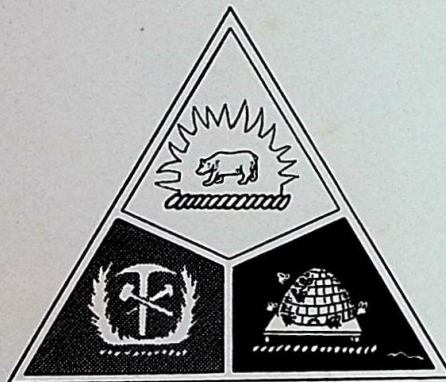
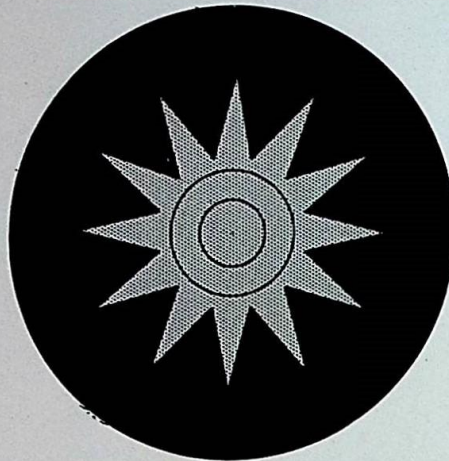
Attached to the 40th Infantry Division (temporary command) June 23, 1941. Assigned as Division Commander, September 2, 1941.



W. N. GILMORE
Major
Aide to Major General Dawley

Insignia and Shoulder Ornament

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION



CALIFORNIA

Crest: On a wreath or and gules the setting sun behind a grizzly bear passant on a grassy field all proper.

Description: California, the Sunset State, the Golden Gate Commonwealth. The grizzly bear was on the flag of the California Republic. The original white settlement within the State was of Spanish origin and the twists of the wreath are accordingly gold and red.

NEVADA

Crest: On a wreath or and gule, within a garland of sagebrush a sledge and a miner's drill crossed in saltire behind a pickax in pale proper.

Description: The miner's tools within the sagebrush. The mines are a great source of wealth in Nevada and the State flower is the sagebrush. The territory was originally within the Spanish possessions and the twists of the wreath are accordingly yellow and red.

UTAH

Crest: On a wreath of the colors, or and gules, a beehive beset with seven bees, all proper.

Description: The seal of the State of Utah. The territory was originally within the Spanish possessions and the twists of the heraldic wreath are accordingly yellow and red.

GENERAL STAFF

40TH DIVISION



W. F. DAUGHERTY
Colonel
Chief of Staff

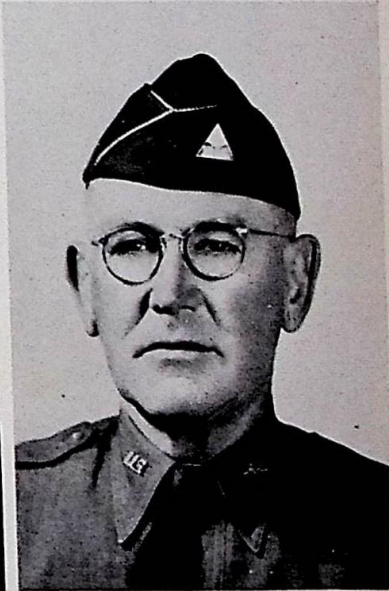
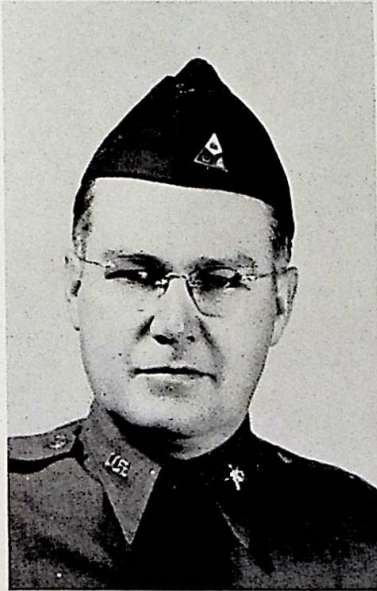


GEORGE W. LATIMER
Lieutenant Colonel
G-1

RALPH A. TUDOR
Lieutenant Colonel
G-2

MARVIN C. BRADLEY
Lieutenant Colonel
G-3

CARLE H. BELT
Lieutenant Colonel
G-4



GEORGE C. HERRON
Captain
Assistant G-1

MERRYL C. SHAYER
Major
Assistant G-2

DANIEL H. HUDELSON
Major
Assistant G-3

JOSEPH H. TRAVERS
Major
Assistant G-4





HARCOURT HERVEY
Brigadier General
Artillery Officer



WILLIAM B. GRAHAM
Colonel
Training Advisory Team



WILLIAM F. WEILER
Colonel
Engineer Officer



SPECIAL STAFF



DANIEL B. MacCALLUM
Colonel
Surgeon



FLOYD W. STEWART
Colonel
Quartermaster



THOMAS H. MONROE
Lieutenant Colonel
Training Advisory Team



FRANK W. BONNEY
Lieutenant Colonel
Training Advisory Team



JOHN H. BALL
Lieutenant Colonel
Training Advisory Team

PAUL J. DOWLING
Lieutenant Colonel
Training Advisory Team

CHAS. R. FITZGERALD
Lieutenant Colonel
Chemical Officer

MORRIS DRAPER
Lieutenant Colonel
Adjutant General

WILLIAM G. HARRIS
Lieutenant Colonel
Inspector General

CHARLES M. READING
Lieutenant Colonel
Finance Officer





HERSCHEL R. GRIFFIN
Lieutenant Colonel
Chaplain



LEWIS H. JONES
Lieutenant Colonel
Judge Advocate General



CLYDE R. SMITH
Lieutenant Colonel
Signal Officer



LEONARD H. SERVICE
Lieutenant Colonel
Provost Marshal



EDMUND P. STONE
Major
Post Exchange Officer

40TH DIVISION



EUGENE T. SEVERIN
Major
Assistant Adjutant General



R. V. JURDEN
Major
Veterinarian



PAUL J. ROBERTS
Major
Ordnance Officer



PHILIP WILSON
Captain
Morale Officer



RAY C. SCOTT
Captain
Assistant Adjutant General

ALBERT L. HILLIARD
Captain
Assistant Adjutant General

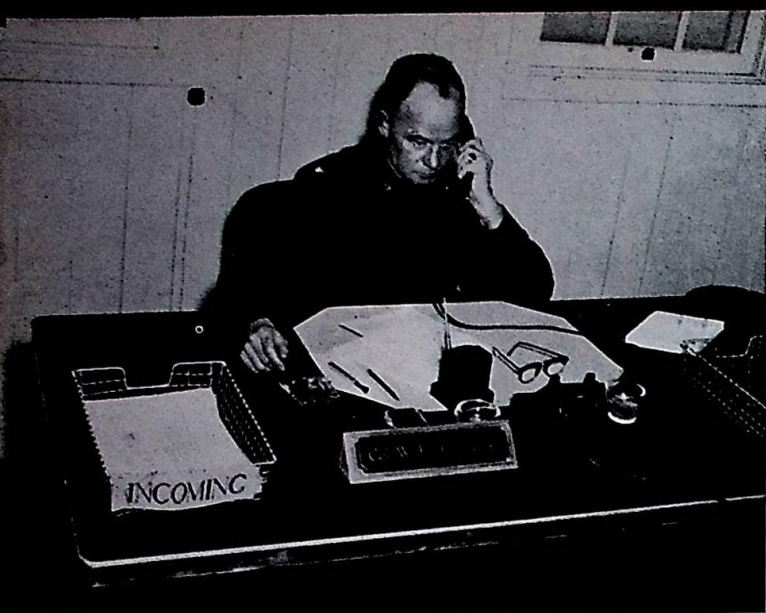
ROBERT E. GREIG
Captain
Assistant Chemical Officer

GEORGE C. WOHRLE
Captain
Assistant Finance Officer

HUGH F. THURMAN
First Lieutenant
Assistant Adjutant General

WILLIAM M. CORDER
First Lieutenant
Postal Officer





Colonel W. F. Daugherty, Chief of Staff.

40th Division Headquarters



Lieutenant Colonel Marvin C. Bradley, G-3, talks with
Assistant G-3.



Lieutenant Colonel Carle H. Belt, G-4,
dictates a letter.



The Sergeant Major takes a letter from Major Eugene T. Severin,
Assistant Adjutant General.



Major George C. Herron, Assistant G-1.





Lieutenant Colonel George W. Latimer, G-1.



Lieutenant Colonel Ralph A. Tudor confers with Major Ralph D. Maxfield, aide to Major General Story.

Lieutenant Colonel Lewis H. Jones, Judge Advocate.



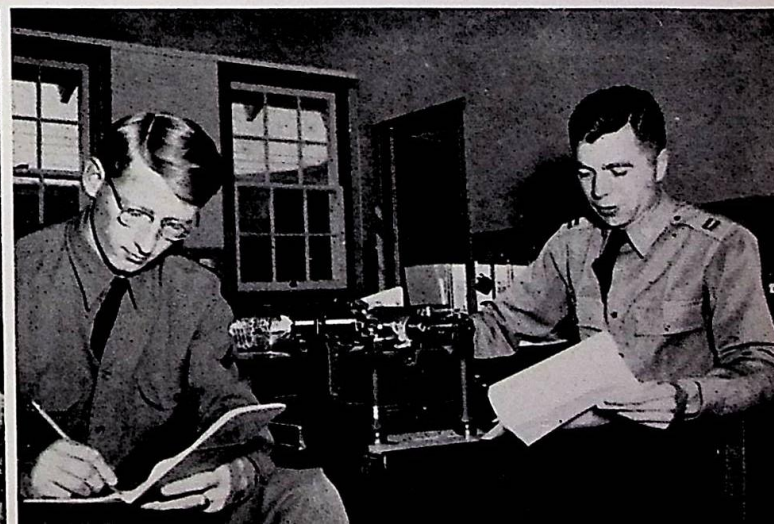
Lieutenant Colonel Leonard H. Service, Provost Marshal, discusses military detail with Corporal.



Captain Philip Wilson, Morale Officer, with "Lefty" Murdock, formerly with the New York Giants.



Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Ray C. Scott, dictates a letter.



HISTORY OF THE 40TH DIVISION



GOVERNOR LELAND STANFORD AND STAFF.

"Each generation gathers together the imperishable soldiers of the past, and increases them by new sons of light, alike radiant with immortality."

In recording the history of the 40th Division, United States Army, one must reckon back to the stirring "Days of '49"—"Gold Rush Days." Many of the present-day units of the 40th Division can trace their beginnings to independent bands of citizen-soldiers—"Militia Men," whose exploits and deeds of valor figure so prominently in the "Winning of the West."

In the "Days of '49," boundaries of states were very elastic, and little heed was given to border-lines. Early-day companies of the National Guard were organized principally in towns adjacent to the mining camps, and were far-reaching in authority.

The early-day National Guard organizations of California, Utah, and Nevada, were similarly constituted, and, as today, served in close harmony, with high purpose and mutual understanding. It is therefore more than mere coincidence that the 40th Division, since its organization, has included units of the National Guard of the states of California, Utah and Nevada.

In terms of miles, the distance from Sutter's Creek to San Luis Obispo, California, is perhaps but one day's march for modern, mechanized units of the 40th Division

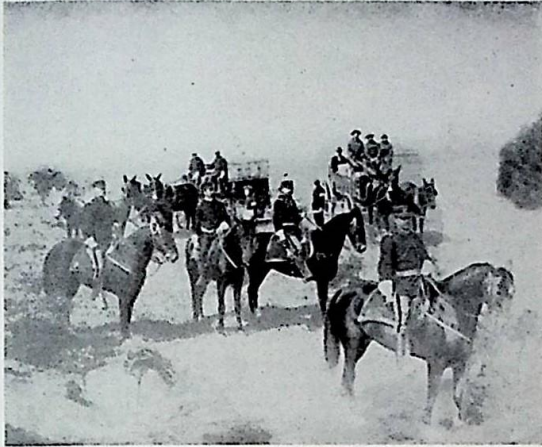
—perhaps well within the three hundred mile limit. But the 40th Division has traveled many more miles in its scope of action and years of activation than is represented in mileage from its place of origin to the present Command Post.

In terms of vehicles, many have been the types since the days of the "Covered Wagons," or "Prairie Schooners," of the "Days of '49," to the soldier-termed "Jeep" or motor truck of 1941.

In terms of soldiers the types have run true to form within the ranks of the 40th Division throughout the years of its existence. The names of countless outstanding Americans are inscribed on the "Rolls of Honor" of the 40th Division.

Earlier-day Guardsmen of California, Nevada and Utah, served the "Community, State and Nation," not only in handling emergencies at home, but they followed The Flag across the Seven Seas, and saw service in many foreign lands.

The problems of the early days must have been difficult indeed. Hostile and disgruntled Indians were a source of trouble, and frequent uprisings had to be quelled. Outlaws and robbers, especially in the mountain areas were also frequently troublesome. Early-day labor troubles necessitated the "calling out" of the National Guard frequently.



Officers of the Second Battalion, California Heavy Artillery.

Service to stricken communities, notably during the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906, and the Long Beach earthquake of 1933, are but two instances in their long history when California National Guardsmen responded to the call of humanity at a time of great emergency.

National Guardsmen of California, Utah and Nevada, served during the Spanish-American War of 1898, the Philippine Insurrection of 1899, Mexican Border service of 1916, and during the World War, 1917 to 1918.

To compile a composite history of the various organizations of the 40th Division, wherein the glorious deeds and accomplishments of the personnel would be fittingly recorded, would be indeed a task of great magnitude. Elsewhere will appear Historical and Pictorial Reviews of the Regimental Organizations of the 40th Division.

From these strong-hearted, sturdy Guardsmen of yesterday—their deeds and accomplishments, the present-day 40th Division, United States Army, has inherited a splendid morale and esprit-de-corps.

The 40th Division, United States Army, came into being during World War days. The war-time history of the division has been handed down to posterity in the form of a priceless report of its "War-Time" Adjutant and Inspector.

* *

"God be thanked for books; they are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of ages past."

* *

The imperishable "BOOK" of the 40th Division, United States Army, is, therefore, the following official report:

THE 40TH ("SUNSHINE") DIVISION, A. E. F.

By Lieutenant Colonel Ray I. Follmer, U. S. A.

Adjutant and Inspector, 40th Division, A. E. F.

(For 41 years a member of the California National Guard)

The 40th ("SUNSHINE") Division was organized at Camp Kearney, near San Diego, California, September 16, 1917, and was composed of National Guard organizations of the states of ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEVADA, NEW MEXICO and UTAH. The Division enjoyed a continuity of policy and tradition,

due to the unbroken command of Major General Frederick S. Strong, United States Army.

Major General Frederick S. Strong organized the 40th Division, and was its beloved Commander during its World War days. An organization reflects its leader. General Strong was an accomplished soldier, an experienced administrator, a considerate and cultured gentleman of unblemished character and high ideals. He imparted his principles and spirit to his command. Especially and unceasingly was he solicitous for the physical and moral welfare of the men of his Division, in no way abating discipline, but constantly seeking to obtain for his men the best condition of life under the circumstances. The personnel of the 40th Division, old and new, will retain an abiding loyalty and affection for their "War-Time" Commanding General.

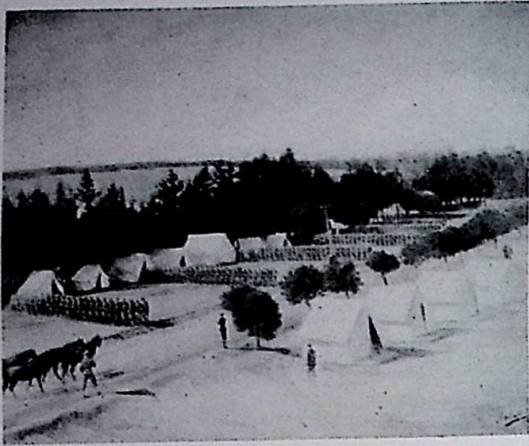
HISTORICAL SKETCH

There is a vast difference between 27,000 men and a Division. A Division is a living organism partaking a distinct individuality and a particular spirit. Napoleon, perhaps the greatest idealist in history, stated that "In war the MORAL is to the PHYSICAL, as three to one." Morally, a Division is a team developed to the highest state of technical efficiency, charged with the loftiest aspirations and the most intense patriotism, and bound with a confraternity of spirit which can only come from service of a great cause.

What was the composition of the "SUNSHINE" Division? It was the bone and sinew of the Great West, full of boldness, replete with a spirit of initiative and practicality. ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEVADA, NEW MEXICO, and UTAH! Each of these states, in territory about two-thirds the size of France, is set aloft on the great Rocky Mountain Plateau that tops the American Continent, or borders the broad Pacific. These men of the 40th Division partook of the character of the country from which they came. They were of unsurpassed physique, hardy and enduring. They came from the ranches and the mines, from forests and the factory, from the vineyards and the marts of commerce. Every practical handicraft, every business, every learned profession was represented, and an analysis of its personnel would show the Division to contain all ele-

The last spike connecting the Union and Central Pacific Railways is driven May 10, 1869. Included in the picture are Leland Stanford, General G. M. Dodge, General William T. Sherman.





Camp scene of the Second Battalion.

ments that go to make up our highly intricate, modern civilization. And it is well that it is so, because modern warfare is simply the application of all means and force of civilization, in conflict of nations between nations.

It is difficult, in retrospect, to visualize the eagerness and intensity which men brought to the problem of training after the outbreak of the World War. The 40th Division had a great advantage over many units in the fact that the National Guard organizations which formed its foundation, had attained a high degree of efficiency during the mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican Border. Favored by the climate of Southern California, they did not lose training owing to inclement weather, an advantage enjoyed by no other Division in the Army.

The great Aviation Camps at North Island were available for range work with the Artillery Brigade, and the Liaison Training with the Infantry. None can overstate the degree of enthusiasm, the persistency of effort, the completeness of cooperation, that combined to build the high esprit which characterized the 40th Division. How much loyalty, how much earnest effort were poured out in unstinted measure to forge a weapon that should be worthy of the country and its section, only those can realize who shared in the labor, the training, and the responsibility.

The entire Division looked forward with confidence and anticipation to the supreme moment when the Division should enter the conflict, in vindication of the high cause to which it was summoned.

But, by the fortunes of war, the Division was called to a role of abnegation and self-sacrifice, more difficult than the trials of the hardest campaign. After the receipt of 9,000 recruits from Camp Lewis and Camp Funston, in October and November, 1917, the Division was at war strength, and its training as a Division got under way.

In January, 1918, the first considerable reduction in this war-time strength came by way of a requisition from the War Department for 1,200 men for the Engineers. Only trained men were supplied and transferred January 26th to Washington Barracks, and designated as the 20th Engineers, and the 534th Pontoon Train.

And then, in April, 1918, a requisition was received for 1,500 trained Infantrymen, which call was filled with men, who, for the most part, had seen service with the old National Guard units on the Mexican Border. These

men were transferred to the 42nd ("RAINBOW") Division.

During May and June, the 40th Division, like nearly every other Division then in the United States, was called on to furnish all trained Infantrymen and Artillerymen it could possibly sacrifice, for immediate service—overseas. In response to this call, 5,000 Infantrymen and 1,500 Artillerymen, all of whom had been over eight months in training, were supplied. These men, of the June DRAFT, were among the best ever trained by the Division, and subsequently proved their mettle with the Divisions they joined, with a glorious record of service.

When the 40th Division arrived in France, August 24, 1918, the enemy had completed a great series of smashing drives which started on March 21, 1918, and ended with his last, fatal attack of July 15, 1918.

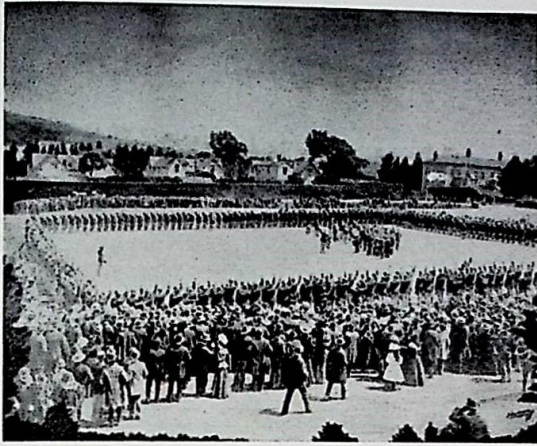
The Supreme Allied Command had instituted its counter-offensive between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry on July 18th, and was planning the chain of furious assaults which were to break Germany's threat, and end the war.

Other Divisions had been fortunate in arriving in France earlier, thus preceding the 40th Division to battle. In playing their high role, they had suffered great casualties, and there arose the problem of filling the depleted ranks. The cruel but essential solution was that our "SUNSHINE" Division (in the role of First Army Replacement Division), had to make a vicarious sacrifice, and was denied the long, anticipated reward of entering the battle line as a Division.

That Combat Divisions "On the Line" might carry on the fight, 11,000 of our Division had been stripped from us to help other Divisions write their pages of history. At first, the bitterness of our disappointment was supreme and unalloyed. But, we played the game, and did with loyalty what we were ordered to do. We were disappointed . . . we always will be. Nothing can take away the keen disappointment of the individual officer and soldier whom fate denied the privilege of striking a direct blow; but will not the true analysis show that the "SUNSHINE" Division contributed a full share to the success of our nation's arms, and helped write the glorious pages of history of those Divisions who served in the battle-line?

Mounted Officers of the Second Battalion, California Heavy Artillery, lead the way out of the gates of the Presidio as the Battalion prepares to embark for the Philippines.





The Second Battalion, California Heavy Artillery, of California, leaving the parade grounds at the Presidio in San Francisco on May 30, 1898, enroute to the Philippine Islands. Colors are presented by the Mayor of Sacramento to Major Rice.

When American troops barred the way to the enemy at Chateau-Thierry, men of the 40th Division were there.

With the 26th ("YANKEE") Division, replacements from the 40th Division stood in the trenches in the Toul Sector; fought in Foch's epic battle of mid-July; stormed the Bois des Eparges at the Battle of St. Mihiel; raced down the Grande Tranchee de Galons on the famous night march that brought junction between the two American armies in attack, and cut off thousands of German prisoners, and fought to the last in the operations of the 26th Division, North of Verdun, which ended with the Armistice, November 11.

Our machine-gunners gained the highest commendation of their commanders in the 32nd ("RED-ARROW") Division, composed originally of the National Guard of Michigan and Wisconsin; they fought with this Division in its brilliance and glorious storming of the Kriemhilde-Stellung line, the last organized line of the enemy defense, south of the Meuse.

Four thousand of our beloved "SUNSHINERS" went to fill up the ranks of the 77th ("METROPOLITAN") Division, from New York, and drove forward with the 77th Division in its remarkable advance through the Argonne Forest, to the left bank of the Meuse, southeast of Sedan. The officers of this Division testified in glowing terms to the splendid deportment of these men from the West.

One thousand "SUNSHINE" replacements went to the 81st ("WILDCAT") Division; 2,000 replacements went to the 28th ("KEYSTONE") Division from Pennsylvania; 2,000 each to the 80th ("BLUE RIDGE") Division, and the 82nd ("ALL-AMERICAN") and the 89th ("MIDDLE WEST") Divisions.

In all—the "SUNSHINE" Division sent more than 27,000 replacements to the Combat Divisions of the A. E. F.

Our officers and soldiers were with the famed "Lost Battalion" of the 77th Division, in the Argonne. Captain Nelson M. Holderman, of Company L, of the old Seventh California, and Captain Leo A. Strome, of Company K, of the old Seventh California, served as Company Commanders in the Lost Battalion. Both were wounded

in action, Captain Holderman suffering severe wounds on four successive days, October 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1918.

For "Conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty," Captain Holderman was awarded the Congressional MEDAL OF HONOR. He was also awarded the PURPLE HEART MEDAL, and received decorations for valor from France and Belgium.

Captain Strome was awarded the SILVER STAR CITATION for valor, and the PURPLE HEART MEDAL.

Both Captains Holderman and Strome were awarded the California State Medal for valor and distinguished service while serving with the California National Guard.

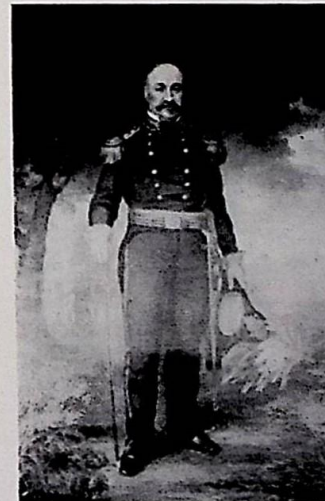
Another "SUNSHINER," Captain Arthur King, of Company C, old Seventh California, was awarded the DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, while serving with the First Division, A. E. F.

Many other "SUNSHINERS" served with honor and distinction, with the Combat Divisions of the A. E. F. Many paid the supreme sacrifice in service to their country on the field of battle.

We of the 40th Division saw Division after Division leap forward to the battle, advance gloriously against stout resistance and enormous obstacles, and retire from the line with great gaps in their ranks. The battle must go on. The enemy must not be given a moment. Two hundred replacements here—three thousand replacements there—in groups of hundreds and thousands—they were thrown into these gaps—these men of our "SUNSHINE" Division. Well trained, as we knew them to be, and inspired by an especially high morale that characterized our Division, these "SUNSHINE" replacements brought confidence and encouragement with them, wherever they were sent. Their graves are on every battlefield that bears witness to the valor of the American Army in Europe. As they carried away from us our abiding and affectionate interest, we knew that they bore with them an abiding faith and affectionate loyalty to the organization that trained them and sent them forth to battle.

It is of record that the 40th "SUNSHINE" Division ranked seventh among the Combat Divisions of the A. E. F., in casualties, 2,587 being killed in battle; 11,596 were wounded in action; 70 taken prisoners, and 103 died at Camp Kearney Base Hospital.

John A. Sutter, pioneer of 1839, who founded the City of Sacramento.



In no grudging sense, in no spirit of narrow sectionalism, do we say it, but, when our countrymen from other sections of these United States rightly acclaim the high deeds of the Divisions that were associated with their communities, we suggest that it be remembered that the lives of thousands of the incomparable sons of the Great West were laid down to write their pages of history.

Not in a spirit of detraction, not in a spirit of criticism, but in the spirit of fraternity, we emphasize the fact that the great military traditions established in the World War which will be treasured in New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and in many other sections, were created in part by men of the "SUNSHINE" Division, from ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEVADA, NEW MEXICO, and UTAH.

RAY I. FOLLMER,
Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army,
Adjutant and Inspector, 40th Division, A. E. F.

* *

The signing of the Armistice, November 11, 1918, brought about a cessation of hostilities. Peace, however, was not officially declared until a Joint Resolution, passed by the Congress of the United States, signed by President Harding, July 2, 1921; signed at Berlin, August 25, 1921, by United States and German representatives; ratified by the German National Council, September 17, 1921, and, finally, ratified by the United States Senate, October 18, 1921.

The general feeling after the World War throughout the United States was that the war had ended, and enthusiasm in military affairs was hard to arouse. Veteran National Guardsmen of California, Utah and Nevada, had different ideas, and as early as December, 1918, new companies were rapidly formed. It was not until 1920 and 1921, however, that organizations—by regiments—were reorganized by direction of the Adjutants General

Colonel Nelson M. Holderman, one of the two men to ever receive the California "Medal of Valor." While Captain, 160th Infantry (Seventh California Infantry), California National Guard, he was transferred to the 308th Infantry, 77th Division, actively participating in the operations of the "Lost Battalion" and, although severely wounded October 4, 5 and 7, and suffering from great pain, distinguished himself by his courageous conduct above and beyond the call of duty, which was an inspiration to the men of this command.



Lieutenant Colonel Leo A. Strome, one of the two men to ever be awarded the California "Medal of Valor." While Captain, 160th Infantry (Seventh California Infantry), California National Guard, he was transferred to the 308th Infantry, 77th Division, where he actively participated in the operation of the "Lost Battalion" and although severely wounded distinguished himself by continuing to lead and encourage the officers and men of his command.

of these far-Western States. Again—the citizen-soldiery responded to the call of the "Community, State and Nation," and once more armories and drill halls resounded to the tramp of marching men, and the sharp rhythmic snap of rifles carrying on in the manual of arms.

On June 18, 1926, by War Department General Order, the 40th Division was reorganized, with Headquarters at Berkeley, California. Units of the National Guard of California, Utah and Nevada were assigned to the newly organized "SUNSHINE" Division.

Major General David S. Barrows commanded the 40th Division from June 18, 1926, to June 30, 1937.

Major General Walter P. Story assumed command of the 40th Division, July 7, 1937.

In 1937, the Headquarters of the 40th Division was moved to Los Angeles.

Encampments of the 40th Division have been held regularly since 1927, when the Division assembled at Del Monte, California.

On July 4, 1928, Camp San Luis Obispo was officially dedicated by Brigadier General Richard E. Mittelstaedt, Adjutant General, State of California. The original site included 2,989.67 acres, owned by the State of California, and 1,200 acres, leased.

During this present-day period of Army expansion, the facilities at Camp San Luis Obispo, have been increased to facilitate the operations and training of the 40th Division at its present war-strength of 18,000 officers and soldiers.

The components of the 40th Division are as follows:

Headquarters and Medical Detachment; Headquarters Detachment; Medical Department Detachment; Headquarters Company; 40th Military Police Company; 40th Signal Company; 115th Ordnance Company.

79th Infantry Brigade: 159th Infantry; 184th Infantry.
80th Infantry Brigade: 160th Infantry; 185th Infantry.
65th Field Artillery Brigade: 143rd Field Artillery;
145th Field Artillery; 222nd Field Artillery.

115th Engineers.
115th Medical Regiment.
115th Quartermaster Regiment.

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The Constitution gives to Congress the power to raise and support armies and designates the President as Commander-in-Chief. By the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as later amended by other laws, Congress constituted the Army of the United States in six components: the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Organized Reserves, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Each component of the Army consists of officers and enlisted men divided into combat arms, such as the Infantry, Air Corps, and Field Artillery, and into services, such as the Medical Department and the Quartermaster Corps. Each arm, service, and bureau has a "Chief" in Washington. The arms, services, and bureaus are as follows:

ARMS

Infantry, Cavalry, Tank Corps, Coast Artillery, Air Corps, Field Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps.

SERVICES

Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, Finance Department, Medical Department, Chemical Warfare Service, Corps of Chaplains.

BUREAU

National Guard Bureau.

In general the arms do the actual fighting in battle, and the services assist the arms by supplying them with food, clothing, weapons, ammunition, and other supplies, and by furnishing transportation, medical care, and other assistance.

Some of the services, however, may come into direct contact with the enemy and then have to fight for their own protection. On the other hand, a few of the arms, particularly the Corps of Engineers, and the Signal Corps, may not only engage directly in combat with the enemy but furnish certain special supplies to the other arms.

A few of the services are composed entirely of Army officers; the other arms and services consist of both officers and enlisted men, and are organized into units of different sizes running from squads of a dozen men or less up to regiments or brigades of several thousand men. The largest unit completely organized in peace is the division, which is composed of infantry or cavalry and other arms and services. Still larger units are, of course, organized for maneuvers or in our war-time Army corps, made up of several divisions and additional troops, and field armies which may be formed of several corps and other troops.

THE DIVISION

There are two types of Infantry Divisions—the triangular (streamlined) division and the square division. The

Triangular Division (streamlined), consists of 12,500 officers and soldiers; the Square Division (Infantry), 18,500 officers and soldiers; the Cavalry Division, 10,000 officers and soldiers.

THE CORPS

The Corps—often called "Army Corps," to distinguish it from arms and services which have the word "corps" as part of their names, such as the Corps of Engineers and the Coast Artillery Corps, has a strength of 65,000 to 90,000 officers and soldiers. It is composed of infantry divisions of both types or of cavalry divisions, and of additional brigades, regiments, and battalions, from many different arms and services. It contains officers of all arms and services.

THE ARMY

The Army—often called "Field Army," to distinguish it from the whole Army of the United States, has a war strength of approximately 200,000 to 400,000 officers and soldiers. It is composed of corps, and of additional units from several arms and services.

For strategical military purposes, the United States is divided into four Army Areas, and for military administrative purposes, into Nine Corps Areas.

THE FOURTH ARMY

The Fourth Army consists of the 7th Corps Area, with Headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska, and the 9th Corps Area, with Headquarters at San Francisco, California.

THE NINTH CORPS AREA

The following states are included in the 9th Corps Area: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Arizona (in part), California and Alaska (in part).

THE 40TH DIVISION

The present-day 40th Division, United States Army, was inducted into the Federal Service March 3, 1941, as it is now constituted, made up for the most part by the National Guard of California, Utah and Nevada. The commissioned personnel has been increased by additional officers from the Officers' Reserve Corps. Since June, the enlisted strength of the Division has been increased by the addition to the ranks of Selective Service men. The 40th Division is now practically at its war-strength of 18,500 officers and soldiers.

The 40th Division has practically lost its identity as a "National Guard Division," being in every sense of the word—"In the Army." And, that is as it should be. Rapid Army expansion has increased the tempo of all things, and the 40th Division personnel has kept pace with the trend of events.

The commissioned personnel of the 40th Division has, by modern methods—fitness and selection—passed on to higher grades. Junior and Senior officers alike have received the benefits of Army Service and Technical and Specialists Schools. The enlisted personnel, likewise, especially the non-commissioned officers, have also become highly "specialized" by attendance at Professional and Specialty Schools.

Promotion "from the ranks" has created a high state of morale, and many "Shavetails"—Second Lieutenants—

of the 40th Division began their military career in the "rear rank" of their old National Guard Company.

The personnel, in its entirety, is, today, as it was in the beginning, and will continue to be so during the "March of Time." These "Sunshiners" of today resemble in every way the old National Guardsmen of yesteryear. Father and son, alike, have seen service in the 40th Division of yesterday, and are serving again today.

These "Sunshiners" of today, coming as they do from these far-Western States, have grown up in the spirit of the West—hardy and enduring. They have enjoyed life to its fullest, and with every facility constantly at hand for their mental and moral and physical well-being, they now stand today at the height of their manly glory.

MAJOR GENERAL WALTER P. STORY

Major General Walter P. Story, who commanded the 40th Infantry Division from June 28, 1937, through its initial period of induction into Federal service in 1941 until taken seriously ill in June, 1941, was born in the State of Montana, December 18, 1883, of pioneer stock whose origin dates back to 1640 in Massachusetts.

As a beginning to his distinguished service in World War I, General Story fathered what was then Battery A of the California Field Artillery (later Battery A, 143rd F. A.), recruited the Battery, raised funds to build an armory and stables in Los Angeles.

Shortly after discharge from World War I service, Captain Walter P. Story began devoting his energies toward reorganizing the National Guard of Southern California. He first organized a separate infantry company, later evolved it into the Third Separate Battalion. From this nucleus he formed the 160th Infantry, and as its Colonel commanded it for several years, inaugurating accredited schools directed by Army Instructors, and candidate classes through which enlisted men showing ability and initiative could become junior officers. He founded the 160th Infantry Guardsman, which continued in publication until discontinued to make possible the state-wide organ, The California Guardsman.

Upon formation of the 40th Division General Story took the Fort Leavenworth examinations before a Regular Army Board at the Presidio of San Francisco, passed with a high average and was assigned to command the 80th Brigade, a command which he held for 11 years until commissioned Major General and assigned to command the 40th Division in July, 1937.

General Story was a member of the Class of 1903, Shattuck Military Academy, graduate of the Army War College G-2 Course, the Ninth Corps Area Command and Staff Course and the General Officers' Class, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Only a few days after his arrival at home station from the Army War College in 1933 disaster struck the Long Beach area and General Story was placed in complete charge of the situation. The efficiency with which this duty was accomplished clearly indicated his leadership and ability to organize and command. Various types of special mobile equipment developed by the General through his experiences during this period have since proved their utility and necessity.

General Story brought to the military service a lifetime of experience as a businessman and an executive. The General's civic record is as outstanding as his military record. Citizen, soldier and gentleman, prominent member of the Los Angeles community, much of the General's life has been spent in service to his fellowman.

The spirit of General Story has been reflected down through the ranks of the 40th Division. Having risen from a private in the rear rank to Commanding General he possesses an unusually deep understanding of the military. This understanding has been a clearly defined influence in the high morale of the 40th Division.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ERNEST J. DAWLEY

Brigadier General E. J. Dawley, present commander of the 40th Infantry Division, was born in Wisconsin on February 17, 1886.

His army career started in 1906 when he entered the United States Military Academy. Upon graduation four years later he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery.

Prior to the World War he had seen service in the Philippines and various points in the continental limits of the United States, and in 1916 he served with the Punitive Expedition in Mexico with the Sixth Field Artillery. When the war broke out, General Dawley, then First Lieutenant, was with the Seventh Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, with which organization he went to France. He became a Captain in May, 1917.

After arriving in France he attended the French Artillery School at Fontainbleau and later became Executive Officer at the Samur Artillery School. On February 7, 1918, he was promoted to Major (temporary) and in May of that year joined and served on the Staff of the First Corps Artillery. In July he took command of the First Battalion, 12th Field Artillery, a part of the Second Division, and in August, 1918, he was assigned to the G-3 Section of the General Staff of the First Army. On September 18, 1918, he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel.

Later he served as G-3 of the Second Army Artillery and with the 16th Field Artillery of the Fourth Division. On December 1, 1918, he was appointed to the G-3 Section GHQ.

In March, 1919, General Dawley was appointed a member of the Field Mission to the Baltic States for the Peace Conference, remaining on that duty until September of that year.

Upon his return from overseas he served in the Department of Tactics at the U. S. Military Academy, remaining there until July, 1924.

General Dawley is a graduate of the Advanced Course, Field Artillery School, 1926, and the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, 1927. From 1927 to 1930 he served in the office of the Chief of Field Artillery.

From August, 1930, to August, 1933, he commanded the Second Battalion, 76th Field Artillery at the Presidio of Monterey. He attended the Army War College for the 1933-1934 Course. In 1934 he held the post of the Field Artillery Instructor at the Infantry School.

Upon leaving the Infantry School in July, 1939, he commanded the 82nd Field Artillery, a part of the First Cavalry Division.

On October 1, 1940, he was appointed a Brigadier General, U. S. A. (temporary), and on October 25, 1940, assumed command of the Seventh Division Artillery. He was attached to the 40th Infantry Division June 23, 1941, as temporary commander, and was assigned as Division Commander September 2, 1941. He was appointed a Major General October 1, 1941.



Left: National Colors, 159th Infantry; Regimental Colors, 159th Infantry; National Standard, 143rd Field Artillery; Regimental Standard, 143rd Field Artillery; National Colors, 160th Infantry; Regimental Colors, 160th Infantry; National Standard, 115th Field Signal Battalion; Regimental Standard, 144th Field Artillery.



Right: Flags No. 1 and 5 (reading left to right) are the National and Regimental Colors of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, California Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, mustered into service February 1, 1863. The following companies of the 185th Infantry were originally part of the Sixth Regiment: Headquarters Company, Service Company, Company B, Company C, and Company D.

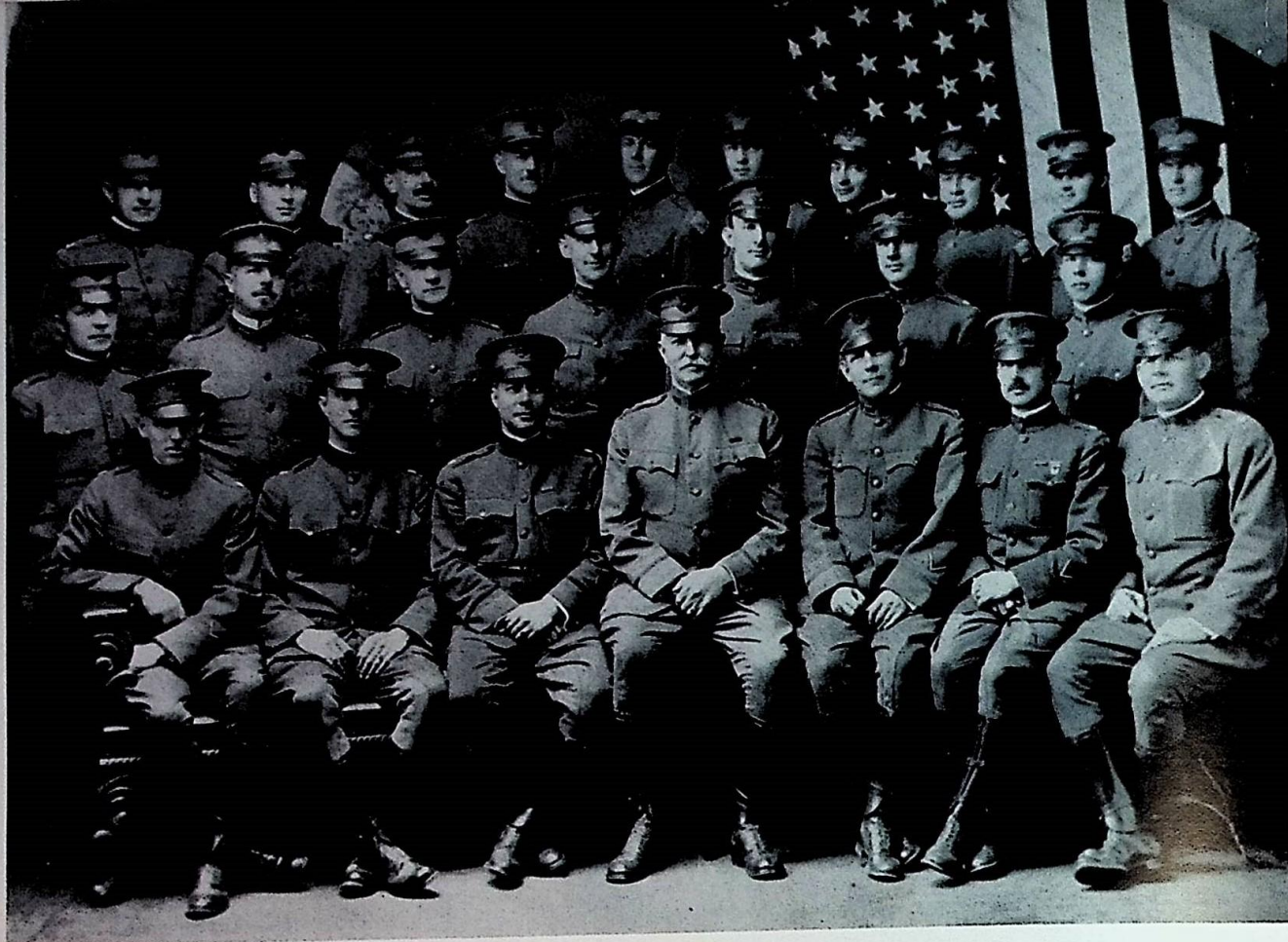
Below: The Regimental Colors, 117th Engineers, with battle streamers, 42nd Division (National Guard). Bottom: Guidon, Company D, 117th Engineers (Sacramento) 42nd Division. The 117th Engineers are now the 115th Quartermaster Regiment.



Above: National Colors, 117th Engineers, 42nd (National Guard) Rainbow Division, World War I.

Below: World War Guidon of Battery D, 143rd Field Artillery, and Regimental Colors of the 67th Coast Artillery.





DIVISION STAFF AT CAMP KEARNY, 1919

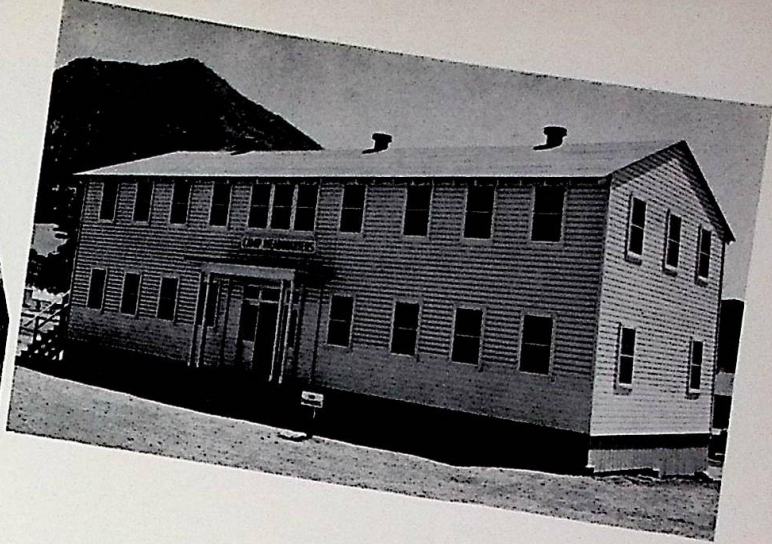


OFFICERS OF THE FIRST ARIZONA INFANTRY, 1916, WHICH BECAME THE 158TH INFANTRY, 40TH DIVISION





CAMP QUARTERMASTER HEADQUARTERS



CAMP HEADQUARTERS

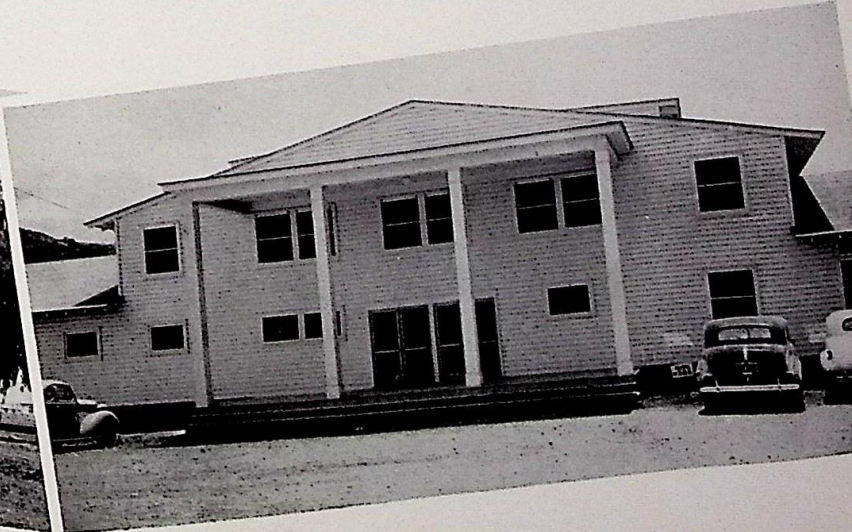
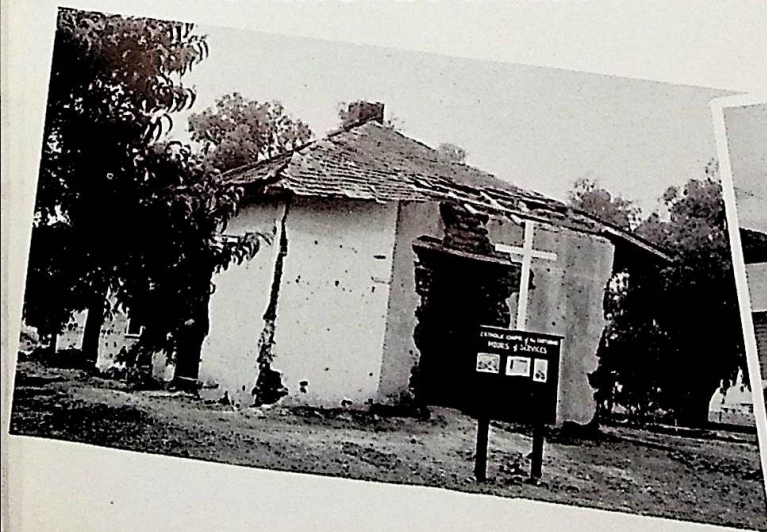
40TH DIVISION SCENES



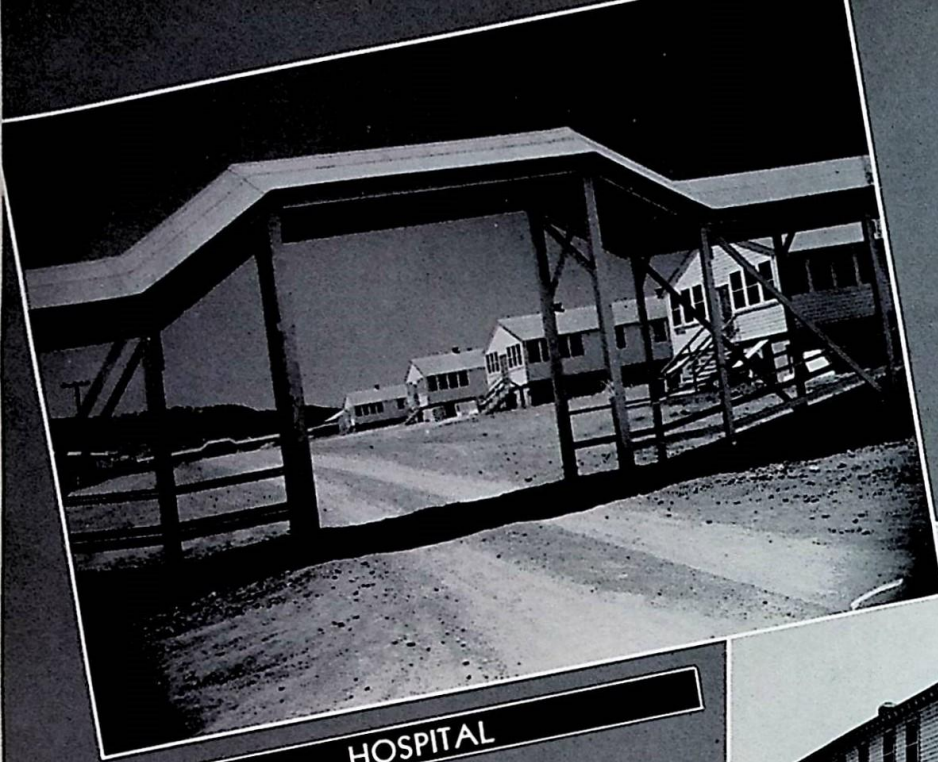
HEADQUARTERS

CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF CENTURIONS

ENLISTED MEN'S SERVICE CLUB



40th BUILD



HOSPITAL

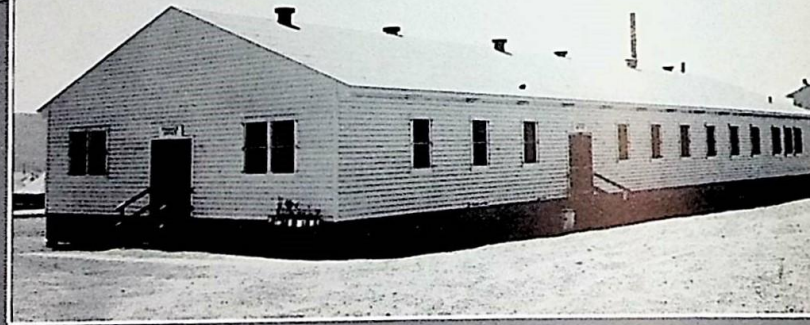


GUEST HOUSE



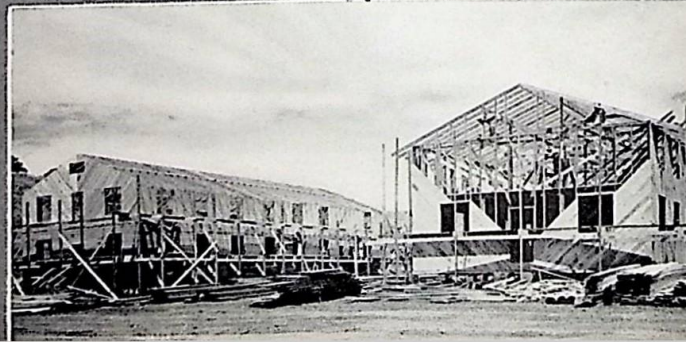
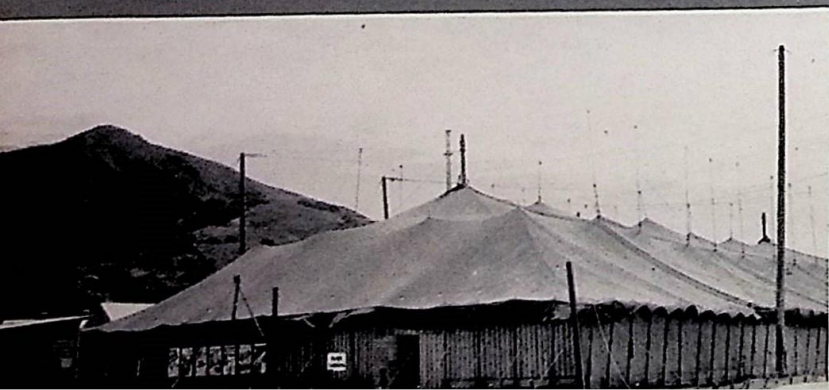
ORDNANCE AND CHEMICAL OFFICE

FINANCE OFFICE

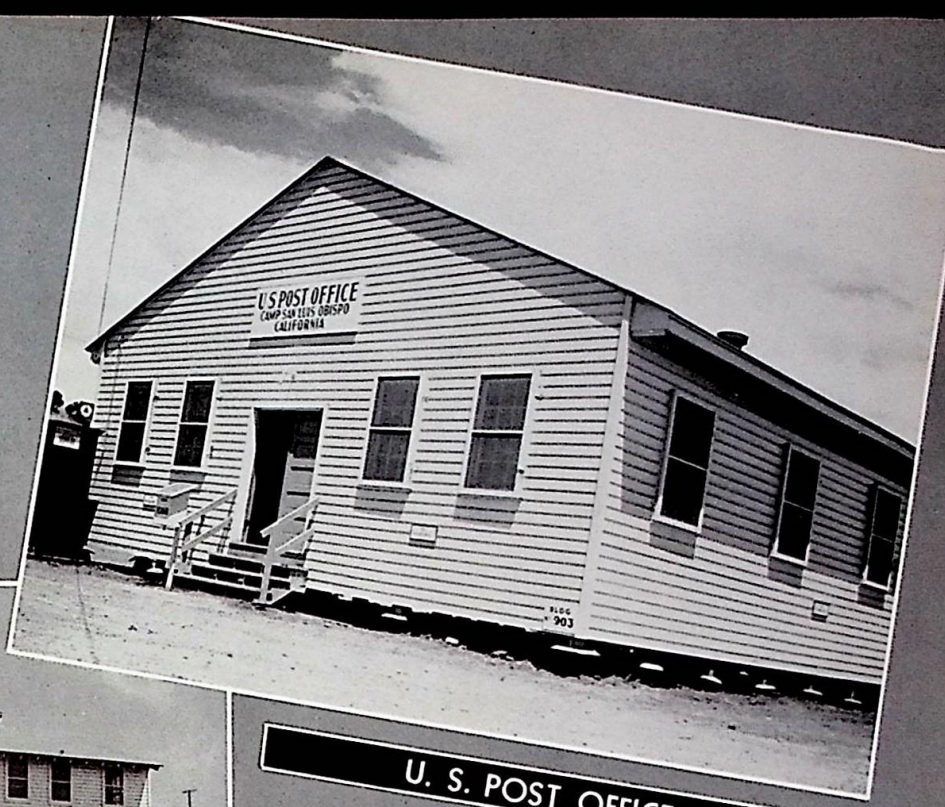


TENT THEATER

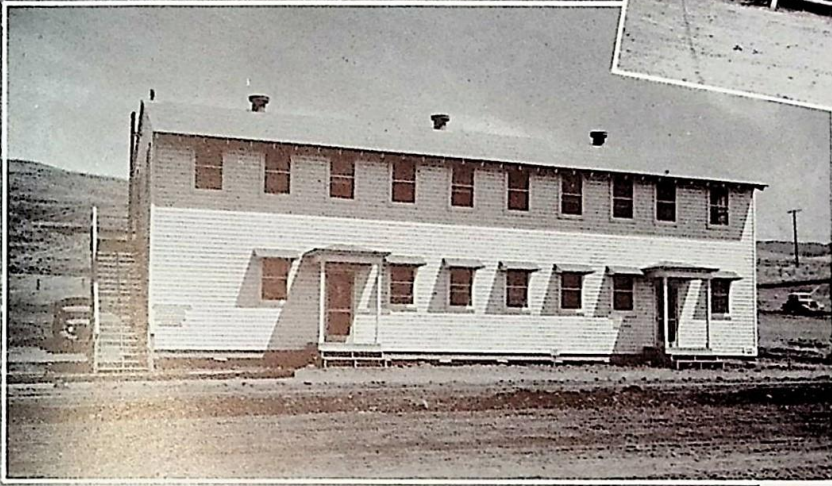
NEW CONSTRUCTION



Division DINGS



U. S. POST OFFICE



ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

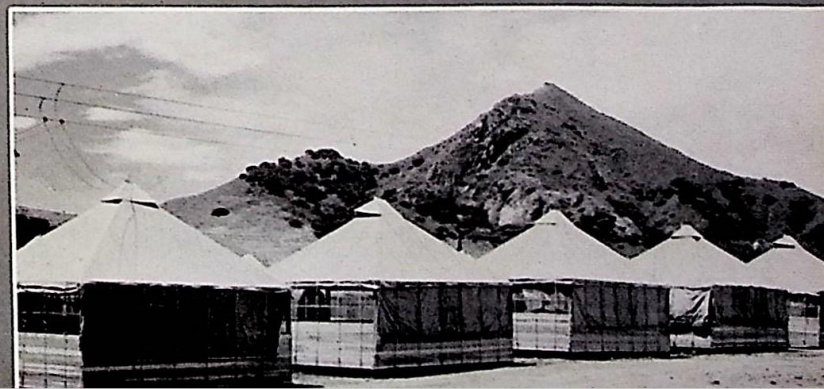
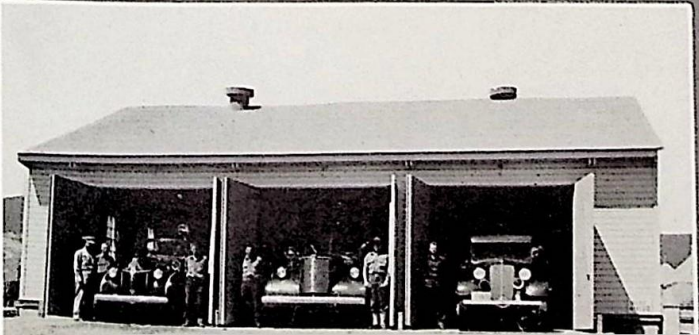
SIGNAL OFFICE



SPECIAL STAFF OFFICES



FIRE STATION



MOUNTAIN BACKGROUND FOR TENTS

SOLDIER

The stars swing down the western steep,
And soon the east will burn with day,
And we shall struggle up from sleep
And sling our packs and march away.

In this brief hour before the dawn
Has struck our bivouac with flame
I think of men whose brows have borne
The iron wreath of deadly flame.

I see the fatal phalanx creep
Like death, across the world and back,
With eyes that only strive to keep
Bucephalus' immortal track.

I see the legion wheel through Gaul,
The sword and flame on hearth and home,
And all the men who had to fall
That Caesar might be first in Rome.

I see the horde of Genghis Khan
Spread outward like the dawn of day
To trample golden Khorassan
And thunder over fair Cathay.

I see the grizzled grenadier,
The dark dragoon, the gay hussar,
Whose shoulders bore for many a year
Their little emperor's blazing star.

I see these things, still I am slave
When banners flaunt and bugles blow,
Content to fill a soldier's grave,
For reasons I shall never know.

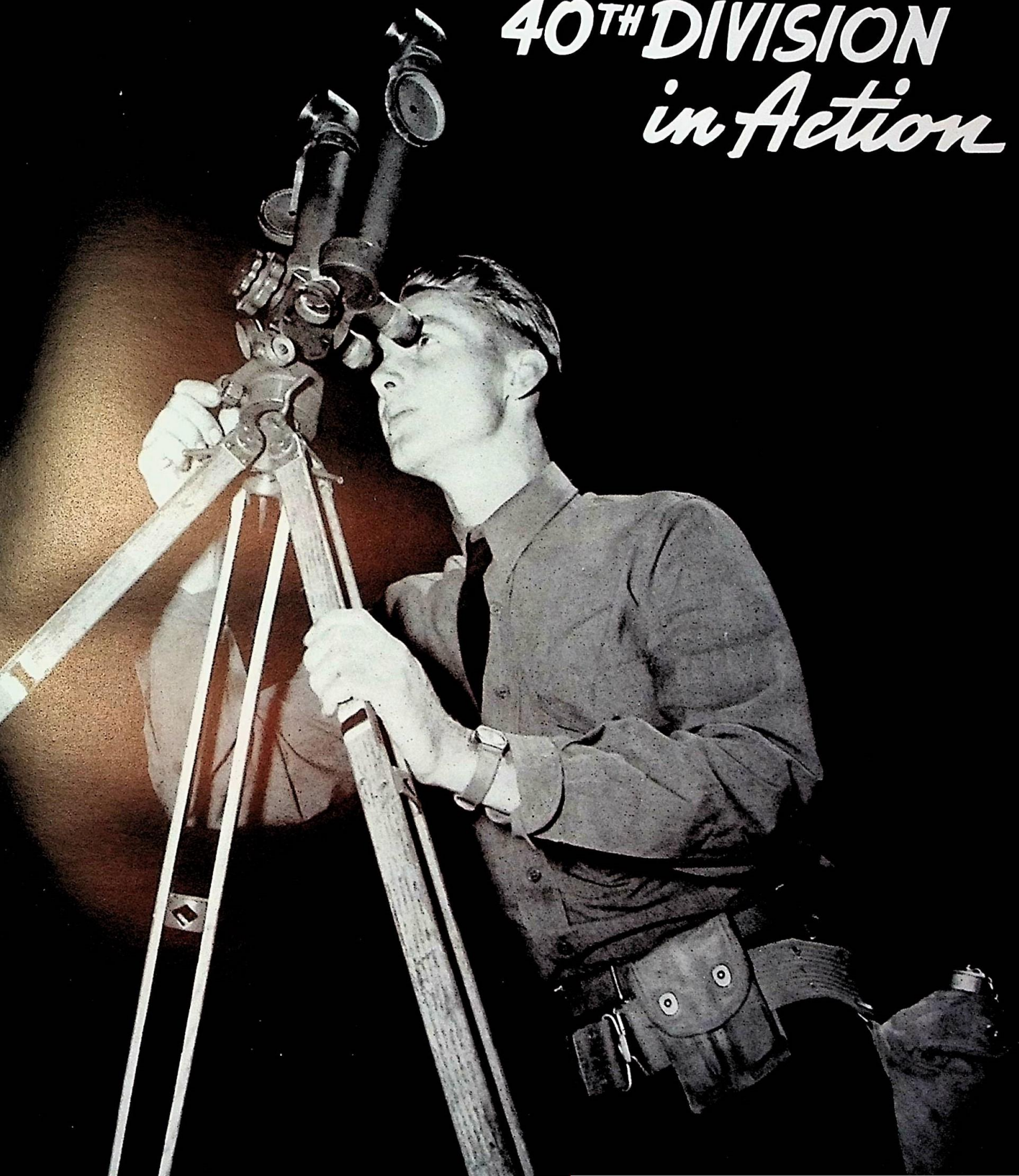
C. T. LANHAM, Major, Infantry,
United States Army.



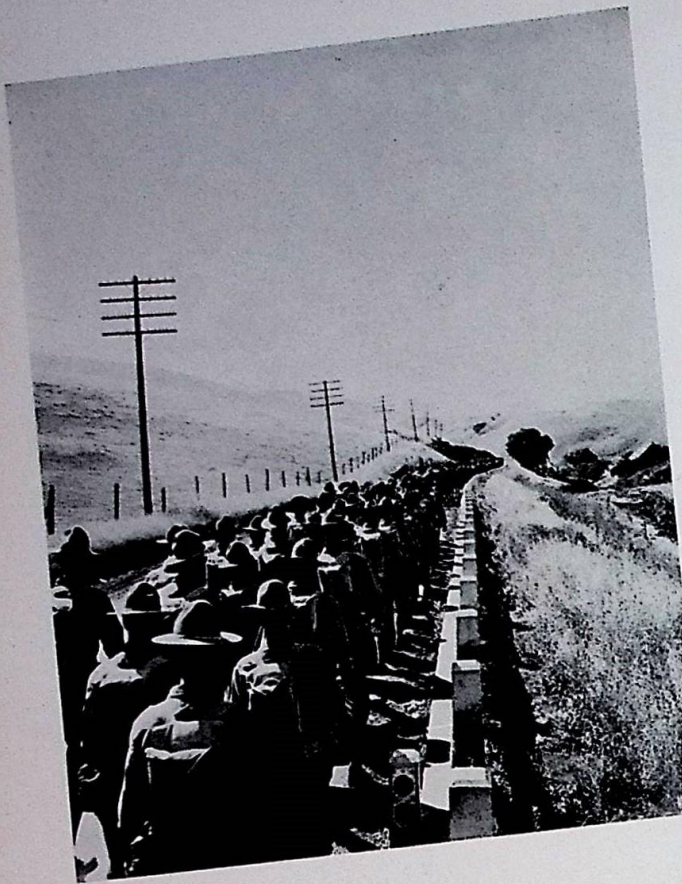
The pictures on this page were drawn especially for the 40th Division Pictorial and Historical Review by Private First Class Harvey Shade, Company F, 185th Infantry.



40TH DIVISION
in Action



159th Infantry

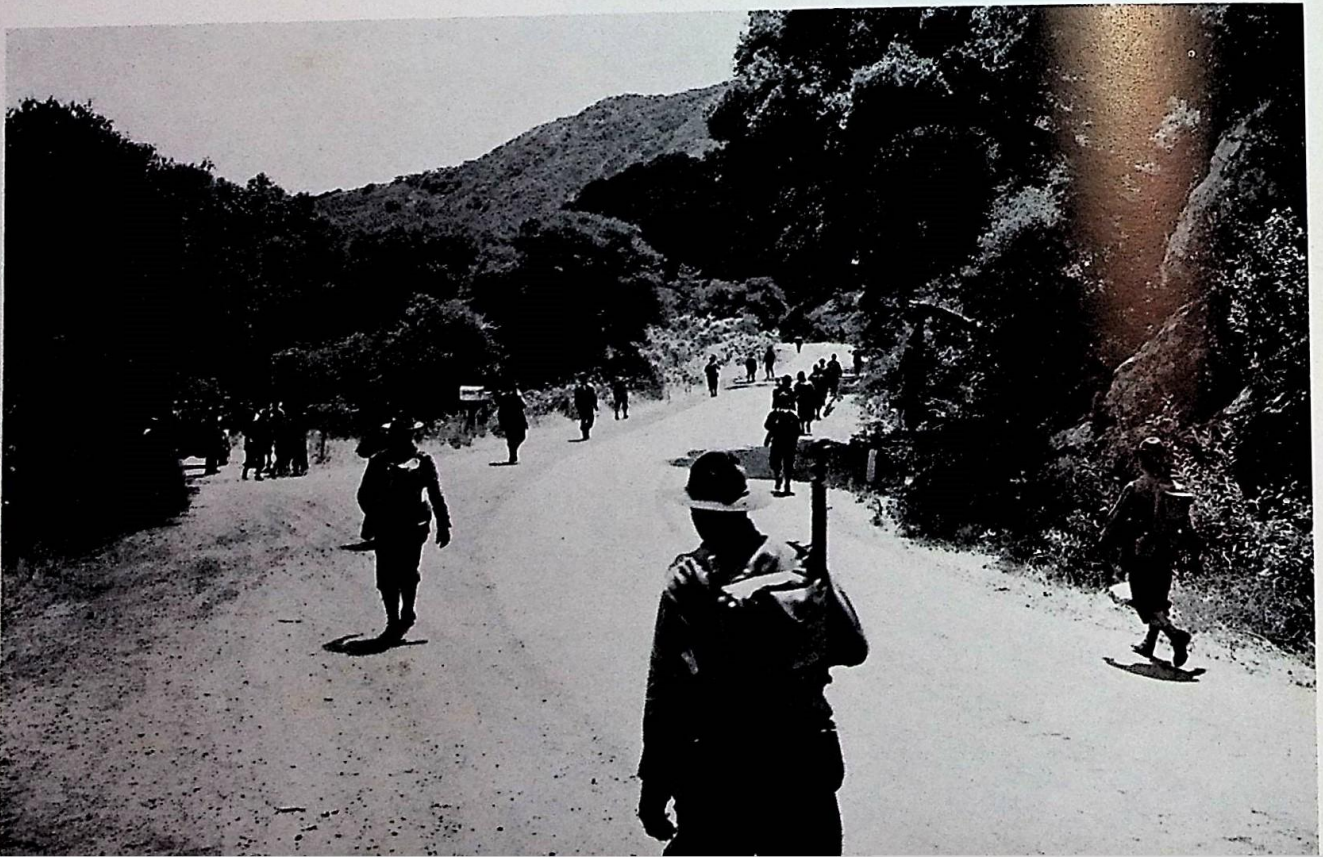


Advance party on the march.



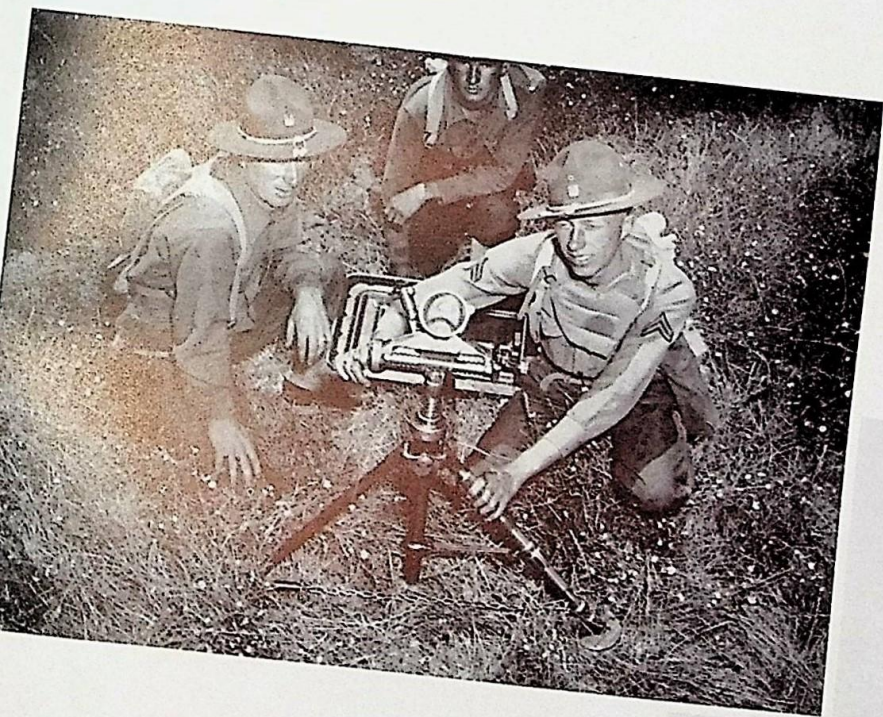
March column moves out on maneuvers.

TROOPS MARCHING TOWARD MOUNTAIN IN THE BACKGROUND.





RIFLEMEN CHARGE WITH FIXED BAYONETS



SIGHTING 81-MM. MORTAR

INTO THE MUZZLE OF THE 81-MM. MORTAR



184th Infantry



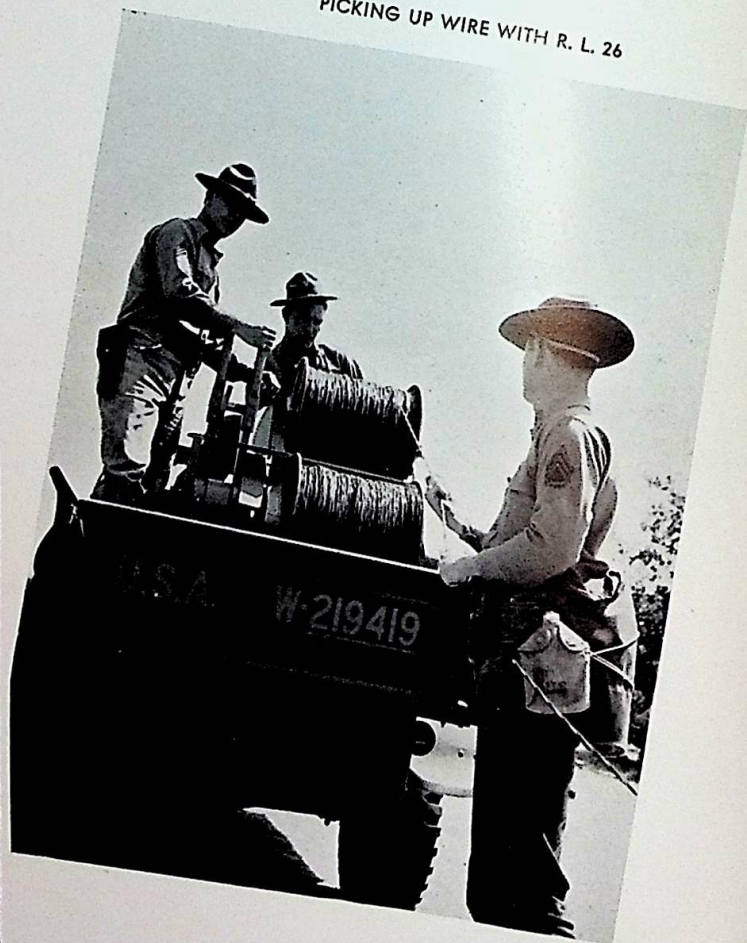
THIRD BATTALION COMMAND POST TENT



CREW GETS 81-MM. MORTAR SET UP



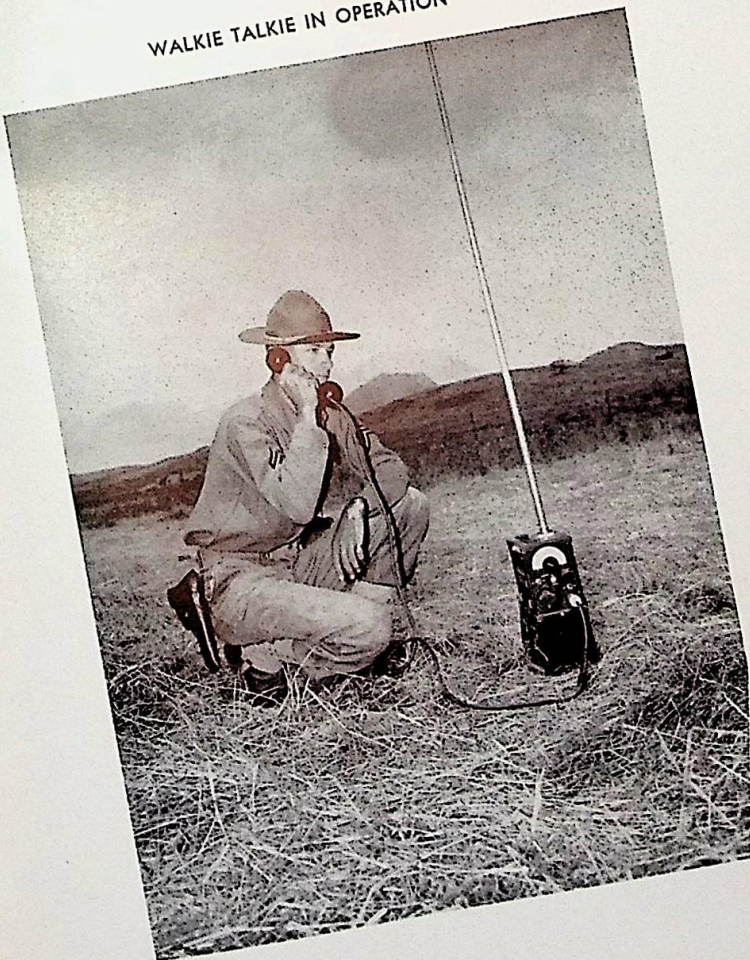
PICKING UP WIRE WITH R. L. 26





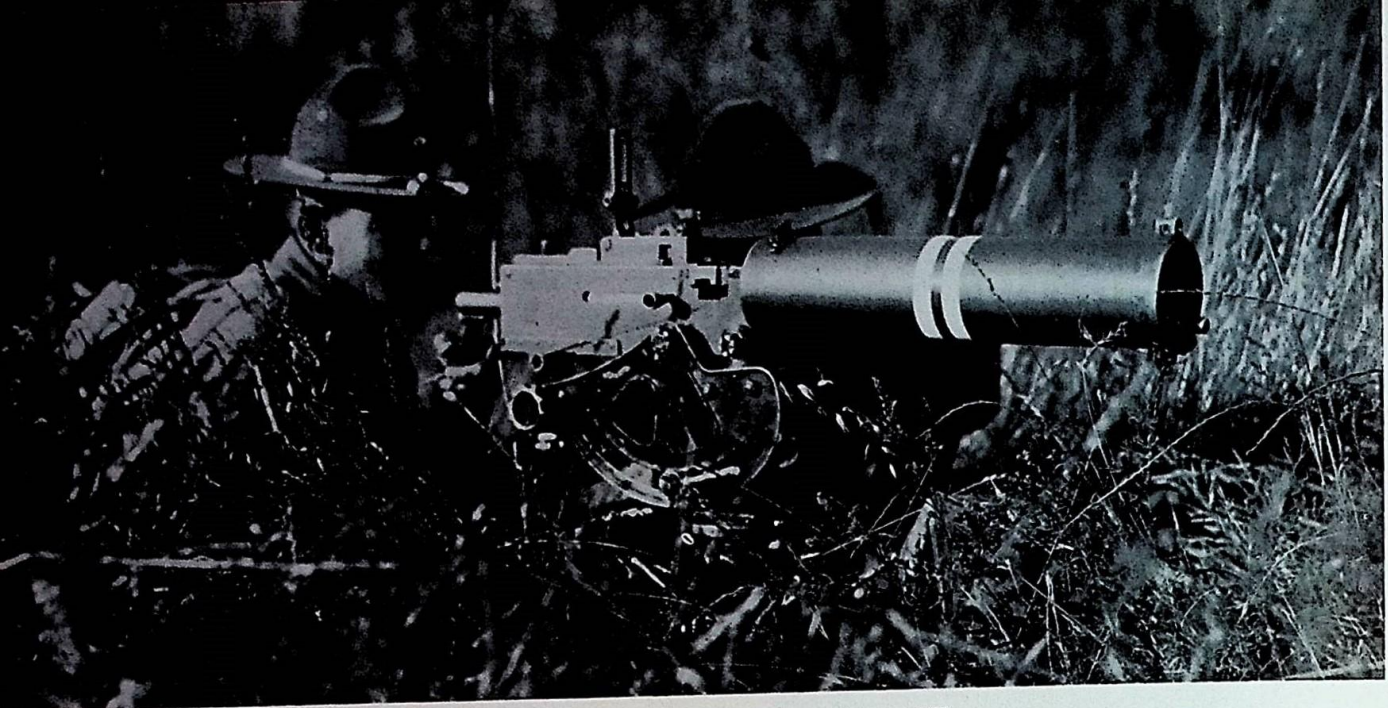
DOUGHBOY IN FOX HOLE AIMS RIFLE

WALKIE TALKIE IN OPERATION

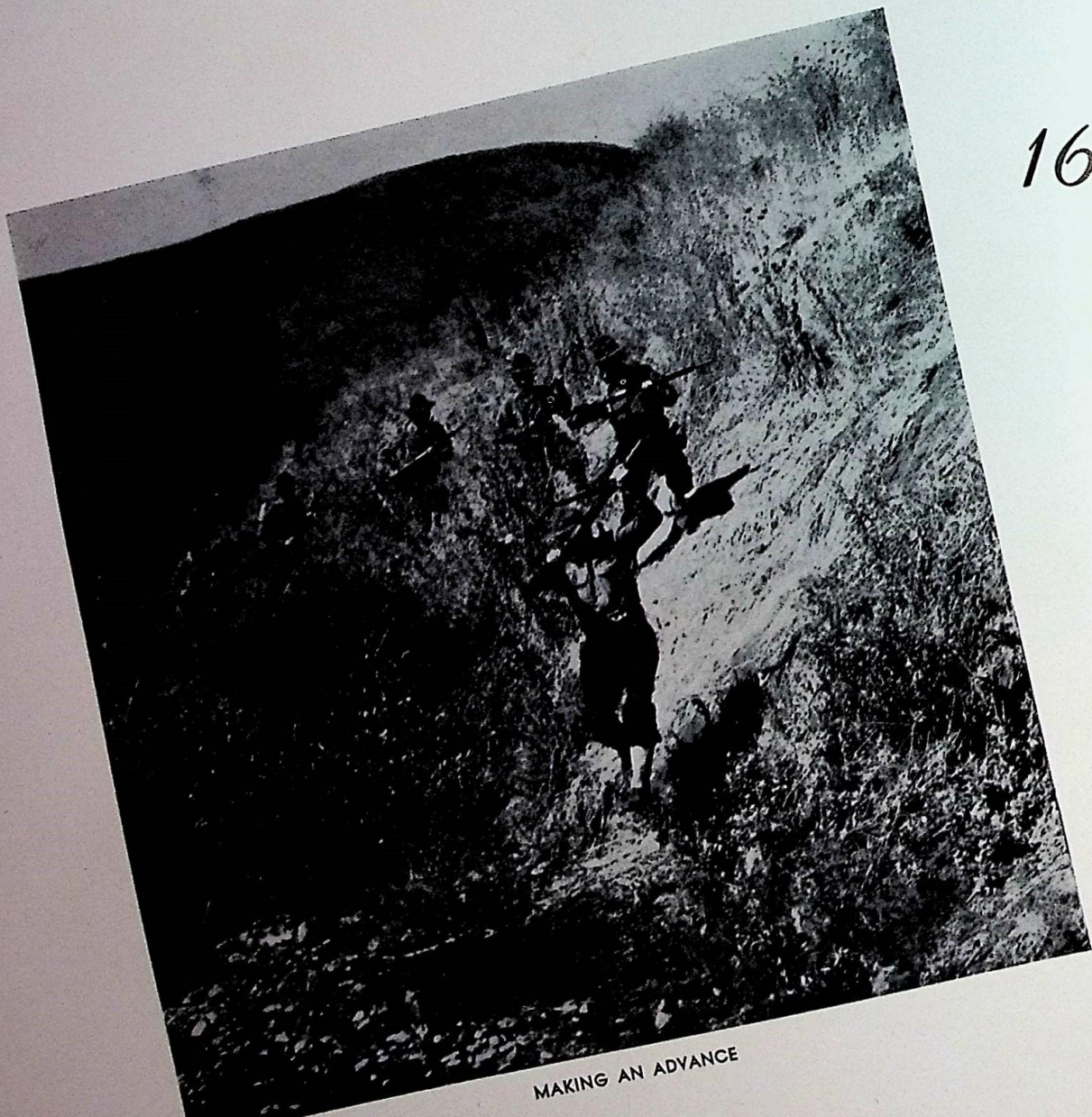


AUTOMATIC RIFLE INSTRUCTION



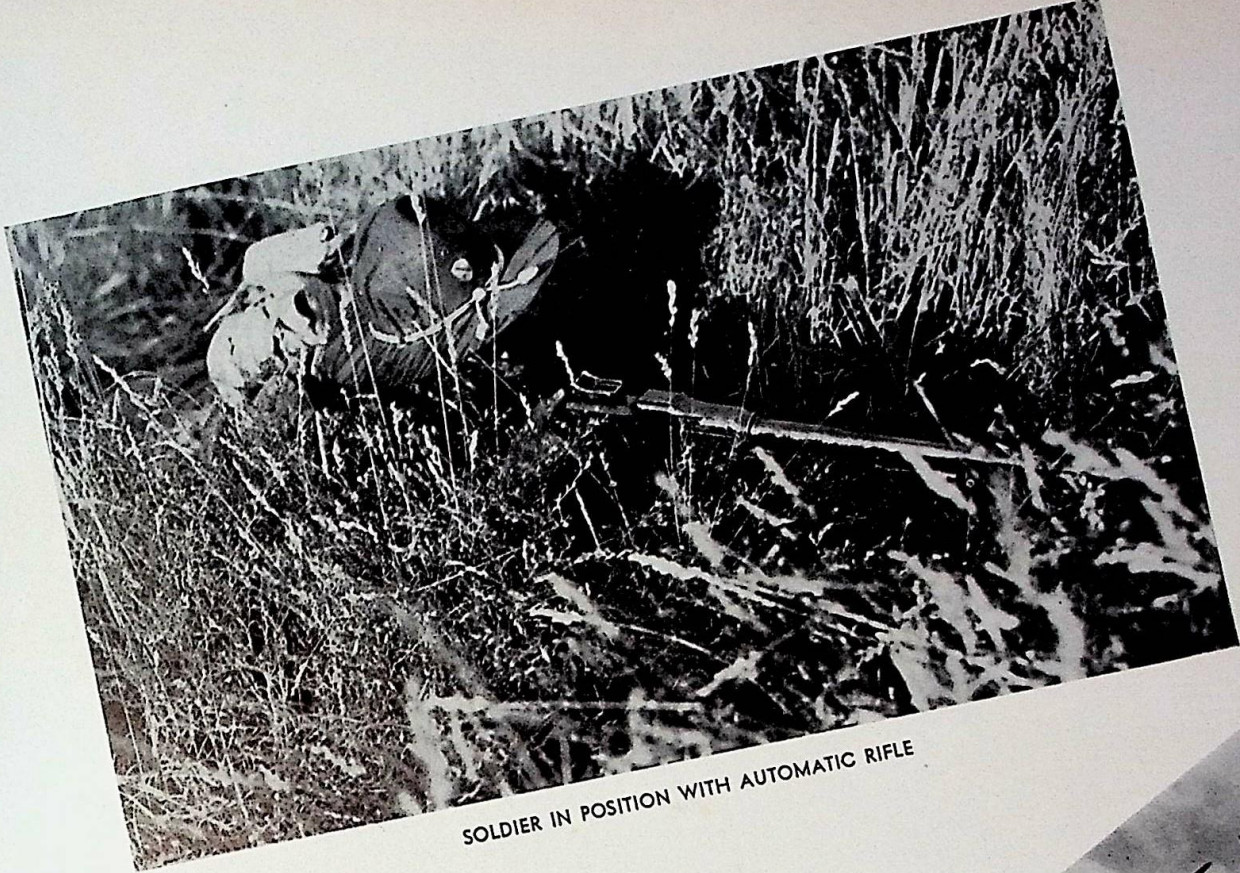


TWO SOLDIERS PUT .30 CALIBER MACHINE GUN TO USE



160th

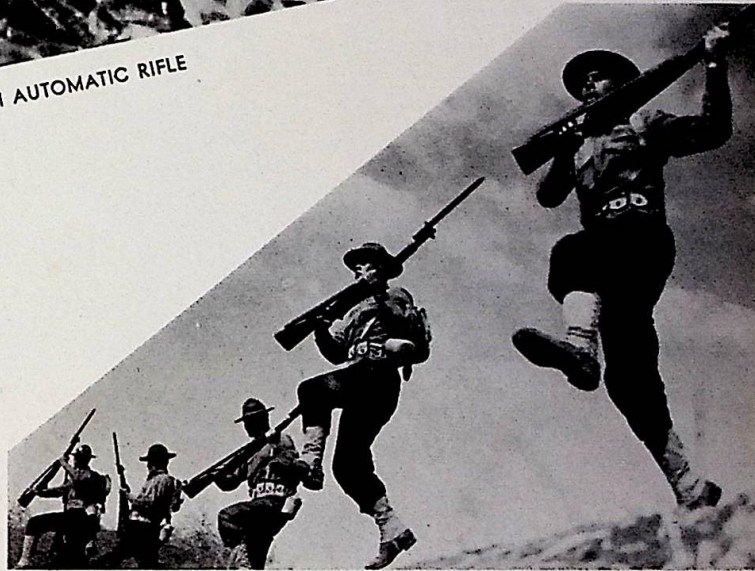
MAKING AN ADVANCE



SOLDIER IN POSITION WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLE

Infantry

OVER THE TOP WITH FIXED BAYONETS



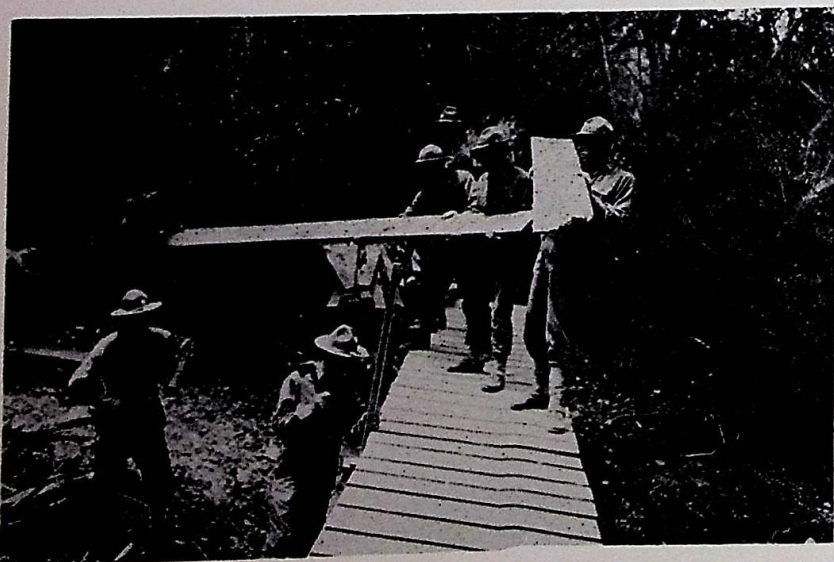
TERRAIN STUDY IN FIELD



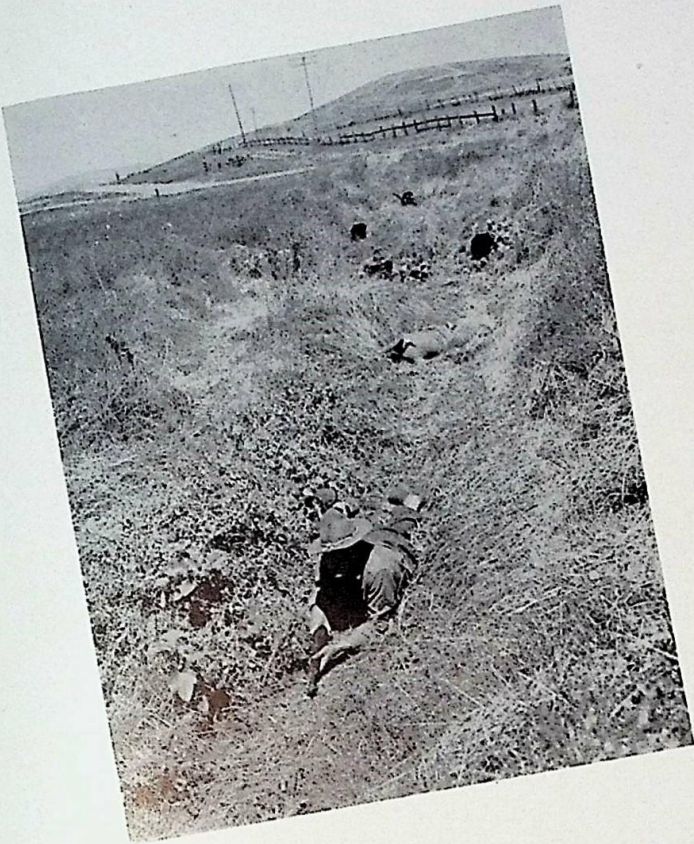


MORTAR AND CREW IN FIRING POSITION

CREW BUILDS BRIDGE ACROSS CREEK



185TH INFANTRY



PATROL ADVANCING UNDER COVER



AUTOMATIC RIFELMAN TAKES AIM

.30 CALIBER MACHINE GUN IN ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITION

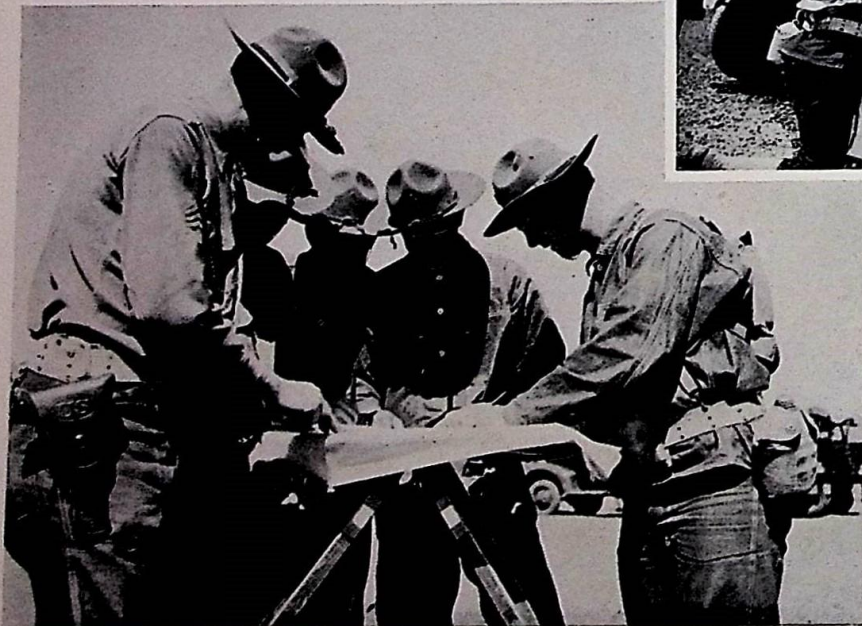




75-MM. GUNS IN OPEN FIRE



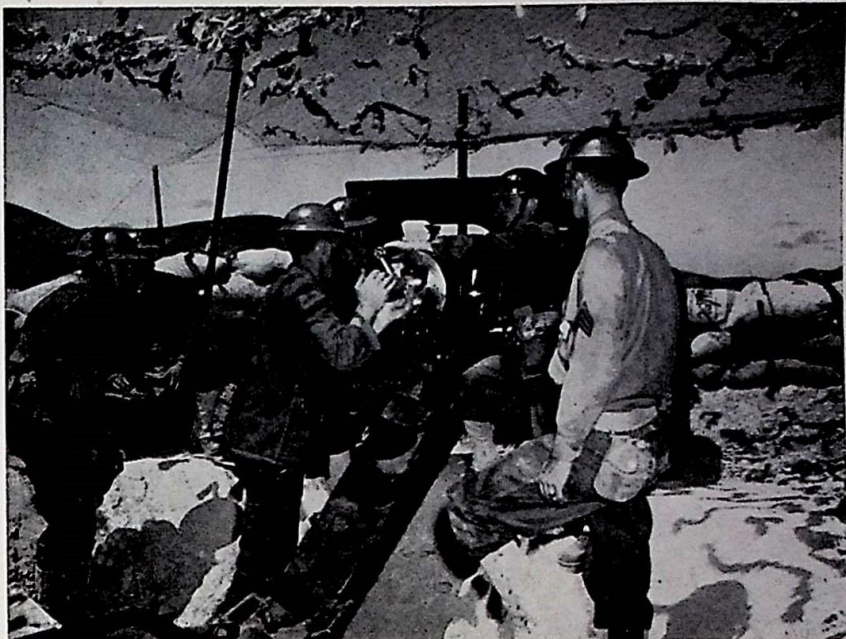
CREW AROUND PLANE TABLE



CAREFUL LOADING OF AMMUNITION ON TRUCK



143rd Field Artillery



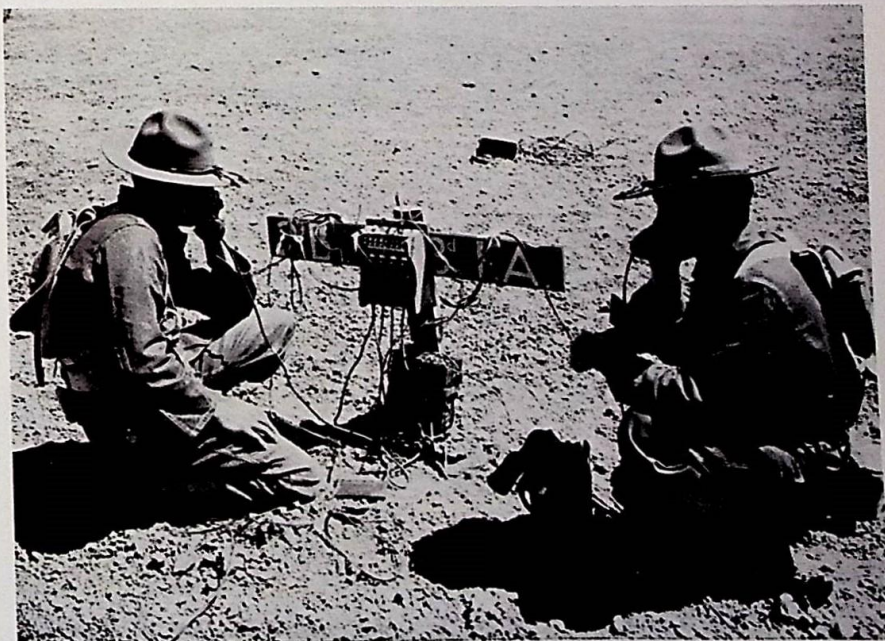
CREW LOADS 75-MM. GUN UNDER
CAMOUFLAGE NET



... READY TO FIRE. SIT TIGHT



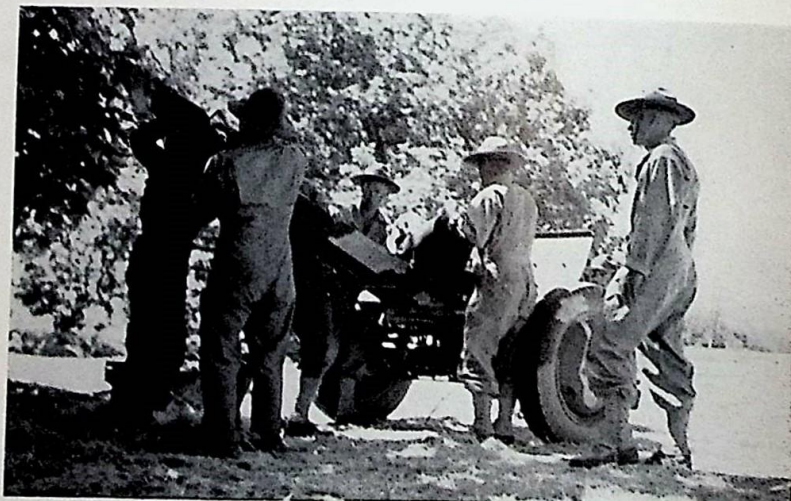
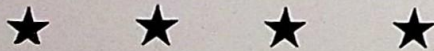
FIELD TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD IN USE

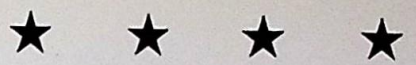


145TH FIELD ARTILLERY



UNCOUPLING (ABOVE) AND PREPARING (RIGHT)
CAMOUFLAGED 75-MM. GUN FOR ACTION





FINDING RANGE WITH B. C. SCOPE

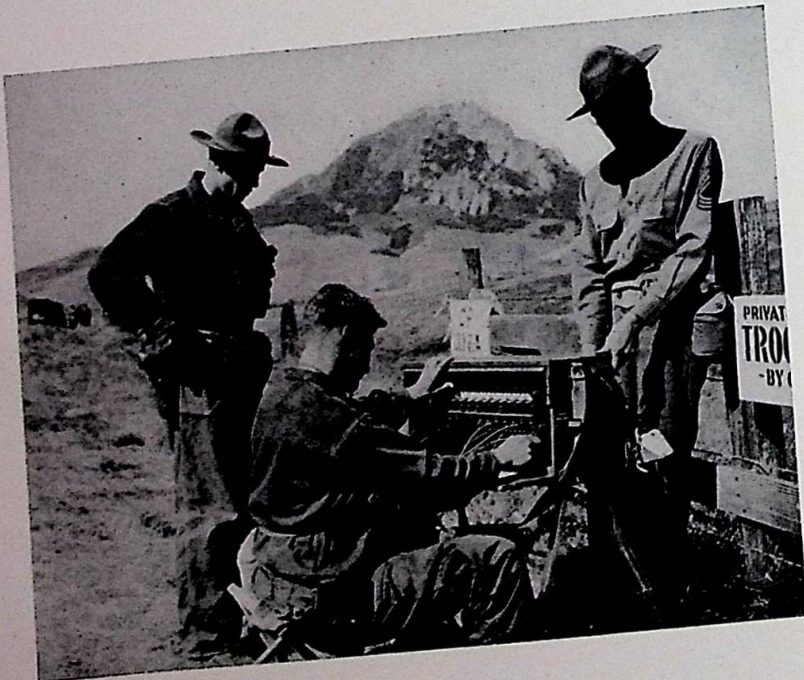
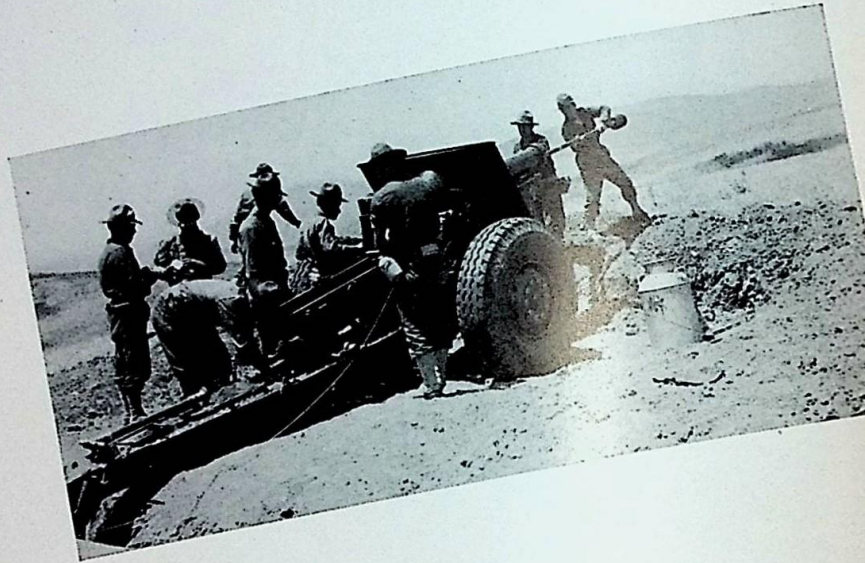
MOTOR POOL

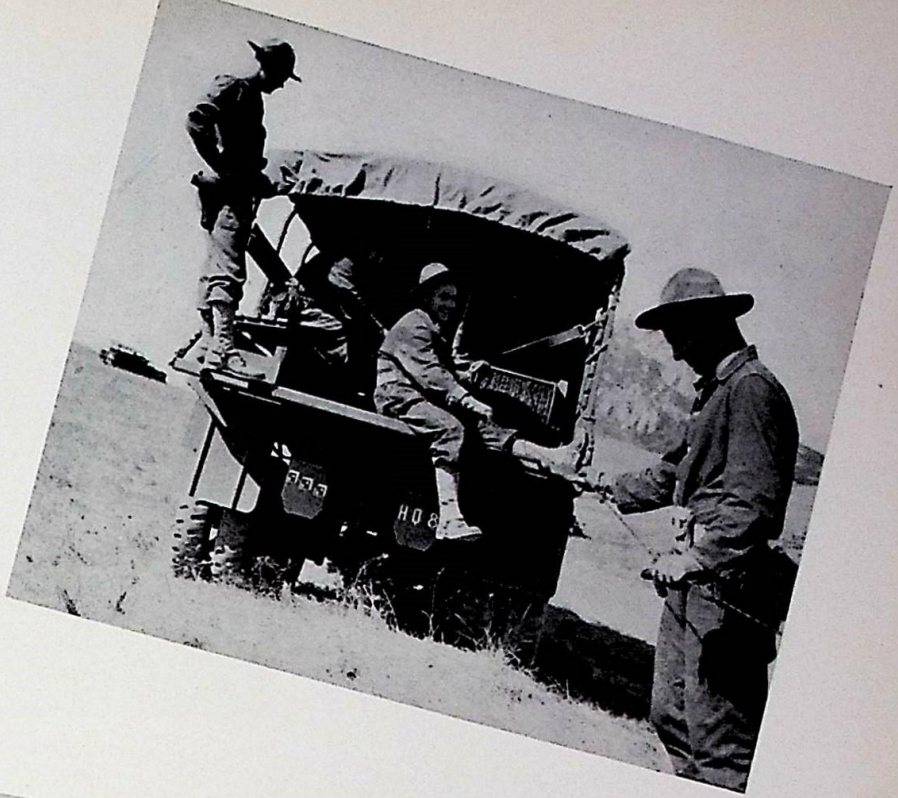


222nd Field Artillery



GUNNER'S QUADRANT IN USE
SWABBING THE BORE
FIELD SWITCHBOARD IN ACTION



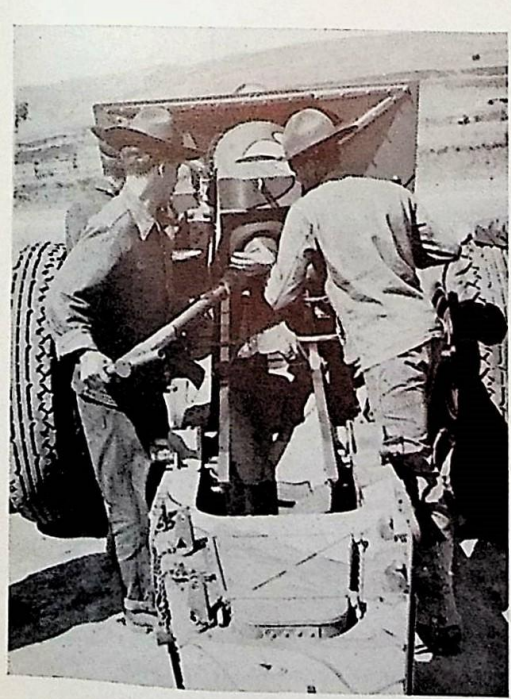


LAYING WIRE FOR COMMUNICATION

CLEANING 155-MM. HOWITZER

REGIMENT HAS NEW TYPE OF WRECKER

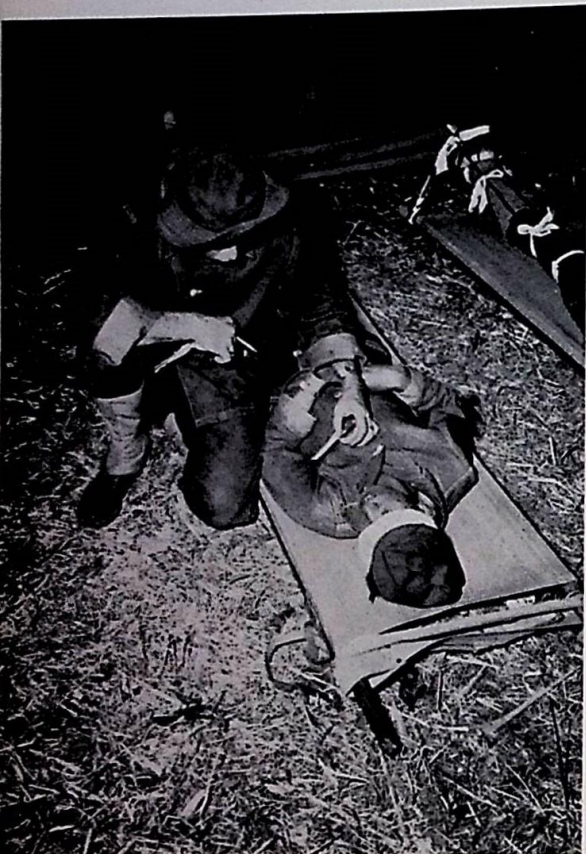
LOADING PIECE



115TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



MEDICAL REGIMENT SETS UP HEADQUARTERS
IN THE FIELD

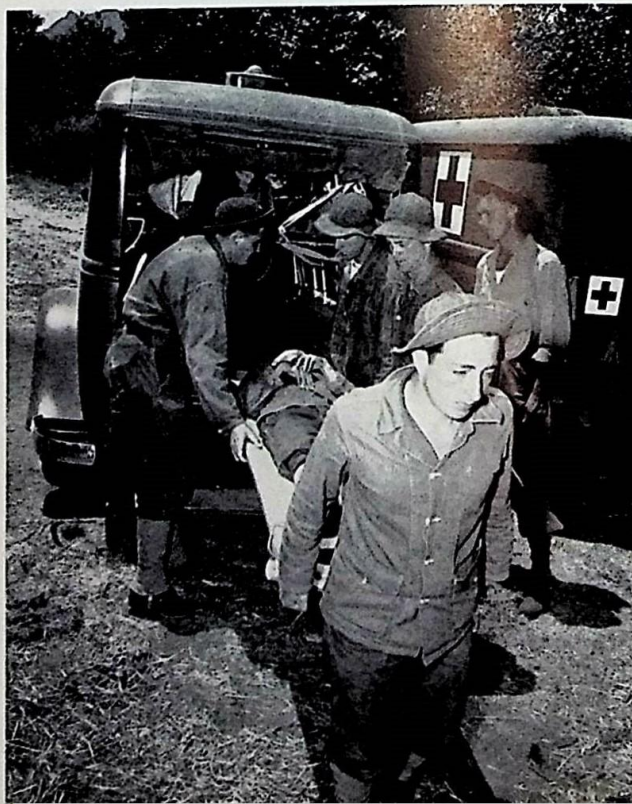


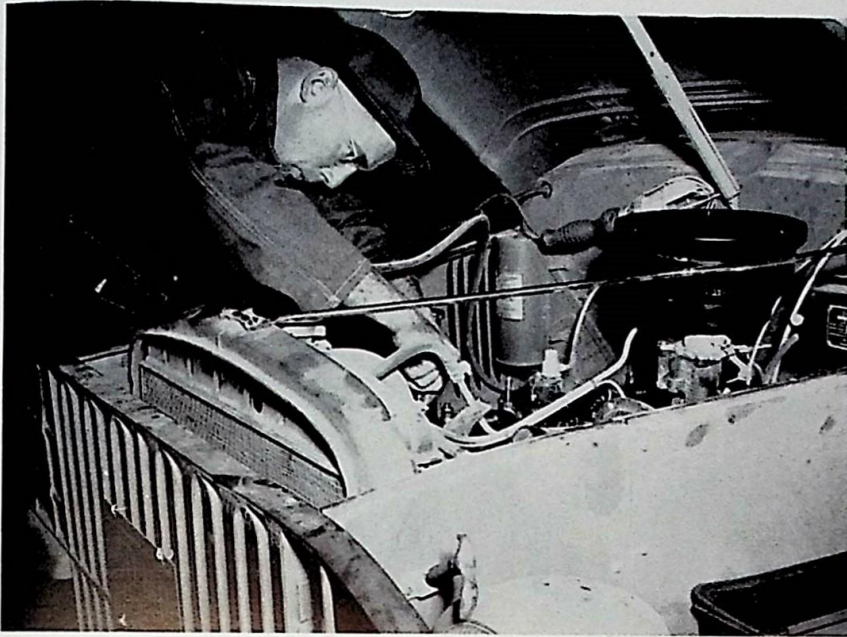
FIXING IDENTIFICATION TAG TO WOUNDED



TAKING A WOUNDED SOLDIER OUT OF THE
AMBULANCE

GETTING WATER FROM LISTER BAG





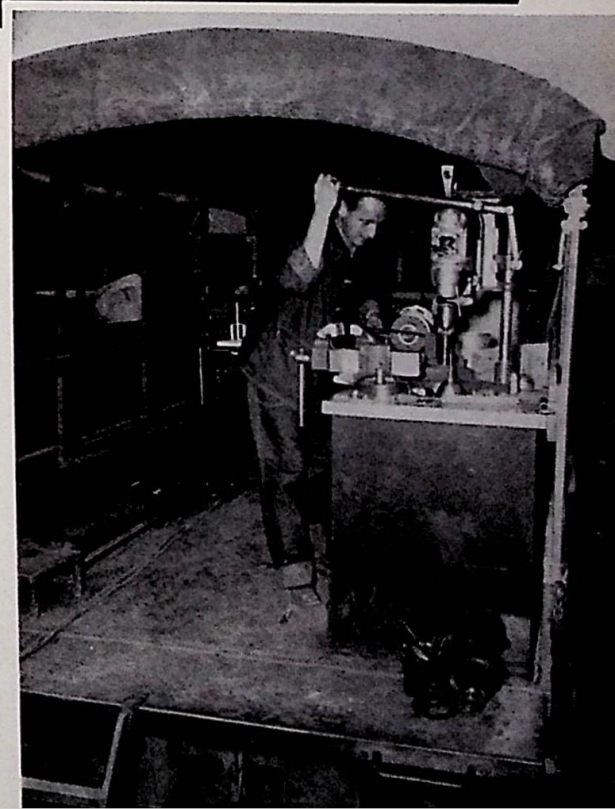
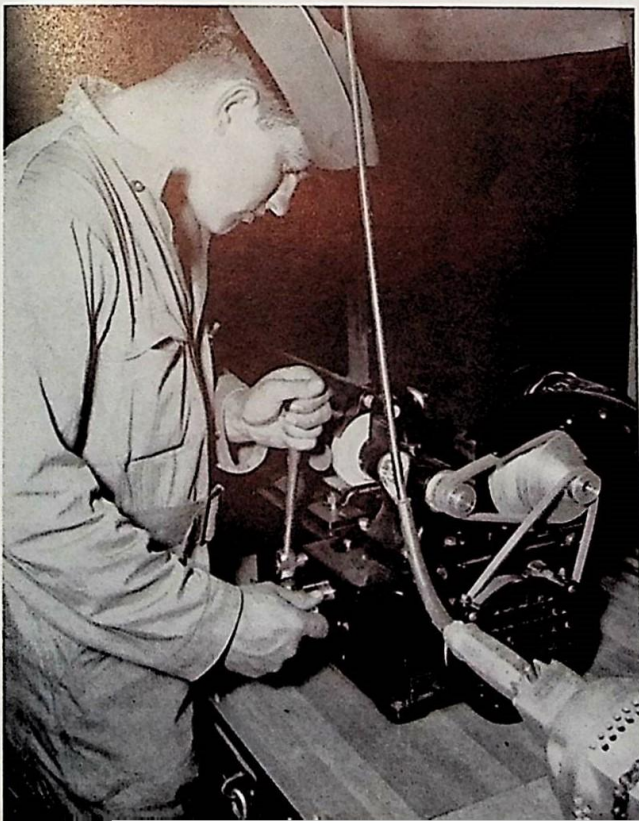
MECHANIC ADJUSTS TAPPETS

115TH QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT

Top Right: RELINING BRAKES IN SHOP

Lower Right: USING DRILL PRESS IN
MACHINE SHOP TRUCK

VALVES ARE GROUND IN MACHINE SHOP TRUCK

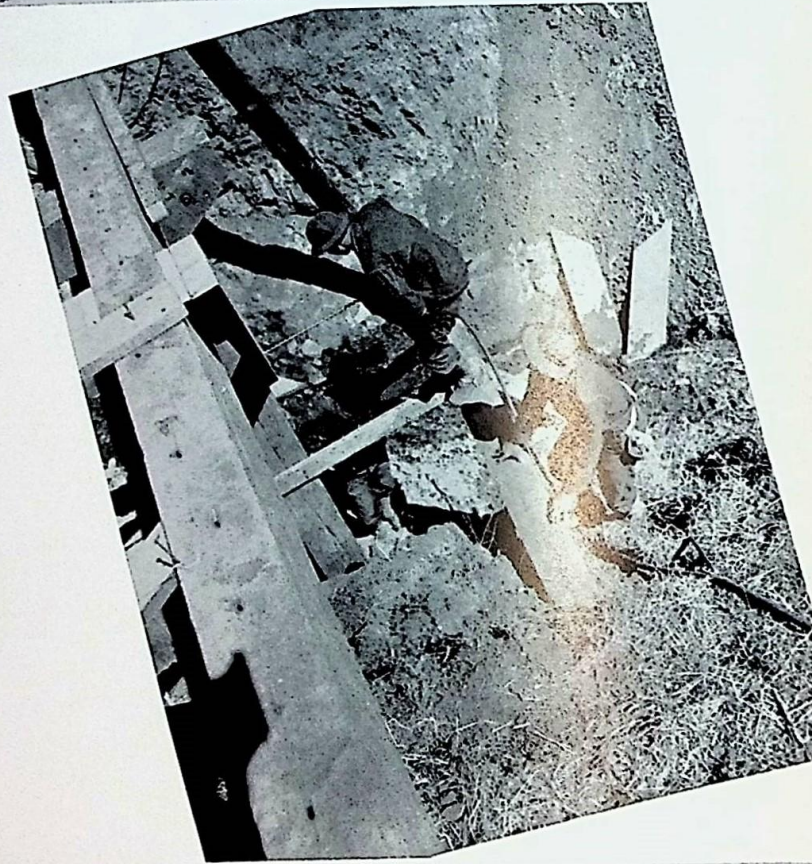


115TH ENGINEERS

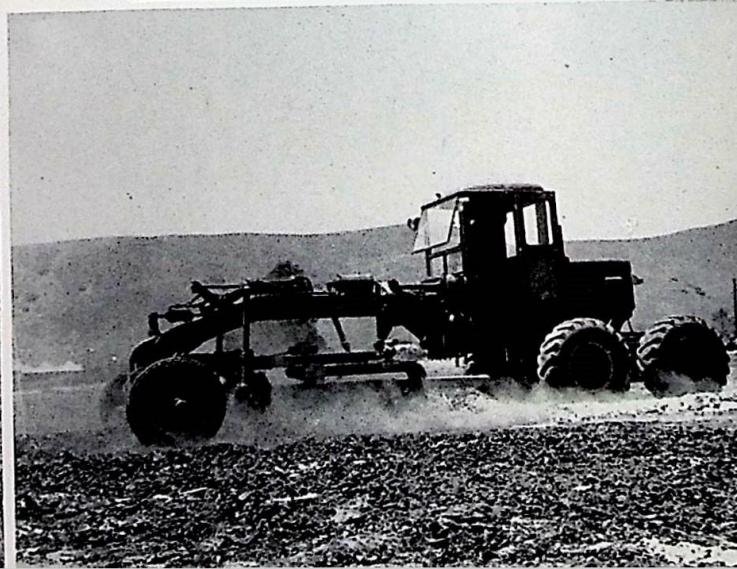
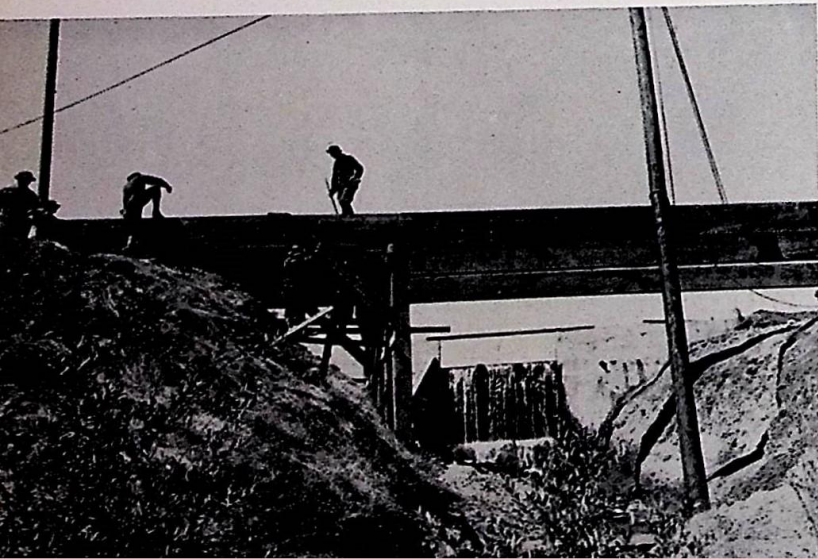
BULLDOZER KNOCKS DOWN TREE IN MAKING
ROAD THROUGH "ARROYO GRANDE" MANEU-
VER GROUNDS



PNEUMATIC DRILL IS USED ON BRIDGE



Left: ERECTING THE BRIDGE
Right: GRADER LEVELS GROUND





SIGNAL COMPANY TACKLES PROBLEM OF WIRE LAYING

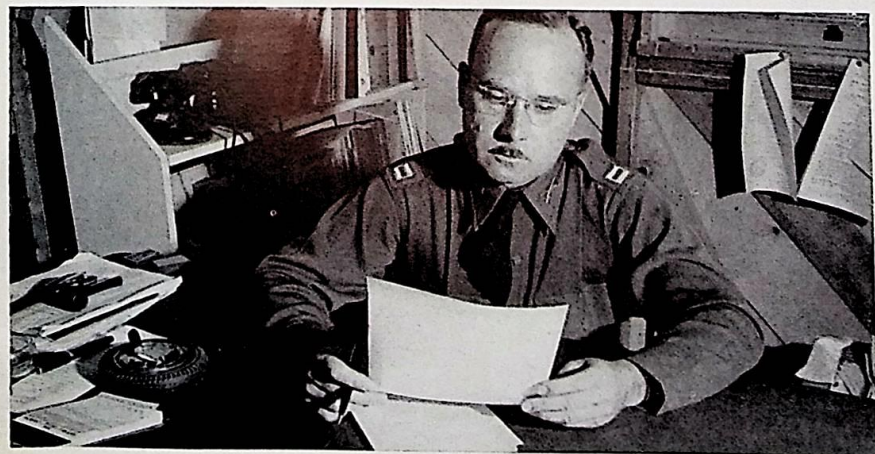


DISPENSING "YE OLE ARMY SURE CURE"

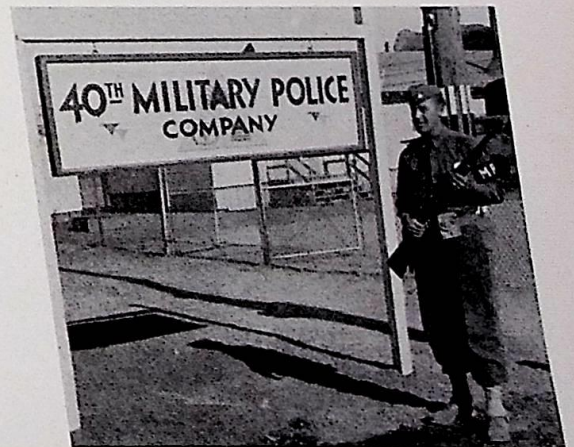


REPAIRING RANGE FINDER

ADJUTANT, CAPTAIN GEORGE DOUGHERTY, AT DESK



GUARD AT GATE



★

SPECIAL
TROOPS

★

SAN LUIS OBISPO

San Luis Obispo County lies between the 35th and 36th parallels of latitude. It occupies about ninety miles, nearly one-tenth of California's ocean front. Beginning at the mouth of the Santa Maria River, the northern boundary of the neighboring county of Santa Barbara, the shore line winds northwesterly to the sixth parallel, the southern limit of Monterey County. Viewed from the ocean, during the long rainless summer months, in brilliant sunshine and under cloudless skies, with its long stretches of beach, laced and spangled with the slow-reaching waves, with its boundary walls of beautifully colored hills, it is a fairy spectacle.

During the half century which followed the landing of Columbus, the armed hosts of Spain quite thoroughly explored the vast new territory which the nation had so wonderfully acquired. Cortez had overrun and conquered Mexico; Vaca had traversed the continent from Florida to the Gulf of California; Ulloa, Mendoza and Ximenes had traced the shores of that Gulf and skirted those of the peninsula of Lower California; Alarcon had sailed up the Colorado River; Coronado had reached the plains of Kansas.

It was in 1542 that these long-continued efforts of the treasure hunters were finally directed to the northwestern coast of the continent. Mendoza was then Viceroy of Mexico and it was under his orders that the Portuguese Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his lieutenant Ferrollo, with two small vessels, the San Salvador and the Vitoria, sailed along the coast from Navidad to the 42nd degree of latitude, establishing for Spain, by right of their discoveries, dominion over all that part of the continent of North America. Cabrillo saw this part of the country from his ship but landed (and died) during the winter on the island of San Miguel.

The era of Spanish explorers practically ceased with the voyage of Cabrillo for nearly sixty years. But long before that the fond dream of Columbus of a new pathway for European commerce to the Indies had been realized. Magellan had discovered the Philippines and in a few years the islands became the shipping point for a great commerce.

It was in the hope of finding harbors of refuge for the vessels embarked in this trade that in 1602, the Conde de Monterey finally commissioned Sebastian Viscaïno, to sail with his ships for the discovery "of harbors and bays of the coast of the South Sea as far as Cape Mendocino." In December of that year Viscaïno landed on the shores of the Bay of San Luis Obispo.

But 167 years were still to pass before any attempt at occupation or colonization was made.

It was only in 1769, after the political destinies of the rest of the North American continent had been practically settled, that Spain, recognizing that to hold the vast territory she claimed in Alta, California, actual possession had become necessary, organized expeditions for that purpose. They were confided to the direction of Father Junipero Serra and Gaspar de Portola, names ever illustrious in the history of the state.

The political object, that of peopling the country, was largely to be attained through the conversion and civilization of the natives.

For this purpose, Missions were to be established at short distances from each other as centers of influence, and a slender military force at each, lent its assistance and protection to the padres. The objects of the expeditions were very successfully attained and many Missions were established. Among them, on September 1, 1772, Father Serra founded that of San Luis Obispo de Tolosa.

The attendant ceremonies were of the simplest. The great padre arrived from Monterey accompanied by the Commandante Fages, and, as guard, a corporal and four soldiers together with Fray Joseph Caballar, of the Mission of San Antonio, to be left in charge of the new institution.

With the unerring judgment exhibited in the location of all the California missions, the site for the new home for the church was determined. It was on a low hill, skirted by perennial streams of water and sheltered by two neighboring peaks, one of which, in some aspects of its rugged summit, exhibited a triple peak, suggesting the form of a mitre and received the name of the Bishop's Peak.

Under the reign of Father Caballar, the Mission of San Luis Obispo prospered. Fertile valleys yielded huge crops, herds multiplied, and orchards reared their heads until the Mission became the wealthiest in the territory. Vessels from Mexico and the Philippines cast anchor in the harbor and carried away cargoes of hides and tallow, of wheat and olive oil. It became noted for its hospitality. A stranger might slaughter an animal from the nearest herd and it was quite understood that he had entirely met the exigencies of the case if he courteously suspended the hide

The Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa as it appeared many years ago.



where the owner of the beast could find it. And it is only in recent years that this hospitable notion has been entirely eradicated from the minds of the still existing descendants of those ancient occupants of the land.

For a while peace descended on the land. It was a golden age of slumberous, measureless content. Foreigners, not Catholic or Spanish were hurriedly deported, but in the meantime, vast changes were taking place in other parts of the continent. Immigrants from Europe were arriving in great numbers, France had acquired a splendid domain in Canada and by the fortunes of war had lost it. The

"Thirteen Colonies" of England had revolted from the mother country. The Spanish possessions on the Pacific Coast were gazed at covetously by Russia and England. If Spain would hold her possessions she must prepare to defend her rights. She had slept too long upon them.

But, under the Mission leadership and with few soldiers except for defense against wild bands of Indians, it was a peaceful country and unable to change its nature over night.

It had been a time of continuous warfare in Mexico, between 1811 and 1821 and it was with bitter amazement and dismay that, in the latter year, Sola, then governor of California, beheld an armed vessel under a flag of strange design, anchoring in the Bay of Monterey. They were conquered in the name of Iturbide, Liberator and Emperor of Mexico.

A few months later the wheel of fortune turned again. Iturbide and his Empire vanished and a new revolution created the Republic of Mexico. With resignation and rapidity the Californians changed their allegiance. Within the year, they had been subjects of the Kingdom of Spain, the Empire of Mexico, and the new Republic.

The Missions were allowed to continue, although the new rulers helped themselves to the revenue of the Church and some of the Mission Fathers, including Father Luis Antonia Martinez of the Mission of San Luis Obispo fled to escape persecution.

But the Mission has remained throughout the years, despite the fact that the coffers were plundered, the bulging barns and storehouses depleted of their grain and stocks of various products, and the cattle on the hill driven off. Its quiet beauty remained, although scarred by the ravages of time. Perched upon a slight eminence with its long stretch of white walls and red-tiled roofs, the towering facade of the church, pierced and recessed for its bells and surmounted by its cross, is still a striking feature of the landscape. El Camino Real, "The King's Highway," ran before it and thousands in fast motor cars still follow the ancient trail of the Missions over asphalt and concrete to pass near that hallowed spot erected almost two centuries ago.

The history of California and San Luis Obispo is one of romance, adventure and heroic pioneering of hardy ancients. It is one of strife and bloodshed, of peace and happiness. From that day when Cabrillo, clinging to the rigging of his curious little cockle-shell vessel on a dark November day almost four centuries ago first laid eyes on



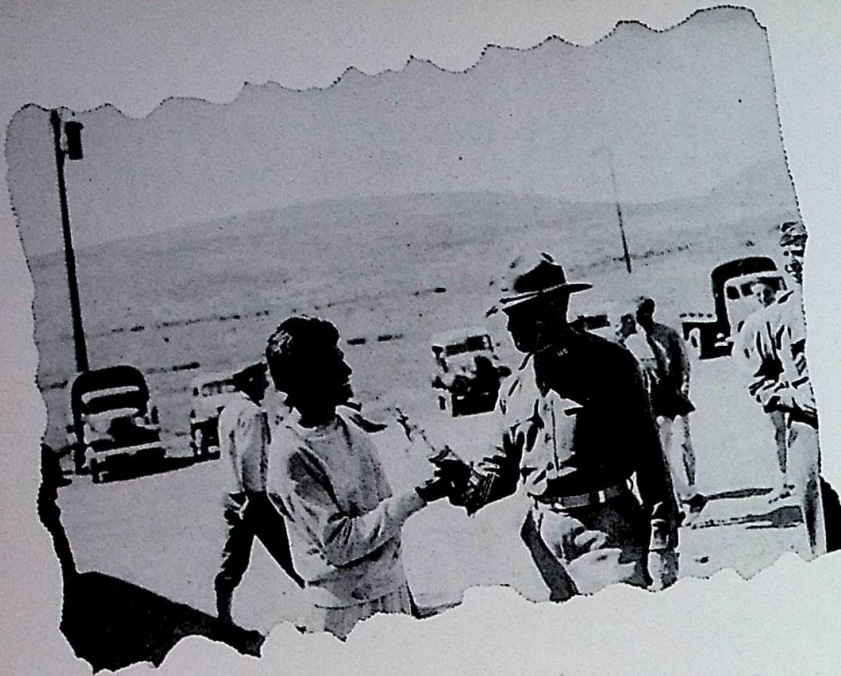
As the Mission appears today.

San Luis Obispo to its present day status as one of the outstanding counties in the State of California, is a story that would fill hundreds of pages with interesting historical reading matter. Many of the great names in history first saw the light of day with the Pacific Ocean before them and the rising sun at their backs. From that day in 1846 when California became a part of the United States and in 1849 when San Luis Obispo became one of the ten districts in the new Territory of California, it has gone forward with time, maintaining always by preservation of its missions, its names and its romance, the glory of the days that were.

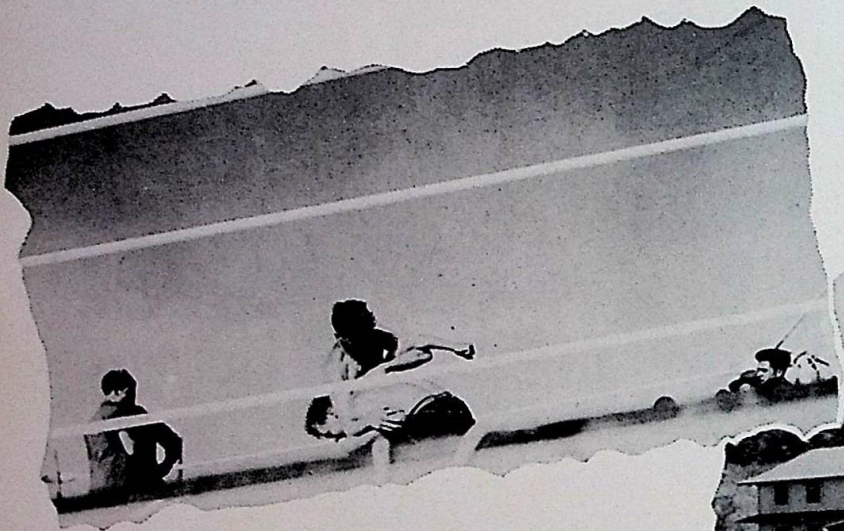
Interior of the old Mission with its original ceiling. The altar is in the background.



Sports



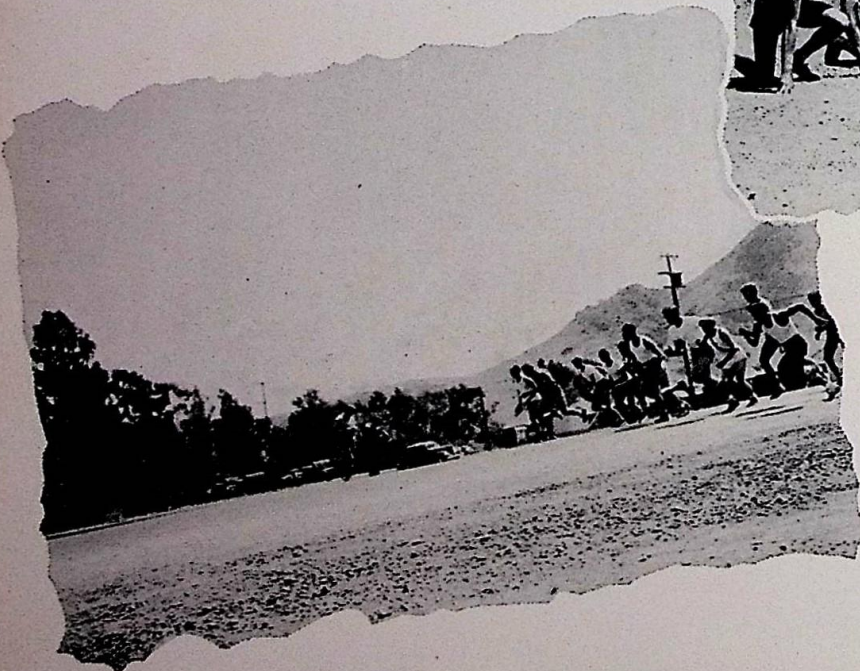
Above: GENERAL DAWLEY PRESENTS 3-MILE CUP TO CORPORAL GONZALES



Left: BOYS OF THE "GRUNT AND GROAN FRATERNITY" PUT ON WRESTLING MATCH



Above: START OF THE 3-MILE MARATHON



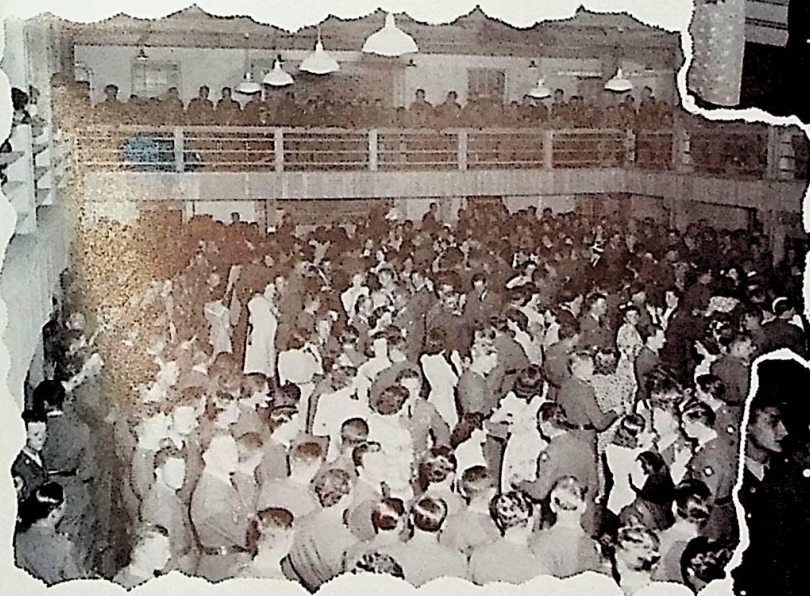
Left: 3-MILE MARATHON UNDERWAY

Recreation

Above: GETTING THE SUNBURST SENTINEL OUT



Right: "MARGIE," WINNER OF THE DIVISION MASCOT CONTEST



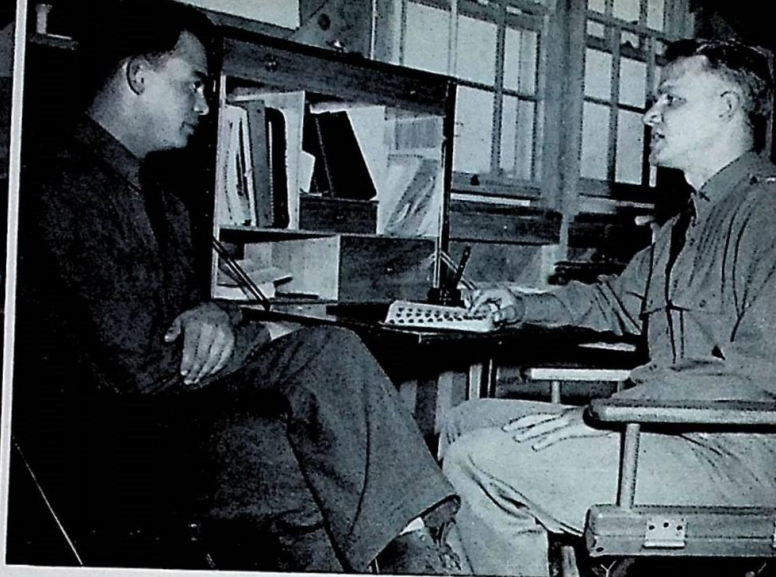
Above: AT THE ENLISTED MEN'S DANCE GALLERY ABOVE LOOKS ON ENVIOSLY

Right: "WALTZ ME AROUND AGAIN, WILLIE"



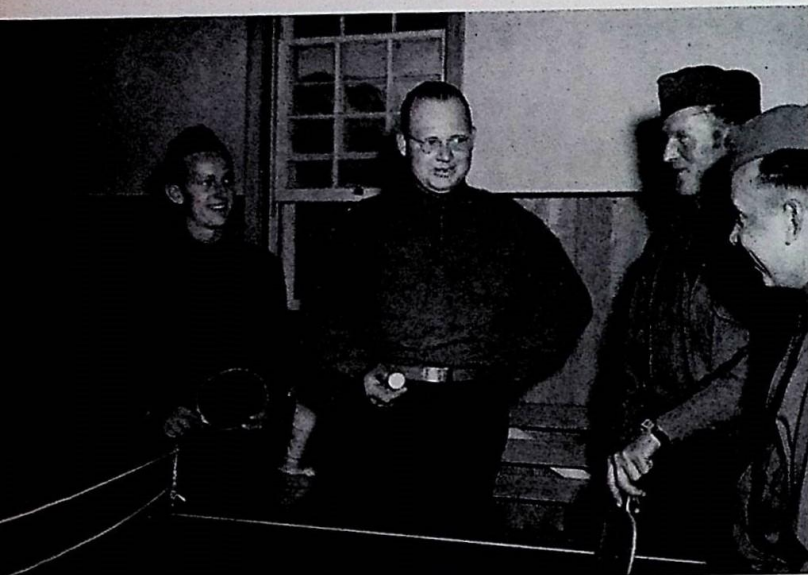


Lieutenant Colonel David T. Gillmor, Chaplain, and soldiers of the 143rd Field Artillery.



Captain W. A. Sessions, Jr., Chaplain, and a soldier of Special Troops.

40TH DIVISION CHAPLAINS



First Lieutenant H. E. Bottemiller, Chaplain, and soldiers of the 115th Medical Regiment.



First Lieutenant H. B. Varner, Chaplain, and soldiers of the 159th Infantry.

First Lieutenant H. M. Bauer, Chaplain, and soldiers of the 160th Infantry.



First Lieutenant Thomas B. Bracken, Chaplain, and a soldier of the 184th Infantry.



65TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

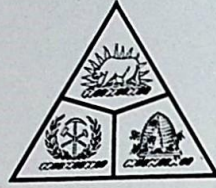
40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES



CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

1941



HEADQUARTERS
65TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Office of the Commanding General

To Members of this Brigade:

Many of you have dedicated years of devotion to the service of the United States. To you falls the duties of leadership of your comrades of shorter service. Together we surge forward to accomplish new missions as scheduled.

Initial training stages are behind us. Major obstacles have been overridden with vigor and determination. All objectives assigned have been accomplished.

Whenever called for combat the power, determination and the high state of morale which are so outstanding in this Brigade will accomplish any mission assigned.

Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Commanding



HARCOURT HERVEY

Brigadier General

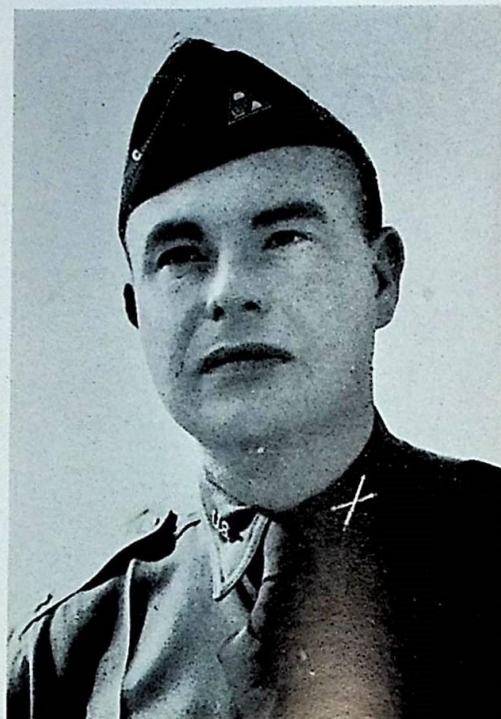
Commanding 65th Field Artillery Brigade



RALPH E. MERRITT
Lieutenant Colonel
Executive Officer



WALLACE H. NICKELL
Major
S-3



CHARLES C. THORSTENSEN
Major
Assistant S-3

Staff

65TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

WAYNE B. YOUNG
First Lieutenant
S-1



ARTHUR L. SAYLES
Captain
S-2



EARL SLAUGHTER
First Lieutenant
Assistant S-2

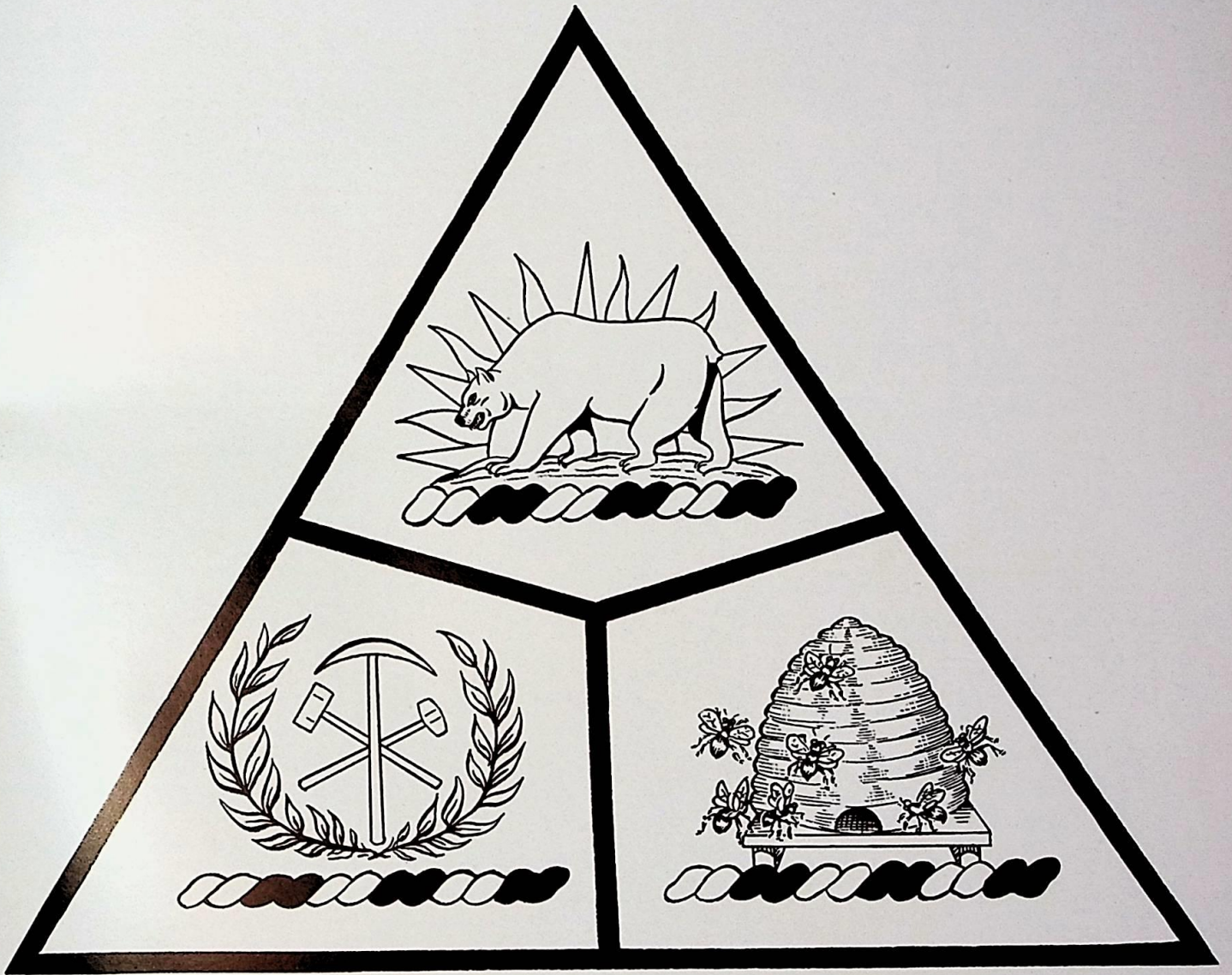


PETER M. A. MOYES
First Lieutenant
Aide to General Hervey



Insignia

65TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE



BLAZONRY

On an equilateral triangle gules (scarlet) the crests for the National Guard of the States of California, Nevada and Utah proper, with the crest of California to the top, all separated by a narrow gold line pairwise.

HISTORY OF THE 65TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Although Headquarters of the 65th Field Artillery Brigade was not organized until August 25, 1918, mobilization of the regiments which were to ultimately form the Brigade began in October and November of 1917. It was during those months that the First and Second California and the First Utah Regiments of Field Artillery and the Machine Gun Company of the Second Colorado Infantry, later redesignated the 143rd, 144th, 145th Field Artillery Regiment and the 115th Trench Mortar Battery, were called to Camp Kearny, California, for training prior to participation in the World War.

Later, the 115th Ammunition Train, composed mostly of National Guard troops of the State of Colorado, although some members of it were from the States of Arizona and New Mexico, was added to the Brigade.

Of the Brigade, the 145th Field Artillery Regiment was the first to arrive, reaching Kearny on October 13 from Fort Douglas, Utah, where its preliminary mobilization had taken place. It was soon followed by the Second Battalion of the 143rd Field Artillery, which had been stationed at Arcadia, California, since its preliminary mobilization on August 5. Towards the latter part of October, the 144th Field Artillery made its appearance from Tanforan Park, California, where it was first mobilized. The First Battalion of the 143rd Field Artillery arrived in the latter part of November. The delay being due to the fact that its material was in use at the Presidio of California at the Second Officers' Training Camp.

With the arrival of the First Battalion of the 143rd Field Artillery, the Brigade was for the first time brought together in its entirety for already the troops which were to compose the 115th Trench Mortar Battery and the 115th Ammunition Train had arrived at Camp Kearny and were being rapidly converted and organized into those units.

The 145th Field Artillery was commanded by Colonel Richard W. Young, the 143rd Field Artillery by Colonel Ralph J. Feneuf, the 144th Field Artillery by Lieutenant Colonel Thornwell Mullally, the 115th Ammunition Train by Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Porterfield and the 115th Trench Mortar Battery by Captain C. E. Dole.

Before the arrival of the First Battalion of the 143rd Field Artillery in November, a Brigade school had been organized and was in full swing, although until the arrival of that Battalion, the school had to accomplish the training of its gun squad, as well as its officers, in standing gun drills by the use of a single battery of three-inch guns. This work demanded nice manipulation of schedules and the efficient use of time, but the work was very effectively accomplished and good results obtained. The school covered about a two months' course, commencing October 31, 1917, and ending December 22 with a two weeks' service practice on the range.

From its mobilization until about April 30, 1918, the Brigade was commanded by Brigadier General Leroy S. Lyon while Captain Otto E. Sandman, from the 143rd Field Artillery, first served as Acting Brigade Adjutant.

The training of the Brigade progressed quite rapidly during the winter months of 1917-1918. From the last days of January and first days of February the three regiments of the Brigade fired offensive barrages upon the range at Camp Kearny, the whole month of January having been spent in preparation therefor. The Brigade then had 20 three-inch guns and a sufficient complement of horses. The results were most satisfactory and the barrages themselves were pronounced by French artillery officers present as fully equal to those put down in actual warfare. During the remainder of the winter and spring months, special attention was given to the training of junior officers in reconnaissance and firing, and a series of problems were conducted in this work which continued well into the month of May. Firing was done in conjunction with aerial observation by planes from North Island. Gun complements, communication trenches and deep shelter pits of an extensive and elaborate character were constructed and used.

Early in January, 1918, the 144th and 145th Regiments of Field Artillery were partly equipped temporarily with 4.7 guns, and obtained therefrom the advantage of standing gun drill, and a small amount of service practice, but the guns were soon after removed from Camp Kearny for use at Fort Sill.

Late in the month of May and during the month of June, practice marches were taken by all regiments of the Brigade, the 143rd Field Artillery Regiment mounted and the 144th and 145th Regiments dismounted. These marches covered a period of approximate-

ly three weeks and a distance of from 100 to 150 miles in the case of the two dismounted regiments to 275 miles for the 143rd Field Artillery which marched as far as Los Angeles.

In May, 1918, the Brigade detached men for immediate overseas duty and in June, under the "June Automatic Draft," 1,100 men were sent to France, many, most in fact, of whom saw active duty at the front.

The Brigade was ordered on overseas service about the middle of July, 1918, the advance detachment leaving Kearny on July 24 and sailing from New York August 5. The Brigade arrived and was encamped at Camp Mills, Long Island, for transportation overseas on August 4 to August 6, embarking August 14 and sailing from New York harbor the following day. The trip overseas was made without incident, further than the real or fancied attacks on two occasions by submarines which were driven off by artillery fire from the transport. The Brigade landed at Liverpool August 28 where it remained for two days at Knotty Ash, a rest camp. Transportation by rail was then made to Southampton; another rest of two days and then the trans-shipment across the English Channel for Le Havre, France, was effected. There again a two days' rest was had when the whole Brigade entrained for Portiers, in the vicinity of which the Brigade was billeted for a period of several weeks when it again entrained for the Pessac District, immediately south of Bordeaux. The Brigade Headquarters was established at the village of Gradignan (Gironde).

Within two or three weeks all of the Brigade, except the 144th Field Artillery and the Trench Mortar Battery moved into Camp de Souge, which is situated about 25 kilometers west and south of Bordeaux, at which camp the Brigade was to do its training before service at the front.

The training here consisted of a six weeks' course, which commenced about September 26 and was concluded on November 9 and during which a very thorough theoretical and practical schooling and experience was given both officers and enlisted men in all branches of the field artillery service as actually employed at the front. The 144th Field Artillery took its training at Clermont-Ferrand in Central France, where the school for the training of the heavy, or 155-mm. regiments was situated. In its place the 338th Field Artillery was attached to the 65th Brigade for its course of training at Camp de Souge. The Brigade at this latter place and the 144th Field Artillery at Clermont-Ferrand all made very enviable records and were very highly commended by the staff of instructors at their respective training camp upon completion of their courses.

At the time of the signing of the Armistice on November 11, the Brigade was ready to move to the front and was being rapidly equipped with guns and other material. After the Armistice, the Brigade was soon gathered together at Camp Genicart, the embarkation camp near Bordeaux. The entire Brigade was embarked for the United States before the first of the year, except, however, the 115th Ammunition Train which remained at Camp de Souge. The 115th Trench Mortar Battery was never with the Brigade after its arrival in France, having pursued its training at Vitry-le-Francois.

On arrival in the United States, the 143rd and 144th Regiments were sent to the Presidio at San Francisco, and the 145th to Logan, Utah, for demobilization. All of the regiments were discharged and demobilized by the end of January, 1919.

Upon reorganization of the Army under the Act of June 4, 1920, the 65th Field Artillery Brigade was allotted to the State of California but its Headquarters was never organized in that state. It was withdrawn from allotment to California and allotted to Utah where its Headquarters was recognized May 14, 1931, with Brigadier General W. G. Williams in command.

The Brigade participated in a Division Camp at Camp San Luis Obispo, in 1935, under the command of Brigadier General Williams who was succeeded in command February 2, 1937, by Brigadier General Carl A. Badger and the Brigade participated in a Division Camp at Camp San Luis Obispo in 1937 under his command. Brigadier General Badger resigned October 1, 1939, and Albert E. Wilfong was appointed Brigadier General of the Line, 65th Field Artillery Brigade, February 19, 1940.

When the Brigade was mustered into Federal service in 1941 it departed for Camp San Luis Obispo under the command of Brigadier General Wilfong who was later assigned to command the 79th Brigade, the command of the 65th Field Artillery Brigade going to Brigadier General Harcourt Hervey, the present commander.



JOSEPH L. ROSS
Captain
Commanding



JAMES E. MORIARTY
First Lieutenant



HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

65th Field Artillery Brigade



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Badham, Bruce; First Sergeant Bigler, Junior D.; Technical Sergeant Wilson, Wells C.; Staff Sergeants Johnson, Neil O.; Jones, Harold M.

Second Row: Staff Sergeants Kinghorn, Kenneth W.; Terry, Deane S., Jr.; Watkins, John D.; Sergeants Burraston, Stanley R.; Butler, J. Ned.

Third Row: Sergeants Poate, Lawrence C.; Viertel, Glenn J.; Whitchurch, Walter A.; Corporals Guggelz, Jack; Johnson, John A.

Fourth Row: Corporals Johnson, Martin A.; Jones, Willis; McKell, William E.; Schaerrer, Niles; Thomas, Paul Frank.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

65TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Berensen, James A.; Briathwaite, Glen; Daniels, Ferris R.; Daniels, Vernon Dale; Houston, Roy D.; Johnson, R. Ray.

Second Row: Privates First Class McClellan, Hugh; Montague, Raymond L.; Oakander, Peter J.; Page, David D.; Perkins, John J.; Persson, Wayne R.

Third Row: Privates First Class Pulver, Charles; Rife, Carlos E.; Sampson, Carl E.; Spencer, Lewis E.; Tanner, Earl; Tanner, Sylvan K.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Wax, Morris; Wilburn, Everett S.; Wilson, Lyndon; Privates Accomazzo, Edmund E.; Bell, John D.; Boswell, Thomas M.

Fifth Row: Privates Braithwaite, Don L.; Buhl, Orris; Cheney, Walton F.; Cullen, Peter J.; Duran, Anthony S.; Easton, George B.

Sixth Row: Privates Evans, Thomas T.; Francom, Dale; Francom, Shirl W.; Frey, Robert E.; Griggs, Ted W.; Hanson, Lysle W.

Seventh Row: Privates Hartman, Robert K.; Hellwig, Benjamin; Helm, John H.; Jennings, Jesse L.; Jones, Virgil B.; Lunt, Roger E.

Eighth Row: Privates Mansfield, M. B.; Mautner, David B.; McGowan, Harry J.; Nuckolls, Leonard G.; Olson, John G.; Parkhurst, William F.

Ninth Row: Privates Parks, Marion A.; Penrod, William G.; Redd, Ancil E.; Rex, Don S., Jr.; Salaices, Manuel F.; Santos, John N.

Tenth Row: Privates Taylor, Earl C.; Waters, Melvin H.; Witkower, Joseph N.; Wood, Raymond L.



143RD FIELD ARTILLERY

65th Field Artillery Brigade

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES



CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

1941

HEADQUARTERS 143d FIELD ARTILLERY
Office of the Regimental Commander

Camp San Luis Obispo,
California.
August 1, 1941.

Officers and Men of the 143d Field Artillery:

To those of you whose names and pictures adorn the pages of this book, I take pleasure in extending greetings.

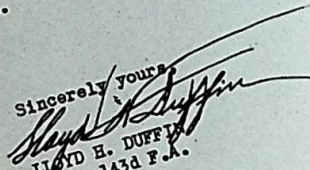
"Facta non verba" is our motto. Deeds of deeds and not idle talkers are the members of this regiment which I am so pleased to command.

Every one of you is proud of the 143d Field Artillery, as am I, and our pride will grow with the increasing importance of the 143d Field Artillery as part of the first line of defense of our country. Let us firmly resolve to so apply ourselves in our everyday duties and training that we may lead the way, whatever may come.

To all of you, I extend my warmest thanks and appreciation for your sincere cooperation in our earnest efforts to make this the best and finest regiment in the Army of the United States.

"It shall be done"

Sincerely yours


LLOYD H. DUFFIN
Col., 143d F.A.
Commanding.

LED/rwh



LLOYD H. DUFFIN

Colonel

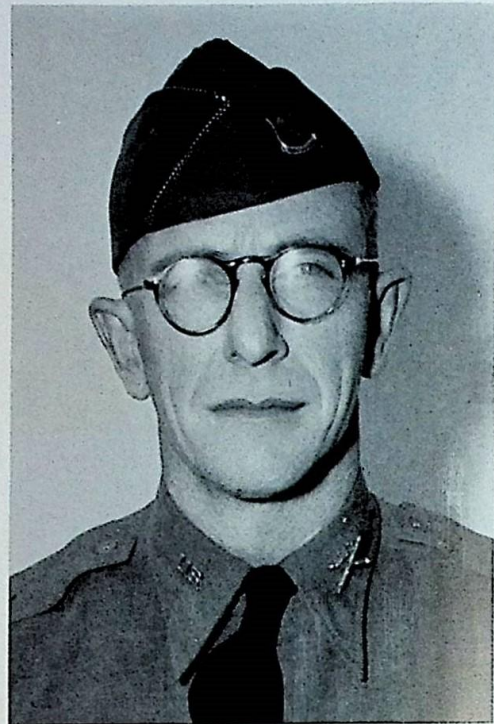
Commanding 143rd Field Artillery

Colonel Lloyd H. Duffin was born in Utah August 23, 1895. He is a graduate of the Regular Army Field Artillery School Basic Course, graduate Field Artillery School, National Guard Field Officers' Course, and the Command and General Staff School, National Guard Officers' Course. (Federal service—Private, Field Artillery, June 20, 1916, to December 22, 1916. Mexican Border: Sergeant, Field Artillery, August 5, 1917, to January 4, 1918. Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, January 5, 1918; First Lieutenant, July 25, 1918, to October 29, 1919.) (Officers' Reserve Corps, Field

Artillery, First Lieutenant, March 10, 1920, to November 23, 1920.) (Federal service—Second Lieutenant, Regular Army Field Artillery, November 24, 1920; First Lieutenant, April 13, 1921, to November 30, 1922.) (Officers' Reserve Corps, Field Artillery, First Lieutenant, December 29, 1923; Captain, June 2, 1924, active July 14, 1924, inactive July 29, 1924, to September 2, 1925.) First Lieutenant, Field Artillery, June 1, 1925; Captain, September 15, 1926; Major, August 19, 1930; Lieutenant Colonel, January 4, 1934; Colonel, May 10, 1937.



WILLIAM H. MORGAN
Lieutenant Colonel
Executive Officer

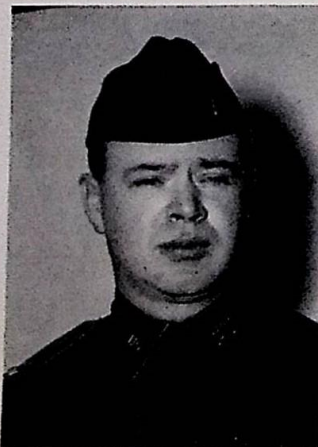


GEORGE T. GUNSTON
Major
S-3

REGIMENTAL



FRANK S. HUMMEL
Captain
S-1



ROSCOE N. NICHOLSON
Captain
S-2



CHARLES B. CROSS
Captain
Assistant S-3





HOWARD C. WELLS
Captain
S-4



BRUCE B. CAULDER
First Lieutenant
Personnel Officer



DAVID T. GILLMOR
Lieutenant Colonel
Chaplain



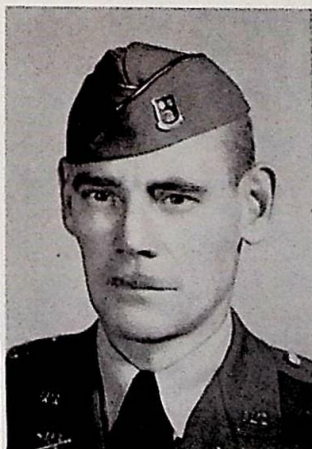
S T A F F



RAYMOND E. BANCROFT
Captain
Chemical Officer

WILLIAM J. M. ROGERS
Captain
Exchange Officer

GLEN E. AAROE
Captain
Communications Officer



Coat of Arms

143RD FIELD ARTILLERY



BLAZONRY

CREST: The approved crest of the National Guard of California. On a wreath or and gules the setting sun behind a grizzly bear passant on a grassy field all proper.

SHIELD: Gules, in chief fesswise a sun in splendor of 12 spiked rays (the 40th Division shoulder insignia) and a fleur-de-lis, or, in base a rattlesnake coiled to strike, of the like.

MOTTO: Facta non verba (Deeds, not words).

DESCRIPTION

CREST: California, the Sunset State, the Golden Gate Commonwealth. The grizzly bear was on the flag of the California Republic. The original white settlement within the state was of Spanish origin and the twists of the wreath are accordingly gold and red.

SHIELD: The gold sun is the shoulder sleeve insignia of the 40th Division, the rattlesnake represents the service on the Mexican Border and the fleur-de-lis the service in France.

HISTORY OF THE 143RD FIELD ARTILLERY



The first steps in the organization of the 143rd Field Artillery were taken in May, 1911, when Battery A of Los Angeles and Battery B of Oakland were organized. On December 14, 1912, Battery C was organized in Stockton and the three units were designated the First Battalion, Field Artillery, California National Guard.

History was made in United States Field Artillery when in January, 1913, a three-inch battery was towed by track-laying tractors. With tractors furnished by the Holt Manufacturing Company (inventors of the caterpillar tractor), Battery C paraded in Stockton with this type of prime mover for the first time any place in the world.

Called into Federal service in June, 1916, for duty on the Mexican Border, the Battalion was concentrated at Sacramento and sent to Nogales, Arizona, under command of Major Ralph J. Franeuf, returning to home stations at the end of the year.

In June, 1917, the organization was again called into Federal service and assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco where it served as a training battalion in connection with the Officers Training Camp.

While the First Battalion was at the Presidio, the Second Battalion, consisting of Batteries D, E and F, was organized and sent into camp at Arcadia, California, thus expanding the Field Artillery to a Regiment. Major Fanuef was promoted to Colonel and Captain F. W. Peterson was made Lieutenant Colonel. Captains Harry Huber and Edward VanVranken were promoted to Majors to command the First and Second Battalions, respectively.

On September 24, 1917, the First Field Artillery was redesignated the 143rd Regiment of Field Artillery. After concentrating at Camp Kearney, California, it departed for France, August, 1918, traveling by way of Camp Mills, New York; Liverpool, England; Southampton, England; and Le Havre, France, to the town of Biard, France. From that point they proceeded to Leognon; thence to Camp De Souge. Upon completion of the training period at Camp De Souge, the troops were assigned to the First Army as Army Artillery. Plans for movement of troops to the front were interrupted by the signing of the Armistice, November 11, 1918. The 143rd Regiment returned to the United States and was demobilized during the month of January, 1919, at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Reorganization of the 143rd Field Artillery was started in 1921 with Major Harry Huber as commanding officer of the First Battalion. It was completed in 1924 with the formation of the Second Battalion and special units. Major Marshal G. Randel, U. S. Army, Regular Army instructor, was commissioned and appointed as the first Colonel of the reorganized Regiment.

Reorganization of Regiment, 1921-1924: First units Batteries A and B were reorganized in Oakland in 1921 and Battery E in Livermore in 1922. In 1924, Headquarters Second and Battery C in Stockton, Battery F in Lodi in 1924. In 1925, Battery D in Sacramento.

By June, 1927, the 143rd Field Artillery was composed of six Gun Batteries, three Headquarters Batteries and a Serv-

ice Battery and Band, located at Oakland, Sacramento, Livermore, Stockton and Lodi, with Regimental Headquarters at Oakland.

It was fully equipped with all necessary material for a field artillery regiment including a sufficient number of horses for training purposes. Each summer the regiment participated in a field training period of not less than 15 days during which all the activities pertaining to field artillery were engaged in. The routine weekly drills consisted of instruction in handling of the field pieces, machine gun, pistol practice, equitation, telephones, map reading, use of instruments in computation of firing data, and all the many elements that enter into the education of field artillerymen. Considerable time, both during the summer encampment and armory instruction was devoted to horsemanship, the horses being available at all times for the use of the members of the regiment.

On Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1927, Battery D, Battery C, Battery F and Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, Second Battalion, were called out for emergency duty and played a large part in bringing to an end the spectacular riot at Folsom Penitentiary.

In the 1928 Oakland National Horse Show the Oakland unit took 24 ribbons with 11 horses. The National Guardsmen displaying a stable of hunters and jumpers that took more ribbons than any other stable in that class at the show. Not content with merely training their horses for duty as artillery mounts, the Oakland, Sacramento and Stockton units of the 143rd Field Artillery developed a stable of horses that were the pride of the State Batteryman. Another accomplishment to which the State soldiers pointed with pride was the animals from the Artillery stable shown in the Oakland Auditorium, which were taken over 272 jumps during the show without a single refusal on the part of the mounts. All of the animals were State or Federal owned and regularly assigned to the Oakland and Stockton Artillery Batteries for training. They were all received as untrained mounts and put through their paces at the Leona Heights stable of the Regiment and the Stockton stable where several score of horses were kept for the training of the National Guardsmen.

Exemplifying the service the California National Guard stands ready to render in case of disaster was the aid voluntarily given by Battery D, 143rd Field Artillery, on March 25, 1928, when the flood waters of the Sacramento and American Rivers inundated the major portion of North Sacramento, a thriving little community near the artillery headquarters. Hundreds of families were rendered homeless and much damage was done to property. The situation looked, and was, serious, and required immediate action. It so happened that the members of Battery D had just completed mounted instruction and were at the Armory. They immediately volunteered their services and took charge of the situation. Battery D men manned boats and assisted in the rescue of residents of the flooded area. The military base was converted into a hospital for refugees, cots and blankets were made available and Mrs. Robert Bagnall,

wife of the supply sergeant, played mother to the homeless while they were at the Battery headquarters. Also a dozen of the men of Battery D gave a week of their time guarding life and property in the flooded district.

On July 1, 1928, Captain A. S. Johnson, Adjutant of the 143rd Field Artillery, published the following regimental order:

"It is with profound regret that we announce the departure of our Commanding Officer and Senior Instructor, Colonel M. G. Randol, for duty as Commanding Officer of the Battalion of the Field Artillery stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

"Colonel Randol came to the Regiment four years ago and has been a valuable asset in building up an Esprit de Corps within the organization which was entirely lacking up to that time."

On October 5, 1928, Otto E. Sandman, for several years Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment, was promoted to Colonel and assigned to command the Regiment. Colonel Sandman, one of the most efficient and popular officers ever to serve in the National Guard, had a long and distinguished military record in both war and peace times. He was the last of the original members of Battery C left in the Regiment. He joined that organization as First Lieutenant, December 14, 1912, having been for four years a member of the Cadet Corps at the University of California. He left college with the rank of Cadet Captain.

After serving on the Mexican Border with Battery C, as part of the old First California Field Artillery, Lieutenant Sandman returned to Stockton, then entered Federal service again in June, 1917, as Lieutenant of the Battery. He was assigned to the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and while there, was appointed Captain of Field Artillery. When he returned to Camp Kearney, California, he was assigned as Commanding Officer of the Headquarters Battery, 65th Field Artillery Brigade.

Later he was assigned to Post Field, Fort Sill, for training as an Artillery observer. After completing his course he was sent to Selfridge Field, Mt. Clements, Michigan, to attend the aerial gunnery school. Sent overseas as an artillery observer, he was later transferred to the aviation section and assigned as an observer in the 135th Aero Squadron. This organization was part of the Fourth Observation Group of the Second Army. At Toul, where the squadron was stationed, he qualified as a pilot and while there was assigned as Commanding Officer of the Squadron.

The work done by the organization consisted of patrol reconnaissance and photographic work over the lines in the Toul Sector. After the war ended, Colonel Sandman accepted a commission in the Air Service Reserve which he held until the 143rd Field Artillery was reorganized. When the Stockton units were reorganized in 1924, he was commissioned Major and assigned to the command of the Second Battalion with batteries in Stockton, Lodi and Livermore. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in June, 1925.

On May 26, 1930, the first major change in the 143rd Field Artillery Regiment was made when Battery E of Livermore was mustered out of State service, having fallen below the standard of efficiency. The following day, May 27, a new unit was organized in Santa Barbara and designated Battery E. On August 6, 1933, the 143rd Field Artillery was converted from Light Field Artillery, 75-mm. gun, horse-drawn, to Light Field Artillery, 75-mm. gun, truck-drawn.

Sunday, November 5, 1933, the Second Battalion, 143rd

Field Artillery, under the personal command and direction of Major W. H. Morgan and assisted by his staff, held its first "Truck Drawn" R. S. O. P., which resulted in one of the most practical demonstrations and experiences ever encountered by the battalion.

On July 5, 1934, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and the First Battalion, 143rd Field Artillery, was called out for emergency duty in the impending San Francisco waterfront strike. The Battalion was stationed in the Oakland Armory until the night of July 6, when it was relieved. On July 16, the entire 143rd Field Artillery, less Headquarters Battery and Batteries D and F, Second Battalion, was called out from field training at San Luis Obispo, California, for active duty in the strike area, being attached to the East Bay Command, under Colonel Otto Sandman. Battery C was ordered to Stockton for similar duty. The Regiment did guard and patrol duty until July 26, when it was dismissed.

On February 13, 1935, Major General George E. Leach, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, announced in Washington that he had cited the Second Battalion, 143rd Field Artillery, for particularly outstanding merit for the 1934 training year.

In April, 1936, Battery E, 143rd Field Artillery, stationed at Santa Barbara, California, was redesignated Battery C, 196th Field Artillery. On April 16, a new unit was organized in Richmond and designated Battery E, 143rd Field Artillery. This was the last change in the personnel of the 143rd up to the present time.

143RD FIELD ARTILLERY

(Headquarters, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Stockton, San Joaquin County.

Organized December 20, 1912. Mustered into Federal service June 28, 1916. Mustered out of Federal service December 21, 1916. Mustered into Federal service July 27, 1917. Redesignated August 3, 1917. Redesignated September 24, 1917. Demobilized January 28, 1919. Reorganized July 30, 1924.

First Battalion, Field Artillery, organized December 20, 1912. First Battalion mustered into Federal service for duty on the Mexican Border June 28, 1916. First Battalion, Field Artillery, mustered into Federal service for duty during the World War, July 27, 1917. First Battalion redesignated First Regiment, Field Artillery, August 3, 1917. First Regiment, Field Artillery, redesignated 143rd Field Artillery September 24, 1917. 143rd Field Artillery reorganized July 30, 1924.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

(Headquarters Battery, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Oakland, Alameda County.

Organized August 3, 1917. Mustered into Federal service August 5, 1917. Redesignated September 24, 1917. Demobilized January 28, 1917. Reorganized January 16, 1922. Redesignated September 5, 1924.

Headquarters Company, Field Artillery, organized in Oakland, August 3, 1917. Headquarters Company mustered into Federal service for duty during the World War August 5, 1917. Headquarters Company redesignated Headquarters Battery, 143rd Field Artillery, September 24, 1924. Reorganized in Oakland as Headquarters Detachment and

Combat Train, First Separate Battalion, Field Artillery, January 16, 1922. Redesignated Headquarters Battery, 143rd Field Artillery, September 5, 1924.

SERVICE BATTERY

(Service Battery, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Oakland, Alameda County.

Organized August 2, 1917. Mustered into Federal service August 5, 1917. Redesignated September 24, 1917. Demobilized January 28, 1919. Reorganized April 24, 1924.

Supply Battery, Field Artillery, organized in Los Angeles August 2, 1917. Supply Battery mustered into Federal service for duty during the World War August 5, 1917. Supply Battery redesignated Supply Battery, 143rd Field Artillery, September 24, 1917. Supply Battery, 143rd Field Artillery, demobilized January 28, 1919. Supply Battery reorganized in Oakland as Service Battery, 143rd Field Artillery, April 24, 1924.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST BATTALION

(Headquarters, First Battalion, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Oakland, Alameda County.

Organized December 20, 1912. Mustered into Federal service June 28, 1916. Mustered out of Federal service December 12, 1916. Redesignated September 24, 1917. Mustered into Federal service June 24, 1917. Demobilized January 24, 1919. Reorganized November 1, 1921. Redesignated September 20, 1923.

First Battalion, Field Artillery, organized December 20, 1922. First Battalion mustered into Federal service for duty on the Mexican Border June 28, 1916. Headquarters, First Battalion, mustered into Federal service for duty during the World War July 7, 1917. Headquarters redesignated Headquarters, 143rd Field Artillery, September 24, 1917. Headquarters, 143rd Field Artillery, demobilized January 28, 1919. First Separate Battalion, Field Artillery, reorganized in Oakland November 1, 1921. First Separate Battalion redesignated First Battalion, 143rd Field Artillery, September 20, 1923.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY AND COMBAT TRAIN, FIRST BATTALION

(Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, First Battalion, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Oakland, Alameda County.

Organized April 5, 1922. Redesignated June 5, 1925.

Battery D, 143rd Field Artillery, organized in Piedmont April 5, 1922. Battery D redesignated Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, First Battalion, June 5, 1925.

BATTERY A

(Battery A, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Oakland, Alameda County.

Organized May 29, 1911. Redesignated December 20, 1912. Mustered into Federal service June 28, 1916. Mustered out of Federal service December 30, 1916. Mustered into Federal service June 24, 1917. Redesignated September 24, 1917. Mustered out of Federal service January 28, 1919. Reorganized March 17, 1921. Redesignated November 1, 1921. Redesignated September 20, 1923.

Battery A, Field Artillery, organized in Los Angeles May 29, 1911. Battery A, Field Artillery, redesignated Battery A, First Battalion, Field Artillery, December 20, 1912. Battery A mustered into Federal service for duty on the Mexican Border June 28, 1916. Battery A, First Artillery, mustered

into Federal service for duty during the World War June 24, 1917. Battery A redesignated Battery A, 143rd Field Artillery, September 24, 1917. Battery A, 143rd Field Artillery Regiment, mustered out of Federal service January 28, 1919. Reorganized in Oakland as Battery B, Field Artillery, March 17, 1921. Redesignated Battery A, First Separate Battalion, Field Artillery, November 1, 1921. Battery A redesignated Battery A, 143rd Field Artillery, September 20, 1923.

BATTERY B

(Battery B, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Oakland, Alameda County.

Organized May 31, 1911. Redesignated December 20, 1912. Mustered into Federal service June 28, 1918. Mustered out of Federal service December 21, 1916. Mustered into Federal service June 24, 1917. Redesignated September 24, 1917. Demobilized January 28, 1919. Reorganized November 29, 1920. Redesignated November 1, 1921. Redesignated September 20, 1923.

Battery B, Field Artillery, organized in Oakland May 31, 1911. Battery B, Field Artillery, redesignated Battery B, First Battalion, Field Artillery, December 20, 1919. Battery B mustered into Federal service for duty on the Mexican Border January 28, 1916. Battery B mustered into Federal service for duty during the World War June 24, 1917. Battery B redesignated Battery B, 143rd Field Artillery, September 24, 1917. Battery B, 143rd Field Artillery, demobilized January 28, 1919. Battery B, Field Artillery, reorganized in Oakland November 29, 1920. Battery B redesignated Battery B, First Separate Battalion, Field Artillery, November 1, 1921. Battery B redesignated Battery B, 143rd Field Artillery, September 20, 1923.

BATTERY C

(Battery C, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Stockton, San Joaquin County.

Organized December 14, 1912. Redesignated December 20, 1912. Mustered into Federal service June 28, 1916. Mustered out of Federal service January 6, 1917. Mustered into Federal service June 24, 1917. Redesignated September 24, 1917. Demobilized January 28, 1919. Reorganized March 15, 1924. Redesignated April 7, 1924.

Battery C, Field Artillery, organized in Stockton December 14, 1912. Battery C redesignated Battery C, First Battalion, Field Artillery, December 20, 1912. Battery C mustered into Federal service for duty on the Mexican Border June 28, 1916. Battery C, First Field Artillery, mustered into Federal service for duty during the World War June 24, 1917. Battery C redesignated Battery C, 143rd Field Artillery, September 24, 1917. Battery C, 143rd Field Artillery, demobilized January 28, 1919. Reorganized in Stockton as Battery E, 143rd Field Artillery, March 13, 1924. Battery E redesignated Battery C, 143rd Field Artillery, April 7, 1924.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND BATTALION

(Headquarters, Second Battalion, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Stockton, San Joaquin County.

Organized August 3, 1917. Mustered into Federal service August, 1917. Redesignated September 24, 1917. Demobilized January 28, 1919. Reorganized March 15, 1924.

Headquarters, Second Battalion, First Field Artillery, organized August 3, 1917. Headquarters, Second Battalion, mustered into Federal service for duty during the World War August, 1917. Headquarters, Second Battalion, re-

designated Headquarters, Second Battalion, 143rd Field Artillery, September 24, 1917. Headquarters, Second Battalion, 143rd Field Artillery, reorganized in Stockton March 15, 1924.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY AND COMBAT TRAIN, SECOND BATTALION, 143RD FIELD ARTILLERY

(Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, Second Battalion, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Stockton, San Joaquin County.

Organized March 15, 1924. Redesignated April 15, 1925.

Headquarters Detachment and Combat Train, Second Battalion, 143rd Field Artillery, organized in Stockton March 15, 1924. Headquarters Detachment and Combat Train redesignated Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, Second Battalion, April 15, 1925.

BATTERY D

(Battery D, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Sacramento, Sacramento County.

Organized July 26, 1917. Mustered into Federal service August 28, 1917. Redesignated September 24, 1917. Demobilized January 28, 1919. Reorganized June 14, 1926.

Battery D, Field Artillery, organized in San Diego July 26, 1917. Battery D mustered into Federal service for duty during the World War August 28, 1917. Battery D, First Field Artillery, redesignated Battery D, 143rd Field Artillery, September 24, 1917. Battery D, 143rd Field Artillery, demobilized January 28, 1919. Battery D, 143rd Field Artillery, reorganized in Sacramento June 14, 1919.

BATTERY E

(Battery E, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Richmond, Contra Costa County.

Organized June 26, 1917. Mustered into Federal service August 28, 1917. Redesignated September 24, 1917. Demobilized January 28, 1919. Reorganized January 21, 1922. Redesignated April 1, 1922. Redesignated September 20, 1923. Redesignated April 7, 1924. Mustered out of service May 26, 1930. Reconstituted May 27, 1930. Reconstituted April 9, 1936. Reconstituted April 16, 1936.

Battery E, First Field Artillery, organized in Oakland June 26, 1917. Battery E, First Field Artillery, redesignated Battery E, 143rd Field Artillery, September 24, 1917. Battery E, 143rd Field Artillery, demobilized January 28, 1919. Reorganized in Livermore as Battery D, Field Artillery, January 31, 1922. Battery D, Field Artillery, redesignated Battery C, First Battalion of Field Artillery, April 1, 1922. Battery C redesignated Battery C, 143rd Field Artillery, September 20, 1923. Battery C redesignated Battery E, 143rd Field Artillery, September 7, 1924. Battery E mustered out of service May 26, 1930. A new unit organized in Santa Barbara and designated Battery E, 143rd Field Artillery, May 27, 1930. Battery E, 143rd Field Artillery, redesignated Battery C, 196th Field Artillery, April 9, 1936. A new unit organized in Richmond and designated Battery E, 143rd Field Artillery, April 16, 1936.

BATTERY F

(Battery F, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Lodi, San Joaquin County.

Organized July 25, 1917. Mustered into Federal service August 22, 1917. Redesignated January 28, 1919. Reorganized July 10, 1924.

Battery F, Field Artillery, organized in Los Angeles July 25, 1917. Battery F, First Field Artillery, mustered into Federal service for duty during the World War August 22, 1917. Battery F redesignated Battery F, 143rd Field Artillery, September 24, 1917. Battery F, 143rd Field Artillery, mustered out of Federal service January 28, 1919. Battery F, 143rd Field Artillery, reorganized in Lodi July 10, 1924.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT DETACHMENT

(Medical Department Detachment, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Stockton, San Joaquin County.

Organized April 1, 1927.

Medical Department Detachment, 143rd Field Artillery, organized from the consolidation of the Medical Department Detachments, First and Second Battalions, 143rd Field Artillery, April 1, 1927.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT DETACHMENT, FIRST BATTALION

(Medical Department Detachment, First Battalion, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Oakland, Alameda County.

Organized February 10, 1915. Mustered into Federal service June 28, 1916. Mustered out of Federal service October 31, 1916. Mustered into Federal service June 24, 1917. Redesignated September 24, 1917. Demobilized January 28, 1919. Reorganized June 18, 1926. Mustered out April 1, 1927.

Detachment Hospital Corps, First Field Artillery, organized in Oakland February 10, 1916. Detachment mustered into Federal service for duty on the Mexican Border June 28, 1916. Sanitary Detachment, First Field Artillery Regiment, mustered into Federal service for duty during the World War June 24, 1917. Sanitary Detachment redesignated Medical Detachment, 143rd Field Artillery Regiment, September 24, 1917. Demobilized January 28, 1919. Reorganized in Oakland as Medical Department Detachment, First Battalion, 143rd Field Artillery, June 18, 1926. Mustered out of service April 1, 1927.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT DETACHMENT, SECOND BATTALION

(Medical Department Detachment, Second Battalion, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard.)

Location: Stockton, San Joaquin County.

Organized February 10, 1916. Mustered into Federal service June 28, 1916. Mustered out of Federal service October 31, 1916. Mustered into Federal service June 24, 1917. Redesignated September 24, 1917. Demobilized January 28, 1919. Reorganized June 14, 1926. Consolidated and redesignated April 1, 1927.

Detachment Hospital Corps, First Field Artillery, organized in Oakland February 10, 1915. Detachment mustered into Federal service for duty on the Mexican Border June 28, 1916. Sanitary Detachment, Second Battalion, mustered into Federal service for duty during the World War June 24, 1917. Sanitary Detachment redesignated Medical Detachment, 143rd Field Artillery, September 24, 1917. Medical Detachment, 143rd Field Artillery Regiment, demobilized January 28, 1919. Reorganized in Stockton as Medical Department Detachment, Second Battalion, 143rd Field Artillery, June 14, 1926. Consolidated with Medical Department Detachment, First Battalion, 143rd Field Artillery, and redesignated Medical Department Detachment, 143rd Field Artillery, April 1, 1927.

143RD FIELD ARTILLERY IN ACTION



A SERGEANT LOADS THE PIECE OF A 75-MM. GUN

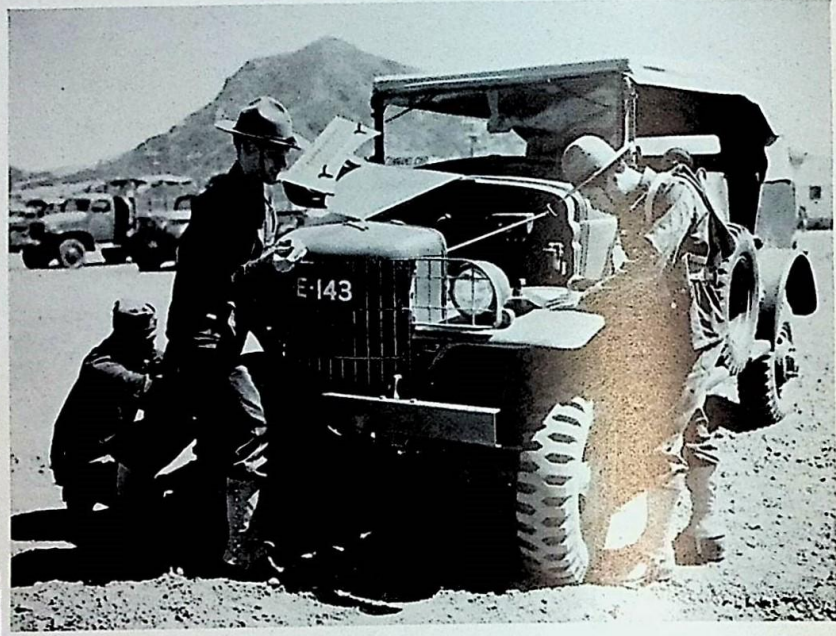




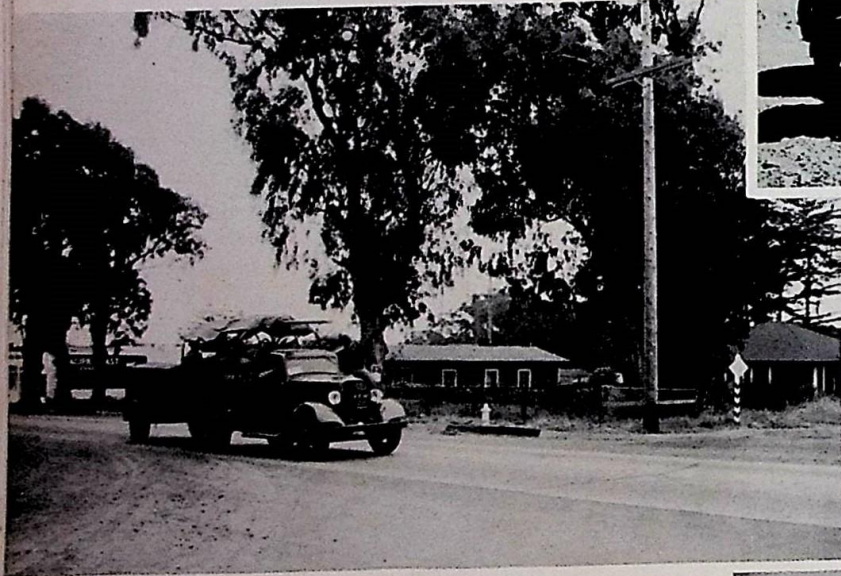
SOLDIERS BOARD TRUCKS TO MOVE UP TO THE MANEUVER AREA

Getting Ready for Trip

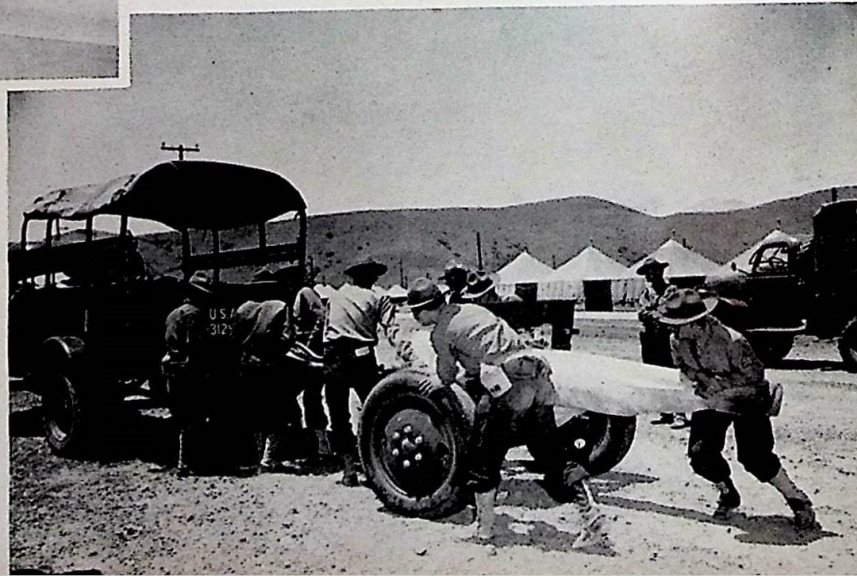
Right, a motor checkup is important before the trip.



Left, the convoy moves rapidly so as not to tie up traffic.



Men couple one of the 75-mm. guns to a truck.



Preparations for Maneuvers



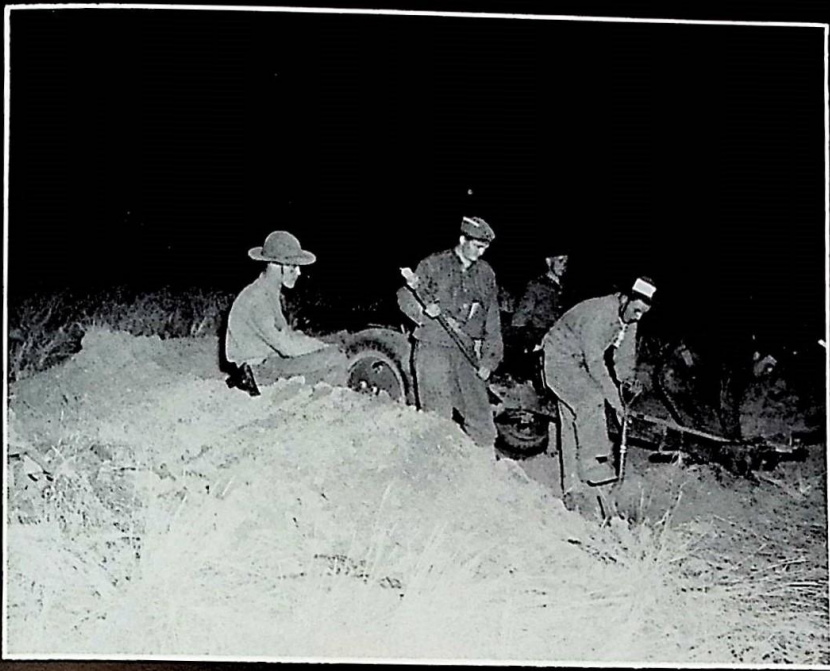
Above, range and windage information is sent by the field telephone from the aiming circle to the battery.



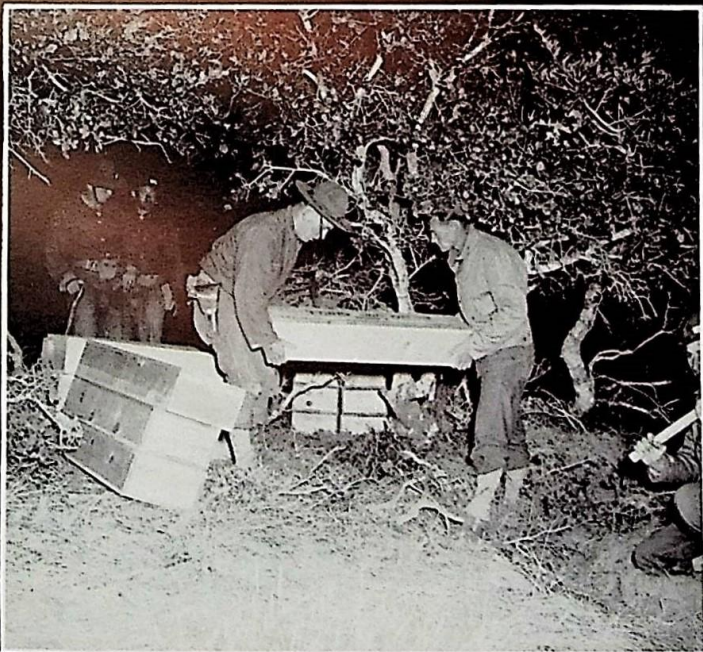
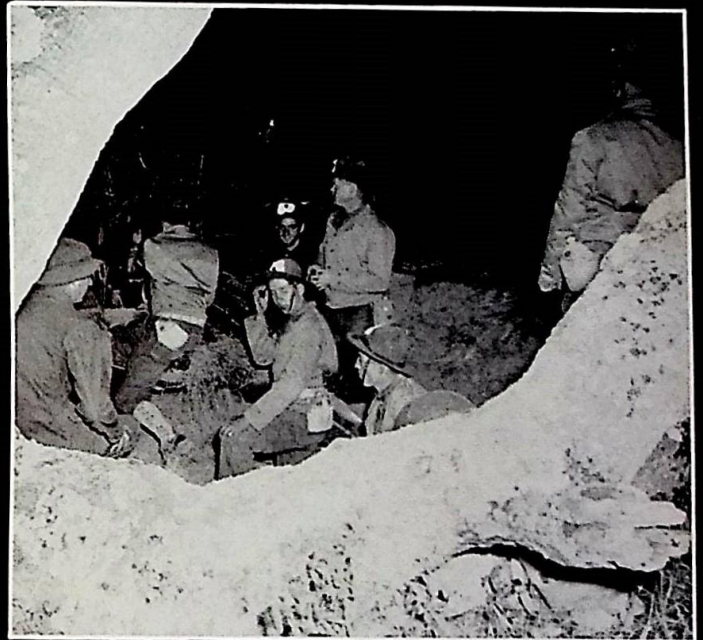
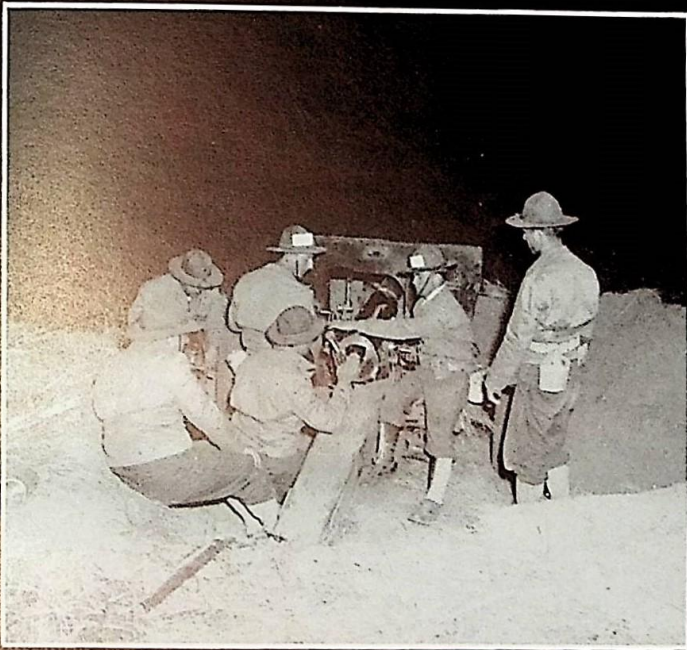
Right, wire layers go into action to establish a battery communications system.



Left, the route is marked by stakes driven into the ground.



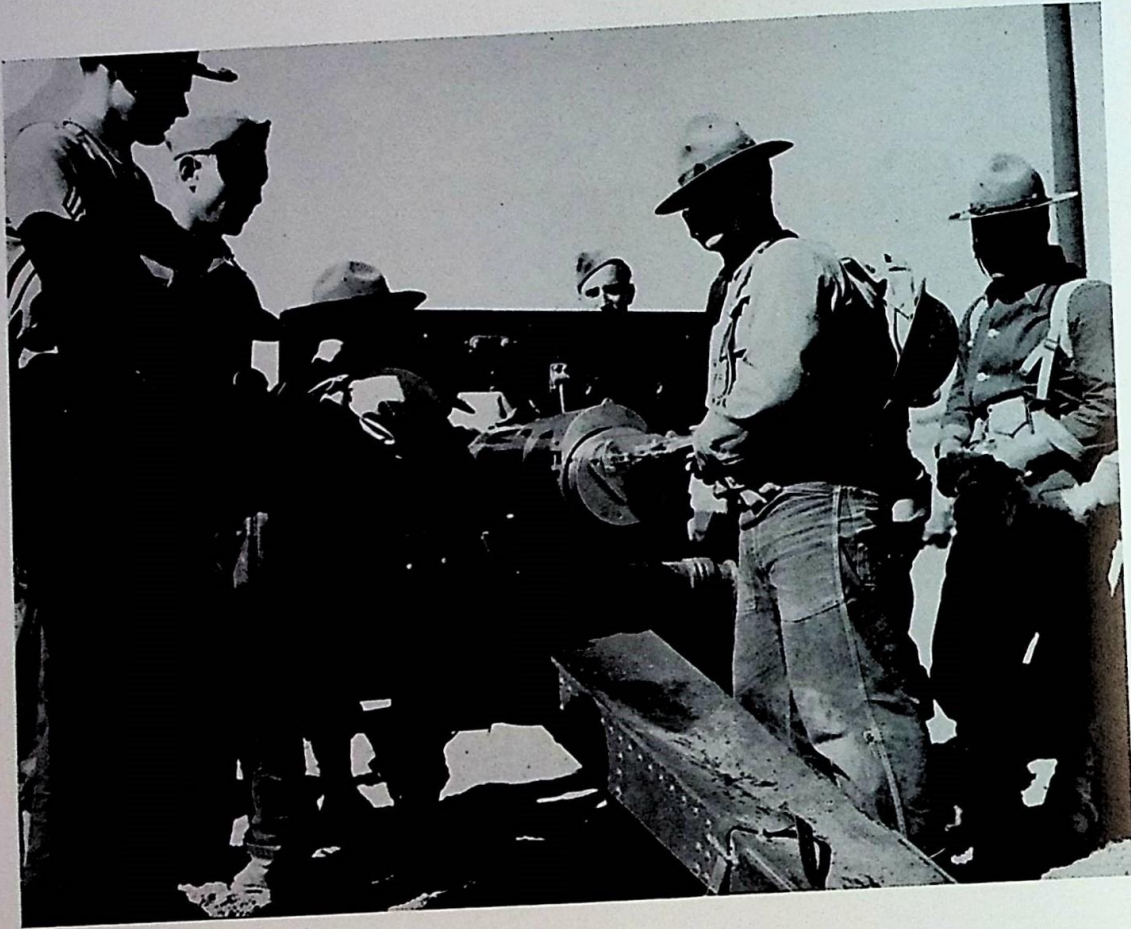
Night
Problem



GUN CLEANING

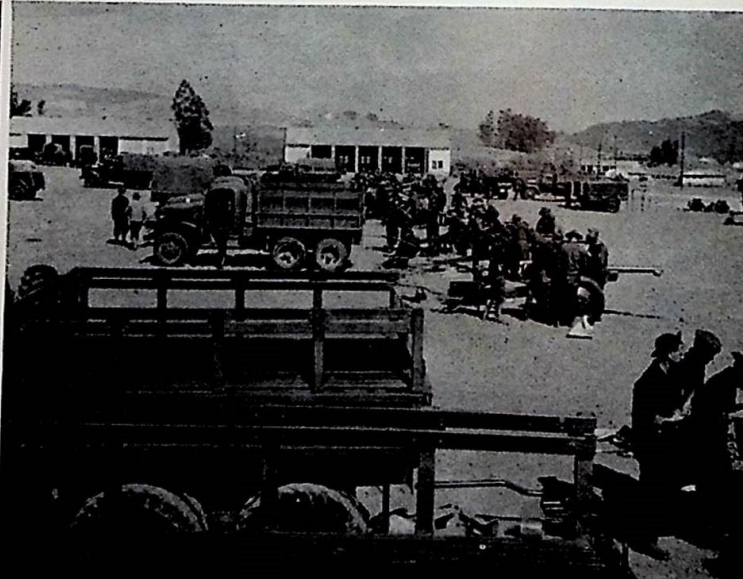


Above, the 143rd clean
materiel. The group to the
right is cleaning the breech.

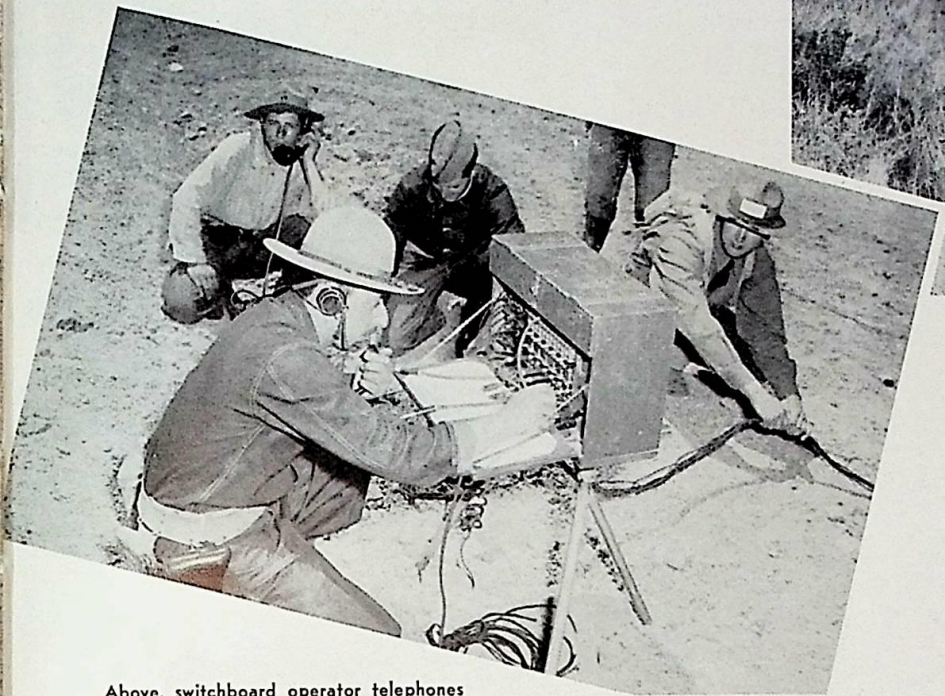


Cleaning the bore of the 75-mm. gun.

Gun cleaning time for the 143rd.



COMMUNICATIONS



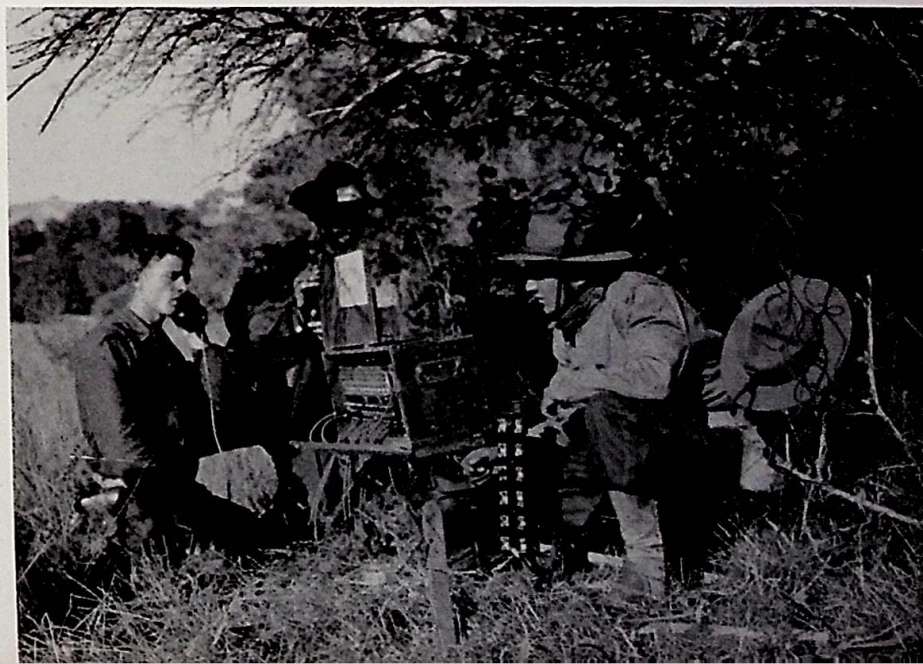
Above, switchboard operator telephones in the field.



A wire party sets out to lay a battery communications system.

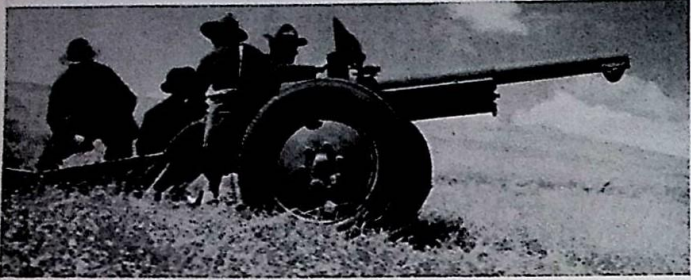


Left, telephone wire is laid by a crew in the field.

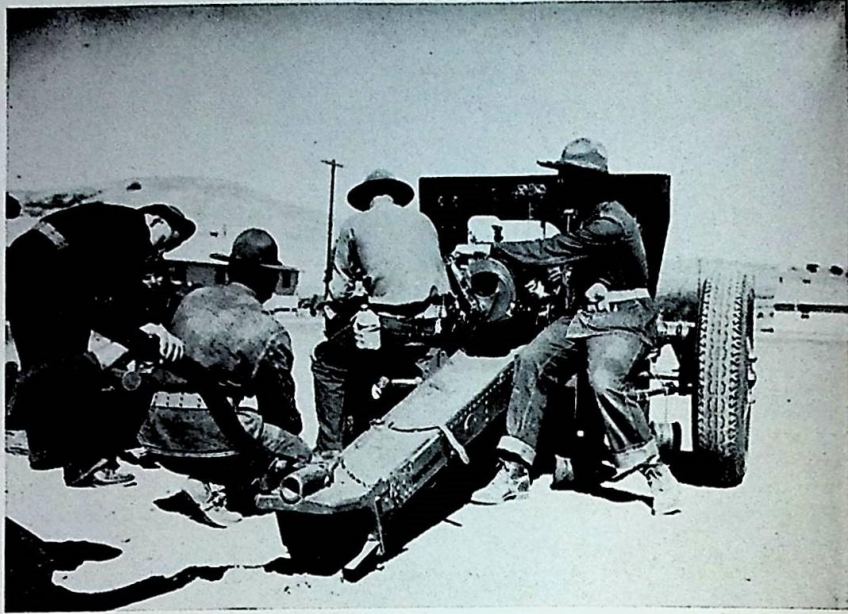


Right, battery switchboard in operation.

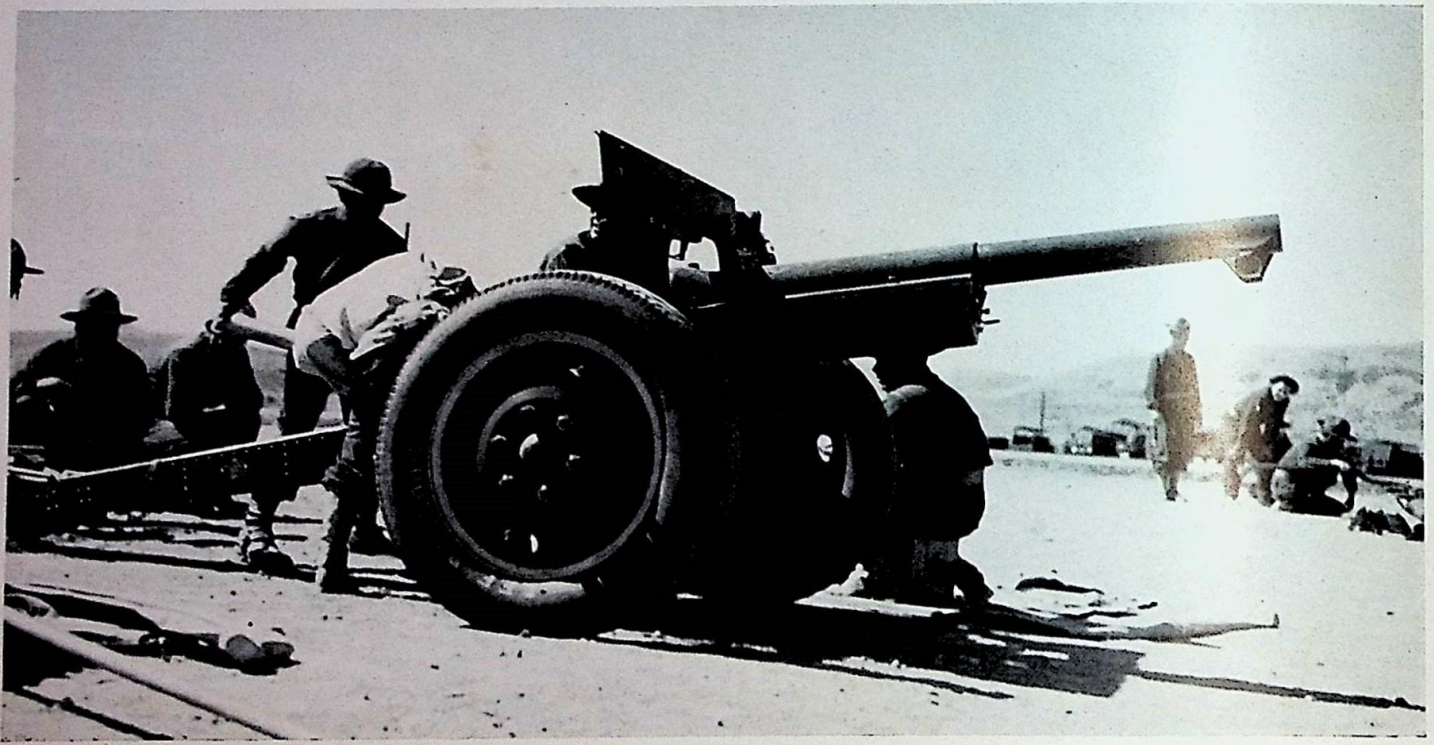
GUN DRILL



A 75-mm. gun of the 143rd opens fire.



Battery F prepares to fire.



Above, soldiers of Battery F load the piece in preparation for firing.



Right, Battery executives direct fire from a fox hole in the rear of the gun crew.



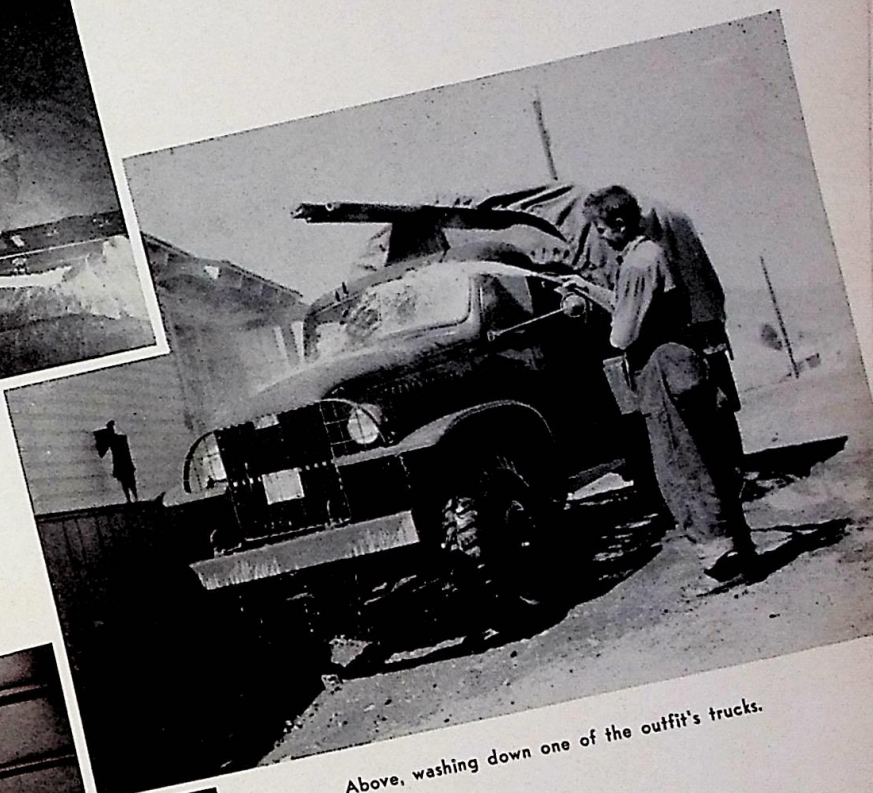
SERVICES

OF THE

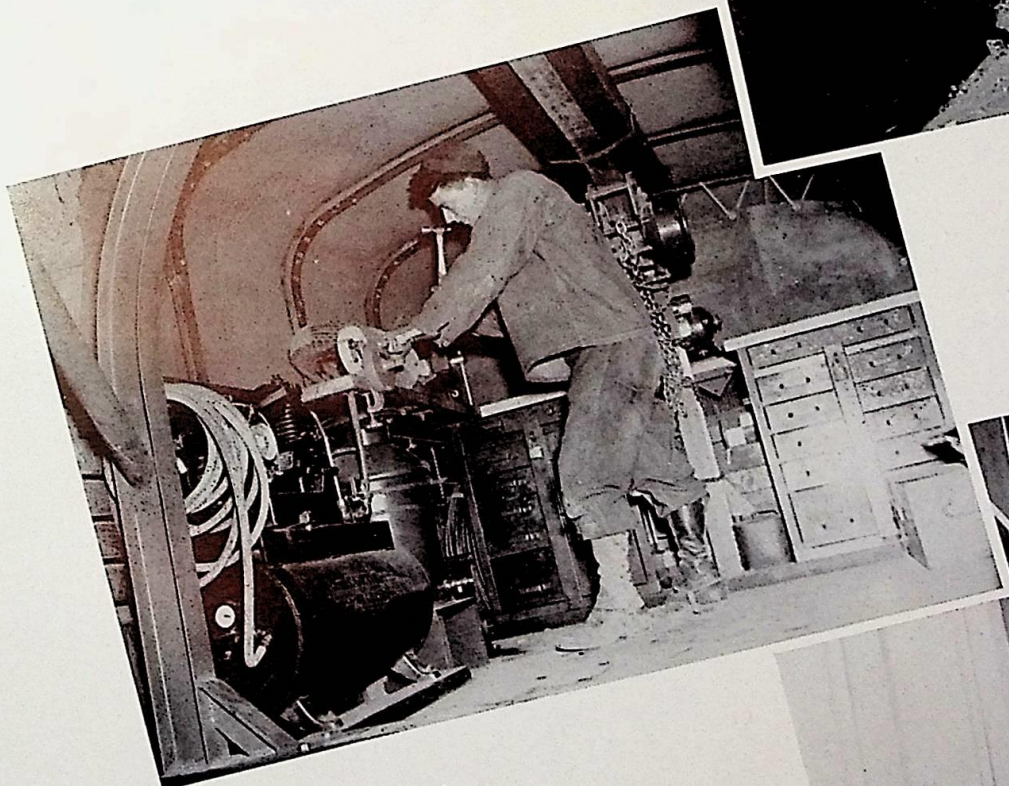
143RD



Above, repairing an ammunition trailer.



Above, washing down one of the outfit's trucks.



Left, a mobile maintenance truck in operation.



Right, a service man of the 143rd grinds with the emery wheel.

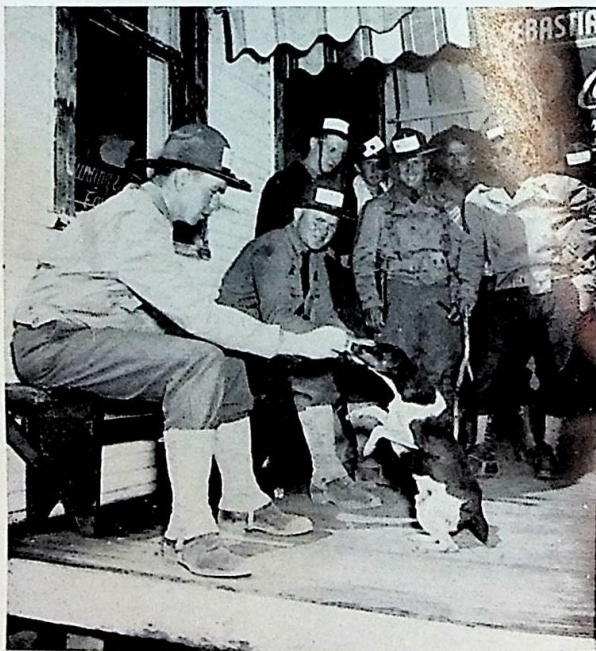
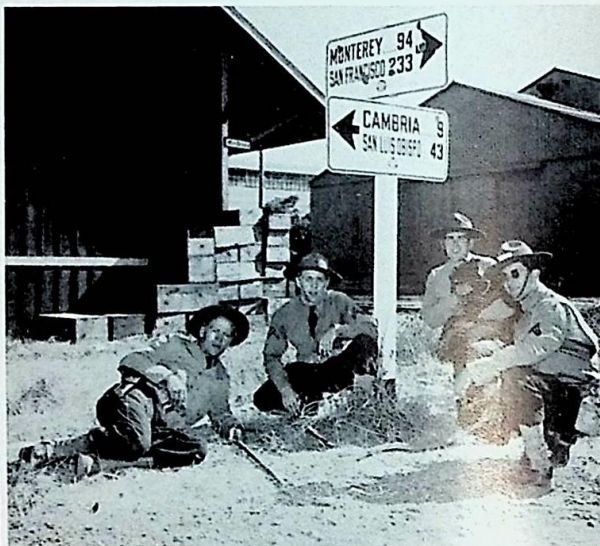




The 143rd Band goes with the Regiment on maneuvers.



Below, a class is given instructions in sentry duty. Right, upper and lower, soldiers take it easy before a problem.



Battery A ready for maneuvers.



Personnel

143RD FIELD ARTILLERY

65th Field Artillery Brigade

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION



CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

1941



GLEN E. AAROE
Captain
Commanding



GEORGE F. MEYER, JR.
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer



HEADQUARTERS BATTERY



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Fox, Woodson W.; First Sergeant Goebel, Charles J.; Staff Sergeants Daniels, Victor E.; Languemi, Frank C.; Sergeant Connor, Paul S.



Second Row: Sergeants Hansen, Robert H.; Paganetti, John J.; Corporals Chase-Dunn, Henry K.; Darby, Edgar W.; Henricus, Robert L.



Third Row: Corporals Kelley, Robert L.; Kremer, Gordon A.; McGee, Albert D.; Moller, Guadalupe, Rusting, John A.



HEADQUARTERS BATTERY



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Anderson, Roy B.; Boggs, Samuel W., Jr.; Cantua, Charles A.; Crandall, Charles T.; Gheens, Frank L.

Second Row: Privates First Class Gilpin, Charles L.; Head, William R.; Killian, Frank L., Jr.; Lindahl, Harry O.; Mariano, John L.

Third Row: Privates First Class Mattos, Anthony; Proper, Robert B.; Sparks, Carl E.; Stonehocker, Don F.; Swift, Harold W.

Fourth Row: Private First Class Wynn, Julian W.; Privates Campbell, Thompson F.; Cantele, Aldo J.; Chapman, Eugene M.; Clancy, Bernard A.

Fifth Row: Privates Elliott, Edwin L.; Fisher, Joseph L.; Gillies, Robert L., Jr.; Goins, Charles C.; Golway, Robert C.

Sixth Row: Privates Green, Richard G.; Hussian, Harry; Kelley, William E.; Kelly, Robert C.; Levy, Leonard C.

Seventh Row: Privates Linehan, Lawrence W.; Maddox, Robert G.; Norton, James A.; Pyle, Maurice J.; Resare, Wilfred G.

Eighth Row: Privates Rodrigues, Anthony; Samson, Harold J.; Schwab, Lewis E.; Sheppard, Walter R.; Stevenson, Vallance E.

Ninth Row: Privates Tecklenburg, Alvine H.; Topliff, Calvin C.; Treharne, Robert A.; Wales, Jack J.; Youngs, Richard D.



B A N D



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Technical Sergeant Lotter, Herbert G.; Staff Sergeant Svanberg, Elwood W.; Sergeant Blumert, Wilfir C.

Second Row: Sergeants Garzoli, Frank W.; Preston, William G.; Svanberg, Carl E.; Corporals Coleman, Dean L.; Costanza, S. J.

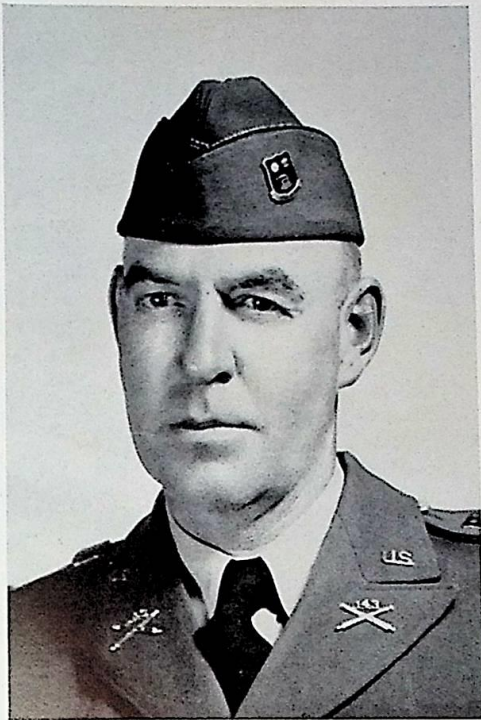
Third Row: Corporal Soares, Arthur E.; Privates First Class Ayers, Harold J.; Blumert, Herold W.; Carlisle, George B.; Franks, George M.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Faates, Bartell J.; Haller, George F.; Laing, John G.; Morrow, Hardin K.; Pearson, Ralph W.

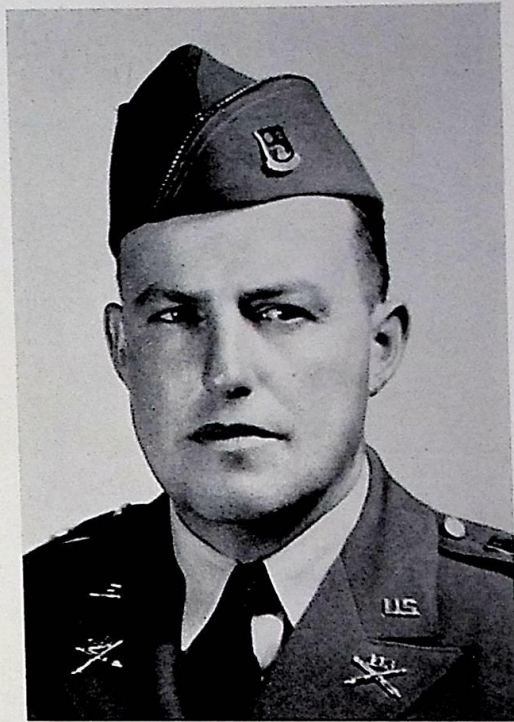
Fifth Row: Privates First Class Roof, Charles C.; Silvira, Robert R.; Tarleton, Forrest L.; Tredway, Ralph E.; Walsh, Arthur C.

Sixth Row: Privates First Class Welch, Charles M.; Williams, Denzel W.; Zerikotes, Henry J.; Private Prather, Grover K.





HENRY E. BEAL
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding



CHARLES F. WHITE
Major
Executive Officer

H E A D Q U A R T E R S

First Battalion

NINIAN L. YUILLE
Major
S-3



WALTER S. LAMONT
Captain
S-1



RICHARD H. BRADSHAW
First Lieutenant
Assistant S-2



ALAN B. BURNHAM
Captain
Assistant S-3





FRANK E. RIBBEL
Captain
Commanding



RODERIC L. HILL
First Lieutenant
Antiaircraft and Antitank
Officer



RAY C. HARRIS
First Lieutenant
Liaison Officer No. 1

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

First Battalion



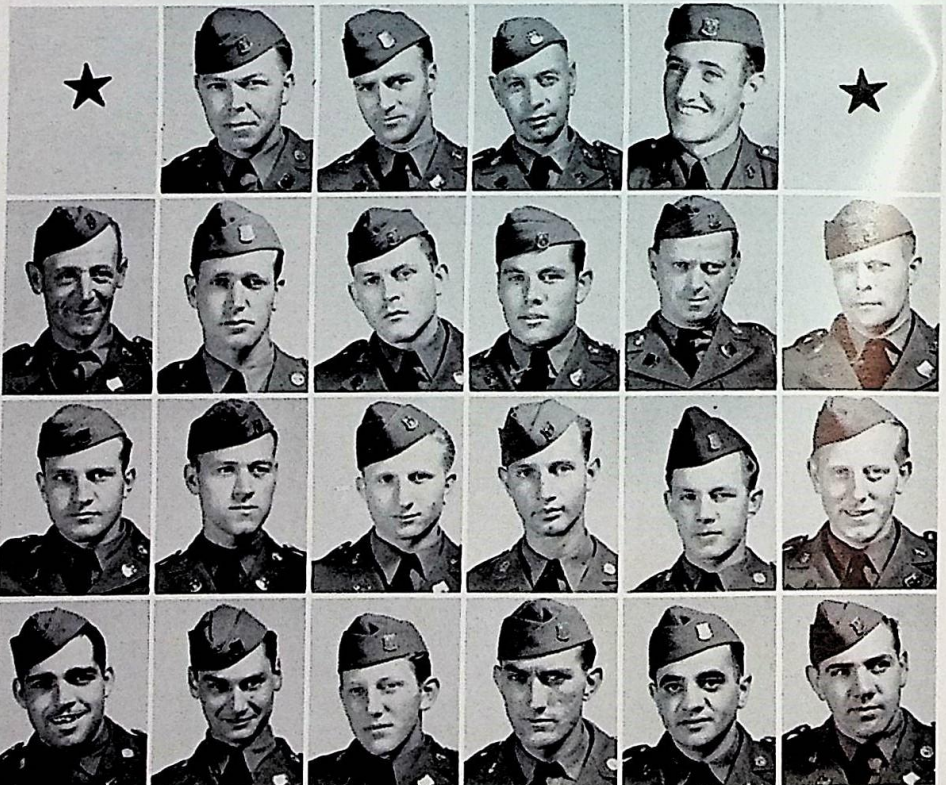
(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Anderson, Harry E.; Technical Sergeant Lovell, William H.; Staff Sergeants Bradford, Harold E.; Henrietta, John P.

Second Row: Staff Sergeant Wingett, William G.; Sergeants Beetle, Melvin W.; Frederick, Richard W.; Heft, Arthur S.; Jones, Milton C.; Kennedy, James H.

Third Row: Sergeant Lamp, Edward F.; Corporals Bishop, Ralph R.; Del Simone, Henry P.; Farquar, Neal E.; Marquardt, Robert L.; Milne, John J.

Fourth Row: Corporals Randall, Elwood H.; Regalia, John B.; Stayton, Richard A.; Stegge, John P.; Tejerian, Edward J.; Zatta, Pete.



HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

FIRST BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Clay, Ralph K.; Clements, William A.; Corr, James F.

Second Row: Privates First Class Driscoll, Jack R.; Goyak, Ivan T.; Guerreiro, George; Harvey, George W.; Lewis, James A.

Third Row: Privates First Class Siemon, Carvel B.; Trolese, Alexander; Ziem, Paul C., Jr.; Privates Alberg, Paul G.; Arroyo, Raymond R.

Fourth Row: Privates Banuelos, Joe; Belluomini, Bruno; Bennett, Edwin E., Jr.; Boyce, James; Bramante, Emile.

Fifth Row: Privates Burrows, Everett M.; Carman, Melvin G.; Carr, Jack F.; Carrabello, Sabio; Carrera, Phillip A.

Sixth Row: Privates Carter, Warren G.; Cavestri, Ernest J.; Church, Earl P.; Coffin, Otis L.; Cota, Chris A.

Seventh Row: Privates Davis, Roland T.; Dias, Alfred M.; Diaz, Louis P.; Doremus, Sanford; Garcia, Ralph M.

Eighth Row: Privates Goularte, Edward W.; Gress, George W.; Hanson, Herbert E.; Hensley, Robert J.; Hewlett, Robert B., Jr.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

FIRST BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Hoffer, Adolph; Hoffman, Harold J.; Holland, Hubert W., Jr.

Second Row: Privates Johnston, Roy J.; Klein, Hans G.; Lecus, Charles M.; Lerma, Charles P.; McCreagh, E. M.

Third Row: Privates McCraney, Robert M.; McDonough, Darrell B.; Meador, Kenneth F.; Minchaca, Frank; Montero, Anthony A.

Fourth Row: Privates Najera, Joseph; Nettle, John W.; Norris, Lester E.; Obrenovich, Nich; Patterson, Warren R.

Fifth Row: Privates Rocha, Daniel V.; Romero, Jim J.; Runsvold, Roy J.; Silva, Raymond D.; Smith, Walter A.

Sixth Row: Privates Soria, Daniel R.; Swan, Dirrelle; Swan, Ernest F.; Tatar, Martin L.; Thomas, Keith M.

Seventh Row: Privates Victor, Alfred, Jr.; Victor, Smile; Waganaar, Julius; Ward, Richard A.; Ward, Robert S.

Eighth Row: Privates Wheeler, Perry A.; Whitaker, John R.; Wiederhold, George W.; Young, Warren.





BERNARD E. HAGEN
Captain
Commanding



HAMDEN L. FORKNER
First Lieutenant
Assistant Executive



CORDNER B. NELSON
First Lieutenant
Reconnaissance Officer



ROBERT G. McARTHUR
Second Lieutenant

B A T T E R Y A



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Newman, Walter E.; Sergeants Gibson, William J.; Hanson, Roy C.; Howard, Loren A.; McDonald, Richard A.; Meek, Oliver W.

Second Row: Corporals Bush, Wayne B.; Dollar, Robert S., Jr.; Knudsen, John C.; Lavine, Jack; Pulsipher, Elmer E.; Silva, Richard J.



B A T T E R Y A



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Cur-rigan, Bernard F.; Freitas, Joseph A.; Jardine, James J.; Newman, Richard L.

Second Row: Privates First Class Price, William E.; Santos, Albert P.; Velasquez, Frank E.; Viarengo, Alfred; Wales, Harold E.

Third Row: Privates First Class Watkins, William L.; Williams, Thomas W.; Young, Kenneth; Pri-vates Albiston, Roland J.; Andrade, Raymond J.

Fourth Row: Privates Beffa, Ches-ter T.; Benson, Charlie M.; Bertucci, Louis; Bianchi, John J.; Bichov, George.

Fifth Row: Privates Birst, Vernon R.; Blakely, George L.; Bond, Leonard; Bott, Jacob E.; Bowers, William H.

Sixth Row: Privates Boyle, Patrick B.; Broad, Bert T.; Bruce, Robert E.; Cabral, Anthony; Cardoza, John J.

Seventh Row: Privates Carlson, Eric G.; Crowley, Paul J.; Crummey, Raymond H., Jr.; Du Moulin, John W.; Dunham, Robert L.

Eighth Row: Privates Drouin, Harold E.; Mander, Ervin A.; Fein-berg, Robert; Fischer, William C.; Flynn, Clarence B.



B A T T E R Y A



(Reading from Left to Right)



First Row: Privates Foiada, Constantino E.; Foushay, James D.; Fox, John T.; Freeland, John B.



Second Row: Privates Garcia, Jesus C.; Geer, Harland G.; Gilbert, Clayton E.; Giorgio, Benny A.; Gonnella, Daniel A.



Third Row: Privates Hoagland, Paul E.; Holstlaw, George W.; Jacobs, Kenneth J.; Jakway, Noval F.; Johnson, Roger B.



Fourth Row: Privates Jones, Clifford F.; Kandoll, Wiljo M.; Kirk, Buford R.; Kirk, Eduardo; Kuraisa, Ralph J.



Fifth Row: Privates Leventon, Clarence H.; Mogan, Jack W.; Morgado, Tony; Ono, Isami; Ori, Renzo.

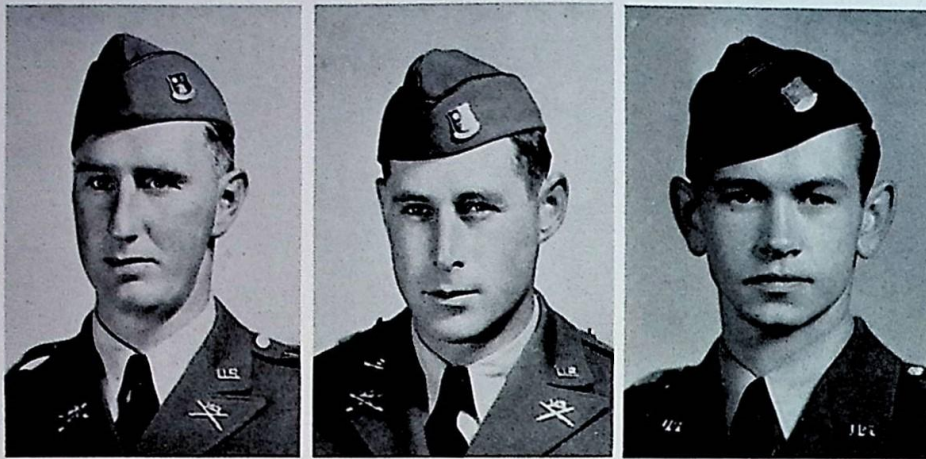


Sixth Row: Privates Parsons, Peeper; Pastana, Anthony; Pastana, Manuel; Perlin, Alexander; Pruitt, Paul O.



Seventh Row: Privates Reinhold, Frank M.; Sera, Kazuo; Smith, Charles W.; Steelman, Dan C.; Storck, Frederic A.

Eighth Row: Privates Taboada, Ralph F.; Vasconcelles, Alfred; Vasquez, Harry J.; Williams, Robert I.; Wolter, William F.



MERLE G. IVERSON
Captain
Commanding

HENRY B. GLAISTER
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer

OLIVER W. MEEK
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Executive Officer

B A T T E R Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Viramontes, Arnold S.; Sergeants Brockman, Thomas D.; Coates, Howard N.; Cox, Roswell W.; Flores, Filbert G.; Gielow, Ellis S.



Second Row: Sergeants Hipkiss, Victor E.; Johnson, Cassius C.; Viramontes, Reginald S.; Corporals Ayers, Kenneth L.; Eastin, Vernon K.; Heyman, Nathan U.



Third Row: Corporals Kendall, James B.; Meek, Woodrow; Thomsen, Merwin L.; Viramontes, Maurice M.; Vohl, Daniel T.



B A T T E R Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Erskine, Lark A.; Ganje, Philip; Miller, Bruce A.

Second Row: Privates First Class Mosley, Glenn D.; Overhouse, Louis S.; Sena, Anthony, Jr.; Stuhr, Eugene E.; Tagney, Warren C.

Third Row: Privates Balanson, John H.; Barnhill, Jack W.; Blackwood, James P.; Bostic, Roy H., Jr.; Brady, Emmett M.

Fourth Row: Privates Brennes, John M., Jr.; Britton, David A.; Bull, James R.; Cagli, Corradio; Cantwell, Samuel S.

Fifth Row: Privates Caveney, Eldred J.; Cheek, R. A.; Coles, George E.; Cowen, John T.; Czlonka, Frank J.

Sixth Row: Privates Dal Poggetto, Daniel; Eckes, Bernard F.; Ellis, Chester E.; Endress, William R.; Estrada, Manuel.

Seventh Row: Privates Fox, Douglas E.; Ginocchio, Arthur E.; Clem, Paul B.; Gonsalves, Edward A.; Gonzales, Arthur A.

Eighth Row: Privates Gonzalez, Felipe R.; Gracia, Ignacio G.; Guerra, Alejandro S.; Gutierrez, Frank; Guyon, Fred M.

B A T T E R Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Hall, Morgan L.; Hanna, Ralph R.; Harper, Donald S.

Second Row: Privates Harper, Richard W.; Hendrix, Max T.; Herrin, Eldon W.; Hubbard, Gene E.; Hughes, Russell G.

Third Row: Privates Jackson, Lawrence G.; Jemal, Emile J.; Josephson, Elvin H.; Kendall, John F.; Kessler, Edward.

Fourth Row: Privates Koepke, William J.; Kohler, George; Mackle, Francis E.; Megowan, Zane W.; Micheli, Albert J.

Fifth Row: Privates Mitchell, Jack I.; Muro, Joseph; Ogawa, Frank K.; Pelkowski, Alfred B.; Pence, John A.

Sixth Row: Privates Pollard, Glenn E.; Rankin, Jeffrey; Richardson, John R.; Robertson, Russell G.; Rodriguez, Ray.

Seventh Row: Privates Roth, Nelson H.; Sikes, Walter L.; Silva, Robert; Skutevik, Robert A.; Snider, Clyde W.

Eighth Row: Privates Tenney, Max P.; Uratsu, Masaji G.; Woodruff, Estel C.; Worn, Charles M.





ROBERT L. QUICK
Captain
Commanding



JUSTIN T. McCARTHY
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer



B A T T E R Y C



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Alcorn, Henry D.; Sergeants Canaday, Glenn G.; Canaday, Lorence N.; Coleman, Alvin E.

Second Row: Sergeants Craig, Joseph M.; Joslyn, Erwin D.; Merrill, Alvah O.; Nichley, Delbert W.; Corporals Carruesco, Joseph A., Jr.; Cota, William.

Third Row: Corporals Gammon, Thomas M.; George, Ernest R.; Maffei, Hector J., Jr.; Schaffer, Joseph H.; Wiley, Gerald H.; Williamson, Albert G., Jr.

B A T T E R Y C



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Bennett, Tim; Coleman, Carroll L.; Contreras, Felix A.



Second Row: Privates First Class Filson, Jack T.; Giuliani, Arnold W.; Heier, Bernard; Herbert, Harvey W.; Kinser, Vernon C.



Third Row: Privates First Class Petersen, Halstead, E.; Tessaro, Natalino; Thompson, Arthur B.; Whitney, Robert J.; Private Andre, Edwin H.



Fourth Row: Privates Beauvais, John N.; Bettencourt, Harold R., Jr.; Bringel, Edward W.; Brzezinski, Chester J.; Carde, Jacque R.



Fifth Row: Privates Cornelius, Charles W.; Dawn, Delmar R.; Dyer, John E.; Ekin, Robert E.; Fieber, Herbert W.



Sixth Row: Privates Foss, Francis D.; Gugenheim, John C.; Hadley, Fred N.; Harrigan, William D.; Heuvel, John.



Seventh Row: Privates Heyden, David A.; Heyl, Max E.; Hicks, Frederick L.; Hill, Ralph E.; Hughes, George M.



B A T T E R Y C



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Jones, Alfred G.; Johnson, Walter A.; Junt, John B.

Second Row: Privates Kawamura, J. T.; King, Richard D.; Kleuter, Edward J.; Knapp, Frederick H.; Kumalae, Clarence.

Third Row: Privates Krumwiede, Delbert V.; Lahr, Jacob P.; Lambright, Simeon; Leslie, Arthur; Lewis, Roy.

Fourth Row: Privates L'Hommedieu, Harry D.; Logsdon, Harold L.; Madsen, Aksel R.; Messersmith, Albert F., Jr.; Nelson, John E.

Fifth Row: Privates Nott, Carter; Patmon, Gordon J.; Rainwater, Oren F.; Reed, Russell W.; Rennie, William R.

Sixth Row: Privates Rogan, John W.; Root, Lowell A.; Rudzinski, Clemens J.; Schildt, George D.; Schober, John L.

Seventh Row: Privates Scott, Bruce B.; Sherwood, Jackson E.; Specola, Leo V.; Stacey, Francis R.; Weber, Edmund W.



RAYMOND E. BANCROFT
Captain
Commanding



HAL P. ANDERSON
First Lieutenant
Motor Officer

SERVICE AND AMMUNITION BATTERY FIRST BATTALION



THOMAS E. BARRY
First Lieutenant
Munitions Officer

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant DeLuca, Mikel; First Sergeant Norman, Charles G.; Sergeant Morgan, Robert E.; Corporals Borge, Robert G.; Godbout, Medic M.

Second Row: Corporals Meckler, John D.; Smith, Harold A.; Stefan, Victor F.; Privates First Class Avanzino, Tillio A.; Craig, Raymond L.

Third Row: Privates First Class Fravel, William E.; Frey, Paul M.; Goldberg, Hymen; Ritter, Willard S.; Private Armstrong, Cecil D.

Fourth Row: Privates Benson, Nathan L.; Clement, William D.; Cook, Francis A.; Dahlen, Harold E.; Dally, Henry E.

Fifth Row: Privates Doty, James J.; Drake, Claude F.; Enos, Joseph, Jr.; Foresman, Paul H.; Gaither, Virgil V.

Sixth Row: Privates Gordon, Rollin J.; Gurall, Edward; Hall, William R.; Hutcheon, James G.; Jay, Lois E.

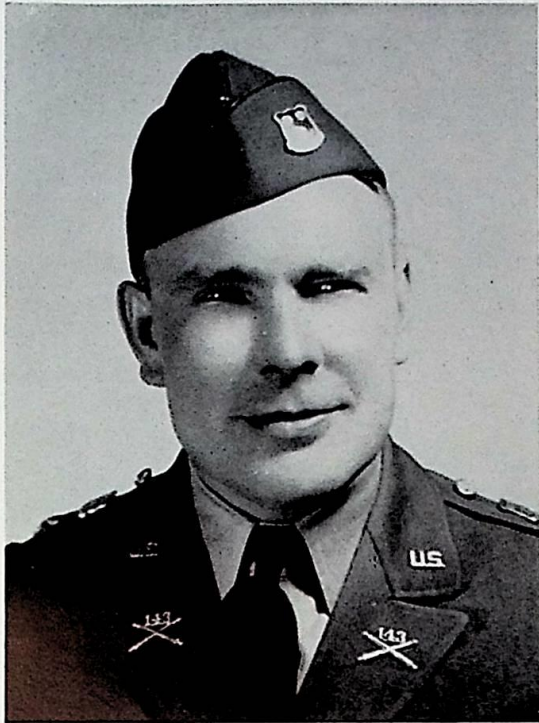
Seventh Row: Privates Johnson, Robert P.; Jones, Joseph M.; Lee, Willard C.; Mallard, Marvin M.; Mattos, Gilbert.

Eighth Row: Privates McNeilly, Harold C.; Morrow, Edmund D.; Nader, Stanley H.; O'Campo, Frank V.; Pederson, Alvin C.

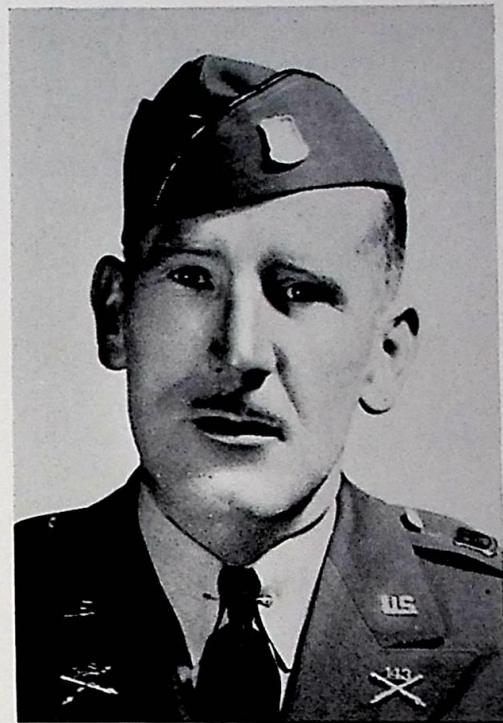
Ninth Row: Privates Silva, Lawrence; Stocks, John O.; Talbot, Harold L.; Tompkins, Clark W.; Tonini, Donald S., Jr.

Tenth Row: Privates Vizenor, Mitchell; Warren, Walter A.; Weber, Carl E.





SUMNER P. TUFTS
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding



GEORGE E. SMITH
Major
Executive Officer

HEADQUARTERS

Second Battalion

WILLIAM J. M. ROGERS
Captain
S-1

WILLIAM L. HARR
Captain
S-2

JAMES L. KRAUSE
First Lieutenant
Assistant S-2

JACK G. DUBOIS
Captain
S-3

HERBERT S. HOWARD
Captain
Assistant S-3



HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

Second Battalion



LEON T. PERRYMAN
Captain
Commanding

JESSE D. THOMPSON
First Lieutenant
Antiaircraft and Antitank Officer



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Lacey, Joseph A.; First Sergeant Balsley, Floyd E.; Technical Sergeants Purvis, Calvin E.; Hass, Claude W.

Second Row: Staff Sergeants Burns, Jack O.; Hieb, Herbert W.; Miller, Claude E.; Howen, Edwin M.; Sergeants Fugazi, John O.; Gilbeau, Donald R.

Third Row: Sergeants Newell, Allan R.; Prescott, Andrew B.; Thomas, Alan R.; Corporals Abdallah, Daniel M.; Ashbaugh, Neal E.; Beydler, Earl E.

Fourth Row: Corporals Brumm, John G.; Danner, Clarence M.; Gieck, Edwin; Holster, William D.; Kessing, John W.; Novaresi, Sidney S.

Fifth Row: Corporals Olney, Carol O.; Pfeifle, Andrew; Rawson, John E.; Slater, Wilson G.; Stoltz, Jesse F.; Stoltz, Joseph H.



HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

SECOND BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Anseimi, William S.; Baysinger, Charles D.; Dismond, John A.; Jones, Guss G., Jr.; Langhout, Fred.

Second Row: Privates First Class Lemoin, George J.; Moreno, Manual; Rosen, Abraham A.; Russell, Elton H.; Sadler, Robert W.

Third Row: Privates First Class Shire, James V.; Speece, Howard L.; Van Dewark, Wade L.; Van Dewark, Wayne G.; Wauchope, Ewell H.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Werth, Samuel; Privates Albers, Lawrence J.; Bauer, Donald M.; Beltrama, Pete F.; Bertsch, Asoph.

Fifth Row: Privates Callis, James C.; Candice, Vincent J.; Carlos, Edward C.; Collier, Charles W.; Coomes, Charles L.

Sixth Row: Privates Draper, Max A.; Duran, Anthony S.; Feldman, Marion S.; Fore, Burdette M.; Forsch, Herbert I.

Seventh Row: Privates Harris, William B.; Hatch, Victor C.; Hayward, Wesley C.; Hoffman, Calvin H.; Holster, Douglas.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

SECOND BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Holt, Dean A.; Huber, Reinhold; Humphrey, John L.; Jacobs, Joseph T.



Second Row: Privates Jasman, Max H.; Lindskog, Otto S.; McKinsey, Elmer H.; Meade, Warren E.; Menzie, Carl R.



Third Row: Privates Mullins, Everett C., Jr.; Mullins, Robert R.; Omstead, Cecil D.; Parody, George W.; Pfeifer, John W., Jr.



Fourth Row: Privates Regalia, Angelo; Regalia, Henry M.; Regello, Edward G.; Richards, Ralph M.; Rogers, Frederick J.



Fifth Row: Privates Ross, Louis B.; Rowe, Leslie O.; Sackriter, Harry W.; Schuldt, Edward J., Jr.; Seibel, Lawrence.

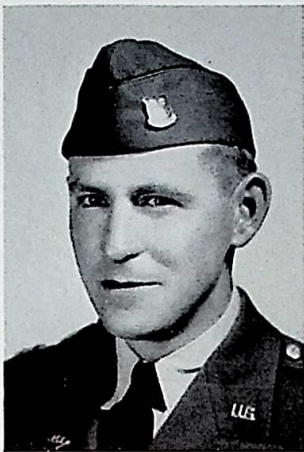


Sixth Row: Privates Silva, Albert; Szymanski, Gene S.; Tallar, Harry B.; Velasquez, Richard S.; Waller, James B.



Seventh Row: Privates Weisinger, James; Wiersema, Walter; Wight, Marshall H.





BERTRAND A. GRIFFITH
Captain
Commanding



DELMER M. STAMPER
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer



THOMAS M. MULLEN
First Lieutenant
Reconnaissance Officer



ROBERT S. DOLLAR
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Executive Officer

B A T T E R Y D



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Eister, Albert; Sergeants Haviland, Clifford W.; Horr, Ernest A.; Lamb, Keith W.; Martinez, Gregory F.

Second Row: Sergeants McGuire, Darwin H.; McVey, Lester E.; Corporals Budnik, Theodore P.; deHermida, Eugene A.; Jacobs, Robert C.; Jones, George D.



BATTERY D



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Berry, Byron J.; Hayes, Leslie C.; Jacobs, Wilbur R.; Jimenez, Edward; Johnson, Orville R.

Second Row: Privates Alexander, James V.; Alexander, John; Bongiovanni, Samuel P.; Braasch, Irvin W.; Buckley, William K.

Third Row: Privates Calbos, Frank; Creswell, Albert S.; Dooty, Harold M.; Dunton, Allan H.; Gist, Floyd K.

Fourth Row: Privates Knepper, Ray E.; Lytle, James A.; Madigan, Patrick, J.; Mancina, John; Martin, Reinhold.

Fifth Row: Privates Mauzey, Richard E.; McKay, Angus A.; McLaughlin, Lamar S.; Means, Russell A.; Meyers, Albert C.

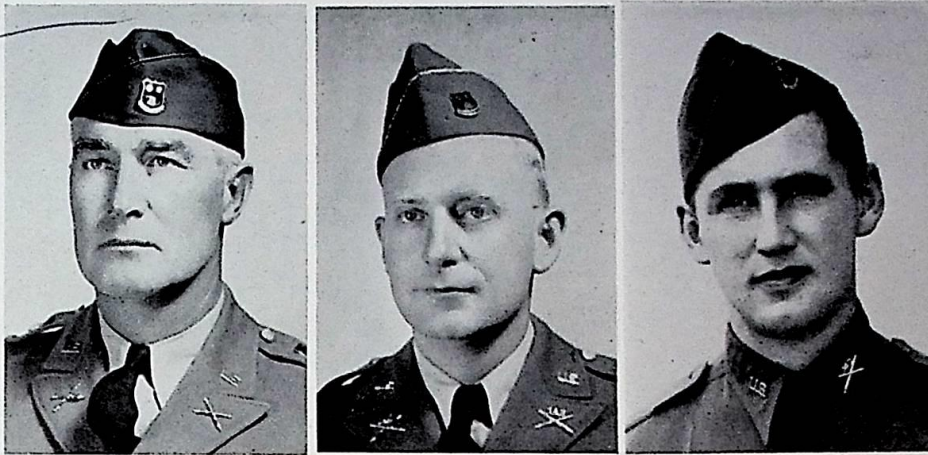
Sixth Row: Privates Morton, Henry A.; Nakaki, Hidetaka; Neathamer, Woodrow W.; Nelson, Dean C.; Peil, Charles R.

Seventh Row: Privates Peterson, Leroy D.; Pshide, George B.; Roberts, Aubrey C.; Rosenthal, Alfred J.; Sales, Peter J.

Eighth Row: Privates Schellhous, Marvin M.; Sherrell, Lee C.; Silveira, Raulin J.; Swetich, William; Tremaine, Maurice.

Ninth Row: Privates Uyehana, Jimmy K.; Villars, Louis R., Jr.; Vincent, William F.; Vinger, Lyle C.; Wade, John M., Jr.





CHARLES D. KAPPLE
Captain
Commanding

ALFRED H. PARSONS
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer

JOHN E. HANSON
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Executive Officer

B A T T E R Y E



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Gallant, Donald G.; Sergeants Adams, Harold D.; Beck, Allan E.; Berrett, Bob O.; Harcourt, Daniel B.

Second Row: Sergeants Harris, Richard J.; Robinson, William J.; Wannola, Allen J.; Westerman, Bert; Corporals Augustine, Kenneth W.; Board, Harold W.

Third Row: Corporals Harcourt, Francis E.; Haule, Jack B.; Ridges, Franklin D.; Rutsen, Howard G.; Vila, George P.; Zatta, Roland.

B A T T E R Y E



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Bonnetta, William J.; Bowser, Lloyd J.; Cushman, Arthur K.

Second Row: Privates First Class Dalton, John H., Jr.; Diaz, Joe; Falkenstrom, Earl; Franklin, James C.; Higgins, Raymond A.

Third Row: Privates First Class Johnston, Elmer H.; Kaiser, Ray E.; Moriniti, Lee A.; Morken, John A.; Musso, Steve J., Jr.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Newman, Albert W.; Newman, Elmer R.; Seleska, Lewis W.; Trantham, Audie L.; Weber, Sheldon A.

Fifth Row: Private First Class White, Edward T.; Privates Adams, Henry H.; Alameda, Frank; Andre, Bernard C.; Anthony, Ralph W.

Sixth Row: Privates Bariani, John F.; Beaver, Robert R.; Bertolucci, Harry A.; Blowers, Leo A.; Bobier, Arnold C.

Seventh Row: Privates Bojarsky, Herzl D.; Brandt, Oliver J.; Braun, Robert D.; Brisbin, Billy D.; Bronder, Anthony.

Eighth Row: Privates Buchbauer, Frank F.; Buscaglia, Angelo L.; Cabral, Pasqual J.; Campitelle, William M.; Carter, Earl L.



B A T T L E R Y



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Cope, William R.; Cor-
many, John C.; Davis, Delbert O.

Second Row: Privates DeBlase, William; De
Fehr, Jack F.; Espino, Alfonso B.; Feltham,
Charles R.; Fray, Cecil B.

Third Row: Privates French, Edwin F., Jr.;
Fritz, Floyd H.; Hart, Frank J.; Kay, Howard B.;
Larkin, James H.

Fourth Row: Privates Lovato, Melaquias J.;
Miller, Glen E.; Munno, Edward J.; Nevis, John;
Richter, Fred O.

Fifth Row: Privates Rumsey, Lee W.; Saka-
moto, Torao; Sather, Gilman A.; Schmidt, Harold
E.; Sodemann, Norman A.

Sixth Row: Privates Steenblock, Melvin L.;
Stephenson, Charles F.; Storsved, James J.; Sur,
Andrew G.; Tsumura, James M.

Seventh Row: Privates Ward, George E.;
Weinzetl, George A.; Weitzel, Robert L.; Wertz-
baugher, Russel C.; West, Leonard L.

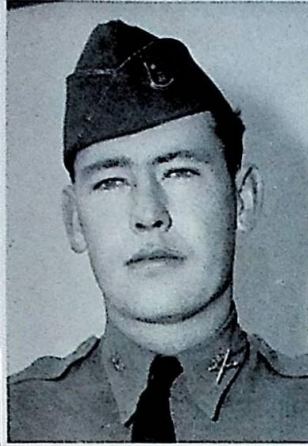
Eighth Row: Privates Wilborn, Everett S.; Wil-
movsky, Clarence F.; Wolf, James R.; Yanez,
John; Yonemoto, Gary.



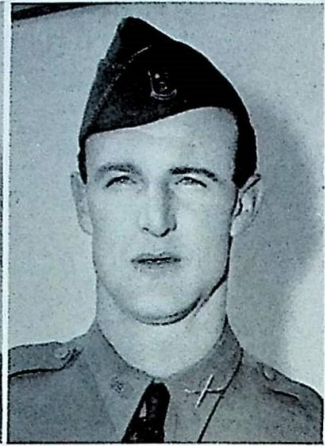
WALTER J. G. PICKERING
Captain
Commanding



HOWARD G. KINGSTON
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer



LESLIE C. ROUNTREE
First Lieutenant
Reconnaissance Officer



CHARLES J. GOEBEL
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Executive Officer

B A T T E R Y F



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Bruton, Milton A.; Sergeants Baerwald, Alfred P.; Birk, Wilfred R.; Brosnikoff, Herman; Erickson, Raymond F.; Lauchland, John H.



Second Row: Sergeants Pickering, Edward H.; Seibel, William C.; Corporals Bansmer, Kenneth W.; Bauer, Howard H.; Blakesley, Ernest R.; Cordis, Otho E.



Third Row: Corporals Gordon, Walter L.; Hale, Miles R.; Hennecke, Willis H.; Hoffman, Lloyd G.; Schnabel, Raymond E.



B A T T E R Y F



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Aldinger, Chris L.; Bischel, Arthur; Bond, Wade; Condon, Richard E.; Dais, Sam; Ernst, Arthur.

Second Row: Privates First Class Ferrari, Bruno J.; Frey, Theophil; Gordon, Horace A.; Hennecke, Werner J. P.; Privates Bisio, Bertram J.; Blevins, Walker W., Jr.; Bussard, Robert E.

Third Row: Privates Cadd, Harold F.; Callaghan, John M.; Campbell, Sterling R.; Carpenter, Thomas W.; Casey, Edward J., Jr.; Cather, Holt S.

Fourth Row: Privates Cazares, Augustine M.; Cid, Leo R., Jr.; Collins, Thomas J.; Cox, Lilburn M.; Davis, Robert F.; De Martini, Harry R.

Fifth Row: Privates Ehlers, Raymond F.; Elmore, William H.; Epp, George A.; Ford, Andrew J.; Foster, Charles C.; Garcia, Raul C.

Sixth Row: Privates Gardner, Hobert; Golladay, Gilbert E.; Gonzales, Pedro A.; Grayson, Robert I.; Hale, William E.; Handel, Gordon E.



B A T T E R Y F



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Heinitz, Edward A.; Hill, James R.; Huston, Guyvon M.; Johnson, Carl B.; Jones, Jesse E.



Second Row: Privates Klemin, Willard E.; Laurich, Norman V.; Mull, Donald C.; Palmer, Raymond A.; Pollard, Aubrey L.



Third Row: Privates Prescott, Frank K.; Rouse, Howard I.; Schick, Louis T.; Seavert, Wallard A.; Simmons, Charles A.



Fourth Row: Privates Simmons, John T. J.; Small, Raymond R.; Spooner, William A.; Steyaert, Walter P.; Still, Francis L.



Fifth Row: Privates Taylor, Kenneth E.; Terao, Kakuo; Thomas, George L.; Thomas, William B.; Thompson, Verne W.



Sixth Row: Privates Thuernau, George A.; Trobaugh, Earnest; Trochmann, Clifford L.; Tsujimoto, Katsumi; Vossler, Reuben A.



Seventh Row: Privates Wall, Edwin F.; Watson, Thomas J.; Williams, John H.; Womack, Theldon C.; Zundel, Elmer J.





ARLINGTON R. LANGLEY
First Lieutenant
Motor Officer

SERVICE AND AMMUNITION BATTERY

SECOND BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Buckmaster, La Neil N.; Sergeant Hoffer, Fred E.; Corporals Bennett, Raymond O.; Foljambe, Richard S.; Pennington, Howard B.; Rowland, Bryant D.

Second Row: Privates First Class Farquhar, Donald A.; Pierce, Roy G.; Schimke, Ernest; Privates Bacon, William E.; Balch, Leon O.; Barrett, Howard L.

Third Row: Privates Bedoya, Robert; Buker, George F.; Bush, Hartley, H.; Conroy, Don D.; Cordova, Arthur M.; Dalton, Howard C.

Fourth Row: Privates Fore, Nobel D.; Gilbreath, Robert H.; Gilhousen, John A.; Harness, James D.; Jarvis, Ralph R.; Kelly, John D.

Fifth Row: Privates Kingston, Harold R.; McGee, George W.; Mortensen, Rodney F.; Muller, Charles W.; Noble, Ernest; Pacholski, John J.

Sixth Row: Privates Romano, James L.; Scanlan, Keith T.; Terasaki, Shigeo; Wicinski, Alexander B.; Williams, Ellis J.





GEORGE H. ROHRBACHER
Lieutenant Colonel
Regimental Surgeon



CLAUDE V. THOMPSON
Lieutenant Colonel
First Battalion Surgeon

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

HARRY W. ROHRBACHER
Major
Regimental Dental Surgeon



M E D I C A L D E T A C H M E N T



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Staff Sergeant Palmer, Leland H.; Sergeant Stufflebeam, Melvin J.; Corporals Costanza, Salvador J.; Robson, Bud D.; Stanfield, P. J.; Private First Class Crawford, Robert F.

Second Row: Privates First Class Darrow, Leslie L.; Grant, Robert M.; McKillop, Norman L.; McKillop, Sheldon F.; Shankel, Walter W.; Private Arrazola, Candido M.

Third Row: Privates Bateman, John S.; Burbank, Russell A.; Cazares, Abdon S.; Clow, George R.; Coil, Everett L.; Dolman, Roelof B.

Fourth Row: Privates Groom, Albert E.; Hartig, Francis W.; Holbrook, John R.; Holstlaw, G. W.; Isom, Melber R.; Marnich, Joe.

Fifth Row: Privates Mills, Walter, Jr.; Peniston, William R., Jr.; Powers, John L.; Pratt, Eldon G.; Ramos, Frank L.; Ramos, William W.

Sixth Row: Privates Ramsay, William B.; Stalnaker, James E.; Sutherland, Harlan C.; Wenske, Paul E.; Whyte, Charles H.; Williams, John G.





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BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

WEST COAST OFFICE

Room 211, 700 S. LaBrea Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

