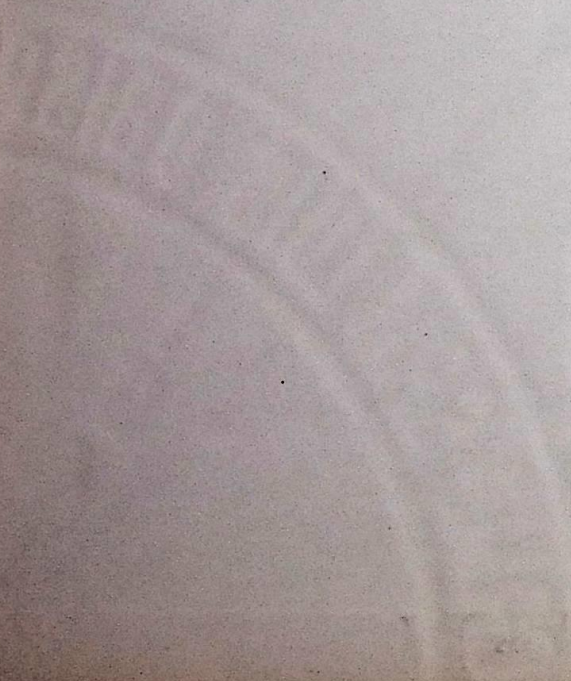
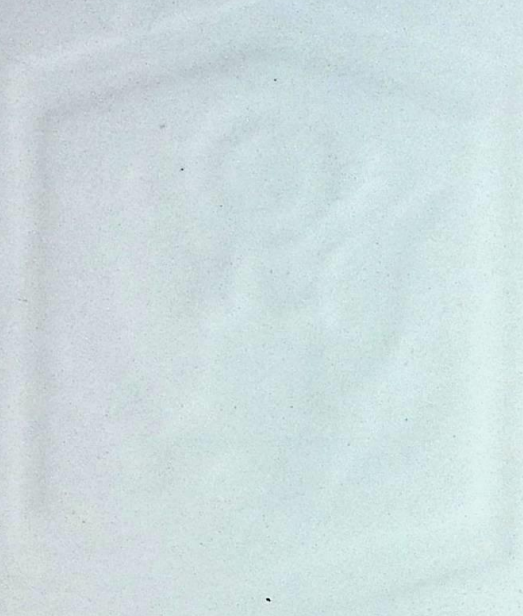


145th FIELD ARTILLERY

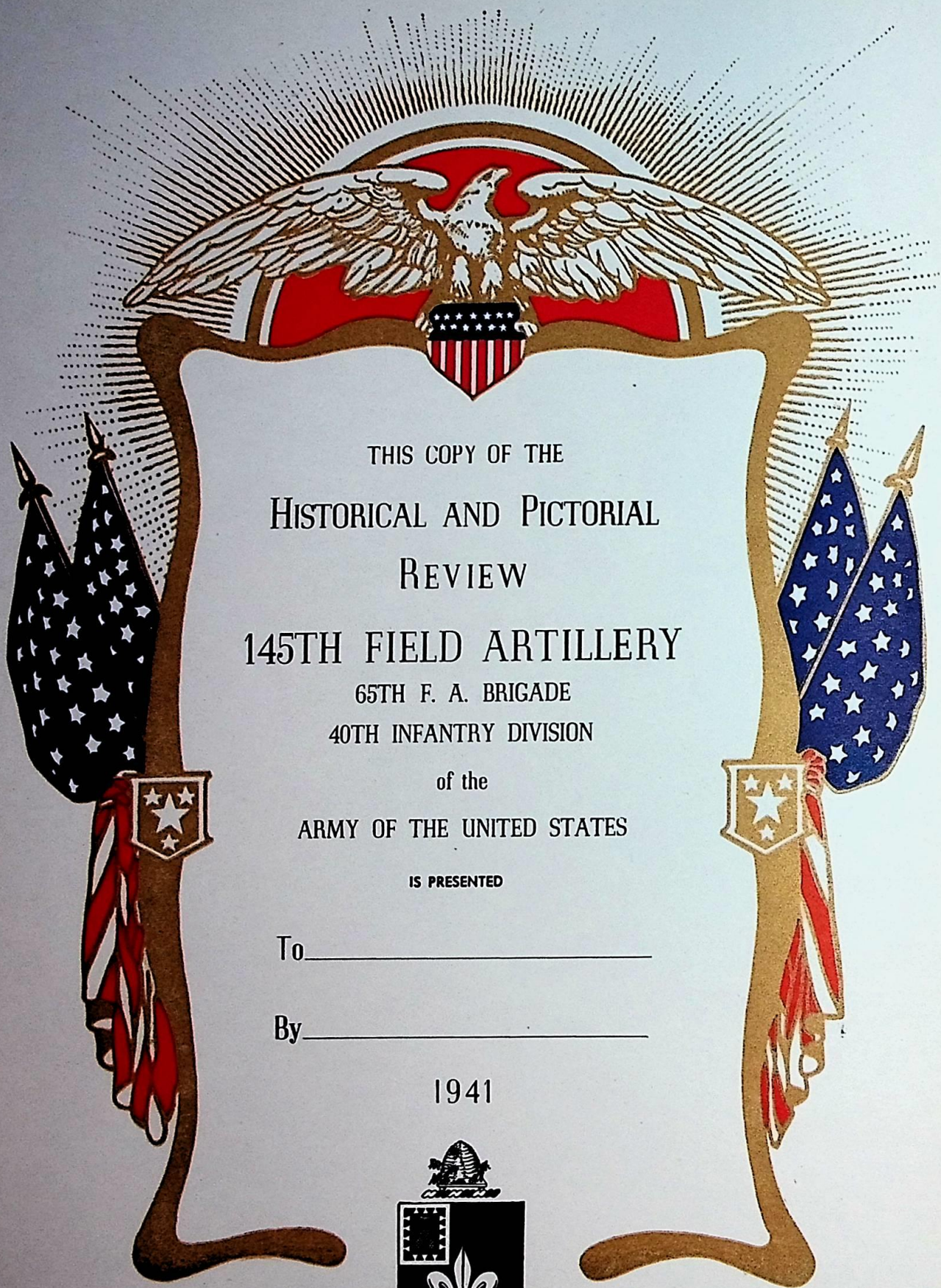
**40th INFANTRY
DIVISION**

CAVE SANCTUS OBISPO



BA

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THIS COPY OF THE
HISTORICAL AND PICTORIAL
REVIEW
145TH FIELD ARTILLERY
65TH F. A. BRIGADE
40TH INFANTRY DIVISION
of the
ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

IS PRESENTED

To _____

By _____

1941





THIS CERTIFIES

THAT

AS OF THIS DATE

IS A MEMBER OF

Commanding Officer





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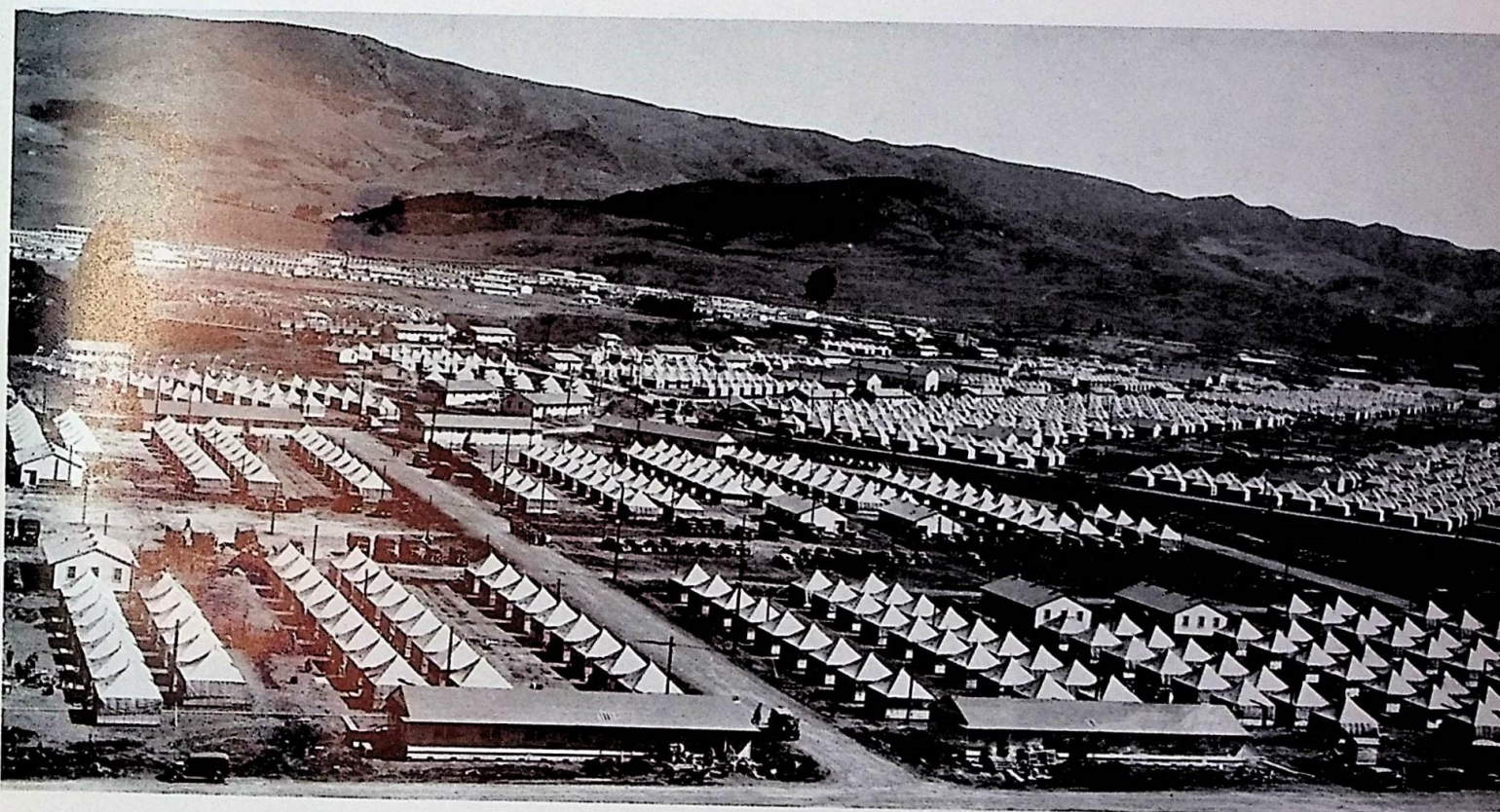
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

WEST COAST OFFICE

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

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

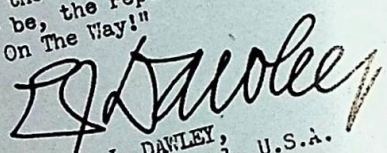
To the Personnel of The
40th Infantry Division:

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 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

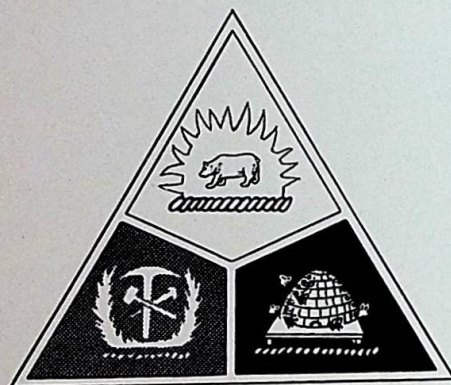
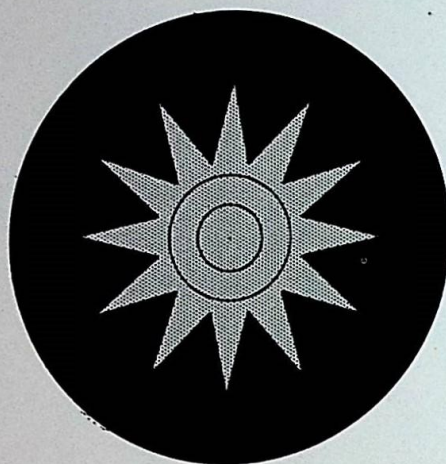
Attached to the 40th Infantry Division (temporary command) June 23, 1941. Assigned as Division Commander, September 2, 1941.



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

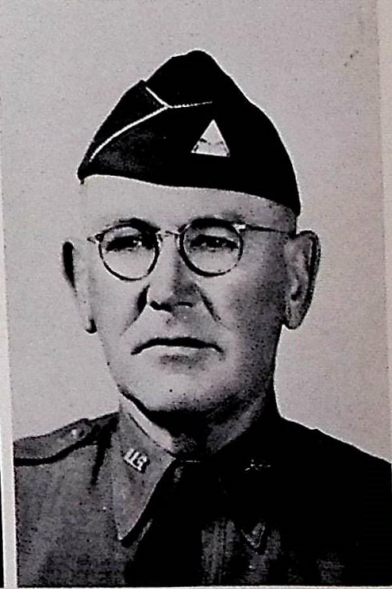


GEORGE W. LATIMER
Lieutenant Colonel
G-1

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

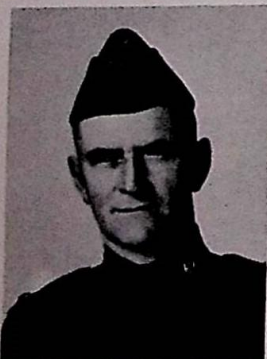
PAUL J. DOWLING
Lieutenant Colonel
Training Advisory Team

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

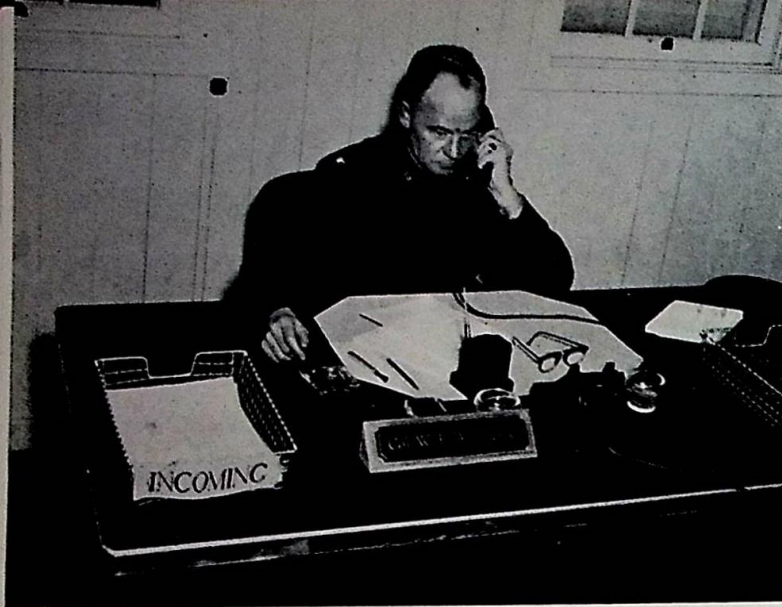
ROBERT E. GREIG
Captain
Assistant Chemical Officer

GEORGE C. WOHRLE
Captain
Assistant Finance Officer

HUGH F. THURMAN
First Lieutenant
Assistant Adjutant General

WILLIAM M. GORDER
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.

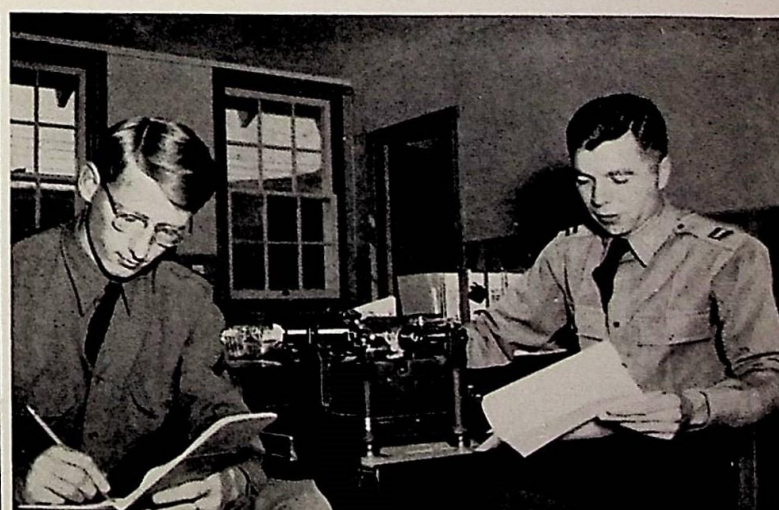
Lieutenant Colonel Lewis H. Jones, Judge Advocate.



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

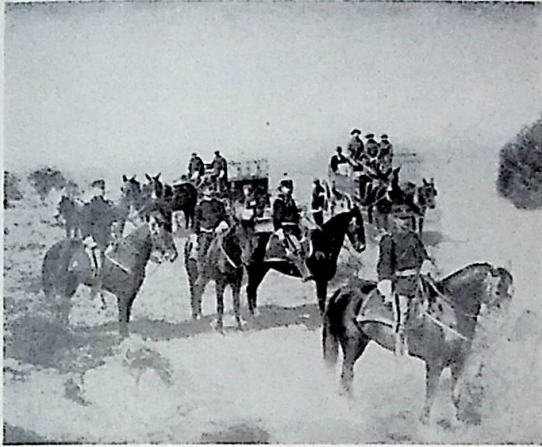
—perhaps well within the three hundred mile limit. But the 40th Division has traveled many more miles in its scope of action and years of activation than is represented in mileage from its place of origin to the present Command Post.

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.

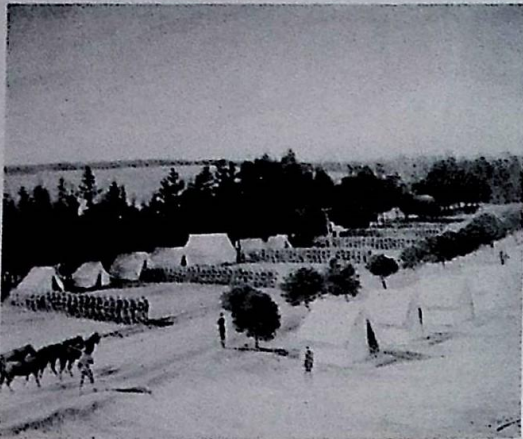
HISTORICAL SKETCH

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.

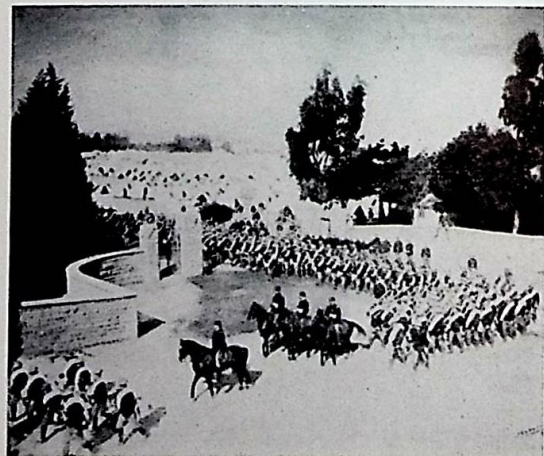
When the 40th Division arrived in France, August 24, 1918, the enemy had completed a great series of smashing drives which started on March 21, 1918, and ended with his last, fatal attack of July 15, 1918.

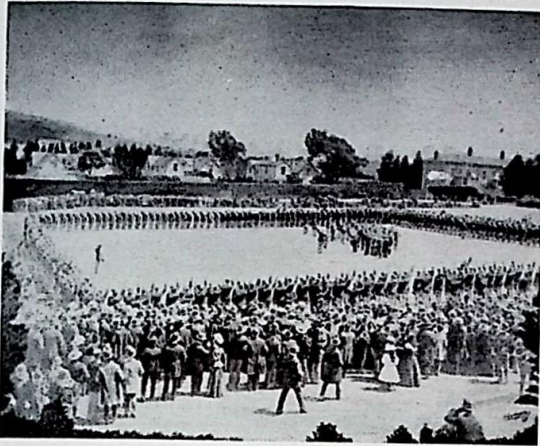
The Supreme Allied Command had instituted its counter-offensive between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry on July 18th, and was planning the chain of furious assaults which were to break Germany's threat, and end the war.

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 unallayed. 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 Galonns 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 apace 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 Fontainebleau 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.

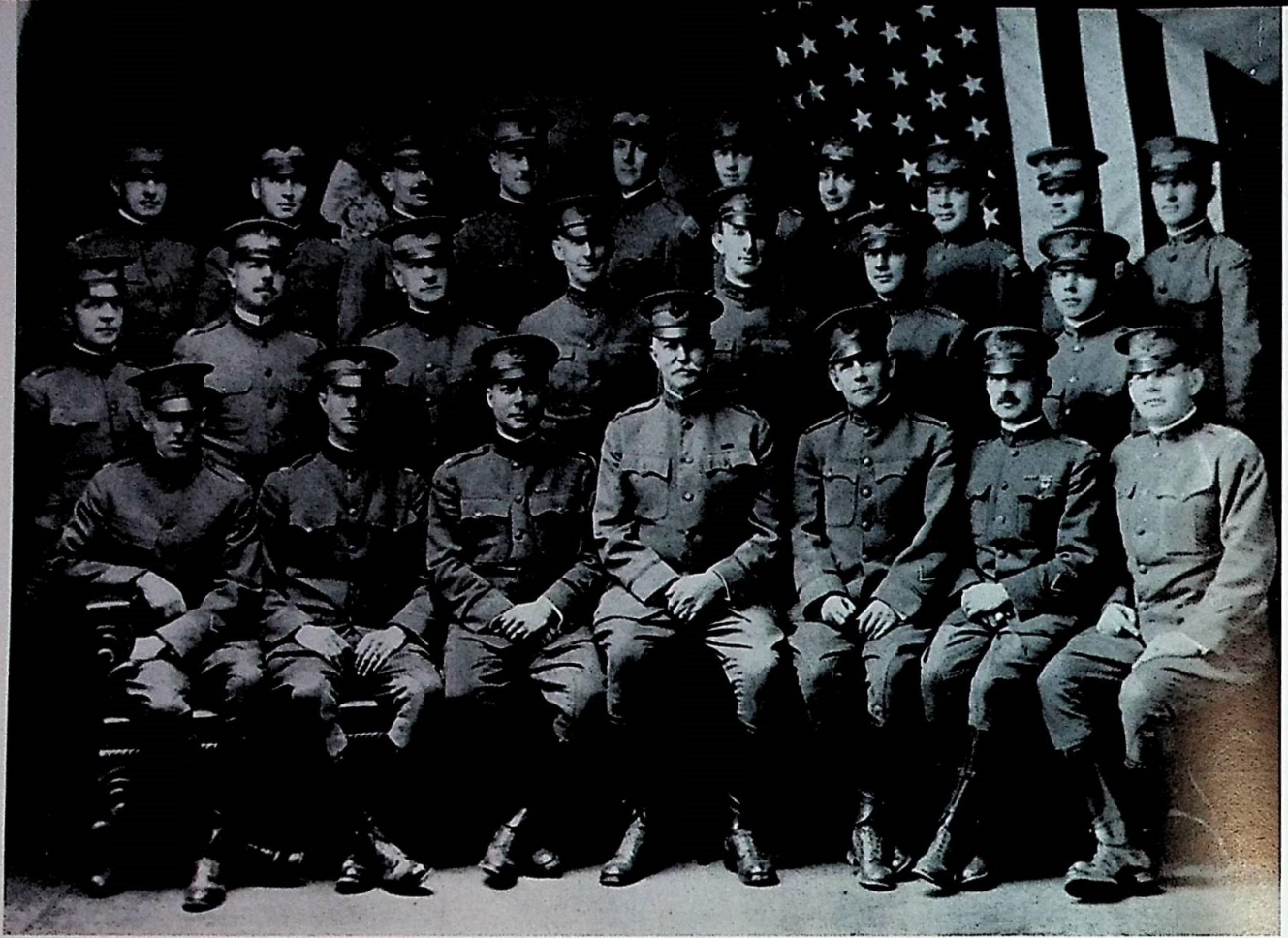


Above: National Colors, 117th Engineers, 42nd (National Guard) Rainbow Division, World War I.



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





DIVISION STAFF AT CAMP KEARNY, 1919

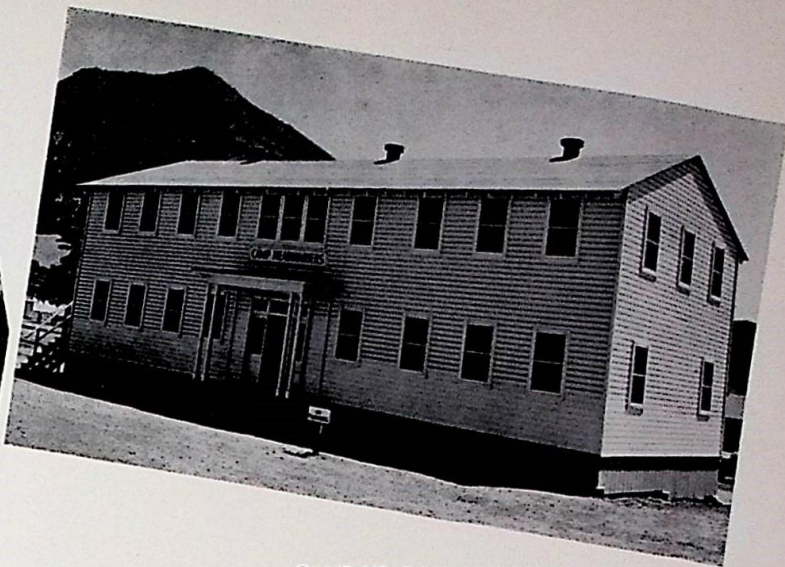


OFFICERS OF THE FIRST ARIZONA INFANTRY, 1916, WHICH BECAME THE 158TH INFANTRY, 40TH DIVISION





CAMP QUARTERMASTER HEADQUARTERS



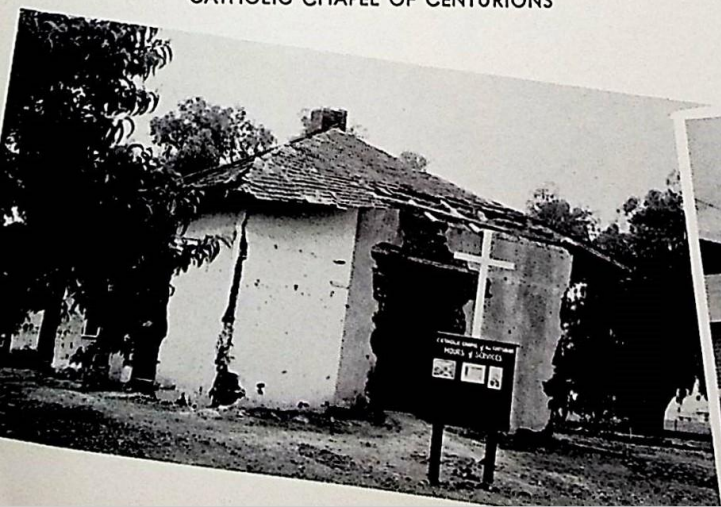
CAMP HEADQUARTERS

40TH DIVISION SCENES



HEADQUARTERS

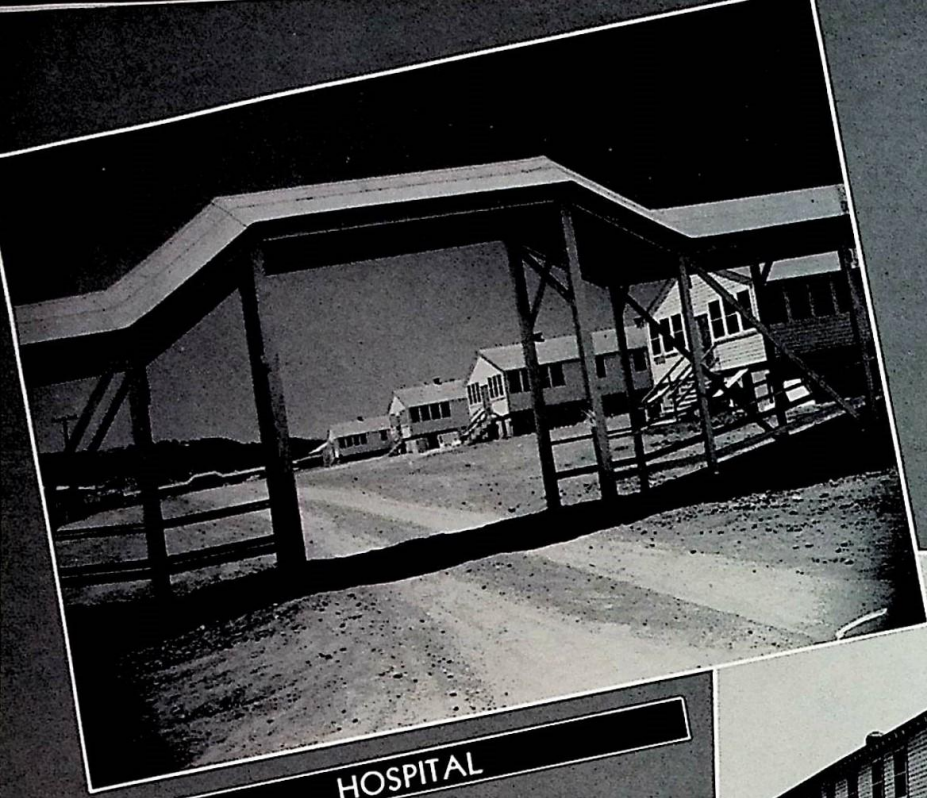
CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF CENTURIANS



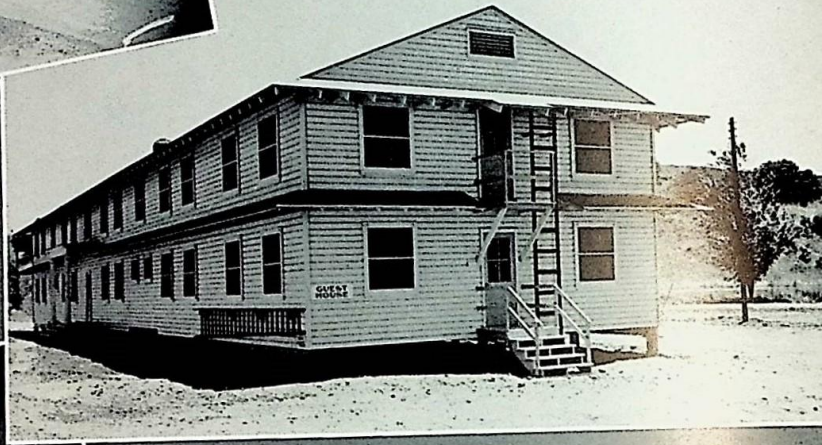
ENLISTED MEN'S SERVICE CLUB



40th BUIL



HOSPITAL

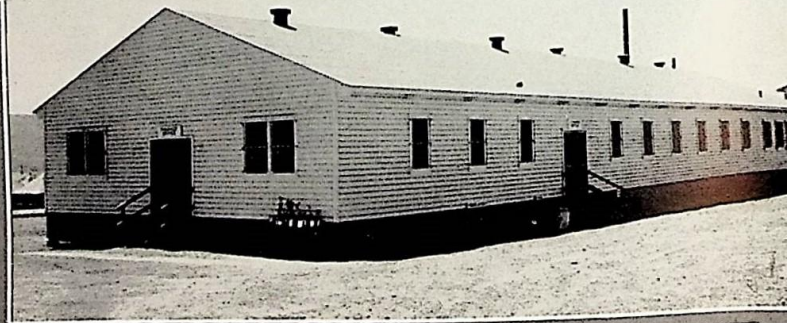


GUEST HOUSE

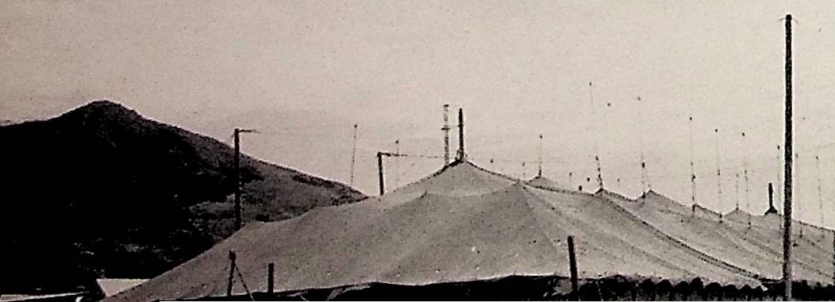


ORDNANCE AND CHEMICAL OFFICE

FINANCE OFFICE



NEW CONSTRUCTION



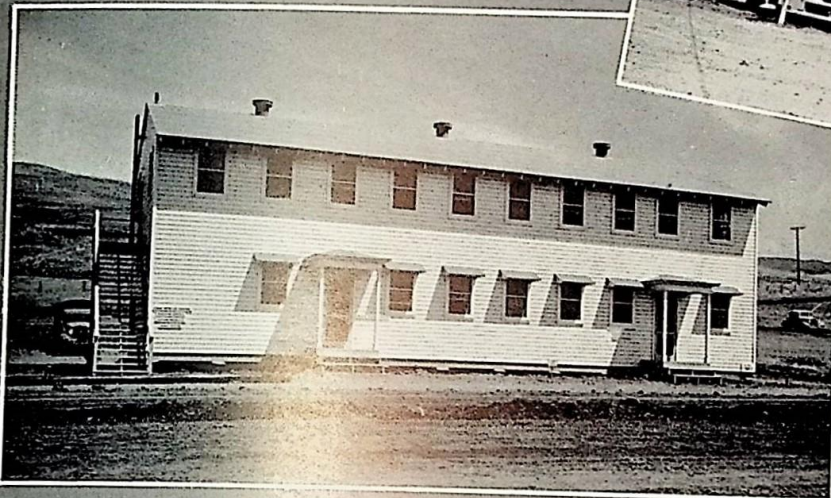
TENT THEATER



Division DINGS



U. S. POST OFFICE

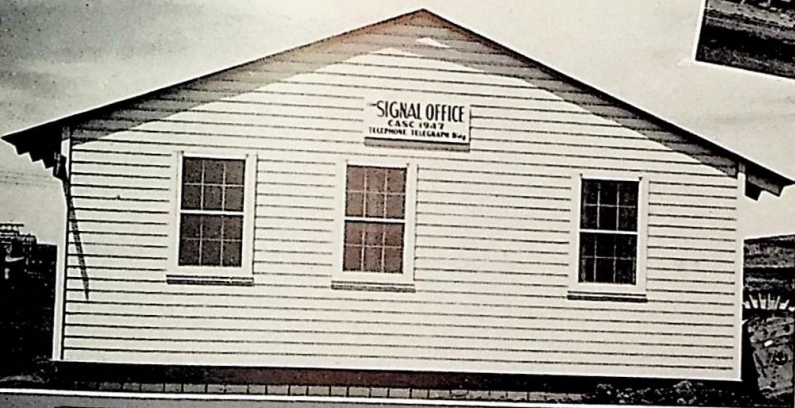


ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

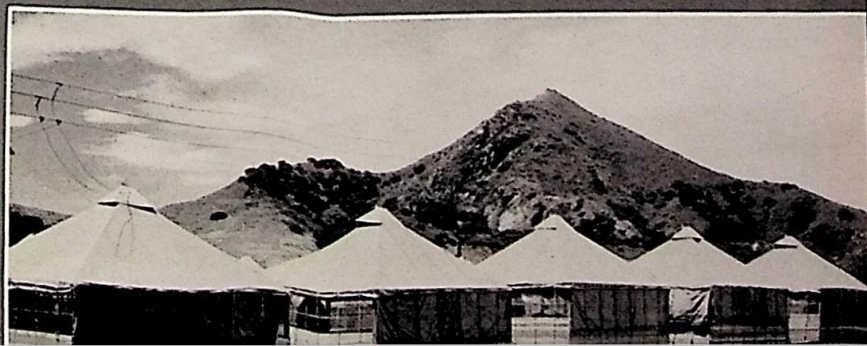
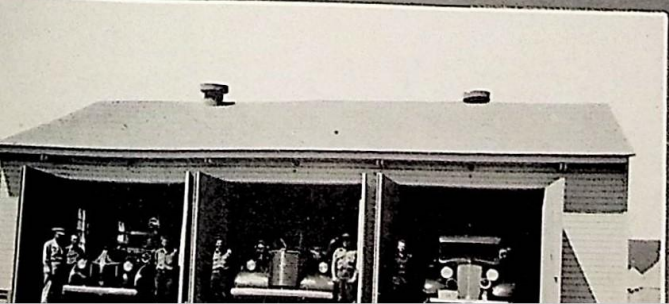
SIGNAL OFFICE



SPECIAL STAFF OFFICES

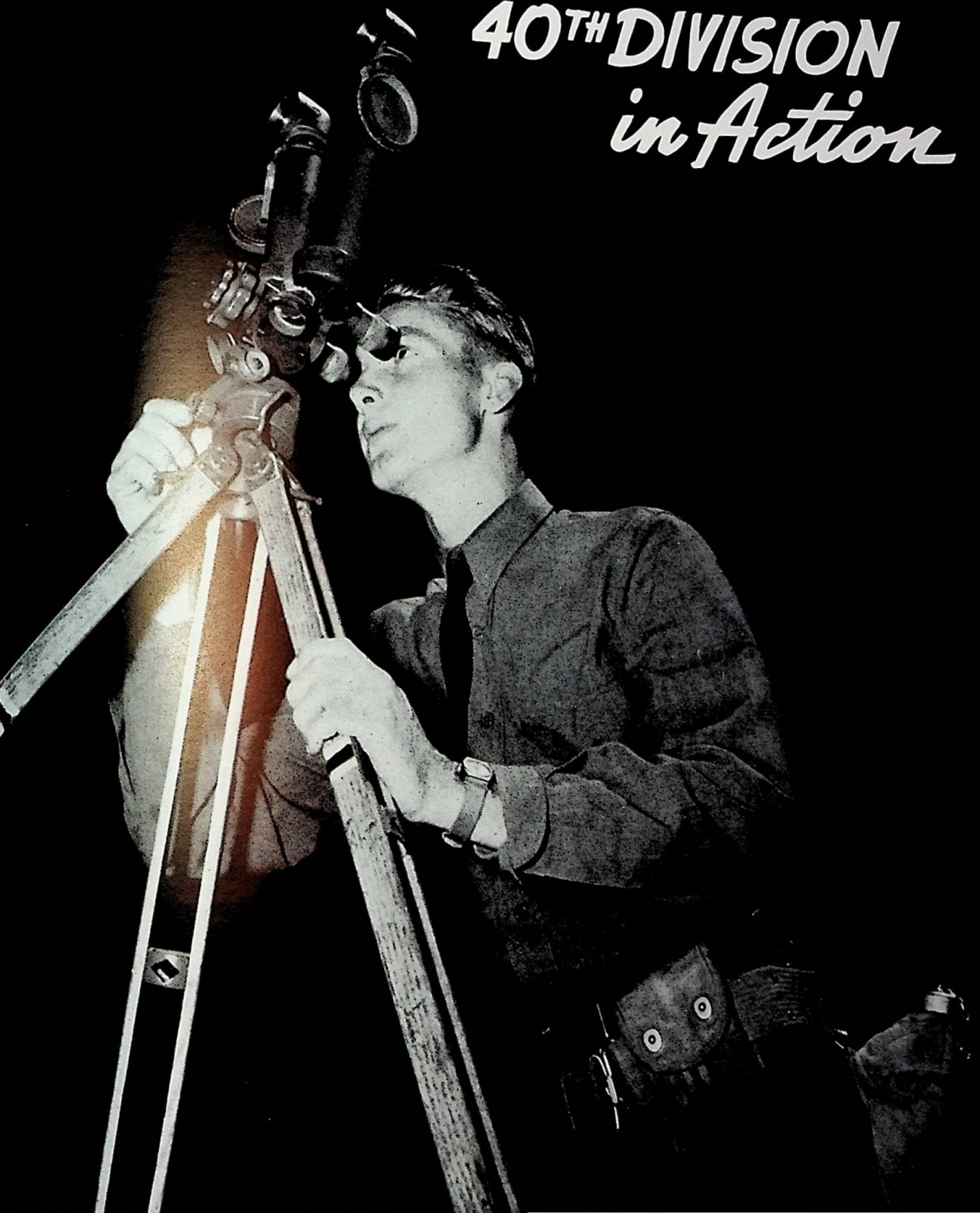


FIRE STATION

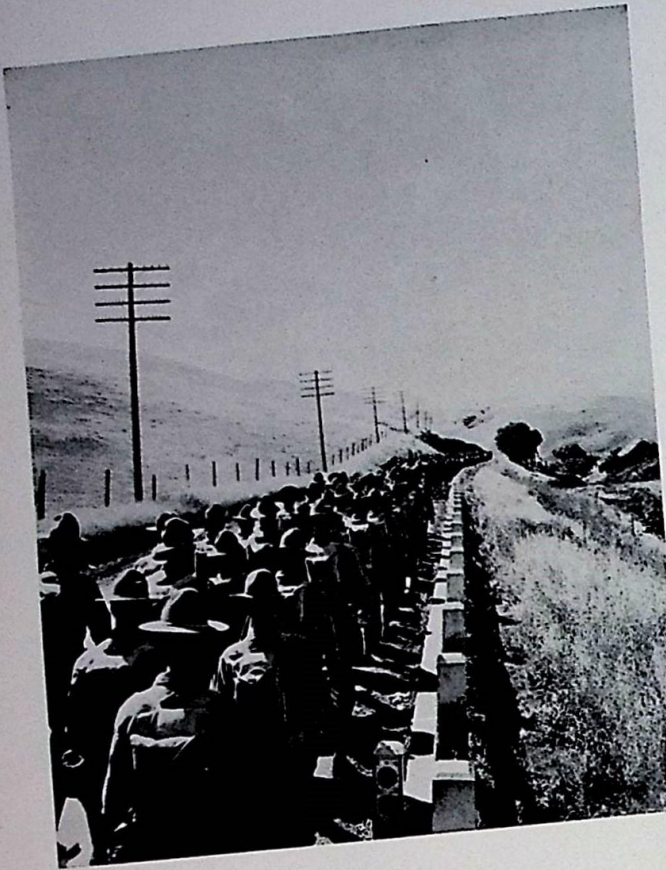


MOUNTAIN BACKGROUND FOR TENTS

40TH DIVISION
in Action



159th Infantry

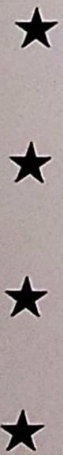


Advance party on the march.



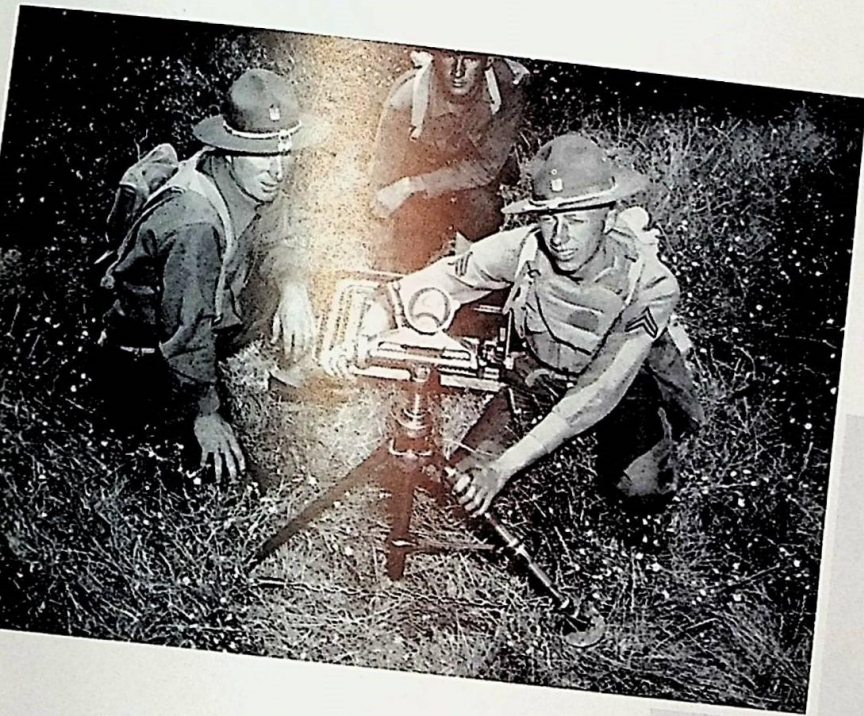
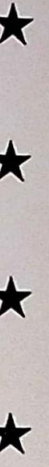
March column moves out on maneuvers.

TROOPS MARCHING TOWARD MOUNTAIN IN THE BACKGROUND.





RIFLEMEN CHARGE WITH FIXED BAYONETS



SIGHTING 81-MM. MORTAR

INTO THE MUZZLE OF THE 81-MM. MORTAR



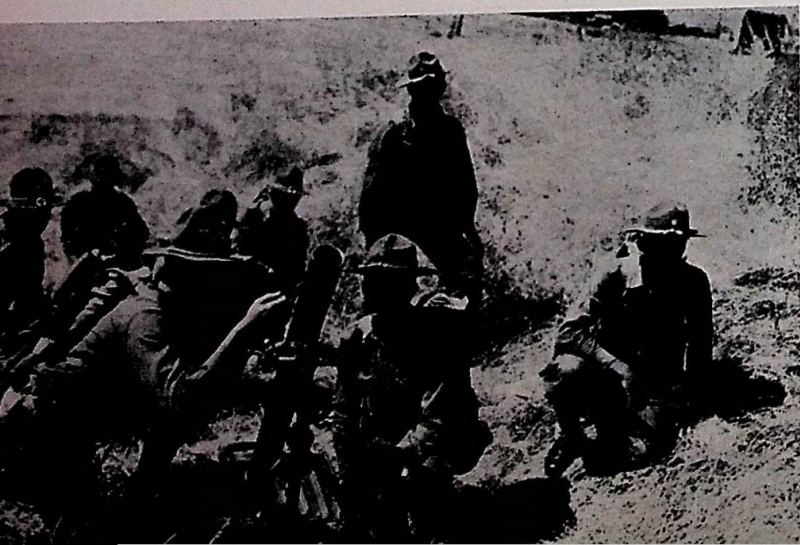
184th Infantry



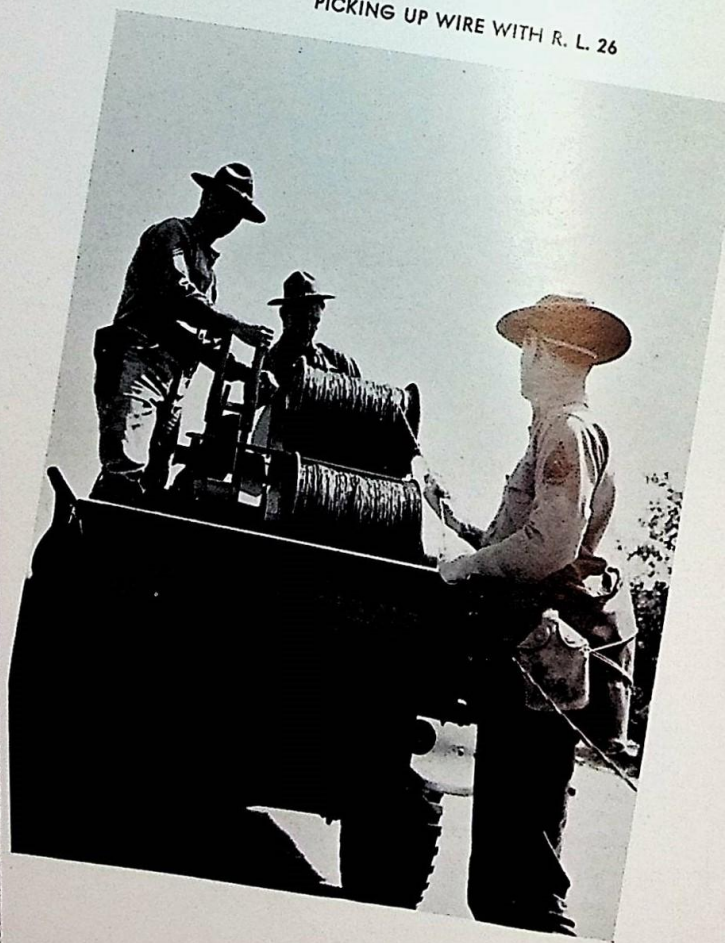
THIRD BATTALION COMMAND POST TENT



CREW GETS 81-MM. MORTAR SET UP



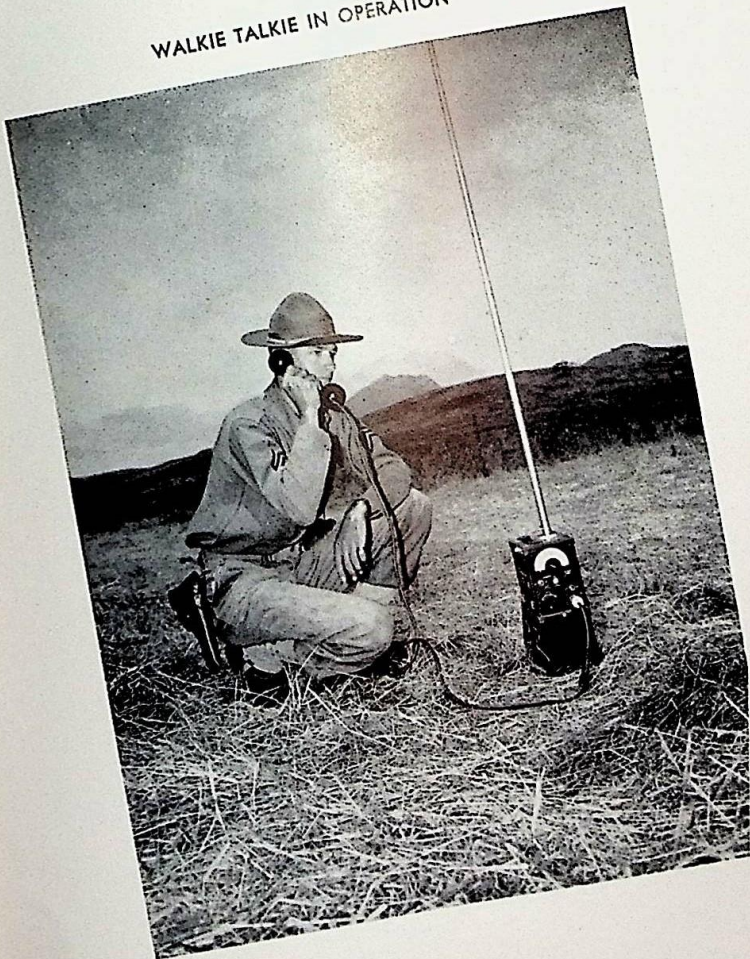
PICKING UP WIRE WITH R. L. 26





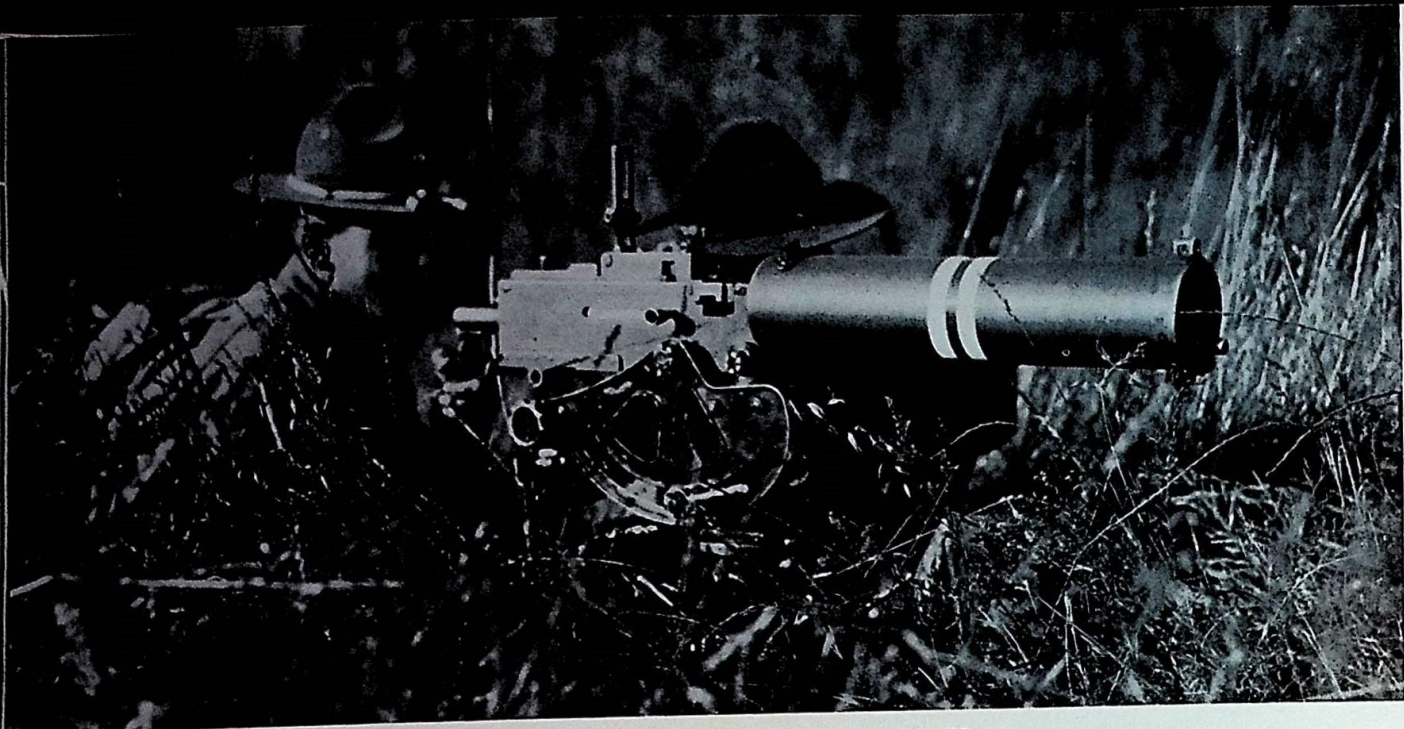
DOUGHBOY IN FOX HOLE AIMS RIFLE

WALKIE TALKIE IN OPERATION

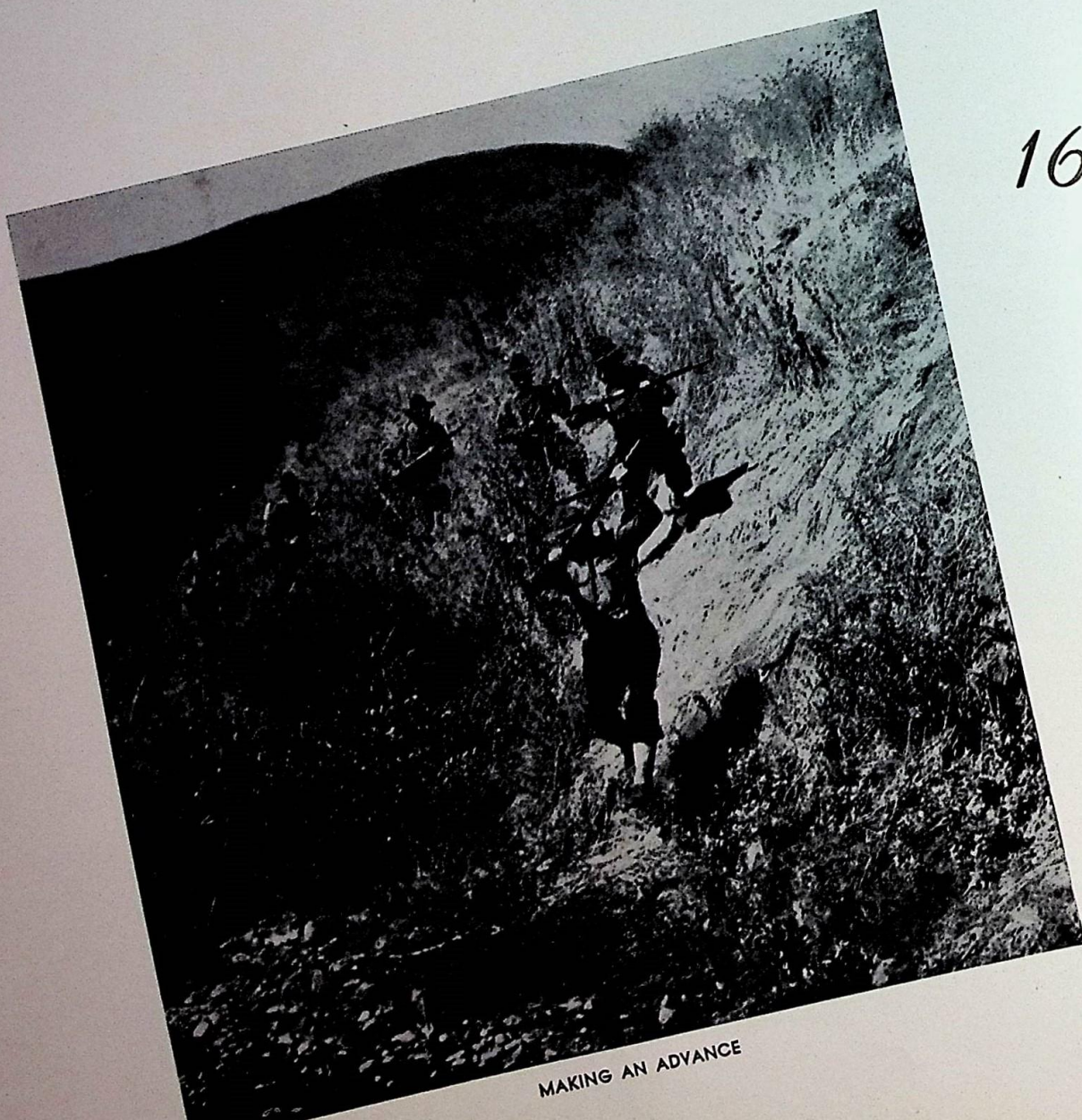


AUTOMATIC RIFLE INSTRUCTION



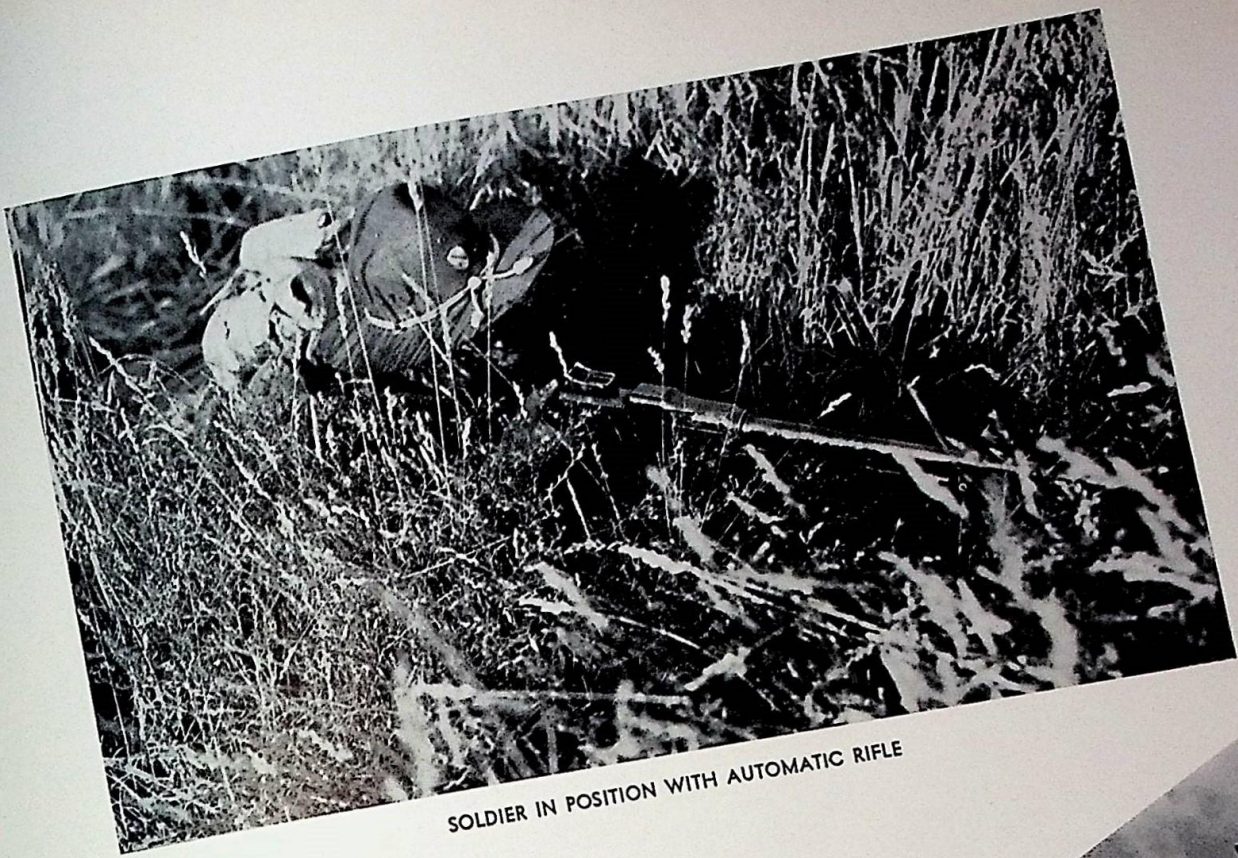


TWO SOLDIERS PUT .30 CALIBER MACHINE GUN TO USE



160th

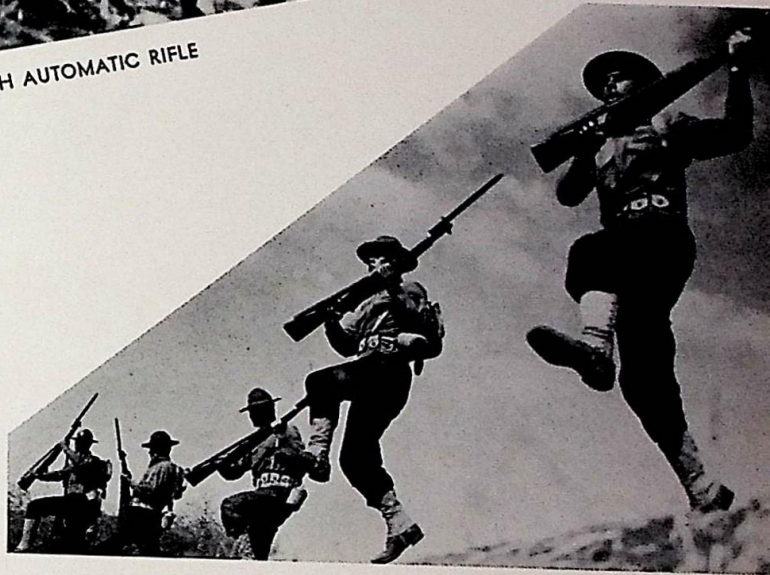
MAKING AN ADVANCE



SOLDIER IN POSITION WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLE

Infantry

OVER THE TOP WITH FIXED BAYONETS



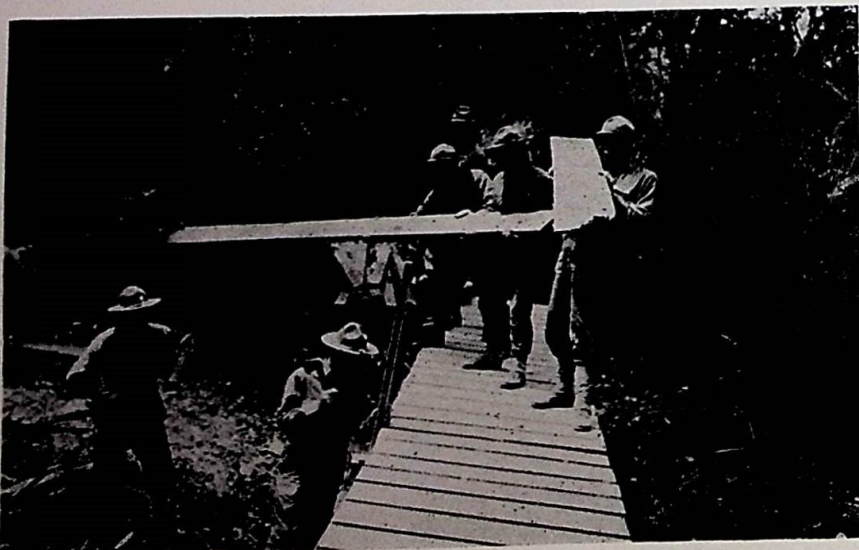
TERRAIN STUDY IN FIELD



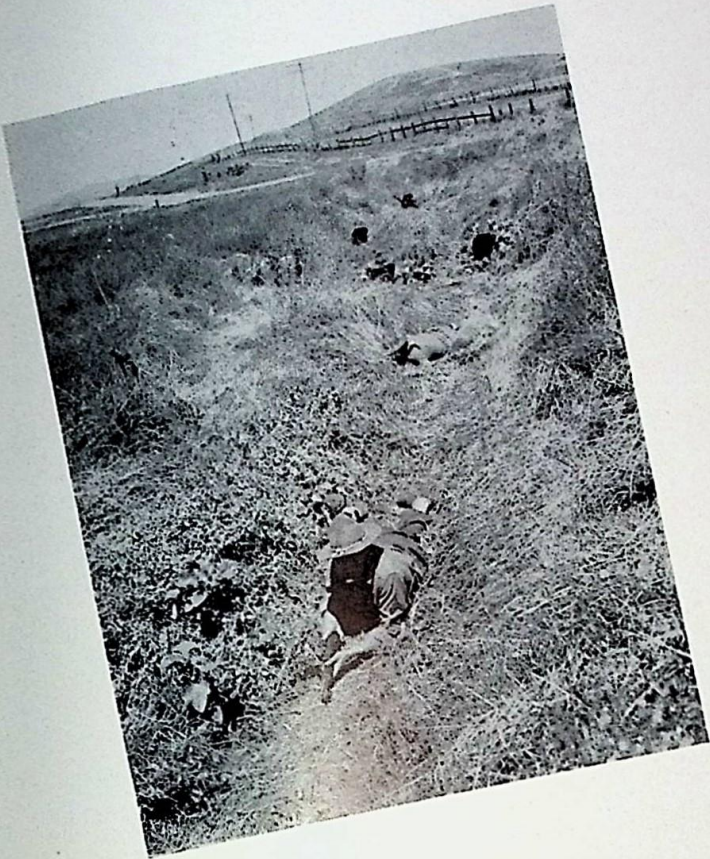


MORTAR AND CREW IN FIRING POSITION

CREW BUILDS BRIDGE ACROSS CREEK



185TH INFANTRY



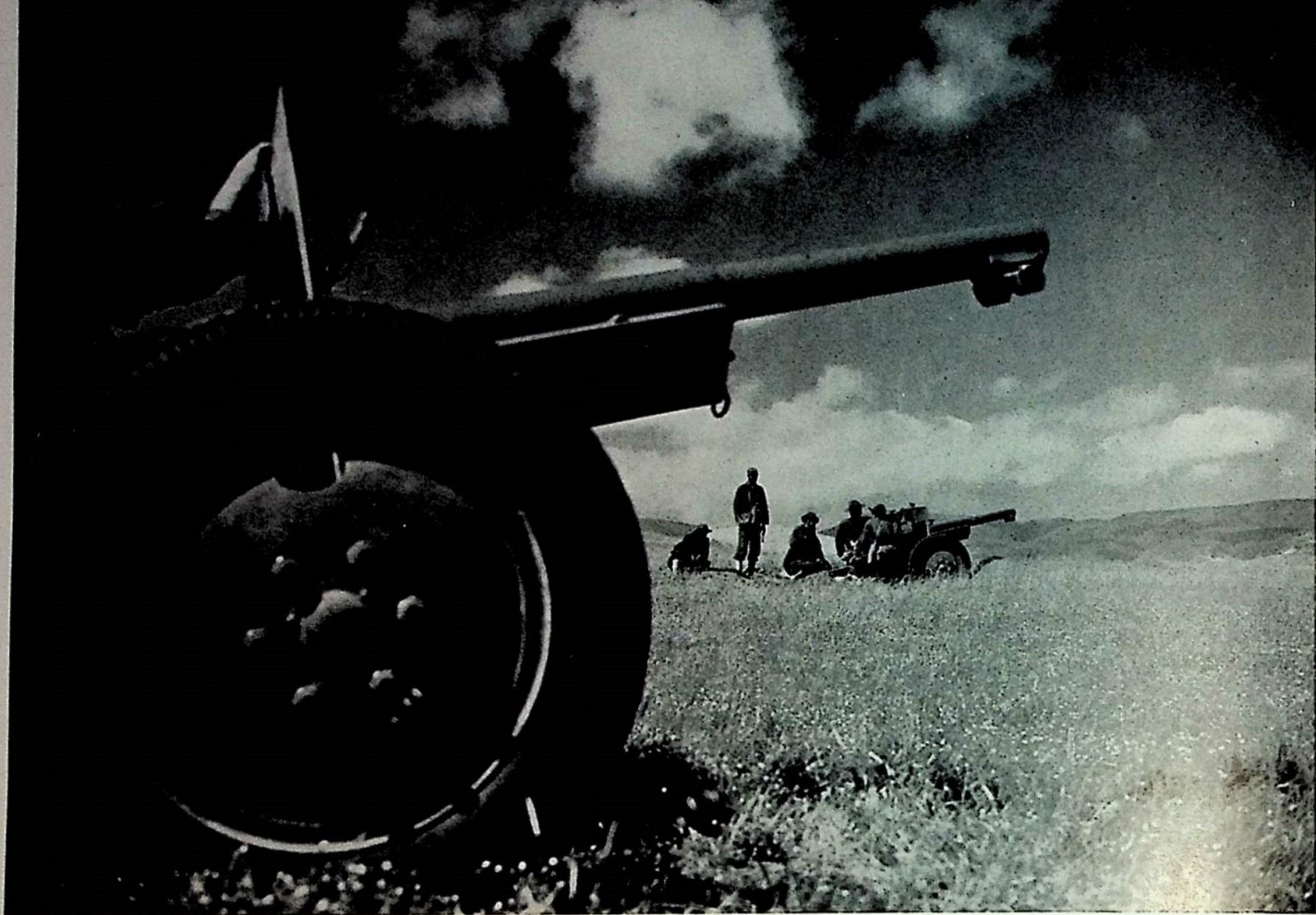
PATROL ADVANCING UNDER COVER



AUTOMATIC RIFLEMAN TAKES AIM

.30 CALIBER MACHINE GUN IN ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITION

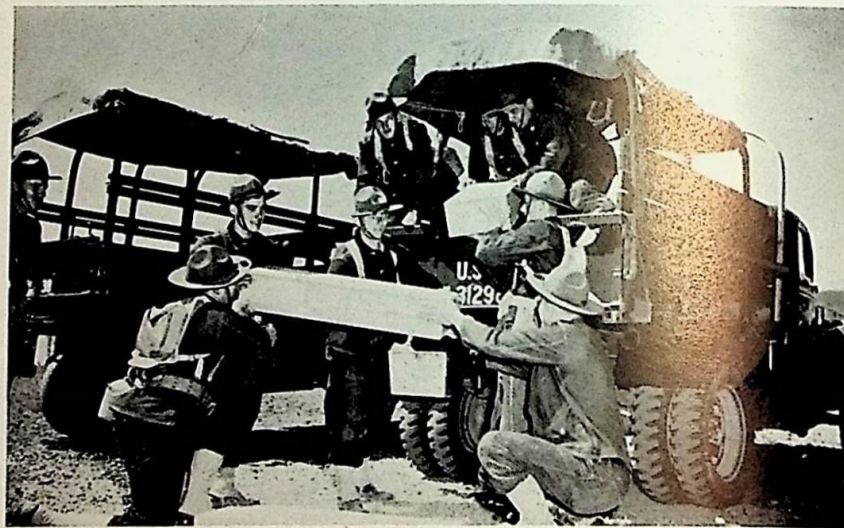




75-MM. GUNS IN OPEN FIRE



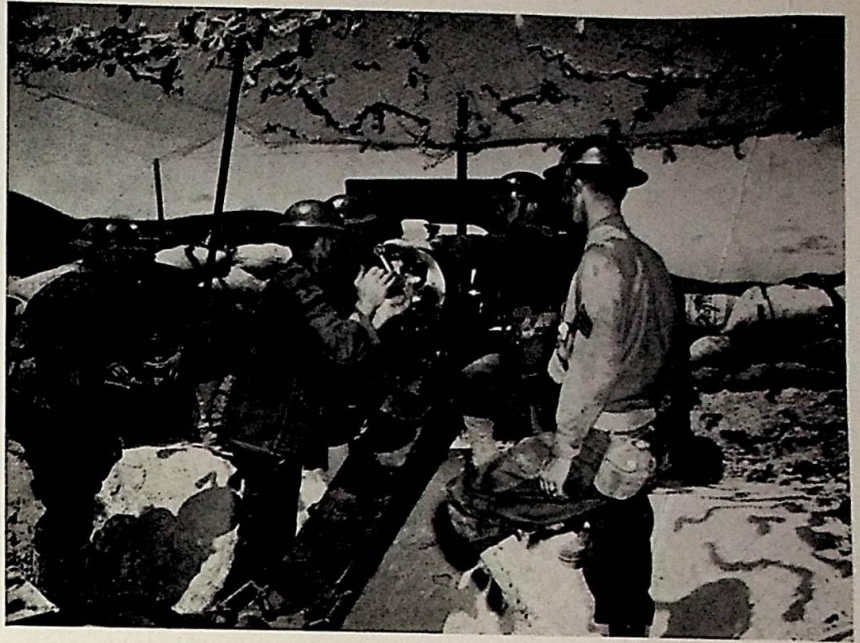
CREW AROUND PLANE TABLE



CAREFUL LOADING OF AMMUNITION ON TRUCK



143rd Field Artillery



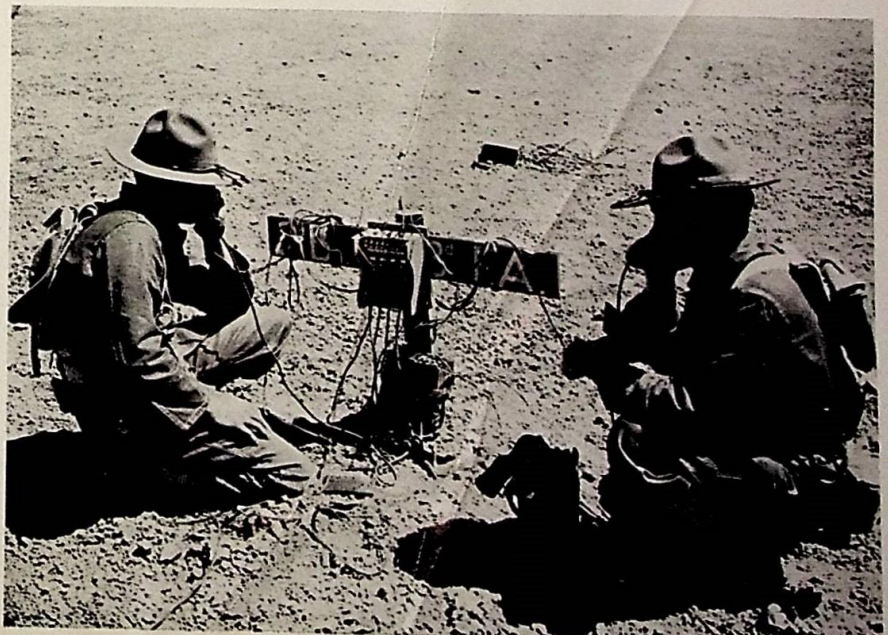
CREW LOADS 75-MM. GUN UNDER
CAMOUFLAGE NET



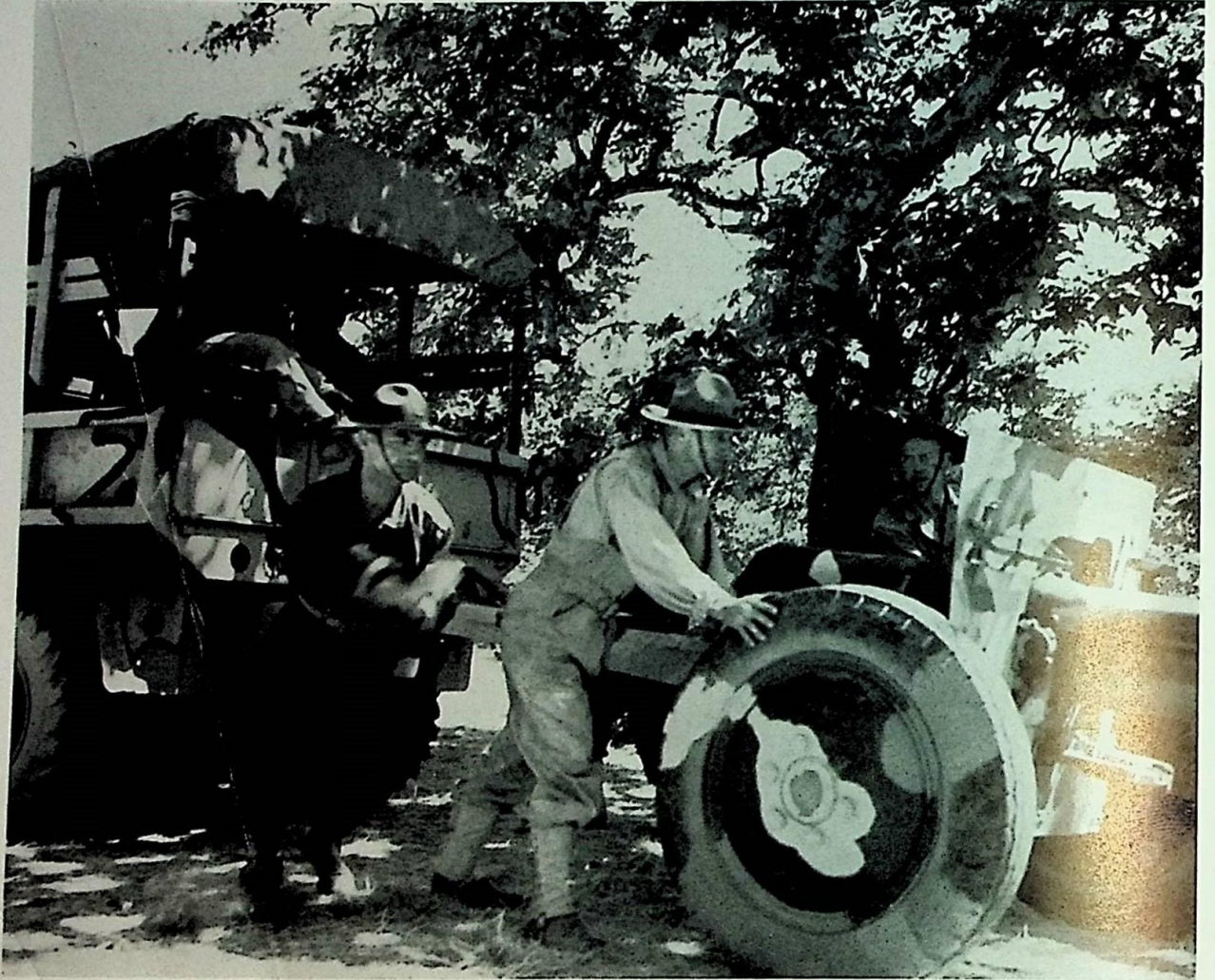
... READY TO FIRE. SIT TIGHT



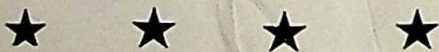
FIELD TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD IN USE

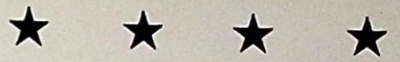


145TH FIELD ARTILLERY



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





FINDING RANGE WITH B. C. SCOPE

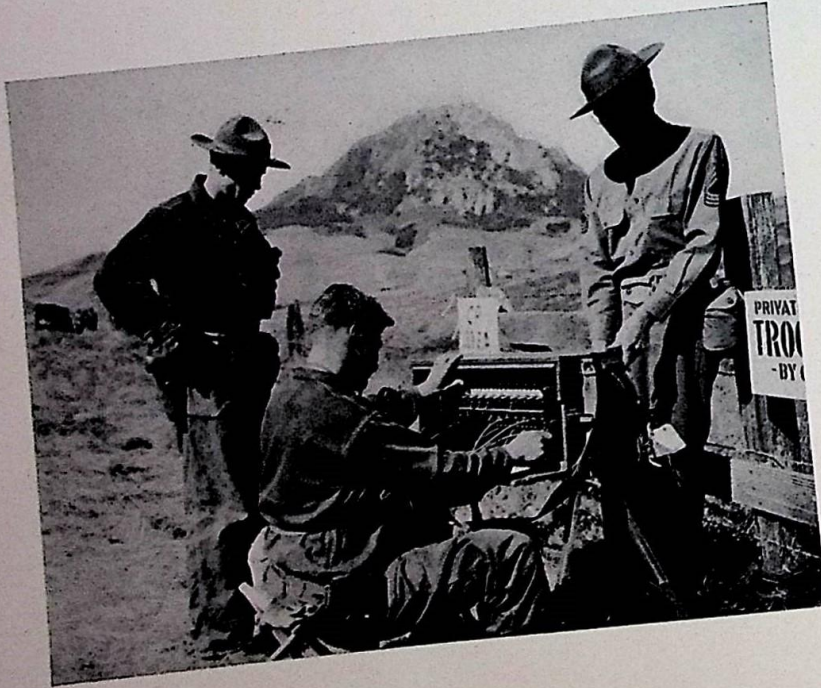
MOTOR POOL

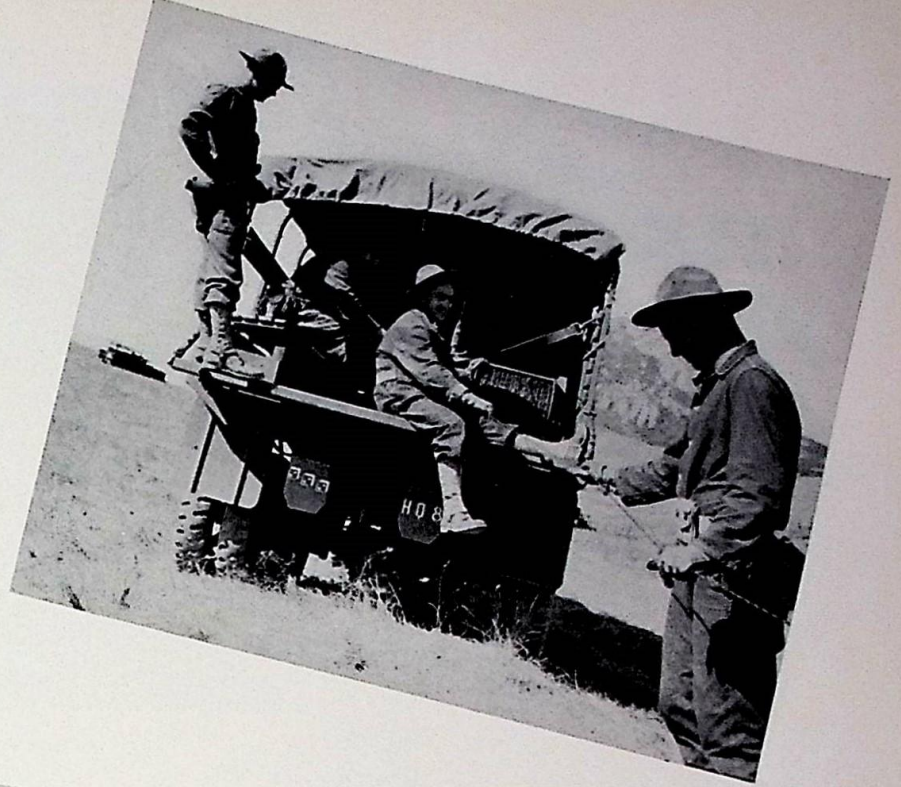


222nd Field Artillery



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

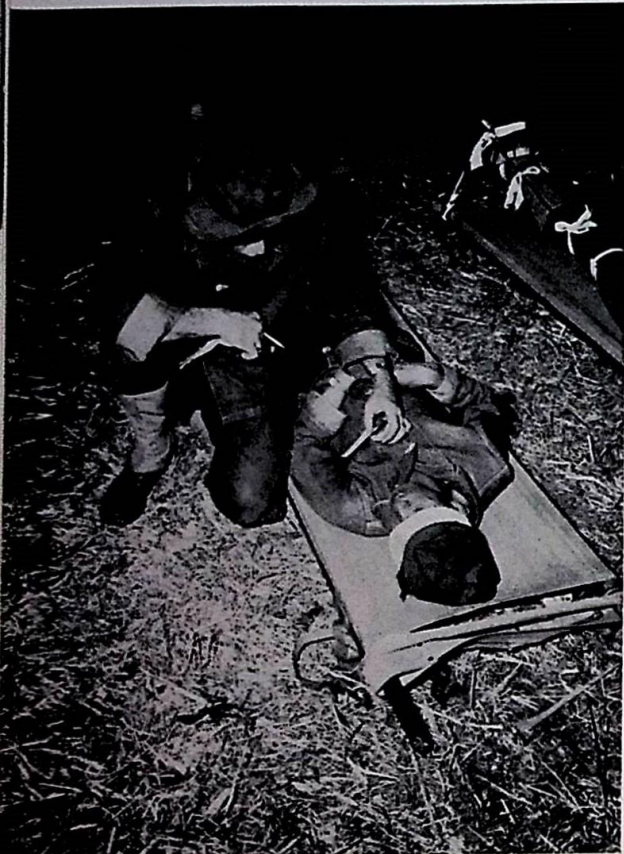
LOADING PIECE



115TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



MEDICAL REGIMENT SETS UP HEADQUARTERS
IN THE FIELD

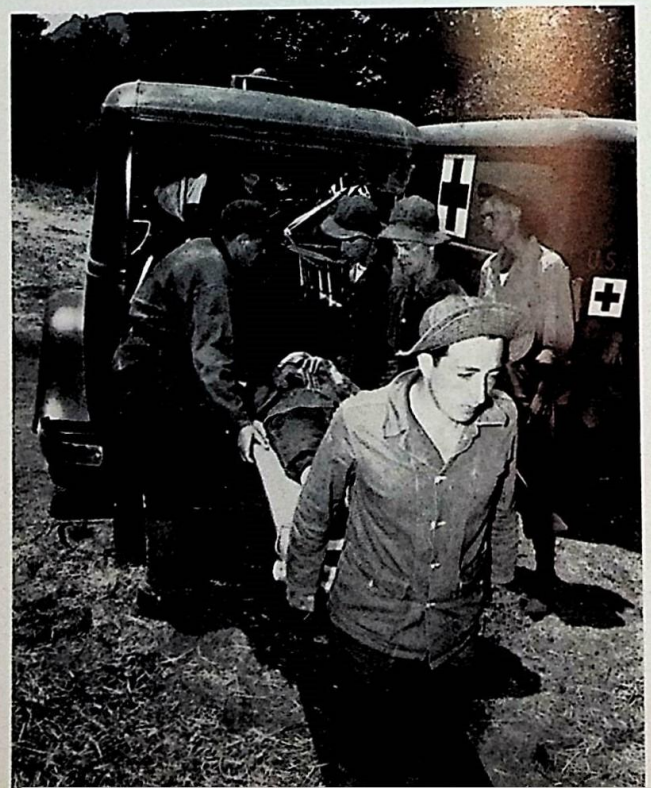


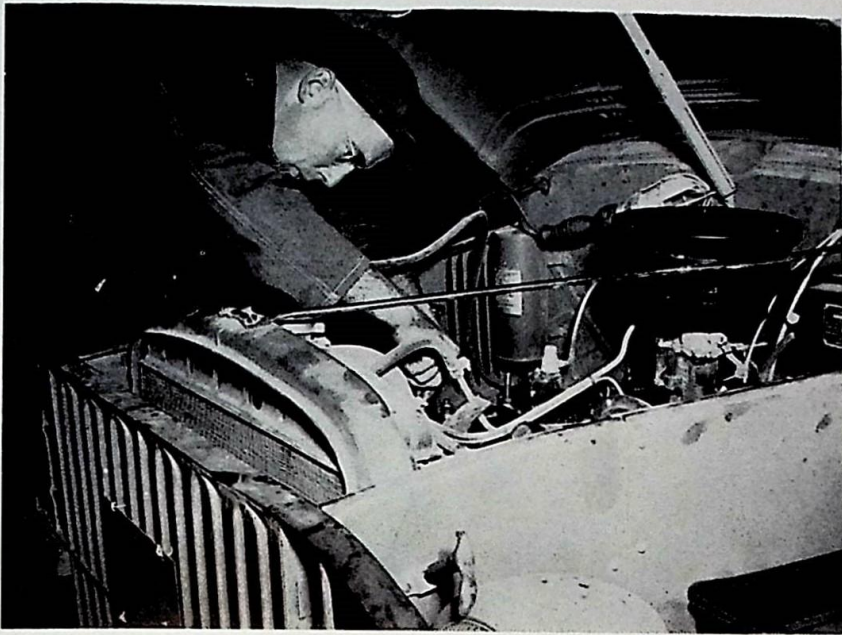
FIXING IDENTIFICATION TAG TO WOUNDED



TAKING A WOUNDED SOLDIER OUT OF THE
AMBULANCE

GETTING WATER FROM LISTER BAG





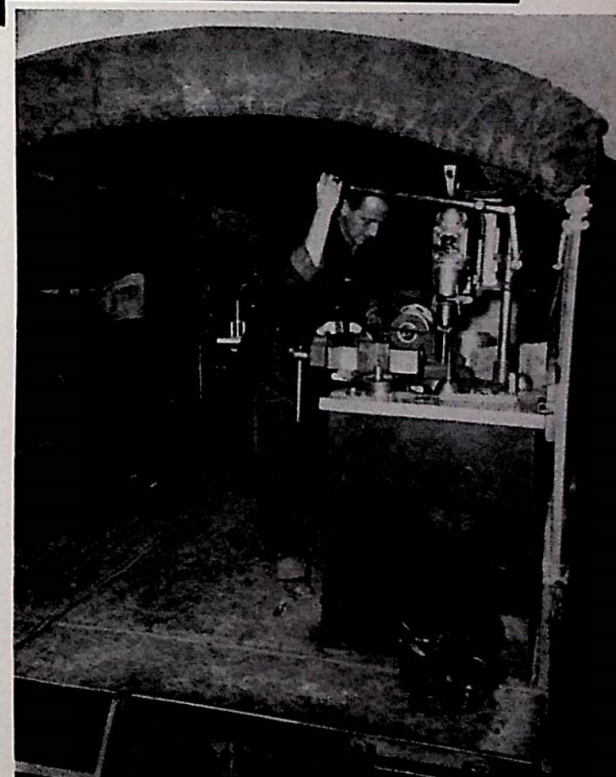
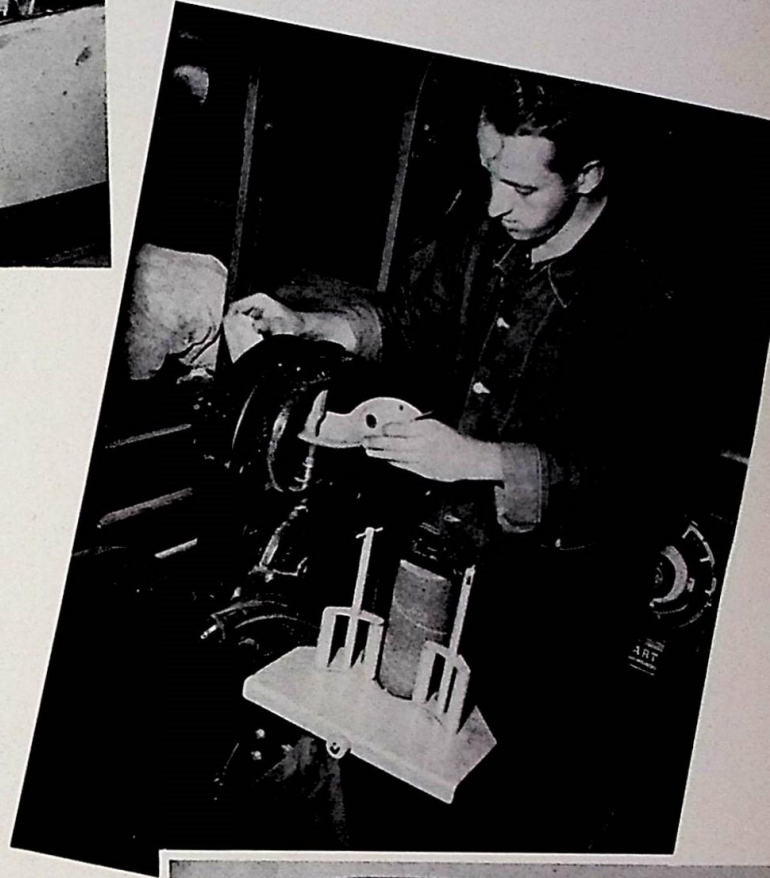
MECHANIC ADJUSTS TAPPETS

115TH QUARtermaster REGIMENT

Top Right: RELINING BRAKES IN SHOP

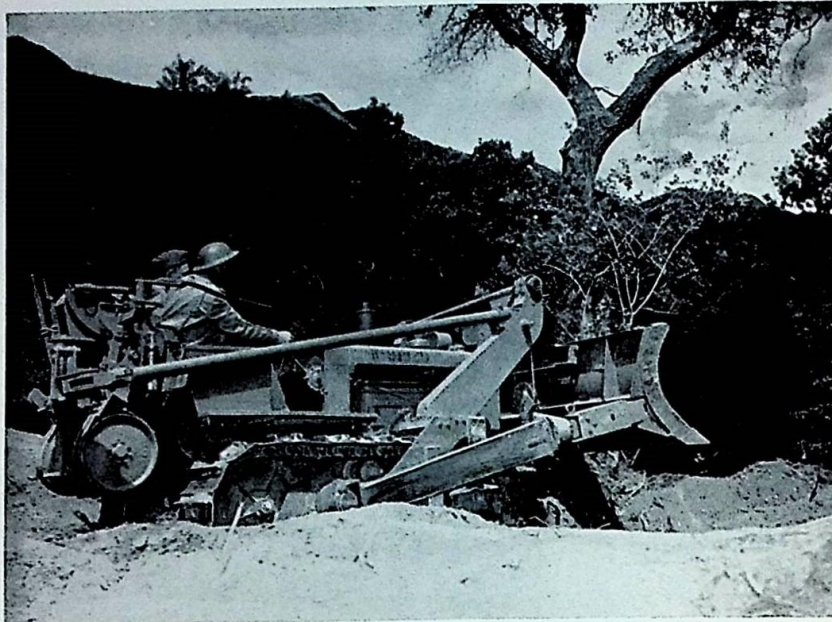
Lower Right: USING DRILL PRESS IN
MACHINE SHOP TRUCK

VALVES ARE GROUND IN MACHINE SHOP TRUCK

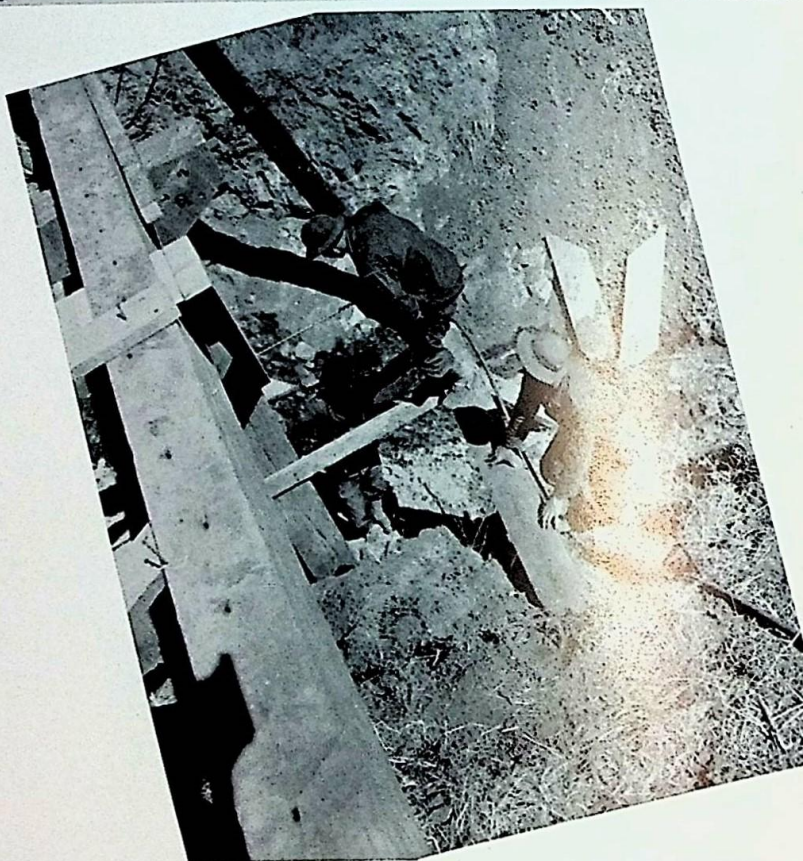


115TH ENGINEERS

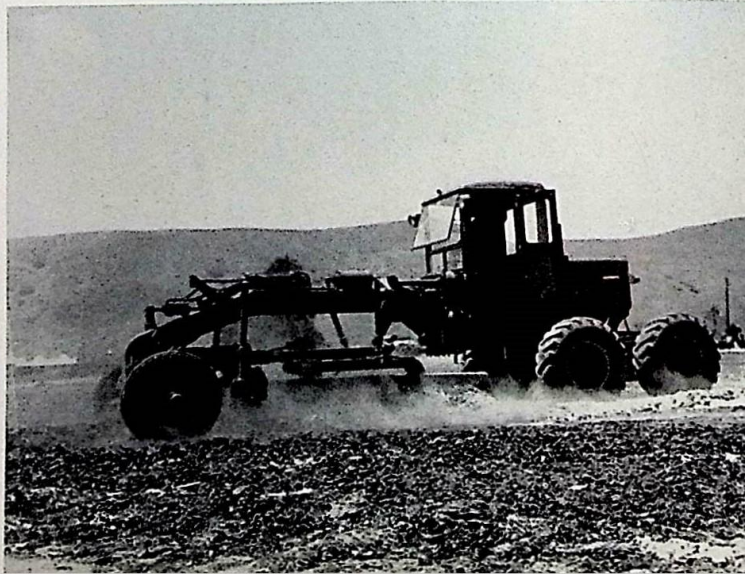
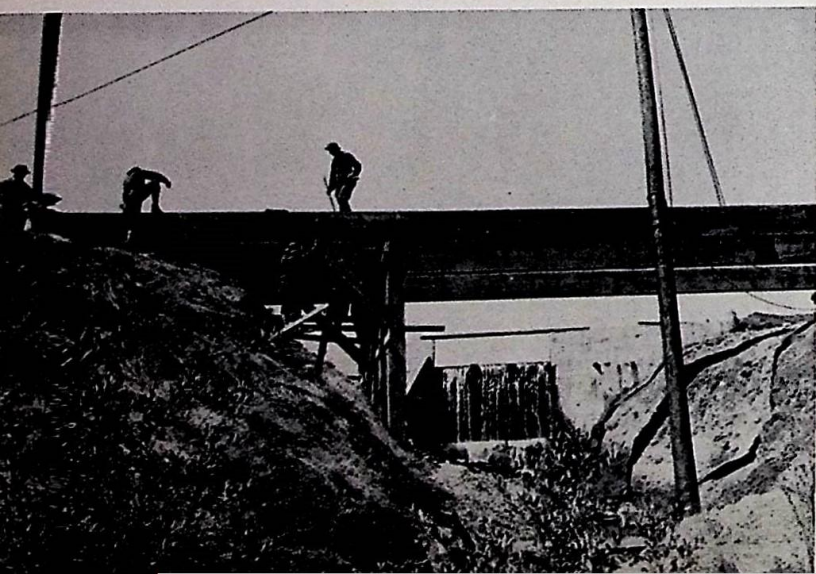
BULLDOZER KNOCKS DOWN TREE IN MAKING
ROAD THROUGH "ARROYO GRANDE" MANEU-
VER GROUNDS

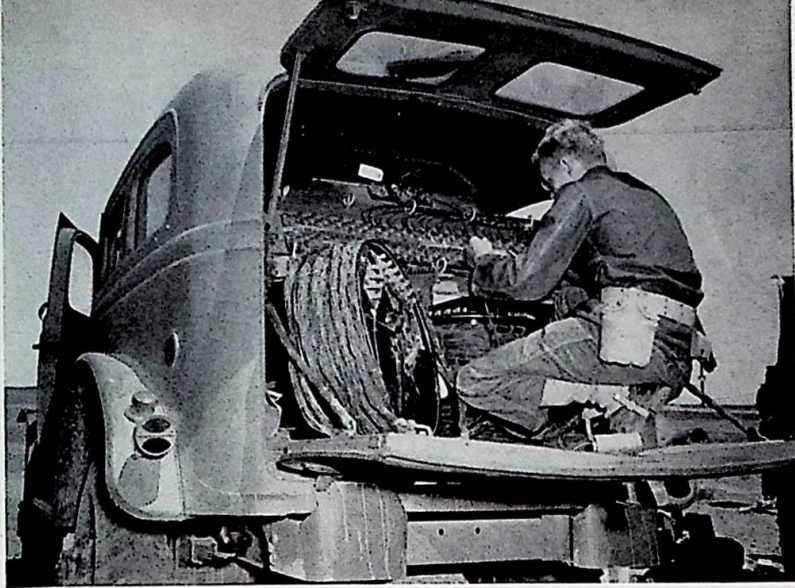


PNEUMATIC DRILL IS USED ON BRIDGE

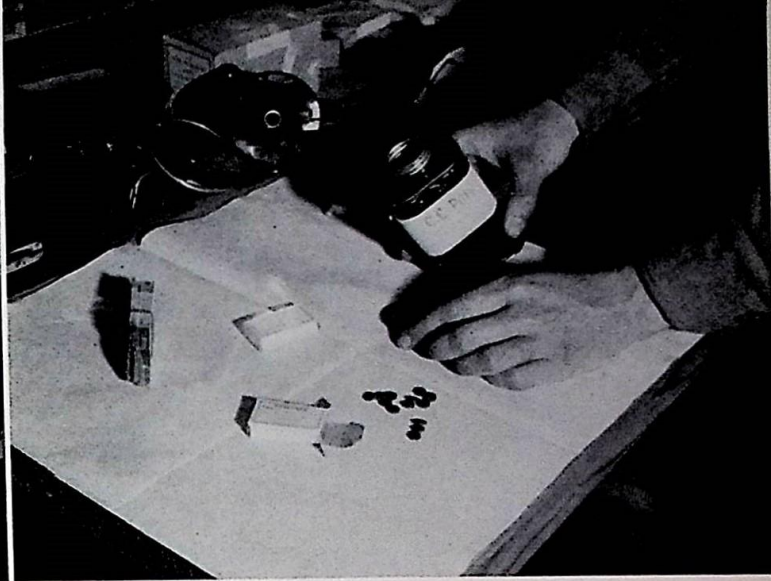


Left: ERECTING THE BRIDGE
Right: GRADER LEVELS GROUND





SIGNAL COMPANY TACKLES PROBLEM OF WIRE LAYING

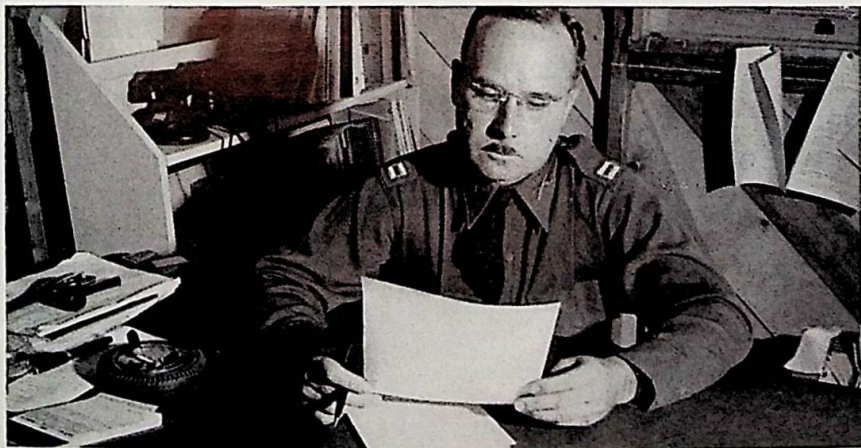


DISPENSING "YE OLE ARMY SURE CURE"

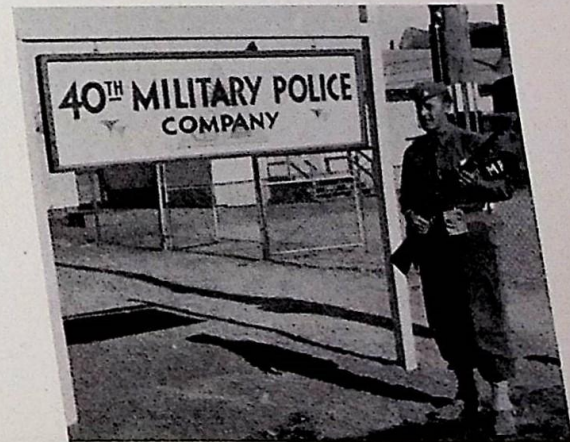


REPAIRING RANGE FINDER

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 Toloso.

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 Toloso 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



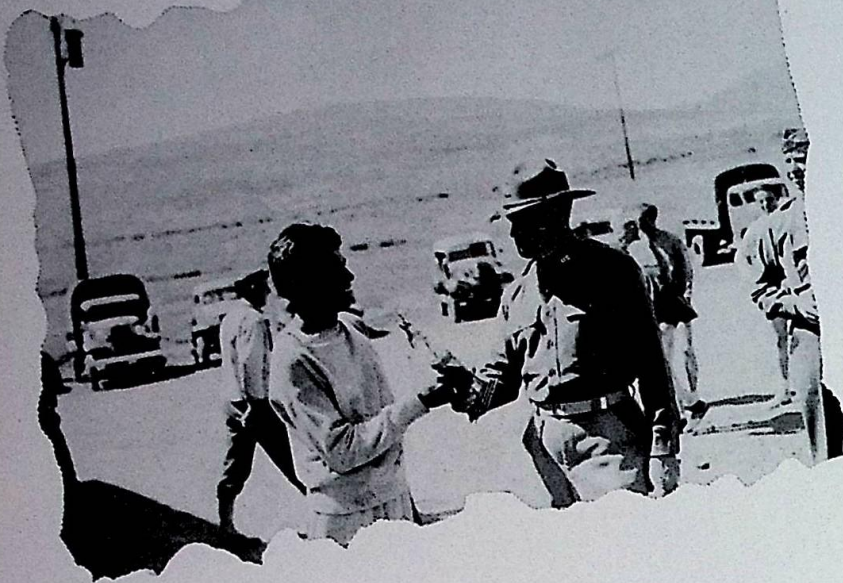
As the Mission appears today.

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.

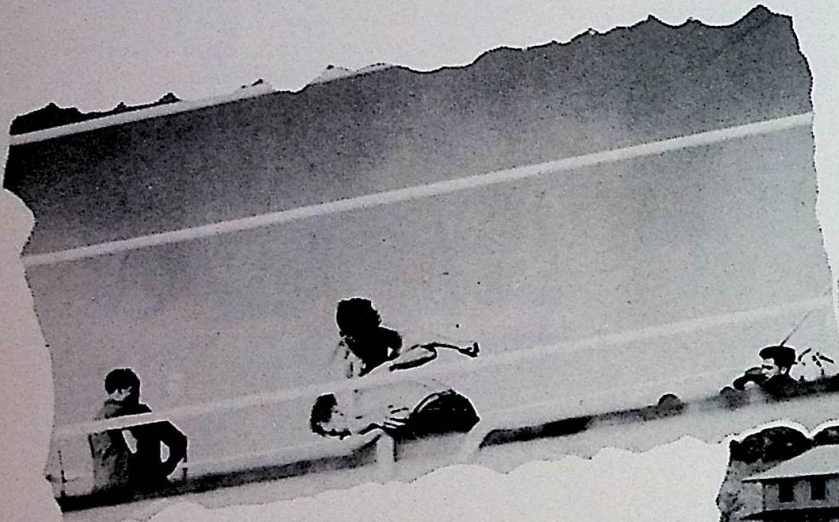
Interior of the old Mission with its original ceiling. The altar is in the background.



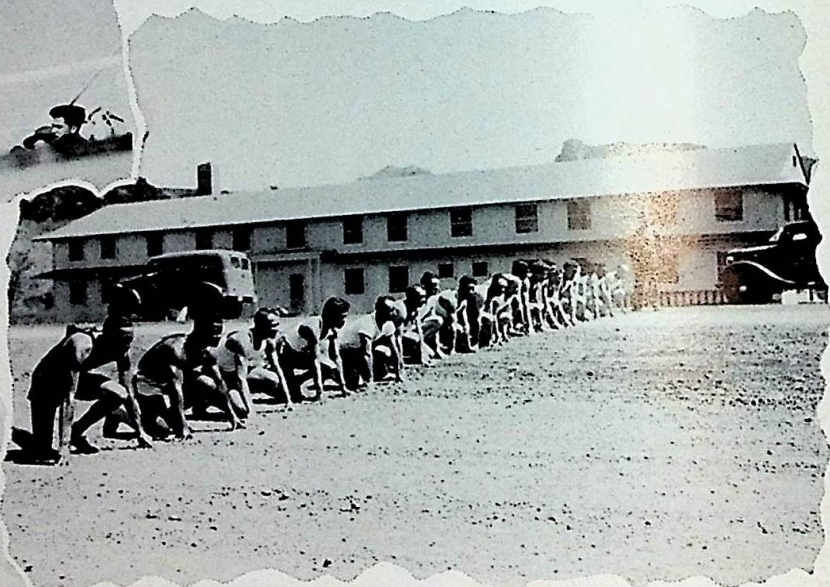
Sports



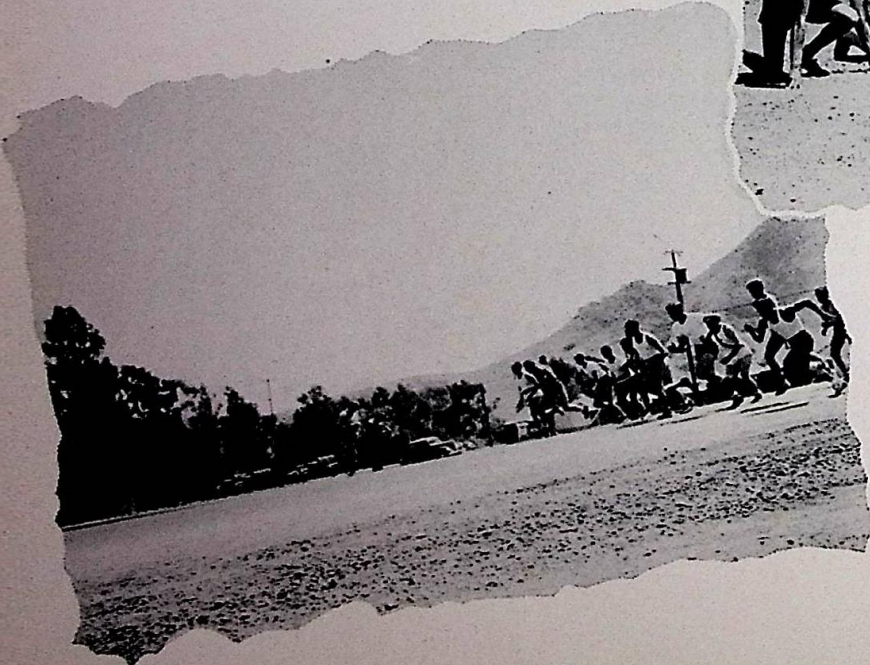
Above: GENERAL DAWLEY PRESENTS 3-MILE CUP TO CORPORAL GONZALES



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



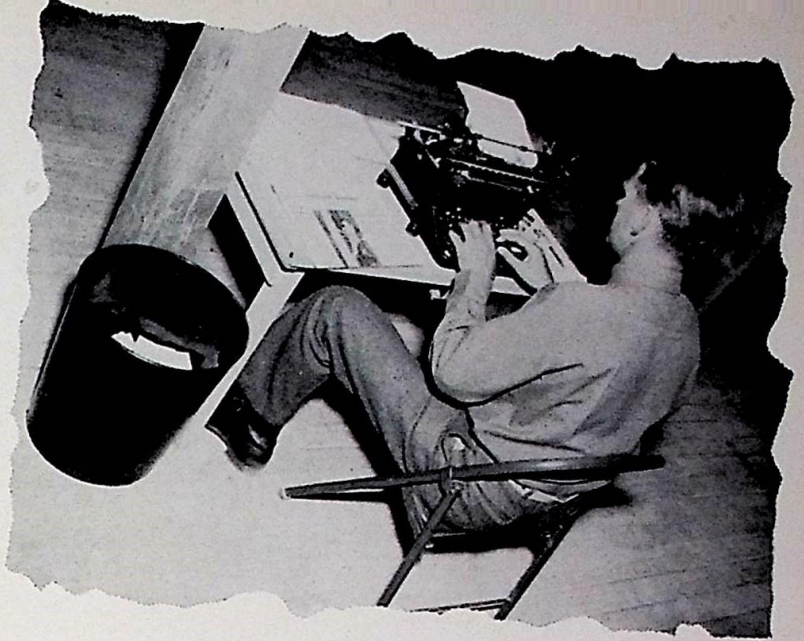
Above: START OF THE 3-MILE MARATHON



Left: 3-MILE MARATHON UNDERWAY

Recreation

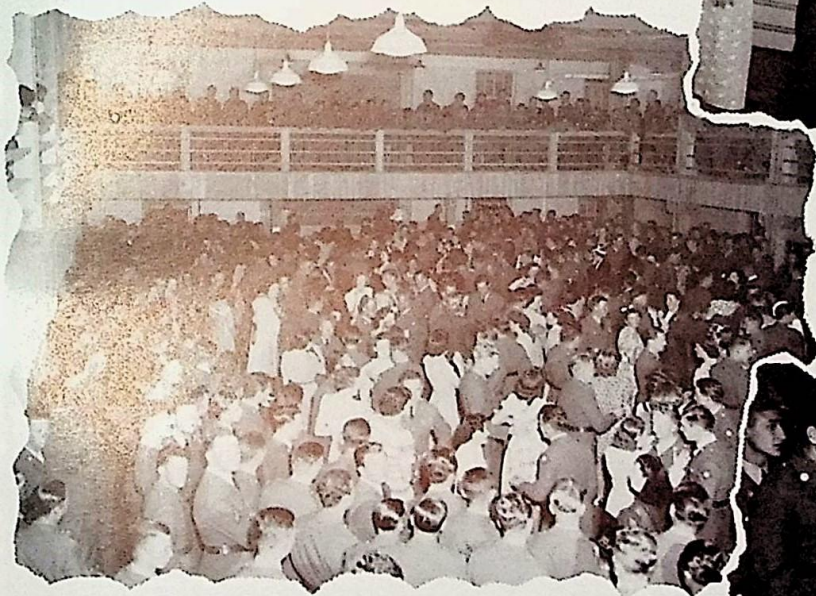
Above: GETTING THE SUNBURST SENTINEL OUT



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"



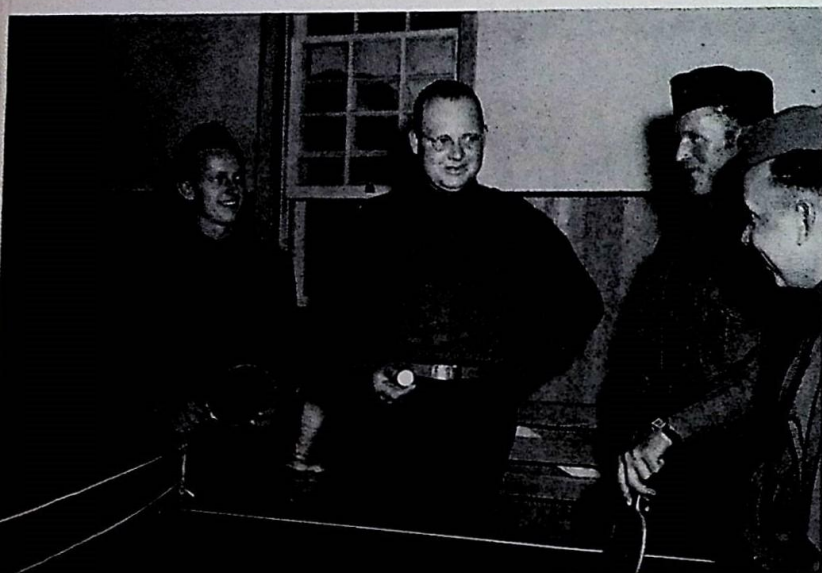


Lieutenant Colonel David T. Gillmor, Chaplain, and soldiers of the 143rd Field Artillery.

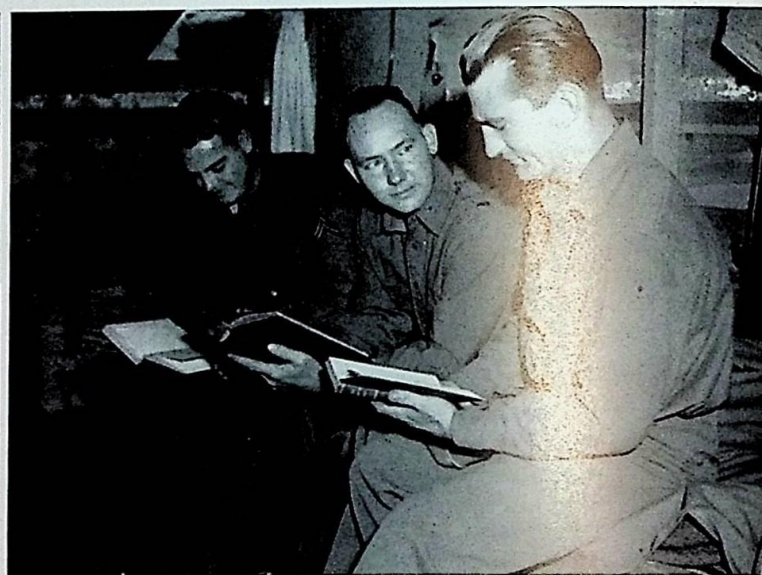


Captain W. A. Sessions, Jr., Chaplain, and a soldier of Special Troops.

40TH DIVISION CHAPLAINS

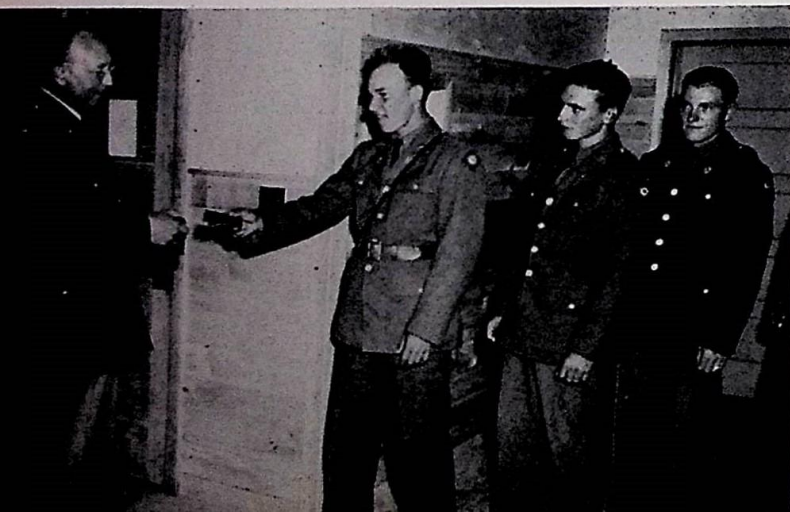


First Lieutenant H. E. Bottemiller, Chaplain, and soldiers of the 115th Medical Regiment.



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

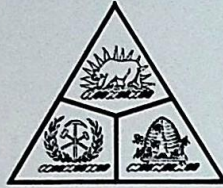
40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

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:

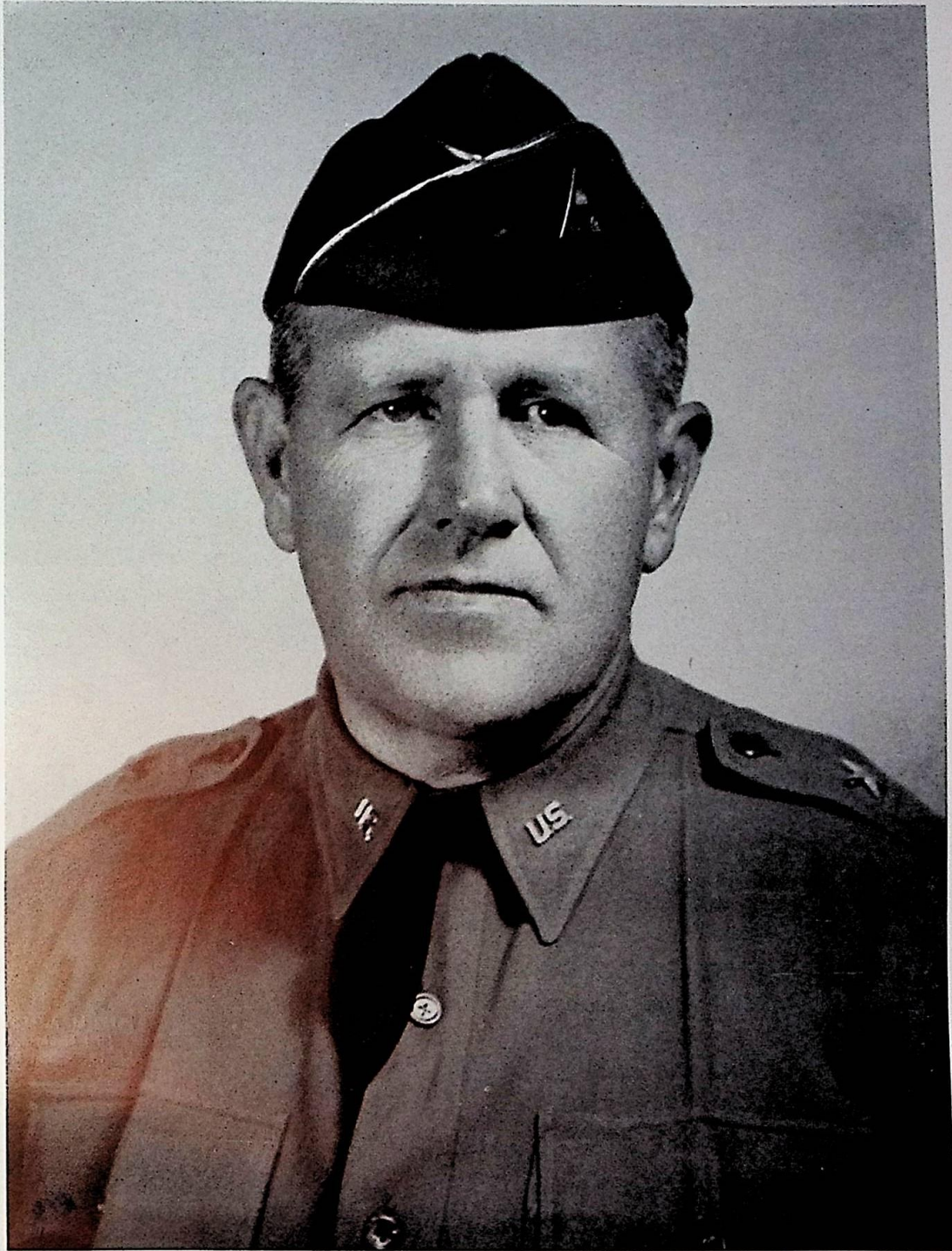
Many of you have dedicated years of devotion to the service of the United States. To you falls the duties of leadership of your comrades of shorter service. Together we surge forward to accomplish new missions as scheduled.

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Herbert T. ...'.

Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Commanding



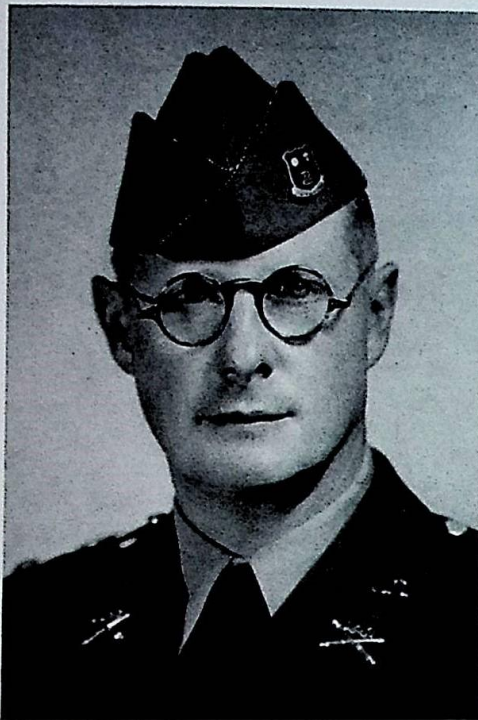
HARCOURT HERVEY

Brigadier General

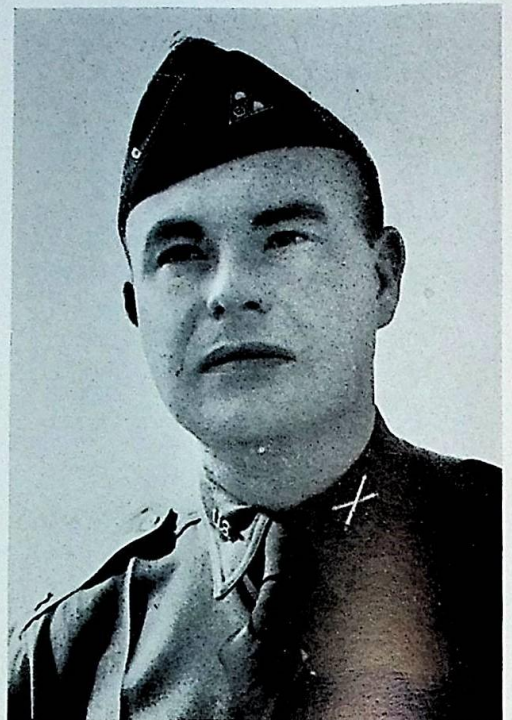
Commanding 65th Field Artillery Brigade



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

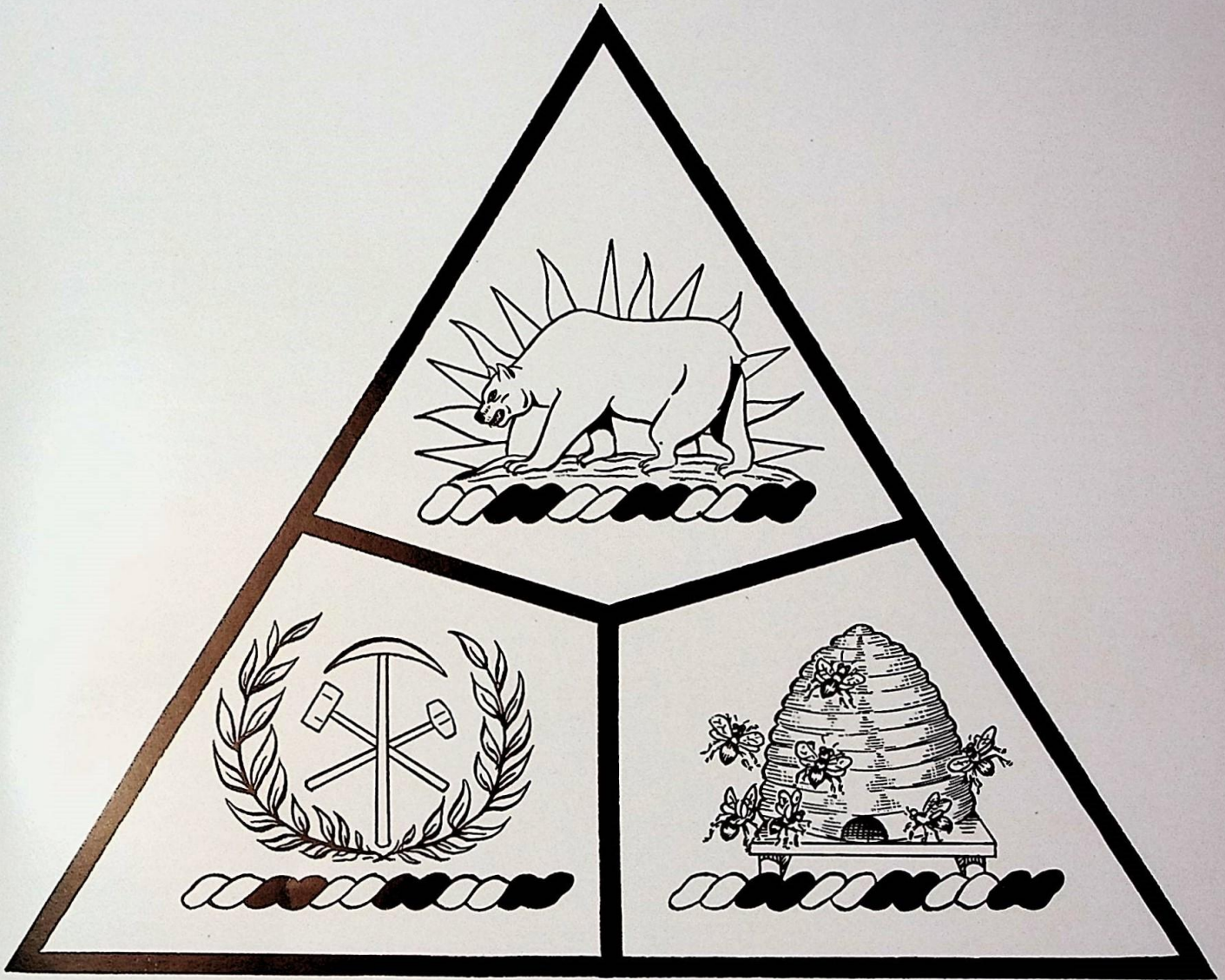


PETER M. A. MOYES
First Lieutenant
Aide to General Hervey



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. Faneuf, the 144th Field Artillery by Lieutenant Colonel Thornwell Mullaly, the 115th Ammunition Train by Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Porterfield and the 115th Trench Mortar Battery by Captain C. E. Doke.

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 placements, 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.

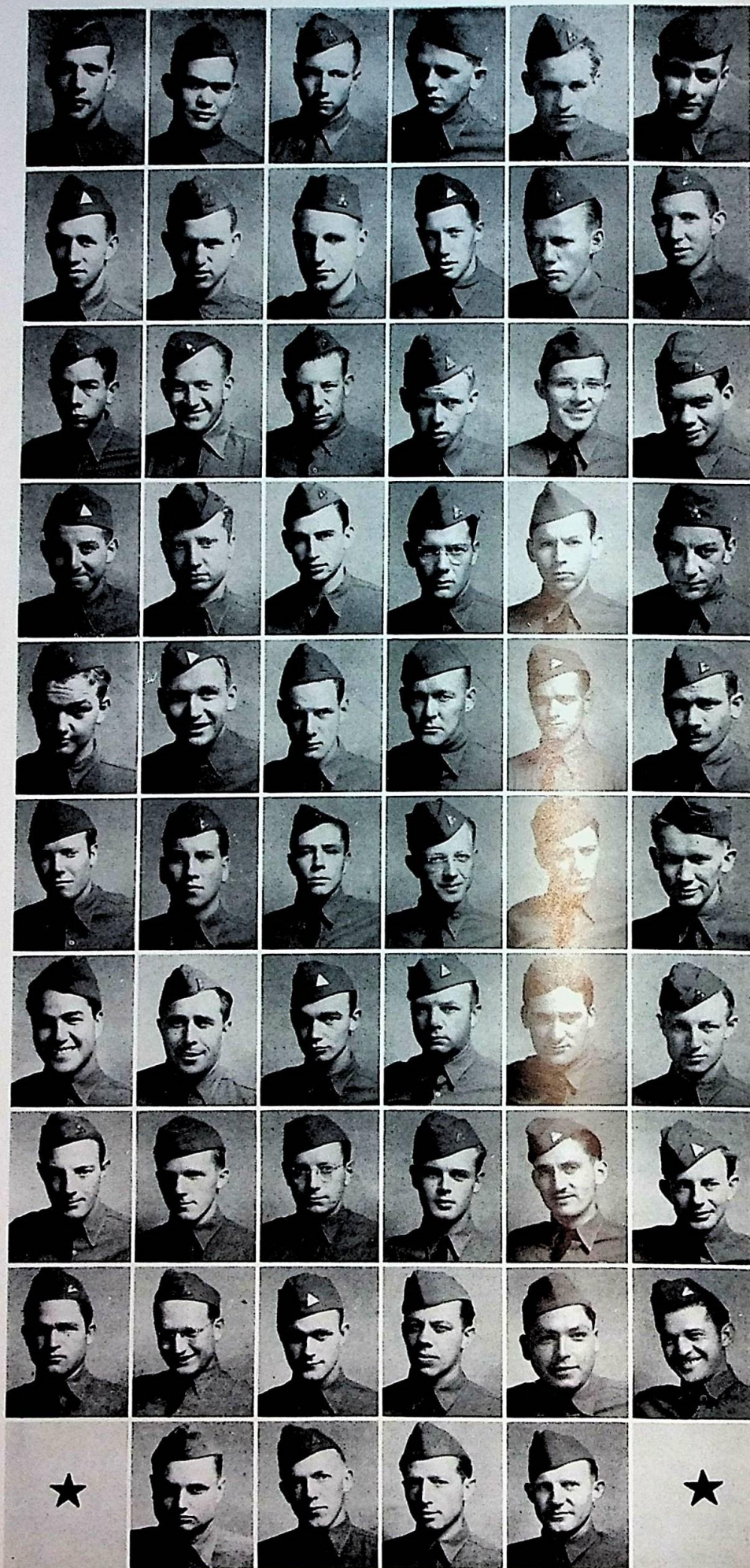
Sixth Row: Privates Evans, Thomas T.; Francom, Dale; Francom, Shirl W.; Frey, Robert E.; Griggs, Ted W.; Hanson, Lysle W.

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.



145TH FIELD ARTILLERY

65th Field Artillery Brigade

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES



CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

1941

HEADQUARTERS

145TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Office of the Commanding Officer

July 29, 1941.

To the officers and men of the 145th Field Artillery I am honored and privileged to extend these greetings.

"Pro Deo Pro Patria" is a regimental motto that includes the finest thoughts of a soldier and a citizen of a great nation and is emblematic of the officer and enlisted personnel of this Regiment.

As I pen these words I cannot help but feel that the contents of this book will bring back many fond memories of our service as we return to our home firesides and recall our experiences and the friendships made during this period of national emergency.

The history of the 145th Field Artillery is replete with illustrious leadership dating back to the early Mormon Battalion of 1846, through the Spanish-American War in the Philippines, and the World War of 1917 and numbers among its distinguished leaders such officers as Brigadier General Richard W. Young, Colonel William Webb and others long active in the military and civic life of the State of Utah.

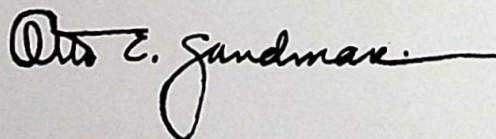
This foreward would not be complete without a tribute being paid to the tireless efforts of Brigadier General W. G. Williams, formerly commanding General, 65th Field Artillery Brigade, and the Adjutant General of Utah over a long period of years. His constructive services to the Regiment have contributed largely to its success.

History has left us a proud heritage that is now our responsibility to emulate during the present crisis. I know that each of you accept this responsibility as your individual duty, proud of the importance of your own part in this big picture.

To the officers and men of the Regiment, my heartiest appreciation of your splendid contributions of enthusiasm, loyalty and ability. With this fine spirit and morale we will go a long way together.

To each and everyone of you, my sincere thanks and best wishes for every success.

Sincerely yours,



Colonel, U. S. Army
Commanding



OTTO E. SANDMAN

Colonel

Commanding 145th Field Artillery

Born in California May 4, 1890. Graduate of the University of California. Commissioned a First Lieutenant, Field Artillery, December 14, 1912 (Federal service—First Lieutenant, Field Artillery, June 28, 1916, to January 6, 1917), to June 23, 1917, (Federal service—First Lieutenant, Field Artillery, June 24, 1917; Captain,

August 4, 1917, to June 11, 1919.) (Officers' Reserve Corps, Field Artillery, Captain, August 9, 1919, to September 14, 1924.) Major, Field Artillery, July 10, 1924; Lieutenant Colonel, June 10, 1925; Colonel, October 5, 1928.

REGIMENTAL STAFF OF THE



IRWIN CLAWSON
Lieutenant Colonel
Executive Officer



ERNEST H. BALCH
Major
S-1



SAMUEL ALBERT SPALDING
Captain
S-2

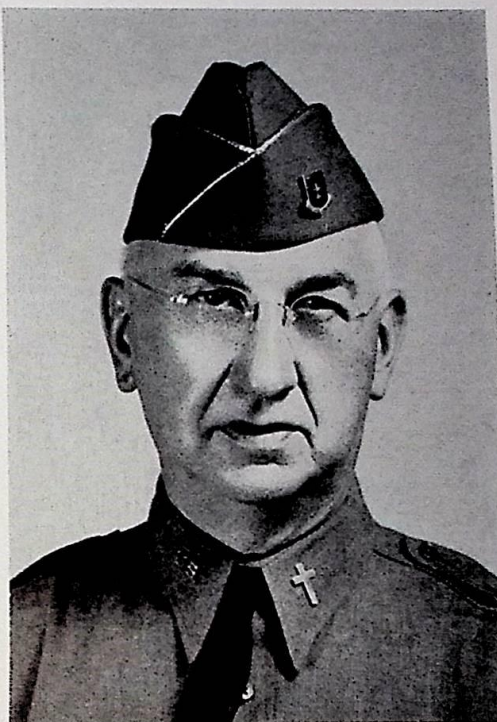
BLAINE E. ANDERSON
First Lieutenant
Assistant S-3



145TH FIELD ARTILLERY



GEORGE D. PRESTON
Major
S-3



C. CLARENCE NESLEN
Major
Chaplain

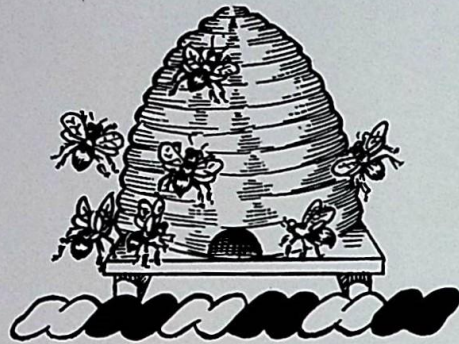


ALMA H. CLARK
First Lieutenant
Personnel Adjutant



Coat of Arms

145TH FIELD ARTILLERY



BLAZONRY

Crest: The approved crest of the National Guard of Utah—On a wreath of the colors, or and gules, a beehive beset with seven bees all proper.

Shield: Gules, a fleur-de-lis or; on a canton of the first a castle of the second in front of a palm tree proper within a dovetailed bordure of the fourth.

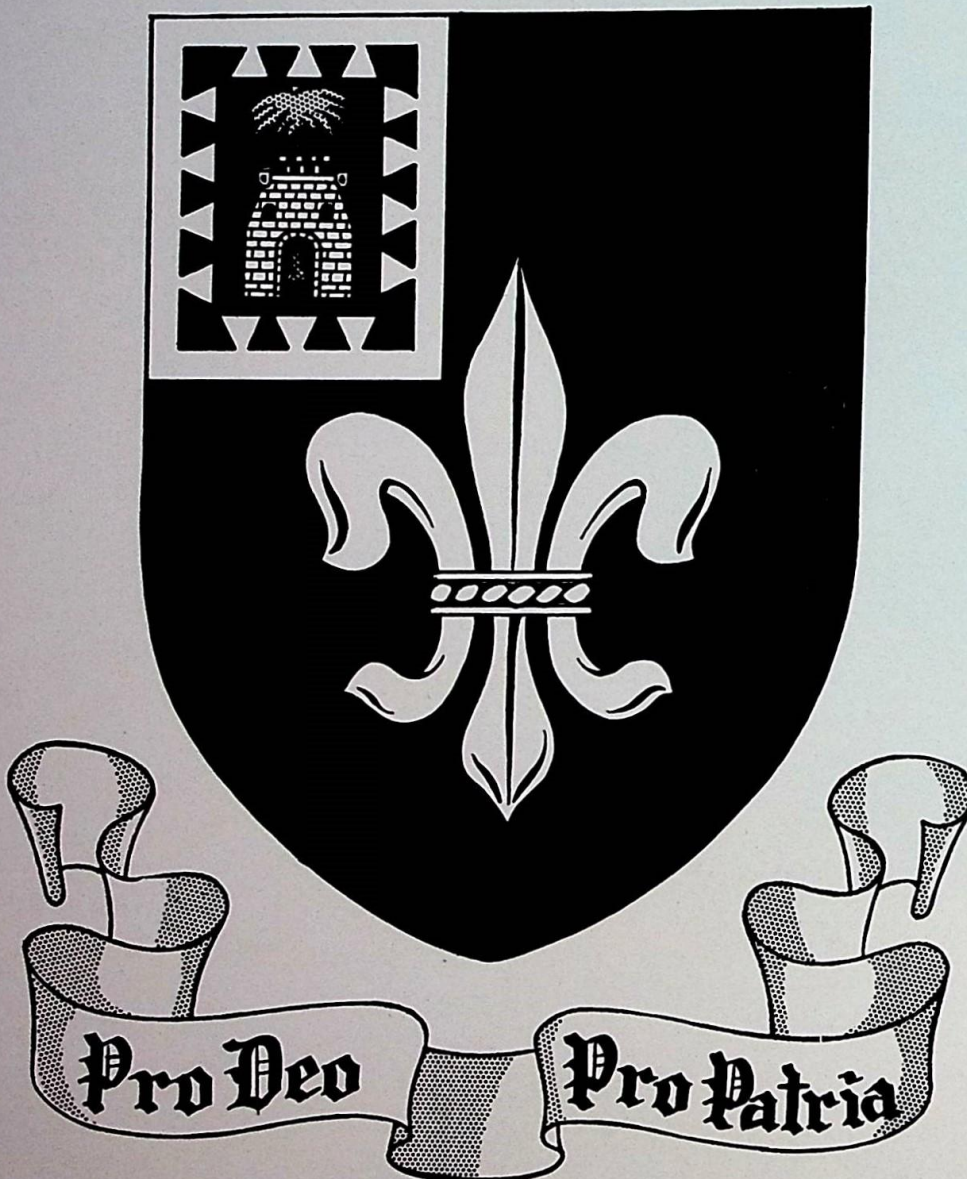
Motto: PRO DEO PRO PATRIA (For God, for country).



DESCRIPTION

Crest: The shield 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.

Shield: The shield is red for artillery, the gold fleur-de-lis commemorating service of the 145th Field Artillery in France during the World War. The canton depicts the history of the First Field Artillery and the First Cavalry, Utah National Guard, the ancestors of the 145th Field Artillery. The castle and the palm tree on the red background represents the service of the First Battery Field Artillery, Utah National Guard, in the Spanish War and the Philippine Insurrection, respectively, and the yellow (gold) dovetail border symbolizes the service of the First Cavalry, Utah National Guard, on the Mexican Border, the canton denoting the 145th Field Artillery is a descendant of these units.



BATTLE HONORS

Streamers authorized: Spanish War—Manila; World War—without inscription; Philippine Insurrection—Manila, Malolos, San Isidro.

HISTORY OF THE 145TH FIELD ARTILLERY



REGIMENTAL COLORS

On February 3, 1941, one month before being inducted into Federal service, members of the 145th Field Artillery celebrated the 100th anniversary of their Regiment.

The Utah unit traces its inception from the original "Nauvoo Legion," organized as part of the armed forces of the State of Illinois on February 3, 1841.

A statewide celebration marked the centennial anniversary of the 145th Field Artillery with state, church and local dignitaries taking part and paying special tribute to the Utah guardsmen who were soon to be ordered into their country's service.

On March 3, 1941, the members of the 145th laid away their civilian garb and donned olive drab for service in the Army of the United States. The first two weeks were spent in preparing for the move to Camp San Luis Obispo, outfitting the men and whipping them into shape before leaving their home stations.

On March 16 and 17, the Utah men entrained for the California camp, arriving at San Luis Obispo on the 18th and 19th. Since their arrival at camp, the officers and men of the 145th Field Artillery have entered wholeheartedly into the military training program and have as their goal the desire to be known as the finest field artillery regiment in the United States Army.

Always an inspiration for the men of the 145th is the outstanding military background of the Utah Regiment. Founded on February 3, 1841, as part of the armed forces of the State of Illinois, the Utah regiment claim its descent from the "Nauvoo Legion," not on the basis of geographical location but rather from the standpoint of personnel.

Members of the "Nauvoo Legion" for the most part made up the "Mormon Battalion." Members of the Mormon battalion were the key men in the refounding of the Nauvoo Legion

when the Mormon settlers reached the Utah Valley. After reaching Utah the Nauvoo Legion was an active military force until the creation of the Utah National Guard.

Abraham Lincoln was a member of the Illinois legislature which authorized the founding of the Nauvoo Legion as part of the armed forces of that state. The legion was organized into two cohorts, one horse and one foot. It was commanded by a Lieutenant General and the officers were nominated and accepted or rejected by vote. The legion grew from 1,492 men in 1841 to 5,000 in 1845. Due to an outgrowth of religious intolerance and bigotry in 1845 the Mormon people moved from Nauvoo and the legion ceased to exist in that year as an arm of the State of Illinois.

It was while the Mormon people were encamped at Council Bluffs, Iowa, preparing for their move to Utah, that war with Mexico was declared. President James K. Polk asked for the cooperation of the Mormon people in this war and as a result the Mormon Battalion was speedily organized, which numbered 500 men. This outfit was ordered to assist in the invasion of California, which was then Mexican territory, and was mustered into service on July 16, 1846, at Council Bluffs. The battalion was organized as follows: Company A, assigned 104 men; Company B, 102 men; Company C, 104 men; Company D, 104 men, and Company E, 92 men. Officers were elected and composed of a captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant and third lieutenant.

The Mormon Battalion marched from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to San Diego, California, a distance of approximately 2,000 miles. The march, which military experts claim to be the longest infantry march on record, was a saga of

heroism, hardship and suffering. The troops marched across an uncharted desert waste, blazing new trails and suffering from heat, at times without food or water. At frequent intervals the line of march was marked by a lonely grave.

Upon their arrival at San Diego, the members of the Mormon Battalion found that their heroic efforts to aid their country were of no avail. Troops under the command of General Kearney had driven the Mexicans from California, and the battalion was mustered out of service at Los Angeles, California, on July 16, 1847.

The vanguard of Mormon pioneers, 148 in number, entered the Salt Lake Valley on July 24, 1847, followed by other companies. At that time Utah was Mexican territory, and did not become part of the territory of the United States until February 2, 1848. The provisional State of Deseret, Utah territory, was formally organized on September 9, 1850.

Upon their arrival in Utah the pioneers immediately reorganized the Nauvoo Legion for protection against Indian attacks. Many Indian wars were fought at forts which later became towns where the units of the 145th Field Artillery were stationed prior to induction.

Organized under an act passed by legislative assembly on February 5, 1852, the Legion grew from a force of approximately 2,000 men in 1852 to a force of more than 12,000 men in 1867. All able-bodied men in the territory, from the ages of 18 to 45 were required to serve in the legion, furnishing their own arms, horses, and provisions.

In addition to combating sporadic Indian raids the Nauvoo Legion was engaged in fighting two bloody Indian wars, the Walker Indian War in 1853 and the Blackhawk Indian War in 1867.

During the Walker Indian War approximately 20 members of the Legion lost their lives and an unknown number of Indians were killed.

When the Civil War broke out the Utah pioneers declared their loyalty to the Union and Companies A and B, First Utah Cavalry, were organized from the first division of the Nauvoo Legion and returned to the same First Division when hostilities ceased. The Utah troops marched to North Platte, Nebraska, reaching Independence Rock May 20, 1862. For the most part they were engaged in guarding telegraph lines, roads and battling with the Indians. Approximately 70 members of the command lost their lives in this service.

In 1887 Congress passed a law suspending and terminating the Legion as a military organization. However, the militia still existed due to the old law of February 5, 1852, and regulations of 1857 providing that the territorial Militia was constituted and made up of all able citizens from 18 to 45 years of age. This was the militia, whether organized or unorganized; therefore, the continuous existence of the Utah Militia was unbroken.

The Utah National Guard was organized in 1894 and has been in existence as such from that time.

In 1896 the first state legislature provided for the following components of the Utah National Guard: three batteries of artillery, three troops of cavalry, 16 companies of infantry, one signal corps and one hospital company.

When the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection broke out, Batteries A and B of the Utah volunteers were organized. The Utah units were among the first troops to see action in the war and took part in the Battle of Manila, Malolos and San Isidro. The Utahns were mustered into service on May 9, 1898, and

served in the Philippine Islands from July 17, 1898, to July 1, 1899. They were mustered out of service at San Francisco, California, on August 16, 1899.

When trouble with Mexico broke out in 1916 the Utah Guardsmen were again called to the colors, the First Battery reporting June 26, 1916, being the first National Guard unit to report for service at Nogales. The balance of the Utah Guard followed and all remained on the Border until the next winter and spring.

With America's participation in the World War the Utah Guardsmen were once again called to the colors and all were reorganized as the First Utah Field Artillery and mustered into service on August 5, 1917. It was later redesignated the 145th Field Artillery.

The 145th Field Artillery began its training at Fort Douglas, Utah, and from there went to Camp Kearny, California, arriving on October 13, 1917, and being the first unit of the 65th Field Artillery Brigade to arrive at the California camp.

Colonel Richard W. Young was in command and with him were Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Webb and Majors Leroy Bourne and William Kneass. During the fall Captain Alex R. Thomas and later Captain Curtis Y. Clawson were promoted to the grade of Major. Captain Fred T. Gundry was adjutant of the Regiment upon its arrival at Kearny. He was succeeded in turn by Captains Thomas, Clawson, and Ward. Major Williard Christopherson was surgeon and Lieutenant B. H. Roberts was chaplain.

Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Webb of the Utah unit was in charge of the organization of a brigade school and training of gun squads as well as officers. This was accomplished by the use of four batteries of 3-inch guns, one from the old

First Battery and three from the First Battalion Field Artillery, later the 143rd Field Artillery. The school covered a two months' course commencing October 31, and ending December 22, 1917, with a two weeks practice on the range.

The training of the 145th progressed rapidly during the winter months of 1917-1918. Upon the last days of January and first days of February, 1918, the Regiment fired offensive barrages upon the range at Camp Kearny with highly satisfactory results. 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 series of problems were conducted in the work which continued well into the month of May. Some firing was done in conjunction with aerial observation by planes from North Island. Gun emplacements, communicating trenches and deep shelter pits of an extensive and elaborate character were constructed and used.

Early in January, 1918, the 145th Field Artillery was designated a 4.7 Regiment and partly equipped with 4.7 guns which aided the training of the gun crews. A small amount of service practice was held, but the guns were soon after removed from Camp Kearny for use at Fort Sill.

Late in the month of May the Regiment went on a dismounted practice march which covered a period of approximately three weeks and a distance of approximately 270 miles.

About the middle of July the 145th Field Artillery was ordered on overseas service. The Utah outfit arrived at Camp Mills, Long Island, for transportation overseas on August 4, and embarked on August 14, sailing from New York Harbor the following day.

The trip overseas was made without incident, further than real or fancied attacks on two occa-

sions by submarines which were driven off by depth bombs and fire from the transport. The Regiment arrived at Liverpool on August 28, where it remained for two days at Knotty Ash, a rest camp. Transportation by rail was then made to Southampton; another rest for two days and then the trans-shipment across the English Channel for Le Havre, France, was effected. There again a two days' rest and then the Regiment entrained for Poitiers, in the vicinity of which was billeted for several weeks, when it again entrained for the Pessac district, immediately south of Bordeaux.

Within two weeks the 145th was moved into Camp De Souge, which was situated about 25 kilometers west and south of Bordeaux, at which camp it was to do its training before service at the front.

The training here consisted of a six weeks' course, which commenced about September 26th, 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 field artillery service as actually employed at the front.

At the time of the signing of the Armistice on November 11, the 145th had received its orders for a part in the assault on Metz, was ready to move to the front and was being rapidly equipped with guns and other materiel. After the Armistice the Regiment was sent to Camp Genicart, the embarkation camp near Bordeaux, and on December 24, 1918, sailed for the United States.

The Regiment was mustered out of service from January 21 to 28 at Logan, Utah.

After demobilization the Utah Guardsmen again organized as the 145th Field Artillery, Utah National Guard and carried on the training of the Regiment under National Guard status until inducted into Federal service on March 3, 1941.

THE 145TH FIELD ARTILLERY

IN ACTION





MANHANDLING THE 75-MM.



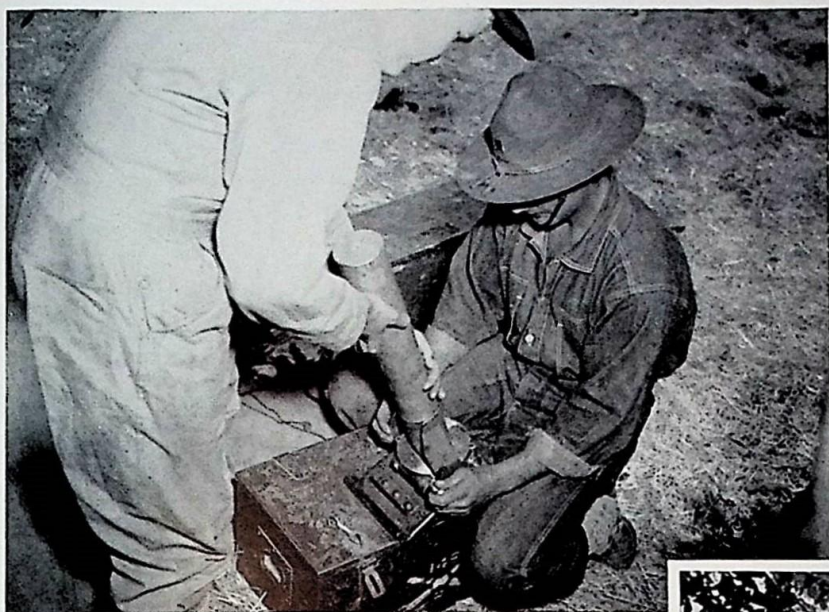
THE CREW WAITS TO UNCOUPLE PIECE

BRINGING THE 75-MM.



RIGHT, THE CHIEF OF SECTION USES THE
QUADRANT TO SET OFF THE ELEVATION





LEFT, THE FUSE IS CUT



BELOW, PREPARING FOR ACTION

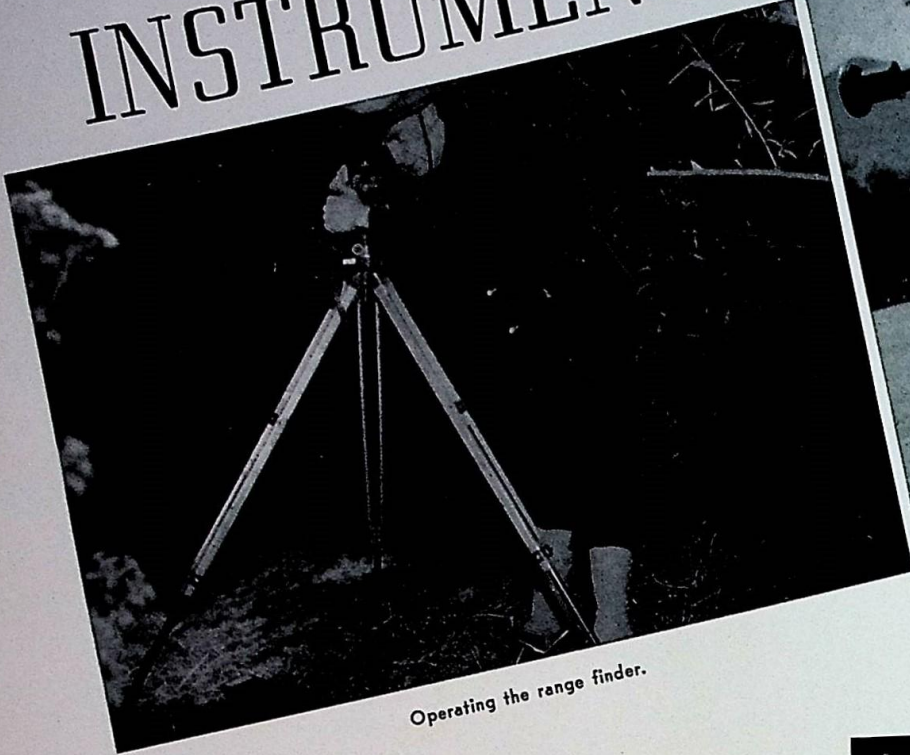


GUN INTO ACTION

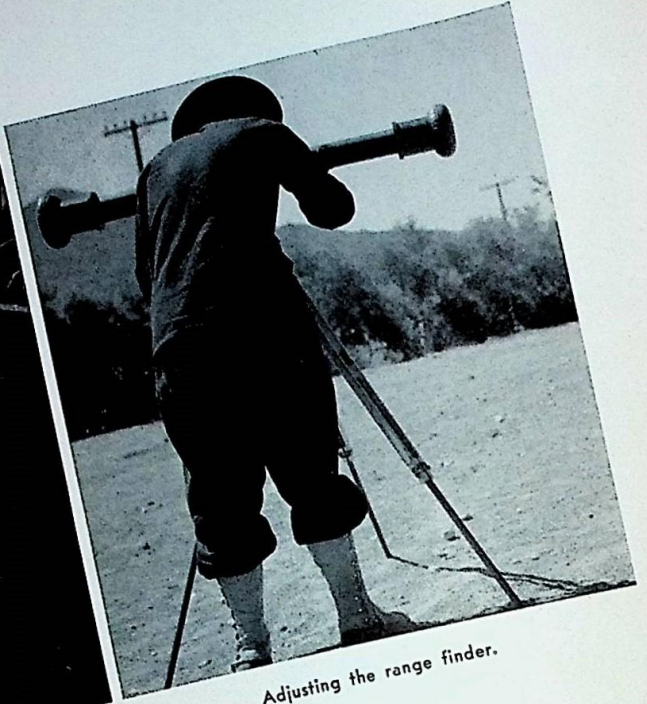
EVERYTHING SET AND READY TO FIRE



INSTRUMENTS



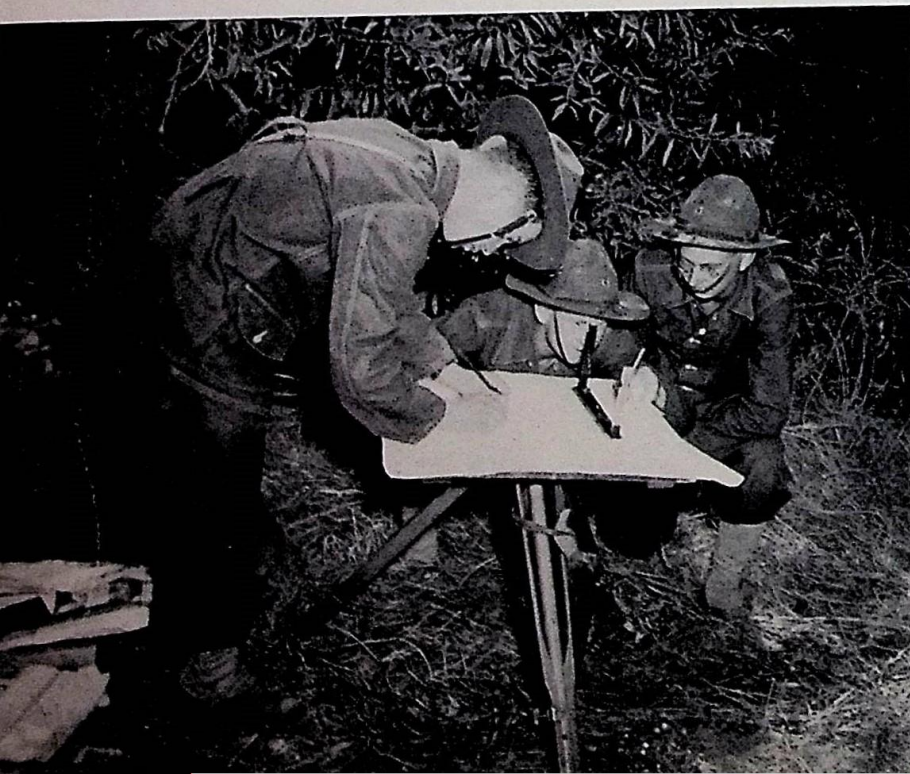
Operating the range finder.



Adjusting the range finder.



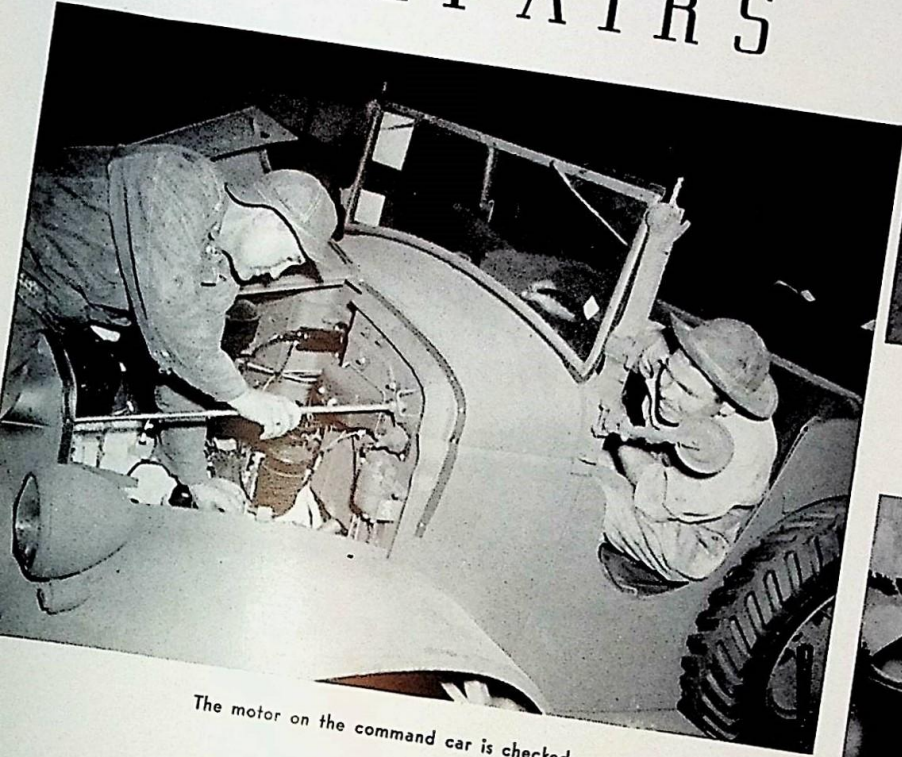
B. C. Scope is put into operation.



Left, Soldiers carry on plane table operations.



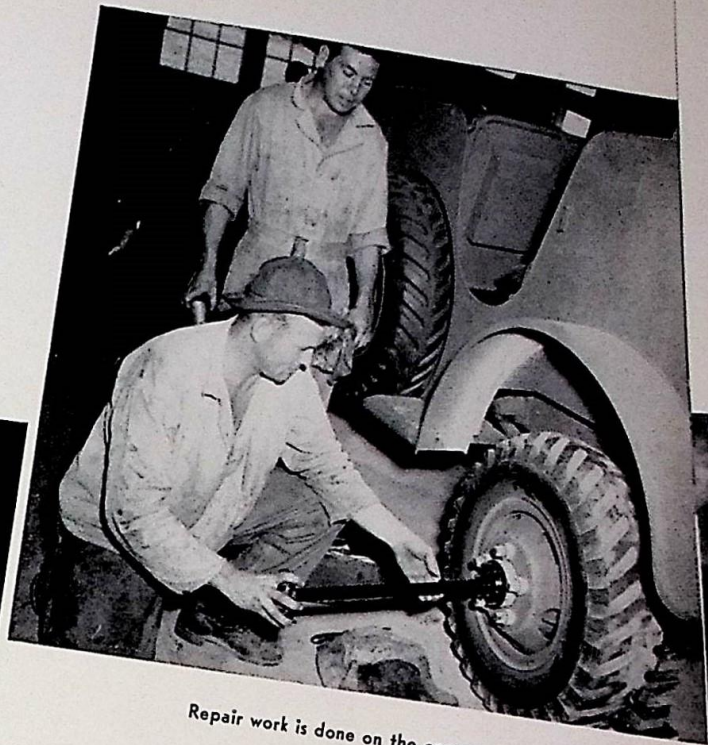
MOTOR REPAIRS



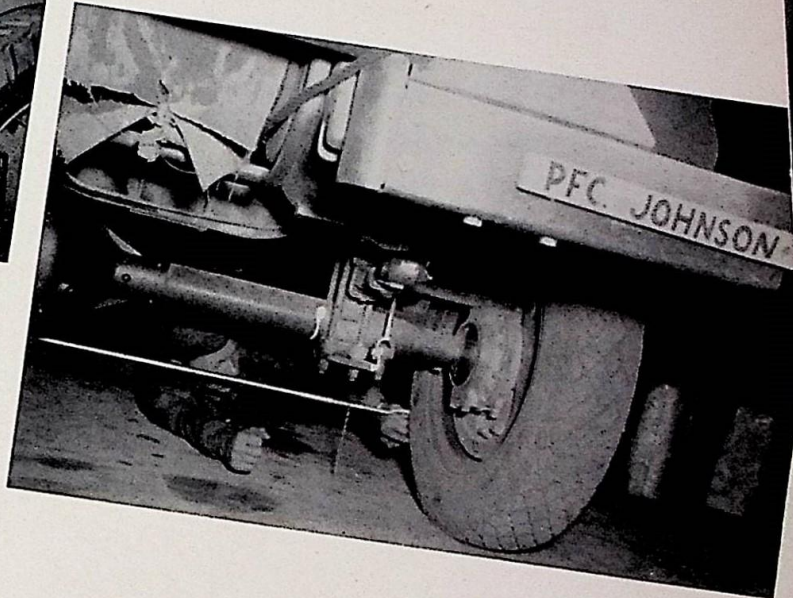
The motor on the command car is checked.



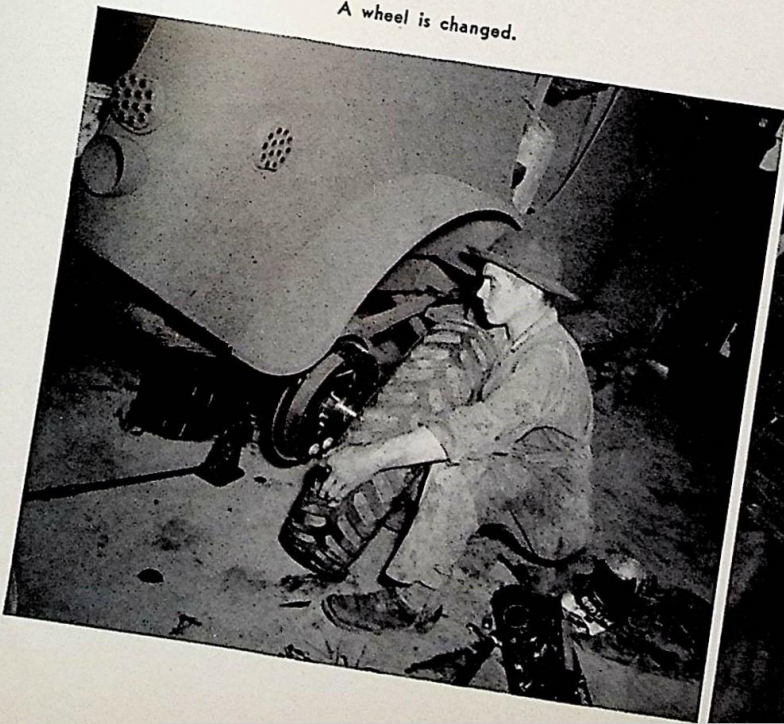
Right, Wheel alignment is checked on a 145th Field Artillery truck.



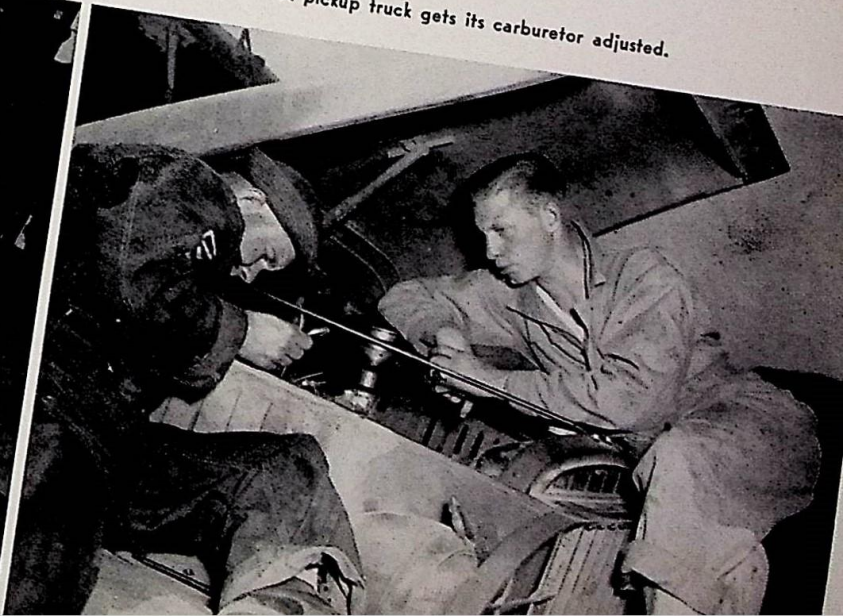
Repair work is done on the command car.



A wheel is changed.



A pickup truck gets its carburetor adjusted.



S U P P L I E S

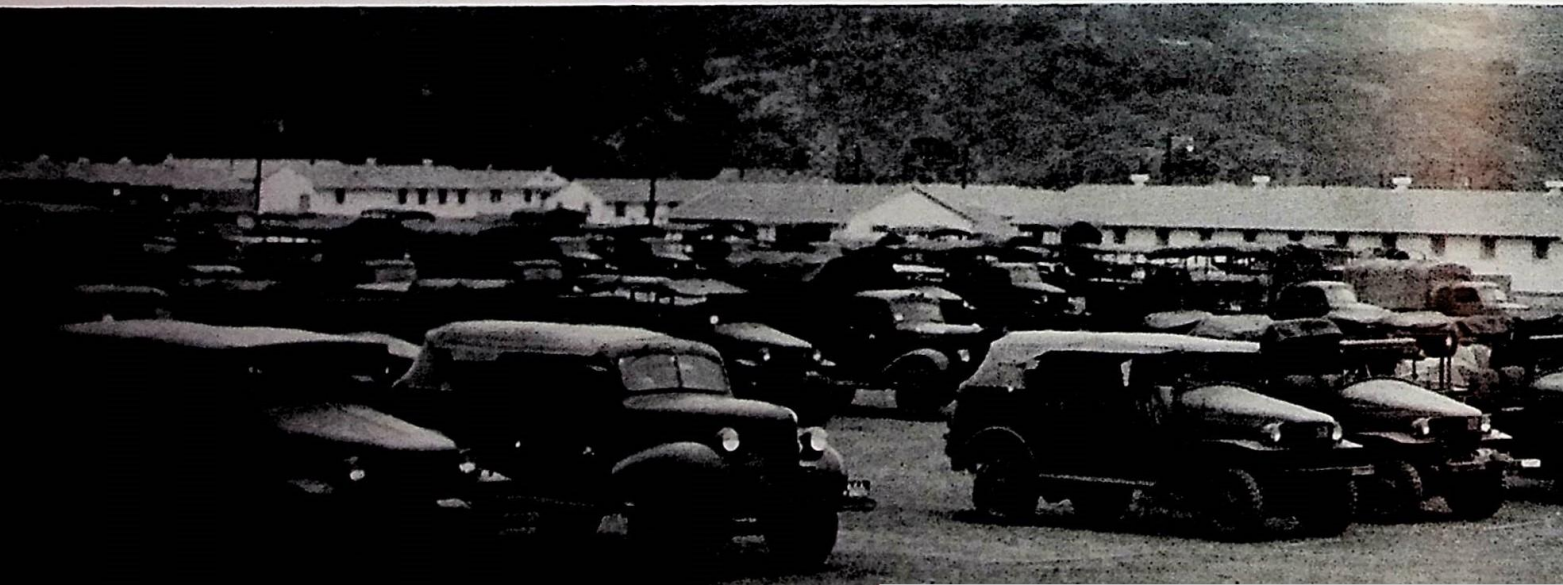
Left, distributing subsistence in the 145th's store room.



Right, soldiers of the supply section check the Regiment's camouflage nets.

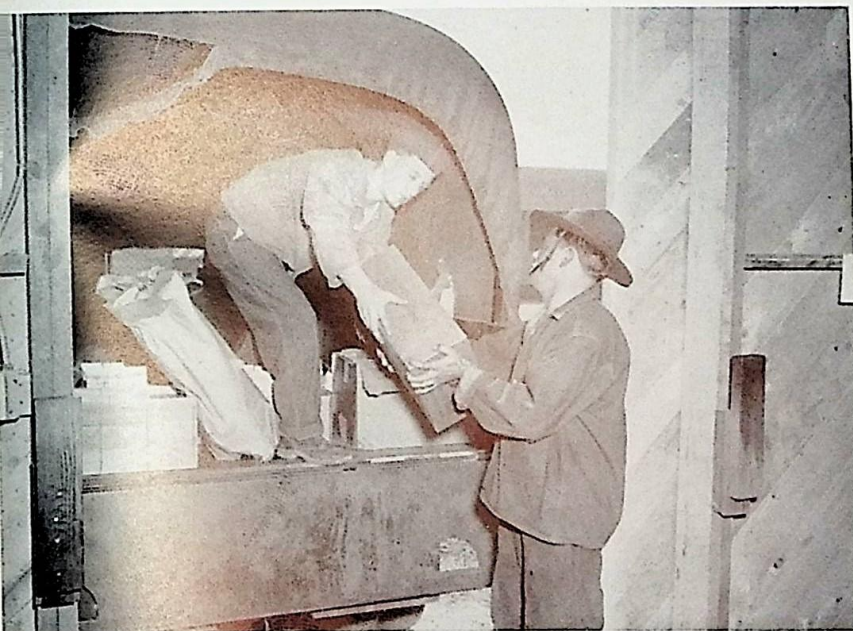
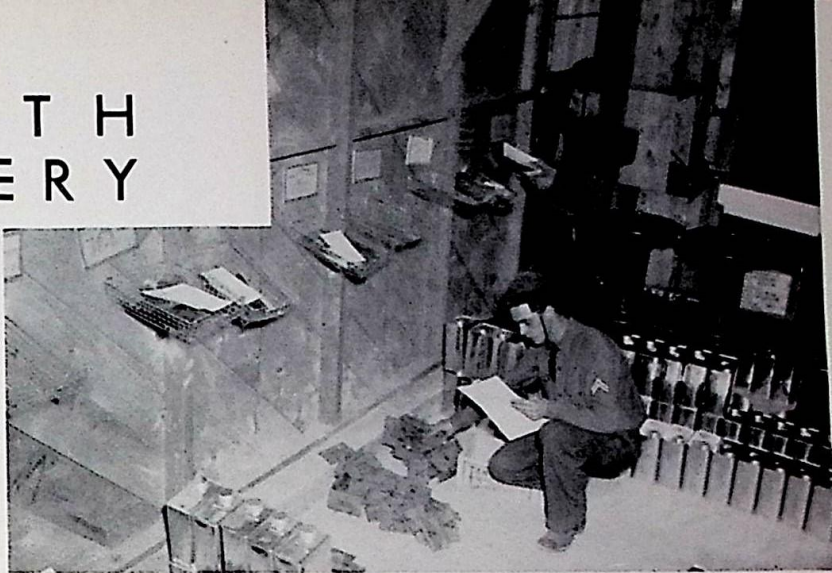


MOTOR POOL



O F T H E 1 4 5 T H F I E L D A R T I L L E R Y

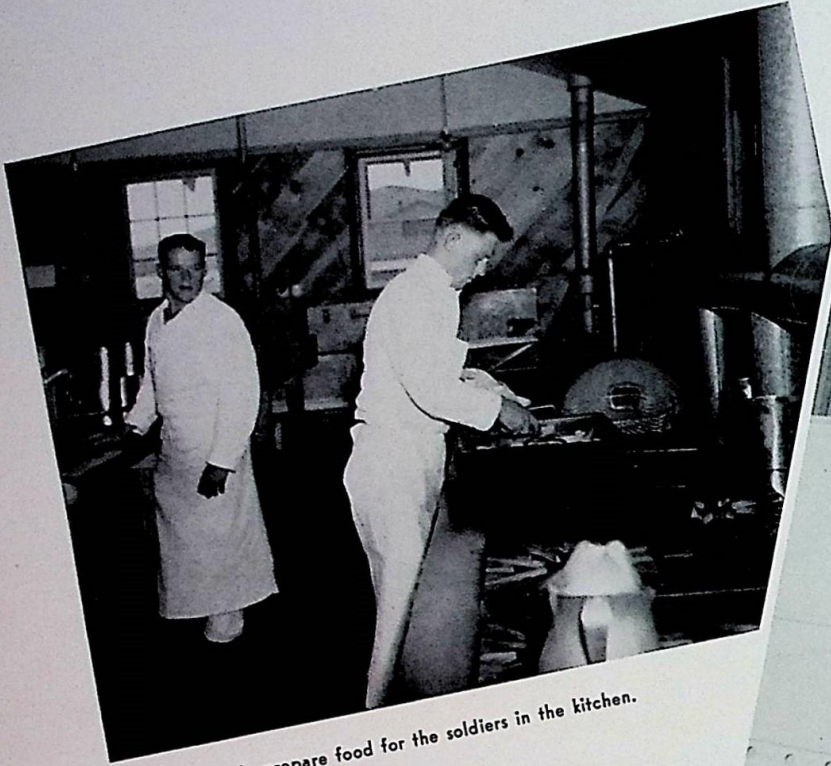
Right, lubrication oil is broken
down for distribution to individual
batteries.



Left, a truck of the 145th brings
subsistence to the Regiment's store
room for distribution.



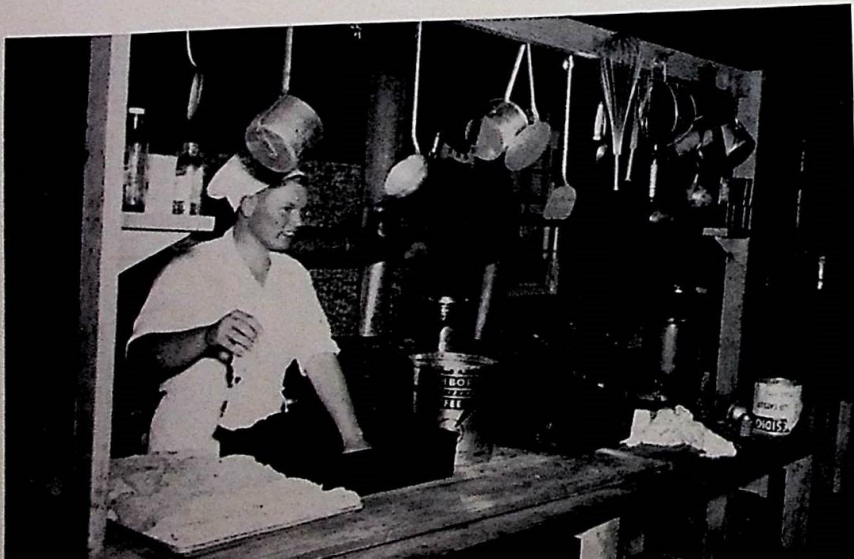
WITH THE COOKS



Cooks prepare food for the soldiers in the kitchen.



A meal is prepared in the 145th's gasoline-operated mobile kitchen.



Left, meat is breaded by one of the attendants for evening mess.



Everyday Life



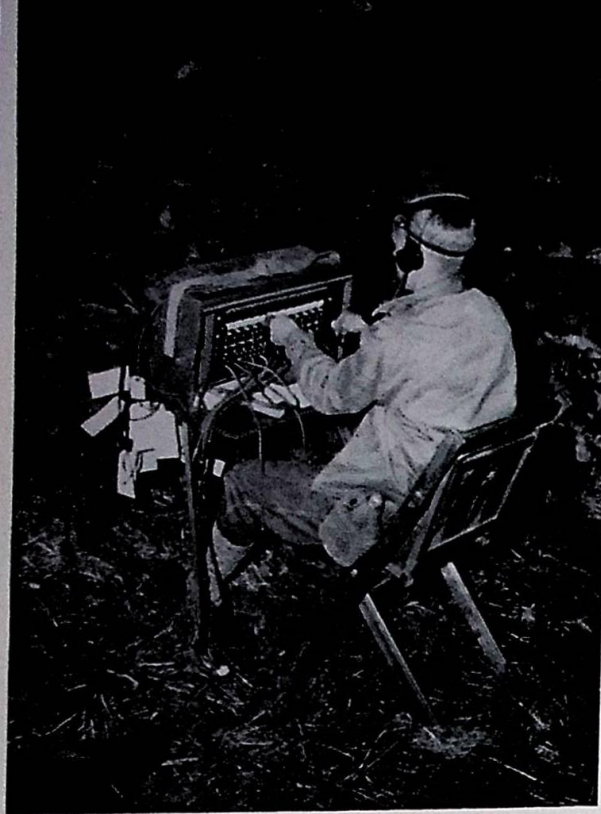
145TH FIELD ARTILLERY SOLDIERS ENJOY A BIT OF AFTERNOON RELAXATION.



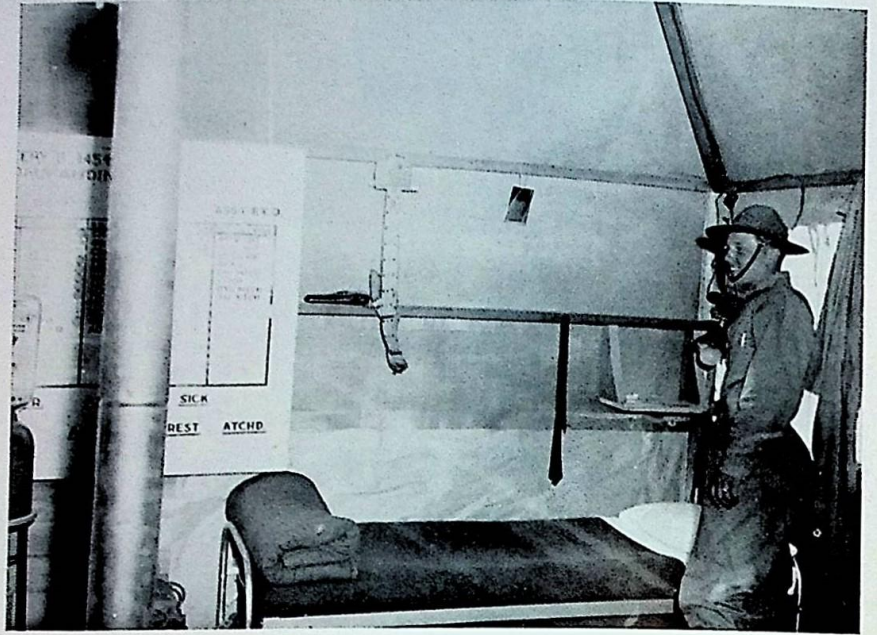
Everything in the tents gets a good cleaning as the men prepare for inspection.



A switch is thrown that operates a buzzer in each tent to call out the battery.



Switchboard operation in the field.



A SERGEANT AND A CORPORAL ARE BUSY HANDLING THE FOOD BREAKDOWN FOR THE REGIMENT.



Personnel

145TH FIELD ARTILLERY

65th Field Artillery Brigade

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES



CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

1941



J. ELMORE SWENSON
First Lieutenant
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Mellen, Daniel R.;
First Sergeant Coulam, Donald M.; Staff Ser-
geants Roth, Russell A.; Wise, Harold B.; Ser-
geant Gustin, Donald L.

Second Row: Sergeants Mann, Carroll C.;
Mulkern, James A.; Wobick, Ralph W.; Cor-
porals Jackson, Donald W.; Kitchen, Jay H.

Third Row: Corporals Merrill, Dean G.;
Spenser, Ray A.; Van Dorn, Jack M.; Whitock,
Robert E.; Worthen, Joseph G.



HEADQUARTERS BATTERY



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Birch, John P.; Bowcutt, Frank D.; Bult, Douglas K.

Second Row: Privates First Class Bundy, Eric I.; Cazier, James B.; Christiansen, Carl R.; Christie, Howard E.; Edwards, Elliott P.

Third Row: Privates First Class Gibson, Reginald W.; Heiner, Ralph C.; Higham, Morgan G.; Hortin, Kenneth C.; MacDonald, Arthur B.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Parker, Dwayne B.; Reid, Ralph W.; Smith, Thomas E.; Sorensen, Hartley E.; Spencer, Carl V.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Stensrud, David N.; Thomas, Harry; Privates Anderson, Kay R.; Atanasu, Edward; Briggs, Leonard.

Sixth Row: Privates Carter, Richard H.; Drake, Francis O.; Firth, Raymond A.; Fleck, Norman L.; Hair, John W.

Seventh Row: Privates Horton, Donald K.; Hoskins, Voris; Jackman, Harold M.; Jaggi, Stanley R.; Jordan, Sterling D.

Eighth Row: Privates Kiick, Edgar A.; Murphy, Frank W.; Ordway, Robert W.; Sorensen, Robert H.; Townsend, James W.

Ninth Row: Privates Warmerdam, John M.; Williams, Harold L.; Wilson, A. Robert; Wine, Nathan J.





DASIL C. SMITH
Warrant Officer
Band Director



B A N D

(Reading from Left to Right)

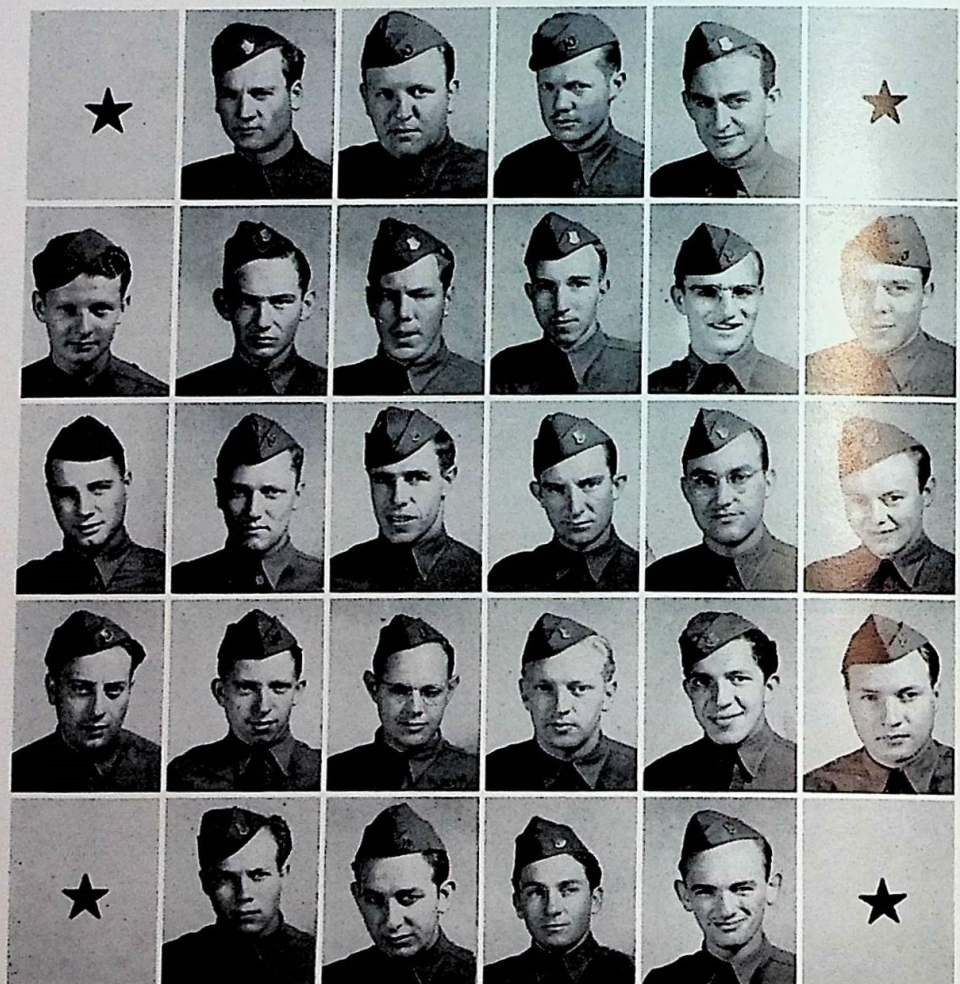
First Row: Staff Sergeant Mackintosh, James M.; Sergeants Colt, George S., Jr.; Healey, Verlyn K.; Obray, Lorin E.

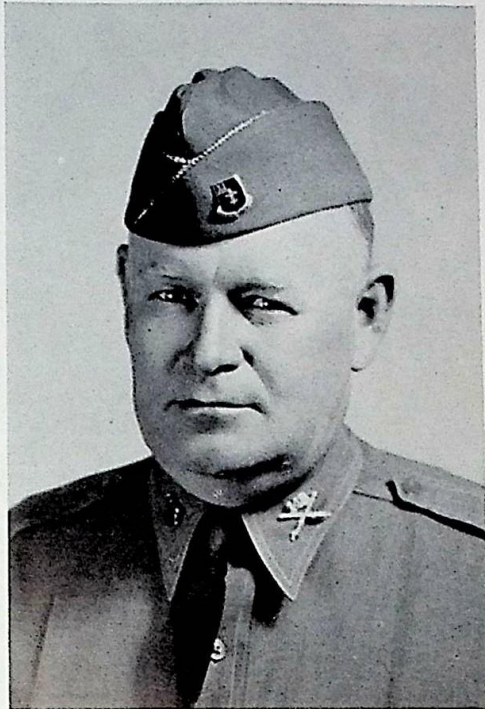
Second Row: Sergeant Robinson, Jay L.; Corporals Allen, Roy L.; Francis, C. Arthur; Privates First Class Carroll, Leland R.; Cook, Albert P.; Dalton, Ross F.

Third Row: Privates First Class Donaldson, Walter M.; Eberhardt, Fred E.; Giles, R. Floyd; Goodwin, Lyle E.; Kimball, H. Clive; Lamb, G. Max.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Mayo, Vandora; McMillan, Newel C.; Oberhansley, Vic C.; Peterson, Ray H.; Poce, William; Somppi, William W.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Stucki, Franklin S.; Williams, Nevin R.; Whittier, C. Eugene; Winn, Ben T.





RUEL M. ESKELSEN
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding



FREDERICK A. SMALL
Major
Executive Officer



HEADQUARTERS

First Battalion

MELVIN L. BRAZIER
Captain
S-1



JOHN I. JOHNSON
Captain
S-2



E. T. SANDBERG
Captain
S-3



HARRY R. BROUGH
Captain
Assistant S-2



BYRAN R. RAMPTON
First Lieutenant
Assistant S-2





JOE E. WHITESIDE
First Lieutenant
Commanding



LEROY J. KANITH
First Lieutenant



OTHEL L. PAY
First Lieutenant



LEE T. GEERLINGS
Second Lieutenant

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

First Battalion

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Sedgwick, David D.; First Sergeant Christiansen, Gordon S.; Technical Sergeant Enman, G. Henry; Staff Sergeant Groves, James A.

Second Row: Staff Sergeant Nessen, Wendell J.; Sergeants Arakelian, Haig; Bugger, Burke; Green, Cumer; Layton, Ben H.; Maylin, Charles A.

Third Row: Sergeants Nelson, Paul E.; Nelson, John W.; Nelson, Woodrow E.; Sandall, Paul K.; Trump, Richard M.; Corporal Anthon, Maurice C.

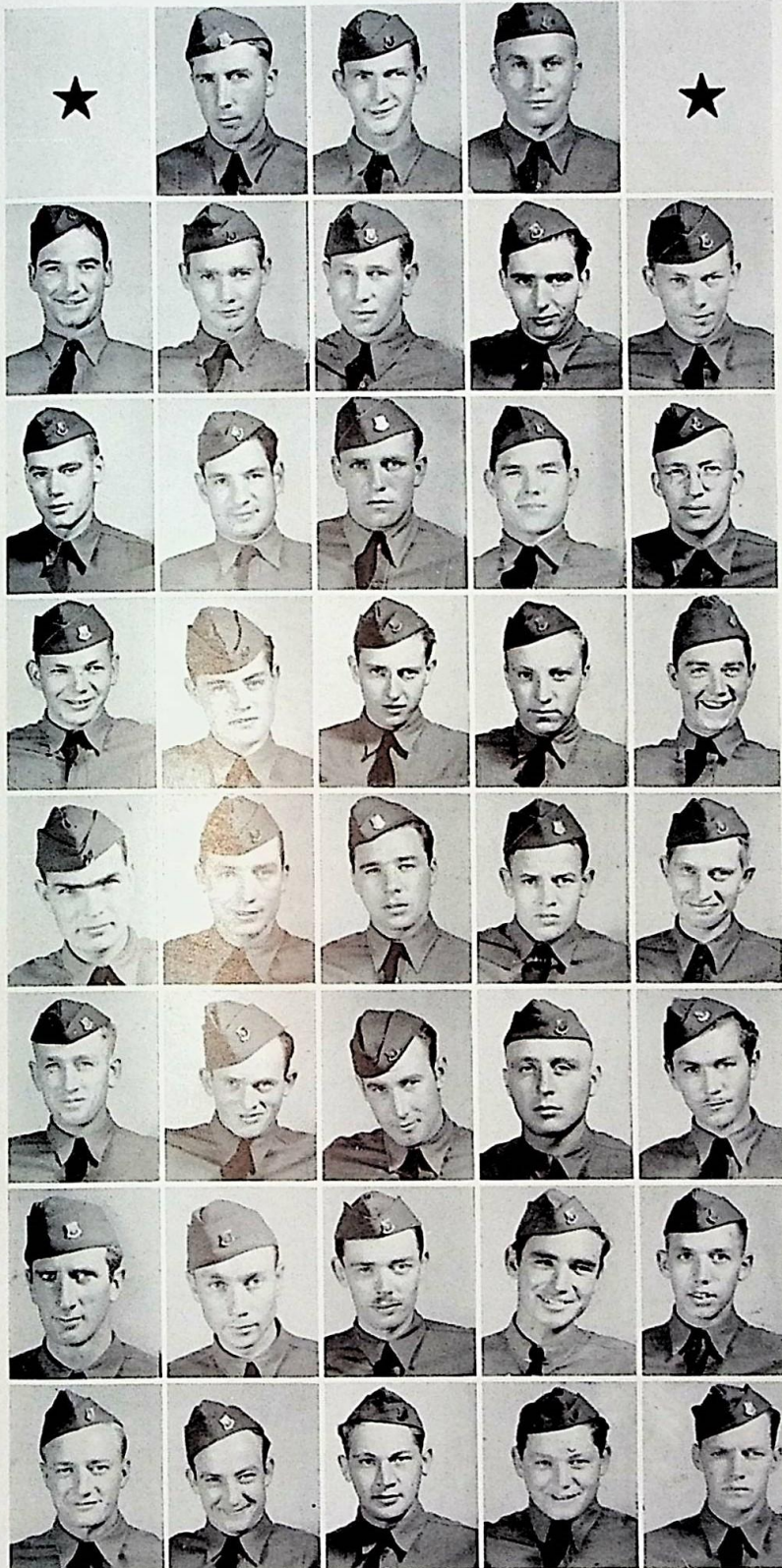
Fourth Row: Corporals Fadel, Shirl K.; Hawkins, Edward D.; Higgs, Dell H.; Jensen, William G.; Klotz, Kenneth G.; Nalder, William E.

Fifth Row: Corporals Phillips, Newell L.; Strong, Jonathan; Tingey, Warren; White, Clyde E.; Wilson, Israel C.; Wynne, Samuel D.



HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

FIRST BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Anderson, Homer L.; Baxter, Jack; Freestone, Leland H.

Second Row: Privates First Class Gill, Dellis A.; Gill, Ray A.; Mason, Clifford B.; Millgate, Ray A.; Nalder, Delbert D.

Third Row: Privates First Class O'Carroll, William J.; Ogan, Wesley M.; Oliver, Charles C.; Oliver, Claud; Peterson, Louis F.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Phillips, Dale L.; Potter, James H.; Riley, Glen K.; Sandall, Arden L.; Sattley, Billie L.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Simmons, William R.; Stewart, Lyle G.; Tackman, Lee W.; Thomas, Harvey, Jr.; Young, Howard.

Sixth Row: Private First Class Young, June P.; Privates Allred, D. C.; Anderson, Guy F.; Barioni, Paul W.; Bradley, Wells A.

Seventh Row: Privates Brotherson, Ivan C.; Brough, Albert K.; Bullis, John S.; Burson Earl J.; Carroll, Kert P.

Eighth Row: Privates Comstock, Rodger K.; Crumpton, J. V.; DeGroot, Andrew P.; Dean, Glentis; Dillion, Harold A.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

FIRST BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Doane, James; Dominick, Floyd L.; Farley, Don L.; Fosse, Clifford O.; Gertsch, Ray O.

Second Row: Privates Glenn, Charles E., Jr.; Grainger, William; Gramling, W. E.; Hansen, Boyd L.; Haviland, Arthur W.

Third Row: Privates Henry, Jack L.; Hyland, Eugene C.; Jones, Leslie C.; Krambule, Elmer B.; Lambert, Olis.

Fourth Row: Privates Lavender, H. H.; Lund, Dell; McCormick, Creed; Misico, Alex; Mott, Reid R.

Fifth Row: Privates Mower, Ross M.; Opheikens, Albert; Olmsted, Burris A.; Paugh, Delbert R.; Priegnitz, Robert D.

Sixth Row: Privates Quittman, Leonard N.; Ranta, Ernest; Rasmussen, Ben A.; Scott, Curtiss D.; Slater, Claude E.

Seventh Row: Privates Smith, Gordon; Smith, Joseph B.; Stevenson, J. D.; Syme, Courtney D.; Szeliga, Joseph M.

Eighth Row: Privates Tuff, Frank; Wiskus, George; Wood, Lawrence D.; Wynn, Edward S.





HOWARD C. SPRACHER
Captain
Commanding

JOSEPH F. CROSBY
First Lieutenant
S-4

SERVICE BATTERY

First Battalion

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Bundy, Charles E. P.; First Sergeant Duncan, Clyde W.; Staff Sergeant Weaver, Jay P.

Second Row: Sergeants DuBois, Edmund L.; Dunn, John C.; Iverson, William A.; Kreft, Paul F.; Martin, George A.

Third Row: Sergeants McClellan, Lloyd G.; Webb, Charles R.; Corporals Branham, Jack H.; Clark, Lyman J.; Hickman, Joseph B.

Fourth Row: Corporals Kuhne, Louis; Parkin, Kimball H.; Privates First Class Argyle, Douglas C.; Brown, Edward L.; Cavalli, Grant L.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Grunder, Charles F.; Hurst, Darrell L.; Peterson, Marvin O.; Van Noy, Virl R.; Private Anderson, Harold J.

Sixth Row: Privates Andrade, Ladislado R.; Brown, Clifford F.; Crumrine, Roy A.; Degrave, Clarence H.; Dixon, Robert B.

Seventh Row: Privates Frison, Peter J.; Howard, Guy B.; Jenkins, Joseph M.; Johnson, William H.; Larsen, Ray C.

Eighth Row: Privates Lindquist, John D.; Linstrom, Ivan B.; Milner, Newells W.; Newell, John A.; Poulin, Eugene D.

Ninth Row: Privates Rosendaal, Thomas W.; Russell, Banford L.; Stuart, Arthur L.; Traughber, Robert T.; Walker, Arthur.



ROBERT R. HOLDEN
Captain
Commanding



HOMER K. LUNT
First Lieutenant



LELAND A. PICKETT
Second Lieutenant



VIR S. RICHINS
Second Lieutenant

B A T T E R Y A



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Hopper, Fred C., Jr.; Sergeants Brown, William; Dunn, Neville C.

Second Row: Sergeants Gerard, William J.; Howe, Noel D.; Lievsay, John W.; Lublin, Edward A.; Parker, Harrison L.

Third Row: Sergeants Robertson, Haskell; Thompson, William H.; Waters, Don I.; Corporals Enman, Ralph C. M.; Fike, Clayton W.

Fourth Row: Corporals Gibson, Robert M.; Hurlbut, Frank D.; Jarvis, Robert S.; Jones, Robert H.; Savage, Irvall E.

Fifth Row: Corporals Savage, Robert T.; Stone, Frank J.; Thurman, Earl J.; Thurman, Thomas B.; Van Tussenbrook, Gysbert, Jr.



BATTERY A



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Bond, Eugene L.; Christensen, Christian L.; Coon, Don D.; Davis, Gordon; Day, Rodney M.; Duhig, Ralph P.

Second Row: Privates First Class Finley, Charles A.; Francis, Homer W.; Hagen, Roy A.; Hawkins, Jack B.; Hansen, George P.; Johnson, Leo A.

Third Row: Privates First Class Peterson, Shirley A.; Philbin, Joseph P.; Pugh, Kelly; Quinlan, Donald; Rigg, Donald T.; Schneiderman, Elliott M.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Severinsen, Mervin A.; Smith, Reed J.; Thorpe, Ellis W.; Turner, Ray C.; Vance, Gene D.; Welker, Doaine C.

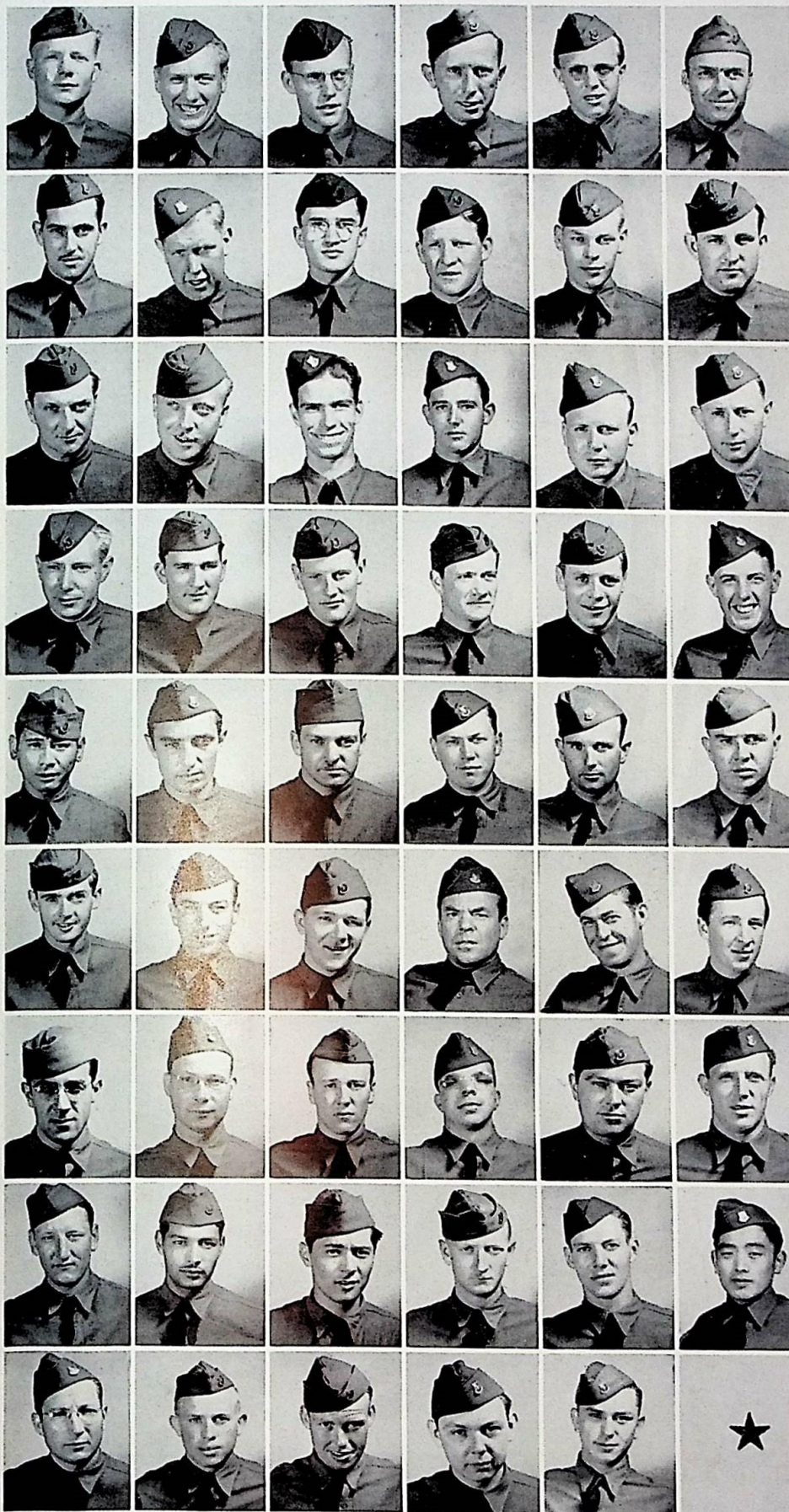
Fifth Row: Privates Alabanza, Joseph E.; Aslanian, Fred H.; Cameron, Paul R.; Chapman, Maurice E.; Creer, Sterling R.; Dame, Clifford M.

Sixth Row: Privates Dervoe, James E.; Dinsmore, Clyde G.; DuBois, John G.; Griffin, Richard J.; Irving, John W.; Kidd, Wilmer E.

Seventh Row: Privates Mezzanares, Phillip; Michael, Kenneth; Peterson, Claytor S.; Picciche, Thomas J.; Pietig, Alvin B.; Purdom, Willard J.

Eighth Row: Privates Quick, Claud T.; Ramirez, Rudolph; Sadamune, Raymond; Smith, Arthur E.; Stewart, Ronald L.; Takaki, Utaka.

Ninth Row: Privates Teresi, Sam P.; Thompson, Spencer J.; Walker, William L.; Weidner, Virgil B.; Wiseman, Hugh M.





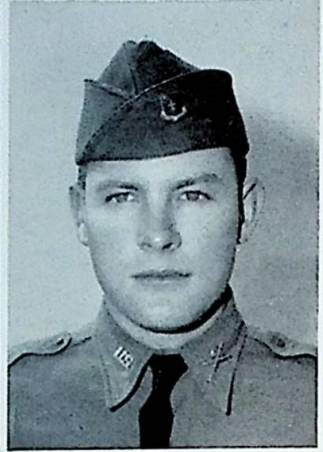
VIRGIL C. TOLLER
Captain
Commanding



BEN VAN de GRAFF
First Lieutenant



THOMAS S. DUGAN
Second Lieutenant



CLYDE J. SCHVANEVELDT
Second Lieutenant

B A T T E R Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Boerens, Lee D.; Sergeants Andelin, Lee J.; Bateman, David H.; Craig, Ronald E.; Parkinson, Don M.



Second Row: Sergeants Van De Graff, LeRoy M.; Worden, Robert W.; Zweifel, Don J.; Corporals Bruesch, Walter L.; Carnahan, Burton C.



Third Row: Corporals Chard, Lamar T.; Crezee, Glen B.; McAlister, Don C.; Mikkelsen, Jack A.; Slade, Don W.



Fourth Row: Corporals Staker, Dale H.; Starkey, Glenn A.; Stoddard, Carl H.; Wahlquist, Charles M.; Wahlquist, Grant K.



B A T T E R Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class
Ball, Charles O.; Ball, James W.;
Bouwhuis, Wander C.

Second Row: Privates First Class
Burk, James R.; Branham, James S.;
Call, Golden O.; Carlson, Clifford
C.; Cevering, Herman L.

Third Row: Privates First Class
Edsinga, Emil J.; Garder, Alvin H.;
Gordon, Orville G.; Hardy, Willis
A.; Harrop, Walter G.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class
Hart, Bert E.; Hawkes, Lowell T.;
Keller, Grant B.; Kovich, Eli; Lilly,
Roy.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class
Owens, Daryl; Porter, Charles L.;
Porter, William E.; Romano, Donald
M.; Satterlee, Arnold M.

Sixth Row: Privates First Class
Stegen, Don E.; Walker, Raphael A.;
Walker, Robert A.; Privates Blanken-
ship, Arlie; Brau, Fred L.

Seventh Row: Privates Christinsen,
Earl F.; Cortez, Jesse O.; Cranmer,
Robert J.

B A T T E R Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Creiman, Ralph L.; DiPaolo, Louis; Duncan, Cloyd O.

Second Row: Privates Geller, Charles D.; Giddings, James H.; Jensen, Garner F.; Johnson, Bjarne H.; Johnson, Edwin A.

Third Row: Privates Keaton, Harold J.; Landon, Cleon G.; Marquez, Perfecto J., Jr.; Martinez, Conrad R.; McLaughlin, Bernard J.

Fourth Row: Privates Millen, Vincent D.; Minor, Howard J.; Mohlke, Ray A.; Navarro, Jesus T.; Olson, Peter, Jr.

Fifth Row: Privates Overton, James L.; Oyama, Hiromi; Padilla, Manuel R.; Parra, Jerry M.; Ribble, Lamoine L.

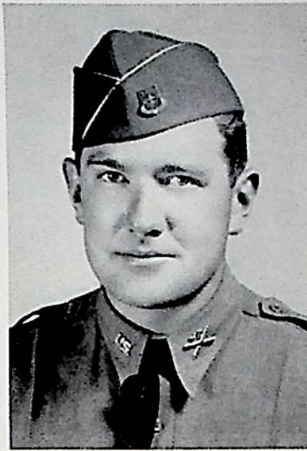
Sixth Row: Privates Rinard, Paul J.; Roelandt, John E.; Rosati, Aldo C.; Smith, Jackson J.; Thomas, Johnny.

Seventh Row: Privates Thornton, Joe; Udall, Donald C.; Waddill, George W.; Walla, Peter P.





STANLEY JOURGENSEN
Captain
Commanding



HOWARD A. COLLINS
First Lieutenant



RALPH T. WIGGINS
Second Lieutenant



B A T T E R Y C



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Sergeants Bateson, Dix G.; Bills, Reed G.; Hess, Rodney D.; Kranbule, Lynn Z.; Peterson, Reed B.

Second Row: Sergeants Schvaneldt, Clyde J.; Turner, Marden A.; Welch, Wilford W., Jr.; Corporals Andersen, Lew Mar; Bickmore, Eugene G.

Third Row: Corporals Bickmore, William G.; Bradbury, Franklin I.; Drummond, Dale B.; Fannesbeck, Seymour M.; Hancey, Dennis R.

Fourth Row: Corporals Howell, Roland L.; Marshall, Arthur B., Jr.; November, Harry J.; Rogers, Ennis D.; Smith, Mercer D.

BATTERY C



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class
Crockett, Gordon L.; Crookston,
Newell C.; Curtis, Elbert R.; Dunn,
William B.

Second Row: Privates First Class
Harmon, Freeman B.; Johnson, James
R.; Johnson, William J.; Lanferman,
Merlin K.; Merrill, Wendell W., Jr.;
Mollerup, Alton L.

Third Row: Privates First Class
Richardson, William B.; Schaub,
Frank H.; Shand, Jack W.; Shaw,
Jack M.; Smith, Lawrence B.; Smith,
Lewis C.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class
Smith, Will D.; Speth, Charly; Stowell,
Dan A.; Thatcher, John M.; Privates
Bullard, Fredrich F.; Clubb, Willie D.

Fifth Row: Privates Delgado, Cruz
H.; De Jesus, Joe; Edwards, Oliver
M.; Eggert, Alfred; Faria, Leo P.;
Guerra, Lloyd M.

Sixth Row: Privates Guindozola,
Daniel V.; Haggerty, Earl F.; Hanson,
Vernon E.; Holt, Donald; Jernigan,
Ocie; Johns, Chambers M.

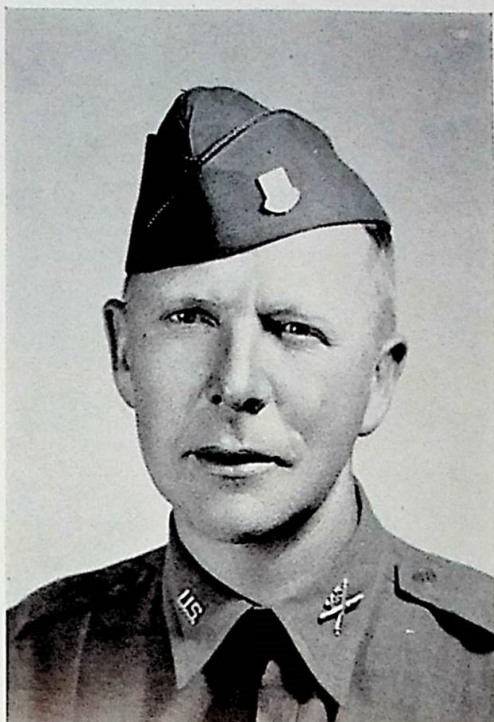
Seventh Row: Privates Johnson,
Harold A. T.; Jones, Leilis L.; Karr,
Mike; King, Thomas E.; Kliest, John;
Kutterer, Charles R.

Eighth Row: Privates Lucero, Can-
dido; Lucero, Manuel; Marrufo, Ro-
dolfo G.; Muntean, Charles; O'Con-
nor, Harold A.; Rasmussen, Niels C.

Ninth Row: Privates Radger, Ed-
ward L.; Reiss, Charles; Rogers,
Caesar; Rotola, Sam; Schwartz, Burn-
hardt; Stein, Paul B.

Tenth Row: Privates Sygitowicz,
Joseph R.; Watkins, Howard E.;
Whitney, John M.; Yorba, Roy J.





ROBERT C. PIXTON
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding



HARRY A. RANDLE
Major
S-3

HEADQUARTERS

Second Battalion

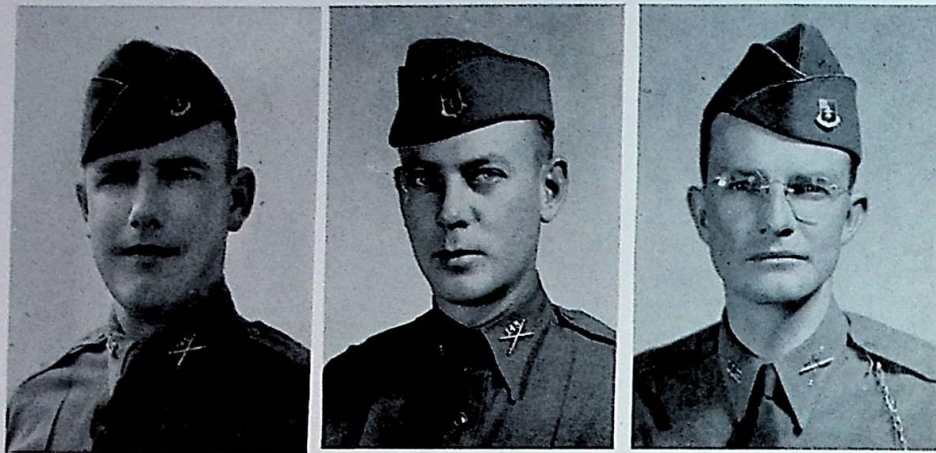


WALTER S. LAMONT
Captain
S-1

RAYMOND WELCH
Captain
S-2

RALPH W. MORGAN
First Lieutenant
Assistant S-3





★

GEORGE W. JAMES
Captain
Commanding

THARAN L. MURPHY
First Lieutenant

FRANCIS C. BURTON
Second Lieutenant

★

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

Second Battalion



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Anderson, Alvin O.; First Sergeant Anderson, Merrill N.; Staff Sergeant Sondrup, Andrew O.; Sergeant Alder, Jack C.

Second Row: Sergeants Anderson, Jay A.; Anderson, Leslie U.; Bellows, Milton; Cox, Morlin E.; Dyreng, Donald J.; Foote, Riley F.

Third Row: Sergeants Justesen, Wayne Q.; Lund, Keith M.; Lund, Kirk W.; Roundy, Paul H.; Thurston, Wright; Corporal Bogh, Marvin L.

Fourth Row: Corporals Bradley, Max L.; Carlson, Clair R.; Christensen, Richard M.; Cox, Junior H.; Crawford, Keller J.; Forsyth, G. T.

Fifth Row: Corporals Mills, Orville L.; Nielson, Wallace F.; Parker, Guy; Peterson, Glen N.; Ruesch, Leslie W.; Wright, Cloud H.



HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

SECOND BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Alder, Clair; Braithwaite, Leland R.; Butcher, Claude R.

Second Row: Privates First Class Christiansen, Henry C.; Cope, Bernard R.; Dennison, Miles J.; Dennison, Russell; Hall, Elden E.

Third Row: Privates First Class Heath, Elmer; Henningson, Fred; Hoggan, Carlyle; Ireland, Donald W.; Keller, Robert C.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Manwill, Lynn H.; Maylett, Dell C.; Maylett, Dick E.; McArthur, Bryan R.; Peterson, Afton B.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Peterson, Elliott R.; Pollock, Theo W.; Pryor, Harry M.; Reid, Newell C.; Ruesch, Wallace J.

Sixth Row: Privates First Class Schow, Jesse V.; Sorenson, Glenn A.; Stott, Laurel H.; Tatton, Lynn R.; Whiting, Ben H.

Seventh Row: Privates Anderson, Bernard E.; Anderson, Woodruff; Armstrong, Mac D.; Avila, Joe; Barney, Gale.

Eighth Row: Private Bringhurst, Ivan D.; Staff Sergeant Campa, Philip J.; Privates Conder, Vance L.; Corry, Francis L.; Cox, Gene C.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

SECOND BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Cox, Max; Cracraft, Thad M.; Davis, Lex T.; Dean, Allen R.; Dennis, Julius R.

Second Row: Privates Fretwell, Grant; George, Jay; George, Jean; Gower, Reid; Haycock, Joseph H.

Third Row: Privates Hubbard, Harry K.; Ivie, Milton D.; Johnson, Mc A.; Kline, Albert C.; Klinge, Edward.

Fourth Row: Privates Lambeth, LaMar B.; Leary, Granville E.; Magee, Joseph F.; Mason, Jesse L.; McGehee, Otto E.

Fifth Row: Meza, Domingo A.; Mottet, Louis J., Jr.; Nielson, Rudolph L.; Olds, Clark A.; Olds, Dilworth C.

Sixth Row: Privates Olds, Merrill S.; Ottesen, Ellis T.; Parker, Lamond; Peterson, Roy G.; Pollock, Blain.

Seventh Row: Privates Price, Reese E.; Sawyers, Garth W.; Skougard, Darrell; Smith, Wayne A.; Snodgrass, John.

Eighth Row: Privates Stephens, Floyd W.; Thorne, Charles F.; Whitlock, Aldous Q.; Willden, Ernest H.





CLYDE C. SOFFE
Captain
Commanding



LEONARD F. BERGSTROM
First Lieutenant



S E R V I C E B A T T E R Y

Second Battalion



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Stephenson, Rulon W.; Staff Sergeant Murphy, Arvill L.; Sergeants Anderson, Joseph H.; Crawford, Robert G.; Eggertson, La Marr.

Second Row: Sergeants Glenn, Ariel W.; Holland, Theodore J.; Schmidt, Max H.; Thomas, Paul M.; Tugman, Robert F.

Third Row: Corporals Barnhurst, Leslie S.; Carlson, Arthur E.; Dell, Ben V.; Ennis, Chester H.; Whitlock, Boyd F.

S E R V I C E B A T T E R Y

SECOND BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Andrus, Robert C.; Fritcher, Ronald J.; Gilbert, Nicholas J.; Huff, Golden J.; Marx, Kenneth H.; Nielson, James T.

Second Row: Privates First Class Poulsen, Carl C.; Salmon, Alvin F.; Shumway, Jack W.; Smith, Wayne E.; Sorenson, Earl G.; Walters, Robert F.

Third Row: Privates Ballard, Philip; Barnes, Vernon M.; Beckelhymer, Sherman C.; Bomar, Orvin L.; Christiansen, Otto M.; Diven, Charles A.

Fourth Row: Privates Haladyna, Walter J.; Hamblin, William K.; Harel, Louis J.; Hill, R. L.; Honmoyo, Masayoshi; Hunnicutt, Claud A.

Fifth Row: Privates Kempf, Henry R.; Kuznetz, Ben; Lamer, Richard C.; Lofgreen, Paul E.; Marty, Robert R.; Mazurier, Fred T.

Sixth Row: Privates Olsen, Frank W.; Pace, Lawrence M.; Powell, James P.; Remmen, Clarence B.; Rogers, Ralph A.; Rooney, Frank L.

Seventh Row: Privates Scarborough, Byron; Simpson, Sidney C.; Szejkowski, Adam; Wilkes, Russell E.; Wright, Joe; Yoakum, Everett M.





MAXWELL E. RICH
Captain
Commanding



LOGAN R. ESCHLER
First Lieutenant



ROBERT D. ELKINS
Second Lieutenant



DON W. STEVENSON
Second Lieutenant

B A T T E R Y D



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Hixson, Van; Staff Sergeant Gemmill, David W.; Sergeants Ashby, Cameron F.; Douglas, William C.; Flinders, David C.; Gardner, Ralph V.

Second Row: Sergeants Jones, Harry P., Jr.; Martell, Robert J.; Mohan, Alan R.; Raybould, Louis C.; Wessman, Philip H.; Corporal Andersen, Mack A.

Third Row: Corporals Dial, Tex A.; Ellis, Charles J.; Holt, Dale C.; Nougaret, Paul J.; Pickett, Ellis H.; Turner, George C.

BATTERY D



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Dinneen, Larry J.; Kuepper, Helmut J.; Madsen, Gordon H.; Matz, Sidney S.; Shoemaker, Lloyd R.; Skolil, Frank J.

Second Row: Privates First Class Vandervaart, Henry; Wells, Donald T.; Wessman, Ernest H.; Willey, Leroy F.; Privates Baker, Howard A.; Carriger, Wayne C.

Third Row: Privates Cho, Joseph S. O.; Cordova, Higinio; Cory, William E.; Floyd, Haskell; Freerks, Clarence B.; Fujita, Yoshio.

Fourth Row: Privates Hass, Gerhardt F.; Herman, George; Hernandez, Bennie C.; Hopkins, Edward E.; Horgen, Patrick G.; Howard, Alvin E.

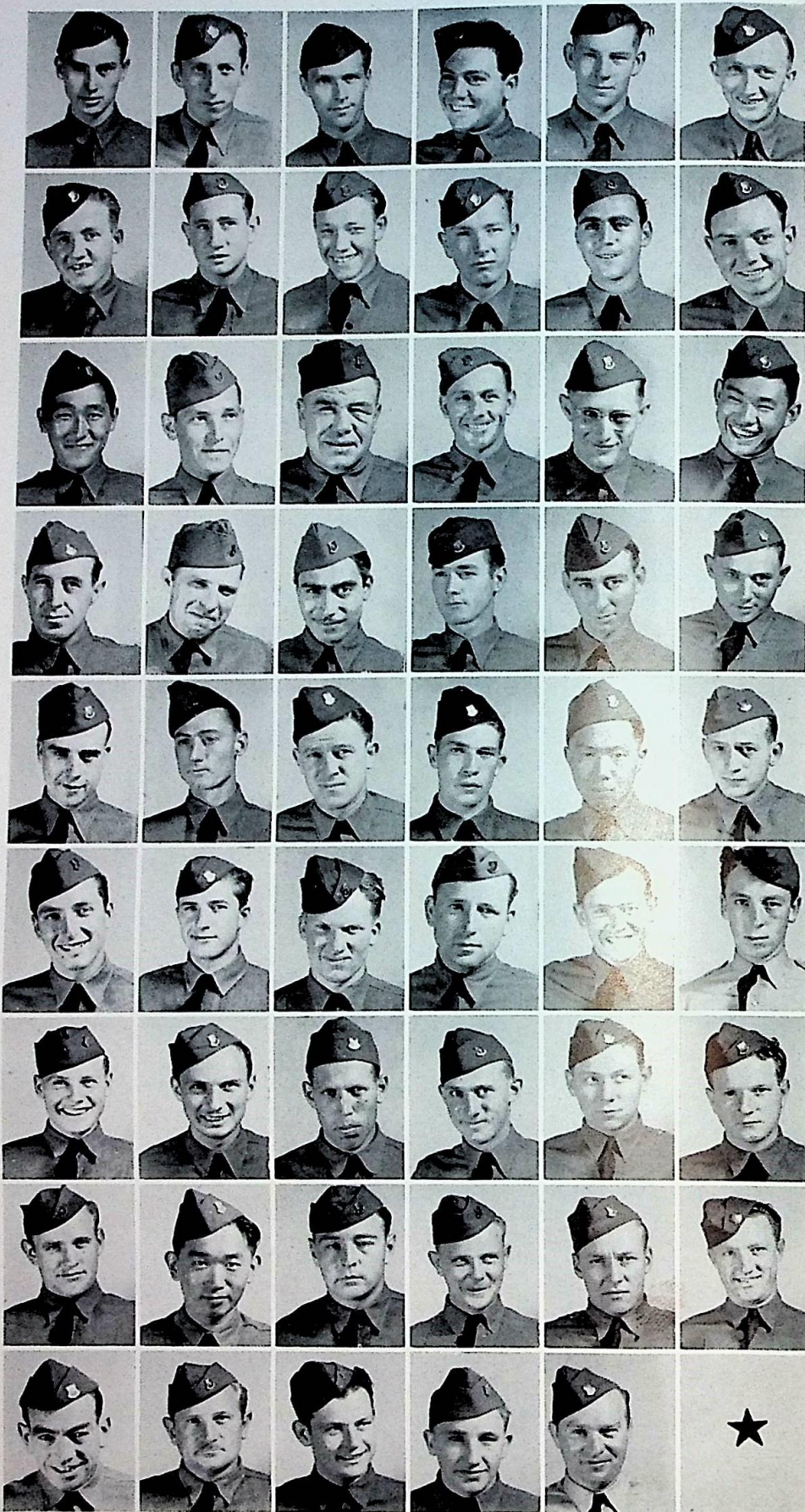
Fifth Row: Privates Hunter, Quentin H.; Ingram, Byron A.; Jakowatz, Jack J.; James, Frank J., Jr.; Kasuyama, Minoru; Krodel, Kenneth N.

Sixth Row: Privates Langford, Willus; Laverie, Jack; Lingwall, Nils E.; Louvorn, Edmon C.; Marcy, Roy B.; Nelson, John F.

Seventh Row: Privates Nelson, Rudolph; Nicodemus, Joe L.; Olsson, Ralph; Onsum, Mervin J.; Potter, Duane H.; Robertson, Joseph B.

Eighth Row: Privates Rogers, Emory; Sadukane, Masami; Satterlee, Gordon; Savage, Henry F.; Sorensen, Gerald M.; Stephens, Robert A.

Ninth Row: Privates Sullivan, John M.; Wilson, Carl M.; Wimmer, Deon L.; Wirthlin, Robert L.; Zeranski, Edmund E.





HOWARD E. BAYSINGER
Captain
Commanding



WILLIAM S. WALKER
First Lieutenant



RAYMOND A. JACKSON
Second Lieutenant



B A T T E R Y E



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Lunt, Morgan W.; Sergeants Boswell, Ralph O.; Humphrey, Jack B.; Jarrett, Von; Lunt, Boyd E.

Second Row: Sergeants Pay, Gordon R.; Porter, Francis A.; Reed, Clarence L.; Corporals Bowles, Jessie E.; Golden, Leo B.

Third Row: Corporals Gregerson, Juel M.; Gustin, Jack M.; Kaneko, Royal M.; Warren, Norman H.

B A T T E R Y E

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Amtoft, Keith A.; Anderson, Dean W.; Anderson, Joe A.; Bjerregaard, Aden C.

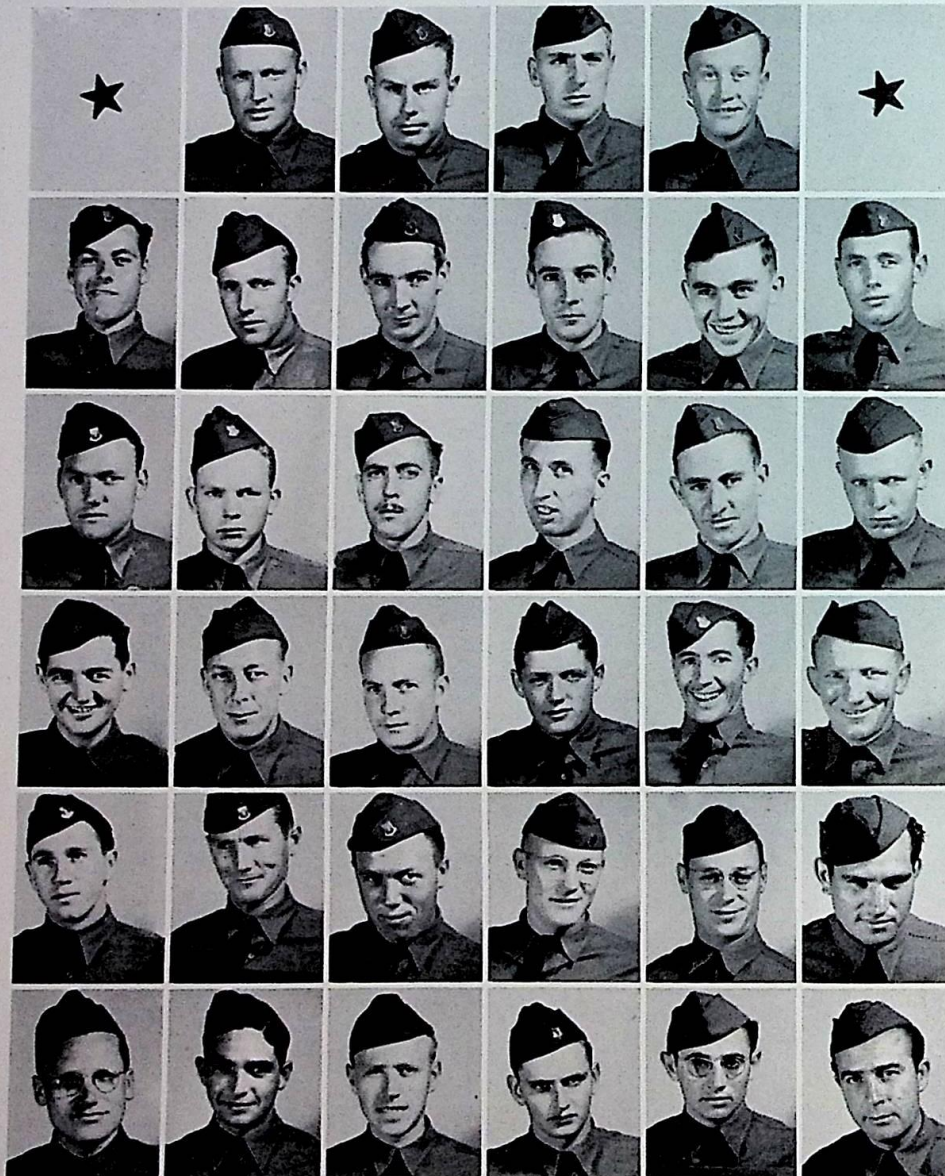
Fourth Row: Privates First Class Larsen, Glen; Larsen, Hugh A.; Lowry, Dean V.; Morris, Allen G.; Ronne, Marvin L.; Rowe, Lucius.

Second Row: Privates First Class Brough, Arnold; Browning, John J.; Bryan, Willis.; Bryan, Wallace; Carrel, Perry R.; Carter, Jack B.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Smith, Reed W.; Talty, Norbert; Warwood, Robert B.; Wilson, Glen; Zweig, Max; Private Almeida, Louis R.

Third Row: Privates First Class Christiansen, William P.; Dennison, Lynn S.; Dickerson, Earl A.; Di Julio, Denny W.; Jackson, Harold L.; Jacobson, Oras M.

Sixth Row: Privates Alter, Arthur R.; Derobertis, Antonio J.; Dutkiewicz, Vincent B.; Edwards, Jack H.; Eisenberg, Bernard; Gillies, Chester E.



B A T T E R Y E

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Giswein, Manuel J., Jr.; Grace, John J.; Gravitt, Leroy; Green, James L.; Grennier, Clifford P.; Grimm, Raymond E.

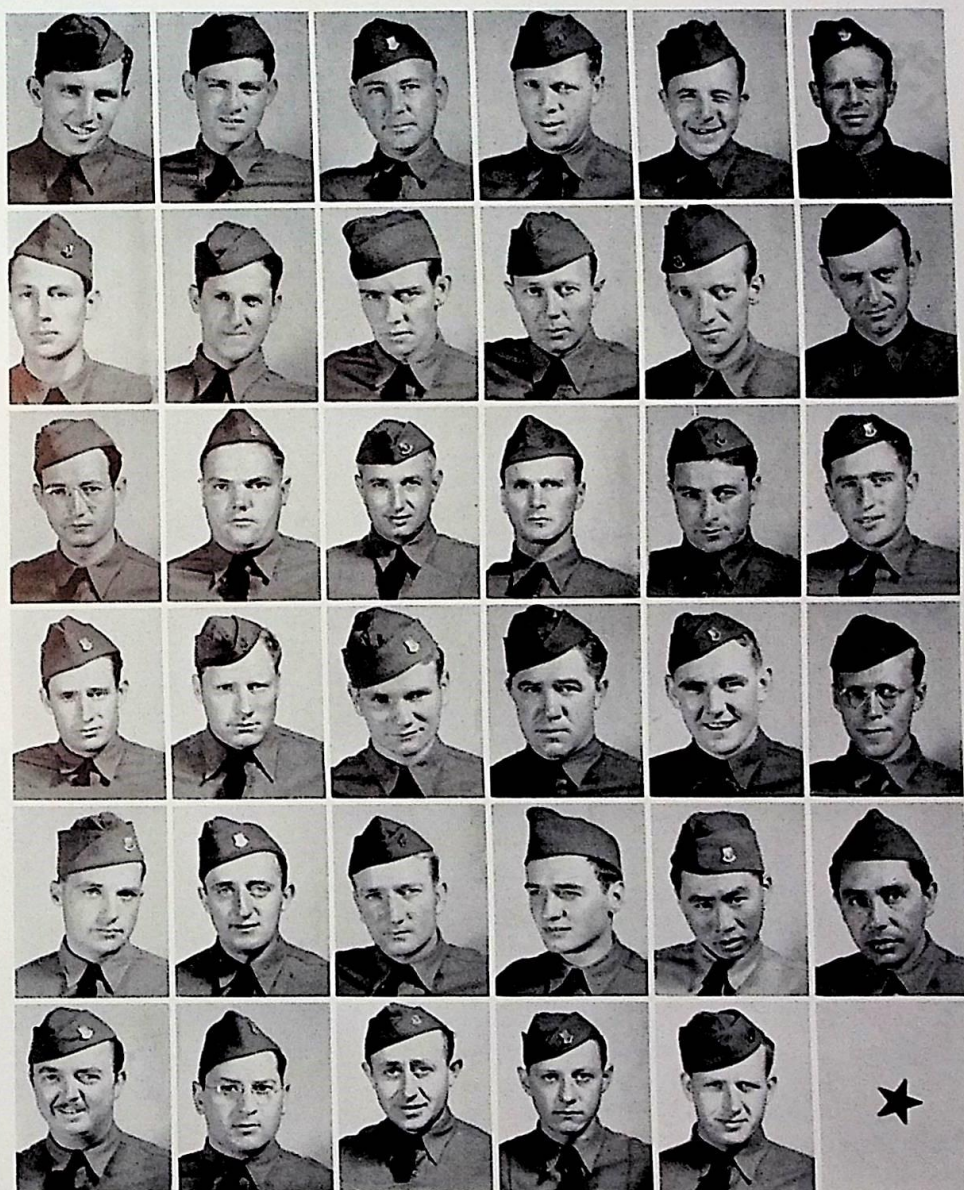
Fourth Row: Privates Martin, Carl E.; Marx, Clinton C.; Merdalo, Nick J.; Michael, Doane L.; Munk, Clair A.; Olsen, John F.

Second Row: Privates Halcumb, Bernie E.; Hall, George W.; Hall, Grover H.; Hanks, Lawrence P.; Haugh, Calvin J.; Heinisch, Alex R.

Fifth Row: Privates Olson, Sidney; Onasch, Lawrence W.; Peterson, Deloy W.; Roben, William D.; Tamai, Yonekazu; Tapia, Epifoneo.

Third Row: Privates Jones, Philip L.; Keele, Morris; Labberton, Helios V.; Lamb, John T.; Lewis, Arthur D.; Malsam, Joseph P.

Sixth Row: Privates Taylor, LeRoy N., Jr.; Ulibarri, Leonard; Urgo, Jimmie F.; Wilson, Gilbert M.; Zunker, Fred M.





LYLE E. DAVIS
Captain
Commanding



STERLING J. STRATE
First Lieutenant



TORKEL M. TORKELSEN
First Lieutenant



WILLIAM H. THOMPSON
Second Lieutenant

B A T T E R Y F



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Dean, John W.; Sergeants Benson, Ross D.; Brown, Ralph S.; Bullock, Gordon G.; Hebertson, Keith M.; Ollerton, Marion E.



Second Row: Sergeants Olsen, Glead; Taylor, Marion H.; Wood, Don L.; Corporals Billings, Gordon R.; Clark, Paul D.; Coleman, Louis D.



Third Row: Corporals Evans, Shirl O.; Lee, Gareth; Madsen, Bud L.; Stewart, Robert D.; Woolf, Wilford W.



B A T T E R Y



(Reading from Left to Right)



First Row: Privates First Class Andrus, Larry C.; Batley, Keith L.; Clegg, Keith L.



Second Row: Privates First Class Cunningham, Fred J.; Dearing, Len D.; Dixon, Glenn P.; Fine, Lester E.; Hacking, LaVerle T.



Third Row: Privates First Class Hunter, Gordon; Jackman, Lynn W.; Johnson, Grant J.; Lenwell, Frederic L.; Liddiard, Gerald E.



Fourth Row: Privates First Class Madsen, Wilson A.; McKane, William G.; Mecham, Alta H.; Merrill, Paul J.; Newell, Harvey W.



Fifth Row: Privates First Class Petersen, Clinton W.; Sutherland, Jack J.; Williams, Dwaine F.; Wood, Kay L.; Private Adams, Earl K.



Sixth Row: Privates Bigler, Edgar R.; Blair, George L.; Bozanich, Luke; Churchill, John M.; Clay, John L.



Seventh Row: Privates Cochran, Earl R.; Contreras, Savino J.; Defosset, Robert H.; Duncan, Earl M.; Ferreira, Edward.

B A T T E R Y F



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Fitch, Lyle D.; Funderburg, Valley V.; Garcia, Jesus R.; Gaskill, Melvin A.; Giaccarini, Virgil.



Second Row: Privates Gifford, Robert A.; Glazier, Reed D.; Gleason, Gerald A.; Goddard, Herbert; Goldman, Virgile H.



Third Row: Privates Gonzales, Charles C.; Graves, Vance E.; Hagedorn, Henry A.; Hoover, David L.; Howe, Leo R.



Fourth Row: Privates Hrubec, George E.; Laws, Raymond D.; Lazuka, Walter G.; Lee, T. J.; Lester, Leo G.



Fifth Row: Privates Lizer, Gilbert H.; Lopez, Carl A.; Loveless, Robert L.; Mooner, Fred J.; Newsam, Charles H.



Sixth Row: Privates Newsam, Fred B.; Oates, Dale E.; Parazoo, Charles O.; Petrosky, Lawrence A.; Roscoe, George A.

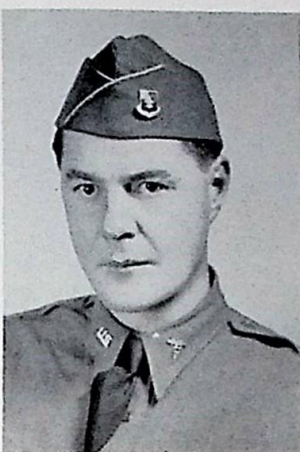


Seventh Row: Privates Smith, Omar K.; Snyder, John C.; Sturgill, Charles A.; Tom, Robert P.





JOHN H. CLARK
Captain
Regimental Surgeon



FRANK B. PACKARD
First Lieutenant



VIRGIL C. SNOW
First Lieutenant



RUSSELL W. SUMNICHT
First Lieutenant

MEDICAL DETACHMENT



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Technical Sergeant Newell, William L.; Staff Sergeants Benevent, Foch J.; Swenson, Dick; Sergeant Woolf, Wilbur C.; Corporals Gagon, Glen S.; Pardoe, Thomas E.

Second Row: Privates First Class Brimhall, Victor O.; Cherrington, Sterling M.; Crum, George W.; Francis, Malin E.; Free, Ledger D.; Jenkins, Burke D.

Third Row: Privates First Class Mendenhall, Dean; Parker, Norman L.; Raile, Richard B.; Rasmuson, Kendall E.; Woolf, Henry M.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT



(Reading from Left to Right)

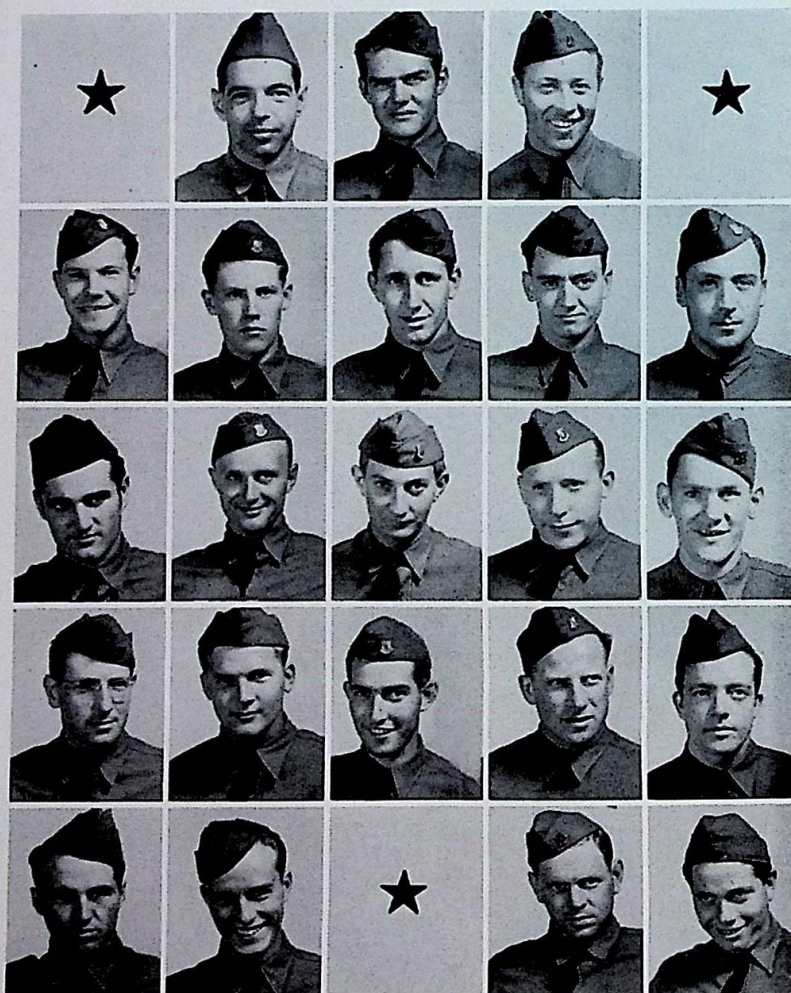
First Row: Privates Baleria, Durwood E.; Clark, Barney B.; Graham, Arnold E.

Second Row: Privates Griffin, Charles M.; Harward, Moyle E.; Henderson, George H.; Hodson, Robert G.; McPhail, Robert J.

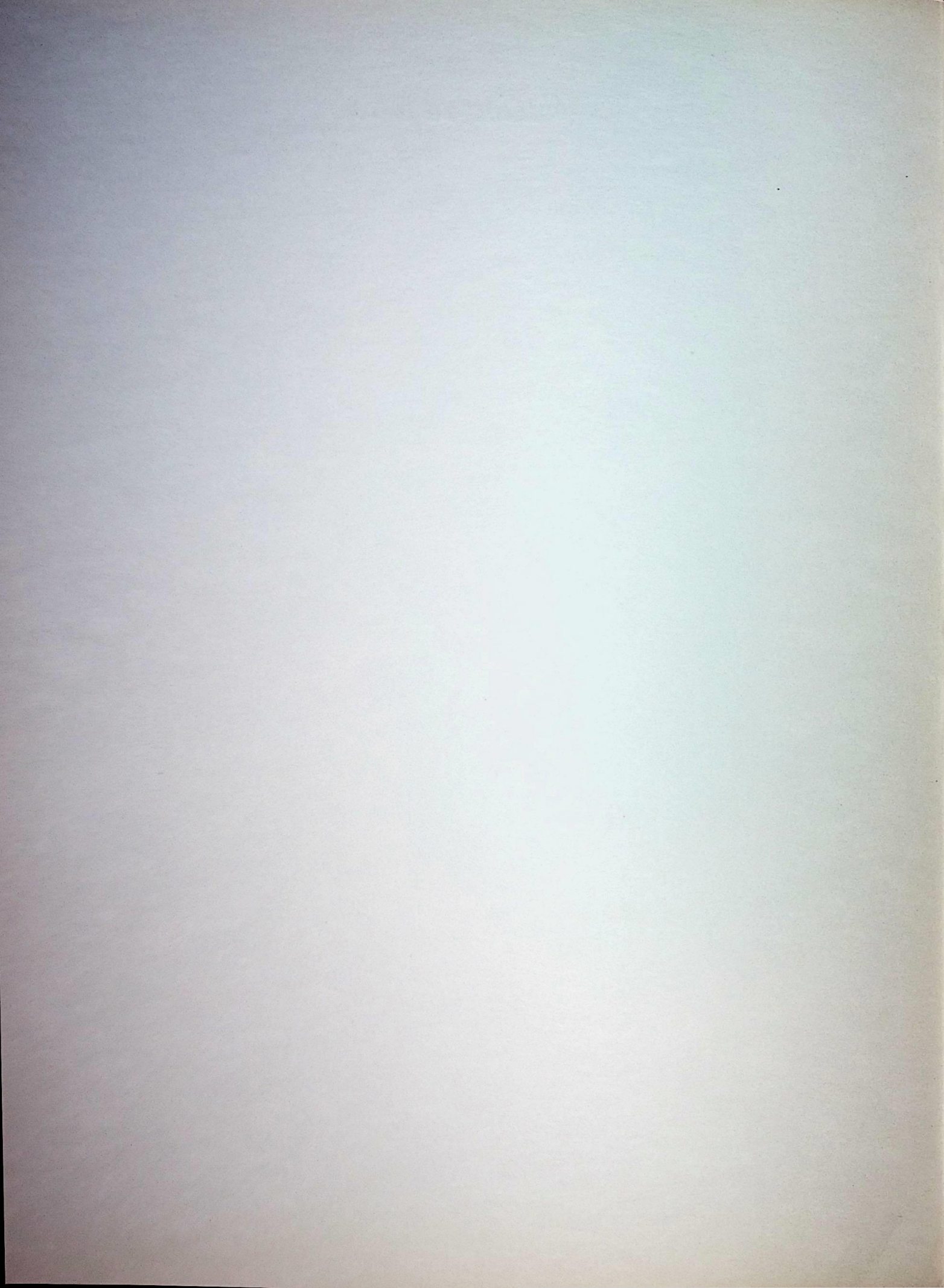
Third Row: Privates Mills, George A.; Mumaw, James W.; Myhrer, Einar C.; Ninegar, Thomas V.; Packard, Brien D.

Fourth Row: Privates Passey, Richard S.; Potasnik, William; Scott, Jack V.; Searl, Stanley C.; Smoot, Edward E.

Fifth Row: Privates Starr, Howard B.; Thurman, Kay L.; Wilson, Edgar R.; Young, LeGrande.



Autographs



Autographs

Snapshots

