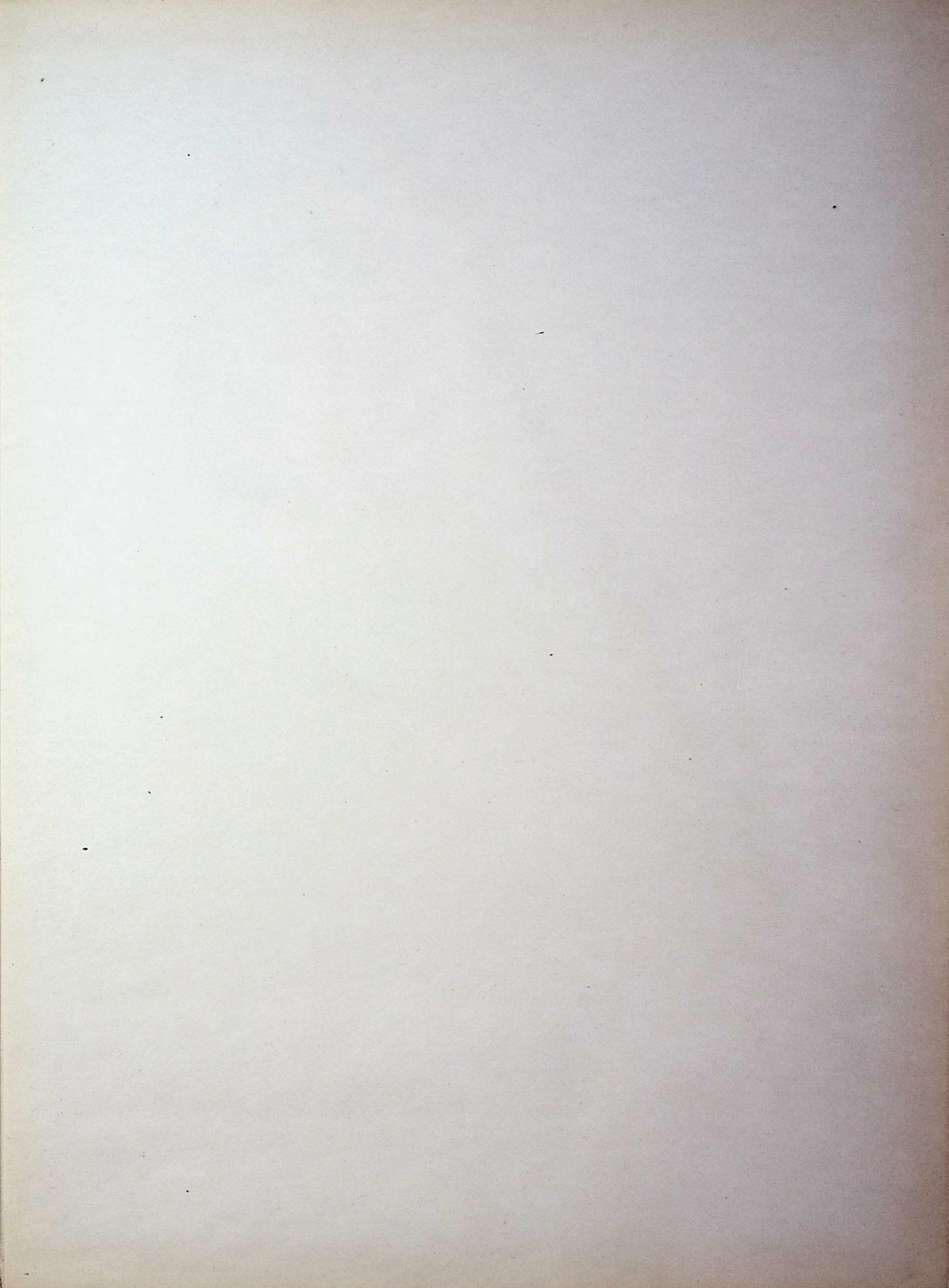


SPECIAL TROOPS

40th INFANTRY
• DIVISION •

CAVE SAN LUIS OBISPO







THIS COPY OF THE
HISTORICAL AND PICTORIAL
REVIEW

SPECIAL TROOPS
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.

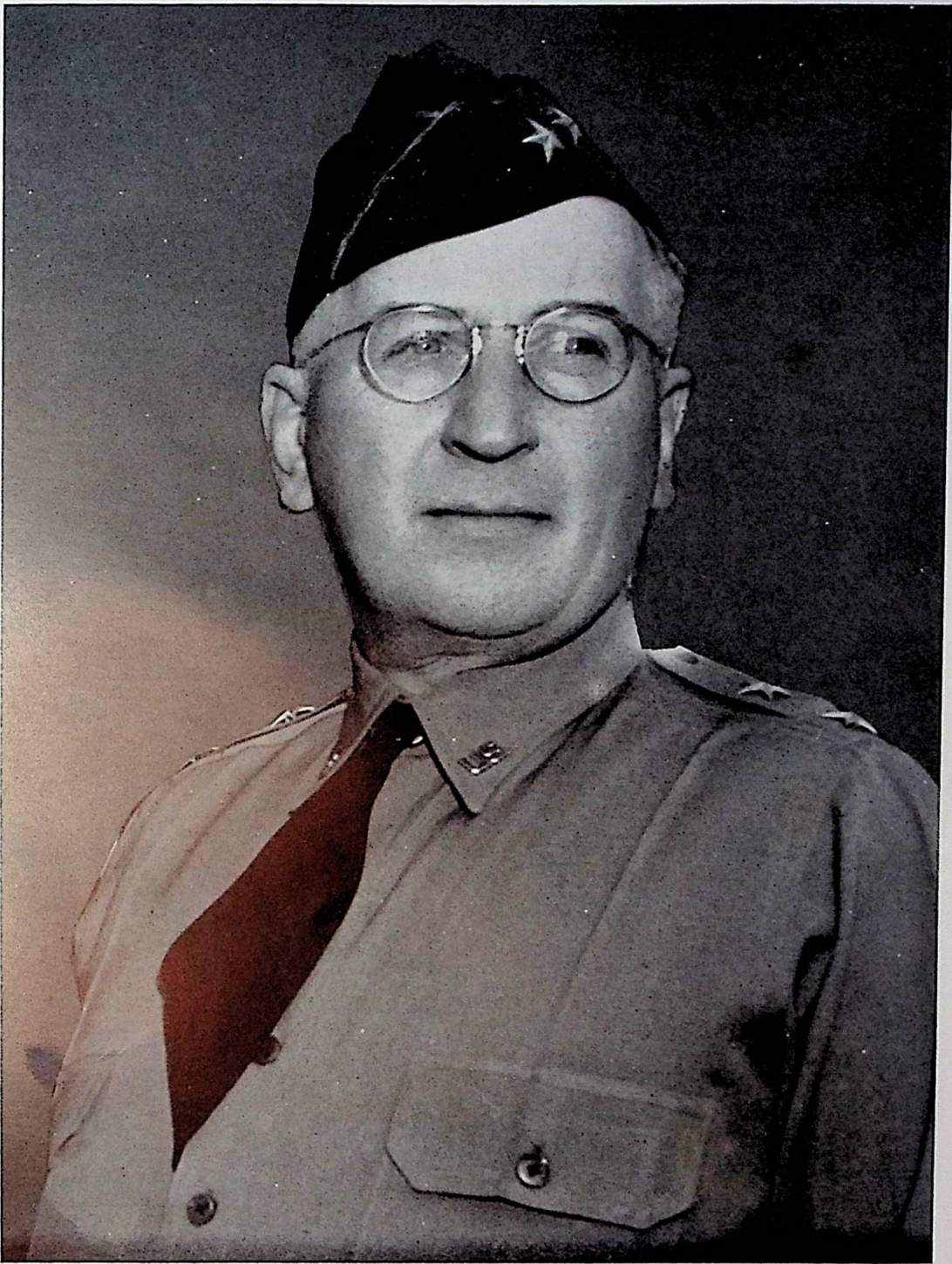
This responsibility is a challenge to each and every officer and man of the Division which can only be met by sincere, willing and diligent effort and application to duty. The Division can be no better than the officers and men who comprise it; therefore, each individual contributes to the Division just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

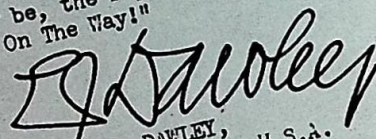
To the Personnel of The
40th Infantry Division:

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 and businesslike conduct of individuals of all ranks and grades during that maneuver, and when it was completed the Division was in excellent condition and anxious to carry on.

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

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


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



ERNEST J. DAWLEY
Major General

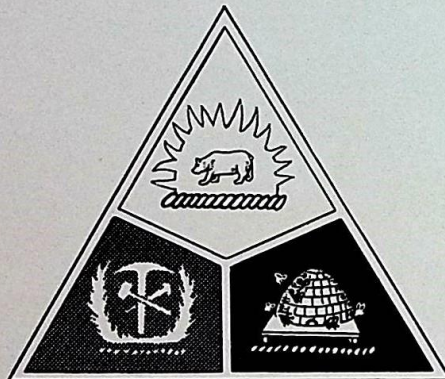
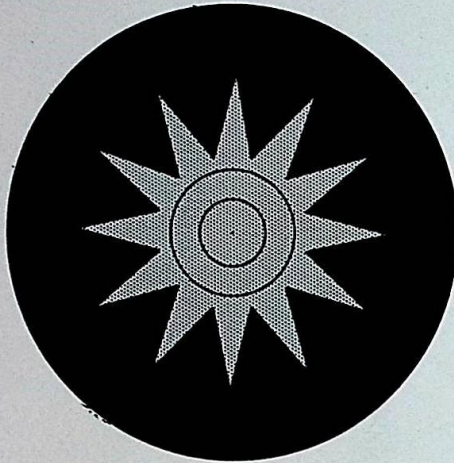
Attached to the 40th Infantry Division (temporary command) June 23, 1941. Assigned as Division Commander, September 2, 1941.



W. N. GILMORE
Major
Aide to Major General Dawley

Insignia and Shoulder Ornament

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION



CALIFORNIA

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

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

NEVADA

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

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

UTAH

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

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

GENERAL STAFF

40TH DIVISION



W. F. DAUGHERTY
Colonel
Chief of Staff



GEORGE W. LATIMER
Lieutenant Colonel
G-1

RALPH A. TUDOR
Lieutenant Colonel
G-2

MARVIN C. BRADLEY
Lieutenant Colonel
G-3

CARLE H. BELT
Lieutenant Colonel
G-4



GEORGE C. HERRON
Captain
Assistant G-1

MERRYL C. SHAYER
Major
Assistant G-2

DANIEL H. HUDELSON
Major
Assistant G-3

JOSEPH H. TRAVERS
Major
Assistant G-4





HARCOURT HERVEY
Brigadier General
Artillery Officer



WILLIAM B. GRAHAM
Colonel
Training Advisory Team



WILLIAM F. WEILER
Colonel
Engineer Officer



SPECIAL STAFF



DANIEL B. MacCALLUM
Colonel
Surgeon



FLOYD W. STEWART
Colonel
Quartermaster



THOMAS H. MONROE
Lieutenant Colonel
Training Advisory Team



FRANK W. BONNEY
Lieutenant Colonel
Training Advisory Team



JOHN H. BALL
Lieutenant Colonel
Training Advisory Team

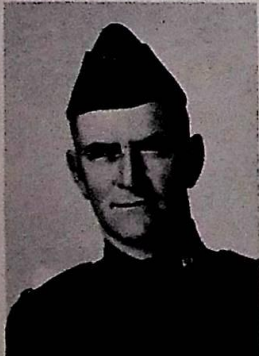
PAUL J. DOWLING
Lieutenant Colonel
Training Advisory Team

CHAS. R. FITZGERALD
Lieutenant Colonel
Chemical Officer

MORRIS DRAPER
Lieutenant Colonel
Adjutant General

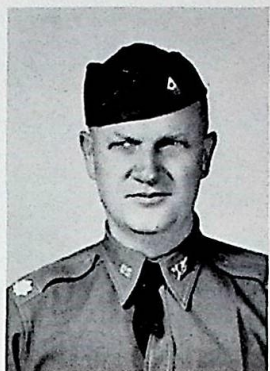
WILLIAM G. HARRIS
Lieutenant Colonel
Inspector General

CHARLES M. READING
Lieutenant Colonel
Finance Officer





HERSCHEL R. GRIFFIN
Lieutenant Colonel
Chaplain



LEWIS H. JONES
Lieutenant Colonel
Judge Advocate General



CLYDE R. SMITH
Lieutenant Colonel
Signal Officer



LEONARD H. SERVICE
Lieutenant Colonel
Provost Marshal



EDMUND P. STONE
Major
Post Exchange Officer

40TH DIVISION



EUGENE T. SEVERIN
Major
Assistant Adjutant General



R. V. JURDEN
Major
Veterinarian



PAUL J. ROBERTS
Major
Ordnance Officer



PHILIP WILSON
Captain
Morale Officer



RAY C. SCOTT
Captain
Assistant Adjutant General

ALBERT L. HILLIARD
Captain
Assistant Adjutant General

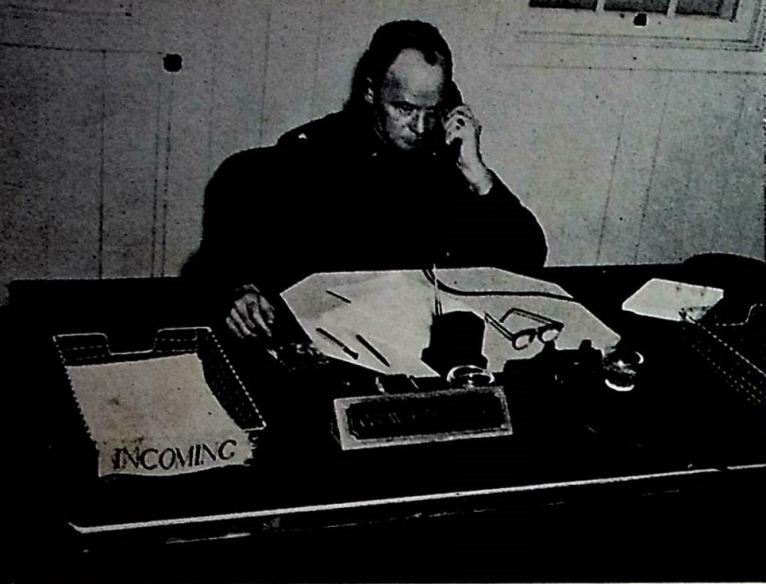
ROBERT E. GREIG
Captain
Assistant Chemical Officer

GEORGE C. WOERLE
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.

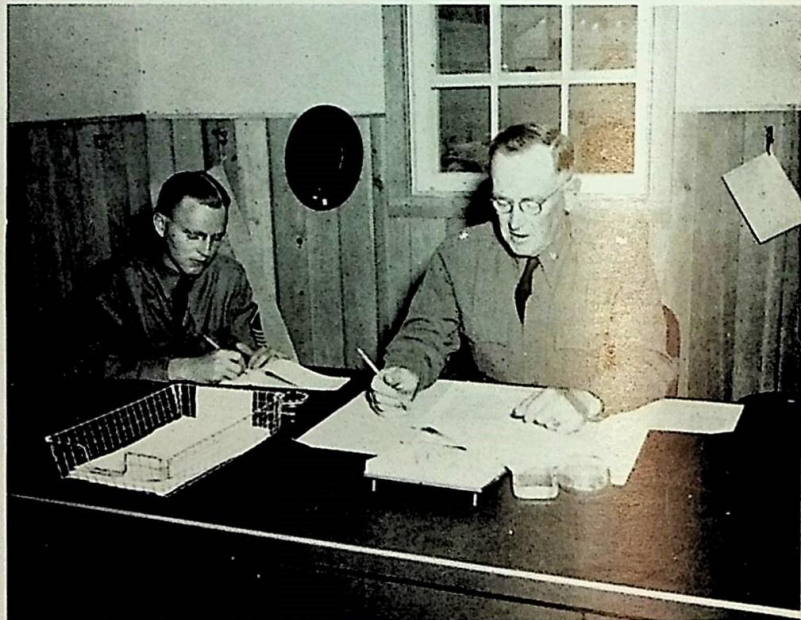
40th Division Headquarters



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.

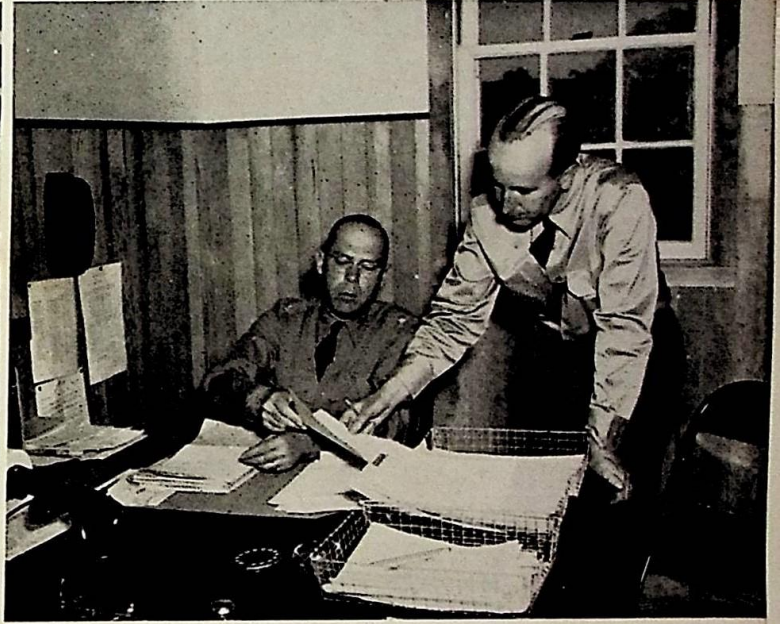


Lieutenant Colonel Ralph A. Tudor confers with Major Ralph D. Maxfield, aide to Major General Story.

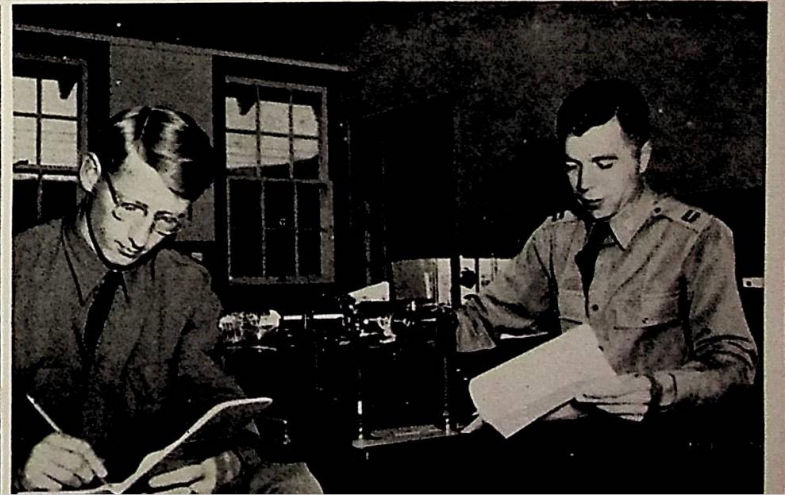
Lieutenant Colonel Lewis H. Jones, Judge Advocate.



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.

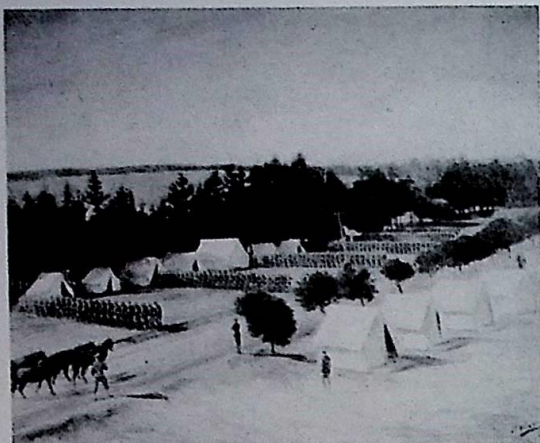
HISTORICAL SKETCH

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.

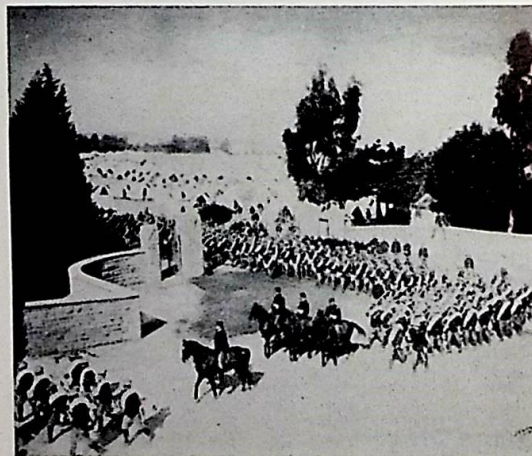
When the 40th Division arrived in France, August 24, 1918, the enemy had completed a great series of smashing drives which started on March 21, 1918, and ended with his last, fatal attack of July 15, 1918.

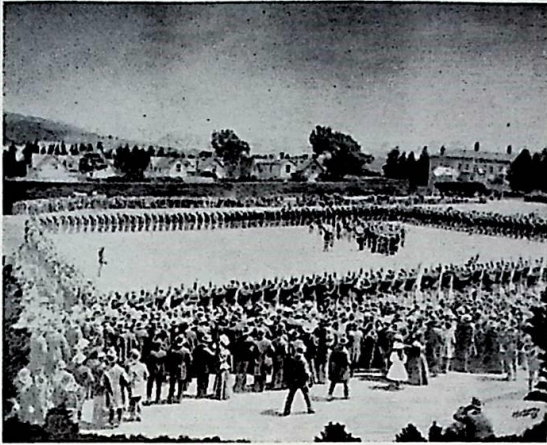
The Supreme Allied Command had instituted its counter-offensive between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry on July 18th, and was planning the chain of furious assaults which were to break Germany's threat, and end the war.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The components of the 40th Division are as follows:

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

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

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

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

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

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

ARMS

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

SERVICES

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

BUREAU

National Guard Bureau.

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

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

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

THE DIVISION

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

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

THE CORPS

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

THE ARMY

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

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

THE FOURTH ARMY

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

THE NINTH CORPS AREA

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

THE 40TH DIVISION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAJOR GENERAL WALTER P. STORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRIGADIER GENERAL ERNEST J. DAWLEY

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

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

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

After arriving in France he attended the French Artillery School at 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.

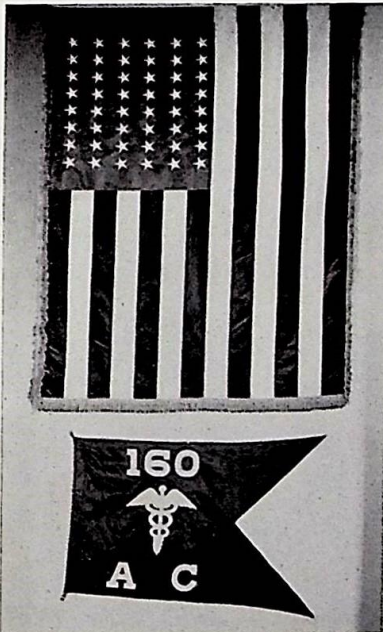


Left: National Colors, 159th Infantry; Regimental Colors, 159th Infantry; National Standard, 143rd Field Artillery; Regimental Standard, 143rd Field Artillery; National Colors, 160th Infantry; Regimental Colors, 160th Infantry; National Standard, 115th Field Signal Battalion; Regimental Standard, 144th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

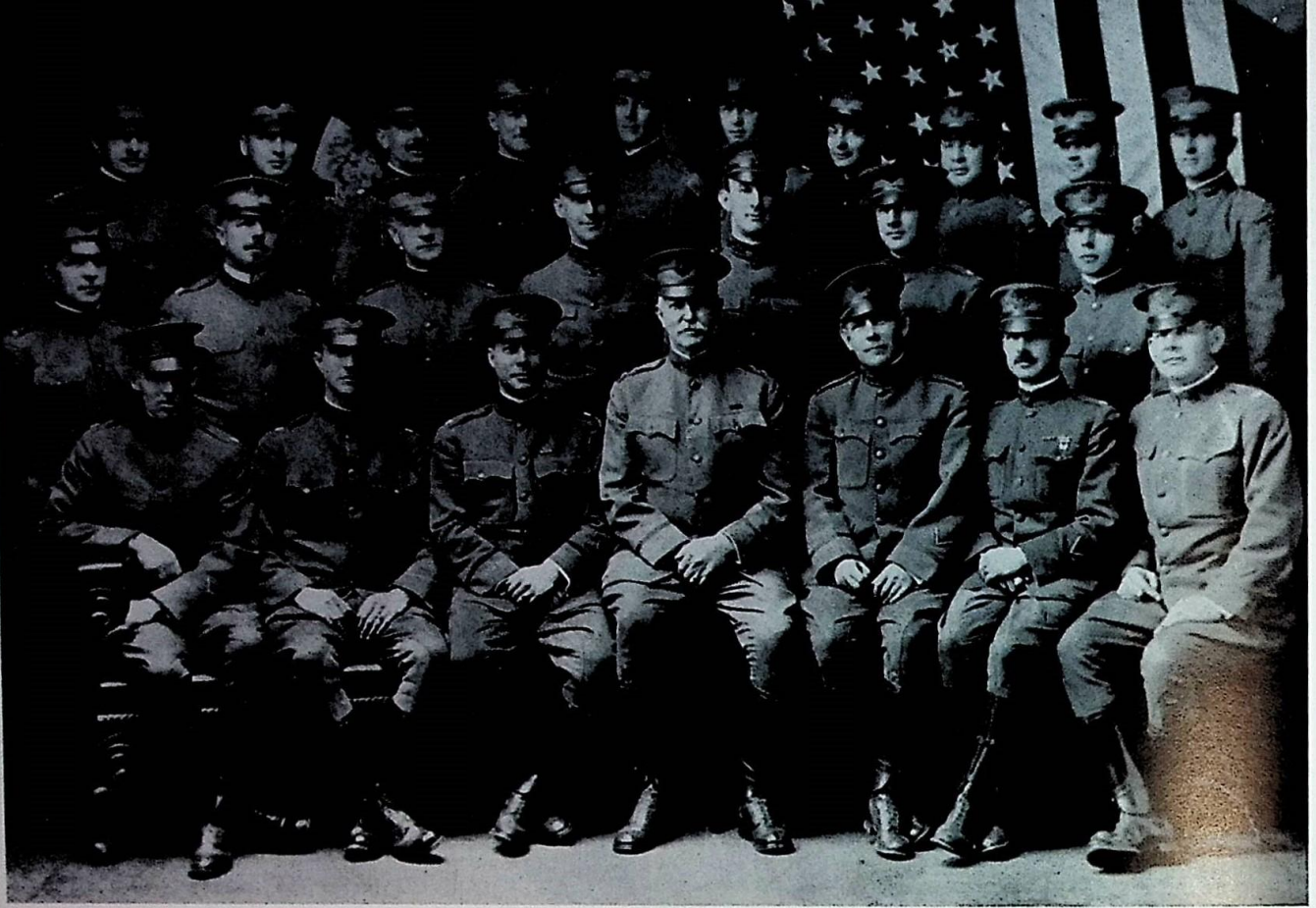


Above: National Colors, 117th Engineers, 42nd (National Guard) Rainbow Division, World War I.



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





DIVISION STAFF AT CAMP KEARNY, 1919

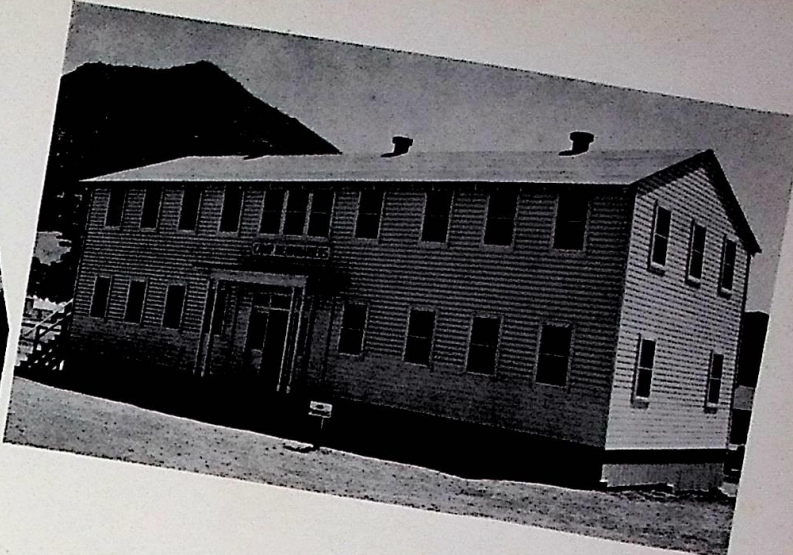


OFFICERS OF THE FIRST ARIZONA INFANTRY, 1916, WHICH BECAME THE 158TH INFANTRY, 40TH DIVISION





CAMP QUARTERMASTER HEADQUARTERS



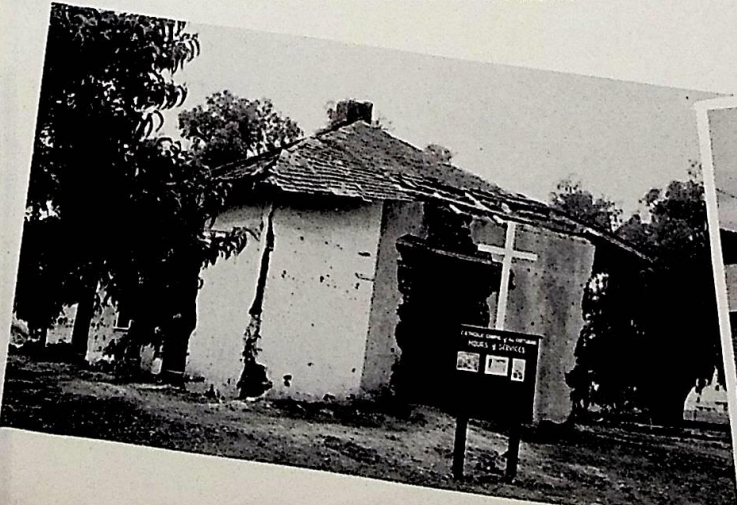
CAMP HEADQUARTERS

40TH DIVISION SCENES

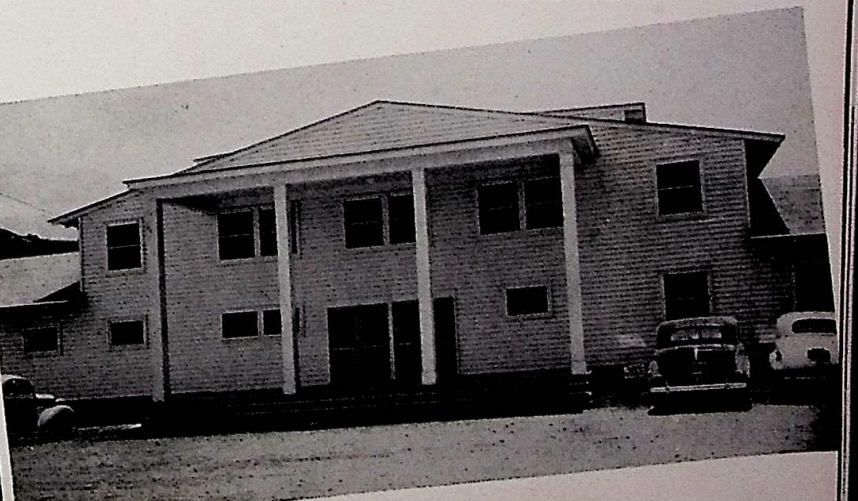


HEADQUARTERS

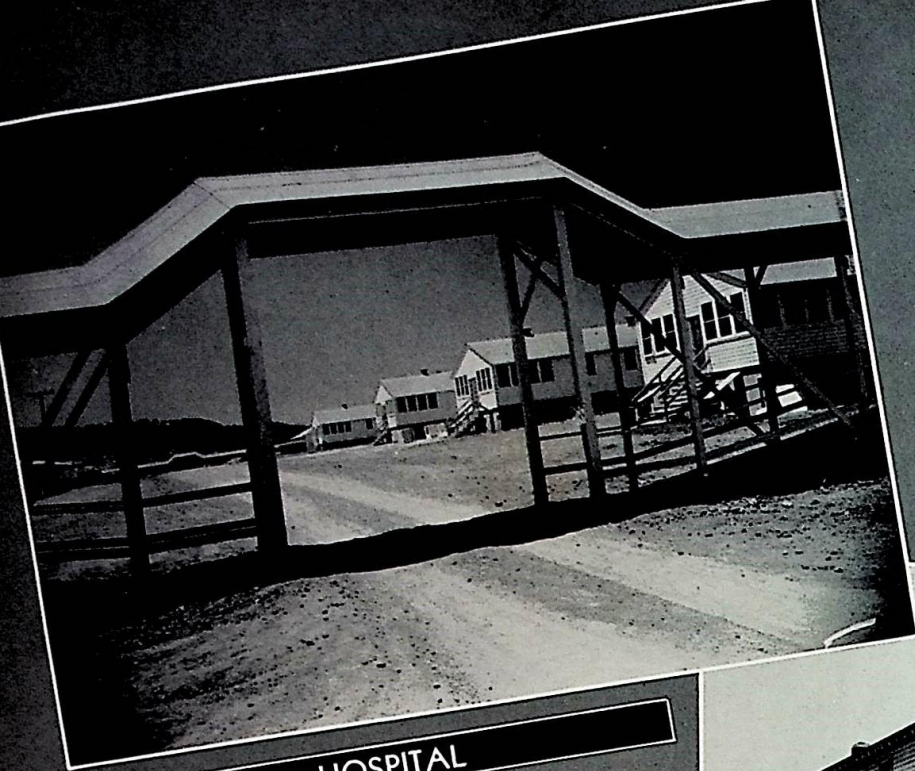
CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF CENTURIONS



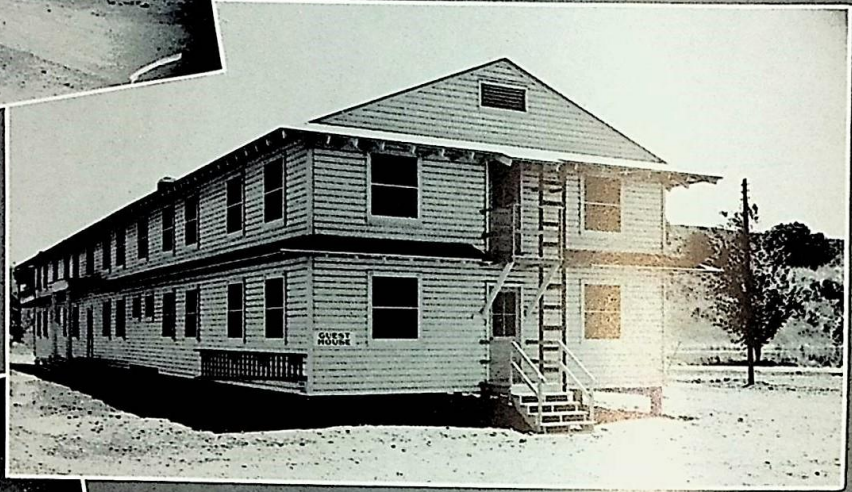
ENLISTED MEN'S SERVICE CLUB



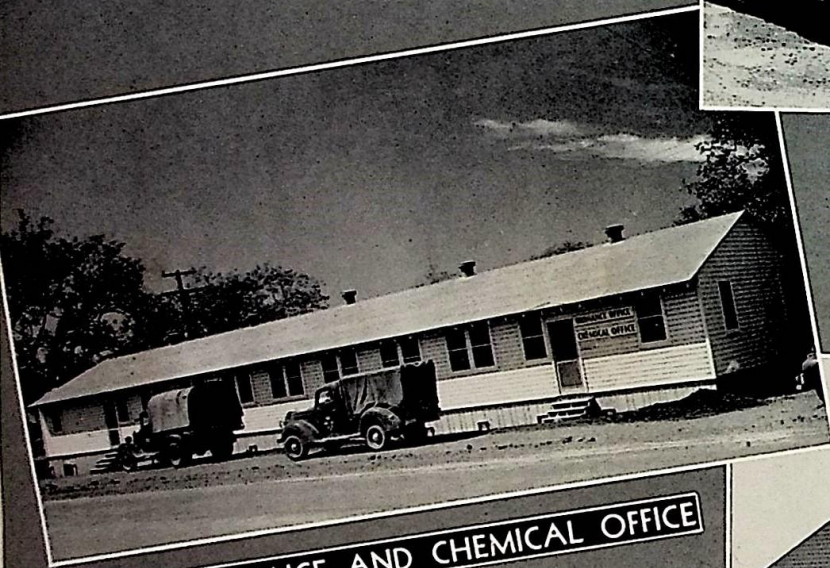
40th BUIL



HOSPITAL



GUEST HOUSE

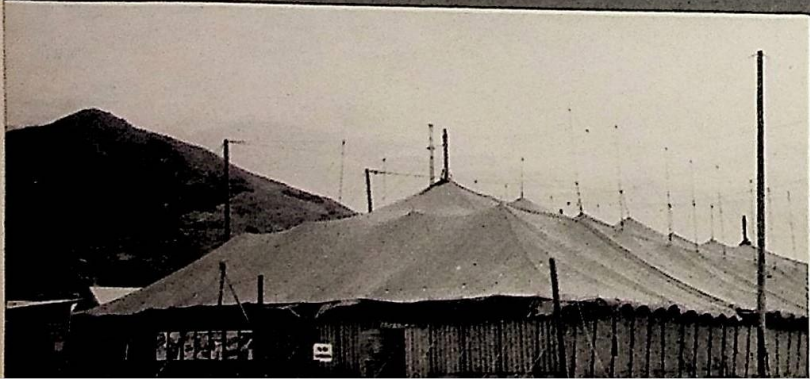


ORDNANCE AND CHEMICAL OFFICE

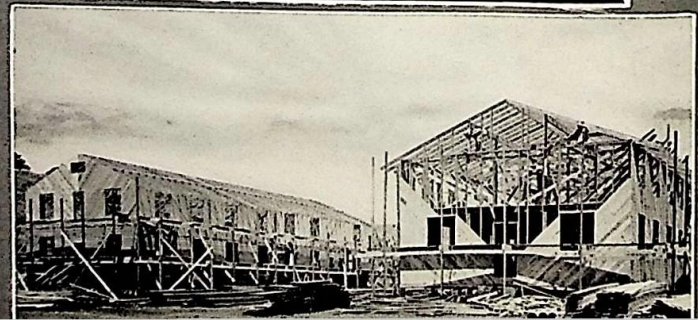


FINANCE OFFICE

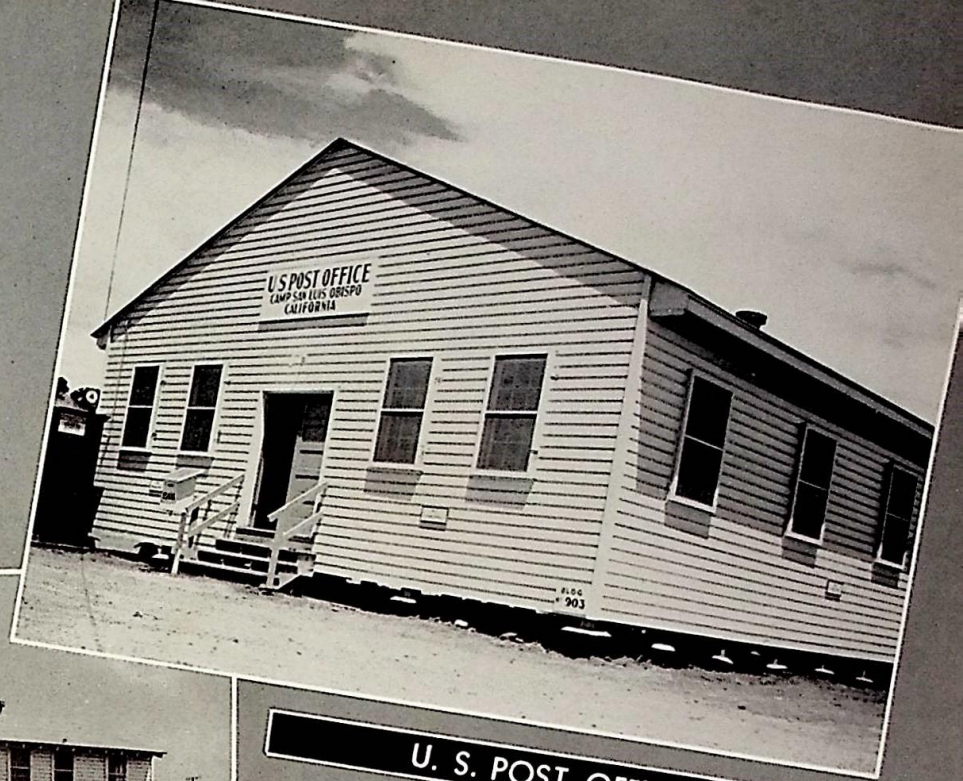
TENT THEATER



NEW CONSTRUCTION



Division DINGS



U. S. POST OFFICE



ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

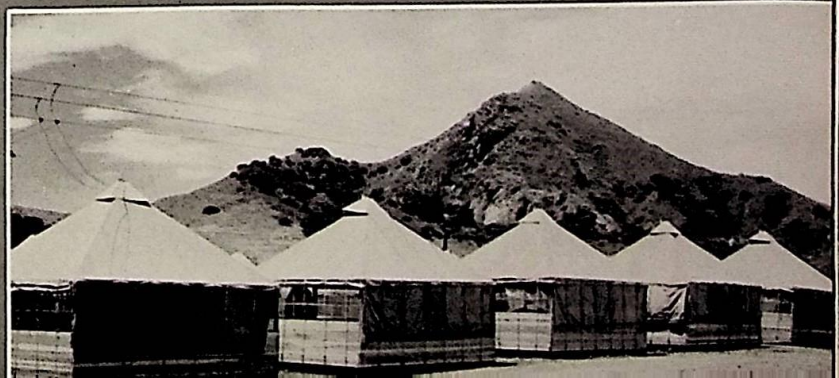
SIGNAL OFFICE



SPECIAL STAFF OFFICES



FIRE STATION



MOUNTAIN BACKGROUND FOR TENTS

SOLDIER

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



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

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



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



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



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

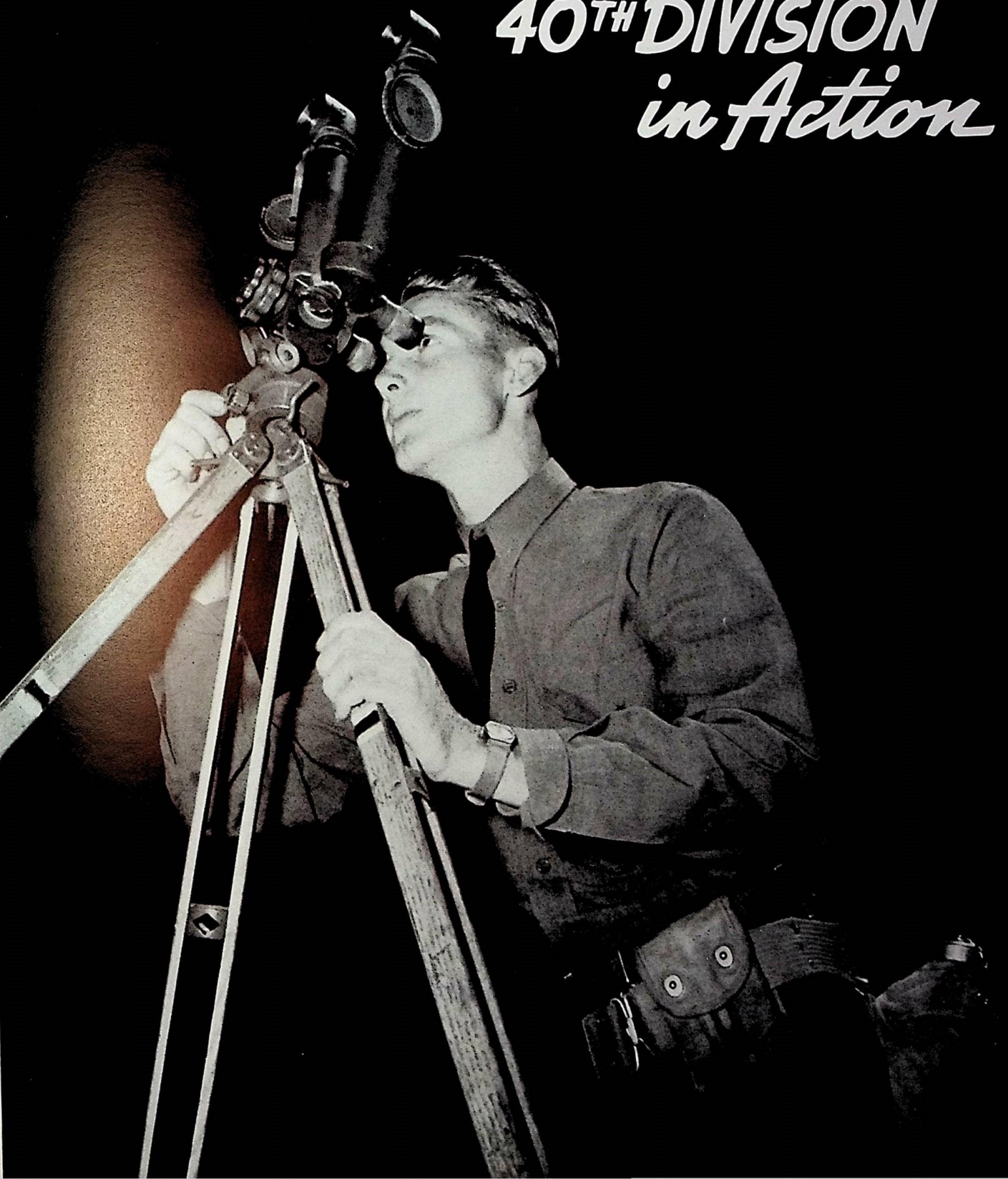
I see the grizzled grenadier,
The dark dragoon, the gay hussar,
Whose shoulders bore for many a year
Their little emperor's blazing star.

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

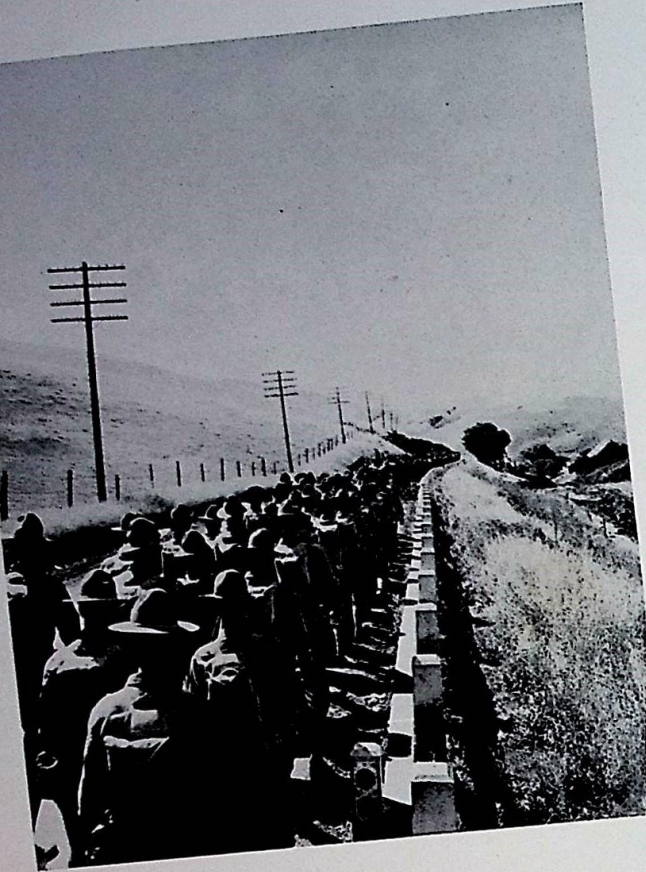
C. T. LANHAM, Major, Infantry,
United States Army.



40TH DIVISION
in Action



159th Infantry



Advance party on the march.



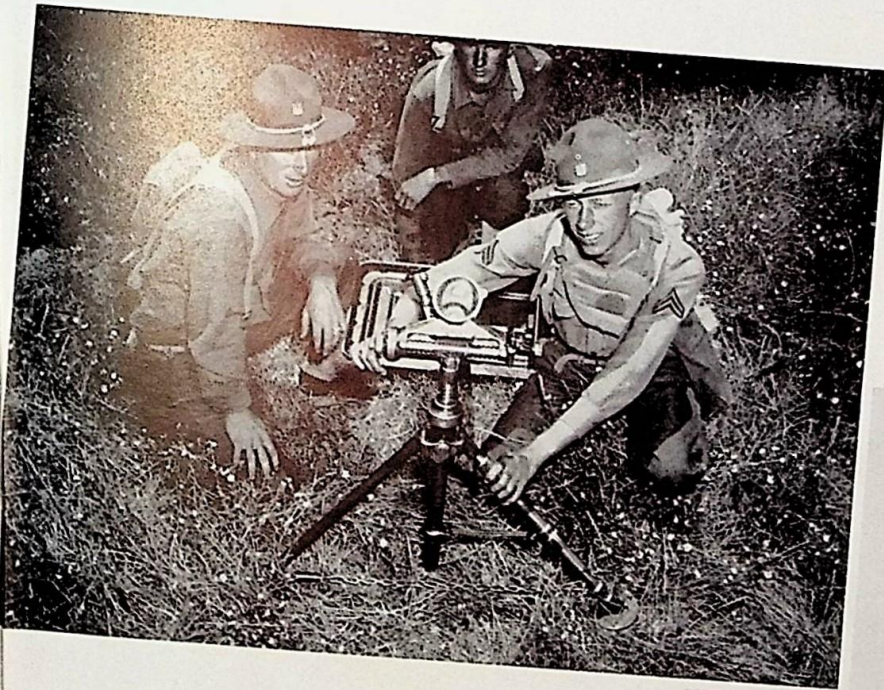
March column moves out on maneuvers.

TROOPS MARCHING TOWARD MOUNTAIN IN THE BACKGROUND.



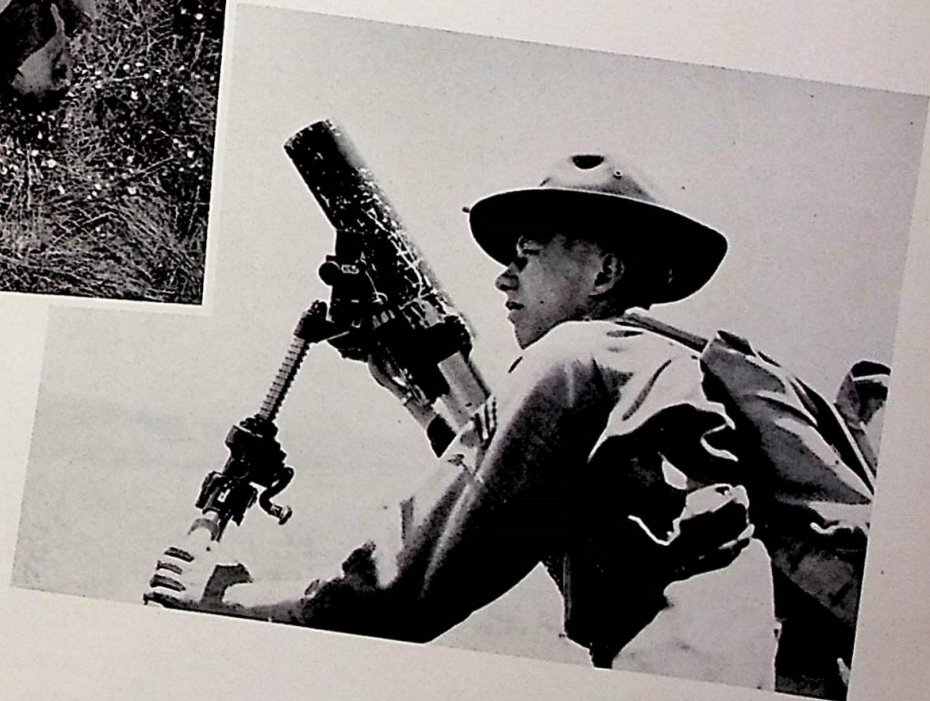


RIFLEMEN CHARGE WITH FIXED BAYONETS

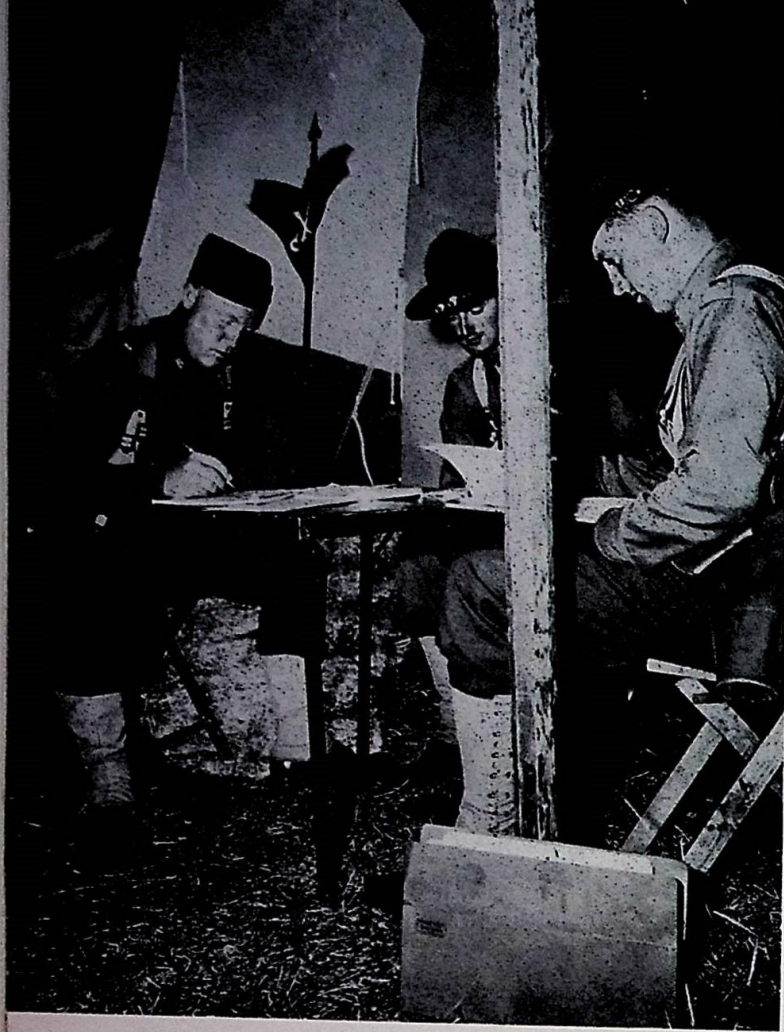


SIGHTING 81-MM. MORTAR

INTO THE MUZZLE OF THE 81-MM. MORTAR



184th Infantry



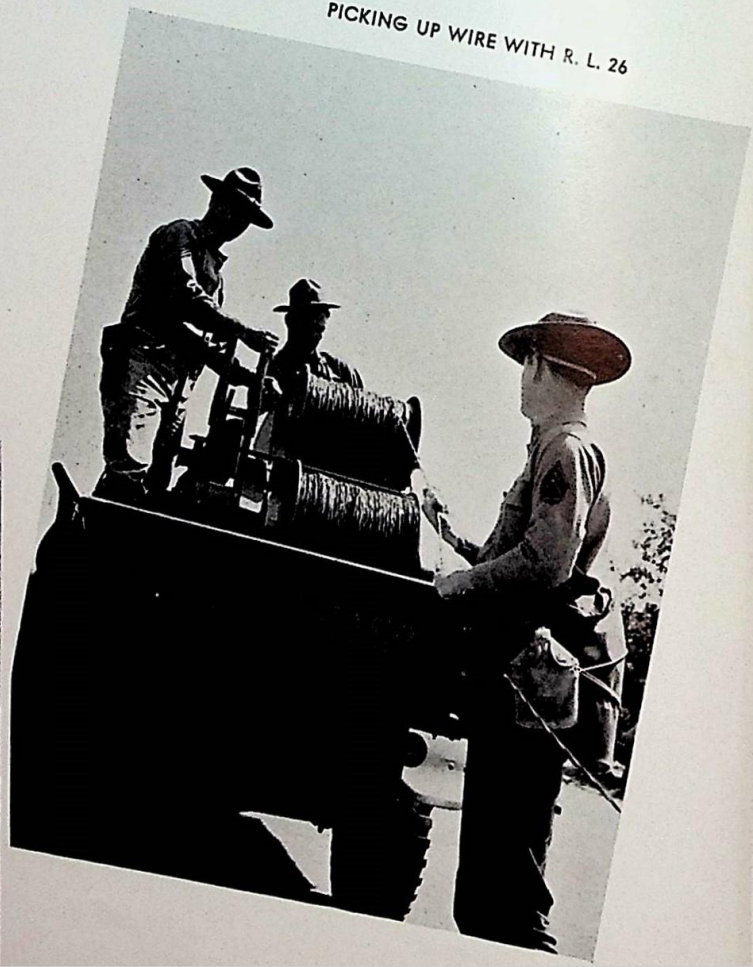
THIRD BATTALION COMMAND POST TENT



CREW GETS 81-MM. MORTAR SET UP



PICKING UP WIRE WITH R. L. 26



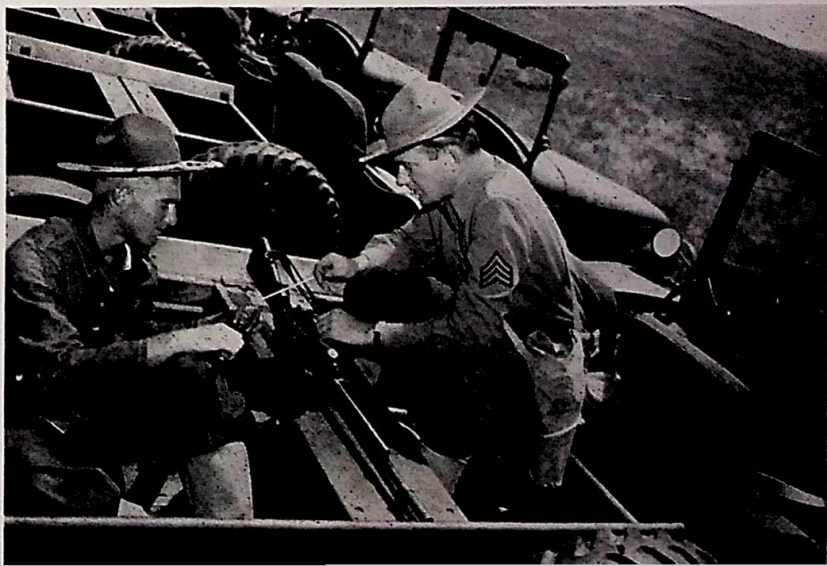


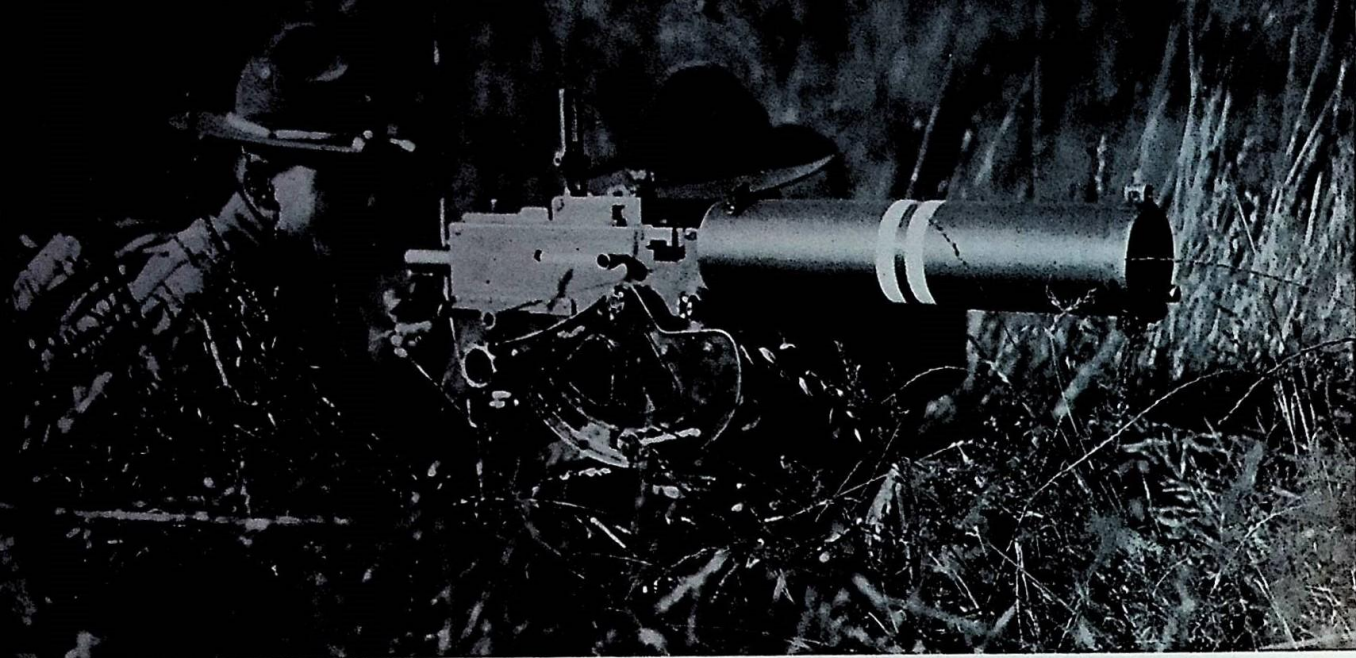
DOUGHBOY IN FOX HOLE AIMS RIFLE

WALKIE TALKIE IN OPERATION

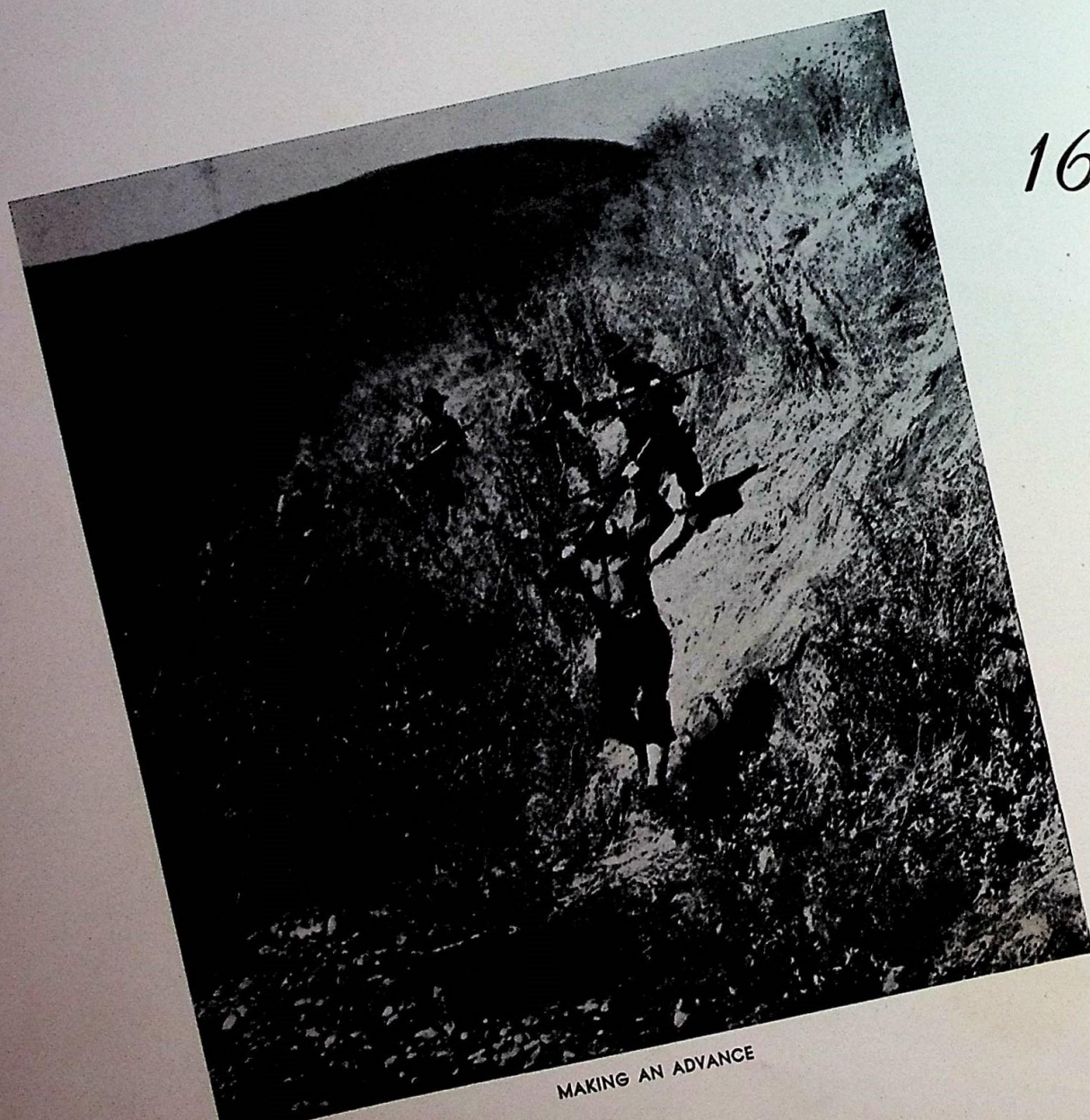


AUTOMATIC RIFLE INSTRUCTION



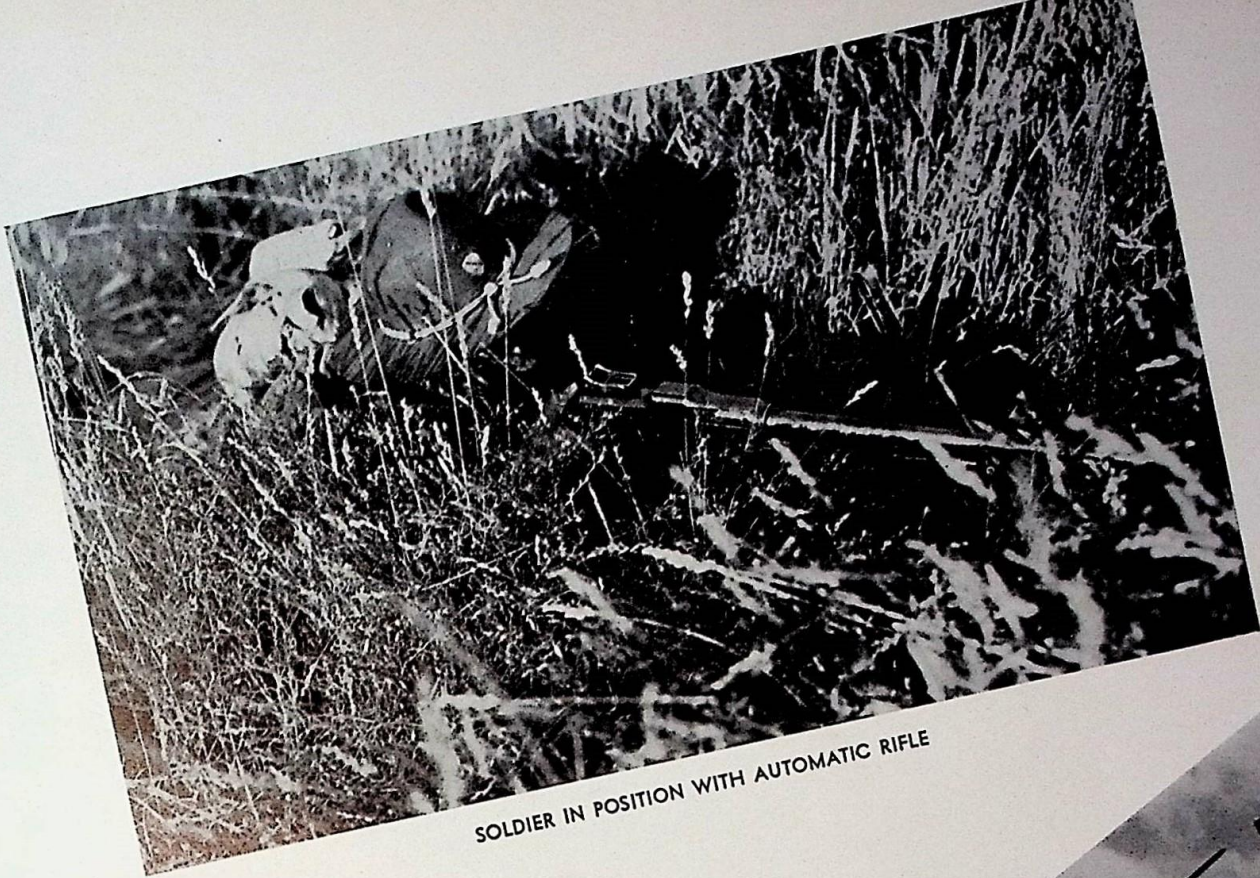


TWO SOLDIERS PUT .30 CALIBER MACHINE GUN TO USE



160th

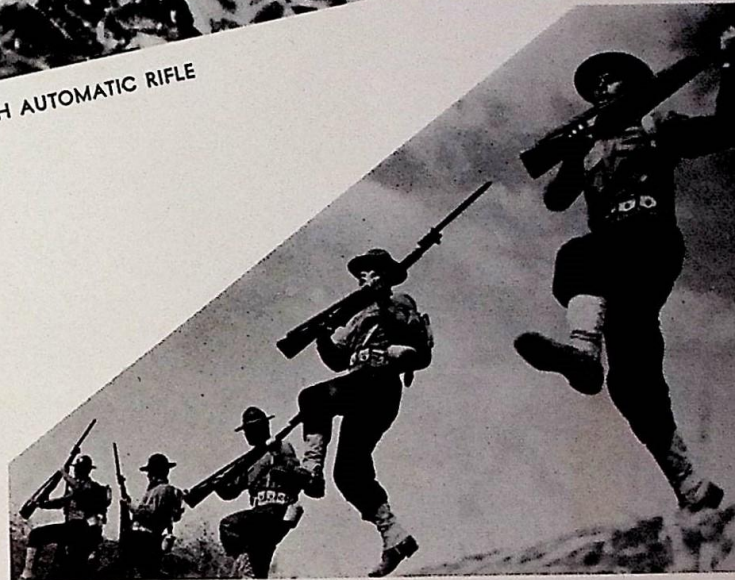
MAKING AN ADVANCE



SOLDIER IN POSITION WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLE

Infantry

OVER THE TOP WITH FIXED BAYONETS



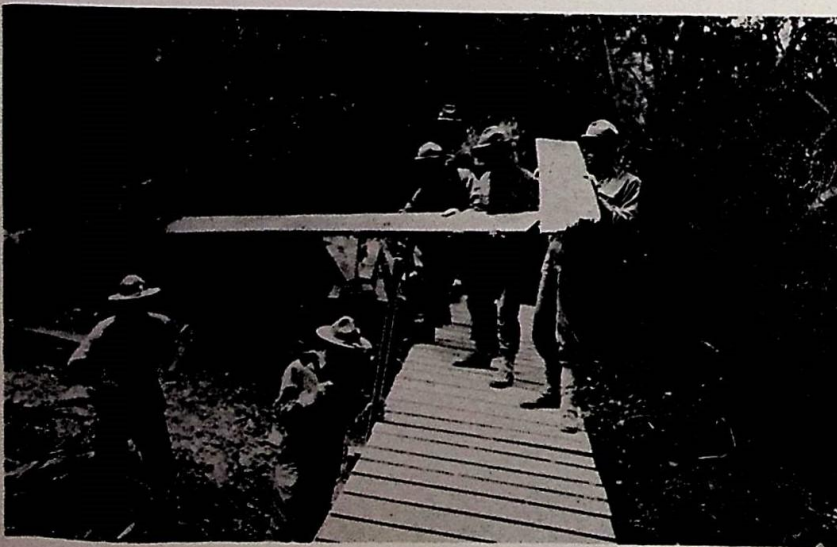
TERRAIN STUDY IN FIELD



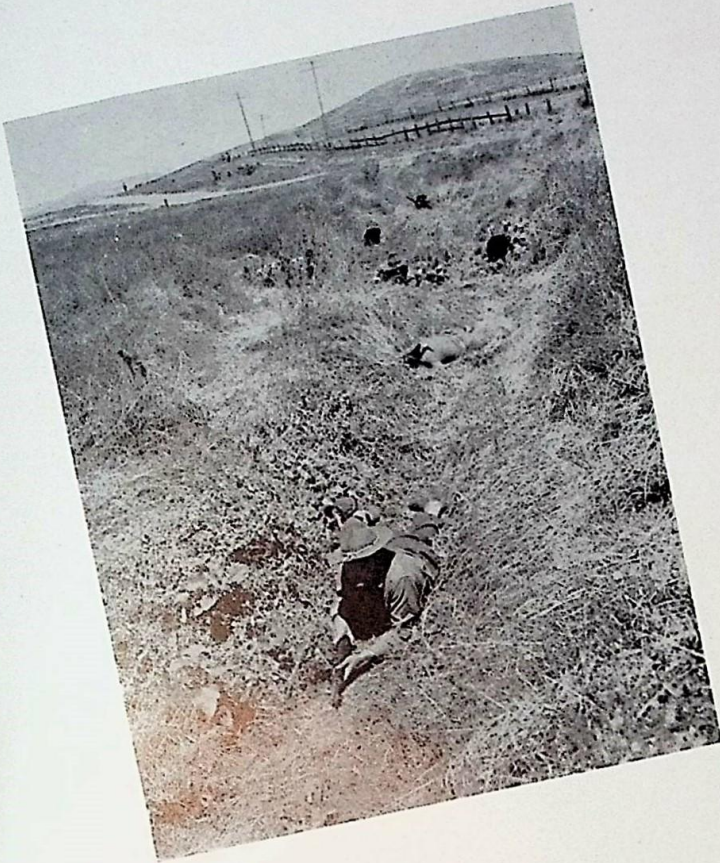


MORTAR AND CREW IN FIRING POSITION

CREW BUILDS BRIDGE ACROSS CREEK



185TH INFANTRY



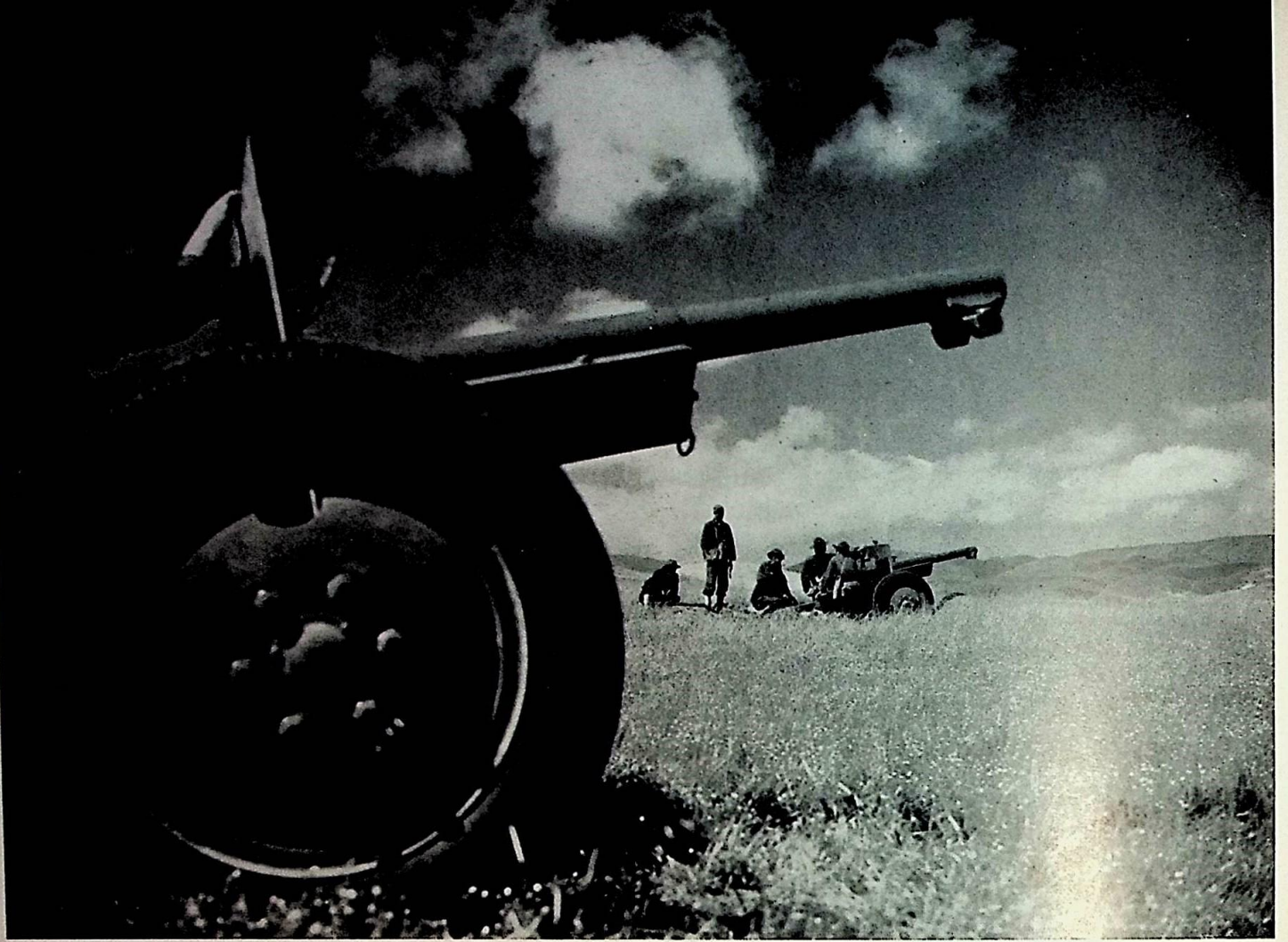
PATROL ADVANCING UNDER COVER



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



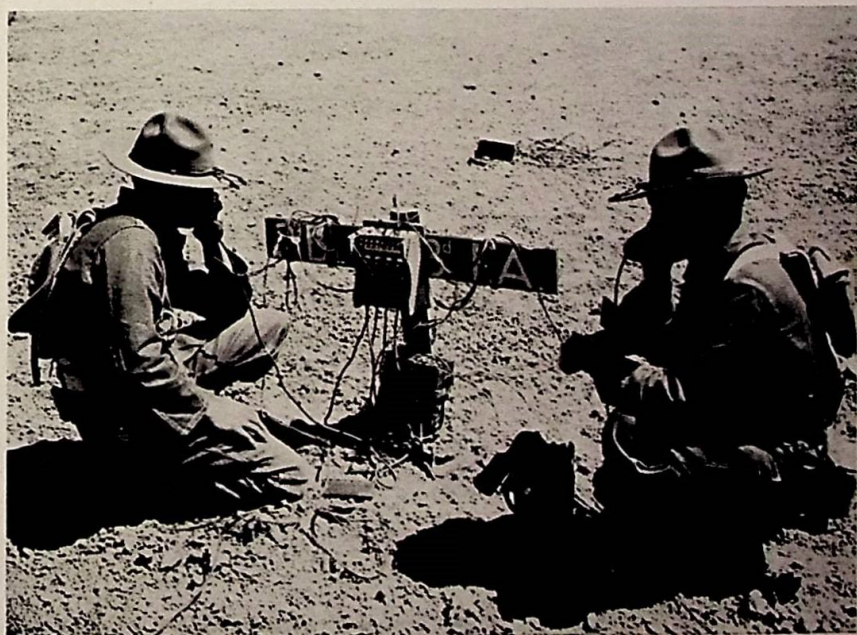
CREW LOADS 75-MM. GUN UNDER
CAMOUFLAGE NET



... READY TO FIRE. SIT TIGHT



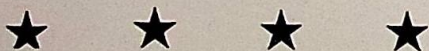
FIELD TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD IN USE

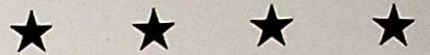


145TH FIELD ARTILLERY



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





FINDING RANGE WITH B. C. SCOPE

MOTOR POOL



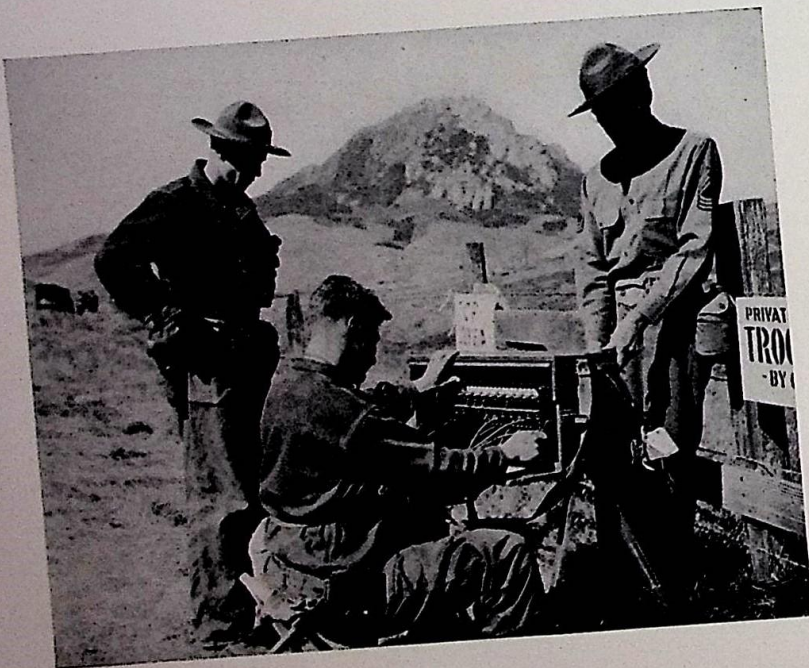
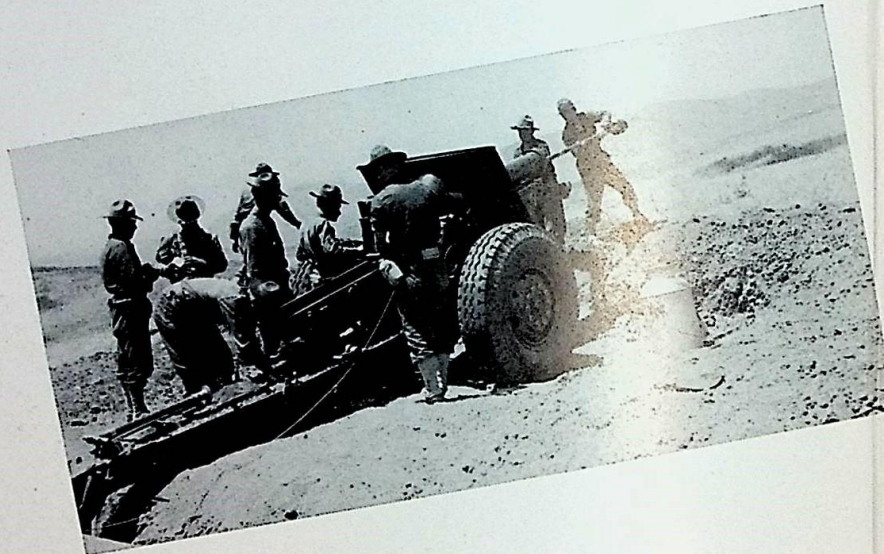


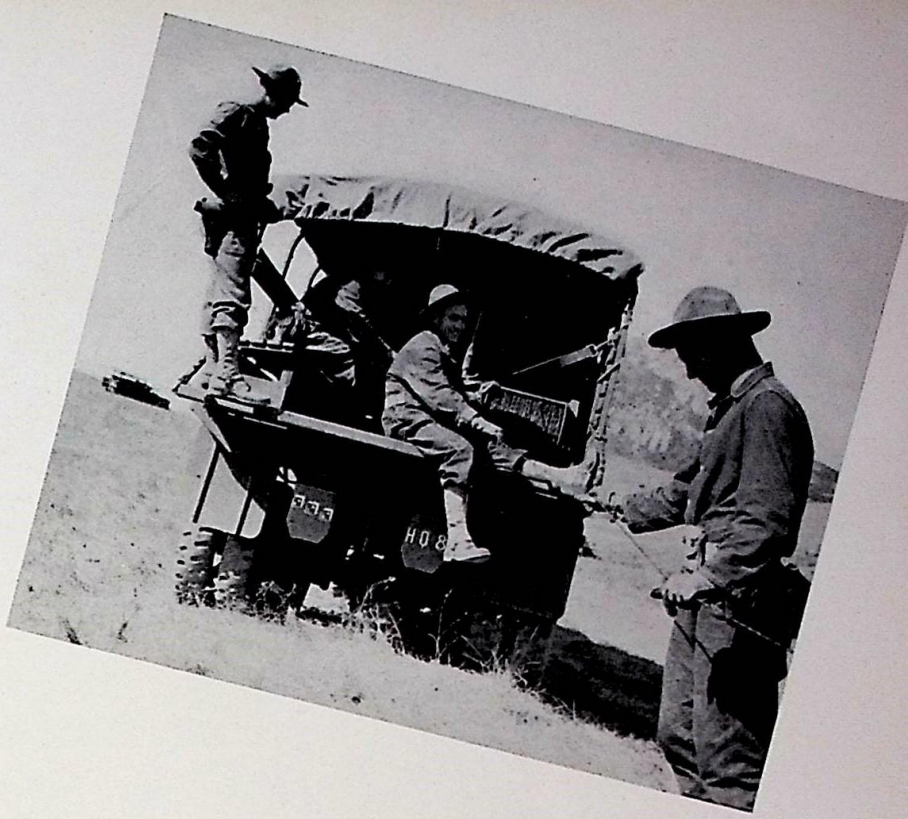
222nd Field Artillery

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



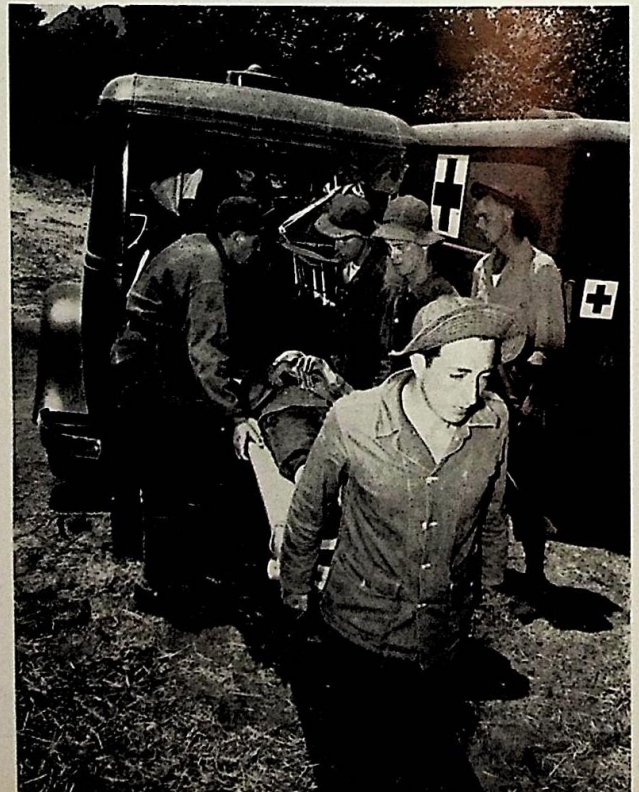
115TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



MEDICAL REGIMENT SETS UP HEADQUARTERS
IN THE FIELD



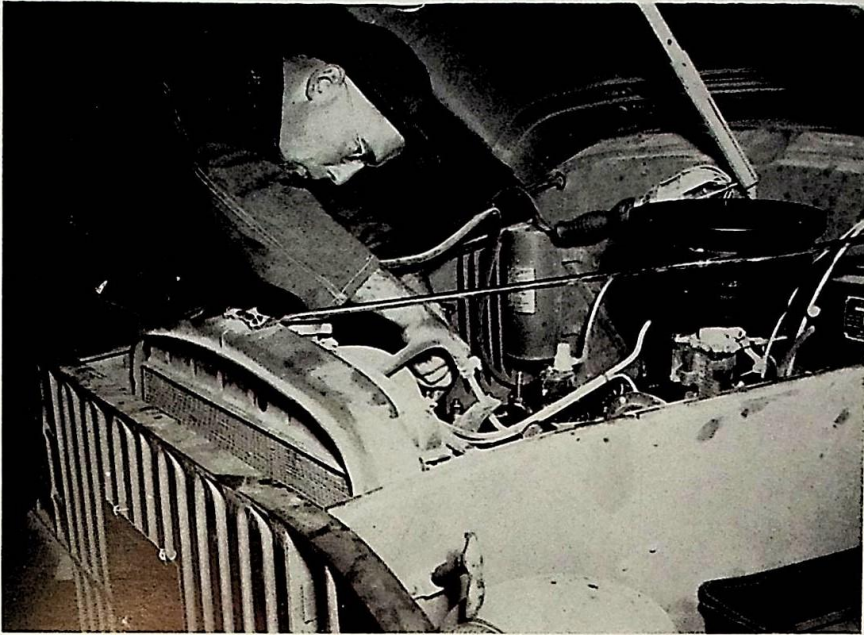
TAKING A WOUNDED SOLDIER OUT OF THE
AMBULANCE



FIXING IDENTIFICATION TAG TO WOUNDED

GETTING WATER FROM LISTER BAG





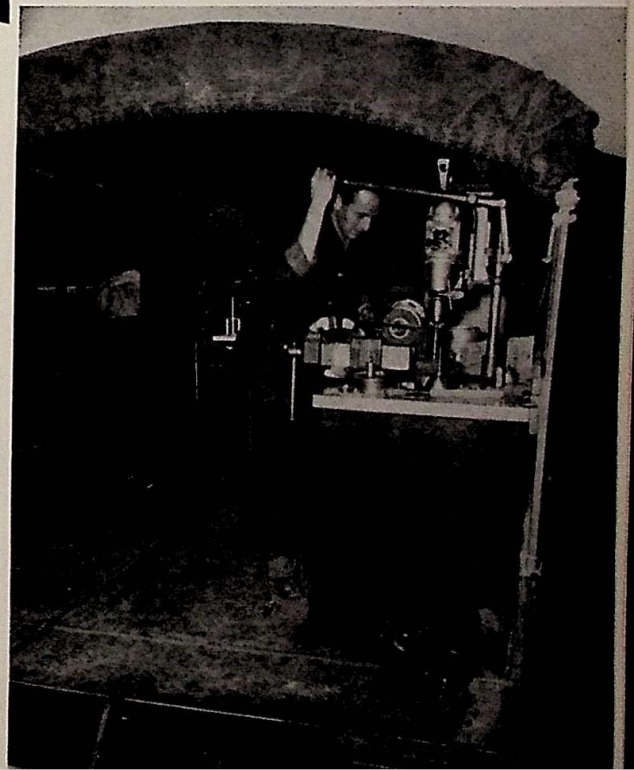
MECHANIC ADJUSTS TAPPETS

115TH QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT

Top Right: RELINING BRAKES IN SHOP

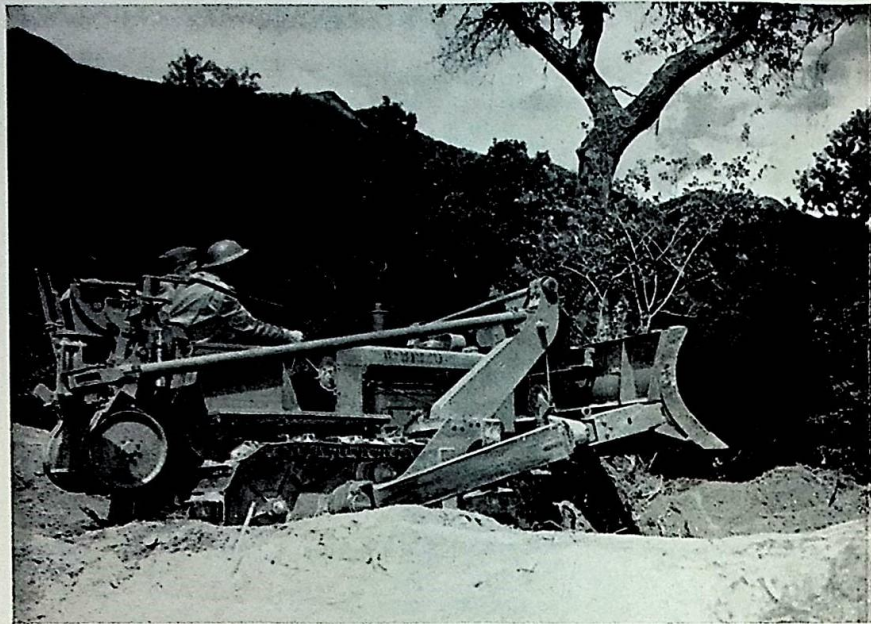
Lower Right: USING DRILL PRESS IN
MACHINE SHOP TRUCK

VALVES ARE GROUND IN MACHINE SHOP TRUCK

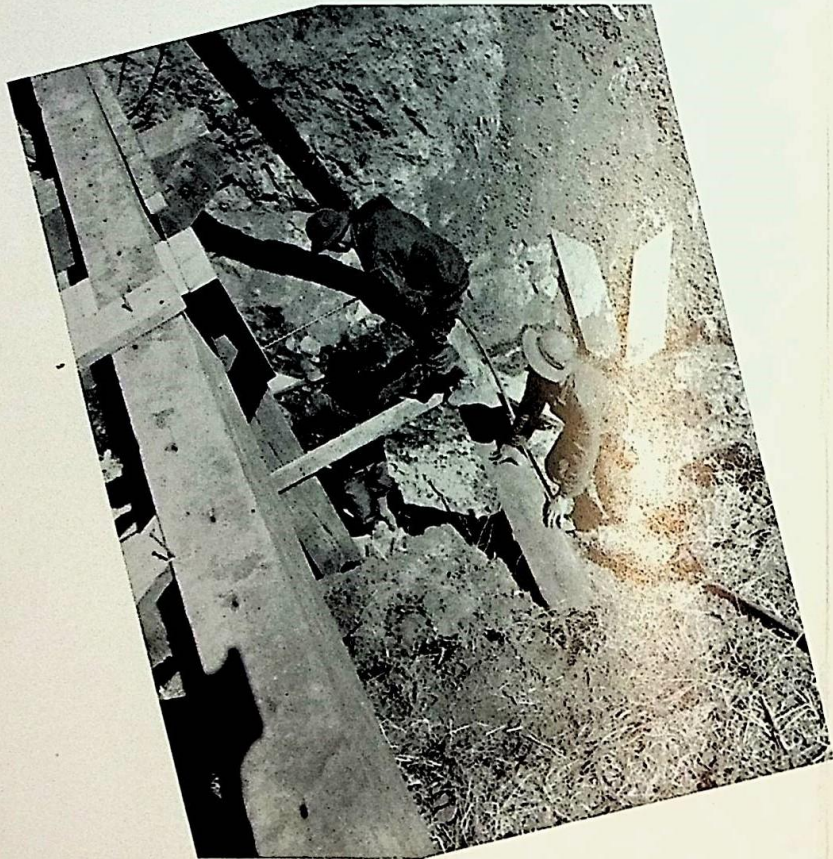


115TH ENGINEERS

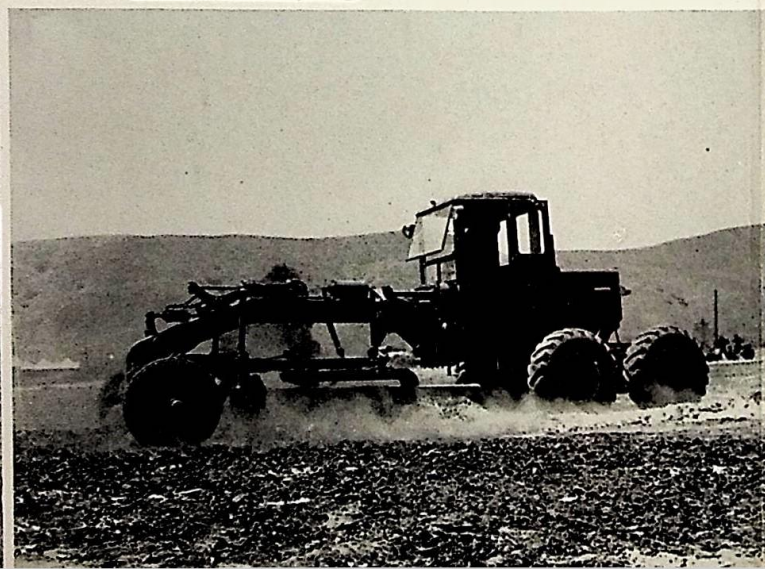
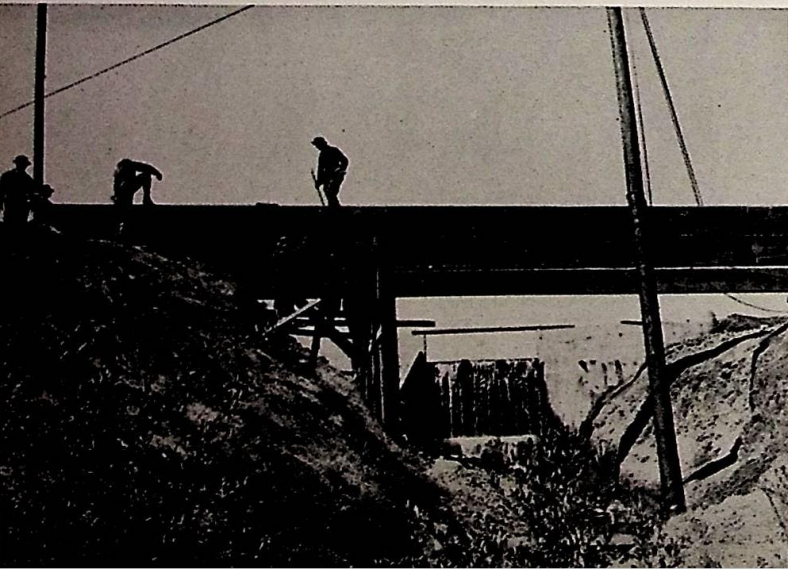
BULLDOZER KNOCKS DOWN TREE IN MAKING ROAD THROUGH "ARROYO GRANDE" MANEUVER GROUNDS

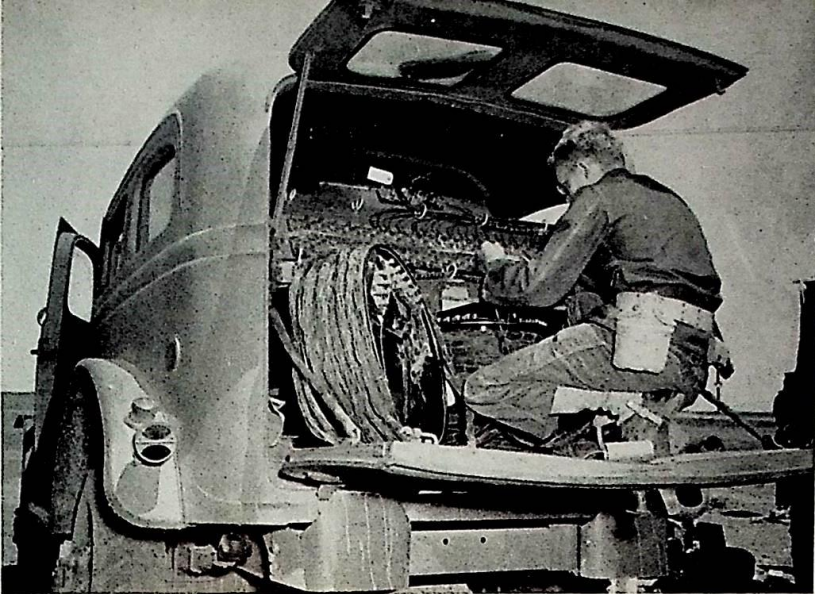


PNEUMATIC DRILL IS USED ON BRIDGE



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.

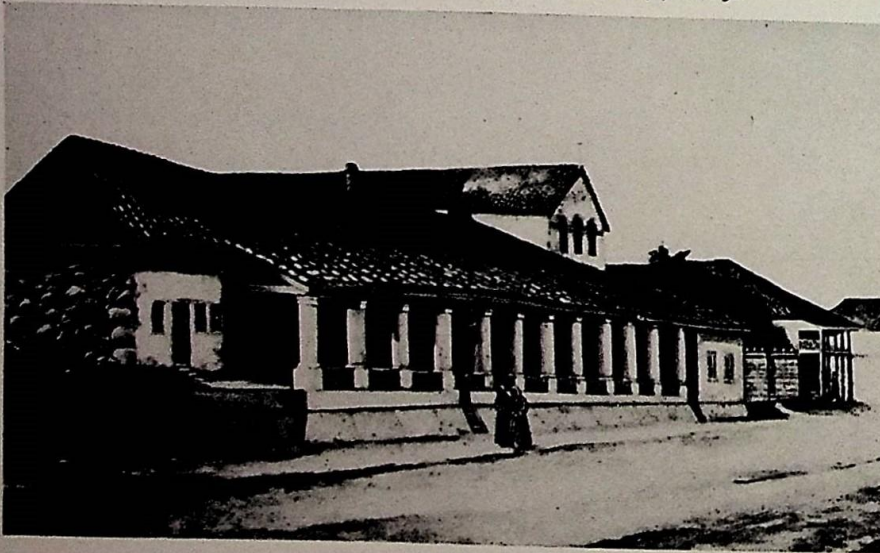
For this purpose, Missions were to be established at short distances from each other as centers of influence, and a slender military force at each, lent its assistance and protection to the padres. The objects of the expeditions were very successfully attained and many Missions were established. Among 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.

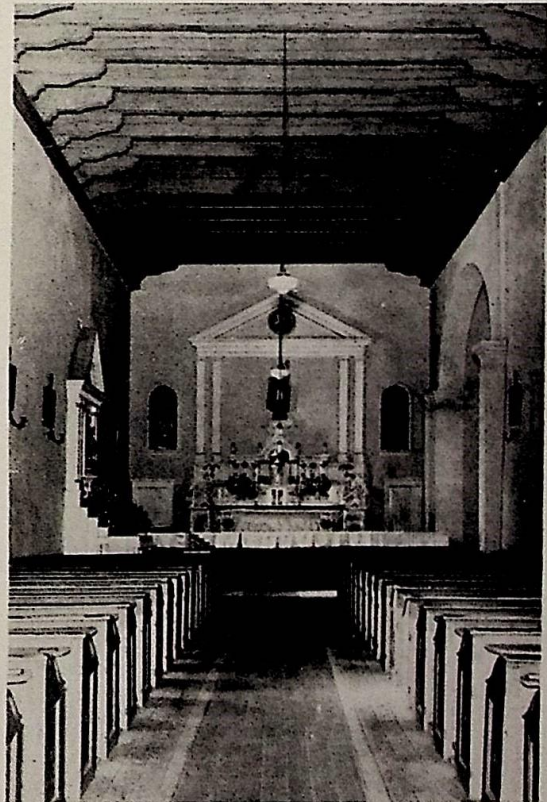
The history of California and San Luis Obispo is one of romance, adventure and heroic pioneering of hardy ancients. It is one of strife and bloodshed, of peace and happiness. From that day when Cabrillo, clinging to the rigging of his curious little cockle-shell vessel on a dark November day almost four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



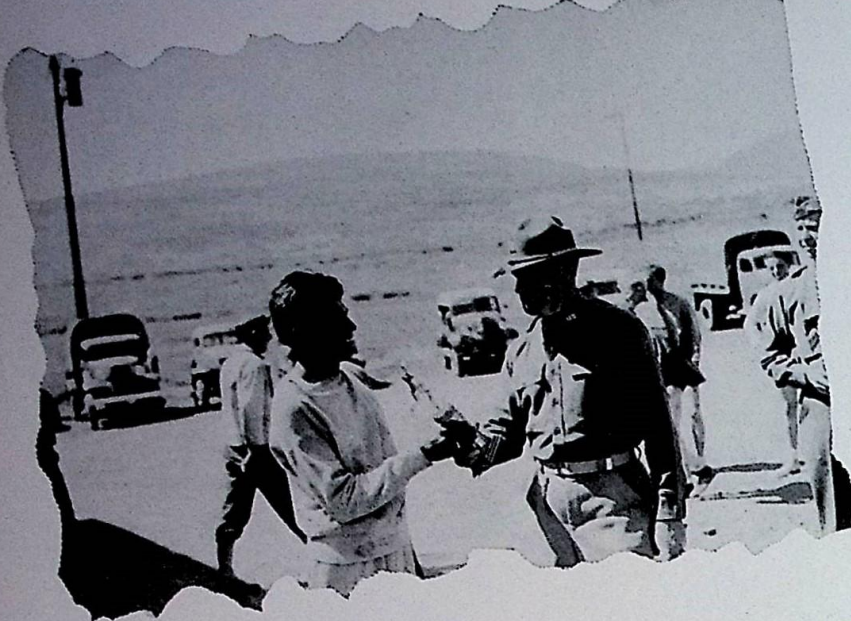
As the Mission appears today.

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.

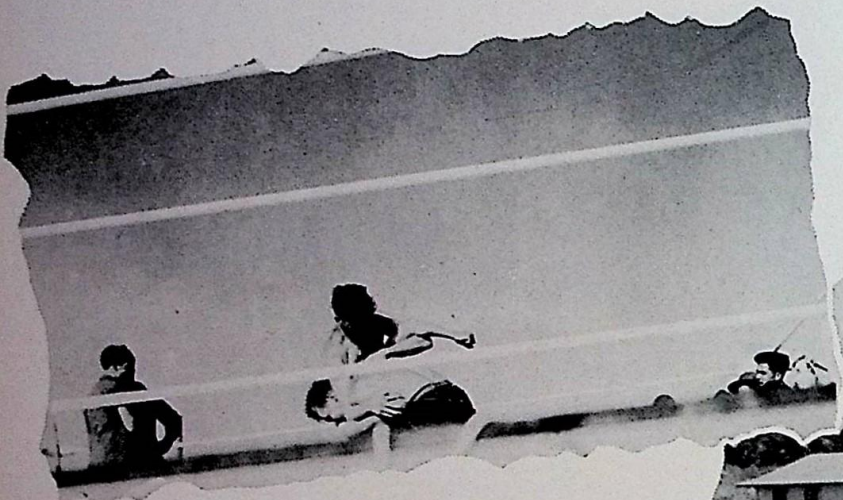
Interior of the old Mission with its original ceiling. The altar is in the background.



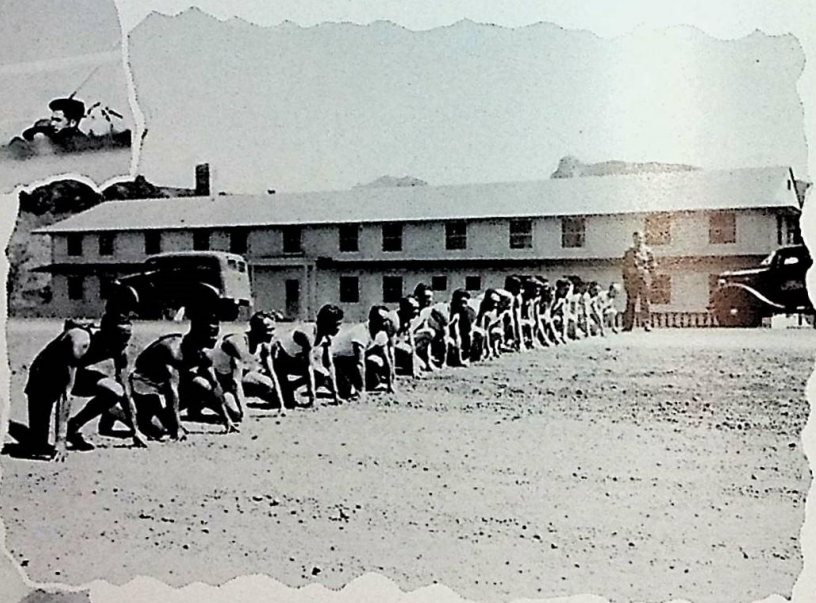
Sports



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



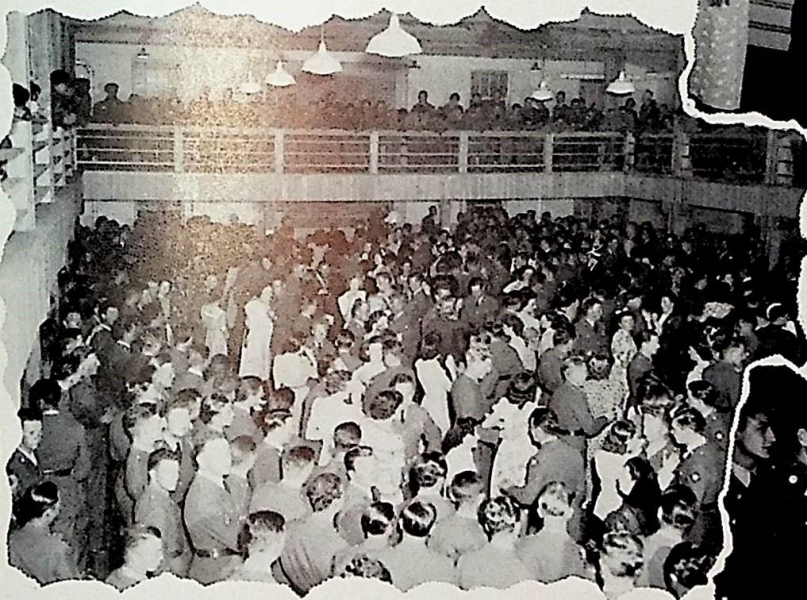
Left: 3-MILE MARATHON UNDERWAY

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"

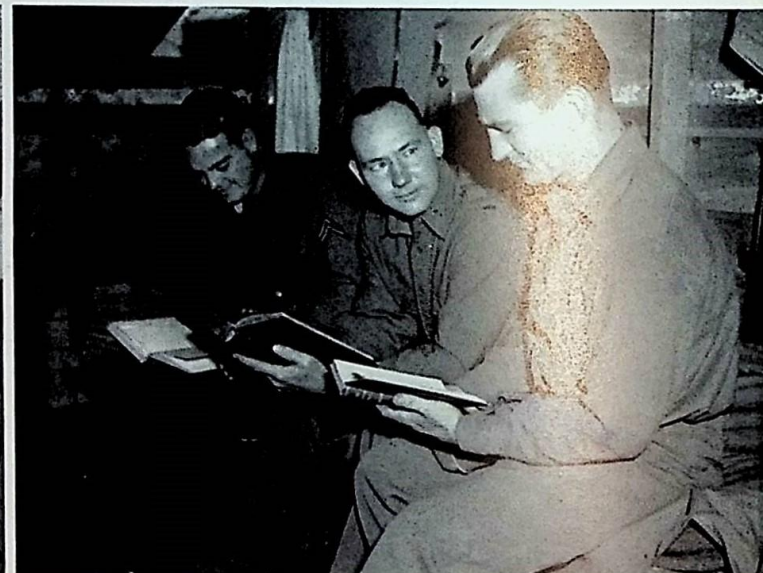
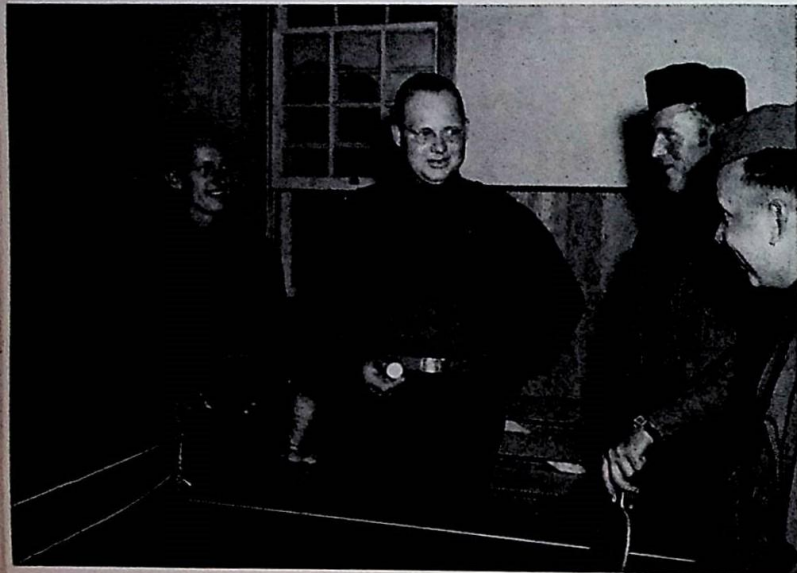




Lieutenant Colonel David T. Gillmor, Chaplain, and soldiers of the 143rd Field Artillery.

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.



SPECIAL TROOPS

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES



CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

1941

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL TROOPS

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

Office of the Commanding Officer



Camp San Luis Obispo, California

To: The Officers and Men of the Special Troops, 40th Infantry Division

It has been my extreme pleasure to command the Special Troops, prior to induction, through induction, through the Fourth Army Maneuver, and until the present time. I am grateful for the opportunity to thank the personnel of the Special Troops for their kind help and cooperation during my command.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Leonard H. Service".

LEONARD H. SERVICE

Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry
Commanding



LEONARD H. SERVICE

Lieutenant Colonel

FORMER COMMANDER, SPECIAL TROOPS



40TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Headquarters Special Troops
Camp San Luis Obispo, California

October 24, 1941

To the Personnel of Special Troops:

The Special Unit Command, it's composition so vastly different than all other commands within the Division, is deserving of individual recognition.

Its units are indeed vital factors in the control and operations of this Division. Although each company has its own special tasks to perform and operates separately in the field, the spirit of regimentation is supreme. Your efforts to be the "best" are I am sure, appreciated by the entire Division.

It is indeed a pleasure to present to you, my greetings.

Eugene T. Severin
Major Infantry,
Commanding Special Troops.



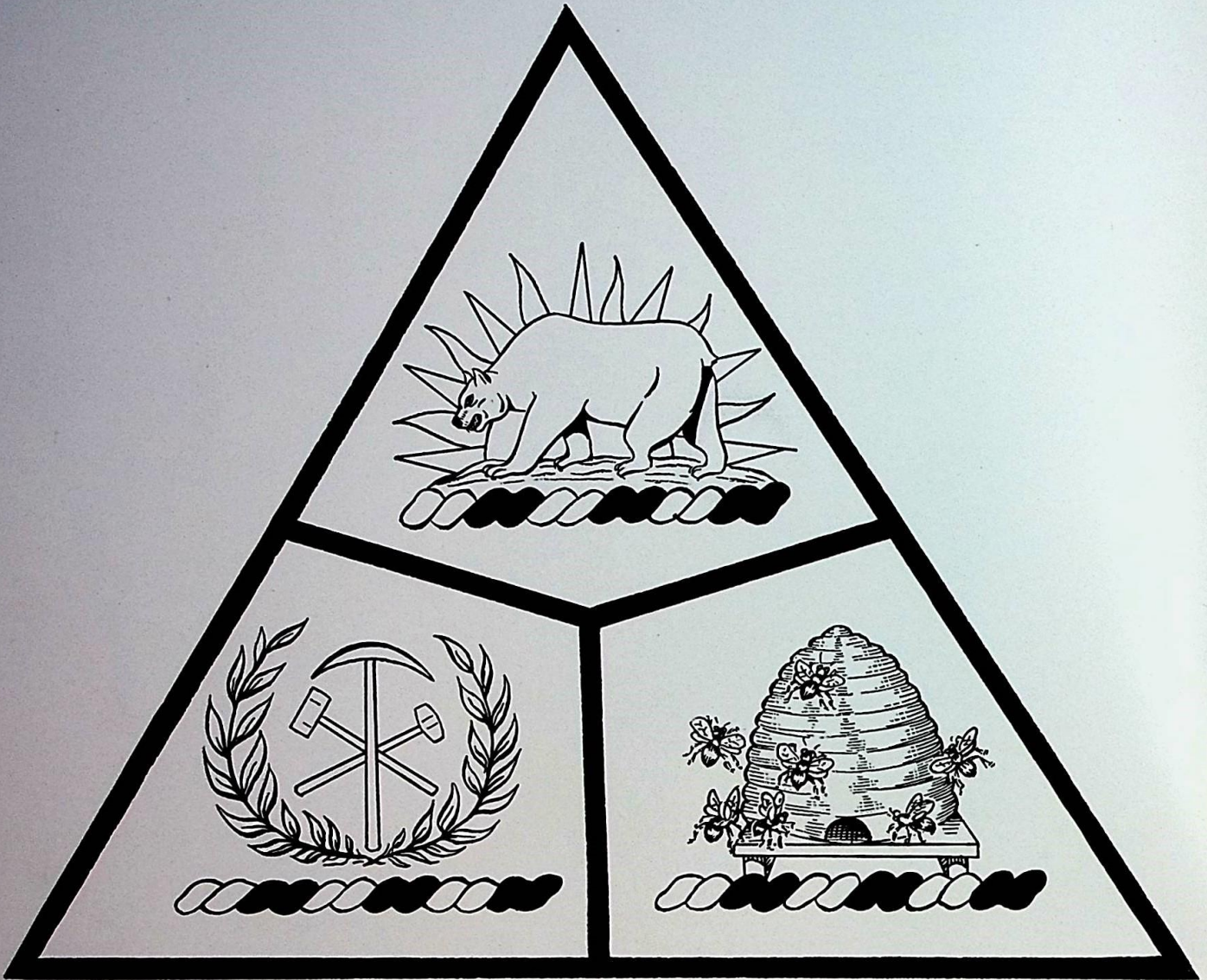
EUGENE T. SEVERIN

Major

COMMANDING SPECIAL TROOPS

Insignia

S P E C I A L T R O O P S



BLAZONRY

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

On an equilateral triangle divided per pale argent, gules and azure the crest for the National Guards of the States of California, Nevada and Utah proper (Same as the 40th Division).

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

On an equilateral triangle divided per pale argent, gules and azure the crest for the National Guards of the States of California, Nevada and Utah proper (Same as the 40th Division).

40TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

On an equilateral triangle divided per chevron reversed vert and or the crests for the National Guards of the States of California, Nevada and Utah proper.

40TH SIGNAL CCMPANY

On an equilateral triangle divided by a narrow gold line pairwise, in chief argent (white), in base tenne (orange) the crests for the National Guards of the States of California, Nevada and Utah proper.

115TH ORDNANCE COMPANY

On an equilateral triangle divided by a narrow gold line pairwise, in chief tenne (orange), in base gules (crimson) the crests for the National Guards of the States of California, Nevada and Utah proper.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT DETACHMENT

On an equilateral triangle divided per pale argent, gules and azure the crest for the National Guards of the States of California, Nevada and Utah proper (Same as the 40th Division).

HISTORY OF THE SPECIAL TROOPS

The units which go to make up the Special Troops of the 40th Division are Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Headquarters Company, 40th Military Police Company, 40th Signal Company, 115th Ordnance Company and Medical Department Detachment. Of these units, only one has a history which dates back before the World War.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment was activated at Berkeley, California, under the command of Major Leonard H. Service, where it remained until the Special Troops were inducted into Federal service March 3, 1941. Major Service was later promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and retained command of the Special Troops until September 20, 1941, when Major Eugene T. Severin assumed command.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

Headquarters Company of the Special Troops was organized and activated at Berkeley, California, April 10, 1936, under the command of Captain Eugene T. Severin, where it remained until May of 1939 when it was shifted to Los Angeles and Captain James B. Pettit took over command. Captain Pettit was relieved January 6, 1941, and Captain James Cairnes assumed command and brought Headquarters Company into Federal service. The present Commander is Captain George R. Dougherty.

40TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

This Company was originally organized in Reno, Nevada, on June 21, 1928, as a unit of the Nevada National Guard. Prior to the induction of the 40th Division into Federal service, the Nevada Unit was re-designated an anti-aircraft Artillery Battery, and a new Division Military Police Company was organized in Los Angeles, California. The Company was recruited by Captain James B. Pettit and Lieutenant Robert M. Calhoun, many of the original members coming from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office. The Company was mustered in at the Los Angeles Armory on January 7, 1941, and was inducted into active Federal service on March 3, 1941, with the balance of the 40th Division. Captain Pettit is still in command.

40TH SIGNAL COMPANY

The Signal Corps of the California Guard, now known as the 40th Signal Company, was formed originally by Colonel Denicke over 53 years ago, and since that time has held a high place in the annals of the National Guard—not only in California, but throughout the United States as well.

When the Spanish-American War took place, the Company, as a whole, did not enter the conflict but the majority of the members enlisted at once and took active part in operations in the Philippine Islands.

During the conflagration which followed the earthquake of 1906 in San Francisco, the Signal Corps Company was called into service and rendered most valuable aid to the community by re-establishing telephone service and putting San Francisco in communication with the outside world.

From June to November, 1916, following the raid on Columbus, New Mexico, this organization had a strenuous period training on the Mexican border, being stationed at Nogales, Arizona.

Of the 65 enlisted men who served with the Company at this time, 45 received commissions in the Army during the World War.

Entering Federal service in the World War September 3, 1917, the California National Guard Signal Corps was re-designated the 115th Field Signal Battalion, September 24,

1917. The Battalion trained at Camp Kearny with the rest of the "Sunshine" Division to which it was attached, entraining July 31, 1918, for the long journey to France.

The usual outfitting process was carried through at Camp Mills, after which the Battalion proceeded to Montreal and embarked on H. M. S. "Bhamo" August 13, 1918. Successfully negotiating the submarine blockade, the Battalion proceeded to La Guerche (Cher) via Avonmouth and Southampton, England, and Cherbourg, France. Here the 40th Division became a Depot Division so the Battalion was detached and ordered to Chatillon-sur-Seine for equipment and instruction at the Second Army Corps School.

On October 14, the Battalion entrained for Toul, being assigned to Headquarters, Second Army, where it learned Army Signal work. Company A opened the Army Radio Net Control Station, taking over from the First Army and establishing a number of other stations. Those at St. Mihiel and Woinville suffered several air-raids while the stations at Pannes and Dieulouard were subjected to artillery fire in addition to air-raids with a gas attack thrown in for good measure. This Company also furnished a detail to operate a radio station for the Second French Colonial Corps and a detail to operate a pack set for the French Metro Station at Troyon.

Company C had the important task of improving the Toul telephone system, maintaining their exchanges jointly with the French, a difficult undertaking but one which was carried out without a hitch.

Company B was held in reserve and given special training for getting lines forward at a moment's notice, at the same time furnishing detail for important work in the vicinity of Toul.

While the Battalion had no opportunity for the achievement of brilliant exploits in the face of danger, or feats of personal valor, they did their job of maintaining communication behind the firing line until the Armistice halted proceedings and they were returned to the United States and demobilized.

During the early part of the 1921, the National Guard of the United States was reorganized, the local Signal Corps Company being mustered into State service on March 4, 1921, and Federal service April 8 of the same year. The Company was designated as the 40th Signal Company and was commanded by Captain Edward V. Orr.

On June 18, 1926, Captain Edward V. Orr was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and assumed the position of Signal Officer of the 40th Division. Captain Prentice C. Deering succeeded him as Company Commander until May 23, 1932. The present Company Commander, Captain Gus B. Hoffman, has been in command since that time.

The organization was inducted on March 3, 1941, and was ordered to its present station, Camp San Luis Obispo, on March 11, 1941.

115TH ORDNANCE COMPANY

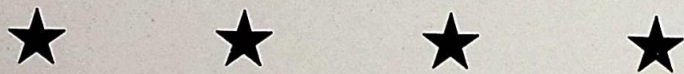
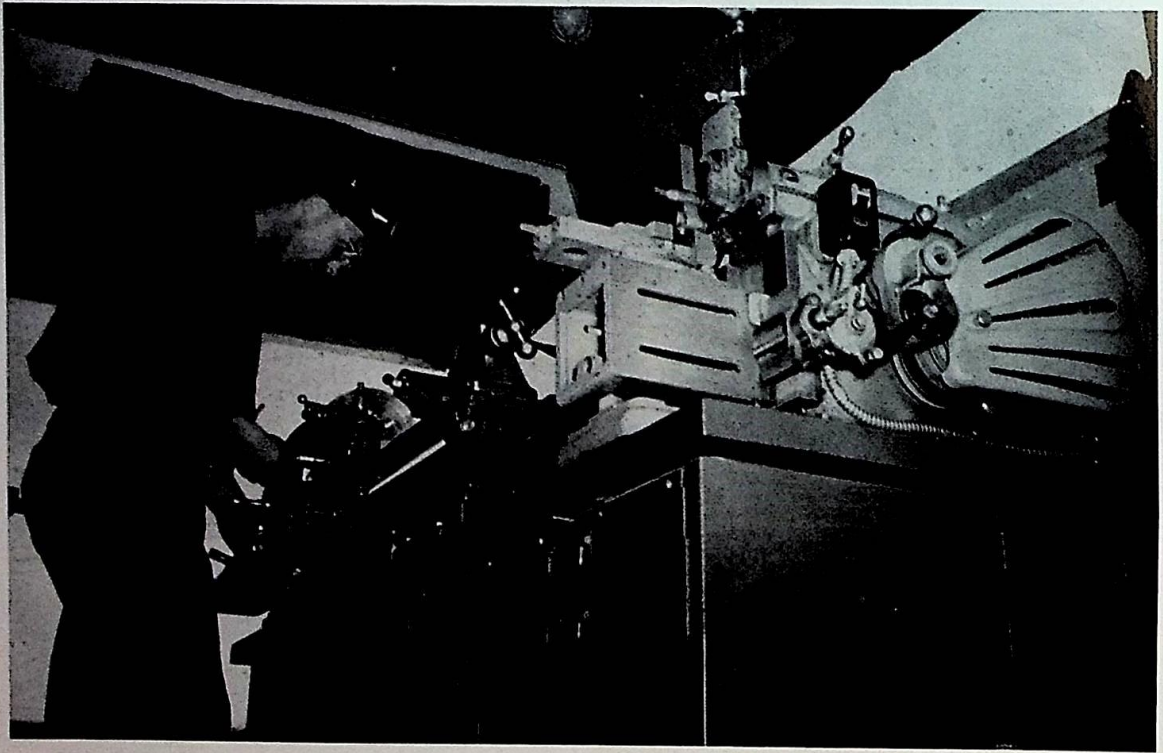
The 115th Ordnance Company was organized as a unit of the 40th Division at Ogden, Utah, April 28, 1939, by its present Commander, Captain Glenn Z. Neilson. It remained there and trained until induction into Federal service.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT DETACHMENT

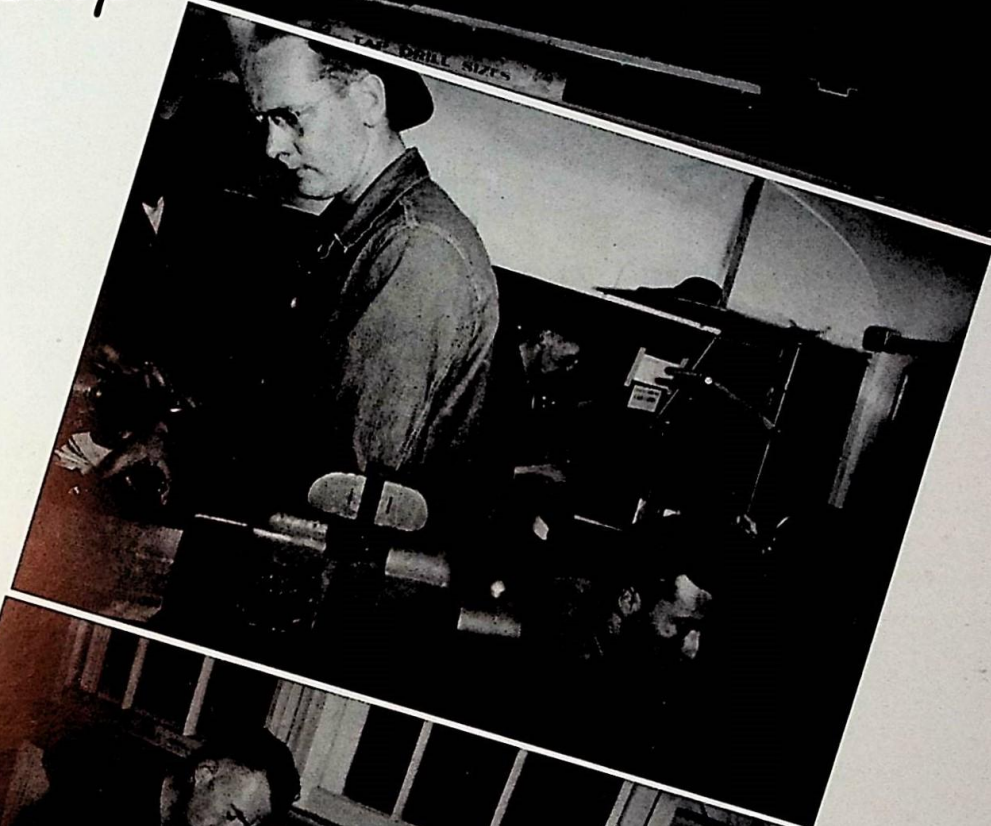
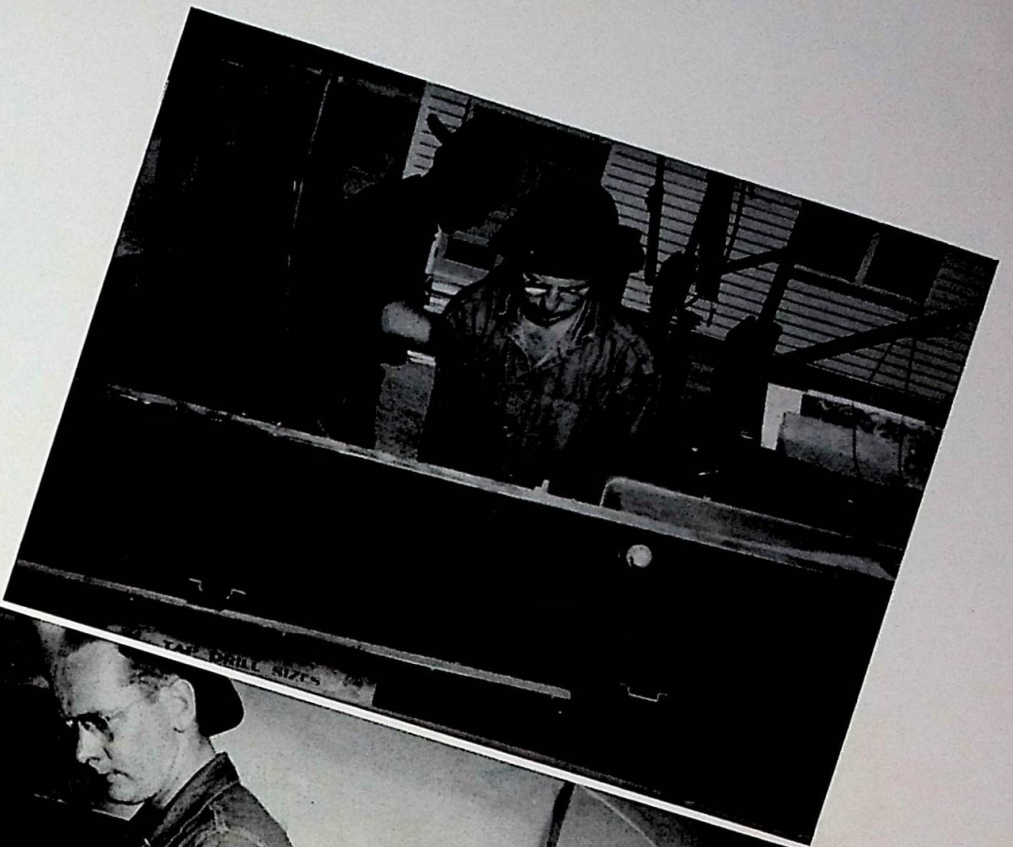
The Medical Department Detachment is another unit of the Special Troops which was activated at Berkeley, California. On April 10, 1936, the Detachment came into being with Captain George V. Cochran as Commanding Officer. The present Commander of the Detachment is Captain Frank H. Hattlelid, Surgeon.

Special Troops

IN ACTION



*Mobile
Repair
Shop*



*Binocular
Department*



HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY AT WORK



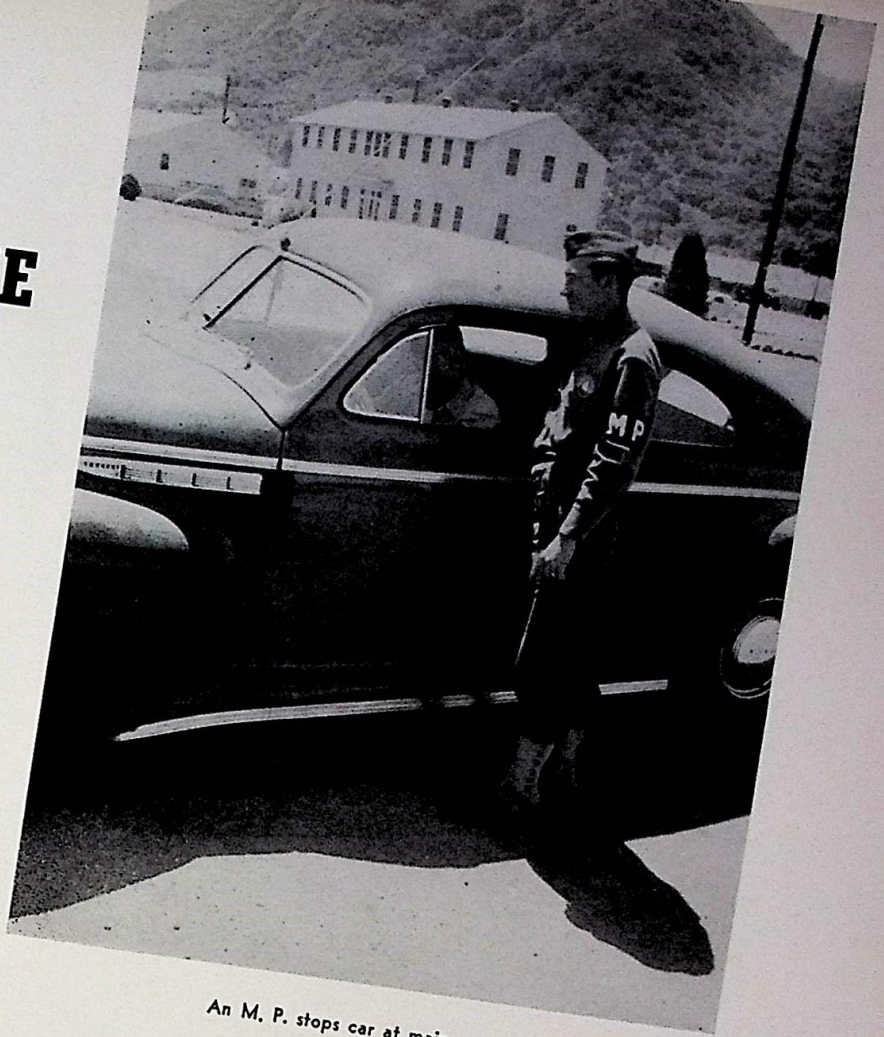
Clerk files service records in personnel section.



Headquarters company clerks at work.



MILITARY POLICE COMPANY KEEPS ORDER

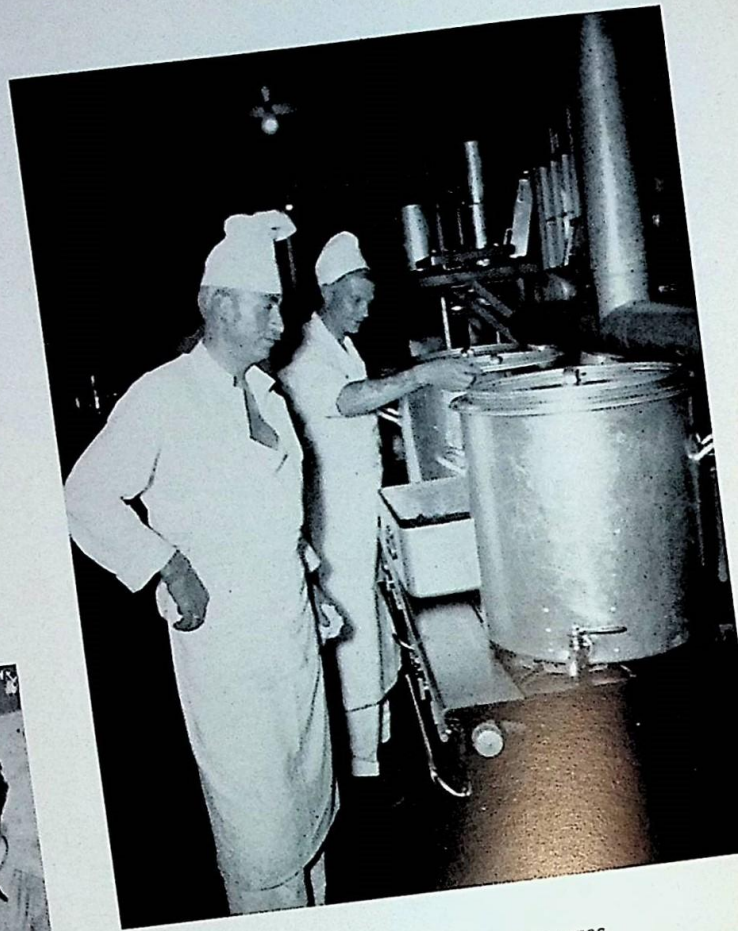


An M. P. stops car at main gate.

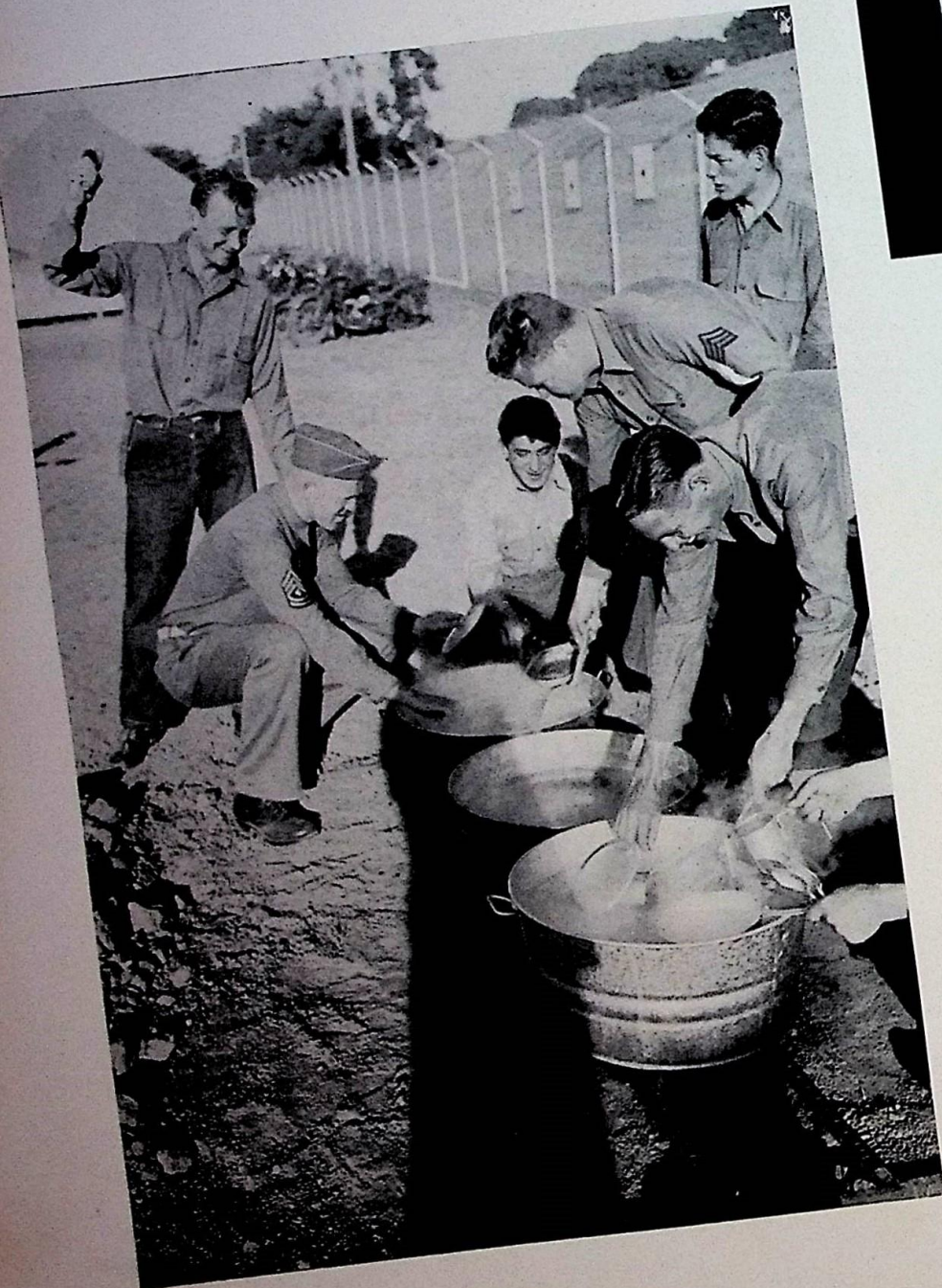
Men of the Military Police line up for inspection.



OTHER M. P. DUTIES

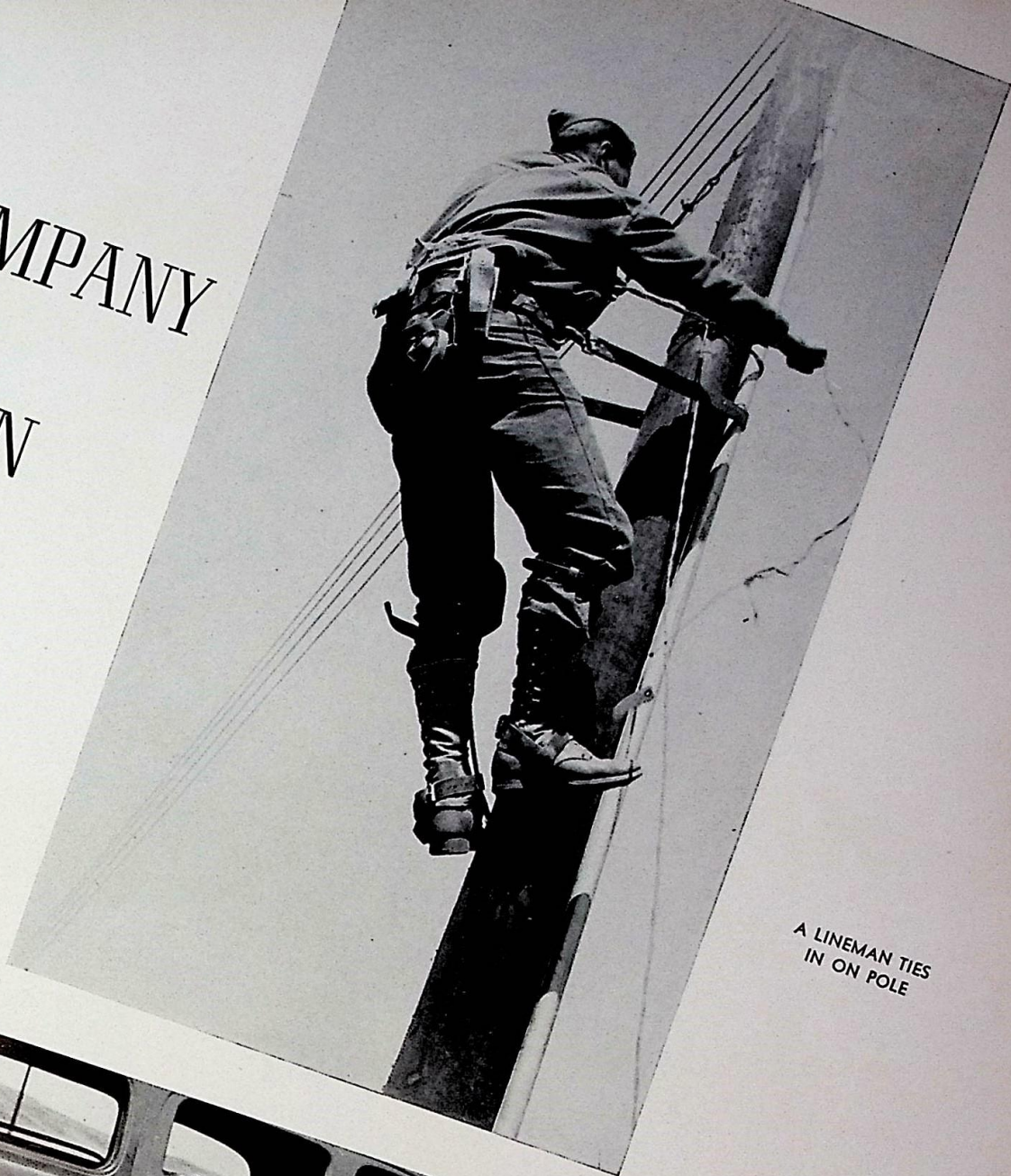


ABOVE, PREPARING EVENING MESS



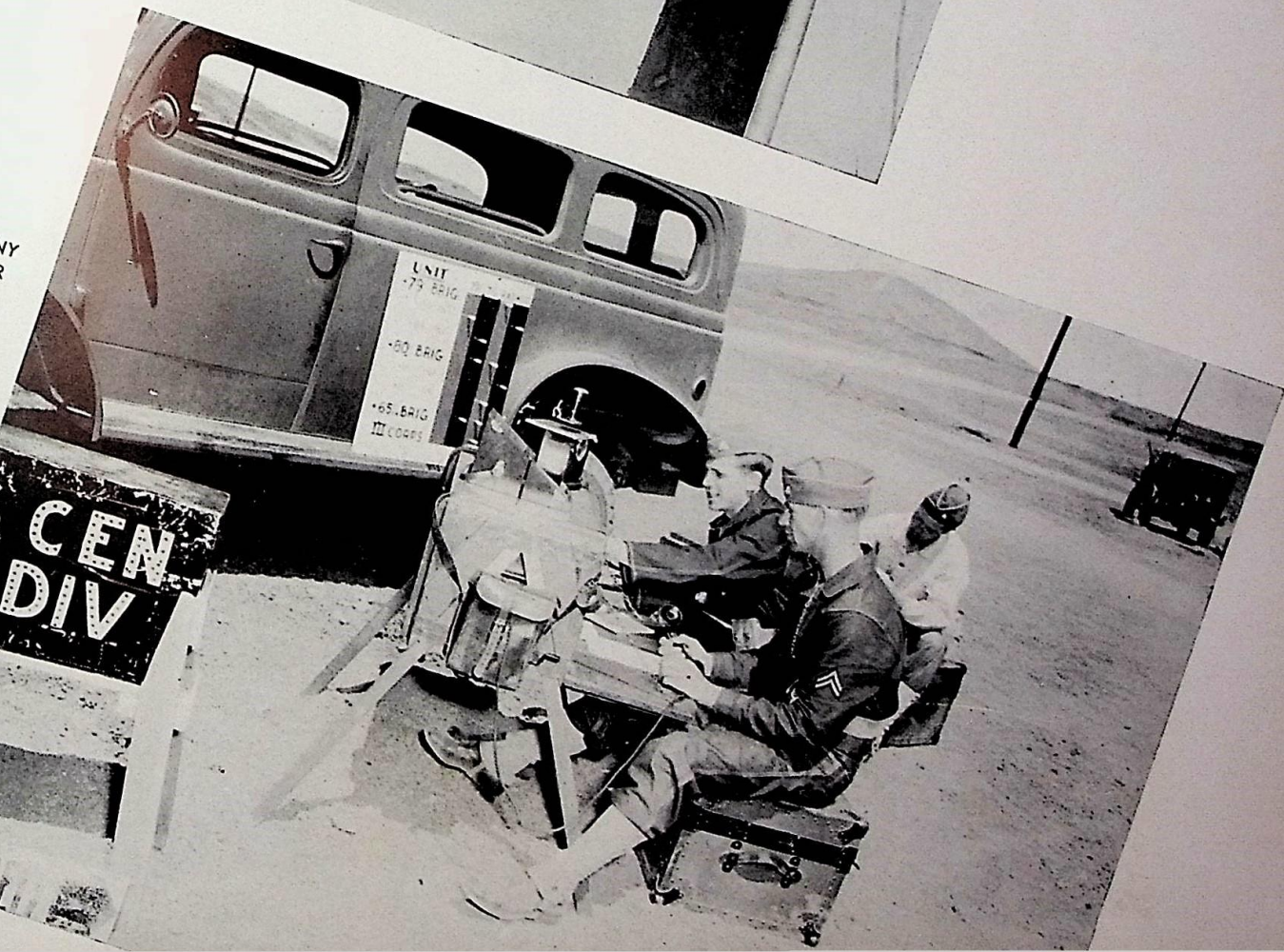
LEFT, KITS ARE STERILIZED IN THE M. P.
FIELD KITCHEN

SIGNAL COMPANY IN ACTION



A LINEMAN TIES
IN ON POLE

SIGNAL COMPANY
MESSAGE CENTER



SIGNAL COMPANY
MESSAGE CENTER

MSG CENTER

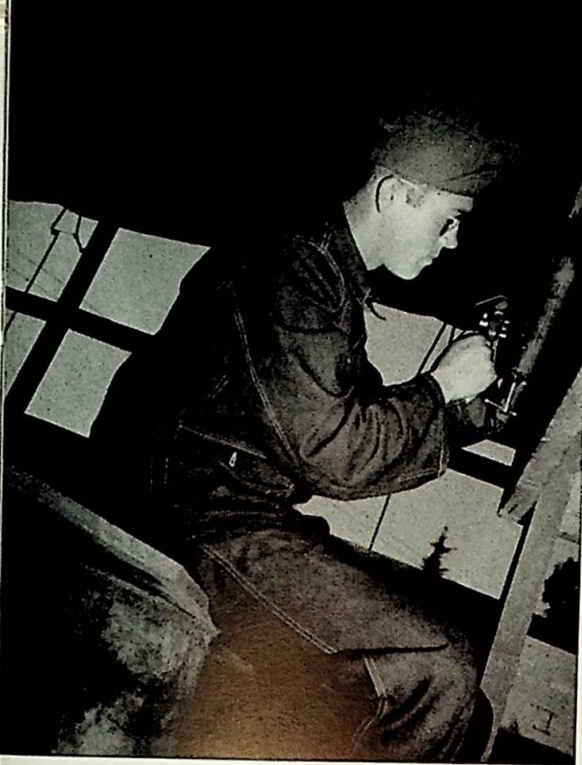


BD-14 SWITCHBOARD

SIGNAL EQUIPMENT

Below: Packing equipment for Washington war maneuvers. Right: Laying field wire from truck.





Reconditioning range finder.

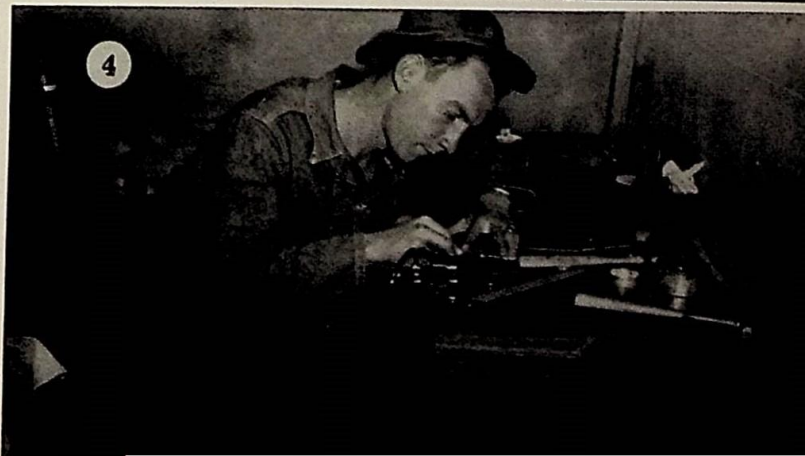
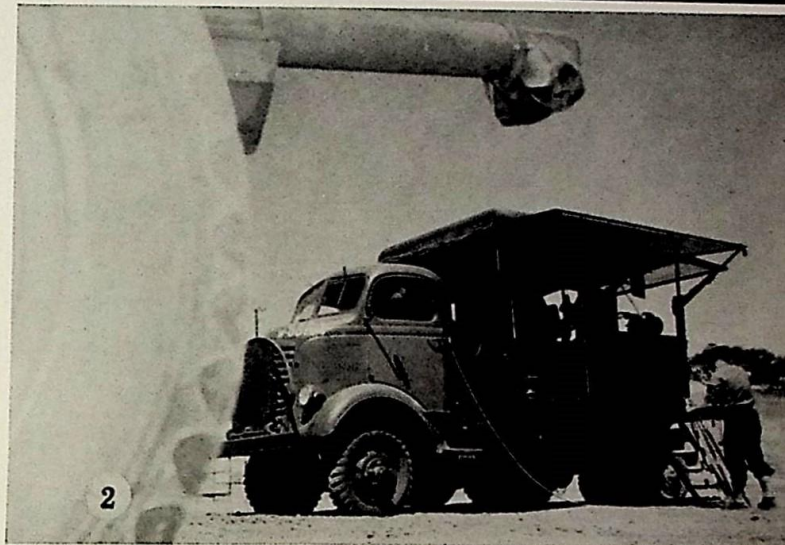
1. Interior view of a mobile repair shop.
2. Exterior view.
3. Reconditioning binoculars.
4. More repairs.

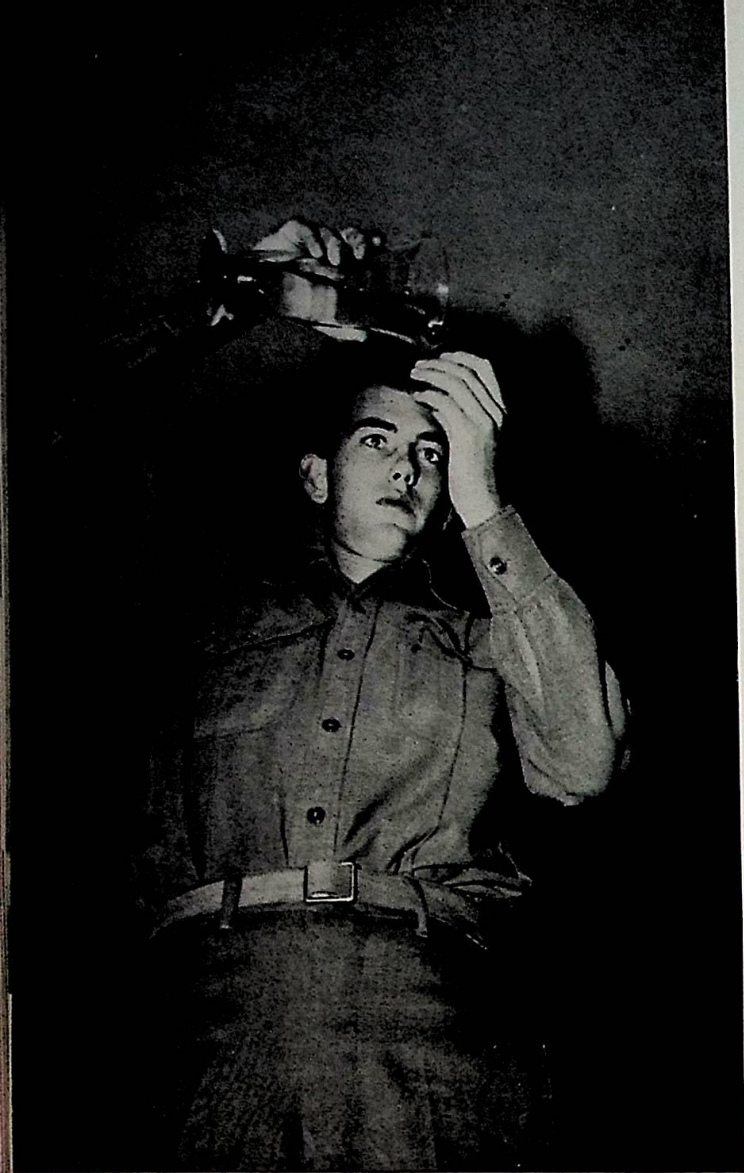
The leather cases for field equipment are repaired by Ordnance.



O R D N A N C E

D U T I E S



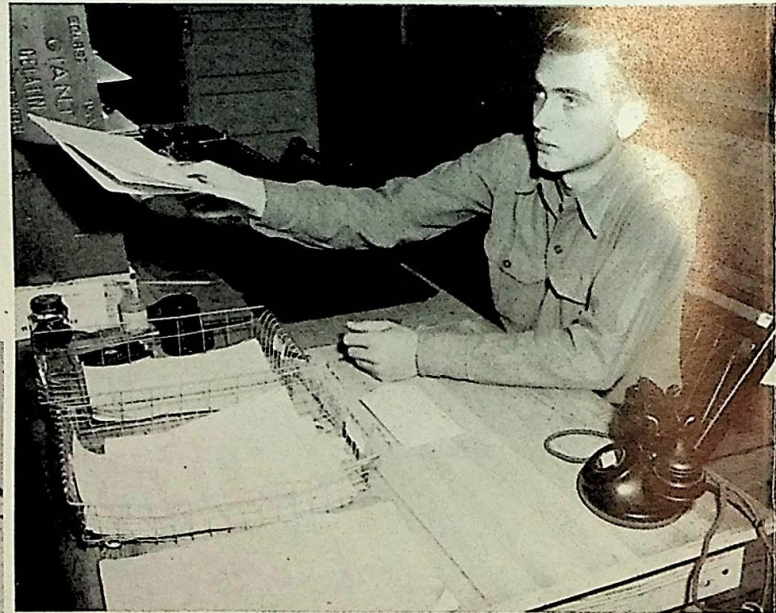


Pouring solutions.

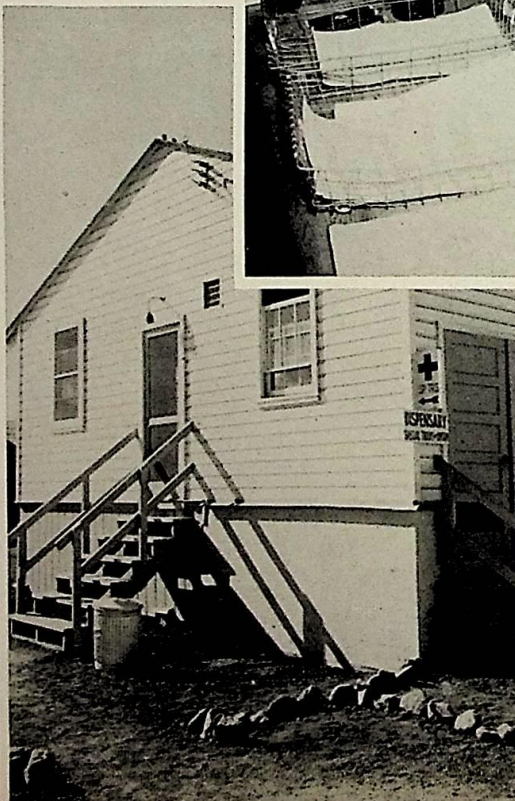
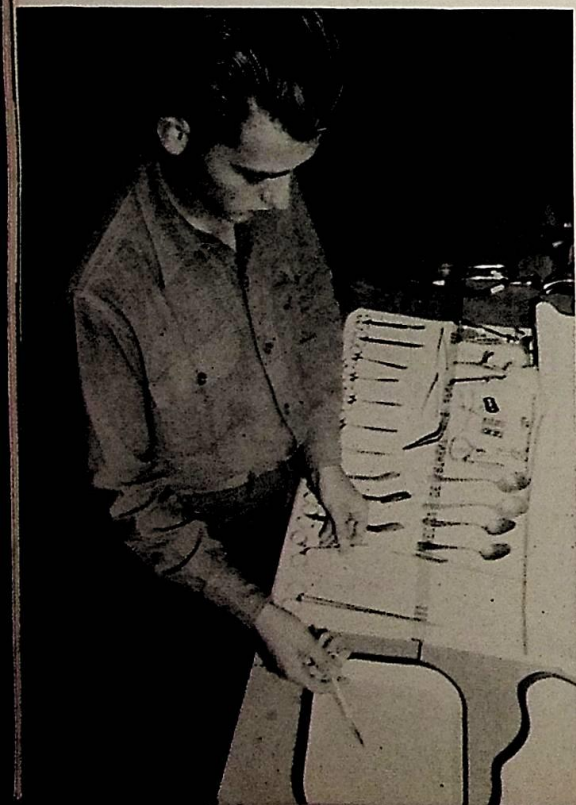


Attendant swabs a soldier's throat.

WITH THE MEDICAL DETACHMENT



A record desk clerk.



Far left: Sterilizing instruments.
Left: Special Troops Dispensary.



Personnel

SPECIAL TROOPS

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION



HEADQUARTERS
AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

40TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

40TH SIGNAL COMPANY

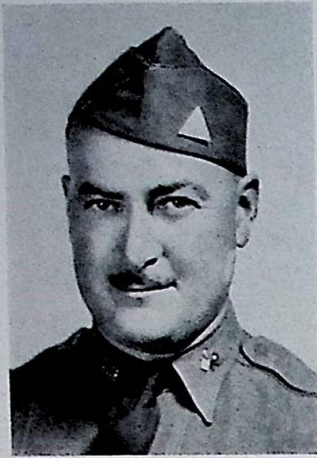
115TH ORDNANCE COMPANY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT DETACHMENT



CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

1941



GUS B. HOFFMAN
Captain
Executive Officer



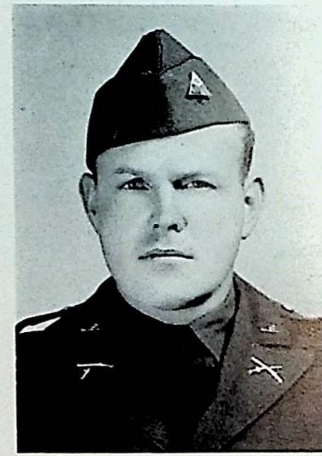
WILL A. SESSIONS, JR.
Captain
Chaplain



HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT



GEORGE J. FILIBERTI
First Lieutenant
Adjutant



FRANK G. SANTY
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Adjutant

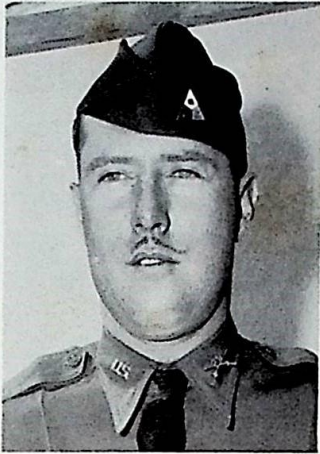
(Reading from left to Right)

Staff Sergeants DeVilbiss, Cecil F.; Grijalva, William J.; Corporal Scharetg, Edward O.; Privates Lott, Karl A., Jr.; Waggle, Eugene D.; not photographed, Sergeant Frase, Jay C.





GEORGE R. DOUGHERTY
Captain
Commanding



GEORGE R. FINLEY
First Lieutenant



CLINTON W. SCRUGGS
First Lieutenant



THOMAS B. BISHOP
Second Lieutenant



HUGH KEENAN
Second Lieutenant

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY



(Reading from left to right)

First Row: Master Sergeants Brem-
erman, Frederick J.; Kramer, Law-
rence F.; First Sergeant Jarvis, Ken-
neth K.; Technical Sergeant Dick,
Guy N.

Second Row: Technical Sergeant
McCarty, James T.; Staff Sergeants
Beckett, Joe S.; Bright, Ernest M.;
Conway, Donald O.; Holzgang, Al-
bert O.; O'Connell, William H.

Third Row: Staff Sergeants Whita-
ker, Harry W.; Williams, Hubert M.;
Sergeants Alcorn, Fred B.; Davis,
Milton H.; Freidman, Samuel J.;
Glenn, Jim H.

Fourth Row: Sergeants Shoat, John
F.; Simpson, Donald S.; Succop, How-
ard J., Jr.; Terry, Albert B.; Thomas,
Jack E.; Trujillo, William A.

Fifth Row: Corporals Damon, Fred
D.; Evelsizer, David D.; Hulick, Lloyd
C.; Moore, Richard A.; Staff Ser-
geant Ladd, Jack C.; Sergeant Hard-
wick, James D.; Corporal Spencer,
Leland C.



HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

(Reading from left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Azbill, Luther C., Jr.; Conroy, James A.; Cooper, Harold M.; Fairburn, John D.; Gardenhire, George W., Jr.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Miller, Edward J.; Murray, Christian V.; Nauman, Max K.; Pelligra, Edward I.; Pinkham, Paul.

Second Row: Privates First Class Helt, John J., Jr.; Hickson, Robert S.; Hollowell, John W.; Johnson, Murel W.; Kasabian, Walter M.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Reed, Alfred E.; Salvesson, Carl E.; Scholl, Milo D.; Segrue, Emmett J.; Shrieve, Richard D.

Third Row: Privates First Class Kleeger, Raymond M.; Koeber, Kenneth T.; Lippincott, George W.; Lydon, Bernard J.; McMillen, Harold W.

Sixth Row: Privates First Class Smith, Delbert W.; Tobin, James J.; Wentworth, William H.; Whitcomb, Norbert L.; Whitmore, Robert S., Jr.



HEADQUARTERS COMPANY



(Reading from left to Right)

First Row: Private First Class Wiley, James H.; Privates Agler, Clarke L.; Baker, Clyde A.; Bancheroo, Robert C.; Beck, William R.

Second Row: Privates Breitewiser, Jack R.; Cole, Leonard J.; Cristman, Adrion D.; Cristman, Duward L.; Ensign, Richard B.

Third Row: Privates Fredlund, Harry L.; Gardner, Harold S.; Gray, Robert F.; Haberhauer, William C.; Hansen, Jack K.

Fourth Row: Privates Hart, Orley E.; Hayse, Lewie F.; Henderson, Lloyd A.; Hermansen, Alf J.; Hirschel, Hanns U.

Fifth Row: Privates Lystrup, Wilford D.; Maher, Richard E.; Malin, John W.; Marshall, Frank E., Jr.; Morris, Edgar W.

Sixth Row: Privates Potucek, Dan E.; Reib, Henry D., Jr.; Sadler, Luther E.; Short, James K.; Siler, Dwight S.

Seventh Row: Privates Squire, Clemon C., Jr.; Timmerman, William C.; Weeks, Ernest R.; Yerxa, Thomas F., III.



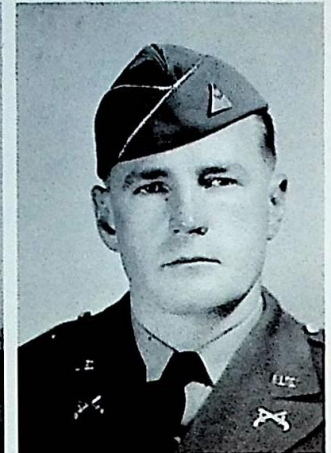
RALPH V. RAMSEY
First Lieutenant
Commanding



WILLARD C. BASS
First Lieutenant



ROBERT M. CALHOUN
First Lieutenant



GEORGE A. HOLDEN
Second Lieutenant

40TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY



(Reading from left to Right)

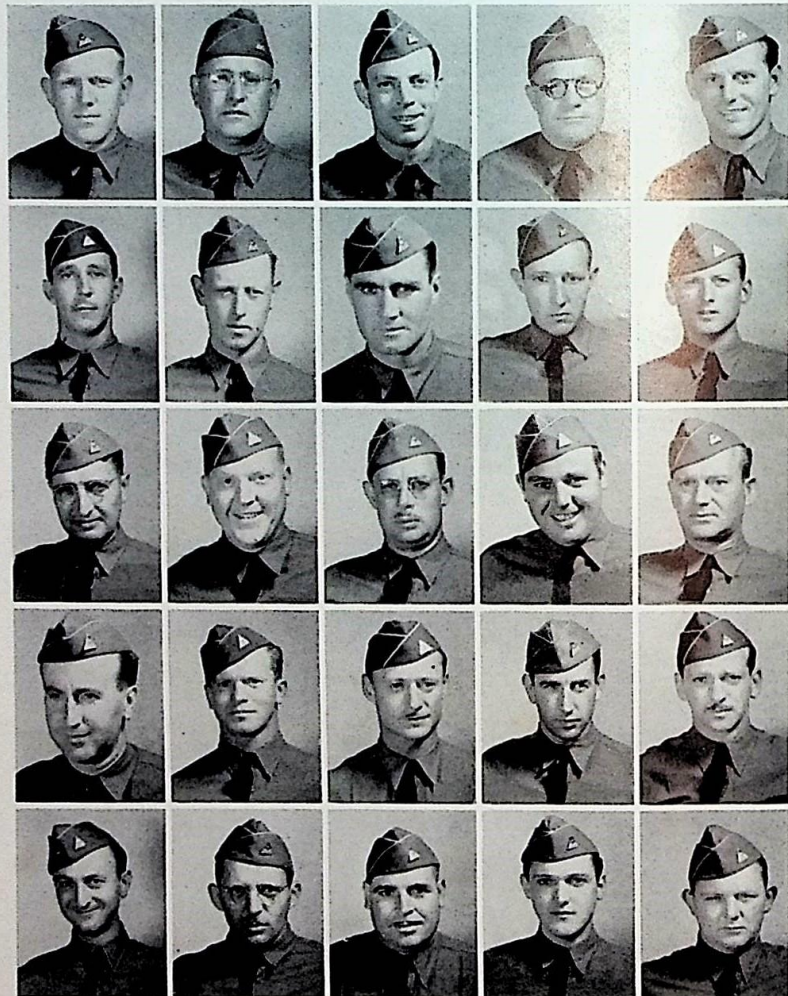
First Row: First Sergeant Holmberg, Chester E.; Staff Sergeant Sparrow, John V.; Sergeants Beck, Ralph W.; Bishop, Walter L.; Brandt, Albert E.

Second Row: Sergeants Eddy, Claude J.; Gaddas, David B.; Garner, Henry E.; Haas, Oran C.; Hackley, John P.

Third Row: Sergeants Hare, Albert C.; Jones, Harland E.; Lowe, Charles E.; Moll, Lester L.; Ziehmer, Ernest J.

Fourth Row: Corporals Donovan, Philip J.; Karns, Harry J.; Kaufman, Howard J.; LaTouche, Robert C.; LePon, Alvin L.

Fifth Row: Corporals Luskin, Cecil J.; Oswald, Ernest J.; Pagliuso, George G.; Reid, Donald L.; White, Leroy O.



40TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY



(Reading from left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Alexander, James P.; Arnold, Jack B.; Arnold, James; Babcock, Forrest D.; Bentley, William H.

Second Row: Privates First Class Bernstein, Al; Berry, Jack C.; Bishop, James W.; Bishop, Robert G.; Brewster, Harry A.

Third Row: Privates First Class Burns, Charles B.; Clark, Larry W.; Cooper, Perry G.; Culler, George L.; Diodati, Dominick A.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Dunn, Howard P.; Gustin, Max F.; Harris, Robert D.; Hartsell, Streeter L.; Hein, Charles C.

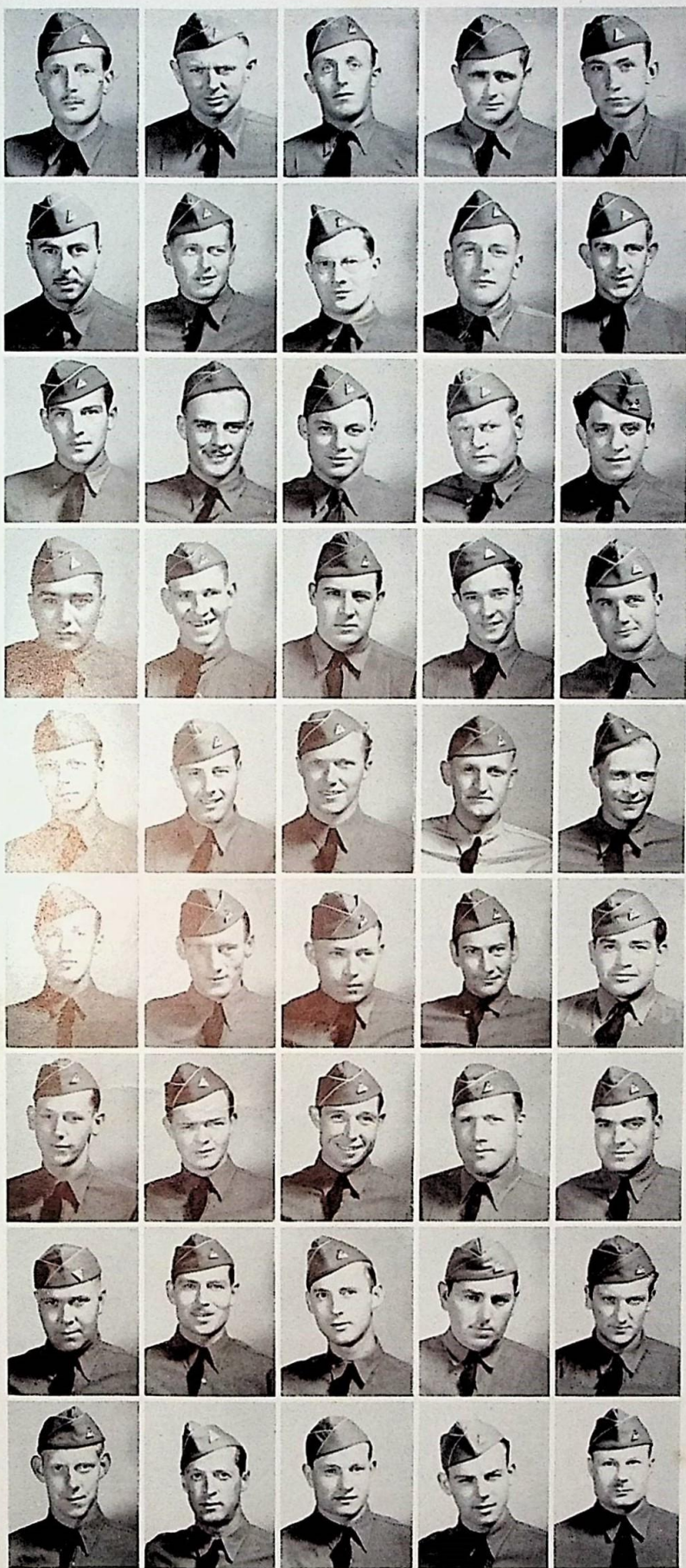
Fifth Row: Privates First Class Henning, Jack J.; Kirst, Howard F.; Larr, Wilmot K.; Leggit, Ray A.; Leslie, Francis F.

Sixth Row: Privates First Class Lundquist, Theodore M.; Magurany, William A.; McAtee, Byron; McIntyre, Wayne K.; McKenzie, Alex P.

Seventh Row: Privates First Class Melane, Edward C.; O'Grady, John W.; Ray, Walter H.; Royer, Rufus A.; Searson, Willard D.

Eighth Row: Privates First Class Smith, George M.; Spencer, Harold L.; Stambaugh, Dennis A.; Stout, Herbert L.; Tiffany, Robert H.

Ninth Row: Privates First Class Von Wald, Robert M.; Watkins, Arthur E.; Woodbury, Jack W.; Woods, Jack E.; Woodson, John T.



40TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY



(Reading from left to Right)

First Row: Privates Andrews, Nathan S.; Bacon, Roy M.; Bagwell, William D.; Basiel, Arnold V.; Beck, Ralph W.

Second Row: Privates Bennett, Sylvester E.; Benson, William L.; Berger, Keith H.; Beynon, Royd L.; Bird, Richard W.

Third Row: Privates Bizal, Joseph M.; Born, Edward; Bowman, Kenneth N.; Bradshaw, Norman L.; Brougham, Archie L.

Fourth Row: Privates Brown, James V.; Brunstetter, Eugene N.; Bursdal, Robert G.; Burkland, Robert M.; Bystricky, Harry J.

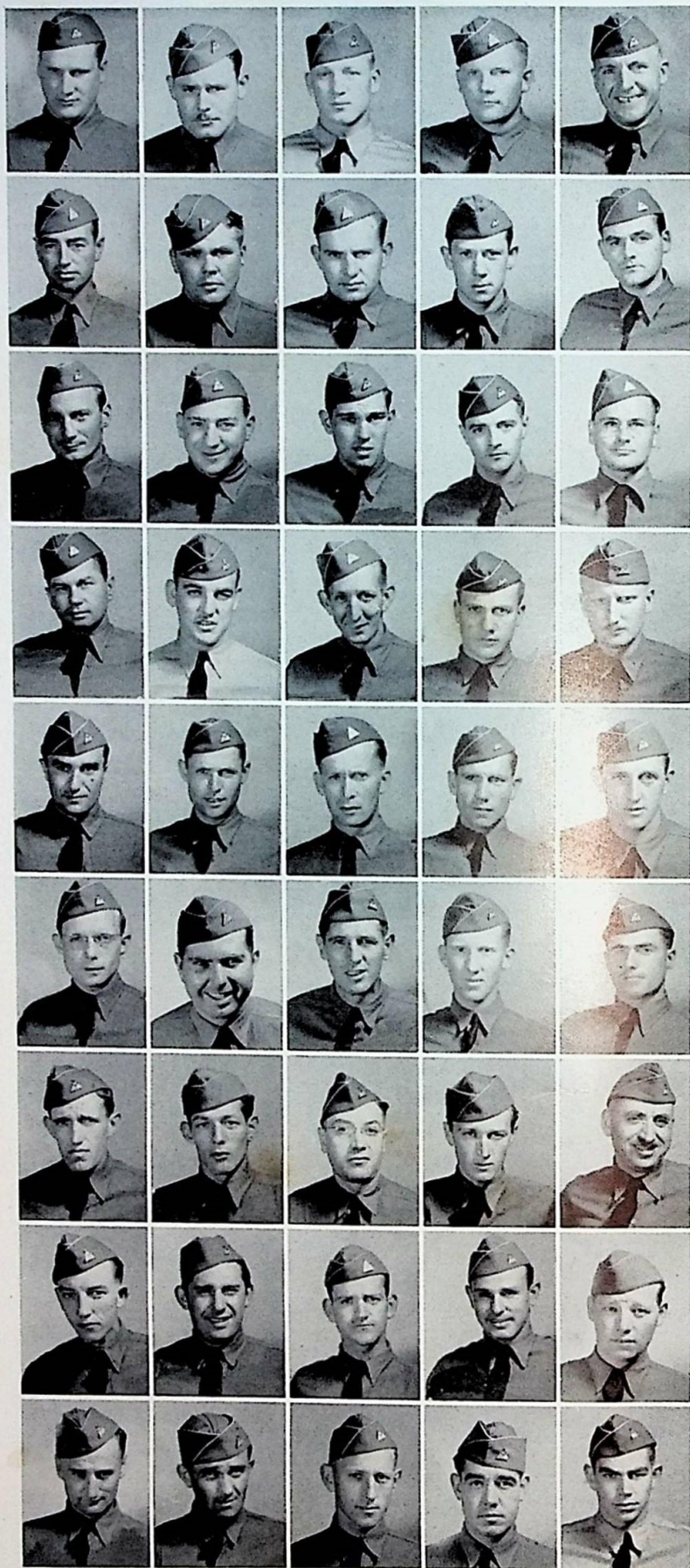
Fifth Row: Privates Caltabiano, Edward R.; Cappel, Floyd G.; Cardey, Clarence D.; Cassidy, Jack G.; Clark, Clayton C.

Sixth Row: Privates Cochran, Stanford L.; Doane, Warren P.; Eagan, Samuel L.; Ebert, Harvey C.; Eldridge, George W.

Seventh Row: Privates Fabbri, Edward J.; Fitzgerald, Arnold E.; Foote, Thomas W.; Forster, Alfred B.; Frank, Andrew.

Eighth Row: Privates Frank, Emery R.; Gertsman, Morris; Grant, Raymond H.; Green, Marvin E.; Griffin, Arthur E.

Ninth Row: Privates Grimes, Charles H.; Gurlley, William C.; Hair, James W.; Hansel, Carl J.; Harding, Keith E., Jr.



40TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY



(Reading from left to Right)

First Row: Privates Harris, Dale; Hartsell, Christie B.; Hatch, Wendell P.; Hayden, Arthur W.; Hefley, Jesse T.; Hood, Donald W.

Second Row: Privates Horgan, John J.; Hudson, Laird B.; Jeske, Frank A.; Kantorski, Chester R.; Kerrigan, Joseph M.; Klumpp, Joseph P., Jr.

Third Row: Privates Knights, Lewis G.; Kovich, Bennie; LaFlame, Melvin R.; Lafleur, Leo D.; Lamb, Elden L.; Lenell, Arvid N.

Fourth Row: Privates Lunt, Dixon H.; Lupert, Daniel; Mangini, Roy A.; McDonagh, Stanley E.; McLean, Charles B.; Miller, George M.

Fifth Row: Privates O'Conner, Robert F.; Olcese, William H.; Philippi, Arthur M.; Reuland, Howard T.; Riccobono, Salvatore D.; Richardson, Joseph M.

Sixth Row: Privates Rogers, John B.; Rose, James H.; Schieber, John G.; Schmidt, Lawrence L.; Schneider, Alfred M.; Scott, George A.

Seventh Row: Privates Secrist, Wallace D.; Simmons, Leon M.; Smith, Robert F.; Speake, Clayton E.; Styles, Ray R.; Sullivant, Thomas W.

Eighth Row: Privates Tanner, Herbert E.; Taylor, James O.; Tevault, Edward R.; Wade, Raymond O.; Wallner, Thomas E.; Waring, Chester R.

Ninth Row: Privates Warner, Alvin S.; Webster, Wayne E.; Wenig, Carl; Wheeler, Charles H.; Wilson, Walter S.; Zeeveld, Donald D.



GUS B. HOFFMAN
Captain
Commanding

JOHN B. BURT
First Lieutenant

GEORGE J. FILIBERTI
First Lieutenant

FRANCIS E. LEE
Second Lieutenant

LEO V. MERLE, JR.
Second Lieutenant

40TH SIGNAL COMPANY



(Reading from left to Right)

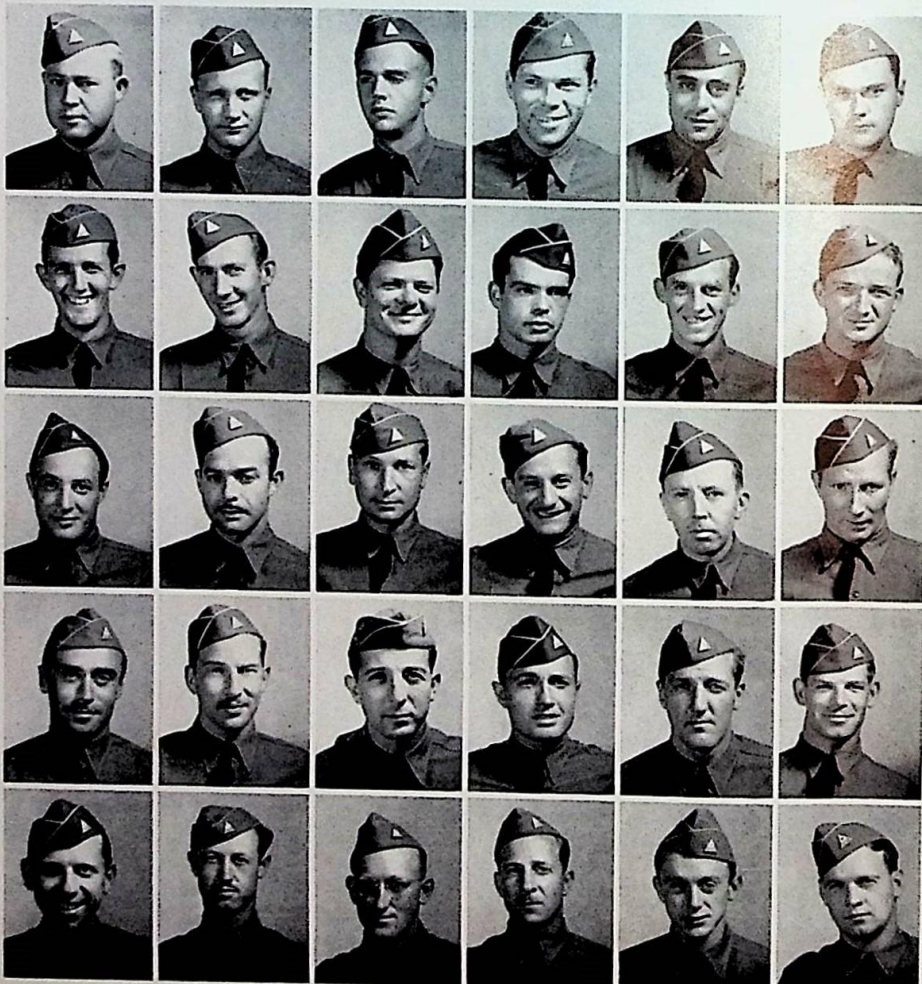
First Row: Master Sergeant Herrera, Raymond M.; First Sergeant Benedict, Howard S.; Staff Sergeants Franklin, Robert; Koontz, Harold J.; Lowe, Ira Taylor; Redmond, John P.

Second Row: Staff Sergeants Ross, Earl F.; Woods, Eugene; Sergeants Bukowski, Stanley; Eubanks, Gordon E.; Fettes, David K.; Gallagher, Hubert M.

Third Row: Sergeants Helbing, William F.; Koontz, Harrison B.; Lashenko, Alex D.; Monteleone, Maurice D.; MacLean, Kenneth; Wells, Harry H.

Fourth Row: Sergeant Whitmore, Harold; Corporals Brauner, Charles F.; Borgia, Anthony W.; Meek, Cave J.; Muir, Ray Uli, Jr.; Noah, Robert S., Jr.

Fifth Row: Corporals Oren, Arnold; Spears, John Arnold, Jr.; Stewart, Ervin G.; Thrower, Edward C.; West, James P.; Zeus, Robert E.



40TH SIGNAL COMPANY



(Reading from left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Abbott, Chas. H.; Allread, Dewey, Jr.; Barker, Richard C.; Buchinagni, Raymond R.; Button, Ronald Eugene.

Second Row: Privates First Class Crone, O. F.; Cunningham, Joseph H.; Duveneck, William H.; Ellis, Joe Daniel; Fetterman, Kenneth W.

Third Row: Privates First Class Fisher, Merrill J.; Flynn, John Joseph; Holl, George Horace; Jackson, Phillip K.; Johnson, Ralph E.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Johnson, Walter J.; Lopez, Frank Valenzuela; Mitchell, Henry B.; Mullis, Oran R.; Otis, Richard S.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Paul, Francis W.; Rutherford, John S.; Salvo, Eddy Alexander; Shores, Julian H.; Short, Eugene E.

Sixth Row: Privates First Class Smith, Clarence W.; Smith, Joseph L.; Spencer, Ellis O.; Sullivan, Cornelius C.; Thorpe, William N., Jr.

Seventh Row: Privates Toniatti, Theodore F.; Toohey, Gordon P.; Wallace, Richard E.; Privates Alvarado, George F.; Anderson, Oliver W.

Eighth Row: Privates Arrowsmith, Harold B.; Austin, Harold D.; Bassett, Louis J.; Beers, Loren D.; Bjornsrud, Martin O.

Ninth Row: Privates Block, Ernest A.; Boehl, Carl William; Bonnewitz, Leroy; Burdick, Howard M.; Busker, Vernon.

Tenth Row: Privates Cook, Robert W.; Cotton, Hilden W.; De Amicis, John G.; Davies, William Richard; Davis, Donald B.

40TH SIGNAL COMPANY



(Reading from left to Right)

First Row: Privates Edlin, Harry G.; Ellefson, Lester H.; Fletcher, William F.; Ford, John Harrison; Gilmore, Robert W., Jr.

Second Row: Privates Gould, Robert Allen; Henderson, Mac J.; Hogan, Ernest F.; Holmes, Willis; Housh, Roy D., Jr.

Third Row: Privates Jones, Ismon; Kelley, Percy W.; Kenreich, Walter, Jr.; Koch, Robert L.; Lawrence, Alfred Ashley.

Fourth Row: Privates Lawrence, J. P.; Lime, Robert L.; Lyman, Harvey; Martenson, Edward R.; Maxey, Roy.

Fifth Row: Privates McCune, Elvin B.; McGilbery, Neil; Morgan, John; Muellenback, Alfred J.; Neas, Edward G.

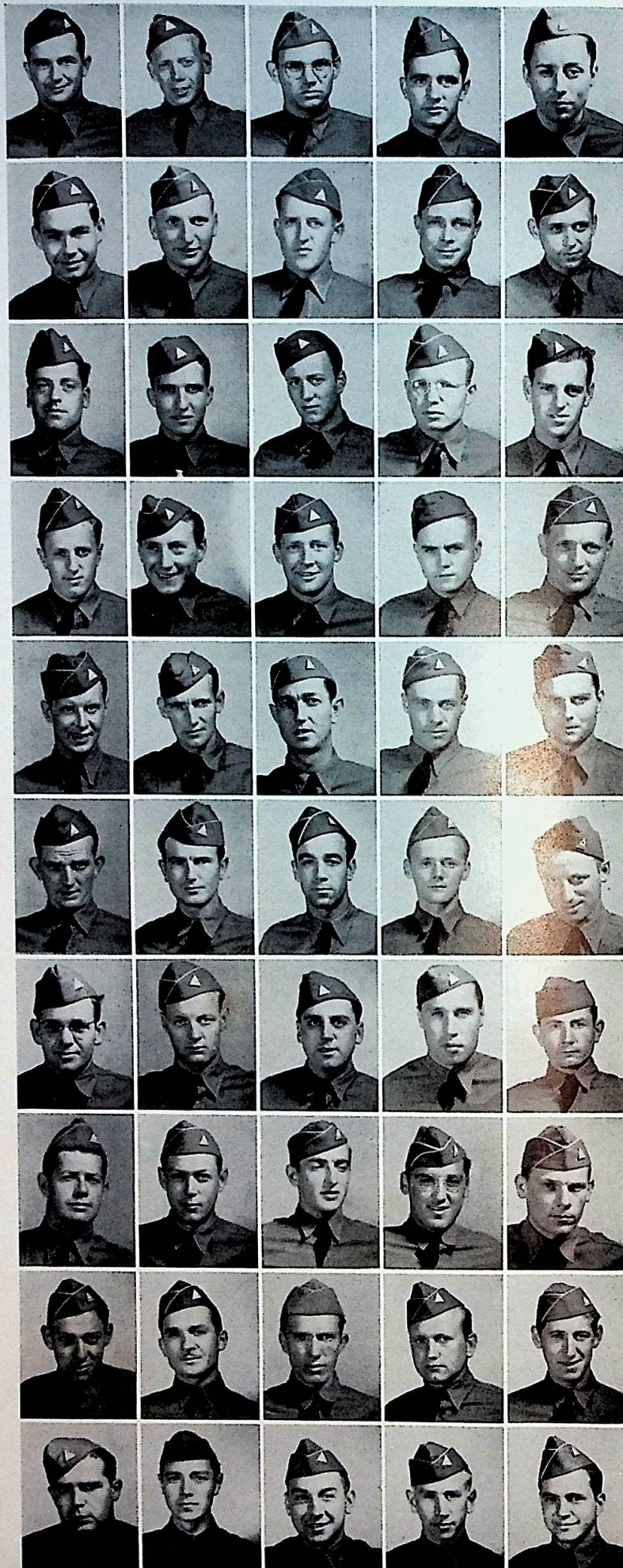
Sixth Row: Privates Nehring, Alvus; Reid, Jerold; Robe, Lyle A.; Robertson, James K.; Robuson, George Roy.

Seventh Row: Privates Romack, Glen Ford; Roudenbush, Lyle J.; Roessler, Clifford P.; Route, Albert; Salantai, Mike L.

Eighth Row: Privates Schofield, George D.; Schmidt, William H.; Signarowitz, William E.; Silverman, Norman; Sneddon, John R.

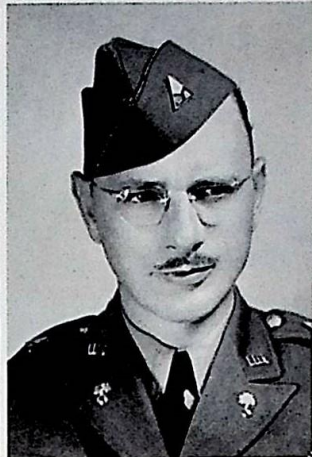
Ninth Row: Privates Stelpflug, Cyril J.; Stricker, Max A.; Thomson, Thomas G.; Tyszka, Walter B.; Averbrugge, Albert.

Tenth Row: Privates Voyer, Leonard E.; Waggle, James D.; Welker, Edward A.; Werner, J. A.; Wineberg, Edwin L.

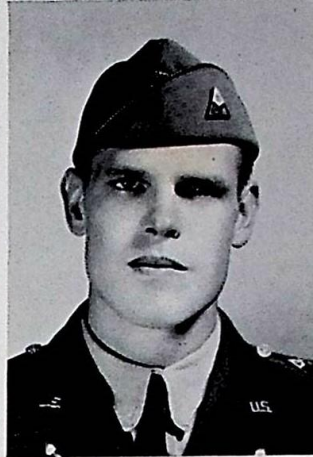




GLENN Z. NIELSEN
Captain
Commanding



GOLDEN C. GUIVER
First Lieutenant



WAYNE A. HIGHAM
First Lieutenant



ELMER S. MUMFORD
Second Lieutenant



KARL M. RACKHAM
Second Lieutenant



LLOYD R. WARNER
Second Lieutenant



115TH ORDNANCE COMPANY

(Reading from left to Right)



First Row: First Sergeant Dorsey, Horace T.;
Technical Sergeant Clontz, Paul E.; Sergeants
Anderson, Claude H.; Byrne, Glenn L.



Second Row: Sergeant Cooley, Edwin B.;
Staff Sergeants Housley, Roscoe G.; Kidman,
LaVern; Corporals Bragonje, Harold E.; Davis,
Raleigh H.



Third Row: Corporals Dallinga, Heiko J.;
Kent, Ned W.; Haws, Robert J.; Roderick,
Philip G.

115TH ORDNANCE COMPANY

(Reading from left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Belnap, Vison K.; Carl-
sen, Alexander, Jr.; Earls, E. Dee; Ferrin, Dean L.; Fuller,
Sterling W.

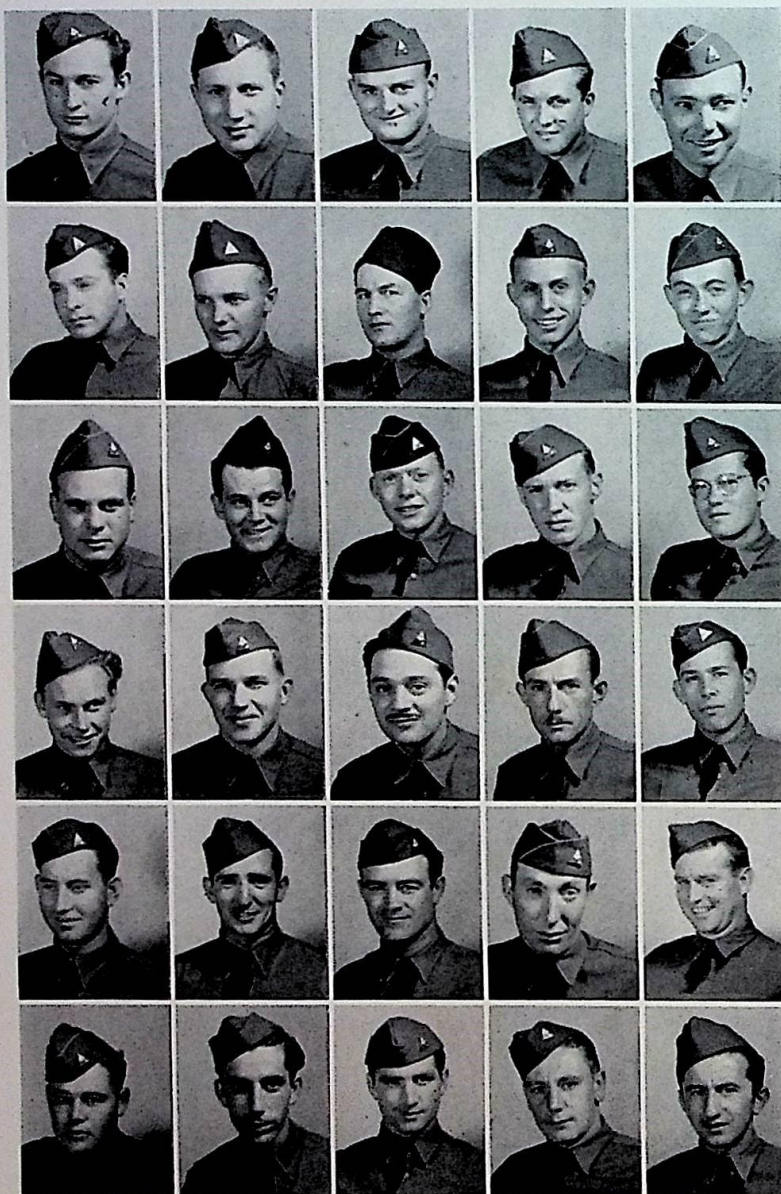
Second Row: Privates First Class Gordon, Carl E.;
Nielson, Harold E.; Peterson, Elmo C.; Powell, Oren B.;
Remington, Robert L.

Third Row: Privates First Class Riviere, Orrin A.; Royle,
Howard G.; Privates Attaway, Willis D.; Behrens, Robert
O.; Boyer, David P.

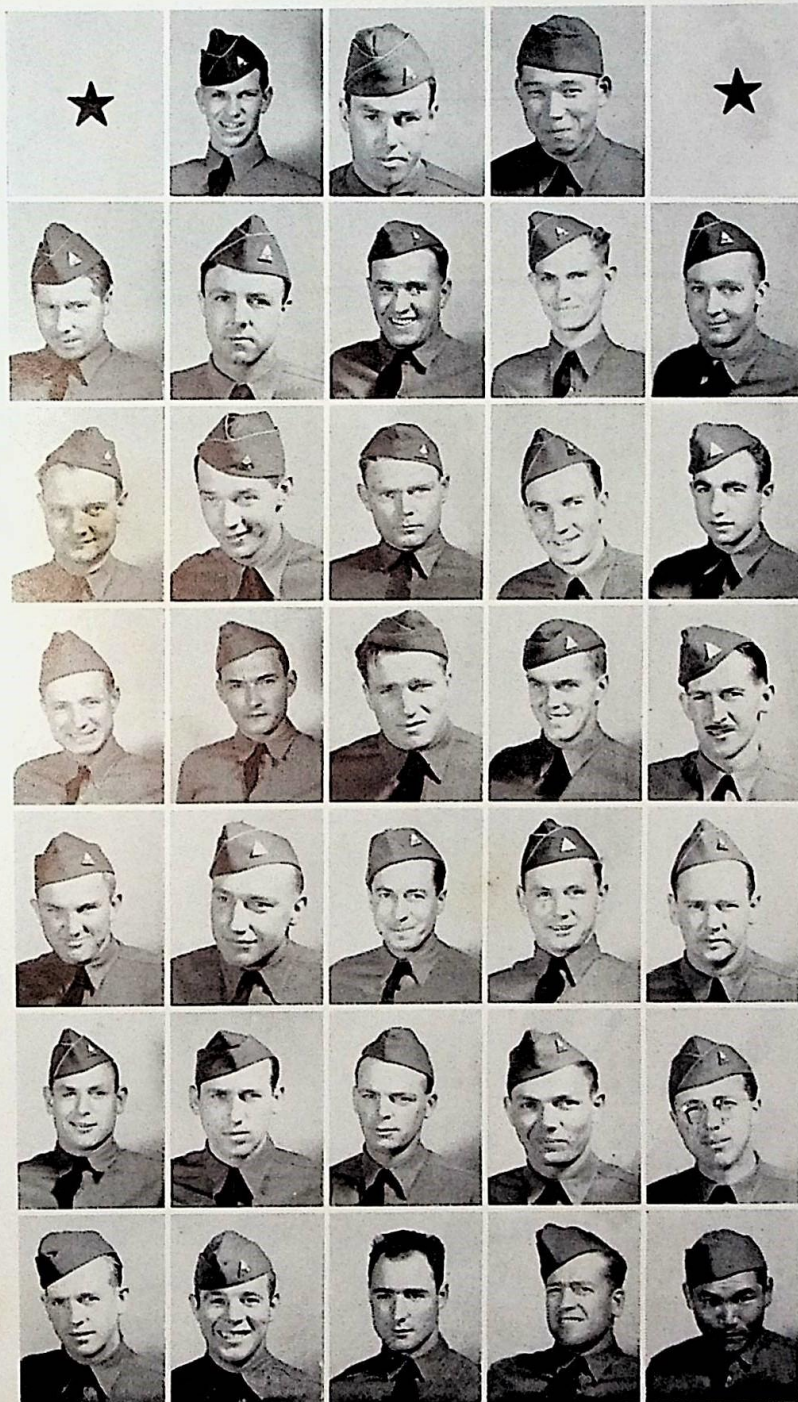
Fourth Row: Privates Burnham, Walter L.; Corrin,
Roger E.; Dresner, Morris H.; Farrell, Edward T.; Forinash,
Loren E.

Fifth Row: Privates Foley, Emmett L.; Fryxell, Einer R.;
Gruber, Joseph E.; Hall, Clifford P.; Hise, James W.

Sixth Row: Privates Holcomb, Raymond L.; Hunter,
William L.; Jones, Edwin B.; Knotts, Thomas C.; Kolod-
ziej, Edward.



115TH ORDNANCE COMPANY



(Reading from left to Right)

First Row: Privates Meany, Herbert J.; McCann, Thomas B.; Monji, Takeshi.

Second Row: Privates Neslon, Andreas U.; Nielson, LaVon D.; O'Brion, Albert L.; Olson, Jack C. O.; Olsen, Roy S.

Third Row: Privates Palm, Victor C.; Payton, Franklin M.; Peterson, Myrlen H.; Pierson, Marshall O.; Pitrola, Michael J.

Fourth Row: Privates Pitschka, William O.; Podhradsky, William H.; Regan, George A.; Regan, Joseph W.; Richards, Herbert A.

Fifth Row: Privates Roan, Vincent N.; Roderick, Raymond E.; Roller, Norman E.; Russek, Arthur P.; Sandberg, Eric O.

Sixth Row: Privates South, Frederick J.; Spiers, Bernard W.; Spracher, William J.; Stickle, Henry J.; Thompson, Stanley E.

Seventh Row: Privates Whetton, Earl C.; Whetton, William; Williams, Thomas; Woodson, Walton W.; Yamashiro, Joseph Y.



FRANK H. HATLELID
Captain
Surgeon

FRANCIS H. ROMICK
First Lieutenant
Dental Surgeon

MEDICAL DETACHMENT



(Reading from left to Right)

First Row: Staff Sergeant Lofland, William O.; Sergeant Gruenebaum, Julius L.; Corporal Bahoric, Russell B.; Private First Class Greer, Glen W.

Second Row: Privates First Class Mason, Leroy F.; Woodward, Robert D.; Privates Ahlstrom, Kurt A.; Brown, Richard B.

Third Row: Privates Lindsey, Marvin E.; Merlin, John C.; Raymond, Richard A.; Shaw, Glenn A.



