

WARREN DEWEES

&

LOS ANGELES

FORT MCARTHUR



THIS COPY OF THE
HISTORICAL AND PICTORIAL
REVIEW

HARBOR DEFENSES
OF LOS ANGELES

IS PRESENTED

To _____

By _____

1941





THIS CERTIFIES

THAT

Staff Sergeant
Charles E. Beyer Jr.

AS OF THIS DATE

January 10, 1942

IS A MEMBER OF

Medical Detachment 3rd C.A.

Clifford B. Cherry
Commanding Officer
Captain M.C.



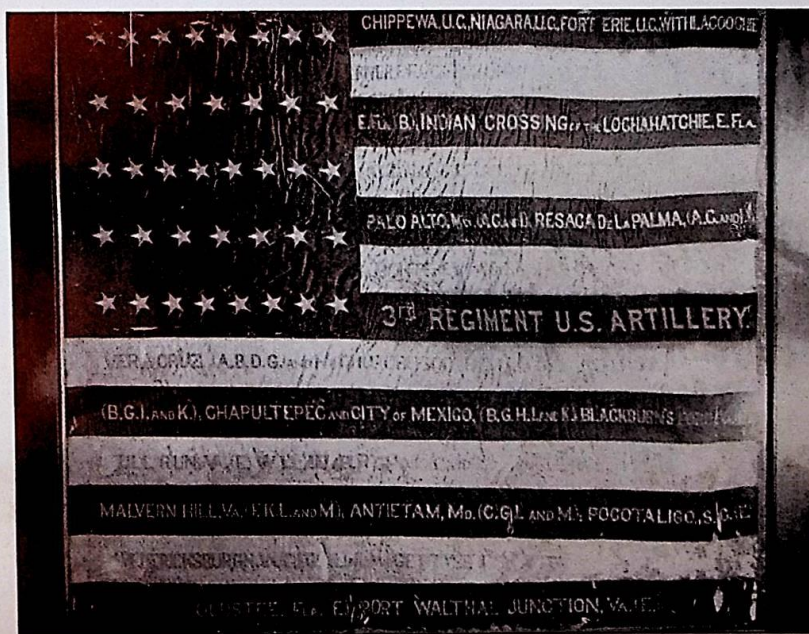
HISTORICAL *and* PICTORIAL REVIEW

OF THE

HARBOR DEFENSES

OF

LOS ANGELES



Old Regimental Standard of the Third Coast Artillery showing battle honors of the Regiment since its activation almost 130 years ago.

FORT MacARTHUR, CALIFORNIA

1941



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

President of the United States

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES



GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL

CHIEF OF STAFF

T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S A R M Y

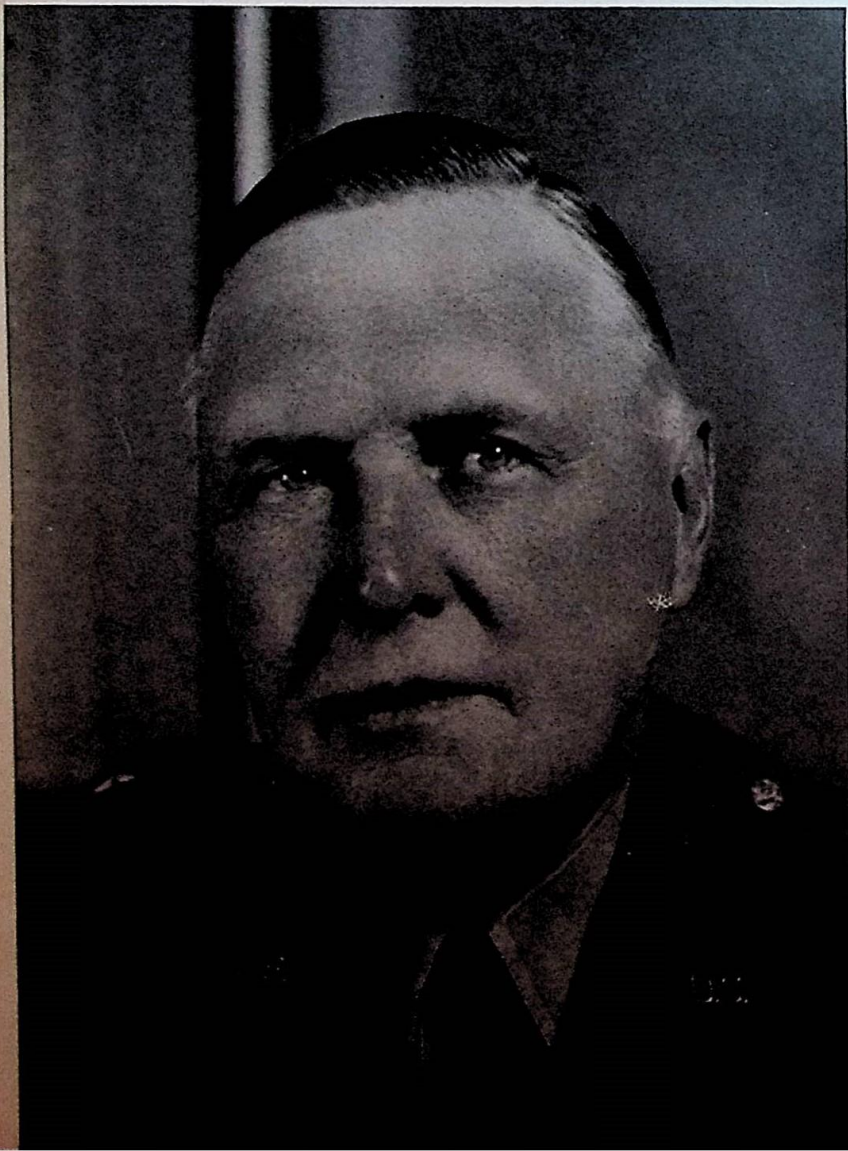
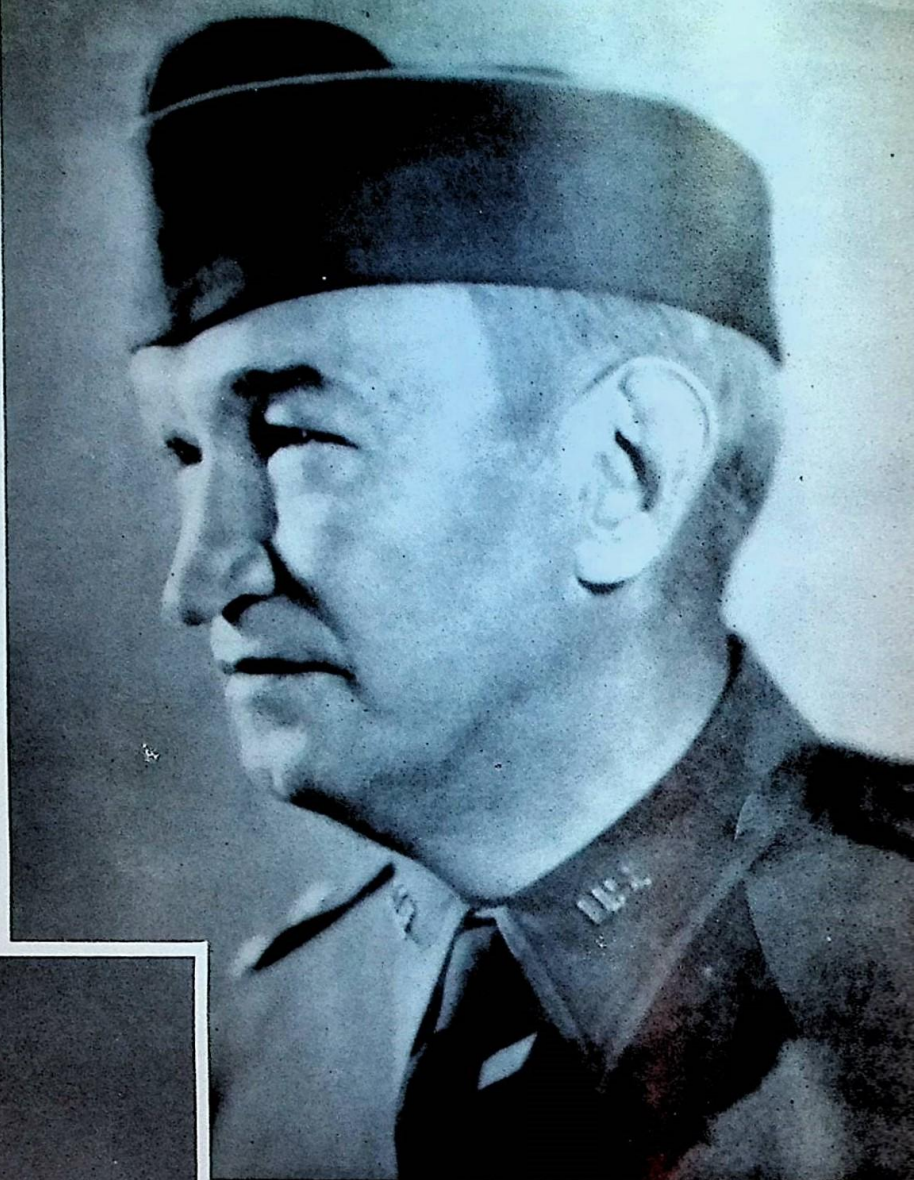


WALTER K. WILSON

Major General

U. S. A.

COMMANDING NINTH COAST
ARTILLERY DISTRICT



EDWARD A. STOCKTON, JR.

Brigadier General

U. S. A.

FORMER COMMANDER NINTH COAST
ARTILLERY DISTRICT

COMMANDING HARBOR DEFENSES
OF SAN FRANCISCO



Coat of Arms

THIRD COAST ARTILLERY



BLAZONRY

Shield: Or, on a chevron gules, above an imperial Chinese dragon of the like, armed azure, three mullets argent; on a chief of the second two pallets of the fourth an arrow in fess counter-charged.

Crest: Out of a mural crown or masoned gules, a garland the dexter branch cactus, the sinister palm, proper, encircling a sun in splendor argent.

Motto: Non Cedo, Ferio (I yield not, I strike).

DESCRIPTION

The red chief with the two white lines is the color of the battle streamer of the War of 1812, in which four batteries of the Regiment participated; the arrow counter-charged recalls the Indian fighting of the Regiment. The colors of the Confederacy were red and white, and the red chevron of those colors indicates service in the Civil War, the three white stars being symbolical of the number of the Regiment. The dragon recalls the China campaign of 1900; the dragon's teeth and claws are blue, indicating that the third served in that campaign as Infantry. The yellow background of the shield commemorates the service performed by Battery A in Arizona and New Mexico in 1862-65, as Cavalry.

In the crest, the mural crown signifies the participation of the Regiment in the capture of cities and towns in the Mexican War and the Philippine Insurrection, days when laurels were won by the Regiment, the days being symbolized by the sun in his glory and the Mexican War and the Philippine Insurrection being indicated by the chaplets of cactus and palm.

The Motto, Non Cedo, Ferio (translation, "I yield not, I strike") is especially appropriate to an artillery regiment and signally sets forth the aggressive and distinguished services rendered on our country's battlefields by predecessors whose actions men of the Third are charged to emulate.

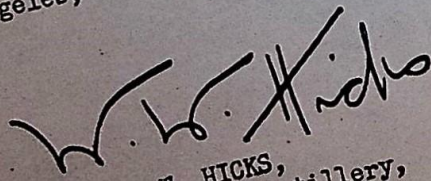
HARBOR DEFENSES
FORT MAC ARTHUR
CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER

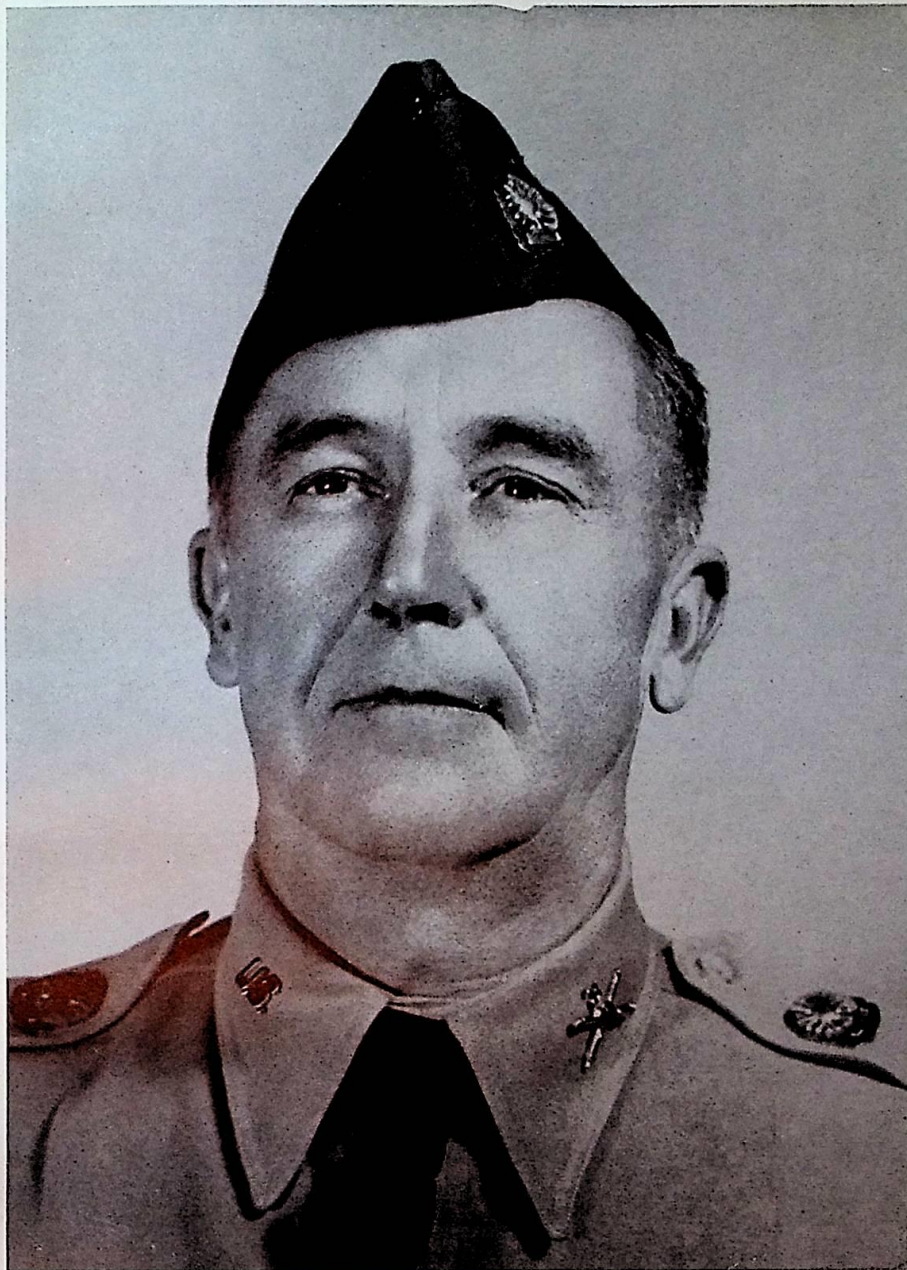
TO: The Officers and Men of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles, the Third Coast Artillery and the Staff Departments at Fort MacArthur, whose names and Pictures appear in this Book.

1. The Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles is one of the important fortified areas in the continental United States. We guard the portals of a rapidly expanding harbor, whose industries are vital to the nation.

2. It is an honor to belong to the Third Coast Artillery whose history dates back to the War of 1812. The Regiment has acquitted itself well in every war in which this country has engaged. It will do so if we enter another.

3. I am confident that every member of the command will continue to exert every effort to maintain the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles, in readiness for instant action.


W. W. HICKS,
Colonel, 3d Coast Artillery,
Commanding.

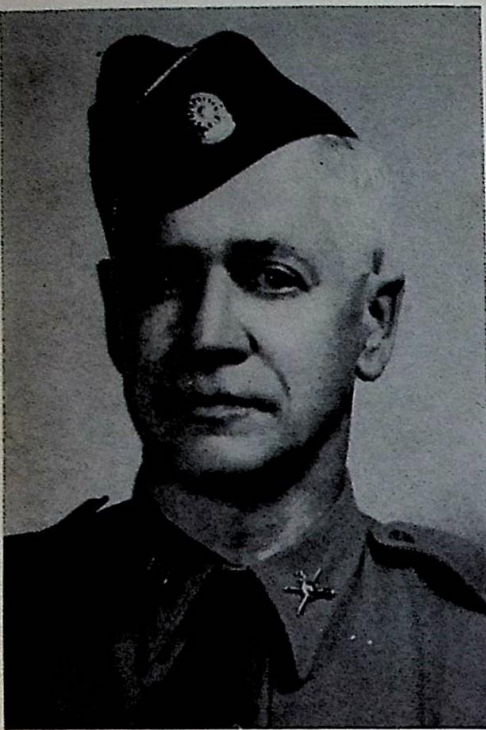


WILLIAM W. HICKS
Colonel

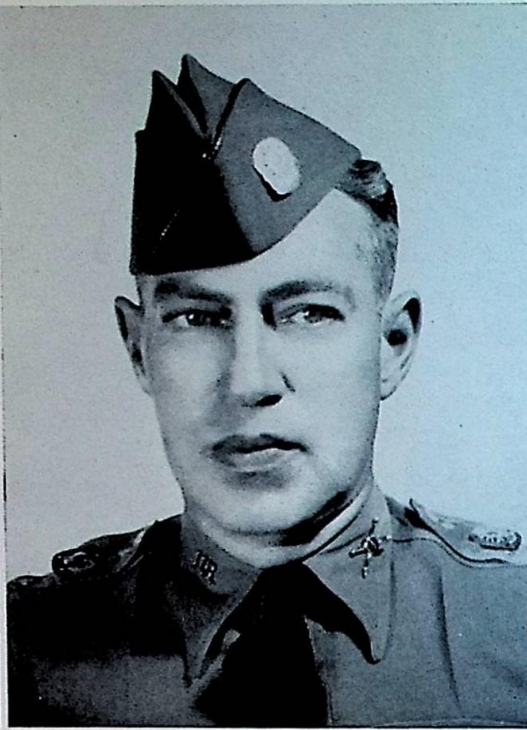
Commanding Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles

Colonel William W. Hicks was born in Tennessee July 19, 1885. Graduate of the Army War College, Command and General Staff School, Coast Artillery School, Advanced Courses, the Naval Academy. Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, June 9, 1908; accepted June 12, 1908; First Lieutenant, July 1, 1909; Captain,

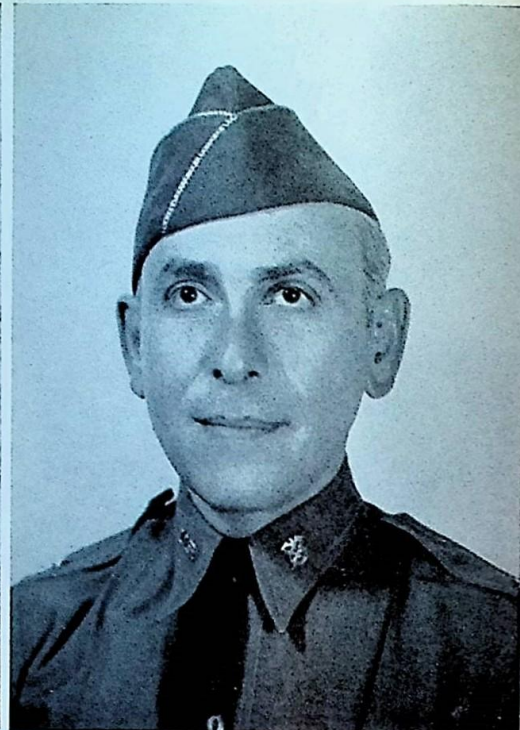
July 1, 1916; Major, July 1, 1920; Lieutenant Colonel, August 1, 1932; Colonel, June 1, 1937; Inspector General's Department, June 7, 1938. Assumed command of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles and the Third Coast Artillery on June 18, 1941.



VERNE C. SNELL
Lieutenant Colonel
Third Coast Artillery
Executive Officer



JOHN S. HENN
Major
S-3



NICHOLAS A. EVALENKO
Lieutenant Colonel, Q. M. C.
S-4

HARBOR DEFENSE STAFF



RALPH E. RIORDAN
Captain, M. I.
S-2

LYMAN C. WEAVER
First Lieutenant
Third Coast Artillery
Assistant Executive Officer

ALBERT C. FRITSCHÉ
First Lieutenant
Third Coast Artillery
Assistant S-3





HORATIO COYKENDALL
Lieutenant Colonel, F. D.
Finance Officer



FRED A. WRIGHT
Lieutenant Colonel, C. A. C.
Provost Marshal



NORMAN E. WALDRON
Lieutenant Colonel, Q. M. C.
Quartermaster

SPECIAL STAFF

YOUR M. MARKS
Major
Assistant Executive Officer



RAY S. PACKWOOD
Captain, Infantry
Executive, Reserve Affairs



EARL F. ARMSTRONG
Captain, C. W. S.
Chemical Warfare Officer

FRED L. WHITTLESEY
Captain, O. D.
Ordnance Officer

HAMILTON S. PEYTON
Captain
Third Coast Artillery
Post Exchange Officer

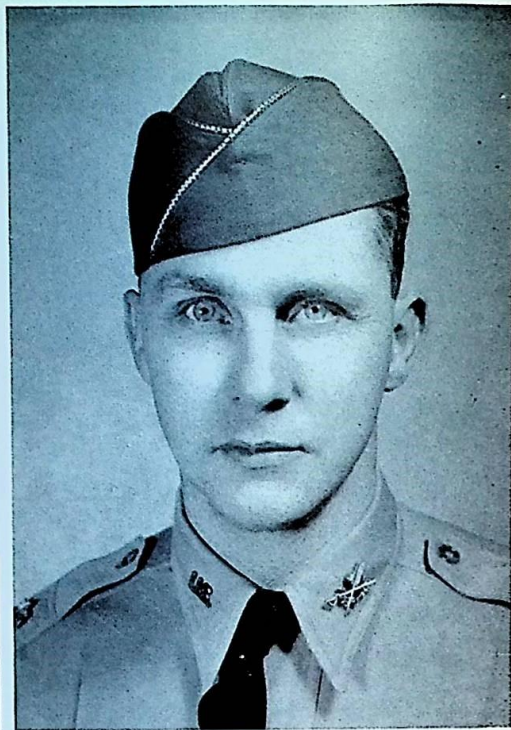




RAY L. BABER
Major, O. D.
Ordnance Officer



DONALD C. COLLINS
Major, M. C.
Surgeon



EARL F. BRADFIELD
Major, J. A. G. D.
Judge Advocate

SPECIAL STAFF



BRYANT WILSON
Captain, Ch. C.
Chaplain



ALVIN E. BIELEFELD
Captain, C. A. C.
Assistant Judge Advocate



EDGAR A. WILKERSON
Captain, Infantry
S-1

DAVE I. BRAMSON
Second Lieutenant
Public Relations Officer

W. A. GABRIEL
Second Lieutenant, Infantry
Assistant Post Exchange Officer

EDWARD L. JOHNSTONE
Second Lieutenant, Cavalry
Assistant S-1

KARL O. GUSTAFSON
Second Lieutenant, Infantry
Recreation Officer



June 5, 1919, to July 3, 1919.

July 3, 1919, to September 1, 1920.

September 1, 1920, to November 20, 1920.

June 4, 1922, to August 1, 1922.



ADNA G. CLARK
Colonel
(Then Lieutenant Colonel)



GEORGE BLAKELY
Brigadier General
(Then Colonel)



WILLIAM TIDBALL
Colonel
(Then Lieutenant Colonel)



ISAAC E. TITUS
Lieutenant Colonel
(U. S. A., Retired)

FORMER REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS THIRD COAST ARTILLERY



GEORGE RUHLEN
Colonel
(Then Major)
December 13, 1922,
to July 5, 1925.

January 9, 1933, to May 20, 1934.

May 21, 1934, to August 9, 1936.

August 9, 1936, to September 6, 1938.

February 2, 1939, to October 17, 1940.



C. H. HILTON
Colonel
(Then Lieutenant Colonel)



HOMER R. OLDFIELD
Brigadier General
(Then Lieutenant Colonel)



C. M. THIELE
Brigadier General
(Then Lieutenant Colonel)



E. A. STOCKTON, JR.
Brigadier General
(Then Colonel)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
MANILA, P. I.

October 7, 1941

Dear Colonel Hicks:

It is a real pleasure to enclose with this note a picture of my father, Arthur MacArthur, for inclusion in the year book of your command. The picture was taken in the highest rank then provided by law in the United States Army. There is a peculiar appropriateness in your suggestion as the construction of the harbor for Los Angeles and its military defense were initially his own strategic conception. Early in the century when commanding the old Pacific Division he deemed it essential that the Port of Los Angeles should be developed and militarily protected. At that time the city itself probably numbered less than one hundred thousand inhabitants and its miraculous growth since can be partially attributed to the commercial impetus which followed the consummation of the plan. When the War Department decided to fortify the harbor the Chief of Coast Artillery, General Weaver, proposed that the fort should bear his name and upon approval by the Secretary of War and the President Fort MacArthur came into being. It is a gracious coincidence that it is now manned by the 3d Regiment of Coast Artillery. This unit served with great distinction under General MacArthur's immediate command during the insurrection in the Philippines as a unit of the 2d Division and its record was outstanding. I have heard my father state that he had never commanded a unit which was more distinguished by its fortitude and its fighting efficiency. I am sure were he alive today he would be pleased indeed to know that the ramparts which bear his name are manned by the unit which had fought so bravely under him on old battlefields.

With cordial good will,
most sincerely,

Douglas MacArthur

Colonel W. W. Hicks,
Headquarters Fort MacArthur,
San Pedro, California.

TWO GENERALS MacARTHUR



THE SAME REGIMENT THAT SERVED UNDER GENERAL MacARTHUR IN HISTORIC CAMPAIGNS NOW MANS THE FORTIFICATION NAMED IN HIS HONOR

Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur, the illustrious soldier after whom the Post is named, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on June 1, 1845. On August 4, 1862, at the age of 17, he was appointed by the Governor of Wisconsin as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 24th Wisconsin Volunteers.

His first battle was Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, in the 37th Brigade, 11th Division, III Army Corps. At Stones River, Tennessee, on December 30-31, 1862, his regiment was part of the First Brigade, Sheridan's Third Division, McCook's right wing, Army of Cumberland. He was second in command during the engagement, and was commended for bravery in the official report of the commander of the Brigade. At Chickamauga he was again second in command, and at Chattanooga he was awarded a medal of honor for conspicuous bravery in action on November 25, 1863, while serving as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 24th Wisconsin Infantry. He was promoted to Major on January 25, 1864, and commanded the regiment in Kenshaw Mountain June 27, 1864. At the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, he commanded his regiment in Opdyke's Brigade, Stanley's Division, and General Stanley gave the 24th Wisconsin regiment credit for doing "a large part in saving the day." He was severely wounded and could not take part in the battle of Nashville.

He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on May 18, 1865, at the age of 19, and was mustered out on June 10 of the same year. For distinguished services at Perryville, Stones River, Missionary Ridge, and Danridge, Tennessee, he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, and Colonel of Volunteers for distinguished service in the Atlanta Campaign and at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee.

General Arthur MacArthur, left, after whom Fort MacArthur is named, and General Douglas MacArthur, below, now in command of the United States Army Forces in the Far East.

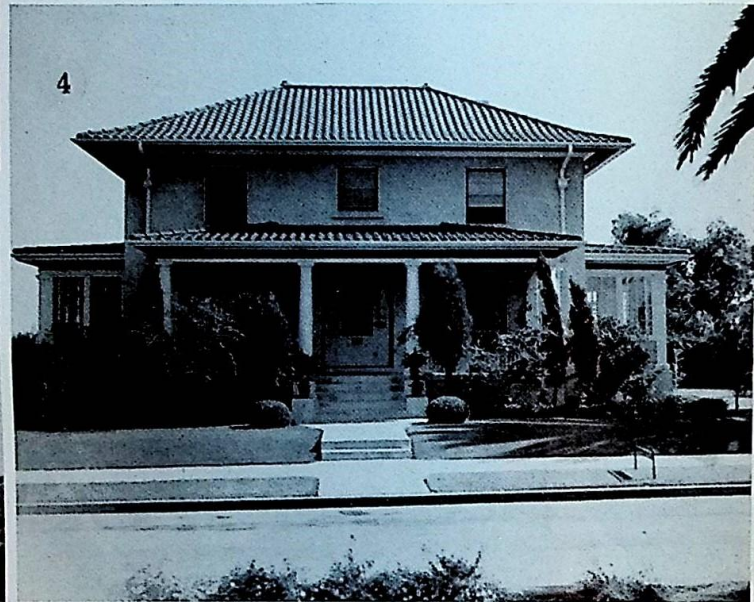
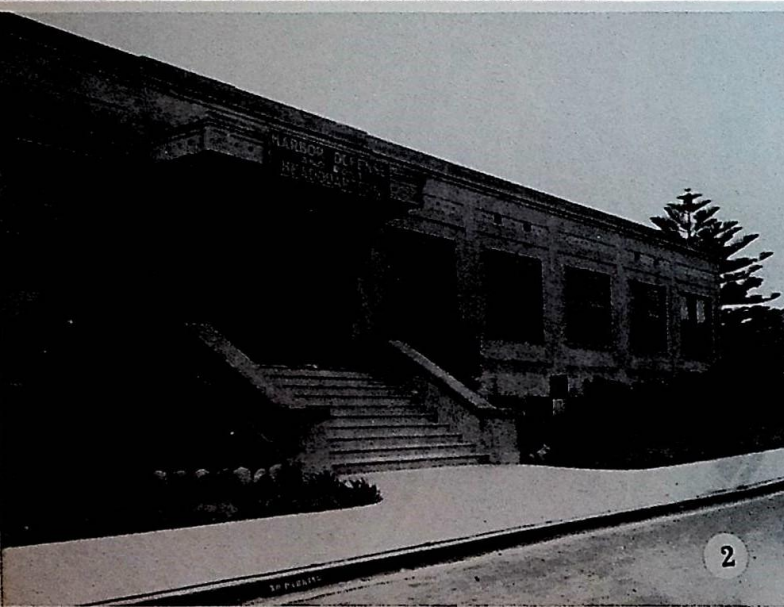
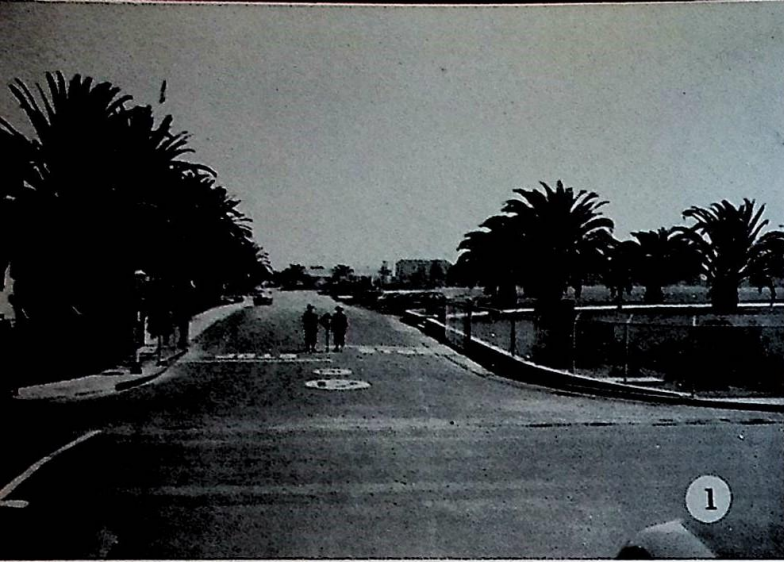


On February 23, 1866, at age 20, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 17th Infantry and the same day promoted to First Lieutenant. He accepted the commission April 30, 1866, and was promoted to Captain of the 36th Infantry on July 28, 1866; Major and Assistant Adjutant General on July 1, 1889; Lieutenant Colonel on March 26, 1896; Brigadier General on January 2, 1900, and Major General on February 5, 1901.

MacArthur re-entered the Volunteer Army as Brigadier General on May 27, 1898, and was promoted to Major General of Volunteers on August 13, 1898. He succeeded to the command of the Division of the Philippines on February 5, 1901, and on June 15, 1901, issued a proclamation of amnesty to the natives. He commanded the Department of Colorado from December 30, 1901, to March 27, 1902; commanded the Division of the Pacific and Department of California from February 15, 1905, for duty in Japan as Military Observer with the Japanese Army, later going to India to secure military information; returned to the United States on August 2, 1906; in temporary command of the Pacific Division and Department of California until October 26, 1906—advanced to rank of Lieutenant General September 15, 1906; remained in command of the Pacific Division until April 30, 1907; at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, under orders until date of retirement, June 2, 1909. He died at Milwaukee on September 5, 1912.

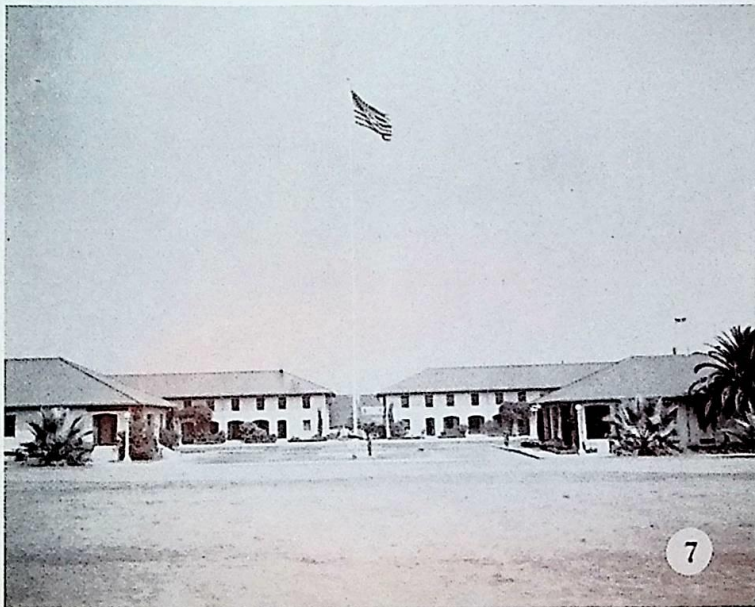
He was the father of Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur, young brilliant former Chief of Staff who was called from retirement at the special request of the Philippine Government to command the present Philippine Department and is now in command of the United States Army forces in the Far East.

Buildings of



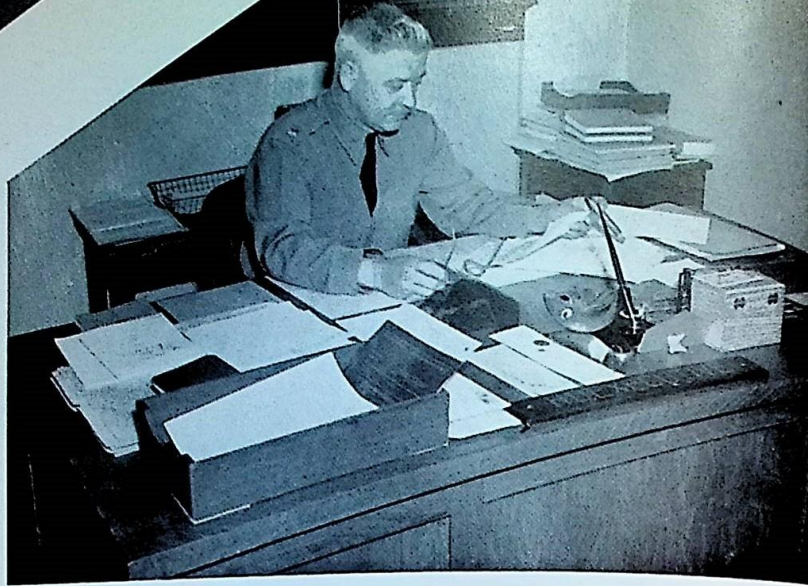
(1) Main gate at Fort MacArthur. (2) Harbor Defense and Post Headquarters. (3) Fort MacArthur Hospital. (4) Colonel Hicks' home on the Post. (5) Lieutenant Colonel V. C. Snell's home. (6) Non-Commissioned Officers' residences.

Fort MacArthur

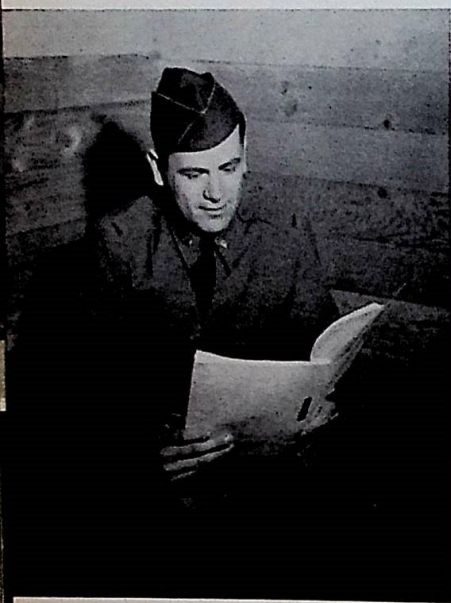


(7) General view of Middle-side Barracks and the flag. (8) Fort MacArthur Barracks. (9) Entrance to living quarters, showing fire-fighting equipment at door. (10) Officers' Club. (11) Non-Commissioned Officers' Club. (12) Fort MacArthur Service Club.

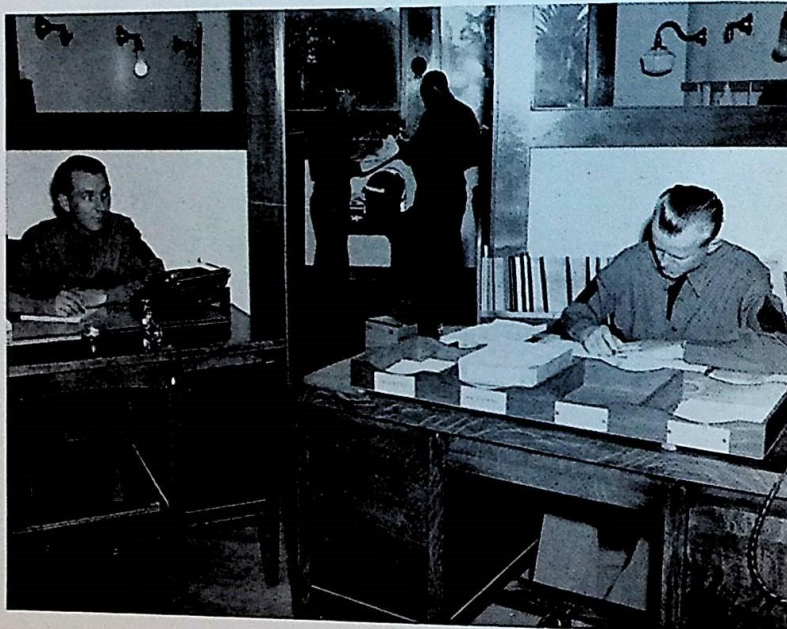
INSIDE THE OFFICES



Lieutenant Colonel V. C. Snell, Executive Officer, at his desk.



Lieutenant Marks, CASC, 1959.



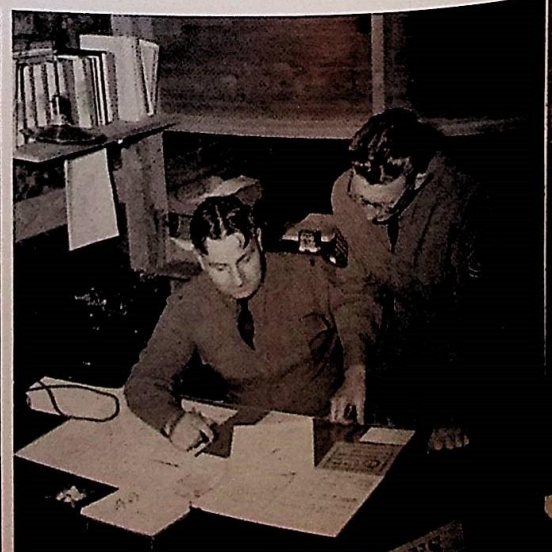
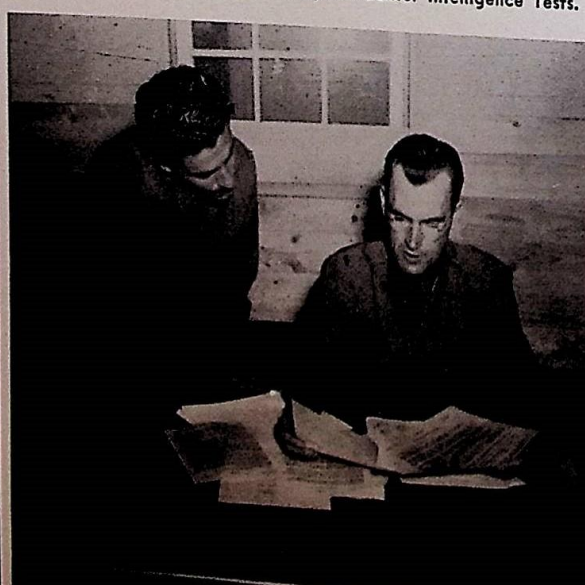
Regimental Headquarters Sergeant Major's office.



Personnel Section, CASC, 1959.

Major Seddon's office.

Lieutenant Todd looks over the Reception Center Intelligence Tests.

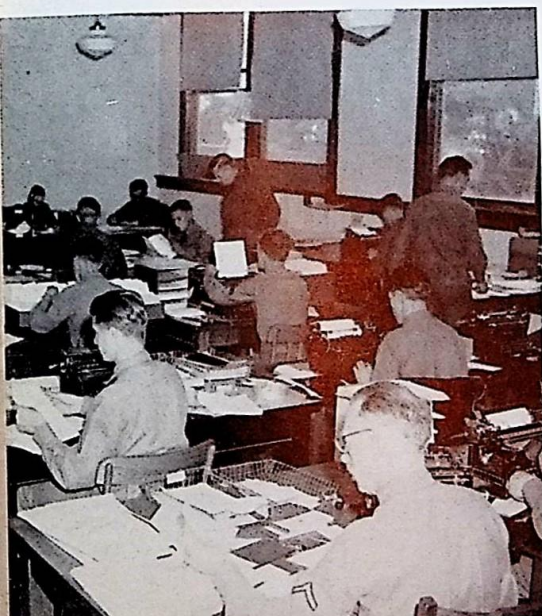




Post Adjutant's office.



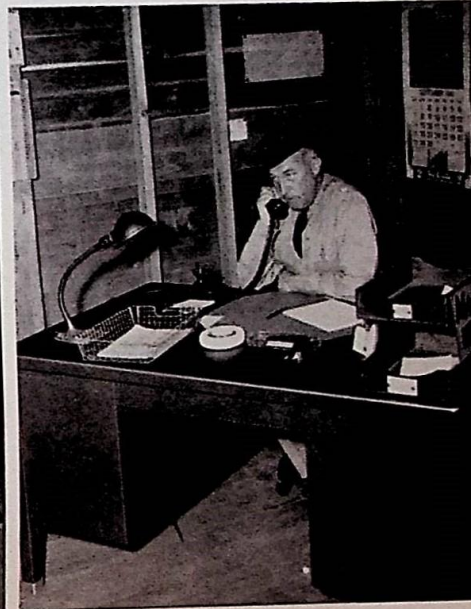
Quartermaster office.



Third Coast Artillery personnel office.



Fort MacArthur Sergeant Major's office.



Major Weeks, CASC, 1959.

Colonel Sullivan works at his desk.



Checking Station, Reception Center.



Lieutenant Butler, CASC, 1959.



COAST ARTILLERY DESIGNED TO MEET ANY METHOD OF ATTACK



The history of the Coast Artillery Corps is a history of the development of ground defense against a water-borne or air-borne enemy.

Coast Artillery effectiveness against water-borne targets was proved in 1776, when a small fort of sand and palmetto logs in Charleston Harbor, under the command of Colonel Moultrie, decisively repulsed the attack of a British fleet of two frigates and six sloops-of-war—30 guns against 270. The battle lasted approximately 10 hours, and its results gave local respite from the calamities of war for two and a half years.

After the Revolutionary War, Washington urged the necessity of defending the coast, and events then in progress drew popular attention to the subject. In nearly all of our chief ports batteries made their appearance, but most of the defenses were too weak to be of permanent value. In the War of 1812 the New England Coast was kept in terror by raiding expeditions. This bitter experience bore fruit, and no sooner had the war ended than the defense of the Atlantic Seaboard was seriously undertaken.

The value of protected harbors was proved definitely during the Civil War. As a result of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, a board known as the Endicott Board convened to make recommendations for fortifying points along our coast line. The board considered the relative importance of each port and recommended suitable fortifications for each harbor of importance. The recommendations of this board were considered as the fortification policy of the United States until the Taft Board was convened in 1905. This second board became necessary because of the great development in armor and in guns after 1885.

The history of the Coast Artillery is tied up with that of the Field Artillery of the United States Army as, up to the beginning of the 20th Century, there was no separate designation for the units assigned to the defense of our coast line.

It was in 1901 that the Regimental organization of the Artillery Corps was discontinued. The heavy batteries became companies of the Coast Artillery, numerically designated, while the light batteries became units of the Field Artillery.

An Act of Congress of January 25, 1907, split the Artillery into two branches, the Coast and Field Artillery.

Prior to 1914 harbor defense, which includes controlled submarine mines, was the primary function of the Coast Artillery. Since that time it has increased steadily in size and importance as the duties assigned to it have increased in number and variety.

COAST ARTILLERY WELL EQUIPPED

Today the Corps is prepared to engage the enemy under the water, on the surface of the land or sea, and

in the air. From powerful land-controlled submarine mines to giant coast defense guns that hurl armor-piercing projectiles against an enemy fleet a score of miles at sea, to antiaircraft shells that burst many miles in the air, the Coast Artillery has the armament, the men, and the spirit to make it confident of success against any foe.

Against attack by hostile ships and their carrier-borne warplanes, the United States Navy and the Coast Artillery operate as a single team whenever the situation warrants. Equally important to joint action is the fact that, by protecting our harbors, naval bases and the great industrial cities along our extensive coast lines, the Coast Artillery Corps helps the Navy keep its armored fire power intact and helps it maintain the complete freedom of maneuver it desires in order to search out the enemy fleet and destroy it.

Coastal and harbor defense is accomplished by a number of means. In a score of strong coastal fortifications, the Corps operates 3-inch and 6-inch rapid-fire guns, 10-inch, 12-inch, 14-inch, and 16-inch guns and 16-inch howitzers. The deadly accuracy of the fire against distant and fast-moving targets is due to the use of elaborate range-finding and aiming devices, including subaqueous sound ranging equipment and harbor defense searchlights.

THE ARMY'S "NAVY"

The Coast Artillery lays fields of electrically controlled submarine mines which can be exploded from shore at will. To install these and to maintain mines in channels off-shore, the Corps operates the Army's seagoing "Navy" of boats ranging from ocean-going mine planters of over 1,000 tons to small motor yawls.

To supplement the armament of the fixed defenses, or to bring Coast Artillery fire power against enemy fleets and landing forces anywhere along our coast lines, the Corps operates railway artillery of from 8-inch to 14-inch caliber, and 155-mm. guns that are truck or tractor drawn. These large caliber mobile guns, while designed primarily for harbor and coastal defense, may be used in land operations in support of ground forces.

In contrast to the heavy weapons of harbor defense units are the light, fast-moving guns of antiaircraft units. Antiaircraft batteries are trained to detect and hit targets that fly several hundred miles per hour. They also are trained to move rapidly to reach new firing positions in protecting a moving army. There are a few fixed antiaircraft guns at vital points, but the large majority are motorized. Complete regiments can move on highways at high speeds. They are capable of traveling more than 300 miles in a single day.

Antiaircraft shells have time fuzes which are set to burst in the air among the enemy's airplanes. It is not

necessary to make a direct hit on a hostile airplane to destroy it. In one minute a battery of four 3-inch guns can fire 100 aimed shots. Each anti-aircraft gun battery has a director, or "mechanical brain," which is pointed continuously at any air target and automatically computes the right direction for pointing the guns and transmits it electrically to dials on each gun. The gun crew simply matches dials to point the gun in the right direction.

ANTIAIRCRAFT AUXILIARY WEAPONS

Anti-aircraft guns are supplemented by searchlights of 800,000,000 candlepower to illuminate targets at night. Sound locaters are used to tell the direction from which approaching airplanes are coming, so that the searchlights can be pointed in that direction and can light up the targets at the earliest moment possible. Searchlights are placed generally in concentric circles at a considerable distance from the gun batteries. Farther out, and in a much larger circle, are ground observers who give advance warning to the whole anti-aircraft defense.

To deal with "hedge-hopping" enemy attack planes, lighter weapons which can go into action instantaneously and develop a large volume of automatic fire are necessary. For this purpose the Browning .50 caliber machine gun and the 37-mm. anti-aircraft gun are used.

The .50 caliber machine gun fires a stream of 500 tracer bullets a minute to a height of 15,000 feet. The tracers burn with a bright light so that the gunner's eye can follow this stream of destructive fire power for nearly a mile. The 37-mm. gun fires a shell weighing a pound at a rapid rate and is a most powerful modern anti-aircraft weapon.

Although the primary mission of anti-aircraft artillery is to fire against hostile aircraft, it may be used against land targets. Important secondary targets are hostile mechanized units and fortified positions.

Another anti-aircraft defense duty recently assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps is the balloon barrage.

This defense measure will be for the protection of vital installations, fleet anchorages, and localities where it is difficult for defending planes to intercept enemy aircraft. The new barrage balloons act as a deterrent to dive bombers and force attacking planes to fly at high altitudes, thus decreasing the effectiveness of bombers.

The value of all types of anti-aircraft defenses is not fully measured by the numbers of enemy warplanes they destroy. Another objective is to keep enemy warplanes at heights which would render ineffective their bombings of troops or industrial centers. That this is being done is shown by the fact that, in the World War, 10,000 feet was considered very high for effective anti-aircraft fire whereas today the planes are forced to operate at heights of nearly 35,000 or more feet to escape destruction by anti-aircraft barrages. Also, whenever the Coast Artillery can supply adequate anti-aircraft defense, more of our own air force is free to maneuver offensively against the enemy.

10 FIGHTING UNITS

Since June 30, 1941, the Coast Artillery Corps comprised 10 different types of fighting units as follows:



railway artillery regiments, 155-mm. gun regiments, mobile and semi-mobile anti-aircraft regiments, two types of separate mobile anti-aircraft battalions, three types of harbor defense regiments, and a separate harbor defense battalion. It totaled 34 harbor defense regiments, two railway artillery regiments, seven 155-mm. gun regiments, 43 mobile anti-aircraft regiments, six semi-mobile anti-aircraft regiments and 13 separate anti-aircraft mobile battalions. In addition, there are many submarine mine and barrage balloon units.

The Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, the oldest of the Army's special service schools, is conducting intensive courses of instruction for both officers and enlisted specialists. These courses vary from ten weeks to three months. They are designed to give officers and key enlisted men instruction in the latest technical and tactical methods of warfare, and to prepare them for the particular duty they have been selected to perform. The present capacity of the school is 632 officers and 648 enlisted men. Those pursuing these courses return to their organizations prepared to instruct others in modern methods of combat by Coast Artillery units.

REPLACEMENT CENTERS

The Coast Artillery has three Replacement Training Centers. Their function is to give basic and specialty training to individuals upon entry into the service. Every three months these centers can train over 25,000 new Coast Artillerymen. Upon completion of the training period these men are sent to field units, qualified to perform specific duties.

A Barrage Balloon Training Center and Barrage Balloon School have been established at Camp Davis, North Carolina. This type of school, new in Army educational circles, has a student body capacity of 80 officers and 750 enlisted men.

Anti-aircraft units are firing at airplane-towed targets in ten coastal and inland areas under a program whereby concentration of training provides uniform development. In these anti-aircraft training centers, facilities are provided not only for firing but also for the tactical training of units.

GUNS OF FORT MACARTHUR

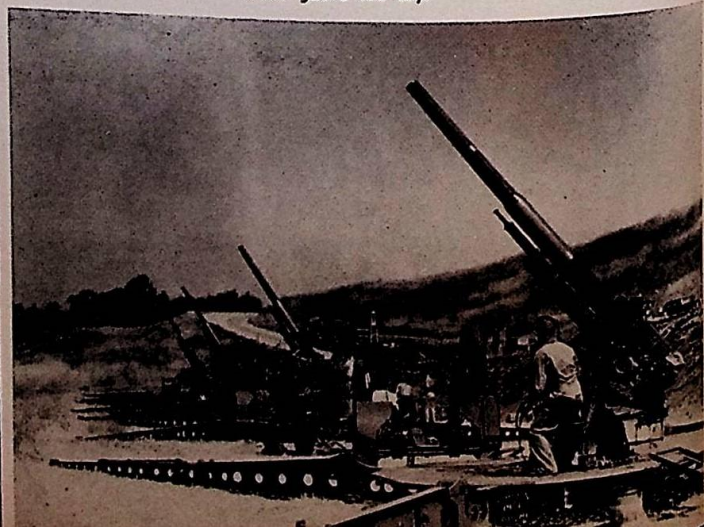
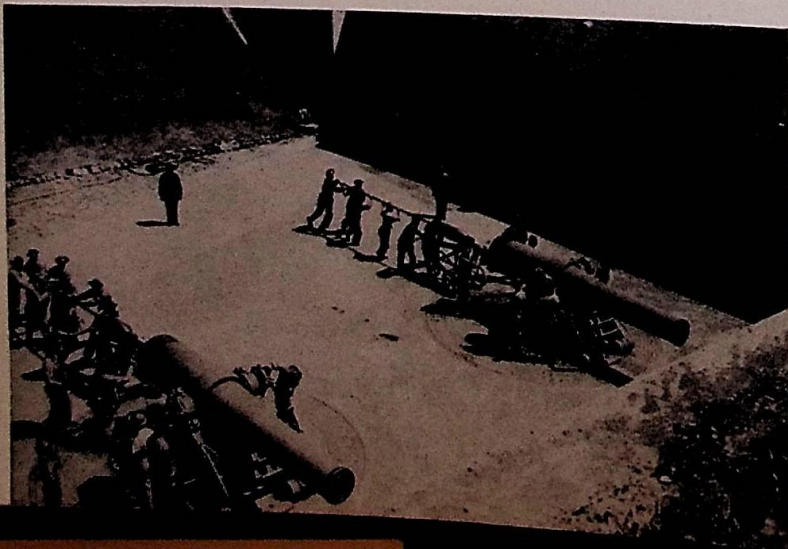


★ GUARDING THE COAST

Aiming the 12-inch mortar.

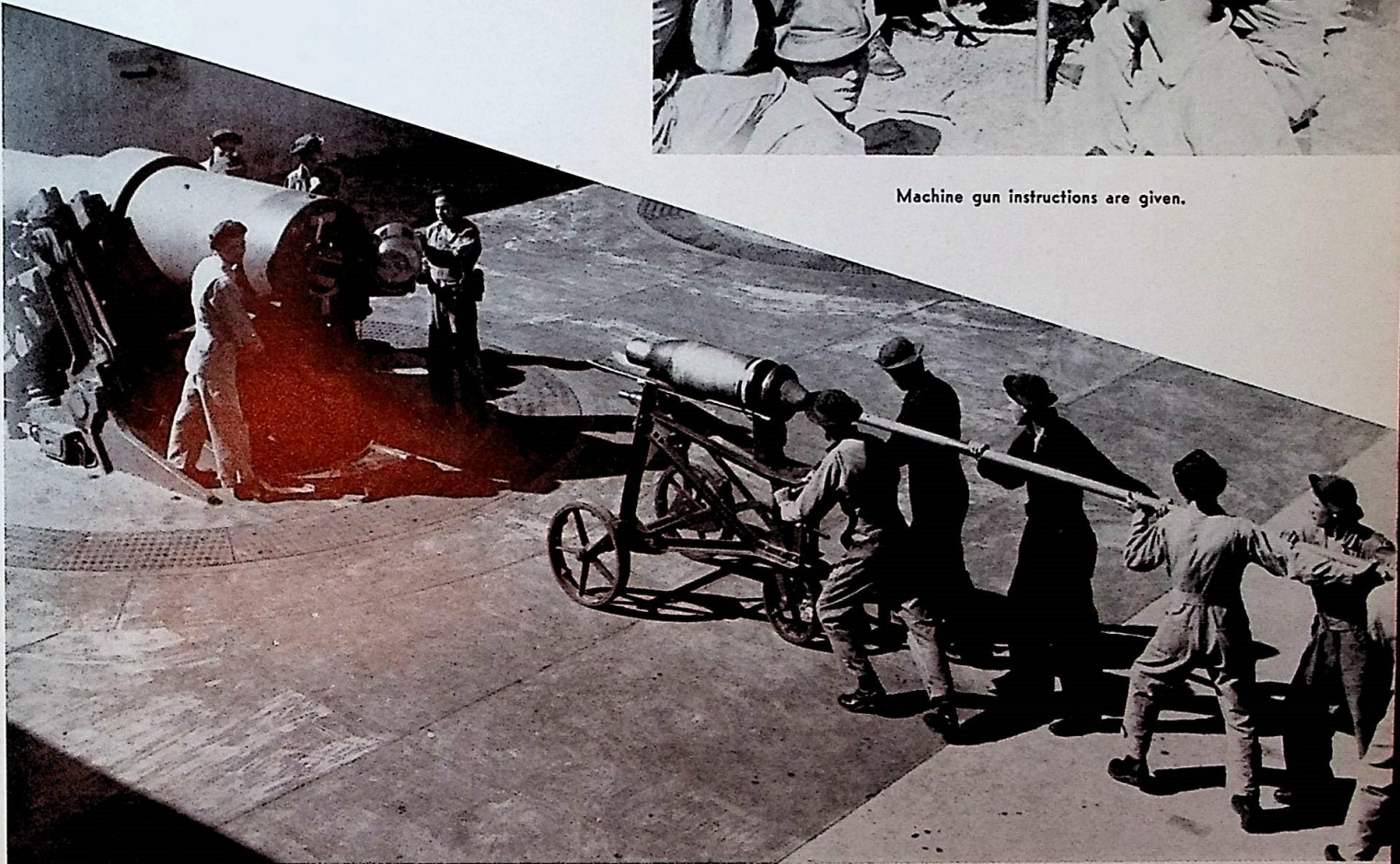
Firing practice.

These guard the sky.





Machine gun instructions are given.



Coast Artillerymen load the 12-inch mortar.
Retreat guns are fired.



Discovered 1542

HISTORY OF LOS ANGELES HARBOR

Made Impregnable 1941

The panorama from Fort MacArthur today reveals the important harbor of Los Angeles. We see warehouses swollen with raw materials, docks groaning beneath mountains of lumber, veritable cities of oil tanks containing "black gold"—the blood-stream of today's mechanized armies. We see break-waters, channels, sea-scarred ships of the seven seas plowing in and out on their missions of commerce, and on the horizon the grim outlines of American warships whose presence is a guarantee that our forefathers' way of life shall not perish from the earth. Today we see the second port of the United States—the arsenal of democracy—the bulwark of the democratic ideal.

We see a port of plenty in a land of plenty that for years went almost unnoticed by civilization. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo first saw this country in 1542 and referred to it as the "Bay of Smokes," for he saw the brush fires and smoke of an Indian rabbit drive. Sebastian Viscaïno next visited this bay 60 years later and witnessed a similar ceremony. He arrived on St. Peter's Day, and officially named the community San Pedro after St. Peter, bishop of Alexandria.

JUAN JOSE DOMINGUEZ

In 1769 the Spaniards occupied California and the title to all of the land became vested in the King of Spain. Rivera's "leather-jackets," hard-bitten soldiers of fortune, conquistadores, marched north to San Diego. The establishment of presidios, missions and pueblos through Alta California followed.

One of these "leather-jackets" who marched north with Rivera, 65-year-old bachelor Juan José Dominguez, wanted to retire from the army and settle down to raise cattle and horses. He asked his commander for the land located on the San Gabriel River near the coast. The San Gabriel then followed the channel of the present Los Angeles River where he founded "Rancho San Pedro," where it empties into the sea. From here he had water, good pasture land and easy access to the Pueblo of Los Angeles on one side and the Bay of San Pedro on the other. Unfortunately, all correspondence between Dominguez and his commander was burned, but other sources disclose that Dominguez was granted his request, and in 1774 he left the Royal Presidio of San Diego driving a herd of horses and 200 cattle to the site of what became California's first rancho.

Dominguez lived in prosperity and peace until 1804, when he became blind and left his home to spend his last days at the Mission of San Juan Capistrano where his nephew and sole heir, Cristobal Dominguez, had command of the troops. He left behind him in the care of his major-domo 3,000 mares, 1,000 fillies, 1,000 colts, 700 cows, 200 heifers and 260 bulls. Five years later he died.

COMMERCE FORBIDDEN

In 1805 the first American vessel, the *Lelia Byrd*, appeared off San Pedro. Since Spanish law forbade commerce between Californians and foreign ships, it anchored in the little harbor of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, where it could send small boats and Indian canoes carrying silks, shawls and shoes to San Pedro in exchange for hides.

Immediately after the success of the revolution in 1822 a young Spanish officer named José Dolores Sepulveda, who had fought for Mexico, was sent to California and put in charge of the troops at Los Angeles. He bought horses and cattle and obtained permission from Guitierrez, the executor of the Dominguez estate, to keep his stock on a portion of Rancho San Pedro given to Guitierrez years before from the life estate of Juan José Dominguez. This was the start of a long and colorful feud between the Dominguez and Sepulveda families that lasted until 1846, when the Rancho Los Palos Verdes was carved out of what Dominguez had thought to be his domain and granted by Governor Pio Pico to the Sepulveda family on the basis of long years of possession.

José Dolores Sepulveda was killed by Indians in 1824 when riding back from Monterey, where he had gone to discuss his claims to Rancho Los Palos Verdes with the governor. One year later Cristobal Dominguez died, but the feud between the families continued. The new Dominguez estate owner, Manuel, managed the ranch well, and in 1882 he died leaving the ranch intact except for the Wilmington and other portions he had sold or deeded. Trade restrictions were removed during this period and San Pedro became the largest hide shipping port on the coast. American ships set up temporary shops on boat while the missions and ranchos about Los Angeles hauled hides and tallow to the cliffs and to the solitary adobe warehouse overlooking San Pedro Bay where the main reservation of Fort MacArthur is located today.

A TOWN IS BUILT

The Sepulveda family established and sold to J. J. Tomlinson a dock and stage line from San Pedro to Los Angeles, and a rival shipper, Captain Phineas Banning, who had previously been doing business from the warehouse, bought a large interest in the Wilmington area of the original Dominguez estate and took the lead in planning a town at the head of the slough and building a wharf and warehouses. With this new town as his terminal point, Banning recognized that the distance from Los Angeles to the waterfront would be shortened six miles, and some hills would be avoided. An arm of the

sea reaching inland, a channel deep enough to float barges and a steam tug to transport passengers and freight to and from anchored vessels made the new port possible. The landing of the first passengers in 1858 brought an era of prosperity to "New San Pedro," as it was then called. A few years later it was re-named "Wilmington," after Wilmington, Delaware, Captain Banning's birthplace.

During the Civil War the government established Camp Drum and Drum Barracks at Wilmington and handled all the army supplies for Southern California through that port. A camel express was started in 1863 from Drum Barracks to Tucson, but was never successful. In 1869 a railroad from Los Angeles to Wilmington was completed.

RAPID GROWTH

In 1871 a breakwater was built between Terminal Island, then called "Rattlesnake Island," because of the rattlers that were washed down from the mountains, and "Dead Man's Island," a small conical peak rising out of the waters that was used by the American forces during the Mexican War and occasionally thereafter as a burial ground, and which has since been removed in the interest of harbor development. This breakwater created a current in the channel which was dredged to a depth of 17 or 18 feet, and for the first time good sized vessels could cross the bar at low tide.

San Pedro was incorporated in 1888. The railroad had already been extended to San Pedro and caused commerce to leave Wilmington. In 1909 a far-sighted group of Los Angeles officials consolidated San Pedro and Wilmington with Los Angeles, and gave the inland metropolis of Los Angeles a frontage of two seaports on the Pacific. By 1912 a new 11,000-foot rock breakwater was completed, and in 1913 Los Angeles voted the first bonds for harbor improvement.

Since then the harbor has grown to the second port of the United States with more than one billion dollars worth of commerce flowing in and out each year, leading all other ports of the country except New York in both imports and exports.

With the chaotic condition of the world today, from our point of vantage on the side of the hills we see more than a great man-made seaport built out of the mud flats and shallow waters that edged the old "Rancho San Pedro" where Indians launched canoes for Catalina, where foreign smugglers slipped in by night and where Spanish galleons anchored. We see more than stores of raw materials, docks piled high with the finest manufactured products and scores of ships plowing out to sea. We see and we feel in Los Angeles Harbor the epitome of the determined strength of a free people today with confidence in tomorrow; we comprehend the significance of the traditional American way of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

LOS ANGELES HARBOR DEFENSE "NAVY"



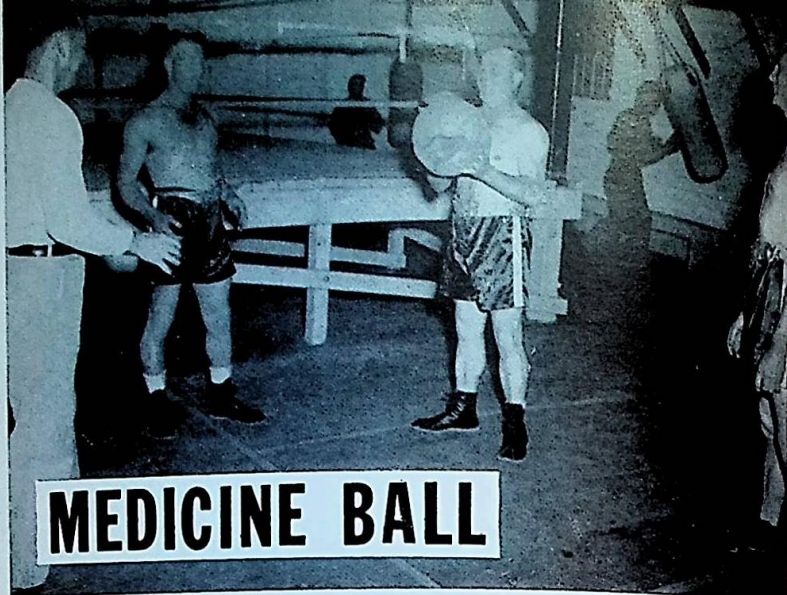
★ ATHLETICS AND RECREATION ★

AT FORT MACARTHUR

Realizing that athletics and recreation play an important role in stabilizing the morale of troops, officers at Fort MacArthur have placed considerable emphasis on an organized, well-rounded program of activities for enlisted men of the command. Administrative details of the program are supervised by the Athletic and Recreation Officer with the approval of the Morale Board.

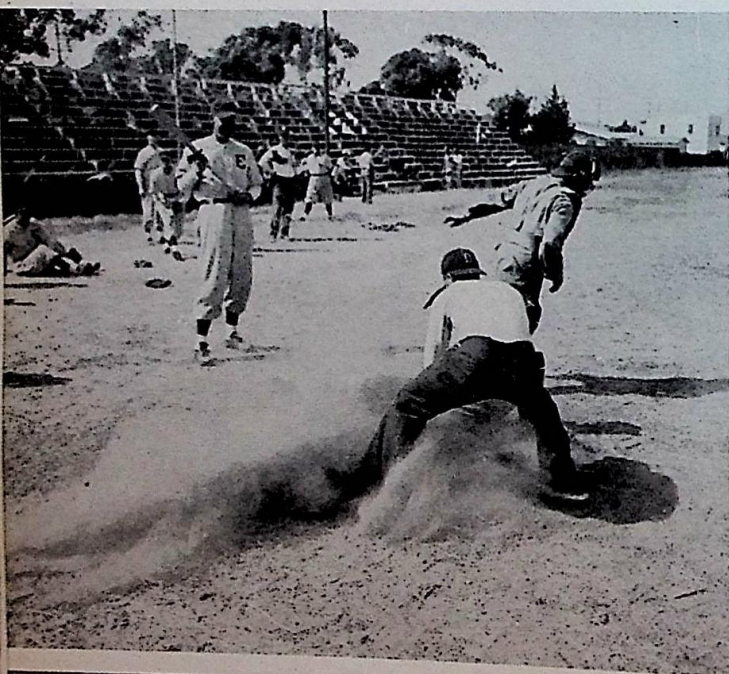
The goal of the program was to entertain as well as to contribute to the physical development of every soldier on the Post. Varied activities, ranging from baseball and boxing to radio broadcasting and dancing classes, were scheduled. Every battery commander accepted the responsibility of informing the men concerning the nature of each event. Men were encouraged to participate in this "extra-curricular" program.

Facilities were limited when the regiment was first activated, but this did not hamper officers from making definite plans for the future. There was no gymnasium, but arrangements were made to guarantee use of the San Pedro Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. gymnasium in addition to a small "gym" which had originally been built for Navy purposes. Only one baseball diamond was available on the Main Reservation, but interested officers soon made it possible for men to play baseball on two diamonds at Navy Field not far from



the Post. Two bowling alleys in the Post Exchange building were reconditioned and opened to service personnel.

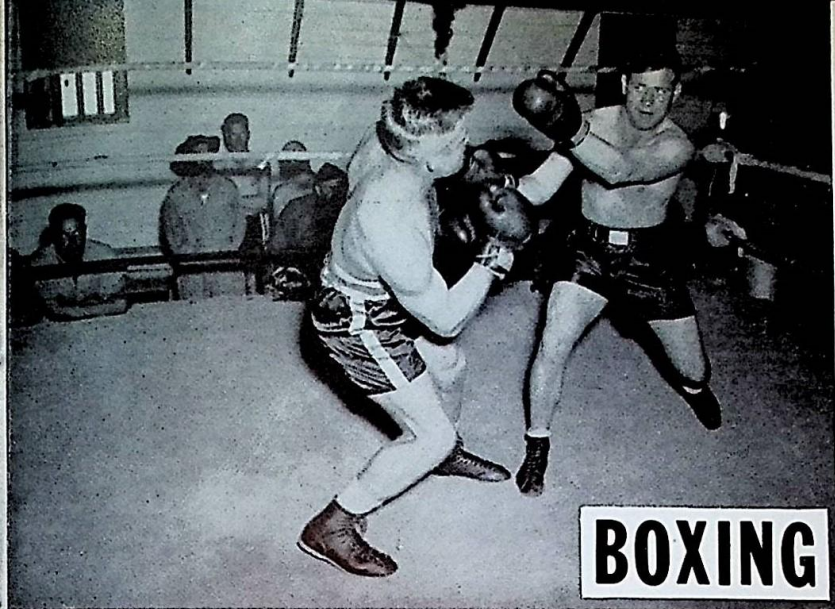
Perhaps the most successful venture was the Fort MacArthur Baseball League. Various organizations of the Post were invited to enter teams in the league to compete for a championship trophy. Competition was keen among batteries as play in the circuit progressed. The baseball rivalry continued from April until October. Teams represented CASC 1959 (the Reception Center), Post Quartermaster, Medical Detachment, Headquarters Battery, Battery A, Battery B, Battery C, Battery D, Battery E, Battery F, Battery K, and the Navy Section Base, which was invited to join the soldiers in



BASEBALL

Left: Battery E baseball team in action. Below: Group shot of the same team, league leaders. Bottom: Game between Batteries K and F.





BOXING

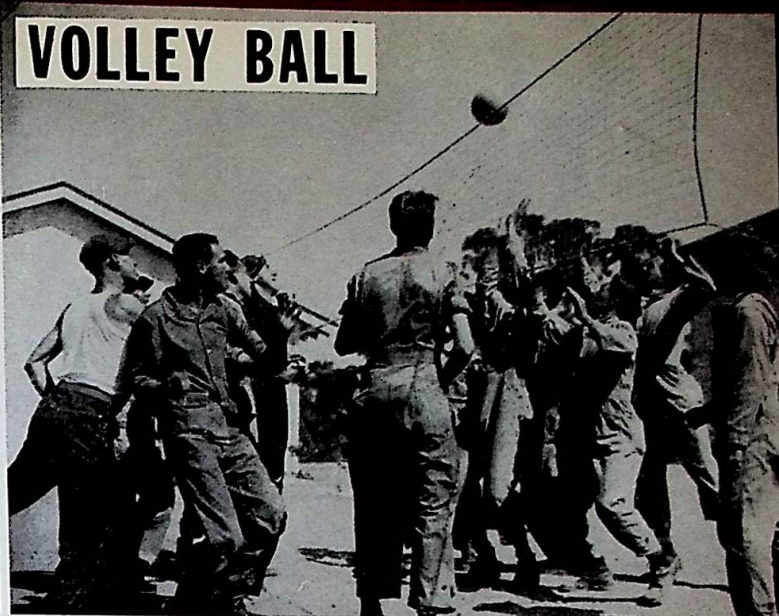
the sport. Games were played on certain Wednesday afternoons. Some of the best players of the Post were nominated for the Fort MacArthur nine which played Sunday contests at several towns in Los Angeles County and established quite an enviable record.

Early in July over 1,000 persons attended a "smoker" at the Admiral Leigh Gymnasium of the San Pedro Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. where members of the Fort MacArthur boxing team were presented for the first time. One-time Heavyweight Champion James Jeffries was present to referee the feature bout of the evening.

Two hard-surfaced tennis courts are available for tennis and several batteries have built their own horseshoe courts and volley ball courts for intra-battery play.

In addition to facilities offered by the Post Library, maintained under the supervision of the chaplain, men often utilize the "Day

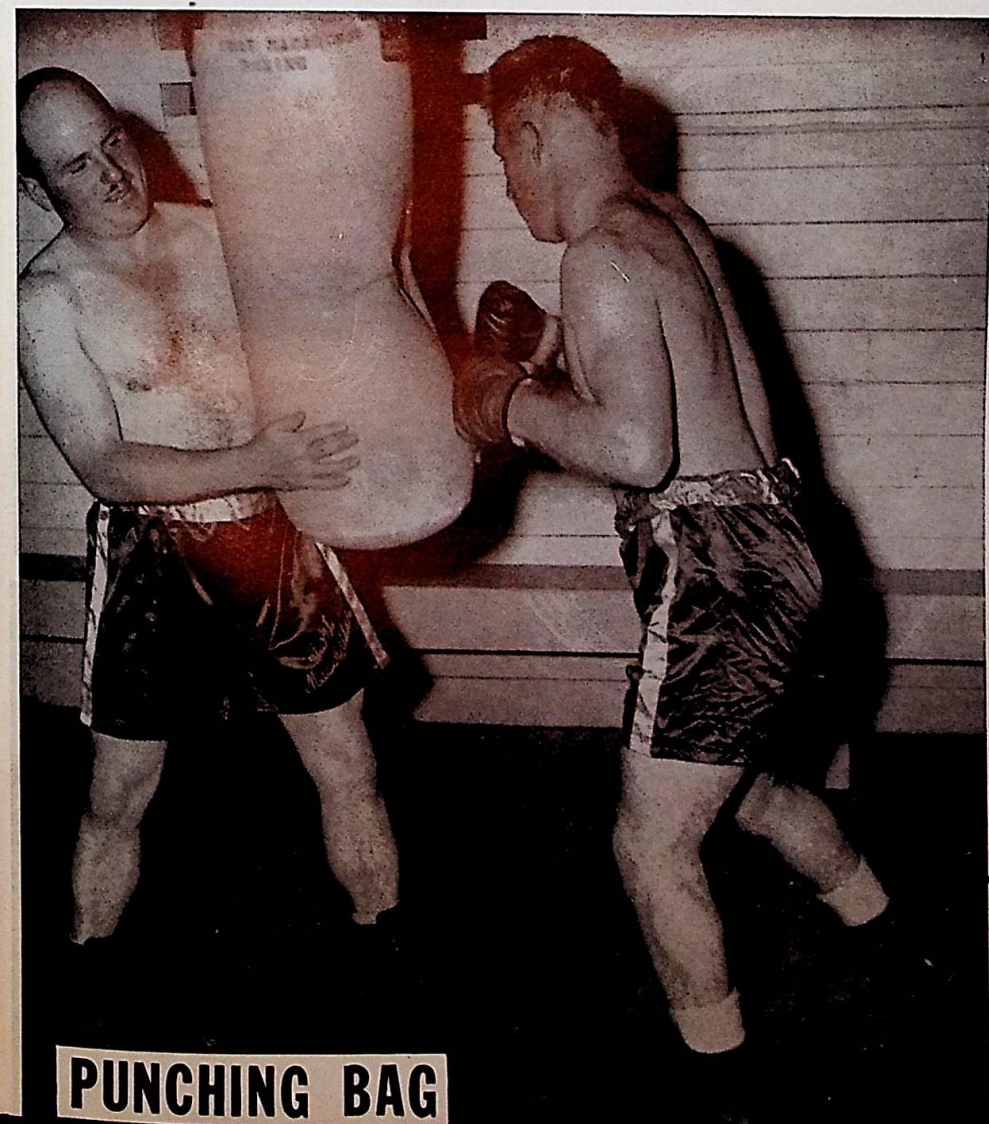
VOLLEY BALL



Rooms" to read current magazines, write letters—or just to relax. In the Service Club on the Main Reservation men enjoy attending bi-monthly dancing parties, which young women from San Pedro, Long Beach and Los Angeles are invited to attend. At least one battery is named to sponsor each dance and to provide refreshments. Guests for the week-end parties are officials and their wives or friends.

Living within easy reach of the metropolitan district of Los Angeles, the men are able to participate in various entertainments arranged by the United Service Organization—skating parties, theater parties, radio broadcasts, dances, Pacific Coast League baseball games, sightseeing trips, musical events in Hollywood Bowl and many others. Through the cooperation of the U. S. O., the men are able to attend other city entertainments at reduced cost by presenting an identification card.

The latest addition to Fort MacArthur recreational facilities is the Upper Reservation Theater, which offers some of the latest motion pictures at low cost to men in the service. Two shows are presented each night. The theater accommodates about 325 persons. Other popular places at the Post are the Post Exchange buildings, often a meeting place for men of the station.



PUNCHING BAG

BASKETBALL



CHAPLAINS HOLD IMPORTANT POSITION

ADVICE ON PERSONAL
OF SICK, SUPERVISING
LECTURES—ALL ARE

By CHAPLAIN BRYANT WILSON



First Lieutenant M. S. Clare, Catholic Chaplain, gives communion to a soldier.

The place of the chaplain is an important one. As General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, United States Army, has pointed out, this is the first time that the United States has ever had a peace-time selective service, and the success of this move will depend upon the moral standards maintained throughout the period of training and the results in the lives and characters of the men. Therefore, the moral and spiritual character of the young men must have primary consideration.

The fundamental duty of the chaplain is that of a spiritual leader. His primary concern is the building of moral and spiritual values among the soldiers. Through the chaplains, opportunity is offered to all the members of the command to attend religious services on Sunday. Special services and week-day services are also held as conditions warrant.

Here at Fort MacArthur there exists three different levels ranging from the Reception Center at sea-level up through the "Middleside" on to the "Topside" group of barracks. Fortunately there are three chaplains, and theoretically, at least, there is one for each "level." Chaplain Gail Cleland is at the Reception Center, Chaplain Bryant Wilson at the Middleside and Chaplain Michael J. Clare at the Topside, although the activities

CHAPEL



AT FORT MacARTHUR

PROBLEMS, TAKING CARE
LIBRARIES, DELIVERING
PART OF "BIG" JOB

of each are by no means confined to his particular "level."

One of the beautiful new Army Chapels has been completed on the "Topside." In addition to the religious services held in this chapel, services are held also in the Service Club located on "Middleside" and in the Recreation Building at the Reception Center. Furthermore, services are held for the men in the guard houses. Here as in all Army stations at the present time, all direct religious leadership is in the hands of the chaplains.

But the work of the chaplains is by no means confined to religious services. Whatever promotes morale comes distinctly within his province. To this end, one of his most important functions is that of friend and counsellor to the officers and men in all matters pertaining to moral and religious interests. They come to him also with many other problems such as how to secure a furlough or a discharge by reason of dependency or a loan from the Fort MacArthur Relief Society Fund. Furthermore, the chaplains make frequent visits to the sick in the Station Hospital and the prisoners in the guard houses. Reading matter is provided, sympathetic ministrations are given to the sick, counsel is given to the prisoners and letters are written for any who desire.

Good libraries are provided at the Middleside and the Reception Center, where both books and magazines are available. These libraries are under the supervision of the chaplains.

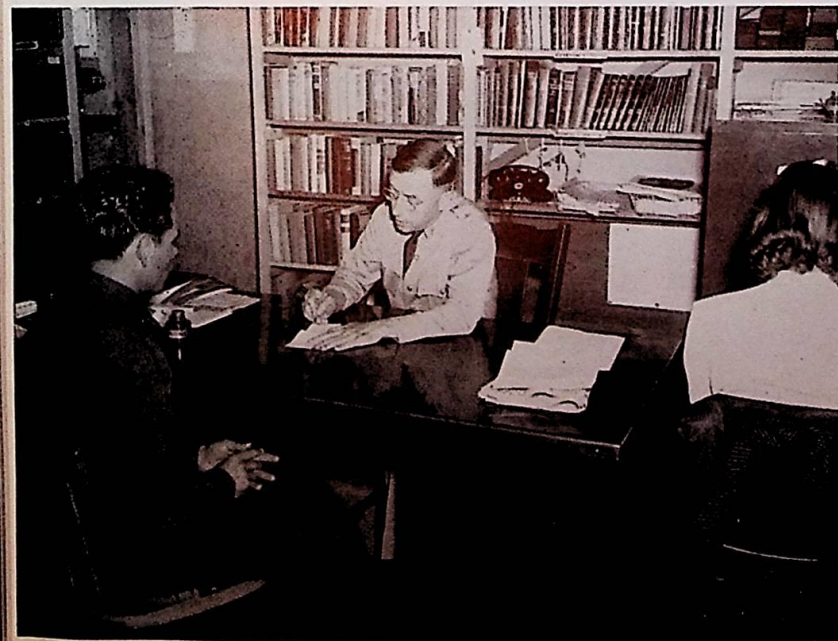
In the Reception Center, where the new soldiers called by Selective Service have their first touch with the Army, it is the special obligation of the chaplain to see that they are "started right." One essential part of the "processing" by which they are transformed from civil-



Upper Right: Chaplain Bryant Wilson, Protestant preacher, delivers a Sunday sermon. Above, Right: Chaplain and soldiers greet each other after services. Below: Lieutenant Colonel Cleland, Chaplain, discusses a problem with a soldier.

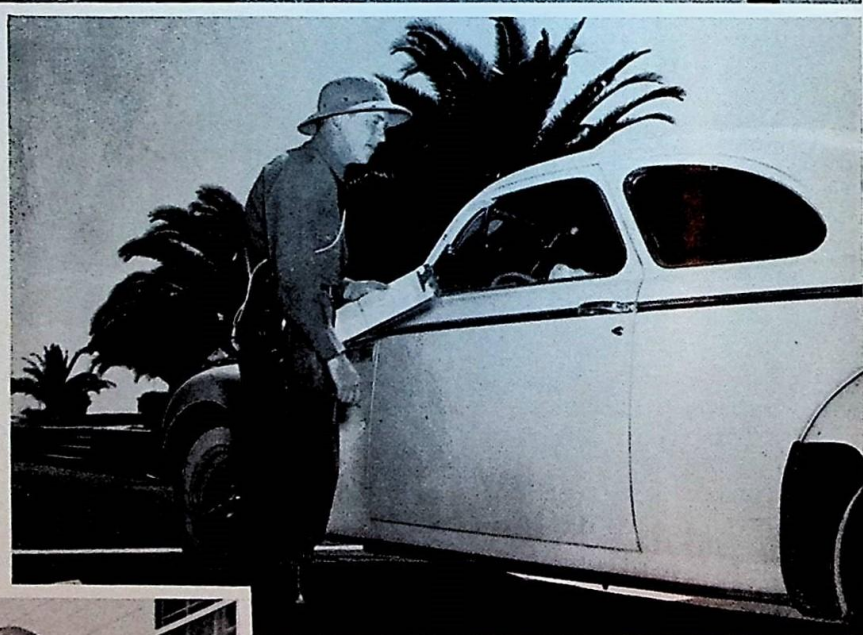
ians into soldiers is the "Chaplain's Talk." In this talk, the chaplain endeavors to make clear to the new soldiers their higher opportunities, responsibilities and obligations as official representatives of the United States of America. He tells them why they are in the Army, what is expected of them, and what they may expect of their leaders. He impresses upon them their obligation to be clean in their personal living, so that they may actually return to their homes after the training period finer men than when they came into the service. During the first eight months of 1941, Chaplain Cleland spoke to some 30,000 of these new soldiers in groups of 200 at a time, and held personal conferences with several thousand of them individually.

Further activities of the chaplains may be mentioned. From time to time their services are required for military and other funerals, for weddings, baptisms and similar ceremonies. Lectures on social hygiene, on patriotic and citizenship subjects are given. Special programs in the evening of entertainment and cultural value for the military personnel are provided. The chaplains cooperate with the Athletic and Recreational officers in their important work. They also cooperate with the Red Cross. Furthermore, they keep in vital contact with the organizations and committees in the surrounding communities which have the welfare of the soldiers at heart. They are also called upon for addresses and sermons outside the Post. All in all, they are a busy trio of officers and are proud of the opportunity to serve at this important and pleasantly located Post.





MILITARY POLICE



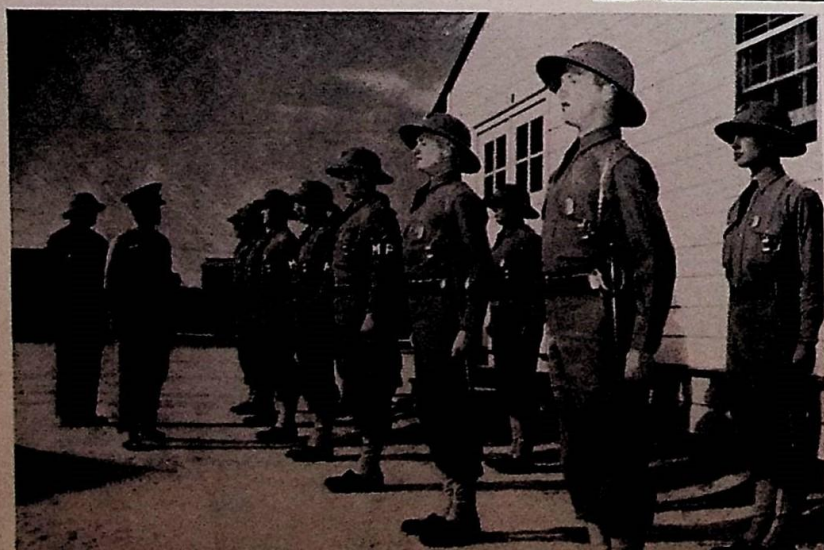
Top: M. P.'s on guard duty at the main gate direct a crew of Jeeps.



Above: Sentry duty—a military policeman stops a car at the gate.



Left: Lieutenant Savard inspects a military police detail.



800,000,000 CANDLEPOWER



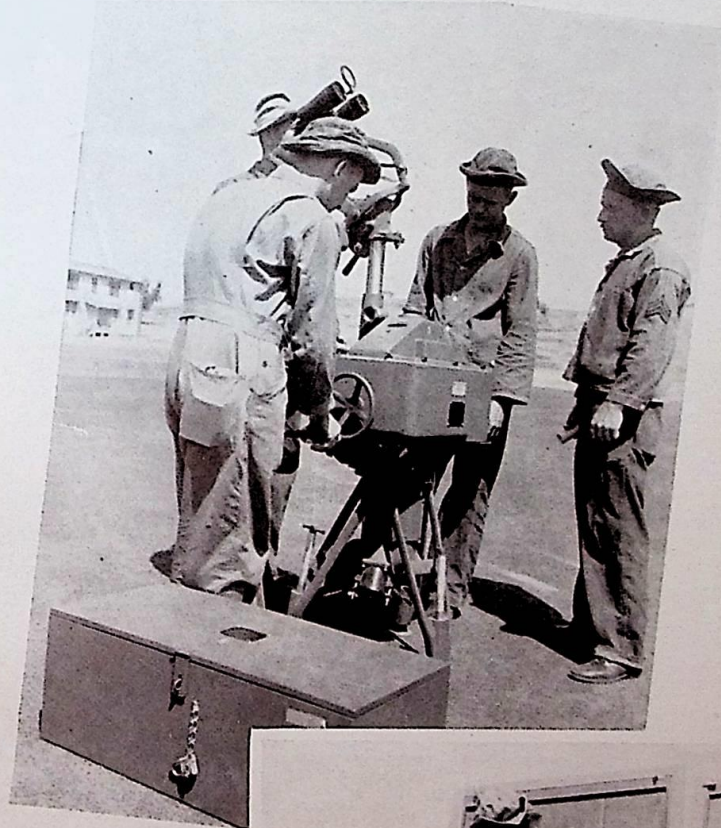
A crew prepares the huge light for night drill.

S E A R C H L I G H T



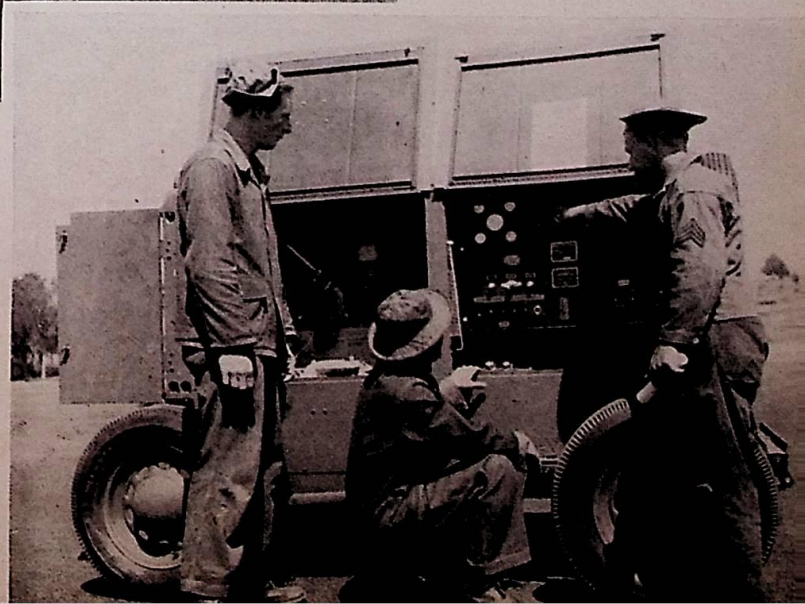
CONTROL UNIT

The searchlight controls are manned by another group of specialized soldiers.

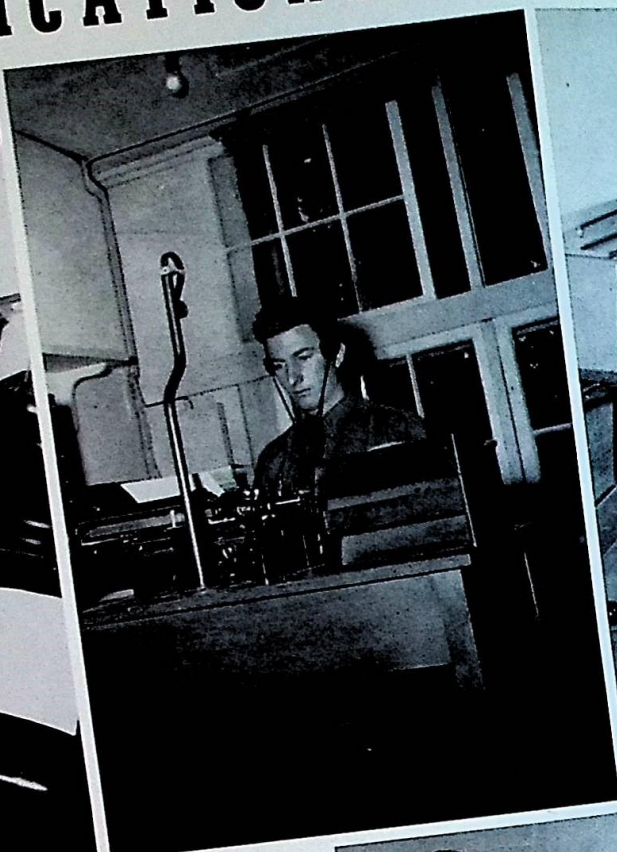


POWER UNIT . .

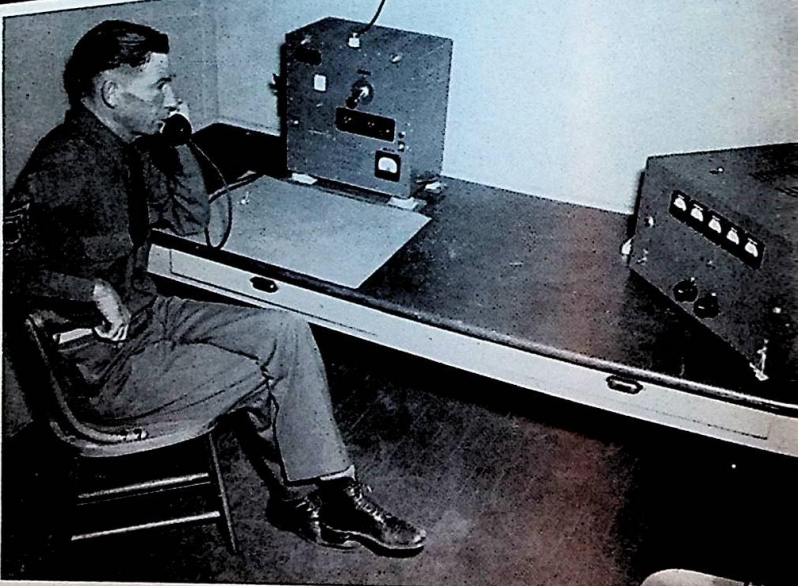
Sergeant demonstrates the operation of the tractable generator that provides current for the light.



COMMUNICATIONS



Teletype machines are kept busy in the radio station, upper left, at Fort MacArthur. Top, Center: A Post radio operator works with the transmitter. Top, Right: Students receive instructions at the Post Radio School. Right: A Sergeant tests a transmitter in one of the school's rooms. Below: Radio station crew in action. Lower Right: Eighth Signal Service Company detachment personnel at the signal tower.



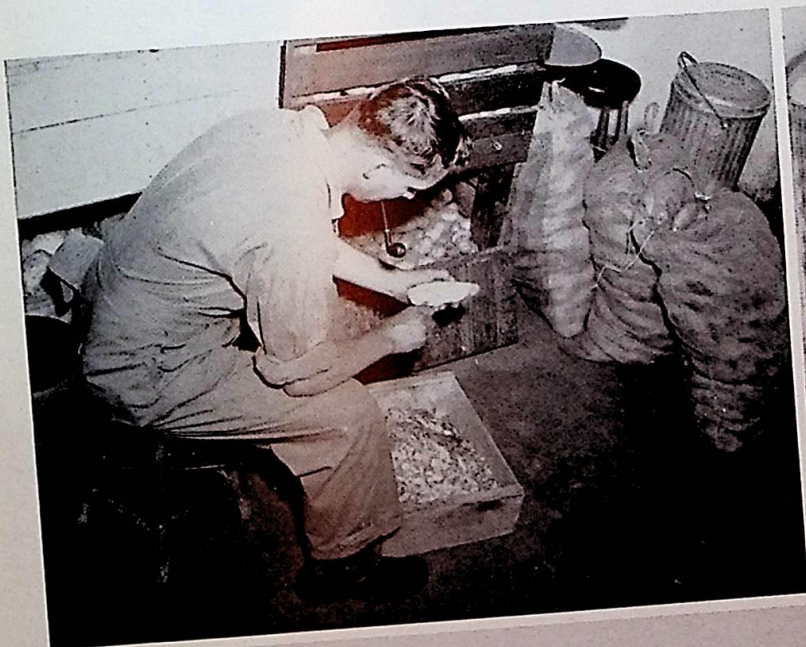
M E S S . . .

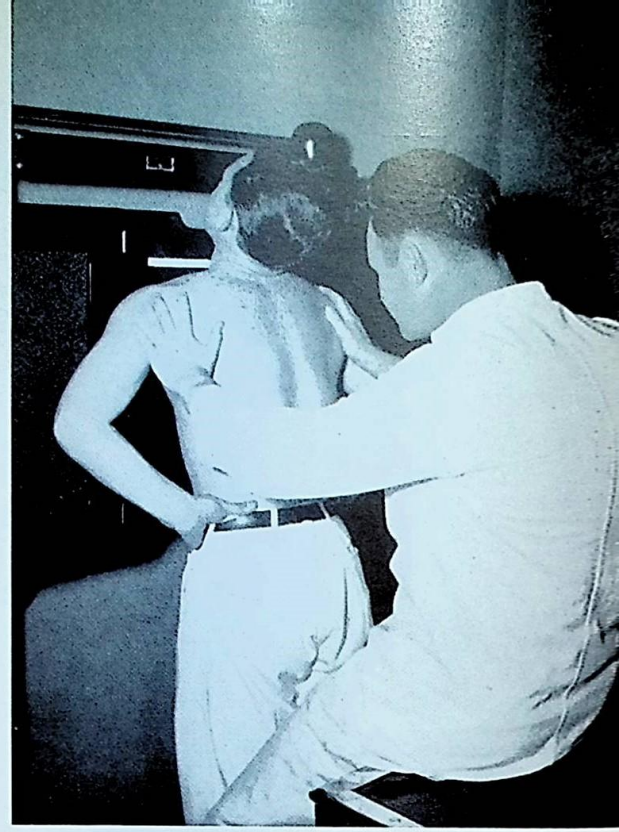


Top: "BUTTS ON THE SPUDS!"

Left: One of the Battery kitchens prepares noon mess while the sergeant supervises.

Lower Left: Spud peeling. Lower Right: Mess hall scene in one of the batteries. Bottom Left: Mess section personnel. Bottom Right: Soldiers receive "grub"—Mess Hall, CASC, 1959.

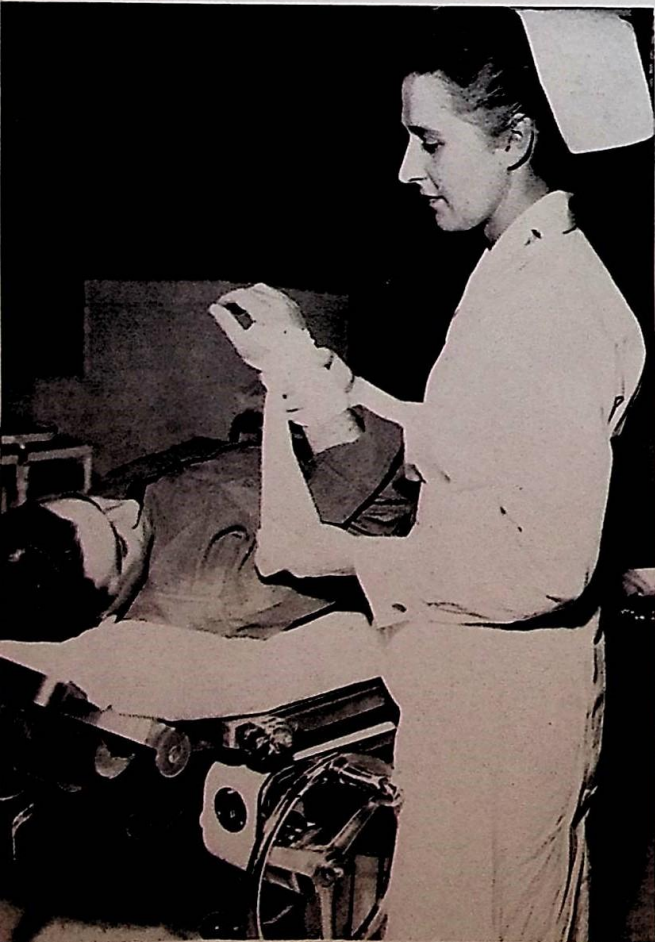




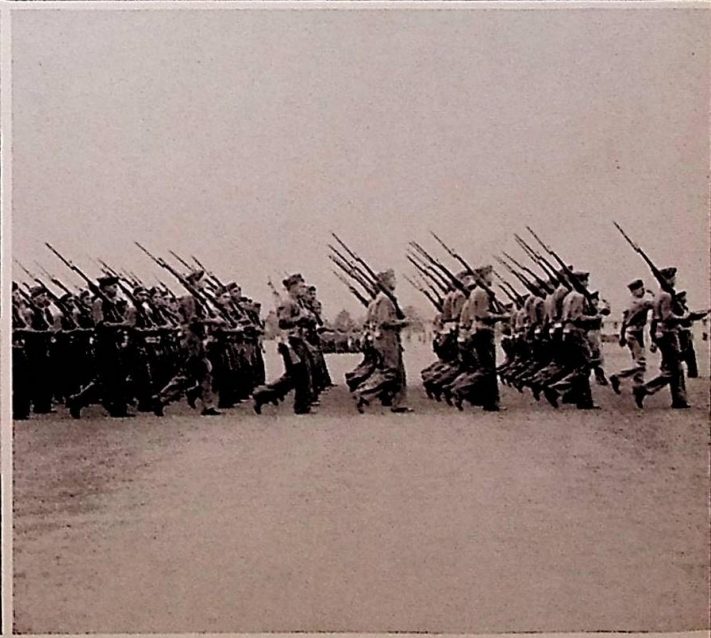
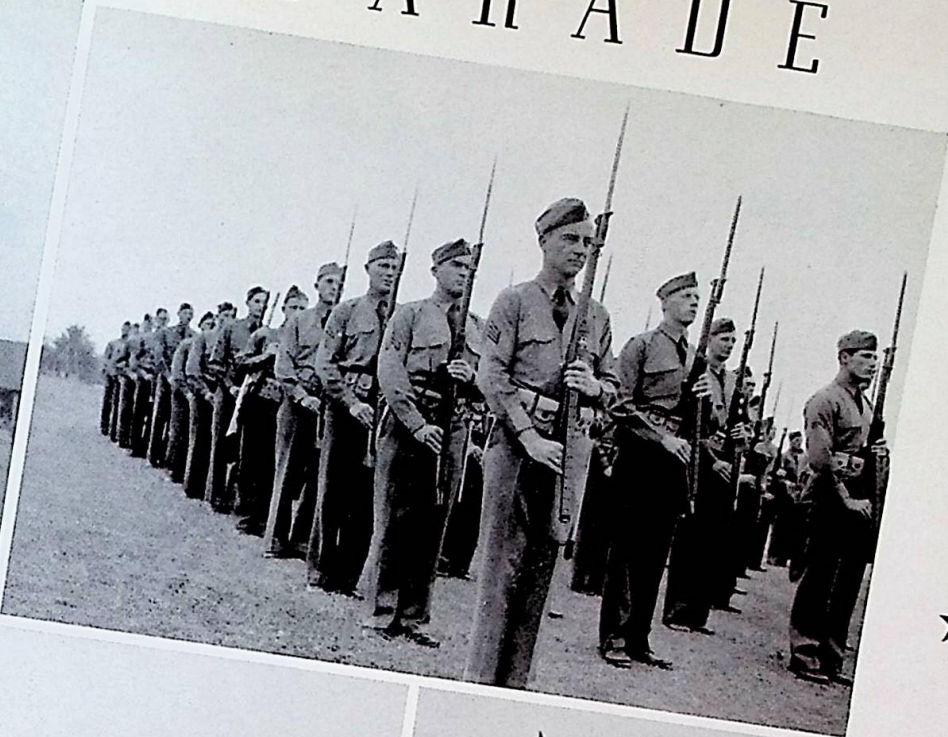
IN THE HOSPITAL



Above: Confined soldiers receive their daily physical check-up in one of the hospital wards. Upper Right: In another department a man is X-rayed. Right: Coast Artillerymen are treated in the dental department of the hospital. Lower Right: A pharmacist fills a prescription for a soldier. Below: Emergency treatment for a sprained wrist is given by a nurse.



PARADE



CANINE GUARDS



Well trained dogs are used to supplement military guards at Fort MacArthur. A corps of these animals is maintained and trained by Private Bob Pearce, veteran dog trainer, at the Post. Overpowering an assailant, above, is first on the training program for the animals. Left: Attacking an enemy (a hostile parachute trooper, for instance) is also included among the dogs' feats. Below: One of the canine guards demonstrates his ability to climb a ladder.



LIGHT WEAPONS



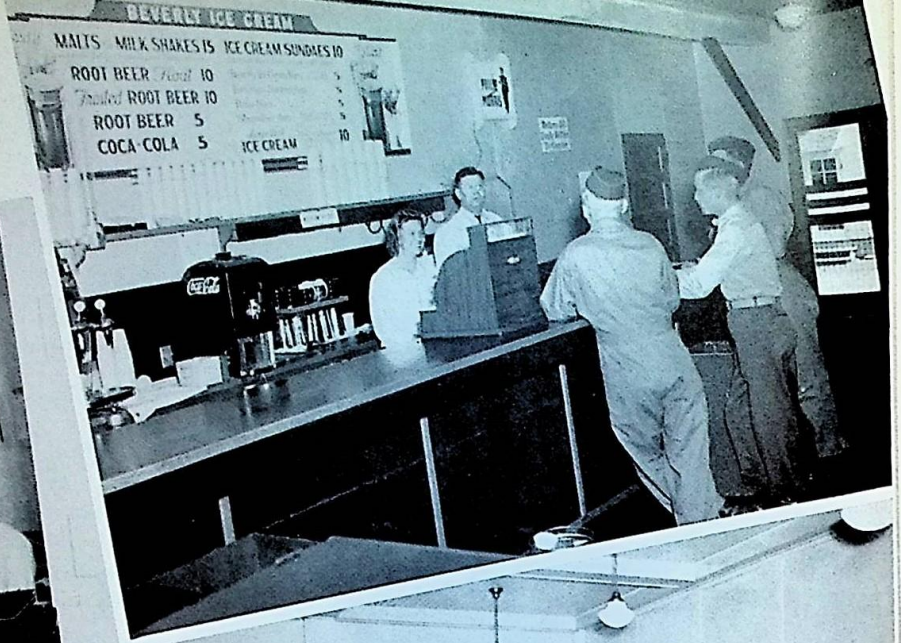
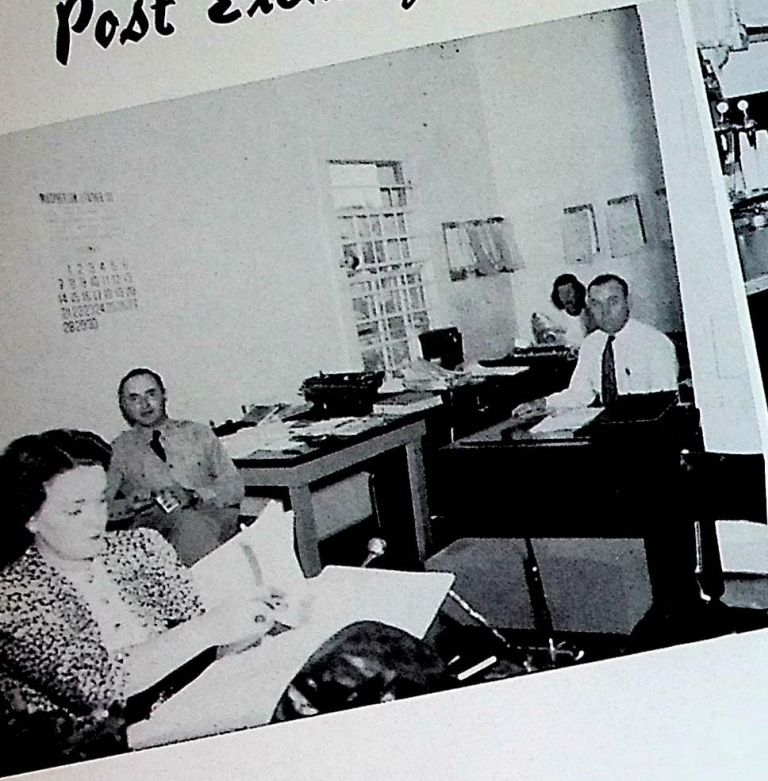
Soldiers busy themselves cleaning machine guns before inspection, right. Below: Lieutenant A. J. Hochuli instructs his men in adjusting an Azimuth instrument. Right, Below: Soldiers are taught to disassemble and assemble their rifles.



PISTOL DRILL



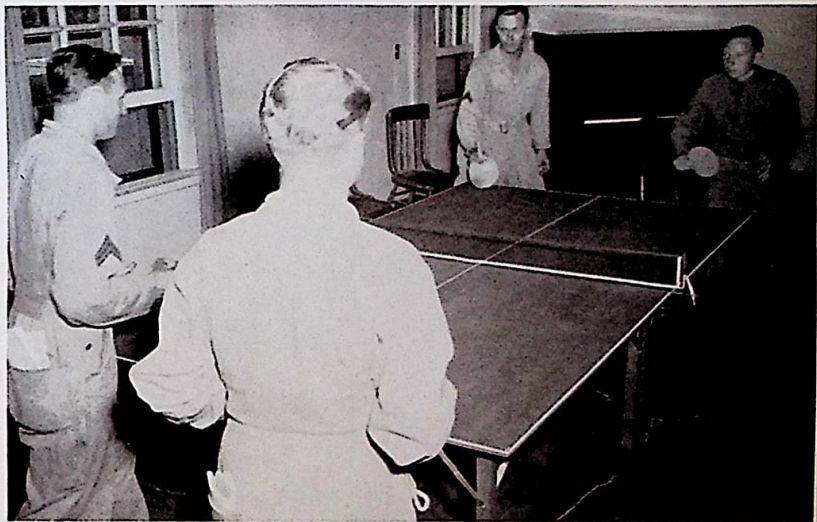
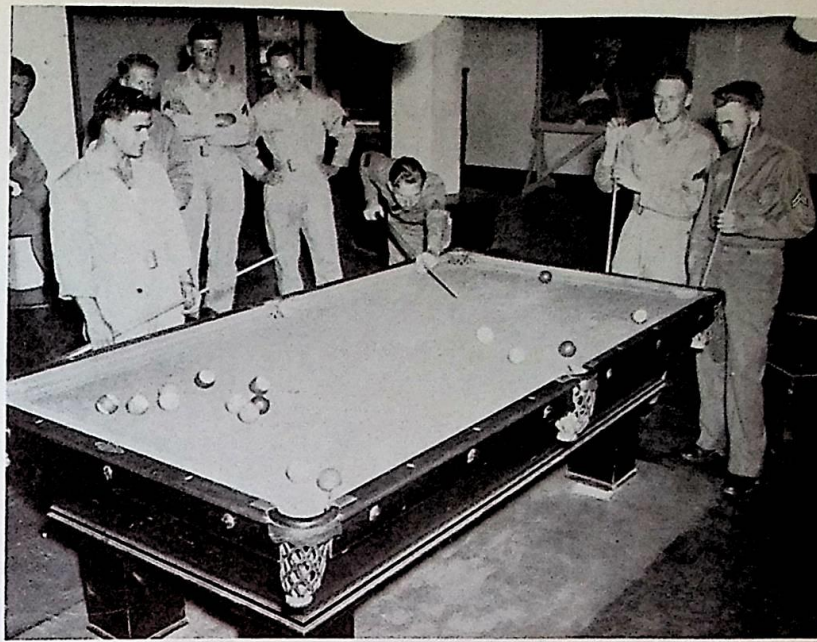
Post Exchange



Above: Post Exchange office force at work. Upper Right: CASC, 1959, Reception Center Post Exchange is a good place to spend spare time. Right: Making purchases at the Post Commissary. Below: A soldier selects a present for his girl friend.



Time Out!

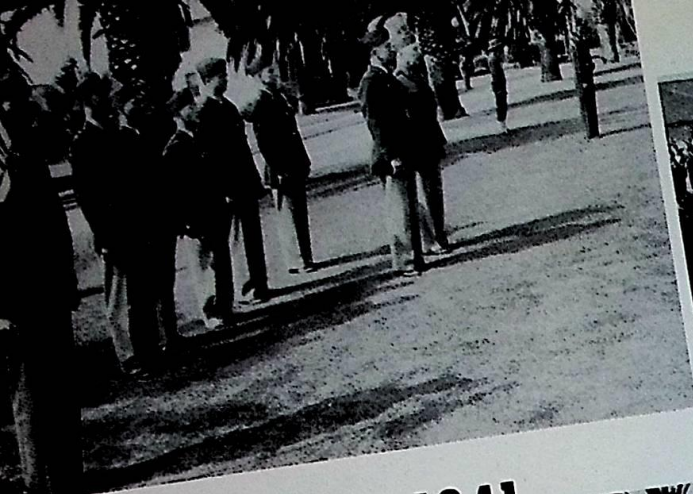


Above: In the Reception Center's barber shop. Right: Pool and table tennis are tops in recreational activities among men of Fort MacArthur.

Orchestra Swings Out



At Third C. A. Dance



ARMY DAY—1941

Above: Post officers review the Army Day parade, upper right. Right: A pup-tent-pitching demonstration is held as part of the ceremonies. Below: Leopold Stokowski leads the band.



Right: U. S. O. party at Fort MacArthur.

DEANNA DURBIN MAKES A PICTURE AT THE POST



Personnel

THIRD COAST ARTILLERY



H A R B O R D E F E N S E S
O F L O S A N G E L E S

1941

Repulsion of an attempted invasion in 1814 . . . Participation in numerous clashes with Southeast Indians . . . "Saved the day" in 1847, as the regiment fought without supporting infantry in the battle of Buena Vista . . . helpless for four days, adrift on a disabled ship in a raging sea while death struck at its ranks . . . Settlement of Indian uprisings in the West and "preservation of the country from war with the tribes of the Sioux Nation" . . . Participation in affecting the final surrender of the Confederate Army . . . Foreign action in the Philippines . . . Temporary retirement from actual warfare only at the close of the World War—this is part of the illustrious

HISTORY OF THE THIRD COAST ARTILLERY



Regimental colors and streamers of the Third Coast Artillery.

The Third Coast Artillery consists of units whose continuous history dates back to the War of 1812. There was a "Third Regiment of Artillery" in the Continental Army, which was disbanded at the close of the Revolution. There was a "Third Artillery" during the War of 1812, commanded by Colonel Alexander Macomb, who later became General in Chief of the Army. This regiment enjoyed a brief but highly distinguished career, serving, like its Revolutionary predecessor, from first to last in the face of the enemy. In 1814 the regimental organization was broken up and the artillery formed into a Corps of Artillery, consisting of battalions and companies. In 1821 the regimental organizations were re-introduced and it is from that time that the continuous history of the Third may be said to date, although the batteries composing it had been in existence as follows:

Designation in present Third Coast Artillery, as re-organized 1924.	Designation in Old Third Regiment of Artillery, organized 1821.	Designation in C. A. C. 1901-1921.	Original date of Organization.
A	A	25th Co.	1812
B	B	26th Co.	1794
C ¹	I ²	31st Co.	1812
D	D	27th Co.	1794
E	E	28th Co.	1821
F	M	34th Co.	1847
Hq.	O	36th Co.	1899

THE WAR OF 1812

During the War of 1812 Battery A was engaged at Fort Oswego, New York, May 5-6, 1814, where on May 5 it repulsed the landing of British troops in small boats by a deadly artillery fire. Battery B was stationed at Fort Johnson, South Carolina, from 1812 to 1816.

Battery D was stationed at Fort Nelson, Norfolk, Virginia, and was present when the British attack on the Navy Yard was repulsed at that place on June 22, 1813. Battery I (now Battery C) was stationed at Petersburg, Virginia, in 1812 and at Craney Island, Virginia, in 1815.

In 1832, two batteries were sent to Charleston, South Carolina, to put down the Nullificationists, proceeding thence to the disturbed Seminole and Creek Indian districts of Florida and Alabama. They were present at the latter sites when the Florida War broke out, precipitated by the tragic event familiarly known as Dade's Massacre. On December 28, 1835, Major Francis L. Dade, Fourth Infantry, with Battery C of the Second Artillery and Battery B of the Third, was ambushed by Seminole Indians near the crossing of the Withlanceechee River, Florida, while marching from Fort Brooks, Tampa Bay, to Fort King, Florida. Only three privates escaped, one of whom belonged to Company B and although badly wounded, made their way back to Fort Brooks with news of the massacre.

¹Served in the War of 1812 as Russell's Company, Second Regiment of Artillery.

²Served in the War of 1812 as Stockton's Company, Third Regiment of Artillery.

Upon receipt of this intelligence, the steps of the whole regiment were at once directed toward the scene of hostilities. Numerous engagements took place during the year. In the meantime, part of the regiment was sent to Alabama and assisted in overthrowing the Creek Indians. Upon completion of this duty those troops returned to Florida.

The regiment fought back and forth across the Florida peninsula during the seven long years of the war until nearly all of the Indians had been expelled or killed. Forty-seven thousand square miles of Florida territory were occupied by an enemy by nature vindictive and revengeful, treacherous and subtle, striving for their rights and lands. The theater of operations was a wilderness and every hummock and swamp a citadel. The heat, the greater part of the year, was intense, the water bad and the food poor. The innumerable annoying and venomous insects of the swamps rendered existence intolerable. Malaria and Yellow Fever were prevalent. The climate was an enemy more successful than the Seminoles and "its victims counted not by single files but by platoons, if not battalions."

THE MEXICAN WAR

The Mexican War again brought the Third into the field. Batteries A, B and I, with other troops, were sent to Corpus Christi, Texas, in 1845, forming part of Zachary Taylor's army of occupation. Batteries A and I, as part of the Artillery Foot Battalion, were present when the opening gun of the war was fired at Palo Alto May 8, 1846, and on the following day again were engaged at Resaca De la Palma.

Battery E, during this time, was at Fort Brown, now Brownsville, Texas, forming part of the garrison which for 160 hours stood off and finally repulsed an overwhelming besieging force. Shortly afterward it was mounted as light artillery. Braxton Bragg commanded, with George H. Thomas and John F. Reynolds as assistants. A wonderful trio! The first, the victor of Chickamauga; the second, at Nashville, and the third, the

incomparable commander of the First Army Corps who fell in the fore-front at Gettysburg.

The place of Battery I in the foot battalion was filled by Battery B, which arrived at Mier, Mexico, on July 31, 1846. In the movement on Monterrey, Mexico, Batteries A and B were part of the foot battalions, First Brigade, General Worth's Division. Battery E moved with General Twigg's column. The brave fighting of the troops of the Third during the battle and subsequent capture of Monterrey, September 21, 22 and 23, 1846, was most conspicuous.

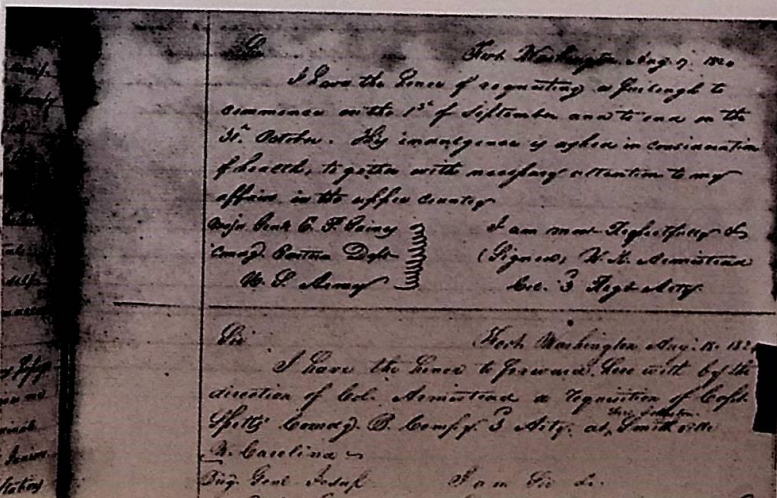
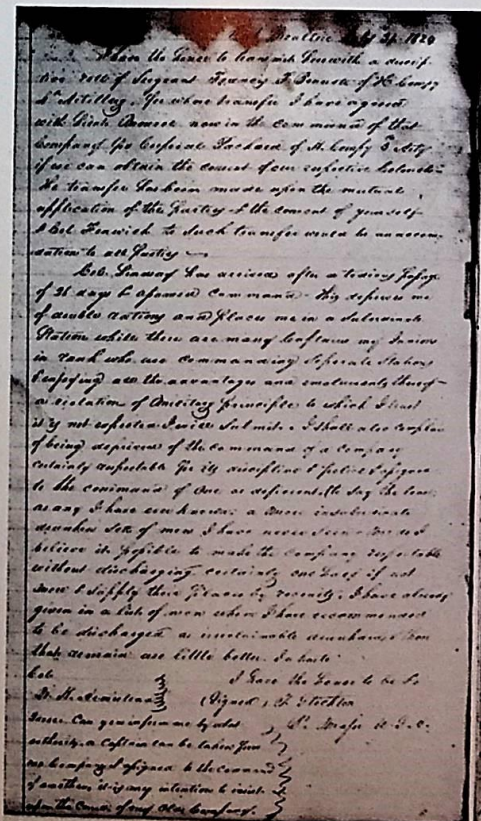
Soon after this event nearly all the regular troops, including Batteries A and B, and many of the volunteer commands, were transferred to General Scott's Army, destined to the attack on Vera Cruz, and the City of Mexico. Light Batteries C and E alone of the Third were left to General Taylor, the former under command of Captain Braxton Bragg and the latter under Captain Thomas W. Sherman. Taylor's army was reduced to about 5,000 men.

The American forces being divided, General Santa Anna determined to act and attack with the Mexican Army. The result was Buena Vista, fought February 22-23, 1847, which shed unfading luster on the American arms. On the left the volunteers at first fled ingloriously. This was the supreme moment. Santa Anna launched his reserves on the center, at first with irresistible force. His ranks were swept with canister, but they moved forward into a perfect blaze of fire. Their only obstacles were Batteries E of the Third and B of the Fourth Artillery, receding only by the recoil of their splendidly served guns. The torrent of defeat was finally stemmed by the Artillery after their infantry supports were gone and their horses killed. What followed can best be described in the language of General Taylor's report:

"Captain Bragg (Battery C of the Third Artillery) who had just arrived from the left, was ordered into battle without infantry to support him and at the imminent risk of losing his guns. He came rapidly into action, the Mexican lines being but a few yards from the muzzles of his pieces. The first discharge of canister caused the enemy to hesitate, the second and third drove him back in disorder and saved the day."

This event gave the Third Artillery its regimental motto, "Saved the Day."

Batteries A, B and D landed at Vera Cruz with General Scott's Army and took part in the siege March 9-28, 1847. During this siege Captain Vinton of Company E was killed in the trenches by an 8-inch shell. It was one



Left and Below: Reproductions from the Third Coast Artillery "Letterbook."

of those cases where death resulted from the close proximity of a projectile in flight. His clothes were not even disarranged. Battery D was then moved to Tampa, an important port of entry, and remained in that vicinity during the whole war, being equipped part of the time as horse artillery. It was in action July 12, 1847, at Calbosa River, protecting a column of our troops which was attacked while attempting to ford the river.

The Third was in action at Contreras and Churubusco and the fortified village of San Antonio. Units of the Third served with distinction through the remainder of the war, which practically ended with the capture of the City of Mexico.

PACIFIC COAST DUTY

The regiment now looked forward to enjoyment, for a while, at least, of quiet life. But this hope was short lived. We had acquired on the Pacific Coast, by conquest, a vast and unsettled territory, inhabited by savages and semi-savages. The Army was needed to keep them in subjugation.

In October Battery M sailed for California around Cape Horn. The movement of the regiment, though contemplated, was deferred. But our recently conquered subjects were restless and had to be kept in order. With this object in view, Battery B was sent early in April, 1853, to Texas, where it remained until early in 1854. This was a fortunate circumstance, as it missed one of the worst calamities ever to befall our army on the seas.

The deferred movement of the regiment to California was ordered in 1853. On December 21, Headquarters, Band, Batteries A, D and I, with three other companies and a large detachment of recruits, embarked for California, via Cape Horn on the steamer, San Francisco. The vessel was new, its machinery excellent and it was believed to be seaworthy. Of the 600 men aboard, 500 belonged to the regiment. On December 22 the vessel was at sea. The next day ended with a fresh breeze and cloudy. The weather became threatening. Out of the ominous calm that night a wind came up with terrific force from the northwest. Mountainous waves swept over the ship, soon rendering it unmanageable and disabling the machinery. At 9 a. m., December 24, a huge wave struck her, stripping everything from the upper deck, including the saloon, in which a large number of passengers and soldiers had taken refuge. It is estimated that 175 persons perished at this time. Nothing could exceed the terrors of the situation. To add to the horror of the storm, the vessel sprang a leak and was kept afloat with difficulty. On December 25, the brig Napoleon was spoken but sailed away to Boston. On the next day another vessel was sighted but lost in the night. The men now began to die from exposure and exhaustion. On the 28th the bark Kilby of Boston stood by the wreck and on the following day ran a hawser and took off 108 passengers.

That night the storm freshened and the hawser parted. The San Francisco drifted out of sight. After vainly searching two and a half days, the Kilby sailed for New York. At 9:30 a. m., December 31, the British ship, Three Bells of Glasgow, was spoken and lay to. The storm raged unabated. On January 3, 1854, the Three Bells was joined by the Antarctic of Liverpool. On December 4 and 5 all survivors were transferred to these two vessels. The Three Bells sailed for New York. The Antarctic carried her 142 survivors to Liverpool where they were cared for by the British government, the first American troops to land in England.

Nothing daunted, the Third was soon again en route, this time by the Isthmus of Panama. Headquarters and Battery B embarked at New York April 5, 1854, on the steamer "Illinois" and arrived at Benicia, California, May 5, following. The Band, Batteries D and I and two others

were not so fortunate. They embarked on the steamer "Falcon" and nearly repeated the experience of the San Francisco. This vessel, though disabled, managed to make Hampton Roads where the troops were landed at Fort Monroe. In May, 1854, the "Illinois" picked them up and after many tribulations they finally reached California shores. Battery A marched overland via Salt Lake, Utah, where it wintered in 1854-55, arriving on July 25, 1855, at Benicia.

From 1854 to 1861 the Third was actively employed in marching and scouting over the Pacific Coast through its length and breadth. There was not an Indian tribe from the Rockies to the Pacific which they did not visit.

Scarcely had Battery D landed at Benicia when it was sent on an expedition against the Indians of the Pitt and Cloud Rivers. Battery B marched against the Yakimas in October and November, 1855. During the same year Battery D was engaged against the Klamath and Battery M against the Puget Sound Indians.

INDIAN WARS

In the winter of 1855-56 Battery D was sent against the Rouge River Indians, on the warpath. They were attacked at their village, Macanootney, Oregon, March 28, 1855, routed and their village burned. On April 28, following, they were met and defeated again. In June, 1856, they sued for peace. General Scott, in orders from Army Headquarters, complimented the troops for their gallant conduct in this war. In the same order the services of Battery M on Puget Sound were mentioned with commendation. Battery E also was doing good work in Minnesota under its indefatigable Captain T. W. Sherman. The Indians at Yellow Medicine Agency began to manifest an ugly disposition. Sherman took their breath away by appearing among them with his battery, thus in the language of General Orders "preserving the country from a war with the tribes of the Sioux Nation."

In May, 1858, after two years of quiet, the Indians in Washington Territory suddenly went on the warpath. The uprising was entirely unexpected but the news spread and the neighboring tribes flew to arms. Safety to the frontier settlements required the chastisement of the Indians. Accordingly, an expedition was fitted out for this purpose under Colonel Wright, Ninth Infantry. The Third composed the major part of the troops and they were rapidly concentrated. Battery A from Yuma, B from the Rouge River, D from San Diego and M from the Presidio of San Francisco, with other troops, were united at Walla Walla, Washington. The Indians were vastly more numerous than the troops but the latter were armed with rifle muskets, just then issued to the army, the former with smooth bores which were ineffective within the range of the rifle muskets.

The Indians were signally defeated at Four Lakes, September 1; Spokane Plains, September 6; Spokane River, September 8, 1858. The principal chiefs were captured and hanged and the tribes so humbled that they never have gone on the warpath since. In general orders from Headquarters of the Army, General Scott testified his appreciation of the regiment in this campaign in most eulogistic terms.

In 1859 the dispute over the British Columbia-Washington boundary line, and who would win San Juan Island, seemed likely to precipitate war with Great Britain. Accordingly, on August 6, 1859, Batteries A, B and D left Fort Vancouver, Washington, and joined other troops at Camp Pickett on the southern end of the island while British troops occupied the northern end. In this position the forces of the countries glared at each other; but as there was no fear of immediate hostilities after General Scott arranged for joint occupation, the companies returned to Fort Vancouver in December, 1859.

Early in 1860, Batteries D and I were sent on an expe-

dition into Nevada, where they attacked and defeated the Indians near Truckee River on June 2, 1860. In July of the same year, Batteries A, B and I left Vancouver, Washington, scouted through the Snake River country, met and routed the Indians at Harney Lake, Oregon, and returned to Fort Vancouver in September.

THE CIVIL WAR

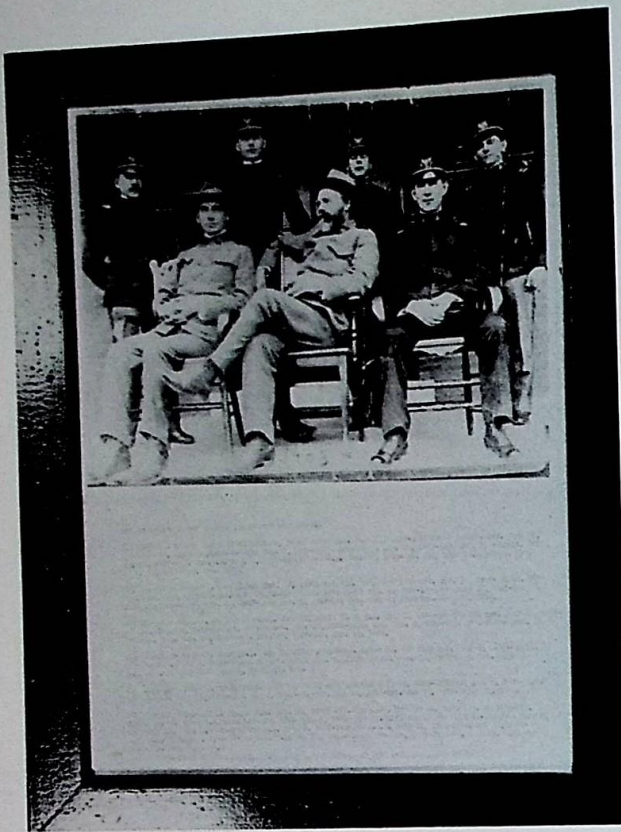
When the Civil War was precipitated the government was extremely anxious about the temper of the states on the Pacific Slope, particularly California. This led to energetic measures to secure the safety of San Francisco. All the batteries of the Third, except Battery D, were at once concentrated in the harbor. In October, 1861, regimental headquarters and five batteries, including M, were embarked for New York by the Isthmus of Panama. Batteries B and D were stationed at Alcatraz during the whole war. Battery I was sent east in 1864, and equipped as a light battery. Battery A, similarly

equipped, joined Colonel Carleston's column which marched in 1862 from California across the desert to Tucson, Arizona, and then into New Mexico, where it served as a light battery until 1865, when it was transferred to Boston Harbor. While in New Mexico, the light battery saw exceedingly hard service. It marched much of the time, when not as artillery, against the Indians, as cavalry. No battery saw harder service during the war than Battery A.

Turning to batteries in the great theater of the Civil War, Battery E was present at Blackburn's Ford on July 18 and again at Bull Run on July 21, 1861. At the latter site it had to content itself with engaging the enemy at long range. It assisted with other batteries to cover the retreat of the army. In these engagements it lost seven men killed and one wounded. Soon afterward Battery E started on an expedition to the South along the coast of South Carolina and Florida, where it was kept active until February, 1864. It was engaged at Secessionville, at

Top: Officers of the Third Coast Artillery. Bottom: Picture taken at Fort MacArthur in 1919.





Third Coast Artillery officers as photographed in 1903.

Poicaligo, Fort Wagner, Clustee, Florida, suffering great loss in the latter engagement. This terminated the service of Battery E in the South. In April, 1864, it was assigned to duty with the Army of the James, being part of the artillery brigade of the Third Division.

It was present at all the battles in which that Army was engaged on April 7, 16, 19 and 20, 1864—afterward in the entrenched lines at Bermuda, Hundred, and on both sides of the James River, and in the works before Petersburg from August to September. It was present at Laurel Hill on October 7 when the 10th Corps repelled Longstreet. It was present at both attacks on Fort Fisher, North Carolina, engaging in several skirmishes with the enemy. In March, 1865, Battery E, with the 10th Corps, joined General Sherman's Army, engaging in the pursuit of General J. L. Johnson, until the final surrender of the Confederate forces.

When McClellan's army moved to the peninsula in 1862, the batteries of the Third including Battery M, were attached to the Army Artillery. Battery M was engaged at New Bridge, Virginia, Mechanicsville and Gaines Mill. At the latter site it fought with great gallantry and under great disadvantages, the battery commander being wounded. During the changes of base to the James River, it fought at Turkey Bend, June 28-29; at Turkey Bridge, June 30; at Malvern Hill, June 30-July 1, 1862, during which all the Lieutenants were wounded. It was present at Fredericksburg, December 11-15, 1862, but did not go into action. In March, 1863, the Ninth Corps was sent West, Battery M accompanying it.

The Corps arrived at Vicksburg in season to take part in the siege of the place and afterwards, July 10-16, 1864, Battery M operated in the west, rejoining the Army of the Potomac in May of that year. During this time it formed part of the artillery of the Ninth Corps. It took part, meanwhile, in Burnside's Campaign in East Tennessee in 1863. It was engaged at Philadelphia, Tennessee, October 16; Campbell Station, Tennessee, November 16; was in position in the trenches during the

siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, November 17-December 5; in pursuit of Longstreet's Army at Blain's Crossroads, Tennessee, December 17, 1863, and again at Strawberry Plains, Tennessee, January 2, 1864. Its next fighting was in the Wilderness under the command of General Grant, from May 5 to 14, 1864, when it was sent back to the defense of Washington.

THE THIRD MANILA EXPEDITION

In June, 1898, a battalion of four batteries under command of Major William A. Kobbe, Third Artillery, sailed for the Philippines as part of the Third Manila Expedition. The battalion participated in the attack and capture of Manila and later served creditably during the Philippine Insurrection. In 1900, Batteries A, D, I and C formed part of the China Boxer Expedition and again saw service in the Philippines in 1901.

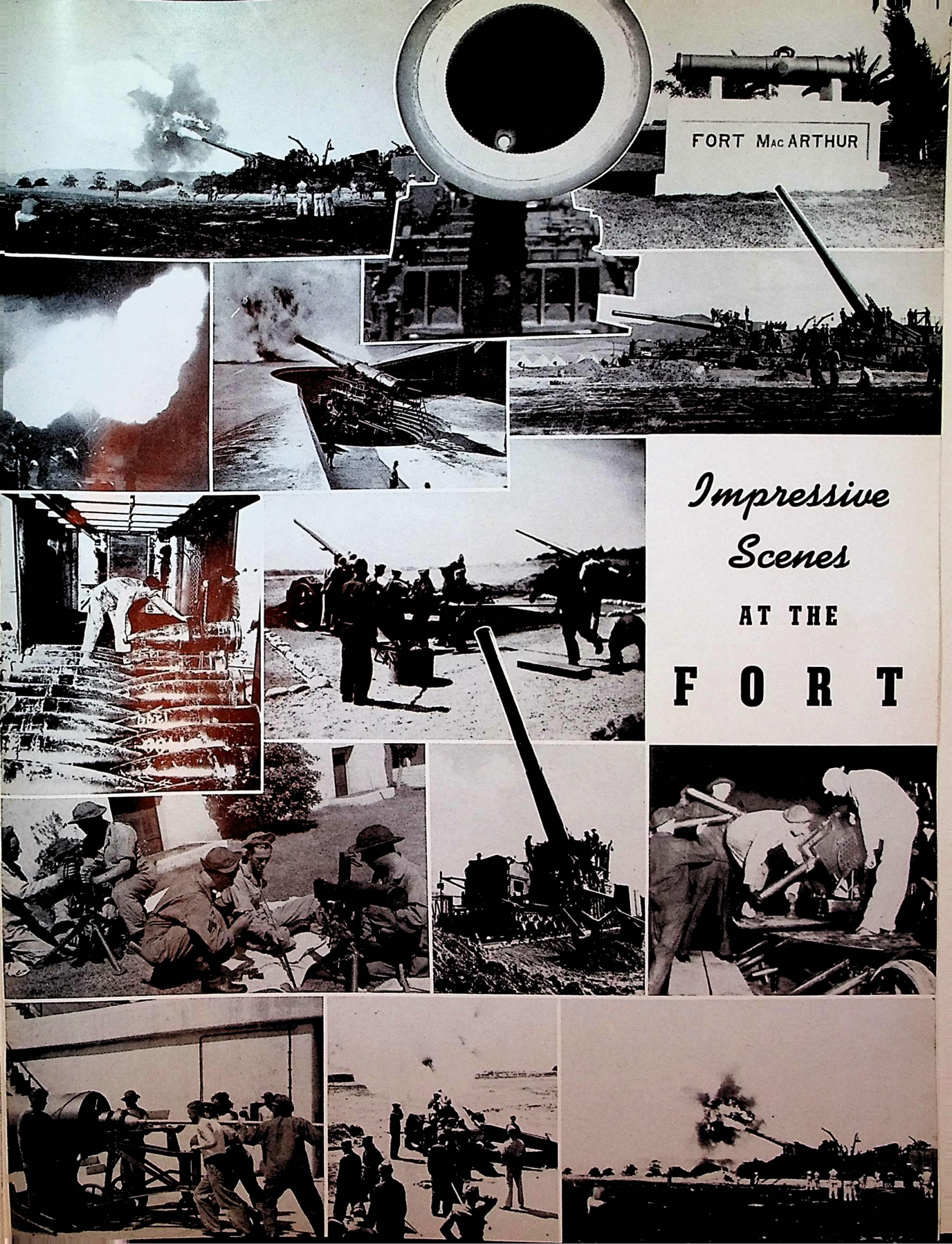
Following the San Francisco earthquake in 1906, all of the batteries stationed in that area were called out and rendered invaluable service in preserving order and guarding property.

THE WORLD WAR

The World War again brought the batteries of the old Third into the field. Some were placed in regiments which served overseas or were destined for the service; others were forced to remain at their fixed guns. Battery A became Battery C, 18th Artillery; Battery D became the Fourth Separate Antiaircraft Battery; Battery I was Battery E, 53rd Artillery. The latter two served overseas in France.

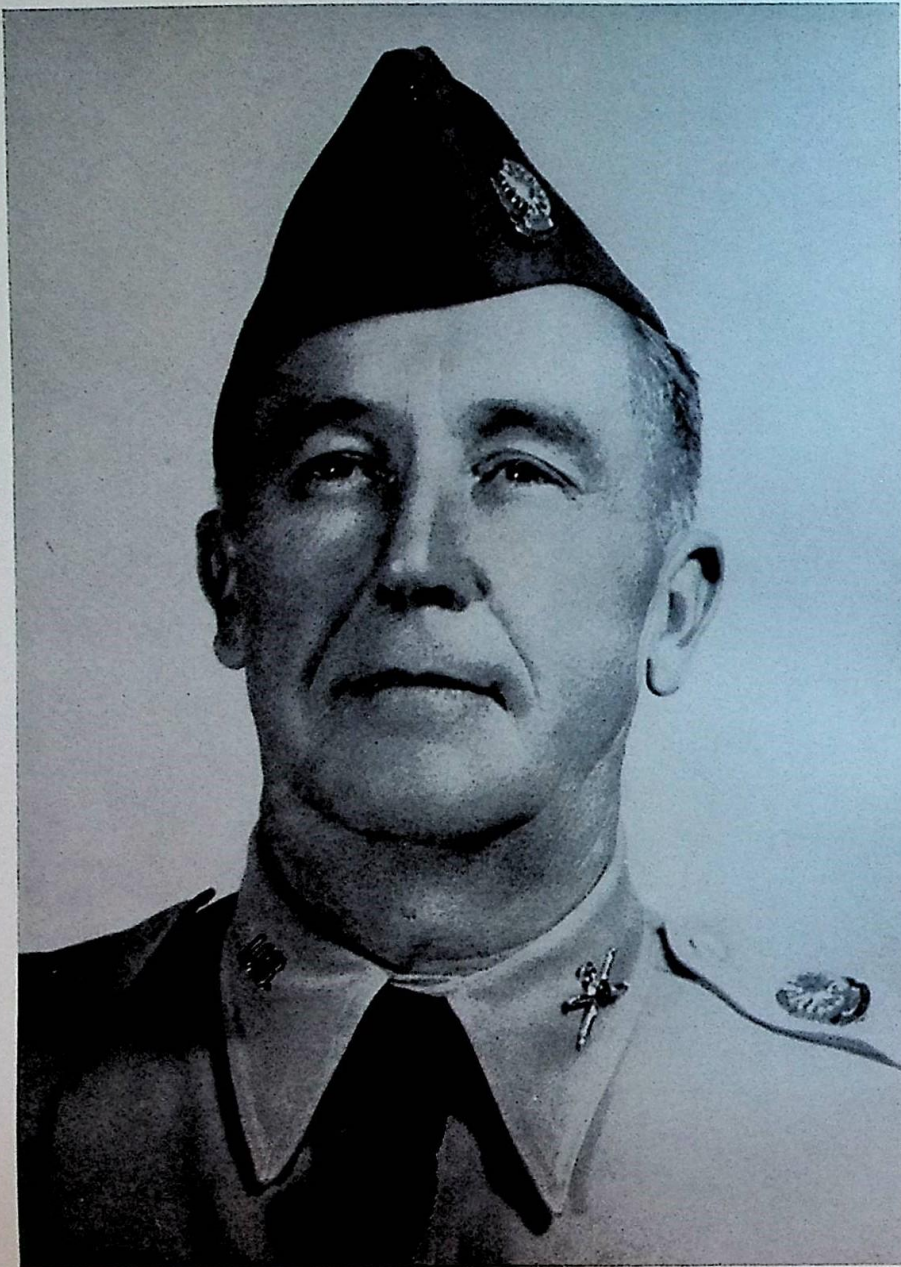
On July 1, 1924, the Third Artillery was again reconstituted as a regiment and designated the "Third Coast Artillery." Some batteries of the old Third Artillery had been lost by transfer (Batteries G, H, K and L, the battalion commanded by General Kobbe in the Philippines, to the 62nd Coast Artillery; Battery C became Battery E of the First Field Artillery; Battery F became Battery A of the Third Field Artillery) but the new Regiment was formed from the remaining batteries of the two old as shown on page I of this history. Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Battery and Batteries A and B were activated and assigned to the Coast Defenses of Los Angeles; the Second Battalion, with Battery D, was activated and assigned to the Coast Defenses of San Diego; the Third Battalion, with Battery E, was activated and assigned to the Coast Defenses of the Columbia, Fort Stevens, Oregon. Batteries C, F and G remained inactive. At this time the Regimental motto was still "Saved the Day," earned at the Battle of Buena Vista in the Mexican War. The Regimental March was announced as "Semper Fidelis," by Sousa. February 22, the anniversary of the Battle of Buena Vista, was designated as Organization Day. On January 12, 1925, the present coat of arms was announced in General Orders, the new approved motto, "Non Cedo, Ferio" (I Yield Not, I Strike), superseding the old "Saved the Day." During the period 1930-1940 various changes in strength and assignment of organizations took place, at the end of which the Regiment had been completely reactivated and assembled at Fort MacArthur, California, except Battery G, which was activated June 1, 1941.

The Third Coast Artillery stands upon its record. The history and traditions of that gallant organization formed over a century ago in 1821, are perpetuated in the Regimental colors and marked on the pendant battle streamers which decorate it. Its peace record preserved in our country's archives and chronicled in the hearts of its citizens is no less glorious than that of war. The splendid record set by its predecessors will be maintained untarnished by the Regiment. The unswerving duty of the Third Coast Artillery is to emulate those heroes of the Third who stood by their guns at Buena Vista and "Saved the Day."



FORT MacARTHUR

*Impressive
Scenes*
AT THE
F O R T



WILLIAM W. HICKS

Colonel

COMMANDING THIRD COAST ARTILLERY



VERNE C. SNELL
Lieutenant Colonel
Executive Officer

REGIMENTAL STAFF

MAURICE B. LAMPL
First Lieutenant
S-1



NORMAN W. HEMPHILL
First Lieutenant
S-2



JOHN S. HENN
Major
S-3





DON B. KATES
Captain
Assistant S-3



RANIE H. LOYE
First Lieutenant
S-4



MARTIN K. BOONE
First Lieutenant
Personnel Adjutant

REGIMENTAL STAFF

KEMPTON B. HALL
First Lieutenant
Assistant Personnel Adjutant



WILLIAM M. SHEPARD
First Lieutenant
Communications Officer



MICHAEL J. CLARE
First Lieutenant, Ch. C.
Chaplain





JESTIN L. SPACKMAN
First Lieutenant
Commanding



HAROLD G. DETERS
First Lieutenant

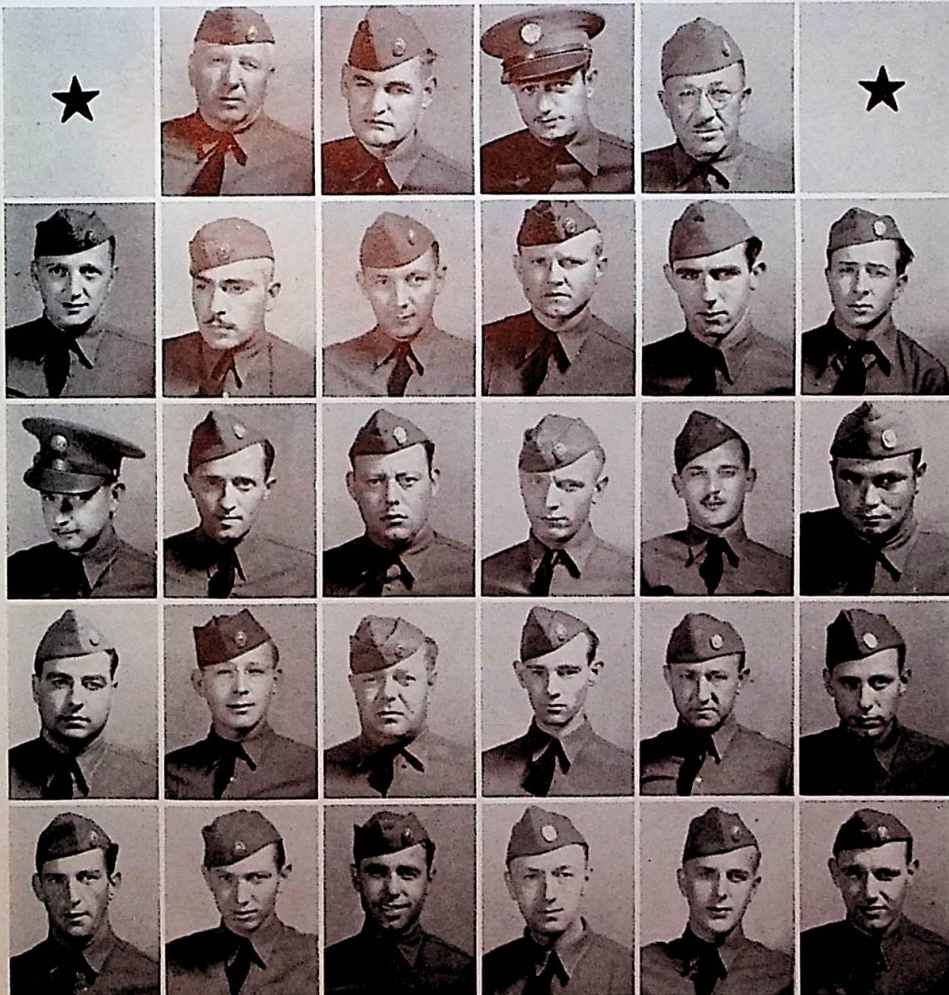


KENNETH J. SILBERBERG
First Lieutenant



HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

Activated: 1899 as Battery O, Third Artillery.



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeants Barnott, Bart; Curry, Vern B.; Machuta, Sephen J.; Page, John E.

Second Row: Master Sergeant Simpson, Vernon W.; First Sergeant Arroyas, John G.; Technical Sergeants Chamberlain, Edmund G.; Heulton, Curtis E.; Healy, Francis M.; Staff Sergeant Carew, Budd.

Third Row: Staff Sergeants Crabbe, Jack R.; Gershowitz, Murray; Hoffman, Sidney; Kestlinger, Robert S.; Knott, Carl A.; Mest, Henry W.

Fourth Row: Staff Sergeant Verduci, Pasquale; Sergeants Baird, Walter H., Jr.; Eckleberry, Walter E.; Fraley, Odis V.; Fudge, Felix E.; House, James M.

Fifth Row: Sergeants Peters, Edwin T.; Qualls, Lloyd F.; Stillman, George L.; Tretten, James S.; VanDerWeele, Bruce; Walker, Noble R.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Corporals Brown, John G.; Bunch, Glen E.; Cassell, Ervin; Cook, Jack P.; Fanyo, Raymond L.



Second Row: Corporals Hogan, Frederick H.; Loew, Carl E.; Long, John D.; McChensey, David H.; Miller, Victor H.



Third Row: Corporals Phillips, Elton D.; Riffe, Joseph F.; Thorne, Roy; Privates First Class Ake, Charles E.; Burkett, Clarence M.



Fourth Row: Privates First Class Byrd, Genar L.; Fitzgerald, Lewis P.; Gabbie, William E.; Hawthorne, Louis J.; Johnson, Wayne M.



Fifth Row: Privates First Class Kelm, Felix W.; Kelm, Milton D.; King, Gilbert L.; Krigbaum, Verne N.; Moore, Oscar E.



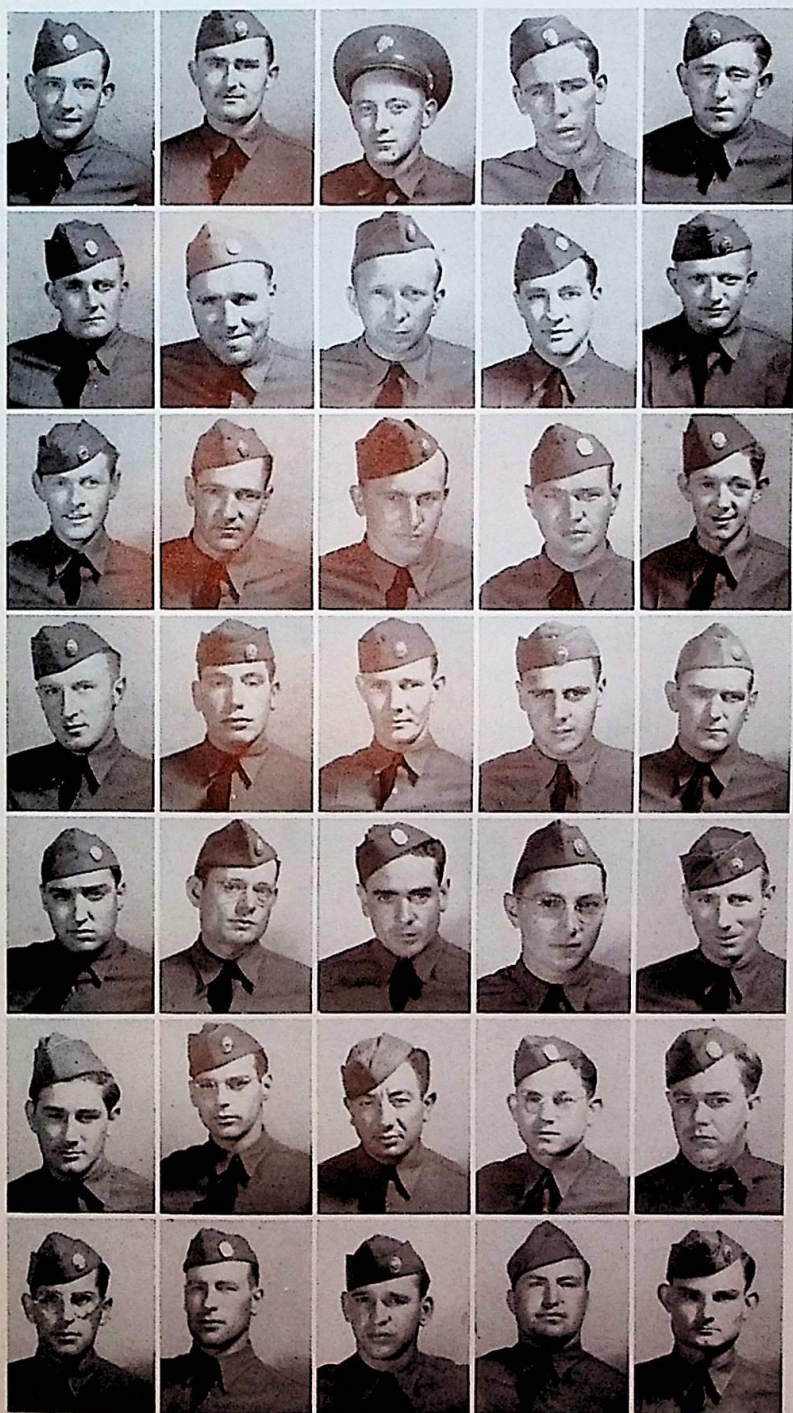
Sixth Row: Privates First Class Nolan, Jack, Jr.; Shreiner, Wallace L.; Tolliver, Virgil B.; Privates Able, James R.; Admire, Edgar R.



Seventh Row: Privates Allen, Paul; Ballard, Lester C.; Bartosh, William J.; Bias, Albert; Boudreau, Phillip.



HEADQUARTERS BATTERY



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Bruns, George H.; Brooks, Walter I.; Burg, John F.; Burgess, Denver B.; Chevront, Clarence.

Second Row: Privates Click, Rueben A.; Coffey, Edward G.; Dawkins, Joe M.; Edelson, Clarence N.; Elliott, Earnest E.

Third Row: Privates Gaskell, Vincent E.; Gibson, David N.; Gilpin, James K.; Greybill, John F.; Huffman, Cecil R.

Fourth Row: Privates Jinks, Roland D.; Johnson, Calvin; Lee, Russell A.; Legg, Theodore N.; Martin, Roger W.

Fifth Row: Privates Martell, Thomas C.; MacMahan, Adrian O.; Midkiff, William C.; Mohlke, Earl J.; Morrow, George F.

Sixth Row: Privates Porter, Harold; Rucoi, Daniel J.; Ruiz, Joaquin G., Jr.; Sadler, Raymond E.; Sarver, Bernard B.

Seventh Row: Privates Stearns, Jack B.; Wallace, Lewis E.; Windle, Paul; Winter, Harl W.; Wurst, Edmund C.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

SECTION I



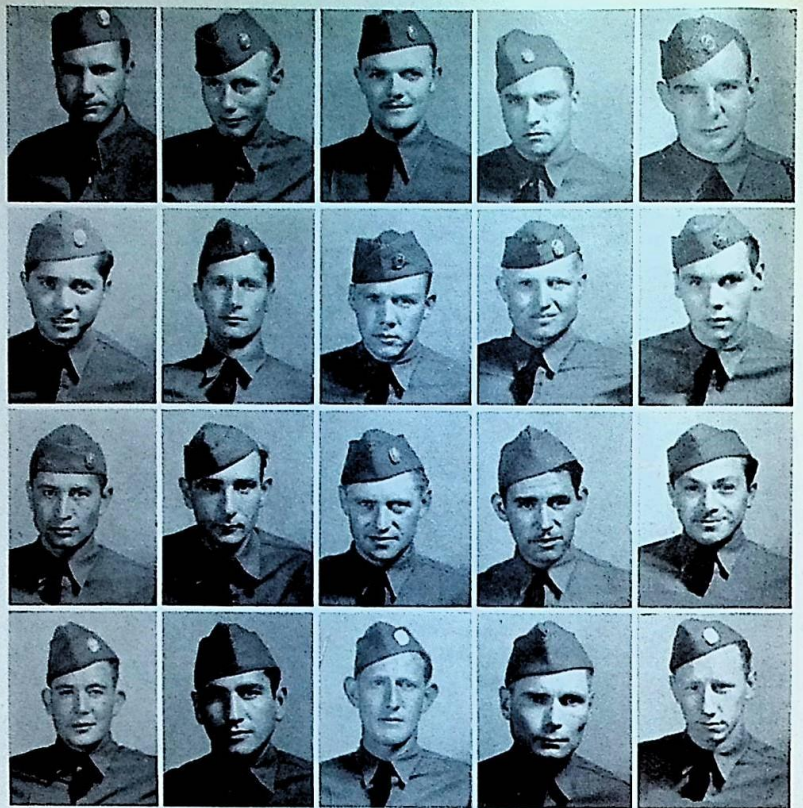
(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Technical Sergeant Oton, Oren; Sergeants Artis, Donald L.; Montgomery, William T.; Corporals Fowler, William H.; Wertemberger, Jack L.

Second Row: Privates First Class Aguilar, Adolph V.; Hiatt, Carl F.; Kirkpatrick, Walter N.; Richards, William A.; Six, LeRoy C.

Third Row: Privates Carnes, Ernest N.; Frye, William H.; Haggerty, Clarence E.; Manquero, Antonio U.; Martinez, Leo G.

Fourth Row: Privates Mitchell, James F.; Molino, Conrado G.; Nielsen, Irving V.; Nelson, Elmer; Shaw, Charles C.



HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

SECTION II



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Money, Clark R.; Staff Sergeants Harp, Philip; McMann, Roy.

Second Row: Sergeant Gordova, John P.; Corporals Marshall, Richard F.; Murray, George G.; Ross, Paul D.; Private First Class Augustine, Archie.

Third Row: Privates First Class Faris, Bernard W.; Ingels, Paul F.; Ruiz, Eddie P.; Thompson, V. C.; Thygesen, Thorolf.

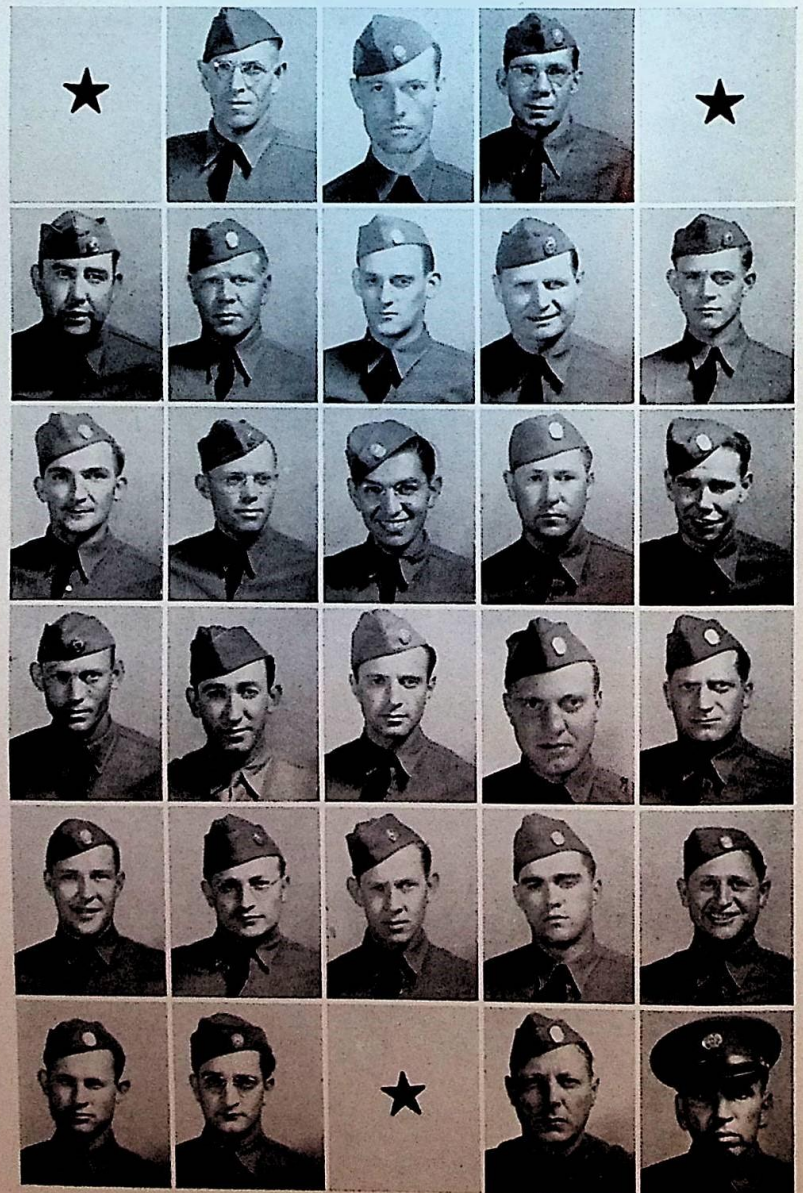
Fourth Row: Privates Ashcraft, Debbs H.; Chalesky, Morris; Gegna, Alexander; Larson, Francis J.; Larson, Woodrow.

Fifth Row: Privates Lau, Gale; Lawrence, John F.; Lowrance, Nyle; Mann, James S.; Martin, Wayne W.

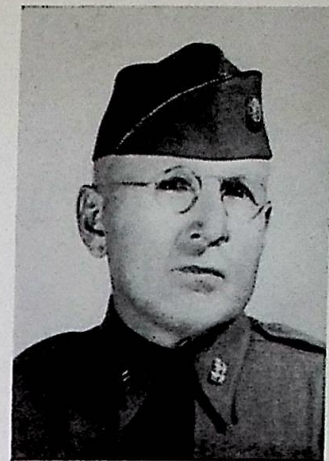
Sixth Row: Privates Mason, Stanley; Miller, Ivan D.

ATTACHED FROM 251ST C. A.

Technical Sergeants Johnson, Murray M.; Shoemaker, Harbert M.



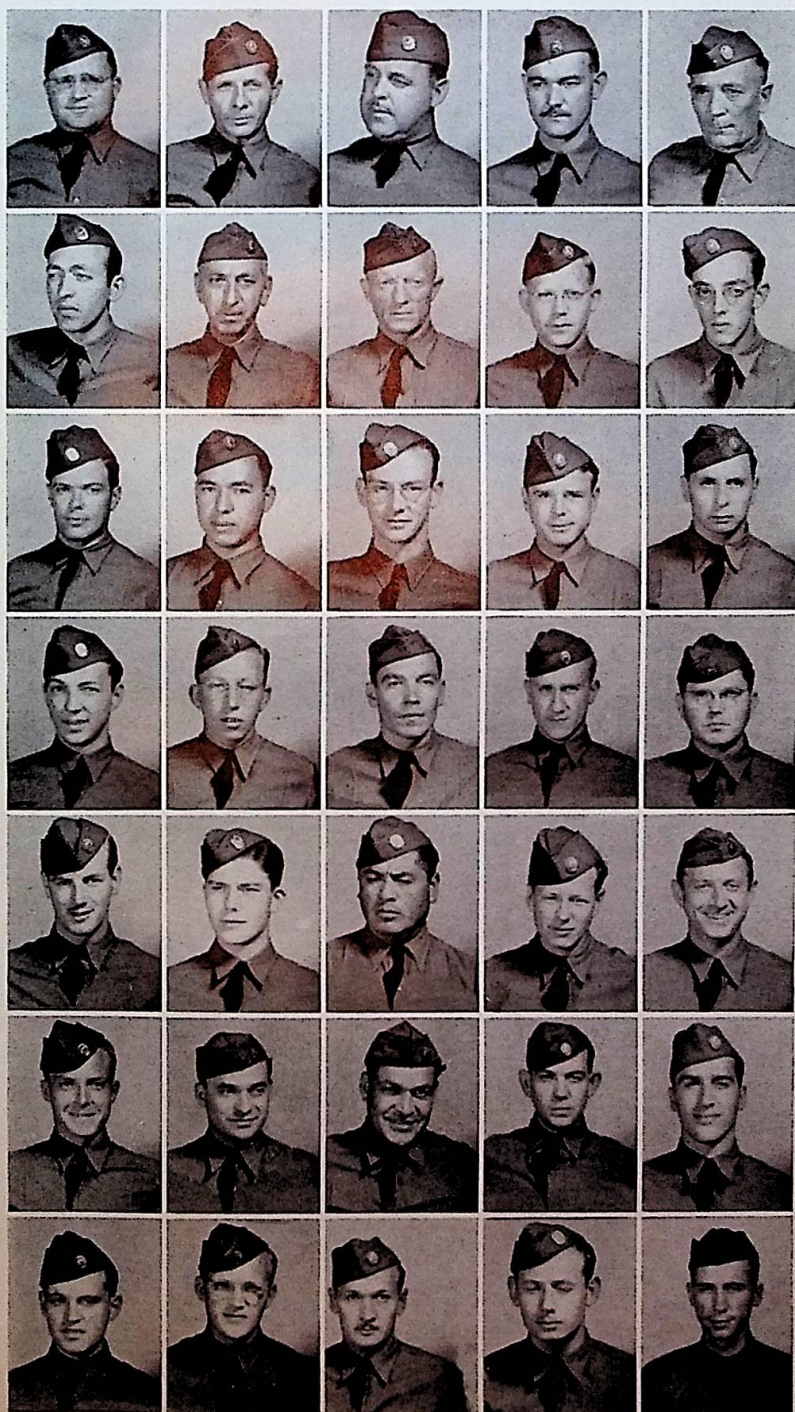
B A N D



RUDOLPH L. KLENIK
Warrant Officer



(Reading from Left to Right)



First Row: Technical Sergeant Thams, George; Staff Sergeant Miles, Eli C.; Sergeants Cooper, Floyd E.; Hagood, Rexford; Kingsbury, Thomas W.

Second Row: Sergeant Krog, William G.; Corporals Cepol, Nicholas M.; Goldizen, Meryle H.; Wilde, Roy C.; Private First Class Asher, Milton D.

Third Row: Privates First Class Blackburn, Harold A.; Cantu, Manuel V.; Chidley, Claude A.; Clough, Clarence C.; Fetherolf, Ralph I.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Harris, Harold W.; Lehr, John E.; Ohlson, Gordon G.; Paterson, James, Jr.; Russell, Arthur K.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Rupp, Clinton R.; Sarff, Arlin G.; Sanchez, Amado; Schehl, Lawrence, Jr.; Tompkins, Paul J.

Sixth Row: Privates First Class Trgilgas, Edward T., Jr.; Williams, Howard C.; Privates Bruce, Charles C.; Harmon, Charles W.; Kerian, Vahram.

Seventh Row: Privates Lunham, Lloyd R.; McFarland, Irvin H.; O'Rear, Joseph R.; Porter, Thurlow N.; Woolery, Royce B.



C. KARL HARDER, JR.
Captain
Commanding



PAUL G. MUELLER, JR.
First Lieutenant



EDWARD J. HAVEN
First Lieutenant



JOHN MacKENZIE
Second Lieutenant

B A T T E R Y K



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Gans, Edward J.; Technical Sergeant Osteyee, William W.; Staff Sergeants Bolton, Francis G.; Duncan, Raymond B.; Sergeants Greene, Floyd L.; Heller, Arthur.

Second Row: Sergeants Johnson, J. G.; Kendall, George R.; Nipper, James L.; Price, Grady; Corporals Barrows, Charles F.; Belcher, Don R.

Third Row: Corporals Carmichael, John H.; Moore, Raymond R.; Sargent, Paul F.; Sayger, Harry; Schaefer, Gilbert W.; Willis, Leonard J.



B A T T E R Y K



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Adkins, Lindow W.; Amis, Ora; Bussey, P. F.; Conlan, James C.; Crum, Zebb.

Second Row: Privates First Class Garrett, Leo; Garrison, Alvin B.; Gore, James S.; Grever, Woodrow; Hager, Jesse O.

Third Row: Privates First Class Hall, Ernest W.; Hall, Thomas A.; Henson, Earl D.; Hogg, Derrel E.; Hoschar, Rufus.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Jennings, Curtis R.; Johnson, John B.; Miller, Arthur D.; Nelson, Garfield; Plants, William J.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Rhodes, Floyd E.; Squires, C. S.; Taylor, Orlan J.; Wilk, Theodore S.; Private Anderton, Roy G.

Sixth Row: Privates Arsenault, Joseph E.; Baker, Alvin; Bergtsrom, Emmanuel J.; Bernal, Juan; Booth, Lowden N.

Seventh Row: Privates Brown, Elmer B.; Cushnier, Joseph; Dean, Homer; Fish, Rue D., Jr.; Frattarelli, Alfred A.

Eighth Row: Privates Fryback, Deaver C.; Garcia, Hilbert; Geraughty, Bernard B.; Greenhill, Wesley H.; Hill, Forrest R.

B A T T E R Y K



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Hill William W.; Hoefke, Ferdinand H.; Jones, Forrest C.

Second Row: Privates Leer, Steven A.; Lester, John Harvey, Jr.; Mallory, Charles H.; Martin, John V.; McConnell, Richard H.

Third Row: Privates Mihalko, Joe; Mohr, Glenn F.; Mucci, Carmen J.; Murphy, John Philip; Navolio, Joseph.

Fourth Row: Privates Nichols, Frederick T.; Nielson, Darrel W.; Novotny, Edward J.; Nowocin, Joseph P.; Nytko, Mitchell J.

Fifth Row: Privates Ott, Elmer L.; Owens, Rex C.; Pazdro, Walter A.; Peterman, John W.; Rishworth, John W.

Sixth Row: Privates Roberson, Clarence O.; Roundy, Dean A.; Rupert, William R.; Samples, Vaughner; Schmidt, Harold E.

Seventh Row: Privates Schuvie, Anthony F.; Stalcup, R. L.; Wallace, Graham T.; Webb, Teddy J.; Wilkinson, Harold W.

Eighth Row: Privates Williams, Norman B.; Woodry, Daniel E.; Wright, Russel A.





DONALD C. HAWLEY
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding

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

First Battalion

JOSEPH H. TWYMAN, JR.
Captain
Executive Officer



WILLIS T. LIND
First Lieutenant
Communications Officer



J. F. PATTERSON
Second Lieutenant
Adjutant





JOHN F. ERWIN
First Lieutenant
Commanding



SIDNEY R. MITCHELL
First Lieutenant



GORDON G. WALTERS
First Lieutenant



B A T T E R Y A

Activated: 1812 as Jones' Company, Third Regiment of Artillery. Battle Honors: War of 1812; Mexican War, Palo Alto, Resaca De la Palma, Vera Cruz; Civil War; Indian Wars; Philippine Insurrection; China Relief Expedition.



(Reading from Left to Right)

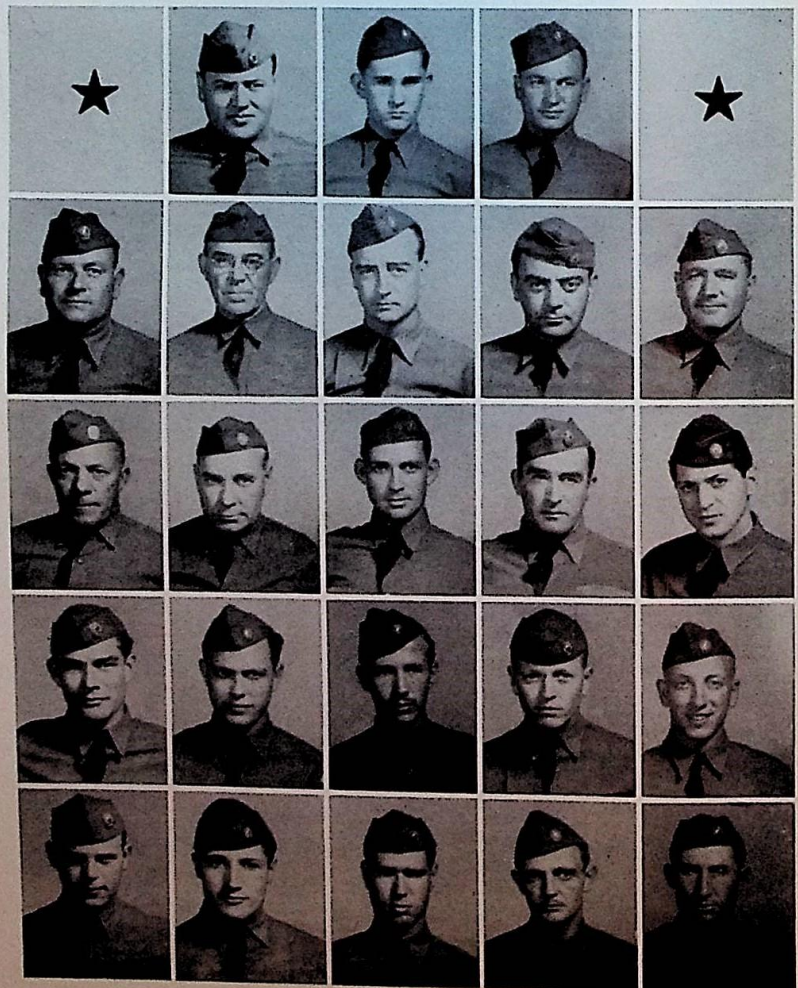
First Row: First Sergeant Billington, Simpson I.; Staff Sergeant McQueen, Jack F.; Sergeant Bright, James A.

Second Row: Sergeants Brown, Charlie; Donahue, James T.; Leary, James T.; Patten, John L.; Rockwood, Clarence E.

Third Row: Sergeants Rozdilcki, Harry; Walker, Percy H.; Corporals Bailey, Russell L.; Cope, Erwin T.; Delulius, Albert J.

Fourth Row: Corporals Grissom, James W.; Jeffries, Floyd E.; Jorgenson, Conrad H.; Kinchloe, John H.; Lester, James J.

Fifth Row: Corporals Patzig, Rondo H.; Rios, Ernest J.; Robinson, Floyd W.; Schmidt, Rex G.; Smith, James A.



BATTERY A



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Anderson, Donald L.; Banker, Frederick; Barnes, Silbert D.; Bradshaw, Mack W.; Creakbaum, Ronald A.

Second Row: Privates First Class Derryberry, Chestley H.; Favia, Nick; Foust, Thomas W.; Garr, Forrest W.; Gordon, Francis H.

Third Row: Privates First Class Hackney, Roy O.; Hall, Richard H.; Hamilton, Clark W.; Jackson, Ivan T.; Kirkpatrick, Philip E.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Kraus, William E.; Levy, Henry J.; McCormick, Elvin; McDaniel, James E.; Miller, Frank.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Miner, William R.; Monk, Everett L.; Morley, Herbert R.; Morrison, Raymond E.; Motto, Johnnie.

Sixth Row: Privates First Class O'Brien, Roland W.; O'Dell, Archie V.; Ostini, Victor P.; Rice, James C.; Samuelson, Carroll B.

Seventh Row: Privates First Class Singer, Jack L.; Tauer, Edwin J.; Truax, Edward D.; Warwick, William E.; Waterman, Don.

Eighth Row: Privates Adams, Hershel; Amador, Miguel; Atkinson, Hosea; Bacht, Walter; Baldesweiler, Joseph.

Ninth Row: Privates Ball, Chester; Bennett, Thomas J.; Boyd, Ben; Brink, Kenneth L.; Brooks, Wayne D.

Tenth Row: Privates Buckingham, Walter D.; Clasmeyer, Eugene; Clymer, James W.; DeLange, Richard A.; Denzin, Gordon.



J. C. McNEILL
Private First Class

BATTERY A



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Dowell, Edwin E.; Dungey, Lewis E.; Frost, Irving S.; Gainey, Leo F.; Gortcinsky, Elmer R.

Second Row: Privates Hall, Kessie; Harris, Don E.; Hernandez, Leonard; Hiibel, Daryl G.; Hmenia, Mike A.

Third Row: Privates Johansen, Jesse L.; Kedrowski, Lawrence R.; Kell, Herbery H.; Kirkpatrick, Lee R.; Leiker, Richard A.

Fourth Row: Privates Mackay, Floyd; Matte, Rudolph J.; McArthur, Francis L.; Mize, Lloyd; Moers, Herman.

Fifth Row: Privates Olmstead, Ralph W.; O'Neill, Raymond E.; Pacyna, Stanley J.; Plackett, John J.; Prancevic, Joseph J.

Sixth Row: Privates Reed, William J.; Rivett, Edward A. C.; Robinson, Richard P.; Rossart, Howard; Rossini, Fivio.

Seventh Row: Privates Salerno, Orlando P.; Schaefer, Carl E.; Schmidt, Ivan E.; Schuchter, Sam; Scoles, Leslie N.

Eighth Row: Privates Snyder, Benton W.; Stevens, John A.; Strong, Ruthford O.; Sturek, Stanley; Sulpizio, Silvio.

Ninth Row: Privates Tamburrino, Frederick M.; Thomas, Willard O.; Thornton, Andy M.; Titcomb, Creed D.; Webster, Sterling B.

Tenth Row: Privates Wimp, Edward H.; Wood, Henry G.; Young, Frank L.





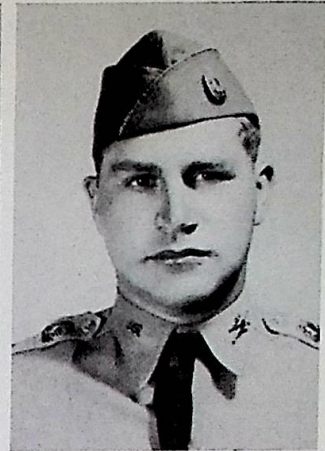
HUGO T. SHOGREN
First Lieutenant



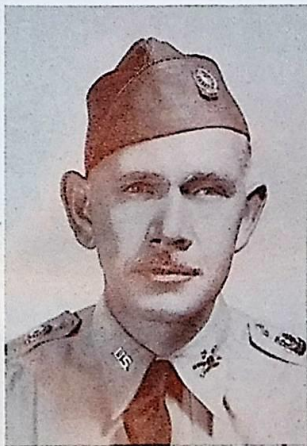
EDWARD F. SEFCIK
Second Lieutenant



CLARK W. SMITH
Second Lieutenant



HOWARD L. SHURTZ
Second Lieutenant



ALONZO C. HYDE
Captain
Commanding



CLEVELAND H. JENNINGS
First Lieutenant

BATTERY B



Activated: 1794 as Kalteisen's Company, Corps of Artillerists and Engineers. Battle Honors: War of 1812; Mexican War, Vera Cruz; Indian Wars; Civil War.



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Dahlstein, Alexander; Staff Sergeant Shulman, Robert; Sergeants Alexander, M. O.; Johnson, Paul.

Second Row: Sergeants Little, Clarence; Smith, George; Corporals Barbas, William; Bomersback, William; Brim, Byron; Ferguson, Larkin.

Third Row: Corporals Hutchins, Putman; Humphreys, John; Jordan, Charlie; Keller, Winston; Knight, Orlando; Skaggs, Marion.

B A T T E R Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Alexander, Albert; Alexander, Cleo; Ashby, Morgan; Bales, Horace; Bancroft, Fred.



Second Row: Privates First Class Baumann, Walter; Bayne, Arthur; Berger, James; Bergstrom, Carl; Brannan, Charles.



Third Row: Privates First Class Brown, George; Brown, Kermit; Cavanaugh, William; Clay, William; Clawson, Bruce.



Fourth Row: Privates First Class Curry, Gordon; Douglas, Thomas; Dunlap, Theodore; Gillespy, Ernest; Hager, Joe.



Fifth Row: Privates First Class Harmon, Leroy; Helmuth, Henry; Hollingsworth, Bascin; Lapack, Frank; Lewis, Frank.



Sixth Row: Privates First Class Maguire, William; Moster, Clarence; Miller, Wallace; Napier, Bethel; Preston, Charles.



Seventh Row: Privates First Class Raines, Bill; Saunders, Norman; Taylor, Cecil; Watts, John; Whitis, Henry.



Eighth Row: Privates First Class Wilson, Garland; Wilson, R. C.; Privates Alexander, Thomas; Artis, Koert; Artis, Samuel.



BATTERY B



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Baldwin, Carl; Banet, Albert; Blankenship, Zed.

Second Row: Privates Canter, Richard; Cobb, Melvin; Collins, Thomas; Cook, Charles; Diekman, Raymond.

Third Row: Privates Dove, Milton; Elliott, Emil; Evans, George; Farver, Ernest; Feeley, Charles.

Fourth Row: Privates Forman, Edgar; Gonzales, Lupe; Halverson, K. H.; Hanafin, Carl; Harris, Donald.

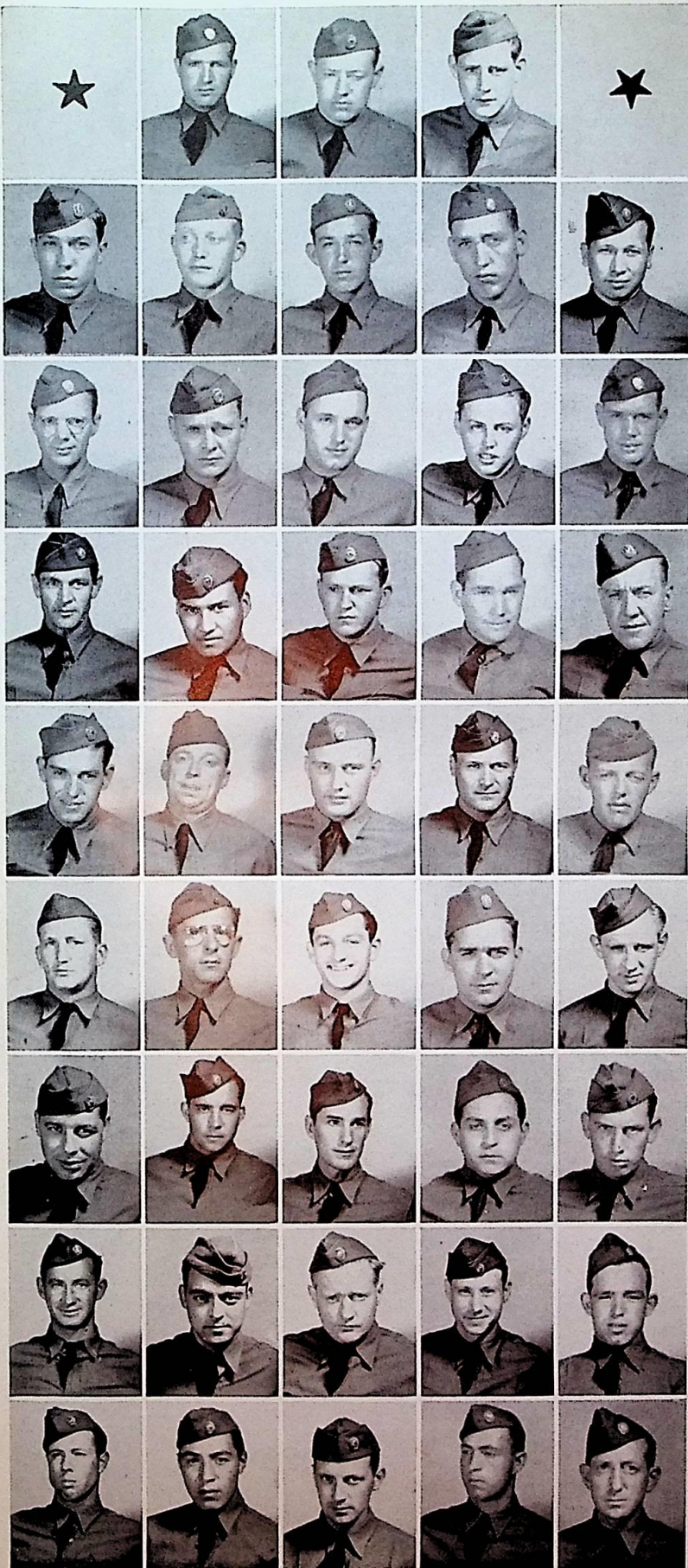
Fifth Row: Privates Hertter, Charles; Higgins, Charles; Ingram, Roosevelt; Johnson, James; Johnson, William.

Sixth Row: Privates Jones, Jack; King, Homer; Klouda, Jerry; McClintock, Fred; Miklulis, Stanley.

Seventh Row: Privates Peratis, Jack; Reading, James; Ruff, Richard; Salinas, Joe; Shumate, Clyde.

Eighth Row: Privates Smith, Walter L.; Spencer, Harvey; Stelzner, Harry; Stepler, Eldon; Tomlin, Thomas.

Ninth Row: Privates Troyer, Meridan; Villa, Peter; Wells, Robert; Westfall, Charles; Yokum, George.





M. J. BANKHEAD
Captain
Commanding



WILLIAM R. GLORE
First Lieutenant



JOHN T. DABBS
First Lieutenant



CLARENCE COSSON
First Lieutenant

B A T T E R Y C

Activated: 1812 as Russell's Company, Second Regiment of Artillery (later combined with Company I, Stockton's Company, Third Regiment of Artillery). Battle Honors: War of 1812; Mexican War, Buena Vista; Civil War; Indian Wars; Philippine Insurrection; China Relief Expedition.



(Reading from Left to Right)

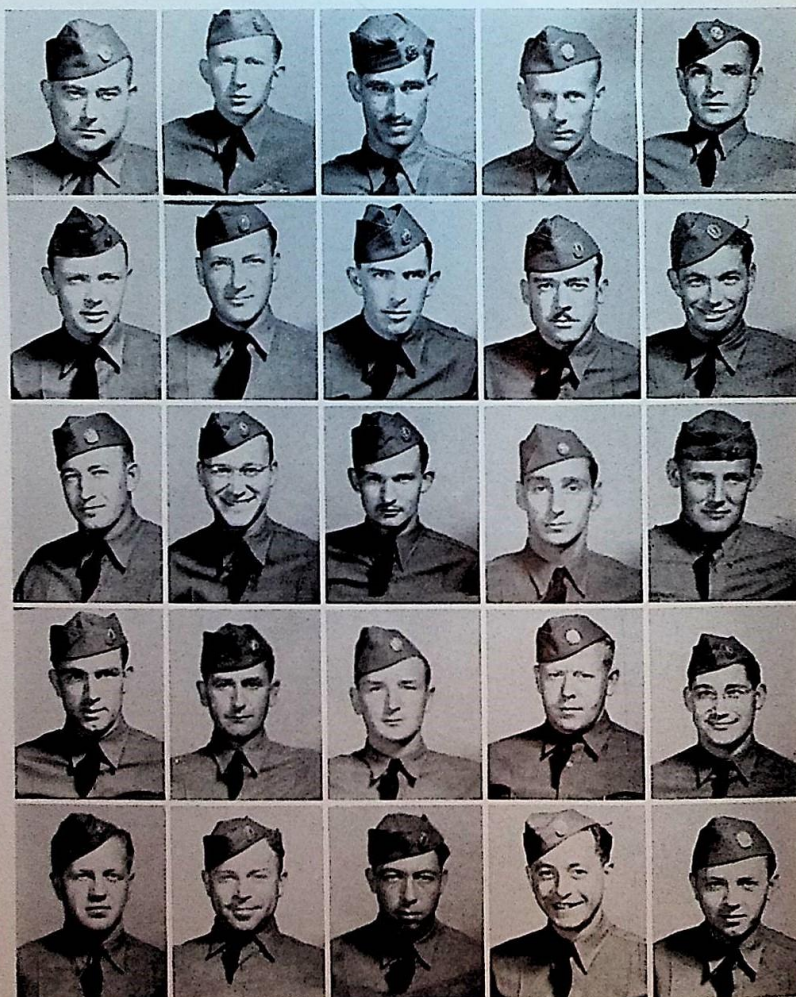
First Row: First Sergeant Griffin, Paul L.; Sergeants Anderson, Irwin C.; Buckley, Everett H.; Dahms, Vernon H.; Godzinski, John B.

Second Row: Sergeants Jackson, Raymond J.; Lyne, Jack; Rohde, Casper C.; Thompson, Albert; Corporal Atkinson, James W.

Third Row: Corporals Barrett, Alvin J.; Cannon, Warren V.; Caughey, Robert P.; Cudina, John M.; Custer, Jesse L.

Fourth Row: Corporals Debo, Charles I.; Forrest, Charles L.; French, Kermit W.; Harper, Paul M.; Harrison, Marshall H.

Fifth Row: Corporals Herd, Oliver K.; Kibodeaux, Clarence; Morlan, Harold; Seibert, Lawrence H.; Tavenor, William J.



B A T T E R Y C



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Abbott, Kenneth E.; Adams, Bertram; Bartram, William G.; Birchfield, Victor T.; Browning, Tracey.

Second Row: Privates First Class Burton, George L.; Cahalan, James P.; Cheek, Walter W.; Cottrell, James D.; Earick, Arthur D.

Third Row: Privates First Class Ellis, Wirt; Fierbaugh, George R.; Gilbert, Richard A.; Hall, Reeford F.; Harper, Glen D.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Holton, John K.; Johnson, Melvin E.; Nelson, Frank H.; Patton, James H.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Pearson, Denzel H.; Sgroi, Michael H.; Strickland, Donald L.; Sullivan, Frederick; Vickers, Dempsey W.

Sixth Row: Private First Class Warden, Averil P.; Privates Baker, Alvin J.; Bandel, Donald G.; Beegan, John P.; Benjamin, Frederick M.

Seventh Row: Privates Bennett, Clyde T.; Bolland, Richard C.; Booth, Norvie; Boothe, Leslie; Braham, William A.

Eighth Row: Privates Browning, Hope; Budrette, Delbert; Copprell, Charles I.; Cser, Walter P.; Doleshal, Charles J.

BATTERY C



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Ferreebee, William H.; Fuller, William R.; Furtado, Anthony; Hall, Dingess; Henry, Robert M.

Second Row: Privates Hinkle, Samuel D.; Holt, Claude F.; Ingram, Joseph; Jilka, John E.; Jordan, Charles E.

Third Row: Privates Keeling, Ezra H.; Kratish, Leonard; Lachmann, Manfred L.; Larsen, Erville W.; Lee, Floyd D.

Fourth Row: Privates Lightle, Billie D.; Lindlar, Burl C.; Malcomb, Gilbert B.; Matheus, William J.; Matyasi, Joseph.

Fifth Row: Privates McKinney, Allen R.; Milano, Frank S.; Moffett, George E.; Moore, Issac C.; Munoz, John.

Sixth Row: Privates Osman, John C.; Osmundsen, Jonas; Patterson, Hayden D.; Schoolcraft, Russell L.; Skrip, Steve.

Seventh Row: Privates Strauss, Ernest; Tanner, Sherdon H.; Thomas, Harrison; Van Dyke, Violas V.; Walter, William L.

Eighth Row: Privates West, John M.; Wito-
wich, Theodore; Wolfingbarger, Tracey; Wysong,
Charles; Zaje, Stanley J.

Ninth Row: Privates Zawitaj, Felix E.; Zeto,
Louis G.; Zieminin, Stanley.





GLEN I. MILLER
Major
Commanding

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

Second Battalion

FRANK H. SHEPARDSON
Captain
Executive Officer

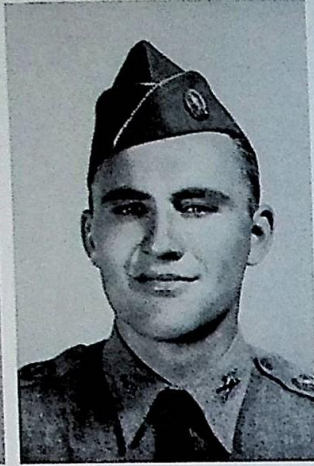
CHARLES P. BREEN
Second Lieutenant
Plans and Training Officer

JAMES A. CHEETHAM
Second Lieutenant
Adjutant





CHARLES E. GOTTFRIED
First Lieutenant



ARTHUR J. HOCHULI
First Lieutenant



DONALD D. DeFORD
Second Lieutenant



HAYDEN H. HILLING
Second Lieutenant



JOHN E. HENDRY, JR.
Captain
Commanding

BATTERY D

Activated: 1794 as Mitchell's Company, Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.
Battle Honors: War of 1812; Mexican War, Vera Cruz; Civil War; Indian Wars;
Philippine Insurrection; China Relief Expedition; World War.



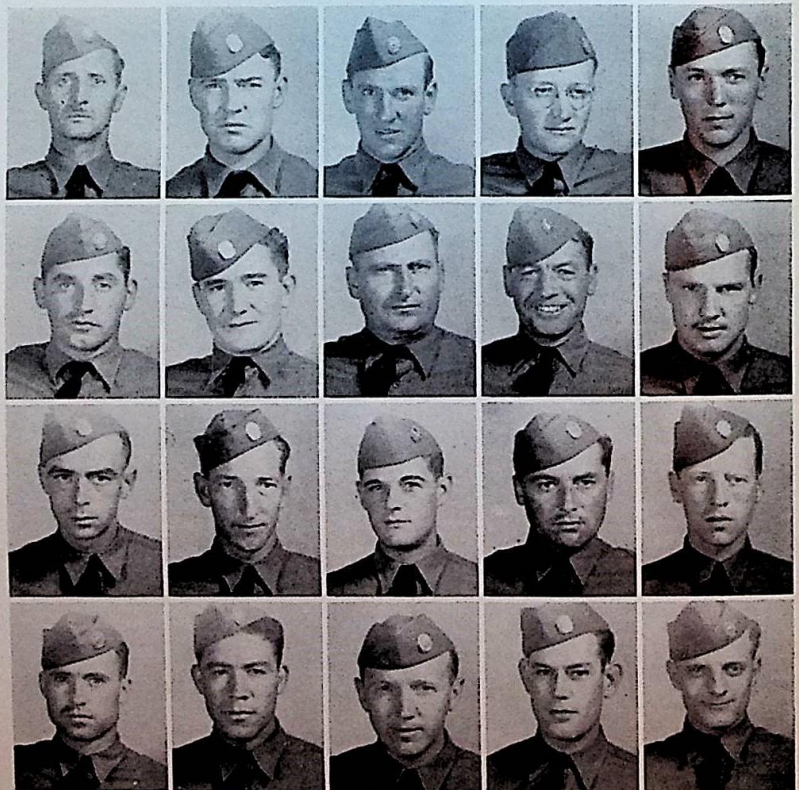
(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Moses, Willie P.; Staff Sergeant Schwertfeger, Arthur T.; Sergeants Flock, Howard R.; Kessler, Warner C., Jr.; Kocontes, James, Jr.

Second Row: Sergeants Levin, Harold; Schmidt, Robert W.; Tullos, Emanuel; Williams, Leon E.; Corporal Bailey, William B.

Third Row: Corporals Burns, John P.; Crawford, Ralph H.; Doolin, Freddie; Haldeman, John H.; Hindman, March R., Jr.

Fourth Row: Corporals Hollopeter, Wayne W.; Portillo, Ernesto A.; Pratt, John A.; Shields, Guy R.; Shreiner, Walter A.



B A T T E R Y Y D



(Reading from Left to Right)



First Row: Privates First Class Brown, Paul F.; Caravana, Joseph M.; Clements, Noble; Coulter, Ralph W.



Second Row: Privates First Class Duddleson, Norman W.; Grant, Donald F.; Hodowal, John J., Jr.; Hottle, John G.; Jensen, Maurice H.



Third Row: Privates First Class Kapp, August F.; Kelly, Burnice; Maple, James W.; McMillion, Melvin L.



Fourth Row: Privates First Class Short, Charles E.; Smith, Winfred B.; Spencer, Cash M.; Steele, James; Van Gilder, Leo L.



Fifth Row: Privates First Class Vinson, Morris H.; West, William E.; Whiteman, Charles F.; Zakas, Joseph F.; Private Acord, Robert D.



Sixth Row: Privates Acosta, Gilbert; Adams, Ben; Allen, Howard T.; Allen, Hunter G.; Atwell, Akard S.



Seventh Row: Privates Brown, Russel B.; Bryant, Lockard; Buskirk, David W.; Campbell, Edward W.; Christian, Paul B.

Eighth Row: Privates Cockrum, Harold S.; Coleman, Howard W.; Conyers, Jack C.; Cooksey, Cecil H.; Esparza, Alexander H.

B A T T E R Y D



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Evans, Clyde; Fierro, George D.; Flowers, Carlton W.; Fox, Carl F., Jr.

Second Row: Privates Gaulding, Ray T.; Goldstein, Sam S.; Goss, William A.; Gregory, Dennis W.; Hager, Winfred L.

Third Row: Privates Hammond, Floyd M.; Harris, Ephriam O.; Henderson, Alva M.; Hensley, Anderson; Hernandez, John S.

Fourth Row: Privates Hobbs, Bufford S.; Jackson, Frederick; Kelly, Harry D.; Keyes, Woodrow W.; Kraft, Ray A.

Fifth Row: Privates Lighthizer, Chester F.; Mason, Algernon R.; McGraw, Ernest R.; McKinney, Everett R.; McManaman, Rufus M.

Sixth Row: Privates Newell, John D.; Nickel, Meredith A.; Onay, Eugene; Paredes, Edward M.; Perry, J. I.

Seventh Row: Privates Ramey, James A.; Reagan, William W.; Ryan, Eugene M.; Schuck, Carl S.; Schwartz, Frank H.

Eighth Row: Privates Shain, Mickey; Siders, Thurmond M.; Skiles, Woodrow W.; Small, Arthur J.; Sowers, Orlan P.





HARRY J. HARRISON
Captain
Commanding



JOHN R. MONNETT
First Lieutenant



PETER O. NASVIK
First Lieutenant



JOHN P. NULTY
Second Lieutenant

B A T T E R Y E

Activated: 1798 as Barron's and Huger's Companies, Second Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers. Battle Honors: Mexican War; Civil War.



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Williams, Will J.; Staff Sergeant James, Albert E.; Sergeant Dickey, Julian A.

Second Row: Sergeants Lewis, Chester R.; Miller, Charlie M.; Selman, Elbert S.; Corporals Bensay, Clyde S.; Bodnar, Mike; Deem, Heber C.

Third Row: Corporals Ellis, Forrest A.; Geiver, Leonard J.; Hines, Wilmer M.; Rickman, Ira; Staats, Stanley E.; Withrow, Danver D.

B A T T E R Y E



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Byrd, Mack C.; Cooper, Lorren O.; Cunningham, Paul; DeWitt, Fred R.; Dishman, Hubert.

Second Row: Privates First Class Dorsey, Elliott A.; Eaton, Chester C.; Fleming, David; Hobbs, Vernon C.; Johnson, Everett A.

Third Row: Privates Adams, Daniel N.; Adkins, Elba; Azzara, Mello; Baker, Alvin K.; Cavender, James E.

Fourth Row: Privates Cook, Harold; Copeland, Darrell D.; Corner, Charles L.; Courts, Dorsie R.; Culver, Harley W.

Fifth Row: Privates Cummings, Dale C.; Danner, John K.; Dawson, Fred; Dishman, Paul; Fleming, F. E.

Sixth Row: Privates Forrest, Newell S.; Foster, Jack W.; Howard, Henry A.; Jenson, Harold R.; Lanham, Walter A.

Seventh Row: Privates LeTourneau, Marcel L.; Lehman, Harold; Mazzacavalle, Atilius; McNeil, George M.; Mead, Leighton E.

Eighth Row: Privates Meade, Noah; Migala, Stephen J.; Miller, Oscar C.; Miller, Sidney; Mommsen, Albert.



BATTERY E



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Morton, Joseph; Nash, Kendil C.; Neff, Ralph C.; Neher, Freeman L.

Second Row: Privates O'Neal, Clifford D.; Ortega, Steve; Perry, Claude E.; Petzolt, Donald W.; Pointer, Claude.

Third Row: Privates Pope, Carl W.; Rayburn, Charles D.; Rice, Jack S.; Richmond, Virgil R.; Robinson, Jerry V.

Fourth Row: Privates Rocha, Migual; Rossi, Jim P.; Robbins, William W.; Rose, Robert E.; Rydell, William E.

Fifth Row: Privates Schaeffer, Fred; Scherer, Merrill; Scott, Eugene; Settlemyer, Kenyon; Shepherd, George.

Sixth Row: Privates Shouse, A. W.; Sims, Willard; Simpson, Theodore; Slaton, Lee R.; Sloan, James E.

Seventh Row: Privates Smith, Maurice; Solberg, Fred S.; Stallard, Glen G.; Stevenson, Ernest P.; Sterrenberg, John B.

Eighth Row: Privates Subia, Angelo, Jr.; Taylor, R. E.; Taylor, R. E.; Thorn, Carl E.; Thorn, Onel E.

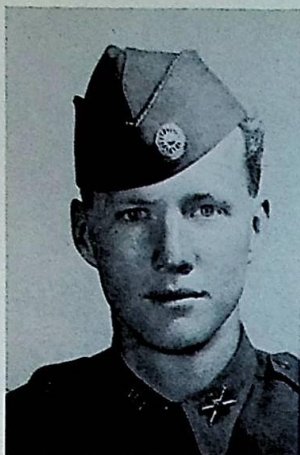
Ninth Row: Privates Walter, Clarence A.; White, Garland L.; Wilson, Bernard L.; Workman, Carl E.; Wolthius, Earl Y.



ANDREW B. CARLSON
First Lieutenant



JOHN E. MOORE
First Lieutenant



OREM O. ROBBINS
First Lieutenant



CHARLES D. SAUVINET
First Lieutenant



ALFRED C. SCHERER
First Lieutenant



FRANK G. TANDY
Captain
Commanding

BATTERY F

Activated: 1847 as Company M, Third Artillery. Battle Honors: Indian Wars; Civil War.



(Reading from Left to Right)

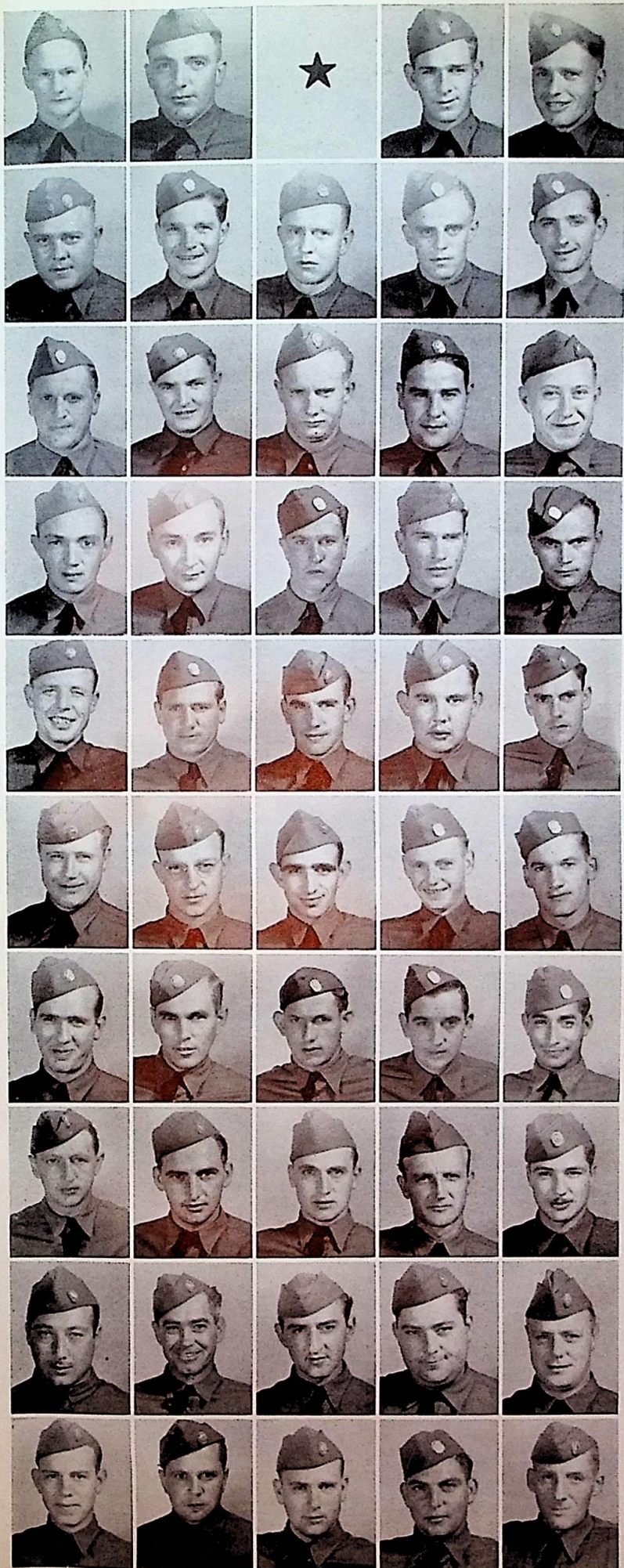
First Row: First Sergeant House, Alfred I.; Staff Sergeant Allen, Mark A.; Sergeants Appell, William T.; Burgan, Kenneth L.; Duffley, Leo; Edilson, Harry W.

Second Row: Sergeants Fox, Jack F.; Lynch, John S.; Madsen, Ernest W.; Roland, Edward S.; Corporals Baylor, Howard E.; Duncan, Robert T.

Third Row: Corporals Frazier, Eugene; Gieger, Raymond C.; Kara, Frank C.; Kee, Marion F.; McClure, George L.; Miller, Burless O.

Fourth Row: Corporals Paris, Gilbert E.; Sayre, Robert Q.; Swanson, Joseph S.; Wood, James H.





BATTERY F



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Adkins, Wayburn P.; Andrick, Ralph; Baisden, Doss; Bowman, Karl E.

Second Row: Privates First Class Burgess, John D.; Butts, Jack E.; Cunningham, Wayne R.; Comer, Carrol G.; Ebnit, Raymond.

Third Row: Privates First Class Eicher, Walter M.; Ferguson, Sherril D.; Gilliland, Olin L.; Gresley, Emmet M.; Hall, Howard.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Hathaway, William F.; Hensch, Arnold W.; Hollingsworth, Morris B.; Hollingsworth, Charles G.; Hudson, Farley.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Hull, James E.; Lapadot, Emil T.; Lemon, Paul; McKinney, Joseph R.; Milum, James R.

Sixth Row: Privates First Class Moyer, Arnold; Norr, Albert P.; Rorick, James J.; Smith, Woodrow W.; Waggoner, Thurman E.

Seventh Row: Privates First Class Waite, John K.; Waldorf, Wellington J.; Whitt, Ebb; Zirkle, R. R.; Private Ayala, John J.

Eighth Row: Privates Backus, Bernard I.; Barker, Orville C.; Billingsley, Claude E.; Bonba, Raymond V.; Booth, Farrington J.

Ninth Row: Privates Bopp, Lawrence A.; Brister, Terrell H.; Broda, Edward; Brown, Robert L.; Burrows, Harold J.

Tenth Row: Privates Butler, Oscar E.; Campbell, Daniel E.; Davis, Clyde R.; DeHaven, Ollie J.; Dobeli, Max.

BATTERY F



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Dodge, Frank D.; Everett, Edward H.; Evich, John J.

Second Row: Privates Folsom, Charles; Franklin, Robert; Halliday, Edward H.; Harrington, Edgar; Helms, Jimmie B.

Third Row: Privates Honaker, William; Hood, Gerald C.; Howerton, Theodore R.; Hudson, Warren G.; Knight, Herman C.

Fourth Row: Privates Koehlinger, Raymond E.; Lowe, Ezra B.; Luppens, Ellsworth L.; Magee, Carl W.; McClurg, James C.

Fifth Row: Privates McCrea, William P.; Millan, Enseldo M.; Miramon, Peter G.; Mitchell, John D.; Mitchell, Thomas W.

Sixth Row: Privates Mlynczah, Henry H.; Morrison, Douglas S.; Morrow, Norman C.; Mullin, Charles V.; Mullin, Merrel.

Seventh Row: Privates Nathan, Leonard M.; Ortiz, Louie R.; Ostrander, James A.; Ramirez, Blas; Robinson, John W.

Eighth Row: Privates Ross, Raymond A.; Rost, Johannes E.; Sams, Wyle N.; Scott, Couill A.; Seaman, Paul.

Ninth Row: Privates Simmons, Robert L.; Segal, Robert S.; Smith, Harlan; Smith, Lewis W.; Soares, Angelo F.

Tenth Row: Privates Staten, Frank; Stroppini, Jack C.; Wallace, David D.; Wilson, Noah V.; Workman, Clarence.





CLIFFORD B. CHERRY
First Lieutenant
Commanding

MEDICAL DETACHMENT



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Staff Sergeants Pfeffer, James E.; Rosenthal, John; Sergeant Beyer, Charles E., Jr.

Second Row: Corporals Flaherty, Francis R.; Freistroffer, Albert J.; Schoenbachler, Theo V.; Privates First Class Baughman, John W., Jr.; Burr, Ralph L.

Third Row: Privates First Class Carter, Roy E.; Furnas, Maurice J.; Gehrand, Clarence L.; Schorman, Raymond C.; Private Ayala, Lucio C.

Fourth Row: Privates Bernstein, Daniel; Brock, Robert L., Jr.; Craig, Loren M.; Cutler, Sydney W.; Grady, William A., Jr.

Fifth Row: Privates Graham, Stanley M.; Holton, James W.; Hughel, Frank R.; Long, David E.; May, Nicholas H.

Sixth Row: Privates Sandler, Jack J.; Sewell, Melvin; Standfast, George M.; Ulen, Arthur B.; Willison, William J.



JAMES V. STODDARD
Second Lieutenant
Third Coast Artillery
Military Police Officer
Commanding Casual Detachment

PROVISIONAL MILITARY POLICE DETACHMENT



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Truxell, Earl L.; Corporals Alonso, V. C.; Farley, Haskell; Ford, W. R.

Second Row: Corporal McIntosh, Horace; Privates First Class Dewey, G.; Ketchum, G. P.; Jeffers, R. M.

Third Row: Corporal Riggs, LeRoy O.; Private First Class Laurie, Robert R.; Privates Knox, Donald K.; Meade, Donald M.

PROVISIONAL MILITARY POLICE DETACHMENT PERSONNEL

(Enlisted men who were photographed and whose pictures do not appear on this page will be found with the units to which they are attached.)

First Sergeant Truxell, Earl L., Military Police Section, CASC, 1959.
Sergeants Briscoe, Claude E., Battery E, Third Coast Artillery; Rohde, Casper G., Battery C, Third Coast Artillery; Stoner, Dorwin E., Battery E, Third Coast Artillery.
Corporals Alonso, Victor C., Battery A, Third Coast Artillery; Barbas, William, Battery B, Third Coast Artillery; Clark, James W., Battery F, Third Coast Artillery; Farley, Haskell, Battery K, Third Coast Artillery; Ford, Walter R., Battery A, Third Coast Artillery; Giammerino, Victor G., Battery E, Third Coast Artillery; Haydu, George E., Battery K, Third Coast Artillery; Riggs, LeRoy O., CASC, 1959; Shaver, John R., Battery F, Third Coast Artillery; Wertemberger, Jack L., Headquarters Battery, Third Coast Artillery.
Privates First Class Anderson, Harold D., Battery K, Third Coast Artillery; Church, Frank, Jr., Battery D, Third Coast Artillery; Cook, Harold, Battery E, Third Coast Artillery; Farquhar, Harry E., Battery D, Third Coast Artillery; Jeffers, Rupert M., Battery A, Third Coast Artillery; Ketchum, Glenn, Battery A, Third Coast Artillery; Kinnamen, Everette L., Battery C, Third Coast Artillery; Larson, Francis J., Headquarters Battery, Third Coast Artillery; Lott, Richard R., Battery K, Third Coast Artillery; Martin, Dewey G., Battery C, Third Coast Artillery; McComas, Cleo, Battery D, Third Coast

Artillery; McKinney, Allen R., Battery C, Third Coast Artillery; McKinney, Raymond, Battery K, Third Coast Artillery; Miklusis, Stanley, Battery B, Third Coast Artillery; Ramos, Manuel, Jr., Battery A, Third Coast Artillery; Sarver, Bernard B., Headquarters Battery, Third Coast Artillery; Stelling, Herbert J., CASC, 1943; Storey, Leroy, Headquarters Battery, Third Coast Artillery; Stubbs, James R., Battery D, Third Coast Artillery; Ulrich, Bernard R., Battery E, Third Coast Artillery; Laurie, Robert R., CASC, 1959.
Privates Cavinnillas, Lupe E., Battery B, Third Coast Artillery; Corlew, Irving E., Battery E, Third Coast Artillery; Dickman, Raymond J., Battery B, Third Coast Artillery; Dowell, Edwin E., Battery A, Third Coast Artillery; Ellington, Henry N., CASC, 1959; Heathcoat, William, CASC, 1943; Halcomb, Raymond F., CASC, 1943; Harsch, Curtis, Battery F, Third Coast Artillery; Hartline, Paul A., CASC, 1959; James, William H., CASC, 1943; Kendall, George R., Battery K, Third Coast Artillery; Knox, Donald K., CASC, 1959; Meade, Donald, CASC, 1959; Melvin, Fred L., Battery D, Third Coast Artillery; Motluck, Elgin E.; Battery K, Third Coast Artillery; Norman, Floyd A., CASC, 1943; Pearce, Robert H., Battery A, Third Coast Artillery; Pullano, Sam, CASC, 1943; Olech, Bruno J., CASC, 1943; Ortiz, Luis R., Battery F, Third Coast Artillery; Ostrander, James A., Battery F, Third Coast Artillery; Savernoch, Albert S., CASC, 1943; Strzlecki, Sylvester, CASC, 1943; Tanner, Chardon H., Battery C, Third Coast Artillery; Villa, Peter J., Battery B, Third Coast Artillery.

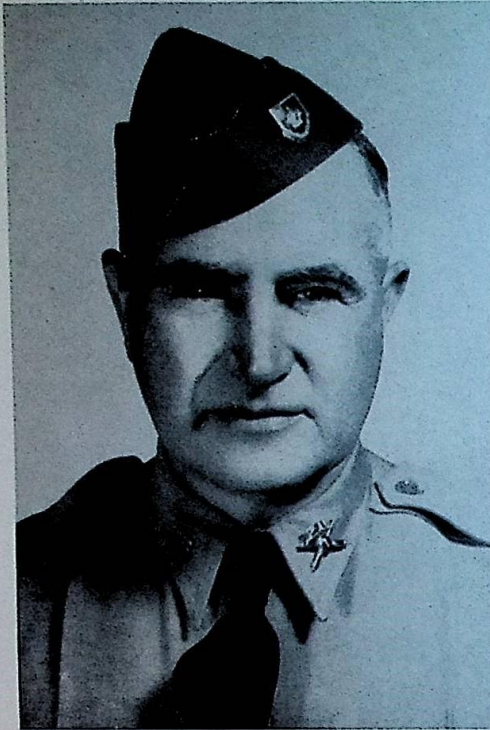
Personnel

C A S C 1 9 4 3



H A R B O R D E F E N S E S
O F L O S A N G E L E S

1941



FRED A. WRIGHT
Lieutenant Colonel, C. A. C.
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS SECTION

EDGAR A. WILKERSON
Captain, Infantry
S-1





SAMUEL W. NORTH, JR.
Second Lieutenant, Infantry
Property Officer

THOMAS E. DIEHL
Second Lieutenant, Infantry
Assistant S-1



MILITARY INTELLIGENCE STAFF

ALFRED E. GUY
Captain
Intelligence Officer

ARTHUR C. HURT, JR.
First Lieutenant, M. I.
Assistant Intelligence Officer

FLOYD C. SNOWDEN
First Lieutenant, A. G. D.





DONALD C. COLLINS
Major, M. C.
Commanding

STATION HOSPITAL STAFF

RALPH ROSENBERG
Captain, M. C.
Executive Officer

ELTON E. HANKINS, JR.
Captain, D. C.
Dental Surgeon





WILLIAM O. ORSINGER
First Lieutenant, D. C.
Assistant Dental Surgeon



CHARLES O. YOUNG
First Lieutenant, M. C.
Assistant Surgeon



ALEXANDER V. HARRISON
First Lieutenant, M. C.
Assistant Surgeon



RALPH T. CUNNINGHAM
First Lieutenant, M. C.
Assistant Surgeon



DONALD H. EARL
First Lieutenant, M. C.
Assistant Surgeon

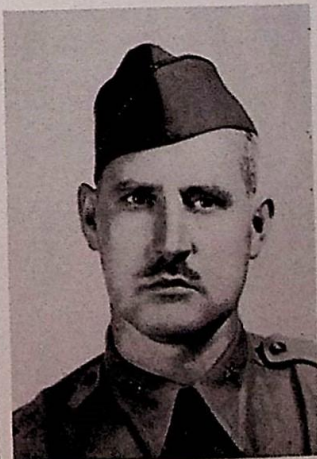
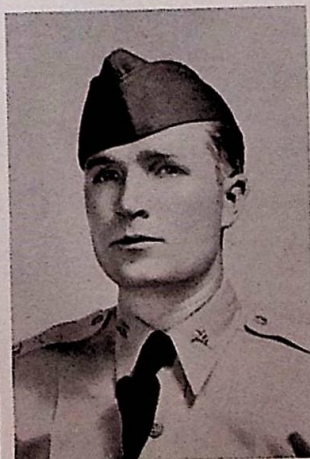


EDWARD J. BARR
First Lieutenant, D. C.
Assistant Dental Surgeon

ROBERT R. BORING
First Lieutenant, S. C.
Medical Inspector

OTHER F. SPEAKER
First Lieutenant, M. C.
Assistant Surgeon

WALDO R. McBRIEN
First Lieutenant, M. A. C.
Medical Supply Officer



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



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Staff Sergeant Purdy, Donald E.; Sergeants Konold, Evans L.; Kurtz, Herman W.; Metcalfe, Alvin G.

Second Row: Sergeant Thompson, William E.; Corporals Given, Andrew J.; Koenig, Harry E.; Privates First Class Augiar, Abel; Blaylock, Roy.

Third Row: Privates First Class Buckle, James A.; Burke, Harold W.; Burke, Richard L.; Candelario, Richard T.; Cerovas, Santo.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Clevenger, Raymond E.; Cline, Raymond A.; Earl, Clarence R.; Isakson, Orville E.; Johnson, Eugene.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Keeney, Donald A.; Lehn, Edward F.; Meredith, K. B.; Pratt, Marion D.; Robin, Irving.

Sixth Row: Private First Class Schmid, Lawrence D.; Privates Bostwick, Walter A.; Brenneman, Witmer Z.; Gieselman, Lawrence R.; Kelly, Dwight M.

Seventh Row: Privates Logan, Herbert A.; Martinez, Gasper; Nickles, Therman J.; Norton, Nathan W.; Osborne, Harold J.

Eighth Row: Privates Price, Thomas F.; Scognamillo, Frank J.; Sticka, Alfred P.; Vasquez, Ernest; Yoakley, Adlai G.

CORPORAL BROWN, R. S.
Veterinarian Section





MARGUERITE HENDRIX
First Lieutenant
Chief Nurse

M. DOLORES HERNANDEZ
First Lieutenant

MARTHA H. POLLOCK
First Lieutenant

NURSES - STATION HOSPITAL



GEORGIA L. ECKERD
Second Lieutenant

MILDRED MacMILLAN
Second Lieutenant

CATHERINE E. MONTELL
Second Lieutenant

THELMA I. NICHOLAS
Second Lieutenant

MARY C. RAFFERTY
Second Lieutenant

LOUISE E. SELL
Second Lieutenant





CALEB A. SHREEVE
Captain
Assistant Quartermaster

RICHARD F. KING
Captain
Utilities Officer

ROBERT M. PETERSEN
Second Lieutenant
Property and Salvage Officer

GEORGE D. JONES
Second Lieutenant
Sales Officer



RAY S. PACKWOOD
Captain, Infantry
Commanding

QUARTERMASTER AND DEML SECTION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeants Campbell, Robert A.; Martin, Raymond S.; Private Ostlie, Floyd; Acting First Sergeant Westover, Earl R.

Second Row: Staff Sergeants Berry, George A., Jr.; Meador, John G.; Mowery, Ralph N.; Sergeants Caleo, Michael J.; Renfro, John W.

Third Row: Sergeants Sneddon, James W.; Strickland, Kenneth R.; Corporals Balding, Jack B.; Delfino, Louis P.; Kenningston, Charles F.



QUARTERMASTER SECTION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Berked, Marcus L.; Bungalow, Wayne T.; Gordon, Ralph B.

Second Row: Privates First Class Harper, Everill K.; Hill, Clyde; Kaady, David S.; Lopez, Roger M.; McArdle, Thomas J.

Third Row: Privates First Class Milliron, Carlton G.; Neilson, Kai; Robles, Albert Cox.; Sandmeyer, Joseph; Private Armstrong, George S.

Fourth Row: Privates Bartlett, Robert T.; Canale, Pete; Crawford, Joseph J.; Douglas, Donald I.; Freitas, Tony M.

Fifth Row: Privates Gerber, Sherwood; Jeffre, Roy; Jones, Lewis B.; Klein, Robert; Martin, Donald R.

Sixth Row: Privates Selegrath, Robert L.; Sitts, Cecil O.; Story, Robert S.; Swenson, Howard W.



D E M L S E C T I O N



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Glick, Irwin; Acting First Sergeant Westover, Earl R.; Technical Sergeant Ewing, Robert E.



Second Row: Technical Sergeant Konrad, Rolf J.; Staff Sergeant Barnes, George M.; Sergeants Arnold, Ben L.; Blackwell, Walter S.; Lansky, Arthur J.



Third Row: Sergeant Todaro, Conetto; Corporals Blakesley, Leonal A.; Bunch, John H.; Chavis, Paul K.; Pope, John B.



Fourth Row: Corporals Portland, August; Smullen, Gordon; Witwicke, John; Privates First Class Lassen, Adolf F.; Peterson, Lawrence.



Fifth Row: Privates First Class Ross, Charles S.; Shire, Harry E., Jr.; Privates Bade, John H.; Case, Charles B.; Clayton, Edward L.



Sixth Row: Privates Churchman, Anthony; Haithcoat, William H.; James, William H.; Johnson, Henry R.; Mickelson, Carl B.



Seventh Row: Privates Przybylo, Stanley J.; Schultz, Frederick W.; Strzelecki, Sylvester M.





FRED L. WHITTLESEY
 Captain
 Commanding Ninth Ordnance Service
 Company Detachment

WILLIAM M. SHEPARD
 First Lieutenant
 Commanding Eighth Signal Service
 Company Detachment

EIGHTH SIGNAL SERVICE COMPANY DETACHMENT



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Getts, Richard; Staff Sergeant Trippy, Jackson; Sergeant Harsch, Leland J.; Corporal Shank, Gerald C.; Private First Class Durbin, Richard L.

Second Row: Private First Class Henderson, Sam J.; Privates Andersen, Sherman W.; Furniss, Gerald L.; Rhoads, Lester H.; Smith, Chester S.; Tara, John.

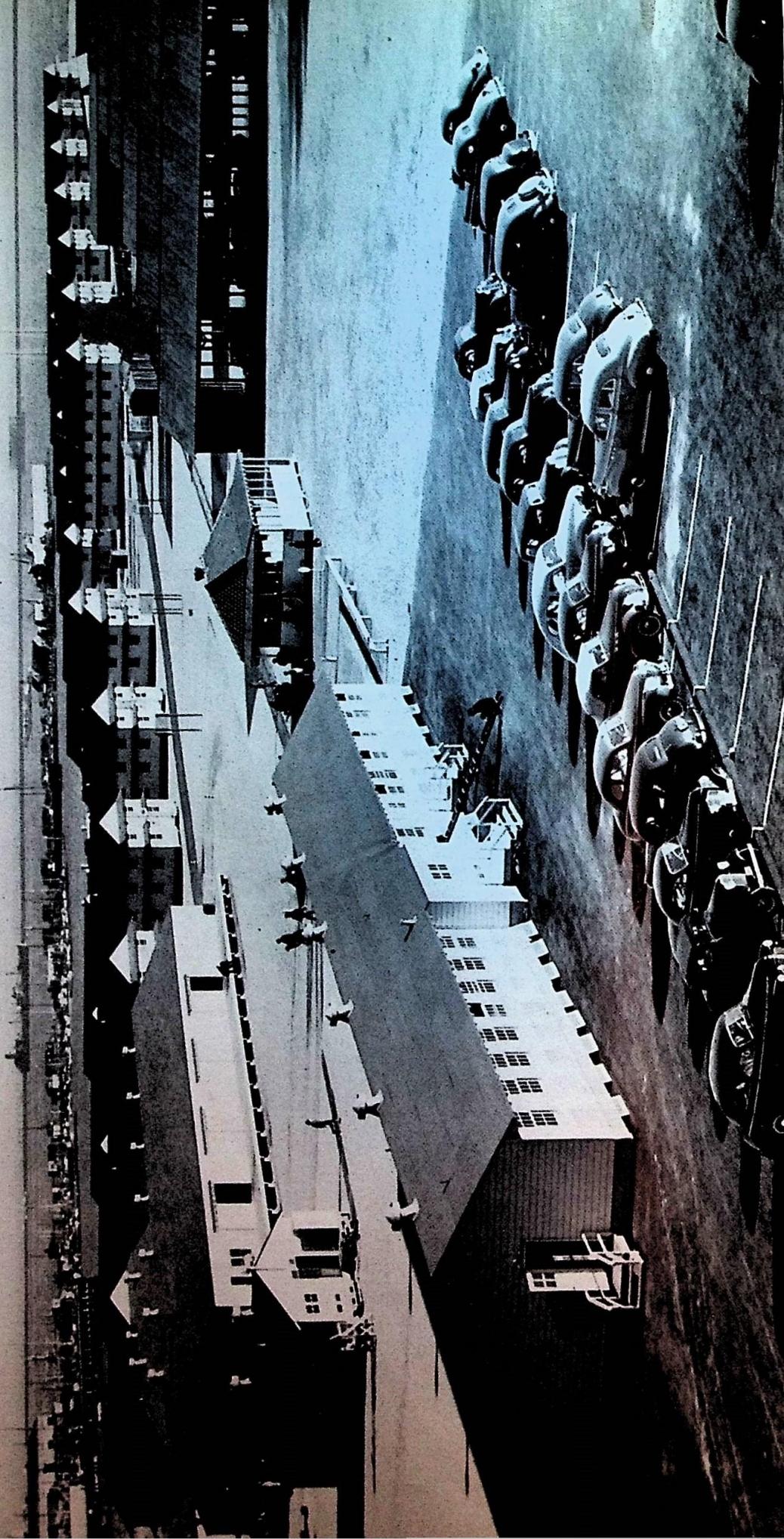
NINTH ORDNANCE SERVICE COMPANY DETACHMENT

(Reading from Left to Right)

Master Sergeant Hogan, George J.; Sergeant Richeda, Marcell; Corporal Kogloski, John; Private First Class Nelson, Lloyd C.; Private Barbalacci, M. V.



RECEPTION CENTER AREA



Personnel

RECEPTION CENTER

CASC 1959



H A R B O R D E F E N S E S
O F L O S A N G E L E S

1941



ALEXANDER C. SULLIVAN
COLONEL, FIELD ARTILLERY
Commanding Reception Center



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

EMORY L. BRUNS
Major, Infantry
Executive Officer

ELBERT W. WEEKS, JR.
Major, Q. M. C.
S-4





FRANK SHAPRO
Captain, Infantry
S-1



KENNETH C. JONES
First Lieutenant, Field Artillery
Personnel Officer



MAX ROTH
First Lieutenant, Infantry
Assistant S-1



RUSSELL T. BULL
First Lieutenant, Infantry
Assistant Personnel Officer



HEADQUARTERS STAFF

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant O'Neil, Larry J.; First Sergeant Mason, Henry R.; Staff Sergeant Trostle, Charles H.; Sergeant Oakes, Billie R.; Corporals Evleth, John C.; Swift, Parton, Jr.; Private First Class Fowler, Hugh S.

Second Row: Private First Class Hansen, Ernest A.; Privates Adkins, Earl; Cox, Dorcie; Press, Harry; Sievers, Robert W.





A GROUP OF SELECTEES ARRIVE AT THE RECEPTION CENTER

THROUGH THE RECEPTION CENTER

WITH THE SELECTEES

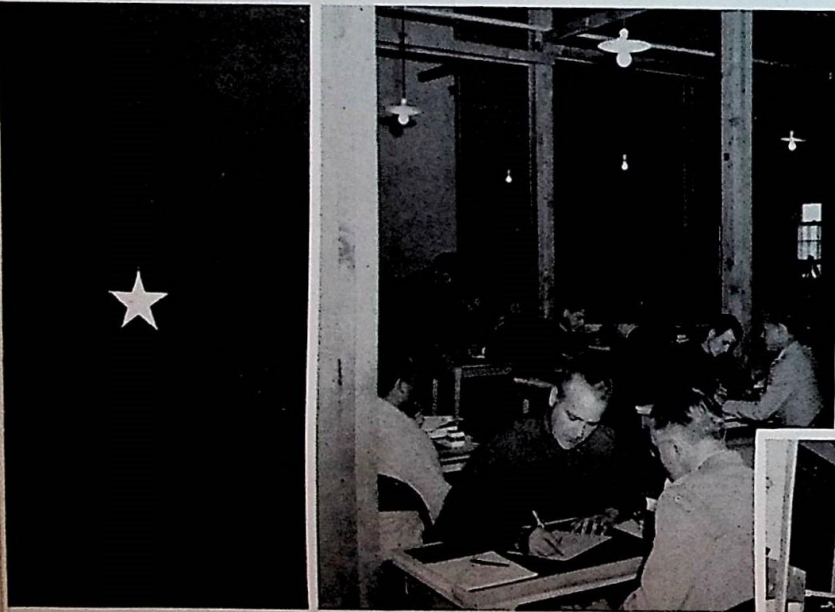
By COLONEL ALEXANDER C. SULLIVAN, F. A.

Rich man, poor man, doctor, lawyer, merchant . . . Actor James Stewart, Director Garson Kanin, a Cudahy millionaire, policemen, taxi drivers, mechanics, cooks, clerks and valets, Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, Negroes . . .

All have been included in the 23,000 selective service men who have arrived by bus at our check-in station since last November following their induction at Los Angeles.

ARRIVE AT NOON HOUR

The first groups for the day arrive during the noon hour. The group is guided by a non-commissioned offi-



Upper Left: The selectees are interviewed by the Classification Section. Left: Tests for classification are given. Above: Quartermaster Corps issues clothing to the new men.

cer to the barracks of a receiving company where the new soldier is assigned a bunk, deposits his hand baggage, and is marched, with his group, to the general cafeteria mess which can feed 1,000 to 1,200 men at each meal. The menu on one day this month consisted of fried chicken, giblet gravy, mashed potatoes, cucumber and tomato salad, fresh green peas, peach ice cream, coconut sheet cake, hot corn bread and butter and lemonade. This mess has had many distinguished guests.

After the midday meal, the new soldier reports to the classification section where he is interviewed by a skilled personnel non-commissioned officer to determine his occupational qualification. This is followed by an hour-long intelligence test. These results are entered on the soldier's qualification card and checked by a commissioned officer. The new soldier is then assigned an occupational specification number, of which there are 291.

MAY VISIT RELATIVES

During the remainder of the afternoon, the new soldier may visit with relatives or girl friends at the checking-in station, during the visiting hours from 1 to 6 p. m., or he may visit the library. Or he may play indoor tennis in the recreation hall or listen to the radio. He may participate in mass athletics out of doors, with a choice of softball, baseball, basketball, volley ball or touch-football.

After the evening meal, the new soldier may attend the single feature at the picture theater, which exhibits a different picture each night, five nights a week. The price of admission is 20 cents, or 14 cents if a book of 10 admissions is purchased.

Lights are out in the squad rooms at 9 p. m.

The following morning, the new soldier is awakened at 5:30 and proceeds with his company to the drill ground where he participates in mass calisthenics from 6 to 6:15 a. m., under supervision of commissioned officers.

After breakfast he reports at the warehouse where he is fitted and issued uniform clothing under the supervision of commissioned officers who try to fit him correctly, especially as to shoes. This warehouse has issued more than \$1,000,000 worth of uniform clothing and equipment since November 18, 1940.

The new soldier then reports at the infirmary where he is physically checked, vaccinated and given a first shot of the typhoid-paratyphoid inoculation.

Then he goes to the records and assignment section where he is instructed as to the provisions of the Act of Congress of 1940, known as The Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act, and of National Service Life Insurance.

At 8 a. m. the records and assignment section reports by teletype to the commanding general of the Ninth Corps Area in San Francisco the number of men classified in each occupational qualification serial number as of midnight the previous day. A few hours later instructions are received to ship so many men in each occupational serial number reported to various stations throughout the United States.

TALKS ON MORALITY

At 1 p. m. the new soldier reports with his group, at the recreation hall where a commissioned officer reads to him the Articles of War, the chaplain talks on sex morality and training films on personal hygiene and sex hygiene are shown.

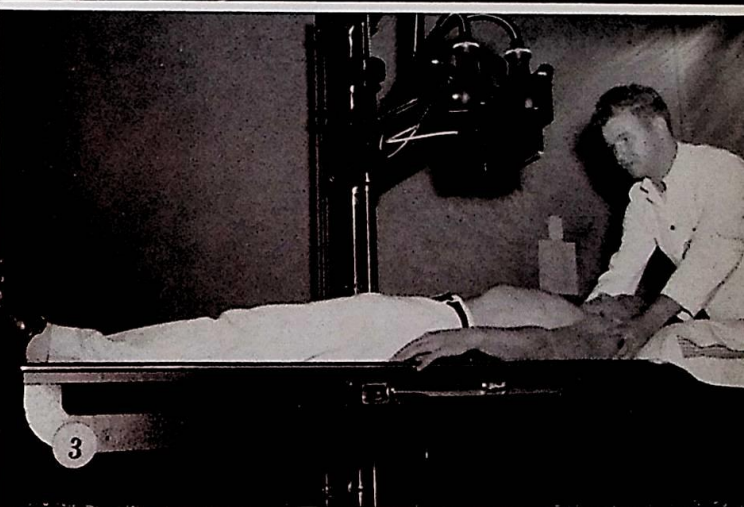
The average time spent by a selective service man at this reception center is 72 hours.

On the morning of departure the new soldier reads his travel orders on the company bulletin board. He immediately goes to one of 20 booths to telephone his relatives or girl friends.

At 1 p. m. he reports at the railroad siding in the reception center, receives money for meals en route and is given instructions for his conduct during the journey. He finally boards a tourist car.

IDENTIFICATION TAGS

He carries with him two aluminum metal tags on which are recorded his name, his Army serial number, the name and address of his nearest relative, the number of his



(1) After receiving clothes, recruits line up to march to the hospital where they are questioned (2) and physically examined (3). The final decision as to where the selectees will be stationed rests with Captain Orem, Records and Assignments Officer (4).



blood type, and the date he was administered the inoculation against tetanus.

A final word as to the attitude of the young man. It cannot fairly be said that he is enthusiastic. Nor can it be affirmed that he is resentful. He is thoughtful, sober and subdued, impressed with the conviction that his service is essential to the safety of his country and determined to do his part well.



VIRGIL N. THOMPSON
First Lieutenant, Infantry
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Staff Sergeants Liss, Vincent J.;
Netcel, Herbert J.; Sergeant Cowan, John C.;
Corporal Ceehorne, Charles A.

Second Row: Corporals Fergus, Ernest H.;
King, Walter E.; Silverstein, Philip M., Jr.; Pri-
vates First Class Allison, William F.; Smith, Wil-
liam G.

Third Row: Privates Fetchko, John; Harper,
James C.; Shortridge, John E.; Smith, Charles
A.; Wesley, Paul E.

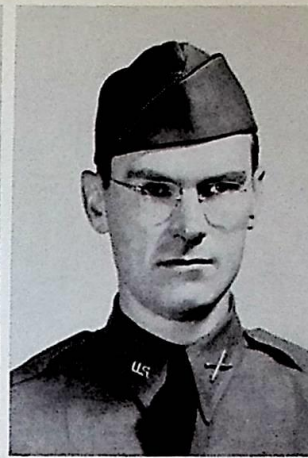




CLYDE H. GIDDINGS
Captain, A. G. D.



CHARLES R. BUTLER, JR.
First Lieutenant, Infantry



CHESTER A. TODD
First Lieutenant, Field Artillery



ALVIN D. MARK
First Lieutenant, A. G. D.

CLASSIFICATION SECTION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Staff Sergeant Wisniewski, Alexander; Sergeants Mauceri, Charles; Nelson, Bill H.; Nelson, Robert A.; Shields, William C.; Welty, Marshall A.

Second Row: Sergeants Whitaker, William O.; Whyte, Donald T.; Corporals Doane, Arthur I.; Gilbert Bernard N.; Healy, Michael J.; Jacquith, Bret W.

Third Row: Corporals Kollasch, Paul J.; Martin, Robert M.; McDermott, Troy E.; Myers, Clifford L.; Parnell, William T.; Stone, Henry.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Fisher, Russell; Horn, Howard C.; Humphrey, Arthur N.; Kulisch, John H.; Manson, Kenneth L.; Melniker, Harold.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Perkins, Elwood; Teeter, Arthur E.; Privates Greenwood, Arthur; Hardacre, Paul H.; Johnson, Coleman K.; Jones, Edward R.

Sixth Row: Privates Lamb, Edward C.; McCallister, Donald B.; Moore, Ralph P.; Wain, Christopher H.; Wilson, Richard E.; Zlatin, Hyman E.



WILLIAM W. OREM
Captain, Cavalry



LAWSON B. CASKEY
First Lieutenant, Infantry



FRANK L. SLAUGHTER
First Lieutenant, A. G. D.

RECORDS AND ASSIGNMENTS SECTION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Brown, Charles F.; Staff Sergeant Kean, Stephen T.; Sergeants O'Keefe, James M.; Perez, Manuel R.; Shaw, Calvin I.; Smith, Charles E.

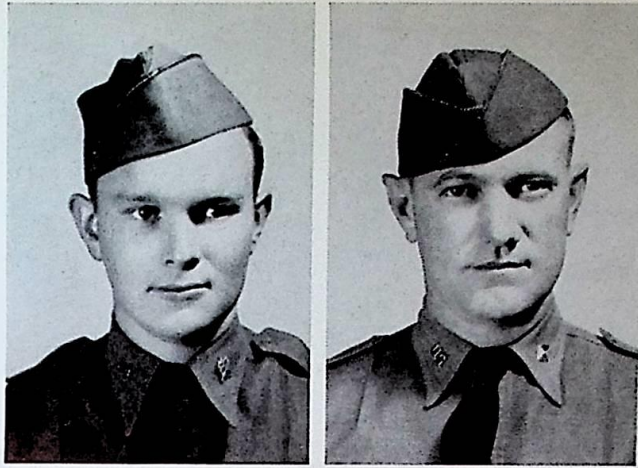
Second Row: Corporals Burton, Vernon C.; Fitz, Paul J.; Helphand, Joseph; Johnson, Ralph D.; Maxwell, George E.; McManus, Woodrow H.

Third Row: Corporals McRae, James C.; Nutt, James; Palmer, Paul R.; Privates First Class Clines, Francis J.; Crane, Cleutus M.; Flowerdew, Felix W.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Figueroa, Fred; Fowler, Russell L.; Griffith, Gerald W.; Kemp, Stanley E.; Knight, Charles W.; Riley, Howard.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Sharp, Alex D.; Stephens, Ernest E.; Privates Diffenbaugh, Blase J.; Egger, Frederick C.; Lundeen, John V.; Newby, Roy C.





ROBERT W. BOUCKE
Second Lieutenant, Q. M. C.
Property Officer

GORDON K. SMITH
Second Lieutenant, Q. M. C.
Special Property Auditor

QUARTERMASTER SECTION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Technical Sergeant Johnson, Roy F.; Sergeants Bain, Oscar H.; Case, Paul J.; Kapinos, Kenneth K.

Second Row: Corporal Fansler, Douglas E.; Privates First Class Berg, Gerald C.; Meinhardt, Walter; Privates Benton, W. M., Jr.; Pace, Floyd.





HARRY A. SANFORD
 Captain, C. A. C.
 (U. S. Army Retired)
 Mess Officer

OTIS A. WILEY
 Second Lieutenant, Infantry
 Assistant Mess Officer

M E S S S E C T I O N



(Reading from Left to Right)

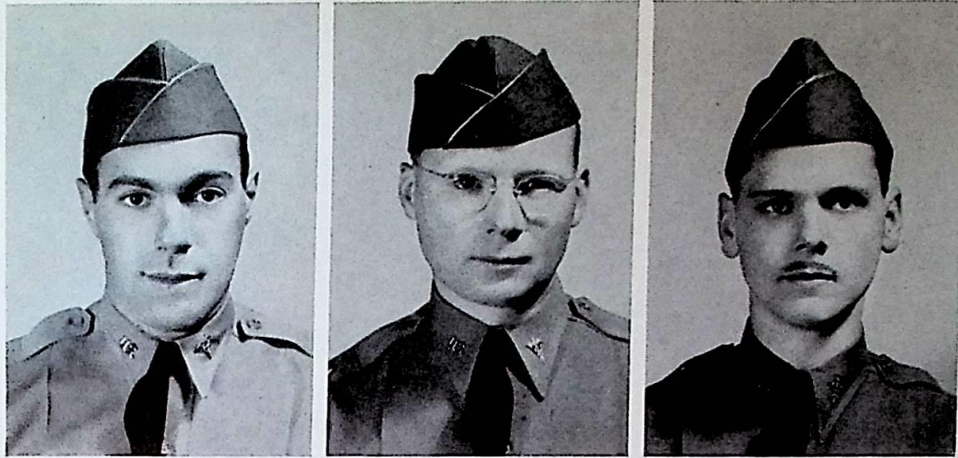
First Row: Technical Sergeant Williams, Noel; Sergeants Brooks, Robert G.; Davis, Jack J.; Fillmore, Edgar G.

Second Row: Corporals Kirk, Howard; Orona, Jesus A.; Privates First Class Hobbs, Charles; Keaton, Lewis J.; Kondert, Ernest H.; Lyons, Oscar H.

Third Row: Privates First Class Newman, Charles M.; Patterson, Delma D.; Wagoner, Eldon W.; Privates Beard, Elvin D.; Clarico, Frank J.; Ducharme, George E.

Fourth Row: Privates Egbert, Howard S.; Hayes, Philip W.; Kriz, John M.; Shelton, Lloyd; Smith, Chester A.





LEONARD M. ASHER
First Lieutenant, M. C.

GEORGE C. BURNS
First Lieutenant, M. C.

LAWRENCE R. WINN
First Lieutenant, M. C.

M E D I C A L S E C T I O N



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Staff Sergeant Sidebottom, Lewis L.; Sergeant Marble, Floyd D.; Corporals Fyans, Leslie J.; Kuest, Robin L.

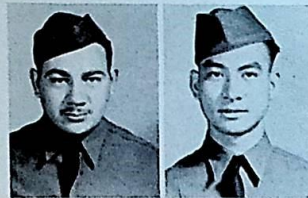
Second Row: Privates First Class Schwartz, Sam; Seerey, Charles M.; Privates Bellas, Norman A.; Hernandez, Cipriano R.; Still, William E.



CHAPLAINS SECTION



GAIL CLELAND
Lieutenant Colonel, Ch. C.
Chaplain



JOHN ADEN, JR. PARKER S. GINN
Private First Class Private First Class

CHECKING STATION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Sergeant West, Jack C.; Corporals Kauffman, Richard F.; Williams, Jack.

Second Row: Privates First Class Bloodsworth, Otis; Dawson, Charles H.; Harper, Donald G.; Privates Dodds, William C.; Thurman, Leo.



MILITARY POLICE SECTION

(Reading from Left to Right)

Sergeant Moen, Alvin G.; Private First Class Halter, Eugene P.



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Sergeant Broderick, W. F.; Corporals Anderson, O. C., Bilbo, C. P.

Second Row: Privates First Class Arnold, C. H.; Johnson, L. H.; Roberts, E. P.; Watkins, J. E.; Private Brown, H. H.

Third Row: Privates Buchanan, B. B.; Casey, Don; Hinton, G. H.; Lack, D. K.

TRANSPORTATION AND FINANCE SECTION

(Reading from Left to Right)

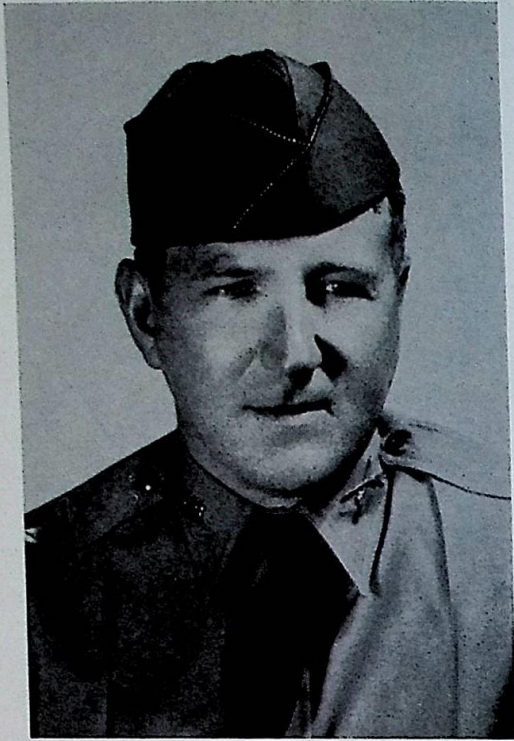
CHARLES S. McCORMICK, JR.
First Lieutenant
Deputy Finance Officer

CHARLES W. FARNUM
First Lieutenant
Transportation Officer

First Row: Sergeant Hindman, Hubert; Corporals Bennett, Delmar J.; Van Valkenburg, S. R.

Second Row: Private First Class Wheeler, Austin G.; Privates Baca, Sam; Peterson, Neal J.; Waites, Elvis R.





WILLIAM A. SEDDON
MAJOR, INFANTRY
Commanding

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS

COLEMAN T. CARUTHERS
FIRST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY
S-1





LEROY H. ANDERSON
 Captain, Infantry
 Commanding

C O M P A N Y A

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Privett, Carl B.; Sergeants Lawrence, Robert L.; Moline, Albert C.; Corporals Gavin, George E.; Kjelgaard, Orville H.

Second Row: Corporals MacDonald, Woodrow W.; Sullivan, Lee; Privates First Class Henry, Walter L., Jr.; McMahan, Plumer N.; Privates Endrizzi, Louis J.; Rushing, Rual M.



C O M P A N Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Sergeants Chegwiddden, Walter T.; Sanford, James N.; Corporals Crockett, Charles A.; Newton, Chester V.; Schwarting, Vernon J.

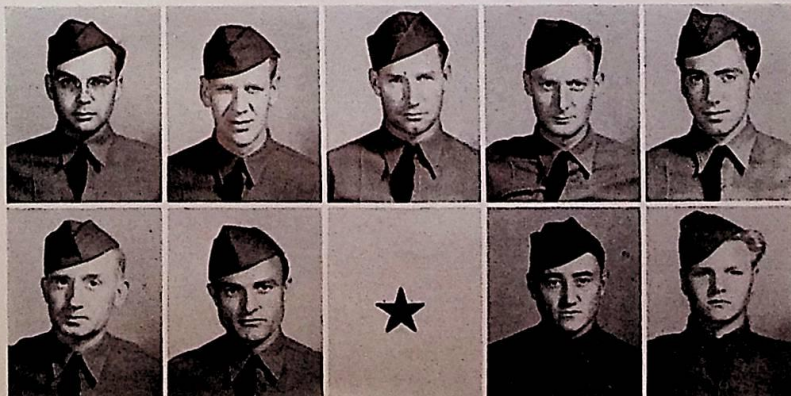
Second Row: Corporals Smith, Carl; Woodlief, Lawrence A.; Privates First Class Abney, Ivon M.; Jensen, Robert L.



VERNON I. CROSS
 Captain, Infantry
 Commanding



NORVAL G. REETZ
 First Lieutenant, Field Artillery



C O M P A N Y C

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant McCullough, William R.; Sergeant Patterson, Melvin E.; Corporals Graf, Arthur J.; Hines, Buck H., Jr.; Isley, Ralph C.

Second Row: Corporal Stage, James M.; Privates First Class Bledsoe, W. D.; Clever, George F.; Privates Craggett, Cleland E.; Monson, Alfred E.



JOHN E. HUDSON
First Lieutenant



C O M P A N Y D

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Technical Sergeant Frizzell, Volney E.; Sergeants Barrett, John H.; Olson, Leo G.; Corporals Johnson, William F.; Tennyson, Arthur F.

Second Row: Corporals Thomson, James L.; Vogan, Sherman O.; Private First Class Buffington, David H.; Privates Jennings, Burnett; Johnson, Norman W.



FRANK M. BLASIUS
First Lieutenant
Commanding



ALBERT W. WHITEHEAD
First Lieutenant





Published and Copyrighted, 1941, by

THE ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

WEST COAST OFFICE

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

