

History of the 40th Division, Headquarters, California National Guard 1926-1939

This history was completed in 1940 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in conjunction with the California National Guard and the California State Library.

Digitized by the History Office, Camp San Luis Obispo, 24 January 2015

Original document on file at the California State Library

HEADQUARTERS, 40TH DIVISION
CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD

Headquarters, 40th Division, California National Guard
References: Adjutant General's Files
Location: Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
Organized: September, 1917
Demobilized: 1918
Reorganized: June 18, 1920
Restationed: October 1, 1927

HEADQUARTERS, 40TH DIVISION
CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD

40th Division, organized at Camp Kearney, California, in September, 1917, for service during the World War, and was composed of the National Guard of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Adjutant General's Report, 1914-1920, page 23.

Adjutant General Report, 1914-1920, page 23.

40th Division, reorganized in Berkeley, California, June 18, 1920, under command of Major General David P. Barrows. Adjutant General's Report, 1920-1926, page 40.

Headquarters, 40th Division, restationed in Los Angeles, October 1, 1927. General Orders, 1927, G. O. No. 37.

HEADQUARTERS, 40th DIVISION

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD

* Headquarters, 40th Division, California National Guard

Reference: Adjutant General's Files

Location: Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Organized: September, 1917*

Demobilized: 1919**

Reorganized: June 18, 1926***

Restationed: October 1, 1937****

-ooc-

* 40th Division, organized at Camp Kearney, California, in September, 1917, for service during the World War, and was composed of the National Guard of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Adjutant General's Report, 1914-1920, page 23.

** Adjutant General Report, 1914-1920, page 23.

*** 40th Division, reorganized in Berkeley, California, June 18, 1926, under command of Major General David P. Barrows. Adjutant General's Report, 1920-1926, page 40.

**** Headquarters, 40th Division, restationed in Los Angeles, October 1, 1937. General Orders, 1937, G. O. No. 27.

-ooc-

40TH DIVISION (Continued)

Major-Generals

Commanding Officers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Commission</u>
* David P. Barrows, Major-General (Assigned to command 40th Div. June 18, 1926) (Retired June 30, 1937)	June 18, 1926	July 2, 1926
* Walter P. Story, Major-General (Assigned to command of 40th Div. Nov. 20, 1937)	July 7, 1937	July 7, 1937

Colonels

John U. Calkins Jr., Colonel (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Chief of Staff, June 18, 1926) (Transferred to 159th Inf. Nov. 6, 1937)	June 7, 1926	June 18, 1926
--	--------------	---------------

Lieutenant Colonels

Charles E. Lutz, Lieut. Colonel (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Asst. Chief of Staff June 18, 1926) (Transferred to Q.M.C. Oct. 25, 1930) (Died Aug. 13, 1931)	June 7, 1926	June 18, 1926
Eugene D. Bennett, Lieut. Colonel (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Asst. Chief of Staff June 18, 1926) (Placed on Retired list in grade of Col. March 29, 1939) (Resigned April 1, 1939)	June 7, 1926	June 18, 1926
Joseph M. Scannell, Lieut. Colonel (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Asst. Chief of Staff June 18, 1926) (Relieved as Asst. Chief of Staff and assigned as Insp. Gen 40th Div. Nov. 1, 1929) (Appointed Lieut. Col. Inf. Nat. Guard of U. S. June 28, 1933) (Resigned Sept. 22, 1937)	June 7, 1926	June 18, 1926
William G. Harris, Lieut. Colonel (Transferred from 160th Inf. Sept. 20, 1937 and assigned to Gen. Staff Corps, 40th Div.) (Reassigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Insp. Gen. Oct. 21, 1937)	May 16, 1934	May 16, 1934
Floyd W. Stewart, Lieut. Colonel (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Asst. Chief of Staff June 18, 1926) (Transferred to Q.M.C. May 6, 1930) (Transferred to Finance Sec. Hq. 40th Div. Oct. 25, 1930) (Transferred to Gen. Staff Apr. 29, 1936 as Asst. Chief of Staff) (Transferred to 115th Q.M.C. Reg. Sept. 3, 1937)	June 7, 1926	June 18, 1926
Edward V. Orr, Lieut. Colonel (Assigned to Div. Sig. Corps as Div. Sig. Officer June 18, 1926)	June 7, 1926	June 18, 1926

40TH DIVISION (Continued)

<u>Lieutenant Colonels (Continued)</u>	<u>Commanding Officers</u>	
<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Commission</u>
Ralph L. Hughes, Lieut. Col. (Assigned as Div. Q.M. June 18, 1926) (Transferred to Nat. Guard Reserve Oct. 21, 1927)	June 5, 1926	June 18, 1926
Clyde L. Queen, Lieut. Col. (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Insp. Gen. Nov. 30, 1926) (Assigned as Asst. Chief of Staff 40th Div. Nov. 1, 1929) (Resigned June 13, 1934)	Nov. 16, 1926	Nov. 30, 1926
Lorenzo R. Cofer, Lieut. Col. (Transferred from Q.M.C. State Staff and assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Finance Officer December 20, 1926) (Transferred to Q.M. Section Hq. 40th Div. April 17, 1928) (Died Oct. 12, 1929)	Dec. 19, 1924	Dec. 19, 1924
Edward L. Kellas, Lieut. Col. (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Div. Adjutant December 1, 1926) (Transferred to Hq. 185th Inf. Jan. 22, 1936)	Dec. 1, 1926	Dec. 1, 1926
Alexander R. Heron, Lieut. Col. (Assigned to 40th Div. as Finance Officer May 23, 1928) (Transferred to Nat. Guard Reserve May 29, 1930)	May 23, 1928	May 23, 1928
Curtis D. O'Sullivan, Lieut. Col. (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Asst. Chief of Staff Nov. 6, 1930)	Oct. 7, 1930	Nov. 6, 1930
John H. Jeffers, Lieut. Col. (Assigned to Aviation Sec. Hq. 40th Div. Feb. 21, 1931)	Feb. 16, 1931	Feb. 21, 1931
Howard W. Enefer, Lieut. Col. (Assigned to Q.M. Sec. Hq. 40th Div. Nov. 4, 1931) (Died May 1, 1933)	Oct. 21, 1931	Nov. 4, 1931
William F. Daugherty, Lieut. Col. (Assigned to 40th Div. as Div. Q. M. June 15, 1933) (Transferred to 115th Q.M. Reg. April 1, 1936) (Redesignation) (Promoted Colonel July 20, 1937) (Reassigned to Hq. 115th Q.M. Reg. July 20, 1937)	June 12, 1933	June 15, 1933
Allard A. Calkins, Major (In lieu of Lieut. Col. July 6, 1934) (Promoted Lieut. Col. Apr. 29, 1936)	July 6, 1934	July 6, 1934
Allard A. Calkins, Lieut. Col. (Assigned to 40th Div. as Finance Officer May 6, 1936) (Resigned March 20, 1939)	Apr. 29, 1936	Apr. 29, 1936

40TH DIVISION (Continued)

Lieutenant Colonels (Continued) Commanding Officers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Commission</u>
Morris Draper, Major (Detailed to command Hq. Det. 40th Div. Sept. 19, 1935) (Promoted Lieut. Col. Apr. 15, 1936)	Mar. 4, 1931	Mar. 7, 1931
Morris Draper, Lieut. Col.	Apr. 15, 1936	Apr. 15, 1936
Reed B. Sherington, Lieut. Col. (Assigned to Chaplains Sec. 40th Div. Dec. 5, 1936)	Dec. 5, 1936	Dec. 5, 1936

Majors

Reed B. Cherington, Major (Appointed Chaplain and assigned to Hq. 40th Div. Dec. 8, 1928) (Promoted Lieut. Col. Dec. 5, 1936)	Dec. 8, 1928	Dec. 8, 1928
Morris Draper, Major (Assigned to Adj. Gen. Sec. Hq. 40th Div. Mar. 7, 1931) (Transferred to Gen. Staff 40th Div. Feb. 21, 1934) (Promoted Lieut. Col. Apr. 15, 1936)	March 4, 1931	Mar. 7, 1931
Newton W. Armstrong, Major (Assigned to Adj. Gen. Sec. Hq. 40th Div. as Asst. Adj. Gen. Mar. 10, 1934)	Mar. 10, 1934	Mar. 10, 1934
Allard A. Calkins, Major (Promoted Lieut. Col. Apr. 29, 1936)	July 6, 1934	July 6, 1934
Ralph A. Tudor, Major	Apr. 29, 1936	Apr. 29, 1936

Captains

Reed B. Cherington, Captain (Assigned as Chaplain to Hq. 40th Div. July 24, 1926) (Resigned Dec. 7, 1928)	July 24, 1926	July 24, 1926
Charles F. Honeywell, Captain (Assigned to 40th Div. as Aide-de-camp to Div. commander July 29, 1926) (Transferred to Nat. Guard Reserve Oct. 18, 1927)	July 29, 1926	July 29, 1926
Clarence H. Smith, Captain Q.M.C. (Transferred to Nat. Guard Reserve June 11, 1929)	June 7, 1926	June 18, 1926
Morris Draper, Captain (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. Ad. Gen. Dept. Nov. 30, 1926) (Promoted Major March 4, 1931)	Nov. 27, 1926	Nov. 30, 1926
Newton W. Armstrong, Captain (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Aide-de-camp to Div. commander Dec. 16, 1926) (Promoted Major March 10, 1934)	Dec. 14, 1926	Dec. 16, 1926

40TH DIVISION (Continued)

Captains (Continued)

Commanding Officers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Commission</u>
Lester K. Born, Captain (Assigned to 40th Div. as aide-de-camp to Div. commander Sept. 20, 1926) (Resigned September 1, 1927)	Sept. 18, 1926	Sept. 20, 1926
Allard A. Calkins, Captain (Assigned Judge Advocate General's Dept. Hq. 40th Div. Dec. 31, 1926) (Promoted Major May 19, 1930) (Assigned as Asst. Chief of Staff 40th Div. Aug. 4, 1930) (Transferred to Nat. Guard Reserve Jan. 1, 1934)	Dec. 31, 1926	Dec. 31, 1926
Thomas N. Barrows, Captain (Assigned as aide-de-camp to Div. commander Oct. 5, 1927) (Resigned Dec. 26, 1928)	Sept. 27, 1927	Oct. 5, 1927
Roy D. Reynolds, Captain (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as aide-de-camp to Div. commander July 27, 1928) (Resigned April 26, 1929)	July 27, 1928	July 27, 1928
Allan S. Watts, Captain (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as aide-de-camp Apr. 3, 1929) (Transferred to Q.M. Sec. 40th Div. May 27, 1930) (Resigned Nov. 20, 1934)	Apr. 1, 1929	Apr. 3, 1929
Hugh T. Pullerton, Captain (Assigned to Judge Adv. Gen. Sec. 40th Div. Feb. 28, 1931) (Transferred to Hq. Det. Sp. Troops 40th Div. Apr. 10, 1936)	Feb. 25, 1931	Feb. 28, 1931
John W. Guerard, Captain (Demoted, own App. Mar. 1, 1937 and trans. to Co. C, 185th Infantry)	May 29, 1933	June 6, 1933
John H. Travers, Captain (Assigned as Capt. Q.M. Sec. 40th Div. June 5, 1933) (Transferred to 115th Q.M.C. Reg. Apr. 1, 1936)	May 24, 1933	June 5, 1933
Ralph A. Tudor, Capt. (Assigned to 40th Div. as Aide, March 27, 1934) (Promoted Major Apr. 29, 1936)	Mar. 27, 1934	Mar. 27, 1934
Merryl G. Shaver, Captain (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Asst. Judge Advocate May 8, 1936)	May 8, 1936	May 8, 1936
Frank G. Adams, Captain (Reassigned to Hq. 40th Div. as aide)	Apr. 24, 1937	Apr. 24, 1937
Edward P. Stone, Captain (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Aide to Div. commander June 17, 1937) (Transferred to Inactive Nat. Guard Nov. 1, 1937)	Apr. 13, 1923	June 17, 1937

40TH DIVISION (Continued)

Captains (Continued)

Commanding Officers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Commission</u>
Ralph D. Maxfield, First Lieut. (Transferred from Hq. 80th Brigade Nov. 1, 1937) (Assigned as Aide to commanding Gen. Hq. 40th Div. Nov. 1, 1937) (Promoted Captain Nov. 29, 1937)	June 22, 1936	June 22, 1936
Ralph D. Maxfield, Captain (Reassigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Aide to Div. Commander Nov. 29, 1937)	Nov. 29, 1937	Nov. 29, 1937

First Lieutenants

Newton W. Armstrong, First Lieut. (Transferred from Hq. 79th Brigade June 18, 1926) (Assigned to Postal Sec. 40th Div. June 18, 1926) (Promoted Captain Dec. 16, 1926)	Mar. 9, 1925	Mar. 11, 1925
Lester K. Born, First Lieut. (Transferred from Hq. 79th Brigade June 29, 1926) (Transferred to Hq. 40th Div. as Aide-de-camp to Div. Commander July 29, 1926) (Promoted Captain Sept. 20, 1926)	Nov. 8, 1924	Nov. 12, 1924
Arthur A. Clements, First Lieut. (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as First Lieut. Q.M. Sec. June 18, 1926) (Resigned Apr. 20, 1928)	June 7, 1926	June 18, 1926
Allan S. Watts, First Lieut. (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as First Lieut. Q. M. Sec. June 30, 1928) (Promoted Captain Apr. 1, 1929)	June 29, 1928	June 30, 1928
Charles F. Harlan, First Lieut. (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as First Lieut. Q. M. Sec. May 6, 1929) (Transferred to 159th Infantry July 21, 1930)	May 1, 1929	May 6, 1929
Alexander B. Petray, Second Lieut. (Transferred from Battery B, 143d F. A. in lieu of First Lieut. May 27, 1930) (Promoted First Lieut. May 12, 1931)	Dec. 7, 1928	Dec. 17, 1928
Alexander B. Petray, First Lieut. (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Aide May 12, 1931) (Transferred to Q.M.C. June 5, 1933 and assigned to Q.M. Sec. 40th Division) (Transferred to Inactive Nat. Guard March 13, 1936)	May 8, 1931	May 12, 1931
J. W. Guerard, Second Lieut. (Transferred from Howz. Co. 159th Inf. in lieu of First Lieut. June 25, 1930) (Promoted First Lieut. as Aide in 40th Div. Hq. Dec. 20, 1930)	Apr. 3, 1928	Apr. 6, 1928

40TH DIVISION (Continued)

First Lieutenants (Continued)

Commanding Officers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Commission</u>
J. W. Guarard, First Lieut. (Promoted Capt. June 6, 1933 and assigned as Aide Sec. Hq. 40th Div.)	Dec. 20, 1930	Dec. 29, 1930
Joseph H. Travers, First Lieut. (Assigned to Q.M. Sec. 40th Div. Oct. 26, 1930) (Promoted Captain June 5, 1933)	Sept. 29, 1930	Oct. 25, 1930
George R. Dougherty, First Lieut. (Transferred from Hq. 65th F.A. Brig. May 16, 1936) (Transferred to Hq. Det. Spec. Troops June 23, 1938)	July 5, 1935	July 5, 1935
Frank G. Adams, First Lieut. (Reassigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Aide June 17, 1936) (Promoted Captain April 24, 1937)	June 17, 1936	June 17, 1936
Grant J. Weiss, First Lieut. (Transferred from Hq. Det. Spec. Troops 40th Div. and reassigned to Hq. 40th Div., Aide Sec. June 25, 1938)	Apr. 10, 1936	Apr. 10, 1936

Second Lieutenants

Frank G. Adams, Second Lieut. (Assigned to Hq. 40th Div. as Aide) (Promoted First Lieut. June 17, 1936)	June 8, 1935	June 8, 1935
---	--------------	--------------

40TH DIVISION

Activities

On May 4, 1926, the War Department granted authority to organize the 40th Division National Guard, and after conferences with Militia Bureau authorities, the 9th Corps Area National Guard officers, the State of Utah and the State of California agreed on the allotment of Division Staff officers.

* On June 18, 1926, the 40th Division was organized and placed under command of Major-General David P. Barrows. The 40th Division was composed of the following units: 40th Division Air Service, 40th Tank Company, 40th Signal Company, the 79th Infantry Brigade comprising the 159th Infantry, the 184th Infantry, and the 160th Infantry Regiments; also a portion of the 65th Field Artillery Brigade, consisting of the 143rd Field Artillery, all of which were of the California National Guard. Utah's contribution to the 40th Division was the 145th Field Artillery, which was part of the 65th Field Artillery Brigade.

* The 40th Division was the last of the National Guard Divisions to attain recognition, all the others having progressed more rapidly than the 40th, and had attained a satisfactory status at an earlier date.

Before the World War the National Guard, as formed in the various States had a serious defect of plan. It was not so organized as to secure the proper representation of all branches of the service for assembly into completely organized divisions. New York was the only State in which the National Guard bore the semblance of divisional plan. The result was that when ordered into active service as in the Spanish-American War, or for the defense of the Mexican Border in 1916, the National Guard was represented by nothing more highly developed than regiments or battalions, and the regiments usually embraced only rifle companies.

* The National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, provided for the first time in the history of the United States, what was believed to be a comprehensive plan for a peace time army capable of expansion in the event of war to a force adequate for the National defense. At the same time a large measure of decentralized authority was secured by the creation of corps Areas, and giving to the corps area commanders the authority and descretion previously reserved at Washington. There were nine corps areas, and the plan of Congress, which had failed of complete realization by reason of the inadequacy of the army appropriations, was to create in each corps area six divisions—one a division of the Regular Army complete in all its elements and ready to take the field as a mobile force of the first line of defense, two National Guard divisions fully organized and maintained at peace time strength, but with sufficient arms and equipment on hand so that they could

be increased in time of emergency to forces capable of taking the field, and three Reserve divisions of which there would exist at all times the cadres--that is, the officer personnel and certain non-commissioned officers and specialists who would form the nuclei around which units could be formed.

* Under this plan the 40th and the 41st Divisions were assigned to the Western or 9th Corps. It had not been possible to fully realize the plan on account of the financial economies imposed upon the War Department. There were only three Regular Army divisions in the territorial area of the United States, and of these only one, the Second Division, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, even approximated completeness. The regular regiments were so reduced in numbers as to be frequently only skeletonized. Other regiments were on an inactive status and existed only on paper. These circumstances forced a change in the War Department plans. The National Guard was made the largest element in point of numbers, of the Army of the United States. It, with the Regular Army, constituted the first line of defense. In the event of an emergency, the National Guard was likely to be called upon for immediate field duty. Prudent consideration would recommend a period of several months for expansion and intensive training but such a period of preparation might not be allowed. It was this situation which provided the opportunity for the National Guard to display its qualifications for field service, and exposed the danger that it might fail to justify the expectations accorded it in the original war plans. A realization of the possibility that they would be called upon for immediate service, should increase the resolution of officers and men of the National Guard to so strengthen, organize, and prepare their forces that they would not fail in the event of a sudden call to duty.

* Lacking from California's quota of the 40th Division were one regiment of Infantry, the 185th, Brigade Headquarters, and Headquarters Company of the 80th Infantry Brigade; the 115th Ammunition Train; Headquarters, Service Company, Collecting Battalion and Ambulance Battalion of the 115th Medical Regiment; 8 units of the 40th Divisions Trains; Headquarters Detachment, and Headquarters Company of the Division; the 115th Motorcycle Company, and the 40th Division Service Company.

* The National Guard of the State of Utah had always been well represented by field artillery. During the Spanish-American War it contributed a battery which took an active and creditable part in the operations around Manila. It had at the present time, fully organized, a field artillery regiment--the 145th. Also to Utah were allocated the Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of the Field Artillery Brigade, to which the California Artillery Regiment belongs. The Engineer Regiment of the 40th Division was likewise allocated to Utah, but no steps had as yet been taken to create such an organization. To the State of Utah had also been

allocated the 115th Ordnance Company, and Headquarters and two companies of the Hospital Battalion of the Medical Regiment. Hospital Company No. 143 had been organized for some years and was the only Medical unit of the Division that was functioning.

Owing to the limited population and resources of the State of Nevada, none of the units there allocated had been established. The units allocated to Nevada were as follows: 138th Motor Transport Company; 130th Wagon Company; 130th Motor Repair Section; 144th Hospital Company, and the 40th Military Police Company.

The 40th Military Police Company, one of the units of special troops of the 40th Division was mustered into service at Reno, Nevada, June 21, 1928. Lieutenant-Colonel Stockmar Bendel, was mustering officer, having been detailed by Colonel Edgar Sirmyer, officer in charge of National Guard affairs, 9th Corps Area. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Orr, Signal Officer, 40th Division represented Major-General David P. Barrows, commanding the 40th Division. Colonel Orr flew to Nevada in an army plane provided by the commanding officer at Crissey Field.

The new commanding officer of the 40th Military Police Company was Captain J. E. Martie, an officer with a brilliant World War record. He was a Captain in the First Division overseas, won the Distinguished Service Cross and several foreign decorations. He is physical instructor at the University of Nevada and commander of Darrel Dunkel Post of the American Legion at Reno.

Major Dan Renear, Quartermaster Corps, State Staff, and United States Property and Dispersing Officers for Nevada, did much of the pioneering in the organization of the Nevada unit. Major Renear is head of the Nevada State Police and at one time served in the Queens Army in Hawaii. Major Renear was assisted in organizing the company by Lieutenant-Colonel Jay White, the Adjutant General of Nevada, and Major Brown, State Surgeon. Much valuable assistance was also given by Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, department commander of the American Legion in Nevada.

Preliminary steps were taken to form the Nevada unit during the summer of 1927, Captain Newton W. Armstrong, Aide to General Barrows, made several trips to the sage brush state and sold Governor Balsar on the proposition. The result was that Governor Balsar made formal request to Major-General Creed Hammond, in charge of the Militia Bureau of the War Department, for permission to organize the 40th Military Police Company. Permission was granted in a very short time and Major Renear started to recruit the prospective Military Police.

The 40th Military Police Company is the first of five units allocated to Nevada to be organized and is the first National Guard unit to be organized in Nevada since the Spanish-American War.

Nevada boasts an armory second to none, in fact, it is a building that would make most States look up and take notice. The new State building, built at a cost of \$250,000. and dedicated to the public in 1927, was to be the future home of the 40th Military Police Company. Governor F. B. Balzar, Commander-in-Chief of the Nevada National Guard was very proud of his new army and hoped to organize other units in the near future as part of the 40th Division Special Troops.

United States Senator Tasker L. Oddie of Nevada, who volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War with the famous Essex, New Jersey Troop of Cavalry, and Congressman Sam Arents of Nevada, a World War veteran and a Captain in the Marine Corps Reserve were both active in having the 40th Military Police Company authorized by the Militia Bureau. Both are advocates of preparedness.

On April 1, 1929, a new regiment, the 185th Infantry, was organized and added to California's quota of the 40th Division.

In July, 1931, Headquarters, 40th Division was to become administrative headquarters to handle, for the units of the 40th Division, the important matters of administration, inspection, training, and personnel. This was in line with the policy announced by Adjutant General Seth Howard. The order on this subject is quoted:

"In order to further the development of the 40th Division it is the desire of the Commander-in-Chief that the Commanding General thereof exercise to the fullest practicable extent the prerogatives, responsibilities and functions pertaining to his office.

Pursuant to the above policy the Commanding General, 40th Division will be responsible for the administration, training, Discipline, and distribution of supplies of troops of his command during the field training period. Whenever it is impracticable for him to attend all camps, or to be represented thereat by all or a portion of his staff, he will delegate actual command of the camp to the senior line officer present at camp, who will be responsible to the Division Commander for execution of his policies.

It is not considered practicable at present to maintain on permanent duty in the Headquarters of the 40th Division, the sizeable staff which would be necessary to enable the Division Commander to carry on all the details of full administrative functioning during the armory training period. During this period, therefore, a portion of these functions, particularly those of a routine nature will be assumed by the office of the Adjutant General as a matter of necessity. As thus modified, the responsibilities of the Division Commander during the armory training period are those relating to:

- A Recommendations as to organizations, reorganization and disbandment of units.
- B Enforcement of regulations pertaining to equipment.
- C Mobilization plans and disaster preparedness within the Division.
- D Tactical training.

- E Training inspections
- F Field Training
- G Recommendations as to appointments, promotion and transfer of officers
- H Discipline of officers
- I Efficiency of officers; efficiency reports
- J Morale, welfare, and discipline of enlisted men, except for minor infraction of discipline
- K Correction of administrative deficiencies , except those involving funds.
- L Appointment, promotion, reduction, and discharge of enlisted men in divisional special troops.

Communications on any of the foregoing matters will be addressed to or routed through the Commanding General, 40th Division.

Communications between units and the Adjutant General relating to participation in demonstrations, exhibitions and entertainments of a public nature, or involving a movement of personnel or material will be routed through the division commander."

* During the month of June 1931, federal recognition was extended to Brigadier-General William G. Williams, the Adjutant General of Utah, who had been commissioned Brigadier-General of the line by Governor George H. Dern of Utah, and assigned to command the 65th Field Artillery Brigade composed of the 145th Field Artillery and the 222nd Field Artillery, Utah National Guard and the 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard. Headquarters, 65th Field Artillery Brigade was just being organized in Utah and California, part of the staff in each state.

General Williams was born in Tredgar, Wales, July 17, 1872, and came to Utah at an early age. He enlisted in the Utah National Guard August 30, 1900, and had served continuously ever since except for a short period following the World War. In 1916, he served on the Mexican border as a Major of Cavalry. During the the World War, October 15, 1917, to March 12, 1919, he was a Major, Adjutant General's Department, serving in France as Adjutant, 82nd Infantry Brigade and 41st Infantry Division, and as Commanding Officer, American Rest Camp, Romsey, England. Brigadier-General Williams had been Adjutant General of Utah with the rank of Colonel for many years and would continue in that position in addition to his duties as brigade commander.

With their initial formation and Federal recognition a month in the past, the three new units of the 40th Division Special Troops allocated to Berkeley under National Guard strength increase authorized by the last Congress, were making rapid progress towards permanent and perfected organization.

The new units which were organized immediately upon receipt of word from the War Department on April 9th that Congress had passed the 1936-1937 Army Appropriations Bill, were Headquarters Company and Headquarters and Medical Department Detachments, 40th Division Special Troops. Two of the three new units, Headquarters and Medical Detachment were organized and mustered on April 10, 1936, with the Headquarters Company, 40th Division, coming into existence four days later on April fourteenth as a redesignation of Howitzer Company, 159th Infantry. All three units were mustered by Colonel William B. Graham, United States Army, senior instructor of the 40th Division.

* Commanding the Special Troops, which, in addition to the three new Berkeley units, include the 40th Tank Company of Salinas and the 40th Signal Company of San Francisco, was Major Leonard H. Service, whose promotion from the rank of Captain was announced concurrently by the Adjutant General. Major Service commanded Howitzer Company, 159th Infantry during nine of its fourteen years of existence in Berkeley. Captain Hugh T. Fullerton, late of the Judge Advocate General's Department, Headquarters 40th Division, was to act as Adjutant of the Special Troops, and also command the Headquarters Detachment. Also assigned to the unit was First Lieutenant Grant J. Weiss, formerly of the Infantry Reserve, who was to act as Supply officer. The enlisted strength of the detachment was nine men.

* In command of the Medical Department Detachment was Captain George V. Cochran, late of the Medical Officers Reserve Corps. Also assigned to the organization was Captain Francis R. Van de Carr, likewise a former member of the Medical Officers Reserve Corps. The new medical unit had an enlisted strength of 16 men. It replaced the Medical Department Detachment of the 159th Infantry, which, with the Second Battalion Headquarters Company, 159th Infantry, moved to new quarters in the Exposition Armory, Oakland.

* Headquarters Company, 40th Division, latest of the Special Troops to be established in Berkeley was a redesignation of Howitzer Company, 159th Infantry, which in turn was mustered as a new unit on the 10th of April, 1936 in the Exposition Armory, Oakland. Headquarters Company, 40th Division was under command of Captain Eugene T. Severin, formerly of Company G, 159th Infantry.

* Long sought as an important adjunct to division Headquarters, the new Headquarters Company includes staff, mess, orderly, transport, and messenger sections. Headquarters Company had an enlisted strength of fifty-one men, half of whom were former members of the redesignated Howitzer Company. The others were secured by recruiting and transfer.

During the month of April, 1936, the 40th Division Commander announced a number of reassignments, promotions, and appointments on the staff of

the 40th Division. Included in these changes were three promotions involving reassignment of duties, one appointment to fill an existing vacancy, and one transfer in grade to a new assignment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd W. Stewart, Finance Department was reappointed in Infantry and assigned to the General Staff as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart entered the military service August 15, 1917, serving with the 19th Field Artillery, successively as Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Captain until October 4, 1919. In April, 1922, he joined the 159th Infantry, California National Guard as commanding officer of the Howitzer Company. In March, 1926, he was promoted to the grade of Major with duty as regimental machine-gun and howitzer officer. When the 40th Division Headquarters was organized, Major Stewart was selected for the position of division Machine-gun and howitzer officer with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Later, he successively occupied the positions of Division Quartermaster and Division Finance Officer. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart was cited by the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces for gallantry in action near Thiécourt, France, on September 26, 1918, for which he was awarded the Silver Star Medal.

Major Allard A. Calkins, Infantry, was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel and assigned to duty as Division Finance Officer vice Lieutenant Colonel Stewart reassigned. Major Calkins' military service commenced in 1907, when he enrolled in the Reserve Officers Training Corps at the University of California. On May 4, 1918, he enlisted in the 347th Field Artillery, serving in that organization in the United States and in France until April 26, 1919. From July, 1919 until December, 1926, he was an officer of Field Artillery in the Officers Reserve Corps. On December 31, 1926, he was appointed Captain, Assistant Judge Advocate on the 40th Division Staff, and was promoted to Major of Infantry with a General Staff Assignment on June 27, 1930, in which position he continued to serve as Assistant Chief of Staff G-3 until his reassignment as Division Finance Officer. Lieutenant-Colonel Calkins was a graduate of AEF Schools at De Souge and Samour, France.

Major Morris Draper, Infantry, was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned as 40th Division Adjutant General, vice Lieutenant Colonel Kellas transferred to the 185th Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Draper first enlisted in 1916 in the Fifth Georgia Infantry. He served in that organization on the Mexican Border in 1916 and 1917, attaining the grade of First Sergeant. In January 1918, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of Infantry, First Lieutenant in August, 1918, and was discharged in the latter grade in October, 1919, after having served in the 122nd, 80th, and 62nd Infantry Regiments. Re-enlisting in November, 1919, he served successively in the 19th Infantry Recruiting Service, 29th Infantry and Detached Enlisted Mens List, Sergeant Instructor, California National Guard, until November, 1926, when he was selected by the 40th

Division Commander to fill the position of Captain, Assistant Adjutant General on the 40th Division Staff. On February 22, 1934, he was promoted to the grade of Major and since that date has performed the duties of Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Chief of Staff G-3.

Major Ralph A. Tudor was appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1919. Upon graduation he was appointed Second Lieutenant Engineer Corps and for the next two years attended the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, Cornell University at Ithica, New York, and the Engineer School at Fort Humphreys. In 1926, he was assigned to the 13th Engineers. On promotion to the grade of First Lieutenant in 1929, he was assigned to the 6th Engineers and served in that organization until June, 1929, when he resigned to accept a position in civil life. In 1930, the commanding General, 79th Brigade selected Captain Tudor for appointment as Aide on his Staff. Following his appointment to a position with the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge constructing authority and his removal from Sacramento to Berkeley, Captain Tudor was transferred to the position of Aide to Major-General David P. Barrows, serving in that position until his promotion to the grade of Major and assignment as Assistant Chief of Staff G-3. Major Tudor was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Society of Military Engineers.

Captain Merryl C. Shaver was appointed from the Reserve Corps to fill the position of Assistant Judge Advocate vacated by the transfer of Captain Fullerton to Headquarters, Special Troops, 40th Division. Captain Shaver's War service was with the Post Hospital at Vancouver Barracks where he attained the grade of Sergeant. Since October, 1924, he had been a commissioned officer in the Medical Administration Reserve Corps, serving as Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant in the 349th and 316th Medical Regiments. Captain Shaver received his B. S. from the University of Oregon and his L. L. B. from Blackstone Institute. He attended camp as a Reserve Officer with the 40th Division in 1935, and had regularly attended the Staff Schools in Berkeley.

In January, 1937, word was received of the appointment of Colonel Carl A. Badger of Utah as Brigadier-General and commander of the 65th Field Artillery Brigade. General Badger joined the 40th Division Staff in 1926, as Judge Advocate. In 1935, he assumed command of the 145th Field Artillery, with station in Salt Lake City. General Badger was a lawyer by profession. Prior to joining the Division Staff he was Judge Advocate on the State Staff of the Utah National Guard.

x On June 27, 1937, Major-General David P. Barrows, commanding 40th Division retired from active service, having reached the age of retirement. Thus ended twenty years of military service which started with the entry of the United States into the World War. Graduating from the first officers training camp at the Presidio of San Francisco in 1917, with the grade of Major

in Cavalry, General Barrows began his military career, which included promotion to the highest commissioned grade, Major-General, and to Division Commander. For almost twelve years of service General Barrows served in the grade of Major-General.

Prior to embarking on a military career, however, the General had made his mark in the educational world. Well equipped as a graduate of several Universities and colleges and holding many degrees, he entered the scholastic world as city superintendent of schools in Manila P. I. in 1900.

In 1901, he was Chief of the Bureau of Education for the Non-Christian tribes in the Philippines. In 1903, he was elevated to the important post of general superintendant of education for the Philippine Islands.

It was he who laid the foundation for the educational system in the Philippines. The Philippine Insurrection having been crushed by the United States armed forces, the guns were hardly cold when General Barrows, then a young man of thirty years, was commissioned by the United States Government to head the educational system of the Philippine Islands. His qualifications for that important position included the following degrees: Pomona College, 1894, B. A.; University of California, 1895, M. A. He graduated from Columbia University in 1896, and received his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago in 1897.

Having done a good job in the Philippines, General Barrows was called to the University of California in 1910 as Professor of Education and in the same year was advanced to Dean of the graduate school; in 1913, he was named Dean of the faculty. Then war broke out in Europe, and with Herbert Hoover, who later became President of the United States, General Barrows went to Belgium, where he engaged in relief work. Feeling that it was only a matter of time until the United States would enter the fray, General Barrows returned to California and enrolled in the first officers training camp.

After receiving his commission as Major, he was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, where he remained for a short time. His first hand knowledge of conditions in the Philippines was already known to the War Department heads, and Major Barrows was again sent to the Philippines and assigned to the G-2 section. Later he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and sent to Siberia as a member of General Grave's Staff, where he served as G-2 on the Staff of the Commander of the Siberian Expeditionary Forces.

Following the signing of the Armistice, he returned to the United States in 1919. He was elected the First Department Commander of the American Legion for California in 1919. As a result of the part he played in the World War, General Barrows was honored with the following decoration by allied countries: Chevalier, Legion of Honor (France); Order of the Crown (Belgium); Croix de Guerre (Czechoslovakia); Order of Sacred Treasure (Japan); and Commander,

Order of Polonia Restituta (Poland). In addition he wore the United States Victory Medal and the State of California Service Medal.

In 1919 General Barrows received the high honor of being named President of the University of California. He headed the great university for four years, then resigned to assume the post of Professor of Political Science, a position he still holds.

During his long career as an educator General Barrows has received numerous honors in the scholastic world. He holds the following honorary degrees: L.I.D., Pomona College; L.I.D. University of California; L.I.D. Mills College; Doctor Honoris Causa, University of Bolivia; and Honorary Professor, Faculty of Law, Catholic University of Chile. At the instance of President Calvin Coolidge, General Barrows made a long and careful study of conditions in the Pan-American countries as Visiting Professor and student of International Relations. Again he was accorded high honors when he was designated as the Theodore Roosevelt Exchange Professor from the United States to the University of Berlin, Germany.

He had traveled extensively through Asia, Malaysia, Africa, South America, and Europe. During all this time, while busy as a soldier and educator he had taken time to write and became author of "Government in California", "Berbers and Blacks", "A Decade of American Government in the Philippines", "A History of the Philippines," and "The Ethno-Botany of the Coahuila Indians". He enjoyed membership in the Authors Club, London, and in the Bohemian and Faculty Clubs; and was a member of the Royal Academy of Political and Moral Science of Madrid.

His interest in civic affairs through the years brought him the following appointments; trustee, California State School for the Blind 1912-1917; President of trustees, Mills College 1910-1917; Director in the East Bay Municipal Utility District; and member of the California Colonization Rural Committee. As a member of the Republican party, General Barrows had served on the State Central Committee for California.

In 1921, upon the reorganization of the California National Guard, General Barrows took the lead in forming units of the 159th Infantry in the Bay Region. As the Senior Battalion Commander, he became the first post-war regimental commander of the 159th Infantry. In 1925, he was promoted to Brigadier-General then to Major-General and placed in command of the 40th Division in 1926. He graduated from the Army War College in 1926. Except by death and in a very few instances where business affairs caused them to resign, the majority of the officers selected by General Barrows in 1926 to serve on his staff, have remained with him through the years. Many of these officers assisted in reorganizing the California National Guard after the World War, and several of his Staff officers had served in the old Guard prior to the World War.

* The elevation of Brigadier-General Walter P. Story to the rank of Major-General on June 7, 1937 and his assignment as the commander of the 40th Division, came as no surprise to the thousands of members of the military profession who had

innumerable opportunities to see and feel the positive effects of his dynamic personality and powerful mentality. While new in title, he was a familiar figure to nearly every one in the National Guard of California as well as to Guard and Army officers throughout Hawaii and the United States. Since its reorganization, and even prior thereto, he had been a member and Commander in the California National Guard.

Born in what was then the army post town of Bozeman, Montana, near the close of the Indian campaigns young Story received the heritage of stamina, and ability from pioneer parents whose ancestry could be traced back to the year 1640 in Massachusetts. General Story had always been as he is today--soldierly minded, loyal to his country, and just to his fellow men. His father before him was a great Indian campaigner and carved a glorious niche in the vast northwest as a fighter, business man, and philanthropist.

General Story's early education was obtained in the private and public schools of Montana and California, the latter state having been the winter home of his parents, first in San Francisco and then in Los Angeles. While a boy in high school in Montana, when most youngsters get their first air rifles, the war with Spain broke out and he decided to take a hand in the matter. He was a drummer boy in his "home town band", and he drummed off to the mobilization camp of the First Montana National Guard Regiment at Fort Harrison, Helena, Montana; but because of his age, he was sent home, much to his disgust. He is still remembered however, and is an honorary member of Camp # 31, Spanish-American War Veterans.

At a later date, since he still showed a fondness for the military, his parents sent him to the Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota, one of the oldest and most highly accredited military schools in the country. There he spent several years and was graduated in the class of 1903.

At the close of Shattuck school days his farsighted father sent him to Eastman College, New York, where he completed courses in banking, commercial law, drafting, engineering, and languages, with the result that in later years he put into practical use business and mechanical principles and practices which developed into a thriving organization of great magnitude.

Upon graduation from Eastman College he was installed in one of his father's banks in Montana, but indoor life did not suit him. As had his father before him, who had operated ox and mule team freight lines, he heard the call of the open road. The Goldfield rush then commenced, and away went the young man to Tonopah, Nevada, where, after a short period, he organized the Utah-Nevada Transport-Action Company, one of the first motor transit lines in the United States carrying passengers and freight between Tonopah and Goldfield. This company played no small part in opening the mining camps of Bull Frog, Rhyolite, and Beatty, and was the connecting link between Tonopah and Goldfield. General Story still has a warm regard for Nevada, where he is interested in mining and where he is

* well and favorably known by numerous friends both in and out of the Nevada National Guard. Disposing of his motor interests upon the advent of the railroad in the mining districts he proceeded to Los Angeles and engaged in the real estate business.

R In 1914 General Story, fathering Battery A of what was then the California Field Artillery (later, Battery A, 143rd Field Artillery) under Captain McComas, recruited the battery, raised funds to build an armory and stables in Agricultural Park, now Exposition Park, Los Angeles. Certificates in the Adjutant General's Office indicate his membership in this organization during 1916 and 1917.

* Shortly after receipt of his discharge at Kelly Field, Texas, from World War service, General Story, as Captain Story, actively set about the duties of reorganizing the National Guard of Southern California. Since that time and down to the present he has been an indfatigable worker in the upbuilding of the land forces of the State and Nation. He organized the first separate infantry company, then later the Third Separate Battalion, which he as a Major, commanded in Yosemite Valley Camp in 1921. From this nucleus he formed the 160th Infantry, which he commanded for several years. He inaugurated the first accredited schools under the tutelage of detailed Army instructors, and also the candidate class, through which enlisted men showing the required ability and perseverance may become junior officers. He founded and published the 160th Infantry Guardsman, which he later discontinued to make possible a State-wide publication, the present California Guardsman. He introduced and had the entire officer personnel of the 160th Infantry equipped with the blue mess jacket which today is a tradition with the Regiment. Through his meticulous discipline, neatness and insistence on the care of his troops, the 160th Regiment received the sobriquet "The Imperial Guard"

* Upon the formation of the 40th Division, General Story being on the eligible list, took the examinations before a Regular Army Board at the Presidio of San Francisco and passed with a high average. He was commissioned Brigadier-General of Infantry by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate July 23, 1926.

* Since that time, over a period of eleven years, General Story had commanded the 80th Brigade, which consists of the 160th and 185th Infantry Regiments and upon several occasions (during Major-General Barrow's absence) was in temporary command of the 40th Division.

* General Story was detailed to the United States Army War College at Washington D. C. in the class of 1932-1933. He was graduated with an outstanding efficiency record. General Story had returned to his home station from War College only a few days before disaster, in the form of a severe earthquake, smote the Long Beach area. At once he was placed in charge of the situation and the smooth and efficient manner in which this duty was accomplished net

only redounds to the credit of the Guard, but to the leadership and ability to organize and command, possessed by the General.

The General visited Honolulu where he had the opportunity, through the courtesy of Major-General Hugh Drum and Colonel Perry M. Smoot, the Adjutant General, to inspect the defenses and National Guard troops of the Islands, both of which he reported to be excellent. The General was well and favorably known to the Regular Army and was a familiar figure in Washington, D. C., where he had been sent by the National Guard on several occasions.

General Story was appointed and commissioned Major-General, California National Guard by Governor Frank E. Merriam, July 7, 1937. The Federal examinations for his United States commission were held before an Army Board at the Presidio of San Francisco July 13, 1937. He was to take command of the 40th Division in the coming Fourth Army maneuvers as a Federally recognized Major-General of the United States National Guard, Army of the United States.

On October 1, 1937, under the provisions of General Order No. 27 the Headquarters of the 40th Division was transferred to the City of Los Angeles.

In 1937, the 40th Division did not as yet have its combat engineer regiment completely organized, as there was but one battalion to perform the engineering work. This was the Second Battalion, 115th Combat Engineers, located in Nevada.

The Battalion was divided into Battalion Headquarters, Medical Detachment and Companies D, E and F. Headquarters was located in Reno, Nevada, and consisted of Major Eugene H. Howell, commanding officer, and First Lieutenant Paul L. Nichols, Adjutant.

The Medical Detachment and Company D were also located in Reno with Captain D.L. Hood, MC, in command of the Medical Detachment, and Captain C.H. Elges in command of Company D. Company E was formerly stationed in Lovelock, but was soon to be transferred to Elko. Company F was in Winnemucca, with Captain R. E. McCormick as company commander.

In 1938 the 40th Division consisted of the following units: Division Headquarters; Medical Department Detachment; Headquarters Detachment; Headquarters Company; 40th Military Police Company of Reno, Nevada; 40th Signal Company; 40th Tank Company; 79th Brigade, consisting of the 159th and 184th Infantry Regiments; 80th Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 160th and 185th Infantry Regiments; 65th Field Artillery Brigade, consisting of the 145rd Field Artillery of California, and the 145th and 222nd Regiments of Utah, the 144th Field Artillery, the First Battalion of which was located in Utah and the Second in California; 115th Engineer Regiment of Nevada; 40th Division Aviation; 115th Medical Regiment, and 115th Quartermaster Regiment.

Word was received by the Adjutant General of California from the War Department in 1938 indicating that no material changes in the 40th Division were contemplated for at least two years.

-000-

January 4,
1939,
Headquarters
1939, S.O. No. 21.