

**CALIFORNIA MILITARY DEPARTMENT HISTORY PROGRAM  
3900 Roseville Road  
North Highlands, California 95660**

# **History of the 40<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (Mech)**

**1917 - 1997**

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**40TH INFANTRY DIVISION (MECH)  
1917—1997**



**A Note from the Commanding General**  
**40th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**  
**California Army National Guard**

As the dark clouds of World War I threatened, Citizen-Soldiers of the California Home Guard and the 7th California Infantry Regiment, with Home Guard and regiments of other western states, gathered to form the 40th Infantry ("Sunshine") Division.



Through two World Wars, the Korean War, and countless state emergencies, the citizen-soldiers of the 40th Infantry Division and, for a time, the 40th Armored Division, answered the call to duty.

And now, 80 years later, the Citizen-Soldiers of the 40th Infantry ("Sunburst") Division stand ready to serve the people of our great State and Nation on a "minute's notice," in the tradition of the "Minutemen" and State Militias that first won, then safeguarded, the freedoms we cherish.

In the pages that follow is the story of your 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized), California Army National Guard. The places we have been. The deeds we have done. And who we are today. Ours is a story that in many ways mirrors the rapid, and sometimes tumultuous, changes our nation has witnessed in this century.

As we move toward the next century, our nation may rest safe in the knowledge that the Citizen-Soldiers of the 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized) will continue to safeguard its peace and liberty, guided by a spirit that is summarized in the simple words that are our motto:

**DUTY – HONOR – COURAGE**


  
Brigadier General Edmund C. Zysk  
Commanding General  
40th Infantry Division (Mechanized)



Table of Contents

**A NOTE FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL..... 1**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS..... 2**

**BRIGADIER GENERAL EDMUND C. ZYSK ..... 3**

**BRIGADIER GENERAL GUIDO J. PORTANTE, JR. .... 4**

**BRIGADIER GENERAL PETER J. GRAVETT..... 4**

**DIVISION PRIMARY STAFF 1997 ..... 5**

**DIVISION STRUCTURE ..... 6**

    FIRST BRIGADE..... 7

    SECOND BRIGADE..... 8

    THIRD BRIGADE..... 9

    AVIATION BRIGADE..... 10

    DIVISION ARTILLERY..... 11

    DIVISION ENGINEER BRIGADE ..... 12

    DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND ..... 13

    DIVISION TROOPS ..... 14

**CHRONOLOGY..... 15**

**MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS..... 19**

    THE MEDAL OF HONOR ..... 19

    JOHN C. SJOGREN ..... 20

    DAVID B. BLEAK ..... 20

    CLIFTON T. SPEICHER..... 21

    GILBERT G. COLLIER..... 21

**A SHORT HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES..... 22**

**EARLY HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN CALIFORNIA ..... 22**

**A DISTINGUISHED HISTORY OF SERVICE..... 24**

    SERVICE TO THE NATION ..... 24

*Formation of the Division and Service in World War I..... 24*

*The Division in World War II..... 28*

*The Division in the Korean War..... 30*

*The Division Since the Korean War..... 31*

    SERVICE TO THE STATE..... 32

**PAST COMMANDING GENERALS OF THE 40TH DIVISION..... 34**

**THE DIVISION IN 1997 ..... 37**

**MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR..... 39**

    FROM THE PROJECT CREW ..... 39



**BRIGADIER GENERAL EDMUND C. ZYSK**  
**COMMANDING GENERAL**  
**40TH INFANTRY DIVISION (MECH)**

Brigadier General Zysk's military career spans over thirty-six years of service. Performing Reserve and Active Duty beginning in 1957, he was discharged from the U.S. Marine Corps in 1963. Joining the California Army National Guard in 1966, General Zysk was commissioned in 1967.

His assignments have included: Infantry Platoon Leader; Commander, Aviation Section, 1st Squadron, 18th Armored Cavalry; Aide-de-Camp to the Adjutant General of the California National Guard, various staff positions in the Headquarters of the California National Guard; Operations and Intelligence Officer, 76th Aviation Group (Combat); Executive Officer, 40th Aviation Battalion (Combat); Assistant Chief of Staff, G5 (Civil Military Affairs), 40th Infantry Division; Commander, Cavalry Brigade, Air Attack, 40th Infantry Division, Deputy Director, Organization and Training; Director, Plans and Operations; Director, Policy, Liaison and Management.

In May 1993, the Adjutant General appointed him as Deputy Commander, California Army National Guard and promoted him to Brigadier General in November 1993. From October 1995 to 4 May 1996 he served as Deputy Commander, Headquarters, 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized).



nized). He assumed command of the 40th Infantry Division on 5 May 1996.

He is a recipient of the General John J. Pershing Award as the Distinguished Graduate of the Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

General Zysk is active in many organizations: National Guard Association of the United States, Association of the United States Army, Army Aviation Association of America, American Legion, the Polish Legion of American Veteran's, Lions International, Optimists International, and the Boy Scouts of America.

He has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Commendation Medal, Senior Army Aviator Badge, National Defense Ribbon (2nd award), California Medal of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, and the California Commendation Ribbon with Pendant.

General Zysk resides in Huntington Beach, California. His son Michael is a graduate student at Sacramento State University. His daughter Lisa is an Undergraduate at Humboldt State University in Arcata, California.



## BRIGADIER GENERAL GUIDO J. PORTANTE, JR.

Deputy Commander, Maneuver

Brigadier General Portante's military career began on 23 January 1964, when he enlisted in the California Army National Guard. He held enlisted ranks through Sergeant prior to receiving his commission as a Second Lieutenant in July 1966.

His assignments have included: Cavalry Platoon Leader; Tank Platoon Leader; Executive Officer and Commanding Officer, B Company, 2nd Battalion, 185th Armor; various staff positions in the 2nd Battalion, 185th Armor, where he became Battalion Commander; various staff positions in the Headquarters, 40th Infantry Division, leading up to his present assignment as Deputy Commander in August 1993. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General on 1 July 1994.

General Portante is active in a number of organizations: Association of the United States Army, Retired Officers



Association, National Guard Association of California, National Guard Association of the United States, American Legion, Armor Association, and the US Army War College Alumni Association.

He has been awarded the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Meritorious Service Medal (Gold) for Selective Service, Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal with Silver Oak Leaf Cluster, National Defense Service Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal with one Hour Glass Device, Army Service Ribbon,

Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon, California Medal of Merit with one Device, California Commendation Medal, California Recruiting Achievement Ribbon, California Service Medal and the State Service Ribbon.

## BRIGADIER GENERAL PETER J. GRAVETT

Deputy Commander, Support

Brigadier General Peter J. Gravett began his military career in 1959 with the 119th Military Police Battalion. Following an Army active duty tour, General Gravett progressed through the non-commissioned officer ranks. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant on 24 August 1968.

His assignments have included: Military Police platoon leader; Cavalry troop platoon leader; Commander, 40th Military Police Company; Commander, 223rd Area Support Group; various staff positions with Headquarters, 1st Squadron, 18th Cavalry; Division Provost Marshal; various positions culminating in his assignment as the Commander, 2nd Brigade, 40th Infantry Division. He was assigned as the Deputy Commander, Support in May 1996, and was promoted to Brigadier General on 7 December 1996.



General Gravett is active in the following organizations: National Guard Association of California, Association of the United States Army, FBI National Academy Associates, 9th and 10th Cavalry Association (Buffalo Soldiers), and the National Association of Black Military Officers.

His awards include: Meritorious Service Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters; Army Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters; Army Achievement Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters; Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters; National Defense Service

Medal with Gold Star; Armed Forces Reserve Medal with two Hourglass Devices; Army Service Ribbon; Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon (five awards); and numerous state decorations.



**Division Primary Staff 1997**



COL James Combs  
Chief of Staff



LTC Barbara Poole  
G-1 (Personnel)



LTC George Harris  
G-2 (Intelligence)



LTC Keith Jones  
G-3 (Ops/Training)



LTC J. McGowan  
G-4 (Logistics)



LTC Johnnie Atkins  
G-5 (Civil Affairs)

**Division Staff 1919**



*40th Infantry Division General Staff, 1919. General Strong is at center; Lt Col Follmer, writer of a historical article on the Division's formation and participation in World War I featured later in this book, is seated at far right.*

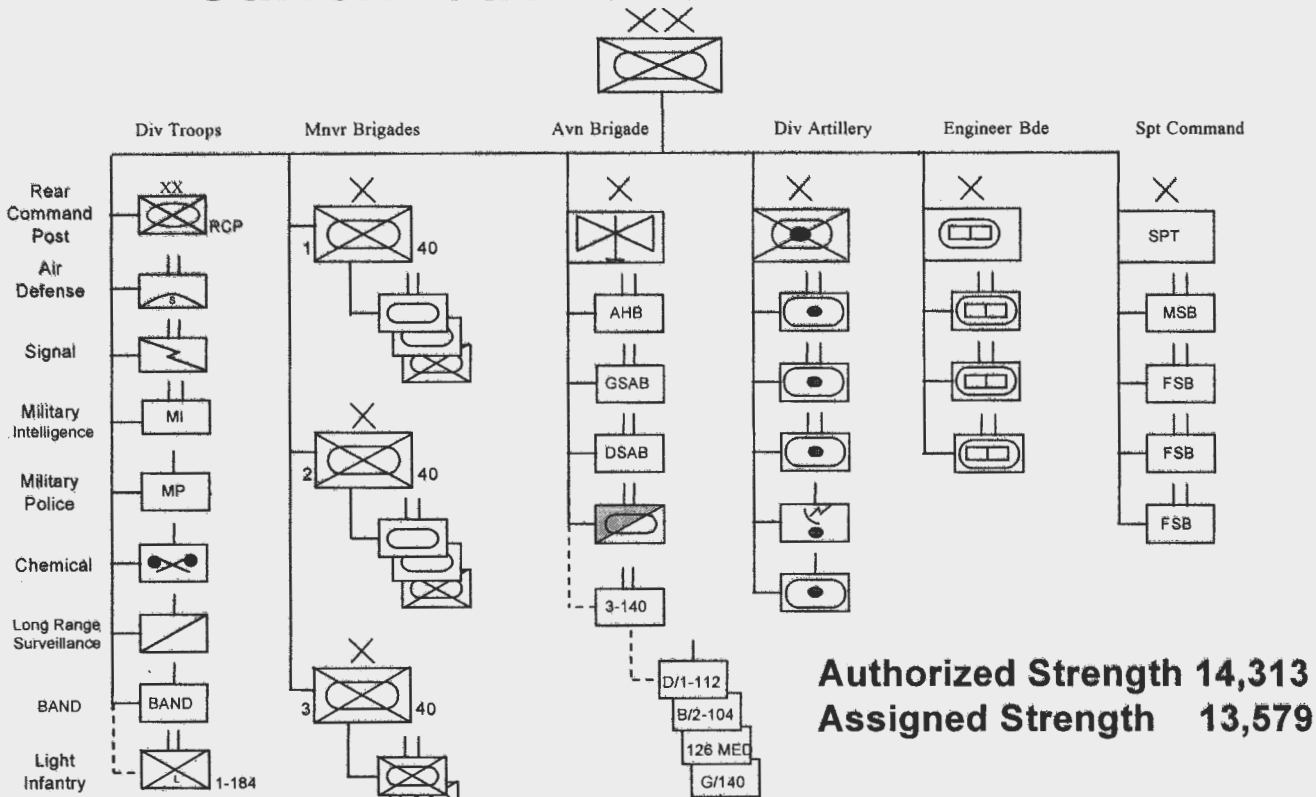


### Division Structure

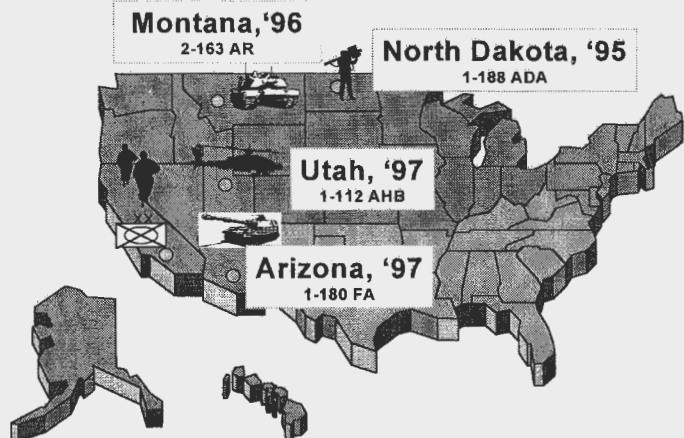
The mission of mechanized divisions is to close with and destroy the enemy by firepower, mobility, and shock effect. Armor and mechanized units and teams move, attack, and defend to defeat the enemy in close combat. Armored and mechanized forces fight as a combined arms team. Their mobility, armor protection, and lethal long-range, direct

firepower contribute to the shock action required to defeat threat forces. These characteristics also enable mechanized, and cavalry forces to apply their combat power through the depth of the battlefield, to disperse forces over wide areas, and to concentrate combat power at the decisive place and time to win.

## Current Structure



### California and Out-of-State Units







**First Brigade**

**40th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

**Colonel Marvin G. Metcalf, Brigade Commander**  
**Command Sergeant Major Gary White, Brigade Command Sergeant Major**



*Colonel Marvin G. Metcalf*

Armored and mechanized brigades are organized to fight successful engagements in conventional and various stability and support activities. They are subordinate commands of a division and corps and perform major tactical operations as part of a division or corps operation. Regardless of the threat environment, the key to victory by the brigade is to impose its will on the enemy by forcing him to conform to the brigade's desired end state. This requires the brigade commander and staff to identify the decisive point(s) and synchronize the efforts of subordinate maneuver battalions, combat support (CS), combat service support (CSS), and available higher headquarters' combat power in support of the brigade effort.

The primary mission of the brigade is to deploy on short notice and destroy, capture, or repel enemy forces, using maneuver and shock effect. Brigades also conduct various Stability and Support Operations.

**Headquarters and Headquarters Company 1st Brigade, AFRC Los Alamitos Bldg 54**

Headquarters and Headquarters Company  
 3-160th Infantry Battalion, Inglewood  
 Company A Oxnard  
 Company B Glendale  
 Company C Inglewood  
 Company D Glendale  
 Company E Inglewood

Headquarters and Headquarters Company  
 4-160th Infantry Battalion, Santa Ana  
 Detachment 1 HHC Fullerton  
 Company A San Diego

Company B Orange  
 Company C Riverside  
 Company D Redlands  
 Company E Fullerton

Headquarters and Headquarters Company  
 2-163 Armor, Kalispell, MT  
 Company A Kalispell, MT  
 Company B Missoula, MT  
 Company C Missoula, MT  
 Company D Shelby, MT



**Second Brigade**

**40th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

**Lieutenant Colonel Gary Mathewson, Brigade Commander**

**Command Sergeant Major James McLaughlin, Brigade Command Sergeant Major**



*Lt Colonel Gary Mathewson*

All three of the Division's maneuver brigades are organized to fight successful engagements in conventional and various stability and support activities. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade has the distinction of being the Division's armor heavy brigade. The fielding of the M1IP tank, to the Division, began in 1996 with the 1<sup>st</sup> Bn 185 Armor receiving the first set. All armor battalions are conducting new equipment training (NET) during their AT's at Gowan Field Idaho, during 1996/97 to transition to the M1IP (2-163 Armor in Montana already has the M1A1 upon joining the Division in 1996).

**Headquarters and Headquarters Company 2d Brigade, San Diego**

<b>Headquarters and Headquarters Company</b>	
1-149th Armor Battalion, Seaside	
Company A	Monterey
Company B	Camp Roberts
Company C	Santa Cruz
Company D	Madera

<b>Headquarters and Headquarters Company</b>	
2-185th Armor Battalion, National City	
Detachment 1 HHC	Brawley
Company A	Calexico
Company B	National City
Company C	Escondido
Company D	El Centro

<b>Headquarters and Headquarters Company</b>	
1-185th Armor Battalion, San Bernardino	
Company A	Banning
Company B	Palmdale
Company C	Indio
Company D	Apple Valley

<b>Headquarters and Headquarters Company</b>	
3-185th Armor Battalion, San Diego	
Company A	San Diego
Company B	Corona
Company C	San Diego
Company D	Vista





**Third Brigade**

**40th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

**Colonel Michael A. Hodge, Brigade Commander**  
**Command Sergeant Major Louis Alvarez, Brigade Command Sergeant Major**



*Colonel Michael A. Hodge*

Armored and mechanized brigades are organized to fight successful engagements in conventional and various stability and support activities. They are subordinate commands of a division and corps and perform major tactical operations as part of a division or corps operation. Regardless of the threat environment, the key to victory by the brigade is to impose its will on the enemy by forcing him to conform to the brigade's desired end state. This requires the brigade commander and staff to identify the decisive point(s) and synchronize the efforts of subordinate maneuver battalions, combat support (CS), combat service support (CSS), and available higher headquarters' combat power in support of the brigade effort.

The primary mission of the brigade is to deploy on short notice and destroy, capture, or repel enemy forces, using maneuver and shock effect. Brigades also conduct various Stability and Support Operations, independently or as part of a joint or multinational headquarters in peacetime and conflict environments.

**Headquarters and Headquarters Company 3d Brigade, San Jose**

Headquarters and Headquarters Company  
 2-159th Infantry Battalion, San Jose  
 Detachment 1 HHC      Gilroy  
 Company A              Concord  
 Company B              San Jose  
 Company C              Redwood City  
 Company D              Camp Parks, Dublin  
 Company E              Gilroy

Headquarters and Headquarters Company  
 2-160th Infantry Battalion, Fresno  
 Detachment 1 HHC      Reedley  
 Company A              Visalia  
 Company B              Porterville  
 Company C              Bakersfield  
 Company D              Tulare  
 Detachment 1 Co D      Delano  
 Company E              Hanford



**Aviation Brigade**  
**40th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

**Lieutenant Colonel James A. DiGiovanna, Brigade Commander**  
**Command Sergeant Major Billy Lewellen, Brigade Command Sergeant Major**



*Lt Colonel James A. DiGiovanna*

The aviation brigade provides the division commander a command and control headquarters with organic lift, attack, observation, and general support aircraft which can be tailored to support the division commander's concept. The speed and mobility of the aviation brigade allows it to conduct deep, close, and rear operations. The aviation brigade's mission is to find, fix, and destroy enemy forces using fire and maneuver, and to provide CS and CSS in coordinated operations as an integrated member of the combined arms team. The aviation brigade possesses the flexibility and versatility to perform a wide variety of missions throughout the entire range of maneuver, CS, and CSS functions in support of division combined arms operations. These roles can be performed by the aviation brigade during offensive and defensive operations in high-, mid-, and low-intensity conflicts. Planning at division level must allow for integration of the aviation brigade into the combined arms scheme of maneuver. The aviation brigade is not a maneuver brigade in the same sense as the other ground maneuver brigades.

**Headquarters and Headquarters Company 40th Aviation Brigade, Fresno**

Company F, 140th Aviation Battalion  
AFRC Los Alamitos

Company D, 1-112th Aviation Battalion  
(Light Utility Helicopter) Stockton

Headquarters and Headquarters Company  
1-140th Aviation Battalion (General Support)  
AFRC Los Alamitos  
Detachment 1 HHC      Mather AFB Rancho Cordova  
Company A                Mather AFB Rancho Cordova  
Company B                AFRC Los Alamitos  
Company C                AFRC Los Alamitos  
Company D                Mather AFB Rancho Cordova

Headquarters and Headquarters Company  
Troop 1-18th Cavalry, Ontario  
Troop A                    Pomona  
Troop B                    Colton  
Troop C                    Ontario  
Troop D                    AFRC Los Alamitos  
Troop E                    AFRC Los Alamitos  
Troop F                    AFRC Los Alamitos

Headquarters and Headquarters Company  
3-140th Aviation Battalion, Stockton

1-211 Attack Helicopter Battalion, Salt Lake City, UT



*CW4 G. A. Bowers (seated in pilot's seat), first female AH-1 Cobra pilot in the National Guard, a member of the 40<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (Mechanized)*



## Division Artillery

### 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized)

**Colonel William J. Kelley, Division Artillery Commander**

**Command Sergeant Major Gary Andrews, Division Artillery Command Sergeant Major**



*Colonel William J. Kelley*

The division artillery (DIVARTY) is the division's primary organic indirect fire support. The firepower of the division artillery is augmented by close air support, attack helicopters, mortars, artillery resources of higher headquarters, and, when feasible, naval gunfire.

The division artillery has the dual mission of integrating all fire support available to the division as well as providing field artillery fires for close support, interdiction, and counterfire support to the division. The primary function of fire support units is to provide continuous and timely support to combat units by locating, identifying, and neutralizing or destroying those targets most likely to impede the successful accomplishment of the division's mission.

The division artillery commander is the principal advisor to the division commander on fire support matters and is the fire support coordinator (FSCOORD). Both the G3 and the DIVARTY commander interact continuously throughout the planning sequence, the decision process, and the execution of the mission.

#### Headquarters and Headquarters Battery 40th Division Artillery, Los Angeles

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery  
1-143d Field Artillery Battalion, Walnut Creek  
Detachment 1  
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Richmond  
Battery A Lodi  
Battery B Woodland  
Battery C Santa Maria  
Service Battery Richmond

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery  
2-144th Field Artillery Battalion, Burbank  
Battery A Monrovia  
Battery B Azusa  
Battery C Los Angeles  
Service Battery Burbank

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery  
3-144th Field Artillery Battalion, Los Angeles  
Battery A Bakersfield  
Battery B Culver City  
Battery C Sylmar  
Service Battery Van Nuys

Battery D 144th Field Artillery Battalion, Ventura  
Battery F 144th Field Artillery Battalion, Los Angeles

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery  
2-180th Field Artillery Battalion, Phoenix, AZ  
Battery A Phoenix, AZ  
Battery B Tucson, AZ  
Battery C Chandler, AZ  
Service Battery Phoenix, AZ



**Division Engineer Brigade**  
**40th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

**Colonel Gregory C. Peck, Brigade Commander**

Photo Not Available

The engineer battalion's mission is to increase the combat effectiveness of the division by accomplishing mobility, countermobility, and survivability tasks and to perform infantry combat missions when required. The engineer battalion: prepares and maintains essential combat routes in the forward battle area to include access and egress to blocking positions and river-crossing sites and expedient repair of essential bridges, fords, and culverts; provides, maintains, and emplaces shortgap assault bridges for the division; assists in the assault of fortified positions; assists maneuver units in the assault breach of obstacles; performs obstacle reduction as part of breaching operations; conducts engineer reconnaissance and provides military geographic information; provides field engineering advice to all divisional elements and assistance and equipment support to maneuver units in preparation of selected strong points and battle positions for weapon systems; emplaces and assists in the emplacement of mines; creates other obstacles to degrade enemy mobility including berms, ditches, abatis, and wire entanglements; prepares targets for demolition, such as destruction of bridges and cratering of roads, railroads, and airfield runways; spans a wet gap of up to 144 meters or provides four class-60 rafts; provides construction works, including construction of landing strips; and repairs and maintains airlanding facilities.

*Colonel Gregory C. Peck*

**40th Engineer Brigade, Santa Barbara**

Headquarters and Headquarters Company  
132d Engineer Battalion, Sacramento  
Company A Redding  
Company B Mt Shasta  
Detachment 1 Co B Yreka  
Company C Oroville  
Detachment 1 Co C Susanville  
Support Platoon Sacramento

Company B Manhattan Beach  
Company C Brawley  
Support Platoon Manhattan Beach

Headquarters and Headquarters Company  
578th Engineer Battalion, Manhattan Beach  
Company A San Diego

Headquarters and Headquarters Company  
579th Engineer Battalion, Santa Rosa  
Detachment 1 HHC, Santa Rosa  
Company A Chico  
Company B Eureka  
Company C Lakeport  
Company D Petaluma  
Detachment 1 Co D Camp Roberts



**Division Support Command  
(DISCOM)  
40th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

**Colonel Gerald P. Minetti, DISCOM Commander  
Command Sergeant Major Robert Delaney, DISCOM Command Sergeant Major**



*Colonel Gerald P. Minetti*

The division support command provides division-level CSS to all organic assigned and attached elements of the division. The DISCOM can, on a very limited basis, furnish CSS to nondivisional units in the division area.

The DISCOM commander is the principal CSS operator of the division and exercises full command authority over all the organic units of the support command. The division G4, on the other hand, has coordinating staff responsibility for logistic planning and develops division-level plans, policies, and priorities. The relationship between the division G4 and the DISCOM commander must be extremely close because of the similarities of interests. The G4's planning role does not relieve the DISCOM commander of the responsibility for advising the division staff during the formulation of plans, estimates, policies, and priorities.

The G3, G4, and the DISCOM commander normally locate the DISCOM elements in the division rear area and the brigade support areas (BSAs). The forward support battalions (FSBs) of the heavy divisions or the forward area support teams (FASTs) of the light divisions are positioned in the BSAs to best support committed brigades. The remaining DISCOM elements are located in the division support area (DSA) to provide

area support to all divisional units in the division rear area and backup support to the FSBs/FASTs. Elements of the FSB/FAST may be forward of the BSA and other DISCOM units (MSB) may have elements in the BSA.

The DISCOM provides the following CSS: support of class I (to include water purification, and limited distribution), II, III, IV, VI, VII, VIII, and IX supplies; ammunition transfer points (ATPS) within the division; intermediate direct support maintenance (IDSM) and limited backup unit maintenance support for all common and missile materiel organic to the division, and aviation intermediate maintenance (AVIM) support for all aviation materiel; materiel (supply and maintenance) management for the division; surface transport for personnel, supplies, and equipment to accomplish division logistic and administrative missions, to include supplemental ground transportation to support emergency requirements; supervision and coordination of DISCOM transportation operations; ADP support for division logistic activities.

**Headquarters and Headquarters Company 40th Infantry Division Support Command, AFRC Los Alamitos Bldg 20**

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment  
40th Forward Support Battalion, Bell  
Company A                   Lynwood  
Company B                   Torrance  
Detachment 2 Co B       San Bernardino  
Company C                   Montebello

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment  
240th Forward Support Battalion, Long Beach  
Company A                   San Diego  
Company B                   El Cajon  
Company C                   Long Beach

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment  
340th Forward Support Battalion, San Lorenzo  
Detachment 1 HHD       Red Bluff  
Company A                   San Lorenzo  
Detachment 1 Co A       Red Bluff

Company B  
Detachment 1 Co B  
Detachment 2 Co B  
Detachment 3 Co B  
Company C  
Detachment 1 Co C  
Atascadero  
Redwood City  
Lathrop  
Red Bluff  
Manhattan Beach  
Red Bluff

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment  
540th Main Support Battalion, Bell  
Company A                   Bell  
Company B                   Bell  
Detachment 1 Co B       San Bruno  
Company C                   Compton  
Detachment 1 Co C       Compton  
Company D                   Gardena  
Detachment 1 Co D       Ventura  
Company F                   Long Beach  
Company G                   Ontario



**Division Troops**

**40th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

**Colonel James P. Combs, Commander, Division Troops**

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 40th Infantry Division, AFRC Los Alamitos



*Colonel James P. Combs*

40th Infantry  
Division Band,  
AFRC Los  
Alamitos

40th Military  
Police Company,  
AFRC Los  
Alamitos

40th Infantry  
Detachment  
(Rear Command  
Post)  
AFRC Los  
Alamitos

140th Chemical

Company, Long Beach (Spring Street)

160th Infantry Detachment (Long Range Surveillance)  
AFRC Los Alamitos

240th Signal Battalion, Long Beach (Redondo)  
Company A San Pedro  
Detachment 1, Company A Bakersfield

Company B Burbank  
Detachment 1, Company B Palmdale  
Company C Compton

640th Military Intelligence Battalion (Cadre)  
AFRC Los Alamitos  
Headquarters and Headquarters Company  
1-184th Infantry Battalion (ASSLT), Modesto  
Detachment 1 HHC, Turlock

Company A Compton  
Company B Lodi  
Detachment 1 Co B Sacramento  
Company C Auburn  
Detachment 1 Co C Yuba City  
Company D Oakdale  
Company E Madera

Detachment 1, Company A  
29th Combat Support Battalion, Modesto  
Detachment 1, Company B  
29th Combat Support Battalion, Modesto  
Detachment 1 Headquarters and Headquarters Battery  
1-147 Field Artillery Battalion, Modesto  
1-188 Air Defense Artillery  
Grand Forks, ND





## CHRONOLOGY

The following is a chronological table of the significant events in the history of the 40th Division. This listing was provided by Major General (Retired) James D. Delk, whose assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

### World War I Years

7 May 1915	British Liner Lusitania sunk by German submarine with loss of over 1000 lives, including 124 Americans	4 Nov 1918	40th Division arrives Revigny (Mouse), France
28 Feb 1917	President announces Secret Service intercepted secret letter from German Foreign Minister urging Mexico and Japan join Germany in war against the United States	1 Nov 1918	Armistice signed
26 Mar 1917	National Guard mobilized, ordered to train and actively recruit	6 Jan 1919	40th Division left Revigny (Mouse), France
2 Apr 1917	President announces need for declaration of war		
6 Apr 1917	Congress declares war on Germany		
5 Aug 1917	Entire National Guard federalized		
25 Aug 1917	40th Division ordered organized		
16 Sep 1917	40th Division organized at Camp Kearny, CA		
26 Jul 1918	40th Division left Camp Kearny; temporarily at Camp Mills, NY		
9 Aug 1918	40th Division sailed from U.S., travels through England	8 Jan 1919	40th Division arrived Castres (Gironde), France
22 Aug 1918	40th Division assigned as 6th Depot (Replacement) Division In France	19 Feb 1919	40th Division left Castres (Gironde), France
24 Aug 1918	40th Division arrives La Guerche, France, traveling through Cherbourg	20 Mar 1919	40th Division arrived Camp Stoneman, California
31 Aug 1918	All 40th Division troops in Europe	Jan-May 1919	Elements of the 40th Division demobilized in various sites
2 Nov 1918	40th Division leaves La Guerche (Cher), France		



*Troops drilling at first muster, Camp Kearney, CA, 1917*

### Between the Wars

4 May 1926	The War Department grants authority to reorganize the 40th Division	5 Jul 1934	40th ID elements activated for Longshoremens' strike in San Francisco
18 Jun 1926	40th ID Hqs established in Berkeley	1 Oct 1937	40th ID Hqs moved to Los Angeles (federally recognized 18 Oct 1937)
24-20 Nov 1927	Folsom Prison Riots	2-4 Mar 1938	Disastrous floods in Southern California
10 Mar 1933	Long Beach earthquake		
6 Aug 1933	40th ID artillery converted from horse drawn to motorized		



# 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized)

## World War II Years

10 Feb 1941 Company C 194th Tank Bn inducted (formerly 40th ID Tank Company)  
 3 Mar 1941 40th ID inducted into Federal service  
 Aug 1941 40th ID participates in large maneuvers in SW Washington State  
 29 Sep 1941 159th Infantry Regiment detached and assigned to the 7th ID

23 Apr 1944  
 27 Nov 1944  
 9 Jan 1945

Elements of the 40th ID relieve 1st Marine Division on New Britain. Balance of the Division lands over the next several days  
 40th ID relieved from its mission on New Britain  
 40th ID invades Luzon, P.I.

21 Feb 1945 40th ID transferred to XI Corps, commanded by MG Charles P. Hall  
 2 Mar 1945 40th ID relieved by 43rd Division. Transferred to Eighth Army, commanded by LTG Robed L. Eichelberger  
 8 Mar 1945 108th RCT sails from Luzon to Leyte, relieves 164th Infantry of Americal Division  
 18 Mar 1945 185th RCT reinforced by 2-160th invades Panay  
 22 Mar 1945 Company G 2-185th secures Inampulugan island. Amphibious patrol from 2-160th secures Guimaras island  
 29 Mar 1945 185th lands on Negros island, Occidental Province.

7 Apr 1945 2-108th (reinforced) lands on Masbate, starting three week campaign to secure island  
 10 May 1945 108th RCT lands at Macajalar Bay on Mindanao as part of X Corps  
 15-18 Jun 1945 40th ID elements return from Negros to Panay  
 14 Aug 1945 Japan accepts unconditional surrender terms  
 18 Aug 1945 Japanese Imperial Headquarters announces cessation hostilities  
 2 Sep 1945 Official signing of surrender aboard USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay  
 15 Sep 1945 40th ID Advance Party arrives at Inchon  
 1 Oct 1945 185th Inf CP opened at Taegu  
 2 Oct 1945 160th Inf closes at Pusan. CP established  
 7 Oct 1945 108th Inf established CP, occupies Andong, Yongdok, and other cities  
 8 Oct 1945 Division Artillery established CP at Chin-hae  
 7 Apr 1946 40th ID inactivated at Camp Stoneman, California  
 14 Oct 1946 40th ID reorganized and federally recognized at Los Angeles



*Tank from 194<sup>th</sup> Tank Battalion at Bataan, before Fall of Bataan and subsequent "Bataan Death March," in which many of the 194<sup>th</sup> lost their lives.*

Oct 1941 Division maneuvers at Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation under III Corps  
 7 Dec 1941 Japanese attack Pear Harbor. 40th ID immediately deploys to provide security  
 15 Feb 1942 40th ID reorganized from square to triangular division  
 28 Feb 1942 Japanese submarine shells Bankline Oil Refinery near Santa Barbara, California. This is the first attack of the war on the U.S. mainland.  
 22 Apr 1942 40th ID moved to Ft Lewis for Advanced Training  
 14 Jun 1942 184th Infantry detached and assigned to the Western Defense Command  
 8 Jul 1942 40th ID starts move to Hawaii (completed early Oct 42)  
 1 Sep 1942 108th Infantry from the 27th ID joins the 40th ID as the third regiment  
 20 Dec 1943 40th ID leaves for Guadalcanal. (Mission completed by mid-Jan)  
 4 Jan 1944 40th ID debarks at Guadalcanal  
 25 Mar 1944 40th ID transferred to General MacArthur's command, then to XIV corps



## Korean War Years

25 Jun 1950	North Korea invades South Korea		to Korea to relieve 24th ID.
27 Jun 1950	President Truman orders US air and naval forces to help repel North Koreans	26 Dec 1951	40th ID Advance Party departs for ROK.
30 Jun 1960	President Truman authorizes General MacArthur to send ground forces to Korea	6 Jan 1952	First ship departs Japan for Korea with first elements of the 40th ID Main Body (the bulk of the first echelon sailed 7 Jan)
5 Jul 1950	US troops fight their first engagement in Korea	11 Jan 1952	40th ID first echelon landed at Inchon
7 Jul 1950	UN Security Council authorizes use of UN flag in Korea	13 Jan 1952	143rd FA fired first round in anger when SFC Gary Ducat of 143rd pulled lanyard on 105mm howitzer
1 Aug 1950	40th ID receives telephonic alert for induction	19 Jan 1952	160th Inf completed relief of 19th Inf Regt (24th US ID)
1 Sep 1950	40th ID activated for Korea. Advance party departs for Camp Cooke	20 Jan 1952	40th ID's first loss was SFC Kenneth Kaiser Jr. of 160th killed by mortar fragments near Kumsong
15 Sep 1950	All 40th ID troops are at Camp Cooke. Prepare to receive fillers	22 Jan 1952	40th ID asgd Eighth US Army when 2nd echelon landed Inchon this date
6 Nov 1950	40th ID recruit training commences	24 Jan 1952	Korean truce negotiations stalemated
28 Dec 1950	LTG Matthew B. Ridgway arrives to take command of all UN ground forces in Korea	28 Jan 1952	223rd Inf completed relief of 21st Inf (24th US ID)
24 Feb 1951	40th ID receives alert orders for movement to Japan	10 Feb 1952	224th Inf relieved 5th RCT (24th US ID)
28 Mar 1951	40th ID Advance Party leaves for Japan	Mar 1952	40th ID had a daily average of 19,436 organic and 7,858 attached troops to support. Moved the Division CP from Ascom City (near Seoul) to the Chunchon area
29 Mar 1951	40th ID Main Body departs for Japan	22 Mar 1952	160th Infantry relieved by 1st ROK Regiment
10 Apr 1951	40th ID Advance elements arrive in Japan. Division given mission of defending North Honshu Island while in training.	28 Mar 1952	Relief of 224th Infantry by 7th ROK Regiment completed
11 Apr 1951	General MacArthur relieved of Command.		
12 Apr 1951	General Ridgway replaces General MacArthur. General James A. Van Fleet assumes command of forces in Korea		
10 Jul 1951	First meeting between UN and North Korean-Chinese delegations held at Kaesong		
4 Aug 1951	40th ID Rear detachment arrives in Japan after training at Camp Cooke		
15 Aug 1951	Far East Air Forces start "Operation STRANGLE."		
23 Aug 1951	Communists suspend armistice negotiations		
13 Sep 1951	UN begins attack on Heartbreak Ridge		
25 Oct 1951	Armistice talks resumed as delegates meet for the twenty-seventh plenary session		
18 Dec 1951	Both sides exchange prisoner lists. UN held 132,474 Red prisoners. Communist list had 11,559 names.		
22 Dec 1951	40th ID alerted for move		



*160th Infantry Regiment soldiers on the line in Sonsilli area, Korea.*



## 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized)

- 29 Mar 1952 Relief of 223rd Infantry by 2nd ROK Infantry completed
- Apr 1952 Six B-29s dropped 210 500-pound bombs in the Division sector resulting in 34 secondary explosions and one large fire. Construction and occupation of all installations was completed by the end of the month. Enemy probes of the Division's lines increased during the month, especially towards the end of the month. There were a total of 3836 enemy mortar and artillery rounds impacting in April.
- 1 Apr 1952 40th ID completed relief of 2nd ROK Div in Kumwha-Kumsong sector. 223rd on left, and 160th on right. 224th & 140th TK in reserve.
- 3 Apr 1952 Boundary change between 40th & 2nd ID on left, 224th inserted left of 223rd.
- 6 Apr 1952 40th ID assumed responsibility for portion of 2nd ID sector from CT885409 to CT899425
- May 1952 40th ID: Total of 29 missions (112 sorties) CAS during May. High levels of personnel turnover during the month. Fewer contacts initiated by the enemy during May. A total of 2722 enemy mortar and artillery rounds impacted during May.



140<sup>th</sup> Tank Company en route to the front in Korea, Kumwha-Kumsong sector

- 7 May 1952 Brigadier General Francis T. Dodd, Commander of UN Prisoner of War Camp Number One on Koje-do, is seized and held for seventy-eight hours by Communist prisoners
- 12 May 1952 General Mark W. Clark takes over from General Ridgway as Supreme Com-

19 May 1962

2 Jun 1952

26-28 Jun  
30 Jun 1952

1 Jul 1952

5 Jul 1952

13 Jul 1952

2 Sep 1952

mander

IX US Corps revised the 40th ID left boundary to the rear of the MLR and relieved the division of responsibility for the Kumwha Valley (then assumed by 7th US ID)

BG Cleland assumes command of 40th ID vice MG Daniel H. Hudelson at 0900 hours. COL Gordon B. Rogers arrives and assumes ADC duties vice BG Homer O. Eaton.

2nd ROK Div relieves 40th ID  
40th ID (-) closed into Field Training Cmd #5 for training and rehabilitation while in IX Corps reserve. Divarty & 140th Tk remained in action under IX Corps. control in spt 2nd ROK Div.

3-223rd Inf dispatched to Sangdong Mine Area to perform security mission.

224th Inf attached to 2nd Log Command, left for Pusan to provide security for POW enclosures in that area

40th ID moved to now training area near Kapyong, resuming training and security missions

40th ID (NGUS) organized and federally recognized in Los Angeles

18 Oct 1952 40th ID ordered to relieve the 25th US Div in the Paem-Ihyon-Ni sector

22 Oct 1952 224th & 180th had relieved 27th and 14th Inf respectively, and CG, 40th ID assumed sector responsibility. 40th ID then passed to X Corps control, with 5th RCT attached. Deployed 160th on left, 224th center, and 5th RCT right. 223rd arrived a day later, placed in reserve. Div CP at Tokkol-Li.

31 Oct 1952 5th RCT moved to 40th ID reserve after being relieved by 223rd

8 Jan 1953 5th RCT relieved 223rd, which moved to division reserve.

45th US Div assumed sector responsibility from 40th ID

40th ID in X US Corps reserve, with CP at Nambajchon

General Van Fleet turns over command of Eighth Army to Lieutenant General Max-



6 Mar 1953	well D. Taylor 40th ID designated Eighth US Army reserve	27 Jul 1953	Enemy shelled friendly positions four hours with 4700 rounds of mortar and artillery. Few casualties and only slight damage. 40th Divarty countered with about 11,000 arty and mortar rounds. Ceasefire declared as armistice signed at Panmunjom
27 Apr 1953	CG, 40th ID accepted sector responsibility from 20th ROK Div at that time. 40th deployed across Ihyon-Ni-Kalbakkumi (Punchbowl) sector.	8 May 1954	Final Review of 40th ID in ROK
10 Jul 1953	20th ROK Div relieved 40th ID in Punchbowl area.	19 Jun 1954	Ceremony in San Francisco to celebrate return of 40th ID battle flags
11 Jul 1953	40th ID relieved 45th US Div in the Heartbreak Ridge-Sandbag Castle area, which extended from Paem to a point west of Ihyon-Ni. 223rd was deployed on Heartbreak Ridge to the left, while the 224th was in the Sandbag Castle sector to the right.	30 Jun 1954	40th ID (US) released from active Federal service and reverted to State control
		1 Jul 1954	40th ID reorganized and redesignated as 40th Armored Div

### Post-Korean War

22 Jan 1956	40th Signal Co responds to train wreck in L.A.		LANT EAGLE'82 at Fort Irwin
25-27 Jan 1956	40th ID elements assist during floods in L.A. area	Apr 1986	1-184th Inf (+) participates In Exercise TEAM SPIRIT in the Republic of Korea
1 Jul 1959	40th AD organized under 'D' series TO&E under 'ROCAD.'	Apr 1987	2-160th Inf (+) participates In Exercise TEAM SPIRIT in the Republic of Korea
1 Jul 1963	40th AD reorganized under "ROAD," changing combat commands to brigades	Apr 1988	40th ID provides controllers for 2 ID during Exercise TEAM SPIRIT (and over the next two years to a lesser degree)
17-30 May 1964	2-40th AD (+) participates in Exercise DESERT STRIKE at Fort Irwin	23 Oct 1988	Exercise BORDER RANGER 1. Counter Drug efforts in conjunction with law enforcement and with disastrous crash of helicopter. Efforts are reorganized and continue for many years
13-24 Aug 1965	40th AD employed to control Watts Riots in L.A.		
29 Jan 1968	40th AD reorganized and redesignated as 40th Armored Brigade	Jun 1990	40th ID participates in first BCTP War-fighter exercise at Camp Roberts.
13 Jan 1974	40th ID (Mechanized) organized and federally recognized with Hqs in Long Beach	Apr-May 1992	40th ID employed to control L. A. Riots
Apr 1981	40th ID Hqs moved to Los Alamitos Armed Forces Reserve Center	17 Jan 1994	Northridge Earthquake. 40th ID elements (primarily DISCOM) establish tent cities and provide security
Mar-Apr 1982	40th ID (-) participates in Exercise GAL-		

## Medal of Honor Recipients

40th Infantry Division (Mechanized)

### *The Medal of Honor*

The Medal of Honor is the highest military award for bravery. Established by Congress 12 July 1862, it is awarded in the name of Congress to members of the Armed Forces who distinguish themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in an action against any enemy of the United States. The deed performed must have been one of personal bravery or self-sacrifice so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual above his or her comrades and must have involved risk of life. Incontestable proof of the performance of the service is required.

The Medal of Honor is usually awarded by the President (but any "high official" may present it) "in the name of the Congress of the United States," and for this reason, it is sometimes called the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The first Army Medals of Honor were awarded on 25 March 1863. Through January 1997, 2,362 Army Medals of Honor have been awarded. The Citizen-Soldiers of the 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized) are proud to honor the names and the courageous and intrepid deeds of its four Medal of Honor Recipients:



World War II

**John C. Sjogren**

*Rank and organization:* Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company I, 160th Infantry, 40th Infantry Division.

*Place and date:* Near San Jose Hacienda, Negros, Philippine Islands, 23 May 1945.

*Entered service at:* Rockford, Mich.

*Place of Birth:* Rockford, Mich.

*General Order Number:* 97, 1 November 1945.

*Citation:* He led an attack against a high precipitous ridge defended by a company of enemy riflemen, who were entrenched in spider holes and supported by well-sealed pillboxes housing automatic weapons with interlocking bands of fire. The terrain was such that only one squad could advance at one time; and from a knoll atop a ridge a pillbox covered the only approach with automatic fire. Against this enemy stronghold, Staff Sergeant Sjogren led the first squad to open the assault. Deploying his men, he moved forward and was hurling grenades when he saw that his next in command, at the opposite flank, was gravely wounded. Without hesitation he crossed 20 yards of exposed terrain in the face of enemy fire and exploding dynamite charges, moved the man to cover and administered first aid. He then worked his way forward and, advancing di-



rectly into the enemy fire, killed eight Japanese in spider holes guarding the approach to the pillbox. Crawling to within a few feet of the pillbox while his men concentrated their bullets on the fireport, he began dropping grenades through the narrow firing slit. The enemy immediately threw two or three of these unexploded grenades out, and fragments from one wounded him in the hand and back. However, by hurling grenades through the embrasure faster than the enemy could return them, he succeeded in destroying the occupants. Despite his wounds, he directed his squad to follow him in a systematic attack on the remaining positions, which he eliminated in like manner, taking tremendous risks, overcoming bitter

resistance, and never hesitating in his relentless advance. To silence one of the pillboxes, he wrenched a light machinegun out through the embrasure as it was firing before blowing up the occupants with hand grenades. During this action, Staff Sergeant Sjogren, by his heroic bravery, aggressiveness, and skill as a soldier, single-handedly killed 43 enemy soldiers and destroyed nine pillboxes, thereby paving the way for his company's successful advance.

Korea

**David B. Bleak**

*Rank and Organization:* Sergeant, United States Army, Medical Company, 223rd Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division

*Place and Date:* Near Minari-gol, Korea, 14 June 1952

*Entered service at:* Shelley, Idaho

*Place of Birth:* Idaho Falls, Idaho

*General Order Number:* 83, 2 November 1953

*Citation:* Sergeant David B. Bleak, a member of the Medical Company, 223rd Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and indomitable courage above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy near Minari-gol, Korea on 2 November 1953. As a medical aidman, he volunteered to accompany a reconnaissance patrol committed to engage the enemy and capture a prisoner for interroga-



tion. Forging up the rugged slope of the key terrain, the group was subjected to intense automatic weapons fire and suffered several casualties. After administering first aid to the wounded, he continued to advance with the patrol. Nearing the military crest of the hill, while attempting to cross the fire swept area to attend the wounded, he came under hostile fire from a small group of the enemy concealed in a trench. Entering the trench, he closed with the enemy, killed two with his bare hands and a third with his trench knife. Moving from the emplacement, he saw a concussion grenade fall in front of a companion and quickly shifting his position, shielding the man from the impact of the blast. Later,

while administering first aid to the wounded, he was struck by a hostile bullet but, despite the wound, he undertook to evacuate a wounded comrade. As he moved down the hill



with his heavy burden, he was attacked by two enemy soldiers with fixed bayonets. Closing with the aggressors, he grabbed them and smacked their heads together, then carried his helpless comrade down the hill to safety. Sergeant

Bleak's dauntless courage and intrepid actions reflect utmost credit upon himself and are in keeping with the honored traditions of military service.

### *Clifton T. Speicher*

*Rank and Organization:* Corporal, United States Army, Company F, 223rd Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division

*Place and Date:* Near Minari-gol, Korea, 14 June 1952

*Entered Service at:* Gray, Pennsylvania

*Place of Birth:* Gray, Pennsylvania

*General Order Number:* 65, 19 August 1953

*Citation:* Corporal Clifton T. Speicher, RA1338-2654, Infantry, United States Army, a member of Company F, 223d Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and indomitable courage above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy near Minari-gol, Korea, on 14 June 1952. While participating in an assault to secure a key terrain feature, Corporal Speicher's squad was pinned down by with-



ering small arms, mortar, and machine-gun fire. Although already wounded, he left the comparative safety of his position and made a daring charge against the machine-gun emplacement. Within 10 yards of the goal, he was again wounded by small-arms fire but continued on, entered the bunker, killed two hostile soldiers with his rifle, a third with his bayonet, and silenced the machine-gun. Inspired by this incredible display of valor, the men quickly moved up and completed the mission. Dazed and shaken, he walked to the foot of the hill where he collapsed and died. Corporal Speicher's consummate sacrifice and unflinching devotion to duty reflect lasting glory upon himself and uphold the noble traditions of military service.

### *Gilbert G. Collier*

*Rank and Organization:* Sergeant, United States Army, Company F, 223d Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division

*Place and Date:* Near Tutayon, Korea, 19-20- July 1953

*Entered Service at:* Tichner, Arkansas

*Place of Birth:* Hunter, Arkansas

*General Order Number:* 3, 12 January 1955

*Citation:* Sergeant Gilbert G. Collier, US54084882, (then Corporal) Infantry, United States Army, a member of Company F, 223rd Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and indomitable courage above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy near Tutayon, Korea on 19-20 July 1953. Sergeant Collier was point man and assistant leader of a combat patrol committed to make contact with the enemy. As the patrol moved forward through the darkness, he and his commanding officer slipped and fell from a steep 60-foot cliff and were injured. Incapacitated by a badly sprained ankle which prevented immediate movement, the officer ordered the patrol to re-



turn to the safety of friendly lines. Although suffering from a painful back injury, Sergeant Collier elected to remain with his leader, and before daylight they managed to crawl back up and over the mountainous terrain to the opposite valley where they concealed themselves in brush until nightfall, then edged toward their company positions. Shortly after leaving the daylight retreat they were ambushed and, in the ensuing fire fight, Sergeant Collier killed two hostile soldiers, received painful wounds, and was separated from his companion. Then, ammunition expended, he closed in hand-to-hand combat with four hostile infantrymen, killing, wounding, and routing the foe with his bayonet. He was mortally wounded during this action, but made a valiant attempt to reach and assist his leader in a desperate effort to save his comrade's life without regard for his own personal safety. Sergeant Collier's consummate sacrifice and unflinching devotion to duty reflect lasting glory upon himself and uphold the noble traditions military service.



## A Short History of the National Guard of the United States

*Whenever a strong arm and valiant spirit must defend the Nation, in peace or war, whenever a child cries, or a woman weeps in time of disaster, there I stand... I am the Guard.*

--from *I am the Guard*  
(author unknown)

Since the earliest colonial days, military forces from local communities have been instrumental in winning and defending American Independence. The origins of the modern-day National Guard are found in the detachments of able-bodied young men who manned the defensive perimeters of the early colonies. The National Guard is actually older than the US Army.

What is now known as the National Guard was initially the Organized Militia. The term "National Guard" was first associated with the militia in 1824 when the 2nd Battalion, 11th New York Artillery (later the famous 7th Regiment), was selected to serve as guard of honor for the visiting Marquis de la Fayette. The New Yorkers renamed their outfit the "National Guard" in deference to his "Garde Nationale" which he had organized in 1789 to defend Paris during the French Revolution.

The National Guard called up 159,000 men in 1916 for duty along the Mexican Border and in

World War I it furnished 17 divisions for the American Expeditionary Forces. In August 1940, President Roosevelt called on the Guard. Some 300,000 men saw service in all theaters. During the period 1950-1953 in what was called a "partial mobilization" for the Korean War, 183,000 men from the Guard answered the call. In all of these wars, the Guard was able to double the strength of the Regular Army in one stroke.

In 1961, the call went out again. This time it was the Berlin Crisis. Nearly 450 Army Guard units of company and battalion size, a separate regiment, and two divisions totaling 44,000 Guardsmen quickly answered.

National Guard organizations have also served in support of the Vietnam Conflict; Operation Just Cause, the United States' invasion of Panama which led to the ouster of Manuel Noriega; and Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, the war for the liberation of Kuwait.

The National Guard has also always served the emergency needs of the states in which they serve. Thousands of National Guard members are "called-up" for duty every year for state emergencies, such as floods, forest fires, tornadoes, snow emergencies, earthquakes, civil disturbances, and public service walk-outs.

*For three centuries a soldier in war, a civilian in peace -- of security and honor, I am the custodian, now and forever.... I am the Guard.*



## Early History of the National Guard in California

*(from the book, Historical and Pictorial Review, 40th Infantry Division, Army of the United States, 1941, author unknown)*

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

and deeds of valor figure so prominently in the "Winning of the West."

In the "Days of '49," boundaries of states were very elastic, and little heed was given to border-lines. Early-day





companies of the National Guard were organized principally in towns adjacent to the mining camps, and were far-reaching in authority.

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

In terms of miles, the distance from Sutter's Creek to San Luis Obispo, California, is perhaps but one day's march for modern, mechanized units of the 40th Division -- perhaps well within the three hundred mile limit. But the 40th Division has traveled many more miles in its scope of action and years of activation than is represented in mileage from its place of origin to the present Command Post.

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

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

Earlier-day Guardsmen of California, Nevada, and Utah, served the community, State and Nation," not

### A Historical Vignette on the Formation of the California National Guard

In 1850's San Francisco, robbers, land-sharks, stock-jobbers, corrupt politicians, and all manner of cut-throat riff-raff of vice had accompanied the Gold Rush and brought a reign of terror to the principal locus -- San Francisco. The assassination of James King, a crusading editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, brought matters to a head in May 1856. Decent citizenry, gathered into so-called vigilance committee, took the law into their own hands.

In desperation, Governor William N. Johnson, called upon West Pointer-turned-banker William Tecumseh Sherman, commissioning him a Major General in the California Militia.

Almost overnight, the energetic Sherman enrolled volunteer units around the existing militia nucleus of a battery of artillery and two or three companies of infantry; a show of force that speedily brought San Franciscans to their senses and restored law and order.

This same General Sherman would later serve as the Commander of Union Forces during the Civil War.

only in handling emergencies at home, but they followed the Flag across the Seven Seas, and saw service in many foreign lands.

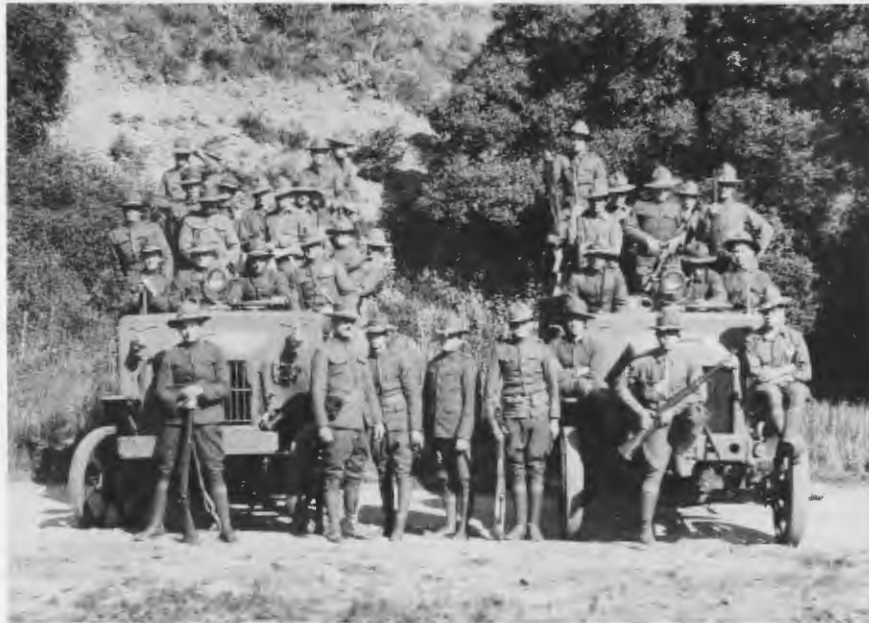
The problems of the early days must have been difficult indeed. Hostile and disgruntled Indians were a source of trouble, and frequent uprisings had to be quelled. Outlaws and robbers, especially in mountain areas, were also frequently troublesome. Early-day labor troubles necessitated the "calling-out"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

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

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

To compile a composite history of the various organizations of 40th Division, wherein the glorious deeds and accomplishments of the personnel would be fittingly recorded, would be indeed a task of great magnitude.

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



*Early California National Guardsmen*



## The 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized) A Distinguished History of Service

### *Service to the Nation*

#### Formation of the Division and Service in World War I

The story of the formation and service of the 40th Infantry Division in World War I is perhaps best told in the words of someone who was there:

The 40th ("Sunshine") Division, A.E.F.  
by Lieutenant Colonel Ray I. Follmer, U.S.A.  
Adjutant and Inspector, 40th Division A.E.F.  
(For 41 years a member of the  
California National Guard)

(Originally appearing in Historical and Pictorial Review, 40th Infantry Division, Army of the United States, printed in 1941. Lieutenant Colonel Follmer wrote the following after World War I.)

The 40th ("SUNSHINE") Division was organized at Camp Kearney, near San Diego, California, September 16, 1917, and was composed of National Guard organizations of the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. The Division enjoyed a continuity of policy and tradition, due to the unbroken command of Major General Frederick S. Strong, United States Army.

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

the circumstances. The personnel of the 40th Division, old and new, will retain an abiding loyalty and affection for their "War-Time" Commanding General.

#### HISTORICAL SKETCH

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

What was the composition of the "SUNSHINE" Division? It was the bone and sinew of the Great West, full of boldness, replete with a spirit of initiative and practicality. Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and

Utah! Each of these states, in territory about two-thirds the size of France, is set aloft on the great Rocky Mountain Plateau that tops the American Continent, or borders the broad Pacific. These men of the 40th Division partook of the character of the country from which they came. They were of unsurpassed physique, hardy and enduring. They came from the ranches and the mines, from forests and the factory, from the vineyards and the marts of commerce. Every practical handicraft, every business, every learned profession was represented, and an analysis of its personnel would show the Division to contain all elements that go to make up our highly intricate, modern civilization. And it is well that it is so, because modern warfare is simply the ap-



*Soldiers of the Division at Mess Call in World War I France*



plication of all means and force of civilization, in conflict of nations between nations.

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

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

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

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

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

And then, in April, 1918, a requisition was received for 1,500 trained Infantrymen, which call was filled with me,

who, for the most part, had seen service with the old National Guard units on the Mexican Border. These men were transferred to the 42nd (RAINBOW) Division.

#### *First Muster*

The following units, with their prior unit designation in parenthesis, were present at the First Muster of the 40th Infantry Division:

80th Infantry Brigade (1st Infantry Brigade)  
 159th Infantry (5th and 2nd California)  
 160th Infantry  
 (7th California and portions of 2nd California)  
 145th Machine Gun Battalion  
 (1st Separate Squadron, California Cavalry)  
 143rd Field Artillery  
 (First California Field Artillery)  
 144th Field Artillery  
 (Second California Field Artillery)  
 115th Field Signal Battalion  
 (First California Wire Company)  
 115th Sanitary Train Ambulance Section  
 (First and Second California Ambulance)  
 HQ Troops  
 (1st California Squadron Cavalry National Guard)

Additionally, the Division received 10,000 replacement troops from Fort Lewis, Washington.

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

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

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

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

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



## 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seventh California, served as Company Commanders of the Lost Battalion. Both were wounded in action, Captain Holderman suffering severe wounds on four successive days, October 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1918.

*Medal of Honor*  
World War I  
**Nelson M. Holderman**

*Rank and organization:* Captain, U.S. Army, 307th Infantry, 77th Division.

*Place and date:* Northeast of Binarville, in the forest of Argonne, France, 2-8 October 1918.

*Entered service at:* Santa Ana, Calif.

*Place of Birth:* Trumbull, Nebr.

*G.O. No.:* 11, W.D., 1921.

*Citation:* Capt. Holderman commanded a company of a battalion which was cut off and surrounded by the enemy. He was wounded on 4, 5, and 7 October, but throughout the entire period, suffering great pain and subjected to fire of every character, he continued personally to lead and encourage the officers and men under his command with unflinching courage and with distinguished success. On 6 October, in a wounded condition, he rushed through enemy machinegun and shell fire and carried two wounded men to a place of safety.

*Although he received his Medal of Honor for valor while a member of the 77th Division, he was a replacement officer sent from the 40th Infantry Division, as noted in the text of the story, and we honor his bravery and intrepidity.*

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Not in a spirit of detraction, not in a spirit of criticism, but in the spirit of fraternity, we emphasize the fact that the

great military traditions established in the World War which will be treasured in New England, New York, Michigan Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and in many other sections, were created in part by men of the "SUNSHINE" Division, from ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEVADA, NEW MEXICO, and UTAH.

RAY I. FOLL-  
MER,  
Lieutenant Colo-  
nel, United States  
Army,  
Adjutant and In-  
spector, 40th Divi-  
sion, A.E.F.



*Division "doughboys" of World War I "going over the top" of their trench*

The Division subsequently returned to the United States and was demobilized on 16 July 1919. In 1926, the Division was reorganized and granted recognition as the California-Nevada-Utah National Guard.



## The Division in World War II

With US participation in World War II imminent, the Division was called into federal service on 3 March 1941, and assembled at Camp San Luis Obispo, California, for training. In December, they undertook the defense of the Southern California sector. On 18 February 1942, the Division became a Triangular Infantry Division, the 40th Infantry Division. The two infantry brigade headquarters were eliminated and, in October, the 159th Infantry left and became part of the 7th Division. In April 1942, the Division moved to Fort Lewis, Washington, for advanced training.



*160<sup>th</sup> Infantry in action on Panay*

In June, the 184th Infantry was transferred to the Western Defense Command for coast defense duties and would later join the 7th Infantry Division.

In late July 1942, the Division was ordered to Hawaii. Movements began on 8 August, and the Division arrived in Hawaii on 1 September 1942, where it defended the outer islands until 16 January 1943. It assumed defense responsibility for northern Oahu, and intensified training after being relieved of this defense mission 17 October. The Division moved to Guadalcanal 20-31 December, and trained and engaged in limited combat patrolling.

After the cancellation of projected operations against Los-suck Bay, New Ireland, on 12 March 1944, the Division was directed to relieve the 1st Marine Division in western New Britain Island. The 185th Infantry arrived at Cape Gloucester on 23 April, and the rest of the Division followed on 28 April. Cape Hoskins airdrome was occupied without opposition 7 May. Elements were sent to relieve

the 112th Cavalry Regiment at Arawe, and general security operations continued on New Britain until 27 November, when the Division was relieved by the Australian 5th Division. The Division assembled at Borgen Bay, New Britain, 28 November and moved via Huon Gulf, New Guinea and Manus Islands, to the Philippines.

On 9 January 1945, the 160th and 185th Infantry landed in the Baybay-Lingayen area of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on 9 January and seized Lingayen Airfield virtually unopposed. After consolidating in the Dulig-Labrador-Uyong area, the 160th Infantry began pushing down Route 13 and on 21 January, took Tarlac without resistance. On 23 January, it forced a bridgehead at Bamban and encountered the main Japanese lines in the Bamban Hills.

On 6 February, supported by air and tank fire, the 160th Infantry moved up Storm King Mountain against strong opposition, and on 15 February, the 185th Infantry attacked Snake Hill and gained Hill 1500. After several attempts, the 108th Infantry captured Hill 7 on 16 February. After the 160th Infantry captured contested Object Hill 19 February, the Division rested while air strikes softened up Zambales Mountains. On 23 February, the 108th and 185th Infantry renewed the offensive and took Sacobia Ridge. On 25 February, the 185th Infantry Division took Hill 1700. The Division was relieved by the 43rd Infantry

Division on 2 March. It then assembled in the San Fabian-San Jacinto-Manaoag area for rehabilitation.

The 108th Infantry was detached to the Eighth Army Area Command. It arrived on Leyte Island on 13 March, where it was involved in destroying Japanese remnants and reconnoitering Masbate and other islands off its coast. The 108th Infantry next landed at Macajalar Bay in Mindanao and assisted in the clearing of the Sayre highway. On 28 June, it returned to Division control.

The Division left Luzon on 15 March 1945, and the 185th Infantry landed unopposed on southern Panay Island 18 March. It advanced rapidly and took Iloilo 20 March. The 160th arrived on Panay Island 26 March, leaving elements behind to complete mopping-up, the Division next landed on Los Negros Island 29 March. 185th Infantry soldiers took to the Bago River Bridge intact after landing at Patik, and the regiment landed unopposed near Pulupandan, securing Bacolod easily on 30 March, as the 160th Infantry



came ashore, and it would be here that Staff Sergeant John C. Sjogren of Company I, 160th Infantry Regiment, would become the first of the Division's four Medal of Honor recipients.

On 2 April, Tali-say was occupied and the Division regrouped 8 April, in preparation for the attack on the Japanese defenses in the Negritos - Patog area. With the 503d Parachute Infantry attached to it, the Division attacked with three regiments on 9 April. Fighting was intense as the Division cleared ridges and ravines in spite of sharp Japanese counterattacks and torrential rainstorms. As air and artillery support was called in, the drive was stopped and then resumed on 17 April. The 160th Infantry gained the military crest of Hill 3155 on 18 April, but lost it to a Japanese assault until won back by the regiment 23 May.

The 185th Infantry stormed Virgine Ridge 2 May, and pushed toward the final Japanese strong point on Negros Occidental, Hill 4055. The Japanese withdrew from this mountain 31 May, and pulled back into the island interior, ending organized



*185<sup>th</sup> Infantrymen take cover behind advancing tanks of the 40<sup>th</sup> Tank Company. The Signal Corps photographer who shot this picture was killed later in the battle and this picture was developed from the film in his camera.*

Stoneman, California, 7 April 1946, recording 614 killed in action, 2,407 wounded in action, and 134 dying of wounds in World War II.



*185<sup>th</sup> Infantry continues to press the attack in Panay*

resistance.

The Division assembled in the Oton-Santa Barbara-Tiguan area for rehabilitation and training, and was there when the war ended. In September, the Division moved to Korea for occupation duty, a country it was to revisit within the decade.

The 40th Infantry Division was the last National Guard division to return to the US following the war. It was inactivated at Camp Stoneman, California, 7 April 1946, recording 614 killed in action, 2,407 wounded in action, and 134 dying of wounds in World War II.

Almost immediately, reorganization of the Division was begun with its recruiting limited to Southern California. Two additional infantry regiments, the 223d and 224th, were organized by expanding the 2nd and 3d Battalions of the 185th Infantry Regiment. The Division was entirely allotted to California. The Headquarters was federally recognized 14 October, and most of the units were recognized in late 1946.



### The Division in the Korean War

By mid-1950, the Division was well organized, and on 1 September 1950, was again called into active Federal service for the Korean War. It assembled at Camp Cooke, California, for training.

In February 1951, the Division was alerted for movement to the Far East. Shipping out of Oakland-San Francisco, California, in late March 1951, the

Division deployed to Japan for more intensive training. For the next nine months, they participated in amphibious, air transportability, and live fire training from Mount Fuji to Sendai. On 23 December, the Division received alert orders to move to Korea. The Division moved to Korea in January 1952, where it relieved the 24th Infantry Division on the battle line.

Then Assistant Secretary of the Army Earl D. Johnson, who noted that 162 of the Division's officers had been advanced in rank between the period of 28 January 1952 and mid-April 1952, commended the Division. "This rate of advancement is indicative of the Division's high caliber, particularly in view of the comparatively short time the men have been eligible for combat promotions," he said.

In mid-1952, counterpart units were organized for state service and designated National Guard US units. The units shared the same numbers as units in Korea, and were staffed by National Guard veterans that had returned from their Korean service. 1,200 of these veterans from California organized into the 40th Infantry Division (NGUS) on 2 September

1952.

In Korea, the 40th Infantry Division participated in the war's major battles at Heartbreak Ridge, Sandbag Castle, and the Punchbowl. In these campaigns, the Division suffered 1,180 casualties, including 311 who were killed in action, and 47 who later died from wounds received in action.



*143<sup>rd</sup> Field Artillery in action, Korea.*

It would be during these campaigns that three more soldiers of the Division, Sergeant David B. Bleak, Medical Company, 223d Infantry Regiment, and Sergeant Gilbert G. Collier and Corporal Clifton T. Speicher, both of Company F, also of the 223d Infantry Regiment, received the Medal of Honor for their bravery and valor in combat.

#### *Report from the Front*

"On October 22d, the 160th returned to the lines in relief of the 14th Infantry Regiment with the mission of defending its assigned sector of Line Minnesota. The regimental sector was divided by Heartbreak Ridge on the right and the Mundung-ni valley on the left. The enemy, trying to exploit the vulnerability of a new relief, hit "George" Company for three successive nights but the company held fast. On the 3d and 4th of November, the enemy dispatched a reinforced rifle battalion against the sector which proved unsuccessful. Subsequently enemy activity decreased decidedly. The Christmas season found the regiment conducting reconnaissance and combat patrols, an preparing and executing planned supporting fires to harass and interdict enemy positions. Towards the end of January, the came "off the hill" once again, relieved by the 279th Infantry Regiment, 45th Division. It moved to the vicinity of Hwachon to a mission of reorganization and combat training."

*-from unit historical reports of the period*

With the mission "to defend and hold in present positions," combat elements experienced the short firefights and minor thrusts attempted by the Chinese, which typified the type of combat waged in the Korean War. Division elements conducted combat and reconnaissance patrols, holding solidly in their areas of responsibility.

During one period in 1953, the Division enjoyed the reputation of being "the American outfit farthest north in Korea." This was during the period of bitter fighting along the 38th Parallel, and because of the eastern sector of the 155-mile long battle line curved sharply north and east, one of the 40th Division's artillery batteries had guns in action which were almost 70 miles north of the 38th Parallel.





With the signing of the Korean truce and cessation of hostilities, the Division moved to the vicinity of Kumhwa, where it prepared post-Armistice defense positions immediately south of the demilitarized zone. The Division in Korea returned to the US and was deactivated on 19 June 1954, with the Division colors being returned to its California

counterpart in ceremony at San Francisco, and once again, there was only one 40th Infantry Division.

The Division was converted from its historic role as Infantry to Armor and redesignated the 40th Armored Division on 1 July 1954.

### The Division Since the Korean War

In 1960, the Division combat units were reorganized under the Combat Arms Regimental Systems (CARS), and then in 1963, was reorganized under the ROAD concept which changed the combat commands to brigades. On 1 December 1967, a major reorganization of the National Guard reduced the Guard to eight combat divisions, the 40th Armored Division being one of the casualties. On 29 January 1968, the Division was eliminated and the 40th Infantry Brigade and 40th Armored Brigade were organized.

The Division's 40th Aviation Company was called to duty in support of the Vietnam War and served a rotation there, providing in-country aviation support.

On 13 January 1974, the California Army National Guard was reorganized. The three separate brigades, the 40th and 49th Infantry, and the 40th Armored were eliminated, and the 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized) was organized and remains in existence today.



*Soldier wearing 40<sup>th</sup> Armored Division patch*



## The 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized) A Distinguished History of Service

### *Service to the State*

The National Guard in any state also serves the emergency needs of the state in which they are located, and the citizen-soldiers of the 40th Infantry Division are no exception.

The Division has distinguished itself in the following major emergencies:

#### *Folsom Prison Riot*

On Thanksgiving Day, 24 November 1927, over 1,200 inmates at the Folsom State Prison started a melee during a holiday program, seizing hostages and control of the interior of the prison. Then-Governor C.C. Young ordered the immediate call-up of Sacramento area units of the 184th Infantry Regiment; within two hours, 85% of each company called-up was mobilized and ready for service. By 1600 hours, over 250 Guardsmen were on the scene and surrounding the prison.

At the request of prison authorities, tanks of the 40th Tank Company in Salinas were brought up from San Jose by train and arrived the next morning, and by dawn, there were 532 soldiers at the prison.

A decision was made to give the prisoners a last chance to surrender and at 0630, one company of National Guardsmen advanced with fixed bayonets along with the prison's warden to negotiate a settlement. The sight of over 500 troops with bayonet, machine guns and tanks convinced the prisoners to surrender peacefully.

#### *Long Beach Earthquake*

On 10 March 1933, the City of Long Beach was devastated by a magnitude 6.2 earthquake. General Walter Story, who later became Commanding General of the Division, was placed in complete command of the situation. General Story and the citizen-soldiers who answered the call carried-out their duties with efficiency and ingenuity, proving the Guard could be counted on in times of disaster as well as times of unrest.

#### *Sacramento Floods*

Over 1,752 citizen-soldiers worked to provide emergency relief for the victims of flooding in the Sacramento Valley

in December, 1950.

#### *Merced Floods*



*Los Angeles Civil Disturbance ("Watts Riot"), 1965*

Five years later, 2,212 National Guard soldiers provided relief for the victims of flooding in the central California area.

#### *Los Angeles Civil Disturbance 1965*

The Division was called upon to quell a civil disturbance that took place in August 1965 in Los Angeles. The "Watts Riot" required a maximum troop commitment on the part of the Division. Through its prompt response, the 40th won the acclaim of National, State and local officials for an effective and professional performance of duty.

#### *Los Angeles Civil Disturbance 1992*

During the Los Angeles Civil Disturbance of 1992, 8,602 Division soldiers were called to State active duty. Three days later, these troops were Federalized, serving along with 3,000 Marines from Camp Pendleton and active duty soldiers from the 7th Infantry Division, Fort Ord. Sunburst soldiers worked up to 18 hour shifts, and guarded hundreds of traffic intersections, every Pacific Bell and General Telephone switching station, Los Angeles Police and County Sheriffs stations, major shopping centers, and the Korean



Consul General's home.

The arrival of the Guard had a calming effect, enabling agencies to pursue the most critical actions in suppressing violent crime. The Guard was used extensively to secure areas subject to looting and vandalism, and served as a deterrent to more widespread lawlessness.

Los Angeles' citizens opened their hearts and their homes, to welcome the defending 'heroes.' The groundwork laid in this civil mutual aid mission with local authorities paid dividends later during the Northridge earthquake. Continuous liaison and plans with the LA County Sheriffs Department and Los Angeles Police Department assure a rapid deployment of Guardsmen in any future civil disturbance emergency.

*Loma Prieta Earthquake 1989*  
*Northridge Earthquake 1994*

The Division provided assistance to victims of the January 1994 Northridge and October 1989 Loma Prieta earthquakes. This assistance included law-enforcement support, transporting food, water, and supplies, and providing temporary housing and tenting, as well as clean-up teams and equipment for removing massive debris.

Many residents of the area said they felt more secure, feeling, in the words of one resident, "that someone is in charge," when they saw the Guardsmen arrive for duty in the confusing days immediately following these earthquakes.

*Northern California Floods of 1997*

Elements under the command of the Division's Third Brigade provided assistance to victims of the 1997 Northern California floods. Guard Members worked long hours rescuing and evacuating victims trapped by rising flood waters, assisted in sandbagging operations, operated emergency shelters in Armories, transported relief supplies, and worked to help repair levee systems damaged by the floods.

*And Much More...*

The Division calls upon hundreds of citizen-soldiers every year to provide emergency services for the state, from hundreds of soldiers to assist in flood relief activities, to dozens of troops assisting firefighters in forest fire operations, all the way down to a single, solitary enlisted person giving up his or her night so that an Armory can be opened to shelter the homeless from the winter's cold.



*Los Angeles Civil Disturbance ("LA Riot"), 1992*



Past Commanding Generals of the 40th Division



Major General Fredrick S. Strong  
5 August 1917-2 June 1919

Photo Not Available



Major General David P. Barrows  
17 June 1925-30 June 1937

Major General Walter P. Story  
1 July 1937-18 June 1941



Major General Ernest J. Dawley  
19 June 1941-15 April 1942



Major General Rapp Brush  
16 Apr 1942-21 Jul 1945



Brigadier General Donald J. Myers  
22 Jul 1945- 7 Apr 1946



Major General Harcourt Hervey  
15 Aug 1946-1 Dec 1947



Major General Daniel H. Hudelson  
2 Dec 1947-1 Sep 1952



Major General Homer O. Eaton, Jr.  
(NGUS)  
2 Sep 1952-2 Jul 1960



Past Commanding Generals of the 40th Division

Photo Not Available

Photo Not Available

Photo Not Available

Major General Joseph P. Cleland  
(USA)  
3 Jun 1952-16 Apr 1953

Major General Ridgley Gaither  
(USA)  
17 Apr 1953-17 Jan 1954

Brigadier General J.F.R. Seitz  
(USA)  
17 Jan 1954-4 Feb 1954



Brigadier General William Bradley  
(USA)  
5 Feb 1954-2 Jun 1954



Major General Charles A. Ott, Jr.  
3 Jul 1960-31 Jan 1968  
12 Jan 1974-15 Aug 1974



Major General Thomas K. Turnage  
16 Aug 1974-27 Aug 1975  
7 Nov 1977-10 Jun 1979



Major General  
Robert E. Johnson, Jr.  
28 Aug 1975-3 Oct 1976



Major General James T. Keltner  
4 Oct 1976-4 Nov 1977



Major General Robert L. Meyer  
8 Nov 1979-9 Nov 1981



Past Commanding Generals of the 40th Division



Brigadier General  
Anthony L. Palumbo  
10 Jun 1979-8 Nov 1979  
Major General Anthony Palumbo  
9 Nov 1981-16 Jul 1983



Major General William J. Jeffers  
17 Jul 1983-3 Aug 1986



Major General James D. Delk  
4 Aug 1986-6 Aug 1989



Major General Averill E. Hawkins  
6 Aug 1989-4 May 1991



Major General  
Daniel J. Hernandez  
4 May 1991-8 Aug 1993



Major General William F. Stewart  
8 Aug 1993-4 May 1996

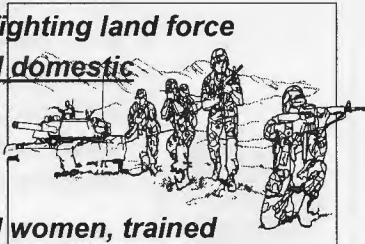


## The Division in 1997



### VISION

***A balanced warfighting land force  
with embedded domestic  
capabilities***



***Quality men and women, trained  
and ready to mobilize when called.  
Prepared to win on any battlefield or  
succeed in any contingency mission.***



### Commander's Guidance

★ **Training Philosophy:**

- To be a viable asset to America's Army, we must meet critical pre-mobilization readiness standards which I'm establishing as a battle task to support the METL Task MOBILIZE. Achieving the standard in these tasks is my bottom line; a successful commander will accomplish them!

★ **Training Objectives:**

- Minimum standard of C3 and achieve P2, R2 and T3

★ **Training Priorities:**

- Resourcing the METL Task MOBILIZE is my #1 priority. The most critical task is personnel strength. Without personnel strength we cannot meet the USR, STRAC or Maneuver Proficiency thresholds.



### Mission Essential Task List With Battle Tasks

- **Mobilize**
  - USR Standards
  - STRAC Requirements
  - PLT/CO Proficiency
  - Battle Staff Proficiency
  - Unit Mobilization Plans
- **Conduct Stability and Support Operations**
  - Civil Disturbance Response
  - Rules of Engagement
  - MOUT
  - Media Awareness
  - Use of Essential Equipment
  - Alert Roster Validations
- **Conduct Combat Operations**
  - Attack (1997 & 2000)
  - Defend (1998 & 2001)
  - Movement to Contact (1999)  
(Sqd/Plt for Combat Units)  
(Plt/Co for CS & CSS Units)
- **Sustain**
  - Personnel Readiness
  - Equipment Readiness
  - CSDP
  - Physical Security of Arms  
Ammunition & Explosives



### Federal Mission

• **PROVIDE COMBAT READY FORCES**

- Conduct essential pre-mobilization training
- Mobilize on short notice
- Conduct post-mob training
- Deploy, fight and win on any battlefield
- Conduct Stability and Support Operations
- Defend U.S. land mass



### State Mission

■ **Provide Military Support  
to Civil Authorities**



### Training Plans - Current & Future

- ★ Warlord & WARNET
- ★ SAW
- ★ SINCGARS
- ★ HEMMET
- ★ A-FIST
- ★ Non-tactical automation
- ★ Armor Bn/TF SIMNET rotation Ft Knox





*The Division in 1997*



**Maneuver Training**

- Attain proficiency at platoon level for Combat arms units, company level for CS and CSS units
- Proficiency occurs when Plt's or Co's receive a "go" on 70% of their tasks that support the next higher METL
- Validation is through externally supported lanes training [2d RTB, 91st Div (Exercise), etc.] or Bn STX



**Individual Training  
Emphasis and Priorities**

- DMOSQ (USR avail strength)
- Branch qualification
- APFT twice a year
- CTT (Battlefield survivability)
- Battle focused individual and leader tasks linked to the METL
- Weapons qualification



**Training Plans - Current & Future**

- Fielded Interim Fire Support Automation System Fielding (IFSAS)
- Fielded M1IP
- MK19 Grenade Launcher Qualification, 96/97
- Fielded ASAS
- Optimize Field Tng and LTA Opportunities
- OPFOR Rotation (Yakima & Ft Lewis)



**Collective Training**

- Pre-mob readiness
- METL training
- Battle staff training
- Lanes/STX/OPFOR
- Logistic sustainment
- Cbt Crew tng and qualification
- Combat proficiency at platoon level
- CSS proficiency at company level
- Maintenance and logistical systems
  - STAMIS implementation



California is the most disaster prone state in the nation

**1996 Mission Summary**

	Missions	Workdays
Floods	3	50
Search and Rescue	11	60
Emergency Shelter	33	90
Counter-Drug	600	138,000
Fire	21	4,728
Immigration Support	1	8,910
Other	16	100



**MSCA History**

★ Civil Disturbance/Natural Disaster

- LA Riots 1992
- LA Trial 1993
- Wild Fires, Annually
- Floods, Annually
- Earthquakes
  - ▲ Sylmar, 1971
  - ▲ Coalinga, 1983
  - ▲ Loma Prieta, 1989
  - ▲ Northridge, 1994



- ★ 1984 LA Olympics
- ★ Counterdrug - 1 Bn (equivalent) 8 years





SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Approved by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Force, 23 November 1918, amended 17 March 1931.

On a blue square, 2-1/2 inches on a side: yellow sun in splendor, the disk 13/16 inches in diameter; twelve rays within a circle 1-7/8 inches in diameter. The square to be worn point up



UNIT CREST OF THE 40TH INFANTRY DIVISION (MECHANIZED)

On a gold background, at the top, a blue triangular area bearing a gold semi-sunburst; in base, a blue Torri Gate surmounted by a red arrowhead, all over a gold Philippine sun with a demi fleur-de-lis at the top. A gold scroll with the motto: DUTY - HONOR - COURAGE in red letters. Approved for the 40th Infantry Brigade on 13 January 1970, and was redesignated for the 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized) on 31 January 1974.

SYMBOLISM

The semi-sunburst was suggested as the unit's shoulder sleeve insignia, and represents the Division's home of Southern California. The demi fleur-de-lis symbolizes service in France during World War I. The outer rim of the sunrays refers to the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation award. The red arrowhead alludes to firepower of the Division and represents their assault landing at Luzon in World War II. The Torri Gate, a symbol of the Far East, refers to the award of the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation.

Lineage and Honors

Constituted 18 July 1917 in the National Guard as 40th Division (to be organized with troops from Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah). Organized 25 August 1917 at Camp Kearny, CA. Demobilized 20 April 1919 at Camp Kearney, CA. Reorganized and Federally recognized 18 June 1926 in the California National Guard at Berkeley. Location changed 1 October 1937 to Los Angeles. Inducted into Federal service 3 March 1941 at Los Angeles. Reorganized and redesignated 18 February 1942 as 40th Infantry Division. Inactivated 7 April 1946 at Camp Stoneman, CA. Reorganized and Federally recognized 14 October 1946 at Los Angeles. Ordered into active Federal service 1 September 1950 at Los Angeles. (40th Infantry Division [NGUS], organized and Federally recognized 2 September 1952 at Los Angeles). Released from active Federal service 30 June 1954 and reverted to state control; Federal recognition concurrently withdrawn from 40th Infantry Division (NGUS). Converted and redesignated 1 July 1954 as 40th Armored Division. Reorganized and redesignated 29 January 1968 as 40th Armored Brigade. Reorganized and redesignated 13 January 1974 as 40th Infantry Division and location changed to Long Beach. Location changed 1 February 1981 to Los Alamitos.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I

Streamer without inscription

World War II

Bismarck Archipelago  
Luzon (with arrowhead)  
Southern Philippines

Korean War

Second Korean Winter  
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952  
Third Korean Winter  
Korea, Summer 1953

DECORATIONS

Philippines Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer  
embroidered 17 October 1944 TO 4 July 1945

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer  
embroidered KOREA 1952-1954



**Message from the Editor**  
**Colonel James P. Combs, Chief of Staff**

This historical accounting was designed to play a critical role in educating and inspiring our soldiers and leaders. Capturing the Division's eighty years of service is a formidable endeavor, one that has been accomplished by this crew in a superlative manner. They have applied a wide range of skills to produce an enduring product that will inspire and motivate soldiers for years to come.

**From the Project Crew**  
**Captain Bernd Willand, Headquarters Commandant**  
**Staff Sergeant Thomas Murotake, Public Affairs Office**

Capturing the Division's eighty years of service was a considerable endeavor and this booklet is but an overview of the Division from the beginning up to now, our 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

In going through our archives, some dating from before the Division's beginning in 1917, we found an incredibly rich history that, we believe, enriches all those associated with the Division. In our archives which consist of photos, reports, newspaper articles, yearbooks and videotapes, we found stories of incredible valor by our "Medal of Honor" recipients, along with letters from the president of Korea at the end of WWII and a mayor of a town in Japan, where we trained prior to the Korean War, thanking the Division for the conduct of our soldiers. There are stories of teaching children English in Japan, of a school for orphans in Kapyong, Korea, of saving stranded miners during a severe winter in Northern California. Of helping people during major floods in Sacramento and of building roads in Panama, of fighting drugs and bringing peace to civil disorder, earthquake relief and much, much more.

We hope this historical account of our Division educates and inspires our soldiers and leaders. Our history is a great one that was built by our soldiers over 80 years time. We celebrate and salute those that were there, those that are serving now, and those yet to come.

**Duty – Honor - Courage**



