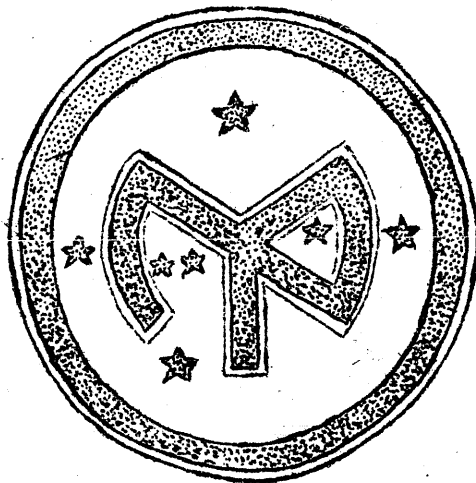


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DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY

of

THE 27TH INFANTRY DIVISION

July 1940 to July 1942

and of

THE HAWAII DISTRICT

March 1942 to July 1942

New York State
Military Museum
Saratoga Springs, NY

Captain James A. Bradley
Historian.

125 + 31 pages.

INTRODUCTION

This is the story of an army infantry division. The mobilization, the organization, the training, the movements and the changes prior to war, and the movements, actions, and changes in war, all make up the story of that large body of men - an infantry division.

This division was made up originally entirely of units of the New York National Guard. Its original designation, the 27th Division, was changed to show its branch of service to the 27th Infantry Division.

The story starts in the summer of 1940 at about the time of the First Army maneuvers of that year. The past record of the Division has been chronicled elsewhere and except for brief mention in connection with stories of units and leaders, it will not be included in this story.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

Pre-Mobilization Days

Organization and Command.
Preliminaries to First Army Maneuvers.
Maneuver Activities.
Discharges and Recruiting Enlisted Men.
Changes of Units and Commanders.
Orders and Activities just prior to Mobilization.

CHAPTER II

Mobilization - Concentration

Units' Home Stations.
New York Towns and Cities furnishing Units.
Initial Mobilization Activities.
Area Assignments - Fort McClellan.
Command and Control.

CHAPTER III

Training - Inspections

1. Brief of Training Circulars.
2. Extracts from "Activities of 27th Division" by Lt. Col. George B. Barth, G.S.C.
3. Character of Training at Fort Ord.
4. Training Overseas.
5. Inspections Overseas.

CHAPTER IV

Maneuvers

1. The Tennessee Maneuvers.
2. The Arkansas-Louisiana Maneuvers.

CHAPTER V

Movements

- Movement to Fort McClellan.
- Movement of Selectees from Reception Centers.
- Movement to Tennessee and Return.
- Movement to Arkansas and Return from Louisiana.
- Movement to Carolina Maneuvers.
- Movement to Southern California.
- Movement to Fort Ord, California.
- Movement Overseas.
- Movement of Officer Candidates - July 17, 1942.

CHAPTER VI

Parades, Ceremonies, Events, Sidelights

1. Division Review by President Roosevelt, August 23, 1940.
2. Regimental Field Mass of 165th Infantry in Central Park, New York City, October 20, 1940.
3. Regimental Parade by 10th Infantry in Anniston, Alabama, for Armistice Day, November 11, 1940.
4. The Story of The Dags, December 23, 1940.
5. Three-Day Holiday for Parent Organizations, March 1, 1941.
6. Demonstrations - Battalion in Attack, Battalion Defense, Fort Benning, Georgia, March 6th and April 1, 1941.
7. General Marshall visits Division, March 15, 1941.

8. St. Patrick's Day Parade by 165th Infantry in Honor of Major General Haskell.
9. Army Day Celebration in Birmingham, April 5-7, 1941.
10. First Division Review after Induction in Honor of Governor Lehman of New York, April 9, 1941.
11. Catholic Parades, April 4th and 11th, 1941.
12. Lynchburg Dance and letter, June 14, 1941.
13. Bombing Demonstration, Barksdale Field, Sept. 22, 1941.
14. Anniston Fiesta Welcome Home 27th Division, October 8, 1941.
15. Departure of Major General Haskell, November 1, 1941.
16. The Story of the Chapels, November 1, December 7, 1941.
17. Armistice Day Celebrations, November 11, 1941.
18. Firing Demonstrations, November 26th and December 3, 1941.
19. Patriotic Parade by 3rd Battalion and Band, 165th Infantry, in Anniston, December 11, 1941.
20. Au Revoir 27th Division, Anniston "Star", December 25, 1941.
21. "Au Revoir 27th" Army Nurse Corps, December 22, 1941.
22. First Shots of War by Division Units, December 24, 1941.
23. Division Staff Dinner, Ontario, California, Jan. 1, 1942.
24. Letter from Major General Haskell, January 30, 1942.
25. The Nation goes on War Time, February 9, 1942.
26. Military and Athletic Competitions, February 23, 1942.
27. Governor Lehman sends Best Wishes to Division, Feb. 24, 1942.
28. The Story of the A. P. O's., March 1, 1942.
29. Battalion Competitions Obstacle Courses, Three-Day Passes, March 12, 1942.
30. Earthquakes and Volcanoes, March 20, March 21, April 26, 1942.
31. 24 Hour Clock System, April 11, 1942.

32. Lei Day, May 1, 1942.
33. Mother's Day, May 10, 1942.
34. "Hawaiian Defender", May 16, 1942.
35. "I Am An American" Day, May 17, 1942.
36. Major General Richardson's Visit, May 28, 1942.
37. Colonel Brink's Lecture, May 29, 1942.
38. Magazine Illustrations, May 30, 1942.
39. Memorial Day Parade, Hilo, Hawaii, T.H., May 31, 1942.
40. Chaplain Stuart's 25th Anniversary, May 31, 1942.
41. National Flag Day, June 14, 1942.
42. Luau for Division Headquarters by Headquarters Company, July 12, 1942.
43. Previous Locations of 27th Division Troops in Islands.
44. Jaundice Epidemic.
45. Origin of History.
46. President's Message.
47. Expeditionary Force Messages.

CHAPTER VII

Commanders of Units and Division Staff

1. Division Commanders.
2. Brigade Commanders.
3. Regimental Commanders.
4. General Staff.
5. Special Staff.
6. District Staff, Hawaii.

CHAPTER VIII

Strength Changes

De Kalb Junction Maneuvers.
Pre-Mobilization Period.
Induction.
Early Days at Fort McClellan.
Selective Service Activities.
Selectee Arrivals.
Maneuver Changes.
Pre-War Releases.
Aviation Cadet Losses.
Requisitions for Replacements.
Arrival of Replacements.
Losses Prior to Overseas Movement.
Strength at Time of Overseas Movement.
Overseas Strength.

CHAPTER IX

Created and Related Units

1. 102nd Observation Squadron.
2. 207th Military Police Company.
3. 151st Medical Battalion.
4. 627th Tank Destroyer Battalion.
5. Maneuver Provisional Regiments.
6. Hawaii Service Command.
7. 156th Station Hospital.
8. 96th Coast Artillery (AA) (SM).

9. Company B, 54th Quartermaster (HM).
10. 2nd Battalion, 299th Infantry.

CHAPTER X

Hawaii

1. Geographical Description of Islands.
2. Locations of Units.
3. Sectors and Commanders.

CHAPTER I

Pre-Mobilization Days

Organization and Command.

Preliminaries to First Army Maneuvers.

Maneuver Activities.

Discharges and Recruiting Enlisted Men.

Changes of Units and Commanders.

Orders and Activities Preceding Mobilization.

CHAPTER I

Pre-Mobilization Days

1. The summer period of 1940 found the 27th Division organized, as all National Guard divisions were at that time, as a square division. All units of the division were of the New York National Guard. The Division was federally under the control of the Second Corps Area. The command of all the New York National Guard units was by the Commanding General of the New York National Guard who reported to the Governor of the State. This was a full time office as were the offices of certain staff functions of the Commanding General's Staff such as the Chief of Staff, Assistant Chiefs of Staff G-1 and G-3, and the Adjutant General. The same officers who held the above positions also held the same positions in the 27th Division. This provided a smooth, well-organized team of command and staff for the Division.

2. The artillery of the Division was the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade consisting of Headquarters and Headquarters Battery; the 104th and 105th Field Artillery, light, armed with 75mm pieces, and the 106th Field Artillery, medium, equipped with 105mm howitzers.

3. The infantry consisted of two brigades, the 53rd and 54th. The 53rd Infantry Brigade was made up of a Headquarters and Headquarters Company, and the 105th and 106th Infantry (rifle) Regiments. The 54th Infantry Brigade was made up of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, and the 108th and 165th Infantry (rifle) Regiments. The 165th Infantry (old 69th, New York) of the World War I, 42nd (Rainbow) Division fame, had been part of the GHQ reserve and had been recently assigned to the Brigade to replace the 107th Infantry, which had been reorganized into a Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Regiment.

4. The service regiments were the 102nd Quartermaster, the 102nd Engineers (Combat), and the 102nd Medical. The Special Troops were the 27th Division Headquarters Company, 27th Military Police Company, 27th Signal Company, 27th Tank Company, and the 102nd Ordnance Company (Medium Maintenance).

5. The ever increasing war clouds and the conquests of the totalitarian powers were having an effect upon the citizens of our nation with the result that large enough appropriations for the Army had been made to allow large scale maneuvers for training. Previously, most National Guard field training had consisted of usually a two-weeks' assembly period of units smaller than a division.

6. War Department plans for training of units to function as parts of teams the size of divisions and larger, resulted in training periods of twenty-one days for the National Guard units in conjunction with Regular Army units. Said periods were known as Army Maneuvers.

7. The 27th Division was ordered by Corps Area Headquarters to participate in the First Army Maneuvers to be held in the vicinity of De Kalb Junction, New York. The period was from August 4, 1940 to August 24, 1940 inclusive.

8. Sunday, August 4th, found the Division in the De Kalb area and after a brief shakedown period, the week was spent in training of the individual soldier and small units up to and including the company or battery.

9. The second week (August 11th) was used in training by regimental and brigade exercises. This week also found all officers undergoing a rigid physical examination for fitness for active service. Waivers for physical defects were not allowed as they had been in previous years. A great many officers failed to meet the requirements at this time and were relieved. Several units lost their commanders, some of which were the 53rd Infantry Brigade, the 105th Field Artillery, the 108th Infantry, and the 165th Infantry. Governor Lehman of New York spent about ten days as the guest of the Commanding General and Staff of the Division. He stayed in the field with the officers and gained first hand information of the activities and condition of the citizen soldiers of his State. A serious outbreak of dysentery from bad water concentrated mostly in the 165th Infantry, caused much concern, discomfort, and hospitalization of quite a few troops. Higgins

10. The third week (August 18th) found the troops in positions for Army Maneuvers in the vicinity of the Racquette River. Divisions were opposed to each other initially and finally the National Guard units against the Regular Army. Results of the latter were declared a draw, of course, despite each individual's private convictions as to who had won.

11. The windup of the training period came with a review of the troops by the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The day was excessively hot and quite a few men were overcome by the heat. Saturday, August 24th, all units were back at home stations and practically all convinced that before long, they would be in the active service again for at least a year's training.

11 $\frac{1}{2}$. The 44th Division, approximately one-half of which were New York National Guard troops, were ordered into active service on September 15, 1940 by Executive Order #8530 signed by the President on August 31, 1940. Thus, the New York National Guard had troops inducted on the earliest date, the not the 27th Division.

12. Shortly after return from De Kalb, orders were received authorizing the discharge of enlisted men of the Guard for dependency. This ordered men who had families dependent upon them to be discharged before active service began. Waivers could be signed by married men whose pay in the service would support their dependents. The strength of most of the units was depleted as a result. The actual loss, however, was not

so much in the number of men but in the loss of key men of the organizations such as first sergeants, mess, supply and platoon sergeants, clerks, cooks, artificers, etc. The orders also provided for enlistments over and above the authorized peace strengths but not to exceed the mobilization strength. These men were enlisted in the inactive National Guard and were to be called into service on induction. As a result of the discharges and the greater allowance of strength, recruiting became very active, and fortunate were those units who had waiting lists. The strength was brought back up but with untrained men.

13. In this period, the 106th Infantry was taken from the Division for purpose of reorganizing it into another branch of the Service, and the 10th New York Infantry, a part of the 93rd Infantry Brigade, unassigned, was substituted as part of the 53rd Infantry Brigade of the Division. Several changes in command took place. Ogden J. Ross was promoted from Colonel to Brigadier General of the line, commanding the 53rd Infantry Brigade. Colonel Gardiner Conroy, formerly commander of the 14th New York Infantry, took command of the 165th Infantry. Colonel Charles N. Morgan, formerly commander of the 121st New York Cavalry, took command of the 108th Infantry. Colonel Christopher B. Deganaar, formerly of the Adjutant General's Department on the New York State Staff, took command of the 105th Infantry. James Andrews of the 105th Field Artillery was promoted to Colonel commanding his regiment.

14. President Roosevelt on September 25, 1940, signed Executive Order #8551 at Washington, D. C. This order provided for the mobilization of the 27th Division (less 27th Tank Company) and the 102nd Observation Squadron effective October 15, 1940. Thus, the 27th Division was one of the first National Guard divisions to be ordered mobilized.

15. The Adjutant General of New York State, by order of the Governor, issued General Order #36 dated September 26, 1940, which ordered the Commanding General of the New York National Guard to cause the units of the 27th Division (less the 27th Tank Company) and the 102nd Observation Squadron to be assembled in their respective armories at 10:00 AM, Tuesday, October 15, 1940, for the purpose of being inducted into the Federal Service.

16. By command of Major General Haskell, the Commanding General of the New York National Guard, the Chief of Staff caused Special Order #200 to be issued, dated September 27, 1940, which ordered the units to be assembled at 10:00 AM, October 15, 1940, in their respective armories for mobilization.

17. October 7, 1940, Lt. Colonel George Berry was ordered into active service. Colonel Berry was Division Ordnance Officer and Assistant to Assistant Chief of Staff G-4 of the Division. He proceeded to Fort McClellan to investigate conditions of supply, housing, transportation, and training. He reported by letter to the Chief of Staff of the Division the result of his investigations.

18. By command of Lt. General Drum on October 9, 1940, Headquarters Second Corps Area issued a letter, subject "Concentration of National Guard Units". It ordered the induction of the 27th Division as mentioned before and provided for the concentration of the units at a unit training center at Fort McClellan, near Anniston, Alabama, quite a coincidence to some of the members of the 165th Infantry who were brigaded with the 4th Alabama Regiment during World War I.

19. By command of Major General Haskell, the Chief of Staff, Colonel Anderson, issued General Order #14, Headquarters 27th Division, dated October 11, 1940. This ordered the movement of the units from home stations to Fort McClellan. Movement was to be by motor and rail, starting the 18th of October and to be completed by the 26th of October.

CHAPTER II

Mobilization and Concentration

Unit's Home Stations.

New York Towns and Cities furnishing units.

Initial Mobilization Activities.

Area Assignments at Fort McClellan.

Command and Control.

105th FA (contd)		102nd Med Hq	New York
1st Bn Hq & Hq By	Brooklyn	Serv Co	White Plains
By A	New York	1st Bn Hq	New York
By B	New York	Co A	Rochester
By C	New York	Co B	New York
2nd Bn Hq & Hq By	New York	2nd Bn Hq	Albany
By D	New York	Co D	New York
By E	New York	Co E	White Plains
By F	New York	3rd Bn Hq	Albany
106th FA Hq	Buffalo	Co G	Jamaica
All units	Buffalo	Co H	White Plains
102nd Eng	New York	102nd QM Complete	New York
All units	New York	102nd Obn Sqdrn	New Dorp

These are the towns which furnished units for the mobilization of the 27th Division. (Figures in parentheses indicate 1940 census.)

ALBANY (130577)

Hq & Hq Co 53d Inf Brig, Hq Serv Co Hq & Hq Det 1st Bn Cos A, B, C, D, 10th Inf, Hq 2nd Bn Hq 3rd Bn, 102nd Med

AMSTERDAM (33329)

Co G 105th Inf

AUBURN (35753)

Serv Co Hq & Hq Det 3rd Bn Co I 108th Inf

BINGHAMTON (78309)

Hq & Hq Det 2nd Bn Cos E G H, 10th Inf, Btrys B & C 104th FA

BROOKLYN

Hq & Hq Btry 52nd FA Brig, Hq & Hq Btry 1st Bn Btrys A B C, 105th FA, entire regiment 102nd QM

BUFFALO (575901)

Entire regiment 106th FA

CATSKILL

AT Co 10th Inf

COHOES (21955)

Co B 105th Inf

105th FA (contd)		102nd Med Hq	New York
1st Bn Hq & Hq By	Brooklyn	Serv Co	White Plains
By A	New York	1st Bn Hq	New York
By B	New York	Co A	Rochester
By C	New York	Co B	New York
2nd Bn Hq & Hq By	New York	2nd Bn Hq	Albany
By D	New York	Co D	New York
By E	New York	Co E	White Plains
By F	New York	3rd Bn Hq	Albany
106th FA Hq	Buffalo	Co G	Jamaica
All units	Buffalo	Co H	White Plains
102nd Eng	New York	102nd QM Complete	New York
All units	New York	102nd Obn Sqdrn	New Dorp

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AMSTERDAM (33329)

Co G 105th Inf

AUBURN (35753)

Serv Co Hq & Hq Det 3rd Bn Co I 108th Inf

BINGHAMTON (78309)

Hq & Hq Det 2nd Bn Cos E G H, 10th Inf, Btrys B & C 104th FA

BROOKLYN

Hq & Hq Btry 52nd FA Brig, Hq & Hq Btry 1st Bn Btrys A B C, 105th FA, entire regiment 102nd QM

BUFFALO (575901)

Entire regiment 106th FA

CATSKILL

AT Co 10th Inf

COHOES (21955)

Co B 105th Inf

	CORNING	(16212)
Co H 102nd Med		
	ELMIRA	(45106)
Co L 108th Inf		
	GENEVA	(15555)
Co B 108th Inf		
	GLENS FALLS	(18836)
Co K 105th Inf		
	GLOVERSVILLE	(23329)
Co M 105th Inf		
	HOOSICK FALLS ✓	
Hq Det 1st Bn 105th Inf		
	HORNELL	(15649)
Co K 108th Inf		
	HUDSON	
Hq Co 10th Inf		
	JAMAICA	
Co G 102nd Med		
	MALONE	
Co I 105th Inf		
	MEDINA	
Co L 108th Inf		
	MCHAWK	
Co I 10th Inf		
	NEW DORF	

102nd Obn Squadrn

NEW YORK

(7454995)

Hq 27th Div, Hq Hq Det Med Det Hq Co 102nd Ord Co Spl Troops, Hq & Hq
Co 54th Inf Brig, entire regiment 165th Inf, Hq Hq Btry Med Det Serv
Btry Hq & Hq Btry 2nd Bn Btrys D E F 104th FA, Hq Hq Btry Med Det Serv
Btry Hq & Hq Btry 2nd Bn Btrys D E F 105th FA, entire regiment 102nd
Engrs, Hq Hq 1st Bn Cos B & D 102nd Med.

OGDENSBURG

(16346)

Co M 108th Inf

ONEIDA

Co K 10th Inf

ONEONTA

Co G 10th Inf

OSWEGO

(22062)

Co D 108th Inf

ROCHESTER

(324975)

At Co Hq & Hq Det 2nd Bn Cos E G & H 108th Inf, Co A 102nd Med

ROME

(34214)

Med Det 10th Inf

SARANAC LAKE

Hq Det 3rd Bn 105th Inf

SARATOGA SPRINGS

Co L, 105th Inf

SYRACUSE

(205967)

Hq & Hq Co Med Det Band Hq & Hq Det 1st Bn Co C 108th Inf, Hq & Hq
Btry 1st Bn Btry A 104th FA, Co E 102nd Med

SCHENECTADY

(87549)

Hq & Hq Det 2nd Bn Hq 3rd Bn Cos E F & H 105th Inf

TROY

(70304)

Hq & Hq Co Med Det Serv Co Hq 1st Bn Cos A C & D 105th Inf

UTICA

(100518)

Hq & Hq Det 3rd Bn Cos L & M 10th Inf

WALTON

Co F 10th Inf

WATERTOWN

(33385)

Co A, 108th Inf

WHITEHALL

AT Co 105th Inf

WHITE PLAINS

(40327)

Serv Co 102nd Med

YONKERS

(142598)

27th MP Co, 27th Sig Co

MOBILIZATION AND CONCENTRATION

At 10:00 AM on Tuesday, October 15, 1940, the armories of the Units of the Division and the 102nd Observation Squadron are humming with activity. As ordered by orders described in the previous chapter, the units were assembled for induction for one year into the active service of the United States. Rolls were being checked, absentees rounded up, commanders and other officers reporting by telegraph and in writing for duty. Agent officers are securing funds for disbursements until in unit training center. Mess officers are making arrangements for feeding, supply officers planning and supervising the preparation of baggage and impedimenta for shipment. Transportation officers, non-coms and mechanics are inspecting and preparing vehicles for a long trip. 1st Sergeants and clerks are preparing and typing final armory payrolls, reports and service records. Company, battery, and squadron commanders are supervising all the above, figuring out housing problems and wondering if Sergeant Doe and Corporal Roe were going to be able to fill the shoes of Sergeant Smith and Corporal Brown who had sure hated to miss the fun but just couldn't support the wife and kiddies on \$60 or \$56 per month. But through the apparent disorder and confusion, the experienced men and officers who, less than two months ago, returned from Army maneuvers, were able to get the job done and order created out of seeming confusion.

Enlisted men who had held inactive National Guard of the United States commissions blossomed out in bars and gold and black braid, stiffly returning the salutes of their former buddies and trying to acquaint themselves with their new duties as company officers and be as helpful as possible, most of them wishing that they could roll up their sleeves,

swear a little and pitch right in with the sergeants and corporals. Officers reporting in after being on the inactive list for some time, feeling a little out of place in their uniforms and trying to get acquainted again with so many new faces in the old organization.

Preliminary physical examinations, weeding out those clearly unfit for a year's service. "How did Private Johnson get by his examination on enlistment with those flat feet anyway?" Articles of War read and explained to the men. A new interest now, not the apathy that usually was invoked when given in an armory drill. "Going to have to live under those rules a whole year now and I want to know about what they mean."

Division Staff, Brigade, Regimental and Battalion Commanders making hurried visits to make sure everything is progressing satisfactorily and orders understood. New unit commanders, whose superiors were out from that 'darn' physical at De Kalb or transferred to other duties, wondering if they'll be able to do as good as the "old man" did and realizing that his shoes aren't going to be so easy to fill after all.

Wives and mothers and sweethearts keeping the phone constantly busy, reminding Johnny or Jim or Bill of this and that, forgotten about until just now, until the officer who wants to make an official call or is waiting for one, thinks he will never get to use the line. Recruiting for units understrength began actively until about October 17, 1940, a telegram was received from the War Department stopping all recruiting by the Division.

All of these are a picture of the humming of activity in an armory upon mobilization.

The assembly accomplished, the preliminary physical examinations over, reports all made, the motor convoys started out on time, the entraining of the rail movements accomplished on schedule. The 27th Division is in the active service of the United States en route to their unit training center. The details of the movements are found in a later chapter.

Lt. Colonel Lucas, FD, Finance Officer of the Division with a small party, moved off for Fort McClellan on October 16, 1940 to receive instructions from the Finance Officer at Fort McClellan and to establish the Division Finance Office. Pay day is one of the biggest joys of a soldier's life, you know.

Upon arrival at Fort McClellan, the infantry and service units found that the installations of Fort McClellan were not completed and they were taken into what the veterans call the "old" area which was a large sea of mud and trees. Just like Army maneuvers for the old heads. Cut down trees, pull stumps, clear brush, put up tents, dig latrines and make roads and paths. All very astonishing to the rookies but old stuff to the veterans of De Kalb Junction. "Wont be long till that new area is completed and they we'll life like kings; this is better than pup tents anyway", they say. The artillery units were more fortunate as their area

had been built up for use as a National Guard encampment area.

The Division now was part of the Second Army commanded by Lt. General Ben Lear and a tactical unit of the VII Army Tactical Corps commanded by Major General Frederic Smith. Geographically, it was under the Fourth Corps Area.

We had wooden mess halls - toilets - showers - bldgs - & cement floors - tower watch - pyramidal tent camp - wooden supporting frames were put in the camp - floors were after we arrived.

*Flereward
Woodline
Regiment
office
bldg
& mess
shut the
officers
hall in
tent.*

CHAPTER III

Training-Inspections

1. Brief of Training Circulars.
2. Extracts from "Activities of 27th Division" by
Lt. Colonel George B. Barth, GSC, former Asst. C/S, G-3.
3. Character of Training at Fort Ord.
4. Training Overseas.
5. Inspections Overseas.

CHAPTER III

1. * Brief of Training Circulars of the Division 1940-1941-1942

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>BRIEF</u>
1	10/29/40	Preliminary School, 10/30 - 11/1/40. Communication personnel, instructors, mess officers, regimental and personnel adjutants, regimental and personnel sergeant majors.
4	11/1/40	(MTP 1940) Mobilization Training Program, period 13 weeks, 11/4/40 - 2/12/41, basic, technical, and tactical.
5	11/4/40	Physical training, personal hygiene, and sanitation general instruction.
6	11/6/40	Division Signal School 7 weeks 11/18/40, selection by adaptability tests, Signal Co 10, each brig hq co or battery 7, each regiment 20, 102nd Observation Squadron 5, total 176.
7	11/7/40	Military Intelligence School start 11/17/40 for unit intelligence officers.
10	11/7/40	All communications personnel and signal personnel given the Otis and General Electric tests 11/7 -15/40.
19	11/15/40	Division Bayonet School for Instructors, November 19, 20, 25, 27, 28, 29, December 3, 4, 5, 6. One officer each regiment, one non-commissioned officer from each company armed with rifle.
21	11/19/40	Division Cooks School. One cook from each company, 11/25 - 12/7/40. Mess sergeants authorized but not required to attend.
23	11/18/40	Division Auto-Rifle (unmodified) School for Instructors. Each field artillery regiment three officers, one non-commissioned officer per battery, 102nd Quartermaster two officers and one non-commissioned officer per company, 11/25 - 29/40.
30	12/2/40	Division Property Accountability and Responsibility School for all regimental and special unit supply officers 12/3-6, 9-11/40.
34	12/18/40	Preparation for reception of selectees. Formation of training regiments by 1/4/41.
35	12/31/40	Infantry Training Regiment Instructors Course.

* See NOTE.

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>BRIEF</u>
5	1/7/41	Instruction in the use of gasoline field ranges. Demonstration by B & C School personnel. All mess officers and sergeants will and others may attend, 1/13/41.
8	1/18/41	Joint exercise all radio sets and personnel of Division (except SCR 194 & 195's) 1/21,22/23/41.
10	1/21/41	Branch Office Army Extension Courses School conducted by division to allow outstanding non-commissioned officers to qualify for nomination to grade of 2nd Lieutenant.
13	2/7/41	Preparation for Division Training Test 2/25-28/41.
15	2/11/41	Chemical Warfare School, gas identification, use and care of training gas mask M1A1, use and care of Klaxon Gas Alarm Horn, gas officers from each brigade, regiment, and battalion, and one regimental and one battalion gas non-commissioned officer from each company, battery, or similar unit, 2/18/41 - 2/21/41.
21	2/18/41	Return of 50% of officers and non-commissioned officers detailed to the training regiment to parent organization for Division Training Test.
28	3/1/41	Holiday schedule for parent organizations 3/1-3/41, one hour drill on Saturday and Monday and regimental ceremony Monday 3/3/41.
29	3/4/41	Demonstration, reinforced battalion in attack, Fort Benning grads not eligible. Artillery, infantry, brigade, regiment, battalion, commanding officer, executive officer, S-3 Commanding officer heavy weapons company, other as organization commanding officer may prescribe, Division headquarters -8, brigade headquarters each - 3, infantry regiment each - 3, artillery regiment each - 7, engineer regiment - 6, medical regiment - 6, special troops - 3, 102nd Observation Squadron - 2. The approach march, antiaircraft and antimechanized defense of an assembly area, conduct of attack, employment of field artillery and smoke.
30	3/4/41	Training period 3/17/41 to 6/28/41 devoted progressive combined training additional unit training.

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>BRIEF</u>
32	3/7/41	Training program 3/10-15/41 intensive review of subjects in which deficiencies were noted in the VII Army Corps Training Tests. Infantry regiments one half day each battalion exercise, battalion in attack. 3-15-41 Military Events Competition, crews of team operated weapons or equipment and small units and individuals of each regiment or separate unit. Basic drills and exercises.
34	3/11/41	Division .30 cal. machine gun school for officers and non-commissioned officers of machine gun elements of infantry and engineer units 3/17-4/11/41.
42	3/15/42	Division Signal School 2nd course 3/17-5/10/41.
45	3/27/41	Enlisted Specialist Schools with civilian educational agencies, carpentry, welding, tool conditioning, cooks, motor mechanics, chauffeurs, typewriter repair, 3/31/41 - 5/23/41.
46.	3/25/41	Demonstration reinforced battalion in defense Fort Benning troop leading utilization of his staff by a front line battalion, commanding officer, occupation and organization of a defense position, coordination of defense fires by actual firing 4/1/41 same personnel to attend as on Circular #29, 3/4/41.
47	3/31/41	Division Antitank Mine School for Instructors, 4/15,16,17,24,25, one officer, two non-commissioned officers from each infantry and artillery battalion, one officer and one non-commissioned officer from each regimental headquarters and headquarters company, one officer and two non-commissioned officers from each regimental anti-tank company, one officer and two non-commissioned officers each from the engineer and quartermaster regiments. To train instructors for unit schools in use of antitank mines including tactical use, planting mine fields, and establishing mine fields with mines.
48	4/1/41	Division Umpire School to train umpires for use in field maneuvers (two sided) and field exercises (one sided) held within the division, and for forming a trained cadre of umpires for use in Corps and Army Exercises, also to instruct their own units in umpire procedure, three from brigade headquarters, 48 from infantry battalions, four from infantry

NUMBERDATEBRIEF

- antitank companies, 12 from field artillery battalions, two from field artillery antitank batteries, three from 102nd Engineers, two from 102nd Quartermaster, four from Division Staff, one from Signal Company, one from Military Police Company, one from 151st Medical Battalion, one from 102nd Observation Squadron. Classroom and special instruction.
- 49 4/3/41 Termination of selectee training, 105th Infantry 4/12/41, 106th Infantry 4/18/41, 108th Infantry 4/8/41, 165th Infantry 4/12/41, 104th Field Artillery 4/19/41, 105th Field Artillery 4/19/41, 106th Field Artillery 4/16/42, 102nd Engineers 4/5/42, 102nd Quartermaster 4/5/41. Unit training with full strength organizations under control of regimental commanding officers upon termination of selectee training and amalgamation of selectees into permanent organizations.
- 52 4/7/41 All organizations have gas masks M1A1. On all field exercises, all officers and men will habitually carry them. Gas masks will be worn one period per day starting at ten minutes and increasing five minutes up to thirty minutes, under varying conditions, marching, driving, firing, etc.
- 57 4/18/42 Training in employment of troops in aid to civil authorities by all infantry, artillery, engineer and military police company. Eight hours' training to be completed by 5/10/41.
- 60 4/29/41 2nd Division School for Umpires to train additional umpires, 36 from infantry battalions, 6 from 102nd Engineers, 5/5 - 17/41.
- 69 5/14/41 Umpire School for all officers except those previously trained, 5/17 and 5/19/41.
- 78 7/10/41 Pre-Corps, Army and GHQ Maneuvers Training, 7/21/41 to 8/9/41. Instruction to correct deficiencies in small unit training indicated in Tennessee maneuvers and preparatory training for large scale maneuvers.
- 82 7/23/41 Division Camouflage School, week of 7/28/41, one officer each brigade headquarters, one officer each infantry and artillery regiment and battalion headquarters, one officer from each 102nd Medical, Quartermaster, Division Headquarters Company, S-2's if possible.

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>BRIEF</u>
87	8/4/41	School for repair of gasoline field ranges and maintenance by units 8/2-6/41. All company or battery mechanics or personnel detailed to such duty.
91	8/22/41	Antiaircraft defense. Each brigade headquarters, regiment and similar unit to detail one officer to act as Antiaircraft Officer. Antiaircraft defense measures defined and outlined.
92	8/29/41	Antitank measures.
94	10/9/41	First announcement of training films at Fort McClellan.
94	10/9/41	Training program 10/13 - 11/8/41. Objective to bring the status of individual training to a superior state of proficiency. Thorough detailed instruction and precision of execution to be stressed at all times.
98	10/30/41	Division School in Motor Operation and Maintenance to prepare instructors for troop training of motor vehicle operators 11/12-18/41. Brigade, Regimental, and Battalion Motor Transport Officers, motor transport sergeants and corporals and truckmasters and dispatchers.
99	11/4/41	Training program 11/10 -22/41 objective same as Training Circular #94, 10/8/41.
100	11/4/41	Division School for Instructors in Military Courtesy 11/13-14/41. One officer from each brigade, regimental headquarters, each battalion, and separate unit.
103	11/12/41	Division School Field Engineering and Demolition to provide practical knowledge of field fortifications and demolitions on part of junior officers of infantry and field artillery and the pioneer sections, enlisted personnel of infantry to insure their efficient operation under field conditions. All infantry and 50% field artillery officers under the grade of Lt. Colonel. Classes of two weeks duration starting dates 11/24/41 12/8/41, 1/5/42 and 1/19/42.
104	11/17/41	Intensive review of basic and small unit training to include regimental combat team. Use of obstacle courses ordered in announcement.

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>BRIEF</u>
105	11/18/41	Firing demonstrations operation and fire power of the various weapons of the division. Z Range 11/26/41 BCT 53rd Brigade, 12/3/41 BCT 54th Brigade.
107	11/18/41	Division School for Observer Instructors 11/24/41 12/20/41 to train instructors for the later training of enlisted observers. Brigade, regimental, and battalion S-2's plus non-commissioned officer assistants.
109	11/24/41	Division School for Motor Mechanics to provide units of division with personnel trained as motor mechanics and technical inspectors. 12/ - 1/23/42. Each infantry and artillery regiment - 3. Engineer and Medical regiment and Quartermaster Regiment - 2 each, Antitank Battalion - 2, Division Headquarters Company, Signal Company, Military Police Company - 1.
112	12/2/41	Division School on Military Law and Courts Martial Procedure. one week starting 12/8/41 to outline proper use, powers, and limitations of Courts Martial and to clarify procedure. Not less than two Summary Court officers from each regiment, one each brigade headquarters Company, 27th Division Antitank Battalion and Special Troops.
114	12/6/41	Division School for company and battery supply sergeants 128 -9/41, to instruct supply sergeants of all organizations in the latest provisions pertaining to procurement, issue, storage, removal and reclassification of property and supplies.
115	12/6/41	Division Supply School for Accountable Supply Officers and senior supply non-commissioned officers of all regiments and separate units (one officer and non-commissioned officer of each organization) 12/10-19/41.
119	12/24/41	Local security measures, live ammunition carried, plans for defense air raids, etc.
1	1/6/42	Operation of Motor Convoys.
2	1/10/42	Service Gas Mask Drills and Tests.
3	1/10/42	Training period 1/12-31/42 to utilize to maximum every opportunity for training.

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>BRIEF.</u>
6	1/27/42	Training period 2/2 - 3/7/42. Relieved of routine tactical missions, maximum stress on training to absorb replacements in such a manner as to produce an efficient fighting force.
7	1/26/42	Training films to be shown to all personnel, four sheets of lists of films available.
8	1/30/42	School in Mess Supervision and Cooking by Fort Ord Branch School for Bakers and Cooks 2/2/42. one mess officer per company, battery, or similar unit, two cooks per unit.
11	2/5/42	Course in Jui Jitsu, one officer and non-commissioned officer per regiment 2/ 9/42 four days per week. To train instructors for regimental schools.
12	2/9/42	Decontamination Demonstration 2nd Chemical Company (Decon) 2/11,13,16,18/42. Company decontamination squads, regimental and battalion gas officers and gas non-commissioned officers.
13	2/12/42	Training on hand grenades to all infantry units for which grenades are authorized to insure perfection of throwing form and accuracy in all types of grenades. Use of dummies and a demonstration with live grenades.
14	2/13/42	Courses in boxing and hand-to-hand combat. One officer and two enlisted men per regiment to train as instructors for regimental schools.
16	2/18/42	Orientation Courses, selection of instructors one per regiment. Instruction in the international situation as it affects this country.
17	2/18/42	Military and athletic tournament held by each regiment, Monday 2/23/42 all drill suspended for the day.
18	2/24/42	Presentation of orientation course one week 3/2/42.
19	3/5/42	Training of the division units still in Fort Ord 3/9 - 4/4/42. Continuation and extension of training program of Training Circular #6 1/27/42.

*NOTE:- The above Brief of pertinent Training Circulars of the 27th Infantry Division are the best guide available to show the periods, type and variety of training undergone by the Division.

2. Extracts from "Activities of 27th Division"

NOTE: Lt. Colonel George B. Barth, the writer of the following, has been described in Chapter VII, Commanders and Staff, as commander of Special Troops. He was a field artillery Regular Army instructor with the Division prior to induction and was assigned to the Division at induction. He was very active in the early training of the Division particularly of the training of selectees in the training regiments. His position as Assistant Chief of Staff G-3 of the Division qualifies him as a very competent authority on the training and inspections of the Division.

* * *
A series of division schools to orient instructors was conducted during the first ten days of the division's sojourn at McClellan.

* * *
2. MOBILIZATION TRAINING PERIOD.

Training was conducted in accordance with the War Department MTP's contemplating 13 weeks' training. 44 hours' training was required weekly and subjects more or less rigidly specified in the MTP's. At first, training facilities were rather limited. The 102nd Engineers built the Defandam Range consisting of sixty known distance targets with firing points at 200, 300 and 500 yards. This gave two rifle ranges and allowed two regiments to fire simultaneously. Each regiment engaged in two weeks' preliminary rifle marksmanship before going on the range. The weather was cold and most junior officers and sergeants inexperienced, resulting in rather mediocre training in the short period allowed.

About this time, the division received enough Garand rifles to equip one-quarter of its infantry. It was decided to rotate all of these rifles by regiment in order to allow completion of marksmanship training with the M1 rifle. This was done and while it facilitated proficiency in the use of the rifle, it caused considerable confusion and lack of responsibility for the rifles, resulting in rather alarming lack of care for the weapon.

The Defandam Range was extended to include suitable facilities for pistol, machine gun, moving target fire, and antiaircraft fire. Limited courses of instruction were provided in these fields.

The Field Artillery was handicapped in its training by the lack of ranges, it being possible to fire only 37mm on Fort McClellan Reservation and that only on the very limited ranges. Negotiations were under way at this time to purchase large tracts of land which were later opened up about February 1st in the vicinity of Peasville.

In addition to ranges, four bayonet courses and four grenade courts were constructed; later, several obstacle courses were made available. Most of these were not available until after January 1st and much training time was lost thereby.

We did fire 75s - mostly short ranges, as supposed. We had WW I ammo supposed to be very ticklish.

we rode the pent firing the 75's

The new cantonment camp in the vicinity of Trench Hill was completed and all units moved thereto by about January 10, 1941. This made living conditions much better for the men but there was still a very definite lack of training ground around the camps. Every inch of open space was at a premium for training, and one of the G-3's greatest headaches was the allotment of this space and arbitration of disputes over its misuse.

On approximately November 20th, the first officers from the division were sent to the short course at Leavenworth. Lt. Colonel John H. F. Haskell, G-3, and Lt. Colonel George Berry, G-4, were selected for this course. Major G. B. Barth became acting G-3 during Colonel Haskell's absence and Lt. Colonel James H. Day took over G-4 in the absence of Colonel Berry. Other service schools began taking quotas of students at about this same time. In fact, the Field Artillery School had called for one quota of officer students before the division actually reached McClellan. The flow of officers to service schools was continuous until the time the division left for foreign service. It was remarkable the number of officers who were able to get through the three months' course and it is felt that the contribution of the service schools cannot be overexaggerated.

One of the greatest deficiencies of the division on induction was the lack of cooks and trained mess sergeants. In National Guard days, cooks were hired for summer camps - the situation was very grave. The 22nd Infantry helped greatly by allowing our student cooks to work in their mess halls but this was not entirely satisfactory. Authority to send men to cooks and bakers school in sufficient number to do any good was very slow in materializing.

3. MOBILIZATION TRAINING INSPECTION.

At the completion of the 13 weeks' training period, the division was inspected under the direction of the VII Army Corps, Major General Fred Smith, commanding. This being one of the first divisions to undergo complete mobilization inspection, General McNair's office, GHQ, also participated. A number of officers were ordered in from the 5th Division. Brigadier General Cortlandt Parker was in charge of the artillery inspection. The inspection was handled chiefly by Colonel J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff, VII Army Corps; Lt. Colonel John Hodge, G-3, VII Army Corps; and Colonel Robert F. Hyatt, Chief of Artillery, VII Army Corps. A total of about forty officers were employed in the test. It consisted of requiring organizations to demonstrate proficiency in rifle marksmanship, military courtesy, small combat problems, automatic weapons, etc., followed by a march and overnight bivouac and tactical problem. Units were selected by lot for the different parts of the inspection as it was not possible to test all in each subject.

As a result of the test, the division was marked satisfactory, and while it is felt that it had gone a long way in its training, there were still many weak points. The test brought out a glaring lack of training on the part of sergeants and junior officers, but probably to the rapidity

*The 22nd
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with which they had been thrown into new positions. There was much evidence in lack of thoroughness in training probably caused by the high tempo of the 13 weeks MTP which allowed little time for preparation upon the part of instructors. Due to the concurrent training of selectees as outlined below, the division was without the services of about 1000 of its best non-commissioned officers during the MTP test period.

4. SELECTEE TRAINING.

Early in December, the division was notified that it would receive its selectees from New York State instead of having them trained at replacement centers. This was very much desired by the division but placed an additional responsibility upon all echelons. I was G-3 at the time and immediately started plans for the training of the selectees. (About 7000 expected) Late in December, orders were issued for the formation of a training regiment consisting of about 1100 officers and selected non-commissioned officers who would later train the selectees. The plan was to set up a parallel unit of trainees to be sponsored by the corresponding parent unit. For instance, the 105th Infantry would have working with it the 105th Infantry Training Regiment consisting of the same lettered companies as the 105th, each company being supplied with officers and non-commissioned officer cadre from the parent company. Upon completion of the training, the members of Company L, 105th Infantry Training Regiment, automatically were absorbed into Company L, 105th Infantry. The camps were so arranged that in general each training company lived adjacent to its parent organization, and after the quarantine period, the mingling of the two while off duty in the interests of comradeship and solidarity was encouraged. Attached hereto are the orders promulgating the course of instruction for the training regiment. The best instructor personnel of the division was gathered and all instruction was centralized for the two weeks' course. Most of the instruction took place on the Defendam Range, and the interest and enthusiasm of the officers and men undergoing instruction was most remarkable. The course culminated in a review of the training regiment by General Haskell. I have seldom seen a finer group of men gathered together than were present with this organization. Among them were over 100 officer candidates who were later commissioned into the division.

The selectee trains began arriving towards the end of January. The division sent handling cadres north and received the selectees at the reception centers. (Fort Dix, N.J.; Camp Upton, N.Y.; and Fort Niagara, N.Y.) Very careful plans were made for the reception and initial assimilation of these selectees. Brigadier General A. E. Anderson spoke to the assembled training regiment prior to the arrival of the new men, making a stirring appeal for unity of the new with the old elements. He stressed the fact that the selectees, while not volunteers in the same sense as the National Guard, were in no way different from our own men and should be received in full equality. His very fine talk did much to cause a proper reception of the new men. Each train that arrived was met by the Colonel of the regiment or regiments receiving men and by the band of the unit. Truck transportation was provided in all cases for both men and equipment, and a standing order was issued that no matter what time

men arrived, they would be served a hot meal. I was present at the arrival of almost every train and was much impressed, first by the complete bewilderment of the new men upon arrival and second, by the fine reaction to the treatment given them. In some units, they even went so far as to have the men's beds made up for them when they arrived in the new tents. An amusing incident is recalled of one New York boy with a rather suspicious nature. Upon seeing his bed made up, he took no chances and proceeded to take it completely apart to be sure that no frogs or pins were in it.

During the training period of the selectees, first priority was given to activities of the training regiments. In many cases, the company commanders were selected to command the training company rather than their own company and every effort was made to give the selectees the maximum of equipment. At that time, we were rather short, having little transportation, no .50 cal. guns or 37mm guns, and only about 50% Garand rifles.

Instruction for the selectees was supposed to be carried on for 13 weeks, but it was found that at the end of the period of company training, (about the tenth week) it would be more advantageous to return the trainees with the parent unit in order to engage the two in tactical problems. The trainees were handled in a uniform manner in all units. The artillery formed training batteries, one per battalion, rather than have duplication of all units due to the difference in size. Selectees in the Engineers, Medical, and Quartermaster Regiments were similarly handled by having the parent and training organizations parallel one another.

I was rather strongly impressed by the caliber of men in this group of 7000 trainees. In the first place, they were older than the average National Guard, of a more serious nature, and many of the officers remarked to me very frankly that on the whole, they considered them superior to the average National Guard man who had come into service in October. There was quite a high percentage of college graduates among these men and it could be easily seen that there was so much non-commissioned and officer material to be had for the development. There were no cases of conscientious objection and disciplinary problems with them were almost nil. General Ross hit the personnel problem somewhat on the head when he laughingly remarked to General Anderson that he would be willing to trade two civil engineers for one cook. Cooks were at a premium in those days.

On the whole, it is considered that the division handled the problem of training and assimilation in a highly satisfactory manner. By the above statement, I do not wish to minimize the fact that we also received men not so good. Later, when I was Provost Marshal, I was astonished by the number of men we found with serious criminal records, but this of course was only natural taking a cross section of New York State as we did.

The 105 FA had a number of waist 37mm. "one pounders" for sub caliber Range Firing.

5. COMBAT TEAM TRAINING.

Following the 13 weeks' MTP, the division trained on a directive from GHQ for combined training in preparation for the coming maneuvers. This directive was quite short and in much less detail than the MTP, giving more initiative to the various echelons. It stressed training of battalion, regimental, and brigade combat teams, prescribing a series of ten exercises. These exercises were prepared and executed under division control, most of them taking place in the new maneuver area which was available for use, although not for firing, by this time. The VII Army Corps observed these exercises closely. On the 4th of March, 1941, before this training was well under way, I was assigned as Commanding Officer, Special Troops, and Provost Marshal, so I had little intimate knowledge of the planning and execution of the exercises.

During April and the first part of May, everyone was engaged in preparing for the Tennessee Maneuvers. New transportation began arriving in quantity. I estimate that by the opening of the Tennessee Maneuvers, the division had between 50% and 75% of its transportation.

* * *

7. TRAINING SINCE DECEMBER 7TH.

I took over G-3 upon arrival of the division at Ontario and Riverside, California. My first immediate concern was preparation for alerts against expected attacks at Christmas and New Year's. Troops were badly scattered and training had to be decentralized at least as far as battalions. Training ground was very scarce due to the orange groves and cultivated land and while the climate and people of southern California were both wonderful, from a training viewpoint, the situation of the division was most unsatisfactory. Some range facilities were available at Camp Haa n but nowhere near enough for division needs. Upon movement of the division to Fort Ord, the exact opposite was true. Ord was equipped with every facility for division training, and it is felt that tremendous benefit accrued from the short time the division remained at Ord. We were badly handicapped by lack of ammunition allowances to take advantage of the facilities but still, we got a lot out of it. While at Ord, the artillery received the new 105mm howitzers but were only allowed five rounds per gun for training purposes which was pitifully small. We again came under our old friend, VII Army Corps, with Major General Robert C. Richardson in command.

During our last days at Riverside and while we were at Ord, we were brought up to war strength by about 6000 replacements due to the large number of men who had been discharged after maneuvers. The majority of these men came from the west and south, Camp Wolters, Texas; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Camp Wheeler, Georgia; and Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming. On the whole, they seemed to be of a fine type - more of the rugged country type than a great many of our men. It might be well said now that the 27th Division comes from "New York and points west".

8. OVERSEAS TRAINING.

Our present tactical assignment is a very peculiar and difficult one from the training angle. The defense of the landing beaches around the island requires that two-thirds (approximately) of our infantry be scattered over wide areas. Training becomes more decentralized than ever with its success in the hands of company and platoon commanders. The results will probably be discouraging at first but should develop leadership where it is most needed, and providing incompetents are weeded out when found, the final answer should be good. Our only attempt at formal training takes place in the reserve area of the Sectors, as far as the infantry is concerned. There, an attempt is made to regain the snap and precision which is necessarily lost while on beach duty. The greatest handicap to this problem is the question of constant details which must be met (unloading ships, etc.).

One of the most serious problems confronting us is the question of morale of the men due to their strange environment, scattered location, and almost complete lack of facilities for the entertainment they were accustomed to at home. I am frank to say that I don't know the answer to this but feel that the ultimate answer may have to be relief of units after periods of possibly a year or eighteen months of this type of service. It is an established principle that no combat unit is ever left in a defensive sector to the exclusion of other missions, and I believe the same will have to be applied here if this and other divisions on purely defensive service are to maintain their combat efficiency as mobile units.

* * *

3. CHARACTER OF TRAINING AT FORT ORD

In the character of training at Fort Ord as mentioned by Lt. Colonel Barth, the facilities for training were excellent. Much stress was placed on physical condition of the men. Regular marches and bivouacs, use of obstacle courses and bayonet courses, and participation in athletic games and competitions were scheduled and encouraged. Instructors courses in Jui Jitsu and hand-to-hand combat prepared instructors to carry on training in these subjects in the units. Large numbers of training films and film strips, and four large post theaters with large seating capacity being available, much use was made of this visual type of instruction. Much personnel, including officers that had been armed with the pistol, were rearmed with the 1903 Springfield in lieu of the carbine not available for issue. The range facilities were excellent and the new rifles were tried out with practice range firing. The service gas masks had been substituted for the Training Mask M1A1, and drills familiarizing personnel with the new masks were held and the five gas chambers at Ord were utilized to test the efficiency and fit of the masks.

Frequent alerts diverted some of the training, and movement of units and baggage to the Port of Embarkation furnished interruptions. The Division was relieved, however, of routine tactical missions so that a maximum amount of time and effort was spent on training.

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TRAINING OVERSEAS

Lt. Colonel Barth has described in general the training aspect overseas; however, some elaboration is felt to be appropriate. The nature of the terrain being entirely unfamiliar to practically all of the division, with its aa and pahoehoe lava formations, its dense fern jungles, volcanic mountains, and irregular coast lines, the need for training and hardening the division units was apparent. Familiarity with naval craft and aircraft became a vital necessity immediately.

Much new officer personnel had been added to the Division and the need for further training for junior officers was evidenced. Colonel Anderson, commanding officer of the 104th Field Artillery, was made commander of a school for junior officers, starting June 1, 1942, at Zuhua in the Kohala District in the northern part of Hawaii. Twenty officers were detailed to the school for thirty days. A second class started July 1st of twenty more lieutenants.

Many reports from observers at night of flares turning out to be lightning, flashes from chimneys, and violations of blackout, evidenced a need for familiarity with military flares and pyrotechnics. Demonstrations from various parts of the island were made June 19, 1942 at 2030. All personnel was alerted to observe the same. Demonstration included white, green, and amber star clusters and star parachutes, tracer ammunition and white, green and red lights from Very pistols. After the demonstration, the observer reports of flares diminished considerably.

Further training of staff officers was accomplished by placing them on special duty with the Hawaiian Department at Fort Shafter in Oahu. These officers in similar staff functions with the Department familiarized them with the work in the Department and the scheme for defense of Oahu. The tours of special duty were for about two weeks.

Additional machine guns being issued to infantry units and headquarters personnel created an immediate need for training of additional personnel in nomenclature, field stripping, stoppages, and direct firing. This was ordered on June 10th to be completed by July 1st. The fire power of the infantry regiments was increased considerably by the addition of four machine guns to each rifle company and six to each heavy weapons company.

Much training by practical work in placing tactical barbed wire along beaches was obtained.

Additional training for radio personnel being indicated, plans were made for a District Radio School at Morse Field on the southern tip of the island. Adequate barrack and mess facilities existed there. On June 2nd, District Special Orders No. 70 was issued for two officers and one hundred ten enlisted men to be detailed to the school as instructors and students. These were formed into a provisional station and were attached to Company I, 106th Infantry, for rations and tactical administration. Full field equipment and bedding were brought.

5.

INSPECTIONS OVERSEAS

On April 10, 1942, Lt. General Emmons, the Department Commander, flew to Hilo. He was met by Major General Pennell and some of the District Staff. A two-day inspection trip of the island was made by the party.

Starting June 9th, Major General Pennell left Hawaii to tour the islands visiting the units of the Division. At Maui, he was joined by Brigadier General Kernan, the ^{Division} District Chief of Artillery. After some time at Maui, they flew to Kauai, stopping briefly at Hickam Field and Fort Shafter en route. At Kauai, they were met by Brigadier General Anderson, the Commanding General of the 54th Infantry Brigade, and the three inspected units and installations of Kauai.

CHAPTER IV

Maneuvers

1. The Tennessee Maneuvers.
2. The Arkansas-Louisiana Maneuvers.

CHAPTER IV

Maneuvers.

1.

TENNESSEE MANEUVERS

The movement of the Division to the Tennessee Maneuver Area will be described in Chapter V, Movements. The movement of the Division to the maneuver area was the first one in which the Division was required to move entirely by its own transportation. This necessitated the pooling of all Division vehicles, and movement by marching and motor shuttling. Units which had been attached to the Division at Fort McClellan moved to their initial maneuver areas between the 25th and 28th of May. These units were the 207th Military Police Company, the 151st Medical Battalion, the 102nd Observation Squadron, and Company M of the 48th Quartermaster Regiment. The concentration of the Division was completed in the Haley-Wartrace area by May 28th.

The period of May 28th to June 1st was employed by units of the Division in establishing camp and conducting such training as the areas and local facilities permitted. Most of the unit camps were located along the banks of the Duck River, which provided fair swimming facilities for the entire personnel of the Division.

The Corps phase of the maneuvers commenced on June 2nd with C-1, a CPX designed to illustrate and apply principles of command and of staff functioning, stressing maintenance of contact with adjacent units, estimate of the situation, decisions, issuance of orders, and communications. This exercise was followed by C-2, a field exercise conducted during the night of June 2-3 and the morning of June 3rd. The enemy was imaginary. The exercise was designed to illustrate and apply principles of night movement, assembly and deployment, and daylight attacks by divisions as part of an Army Corps, stressing orientation, secrecy, surprise, reconnaissance, preparation of fire, contact with adjacent units, and concerted action and control by divisions. All units of the Division remained in the Haley area during the conduct of C-1 and C-2.

The Division moved on June 3rd to new areas in the vicinity of Shelbyville in preparation for C-3, a CPX similar to C-1, conducted June 4th and the night of June 4-5. After the conclusion of C-3, the VII Army Corps passed to the defensive, and exercise C-4 commenced on the afternoon of June 5th. This was a field exercise. It continued through the night of June 5-6, the morning and afternoon of June 6th and the night of June 6-7. It illustrated and applied principles of occupation of a defensive position, night withdrawal, reconnaissance, preparation and occupation of new defensive positions several miles in the rear. The exercise stressed flexibility of defensive action, strong counterattack, timely formulation and issuance of plan of Corps for coordination of withdrawal. During the exercise, the Division was relieved by the 5th Division, withdrawn in Corps Reserve with the mission of protecting the left (west) flank of the Corps north of the Duck River. On June 6th,

the 54th Infantry Brigade moved by marching to assembly areas to counter-attack enemy forces which had pressed back the left flank of the 5th Division at Deason. The remainder of the Division remained in Corps Reserve on June 7th and 8th, Red forces reorganizing (rest period).

C-5, a field exercise, was held during the morning and afternoon of June 9th, the night of June 9-10, and the morning and afternoon of June 10th. It illustrated and applied principles of movement to contact by shuttling and marching in several columns, meeting engagement, committing parts of the division, outposts during the night, attack at dawn to include employment of the entire Corps in combat to a decision. It stressed control and maneuver of columns during movement, control of divisions upon contact, night security, night reconnaissance and concerted decisive Corps attack.

By 8:00 AM, June 9th, the Red force had stopped the VII Corps counterattack and widened and deepened the salient south of Hoover's Gap, forcing Corps to withdraw south of Duck River during the night of June 9-10. The Division had the mission of holding the enemy northwest of Fall Creek until 3:30 AM, June 10th, then withdrew south of the Duck River. The new CP was established at Raus.

The Army phase of the maneuvers started on June 11th with C-6, a field maneuver in which all troops actually participated; it ran during the morning and afternoon of June 11th, the night of June 11-12, and the morning of June 12th. On June 11th, the Division moved non-tactically to bivouac northeast of Shelbyville in preparation for field maneuver C-6. The new CP was established three miles northeast of Shelbyville. On June 12th, the Division moved east of Manchester in two columns with the mission of attacking and destroying any enemy forces in its zone.

June 13th and 14th were spent as a rest period, and in preparation for the following maneuvers. On June 15th, the Division moved non-tactically to new bivouacs prepared to participate in field maneuver C-7.

Field maneuver C-7 commenced on June 16th. The Division was part of the Blue VII Army Corps having the mission of protecting concentration and assisting the advance of the Blue Second Army by driving east of the Tennessee River any Red forces found east of Garrison Fork. The Division attacked at 5:00 AM on June 16th, from the line of departure of Garrison Creek, drove the enemy southeast and siezed the high ground southwest of Shiloh. It then passed to the active defense on June 17th, strengthening and depening its antitank defense to meet the expected attack of strong enemy mechanized forces. On June 18th, the Division moved to a new location generally west of Riley Creek for field maneuver C-8.

A critique on problem C-7 was held by the Army Commander at 7:30 PM on June 18th in the auditorium of the Manchester High School.

Field maneuver C-8 began on the morning of June 19th and continued till the morning of June 20th. The Division was part of the Blue VII Army

Corps with the mission of attacking any red forces found east of the Elk River. The Division attacked at 5:00 AM on June 19th, line of departure along Riley Creek. The premature attack caused the umpires to halt action of the 108th Infantry until 6:00 AM. The Division demolished all bridges over the Duck River from the junction with Riley Creek to Haley, siezed and held all bridges over the Duck River in the vicinity of Shelbyville, sized high ground east of Riley Creek, and drove the Red forces to the south across the Duck and Elk Rivers. The Blue forces lost contact with the Red forces during the night of June 19-20, and although the attack was continued at daylight on June 20th, all action was terminated by the umpires at 11:00 AM, with the 27th and 30th Divisions prepared to take up pursuit of the Red forces.

A critique was held by the Army Commander at 7:30 PM on June 21st in the auditorium of the Manchester High School.

Field maneuver C-9 commenced on June 23rd. The main Blue forces had been halted along the line of Carthage, Tennessee - Somerset, Kentucky, and Huntington, West Virginia, and the VII Army Corps given the mission of destroying the enemy. The Division attacked at 5:00 AM on June 23rd and siezed the high ground east of Camp Forest, making a wide envelopment of the enemy's left (west) flank, and attacking in the flank and the rear.

A critique was held by the Army Commander at 7:30 PM on June 25th in the auditorium of the Manchester High School.

On June 25th, the Division moved to new positions for field maneuver C-10. This maneuver commenced on the 26th of June, the mission of the Division being to organize and defend the left sector and prevent the armored force from crossing the Duck River east of Shelbyville within its sector. Upon the completion of this exercise, the Division moved to new bivouacs on the 27th of June preparatory to its return to Fort McClellan.

A critique was held by the Army Commander at 7:30 PM on June 28th in the auditorium of the Manchester High School.

The return movement to Fort McClellan began on June 29th and is described in Chapter V, Movements.

The Rear Echelon of the Division was set up at Lynchburg, Tennessee on June 8th, 1941. The activities of the Rear Echelon are described in Chapter VI, Parades, Ceremonies, Events, Sidelights.

2.

THE ARKANSAS-LOUISIANA MANEUVERS

Some time during the month of July, under the direction of Major General Haskell, Lt. Paradine, his aide, prepared a brochure of the maneuvers to be held during August and September which described the area covered en route, giving distances, historic data, etc. This was

distributed among the troops of the Division and gave them much information as to the territory to be covered in maneuvers. The movement to the maneuver area will be covered later in Chapter V, Movements.

August 16th found the Division in the area of Rosston, Arkansas, and the Division CP was established on that date. Preparation for the Corps phase of the maneuver began. On Sunday, August 17th, the 3rd Battalion of the 105th Infantry, under command of Lt. Colonel McGovern, passed from the control of the Division to Corps control for use as enemy forces for all the Corps phases. Also on this date, a meeting of brigade and regimental commanders and S-3's was held for a conference on the coming CPX. CPX problems C-1 and C-2 were Corps problems not involving troops beginning August 18th and continuing to August 19th.

Corps problem C-3 started the night of August 19th. The Division moved to the vicinity west of Hope, its mission being to capture Washington and the high ground west thereof. Problem C-3 ended on August 22nd at 1:15 PM.

On August 21st, the 53rd Infantry Brigade became Corps Reserve troops as a result of the Division having accomplished its mission. On August 22nd, early in the morning, the 53rd Infantry Brigade was released to the Division for a counterattack mission which was successful in that it permitted the withdrawal of the Division. The final covering force of the Division consisted of the 3rd Battalion of the 165th Infantry and the 1st Battalion of the 106th Infantry under the command of Lt. Colonel Hart of the 165th Infantry. The covering force was successful with a minimum loss. A critique by Corps Headquarters was held at Hope on August 22, 1941 and was attended by the Commanding General of the Division and some of his staff. A critique by the Division attended by commanders down to and including battalions was held immediately thereafter.

On August 23rd, a CPX was held for one day's duration. The 2nd Battalion of the 105th Infantry and the 1st Battalion of the 102nd Engineers were chosen as a Division team for river crossing training. All divisions participating in the maneuvers furnished like teams and the battalion of the 102nd Engineers distinguished itself by setting a record for making a pontoon river crossing. Sunday, August 24th, was non-tactical and spent in rest and preparation for the next problem.

On August 25th, a new problem began and lasted till August 26th. During the night, the Division withdrew to Centerville. A critique was held by Division on the evening of August 26th at Centerville.

Another problem consisting of a night withdrawal under cover of darkness harrassed by Red troops began on August 27th. August 28th brought the end of the Corps phase of the maneuvers with an enveloping movement of the 54th Infantry Brigade by red troops. A critique by Corps at Washington, Arkansas, was held.

The Army maneuvers started on August 29th and the Division CP moved

to the vicinity of Camden, Arkansas. August 30th found all of the Division in the area of Camden. August 31st was spent in routine camp duties. September 1st was a holiday, Labor Day; passes were granted and preparations made for the continuation of the Army maneuvers. On September 2nd at 12:01 AM, Army activities began. The Corps mission was to protect crossings of the Ouachita River. The Division had the northern area from Tates Bluff to Millers Bluff. The regiments were given the mission of crossing the river, establishing bridgeheads, and protecting the bridgeheads. Bridgeheads were established prior to daylight on September 2nd. On the night of September 2nd, the Division left Camden to the area of Smackover on a withdrawal movement. September 3rd, 4th, and 5th were spent in night withdrawals from Smackover to Junction City to Lillie, Louisiana to Ruston, Louisiana, and on September 6th, the first phase of Army maneuvers ended.

On September 8th at 12:01AM, the second phase began at Ruston with a night movement to an area one mile north of Hodge. It was a withdrawal movement protecting the concentration of the Second Army at Shreveport. September 10th was spent in a night withdrawal to Winnfield and September 11th brought the end of the Army phase of maneuvers, with the Commanding Generals, Brigade Commanders and Chiefs of Staff attending an Army critique at Shreveport.

Major General Richardson, Commanding General of Corps, inspected by spot check the troops of the Division on September 12th. The 12th and 13th were spent in general housecleaning by the troops and preparation for the GHQ maneuvers. The 105th Infantry moved to Natchitoches to protect the crossings of the Red River in the vicinity of Clarence, Louisiana on a Corps mission. The Red forces had destroyed the other bridges of the Red River and the entire Corps crossed the river at Natchitoches. September 15th was spent in a rest period and on September 15th, the first phase of the GHQ maneuvers started at 12:01 AM. The Division started a movement to the vicinity of Robeline lasting thru the night and morning of September 16th. The 102nd Engineers were ordered to construct pontoon bridges across the Red River about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Natchitoches

On September 16th, the first contact was made with the 3rd Army in the vicinity of Bellwood, Louisiana. On September 17th, the troops were actively engaged from Bellwood, Vowels Mills, and Mount Carmel. The 108th Infantry was assigned to counterattack in the vicinity of Vowels Mills. The action became very heavy and Red forces were quite successful. During the night of September 18th, the 2nd Battalion of the 105th Infantry was practically wiped out; the 1st Battalion of the 165th Infantry was ruled out of action and the balance of the 165th Infantry was ordered out of Mount Carmel to Corps Reserve. It was stopped en route and ordered into action in the vicinity of Provencal by Corps. The 108th Infantry reorganized and prepared to withdraw. The 53rd Infantry Brigade, less the 3rd Battalion of the 105th Infantry, was ordered to reorganize and take up line on the right of the 165th Infantry at Provencal, extending about one mile south of Robeline, and contact the 108th Infantry. The Brigade Commander of the 53rd Infantry Brigade

was captured by the enemy. On September 19th, the 106th, 108th and 165th Infantry Regiments arrived in position. The 105th Infantry less three battalions constituted a reserve, such as it was, and was put into action at Provencal. The first phase ended at 3:30 PM on September 20th, and the 21st was spent in routine camp duties.

On September 22nd, officers of the Division, along with other officers of the 2nd and 3rd Armies, went to Barksdale Field, Louisiana, for a demonstration as described later in Chapter V. A task force consisting of two reinforced infantry battalions under the command of Colonel Dedell was ordered to reconnoiter in force to high ground ten miles south of Vowels Mills. It was ordered to be in position prior to daylight of September 23rd. On September 23rd at 12:01 AM, the second phase of the GHQ maneuvers started. The reconnoitering party moved out in force but did not arrive in position due to contacting the enemy one mile south of Vowels Mills. On September 24th, the enemy forced a withdrawal at night to the vicinity of Zwolle, which was continued on September 25th, 26th, and 27th to Manny and Keatchie. On the 27th, the Division was relieved by the 33rd Division and on the 28th, the Division was committed piecemeal, assisting the 33rd Division in their effort. Units were attached to the 33rd Division tactically. GHQ maneuvers ended at 3:30 PM. The Division had a total of one battalion of field artillery for tactical troops at the time.

On September 29th, a non-tactical bivouac was made and on September 30th, officers of the 2nd and 3rd Armies met for a GHQ critique at Leesville, Louisiana. A Division critique in the vicinity of Keatchie followed. Elements of the Division started to move to rendezvous in the vicinity of Winnfield. On October 1, 1941, the forward CP opened at Winnfield. October 2nd was spent in housekeeping and the 54th Brigade Combat Team started the return to Fort McClellan, Division Headquarters moving at the same time. The return movement is covered in Chapter V, Movements.

As indicated by the experience of the Tennessee Maneuvers, more intelligence facilities and action were desirable, and prior to the Arkansas-Louisiana Maneuvers, provisional Division Reconnaissance Troop was organized from Company A, 165th Infantry, Captain Osborne commanding, with Intelligence personnel from Division Headquarters. The activities of this unit during the Arkansas-Louisiana maneuver, its formation, and its value to the Division is described in a letter to the Commanding General of the 27th Division on October 8, 1941 from Lt. Colonel John Reynolds, GSC, Acting Chief of Staff G-2. The substance of the value of such troops is given in the next to the last paragraph as follows:

"A reconnaissance detachment is essential to a square division. It should be used for reconnaissance and not diverted to combat except as a desperate resort. It should be given plenty of radios, bantam cars, motorcycles, and only sufficient fighting strength to enable its patrols to get away with the vitally important information which it was created to procure. Its personnel should be carefully selected men, capable of using initiative and doing their own thinking in emergencies. It should be kept under Division control and under the direction of G-2."

"Colliers", a national weekly magazine, had correspondent observers at the maneuvers and in its October 25th issue in the "Our New Army" section, gave the impressions of a correspondent at the maneuvers, and it is felt worth repeating here.

"Participants in large-scale mock wars give you a funny look when you refer to maneuvers as games. Unfortunate, too, was the choice of the word umpire for judges and coordinators, because "game" and "umpire" connote pop bottles and Bronx cheers - and the Louisiana war was no ball game. Nothing was missing but live bombs and bullets. Fatigue, mud, dust, heat, rain and bugs in difficult terrain added up to field conditions only toughened soldiers could take. The Second and Third Armies took it last month and the First Army is taking it now, in the Carolinas.

A man, exhausted and sweat-caked with grime, doesn't smile when he tells you the bridge on which you stand was destroyed last night; an infantry colonel looks almost grim as he describes the effects of yesterday's attack by a squadron of A-20's. (Secretly amused by this is your correspondent, who, strapped securely in the broiling, screaming, glass-enclosed nose of one of those very bombers, helped to "mow down" the colonel's men.) Realism is the watchword of maneuvers, and realism is what the men get. In one phase of the Louisiana battle, dive bombers blitzed an armored force encircling the town of Zwolle while "enemy" airplanes dropped propaganda leaflets into the streets of the town choked with men, horses, guns, tanks, and every type of military vehicle. "Your commanders," the leaflets read in part, "are withholding from you the terrible fact of your impending defeat.....Route, disaster, hunger, sleepless nights in the forest and the swamps are ahead of you - unless you surrender....."

The spectacle was unique in United States Military History. Seldom during the previous week had the men slept, shaved, or eaten. The action had been a grueling maneuver milestone. But the weary officers and men were still willing and able, and an observer might well boast that what this country now has is the nucleus of as fine an army as men and materiel can contrive. The spirit will continue to be high as long as the service is endowed with the type of individual, who, told by a general to "Put down that gun, sentry! I'm General Snafu," slaps down the general's ears with, "Nuts; I don't recognize you - keep your shirt on until I call the sergeant."

CHAPTER V

Movements

Movement to Fort McClellan.

Movement of Selectees from Reception Centers.

Movement to Tennessee and Return.

Movement to Arkansas and Return from Louisiana.

Movement to Carolina Maneuvers.

Movement to Southern California.

Movement to Fort Ord, California.

Movement Overseas.

Movement of Officer Candidates, July 17, 1942.

CHAPTER V

Movements

We have seen in Chapter II, Mobilization and Concentration, how the Division and the 102nd Observation Squadron were assembled and inducted at their home stations. Mention was made too of Lt. Colonel Berry's trip to Fort McClellan and the movements of Lt. Colonel Lucas and party of the Finance Office to the Fort to set up the Division Finance Office. With Lt. Colonel Lucas went the newly appointed Division Theater Officer, 1st Lt. Hans Bendixen, with instructions to have a motion picture show for the troops upon arrival.

As authorized by letter, Headquarters 2nd Corps Area, a detailed plan for movement to concentrate the units at Fort McClellan was issued in General Order No. 14 dated October 11, 1940 from Headquarters 27th Division at 80 Centre Street, New York City.

On Thursday, October 17th, vehicles of units were loaded with impedimenta and enough personnel for pertinent details and moved to assembly points, usually the home stations of motorized units. The next day, the convoys as made up started out in three main serials, rolling south to Fort McClellan. The 106th Field Artillery having the heaviest equipment was in a separate serial and had the mountain route.

Advance agents preceded the convoys and arranged for bivouac areas and purchased supplies. Bad weather was encountered and created some physical discomfort and hazardous road conditions. No serious accidents resulted however. After five days on the road and approximately 1000 miles of travel, the convoys arrived in Fort McClellan.

On Monday morning, October 21, 1940, an advance detail made up of billeting and guide parties entrained and were moved by rail to Fort McClellan, arriving Wednesday, October 23rd. That same day, back in New York, one-half of the main body of the Division was entrained at home stations. Trains were increased in size by picking up of units along the route. The following day (October 24th), the balance of the main body entrained and started for the Fort. The first half arrived on Friday, October 25th, and the balance the next day. The Division had moved over a thousand miles from scattered stations in New York State to the Unit Training Center in nine days.

The units were, as mentioned before, mobilized as of peace strength and were far under the mobilization strength. The Selective Service Law had been passed and men registered on October 16, 1940. On October 29th, the numbers were drawn out of the goldfish bowl in Washington, D. C. Men who held low numbers in the human lottery or who had volunteered to serve in order to get the year's training over with, were examined physically and drawn into the military service. These men were processed in New York State at three reception centers: Camp Upton, Fort Dix, and Fort Niagara.

War Department plans called for filling to mobilization strength of the Division with these selectees as they were called in contrast with the term draftees of World War I. The plans were to have Liaison Officers from the Division at each Reception Center. They were to receive assignments of selectees to the Division, contact the railroad people for train facilities, arrange train movements, contact and advise Division of necessary details, and act as intermediaries or guides for Commanding Officers and their cadres reporting in to conduct groups of selectees to the Fort. The Division, upon report of Liaison Officers, would order officers and men sufficient to control and mess the group to report to the Reception Center for escort of the group to Fort McClellan.

On January 16, 1941, the following officers were appointed and ordered to report to Reception Centers as listed for Liaison Duty: Captain Nixdorff, QMC, Camp Upton; Lt. Havenick, QMC, Fort Dix; and Lt. Dispenza, QMC, Fort Niagara. On January 20, 1941, the first escort cadre, under command of Lt. Colonel Stanton, left Fort McClellan for Camp Upton. The first group, approximately 500 in number, entrained and left Upton on January 24th, arriving at Fort McClellan on January 26th. Group after group were brought to the Division until the mobilization strength was attained.

The next major move of the Division was to the Second Army or Tennessee Maneuver Area. On March 6, 1941, Brigadier General Pennell, the Commanding General of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, as a representative of the Division, made a reconnaissance tour from Fort McClellan to Birmingham (VII Corps Headquarters) to Camp Forrest (33rd Division Headquarters) to Camp J. T. Robinson (35th Division Headquarters) and return. He saw the plans and areas for the future maneuvers. On May 1, 1941, a group of Field Artillery officers and umpire details from the Division left Fort McClellan by motor to report to Camp Forrest for instructions preliminary to maneuvers. On May 23rd, the advance agents and billeting details left Fort McClellan for the maneuver area in the vicinity of Fayetteville, Tennessee.

On May 24, 1941, the Division started to move by shuttling with its own transportation, employing marching and motor movements. By May 27th, the distance of approximately 150 miles had been covered and the Division opened its headquarters at Wartrace, Tennessee, and closed at Fort McClellan as of midnight, May 27-28.

After a ten-day furlough and leave period, and a short period of training in indicated weaknesses from June maneuvers, the Division began to ready itself for the Arkansas Louisiana Maneuvers. Division Medical Personnel to set up hospital and evacuation installations left the Fort on July 29, 1941 for Prescott, Arkansas; that same date, the advance details of Agent Officers and billeting parties moved out from the Fort for Arkansas. On August 4th, the umpire details and Quartermaster Officers to augment the Second Army Staff moved out to report in Gurdon, Arkansas, not later than August 7th.

On August 5th, the Division began its move to Arkansas for the Second and Third Army Maneuvers. Movement by shuttling. The route is found in brochure in Appendix, Distance and was approximately 350 miles. August 10th found the Division in the vicinity of Eldorado, Arkansas.

Corps Maneuvers began August 11th and movement south was in connection with the maneuvers. Close to the start of Army Maneuvers, the Division passed from Arkansas to Louisiana. Finish of the GHQ Maneuvers found the Division in the vicinity of Shreveport, Louisiana.

On September 30th, the advance agents for return to Fort McClellan moved out and the Division prepared to move. The next day, some of the units started the return movement by motor. Motorized units made the trip first and then returned to transport other units. Completion of return was accomplished by November 7, 1941.

After the Arkansas-Louisiana Maneuvers and the fifteen-day leave and furlough period that followed, plans for First Army Maneuvers in the Carolinas called for umpire, driver, and radio operator personnel from the Second Army to attend. The Division was given a quota of the above and on October 29th, the details left the Fort by motor en route to the Carolinas. Thus, between mobilization and the declaration of war, the Division took part in every Army Maneuver that was held.

The infamy of Pearl Harbor and the ensuing declaration of war became history. The Division was on the alert and units of the 105th Infantry were guarding nearby points of vital importance in the nation's industry. Plans for Christmas leaves and furloughs were being made, hopefully but not too seriously. A telegram from Second Army Headquarters suddenly cancelled all leaves and furloughs on December 12, 1941. On December 13th, the Division was alerted for movement to unknown destination under supervision of GHQ. On December 14, 1941, Train #1 carrying one-half Division Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Signal Company, and Military Police Company left the Fort at 4:20 PM. The next two trains that day carried the quartering parties from each brigade, regiment, and separate units. Every day up to and including December 18th, more trains were loaded and departed. Sixty-eight trains in all carrying the Division plus the 207th Military Police Company, 102nd Observation Squadron, and 151st Medical Battalion, departed. The destination was a closely guarded secret although most were certain that California was to be it. Equipment taken was only that of TBA and many tons of footlockers, suitcases, radios, autos, etc., were left behind to be expressed home, stored in Anniston, or disposed of as junk.

The trains were routed over various systems. Railroad facilities were taxed to capacity and everything on wheels was rolling, for other organizations were on the move at the same time. Some of the more fortunate units had sleepers, most had chaircoaches, some of which should have been in museums. Flat cars and gondolas for handling vehicles were at a premium.

Loading vehicles on flat cars and safeguarding for travel by rail, a little known subject, quickly became a studied and practiced art as trains were formed and train after train was loaded with those rubber tired veterans of maneuvers. The cubic feet of wheel-blocking material, the linear feet of heavy wire to tie down wheels and frames, and the poundage of heavy spikes used in blocking, to say nothing of the gallons of sweat shed by perspiring workers, reached astounding totals. Something new, this moving of vehicles by rail, and it indicated that even if the destination was unknown, it was going to be a long journey.

The journey lasted about five days and after much climbing and descending of mountains, orange and lemon groves and flowers began to appear outside those dirty windows. This, in December, must mean California. So it was, Southern California, and overcoats and even field jackets or blouses became something to carry on the arm and not to wear. Long underwear that felt good back at McClellan became scratchy and just too heavy in the warm sunshine. Some of the trains had minor equipment troubles. One train, carrying the 102nd Medical Regiment personnel, had a head on collision near Gallup, New Mexico. A porter was killed and several of the train crew injured but none of the military personnel seriously injured. The wreckage was quickly cleared away and with only a few hours delay, the train was again en route. Other trains had minor accidents with cars or trucks but all trains had arrived in Southern California by December 23rd. The last train arrived at 12:45 PM. General Pennell and some of his staff came by plane, arriving in Ontario December 19th. Division Headquarters had been opened at Ontario and closed at Fort McClellan at 5:00 PM, December 17, 1941. In just ten days, the Division consisting of 831 officers, 13,530 enlisted men, and approximately 1,700 vehicles, had moved three-quarters of the way across the United States, or approximately 1,500 miles. Despite the seeming confusion and hubbub, and with only one day for preparation, a well laid plan, conscientious supervision, willing compliance with orders by all, and hearty cooperation of railroad personnel, made it possible to accomplish the tremendous move in so small a period.

On December 19, 1941, a request was made by Western Defense Command for a regiment to be attached to the 40th Division, guarding the Los Angeles Area against possible attack over the holiday season. Division designated the 165th Infantry and the trains carrying it went direct to Los Angeles. It arrived on December 20th and set up its command post at the Los Angeles Army Airport at Englewood, California. As attached to the 40th Division, it was under the control of the San Pedro Subsector of the Southern California Sector of the Western Defense Command.

An unused post office building in Ontario was taken over for use as Division Headquarters. The officers and men of Headquarters and Special troops found quarters in that vicinity, the officers in the Casa Blanca Hotel. The 102nd Engineers went to Fairmount Park in Riverside. The 102nd Medical and Quartermaster Regiments set up in the City of Riverside. The 52nd Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Company with the 106th Field Artillery Regiment set

up in Arlington, the 104th Field Artillery, at Norco and the 105th Field Artillery in Chino. The 53rd Infantry Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Company and the 106th Infantry were in Corona, later moving to Camp Haan. The 105th Infantry went directly to Camp Haan. The 54th Infantry Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Company and the 108th Infantry found quarters at the Los Angeles County Fair Grounds near Pomona. The 165th Infantry, upon being released by the 40th Division on January 2, 1942, returned to the 54th Infantry Brigade and was quartered at the State Narcotic Hospital some four miles from Pomona. A widely scattered setup, making administration, supply, and training a difficult problem. It was satisfactory only as a temporary location.

Expectations of orders for movement overseas were high during the period and the inconveniences mentioned not worried too much about. After the holiday period with its alerts, concern was felt over the inadequacy of facilities and on January 12th, a reconnaissance was made by officers of the Division of Camp Luis Obispo and Fort Ord. Camp San Luis Obispo was a National Guard encampment area, for California. Fort Ord was the home garrison of the 7th Division Regular Army, then on guard duty along the California coast. The Fort was temporarily occupied by the 35th Division, a National Guard Division from Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, just recently moved there from Camp J. T. Robinson, Arkansas. The 35th was, however, considerably depleted by activities away from the post and was far from full war strength. Facilities at Ord were superior to Obispo for training, particularly for Field Artillery.

Orders were received on January 17, 1942 for movement of the Division to Fort Ord. The 35th Division was then in process of moving from Ord to Obispo. The 18th was spend in preparation for the move. The 19th, the advance details, preceded by Lt. Colonel Reutershan as advance agent, moved out by motor under command of Major Jones, 53rd Infantry Brigade. The Fair Grounds at Bakersfield provided location for an overnight bivouac. The details arrived at Fort Ord the afternoon of the 20th. Motor convoys of vehicles and impedimenta began clearing Southern California that same day, bivouacing at Bakersfield and arriving at Ord the next. On January 21st, rail movements of the Division began and by the 24th, the entire Division was in Fort Ord. Division Headquarters closed at Ontario and opened at Fort Ord, 8:00 AM, January 22nd. The Division had moved approximately 400 miles and incidentally was just that much closer to the Port of Embarkation.

Fort Ord was constructed to garrison a triangular division in wooden barracks. East of the Main Garrison was a tent area which was known as East Ord. Western Defense Command troops and the Corps Area Service Command troops occupied the barracks of one of the **three** infantry regimental areas. The Division being square, one of the infantry brigades had to be set up in tents in the East Garrison. The 53rd Infantry Brigade having had the better quarters at Camp Haan was assigned accordingly to the East Garrison and the balance of the Division in the Main Garrison.

On January 17, 1942, a motor convoy under command of Lt. Colonel Krokus, QMC, left Ontario en route to Stockton, California, to turn in 326 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton 4 x 4 weapons carriers, draw 382 $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton 4 x 4 bantams, and return to Ontario. These were the first bantams received by the Division and were allotted by new TBA which took $\frac{1}{2}$ -tons and substituted $\frac{1}{4}$ -tons in many cases. The move of the Division taking place simultaneously, the convoy was ordered to report to Fort Ord, instead of Ontario, from Stockton. There, they were to await the arrival of the Division. When the Division arrived, the new bantams and their proud drivers were waiting in Fort Ord.

OVERSEAS MOVEMENTS

Early Preparations

Shortly after arrival in Southern California, inoculations for overseas duty started. Tetanus, small pox, typhoid, and yellow fever inoculations and vaccinations caused many a sore arm among the officers and men of the Division for a period lasting well into February.

Two days after Christmas of 1941, orders came thru changing the Division's permanent station from McClellan to the Port of Embarkation at San Francisco, California. This indicated, for certain, that the Division was in for a boat ride.

Late in December, full war strength of the Division and an additional 7% overstrength for officers was authorized. A requisition was submitted for replacements to fill the new allowed strengths and early in January of 1942, the replacements began arriving. Enlisted Reserve Corps men from the Division also began reporting back at this time.

Early in January too, and lasting up to the actual movement to the Port of Embarkation, physical examinations to determine fitness for overseas duty were made. Quite a few transfers to the CASC, Military Police Battalions, and other non-combatant troops were made as a result. Section VIII Boards were also convened to determine the advisability of discharges for some men.

All organizational markings of vehicles and equipment were ordered obliterated and the movement serial numbers substituted therefor. A four digit number followed by a letter indicated the organization and a double letter indicated the destination. Known only by a few, XX was for Hawaii, YY for Kauai, and ZZ for Maui. At the time of the actual move to the Port of Embarkation, even these markings were covered by paper or cloth.

The Division having moved to Fort Ord late in January, it was within an eight-hour radius by rail or motor of the Port of Embarkation.

The approximate war strength was reached February 25th.

The equipment and materiel was below full TBA but promises to expedite shipment had been made by the Western Defense Command and Ninth Corps Area.

Actual orders covering movement were received about February 1st and plans were made accordingly.

Captain Paradine with a small group of officers was sent to San Francisco to act as a liaison group. Contacts were made and inquiries, requests, and daily reports from and to the Division, were handled. Many shipments that had been made but not received were traced down by Captain Paradine and his crew. Shipments for the Division had been sent to Ontario, Camp Haan, San Luis Obispo, and other places in error. The persistence and untiring efforts of Captain Paradine in tracing these shipments caused port and supply officials to call him the "Scourge of the Docks". Lt. Colonel Marcus who took control of the liaison group in the latter part of February became well known, liked and respected by all for his intelligent reasoning, good judgment, and likeable personality.

The war situation in the Pacific had a serious aspect at this time with the siege of Bataan, the Malaya-Java invasion, and the threatened invasion of Australia. Troops and supplies were pouring thru the Port of Embarkation and the supply of transports, freighters, and necessary naval protection was far from unlimited. The ideal situation of moving the Division entirely and simultaneously was impossible and the plans had to be made to fit the available ships.

Advance Groups and Freight Shipments

Orders for the first movement were issued about February 20th, and on February 21st, the advance details moved to the Port of Embarkation. On February 25th, the 1st Battalion, 106th Infantry, moved to San Francisco and were assigned the mission of guarding the docks, furnishing baggage details, and acting as guides for incoming serials.

On Sunday, February 22nd, the first movement of baggage and impedimenta of the Division left Fort Ord and arrived at the Port of Embarkation the same day. The next day, the freighter "Virginia" began being loaded with freight for the Island of Hawaii. In the period from February 22nd to February 28th, freighters "Lawrence Phillips", "Ludington", "Manulani", "Charles Christenson", and "Klamath" for Hawaii; "Will H. Point" and "Montgomery City" for Kauai; and the "Manoa" and "Steel Exporter" for Maui were loaded. Each freighter carried as a super cargo an officer of the Division who had volunteered to go as a representative of his unit with the freight on board. The last freighters were loaded on March 13th, the "Maliko" loaded for Kauai and the "Maunelet" for Maui.

On February 27th, the advance details of the Division for overseas left Fort Ord at 11:34 AM. They arrived at the Port of Embarkation that

evening and embarked on the USA ATS "Republic". In command of the details was Lt. Colonel Reutershan, GSC, the G-2 of the Division. With Lt. Colonel Reutershan, representing the Division Headquarters, was Lt. Colonel Robinson, GSC, who was Assistant to G-1 at the time. Billeting officers of the units present were: 53rd Infantry Brigade Major Harry P. Jones, 54th Infantry Brigade 1st Lt. Joseph Fallon, 102nd Quartermaster Regiment Captain Eugene Cleaver, 102nd Engineers Captain Carl D. Foster, 104th Field Artillery Major Dwight M. McCallum, 105th Field Artillery Majors Charles A. Selby and Edward B. O'Dea, 108th Infantry Captain Howard J. Billings. The 1st Platoon, Company K, 106th Infantry, 2nd Platoon, Company E, 108th Infantry, and the 3rd Platoon, Company C, 165th Infantry, made up the balance of the 10 officers and 160 enlisted men of the party. On board the "Republic" also was the 96th Coast Artillery (AA)(SM), which was attached to the Division tactically later. The regimental commanding officer of the 96th Coast Artillery, Lt. Colonel Clifford R. Jones, was Commander of Troops on the "Republic". The ship sailed February 28th and arrived in Hilo Harbor, March 10th, bringing the first troops from the Mainland to that Island in this present war. Lt. Colonel Reutershan was the first member of the Division to set foot on the Hawaiian Islands in this movement. The personnel of the Division and the 96th Coast Artillery for Hawaii disembarked. Units of the Division and 96th Coast Artillery for Maui transshipped to the inter-island steamer "Waialeale" and sailed from Hilo March 13th, arriving at Kahului, Maui, on the same date. Remainder of the troops on the "Republic" continued to Honolulu March 12th arriving March 13th and transshipping on the "Hualalai" and sailing March 14th to Kauai arriving at Port Allen March 15th.

Main Movements

Messing at the Port of Embarkation of incoming troops was handled by the Army Transport Service. An efficient system was set up on the piers that would issue a cooked complete meal to a thousand men in fifteen minutes. Almost unbelievable rapidity and well cooked tasty foods featured this mess.

Travel from Fort Ord to the Port of Embarkation was mostly by rail with some motor movement by advance details. The trip took under eight hours and generally, troops unloaded off the train at the docks and were messed and embarked on the waiting transport. Army Transport Service and Liaison Officers were busy as bees, checking passenger lists, supervising baggage loading and other details.

Some delays in movement were experienced due to labor troubles with dock help and ships crews, the latter mostly with British crews that were dissatisfied by comparison of their wages with those of American crews.

All orders pertaining to the movement were secret and closely guarded. The ships were given code names preceded by the common name "Camp". Only the Liaison Officer at the Port of Embarkation knew which ship the "Camp so and so" was.

All units for shipment were formed into combat teams of Infantry with supporting arms and services. This broke up the Service Regiments, Special Troops, and the Field Artillery into many groups but made each group that sailed a completely organized group for tactical use.

Pursuant to orders of the Western Defense Command, March 1, 1942, Company B, 54th Quartermaster (HM) reported to the Division as attached for movement overseas, and on March 12th, Company A, 71st Quartermaster (LM) reported as attached for movement with the Division. The transportation of the Division having been largely tied up at the Port of Embarkation for shipment overseas, on March 11, 1942, the transportation of Fort Ord Quartermaster Companies and that of the 107th Cavalry was made available to the Division for use in its movement to San Francisco.

On March 7th, two combat teams, the 1st Battalion, 165th Infantry, and the 2nd Battalion, 108th Infantry, left Fort Ord and arrived at the Port of Embarkation. The 1st Battalion, 165th Infantry, combat team embarked on the "Camp Election" or "President Grant" with 35 officers and 1,037 enlisted men under command of Lt. Colonel Joseph A. McDonough, 165th Infantry. The 2nd Battalion, 108th Infantry, combat team, embarked on the "Camp General" or "USS Grant" with 35 officers and 1020 enlisted men under command of Major Frank C. Smith, 108th Infantry. The two ships sailed in convoy March 7, 1942, the "President Grant" proceeding to Kauai and the "USS Grant" to Maui. Arrivals were on March 15th for Maui and March 16th for Kauai.

On March 8, 1942, the 53rd Infantry Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Company, the 106th Infantry Combat Team (less 1st Battalion) left Fort Ord and arrived at the Port of Embarkation and embarked on the "Camp Lewis" or "Lurline" with 132 officers and 3,392 enlisted men under the command of Brigadier General Ross.

The Commanding General and forward elements of the Division Headquarters, 52nd Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 104th Field Artillery Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, and Battery A, 105th Infantry (less 2nd and 3rd Battalions, 102nd Medical Regiment (less detachments) left Fort Ord, March 9th, and arrived at the Port of Embarkation, and embarked on the "Camp Albany" or "Aquitania". The 1st Battalion, 106th Infantry, had been on guard and guide duty at the Port and embarked on the "Aquitania", March 10th, bringing the total on board to 226 officers and 4,123 enlisted men under command of Major General Pennell.

On board the "Lurline" also was the 156th Hospital Unit with 23 officers, 29 nurses, and 149 enlisted men, commanded by Major Newton, MC. This unit later operated the hospitals in the District of Hawaii.

The Headquarters of the 105th Infantry, having moved from Fort Ord on March 8th, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions were attached for administration and training to the 108th Infantry and 165th Infantry respectively.

The "Lurline" and "Aquitania", in convoy, left the Port of Embarkation on March 10th. On March 14th, the convoy was met by destroyers, and the "Lurline" went to Hilo, Hawaii. The "Aquitania" proceeded to Honolulu. The "Aquitania" was too large a ship for existing dock facilities at the Port of Hilo which necessitated docking at Honolulu with transshipment to smaller vessels for Hilo.

The "Lurline" docked at Hilo at 7:30 AM, March 15th, and was met by Division personnel already on the island.

The "Aquitania" docked at Honolulu at 10:00 AM. The troops were transshipped to the "Republic" and the "SS Grant". The "Republic" sailed for Hilo on March 16th and arrived on March 17th. The "SS Grant" sailed March 17th and arrived March 18th.

Major General Pennell and Brigadier General Kernan, upon arrival at Honolulu, reported to Lt. General Delos C. Emmons, the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department, for orders and instructions. They made the trip to Hilo by airplane, arriving March 17th.

On March 22nd, the 3rd Battalion, 165th Infantry Combat Team, left Fort Ord for the Port of Embarkation to take up guard and guide duties for the next move.

On March 29th, the 54th Infantry Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 165th Infantry Combat Team (less 1st and 3rd Battalions and Company F) (Company F, 165th Infantry, was under quarantine for scarlet fever), 102nd Quartermaster Regiment (less detachments), 102nd Engineers (less detachments), 106th Field Artillery (less detachments), Company B, 54th Quartermaster (HM), and Company A, 71st Quartermaster (LM), left Fort Ord, arrived at the Port of Embarkation, and embarked on the "Camp Albany" or "Aquitania".

On March 30, the 105th Field Artillery (less detachments), Division rear echelon, left Fort Ord, arrived at the Port of Embarkation, and embarked on the "Aquitania".

On March 30th, the 1st Battalion, 165th Infantry, was relieved of guard duty at the Port and embarked on the "Aquitania" making a total of 230 officers and 4918 enlisted men on board under command of Brigadier General Alexander E. Anderson.

The "Aquitania" sailed at 6:30 PM, March 30th, and arrived at Honolulu on April 4th, 9:30 AM.

Due to lack of ships, only part of the troops on the "Aquitania" could be transshipped at once. All of the 54th Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Company and the 165th Infantry were transshipped to the inter-island steamers "Waialeale", "Hualalae", "Kilauea", sailed for Kauai on April 4th arriving at Port Allen on April 5th.

All other Division personnel from the "Aquitania" were sent by narrow gauge rail road to Schofield Barracks, about twenty-two miles from Honolulu, for quarters and rations until moved to further destination. The railroad runs past Pearl Harbor and Hickam Field and afforded a much desired view of those much heard of places. The detraining point at the Barracks was by the Quartermaster Depot and the troops unloaded beside a huge pile of coffins, not too cheerful a landing place. The Hawaiian Department, having heard of yellow jaundice in the Division, made an inspection of all personnel from the "Aquitania" and some 200 officers and men were isolated in the Station Hospital at Schofield Barracks. All other members of the Division at Schofield were placed under a working quarantine.

IT WAS A MONDAY!
On April 6, 1942, the 106th Field Artillery units of the 165th Infantry Combat Team left Schofield by rail, arrived at Honolulu, embarked on the "Wailaleale", sailed April 6th, and arrived at Kauai on April 7th.

The remaining Division personnel at Schofield (less those hospitalized) left by rail at 11:00 AM, April 8th, arrived at Honolulu, embarked on "Hualalei", and sailed at 7:00 PM for Hilo, arriving at 10:30 AM on the following day.

About the time of the sailing of the "Aquitania", the Division Chief of Staff, Colonel Haskell, the Judge Advocate, Lt. Colonel Marcus, embarked on a Clipper plane on March 29th, for Hawaii, arrived in Honolulu on March 31st, spent two days there, arriving in Hilo on April 1st.

The 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 105th Infantry Combat Team were to have sailed in convoy with the "Aquitania" on the "Republic" which had returned to the Port of Embarkation after the trip with the Advance Group. Last minute discovery of necessity for vital repairs forced the postponement of the movement. On April 1st, the two battalion combat teams left Fort Ord, arrived at the Port of Embarkation, and embarked on the "Camp Aide de Camp" or "President Johnson". It sailed the same day with 77 officers and 2,133 enlisted men on board under command of Lt. Colonel Charles K. Dillingham, 105th Infantry. Arrival at Hilo was on April 12th. The "Johnson" carried many tons of explosives and ammunition, and more than one sigh of relief was made upon her safe arrival.

April 1st found the 108th Infantry (less 2nd Battalion) and Company F, 165th Infantry, the only infantry left in Fort Ord. Division Headquarters rear echelon was moved to the 108th Infantry area and Colonel Meaney acted as commander of the rear elements group.

On April 7th, the 108th Infantry (less 2nd Battalion and Company C) plus Company F, 165th Infantry and detachments of Special Troops left Fort Ord, arrived in the Port of Embarkation, and embarked on the "Republic" which had completed its necessary repairs. A total of 114 officers and 2,804 enlisted men were under command of Colonel Meaney, 108th Infantry. The "Republic" sailed in convoy with the "Camp Ragtime" or "Alexander" the same day and arrived in Honolulu, TH, on April 16th.

The 108th Infantry Combat Team transhipped to "Waialeale", sailed for Maui on April 17th and arrived at Kahului, Maui on the same day. Company C, 108th Infantry, on the "Alexander", were taken from Hilo to Honolulu on the "Alexander", arrived April 17th, were transhipped to the "Kaiheleale" April 18th, sailed and arrived at Kahului, Maui on the same day. Company F, 165th Infantry, was taken to Kauai by "Kilauea" arriving April 17th.

April 7th was the date of clearance of Fort Ord by the Division as, in addition to the movement of the 108th Infantry Combat Team, all Division units that were still in Fort Ord moved to the Port of Embarkation. 102nd Quartermaster units, 106th Field Artillery units, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery 1st Battalion, Battery A and Service Battery, and Detachment Rear Echelon of Division, Company C, 108th Infantry, 102nd Medical units, platoon of 102nd Ordnance Company, Company E, 102nd Engineers, upon arrival, were embarked on the "Camp Ragtime" or "Alexander". It sailed in convoy with the "Republic" on April 7th and arrived in Hilo, Hawaii, April 16th, units for other islands transshipping from there. 62 officers and 1,236 enlisted men were on board under the command of Colonel Foster G. Hetzel, 102nd Quartermaster Regiment.

The Division with attached units totalling over 1000 officers and 21,000 enlisted men, with baggage and impedimenta, moved from Fort Ord to San Francisco, approximately 100 miles on land, and from the Port of Embarkation sailed over 2,000 miles of ocean, clearing thru the Port of Embarkation in 39 days and complete movement from the station at Ord to stations in Territory of Hawaii in 48 days.

After the Division cleared the Port of Embarkation, only four members of the Division (exclusive of Hospitalized personnel) were left behind. Captain Nathaniel Havenick, Assistant Adjutant General, Lt. Everett M. Maloney, 106th Field Artillery, Lt. Donald W. Neuman, on special duty with G-2, and Staff Sergeant Walter Craag of Division Headquarters Company, had been the cleanup detail of the liaison party of the Division. These were used by the Army Transport Service for a time to assist in the movements of other units. They were shipped on the "Tasker H. Bliss" with a shipload of casualties for Honolulu on April 20th. Captain Havenick was Executive Officer of the troops on board. The "Bliss" arrived in Honolulu April 29th after a troubled voyage. The Division members were sent to Hilo by Airplane.

The end of eighteen months of service of the Division found it approximately 5,000 miles from its induction stations. It had been in over half the states in the Union, had travelled across the width of the Nation, made an ocean trip of over 2,000 miles, and was actively engaged in preparation for defense of all the principal islands of the Territory of Hawaii except Oahu.

Hawaiian Department plans called for a General Officer to command each district. The senior officer on Maui was Colonel Meaney, 108th Infantry. On April 7th, Brigadier General Redmond F. Kernan, Jr. left

Hilo, Hawaii by plane and made a reconnaissance of the Maui District, returning to Hilo on April 9th. Plans were completed and on April 20th, the General and some of his staff left Hilo by air for Maui; on April 21st, the balance of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade Staff and Headquarters Battery were moved from Kilauea to Hilo and boarded the inter-island steamer "Hualalai" sailing for Maui at 6:50 PM. The "Hualalai" docked at Kahului on April 22nd at 8:00 AM and the Headquarters Battery moved to Makaweo. On April 23, 1942, General Order No. 1, Maui District, announced that Brigadier General Kernan assumed command of the Maui District.

On May 8, 1942, the 2nd Battalion, 108th Infantry, less Companies E and F, plus detachments of Medical, Signal, Quartermaster, and Ordnance personnel, and one company of the 299th Infantry, moved from the Island of Maui to the Island of Molokai to prepare the defense of that island. Company E, 108th Infantry, moved to Lahai for its defense.

Facilities for amusement and morale building were limited and plans were made to send a band to the Island of Molokai. On June 12th, under secret orders, the band of the 102nd Medical Regiment, consisting of one Warrant Officer and 23 enlisted men, was flown by military airplane from Hilo, Hawaii direct to the Island of Molokai, that being their new station, and were placed under the Commanding General, Maui District, for routine administration.

As previously mentioned, in June, 1941, enlisted men were selected to be sent to Office Candidate Schools for instruction and commission as 2nd Lieutenants in the various branches of the service. This had continued in increasing numbers up to and including the arrival overseas at Hawaiian stations. The early selections in Hawaii for the schools were by ~~district~~ ^{division}. Later, this was changed so that quotas came to each district separately.

Enlisted men desiring attendance at the schools made applications, were given a physical examination, and the papers forwarded to a board of officers for examination for fitness. Recommendations of the board on the applications were returned and the qualified names submitted to the organization commanders for priority. The papers then were held until quotas were received for the various schools.

On July 11, 1942, Headquarters Hawaiian Department sent a telegram to the Headquarters Hawaii District at Kilauea Military Camp for the following quotas:

Infantry	163	Coast Artillery (AA)	36
Field Artillery	25	Signal Corps	9
Quartermaster Corps	15	Engineers	8
Medical Administrative Corps	15	Ordnance	2
Armored Force	7	Chemical Warfare	4
		Service	

This telegram was given to 1st Lt. Edward J. Callahan, Assistant Adjutant General, who handled applications for Officer Candidate Schools. A survey of approved applications on hand and applications undergoing processing of physical examinations and board examinations was made and the necessary applications listed to fill the quotas.

Contact was made with the Army Transport Service to determine the exact date of water transportation from Hilo, Hawaii, and it was found that a transport ship would be available on July 17, 1942.

Orders were issued as a result of the check of applications sending candidates from regiments to the schools as indicated below:

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>LOCATION TO REPORT</u>	Div <u>Tps</u>	156				76
			96 <u>CA</u>	299 <u>Inf</u>	Sta <u>Hsp</u>	<u>HSC</u>	
Anti-Aircraft Div.	Camp Davis, N.C.		36				
Engineer	Ft Belvoir, Va.	8					
Signal	Ft. Monmouth, NJ.	8	1				
Armored Force	Ft. Knox, Ky.	7					
Quartermaster Corps	Ft Warren, Wyoming	10	1		1	2	1
Medical Administration	Camp Berkeley, Tex.	11	1		2	1	
Field Artillery	Ft. Sill, Okla.	25					
Ordnance	Aberdeen Proving Gds, Md.	1					
Infantry	BIRTC, Ft McClellan, Ala.	107		1			
Infantry	IRTC, Camp Wolters, Texas	55					
Chemical Warfare	Edgewood Arsenal, Md.	4					
TOTALS....		236	39	1	3	3	1

All men went from Hilo to the Casual Camp at Fort Shafter, T.H., to await transportation to the Mainland. Some candidates were to go direct from Fort Shafter to the schools as indicated; others went to the Replacement Training Centers above to be held for quotas from the schools.

Shipment from Hilo was made on the "Waialeale", an inter-island steamer. Plans were for the "Waialeale" to sail from Hilo on July 17th but due to the inability to load freight cargo, postponement until July 18th was made. Officer candidates were ordered to report to the pier and under the supervision of Captain Smith of the Army Transport Service and Lieutenant Edward J. Callahan of the Adjutant General's Department, they were loaded on the steamer completely by 4:30 PM, July 17, 1942. The evening meal of the 17th, the morning meal of the 18th, and sleeping facilities for the night of 17-18 were arranged on the steamer.

CHAPTER VI

Parades, Ceremonies, Events, Sidelights

NOTE: The many incidents that are grouped in this chapter for lack of better classification will be covered in chronological order.

1. Division review by President Roosevelt, August 23, 1940.
2. Regimental Field Mass of 165th Infantry in Central Park, New York City, October 20, 1940.
3. Regimental Parade by 10th Infantry in Anniston, Alabama, for Armistice Day, November 11, 1940.
4. The Story of the Dogs, December 23, 1940.
5. Three-Day Holiday for parent organizations, March 1, 1941.
6. Demonstrations - Battalion in Attack, Battalion Defense, Fort Benning, March 6 and April 1, 1941.
7. General Marshall visits Division, March 15, 1941.
8. St. Patrick's Day Parade by 165th Infantry in honor of Major General Haskell.
9. Army Day Celebration in Birmingham, Ala., April 5-7, 1941.
10. First Division Review after Induction in honor of Governor Lehman, New York, April 9, 1941.
11. Catholic Parades, April 4th and 11th, 1941.
12. Lynchburg Dance, and Letter, June 14, 1941.
13. Bombing Demonstration, Barksdale Field, September 22, 1941.
14. Anniston Fiesta Welcome Home 27th Division, October 8, 1941.
15. Departure of Major General Haskell, November 1, 1941.
16. The Story of the Chapels, November 1, December 7, 1941.
17. Armistice Day Celebrations, November 11, 1941.
18. Firing Demonstrations, November 26, December 3, 1941.
19. Patriotic Parade by 3rd Battalion and Band, 165th Infantry, in Anniston, Alabama, December 11, 1941.

20. Au Revoir 27th Division, Anniston "Star", December 25, 1941.
21. Au Revoir 27th Army Nurse Corps, December 22, 1941.
22. First Shots of War by Division Units, December 24, 1941.
23. Division Staff Dinner, Ontario, California, January 1, 1942.
24. Letter from Major General Haskell, January 30, 1942.
25. The Nation goes on War Time, February 9, 1942.
26. Military and Athletic Competitions, February 23, 1942.
27. Governor Lehman sends Best Wishes to Division, February 24, 1942.
28. The Story of the A. P. O's., March 1, 1942.
29. Battalion Competitions Obstacle Courses, three-day passes, March 12, 1942.
30. Earthquakes and Volcanoes, March 20, 21, April 26, 1942.
31. Twenty-Four Hour Clock System, April 11, 1942.
32. Lei Day, May 1, 1942.
33. Mother's Day, May 10, 1942.
34. "Hawaiian Defender", May 16, 1942.
35. "I Am An American Day", May 17, 1942.
36. Major General Richardson's Visit, May 28, 1942.
37. Colonel Brink's Lecture, May 29, 1942.
38. Magazine Illustrations, May 30, 1942.
39. Memorial Day Parade, Hilo, May 31, 1942.
40. Chaplain Stuart's 25th Anniversary, May 31, 1942.
41. National Flag Day, June 14, 1942.
42. Luau for Division Headquarters by Headquarters Company, July 12, 1942.
43. Previous Locations of 27th Infantry Division troops in Islands.
44. Jaundice Epidemic

45. Origin of History.

46. President's Message.

47. Expeditionary Force Messages.

1. Division Review by President Roosevelt, August 23, 1940

During the De Kalb Junction Maneuvers of 1940, the Division was reviewed by the President. The weather was very hot and much dysentery was among the troops; many soldiers fell out. The units were lined up and after a long wait, the President's car accompanied by vehicles of officers of the Division and Army Headquarters, drive up. The bands began to play and the President drove rapidly by waving his hat.

2. Regimental Field Mass for 165th Infantry
in Central Park, New York City, 10/20/40

After induction and prior to concentration at Fort McClellan, on Sunday, October 20th, the 165th Infantry was moved from the Armory at 26th Street and Lexington Avenue via subway at 23rd Street and Broadway to Central Park. Father Egan, Regimental Chaplain, held the mass. Brigadier General Anderson, the Brigade Commanding General, and Colonel Conroy, the Regimental Commander, made short talks.

3. Regimental Parade by the 10th Infantry
on Armistice Day, 1940, in Anniston.

The Division was intensely engaged in MTP training in November 1940 and no holiday for Armistice Day was contemplated. A request by the people of Anniston for troops to participate in a parade was received by Division Headquarters. The 10th Infantry (now 106th Infantry) was ordered to participate and was trucked into assembly point in Anniston, and paraded through the streets of the town. The rest of the Division carried on training activities.

4. The Story of the Dogs, December 23, 1940

102nd Medical Regiment	Pill Roller
102nd Engineers	Babs
102nd Quartermaster Regiment	Mike
104th Field Artillery	Lucky Seven
105th Field Artillery	Argonne
106th Field Artillery	Bonnie
105th Infantry	Appleknocker
106th Infantry	Ten
108th Infantry	Queenie
165th Infantry	Garyowen
Special Troops	Copper

Some time in December, 1940, a red Irish Setter bitch named Wamsutta Hiawatha's Belle II belonging to Captain H. E. Sellards, MC, gave birth to a litter of eleven pups. They all lived and Major General Haskell purchased them and decided to present them as mascots to the ten regiments and Special Troops of the Division. Approximately December 23, 1940, the Division Commanding General and the representatives of the units

met and saw the litter. Presentation speeches and speeches of acceptance followed.

The pups were taken by the units and named as shown above. Several were honorarily enlisted in the regiments and service records kept. One rose to the rank of staff sergeant but was broken to private as a result of a misdemeanor in or near the Regimental Commander's quarters. Some were killed by vehicles in Fort McClellan; some just disappeared; others were turned over to over-age officers to be left behind on the move to California. Several reached California, one or two of which were shipped back home when overseas movement began - at least two were smuggled on board transports and were put into several weeks' quarantine upon arrival in Honolulu where they now are.

5. Three-Day Holiday for Parent Organizations, 3/1/41

As a result of the fine showing in the Training Inspection on completion of MTP Training, the parent organizations, to differentiate from the training regiments, were given a three-day holiday over the weekend Saturday, March 1st, to Monday, March 3rd inclusive. One hour drill was scheduled for the mornings of Saturday and Monday and the balance of the time was free time, except for necessary details of fatigue, etc.

6. Demonstration at Fort Benning - Battalion in Attack and Battalion in Defense, 3/6 and 4/1/41

Limited numbers of officers from various headquarters and units were allowed to make the trip to Benning for the above. Movement was by motor convoy and movement to and from accomplished in same day. The demonstrations were of a reinforced battalion with supporting weapons, and demonstrated with actual firing and movements the principles of attack and defense.

7. Lt. General Marshall visits Units of the Division, 3/15/41

About the middle of March, Lt. General Marshall, the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, visited Fort McClellan, checking the training and condition of the troops.

8. St. Patrick's Day Parade by 165th Infantry in honor of Major General Haskell in Fort.

The "Fighting Irish" regiment, the 165th Infantry, held a parade on the CMTC parade ground at Fort McClellan on Saint Patrick's Day, March 7, 1941, in honor of its ~~World War~~ ^{World War} Regimental Commander and their Division Commander, Major General Haskell.

9. Army Day, Birmingham, Ala., April 5,6,7, 1941

On March 11, 1941, Division Training Circular No. 33 announced a Military Events Competition to be held in each regiment on Saturday, March 15, 1941. Competition was limited to units and personnel of parent organizations. Competition was to be featured between individuals, teams for crew-operated weapons or equipment and small units. The subjects listed were calisthenics, pack adjustment, tent pitching, and display of individual field equipment, close order drill, placing machine gun or mortar in position, and gun drill.

Each regiment held its competition and submitted the winners' names to Division Headquarters.

On March 21, 1941, Division Training Circular No. 44 announced a Division Military Events Competition to be held on the CMMC Parade Ground on Saturday, March 29th. The circular announced as competitors the winners of the Regimental Competitions of March 15th. Times for events and judges for events were listed in Axxex A to the circular on March 25th.

The competition was held and winners were announced in Annex C on March 31st as follows:

Calisthenics	Company A, 165th Infantry.
Close Order Drill	Company C, 102nd Quartermaster.
Mortar Drill	Company D, 108th Infantry.
Artillery Driving	Battery F, 104th Field Artillery.
Adjustment of Packs	Company C, 108th Infantry (Sgt. Bucci).
Tent Pitching and Display	Company K, 106th Infantry.
Machine Gun Drill	Company H, 105th Infantry.
Artillery Gun Drill	Battery A, 104th Field Artillery.

Congratulations from Major General Haskell were included in the circular.

On March 31, 1941, General Order No. 11 announced the plans for a Divisional Provisional Regiment to move to Birmingham, Alabama, on April 5th to participate in Army Day Exercises. The Regiment was to be commanded by Lt. Colonel William F. Toole, Infantry, with a provisional staff of 3 officers and 4 enlisted men from the 53rd Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Company. The units of the regiment were the winners of the Division Military Events Competition listed above, plus Headquarters Battery, 105th Field Artillery, Battery C, 106th Field Artillery, Company F, 102nd Engineers, Company E, 102nd Medical (Ambulance), Company G, 102nd Medical, (Clearing), Detachment 27th Division Headquarters Company, Detachment 27th Signal Company, Detachment 27th Military Police Company, Detachment 102nd Ordnance Company, and a composite band made up from the various regimental bands of the Division.

The activities of the Provisional Regiment as described by its commander, Lt. Colonel Toole, are as follows:

The regiment left Fort McClellan on the morning of April 5, 1941 by motor. It was reviewed passing through Birmingham by Major General Frederick C. Smith, commanding VII Corps, and proceeded to the Legion Stadium and went into bivouac. During the afternoon of April 5th, members of the regiment were entertained at a ball game, and in the evening, attended a dance at the Armory in Birmingham.

On Sunday morning, April 6th, divine services were held in the Legion Stadium to which the public was invited. These services had a large attendance.

In the afternoon of April 6th, military demonstrations were held in the Legion Stadium. These demonstrations presented various activities of the armed forces such as infantry drill, engineer work (construction of and use of foot bridge), group calisthenics, machine gun drill, defense against aircraft, artillery drill, combat (in which the infantry, machine gun units and artillery gave actual firing demonstrations), together with tent display and a display of every type of weapon and equipment carried by an infantry division. The demonstration concluded with a parade and review of the entire regiment.

The public attendance of the demonstration was excellent and it was estimated that a total of 30,000 persons attended the various demonstrations and displays during the time the regiment was in bivouac.

The regiment made its return to Fort McClellan on April 7th with a tactical movement (by motor) on a problem which required the use of motorized patrols and advance guard and the final assembly of the regiment in bivouac at Fort McClellan.

10. First Division Review after Induction in honor of Governor Lehman, April 9, 1941.

Some time in April, the Division staged its first and only complete review in honor of Governor Lehman. The review was held on the small parade ground in front of Division Headquarters and was arranged so that each regiment in turn arrived at one end of the field and was marched past with its transportation prior to the arrival of the next unit. The total elapsed time for the entire division was about three hours. The men marched in mass formation with fixed bayonets, mass transportation following the units marching. On the whole, it was a fine exhibition. The total of about 18,000 men participated.

11. Catholic Parades, April 4th and 11th, 1941

1. Division Church Parade and Confirmation Service. This was held on Sunday, May 4, 1941. Bishop O'Hara, the Military Ordinary for the armed forces of the United States, assisted by the Roman Catholic chaplains of the Division, conducted the services. A parade participated in by the priests and soldiers of the Roman Catholic faith was conducted through the

camp terminating at the main grandstand of Fort McClellan. Here, 171 soldiers were confirmed; this was the largest number to be confirmed at one time in any camp.

2. Division Holy Name Parade. The Sunday following the confirmation services above, May 11th, in Anniston, Alabama, soldiers of the Roman Catholic faith and the Roman Catholic chaplains of the Division under the leadership of Major Bellamy, held a parade through the town terminating at the baseball park. Here, a sermon was preached by Bishop Toolen of the Diocese of Mobile, Alabama.

12. Lynchburg Dance and Letter, June 14, 1941

And here we are, the Rear Echelon, in the midst of the big June "war", settled in a peaceful little town in the shadow of the Cumberland Divide. It is peaceful, quaint and as southern as any story could make it.

To make out stay more enjoyable, the first item published is a memorandum informing us that our situation is non-tactical. Pertinent paragraphs of memorandums are quoted:

"Memo #2, Paragraph #2: Men will not be permitted to leave bivouac areas unless properly dressed and shaven. Denims will at no time be worn outside bivouac areas except en route to, returning from, or actually engaged in fatigue duty. The growing of beards is prohibited.

Memo #3, Paragraph #3: All personnel will present a neat and soldierly appearance at all times. Denims will at no time be worn except when engaged in fatigue duty. No article of woolen uniform will be worn. Field caps and neckties may be worn by those equipped with them. Leggings will not be worn off duty or while engaged in office work.

Memo #3, Paragraph #11: The canteen, situated in the Home Economics Room, will operate from 9:00 AM to 1:30 PM.

Memo #3, Paragraph #14: The Military Police will return any man found in Lynchburg not properly uniformed.

Memo #3, Paragraph #16: No pass will be required to visit Lynchburg any time between reveille and taps."

Our "office" is the town school and a handsome affair it is. Our bugle until we secure a bugler is the school bell. Our "pups" are set up -- good looking too; our offices are made ready and now to look around.

Off to the City Hall - here we meet "Uncle Charley", the tax assessor, an old lively fellow with a charming toothless grin. A regular fellow who turns the City over to us. We meet so many people with the niceness of the true South as their chief characteristic, and the Yanks are taken to their hearts and homes.

Chicken dinner, southern style and served in the Bobo Hotel, issue mess is forgotten and off we go, but alas, the Bobo is soon declared off limits for enlisted men - but only for a short time when the ban is lifted and gastronomic enjoyment is meted to all (for a very nominal sum).

Work is enjoyed and completed so quickly that all marvelled. Of course, reasons are imminent and varied, but mostly the beauty and charm of our hostesses are sufficient cause.

At Retreat, the populace come to gaze and marvel at the niceness of the ceremony, and the daily inspection of the men and arms duly impress the watchers. A band concert is arranged and we give these hosts of ours their first glimpse of a real military band and soldier entertainment. The band of the 102nd Medics performs with its varied arrangements of both military and jazz orchestrations.

On the 14th of June, Major M. Oakley Bidwell, the Commanding Officer of the Rear Echelon, receives for the rear echelon and all attached, the kindest and most complimentary letter the boys have ever received as follows:

"To the Commanding Officer at the School Building:

This quiet little town is enjoying the presence of your contingent of soldiers from the 27th Division. Your men themselves know by the attitude of the people and the treatment accorded them whether or not their presence is appreciated.

Your coming is a revelation to the people of this community. They have a clearer conception of the lives soldiers must live; they see them denied the comforts of their homes and subject to necessary discipline. On the streets and in the business houses, your men are gentlemen. We are informed that the use of curse words and obscene language is persistently discouraged. We have no cause whatever to doubt this information.

Excepting our own 30th Division, we have more interest in your organization than any other. There are men in the 27th Division who served overseas in 1917-18; there are sons of men who upheld the fine traditions of the old 27th on foreign soil. The two divisions played an important part on the 29th of September in 1918 in the breaking of the Hindenberg Line, that "Rock of Gibraltar" of German morale, which was everything that was formidable. One well-known historian links the accomplishments of the two divisions in the following paragraph:

'In the final battle around Cambrai, the 27th and 30th Divisions had again a part. In the actions from the 27th of September to the 19th of October, they captured over 6,000 prisoners and advanced over 14 miles through trenches and shell craters, despite all the opposition the enemy could offer.'

"We are sure that the 27th Division of 1941, if the opportunity presents itself, would write another imperishable chapter in our history. These words, however, of the immortal Abraham Lincoln express our hope as it did his - "That this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away". It is our hope that the men under your command will soon be living normal lives - enjoying life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. But regardless of the fortunes and misfortunes that may come, we desire that every man stationed here shall have pleasant memories of the people of this community.

/signed/ J. W. ALLEN

Commander Local American Legion Post

L. H. WEISMAN

Adjutant Local Legion Post

and Disabled Veterans of the 30th Division"

The townsfolk gather together and plan a square dance for us. Master Sergeant Bernard B. Reals is elected Honorary Mayor and the Army decides to make a national broadcast of the party and dance.

The party is a huge success and in the hearts of the sons and daughters of "Yank and Rebel" is the unforgettable memory of a nation united for all time against whomsoever dare bare their fangs.

A hand-drawn testimonial is given our Commanding Officer, Major Bidwell, for his graciousness, his friendship, his soldierlyness, by the officers and men of the Rear Echelon.

So ends our stay and back to Fort McClellan go these soldiers of the 27th who gave to the southern people an opinion of the northern troops that is indelibly imprinted in their memories. The southerners will always remember that band of gentlemen and soldiers - the Rear Echelon.

NOTE: The above was contributed by Master Sergeant Bernard B. Reals, of the Division Surgeon's Office, 27th Infantry Division.

13. Bombing Demonstration, Barksdale Field, La. Sept. 22, 1941

Near to the end of the GHQ Maneuvers in Louisiana, a limited number of officers from Headquarters and units went to Barksdale Field, the only United States Bombardier School, near Shreveport, Louisiana, to witness a demonstration by Army and cooperating Navy fliers of bombing from aircraft. With incredible accuracy, 65 planes dropped 400 demolition bombs, each weighing 100 to 1,100 pounds, onto a 1,000 x 2,000 foot range only 1,500 yards from the Barksdale Field hangar line. Thirty tons of explosives chewed 30' craters in the Louisiana loam, sprayed the surface with lethal bomb fragments and blasted orderly rows of six-ton World War I tanks hauled from Rock Island, Illinois. All present were greatly impressed. The weekly magazine "Colliers" in the October 25, 1941 edition, carried pictures and the story of the demonstration.

14. Anniston Fiesta "Welcome Home 27th Division" Oct. 8, 1941

During the two month absence of the Division from Fort McClellan while on Arkansas-Louisiana maneuvers, the people and shopkeepers of the town of Anniston missed the personnel of the Division keenly. The stores financially felt the loss very much. The people of the town who had rather suspiciously accepted the Yankees from up north had warmed up to and personally liked a great number of the troops, and missed them. The troops on returning found the storefronts decorated with signs "Welcome Home 27th Division" and on the 8th, a Fiesta was held with street dancing and refreshments for the troops.

15. Departure of General Haskell, Nov. 1, 1941

On October 1, 1941, pursuant to paragraph 5e of letter, War Department AG 210.31 (7-31-41) OB-A, subject: "Service with Troop Units - Maximum Age of Commissioned Officers", dated 5 September 1941, Major General Haskell submitted information showing him to be over the maximum age for Major Generals commanding divisions, to The Adjutant General, Washington.

On October 25, 1941, a letter from The Adjutant General was written by direction of the President relieving General Haskell from command of the 27th Division effective November 1, 1941 and transferred to Headquarters 1st Army, Governors Island, New York. About this time also, orders were received directing General Haskell to make an inspection of training activities starting in Washington, D. C., thru stations in Illinois, Ohio, Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, Washington, California, and finishing at Governors Island, New York. Authorization for an aide was made and Lt. Colonel David Marcus was chosen by the General.

On October 30, 1941, a dinner in honor of Major General and Mrs Haskell was held at the Officers' Club, Fort McClellan, Alabama, starting at 7:30 PM. Attendance was as follows: The brigade commanders and one officer of field grade from each brigade headquarters, the post commander and four other Post officers of field grade, regimental commanders and four other officers of field grade from each infantry regiment, and three other officers of field grade from each artillery and separate regiment, heads or acting heads of Division Staff Sections. Ladies were invited; dress was formal. Entertainment was music and dancing.

On November 1, 1941, General Haskell relinquished command of the Division and at 9:30 AM departed by motor accompanied by Lt. Colonel Marcus as aide, via Baltzell Street and Baltzell Gate. The field officers of the Division were assembled at the bandstand north of Post Headquarters. Units of the Division were lined up along the route from Post Headquarters to the gate. Battery B, 105th Field Artillery, fired the salute. A composite band from the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade played. Six motorcycles and two 1/4-ton trucks provided the escort and traffic control. Lt. Colonel George B. Barth, Field Artillery, was the officer in charge of the ceremony.

And so, from contact with the Division, passed Major General Haskell who had been its commander since 1926. A subscription from the officers of his Division purchased a farewell gift described elsewhere in his letter to Brigadier General Fennell who succeeded him as Division Commander.

16.

The Story of the Chapels

In the early days of the service of the Division, the units were in the old area with improvised shelters. Church services were held in tents or makeshift buildings as could be found.

Around the first of the year 1941, all units were in the new area and each regiment had a large wooden recreation hall that was available for movies, dances, shows, and games. Each was provided with a stage at the back of which was a niche with doors to close it off from the stage. The regiments built altars which were fitted in these niches and slid forward on the stage so that the hall could be used as a chapel as required. This was better than tents or mess halls but still left something to be desired.

The need for better facilities for worship was apparent enough that during the spring and summer, national attention was paid to it by Congress and an appropriation was made for the construction of chapels in all Army posts and camps. Plans were made, sites selected, work begun and the first chapel was opened for services in Fort McClellan about November 1st. All chapels in the Fort were completed by December 1, 1941.

The cost of each chapel was approximately \$21,000, including an electric Hammond organ costing \$1,500. The organ was installed in the Choir loft which had seats for about 35. The seating capacity of the chapel was 375. A separate office for each of the three regimental chaplains was provided. The altars were so constructed that they could be pushed back flush with the wall or brought out from the wall as needed. Above the Altars, a doored recess was provided for the articles for Jewish worship. Candles, candlesticks, and crucifixes were provided with the altars. Fixtures and furnishings were a stained reddish wood as were the overhead beams. Everything was simple and serviceable, yet dignified, lending a solemn holy atmosphere to the edifice.

Chapels were constructed in the regimental areas except for the 105th Field Artillery area in which suitable space could not be found. A chapel in the Station Hospital area was constructed instead of the 105th Field Artillery Area.

Although services had been held in some of the chapels prior, the dedication of the first five was held on Sunday, December 7, 1941, the day of Pearl Harbor. Services were individually held by the 104th Field Artillery, 106th Field Artillery, 106th Infantry, 108th Infantry, and 165th Infantry. Ceremonies included speeches by regimental, brigade, and division commanders; prayers and sermons by the chaplains; hymns by

the choirs and congregations. The remaining chapels were to have been dedicated later but the movement of the Division began the following Sunday.

The elements of the Division that were in Camp Haan in Southern California and those that later were in the main garrison of Fort Ord found chapels that were practically identical with those left behind at Fort McClellan. Other troops reverted to makeshift or divers buildings for their worship of the Lord.

During the movement to and arrival at overseas stations, the makeshift provisions again prevailed. In one incident, on Easter Sunday, Holy Communion was administered in an Officers Quarters Building at Schofield Barracks to a group of officers who were in quarantine at that time.

17. Armistice Day Celebration, Nov. 11, 1941

The 27th Division goes all out for Armistice Day celebrations, Fort McClellan, Alabama, November 8, 1941. ("PRESS RELEASE")

The 27th Division is more than contributing its share of assistance to the cities and towns of the southeast for their Armistice Day celebrations.

Despite the fact that many men of the Division are home on furloughs, units representing each regimental combat team are being sent to Atlanta, Georgia, Birmingham, Alabama, and Anniston, Alabama, for their Armistice Day Parades. Smaller detachments will be sent to Gadsden, Alabama, and to Piedmont, Alabama, for their celebrations.

Brigadier General Ogden J. Ross has been appointed Grand Marshal of the Birmingham parade, his appointment having been made by Major General Robert C. Richardson, Jr., the Commanding General of the VII Army Corps. The troops parading in Birmingham will be commanded by Colonel Thomas C. Dedell, the Commanding Officer of the 106th Infantry; the Atlanta contingent will be commanded by Colonel Gardiner Conroy, the Commanding Officer of the 165th Infantry - the former "Fighting 69th", while Lt. Colonel George W. Daley, the Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion, 108th Infantry, will be in command of troops participating in the Anniston ceremony.

18. Firing Demonstrations, November 26 and Dec. 3, 1941

To demonstrate the effectiveness of all weapons of the Division to all personnel, two firing demonstrations were arranged to be held on the Z range at Fort McClellan. On November 26th, members of the 53rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team put on the demonstration to about one-half of the Division. On December 3rd, the members of the 54th Infantry Brigade Combat Team put on the show for the balance of the Division. Many officers and men who were unfamiliar with weapons other than those of their own

units gained valuable information as to the effectiveness, rate of fire, limitations, etc., of the weapons.

19. Patriotic Parade by the 3rd Battalion and Band, 165th Infantry, in Anniston on December 11, 1941

The town of Anniston planned a parade to be held on December 11, 1941, to arouse patriotic interest. The assignment for participating troops was given to the 3rd Battalion and the Band of the 165th Infantry. The parade was held in the streets of Anniston.

20. "Au Revoir 27th Division", Amiston "Star", Dec. 25, 1941

There has been a big lump in the throats of hundreds of Amistonians and an occasional tear-dimmed eye as we have bade farewell to the officers and men of the 27th Division, who have been moving out of Fort McClellan for an unannounced destination during the last few days.

During the year that these fine Americans have been in our midst, we have learned to admire them all and to hold for many of them a genuine affection that makes parting far more than casual.

We have known all along that the time would come when goodbye, bon voyage or au revoir would have to be said, but it came so suddenly and with such arresting complications that we have been ill prepared for the shock. Both men and officers had so intimately become a part of our lives that there is something intensely personal in the parting.

Other troops will come to Fort McClellan in course of time but we know we can never have a finer division than the 27th. These men from the North, representing as they do many racial strains, have taught us anew that "a man's a man no matter what section of this common country of ours he may come from" and hence, it is as friends and fellow Americans that we bid them bon voyage in their new adventure.

We do not know what is in store for you, our friends, but we know from the records you have made at Wartrace and in the Arkansas-Louisiana maneuvers, meriting as you did glowing praise from the High Command, that you will acquit yourselves with glory and that the good of our country will be safe in your hands. Hence, we bid you Godspeed and express the fond hope that we may see you all again in some happier day when peace and security shall have crowned your efforts.

21. "Au Revoir, 27th" Army Nurse Corps, Dec. 22, 1941

A short time ago, we of the Army Nurse Corps watched a division leave, on forty-eight hour notice, an army post which had for the past year been their home.

Through the nights preceding their departure, our sleep was troubled with the haunting eeriness of train whistles, and through the day, our sight was met with the spectacle of determined officers and men hurrying to the trains awaiting them. But when we looked into their eyes, we could read the sadness there as they drank in their last sight of the stretches of McClellan; the cobalt blue of the skies, the purple rim of the mountains, all the familiar beauty which they had come to love. Forgotten were the days of mud and rain, the hours of drilling, the problems and difficulties of the last year. They only knew they were leaving familiar things for something unknown, leaving peace and quiet and beauty for what, they did not know. But as we watched, they lifted their heads, squared their shoulders, and stepped into the irresistible, madly flowing current of the War of 1941.

The 27th Division has departed. But, in the hearts of those who remain behind, they shall always, as they always have, stand for the things of value - honor, truth, and clean living. They shall stand for the good things we have known - laughter, sunny days, starlit nights, music, and the most blessed of all, peace.

Yes, the division has departed but we say truthfully, it shall never go for it leaves that most immortal of mortal gifts to us of the Army Nurse Corps memories.

Keep them marching, 27th Division, marching on to final glorious victory!

22. First Shots by Division Units, December 24, 1941.

About December 23, 1941, the Division was requested to furnish a battery of light artillery for beach defense. Battery F, 105th Field Artillery was designated and under command of Captain Walsh, reported to the Commanding Officer of Fort McArthur, San Pedro, California, for beach defense, direct laying on submarines. During the day, a Japanese submarine was sighted near Redondo Beach off the coast. Battery F opened fire and fired nine rounds of 75mm shell. A hit was made, the submarine surfaced completely and started away from the vicinity at full speed. Reports to higher authority was made and unconfirmed reports are that the Air Corps took up the chase, bombed, and sank the submarine. These were the first shots of the Division on an enemy in the present war. The day after Christmas, Battery F proudly returned to the regiment and Division.

23. New Years Dinner for Division Staff Officers, Ontario, 1942..

The Division being alerted for New Years Day with no passes or leaves, the Division Staff decided to have a dinner to celebrate the holiday. The wives of the officers who were in Ontario were invited as guests. The meal was served in the Fire Hall at Ontario. A good meal and enjoyable time were had by all. Some of the officers' wives present were Mrs. Nast, Mrs. Ferris, Mrs. Bendixen, and Mrs. Mylod.

24.

Letter from Major General Haskell.

STATE OFFICE BUILDING
Room 756, 80 Centre Street
New York City, N.Y.

January 26, 1942

Brigadier General Ralph McT Pennell
Commanding General, 27th Division
A. P. O. No. 27, United States Army
Fort Ord, California.

Dear General:

Yesterday, I received from Cartier the most georgous bronze doorknocker I have ever seen in my life, in a box marked from the officers of the 27th Division and presented to me on the occasion of my retirement from command of the Division on November 1, 1941.

You can imagine how happy the tribute made me feel, as it was a great surprise. Of course, I shall never forget any one of the officers or men of my old Division no matter what happens, but still it is fine to have this reminder of the happy days that we all spent together during my incumbency. I am sure that the officers and men who make up the Division will give, under your able leadership, a very fine account of themselves wherever called upon to serve their country.

I had hoped that the officers would not go to the expense of purchasing a present for me because of their heavy and unusual expenses, especially at this time when every penny counts, but it is all the more pleasing that they made the sacrifice to honor their old Commander.

With love and affection to you and all the officers of the 27th Division, and with the highest confidence, in their ability and patriotism, and with best wishes for each and every one of them for success in the military life, I am as always

Faithfully yours,
/s/ William N. Haskell
Major General, U.S.A.

25.

The Nation goes on War Time, February 9, 1942

Daylight saving time had been in effect in the summer months in quite a few states but not all. With the pressure on for increased production and a need to save electric current, the 77th Congress passed Public Law #403 which called for all of the United States to advance time one hour, effective 2:00 AM, February 9, 1942. Very few people, of course, actually changed over at 2:00 AM, most of us made the change upon retiring setting the trusty alarm clock just one hour ahead, sacrificing an hour's sleep in the war effort.

26. Military and Athletic Competitions, February 23, 1942

Washington's Birthday falling on Sunday, the holiday would have been held on Monday, February 23, 1942. Public and official feelings were against stopping production for a day to celebrate. In keeping with the training effort of hardening and making men physically fit, the day of February 23rd was set aside for Military and Athletic Competitions. These were conducted by regiments with plans for later competitions in the Division by regimental winners. Military events such as close order drill, tent pitching, crew served weapon competitions, etc., took place in the morning and athletic competitions such as three-legged races, tug of war, mile relay, etc., in the afternoon. The day was a huge success and much anticipation for the Division competitions existed. The Division began to move soon after, however, and as the units were separated, the Division competition was never held.

27. Governor Lehman sends Best Wishes to the Division

In a personal letter to Brigadier General Parnell written February 16, 1942, the Governor of New York, the Honorable Herbert H. Lehman, asked that his kindest regards and best wishes be conveyed to the officers and men of the Division. This was incorporated in a Division Circular on February 24, 1942 and distributed throughout the Division.

28. The Story of the A.P.O.'s.

From arrival at Fort McClellan to just prior to the June Tennessee maneuvers in 1941, and between maneuvers, mail for the soldiers of the Division was addressed:

Private John Doe, 2020202
Co. J, ---th Inf
Fort McClellan, Ala.

At the start of the June maneuvers, a new mail address was needed and the maneuver mail was addressed to:

Private John Doe, 2020202
Co. J, ---th Inf.
A. P. O. #27
Camp Forrest, Tenn.

The A. P. O. stood for Army Post Office and the #27 was the numerical designation of the Division.

When the Division moved to Arkansas for the August-September maneuvers, the address was changed to A. P. O. #27, Camp J. T. Robinson, Ark.

After the war started and the Division was moved to California, the correct mail address was A. P. O. #27, United States Army, However, many

men unofficially used Ontario, California, the first location of the Division Army Post Office. While at Fort Ord, originally the same address applied, using Fort Ord instead of Ontario. On March 1st, the Division, having been ordered overseas, the A. P. O. was changed to #1104, that being the general A. P. O. for the Hawaiian Islands. The United States Army was dropped and the correct mail address became:

Private John Doe, 2020202
Company J, ---th Inf.
A. P. O. #1104
% Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

The units began moving overseas and mail difficulties began to arise. The 27th Infantry Regiment was in Hawaii and now the 27th Division was also; the same was true of the 53rd Infantry Regiment and 53rd Infantry Brigade and other units of like numbers but different branches of the service. Considerable confusion and delay in that all important mail by postal people who had already had a large overload for existing facilities resulted. To relieve this situation, on April 3, 1942, A. P. O. numbers were assigned for each of the four principal islands, and the units on each island instructed to use the A. P. O. number assigned to that particular island. The %Postmaster, San Francisco, California, was still to be used. The assignments to the islands was as follows:

A. P. O. #960 Island of Hawaii
A. P. O. #961 Island of Maui
A. P. O. #962 Island of Kauai

The correct address was as follows:

Private John Doe, 2020202
Company J, ---th Inf.
A. P. O. #960
% Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

On March 28, 1942, the 77th Congress passed Public Law #507 allowing soldiers to send first class mail free of charge and allowing 6¢ per half ounce for air mail for troops stationed outside the continental limits of the United States.

On May 13, 1942, War Department Circular #143 was issued restricting the size and weight of mail to troops outside the continental limits of the United States.

29. Battalion Competitions on Obstacle Courses for Three-Day Passes

At Fort Ord, California, the Division was preparing to move overseas and was training strenuously for physical fitness. The Division authorized three day passes and suggested that same be given as rewards. In some units, the passes were issued on the basis of merit and outstanding per-

formance, but most of the regiments held competitions by battalions on the excellent obstacle courses at the Post, awarding the passes to the winning teams. Many a bath in the water hazards and quite a few barked shins, etc., were suffered by the eager contestants.

30. Earthquakes and Volcanoes, March and April, 1942

Division personnel on the Island of Hawaii felt their first earthquake tremors quite plainly on March 20, 1942. The tremors lasted about 20 seconds. No serious damage resulted. The next day, the volcanologist stationed at the National Park predicted an eruption of Mauna Loa within two months. Mauna Loa, one of the two active volcanoes on the Island, has a peak of over 13,000 feet. It has the reputation of having poured forth the most lava of any known volcano in the world for the last century. It was last active in 1940.

On April 26th, about 5 or 6:00 PM, Madam Pele, the volcano goddess of Hawaii, demonstrated her might by an eruption of Mauna Loa. The eruption at night was a beautiful sight but not good for the blackout of the island. A strict censorship of the activity was enforced on all mail, radio, and newspapers.

On April 27th, earthquake tremors at 12:45 PM, 4:00 AM, and 10:40 PM were plainly felt.

The flow of the lava imperilled the town of Olaa and more particularly the flumes which carried the main water supply of the large sugar mill there. On May 1st, Army bombers flew over the flow and dropped bombs to divert the flow. They were partially successful. About May 13th, the flow stopped and around May 25th, the censorship was lifted and the mail, radio, and papers carried stories of the eruption. History News Files of the Division contain many interesting accounts of the eruption.

31. 24 Hour Clock System, April 11, 1942.

To eliminate confusion, to insure uniformity of reports, and establish to some degree of secrecy, a method of reporting time known as the 24 Hour Clock System was initiated on April 11th.

The use of AM and PM was abolished. A four digit method was used. One minute after midnight was written 0001, one minute after 1:00 PM is written 1301, etc. For a period after initiation, the AM or PM time was written in parenthesis after the new designation to familiarize all concerned. This was dropped later.

32. Lei Day, May 1, 1942

May Day is Lei Day in Hawaii. Leis, pronounced LAYS, are garlands of flowers. The day is an occasion for music, dancing and wearing leis.

The giver of the lei should kiss the recipient. This custom was not objected to by any soldiers. Towns throughout the island put on entertainment for the troops with Hawaiian music and hula dancing. Leis were permitted to be worn by soldiers not actually engaged in guard duty.

Hilo had quite an elaborate ceremony with band concerts, lei exhibits, speeches by civilian and military representatives. Major General Pennell and some of his staff attended as well as all troops who were able to get to town on pass. The General made a speech and was presented with a lei and an enthusiastic kiss by Waialeale Maluo, one of the native wahines.

33. Mother's Day, May 10, 1942

A letter from the Hawaiian Department urged all men to write to their mothers for Mother's Day. This was the first Mother's Day spent overseas for many troops. On May 6, 1942, cablegram rates were announced for Mother's Day greetings, the rate to New York being \$1.49. A day or so later, rates for radio-telephone calls for Mother's Day were announced. The rate for three minutes to New York was approximately \$15.00.

Large numbers of telegrams were sent and the schedule of telephone calls was well filled. Generally, transmission was good.

34. The Hawaiian Defender, May 16, 1942.

Hilo's newspaper, the Hilo Tribune Herald, had been contacted by division officers relative to printing a paper for the military personnel. Plans were made to issue each Saturday as an insert in the Herald, a full sheet of military news. Lt. Colonel Reutershan, Division G-2, and Major Lester Bryan of the Hawaii Service Command, were editorial directors; 1st Lt. Sherman Hoyt, Public Relations Officer of the Division, was the managing director, and Corporal Tom O'Brien was the Editor. All items were carefully censored so that no military information was printed. All designations of units were changed to nicknames that identified the outfit to readers who knew them. As censored, the paper could be sent home.

The First Issue was on May 16, 1942 without a name and a \$15.00 prize was offered for a name. The next issue, May 23rd, carried the name of Hawaiian Defender, the entry of Private First Class Isidore Brandoff, Company E, 106th Infantry. Issue #9 on July 1st was expanded to two full sheets.

On June 22nd, a daily five minute broadcast by the Hawaiian Defender was initiated to carry daily major league baseball results and added sports chatter. Broadcasters at the mike alternately are Lt. Hoyt and Corporal O'Brien, the editors of the paper.

35.

I Am An American Day, May 17, 1942

Public Resolution #67, approved May 3, 1940, provided that the third Sunday in May each year be set aside as Citizenship Day, and that the President of the United States is authorized to issue annually a proclamation setting aside that day as a public occasion for the recognition of all who, by coming of age or by naturalization, had attained the status of citizenship, and the day was to be designated as "I Am An American" Day.

Accordingly, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, did designate Sunday, May 17, 1942, as "I Am An American" Day and urged that the day be set aside as a public occasion for recognition of all our citizens who have attained their majority or who have been naturalized during the past year. He further called upon Federal, State, and local officials and patriotic civic and education organizations to take part in this day.

Newspapers and radio programs on May 17th carried programs to celebrate the day in accordance with the above.

36. Visit to Hawaii by Major General Robert C. Richardson, Jr.

On Thursday, May 28, 1942, the Headquarters Hawaii District and the Headquarters 27th Infantry Division at Kilauea Military Camp were honored by a visit by Major General Richardson who was accompanied by two aides.

Major General Richardson succeeded Major General Frederic H. Smith as the Commanding General VII Army Corps to which the Division was assigned during its training and maneuvers. The Division continued as part of the Corps until its movement overseas.

After a handshake greeting with the officers present, Major General Richardson and his aides were guests for supper at the Officers Mess, Kilauea Military Camp. Following a roast turkey dinner, Major General Pennell introduced Major General Richardson as our former Army Corps commander and one who was held in high esteem and affection by the entire Division.

Major General Richardson spoke on the reorganization of the Western Defense Command, the separation of the VII Army Corps from the Western Defense Command, and the Corps mission of training combat units. He told of the Divisions now comprising the Corps (3rd, 7th, and 40th). He informed us that at the request of Lt. General McNair, the Commanding General of the Ground Forces of the United States, that he was making a visit to all the units of our Army in the Pacific area to report conditions as he found them. Commitments of the Government to England, Russia, China, Australia, and the South Americas were mentioned and the far-flung efforts of industry and the military forces described briefly. General discussion of the Germans and Japs as our enemies and their strength and weaknesses followed.

With Major General Richardson as his senior aide was Lt. Colonel Clark L. Ruffner, GSC, who is the assistant G-1 on the Corps Staff. The other Aide was Major Joseph F. Haskell, GSC, assistant G-2 of the Corps. The major is a younger brother of the Chief of Staff of the Division, Colonel John H. F. Haskell. The reunion of the brothers was a pleasant surprise and treat for both.

37, Lecture on Japanese Operations in the Far East.

Colonel Francis G. Brink, War Department Special Observer, on Friday, May 29, 1942, lectured on his observations of the Japanese operations in Malaya, Java, and Burma to personnel of the Hawaii District. The lecture was held in the auditorium of the Hilo High School starting at noon. Approximately 1,100 officers and key non-commissioned officers attended, consisting of 40% of officers of regimental staffs, battalion staffs, and company and battery officers plus selected key non-commissioned officers from all companies and batteries.

Colonel Brink's lecture was divided into three periods lasting approximately three hours. His speech was informal and was delivered with intense seriousness, interposed with flashes of satire and wit. Huge maps of the world, Malaya, Burma, and Singapore Island were mounted on easels on the stage. A billiard cue served as a pointer to indicate points of interest on the maps. Colored symbols, attached to the map by thumb tacks, indicated the tactical dispositions and actions.

In the first period, Colonel Brink was introduced by Major General Pennell. He began his lecture by giving his background of service in the Orient and the Hawaiian Islands. Next came his assignment as a Special Observer with the British General Headquarters in the Far East. Anticipation of an attack by the Japanese by British and Dutch forces was told about and the plans made in joint conferences and training held to meet said eventuality. The actual attack on December 8th of the Malaya Peninsula was described. He described the composition, strength and equipment of the defending forces. He told of the tactics, equipment, and strength of the Japanese. Description of Japanese infiltration methods, use of trees for snipers and observers, speed of movement, reduction to minimum of equipment, use of bicycles and natives to transport equipment, use of mortars to replace artillery and use of element of surprise in attack, held the audience spellbound with interest. His announced forty minute period ran over into over an hour for the first one but did not seem to be that long.

In the second part, the evacuation of the Malaya Peninsula, the reason for not holding and the occupation of Singapore Island was covered. The geography of the Island was described and the importance of the water supply as a factor in the fall of Singapore, explained. The supposed impregnability of Singapore was discussed and the fallacy shown by the Japanese activities in conquering. The weakness of fighting forces as compared to the actual number of troops on the Island was explained by the number of troops who were not combatants, forces not properly armed and physically near exhaustion from their efforts in the Malaya

struggle. The tests or measures of a commander was discussed, based on observations of actions seen of the handling of decimated, exhausted and demoralized units. Importance of signal communications and air superiority was stressed. Summary of the Japanese was shown as a result of rapid movement and fast hard striking power.

Colonel Brink left Singapore with members of the British GHQ and reported to General Wavell's staff in Java as War Plans Officer. He told of the geography of Java and of the strength of forces available in Java and from Australia. Difficulties in the use of airplanes was covered. The invasion of the island was described and the plans for the evacuation of the island referred to. The need for planning, discipline and combat intelligence was described in connection with the actual evacuation of the island. The Colonel's trip from Java to Burma was described with serious and comic comments.

The activities in Burma with relief of Burmese troops by Chinese units, the use of terrain by the Japanese, the withdrawal movements towards India and China by Allied forces, the taking of Rangoon, and the closing of the Burma Road, were described and explained.

The third part was opened by the answering of a query as to the use of gas by the Japanese. They did not use it offensively but several times when hard pressed or surprized in counterattack, did use small bombs of a toxic but not lethal gas. The distaste for bayonet fighting by the Japanese was mentioned. The lack of adherence to set rules of fighting and the use of any means to accomplish their mission by the Japanese was told. The Colonel said the best defense against the Japs is a vigorous attack and described the all-out methods used by the Japs in attack. Japanese use of snipers and their effectiveness was described. The American Army's need for mobility and physical endurance was summarized as a result of the colonel's experiences. The definition of morale and the attainment of it closed the Colonel's lecture.

Major General Fennell closed the session by thanking Colonel Brink for his lecture. The District Commander then told how the personnel attending the meeting had been selected and why. He informed the group that we are here for a purpose and we could not and must not fail and the duty of all of us was to make sure that each of us and all personnel under our control was ready physically and mentally for the invasion of the Japs, whether it be today, tomorrow, or six months from now.

38.

Magazine Illustrations

The "Saturday Evening Post", a national magazine, had on the front cover of the issue of May 30, 1942, a colored picture of a soldier kissing a beautiful girl. On the overseas cap of the soldier and also visible on one lapel of his blouse were insignias unmistakably of the 106th Infantry, one of the infantry units of this Division. Ruzzie Green was the artist.

The "Redbook", a national monthly magazine, in the May 1942 issue, on page 44, has to illustrate the story "United States Today" a picture of a bridesmaid, a bride, and a groom, the latter in a soldier's uniform with the insignia of the 106th Infantry plainly visible on one lapel. The photograph was taken by Nick Lazarnick.

"Liberty", a national weekly magazine, in the Mother's Day May 16, 1942 issue, had on the front cover a picture of a sailor, a mother, and a soldier. The soldier's lapels have the 106th Infantry insignia plainly showing.

39.

Memorial Day, May 30, 1942.

In accordance with military custom, plans were made for participating in the celebration of Memorial Day, 1942, by units of the Division and District. On May 21, 1942, the Office of the Commanding General, Headquarters Hawaii District, issued Memorandum #36, designating the 105th Infantry to furnish a provisional battalion plus the Antitank Company and Band, the 106th Field Artillery to furnish a provisional battery and Band, the 104th Field Artillery to furnish a provisional battery, the 102nd Engineers to furnish a provisional battalion and Band, and the 102nd Medical Regiment to furnish detachments. The Commander of Troops was designated as Lt. Colonel L. A. Bishop, 105th Infantry. The uniform and equipment were prescribed and the Commander of Troops ordered to issue instructions as to line of march and other details.

Governor Poindexter of the Territory of Hawaii on May 25th issued a proclamation suspending Memorial Day as a territorial holiday. The suspension was made under the terms of the Hawaii Defense Act at the request of Lt. General Delos C. Emmons, Military Governor. The Military Governor's Office said the suspension was requested because it was determined that public holidays would be detrimental to Hawaii's war effort. "It is the belief of the authorities", an official said, "that work should go ahead uninterrupted and it is felt that the people of Hawaii will heartily approve this view."

The proclamation of the Governor suspending the holiday did not prevent Hilo from observing its traditional rites and plans for an afternoon observance were continued for Saturday, May 30th, under the joint sponsorship of the Army and American Legion. Mr. H. R. Warner was chairman for the American Legion Committee and Lt. Colonel William F. Toole chairman of the Army committee.

Thousands of people lined the streets of Hilo on Saturday, May 30th, to witness the most impressive and greatest parade in Hilo's history.

Approximately 45 minutes were required for the parade to march by the reviewing stand at Moeheua Park. Major General Pennell, Brigadier General Ross and members of their staff, civilian officials, Navy officers, and American Legion officers were in the reviewing stand. The crowd

assembled at the Federal Building and Brigadier General Ross spoke a tribute to those who have died in the service of their country, and announced that the Island of Hawaii is ready for defense. Short speeches by the Commander of the American Legion, a Navy officer, and a roll call of the American Legion dead, was made.

The troops then marched to Wailuku Bridge where the Navy floated a wreath on the waters to commemorate the Navy dead. Final services at the Homelani Cemetery with taps sounded concluded the celebration of Memorial Day. Several Army bands and the Hawaii County Band made the occasion quite stirring, dispersed as they were over the five-mile parade.

People who viewed the parade were impressed by a statement of Brigadier General Ross that only a small percentage of the military forces on the Island were represented in the parade.

40. Chaplain Stuart's 25th Anniversary, May 31, 1942.

On Sunday, May 31, 1942, in the Motion Picture Hall at Kileaua Military Camp, Lt. Colonel Donald Stuart, CHC, held a service to celebrate his 25th anniversary of entry into the Army.

Chaplain Stuart served as an enlisted man and 2nd Lt., Infantry, in the 108th Infantry through World War I. After the war, he was commissioned a 1st Lt., CHC, in the ORC. He was regimental chaplain of the 108th Infantry at the time of its induction and was transferred to Division Headquarters as Division Chaplain on December 8, 1940.

Services consisted of a hymn, followed by responsive reading; next an opening prayer followed by Scripture reading, then a solo by Private White of the 27th Signal Company. Chaplain Stuart began his informal sermon by telling of his twenty-five years of service. He told of the change of desires from wanting to be done with the Army forever to wanting to be again associated with the military service and its people who had been thru the same experiences as himself. He told that the main lesson learned from his service was that of loyalty and what a necessity to the Army it was and how it played a daily part in all of our lives. Services were closed with a prayer and another hymn.

Considering that a special alert was on, a good congregation attended. The Division Commanding General, the Chief of Staff, several staff members, and other officers were among the attentive listeners.

41. National Flag Day, June 14, 1942.

Following the established custom of observing a National Flag Day to commemorate the origin of the flag and to honor the national emblem of our country, the day was celebrated by radio programs and editorials and advertisements in newspapers.

President Roosevelt made a stirring radio speech telling of the origin of our flag, what it stood for, and some of the current events of our nation.

42.

Luau by Headquarters Company, July 12, 1942.

On July 12, 1942, at Kilauea Military Camp, the company held a luau and party in the Company Day Room which was colorfully decorated by Staff Sergeant Herbert Grimm, Corporals Raphael Grimes, James Tyler, and John Williams, and Private Nullet. The committee consisting of Master Sergeants Robert Dohn and Fred Leenig, Technical Sergeant Stephen Burns, and Staff Sergeants Herbert Grimm and Paul Leddy, had been making plans for about three weeks for the event. Arrangements were made through Technical Sergeant Edward Bennett with 1st Sergeant Keamo of the Hawaiian Territorial Guard to do the cooking in a pit at the rear of the barracks so that company men could experience a luau from beginning to end. About 10:30 AM, Sergeant Keamo and five native members of the Hawaiian Territorial Guard arrived and began preparations. They made ready two pigs while lava rocks were being heated in the pit. When the rocks were hot enough, they were stuffed into the pigs which were then placed in the pit on other hot rocks and surrounded by sweet potatoes and green bananas. Ti leaves were placed over the food, then wet burlap bags, and finally dirt. After about three and a half hours, the pit was opened, revealing the pigs, potatoes and bananas cooked by steam.

Starting at 4:15 PM with an introduction from Master Sergeant Bernard Reals, Mrs. Eliza K. Osorio and her troupe entertained the members of the company and their guests for well over an hour. Native music was played by Mrs. Mary Blust and the Misses Frances Ludloff and Lani Higgins. Before the show began, flower leis were placed around the necks of several officers and men by the entertainers who added the traditional kiss with each lei. Old hulas, some done with bamboo, gourds, rattles and feathers, as well as modern hulas, were danced by the Misses Leonetta Osorio, Eleanor Pahio, Ethel Moniz and diminutive Leilani Kaneao. During a break in the show, our commanding officer, Captain Robert H. McKay made a speech of welcome to the numerous guests, including Major General Pennell and Colonel John H. F. Haskell and most of the officers of the General and Special Staffs. Then Captain McKay did his best in following Miss Osorio in a hula.

After the show, the pig, pudding and punch disappeared rapidly but not the poi! Sergeant Michael Marceante and Private Nullet furnished "jive" music which finally induced Captain DeWitt Smith of the Medical Department to do a hula with the popular Miss Osorio. Sergeant Irving Wolkind spent plenty of time teaching modern steps to dancer Miss Eleanor Pahio. Sergeant Signey Schweim entertained a large audience by telling the fortunes of the fair guests from his visions in a Christmas tree ball.

At night, the boys grouped around the piano, played by Lt. John Hetherington and gave vent to all the songs they could think of.

NOTE: Contributed by Master Sergeant Leenig, Headquarters Company, 27th Infantry Division.

43. Previous Locations of 27th Division Troops in Islands

After the conquest of the Islands and the establishment of an empire, by Kamehameha I, a succession of rulers under the monarchy came to an end with the reign of Queen Liliuokalani. A republic was formed with Sanford Ballard Dole as president, and negotiations for annexation to the United States began. On July 7, 1898, the Treaty of Annexation was signed by President McKinley. News of the signing of the treaty reached Honolulu on July 13th. Formal transfer of sovereign was made on August 12, 1898 when the flag of the United States was raised over the Executive Building, (the former Royal Palace). Sanford B. Dole became the first Governor.

On August 16, 1898, just four days after the flag was raised, the first United States troops assigned to Hawaii, the 1st New York Volunteers and the 3rd Battalion, United States Volunteers, arrived and set up Camp McKinley in Kapiolani Park at Waikiki. Some of these organizations, components of the Spanish American Army, remained in Camp McKinley until the arrival of Regular Army troops on April 18, 1899.

The 1st New York Volunteer Infantry was mustered into service on May 20, 1898. After being mustered out February 1899, the regiment was formed into companies E, F, G, and L, of the newly organized 10th Infantry, New York Guards. The 10th Infantry was made a part of the 27th Division on September 15, 1940, and on December 18, 1940, was redesignated the 106th Infantry.

Over forty three years from the landing of the 1st New York Volunteers in Hawaii, on March 10, 1942, the first personnel of the 106th Infantry, which had been the 10th created from the 1st New York Volunteers, and some independent units of New York, landed on the Island of Hawaii.

44.

Jaundice Epidemic

Sometime in California, around January and February of 1942, the Division troops were all inoculated with yellow fever serum as one of the precautions before going overseas. Sometime in March, members of the Division began to show signs of yellow jaundice. The spread was fairly rapid and late in March, a board of medical officers was appointed to investigate the cause of the spread of yellow jaundice.

The spread continued and during the movement overseas and upon arrival at Hawaiian stations, more men were confined with jaundice. Some troops landing at Honolulu were inspected by medical officers and those found with jaundice isolated in various hospitals in Oahu. Troops of the Division quartered at Schofield Barracks pending transshipment to other islands, were put in a working quarantine.

On the Island of Hawaii, the 156th Station Hospital unit had set up temporary hospitals at Mountain View and at Kamuela. These were not complete in equipment nor personnel. Yellow jaundice patients began coming in fairly large numbers. Additional nurses to supplement the forces of

the hospitals were sent from Oahu. Facilities proving inadequate to handle the numbers, additional hospitals were temporarily established in a high school building in Hilo and a school building at Pahala. The peak of the hospital census at Mountain View was reached on April 18th when the hospital had 417 patients. Shortly after this time, the census began to decline as more patients were discharged than were admitted. The hospitals at Hilo and Pahala were subsequently closed as a result of the decrease of jaundice patients.

In addition to the board of investigation at Fort Ord, several medical officers from the Hawaiian Department visited the units and hospitals in order to try to ascertain the probably cause of the epidemic. Many theories were advanced ranging from diet to yellow fever inoculations. The exact cause has not yet been determined but most indications seem to point toward some connection with yellow fever inoculations.

Two deaths attributable to yellow jaundice have occurred, one in Hawaii and one in Kauai.

45. Origin of Current History of Division

Some time in the early spring and summer of 1941, at Fort McClellan, a pictorial history of the 27th Division was compiled. After that time, no effort was made to keep historical records of the activities of the Division. Early in March of 1942, Major General Pennell, Division Commander, decided that a record should be made of the activities of the Division and its units, and sent the following memorandum to the Division Adjutant General, Lt. Colonel M. Oakley Bidwell:

"Please place a qualified officer on special duty to write a record of the 27th Division from induction (and preliminaries) to date.

It must include a detailed chronology of all the principal units, regiments, and separate organizations."

The Adjutant General called for nominations for an officer to meet these requirements. On March 16th, Captain James A. Bradley, 108th Infantry, was chosen and Special Order #73 placed him on special duty with Headquarters 27th Infantry Division as Divisional Historian.

46. President's Message.

As told in Chapter V, Movements, the personnel of the Division were moved overseas in several contingents. Immediately after sailing, most of the soldiers of the Division were handed an envelope from the White House in Washington, D. C., containing a message from the President of the United States. The message read as follows:

"TO MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY EXPEDITIONARY FORCES:

You are a soldier of the United States Army.

You have embarked for distant places where the war is being fought.

Upon the outcome depends the freedom of your lives: the freedom of the lives of those you love - your fellow-citizens - your people.

Never were the enemies of freedom more tyrannical, more arrogant, more brutal.

Yours is a God-fearing, proud, courageous people, which throughout its history, has put its freedom under God before all other purposes.

We who stay at home have our duties to perform - duties owed in many parts to you. You will be supported by the whole force and power of this nation. The victory you will win will be a victory of all the people, common to them all.

You bear with you the hope, the confidence, the gratitude and the prayers of your family, your fellow-citizens, and your President -

/s/ Franklin D. Roosevelt."

47.

Expeditionary Force Messages

the 1st of July 1942, Headquarters Hawaii District, Office of the Commanding General, issued Circular #90 which authorized and explained Expeditionary Force Messages (EFM), to be effective July 3, 1942. The EFM were two-way fixed text radio and cable service available to military personnel of the Hawaii District. The choice of any of three of the fixed texts may be sent in a single message to any place in the United States for 60¢ plus 6¢ Federal tax. These texts were listed on the reverse side of the EFM blanks which were securable at the District APO in Hilo or from organization mail clerks. Instructions for filling out the blanks were contained and procedure for forwarding by organizations, handling cash, etc., were outlined.

The inauguration of EFM service did not alter or restrict in any way the present type of service rendered by radio and cable.

Standard text were 136 in number covering correspondence, greetings, health, promotion, money, congratulations, and miscellaneous, ranging from 29, Love, to 120, I wish we were all together on this special occasion. My best wishes for a speedy reunion.

CHAPTER VII

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CHAPTER VII

Commanders of Units and Division Staff

1. Division Commanders.
2. Brigade Commanders.
3. Regimental Commanders.
4. General Staff.
5. Special Staff.
6. District Staff, Hawaii.

CHAPTER VII

The Division Commanders

1.

Major General William N. Haskell from January 1926 to November 1, 1941. He was born in Albany, New York on August 13, 1878. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in June 1901. His first connection with present units of the Division came in 1916 when he was assigned as regimental commander of the 165th Infantry (69th New York), then in the Federal service on the Mexican border. During the World War I, he performed as Chief of Staff and as Assistant Chief of Staff of several organizations. After the war, he administered the issuance of supplies for relief in Rumania, acted as Director of the Sales of Surplus War Stocks in the United States, and was Director General of all relief to Russia from 1921 to 1923. In 1926, he resigned his commission as Lt. Colonel in the Regular Army to accept the position of Commanding General of the New York National Guard and Commanding General of the 27th Division. The rank of Major General of the line came on May 19, 1926.

General Haskell has the following decorations:

Distinguished Service Medal (United States)
Commander of the Order of the Redeemer (Greece)
Commander of the Legion of Honor (France)
Commander of Polonia Restituta (Poland)
Commander of the Order of Mihiel (Rumania)
Conspicuous Service Medal of the State of New York.

He is a graduate of Army Staff College, (1905), Distinguished Graduate of Infantry-Cavalry School, (1904), and holds an honorary degree of L.L.D. from Georgetown University, D. C.

Major General Ralph McT. Pennell from November 5, 1941 to present date. He was born August 18, 1882 in South Carolina. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in June 1906 with a B.S. degree. After a commission as 2nd Lieutenant, Cavalry, he served in the Regular Army for approximately 24 years, becoming a colonel, Field Artillery, August 1, 1935. On October 31, 1940, Colonel Pennell joined the Division as Commanding Officer of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade. His promotion to Brigadier General came on February 15, 1941. He was designated the Commanding General of the 27th Infantry on November 5, 1941 and was promoted to Major General on February 26, 1942.

In addition to his graduation from West Point, he is a graduate of the Mounted Service School, (1907), a Distinguished Graduate of Command and General Staff School, (1924), a graduate of the Army War College, (1928), a graduate of the Naval War College, (1929), one of the very few officers to have the distinction of graduation from both Army and Naval War Colleges.

General Pennell's army service includes Secretary of School of Fire, (1911-1915), Materiel Officer, Office of the Chief of Field Artillery, Commanding Officer, 34th Field Artillery, (1918), General Staff, (1929-1933), Commanding Officer, 15th Field Artillery, (1933-1936), and (1939-1940), President, Field Artillery Board, (1936-1939). He was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal in 1919.

On March 18, 1942, Major General Pennell assumed command of the Hawaii District.

2.

BRIGADE COMMANDERS

52nd FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Brigadier General Charles G. Blakeslee from September 1936 to October 9, 1940. He was born in New York State on December 7, 1884, enlisted in Field Artillery in March 19-7, commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Field Artillery on June 2, 1910, served as Captain and Major in World War I. He was made a Brigadier General of the line on September 19, 1936. He was decorated with the Order of the Purple Heart in World War I.

Brigadier General Ralph McT. Pennell from October 31, 1940 to November 4, 1941. His record is found under Division Commanders.

Brigadier General Redmond F. Kernan, Jr. from December 21, 1941 to present date. He was born in New Jersey on November 9, 1895. He graduated from United States Military Academy on August 30, 1917. He served in World War I as a 1st Lieutenant, Field Artillery, and instructor in firing. After the War, he was District Adjutant, Camp Merritt, New Jersey. He served as Instructor in Department of Tactics at the United States Military Academy. Later, he served as Instructor of Field Artillery with the New York National Guard. He resigned his commission as Captain in Field Artillery in the Regular Army on December 15, 1922. He was appointed Captain, 104th Field Artillery, New York National Guard on October 27, 1924. He rose in grades to Colonel, commanding the 104th Field Artillery, on October 23, 1936.

After induction, he was made Chief of Staff of the 27th Division and appointed to command the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade on December 21, 1941. His promotion to the rank of Brigadier General came on February 27, 1942.

On April 21, 1942, the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Battery moved from Hawaii to Maui, arriving April 22nd. On April 23rd, Brigadier General Kernan assumed command of the Maui District.

53RD INFANTRY BRIGADE

Brigadier General Bernard W. Kearney from June 15, 1937 to August 19, 1940. He was born in New York State on May 23, 1889. He enlisted

Infantry on December 14, 1910. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant on June 15, 1917, and came out of World War I as a Captain. After entering the New York National Guard as a captain, he rose in grades to be Brigadier General of the line on June 15, 1937.

Brigadier General Ogden J. Ross, from August 28, 1940 to present date. He was born in Troy, New York on April 6, 1893. He enlisted in the 2nd New York Regiment, now the 105th Infantry, on November 15, 1910. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, March 24, 1917. He came out of the World War I a captain and rose in grades to command the 105th Infantry, being promoted to Colonel on June 12, 1937. He was assigned to command the 53rd Infantry Brigade on August 28, 1940 and was promoted to Brigadier General of the line on September 3, 1940.

His decorations are Order of the Purple Heart (United States), Croix de Guerre with Palm (Belgium), and Conspicuous Service Medal of New York State. His military schools are Officers Course Infantry School, Fort Benning (1929), and General Officer Refresher Course Infantry School, Fort Benning (1940).

54TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

Brigadier General Alexander E. Anderson, from July 15, 1940 to present date. He was born in New York City on November 23, 1889. He enlisted in the 165th Infantry (69th New York) on January 7, 1910 and was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, on August 7, 1912. He came out of World War I a Lieutenant Colonel. He was made a Colonel commanding the 165th Infantry on May 26, 1934. All of his service in World War I and the Mexican border was with the 165th Infantry. Promotion to Brigadier General and command of the 93rd Infantry Brigade came on August 24, 1938. He was reassigned to command the 54th Infantry Brigade on July 15, 1940. His old regiment, the 165th, had just previously been transferred from GHQ Reserves to the 54th Infantry Brigade.

His decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, (United States), Distinguished Service Medal (United States), Legion of Honor (France), Croix de Guerre with palm (Belgium), and the Order of Danilo (Montenegro). He attended the General Officers Refresher Course at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, in 1940.

3.

REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS

102ND ENGINEERS

Colonel Brendan A. Burns, from May 14, 1940 to present date. He was born in New Jersey on February 15, 1895. He enlisted as a private, 102nd Engineers on July 16, 1917. His commission as 2nd Lieutenant, Engineers, came on March 29, 1918 and assignment to the 310th Combat Engineers. He returned to the 102nd Engineers after World War I and rose in grades to the rank of Colonel on May 14, 1940.

His decorations are the British Military Cross, Silver Star (United States), Order of the Saint Stanislaus, 3rd Class (Russia) and the Conspicuous Service Cross with bar of New York State. He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth (1933).

102ND QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT

Colonel Foster G. Hetzel, from April 5, 1936 to May 17, 1942. He was born in Newlon, New Jersey on August 4, 1889. He enlisted in the New York National Guard on April 9, 1907, was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, on February 13, 1941, served in World War I as a Captain in the 14th and 106th Infantry. He was promoted to Major, QMC, on October 13, 1924. He rose in grade to Colonel commanding the 102nd Quartermaster Regiment. Since the transfer of Colonel Salisbury, Colonel Hetzel is the senior regimental commander in the Division.

Colonel Hetzel has the distinction and honor of organizing the first Quartermaster Regiment in the United States. The organization had existed on paper in a Table of Organization for several years but was never organized until in 1935. The units of the 27th Division Trains and the 102nd Motorcycle Company were reorganized into the 102nd Quartermaster Regiment. Pioneering such an organization made Colonel Hetzel's knowledge very valuable to the Army's Quartermaster General's forces and those of Division Quartermaster Officers throughout the National Guard.

On May 17, 1942, Colonel Hetzel was relieved as District Quartermaster and Commanding Officer, 102nd Quartermaster Regiment, and appointed Commanding Officer of the Hawaii Service Command.

His decorations are the Ordre de la Etoile Noire (France), Cross of Valor (Poland), and Conspicuous Service Medal of New York State.

Lt. Colonel Theodore J. Krokus, from May 17, 1942 to present date. He was born in Austria Hungary on May 7, 1896. He enlisted in the Infantry on April 27, 1914, served as 1st Sergeant, Infantry, on the Mexican border. His original commission as 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, is dated April 6, 1917. At his own request, he was discharged as an officer on August 4, 1917, and enlisted in the Infantry the 13th of August and was made a 1st Sergeant, the grade he served in World War I. He became a 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, April 7, 1922. His promotion to Major and switch from Infantry to Quartermaster Corps was on October 13, 1924. His present grade of Lt. Colonel came on April 11, 1936.

Lt. Colonel Krokus in the grade of Major commanded the 27th Division Trains, the organization from which the 102nd Quartermaster Regiment was formed in 1935.

102ND MEDICAL REGIMENT

Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, from June 6, 1921 to December 2, 1941. He was born in New York State on January 1, 1882, enlisted on May 10, 1910 in Rhode Island National Guard, commissioned a 1st Lieutenant, MC, on February 28, 1911. He entered World War I as a Major Surgeon of the 71st Infantry, transferred to the 106th Infantry, and came out of the war a Lieutenant Colonel. He was made a colonel commanding the 102nd Medical Regiment on June 6, 1921.

His decorations are the Silver Heart (United States), Order of the Purple Heart (United States), Chevalier, Legion of Honor (France) Croix de Guerre with palm (Belgium), Chevalier, Order of Sante Publique (France), Commemorative Medal (France), and Conspicuous Service Medal of New York State.

Prior to his relief from the Division, he was senior Colonel of the United States Army, having commanded the 102nd Medical Regiment for over twenty years.

Colonel Walter D. McEenna from December 3, 1941 to present date. He was born in New York on August 11, 1888 and commissioned a 1st Lt., MC, on June 18, 1917. He came out of World War I as a Major. He served as regimental surgeon for the 105th Infantry at the time of induction and was transferred to the 102nd Medical Regiment as Commanding Officer on December 3, 1941. His promotion to Colonel came on February 23, 1942.

104TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Colonel Redmond F. Kernan, Jr., from October 13, 1936 to July 20, 1941. His record is found under Brigade Commanders as the Commanding General of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade.

Colonel Hampton Anderson, from July 2, 1941 to present date. He was born in Canada on November 30, 1890 and enlisted in Headquarters Troop, 27th Division on June 30, 1917. His commission as 2nd Lt., Field Artillery, is dated April 30, 1918. He served in France with the 106th Field Artillery and in G-2 Section, General Staff. He returned from World War I as a 1st Lt. He served in the 105th Field Artillery until made Assistant Chief of Staff G-3 of Division in 1929. He was promoted to Colonel, Field Artillery, on August 15, 1940 and became Division Chief of Staff. He was reassigned to command the 104th Field Artillery on July 21, 1941.

He is a graduate of Field Artillery School, National Guard Officers Course (1927), and a graduate of Command and General Staff School, National Guard Officers Special Course (1932). He served on the War Department General Staff in Washington (1935), and is a member of the War Department General Staff Corps Eligible List.

105TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Colonel Clarence H. Higginson, from June 16, 1930 to September 16, 1940. He was born in New York on June 5, 1892. His commission as a 2nd Lt., Field Artillery, is dated April 6, 1917. He came out of World War I as a 1st Lt. He rose in grades to become Colonel of the 105th Field Artillery on June 16, 1930.

Colonel James Andrews, from September 16, 1940 to present date. He was born in New York on February 23, 1896 and enlisted in Field

Artillery on May 23, 1917. He served in World War I as a non-commissioned officer. His commission as 2nd Lt., Field Artillery, is dated April 12, 1921. He rose in grades to Colonel commanding the 105th Field Artillery on September 16, 1940.

105TH INFANTRY

Colonel Ogden J. Ross, from June 12, 1937 to August 28, 1940. His record is found under Brigade Commanders as the Commanding General of the 53rd Infantry Brigade.

Colonel Christopher B. Degenaar, from September 12, 1940 to March 12, 1942. He was born in New York on December 11, 1891. He enlisted in the Infantry on June 30, 1913. His commission as 2nd Lt., Infantry, is dated July 5, 1916. He came out of World War I as a 1st Lt. He became a Major, Infantry, on January 4, 1934. On August 22, 1938, he was commissioned a Lt. Colonel, AGD, on the State Staff of New York. He was reassigned to command the 105th Infantry and became a Colonel, Infantry, on September 12, 1940. He was hospitalized at Fort McClellan at the time of the movement of the Division to California and has not rejoined the Division.

His military education consists of Graduate, Infantry School, National Guard Company Officers Course (1932), Graduate, Infantry School, National Guard Field Officers Course (1933), Graduate, Command and General Staff School, National Guard Special Officers Course (1936).

Colonel Leonard A. Bishop, from March 12, 1942 to present date. He was born in New York on November 27, 1895 and enlisted in the Infantry on June 19, 1916. He was commissioned a 2nd Lt., Infantry, on July 18, 1918 and was made Lt. Colonel, commanding the 2nd Battalion, 105th Infantry. He has acted as commanding officer of the 105th Infantry since its departure from Fort McClellan in December 1941 due to the hospitalization of Colonel Degenaar. He was promoted to the grade of Colonel on May 27, 1942.

He is a graduate of Battalion Command and Staff Officers Course, Infantry School (1941).

106TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Colonel Ronald C. Brock, from August 1, 1940 to present date. He was born in Pennsylvania on June 25, 1895 and enlisted in Field Artillery on July 16, 1917. His commission as 2nd Lt., Field Artillery, is dated April 14, 1921. He rose in grades to become Colonel commanding the 106th Field Artillery on August 1, 1940.

106TH INFANTRY

Colonel Thomas C. Dedell, from August 1, 1940 to January 15, 1942. He was born in New York on April 12, 1883. He enlisted in Infantry on February 24, 1902. His commission as 2nd Lt., Infantry, is dated December 31, 1914. He came out of World War I as a captain. He rose in grades to become Colonel commanding the 106th Infantry.

His military education includes: a graduate of Infantry School, National Guard Officers Course (1925), graduate of Chemical Warfare School, National Guard Officers Course (1927).

Colonel Russell G. Ayers, from January 10, 1942 to present date. He was born on Staten Island, New York on September 23, 1892. His first commission came as a 1st Lt., Infantry, ORC, in November, 1916. In August, 1917, he was made a provisional 2nd Lt., Regular Army, with first assignment to the 12th Infantry. Promotion to 1st Lt. and transfer to the 13th Infantry came in October of the same year. In 1918, he was promoted to Captain. In February of 1921, he was transferred to the 27th Infantry, a part of the Hawaiian Division, and served in the Islands till 1924. During this period, he made several trips to the Kilauea Military Camp on Hawaii, that same island that the 106th Infantry is now stationed. His commission as Colonel is dated December 24, 1941.

On January 3, 1942, he was transferred from duty with the Headquarters Western Defense Command at the Presidio of San Francisco to the Division. Another coincidence, in 1922, he served in the 27th Infantry Regiment and in 1942, his service began with the 27th Infantry Division. He is a graduate of the Advanced Course Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, (1932-1933).

108TH INFANTRY

Colonel Samuel H. Merrill, from January 19, 1931 to August 18, 1940. He was born in New York on December 3, 1878. He enlisted in the Infantry on May 20, 1898 and was commissioned a 1st Lt., Infantry, on December 14, 1906. He served as captain and major on the Mexican border and in World War I. He rose in grades to Colonel, commanding the 108th Infantry on January 19, 1931.

Colonel Charles N. Morgan, from September 20, 1940 to January 9, 1942. He was born in New York on January 25, 1884. He enlisted in the Cavalry on May 26, 1910 and was commissioned a 2nd Lt., Cavalry, on February 20, 1914, served in Mexico as 1st Lt., Cavalry, changed to Infantry in World War I and commanded Company D, 106th Machine Gun Battalion. He was a captain at the end of World War I, and was made a Captain, FA, ORC, on February 7, 1925. He went back to Cavalry as a Major in New York National Guard 121st Cavalry. He rose to command the 121st Cavalry as a Colonel on March 11, 1935. Upon the changing and breaking up of the 121st Cavalry, he was reassigned to the Division as commander of the 108th Infantry.

Colonel Martin H. Meaney, from January 10, 1942 to present date. He was born in Ireland on August 27, 1888. He enlisted in Infantry on October 7, 1915. His first commission was that of Captain, Infantry, on August 15, 1917. He served in World War I as a major. He became a Lt. Colonel and executive officer of the 165th Infantry on January 27, 1927.

which office he held for nearly 15 years. He was reassigned to the 108th Infantry 1/2/42 and assumed command 1/10/42, commissioned a Colonel 3/12/42. He has been decorated with the Order of the Purple Heart with an Oak Leaf Cluster.

165TH INFANTRY

Colonel John J. Mangan, from 8/24/38 to 8/18/40. Born in New York 10/24/85, enlisted Inf. 5/1/16, commissioned 2nd Lt., Inf., 6/8/16, served as captain on Mexican border, came out of World War I a major, commissioned Lt. Col. FA 1/25/27, changed to FD as Lt. Col. 6/7/38, reassigned to 165th Infantry and promoted to Colonel 8/24/38.

Colonel Gardiner Conroy, from August 20, 1940 to present. He was born in New York August 1, 1889, commissioned 2nd Lt., Cav., January 7, 1917, was made a captain Inf., June 19, 1917, came out of World War I a captain and reassigned to AGD and promoted to Lt. Col. June 1, 1934, reassigned to 71st Inf., NYNG, promoted to Colonel September 27, 1939, reassigned to command 14th Inf., NYNG July 15, 1940 and assigned to command the 165th Infantry on August 20, 1940.

SPECIAL TROOPS

Major John C. Mansfield, from March 1931 to September 17, 1940. Born in New York September 17, 1878, enlisted in Inf. April 20, 1897. Commissioned 2nd Lt., Inf., November 30, 1904, made Major, Inf., December 23, 1921. He was not inducted with Division at his own request.

Major Harold S. Gould, from October 10, 1940 to March 4, 1941. He was born at Alma, Nebraska, March 21, 1902, graduated from the United States Military Academy on June 11, 1925. After graduation, he was commissioned a 2nd Lt., FA, Regular Army, and resigned from the Regular Army on September 1, 1927. He was made a 2nd Lt., Inf., NYNG, April 5, 1932, promoted to Major commanding Special Troops October 10, 1940, relieved of command of Special Troops and appointed Division Exchange Officer March 4, 1941. He was reassigned from Division Headquarters to the 108th Infantry on December 13, 1941.

Major George B. Barth, from March 4, 1941 to July 15, 1941. He was born in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas on December 18, 1897. He graduated as B.S. from the United States Military Academy in June 1918. He was commissioned 2nd Lt., Infantry, at graduation and reassigned to the Field Artillery in 1923. He came in contact with the Division first as a Field Artillery instructor and served with the 105th Field Artillery and 156th Field Artillery, New York National Guard. He was promoted to Major on April 30, 1940. On Induction of the Division, at his own request, he was assigned to the Division as Commanding Officer, Special Troops, and assigned temporary duty with the Headquarters Second Army as G-2. He was reassigned to the General Staff of the 27th Division and became a Lt. Colonel, Assistant Chief of Staff G-3, on October 23, 1941.

He is a graduate of Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, 1926, and a graduate of Command and General Staff School in 1936.

*Became
Major General*

Wife commission's of connections?

SPECIAL TROOPS

Lt. Colonel David Marcus, from August 6, 1941 to October 30, 1941. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, on February 22, 1901. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1924 and was commissioned a 2nd Lt., Infantry, in the Regular Army. He resigned from the Regular Army in January, 1927. He became a 2nd Lt., Field Artillery Reserve, upon resignation from the Regular Army. He was reassigned and promoted to Captain, JAGD, 1939, promoted to Major on August 16, 1940, and to Lt. Colonel on September 6, 1940. His command of Special Troops was in addition to his duties as Division Judge Advocate.

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maurice
Lt Col John J. Fitzgerald, from October 31, 1941 to present date. He was born in New York on July 9, 1905. He enlisted in the Field Artillery on November 5, 1928. His commission as 2nd Lt., Field Artillery, is dated November 9, 1931. He was promoted to Major, Field Artillery, on September 16, 1940, and to Lt. Colonel on June 18, 1942.

102ND OBSERVATION SQUADRON

(This unit was inducted with the 27th Division and was attached for training and tactical control on November 29, 1940. It became Corps Troops during maneuvers in 1931, and moved with the Division but not as part of it, in December, 1941. Its last known location was March Field, California.)

Major Lawrence G. Brower, from November 12, 1930 to October 9, 1940. He was born at Mamaroneck, New York, on October 10, 1895. He enlisted in the Air Corps on June 19, 1917 and commissioned as a 1st Lt., Air Corps, on December 18, 1917. His promotion to Major commanding the 102nd Observation Squadron is dated November 12, 1930.

102ND OBSERVATION SQUADRON

Major Victor E. Nelson, from October 9, 1940 to separation from the Division. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, on December 16, 1897. He was a cadet in the Air Corps from September 5, 1924 to September 14, 1925. He was commissioned in the Air Corps, ORC, as a 2nd Lt. on September 14, 1925, reassigned as 2nd Lt., Air Corps, New York National Guard, on July 18, 1927. His promotion to Major, Air Corps, New York National Guard, commanding the 102nd Observation Squadron is dated October 9, 1940.

4.

THE GENERAL STAFF

CHIEF OF STAFF

Colonel Hampton Anderson, from August 15, 1930 to July 1, 1941. His record is found under Regimental Commanders as Commanding Officer of the 104th Field Artillery.

CHIEF OF STAFF

Colonel Redmond F. Kernan, Jr., from July 21, 1941 to December 30, 1941. His record is found under Brigade Commanders as Commanding General of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade.

CHIEF OF STAFF

Colonel John H. F. Haskell, from December 20, 1941 to present date. He was born at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas on December 5, 1903, the son of

KILLED IN 1ST ARAB-ISRAEL WAR.

Major General Haskell, Division Commander (1926-1941). He graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1925. He was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant, Engineers, Regular Army. He resigned from the Regular Army on August 15, 1925 and was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant, Field Artillery, ORC. On June 15, 1928, he was commissioned a Captain, Infantry, New York National Guard, and served as Aide to the Commanding General. Promotion to Major as Assistant to G-3, 27th Division, came on April 13, 1936. Reassignment to Finance Department and promotion to Lt. Colonel came on December 14, 1939. He was reassigned as Lt. Colonel, General Staff Corps, as G-3, 27th Division, on August 20, 1940. He was made Chief of Staff of the Division and was promoted to Colonel, General Staff Corps, on February 9, 1942.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1

Lt. Colonel Isaac J. Lovell from July 20, 1923 to September 7, 1940.
Lt. Colonel Charles E. Saltzman from September 27, 1940 to Nov 12, 1941.
Lt. Colonel Gerard W. Kelley from November 12, 1941 to April 13, 1942.
Lt. Colonel William F. Toole from July 19, 1942 to present date.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2

Lt. Colonel John Reynolds from April 13, 1936 to November 1, 1941.
Major M. Oakley Bidwell, from November 1, 1941 to November 12, 1941.
Lt. Colonel Alfred D. Reutershan from November 12, 1941 to present.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-3

Lt. Colonel Hampton Anderson from May 3, 1939 to August 15, 1940.
Lt. Colonel John H.F. Haskell from August 20, 1940 to December 21, 1941.
Lt. Colonel George B. Barth from December 21, 1941 to June 6, 1942.
Lt. Colonel Dayton L. Robinson from June 19, 1942 to present date.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-4

Lt. Colonel James T. Loree from December 23, 1921 to November 26, 1940.
Lt. Colonel George G. Berry from February 18, 1941 to November 12, 1941.
Lt. Colonel Charles B. Ferris from November 12, 1941 to present date.

5.

SPECIAL STAFF

DIVISION SIGNAL OFFICER

Lt. Colonel Robert W. Maloney from December 23, 1921 to December 13, 1941.
Lt. Colonel Charles E. Saltzman from December 13, 1941 to December 25/41.
Lt. Colonel Howard S. Paddock from January 4, 1942 to May 14, 1942.
Major George F. Hauck from May 14, 1942 to present date.

DIVISION CHEMICAL WARFARE OFFICER

Lt. Colonel Alfred D. Reutershan from April 13, 1936 to November 12, 1941.
Major Hans S. Bendixen from December 3, 1941 to January 9, 1942 and
from April 28, 1942 to present date.
Major Samuel P. Pickett from January 9, 1942 to April 28, 1942.

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Lt. Colonel Gerard W. Kelley from October 29, 1936 to November 12, 1941.
Lt. Colonel M. Oakley Bidwell from November 12, 1941 to present date.

INSPECTOR GENERAL

Lt. Colonel Edward Bowditch from May 12, 1932 to October 15, 1941.
Lt. Colonel Ralph F. Schirm from October 16, 1941 to January 30, 1942.*
Lt. Colonel Lloyd N. Winters from January 30, 1942 to present date.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

Lt. Colonel David Marcus from September 6, 1940 to present date.

FINANCE OFFICER

Lt. Colonel John H.F. Haskell from December 14, 1939 to August 20, 1940.
Lt. Colonel Charles E. Saltzman from August 29, 1940 to Sept 26, 1940.
Lt. Colonel Herbert J. Lucas from September 27, 1940 to May 24, 1941
and from August 25, 1941 to present date.
Captain Jerrold D. McCarthy from May 24, 1941 to August 25, 1941.

ORDNANCE OFFICER

Lt. Colonel George W. Berry from August 21, 1940 to December 5, 1940.
Lt. Colonel William H. Brown from December 5, 1940 to present date.

DIVISION CHAPLAINS

Major Henry Darlington from October 19, 1936 to September 20, 1940.
Lt. Colonel Donald Stuart from December 18, 1940 to present date.
Lt. Colonel John M. Bellamy from February 11, 1941 to January 15, 1942.

DIVISION SURGEON, ENGINEER, QUARTERMASTER, ARTILLERY OFFICER, PROVOST MARSHAL,
and AIR OFFICER - These are commanders of units and their records found in
previous chapters.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR

Major Frederic W. Splint from July 15, 1924 to August 19, 1940.
Major Harrison F. Ward from August 20, 1940 to July 22, 1941.
Lt. Colonel Abraham L. Olshansky from July 23, 1941 to present date.

DIVISION DENTAL OFFICER

Lt. Colonel Frederick Mangelsdorf from August 1940 to present date.

DIVISION VETERINARIAN

Major Robert S. MacKellar from October 20, 1940 to February 20, 1942.
Captain Fred J. Hamman from March 15, 1942 to present date.

ANTITANK & ANTI-AIRCRAFT OFFICER

Major Maurice B. Fitzgerald from June 1, 1941 to December 3, 1941 and
from December 25, 1941 to January 10, 1942.
Lt. Colonel Walter F. Alt from December 5, 1941 to December 25, 1941.
Lt. Colonel William B. Flanigan from January 10, 1942 to present date.

DIVISION EXCHANGE OFFICER

Captain Harold F. Greir from November 15, 1940 to March 4, 1941.
Major Harold G. Gould from March 4, 1941 to February 14, 1942.
Lt. Colonel William M. Flanigan from February 14, 1942 to present.

DIVISION ATHLETIC & RECREATION, MORALE, SPECIAL SERVICE, OFFICER

Captain John Grumbach to December 4, 1940.
Major John J. Dunne from December 4, 1940 to July 6, 1941.
Captain Thomas E.G. Paradine from July 7, 1941 to September 4, 1941.
Lt. Colonel Tristram Tupper from September 5, 1941 to September 12/41.
Major John Grombach from September 12, 1941 to December 5, 1941.
Lt. Colonel Charles E. Keegan from December 5, 1941 to December 14/41.
105FA - Lt. Sherman Hoyt from December 27, 1941 to January 18, 1942.
105FA - Lt. Lloyd E. Foster, Jr. from February 10, 1942 to present date.

DIVISION THEATRE OFFICER

Captain Hans Bendixen from October 1940 to February 3, 1941.

DIVISION HISTORIAN

Captain James A. Bradley from March 16, 1942 to present date.

HAWAII SERVICE COMMAND

Lt. Colonel Vincent S. Burton was born in Kansas on November 6, 1890. He enlisted in the 3rd Engineers on April 27, 1914. His commission as 2nd Lt., Infantry, dated June 3, 1917, he came out of World War I as a Captain. He rose in grades to that of Lt. Colonel on July 1, 1940. He is a graduate of the Infantry School, Company Officers Course, 1921.

Colonel Foster G. Hetzel. His record is found in Chapter VII as the Commanding Officer of the 102nd Quartermaster Regiment.

6. GENERAL AND SPECIAL STAFF, HAWAII DISTRICT

COMMANDING GENERAL

Maj General Ralph McT. Pennell USA

AIDES de CAMP

Captain Thomas E. G. Paradine (to July 8, 1942) INF
1st Lt. Harry S. Carter FA

COMMANDER OF TROOPS

Brig General Ogden J. Ross USA

EXEC for CMDR of TROOPS

Lt. Col. William F. Toole (to June 19, 1942) INF

G-E-N-E-R-A-L S-T-A-F-F

CHIEF OF STAFF

Colonel John H. F. Haskell GSC

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

Lt. Col. Dayton L. Robinson (to June 19, 1942) GSC

ASST C of S, G-1

Lt. Col. William F. Toole (from June 19, 1942) INF

ASST C of S, G-2

Lt. Col. Alfred D. Reutershan GSC

ASSTS to ASST C of S, G-2

Major Lester W. Bryan INF
Major Harry A. Manin GSC
1st Lt. George L. Allen INF
1st Lt. Farrell B. Copeland CAV
1st Lt. Sherman Hoyt FA
1st Lt. Donald M. Neuman INF

ASST C of S, G-3

Lt. Col. George B. Barth (to June 6, 1942) GSC

Lt. Col. Dayton L. Robinson (from June 19, 1942) GSC

ASSTS to ASST C of S, G-3

Major John E. Jackson (to July 7, 1942) FA
Major William N. Van Antwerp INF
Major William F. Wulf GSC
Major Henry F. Ross GSC
Captain Harold I. Mizony INF

ASST C of S, G-4

Lt. Col. Charles B. Ferris GSC

ASSTS to ASST C of S, G-4

Captain David H. Berger QMC
1st Lt. Daniel E. Westervelt FA

S-P-E-C-I-A-L S-T-A-F-F

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Lt. Colonel M. Oakley Bidwell AGD

ASSTS TO ADJUTANT GENERAL

Captain Carroll P. Westgate AGD
Captain Nathaniel M. Havenick (Classification Off.) AGD
1st Lt. William A. Burns (Personnel Consultant) AGD
1st Lt. Edward J. Callahan AGD
2nd Lt. Ellis R. McDuffee (Postal Officer) AGD

		<u>ANTI-AIRCRAFT OFFICER</u>	
Colonel	Clifford R. Jones		CAC
		<u>CHIEF OF ARTILLERY</u>	
Colonel	Ronald C. Brock		FA
		<u>ARTILLERY AMMUNITION OFFICER</u>	
1st Lt.	Willis F. Houghtling		FA
		<u>ANTI-TANK OFFICER</u>	
Major	John E. Jackson (From July 8, 1942.)		FA
		<u>ASST to CHIEF OF ARTILLERY</u>	
Lt. Colonel	Marshall K. Rudolph		GSC
		<u>BILLETING OFFICER</u>	
Major	Harry P. Jones		INF
		<u>CHAPLAINS</u>	
Lt. Colonel	Donald C. Stuart		CHC
Lt. Colonel	Lafayette W. Yarwood		CHC
		<u>CHEMICAL WARFARE OFFICER</u>	
Major	Hans S. Bendixen		CWS
		<u>HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT</u>	
Major	Joseph J. Farley (to May 27, 1942)		INF
Captain	John J. Sellers (from June 1, 1942)		FA
		<u>ENGINEER</u>	
Colonel	Brendan A. Burns		CE
		<u>ASST to ENGINEER</u>	
Captain	Earl D. Foster		CE
		<u>FINANCE OFFICER</u>	
Lt. Colonel	Herbert J. Lucas		FD
		<u>ASST FINANCE OFFICER</u>	
Captain	Frederick E. Hadermann		FD
		<u>HISTORIAN</u>	
Captain	James A. Bradley		INF
		<u>INSPECTOR GENERAL</u>	
Lt. Colonel	Lloyd N. Winters		IGD
		<u>ASST INSPECTOR GENERAL</u>	
Captain	Richard Burke (from July 8, 1942)		QMC
		<u>INSPECTOR INSTRUCTOR-HAWAII RIFLES</u>	
Lt. Colonel	Victor E. Woodruff (to May 30, 1942)		CAC
Lt. Colonel	William F. Toole (from June 1, 1942)		GSC

Major	<u>JUDGE ADVOCATE</u>	Charles C. Nast	JAGD *
2nd Lt.	<u>ASST JUDGE ADVOCATE</u>	Robert J. Hyland, Jr.	INF
Lt. Colonel	<u>ORDNANCE OFFICER</u>	William H. Brown	OD
1st Lt.	<u>ASST ORDNANCE OFFICER</u>	James R. Herron (to June 1, 1942)	OD
Captain		Roger O. Day (from June 6, 1942)	OD
2nd Lt.		Lorenz W. Rinek	OD
Lt. Colonel	<u>PROVOST MARSHAL</u>	Maurice J. Fitzgerald	FA *
Colonel	<u>QUARTERMASTER</u>	Foster G. Hetzel (to May 17, 1942)	QMC
Lt. Colonel		Theodore J. Krokus (from May 17, 1942)	QMC
Captain	<u>QUARTERMASTER SUPPLY & TRANSPORTATION OFFICER</u>	Richard Burke (to July 7, 1942)	QMC
Captain		Eugene F. Cleaver (from July 8, 1942)	QMC
Major	<u>MOTOR MAINTENANCE OFFICER</u>	Clinton E. Sanderson	QMC
Major	<u>SIGNAL OFFICER</u>	George F. Hauck	SC
Captain	<u>ASST SIGNAL OFFICER</u>	Matthew C. MacLoughlin	SC
1st Lt.	<u>SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICER</u>	Lloyd E. Foster	FA *
2nd Lt.	<u>ASST SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICER</u>	Paul P. Weckesser	MAC
Colonel	<u>SURGEON</u>	Walter D. McKenna	MAC
1st Lt.	<u>EXECUTIVE-SURGEON'S OFFICE</u>	Darwin B. Lewis	MAC
Lt. Colonel	<u>MEDICAL INSPECTOR</u>	Abraham L. Olshansky	MC
Lt. Colonel	<u>DENTAL OFFICER</u>	Frederick A. Manglesdorf	DC

	<u>VETERINARIAN</u>	
Captain	Fred J. Hamman	VC
	<u>EXEC FOR MIL GOV</u>	
Lt. Colonel	David Marcus	JAGD
	<u>ASSTS to EXEC FOR MIL GOV</u>	
Lt. Colonel	William M. Flanigan	FA
Captain	Thomas E. G. Paradine	INF
Captain	Harold T. Luscomb	INF
1st Lt.	Leslie E. Weight	VC

H-A-W-A-I-I S-E-R-V-I-C-E C-O-M-M-A-N-D

	<u>COMMANDING OFFICER</u>	
Colonel	Foster G. Hetzel	QMC

	<u>ADJUTANT</u>	
Captain	Fred L. Hartman	INF

	<u>EXCHANGE OFFICER</u>	
Lt. Colonel	Leonard J. McCann (to July 3, 1942)	FA
Major	Thomas J. Walsh (from July 4, 1942)	QMC

	<u>QUARTERMASTER</u>	
Major	Henry A. McColly	QMC

	<u>SIGNAL PROPERTY OFFICER</u>	
1st Lt.	William V. Norton	SC

	<u>ENGINEER OFFICER</u>	
Captain	Edward J. Condon	INF

	<u>CHEMICAL WARFARE OFFICER</u>	
1st Lt.	Gordon B. Hayes	CWS

	<u>MEDICAL PROPERTY OFFICER</u>	
Captain	Jack S. Love	MAC

	<u>ORDNANCE OFFICER</u>	
Captain	William M. Smith, Jr.	OD

	<u>ASST ORDNANCE OFFICER</u>	
2nd Lt.	John H. Cain	OD

	<u>STORAGE & DISTRIBUTION OFFICER</u>	
Captain	William K. Cleaver	QMC

	<u>ASST STORAGE & DISTRIBUTION OFFICERS</u>	
1st Lt.	Clarence P. Bourgeois	QMC
1st Lt.	Egbert E. Hammond	QMC

2nd Lt.	<u>SALVAGE & RECLAMATION OFFICER</u> Charles R. Flachmann	QMC
Captain	<u>COMMANDING OFFICER, DET. QMC</u> Charles V. Giorlando	INF
1st Lt.	<u>EXECUTIVE OFFICER, DET. QMC</u> Frank T. Rabisa	INF
2nd Lt.	<u>TRANSPORTATION OFFICER</u> Jack M. Noce	QMC
Major	<u>SURGEON - AIRPORT</u> Harold K. Goler	MC
Captain	<u>SURGEON</u> William B. Siegel	MC
1st Lt.	<u>PORT SURGEON</u> Hampton C. Robinson, Jr.	MC
Captain	<u>VETERINARIAN</u> Sol G. Stephen	VC

CHAPTER VIII

Strength Changes

De Kalb Junction Maneuvers.

Pre-Mobilization Period.

Induction.

Early Days at Fort McClellan.

Selective Service Activities.

Selectee Arrivals.

Maneuver Changes.

Pre-War Releases.

Aviation Cadet Losses.

Requisitions for Replacements.

Arrival of Replacements.

Losses prior to Overseas Movement.

Strength at Time of Overseas Movement.

Overseas Strength.

CHAPTER VIII

STRENGTH CHANGES

The strength figures of the Division at De Kalb Junction Maneuvers are not available but approximately would be equal to that of induction on October 15, 1940, or 646 officers, 6 warrant officers, and 10,437 enlisted men. As a result of officers' physical examinations made during the maneuvers the week of August 11th, the officer strength was somewhat decreased.

During the period from August 24th to October 15th, the strength of the Division was affected by the release of enlisted men who were married or had dependents. Efforts were made to replace these losses by recruiting up to peace strength plus men recruited for inactive National Guard of the United States to the limit of mobilization strength for units. Some units were successful but others, mostly from upstate, were understrength at the time of induction.

Upon induction, with strength mentioned above, active recruiting for the Army of the United States began by those units understrength. After about two days, a telegram from the War Department stopped all further recruiting. The recruiting brought in approximately 500 men to the Division.

T/O No. 7, September 1, 1939, called for peace strength of 679 officers, 10 warrant officers and 13,080 enlisted men. At induction, the Division had a shortage of 33 officers, 4 warrant officers and 2,643 enlisted men. The new T/O No. 7 dated November 1, 1940 was received and became effective in December, 1940. It called for 946 officers, 12 warrant officers, and 21,314 enlisted men.

Final type physical examinations began upon arrival at Fort Mc Clellan in October but the results were not known for some time and the release of officers failing to pass requirements got under way late in November. Inactive National Guard officers became active on induction. Officers were transferred from National Guard units not ordered to active duty and units being changed, such as the 106th Infantry and 107th Infantry Regiments who were changed to Coast Artillery units. Reserve officers were assigned to the Division and Regular Army officers who had been on duty with the Division as instructors were assigned to the Division.

The officer strength was still far under the maximum of the new T/O and nominations for promotion of non-commissioned officers of the Division to the rank of 2nd Lt. began. On January 21, 1941, the branch office of the Army Extension Courses School opened at the Fort for the non-commissioned officers nominated for promotion to 2nd Lt. On March 21, 1941, 8 sergeants were commissioned 2nd Lts. and from then till June 20, 1941, 53 men in all from the Division pinned on gold bars and entered

the commissioned ranks. War Department plans called for officers candidate schools and all men commissioned from enlisted personnel had to be graduated from the schools after that time.

The Burke Wadsworth Bill known as the Selective Service Act had been passed and signed by President Roosevelt and on October 16th, all men of the nation between the ages of 21 to 35 not in the military service registered for Selective Service - the first registration since World War I. On October 29th, the huge goldfish bowl used in the drafts of 1917-18 was filled with numbers in capsules and President Roosevelt drew the first one, #158, from the bowl, indicating that in all districts, the man holding #158 would be the first one called. Many men whose numbers were far up the list, volunteered to be called at once in order to get in service and complete their year of training.

Men were inducted at Reception Centers where they were examined, uniformed, partially classified and placed in groups. Plans for training called for the men to be sent to Replacement Centers of the different arms and services their classification indicated for training. After 13 weeks training, they were to be sent to units as replacements. The Replacement Centers were not ready for such training and as a temporary arrangement, the selectees, as they were called, were sent direct from Reception Centers to the units for training.

The procedure of sending selectees to the Division is covered under Chapter V, Movements. Upon arrival at Fort McClellan, the selectees were assigned as far as practicable to the arms or services their partial classification indicated and were put into training units which had been previously formed from cadres of the Division. The first group of 811 arrived at the Fort on January 26, 1941, and on March 5, 1941, the bulk of men, some 7,055, had been assigned to the Division.

Strict orders were issued that everything possible was to be done to make the selectees at home. Any reference to them as draftees or conscripts was forbidden. Each company or battery commander was required to write a personal letter to the wives or parents of each selectee telling where he was, what unit he was in, what his mail address was, and what kind of service he was in. This was to be followed by another letter, six months later, telling of his work and his accomplishments as to specialist rating, marksmanship, etc.

At the close of June, 1941, another group of 87 was assigned to the Division, bringing the total to 7,142. At this time, the strength of the Division was 872 officers, 6 warrant officers, and 17,233 enlisted men.

Due to the release of the 102nd Observation Squadron from attached to the Division and attachment and release of units of the Division to higher headquarters during maneuvers, the strength fluctuated during the June, August, September Periods of 1941.

As mentioned before, the Officers Candidate Schools began about June of 1941. Quotas for the Division at first were small but as the schools kept developing and the need for officers increased, particularly after the declaration of war, the quotas increased. At the time of the Division's move overseas; some 228 enlisted men had been sent to various Officers Candidate Schools of the arms and services. After movement to the Islands, quotas were even larger for the rapid expansion of the Army created large demands. Some 87 men were sent back to the Mainland from April 1, 1942 to July 1, 1942.

On October 3, 1941, authority came thru allowing enlisted men over 28 years of age, Army of the United States men with one year's service and married men or men with dependents whose service was causing hardship in their families to be released and transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps or the inactive National Guard of the United States. On October 10, 1941, approximately 3,000 men who were to be released were assembled in the 105th Infantry area. Major General Haskell, the Division Commander, spoke to them about their service, their return home and their value to the nation as trained army personnel. The actual releases began about that time and were made as fast as the necessary clerical and financial functions could be performed. Releases continued until two days after Pearl Harbor when a War Department telegram stopped all releases.

Officers too were released as a result of actual hardship from service and requests for release after a year's service. This covered the same period as the releases of enlisted men and ceased for the same reason.

On December 14, 1941, the 627th Tank Destroyer Battalion was activated from the 27th Division Provisional Antitank Battalion and the officers and men were separated from the Division.

Movement to California called for all officers that were over age in grade and not nominated for promotion to be left behind at Fort McClellan when the Division pulled out.

About January 1, 1942, the requirements for aviation cadets were less strict. On January 5th, the first air cadet was sent from the Division under the new requirements and in the period up to the movement overseas, about March 29th, 308 men had left to become air cadets.

The strength of the Division as a result of the foregoing at the time of movement to California was 920 officers and 13,384 enlisted men. On October 24, 1941, authorization for 7% overstrength of officers had been received. Requisitions for replacements of officers and men had been submitted through channels. On December 26, 1941, Lt. Colonel Kelley, Assistant Chief of Staff G-1, received a telephone call from Major Whelman of the War Department G-1 Office in Washington, D.C., requesting the number of enlisted men by branch necessary to bring the Division to T/O strength. Lt. Colonel Felley advised that 5,693 Infantry, 1,057 Field Artillery, 346 Engineer, 353 Medical, 289 Quartermaster,

and 114 Special Troops men were needed, a total of 7,852. Information was given by Major Whelman that about 3,200 replacements could be supplied from Camp Wolters within a week. That same date, Lt. Colonel Kelley made a request to the Headquarters Southern California Sector of the Western Defense Command for 196 officer replacements for the Division.

Late in December, the men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and inactive National Guard of the United States who had been released from the Division were contacted and ordered to report for active service. These men were concentrated at Reception Centers like Fort Dix, Fort Niagara, Camp Upton, etc., to be sent in groups to the Division.

On January 7, 1942, the first of the replacements (171) arrived at Ontario for the Quartermaster Regiment from Camp Warren, Wyoming. On January 15, the first of the Enlisted Reserve Corps and inactive National Guard of the United States men arrived at Camp Haan from New York State. Replacements continued to arrive until about February 23rd, when the enlisted strength was 21,719. A total of 7,837 replacements arrived or just 15 less than had been requisitioned.

Due to large amounts of troop movements, train schedules were seldom accurate and few replacement trains arrived on schedule. Trains had cadres from the Replacement or Reception Centers of origin for command, administration, and messing en route. Trains were met by Division personnel representatives and staff officers and guides from units to receive replacements. Men were detrained, gathered in a group, and checked against rosters, quotas, being assigned to units generally on the spot. Daytime and a few of the night arrivals were greeted by a band from one of the units. Hot coffee and a snack was furnished for those arriving at night. Trains of returning Enlisted Reserve Corps and National Guard of the United States men were full of loud greetings, good-natured ribbing, and questions of things at home by buddies left behind a short time previous. These men were returned at the same rank as released and many a company found itself with more than one 1st sergeant, etc. Getting up at 12:30 A.M. and then waiting till 4 or 5 A.M. for a train to arrive was disagreeable but taken as a matter of routine by the meeting parties from the Division.

The Division moved to Fort Ord in this period and some of the trains had to be rerouted from Southern California to Fort Ord. One train of Enlisted Reserve Corps and National Guard of the United States men arrived in Camp Haan after the Division had left and was kept by the Southern California Sector to be cadres for newly formed units there. Their gain was the Division's loss.

The officer requisition of December 26, 1941 began to bear fruit on January 3, 1942 when a full colonel of Infantry, Russell G. Ayers, reported in from the 30th Infantry and was assigned to the 106th Infantry. Before the Division moved to Fort Ord, about January 22nd, 1 colonel, 3 lt. colonels, 13 captains, 33 1st lts., and 84 2nd lts., or a total of 134, had reported in to the Division. By March 1st, 1 colonel, 5 lt. colonels, 3 majors, 43 1st lts., and 134 2nd lts., a

total of 203 officers or 7 more than requisitioned, had reported in. The bulk of these officers came from the 7th, 35th, 40th, and 41st Divisions on the West Coast; others came from Washington, D. C., Fort Sill, Camp Roberts, and other places.

The officer strength of the Division thus was boosted to 977 officers on March 1, 1942.

On December 23, 1941, 3 officers and 50 enlisted men from antitank units of the Division with antitank guns and equipment were transferred from the Division to the Army Transport Service at Fort Mason, California. These were used in protecting army transport ships moving troops and equipment overseas. At the same time, 16 enlisted men of the Division were furnished to go to Alaska for the Alaskan Service Command.

As described in Chapter V, Movements, physical examination for fitness for overseas duty for officers and men, resulted in some losses to the Division prior to movement overseas. Section VII Boards were kept busy weeding out undesirables with resulting transfers to non-combatant troops and some discharges. Men soon to be called for Officer Candidate Schools and aviation cadet training were transferred to the Corps Area Service Command at Fort Ord.

On March 27th, with some units already moved overseas, some in transit and the balance waiting at Fort Ord, the strength as the result of the aforesaid replacements, transfers, losses, etc., 960 officers, 20,921 enlisted men. T/O authorized 946 officers and 21,314 enlisted men.

Upon arrival overseas, the Division was divided geographically and administratively into three districts, each of which had units other than those of the Division, as a part. The actual strength changes of the Division will not be completely known until later when the Division is reassembled.

CHAPTER IX

Created and Related Units

1. 102nd Observation Squadron.
2. 207th Military Police Company.
3. 151st Medical Battalion.
4. 627th Tank Destroyer Battalion.
5. Maneuver Provisional Regiments.
6. Hawaii Service Command.
7. 156th Station Hospital.
8. 96th Coast Artillery (AA) (SM).
9. Company B, 54th Quartermaster (HM).
10. 2nd Battalion, 299th Infantry.

CHAPTER IX

Created & Related Units

1. THE STORY OF THE 102ND OBSERVATION SQUADRON

The 102nd Observation Squadron, a New York National Guard unit, was ordered assembled and inducted at the same time as the Division. It made the trip to Fort McClellan and on November 29, 1940, was attached to the Division for training and tactical control.

Release from attachment to the Division came just prior to the June Tennessee maneuvers, at which time the Squadron became Army Troops. The unit returned to Fort McClellan after maneuvers in June and during August and September.

The unit moved to California at the same time as the Division and was located at March Field near Camp Haan. When the Division moved to Fort Ord, contact was lost and present assignment and location of the Squadron is unknown.

2. THE STORY OF THE 207TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

The 207th Military Police Company was activated at Fort McClellan about April of 1941. It was attached to the Division for administration, training, and duty. It served in the maneuvers of June, August-September, and came to California at the same time as the Division. It did not go to Ontario, however, but was split up, one group going to King City and the other going to Fort Ord.

The Division upon arriving at Fort Ord in late January of 1942, found the 207th Military Police Company as Post or Command Service Troops there. When the Division left Fort Ord for overseas, the 207th stayed at Ord with a Captain Smith as Commanding Officer.

3. THE STORY OF THE 151ST MEDICAL BATTALION

The 151st Medical Battalion came from Ohio and had been activated there from an Infantry organization. All officers were newly assigned. It came to Fort McClellan for training about March of 1941. It was with the Division in the August-September and June maneuvers.

The unit moved to California with the Division but were separated at the time of arrival, and present whereabouts or assignment is not known.

4. THE STORY OF THE 627TH TANK DESTROYER BATTALION

The 27th Division Antitank Battalion, the forerunner of the 627th, was organized as shown in General Order No. 23, Headquarters 27th Infantry Division, on July 23, 1941, in Fort McClellan. It functioned as a part of the Division during the August-September maneuvers.

In December of 1941, the advanced information of T/O 18-15, Tank Destroyer Battalion, Light, was received. Authority to activate the 627th Tank Destroyer Light as Army Troops followed. On December 16, 1941, the unit was organized and personnel were transferred from the 27th Division Antitank Battalion. When the Division left Fort McClellan, it was au revoir to its offspring, the 627th Tank Destroyer Battalion, and its commander, Lt. Colonel Walter F. Alt, Field Artillery.

5. DIVISIONAL PROVISIONAL REGIMENTS FOR MANEUVERS - 1941.

To care for the administration, training, and supply of casuals of the units of the Division who could not be taken to the maneuvers for various reasons and for the necessary guards left behind for safe-keeping of unit property, a provisional regiment for the division was created during each of the two maneuvers. Each regiment or similar unit in the Division furnished a provisional company to the provisional regiment, with sufficient officer strength to handle pertinent details.

The average strength of the regiment was approximately 20 officers and 700 enlisted men.

6. THE STORY OF THE HAWAII SERVICE COMMAND

On May 6, 1941, Lt. Colonel Burton was sent to the Island of Hawaii from Oahu to command the newly-formed Hawaii District. He was followed by a cadre of officers and enlisted men, mostly from the 299th Infantry, to set up the command group of the District. A permanent force of enlisted men was on the Island, stationed at Kilauea Military Camp, to maintain and operate the Camp. Shortly after the arrival of Lt. Colonel Burton, the 2nd Battalion of the 299th Infantry arrived and was attached to the District. After war was declared in December of 1941, the permanent detachment at Kilauea Military Camp became a part of the Hawaii District. In March of 1942, when troops of the 27th Division arrived and Major General Pennell took command of the Hawaii District, the Hawaii Service Command was established with Lt. Colonel Burton as Commander.

Further details of the activities and changes of the Hawaii Service Command are found in the chronology of the Hawaii Service Command in the unit chronology files of the Division.

THE STORY OF THE 156TH STATION HOSPITAL.

The 156th Station Hospital, which came over to the Island of Hawaii on the "Lurline" with troops of the 27th Infantry Division, was supplied to furnish personnel for two hospitals, one at Kamuela and one at Mountain View. Detailed story of the events and accomplishments of this group are found in the unit chronology files of the 27th Infantry Division.

8. THE STORY OF THE 96TH COAST ARTILLERY (AA) (SM)

The 96th Coast Artillery, which came over to the Island of Hawaii on the same boat that brought the advance detachment of the Division, was split up to furnish coast artillery protection to the other Islands that the Division occupies.

The chronological record of this unit is found in the unit chronology files of the 27th Infantry Division.

9. THE STORY OF COMPANY B, 54TH QUARTERMASTER (HM)

Company B, 54th Quartermaster, a heavy maintenance company, reported to the Division at Fort Ord, California, on March 1, 1942, as attached to the Division for movement overseas. Its strength was 4 officers and 225 enlisted men. The unit sailed on the "Aquitania" on March 30, 1942 and arrived in Honolulu on April 4th. With the other troops of the YY and ZZ groups, it was taken by rail to the Schofield Barracks.

The Hawaiian Department did not have any Heavy Maintenance Quartermaster units at the time and orders were issued by the Department relieving this unit of attachment to the Division and attaching it to the Hawaiian Department.

On June 3, 1942, Headquarters Hawaiian Department issued General Order No. 96 which transferred the personnel and equipment of this unit to the newly formed 90th Quartermaster Battalion as Company C, still stationed at Schofield Barracks. Company B, 54th Quartermaster (HM) less personnel and equipment, was transferred to Fort Devens, Mass.

10. THE STORY OF THE 2nd BATTALION, 299TH INFANTRY

The 2nd Battalion, 299th Infantry, a National Guard unit from the Territory of Hawaii, practically all of the companies of which are from the Island of Hawaii, was inducted and trained on the Island of Oahu. In June, 1941, to prepare the Island of Hawaii for defense, the unit was moved to Hawaii and became part of the Hawaii District. Plans for the defense of the Island were made and active preparations begun. The civilian population furnished personnel for the Hawaii Rifles and the

Territorial Guards which could, in emergency, provide some three thousand men furnishing their own clothing and arms. The civilian units and the 299th did as much as possible to block airfields, roads, and possible landing places in the terrain from enemy use. Guards were posted on bridges, observers placed on commanding points, and such organization of the ground as possible was made.

After the arrival of the units of the 27th Infantry Division, the 2nd Battalion of the 299th Infantry was assigned a sector for the defense of the Island, and concentrated its efforts in preparing that sector and maintaining observation posts and patrols.

The battalion was considerably under-strength, having less than 500 men, and a good percentage of its personnel was of Japanese ancestry. Some time in April, enlistment began of island personnel, mostly from the Hawaiian Territorial Guard, to serve in the 2nd Battalion of the 299th. Approximately 200 recruits were secured in this manner. Some time in June, 1942, orders came through from the Hawaiian Department to send all enlisted men of the 299th Infantry of Japanese ancestry with a cadre of officers back to the Mainland. This was accomplished and further decimated the ranks of the Battalion.

Lt. Colonel Charles J. Benda, Infantry, was in command of this battalion at the time it arrived in Hawaii. On June 17, 1942, Lt. Colonel Benda was transferred to Oahu and Major George C. Richardson, Infantry, assumed command of the battalion.

CHAPTER X

Hawaii

1. Geographical Description of the Islands.
2. Locations of Units.
3. Sectors and Commanders.

CHAPTER X

1. Geographical Description of the Islands

REFERENCE: Thrum's Hawaiian Annual and Standard Guide, 1942.
Hammond's Atlas.

The archipelago consists of four principal islands, Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, and Kauai and four lesser islands, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, and Niihau, located in an arc in the Pacific about 2,500 miles from San Francisco. Hawaii is at one end of the arc and Niihau at the other. The islands are of volcanic origin and it is said that their formation occurred at various periods, those at the westerly end of the group (Kauai and Niihau) being the oldest, and those at the easterly end (Hawaii) the youngest. This difference in age accounts for the difference in appearance as viewed from offshore. Hawaii, the youngest of the group, shows very little evidence, comparatively speaking, of erosion, while Kauai, the oldest of the islands, is considerably cut up by gorges and ravines. On almost all of the islands, the northeasterly slopes are the most irregular as the rainfall generally is the greatest on this side, resulting in torrents that cut ravines in the slopes of the islands.

Owing to the location of the islands, the climate is equible, the mean monthly temperature of Honolulu varying from 70 degrees in February to 78 degrees in August. Northeast trade winds prevail throughout the year. During the summer months, they are almost continuous and usually veer a little to the north of average direction. During the winter months, they are apt to be interrupted by variable winds or "konas" as they are known, the local name for strong southerly or southwesterly winds which sometimes occur. The trades veer more to the easterly in the winter. The konas, which usually occur between October and April, last from a few hours to two or three days and are usually attended by rain.

The rainfall in the islands varies greatly in the various localities and is influenced by the location with respect to winds and mountains. The greatest rainfall is usually found on the windward side. In general, the winter is the rainy season although there is no month without some rain. Fogs do not occur around the islands and except for rain squalls, mist and haze, there is no thick weather. The mountains however are often obscured by clouds.

Oahu, the Capitol Island, is the third in size of the Islands, with an area of about 600 square miles. It is about 40 miles long and 26 miles wide at the extremes. It has two mountain systems and presents a more rough and jagged skyline in general than any of the islands. The greatest elevation of Oahu is 3,150 feet in the Koolau range. Honolulu,

the capitol of the islands and the metropolis of the Territory, is located on the lee side. Population of Honolulu is about 153,000 which is approximately one half of the total population of the islands, or 310,000. Honolulu is known as the "Crossroads of the Pacific" connecting with water and air transportation to the Americas and the Orient. Pearl Harbor, the Pacific base of the United States Navy and Hickam Field, are nearby Honolulu as is Waikiki, famed worldwide as a swimming beach. Fort Shafter is the location of the headquarters of the Hawaiian Department of the United States Army and is not far from Honolulu. Schofield Barracks, at one time Uncle Sam's largest Army post, is 22 miles from Honolulu. The island raises a great deal of sugar and pineapples.

Hawaii, the Volcano or Big Island, is the largest and youngest of the group. It has snowcapped mountains (Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea over 13,000 feet above sea level), live volcanoes (Mauna Loa and Kilauea), palm lined beaches, fern forests, and a United States National Park. It is triangular in shape, 83 miles long and 73 miles wide at the extremes. Sugar is king in the Island with some cattle raising and coffee growing. The Parker Cattle Ranch is reputed to be the second largest cattle ranch in the world. The island is about 200 miles from Honolulu and is connected by steamship, airplane, radio telephone and wireless. It is almost twice as large as the rest of the main group put together. The only active volcanoes on the Islands are found in Hawaii. Population of the Island is about 73,000. Hilo is the principal city of Hawaii and the second largest in the Territory. It has a large harbor, docks, airport, and is the county seat of the Island. Its population is about 16,500. The Hawaii National Park has the live volcano, Kilauea, as its principal attraction. The depth of Kilauea's fire pit, Halemaumau, is 770 feet. It is easily accessible by car or hiking and the only hotel in the Park, the Volcano House, with about 40 rooms, bar and restaurant, has a large porch looking right over the edge of the Kilauea crater, with an excellent view of the crater and fire pit. The Park Museum has interesting exhibits and provides a view of Halemaumau that is breathtaking. The very edge of the Halemaumau can be reached by car and a short walk. Looking straight down 770 feet into the great cauldron, one loses all sense of perspective. 219 square miles of the Hawaii National Park are in the Kilauea Mauna Loa section. The Kilauea crater has been active almost constantly since its discovery. Kilauea Military Camp is also in the National Park and is on the edge of the Kilauea crater. It is at an elevation of 4,000 feet and is about 30 miles from Hilo. Due to its altitude, the temperature is cooler than that of Hilo or Honolulu. Cabins and buildings for quarters, spacious mess halls and Officer's Club, tennis and handball courts, motion picture hall, and equitation facilities made it a delightful rest camp for the Army in peace time. Mauna Loa, the other volcano on the Island, with Mokuaweoweo as its fire pit, erupts about once in four years and during the last century has poured forth more lava than any other known volcano on the globe. The trip to Mauna Loa, with its altitude of over 13,000 feet with the lack of roads and difficult hiking over lava, is far more difficult than to Kilauea and therefore is not as popular.

Maui, the Valley Island, is the second largest of the Islands and has an area of 728 square miles. It is about 42 miles long and 23 miles wide. Population of the Island is nearly 47,000. Wailuku, the county seat, has about 7,000 population. The Island is about 70 miles from Honolulu and lies between Oahu and Hawaii, about 26 miles westward of Hawaii. It is connected to Honolulu by steamship, airplane, radio telephone and wireless. A vast mountain, the world's largest dormant volcano, dominates the eastern section of Maui. The crater is 10,025 feet high, and is 21 miles in circumference at the summit. It is named Haleakala (House of the Sun) because sunrise and sunset viewed from its rim at the "top of the world" are among the grandest spectacles in all Hawaii. Haleakala is also a section of the National Park and the construction of an automobile highway to the summit has made easy access to the volcano. From the summit, you can go by horseback to the floor of the pit and explore volcanic formations such as the bottomless pit, cinder cone hills, bubble caves, and see specimens of the rare silver-sword plant. Commercial activities on the Island are mostly sugar cane and pineapples with some stock raising.

Kauai, the Garden Island, is fourth in size in the group and has an area of 555 square miles. Population of the Island is 35,000 and its principal town, Lihue, has a population of 4,000. The island is nearly circular in shape and has a diameter of about 23 miles. It has connections with Honolulu by steamship, airplane, radio telephone, and wireless. The principal attraction of the Island to visitors is the Waimea Canyon known as the "Grand Canyon of the Pacific". Captain Cook, the discoverer of the Islands, landed on Kauai in 1778 when he found the Sandwich Islands. It was the only island not actually conquered by Kamehameha the Great but was voluntarily ceded over to his kingdom in 1810.

Molokai, the Friendly Island, is fifth in size with an area of 260 square miles. The island is more or less rectangular in shape and is about 34 miles long and about 7 miles wide at the extremes. Maximum elevation is 4,970 feet on Kamakou summit. Population is 5,340. Pineapple growing is the principal occupation, the fruit being towed to Honolulu in barges. Molokai is noted for two significant projects of a public nature, the Hawaiian homestead settlement which encourages land holding by native Hawaiians, and the Kalaupapa leper settlement. The leper settlement is a project supported by the Territory and receiving close cooperation from the Federal Government. The disease, which was introduced on the islands from China, more than a century ago, has not been as widespread as some have supposed, but its mere presence in the Islands has led to untiring efforts to eradicate it.

Lanai, the Pineapple Island, is the sixth in size and lies about six miles west of Maui. It is about 15 miles long and about 10 miles wide with an area of 141 square miles. Population is 3,720. Practically the entire island is owned by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company. Lanai City is populated entirely by its employees and their families.

Niihau, the Forbidden Island, is seventh in size with an area of 72 square miles, being about 16 miles long and about 3 to 5 miles wide. Population of 182. Practically the entire island is devoted to stock raising.

Kahoolawe, the Goat or Dust Island, is eighth in size with an area of 45 square miles, being about 9 miles long and 6 miles wide. It lies about 6 miles southwest of Maui. There are no streams or springs on this island; in general, it presents a very desolate and barren appearance and is of but little importance commercially. An attempt is being made to reclaim the island by reforestation. Some cattle are raised. The population at the time of the 1940 census was 1.

2. The Location of Units on the Island of Hawaii

27th Infantry Division Headquarters plus Headquarters Company, Company F, 102nd Quartermaster Regiment, Detachment of 27th Military Police Company, 27th Signal Company.	Kilauea Military Camp
53rd Infantry Brigade Headquarters Company	Kilauea
102nd Quartermaster Regiment and 105th Infantry	Olaa
102nd Engineers, 102nd Medical Regiment, 106th Field Artillery, 96th Coast Artillery	Hilo
106th Infantry, Battery A, 106th Field Artillery	Kamuela
104th Field Artillery	Kohala
2nd Battalion, 299th Infantry, 3rd Provisional Battalion, 104th Field Artillery	Pahala
156th Station Hospital	Kamuela
148th General Hospital	Mountain View
27th Military Police Company less detachments	Hilo
102nd Ordnance Company less detachments	Hilo
27th Signal Company less detachments	Near Kilauea

3. Sectors and Commanders.

The Island is divided into three sectors:

Northwestern Sector
 Northeastern Sector
 Southern Sector

Northwestern Sector - Headquarters at Kamuela. Sector Commander
Colonel Russell G. Ayers.

Northeastern Sector - Headquarters at Olaa. Sector Commander
Colonel Leonard A. Bishop.

Southern Sector - Headquarters at Pahala. Sector Commander
Major George C. Richardson.

DATA SHEET ON THE EIGHT ISLANDS OF THE MAIN GROUP

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE NAME	ATTRACTION	INDUSTRY	ISLAND POPULATION	TOWN & POPULATION	AREA SQ. MI.	DIMEN MILES	HEIGHT FEET
HAWAII	Big & Volcano	National Park with active volcanoes	Sugar Cattle	73,000	Hilo 16,000	4,000	83 x 73	13,000
MAUI	Valley	Haleakala dormant volcano	Sugar Pineapples	47,000	Wailuku	728	42 x 23	10,000
OAHU	Capitol	Pearl Harbor Waikiki	Commerce Pineapples Sugar	310,000	Honolulu 153,000	600	43 x 26	3,150
KAUAI	Garden	Waimea Canyon	Sugar Pineapples	35,000	Lihue 4,000	555	diam 23	5,170
MOLOKAI	Friendly	Leper colony	Pineapples	5,340	?	260	34 x 7	4,970
LANAI	Pineapple	Plantations	Pineapples	3,720	Lanai City	141	15 x 10	3,370
NIHAU	Forbidden	None	Stock	182	?	72	16 x 4	1,300
KAHOOLAWE	Goat or Dust	None	Stock	1	?	45	9 x 6	1,444

CHRONOLOGY

of

27TH INFANTRY DIVISION

and

HAWAII DISTRICT

July 1940

to

July 1942

Captain James A. Bradley
HISTORIAN

DIVISION CHRONOLOGY

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY-SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
7-15-40	CG NYNG SO #140 7/18/40	Brig Gen Anderson asgd cmd 54th Inf Brig.
8-1-40	201 File Ronald C Brock	Ronald C Brock prom to Col cmdg 106th FA.
8-3-40		Jos A Mundy reld as C/S apt Brig Gen AG NY.
8-3-40	102d Med Hist File	Adv Det move fr home sta to DeKalb.
8-4-40	108th Inf Hist File	Start of 1st Army Man DeKalb Jct NY.
8-5-40	108th Inf Hist File	Tng of indiv soldiers and sm units.
8-11-40	108th Inf Hist File	Regt and Brig Exer Phys Exam Off Gov Lehman guest for 10 da Dysentery epidemic 165th Inf.
8-15-40	CG NYNG SO #164 8/15/40	Hampton Anderson prom to Col GSC asgd C/S.
8-18-40	108th Inf Hist File	Army Man proper Racquette River area Gen Kearney, Cols Mangan, Merrill reld as result of phys exam.
8-20-40	SO #23 Hq 27th Div	Col Conroy reld cmd 14th Inf asgn to cmd 165th Inf.
8-20-40	SO #25 Hq 27th Div	Lt Col Haskell fr F O to Asst C/S G-3.
8-21-40	SO #25 Hq 27th Div	Maj Berry asgd Div Ord O
8-23-40	108th Inf Hist File	Div Review by Pres Roosevelt.
8-23-40	102d Med Hist File	Adv Det for return move out.
8-24-40	108th Inf Hist File	End of man units ret to home sta.
8-29-40	SO #26 Hq 27th Div	Lt Col Saltzman aptd Div F O.
8-31-40	Ex Order #8530	44th Div (1/2 of NYNG) ordered to active serv as of 9/15/40.
9-3-40	201 File Ogden J Ross	Ogden J Ross prom to Brig Gen.

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9-6-40	SO #27 Hq 27th Div	Lt Col Marcus asgd J A.
9-7-40		Lt Col Lovell reld as Asst C/S G-1.
9-15-40	106th Inf Hist File	106th Inf reld and reorg 10th Inf asgd fr 93d Brig.
9-16-40	SO #220 Hq 27th Div 9/17/40	Col Higgenson reld of cmd 105th FA James Andrews 105th FA prom to Col cmdg.
9-17-40	201 File John C Mansfield	Maj Mansfield reld cmd Sp Trps.
9-20-40	SO #22 Hq 27th Div 9/21/40	Col Morgan reld cmd 121st Cav asgd cmd 108th Inf.
9-20-40	201 File Henry Darlington	Maj Darlington CHC resigns as Div Ch.
9-25-40	Ex Order #8551	Pres Roosevelt signs Ex Ord ordering 27th Div (less 27th Tank Co) & 102d Obs Sqdn to duty.
9-26-40	GO #36 AGNY	Ordering CG NYNG to cause assembly of units 10:00A 10/15/40.
9-26-40	201 File Chas E Saltzman	Lt Col Saltzman rel as Div F O.
9-27-40	SO #28 Hq 27th Div 9/28/40	Lt Col Saltzman aptd Asst C/S G-1.
9-27-40	SO #200 NYNG	Orders assembly of units 10:00A 10/15/40.
9-27-40	SO #29 Hq 27th Div 9/30/40	Lt Col Lucas aptd Div F O.
10-1-40	102d Med Hist File	Cos C F & I and some regt off. of 102d Med trfd to form 134th Med Regt.
10-8-40	Hq 2d CA SO #235 10/30/40	Maj Berry ord to actv ser goes to Ft McClellan on recomm.
10-8-40	201 File Geo G Berry	George G Berry prom to Lt Col.
10-9-40	Ltr Hq 2nd CA	Ord concentration NG units to Ft McClellan.

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10-9-40		Brig Gen Blakeslee resgd cmd 52d FA Brig.
10-10-40		Maj Brower rel cmd 102d Obs Sqdn.
10-10-40	201 File Harold S Gould	Harold Gould prom to Maj asgd cmd Sp Trps.
10-11-40	GO #14 Hq 27th Div	Ord rail and motor movements to Ft McClellan.
10-15-40	SO. #200 NYNG	Units assemble 10:00A in armories for induction.
10-16-40		Lt Col Lucas and party to Ft McClellan to set up Fin Off.
10-16-40	Burke Wadsworth Bill	Registration of men for SS.
10-17-40	102nd Med Hist File	Phys exam of Div by 102nd Med.
10-18-40	102d QM Hist File	Adv Det motor convoys start to Ft McClellan Maj Molloy QMC CO Div QM Supply O Capt Cleaver rationing of div 2nd Bn. 102d QM.
10-20-40	165th Inf Chron	165th Inf has field mass Central Park NYC.
10-21-40	GO #14 Hq 27th Div	Adv Det Rail start to Ft McClellan.
10-22-40	GO #14 Hq 27th Div	Adv Det motor arr Ft McClellan.
10-23-40	GO #14 Hq 27th Div	Adv Det rail arr Ft McClellan.
10-23-40	GO #14 Hq 27th Div	Main body 1st half starts rail to Ft McClellan.
10-24-40	GO #14 Hq 27th Div	Main body balance starts rail to Ft McClellan.
10-25-40	GO #14 Hq 27th Div	Main Body 1st half arr at Ft McClellan.
10-26-40	GO #14 Hq 27th Div	Main Body balance arr at Ft McClellan.
10-27-40	GO #1 Hq 27th Div	1st GO issued subj Sanitary Reg.

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10-29-40	Burke Wadsworth Bill	Drawing of numbers fr goldfish bowl Wash DC.
10-30-40	Div TC #1 10-29-40	Start of preliminary school for instructors.
10-31-40	201 File Pennell Ralph McT	Col Ralph McT Pennell jns Div asgd cmd 52d FA Brig.
11-4-40	Div TC #4 11-1-40	Start of MTP Training (13 wks). <i>Mobilization Tr. Program</i>
11-7-40	Div TC #10 11-7-40	All sig and comm pers given Otis and GE Test.
11-9-40	Co A 108th Inf M/R	1st death of Div Sgt George W Remington Co A 108th Inf (heart failure).
11-11-40	GO #4 27th Div 106th Inf Hist Files	Armistice Day Parade by 10th Inf in Anniston.
11-15-40	SO #22 Hq 27th Div	Capt Grier aptd Div Exch Off.
11-15-40	102nd Engr Hist File	Const of Defendam Rifle Range at Ft McClellan by 102nd Engrs.
11-17-40	Div TC #7 11-7-40	Military Intelligence Sch starts.
11-18-40	Div TC #6 11-6-40	Div Sig Sch starts (7 wks).
11-19-40		1st Gen CM of Div.
11-19-40	Div Tng Circ #19 11-15-40	Div Sch for Bayonet Instructors.
11-21-40	WD AGO ltr 11-13-40	Thanksgiving Day.
11-25-40	Div TC #23 11-18-40	Div Auto-Rifle (unmod) Sch for Instructors.
11-25-40	102d Med Hist File	Med O 102d Med asgd to exam 31st Div Ala for induction.
11-25-40	Div TC #21 11-19-40	Div Cooks Sch starts (2 wks).
11-26-40	SO #257 Hq IV CA 11-22-40	Lt Col Loree reld as Asst C/S G-4.
11-29-40	GO #10 Hq 27th Div	102d Obs Sqdn atchd to div for tng and tactical control.

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12-3-40	Div TC #30 12-2-40	Div Property Accountability and Responsibility Sch starts.
12-4-40	SO #53 Hq 27th Div	Capt Grombach reld, Maj Dunn asgd Div A and R O.
12-9-40	SO #117 Hq 2nd Army	Brig Gen Ogden J Ross to Ft Benning refresher course for Sr NG Off.
12-18-40	GO #12 Hq 27th Div	10th Inf NYNG redesc 106th Inf NYNG.
12-18-40	201 Files Stuart Walter	Lt Walter reld Div CH Maj Stuart asgd Div CH.
12-21-40	GO #13 Hq 27th Div 12/19/40	Christmas furl auth 12/21 to 1/1/41.
12-23-40	102d Med Hist File	Presentation pedigreed Irish Setter pups to each regt.
12-25-40		Xmas presents fr "Friends of 27th Div".
1-1-41		New Year's Day.
1-1-41	102d Engr Hist File	Selection and Tng of Selectee Tng Cadres.
1-4-41	Div TC #34 12-18-40	Formation of Tng Regts in preparation for reception of selectees.
1-6-41	Div TC #35 12-31-40	Inf Tng Regt Instructors Course (2 wks).
1-10-41		All units in "new" area, old area cleared.
1-13-41	SO #4 Hq 2nd Army	Maj Gen Haskell and Col Anderson Ft Benning Refresher Course Senior Officers NG.
1-13-41	Div TC #5 1-7-41	Instruction in use of Army Gasoline Field Ranges.
1-16-41	Capt Nixdorff's Files	Liaison O to reception centers for selectees. Cp Upton - Capt Nixdorff. Ft Dix - Lt Havenick, Ft Niagara - Lt Dispenza, all fr 102d QM Regt.

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1-20-41	Capt Nixdorff's File Div SO #14 1-17-41	1st escort cadre to Upton for SS CO Lt Col Chas F Stanton.
1-21-41	Div TC #8 1-18-41	Joint exercise all radio sets and personnel.
1-21-41	Div TC #10 1-21-41	Branch Office Army Ext Courses School opens.
1-24-41	Capt Nixdorff's file	1st selectee group (500) left Upton for Ft McClellan.
1-26-41	Capt Nixdorff's file	1st selectee group arr Ft McClellan.
2-3-41	Div SO #31	Lt Bendixen reld as Theatre Off.
2-6-41	108th Inf Hist Files	Activ of AT Cos fr AT Plat Hq Cos.
2-7-41	Div TC #13 2-7-41	Instructions for preparation for Div Tng Test.
2-9-41	Capt Nixdorff's file	1st and only death of selectee en- route to Ft McClellan Andrew J Urbanak age 23 fr Beabon NY Taken off train and died in hosp Lewiston Pa ruptured peptic ulcer.
2-11-41	201 File Bellamy	Maj Bellamy CHC jns Div asgd Div CH.
2-15-41	201 File Pennell	Ralph McT Pennell prom Brig Gen.
2-18-41	Div TC #15 2-11-41	Chemical Warfare Sch for Gas Off and NCO's (4 days).
2-18-41		Lt Col Berry reld as Ord O asgd as Asst C/S G-4.
2-22-41	GO #5 Hq 27th Div 2-15-41	Washington's Birthday - holiday.
2-25-41- 2-28-41	Div TC #21 2-18-41	Insp of comp of M T P Trng.
3-1-41	Div TC #28 3-1-41	3 day holiday for parent orgns.
3-4-41	Div SO #59 3-4-41	Maj Barth asgd cmd Sp Tps.

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3-4-41	Div SO #59 3-4-41	Capt Grier reld as Div Exch O.
3-4-41	Div SO #59 3-4-41	Maj Gould asgd as Div Exch O fr cmd of Sp Trps.
3-5-41	Div Cons M/R	Last group of selectees arrive total 7055.
3-6-41	Div SO #60 3-5-41	Brig Gen Pennell on reconn of man area.
3-6-41	Div TC #29 3-4-41	Demonstration Bn in Attack Ft Benning.
3-10-41	Div TC #32 3-7-41	5 day review of subjects weaken Trng Test.
3-15-41	102nd Med Hist File	Competition Decoration Regt Rec Hall.
3-15-41	105th FA Chron	Gen Marshall Chief of Staff Army visits div.
3-15-41	Div TC #32 3-7-41	Military Events Competition.
3-17-41	GO #2 Hq 165th Inf	St. Patricks Day Parade Ft. McClellan honor of Maj Gen Haskell.
3-17-41	Div TC #34 3-11-41	Div.30 cal Mach Gun Sch opens.
3-17-41	Div TC #42 3-15-41	Div Sig Sch 2nd course starts.
3-17-41	Div TC #30 3-4-41 105th Inf Hq Co M/R	1st Regt combat team exercise.
3-7 -		
3-21-41	GO #7 Hq 27th Div 3-4-41	Annual General Inspection.
3-25-41	GO #3 Hq 27th Div 3-25-41	Div SOP established.
3-29-41	Div TC #44 3-21-41	Div Military Events Competition.
3-31-41	Div TC #45 3-27-41	Enl Spec Schs Civil Agencies (4 wks).
4-1-41	Div TC #46 3-25-41	Demonstration Bn in Defense Ft Benning.

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4-5 - 4-7-41	GO #11 Hq 27th Div 3-31-41	Army Day Prov Regt to Birmingham.
4-5-41	Div TC #48 4-1-41	Div Umpire Sch for 4 days starts.
4-5-41	Div TC #49 4-3-41	Termination of selectee trng.
4-7-41	Div TC #52 4-7-41	Instr on use of tng gas mask M1A1.
4-9-41	108th Inf Hist File	1st Div Rev after ind for Gov Lehman.
4-15-41	Div TC #47 3-31-41	Div AT Mine Sch for Instrs (5 day).
4-18-41	Div TC #57 4-18-41	Tng in Emp of Tps aid to Civil Auth comp by May 10th.
5-1-41	Div SO #112	Movement of FA Off & Umpire details to Camp Forrest Tenn.
5-4-41	102nd Med Hist File	Div Church Parade and Confirmation services by Bishop O'Hara.
5-5-41	Div TC #60 4-29-41	Start of 2nd Div Sch for Umpires.
5-5-41	Div TC #30 3-4-41	1st Brig combat team exercises.
5-11-41	102nd Med Hist File	Div Holy Name Parade Anniston Ala.
5-12-41	Div SO #123	Maj Dunn reld as A&R O and asgd Morale O.
5-12-41	102d Engr Hist File	1st Bn 102d Eng to Tenn Road & Bridge recom, road working and mapping.
5-17-41	Div TC #69 5-14-41	Umpire instruction to all Off (2 day).
5-23-41	Div SO #130 5-20-41	Div adv party to 2 Army man via Fayetteville Tenn.
5-24-41	Div SO #131 5-21-41	Lt Col Lucas reld as F O Capt McCarthy aptd FO.
5-24-41	Div SO #134	Maj Chas E Dunn reld as Morale Off.
5-25-41		Div units start for Tenn March and Motor.

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5-25-41	Div SO #135	Div Prov Regt created.
5-27 - 5-28-41	GO #19 Hq 27th Div 5-20-41	Div Hq close Ft McClellan opens Wartrace Tenn midnight.
5-28-41	Div SO #138	Rear Ech to Tullahoma Tenn.
6-1-41	Div SO #140	Rear Ech to Corntner Tenn.
6-1-41	Div SO #140	Maj Fitzgerald aptd Div AT Off.
6-9-41	Div SO #145	Rear Ech to Lynchburg Tenn.
6-12-41	201 File Barth George	George Barth prom to Lt Col.
6-14-41		Dinner and Let citizens Lynchburg.
6-24-41	102nd Engr Hist File	End of Tenn Army Man.
6-29-41	102nd Engr Hist File	Start of ret move to Ft McClellan.
6-30-41	Div SO #163	Div Hq reopens at Ft McClellan.
6-30-41	Div Con M/R	87 selectees asgd and join div.
7-1-41	Div SO #164	Col Anderson reld as C/S.
7-3-41		All troops back in Ft McClellan.
7-3-41	Div SO #166	Furl periods (10 days) start.
7-4-41	Calendar	Holiday.
7-7-41	Div SO #170	1st Lt Paradine aptd Morale Off.
7-10-41	GO #23 Hq 27th Div	Formation of Prov AT Bn ordered.
7-15-41	201 File George Barth	Lt Col Barth reld Sp Trps to SD Hq 2nd Army.
7-21-41	Div SO #182	Col Anderson to CO 104th FA.
7-21-41	Div TC #78 7-10-41	Pre-Corps Army & GHQ Man Period Tng Jul 21 - Aug 9/41.
7-21-41	Div SO #182	Col Kernan fr CO 104th FA to C/S.
7-23-41	Div SO #184	Comp of Formation 27th Prov AT Bn Lt Col Alt CO.

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7-23-41	201 File Stuart	Maj Stuart CHC prom to Lt. Col.
7-23-41	Div TC #62 7-23-41	Start Div Camouflage Sch.
7-24-41	SO #184 Div	Lt Col Olsbansky aptd Div Med Insp Maj Ward reld as Med Insp.
7-25-41	SO #186 Div	27th Div redesign 27th Inf Div.
7-29-41	SO #189 Div and 102nd Med Hist Files	Med Personnel to Prescott Ark.
7-30-41	SO #189 Div	Adv Det for Ark man move out.
8-2-41	Div TC #87 8-4-41	Sch for Rep & Mice Gas Fld Ranges (5 days).
8-4-41	SO #195 Div	Ump Det to Gurdon Ark by 8-7-41.
8-4-41	201 File Bellamy	CH Bellamy prom to Lt Col CHC.
8-5-41		Units start for Arkansas.
8-6-41	SO #197 Div	Lt Col Marcus asgd Cmd Sp Trps.
8-11-41	Div TC #78 7-10-41	Start of Corps Man.
8-14-41	Div SO #204	Rear Ech to Rosston Ark.
8-17-41	Div SO #207 GO #32 Div 8-16-41	Org of Prov Reccom Trps for man Capt Osborne 165th Inf CO
8-21-41	Ex Ord #8862	Pres signs ext NG duty 18 mos.
8-21-41	Div SO #210	Rear Ech to Emmott Ark.
8-22-41	Div TC #91 8-22-41	Measures for Antiaircraft Def.
8-24-41	Div SO #213	Rear ech to Bodsaw Ark.
8-25-41	Div SO #214	Capt McCarthy reld as FO Lt Col Lucas aptd FO.
8-28-41	Div TC #78 7-10-41	End of Corps Man.
8-28-41	Div SO #217	Rear Ech to Centerville Ark.
8-29-41	Div TC #78 7-10-41	Start of Army Man.
8-29-41	Div TC #92 8-29-41	Measures for Antitank Defense.
8-29-41	Div SO #219	Rear Ech to Camden Ark.

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9-1-41	Calendar	Labor Day
9-3-41	Div SO #223	Rear Ech to Bernice La.
9-5-41	WD AGO 210.31	Maximum ages for Off grades set.
9-5-41	Div SO #225	Rear Ech to Ruston La.
9-5-41	Div SO #225	Lt Col Tupper aptd Morale Off.
9-7-41	Div SO #227	Rear Ech to Jonesboro La.
9-9-41	Div SO #229	Rear Ech to Hodge La.
9-12-41	Div SO #232	Rear Ech to Wimfield La.
9-12-41	Div SO #232	Lt Col Tupper reld as Morale Off Major Grombach asgd Morale Off.
9-14-41	Div TC #78 7-10-41	End of Army Man.
9-15-41	Div TC #78 7-10-41	Start of GHQ Man 1st phase.
9-18-41	Div SO #234	Rear Ech to Lawrence and Robeline La.
9-24-41	Div TC #78 7-10-41	Start of 2nd phase GHQ Man.
9-24-41	Div SO #241	Rear Ech to Zwolle, La.
9-26-41	Div SO #242	Rear Ech to Keithsville, La.
9-27-41	106th Inf Hist Files	Bombing Demonstration Barksdale Field, La.
9-28-41	Div TC #78 7-10-41	End of GHQ Man.
9-30-41	Div SO #245	Adv. Agents for ret move Div prepares for ret to Ft Mc Clellan.
10-1-41	Div SO #246	Rear Ech to Wimfield, La.
10-3-41	Div SO #244	Transfer of EM to ERC begins.
10-6-41	Div SO #247	Div Hq reopens at Ft McClellan.
10-8-41		Anniston Fiesta Welcome Home 27th Div Wed Eve.
10-9-41	Ann to Div TC #94 10-9-41	First announcement Training Films.

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10-10-41		Furl periods (15 days) start.
10-13-41	Div TC #94 10-9-41	Training Program 10/13 - 11/9/41 Stress on status of indiv training.
10-15-41	SO #234 Hq 2nd CA 10-6-41	Lt Col Bowditch reld as I G.
10-16-41	Div SO #256	Lt Col Schirm FA aptd Div I G.
10-23-41	201 File George Barth	Lt Col Barth rejns Div asgd to 52nd FA Brig.
10-24-41	AG 320.2 (10-16-41) O-P-A-M.	7% overstrength in Officers authorized.
10-29-41	Div SO #269	Umpires for 1st Army Man move out.
10-30-41	Div SO #298	Lt Col Marcus reld cmd Sp Trps.
10-30-41	Ltr 10-24-41 Act C/S	Dinner in honor, Maj Gen & Mrs Haskell.
10-31-41	Div SO #271	Maj Fitzgerald aptd cmd Sp Tps.
11-1-41	GO #38 Hq 27th Div 10-31-41	Maj Gen Haskell reld cmd Div.
11-1-41	GO #38 Hq 27th Inf Div	Brig Gen Anderson assumes cmd Div.
11-1-41	GO #37 Hq 27th Div 10-28-41	Uniform fr cotton to wool.
11-1-41	SO #258 WD 11-4-41	Lt Col Reynolds reld as Asst C/S G-2.
11-1-41		Maj Bidwell asgd Asst C/S G-2.
11-1-41	Lt Col Stuart's memory	Approx time of compl 1st Chapel. Ft McClellan.
11-5-41	GO #42 Hq 27th Div	Brig Gen Kennell asgd cmd 27th Div.
11-8-41		Regts receive radio victrola fr Maj Gen Haskell.
11-10-41	Div TC #99 11-4-41	Trng Program 11-10 - 11-22-41 same as TC #94 10-9-41.

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11-11-41	GO #41 Hq 27th Div 11-3-41	Armistice Day - Div units participate in celebrations in Birmingham Atlanta Anniston Gadsden.
11-12-41	Div TC #98 10-30-41	Div Sch in Motor Oper and Mtce.
11-12 - 11-22-41	G-3 Journal	Captive coal mine strike. Extensive recon by large groups of off. Some units on guard duty.
11-12-41	GO #46 Hq 27th Div	Div Staff changes: Lt Col Saltzman reld as G-1, Lt Col Kelley reld as AG asgd as G-1. Lt Col Reutershan reld as CWO asgd G-2. Maj Ferris asgd G-4. Maj Bidwell reld as G-2 asgd AG.
11-13-41	Div TC #100 11-4-41	Div Sch for Instrs. in Mil Courtesy (2 day)
11-17-41	Div TC #104 11-17-41	Review of basic and small unit tng.
11-20-41	Pres Proclamation	Thanksgiving Day.
11-24-41	Div TC #103 11-12-41	Div Schs Field Eng and Demolition start (2 wks).
11-24-41	Div TC #107 11-18-41	Div Sch for Obs Instrs (4 wks).
11-26-41	Div TC #105 11-18-41	Firing Demonstration by BCT 53rd units Z range.
12-1-41	Div TC #109 11-24-41	Div Sch for Motor Mech (8 wks).
12-3-41	Div TC #105 11-18-41	Firing Demonstration by BCT 54th units Z range.
12-3-41	Div SO #298	Col Salisbury reld cmd 102d Med.
12-3-41	Div SO #298	Capt Bendixen aptd CWO.
12-3-41	Div SO #298	Lt Col McKenna reld as regtl surg. 105th Inf asgd to cmd 102d Med.
12-3-41	Div SO #298	Maj Fitzgerald reld as Div AT Off asgd cmd Sp Troops.
12-5-41	Div SO #300	Lt Col Alt aptd Div AT Off, Maj Grombach reld as Morale Off, Lt Col Keegan aptd Morale Off.

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12-7-41	World History	Pearl Harbor attack.
12-7-41	Lt Col Yarwood's memory	Dedication of regtl chapels of 108th, 106th, 165th Inf, 104th FA and 106th FA.
12-7-41	105th Inf Hist File	Div alerted, 1st Bn 105th Inf vic Huntsville Ala, 2nd Bn to Childersburgh Ala, AT Co Mobile, Ala.
12-8-41	Div TC #112 12-2-41	Div Sch Mil Law & CM Proc (1 wk).
12-8-41	Div TC #114 12-6-41	Div Sch for Supply Sgts (2 day).
12-8-41	U S History Public Law #328 - 77th Congress, Bull #35, WD.	Pres Roosevelt addresses Congress. Congress declares war with Japan.
12-9-41	Div Cir #9	All releases of Off and EM suspended.
12-10-41	Div TC #115 12-6-41	Div Sch Accountable Supply Off (10 days).
12-11-41	Div Cir #23	3rd Bn and Band 165th Inf patriotic parade, Anniston.
12-11-41	Pub Law #331 & 332 77th Congress	Congress declares state of war with Germany and Italy.
12-13-41	Div Cir #29	All leaves and furloughs cancelled.
12-13-41		Div prepares for movement, Strength 831 Off, 13530 EM.
12-13-41	Pub Law #338 77th Congress	Federal service extended to duration plus six mo and permitting use of NC and SS outside territorial US.
12-13-41	201 File Robert Maloney	Lt Col Maloney reld as Div Sig C.
12-13-41	Div SO #307	Lt Col Saltzman asgd Div Sig O.
12-14-41	Div SO #508 GO #56 Hq 27th Div	627th TD Bn actv fr 27th Div Prov AT Bn passes fr Div control.
12-14-41		1st train fr Ft McClellan leaves 4:25P Col Hetzel QM CO.

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12-14-41	Div SO #308	Lt Col Keegan reld as Mcrale Off.
12-17-41		Div Hq closes Ft McClellan, opens Ontario Cal 5:00P.
12-18-41		Last train clears Fort McClellan.
12-19-41	G-3 Journal	Brig Gen Pennell arr Ontario.
12-19-41	G-3 Journal	Request for and arrangements made to attach 165th Inf to 40th Div.
12-20-41		165th Inf atchd to 40thDiv CP set up Nunney Airport of LA in Englewood, Cal.
12-21-41	Div SO #314	Col Kerman fr C/S to cmd 52nd FA Brig.
12-21-41	Div SO #314	Lt. Col Haskell fr Asst C/S G-3 to C/S.
12-21-41	Div SO #314	Lt. Col Barth aptd Asst C/S G-3.
12-22-41	G-3 Journal	Div trng resumed.
12-22-41		Suspension of school quotas.
12-22-41	102nd Med Hist File	Train Collision near Gallup NM.
12-23-41	Div SO #316	3 Off 50 EM Trans to Ft Mason Transport Serv Det.
12-23-41	G-3 Journal	Last train arr Riverside 12:45P.
12-23-41	G-3 Journal	All 37mm AT Guns to Post Ord O Haan.
12-24-41	Div TC #119 12-24-41	Local security measures.
12-24-41	G-3 Journal	Alert for Xmas period.
12-24-41	<u>105th FA Chron</u>	By F 105th FA on DS at Ft MacArthur San Pedro Cal fires first shot of Div at enemy - 9 rounds 75mm at enemy submarine.
12-24-41	G-1 Journal	16 EM fr QM & Eng Regt lv by bus for Alaskan Service Command.
12-25-41	Calendar	Xmas Day.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY-SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
12-25-41	Anniston Ala "Star"	Editorial "Au Revoir 27th Div".
12-26-41	Div SO #319	Maj Fitzgerald aptd Div AT Off.
12-26-41	G-1 Journal	Div G-1 Off called by Maj Whelman of G-1 Office of WD requesting No. of EM necessary to bring division to T/O.
12-26-41	G-1 Journal	Request to SCS for 196 Off Repl.
12-26-41	102d Med Hist File	Administrations of innoculations for overseas duty start.
12-26-41	Div Cir #48	Alert lifted.
12-27-41	WD AGO 370.5	Orders for move to SF PE as permanent change of station for Div.
12-27-41	Div SO #320	Lt Hoyt aptd Div Morale O.
12-31-41	G-3 Journal	Alert for New Year's Period.
12-30-41	Div Cir #60	Suspension of peace time system. Prom of O. All O Boards susp.
12-30-41	G-1 Journal	EM ret fr schs courses uncompl.
1-1-42	Calendar	New Year's Day.
1-1-42	Lt Col Kelley's Diary	Div Hq Staff Dinner Firehouse Ontario, Off wives as guests.
1-1-42	WD Circ #1	New Peace Time Prom for Off ann.
1-2-42	Gen Ross' Diary	Alert period ends.
1-2-42		165th Inf held fr atchd to 40th Div qtrd State Narcotic Hosp.
1-3-42	105th FA Chron	Div rec 1st 105mm howitzers - 6 to 105th FA, 6 to 104th FA.
1-3-42	SO #3 WDC & IV Army	Col Ayers asgd to Div.
1-4-42	Div SO #5 1-5-42	Lt Col Paddock SC asgd to Div as Sig O.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY-SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
1-5-42	G-1 Journal	Enl repl begin to arrive.
1-6-42	Lt Col Kelley's Diary	Off ret to Div fr Inf Sch Ft Benning.
1-6-42	Div TC #1 1-6-42	Operation of Motor Convoys instr.
1-6-42	Lt Col Kelley's Diary	Lt Col Marcus ret fr trip as Gen Haskell's aide.
1-8-42	SO #8 Hq WDC & IV Army	Off asgd to Div by WDC to fill quota begin reporting in.
1-8-42	Div SO #6	Col Dedell reld cmd 106th Inf.
1-8-42	Div SO #8	Lt Col Winters asgd as I G.
1-9-42	Div SO #6	Col Morgan reld cmd 108th Inf.
1-9-42	Div SO #9	Capt Bendixen reld CWO, Major Pickett asgd CWO.
1-10-42	GO #1 108th Inf	Lt Col Meaney assumes cmd 108th Inf.
1-10-42	Div TC #2 1-10-42	Serv Gas Mask Drills and tests.
1-10-42	GO #1 106th Inf.	Col Ayers assumes cmd 106th Inf.
1-10-42	SO #10 Hq 27th Div	Lt. Col Schirm reld as IG, Maj Fitzgerald reld as Div AT Off Lt Col Flanigan aptd Div AT O.
1-12-42	G-3 Journal	Reconn made of Camp San Luis Obispo and Ft Ord for future location.
1-12-42	Div TC #3 1-10-42	Trng Period 1-12 - 1-31-42 utilization maximum of opportunities for trng.
1-15-42	Div SO #15	Lt Col Bellamy CHC reld as Div CH.
1-16-42	Ltr TAG 1-3-42	Lt Col Robinson GSC jns Div.
1-16-42	Gen Ross' Diary	Train of replacements arrive.
1-16-42	Gen Ross' Diary	Train of ERC men arr 1st Arr.
1-17-42	FO #6 27th Div	Motor convoy to Stockton Cal to turn in 326 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton and draw 382 $\frac{1}{4}$ ton vehicles, Lt Col Krokus QMC CO.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY - SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
1-17-42		Orders for movement to Ft Ord Control passes to WDC for Tng.
1-18-42	Adm O #6 1-17-42	Div prepares to move.
1-18-42	Gen Ross' Diary	Train of repl 8:30A.
1-19-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	Motor convoy billeting parties start to Ft Ord Maj Jones Inf CO.
1-20-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	Billeting parties arr Ft Ord.
1-21-42	Gen Ross' Diary	Move by rail and motor begins.
1-22-42	G-3 Journal	Div Hq opens Ft Ord, closes Ont- ario 8:00A.
1-23-42	Lt Col Kelley's Diary	Enroute to Ft Ord Lt Col Kelley stops at WDC & IV Army Hq in SF and delivers prom papers to G-1 of WDC.
1-24-42		All of Div in Ft Ord.
1-25-42	G-3 Journal	Trng resumed 48 hr week.
1-26-42	Div TC #7 1- 26-42	Trng films to be shown to all pers.
2-1-42		Orders for movement overseas.
2-2-42	Div TC #8 1-30-42	Sch in Mess Supervision & Cooking.
2-2-42	G-4 Journal	Liaison O Capt Paradine CO report to FE.
2-2-42	Div TC #6 1-27-42	Trng period 2-2 - 3-7-42 maximum stress on training.
2-7-42	GO#16 & 17 Hq 27th Div	SOP for alert "B" and def against chem attack established.
2-7-42	Pub Law 403 77th Cong Gen Ross' Diary	Nation goes on War Time eff 2:00A.
2-9-42	Div TC #11 2-5-42	Course in Jiu Jitsu.
2-9-42	Div TC #12 2-9-42	Decontamination demonstration.
2-10-42	WD Circular #40	Rec and Mor O change to Spec Serv O.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY-SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
2-12-42	Div TC #13 2-12-42	Trng on Hand Grenades.
2-13-42	Div TC #14 2-13-42	Courses in Boxing and hand to hand combat.
2-16-42		Alert Period.
2-18-42	Div TC #16 2-18-42	Orientation courses selection of instructors.
2-19-42	201 File M Oakley Bidwell	Maj Bidwell prom to Lt. Col.
2-20-42	G-4 Journal	Orders for movement to PE.
2-21-42	G-4 Journal	Advance det to PE 7:00A.
2-22-42	Div Con M/R	Div repl compl to war strength.
2-22-42	Calendar	Washington's Birthday.
2-22-42	G-4 Journal	Baggage serials to PE.
2-23-42	Div TC #17 2-18-42	Military and athletic competitions.
2-23-42	G-4 Journal	First freighter "Virginia" loaded.
2-23-42	201 File McKenna	Lt Col McKenna prom to Col.
2-24-42	Div Cir #85	Gov Lehman NY Best wishes to 27th Div.
2-25-42	G-3 Journal	Alert, unidentified planes over LA (Est 20-50) AA fire going on.
2-25-42	106th Inf Hist File	1st Bn 106th Inf to PE for guard duty.
2-26-42	201 File Pennell Ralph McF	Brig Gen Pennell prom to Maj Gen.
2-27-42	201 File Kernan Redmond F	Col Kernan prom to Brig Gen.
2-27-42	PE Liaison Off Files	Adv Det for overseas Lt Col Reuter-shan CO lv Ft Ord 11:34A.
2-28-42	PE Liaison Off Files	Adv Det sailed fr PE 7:30A "Republic".
3-1-42	Div Cir #87 2-24-42	Mail address changed fr APO #27 to 1104.
3-1-42	Div Cons. M/R	Co B 54th QM HM atched to Div, 4 Off 225 EM.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY-SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
3-2-42	201 File Meaney Martin H.	Lt Col Meaney prom to Col.
3-2-42	Div TC #18 2-24-42	Presentation of Orientation Courses (1 wk).
3-3-42	Gen Ross' Diary	Baggage serials to PE.
3-4-42	156th Sta Hosp Hist File	156th Sta Hosp notified to be with Div.
3-5-42	Div Cons. M/R	Co K 23rd QM atched to Div, 3 Off 76 EM.
3-7-42	PE Liaison Off Files	2d Bn 108th CT 1st Bn 165th CT lv rail fr Ord to PE, load sail US GRANT AND PRESIDENT GRANT.
3-7-42	Lt Col Kelley's Diary	Maj Gen Pennell lv Ft Ord arr SF, stays till sailed.
3-7-42	Pub Law 490 HHD Fin 241.12 3-20-42	Foreign Service Pay approved.
3-8-42	Div Cons. M/R	Co K 23rd QM reld fr atchd.
3-8-42	PE Liaison Off Files	53rd Brig Hq & Hq Co 106th Inf less 1st Bn 104th FA, 2nd Bn, By B, 106th FA, Co A, 102d Eng lv rail Ft Ord embark "Lurline", Brig Gen Ross Commander of Troops.
3-8-42	Div SO #66	156th Sta Hosp 2nd Bn 105 Inf atchd 105th Inf, 3rd Bn 105th Inf, atchd 165th Inf.
3-9-42	Lt Col Kelley's Diary	Lt Col Kelley and Maj Grier go to PE, set up CP on pier.
3-9-42	PE Liason Off File	CG 27 Div CG 52d Brig and some of staff, 102nd Med (less Det) 105th Inf (less 2d, 3d Bns) 52nd Brig Hq & Hq Btry, 104th FA Hq & Hq Btry, Btry A, 104th FA lv Ord Rail and load Aquitania with 1st Bn 106th Inf.
3-9-42	Div TC # 19 3-5-42	Tng Prog Units in Crd continues TC #6 1-29-42.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY-SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
3-9-42	Ex Order #9082	AUS reorganized under C/S to provide a ground force, an air force, and a serv of supply cmd all under CG's, and such overseas depts, task forces, base cmds, defense cmds, cmds in theater of operations, and other cmds.
3-10-42		Aquitania and Lurline in convoy sail fr PE, 2:30P.
3-10-42	Col Reutershan Diary	2:30P Adv Det on Republic dock at Hilo Hawaii, Col Reutershan 1st of Div to set foot on islands.
3-11-42	108th Inf Chron	Adv Det 108th Inf arr Kahului Maui 9:00P.
3-11-42	G-4 Journal	T/tation of Post QM Cos and 107th Cav atched to Div.
3-12-42	Hq Co 165th Inf M/R	Bn Competitions Obstacle Course for three day passes.
3-12-42	G-4 Journal	Co A 71st QM (LM) report as atchd for shipment.
3-12-42	Maj Selby's Diary	165th Inf 1st Plat Co C sail fr Hilo to Honolulu, Maj Selby (1097A) and Capt Fallon fly to Honolulu Kauai, 1st of Div to arr in Honolulu.
3-12-42	Maj Selby's Diary	Maj Selby and Capt Fallon arr in Kauai.
3-12-42	GO #34 HHD	Hawaii Kauai and Maui Dists and Serv Cmds established.
3-13-42	96th CA Hist File	ZZ pers fr Republic transship to Waialeale, sail for Maui.
3-13-42	G-4 Journal	Freighters Maliko and Maunelat last freighters loaded.
3-14-42	Gen Ross' Diary	Aquitania leaves convoy 10:30A to go direct to Honolulu.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY-SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
3-15-42	201 File Degenaar 105th Inf Hist File	Col Degenaar reld cmd 105th Inf. Lt Col Bishop assumes cmd 105th.
3-15-42	102nd Med Hist File	Aquitania docks 10:00A at Honolulu, Maj Gen Pennell and Brig Gen Kernan on board met by Brig Gen Collins.
3-15-42	108th Inf Chron	2nd Bn 108th CT arr Kahalui Maui 1:00P.
3-15-42	Gen Ross' Diary	Lurline docks at Hilo 7:30A, 156th Sta Hosp unit arr atchd Hawaii District.
3-15-42	Maj Selby's Diary	3rd Plat Co C arr Port Allen Kauai.
3-15-42	102nd Med Hist File	Troops fr Aquitania for Hawaii transship to Republic 10:00P.
3-16-42	156th Hosp Hist File	156th Hosp takes over hosps at Mt View and Kamuela. Kamuela 6 Off 9 nurses 60 EM Maj Newton. Mt View 17 Off 20 nurses 89 EM Maj Zellhoefer.
3-16-42	Maj Selby's Diary	1st Bn 165th CT arr Port Allen Kauai.
3-16-42	102nd Med Hist File	Republic sailed 1:00P for Hilo.
3-16-42	Div SO #73	Capt Bradley aptd Div Historian.
3-16-42	Gen Ross' Diary	Lt Gen Emmons CG HHD in Hilo.
3-17-42	Gen Ross' Diary	Republic arr Hilo 11:00A, Maj Gen Pennell Brig Gen Kernan arr by air.
3-17-42	106th Inf Hist Files	Trps fr Aquitania transship to SS Grant and sail for Hilo.
3-18-42	Gen Ross' Diary	SS Grant arr Hilo 1st Bn 106th Inf.
3-18-42	GO #32 Haw Dist	Maj Gen Pennell assumes cmd HD.
3-19-42	Gen Ross' Diary	Inspection of island by Maj Gen Pennell.
3-20-42	Lt Col Kelley's Diary	12:05A - 20 sec earthquake tremor.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY-SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
3-21-42	Lt Col Kelley's Diary	Volcanologist predicts eruption of Mauna Loa.
3-21-42	GO #33 Haw Dist	Brig Gen Ross aptd Ex for Mil Oper Lt Col Flanigan Ex for Mil Gov Div Gen & Spec Stf to function as Dist also.
3-22-42	Lt Col Kelley's Diary	Maj Gen Pennell has meeting of unit CO's and outlines plans for defense of Hawaii.
3-22-42	G-4 Journal	3rd Bn, 165th Inf CT lv rail to PE.
3-22-42	GO #34 Haw Dist	Cmd & Stf Haw Dist announced.
3-22-42	Bull #4 Haw Dist	2% 24 hour passes allowed.
3-28-42	Pub Law #507, 77th Congr Ltr HHD AG 311.11 3-31-42	1st class soldier's mail free.
3-29-42	PE Liaison Off Files	Hq & Hq Co 54th Brig 165th Inf RCT less 3rd Bn Hq 106th FA, 102nd QM 102nd Engr, 102nd Med Regt lv rail to PE, embark Aquitania.
3-30-42	Lt Col Marcus	C/S Col Haskell and JAG Lt Col Marcus to PE air.
3-30-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	Div Rear Ech Hq 105th FA less Det, Co C 102nd Med Co E 102nd Eng lv rail to PE.
3-30-42	Lt Col Kelley's Diary	Dist Fwd CP moves fr KMC to Observatory Kilauea.
3-30-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	Aquitania Brig Gen Anderson CO of trps sails fr PE 6:30P.
3-31-42	108th Inf Chron	Col Meaney 108th Inf cmd all Div trps in Ft Ord.
3-31-42	Lt Col Marcus	Col Haskell & Lt Col Marcus arr Honolulu.
3-31-42	GO #53 HHD	76th QM Co (Bakery) (Sep) activ sta at Hilo fr Co A 94th QM Bn (Bakery).

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY-SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
4-1-42	156th Hosp Hist File	NYA auth in Hilo send 10 girls to Mt View Hosp to assist nurses.
4-1-42	GO #39 Haw Dist	Col Haskell arr and asgd C/S Dist. Lt Col Marcus with Col Haskell came by air. Lt Col Robinson reld as Actg C/S asgd Deputy Chief of Staff.
4-1-42	GO #39 Haw Dist	Lt Col Marcus arr and asgd Ex for Mil Gov. Lt Col Flanigan reld as Ex for Mil Gov.
4-1-42	PE Liaison Off File	2nd and 3rd Bns 105th Inf CT lv Ft Ord arr PE embark Pres Johnson, sail.
4-3-42	96th CA Hist File	APO 960 est for Island of Hawaii. APO 961 est for Island of Maui. APO 962 est for Island of Kauai.
4-4-42	Lt. Col Kelley's Diary	Maj Gen Permell and Lt Col Kelley fly to Oahu meet Brig Gen Anderson Brig Gen Collins at Hickam Field. Lt Col Kelley asgd to Brig Gen Anderson to assist orgn of Kauai District.
4-4-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	9:30A Aquitania docks at Honolulu. YY group transship to Hualalai Waialeale Kilauea for movement to Kauai. Balance of trps lv rail to Schofield Barracks for lack of ships.
4-4-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	All 27th Div at Schofield Brks in quarantine for yellow jaundice. About 200 EM and Off hosp.
4-4-42	GO #60 HHD	Co B 54th QM HM and CO A 71st QM LM asgd to Kauai Serv Cmd.
4-5-42	165th Inf Chron	Hq & Hq Co 54th Inf Brig. and 165th Inf arr at Kauai.
4-6-42	156th Hosp Hist File	100 bed hosp in Hilo for jaundice patients.
4-6-42	106th FA Hist File	2nd Bn Hq & Hq Bn & Med Det E F & Serv Bys left Schofield Bks rail Honolulu embarked sailed to Kauai. Wailalei.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY-SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
4-7-42	201 File C R Jones	Clifford Jones CO 96th CA fr Lt Col to Col.
4-7-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	1200N all units atchd to YY at Schofield entrain for Honolulu to ship to Kauai.
4-7-42	106th FA Hist File	1st Bn Hq & Hq By Med Det & A & Serv Bys 106th FA & Co C 108th Inf left Ft Ord 8:00A arr at PE 12:30P embarked Alexander with XX Div Rear Ech.
4-7-42	G-4 Journal	108th Inf less 2nd Bn plus atched and C & F 165th Inf lv rail Ft Ord arr PE embark sail Republic,
4-8-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	XX groups entrain at Schofield for Honolulu 11:00A embark on Hulaiei sailed at 7:00P.
4-8-42	PE Liaison Off File	Capt Havenick, AGD, Lt Neuman, Inf. Lt Malone and St Sgt Cragg asst of Div in PE.
4-9-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	Hulaiei docks at Hilo 10:30A.
4-10-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	Lt Gen Emmons, CGHHD, arr Hilo makes tour island with Maj Gen Pennell.
4-11-42	Cir 17 Haw Dist	Midnight 24 hr clock system est.
4-12-42	Gen Ross' Diary	Pres Johnson arr Hilo 2nd & 3rd Bn 105th Inf.
4-13-42	SO #2 Hq 27th Div	Lt Col Kelley reld as asst C/S G-1.
4-15-42	WD Cir #111	Prov Cir #1 cancelled and new pro- cedure for prom of Off ann.
4-16-42	PE Liaison Off Files	HF Alexander arr Hilo Bal of his staff on board.
4-16-42	106th Inf Hist File	First death of Div in islands. Pvt Krieger Med Det 106th Inf and Pvt Garringer 1st Bn Hq Det 106th Inf drowned while swimming off South Kona coast. Buried in Hilo. ✓

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY--SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
4-16-42	108th Inf Chron	108th CT on Republic arr Honolulu transship to Waialeale.
4-16-42	106th FA Hist File	106th FA units on Alexander arr Hilo 9:30A.
4-17-42	108th Inf Chron	Waialeale arr at Kahului Maui 2:30P.
4-18-42	GO #1 Haw Dist OCG	Col Brock asgd Chief of Arty, Brig Gen Kernan reld as Chief of Arty. Lt Rooney reld as Dist Ch Lt Col Lafayette W Yarwood asgd Dist Ch Lt. Col Brown asgd as Ord O HSC Capt Bendixen asgd as CWO HSC.
4-18-42	156th Hosp Hist File	Peak of jaundice epidemic, hosp census. 417.
4-20-42	PE Liaison Off Files	Liaison group embark Tasker H Bliss.
4-20-42	106th FA Hist Files	Dist Prov Btry formed fr 106th FA 75mm guns, British (Btry X) 1st Lt Cameron CO.
4-21-42	Duty Off Rep FWD ECH	52nd FA Brig moved fr Hawaii.
4-23-42	96th CA Hist File	A-20 plane crashes Hilo Bay 1554 two of crew killed.
4-25-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	Islands on alert, Hirohito's birthday.
4-26-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	Mauna Loa erupts.
4-27-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	Earthquake tremors 12:45P, 4A, 10:40P.
4-28-42	SO #96 Div	Maj Pickett reld as Div Chem O.
4-28-42	SO #110 Div 5-19-42	Capt Bendixen aptd Div Chem O.
4-28-42	106th FA Hist File	Reports of enemy submarine firing ashore betw Peepeaha and Honolulu. 106th FA alerted (Whale?).
4-29-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	Slide blocking main road Hilo to Kamuela occurred 1030 cleared 2137 near Laupohoe.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY-SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
4-29-42	PE Liaison Off Files	Liaison group arrive in Honolulu.
4-30-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	Alert lifted.
4-30-42	PE Liaison Off Files	Liaison group travel by plane to Hilo.
5-1-42	Public Law #490	1st payment overseas pay to troops.
5-1-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	Lei Day - Army planes bomb lava flow.
5-1-42	Cir #23 Haw Dist	1st picture show at KMC 104th FA moves to Kohala area.
5-1-42	96th CA Hist File	Island observation posts taken over by Army personnel.
5-2-42	SO #40 Haw Dist	Maj Jones aptd Billeting Off.
5-4-42	201 File Ferris Charles B	Maj Ferris prom to Lt Col.
5-5-42	Bull #12 Haw Dist OCG	12 hr 10% passes authorized.
5-6-42	D/C #38 Haw Dist	Cablegrams for Mothers' Day \$1.49 to New York.
5-6-42	Duty Report Fwd Ech	2½ ton truck fr 106th Inf over cliff near Laupahoehoe point. 2 EM killed. ✓
5-8-42	96th CA Hist Files	Plans for transpacific radio tel serv announced (3 min to NY approx \$15).
5-9-42	156th Hosp Hist File	1st death of Mt View Hosp and 1st death fr jaundice on Hawaii. ✓
5-10-42	Calendar	Mothers' Day - tel calls & cables.
5-11-42	156th Hosp Hist File	Hilo Hosp closed this date.
5-12-42	HHD SO #119	HSC returned to organization.
5-13-42	Hilo Herald 5-19-42	Lava flow fr Mauna Loa stops.
5-13-42	WD Cir #143.	Restriction size and weight of mail outside US announced.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY-SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
5-14-42	Duty Off Rep Fwd Ech	Landslide main road near Laupa- hoehoe 0620 cleared approx 1700.
5-14-42	SO #106 Haw Dist	Lt Col Paddock reld as Sig O trfd to Oahu. Capt Hauck asgd Sig O.
5-14-42	GO #6 Haw Dist OCG	Gen & Spec Staffs Dist ann.
5-16-42	Hilo Herald	1st issue of Dist Army Newspaper "No Name" Weekly.
5-17-42	WD AG Ltr 006.MB-M 4-7-42	Designated as "I am an American" Day.
5-17-42	SO #55 & #61 Haw Dist	Col Hetzel aptd CO HSC. Col Hetzel reld as Dist QM & CO 102d QM. Lt Col Krokus aptd Dist QM and assumes cmd 102d QM.
✓ 5-20-42	156th Hosp Hist File	Death of soldier alcoholism (18? glasses sake).
5-23-42	Hilo Herald	Second issue Army Paper (Hawaiian Defender). Named by PFC Isi- dore Brandoff Co E 106th Inf.
5-25-42	GO #7 Haw Dist OCG	156th Sta Hosp reld fr atchd to HSC atchd to Haw Dist.
5-26-42	File 201 George F Hauck	Capt Hauck prom Maj.
5-27-42	GO #8 Haw Dist OCG	3rd Bn (Prov) 104th FA, Hq Det 3d Bn (Prov) Btry G (Prov) 75mm gun Br - Btry H (Prov) 75mm gun Br Med Det 3rd Bn (Prov) Btry I (Prov) 104th FA 75mm gun Br, Bry G (Prov) 106th FA 4" Naval Gun - formation of provisional FA units in 27th Div.
5-27-42	201 File Bishop L A	Leonard A Bishop prom to Col.
5-27-42	GO #16 Haw Dist RMG	Immunization all population on Island.
5-27-42	SO #64 Haw Dist CCG	Maj Farley reld as Dist Hq Cdr.
5-28-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	Visit by Maj Gen Robert C. Richard- son Jr - turkey dinner and talk by Maj Gen Richardson.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY-SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
5-29-42	Cir #61 Haw Dist	Lecture Col Brink Japanese operations Malaya Java Burma.
5-30-42	Sat Eve Post 5-30-42	Cover illustration post soldier wearing 106th Inf insignia.
5-30-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	Memorial Day Parade Hilo 3rd Bn 105th Inf.
5-31-42	Annex A to WP Circ #10	Ann of Sch for Jr Off.
5-31-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	25th serv anniv serv held by Ch Stuart.
5-31-42	201 File Bendixen Hans	Capt Bendixen prom to Major.
6-1-42	SO #77 Haw Dist OCG 6-9-42	Capt Sellers aptd Hq Cmdt KMC.
6-1-42	Cir #5 Hq 27th Div	Instrns and Limitations on unit funds.
6-1-42	GO #12 Haw Dist OCG 6-14-42	Lt Col W F Toole aptd Insp Instr Hawaii Rifles.
6-1-42	Ltr Hq Haw Dept 6-18-42	AG 221 Spec ratings abolished, technician grades established.
6-2-42	SO #70 Haw Dist OCG	Dist Rad Sch Morse Field 112 EM.
6-5-42	SO #73 Haw Dist OCG	12 NCO's to SD with Sch for Jr O Kahua Ranch.
6-5-42	GO #112 Haw Dist OMG	Lt Col Woodruff reld as Prov Judge Hilo, Lt Col Marcus aptd.
6-6-42		Lt Col Barth reld as G-3 trfd to Oahu.
6-8-42	SO #76 Haw Dist OCG	Off Prom Bd trav to Maui and Kauai.
6-10-42	Cir #70 Haw Dist OCG	Quiz programs to be held in units about 6-15-42, text FM 21-100, Soldier's Handbook. Island championship quiz to follow.
6-10-42	201 File Pennell Ralph McT	Maj Gen Pennell lv to visit Div units on other islands.
6-14-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	National Flag Day.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHORITY-SOURCE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
6-17-42	Honolulu Advertiser	Pres Roosevelt signs legislation raising rates of Army pay.
6-18-42	201 File Fitzgerald M J	Prov Marshal Fitzgerald prom to Lt Col.
6-19-42	WP Circ #18 6-14-42	Pyrotechnic Demonstrations.
6-19-42	SO #3 Hq 27th Div	Lt Col Robinson aptd G-3.
6-19-42	SO #3 Hq 27th Div	Lt. Col Toole aptd G-1.
6-19-42	GO #13 Haw Dist OCG	Lt Col Brown reld as Ord O HSC 1st Lt Cain aptd as Ord O HSC.
6-19-42	Cir #74 Haw Dist OCG	72, 24, 10 hr passes 10% auth.
7-1-42	SO #126 Hq 27th Div	New class of 20 off asgd to Jr O Sch at Kuhua.
7-1-42	Cir #88 Haw Dist OCG	Bedding laundry serv free to EM.
7-2-42	GO #17 Haw Dist OCG	Det 72nd Ord Co (Depot) asgd to HSC.
7-2-42	SO #99 Haw Dist OCG	Lt Cain reld as Ord O HSC, Capt W M Smith aptd Ord O HSC.
7-3-42	Cir #90 Haw Dist 7-1-42	EFM two-way fixed text radio and cablegram serv announced.
7-3-42	201 File Zellhoefer	Howard W. K. Zellhoefer prom to Lt Col.
7-6-42	GO #18 Haw Dist OCG	156th Sta Hosp moved to Kamuela fr Mt View, 148th Gen Hosp arr asgd to Mt View.
7-6-42	Par 8 SO #181 HHD	19 EM repl SC fr Camp Crowder Mo asgd as casuals to HD asgd to 27th Sig Co - first EM repl to Div overseas.
7-12-42	Capt Bradley's Diary	Luau by Hq Co 27th Inf Div