

Wartime Baseball in Hawaii

1941: Calm Before the Storm

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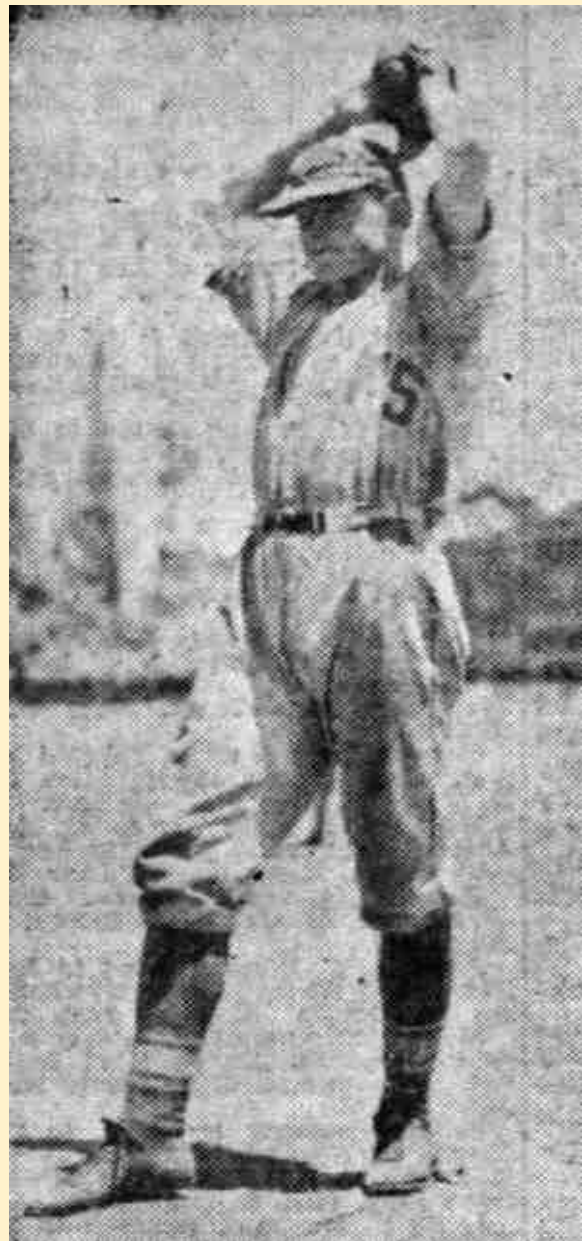
For more than a quarter of a century I've been researching and writing about wartime baseball. It's a subject that continues to fascinate me and one that unlocks new discoveries on an almost daily basis. Recently, I've turned my attention to baseball in Hawaii during World War II. I've always been aware that many big league players were stationed in Hawaii but what about the structure of military baseball? The teams? The leagues?

I decided it was time to put the pieces together, especially because I could find no definitive source that had actually done so.

So, here it is, the first of five newsletters covering the war years in Hawaii, 1941 to 1945. This issue – 1941: Calm Before the Storm – deals with the year of the infamous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that thrust the United States into war.

As you will see, there was plenty of baseball in Hawaii in 1941 – a lack of major league names, obviously – but still an interesting introduction to what was to come.

I hope you enjoy this first issue. The others will follow in the coming weeks and months, and if you have anything you'd care to add for the years 1942 to 1945, then you know where to find me.



Jim Helton (19th Inf. Regt) threw a no-hitter against the 8th Field Artillery July 23, 1941

Gary Bedingfield

Don't forget to visit my websites!

www.baseballinwartime.com

www.baseballsgreatestsacrifice.com

Wartime Baseball in Hawaii

1941: Calm Before the Storm

At the beginning of the 1940s, baseball was truly America's pastime. Major league teams drew capacity crowds on a daily basis and nearly 5,000 minor league players were fine-tuning their skills in more than 40 leagues spread across the country. But as the Japanese began to fulfill their territorial ambitions in the Pacific and German troops swarmed through Europe at an alarming rate, those halcyon days would soon be gone as the United States began preparing to defend itself.



At the outbreak of the European conflict in September 1939, the United States was still clawing its way back from the Great Depression, and while America was decidedly anti-Hitler, the majority favored neutrality. Moral sympathy stopped well short of armed support and there was little desire to become involved in what was seen as a European problem, and in any case, the nation's fighting force was totally unprepared to do so. At the time, the ill-equipped Army totaled a meager 240,000 men, while the fledgling Army Air Corps (which became the United States Army Air Force in June 1941) operated with obsolete airplanes and fewer than 20,000 personnel. Only the United States Navy could hold its head high with a Pacific Fleet of 82 warships, and in mid-1940, in response to Japanese expansionism, President Franklin D. Roosevelt moved the Pacific Fleet from California to Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Hawaiian Islands (which at the time was an incorporated territory of the United States and became a state in 1959), is located in the Pacific Ocean, more than 2,000 miles southwest of California and 4,000 miles from Japan. It consists of eight main islands, seven of which are permanently inhabited, with Oahu - home to Pearl Harbor and the state capital, Honolulu - being the most populated.

During the pre-war years Oahu and the Panama Canal Zone were the United States' two great outposts of continental defense. The Navy had exclusive rights to Pearl Harbor from 1887, and Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard was established in 1908 with the following years seeing its continuous growth. The Army had primary responsibility for protecting Pearl Harbor with the establishment of Schofield Barracks, nestled at the foot of the Waianae mountain range, about 30 minutes from Honolulu.

Although baseball-like games had been played in the Hawaiian Islands since the 1840s, it was not until the late 1860s that what was being played and reported in the newspapers could be readily identified as baseball. On August 24, 1867, the Pacific Base Ball Club beat the Pioneer Base Ball Club, 11-9, on the plains of Makiki, near Honolulu, in the first officially recognized game in the islands. Many teams were soon established, and regular competition also came from visiting mariners and warships. During the 1870s, one of the regular challenging teams was from the USS Pensacola – a screw steamer that saw action during the American Civil War. By 1890, the four-team Hawaiian Base Ball Association had been established and in 1896, the 1st Regiment of the National Guard of the Republic of Hawaii was admitted to the league. The first exclusively military baseball league was established in 1909 and featured teams from the 5th Cavalry, Marines, 20th Infantry Regiment and the National Guard.

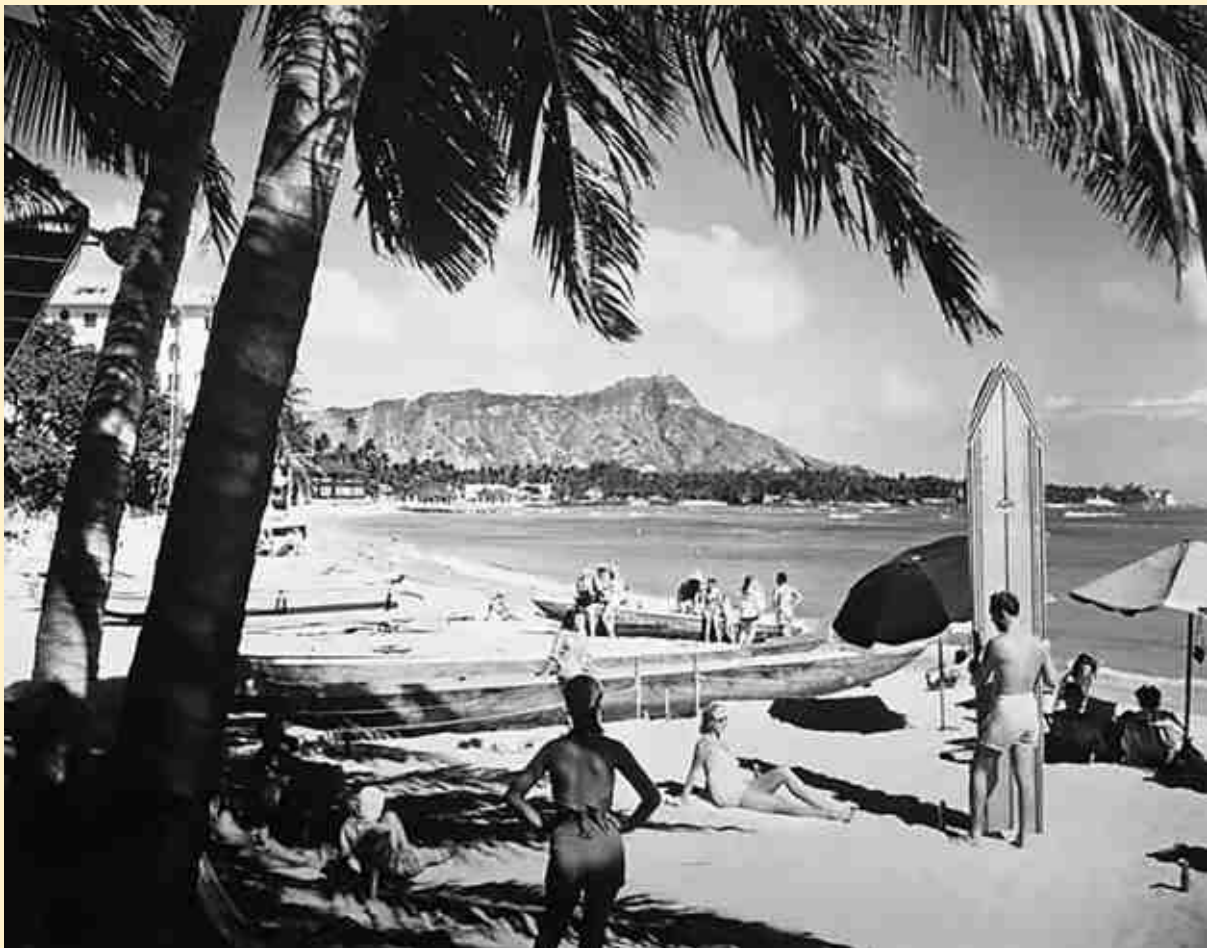
One of the prominent military teams in Hawaii during the first half of the 20th century was the U.S. Army's segregated African-American 25th Infantry Regiment at Schofield Barracks. Playing in the Oahu League between 1915 and 1918, the 25th Infantry Regiment Wreckers dominated their white military team contenders. A major reason for this was the incredible talent the team could call upon, including future Negro League hall of famer "Bullet Joe" Rogan, shortstop Dobie Moore, first baseman Lemuel Hawkins, catcher Oscar "Heavy" Johnson and second baseman Bob Fagan. During this time, the Wreckers were even approached by the Spalding Sporting Goods Company who were interested in sponsoring the "best Black army baseball team" in all of the United States military.



The 25th Infantry Regiment Wreckers in Hawaii in 1916

Baseball continued to thrive in Oahu during the inter-war years. Chuck Eisenmann, who pitched for the 8th Field Artillery Gunners in 1937 and 1938, was recognized as one of the best pitchers on the island at the time and the youngster's potential attracted the attention of professional baseball scouts. It was the Texas League's Beaumont Exporters – farm club of the Detroit Tigers - who made an offer, agreeing to buy him out of military service in November 1938. Eisenmann got as far as pitching for the Pacific Coast League's San Diego Padres before military service called again in 1942.

By the beginning of 1941, Honolulu was a bustling city with a richly diverse population. A tropical paradise with perfect weather, idyllic beaches and sidewalks crowded with men in uniform. When Army and Navy personnel were posted to Hawaii, it was usually viewed as a good thing because of the glamor and allure of life in the Islands. Though the Islands were an important strategic outpost, military personnel in Hawaii enjoyed a relatively relaxed and blissful lifestyle.



Hawaii offered an idyllic lifestyle for servicemen before the war

As early as February of 1941, warships were pitting their ball teams against each other. The battleship USS Mississippi beat the battleship USS New Mexico, 6 to 1, although the New Mexico was able to defeat the aircraft carrier USS Yorktown, 6 to 4; while Ace Geise of the cruiser USS Honolulu hurled a no-hitter against the cruiser USS Pensacola. February also witnessed the arrival of a couple of future hall of famers. Hank Greenberg was vacationing in Hawaii before preparing for his 10th season with the Detroit Tigers. There was, however, some concern as to whether he'd play in 1941. The 30-year-old, who had led the American League with 41 homers and 150 RBIs to take MVP honors in 1940, was expecting his draft call to come at any time. Greenberg's former manager, Mickey Cochrane, was also in town. The former great catcher who'd managed the Tigers from 1934 to 1938, was vacationing with his family. Baseball was in Mickey's blood and even a family vacation had to be interrupted so he could catch a couple of innings for the 23rd Bombardment Squadron of Hickam Field.

There were two military baseball leagues in operation during 1941 – the North Sector League (also known as the Schofield-Wheeler League) with army teams from Schofield Barracks and Wheeler Field and the South Sector League (also known as the Sector-Navy League) with teams from the Navy, Marine Corps, Army and Army Air Force based around Pearl Harbor. Both leagues enjoyed tight pennant races in 1941. The 12-team North Sector League was won by the Staff Tigers of Schofield Barracks, who had to defeat the 21st Infantry Regiment Gimlets in a best-of-three play-off to secure the title in late August. The Tigers were led by pitcher Stan Zalegowski and third baseman Angelo DeLucia. Zalegowski had also led the team to the championship in 1940, while DeLucia had been a minor league third baseman with Bluefield and Welch in the Mountain State League and Pocomoke City in the Eastern Shore League before being drafted for military service in August 1940. One team of interest in the North Sector League were the 298th Infantry Regiment Warriors. They were, in fact, members of the Hawaii National Guard - local recruits from Oahu – and had been called to Federal service in October 1940. But, with names like Nakagawa, Miyagi, Yamada and Moriguchi, they didn't sound like a U.S. Army regiment. They were nisei – Hawaiian-born sons of Japanese immigrants and in their hearts and minds they were American in all but appearance. In fact, Japanese Americans, of which there were 150,000, made up over one third of the population of the Hawaiian Islands at the time.



The 27th Infantry Regiment Wolfhounds finished third in the North Sector League



Felix Michaeliski
All-Schofield shortstop
21st Infantry Gimlets



John Holtzclaw
Outfield
11th FA Dragons



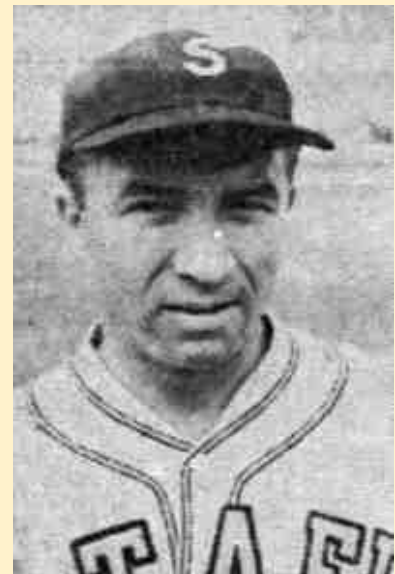
Pop Johnson
Pitcher
298th Infantry Warriors



Stan Zalegowski
All-Schofield pitcher
Staff Tigers



Angelo DeLucia
All-Schofield Third Base
Staff Tigers



Morrie Bachand
All-Schofield Second Base
Staff Tigers

In the 12-team South Sector League, the title was won by the 11th Bomb Group Gray Geese of Hickam Field finishing a game ahead of Subron Four (Submarine Squadron Four of Pearl Harbor Submarine Base). The Gray Geese were led by pitcher Bill "Snuffy" Smith who was 6-1 on the season and Norman Boutin who was 5-1 and hurled a no-hitter against Pearl Harbor Marines. Subron Four had 40-year-old George "Nig" Henry on the mound with a 7-2 record and Phil Simione at shortstop batting .309. The Gray Geese went on to win the Hawaiian Department (Army) championship beating the Staff Tigers in three games in September and faced Subron Four in the Army-Navy Series.



11th Bomb Group Gray Geese of Hickam Field

Back row, left to right: unnamed bat boy, Norman Boutin (P), Ed Swinney, Joe Salamone (C), Pat Ryan (1B/OF), Bill Fitzgerald (P), Phil Hamilton (SS), Bill "Snuffy" Smith (P), Carl Tucker (OF), Jack Calton (P), Captain C. P. Vansant (Coach). Front row: Pete Barronn (Asst Coach), George "Spot" Heard (1B), Jimmy Robinson (mascot), Collin Jones (P), Paul Babbington (3B), Delmas "Bud" Bise (OF), Lefty Gravitt (OF), Bill Beattie (C), Bob Burton, Don Donofrio (2B).

On September 10, before 6,000 spectators at Honolulu Stadium, Ralph Calton – who'd fine-tuned his pitching skills on the sandlots of Virginia - led the Gray Geese to a 6-2 win over Subron Four in the best-of-three opener. In game two - held at their home ground, Weaver Field, on September 13 - Subron Four kept the series alive with a 6-3 win behind the pitching of Nig Henry, and then clinched the Army-Navy Series title on September 17, with a resounding 9-5 win before a packed house at Honolulu Stadium.



George "Nig" Henry of Subron Four

Navy teams also played in the Honolulu Baseball League during the summer of 1941. Teams representing the submarine tender USS Holland, destroyer tender USS Whitney, cruiser USS Richmond and Mine Division One competed for the league title against the Nomads, Mandarin Cubs, All Puerto Ricans, Rising Suns and Injuns, with the USS Whitney – behind the solid pitching of Louis “Lefty” Fletcher and the .349 hitting of catcher Ed Salisbury – defeating the Mandarin Cubs in two straight games of the championship series in August.



At a time when organized baseball was a non-integrated sport, the United States Navy did things differently with the inclusion of outfielder Tommy Dehart on the Honolulu League champion USS Whitney roster. Front row, left to right: Ed Salisbury, Carl Thompson, Earl Buyck, Dennis Macfarlane and Bill Ermolovich. Middle row: Al Horning, Jack Starkie, Robert Carter, Vincent Sarnacki and Forrest Davidson. Back row: Bob Snyder (baseball officer), Hal Doherty, Lefty Fletcher, Tom Dehart and Termite McCann (Asst Manager)

Thanks to the consistent climate in Hawaii, baseball always continued into the fall and winter months. Even Al Schacht, the Clown Prince of Baseball, paid a visit to the Islands in October to perform his crazy antics at the Maui fair. “You think Americans here on the mainland like baseball,” he later wrote. “Well, go to Hawaii and find out something . . . they worship the game . . . men, women, Army, Navy, native Hawaiians, Japanese, Filipinos and Portuguese . . . they play great ball, too.”

One of the last military games of the year was held on November 27, when Subron Four – winners of the Army-Navy Series - defeated the USS Oklahoma, 6-5, to capture the United States Pacific Fleet baseball championship. Nig Henry did the pitching for Subron with third baseman Jimmy Bertero and centerfielder Karl “Lefty” Fastnacht getting two hits apiece.



On the morning of Sunday December 7, 1941, Private Jerry Angelich was at Hickam Field with the Army Air Force. It was a beautiful morning and he was surprised by the sound of what he thought was thunder and planes roaring overhead. He hadn't been in Hawaii for long and was looking forward to pitching for Hickam Field's 17th Air Base team the following spring. 17th Air Base had finished in eighth place in the South Sector League with a 9-13 record. He was determined to make them a contender in 1942. Until now, his job in the peacetime military in Hawaii had been to help organize the brand new library at Hickam Field which had opened its doors on December 4. It was a newsworthy event and was mentioned in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin on December 6. The article even had a photo of Angelich and his librarian colleagues. His sister Millie would love that, and he decided he'd send her the press clipping.

Angelich had been a much-touted high school pitcher in Lomita, California. In 1935, he'd been given a trial with the Pacific Coast League's Sacramento Senators and pitched in a number of exhibition games. On March 18, he was selected by manager Kettle Wirts to start for the Senators against a touring Japanese professional all-star team. Before a crowd of 4,200 at Sacramento's Moreing Field, Angelich was locked in a pitching duel with 18-year-old Japanese ace Eiji Sawamura. In Japan, the previous November, Sawamura had been immortalized by Japanese fans for striking out Charlie Gehringer, Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and Jimmie Foxx in succession in an exhibition game against the visiting major leaguers.

In Sacramento, Angelich, who hurled eight innings before being relieved in the ninth, was beaten by Sawamura, 2-1. The Senators managed seven hits off the Japanese youngster, while Angelich yielded just five to the visitors.

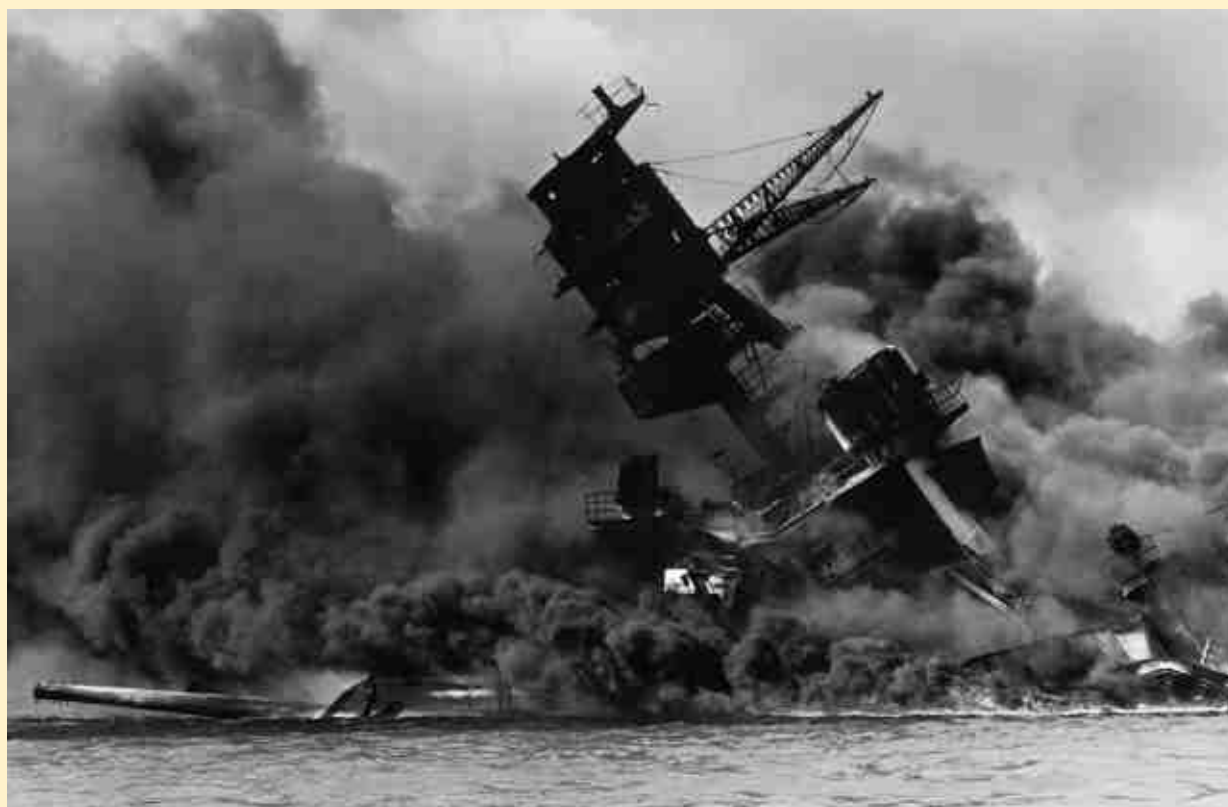
Despite Angelich's strong performance he spent the season playing semi-pro baseball with the San Pedro Knights of Pythias. On September 15, 1935, the Knights beat a team representing the Navy repair ship USS Vestal, 2-0. Angelich did the hurling, allowing just four hits and striking out eight. The Vestal was at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Angelich had a further trial with Sacramento in the spring of 1936 but was back with the Knights of Pythias for the summer. He continued to play semi-pro baseball around Los Angeles, before taking a job on a dam project in Provo, Utah. There he played for the Provo Timps of the Utah Industrial League – a thriving semi-pro circuit with six teams fielding formidable line-ups that competed throughout the state. Back in California in 1940, Angelich pitched for the San Pedro Longshoremens, and worked as an operating engineer for the Griffith Company in Wilmington. Aged 25, he was drafted into military service with the Army Air Force on August 19, 1941. He was soon stationed at Hickam Field in Hawaii.

The sound that Angelich heard on that sunny December morning of 1941, was not thunder but Japanese airplanes attacking military installations. In a surprise attack, fighters, dive bombers and torpedo planes were wreaking havoc in the skies above Oahu. On the ground was confusion, death and destruction. Working on a communications system with the Signal Corps during the attack was 18-year-old Private First-Class John Andre, who would pitch for the Chicago Cubs in 1955. Andre was blown off a telephone pole during the attack, suffering a head wound that earned him the Purple Heart. Also receiving a Purple Heart was Delmas "Bud" Bise, outfielder with the 11th Bomb Group Gray Geese. As Bise ran from his barracks at Hickam Field a bomb dropped close by, burying him under an avalanche of dirt. "Only one of my legs remained above ground," he later recalled. "If it hadn't been for the quick action of my buddies in digging me out my Army career would have ended right there, on December 7."

Even the ballpark at Hickam Field was targeted – albeit, not intentionally. Information acquired by the Japanese when planning the attack showed that the ground where the baseball diamond stood was the original site planned for the installation of underground fuel tanks.

The USS Oklahoma, that had won the battleship baseball championships in June and had narrowly lost the US Pacific Fleet baseball crown to Subron Four just 10 days earlier, was sunk by several torpedoes with a loss of 429 lives. The USS Arizona that competed in the Honolulu Baseball League was also hit by Japanese torpedo bombers. One torpedo hit the magazine causing a devastating explosion that lifted the 30,000-ton battleship out of the water before it sank with the loss of 1,177 officers and crewmen.



USS Arizona

Jerry Angelich could clearly see the big red circles painted on the underside of the wings as Hickam Field was bombed and strafed by low flying fighter planes. Amid the smoke, flames and confusion, he put books, press clippings and baseball to the back of his mind. He knew he had to do whatever he could to fight back and ran to a wrecked airplane in the hope of operating its machine gun. Seconds later a Japanese fighter plane swooped down and Angelich was riddled with machine-gun fire instantly ending the 25-year-old's life. Private Angelich – the first to have worn a minor league uniform and be killed by enemy action in World War II - was among 189 military personnel that lost their lives at Hickam Field.

Within two hours, 18 American warships had been sunk or damaged, 188 aircraft destroyed, and 2,403 American servicemen and women killed. Japanese forces had simultaneously conducted attacks on U. S. military installations in the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island and Midway Island, as well as attacks on British military bases in Hong Kong and Malaya. President Roosevelt called the unprovoked attack “a date which will live in infamy” in an address to the nation delivered the following day, and control of the territory was handed over to Lieutenant General Walter C. Short, who imposed martial law, which would last until October 1944. Pearl Harbor, a place few Americans could point to on a map, had instantly and lastingly become a household name

Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor had instantly changed attitudes towards Japanese Americans in Hawaii as well as on the mainland. Many were sent to internment camps at Sand Island at the mouth of Honolulu harbor and Kilauea Military Camp on the island of Hawaii, while the 298th Infantry Regiment – whose baseball team, the Warriors, had competed all summer in the North Sector League and was made up of mostly second-generation Japanese-Americans - were put to work digging trenches, their weapons and ammunition confiscated.

Pearl Harbor sent the nation into a wave of overwhelming patriotism. There was an immediate rush to enlist, and Cleveland's 23-year-old pitching sensation, Bob Feller, was among those who felt a need to serve their country. Despite deferment as the only support of his parents, the former Iowa farm boy went to the Navy recruiting office in Chicago on December 9, and along with thousands of other



young men, became a member of America's armed forces. "I've always wanted to be on the winning side and this time I know I'm with a winner," he said upon arrival at the Norfolk Naval Training Station in Virginia.



Hank Greenberg had been right to be concerned about whether he would play ball in 1941. His call to military service had come on May 7, the day after hitting two home runs against the Yankees. But on December 5, 1941, he'd been honorably discharged after Congress released men aged 28 years and older from service. On February 1, 1942, Greenberg re-enlisted, was inducted at Fort Dix, New Jersey, and volunteered for service in the United States Army Air Force. "We

are in trouble," he told *The Sporting News*, "and there is only one thing for me to do – return to the service. This doubtless means I am finished with baseball and it would be silly for me to say I do not leave it without a pang. But all of us are confronted with a terrible task – the defense of our country and the fight for our lives."

The mood of the nation was also captured in a letter by Salvator Madrid, a shortstop with Yakima of the Western International League who had been sold to San Diego after a great 1941 season. Instead of reporting to the Padres, Madrid enlisted with the Army at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on December 12. "Due to the present world crisis," he wrote in a letter to explain his position to the Yakima club secretary, L. B. Vincent. "I find it my duty as an American to enlist in the armed forces of the United States. I am very sorry the deal with San Diego concerning me won't go through. I hope that you can understand my feeling toward this situation."

As a nation, the United States swung into action. Industrial giants across the country - including factories, workshops, mills and mines - began producing the necessities of war. Detroit's vast automobile industry unhesitatingly switched to the production of military vehicles, turning out a steady stream of trucks, jeeps, tanks and airplanes, while manufacturers who were more accustomed to handling refrigerators and vacuum cleaners turned their straight-line production techniques to the manufacture of ammunition, guns and other essential war commodities. Even manufacturers of sporting goods equipment were contributing to the war effort. Hillerich & Bradsby, makers of the famous Louisville Slugger baseball bats, turned their woodturning skills to the production of stocks for the M1 carbine rifle. Within months of Pearl Harbor, America was impressively living up to the pledge it had given to become the "Arsenal of Democracy."

Millie Angelich never did receive the press clipping from her brother, Jerry, but she did receive his posthumously awarded Purple Heart and his personal effects from Hawaii, including a ball glove and two baseballs.

Schofield Barracks-Wheeler Field North Sector Final Standings 1941

(Staff Tigers were league champions beating 21st Infantry Regiment Gimlets in best of three series)

	Wins	Losses
Staff Tigers	24	9
21 st Infantry Regiment Gimlets	24	9
27 th Infantry Regiment Wolfhounds	23	10
19 th Infantry Regiment Chicks	21	12
15th Pursuit Group at Wheeler Field	20	13
35th Infantry Regiment Cactusmen	20	13
3 rd Engineer Battalion Beavers	16	17
298 th Infantry Regiment Warriors	14	19
11 th Field Artillery Regiment Dragons	12	21
18th Air Base Group at Wheeler Field	9	24
13 th Field Artillery Clan	9	24
8 th Field Artillery Regiment Gunners	6	27

All-Schofield Team 1941

Pitcher: Stan Zalegowski (Staff Tigers)

Pitcher: John Bogardus (21st Infantry)

Catcher: Pete Osborne (27th Infantry)

First Base: Al Duarte (3rd Engineers) Pre and Post-War Minor Leaguer

Second Base: Morrie Bachand (Staff Tigers) Minors in 1920s

Third Base: Angelo DeLucia (Staff Tigers) Minors in 1940

Shortstop: Felix Michaeliski (21st Infantry)

Outfield: Bob Slie (15th Pursuit)

Outfield: Floyd "Red" Thomas (21st Infantry)

Outfield: Collie Miller (27th Infantry)



Floyd "Red" Thomas

Batting Average

Red Thomas (21st Infantry) .416

Home Runs

Bob Slie (15th Pursuit) and Jim Helton (19th Inf) 6

Most Wins

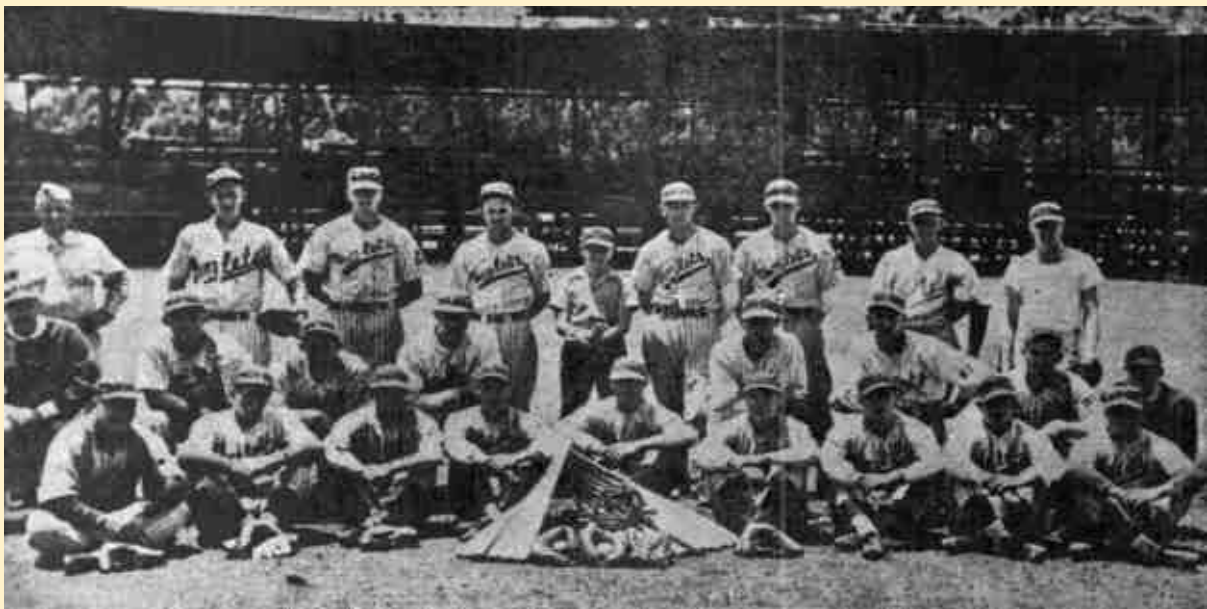
Stan Zalegowski (Staff) 14-5

Most Strike Outs

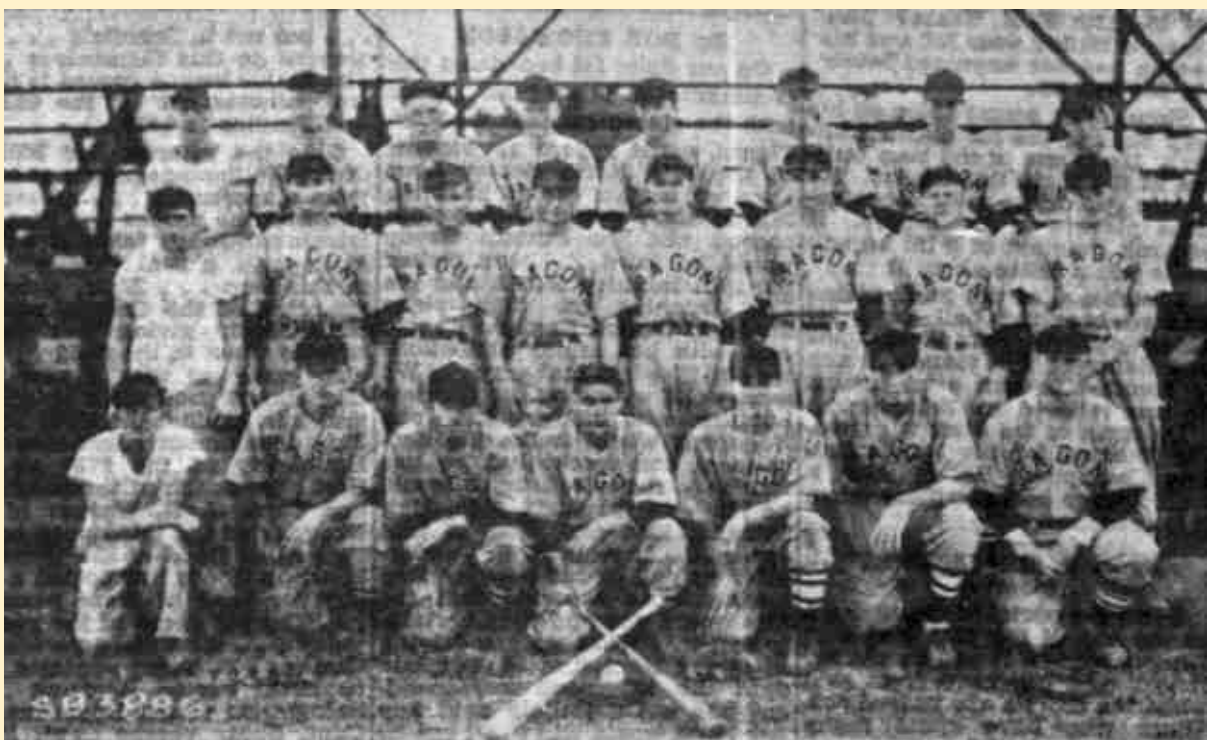
Stan Zalegowski 188

MVP

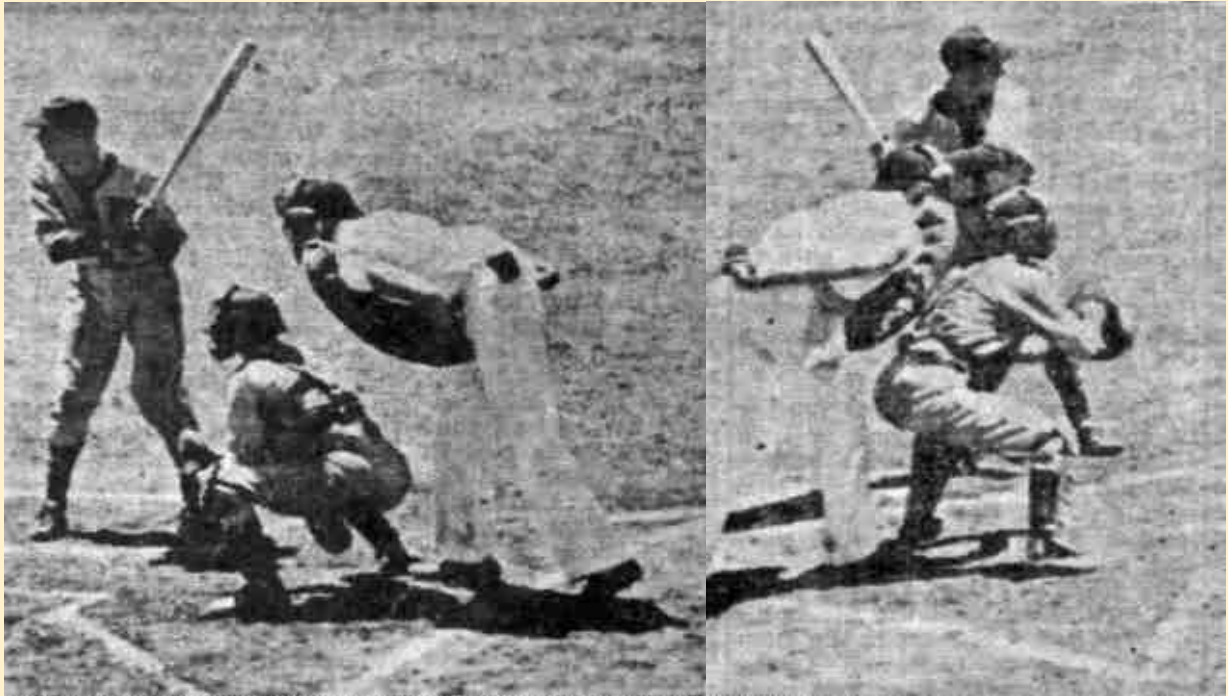
Stan Zalegowski



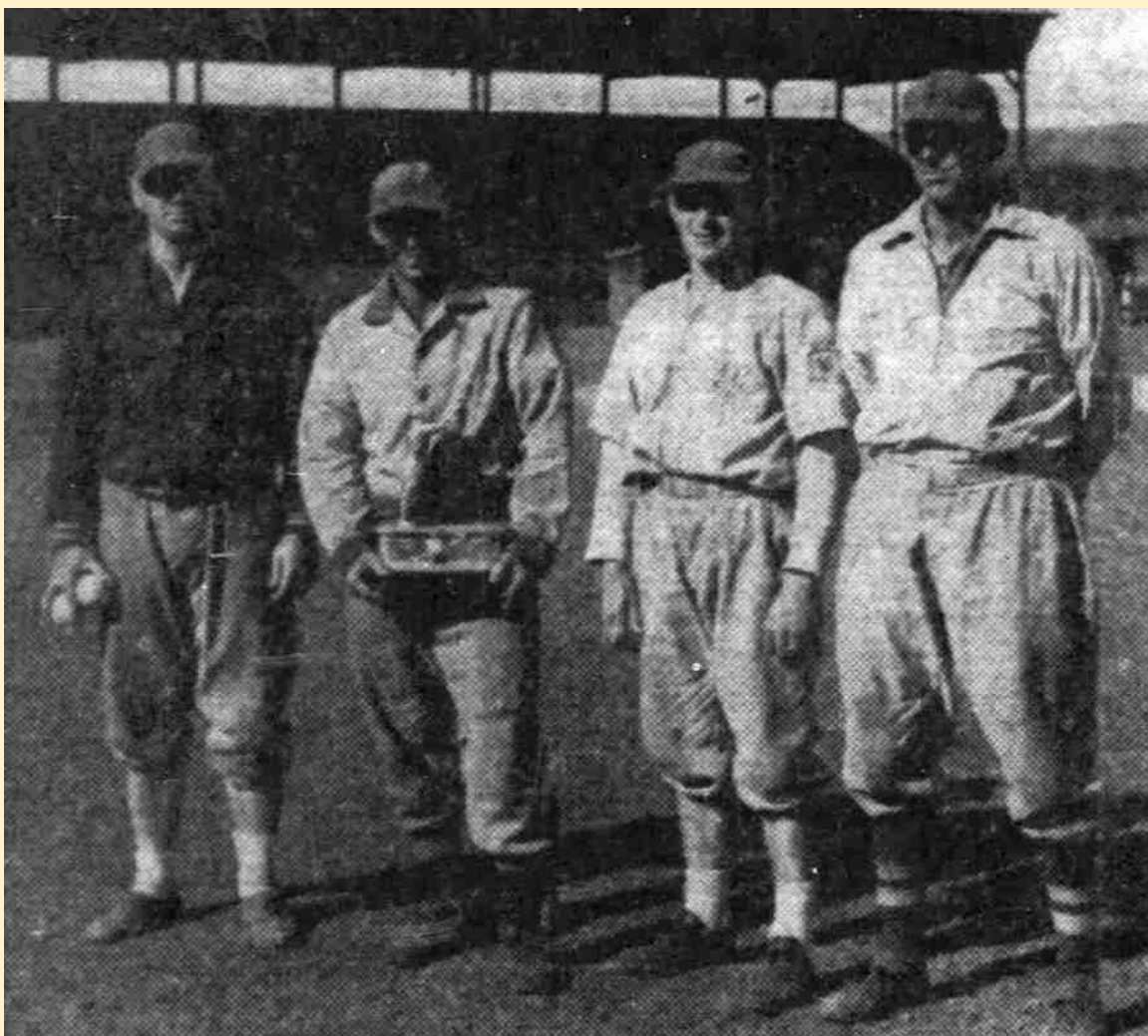
21st Infantry Gimlets. Front row, left to row: Bill Waites, Clayborne, Felix Michaeliski, Howard Ellis, Leo Bailo, Vern Hayden, William Fassio and Gravetz. Middle row: Ashe, Frankie Martin, John Bogardus, Mucik, Hammonds, Maves, Porterfield and Sherman. Back row: Bill "Spike" Nave (Coach), Tournet, Floyd "Red" Thomas, Duggins, Johnny Roosma (mascot), Elmer Mettler, Bennett, Steward and Keyser



11th Field Artillery Dragons. Front row, left to right: Caggianesi, Pascavage, Gist, Ratliff, Link, Smith and Bluhm. Middle row: Curci, Adams, Wilkes, Ray Bullard, Colgan, Seery, Powell and Horlbogen. Back row: Frost, Loftice, Hammock, Beverly, Harold Holtzclaw, Wink, Paige and Stewart.



27th Infantry Wolfhounds against 8th Field Artillery Gunners in July 1941



15th Pursuit Group won the Wheeler Field championships. Left to right: Lt. Laughlin (head coach), Bob "Muscle" Trussell (captain), Lt. Heath (asst coach) and Truck Heaton (asst coach)

Sector-Navy League South Sector Final Standings 1941

	Wins	Losses
11 th Bomb Group Gray Geese	18	4
Submarine Squadron Four	17	5
5 th Bomb Group Pirates	16	6
Honolulu Green Wave (Harbor Defenses)	15	7
64 th Coast Artillery (AA) Regiment Gunners	13	9
USS Holland	11	11
251 st Coast Artillery (AA)	11	11
17 th Air Base Group	9	13
Pearl Harbor Marines	9	13
Fort Kamehameha Warriors	8	14
Staff Troopers	4	18
Fort Armstrong Quartermasters	2	20

All Sector-Navy Team 1941

Pitcher: George "Nig" Henry (Subron Four)

Catcher: Cox (Honolulu)

First Base: George "Spot" Heard (11th Bomb Group)

Second Base: Leonard "Don" Donofrio (11th Bomb Group)

Third Base: Jonathan Roach (17th Air Base)

Shortstop: Phil Simione (Subron Four)

Outfield: Winfred Andrews (Honolulu) Post-War Minor Leaguer

Outfield: Wayne Blume (USS Holland)

Outfield: Lefty Knapp (251st Coastal Artillery)

Utility: Vic Klein (5th Bomb Group)



Don Donofrio

Batting Average

Jonathan Roach (17th AB) .431

Home Runs

Tom Saitta (Staff) 6

Most Wins

Nig Henry (Subron Four) 7-2

Most Strike Outs

Colin Jones (11th BG) 46

MVP

Winfred Andrews (Honolulu)



Fort Kamehameha Warriors. Front row, left to right: Arnold, Holden, Joe Zampella, Marty Martyniak and McDonald. Back row: Frank Ebey (Manager), Porky Austin, Dungan, Weiscavage, Kirschner, McBride and Lt. Col. McMorris (Athletic Director)



Left to right: Pete Barron (Coach), Bill Fitzgerald (Pitcher) and Bill Beatty (Catcher) 11th Bomb Group Gray Geese