

Colonel Jay P. Hopkins

November 2, 1875 – October 13, 1960



Colonel Jay P. Hopkins was the second Chief of Antiaircraft for the American Expeditionary Force, holding that position from June 1918 until the end of World War I. As a Major, before becoming the Chief of Antiaircraft, he was instrumental in establishing the American Antiaircraft School in France and developing the course of instruction. Colonel Hopkins also set forth the rules by which Antiaircraft units could claim a "kill." He fought for equipment for the fledgling antiaircraft service and was generally a strong right-hand man for Brigadier General James A. Shipton. After the war, on the recommendation of General Pershing, Colonel Hopkins went to Paris as the American representative to the final Inter-Allied Antiaircraft Committee meeting. He was born in Michigan on November 2, 1875 and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1900. He retired from the Army as a Colonel in 1930, but was later recalled to service that same year. He eventually retired as a Brigadier General in 1940. He passed away in Michigan on October 13, 1960.



Air Defense Artillery
Legends

