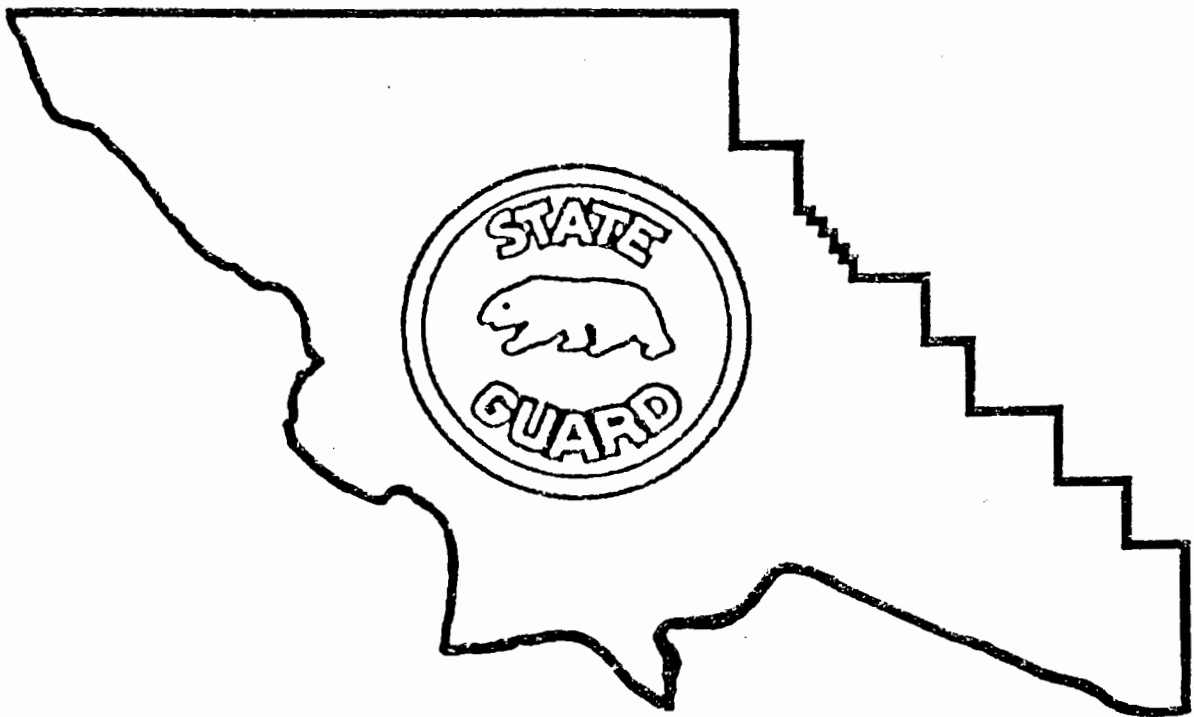


**HISTORY
OF THE
California State Guard
in
San Luis Obispo County
1942 - 1945**



Allen P. Bristow

10 JUN 92

MEMORANDUM FOR See Distribution

SUBJECT: Distribution, Historical Monograph

1. During past six months I have researched the origins of the California State Guard in SLO Co. This is the predecessor of the old 203d IN BN. This work was completed with the cooperation of the related historical, genealogical, governmental, and veterans groups concerned.

2. As you are students of military history and interested in the militia tradition, I felt you would appreciate reading this work. Copies are limited as distribution to contributors was extensive.

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ALLEN P. BRISTOW
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Plns, Opns, Mob Officer.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	i
Motivating Factors	1
Militia Phase	2
Transition Phase	4
State Guard Phase	9
Memories	12
Research Methodology	13

APPENDIX

A - Paso Robles Militia Muster List	15
B - Cambria Militia Muster List	15
C - San Luis Obispo Auxiliary Police Roster	16
D - California Licensed Militia Regulations	17
E - Paso Robles Licensed Militia Roster	22
F - Atascadero Licensed Militia Roster	23
G - South County Licensed Militia Roster	24
H - San Luis Obispo Women's Field Hospital Roster	25
I - "The Bayonet"	26
J - Paso Robles State Guard Company "A" Roster	27
K - Paso Robles Company "A" Bivouac Roster	27
L - Paso Robles Company "A" Rifle Rack Roster	28
M - Paso Robles Company "A" Final Roster	30
N - N.R.A. Home Guard Manual Cover	31
O - Photographs	32
P - Shoulder Patches	33

SURNAME INDEX	34
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INTRODUCTION

We Americans are now commemorating the 50th anniversary of World War II. While most activities are directed at recognition of military efforts in that conflict, home front involvements should also be included. Tracing the contributions of the civilian population is made more difficult because the dramatic and compelling war news often overshadowed our domestic efforts.

When home front activities are mentioned, war production, rationing, scrap metal drives and War Bond sales are most frequently recalled. Few persons have any memory of the "Home Guard/Militia" movement which existed in those areas of the West Coast which felt vulnerable to Japanese attack.

In San Luis Obispo County an independent volunteer or "peoples" militia existed for several months before the State recognized and absorbed them into a sanctioned organization. During this period all men aged 16 to 65 were urged to participate, and to provide their own rifles or shotguns. The implications of this event should enlighten those who anguish over interpretation of the 2nd Amendment and gun control.

This project traces the militia movement in San Luis Obispo County from early 1942 through November, 1945. It attempts to document the evolution of the militia into established California State Guard companies, and identify the persons involved. The purpose is to preserve this obscure fragment of California military history for future historians and genealogists.

No research of this type is ever complete. As this report circulates, readers may recall additional events or names. It is hoped they will supply such information to the author at the below address. A distribution register will be maintained and if sufficient new information is generated an addendum will be issued.

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MOTIVATING FACTORS

To understand the conditions which caused San Luis Obispo County to organize a volunteer militia in 1942, it is necessary to briefly review the events of that period. Beginning even before 1941 the United States had become committed to intervention in World War II. "Lend-lease", economic sanctions and overt convoy support were clues to an impending war.

California was particularly affected during 1940 as preparations for the conflict began. The National Guard was mobilized and Civil Defense organizations were created on both the State and local level. Recognizing that a California military force was needed to replace the National Guard, the legislature passed various acts to create a California State Guard. By 1941 it had been authorized to expand until 10,000 volunteers had been recruited.

The shock of Pearl Harbor was followed by six months of war news which, while discouraging to the rest of the Nation, was alarming to California residents. In the Pacific Theatre, Wake and Guam fell, followed by Hong Kong, Malaya, Singapore and Burma. The defeat in the Philippines and the withdrawal of General McArthur to Australia for a last ditch stand seemed to place the war on California beaches as well. The Allied decision to focus the war effort on Germany and engage in a holding action in the Pacific was felt as a threat by West Coast residents.

Coastal California, as well as the entire West Coast, was declared a Military (Combat) Zone. There were a number of Japanese submarine sightings, air raid alerts, and attacks in the Aleutians. Blackout regulations were implemented and Civil Defense organizations planned mass evacuations. The decision to relocate Japanese residents was an additional unsettling factor.

In San Luis Obispo County several events caused increasing alarm. Submarine sighting incidents were followed by the sinking of a ship along the North County Coast. Authorities began to warn of arson threats against the crops and forest lands. Local newspapers carried descriptive articles on identification of incendiary devices used by saboteurs. Aircraft observation stations were established and operated 24 hours a day by civilian volunteers and local newspapers carried Japanese aircraft identification pictures.

The establishment of large military training centers at Camp San Luis Obispo and Camp Roberts should have had a calming effect on the local population, but many saw these installations

as targets for a coastal attack by the Japanese fleet or aircraft. Evacuation planning became a major concern, particularly for the city of San Luis Obispo.

Meanwhile the California State Guard had become fully operational. Many units were on active duty guarding bridges, industrial areas, water supplies, petroleum reserves or in training. Some units were held in stand by status while others performed vital security duties. However, during the early stages of the war, the State Guard existed primarily in the San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and other large population centers where most defense production activity was located. There was little attempt to extend the organization into the rural or non-defense related areas.

It was under these conditions that San Luis Obispo County undertook the formation of their own "Home Guard" or Militia. This movement would seem to have roots in the Post Colonial period of American history. During that era the Elizabethan Militia concept began to deteriorate and local communities felt a compelling need to create their own "volunteer militia" in the absence of State or Federal sanction.

THE MILITIA PHASE

March of 1942 brought expressions of concern on the part of the various San Luis Obispo County Civil Defense groups, particularly their Public Safety Committees. The County Civil Defense Director, retired COL Frank B. Edwards, urged each community to form a "Home Guard" for local protection. He charged the American Legion to provide the leadership and training for these organizations. Coincidentally the Civil Defense Committees had many American Legion members serving in vital positions. While the proposed organizations were originally referred to as "Home Guards" after the British pattern, the term soon faded in favor of "Militia" which had a more American historical flavor. Spurred by the urging of COL Edwards, the local communities began to form their own volunteer militia groups.

NORTH COUNTY. Paso Robles formed the hub for inland militia organization. By April 9, 1942, the American Legion had begun to sign up volunteers. Truman Harris was the primary organizer, assisted by E. W. Roberts, R. L. Olden, Hal Johnson and Bryan Hendricks. Asa Kunkee was to organize Atascadero while Roy Dildine signed up members at Templeton. Their goal was to form three companies of 62 men each, and officers were to be elected.

The stated purpose of this militia was to guard homes and businesses of evacuated towns, protect against looting, and

prevent sabotage. Uniform was to be khaki shirts and pants, blue belts and overseas caps. Members were asked to bring their own rifles or shotguns and were expected to furnish ammunition if needed. Members were expected to drill two or three times a week until trained.

A list of the first men to be signed up at Paso Robles is found at Appendix A. By May 7, 1942, Truman Harris and R. L. Olden had been elected Captains of Company A and B. All male adults between 16 and 65 who owned rifles or shotguns were urged to join.

At Cambria the Civil Defense Council had recruited 40 volunteers with the assistance of the local American Legion Post. James Stepp was elected Commander and both S. Ty Eddy and Mark L. Waltz were appointed to assist him. A roster of these volunteers is found at Appendix B.

SAN LUIS OBISPO. The area in and about the city of San Luis Obispo adopted a different approach to creation of a militia. In early April, 1942, the city organized an "Auxiliary Police" which was a militia in all but name. The organization was so titled because of a debate about the legality of local communities creating their own militia. This organization was formed on a geographic basis with nine companies. Each company had a Captain, an Assistant Captain and as many as five squads of 10 men each. A partial roster of the organization as it was first formed is found at Appendix C. Regretfully, only members down to the rank of Squad Leader can be found.

By April 14, 1942, the San Luis Obispo City Council had agreed to raise \$1,500.00 to purchase 200 rifles for the "Auxiliary Police" if the State Adjutant General did not furnish weapons at once. Of the 267 men who had volunteered, 90 furnished their own civilian hunting rifles. Citizens who had hunting rifles were asked to loan them to the organization and donate \$10.00 for ammunition. Police Chief Bernard Epperly assured donors the weapons would be returned when no longer needed.

The stated purpose of the "Auxiliary Police/Militia" was to provide protection for the evacuated population and their personal property, protection against looting, sabotage and provide a guerrilla defense where needed.

SOUTH COUNTY. No actual militia was formed in this area during the "militia phase". Civil Defense authorities concentrated on evacuation planning and recommended that a militia be established on the pattern urged by COL Edwards. A militia organization meeting was held in San Luis Obispo on May 8, 1942, and attended by Ernest J. Smith (Arroyo Grande), Herman Schnippel (Oceano) and Harry Schultz (Nipomo).

TRANSITION PHASE

From the beginning of the militia movement in early March of 1942, there had been some question about legality. While there was no argument as to the need for a militia, a modern legal precedent could not be found. The Second Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, various U.S. militia laws, custom and historical precedent all seem to recognize the citizen militia, but there was an implication that "state sanction" was required. This uncertainty was one reason the City of San Luis Obispo choose the title "Auxiliary Police" for their militia.

Three factors contributed to a temporary solution: (1) many other rural counties in California were forming local militias in areas where the State Guard was not yet organized, (2) The State Guard was directing total effort toward vital defense areas and would not be able to expand into rural areas for many months, and (3) Governor Culbert Olsen was about to seek reelection. Thus, there was a problem, the solution to which would provide the Governor with a high profile in rural areas and great press exposure.

On April 18, 1942, Governor Olsen called a general meeting of all sheriffs, county supervisors, civil defense directors, and county farm agents. He presented a plan to form the unorganized militia into a State Militia which would not be affiliated with the regular State Guard. He called for 100,00 men, aged 16 to 65, familiar with the use of firearms, organized into rural rifle companies to control subversive activities and repel enemy attack.

Following his proposal the plan was formalized by Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Herlihy, Director of Military and Veterans Affairs, and Military Aide to the Governor. The University of California Extension Service, County Farm Agents would act as recruiters and organizers in each county. They would be responsible to recruit men age 16 to 65 who would provide their own arms, ammunition, uniforms and serve without pay. When the Farm Agent was satisfied that an effective company had been formed and responsible officers elected, he was to "license" it into the California State Militia. All enrollment procedures and record keeping was to be the responsibility of the Farm Agent until licensing, then it became the militia responsibility. The plan was implemented by a Governor's Proclamation, and published as "Rules And Regulations For Licensed Military Companies" which are found at Appendix D.

The Governor's Proclamation had two immediate effects. The regular California State Guard was taken aback and the plan became an additional item, among others, which was to create

an acrimonious relationship that lasted until the Governor left office. Local rural militias, now blessed with State recognition, were stimulated and recruiting increased.

It is interesting to note that throughout California during the period from April 18 to July 31, 1942, county farm agents held 2,095 meetings attended by 74,216 persons. Over 130 radio broadcasts and 75,00 letters were mailed. This statewide effort resulted in the enrollment of 24,028 persons in over 250 licensed militia companies.

In San Luis Obispo County the County Farm Agent, Parker Talbot, began to organize militia recruiting. COL Frank B. Edwards resigned his post as County Civil Defense Director in order to devote full time to organizing and training the local militia groups. Thus the independent militia phase ended and the transition to a state sanctioned but county controlled militia began.

This transition phase lasted through the Summer of 1943, approximately fourteen months. It was characterized by rapid creation of licensed militia companies throughout San Luis Obispo County, followed by a decline in participation of volunteer members, followed by the merger of depleted units with those of greater strength. Fear, anxiety, and a worsening war situation caused early enthusiasm for militia service. Several factors caused later attrition; (1) the war situation improved and the threat lessened, (2) many of the early militia members enlisted or were drafted into Federal service, and (3) high paying defense industries lured many rural residents to more populous areas.

THE NORTH COUNTY. The Paso Robles militia company continued to expand and by July 2, 1942, 102 members were sworn into the California State Militia. The group was split into Company H, CPT Harris commanding, and Company G, CPT Olden commanding. A roster of the members is found at Appendix E. They were scheduled to drill on local school grounds on Monday and Friday evenings.

A Templeton company of 93 men was organized by Parker Talbot and Philip Crum, and sworn in on June 25, 1942. COL Edwards, State Senator Chris Jespersion and Judge Ray B. Lyon conducted the oath and licensing. LT William Holland was given command. No list of members was found. The Atascadero company was licensed on June 26, 1942, and commanded by LT Edward Milligan. Their membership roster is found at Appendix F.

During this period another but more unusual militia unit was formed in the North County; a cavalry troop. Fear of sabotage by the burning of vital crops caused the formation

of a cavalry troop for rural patrol beginning June 11, 1942. Volunteers who owned well trained horses and who were proficient with firearms were urged to contact Victor Palm at the Paso Robles Mercantile Store.

By June 18, 1942, 15 men and horses were meeting to drill on Sunday mornings at the Pioneer Day Rodeo Grounds. County Supervisor E. E. Kleck, acting on the authority of Governor Olsen, Appointed Victor Palm as Captain. Kleck then went to other areas to organize cavalry troops and appointed at Adeladia, CPT Fred Triguero; at Sunderland, CPT Orin Grove; and at Lincoln, Fred Juhl. Uniform was to be khaki riding breeches, boots, brown shirts and cavalry hats. Dr. J. P. Green, a WWI cavalry officer was elected to be the troop instructor. By July 11, 1942, the Paso Robles troop had 22 members and was scheduled for licensing as a State Militia Unit. Nothing further was reported on their membership or activities.

Along the North Coast, the Cambria continued to function and was licensed, William Elliott becoming their commander. An additional group of 37 men was organized at Cayucos on May 21, 1942. Howard Hilton, the local American Legion Post Commander, was appointed as Captain. No list of members was found.

The Morro Bay Militia was licensed on July 31, 1942, with 19 members attending. Their commander was D. L. Koehler and C. E. Brown was the drill sergeant. They were assigned the specific task of protecting the Standard Oil tank farm and pipelines. No list of members was found.

As time passed, participation in militia drills began to diminish and units which became too small were merged into larger companies. For example, on August 12, 1942, the Creston and Union units were merged with the Paso Robles company.

The California State Guard, by October, 1942, had begun to expand into the rural areas. This involved bringing the licensed militia units up to a strength and quality which would permit their inclusion in the California State Guard Reserve. Paso Robles was selected to become the Headquarters for the 3rd Battalion, 12th Regiment, California State Guard Reserve.

The area of operations for the 12th Regiment was to be from Glendale to Monterey. CPT Charles V. Samsel was sent from Southern California to take charge of the new 3rd Battalion Headquarters. Arrangements were made to give medical examinations to all members of the Paso Robles Company and plans were made for issue of State rifles, uniforms and equipment. The new headquarters was to be at the fire station. The commissions of CPT Truman Harris, and LTs Leo Smart, Lawton Champion and John Duta were confirmed by the State.

With the formation of a Battalion Headquarters at Paso Robles the need for a full-time staff became critical and approval was obtained for one officer to be placed on full-time active duty and one woman recruited to serve full-time as a secretary. CPT Truman Harris confirmed on December 17, 1942, that olive drab uniforms and new insignia (shoulder patches) were being issued, now that the unit had achieved California State Guard Reserve status.

SOUTH COUNTY. The organizational efforts begun in May by Ernest J. Smith, Herman Schnippel and Harry Schultz were rewarded on July 24, 1942, when three companies were licensed at Arroyo Grande, Nipomo, and Oceano. A roster of these men is found at Appendix G. An additional company was to have been formed at Pismo Beach, but it is believed that this group was merged with the company formed at Avila by Robert Frazier.

SAN LUIS OBISPO. The auxiliary police unit formed in April, 1942, continued to be active but altered their priority from militia/home guard activities to civil defense/police reserve functions. As their ranks shrunk a core group continued to be involved in civil defense support (air raid warden) and augmentation of the city police in practice alerts. Special training classes were presented for them by the California Department of Justice. No record of their activities or membership was maintained by the San Luis Obispo Police Department.

A licensed militia company, active since May, and headed by Curtis Berryman was sworn on July 25, 1942. The 58 men in this unit held their drills at Fremont School. A number of these militamen were former or current members of the city auxiliary police. Curtis Berryman was appointed captain, Bob Shelby and John C. Hudson as lieutenants, and John Hanna as sergeant. Squad leaders were John Romero, "Doc" Freeman, Lee Starter, Bill Mynatt and Joseph Escobar. A complete list of members was not found. They were reported in a July 10, 1942, newspaper article as having over half their members in full uniform "with the golden bear State Militia insignia on their shoulder". See Appendix P for shoulder patch replicas.

An editorial in the June 17, 1942, Telegram-Tribune discussed the problems created by two defense forces within the city and suggested that the militia approach should be followed, as in the rest of the county. In August, 1942, Mayor Kimball proposed a conference between Auxiliary Police and State Militia leaders to avoid duplication of effort. Plans were proposed for utilization of the Auxiliary Police to support the city in case of air raid, while the militia was to have wide responsibility to protect vital resources and repel invaders.

The San Luis Obispo Militia Company continued to drill on Thursday night and by November, 1942, was also providing personnel for the night shifts of the Irish Hills Aircraft Observation Post. California State Guard CPT Charles Samsel visited the company on November 14 to present the requirements for upgrading to a State Guard Reserve Company.

On August 7, 1942, COL Frank B. Edwards announced that the first official Womens State Militia Field Hospital was to be licensed in San Luis Obispo County, and it was also to be the first in the State. All members were trained by LT Edgar W. Clarke at Camp San Luis Obispo. Dr. Ira Bartle was designated as commanding officer, and Flo Lund, acting captain, was commissioned as 1st Lieutenant.

An ambulance was donated and was serviced by Booth Brothers. The uniform approved by State Militia records was Army sun tans, overseas caps with Medical Braid, and the State Militia shoulder patch. This Field Hospital Unit was to be used for any disaster in the county, and to support operations of the State Militia. A list of members is found at Appendix H.

OTHER UNITS ORGANIZED. By the end of July, 1942, COL Edwards and Parker Talbot reported their efforts concluded with over 900 persons recruited into 24 San Luis Obispo County Militia Companies. Their tireless efforts involved hundreds of organizational and training meetings over a four month period. At the first organizational meeting for each group a film, "Citizens Army" was shown (usually by Russell Hoyt). Some of the units, not mentioned previously, are included here with what additional information is available.

Annette, Ernest Still commanding, C. A. James and Ed Hardenburg as squad leaders.
Avila, 70 men, Robert Frazier commanding.
Carisa Plains, 26 men.
Creston, 18 men.
Edna, 21 men.
Green Valley, Alex Toppird commanding.
Los Osos, 26 men.
San Miguel, Herman Stewart commanding.
San Simion, R. W. Apperson commanding.
Santa Margarita, A. O. Saxe commanding.
Shandon, 30 men, Don McMillian and Gilmore Duncan share command.
Simmler, James Gifford commanding.
Willow Creek, Fred Luther and Fran Cherry to share command.

RELATED MILITIA ACTIVITIES. Early in 1942 the civil defense authorities established "Aircraft Observation and Listening Posts" at strategic locations in the county. They were staffed

by women who served in four hour shifts. However, as these posts were often in outlying areas, it was considered unsafe for women during hours of darkness. Thus many men volunteered for night shifts, and among them were members of the militia.

In the Cambria and Cayucos area the following militia members served as observers: Harold Waite, Frank Tyson, Mark L. Waltz, Charles Camazzi, Fred Manson and Frank Catelli. In the South County William Zeyen, Don Cook, George Carnes and Guy Stewart were observers. At Atascadero the following militiamen received an award for over 100 hours observation service: R. E. Austin, Albert Blundell, Carl Cassidy, R. H. Robinson, Gordon Fox, A. F. Kunkee, Arthur Marriott, Campbell Miller, L. J. McNeil, J. W. Roach and N. J. Thomas. Records indicate that both the Paso Robles and San Luis Obispo Companies routinely supplied volunteers to the observation posts but no specific names are available.

N.R.A. HOME GUARD TRAINING. The National Rifle Association sponsored marksmanship training for "Home Guard Units". They provided materials and instructors who were usually members of local gun clubs. A copy of the cover of one of their manuals on organization and marksmanship is found at Appendix N. August Boelk was an instructor at Atascadero where a smallbore range had been constructed in the basement of the Veterans Memorial Building. No roster of the militiamen who participated in this training was found.

STATE GUARD PHASE

As war conditions improved, the need for the regular State Guard lessened. Almost all units were relieved of active duty status by mid 1943. Governor Warren supported a major reorganization of the State Guard intended to place companies in all areas of the State in a ready reserve status. In this new role the State Guard would function much as the National Guard did in peacetime: training weekly and on call for floods, fires, strikes and riots.

New standards were developed for members and new uniforms, weapons and equipment were to be furnished. The reorganization began in July, 1943 and was completed by November. This reorganization absorbed personnel from the old Licensed Militia Companies, State Guard Reserve and disbanded State Guard units, creating a network of companies geographically distributed throughout the State to provide equal protection in each area. For a discussion on this reorganization see Appendix I.

The reorganization resulted in the establishment of the 27th Regiment which included the following subordinate units:

- 1st Battalion
 - Company B, Oxnard
 - Company C, Camarillo
 - Company D, Simi
- 2nd Battalion
 - Company A, Paso Robles
 - Company B, San Luis Obispo
- 3rd Battalion
 - Company A, Lompoc

PASO ROBLES. Between August and October, 1943, Paso Robles Company A was reorganized by CPT Evans from Headquarters, 27th Regiment. LT Leo Smart served as acting commander as CPT Truman Harris resigned during this period. The units at Templeton, Atascadero, and Shandon were consolidated with Company A and CPT Philip Crum was soon appointed as commander. A list of the members of Company A as of September 23, 1943 is found at Appendix J. The State leased the basement of the fire station for Company Headquarters and use as an armory. Rifles, equipment and uniforms arrived and training increased.

On the 16th and 17th of September, 1944, 33 members of Company A went on bivouac at the Freeman Ranch, West of Templeton. Targets were erected and the men participated in rifle practice. Each member fired 50 rounds of .30 caliber ammunition with their newly arrived M1917 Enfield rifles. LTs Leo Smart and Palmer Harralson served as instructors. At the conclusion of this training the company held an old-fashioned barbecue in celebration of their first year as an Official State Guard Company. A roster of those present for this rifle training was reconstructed from a list found by the author in the basement of the fire station and is found at Appendix K.

In December, 1944, it was decided that the company should be trained in the use of chemical agents in crowd control. MAJ Tegnall from Camp Roberts conducted the training and a test was scheduled for December 21, 1944. The company was mustered at the City Park with their newly issued gas masks and equipment. Smoke generators were used to simulate gas and were placed in position so the smoke would drift toward the troops. The training was a success and the Guardsmen were able to function in their equipment. However, some miscalculation of the volume of the smoke and wind direction caused a heavy pall of dense smoke to drift over the downtown area. Traffic was stalled, business came to a standstill and the Christmas shopping stopped. The City Council later ruled "no more training in the park".

The M1917 Enfield .30/06 rifles furnished to Company A were stored in a locked rack in the basement of the Paso Robles fire station. Each Guardsman was assigned a specific rifle. An "Arms Roster" was found posted on the back of a storeroom door which may give an additional clue to the changing membership of the company. Most of the names are incomplete but they are presented as found at Appendix L.

Training increased for Company A and much of it was done by Army LTs J. H. Cawthraw and George P. Block from Camp Roberts. In February, 1945, the company went to Camp Roberts to qualify on the rifle range. The results were not reported.

Turnover continued to be a problem and in June, 1945, CPT Crum conducted a recruiting campaign. The need for increased State Guard involvement in security of communities near large military installations was stressed. The movement of large numbers of troops from Europe to the West Coast was thought to be a problem. High casualty rates in the Pacific, race problems, and possible troop resistance to overseas reassignment were all factors in the threat assessment. The Army authorized radios and vehicles for State Guard units near military installations.

With the end of the war in September, 1945, Company A continued to recruit with the promise that State Guardsmen would be transferred into the National Guard when it returned. LT Leo Smart suffered a heart attack in November, 1945, and as he was recovering Company A published a testimonial letter to him. The names signed constitute a final roster for Company A, and it is found at Appendix M.

SAN LUIS OBISPO. In March, 1944, Company B was organized at San Luis Obispo and used the Veterans Hall as headquarters. The two primary organizers were CPT Tony Sebastian, formerly with the Auxiliary Police-Militia and CPT Philip Crum from Company A at Paso Robles. Approximately 30 men were sworn in on March 2, 1944. SGT E. C. Schwafel took measurements for uniforms. Newspaper articles continued through March describing the training meetings. The County Board of Supervisors granted CPT Sebastian use of the control and storage room on the 1st floor of the court house on April 10, 1944. At the time of this writing no membership roster has been located.

On September 12, 1945, CPT Sebastian announced that Company B had been disbanded and that all State property had been returned. The strength at that time was reported to be 45 men, predominantly from San Luis Obispo, Arroyo Grande and Pismo Beach.

MEMORIES

Where individuals could be interviewed who had personal recollections of militia events their comments were recorded. Those comments are paraphrased in this section.

Albert Ortega of Paso Robles recalls his father, Albert Sr., was in the Santa Barbara State Guard and lived near the Ellwood oil tanks that were attacked by a Japanese submarine. He remembers that his father did not like the Enfield rifle he was issued and kept his deer rifle handy in case of an invasion alert.

Bessie Brown of Bradley reports her husband, Raymond, was a SGT in the San Ardo State Militia. His squad was assigned to guard the Bradley Bridge and their wives would visit them to bring meals. When the militia were relieved by soldiers from Camp Roberts no meals were provided by the Army, so the militia wives continued to provide food. She also reports that they were active in the Aircraft Observer Program and has the original log books.

Dudley C. Elliott, listed as an early member of the Atascadero Militia, reports little of drills but did participate in the Aircraft Observers Program. A. V. Muller, an early San Luis Obispo Auxiliary Police member recalls only civil defense drills. Alice Turano, daughter of Aubry Gano, a member of the Paso Robles Militia, recalls going with him at night to the Aircraft Observer Post.

Merrill Molinarie recalls seeing State Militia training dogs, possibly for beach patrol, at Montano de Oro in 1942. Wallace Milligan, son of Ed Milligan who headed the Atascadero Militia, recalls being taken on a trip to inspect fire lookouts for conversion to aircraft observation posts. Cecil Boatman was a member of Company A at Paso Robles in 1943-44 and remembers their activities. He later went into the Army and states his State Guard training earned him stripes quickly.

Clarence Harris, brother of Truman Harris, recalls much of his experience as a SGT with the Paso Robles Militia. In addition to regular drills they practiced ambush tactics on rural roads and marched in one parade. Harold Ernst, an early Paso Robles Militia member, recalls going to one drill per week. His special memory is of the night one member arrived too drunk to drill and had to be taken home.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The author began his quest knowing from previous inquiries that only a few records of State Guard activities or personnel existed. The California State Military Department, Center for Military History, was most cooperative but could make only one document available: HISTORY OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE GUARD, Office of the Adjutant General, 1946. This small book presents a good general history of the State Guard but contains little material on local units, the State Militia or the State Guard Reserve. The author placed a photocopy of this book in the library of the Atascadero Branch, San Luis Obispo Genealogical Society. Another copy is held by the San Luis Obispo County Library under C355-979.478.

The primary source of information for this work came from newspaper articles. The author searched the following papers for the years 1942-45 to the extent that microfilm and library copies were available: County Telegram-Tribune, Paso Robles Press, Atascadero News, Morro Bay Sun Bulletin, Arroyo Grande Herald Recorder, The Cambrian, and The Bayonet (a California State Guard Reserve publication, 1942-43).

Based on the data collected from newspapers, the author attempted to contact original members or surviving relatives. Several methods were used to find these individuals. Articles about the research project were carried by two local newspapers seeking persons with information. A search was made of obituaries, city and county directories and voters records.

Many of the men involved were WWII veterans and members of the American Legion. In addition the Legion was active in helping to form the first militia groups (1942). The Post Historians were contacted at San Luis Obispo, Templeton, Arroyo Grande and Cambria. All local public agencies which might have had contact with or records of the State Guard/Militia were contacted.

Local Historical and Genealogical Societies were advised of the study, local history sections of libraries were checked, and every individual identified as being knowledgeable about the subject was contacted. One such source was COL William Hastie (USA Ret) of Arroyo Grande. His father was, for a time, the Commander of the California State Guard. COL Hastie provided a number of scarce documents and copies of "The Bayonet".

In all, over onehundred contacts were initiated, over forty interviews conducted, and too many letters written. Although much was learned, there are many voids in this research project. Among some of the problems encountered was a combination of

the time interval (50 years), the fact that most of the men involved were middle-aged or older at the time and are not now alive, transitory residence patterns and the failure of our institutions to record "home front" activities in the shadow of the more dramatic war events.

As with most such projects, there is no clear point at which to stop the research and publish the results. It is almost certain that as soon as this document is circulated some new data will surface. Should material information later become available, an addendum will be sent to all holders of the original report.

APPENDIX A

PASO ROBLES MILITIA MUSTER LIST
APRIL 16, 1942

Captains: Truman Harris and R. L. Olden

MEMBERS

Arnold, Stanton	LaPere, Maurice	Rea, Fred L.
Adams, Paul	Lichti, Walter J.	Sheff, Clarence W.
Adams, Adril	Liddle, George T.	Travis, Albert Jr.
Cameron, Ralph	McFarland, Howard	Utz, Grover B.
Clevenger, Lyman	Miller, Elmore H.	Wiley, Walter
Gerard, Ronald	Moore, Kenneth	Yost, Harold H.
Holtzclaw, John M.	Phillips, O. D.	

APPENDIX B

CAMBRIA MILITIA MUSTER LIST
APRIL 2, 1942

Commander, James Stepp
Assistant Commanders, S. Ty Eddy and Mark L. Waltz

MEMBERS

Atckison, Bob	Gabriel, William	Nye, Reynolds
Bordegaray, Leon	Goetsch, Howard	Phillips, Junior
Brown, Donald	Goodall, Ralph	Reali, Joe
Camozzi, Charles	Houtz, Roland L.	Rohrberg, M. C.
Cardoza, Roy	Hansen, Carl	Skanse, Richard
Caskey, E. W.	Harris, Charles	Smith, Bill
Cateili, Frank	Junge, Lloyd	Soto, J. M.
Cook, Jim	Knowles, R.	Shannon, E. E.
Dhyse, George	Lyons, W.	Tyson, Frank E.
Elliot, William	Maggetti, John	Waite, Harold Jr
Evans, Don	Marshall, Robert L.	Waltz, Royal
Evans, Howard	Moon, James W.	Wilson, L. A.
Evans, Roy	Munson, Fred	Williams, Tony
Freebody, Jack	Murphy, Ralph	Woodland, Curtis

APPENDIX C

MEMBERSHIP, AUXILIARY POLICE-MILITIA
SAN LUIS OBISPO, APRIL 14, 1942

Commander, J. E. Gooding Assistant Commander, E. H. Atkinson

Company A

CPT W. E. Hammond
A/CPT M. R. Bickell
Squad Leaders
E. J. Anderson
Ernest A. Barber
Joe B. Machado
W. L. Prather

Company D

CPT Tony Sebastian
A/CPT C. O. McCorkle
Squad Leaders
J. E. Barrett
J. V. Greeley
William Inman
Allen S. Mobley
C. A. Swigart

Company H

CPT A. E. Mallagh
A/CPT D. Langford
Squad Leaders
L. A. Davidson
Ray Jespersen
Ernest Martin
J. R. Paulson
Earl S. Roberts

Company B

CPT Wesley Smith
A/CPT Cecil Evens
Squad Leaders
P. C. Berryman
Harry Kyle
Paul Shirley
Louis Tomasini
Paul C. Winner

Company E

CPT W. C. Patchett
A/CPT J. F. Merson
Squad Leaders
Eugene Egan
M. W. Fitzgerald
Joseph H. Kirk
Ivan H. Rodriguez
A. B. Spooner

Company I

CPT J. E. Brown
A/CPT L. Washburn
Squad Leaders
K. H. Cantrell
Robert Corcoran
Stanley McFadden
W. J. Minville
Deke Thresh

Company C

CPT Malcom Brown
A/CPT C. E. Pierce
Squad Leaders
Henry Bello
Ted Lee
C. L. Less
W. A. Nelson
Frank Yeary

Company F

CPT A. V. Muller
A/CPT O. W. Koethen
Squad Leaders
T. L. Butler
Ralph E. Daniels
L. J. Defosset
S. M. Forden
J. E. McClure

Company J

CPT John G. Jones
A/CPT Jack B. Dewar
Squad Leaders
W. H. Gaskin
Stanley Loper
E. L. Stock
Paul E. Neece
W. M. Zellner

Communications

Detachment
Commander,
D. L. Holden

Company G

CPT Verne C. Briscoe
A/CPT G. D. Madison
Squad Leaders
Ward I. Cook
Forest Coyner
Guy W. Davidson
R. A. Devins
Lester MacRae

RULES AND REGULATIONS CALIFORNIA STATE MILITIA AND

LICENSED MILITARY COMPANIES



By ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR
CULBERT L. OLSON

LT. COL. E. HERBERT HERLIHY
DIRECTOR
MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

Executive Department State of California

To the Patriotic Citizens of California:

Our Nation is engaged in a life and death struggle against the aggressions of a powerful combination of enemies set out to conquer the world. Never before has our National security been so endangered as it is now and never before have the peaceful people of California had greater cause for alarm concerning their own lives and freedom. The President of the United States has called upon all citizens to contribute their utmost to the National war effort.

The State of California is particularly vulnerable to attack because of its geographical position and because of its resources, its industries, its wealth and its importance in the affairs of the Nation. Military authorities have stated that attack upon us may be anticipated at any time.

In order that this, our State, may be more fully protected, I call upon patriotic male citizens between the ages of 16 and 65 years to voluntarily enroll for military training and service in the State Militia. Particularly do I call to this duty the men and boys from the farms and ranches of the State who are possessed of hunting rifles and shotguns and who are skillful as marksmen. It is our purpose to organize these volunteers into local squads and companies and to use them only in the protection of their own homes and communities. I do hereby pledge and promise that in no event will this volunteer militia be called by me for active duty away from the country in which they are enrolled and that they will be used only in the event of enemy attack or invasion. It will be necessary, at least temporarily for those enrolling in the State Militia to supply their own rifles and ammunition and to purchase a simple uniform for their own use. The men and officers of this activated State Militia will train upon their own time and without compensation.

In order to provide a method of enlistment and organization of the State Militia, I have authorized the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of California to act as a recruiting and enrolling agency throughout the several counties of the State. Our State University has accepted this responsibility as a patriotic service in a time of National stress.

It is my hope that a large number of the men and boys throughout the rural areas of our State may see in this new military organization an opportunity for service of a high order and that they will prove a bulwark to the homes and lives of the people of our State against the horrors of enemy invasions.

Culbert L. Olson
Governor of California

BRIEF HISTORY OF MILITIA

The use of Militia in home defense is nothing new in the history of the Nation.

Early American settlers united to defend their homes from attacks by hostile Indians. During the wars of Colonial days organizations of Militiamen were formed in every community for purposes of mutual defense. At the signal of danger the Militia, dropped their work and promptly responded to the call to the colors.

Later long trains of covered wagons bearing thousands of settlers crossed the plains to settle the West and again military defense protected them from hostile forces.

It is from these sturdy men and their Militia organizations that the present State Militia springs; a traditional enforcement of the desire to protect family and home; to organize for the possible fight in the protection of these homes and for the preservation of human freedom.

There is today a job to do and the California State Militia is organized to do that job just as our forefathers did in the Revolutionary War, and during the hazardous crossing of the plains that these great United States be further expanded, settled and become the great Western States of which California is the most important.

From the farms, the stores, the shops, the factories and professional offices come the men who comprise this California State Militia; California's last line of defense and for use only at home and only in event of an actual invasion. It is but a repeated effort on the part of California's Governor to insure a full and complete protection through utilization of the State's vast reservoir of civilian manpower and looking toward the day when discipline and military drill, training in the use of firearms, might prove the deciding factors in the future fate of our State and of our Nation.

The Militia is strictly nonpolitical, nonsectarian, and nonpartisan. Militiamen will serve as volunteers without pay and furnish their own uniforms, guns and ammunition. Members will be citizens of the United States or nationals of one of the United Nations.

Militiamen definitely will not be used for guard or patrol duty or used outside their own county. Each member will be investigated to prove he is a good citizen. They will not be a private Army or constitute groups of men running around loose, with guns. They will not be irregular soldiers or "guerrillas" but will be strictly uniformed soldiers, organized into licensed military units which can be called to duty only in case of an invasion.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CALIFORNIA STATE MILITIA

I. GENERAL

1. Pursuant to authority contained in the Statutes and Amendments to the California Codes, Extra Legislative Session, 1911, Chapter 159, approved March 9, 1911, the Governor of the State of California is authorized to issue licenses to bodies of men to organize, drill and bear arms as military companies or organizations, and further provides for their control under the following regulations herewith published.

2. The Governor shall have power to issue licenses to bodies of men to organize, drill and bear arms as military companies or organizations; provided:

(a) Each licensed military company shall file with The Adjutant General, at such time as the Governor designates, a muster roll of such military company certified by the oath of the commanding officer thereof. The muster roll shall contain the names, ages, occupations, and places of residence of all members thereof, and the number and character of all arms in the possession of such organization.

(b) Each licensed military company shall appear for inspection by The Adjutant General or by a military inspector designated by the Governor, at least once a year, at such time as the Governor designates.

(c) Each member of such military company shall take and subscribe to an oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State and will obey and maintain all laws and all officers employed in administering the same. This is to be done following organization of the company and after the records have been turned over to the proper officers.

II. ORGANIZATION

1. Licensed military companies shall be organized in accordance with Tables of Organization, prescribed by The Adjutant General.

III. OFFICERS

1. All officers shall be citizens of the United States or nationals of the United Nations, and shall be selected by their respective units for commission by the Governor. Officers above the rank of captain shall be passed upon by a board of three officers.

2. Such boards for the examination of officers for appointment or promotion shall consist of three officers, who shall, when practicable, be senior to the candidate being examined, and shall be appointed by The Adjutant General. In making recommendations for commissions, boards will give due weight to the moral character of the candidate as well as to his reputation and integrity in his community.

3. All officers shall take an oath of office and when these are completed they will be filed in the office of The Adjutant General.

4. Commissioned officers shall provide themselves with the arms and uniforms prescribed and approved by the Governor.

5. The commission of an officer shall be vacated by death, by acceptance by proper authority of resignation, by discharge on account of inefficiency, for physical disqualifications, when dropped from the rolls for an absence without leave for three months.

6. An officer desiring to resign shall submit his resignation to the Governor, whose action thereon shall be final.

IV. ENLISTED MEN

1. Enlisted men of a licensed military company shall be between the ages of 16 and 65 and must be citizens of the United States or nationals of the United Nations.
2. Every person who enlists shall sign an enlistment card. Each individual so enlisted shall have the right to withdraw from the organization by giving written notice to his unit commander.
3. Each enlisted man shall provide himself with an inexpensive uniform which will be prescribed and approved by the Governor, and shall keep such uniform in good condition.
4. The separation from the service of an enlisted man of a licensed military company is effected by discharge, withdrawal or death.
5. The following shall be cause for discharge:
 - (a) Expiration term of service.
 - (b) Acceptance of a commission.
 - (c) To enlist in any Federal armed force.
 - (d) Discontinuance of his organization.
 - (e) Change of residence.
 - (f) Inaptness or misconduct.
 - (g) Action of civil court.
 - (h) Draft into service of the United States.
 - (i) Any other reason which the Governor deems adequate and satisfactory to the best interests of the State.
 - (j) Business or education interference.

V. REPORTS AND RETURNS

1. Enlistment records shall be prepared and typed copies of the original will be kept with the records of the unit to which the individual belongs. The original enlistment record shall be filed with The Adjutant General. Upon termination of service, the duplicate card and any other service record shall be completed and forwarded through channels to The Adjutant General.
2. When a licensed military company is to be mustered into the service an initial roster shall be prepared as prescribed by The Adjutant General. The original shall be given to the mustering officer, who will forward it, together with a report of his inspection in letter form, to The Adjutant General. The duplicate will be retained in the company files.
3. Each licensed military company will prepare and submit to The Adjutant General a periodic report. This report shall include subjects covered during the drill period and statistical report of officers and enlisted men present and absent.
4. When a company is mustered out, a final roster shall be forwarded to The Adjutant General.

VI. TRAINING

1. The men and officers of the activated State Militia will train upon their own time and without compensation. The members of unit organizations will themselves determine time, place and frequency of organization and training meetings. A certain amount of training is essential and will be prescribed.
2. Field manual FM 22-5 will be used for basic training. Special instruction in observation, sniping, and scouting will be given by instructors furnished by The Adjutant General's office.
3. Additional instructions covering miscellaneous training and minor field exercises will issue from time to time from Headquarters California State Militia.

SECTION VII. UNIFORM

1. Officers:
 - Pants and shirt—suntan khaki
 - Belt—web khaki, plain buckle
 - Tie—black
 - Shoes—tan
 - Jacket—field
 - Hat—campaign (*)
 - (*) Cap—overscas (*)
 - Helmet—tropical (*)
- Insignia:
 - (1) Insignia denoting rank, or grade, arm or service, will be the same authorized for the United States Army;
 - (2) Collar insignia will be unblocked Gothic letters "C. S. M." 3 x 4 inches, and insignia denoting arm or service;
 - (3) Sleeve braid of Navy blue color, one inch wide, will be worn on shirts and field jackets;
 - (4) Shoulder patch, dome-shaped, 3 1/2 inches high, 4 1/2 inches wide at base; Golden Bear at top; initials C. S. M. at base. To be worn on shirts and jackets.
 - (5) Shoulder tabs (or straps) will be Navy blue.

2. *Enlisted Men*: The uniform will be the same as prescribed for officers, except insignia denoting rank of commissioned officers and sleeve braid will not be worn by enlisted men.
3. *Insignia* indicative of connection with Federal or other State forces is prohibited for members of the California State Militia while such members are serving as State militiamen.

(*) Headress will be uniform for all members of a unit.

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION
RIFLE COMPANIES CALIFORNIA STATE MILITIA

1. SQUAD FORMATION. The squad may consist of 12 men including a sergeant in command and a corporal second in command.
2. PLATOON FORMATION. The platoon may consist of three or four squads with a lieutenant in command, and a platoon sergeant second in command.
3. COMPANY FORMATION. The company may consist of three or four platoons with a captain in command.
(Other enlisted men and non-commissioned officers to be attached to the company's headquarters, depending upon local organization problems.)

SAMPLE TABLE OF A RIFLE COMPANY ORGANIZATION
(2 squads to a platoon)

	Co. Hdr.	1st Platoon	2d Platoon	3d Platoon	Total
Captain	1				1
1st Lieutenant	1	(1)			2
2d Lieutenant	2		(1)	(1)	4
Total Commissioned	4				4
1st Sergeant	1				1
Sergeants Incl.	1	2	2	2	7
Mess & supply	(1)				(1)
Platoon Sergeants		(1)	(1)	(1)	3
Platoon Guides		(1)	(1)	(1)	3
Corporals, Incl.	3	3	3	3	12
Company clerk	(1)				(1)
Squad Leaders		(3)	(3)	(3)	9
Cooks	(2)				(2)
Privates and Privates 1st Class					
Including	6	27	27	27	87
Messengers	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6
Cooks Helpers	(2)				(2)
Bugler	(1)				(1)
Artificer	(1)				(1)
Basic		(25)	(25)	(25)	75
	11	32	32	32	107

Ratio of privates first class to privates: 1 private first class to 2 privates.
 Medical units may be licensed or attached to companies.
 Mounted companies may be licensed.
 Motorcycle groups may be attached to licensed companies.

CALIFORNIA STATE MILITIA

Application Form

As a patriotic duty in this time of war, and in a desire to help protect my home and the community in which I live, I do hereby apply for admission in the Militia of the State of California and do hereby enroll as a private in said Militia.

PROVIDED, it is hereby understood and agreed by the State of California that said Militia will be called into active service only in the event of an enemy attack by land or air or both upon the State of California and that in such event my service will be obligatory only within the confines of the county in which I am enrolled.

PROVIDED, FURTHER, it is hereby understood and agreed that in the event of my induction or enlistment in the armed forces of the Army or Navy of the United States this enlistment in the State Militia is thereby automatically canceled.

PROVIDED, FURTHER, that at the conclusion of this war, as determined by proclamation of the Government of the United States, my enlistment shall automatically expire.

As part of the terms of the acceptance of my enlistment, it is agreed and understood that I am proficient in the use of or possessed of a serviceable firearm and ammunition which I will use at my own expense in my service in the State Militia and that, further, I will purchase at my own expense a simple and suitable uniform—of a type and kind later to be prescribed—which I will wear when engaged upon military duties in the State Militia.

Date ----- [Signed] -----

Date ----- Witness -----

By and for the State of California by
 Authority of the Governor,
 Culbert L. Olson

QUESTION AND ANSWERS

1. Q. What constitutes invasion?
A. The employment of a hostile military force in California.
2. Q. Is there any provision for State liability for a member of the State Militia?
A. No liability is assumed for the State Militia members by the State of California.
3. Q. Will State armories be available for Militia training purposes?
A. Yes, when facilities are not used by Federal troops.
4. Q. Will rifle ranges be available for Militia training purposes?
A. Yes. A list of available ranges will be furnished on request.
5. Q. May existing groups already organized be included in the State Militia and be licensed as military companies?
A. Yes. Individually or collectively except members of the California State Guard.
 1. The California State Guard, active and reserve, constitutes a regularly organized military force with special military duties.
 - a. The active force of the State Guard is subject for duty any place within the State. It is mobile and its duties are several. It is primarily trained for guard and patrol duties to relieve regular U. S. Troops for combatant duty. The State Guard is likewise tactically and basically trained as combatant forces should such a duty be necessary.
 - b. The reserve force of the State Guard is immobile, and may be used to train replacements for the active duty State Guard.
 2. All members of sheriffs' posses, civilian defense workers, etc., may become members of the Militia without interfering with their other duties. The training will be extremely valuable, and in case of emergency all men would be used where their training and ability best fits them.
6. Q. For what purposes may the Militia be used?
A. The Militia and licensed military companies will be called for combatant duty only in case of invasion and then in their immediate vicinity and within the boundaries of the county in which they are enrolled. The Militia and licensed military companies will not be called for guard duty or to suppress civil strife or strikes.

o

CALIFORNIA STATE MILITIA

Information Form

Name----- Address----- Phone-----
 Date of birth----- Place of birth----- Citizen?
 Color of eyes----- Color of hair----- Weight----- Height-----
 Distinguishing marks-----
 Enrolled in unit No.----- Headquarters-----
 Rank (dates of each)-----
 Rifle Available
 Caliber----- Make----- Rounds of ammunition-----
 Prior military experience (if any)-----
 Occupation, and other personal details-----

Identification Card

California State Militia

This Certifies That _____
 is a member of _____
CALIFORNIA STATE MILITIA

 Commanding

Member's Signature _____

APPENDIX E

PASO ROBLES LICENSED MILITIA COMPANIES
MUSTER LIST - JULY 2, 1942

CPT Truman Harris

CPT R. L. Olden

Adams, Adair	Gerard, Ronald L.	Phillips, O. D.
Anderson, Carl C.	Hambly, Warren	Price, Dale
Andrews, John	Harris, Clarence I.	Pumphrey, C. E.
Arnold, Stanton W.	Harris, Truman A.	Ray, Orville W.
Barnes, Roy	Harralson, Palmer F.	Redemar, Verne
Beavers, Gordon	Hatch, Frank E.	Reed, Rex
Bilton, L. W.	Haynes, Dwight	Rowe, Alfred A.
Blaylock, Harley	Hendricks, B. L.	Rudolph, Philip E.
Branch, Harold	Holbrook, Charles	Sahati, Nicholas
Brooks, Elbert	Holtzclaw, John M.	Sanders, Harold
Brooks, Truman Jr.	Huffsmith, Harry	Schinbine, Charles
Brown, Thomas C.	Iverson, Andrew	Schinbine, Herman
Brush, J. P.	Iverson, Elmer A.	Sheff, Clarence
Bryant, S. J.	Jensen, Cyril L.	Simmons, Malcom
Cambell, Don	Johnson, Halbert S.	Slate, Louis L.
Cameron, James Burr	King, Merton	Smart, Leo E.
Cameron, Ralph	Kinne, Paul	Smith, Clark M.
Canovan, Vincent E.	Kinne, Ted	Spencer, Harry W.
Champion, Lawton	Lane, Woodrow	Steffins, John A.
Coughron, R. G.	Lesley, Gilbert H.	Stinchfield, Lester
Cropper, James B.	Lichti, Walter J.	Stufflebeam, R. J.
Davis, J. Terry	Lovegren, Walter S.	Taylor, Pliny E.
Deakin, E. B.	McFarland, H.	Terris, James
DeChaine, D. R.	Meeker, Freedom	Tucker, S. S.
Derby, John	Miller, Elmore H.	Whitsett, C. A.
Dutra, John	Miller, J. Lloyd	Wiest, Joe
Edwards, Harry	Montgomery, Charles F.	Wilcox, Frank J.
Ernst, Harold W.	Neilsen, Axel H.	Willis, H.
Farmer, Harry	Oeck, Max Jr.	Wilson, Walter W.
Fein, Carl B.	Olden, R. L.	Wilshussen, Jim
Flannery, Herbert	Oliver, Charles	Wimmer, Wesley W.
Franscioni, Achilles	Olsen, Oliver	Uchytal, Tom
Gahan, W. V.	Owens, David S.	
Gano, Aubry	Perl, Hugo A.	

APPENDIX F

ATASCADERO LICENSED MILITIA COMPANY
MUSTER LIST JUNE 26, 1942

Commander; Edward Milligan

Anderson, Griffin P.	Kunkee, A. F.
Armstrong, Howard H.	McNeil, Harry
Austin, R. E.	McNeil, Lewis J.
Bangs, Clarence R.	Manning, Irwin
Beckley, Frank G.	Mansfield, Fred B.
Blundell, A.	Marriott, A.
Bruno, Frank	Martinez, William J.
Cassady, Carl E.	Miller, Campbell
Clothier, F.	Norrskä, Emil
Elliott, Dudley	Oliva, C. A.
Evans, Herbert	Proud, Donald B.
Finch, G.	Ruth, Jack
Fox, Gordon W.	Roach, J. W.
Freydl, E.	Robinson, R. H.
Frame, R. R.	Smiley, Gerald C.
Frank, Fred H.	Sechrest, Lloyd
Galli, L.	Smith, Louis S.
Gills, Edward	Thomas, N.
Henderson, G. Earl	Treece, James C.
Hess, Fred G.	Vigee, Joseph
Hooper, Melvin F.	Wescom, Joe E.
Jones, Holly E.	Wolf, Edward

APPENDIX G

SOUTH COUNTY LICENSED MILITIA COMPANIES
JULY 24, 1942

ARROYO GRANDE

Commander:

Smith, Ernest J.

Members:

Bailey, Clarence

Dana, G. S.

Carnes, George

Cook, E. D.

Gibson, Joseph

Grieb, G. M.

Kemper, R. T.

Perez, Joseph

Rohde, William H.

Ruhl, J. W.

Sanford, Dan J.

Short, B. E.

Stewart, Guy H.

Thompson, Charles S.

Tognazzini, Ben

Zeyen, William

NIPOMO

Commander:

Schultz, Harry

Members:

Atkins, Lester

Dana, Melbourne

Doughty, Reg.

Fagerbourg, C. B.

Garner, Ballard

Harrison, Benjamin

Holloway, Keith

Lucas, F. D.

Murphy, Ed

Rice, L. J.

Rubio, Amador

Volk, Curtis

Volk, Merrill

Volk, Ralph

OCEANO

Commander:

Schnippel, H. E.

Members:

Arballo, Gilbert

Bandurraga, Mike

Broderick, E. V.

Connaly, T. F.

Ford, Shelby P.

Gatlin, Bland

Laury, Merle D.

Martinez, James

Martinez, Louis P.

Martinez, Patrick

Martinez, Sylvester

Morales, Raymond

Sepp, W. C.

Sweeters, Paul

APPENDIX H

SAN LUIS OBISPO WOMANS FIELD HOSPITAL
CALIFORNIA STATE MILITIA
AUGUST 7, 1942

STAFF

Commander: Dr. Ira Bartle
Assistant Commander: LT Flo Lund

SUPPORT

SGT Eva Freitas, 1st Aid Supply
SGT Cleo Terrell, Motor Pool
SGT Bessie Sanford, Personnel
SGT Olive Lippert, Adjutant

MEMBERS

Anziani, Linda
Benson, Hazel
Bird, Virginia
Brown, Helen
Brown, Margery
Burrington, Mae
Chapel, Helen
Cline, Violet
Collins, Rose F.
Horstmen, Doris
Horstman, Hilda
McAngus, Louise
O'Dwyer, Eddie
Oliver, Claire
Parsons, Frances
Roberts, Janice
Waeland, Barbara
Westbrook, Ann
Wright, Velma

Senate Votes To Abolish Active Guard By First of July

Published in Interest of
Personnel—1st Reg.
Reserve
California State Guard

The Bayonet

"THE NEWSPAPER
RIGHT TO THE POINT"

VOLUME 2 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1943 NO. 8

Adjutant General Compliments Major Lang

In a memorandum recently released as late as April 10, 1943, addressed to Reserve and Militia Commanders, Adjutant General Hays pays Major Arthur E. Lang a high compliment in spite of the many handicaps. Herewith is a copy of the memorandum to all units received:
The Adjutant General's Office, Sacramento, California.
Memorandum:
A bill known as the California State Guard Act of 1943 has

passed the Assembly and is now before the Senate, with every indication that it will be adopted in its present form. Under this bill the reorganized State Guard will be composed of both the
(Continued on Page 8)

PAGE EIGHT

ADJUTANT GENERAL COMPLIMENTS MAJOR LANG

(Continued From Page 1)

present State Guard Reserve and the State Militia, provision having been made that these organizations may be redesignated as units of the State Guard without new enlistments. The bill places emphasis on the inactive components of the State Guard. Provision is made for training the State Guard through schools and through officers and enlisted men on full time duty, two officers and three enlisted men being allowed for each 1000 enlistees. The attendance at schools or camps to be voluntary and with the same pay and allowances as in the regular army. It is felt that this bill will more adequately help you do the job you have done so well in spite of the many handicaps.

2. Under such circumstances this Headquarters strongly urges that your organization continue to carry on training and other activities until such time as the

passage of legislation makes it possible to issue definite policies and regulations. There is a definite need for a State Guard in California and it is hoped that you will continue with your efforts so that with the new legislation we can build a single State Guard of a strength and character of which the State of California will be proud.

RAY W. HAYS,
Brigadier General,
The Adjutant General.

Before final action on the bill, the upper house overwhelmingly voted down amendments offered by Senator Irwin T. Quinn, which would have prevented abolition of the State Guard July 1; would have created two active guard units of 1250 men each, one for southern and the other for northern California; prevented the Adjutant General from removing guardsmen from service; taken away the power of the Governor to revoke licenses of organized "licensed military companies"; and denied the right of the adjutant general to hire "technicians" or specialists to guard State property.

SENATE VOTES TO END GUARD

Measure Reorganizes State Protective Service

The Senate, by a vote of 28 to 5, passed the McCollister State Guard reorganization bill to abolish present active units of the California State Guard by July 1. The measure now goes back to the assembly where immediate concurrence on minor amendments was forecast by supporters of the bill.

The bill, introduced by Assemblyman Richard H. McCollister, Mill Valley, has had the strong backing of Governor Earl Warren and Adjutant General Ray W. Hays.

The legislation would permit the adjutant general to enlist as members of a new State Guard, as many specialists as he deemed sufficient "to guard property owned by the State or any agency thereof."

APPENDIX J

CALIFORNIA STATE GUARD - PASO ROBLES
 COMPANY A, 2nd BATTALION, 27th REGIMENT
 MUSTER LIST - SEPTEMBER 27, 1943

CPT Philip Crum

LT Leo Smart

LT John Dutra

Adamson, Paul E.
 Anderson, Carl G.
 Ashton, Charles H.
 Branch, Harold
 Brooks, Truman
 Campbell, Donald
 Champion, Lawton
 Davis, Terry
 Ernst, Harold W.
 Erb, Milo E.
 Grahm, William V.
 Gano, Aubry
 Harralson, Palmer
 Hatch, Frank E.
 Hodges, Welcome G.
 Holbrook, Charles H.
 Jany, James J.
 Jones, Weldon A.
 Jacobs, Harry L.

Kenne, James S.
 Kinne, Ted
 Kramer, Fred
 Lane, Woodrow
 McGrubb, Robert M.
 Peachey, Robert I.
 Reynolds, Tom
 Sauret, Edmond L.
 Smart, Sam P.
 Smith, Clark M.
 Steaffens, John A.
 Stufflebeem, Rowen J.
 Terris, James
 Tingley, Cory A.
 Tucker, Sidney S.
 Wilcox, Frank S.
 Ward, Kenneth
 Wimmer, Wesley W.
 Zimmerman, Otto M.

APPENDIX K

COMPANY A - PASO ROBLES
 BIVOUAC - SEPTEMBER 16, 1944

Allen,
 Anderson,
 Biagini
 Boatman,
 Champion,
 Crum,
 Davis,
 Gambel, O.
 Gambel, E.
 Gambel, W.
 Gano,
 Georgi, F.

Georgi, R.
 Harralson,
 Hilton,
 Holbrook,
 Hove,
 Jacobs,
 Kinne, T.
 Kinne, J.
 Libby,
 Love,
 Mercer,

Munroe,
 Reynolds,
 Robinson,
 Rutledge,
 Smart, Leo
 Smart, Sam
 Smith,
 Strode,
 Stufflebeem,
 Zimmerman,

APPENDIX L

RIFLE RACK ROSTER
COMPANY A - PASO ROBLES - 1944-45

Rifle Rack Number	Enfield Rifle Serial Number	Last Name (Copied spelling)	Squad Number
1	11312	Davis	0-1
2	12508	Anderson	0-1
3	18576	Stufflebeem	0-1
4	26155	Kinne	0-1
5			
6	44717	Rucklidge	0-1
7	49407	Righetti, E.P.	0-1
8	65627	Champion,	0-1
9	67312	Georgi, F.	0-1
10	75655	Biaggini (lined out)	0-1
11	90517	Smart	0-1
12	94975	Hudson (lined out)	0-2
		Cameron (written in)	
13	95323	Galbraith (lined out)	0-2
14	96510	Ratliff	0-2
15	103868	Reynolds	0-2
16	107874	Thompson	0-2
17	110253	Gambel	0-2
18	128236	Gambel	0-2
19	173938	Hilton	0-2
20	178670	McVicar	0-2
21	186551	Domenghini	
22	188150	Yoakum	0-2
23	193508	Farris	0-3
24	202427	Jacobs	0-3
25	218724	Mercer	0-3
26			
27	233047	Robinson	0-3
28	280640	Domenghini, A.M.	0-5
29	298074	Holbrook (lined out)	0-3
30	308703	Hibbard	0-3
31	332129	Zimmerman	0-3
32	334803	Righetti (lined out)	
33	344331	Giorgi, N (lined out)	0-3
34	365789	Johnson	0-3
35	372628	Domenghini	
36	376768	Story	0-3

(Continued next page)

APPENDIX L
(Continued)

37	394295	Giorgi, R.	0-4
38	394808	Boals	0-4
39	401843	Strode	0-4
40			
41	487920	Gambel	0-4
42	625304	Smith	0-4
43	661538	Allen	0-4
44	764379	Agueda	0-4
45	817039	Zuckerman	0-4
46	900111	Margenot Tucker(line out)	0-4
47	913285	Tucker (Cpl?)	0-4
48	1056648	Kinny	0-5
49	1288552	Hove	0-5
50	1252374	Libby	0-5

APPENDIX M

CALIFORNIA STATE GUARD - PASO ROBLES
COMPANY A, 2nd BATTALION, 27th REGIMENT
FINAL MUSTER - NOVEMBER 15, 1945

Agueda, Anthony	Jacobs, H.
Allen, T. G.	Kinne, James S.
Arder, Carl C.	Lane, W. W.
Biaggini, Harold	McVicar, W. H.
Cameron, Keith	Mercer, R. J.
Champion, Lawton D.	Reynolds, T.
Crum, Philip H.	Righetti, Everett
Davis, J. Terry	Rutledge, H.
Domenghini, Americo	Smart, Sam
Gambel, Ora C.	Smith, Clark M.
Gambel, Willard	Strode, Clyde
Gano, Aubry	Stufflebeem, R. J.
Giorgi, Frank	Terris, James
Giorgi, Romero	Tucker, S. S.
Harralson, Frost	Venturini, Emedio
Hibbard, Audrey	Yoakum, Clifford
Hilton, Howard	Zimmerman, Otto
Hove, Henry O.	Zuckerman, Marion

Practical Home Guard Organization

for
RESERVE MILITIA
or
"MINUTE MEN"

Compiled by the
NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
1600 Rhode Island Ave., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NRA Aids Home Guard Units

The *American Rifleman* publishes a condensation of the new booklet, *Pistol Training Manual for Guards and Police*, which has been prepared by the NRA as another of its series for Home Guard units. The Association recognizes that:

"Thousands of substantial citizens in every community are today clamoring for pistol and revolver instruction. Many of these men have volunteered for Civilian Defense work which may require them to use firearms and they wish to have competent instruction before that necessity arises."
[April 1942]

**50
Years
Ago**

APPENDIX O

PHOTOGRAPHS

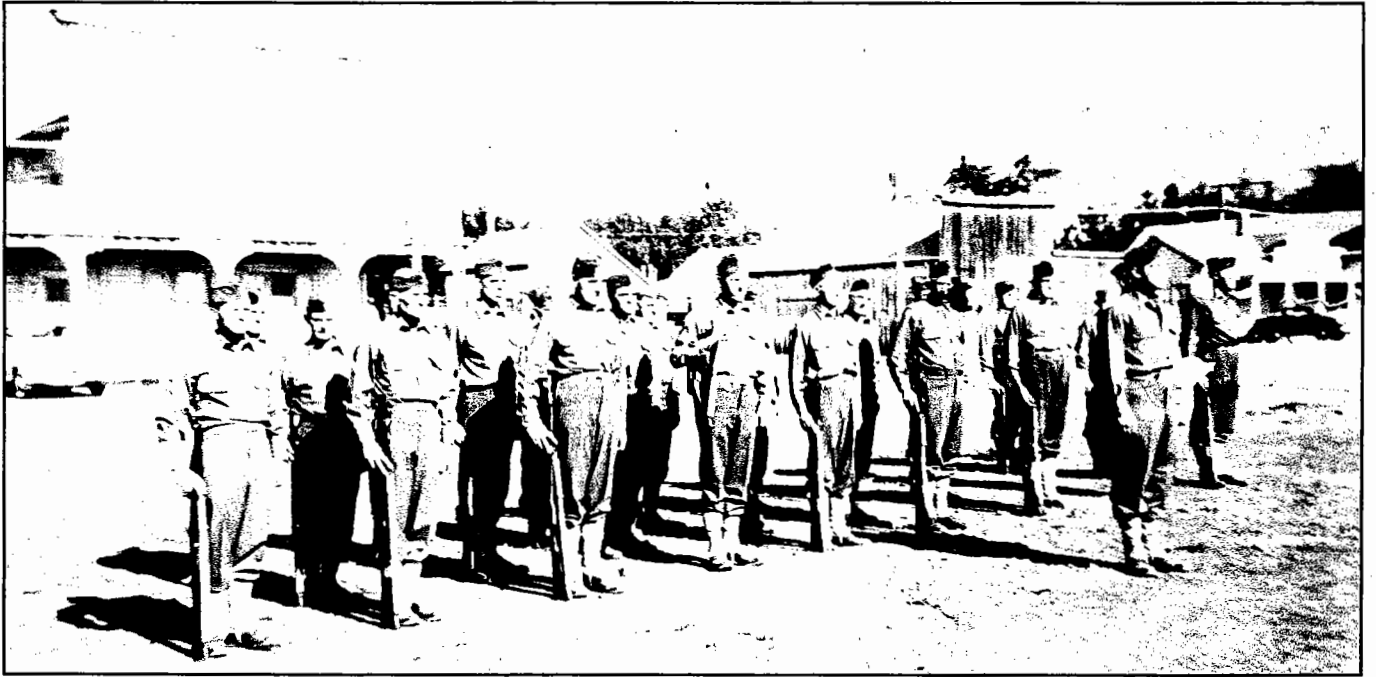
Few photographs could be located for the Militia and State Guard events of 1942-45. Eunice Crum Dieter, daughter of CPT Philip Crum, was able to provide several from her family collection. They were taken at Cayucos in 1944-45, and depict Paso Robles Company "A", California State Guard, during a bivouac and training exercise.

FACING UPPER: In formation at "order arms" it is possible to identify the M1917 Enfield rifles and what appears to be a Thompson M1928A submachine gun.

FACING LOWER: In column formation the circular State Guard patches are visible. Less than 30 members are present which correlates with their muster lists for this period. Most State Guard companies were under strength.

REVERSE UPPER: Company "A" displays their equipment; trucks provided by the U. S. Army, pup tents and stacked rifles. Note the Cayucos pier in the background.

REVERSE LOWER: Company "A" trains at riot control, one of their anticipated missions late in World War II. They form a "platoon wedge" used to split and disorganize a mob.



APPENDIX P

SHOULDER PATCHES

Licensed California State Militia units, during 1942-43, were issued the below two styles of shoulder patches. Both were referred to as "Golden Bear" patches.



The California State Guard used the round "Golden Bear" style patch throughout World War II. It was replaced by a new patch in 1945 which displayed the California Poppy, framed by a diamond with the letters "S" and "G" at each side.



SURNAME INDEX

Adams, Adair, 22
 Adams, Adril, 15
 Adams, Paul, 15
 Adamson, Paul E., 27
 Agueda, Anthony, 30
 Agueda, _____, 29
 Allen, T. G., 30
 Allen, _____, 27, 29
 Anderson, Carl C., 22
 Anderson, Carl G., 27
 Anderson, E. J., 16
 Anderson, Griffin P., 23
 Anderson, _____, 27, 28
 Andrews, John, 22
 Anziani, Linda, 25
 Apperson, R. W., 8
 Arballo, Gilbert, 24
 Arder, Carl C., 30
 Armstrong, Howard H., 23
 Arnold, Stanton W., 15, 22
 Ashton, Charles H., 27
 Atckison, Bob, 15
 Atkins, Lester, 24
 Atkinson, E. H., 16
 Austin, R. E., 9, 23

 Bailey, Clarence, 24
 Bandurraga, Mike, 24
 Bangs, Clarence R., 23
 Barber, Ernest A., 16
 Barnes, Roy, 22
 Barrett, J. E., 16
 Bartle, Dr. Ira, 8, 25
 Beavers, Gordon, 22
 Beckley, Frank G., 23
 Bello, Henry, 16
 Benson, Hazel, 25
 Berryman, Curtis, 7
 Berryman, P. C., 16
 Biaggini, Harold, 30
 Biaggini, _____, 27, 28
 Bickell, M. R., 16
 Bilton, L. W., 22
 Bird, Virginia, 25
 Blaylock, Harley, 22
 Block, George P., 11
 Blundell, A., 23

 Blundell, Albert, 9
 Boals, _____, 29
 Boatman, Cecil, 12
 Boatman, _____, 27
 Boelk, August, 9
 Bordegaray, Leon, 15
 Branch, Harold, 22, 27
 Briscoe, Verne C., 16
 Broderick, E. V., 24
 Brooks, Elbert, 22
 Brooks, Truman Jr., 22
 Brooks, Truman, 27
 Brown, Bessie, 12
 Brown, C. E., 6
 Brown, Donald, 15
 Brown, Helen, 25
 Brown, J. E., 16
 Brown, Malcom, 16
 Brown, Margery, 25
 Brown, Raymond, 12
 Brown, Thomas C., 22
 Bruno, Frank, 23
 Brush, J. P., 22
 Burrington, Mae, 25
 Butler, T. L., 16
 Bryant, S. J., 22

 Camazzi, Charles, 9
 Cameron, James Burr, 22
 Cameron, Keith, 30
 Cameron, Ralph, 15, 22
 Cameron, _____, 28
 Camozzi, Charles, 15
 Campbell, Donald, 22, 27
 Canovan, Vincent E., 22
 Cantrell, K. H., 16
 Cardoza, Roy, 15
 Carnes, George, 9, 24
 Caskey, E. W., 15
 Cassidy, Carl, 9
 Cassady, Carl E., 23
 Cateili, Frank, 15
 Catelli, Frank, 9
 Cawthraw, J. W., 11
 Champion, Lawton, 6, 22, 27
 Champion, Lawton D., 30
 Champion, _____, 27, 28

Chapel, Helen, 25
Cherry, Fran, 8
Clarke, Edgar W., 8
Clevenger, Lyman, 15
Cline, Violet, 25
Clothier, F., 23
Collins, Rose F., 25
Connaly, T. F., 24
Cook, Don, 9
Cook, E. D., 24
Cook, Jim, 15
Cook, Ward I., 16
Corcoran, Robert, 16
Coughron, R. G., 22
Coyner, Forest, 16
Cropper, James B., 22
Crum, Philip, 5, 10, 11, 30
Crum, _____, 27

Dana, G. S., 24
Dana, Melbourne, 24
Daniels, Ralph E., 16
Davidson, L. A., 16
Davis, J. Terry, 22, 30
Davis, Terry, 27
Davis, _____, 27, 28
Deakin, E. B., 22
DeChaine, D. R., 22
Defosset, L. J., 16
Derby, John, 22
Devins, R. A., 16
Dewar, Jack B., 16
Dhyse, George, 15
Didline, Roy, 2
Domenghini, Americo, 30
Domenghini, A. M., 28
Domenghini, _____, 28
Doughty, Reg, 24
Duncan, Gilmore, 8
Dutra, John, 6, 22, 27

Eddy, S. Ty, 3, 15
Edwards, COL Frank B.,
2, 5, 8
Edwards, Harry, 22
Egan, Eugene, 16
Elliot, William, 15
Elliott, Dudley C., 12, 23
Elliott, William, 6
Epperly, Bernard, 3

Erb, Milo E., 27
Ernst, Harold, 12
Ernst, Harold W., 22, 27
Escobar, Joseph, 7
Evens, Cecil, 16
Evans, Don, 15
Evans, Herbert, 23
Evans, Howard, 15
Evans, Roy, 15
Evans, CPT _____, 10

Fagerbourg, C. B., 24
Farmer, Harry, 22
Farris, _____, 28
Fein, Carl B., 22
Finch, G., 23
Fitzgerald, M. W., 16
Flannery, Herbert, 22
Forden, S. M., 16
Fox, Gordon, 9
Fox, Gordon W., 23
Frame, R. R., 23
Frank, Fred H., 23
Franscioni, Achilles, 22
Frazier, Robert, 7, 8
Freebody, Jack, 15
Freeman, "Doc", 7
Freitas, Eva, 25
Freydl, E., 23

Gabriel, William, 15
Gahan, W. V. 22
Galbraith, _____, 28
Galli, L., 23
Gambel, E., 27
Gambel, O., 27
Gambel, Ora C. 30
Gambel, W., 27
Gambel, Willard, 30
Gambel, _____, 28, 29
Gano, Aubry, 12, 22, 27, 30
Gano, _____, 27
Garner, Ballard, 24
Gatlin, Bland, 24
Georgi, F., 27, 28
Georgi, R., 27
Gerard, Ronald, 15, 22
Gibson, Joseph, 24
Gifford, James, 8
Gills, Edward, 23

Giorgi, Frank, 30
Giorgi, N., 28
Giorgi, R., 29
Giorgi, Romero, 30
Goetsch, Howard, 15
Goodall, Ralph, 15
Gooding, J. E., 16
Grahm, William V., 27
Greeley, J. V., 16
Green, J. P., 6
Grieb, G. M., 24
Grove, Orin, 6

Hambly, Warren, 22
Hammond, W. E., 16
Hanna, John, 7
Hansen, Carl, 15
Hardenburg, Ed, 8
Harralson, Frost, 30
Harralson, Palmer F.
10, 22, 27
Harralson, _____, 27
Harris, Charles, 15
Harris, Clarence, 12
Harris, Clarence I., 22
Harris, Truman, 2, 3, 5,
6, 7, 10, 12, 15
Harrison, Benjamin, 24
Hastie, COL William, 13
Hatch, Frank E., 27
Haynes, Dwight, 22
Hays, BG Ray W., 26
Henderson, G. Earl, 23
Hendricks, B. L., 22
Hendricks, Bryan, 2
Herlihy, COL E. Herbert,
4, 17
Hess, Fred G., 23
Hibbard, Audrey, 30
Hibbard, _____, 28
Hilton, Howard, 6, 30
Hilton, _____, 27, 28
Hodges, Welcome G., 27
Holbrook, Charles, 22, 27
Holbrook, _____, 27, 28
Holden, D. L., 16
Holland, William, 5
Holloway, Keith, 24
Holtzclaw, John M., 15, 22
Hooper, Melvin F., 23

Horstmen, Doris, 25
Horstman, Hilda, 25
Houtz, Roland L., 15
Hove, Henry O., 30
Hove, _____, 27, 29
Hoyt, Russell, 8
Hudson, John C., 7
Hudson, _____, 28
Huffsmith, Harry, 22

Iverson, Andrew, 22
Iverson, Elmer A., 22
Inman, William, 16

Jacobs, Harry L., 27
Jacobs, H., 30
Jacobs, _____, 27, 28
James, C. A., 8
Jany, James J., 27
Jensen, Cyril L., 22
Jespersion, Chris, 5
Jespersion, Ray, 16
Johnson, Hal, 2
Johnson, Halbert S. 22
Johnson, _____, 28
Jones, Holly E., 23
Jones, John G., 16
Jones, Weldon A., 27
Junge, Lloyd, 15

Kemper, R. T., 24
Kenne, James S., 27
Kinne, J., 27
Kinne, James S., 30
Kinne, Paul, 22
Kinne, Ted, 22, 27
Kinne, T., 27
Kinne, _____, 28
Kinny, _____, 29
Kimball, Mayor _____, 7
King, Merton, 22
Kirk, Joseph H., 16
Kleck, E. E., 6
Knowles, R., 15
Koehler, D. L., 6
Koethen, O. W., 16
Kramer, Fred, 27
Kunkee, A. F., 9, 23
Kunkee, Asa, 2
Kyle, Harry, 16

Lane, W. W., 30
Lane, Woodrow, 22, 27
Lang, MAJ Arthur E., 26
Langford, D., 16
LaPere, Maurice, 15
Laury, Merle, 24
Lee, Ted, 16
Lesley, Gilbert H., 22
Less, C. L., 16
Libby, _____, 27, 29
Lichti, Walter J., 15, 22
Liddle, George T., 15
Lippert, Olive, 25
Loper, Stanley, 16
Love, _____, 27
Lovegren, Walter S., 22
Lucas, F. D., 24
Lund, Flo, 8, 25
Luther, Fred, 8
Lyon, Ray B., 5
Lyons, W., 15

McAngus, Louise, 25
McClure, J. E., 16
McCollister, Richard H., 26
McCorkle, C. O., 16
McFadden, Stanley, 16
McFarland, H., 22
McFarland, Howard, 15
McGrubb, Robert M., 27
McMillian, Don, 8
McNeil, Harry, 23
McNeil, Lewis J., 23
McNeil, L. J., 9
MacRay, Lester, 16
McVicar, W. H., 30
McVicar, _____, 28
Machado, Joe B., 16
Madison, G. D., 16
Maggetti, John, 15
Mallagh, A. E., 16
Manning, Irwin, 23
Mansfield, Fred B., 23
Manson, Fred, 9
Margenot, Tucker, 29
Marriott, A., 23
Marriott, Arthur, 9
Marshall, Robert L., 15
Martin, Ernest, 16
Martinez, James, 24

Martinez, Louis P., 24
Martinez, Patrick, 24
Martinez, Sylvester, 24
Martinez, William P., 23
Meeker, Freedom, 22
Mercer, R. J., 30
Mercer, _____, 27, 28
Merson, J. F., 16
Miller, Campbell, 9, 23
Miller, Elmore H., 15, 22
Miller, J. Lloyd, 22
Milligan, Edward, 5, 12, 23
Milligan, Wallace, 12
Minville, W. J., 16
Mobley, Allen S., 16
Molinarie, Merrill, 12
Montgomery, Charles F., 22
Moon, James W., 15
Moore, Kenneth, 15
Morales, Raymond, 24
Muller, A. V., 12, 16
Munroe, _____, 27
Munson, Fred, 15
Murphy, Ed, 24
Murphy, Ralph, 15
Mynatt, Bill, 7

Neece, Paul E., 16
Neilsen, Axel H., 22
Nelson, W. A., 16
Norriska, Emil, 23
Nye, Reynolds, 15

Oeck, Max Jr., 22
O'Dwyer, Eddie, 25
Olden, R. L., 2, 3, 5, 15, 22
Oliva, C. A., 23
Oliver, Charles, 22
Oliver, Claire, 25
Olsen, GOV Culbert, 4, 6, 17
Olsen, Oliver, 22
Ortega, Albert, 12
Owens, David S., 22

Palm, Victor, 6
Parsons, Frances, 25
Patchett, W. C., 16
Paulson, J. R., 16
Peachey, Robert I., 27
Perl, Hugo A., 22

Perez, Joseph, 24
 Phillips, O. D., 15, 22
 Phillips, Junior, 15
 Pierce, C. E., 16
 Prather, W. L., 16
 Price, Dale, 22
 Proud, Donald B., 23
 Pumphrey, C. E., 22

 Ratliff, _____, 28
 Ray, Orville, 22
 Rea, Fred L., 15
 Reali, Joe, 15
 Redemar, Verne, 22
 Reed, Rex, 22
 Reynolds, T., 30
 Reynolds, Tom, 27
 Reynolds, _____, 27, 28
 Rice, L. J., 24
 Righetti, E. P., 28
 Righetti, Everett, 30
 Righetti, _____, 28
 Roach, J. W., 9, 23
 Roberts, Earl S., 16
 Roberts, E. W., 2
 Roberts, Janice, 25
 Robinson, R. H., 9, 23
 Robinson, _____, 27, 28
 Rodriguez, Ivan H., 16
 Rohde, William H., 24
 Rohrberg, M. C., 15
 Romero, John, 7
 Rowe, Alfred A., 22
 Rubio, Amador, 24
 Rucklidge, _____, 28
 Rudolph, Philip E., 22
 Ruhl, J. W., 24
 Ruth, Jack, 23
 Rutledge, H., 30
 Rutledge, _____, 27

 Sahati, Nicholas, 22
 Samsel, Charles V., 6, 8
 Sanders, Harold, 22
 Sanford, Bessie, 25
 Sanford, Dan J., 24
 Sauret, Edmond L., 27
 Saxe, A. O., 8
 Schinbine, Charles, 22
 Schinbine, Herman, 22

 Schnippel, H. E., 24
 Schnippel, Herman, 3, 7
 Schultz, Harry, 3, 7, 24
 Schwafel, E. C., 11
 Sebastian, Tony, 11, 16
 Sechrest, Lloyd, 23
 Sepp, W. C., 24
 Shannon, E. E., 15
 Sheff, Clarence W., 15, 22
 Shelby, Bob, 7
 Shirley, Paul, 16
 Short, B. E., 24
 Simmons, Malcom, 22
 Skanse, Richard, 15
 Slate, Louis L., 22
 Smart, Leo, 6, 19, 11, 22, 27
 Smart, Sam P., 27, 30
 Smart, _____, 28
 Smiley, Gerald C., 23
 Smith, Bill, 15
 Smith, Clark M., 22, 27, 30
 Smith, Ernest J., 3, 7, 24
 Smith, Louis S., 23
 Smith, Wesley, 16
 Smith, _____, 27, 29
 Soto, J. M., 15
 Spencer, Harry W., 22
 Spooner, A. B., 16
 Starter, Lee, 7
 Steffens, John A., 22, 27
 Stepp, James, 3, 15
 Stewart, Guy, 9
 Stewart, Herman, 8
 Still, Ernest, 8
 Stinchfield, Lester, 22
 Stock, E. L., 16
 Story, _____, 28
 Strode, Clyde, 30
 Strode, _____, 27, 29
 Stufflebeem, R. J., 30
 Stufflebeem, _____, 27, 28
 Sweeters, Paul, 24
 Swigart, C. A., 16

 Talbot, Parker, 5, 8
 Taylor, Pliny E., 22
 Tegnall, MAJ _____, 10
 Terrell, Cleo, 25
 Terris, James, 22, 27, 30
 Thomas, N., 23

Thomas, N., 23
Thomas, N. J., 9
Thompson, Charles S., 24
Thompson, _____, 28
Thresh, Deke, 16
Tingley, Cory A., 27
Tognazzini, Ben, 24
Tomasini, Louis, 16
Toppird, Alex, 8
Travis, Albert Jr., 15
Treece, James C., 23
Triguero, Fred, 6
Tucker, S. S., 22, 30
Tucker, Sidney S., 27
Tucker, _____, 29
Turano, Alice, 12
Tyson, Frank E., 9, 15

Uchytel, Tom, 22
Utz, Grover B., 15

Venturini, Emedio, 30
Vigee, Joseph, 23
Volk, Curtis, 24
Volk, Merril, 24
Volk, Ralph, 24

Waeland, Barbara, 25
Waite, Harold, 9, 15
Waltz, Mark L., 9, 15
Waltz, Royal, 15
Ward, Kenneth, 27
Warren, GOV Earl, 9
Washburn, L., 16
Wescom, Joe E., 23
Westbrook, Ann, 25
Whitsett, C. A., 22
Wiest, Joe, 22
Wilcox, Frank J., 22
Wilcox, Frank S., 27
Wiley, Walter, 15
Williams, Tony, 15
Willis, H., 22
Wilhussen, Jim, 22
Wilson, L. A., 15
Wilson, Walter W., 22
Wimmer, Wesley W., 27
Winner, Paul C., 16
Wolf, Edward, 23
Woodland, Curtis, 15

Wright, Velma, 25

Yeary, Frank, 16
Yoakum, Clifford, 30
Yoakum, _____, 28
Yost, Harold H., 15

Zellner, W. M., 16
Zeyen, William, 9, 24
Zimmerman, Otto M., 27, 30
Zimmerman, _____, 27, 28
Zuckerman, Marion, 30
Zuckerman, _____, 29