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CPT William M. Schnure Papers
California State Guard
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TRAINING MEMORANDUM No. 46. (Continued)

23. At 1:00 P.M., there will be a demonstration in the Manual of the Bayonet, followed by a Close Order Drill by a composite Company, followed by a Regimental Parade at 2:00 P.M.

24. At the termination of the Parade, other exercises will be held by civilian Organizations.

25. At the finish of the afternoon exercises, the Field Music will sound "RETREAT", followed by the Band playing the National Anthem.

26. Immediately thereafter, the Bugler of the Guard will sound "ASSEMBLY". The Regiment will be formed on the Polo Field and marched to the entrucking point and entrucked and returned to the Armory.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HUGHES.

Henry L. Hart
HENRY L. HART,
MAJOR, 2nd INFANTRY, CSG,
PLANS & TRAINING OFFICER.

OFFICIAL:

Thos. D. O'Brien
THOS. D. O'BRIEN,
CAPT. 2nd INFANTRY, CSG,
ADJUTANT.



"WE'RE GOING SOUTH FOR MANEUVERS... SEE THAT MY FIELD KIT CONTAINS ONLY THE BARE NECESSITIES... PISTOL, MAPS, GAS MASK, IRON RATIONS AND GOLF BAG."

two

Monday

Thomas Murphy Thomas C. Murphy,

Captain, 2nd Regiment, CSO.

CAPTAIN

1. Murphy, Thomas C.

1st LIEUTENANTS

1. Allan, John H.
2. Van Iersel, Louis (Attached)

2nd LIEUTENANTS

1. Lowenstein, Sherman
2. Moe, James C.
3. Johnston, Daniel H.

1st Sergeant

1. Fisher, George V. pmt'd fr Sgt.
SO.73, Par.1, Nov.21/41.

SERGEANTS

1. ✓ Buether, Mel H.
2. ✓ Evans, William R.
3. ✓ Fisher, Frederick G.
× 4. Hartsock, John J.
5. Martin, Patrick M.S., reduced fr
1st Sgt. SO.73, Par.1, Nov.16/41.
6. ✓ Schnure, William B.
7. ✓ Tonningsen, Otto
8. ✓ Moran, William

CORPORALS

1. ✓ Buenaventura, Nicholas
2. ✓ Coiner, Frank F.
3. ✓ Collins, Hartford F.
4. ✓ Kstrelle, Thomas C.
5. ✓ Moore, Mongroo J.
6. ✓ Newbold, William
7. ✓ Shall, Harry, rejoined Nov.15/41
SO.71, Par.7, rescinding SO.67a,
Par.1, Oct.31/41.
8. ✓ Sherwood, Richard.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

× 1. Moran, Francis
2. McIver, Donald W.
3. ✓ McCombs, Dwight W.
4. ✓ Milleen, Ralph H.
5. ✓ Quisno, Harold F.
× 6. Ray, Harry S.
7. ✓ Turpin, Nelson E.
8. ✓ Coohy, Harold M. trfd fr Hq.Co.
Nov.15/41, SO.71, Par.19.

PRIVATES

1. ✓ Alogado, Phillip
2. Asosta, Walter F.
3. Bacani, Pastor
4. Bubar, Donald Enl. Nov.3/41, S.O.71
Par.5.
5. Collison, Barry
6. Columna, Potenciano
7. Conelia, Joseph
8. ✓ Cutler, Melvin H.
9. Cotter, Lester M.
× 10. Afros, Meyer
11. ✓ Ely, Clyde W.
12. Field, Eric
13. Fleiss, Mel L.
14. Friedman, Morris E. rejoined
SO.71, Par.7, Nov.15/41, rescinding
SO.67a, Par.1, Oct.31/41.
15. Gould, Harold S.
16. Harvey, Robert W.
17. Horta, Elias T.
18. ✓ Mahan, Abraham S.
× 19. ✓ Nelso, Frank C.
20. ✓ Sabre, Isabela
21. ✓ Levin, Sam
22. Loffler, Frederick J.
× 23. MacKay, Hector C.

PRIVATEES (CONT'D)

LOSSES DURING THE MONTH

Privates

- 24. ✓ Marcus, Melvin G.
- 25. ✓ Reyes, William R.
- 26. McCaleb, David E. trfd fr F
Nov. 21/41, SO. 73, Par. 4.
- 27. ✓ McIntosh, Donald J.
- 28. Ossko, Oliver
- 29. ✓ Parrish, Thaddues R.
- 30. Patterson, William F.
- 31. Piser, Stanley P.
- 32. ✓ Roberts, Dave J.
- 33. Root, Larry M.
- 34. ✓ Relish, Yale R.
- 35. Smith, Alfred E. enl. Nov. 10/41
SO. 73, Par. 13.
- 36. ✓ Stone, Ben
- 37. Souza, Charles K. enl. Nov. 3/41
SO. 71, Par. 5.
- 38. ✓ Spence, G.A. enl. Nov. 3/41, SO. 71
Par. 5.
- 39. Story, Russell F.
- 40. Taylor, George G.
- 41. Vahanian, Dickran, rejoined
Nov. 15/41, SO. 71, Par. 7, rescinding
SO. 67a, Par. 1, Oct. 31/41.
- 42. Van Iersel, Louis, Jr. enl.
Nov. 10/41, SO. 73, Par. 13.
- 43. Vasilitos, M. Nicholas
- 44. ✓ Vaughan, Frank C.
- 45. ✓ Ward, Francis R.
- 46. Walsh, Joseph I.
- 47. Waring, Elmer N.
- 48. ✓ Wiggington, Victor S. enl.
Nov. 10/41, SO. 73, Par. 13

- 1. LaRue, George S. disch SO. 72,
Parl. Nov. 17/41, sub-section c.
enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps.

State Guard Regiment Parades Before 5000

**Record Turnout of 1000 Officers and Men
Exhibits Preparedness to Replace Units in Army**

With Old Glory and regimental flags fluttering in a summer-like breeze, a record turnout of 1000 officers and men of the 2nd Regiment, California State Guard, marched and went through drills and military exercises yesterday at the Riviera Country Club polo field.

More than 5000 spectators thronged the stands and parked cars around the field. They witnessed also the final events in the fourth annual two-day Charity Junior Horse Show.

TO REPLACE GUARD

Maj. Henry C. Huntington, executive officer, presented the regiment, which in time of emergency will replace National Guardsmen now on Regular Army duty, to Col. Rupert Hughes, commander.

The 1st Observation Squadron of the California State Guard took off from Griffith Park and maneuvered over the Riviera Field. Capt. Garland E. Lincoln, flight commander, put on a solo exhibition of combat flying.

Maj. Clair Wilson, Capt. Thomas O'Brien, adjutant, and Capt. Nicholas Jorey, who made arrangements for the review, were among officers in charge.

GIRLS WINNERS

Dorothy Morton of the Harold C. Morton stables placed first in the three and five-gaited saddle horse competition and also in the jumping event.

Champion horsemanship event was won by Frances Zucco riding Idle Chatter, the driving class by Frances Cordner and the touch and out sweepstakes by Egon Merz riding counselor.

The California Military Academy mounted platoon also put on an exhibition during the afternoon.

Dec. 8, 1941

Legion Ready to Mobilize

Twenty thousand American Legionnaires in the Los Angeles area stand ready to mobilize for instant service when needed, it was announced yesterday by John Gault, adjutant of the Legion's Los Angeles County Council.

"These veterans are fully organized and can be notified by newspaper, telephone or radio to report for duty wherever the authorities can use their aid," Gault declared.

Call Issued Here for 15,000 Volunteer Auxiliary Police

**All Citizens Over 21 Urged to Enlist for Training
in First Aid, Rescuing and Other Defense Work**

A call for 15,000 civilian residents of Los Angeles to serve on an auxiliary police force was issued late yesterday by Capt. Joseph F. Reed, administrative assistant to the Chief.

"All citizens over 21 years of age," the call read, "are invited to enlist in the auxiliary police force which is part of the National Civilian Defense program. All interested should go immediately to your nearest police station. For information ask any police officer."

He explained that the emergency police would serve without salary and would be taught rescue work, first-aid, demolition, decontamination, black-out policing, civilian education and other related police subjects.

The auxiliary police would serve under the local division captains and would be subject to immediate call in cases of extreme local emergency. Each would carry police identification.

The figure of 15,000 was set up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its master policing plan for the United States, Capt. Reed said.

Fire Chief John Alderson at the same time appealed for volunteers for the air-raid crews which go into training at once.

Sixty instructors are ready to train auxiliary firemen, 1200 weekly, in air-raid protection.

fire station in the city or county, Alderson said.

This training will include all types of fires dealing particularly with incendiary bombs, casualties and first aid.

State Guard Planning Members Announced

Members of the California State Guard Planning Board were announced yesterday by Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Donovan, Adjutant General for California.

They are Col. Rupert Hughes, Col. Jack Hastie Jr., Col. John C. French, Col. F. R. McReynolds, Lieut. Col. Lewis S. Stone, Lieut. Col. Junius Pierce, Lieut. Col. Clifton S. Smith, Comdr. William Christensen, Maj. E. R. Orfila, Maj. A. N. Briles, Maj. D. W. Stillwell, Maj. F. G. Nolan, Maj. Moody Staten, Maj. Ray H. Stockwell and Maj. T. L. Parkhouse.

Dec. 8, 1941

Wanted: 10,000 for State Guard

**Volunteers Sought in
Defense Emergency**

Wanted: Ten thousand additional volunteers for the California State Guard.

This was the appeal issued yesterday by Governor Olson in connection with Japan's declaration of war against the United States.

The 10,000 volunteers would bring the strength of the newly created defense agency up to approximately 24,000 persons, it was reported.

The Governor issued the announcement following a conference with Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Donovan, commander of the State Guard.

It was not indicated which branch of the Guard would receive the volunteers.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Geo. V. Fisher
FISHER ELECTRIC SERVICE
4265 South Broadway
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

Nov. 17/41
Key of Co. 15 loaned to
Geo. V. Fisher by the best
Supply Sgt. Co. 15 has to suit;
Sgt. Schure.



© 1941, Chicago Times, Inc.
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off., All Rts. Res. 12-8

"Cheer up Joe!—some day we'll be able to attend a veterans' convention and have a swell time!"

RIVIERA COUNTRY CLUB

MOBOLIZATION

NOV. 30, 1941

"ONE WEEK BEFORE"



CAPT. VAUGHN, BAT. ADJ.
CAPT. THOMAS C MURPHY,
CO. E. 2nd REG. INF
1st Lieut. JOHN H. ALLAN.
CO. E. 2nd REG. INF.
1st Lieut. LOUIE VAN DERWAL
C.M. D.S.M., & Co. E.
2nd REG.
(RUNNER-UP WITH
SERGEANT YORK)



2nd LIEUT.
JAMES C NOE.
CO. E. 2nd REGT

"YOSSIR!"

(MY FIRST Sergeant
when I was Corporal
and Co. Clerk.)



?

SERGEANT (SUPPLY)
CO. E. 2nd REGT,
C.S.G.



P. 1st CL. HAROLD M.
GOOCHEY,
CO. E. 2nd REGT.
"The Little Cow-puncher"



"My outfit never retreats, men!—If the Blues are attacking us in great strength we'll just have to advance in the direction we came from!"

(Extracts of copy of letter)

Memorandum to Company Commander:

5 December 1941.

1. The following items pertain to data regarding the members of Company "E" 2nd Regiment, California State Guard

2. Twenty-four (24) enlisted men of the Company served in various branches relating to military training as under:

<u>a</u>	12 in World's War	average age	44 years
<u>b</u>	1 man served overseas in YMCA-	age	58 "
<u>c</u>	2 men served in German Army-	average age	43 "
<u>d</u>	2 men trained with Calif. Home	Defence	44 "
<u>e</u>	1 man served with National	Guard-average	38 "
<u>f</u>	6 men have had ROTC training-	average age	21 "

24

g average length of service for each of the above-2 2/3 years

3. Average age of all enlisted men in Company "E" is- 32 years.

4. Average age of those men having military training in various units 36 1/2 years.

- 5. Five (5) men are over 50 years of age.
- Three (3) men 40 to 50 years of age.
- Three (3) men 30 to 40 years of age.
- Four (4) men 20 to 30 years of age.
- Nine (9) men 18 to 20 years of age.

6. The general health and physical fitness of all men in the company is very good.

7. Company records do not contain at this date any mention of the marital status of the company as far as can be determined. A poll of the men would have to be carried out to ascertain that information;

Geo. V. Fisher
1st Sgt Company "E".

Hutch Neck, N.J.
12/9/48.

Dear Sgt,

Rec'd your letter some
time ago, and am very,
very sorry not to have
written more than just a
card. I have been terribly
busy here, and have not
had much time to myself
for anything. I just listened
to the President's speech,
and I'd follow a man
like him through h. . . .

Sgt. Schwure, my discharge
papers have not come
through yet, and I'm not
caring much whether they

do or not. I figure if they
 don't I may still be a
 member of the C. S. G. at
 least until March, when
 my enlistment would be up.
 I asked Mrs. Loux if she
 wanted to go back to Calif.
 and she said she wouldn't
 mind if it weren't for
 the children. I'm welding
 now for the American, Steel,
 & Wire Co., and they are on
 defense orders. I don't know
 whether I'd be doing the

Country more good by staying
on the job, or getting into
some of the armed forces.

It certainly has me mad as
h... to think that when
I leave out there then those
lousy japs have to start
the fire-works.

I wish you would thank
Captain Murphy again for
me, for the nice letter of
his for me. You have a
damned good skipper, and
I know he'll give a
good accounting of himself.

4
God Bless you all, and
pay those Japs back for
their treacherous work
when you get the chance.
I know the whole outfit
are good, brave Americans,
and all I need say is act
accordingly. No I'm not
a bit ashamed in sending
my love to ~~the~~ everyone in
the old outfit, and only
wish I were with you.
Again, God Bless you all +
keep you safe,
Your old buddy
John J. Lynch.



CALIFORNIA STATE GUARD
700 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles

A MESSAGE TO MEMBERS OF
THE
CALIFORNIA STATE GUARD

The patriotic mettle of the State Guard has been tried and proved by the sudden emergency due to an unforeseen attack upon the nation. Without disorder or hysteria the men turned out and flocked to the armories, ready for any service. There has been confusion, but far less than might have been expected. With fine spirit, and often at great cost of personal sacrifice, the men and the women have devoted themselves to the task before them.

The long months of drill and toil, and the careful organization of the Guard made them ready for the test. From every quarter of the State have come urgent calls for help from cities and towns, defense industries and imperilled utilities.

In many critical places armed Guardsmen have been standing watch. They have been ill-clothed and ill-equipped, but notwithstanding these hardships the spirit and morale has been extremely high.

Praise of the Guard has been unanimous and heart-stirring, the Governor is calling a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of providing funds for the Guard. It is believed that many millions of dollars will be appropriated for our needs.

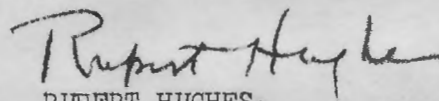
Already the Adjutant General has ordered twenty-five thousand olive drab uniforms. He has also ordered overcoats, socks, shoes, raincoats, articles and quantities of supplies.

At his direction a small number of persons have been put on active duty at regular Guard pay, and subsistence. He has directed that all persons doing necessary work about the armories shall be fed, and it is his hope that they will be given regular Guard pay when the appropriation goes through. But his available funds are now being drained by the countless demands from all parts of the State; and he cannot at present guarantee payment in full.

It seems only fair to say frankly that this office cannot, and does not promise pay to all those who are giving their time and labor to the tasks of the Guard. It is our hope to make such compensation, but it cannot be guaranteed at present.

I know that I voice the sentiments of the Governor, the Adjutant General, and all patriotic citizens and communities in the State, when I express deep appreciation for the enormous voluntary work accomplished freely, patiently and earnestly by members of the California State Guard.

We all appeal for a continuance of these proofs of devotion to the Nation, and we know that every member of the Guard is glad to be able to serve his country in this time of danger, and stands ready to respond to any need.



RUPERT HUGHES,
Colonel, Infantry, CSG,
Commanding 2nd Brigade.

Defense council backs governor

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 18.—(UP)
—Differences broke out tonight over Gov. Culbert L. Olson's recommendations for wartime defense financing to the special legislative session opening tomorrow.

One group, headed by anti-Olson assemblymen, favored quick recess about Saturday after voting a medium sized appropriation for the California state guard instead of the \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000 the governor will ask.

There appeared little chance Olson would get the entire \$10,000,000 he seeks for the state emergency fund.

Olson conferred three hours with leaders of both houses tonight.

Earlier, he explained his program to the state defense council and received a vote of confidence for his recommendations.

In a later session the council urged Olson to amend his call for the session to permit appropriations to local government for defense equipment and other wartime emergency costs.

Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland representatives headed this movement.

Replying to queries why 25,000 men were needed in the guard, Olson told the legislators he felt that was the bare minimum for safety.

He said military officials were requesting more and more guardsmen be placed in active duty for watching defense areas and the state was obligated to finance and equip the men until and when federal assistance was received.

Olson turned over to the assembly ways and means committee and the senate finance committee drafts of the bills he wants passed.

They would appropriate for the state guard, with the amount blank so far; amend the military and veterans code to pay noncommissioned state guard officers on a sliding scale; give guardsmen on active duty workmen's compensation insurance; provide dependency payments for families; appropriate for the emergency fund, and permit local governments to spend budgeted funds for defense work.

Olson and Adj. Gen. J. O. Donovan said \$37,090,000 would be required to pay and equip the 26,500 guardsmen and officers on active duty for the next 12 months.

Assembly leaders said they would demand proof where the men would be placed before voting any such amount.

Olson answered it was impossible to know in advance of specific requests but that he was assured by army officials the need was urgent.

Bolstering his demand for \$10,000,000 in the emergency fund, Olson said total requests from departments, including the guard, were about \$61,000,000. Major requests were from the forestry department, water resources and public health, he said.

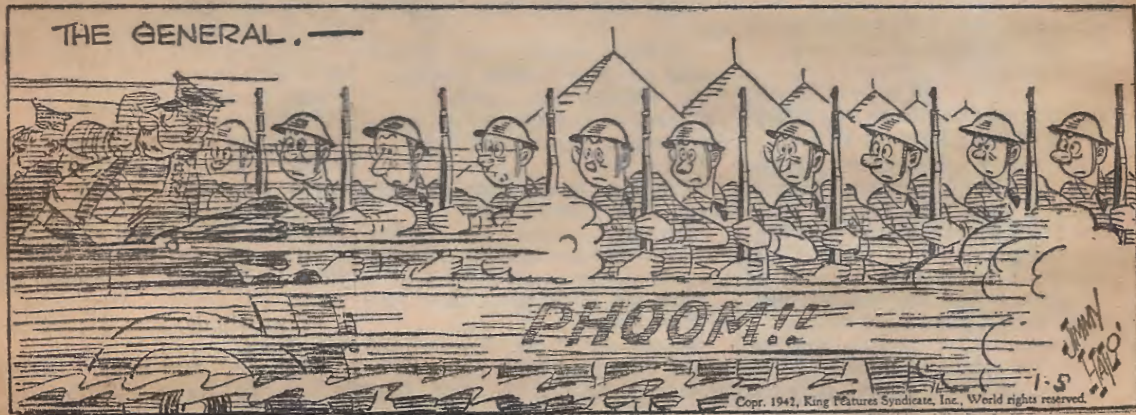
The session convenes at 11 a. m. tomorrow. There will be perfunctory reelection of officers and attaches. Many members wanted to recess Saturday night or Sunday and return next year if necessary.

Olson discounted the value of changing to daylight saving time and suggested at both his conferences that defense councils in congested areas ask business firms to open and close an hour earlier to get workers home before dark.

He said all western states would change together or none at all, and added rural areas disfavor changing the clock.

THEY'LL DO IT EVERY TIME.

By JIMMIE HATLO



MEMORANDUM)
)
No.....7)

POST HEADQUARTERS,
LOS ANGELES ARMORY,
700 EXPOSITION BLVD.,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

20 DECEMBER 1941.

1. The following nights are assigned to the Units listed to be used as drill nights. Other Units will not interfere.

Monday	Second Infantry
Tuesday	Nautical Guard and Marine Companies
Wednesday	1st Engineer Regiment
Thursday	Seventh Regiment
Friday	1st Quartermaster Regiment

Only the above mentioned Units will be permitted to occupy the floor during their respective drill periods. Other Units who desire drill on the above nights may have their formations outside the building and will conduct their Units out of the building without disrupting formations on the drill floor.

2. Mattresses, blankets, pillows and sheets within the building must be carried out of the building and aired in the open on Wednesdays and Saturdays for not less than four (4) hours. This will be done before the 10:00 A.M. inspection of quarters. Sheets now in use on these beds will be turned in at once to the Area Quartermaster to be laundered. This must be done at once.

3. Beginning 20 December 1941, the following Calls will be sounded in addition to "MESS CALL", which is sounded at 7:00 A.M., 12:30 P.M. and 6:30 P.M.

1st Call for "Retreat"	4:55 P.M.
"Retreat"	5:00 P.M.
"Call to Quarters"	11:15 P.M.
"Taps"	11:30 P.M.

4. The Guard will send the usual Color Detail (One (1) Corporal and two (2) Privates) to the Officers' Club, secure the Colors and hoist them on the Flag-staff near the Club House at 6:30 A.M. The Color Detail will also function at "Retreat".

5. All members of the Post will keep off the Bowling Green at all times.

6. Extreme care must be exercised in the handling of automatic pistols by members of the Guard carrying this type of arm. They will not have shells in the chamber at any time. The pistol will

MEMORANDUM No. 7. Paragraph #6. (Continued)

be carried with magazine loaded but the Slide will not be pulled back unless the weapon is to be used at once. The use of the pistol is rare and will only be used for defense. Promiscuous handling of the pistol (pointing, snapping, etc.) is absolutely forbidden.

7. KEEP THE PISTOL IN THE HOLSTER.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HUGHES.

Henry L. Hart
HENRY L. HART,
MAJOR, INFANTRY, CSG,
EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

OFFICIAL:

Thos. D. O'Brien
THOS. D. O'BRIEN,
CAPTAIN, INFANTRY, CSG,
ADJUTANT.

LEGISLATURE DEADLOCKED ON WAR FUND SIZE

Solons Split Over Money For State Guard

By United Press

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 20.—A deadlock on how much money to appropriate for war-time needs stalled the State Legislature today and put off a recess of the special session until tomorrow or Monday.

The Senate Finance Committee broke up at noon with-

out reaching a decision on Governor Culbert Olson's request for \$17,500,000 for the State Guard and \$9,250,000 for the emergency fund. Until the Senate acts on the program, the Assembly has little to do.

One Senate faction wanted to give the Governor his emergency fund request but require the state controller and attorney general to approve its spending. The opposite view was to cut the appropriation to \$2,500,000 without strings. The State Guard argument was put off until later today.

'SO MUCH CONFUSION'

Assembly Speaker Gordon Garland, an anti-Olson leader, said the Assembly would refuse to follow Olson's program, regardless of Senate action, "because there is so much confusion no one seems to know what to do."

"I would not know how to vote at this minute and it would seem the logical thing to do would be to make a small stop-gap appropriation, then recess and have a joint committee report back to us next month what legislation is needed," Garland said.

Garland said he had contacted military authorities who believed two-thirds of the present number of Guardsmen was sufficient at this time, since he had been informed Washington had 2000 Guardsmen not called up and Oregon had 1000, still not called up.

URGES STOP-GAP

"Sentiment seems to favor a stop-gap appropriation, probably \$750,000 to bring the emergency fund up to \$1,500,000, which could be used for any purpose including the State Guard, until the Legislature is thoroughly acquainted with the situation," he added.

Assemblyman Albert Wollenberg, San Francisco, prepared a bill appropriating \$252,980 for the emergency fund but earmarked for defense activities of the attorney general.

RETIREMENT BILL

Sen. Irwin T. Quinn of Eureka introduced a bill permitting members of the guard to resign within 30 days after being called to active service if they are married and have one or more dependents, are unable to serve outside the county of their enlistment because of business or financial loss, or are unable to render full-time service due to financial loss.

HEADQUARTERS, 2D REGIMENT
CALIFORNIA STATE GUARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

December 21, 1941

GENERAL ORDERS)

NO - - - - 20)

1. No equipment of any sort, the property of this Regiment, will be surrendered or released to any person by an officer or enlisted man thereof except upon the proper order of his superior officer or non-commissioned officer of the 2d Regiment, CSG.

2. No officer or enlisted man of this Regiment is subject to orders involving duty of any sort unless issued by his superior Commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the 2d Regiment, CSG.

3. The Commanding Officer takes this opportunity to thank the officers and men of this Regiment for their splendid reaction to the emergency, and to wish each and every man under him a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

4. Unless mobilization orders intervene, there will be no drill formations on Christmas Eve or Christmas Day.

By order of Colonel Hughes,

L. J. Sherry
Capt, 2d Regt, CSG
Acting Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

L. J. Sherry
Capt, 2d Regt, CSG
Adting Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

AGO COs/Area Group Hqs. Bns. COs/All Cos Med Det

HOLLYWOOD UNIT OF STATE GUARD GOES INTO SERVICE



CALL TO ARMS—Armed and ready for any emergency, the Hollywood cavalry unit of the California State Guard

was inducted into the 2nd Regiment in ceremonies at the Cahuenga Blvd. barracks yesterday.

Times photo

Cavalry Troop Ready for Duty

Personnel of 160
Under Command of
Lieut. B. Jack King

Hollywood's own cavalry unit of the California State Guard yesterday was formally inducted into the 2nd Regiment in ceremonies observed at the unit's barracks at Cahuenga Blvd. and Romaine St., Hollywood.

The unit, consisting of a personnel of 160 men is under the command of First Lieutenant B. Jack King, and is one of the largest cavalry organizations in the State.

Judy Garland, screen actress, who has been selected as the "sweetheart" of the unit, was unable to attend the induction ceremonies because of illness.

Legislators Cannot Recess Because.....

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 23.—(A.P.)—The California Legislature recessed at 1:45 a. m., today, after a five-hour deadlock over the date for reconvening. The Senate, tired of waiting for the Lower House to quit, stopped its clock at 11 p. m. last night and went home. A bare quorum will assemble at 10 a. m. today to officially record the recess.

By Joseph Timmons

EXAMINER BUREAU, SACRAMENTO, Dec. 22.—Assembly and Senate finally saw eye to eye today on the issue of taking a recess to permit a joint committee study of the problem of state guard, except as to date for reconvening.

The Assembly resolution provides for a recess to January 12. The Senate gummed the works by amending that date to January 5.

Tonight the two houses were trying to get together on that one.

The Assembly passed today by unanimous vote S. B. No. 1 as amended, carrying the stop-gap appropriation of a million dollars for the Governor's emergency fund.

That sum is intended for needs of the State Guard for the next 20 days.

The Senate concurred in all the Assembly amendments, clearing the way for adoption of the recess amendment later tonight.

Under the agreement a joint committee will be formed, with 11 members from each House, to inquire into all phases of the state guard problem and report back January 12.

An amendment to the stop-gap bill was offered by Assemblyman Frederick F. Houser of Alhambra providing that \$500,000 of the million be used exclusively for the State Guard, if used at all. It was adopted without opposition.

Houser declared that all members were for support of the State Guard, all of them believing it should continue to function.

"But we will want to study the facts in the 20-day recess, if the recess is taken, to make a competent investigation,"

said Houser. "It is probable we will want to rewrite the State Guard Act. The Governor's emergency fund now has in it \$750,000. If we add a million, there will be \$1,750,000 available, but this amendment will designate that at least \$500,000 must be withheld for State Guard costs."

In addition, the Assembly passed a joint resolution for appropriation of \$2500 by each house for the expenses of the joint committee of 11 Assemblymen and 11 Senators to make the recess study of the State Guard problem.

SENATE PLEDGED

The Senate is committed to accept the million-dollar emergency fund appropriation bill and adopt the recess resolution if the Assembly sends those two measures to the upper house.

Administration forces have won a definite victory in the elimination of the three-man control feature from S. B. No. 1. The Senate, in its bill for adding 5,000,000 to the emergency fund, make it necessary for unanimous agreement of the Governor, the Attorney General and the Controller before allocations of emergency funds could be made. Assembly committees amended that out, and the Governor alone as before will handle the emergency fund.

The Senate passed today an Assembly bill that will permit members of the state guard who can show cause for such action to withdraw on 30 days' notice.

State Defense Need Studied

Legislative Committee
Starts Work to Map
California Program

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 23. (P)—A joint committee of the California Legislature today took over the task of investigating and formulating a State defense program to submit to the second part of the recessed special session next month.

As the Legislature entered a recess to Jan. 12 or earlier, the committee of 11 Assemblymen and 11 Senators organized its interim study of the State Guard and emergency financing, appointed four subcommittees to facilitate the gathering of facts and issued a statement saying:

"California faces an emergency. How great this emergency is, or may become, is something none of us knows today. It is time to keep cool, to avoid hysteria, for all of us to work together.

"The Legislature pledges itself to provide every effort, every dollar, to protect California, to win this war, to win it decisively."

OLSONITES IRKED

Administration supporters, who failed in efforts to keep the Legislature in session, showed they were plainly irked by the fact both houses agreed to quit work early today without enactment of Governor Olson's emergency defense program.

Instead of the \$17,500,000 the Governor asked for the State Guard and an additional \$9,250,000 he sought for his emergency fund, the Legislature voted a bare \$1,000,000 stopgap appropriation for both, and the Olson supporters introduced this resolution during the closing hours of the four-day-old session:

"Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, that we hereby request the Emperor of Japan not to take any action or do anything drastic until after Jan. 12, 1942, within which time the Legislature may take up its collective mind and we hereby further request the Emperor of Japan not to attempt to emulate in California the action of Germany in going through Holland and Belgium until at least after Jan. 12, 1942."

GOVERNOR'S STAND

The Governor contended the requested funds were needed to maintain the 26,500-man State Guard and pay for active service whenever it is called on to protect natural resources, communication, transportation and power lines and defense plants. He said the emergency fund should be augmented to provide for any wartime exigency requiring State aid to civilians.

The joint investigating committee declared in its statement that the Legislature is doing "all that can be done at the moment."

It called attention to the fact that the stopgap appropriation provided \$500,000 specifically for the State Guard and the remainder for the emergency fund, and said the committee planned the reorganization of the guard before making any further allocations.

TO MAKE REPORT

The committee, headed by Senator Will P. Rich of Marysville, will meet again on Jan. 2 to hear a progress report on the work of the subcommittees and its \$7500-a-year legislative auditor, Rolland A. Vandergrift, former State finance director.

Although the Legislature is due to reconvene Jan. 12, it can be called back into session at any earlier date by Senator Rich, as president pro tem of the Senate, and Assembly Speaker Gordon Garland. Rich indicated the date depended on the progress made in the investigation.

To the subcommittee assigned to investigate the State Guard, Rich and Garland named Senators Edward Tickle, Carmel, and Robert W. Kenny, Los Angeles, and Assemblymen Seth Millington, Gridley and Ernest Voigt, Los Angeles.

OTHERS NAMED

Two groups were appointed to study subvention to cities and counties for defense purposes, one for the north, the other for the south. Northern members: Senators Arthur Breed, Oakland, and Harry L. Parkman, San Mateo, and Assemblyman Harrison Call, Redwood City, and Hugh Burns, Fresno. Southern members: Senators John Phillips, Banning, and Clarence Ward, Santa Barbara, and Assemblymen C. Don Field, Glendale, and Charles W. Lyon, Beverly Hills.

The fourth subcommittee, named to study the problem of fire suppression as a defense measure, consists of Senators Jesse Mayo, Angels Camp, and Jerrold Seawell, Roseville, and Assemblymen George A. Clarke, Le Grande, and Earl Desmond, Sacramento.

Solons Study Cal. Defenses

By United Press

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 24. — Broad investigation of California's defense needs as related to the State Guard and local protection against emergencies brought about by sabotage or actual attack was opened by a joint interim committee appointed to report back to the Legislature when it reconvenes Jan. 12.

The Legislature recessed early today. The key committee of 22 legislators met for two hours and will return to Sacramento Jan. 2 to hold daily sessions until sufficient data is available to write emergency legislation. Meantime, a stopgap appropriation of \$1,000,000 and other existing funds will care for emergency expenditures for the guard and state departments.

The committee decided on a general probe into federal, state and local provisions for defense as follows:

1. A subcommittee of four was designated to contact west coast military authorities and the War and Navy Departments in Washington to determine to what extent the federal government relies on or needs a state guard in full active duty.

2. Two subcommittees of four each were appointed, one for Southern and one for Northern California, to contact county and civic authorities as well as private industry as to their needs for state guard protection, state subvention for defense equipment, such as fire engines, and their individual provisions for defense.

3. A subcommittee to work out a co-ordinated fire protection plan to be put into effect during the summer months to implement widespread patrol of forests and sufficient crews to handle incendiary attacks.

These committees were to re-

port back to the full committee in Sacramento Jan. 2. The committee decided against holding any public hearings in order to conserve time.

Rolland Vandegrift, budget advisor for the Legislature, was delegated to make a full investigation of financial needs for the State Guard, the State Council of

Defense and related agencies, to determine how much each agency was expected to do and to furnish a dollar-by-dollar breakdown of anticipated budgets.

THESE SPACES FOR MESSAGE CENTER ONLY

TIME FILED

1.30 P

MSG. CEN. NO.

Info Sig Co

HOW SENT

Runner

MESSAGE

No.

7

DATE

12/24/41

TO

Sgt. Schmitt
Co E 2nd Reg.

Will the Sgt. Please call home
when he has time.

S. J.

Rec'd 5 PM

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER

Info Sig Co

TIME SIGNED

SIGNATURE AND GRADE OF WRITER

S. J. Schmitt

Ask Uniform State Guards

12/26/41

California legislators today asked the federal government, through their congressional representatives, to make State Guard practices uniform and to approve cash grants to states for at least partial support of guard.

This was revealed today by Senator Robert W. Kenny, member of the Legislative Interim Committee, who was named as "contact man" between the committee and the federal government. Kenny will report his findings when the Legislature reconvenes on Jan. 12.

"Congress recently passed a military code for the home guard of Alaska and voted them a subvention to support that guard," Kenny said. "United States Senator Sheridan Downey tells me that that code might make a good model for all states to follow."

Kenny said that he, personally, believed that the United States Army should define the sphere of activity of the guard, and exercise some control over the personnel.

Rubber Control Setup Mapped

Governor Announces Plans to Speed Action on Rationing Boards

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 26. (AP)—

Rubber rationing boards will be set up in California as rapidly as possible to begin functioning Jan. 5, Governor Olson announced today.

There will be one or more boards in each county created by or through the State and local defense councils. Details of the setup and the manner in which the sale of all kinds of rubber goods, from auto tires to elastic bands, will be controlled will be made known as quickly as the procedure is outlined by the Office of Civilian Defense, the Governor said.

The boards will be sufficient in number to make them readily accessible to the consumers, he said.

PROPOSAL ASSAILED

Reconstitution of the State Guard into a home guard with the various units restricted to their own counties as proposed by Assemblyman Hugh M. Burns at Fresno was criticised by the Governor as utterly impracticable.

"So much could be said against such a plan," the Governor declared at his press conference, "that I wonder anybody would be so foolish as to propose it."

MOBILITY ESSENTIAL

There is no Federal authority for a uniformed home guard functioning merely as local police, he said. There would be no way of equipping it with Federal arms or supplies and it would not serve the needs of State defense.

It is essential, he said, that a guard have mobility and be organized so that it could be concentrated in any part of the State where its services might be needed.

MEMORANDUM)
)
 No.....3)

POST HEADQUARTERS
 LOS ANGELES ARMORY
 ZOO EXPOSITION BLVD.,
 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

25 DECEMBER 1941.

1. The following list of Calls is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"FIRST CALL FOR REVEILLE	5.45 A.M.
"REVEILLE"	5.50 A.M.
"ASSEMBLY"	6.00 A.M.
"MESS CALL" (breakfast)	6.30 A.M.
"FATIGUE"	7.30 A.M.
"SICK CALL"	7.45 A.M.
"DRILL CALL"	8.30 A.M.
"ASSEMBLY"	8.40 A.M.
"RECALL FROM DRILL"	11.00 A.M.
"MESS CALL" (Dinner)	12.00 Noon
"FATIGUE CALL"	1.00 P.M.
"RECALL"	4.30 P.M.
"1st CALL FOR RETREAT"	4.45 P.M.
"ASSEMBLY"	4.55 P.M.
"RETREAT"	5.00 P.M.
"MESS CALL" (Supper)	5.15 P.M.
"TATTOO"	9.00 P.M.
"CALL TO QUARTERS"	10.45 P.M.
"TAPS"	11.00 P.M.

All persons will adhere to the above calls.

2. For the Reville Assembly, all persons occupying bunks will fall in for Roll Call and will be reported to the Officer of the Day by the senior Non-Commissioned Officer. Forty-five (45) minutes will be allowed for breakfast, after which, the bunks will be properly made up and the Quarters policed thoroughly.

3. All working parties will fall in at "Fatigue Call" and be reported to the Provost Sergeant.

4. All persons on Sick Report will report to their respective Infirmaries at Sick Call, accompanied by a Non-Commissioned Officer with the Sick Report.

5. At Assembly for Drill, all stand-by Squads and Platoons will fall in for drill. This does not apply to the Permanent Guard.

"RECALL"(Drill and Fatigue) is self-explanatory

"MESS CALL"-Dinner. Forty-five(45)Minutes allowed for Mess. Working parties report to Provost Sergeant at Fatigue Call(1.00 P.M.) At "Assembly"(RETREAT)all persons, including the Guard, will fall in for Roll-Call by senior non-commissioned officer.

"MESS CALL"-Supper. Forty-five(45)minutes allowed. Lights will be extinguished fifteen(15)minutes after

"TATTOO" in sleeping quarters.

All lights not authorized by the Post Commander will be extinguished at "TAPS"(11.00 P.M.), unless time has been extended by the Post Commander.

6. The Provost-Sergeant will detail a member of the M.P. to see that the heat is turned on at 5.00 A.M. He will check with the Custodian to complete this detail.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HUGHES,

(Henry L. Hart) (signature)

HENRY L. HART

MAJOR, INFANTRY, CSG.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

OFFICIAL:

THOS. D. O'BRIEN,
CAPTAIN, INFANTRY, CSG.
ADJUTANT.

MEMORANDUM RECEIPT
CREDIT --- DEBIT SLIP

STOCK RECORD
Co. E 2nd Inf. C.S.G. I.A.

Issued to _____
Turned in by _____

Article _____

Description _____

Received from Co/ EE, 2nd Inf.
C. S. G.; the following Government
property, which I agree to return
to Supply Sgt, on leaving Company.

Unit _____ Stock No. _____
Sheet No. _____

Date No. ARTICLE Date Rec'd

Date Vouch.No. Rec'd Iss'd

Date	No.	ARTICLE	Date Rec'd
		Shirt, Wool Serge	
		Overcoat, Worsted	
		Blouse, Wool	
		Trousers, Wool	
		Undershirt	
		Underdrawers	
		Socks	
		Ties (Black)	
		Belts, Webb	
		Cap	
		Helmet	
		Shoes, Service	
		Leggings	
		Jumper, Denim	
		Trousers, Denim	
		Hats, Demin	
		Boots, Rubber	
		Raincoat,	
		Rain Hat	
		Miscellaneous	
		Extra Items	

Rec'd above named Articles

Name _____

Rank _____

Signed _____

Rank _____

Steinman ticket for Mess

MESS TICKET

MEMO TO MESS OFFICER

Name Schnure, W.M.

is on duty at this Post as Serget. Co. B 2nd. Inf. CGC

Request he be furnished: BREAKFAST DINNER SUPPER (Circle Meal desired)

AUTHORIZED

James C. 279
Name

DATE

11/11/41

POST HEADQUARTERS
Los Angeles Armory

Rank Serget. Co. B 2nd. Inf. CGC

Organization Post Headquarters

Specify Duty hour duty

SUPPER

Organization Inf. C.S.A.

C.C.

Legislature Tackles the Home Guard

BY KYLE PALMER
Times Political Editor

Legislative committees now engaged in an exhaustive study of the California home guard situation will present the results of their investigation to the Senate and Assembly when the Legislature reconvenes at Sacramento on Jan. 12.

During the study period much of the existing befuddlement concerning the guard and its potential duties doubtless will disappear.

Preliminary discussions during the special legislative session last week brought out several basic facts, virtually all of which indicated the wisdom of deferring action on the Governor's defense proposals until all aspects of the problem could be scrutinized.

It was clearly apparent at the outset that no sound program had been prepared to justify Governor Olson's original estimate that more than \$37,000,000 would be needed to meet the needs of a full time home guard of some 26,500 officers and men during 1942.

WISDOM DOUBTED

The Governor himself threw considerable doubt upon the wisdom of his initial proposals when he indicated a willingness to lop approximately \$20,000,000 from the original estimate.

Furthermore, the legislators were sharply divided not only on questions of fact but upon others involving basic public policy.

Confusion then became somewhat worse confounded when it was discovered that many of the guardsmen were in doubt as to their precise status, hundreds of them having joined the State's forces under a misapprehension as to the nature of services to be required.

Obviously, the situation called for review.

There is very little evidence to show that more than a relatively small number of guard officers and men expected to serve full time, most of them joining up to render a public and patriotic service in their own localities and only when emergency demanded.

The recommendations submitted to the Legislature by Governor Olson called for a full-time State army.

As constituted at the time the Japanese bombers treacherously descended upon Pearl Harbor, the California State Guard was composed of citizens employed in private business and industry, many of them in defense activities. There was a rush to join the guard immediately after the Hawaii attack became known, but still by those who expected to be called only for emergency duty.

STANDING ARMY

Governor Olson proposed a standing State army, consisting of 13 colonels, each at an annual salary of \$6596; 39 lieutenant colonels, each at \$5700 a year; 65 majors, at \$5148 a year; 312 captains, at \$4032 a year; 478 first lieutenants, at \$3348 a year; 580 second lieutenants, at \$2340 a year, and 13 warrant officers, at \$2472 a year.

He proposed 250 first sergeants, with pay at \$1080 a year; 250 staff sergeants, \$1008 a year; 2750 sergeants, \$936 a year; 2500 corporals, \$864 a year; 6500 privates first class, \$792 a year, and 12,750 privates, \$720 a year.

Total proposed pay for commissioned and warrant officers: \$4,887,732; for enlisted men, \$19,584,000.

First dependents of guardsmen, numbering 17,000, were to receive a total of \$3,060,000; and other dependents, \$834,000.

Subsistence for 25,000 enlisted men at 60 cents each per day called for an additional \$5,400,000, and an item of \$1,397,946 for clothing was appended.

Other expenses brought the total up to \$37,090,881.

According to members of the Legislature, Sacramento authorities seemed unaware of the Federal government's action in sending 10,000 uniforms here for the use of State guardsmen, together with other material and equipment. Additional supplies and equipment from Federal sources are understood to be en route.

UP TO AUTHORITIES

Regardless of the individual patriotism of the men of California and wholly aside from the State's ability to pay large sums for the maintenance of a State Guard, the fundamental issue is one which is squarely up to the authorities of the United States government.

In order to understand the basic relationship of a State Guard to any phase of civilian safety the fact must be kept always in mind that the defense of California, of Iowa, or Illinois, or Arkansas, or any other section of the country, rests upon the capable shoulders of Army and Navy commanders.

With respect to the hazards of war, California's closer proximity to the scene of action than some of the inland States does call for greater concentration here of national defense units, but the situation in other respects is not altered.

The State Guard—which certainly has its proper place in civilian defense—cannot be expanded or trained or equipped or maintained for regular military duty. The military authorities do not expect any such service and would not accept it if tendered.

They do expect and have a right to expect certain specific auxiliary services by civilian units.

In metropolitan areas, the police and the regularly employed members of fire, health and hospital services can best be expanded to meet emergencies that may fall within the sphere of their activities. Such additional personnel as may be needed to augment their forces can best be trained and directed by them.

In most of the counties, the Sheriffs and their deputies—with additional wartime personnel—can do the better job.

INDIVIDUAL FUNCTIONS

Air-raid crews, emergency fire squads, rescue groups and other civilian war agencies have their distinct and individual functions, with competence to be acquired by special and intensive training.

Suppression of sabotage and the apprehension of saboteurs also calls for specialization.

Unless trained for the job, guardsmen would prove poor substitutes for those assigned to the highly important task of watchmen in defense plants and areas.

Therefore, with all honor to the men who have joined the guard, with pride in their patriotism, and with full appreciation for their willingness to serve and for the value of their services when needed, the people will expect the Governor and the Legislature to agree upon a plan that truly assures such protection as the guard can supply.

from
Los Angeles Times
Dec 29, 1941

How Factories Really Win Wars

BY HALBERT P. GILLETTE

Eighty years ago a new type of warfare began, the type that is mainly won in factories. I refer to our Civil War. It was the first great conflict to be waged since the beginning of the Machine Age.

Napoleon's battles were the last to be fought with no power-driven machines. He had rejected Robert Fulton's suggestion that armed steamships could defeat Britain's "windjammers," and it was not till our Civil War that a steamship became a military factor. You will recall the story of the battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac, the first two ironclads. That battle revolutionized naval warfare.

Since our history textbooks do not play up the use of locomotives in that war, few people know the exceedingly important role that they played. No longer was transportation of armed men and equipment dependent solely on animal power, including "shank's mares." Steam power had begun to show its efficacy in war as in peace. Incidentally the first American locomotive, "Old Ironsides," was only 29 years old when the war began in 1861.

IGNORANCE SHOWN

The Federal forces of the Northern States had nearly all the iron mines and an overwhelming preponderance of factories. Their Navy rendered it impossible for the Southern Confederates to obtain adequate factory supplies from Europe. This should have made it a foregone conclusion that the Confederacy would be defeated. But not many people, either in America or Europe, saw that such an outcome was inevitable, for it was not yet generally realized that the Machine Age had revolutionized warfare.

Judging by the way in which Japan has run amuck, it is evident that their military leaders are almost as ignorant as were the Confederate leaders of 80 years ago as to the full military significance of factory capacity. Even the Germans, in spite of their great output of steel and machinery, have failed to realize that our vastly greater output assuredly spells their defeat as a similar condition spelled the Confederate South's defeat.

Editorials

The Legislature and the State Guard

Due to the thorough and conscientious work of the joint legislative committee which has been investigating the State's national defense responsibilities, the California Legislature will reconvene in Sacramento today with every prospect favoring an expeditious and satisfactory solution of this vitally important problem.

In the period following recess of the special legislative session called by the Governor in December, the committee members have devoted most of their attention to the proposed functions of a State guard and a possible home guard, though other defense items have been carefully studied as well.

Recommendations of the committee vary considerably from the proposals originally submitted to the Legislature by Governor Olson, the principal divergence being as to the length of time to be served by individual guardsmen, the size of active guard units and the sums required to train, equip and maintain an adequate force.

Further discussion in the Legislature and with the Governor doubtless will bring adjustments in the general plan placed before the Legislature at its reconvening session, but no serious obstacles to prompt agreement on an adequate program are now apparent.

The joint committee tackled its duties with commendable vigor and with patriotic zeal. Lacking in the committee's deliberations was any aspect of politics or political objectives.

As a result, Governor Olson and the Legislature have the benefit of a thorough checkup on the State's defense needs and on the steps that must be taken to meet those needs.

It is not probable that everyone will be wholly satisfied even with this showing of competence and effort, but the progress made and the results to be obtained this week in Sacramento should fully meet the situation for the present and lay the groundwork for any later requirements.

Public understanding of the proper functions and duties of a State guard or a home guard is essential to complete suc-

cess for any organization that may be approved.

It must be understood that such organizations are composed for the most part of citizens who enter the service out of a sense of patriotism and solely for the purpose of meeting such emergencies as may arise in connection with war conditions.

The guard is not supposed to be a combat force. It has not and probably will not have the training, the equipment or the numbers sufficient to repel invasion or to fight enemy forces at sea or in the air. Such duties are the exclusive responsibility of the United States Army and Navy.

The guard can be and should be composed of men trained, disciplined and equipped to patrol areas vital to national security and national defense, to assist military and other civilian authorities in maintaining order during times of stress and to perform such other noncombat services as responsible military heads may request.

From the standpoint of the security of this State and from the broader view of the State's contribution to national defense in this area, an overmanned and a too widely dispersed State guard or home guard would prove as great a disadvantage as would a force that could not properly meet requirements.

Action to meet the needs, to provide for possible contingencies, to assure proper care and compensation for those who serve, is what the people expect at Sacramento.

To the officers and men of the guard, who may have felt at times that the controversy raging around their organization indicated some lack of appreciation for their unselfish willingness to serve their country, it should be said that the respect and confidence of the public with respect to their services have been increased rather than diminished by the discussion.

That the guard as eventually constituted will win greater honors and deeper public gratitude for its devotion none doubts.

The debate has at times been heated, but it has been healthy.

Now let's do the job.

Foresight or Hindsight?



California must and will have the foresight to maintain the State Guard and at sufficient strength to protect our vital defense industries.

The Army and Navy have a bigger task while the California State Guard sees to it that all IS quiet on the western front.

Downey asks war office about guard

What does the war department want California to do about organizing the state guard?

At the request of State Sen. Robert W. Kenny, chairman of a subcommittee of the interim committee on coordination of the state and federal war efforts, Sen. Sheridan Downey asked the war department this question today.

Senator Downey sent Kenny a telegram reporting progress in the campaign by state authorities to induce the federal government to pay part of the guard's expenses. It follows:

"I am today asking the war department for its opinion and recommendation on duties to be performed by home guard troops in California and other Pacific coast states. I am prepared to seek financial assistance of the federal government in maintaining the guard on the Pacific coast."

The committee on which Kenny serves will meet January 2 in Sacramento. Meanwhile its members are gathering what material they can on the status of various civilian defense agencies, some of the duties and scope of which appear to overlap.

"The committee will do what it can to bring about more efficient coordination of all civilian defense efforts," Kenny said.

Act to Clarify Guard Use

Hope that the War Department will straighten out tangled lines of authority in civilian defense was seen today in a telegram from U. S. Senator Sheridan Downey by State Senator Robert W. Kenny, member of the legislative committee which is investigating feasibility of a state guard.

Downey said in the wire that "I am today asking the War Department for its opinion and recommendation upon the duties that should be performed by home guard troops in California and other Pacific Coast states."

If the Army finds a place in its scheme of defense for the state guard, Downey said he would ask for financial aid from the federal government.

Kenny, in a statement, declared his investigation had convinced

him that either the Army or the National Civilian Defense Council should define and direct the various civilian defense units.

"There are too many units at work in California at this time, and too little co-ordination between these units," Kenny said. "We should have a uniform plan of operation, and the work should be co-ordinated with the Army and other service branches."

Formed several months ago as a volunteer home guard of ex-service men and other citizens, the State Guard asked through Governor Culbert L. Olson for \$37,500,000, but the Legislature instead appropriated \$1,000,000, appointed a committee to investigate, and adjourned until next Jan. 12.

State Guard's Work Praised

Stimson Says Service Removes Heavy Load From Army on Coast

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 30. (AP)—California's State Guard is providing a service of "prime importance" and its effective maintenance is regarded by the War Department as an important contribution to the defense of both the State and nation.

This was the substance of a radiogram received by Governor Olson from Secretary of War Stimson today.

WANTS MORE FUNDS

The Governor, in disclosing the text of the message, declared there can no longer be any question as to the value of the guard, as it has been constituted and said he sees no reason for modifying his request to the Legislature for a \$17,000,000 appropriation for it.

At the same time the Governor said he probably will sign the Pfaff bill, limiting enlistment to citizens of the United States and forbidding the enrollment of any person who is or ever has been a member of a subversive organization.

Appointment of a general State rubber rationing officer with headquarters in Los Angeles and an assistant with offices in San Francisco will be made within a day or two, the Governor said.

STIMSON'S MESSAGE

The Stimson message read: "Employment of the State forces of California to supplement Federal troops in protecting strategic points is viewed by the War Department as a service of prime importance.

"With the difficult task confronting the Army it is reassuring to note that you and the people of California are doing your part in this essential service to national defense.

"The effective maintenance of your efforts will be an important contribution not only to the defense of your State but to the defense of the nation."

TRAINING BEGINS

10,000 To Be Sheriff's Auxiliary

Training of 10,000 men to be an auxiliary force for the sheriff's department during emergencies was begun last week with the first two training schools here opening in Belvedere and in Firestone Park, Sheriff E. W. Biscailuz, chairman of the Los Angeles county defense council, announced today.

The training is under direction of Chief M. F. Nuremberg and consists of approximately sixty hours of instruction.

Among the subjects covered will be war duties, how to meet the public, military discipline, laws of arrest, gas protection, traffic flow, regulation patrol duties, riots and unlawful assemblies and first aid.

Fourteen trained instructors, each having teacher's credentials from the state department of education, will conduct the schools.

Each student will be given a certificate upon completion of the course. It was pointed out, however, that this does not make deputy sheriffs or policemen out of the trainees, but simply provides an auxiliary force to aid the sheriff's department when necessary.

The next of these training classes will be opened in the South Vermont avenue district on December 30.

four

Money

Sherman L. Lowenstein

Sherman L. Lowenstein

2nd Lt., 2nd Regiment, OSS.
Temp. Con.

CAPTAIN
(Vacancy)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

1. Allan, John H.
Temp con'd Co 2 par 3 3 0 78 H;
2nd Reg Dec 8/41
2. Van Israel, Louis (attached)

SECOND LIEUTENANT

1. Lowenstein, Sherman L.
2. Spa, James C.
3. Johnston, Daniel H.
4. Hartsoot, John J.
Now disch as Sgt to accept comm
par 2 30 54 H; 2nd Reg Dec 17/41
Aptd 2nd Lt and asgd to Co. 3 par
2 30 54 H; 2nd Reg Dec 17/41

FIRST SERGEANT

1. Fisher, George V.

SERGEANTS

1. Suther, Mel H.
2. Collins, Hartford V.
Paid fr Corp par 3 90 90 H; 2nd
Reg Dec 15/41
3. Colner, Frank P.
Paid fr Corp par 3 90 90 H; 2nd
Reg Dec 15/41
4. Evans, William E.
5. Fisher, Frederick H.
6. Schure, William H.
7. Tompingson, Otto J.
8. Larus, William

CORPORALS

1. Buenaventura, Nicholas
2. Killeen, Ralph H.
Paid fr 1st to Corp par 3 30
90 H; 2nd Reg Dec 15/41
3. Levin, Sam
Paid fr 1st to Corp par 3 30
90 H; 2nd Reg Dec 15/41
4. McIver, Donald W.
Paid fr 1st to Corp par 3 30
90 H; 2nd Reg Dec 15/41
5. Moore, Mongroo J.
6. Newbold, William H.
7. Quisno, Harold P.
Paid fr 1st Pvt to Corp par 3
80 90 H; 2nd Reg Dec 15/41
8. Shall, Harry
9. Sherwood, Richard
10. Turpin, Nelson E.
Paid from 1st Pvt to Corp par 3
80 90 H; 2nd Reg Dec 15/41

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

1. Goochey, Harold H.
2. McCuba, Dwight H.
3. McIntosh, Donald J.
Apt Pvt 1st fr Pvt CO 24 Dec 22/41
4. Marcus, Melvin G.
Apt Pvt 1st fr Pvt CO 24 Dec 22/41
5. Robert, John E.
Apt Pvt 1st fr Pvt CO 24 Dec 22/41
6. Stone, Ben
Apt Pvt 1st fr Pvt CO 24 Dec 22/41
7. Ward, Francis R.
Apt Pvt 1st fr Pvt CO 24 Dec 22/41
8. Vaughan, Frank C.
Apt Pvt 1st fr Pvt CO 21a Dec 1/41

Dec 1/41
Dec 8/41
Dec 15/41
Dec 22/41
Dec 29/41

PRIVATES

1. Alogado, Phillip
2. Alvarez, Angel C.
Asgd par 11 30 93 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 30/41
3. Bacani, Pastor (none)
4. Bausin, Ecclesiastic T.
Asgd par 18 30 84 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 30/41
5. Collison, Barry
6. Columna, Petenciano P.
7. Corpus, Severino F.
Asgd par 18 30 84 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 17/41
8. Cubos, Gabriel J.
Asgd par 8 30 83 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 15/41
9. Cutler, Melvin R.
10. Diedrick, Walter H.
Asgd par 11 30 85 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 18/41
11. Dionson, Richard (none)
Asgd par 11 30 83 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 15/41
12. Dunbrille, Dougless R.
Asgd par 1 30 79 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 10/41
13. Fly, Clyde W.
14. Evans, Glenn V.
Trfd fr 4th Reg CGC par 12
30 92 Hq 2nd Reg Dec 29/41
15. Felis, William (none)
Asgd par 11 30 93 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 30/41
16. Field, Eric
17. Fleiss, Mal L.
18. Friedman, Morris K.
19. Garcia, Albert M.
Asgd par 11 30 88 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 21/41
20. Goldberg, Philip (none)
Asgd par 18 30 84 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 17/41
21. Gould, Harold E.
22. Grant, Donald W.
Asgd par 11 30 85 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 18/41

PRIVATES (CONT'D)

23. Grolitzer, Maurice
Asgd par 8 30 83 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 15/41
24. Gurb, Richard R.
Asgd par 18 30 84 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 17/41
25. Gussman, Pete A.
26. Harvey, Robert W.
27. Holland, Charles A.
Asgd par 2 30 74 Hq 2nd Reg
Nov. 26/41
28. Horta, Blas T.
29. Kahan, Abraham S.
30. Kechler, Fred (none)
Asgd par 11 30 93 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 30/41
31. LaBre, Isabele U.
32. Loeffler, Frederick J.
33. Lopez, Raul D.
Asgd par 7 30 86 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 19/41
34. McCalib, David W.
35. Mack, Alonzo A.
Asgd par 11 30 93 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 30/41
36. Melton, Hugh J.
Trfd fr Hq Co par 6 30 88 Hq
2nd Reg Dec 21/41
37. Parrish, Thuddeus R.
38. Pena, Ernesto A.
Asgd par 11 30 88 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 21/41
39. Quiros, Michael L.
Asgd par 11 30 93 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 30/41
40. Ray, Harry S.
Rd fr Pvt 1st to Pvt CG 24
Dec 13/41
41. Reilich, Yale R.
Correct name is REILICH, Yale R.
instead of RULISH, Yale R. as shown
in previous rolls.
42. Roberts, Dave J.
43. Seltzer, Jacob (none)
Asgd par 11 30 93 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 30/41
44. Sousa, Charles K.

Three

PRIVATES (CONT'D)

45. Spence, Glenn A.
Asgd par 9 SO 92 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 29/41
46. Spiveak, Sam I.
Asgd par 9 SO 92 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 29/41
47. Thompson, Minor A.
Asgd par 11 SO 88 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 21/41
48. Torres, George D.
Asgd par 8 SO 83 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 15/41
49. Vahanian, Dickran
50. Van Iersel, Louis, Jr.
51. Vasquez, Ignacio F.
Asgd par 2 SO 74 Hq 2nd Reg
Nov 26/41
52. Waring, Elmer
53. Webster, Jack M.
Asgd par 11 SO 65 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 18/41
54. Wigington, Victor

LOSERS DURING THE MONTH
CAPTAIN

1. Murphy, Thomas G.
Ten asgd 2nd Lt. Ex officer
par 2 SO 78 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 8/41

PRIVATES

1. Acosta, Walter P.
Asgd par 2 SO 74 Hq 2nd Reg
Nov 26/41; Disch par 1 SO 94
Hq 2nd Reg Dec 12/31
2. Albertson, Edward (none)
Asgd par 8 SO 83 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 15/41; Trfd to Co. L 2nd
Reg par 7 SO 93 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 30/41
3. Berman, Richard G.
Asgd par 1 SO 79 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 10/41; Trfd to Co. C 2nd
Reg par 5 SO 93 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 30/41

PRIVATES (CONT'D)

4. Subar, Donald
Disch par 1 SO 94 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 31/41
5. Conti, Albert
Rd fr P lcl to Pvt CO 24 Dec
16/41; Disch par 1 SO 94 Hq 2nd
Reg Dec 31/41
6. Conelia, Joseph
Disch par 1 SO 94 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 31/41
7. Cotter, Lester M.
Disch par 1 SO 94 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 31/41
8. Goldwasser, Sam N.
Asgd par 8 SO 83 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 15/41; Disch par 1 SO 94
Hq 2nd Reg Dec 31/41
9. Halso, Frank C.
Disch par 1 SO 94 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 31/41
10. Lebrecht, Julius (none)
Asgd par 1 SO 79 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 10/41; Disch par 5 SO 87
Hq 2nd Reg Dec 20/41
11. MacKay, Hector C.
Disch par 1 SO 94 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 31/41
12. McCartney, James J.
Asgd par 1 SO 79 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 10/41; Trfd to Co. G par 5
SO 93 Hq 2nd Reg Dec 30/41
13. Maloch, George (none)
Asgd par 1 SO 79 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 10/41; Trfd to Co. F par 5
SO 93 Hq 2nd Reg Dec 30/41
14. Marn, Francis
Rd fr Pvt lcl to Pvt CO 24
Dec 16/41; Disch par 1 SO 94
Hq 2nd Reg Dec 31/41
15. Martin, Patrick M. S.
Rd fr Sgt to Pvt par 14 SO 84
Hq 2nd Reg Dec 17/41; Disch par
1 SO 94 Hq 2nd Reg Dec 31/41

LOSSES DURING THE MONTH.

PRIVATE(S)(CONT'D)

16. Oasko, Oliver (none)
Disch par 1 SO 94 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 31/41
17. Patterson, William E.
Disch par 1 SO 94 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 31/41
18. Piser, Stanley P.
Disch par 1 SO 94 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 31/41
19. Root, Lawrence M.
Disch acct enlistment USMCRES
par 9 SO 84 Hq 2nd Reg Dec 31/41
20. Battler, Otto G.
Asgd par 1 SO 79 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 10/41; Disch par 1 SO 94
Hq 2nd Reg Dec 31/41
21. Stearns, Charles H.
Asgd par 1 SO 79 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 10/41; Disch par 1 SO 94 Hq
2nd Reg Dec 31/41
22. Story, Russell F.
Disch par 1 SO 94 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 31/41
23. Taylor, George G.
Disch par 1 SO 94 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 31/41
24. Vasilitos, Nicholas M.
Disch par 1 SO 94 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 31/41
25. Walsh, Joseph I.
Disch par 1 SO 94 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 31/41
26. Webb, James J.
Asgd par 1 SO 79 Hq 2nd Reg
Dec 10/41; Disch par 1 SO 94
Hq 2nd Reg Dec 31/41

LY NEWS, LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1942

Big fight rages over fighting men



VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS OF THE STATE GUARD
Their service and duties stir up a controversy

—Daily News photo.

Do we need a state guard bad enough to pay for it?

By PHIL GARRISON

The California state guard, fast becoming the prime bone of contention in California's defense picture, finds itself surveyed from two opposed points of view.

1—A state guard is vital and indispensable to the defense of the state.

2—A state guard is unnecessary, expensive and out of all reason.

Practically drowned out by these two factions is a minority that attempts to steer a middle of the road course, pointing out

the sound arguments on both sides.

Supporters of the state guard point out that it was organized under authorization by the war department and functions under regulations set down by the federal military structure.

Opponents say California has been declared a theater of operations by the army, making it virtually a combat zone in the eyes of the military. Therefore, they reason, all troops active in the area should be federal.

Middle of the roaders concede both of the above points, but say that if the state guard were eliminated entirely the state would be left without organized manpower to call up in time of emergency.

The arguments brought to a head at the prospect of appropriating millions of dollars of state funds for the operation of the state guard, seem to revolve more about the manner in which the troops are to be used rather than their actual existence.

The actual picture of the state guard is this:

It had its inception in the summer of 1940 when it became evident that the national guard was to be called into federal service.

Thousands of men, many of them with previous military training, and rank, banded together and drew up officer and noncommissioned officer training program out of which to form a nucleus for a state guard after the national guard moved out.

Only men apparently ineligible for federal military service took part. These included 3-A draft classifications, men with minor physical handicaps and men over the age for army enlistment.

The men trained on their own time without pay, bought their own uniforms and used what equipment they could beg or borrow. (Rifles used by Los Angeles trainees were studio props.)

By the time the national guard troops moved out of their armor-

ies the state guard officer and noncommissioned officer nucleus was fairly well formed.

The new state troops took over abandoned national guard installations, and continued to operate, but still on meager funds and buying their own uniforms.

Backers of the state guard point out the waste of letting nearly two years of hard training go by the boards in abandoning the setup.

However, one of the stoutest arguments set forth by persons who would wipe out the state guard is their contention that men unfit to serve in the federal army are not fit to serve with state troops.

They argue that poor physical specimens and aged men now serving in the ranks of the state troops would be very apt to break down under the strain of any protracted tour of active duty.

They also point out that these men would be under the provisions of the state compensation laws, making the state responsible in caring for them in the event of such breakdowns and even in the position of having to pay them pensions.

The other groups, 3-As and other deferred men of better physical condition, the argument goes on, could not afford to be hauled up into state service to the detriment of their business or their families.

In fact, it has been said, a wholesale exodus from high paying jobs by state guardsmen called up for long periods of service would bring economic chaos to the community.

However, persons of a neutral position have noticed that one of the principal points of argument in most of these issues is hinged upon the length of time for which the body may be called upon to serve.

One solution put forth was that the state guard never be called up in its entirety for long periods

of time or for the full length of the war period.

This plan calls for the mobilization of a small body of coordinating or headquarters troops to administer the needs of the main body. The small unit would be on a full time job for the duration.

Other units would be called up as needed for specific jobs, lasting short periods of time, and then turned back to their civilian pursuits.

This would make it easier on men who have dependents. Their state guard pay would be less than their civilian income perhaps, but if called for short periods only the disruption wouldn't be so great.

However, the principal advantage of this system, as set forth by its advocates, is that it relieves the state from the burden of supporting financially the entire body of state guard troops.

Other arguments concerning the actual abilities of the state troops are a little more complex.

Some will tell you the organization is ridden with inefficiency, political shenanigans, poor discipline and other things that go to ruin any military organization.

Others will flatly deny this and add that the spirit of guardsmen is even better than the army because its entire personnel is made up of volunteers who are participating because they want to help the country.

Again the neutral observer pops up with the suggestion that the state seek aid from the army in examining the state guard for efficiency and weeding out the men who don't pull their weight—if there are any.

So the three sided argument blazes. One faction is afraid of wasting state funds; another hates to waste two years of training and preparation, and a third would like to save on both items.

New state guard bill due today

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 2.—(UP)—The legislative interim committee on defense tonight appointed a subcommittee to draft a new California state guard bill and called on Adj. Gen. J. O. Donovan to furnish complete data on all commissioned guard officers.

During a three hour executive session the committee of 22, headed by Sen. William P. Rich, Marysville, discussed the controversial guard issue which was left undecided when the special legislative session recessed last month until January 12.

Rich said there were "many expressions" concerning the guard which some legislators feel should be converted into strictly a home guard organization. A report was received from a state guard subcommittee composed of Sens. Edward Tickle and Robert Kenny and Assemblymen Seth Millington and Ernest Voigt.

Appointed to the subcommittee to draft a new state guard bill, which Rich said also would include an appropriation, were Assemblymen Charles Lyon, chairman, and Harrison Call, and Sens. T. H. Delap and Errold Seawell.

Rich said the bill probably would be ready for consideration by 2 p. m. tomorrow. The committee recessed until 10 a. m. tomorrow, when Rich said it would consider an appropriation to the state emergency fund to meet defense needs of state departments and agencies.

A \$1,000,000 stopgap appropriation, \$500,000 of which was earmarked for the state guard, was voted at the special session to tide the organization over the recess.

Also to be considered by the committee are subventions to cities and counties for defense, which Gov. Culbert L. Olson opposes, and appropriations for fire suppression.

"Speaking for myself," said Rich, "I believe there should be a state guard but not a state army. It would be an organization that would supplement civil authorities."

Other committeemen, including Assemblyman C. Don Field and Sen. Jess Mayo said they favored a state guard but "not a standing state army."

State Guard Needs Money NOW

THE California Legislature must neither hesitate nor delay granting Governor Olson the appropriation he requests to put the California State Guard on a complete defense footing.

There is no longer any doubt that California is actually a theater of war.

Our industries, resources and communications offer the most tempting of all possible targets to an enemy who has proved his daring as well as his total lack of scruples.

Every road, bridge, dock, railway, tunnel, dam, powerhouse; every gas main and water conduit, must be guarded against espionage and sabotage. Every laboratory, warehouse, machine shop and factory, must be watched day and night.

OBVIOUSLY, this vitally important surveillance should not be made a responsibility of the United States Army. Its job is to defeat the Axis armies, not to stand sentry over local posts.

The job of protecting law and order and industrial production at home properly devolves upon the California State Guard.

This is well recognized by Secretary of War Stimson, who telegraphed Governor Olson:

"The employment of state forces of California to support Federal troops in protecting strategic points, is viewed by the War Department as a service of prime importance. With the difficult task confronting the Army, it is reassuring to note that you and the people of California are doing your part in this essential service to national defense.

"The effective maintenance of your efforts will be an important contribution not only to defend your state but to the defense of the nation."

THE urgent necessity to organize and equip, to keep at a high pitch of efficiency and alertness a mobile force like the State Guard, is obvious and urgent.

California should be looking out for itself and for Californians, and the Governor should be given the appropriation he asks for without delay.

We agree with him that there should be no subventions to cities and counties, but that the appropriation and the Guard should be used for the protection of all California.

Appointments or commissions in the State Guard should go to men who are competent to perform the services required. The discipline and training of all personnel should be commensurate with the difficulty and extent of the task assigned to it.

Governor Olson will see that this is done, and that the California State Guard is an efficient organization.

The first step is that the Legislature approve the necessary funds. Let this be done immediately and in ample measure—not too little nor too late.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1942

LOS ANGELES

TENTATIVE ACCORD BOOSTS STATE GUARD TO 21,600

Ruling Bars Grants to Counties by This Session

By R. W. Jimerson

EXAMINER BUREAU, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 4.—An increase in the California State Guard to 21,600 men—approximately the strength requested by Governor Olson and Adjutant General Joseph Donovan—was under consideration today by the joint legislative interim committee of 22.

Ignoring the Sunday holiday, the committee continued its work here on a series of correlated bills providing men and money for the State Guard, grants of money to a local subdivisions in strengthening their civilian defense preparations, and special appropriations for state departments whose funds are being drained by the defense emergency.

Senator William P. Rich, chairman, said he hoped it would be possible to call the Legislature back into special session on Thursday or Friday instead of Monday, January 12, the day originally fixed. This was slightly problematical, however, members agreed.

TENTATIVE COMPROMISE

A tentative compromise on the size of the State Guard followed hours of informal discussion by a subcommittee. Yesterday it was planned to limit the guard to 14,400 men, of whom 7200 would constitute strictly a "home guard" for duty only in their own counties, with the other 7200 forming a mobile unit available for duty anywhere in California.

All 14,400, it was agreed, could be sent anywhere in the state if the Governor by formal proclamation, in face of a disaster, declared a "state of insurrection."

Sharp curtailment in the number of officers of the guard was provided in the original plan, as well as a cut in the guard budget.

Today's tentative compromise adds approximately 7000 men to this major civilian defense unit. The plan is still to hold 7200 in the mobile, semi-combat force, with the balance of about 14,000 in the "home guard" available for use out of their home counties only on proclamation of a state of insurrection.

STATE'S ONLY MILITIA

Since the federalization of the California National Guard, the California State Guard, its successor, constitutes the state's only militia.

It will be up to the Legislature itself to pass finally upon the committee recommendations, and a hard-fought battle is regarded as certain not only over certain provisions of the State Guard, but other phases of the civilian defense program.

The committee consists largely of legislators politically opposed to Olson, and administration supporters in both Senate and Assembly already are planning their battles.

In addition to the State Guard issue, with questions of size, number of officers, duties, and financing still to be finally decided by the Legislature itself the interim committee is grappling with two other major problems.

The first is whether or not the state shall grant cash subventions to the cities, counties, and other local subdivisions.

COUNTIES HARD HIT

Many counties have been hard hit by defense expenditures already made, and requests for aid totaling more than \$60,000,000 already have been filed with the committee.

Anxious to help the local units, the committee hit a major snag today when Fred B. Wood, legislative counsel, ruled that the legislature cannot grant subventions under the terms of Governor Olson's special session call.

A subcommittee was named to ask the Governor to broaden his call to permit the granting of subventions, but little hope was held out that he would comply, in view of recent statement that he vigorously opposed the subvention proposal.

The second is the question of granting additional funds to the Governor's emergency fund. Olson asked for \$9,500,000, to be expended at his discretion as war developments in California require. Legislative opponents of the administration desire (1) to earmark money going into the emergency fund so that the Governor will have no discretion in disbursing it; or (2) to appropriate it direct to state departments hard hit by war demands; or (3) to take authority away from the Governor by setting up a nonpolitical commission to handle disbursements.

TO SUBMIT BUDGET

On Tuesday, Finance Director George Killion will submit a tentative budget approximating as best he can the possible emergency requirements of the state agencies.

Senator Jerrold L. Seawell of Roseville, expressed sharp opposition to budgeting or otherwise tying up the emergency fund.

"By its very nature, an emergency cannot be budgeted or foreseen in detail," Seawell, Republican, declared.

"The Governor has certain emergency responsibilities under the law, and the Legislature's duty is to make sure that he has power to act promptly, without divided authority, and with ample funds for any contingency."

The proposed commission would be composed of men with special qualifications, its sponsors argue, for instance, they assert, one might well be a retired Army officer of high rank, another an eminent engineer, another a former legislator.

SEEK FEDERAL AID

While the committee was continuing its work here, two members were flying to Washington to ask financial aid from the Federal Government in meeting defense needs. They are Senator Robert W. Kenny of Los Angeles, and Assembly Speaker Gordon Garland. Arriving in Washington

at noon tomorrow, they will lunch with members of the California delegation, then meet OPM and other officials in a round of interviews designed to get substantial help for this state.

As part of the Western Combat Area, they will contend, California should not only get direct financial grants, but priorities on fire-fighting equipment for both the state itself and local subdivisions.

State Guard Benefit Set By Group

Mrs. Randolph A. Christie, as chairman of the War Aid Group, has taken over the Turnabout Theater for January 13 to raise funds to purchase field kitchens for the California State Guard, a patriotic group of men who are donating their time and services for home defense and are on call 24 hours a day.

Ticket sale for the Yale Puppeteers and the "No Strings" revue is under the direction of Mrs. Christie and the following co-workers of the social set who have generously given their help to further the cause of this civilian defense group:

Mrs. Byron Reynolds, Mrs. L. J. Huff, Mrs. Hugh Wright, Mrs. Norman O'Neil, Mrs. Gardner Perry Pond, Mrs. Edwin V. Fallgren, Mrs. Giles Hall Jr., Mrs. George DeWald McDonald, Mrs. Frederick Hinton, Mrs. Frances W. Gump, Miss Marcella Gump, Mrs. Wendell Hunt, Mrs. Alvia Brockway, Mrs. Beecher Dickson, Mrs. W. H. Hay, Mrs. Walter C. Graning, Mrs. Harry Caward, Miss Pat Hertzog, Mrs. Arthur Sherer and Mrs. John McLaughlin.

State Guard Swears In Evacuation Regiment

Station Wagon Owners Who Would Serve in Emergency Take Oath of Enlistment Here

With organization nearing completion, the entire enlisted and commissioned personnel of the First Evacuation Regiment, California State Guard, took the oath of enlistment last night at the weekly drill at the Armory in Warner Bros.' Sunset Blvd. Studio.

The ceremony was conducted by Capt. Douglas Behrend, regimental adjutant, and supervised by Col. Lewis Stone, commander of the unit composed of Los An-

geles station wagon owners and their vehicles. Four companies of men were sworn in prior to official mustering.

The regiment, designed to evacuate stricken districts in time of emergency and disaster, is being trained in scientific traffic and evacuation methods and first aid.

Though rapidly filling, there is still room for more wagons and their owners, Col. Stone announced. Information regarding enlistment can be obtained by telephoning GLadstone 9400.

Guard Engineer Regiment Moves

State Armory Quarters Vacated for Barracks Building on Western Ave.

State Guard's 1st Regiment of Engineers has moved its headquarters from the State Armory to Engineer Barracks, Western Ave. and Venice Blvd. It was announced yesterday by Maj. David W. Stilwell, commanding officer.

Persons seeking information and to enlist are requested to apply at the main barracks gate between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. daily including Sundays.

Maj. Stilwell said the regiment is identical in setup with the Army Combat Engineers. Classes are conducted by experienced officers. Eligibles are citizens between 18 and 65 not otherwise in service. Veterans of similar Army service particularly are desired.

The regiment is being trained not only for combat service, offensive as well as defensive, but for construction, demolition, dealing with mobs, public first aid and has squads ready for the exercise of about every craft, trade and engineering specialties, the ex-West Pointer said.

State Guard Appropriation Agreed to by Legislators

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 5. (U.P.)—Members of a legislative subcommittee were tentatively agreed tonight on a proposed bill molding the California State Guard into a home guard force of 14,500 plus a mobile unit of 7200 and a nautical guard of 500.

After a conference with the legislative counsel on the bill it was reported the subcommittee members were agreed on a State Guard appropriation of from \$6,500,000 to \$7,000,000 for the current calendar year.

OFFICERS' PAY CUT

Other changes in the guard included in the proposed legislation would cut salaries of guard officers to approximately half the present Army base pay, restrict the Governor's power to call guardsmen to active duty, prevent home guard forces from going outside their home counties on active duty and give each man the option of selecting service in the home guard or mobile force.

Efforts of the committee to work on legislation for emergency defense funds for cities and counties were blocked by Governor Olson when he refused to expand the call of the special session, scheduled to reconvene Jan. 12.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Olson announced receipt of a telegram from President Roosevelt asserting that "the Federal government expects to provide protection for its citizens to the utmost of its ability" but that it "assumes that the States and localities will carry out supplementary responsibilities."

Olson said the President's telegram revealed that he expects to request an appropriation for civilian defense upon enactment of

an authorizing act introduced at his request "some time ago." The President told Olson he was advised that there were no Federal funds which could be made available directly to State Home Guards.



"HAVE TO WAIT FOR YOUR GREASE JOB, BUDDY!... THE RACK'S IN TEMPORARY USE AS A REVIEWING STAND."

President
Rev. W. H. Derr, D.D., '00
377 No. Madison Ave.,
Pasadena, California

Vice President
Rev. R. Warren Mottern, Litt.D. '92
211 No. Adams St.,
Glendale, California

CALIFORNIA ALUMNI CLUB
OF
SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY

Sec.-Treas.
Rev. Harold E. Ditzler, B.D. '28
Residence - 4309-4th Ave. Office - 332 W. 37th St.
Los Angeles, California
Telephone: AX. 2-6971

Jan. 6, 1942

Dear fellow Alumnus:

On Thursday, Nov. 13, 1941, a dinner meeting of the California Alumni Club was held in First Reformed Church of Los Angeles. Those present were Drs. Derr and Mottern, Wm. Schnure, Mrs. Henry Thompson, Mrs. Samuel Michaels and son Richard, Mrs. Bertha Hough-Federline and Harold E. Ditzler. Six other persons asked to be excused because of conflicting engagements.

In order that this club might play a larger roll in the 85th Anniversary Fund, it was decided that an "all out" meeting of the Association should be held on Friday, January 16, 1942.

It is now with much regret that your officers in co-operation with Mr. Schnure (Chairman for the program on the 16th) find it necessary to postpone this meeting. The reason for our action concerns not only the uncertainty of a blackout, but other emergencies as well. For example: Sgt. Schnure is now on twenty-four duty with the National Guard and therefore could not attend our proposed gathering. Other persons are also affected by the busy war program in southern California.

This does not mean that we shall do less for our Alma Mater, rather let us resolve to do more. These are indeed difficult days not only for our nation, but Dr. Smith and his administration and we must stand behind him in a practical way so that he cannot help knowing it.

We on the west coast can do little perhaps by way of new enrollment for Susquehanna, but surely all of us, even though it means sacrifice, can help in a financial way.

In pondering your gift Dr. Smith asks us to consider these facts:
1. Gifts from trustees average \$1200.00 each.
2. The faculty have pledged a minimum of 10% of a year's salary.
3. There will be no alumni roll call for funds during 1942 and 1943.
This is to enable all alumni to concentrate on our giving to this 85th Anniversary Fund.

Pledge cards are being sent to those who have not hitherto received them. Please return these cards and all cash contributions as soon as possible to your Sec.-Treas. that we may do our part as a club and be so credited. A careful individual record will be kept and reported to you in a future letter.

Yours for a year of health and progress and 100% co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

Harold E. Ditzler

HED:S

MEMORANDUM)
)
NO..... 15)

POST HEADQUARTERS
Los Angeles Armory
Los Angeles, California

5 January 1942

1. In accordance with memorandum these Headquarters dated 4 January 1942, the present arrangement of the permanent guard will be discontinued as of 11:30 AM, 6 January 1942. All members of the permanent guard will report to their unit commanders for reassignment.

2. All members of the M. P. detachment except the following will report to their unit commanders for reassignment:

- (a) Corporal Theo. Brandes, Company A, 2nd Regiment
- (b) Private First Class Thurman V. Hansen, Company F, 2nd Regiment
- (c) Private Ralph A. Anderson, Company F, 2nd Regiment
- (d) Private Donald R. Doughty, Company F, 2nd Regiment
- (e) Private Robert J. Gordon, Company F, 2nd Regiment

3. Paragraph 3, Memorandum No. 14, dated 4 January 1942, is changed as follows: The guard will be detailed from units within the regiment for one twenty-four hour tour of duty. The guard will be mounted informally as follows:

- (a) First call for guard mount 11:15 AM
- (b) Assembly 11:30 AM
- (c) The guard will consist of: 1 officer of the day, or officer of the guard detailed by regimental Adjutant; 1 sergeant of the guard; 3 corporals of the guard; 15 privates of the guard, to be detailed from duty roster of regimental detachment.

4. (a) Post No. 1 will be the North door of the Armory; sentry will wear side arms from 8 AM to 4 PM. From 4 PM to 8 AM sentry will be armed with rifle and bayonet.
- (b) Post No. 2 will be the front door of the Armory; 24 hour M. P. post.
- (c) Post No. 3 will be the entrance to the parking lot; sentry will wear side arms from 8 AM to 4 PM. From 4 PM to 8 AM sentry will be armed with rifle and bayonet. This sentry will handle the check-sheet of vehicles.
- (d) Post No. 4 will be the East side of the Armory from Exposition Boulevard to 38th Street in the park area; 24 hour post posted in observation from 4 PM to 8 AM.
- (e) Post No. 5 will be the South side of the Armory on 38th Street, contacting Post No. 4 at the East end and West to a point southwest of the Armory. At night sentry posted in observation across from 38th Street.
- (f) Post No. 6 will be the West side of the Armory on the walk from 38th Street to Exposition Boulevard. 4 PM to 8 AM, and 8 AM to 4 PM patrol basement of the building.

5. Women's rest room located on the first floor of the building will be available for enlisted men quartered in the Armory from 11 PM to 7 AM only. The ladies rest room will be located on the 2nd floor at the Infirmary during that period.

By order of Colonel Hughes,

Henry L. Hart
HENRY L. HART
Major, Infantry, CSG
Executive Officer

OFFICIAL

George P. Williamson
George P. Williamson
Captain, Inf., CSG
Adjutant.

DECISION NEAR ON U. S. HOME GUARD

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The House Military Affairs Committee may decide today whether to approve legislation creating a 1,000,000-man government-financed Home Guard, as recommended by the House's California membership.

Two similar bills calling for federalization of home defense units already are before the committee. One was introduced by Representative Costello, Democrat of California, and the other by Representative Anderson, Republican of California.

The California delegation voted to support the Anderson-Costello plan after consulting yesterday with a special legislative committee from the home state, which came to Washington to determine what the government was willing

to do to help maintain the California State Guard.

Anderson and Costello were assigned by their fellow congressmen to enlist War Department favor in behalf of their proposal.

The Costello measure, which the Anderson bill closely parallels, provides that the War Department should direct the activities of the home defense reserve army and that its members should be paid by the government while they are in active service.

Only men of 35 years or older would be accepted into the guard. They would be required to train at least eight hours a month regularly and would be given an additional 15 days of continuous training once a year. In an emergency they would be available for federal service.

men. The allowable strength of the active force remained at 7200 men.

The subcommittee bill provides that in the event of a state of insurrection, the entire State Guard may be called out, with the reserve force restricted to service within the county where the particular unit is organized.

Governor Olson, in calling the special session last month, requested the appropriation of \$17,500,000 to maintain and equip the State Guard, which he said they had an enlistment of 26,500 officers and men. The Legislature voted a stopgap fund of \$1,000,000 for both the guard and the state emergency fund pending the joint committee investigation.

\$6,203,720 STATE GUARD FUND URGED

Legislature Will Debate
Revised Bill to Raise Roll
of Enlisted Men to 21,600

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 6.—(AP)—Appropriation of \$6,203,720 to finance a reorganized State Guard until June 30, 1943, was recommended by a subcommittee of the joint Legislative Defense Committee today.

The full committee began a section-by-section study of the revised preliminary draft of the proposed State Guard Bill which will be placed before the recessed special session of the Legislature when it reconvenes, probably next Monday.

2400 IN ACTIVE DUTY

The subcommittee retained its original division of the State Guard into a mobile force and a reserve, but provided that only 2400 guardsmen could be called into active duty at any one time.

Another change came in raising the maximum number of the reserve militia from 7200 to 14,400 to give California a total State Guard of 21,600 enlisted

Discuss State Guard

Solons Plan
For Force of
22,000 Men

By United Press

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 6.—A legislative subcommittee today discussed a revised California State Guard bill which would appropriate in excess of \$6,000,000 for an

approximate force of 22,000 men for the remaining 18 months of the biennium.

The proposal would divide the Guard into three groups. A Home Guard force of 14,400 would be retained in home communities, serving without pay. A force of 7200 would be a mobile group for duty anywhere in the state, with pay for active duty. A 500-man Nautical Guard would serve along coastal areas.

The rough draft bill started with an appropriation of \$6,203,720, but may be changed before the legislature convenes Jan. 12.

PROPOSED PAY RATE

Pay of commissioned officers would scale down from \$300 per month for colonel to \$160 for second lieutenant, in addition to necessary expenses.

Proposed pay for enlisted men on active duty included: Privates, \$2 per day; private first class, \$2.20; corporal, \$2.40; sergeant, \$2.60; staff sergeant, \$2.80; first sergeant and technical sergeant, \$3; master sergeant, \$3.50, all with rations of \$1.20 per day.

The Department of Finance presented a detailed breakdown of estimated extra state expense because of war and defense.

CALL LIMITED

The committee was prevented from working on legislation for emergency defense funds for cities and counties when Governor Culbert L. Olson refused to expand the call of the special session, scheduled to reconvene on Jan. 12.

Olson's refusal to expand the call was attributed by observers to his receipt of a telegram from President Roosevelt saying "the federal government expects to provide protection for its citizens to the utmost of its ability," but that it "assumes that the states and localities will carry out supplementary responsibilities."

Olson revealed the President said he expects to request an appropriation for civilian defense upon enactment of an authorizing act introduced at his request "some time ago." The President made the request because there were no available federal funds for State Home Guards, Olson said the President told him.

Seek State Guard Of \$25,000 Men

Southern California committee members of the legislative interim group, which has been investigating defense needs, will recommend to the special session, meeting Jan. 12, that the State Guard's membership be increased from its present 10,500 to 25,000

OLSON WAR DEMAND CUT IN LEGISLATURE

Joint Committee Program
Slashes Request Nearly
17 Millions, Adds Strings

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 7.—(P)—The joint legislative defense committee slashed deep into Governor Olson's \$27,000,000 emergency financing requests today and brought out instead a sharply-revised program calling for \$10,482,569 to meet wartime exigencies in the state government.

The committee not only reduced the amount of the Administration requests but voted to recommend to the special session of the Legislature when it reconvenes next week that appropriations be made directly to the various agencies and out of the hands of the Governor.

In place of \$17,500,000 asked by Olson for the State Guard, the Senate-Assembly group agreed upon a \$5,348,691 fund for the next 12 months to finance a force of 21,600 enlisted men and a small naval militia to aid in patrolling California's 1000-mile long coastline.

Members of the committee indorsed the statewide fire disaster plan with little argument, and voted to recommend a \$3,894,648 appropriation to the State Division of Forestry to carry on this and other fire suppression work. Governor Olson sought \$1,876,944 for the forestry item.

Zeros were entered after 13 state departments and institutions which had requested nearly \$1,000,000 for activities of "immediate necessity" due to wartime conditions. The proposal to make \$2,500,000 available to meet commodity price increases was slashed to \$1,000,000, and the committee lopped off \$100,000 from the \$285,780 requested for the state defense council.

OPPOSES DIVISION

Administration leaders offered no comment on the size of the State Guard appropriation, but the Governor at his press conference today made it plain he did not favor the joint committee's plan to split the guard into two divisions, a reserve and active force.

Furthermore, Olson said, it was not his idea that the Legislature reorganize the State Guard. He said it is all right as now constituted and that to divide it into two general units would not give the state an adequate mobile force.

"The only kind of a guard that could render adequate service and fill the requirements for an organization to replace the National Guard, now in Federal service, is one formed along the lines of the National Guard and that is the kind we have now," he observed.

The latest draft of the committee's guard reorganization bill provides for an active force of 7200 men, of whom only 2400 could serve at one time, a Home Guard reserve of 14,400, and 700 sea-going guards who would make up four naval companies and two units of Marines.

Under the present law, the strength of the guard is placed at not less than 10,000, and it permits the entire force to be called out for active duty. Official sources said the enrollment is now around 25,000.

Malone Says Guard of 12,000 Needed

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—(P)—A minimum of 12,000 full-time, thoroughly trained guardsmen should be actually in service in California, Major General Paul B. Malone, U. S. A., retired, said today in criticism of the proposed State Guard Bill.

"If this bill is passed in its present form," General Malone declared in a prepared statement, "the State Guard will be hopelessly inadequate to serve and operate effectively."

—Buy a Bomber for Each Sam—

"Those who have studied the military requirements of our state will readily agree, I am sure, with the statement that a minimum of 12,000 guardsmen should be authorized.

"This force should be well equipped with arms and clothing and all other campaign facilities and led by officers qualified on the basis of ability and pay of the standard of the United States Army."

General Malone pointed out that the proposed bill before the Legislature provides for only 7200 regulars, "hamstrung" by the provision that only one-third of the regulars can be called to active duty at any one time, and, then, not for more than two weeks out of every six.

"The State Guard's job is not a part time jaunt," he warned. "California is now in the combat zone of a major war. This puts oil and aircraft production, two vital needs of the nation, in the front line area.

"We must face this distasteful fact now. There must be no 'surprise' in California.

"All vital points must be under vigilant guard as they were in 1917 and 1918. The guarding of bridges, harbors, roads, tunnels, dams and all other private and state property devoted to wartime operations is more than can be expected of the Army in addition to its other duties.

"With the National Guard now a party of the Army, there is urgent need for a full-time State Guard which the present bill only makes effective in case of insurrection—as if war isn't enough!"

—Defend America—Buy a Bomber—

Malone Urges 12,000 Trained Guardsmen

"The day of pitchfork soldiers is past. California needs a minimum of 12,000 fulltime, thoroughly trained guardsmen in actual service."

With this statement, General Paul Malone, U. S. A. retired, of San Francisco, indorsed establishment of a fully paid, whole time California State Guard yesterday.

"Details of the discussion on the new State Guard Bill indicate that there is lack of appreciation of the problem and need within our borders for a proper military force," commented the officer.



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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off., All Rts. Res.

**"Honorable Tokyo radio just announce that we have destroyed 12 American battleships!—
those are your orders for today!"**

Nanci Lyon Begins Duty With State Guard Unit



NANCI LYON, actress daughter of Assemblyman Charles W. Lyon, shown with upraised hand being sworn into the Women's Ambulance and Nursing Battalion of the California State Guard by Major Frank G. Nolan

Proudly wearing the uniform of the women's ambulance and nursing battalion of the California State Guard, Nanci Lyon, actress daughter of Assemblyman Charles W. Lyon, yesterday began her duties in the unit being trained for mercy work.

Miss Lyon was sworn into the battalion by its commandant, Major Frank G. Nolan, at a ceremony in the Foshay Junior High School, witnessed by Lieutenants Amy Flynn and Esther Paul.

The socially prominent young woman was fingerprinted by Dr. J. S. Flynn.

She said:

"It was Dr. Flynn who interested me in the State Guard. I think it is a splendid organization, and I am glad to join

it because I want to serve my state and my country in times like these."

Miss Lyon, whose home is at 604 North Oakhurst drive, enlisted for one year.

HEADQUARTERS, 2nd REGIMENT
SPECIAL DETACHMENT,
State Army, Los Angeles.

NAME _____

is excused from all formations from _____
To (date and hour) _____

DATE _____

(RANK)

Signed _____

Charles W. Semple,
Capt., 2nd Regt. CSG,
Commanding.

Army to Curtail Civil Guard Duty

San Francisco Notified of Planned Withdrawal of Water Supply Patrols in Face of Legislative Fight Over Appropriation for State Militia Units

BY EARL C. BEHRENS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Legislature reconvenes its wartime special session Monday with a warning from Army officials which may change the entire situation relative to proposed reorganization of the State Guard and the size of the appropriation needed for the defense of California.

Today the Army officially notified San Francisco that all troops now guarding the city's water supply in the Spring Valley lakes and other vital points owned by the Water Department will be withdrawn not later than Jan. 15.

The possibility that the Army will withdraw its soldiers doing guard duty at various plants, public utility installations and on transportation systems was hinted by the notice served upon San Francisco today.

PROVIDE GUARDS

Brig. Gen. Lewis M. Means of the 70th Infantry headquarters at the Presidio notified Nelson A. Eckart, acting manager of utilities, that "You will make provisions to replace with other guards, either private, city or State, all Federal troops now guarding installations owned by the San Francisco Water Department."

In Southern California several thousand Federal troops are now guarding essential defense industries and no guarantee has been given by the Army that it will continue to render this service indefinitely.

As soon as the Army had served notice on San Francisco, Mayor Rossi sent letters to the members of the San Francisco delegation in the Legislature calling attention to the situation and urging that "any ways and means you may be able to devise to assist us in adequately protecting these vital water properties will be deeply appreciated."

MAY CHANGE ATTITUDE

If the Army withdraws its guards, it will change the picture as viewed by the Legislative Defense Committee materially in determining the future size of the State Guard.

Mounting demands have been coming from all parts of California that politics be adjourned immediately at Sacramento both on the part of the Legislature and the State administration.

The biggest question before the Senate and Assembly is the question of adequate funds for the State Guard.

The Governor has requested \$17,500,000 for the guard for a year's time and also approximately \$10,000,000 to augment the State emergency fund under his control.

A 22-member joint committee has been inquiring into the State Guard needs and also examining the proposed budget of the State Finance Department for the anticipated uses of emergency funds.

The committee has shaved down the Governor's request to appropriate around the \$12,000,000 mark and has proposed reorganization of the guard on a greatly reduced basis.

Fears have been expressed in many quarters that the efficiency and value of the guard will be seriously impaired if the proposed reorganization bill is enacted and if the Legislature makes too skimpy an appropriation in expectation that they would be recalled to Sacramento later on if additional funds were needed.

Hopes of Federal aid in meeting the costs of the guard hang upon the approval by Congress of pending legislation which would provide Federal money for that purpose.

STATE FUNDS NECESSARY

However, until Congress has acted, it will be impossible to count too heavily upon that aid. State funds must be made available in the meantime.

Passage of the \$100,000,000 civilian defense appropriation will reduce some of the demands made upon the State by cities and counties for subventions.

The legislative committee proposed a guard of an active and reserve force of about 22,000 enlisted men.

Only one-third of the 7200 active full-time duty force could be called out at one time under the program recommended by the legislative committee. The reserves would be subject to duty outside their own communities only in case of invasion.

DOUBT ADEQUACY

Doubt that the active force would be sufficient is based upon present demands upon the guard in major defense areas of the State.

One of the greatest fears is the danger of sabotage. All necessary precautions are being taken against fifth-column activities in the State.

Today the Governor took cognizance of the confusion which has existed in the oversized State Council of Defense. He named a seven-member "evacuation committee" from the council to co-ordinate activities of Federal and State agencies with the State council's various committees on housing, health, welfare and transportation.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE

The Governor said there is no cause for undue apprehension but that the evacuation program is a precautionary measure. Housing facilities in the interior of California will be inquired into in case it might eventually become necessary to move citizens from coastal areas.

The committee will co-operate with similar committees from other States.

Those appointed on the committee are Harold W. Kennedy, executive director of the Los Angeles County Defense Council; Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Donovan, Col. Archibald Young, Pasadena; Harry See, San Francisco; L. G. Taggart, Bakersfield; John Despool, Los Angeles, and Mrs. Thomas Richards, Chico.

Inclusion of artificial respiration as a part of the physical education classes in public high schools was recommended to State Superintendent of Public Instruction Dexter.

LEADERS URGE GUARD ACTION

L. A. Citizens Demand Bill Be Passed by Legislature

Demands that the Legislature give immediate support to the California State Guard by adopting Senate Bill No. 2 were voiced yesterday by Los Angeles men and women in various fields of community leadership.

They were outspoken in their opinions that, regardless of petty politics that are blocking the bill's passage, the Legislature should take action NOW on the measure, which calls for a \$10,000,000 appropriation for the guard.

Because of political wrangling, the bill now lies dormant in the files of the State Assembly.

NEED INCREASING

Meanwhile, it was pointed out yesterday, the need for adequate and sustained protection of the populace and vital defense plants becomes greater each day as the tempo of the war increases.

Some of the outstanding comments the situation elicited yesterday were:

JUSTICE CLEMENT L. SHINN—There is no question but that a State Guard is urgently needed. It is high time the Legislature stopped its political squabbling, buries the hatchet, makes up its differences, whatever they may be, and assures California and its vast defense industries the protection needed during this emergency. It should adopt the Governor's program for an adequate State Guard.

HIRAM E. CASEY, Exalted Ruler, B. P. O. E.—If ever we needed a fully complemented State Guard, that time is now. The Legislature, in my opinion, should stop dilly-dallying around, get down to business and provide the Guard with proper financing. Apathy being shown by the lawmakers is not conducive to civilian morale in these trying times.

DR. RUSSELL W. STARR, Past Commander, Los Angeles County Council, American Legion—The Legislature is following a very shortsighted policy. It looks like when these men allow petty politics to take precedence over the state's safety that it is time for the voters to look them over, and see what might be done about them. Senate Bill No. 2 was written with the assistance of Regular Army men, who know best what California needs. It must be passed.

MARSHALL STIMSON, pioneer Los Angeles attorney—I do not see how we can get along without an adequate State Guard. It seems inexplicable that the legislators cannot get together and do their duty, instead of indulging in disgusting political quarrels. There is no telling what might happen here, if things do not go just right in the Orient. We have so many aliens in our midst that proper protection against sabotage is imperative, especially in our great municipal enterprises. I cannot understand what the bickering is about. It appears very foolish to me.

JOSEPH SCOTT, prominent attorney and Catholic lay leader—After all, the threat to our country in the Pearl Harbor disaster should arouse Californians, as it evidently has disturbed the nation at large, as to what our duty should be. California, in my opinion, is our first line of defense, and we must have our State Guards organized and equipped to relieve the military arm of the Federal Government in its operations in these critical hours. This is no time for partisan politics in our Legislature.

SUPERVISOR JOHN ANSON FORD—Governor Olson's State Guard program should be adopted by the Legislature without

further delay. The Legislature must not permit internal political differences or jealousies to obstruct it. Pettiness and personalities should not be allowed to hamper the efficient functioning of our State Guard. California's coast needs all the protection it can get—and immediately.

MRS. GERTRUDE H. ROUNSAVELLE, member Los Angeles Board of Education—California is confronted with the prospect of having either no State Guard or an inadequate State Guard, as a result of the Legislature's failure to enact a law satisfactory to a legal majority of its members. I am not criticizing the Legislature for this, because I am not fully informed as to all of the discussion, but I am informed that Senate Bill No. 2 would keep the guard functioning in this emergency, and that unless some better law is proposed, it should be passed.

ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, veteran attorney and prominent Democratic leader—California must have an adequate State Guard to do its part in this emergency, and this is no time for political disputes over how it is to be set up and maintained. I earnestly hope that the Legislature will still lagree on Senate Bill No. 2, or some other measure, to make the guard effective.

'Remember Pearl Harbor' Wire to Legislators

Prompt action to enact a proper State Guard law was demanded of the California Legislature last night by Mrs. Edward Suchman, 238 North Manhattan place, clubwoman and civic leader, in a telegram to Assemblyman Cecil King.

Declaring that patriotic citizens are "amazed at the action of some members of the Legislature in playing politics with California's safety," Mrs. Suchman demanded a moratorium on political feuds.

"Remember Pearl Harbor!" she wired.

—Defend America—Buy a Bomber—

AUSTIN ASKS PUBLIC BACK STATE GUARD

Former C. of C. President
Issues Appeal After Letter
From Col. Hughes on Aims

John C. Austin, former president of the Chamber of Commerce and prominent civic leader, yesterday appealed to the public for active support of the California State Guard, declaring that the organization is "vital to state defense."

Austin made his appeal after receipt of a letter from Colonel Rupert Hughes in answer to his request for detailed information concerning the purposes and present status of the Guard "about which there has been great confusion among the people of California."

Colonel Hughes' letter in large part follows:

"As you say, there is great confusion among the people and also great ignorance as to the purposes of the guard and its present status. This confusion and ignorance are also very rife in the State Legislature, where many members have been not only heaping criticism on the guard, but proposing reorganization that would amount to complete disorganization if not complete wreckage for a long time.

TRAIN OFFICERS

"More than a year and a half ago a number of citizens of long military experience foresaw that when the National Guard of the state was taken into the regular service, the armories would be left empty and the state would not have a single organization to serve the purpose for which a National Guard has always been necessary in this country.

"These citizens proceeded to organize a substitute for the National Guard, but were told that the states were forbidden to maintain such troops. They then turned the organization into a school for commissioned and noncommissioned officers

and worked hard perfecting themselves in the new Army regulations, knowing that the time would soon come when they were needed.

BUY OWN UNIFORMS

"Eventually the War Department asked Congress to pass a law authorizing State Guards to supplement the work of the Regular Army, and relieve it of the necessity for guarding defense utilities, putting down local riots, acts of violence and sabotage, and meeting various other emergencies.

"The Legislature of California passed a bill authorizing State Guard and later another bill enlarging its numbers and giving an appropriation for its maintenance and equipment. This appropriation of \$250,000 was so small that the guard was forced to uniform itself and pay its own expenses for everything. Some of the poorer men paid for their uniforms in instalments of 10 cents a week.

"In every city and town in the state; units were organized according to the size of the community and every community had its own problem of defense in a crisis. The officers were chosen from the community and military experience insisted on.

NUMEROUS UNITS

"Besides the infantry units, other equally important units were organized to take care of supplies, equipment, transportation, medical treatment, engineering problems and other services absolutely necessary to the administration and effectiveness of troops.

"Aviation squadrons were organized and private planes contributed for patrol duties.

"Nautical units were organ-

ized and private craft contributed for guarding the coast and the waterways. All these and many other activities were organized at the expense of the members of the Guard.

"The consequence was that when the Japanese attacked Hawaii and threw the nation into a panic and when submarines began attacking ships along the California Coast, the Guard was ready for action. Thousands of men armed and drilled were ready for instant duty.

"The Guard was called into action in many places to guard airplanes and factories, shipyards and critical points. Hundreds of appeals had to be ignored for lack of warm clothing and food for the men.

"In San Francisco the only protection available for the two great bridges came from

members of the State Guard, and they have won high praise from Regular Army men for the efficiency of their sentry duty and the bravery with which they endured extreme cold in their thin khaki uniforms. In Southern California we were appealed to not only by nearly every community and every factory and warehouse, but also by the Regular Army for guarding airports and other vital points. Hundreds of Guardsmen were placed on guard duty and are still at work."

"Some of the state legislators scoff at the Guard, but the Regular Army officers not only praise its quality but appeal for its enlargement and continuance in service. Lieutenant General de Witt has repeatedly pleaded for the Guard. Secretary of War Stimson and Chief of Staff General Marshall have sent strong appeals."

"The Guard has many great missions. It has done its utmost to prepare itself for them. It should be praised, not slandered; helped, not hampered. The money it needs should be cheerfully given. Whatever the sum, it is an investment in insurance against terrific dangers which only the Guard can meet.

"Playing politics at such a time is playing with fire."

V. F. W. Joins Fight for State Guard

Hollywood Post No. 2515, Veterans of Foreign Wars, joined the statewide fight yesterday to prevent legislative strictures against the State Guard.

"The V. F. W. is determined to make this a finish fight," said John T. Walker, post commander, "because we are convinced that the proposed legislation in its present form would destroy the capacity and efficiency of the guard, not only in the existing emergency but in any acute situation that may develop as a result of Japanese aggression.

"Especially obnoxious is the proposed legislative restriction which prohibits guardsmen from serving more than two weeks of active duty in any six-week period. To men with competent military experience it is ridiculous to believe that experienced and capable guards can be trained on a one-third time basis."



"BACK HOME I SOLD INSURANCE ... NOW I JUST PRETEND
THE GUY IN FRONT OF ME IS A PROSPECT ..."

GUARD UNIT TRAINING FOR HARD SERVICE

Mechanized Cavalry Preparing for Duty as Hard-Hitting, Speedy State Mobile Force

"This no tin-horn outfit."

"It is organized as a hard-hitting, fast-striking mobile unit, and is led by experienced ex-service men determined to make it such."

This crisp message delivered by Colonel Ernest F. Bishop to newly-enlisted men of the First Regiment, Mechanized Cavalry, echoed the sentiments of all California State Guard regimental commanders who were hard at work preparing their units for service throughout the city yesterday.

TRAIN FOR COMBAT

The First Mechanized Cavalry, a coordinating reserve unit of the State Guard with temporary headquarters at 18th street and La Ciegena avenue, held its second drill yesterday.

During the drill period more than 30 men were signed up in the outfit that soon will include mechanized, rifle and motorcycle troops, a mounted machine gun troop and ordnance and medical detachments.

Organized chiefly as a transportation and repair unit, the regiment will be thoroughly trained in combat exercises, Colonel Bishop said.

SEEK SKILLED MEN

Meanwhile, recruiting officers of the First Regiment of Engineers reported many new enlistments at their regular Sunday drill period at Western avenue and Venice boulevard.

"We are looking for volunteers trained in maintaining and constructing either bridges, roads, railroads, power lines, or water and gas mains," Major David W. Stillwell, commander, emphasized.

A review and mounted drill exhibition by the Hollywood cavalry troop of the State Guard, commanded by Lieutenant B. J. King, was another feature of the widespread Guard activity yesterday. Municipal Judge Alfred Paonessa was inducted as an honorary trooper.

Colonel Huntington Inspects Cavalry Troop

Colonel Henry Huntington, commander of the Second Regiment, California State Guard, and his aide, Captain David Friedman, yesterday inspected the First Provisional Cavalry Troop, Hollywood Unit, California State Guard.

Military exercises and a horse show featured the troop's monthly review, which was held at the post headquarters, 6260 Romaine street, Hollywood. Approximately 250 enlisted men participated under command of First Lieutenant Bert J. King.

Honor guest and inducted into the troop as an honorary member was Superior Court Judge Alfred Paonessa.

Known as the "Minute Men of '42," candidates for enlistment in the cavalry unit are still being considered, it was announced.

—Defend America—Page 4

Paul Peek in strong plea for state guard

California should make "a large expenditure at once for the maintenance of a state guard," Secretary of State Paul Peek declared yesterday at the Optimist club luncheon in the Biltmore hotel.

"There are more than 600 dams in California, whose maintenance is absolutely essential for our war industrial efforts. These must be guarded. There are more than 60 bridges on major military routes, countless oil wells, docks, railroad shops and yards, industrial plants. These must be guarded."

This, he added, is no time for penny pinching where emergency demands arise, and he scolded state legislators who are opposing requests for a fund sufficient to form and maintain an adequate state guard.

"Personal and partisan politics at their best are only peacetime luxuries," Peek declared. "The gaseous manifestations which arise from indulgence of them could better be harnessed and used in some of our war industries."

"Our conscientious public officials have a right to our support and our loyalty, not alone in the spending of the billions of dollars which will be raised, but also in the entire all-out effort."

"There are some who are going to grumble about paying the biggest bill in the history of man for the preservation of the biggest institution in the world—American

democracy. But I think in the long run we will find it much cheaper to pay one-fourth; yes, or even one-half of our income to maintain the kind of government that we want, rather than to surrender all our income to Hitler to maintain a government and society we most certainly do not desire.

"It is far better to pay taxes than to pay tribute.

"The quicker we reconcile ourselves to higher taxes, the quicker we can stop buying defense bonds and start purchasing offense bonds."

Parliamentary Piffle Perils California

PARED down to the essentials, the legislature's controversy over the California State Guard resolves itself into a deplorable demonstration of political inability to perceive or act upon fundamental values.

The equation is very simple:

California urgently needs a well-equipped and well-trained State Guard to maintain internal peace and order, and to police the state's vital utilities, communications and defense factories.

The California State Guard is already in being. It is composed of veteran officers and men of proven ability and experience.

But the State Guard needs equipment and must be paid.

So the question is simply whether California's internal safety is worth 10 million dollars, the modest amount provided for in Senate bill No. 2.

THE rest of the controversy is the sheerest parliamentary piffle.

Furthermore, it is exactly the kind of procrastination, of fumbling, indecision and parsimonious timidity that delights and encourages the alert, unscrupulous enemy.

Let not the legislature imagine for a minute that this enemy is a remote and vague figure. Let no one sit in bland complacency and belittle the danger or the need.

California is a theater of war, a glittering and rich objective to the saboteur, the spy, the dynamiter and arsonist, quite as much as to the uniformed forces now arrayed against us, quick with the daring born of first successes.

California's job is to be prepared to meet all POSSIBLE attacks, and all IMPOSSIBLE attacks as well. This war has taught one great lesson, that any and everything is POSSIBLE, and that ruinous defeat has always visited the peoples too lax, too blind and too naive to neglect COMPLETE PREPARATION.

The United States Army and Navy have learned that lesson.

They are now fending off, seeking out and gallantly wrestling with the military enemy. California cannot throw its own burden on the American national forces.

CALIFORNIA must look out for itself, and the California State Guard is the practical, efficient instrument for the purpose.

Governor Olson has been very wise and patriotic in his attitude, very temperate and very judicious.

He has made himself a great many friends and probably has assured his re-election.

The lower house of the Legislature has shown itself incompetent in peace and improvident in war.

Senate Bill No. 2 is the sanest, easiest, most patriotic and economical means of maintaining the State Guard.

The State Guard must be kept in capable military hands, properly equipped and paid, and preserved from political pettifoggery.

Senate Bill No. 2 does all this, and should be immediately passed by the Assembly.

The security, safety and serenity of California is certainly worth that much.

County Democrats Urge Powerful State Guard

Legislature Is Asked to Appropriate Adequate Funds

Deploring a "disposition of some legislators to emasculate and hinder" its development, the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee last night urged formation of a powerful State Guard.

Action was taken in the form of a resolution passed by the committee at a meeting in the State Building assembly room under chairmanship of Claude L. Welch.

"It seems to be the disposition of some legislators to hinder the development of the State Guard for political or other reasons," read the resolution, copies of which were sent to Governor Olson and members of the Los Angeles County legislative delegation.

"... The Los Angeles County Central Committee... urgently requests the members of the State Legislature to appropriate adequate funds as requested by Governor Olson for the maintenance of a full-time, full-sized, well-equipped State Guard."

A second resolution sought removal of Randolph Van Nostrand as coordinator of information for the Los Angeles County Civilian Defense Council.

Addressed to Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz, chairman, and Harold W. Kennedy, executive director, the resolution charged that Van Nostrand had made political speeches in his defense council capacity.



MESSENGERS—Col. Rupert Hughes, left; Sergt. Henry Seyler, center, and Capt. Harold Barham supervise release of Army carrier pigeon. Times photo

Pigeons Earn Wings in State Guard Service

Unit of 400 Birds Proves Effectiveness in Extensive Tests and Is Being Expanded

Nearly 400 members of the California State Guard have earned their military wings.

The new unit, made up entirely of homing pigeons, already has proved its effectiveness in six months of experiments and now is being expanded rapidly to meet any possible requirements.

Capt. Harold Barham, commanding officer of the Southern Area Signal Corps, California State Guard, declared yesterday that the homing pigeon unit is more vital than any other of the corps' services.

ENLARGING UNIT

"In time of emergency," he explained, "these birds make continued communications possible, even though power lines, radios, railroads and even airplanes may be kept out of operation."

The Guard still is enlarging the pigeon unit and plans to have a complete network of carrier pigeons established soon. Already the service, with headquarters at Exposition Park Armory, has stations at Santa Barbara, Glendale, Pasadena, Bishop, Inglewood, Long Beach, San Pedro, Redlands and North Hollywood.

Each station, Capt. Barham explained, has nearly two score

birds. Through constant testing, they are kept in trim. So far the pigeons have been secured and trained through fanciers.

Headquarters sends some of its birds to outlying stations, where they are released with messages to return. The stations in turn send their birds to headquarters to take messages to the stations.

Upon the arrival of a pigeon at the quarters atop the Armory, the bird walks through a swinging gate into the trap. Movement of the trap door sets off a bell inside offices of the corps and a guardsman goes to the loft.

The message is then detached and the bird turned loose in the loft for feeding and rest. The message is taken to the central office.

GO 600 MILES DAILY

Messages from headquarters are sent on lightweight government message paper, rolled into a tight wad so it will fit into capsules on the birds' legs.

Guardsmen attending the pigeon service reported the birds fly between 42 and 52 miles an hour and can cover as much as 600 miles a day. While they rest at night on longer trips, they have been known to make flights well over 2000 miles.

Adjourn Politics •

State Guard Not Partisan Issue

THERE are many things that belong legitimately in the field of politics.

But—

Preservation of law and order is NOT one.

Safety of life and property is NOT one.

Protection from the enemy's fifth column also is NOT one.

In brief and to the point, patriotic support of the California State Guard is not a matter of legitimate controversy for partisan politics.

There can certainly be no political difference as to whether the great utilities, the communications, the factories and harbors of California should be protected.

Neither is there ground for varying opinion as to whether California is a theater of war, an advance mainland post of the American front.

There is no room for partisan polemics as to whether California, as one great center of our defense industry, is a prominent and tempting target for the enemy's uniformed and under-cover forces.

No one can seriously contend, from a political standpoint, that an obvious and natural task of California is to furnish its own internal protection, leaving the United States Army, Navy and Air Force free to deal with the foreign enemy without wasting its concern or vigilance on local domestic problems.

The simple fact is that if state politics delay, hamper or dilute the urgently and vitally necessary task of creating an adequately trained and equipped State Guard, California may not long enjoy the luxury of political controversy.

Actually, the State Guard falls within the classification of the many services that California has always enjoyed and benefited from, because partisan politics recognized that their value depended on impartial competence.

Pest and flood controls, meteorological and sanitary agencies, fire prevention and reforestation—all these are public protection happily exempt from political polemics as to their right of existence and their freedom of function.

The California State Guard is also pest control, sanitary agency, fire prevention and conservation of resources. It stands sentinel against greater pests, epidemics, conflagrations and wreckages than any of the others.

It demands and deserves a proportionately greater freedom from political controversy as to whether it should exist to protect and defend.

Let California proceed with all speed with a defense measure that shields and guarantees the safety and lawful order of EVERY Californian, beside which all quibblings of political origin are utterly trivial and irrelevant.

★ Views of the news

By MANCHESTER BODDY

Monday, January 12, 1942

WE THINK the business of guarding local defense plants and utility installations against organized sabotage is of sufficient importance to justify extraordinary attention on the part of all authorities concerned; the army, the state guard, and officials of both the county and city.

That a great deal already has been done is evident to any careful observer.

The danger, perhaps, is that too much has been done.

There are so many volunteers carrying out "mystery" assignments that the average citizen does not know who is who or who does what.

The general impression seems to be that when the "enemy" appears and proceeds with his preparations for sabotage he will wear distinctive markings or otherwise make himself easily recognized.

In any event, that he will be unlike anyone ordinarily encountered.

In actual practice, however, the saboteur will probably show up wearing a sheriff's badge, a police badge, and a special pass from the district attorney; he will bear a letter of introduction from every official from the governor down to the local crossing guard.

He will be "well known" in the community and trusted.

He will show up leading a small party of "experts," searching for saboteurs!

He will be given the "right

of way" and every other assistance possible.

Then will come the sickening, terrible explosions.

● ● ●

THIS may sound far-fetched, but it is just plain common sense.

This war will be won by *machine power*.

An important source of that machine power is right here in Southern California.

If the enemy can put our machine power out of action he will save the lives of hundreds of thousands of his soldiers and will win the war.

It is logical to assume, therefore, that he will make a try at doing that very thing.

When the try is made, it will be as thoroughly planned and organized as was the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Every detail will have been worked out; every possible "key" to our industrial setup will be included in the plan for simultaneous action.

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SO FAR as the war department is concerned, the job of keeping watch over civilian property is strictly a function of the states and local communities.

The army does, of course, have an interest in seeing that adequate defense facilities and transportation are maintained.

Thus a corps commander has the highest authority in his area and can make his own provisions for guarding vital spots if he feels the precautions taken by state or local authorities are inadequate.

In practice, wherever army and state guard duties overlap, there has been ef-

ficient cooperation between the two services.

Neither the army nor the office of civilian defense cares a whit, however, whether the men who do the jobs are volunteers or paid hands—so long as the job is done.

There is bound to be much overlapping, division of authority and general confusion.

This is inevitable where vast numbers of amateurs volunteer their services in a strange work with which this section of the country has never had experience.

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WHAT we need, and need now, is a state inspector general in charge of an office that knows who is who, what is what, and *all* about *all* plans and procedures for preventing sabotage.

He should have deputies in every important section of the state.

These men should be chosen because of long and thorough training in the sort of work in which they will be engaged.

They should have the recommendation of the FBI and the army and navy.

The office of inspector general should be paid and maintained by the state of California.

The primary job of the inspector general's office should be to teach the paid and volunteer workers alike who and what to look for; what to do; how to examine credentials; how to distinguish between fake and phony "organizations," etc.

The first and most important job would be to start at the top and go right to the bottom of the pile of volunteers now on duty in so many mysterious "guard" capacities and find out precisely the "whos and whys" of each individual.

There is no time to be lost.

Home Defense Help Sought In California

Legislature told more U. S. and State aid are needed to expand present civilian agencies.

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Interim hearings by a special committee of the State Legislature here on the need for State funds for defense of the home front, to be considered at resumption of the special Legislative session on Jan. 12, brought out demands for greater Federal and State aid in swelling existing civilian agencies at the expense of a full-fledged State or Home Guard.

Now that the National Guard has been federalized for the duration, California is examining Gov. Culbert L. Olson's proposal for some \$37,000,000 to finance 26,500 full-time officers and men during 1942, to augment the volunteer guard which has drilled twice a week, on the average, for about a year.

Unlike Congress, which in general has been quick to meet the demands of the President for Army and Navy appropriations, the Legislature, which had been convoked by the Governor, recessed while joint committees over the year-end gathered information literally under the fire of the enemy, whose submarines invaded California waters.

Hearings Summarized

Offering a cross-section of opinion, those who appeared at two days of hearings here estimated \$19,569,748 would be necessary for internal defense of southern California, outside present emergency assignments of all governmental agencies.

Several spokesmen opined that the present nucleus of the State Guard should not be expanded, should be limited to emergency rather than full-time use, or should be eliminated.

In the face of criticism that the opposition or so-called economy bloc in the Legislature was playing politics with defense, Assemblyman C. Don Field, chairman at the local hearings, summarized the hearings by saying that the gathered information

"fully justifies the action of the Legislature in taking a recess."

Data indicate "the need for careful consideration lest unwise legislation be hastily enacted which would produce confusion and inefficiency," he added. While saying he could not speak for the whole committee, he said he personally felt some sort of State Guard is necessary.

Among opponents of the Governor's proposal was Maj. Gen. H. B. Fiske, Ret., who had been in charge of A. E. F. training in World War I, who objected to the higher pay scale proposed for the guard, in comparison with the regular Army.

In supporting the present Guard, Assemblyman Lee T. Bashore averred that enrollees "besides being self-supporting while volunteering their services, buy their own uniforms and at no time have been paid for drilling and training time as was the case with the National Guard."

The military background of the present Guard's leadership was emphasized by Mr. Bashore as guarantee of high standards under an expansion.

Some witnesses had objected that the Guard would be politically headed and that its members would not be required to meet adequate physical standards.

J. W. Buzzell, veteran head of the A. F. of L. council here, opposed the guard because it might be used against organized labor, he testified.

Urging Federal aid, James L. Beebe, former President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, appeared in its behalf to say that "this is not a war between Japan and California, but between two nations, and we are in the front-line trenches and need aid from the nation."

Choose Federal Aid

Leaders of the Chamber which have opposed in the past the politics of the Democratic Governor and the Roosevelt Administration were represented now as choosing Federal aid over State aid on this issue of a proper military guard.

The State Guard should be organized and used for local emergencies for short periods only, Mr. Beebe held.

T. C. McCauley, Manager of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, endorsed a small Guard for limited use, in addition to augmented sheriff and police forces.

Mr. Beebe backed three points: "Military objectives, such as railroads, airports, and utilities could be guarded effectively only by Federal forces, averring no other

agency has the personnel or equipment; only the Army, Navy, and F.B.I. can deal effectively with sabotage; and the small plants, too numerous for Federal forces, should be guarded by enlarged sheriff and police forces.

Backing Mr. Beebe, Mayor

Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles did "not oppose the existence of a State Guard in principle." But at present, it is "not an efficient or effective organization for protecting life or property," he held, "and cannot be made so until it has undergone at least one year of vigorous training.

"The amount which would be expended upon such training," he added, "would not be justified until local police and sheriff's forces and fire departments are built up to the required strength."

Immediate needs, he listed, are: 1,000 more police and equipment for them, at \$2,630,840; 1,000 additional firemen, with equipment, \$2,658,000; 2,753 stations and personnel for air raid warnings, \$1,200,000; medical and public health, \$210,000; public works and improvements, \$1,341,000; water and power guards, \$1,000,000. The County asked \$1,514,305 for the unincorporated area.

W. R. Williams, State fire coordinator, agreed with the Los Angeles view that the City should not depend on a state fire-fighting organization for local protection.

Santa Barbara's Mayor, Patrick Meher, representing the League of California Cities, estimated that as much or more than the Los Angeles aggregate would be necessary for defense of other communities in Southern California.

January 12, 1942

PHYSICAL RE-EXAMINATIONS

1. Attention is called to Section 1, par. 3, Part 11, General Orders No. 6, HQ, CSG, dated June 22, 1941 reading as follows:

"All officers and enlisted men will undergo a physical examination prior to acceptance, and will be rejected only for definitely incapacitating causes."

2. In view of the fact that members of the California State Guard on active duty are subject to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the above paragraph will be interpreted under present war conditions as requiring a physical re-examination and re-classification of all members of the State Guard now on, or as may be called to active duty.

3. Organization Commanders will immediately order a re-examination of personnel on active duty, and Medical Examiners will be guided by the following conditions as causes for rejection for active duty.

THE EYES

- (1) Trachoma, or xerophthalmia.
- (2) Chronic conjunctivitis.
- (3) Pterygium encroaching upon the cornea.
- (4) Complete or extensive destruction of the eyelids, disfiguring cicatrices, adhesions of the lids to each other or to the eyeball.
- (5) Inversion or eversion of the eyelids, or lagophthalmus.
- (6) Trichiasis, ptosis, blepharospasm, or chronic blepharitis.
- (7) Epiphora, chronic dacryocystitis, lachrymal fistula.
- (8) Chronic keratitis, ulcers of the cornea, staphyloma, or corneal opacities encroaching on the pupillary area and reducing the acuity of vision below the standard noted above.
- (9) Irregularities in the form of the iris, or anterior or posterior synechiae sufficient to reduce the visual acuity below the standard.
- (10) Opacities of the lens or its capsule, sufficient to reduce the acuity of vision below the standard, or progressive cataract of any degree.
- (11) Extensive coloboma of the choroid or iris,

- absence of pigment, glaucoma, iritis, or extensive or progressive choroiditis.
- (12) Retinitis, detachment of the retina, neuroretinitis, optic neuritis, or atrophy of the optic nerve.
 - (13) Loss or disorganization of either eye, or pronounced exophthalmus.
 - (14) Pronounced nystagmus, or permanent or well marked strabismus.
 - (15) Diplopia, or night blindness.
 - (16) Abnormal conditions of the eyes due to diseases of the brain.
 - (17) Malignant tumors of lids or eyeballs.
 - (18) Asthenopia accompanying any ocular defect.

Note-. A minimum vision of 20/100 in each eye, correctible to 20/40 in either eye, when no organic disease of either eye exists, is required.

THE EARS

- (1) The total loss of an external ear, marked hypertrophy or atrophy, or disfiguring deformity of the organ.
 - (2) Atresia of the external auditory canal, or tumors of this part.
 - (3) Acute or chronic suppurative otitis media, or chronic catarrhal otitis media.
 - (4) Mastoiditis, acute or chronic.
 - (5) Existing perforation of the membrana tympani following otitis media (not to include traumatic perforations in which hearing is not below prescribed standard, nor former perforations following otitis media when the continuity of the drum has been restored by cicatrization).
- Note- The acuity of hearing must be at least 15/20 in one ear and 20/20 in the other.

STANDARDS OF HEIGHT, WEIGHT AND CHEST MEASUREMENTS

- (1) Any deformity which is repulsive or which prevents the proper functioning of any part to a degree interfering with military efficiency.
- (2) Obesity when so marked as to interfere with marching or military duties.
- (3) A height of more than 78 inches.
- (4) Deficient muscular development.
- (5) Deficient nutrition.
- (6) Evidences of physical characteristics of congenital asthenia. The physical characteristics of congenital asthenia are slender bones, a weak ill-developed thorax, nephroptosis, gastroptosis, constipation, the "drop" heart,

with its peculiar attenuation and weak and easily fatigued musculature.

- (7) All acute communicable diseases.
- (8) All diseases and conditions which are not easily remediable or that tend to physically incapacitate the individual, such as:
 - (a) Chronic malaria and malarial cachexia.
 - (b) Severe uncinariasis.
 - (c) Tuberculosis, of whatever degree and whether general or localized.
 - (d) Leprosy and actinomycosis.
 - (e) Pellagra and beriberi.
 - (f) Recurrent attacks of rheumatic fever, chronic articular rheumatism, and chronic arthritis.
 - (g) Cellulitis and osteomyelitis.
 - (h) Malignant disease of all kinds in any location.
 - (l) Hemophilia and purpura
 - (j) Leukemia of all types.
 - (k) Pernicious anemia.
 - (l) Splenic anemia.
 - (m) Filariasis and trypanosomiasis.
 - (n) Diabetes mellitus or insipidus.
 - (o) Acromegaly, gigantism, myxoedema, cretinism, Addison's disease, and other endocrine diseases.
 - (p) Chronic metallic poisoning.

THE SKIN

- (a) Eczema of long standing or which is rebellious to treatment.
- (b) Chronic impetigo, pemphigus, lupus or sycosis.
- (c) Actinomycosis, dermatitis herpetiformis, or mycosis fungoides.
- (d) Extensive psoriasis, or ichthyosis.
- (e) Acne upon face or neck which is so pronounced as to amount to positive deformity.
- (g) Pediculosis or scabies.
- (h) Carbuncle.
- (i) Ulcerations of the skin not amenable to treatment, or those of long standing, or of considerable extent, or of syphilitic or malignant origin.
- (j) Extensive, deep or adherent scars that interfere with muscular movements or with the wearing of military equipment, or that show a tendency to break down and ulcerate.
- (k) Naevi and other erectile tumors if extensive, disfiguring, or exposed to constant pressure.
- (l) Obscene, offensive, or indecent tattooing on portions of the body subject to exposure.

- (c) Malignant tumors of the tongue, or benign tumors that interfere with its functions.
- (d) Marked stomatitis, or ulcerations, or severe leukoplakia.
- (e) Ranula if at all extensive, or salivary fistula.
- (f) Perforation or extensive loss of substance or ulceration of the hard or soft palate, extensive adhesions of the soft palate to the pharynx, or paralysis of the soft palate,
- (g) Loss of the nose, malformation, or deformities thereof that interfere with speech or breathing, or extensive ulcerations.
- (h) Perforated nasal septum, if progressive, or if respiration is accompanied by a noticeable whistling sound. Before accepting any applicant with a perforated nasal septum the possibility of syphilitic infection will be excluded.
- (i) Nasal obstruction due to septal deviation, hypertrophic rhinitis, or other causes, if sufficient to produce mouth breathing.
- (j) Acute or chronic inflammation of the accessory sinuses of the nose, or hay fever.
- (k) Chronic atrophic rhinitis, if marked and accompanied by ozema.
- (l) Malformations and deformities of the pharynx of sufficient degree to interfere with function.
- (m) Postnasal adenoids interfering with respiration or associated with progressive middle ear disease.
- (n) Chronic enlargement of the tonsils sufficient to interfere with speech or swallowing.
- (o) Chronic laryngitis from any cause.
- (p) Paralysis of the vocal cords, or aphonia.
- (q) Tracheostomy.
- (r) Stricture or pronounced dilation of the oesophagus.

THE TEETH

- (b) A carious tooth with one or more cavities which can be restored by filling is to be considered as "a serviceable natural tooth."
- (c) Teeth which have been satisfactorily restored by crowning or replaced by dummies attached to bridge work will be considered as "serviceable natural teeth," when the history and appearance clearly warrant such assumption.

- (d) A tooth is not to be considered "a serviceable tooth" when it is involved with excessively deep pyorrhea pockets, or when its root end is manifestly affected with an infection that has or has not an evacuating sinus discharging through the mucous membrane or skin, or when it fails to enter into serviceable occlusion with the opposing tooth.

Note: The teeth will be thoroughly examined by a dental surgeon, if one is available. No applicant or candidate will be accepted unless he has a minimum of three serviceable natural masticating teeth above and three below opposing, and three serviceable natural incisors above and three below opposing. therefore, the minimum requirement consists of a total of six masticating teeth and of six incisor teeth, all of which must be so opposed as to serve the purpose of incision and mastication., (Paragraph 45)

- (a) The term "masticating teeth" includes molar and bicuspid and the term "incisors" includes incisor and cuspid teeth.
(b) The loss of teeth in excess of the standard noted in paragraph 45. .
(c) Marked pyorrhea alveolaris.
(d) Gross prognathism or irregularity which interferes with serviceable occlusion.

THE NECK

- (a) Cervical adenitis of other than benign origin, including cancer, Hodgkin's disease, leukemia, tuberculosis, syphilis, etc.
(b) Adherent and disfiguring scars from disease, injuries, or burns.
(c) Extensive or progressive goiter interfering with breathing or with the wearing of military clothing.
(d) Exophthalmic goiter, or myxedema,
(e) Thyroid enlargement from any cause associated with toxic symptoms.
(f) Benign tumors or cysts which are so large as to interfere with the wearing of a uniform or military equipment.
(g) Torticollis.

THE SPINE

- (a) Lateral deviation of the spine from the normal midline of more than 2 inches (scoliosis)
(b) Curvature of the spine of any degree in which function is interfered with, or in which there is noticeable deformity when the applicant is dressed (scoliosis, kyphosis, or lordosis).

- (c) Fractures or dislocations of the vertebrae,
- (d) Vertebral caries (Pott's disease).
- (e) Abscess of the spinal column or its vicinity,
- (f) Osteoarthritis of the spinal column, partial or complete.
- (g) Fracture of the coccyx.

THE CHEST

- (a) Deficient expansion of the chest.
- (b) Congenital malformations or acquired deformities which result in reducing the chest capacity and diminishing the respiratory functions to such a degree as to interfere with vigorous physical exertion, or that produce disfigurement when the applicant is dressed.
- (c) Pronounced contractions of the chest with adhesions following pleurisy or empyema.
- (d) Deformities of the scapulae sufficient to interfere with the carrying of military equipment.
- (e) Absence or faulty development of the clavicle.
- (f) Old fracture of the clavicle where there is much deformity or interference with the carrying of military equipment, ununited fractures, or partial or complete dislocation of either end of the clavicle.
- (g) Suppurative periostitis or caries or necrosis of the ribs, the sternum, the clavicles, or the scapulae.
- (h) Old fractures of the ribs with faulty union, if interfering with function.
- (i) Tumors of the breast or chest wall which interfere with the wearing of a uniform or of military equipment.
- (j) Unhealed sinuses of the chest wall following operation.
- (k) Scars of old operations for empyema unless the examiner is assured that the respiratory function is normal.

THE LUNGS

- (a) Active pulmonary tuberculosis.
- (b) Inactive pulmonary tuberculosis, if extensive.
- (c) Acute or chronic pleurisy, or empyema.
- (d) Pneumothorax or hydrothorax.
- (e) Chronic bronchitis, chronic pneumonia, pulmonary emphysema, asthma, or bronchiectasis.
- (f) Actinomycosis, hydatid cysts, or abscess of the lung.
- (g) Tumor of lungs, pleura or mediastinum.

THE HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS

- (a) All valvular diseases of the heart.
- (b) Hypertrophy or dilatation of the heart, as indicated in paragraph 67, following.

- (c) Pericarditis, endocarditis, myocarditis, or angina pectoris.
- (d) A heart rate of 100 or over, or of 50 or under, when these are proved to be persistent in the recumbent posture and on observation and re-examination over a sufficient period of time.
- (e) Marked cardiac arrhythmia or irregularity.
- (f) Arteriosclerosis.
- (g) Hypertension evidenced by a persistent systolic blood pressure above 150. In persons under 25 years of age a persistent systolic pressure above 140 is cause for rejection.
- (h) Aneurysm of any variety in any situation.
- (i) Intermittent claudication.
- (j) Raynaud's disease.
- (k) Thrombophlebitis of one or more extremities, if there is a persistence of the thrombus or any evidence of obstruction to circulation in the involved vein or veins.

Note: Examiners will use judgement and discretion in applying the exercise test to those who present evidence of incompetency of the heart. An exercise test is required in order to determine the efficiency of the heart muscle. Have the applicant hop 100 times on one foot, clearing the floor about 1 inch at each hop, or engage in an equivalent exercise. Take pulse rate before exercise, immediately after completion of test, and two minutes later. A Heart muscle may be said to be efficient if the pulse rate taken two minutes after the above exercise approximates the initial rate.

Example of normal response:

Before exercise, 80
 Immediately after, 120.
 Two minutes after, 84.

Immediately after the exercise auscultation should be repeated with particular reference to the detection of murmurs previously inaudible. Note should be made of the degree of dyspnea and other symptoms of circulatory failure, such as cyanosis.

Consideration of blood pressure.

No applicant will be rejected as a result of a single reading. When the blood pressure estimation at the first examination is regarded as abnormal, or in case of doubt, the procedure will be repeated twice daily (in the morning and in the afternoon) for a sufficient number of days to enable the examiner to arrive at a definite conclusion.

It should be strongly emphasized that, given a heart of normal size and responding normally to effort, any murmur is to be considered functional and insignificant unless it can be positively demonstrated that it is a mitral or aortic diastolic murmur, or unless a definite history of rheumatic fever or other acute infection or evidence of chronic focal infection is obtained.

It should also be constantly borne in mind that the excitement of the examination may produce violent and rapid heart action, often associated with a transient systolic murmur, which conditions may erroneously be attributed to the effects of exertion. These conditions usually disappear promptly in the recumbent posture, but the examiner must be careful to distinguish the excitable individuals and take measures to eliminate psychic influences from the test so far as possible.

Hypertrophy and dilatation:

An apex beat located at or beyond the left nipple line, or below the sixth rib, and of heaving character, indicates an enlargement sufficient to disqualify for military service. Its cause, either valvular disease or hypertension in the majority of cases, should be sought for. Enlargement should not be made a primary diagnosis unless careful examination fails to reveal a cause.

Accidental Murmurs:

Cardiac murmurs are the most certain physical signs by which valvular disease may be recognized and its location determined, but murmurs are very frequent in the absence of valvular lesions and may occur in perfectly healthy hearts, especially under the influence of excitement and exertion. Such accidental murmurs are always systolic in time.

Systolic murmurs:

Systolic murmurs unassociated with history of rheumatic fever, or other acute infection, with enlargement of the heart, with alteration of the first sound, or with abnormal response to exercise may also be considered as without significance.

Diastolic murmurs:

All diastolic murmurs, at apex or base, including presystolic murmurs, should be considered suggestive of organic disease.

THE ABDOMEN

- (a) Wounds, injuries, cicatrices, or muscular ruptures of the abdominal walls sufficient to interfere with function.
- (b) Fistulae from visceral or bony lesions or following operation.
- (c) Hernia of any variety.
- (d) Large tumors of the abdominal walls.
- (e) Scar pain, if severe.
- (f) Chronic diseases of the stomach and intestines.
- (g) Gastroenterostomy for relief of gastric or duodenal ulcer.

- (h) Blood in the feces unless shown to be due to unimportant causes.
- (i) Ptosis of the stomach or intestines.
- (j) Chronic appendicitis.
- (k) Chronic diseases of the liver, gall bladder pancreas, or spleen.
- (l) Chronic peritonitis or peritoneal adhesions.
- (m) Chronic enlargement of the liver.
- (n) Chronic enlargement of the spleen, if marked.
- (o) Jaundice.
- (p) Proctitis or stricture of the rectum.
- (q) Hemorrhoids.
- (r) Fistula in ano.
- (s) Incontinence of feces.
- (t) Uncinariasis, if attended with marked anemia or other evidence of grave constitutional disturbance.

THE PELVIS, INCLUDING THE SACRO-
ILIAC AND LUMBO-SACRAL
JOINTS

- (a) Malformation and deformities of the pelvis sufficient to interfere with function.
- (b) Disease of the sacro-iliac or lumbo-sacral joints.
- (c) Urinary fistula.
- (d) Stricture or prolapse of the rectum.
- (e) Fissure of the anus or pruritis ani.
- (f) Fistula in ano or ischio-rectal abscess.
- (g) External hemorrhoids sufficient in size to produce marked symptoms. Internal hemorrhoids, if large or accompanied with hemorrhage, or protruding intermittently or constantly.

THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM, INCLUD-
ING VENEREAL DISEASES

- (a) Acute or chronic nephritis, or diabetes mellitus or insipidus.
- (b) Blood, pus or albumin in the urine, if persistent for six days.
- (c) Floating kidney, hydronephrosis, pyonephrosis pyelitis, tumors of the kidney, or renal calculi.
- (d) Acute or chronic cystitis.
- (e) Vesical calculi, tumors of the bladder, incontinence of urine, enuresis, or retention of urine.
- (f) Hypertrophy or abscess of the prostate gland, or chronic prostatitis.
- (g) Urethral stricture or urinary fistula.
- (h) Epispadias or hypospadias when the urine can not be ejected in such a manner as to avoid soiling of clothing or surroundings, or when accompanied by evidence of chronic colon bacillus infection of the genito-urinary tract.

POST HEADQUARTERS,
LOS ANGELES ARMORY,
700 EXPOSITION BLVD.,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

12 JANUARY 1942.

1. Starting at once, all Units will turn out for five (5) minutes exercise immediately after the Reveille Roll Call. Each Unit, under a Non-Commissioned Officer, will be marched outside the building (preferably through the south door) for a brisk march or setting-up exercises. (The exercise not to be too violent.) These exercises may be taken from the State Defense Force Manual, Pages 453 to 490, inclusive, and consist of arm and leg exercises.

2. Fatigue Detachments will be turned out promptly at "Fatigue Call". All Units housed in the building will police their particular area before "Fatigue Call". The policing of the Post will not be sacrificed for drill and must be completed before "Drill Call" at 10:00 A.M.

3. All Units will turn out for one hour's Drill each week day, preferably at 10:00 A.M. Should necessary fatigue interfere, the men will turn out at 2:00 P.M. In addition to the regular one hour's Drill, a voluntary Drill will be held at 2:00 P.M. by Captain Semple.

INSPECTION

4. Inspection of Arms and Quarters will be held every Saturday morning. Arms must be cleaned and lightly oiled. Bayonets likewise. Uniforms clean. Belts and leggings scrubbed. (Space will be provided near the incinerator for this purpose.)

Inspection of Quarters will follow Inspection of Arms. Inspection of Quarters will follow the drill period every morning. Bunks will be made up, aligned properly, wall lockers open and clothing neatly arranged. All men must be cleanly shaven and hair cut properly.

SATURDAY INSPECTION

"1st Call"	9:00 A.M.
"Assembly"	9:15 A.M.

5. Attention is called to the fact that there must be no parking on Exposition Boulevard. Military Police will be stationed on Exposition Boulevard at 5:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. to prevent persons parking. Dr. Nathan has arranged for members of the Guard to park in the lot just west of the Southern California Dental Clinic on drill nights. Each Unit detail an attendant for this lot. Dr. Nathan has also arranged for ten (10) men per day to use the University of Southern California Gymnasium, located at 36th and Hoover Streets, after 8:00 A.M.

6. Arrangements are being made for men on active duty to scrub belts and leggings near the incinerator, also wash socks. Lines will be provided to hang them on.

MEMORANDUM No. 21. (Continued)

7. All cars entering the parking lot and Armory will be required to have a number placed on the windshield and the car registered at Post Headquarters. These numbers will be available at once.

8. Attention is called to the fact that all Units housed in the Armory are available for immediate duty in an emergency. Accordingly, arms and ammunition must be at hand for immediate use.

9. Unit Commanders may expect "CALL TO ARMS" at any time, as a test, and should be prepared for it. Should this call be sounded, all personnel will "Fall In" immediately on the drill floor, as quickly as possible, under arms, day or night.

10. All persons who have keys to rooms or quarters formerly occupied by them must return them to Post Headquarters at once.

11. The attention of all Unit Commanders is called to the fact that Circular #42, W.D., 1940, requires the reading of the Articles of War every six months. All Detachment Commanders will comply with above at once, stressing Article of War #86 - "Misbehavior of a Sentinel".

12. For the purpose of recreation, the gymnasium is being furnished with medicine ball, volley ball, table tennis, etc. Tables will be placed at one end of the room for magazines and games. In this connection, baskets on the drill floor will be lowered some time during the day for basket ball practice, if desired by any of the men.

13. The bunks occupied by the Guard in the gymnasium will be moved to the balcony on the west side, near the Infirmary. Members of the Guard will occupy these bunks, when off duty, during their twenty-four (24) hour tour.

14. Beginning Sunday, 18 January 1942, the following will be in force for Reveille:

"1st Call"	7:00 A.M.
"Reveille"	7:05 A.M.
"Assembly"	7:15 A.M.
"Mess Call"	Immediately after "Assembly".

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HUGHES.

Henry L. T.
 HENRY L. T.
 MAJOR, INFANTRY, CSG,
 EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

OFFICIAL:

GEO. P. WILLIAMSON
 GEO. P. WILLIAMSON,
 CAPTAIN, INFANTRY, CSG,
 ADJUTANT.

Senate for State Guard; City Asks U.S. Defend Coast

Congress Urged to Assure Protection of Pacific Area

Immediate installation of defenses sufficient to eliminate the possibility of Jap aerial bombardments or invasion of the Pacific Coast area, from San Diego to Seattle, was asked of Congress yesterday in a resolution adopted unanimously by the Los Angeles City Council.

From Southern California and Nevada members of Congress came telegrams to the Examiner expressing realization that such moves by the ruthless enemy may be expected and that the Coast must be given the protection its importance and geographical location warrant.

It was pointed out in the resolution, presented by Councilman Roy Hampton, that on this Coast are concentrated the major portions of airplane production and shipbuilding in the nation.

By virtue of the Coast's military production, Hampton cited, it is the most vital area in the Western Hemisphere, with the success or failure of the war's outcome dependent largely on its uninterrupted production of ships and warplanes.

These salient facts, the resolution stated, should prompt Congress and the military to give "complete consideration to the proper protection" of all industry located on the Western seaboard,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

"both from a military and civilian point of view."

Congress was memorialized to give "quick and complete consideration to proper types of defense, so that Japan cannot possibly invade or bomb this coast."

In presenting the resolution, Hampton declared:

"The Pacific Coast has been designated as a combat zone. That means it is subject to possible attack. We know that defenses have already been provided, and that more are being added daily.

"But we must make certain that our people and our vital war industries have the maximum of protection. Anything less would be entirely inadequate. It is far better to have more protection than might be deemed necessary, than to have one iota less than capable of meeting any emergency that may arise along the lengthy coastline.

"Not alone must our great harbors be protected. Every little cove needs it, too. Small coastal communities must be as fully protected against invasion as the big cities.

"We are dealing with an unscrupulous enemy, one that is using the Nazi element of surprise in its attacks. We must be on the alert, and be ready to drive the enemy away, whether he comes by land, sea or air."

United States Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, telegraphed the Examiner:

"It must be apparent to all who understand the situation that the West Coast of the United States may be, at any time from now on, and for some time to come, the subject of attack by the enemy, whether by air or water.

"This knowledge and understanding should prompt our Government to speed up every possible method and mode of

Increase in Funds for Home Army Expected

By Joseph Timmons

EXAMINER BUREAU, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 13.—In a startling reversal of former attitude towards State Guard legislation, the Senate today adopted amendments to the State Guard bill offered by Senator Jerrold L. Seawell that—

1. Increase the number of regiments from 10 to 15.

2. Lift the mobile elements of the State Guard from the former total of 7200 enlisted men to a total of 10,800.

3. Increase the reserve elements from 14,400 men to 21,600.

The Seawell amendments were adopted by a vote of 19 ayes to 13 noes.

In tomorrow's session admittedly there will be an amendment that will add strikingly to the appropriation of \$5,348,391 that is provided for in the bill under discussion. Seawell himself has at the desk one to make the figure \$7,138,000, but that sum probably will be found to be inadequate to take care of the enlarged personnel for the "remainder of the biennium."

Prior to the surprise adoption of the Seawell amendments, authors of the State Guard bill drafted and introduced by the joint committee of 22 receded from their former adamant stand and led the way towards liberalization of that measure.

Senator Tony Delap of the joint committee presented the liberalizing amendments, which were adopted without opposing vote. They made these changes:

A. Struck out the requirement that of the 7200 men of the mobile force only a third could be held in active service at a time, and that that third must be relieved after two weeks.

B. Added a provision that reserve guardsmen to the number of 14,400 would be available for

(Continued on Page 3, Cols. 3-4)

defense of our West Coast; the cities on the Coast, and inland therefrom.

"With this in mind, I urge that not only Coast cities and localities be immediately fortified for defense, but vulnerable agencies of national defense, such as munitions bases, should be set up inland, thus to remove our war essentials from more accessible regions.

"Please be assured that those of us who know and understand conditions on the West Coast will render our every effort for its protection."

From United States Senator Sheridan Downey of California came this telegram to the Examiner:

"Entirely in agreement more

adequate defense Pacific Coast imperative. Will support such program as energetically as possible."

Representative Jerry Voorhis wired:

"I have done and will continue to do everything in my power to provide adequate defense for the Pacific Coast.

"War and Navy Departments assure us every effort being made to this end.

"I believe those of us primarily concerned must continue to exert every effort, but have confidence that our armed forces will not fail us."

"Adequate defenses undoubtedly should be provided," read a telegram from Representative J. C. Scrugham of Nevada.

"Total Coast defenses being vigorously expedited," Representative A. J. Elliott of Tulare declared in his telegram, adding that "plant protection program completed and to be effected immediately."

—Defend America—Buy a Bomber—

active duty in their home communities upon showing of the Sheriff that he was unable to handle local emergencies with his own force.

Delap said his amendments would make necessary another amendment increasing the appropriation, "possibly to \$10,000,000, maybe to \$15,000,000." Since the Seawell increase in the State Guard by one-third over the total in the Delap amended bill was accepted, the prospect is good for the upping of Seawell's \$7,000,000 proposal by a good many millions.

Of course it is not to be assumed that the revamped Senate bill will have easy sledding in the Assembly, if it is passed tomorrow by the Senate with the necessary 27 ayè votes. Rather, it is regarded as a modified basis for compromise with the lower House.

Another Seawell amendment adopted adds a chaplain to the list of officers, one to each battalion of four companies.

Senator Frank Mixter tried to get osteopaths included in the medical corps but that failed of adoption.

Seawell, before his amendments were taken up, that so generously increased the State Guard to something over a total of 32,400 men, including the "nautical units," made the prediction that there would be no State Guard unless provision was made for aid to dependents of men called into active service.

"The volunteers are splendid, patriotic Americans eager to serve the country," said Sea-

well, "but mostly they joined the State Guard in expectation of being called out only a few days at a time in local emergencies. Many of them are men with families, and they are not going to run out on their obligations to their families, and they will withdraw under the privilege we granted them through the McCollister bill."

Senator Irwin T. Quinn in his argument for a liberalized State Guard bill stated, on inquiry, that about 12 per cent of the personnel had filed notice of desire to withdraw from the Guard because they could not afford to serve in other than their home communities.

Seawell declared that actually "about 60 per cent have their notices ready to file within the month if no provision for aid to dependents is made."

Senator Chris Jespersion pleaded with the Senate "not to be niggardly" in provision for the State Guard.

"It is not a question of doing as little as we can in this form of protection to life and property," said Jespersion. "Let us strain our resources to do as much as we can."

Over in the Assembly, Dickey of Alameda introduced a bill appropriating \$2,500,000 for the Guard for the next 10 weeks. That was a step towards the move proposed by some to make a stop-gap appropriation and concentrate on showing Congress that California cannot long continue to carry the cost to protection against the many forms of menace here on the war's front line.

Text of Resolution on Coast Defense

Here is the text of a resolution adopted unanimously yesterday by the Los Angeles City Council, memorializing Congress to provide such adequate defense on the Pacific Coast, from San Diego to Seattle, that Jap aerial bombings, or invasion, would be impossible:

Whereas, in the Pacific Coast area, from San Diego to Seattle, the Federal Government has concentrated the major portion of the shipbuilding and airplane industry of the United States, and

Whereas, said area, by virtue of its military production, is the most vital area in the Western Hemisphere, and

Whereas, the success or failure of the present war depends largely upon the interrupted production of ships and warplanes, and

Whereas, we on the Pacific Coast feel that Congress and the military authorities should give prompt and complete

consideration to the proper protection of all industry located on the Western seaboard, both from a military and civilian point of view.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that Congress be memorialized to give quick and complete consideration to

proper types of defense, so that Japan cannot possibly invade or bomb this coast, and

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the members of Congress from this state, and to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

The resolution was prepared by Councilman Roy Hampton.

'They Also Serve'



"They also serve who only stand and wait," but California's State Guard is on the job while waiting for the Legislature to act.

There should be no further delay about voting the funds needed to establish this vitally necessary adjunct to our defense and protection.



"Dropping knives means company's coming—probably an invasion!"

Senate spurns Olson's plea for emergency fund

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 15.—(LE)—Gov. Culbert L. Olson tonight asked the California legislature to appropriate \$10,000,000 to the state emergency fund in addition to \$5,000,000 directly appropriated to state departments and agencies for defense purposes.

Developments since his December 19 message to the legislature dictated the increased request, the governor said.

The senate finally ignored the governor's suggestion and approved an emergency fund appropriation of \$642,819.

This completed upper house action on all major bills on the fourth day of the special session.

At the beginning of the special session Olson recommended an appropriation of \$9,500,000 to the emergency fund.

But the joint interim committee on defense recommended a \$642,000 appropriation, sufficient to bring the present fund up to \$1,000,000, and numerous small direct appropriations to state departments.

The legislature completed action today on the bulk of the direct appropriations, including \$4,022,700 to the division of forestry for a master fire suppression plan, legality of which is questioned by the administration.

Despite legal opinions to the contrary, the governor said it is

doubtful if they are within scope of the call.

In a special message the governor said it was apparent that the state council of defense would require several hundred thousand dollars for air raid warning posts and an indefinite amount for tire and automobile rationing services.

He also cited the need for funds to meet maritime academy requirements and said consideration should be given to the need of cities and counties for state emergency fund aid.

"Failure to provide an ample and adequate, unrestricted emergency fund at this critical period would be a serious obstruction to the state of California," Olson said.

Final legislative action on the direct appropriations cleared the decks for a showdown on the two major issues of the defense program—the state guard and emergency fund appropriations.

The lower house approved state guard measure appropriating \$17,000,000 for a lightly restricted force, reposed in the senate where

an anti-administration bloc planned drastic amendments.

Action on the emergency fund appropriation was deferred in the senate awaiting Olson's message.

Sen. Irwin T. Quinn, Eureka, offered an amendment to increase the appropriation to \$5,000,000, but it was tabled 24 to 11.

Assembly Speaker Gordon proposed a stopgap appropriation be made to the guard until congress has time to enact legislation, then reconvene the legislature to determine a permanent policy.

He made the suggestion after reading a telegram from Rep. Clarence Lea of California, which said President Roosevelt was expected to sign the Vinson bill providing for a limited service marine corps guard for naval shore activities.

Lea also disclosed that the war department will begin immediately a program of setting up a guard organization from overage and limited service men for protection of defense activities, communications and plants of military value.

Lee Side o' L.A.

By Lee Shippey

All day long the telephones in the Information Desk and the Depot Master's office at the Union Station are kept ringing by relatives who wish to know when their soldier boys are likely to arrive there. But it doesn't do them any good. They are invariably referred to the military authorities, for the station can give out no information on the movement of troops. All it can tell is when this or that regularly scheduled train will arrive—and nowadays even that often has to be approximate.

Relatives who have got letters predicting that soldiers in whom they are especially interested will arrive about a certain time spend weary hours waiting. What surprises the station staff—and makes them grateful—is the way the public takes delays and disappointments. There are very few complaints. The public knows that in wartime delays often are unavoidable.

SOBER SOLDIERS

E. J. Tweedie, in the Station Master's office, says that the most striking thing about our new Army is its temperance. A group of 50 or 100 men will come in, spend several hours in town between trains, and when they entrain again they are all sober. Respect for the uniform seems a general characteristic. Most of the boys who have no definite plans head straight for the U.S.O. office in the Station.

DISCOVERING AMERICA

Tweedie says that many of these boys will never go back home if they are demobilized in California. Monday some of them recently from the snow and ice of "somewhere in the U.S." came trudging up through the twilight of the tunnels and the brightness of the sunshine and flowers and palm trees burst on them as a surprise. One drew a long breath and exclaimed: "This has been here 21 years and I never knew it before." Many boys who had never before been far from home are discovering America, and like California best.

Frank W. Tenney, in the Information Desk at the Station, seems to deserve a medal for consideration. He has been answering the public's questions for 35 years and has never tossed back a flippant or surly answer. "No question is funny to me, no matter how ludicrous it may seem to others," Tenney says. "People will ask questions if they weren't seeking information. Often the people who come to me are worried and confused and I never feel tempted to get flippant at their expense."



"AND IF I HAVE TO TAKE BICARBONATE AFTER ANOTHER MEAL, I'LL HAVE YOU COURT-MARTIALED FOR SABOTAGE."

ASSEMBLY DIFFERS ON STATE GUARD

Coalition Drafts Amendments Opposed to Senate Bill

By Joseph Timmons

EXAMINER BUREAU, SACRAMENTO, Jan.

15.—Action on State Guard legislation was transferred to the Assembly today, with complete confusion existing there on that problem.

Scarcely two members agree on just what functions a State Guard would have to perform and what legislation is required to implement that performance.

Drafted by a subcommittee of the Assembly coalition majority, amendments have been prepared to the State Guard Bill the Senate passed last night which change that measure in major essentials.

Members of the lower house did not reach discussion of those changes at all tonight, in the midst of sharp parliamentary exchanges. Finally, the Senate bill and the proposed majority amendments were made a special order for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Admittedly the majority can adopt the amendments. That action will produce a bill with these elements.

1. An active State Guard of 10,000 enlisted men in infantry units, of which only 5000 could be on active duty at a time, plus about 1000 more of the nautical and marine units.

2. A reserve force of 18,000 men for local service, as auxiliary to police and sheriffs' forces.

3. An appropriation of \$7,934,365 for maintenance of the State Guard to January, 1943.

4. A provision that if Congress establishes a federally supported and supervised State Guard, use of state funds for State Guard shall cease 120 days after the Federal act shall become effective.

FEW HOPEFUL OF PASSAGE

Few members are really hopeful that this proposed bill will get anywhere near the required 54 votes. It is quite certain, also, that the bill the Senate passed yesterday, for a total guard of about 33,000 men—10,800 in the active force—with an appropriation of \$17,297,518, will fail of passage in the lower house. After a prolonged tussle, the issue finally will be settled in "free conference."

Whether California Congressmen can organize enough support from other seaboard and gulf states to pass one of the pending bills for Federal organization of State Guards is a question that adds to uncertainty of legislators here.

Many Assemblymen insist that

such Federal relief should be sought with all earnestness before the state commits itself to a policy of maintenance of a large guard under the Olson program.

Speaker Gordon H. Garland received today from Congressman Clarence F. Lea a telegram stating that the Vinson bill for a limited service marine corps to guard shore stations of the Navy would "doubtless be signed by the President."

That is for 51 battalions of 800 men each, of men of Marine corps training not now qualified for combat service.

Garland regards that as a precedent that may lead to similar units being authorized for Army use.

MOVE IN DIRECTION

In Lea's telegram are sentences that seem to indicate that the Army will move in that direction of its own accord, but which may not mean that at all. Lea wired:

"The War Department will immediately begin a program of setting up a guard organization from over-age and limited service men to perform guard service for protection of defense activities, communications, and plants of military value."

And the Congressman adds:

"The War Department desires continued cooperation of states, particularly during the period of assembling its guard organizations."

The Senate passed this morning all the special appropriation bills sent to it by the Assembly last night, except the one that adds \$642,319 to the Governor's emergency fund. It is held up, for determination of amount. The total of these is \$1,408,145.

The Assembly today passed its appropriation bill for the division of forestry, with the amount increased by addition of \$128,000 to a total of \$4,022,700. That increase goes to five counties that, with forestry divisions of their own, are outside the scope of the state division. The five are Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Marin and San Mateo, Los Angeles County's share will be \$33,000.

The Governor reversed himself and will accept these direct appropriations, for which until yesterday he has demanded that the moneys be placed in his emergency fund.



"Airplanes built by honorable ex-toymakers no good—fly one mile, then come apart!"



"EITHER THIS GUN GOT MORE FIRE POWER OR MY SUSPENDERS ARE OVER-AGE."



"THE CAMOUFLAGE CORPS HAS TAKEN OVER SO MANY HOLLOW TREES, WE'LL SOON FACE AN ACUTE HOUSING SHORTAGE . . ."

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COALITION PUSHES STATE GUARD BILL

Assembly Adopts Senate Plan With Blanket Amendment

By Joseph Timmons

EXAMINER BUREAU, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 16.—By adoption of a blanket amendment, the Assembly today made the Senate State Guard bill its own.

The coalition majority, of Republicans and anti-Administration Democrats, barely mustered the necessary 41 aye votes for the blanket amendment, but the opposition cast but 28 no votes.

Assemblyman Charles W. Lyon, majority floor leader, and others of the coalition, claim they have 49 votes pledged to vote for the bill, with excellent prospects of gaining some others.

TWO-THIRDS NECESSARY

This being an appropriation bill, a two-thirds majority of the membership, 54 votes, will be required for its passage.

With exception of a few defects from their viewpoint, some of the Administration Assemblymen admit that the bill is not so bad, that it approximates what the Administration asks.

Through four hours of bitter controversy this afternoon, all amendments offered by administration members were voted down except one by Alfred W. Robertson of Santa Barbara. That one, written into the bill, permits the adjutant general to enlarge the reserve force—that was limited to approximately 18,000—indefinitely by organization of community home guards that cannot be called into active service.

OPPONENTS CHECKED

The most bitter onslaught of opponents was a late-hour effort of Edward F. O'Day and George D. Collins Jr. of San Francisco to secure adoption of a blanket amendment that would have switched the bill back to one with a straight \$10,000,000 appropriation to the state guard as it exists under the act of December, 1940. The sortie was repulsed by 41 no votes to 32 ayes.

Frontal attacks were made on the bill's division of the state into an active guard of approximately 10,000 men, of whom but 5000 can be in active service at one time, and a reserve force of approximately 18,000 men.

That element of the bill was the chief object of attack in debate today.

The new bill provides that State Guard enlisted men's pay shall be \$2 a day for the first 30 days in active service, after that \$21 a month, as in the Army. That change was fiercely at-

tacked by O'Day, Collins and others.

The coalition bill provides an appropriation of \$7,934,365, with the understanding that it be meant to carry through only to January, 1943, when the Legislature will be in regular session. In the meantime, of course, if emergencies should draw heavily on funds, the Governor could call the Legislature back at any time and make his showing of necessity for additional appropriation.

The Senate bill provides for 15 regiments of infantry, with division into active and reserve, with 10,800 men in the active division. In effect, the Assembly bill cuts that in half, by the provision that only half of its active force of approximately 10,000 can be in active service at one time. The new Assembly bill provides for 13 regiments, the number the guard has now.

The Senate bill's appropriation of \$17,297,518 is cut nearly in half by the Assembly coalition measure, but the Senate intention was that its larger sum carry to the end of the biennium, July 1, 1943.

—Defend America—Buy a Bomber—



"PRETTY GOOD TEST BLACKOUT WE HAD LAST NIGHT."

LIMITING OF CAL. GUARD HIT IN ASSEMBLY

Legislative 'Dillydallying' Is Rapped in Debate

By United Press

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 16.—Long-winded debate opened today in the State Assembly as a stack of amendments piled up for the State Guard bill, indicating the special session will continue through the week-end.

The Senate dawdled, having passed legislation on the guard and state emergency fund—fundamental subjects in the governor's call for a special session. It is unlikely the Lower House will adopt the Senate guard bill, making it inevitable the two houses must go into free conference for a compromise.

ATTACK AMENDMENTS

Supporters of Governor Culbert L. Olson centered attack on the first two amendments by Albert Wollenberg, San Francisco, putting restrictions on a guard of 28,780 men and appropriating slightly less than \$8,000,000 for 18 months.

The Wollenberg amendments were passed this afternoon, 41 to 28, the exact majority needed for approval. Final passage of the bill, however, will require 54 votes. Further amendments were set for discussion after the noon recess.

Edward O'Day, San Francisco, argued against the amendments "because we are in an all-out war, and California is the most vulnerable state in the Union... This amendment does not provide an adequate guard."

'MORALE' HIT

Lloyd Lowrey of Yolo county, himself a guardsman, said legislative "dillydallying" has lowered morale of guardsmen—"either we should have a state guard or we should disband it...."

A clause in the amendment paying enlisted guardsmen \$2 per day for the first 30 days of active service, thereafter Army pay of about \$1 per day, was attacked by Hugh Donnelly, Turlock. He said many patriotic men were willing to join the guard at \$2 but could not afford to leave dependents for less.

"If anyone wanted to wreck the guard, this is an ideal way to do it," Donnelly declared. "Remember, the state has no right to draft these men, they are all volunteers... the same duties by sheriff's deputies or city auxiliary forces could not be done for less than \$5 a day."

—A slip of the lip may give a spy a tip—

Assembly Deadlocked on State Guard Bill

Antiadministration Forces Ram Through Their Amendments Limiting Size to 10,000 Members

BY CHESTER G. HANSON
Times Staff Representative

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 16.—
First vote on the State Guard
bill in the Assembly tonight
threw the lower house into a
deadlock as the count stood 43
ayes to 30 noes.

Being an appropriation bill
the measure will require 54
votes.

A call of the house was
clamped on and proponents of
the measure began the task of
trying to swing enough votes to
their side.

As time went on indications
were that backers of the
measure were prepared to fight
it out on this measure and if
the Governor and his men in
the Legislature saw fit to kill
the bill they could take the
responsibility for any failure to
provide for an adequate State
Guard.

CALLS IT AMPLE

As Floor Leader Charles W.
Lyon put it in his closing debate,
the bill provides for an ample
State Guard with an active force
larger than is provided now and
an even larger reserve force
and with money enough to
operate for a year.

Assemblyman Jesse Kellems,
a chaplain in the guard, said no
bill could be satisfactory to all
persons but that this carried all
the elements necessary to set
up a real State Guard. As time
and experience indicated, the
Legislature would no doubt sup-
ply additional funds.

The first skirmish was won by
anti-administration forces in the
Assembly when they put through
their amendments to the Senate
bill by a vote of 41 to 28.

PAY OF \$2 A DAY

The amendments, in general,
provide for an active State Guard
of 10,000 members and a reserve
force of some 28,000 men. Of
the 10,000 no more than 5000
would be called out for duty at
any one time. The highest num-
ber on duty under the present
set up has been about 4000, and
at present there are about 1800
on duty.

Pay for the guardsmen would
be \$2 a day for the first 30 days
and thereafter they would be
given the same pay as men in the
Regular Army.

The bill carries an appropria-
tion of \$7,934,365, based on a
formula estimated to run them
one year.

Administration men argued
that the bill does not set up an
adequate State Guard and that
the pay is not sufficient.

SCALE APPROVED

Assemblyman Roger Pfaff of
Los Angeles asked Administra-
tion Leader Assemblyman Ed-
ward O'Day of San Francisco
what the administration would
set the pay at. O'Day said it was
hard to say and finally admitted
that although \$2 a day is not
enough it would probably have
to do under the circumstances.

Pfaff asked him if he thought
members of the State Guard on
home patrol duty ought to be
paid more than men in the Army
on the firing line and O'Day said
the matter of dependents had to
be taken into consideration.

Officers of the guard would be
paid the same scale as in the
United States Army.

RESERVES STAY AT HOME

The active or mobile forces of
the guard could be moved into
any part of the State at the di-
rection of the Governor or Ad-
jutant General but the reserve
forces would serve on emergency
patrol or guard duty only in
their home communities or coun-
ties. However, in cases of dire
emergency, insurrection or in-
vasion the whole guard could be
called into active duty.

The administration men's argu-
ments here and there indicated a
conception of a State Guard com-
parable to an Army with com-
plete military set-up as to struc-
ture and capable of entering into
combat action if needed. They
also want the appropriation of
\$17,500,000 as voted by the Sen-
ate, with no strings on it and the
entire matter as to organization
and employment left to the deci-
sion of the Governor and the Ad-
jutant General.

AMENDMENTS FAIL

Amendments by administra-
tion forces carried out the gen-
eral pattern of enlarging the
functional and structural setup
of the guard, proposing auxiliary
units and even setting up medi-
cal, engineering, motor trans-
port, evacuation and air corps
divisions in the guard. These
were knocked down one after
another.

The administration men made
a final drive with an amendment
appropriating \$10,000,000 for the
guard and leaving it entirely to
the adjutant general and the
Governor as to the expenditure
of the money and the develop-
ment of the State Guard, within
the bounds of the original guard
bill. This also was defeated.

An amendment by Assembly-
man Alfred Robertson of Santa
Barbara was accepted, permit-
ting the adjutant general to en-
large the reserve units of the
guard as he feels the circum-
stances require.

AMBULANCE CORPS

An amendment to set up an
elaborate ambulance corps of
men and women was beaten, it
being pointed out that this might
seriously interfere with the or-
ganization of ambulance equip-
ment and personnel by the civil-
ian defense. If they were tied
up in a State Guard setup, they
would not be available when se-
riously needed.

It was shown that evacuation
of people from a district is not
the function of the State Guard
but is the function of the civilian
defense organizations, which
should not be interfered with.
It is thought that another drive
for ambulance units will be made
from some quarters because it
furnishes an outlet for certain
types of individuals to be appear-
ing to do something important
without real supervision.

CODE CHANGES APPROVED

The Senate approved and sent
to Governor Olson amendments
to the State School Code per-
mitting the establishment of
evacuation schools and the re-
vamping of school schedules due
to the war emergency. The
bills were sponsored by the State
Department of Education and in-
troduced by Assemblywoman
Eleanor Miller, Pasadena.

Amendment of the State Poli-
tical Code to permit private attor-
neys employed by utilities or na-
tional defense firms to act as
deputy sheriffs or constables also
was approved by the Senate.
The measure, introduced by As-
semblyman Pfaff, has been ap-
proved by the lower house and
now goes to Governor Olson for
signature.

BULLETIN }
No. 1111 }
1

POST HEADQUARTERS,
LOS ANGELES ARMORY,
700 EXPOSITION BLVD.,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

19 JANUARY 1942.

1. Beginning January 20th, the Kitchen Police Detail will be increased to fifteen (15) men. They will report promptly and will be under control of the Mess Officer during their entire tour of duty. This detail will be made from the 7th Regiment Detachment.

2. Enlisted men from either Detachment may volunteer for permanent Kitchen Police, if they so desire. Men so volunteering will replace members of the weekly detail. Should fifteen (15) men volunteer for this duty, it will not be necessary for weekly details to be made.

3. All enlisted men will eat at "MESS CALL", except those actually on M.P. duty. These men will be marched to the Mess Hall one hour later than the regular Mess. This will include clerks in Headquarters.

4. No men will be allowed in the Mess Hall at any other time.

5. No men will be allowed in the Kitchen at any time, except those on duty there.

6. Tables are provided for Officer, Non-Commissioned Officers and the General Mess. Non-Commissioned Officers will be seated at two (2) tables at the south end of the Mess Hall. No other persons will eat at these tables.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HUGHES.

Henry L. Hart
HENRY L. HART,
MAJOR, INFANTRY, CSG,
EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

OFFICIAL:

Geo. P. Williamson
GEO. P. WILLIAMSON,
CAPTAIN, INFANTRY, CSG,
ADJUTANT.

State Guard Bill Defeated in Assembly

Administration Men
Block Proponents by
Mustering 25 Votes

BY CHESTER G. HANSON
Times Staff Representative

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 19.
State Guard legislation was
jammed tonight as the bill
was killed by the administra-
tion vote in the Assembly.

In the deadlock, the Assembly
voted to recess until Dec. 7, 1942,
subject to call at any time, but
the Senate rejected this move.

Then, unable to transact any
business at a session tonight be-
cause it lacked a quorum, the
Assembly recessed until 11 a.m.
tomorrow with the deadlock as
tight as before. The Senate
planned to return at the same
hour.

Actually, more than enough
Assemblymen—and all the Olson
forces—were on the floor for a
quorum but Assembly Speaker
Gordon Garland refused to open
the session and disregarded pro-
tests from Olson supporters when
the session was carried over un-
til tomorrow. It was doubtful
whether a quorum would be
present then. It was rumored
that if the Legislature adjourned
without voting a guard bill Ol-
son would immediately call them
back into special session again.

VOTE OF 45 TO 25

Proponents of the measure in
the Assembly brought the bill up
again today but it was defeated.

The final vote was 45 ayes to
25 noes. The measure required
54 votes, being an appropriation
bill.

This was the third time the
bill was voted on, having been
revised twice by parliamentary
maneuvering after being defeat-
ed.

Before the final vote was tak-
en, Speaker Garland left the
rostrum and after reviewing
the efforts of the Legislature to
develop and pass a bill, made an
appeal to the members who have
consistently voted against the
bill to drop all personal or politi-
cal considerations and vote for
this bill as it would be their
final chance.

OLSON'S POSITION

The position of Governor Ol-
son and his men in the Legisla-
ture was that they wanted simply
an appropriation with no strings
attached, which would mean a
free hand to develop a State
Guard limited in size and em-
ployment only by the direction
of the Governor and his Adjutant

General and the money available.
This could be done under the
State Guard Act passed at the
regular session. The majority of
the Assembly felt that circum-
stances required limitations.

The Governor criticized the
majority group in a written state-
ment for its "uncompromising at-
titude which made it impossible
for the minority of the Assembly
and the entire State Senate to
concur."

The guard bill was revived to-
day by way of adoption of a
motion to expunge the record by
which the bill was defeated the
second time.

The move to expunge the rec-
ord and bring the bill up for
one more and "final" considera-
tion was opposed by administra-
tion Assemblymen. The count
was 43 ayes to 23 noes.

AMENDMENTS PASS

Assemblyman Gardiner John-
son of Berkeley offered a series
of amendments which were
adopted. The important amend-
ments were the product of a
conference committee of both
houses. They provide for a quar-
termaster's regiment, a regi-
mental supply officer with the
rank of lieutenant, and to in-
crease the number of men who
can be on active duty in the
mobile unit from 5000 to 7000.

As the new amendments were
presented, Assemblyman Ralph
Dills of Los Angeles, an admin-
istration man, asked Johnson if
his group would agree to sup-
port in a conference committee
of both houses an amendment
granting \$2 per day pay to pri-
vates on active duty for contin-
ued service rather than the pres-
ent terms of the bill of \$2 per
day for the first 30 days and
then regular Army pay and ra-
tions thereafter. Johnson said
such amendment would not be
supported by his group.

WARNING VOICED

In offering his amendments,
Johnson pointed out that the
majority group was making a
final effort to satisfy the opposi-
tion and that if it failed that was
the end, as the administration
could not expect members to sit
around day after day without
accomplishing anything.

In an effort to swing some
votes, Assemblyman Jack Ten-
ney of Los Angeles said he had
just had a telephone communica-
tion from an American Legion
Commander representing 70,000

Legion men saying the Legion
did not want any reorganization
of the guard and wanted an
adequate appropriation, the im-
plication being that the Amer-
ican Legion of the State was
lining up behind the administra-
tion in its opposition to a bill
giving California a State Guard
of 7000 active Guardsmen, 28,000
reserves and an appropriation of
\$7,900,000 for a year.

Men Rejected by Army May Be Used as Guards

Men turned down by the Army
for first-line combat duty may
be used as a secondary army
to guard powerhouses, public
utilities, airports and other fun-
damental defense activities on
the mainland.

This was what Mayor Bowron
yesterday told members of the
City Defense Council at a meet-
ing in the City Hall.

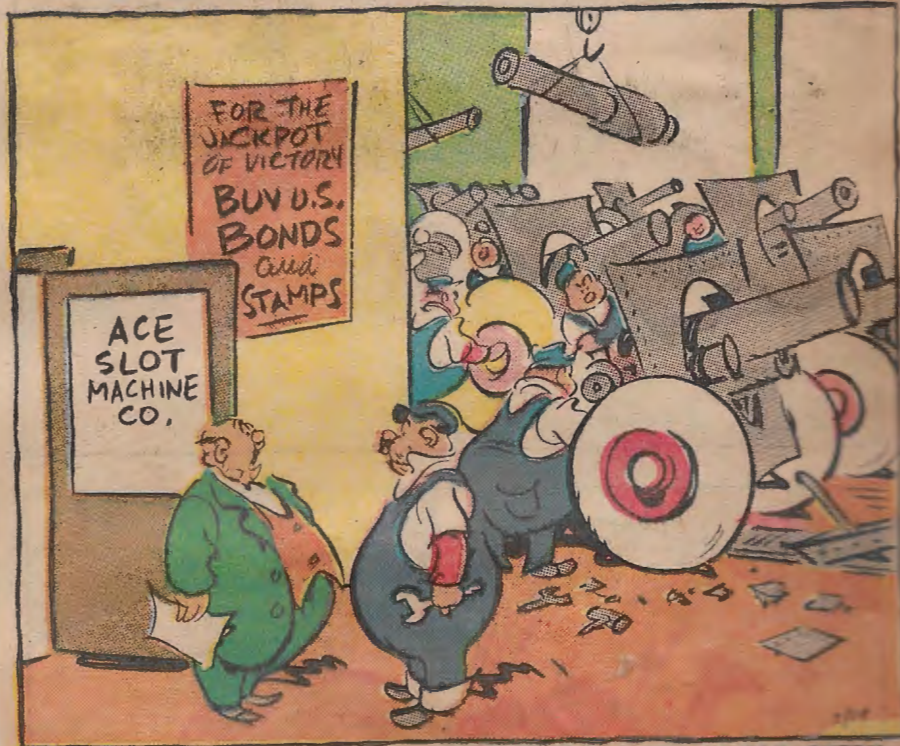
The Mayor said that he first
heard rumors of the "army with-
in an army" while in Washing-
ton last week, as a delegate to
the United States Conference of
Mayors.

Bowron said, in his opinion, if
such an organization is created,
formation of a State Guard in
California, except on a very limit-
ed scale, might not be advisable.
The Mayor also expressed the
belief that if the government's
plan materializes, the \$17,000,000
proposed to finance the State
Guard might instead be allocated
to cities to meet defense costs.



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"YOU'LL EXCUSE THE PECULIAR FORMATION, MAJOR... I THINK THE SERGEANT USED TO RUN A FRUIT STAND..."



"THE ARMY'S COMPLAINING AGAIN, CLANCY!... THEY SAY EVERY THIRD SHOT, SHOOTS A JACKPOT!..."

State Senate Passes New Guard Measure

By Joseph Timmons

EXAMINER BUREAU, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 20.—The Assembly has in its lap a new State Guard bill passed today by the Senate that is another "last chance" at compromise.

After long group caucuses, the upper house adjourned late this afternoon till tomorrow morning—which the Assembly will ignore.

The new bill, Senate Bill No. 36, with Senator Ed Fletcher leading the list of authors and Senator Irwin T. Quinn and other supporters of Governor Olson in-

cluded in that list, has the almost unanimous approval of Senators of both sides. It was passed, 31 to 3.

S. B. No. 36 closely follows the lines of the Assembly-amended S. B. 29, that barely failed of passage in each of the attempts in the Assembly.

Differences are these: It reduces the limit of the number of Guardsmen in active service at one time from 7000 to 5000. It gives privates of the active force \$2 a day, regardless of their time in such service.

Governor Olson is definitely against this form of reorganization of the State Guard, insisting on a straight appropriation without rewriting the State Guard Act. He has declared he would approve S. B. No. 2, which carries a straight appropriation of \$20,000,000.

Senator J. C. Garrison of Modesto, staunch Olson supporter, protested against passage of S. B. 36. He urged that the Senate stand pat on its S. B. No. 2 and insist that the Assembly withdraw that bill from committee and act on it.

"We've been led around by the nose by a group in the Assembly long enough," said Senator Garrison. "It is time for us of the Senate to do a little sound thinking. We passed a bill with a limited appropriation, without restrictions, and what did the Assembly do with it? We passed another bill with

liberal provisions and what became of it?"

"The public and the newspapers support our position. The Examiner has an editorial this morning urging passage of S. B. No. 2. The Governor has said he would sign it. The majority in the Assembly is not the majority of the Legislature.

"We should not compromise our position by passing this bill. I'd rather go into an emergency without a State Guard than into one thinking we have a State Guard only to find that we haven't."

Support was given to the bill by Jerrold L. Seawell, Brad Crittenden, Irwin T. Quinn, Harold Powers, Fletcher, Keating, Gordon and others.

The vote was 31 ayes to 3 noes. Garrison, John Phillips and Swan of Sacramento voted no. Phillips based his objection on his claim that the Assembly majority would not stand for that straight \$2 a day.

State Guard Bill Defeated Fifth Time

Administration Forces
Block Economy Bloc's
Efforts in Assembly

BY CHESTER G. HANSON

Times Staff Representative

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21.—

Possibility of a State Guard bill from this session of the Legislature became remote tonight when administration forces defeated a second bill calling for an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the guard for a period of six months.

Defeat of this bill marked the fifth time in this hectic session that administration forces killed bills offered by the minority bloc that carried appropriations that ranged as high as \$8,000,000 and provided for 10,000 men in the active guard forces and 28,000 in the reserve forces, with 5000 men on duty at one time.

The administration men accomplished defeat of the last measure by refusing to vote for the urgency clause, which required 54 votes. It netted 45 ayes to 24 noes.

CHIEF ISSUE IN ROW

Assemblyman Charles W. Lyon, as floor leader, declared before the final result was announced that the majority group had gone as far as it could.

Chief issue between the two factions was the organization of the guard. The Governor and his men in the Legislature want a completely organized combat force, while a majority of the Legislature say all that is needed is infantry fully armed and equipped to do guard duty.

CALLED THEIR BLUFF

The administration men sought to put through bills calling only for an appropriation with no restrictions on the organization of the guard.

The economy bloc members, who have felt all along that the administration men were not sincere when they said of a previous bill that their only objection was the failure to provide \$2 per day pay for privates continuously, called their bluff by inserting this provision in the two bills that were up today—and still the administration men voted against the bill.

HOUSES RECESS

Assemblyman C. Don Field of Glendale reminded the minority that he and the economy bloc have consistently voted for an

adequate guard and adequate appropriation throughout the ballot.

Both houses recessed until tomorrow and it was anyone's guess as to what will happen. The men are getting tired of the wrangling and may go home for a short recess.

The earlier bill that was defeated was a Senate bill calling for an appropriation of about \$7,900,000. It lost by a vote of 45 ayes to 24 noes.

TWO CHANGE SIDES

In the 28 votes against the Senate bill only two economy bloc members, Assemblymen Lee Bashore of Glendora and Fred F. Houser of Alhambra, voted with the administration group. Houser said he was unalterably opposed to granting pay of \$2 a day steadily for State guardsmen and would vote against any bill carrying that provision.

The latest drive for a guard bill developed this morning when, after acrimonious debate on the floor, the Ways and Means Committee met to consider Senate Bill 36.

LIAR CHARGE HURLED

But even in the committee hearing tempers flared and Assemblyman Houser called Assemblyman Vernon Kilpatrick a liar and for a time physical violence was threatened. Assemblyman Bashore had swung previously at Assemblyman Seth Millington in another committee.

The Houser-Kilpatrick brawl was precipitated when Houser, expressing opposition to any bill that provided for continued pay of privates in the State Guard at \$2 per day and rations while on active duty, said that such a provision merely would turn the State Guard into a relief administration.

DENIES STATEMENT

He asserted that Kilpatrick had said in the Assembly, but not during a session of the body, that if the \$2 were paid it would afford an opportunity for "some

of the old folks" on relief or pensions to make a little more money than they are getting now.

Kilpatrick asked to be heard and flatly denied any such statement and questioned Houser's sincerity in making the charge, whereupon Houser flared up with a cry of liar, got to his feet and began shoving tables around—but the two did not get within reach of each other.

Home Guard Bill Sent to Governor

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21. (U.P.) The Assembly today unanimously passed and sent to the Governor a county home guard bill by Senator C. C. Ward of Santa Barbara, providing for organization of home guards under direction of the Adjutant General, to serve without pay in their own counties.

State Militia In Doubt

By International News Service

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21.—With little debate and amid much applause, the State Assembly today passed the Senate approved Ward bill setting up a volunteer Home Guard to serve local defense.

The vote was 54 to 0.

Authored by Senator Clarence Ward of Santa Barbara, the measure sets up local defense units to serve under the direction of local sheriffs and chiefs of police. The Home Guard units would be independent of the State Guard.

HOME GUARD PROGRAM

Such Home Guards may adopt and wear their own uniforms, which must be distinguishable from the State Guard or regular Army uniform. The adjutant general or local peace officers may furnish the Home Guard with arms and ammunition.

Presaging a clearing of the deadlock over the State Guard bill, Assemblyman Seth Millington, Gridley, moved to take up the third State Guard measure which the Senate passed over to the lower House yesterday.

Millington predicted this measure probably would be passed by the Assembly and enable the legislators to return home.

In an attempt to clear the atmosphere surrounding the State Guard problem, the Assembly Ways and Means Committee made it possible for the deadlocked Lower House to have a choice between voting on reorganization of the Guard or passing a stop-gap appropriation.

Without recommendation, the committee sent to the floor the Dickey measure providing for a \$2,500,000 stop-gap appropriation to finance the Guard for the next three months, and the new Senate bill reorganizing the Guard and appropriating \$7,900,000.

SENATE GUARD BILL

The State Guard bill which is now before the lower House is similar to the one rejected three times by the assemblymen, and provides for a guard of about 28,000 members and carrying an appropriation of \$7,900,000. Governor Culbert L. Olson has requested an appropriation of \$17,500,000.

However, there were two important changes in the latest measure: It provides privates in the guard shall be paid \$2 per day no matter how long they are held in active service, and the active, mobile force is fixed at 5000 troops. The previous measure provided that after the first month in service, privates in the guard would receive only \$21 per month, and the active force was fixed at 7000 troops.

JANUARY 22, 1942.—[PART I.]

7

City Council to Keep Out of State Guard Wrangles

Majority Votes Against Resolution to Importune Legislature for Appropriations to Organization

Los Angeles City Council is not going to be of any assistance to the Legislature in deciding the question of whether there is to be a State Guard.

The members decided this yesterday when they voted against consideration of a resolution introduced by Council President G. Vernon Bennett.

The resolution, had it been adopted, would have "importuned" the Legislature to "consider favorably the immediate appropriation of \$10,000,000" to equip and pay the State Guard and to appropriate a like amount to a "State emergency fund," a portion to be given to Los Angeles to help cover the civilian defense program.

HEATED ARGUMENTS

Between the time the resolution was introduced and then sent off to the committee many heated words were exchanged.

President Bennett asserted that "as a Democrat" the present fight in the Legislature "smelled strongly" of an attempt to take State Guard and civilian defense financing away from Governor Olson and "put it under Atty. Gen. Warren, a Republican."

"The whole situation is a dis-

grace to the State of California," interrupted Councilman Norris Nelson, "The State Guard is now a political football. And by the way, who ever wanted a State Guard anyway? Nobody but the Governor as far as I can determine. The Army certainly isn't asking for one."

BLAMES POLITICIANS

Councilman John Baumgartner said he was "disgusted and discouraged with what is happening in Sacramento. With a gubernatorial election in the offing they are playing politics with national defense," he mourned.

Councilman Roy Hampton didn't argue the merits of the State Guard but was positive that the Council shouldn't "inject ourselves into a State political fight."

The final vote was 9 to 5 against suspension of the rules to allow adoption of the resolution.

CALIFORNIA STATE GUARD

Legislature Continues Haggling Over Wartime Defense Needs; New 'Compromise' Brought Out

"THIS LONG-WINDED debate in the legislature has crucified the state guard. Those who may have wanted to annihilate it certainly have succeeded. Here in Sacramento we had two full companies. Today we have 17 men left in the two companies."

State Senator Jerrold L. Seawell (R., Roseville) yesterday took this gloomy view on the California state guard legislation before the special session of the legislature, while last-minute endeavors were being made to bring the "hate Olson" bloc in the assembly to its senses.

Before the assembly yesterday was a new "compromise" passed by the senate, which would water down still further the state guard organization. This would appropriate approximately \$8,000,000 for a "mobile force" of only 5000 state guardsmen, far below Army recommendations.

Governor Culbert L. Olson would probably veto such a measure if passed by the assembly, or else carry out his threat to augment the funds by voluntary public subscriptions.

DIE-HARD OPPOSITION

Typical of the die-hard partisan opposition of the anti-Olson bloc was the arrogant attitude expressed by Assemblyman Gardiner Johnson (R., Berkeley), who referred to debate on a guard bill as "the final chapter on SB 28 and, it may be, of the state guard." This bill was the thrice-defeated anti-Olson bloc's version of a senate measure.

"It's now or never," threatened Johnson.

After this violent partisan expression, another leader of the "hate Olson" group, Speaker Gordon H. Garland (D., Woodland) had the nerve to deplore "petty personal, party and political differences."

STRAGGLING BACK

Many members of the anti-Olson bloc were still straggling back to Sacramento yesterday, after the senate on Monday refused to accept the assembly's move to recess until next December 7. Many assemblymen had left for home, and were being brought back to the capital under threat of guress.

These stragglers grew sharp fire from Senator Herbert W. Slater (R., Sonoma county), the dean of the legislature, who said:

"We should neither recess nor adjourn until we have done the job for which we were brought here. The people expect it of us. The senate should stand its ground."

AT WAR

"There has been considerable bluff here. If any assemblyman has gone home before his work is done, he should be brought back."

"We are in a war and if anything happens—God grant that it doesn't—I don't intend to have the responsibility on my shoulders of not having done anything in this emergency."

However, the senate has approved a resolution calling for adjournment yesterday noon.

Showing the tautness of legislative tempers, Assemblyman Lee Bashore (R., Glendora) bragged yesterday that when Assemblyman Seth Millington (D., Gridley), the latter a bitter Olson hater, had made disparaging remarks about him, "I punched him in the nose."

Bashore displayed a bruised hand.

—JOHN BROMAN.

Guardsman Cited For Bravery on S. F. Waterfront

"SINGLE HANDEDLY preventing an attack of sabotage upon the property over which he was set to guard" was the bravery citation given Private John E. Pierce of San Jose by his California state guard company commander, Herbert E. Browning.

The citation followed Pierce's action while on sentry duty at a San Francisco waterfront pier Monday night. The guard challenged a small boat approaching the pier, and the answer was three shots, one slashing through the life preserver he was wearing. Pierce fired one shot in return, but then his gun jammed and the boat sped away.

Legislature Passes State Guard Bill

Compromise Measure
Wins, 63-5, in Assembly;
No Dissent in Senate

BY CHESTER G. HANSON

Times Staff Representative

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—

The long legislative battle over a bill providing for a State Guard was ended by the Legislature today with the passage of Senate Bill 36. Adjournment followed at 6 p.m.

Action came after the guard bill was deadlocked in the Assembly for days. Final agreement came out of a compromise proposal under which the administration minority group in the Assembly, whose votes were sufficient to stop passage of any appropriation bill, agreed to vote for Senate Bill 36 if, in return, the majority group would agree to increase the number of guardsmen who could be on active duty at one time from 5000 to 7000 and then would agree to adjourn rather than to recess.

RECORD EXPUNGED

Both sides caucused on the proposal and late this afternoon the majority group voted to accept the proposal.

The bill, which had been killed by the administration votes yesterday, was revived in the Assembly by expunging the record. On the final vote on the bill the count was 63 ayes to 5 noes.

SENATE UNANIMOUS

Assemblyman Frederick F. Houser of Alhambra was the only member of the economy bloc who voted against the bill. Assemblyman Lee Bashore, "the lone wolf of Glendora" in legislative matters, also voted "no." Administration men who voted against the bill were Assemblymen Ralph Dills, Augustus Hawkins and Jack Tenney of Los Angeles.

The bill went through the Senate without a dissenting vote.

The adjournment resolution closing the session officially at 6 p.m. then went through.

SIGNING CERTAIN

It was taken for granted that Governor Olson will sign the bill, otherwise his men in the Assembly would not have voted for it.

Senate Bill 36 provides for an active mobile force of about 10,000 infantrymen, with a reserve force of about 19,000. Of the active force no more than 7000

can be on duty at one time. The reserve force can be called out whenever the Governor or adjutant general finds that there is insurrection or the State actually is invaded. The bill carries an appropriation of \$7,934,365, to carry until June 30, 1943. If at any time the funds run out, the governor may call the Legislature back into special session to appropriate more money.

DAILY PAY ISSUE

One of the greatest points of contention was the pay of men while in active service, and the majority group finally conceded to the minority by allowing pay of \$2 per day to privates continuously while in active service. They will receive rations at \$1.20 per day.

It was on this point that Assemblyman Houser differed from the rest of his group, holding that if men could serve in the Regular Army at \$21 per month and rations, guardsmen at home should do it.

Commissioned officers in the guard will receive pay comparable to the pay in the Regular Army.

Men in the active service of the guard will not lose their established unemployment insurance benefits because of going into the guard but they cannot receive such benefits by virtue of

becoming members of the guard and then later quitting or being mustered out.

Men will be entitled to workmen's compensation benefits for injuries resulting or incurred in the service.

The men, upon enlisting, shall elect whether they are to be in the active mobile force or the reserves. The reserves may be used by the Sheriff of any county, if they so volunteer, and if they are permitted to do so by the Adjutant General.

The bill represents the views of the majority of the Legislature that the State Guard shall not be organized on the basis of a State army of combatant troops, with everything from infantry to air corps and artillery, but should be considered strictly as a force used for patrol and guard work.

An important provision of the bill is that which permits the Adjutant General to organize nautical and marine forces into

not more than five separate naval units and not more than two companies of marines.

EVADE MEDICAL ISSUE

The Legislature left open the controversial question as to whether medical officers can be osteopathic physicians and surgeons by simply providing that each regiment shall have three medical officers with rank not higher than captain.

STATE GUARD MAY HAVE TO ENLIST AGAIN

Reenrollment Necessary Under
New Legislation; Declared
Strongest Home Army in U.S.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 24.—(AP)—The adjutant general's office said today the entire State Guard may have to be reenlisted to comply with provisions of the Guard Reorganization Bill passed by the special session of the Legislature three days ago.

Reenlistment may be necessary, officers said, because previous enrollments were subject to conditions which will be changed when, and if, the Governor signs the new guard legislation.

STRONGEST IN U. S.

Despite the various restrictions in the bill, the officers declared the guard will remain stronger than that of any other state. They pointed out a War Department report recently showed the California Guard strength of 26,500 men on December 31 was considerably higher than elsewhere.

The reorganization bill divides the guard into an active force of 9360 men, 19,320 reserves and 700 nautical guardsmen.

Guardsman May Resign—Warren

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—(AP)—Attorney General Earl Warren ruled today that a California State Guardsman has the right to resign between now and February 1 on the ground of unreasonable hardship provided he gives five days written notice to his commanding officer.

In an opinion requested by Assemblyman Allen G. Thurman of Colfax, Warren declared that a Guardsman's resignation would become effective automatically, unless the reason assigned is not in accord with the facts. Approval or consent of the commanding officer is not required, he said.

He specified these five points as legitimate grounds for resigning:

1. Existence of one or more dependents.
2. Inability to serve outside the county of enlistment because of unreasonable business or financial loss.
3. Inability to render full-time service because of unreasonable business or financial loss.
4. Physical disability.
5. Employment as a national defense worker.



"TUSH, TUSH, CAPTAIN! ... PERHAPS WE CAN PICK UP saM1
NEW WRINKLES FROM THESE SCAMPS' MANEUVERS ..."