



The CAMP ROBERTS PARADE

Across the World's Largest Parade Ground marches your Parade of News

WALLACE

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CAMP ROBERTS PARADE, CAMP ROBERTS, CALIFORNIA

Friday, 18 May 1951

DEADLINE NEAR FOR SCHOOLING, WARNS THE VA

Washington—The July 25 deadline for starting educational programs under the Veterans Readjustment Act is less than three months away.

This date, the Veterans Administration reminds all veterans, should be kept in mind. It is final. This coming summer term, for example, will be the last during which most veterans will be permitted to enter or re-enter training.

A veteran must actually be in training by the deadline, if he wants to continue afterwards. VA will consider him in training, even though he has temporarily interrupted his course for summer vacation or for other reasons beyond his control (such as re-entry into military service). Colleges and universities will grant military leaves of absence to students called to active duty with the Armed Forces.

The VA warns, however, that once a veteran completes or discontinues a course of training after the cut-off date, he may not start another.

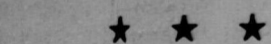
Also, the veteran must meet these requirements:

He will be expected to pursue his training "continuously until completed, except for conditions which normally would cause interruption by any student."

He may change his educational objective "only while in training and then for reasons satisfactory to the Administrator."

The July 25 cut-off date applies to all World War II veterans discharged before July 25, 1947. Veterans discharged after the 1947 date have four years from the date of discharge in which to begin training. Most veterans in both groups, however, must finish training by July 25, 1956, wind-up date of the program.

An exception has been made for those who enlisted or re-enlisted under the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act (between October 6, 1945, and October 5, 1946). These veterans have four years from the end of their enlistment or re-enlistment period in which to start training, and nine years from that time to complete such training.—(AFPS).



A year ago, on the occasion of the first celebration of Armed Forces Day, we honored the concept of unification of the fighting Services. Now that concept has been tested in combat, and the team further welded by battle.

Today let us, as Americans, honor the American fighting man. For it is he—the Soldier, the Sailor, the Airman, the Marine—who has fought to preserve freedom. It is his valor that has renewed hope to the free world that by working together in discipline and faith our ideals of freedom will always prevail.

Forrest P. Sherman
Admiral, USN
Chief of Naval Operations

He that stands it now—



... the summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered. So wrote Thomas Paine at Christmas time in 1776, bending over the campfire-lit paper resting on a drumhead, during that bitter retreat of the ragged Continental Army below the Delaware. Only a few days later, that same army crossed the Delaware to establish a bridgehead and win at Trenton. There are no summer soldiers, no sunshine patriots among the American fighting men who, in this past year of crisis, have

stood against aggression, in bitter winter, in "times that try men's souls." These men . . . soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines . . . have proved themselves worthy descendants of all American fighting men. They have faced heavy odds, and come through to win. On this second Armed Forces Day, Americans are proud to salute the man of the year . . . the American fighting man, who "deserves the love and thanks of man and woman" for his quiet determination. Wherever he may serve . . . in Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps . . . he is the man of the year.

ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE-MARINES Defenders of Freedom



Hoyt S. Vandenberg

Lessons learned in Korea, forged in the heat of armed conflict, have shown that the concept of unification can stand the most rigorous of tests—that of proof by actual battle. The Air Force is proud to be a partner on the air-land-sea team of the Department of Defense that has acquitted itself so effectively with the forces of the United Nations in Korea.

On this second Armed Forces Day, the Air Force stands ready to share with the Army and Navy the responsibility for preserving the peace through coordinated effort. In this way can we best protect our heritage of freedom.

Hoyt S. Vandenberg
General, USAF
Chief of Staff,
U. S. Air Force



Omar N. Bradley

This Armed Forces Day is observed in the midst of our steady mobilization of America's power. Our goal is security and peace. It is a mobilization of strength to deter further aggression.

The advantages of successful war are doubtful; the disadvantages of unsuccessful war are certain. Real security lies in the prevention of war—and today that hope can come only through adequate preparation.

The men and women of the Armed Forces are actively protecting America, from Korea around the world to the heart of Europe. They are giving us all of their support; they deserve all of ours.



J. Lawton Collins

This second Armed Forces Day has special significance because it finds the members of the Armed Forces supporting the United Nations' decision to drive the aggressors from the Republic of Korea. Our nation can well be proud of the heroic achievements of its Armed Forces.

We in the Army—National Guard, Organized Reserve Corps, and Regular Army alike—are proud of our part in what the defense team is doing to preserve freedom for the United States and the free peoples of the world.

On this Armed Forces Day we pledge ourselves to continue to work toward these ends.

J. Lawton Collins
General, USA
Chief of Staff,
U. S. Army

Camp To Join Nation In Huge Armed Forces Day-Long Celebration

Pre-AFD Concert For Roblans In Local Park Plaza

An Armed Forces Day concert was staged Saturday at 1:30 p.m. in the Paso Robles Municipal park by the two Army bands stationed at Camp Roberts. They are the 93rd Army Band, with Warrant Officer Dewitt H. Mytinger directing, and the Seventh Armored Division Band, Warrant Officer Robert L. Horton as director. They were combined into one band for the concert with Mr. Mytinger and Mr. Horton directing alternately.

The following program was presented:

- Amparito Rose Texidor
- Semiramide Rossini
- Sleigh Ride Anderson
- Three Trumpeters Agostini (Sgt. Charles Ewins, Cpl. Jack Licht, Pvt. Gregory Dykes)
- El Caballero Olivadoti
- Dry Bones Arr. Yoder (Quartet: Sgt. Gene Köll, Cpl. Charles Cable, Cpl. Julius Droz, Pfc. Glen Clement)
- Deep Purple De Rose
- Syncopated Clock Anderson (Volcay: Corporal Julius Droz)
- American Weekend, Mossessey
- Over There Arr. Groff
- Steel Man Belsterling

FORCES ADOPT A NEW COURSE IN CITIZENSHIP

New York—The Armed Forces have adopted a new course in citizenship to help the recruit understand what democracy is and why it's worth fighting for, Teachers College at Columbia University has announced.

The new system is designed to provoke discussion after a practical problem in some phase of democracy has been presented by the instructor.

Fifteen "packaged" lessons have been prepared on such topics as "equality of opportunity," "freedom of the press," "political pressure," and "selective service," according to Capt. J. J. O'Donnell of the Navy, chief of the education branch of the Armed Forces Information and Education Division.

Each lesson opens with a "stimulator," a controversial problem involving the subject of the lesson, he said. Then the instructor leads the discussion to the broader aspects of the subject and at the end of the lecture hour, makes a summation.

The program was worked out at the request of the Defense Department on recommendation of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, who is on leave as President of Columbia. The Carnegie Foundation financed the undertaking with a grant of \$1,500,000.

It is expected the new system will be in full operation within the Armed Forces by August 1, Capt. O'Donnell said.—(AFPS).

12,000 TROOPS, 150 AIRPLANES IN AFD PARADE

An estimated 12,000 army men and women are scheduled to pass in review in commemoration of Armed Forces Day Saturday, 19 May, on the parade ground at Camp Roberts. It is believed to be the largest turnout of parading military personnel on the Pacific Coast during this year's celebration.

While the troops pass in review, an air armada of approximately 150 Marine and Navy fighters, dive-bombers, and torpedo bombers will roar overhead in tribute to the ground forces they've been supporting in close-support combat tactics in Korea.

The Commanding General

On May 19th, we observe the second annual Armed Forces Day with its slogan "Defenders of Freedom."

During these troubled times, Armed Forces Day is not only a tribute to all servicemen, at home and abroad, but is a reminder for all to reaffirm their faith in our continued existence as a freedom loving nation.

I urge all members of Camp Roberts to join wholeheartedly in the observance of this occasion.

Frank H. Partridge
Brigadier General,
USA Commanding

The planes zooming overhead here Saturday are based at the Marine Base at El Toro, California; and the Naval Air Station at Los Alamitos, California.

Scheduled for 1100 hours, the big parade will show visiting civilians how the new army trains its men so they may bring credit to this nation and to themselves wherever they may be called to serve as soldiers. Correct military bearing, proper shouldering of weapons, and execution of drill maneuvers in a snappy martial manner, are important facets of the Armed Forces Day review.

The remarkable soldiering ability of young men, many of whom were school students only a few months ago, will attest to the brisk training that has been the goal of reactivated Camp Roberts during the last nine months.

To further show what is being done here in America's security program, displays of weapons and equipment will be held for spectators; and open house in the training areas will allow visitors to see how the modern soldier lives during his training at a typical basic training center.

Visitors are expected to be made up of relatives of soldiers training here and civilians living in surrounding communities. It will be a rare opportunity for many dependents of servicemen and women to visit their loved ones in uniform.

Exploding Shells Will Dramatize Tomorrow's Show

Firepower will take the spotlight in the Armed Forces Day show at Camp Roberts May 19, when members of the 7th Armored Division Faculty demonstrate to the visiting public the effects of fire of various Infantry support weapons. The demonstration has been scheduled for 1 p.m. on the Technique of Fire Range.

Infantry small arms included in the firing display will be the famed M-1 (Garand) rifle, the carbine, the light and heavy machine guns, fragmentation grenades, the automatic rifle, and the submachine gun.

Mortars will come into the show when both the 60 millimeter and the heavier 81 millimeter weapons are brought into play to show how fire is delivered on a target that cannot be reached by direct fire from flat-trajectory weapons. The mortar was designed to deliver fire at a high angle, dropping the explosive on top of a target on the reverse slope of a hill, or on some similar target. Flat trajectory weapons, on the other hand, are fired by aiming directly at the target. Such a weapon is the rifle.

The new 3.5 inch rocket launcher, known as the "super bazooka," will also be fired, as will the new 75 millimeter recoilless rifle also used as a tank-killer.

Closing the exhibition will be firing of the 105 millimeter howitzer and the 105 millimeter assault gun, Infantry support weapons used to break up enemy attacks before they can reach the Infantry at Small arms range.

HOSPITAL TO GET TWO NEW WARDS

Two new hospital wards, one for prisoners and one for obstetric patients, are now under construction at Camp Roberts, according to an announcement from the District Engineer's office this week.

The contract, for \$69,852, was awarded to the contracting firm of Walker and Walker of Fresno, California.

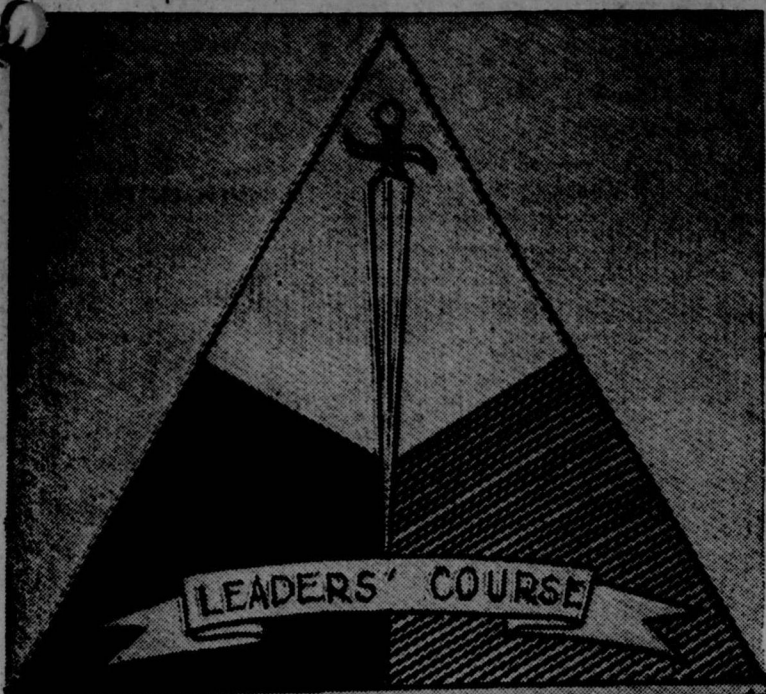
The buildings are to be completed in 90 days from 11 May the beginning date.

The two new wards will be numbered, buildings 510 and 514.

Accident Report

- 2 days since last military disabling injury.
- 7 days since last civilian disabling injury.
- 15 days since last army motor accident.
- 6 days since last fatality.
- 8 days since last fire.

LEAD, DON'T DRIVE!



LEAD DON'T DRIVE is the motto, and above is the distinctive insignia that has been especially designed for the Leaders' Course. Primary mission of the school is the training of potential OCS candidates and NCOs, and only the "cream of the crop" of trainees and cadre are chosen of the valuable leadership training. West Point Graduate, Major James R. Pendergrast is Commandant of the course.

Leaders Course Has Fast Growth

Snuggled comfortably in the extreme northern point of Camp Roberts lies the newest member of the post family, the Leaders Course.

Surprising adept for an infant, the course area gives the impression of being more of a college campus, than a part of an intricate Army training system.

In a very short period of time streets, sidewalks and yards have been stripped of all unplanned growing matter. A hard top surface has been laid in the center most part of the area for a miniature parade field. Additional sidewalks have been constructed between important training areas. Highly noticeable blue and white signs, hanging on L-shape frames, line the streets to identify all the buildings.

Four of the living quarters bare the names of deceased American generals of World War II and the present conflict. These include Walker Hall, Dean Hall, Moore Hall and Patton Hall.

A fifth, Bennett Hall, was named after Sgt. Bennett, a medal of honor holder of World War II who was killed in action in Korea recently.

For the added convenience of the trainees, the area boasts a recreation hall, a PX, a barber shop, and a study hall and day room.

No less than 10 buildings are established as classrooms and parts of two more for committee research and meetings. One of the class rooms has a regular bleacher setup for specialized instruction requiring pyramided

Commandant Outstanding

Major James B. Pendergrast, School Commandant, is a man of many wares!

The handsome major graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1942 and has remained in the service since.

He also graduated from the Infantry Advanced Course at Fort Benning and the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth.

Potential Leaders Experience Hard And Fast Course

In four short weeks the students of the Leaders Course receive an extremely diversified and, yet, very thorough schedule of class instruction.

Everything from classes in speech participation and preparation to a grueling 14 hour night problem are scheduled for the trainees.

The former class consists of five and twenty minute speeches by the pupil. During his talk he is graded on his method of preparation, audience control, and knowledge of his subject.

The very first class a new trainee attends is an hour of orientation instruction by the commanding officer, Major James R. Pendergrast. Here he learns the purpose of the course, the definition of an Army leader and what is expected of Army leaders.

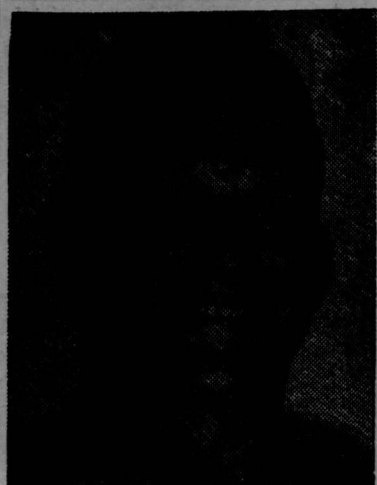
From here, in the first week, the student graduates rapidly into courses of the psychological aspect of leadership, military courtesy, lecture methods, personal adjustment, development of personality, dismounted drill, physical training and non-battle problems.

The second and third weeks are composed mainly of lots of physical training and dismounted drill, and courses in practical application, training small units, troop information, customs of the service, objectives of an Army leader and small units in combat.

Field work comprises a greater part of the fourth week, plus preparation for movement to training companies.

Proud To Serve! Prouder To Lead!

"I became an Army Leader by what I do. I know my strength and my weaknesses, and I strive constantly for self improvement. I live by a moral code, with which I set an example that others can emulate. I know my



DONALD JAMISON

job, and I carry out the spirit as well as the letter of orders that I receive.

"I take the initiative and seek responsibility, and I face any situation with boldness and confidence. I estimate the situation and make my own decision as to the best course of action. No matter what the requirements, I stay with it until the job is done: no matter what the results, I assume full responsibility.

"I train my men as a team, and I lead them with tact, with enthusiasm, and justice. I command their confidence and their loyalty: they know that I would not consign them any duty that I myself would not perform. I see that they understand their



ROBERT ZIMOWSKI

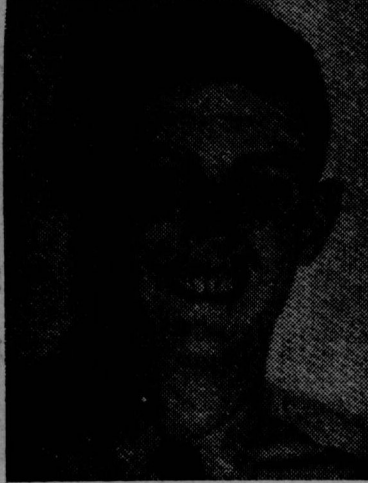


JACK JOE

WHAT IT MEANS!

To the men pictured above, fine men, typical of the high moral, mental and physical standards, that the Army sets for its future leaders, the 'Leaders Code' is not just so many words on a piece of paper, not something like a famous quotation that they learn by rote, then pack away in a musty corner drawing it out and dusting it off only at times when it can best serve their purpose. It is to them exactly what the name implies, their code. They are taught to eat, sleep and live by and with it, and they know that they must measure up to it everyday of their lives or they will be the led, not the leaders!

Major James R. Pendergrast, School Commandant.



J. R. CLOAK

orders, and I follow through energetically to insure that their duties are fully discharged. I keep my men informed, and I make their welfare one of my prime concerns.

"These things I do selflessly in fulfillment of the obligations of leadership and for the achievement of the group goal."

POINTS AND COUNTERPOINTS



TONGUES ARE WAGGING about the new four-man mess tables at the Leaders Course, and these four men are no exception. The tables, with coverings and all, are the only ones of their kind in the camp. Sitting, clockwise from the left, are Pfc. David Thomason, instructor; Sfc. Jack Masters, student; Pfc. Donn Franklin, instructor; and Cpl. Donald Phipps, student.

During World War II, Major Pendergrast commanded a Rifle Company of the 95th Infantry. For service with this outfit, he wears the Silver Star, Bronze Star Medal and the Oak Leaf Cluster, Air Medal, Purple Heart, and a Presidential Citation awarded his company while in combat.

A well-stocked day room and study hall is centrally located in the Leaders Course area for the enlisted men's convenience.

The first class new students attend in the Leaders Course is an hour of orientation by the School Commandant, Major James E. Pendergrast.

FINEST TEACHERS FOR BEST PUPILS

Its a case of "teaching the best, with the best," at the Leaders Course!

Seasoned Korean veterans and college graduates galore, give the Leadership course the finest of faculty staffs.

Instructors for this school represent such high ranking colleges as Columbia, University of Illinois, U.S.C., University of Washington, University of Idaho, Notre Dame, College of the Pacific, Santa Clara, and Dartmouth, to name a few.

No less than six members of the faculty have recently returned from the Korean war.

Lt. Richard H. Huff, now senior instructor on the Training-Methods Committee, served four and one half months on the Korean battle grounds, then spent two months in an Army hospital in Japan. Prior to the outbreak of the Korean conflict Lt. Huff had spent 18 months on Okinawa. He served with both the 24th and 2nd Infantry Divisions.

Another veteran is Pfc. John Starke, now in the Training Aids Department. Starke was in the 19th Regiment of the 24th Infantry Division only one month, when he was wounded and shipped to a Japanese hospital.

Sgt. Donald Donner and Sgt. Jeffery Johnson, now members of the Field Committee, are two more wounded veterans who have

NEW STUDENTS FACE RUGGED REQUIREMENTS

Physical and mental requirements are high for admittance into Camp Roberts Leaders Course. Candidates must possess an aptitude area of 90 or above, a physical profile of A or B, and then must be recommended by his commanding officer.

After this they are screened by Liaison Officer Capt. John Stevens for instructional ability and their reasons for wanting to become a leader.

Candidates are then advanced to the first four weeks and can be disqualified at any time during this course.

Upon graduation they are appointed to regular training companies for four more weeks and here, too, can be dropped from the class.

Hand Bone Snapped

A slippery floor, wet from washing, caused Albert O. Tomnac, 6th Army Food Service School, to fall Sunday.

He was disabled 4 days with a broken bone in his right hand.

Pointed Pearls

Advice is easier to give than to follow.

HISTORY MAKERS

On 27 May 1951, a group of over 50 Leader Course Students will make history as the first graduating class of the new school.

The group will have successfully completed four weeks of actual schooling and four weeks of practical application.

Groups Govern Entire Schedule

All instruction at the new Camp Roberts Leaders Course is handled entirely by three main committees.

These three groups include the Training Method Committee with a roster of 16 men, the Field Committee with a total of 23 members, and the Leadership Committee, also boasting 23 members.

Each of these committees are responsible for all the arrangements of the courses that fall into their category.

The Training Methods Committee, headed by Capt. D. C. Kerby, is concerned mainly with teaching the students the various methods of giving Army instruction. Included, also, is the practical application methods, in which the students are required to give periods of instruction on topics assigned by the committee.

The aim of the Field Committee is to teach the students such things as the training of small units. This includes small crew served weapons such as the mortars and machine guns.

The object is not to teach the students the weapons, but rather, the techniques that are necessary to effectively teach any small unit.

Another subject taught by the committee is "small job management" in which they manage some small duty. These include any of the smaller jobs an Army leader is called upon to manage during his military career.

The students are also taught the basic principals of reconnaissance and combat patrols and the formation necessary in conducting these patrols.

In their fourth week the students actually lead a patrol and are given a hypothetical situation to solve. This is called the Leaders Reaction Test and is used as a means of observing the students reaction to a given problem. During this course they are graded both as a leader and as follows.

Capt. Feller is Committee Chief. The Leadership Committee headed by Capt. W. S. Adams performs two distinct types of instruction.

One is primarily concerned with the instruction of the basic concepts of leadership. This particular subject is taught so that the potential leader might realize his short comings as well as his abilities. The subject also enables the student to cope with various problems that will arise among his subordinates after he learns the first phase of training.

The second section deals with dismounted drill and physical training. As the primary purpose is to show the students how they may instruct these courses, they are given at least four classes of dismounted drill and P.T. to lead themselves.

The students are given a procedure to follow which they are to adapt to each movement or exercise.

A great effort is made for all tests to be of the performance type. Written or oral examinations are shunned as much as possible.

The first Leaders Course of the United States Army was established on 6 December 1948.

RAPID GROWTH BIG FACTOR IN LOCAL COURSE

On 2 April 1951, the Camp Roberts Leaders Course became the ninth full fledged school of its kind in the United States.

Some 60 potential leaders entered the course on that day for their eight-week instruction period. This unit, now in its sixth week, will make history on 27 May as the first group of students ever to graduate from the Leaders Course.

On 15 February, Major James B. Pendergrast, who was serving as commander of the 38th Armored Infantry Battalion, was named School Commandant of the new Leaders Course.

One of his first moves was to immediately create a screening process for top ranking instructors. This quest of a qualified faculty was one of the big initial problems confronted.

The problem was solved, in part, by careful interviewing and screening of properly qualified men from Camp Roberts and other posts.

This force was augmented by a skeleton crew of officers and enlisted personnel sent directly from the already established Leaders Course at Ft. Ord. All these faculty members possessed experience in this new type of school instruction.

During this time, especially in the months of February and January, workers were toiling full blast to complete the required essentials of the grounds and buildings for the 2 April opening.

LEADERSHIP!

All enlisted men seeking admission in the Army's Officers Candidate School must first complete an eight week Leaders Course like the one located at Camp Roberts.

For convenience of the enlisted men there is at least one Leaders Course in every Army area of the United States plus one in Tokyo, Japan.

The Sixth Army Area has a Leaders Course at Fort Ord, California, in addition to the one here at Camp Roberts.

In addition every basic training camp in the United States must establish a leadership course.

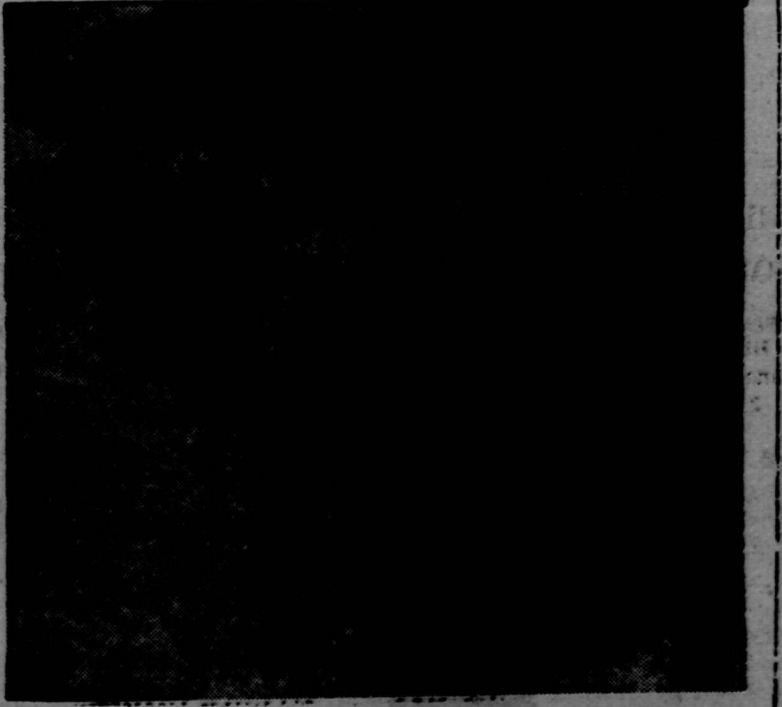
Student leaders receive 24 hours each, in their first phase, of practical application of methods of instruction.

'And Ever The Need To Know'



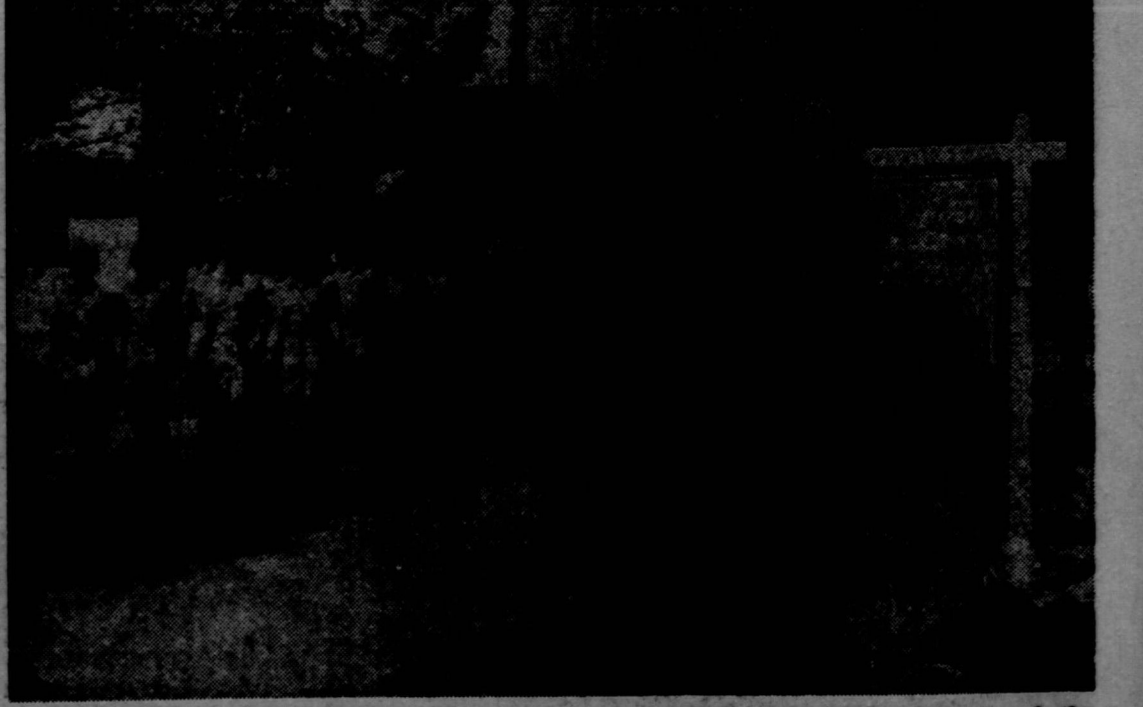
AN ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE listens as Cpl. Henry Ellis of the Training Methods Committee, outlines the fundamentals of sand table work. This type of instruction requires the use of special bleachers in the classroom for proper vision. Cpl. Ellis stresses the use of the sand table for the potential leaders in practical demonstrations.

The Long Trek Home



ITS NOT ALL CLASSWORK in the first weeks of the Leaders Course! These six candidates trudge for home after a grueling all-day reaction test. So will those come excellently trained leaders bring their squads home in the bigger test!

Stepping Smartly Toward Classes



A GROUP OF LEADER COURSE students, notebooks in hand, step briskly along one of the shady streets toward another class. In the foreground is one of the many signs which identify the various buildings in the school area. Two large signs of the same color scheme mark the entrances of the miniature "West Point."

AND 38 TONS OF ARMORED DYNAMITE



PRINCIPAL WEAPON OF AN ARMORED DIVISION is the tank. These M4A3's, a modification of the Sherman, armed with 105 mm Howitzers, are used for training purposes here with the 7th Armored Division. Basic trainees here become familiar with the role played by tanks in combined arms assaults through "Field Problems" staged under simulated battlefield conditions.

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Mobility, Speed, and Battlefield Violence Marks Armored Cavalry's Combat Role

One of the most powerful striking forces in the ground army is the Armored Division, a unit that alone is fully capable of waging a small war.

Originating with the old mounted Cavalry, Armor is presently carrying on the rich traditions of the Cavalry in keeping with the organization act of 1950 stating "that Armor shall be a continuation of the Cavalry."

Cavalry, hence armor also, traces its illustrious history back as far as 1777, claiming action at Chapultepec, Gettysburg, the Mexican Border, on Luzon, at Sid Bou Zid, on the Anzio Beachhead, in the great Lorraine Offensive, or in the Pacific. The 1st Cavalry Division continues to make history in the present Korean conflict.

Specializing in mobility, an Armored Division plays the same role in modern warfare that formerly was played by the mounted Cavalry. Mobility, rapid speed, and battlefield violence account for armor's successes in modern combat. A unit is fully capable of moving up to 150 miles into enemy territory in a day's fighting . . . and continue the progress day after day.

Tremendously effective as a striking force, armor's primary weakness lies in the lack of manpower to hold captured territory. An Armored action must be carefully timed and forceful, with a prompt follow-up by other arms to insure maximum success in battle.

Tanks were cumbersome vehicles in the First World War, barely able to travel more than three miles an hour and incapable of more than 25 miles in one day. Today American tanks have top speeds of more than 40 miles per hour, and can easily maintain a sustained speed of more than 30 miles an hour. Armored vehicles during World War I were of only minor importance serving mainly as infantry support.

The battle scene is very different today. Reconnaissance units first spot the enemy and select a breakthrough point. This position is then softened by aviation bombardment, machine gun and artillery fire after which our tanks plow through in masses, striking at the rear area "heart" of enemy resistance. Infantry troops of the other supporting arms then follow-up the main tank assault force to polish off the already scattered enemy.

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An Armored Division, however, is not made up entirely of tanks. Other vehicles include motorcycles, armored scout cars, half-track carriers and movers, as well as trucks etc. Armor comprises the weapons of all other arms and services mounted on armored vehicles suitable to their respective missions.

Principal difference between an armored unit and a motorized unit is that the latter supplies men and material to the front lines and then retires its vehicles to the rear. Armor on the other hand transports personnel in the same vehicles which later serve as front line weapons.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION An Armored Division is made up of the five principle elements of command, reconnaissance, striking power, support, and supply. COMMAND is located in a mobilized division headquarters designed to operate in moving staff cars, often under extremely adverse conditions, as the division moves forward.

Headquarters directs the activities of the division and its signal components who maintain communications and transmit orders and information to all echelons.

RECONNAISSANCE comprises both ground and air observation teams. Information compiled by reconnaissance is vital to field commanders in planning division tactics and movements.

Aviation is assuming an ever increasing role of importance as a regular component of ground

units. Light planes, ranging from 2 to 16, are assigned to ground Divisions to serve observation, rescue, liaison and emergency supply functions. Particular emphasis is presently being placed upon the use of the helicopter in combat.

Reconnaissance agencies work far in advance of the division, at times as much as 100 miles, and must maintain constant radio contact with the main force.

STRIKING FORCE is the principal division body and is made up of the armored brigade with its Headquarters and Headquarters Company, two light Armored Regiments, one Medium Armored Regiment, and a Field Artillery Regiment.

The entire division is built around this main striking force

SERVICE agencies consist of the Ordnance, Quartermaster and Medical Battalions. Ordnance furnishes mechanics and the parts necessary to keep weapons and vehicles in operation. QM supplies the fuel and rations. Medical units provide the necessary front-line emergency treatments, and evacuate wounded personnel.

Both the Medical and Signal units must be kept "up to date" and constantly streamlined to provide the speedy medical service and communications that are so vital in modern warfare.

Armored Divisions are kept rolling by the two-and-a-half-ton trucks used to transport the engineers and infantry units. The giant trucks are also generally used to deliver the day's supply

LET 'ER BLOW

One of the most widely misunderstood customs of the Army is the Salute. Many contend that it functions as a mark of arbitrary inferiority. This, however, is not the case.

When an EM salutes an officer, he is saluting the insignia, and not the man. By so doing he indicates his respect for the authority of the United States of America.

The Salute is a gesture of the unity and camaraderie that is so important to an army's organization. It is a continuous symbol of the coordination, cooperation, and discipline that makes for team success.

Saluting had its origin in the days of armored knights. When two knights met, each raised his visor. Knights declining to raise their visor were either enemies or "black knights", those who did not have the right to wear a knight's costume.

and its principal weapon, the tank. The primary function of all other division elements is to maneuver this force into position to deliver its death-dealing thrusts against the enemy.

SUPPORT echelon comprises an Infantry Regiment, a Field Artillery Battalion, and an Engineer Battalion. Support complements the main striking body by clarifying enemy positions through skirmishes, by seizing terrain that is unfavorable to tank movement, and by serving as tower fire for tanks during refueling, reorganizing and rest periods.

Engineers' labor is interrupted advanced in combat through the construction and repair of crossings. Often this involves the building of panel bridges, the running of ferries, and other transportation improvisations.

Engineers also assist the defense of the unit by building road blocks and obstacles, and preparing mine fields and demolitions.

Highly skilled and specialized personnel are essential in order to maintain the great amounts of motor and radio equipment. A minimum of four months training is necessary to train an EM to serve as Junior member of a tank team. Additional training is required before a man can qualify as a maintenance or technical expert.

Armored remains today a highly mobile and flexible instrument that is fully capable of fulfilling the concept that was not won by storing punishment, but by applying unbearable punishment to the enemy.

America's Unpaid Tribute To Frederick The Great

Frederick the Great of Prussia, founder of modern Germany was a military genius whose "General Principles of War" are still "required reading" for modern militarists. Washington, Franklin and other notable patriots of the American Revolution openly admired him. One of his top officers, Baron Von Steuben offered his services to the colonists as drillmaster and tactician and was warmly received by Washington.

Steuben's role as advisor and counselor to the first Commander in Chief made him one of the most influential factors in the organization of the new Colonial Army.

It was with good reason that the colonists felt kindly toward Frederick, since he rendered several invaluable services which may well have been the deciding factors in the war.

The British had hired German soldiers from Hesse and Ansbach to aid their cause in the colonies. Frederick refused permission for them to pass through Prussian territory to the ports where they were to have sailed.

Quoting from Kapp's "Frederick the Great and the United States", "Washington was suffering all the hardships of his winter quarters at Valley Forge from December 1777 to June 1778. His weak force could not withstand a vigorous attack by Howe, but when Howe learned of Frederick's prohibition of the passage of troops through Prussian territory he knew that that meant cutting off the prospects of any reinforcement. It was not the few men delayed in their journey that hampered Howe as much as the uncertainty about the coming of future German reinforcements. Frederick's policy was worth to Washington as much as alliance, for it gave him time and helped to change the fortunes of war."

As the tide of politics changed in Europe, Frederick did permit mercenaries to pass through his country enroute to America, but it was too late to rescue the British cause.

His popularity in America after the war was evidenced by the number of inns that bore his name. Acknowledgements, however, seem to remain an unwritten page of history in the miraculous legend of the birth of our nation.

Participation in these struggles coupled with the numerous Indian uprisings resulted in an important knowledge and experience of warfare for the colonists. It also resulted in a growing spirit of independence and self-importance that finally led to the Revolutionary War.

The spreading tide of "colonial solidarity" first became markedly manifest in the two principle grievances—taxation, and illegal quartering of troops in private homes by the British.

Focal point of colonial resistance was Boston where more than six years of conflict was climaxed by the historic battles of Lexington and Concord (April 1775) where a poorly organized force of minutemen and militia effected a crushing defeat for the proud and carefully regimented British "regulars."

Further political agitation saw a calling of the Second Continental Congress (May 1775) in which the colonial troops of Boston were accepted as the Continental Army on May 22. George Washington was appointed First Commander of the United States Army the following June.

The year 1775 also saw a significant tactical development for armies with the first use of rifles as a serious weapon of war. A new army was born with a new weapon that was destined to reshape the history of the world.

The last Cavalry unit to fight mounted was the 26th Cavalry Regiment of Philippine Scouts who fought against the Japanese on Luzon during World War II. The Regiment was able to delay the Japanese Southward advance from Lingayen Gulf until it was finally driven back to the Bataan Peninsula where, having been forced to destroy its horses, it fought on foot to the very end.

400 in Hospital Here Four-hundred-ninety patients remained in the U. S. Army hospital at Camp Roberts at 2400 hours 8 May, 1951.

Boy Born to Cpl. Diaz An 8 pound 2/4 ounce boy was born to Corporal and Mary Diaz of the U. S. Army hospital at Camp Roberts 9 May.

First Canteen Boy A six pound eleven ounce boy was born to N/Sgt and Clara Frost of the U. S. Army hospital at Camp Roberts, 8 May.



C. B. Cates

Armed Forces Day 1951 finds the Marine Corps, in concert with its sister Services, busily engaged in the bitter struggle in Korea against the forces of tyranny and oppression. Thus far, we have committed ourselves well.

But we are not content to rest on our laurels. We will continue to train diligently and fight with determination. No effort will be spared to field a well-equipped, capable, and confident combat force.

In memory of our comrades, who have given their lives in defense of the God-given right of every man to be his own master, we Marines proudly accept our responsibilities as "Defenders of Freedom."

C. B. Cates General USMC Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps

A Great Army—Born of Conflict

The United States Army antedates the United States. Our Army actually originated with the colonists who fought as Englishmen prior to the Revolutionary War. American colonists played a vital part in the War of Spanish Succession (1702-13) and in the French and Indian War (1756-63).

The British and Indians defeated by Harrison in the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1814.

Jackson defeats the Indians in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, March 27, 1814.

British capture Washington, August 24, 1814.

British defeated near Plattsburg, September 11, 1814.

British lost again near Baltimore, September 13, 1814.

Treaty of peace signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814.

British defeated by Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans fought after the signing of the peace treaty, January 8, 1815.

Battle of the Alamo, February, 1836. Texas wins its independence.

Taylor defeated the Mexicans in the Battle of Buena Vista, February 22-23, 1846.

A History of U. S. Army

Any chronology of history will be subject to dispute. PARADE considers the following events to be the most significant in the colorful history of the UNITED STATES ARMY:

1775— Battle of Lexington and Concord, April 19. The second Continental Congress adopts the troops of Boston as the Continental Army, May 31. Washington appointed First Commander in Chief of the Army June 15.

1776— Battle of Bunker Hill June 17. "Invasion of Canada by Montgomery and Arnold. Richard Montgomery killed in Battle of Quebec, November 12, 1776— British evacuate Boston, March 17.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, July 4. British victory, Battle of Long Island, August 27. Washington retreats across New Jersey in November. Hessians captured at Trenton by Washington, December 26.

1777— Colonists win Battle of Princeton, January 3. British defeat, Battle of Oriskany, August 6. British defeat at the hands of Stark in the Battle of Bennington, August 16.

British victory, Battle of Brandywine, September 11. Under Howe, British occupy Philadelphia, September 26. Washington defeated in Battle of Germantown.

Burgoyne surrenders at Saratoga, October 17. Army begins the fateful winter at Valley Forge. 1778— British capture Savannah, December 29.

British victory in the defeat of Gates by Cornwallis in the Battle of Camden, August 16. Treason and escape of Benedict Arnold, September 21-24. Colonists victory at Kings Mountain, October 7, 1781.

British again defeated at Cowpens, January 17. Victory for British at Guilford Court House, Cornwallis suffers severe losses, March 15. Cornwallis surrenders to Washington after the Siege of Yorktown, October 19, 1781.

Peace treaty signed with Great Britain in Paris, September 3, 1783-87— Shady's Rebellion in Massachusetts, 1784— Whisky Rebellion in Pennsylvania, July-November.

General "Mad Anthony" Wayne defeats the Indians in Ohio at Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1811— Indians defeated by William Henry Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1812.

War declared on England, June 18, 1813— The British and Indians defeated by Harrison in the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1814.

Jackson defeats the Indians in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, March 27, 1814.

British capture Washington, August 24, 1814.

British defeated near Plattsburg, September 11, 1814.

British lost again near Baltimore, September 13, 1814.

Treaty of peace signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814.

1862— Battle of Bull Run, July 21. Grant takes Fort Henry, February 6.

Battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, March 9. Grant defeats Beauregard in the Battle of Shiloh, April 6-7. Lee and Jackson defeat McClellan in the Seven Days' Battle, June 21-July 1.

Jackson defeats Pope in the Second Battle of Bull Run, August 30. McClellan defeats Lee in the Battle of Antietam, September 17. Battle of Fredericksburg, Burnside defeated by Lee, December 13, 1863—

Lee defeats Hooker in Battle of Chancellorsville, May 2-4. Battle of Gettysburg, Lee defeated by Meade, July 1-3. Grant captures Vicksburg, July 4.

Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20. Battle of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, November 24-25, 1864—

Lee checks Grant in the Battle of Wilderness, May 5-6. Battle of Spotsylvania, May 8-12. Sherman takes Atlanta, September 2. Savannah occupied by Sherman, December 21, 1865—

Lee defeated by Sheridan in the Battle of Five Forks, April 1. The Capture by Grant of Petersburg and Richmond, April 2-3. Lee surrenders at Appomattox Courthouse, April 9. Lincoln assassinated, April 14. Johnson surrenders to Sherman, April 26, 1867—

Military reconstruction act passed. 1876— Custer massacre in the last great Indian war, June 25, 1877— Withdrawal of Federal troops from the Southern States, 1898—

Battleship Maine blown up in Havana Harbor, February 15. "War declared against Spain. Conquest of Puerto Rico. Surrender of Santiago, July 17. Surrender of Manila, August 13. Spanish Treaty signed at Paris, December 10, 1914—

Outbreak of World War I. 1917— U. S. declares war on Germany, April 6. First American troops reach France, June 6. U. S. declares war on Austria-Hungary, December 7, 1918—

Battle of Chateau Thierry, May 27-June 1. American troops capture Belleau Wood, June 11. St. Mihiel taken by American forces, September 12-15. The Argonne Forest Battle, September 26-Oct. 2. Armistice signed November 11, 1921—

Treaties of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary, 1941— Attack on Pearl Harbor brings Japanese war, December 7. Germany and Italy declare war against U. S., December 11, 1942—

Japanese take Manila, Jan. 2. American planes bomb Tokyo, April 18, 1945.

Battle of Midway Island, June 6. U. S. troops land in North Africa, November 7. The Battle for Guadalcanal, November 13-15, 1943—

Invasion of Sicily, July 10 and Italy, September. Gilbert Island invasion, November. Invasion of New Britain Island, December 15.

Capture of Rome, June 4. Invasion of France, June 6. U. S. took Leyte in the Philippine Islands, January-May. Two Jima melees, February 19-March 16.

Unconditional surrender of Germany, May 7-9. First Atom Bomb dropped on Hiroshima, August 6. Japanese surrender, Sept. 2, 1945— North Korean armies invade South Korea, June 25, 1950.

The Romance of the Vaquero Is a Continuing Colorful Affair



A Brief Century Ago, when Dana was putting in his "two years before the mast" what was later to become the State of California, was pretty well taken over by California Spanish, Indians and cattle.

On the large Land Grants that were handed out to favored sons by the King of Spain, little was done along the lines of development with the exception of planting vineyards sufficient to supply wine for everyone, a little corn and vast numbers of beef cattle, many more than was required to feed the scattered population.

Ships called at the various seaports and traded much needed goods for the hides and tallow which was all that was used of the numberless cattle that were raised.

This situation drifted along until the Gold Rush days in '49 when the first real market started to develop for beef cattle. Large herds were driven to the mining towns and centers of population brought on by the gold rush.

Northern San Luis Obispo County, on account of its rolling hills covered with rich feed and mild climate has become a factor in the cow business. Many of the land grants previously mentioned were located in this area.

The vaquero, or cowboy, of the early days was usually either Spanish or Indian and today many of the cowboys working on our neighboring ranches are direct descendants of those same old early California Vaqueros.

By 1882 a railroad had been completed from the then busy Port Harford, port for San Luis Obispo through Arroyo Grande Santa Maria and down to Los Olivos, which still remains the end of the line.

Naturally changing times have brought about changes in the cow business. Modern trucks have taken the place of long drives to market, cattle arriving in much better condition.

But the cowboy will always be a cowboy because he loves it. He works long hours under any conditions for little pay.

In 1857 Charles Varian, county assessor, was also made the first county superintendent of schools. The first public school in the county was established in a room in Mission San Luis Obispo by a Chilean, Don Guillermo Serles and Miguel Merchants Pupils were drawn from the entire county and taught in the Spanish language.

From that time to the present trucking, gardening, fruit and berry raising, bean and wheat farming, dairying and poultry raising have outdistanced cattle as the county's chief source of income.

Despite tales of lost mines in the vicinity of Santa Margarita, where legend has it the padres mined silver, silver and gold in commercial quantities have never been found in the county.

Each year every ranch has its calf branding. Cows and calves are branded and marked to establish identification and are vaccinated against disease.

With the coming of the railroad, Blackburn Brothers and Mr. James, who owned not only the springs but six square miles of the surrounding country, decided to survey the townsite of Paso Robles, sell lots and acreage to farmers and ranchers.

Hurrying on the stairs in building 3318 was blamed for the serious fall of Private Thomas B. Spellman, Wednesday evening.

He was treated at the U. S. Army hospital here.

Paso Robles Famous for Sulphur Springs Paderewski Once Cured by Healing Waters

The warm hot springs and the hot sulphur springs of Paso Robles are about three miles apart. In the old days the sulphur springs were muddy, too, from the trappings of the bears that penetrated the willow thickets about both springs to luxuriate, wallowing and grunting.

As far back as the Indians of Paso Robles remembered and as long as their fathers remembered the bears had come in the long night to the springs.

The Indians, for so long as they remembered—and tribal memories are long—had come too, in the daytime. And their aching bones were soothed and the sores taken away to that they spoke of a god who dwelt there.

That is all for back and near forgotten now. It is not all forgotten, though; it is written down in the books, that when the padre came and heard the stories they did not say "aye" and they did not say "no." They said: "Show us the cures."

The Indians did. Then the foot-sore padres investigated on their own account.

After that it was established. Father Juan Cabot of San Miguel Mission wasted no time in having the Indians wall in both the hot sulphur springs and the warm mud springs with logs and built a shelter over them. After that the padres brought the ailing of their flocks to camp about the springs, coming, it is recorded, even from Santa Ynez, some 90 miles south.

In 1857 the tract of 25,993 acres containing the springs was sold by Petronillo Rios to Blackburn and James for \$8,000.

Blackburn and James immediately had the old log lining, still in good condition, ripped out, installed fresh plank linings and put up some bath houses. Worse, they fenced the springs against the bears and Indians, for the bears and Indians still came.

By the early sixties Paso Robles Hot Springs were a going concern. There was a boarding house. There was a resident physician. There were tubs. There were also a great many gouty and rheumatic guests who had driven all the way from San Francisco in search of relief.

The charge, in 1864, for board and room, baths and medical attention was \$9.00 per week.

Twenty years later, with people hobbling in from all over the U. S., the first advertising pamphlet was issued. A small affair, printed before the days of the pure drug act, the fraudulent advertising laws and the might of the American Medical Association this piece of literature declared that not only would the waters cure every disease known to man but it would also do a lot for drunks and drug addicts.

The drunks and drug addicts so the claim ran, simply had to lower themselves into the hot water when something revitalizing took place. It was a little vague on just what happened but the results were positive. The results were that soothing sensation incident to immersion eradicated the craving for liquor or drugs.

By 1889 the Blackburn Brothers and D. W. James, with what authorities agreed then as they agree today, were the most effective mud, radium and sulphur baths in the world, had erected a \$25,000 hotel and bath house, which attracted an ever-increasing clientele of the famous and the wealthy. More, the Southern Pacific Railroad was coming down the coast.

With the coming of the railroad, Blackburn Brothers and Mr. James, who owned not only the springs but six square miles of the surrounding country, decided to survey the townsite of Paso Robles, sell lots and acreage to farmers and ranchers. They planned to let the public, for whom they apparently had some little contempt, buy up land under the illusion that they also would share the wealth.

Breaking Ankle Heard

Hurrying on the stairs in building 3318 was blamed for the serious fall of Private Thomas B. Spellman, Wednesday evening. "Suddenly, I was flying through the air," said Spellman, "and when I landed, I heard my ankle snap."

Their great land sale Some years later, a splendid hotel costing \$100,000 was begun.

After that things went along smoothly. Nothing at all happened except a little group of men in the town formed a club, devoted mostly to conversation and the playing of polo.

Things would probably have continued all serene if only the wealthy suffered from rheumatism, arthritis, gout and kindred ills. Unfortunately others suffered, too. These others, now that there was a town of Paso Robles where people lived in houses with extra bedrooms they could rent, flocked in. Hotels and rooming houses designed to cater to them went up.

Blackburn and James counted on just such an occurrence when back in 1886, their original deeds contained a clause: "... subject however, to the mineral water reservation contained in the original deed from Blackburn and James."

Their rights to the water were air-tight and, in their opinion, those rights were all that mattered much, economically speaking.

By 1903 there were too many visitors who did not matter in Paso Robles to suit Blackburn and James. They cracked down. They upped prices on baths for all who did not stay at the hotel and they put a price of five cents a glass on hot sulphur water.

No one knows precisely why any longer, but that five-cent charge aroused the townspeople, probably because they liked hot sulphur water. At any rate, they stood on street corners and said it was a darn shame.

With that, the Solo Club, founded with good conversation mostly in mind, moved in. This five-cent business, was, for the Solo Club, a gift from heaven. It would take any man's mind off his troubles.

This precise time, with the town in an uproar, was the time, of all possible bad times, that Mr. James and the Blackburn Brothers chose to quarrel. In they not only quarreled, they dissolved partnership and split up their township holdings by taking every other block. That was still not enough. The Blackburns in their wrath at Mr. James, cancelled the mineral-water restrictions in the deeds.

The Solo Club, confronted now with two gifts from heaven right in a row, decided to build a bathhouse themselves. Twelve of them put up around a thousand dollars and built a place with five tubs. The public responded so heartily to their twenty-five cent baths and free drinking water that they were forced to put up more cash to sink a well. The well brought in abundant sulphur water at a natural heat of 105 degrees Fahrenheit.

With that, the Solo Club went to town, suggesting a bond issue for a proper Municipal Bathhouse. In 1905 a bond issue of \$35,000 was voted and a bathhouse erected.

Soon after, the Blackburn Brothers and Mr. James lost control of El Paso de Robles Hot Springs. But the springs flourished.

Paderewski, on concert tour suffered so badly from neuritis in his right arm that a cancellation of his tour was imminent, was induced to come to the springs. He not only came, and recovered in time to finish his tour, but returned to buy a large acreage northwest of town, known as the Rancho Ignacio where he hopes some day to retire, close to the healing waters.

Admiral Robert (Fighting Bob) Evans, taking the U. S. Fleet around the world in 1911, grew so crippled by rheumatism that he was forced to leave the fleet and come to Paso Robles where he was carried from the train to the Springs on a stretcher.

Watching his progress from wheel-chair to cane and then to standing and walking alone inspired the Solo Club to change its name to the Bob Evans Club. That is why there is a small picture of Admiral Evans in the Municipal bathhouse today.

In 1918 Paso Robles soldiers vastly pleased to find on the walls of the railway station in Bordeaux, France, a fine large painting of the Paso Robles Hot Springs and Hotel.

The bond issue on the municipal baths was retired ten years ago. From 1930 too, dates the decline of the great hotel, which changed hands many times in the decade when hard times fell upon it. On December 12, 1940 it was destroyed by fire.

442 Rct. Veteran Presents Plaque To Film Director

M/Sgt. Hideo Okanishi, World War II member of the Famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team rejoined his former buddies in Hollywood this week for the world premiere of "Go For Broke!", a motion picture based on the exploits of the renowned Nisei outfit.

Representing members of the 442nd, Sgt. Okanishi presented a special plaque to Robert Pirosh, director of the film, for his efforts in bringing to the public the story of the heroic unit.

Sgt. Okanishi, now message center chief for the 7th Armored Division Reserve Command, was wounded in the battle of the Vosges Forest, key battle in the new movie, and added a cluster to his Purple Heart recently when he was wounded near Ichon, in Korea.

EVER FORWARD!

SLO County Past First Century Of Vigorous, Colorful History

One hundred-one years old next Admission Day, September 9, San Luis Obispo is one of the original 27 counties of California and today the center of the greatest progress era of the State.

Long before this, Cabrillo had landed at Morro Bay, Portola had passed over-land through the county and Colonel Juan Bautista de Anze had found and chartered the path now followed by 101 highway from San Luis Obispo over the Cuesta grade, down the Paso de Robles, or Pass of the Oaks, through Paso Robles and San Miguel to Monterey.

Two great missions, those of San Luis Obispo and San Miguel had been founded in the county by heroic Spanish padres. Olives, grapes, almonds, figs and plums had been introduced as well as sheep, cattle and horses.

The days of the Spanish grant, when San Luis Obispo county lands were all owned by a few Spanish families, had passed and, when California became a state in 1850, San Luis Obispo county was owned almost in its entirety by Englishmen, married for the most part to Spanish wives. For that reason such names as Murphy, Price, Branch, Sparks, and Quintana fill the pages of early day histories. These were the men, who after mission property was seized by the Mexican government in 1833, moved in and acquired the land for little more than a song.

Seven months before the state was admitted to the union the boundaries of San Luis Obispo were fixed and, except for a small change in the southern county line, remain precisely the same today, enclosing an area of 3,284.4 square miles within the county confines.

The county averages 62 miles long by approximately 64 miles wide, although in its greatest width it reaches 100 miles from east to west.

The first county elections were held in April, 1850 and it was ruled that county officers were to be elected the second Monday in April, 1852 and every two years thereafter. It was further ordered that 250 copies of the act proclaiming the elections were to be printed in Spanish and distributed throughout the state.

The population of the county in 1850, was 336, not including Indians.

First county officers, elected on April 14, 1850, were J. Mariano Bonillo, judge; Henry J. Dally, sheriff; C. J. Freeman, clerk; Joaquin Estrada, recorder; John Wilson, treasurer; Joseph Warren and Jesus Luna, justices of the peace.

The court of sessions appointed Francis E. Branch, assessor; William Hulon, county surveyor; and William Steiner, harbor-master. Gabriel Salazar was appointed Judge of the Peace, in charge of

questions relating to cattle.

All early county records were kept in little books, greatly resembling the composition books used by modern school children.

The first "Sunday liquor law" was also passed in 1850. It ruled that liquor could be sold to Indians on Sundays only between the close of church services and sundown.

That same year there were 62 tax-payers in the county with a total tax bill of \$4,150.67.

Desperados infested San Luis Obispo county for the decade following organization of county government. Travel by land was dangerous for gangs flourished from the Nachimiento region southward.

Murrietta and Vasquez terrorized San Luis Obispo in 1853. Other murderers and highway robbers followed them. Thinly populated San Luis Obispo furnished, in its chapparal-covered mountain fastnesses, a splendid refuge for criminals. Thus it came about that in 1858, 100 or more of the leading men of the county formed a local Vigilance Committee which succeeded swiftly in freeing the county of organized gangs.

The Great Drought of 1861-62, 63 gave the county its next boost forward for in those terrible three years cattle, sheep and horses on the few great ranches into which the county was divided starved to death or were driven into the sea to drown by their owners. Unable to restock the great land-owners had, perforce, to sell their holdings or all too often to lose them by mortgage in order to restock. So it happened that smaller ranchers of American stock, who had come to the state for gold, were enabled to obtain acreages of a few hundred or a thousand acres and engage in San Luis Obispo county stock raising for themselves.

From this thirty and hard-working class the present day soundness of the county grew. Cattle-raising alone did not satisfy these early settlers, who came mostly from the agricultural regions east of the Mississippi. They planted wheat and barley and oats. They built grist mills for grinding their own flour. They installed irrigation systems and planted alfalfa on which dairy stock might graze. They also put in thousands of acres of orchards and vineyards.

So it happened that when 35 years later the second terrible dry spell the county knew came on to wipe out the remaining cattlemen, agriculture was so well established that diversified farming was a natural outgrowth of the subdivision of the few remaining real cattle ranchers.

From that time to the present trucking, gardening, fruit and berry raising, bean and wheat farming,

dairying and poultry raising have outdistanced cattle as the county's chief source of income.

Despite tales of lost mines in the vicinity of Santa Margarita, where legend has it the padres mined silver, silver and gold in commercial quantities have never been found in the county. Quick-silver mines, the Klau and the Oceanic have been operated intermittently, that is when the price justified it, since 1874.

By 1882 a railroad had been completed from the then busy Port Harford, port for San Luis Obispo through Arroyo Grande Santa Maria and down to Los Olivos, which still remains the end of the line. This facilitated shipping for the southern part of the county but it was not until the Southern Pacific road came through from San Francisco to San Luis Obispo, a feat necessitating the building of six tunnels 17 miles in length at a total cost of \$1,774,000 that San Luis Obispo County considered itself on the map.

An old adobe building was used as the county courthouse until 1873 when a new one, containing a jail, was built for \$48,000. This building was replaced by today's beautiful modern structure.

The first county hospital was built in 1878, on 15 acres of land. Its capacity was forty patients. According to old records, the average cost to the county of each patient per day was 15 cents.

In 1857 Charles Varian, county assessor, was also made the first county superintendent of schools. The first public school in the county was established in a room in Mission San Luis Obispo by a Chilean, Don Guillermo Serles and Miguel Merchants Pupils were drawn from the entire county and taught in the Spanish language. This school ran for several years, disbanding by refusal of the county supervisors to pay the teachers further salary.

In 1854 the first English language school was organized by D. F. Newsom. At that time there were only 40 English-speaking children in the county.

By 1882 there were 53 school districts in the county with an average attendance of 1,110. The first Protestant church in the county was the Methodist-Episcopal built in San Luis Obispo in 1869 with the Reverend A. P. Hendon, pastor.

Dr. Joseph M. Havens established the first lodge in the county, San Luis Obispo Lodge No. 148, Free and Accepted Masons chartered May 16, 1861, with nine charter members.

And so San Luis Obispo County at the ripe old age of one-hundred-one enters into another century as the leader in the counties of the greatest state in the nation—California.

"Short Snorts" . . .

1st Lt. Truman A. Wood, Jr., Chief, Management Division is leaving to take a 3 months controller staff officer course at Maxwell, Alabama A.F.B.

Lillian Knowles, clerk-typist in the Comptroller's office will return Monday after a three weeks illness.

Doris Day, statistical draftsman, transferred from Training Aids to the Statistical Division in the Comptroller's office.

Ether Ters, clerk-typist at the director of Enlistment Personnel Section, is replacing Mrs. Hamilton, who is leaving for Las Vegas.

Mrs. Ters is from San Francisco and is now residing in San Ardo with her husband.



SAN MIGUEL MISSION, 114 years old on July 25th next, is not only one of California's most interesting missions from the artistic point of view but also boasts old, Spanish-made vestments and altar covers which are still in use and may be seen by the public.

With walls of adobe, seven feet thick, low roofs of well preserved tile and a long corridor, the pastor's home is very lovely. The similarly constructed chapel, lacking the usual bell-tower, looks plain from the outside but contains the most extraordinary murals of any California mission.

The murals in bright, vivid colors, undoubtedly made of native earth pigments since they are still fresh and true, are believed to be the work of Murras, an itinerant Spaniard.

Founded on July 21, 1797, 53 years later than Mission San Luis Obispo, Mission San Miguel, the oldest and last mission in the county, never was a money-maker.

Wheat and corn were the principal crops but the scanty rainfall (average about 11 inches per year) necessitated irrigation systems run from every available spring and creek, including Santa Ynez Springs near Paso Robles, but even that proved inadequate and the padres turned to sheep-raising. Sheep, in fact, sustained the mission through many years. Mutton furnished food, tallow was melted and sold to Yankee traders at Monterey and the poor-quality, coarse wool was woven into blankets and clothing by the Indians.

The Mission San Miguel is open to the public on week-days between the hours of 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. On Sundays services are held at 8:30 and 9:30 a. m.

LOOKS AT BOOKS

By the Bookworm

BATHROOMS DOWN THE HALL—JOHNSTON

The rooming-house business is a year-round circus—at least that's what the Johnston family's venture turned out to be.

It all happened when the bottom dropped out of the Dakota cattle market in the depression of the '30's and Mrs. Johnston was led to take in roomers. Through their door passed a fair sampling of the nation's prize eccentrics.

There was Mr. Meringue who used his room to cure muskrat pelts and to entertain his Indian squaw.

There was Mr. Meringue who used his room to cure muskrat pelts and to entertain his Indian squaw. There was the sprightly octogenarian who had killed three husbands and was in desperate search for a fourth. Who can forget these and other amiable screwballs who were told through the years, "bathroom's down the hall?"

At last Second Baseman Bud Walker was back again with the Blue Sox—this time he hoped to stay. He was not a spectacular player, just a reliable one. But he could make that double play. He had figured out to a split second just how to make the pivot and get off the throw in the absolute minimum of time. His teammates liked him but the fans insisted on flashy young Devlin, their choice for second-base spot. From their hot partisanship sprang an almost unbearable situation for Bud.

In this his finest book, Mr. Decker has built up the suspense, from the first page to the last, with a craftsmanship only matched by the skill of his expert baseball reporting.

Roman soldiers were obliged to deposit one-half of their pay with their ensigns to preserve it for later use so that they would not squander it on idle expenses and extravagance.

Woman of the Year!



You'll find her - this "Woman of the Year"-in one of our Armed Forces... wearing her title as proudly as she wears her perky chapeau... knowing that she is serving best where her country needs her most.

Whether she wears the smart dress uniform of an Army Wac... an Air Force Waf... a Navy Wave... a Woman Marine... a Nurse or Medical Specialist of any Service; she contributes directly to the over-all strength, efficiency, and well-being of our Armed Forces.

And today - that's an all-important job. So, hats off to our "Woman of the Year," a star player on our defense team.

Defenders of Freedom!

ARMED FORCES DAY MAY 19

Site of Camp Roberts Was Once Famous Spanish Land Grant

★ ★ ★

History of Rancho El Nacimiento, seat of the present national emergency activities in Northern San Luis Obispo County, dates back to the days when, as waste land, it was the home of a large Indian rancheria, according to historical fact.

Mission San Miguel de Archangel was founded July 25, 1797 and Rancho El Nacimiento was a part of the huge land grant gathered for the benefit of the Mission and Indians. The next historical note mentioned Nacimiento was in 1827 when the territorial assembly adopted a law which demanded that all California Missions report on the lands of their respective establishments and give a minute description of their boundaries.

Father Juan Cabot of Mission San Miguel reported as follows: "... boundary (Pleyto) including El Nacimiento. The Mission at present occupies no land, as it has no hands to work it, and because the land is not considered suitable for cultivation. It is indeed, 'tierra miserable,' on account of the lack of pasture. At times the Rio Nacimiento over-runs it, distant two leagues. The Nacimiento runs dry in summer."

In the list of Indian Rancherias which supplied converts is also found a mention of Nacimiento. Still later under date of July 16, 1884, Governor Manuel Micheltorena, history relates, granted lands unto the Indians including Nacimiento.

It is apparent that little mention was made of Nacimiento until in 1922 when it was found necessary to clear the title. In a letter from the Department of Interior, United States Land Office, San Francisco, written May 11, 1922, these excerpts are taken:

"We have learned from an attorney, formerly with the Surveyor General that a special Act of Congress was passed, March 3, 1851, to determine the title to all Spanish Grant lands, whereby all records and filings in such cases were referred to the United States District Court, which was held in San Francisco, and presided over by Odgen Hoffman, district judge.

"All Spanish Grant cases that have been tried before Hoffman were published in what is known as the 'Hoffman Report.'"

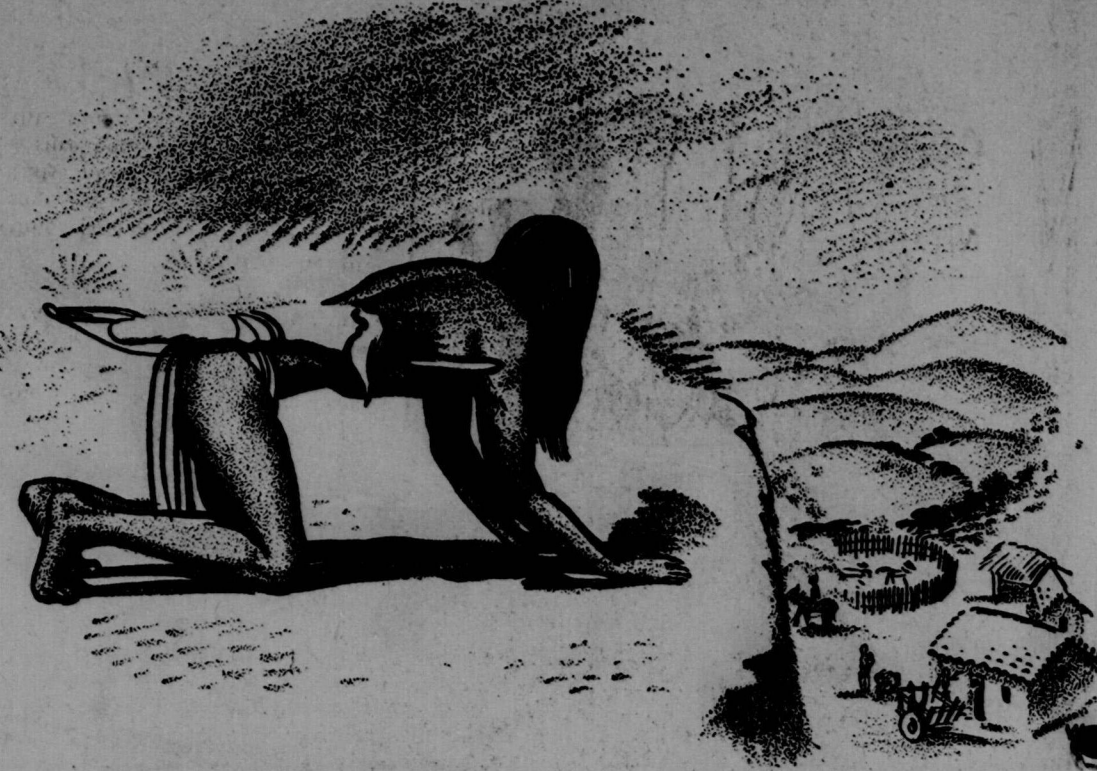
In the "Hoffman Report," these notations are found:

663,422 N. D. and 387 S. D.—Joseph Sador Alemany, claimant, in behalf of the Christianized Indians, formerly connected with Mission of Upper California. * *

In behalf of the Indians for lands known as El Nacimiento, Las Gallinas, and La Estrella, in San Luis Obispo County, under a grant of Manuel Micheltorena, July 16, 1884. * * * Claim filed Feb. 28, 1853, rejected by the Commission, Dec. 31, 1885. Appeal dismissed for failure of prosecution in the Northern District, Feb. 23, 1857, and the Southern District, Dec. 22, 1857."

Owing to distances, the sparse population and difficulty of communication, it was found impracticable to settle the United States lands under the usual procedure of "Government Claims," and it is learned from a San Francisco office communication: "In the early days, 1860, and thereabouts large tracts were offered by the government, at presumably \$1.25 an acre and we find on our records that several large tracts were purchased by one Robert G. Flint." At the time Nacimiento was owned by Flint and was doubtless a portion of such "Offered" lands.

According to available records Rancho El Nacimiento was in the possession of Isias Hellman in 1917, and subsequently purchased by the United States Government in 1940-41 as the site for Camp Roberts.



Hollywood Headliners TV Film Stars and Night Club Notables to Spin Magic This Sunday

By CPL. ROBERT E. BAKER, Special Services

"Hollywood Headliners," a stage revue featuring many television, film and night club entertainers will play Theater No. 1, Sunday, 20 May at 1430 hours.

Produced by Jack Tierney and Ralph Hodges, with Hodges as master of ceremonies, the show features the following Hollywood personalities, who are donating their time to make the revue possible.

Maxine Gates, 275 pound film comedian, seen in "Copper Canyon," the "Babe Ruth Story," Pete Smith shorts for M-G-M, and other pictures. Maxine known as "Hollywood's Biggest Glamour Girl."

Then there is Jan Stewart, lovely blonde TV singing star. She may be seen every evening at 11 p.m. on the Ball Anson show over KTTV channel 11. In addition Jan appears on Columbia Records with Harry James and his Music Makers.

Jimmy Kennedy, sensational zany night club comic is the favorite clown of the film stars. His hilarious comedy is one of the show's big moments. Another big moment is Margaret Kerry, petite and pretty dancer and actress aptly tagged "Wise Whister Bait of 1951" by Hollywood news editors. Margaret is seen as the daughter in "The Ruggles" each week over ABC-TV, and is currently spotted in the new Walt Disney film, "Peter Pan."

In addition to these there is Craig Evans, accordionist, Lee Green, ventriloquist, the vocal harmonies of the Doble Daters and Renny McEvoy and Bill De La Torre syndicated cartoonists who team with TV star Michael Derrin to bring something quite new and refreshing in the way of comedy.

The program is MC'ed by Ralph Hodges, well known film and television personality. His work has included 52 motion picture including "Stars in May Crown" in addition he is a talented boogie pianist singer and dancer.

BACK AS A WAC FOR THIRD CRACK

When she was discharged last time, WAC Tyler became a student at Russell Sage College in New York. She was 46 then.

When spring came in April of 1946, she enlisted as an assistant wire-chief in the Signal Corps. She was discharged as staff sergeant in July, 1948.

This week, Mrs. Tyler enlisted again, despite the reluctance of her employer at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute to see her go. She'd been a secretary at the institute since her last army hitch. She was sworn back into the WAC, and hopes to see the United States this time.

Says she, "I enlisted the first time, hoping to see America. I saw Africa, Switzerland and Italy. Last time it was Vienna. I sure hope for a stateside berth this time."

Sgt. Tune Has Girl
A seven pound girl was born to Mrs. Mozelle and M/SGT Tune at the U. S. Army hospital here 5 May.

A baby boy was born to the Private Frames at Camp Roberts on 4 May. The mother, Betty Frame, was reported doing well.

Show Biz

Service Shows—Ralph Flanagan's "Cinderella Band" copped three top spots in Billboard's 12th annual college poll: Most Popular All-round Dance Orchestra; Favorite Sweet Band; and Most Promising Newer Dance Orchestra. The 13-month old Flanagan outfit, first in history to come into the big money its first year as a unit, will hit Fort Bragg, N. C., on May 14; Camp Edwards, Mass., May 21; Stewart AFB Newburgh, N. Y., May 28. . . . The Marines have landed (on the air, that is) with their new show, "Marines Pass In Review." Pfc. Dick Lane pens the comedy, and Sgt. Dan Giles sings with CWO Fred Lock's Camp Pendleton Post Band. ABC airs this mixture of Marine Corps stories, legends, and music Saturdays at 1900 GMT.



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Bob Hope's appearance in camps and bases has always provided fun for Servicemen. His recent European tour and his Korean trip last year are well remembered. Marilyn Maxwell, who provided the vocal charm on the Korean stint, went over so well with the troops that Hope recently received a song written by a couple of frontline soldiers. The song: "Come Back, Come Back With Marilyn."

Turnouts: comedy team Phil Harris and Alice Faye on chiller-diller "Suspense," Thursday, May 10. . . . Champion golfer Ben Hogan on Jack Benny's fourth TV show, Sunday, May 20. . . . Variety top tunes: "How High The Moon," "If," "Be My Love," "On Top of Old Smoky," "Aba Daba Honeymoon." . . . Francis, talking mule star, now touring country on behalf of a new U. S. Defense Bond Drive. . . . Movie tip: "The Last Outpost," with Ronald Reagan and Rhonda Fleming; good Civil War pic.

Service Club No. 1

WEEKLY SCHEDULE OF EVENTS PROGRAM 17 MAY THRU 23 MAY, 1951

- Thursday—1900 Hrs.—Readin' and Writin' Time
- 2000 Hrs.—Dancing Class—Rhumba
- Friday—2000 Hrs.—Free Movie
- Saturday—1400 Hrs.—Open House—Armed Forces Day
- 2000 Hrs.—Variety Show
- Sunday—1330Hrs.—Tour—San Miguel Mission
- 2000 Hrs.—Singing School Masters Show
- Monday—1900 Hrs.—Camera Club
- 2000 Hrs.—Accordion and Piano Lessons
- Tuesday—2000 Hrs.—Bingo
- Wednesday—1930 Hrs.—Chess Club
- 2000 Hrs.—Tournament Night
- 2000 Hrs.—Beginning Class—Waltz and Foxtrot

Hains and Cary Say Nuptials Here

Pfc. Alvera Haines became the bride of M/Sgt. Orville Cary in simple ceremonies performed by Chaplain (Maj.) G. D. Lesley here Saturday evening in Chapel No. 3.

Matron of honor was Cpl. Ellen Colvert with Sgt. Buddy M. Grause serving as best man. Capt. C. K. Hewitt Sr. of Post Signal, gave the bride away. Flower girl was Pfc. Beverly Hoot.

Following the nuptials, the many friends of the bride and groom gathered for a reception at the NCO Mess where the traditional cake was cut and refreshments were served guests. The couple then left for a short honeymoon after which they plan to make their home in Templeton.

Sgt. Cary works at Post Ordnance while the new Mrs. Cary is a member of the WAC Detachment assigned to the Signal Office.

FROM NINE TO FIVE

by Jo Fisher



Only official Army Recruiting posters permitted to use this cartoon. Couldn't we join just for our two weeks' vacation?

Local Cinema

- THEATERS ONE AND THREE
- Thursday 17 May 1951
 - Friday 18 May 1951
 - THE FIGHTING COAST GUARD
 - Brian Donlevy-Forest Tucker
 - Saturday 19 May 1951
 - THE MAN FROM PLANET X
 - Robert Clarke-Margaret Field
 - Sunday 20 May 1951
 - THE TEXAS RANGERS (Cine Color)
 - George Montgomery-Gale Storm
 - Monday 21 May 1951
 - CHEAPER BY THE DOZEN
 - Technicolor
 - Clifton Kuhl-Jeanne Crain
 - Tuesday 22 May 1951
 - HOLLYWOOD STORY
 - Richard Conte-Julia Adams
 - Wednesday 23 May 1951
 - HOUSE ON TELEGRAPH HILL
 - Valentina Cortese-William Lundig
 - Thursday 24 May 1951
 - Valentina Cortese
 - William Lundig
- THEATER NO. 2
- Thursday 17 May 1951
 - THE PLOWLER
 - Van Heflin-Evelyn Keyes
 - Friday 18 May 1951
 - APACHE DRUMS
 - Technicolor
 - Stephen McNally-Coleen Gray
 - Saturday 19 May 1951
 - MR. IMPERIAL
 - Lana Turner-Ezio Pinza
 - Sunday 20 May 1951
 - THE FIGHTING COAST GUARD
 - Brian Donlevy-Forest Tucker
 - Tuesday 22 May 1951
 - THE MAN FROM PLANET X
 - Robert Clarke-Margaret Field
 - Wednesday 23 May 1951
 - THE TEXAS RANGERS
 - George Montgomery-Gale Storm

Outline Three Zones For Battle Credit

Washington—The Army has designated three campaigns and battle zones for battle participation credit in the Korean operation. The campaigns, with time limits for battle participation credit are: (1)—United Nations Defensive—June 27, 1950 to September 15, 1950 inclusive. (2)—United Nations Offensive, September 16, 1950 to November 2, 1950 inclusive. (3)—Communist China Forces Intervention—November 3, 1950 to a date yet to be announced. The Commander-in-Chief, Far East Command, will designate Army units entitled to battle participation credits, and those entitled to the bronze arrowhead symbolic of a combat parachute jumper, glider landing or amphibious assault into enemy-held territory.—(APFS).

He's Just a Bachelor!
A baby boy was born to 1st Lt. Bachelor and his wife, Helen on 1 May at the U. S. Army hospital here. The infant weighed eight pounds one ounce.

Letter To Sam

Dear Sam:
I wish you would write to your dad and tell him off. He is so gruff lately that your mother is on the last laig of her wif's end over him.
It all started Sunday when your mother made him get up at 10 o'clock because we was having company for dinner and she needed the sheets off his bed for the table. He said it was alright for folks to come over and eat his food, but he wouldn't stand for them taking the sheets off his couch, and he just sulked around the house all day. And to make matters worse he refused to let your mother trim the back of his neck where the hair was getting long.
He is working on an idea he got out of a magazine, to make money by putting little ships in bottles. Right now, he's busy as can be, emptying the bottles so's he can get started putting in the ships.

We're all going to have a real good time celebrating Armed Forces Day in Ashwood, Sam. The mayor is going to have a radio set up in the city square across from the general store, and we'll all listen to band music and speeches from all over the world just like we was there personally. We was going to have a parade, but at the last minute we heard that your uncle was coming to town, and the troops was all put on duty guarding the bank. So there ain't nobody to march at parade rest.

We do have a military speaker for the evening ceremony though. You remember Jake Pusher's son, K. P.; well, he's just out of the army on a medical discharge after a bad case of gout while he was on recruiting duty in Kansas City. His experience will be awful interesting to your mother and I in particular, inasmuch since you are all we got, and you are in the army serving your country right up in the front line at the mess hall.

Spring is sure here, Sam. Yesterday, me and Millicent Rash got your old inner tube down from the attic and blew it up so's we would be ready for swimming season. We both got new bathing suits to wear. I got one of them French ones that hooks under your feet and has long sleeves. It's all white just like my Frank Buck sun helmet. Millicent got one of them real daring suits like they wear when they have their pictures took for them calendars, but on her it don't look good at all. It's a one-piece suit, but when she put it on she found out that it should have had two pieces to it. The directions was in French, and it took us all day to find somebody to read them to us. After that we found out it was a suit for a French man swimmer.

That Cadillac they gave away at the May Day picnic was won by Cyrus McCloud who has the place east of town. He says it sure is the ticket for plowing after he welded a hitch on the back bumper. After he took the back seats out, he's got a handy place to haul things in. He says he can get two hogs in there. He's got a motorcycle he uses to take trips on.

Me and your mother has been awful busy this week, Sam. A tree fell down across the road to Kiarney, and we been busy as flies backing it up into cordwood for the range. Your mother's been sawing while I been driving the wedges in and splitting the logs up. We been piling the wood up by the kitchen in front of that window that your dad busted two years ago. It'll keep the draft out until we can get some new isnglass.

That's all now, Sam. Don't take any guff from your first sergeant. I've got to hurry and steam a stamp off your last letter so's I can mail this before the mailman's horse comes.
All my love,
AGATHA.

AT THE USO IN SAN MIGUEL

- Thursday, May 17—8:00 P. M. SQUARE DANCING
- Orville Bedell, Leader
- SNACK BAR SOCIAL 9:45 P. M.
- Friday, May 18—7:30 P. M. OPERATIC HOUR
- Directed by William Osten
- FULL LENGTH MOVIE 8:30 P. M.
- Saturday, May 19—1:30 P. M. SHUFFLEBOARD
- In the Auditorium
- PHOTO DARK ROOM opens 2:00 P. M.
- ARMED FORCES DAY DANCE 8:00 P. M.
- ENTERTAINMENT 9:00 P. M.
- ARMED FORCES DAY REFRESHMENTS 10:00 P. M.
- Sunday, May 20—10:00 A. M. COMMUNION BREAKFAST
- LETTER WRITING 11:00 A. M.
- Special Facilities—Library
- USO BUFFET HOUR 5:30 P. M.
- FULL LENGTH FEATURE MOVIE 8:00 P. M.
- In the Auditorium
- Monday, May 21—RESERVE COMMAND SPECIAL PARTY NIGHT
- BIG BINGO GAME 8:30 P. M.
- In the Auditorium
- TOURNEYS 8:30 P. M.
- CONCERT DANCE 8:30 P. M.
- 7th DIVISION BAND PARTLET HOME MADE REFRESHMENTS 10:00 P. M.
- Tuesday, May 22—POOL TOURNAMENT 8:00 P. M.
- Prizes—Game Room
- MOVIE SHORTS 8:30 P. M.
- In the Auditorium
- Wednesday, May 23—CCA SPECIAL PARTY NIGHT
- BIG BINGO GAME 8:00 P. M.
- SPECIAL MOVIE SHORTS 8:30 P. M.
- CONCERT DANCE 9:00 P. M.
- HOME MADE REFRESHMENTS 10:00 P. M.

Special Troopers Rate Inscription

Special Troops won high honors for the month of April, and will have their name inscribed on the Camp Commanders Athletic Participation Trophy.

In addition, the win will give Special Troops added points toward the permanent possession of the trophy at the end of the current year.

The top honors came on the strength of a first place in the Inter-regimental Bowling League, the only athletic tournament completed in the month of April.

Previously, CCA had a firm grip on the coveted trophy, being the unit winner the previous two months.

New Bank Hours

The Camp Roberts branch of the Bank of America announced this week that new banking hours would go into effect on 19 May. New hours are: Monday through Friday 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., Saturday 1:00 a. m. to 12 noon.

Chief insignia of a Roman Legion was the eagle. A centurion was entrusted with the eagle insignia and command four centuries or approximately four hundred men.