

History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents 1911-2014



California Military Department
Headquarters, California Cadet Corps
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Contents

HISTORY OF THE CALIFORNIA CADET CORPS: Circa 1951.....	1
REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1910, to November 16, 1914.....	4
REPORT OF THE ADJUDANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: November 17, 1914, to June 30, 1920.....	8
REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926..	11
REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1928..	12
REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1930..	14
REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1 1930, to June 30, 1932....	16
REPORT ON ACTIVITIES FOR 1946 AND OF THE ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT AT FORT ORD, CALIFORNIA: July 1 to July 12, 1946.....	18
<i>The Adjutant General's Message</i>	18
<i>The Cadet Corps in the High Schools</i>	18
<i>The Annual Encampment</i>	20
<i>The Training Program</i>	21
<i>Subjects in the Cadet Training Program</i>	22
<i>The Cadet Regimental Band</i>	23
<i>Marksmanship</i>	24
<i>Physical Training and Sports</i>	24
<i>The Chaplains</i>	26
<i>Awards</i>	27
<i>Camp Administration</i>	29
<i>Roster of Commandants at the Fort Ord Encampment</i>	30
<i>The Cadet Corps Looks to the Future</i>	31
<i>Roster of Schools at Fort Ord Encampment</i>	33
CHEVOIT HILLS MILITARY ACADEMY: 1946-1952.....	35
REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1948	36
Growth and Development of the California Cadet Corps Since World War II: 1946-1947	36
1951 CADET MANUAL: 1947-1951	37
<i>State Rifle Matches</i>	37

**History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014**

Ladies Auxiliary of the Purple Heart Plaque 42

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1950, 10 June 30, 1952.. 44

State Rifle Matches – Finals: Sacramento Armory, 12th and W Streets, Sacramento 44

Summer Camp..... 45

Awards 45

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1952, 10 June 30, 1954.. 48

State Rifle Matches – Finals: Sacramento Armory, 12th and W Streets, Sacramento 48

Summer Camp..... 49

Awards 50

California Cadet Corps Analysis 51

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1956, 10 June 30, 1958.. 53

State Rifle Matches – Finals: Sacramento Armory, 12th and W Streets, Sacramento 53

National Smallbore Rifle Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio 54

Summer Camp..... 55

California Cadet Corps Analysis 59

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1958, 10 June 30, 1960.. 61

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1960, 10 June 30, 1962.. 62

Regional Summer Encampment..... 65

SUMMER ENCAMPMENT CAMP ARCADE: June 1962..... 67

THE GREAT 1963 BIVOUAC CAPER..... 71

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1966, 10 June 30, 1970.. 77

State Funding..... 77

Enrollment 77

Uniforms 78

Annual General Inspection 79

State Championship Rifle Matches 79

National Championship Rifle Matches..... 80

Community Service Award 80

Cadet Major Awards 80

Commandant Conferences..... 80

GLENDORA NEWS: July 6, 1972 82

Harding Academy to Close..... 82

**History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014**

<i>REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1970, 10 June 30, 1974..</i>	85
<i>Uniforms and Insignia</i>	85
<i>Enrollment</i>	86
<i>Funding</i>	87
<i>Individual Awards</i>	87
<i>Annual General Inspections</i>	88
<i>State Rifle Matches</i>	88
<i>National Rifle Matches</i>	88
<i>State Summer Encampment</i>	88
<i>Significant Events</i>	88
MOUNT LOWE MILITARY ACADEMY (137th BATTALION, CALIFORNIA CADET CORPS)	90
<i>History</i>	90
<i>The Cadets</i>	91
<i>Programs</i>	91
<i>Military Training</i>	92
<i>Discipline</i>	92
<i>Uniforms</i>	93
<i>Living Out of a Footlocker</i>	93
<i>The Dormitory or Barracks</i>	94
<i>Beds</i>	94
<i>Laundry</i>	94
<i>Weekend Leave/Pass</i>	94
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A MT. LOWE CADET	95
MEMORIES: As expressed on the Mt. Lowe Military Academy Website	97
<i>Histories Mysteries</i>	97
<i>Mt Lowe's Demise</i>	98
<i>Major Dargin, Another Mystery</i>	99
<i>Thoughts & Facts About The Staff</i>	99
<i>Strange Guler Trivia.... "Gulerisms" confirmed!!!</i>	104
<i>Life "On Bounds" Nighttime Raids...</i>	106
<i>On Names & Events</i>	107
<i>PA System High Jinks</i>	109

**History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014**

<i>Monsters, Ghosts and Other Stories</i>	109
<i>On GRUB</i>	109
<i>Celeb's & Their Kids</i>	112
<i>Barracks/Dorm Life</i>	114
<i>More Tales From the Dorms</i>	115
<i>Say What?</i>	116
<i>The WALL</i>	116
<i>Military Chic at MLMA</i>	118
<i>The BURMA ROAD</i>	119
<i>Changes, The March of Time</i>	120
<i>On Being Sick/Injured</i>	120
<i>Going Over The Fence</i>	121
<i>Final Thoughts – On Leaving Mt Lowe</i>	122
IMPERIAL VALLEY PRESS: March 30, 1974	125
<i>40 Years Ago (As of publishing date of March 30, 2014)</i>	125
ELSINORE NAVAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL (1933-1977)	126
<i>History</i>	126
REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1978, 10 June 30, 1982	129
REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1982, 10 June 30, 1986	131
<i>Background</i>	131
<i>Organization</i>	131
<i>Accomplishments</i>	131
<i>Goals</i>	132
REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1986, 10 June 30, 1990	133
<i>Background</i>	133
<i>Organization</i>	133
REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1986, 10 June 30, 1990	134
<i>Background</i>	134
<i>Accomplishments</i>	134
<i>Organization</i>	134
<i>Accomplishments</i>	135
WIKIPEDIA.....	136

**History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014**

Southern California Military Academy (1927-1987)..... 136

LOS ANGELES TIMES: February 1, 1990..... 138

The Teen Brigade : Junior High School Students Stand Out as Members of California Cadet Corps..... 138

LOS ANGELES TIMES: June 14 1992..... 141

It's Cool to be a Cadet: Schools: In Inglewood, a popular military program introduces students to discipline. Supporters say the California Cadet Corps helps steer youths away from gangs.
..... 141

QUADRENIAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR: July 1, 1996, 10 June 30, 2000..... 144

LOS ANGELES TIMES: October 10, 2001 145

'Home of the Patriots' Takes It Seriously: Students at John Adams Middle School used to put up with their principal and his flag-waving ways. Everything changed after Sept. 11...... 145

LOS ANGELES TIMES: December 25, 2001 148

Cadets Brighten the Holiday: Student volunteers, and Santa, hand out toys to about 100 youths at a North Hollywood shelter. 148

LOS ANGELES TIMES: January 27, 2003 150

Campus Cadet Program Is Teaching Corps Values: Scores are up and behavior problems down at middle school in North Hollywood. 150

SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE: June 14, 2004 153

Obituary: John Cornish Swift; trained championship rifle team 153

OAKLAND TRIBUNE: June 9, 2007..... 155

Oakland military school at milestone..... 155

UNITED STATES NAVY: March 15, 2008 157

California Cadets Receive Invaluable Insight 157

THE GRIZZLY: January 2011 158

Brown fought to bring OMI to fruition 158

THE GRIZZLY: April 2011 159

CA Cadet Corps marks 100 years serving youths: Joint program with school districts develops leaders, citizens..... 159

ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER: April 9, 2011 161

Gov. Brown praises Cadet Corps 161

RIVERSIDE PRESS-ENTERPRISE: October 31, 2011..... 163

County Opens Military Charter School..... 163

HISPERIA STAR: February 19, 2012 165

**History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014**

<i>Summit Academy Cadets Take Home Awards</i>	165
THE GRIZZLY: July/August 2012.....	167
California Cadet Corps prepares teens to succeed in college, work and life.....	167
<i>A 21st century program</i>	169
SANLUIS OBISPO NEW TIMES: November 15, 2012	171
<i>Sensitive information: Identity data taken from Camp San Luis Obispo sits for months until an investigation begins</i>	171
LA MESA COURIER: December 28, 2012	174
<i>Late 1950's Cadet Corps</i>	174
VICTORVILLE DAILY PRESS: March 8, 2013.....	176
<i>VVUHSD Cadet Corps to end in May: Parents, students, CCC representative show support at board meeting</i>	176
GRIZZLY MAGAZINE: April 2013.....	178
Cadet Corps instills confidence, leadership skills	178
GRIZZLY MAGAZINE: August 2013	180
<i>Cadet Corps Restores Camp Tradition</i>	180
LOS ANGELES TIMES: October 12, 2013	182
School's military-style reboot aims to push students further	182
LOS ANGELES TIMES: October 18, 2013	185
<i>LA military charter school puts students on the tough track to college</i>	185
VICTORVILLE DAILY PRESS: March 12, 2014	187
<i>Cadet Corps class opening: Some VVUHSD courses restored for 2013-14</i>	187
ORANGE COUNTY BREEZE: April 4, 2014.....	188
<i>California Cadet Corps to hold annual Individual Major Awards and Drill Competition</i>	188
KSEQ, Palm Desert: 26 May 2014	189
<i>Thousands across valley gather to honor war veterans</i>	189
.....	189
Appendix A. UNIT AND SCHOOL STATION LIST	190
Appendix B. HERALDRY OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGH SCHOOL CADETS AND CALIFORNIA CADET CORPS.....	201
Section 1. California High School Cadets, 1911-1945	201
Section 2. California Cadet Corps, 1945-Present	205

**History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014**

Section 3. Brigade Shoulder Sleeve Insignia (SSI) 207

Section 4. Battalion Shoulder Sleeve Insignia (SSI)..... 208

Section 5. Cadet Marksmanship Insignia 211

Appendix C: Governor Ronald Reagan’s Visit to El Camino High School, Sacramento, 25 April 1972..... 212

Figures

Figure 1. Cadet First Sergeant, Placer High School, Auburn, circa 1912. This is the oldest known image of the California Cadet Corps, then California High School Cadets..... 1

Figure 2. University Cadets at the University of California, Berkeley, 1905 2

Figure 3. Track meet between the Cadets of Fresno and Porterville High Schools. April 1920. 10

Figure 4. C/1LT James D. Delk, Grant Joint Union High School, receiving the Perpetual Trophy, May 1951. Cadet Delk went on to retire from the United States Army as a Major General after commanding the 40th Infantry Division and the California Army National Guard. He also served as the Military Executive of the Defense Reserve Forces Policy Board and commanded military forces during the 1992 Los Angeles Riots. 43

Figure 5: A regimental review held at Willowbrook Junior High School, Compton, 1951. 47

Figure 6. Page Military Academy (129th Cadet Battalion), Los Angeles, 1915-1958 60

Figure 7. Under the volunteer supervision of Ensign Andrew Boothe (a former cadet and winner of the Senior Officer Award) members of the California Cadet Corps fire on the 50 yard range , constructed by the' cadets during their conservation hour at Camp Arcade. Region IV Annual Encampment, 11-17 June 1961. 66

Figure 8. Cadet Captain Roger Bolt, La Sierra High School, wears the new M1967 uniform. Normally a Blue garrison cap was worn for cadets below the rank of Cadet Major. September 1968..... 78

Figure 9. Formation at the Harding Military Academy. 83

Figure 10. Cadets from San Juan High School, circa 1977, wearing the M1967 male uniform and the M1973 female uniform. 86

Figure 11. A cadet going on a weekend pass beingescorted to the main gate. 95

Figure 12. Formation at Mt. Lowe Military Academy, circa 1956. 108

Figure 13. Mt. Lowe Military Academy Drill Team..... 118

Figure 14. Elsinore Naval and Military School in the 1940's 126

Figure 15. The Lake Elsinore Naval and Military School building today. 127

Figure 16. Governor Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown meets La Sierra High School Cadets Don Currier (future California National Guard Brigadier General and Superior Court Judge), Joni Hensley and Stewart Hess. 1976, 128

Figure 17. M1979 Male Cadet Uniform. Wear out date for this uniform is 30 June 2015 130

Figure 18. Cadet band members stand at attention during an awards ceremony in 1987, the final year of the academy's existence. 136

Figure 19. Formation at Grossmont High School in the 1950's 174

**History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014**

Figure 20. Cadets with the California Cadet Corps' 10th Brigade receive red berets that signify their completion of 80 hours of survival training in the field on 30 June 2014 at Camp San Luis Obispo.....	180
Figure 21 Collar Insignia, CHSC Commandants	201
Figure 22. Collar Insignia, CHSC Cadets.....	201
Figure 23. CHSC Service Cap Badges. PRHS stands for Paso Robles High School	201
Figure 24. Rank insignia per 1918 Cadet Guide	202
Figure 25. Cap and collar Insignia per 1918 Cadet Guide	203
Figure 26. Sleeve Insignia, Post World War I	203
Figure 27. Insignia as per 1936 Cadet Guide.....	204
Figure 28. Corps Shoulder Sleeve Insignia	205
Figure 29. Distinctive Unit Insignia	205
Figure 30: Cadet Officer Rank Insignia	206
Figure 31: Cadet Warrant Officer Rank Insignia	206
Figure 32: M1967 Cadet Noncommissioned Officer and Member Ranks	206
Figure 33. 1st Brigade SSI.....	207
Figure 34. 3rd Brigade SSI	207
Figure 35. 4th Brigade SSI	207
Figure 36. 7th Brigade SSI	207
Figure 37. 10th Brigade SSI	207
Figure 38. 11th Brigade SSI	207
Figure 39. 18th Brigade SSI	207
Figure 40. 10th Battalion: Roseville High School	208
Figure 41. 16th Battalion: El Camono High School	208
Figure 42. 17th Battalion: Grant Union High School.....	208
Figure 43. 22nd Battalion: Rio Tierra Jr. High School.....	208
Figure 44. 30th Battalion: San Juan High School	208
Figure 45. 31st Battalion: La Sierra High School (1 st Pattern)	208
Figure 46. 31st Battalion: La Sierra High School (2nd Pattern).....	208
Figure 47. 49th & 50th Battalions: Oakland Military Institute.....	208
Figure 48. 55th Battalion: Branham High School.....	209
Figure 49. 119th Battalion: Ridgewood Military Academy	209
Figure 50. 121st Battalion: Southern California Military Academy	209
Figure 51: 137th Battalion: Mount Lowe Military Academy.....	209
Figure 52. 175th Battalion: Chula Vista High School.....	209
Figure 53. 188th Battalion: Highlands High School.....	209
Figure 54. 191st Battalion: Claremont High School	209
Figure 55. 235th Battalion: Palm Desert High School.....	209
Figure 56. 262nd Battalion: La Puente High School.....	210
Figure 57. 292nd Battalion: Castle Park High School.....	210
Figure 58. 316th Battalion: Rosemont High School	210
Figure 59. Cadet rifle teams pocket patch.	211

**History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014**

Figure 60. Tri-County Cadet Rifle League pocket patch. 1st pattern worn in in 1962. Worn by rifle teams in Sacramento, Placer and Yolo Counties. 211

Figure 61. Tri-County Cadet Rifle League pocket patch. 2nd pattern worn from 1963..... 211

Figure 62. National Match Team patch. Worn by Cadets and Commandants who participated in the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry Ohio. 211

HISTORY OF THE CALIFORNIA CADET CORPS: Circa 1951



Figure 1. Cadet First Sergeant, Placer High School, Auburn, circa 1912. This is the oldest known image of the California Cadet Corps, then California High School Cadets.

Officially the California Cadet Corps began in 1911 when the California Legislature passed the High School Cadet Act. Actually, however, the institution of cadet companies is an outgrowth of an old California custom. The Adjutant General in his report for 1861 said:

"In many former annual reports I have frequently recommended the organization of a State Military School, and again recur to the subject."

Finally there was organized at the University of California, the Battalion of University Cadets. It was a part of the National Guard, reporting to the Adjutant General of California, who furnished the arms, and commissioned the officers. The custom at the University of California of inviting the Adjutant General of the State to present commissions to the cadet officers in the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) is a survival from this institution.

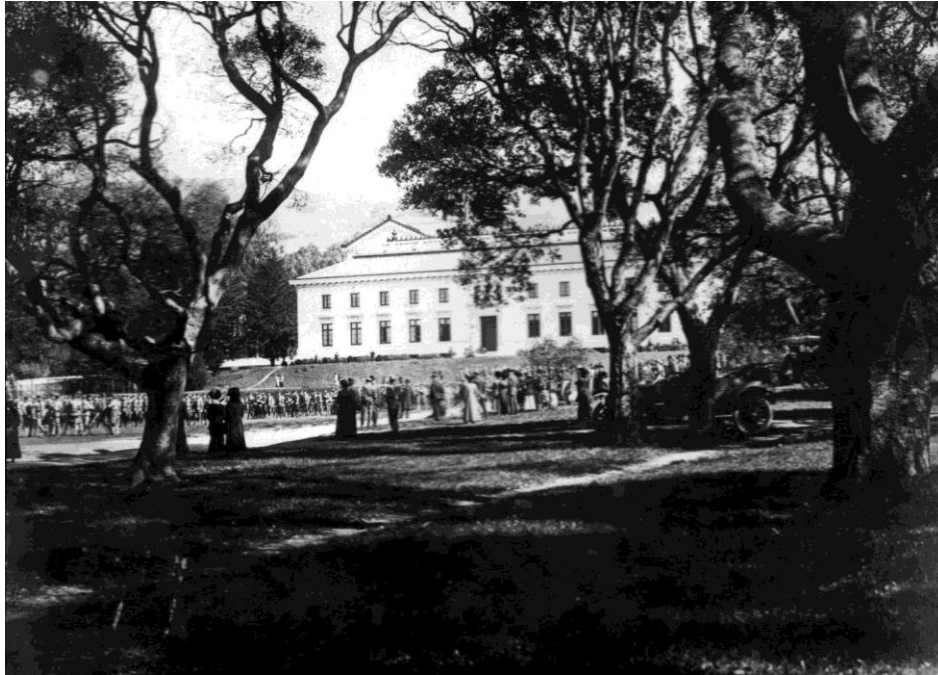


Figure 2. University Cadets at the University of California, Berkeley, 1905

In 1873, George C. Edwards was Major of the battalion (long remembered as "Colonel Edwards"), and James H. Budd was a Second Lieutenant in Company B. James H. Budd became a Major, 6th Infantry California National Guard in 1885, and a Brigadier General commanding the 3d Brigade in 1887. In 1888 there were a number of officers in the California National Guard, often in technical staff positions, who began their military service in the University Cadets. In 1880 the curriculum of the Cadet Corps included a study of "Codes and Regulations Governing the National Guard of California." The names of officers of the University Cadets were carried on the roster of the National Guard.

Officers of the National Guard served as instructors at military academies, also; and these academies sometimes provided officers for the National Guard. In 1888 a graduate of St. Augustine's Military College was Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of colonel.

There were also cadet companies, at times attached to regiments. The cadet company of the San Francisco High School, in 1892 was attached to the First Infantry Regiment,

and on May 20, 1892, a cadet company was authorized to be attached to the Second Artillery Regiment. A cadet company was mustered into service at Santa Rosa in June, 1885, and attached to the Fifth Infantry Regiment as Company "E." In 1886 a cadet company at Modesto was attached to the Sixth Infantry Battalion. That same year "the cadet company of the Third Infantry was made a regular company."

The exact nature of these cadet companies at that time is not clear; but they did furnish some officers to the National Guard. They certainly were not the same as the early cadet companies, such as the Sacramento Cadets organized in 1856, or the Placer Cadets organized in 1865; these were line companies of the National Guard, like any other, except in designation. The institution of cadet companies in the California National Guard was not continued after the War with Spain, except in the University of California. But the cadet system appears to have been a helpful asset. In 1896 the University Cadets furnished two field officers on brigade staffs and an officer to the Naval Battalion. A former cadet from a military academy was a regimental commander. Two staff officers of field rank and a lieutenant commander in the Naval Militia came from cadet companies.

**EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA
1910-1932**

Comments of the respective Adjutants General, State of California, in the official Biennial Reports concerning the California Cadet Corps, formerly known as The California High School Cadets from 1911 to 1932.

**REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1910, to
November 16, 1914**

High School Cadets

One of the most important moves to strengthen the military spirit in this State and to awaken waning patriotism and love of the Flag and to furnish a young, virile and trained asset to the country, in case it should be needed in a time of national stress, was the passage of the high school cadet bill by the California Legislature of 1911.

After a fairly careful but hasty study of the military educational systems of the countries of Europe and of Japan, in 1910, where splendid military reserve systems are maintained by those governments, the undersigned, with the approval of the Governor, prepared a bill during the last days of the session providing for the formation of high school cadet organizations and which bill was passed and subsequently signed by the Commander-in-Chief. Only enough money was appropriated to experiment with the measure. The experiment has proved such a success as to justify an increase in the appropriation by the Legislature of 1913 somewhat in proportion to the importance of the movement. Following is the law as it now stands on the statute books:

An act to provide for the organization, control and equipment of high school cadet companies, and for the promotion of rifle practice therein, and appropriating the sum of \$5,000 therefor.

(Approved April 5, 1911)

SECTION 1. The male students of any high school in this State, having 40 or more such students, 14 years of age or over, may be organized into a high school cadet company, or companies, of not less than 40 members each, under such rules and regulations as the governing body of said school may prescribe. Said cadet company, or companies, shall at all times be under the guidance and control of the principal of the said school, whose duty it shall be to make regulations regarding the moral, educational, and physical welfare of said cadets.

SECTION 2. Said companies shall each have one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, elected by the members thereof, and such noncommissioned officers and privates as correspond to noncommissioned officers and privates of the infantry companies of the National Guard of California, the noncommissioned officers to be appointed by the captain,

SECTION 3. In case any high school has more than one company, it shall have one cadet major, who shall be elected by the commissioned officers of the

companies; one cadet adjutant, and one sergeant-major, who shall be appointed by the major,

SECTION 4. The principal of such high school may issue commissions to such officers so elected, and warrants to the noncommissioned officers.

SECTION 5. Said cadets shall drill in accordance with the drill regulations of the United States Army.

SECTION 6. Said high school cadets may wear a uniform similar to that prescribed for the National Guard of California, except that instead of shoulder straps, cadet chevrons indicating rank, and distinctive collar ornaments shall be worn.

SECTION 7. Any commissioned officer, or noncommissioned officer, may have his commission or warrant canceled, and be reduced to the ranks, by the principal of the high school for falling back in his studies, or for misbehavior, either in school, or in the cadet company, or for other good cause appearing in the judgment of said principal.

SECTION 8. A sufficient number of obsolete rifles for drill purposes may be purchased by the board of high school trustees, board of education, county superintendent of schools, or the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, out of any funds available and not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 9. Target practice shall constitute a part of the instruction to be given to said cadets, and the Adjutant General of the State shall purchase and supply to each of said high schools a sufficient number of Krag-Jorgensen, or other efficient rifles for field target work and for gallery practice, and ammunition and equipment therefore, as in his judgment shall be necessary for efficient rifle practice. All target practice shall be under the supervision of competent members of the National Guard of California, detailed for that purpose by the Adjutant General of the State. The expenditures therefore shall be paid out of the moneys hereinafter appropriated.

SECTION 10. The Adjutant General of the State shall detail from the organizations of the National Guard, when practicable, some competent member thereof who shall act as drill and rifle practice instructor for said high school cadets. The Adjutant General may provide for compensating the person or persons detailed by him to instruct said cadets in drill and target practice.

SECTION 11. Whenever practicable, said high school cadets shall be permitted to shoot at target practice upon National Guard rifle ranges, when not needed by the National Guard, under the supervision of National Guard instructors.

SECTION 12. The inspectors of the National Guard shall inspect and report on said, high school cadet companies at least once each year.

SECTION 13. The Adjutant General shall provide suitable drill regulations, books of instruction, and the necessary blank forms for reports for each of said high schools having a cadet company, relating to the drill, target practice, attendance, discipline, and condition of property of said high school cadet organizations. Such reports shall be made and forwarded, in duplicate, one copy to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one copy to the Adjutant General's office, semiannually, and shall bear the indorsement of the principal of said school, containing such remarks as the principal may deem pertinent.

SECTION 14. The principal of the school shall be responsible for all public property supplied to said cadet companies, and shall supervise the proper care thereof.

SECTION 15. Each and every board of high school. trustees, board of education, county superintendent of schools, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, are, and each is hereby authorized, "empowered, and directed to facilitate the purposes of this act, by cooperating with the Adjutant General of the State.

SECTION 16. The sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated from funds in the State Treasury, and not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

SECTION 17. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Under this act there were organized or taken under the act some 21 organizations. Of these four companies dropped out after being organized, owing to the socialistic tendencies of new teachers coming into control of the school, or on account of the lack of a competent instructor for the cadets.

The cadets have become greatly interested in target practice with the regulation arms of the United States Army, in drill and military education in general. The principals of schools having cadet organizations have stated that the cadets have made the very best students since taking up the military work. A more favorable feeling respecting military matters has been engendered by the cadet movement in California. We are now turning out about 50 cadets a year, qualified to act as officers of volunteers. After a year or two of instruction in the high school cadet organizations, under the direction' of National Guard or Naval Militia officers, a class of 50 cadets has been sent to the school of military instruction for students, established by the United States Government each year. The splendid course of instruction given at these government schools by the special officers detailed from the Army to give the' instruction is earnestly absorbed by the enthusiastic students from the high school cadet organizations. The preliminary work required by the military instructors at the high schools fits these young men to

assimilate the knowledge imparted by the Regular Army officers acting as teachers at the government schools. After performing the work required by the military instructors in the high schools for one year and attending the government school for a five or six weeks course, these young men are probably as well qualified for the position of second lieutenant in the volunteer army as any others that could be obtained. In case of war the main trouble will be to get trained officers. In case of war everyone wants to enlist and do his share for the Country, but very few are qualified to serve as officers. These young men will come nearer doing this properly than any others that can be found. Therefore, this movement should be encouraged, as it is of the greatest importance to the Country.

Several of the cadet organizations have joined the National Rifle Association of America. In 1913 the championship in gallery shooting, Class C, National Rifle Association for schoolboy rifle clubs throughout the United States, was won by Company A, California High School Cadets, Placer County High School, of Auburn, California. This was the first year that Company A had entered this contest.

REPORT OF THE ADJUDANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: November 17, 1914, to June 30, 1920

High School Cadets

The idea of providing military training to young men in the high schools originated with General E. A. Forbes when he became the Adjutant General in 1911. At that time the Legislature passed a comprehensive High School Cadet Law. This was the first instance in the United States, so far as is known, where an effort was made to organize state-wide military training in the schools under the supervision of the head of the State's military department.

The law was carefully prepared in order that there might be proper cooperation between the educational and military departments of the State. The application of the instruction and the enforcing of discipline is rightly left in the hands of boards of education, or the principals of high schools, and they have always shown a splendid spirit of cooperation. It is the aim of this office not to lay particular stress upon the purely military training, but rather to inculcate in the members of the High School Cadets those qualifications of self-reliance, subordination to recognized Authority, and teamwork.

The military training given causes a more erect carriage of the body, gives strength and directness to all movements, and causes a better coordination of mind and body than any other kind of training. It teaches promptness, neatness and courtesy. It develops quick thinking and alertness of mind and instills respect for law and order. These qualifications necessarily go to make up a good citizen as well as a good soldier,

During each year, when the appropriation permitted, training camps for all cadets covering a five-day period were held. These camps were commanded by selected United States Army or National Guard officers. Rigid camp discipline was at all times maintained and the cadets always returned enthusiastic, and desiring a longer camp period for the following year. This in spite of the rigid discipline and the fact that practically every moment of time was taken up with drills, physical training, and supervised recreation. This was of such value that it should be provided for each year. The cadets were served a straight army ration. This was always found sufficient and of good quality.

In addition to the field training camp in 1920, camps for instruction in rifle practice were held on the Leona Heights, Oakland and Eagle Rock, Glendale, Rifle Ranges. The schools were authorized to send one team of five members from each company of cadets. The matches provided for a team championship and state championship, individual, with the United States service rifle (M1903 .30 cal. "Springfield"), and also provided for a match with the .22 caliber gallery rifle. Coaching was permitted during all the firing. Cadets received splendid instruction and benefited greatly by the encampment.

The team championship was won by Company No. 27, California High School Cadets, of the Dinuba Union High School, the five students making a team average of 81 percent. The High School Cadet individual championship was won by S. Gonzales, Company 20, San Jose High School, with a score of 131 points out of the possible 150.

We are encouraging gallery practice in all the schools and when the funds permit, will hold annually a state rifle camp of instruction similar to that held during 1920.

Besides teaching boys to shoot, rifle instruction teaches him how to care for his rifle and how to prevent accidents. This instruction alone will save many youths from accidental death or being maimed, as accidents are always caused through ignorance of the rifle and its possibilities.

In 1919 the Federal Government took over the schools of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Los Angeles, and Pasadena and reorganized the cadets into the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Units, and while this greatly reduced the number of cadets, it was largely offset at the end of the year by the acceptance of new schools in outlying communities.

The manner in which the high schools and former High School Cadets responded to the call of the government when war was declared, and the fact that so large a proportion of them were physically qualified, so attracted the attention of the State Senate that in the last session they adopted the following resolution commending the training of High School Cadets and the school authorities for the excellent results obtained. Below is a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate:

WHEREAS, From reports furnished the Adjutant General's Office by the various high schools of the State of California, it is shown that the month of September, 1911, when cadet training was first instituted in California high schools, to the month of September 1917, 1,655 cadets completed up to and including September, 1918; that the reports further show that 1,906 cadets entered the service during the war, indicating that a large percentage enlisted who were not yet 21 years of age and who had not yet completed their high school course; that the total number of cadets who have had training, or who were in training up to September 20, 1918, was 7,045; that 5,390 of this number were then in the schools, and that a very large number of them were not old enough to enter the service ;. and it further appearing from said reports that there were 1,465 men from the cadets who entered the Army, 371 who entered the Navy, and 61 the Marine Corps, and that of this number 17 became ensigns in the Navy, five entered West Point, four entered Annapolis, and there were commissioned in the United States Army, one colonel, 11 captains, 43 first lieutenants, 137 second lieutenants, 109 sergeants, 89 corporals, or a total of 218 commissioned officers and 198 non-commissioned officers; that 416 men, or 22 percent of the number of cadets entering our Country's service, became officers; and

WHEREAS, practically every boy who was old enough to enlist, that is 18 years of age or over, entered the service, it demonstrates the physical value of Military training, as nearly all of the cadets and former cadets who applied for admission to the service were accepted as being physically qualified, and it further demonstrates the fact that military training given in the schools was of value to them as individuals as well as of great value to the Nation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate by resolution express its approval and appreciation of the splendid results obtained from military training, in the high schools of California; and be it further

Resolved, That this body express to the schools of California its appreciation for the part they have played in providing for this military training, and that a copy of these resolutions be supplied to the Adjutant General's Office with the request that the Adjutant General by circular letter inform all the schools of this action.



Figure 3. Track meet between the Cadets of Fresno and Porterville High Schools. April 1920.

**REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1920, to .June
30, 1926**

High School Cadet Corps

This organization is supplementary to the Junior ROTC in our high Schools and is maintained in seven high schools throughout the State which cannot secure the ROTC units due to the lack of federal appropriation.

This corps has been reduced from 250 to 24 companies and three bands since the ROTC system entered the schools and it is though that it will not be a success as long as the cadets are required to furnish their own uniforms. The appropriation from the State is not sufficient for this purpose and strenuous efforts made by this office to secure uniforms from the Federal Government have not been successful.

Military Law

The present state military law does not conform to the national law in many respects. A study has been made of the laws of all the states and based upon this study a new military code has been prepared.

There are no drastic changes recommended in its present laws.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1926, 10 June 30, 1928

High School Cadet Corps

The High School Cadet Corps units are maintained in six schools, as follows: Sacramento, Fresno, Porterville, Dinuba, Oroville, and Galt. The latter school was accepted, and Shasta Union High School withdrew from membership, during the period covered by this report.

The Porterville Union High School was awarded silk national and state flags for having the most proficient High School Cadet Corps during the School year 1926-1927, as determined by an inspection made by a Regular Army officer. Again Porterville Union High School won first honors for having the most proficient Cadet Corps during the school year 1927-1928, for which it was awarded a silver trophy.

During 1927 and 1928 State High School Cadet encampments were held at Fresno, in conjunction with the Fresno Raisin Day Celebration. Approximately 450 cadets were in attendance at each camp.

The annual rifle and small bore competition were held at the State Target Range, Leona Heights, May 27 to 30, 1927, and May 26 to 29, 1928.

The Sacramento High School was awarded the Adjutant General's Trophy for high team score during the 1927 small arms firing competition. The Fresno High School was awarded the Adjutant General's trophy for having the highest team score in 1928.

The following individual awards for excellence in rifle marksmanship and in the small bore competition 1927 and 1928 :

1927 Individual Rifle awards.

William Shartell, Sacramento High School, total score 315-gold medal.

Joe Black, Sacramento High School, total score 301-silver medal.

Clair Hill, Shasta Union High School, total score 300-bronze medal.

1927 Individual Small Bore awards.

James Daley, Porterville High School, total score 359-gold medal.

Charles Reuter, Porterville High School, total score 356-silver medal.

George Snow, Sacramento High School, total score 351-bronze medal.

1928 Individual Rifle awards.

Pvt. Lester Jeffreys, Fresno High School, total score 313-gold medal.

Pvt. Jack Bartram, Fresno High School, total score 312-silver medal.

Capt. Jonny Jan, Sacramento High School, total score 310-bronze medal.

1928 Individual Small Bore awards. .

Pvt. Lester Jefferys, Fresno High School, total score 368-gold medal.

First Lt. Arthur Hilman, Sacramento High School, total score 359 silver medal.

First Lt. Lawrence O'Toole, Fresno High School, total score 354-bronze medal.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1928, 10 June 30, 1930

High School Cadets

High school cadet units are maintained at the following places: Sacramento, Galt, Fresno, Dinuba, Porterville and Oroville. There have been no addition or losses during the period covered by this report.

The Sacramento High School was awarded a plaque for having the most proficient cadet corps during the school year of 1928-1929, as determined by an inspection made by a regular army officer.

For the school year 1929-1930, the cadets of the Fresno Technical High School were adjudged most proficient, and were awarded a set of colors.

The annual encampment for 1929 was held at Fresno, from April 23rd to April 28th. Approximately 250 cadets attended the encampment.

In 1930 an encampment was held at Camp McQuaide, Capitola, from April 15th to 19th. This camp was considered to be one of the best held in recent years, and a great deal of enthusiasm was aroused in the cadet corps. The camp was attended by 339 cadets and seven commandants.

The annual rifle and small bore competition was held at the State Rifle Range, Leona Heights, May 17 to 19, 1929.

The Fresno High School was awarded the Adjutant General's trophy for high team score. The following individual awards were made:

Course A:

Cadet Jack C. Bartram, Fresno High School, score 321-gold medal.
Cadet Geo. L Hicks, Porterville High School, score 318-silyer medal.
Cadet Oscar C. Iyey, Fresno High School, score 318-bronze medal.

Small Bore Competition:

Cadet Geo. L. Hicks, Porterville High School, score 351-gold medal.
Cadet Major Clinton E. Daley, Porterville High School, score 345-silver medal
Cadet Jack C. Bartram, Fresno High School, score 339-bronze medal. .

The annual rifle match for 1930 was held at the State Rifle Range, Leona Heights, May 16th to 18th. Fresno High School was again awarded the Adjutant General's trophy for high team score. Individual awards were made as follows:

Course A::

Cadet 1st Lt. Richard Hansen, Fresno High School, score 319-gold medal.

Cadet Ara Koligian, Fresno High School, score 317-silver medal.

Cadet Oscar Iyey, Fresno High School, score 314-bronze medal.

Individual Small Bore Competition :

Cadet 1st Lt. Richard Hansen, Fresno High School, score 355-goid medal.

Cadet 2d Lt. Jack Bartram, Fresno High School, score 352-silver medal.

Staff Sergeant Edward Foy, Fresno High School, score 341-bronze medal.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1 1930, to June 30, 1932

California High School Cadet Corps

High school cadet units are maintained at the following cities: Sacramento, Fresno, Dinuba, Porterville, Oroville, and Anaheim. The unit at Anaheim was organized in September, 1930. The unit at the Galt Joint Union High School was mustered out due to falling below standards, and desire of school authorities, in July, 1931.

For the school year 1930-1931 the units of the Sacramento High School were adjudged the most proficient, and each company was awarded a silk guidon. For the year 1931-1932, guidons were awarded to the companies of the Oroville and the Dinuba High Schools, these schools being tied for first place.

The annual encampment for 1931 was held at the State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, March 28th to April 2d, inclusive, and was attended by 348 cadets and cadet officers. At this camp responsibility was for the first time thrown entirely upon cadet officers, who were required to function exactly as officers of any Regular Army regiment. Considerable supervision by commandants and camp staff was required, but on the whole the experiment was very satisfactory. Company I, Oroville, was judged most efficient company, and the cadets thereof authorized to wear the mark for excellence for the period of one year.

The annual encampment for 1932 was held at the Kern County Fair Grounds, Bakersfield, on March 20th to 26th, inclusive, and was attended by 383 cadets. Cadet officers were again made responsible for training, discipline, and administration, with far greater success than the previous year. Very little supervision was required, which is considered ample evidence of the progress made and the lessons learned at previous encampments. All details were made, orders typed and issued, a message center and telephone operated by cadets; all drills were conducted entirely by cadet officers. The reaction of the citizens of Bakersfield was very favorable; this was the first time they had had opportunity to observe the Cadet Corps, and the opinion was expressed that the corps was the best behaved body of high school boys that had ever visited that city on any occasion. The Service Company, Dinuba, was awarded the excellent mark for the ensuing year.

The annual rifle match for 1931 was held at the State Rifle Range, Leona Heights, May 15 to 17, 1931. A trophy known as the Adjutant General's Trophy is awarded each year to the high school rifle team having the highest score and was awarded to the Fresno High School who made a score of 1.487 being 26 points ahead of the Porterville High School which was in second place. The following individual awards were made:

Course A:

Cadet Robert Perkins, Fresno, score 317- gold medall.
Cadet 1st Lt. Walter Witt, Porterville, score 314-silver medal.
Cadet Leigh Mathias, Fresno, score 304-bronze medal

Small Bore:

Cadet 1st Lt. Page W. Smith, Porterville, score 304-bronze medal
Sgt. Leighton Hicks, Porterville, 333-silver medal
Cadet Leigh Mathias, Fresno, score 304-bronze medal

The annual rifle match for 1932 was held at the State Rifle Range, Leona Heights, May 20 to 22, 1932. The Porterville Union High School was awarded the Adjutant's General's Trophy, having a score of 1,51. Dinuba High School took second place with a score of 1,431. Individual awards were as follows:

Course A:

Cadet Capt. Bradford Brooks, Dinuba – gold medal, score 311
Sgt. Abraham Balukian, Dinuba - gold medal, score 305
Sgt Guy Swannack, Porterville, bronze metal, score 304

Small Bore:

Sgt Guy Swannack, Porterville, gold metal, score 345
Sgt. Max Mooney, Fresno-silver medal, score 336
Cadet Victor Bailey, Porterville, bronze medal, score 333

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES FOR 1946 AND OF THE ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT AT FORT ORD, CALIFORNIA: July 1 to July 12, 1946

The Adjutant General's Message

The California High School Cadet Corps achieved a high point in 35 years development in 1946 annual encampment at Fort Ord, where some 650 cadets from all gained the unqualified approval of experienced military observers for their alert bearing, keen interest and unhesitating of the responsibilities of leadership.

The high standards set by the Corps at this encampment reflect in no small measure the sound leadership of the local commandants in their instruction throughout the school year.

Upon this firm basis it is my expectation that the Cadet Corps will advance during the coming years, inculcating in the future leaders of California those principles of citizenship, self-discipline and loyalty so essential in this troubled world.

C.D. O'SULLIVAN
Brigadier General
The Adjutant General

The Cadet Corps in the High Schools

Thirty-five years ago the California Legislature of 1911 passed the first statute establishing the California High School Cadet Corps. Today the Corps numbers some 5,000 cadets receiving instruction in 70 public and private high schools throughout the State. Legislative action in 1945 further strengthens the Cadet Corps requiring all high schools to include the Cadet program in their schedule of instruction when the conditions described in the statutes exist.

The Cadet Corps program is prepared and administered by the Adjutant General of California who supervises the instruction of the local commandants in their respective high schools through a staff of six officers who devote their full duty to CHSC affairs.

The Cadet Corps program is not designed to be in competition with or as a substitute for other subjects in the high school curriculum. It is designed to offer practical training in democratic citizenship and in the basic concepts of the American way of life.

The program teaches the principles of intelligent leadership and creates an attitude favorable to respect for recognized authority. It aids in the early emotional maturity of the cadets through the rugged give and take of a group working closely together. The

program studies and develops sound American character, personality and the capacity to lead and to teach. It improves the physical condition of the cadets and habits of personal hygiene, their care of the body and their knowledge of first aid. It creates a new seriousness, new sense of values and new appreciations. It is not a primarily a physical education or vocational program, though many skills and physical results appear as by-products of the program.

Morale is a subject in the cadet program, and is studied as the mental attitude assumed by the cadets towards the duty to be performed. Instruction includes the giving of directions and orders, the enlisting of cooperation, and the demands of discipline situations.

Methods of inculcating pride of organization, comradeship, loyalty, and responsiveness to directions are included in the program. Massed training is used to develop group feeling, alertness, and the ability to act together and with others. Machines and weapons are used only as incidental instructions in required skills, and primarily as means to the ends above.

The cadets are taught that counteratom measures include study of the causes of human aggression and the action of men under stress, that there is power without powder, and that such power includes the principles to which the Cadet Corps is committed.

That the Cadet Corps fills a need in the California high school curriculum is recognized by educators such as Paul M. Goodwin, Principal of Mount Shasta High School, who says:

"To me, the CHSC training program is one of the finest things we have in school. The individual boy learns neatness, cleanliness, courtesy, discipline, which are all qualities he will carry into later life. The school program takes on new meaning with the Cadet unit as a part of it. Respect for flag, country, and our fighting men is greatly developed. Cooperation between this group, the American Legion, and other organizations brings out good citizenship. And finally, it develops for the State and the Nation a corps of men with a better understanding of what it means to be an American."

"The Cadet program adds greatly to the general morale of the school and to the natural interest of older boys in high school," states H. E. Chastain, Principal of Placer Union High School.

Charles R. Green, Principal of McCloud High School says, "I have noticed that disciplinary cases in school have improved under the training rules and regulations of the Cadet program."

Recent reports from high schools beginning the fall term for 1946 confirm these principals' observations and indicate that enrollment in the Cadet Corps this year is in some instances exceeding war-time enrollments.

Grant Union High School at North Sacramento reports that its expected fall enrollment of 150 Cadets has expanded to nearly 250 students seeking to take advantage of the program.

Hayward Union High School reports that applications this fall for their unit of the Cadet Corps exceed the facilities the school has available for the training program.

The Annual Encampment

Eagerly looked forward to each year by the Cadets is the annual encampment where the instruction of the school year is put into practice and Cadets from each school in the CHSC program have the opportunity to meet and compare activities.

Through the course of years the encampment has been held at varied places, ranging from a site in open country at Camp San Luis Obispo in the early days of the Corps to Camp Kohler, Sacramento, in 1945, and Fort Ord, near historic Monterey, in 1946.

Of all the annual encampments the one this year at the Regular Army post of Fort Ord by far surpassed in completeness of facilities and thoroughness in training.

Much of the success of the encampment can be attributed to the Army, whose attitude of outstanding cooperation and friendliness toward the Cadet Corps was established in the early days of planning by General Joseph Stilwell, commanding Sixth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, who made a complete section of Fort Ord available to the Corps.

Brigadier General James R. N. Weaver, Post Commander of Fort Ord, was unstinting in the aid given the Corps to accomplish its mission, and his friendliness and interest was reflected by every officer and soldier of his command.

Brigadier General David Ogden, commanding the crack Second Engineer Special Brigade stationed at Fort Ord, made available instructors and demonstration teams from his combat seasoned organization that set a standard of professional competence for Army and Cadet Corps instructors alike which marked the entire training program.

By chartered bus and special train Cadets from all parts of the State arrived at Fort Ord Monday, July 1st, for the 12-day training period, and were immediately established in barracks which had been set in order by an advance detail of some 40 Anaheim Union High School Cadets led by Major Thomas C. Murphy, their Commandant.

Following registration, Cadets assembled in the post theater were welcomed to Fort Ord by General Ogden and were oriented in their relationships with each other and Army personnel of the post by Major Harold L. Hjelm, plans and training officer on the staff of the Adjutant General of California.

Issues were made to all Cadets of leggings, helmet liners, web belts, and summer uniforms supplied by the post.

Among the numerous facilities made available by the post command for use of the Cadet Corps was one of the post theatres, the swimming pool, rifle range, sports arena, parade ground, and a recreation hall, all of which were utilized daily in the training program.

The 650 Cadets -attending the encampment were organized into a Cadet regiment of three battalions, three companies to a battalion, a band, and a regimental headquarters and headquarters company. All elements were led by Cadet officers.

Each Cadet unit was early informed that it was being judged daily by its adult commandants and members of the Adjutant General's staff as to its discipline, precision, and development in training preparatory to naming the outstanding platoons, companies, and battalion which would receive honor unit awards at end of the encampment.

All Cadets were closely judged as to their development during the encampment in preparation for award of American Legion medals and Honor Cadet bars to individual Cadets. Competition for the unit and individual Cadet awards did and performance which was maintained throughout the 12-day period.

The Training Program

The Cadet training program followed the time tested Army and civilian educational methods of explanation, demonstration, and application, giving the Cadets a well-rounded course of subjects with a definite carry-over value for their daily life.

The training schedule absorbed an eight-hour period each day, and included time for organized and individual sports in addition to the more formal subjects presented. Instruction was given by unit' commandants professionally qualified in their subjects as well as by Regular Army personnel who made up various demonstration teams.

Full use was made of training movies available from the Fort Ord Signal Corps film library. The films shown ran the gamut from military courtesy and personal hygiene to life saving, map reading, and sighting and aiming in marksmanship.

Careful advance planning of the 12-day training schedule weeks before the date of the encampment and close adherence to the schedule during the encampment accounted for much of the smooth functioning of the program, commandants agreed.

No subject was included on the program as an end in itself, but was presented as part of a carefully integrated drive toward the major objective of developing the sense of leadership, teamwork, and self-discipline in every Cadet at the camp.

Cadets were treated as adults and were given leadership responsibilities worthy of adults. In no instance did the Cadets fail to measure up to the high standards set for them.

Subjects in the Cadet Training Program

- Physical Training and Calisthenics
- Military Courtesy and Discipline
- Leadership and Command
- Close Order Drill
- School of Soldier
- Interior Guard Duty
- Demonstration of Weapons
- Physical Education and Recreation
- Sanitation and First Aid
- Map Reading
- Tent Pitching
- Marches and Bivouacs
- Care of Clothing and Equipment
- Marksmanship
- Safety Precautions
- Firing on Range, .30 caliber carbine
- Marksmanship-Preparatory to range firing
- Scouting and Patrolling
- Extended Order Drill
- Use of Compass in Field
- Obligations of and Training for Citizenship
- School of the Company
- Informal Guard Mount
- Military History
- Orientation
- Army Instructional Methods
- Training Aids
- Voice Control
- School of The Battalion and Regiment
- Personal Hygiene and Discipline

The Cadet Regimental Band

Contributing in no small part to the *esprit de corps* of the Cadets was the regiment's band composed of some 50 Cadets from high school bands throughout the State who were directed by Captain Cortland Palmer Gilmore, of Southern California Military Academy, a bandmaster of wide experience.

Within a few short days after opening of the encampment the band, whose Cadet members had never before played together, was able to play at all parades and the daily retreat ceremony.

Qualified military observers at the encampment gave the Cadet band great credit for results obtained under the handicap of only a brief period in which to practice and become accustomed to each other.

Schools which provided bandsmen for the Cadet Encampment were:

- Berkeley High School
- Bakersfield High School
- Southern California Military Academy
- Shasta Union High School
- Urban Military Academy
- Ukiah Union High School
- Elsinore Naval and Military Academy
- Edison High School (Fresno)
- Lassen Union High School
- Sweetwater Union High School
- Manteca Union High School
- Saint Mary's College High School (Berkeley)
- Oakdale Joint Union High School
- Yreka High School
- Eureka Senior High School

The 12-day training period for members of the Cadet regimental band gave the cadets basic training in band maneuvers and participation in ceremonies which sent each band member back to his school to form a sound nucleus for the school bands to be organized with start of the fall term.

It is expected that in future encampments even greater attention will be given to band activities and training of Cadet Bandsmen with the intention of development of an encampment band of as many as 100 members representing the majority of high schools in the Cadet program.

Marksmanship

Of all the instruction in the California High School Cadet Corps program perhaps the foremost in interest and response from the individual Cadet are the phases in rifle marksmanship.

The American heritage of outstanding skill in small arms shooting and the natural drive of every boy to excel in the handling of a rifle was recognized early in the history of the Cadet Corps by the California Legislature which provided in Section 9, Statutes of 1911, creating the Corps, that:

"Target practice shall constitute a part of the instruction to be given to cadets ... All target practice shall be under the supervision of the commandants of cadets or competent members of the National Guard ... detailed by the Adjutant General"

Through facilities of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, Washington, D. C., the Cadet units may be provided with:

- A .30 caliber rifle for each Cadet for drill and training purposes
- Up to ten .22 caliber rifles per unit for target shooting.
- A yearly allowance of ammunition and targets.

Cadet unit rifle competitions are conducted under the direction of National Rifle Association instructors, field manuals and training manuals covering marksmanship are provided by the State Adjutant General.

Actual range firing is conducted only after thorough instruction of each cadet in safety precautions and the functioning of his rifle.

To provide variety in Cadets marksmanship training, Army authorities this year made available to the Corps .30 carbines for firing during the encampment.

Competition on the Fort Ord range resulted in award of the American Legion medal for marksmanship with the carbine to Cadet Captain Milton Hall, Bakersfield, for the highest score and Cadet Sergeant Alan Campbell, National City, runner-up.

Range Firing at Fort Or was under the supervision of Major L..A. Pope, Western Representative of the National Rifle Association

Physical Training and Sports

A varied athletic program was made available to the Cadets, with the only formal physical exercise being a brief daily period of calisthenics designed primarily to accustom the cadets to execute mass commands and to develop coordination as a large group.

The entire Cadet regiment received instruction in the Fort Ord pool in swimming and in inflating clothing as life preservers and proper methods to use in swimming while clothed. A survey showed that 25 per cent of the regiment was unable to swim and basic instruction was given the non-swimmers.

Harold P. Terwilliger, American Red Cross Field Representative, conducted junior life saving classes as well as a special first aid instructor's course for the adult Commandants.

Cadets who qualified for the Junior Life Saving Certificate were Malcom Fraser, Bill Moses, Warren Davies, Glenn Lay, Douglas Hacket and Jim Warren. '

Cadet commandants recommended for the First Aid Instructors Certificate were Majors DeWitt Creveling, O. D. Guffey, Thomas C. Murphy, Neil O. Best, Harold F. Puffer, and Carl Carlson, and Captains O. A. Edminister and C. H. Hansen.

The Cadet regiment was shown the Red Cross training films "Oars and Paddles" and "Heads Up," a lifesaving movie.

Each Cadet company was represented in a basketball tournament, with the winning team composed of James Sorenson (Gardena), Tommy Carrol (Long Beach) Charles Schneider (Berkeley), Gilbert Cline, (Dunsmuir), Joe Inantorno (Long Beach), Tommy Lambert (Whittier), Vernon McDonell (Porterville), Lyman Hitch (Berkeley), Robert Bunker (Long Beach) and Joel Whitely (Manteca).

Runners-up in the basketball competition were Ray Gordon (Long Beach), Howard Roberts (Long Beach), Paul Helmen (Ukiah), Merril Weijola (Eureka), Jack Cross (Madera), Sim Nathan (Redding) and Aubrey Irwin (Long Beach).

Results of a boxing tournament held at the Fort Ord Sports Arena were:

- Lawrence Weaver (Anaheim), 123 lbs. won by decision from Frank Motta (Gustine), 125 lbs.
- Tony Darshay (Anaheim) 143 lbs. drew the bout with Victor Breceda (Yreka), 148 lbs.
- Bill Duncan (Yreka), 146 lbs., won by decision from Bill Newton (Long Beach), 139 lbs.
- Merrill Weijola (Eureka), 127 lbs, drew the bout with Gene Coleman (Ukiah), 127 lbs.
- Paul Brasacchio (Berkeley), 147 lbs. won by decision from Lynn Darshay (Anaheim) , 142 lbs.

- Howard Roberts (Long Beach). 120 lbs., won by TKO over Pasqual Soto (Hayward), 120 lbs.
- William Luce (Palo Alto), 120 lbs., won by TKO over Joe Louis (Los Angeles), 124 lbs.
- Henry Shumpert (Bakersfield), 149 lbs., won by TKO over Sam Haycroft (Dinuba), 151 lbs.
- Leo Estrado (Stockton) 160 lbs., won by decision from Manuel Ramirez (Riverside) 160 lbs.
- Bob Hoyt, (Tracy), 136 lbs., won by decision from Eugene David (Madera), 138 lbs.
- Fred Duffy (Redding), 147 lbs., won by TKO over Bill Gwinn (Palm Springs), 147lbs.

Fort Ord Sports Arena was open to Cadets each evening for individual sports and all Army equipment at the Arena was made available to the Corps. Inter-company softball games were scheduled, and in addition to group competition the swimming tank was used for recreational swimming and nearby tennis courts were available to the Cadets. It was evident from the sports program that

Cadets were in excellent physical condition comparing most favorably with that of Regular Army personnel at the post

The Chaplains

Spiritual needs of the Cadets were well cared for by Chaplains C. S. Kircher (Sacramento), James A. O'Callaghan (Long Beach) and Horace Campbell (Santa Maria).

Catholic mass was said each day by Father O'Callaghan, while Protestant services were conducted by Chaplain Kircher assisted by Chaplain Campbell.

Services were held in the South Chapel in the Cadet Corps area. There was an excellent turn-out for all services, at which attendance was purely voluntary.

All chaplains were available for counseling cadets and in several cases forestalled early symptoms of homesickness, especially among the younger Cadets.

Activities of the Cadet Corps chaplains were also coordinated with those of the Fort Ord Service club to provide game facilities, reading matter, and writing rooms for the Cadets.

"I found that the Cadets attending the encampment were outstanding as a clean-cut, disciplined, and courteous group," observed Dr. Kircher, the senior chaplain for the encampment and moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of California.

"They were reverent and appreciative of the spiritual guidance provided for them. The Cadets were fortunate in the excellent leadership, both moral and professional, of their commandants."

Awards

Climax of the 12-day encampment was the final review before Brigadier General Curtis D. O'Sullivan, the Adjutant General of California and presentation of awards to outstanding Cadets of regiment.

The American Legion made available medals made outstanding Cadet officers and for ranking marksmen with the .30 caliber carbine. The medals were presented by William Rutherford, former director of the CHSC and chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Legion's Department of California.

Honor Cadet bars were presented to outstanding Cadet noncommissioned officers and cadets by General O'Sullivan.

Taking the review with General O'Sullivan were Brigadier General James R. N. Weaver, the post commander, Brigadier General David Ogden, commanding the 2nd Engineer Special Brigade, and Colonel W. R. Woodward, represented General Joseph Stilwell.

Many parents of Cadets attending the encampment were present for the review.

Named as the outstanding Cadet battalion was the 2nd Battalion, commanded by Cadet Major Armen P. Karagosian (Fresno). Captain Charles E. Temple, commandant from Grant Union High School, Sacramento, was supervising officer for this battalion.

Honor Cadet Officers

- ❖ Awarded the American Legion Medal
 - Best Senior Staff Officer
 - Cadet Major Armen P. Karagosian (Fresno), Commanding Officer, 2nd Battalion
 - Best Junior Staff Officer
 - Cadet Captain Glen Bales (Hayward).
 - Outstanding Company Officers
 - Cadet Capt. Robert Cross, Madera, Company "A".
 - Cadet Capt. James D. Sorensen, Long Beach, Company "B".
 - Cadet 1st Lt. John C. Stoller, Berkeley, Company "C".
 - Cadet Capt. Bobby Hoyt, Tracy, Company "D".
 - Cadet Capt. Jack E. Theige, Fresno, Company "E".
 - Cadet Capt. Ralph L. Wagner, Elsinore, Company "F".
 - Cadet 1st Lt. George T. Dowling, Berkeley, Company "G".
 - Cadet Capt. Albert C. Christensen, Coachella, Company "H"

- Cadet Capt. Milton E. Hall, Bakersfield, Company "I".
- Cadet Capt. Lyman B. Thomas, Bakersfield, Band.

❖ **Honor Cadet Bar**

➤ Noncommissioned Officers

- Cadet First Sgt. Jesse Corzine, Porterville, Company "A".
- Cadet First Sgt. Joseph B. Iantorno, Long Beach, Company "B".
- Cadet First Sgt. Allan R. Campbell, National City, Company "C".
- Cadet First Sgt. Kenneth L. Keithley, Bakersfield, Company "D".
- Cadet Sgt. Clarence E. Simson, Eureka, Company "E".
- Cadet First Sgt. Ralph F. Whitford, Orange, Company "F".
- Cadet Staff Sgt. Edward A. Cooney, Elsinore, Company "G".
- Cadet Sgt. Jack Edwards, Berkeley, Company "H".
- Cadet Sgt. Edward Court, Martinez, Company "I".
- Cadet First Sgt. Simeon B. Nathan, Jr., Redding, Band.
- Cadet Corporal Warren G. Davis, Long Beach.

➤ Cadets

- Cadet Eugene Hutain, Anaheim, Company "A".
- Cadet Joseph Shepard, Bakersfield, Company "A".
- Cadet Toshio Adashi, Berkeley, Company "B".
- Cadet George M. Brown, Long Beach, Company "B".
- Cadet Charles L. Hornbeck, Berkeley, Company "C".
- Cadet Richard E. Dority, Fresno, Company "C".
- Cadet Raymond D. Reed, Susanville, Company "D".
- Cadet Frank J. Galvin, Mill Valley, Company "D".
- Cadet Charles H. Wilson, National City, Company "E".
- Cadet Bruno Gidcomelli, Dunsmuir, Company "E".
- Cadet Joseph J. Francisco, Santa Cruz, Company "F".
- Cadet James L. Edwards, Eureka, Company "F".
- Cadet Robert R. Callison, Dinuba, Company "G".
- Cadet Tommy D. Surber, Porterville, Company "G".
- Cadet Leroy M. Franzen, Dinuba, Company "H".
- Cadet Pfc. John L. VanZant, Bakersfield, Company "H".
- Cadet Pfc. Alvin L. Sehultz, Bakersfield, Company "I".
- Cadet Sgt. Ralph I. Crane, Elsinore, Company "I".
- Cadet Musician Roy R. Kraft, Fresno, Band.

❖ **Letters of Commendation**

- Cadet Major Richard R. Hovis, Redondo Beach.
- Cadet 2nd Lt. Jack L. Modisette, Los Angeles.
- Cadet Staff Sgt. John F. Brown, National City.
- Cadet Staff Sgt. Maurice Webster, Anaheim.
- Cadet Staff Sgt. Richard E. Talbott, Anaheim.
- Cadet T / 4 Norman D. Causey, Long Beach.
- Cadet T / 4 Jerry Boselli, San Francisco.

- Cadet Cpl. Freddy N. Farnsworth, Martinez.
- Cadet T /5 Richard E. Hoxie; Anaheim.
- Cadet Pfc. James L. Williams, Redding.
- Cadet James H. Heffron, Anaheim.
- Cadet John C. Runjavac, Dinuba.

❖ **Color Guard**

- Russell Smyth, Hayward
- Norman Bryant, Hayward
- Forrest Rea, Redondo Beach
- Roger Molzahn, Berkeley

Camp Administration

Much of the success of the annual encampment was the result of careful advance planning which began some three months before the date of the camp.

Under direction of Colonel Chester E. Mitchell, Acting Director of the California High School Cadet Corps and Lieutenant Colonel C. H. S. Roberts, Acting Assistant Director, all details of the encampment were carefully worked out by their staff and officers of the Adjutant General's staff specially assigned.

The training program was completely prepared and scheduled in advance by Major Harold L. Hjelm, of the Adjutant General's staff, and was executed at the encampment by Major Fred Rundle, CHSC Field Supervisor, who acted as operations officer.

All phases of supply for the encampment were under direction of Major LeRoy B. Olson, Acting Field Supervisor. Major Carl O. Nichols, Acting Field Supervisor, directed the athletic and recreation program, while Major Joseph. N. Raymond, Field Supervisor, was personnel officer and liaison officer with the Fort Ord Command.

Named as Camp Commandant was Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Walker, Napa. Major L. A. Pope of the National Rifle Association was in charge of range instruction. Medical officer was Captain John MacWillie, Carmel. Mrs. Marjorie Bush, Sacramento, was Secretary for the Administrative Headquarters.

Transportation was provided by the Southern California Area Command, California State Guard under direction of Major David L. Warden with a detail consisting of First Sergeant Jack Keene Technical Sergeant Thomas A. Renesto, Sergeant George A. Allbright, and T/4's John S. Thomson, Andrew J. Caples, Walter E. Tibbits, James R. Dunham, Joseph Llanes, and James A. Windom.

Special mention must be made of the work of Major Victor E. Taylor, Commandant of Cadets of St. Anthony's High School, and Major DeWitt Creveling, Dinuba Union High School, who handled all administrative details pertaining to the Cadets and commandants.

Unit commandants were directly responsible for Cadet training on battalion and company levels and served in the following tactical capacities:

1st Battalion

Maj. N. O. Best; Commander
Maj. I. C. Murphy, Executive Officer
Maj. Verl Murray, Commander, Company A
Capt. George E. Miller, Commander, Company B
Lt. L. E. Reich, Commander, Company C

2nd Battalion

Capt. C. E. Temple; Commander
Maj. I. H. Welch; Executive Officer
Capt. M. P. Richmond, Commander, Company D
Maj. Vance Clymer, Commander, Company E
Maj. L. 1 Sims, Commander, Company F

3rd Battalion

Maj. A. V. Shearer;
Capt. R. A. Henry, Executive Officer
Capt. C. H. Hansen, Commander, Company G
Maj. H. E. Chambers, Commander, Company H
Maj. H. L. Puffer, Commander, Company I

Three noncommissioned officer Regular Army instructors of the National Guard were assigned to the Camp as observers and to did in the training program wherever needed. They were Master Sergeants John B. W. White, R. B. Stanton, and Arthur D. Ainley.

Acknowledgment is due to Cadet Major Richard R. Hovis, Hermosa Beach, and Cadet T/4 Jerry H. Boselli, San Francisco, who contributed much of the photography and art work in this publication under the general supervision of Captain Melton Ferris of the Adjutant General's staff.

Roster of Commandants at the Fort Ord Encampment

Lt. Col. George W. Walker, Napa Union High School
Major Victor E. Taylor, St. Anthony's High School
Major Thomas C. Murphy, Anaheim Union High School
Major DeWitt Creveling, Dinuba Joint Union High School
Major Stanley Hawkins, Manteca Union High School
Major Verl Murray, Monrovia-Arcadia-Duarte High School
Major O. D. Gurley, Fresno High Schools
Major Eugene M. Stagnaro, Edison High School
Major William Shakespeare, Grant Union High School
Major Arthur V. Shearer, Bakersfield High School
Major George M. Dinsmore, Preston School of Industry
Major Carl Carlson, Santa Maria Union High School

Major Vance G. Clymer, Sweetwater Union High School
Major D. B. W. Alexander, Coachella Valley Union High School
Major Thomas' H. Welch, Southern California Military Academy
Major Maurel K. Rabenstein, Martinez Junior High School
Major Victor F. Dunne, Page Military Academy
Major Homer H. Cornick, Santa Cruz High School
Major Lee T. Sims, Santa Cruz High School
Major Howard E. Chambers, Orange Union High School
Major Robert M. Stapp, Barstow Union High School
Major Harold L. Puller, Shasta Union High School
Major Neil O. Best, Hayward Union High School
Major Albert M. Matthews, St: Mary's College High School
Major Clayton A. Tapscott, Yreka High School
Captain Horace Campbell, Santa Maria Union High School
Captain Cortland P. Gilmore, Southern California Military Academy
Captain H. E. Newbold, Gustine-Union High School
Captain George E. Miller, Preston School of Industry
Captain James A. O'Callaghan, Saint Anthony's High School
Captain C. H. Hansen, Jr., Eureka Senior High School
Captain Oscar Monte Edminster, Amerivet Technical Institute
Captain R. A. Henry, Patterson Union High School
Captain Charles E. Temple, Grant Union High School
Captain Phillip C. Stuart, Southern California Military Academy
Captain Miles Potter Richmond, Dunsmuir Joint Union High School
1stLt. Leonard Emil Reich, Harding Military Academy

The Cadet Corps Looks to the Future

The report of the Adjutant General of the State of California for November 17, 1914 to June 30, 1920 discloses that the thought of military training for young men in high schools originated with Brigadier General E. A. Forbes, who, as the Adjutant General, obtained legislative approval of a measure that was the first of its kind in the United States. The original statute provided for complete cooperation between the educational and military departments of the State. The application of the instruction and the enforcing of discipline was placed locally in the control and responsibility of boards of education and the principals of the high schools.

The report of the Adjutant General further emphasized that "particular stress was not placed upon purely military training, but rather development in the members 'of the High School Cadets of those qualifications of self-reliance, subordination to recognized authority and team work" which are essential to complete citizenship. The report further defined the mission of the Corps as follows:

"The military training given causes a more erect carriage of the body, gives strength and directness to all movements, and causes a better coordination of

mind and body than any other kind of training. It teaches promptness, neatness and courtesy. It develops quick thinking and alertness of mind and instills respect for law and order."

The report contains a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of California, in which that legislative body "expresses its approval and appreciation of the splendid results obtained from military training in the high schools of California."

The Legislature of the State and the successive adjutants general have thus clearly and early marked the missions and objectives of the Cadet Corps. The future of the Corps depends upon the intensive development of its program, which rests upon the principle of integration of military and academic education. Such integration means education in secondary schools for all responsibilities with a new emphasis upon direct training in subjects included in the Cadet program rather than acceptance of such instruction as a byproduct of other classes in the curriculum.

The future of the Corps envisages new educational values, including a new patriotism, respect for and love of country; a closer relation to the State; a stimulus to an awareness of the Cadet's responsibilities to his community; a new interest in National security; new gains in cooperative living and in the art of getting along with others; the development of a new seriousness and the ability "to take it."

The Corps anticipates continued instruction in citizenship which is to include such training as part of each day's experience. The training will include instruction that government is a means and not an end, that public officials are servants as well as leaders, that governments derive power from the consent of the governed, that our way of life is a government of laws and not of men, and that the military power is subordinate to the civil power. The teaching will describe the meaning of Legislatures in a democratic society and the need of protection to minorities.

The specific military training program will include a development of skills, habits, appreciations, values and ideals. It will include training designed to reach the nonverbal one-third who require practical demonstrations as a prerequisite of learning. The Cadet program will include an analysis of the basic ideas of National security and of the methods of developing community consciousness of the essential character of preparedness.

The Cadet will study current governmental organizations and trends of the more powerful governments. The relationships between the United States and the communities and societies of the world will be discussed, with emphasis upon world trade, economy, diplomatic and military problems arising out of such relationships. Attention will be given to the essential character of military organization, its basic need, the process of command and of integration and the relationships between all units of the organization.

Roster of Schools at Fort Ord Encampment

Alhambra Union High School, Martinez
Anaheim Union High School
Barstow Union High School
Berkeley High School
Central Union High School, Fresno
Chaffey Union High School, Ontario
Chico Union High School
Coachella Valley Union High School
Colusa Union High School
David Starr Jordan High School, Long Beach
Dinuba Joint Union High School
Dunsmuir Joint Union High School
Edison High School, Stockton
Elsinore Naval and Military Academy, Elsinore
Emeryville Senior High School, Emeryville
Escondido High School
Eureka Junior High School
Fresno High School
Grant Union High School, North Sacramento
Grass Valley Union High School
Gustine Union High School
Harding Military Academy, Glendora
Hayward Union High School
Lassen Union High School, Susanville
Madera Union High School
Manteca Union High School
Martinez Union High School
McCloud High School
Monrovia-Arcadia-Duarte High School, Monrovia
Napa Union High School
Oakdale Joint Union High School
Orange Union High School
Page Military Academy, Los Angeles
Palo Alto Senior High School
Patterson Union High School
Porterville Union High School
Red Bluff Union High School
Redondo Union High School
Roosevelt High School, Fresno
San Joaquin Memorial High School, Fresno
San Jose High School
Santa Barbara High School
Santa Maria Union High School
Santa Cruz High School

Shasta Union High School, Redding
Southern California Military Academy, Long Beach
St. Anthony's High School, Long Beach
St. Mary's College High School, Berkeley
Sweetwater Union High School, National City
Tracy Union High School
Tamalpais Union High School, Mill Valley
Ukiah Union High School
Urban Military Academy, Los Angeles
Vallejo Senior High School
Woodland Union High School
Yuba City Union High School
Yreka High School

CHEVOIT HILLS MILITARY ACADEMY: 1946-1952

Wikipedia Entry (recovered 4 May 2014)

Cheviot Hills Military Academy operated from 1946 until 1952 as a K through 9th grade military school. Founded by Frank J. Brick on the premises of the old Pacific Military Academy in Culver City, California, the school ran under the auspices of the California Cadet Corps.

During its short life, the school averaged approximately 150 students spread among the 10 grades. Most of them boarded in the main building but there was a small contingent of daily commuters. Military style uniforms were required of all students while on the grounds and military structure dictated the daily routines such as marching to classes, meals, recess and daily inspections. From reveille to taps, a bugle announced the task at hand.

This Florentine structure, designed by noted architect Wallace Neff, was originally built in 1929 as the Pacific Military Academy by Culver City Founder, Harry Culver. At the beginning of World War II, the building served as military barracks for the Army's First Motion Picture Unit. This Army unit used the Hal Roach Studios also located in Culver City. There is film footage still in existence which shows young officer Ronald Reagan lined up for lunch at the cafeteria in the basement of the main building.

In 1952 the property at 9601 Cattaraugus Ave. was sold to a Catholic order, the Marianists (Society of Mary) to become Chaminade High School for Boys. In 1959, the address was changed to its back street, Beverly Drive. In 1962, Chaminade Preparatory, as it is now known, moved to what is now West Hills in the San Fernando Valley, and, after sale to developers, the grand old building was demolished to make way for residential homes. Beverly Drive was extended through the center of the property down to Cattaraugus Avenue. Today, only four palm trees remain, as found now in the back yards of homes along Beverly Drive.

In the top picture with the main building at the center, the laundry and staff residences are on the left, the horse corrals in the center and the athletic field house on the right. The classrooms were located in a single story building behind the main structure. They can be seen in the right side of the inspection picture.

The site is bordered by Cattaraugus on the south, Castle Heights on the west, Beverlywood on the north and S. Beverly Drive on the east. The main building stood on Beverlywood Street just west of S. Beverly Dr. The northern property line is now the northern property line of the homes bordering the north side of Beverlywood.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1946 to 10 June 30, 1948

California Cadet Corps 1946-1948 (Extract)

One of the popular features of the cadet program is the annual summer camp held at Fort Ord in 1946 and transferred permanently to Camp San Luis Obispo in 1947. Attendance has risen steadily since the war and is expected to reach the maximum number of 1,000 as authorized by budgetary appropriations in the near future.

Growth and Development of the California Cadet Corps Since World War II: 1946-1947

Category	Schools	Cadets
Schools and cadets in program (1 September 1946)	52	4100
Schools and cadets in program (1 March 1947)	60	4200
Schools and cadets in program (30 May 1947)	64	4100
State schools in program (1 September 1946)	1	500
State schools in program (30 May 1947)	1	500
Public schools in program (1 September 1946)	40	2488
Public schools in program (30 May 1947)	49	2351
Private schools in program (1 September 1946)	11	1112
Private schools in program (30 May 1947)	14	1249

1947-1948

Category	Schools	Cadets
Schools and cadets in program (1 September 1947)	59	4200
Schools and cadets in program (1 March 1948)	76	5100
Schools and cadets in program (30 May 1948)	80	5000
State schools in program (1 September 1947)	1	650
State schools in program (30 May 1948)	1	650
Public schools in program (1 September 1947)	44	2109
Public schools in program (30 May 1948)	57	2369
Private schools in program (1 September 1947)	14	1481
Private schools in program (30 May 1948)	22	1981

1951 CADET MANUAL: 1947-1951

State Rifle Matches

Governor Earl Warren Trophy Match

Governor Earl Warren established an individual perpetual trophy award during the school year 1947-1948. The cadet scoring the highest at the State Rifle Meet will be awarded the Governor Earl Warren Trophy, to be retained in his possession for one year following the award.

The Governor Warren Trophy Match is fired in the District Area, and State Finals. Shoulder to shoulder competition is carried out in all of these matches.

The results of the 1947-1948 Governor Earl Warren Trophy Match are listed below.

Place	Name	School	Score
1 st	Rolland Talley	Napa High School	184 O/H 46
2 nd	Vernon Jackson	Napa High School	184 O/H 40
3 rd	Darwin Hook	Hayward Union High School	182 O/H 43

The award was presented immediately upon termination of the match to the following named cadet: First Place-Cadet Staff Sergeant Roland Talley, Napa High School, Napa, California. He was presented the Governor Earl Warren Trophy by the Director, California Cadet Corps. The Trophy will remain in his possession for one year following the award. He was awarded a gold medal as a permanent possession to be worn on his tunic.

Governor Earl Warren Trophy Match Ribbons were awarded to each cadet actually participating (firing) in the State Finals at Sacramento. During the school years 1948-1949, 1949-1950, and 1950-1951, the California Cadet Corps was successful in securing second and third-place awards as will be indicated below. First three place winners for school years indicated are listed:

1948-1949			
Place	Name	School	Score
1 st	J. W. Compas	Elsinore Naval and Military Academy	183
2 nd	Richard Tatus	Sweetwater Union High School	182 O/H 42
3 rd	John Quilling	Napa High School and Junior College	182 O/H 41

1949-1950			
Place	Name	School	Score
1 st	Don Barnett	Anaheim Union High School	188
2 nd	Emmett Duncan	Hayward Union High School	187
3 rd	Bill Husse	Placer Union High School	179 OH 41

1950-1951

1 st	Roy Arnold	Santa Cruz High School	182 OH 44
2 nd	Bill Rabenstein	Alhambra Union High School	182 OH 41
3 rd	G. Carlson	Placer Union High School	182 OH 40

Awards were presented each school year to the first three places by the following:

First Place: Each year the first place winner received the *Governor Earl Warren Trophy*, awarded by Governor Earl Warren. The trophy remained in the cadet's possession for one year following the award. The cadet was awarded a gold medal as a permanent possession to be worn on his tunic.

Second Place: Each year the second place winner received the *Commandants Trophy* awarded by the California Commandants Association. The cadet received an individual medal to be worn on his tunic.

Third Place: Each year the third place winner received the *State Staff Trophy*, awarded by the State Staff of the California Cadet Corps. The cadet received an individual medal to be worn on his tunic.

Each year the Governor Earl Warren Trophy Match Ribbons were awarded to all cadets who actually participated (fired) in the state finals at Sacramento.

Dion O'Sullivan Memorial Trophy Match

Major General and Mrs. Curtis D. O'Sullivan established, in honor of their son, the Dion O'Sullivan Memorial Trophy.

It was presented for the first time at the State Rifle Meet at Sacramento in March, 1951.

The Dion O'Sullivan Match is fired in district, area, and state finals. Shoulder-to-shoulder competition is carried out in all of these matches.

The three highest team scores of the Dion O'Sullivan Memorial Trophy Match are listed below. Course was fired on the basis of a possible 1,000 points. Scores indicate total of five (5) high cadets representing each school.

		1950-1951	
Place	School		Score
1 st	Hayward Union High School, Hayward		910
2 nd	Placer Union High School, Auburn		899
3 rd	Bakersfield High School, Bakersfield		883

Trophies were presented to the following named schools immediately upon termination of the match:

First Place: Hayward Union High School received the Dion O'Sullivan Memorial Trophy established by Major General and Mrs. Curtis D. O'Sullivan in honor of their son, Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Cornelius Dion O'Sullivan, who was lost in action on the submarine USS *Triton* (SS-201), March 15, 1943. Each member of the winning team received an individual medal for his tunic.

Second Place: Placer Union High School received the Commandants Trophy, awarded by the California Commandants Association.

Third Place: Bakersfield High School received the State Staff Trophy, awarded by the State Staff of the California Cadet Corps.

Dion O'Sullivan Memorial Trophy Match Ribbons were awarded to all cadets who actually participated (fired) in the state finals at Sacramento.

Postal Match (Team)

Brigadier General and Mrs. Victor R. Hansen, in memory of Lieutenant Robert A. Clausen, brother of Mrs. Hansen, established during the school year 1945-1946, the Lieutenant Robert Ao Clausen Trophy (Postal Match).

On the basis of a possible 1000 points, the results for the school years 1945-1946, 1946-1947, 1947-1948 for the first three places (winners) are listed below with the score indicate total ten (10) high cadets representing '

		1945-1946	
Place	School	City	Score
1 st	Napa High School	Napa	977
2 nd	Hayward Union High School	Hayward	974
3 rd	Placer Union High School	Auburn	961
		1946-1947	
Place	School	City	Score
1 st	Napa High School	Napa	982
2 nd	Hayward Union High School	Hayward	978
3 rd	Placer Union High School	Auburn	947
		1947-1948	
Place	School	City	Score
1 st	Hayward Union High School	Hayward	991
2 nd	Napa High School	Napa	985
3 rd	Bakersfield High School	Bakersfield	971

Awards were presented each school year to the first three places by the following:

First place: Each year the first place winner received the California Cadet Corps Postal Match Trophy established in honor of Lieutenant Robert A. Clausen.

Lieutenant Clausen was born 28 May 1924, in Seattle, Washington. He graduated from Belmont High School, Los Angeles, enlisted in the Air Corps in February 1943, and graduated from Pecos Airfield, Army Air School, as a B-25 Pilot in the spring of 1944. He received training at Hammer Field, Lancaster Field, and Hamilton Field (all in California), as a B-24 Pilot, went overseas in the summer of 1944. He was killed in action at Numfors, New Guinea, on 17 October 1944.

Second place: Each year the second place winner received the Commandants Association Trophy presented by the California Commandants Association.

Third place: Each year the third place winner received the California Cadet Supervisors Trophy presented by the Director and Field Supervisors of the California Cadet Corps.

Postal Match ribbons have been presented to the ten (10) high cadets representing each of the schools listed above.

Lieutenant Robert A. Clausen Match (Team)

The Postal Match was terminated at the request of schools participating in State Rifle Matches and established as the Lt. Robert A. Clausen Trophy Match (10-man team). The Clausen match was fired for the first time during the school year 1948-1949.

Lt. Robert A. Clausen Trophy Match is fired in District, Area, and State Finals. Shoulder to shoulder competition is carried out in all of these matches,

On the basis of a possible 2000 points, the results for the school year, 1948-1949, 1949-1950, 1950-1951 for the first three places (winners) are listed below with the score indicate a total often (10) high cadets representing each school.

1948-1949			
Place	School	City	Score
1 st	Napa High School	Napa	1660
2 nd	Hayward Union High School	Hayward	1656
3 rd	Anaheim Union High School	Anaheim	1646

1949-1950			
Place	School	City	Score
1 st	Placer Union High School	Auburn	1671
2 nd	Bakersfield High School	Bakersfield	1667
3 rd	Anaheim Union High School	Anaheim	1667

1950-1951			
Place	School	City	Score
1 st	Placer Union High School	Auburn	1778

**History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014**

2 nd	Anaheim Union High School	Anaheim	1724
3 rd	Napa High School	Napa	1683

Awards were presented each school year to the first three places by the following:

First place: Each year the first place winner received the California Cadet Corps Postal Match Trophy established in honor of Lieutenant Robert A. Clausen.

Second place: Each year the second place winner received the Commandants Trophy awarded by the California Commandants Association.

Third place: Each year the third place winner received the State Staff Trophy awarded by the State Staff of the California Cadet Corps.

Each year the Lieutenant Robert A. Clausen Trophy Match Ribbons were awarded to all cadets who actually participated (fired) in the State Finals at Sacramento.

Major Maurice Veronda Trophy

Major Maurice Veronda, Superintendent and Commandant of Cadets, of the Southwestern Military Academy, San Marino (Pasadena), California, presented for the first time during the school year 1950-1951, the Major Maurice Veronda Trophy, which will be a permanent, individual award.

The trophy will be awarded to the cadet firing the highest individual score in either the Lieutenant Robert A. Clausen (10-man team match) or the Dion O'Sullivan Memorial Trophy Match (5-man team match) during the competition at State Finals, and will be retained in his possession as a permanent award.

1950-1951

Place	Name	School	Match	Score
1 st	Eugene Anderson	Bakersfield High School	O'Sullivan	187 OH-47
2 nd	W. Greenslate	Placer Union High School	O'Sullivan	187 OH-45
3 rd	Al Lattin	Anaheim Union High School	O'Sullivan	187 OH-44

The winner of the first place award, was presented a California Cadet Corps Veronda Trophy Ribbon to be worn on his tunic.

General Joseph W. Stillwell Saber Award

The General Joseph W. Stilwell Saber is awarded annually by the Department of California Reserve Officers' Association Ladies' Clubs to the outstanding cadet of the California Cadet Corps, this trophy to be awarded to a cadet to be selected not only for merit in military science and tactics, but for excellence in academic studies, participation in school athletics and in extra-curricular activities of the school. In addition to the

activities listed above the cadet nominated as a candidate for the Stilwell Saber Award will be judged at the summer encampment on his demonstrated proficiency as a cadet. This rating, combined with his rating on the evaluation sheet, determined his standing in the competition.

Winners of the Stillwell Saber Award 1948-1951

Year	Name	School	Presented by
1948	C/CPT George Graham**	Dinuba Joint Union High School	Mrs. Joseph W. Stillwell
1949	C/MAJ John R. McCarthy	Hayward Union High School	Mrs. Raymond Ribal, President*
1950	C/2LT Warren R. Thorpe	Campbell Union High School	Mrs. Lyman W. Tondro, President*
1951	C/COL George A. Thomas	Grant Union High School	Mrs. Vera Mae Bean, First Vice President*

*Officers of the Department of California Reserve Officers' Association Ladies' Clubs

**Initial winner of the award.

Ladies Auxiliary of the Purple Heart Plaque

The Ladies Auxiliary, Order of the Purple Heart, Department of California; established this plaque during the 1950 annual Summer Encampment for the best drill squad of any school in attendance at the camp; The initial presentation of this plaque was made by Mrs. Giannini, President of the Ladies Auxiliary, Order of the Purple Heart, Department of California.

It is awarded each year at the annual Summer Encampment by a member of this organization.

The competition is held the last week of each encampment and in order for a school to compete it must enter the competition with a squad composed of eight (8) cadets and the squad leader, making a maximum total of nine (9) cadets that may participate in this award.

The school will retain possession of the award for one year or until it is won by another school.

Initial Winners-1950

School: Grant Union High School, Del Paso Heights, California

Commandant of Cadets: Major C. E. Temple

Squad Leader: Cadet Captain George Thomas

Members of Squad: Cadet Major Glen Otto, Cadet Second Lieutenant Norman Green, Cadet Staff Sergeant Guy Kimzey, Cadet Sergeant Jack L. Cobb, Cadet Sergeant Loren Vandervort, Cadet Corporal Jack Delk, Cadet Corporal Robert

Jones, Cadet Private First Class Gary Peavy

To each member of the winning squad (nine cadets only) there was presented a Ladies Auxiliary, Order of the Purple Heart ribbon bar to be worn on his tunic.

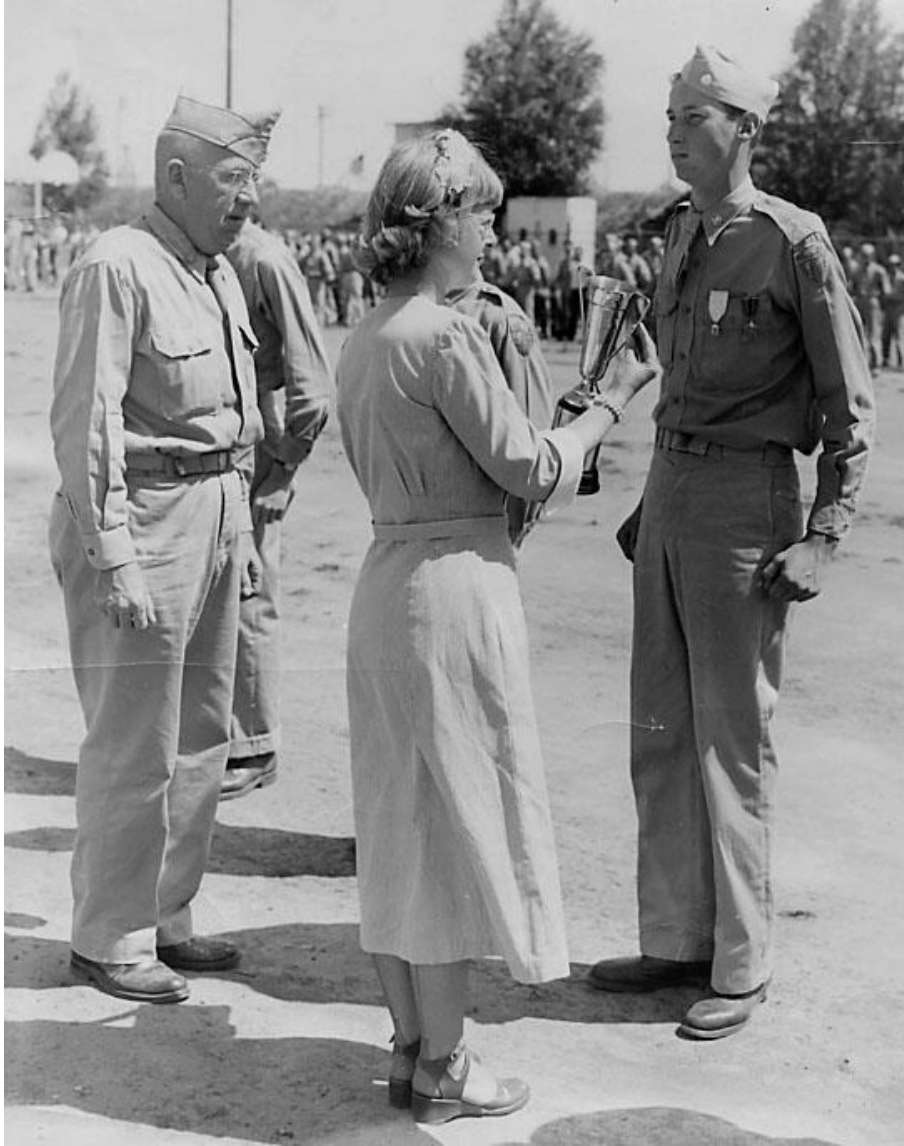


Figure 4. C/1LT James D. Delk, Grant Joint Union High School, receiving the Perpetual Trophy, May 1951. Cadet Delk went on to retire from the United States Army as a Major General after commanding the 40th Infantry Division and the California Army National Guard. He also served as the Military Executive of the Defense Reserve Forces Policy Board and commanded military forces during the 1992 Los Angeles Riots.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1950, 10 June 30,
1952

California Cadet Corps 1950-1952 (Extract)

State Rifle Matches – Finals: Sacramento Armory, 12th and W Streets, Sacramento

Governor Warren Trophy Match (Individual)

1951

Place	Name	School	Score
1 st	Roy Arnold	Santa Cruz High School, Santa Cruz	182 OH-44
2 nd	Bill Rubenstein	Alhambra Union High School, Martinez	182 OH-41
3 rd	G. Carlson	Placer Union High School, Auburn	182 OH-40
4 th	Richard Nissen	Hayward Union High School, Hayward	182 OH-37
5 th	E. Peterson	Anaheim Union High School, Anaheim	181 OH-41

1952

Place	Name	School	Score
1 st	Richard Nissen	Hayward Union High School, Hayward	192
2 nd	M. Price	Placer Union High School, Auburn	188
3 rd	Al Lattin	Anaheim Union High School, Anaheim	187
4 th	W. Short	Bakersfield High School, Bakersfield	184

Lieutenant Robert A. Clausen Trophy Match (10-Man Team)

1951

Place	School	Score
1 st	Placer Union High School District, Auburn	1778
2 nd	Anaheim Union High School, Anaheim	1724
3 rd	Napa High School, Napa	1673
4 th	Hayward Union High School, Hayward	1679
5 th	Bakersfield High School, Bakersfield	1650

1952

Place	School	Score
1 st	Anaheim Union High School, Anaheim	1780
2 nd	Placer Union High School, Auburn	1761
3 rd	Napa High School, Napa	1746
4 th	Bakersfield High School, Bakersfield	1732
5 th	Porterville Union High School, Porterville	1650

Dion O’Sullivan Memorial Trophy Match (5-Man Team)

1951

**History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014**

Place	School	Score
1 st	Hayward Union High School, Hayward	910
2 nd	Placer Union High School, Auburn	899
3 rd	Bakersfield High School, Bakersfield	883
4 th	Anaheim Union High School, Anaheim	859
5 th	Grant Union High School, Del Paso Heights	851

1952

Place	School	Score
1 st	Hayward Union High School, Hayward	909
2 nd	Bakersfield Union High School, Bakersfield	907
3 rd	Anaheim Union High School, Anaheim	899
4 th	Porterville Union High School, Porterville	897
5 th	Placer Union High School, Auburn	885

Major Maurice Veronda Trophy (Individual Highest Score in Either 5-Man or 10-Man Team Matches)

Year	Name	School	Score
1951	C/MSG Eugene Anderson	Bakersfield High School, Bakersfield	187*
1952	C/CPT Richard Nissen	Hayward Union High School, Hayward	194*

*Fired in the Dion O'Sullivan Trophy Match (5-Man Team).

Summer Camp

One of the popular cadet program features is the annual summer camp held at Camp San Luis Obispo for the past two years and attended each summer by approximately 1000 cadets. While in camp, cadets are given basic training and rifle marksmanship; and for those who are qualified, survival swimming, communication, physical education instruction, rifle marksmanship instructors, advanced map reading, advanced first aid, armed forces orientation, and leadership basic and advanced. During the final camp review and parade, trophies and medals, presented by The Adjutant General and various civic and veterans organizations, are awarded honor cadets.

Awards

General Joseph W. Stillwell Saber Award

Year	Name	School	Presented By
1951	C/COL George A. Thomas	Grant Joint Union High School, Del Paso Heights	Mrs. Vera Mae Bean, President*
1952	C/LTC Paul N Geisel	Sweetwater Union High School, National City	Mrs. Bertha Pine, Past President*

*Officers of the Department of California, Reserve Officers Association Ladies' Clubs

Colonel Raymond E. Smith Memorial Trophy

Year	Name	School	Presented By
1951	C/MSG Russell Maeth	Santa Cruz High School, Santa Cruz	President, Commandants Association
1952	C/SSG Paul N. Geisel	Santa Cruz High School, Santa Cruz	Mrs. Raymond E. Smith

Military Order of the Purple Heart Trophy

1951: Butte Valley High School, Dorris, won First Place with 100-percent qualification in rifle marksmanship. Department Command Franklin made the presentation of a chromed .30 caliber training rifle.

1952: Santa Cruz High School, Santa Cruz, won First Place with a 100-percent qualification in rifle marksmanship. Mr. Luke Trahin, Secretary, San Luis Obispo Chamber of Commerce, representing the Military of the Purple Heart, made the presentation of a chromed M1903 Springfield Rifle.

Ladies Auxiliary, Military Order of the Purple Heart Trophy

1951: Willowbrook Junior High School, Compton, won the plaque for the squad drill competition. Mrs. Ruth Laird, President of the San Luis Obispo Chapter, made the presentation.

1952: Sweetwater Union High School, National City, won the plaque for the squad drill competition. Mrs. Ruth Laird, Past President of the San Luis Obispo Chapter, made the presentation.

El Camino Real Voiture No. 1368 – 40 et 8 Trophy

1951: Cadet Herbert Meyer, Oceanside-Carlsbad Union High School, Oceanside, won the trophy as the outstanding cadet below the noncommissioned officer ranks attending the 1951 Encampment.

1952: Cadet James Larry Prescott, Helix High School, Grossmont, won the trophy as the outstanding cadet below the noncommissioned officer ranks attending the 1952 Encampment.



Figure 5: A regimental review held at Willowbrook Junior High School, Compton, 1951.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1952, 10 June 30, 1954

California Cadet Corps 1952-1954 (Extract)

State Rifle Matches – Finals: Sacramento Armory, 12th and W Streets, Sacramento

Governor Warren Trophy Match (Individual)

1953

Place	Name	School	Score
1 st	Norman Dang	Bakersfield High School, Bakersfield	189 44-OH 47-K
2 nd	Mike Keller	San Luis Obispo Junior High School, San Luis Obispo	189 44-OH 46-K
3 rd	Rudy Cordova	Merced High School, Merced	187 45-OH
4 th	Donald McCarley	Sweetwater Union High School, National City	187 44-OH
5 th	Gene Waldo	Anaheim Union High School, Anaheim	186

1954

Place	Name	School	Score
1 st	George Roundtree	Porterville High School, Porterville	192
2 nd	Gary Barnett	Anaheim Union High School, Anaheim	191 45-OH
3 rd	Barney Garcia	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	191 44-OH
4 th	Donald McCarley	Sweetwater Union High School, National City	190 43-OH
5 th	Marvin Price	Placer Union High School, Auburn	190 42-OH

Lieutenant Robert A. Clausen Trophy Match (10-Man Team)

1953

Place	School	Score
1 st	Placer Union High School District, Auburn	1778
2 nd	Hayward High School, Hayward	1759
3 rd	Placer Union High School, Auburn	1747
4 th	Bakersfield High School, Bakersfield	1742
5 th	Hayward High School, Hayward	1741

1954

Place	School	Score
1 st	Oxnard Union High School, Anaheim	1767
2 nd	Hayward High School, Hayward	1759
3 rd	Placer Union High School, Auburn	1747
4 th	Bakersfield High School, Bakersfield	1742

**History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014**

5th Anaheim Union High School, Anaheim 1727

Dion O'Sullivan Memorial Trophy Match (5-Man Team)

1953

Place	School	Score
1 st	Hayward Union High School, Hayward	922
2 nd	Bakersfield High School, Bakersfield	909
3 rd	Anaheim Union High School, Anaheim	908
4 th	Placer Union High School, Auburn	898
5 th	Porterville Union High School, Porterville	886

1954

Place	School	Score
1 st	Placer Union High School, Auburn	935
2 nd	Anaheim Union High School, Anaheim	919
3 rd	Sweetwater Union High School, National City	914
4 th	Hayward High School, Hayward	911
5 th	Porterville Union High School, Porterville	897

Major Maurice Veronda Trophy (Individual Highest Score in Either 5-Man or 10-Man Team Matches)

Year	Name	School	Score
1953	C/LTC Richard Nissen	Hayward High School, Hayward	192*
1954	C/MSG Donald McCarley	Sweetwater Union High School, National City	192*

*Fired in the Dion O'Sullivan Trophy Match (5-Man Team).

Lt. Lansdale Post No. 67, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Trophy (Individual)

Year	Name	School	Score
1954	C/MSG Donald McCarley	Sweetwater Union High School, National City	OH-47

Summer Camp

One of the popular cadet program features is the annual summer camp held at Fort Ord for the past two years and attended each summer by approximately 1000 cadets. While in camp, cadets are given basic training and rifle marksmanship; and for those who are qualified, survival swimming, communication, physical education instruction, rifle marksmanship instructors, advanced map reading, advanced first aid, armed forces orientation, and leadership basic and advanced. During the final camp review and

parade, trophies and medals, presented by The Adjutant General and various civic and veterans organizations, are awarded honor cadets.

Awards

General Joseph W. Stillwell Saber Award

Year	Name	School	Presented By
1951	C/COL James G. Kyser	Napa Junior College, Napa	Mrs Carlton Doll, Stillwell Chairman*
1952	C/LTC Ashley Shuetz	El Camino High School, Sacramento	Mrs. Hugh Edwards, President* and Mrs Joseph Stillwell

*Officers of the Department of California, Reserve Officers Association Ladies' Clubs

Colonel Raymond E. Smith Memorial Trophy*

Year	Name	School	Presented By
1953	C/MSG Richard Holtz	Bellflower High School, Bellflower	Mrs. Raymond E. Smith

*Not awarded in 1954 due to insufficient qualifications of applicants.

Marine Corps League Perpetual Trophy (Individual)

The Marine Corps League Perpetual Trophy was established in 1953 by the Marine Corps League, Redding Detachment for the outstanding junior cadet officer. Cadet officers in the rank of First or Second Lieutenant attending Summer Camp are eligible to compete for this trophy.

Year	Name	School	Presented By
1953	C/2LT Marshall Berol	El Camino High School, Sacramento	Mr. George Menes, Commander*
1954	C/1LT Theodore Kazmier	El Camino High School, Sacramento	Mr. Donald Snooks, Adjutant*

*Officers of the Redding Detachment, Marine Corps League.

Military Order of the Purple Heart Trophy

1953: Avenal High School, Avenal, was awarded the Purple Heart Trophy for achieving the highest percentage of cadets to attain qualification with the .22 caliber rifle in the Cadet Corps marksmanship program. Avenal High School qualified 100-percent of its personnel to win this award. Presentation of a chromed .30 caliber training rifle was made by Mr. Allan J. Curr, State Commander, Military Order of the Purple Heart.

1954: Santa Cruz High School, Santa Cruz, was awarded the Purple Heart Trophy for achieving the highest percentage of cadets to attain qualification with the .22 caliber rifle in the Cadet Corps marksmanship program. Santa Cruz High School qualified 97.2-

percent of its personnel to win this award. Presentation of a chromed .30 caliber training rifle was made by Captain Jack W. Hicky, Alpaugh High School, Alpaugh, representing the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

Ladies Auxiliary, Military Order of the Purple Heart Trophy

1953: Chula Vista High School, Chula Vista, won the plaque for the squad drill competition. Mrs. Ruth Laird, President of the San Luis Obispo Chapter, made the presentation.

1952: Sweetwater Union High School, National City, won the plaque for the squad drill competition. Mrs. Paul Gonzales of the San Jose Chapter No. 42, made the presentation.

Major DeWitt Creveling Memorial Award

Established in 1953 by MAJ D.B. W. Alexander of Coachella in honor of MAJ DeWitt Creveling, a former Commandant of Cadets at Dinuba Joint Union High School, Dinuba. This award is for the best drilled cadet in the regiment.

Year	Name	School
1953	C/1SG John L. Stewart	Shasta Union High School, Redding
1954	C/1SG Jim Pittman	Sierra Joint Union High School, Auberry

El Camino Real Voiture No. 1368 – 40 et 8 Trophy

1953: C/PFC Harold Pennington, Bakersfield High School, Bakersfield, won the trophy as the outstanding cadet below the noncommissioned officer ranks attending the 1953 Encampment. Presentation made by Merl Carpenter, Chef de Gare Passe, of San Luis Obispo.

1954: CFC James Gerard and CFC James Tehan, both of Sweetwater Union High School, National City, won the trophy as the outstanding cadet below the noncommissioned officer ranks attending the 1954 Encampment. Presentation made by MAJ Charles E. Temple, Commandant of Cadets, Grant Union High School, Del Paso Heights.

California Cadet Corps Analysis

1952-1953

Category	Quantity
Schools in program, 30 May 1952	103
Schools lost from program, 1 September 1952	9
Old Schools in program, 1 September 1952	94
New schools entering program during school year	11

**History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014**

Schools lost to program during the school year	0
Schools in program , 30 May 1953	105
A. State Schools	1
B. Public Schools	91
C. Private Schools	13
Cadet enrollment, 30 September 1952	6389
Highest cadet enrollment during the school year	7013

1953-1954

Category	Quantity
Schools in program, 30 May 1953	105
Schools lost from program, 1 September 1953	4
Old Schools in program, 1 September 1953	101
New schools entering program during school year	20
Schools lost to program during the school year	1
Schools in program , 30 May 1953	120
A. State Schools	1
B. Public Schools	107
C. Private Schools	12
Cadet enrollment, 30 September 1952	7078
Highest cadet enrollment during the school year	7775

Expenditures 1952-1954

Categories	1952-1953	1953-1954
Salaries	67,985.00	68,308.53
Administration	20,463.00	15,729.00
Arms, Ammunition and Similar Stores	8,796.00	9,770.33
Encampments	55,801.00	53,527.91
Insignia and Expendable Equipment	7,097.00	6,379.70
Instructor Schools	2,630.00	1,351.53
Rifle Matches	6,731.00	8,639.14
Training Aids	1,077.00	393.65
Uniforms	18,067.00	18,633.63
Property and Equipment	15,073.00	4,442.81

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1956, 10 June 30, 1958

California Cadet Corps 1956-1958 (Extract)

State Rifle Matches – Finals: Sacramento Armory, 12th and W Streets, Sacramento

Governor Warren Trophy Match (Individual)

1957			
Category	Name	School	Score
Overall	Walter Hutchens	Anaheim Union High School, Anaheim	194
Division A	Darrell Dupuy	Bakersfield High School, Bakersfield	190
Division B	Phillip Rutherford	Tulare Union High School, Tulare	188
Division C	Gary Chambers	Fort Miller Junior High School, Fresno	190

1958			
Category	Name	School	Score
Overall	Juan Barreto	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	193
Division A	Bron Skinner	Citrus Union High School, Azusa	190
Division B	Jude Barry	Chula Vista High School, Chula Vista	186
Division C	Mike Taylor	Camarillo High School, Camarillo	188
Division D	Larry File	Fresno High School	188

Lieutenant Robert A. Clausen Trophy Match (10-Man Team)

1957		
Category	School	Score
Overall	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	1810
Division A	Porterville Union High School, Porterville	1789
Division B	Sweetwater Union High School, National City	1774
Division C	Harding Military Academy, Glendora	1747

1958		
Place	School	Score
Overall	Tulare Union High School, Tulare	1800
Division A	Placer Union High School, Auburn	1786
Division B	Fresno High School, Fresno	1746
Division C	Millikan High School, Long Beach	1748
Division D	Fort Miller Junior School, Fresno	1744

Dion O’Sullivan Memorial Trophy Match (5-Man Team)

1957

**History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014**

Category	School	Score
Overall	Sweetwater Union High School, National City	930
Division A	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	915
Division B	Tulare Union High School, Tulare	909
Division C	Fort Miller Junior High School, Fresno	911

1958

Place	School	Score
Overall	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	912
Division A	Chula Vista High School, Chula Vista	907
Division B	Porterville Union High School, Porterville	902
Division C	Anaheim Union High School, Anaheim	888
Division D	Fort Miller Junior School, Fresno	901

Governor Goodwin J. Knight Rifle Match Trophy (Perpetual) (Individual)

The highest individual aggregate score made in the Lt. Roberts A Clausen, Dion O'Sullivan and the Earl Warren Matches.

Year	Name	School	Score
1957	William Kindred	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	565
1958	Truitt Burton	Porterville Union High School, Porterville	565

Major Maurice Veronda Trophy (Individual Highest Score in Either 5-Man or 10-Man Team Matches)

Year	Name	School	Score
1957	Erwin Holona	Barstow Union High School	191*
1958	Truitt Burton	Porterville Union High School, Porterville	190**

*Fired in the Lieutenant Robert A. Clausen Trophy Match (10-Man Team)

**Fired in the Dion O'Sullivan Trophy Match (5-Man Team).

National Smallbore Rifle Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio

The 25 highest scoring cadets in outdoor matches held in Sacramento during State Final Championship Indoor Smallbore Matches are invited to compete at summer camp for places on the cadet team representing the corps at the National Matches held Camp Perry each year.

The following cadets represented the corps in 1956 and 1957 and compiled a record as indicated. All medals listed below are for competition against all comers in their respective classification.

1956

Name	School	Classification	No. of Medals
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**History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014**

Bill Kindred	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	Master	3
Tommy Wolf	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	Master	3
John Lenox	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	Master	3
Jerry Hendrick	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	Expert	3
Barney Garcia	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	Master	2
Walter Hutchens	Anaheim Union High School, Anaheim	Master	2

1956

Name	School	Classification	No. of Medals
John Lenox	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	Master	12
Jerry Hendrick	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	Master	9
Bill Kindred	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	Master	7
John Coultas	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	Unclassified	7
William Gumms	Harding Military Academy, Glendora	Expert	4
Lucckie Waller	Anaheim Union High School, Anaheim	Master	2

Summer Camp

The annual summer encampments of the corps, attended by approximately 1,535 in 1957, and 1,950 cadets in 1958 at Camp San Luis Obispo, has long been one of the most popular features of the program. While in camp, cadets are given basic training and rifle marksmanship; and for those who are qualified, survival swimming, communication, physical education instruction, rifle marksmanship instructors, advanced map reading, advanced first aid, armed forces orientation, and leadership basic and advanced. During the final camp review and parade, trophies and medals, presented by The Adjutant General and various civic and veterans organizations, are awarded honor cadets.

General Joseph W. Stillwell Saber Award

The Stillwell Saber is awarded annually to the outstanding cadet of the corps by the Reserve Officers Association Ladies Clubs.

Year	Name	School	Presented By
1957	C/CPT Gary Reed	Bakersfield High School, Bakersfield	Mrs. A.F. Goldman, First Vice President*
1958	C/LTC Juan Barreto	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	Mrs. Hugh Edwards, President*

*Officers of the Department of California, Reserve Officers Association Ladies' Clubs

Reserve Officers Association Award

The Reserve Officers Association Award is awarded annually to the outstanding senior cadet officer of the corps of the corps.

Year	Name	School	Presented By
1957	C/MAJ Andrew Boothe	El Camino High School, Sacramento	MAJ A.F. Goldman, Second Vice President*
1958	C/MAJ Carl W. Prout	Bakersfield High School, Bakersfield	MAJ Hugh Edwards, President*

*Officers of the Department of California, Reserve Officers Association.

Colonel Raymond E. Smith Memorial Trophy

The Colonel Raymond E. Smith Memorial Trophy is awarded to the outstanding cadet noncommissioned officer.

Year	Name	School	Presented By
1957	C/MSG William Burrell	Ridgeview High School, Napa	Mrs. Raymond E. Smith
1958	C/MSG William Burrell*	Napa Senior High School, Napa	LTC Vance G. Clymer

*This is the second time C/MSG Burrell won this award

Marine Corps League Perpetual Trophy (Individual)

The Marine Corps League Perpetual Trophy was established in 1953 by the Marine Corps League, Redding Detachment for the outstanding junior cadet officer. Cadet officers in the rank of First or Second Lieutenant attending Summer Camp are eligible to compete for this trophy.

Year	Name	School	Presented By
1957	C/1LT John Barreto	Oxnard Union High School, Oxnard	Mrs. Ruby M Shoub, Auxiliary President*
1954	C/1LT Donald G. Thomas	San Juan High School, Citrus Heights	LtCol Earle H Shoub*

*Officers of the Redding Detachment, Marine Corps League.

El Camino Real Voiture No. 1368 – 40 et 8 Trophy

1957: CFC William Uerkevitz, Sweetwater Union High School, National City, won the trophy as the outstanding cadet below the noncommissioned officer ranks attending the 1957 Encampment. Presentation made by Merl Carpenter, Chef de Gare Passe, of San Luis Obispo.

1958: CFC David Bell of Coachella Valley High School, Coachella, won the trophy as the outstanding cadet below the noncommissioned officer ranks attending the 1958 Encampment. Presentation made by Mr. All C. Davis, Chef de Gare, Voiture No. 1368, Atascadero.

Community Service Award

The Military Order of the Purple Heart, Ladies Auxiliary, Community Service Award is awarded to a school unit of the California Cadet Corps for rendering outstanding service to its school and community.

1957: Antelope Valley Joint Union High School, Lancaster. Presentation by Mrs. Robert Snaveley, Member of the Ladies Auxiliary, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Department of California, Sacramento California

1958: Excelsior High School, Norwalk. Presentation by Mrs. Jennie Lepore, President, The Ladies Auxiliary, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Department of California, San Diego. This is the third time this award has been awarded to Excelsior High School.

The Major L.A. Pope Perpetual Memorial Rifle Marksmanship Award

This award is presented to the school having the highest percentage of qualifications in the Expert Division in rifle marksmanship during the school year.

1957: Hayward High School, Hayward, had a percentage of 22.2 percent. C/SGT Edward Shannon accepted the trophy for his school.

1958: Raymond Granite High School, Raymond, had a percentage of 100-percent. C/2LT Terry L. Lovenguth accepted the trophy for his school.

Military Order of the Purple Heart Trophy

1957: Bakersfield High School, was awarded the Purple Heart Trophy for achieving the highest percentage of cadets to attain qualification of pro-marksman or higher with the .22 caliber rifle in the Cadet Corps marksmanship program. Bakersfield High School qualified 92.7-percent of its personnel to win this award. Presentation of a chromed .30 caliber M1903 rifle was made by Mr. Robert Snaveley, State Commander, Military Order of the Purple Heart. C/CPT Stanley Morgan accepted the award for his school

1958: The four schools listed below were awarded the Purple Heart Trophy for achieving the highest percentage of cadets to attain qualification with the .22 caliber rifle in the Cadet Corps marksmanship program. These schools qualified 100-percent of their personnel to win this award.

- Arvin High School, Arvin
- Lone High School, Lone
- Colusa High School, Colusa
- Raymond Granite Union High School, Raymond

Ladies Auxiliary, Military Order of the Purple Heart Trophy

1957: Harding Military Academy, Glendora, won the plaque for the squad drill competition. Mrs. Robert Snavely of Sacramento, representing the Ladies Auxiliary, Department of California, made the presentation.

1958: San Luis Obispo Junior High School, San Luis Obispo, won the plaque for the squad drill competition. Mrs. Jennie Lepore, President, the Ladies Auxiliary, Department of California, made the presentation.

Major DeWitt Creveling Memorial Award

Established in 1953 by MAJ D.B. W. Alexander of Coachella in honor of MAJ DeWitt Creveling, a former Commandant of Cadets at Dinuba Joint Union High School, Dinuba. This award is for the best drilled cadet in the regiment.

Year	Name	School
1957	CFC Albert Woodward	Elsinore Naval and Military School, Elsinore
1958	C/SFC Harold G. Hevener, III	Sierra Joint Union High School, Tollhouse

Order of the Silver Ribbon Award

This award is for the outstanding qualities in personal character for cadets of either Christian or Jewish faiths

1957: 186 Cadets received ribbons presented by Chaplain (BG) Corwin Olds of Campbell and Chaplain (LTC) Daniel Keenan of Coalinga.

1958: 206 Cadets received ribbons presented by Chaplain (BG) Corwin Olds of Campbell and Chaplain (LTC) Daniel Keenan of Coalinga. C/MSG Warren K. Okamura was the first cadet of the Buddhist faith to receive this award

The Adjutant General's Rifle Marksmanship Award

Awarded by MG Earle M. Jones, The Adjutant General, for having attained the highest competitive firing score during summer camp

Year	Name	School
1957	C/SGT William F. Keller	Bellarmino-Jefferson Catholic High School, Burbank.
1958	C/SGT Vern Iverson	El Camino High School, Sacramento

Commandants' Association Award

Awarded by CPT Mariano Chavez, President of the Commandants' Association, for having attained the second highest competitive firing score during summer camp

Year	Name	School
1957	C/2LT Steve Wilkins	Palo Verde Valley High School, Blythe

1958 C/CPT David Goggin Pacific High School, San Bernardino

State Staff Award

Awarded COL C.A. Royston, Executive Officer, California Cadet Corps, for having attained the third highest competitive firing score during summer camp

Year	Name	School
1957	C/2LT Scott Thorlin	Merced High School, Merced
1958	C/CPT Meissenburg	Harding Military Academy, Glendora

American Legion Post 66 Marksmanship Awards

Presented by San Luis Obispo Post 66 of the American Legion. These awards were presented to annually to one cadet in each Battalion Headquarters Detachment and two cadets in each company. 38 medals were awarded in both 1957 and 1958. These were presented by Past Commander Bernard Fitzgerald (1957) and Commander Steve Michalojko (1958).

California Cadet Corps Analysis

1956-1957

Category	Quantity
Schools in program, 30 May 1956	145
Schools lost from program, 1 September 1956	7
Old Schools in program, 1 September 1956	138
New schools entering program during school year	30
Schools lost to program during the school year	0
Schools in program, 30 June 1957	168
Cadet enrollment, 30 June 1956	7849
Cadet enrollment, 30 September 1956	9149
Highest cadet enrollment during the school year	10194
Cadet enrollment, 30 June 1957	8960

1957-1958

Category	Quantity
Schools in program, 30 June 1957	168
Schools lost from program, 1 September 1957	5
Old Schools in program, 1 September 1953	163
New schools entering program during school year	20
Schools lost to program during the school year	1
Schools in program, 30 May 1953	182
Cadet enrollment, 30 September 1952	10373
Highest cadet enrollment during the school year	11201
Cadet Enrollment 30 June 1958	9836

Expenditures 1956-1958

History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014

Categories	1956-1957	1957-1958
Salaries	106,585.00	120,667.00
General	8,898.00	9,865.00
Communications	2,530.00	2,628.00
Travel	16,094.00	16,217.00
Ammunition and Training Supplies	27,954.00	39,123.00
Encampment	68,070.00	73,402.00
Instructor and Leadership Schools	5,982.00	8,319.00
Rifle Matches	5,982.00	6,860.00
Uniforms	25,699.00	29,975.00
Property and Equipment	12,243.00	23,844.00
Total	279,741.00	330,900.00



Figure 6. Page Military Academy (129th Cadet Battalion), Los Angeles, 1915-1958

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1958, 10 June 30, 1960

California Cadet Corps 1958-1960 (Extract)

At the start of the biennial period there were 182 schools in the California Cadet Corps Program. By the end of the biennial period, 45 schools were lost from the program, which resulted in 137 schools remaining in the program. The latter schools had 237 Cadet Corps units plus 31 battalion headquarters detachments.

Near the end of the biennial period, it was proposed to reorganize the California Cadet Corps from eight regions to four regions. The counties within each region were as follows:

- Region 1: San Diego and Imperial Counties.
- Region 2: Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties.
- Region 3: Kern, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Kings, Turlare, Inyo, San Benito, Fresno, Madera, Mono, Mariposa, Tuolumne, Merced, Stanislaus and Santa Cruz Counties.
- Region 4: All counties north of, and including, Alpine, Calaveras, San Joaquin, Santa Clara and San Mateo.

Because of budgetary limitations, supervisors were no longer authorized. Therefore the Adjutant General planned to designate members of the Commandants Association as liaison officers so that activities could be coordinated on a regional basis. Each of the four regions would have a representative and the President of the Commandants Association serving as a representative at large.

The California Army National Guard, Air National Guard and the California National Guard Reserve conducted the annual inspections of the Cadet Corps during the 1960 school year as the field supervisors were no longer available. In the majority of cases the inspecting officers were very favorably impressed by the Cadet Corps program in their local schools. Many of the inspecting officers had no previous knowledge of the program and it is believed and it is believed that in the future there will be closer liaison between the Guard and the Cadet Corps.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1960, 10 June 30, 1962

California Cadet Corps 1960-1962 (Extract)

Fifty years ago, the 1911 Legislature passed the first statute establishing of the California High School Cadet Corps, since changed by State Statute to the California Cadet Corps. From a beginning of 17 schools and 1,500 cadets in 1911, the Corps has grown until today it numbers 122 schools and 6,515 cadets.

The California Cadet Corps program is prepared and administered by The Adjutant General's Office through the Cadet Corps Coordinator. He is assisted by a secretary and warehouse personnel provided by the Military Department. The Coordinator has the responsibility of supervising the entire state program.

The original statute provided for complete cooperation of the Education and Military Departments of the State and this important feature has been successfully continued throughout the years. By statute, units of the Corps may be established only in regularly chartered schools of the State. Section 501, Military and Veterans Code, places control of individual units of the Corps in the hands of local school administrators. Local boards select, with the approval of The Adjutant General, commandants of cadets who are regularly credentialed teachers. Commandants are charged with the responsibility for military and educational leadership instruction of the units

Membership in the California Cadet Corps does not create or impose any military duties or obligations to serve the federal or state government or any of the armed forces. Cadet leadership training on the high school level is today the only organized course of educational and military leadership instruction in which a young man does not commit himself to a fixed period of service.

The program is based primarily upon current United States Army basic instructional methods and practices with emphasis placed upon the leadership training values. Cadets are taught the principles of intelligent leadership, promptness, neatness and courtesy. It improves the physical condition of the cadets, their personal hygiene and mental alertness. Stress is placed on such subjects as leadership, citizenship responsibilities, first aid, sanitation, map reading, survival training, conservation and rifle marksmanship.

Regional leadership schools are held annually in each region and at regional summer camp. A series of state-wide preliminary rifle matches are scheduled and the winners are brought to Sacramento to compete in the Annual State Smallbore. Championship Rifle Matches which are National Rifle Association registered. The major awards consist of individual matches, Chief of which are: Earl Warren, Goodwin Knight, Maurice Veronda and Lieut. Lansdale VFW Post #67. The major team awards are the Lt. Robert Clausen (ten-man) and Dion O'Sullivan (five-man) .

During the fiscal year 1960-61, no supervisory personnel were budgeted for the program. Supply support only was allowed and the load was assumed by the State Military Department. The Annual Inspections of cadet units were conducted by the California Army National Guard, California Air National Guard and the California National Guard Reserve. During 1961 and 1962, the inspecting officers in the majority of cases, were favorably impressed by the Cadet Corps program and the outstanding leadership it provided for the young men enrolled.

The 1960-61 budget provided no salaries or wages and the operating expenses were as indicated below:

General expense	\$922
Communications	\$101
In-state travel	\$189
Decorations, flags and trophies	\$1,301
Rifle matches	\$1,127
Training supplies	\$16,048
Uniforms	\$19,423
TOTAL	\$39,111

In February, 1961, Senator Hugh W: Burns personally appeared before both houses of the legislature and was responsible for putting through the California Cadet Corps budget to include monies for the employment a coordinator and secretary to administer the Cadet Corps program. The budget was established for support of the program as follows:

Salaries and Wages	
Coordinator	\$7,980
Technician and clerk	\$4,519
SUB-TOTAL Salaries and Wages	\$12,499
Operating Expenses	
General expense	\$3,015
Communications	\$1,050
In-state travel	\$1,700
Decorations, flags and trophies	\$4,000
Rifle matches	\$3,000
Training and supplies	\$16,000
Commandant conference	\$1,800
Uniforms	\$19,600
SUB-TOTAL Operating Expenses	\$50,765
GRAND TOTAL	\$63,264

At the start of the biennial period, The Adjutant General reorganized the California Cadet Corps from eight regions to four regions and designated members of the Commandants Association as Regional Representatives to coordinate cadet activities

on a regional basis. The regions were organized by counties and representatives as follows:

- REGION I: Lt, Col Vance G. Clymer, Commandant of Cadets, Hilltop High School, Chula Vista: San Diego and Imperial Counties.
- REGION II: Capt. Thomas W. Preston, Commandant of Cadets, Covina High School, Covina: Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties
- REGION III: Maj. Billie Asher, Commandant of Cadets, Dinuba High School, Dinuba: Kern, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Kings, Tulare, Inyo, San Benito, Fresno, Madera, Mono, Mariposa, Tuolumne, Merced, Stanislaus and Santa Cruz Counties
- REGION IV: Col. Carter C. Speed, Commandant of Cadets, Hiram W. Johnson Senior High School, Sacramento: All, counties north of, and including, Alpine,• Calaveras, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, and San Mateo.

In May 1962, Region V was established to encompass all schools in the Fresno City Unified School District and Lt. Col. Ralph R. Allred, Principal, Washington Junior High School, Fresno, was appointed region representative and coordinator of the city cadet units.

During the fiscal year 1961-62, the State Adjutant General, upon recommendation of the California Cadet Corps Coordinator, established The Adjutant General's Advisory Committee and appointed the following members to advise and assist him in formulating policies of the California Cadet Corps:

1. Commandants' Association Officers:
 - a. Lt. Col. Thomas Armstrong, El Camino High School President
 - b. Lt. Col. Charles Schultz, Sweetwater, High School, Vice President
 - c. Capt. Vernon Broussard, Fremont Junior High School, Secretary-Treasurer
2. Regional Representatives:
 - a. Region I, Lt. Col. Vance Clymer, Chula Vista
 - b. Region II, Capt. Jerry Bernard, John Glenn High School, Norwalk
 - c. Region III, Maj Billie Asher, Dinuba High School, Dinuba
 - d. Region IV, Capt. James Theoboldt, San Juan High School, Citrus Heights
 - e. Region V, Lt. Col. Ralph Allred, Washington Junior High School, Fresno
 - f. Region VI: Lt. Col. Earle Shoub (for area control only), Shasta Union High School, Redding
3. Committee Chairman:
 - a. Awards: Brig. Gen. Wallace O. Thompson, Napa High School, Napa
 - b. State Rifle Marksmanship Program: Lt. Col. Frank Bonito, Placer Union High School, Auburn.
 - c. Historical: Lt. Col. John Schuster, Headquarters, California Cadet Corps.
 - d. Legislation: Lt. Col. Dixon Porter, Rio Linda High School, Rio Linda
 - e. Training: Capt. Allan Long, La Sierra High School, Carmichael.
4. Special Advisors:

- a. National Rifle Association: Col. Todd Sloan
- b. Education: Herbert Gwinn
- c. Hunter Safety Activities: Maj Leslie Lahr

Leadership schools were planned by Regional Representatives and conducted in all five regions for each of 1961 and 1962 with approximately 2,000 cadets successfully completing the 12-hour course of instruction and approximately 300 cadets successfully completing the Advanced Leadership Course offered at the same time.

Life Membership in the California Cadet Corps: Upon retirement from the teaching profession and separation from the California Cadet Corps, the following officers were promoted to colonel in the California Army National Guard, with relative rank, and presented Life Membership in the California Cadet Corps:

- Colonel Robert M. Stapp, Barstow High School, Barstow.
- Colonel Charles E. Temple, Grant High School, Del Paso Heights.

Regional Summer Encampment

Through the efforts of a committee of Commandants of Cadets, San Juan Unified School District, a Region IV Summer Encampment was held at Camp Arcade (site owned by San Juan Unified School District) for the period of 11-17 June 1961 and 126 cadets from five schools attended the seven day camp. Cadets in attendance paid their own expenses. The Summer Encampment for the period of 16-23 June 1962 was conducted at the same site. One hundred and forty-one cadets from 11 schools were in attendance at this camp. Through the efforts of these officers working with Mr. Herbert Gwinn, Consultant, Secondary Education, State Department of Education, and Mr. Erle Johnson, Coordinator of Physical Education and Commandant of Cadet activities for San Juan Unified School District, this group worked out a satisfactory training and conservation program that was acceptable to all concerned. The Department of Education Outdoor Recreation "ADA " funds partially supported the operation of this program. The approval of the Department of Education to use "ADA" funds to partially support this type of summer camp training have opened a new field to our Regional Summer Camp programs.

During the biennial report period, the California Cadet Corps celebrated its 50th Anniversary of continuous operation and a commemorative report will be published of the one-half century of history and accomplishments.



Figure 7. Under the volunteer supervision of Ensign Andrew Boothe (a former cadet and winner of the Senior Officer Award) members of the California Cadet Corps fire on the 50 yard range , constructed by the' cadets during their conservation hour at Camp Arcade. Region IV Annual Encampment, 11-17 June 1961.

SUMMER ENCAMPMENT CAMP ARCADE: June 1962

by Robert H. Cowan, Former Cadet Captain, California Cadet Corps, 10th Battalion, Executive Officer, Roseville Joint Union High School

As the summer of 1962 approached Captain Jerry Oates, our Commandant, was deep in planning for the California Cadet Corps Summer Encampment to be held at Camp Arcade which is high in the Sierra Nevada's above Soda Springs, California. It is a beautiful area located on Upper Cascade Lake. There are several other summer camps in the area including the Boy Scout summer camp, Camp Pahatsi. I knew the area intimately because I had been at Camp Pahatsi for four previous summers and was planning on being on the Camp Staff at Pahatsi just as soon as Cadet Summer Encampment was over.

In 1962 I was a Cadet Master Sergeant and held the position of Battalion Clerk. Earlier in the school year I had fallen at a Boy Scout keep away game and broken my left collar bone. Needless to say, that put a crimp in my doing close order drill with the company and with our M1903 Springfields. When I arrived at school with a sling on after a few days in bed, I asked Captain Oates if I could be assigned to the Orderly Room until I was healed. I took to the office like a duck to water and Captain Oates permanently assigned me in the Orderly Room. It was during this year that I had learned how to type, and type very fast, if I do say so myself. I must dissemble just a big here and tell of how my typing prowess came about.

I am terrible in math. In the first semester of the 1961-1962 school year I was taking Algebra and flunking royally. I stayed after school, did make up, tried everything but the teacher finally gave up and recommended that I transfer out at the change of the semester. My counselor looked at me and had to figure out what to do with me for one semester so I was put in Mrs. Lieser's typing class. Typing class has about 70 students, one to a typewriter, and everyone else in the room was female. Well, that was O.K. with me except Mrs. Leiser had to keep telling everyone that male typists just were not as good as female typists. Now this is in spite of the fact that the world's champion typist at the time was male. Seeing a challenge I decided to really show her up. By the end of the year I was typing in the 70 word per minute range, much to Mrs. Leiser's chagrin. In fact, she finally took down the bulletin board that showed all the students and where they were word per minute wise because I happened to be out in front of everyone. No brag, just fact. Back to the story.

Having great office skills and fantastic typing skills I found a great niche in the Orderly Room. I know that Captain Oates was rather impressed because he offered me the position of Publicity Officer for the Corps Summer Encampment. Being very confident in

my skills I had no trouble accepting and proceeded to get ready for camp. I was really looking forward to being on the Camp Staff.

I arrived somewhat in the advance of the main body of Cadets and proceeded to get acquainted with my fellow staff members. I was told to write up a publicity release for the paper. I proceeded to wander over the camp and get a feel for everything and got behind the typewriter and wrote up what I considered to be a fairly good piece. I still

have the copy of that release I still consider it to be fairly good for a 15 year old Junior in high school. Unfortunately, as it made its way up the chain of command there were some comments and suggestions and it was back to the typewriter. I tried my very best but for some reason I didn't live up to what the adult staff thought I should be putting out. I was told to hand in my typewriter and grab a rifle when the main body of Cadets came up the next day.

Needless to say, I was mortified. I do believe that the real reason behind my "demotion", if that be the case, was simply that I was a M/Sgt. and there was a Cadet officer that needed a job. It really turned out O.K. because Major Jack Espinal from La Sierra High School was the S-3 officer and he had seen my typing. He grabbed me as a clerk for his outfit and I went to work for him. Jack and I hit it off and I was soon into the swing of things. It was a great job and Major Espinal was a pleasure to work for.

One of his duties involved selling some candy and other canteen items from the Supply Tent. I got in on that action and, along with some of my fellow Roseville High Cadets, helped out in that capacity. My bunk was in the Supply Tent along with all the other S-3 staff and I was very happy.

Everyone complains about Army food. In this case I believe that the complaints were merited. I don't know where they got the powdered eggs from but they always turned out green. Sometimes they were Kelly Green and at other times they were putrid green. The rest of the food was not much better. Being on the staff and having a friend on the kitchen staff, I went around to the back door of the kitchen and begged for something else. Having survived some pretty hair raising Boy Scout meals at the previous Scout camps I was fairly adept at eating just enough to keep body and soul together until I could either tank up on candy or bum something in a can from the kitchen. I think that this was to prove my undoing as shall be seen.

Sometime during about the third day, we all decided to take a break. Since I had told everyone that I knew of a great place for a picnic just across the lake at Long Lake, Major Espinal commandeered a rowboat and several of us piled in and rowed across the lake to the North end. The plan was to fool around on the lake for a while, beach the boat, hike across the small isthmus separating Long Lake from Upper Cascade Lake

and then row back again. It was a great afternoon and I was delighted to show everyone Long Lake where we swam and had a grand time.

I don't remember if it was on the way back or just where but somewhere along the line Major Espinal produced some canned peaches that had been "procured" from the kitchen and we all pigged out on canned peaches. I do remember that we had a ball on our little outing and we stayed out in the sun for quite awhile.

When we got back to camp we went about our duties and the peaches did their thing in my gut. I had been out in the sun too long and got sun stroke. I started to get sick; chills, fever, sweats, and the good old G.I. trots. The sun really did a trick on me and the peaches REALLY did a trick on my insides and it was not long before I was running to the little green buildings (the portable outhouses brought up for the occasion). As I remember there were only four or five for the whole camp and I was hogging one all to myself in my misery. As people kept banging on the door I finally decided that I had to vacate the premises. Still in dire need I grabbed two rolls of toilet paper and headed for the woods. I proceeded to dig a huge cat hole and promptly got about as sick as I have ever been in my life. I thought my insides were coming unglued and being spit out.

When my gut finally calmed down I staggered back to my bunk and wrapped up in my sleeping bag and blankets. About this time Major Espinal noticed that I was not in the very best of circumstances and laid a hand on my forehead. Upon seeing that I really had a big fever he called up the first aid tent and said to get a stretcher over post haste. I had met the first aid guys earlier and they were all complaining about the gold bricks that kept coming up from the company areas. Sensing that this was just another gold brick case one of the guys sauntered over and stuck his head in the tent. Major Espinal proceeded to rip him up one side and down the other and told him that when he said he wanted a stretcher, he wanted a stretcher. The guy came in and laid a hand on my forehead, decided that this was indeed not a gold brick situation, tore out of the tent, grabbed a couple of his buddies and stretchered me over to the first aid tent.

Captain Oates was called and I remember that there was a conversation with the first aid officer to the effect that I was going to be kept for awhile to see what my fever did and if it didn't break in a few hours I was going to get hauled down to the hospital in Truckee. At this point I really didn't care. They put me in the first aid tent and the only thing that I remember clearly is that I kept getting mosquitoes attacking me. I would cover up and then it would get too hot and I would throw things off and the mosquitoes would attack again. This went on most of the night; cover up, uncover. Sometime during the night my fever broke and I was pronounced fit to go back to duty and I staggered over to my bunk and fell in.

I don't really remember a whole lot of the rest of camp. I think that there was only one day left and I took it very easy. When I got back home Captain Oates told my parents what had happened and that things had seemed a little dicey there for a time. Since then I have never been able to tolerate a lot of sun and I have been told by competent medical authority that once you get sun stroke you are susceptible for the rest of your life. I don't know how true that is but I sure do not like the heat.

I had a chance to go to the summer encampment of 1963 but I had graduated that summer and I also had a job as a counselor at a Bible Camp and had to leave immediately after school was out or I would have gladly taken up another session at Camp Arcade. I will never forget my good friends Major Espinal, Lt. Weaver, and Lt. plus all the other great guys that I ran into at camp. In spite of my little misadventure with the food, the peaches, and the sun, I had a most enjoyable time and would recommend that any Cadet take part in what can be a most life enhancing experience. Just take everything in moderation and you will be fine!

THE GREAT 1963 BIVOUAC CAPER

by Robert H. Cowan, Former Cadet Captain, California Cadet Corps, Executive Officer,
10th Battalion, Roseville Joint Union High School

The Cadet Corps always held an annual Bivouac in the foothills of the Sierra during the Easter Recess in the Spring of the school year. I was in the Cadet Corps from 1959 through 1963. For three of those years we had the Bivouac at Meadow Vista, California and the fourth year it was outside of Grass Valley above the North San Juan River.

Meadow Vista is now quite a community, with houses scattered all over the foothills. That is the main reason we had to go to Grass Valley above the North San Juan River for the 1963 Bivouac. The National Guard would always bring up some .30 caliber M-1 Garands, a Browning Automatic Rifle or two, and a .50 caliber machine gun. We had a gay old time at Meadow Vista on a makeshift range and managed to chop down a couple of trees with all the lead we were throwing around. I guess the local population didn't like the war sounds and declared us persona non grata by 1963.

It always rained on Bivouac, which, as I mentioned, was on the Easter Vacation for school. The advance team would leave on Friday evening and get set up for the rest of the troops coming in on Saturday morning. The rain was always of monsoon proportions. I could never figure out just why but it always was. The advance team got to the Grass Valley site about 5 P.M. and it was already starting to get dark. We stumbled around looking for good places for the Command Tent, Supply Tent, and First Aid Station. We were right on a small stream. With my Boy Scout training I looked at the terrain (rugged, hilly, and foreboding) and figured if we didn't locate on the hills, no matter how steep, we were going to be in deep trouble with the continuing rain. There was a flat spot about ten feet from the stream and it was about a foot higher than the water. I tried to convince our first aid officer that was not the place for the First Aid Tent. That was his bailiwick and that is where it went. I've got pictures that are not very good that show some of the conditions that we met but they show some of the conditions we ran into; mud and more mud and hills and more hills.

Anyway, I got the Command Tent set up and Lt. Uribe got the Supply Tent set up and by that time it is dark. I had brought along two Boy Scout pup tents that were waterproofed (supposedly) and had floors in them. Those were set up and we managed to get to bed. About three in the morning I wake up. I turn on the flashlight and it looks like it is drizzling inside the tent. It is raining like somebody turned on a faucet outside and I can hear the stream below on the rampage. I look over at Sgt. Weber, my assistant, and his nose is about ½" from the two or three inches of water in

the bottom of the tent. I wake Frank up and we get dressed and stumble over to the Command Tent.

About this time, Lt. Uribe and his assistant, Sgt. Nygren, have decided to quit their pup tent for better quarters, also. The Command Tent and the Supply Tent are across from each other and connected by the comm system that Lt. Uribe set up. We can see each other but we can only talk on the comm line because it is raining so hard. We both shine our flashlights down the hill and all we can see is water. Good Lord! Where did the First Aid Station go to? Being a Captain, and in command, I suggested that we all get as dressed up as possible against the rain and go down and find our fearless First Aid Officer. We go down the hill and all we can see is water. The main stream is about 50 feet away and rampaging down the hill. On the sandbar where the First Aid Station was set up is a sea of water. Thank goodness it was relatively calm. What now? I shucked off my pants and waded out to the waterlogged tent and I find Lt. B. soundly asleep. Waking the good lieutenant and explaining that he was in danger of floating down the creek, we decided to move the First Aid tent. After a considerable amount of time we got the tent struck, the supplies up the bank, Lt. B. and his assistant up on the bank, and we all retreated to the Command Tent.

First light is around 5:30 or 6 A.M. and we begin to see just what is going on. It is raining like you wouldn't believe. It was like you were in a shower with the water on full blast. By this time the crick is now at least three feet deep where the First Aid Station had been. We pick out a new site on the side of the mountain and get it set up. We all manage to get into some dry clothes and set out up to the top of the mountain, about 1,000 feet up a dirt road. The National Guard, bless their souls, had given us a truck that had a kitchen mounted on the bed. There were two bars running down the sides over which was stretched a canvas cover. There had been so much rain, and their waterproofing so good, that the water gathered in the middle in huge amounts. All that weight bent the support poles into a V shape with the canvas top now on the bed or floor of the truck and all this water in the middle, overflowing the sides as the rain continued to pour down.

I'm in command and everybody looks at me. What now? First of all we try pushing up and nothing is moving. Then we try dipping out the water but it is raining so hard that that is not working either. Finally, in desperation, myself and Sgt. Weber crawl and push our way into the truck and up to the front. I yell at everybody to push while we attack it from that end. Nothing! I mean absolutely nothing moves! The assistant cook, a Sergeant who shall ever after be nameless, who is a Senior like the rest of us decides on drastic action. Before I can even object he takes out a pocket knife and proceeds to poke holes in the canvas to let the water out. Dumb! With a capital D. This had consequences I never even foresaw in my wildest nightmares.

When most of the water drains out we start pushing up again to empty the rest and stretch the canvas tight again. Those holes are matched up just right and drench Sgt. Weber and myself. The water goes out the holes, down my neck, and out my pants. There are no more dry clothes. Oh well, what the hay! We get some stuff out and eat a meal that can only be described as makeshift but it was filling. Good 'ole Boy Scout training to the rescue again. At least it was edible, not like some of the stuff a certain Cadet mess sergeant served us at the 1962 Summer Encampment. That stuff caused ptomaine.

About 11 A.M. the bus pulls up and the troops disembark. Along with them is M/Sgt. Luna of the National Guard who has volunteered to cook for us. At this point I am glad that we didn't have any girls in the Cadets at that time as he proceeds to chew us a new back side. Two hours later we got all the stuff cleaned up and the canvas taut. The poles were still bent in a V and that is the only thing that mitigated Sgt. Luna's wrath. He couldn't believe it. We chopped down some small trees with the trusty 'ole Boy Scout ax and managed to make the kitchen ready and Sgt. Luna fixes us the best meal that I have ever tasted.

At this point the Battalion Staff gets together to start planning the day's maneuvers. There were several problems that we had war-gamed back at Headquarters. There was to be a daylight raid on the camp while the troops were still setting up, a first aid problem that they had to solve, an infiltration maneuver against an opposing force, and a mass attack on the enemy force (the Battalion Staff and a few assistants). Since I had been very proficient in first aid, it was Lt. B. and I on the first aid problem. I had procured some mortician's putty and made up some really gory looking wounds; a broken leg, a broken arm, a singed face, and a couple of minor things that I was to complain of to make the troops think and get them to use their training.

The National Guard had loaned us some M-1's and a lot of blanks. We attacked the camp and managed to create a real melee and then we withdrew up the hill. The company commanders were then supposed to organize resistance and come after us and capture us if possible. We let ourselves be run off after a token resistance just to make sure they gained a little confidence. You have to remember that there were some kids that were barely 13 and 14 and some of them had never been on a camp-out in their lives. They were trying to put up tents in the pouring down rain and then they are attacked in the middle of this. We succeeded in causing some consternation but were gratified to see that the commanders got things under control and started devising a plan to come after us.

In the meantime, Lt. B., myself, and Sgt. Weber set about creating some really gory wounds for the troop to stumble on when they came after us. The idea was that Sgt. Weber and Lt. B. would play "victim" and try and throw a real monkey wrench into their

maneuvers. I was to go a little further up the hill and get made up with some really hairy wounds that I had used with the Boy Scouts. The troops came charging up the hill and promptly stopped with the victims. In the meantime, the rest of us are shooting blanks and yelling like crazy. Halfway up the hill, I trip over some of the bandages, and fall and roll most of the way down the hill. This was not in the plan. I felt like I had some real wounds after that situation.

What caused the most trouble was the M-1's. The advance team was running around shooting off blanks and having a gay old time. The trouble was that there was something in the blanks that started to foul the mechanisms and they began to jam. I am sure that the Commandant, Lt. Col. Cassidy, and the Asst. Commandant, Capt. Jerry Oates, never had in mind the stunts that we pulled next. The material from the blanks started fouling the M-1's so bad that you couldn't open the breech. If nothing else works, we were taught, and the going gets really tough, you put the butt on the ground and gingerly take your foot and shove against the bolt to open the mechanism and clear the breech. You can imagine what happened. We are trying to get out of the way and not get captured. Everyone with an M-1, about 10 of us, has a jammed weapon. Everyone puts the butt on the ground and stomps on the bolt. Everyone but me had a relatively easy time and everything went relatively according to plan. Everyone but me. Since I was made up as a first aid "victim" I had all these bandages on and am made up with the mortician's putty and plenty of gooey "blood.". The M-1 fouls and jams. I put the butt down and stomp on the bolt like we were taught. The breech opens up and promptly closes back down on bandages, putty, and anything else that was in the way. At least no M-1 thumb!! I am quickly surrounded and "captured." I was never so glad to be captured in my life. It took quite a while to get disentangled from all the treatment of the wounds and get the M-1 and me disentangled and disengaged from each other.

That takes care of the day. Night maneuvers are set up and I am to stand by in the Command Tent while all this takes place in the rain and the mud and the dark. The mud is so bad inside the Command Tent that I have had volunteers all afternoon throwing rocks and pine branches into the lower portion of the tent to try and get a good footing. Needless to say we didn't have a very good time in stanching the flow of mud nor did we ever find out how deep that hole in the nether regions of the tent was. Everything we threw in just kept getting swallowed up in the mud. It had to be a quicksand pit or something.

Dark falls, I haul the comm equipment up to the high side of the tent along with my sleeping bag, unwrap some National Guard blankets and try to get some sleep. Now these National Guard blankets were wool, which is O.K., except that they had been in storage since Robert E. Lee's time and were saturated in some kind of moth repellent. They stunk so bad that you gagged. At this time, I could have cared less. I was tired,

wet, didn't feel good, and flat didn't care. Now the water drenching at the cook truck caught up with me with a vengeance. During the night maneuvers of approximately four or five hours I am getting sicker and sicker. I'm not quite sure just how sick, but I am getting there real quick. Somebody, (probably my buddy and co-hort Lt. Uribe) comes by and lets loose a couple of blanks in the tent. I am so far under the blankets, sleeping bag, and all the clothes that I can get on, that I was completely unfazed. I try and get on the comm system and nothing works. It keeps ringing and ringing and ringing and driving me crazy. I know it got shorted out somewhere but I can't figure out where and I can't figure out how to keep it from going off continually. I try every circuit and I get nothing. I try and yell and find that my voice has deserted me and my throat is so sore I can hardly breathe. Finally, I ripped out all the wires and turned the comm set upside down to get it to stop ringing. I knew the National Guard was going to kill me as well as the Battalion Commander but at this point I could have cared less.

Around midnight, Sgt. Weber comes back from the night maneuvers and is going to sack out when he realizes that I'm not in the best of shape. He manages to run down Lt. B., our intrepid First Aid Officer. B. takes one look at me and gets the Colonel. The Colonel takes one look at me and yells for a stretcher. It was steep and everyone was slipping and sliding around so much that they finally had to tie me down to the stretcher to keep me from falling off. It takes practically the entire contingent to haul me out of the tent, up the mountain, into the bus, tie me down over the seats in the bus, and head for the hospital in Grass Valley, some 30 miles down and then back up the canyon. Why they didn't just get me under the arms or just drag me up the hill I will never know but they had to use the stretcher. Later on I found out that it was indeed the whole contingent that accomplished this task because one of the guys said that they were covered with mud and slipping and sliding all over the place on the way up the mountain. They really didn't think I was going to make it to the bus.

The bus driver had volunteered to come along. He is now pressed into service and we drive down, still raining like crazy, to the emergency room at the Grass Valley Hospital. They drag me in (no stretchers this time) and the nurse takes one look (and sniff) at me and flees. The doctor comes in to check me out and says I have to strip to the waist before he can really assess things. The Colonel and the bus driver start helping me get undressed. Off comes the stinky blanket, the plastic raincoat, the big winter jacket, the little summer jacket, the long-sleeved sweatshirt, the short-sleeved sweatshirt, the two outer shirts, the two under shirts, and the one other outer shirt I had on and never discarded when I started adding layers after I got wet in the kitchen truck fiasco. The doctor comes back in and examines me and pronounces that I need to be hospitalized, the Colonel signs all the forms, my parents are called, and I am bundled off to a room next to the nurse's station and pass out.

Now I am a normal, healthy (usually), male in my teens. But I come unglued when in walks a nurse, a very, pretty young nurse, and says she is going to give me a bed bath. I fall out of bed, make for the bathroom, slam the door and sink to the floor. The head nurse comes in and says that I have to be cleaned up and to get out of the head or she is sending in the orderlies. I stagger into the shower, hospital gown and all, grab the shower head, turn on the water, and yell to her that everything is fine. I guess she figured she had lost that particular battle and told me to pull the bell if I felt faint. I managed to get myself half way cleaned up and back into, what I swear, had to be the cleanest bed I have ever been in and pass out again. About five hours later my mother shows up to sign all the forms and haul me back to Roseville to recuperate.

When I arrived at school the next week, everything I had brought up to the Bivouac, including the soggy Boy Scout tents, were in this huge pile on the floor moldering away and stinking so bad that everyone was giving this pile a big berth. Lt. Uribe (who's first name is Robert) and Sgt. Nygren (also another Robert) - we are known as the Terrible Three R's in the Corps, assist me in hauling everything down to the laundromat with the big commercial machines and proceed to use up \$10 worth of quarters and at least a half dozen machines to cram everything in. There is this incredible stink emanating from the machines and we all proceed to try and disappear into the woodwork as everyone is looking around like someone dumped over a Boy Scout KYBO (Keep Your Bowels Open) pit toilet. I thought for sure that we were going to be in big, big trouble over that mess. Luckily, we got everything done and cleared out before the owner showed up. I was told later that it stunk in there for a week or more.

When everything is finally cleaned up and we haul everything home I finally collapse for another day before I return to school. By this time I have finally got my voice back again and am in some semblance of health. Being the Chief Clerk as well as the Executive Officer of the Battalion I now have the duty of giving out all the awards and ribbon attachments and so forth. At this point I really don't know if it was really worth a Staff Star and a number "4" attachment to my Bivouac ribbon. All I know is, is that I am so glad that I am a Senior and that I won't have to go on any more Bivouac's.

Now there may be doubter's among those that read this story, but I will swear on a stack of Bibles that this whole thing is true. Looking back I can truthfully say that if it hadn't been for some of the things that Capt. Oates taught us I probably would have been a whole lot worse off than I was. The only other time I have been as sick as I was then was at the 1962 Summer Encampment and that is another whole story by itself.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1966, 10 June 30, 1970

California Cadet Corps 1966-1970 (Extract)

State Funding

Funding requirements of the Cadet Corps are based on the number of Cadets enrolled. State funding for support of the Cadet Corps was reinstated by the Legislature after complete elimination during FY 1965-66. Item 197.5, providing \$83,602.00, was based upon the 1964-65 Fiscal Year Budget and was not sufficient to employ a full-time staff. Funds were sufficient to employ an Assistant Executive Officer on 1 November 1966 with an Executive Officer and Administration Technician being employed on 1 December 1966.

Since some felt that the reinstatement of the program was only temporary, a freeze was placed into effect on 13 January 1967 restricting expenditures. A total of \$40,312 was returned to the General Fund .

The 1967 Legislature added Item 146.5 in the amount of \$83,780 for support of the program during 1967-68. The new budget provided for an additional officer to serve as the Southern Area Coordinator during the school year. This time a total of \$2,245 was returned to the General Fund .

The Corps was included in the 1968-69 State Budget and was approved without opposition. Funds allocated were \$85,839 with \$84,636 being expended.

The Corps was again included in the 1969-70 State Budget receiving \$96,259 for support of the program with \$92,914 being expended.

Enrollment

With reinstatement of funds in 1966 it was decided to limit enrollment as much as possible within the supportable limits of State funding. To accomplish this, it was necessary to withdraw most support from the 800 Cadets enrolled in private schools and limit enrollment of Cadets to public schools. Average Cadet enrollment was as follows:

School Year	Cadets	Schools
1966-67	4,100	85
1967-68	3,800	83
1968-69	4,031	81
1969-70	4,295	77

Colonel Robert O. English was appointed Executive Officer for the Cadet Corps on 1 December 1966 and served until his resignation on 31 December 1969.

Major George J. Robinson was appointed Assistant Executive Officer on 1 November 1966 and served in this position until his assignment as the Executive Officer on 1 January 1970.

Warrant Officer Alford B. Cooper was assigned as the Cadet Corps Supply and Administrative Technician on 1 December 1966.

Colonel Frederick G. Fox, Jr. was assigned as the Southern Area Coordinator on 1 September 1967 for part-time duty during the school year.

Uniforms



Figure 8. Cadet Captain Roger Bolt, La Sierra High School, wears the new M1967 uniform. Normally a Blue garrison cap was worn for cadets below the rank of Cadet Major. September 1968

A new permanent-press khaki uniform was adopted on 17 August 1967 consisting of a short-sleeve, open-collar shirt made of 5.25 ounce cotton/Dacron twill and an 8.2 ounce cotton/Dacron twill trouser. The new uniform was designed to fit young men and was easier to care for than regular Army khaki issued prior to this date. Each uniform cost \$6.88 and proved to be more economical than the old uniform, since the number of uniform sizes was reduced. Shirt sizes were reduced from 86 to 4 while trouser sizes were reduced from 90 to 14. During this period, the manufacturer, California Prison

Industries, warehoused and shipped the uniforms directly to schools eliminating the need for a large warehouse stock. A Union Blue washable uniform cap was adopted on 15 February 1968. Prior to this date caps were not washable and were made from a special blue material not commercially available. In 1968 Cadet units were issued field uniforms excess to the needs of the State Military Reserve. The first comprehensive regulation on the wearing of the Cadet uniform was adopted on 1 October 1968.

Annual General Inspection

Cadet units are inspected annually in the areas of administration, supply records, maintenance of property and training management. Three overall and area ratings were awarded to units in 1967 with an overall rating of Superior added in 1968 for units rated Above Average in the four areas of inspection. National Guard officers rated most units in 1967. The Cadet Corps Headquarters Staff began inspecting Cadet units in 1968. Percentage of units receiving overall unit ratings during this period is as follows:

Rating	1967	1968	1969	1970
Superior	Not awarded	5%	21%	22%
Above Average	58%	45%	48%	46%
Below Average	29%	46%	31%	30%
Not Inspected	9%	-	-	-

State Championship Rifle Matches

The conduct of the Cadet Corps Championship Small Bore Rifle Matches was similar during this period to those conducted in the past. Cadet units competed in three local matches with the twelve top high schools and the four highest junior high schools being selected to attend the championship matches. The top 80 high school shooters and the 16 highest junior high school shooters were invited to attend individual matches. Matches were held at Camp San Luis Obispo in the old post swimming pool which was converted for indoor gallery shooting. The team and individual match champions were as follows:

Match Date	Five-Man Team	Ten-Man Team	Individual
10-12 Mar 67	Lincoln HS, San Diego 908/1000 Sweetwater HS,	Lincoln HS, San Diego 1764/2000 Sweetwater HS,	Charles Jones, Leigh HS, San Jose 189/200
19-21 Apr 68	National City 911/1000	National City, 1751/2000	Charles Jones, Leigh HS, San Jose 188/200
28-30 Mar 69	Norwalk HS, Norwalk, 911/1000 El Camino HS,	Norwalk HS, Norwalk, 1728/2000 El Camino HS,	Lee Long, Norwalk HS, Norwalk, 191/200
3-5 Apr 70	Sacramento 905/1000	Sacramento, 1706/2000	Daniel Potts, Napa HS, Napa 188/200

National Championship Rifle Matches

The Cadet Corps entered the 1969 National Smallbore Rifle Position Matches held at Camp Perry, Ohio on 13-14 August 1969. Norwalk High School, Norwalk, having won the State Championship Rifle Matches, represented the Cadet Corps. Because of insufficient State funds, only \$700 was available for support of the team. Additional expenses totaling \$1,800 were raised by the Cadets and the Norwalk community. Lieutenant Governor Ed Reinecke presented the team with a California Bear Flag.

Community Service Award

The Community Service Award was reinstated beginning with school year 1967-68. This award is presented annually to the Cadet unit performing the most meritorious service beyond that normally expected. Schools winning the award are as follows:

School Year	School
1967-68	Norte Del Rio High School, Sacramento
1968-69	Dinuba Joint Union High School, Dinuba
1969-70	Northridge Military Academy, Northridge

Cadet Major Awards

A State-wide Cadet Major Awards program was reinstated during school year 1969-70. Outstanding Cadets were selected from throughout the state after a series of local, regional and area selection boards. The following Cadets were selected by the State Selection Board convened in Sacramento on 23 May 1970, as the Outstanding Cadets in the following categories:

Category	Selectee
Outstanding Cadet	C/MAJ Larry Gray, Napa HS, Napa
Outstanding Senior Cadet Officer	C/MAJ Randy Copp, Artesia HS, Artesia
Outstanding Junior Cadet Officer	C/1LT Bruce Macler, Napa HS, Napa
Outstanding Cadet NCO	C/SSG Donald West, El Camino HS, Sacramento

Commandant Conferences

Commandant Conferences were conducted beginning in 1967 for the purpose of training Commandants of Cadets. One unit of college credit was awarded to those Commandants attending the 1967 and 1968 conferences. College credit was not awarded in 1969 due to a lack of Commandant interest. Conferences were held at Sharpe Army Depot, Lathrop, for Commandants from Northern California, and at Fort

MacArthur, San Pedro, for Commandants from Southern California.

GLENDORA NEWS: July 6, 1972

Harding Academy to Close

The stirring ring of the call to colors has sounded for the last time at Harding Academy.

No longer will the sharp young cadets march in spirited procession across the greens of the oak shaded glen

Gone will be the bright sounds of the military band, the rhythmic cadence of the "DI" and the crack of rifles up the canyon where marksmen learned skill in weaponry.

Empty will be the barracks where future leaders pored over studies of science and math, English and history.

Silent will be the mess hall where the energies of excited young men escaped in a subdued roar at the midday and evening meal.

After more than 38 years, Harding Academy will not open for school this September. The voice and expression of Col. William G. Harding, Jr. reflected the sorrow that has accompanied the decision to close. It was hard coming, the superintendent revealed, as he traced the steady decline which has beset not only Harding, but may other military academies across the country

The discussion was reminiscent of another in Glendora about five years ago when Brown Military Academy in Glendora closed its doors for similar reasons.

"It's been a downhill slide since 1962," Harding said.

But even in the face of declining enrollment for the past ten years, he and the other members of the Harding family have struggled, perhaps against better judgment, he admits, to keep the institution alive.

"When you get emotion and sentiment and tradition and a lot of other things tied in, you aren't too objective," Harding admits. "But closing is the thing sensible people would have done years ago."

The decline of military academies is widespread, he said, "but there are a few exceptions. And this is what has kept us going."

The Harding family has continued to look for better times, he said, making adjustments as the times dictated. "we have been cutting out everything we could." Harding said, a sentiment not unfamiliar in administrative chambers of public schools.

“We have had no maintenance man for two years and no bus driver for several years,” he said.

Many factors have combined to spell the demise of the academy, Harding said, not the least of which has been the economy. “We felt, for example, every time Aerojet contracts were cut back,” he said, “and especially when the firm moved its main operations to Sacramento.”



Figure 9. Formation at the Harding Military Academy.

I suppose it was a mistake not to organize on a non-profit basis,” Harding reminisced. “That probably would have been an advantage as it would have qualified the school for the government food subsidy program and for tax-deductible donations.

The rise in the number of parochial schools in the area has had a definite impact, Harding said, noting “there is quite a difference in costs where schools are subsidized by churches. Most of those have a nominal charge compared to Harding,” he said.

“We never did keep up with rising costs,” he said, “figuring the pendulum would swing back the other way. We could have increased the tuition, but we would have priced ourselves out of the market for many. We were kind of caught in the middle...”

But even as the revenues were not sufficient, the cost of tuition at Harding reveals the dilemma the school faced: day student tuition had risen to \$1,200 per school year and resident tuition to \$2,400 per year, substantially higher than tuition of most parochial schools serving the same age group of first through ninth grade.

Perhaps the death knell was sounded in January, 1969 when days of saturation rains...

Continued on Page 16

(Editor's note: The remainder of this article could not be found. But it is assumed that the statewide flooding that occurred in 1969 damaged the academy's physical plant to a point that continued operation of the school became untenable and resulted in the school's closing three years later.)

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1970, 10 June 30, 1974

California Cadet Corps 1970-1974 (Extract)

The Cadet Corps reorganized on 1 October 1971 into five cadet brigades. A sixth brigade was organized on 1 September 1972. The purpose of brigade organizations is to plan and conduct training activities which exceed the capabilities of smaller units. Brigade designations and the area served are as follows: •

Brigade	Brigade Area
1 st	High and Low Desert areas.
2 nd	Los Angeles area
3 rd	Central Valley area
4 th	Northern California area
5 th	Fresno City School District
6 th	Anaheim Union High School District

The title Commandant was given to the head of the California Cadet Corps. The Executive Officer remains as the second in command. Coordinators are no longer on State Active Duty. Staff changes which occurred during this period include the appointment of BG Robert L. Quick as Commandant, California Cadet Corps during the period 1 January 1972 to 1 September 1973; the retirement of COL Frederick C. Fox, Southern Area Coordinator, effective 31 December 1971; and the appointment of COL Robert E. Lytle as Commandant, effective 11 February 1974.

Uniforms and Insignia

The khaki uniform for male cadets remained essentially the same as adopted in 1967 consisting of:

- A Union Blue garrison or service cap
- Short sleeve, open collar khaki shirt.
- Khaki trousers with black web belt and brass roller buckle.
- Black shoes and socks.
- Bib scarf of a school color (optional)

A blue jacket was adopted and first issued on 4 March 1971, but was discontinued on 1 January 1973 after the State Correctional Industries discontinued production. Dollar resources would not allow jacket procurement from commercial sources. Other fiscal restraints limit the wearing of the blue service cap to cadet field grade officers and that only commandants of cadets and cadet officers be permitted to wear the Cadet Corps Distinctive Crest.

In commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Corps, 5 April 1971, a new shoulder patch and Commandant Corps Branch Insignia was adopted. The patch incorporated the traditional design with a new arc containing the words "CALIFORNIA CADET CORPS." Branch insignia was designed incorporating all of the traditional symbolism. The female cadet uniform, adopted on 24 October 1973, consists of:

- Standard khaki shirt.
- Union blue skirt
- Black shoes.
- Bib scarf of a school color (optional)

Selection of headgear is pending the evaluation of pilot studies. To provide the skirt at an economical cost, a package was issued which includes the material, pattern, zipper and thread necessary to fabricate the garment at the local level.



Figure 10. Cadets from San Juan High School, circa 1977, wearing the M1967 male uniform and the M1973 female uniform.

Enrollment

The number of schools and cadets which can be supported is directly proportional to the staff assigned and the amount of funding appropriated for operating expenses. Since funds were unavailable to expand during this period program enrollment was restricted and the total number of schools remained relatively constant . Due to economic difficulties the number of private schools greatly declined; resulting in the loss of nearly 550 enrolled students, however, public school interest is increasing and will reach the maximum supportable enrollment of 70 schools and 3,200 cadets.

Funding

The Military Department provides sufficient funds for:

- Uniforms and accouterments.
- Commandant conferences.
- Non-firing drill rifles; cal .22 target rifles and ammunition.
- Training aids
- Field equipment.
- A small staff to assist schools in the conduct and development of the training program.

This funding increased from \$95,389 to \$110,672 during the period of this report . Approximately two-thirds of the program costs, most of which covers instructor salaries, are provided by the participating school districts.

Individual Awards

Annual statewide individual major awards programs were conducted to select outstanding junior and senior cadets in four categories:

- The Outstanding Cadet Regardless of Rank (Stillwell Saber Award)
- The Outstanding Senior Cadet Officer
- The Outstanding Junior Cadet Officer
- The Outstanding Cadet Noncommissioned Officer

During the first two years of this report, cadets were selected through a series of local, brigade, area and state selection boards. Since March 1973 selection procedures include a records evaluation system .

This final selection is made by outstanding members of the legislature, business and military community in the Sacramento area. The cadets chosen are outstanding representatives of the fine young students associated with the California Cadet Corps and bring honor to their school and community.

Annual General Inspections

Cadet units are inspected annually in the areas of administration and supply management; storage and maintenance of property; training management; and unit performance during an in-ranks inspection. The AGI inspection procedures and rating system were revised in April 1973 to produce a more meaningful evaluation. Although the standards were raised, superior ratings increased from 34% to 56% and unsatisfactory ratings were reduced 5% to 1%.

State Rifle Matches

The competitive rifle marksmanship program was revised on 1 January 1972 allowing all cadets and cadet rifle teams to compete at the State Championship Rifle Matches based upon attainment of a minimum score fired during two qualification rifle matches. Prior to this change only the high 16 teams and 96 individual shooters were authorized to attend the matches. The previous selection system favored schools with rifle ranges.

National Rifle Matches

The new program also provides for the designation of the best 15 cadet shooters as members of the State Rifle Team to compete in the National Rifle Matches. The Cadet Corps was well represented at the National Smallbore Rifle Matches conducted at Camp Perry, Ohio, during this with 13 cadets competing in 1971, 9 in 1972, 29 in 1974 and 40 in 1974. The cadets competing in the 74 matches brought home ten individual awards, while as a team they won 16 awards including three for first place.

State Summer Encampment

The first state summer camp since 1958 was conducted at Camp Roberts, 16-25 July 1973 with 250 cadets in attendance. The camp was conducted with the support of school districts and the California Army National Guard (CAL ARNG). Previously camps were conducted by school districts and were not statewide in scope. The 1974 encampment was overwhelmingly successful with nearly 400 cadets and 32 commandants joining in a ten day encampment at Camp Roberts. The scope of instruction was expanded to include rappelling, survival training, orienteering, familiarization with National Guard equipment, and job opportunities.

Significant Events

National Guard Bureau evaluation of the Cadet Corps curriculum resulted in the decision which authorizes eligible cadets to enlist in the CAL ARNG in pay grades higher than Pvt (E-1). The cadet who has completed two years of the program may be enlisted as a Pvt (E-2) while the three year cadet may be enlisted as a PFC (E-3).

On 30 June 1973, Governor Reagan signed into law the bill, introduced by Assemblyman Leroy F. Greene, which permits both male and female membership in the California Cadet Corps.

Following his inspection of an honor guard consisting of 50 cadets, Governor Regan spoke to 250 cadets assembled at El Camino High School, Sacramento, 25 April 1972. In his 30-minute speech, the Governor addressed the cadets as "true peacemakers."

MOUNT LOWE MILITARY ACADEMY (137th BATTALION, CALIFORNIA CADET CORPS)

History

The academy was located on about 10 acres of foothill land at 603 West Palm Street, on the corner of Lincoln Ave. and West Palm St., Altadena, California. Altadena gets its name from a nursery built in the hills above the newly created community of Pasadena in 1875.

The original building was constructed in 1922 as The Marcell Inn, and is shown in Pasadena City Directories as the inn until 1937 when the listing changes to “Military Academy.”

Initially called The Marcell Academy, the name was later changed to Mount Lowe, after the mountain that looms high to the east.

The academy’s main administration building was the original inn structure. Over the years East and West Dormitories were built onto the ends of the building and changes were made to incorporate staff offices, kitchen and mess hall, classrooms, assembly room, library, and a small TV room.

The building known as Cottage Dorm was also part of the original Marcell Inn, but it’s not known when it was built. With a small staff living area and marble floors, it was the academy’s most unique dorm.

Four classic military-style wooden barracks were built to meet the growth of the academy. A, B-C, D-E, and F-G Dorms were open-bay structures with partitions dividing each dorm in half and then into 4-person cubicles. In later years the cubicles were removed. Latrines had concrete floors, toilets, a wall urinal, and large multi-head shower.

Cadets did their own cleaning and were expected to keep these facilities in inspection order at all times.

Major John Hayden Dargin, the academy’s owner, lived in a small cinderblock cottage located between C and D Dorms during the 1950’s. After his death it was called the Colonel’s Cottage and used by Col. John Gruber.

The Colonnade served as the core of the campus, around which the battalion would form in company or classroom formations several times a day. Roman columns and grapevines gave the Colonnade a distinctive feeling all its own, provided a cool shaded area at formations, and an appealing façade for visitors entering the grounds through the large rock pillared main gate. The flag pole was in this area.

There were a variety of classrooms located in the main building and a separate complex. These were standard classrooms for that era with individual lift-top desks, blackboards, maps and other teaching aids.

A small laundry building was used for the regular issue of clean clothes and bedding. The laundry lady would also sew on patches and chevrons for the cadets, but many learned how to do their own sewing.

The cinderblock Armory and small bore rifle range is still in use by the park and is the academy building left standing. There was also a maintenance building and a boiler room.

A large open dirt field served both as the drill and sports field. A smaller playground was located in the barracks area for the younger cadets.

Perhaps the least appealing part of the grounds, but a matter of fact, was the area called "Skunk Hollow." boys with bedwetting problems would take their bedding to this area to dry and air out.

The Cadets

For much of the academy's 38-year history the academic and military curriculum was provided for cadets in 3rd through 9th grade (ages 7 – 13). In later years that was extended to include the 1st through 10th grades.

In the early 1960's the Calif. Cadet Corps Code was introduced. A Cadet is:

Courageous, Reliable, Responsible, Trustworthy, Well Informed, Just, Loyal, Unconceited, Neat, Clean Minded, Courteous, A Good Sport, Patriotic, Healthy, Honest, Tactful, Studious, and a Good Citizen. All cadets were expected to conduct themselves according to the code.

Cadets came from a wide variety of backgrounds, including children of well-known entertainment families, such as Roy Roger's sons, Joan Crawford's, and Ike & Tina Turner's, and from military families. But most were from the middle-class around California, San Francisco, and Las Vegas.

Programs

Alumni from different eras can remember various programs and activities that came and went with time, change of staff, and budget constraints. There were the midget racing cars used on The Burma Road in the 1950's and 60's; a boxing ring for those cadets that wanted to "duke it out"; sporting events against local Boys Club teams; the Sea

Cadet program that used several small boats; and military style bivouacs held at mountain camps.

Military Training

Military drill and ceremonies were important tools in teaching individual and group discipline, developing listening and reaction skills, and gave leadership experience to the older cadets. Standard squad, platoon and company drill was practiced each weekday. and talented cadets would be selected as members of the Drill Team. The team performed more advance drill movements, including the "Queen Ann" drill with the "piece"(rifle replica) which had a metal barrel, working breach and a military sling strap. The piece was kept very clean and and laid on the cadet's bed for dorm inspections.

In the early 1960's the 1903 Springfield rifle was introduced for use by the older cadets. Weapons familiarization also included the M-1 Garand and standard issue Carbine, which cadets learned to field strip and rebuild in timed contests.

Safe weapons and marksmanship were taught with CO2 pellet guns and .22 caliber target rifles at the indoor small-arms range. Outstanding marksman were on the Rifle Team and scores were sent to CCC Headquarters for "on paper" comparison matches with other schools and appropriate awards were earned by cadets.

Older cadets taught field skills, such as map and compass use. The Burma Road circled the tactics field that was used for down to earth training. U.S. Army training films were also utilized during inclement weather. Starting in the early 1960's bivouacs were held at camps in the nearby hills.

In 1966 the Sea Cadet Naval Training Program was instituted at the academy. Both a diesel powered cruiser and a sailboat were used for the training that came from the U.S. Navy, Power Squadron, and Coast guard Auxiliary materials.

Discipline

The primary mode of discipline was "The Wall", where cadets that had committed infractions would stand at attention for at least the afternoon free period.

Other infractions of academy rules would incur loss of weekend leave/pass privileges, and loss of Sunday evening movie attendance. More serious problems could result in demotion in rank or being expelled from the academy.

Because individual promotions were also based on group performance, peer pressure played an important part in the overall discipline of the cadets.

Uniforms

Over the years the uniform underwent many changes. The standard khaki uniform for daily wear consisted of pants with the CHP blue and gold stripe on the leg, long sleeve shirt worn with a black tie, a short Ike style jacket – referred to as “the blouse”, military web belt with a brass buckle, and cloth field cap.

At one time there was also a dark green Ike jacket, and those that could afford it had the dress uniform for wear on leave. In later years the standard military fatigue uniform was also worn. Lower rank cadets and noncommissioned officers (NCOs) wore standard USMC style cloth stripes. Cadet warrant officers and officers wore metal rank insignia. Cadets were expected to know how to properly knot their ties, put a “spit shine” on shoes or boots, and many learned how to sew – which proved useful in attaching stripes and maintaining their uniforms.

The California Cadet Corps (CCC) emblem, shown above, was worn on the left shoulder and the Mt. Lowe patch on the right. Lower ranking cadets wore small round “crossed rifle” patches on each jacket lapel, while officers wore brass emblems on the lapels and collars. The distinctive blue metal CCC pin was worn on the cap.

Living Out of a Footlocker

Cadets were required to have a military style footlocker, and this was the primary storage area for all his personal property. In the 1960’s small wall lockers were added to the dorms.

Uniforms were allowed to be hung in the cubicles, polished boots and shoes were lined up under the bed. Some cadets brought orange crates or small tables that served as bed stands for school books, family photos and other personal items.

Things normally found in a cadet’s footlocker would include a can of Brasso, a tin of black shoe polish, an old rag for polishing brass and spit shining shoes, a wood and horsehair shoe brush – utilized for hand cleaning the old wooden floors and buffing shoes.

There would also be a “shaving kit” for soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, hairbrush and comb. A second toothbrush might also be found there – for use in cleaning the latrines! Two sets of wash cloths and towels were standard, one set for use and one for display at inspections.

And most footlockers had a “AWOL Bag” for taking things home on weekend leaves. It might also be used to bring back contraband candy for the Sunday evening movie.

The Dormitory or Barracks

Cadets were primarily assigned to dorms by age group, with senior cadets serving as the Dorm Leaders and assistants.

Living areas were expected to be kept in specific order and clean at all times. Cadets learned to utilize shoe brushes to clean the old and worn wooden floors, and tooth brushes to clean sinks and chrome. Almost continuous cleaning efforts had to be made in the hot and dusty weather to keep dorms in inspection order.

Beds

Standard GI issue folding metal cots with lumpy cotton mattresses. Each cadet was issued three green GI wool blankets, a set of sheets and pillow case, and a pillow. Beds were made every morning in military style with square “hospital” corners and the pillow under the “dust cover” blanket folded and tucked in at the head of the bed. The third blanket was folded at the end of the bed.

Laundry

Clean uniforms and underwear were issued on a regular bases from the academy laundry. Cadets were required to maintain good personal hygiene, taking regular showers, brushing teeth, and changing dirty clothing. All clothing items were marked with the cadet’s name and initial, if needed. The laundry lady also provided some repair and sewing help.

Weekend Leave/Pass

Although policy changed over the years, cadets would be allowed to go home on specific weekends. This was a privilege earned by acceptable school grades and no major discipline infractions. On Friday afternoon some cadets took the bus, others had parents pick them up, but some rarely left the academy grounds. Cadets had to return on Sunday evening in time for the weekly movie.

Those not going home had study hall on Saturday, but the rest of the time was spent in sports or play. On Sunday one of the staff would hold a required nondenominational religious service, and some were assigned gate guard duty to check in returning cadets.



Figure 11. A cadet going on a weekend pass being escorted to the main gate.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A MT. LOWE CADET

0630: Reveille, everyone up and headed to the Spartan (cold concrete floor) latrines. Older and more experienced cadets would already be up and not caught in the early morning rush.

0655: Line up in “close order” by company along the colonnade for attendance and personal inspection.

0700: Cadet Battalion Commander calls the Battalion to attention, orders Company Commanders to prepare for inspection; Company Commanders order Platoon Leaders to prepare their platoons for inspection. Each cadet was required to put their hands in

front of them for the inspector, show one side, then the other - to check for cleanliness of hands and fingernails, then flashing a toothy-grin, report "Yes Sir", displaying brushed teeth. General uniform appearance, gig line, shoes and haircuts were also inspected.

0715: Battalion Commander calls for company reports. Each Company Commander calls for Platoon reports, then responds loud and clear with "Company all present and accounted for, Sir!"

0720: Battalion Commander orders the Company Commanders to march Companies into the mess hall.

0730: All cadets stand at attention behind chairs at assigned tables; orders are given to "be seated", each cadet is then seated in silence and sits at attention. {Arms held out, bent at elbow, palms down}; order is given for "at ease"; meaning arms are down, but no talking. When told to do so each table sends a cadet into the kitchen for a tray of food. Once eating starts the order "rest" is given and cadets may talk with tablemates. Dirty dishes are put on the tray and taken back to the kitchen.

0815: Cadets finish breakfast, depart the building, return to their dorms to prepare for class, make their beds and prepare the living area for the daily inspection.

0830: Colonnade assembly by classrooms, with an older cadet class-leader that will march them to class. Battalion is called to attention, orders-of-the-day are read (Officer of the day, and gate guard duty) and general announcements are made. Classes march to their rooms for the 0900 start of the academic day.

1115: Classes dismissed, cadets return to their dorms to prepare for lunch and last minute dusting for dorm "white glove" inspection.

1130: Battalion assembles in the colonnade for lunch. Company commanders report, and cadets march into the mess hall. At the end of lunch one of the adult officers reports on the dorm inspections, announces that day's Honor Dorm, dorms with problems, and individuals and/or dorms that have been "clocked" or given disciplinary time during that day's play and free period.

1230: Cadets return to class.

1520: Cadets dismissed from class, return to dorms to retrieve their "piece" (rifle replica) and prepare for the drill period. Cadet officers wore a military style gun belt and holster, some carried pistol replicas.

1530: Battalion forms in the colonnade and marches to the drill field by company. New cadets are taught drill and ceremonies, platoons practice drill skills, and the Drill Team practices advanced techniques.

1630: Cadets are released to return to the dorms and change into play clothes. Younger cadets go to the dorm area playground, the rest of the cadets go back to the drill field area for free time or to play sports.

1730: Cadets return to dorms, clean up and put on uniforms. Free time for study or to take care of uniforms (spit-shining of shoes, shining brass, etc).

1800: Battalion again assembles in the colonnade for pre-dinner inspection.

1915: Assembly by classrooms, marched to class for the evening study hall.

2030: Cadets return to dorms for the night.

2100: Taps, lights out. Internal public address system was used to monitor unusual noises from each dorm, and staff members might pass through the dorms, checking to make sure all is well...

MEMORIES: As expressed on the Mt. Lowe Military Academy Website

Editor's comment: After 10 months of perusing comments of other former cadets, there emerged a commonality to the flow of memories. So this attempt has been made to arrange many of the memories, and some added historical information, into a loosely linked – abet long, condensed version. Brevity being the order of the day, many comments were edited, some names removed to protect the really guilty (and the authors) and similar subjects merged. MS Word spell check had a field day with this effort and some spelling changes were made (in an effort to appease the lurking spirits of those Mt. Lowe staffers who have gone on). However the term “sic” should be applied to the total body of work... But the editorial staff believes it has been true to the meaning and spirit of the original comments.

Histories Mysteries

Official documents may show Mount Lowe Military Academy starting in 1936 as that may have been the date marking some "formal" establishment (i.e. business licenses, purchase of property, transfer of real estate title - Dargin may have bought the land without recording the deed until 1936 for various reasons, etc.). With these possibilities in mind, the school may have operated in 1934, but not officially as a recognized business.

The Pasadena Business Directory, 1929 to 1936 (page 417), shows the Marcell Inn was still in operation. The 1937 directory shows: Military Academy, J.H. Dargin, 2900 Lincoln Ave. In the 1943 directory the address changes to 603 West Palm. However, could Dargin have been running the school someplace else?

Dargin may have started somewhere else, but the Lincoln vs. Palm discrepancy, however, is not an issue, as that is the same location, just different fronts for the school. It had 40 cadets in 1941 (according to Geo. Fasching) which doesn't say much about student body growth over an 8-year period.

Since the original plot of land that Mt. Lowe stood on was larger, and if Dargin was operating at the 2900 Lincoln address, wouldn't it be plausible that the school was on the same property adjacent to the Marcell Inn, but operating without permit or license at that other corner - just below the original Alta Loma Park where there are now houses? He could have been operating back in '34 right next to the Inn.

Major John Hayden Dargin purchased the property in the early 1930's and started Mount Lowe Military Academy. At the time of his death in the early 1960's, there was over \$300,000 in the bank, quite a sum for those days. Col. John Gruber became the executor of the estate and shortly after Dargin's death spent some of that money to improve the campus. How the rest was spent is not known.

Mt Lowe's Demise

"... and long may the stories, and long may the glories, be told." {Borrowed from the ballad of Wyatt Earp}

Most alumni are probably interested in what happened to the school -- not to point fingers or assign blame -- just learn what happened.

It is believed that property taxes were not paid for over 5-years and the County of Los Angeles attempted to sell it at auction. Either there were no bidders or the County reevaluated the use of the property and used appropriate legal means to acquire it and expanded Alta Loma Park.

However, it doesn't appear the problem was fewer students during those 5 years. In 1967 there were about 198 students, and in 1970 about 184. One wonders how long it was closed before it was demolished -- just imagine, that entire campus just pad-locked -- the offices and classrooms empty, barracks maybe still had bunks with bare mattresses on them, doors locked, rumpus room deserted with no one at The Wall, and the colonnade peacefully quiet and empty. Weird.

The last "administrator" of MLMA in the final months of 1972, was a man named Harold Smith. He was the last one to inhabit the "Colonel's Cottage". One cadet got to go in there several times, and as with anyplace considered "forbidden territory", he explored every nook and cranny, even finding a wall safe!

By then, there weren't that many students and that most may have been trying to finish out the year and be done with it. The former cadet remembers that D-E/F-G Barracks and Cottage Dorm were closed, and the classrooms facing the "Furlough" gate were

closed. He noted there were a couple of incidents that occurred in Feb/Mar '72 that most likely sped up the closure. But, since formal closure occurred after he left, he's not certain if the year completed through June or not.

Smith was a staff member that came onboard during the latter part of the 71/72 season, and towards the end he rose to a very senior level. He may have made a deal with "someone" (at the tax level, or whomever now owned everything - whether it was in receivership or not) and returned the next year billed as the "Commandant". It was at this point that he moved into the Colonel's Cottage.

In 1972 two former cadets decided to take a trip to the old "Lowe". On arrival the campus had that "shut down" feeling. There were a few younger (6 or 7 years old) cadets running around the colonnade with an older man chasing and yelling at them. He said that most of the teachers and staff had left or retired... including Guler, Austin, Junso and the rest. An older cadet escorted the alumni around the campus. Col. Gruber was still occupying his cottage, but spent his days off-campus to "avoid creditors" according to the cadet. Given the memories of the time, the politics and social change going on then, it's not at all implausible that MLMA was going great guns and peaking in '68 and '69 and then fell on exponential hard times only two years later.

Major Dargin, Another Mystery

John Hayden Dargin, born 19 September 1887 in New Jersey, and died 10 Dec 1961.

In the 1920 U.S. Census he is shown as Hayden Dargin, teaching in a Pennsylvania boys' school. There is no entry for him in the 1890, 1900, 1910 or 1930 census.

Dargin: He has to have a family, unless he was hatched from an egg, or came down from a space ship. Yes...yes... That's it! Anyone remember, "Invaders from Mars" What some alumnus recall were the rumors about The Major, and they were legion! He would thump around the campus with his cane, dragging one foot, sort of aloof, a mysterious sort of person. He obviously favored some cadets, usually children of show business parents or of parents he had met personally and liked.

We tended to get pretty imaginative when talking about what Dargin was doing in his room -- which was only a little apartment off the main building, rather than a separate house then. He was supposed to be a ham radio operator, and was believed to be prowling the campus late at night, listening to what was going on in the dormitories.

Thoughts & Facts About The Staff

Col. John E. Gruber was born in Massachusetts, 2 May 1914. Col. Gruber died 23 January 1997 at the age of 82; last residence was in Laguna Niguel, Calif. His family moved to Los Angeles prior to 1930 where his father was a florist and as a boy John delivered flowers to an artist working out of a garage... Walt Disney. His official photo

shows him wearing the Army Combat Infantry Badge, so he must have seen action in WWII.

Col. Gruber was a man with strong vision who worked consistently to apply it every day at our school. I can only imagine what the decline and demise of his beloved Mt. Lowe did to him emotionally.

Gruber... I think it was in 1959 that during a heavy rainstorm during lunch, there was a loud noise from the office, and then a "thud" sound. Seems Gruber was on the phone and lightning hit the lines... knocking him out and trashing the phone!

Was Captain Gruber a "Mister Jones" of Dylan's classic? ("..for you know something is happening, but you don't know what it is, do you, Mr. Jones?")

Major Orville Urius Austin, born 9 Dec 1901 in Arkansas, died 12 June 1975 at the age of 75 in Los Angeles. A Marine Corps veteran of WWI.

Mr. Austin was the most memorable positive staff person in my recall of Mt. Lowe. There was no pretention, no neurotic hang-ups, and no blowhard authority stuff. He was a staff person at Mr. Lowe who fit his job perfectly -- a little military, a little common sense, a little father, and a teacher. No nonsense, good mix of personality. Fair player.

He was the 9th grade teacher in my last year (59-60) and did he love the Latin! But I also had the "opportunity" to spend a summer there and he was pretty much in charge of things. We didn't study as hard, or as long - but were kept busy. One of Austin's activities was to teach us how to resew old baseballs... and curved needle in hand - we sewed many of them! He also was a baseball fan and a friend of broadcaster Harry Karry. So I remember many afternoons the radio was kept very low (as our class was in the back of the chow hall) and we would cheer on whoever was playing. Austin also coached sports - including flag football.

Poor Maj. Austin had some sort of stomach condition manifested by a goo on his lips that resembled oatmeal. He would wipe the goo prodigiously with a handkerchief he kept in his back pocket. If you were slow to eat or misbehaved, he would get up in your face, spittle and all and suggest that you hurry it up, giving you a close-up of the analogous substance on his lips.

While I admired Capt. John Gruber and considered him the epitome of military bearing and discipline, it was Lt. Austin that I really liked. I never got on Gruber's bad side, but I saw others who did, and he would not hesitate to exercise his authority. During my year there, Gruber seemed in control and well rounded, but somewhere between Dargin (who was way out there in aloofness) and Austin, who joked with and did things with the cadets. I have a memory of Austin walking out of a classroom one day and saying "See you later..." and then after some hesitation, adding "alligator!" It may not seem like much now, but he had a way of creating a bond with the cadets around him. A toast to Mr.

Austin, who may be playing shortstop on the Field of Dreams, “Sic transit Gloria mundi, sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis”.

Dr. Harrison Otto Pippin, PhD, born 18 Jul 1889 in Illinois, died 22 Feb 1955 in Los Angeles. 1930 US Census shows: Harrison O. Pippin Age: 37 years; Birthplace: Illinois; Home in 1930, Dickinson, Stark Co., North Dakota; Occupation: Public School Superintendent. Married to Inis, with three daughters.

Dr. Pippin had a Ph.D. in math., and could he teach it. He made learning fun, everything was fun. When we would have our evening study hall he'd bring out trivia questions, like which weighs more a pound of feathers or a pound of gold? To this day I love trivia. Unfortunately Dr. Pippin died in my final year and I was honored to be one of the cadets to attend his funeral at Forest Lawn Glendale.

I think I got to Mt Lowe in 1952. At that time as so many recall, there were cadets there for various reasons, behavioral, scholastic, discipline, weight or just to board the kids out. I was there for scholastic reasons. Some of the cadet officers were rough, others were fairly normal. Some of the cadets were pretty rough themselves. I suppose it ran the same gambit as human beings. Nobody was as tough as Major Dargin. Some guys who thought they were pretty tough and lipped off to him found out pretty quickly who the alpha dog was. I always thought that Dargin was from New York since he talked more like a New Yorker than a Canadian. Dr. Pippin died while I was there and I was one of the privileged to attend his funeral.

Dr. Pippin died suddenly and unexpectedly one weekend at home in 1955. His class went to the funeral at Forest Lawn in Glendale, Ca. It was a very sad occasion. He was one of the good guys and a great teacher. He had a great sense of humor. For many years after I visited his grave. {Note, it is assumed that Dr. Pippin had a PhD in education}

Mr. Knapp: I had forgotten that Mr. Knapp lived in Cottage Dorm, but he indeed did. Did you ever have Mr. Knapp for a teacher? He was a real good guy and a great teacher. It's been over 50 years and I still remember the things he taught me!

Thanks for your comments about Mr. Knapp. Although I did not take a class from him (I was in the 7-8-9 grades, 47-51) he was a very kindly old gentleman and he lived in a private room in Cottage dorm in my MTLMA years. One of his jobs was overseeing us miscreants when we were in the penalty phase of our education. I don't remember him ever leaving campus. When I say "old" the term is somewhat biased since he was probably the same age that a lot of us are now! He also conducted the Sunday services a lot for those of us not on furlough.

Jack Emanuel Koopman, born 6 Jul 1894 in “other country”, died 7 Dec 1980 in Bakersfield, Kern Co. Ca. Although Mr. Koopman had a British accent, he may have been born in Holland.

Lt. Jay Alexander Dennis, born 4 Nov 1895 in Washington DC, died 18 Sep 1981 in Los Angeles. I remember him in 1958-60 as a nice guy, friendly smile, but a firm teacher.

Lt. Geoff Gruber was Col. John Gruber's son, and Madeleine Gruber Spence's brother. He was a sports coach.

Lt. Sam McDonald. A veteran that had lost a leg.

Lt. Col Junso Ogawa: During my tenure at MLMA, I met many interesting cadets, as we all did. Scott Penin was one of them, but only based on a future issue, not one of when we were at MLMA together. Quite a few years later, after I had migrated from home, and settled in an obscure little town in New Mexico I met up with Stan Gantz who would turn out to be a very good and lifelong friend. He mentioned how he had graduated from the New Mexico Military Institute (NMMI), Roswell, NM. Since we were both residing in Silver City we shared many stories (aka commiserations) about boarding school life. We both spent many weekends at our respective schools due to well let's just say that I wasn't a model cadet (Junso Ogawa and Hastings need not expound on these points, if they remember!). We talked about our schools and how a few of the cadets had migrated to NMMI from MLMA. I used Scott Penin's name as a case in point. Stan seemed to vaguely recall his name - and we had another "bonding" point for our friendship. I then mentioned that MLMA had a very strict military person who would make us toe the line and drilled the heck out of us until we did it right. I can't recall how many times we marched in formation doing particular "drills" in preparation for "pass and review"! Stan told me that he had one too, and this guy most likely could run circles around our guy! This went on for a few minutes regarding "my guy" vs. "his guy" (a real Testosterone thing!!) until I said this guy's name was Capt. Junso Ogawa. Stan immediately exclaimed that "his guy's" name was the same, except that he was now a Major! In case it isn't intuitively obvious, guess who had migrated to New Mexico after MLMA? Yup - our favorite Commandant of Cadets: Junso Ogawa!

...Was just engendered by your reference to 0600 PT. Lt. Ogawa standing on top of a huge gray wooden table leading PT on the rough and pitted upper drill field. Did that really happen? Yes. But not in AUGUST!!!

I remember, with total fear in my heart, "Captain Ogawa", his poster, his perfect uniform and his innate discipline. I still hold vestiges of the things I learned from him and MLMA in general.

Major James W. Toohey, born 15 Jun 1910 in Wisconsin, died 31 Jan 1970 in Altadena, Los Angeles Ca. He oversaw and guided the efforts of the academy Rifle Team, making great marksmen out of the cadets.

Bruce Barclay. Records are unclear on his middle name, but there are two that closely match: Bruce Stewart Barclay, born 12 Dec 1907 in Colorado, died 3 May 1986 in Fresno; Mother's maiden name: GRUBER. {Could have been Col. Gruber's cousin?} Bruce T. Barclay, 26 Oct 1899 in Calif., died 7 Jan 1967 in San Francisco.

Mr. Casteel. Does anyone remember an elderly man known as Mr. Casteel (sp)? I'm not sure exactly what his major function was but I do remember him being in charge of Sunday Chapel Services, which were held in the Rumpus Room. During noon chow he sat at a corner table with Mr. Koopman, would pull a lemon out of his bag, quarter it, and suck the juice out of each without flinching. He had a perpetual scowl on his face – never smiled. He was really old. At least 60's. I think he taught the little guys (1st grade). He was tall and skinny. The main thing I remember was when he pulled night duty we could just about do anything we wanted after taps because he was really slow.

Roger Sime O. Waitkones was born 26 Feb 1923 in MI, died 15 Jan 2000, Pasadena.

Thomas Kendall, Born 26 Feb 1932 Died: Sep 1982 in Whittier, CA

Jerold H. Ellison, died in Las Vegas, NV. (The little kids' teacher who loved sci-fi)

Lt Michael P. Green: Small-plane pilot, one cadet remembers he seemed to take delight in swatting students with a wooden paddle, better known as “the woody”.

Patrick Madea (Cadet '64-'66, and Battalion Commander) Summer Counselor for several years.

Dr. Davis: {Nothing known but the name}

WO William “Bill” Dallas

Lt. Russo (52-55?)

Mr. Phelps (52-55?) A kindly short man who smoked a pipe

Mr. Denning: (Mid 1950's?)

Madeleine (Gruber) Spence: Daughter of the colonel and sister of Lt. Gruber.

Mrs. Dobson was the laundry lady, and a guy named Curt was a maintenance man.

William “Willie” Brown: The Chef, was a character and was nuts. He was funny, crazy, and zany, like Little Richard! I'm sure he was harmless, but he certainly flaunted a flamboyant and exaggerated attitude and style (from Hollywood Boulevard?! I still can hear his high-pitched voice when he talked. He was a gas.

Mr. M.A. Heath: The Painter. He was always painting the dorms. He'd have his painter whites on and a brush in one hand. He'd see us hanging around and reach into his pocket with his free hand and pull out a wad of bills that would choke a goat. Then he'd say, "Racetrack," and smile.

And...

Joseph Louis Guler, born 9 Jan 1898 in Michigan, died at age 86, 29 Jan 1984 in Los Angeles Ca. May have been married to: Ella BURCH, Died 16 MAY 1961. May also have been a Lt. Colonel in the 6th Army, World War I.

Strange Guler Trivia..... "Gulerisms" confirmed!!!

... And the e-mail from Dave got me to thinking about one of the most strange and mysterious quirks of the eminently strange and lovable man of many quirks, Mr. Joseph Guler. (Put your hands under your armpits and squint back with me for a minute). Mr. Guler had a baldness pattern that departed somewhat from the traditional male pattern. He had plenty of hair in the back but rather than a widow's peak, he sported a straight-over-the-skull swath of baldness covering the entire front of his skull. He used to smack that exposed pate with his palm to express himself in his even more animated moments.

Toward the end of the '67 school year it started happening, I think Chavez (or Cha-Bez as Guler used to call him) noticed it first. Naturally we were in awe and wonderment. After much deliberation, one day Mike and I called Guler's attention to it and he confirmed that to his own amazement his hair was indeed actually growing back! Faint but unmistakable tender sprouts of gray were staking out new territory on this classroom tyrant's formerly barren cerebral landscape!!! The astounding thing is that I thought that this was a false memory of mine from a period that was in some many ways more arcane and bizarre than even the strangest fiction. But, no!! This utterly unique and compelling medical phenomenon was confirmed when I checked Guler's ensuing photograph in the '69 and '70 yearbooks. By then our hero's skull was resplendent with a gorgeous, modestly full head of salt-and-pepper toned gray hair covering the lion's share of his skull in a respectable widow's peak. Could it be that our beloved Joseph Guler was privy to or accidentally stumbled upon a miracle that even today direct marketing hucksters are doing a barely sub-par job of achieving.... that of growing hair on the heads of male-baldness victims? Alas, we will never know because almost certainly Mr. Guler no longer walks among us on this earth. I believe our man stated that he was born in the 1890's. But the Guler mystique lives on!!! If only he could be among us on 30 August 2003. Perhaps... no.... certainly in spirit he will be. Here's to ya Guler!!! You were a singularly unforgettable and wonderful character among many unforgettable characters.

Hey, ...Where can I pick up some dime store glasses? It's great to be in contact with you, my brother...especially considering the temporal and spatial distance which have prevailed upon us.

If you recall, we enjoyed some craziness and zaniness together. That is to say that we survived Ol' Joe Guler, Jizzlips Orville Ausin, (amo, amot, amotomus grrhhr) and thank our lucky stars that that freaky, creepy Lt. Green didn't grow a woody over us older kids. I hated the place, but retrospectively, the rewards of meeting some great people paid the metaphoric piper.

He was a master of syncopation. Most people say... "Mind your own business" Mr. Guler said... "Mind your bidness," ... masterful. Also most people say... "Hey, bud.", Mr. Guler said... "Hey, BUB!" He had is own vernacular. I wish I could have run with him and his "Bubs" in the '30's. I am sure they were interesting. I see a slight similarity in the personalities of Joe Guler and "The Juice Man" from TV's Juice Man Juicer ad's a number of years ago. Both very confident, with a special zest for life.

I distinctly recall such Gulersisms, while Doug...and I, to a lesser extent, were able to discover the most efficacious ways to have the Great Mister Guler into a tizzy. We were boys, doing the work of boys. It's important to realize that much of our shenanigans were purely executed in the implicit, although a degree of explication was included. If you have never been struck with a flying pair of "dime store glasses," or "grabbed," then you missed out on a fundamental MLMA experience.

I remember Mr. Guler as a teacher and tripper as well. He taught a higher grade than I was in, but I believe that he had the summer school detail, study hall and detention detail. I was in his science class in summer 66, again in 67, and he helped my math in study halls after evening meals. He sure was a tripper and I had many a moment of side-splitting laughter watching him "operate." I also credit him along with Mr. Kendall in making me a better student.

I agree... people are people, however some of us think that being in the public eye somehow increases our moral status... No way. Heck, Joe Guler is a celebrity in the eye of a huge contingent of MLMA cadets!

If you have no memory of Joseph Guler, then I can't imagine you ever encountered him, unless age or something else changed the man dramatically. There could be nobody less memorable in a thousand Mt. Lowes'. Mr. Guler was a dedicated and well-intentioned teacher whose intense personality sometimes... heck, most of the time, upstaged the classroom material. But I learned a lot from him, both from within and without the curriculum. He was a strict disciplinarian of the Old School and when angered his unique brand of expressing and exercising that discipline tempted the more mischievous of his students to provoke him for entertainment. Yes, I was among his antagonists and I sincerely apologize for any grief or anguish I caused him. But the skewering brought out his quirks and they were an irresistible show. There are many stories to share about Guler's mannerisms. But there was another dimension to his unique mystique. He was, in many ways, a man of true depth. What made this guy tick? What was it like to be him? What had he experienced in his long life? He told great stories that only hinted at the breadth and depth of his life experience.

Another cadet and I spent a furlough scouting out Mr. Guler's abode in Pasadena one weekend, and we found it. He lived in a huge old bungalow on a large lot in the northern part of town. It was rundown but not shabby. He often told us that he lived alone. I can only imagine this old and mysterious man rambling alone in this massive old house. Had he been married? Were there offspring? What were his pursuits away from work? Did he love or hate his life? He lived quite a number of years past his tenure at Mt. Lowe and was already retired when I visited in '72 or '73. So he had a decade to

himself. I could go on forever about Mr. Guler. He was a foil to be sure, but academia is full of teachers who are merely foils.... badgered by the class clowns for their mediocrity as much as anything else. But, and I say this in absolute seriousness and in complete sobriety, Mr. Guler was more.... much more.

He had a depth of character and mystery that our trivial little minds hardly began to plumb. I would love to sit down with Guler and hear about the life experiences that he only hinted at during our tenure together and shaped one of the most amazing personalities I have encountered in my entire life. I will continue to share the stories as I remember them about his theatrical classroom style and mannerisms. W.C. Fields would have been only an understudy to Joseph Guler.

Mr. Guler... God Rest Your Soul. And please promise to give us the full download when we meet in Eternity. I will buy plenty of whatever you are drinking, my friend. I still can hear him say, "Watch it now or I'll bump you!"

Life "On Bounds" Nighttime Raids...

In my last year at MTLMA I lived in G dorm. A bunch of us from D-E-F & G dorms heard that Maj. Dargin was going to be away for a couple days so we decided to have an all night party! No surprise bed checks. After taps we wandered from dorm to dorm sharing candy, cookies, all sorts of sweet contraband, and brewing up gallons of Hawaiian Punch. We probably folded by 1 or 2AM. The next day it hit the fan! To this day we don't know how we got caught but about 25 of us were in deep ka-ka. We stood up {at The Wall} all the next day while our fates were decided. That night we were required to write 5000 (yes 5000) "TIMES", "Obedience to law makes a good citizen". Until completed, no furloughs, movies, free time or privileges. It took me about 2 weeks to get it done.

Were we guilty? You bet. Did it make us more respectful of the rules? And how. I owe a lot of the self-discipline I carried thru my life to my experiences at Mt Lowe. We did not lose our stripes, the punishment was fair and because of that nobody harbored a grudge against the administration. Is the quantity and length of sentence a record?

Seems that this behavior was repeated in succeeding times also. There were night raids while I attended, 52\55. I remember hearing lots of activity and scurrying around in the late evening and talking to some of the cadets about what had happened. There were the parties, also raids on the kitchen and area where the mattresses were stored. The old barn. Seems there were all sorts of good things stored in there, such as booty from cadets who had quit and left stuff behind as well as confiscated contraband such as pocket knives. I think that anyone who attended for any length of time would have seen this sort of thing. We just thought it was unique to us.

It seems we weren't the only cadets that raided the kitchen late at night! We (George Howe, Rod Camerona and myself) lived in East Dormitory, which had easy access to the mess hall and then to the kitchen. We did raids several times in the spring of 1952

and Mack must of went ko-ko! We must have been good; there were no retaliations from the faculty.

I never raided the kitchen, but read books under the blankets with a flash light, often talked too much and sometimes smuggled candy in on Sunday night. Luckily I was never caught.

In the 55/56 school year, the most daring stunts I can recall (which were too challenging for me, apparently) were the stories of the guys who would go out at night and raid the berry bushes...

On Names & Events

My most permanent memory is waking up to the public announcement from Col. Gruber that (President) John F. Kennedy had been shot

There are world events that take place that burn themselves into your memory and you know exactly where you were and what you were doing at that time. I was on my bed shining my shoes on Friday the 22nd, that dark November day when, unexpectedly, Col. Gruber announced over the PA, "Attention...attention: the president has been shot.....The president has been shot!!!" and a short time later came the announcement, "The president has died". Myself and all the other young boys around me were in a state of shock. I remember one boy crying out loud and asking no one in particular, "What is our country going to do without the president?"

The photos are great. Camp Hi-Lo -- I remember the cots lay out in the open -- lucky we lived in So Cal that we could do that. Boxing ... on the blacktop no less. I remember a few fights but I don't recall any boxing. Maybe it was only the bigger kids. I guess these photos mostly are from summer. They certainly give a different impression of the school -- more relaxed, more of a boys' outing -- than do so many other photos and memories of a more regimented life at the school.

I remember Camp Hi-Lo, the mountains, the Ortega Highway, San Clemente beach, girls, and St. Christopher medals. And the Sea Cadets, seasickness, and Catalina Island.

I remember learning how to box at Mt. Lowe. I was even given a name; Jabbin' J Williams or was it Waltzing Willie or both. I also remember the 1st and only fistfight of my life was between the dorms.

I think Dargin loved boxing. Personally I hated it, but it was savage amusement. I preferred talent night.

Pat Madea was promoted to Lt. Col before leaving. That was the highest ranked cadet that I know of in the history of the school. The highest rank attainable in the CCC is and was Cadet (full) Colonel. Two silver-colored diamond shaped pips signify that rank.

The little cadets were always fun to watch. They tried so hard.

Some of the names that I can remember are Gary Posner who graduated from USC, Bear was a tough individual and was of American Indian ancestry and during an inspection from the Adjutant General's office he claimed he was in the 10th grade when at the time MTLMA only went up to 9th grade, John Demming was our battalion commander, Cameron was from Montebello, George Howe was from Glendale, and there was a big kid named Allen.

I believe I was there at the same time. I remember they were just starting to build the rifle range. Some of you guys have great memories. The only person I remember was "T" Bugs Ross. Did you know him?

After reading almost all of these messages it made me think about the names of cadets from long, long ago. I came across the names of cadets Posner, Cozzette, Bear, Demming, Cameron, Howe, Allen and the Brown twins from Bakersfield. This is going back over 50 years.

I remember Bear and Demming. Bear told us he was part (or all?) American Indian. Tall and lean and very strong, and a very nice guy. Got into a major pushing, shoving, pulling match with then "Lt Austin" over alleged talking in the mess hall. Ended as a draw with Bear heading out to the "stand up" wall. I'm guessing that today Bear would be about 70 years old. Demming was Battalion Commander and one of the smallest guys on campus. When he called the Battalion to attention he had a very tiny and high-pitched voice that I can still hear today. Nice kid with a great grin that he wore a lot.



Figure 12. Formation at Mt. Lowe Military Academy, circa 1956.

In 1956 we prepared for a troop march in front of visiting California Cadet Corps officers a long time in advance. Fact is, though, I was always sort of "out of sync." Well, the big day came, and we paraded across the field in all our glory and the visiting inspectors stood up on the bleachers with Gruber and other staff, looking like MacArthur (at least Gruber did, the CCC guy looked like Patton). We thought we did pretty good because it ended without anyone getting pulled out of line and thrown against the fence. The next day Gruber had us lined up to describe the inspector's reaction to our military display.

To my utter surprise and embarrassment, Gruber announced "...As we watched the dorm come around the field, Bacon was out of step and I thought all was lost. But just before the group reached our front, Bacon snapped into step and the day was saved.." or something like that, and everybody had a big laugh about my marching -- except yours truly! {Perhaps Ray Bacon can't march, but he built the great MTLMA web site!}

PA System High Jinks

"Lt. Gruber, please get your skinny fanny to the office, pronto!!".... or I'll smack ya!!... And make you stair endlessly at my white paratrooper bootlaces while doing 100 push-ups!! (Author Unknown)

I think that year (66-67) Mike Chavez paged Mr. Guler to the office. Only he said "Mister Ghoul," instead of Guler. I may have been remembering a tongue-lashing I got from Gruber Junior... because I ratted Chavez out on the spot. And Guler's reaction still rings in my head, has for years.... His eyes narrowed as he leaned in so close that could see every hair in his nostrils, "I-I-I-I-I-I-I-I thought he said G-u-u-u-u-I-I-I-I-e!!! I can't remember if Chavez went to The Wall or not on that one.

Monsters, Ghosts and Other Stories

I remember hearing the story of a crazy mountain man coming down to kill people. Of course I heard this on Halloween. Being a peewee kid I believed every word of it. I remember that night having to go to the bathroom. I must of set a world record getting back to my bunk.

West Barracks in early 1960 I can recall Rawlings, our barracks leader, tell us about "sounds" we would hear outside West to maybe put a chill in us...I recall the fear of scavenging wolves mostly...Anyone know where Rawlings is today?

I still remember watching Marx Brothers films and being enthralled with "The day the earth stood still"

On GRUB

"Imagine whirled peas and hominy?"

What do you guys remember as to what they served us for food?

And "sitting at attention" with our eyes straight ahead, our mouths shut, and our forearms above our mess trays, parallel to each other, right over left. What was that all about?!?!?!?

However, I was thinking about this not long ago as I was telling my kids about my life at Mt Lowe (standing at attention, can't talk, can't fidget, etc.) -- at meals, we would "sit at attention", and I don't think this is a real military practice -- they just force one to jump up from the seat. Sitting at attention was sitting there and looking forward, the right arm up and about level with the eyes, elbow bent at a right angle in front and the left arm similarly bent, positioned a little underneath. Did Mt Lowe make that up and did they always do it?

Funny, but one's first impulse is to attack the food, and I don't doubt for a moment that you guys have good reason to remember the grub with a lack of relish (hah!). The chow was okay. It couldn't have been too bad because I've heard stories about former cadets, who now admit to sneaking back for more. The proof is in the pudding. Remember the rice pudding? It was called maggot stew.

Grub was o.k. and I actually liked some of it. Learned about hominy, which I love to this day. I thought hash was a gourmet meal. I liked short ribs too. I remember introducing my dad to hot dogs and sauerkraut.

I can never remember anything that was really good to eat at Mt. Lowe other than CANDY. I was, and still am quite spoiled when it comes to food. I was still brought up to eat everything on my plate and Mt. Lowe food didn't change that, but it sure was crappy stuff. Mostly the Tapioca pudding "Fish Eyes". No wonder almost all of us had candy hidden. The one thing I do remember about the mess was the chef Bill Brown. He was the most flamboyant person I had ever seen at that point in my life. He alone made the mealtime exciting (if you caught a glimpse of him doing his rap and strut, he was a tripper.) Can't say I remember anything more crappy looking than that chip beef with some sort of mushroom sauce over toast. Looked like... PooP {The correct military term is: SOS}

Only thing I can remember is "fish eyes" (tapioca pudding), and toast with jelly on it -- that another cadet took off of my plate every morning for about two weeks... until I smeared the front of his uniform with it. From then on, I had all my toast and jelly. Chef Brown cooked up some tasty things too. He was a soulful and "moody" (Walkenshaw, *ibid.*) character and I liked him and his moves. He drove a big white Cadillac convertible and was allegedly an old Army buddy of Gruber's... as were some other staff members. Every once in awhile he would address the whole battalion on some aspect of what we needed to do to make his job easier. Sometimes he would go on and on.... "Now we sweatin' in a hot kitchen all day long to cook y'all some nice food and you better....." He was a trip. Truly cool. I wish I would have gotten to know him better. I am sure he had some wild stories, and he did work his butt off in a hot kitchen. All day to fix our....grub.

I just realized who Chef Brown was... he was Little Richard!!! To the max, right. Do you remember the big white Caddy he drove? Dude was playah!!!! Very Cool Daddy-O. I could not understand why some of the kids didn't like the food. Maybe that's why I have a weight problem. Oh sure there was stuff I didn't like and that we didn't like. I had never tasted hominy, corned beef hash, or sauerkraut and wieners before, and I loved it. I had eaten mostly Italian food. About every 20 years or so I still get the urge for a can of spinach.

Frankly, it never made much difference to me. I remember Dr. Davis (anybody remember him?) telling the class (history, I think) how one mother asked him if the boys liked the food there. He replied that boys never liked the food anywhere, and that made a lot of sense to me at the time from an objective point of view.
What's On The Menu?

Oatmeal: I thought it was a little odd to get oatmeal on the big section of the metal tray (I usually had it in a bowl at home). I think Mt Lowe is where I first had hash (corned beef I guess) -- and evidently, I liked it. The kind of watered down Kool-Aid or whatever that was is memorable in a not great way. One thing at breakfast that I remember is maple syrup over scrambled egg.

Oatmeal... almost every breakfast included it. Chef Brown's rendition was gooey and just a little too "loose". A rather unfortunate montage (appropriate term with all these emerging movie cadets, aye?) occurred when Major Austin was the first mess supervisor (almost every morning).

Hey, I remember the syrup on scrambled eggs! In fact, I still eat them that way. When I was there 52-55 we had cereal in bowls not on trays. The lumps were prized finds. Some cups had anchors on them signifying Navy surplus, and some of our silverware was stamped Marcel's Inn from the days of the speakeasy that Mt. Lowe originally was. Wall sconces were period 30's with frosted glass and walls were kind of a pink and blue two tone. Some of the tables were round oak poker tables.

Hominy Grits. First time I ever had 'em was at the Lowe. Chef Brown made 'em and they tasted like metal as did much of the other food we had there. If that metallic taste is a mystery to you, then you never visited the kitchen and saw the giant aluminum pots that things were mixed and cooked in.

Hominy.... not the grits, but the whole kernel hominy. I actually liked this. It was like huge, oversized big yellow pillows of corn. Only sweeter and cooked to a perfect texture. I always tried to get extra.

Tin plates (and cups)... I don't know what happened to the fabulous collector "H" glasses experienced by the '50's cadets. But by the Camelot decade they were toast and were eating and drinking from good old regular army tin. The plates were stamped into sections for each course. GI's and prison inmates share the identical utensils.

SOS.... So much has been written about this institutional delicacy that I could not realistically aspire to adding anything novel or interesting. I will say that Chef Brown's version was just as legendarily awful as any.

I like the real G.I. S-O-S, but Mt. Lowe had a couple of variations of it that were horrible. One we used to call "Puke on Toast"... I don't know what the ingredients were, but the description is perfect.

Powdered Eggs.... Ditto on the SOS. Only I know they used real eggs for something. Guler used to love a big plastic bowl full of scrambled eggs and onions, walking around eating them and steaming that stinky onion smell all over the place. To this day I don't get the cooked onions for breakfast thing. But, then again, I never made Light Colonel in the 6th Army.

Corned Beef & Cabbage... OK, so perhaps they told us it was "corned beef", but it was mostly fat! I learned early that I could trade the meager hunk of fat for lots of cabbage covered in mustard. It was one of the few meals that I filled up on. And today I still need the mustard if I'm going to have cabbage!

Bug Juice.... I am sure this was as wholesome and nutritious as the organic Hansen Juices I was drinking out of screw top glass bottles only a few years later: Carrot juice, spinach juice... organic, man.

I remember "Bug Juice" as being the most watered down Kool-Aid ever mixed in a Vat. Instead of the normal mix, "one package mix with 2 quarts water", at Mt. Lowe it was more like "one package mix with 10 gallons of water". It was that weak. Ah, yes the Bug Juice. I remember "Red" Bug-Juice, and "Green" Bug-Juice. I always favored the "Red". And yes, we did actually have those heavy, thick Hocking Glass Company drinking glasses in those early '50s days.

Birthday Cakes... Remember the guy's that had birthdays, and a cake was served to his chosen friends at lunch? Best friends got the corner pieces with the huge frosting roses.

Celeb's & Their Kids

Alumni Assn. President's note: "There is no intended favoritism due to parental status. Our alumni search data is incomplete, we are using any available means to reach out to our brethren regardless of race, religion, political views, creed, age, national origin, sexual orientation, medical condition, financial or celebrity status. We all have a common thread to our past."

However...

The last thing I read on Chris Crawford was that he was an electrician in New York. His sister that wrote the book I believe lives somewhere in northern Calif. Has a dude ranch.

Do you know how huge that Joan Crawford letter is in terms of encapsulating the sociological reality of MLMA? My own mother has recently confessed to "feeling guilty" about sending me to Mt. Lowe. I told her to stow the guilt and be grateful that she did... who knows what trouble I would have got into during those years in public school. Ironically, though, the reunion falls on my mother's birthday!!!

When I attended Mt. Lowe, Ike & Tina Turner's kids also attended. One of the other kids that attended, was said to be the Son of Elizabeth Montgomery.

In the first half of 1959 both of Roy Roger's sons were at Mt Lowe. As the sergeant of the guard that day I helped Dusty (Roy Rogers Jr.) and Sandy move on-bounds when they arrived with their well known father. After that their dad always called me the "Little Sergeant" when he came to the academy.

There was a blond kid that caused allot or problems and I think was going to get the boot. I saw his mom come in the gate all dolled up with platinum blond hair. She and Capt Gruber had a very long and loud "discussion" about her son. I found out it was Jane Mansfield!

That's my old friend TV actor David Jolliffe from Mr. Waitkones class. I can remember one time David returned to campus during the time the TV series *Room 222* was on the air. David had his famous hairdo. Col. Gruber instructed me to escort David off campus because he didn't want the other cadets to see his hairstyle. I couldn't believe that, as it was part of his TV acting roles.

"If you don't set standards, you have anarchy."

I can see it now –

Day 1, sometime in 1969 -- all cadets running around with cadet haircuts... Day 2 -- 50% of cadets show up for chow with contemporary "Joliffe style" Afros and Gruber spits his scrambled eggs out as they enter the mess hall, comes close to apoplexy, and orders everybody out to the drill field (without breakfast). Dargin pokes his hands up out of his Hollywood Cemetery crypt and causes a stir in all the Los Angeles newspapers. Hi Guys, Marc McClure {aka Superman's Jimmy Olson & Mr. McFly in the Back to the future series} called me the other day and told me about this website. It's good to be able to find all you Knuckleheads! Andrada, it's good to see you around Bro. Jose Budet and Tim Mellman and I stayed friends after we "broke-out" of Mt. Lowe. Mellman kinda drifted away after a while, but Jose and I stayed friends for a long time. I'm 50 now. Less hair – More chins! The acting thing has been very good to me. 34 straight years. (TV's *Room 222*) I got involved with my union about 8 years ago to the point of being a Screen Actors Guild Vice President from 1998 to 2002. I don't recommend doing that to anyone! I look forward to the reunion and seeing a lot of OLD faces. I've got some Mt. Lowe stuff in storage. I'll go thru it and bring some. Hopefully Madea will be there to call us to attention. No one did it better than him. Cadet Sgt. David Jolliffe

"The Mt. Lowe All-stars band" now playing... "Detention Blues" and "Go to The WALL", and a long list of other minor hits. Glad you are here bro! "Rock around the racetrack..", "Stuck in Altadena again," (as compared to "Stuck in Lodi again"), "A tear in my bug juice," ...

Barracks/Dorm Life

RE: Comments about the photo of the Mt. Lowe sign at the corner of Lincoln & West Palm.

I remember that corner when I first got to Mt. Lowe. My mom drove that route to the school the first few months I was there. I also remember my friend George Youree and I going to Mt. Lowe to visit Mr. Kendall in 1971. It was the last time that I would see that corner with the barracks on it. The next time I went to see the school, (about 1975) it was gone and a community garden had replaced it. This picture is a wonderful (?) reminder of what some of us saw in first arriving at Mt. Lowe, or coming back from a weekend furlough.

Wow, another flashback memory! Yes, I remember turning that corner, as I would always get that funny feeling in my stomach. I also remember that playground area on that corner, and I think I recall the sign, as it was the first thing I saw just way before my parents turned the corner.

Dad and I went to a surplus store to buy a footlocker. We got a dandy, brand new o.d. green and only \$7. It looked like it was covered in o.d. colored raw hide. But at the time WW II was only 7 years in the past. My mother had taken me to Desmond's to be fitted for the uniforms. In a way I think I was looking forward to Mt. Lowe.

Does anyone remember the orange crates we used for nightstands next to our bunks. The crates were turned on end, then a towel was hung over the front to provide a cover. I kept my toothpaste, comb and soap in there. Along with whatever else was important at that time, like my lucky rabbits foot. One weekend while I was on furlough someone put cigarettes in my crate and told Dr. Pippin, who was waiting for me when I got back. I didn't smoke and told him there must be some mistake. He never said anymore about it, but kept an eye on me for a while. I'm still waiting to get even. Someone is going to get short sheeted!

I was just reminded from an article in the 40's/50's about the someone that loved making his bunk "real nice". I remember in 66/67 when I went there, some guys would like to "short-sheet" a fellow cadets bed "real nice". I can remember one cadet jumping into bed and ripping right thru his already worn bed sheets because someone had short-sheeted him. It was a common practice when I went there.

Funny that you mention "short-sheeting." I still use that expression now and then. I used to do it to my wife, but they got wise to me and wouldn't let me make the beds anymore.

OK, OK... Enough already --- I CONFESS! Not sure if my sons ever did trust the old man after I pulled it on them! But I gotta tell ya, we did it at the remote radar sites in Alaska ... But it was at Mt Lowe that I learned the trick. And how about the weekend guys unhooking the bedsprings of the kids on home-leave... and using thread to put the bed back together? Toooo bad if the footlocker was not under the bed when they hit the sack... or rather, the floor!

Now I know where I learned that trick. I pulled it on cadets a couple of times, who did not think it was funny, but I did. When the stunt was pulled on me, I was really angry, but laughed anyway. It's the element of surprise that gets yuh, especially when you are not expecting it.

The shoe polish brand that was considered the "coolest" for us in West Barracks was the Kiwi brand. One lucky cadet had a Kiwi-brand shoe shine box that had a little "shoe" form on the top of the box in which one was to place the shoe for shining. That box with that "shoe" form was considered the "coolest" in West. Also I forgot to mention the trend of having silver metal "taps" attached to the bottom of our shoes, either on the heel or at the front. I can still recall the "taps" sound of us proud, trendy West Barracks cadets "truckin'" down the walkways.

More Tales From the Dorms...

On cold nights you could hear the packs of coyotes howling in the foothills, while we shivered under our blankets. I had six on my bed along with one underneath for a sheet. Inside the dorms were about 10 degrees warmer than the outside temperature. Talk about long hot showers! Run back to your quarters and try to get dried off as fast as you could and get dressed. Since I am still here, I guess it didn't kill me though, I thought, at the time it did.

I can remember sleeping under piles of wool blankets some winters. I think some dorms had steam heat, but I'm not too sure. I can remember the steam pipes "Banging" in the mess hall on cold mornings.

In 1966 I remember the cast iron heating radiators in my barracks. I was roughhousing with a friend and lost the only wart on my body to one of those radiators when I fell into it and it sliced the little buggier clean off my back, no blood. It was a good thing, heat or no heat.

"B" & "C" had heat, too much heat. So much that it was equally unhealthy as not enough. Dargin used it as an excuse, pointing out how many more guys were ill in those dorms. Unfortunately the later guys I don't think have the same stories that we would, as the dorms looked much more pristine from the pictures I saw.

I learned how to make my bed, shine my shoes and brass, organize my footlocker and private locker, make formation, stand at attention, and so on. Seemed easy to me. Get up at reveille, go to bed at taps, three meals a day on a regular basis. Study and read.

Play Stratego and chess and other board games. Hey, this was great! What's not to like? (I know it may sound like a prison routine, but compared to the chaos I came from, there was a freedom for me in the routine.)

And a (nameless) cadet who was a good friend ran a "black-market" PX with the usual candy and gum out of his private locker. But he also carried the cards and magazines with "pictures" in them. All for sale of course. He was all excited one night as he surreptitiously showed me a picture of a Playmate centerfold.

Do any of you remember using green toothpaste to patch holes in the wall? The color matched the paint! Or cleaning the old floors with a shoe brush? When I was in Cottage Dorm we would sleep on the cool marble floors when the weather was so hot.

BTW, in the summertime, if anyone ever bets you whether or not you can or cannot make it across the jungle gym, make sure you get the cash (or script) up front! Or else, the blisters that you get from the hot bars, will be for naught!!! (Okay, I was stupid!!!)

Say What?

Like most schools and regions, Mt. Lowe had its own mini-culture... replete with unique language, mannerisms, style of dress (!!), etc. There was one expression in use that I never witnessed before or since. The term was "Boo-wah!" Usually delivered with (literally, physically) tongue-in-cheek. I think it was a euphemism for bullsh*t.

The term was in common usage during my tenure from 50 to 54. It literally meant someone was lying or stretching the truth -- with tongue in cheek. I've never heard the term before or since.

The WALL

Back in the "Good old days," we stood at attention for hours at a stretch in the dining/rumpus room as punishment. I don't recall any special positions our arms had to be in, but we stood at attention and it wasn't too much fun.

That reference to the "wall" brought back memories! I think that I had a spot there with my name on it!! Spent a "few" hours - might even still have the indentation on my forehead to prove it! After all, we couldn't rest against the wall using our hands!!! I also remember the Dukane intercom system. Man, that thing could hear a rat fart in the bathroom (not to mention any whispering amongst us barracks dwellers)! And then you'd hear (even if you were in B barracks, and the speaker lit off in G) that unmistakably accented voice of Mr. Bill Dallas as he "politely" asked what was going on! In the mid to late 50's it would be Maj. Dargin – and the dorm would be "clocked" for infractions and have to be at "the WALL" the next day.

HA! Does that bring back a memory! My last year (59-60) one of the older guys got up in the attic of D dorm and did some creative work with the PA system wires... Unhooking D-E-F-G, and somehow hooking the wires to A-B-C dorms together. Old Dargin would sit on his platform and "clock" dorms for making noise - when nothing was going on! (But it sure was in the older dorms!) I think the "problem" had a quick fix – someone got a trip to the wall, but it sure was funny while it lasted!

The Wall also was utilized during Sunday evening movies, as offenders had to stand at parade rest in the small library behind the movie projector, hearing... but not seeing the movie. However (!) some small holes had been made in the wall and the tougher cadets would take those spots and peek at the show.

We got into trouble one time when I allowed Erickson and others to lock me inside a footlocker for god-knows what reason (fun?). The cadets generated so much racket by beating on the footlocker and pushing it over and around the dorm with me in it that Old Man Gruber showed up. I remember being in the footlocker and it suddenly got quiet. Really, really quiet. Then, I heard a male adult's voice ask in an assertive tone, "What's going on here?" Of course Gruber, not having x-ray vision, didn't know exactly what was up, but he knew, as well as everyone there, that something was definitely happening. So, he calmly asked a cadet to open the footlocker. Erickson and I and a few others went to The Wall for a while for that one.

Special Teams

In the late 50's the Rifle Team (and I still have my patch!) "competed" with others in the state by having our best scores sent to the CCC office in Sacramento and matched to other teams. I earned several awards that way.

I remember the Rifle Team and our competitions. We were damn good. I qualified to compete in the California State Smallbore Rifle Finals and went to Sacramento with Maj. Toohey.

How about our Drill Teams? Weren't they something? Squad and platoon competitions and we were awesome! Unbeatable! To a large part, we were so good because of Junso's unswerving encouragement and impeccable instruction. We were a drill team to be reckoned with. We were neat, precise, and thorough and competed with all our heart. Remember Field Manual twenty-two dash 5?



Figure 13. Mt. Lowe Military Academy Drill Team

When I entered the service I was already a mile ahead of my counterparts. I knew dismounted drill (I had commanded our drill team for two years on State inspection) and I knew the manual of arms, I even knew trick drills.

I prefer to remember the things like the military discipline and drill I was taught. I remembered enough of that to be selected for Recruit Battalion Staff at NTC San Diego when I enlisted the Navy in 1961. The scholastics must have been good enough too, because when I left Mt. Lowe in '53, I was 2 years ahead of my public school contemporaries.

Regarding the first Drill Team commander. It was c/LT Jerry Graham. Everyone was shocked when I selected him because of his limp. That first year, we won second place in best platoon, best squad, best platoon leader and best squad leader. We placed low in the individual drill down. 1967 was the banner year when we won all five categories and the sweepstakes trophy. In fact, I think we won the sweepstakes trophy each year it was awarded. Drill Platoon leaders were: '64 = Gerald Graham, '65 = Pat Madea, '66 = Harold Keith, '67 = John Hicks, '68 = Mike Guarniero, '69 = Corvin Hillier, '70 = Ronald Perry. (Col Ogawa)

Military Chic at MLMA

One aspect that really motivated me at Mt. Lowe was the very thing I hated the most when I first got there... the dress code. Once I tumbled to it, I realized the coolest thing about the place was when you accomplished something you got to put on a stud'ly trinket, patch, stripe or moniker to advertise it.

The putting on of the uniform was an accomplishment in itself. God rest her soul, but the campus laundry lady had no clue or resources to service this concept. If you engaged her services exclusively, you were wrinkled, shrunken and ill sewn. And that described the lion's share of the battalion, even among those more accomplished than me... giving rise to an easy opportunity to gain an advantage in bearing. Sometimes the stitch margins on the patches she applied was over 1/4"! If you went with that and the

standard no-iron, in-house fatigue laundry, you were festooned with a big wrinkled brim around your stripes and unit patches. A buffoonish look at best!! At some point, I think with heavy input from Lt. Ogawa, I learned about heavy starch, tapered shirts, blousing bands for trousers and other tips for looking sharp and projecting a buttoned-up military image. I took off from there. I would drop my uniforms off at a Chinese laundry at Colorado and Fair Oaks for the full treatment. I had them sew on everything. They did machine stitches just inside the border. Perfect!! Check out the photo of Junso inspecting the bathrooms in the 67 year book and you will know what I am talking about. He is wearing fresh khakis and looks sharp!! I even got roused for being t-o-o-o-o-o gung-ho... Once I picked up on the concept of Rangers lacing their combat boots with white parachute chord. Right after made Ranger I broke that look out on a Monday morning (after a weekend furlough surplus store shopping spree). Lt. Gruber waylaid me as soon as I marched into morning mess. He was a real Army Ranger with jump wings and all. He made me unlace on the spot, go to the wall and then back to the barracks to re-lace before class.

Capt. Toohey turned me on to "tropical khaki". This was a gabardine twill light khaki that the US Military issued in equatorial encampments where he had served a good part of his active-duty career. He still had a bunch of it and wore to work in the summer. The Mt. Lowe pants were the same as the CHP {Calif. Highway Patrol} with the blue and gold stripe down the side. Only in a heavier tropical gabardine. I always wanted to pull off an outlaw Class A uniform of Tropical Gab with the CHP pants and matching shirt. That stuff hangs perfectly, and looks so much better than cotton. On a Friday with the ribbons and the drill braid and matching blue scarf...perfect!!

Some of us wore herringbone fatigues with metal buttons found in surplus stores for a buck or two a set. They were also tropical weight and meant to be worn shirttails out. Can't remember if we got away with that. Probably not.

Field jackets... don't get me started. The field jacket thing lasted well into the post-Mt. Lowe hippie years. Viet Nam produced some great advances in shorter, lightweight field jackets. But I always liked the traditional WWII ones we wore in the winter. I can't remember if it was proper to sew rank stripes on those, but I seem to recall that we did. And the "famous" tennis shoe testing episode. We all got "free" tennis shoes for a while and had to wear them at certain times and then they were taken back so the company who gave them to us could measure the wear and tear.

The BURMA ROAD

I was there for the construction of the Burma Road. That was the asphalt road that went around the perimeter on the tactical Field.

Before that Maj. Dargin allowed cadets to drive his midget racers around the drill field. Later we drove the cars around the Burma Road at a blinding 10 MPH max. Of course before you were allowed to drive them you had to pass Dargin's driving test, which

consisted of a drive around the field with Dargin perched atop the rear of the midget racer, usually sitting on one cheek with his legs crossed. If he didn't get blown off by the wind... you passed. We loved it!

Changes, The March of Time

In 55/56, there were no Black or Asian cadets. I often wondered how long the school could remain immune to the diversity that one finds in Los Angeles. Must have been a little tough for that first student.

It was in the 58-59 year that a black family brought their son to enroll. I remember the buzz went from dorm to dorm in a flash that they had been refused. I was in Cottage Dorm and remember looking over the fence at the family getting into their car – and wondering what the big deal was, as I had been living in a mixed neighborhood prior to Mt. Lowe. Other cadets were also puzzled.

1966 had women teachers. Was that a first? 1970 yearbook had black students. I didn't realize it but there were no blacks when I attended. When you're young and stupid you don't think of those things. Was that a result of the civil rights movement? Are we seeing history before our eyes? How hard it must of been hard to go to Mt Lowe and have to put up with the Race problems of the late 60's early 70's. God Bless the poor black kids that had to deal with that also.

I remember in 1968, as far as my knowledge, the first African-American student coming in. In wasn't pretty.

On Being Sick/Injured

My recall of what happened when cadets got sick is different than what you describe (parents taking them home). In the first place, very few of us got sick (tougher breed of cadet in 55/56, probably). Secondly, in the remote occasion when a kid got sick, I seem to recall that Mt Lowe took care of its own and just left him in bed to recover. I don't think Dargin wanted to bother parents for anything (except tuition) because he figured cadets were his responsibility and he wasn't going to wimp out and call mom or dad just because their boy couldn't get out of bed.

I wonder if the winds of change had shifted in this area too? Over the myriad of posts, you can see some of the changes in how things were done during the 50's, to the 60's and then the 70's. I recall a few cadets heading out the front gate in the middle of the week due to illness. I believe now that it was probably in their, and fellow cadet's, best interest to ride it out at home, vice at MLMA where this was no one available to provide the requisite attention to a severe cold or something more serious. I don't recall any mention of the enrollment during the 50's or how it would compare to the 60's, but I

wonder if during the 60's it had peaked to it's highest? If so, that would also make sense to quickly remove any possible contagion, lest it run through the barracks like the cold wind did through those drafty windows!

When one was sick at Mount Lowe, they sent you off to bed and that's where you stayed for the rest of the day. It was terrible unless you were really down. If you didn't come about within a reasonable amount of time, someone like Dr. Pippin would check on you and do whatever was right. I had the flu there a couple of times and had to spend all day in the sack.

Yeah I remember kids being sick (and maybe me too once) and staying there. One time I went to the dentist from school, had a tooth pulled (I guess) and going back to school - I was allowed to just skip dinner and go to bed early that night. I was still wiped out the next day.

However, the flu that was going through Mt Lowe was pretty serious -- my recollection is that the number of missing cadets was significant. I don't know how serious the Hong Kong flu was compared with other flu's that have gone around in the past 20 years, but my impression is that it was fairly serious. I think in the case of an epidemic like that, in an open barracks, the administration just wanted to minimize the number of cadets contracting it.

I have a feeling that in the 60's the school would have preferred us going home to recover so we wouldn't spread our germs to the other cadets. Some of us didn't have the luxury of having loving and caring parents that would take us home when we were sick.

I was taken to the local doctor twice; once for a large boil on my knee; and the second time for an infection in my right thumb. Both of these problems left scars, and part of my right thumb bone had to be removed – daily reminders of Mt Lowe!

The place was pretty rudimentary without heating in the dorms. I had about 5 colds a year. Of course we didn't know as much about allergies in those days and what I thought were colds could have been allergies.

Going Over The Fence

Did that... But some idiot cadet ran after me for two blocks and we went back. I never tried that again, that had to be 1962 or 1963. That was my second day there, ended up there for three more years.

Some guys were pretty high profile because for one reason or another they were perpetually in trouble. I remember the first kid that went AWOL while I was there. His nickname was Moose, and he was an officer. He was a pretty nice kid as I remember but did not return. "Attention to orders, 137th Battalion Calif. Cadet Corps. Dishonorably

discharged etc. etc.." My heart sank for the kid. The ones who returned were reduced in rank and denied furloughs for a period of time.

There was a story floating around in 1959 that several cadets had made a night time trip down to the Pantry Market, broke in and came back with a stash of candy and other "contraband" items. But I never heard what happened to them.

Final Thoughts – On Leaving Mt Lowe

Some of the best and worst moments about Mt Lowe occurred on Fridays and Sundays. I stayed a handful of weekends, a few times when my folks said they wouldn't be coming. The first time that happened I must have been in denial because I got ready, waited, and at 8 PM when we had to go back to the barracks, I threw a tantrum. I was restricted once for some forgotten infraction, and I was on guard-duty once. In some ways the weekends were good (in retrospect) because they were so low-key and there were just a few kids around. Plus, I kind of think things loosened up a little on the weekends -- fewer staff, but maybe also more relaxed.

I think that just about every cadet that went to Mt. Lowe wanted to either jump the fence or not return, when left to return to the school by themselves. I never had the experience of being left to return on my own to Mt. Lowe. I hardly left at all. I remember my grandma coming by bus to get me for one weekend and then returning the same way. I have to say that it was a surprise to see her that weekend, I didn't know that she was coming. My parents always left me in the dark as to these things. Hell, I didn't know till the last minute that my mom was coming to get me on any weekend, let alone when she came to get me for good. Someone (can't remember who, it could have been Junso) came to the barracks one Saturday and told me to pack my footlocker because I was going home. I might have forgotten who told me that, but I will never forget the feeling that came over me. It was like I had only a few minutes to say goodbye to friends that I had made in a year and a half, and get the hell outta there. I remember the looks on friend's faces of having to stay while another friend left for good. I also remember seeing others go, never to return, so I knew that look and feeling of sadness and despair too. I was happy to be gone from there, but there will always be a part of me that misses it too. I think it is my friends I made there, that is the part of Mt. Lowe that I miss.

I knew when I went back for the last time. I remember walking into the barracks that Sunday night proceeding the last week there -- it was probably the happiest Sunday -- I could have done flips over the bunks. But that last week was also probably the most atypical, it was the week before Christmas vacation of '68 and the Hong Kong flu was still going through Mt Lowe, there were a lot of kids missing and each day someone would get sick and parents would come take them home. My best friend, Joachim Scharfe, got sick on Wednesday as we were marching to drill practice, he fell out of formation and I only saw him again a little later when he came to pick up some books from class before going home. It wasn't the way I wanted to say goodbye.

Rob hit the nail on the head with his remembrance of just how low key the weekends were. Yes, there were few cadets and it was almost like you could do just about anything that you wanted during the day or evening. Very low key! Summers were never full of cadets either. I went two summers (66/67), and there weren't allot of kids doing summer service. About not knowing till the last minute about leaving Mt. Lowe, I have this memory of being so excited that I was almost nuts in my packing and getting out as quickly as possible and trying to find all my friends that were there that weekend. I still missed saying goodbye to some of my friends that had gone home. It was the end of summer '67, and it was like a big load was lifted right off my shoulders, my mind was finally free of Pre-teen stress (till I got home and then it started all over again, but that's another story!) hahaha. Elated is way too-soft a word for my feelings that day that I left Mt. Lowe...

But suddenly, after only one year, my parents pulled me out. Believe it or not, as much as I noted the negative aspects and hardships of being there, I was upset about this because I had gone through the first year's gauntlet and had earned my stripes. I was looking forward to moving up in the pecking order and have a little status that would have given me a little self-esteem.

Coming back to school after a furlough felt so oppressive. I had to take the electric car back to Pasadena, catch the Pasadena City bus back to that lousy corner and walking up the hill to the school. Till this day I don't know why I didn't run away from that awful place! I guess that I had promised my dad I would stay. When I finally got to say goodbye to the school, I realized that part of my staying was because of dogged determination and stubbornness; a feeling that I could overcome anything! Whenever I returned for a visit I didn't look for Gruber or Dargin, but the real nice people, gentleman such as Dr. Pippin and Mr. Knapp!!!

The long drive back on Sunday afternoon, the car radio playing early rock & roll music, then turning onto West Palm St. at the Mt. Lowe sign... and my insides turning sour! Today there are still several tunes on the oldie's station that trigger those memories – and bring back the sadness. My wife doesn't understand why even today I turn off some of the songs.

A kind word from Lt Col Junso Ogawa:

I would like to take this opportunity to publicly acknowledge the appreciation of all alumni for the hard work being done by Ray Bacon in the establishment and maintenance of the Mt. Lowe website. Over the time I have known Ray, he has quickly responded positively to recommendations, questions or assistance. I cannot begin to think of the time he must spend to continually update the site. On behalf of all Alumni Ray, I would like to thank you for everything you are doing to make communication possible and helping to bring back many fond memories and reuniting many of us who have become separated by many years and distance. {Ray, you may have all the Bug Juice you wish.

While I wanted all alumni to be aware of the tremendous amount of hours Ray expends to maintain the website, perhaps one of the single most important vehicles in finding alumni, all of the Reunion Committee members also deserve your respect and appreciation.

President of the Alumni Association, Dan, was responsible for printing and mailing those "blue cards" you received. He has provided sound, strong leadership to both the Alumni Association and Reunion Committee.

Chris Andrada has spent enormous amount of hours telephoning possible alumni and has experienced great success. I am sure Chris will tell you what I learned many years ago; there is a strong sense of camaraderie among all the former cadets. It is always a pleasure to talk with alumni.

Smokey Bassett has been diligent in sending out news releases and doing an absolutely superb job in our public relations arena. Very tedious work but very important in locating alumni.

Let me say to everyone right now, these four men who represent you on the Alumni Board have contributed countless hours of their "free" time and donated personal finances to do everything possible to locate alumni, plan a rewarding reunion and establish a viable organization for years to come.

For me, it has been my privilege to serve as their advisor and can reassure all of you that the "team" is in place and well representing your alumni association. Thank you Dan, Chris, Ray and Smokey for all that you are.

IMPERIAL VALLEY PRESS: March 30, 1974

40 Years Ago (As of publishing date of March 30, 2014)

The Brawley Union High School Cadet Corps is two-thirds female. That's the reason the group is the largest in the state.

"I was surprised at first," said the group's adviser James Hogan to 61 girls wanting to join his cadets. "We got orders from the state to let girls join and we are expecting about 10 girls to show up at that first meeting," he said.

Now, Company A, 159th Battalion of the California Cadet Corps has 61 girls and 34 boys on its roster.

Dubbed "Hogan's Heroines" by BUHS Principal Edward F. Van Dam, the group practices one hour each morning and two hours after school each day. They will face marching competition from other schools May 11 at the Brawley's National Guard Armory.

ELSINORE NAVAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL (1933-1977)

History



Figure 14. Elsinore Naval and Military School in the 1940's

Originally built as Southern California Athletic and Country Club in 1924. The Club was meant to cater to the wealthy and famous personalities of the 1920s. Although the facilities were completed, the Country Club never opened due to financial problems and the coming Depression. The property originally was composed of over 200 acres and included a golf course, tennis courts, cottages by the lake and a marina.. The ground floor (our mess hall floor) was to contain the grill, reception room, rest rooms and billiard rooms. The room directly beyond the Lobby was to be the Great Hall and Ballroom. Many of you will recall this area as part of the Junior School. The other Junior School room to the north of the Great Hall was to be the Dining Room and claims made that 500 people could be served there and another 200 in the Grill. The second floors were to contain single rooms as well as three and four room suites accommodating sleeping for 100 guests. A 500 foot Pier was also planned in an L-Shape as anchorage for watercraft. A garage was planned to offer storage and repairs for up to 100 automobiles with additional parking for 500. Cottages were also planned for the Club Manager and other employees. Plans at the time of this article called for the Club to open in May, 1925.

Glenn Conklin was employed at the Pacific Military Academy in Culver City California (picture on right)and one of his close friends was a banker in Culver City. Through conversation his friend found that Mr. Conklins dream was to own and run his own Military Academy. Unknown to Mr. Conklin his friend researched available properties on his behalf and found that the Southern California Athletic and Country Club was on the market and available. He approached Mr. Conklin and suggested that he look into the feasibility of acquiring the property. One look and Glenn Conklin could visualize his dream becoming a reality. It is unknown at this time how much the cost was to acquire the school property but I hope to have that information soon. Considering the

Depression economy, one would think that the price that Mr. Conklin paid was a good price indeed. Consequently, Glenn Conklin bought the property which comprises 21.17 acres in the early 30s with the express intent of establishing a military school. Corporate filing was made on July 29, 1933 and Elsinore Naval Academy was incorporated as a school the same year.

Sometime during its lifetime the school name was changed to Elsinore Naval and Military School and operations continued with the school finally closing it's doors in 1977. A fire ravaged the Lobby sometime in the 1970s but the school was already in decline. The old classrooms on the North end of the property burned as well, date unknown. In the early 1940s enrollment was on the upswing after the attack on Pearl Harbor which led us into WWII. At that time the school even had it's own dairy farm. Worthy of note is the fact that Col. Conklin at one time owned the lake itself. Possibly the entire valley. The lake was sold on April 23, 1955 to the Lake Elsinore Park Board for the sum of \$55,000.00. Sons of some notable people have attended the school through the years. Bela Lugosi's, Brian Keith's and Barbara Rush's were just a few. We've also been informed that Dixie Dunbar and Spencer Tracys wife (Kate Hepburn?) frequently played polo at the school as well as attended many of the parades in the '40s and '50s.



Figure 15. The Lake Elsinore Naval and Military School building today.

Missing Link's Updated

Throughout the history of Elsinore Naval and Military School, there surely have been many changes. From the original 1936 photos, you see that additions of the

classrooms, gym, as well as Conklin Hall which was built about the same time as the faculty quarters. When the additions, or deletion of buildings is not known. There is a picture in the slide show that shows the rear of the main building with no pool and is undated. Another dated 1937 shows the recently completed pool. Believe it or not, most of the digging for the pool was done by Cadets. And luckily not for discipline purposes. Among former students and faculty the answers to many questions must lie. It is our hope that we may soon fill in many of the blank spaces in our schools history. If you have ANY information in regards to the school's history, please contact us. And thank you for visiting this tribute page to our Alma Mater.



Figure 16. Governor Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown meets La Sierra High School Cadets Don Currier (future California National Guard Brigadier General and Superior Court Judge), Joni Hensley and Stewart Hess. 1976,

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1978, 10 June 30, 1982

Chapter 32, California Cadet Corps 1978-1982 (Extract)

The California Cadet Corps (CCC) an educational program conducted jointly by the Military Department, department of Education and local school districts , was organized in 1911 and is the only such program in the United States conducted under the supervision of a State Military Department. The CCC is designed specifically to develop qualities of leadership, citizenship and self-discipline which are useful to our youth in both military and civilian endeavors.

The Cadet Corps is organized on a geographical basis into seven cadet brigades and at the conclusion of the 1981-1982 school year had a total of 70 junior and senior high schools and 3,800 cadets, of which 27% were female.

An individual major awards program has been conducted each year to select the outstanding junior and senior high school cadets in five categories, with the final selection made by members of the legislature, business and military communities. The cadets selected are outstanding representatives of the fine young students associated with the California Cadet Corps and bring honor upon themselves, their community and their state.

The extra-curricular activities provided by the Cadet Corps include participation in State and National Championship Rifle Matches, numerous weekend bivouacs and leadership schools. To culminate the school year, a state sponsored summer camp was conducted at Camp San Luis Obispo in June of each year with an average attendance of more than 600 cadets from schools throughout the state. The scope of instruction has included outdoor training such as mountaineering, survival training, orienteering, basic camping skills and advanced leadership training. For many cadets from inner city schools, these summer camps are their first venture to outdoor living.

During the past four years, a number of cadets have graduated from the cadet program and followed their chosen career in the active military forces by attending one of the military service academies or have chosen to combine a civilian and military by continuing their college education and participation in the National Guard or the reserve components of the other Armed Forces. A significant number of cadets have obtained commissioned officer status in the reserve components.

In 1979 and 1981, the California Cadet Corps was the National winner of the Adjutants General Association Minuteman Mike Award for National Guard sponsored programs in schools.

The California Cadet Corps was slashed from the state budget in June 1982. A contingency plan to decentralize the administration of the program included placing additional responsibilities on the Headquarters of the California National Guard in order

to rescue the program from extinction. It is the goal to make the State Legislature aware of the need to continue this fine program – a program that greatly assists in the recruiting efforts of the California National Guard.

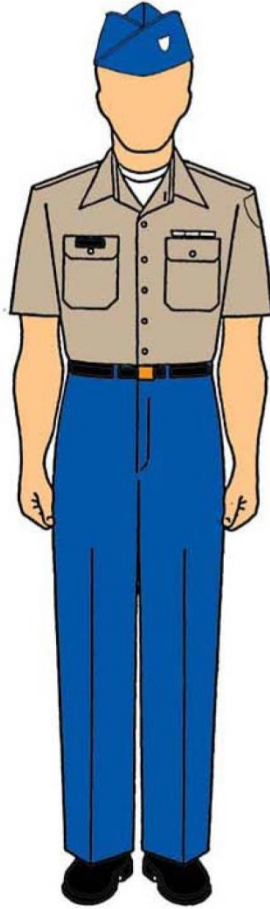


Figure 17. M1979 Male Cadet Uniform. Wear out date for this uniform is 30 June 2015

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1982, 10 June 30, 1986

California Cadet Corps. (Extract)

Background

The California Cadet Corps was established by an act of the State Legislature in 1911. The act required various high schools throughout the state with more than 100 males 11 years of age or older to form cadet units to develop a common military experience and to infuse the principles of leadership and patriotism for the male population of the state. In the ensuing 75 years the Cadet Corps has maintained its military structure but now stresses the development of leadership, patriotism, and citizenship as its major tenets. Membership in the California National Guard is a terminal goal. The Corps is currently comprised of 3,300 members, 24% of whom are female.

Organization

The 55 senior and junior high school units which form the Cadet Corps view the Corps as an integral part of its curriculum. Each school takes direction from the local school board and the school's principal in deciding the appropriate role the unit will play in the school's educational program.

The fact that the Cadet Corps has been recognized as a "school based drop-out prevention program" by the State Department of Education indicates the importance Cadet Corps units play in school environments.

School units are grouped into six brigades statewide. The brigades are organized as the first intermediate command below state headquarters and responsible for performing the cadre for participating in any state level activities

The State of California provides the overall guidance and structure for the operation of the Cadet Corps Program and supplies all uniforms and ceremonial regalia.

Accomplishments

Each year four major state activities are sponsored: the Cadet Corps marksmanship championships, the Cadet Corps Individual Major Awards Program, the Cadet Corps drill championships, and the Cadet Corps summer camp. The camp, held usually at Camp San Luis Obispo, brings together nearly 12% of the cadets from throughout the state for training. The camp features programs for first-year cadets (basic training),

officer candidates, noncommissioned officers, and marksman. It also provides a vehicle for the senior cadet officers to experience the rigors of command in culminating their cadet leadership training.

Funded as a separate item in the Military Department budget, the Cadet Corps has had its setbacks. In 1982, for example, funds for the Cadet Corps were deleted from the budget. For the following three years the individual units struggled to survive without state support. In 1985 the Cadet Corps was revitalized.

Goals

Future goals of the Cadet Corps include continually striving to win support from the schools and the communities it serves, providing the California National Guard with a constant source of potential new recruits, and serving the needs of California's youth.

**REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1986, 10 June
30, 1990**

California Cadet Corps. (Extract)

Background

The California Cadet Corps was established by an act of the State Legislature in 1911. The act called for high schools throughout the state with 100 or more male students 14 years of age or older to form cadet units whose primary purpose was to provide military training to the youth of that era. During the ensuing 79 years the Cadet Corps has altered its course to better meet the needs of today's youth. In 1976 the program was expanded • to include junior high school units and females. Today the Cadet Corps maintains its military structure but now stresses the development .of leadership, patriotism, and citizenship skills as major objectives.

Familiarization with and membership in the California National Guard remains the goal of the Corps for the graduating cadets. The Corps is now comprised of 3,000 members, 25 percent of whom are female.

Organization

Fifty-seven senior and junior high schools throughout the state currently participate in the Cadet Corps. The Cadet Corps offers a special learning experience to students who ,are not usually involved in school programs. The students' participation in the Cadet Corps often becomes a reason to succeed in school.

Recognized by the State Department of Education as the school based drop-out prevention program for at-risk students, the Cadet Corps proudly plays an active role in the positive development of California's youth.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA: July 1, 1986, 10 June 30, 1990

California Cadet Corps. (Extract)

Background

The 57 units are divided into six brigades, each representing a geographical area of the state. The brigade headquarters develops the yearly brigade training schedule and provides an opportunity for its units to combine assets to maximize the training benefit for all brigade cadets. State-level competition participants are various brigades.

The state of California, through the Military Department, provides overall guidance and structure for the operation of the Cadet Corps Program and supplies all uniforms and ceremonial regalia needed to conduct the program.

Accomplishments

Each year the California Cadet Corps conducts four major state-level activities: the State Marksmanship Championship, the State Drill Championship, the Outstanding Cadet-of-the-Year Program, and the Cadet Corps summer camp. These programs are an excellent vehicle through which cadets from every brigade come together to share a common growth experience.

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WIKIPEDIA

Southern California Military Academy (1927-1987)



Figure 18. Cadet band members stand at attention during an awards ceremony in 1987, the final year of the academy's existence.

Southern California Military Academy (SCMA) was a private, all-male military academy from 1924 to 1987, for both daily and resident students, located in Signal Hill, California at the corner of Cherry Avenue and 21st Street, In greater Long Beach, California. It had classes from kindergarten through 9th grades. The school was known for a highly educated teaching staff and a cadre of experienced former military officers.[citation needed] SCMA stressed high educational standards with military discipline and religious values. The school was not a facility for troubled students, but rather provided an advanced and diverse educational environment for those seeking greater achievement, while grooming them for future leadership. The local hallmark of SCMA was its WWI field artillery pieces displayed out on Cherry Avenue in the then oil town of Signal Hill, overlooking the Port of Long Beach.

Notable Alumni

Ben Westlund, Oregon state senator and independent candidate for Oregon governor in 2006.

Marquez Pope, businessman and former American professional football player.

Davis, Steven, Has earned his Ph.D. in Religious Education. He is now the Dean at Bible Believers Christian College and Seminary in Los Angeles, California.

Roark Gourley, American painter, sculptor, and mixed media artist. He is best known for his 2.5 Dimensional wall sculptures that depict humorous subject matter. He has been working in Laguna Beach, California, for over thirty years.

Roy Choi, chef of Kogi Truck Eateries¹

¹ McLaughlin, Katy (January 16, 2010). "The King of the Streets Moves Indoors". The Wall Street Journal. p. W5. Retrieved October 7, 2011.

LOS ANGELES TIMES: February 1, 1990

The Teen Brigade : Junior High School Students Stand Out as Members of California Cadet Corps

By Roberta G. Wax, Free Lance Writer

Col. Larry Morden, dressed in military green pants and shirt, his khaki-colored hat perched at a jaunty angle, strides through the corridors of Pacoima Junior High School, ignoring the snickers of some students and smartly returning the salutes of others.

He's going to be a few minutes late for his last class, the meeting of his unit of the California Cadet Corps, but he's not worried. He knows that by the time he gets there his student leaders will have the class lined up in neat formations, quiet and standing at attention. And he's right.

"This is the only class that can run itself," Morden said as he watched the group of about 70 seventh-, eighth- and ninth-graders go through their paces. Dressed in blue pants (or skirts for some of the girls), khaki shirts and blue ascot-like scarfs, at first glance it's easy to mistake the cadets for Boy Scouts. But the military bearing, the way they stand at attention, the way they bellow, "Sir, yes, sir!" bespeaks the military influence.

Morden's group is from one of nine San Fernando Valley junior high schools involved in the California Cadet Corps, a leadership program created in 1911 by the military and the state Department of Education. The corps has 3,500 students in 54 schools across the state, divided into six brigades determined by geographical boundaries.

Los Angeles, because of its size, is broken into two brigades, the Valley's 7th Brigade, with about 700 students in nine schools, and the 8th Brigade, with 1,050 members in schools in the eastern part of the city.

Morden, a former Marine, has been CCC commandant at Pacoima since Los Angeles schools joined the program in 1976. He believes he is the only original cadet teacher left in the Los Angeles district.

His first class consisted of 30 students, mostly handpicked from his math classes. Despite anti-military sentiment on campuses at the time, he said, he had no trouble finding recruits.

Today, he has an unusually high number of cadets--74, 22 of them girls, with a waiting list of wanna-bes. He could easily take twice as many students, he said, but there is not enough classroom space.

As brigade commander, Morden, who also teaches computer classes at Pacoima, supervises all nine schools in the Valley brigade--Bancroft, Frost, Fulton, Millikan, Olive Vista, Pacoima, Sepulveda, Sun Valley and Virgil.

Although the program is aimed at junior high students, many of the cadets continue with it in high school, returning to become staff officers on the brigade level and helping out the younger cadets.

"They run the meetings, plan the curriculum, do the paper work, everything. I hate to say this, but they really don't need me," Morden said.

"There is no other class in the school system where the student directly applies what he learns," said Col. Robert Freeman, a history teacher at El Sereno Junior High School in Los Angeles and commandant of the 8th Brigade.

The CCC, whose membership once peaked at 8,000, has had its ups and downs in terms of enrollment and popularity. During the '60s and '70s, when anti-war feelings were high, the corps' popularity faltered, and in 1982 the group nearly played taps when the state cut corps funding from the budget.

The brigades struggled for three years, making do with tattered, hand-me-down uniforms, surviving on momentum and volunteers, until state funds were again provided to revitalize the program. Girls were admitted in 1976, and today 28% of the students are female and several of the school commandants, or teachers, are women. The state provides the uniforms, students pay no dues and anyone is eligible.

Meeting every day as a regular class taken instead of physical education, the CCC has five teaching objectives--citizenship, leadership, education, military concepts and patriotism. The class is taught by a credentialed teacher who has either military or CCC training, and lessons range from first aid and leadership principles to map and compass reading. Community service is stressed, and popular projects include the Marine Corps' annual Toys for Tots drive, charity bike-a-thons, an anti-graffiti campaign and helping out at school and community functions.

Besides leadership, Morden said he believes one of the most important and useful things students learn is first aid.

"We are a vital part of the disaster planning on campus," Morden said. When the big quake hits Los Angeles, he added without a trace of doubt in his voice, "We'll be ready."

Cadet Monica Baquedano was ready last May when a student stabbed a teacher in the back at Olive Vista Junior High School in Sylmar. Calling on first-aid training learned in her CCC class, Baquedano quickly took charge in the classroom. While other students were screaming, Baquedano, 14, calmed the teacher, leaving the knife in place and keeping the woman sitting to elevate the wound and prevent shock, and sent someone for help.

LOS ANGELES TIMES: June 14 1992

It's Cool to be a Cadet: Schools: In Inglewood, a popular military program introduces students to discipline. Supporters say the California Cadet Corps helps steer youths away from gangs.

The clipped, authoritative sounds of military commands are not what you usually hear on a junior high school playing field. And the stiff Army boots and drab fatigues are a big change from the popular school wardrobe of neon T-shirts and trendy athletic shoes.

But at Monroe Junior High School in Inglewood, it's cool to be in the California Cadet Corps, an 81-year-old military program that became nearly moribund after the Vietnam War but is now springing to life again in inner-city schools.

The program was started at Monroe Junior High about four months ago as a means of introducing students to self-discipline, structure and an alternative to gang identity. Already, nearly one-third of the school's 800 students have joined the corps.

"It's still new, but we can see the success," said Lowell Winston, principal of Monroe, one of five Inglewood schools that have added the corps' military-science program to their curricula.

Begun in 1911 under the auspices of the state National Guard, the corps was organized to promote leadership and citizenship among young people. Today, it is a social program, said National Guard Capt. Robert A. Bradley, state corps director.

"It's kind of like a positive gang instead of a negative gang," Bradley said.

"Overall, the participation in Southern California has doubled in the last six years," Bradley said. Inner-city school districts, he reported, have "just jumped" on the corps as a way to provide positive structure for young people.

The corps is offered at 58 schools in California, 22 of which are in the Los Angeles Unified School District. Inglewood Unified is the only South Bay district offering the program.

The strict protocol of the military-science classes, which offer everything from map reading to first aid and calisthenics, is a startling contrast to the informal parlance of teen-agers.

"Maj. Cooks, sir," said a 13-year-old boy, sharply saluting Anthony Cooks, the cadet corps commander for the Inglewood Unified School District, also known as the 9th Brigade.

"As we go through the program, sir," the youngster said, "could you watch and evaluate my performance, sir? I seem to be having a lot of problems, sir."

Cooks, only 28 himself, assured the cadet that he would watch him closely. Later, in the military-science classroom, decorated with photographs of President Bush and Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, Cooks decoded the exchange.

The boy has no father at home, Cooks said, so he goes out of his way to seek approval from older males. Cooks estimates that 60% of the Inglewood district's corps members come from fatherless homes. Bonding, though, is not limited to males.

Forty percent of the district's cadets are female, Cooks said, and the structure and identity the corps offers is as important to them as it is to boys.

Indeed, while a group of Monroe cadets practiced their drill, a 14-year-old girl, ill at ease and extremely shy, approached Cooks to say a few words. Had a visitor not been sitting with him, Cooks said after the girl left, she would have sat down and told him everything that had happened at her home over the last 24 hours.

"We're just getting her back to school," Cooks said. One of five children in a troubled family, she had dropped out. "We gave her cadets, and this structure will help get her through school," he said.

Cooks' primary thrust, he said, is to get the youngsters to focus on goals and objectives.

"A lot of students will tell you where they're going," he said, "but they don't know how to get there. And this program is going to help those students," he said, stressing that he has made academic success a rule of corps membership by requiring that students maintain a C average to participate.

The second important component of the corps, Cooks said, is community service. On weekends, for example, he has been taking cadets into downtown Los Angeles to work in the missions that provide food to the homeless.

Educators acknowledge that there is a tendency to regard the corps as a big gang. However, they stressed that the corps provides inner-city youths with something all youngsters yearn for in adolescence: identity.

"It gives them a group to join," said Inglewood school board member Lois Hill Hale.

Only a small group of youngsters can be on the football or basketball teams, Hale and others pointed out, and only a small group of students can forge an identity through academic success.

The corps "provides camaraderie," Hale said, "acceptance among their peers."

Identifying with their fellow cadets, she said, will help them resist the pressure to join a neighborhood gang or to take drugs. "It gives our children the coping skills to say no," Hale explained.

"It's strengthened our academic program because students are more focused now," Principal Winston added. "And it has also strengthened our attendance. Now, it's, 'I want to come to school because I can identify goals.' Goals and purpose. . . . It's amazing. That's what the program gives to them."

QUADRENIAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR: July 1, 1996, to June 30, 2000

Youth Programs (Extract)

The Military Department has supported the California Cadet Corps was established in 1911. Designated to provide leadership training to secondary school students, the Cadet Corps was a successful dropout prevention program until funding was eliminated in the Fiscal Year 1992-1993 Budget

Annual Student Load: 7,000

LOS ANGELES TIMES: October 10, 2001

'Home of the Patriots' Takes It Seriously: Students at John Adams Middle School used to put up with their principal and his flag-waving ways. Everything changed after Sept. 11.

By Joe Mathews, Times Staff Writer

At 7:20 a.m., the middle-aged man with the cane stands at attention in the middle of the yard. He is perfectly still. This is habit now.

A few seconds later, the sound of a bugle pours out from a nearby loudspeaker. As far as two blocks away, young people stop and face the flag.

For a minute, the bugle plays. The stillness on this South Los Angeles campus is broken only by the slight smile from the man with the cane as he surveys the students frozen in place, the young imitating the old. He glances up at a mural on the nearest building.

"John Adams Middle School," read the letters above a one-story-high rendering of a Revolutionary War soldier. And below the picture: "Home of the Patriots."

At first inspection, Adams Middle School does not recall 18th century heroes. It is a terribly overcrowded urban school, with 2,400 students stuffed into buildings designed for 1,600. Its playground is rudely divided by Broadway. The school has none of the gleam of the downtown office towers plainly visible 20 blocks to the north. The student body is overwhelmingly Latino and lower middle class.

In recent weeks, other schools in easier environments have dusted off their patriotism. Principals across the country have taken old flags out of storage. Teachers have revived old lessons on American history. Some students say they have only recently heard the Pledge of Allegiance for the first time.

But Adams is not one of these Johnny-come-latelys, and the man in the center of the schoolyard is the reason.

Joseph Santana, Mexico-born and Los Angeles-raised, joined the Marines 35 years ago. He ended up in Vietnam in 1967, where a grenade blast damaged his nervous system. As a result, he has little command of his right leg. When he retired after nine years of service he decided to try teaching. All that walking down the corridors soon required a cane.

Santana, 55, took over as Adams' principal in 1997. Immediately, the Marine colonel launched a patriotic campaign.

He had a recording of a bugle playing "Call to Colors" broadcast over the speaker system four mornings a week; the call is Adams' opening bell. On Fridays the national anthem was played. "It's the way a day begins on a military campground," he explained.

Santana revived the California Cadet Corps chapter--a junior high version of ROTC--and held monthly meetings with each grade. During those, he talked often about the flag. By the end of his first year, he had had U.S. flags installed in every classroom. He required that the Pledge of Allegiance be recited every morning.

"My point is that some of the students may not be American citizens, and many of their parents may not be Americans," Santana said. "But we're here in this country, and we have to respect the ideals the flag stands for."

Santana's program was closely followed, but students and even some faculty members said their hearts were never in it. Leo Estudillo, a seventh-grader, said he managed to mouth the Pledge of Allegiance without ever knowing all the words. A few students said they received detention for failing to stand for the pledge, or for refusing to stop while the bugle played.

Sept. 11 changed not the routine but the rigor.

The scene at 7:20 a.m. is now marked by total stillness on the part of students. Many wear small flags or American-themed pins on their white-top, blue-bottom school uniforms. "United We Stand" signs have gone up all over campus, and a mural of John Adams was touched up.

Pedro Avalos, the 26-year-old history department chairman, noticed that during his first-period U.S. history class, the talking and joking that once accompanied the Pledge of Allegiance had stopped.

"Even for a school as conscientious as this, it's noticeable," he said. "Students were taught this stuff before. Now they understand."

The fourth-period leadership class launched a drive to collect coins as a benefit; it raised \$2,327. Students were encouraged to talk about the flag and the country with their parents.

"They've filled up my boy with so much that we talk a lot about the country at home now," said Ramon Martinez, a Salvadoran citizen who has lived in the U.S. for 28 years and whose 12-year-old son attends Adams. "I've even put an American flag up at home."

Sixth-grader Sandy Mejia said, "For the first time I remember, I feel very proud to be an American." She got through elementary school without learning the words to the Pledge of Allegiance, but picked them up in two weeks of school before Sept. 11. "I couldn't

imagine saying this before, but a big thing I like about this school is that we really respect our country."

Mejia and her friends said there has been considerable talk not only about the country but about their principal. Students always ask questions, but there are more now: about his leg, Vietnam and war in general. He answers them very softly. Often, they must lean toward him to pick up all the words, like new reeds straining to catch a breeze.

"Our principal is a patriotic thing," sixth-grader Nataly Martinez said. "Sometimes when everybody is looking at the flag, I just look at him."

LOS ANGELES TIMES: December 25, 2001

Cadets Brighten the Holiday: Student volunteers, and Santa, hand out toys to about 100 youths at a North Hollywood shelter.

By Claire Luna, Times Staff Writer

Connie Lopez is convinced there was a psychic among the young volunteers who brought \$8,000 in gifts to a North Hollywood shelter.

Two weeks ago, thieves stole the box of Army soldiers she had bought for her son, Jesse. On Monday, the 8-year-old opened a brightly wrapped box and found a green motorized tank.

Jesse and about 100 other children at the Sydney M. Irmas Transitional Living Center received toys and a session with Santa at a giveaway held by California Cadet Corps students from two San Fernando Valley middle schools.

The recipients, ranging in age from infants to teens too embarrassed to sit on Santa's lap, lined up with their parents for the event, held at the center for the second consecutive year.

"Kids want to be happy around this time of year, but it's so hard when they're living in shelters and can't afford to buy anything," said a woman who identified herself only as Tia. She held a baby as her two older children chased each other around her feet.

"These sorts of things are such a blessing for us."

Tia's family and 67 others live at the center, run by the L.A. Family Housing Corp., which provides housing, child care and employment assistance for up to six months.

Six middle school students, along with a dozen of their high school Cadet Corps mentors from the Valley Brigade, helped distribute the gifts, including backpacks containing Play-doh and walkie-talkies.

The Cadet Corps was formed 90 years ago as a leadership and discipline program for students in sixth to eighth grade. About 150 students from Pacoima and Frost middle schools helped collect and wrap the presents distributed on Monday.

"For other charities, we'd collect the toys and they'd go off somewhere else to be given away," said Anya Ratanawan, a junior at Van Nuys High School. "This way we get to see the kids we're helping and how happy they are."

The gifts were sorted into piles based on age and gender. The younger cadets listened as Santa shouted each child's age, then scurried to bring an appropriate present.

"Doing this kind of thing actually gives kids hope that there's something out there for them, even if the rest of the year has been horrible," said Marc Cohen, who played Santa. "Nobody should be crying at Christmastime."

For Debra Banks and her two daughters, who moved into the center in October, the presents were a hopeful sign that their lives might turn around. Banks said the family has spent the last year sleeping in seedy motels when times were good and in hospital waiting rooms when money was tight.

LOS ANGELES TIMES: January 27, 2003

Campus Cadet Program Is Teaching Corps Values: Scores are up and behavior problems down at middle school in North Hollywood.

By David Pierson, Times Staff Writer

To say Derek Abad was underachieving would be an understatement.

As a sixth-grader in Madison Middle School's medical magnet program, he was scraping by with a 2.3 grade-point average.

His parents were furious. They said Abad needed discipline, so they encouraged him to join the school's California Cadet Corps, a National Guard youth program similar to ROTC. They said, by doing so, he could follow in the military tradition of his grandfather, uncle and father, all Army veterans.

Eighteen months later and now an eighth-grader, 13-year-old Sgt. Maj. Abad has a 3.7 GPA and is the second-highest-ranking cadet in the North Hollywood program. He commands the corps' drill team, barking orders so loud it seems unnatural for his 5-foot-2, 105-pound frame.

"It was rough the first four or five months," Abad said. "I didn't want to get yelled at any more. I didn't want to let anyone down."

The Cadet Corps, begun at Madison with modest expectations six years ago, has become the saving grace for dozens of students, some with a history of behavioral problems, school officials say. Report cards that once bore mostly Fs and Ds now show A's and Bs, largely because of a reward system that promotes cadets for academic achievement and good deeds, students say.

The corps has an enrollment of 210 this year -- about 10% of Madison's student body -- and is expected to expand to 285 in the fall, making the program one of the largest of 15 in the Los Angeles Unified School District. Several other district middle schools are expected to add programs, offering physical training and military drills, said Col. Larry Morden, head of a 25-year-old program at Pacoima Middle School that serves 140 students.

The California Cadet Corps has 8,000 members on 80 campuses, 65 of which are middle schools, said Col. John Bernatz of the California National Guard.

"We're not an anti-military society anymore," Morden said, citing the effect of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. "Not that I stress the military aspect. It's more about teaching leadership."

The same holds true at Madison, where its majority low-income, immigrant community has challenged the school to reach its academic goals. The Cadet Corps aims to instill a work ethic and self-esteem in students, who would then set an example and encourage classmates to achieve the same.

The program fulfills the students' physical education requirement. Cadets dress in fatigues three times a week when gym class is scheduled.

About 20 cadets serve on the drill team and the color guard and wear a dress uniform. The color guard has been invited to open Dodger and Clipper games with a flag presentation.

The cadets share the same homeroom, giving the group a certain esprit de corps.

Has it worked? Two years ago, the program had one instructor and 40 cadets. Suspension rates were high and Madison's standardized test scores were mediocre.

Today, the corps has three instructors and five times the number of cadets. Last year, the campus recorded the most-improved test scores for a district middle school. Among the student body, the cadets showed the most gains on standardized tests.

Principal JoAnna Kunes credited the cadets and a yearlong campus campaign to boost math and reading scores for the school's performance.

The corps' focus on attitude also helped decrease the number of suspensions by about 30% since 1999, officials say.

"We've seen a change in the climate here," said Kunes, who has been principal at Madison for 15 years. "You know with the cadets that there's a core of younger people who will respond and be responsible. Not goody, goody-two-shoes, but students teachers can rely on."

The Cadet Corps costs \$30,000 a year to run. Students pay \$25 a semester, which barely covers the cost of uniforms and school mascot pins -- of a bulldog -- that are awarded to the cadets for achievement. A student receives a promotion for good grades, positive teacher referrals and performing well within the corps.

"Last year, my friends were making fun of me" for joining the corps, said Sgt. 1st Class Harut Abramyan, a seventh-grader who has erased the memory of his three suspensions and poor grades. "Now they want to join."

To have a diverse corps, Nassour and fellow commandants Ray Hutchison and Barry Shrewsbury choose a variety of students, including low-performing, high-performing, attitude problems, special education and ESL (English as a second language).

Parents must sign a pledge that they will support their children through the program.

That support is important because the first few months can be the most strenuous. New cadets suddenly encounter a strict routine they've never before experienced.

"A lot of these kids have brothers in gangs and parents in prison," said Hutchison, a 20-year Army veteran. "The Cadet Corps is a way for them to belong to something. They don't need to be in a gang to feel needed."

SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE: June 14, 2004

Obituary: John Cornish Swift; trained championship rifle team

By Jack Williams, Staff Writer

For several years, John Cornish Swift took pride in molding Lincoln High School's California Cadet Corps rifle team into a polished, state championship unit.

In the late 1960s, however, the pride was undermined by grief.

Many of the young men he had taken under his wing at the San Diego school joined the military and became casualties of the Vietnam War.

Disenchanted by the turn of events, and a war he didn't support, Mr. Swift retired as a captain in the Army Reserve and resigned as a commandant in the California Cadet Corps.

After leaving Lincoln High, where he had been on the founding faculty, he became head counselor at Wright Brothers Career High School.

Mr. Swift, who retired from education in 1980, died of complications from Alzheimer's disease May 24 at a convalescent center in National City. He was 83.

In 1967, Mr. Swift's Lincoln High cadet rifle team won its third straight state championship against 80 marksmen from the 12 premier high school teams in California. His Hornets swept four of the six major events, capping their best year in history.

Two years later, Mr. Swift began a new chapter in his career as an educator at Wright Brothers. Four years after his retirement, the school merged with Gompers High School.

"He became disillusioned with the military during the Vietnam War," said his son, John C. Swift Jr. "He would train these kids at Lincoln, and a lot of them went off to Vietnam and died in the war."

Mr. Swift's affiliation with Lincoln began in 1949, when it opened as a middle school at 150 S. 49th Street in San Diego. He taught social studies and served as a counselor there in addition to coaching the cadet corps.

His first job in the San Diego Unified School District was teaching social studies at La Jolla High School, an assignment that marked a return to his San Diego roots from the Bay Area.

Mr. Swift, a longtime South Bay resident, had moved to the San Francisco Bay Area after earning a bachelor's degree at San Diego State College.

He earned a master's degree in geography at the University of California Berkeley and began teaching in a Richmond high school.

Mr. Swift, a native of Hannibal, Mo., developed tuberculosis as a child while living in Montana.

Advised that San Diego's climate would be therapeutic for his condition, his family moved west and settled in Chula Vista.

His father worked for the Border Patrol and his mother opened a beauty shop.

As a youth, Mr. Swift developed proficiency on the organ, saxophone and guitar. He graduated from Sweetwater High School and formed Corny Swift's Band, a swing dance group that performed at El Cortez Hotel in San Diego and local ballrooms.

He joined the Army during World War II and served in the Philippines after undergoing officer training.

In retirement, while living in Bonita, Mr. Swift enjoyed playing golf and taking cruises throughout the world. Summers often found him in Hawaii and Mazatlan, Mexico, two of his favorite destinations.

Survivors include his wife, Betty; daughter, Susan Swift of Ventura; son, John Swift Jr. of San Marcos; and one granddaughter.

A private family service was held.

OAKLAND TRIBUNE: June 9, 2007

Oakland military school at milestone

By Katy Murphy, Staff Writer

OAKLAND — Hundreds of cadets at the Oakland Military Institute stood in formation Friday afternoon for the school's first student change-of-command ceremony, the symbolic passing of the baton from one leader to the next. Parents beamed from a set of folding chairs on the blacktop. A few videotaped the stiff-postured seniors in their dress uniforms.

This weekend marks a milestone for the public military high school, which Mayor Jerry Brown brought to the city six years ago over the objections of the local school board. Its first graduating class marches across the stage today. Brown, now California's attorney general, will give the keynote address.

Paula Conerly still remembers the day the school opened. Her daughter, Brittnie, was a seventh-grader.

"Of course, she didn't like it when she first came, because it was so strict here," Conerly said. "She ended up being a leader."

Conerly, who served in the Army herself, chose the school because of its structure, which she still believes to be intact. But others, including her daughter, say it is not the get-down-and-give-me-20 institution it once was.

"It feels like the military's starting to disappear," said Lea Chernock, 18. "That's how I see it. That's how a lot of seniors see it."

In class, Chernock said, staff sergeants used to bark at students who weren't paying attention. The school uniform policy was stringent. And during military exercises, "talking in formation was a no-no," she said.

In contrast, Chernock said, some of the cadets were talking during Friday's ceremony.

OMI Superintendent Bruce Holaday is understandably a bit sensitive about the suggestion that he is turning his back on the military. In late April, his decision to release five California National Guard members, as of July 1, prompted a student walkout and protest — the first such demonstration in the school's history. He is also dealing with a group of parents unhappy with the school's direction. Some are keen on forcing him out.

"What concerns me is that a few parents can create a sense that there are changes to reduce the military presence, the military goals or the military programs, and that's simply not true," Holaday said.

But he is making changes. Until now, the school's military staff members came entirely from the California National Guard. They were men and women regularly called to active duty, sometimes for service in Iraq.

Next year, seven of the school's 20 officers will be from the California Cadet Corps, a program Holaday compares to the Junior ROTC. Those officers are trained to work with kids and are deployed only in the event of a state emergency.

Holaday calls it "a balance between discipline and inspiration."

The superintendent says he doesn't want the recent controversies to overshadow the accomplishments of the class of 2007. He notes that 80 percent of the school's 53 graduates were accepted into four-year colleges this year. All of them finished high school with the courses necessary to attend a state university, he said.

Sal Siino, a seventh- and eighth-grade science teacher, said he embraced Holaday's approach. The original vision of the military school, he said, was to give low-income kids from Oakland an education akin to a "real, private military school" on the East Coast.

It didn't work, Siino said.

"The kids rebelled. They rebelled against the iron fist."

The school had four superintendents in three years before Holaday came.

As Siino spoke, a few of his students rapped on the classroom window, interrupting the interview. When Siino told them he was busy, two of them stuck their heads through an open window and started joking around. Without smiling, Siino walked over and cranked the pane shut.

Moments later, he continued, "What we're trying to do — without yelling, without screaming, but with character education, through volunteer work, through cooperative learning — we're trying to make the kids see the right choice for themselves."

The school used to expel kids who got into fistfights or cursed, Siino said.

"It's not what we're about anymore," he said.

Allan Garcia, an eighth-grader thinking of enlisting in the military one day, said the school doesn't always feel safe and orderly. Just days after OMI moved from the Army Base to a vacant school campus near 39th and Market streets, all but two bathrooms were shut down. They had been tagged with graffiti.

Still, he said, leaving OMI has never crossed his mind.

UNITED STATES NAVY: March 15, 2008

California Cadets Receive Invaluable Insight

By Mass Communication Specialist Robin Nelson, Navy Office of Community Outreach Public Affairs

ROSEMONT, Calif. (NNS) -- Navy Operational Support Center (NOSC) Sacramento Sailors and Navy league members met with students from around the Sacramento area during a breakfast put on by Rosemont High School's culinary class.

Students from Rosemont's California Cadet Corps (CACC) and Navy Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps units from Luther Burbank and Florin high schools not only met with NOSC Sailors and Navy League members, but also met with a team from the Navy Flight Demonstration Team Blue Angels followed by a concert by the Navy Band Southwest.

"The California Cadet Corps is a paramilitary youth organization in California open for students in the high school, middle school and elementary grades," said retired Major Lawrence Marvin, commandant, CACC. "Showcasing the Navy here is a great way for these kids learn more about what the Navy has to offer by seeing and hearing firsthand from real Navy people."

Sgt. Brian Uhde's daughter Briaane is in the CACC and shared his views on careers in the military.

"Having you guys here opens up the kids options," added Uhde. "The military has a lot to offer, and it is good for them to receive different exposure of what the military is like other than what they continually see on the news."

The six objectives of the CACC are to develop leadership, citizenship, patriotism, academic excellence, basic military knowledge, and health, wellness, and fitness.

"There all good kids," says Nathan Dyck a freshman at Rosemont.

Rosemont High School was one of five area high schools that have been visited as part of Navy Week Sacramento. Sacramento Navy Week was organized to bring existing Navy assets together to a community without a lot of Navy presence, to enhance the awareness of Navy people and the Navy mission.

THE GRIZZLY: January 2011

Brown fought to bring OMI to fruition

By 1st Lt. Will Martin, Joint Force Headquarters Public Affairs

In his recent inaugural address, Gov. Jerry Brown spoke to the need for resolve on the part of Californians, as the state faces some daunting challenges in the years ahead. Any question of Brown's own determination was answered a decade ago, when he spearheaded the founding of the Oakland Military Institute (OMI), despite overwhelming opposition from the city of which he was then mayor.

From the start, Brown faced an uphill battle in establishing a public charter school for "at-risk" youth based on military discipline and a college preparatory curriculum. The price tag — around \$3 million — was a tough sell to the Oakland school board and Alameda County officials. But with the help of then-Governor Gray Davis, Brown realized his dream, and in 2001, was granted a charter by the state Board of Education to establish the institute.

The academy is based on the California Cadet Corps curriculum, and each OMI cadet is part of the Cadet Corps. Founded in 1911, the Cadet Corps, according to the OMI website, aims to "develop leadership, citizenship, scholarship, patriotism, basic military knowledge, and health and wellness."

Personnel from the California National Guard and State Military Reserve maintain and run the Institute, ensuring its standards of discipline and instructions are in keeping with the values common to the CNG and U.S. armed forces.

Brown's philosophy behind founding the school was both simple and noble: Since military academies have long benefitted children from wealthy families, why not provide poor families with the same chance?

And benefit, they have. Last year, about 25 percent of OMI graduates attended University of California institutions — a rate 20 times that of other Oakland public schools — as well as other nationally prestigious colleges like Yale and West Point.

The academy's commitment to character development has also reaped benefits for the surrounding community. In 2010 the cadets rendered more than 7,000 hours of community service, earning OMI the western regional Jefferson Award for Public Service.

"Young people like structure," Brown said in a 2001 interview, shortly after OMI's founding. "You gotta have structure where everyone knows the story. Form creates clarity."

One thing remains clear: The National Guard's commitment to its youth programs is reflected by their new commander in chief.

THE GRIZZLY: April 2011

CA Cadet Corps marks 100 years serving youths: Joint program with school districts develops leaders, citizens

By 1st Lt. Kenneth M. Cook-Askins Jr.
Brigade Support Officer, 18th Brigade, California Cadet Corps

A million young men and women have been members of the California Cadet Corps, whose motto — “Essayons,” a French word meaning “let us try” — has kept the program active in the state’s high schools and middle schools despite recurring Budget woes. Yet the Cadet Corps, the largest and oldest of the California National Guard’s youth programs, remains quite possibly the best-kept secret in California.

The Cadet Corps’ mission is to provide California schools and students with a quality educational and leadership development program that prepares students for success in college and the work force.

The mission, like the organization’s name, has adapted over the decades. Established by the California State Legislature on April 5, 1911, the California High School Cadet Corps was conceived by Brig.Gen. Edwin A. Forbes, the adjutant general of the California National Guard, and was fully supported by Gov. Hiram Johnson as a means to recruit and train National Guard officers to serve during the World War I period.

The California High School Cadet Act created a statewide organization for all secondary schools enrolling 40 or more boys in grades 9-12. The program has existed in nearly every California high school — public, private, parochial and military — at some time since 1911.

In 1935 the program’s name was changed to the California Cadet Corps. By the 1970s, girls and middle school units had been welcomed into the Corps, and the Corps’ emphasis had shifted away from military recruiting in favor of leadership and character development for the state’s youth.

The program is organized within a military framework to provide maximum leadership training and an environment for learning the essential qualities of citizenship. It also provides an extensive and challenging system of awards which allows each cadet to set goals, acquire knowledge and enjoy the satisfaction of attainment.

The objectives of the Corps are to develop leadership, engender citizenship, encourage patriotism, foster academic excellence, teach basic military knowledge and promote health, fitness and wellness. It is conducted as a joint program between the California National Guard and the local school districts.

Cadet activities include summer encampments, bivouacs, land navigation training, marksmanship training, drill competitions, first aid training and leadership schools.

Currently in more than 60 elementary, middle and high schools across the state, the California Cadet Corps serves approximately 6,000 students annually.

ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER: April 9, 2011

Gov. Brown praises Cadet Corps

By Fermin Leal



1. Gov. Jerry Brown watches as 1,000 members of the California Cadet Corps pass in review at Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base April 9, 2011.

LOS ALAMITOS -- Gov. Jerry Brown joined more than 1,000 California Cadet Corps members and their families to celebrate the organization's 100th anniversary Saturday at the Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base.

The Cadet Corps, similar to the federal Junior ROTC program, teaches values of leadership and patriotism to students in college, high school, middle school and elementary school.

During a short speech, Brown thanked the Cadet Corps for helping develop young people. He also took the opportunity to again call for a special election for voters to approve his proposed tax extensions.

"People are having a hard time deciding what our common purpose is," he said. "I see in the California Cadet Corps the training of our future leaders who rise above their own

selfish interests and think about the state and the country first. That's what leadership is about."

For months, Brown has been working to send to the ballot a measure that would allow voters to extend taxes that could help bridge a \$15 billion budget deficit.

During the ceremony Saturday, Brown also swore in Col. David Baldwin as head of the California National Guard. The governor's office announced Baldwin's appointment earlier in the day.

Baldwin, a California Guard veteran for more than 29 years, will lead 16,600 Army National Guard and nearly 4,800 Air National Guard members. His appointment comes less than a month after state senators probed Guard officials about alleged fraud involving student loan repayments and cash bonuses.

Brown also swore in Col. Matthew Beevers as assistant adjunct general to the state National Guard, and James Gabrielli, who was promoted to the rank of brigadier general for the California State Military Reserve.

RIVERSIDE PRESS-ENTERPRISE: October 31, 2011

County Opens Military Charter School



Commandant Santos Campos, left, works with his cadets in the Riverside County Office of Education's military school at the new Moreno Valley Regional Learning Center

"No pimp walking, no duck waddling, no heads moving, so it looks like one machine." Watching a classroom video of Marine Corps drill, Santos Campos explained the good and the bad moves to his students.

"Notice the pivots, focus on the footwork. That's what we're working toward," he said. Campos, 44, is commandant/principal of a military-based program with a tighter structure and stricter discipline for at-risk youth. The goal is to catch youths falling through the cracks: those who have been suspended expelled from other schools, are on probation, homeless or in foster care.

The charter school, the first of its kind run by the Riverside County Office of Education, opened earlier this month in the Moreno Valley Regional Learning Center at 13730 Perris Blvd.

The \$13.5 million state-funded, 31,000-square-foot building will house 200 students enrolled in a variety of programs: independent study, pregnant parenting, dropout recovery, nursing, health and for the visually impaired.

The military school has accepted 11 students, all from Moreno Valley, with a capacity of 25 for the Class of 2015.

“The goal is to help them be successful,” said Campos, a retired Marine Corps officer with a shaved head and perfect posture. He and Eric Lahti, a retired Army officer, teach the basic curriculum, along with leadership training, formation and drills.

Nick Tuttle, 15, said he believes he’s found his niche after “wasting his time” at a traditional charter school with little supervision and constant discipline problems.

The school rewards every student who shows up for 10 consecutive days with another piece of the required camouflage battle dress uniform, provided through support from March Air Reserve Base and the California Cadet Corps.

Christian De Paz, 14, said there were too many distractions at the regular charter school he attended. “I can concentrate more here, I learn more and I like the uniform.” Despite the military emphasis, Campos said the students are not being groomed for service and have no obligation to enlist.

“I didn’t know what to expect,” he said of the group, named the 322nd Battalion Alpha Company. “But most get excited about the uniform and want the boots.”

One of two girls in the program, Amelia Samoodi, 14, loves the convenience and no-brainer aspect of donning one outfit.

“I can’t wear my own clothes,” she said, “but it was a drag getting ready for high school. This way, I can sleep in later.”

Irving Valera, 15, finds that the military emphasis creates a more relaxed environment free of peer pressure and rowdy behavior. He likes being in one intimate classroom without a big campus to navigate.

“There aren’t a lot of students, so we all get along,” he said. “Everyone has to wear the same thing, so no one can judge you.”

Campos said the program opened Sept. 26 in the former Red Maple Elementary School in before moving into the learning center Oct. 17.

“It’s not that easy to get into,” Lahti said of the program.

There’s a waiting list. Enrollment is voluntary, students must agree to wear the uniform and sign a contract.

“It’s strict, but it’s not like a boot camp,” said Fabian Sanchez, 14, who said he wants to stick with it. “You come for your own good.”

HISPERIA STAR: February 19, 2012

Summit Academy Cadets Take Home Awards

By Sharon Kulakowski-Stickland, Staff Writer

Three cadets from Summit Valley Leadership Academy won awards at the Brigade Individual Major Awards Competition on Feb. 4.

The cadets from the California Cadet Corps 501 Battalion, 18th Brigade, were interviewed by a panel of judges on six core objections of leadership, citizenship, patriotism, academic excellence, basic military knowledge and health, fitness and wellness. Cadets also had to give a three-minute speech. The competition was held at Lakeview Middle School in Victorville.

Cadet Sergeant Kaliber Pfum placed first place in the Non-Commissioned Officer Division. Pfum will be moving on to the State Individual Major Awards Completion at the Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base on April 5.

“I was in the leadership program when I decided to join the cadet program,” Pfum said. “I saw what they were doing and wanted to pursue it — the discipline and training.”

Pfum comes from a strong military pedigree. His goal is to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point and become an Army officer.

Cadet First Class Karianne Tschantre placed second place in the Senior Division, Outstanding First Year Cadet.

“I wanted to be a part of something bigger than myself,” Tschantre said. “I’ll be the first member of my family to join the service. I want to be a pilot in the Marines.”

Tschantre also won the Summit Leadership Academy First Place Rifle Championship, 2011-12.

Cadet First Class Ryan Sisson won third place for the Senior Division, Outstanding Overall Cadet. Sisson wants to be a 0311 — a rifleman in the Marine Infantry Battalion.

“I decided I needed a new challenge, something to strive for,” Sisson said. “I come from a long line of Marines.”

This was the first year for the California Cadet Corps 501 Battalion, 18th Brigade at Summit Valley Leadership Academy. The battalion was established on August 2011. There are presently 60 cadets enrolled in the program and 18 brigades in the High Desert.

“I am very proud of these cadets. They’ve only been training for five months,” said Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Brilliant, California Cadet Corps 18th Brigade Commandant of Cadets and Brigade Advisor.

The cadets are also trained under the direction of war veteran Lieutenant Robert

Hunter, Brilliant said, with support from Philip Dotson, director of the Summit Leadership Academy.

The Academy also offers law enforcement and fire programs. For more information call (760) 949-9202 or visit www.slahd.com.

THE GRIZZLY: July/August 2012

California Cadet Corps prepares teens to succeed in college, work and life

When Mark Ryan was a teenager in the late 1970s, he grew up in what he calls the “hood.” South Los Angeles, especially back in the day, was not known as a neighborhood to foster community or fellowship.

There were gangs, drugs and a wanton disrespect for established rules and norms. Looking back, Ryan can only speculate on how his life would have turned out without the California Cadet Corps.

Luckily for him it is only speculation, since he is now a state-recognized lieutenant colonel and assistant executive officer of the organization that helped keep him in line and off the streets as a youth.

“I don’t mean this to sound overly dramatic, but it is true to say the California Cadet Corps singlehandedly changed my life and saved me,” Ryan said. “If I had not had this, I would have been on drugs, in gangs and on the streets somewhere.”

The California Cadet Corps is likened to a Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps, but with a somewhat different curriculum and different rules that are not necessarily aimed at sending cadets into the military.

Students enroll in the Corps as an elective course or alternative to physical education at their elementary, middle or high school. Ryan was a cadet in junior high and high school from 1977 to 1983. He remained a part of the program after graduation and in 1984 was commissioned in the California State Military Reserve, which oversaw the Cadet Corps at the time.

Not every cadet, however, is considered an at-risk student. The structure and leadership skills taught through the program span all different types of students and needs.

Recent high school graduate and former cadet Savannah Solis took the same path as Ryan, spending her junior high and high school days in the Corps, but she turned toward the program because she enjoyed learning about the military. Solis’ father was in the Army, and she has early memories of him teaching her how to low-crawl in the kitchen.

Once she found out about the program, Solis enrolled immediately. She now praises the Corps for offering structure while at the same time allowing her to be herself. “In middle school, when I was in the 7th grade, I started to grow a little bit of a wild streak with just trying to be my own person.

The Cadet Corps gave me that safe zone to be myself but still have the discipline that I needed,” Solis said. “If I didn’t have that structure, make those friends, learn those skills, I would have ended up in a different place in life, I think.”

Solis attended Shannon Hills Middle School in San Bernardino, where she first entered the Cadet Corps, and later graduated with top honors from Cajon High School, also in San Bernardino. She now lives in Oregon, where she attends college. Solis continues to work with the Cadet Corps but said she’s not as involved as she would like since moving out of California.

“I wish this program was nationwide,” she said. “[I] love that it has given me the confidence and ability to be in the real world and has offered me different ways of learning and dealing with problems.”

Solis added that programs like the Cadet Corps are key to student learning. “Students are not going to stick with something that’s not interesting to them,” she said. “The Cadet Corps always gave me something to look forward to. I would just think, ‘OK, I’ll just make it through this one history class, do everything I’ve got to do for it, and then I can go to the California Cadet Corps.’

“It really was the thing that was missing for me and what actually

The military aspect of the program is not always the lure for cadets, though, in fact the initial shock of enforced order and obedience can come off all wrong to some students. However, once students are in the program, it is often just what the doctor ordered.

Victor Martinez of North Hollywood High school said he didn’t think much about his future before joining the Corps. Now, he’s keeping an eye on the long term.

“I want to get my Ph.D. in electrical or mechanical engineering,” he said. “I was looking into the military too — the Navy. They seem to have a good program in that field.”

Martinez, who finished his third year of competition in the Cadet Corps Individual Major Awards on Joint Forces Training Base, Los Alamitos, in April, said the program has given him a different perspective on life: “It made me actually want to give back to the community. I’ve had a great time with my fellow cadets.”

Brig. Gen. Donald Currier, who was a cadet from 1974 to 1977 and is now the commander of the California Army National Guard, said the program’s foundation in leadership offers tools not found in many other institutions,.

“I learned more about leadership in the 3 ½ years I was in the California Cadet Corps than I did in the 30 years I’ve been in the Army,” he said.

The Corps’ extracurricular activities like exhibition drill and competitive shooting also helped Currier avoid floundering into adulthood, he said.

Sgt. Maj. Daniel DeGeorge, the California National Guard's state chaplain's assistant, was the Cadet Corps assistant commandant at Rio Linda Junior and Senior High School from 1998 to 2002, when both of his sons were enrolled in the program.

"Both of my sons are in the California National Guard now, and through both of their deployments they have been very successful," he said. "They have families, have children and are very responsible. At those critical years, the Cadet Corps was shaping them to become responsible young men."

A 21st century program

By 1st Lt. Jan Bender, California Military Department Public Affairs

California Military Department leadership has made it a top priority to reinvigorate the Department's fourth major component — the California Cadet Corps.

"Hardly anyone is aware of this, but the California Cadet Corps is that fourth component, right along with our state's Army National Guard, Air National Guard and State Military Reserve," said Lt. Col. Brian Anderson, chief of staff for the CNG's Youth and Community Programs Task Force. "This program has a storied history and impressive record of making a positive impact in the lives of California's youth. Our leadership now wants to bring this back into focus."

A school-based applied leadership program conducted within a military framework, the Cadet Corps was established in 1911 by the California legislature and the California National Guard to provide growth and leadership opportunities for cadets in elementary through high school levels. It is thought to be the oldest program of its type in the nation.

At its high point in 1951, the Corps had more than 150 detachments at schools throughout the state, where students enroll in the program as an elective course or alternative to physical education. In mid-2011 that number stood at 39 detachments, which the Corps was able to grow to 61 by the start of 2012.

Maj. Gen. David S. Baldwin, adjutant general of the Cal Guard, plans to maintain that momentum and has a vision to triple the size of the Cadet Corps. His strategic plan includes hiring a full-time staff to bolster the program while conducting an outreach campaign to seed new detachments at schools throughout the state.

Program leaders are confident new detachments will take root quickly with teachers and administrators. "Seeing is believing," said Brig. Gen. (CA) James Gabrielli, commander of CNG Youth and Community Programs. "Once they see how squared-away our cadets are and the tremendous role models they are for students in and outside the program, they'll want to be a part of it."

Another top objective is to modernize the Corps' approach. As a result of staff cuts and budget reductions in recent years, the Corps has struggled to keep pace with educational advances. "We do so many things well, but the program is still using 20th century approaches with 21st century kids,"

Anderson said. "We've got to maintain that connection with our cadets and make use of all the powerful tools available. "

The way ahead will be built around an interactive and progressive curriculum that leverages technology to ensure a dynamic, impactful experience. The program will be student-centered and emphasize applied leadership and character development.

Under the new plan, each detachment will partner with a CNG unit. Cadets will gain access to CNG facilities, role models and mentors, and Guardsmen will have an opportunity to embrace a leadership role in the lives of young community members.

"Our Soldiers and Airmen joined the Guard because they wanted to serve — not only serve our state and nation, but serve at home in their communities," Baldwin said. "This unique program provides a prime opportunity for our citizen-Soldiers to get involved and make a difference." Though initially conceived as preparatory training for eventual military service, the Cadet Corps through the years has evolved and today prepares youths for whatever paths they choose. Only about 3 percent of cadets go on to serve in the Armed Forces, but the Corps' methodology continues to produce positive results. Cadets maintain higher grades, levels of fitness and graduation rates than their peers and are more

California schools that are struggling with limited staffs and tightening fiscal constraints can benefit from the Corps, which excels at doing more with less. The program's current budget requires less than \$115 in state funding for each of the program's 5,500 cadets.

Baldwin's plan relies on greater funding in years to come and forecasts even greater results.

"These young people leave the ranks of the Cadet Corps with a greater sense of who they are and a clearer vision of what life can hold for them if they hold themselves

SANLUIS OBISPO NEW TIMES: November 15, 2012

Sensitive information: Identity data taken from Camp San Luis Obispo sits for months until an investigation begins

By Nick Powell

He wasn't supposed to have the names, dates of birth, electronic signatures, and social security numbers of every single person associated with a paramilitary group for California's youth at his fingertips, but he apparently did. According to legal documents, investigators seized a San Bernadino-based captain's laptop and a USB drive on Aug. 23 and found the private information, which they believe was acquired during a California Cadet Corps training session at Camp San Luis Obispo almost a year earlier.

Military officials learned that private information about members of the California Cadet Corps—whose local office is pictured—had been stolen in October 2011, but it took five months for an internal investigation to begin.

According to California Highway Patrol Investigator Peter Phurchpean, the suspect had private information on more than 10,000 officers and young cadets for roughly 10 months.

The investigation remains ongoing, and no charges have been filed. For now, investigators believe most of the sensitive data landed in the suspect's lap by mistake. According to information listed in a warrant, he's suspected of attempting to download his supervisor's "order stamp," and the rest of the information came along with it. An "order stamp" is a document that can verify military enlistment and grant immediate authorization for things like vacation time and travel pay. The suspect was not authorized to have the order stamp.

A ranking officer was notified just two weeks after the corps' security was breached sometime during the weekend of Oct. 8 and 9 of 2011, according to a search warrant. The suspect's relationship with the corps ended in February, it indicates, and an internal investigation into the information theft wasn't initiated until March.

"I have no idea why it took them so long," Phurchpean said.

The corps is similar to Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts, but it's more regimented, with monthly drill sessions that take place at military bases. The cadet program falls under the purview of the California National Guard's Youth and Community Programs Task Force, but it's mostly operated through school districts for grades six through 12. Though it's headquartered at Camp SLO, it remains somewhat independent from the National Guard, whose local community affairs director knew little about the program or its personnel. No local schools include the corps curriculum, and the suspect's brigade was based out of San Bernardino.

California Cadet Corps officials didn't provide a comment to New Times as of press time. A National Guard spokesman, however, said that the California State Military Reserve directly oversees corps operations and that the reserve held off its investigation until the CHP, which had criminal jurisdiction, had a chance to look into the matter. The CHP investigator wrote in his report that he didn't become aware of the breach until late March.

Although the names of witnesses were redacted from the report, investigators included testimony from several witnesses in the search warrant's summary of probable cause. In it, the suspect's supervisor, a major in the corps, said he had persistently asked for her order stamp in the months leading up to their October drill sessions at Camp SLO. He needed the document to prove his status with the military in order to collect unemployment benefits and would sometimes ask for it two or three times a day, the major reported. After Oct. 9, the suspect abruptly quit bugging her, but otherwise his behavior seemed normal, she said.

The major admitted in the report that she left her thumb drive unattended on her desk during drill sessions. Other than herself, no one had permission to access it, but anyone could have taken it. She surmised that it would have been quicker for someone to copy the entire thumb drive than to search through files for the specific document they wanted.

A second lieutenant later reported, according to the documents, that the suspect had approached him during the October drills and bragged about copying the contents of the major's thumb drive to his personal laptop.

Around that same time, three boxes containing physical files with private information on cadets, officers, and volunteers also went missing. The suspect worked in the administrative department and would have had access to the files, but wasn't authorized to remove them from the premises.

In late October, the suspect's wife (a second lieutenant in the corps) contacted her supervisor and informed her that the suspect had the boxes and had copied the thumb drive, according to the search warrant; the wife and major then concocted a scheme that would allow the wife to get her husband to give her the files so she could return them to the base.

She told the suspect she needed to do research for a historical project, the report reads, and the ruse apparently worked: She got the files and handed them over to another second lieutenant on March 10. According to the warrant, this second lieutenant was the military's lead investigator on the case, which he began working on March 5.

The lieutenant commander who opened the case for investigation believed someone had tried to use his identity for unknown reasons. He had been attempting to apply for a credit union account but was denied in January because there were too many inquiries on his credit report. To his knowledge, his credit was in good standing.

Investigative duties were handed over to the CHP on March 28, after the United States Judge Advocate General's Corps advised the California Cadet Corps that the suspect wasn't subject to the Uniformed Code of Military Justice since the information went missing on a portion of Camp SLO owned by the state.

CHP Investigator Phurchpean said he's found no evidence directly linking the suspect to any attempts at identity theft, nor has he used the order stamp.

The suspect has no prior criminal history, and New Times was unable to reach him for comment.

Staff Writer Nick Powell can be reached at npowell@newtimesslo.com.

LA MESA COURIER: December 28, 2012

Late 1950's Cadet Corps

By Connie and Lynn Baer



Figure 19. Formation at Grossmont High School in the 1950's

(La Mesa Courier, La Mesa, CA) – Service in the military has been a part of Grossmont High School since its beginnings, shown by two unknown members of the community who in 1922 donated a Civil War Veteran pin and a World War I pin to be placed in the school's time capsule. However, our first record of a campus cadet corps is found in the 1949-1950 yearbook, which documents the California Cadet Corps, which continued until the late 1960s; in 1968-69, the unit was called the ROTC. During the 1970s, it disappeared from campus, we believe because of the ongoing controversy over the Vietnam Conflict. The GHS Museum welcomes any photos or information that our alumni have which might help us more fully document these years.

Today, Grossmont High is proud to have a Navy Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (NJROTC) battalion, led by two retired Navy certificated instructors, Capt. Clark Owsley and Chief Petty Officer Flor Buncab. The senior student leaders of the battalion are Cadet Cmdr. Brook Carpenter and their executive officer, Cadet Lt. Cmdr. Adam Sturgeon. Cadet Carpenter is applying to the U.S. Naval Academy, and Cadet Sturgeon has been selected for an \$18,000 Navy college ROTC scholarship.

NJROTC is a four-year program, with its cadets working together to make Grossmont's battalion the best in the nation. In September 2012, 167 cadets began the program, which focuses on student leadership, academic excellence, citizenship, and community involvement. Throughout the year, the battalion competes in a variety of activities, including military drill, marksmanship, and land navigation, among others.

Among the battalion's many achievements the past three years are being the first unit to qualify for a regional drill competition in its first year, being selected as the most improved unit in all of California and Arizona during its second year, and receiving the

Navy Distinguished Unit after their third year, which is the highest award an NJROTC unit can earn.

Since September 2012, the battalion has recorded over 5,000 hours of school and community. During our 90th Anniversary Celebration, the cadets were everywhere, offering a helping hand. The NJROTC definitely enriches the entire Grossmont community.

Without a doubt, our cadets make all Foothillers proud of their achievements. For more information about the unit, please email Capt. Owsley at rcowsley@guhdsd.net and visit the GHS Museum!

Connie Baer (GHS Class of 1965) and her sister Lynn Baer (Class of 1969) are directors of the GHS Museum. Please contact them with any questions or comments at ghsmuseum@guhdsd.net or phone the museum at (619) 668-6140. We are open to the public from noon to 4 p.m. the first Wednesday of each month or by appointment on other Wednesdays.

VICTORVILLE DAILY PRESS: March 8, 2013

VVUHSD Cadet Corps to end in May: Parents, students, CCC representative show support at board meeting

By Lynnea Lombardo, Staff

VICTORVILLE • Despite pressure from parents, students and a special out-of-town visitor at Thursday's Victor Valley Union High School District board meeting, it appears the California Cadet Corps program will come to an end in May.

The meeting came a week after the district delivered layoff notices to two teachers of the California Cadet Corps program. Maj. Jaime Monsalve and Capt. Kenneth Cook-Askins will continue teaching their CCC courses at all VVUHSD campuses until the end of the school year. Unless the board changes its decision, the program will not return.

Although many students spoke out against the district's decision, it was the hope of their parents that one man, Lt. Col. Mark Ryan, could change the minds of the board members.

Ryan, the assistant executive officer of the California Cadet Corps program statewide, was invited to speak to the board by upset parents who say they will do whatever it takes to keep the program in the schools.

The district contends that they have to cut the Cadet Corps because of budget issues. Ryan argued that neither budget concerns nor questions about the credentials of Monsalve and Cook-Askins are valid reasons for a complete shutdown of CCC.

"I can attest unequivocally that the Cadet Corps program results in students attending school more often and avoiding suspension and expulsion far more than their non-cadet counterparts," Ryan said.

Ryan said his calculations show the school would actually lose money by cutting Cadet Corps, as students would attend schools in neighboring districts that offer the program.

"All of the research that I have done shows me that the Cadet Corps program pays for itself through the additional attendance generated," Ryan said.

Ryan then addressed the "second major misconception," saying, "I can attest to you that the two full-time equivalent teachers are absolutely fully qualified and fully credentialed to teach the Cadet Corps program."

After the meeting, local parent Patty Navarette said she hopes Ryan's speech made an impact on the board by "debunking" its motivations for cutting the program.

"Financial, credentials — whatever it is — I hope that he somehow got them to realize what they've done," Navarette said.

Derek King, vice president of the board, said he was not present at Thursday's meeting because he was attending a conference. In a phone interview after the meeting, he said the board is being advised to make the necessary cuts to remain fiscally solvent.

King said the budget is fluid and ever-changing and if finances improve, the program may be reinstated and the teachers would be hired back.

"I don't want to cut it, but I don't have the power to cut it or save it," King said. "And any comment that suggests otherwise is just being manufactured."

GRIZZLY MAGAZINE: April 2013

Cadet Corps instills confidence, leadership skills

By SFC Jessica Inigo, Los Angeles Regional Public Affairs

Typical teenagers can be found sleeping in on a Saturday morning or lounging around in their pajamas entranced by the latest electronic gadget, but the teens of the California Cadet Corps are anything but typical.

Their idea of fun on a Saturday morning is waking up in the 4 o'clock hour, donning a military-style uniform and going over notes to compete in front of a board and then practicing for drill competitions.

"I know some people look at us and think we're nerds or that we have no life," said Raenalene Musni, 18, a student at the California Military Institute in Perris, Calif., who participated in the April 6 drill competition on Joint Forces Training Base, Los Alamitos. "But honestly, this is so much fun, I love it. Plus, not everyone my age can say that they have the leadership skills and professionalism that this program offers."

Musni said that just looking back at her former self prior to joining the Cadet Corps at her school six years ago is proof enough that the program is worthwhile.

"You wouldn't believe how shy I was," she explained. "I couldn't even raise my hand to answer a question. Now look at me: in command of the color guard, screaming out orders — I would have never been able to do that."

The two-part competition included the Individual Major Awards in the morning, an indoor competition in which each cadet stood before a panel of judges and answered questions, then gave a three-minute speech on a topic of their choice. In the afternoon, various levels of squads — or pads, as the squads are called — including two armed pads and two color guards, competed in a drill and ceremony event on the Los Alamitos Army Airfield flightline.

This year's competition was the last for Musni, as she is graduating from high school this year and has been accepted into the University of California, Berkeley.

However, just because she's leaving the Cadet Corps doesn't mean she's leaving the program.

"My sister is in the 10th grade and will still be in it, so I'll come out and support her and help out during these events. They really need it," she said of the support volunteers contribute.

Col. Larry Morden, the Cadet Corps' executive officer, which is the program's equivalent of a commander, said it "really is a cool program."

“It gives them direction [and] keeps them out of the gang element,” he said. “It teaches them all those good things like patriotism and leadership.”

The mission of the Cadet Corps is to provide California schools and students with a quality educational and leadership development program that prepares students for success in college and the workforce. The mission is accomplished through six core objectives: develop leadership, engender citizenship, encourage patriotism, foster academic excellence, teach basic military knowledge and promote a healthy way of life both physically and mentally.

Morden further explained that the difference between the Cadet Corps, which is located in schools throughout the state, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps, or ROTC, which is similarly offered in high schools, is that the Cadet Corps emphasizes leadership and actually gives each student the responsibility to run the program.

“They do it all — everything from [being] the squad-level platoon sergeant to the first sergeant to the commander to all the shops like S1 [personnel] and S3 [training],” he said. “It’s more like on-the-job training for them, where it’s not like that in the ROTC.” Morden, who has been with the Corps for the program stay with it, and he has seen the Corps turn around a lot of people.

“Once in it, people believe in the program because they know what it can do,” he said.

Carlos Lovato, 17, from Van Nuys High School, agrees. As a junior in his fifth year in the Corps, Lovato said he feels wise beyond his years and would recommend the program to anyone.

“Most teenagers are scared to take responsibility,” he said, “but someone tells me, Hey, we have 250 kids here that we’re leaving you in charge of,’ and I say, ‘Awesome,’ and ask where they are and how long I’m in command. Then I get the job done.”

Lovato further explained that the main building block the Corps has given him is an understanding that he is part of something greater than himself. “I feel as if I’ve really made an impact,” he said, citing his work with the Corps as well as his experience teaching karate to younger students. “You can make a change in this world.”

Lovato, who wants to study corporate law so he can help fight the “moral injustices of life,” added that his mentorship within the program has given him a greater sense of community, noting that he understands that

GRIZZLY MAGAZINE: August 2013

Cadet Corps Restores Camp Tradition

By SGT Ian M. Kummer, California Military Department Public Affairs

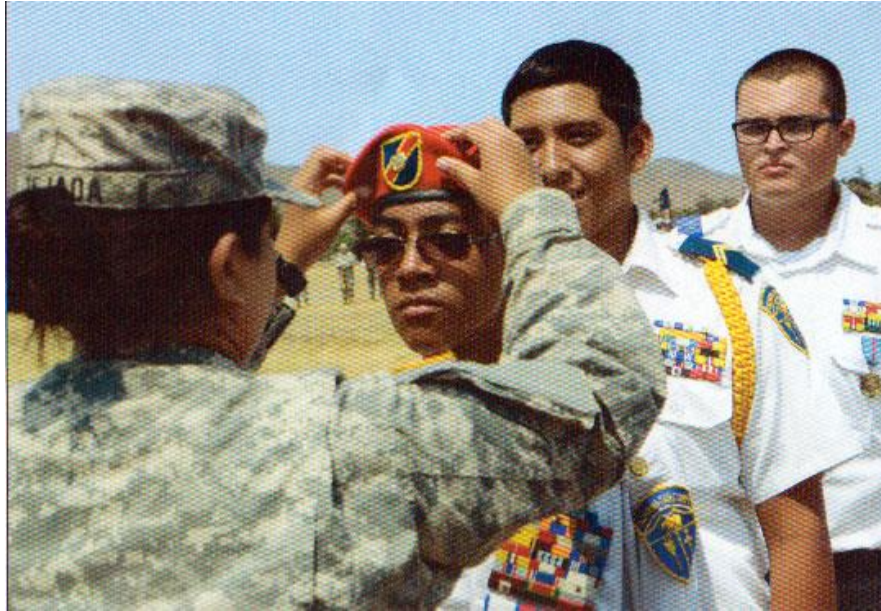


Figure 20. Cadets with the California Cadet Corps' 10th Brigade receive red berets that signify their completion of 80 hours of survival training in the field on 30 June 2014 at Camp San Luis Obispo.

Though the National Guard serves in many vital roles for the California community, one that should not be overlooked is the growth and development of young men and women across the state, California's future leaders and innovators – members of the California Cadet Corps.

Founded in 1911 and now boasting more than 6,000 middle and high school students in schools across the state, this summer the California Cadet Corps celebrated the return of an old tradition not practiced in 23 years: the weeklong summer camp. The camp at Camp San Luis Obispo crams a wide variety of activities into a weeklong program that splits students into seven different units, each targeting a separate topic such as survival skills, leadership, first aid, marksmanship and even an (cadet) officer commissioning unit.

For the final event of the program, more than 170 cadets gathered under the admiring gaze of their families and their instructors for graduation ceremony June 30, 2013.

"The experience can be one that will help you to achieve future goals in your lives," said Col. Larry Morden, the Cadet Corps executive officer. "You will gain skills and experience that you can utilize in many aspects.

The Cadet Corps was originally founded to produce officers for service in the Army, but the primarily purpose today is to prepare youths for success in whatever career or life path they choose.

When I first joined, I thought it was just a boot camp experience. But after I was in a little while I realized it's much more than that," said Derek Wong, the cadet commander at the Cal Guard's Oakland Military Institute. "This is a way for kids to get experience in leadership as well as physical and mental endurance for life."

While camp was fun and exciting for cadets, it was also challenging and full of surprises, like when Morden collapsed and simulated a seizure during one of his lectures, requiring cadets to scramble and provide first aid to save him. The Corps has produced many successful leaders over the years, including California's current Governor, Edmund G. Brown, Jr.

This is like a lab for leadership and decision making skills," Wong said.

LOS ANGELES TIMES: October 12, 2013

School's military-style reboot aims to push students further

By Stephen Ceasar

On a soggy Granada Hills field, eight platoons stand at attention, poised to salute the American flag as it rises toward a cloudy morning sky.

The bugler lifts the brass instrument to his mouth and waits. A short delay betrays the illusion, but then a recording of "Reveille" blares out from stereo speakers as the flag moves up the pole.

The call finishes, and the 17-year-old lowers his bugle.

"I'm taking lessons," Jesiah Samora says. "I'll be able to actually play it soon."

Then the bleary-eyed middle and high school classmates march, mostly in step, toward their homerooms.

They are the first students at North Valley Military Institute, a Los Angeles Unified School District charter school that this year transformed from a traditional campus to one steeped in military-style values and structure.

The change came about because enrollment at the school known as North Valley Charter Academy began plummeting, partly due to the construction of new high schools nearby. Principal Diane French and other administrators sought a way to boost the student body's numbers that also would fit with the school's mission — academic excellence, democratic leadership and personal growth.

French visited the Oakland Military Institute, a charter started in 2001 by then-Mayor Jerry Brown. Impressed, she sought to replicate the program that boasts a 95% college attendance rate for its graduates.

In its first year, North Valley Military Institute has enrolled 260 students, up from about 190. Latino students make up about 80% of the attendees and 82% of the school's students are low-income. About 25% are special-education students.

The military aspect of the curriculum is overseen by the California Cadet Corps, the youth program of the California National Guard. Students enter the school as pledges and rise in rank as they master skills and develop leadership traits, said California Cadet Corps captain Steve Diab, the school's commandant.

Students are taught military courtesies — the use of "sir" and "ma'am" when addressing their elders, for instance — operate under a rank structure and wear uniforms. Students

lead platoons of their peers, do physical training twice a week and follow a demerit system.

"We're using the military structure to get kids to go to college," French said. "It teaches them self-reliance, self-discipline, leadership — all attributes needed for success in college."

L.A. Unified's charter-school division initially had some concerns about the program. Among them were that students needed to be able to work off disciplinary demerits and that the school would be open to all students who wished to attend, said Jose Cole-Gutierrez, the division head.

North Valley officials agreed to those conditions.

Each morning, four students — one representing each company: Alpha, Bravo, Charlie and Delta — stand watch over the front entrance of the school.

They eye the students, searching for flaws in uniforms, for closely cropped hair on the boys and tightly pinned-back hair on the girls. Colored nail polish is prohibited, but makeup is allowed in moderation. Any infraction constitutes a demerit, and each demerit lands a student 15 minutes of detention, which the school calls a "reboot."

The demerit system is strict but geared around conversation, French said. "It's a valuable way of tracking the kind of behaviors for which we need to intervene and talk to the student about," she said.

On a recent warm afternoon, a class of high school students sauntered out to the field for physical training. They did dozens of push-ups and jumping jacks.

"Sit-ups!" Diab ordered as the students hit the deck. After a few minutes, one student jokingly shouted: "I can feel the burn ... sir!"

The military influence has led to some confusion in the surrounding neighborhood. Some parents believe the school is a boot camp for troubled teens or is run by the military.

But there are no recruiters on campus, and the focus is college preparation, officials said.

Christian Rubalcava, 17, said that despite rising to the top student leadership position at the school — that of battalion commander — he has no plans to join the service.

Christian has attended the school since sixth grade, and when it began the process of converting to a military-style campus, he decided to help with the transition. The program has taught him leadership and responsibility, he said.

"I have a lot of respect for the service," he said, adjusting his red beret. "But I still don't want to join.... I want to go to USC. That's the whole mission of the school, to get us to go to college."

But North Valley has sparked the interest of some students in a military career.

Last year, junior Mireya Orozco said, she would ditch class nearly every day to drink and get high. Her grades were falling and she figured she'd soon drop out. The change to the military school made her even less interested in school. "It was so annoying," she said. "I didn't want to do any of the military stuff."

But slowly, Mireya said, she fell in line. Her mother noticed she was more polite at home, her grades got better and she ditched the bad behavior. She now wants to enlist in the Navy after graduating.

"I like the discipline of it," Mireya said. "It has taught me self-control."

At the end of each day, the students return to their formation on the field to lower the flag. Jesiah raises his bugle once again as a recording plays.

For most, this marks the end of the school day. But for some — those who have fallen behind on classwork — the day continues.

They march, mostly in step, to after-school tutoring.

LOS ANGELES TIMES: October 18, 2013

LA military charter school puts students on the tough track to college

By Stephen Ceasar

LOS ANGELES — On a soggy Granada Hills field, eight platoons stand at attention, poised to salute the American flag as it rises toward a cloudy morning sky.

The bugler lifts the brass instrument to his mouth and waits. A short delay betrays the illusion, but then a recording of "Reveille" blares out from stereo speakers as the flag moves up the pole.

The call finishes, and the 17-year-old lowers his bugle.

"I'm taking lessons," Jesiah Samora says. "I'll be able to actually play it soon."

Then the bleary-eyed middle and high school classmates march, mostly in step, toward their homerooms.

They are the first students at North Valley Military Institute, a Los Angeles Unified School District charter school that this year transformed from a traditional campus to one steeped in military-style values and structure.

The change came about because enrollment at the school known as North Valley Charter Academy began plummeting, partly due to the construction of new high schools nearby. Principal Diane French and other administrators sought a way to boost the student body's numbers that also would fit with the school's mission — academic excellence, democratic leadership and personal growth.

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VICTORVILLE DAILY PRESS: March 12, 2014

Cadet Corps class opening: Some VVUHSD courses restored for 2013-14

By Brooke Self, Staff Writer

VICTORVILLE • Options for Youth public charter school officials announced the opening of a California Cadet Corps class this week, boosting the availability of the course in the Victor Valley after one local district came close to cutting the program entirely.

Maj. Jaime Monsalve, a commandant of cadets in the Victor Valley Union High School District at both Silverado High School and University Preparatory, said in a written statement that his schedule could accommodate another class. Monsalve will be teaching the new course opening in the spring at the Options center at Bear Valley Road and Cottonwood Avenue in Victorville, according to a school news release.

“We have a lot of students that are interested in going into the military so this gives them a leg up on that and some experience,” said Kendra Park, a teacher liaison for the course.

However, the VVUHSD school board originally planned to cut its entire Cadet Corps program this year. Pink slips were issued to the two instructors, Monsalve and Capt. Kenneth Cook-Askins, in March 2013, according to previous reports; however, the classes were later restored, student Cadet Katelyn Navarrette said.

Currently one Cadet Corps class is offered at Silverado, University Prep and Victor Valley High School, Navarrette said. Programs at Cobalt Institute of Math and Science and Hook Junior High have been moved to after school.

Patty Navarrette, Katelyn’s mother, said she was outspoken in her opposition of the district’s decision to cut the program because of the value she believes it adds to her daughter’s education.

“This is a program that has literally changed kids lives,” Patty Navarrette said, “because it enforces the need to learn to take self-responsibility, and all of the characteristics that we want to see built up in our kids and that we enforce at home.”

Parents or students interested in the new class at Options for Youth can call 760-241-8300 or email Monsalve at jaime.monsalve@cadet.org. An informational meeting will be held at 4 p.m. Monday at the Options center, 15048 Bear Valley Road, Units E and F, in Victorville.

ORANGE COUNTY BREEZE: April 4, 2014

California Cadet Corps to hold annual Individual Major Awards and Drill Competition

The California Cadet Corps (CaCC) annual Individual Major Awards and Drill Competition is taking place on Saturday, April 5, at the Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base (JFTB), located at 11200 Lexington Dr., Los Alamitos.

Check-in is located at JFTB Building # 15. The public is invited to attend this event. A photo ID is required to enter the Base.

Cadet Leadership from the state staff will arrive on base on Friday afternoon, April 4, to prepare the drill pads, and classrooms necessary for the following day of competition. Saturday's competition will begin at 12:00 noon on the apron of the airfield.

The awards ceremony will take place between 3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. in the Liberty Theater, JFTB Building # 6.

Over 500 of cadets will be in attendance from schools statewide.

The Drill Competition portion of the day will involve individual cadet competitions, small teams of 7 cadets, and large teams of 15 cadets performing specified routines in accordance with Army drill manuals. The Individual Major Awards competition is akin to "Cadet of the Year" in which cadets deliver a prepared 3 minute speech, answer questions covering the gamut of their prescribed curriculum, and are evaluated on poise and military bearing.

The California Cadet Corps, a component of the California Military Department, is the oldest military youth training program in the nation. Founded in 1911, the program utilizes a military platform to afford youth leadership laboratory opportunities. The Junior ROTC was designed on the National Guards CaCC model.

The mission of the California Cadet Corps is to provide schools and students with a quality educational, leadership, and civic development program, preparing students for success in both academic and occupational pursuits. Within a military context our mission is accomplished through the six core objectives: developing leadership qualities, engendering citizenship, encouragement of patriotism, fostering academic excellence, teaching basic military knowledge, and the promotion of health, fitness, and wellness without regard for race, gender, ethnicity, or socio-economic standing.

KSEQ, Palm Desert: 26 May 2014

Thousands across valley gather to honor war veterans

PALM SPRINGS, Calif. - Thousands of valley residents gathered today to remember local war heroes that gave their lives for our country. From Palm Springs to Coachella valley residents paused to reflect on those who served our countries and payed the ultimate price.

Veterans as well as community members gathered at the Coachella Valley Cemetery in Coachella, to remember those who gave their lives for our country. Local leaders spoke to the crowd. We talked to a veteran about what he hopes people remember on this day.

"I'd like to see more. These men and women who gave their lives for their country need to be remembered. The freedoms we have are the ones they fought and died for," Daniel Hansel of the California State Military Reserve said.

The cadets of Indio High School, a part of the California Cadet Corps, were at the ceremony as well, presenting the colors.

Indian Wells and Cathedral City also hosted events that brought out veterans, city leaders and the community.

The Valley's most colorful event happened at the Palm Springs Air Museum early Monday afternoon. The annual Memorial Day Flower Drop brought nearly a thousand people out to watch the event. 3,000 carnations were dropped from a vintage World War II era airplane.

Appendix A. UNIT AND SCHOOL STATION LIST

Legend

ES – Elementry School
HS – High School
JHS – Junior High School
MA – Military Academy

MI – Military Institute
MS – Middle School
NMA – Naval and Military Academy

Italics – Military Academy, Institute or School
Bold – Active participating school as of 30 May 2014

Battalion	School	City	Year	Comments
1	Placer HS	Auburn	1911-1984	
1	Yreka HS	Yreka	1951-?	
2	Happy Camp HS	Happy Camp	1951-?	
3	Butte Valley HS	Dorris	1951-?	
5	Mount Shasta HS	Mount Shasta	1951-?	
7	Lassen Union HS	Susanville	1951-?	
9	Shasta Union HS	Redding	1951-?	
10	Anderson Union HS	Anderson	1951-?	
10	Roseville HS	Roseville	1961-1985	
12	Colusa Union HS	Colusa	1951-?	
13	Oroville Union HS	Oroville	1951-?	
14	lone HS	lone	1968-1970	
14	Yuba City Union HS	Yuba City	1951-?	
15	Placer Union HS	Auburn	1951-?	
16	El Camino HS	Fair Oaks	1951-?	
16	El Camino HS	Sacramento	?-1982	
17	Grant Union HS	Del Paso Heights	1951-1985	
18	Marysville HS	Marysville	1917-?	
18	Norte Del Rio HS	Sacramento	?-1982	
19	Rio Linda HS	Rio Linda	?-1992	
19	Woodland HS	Woodland	1951-?	
20	Rio Linda HS	Rio Linda	?-1992	
21	Ukiah Union HS	Ukiah	1951-?	

History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014

Battalion	School	City	Year	Comments
22	Rio Tierra JHS	Sacramento	?-1982	
23	Napa HS	Napa	1951-1961	
25	Vallejo HS	Vallejo	1951-?	
27	Tamalpais Union HS	Mill Valley	1951-?	
29	Emery HS	Emeryville	1951-?	
30	San Juan HS	Citrus Heights	?-1982	
31	La Sierra HS	Carmichael	?-1961	
31	Alhambra Union HS	Martinez	1951-?	
32	Martinez JHS	Martinez	1951-?	
32	Marysville HS	Marysville	1916-?	
34	Hayward Union HS	Hayward	1951-?	
35	San Lorenzo HS	San Lorenzo	1951-?	
37	Liberty Union HS	Brentwood	1951-?	
37	Goethe MS	Sacramento	?-1982	
38	River City HS	West Sacramento	?-1992	
39	Mountain View HS	Healdsburg	?-1992	
40	Preston School of Industry	Waterman	1951-?	California Youth Authority facility.
41	Calaveras Union HS	San Andreas	1951-?	
43	Bret Harte Union HS	Angels Camp	1951-1977	
45	Summerville Union HS	Tuolumne	1951-?	
46	Genesis Charter US	Sacramento	?-2000	
47	Oakdale Joint Union HS	Oakdale	1951-?	
48	McLane HS	Fresno	?-1992	
48	Sierra HS	Fresno	?-1982	
48	Scandinavian MS	Fresno	?-1992	
48	Tehipite MS	Fresno	?-1992	
48	Fort Miller MS	Fresno	?-1992	
49	Oakland MI	Oakland	2000-Present	Military charter school founded by Gov E.G. Brown, Jr.
49	Hughson Union HS	Hughson	1951-?	
50	Oakland MI	Oakland	2000-Present	Military charter school founded by Gov E.G. Brown, Jr.

History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014

Battalion	School	City	Year	Comments
50	McLane HS	Fresno	?-1992	
51	St Joseph MA	Belmont	1951-?	
51	Sierra MS	Fresno	?-1982	
52	Cooper MS	Fresno	?-1982	
53	Campbell Union HS	Campbell	1951-?	
55	Branham HS	San Jose	1967-?	
55	Central HS	Fresno	?-1992	
56	Yosemite MS	Fresno	?-1982	
57	Santa Cruz HS	Santa Cruz	1951-?	
59	Gilroy Union HS	Gilroy	1951-?	
61	Wawona MS	Fresno	?-1982	
61	Patterson Union HS	Patterson	1951-?	
62	Kerman HS	Kerman	?-Present	
63	El Camitan MS	Fresno	?-1982	
63	Gustine Union HS	Gustine	1951-?	
64	Liberty HS	Madera Ranchos	?-2008	
65	Scandinavian MS	Fresno	?-1982	
65	Livington Union HS	Livingston	1951-1961	
66	Yosemite HS	Oakhurst	?-Present	
67	Merced Union HS	Merced	1951-?	
68	Hamilton HS	Fresno	?-1982	
69	Kerman HS	Kerman	?-2008	
69	Madera Union HS	Madera	1951-?	
69	Liberty HS	Madera Ranchos	?-2008	
69	Yosemite HS	Oakhurst	?-2008	
71	Tehipite MS	Fresno	?-1982	
72	Acheson Polytechnic Academy	Atascadero	1951-?	
72	Coursegold HS	Course Gold	1951-?	
72	Sequoia HS	Fresno	?-1982	
73	Washington Union HS	Fresno	1951-?	
74	Edison HS	Fresno	1951-?	

History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014

Battalion	School	City	Year	Comments
75	Fresno HS	Fresno	1951-1992	
75	Wawona MS	Fresno	?-1992	
75	Hamilton HS	Fresno	?-1982	
75	Cooper MS	Fresno	?-1982	
75	El Capitan MS	Fresno	?-1992	
76	Roosevelt HS	Fresno	1951-1992	
76	Sequoia HS	Fresno	?-1992	
76	Yosemite MS	Fresno	?-1992	
76	Kings Canyon MS	Fresno	?-1992	
77	Longfellow JH	Fresno	1951-?	
78	Fort Miller MS	Fresno	?-1982	
79	Sanger Union HS	Sanger	1951-?	
81	Selma Union HS	Selma	1951-1977	
82	Mission Oak HS	Tulare	2011-Present	
83	Granite Hills HS	Porterville	?-2009	
83	Porterville HS	Porterville	1934-?	
83	Olive Street ES	Porterville	?-2009	
83	Reedley Joint Union HS	Reedley	1951-1992	
84	Tioga MS	Fresno	?-1982	
85	Dinuba Joint Union HS	Dinuba	1951-1961	
86	Hoover HS	Fresno	?-1982	
86	Wawona MS	Fresno	?-1982	
86	Scandinavian MS	Fresno	?-1982	
87	Monache HS	Porterville	2009-Present	
87	Tulare Union HS	Tulare	1951-1961	
88	Tulare Western HS	Tulare	2011-Present	
89	Porterville HS	Porterville	?-Present	
89	Parkview MS	Armona	?-1992	
89	Porterville Union HS	Porterville	1951-?	
89	Pioneer MS	Porterville	?-2008	
89	Barlett MS	Porterville	?-2008	
89	Burton MS	Porterville	?-2008	

History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014

Battalion	School	City	Year	Comments
89	Sequoia MS	Porterville	?-2008	
90	Tulare Union HS	Tulare	2011-Present	
91	Bakersfield HS	Bakersfield	1951-?	
92	Tulare Technical Preparation HS	Tulare	2011-Present	Scheduled to inactivate in 2014
93	East Bakersfield HS	Bakersfield	1951-?	
95	Arvin HS	Arvin	1951-?	
97	Tehachapi Valley Union HS	Tehachapi	1951-?	
99	Antelope Valley Union HS	Lancaster	1951-?	
103	Avenal HS	Avenal	1951-?	
105	Paso Robles Union HS	Paso Robles	1951-?	
109	San Luis Obispo JS	San Luis Obispo	1951-1982	
111	San Luis Obispo HS	San Luis Obispo	?-1982	
111	Santa Barbara Catholic HS	Santa Barbara	1951-?	
112	Oxnard Union HS	Oxnard	1951-?	
113	Bunche MS	Compton	?-2013	
113	Santa Monica HS	Santa Monica	1951-?	
114	Davis MS	Compton	?-2007	
114	Culver City HS	Culver City	1951-?	
115	Enterprise MS	Compton	?-2013	
115	Cerritos HS	Cerritos	?-1982	
115	<i>Ramsey MA</i>	<i>Santa Monica</i>	1951-?	
116	Roosevelt MS	Compton	?-2013	
117	Vanguard Learning Center	Los Angeles	?-Present	
117	<i>Urban MA</i>	<i>Los Angeles</i>	1951-?	
118	Walton MS	Compton	?-2013	
119	Whaley MS	Compton	?-2013	
119	<i>Ridgewood MA</i>	<i>Woodland Hills</i>	1942-1981	http://ridgewoodmilitaryacademy.com/
121	<i>Southern California Military Academy</i>	<i>Long Beach</i>	1951-?	
122	Excelsior Union HS	Norwalk	1951-?	

History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014

Battalion	School	City	Year	Comments
123	Gahr HS	Cerritos	?-1982	
123	Willowbrook JH	Compton	1951-?	
125	Lynwood HS	Lynwood	1951-?	
127	<i>Chevot Hills MA</i>	<i>Los Angeles</i>	<i>1951-?</i>	Was Pacific Military Academy prior to World War II. Campus used as housing for the Army Air Forces' 1st Motion Picture Unit during World War
127	Norwalk HS	Norwalk	?-1982	
129	Page MA	Los Angeles	1951-?	
130	Rosemead HS	Rosemead	?-1992	
131	<i>California MA</i>	<i>Los Angeles</i>	<i>1951-?</i>	Not to be confused with the California National Guard's Officer Candidate School by the same name.
133	St Joseph MA	Los Angeles	1951-?	
135	Bellarmine-Jefferson HS	Burbank	1951-1961	
137	<i>Mount Lowe MA</i>	<i>Altadena</i>	<i>1934-1973</i>	
139	<i>Southwestern MA</i>	<i>Pasadena</i>	<i>1951-?</i>	Demilitarized. Now known as Southwestern Academy.
140	Hosler MS	Lynwood	?-2007	
141	Harding MA	Glendora	1950-1960	
141	Lynwood MS	Lynwood	?-2008	
142	Firebaugh HS	Lynwood	?-2009	
143	Vista Continuation HS	Lynwood	?-2009	
145	Anaheim Union HS	Anaheim	1951-?	
147	Chaffey Union HS	Ontario	1951-?	
149	Victor Valley Union HS	Victorville	1951-?	
151	Barstow HS	Barstow	1951-1961	
153	Palo Verdes Valley Union HS	Blythe	1951-?	
155	Palm Springs HS	Palm Springs	1951-?	
157	Coachella Valley HS	Thermal	?-2007	
158	Indio HS	Indio	?-2010	

History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014

Battalion	School	City	Year	Comments
159	Brawley Union HS	Brawley	1951-?	
160	Holtville Union HS	Holtville	1951-?	
161	Central Union HS	El Centro	1951-?	
163	Douglas HS	El Centro	1951-?	
164	Jefferson MS	Indio	?-1982	
165	Calexico HS	Calexico	1951-1992	
166	Apple Valley HS	Apple Valley	?-1992	
166	Hesperia JH	Hesperia	?-2009	
167	<i>Elsinore NMA</i>	<i>Elsinore</i>	1951-?	
168	Oceanside-Carlsbad HS	Oceanside	1951-?	
169	Vista Campana MS	Apple Valley	?-2007	
169	Ramona Union HS	Ramona	1951-?	
170	San Dieguito HS	Encinitas	1951-?	
171	Grossmount Union HS	Grossmont	1951-?	
172	Capistrano Union HS	San Juan Capistrano	1951-?	
173	Sweetwater Union HS	National City	1951-1961	
175	Chula Vista Union HS	Chula Vista	1951-?	
177	Mar Vista HS	Chula Vista	1951-?	
187	Don Julio JH	Sacramento	?-1982	
188	Highland HS	North Highland	?-1992	
193	Franklin HS	Stockton	?-1992	
195	Marshall Ms	Stockton	?-1982	
196	Webster MS	Stockton	?-1982	
203	Technical HS	Oakland	1918-1919	
204	Olive Vista JH	Sylmar	1976-1992	
205	Pacoima MS	Pacoima	1976-Present	
206	Sun Valley JH	Sun Valley	1976-1976	
207	John Burroughs JH	Los Angeles	1976-1990	
207	Byrd JHS	Sun Valley	1976-2006	
208	Nimitz JH	Huntington Park	?-1992	
208	Burroughs JH	Los Angeles	1976-1982	
209	King JH	Los Angeles	1976-1982	

History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014

Battalion	School	City	Year	Comments
210	Marina Del Rey JH	Los Angeles	1976-1982	
211	Willowbrook MS	Compton	?-2007	
213	North Vally Military Institute	Granada Hills	2013-Present	Military charter school
217	El Sereno JH	East Los Angeles	1979-2000	
217	Jack B. Clark HS	Norwalk	?-2009	
218	Adams JH	Los Angeles	?-1992	
219	Stevenson MS	Los Angeles	2004-2009	
220	Mann JH	Los Angeles	?-1992	
221	Bethune JH	Los Angeles	?-1992	
222	Carver JH	Los Angeles	?-2009	
223	Clay JH	Los Angeles	?-1992	
224	Markham JH	Los Angeles	?-1992	
225	Van Nuys MS	Van Nuys	?-2007	
226	Fulton College Prep	Van Nuys	?-Pres	
227	Apple Valley HS	Apple Valley	?-1992	
227	Bancroft JH	Los Angeles	?-1992	
228	Foshay JH	Los Angeles	?-1982	
228	McClay JH	Pacoima	?-1992	
229	Drew JH	Los Angeles	1984-1992	
230	Foshay Learning Center	Los Angeles	?-Present	
232	Frost MS	Granada Hills	?-2008	
235	Desert Springs MS	Desert Hot Springs	2003-2005	
235	Palm Desert HS	Palm Desert	1986-2009	
237	Reed MS	North Hollywood	?-Present	
249	King MS	San Bernardino	2002-2008	
256	Yucca Valley HS	Yucca Valley	1968-1995	
259	La Contenta MS	Yucca Valley	1987-2002	
259	Yucca Valley JH	Yucca Valley	?-1987	
260	29 Palm JH	29 Palms	1959-Present	
261	29 Palms HS	29 alms	1959-2007	
262	Victor Valley HS	Victorville	?-Present	

History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014

Battalion	School	City	Year	Comments
262	Excelsior Education Center	Victorville	?	
263	Silverado HS	Victorville	?-Present	
264	Lakeview MS	Victorville	?-2013	
265	Hook JHS	Victorville	?-Present	
267	Cobalt Institute of Math and Science	Victorville	?-Present	
268	Galileo Academy	Victorville	?-2009	
269	Irwin ES	Victorville	?-2009	
272	Del Rey ES	Victorville	?-2008	
274	Sixth Street Prep School	Victorville	?-Present	
276	University Preparatory	Victorville	?-Present	
278	Academy of Careers & Exploration	Helendale	?-2009	
290	Monroe JH	Inglewood	?-1992	
291	Bennett Kew ES	Inglewood	?-1992	
292	Castle Park MS	Chula Vista	?	
292	Warren Lane ES	Inglewood	?-1992	
293	Woodworth ES	Inglewood	?-1992	
294	Worthington ES	Inglewood	?-1992	
295	Morningside HS	Inglewood	?-1992	
296	Kelso ES	Inglewood	?-1992	
297	Payne ES	Inglewood	?-1992	
298	Oak Street ES	Inglewood	?-1992	
299	Crozier JH	Inglewood	?-1992	
300	Los Angeles Academy MS	Los Angeles	2003-2006	
301	Cajon HS	San Bernardino	2004-Present	
305	Chavez MS	San Bernardino	2005-Present	
307	Curtis MS	San Bernardino	2003-Present	
308	San Gorgonio HS	San Bernardino	2004-Present	
314	Pacific HS	San Bernardino	2006-Present	
316	Rosemont HS	Sacramento	2005-2009	
317	<i>San Jacinto Leadership</i>	<i>San Jacinto</i>	<i>2011-Present</i>	Military Charter School

History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014

Battalion	School	City	Year	Comments
319	California MI	Perris	?-Present	Military Charter School
320	California MI	Perris	?-Present	Military Charter School
321	Moreno Valley ES	Moreno Valley	2010-Present	
322	Riverside ED Academy	Moreno Valley	2010-Present	
323	Del Vallejo MS	San Bernardino	?-Present	
325	Arrowview MS	San Bernardino	?-Present	
333	Shandin Hills MS	San Bernardino	?-Present	
349	<i>American Christian Military Academy of Excellence</i>	<i>San Bernardino</i>	<i>?-Present</i>	
357	Serrano MS	San Bernardino	2003-Present	
359	Indian Springs HS	San Bernardino	2012-Present	
360	P.A.L. Center	San Bernardino	2004-2007	
370	Alder MS	Fontana	2004-2007	
380	Riverside Preparatory	Ore Grande	2007-Present	
381	<i>Grizzly Youth Academy</i>	<i>San Luis Obispo</i>	<i>?-Present</i>	National Guard ChalleNGe School
391	<i>Sunburst Youth Academy</i>	<i>Los Alamitos</i>	<i>?-Present</i>	National Guard ChalleNGe School
401	Bartlett MS	Porterville	?-Present	
403	Burton MS	Porterville	?-Present	
405	Ducor Union ES	Ducor	?-2009	
409	Pixley ES	Pixley	?-Present	
410	Wilson MS	Exter	?-Present	Scheduled to inactivate in 2014
411	Pioneer MS	Porterville	?-Present	
413	Santa Fe ES	Porterville	?-2009	
415	Sequoia MS	Porterville	?-Present	
417	Vandalia ES	Porterville	?-2009	
419	Courage to Change	Exeter	?-Present	
421	Exeter HS	Exeter	?-Present	Scheduled to inactivate in 2014
421	Hoover ES	Indio	?-2009	
423	Porterville Apostolic CA	Porterville	?-Present	
423	Indio MS	Indio	?-2009	
425	La Sierra Military Academy	Visalia	2012-Present	Scheduled to inactivate in 2014
425	Jackson ES	Indio	?-2009	

History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014

Battalion	School	City	Year	Comments
431	Van Buren ES	Indio	?-2009	
433	Wilson MS	Indio	?-2009	
501	Summit Leadership Academy	Hesperia	2011	
626	Toro Canyon MS	Thermal	2007-Present	
627	Desert Mirage HS	Thermal	2007-Present	Scheduled to inactivate in 2014
701	San Diego Charter HS	San Diego	2013-Present	
703	Calipatria HS	El Centro	2013-Present	

Appendix B. HERALDRY OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGH SCHOOL CADETS AND CALIFORNIA CADET CORPS

Section 1. California High School Cadets, 1911-1945



Figure 21 Collar Insignia, CHSC Commandants



Figure 22. Collar Insignia, CHSC Cadets



Figure 23. CHSC Service Cap Badges. PRHS stands for Paso Robles High School

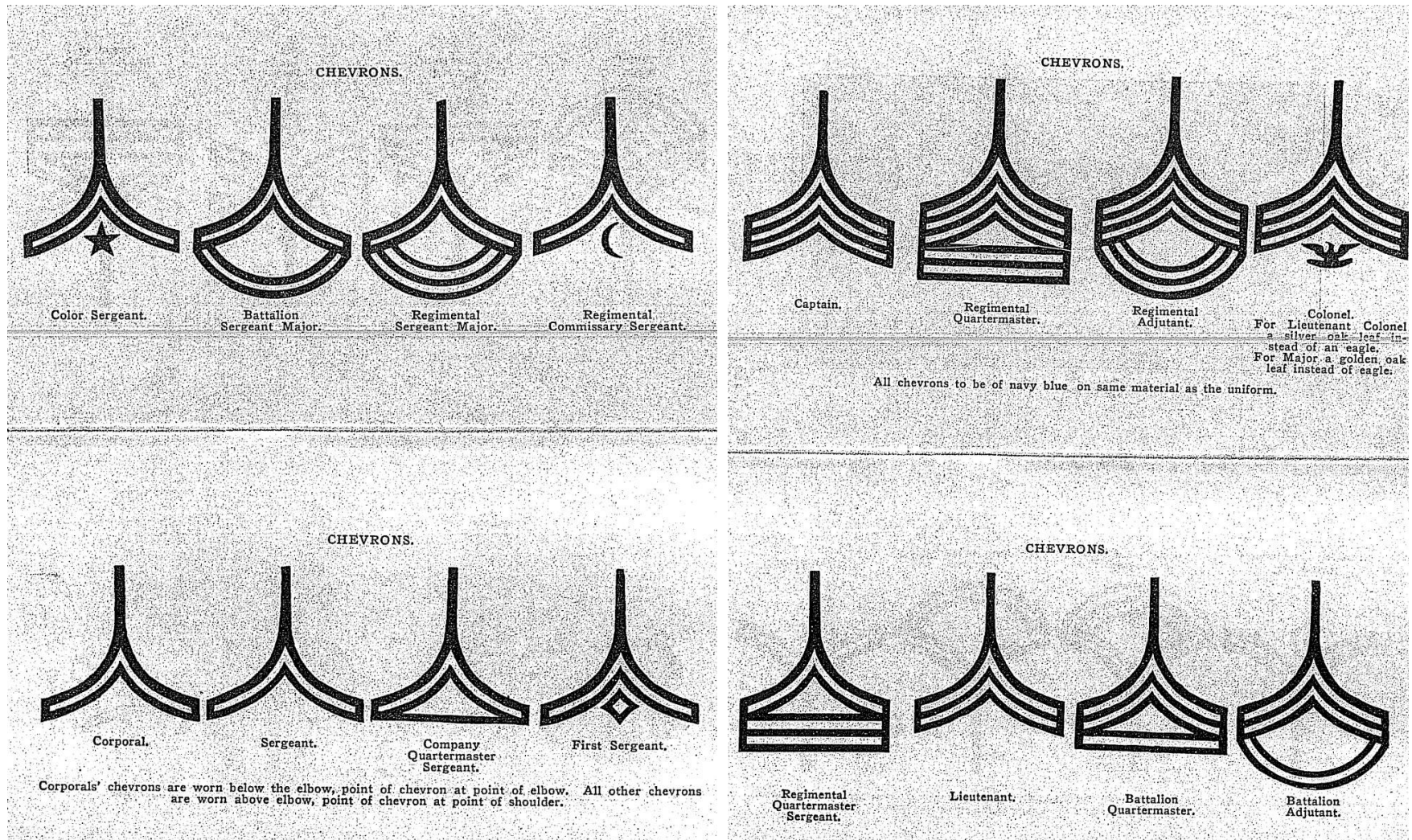


Figure 24. Rank insignia per 1918 Cadet Guide

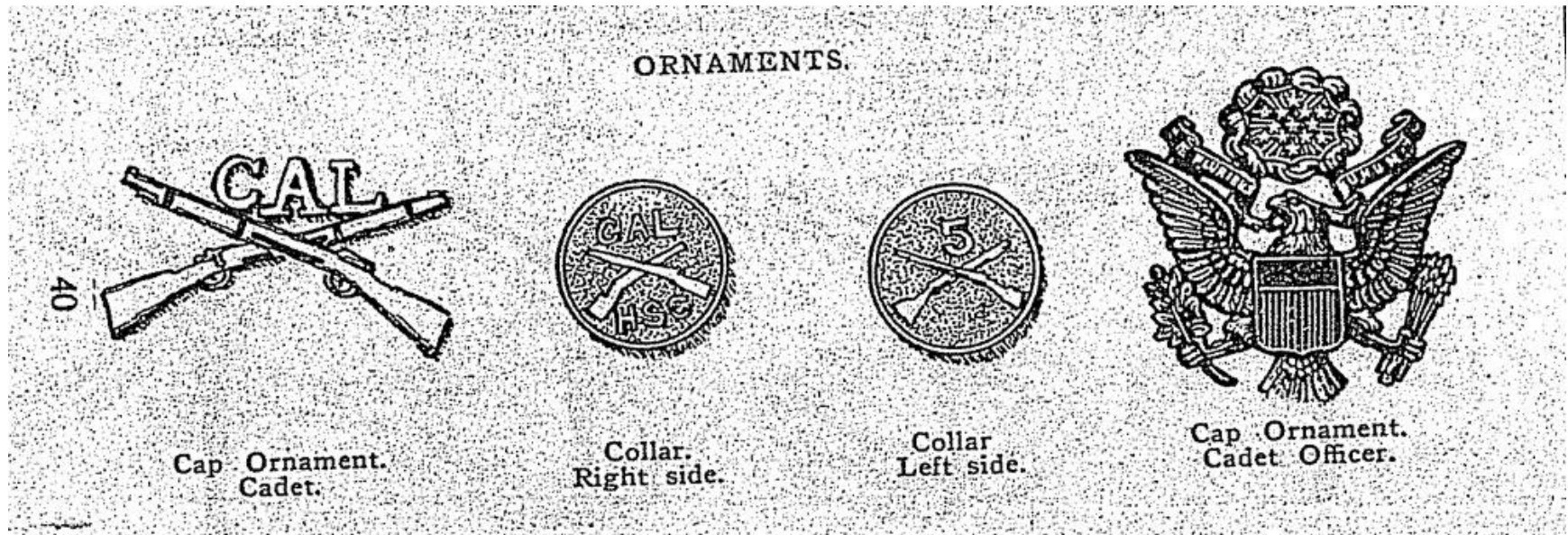


Figure 25. Cap and collar Insignia per 1918 Cadet Guide



Figure 26. Sleeve Insignia, Post World War I

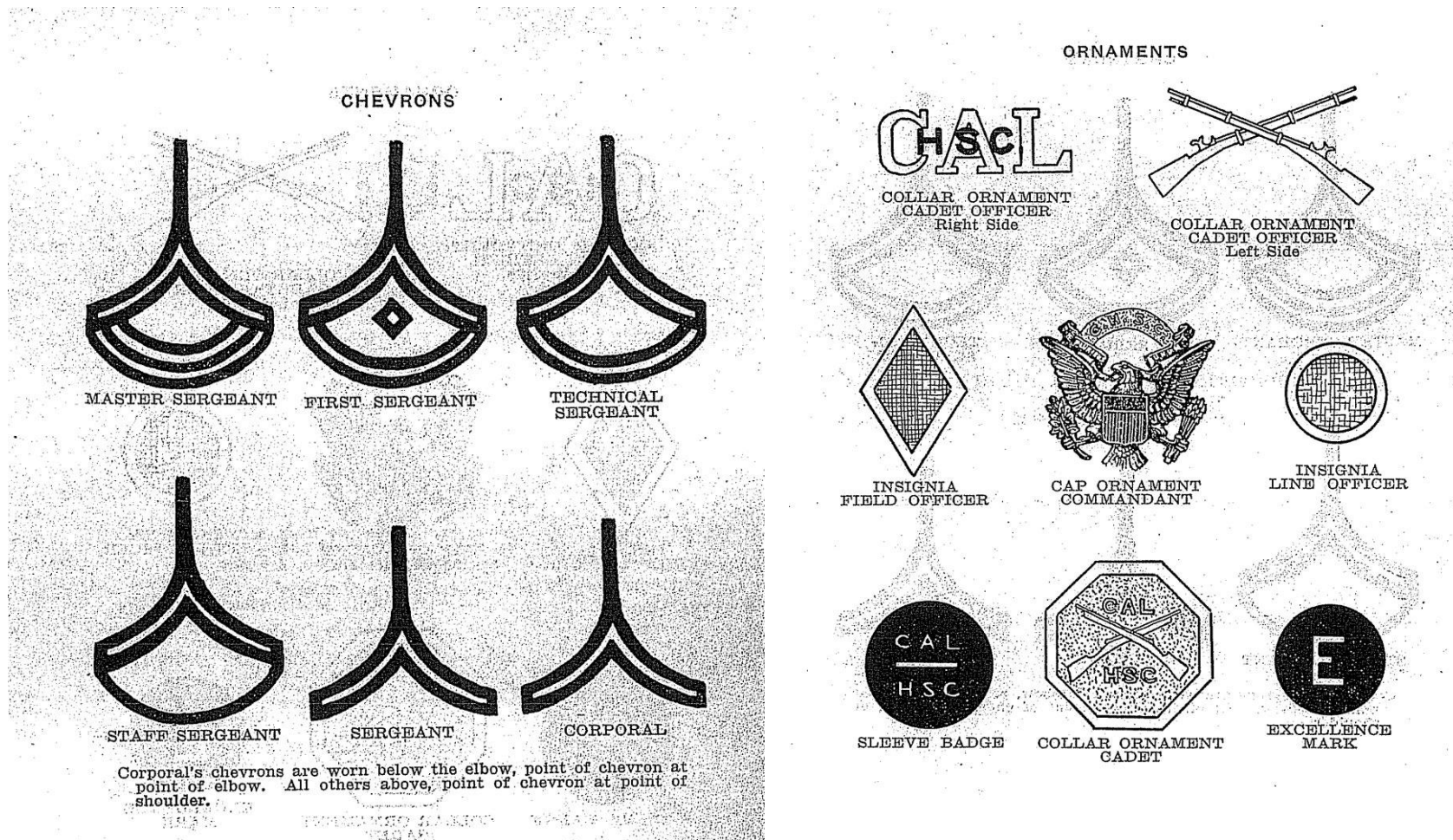


Figure 27. Insignia as per 1936 Cadet Guide.

Section 2. California Cadet Corps, 1945-Present



1940s to 1971



1971 to Present



1980s

Figure 28. Corps Shoulder Sleeve Insignia



Original Design



World War II Plastic Issue



Post World War II



Current Issue

Figure 29. Distinctive Unit Insignia

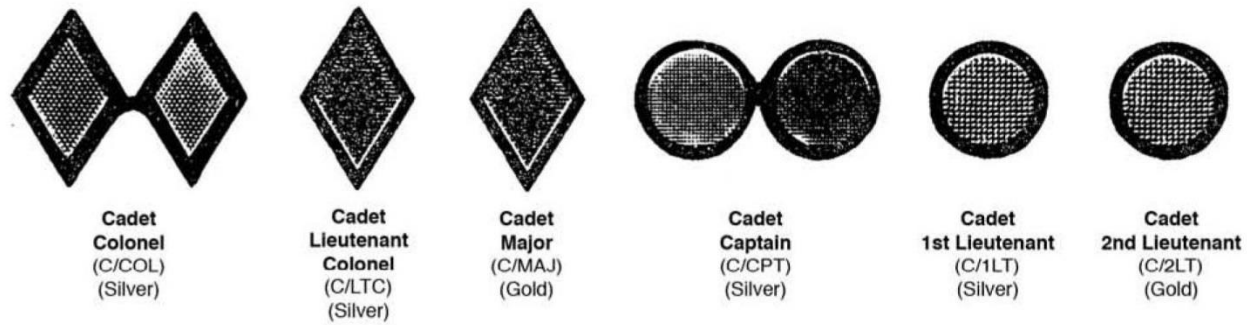


Figure 30: Cadet Officer Rank Insignia



Figure 31: Cadet Warrant Officer Rank Insignia

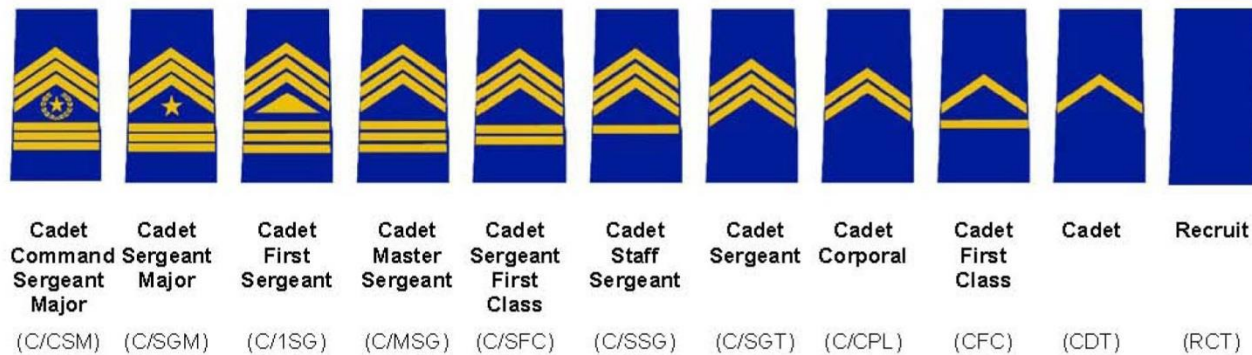


Figure 32: M1967 Cadet Noncommissioned Officer and Member Ranks

Section 3. Brigade Shoulder Sleeve Insignia (SSI)



Figure 33. 1st Brigade SSI



Figure 34. 3rd Brigade SSI



Figure 35. 4th Brigade SSI



Figure 36. 7th Brigade SSI



Figure 37. 10th Brigade SSI



Figure 38. 11th Brigade SSI

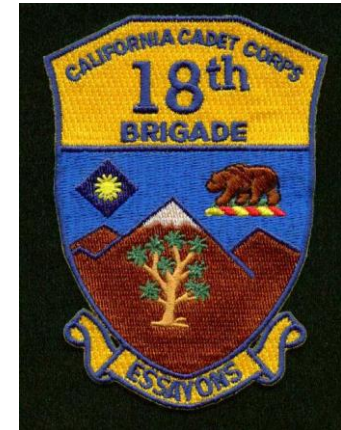


Figure 39. 18th Brigade SSI

Section 4. Battalion Shoulder Sleeve Insignia (SSI)



Figure 40. 10th Battalion: Roseville High School



Figure 41. 16th Battalion: El Camano High School



Figure 42. 17th Battalion: Grant Union High School



Figure 43. 22nd Battalion: Rio Tierra Jr. High School



Figure 44. 30th Battalion: San Juan High School



Figure 45. 31st Battalion: La Sierra High School (1st Pattern)



Figure 46. 31st Battalion: La Sierra High School (2nd Pattern)



Figure 47. 49th & 50th Battalions: Oakland Military Institute

History of the California Cadet Corps As Viewed Through Primary Source Documents
1911-2014



Figure 48. 55th Battalion: Branham High School



Figure 49. 119th Battalion: Ridgewood Military Academy



Figure 50. 121st Battalion: Southern California Military Academy



Figure 51. 137th Battalion: Mount Lowe Military Academy



Figure 52. 175th Battalion: Chula Vista High School



Figure 53. 188th Battalion: Highlands High School



Figure 54. 191st Battalion: Claremont High School



Figure 55. 235th Battalion: Palm Desert High School



Figure 56. 262nd Battalion: La Puente High School



Figure 57. 292nd Battalion: Castle Park High School



Figure 58. 316th Battalion: Rosemont High School

Section 5. Cadet Marksmanship Insignia



Figure 59. Cadet rifle teams pocket patch.

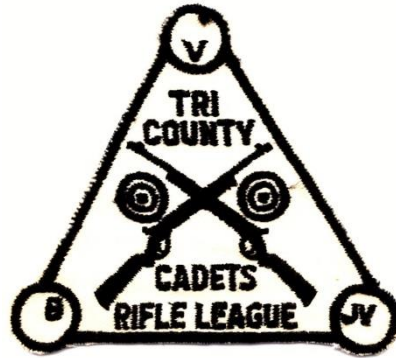


Figure 60. Tri-County Cadet Rifle League pocket patch. 1st pattern worn in in 1962. Worn by rifle teams in Sacramento, Placer and Yolo Counties.



Figure 61. Tri-County Cadet Rifle League pocket patch. 2nd pattern worn from 1963.

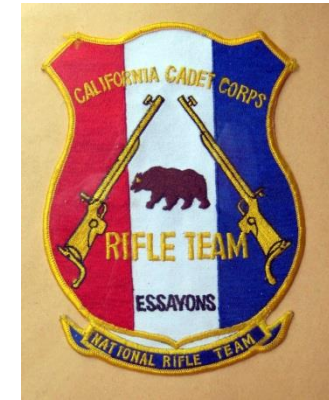


Figure 62. National Match Team patch. Worn by Cadets and Commandants who participated in the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry Ohio.

Appendix C: Governor Ronald Reagan's Visit to El Camino High School, Sacramento, 25 April 1972









