



**US Army Corps  
of Engineers**

HUNTSVILLE ENGINEERING  
SUPPORT CENTER

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Defense Environmental Restoration Program  
for  
Formerly Used Defense Sites  
Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Materials

# **ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT**

## **FINDINGS**

### **Camp Callan**

San Diego, California

Project Number - J09CA027203

FEBRUARY 1996 (FINAL)

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Prepared by  
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

FINDINGS

Camp Callan  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1-1
1.1 <u>Authority</u> .....	1-1
1.2 <u>Subject</u> .....	1-1
1.3 <u>Purpose</u> .....	1-1
1.4 <u>Scope</u> .....	1-1
<b>2.0 PREVIOUS SITE INVESTIGATIONS</b> .....	2-1
2.1 <u>Corps of Engineers Documents</u> .....	2-1
2.2 <u>Other Reports</u> .....	2-1
<b>3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION</b> .....	3-1
3.1 <u>Land Use</u> .....	3-1
3.2 <u>Climatic Data</u> .....	3-1
3.3 <u>Geology and Soils</u> .....	3-3
3.4 <u>Hydrology</u> .....	3-4
3.5 <u>Ecology</u> .....	3-4
3.6 <u>Demographics</u> .....	3-5
<b>4.0 SITE HISTORY</b> .....	4-1
4.1 <u>Historical Site Summary</u> .....	4-1
4.2 <u>Review of Historical Records</u> .....	4-3
4.3 <u>Summary of Interviews</u> .....	4-10
4.4 <u>Air Photo Interpretation and Map Analysis</u> .....	4-11
<b>5.0 REAL ESTATE</b> .....	5-1
5.1 <u>Confirmed DOD Ownership</u> .....	5-1
5.2 <u>Potential DOD Ownership</u> .....	5-1
5.3 <u>Significant Past Ownership Other than DOD</u> .....	5-1
5.4 <u>Present Ownership</u> .....	5-2

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

FINDINGS

Camp Callan  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

<b>6.0</b>	<b><u>SITE INSPECTION</u></b>	6-1
6.1	<u>General Procedures and Scope</u>	6-1
6.2	<u>Site Inspection Synopsis.</u>	6-1
<b>7.0</b>	<b><u>EVALUATION OF ORDNANCE POTENTIAL</u></b>	7-1
7.1	<u>Conventional Ordnance Contamination.</u>	7-1
7.2	<u>Chemical Warfare Material Contamination</u>	7-2
<b>8.0</b>	<b><u>TECHNICAL DATA OF ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES</u></b>	8-1
8.1	<u>Ordnance and Chemical Related Missions.</u>	8-1
8.2	<u>Description of Ordnance.</u>	8-2
<b>9.0</b>	<b><u>EVALUATION OF OTHER SITE INFORMATION</u></b>	9-1

APPENDICES

A	REFERENCES
B	GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS
C	TEXT / MANUALS
D	REPORTS / STUDIES
E	LETTERS / MEMORANDA / MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS
F	REAL ESTATE DOCUMENTS
G	NEWSPAPER / JOURNALS
H	INTERVIEWS

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

**FINDINGS**

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

- I    PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- J    HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS
- K    HISTORICAL MAPS / DRAWINGS
- L    SITE SPECIFIC SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN / SITE INSPECTION REPORT
- M    REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

REPORT PLATES

- 1    Camp Callan - Vicinity Map
- 2    Camp Callan - Aerial Photograph - 1945
- 3    Camp Callan - Aerial Photograph - 1953
- 4    Camp Callan - Annotated Site Map - 1945 base map



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Authority

In 1986, Congress established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program at 10 U.S.C. 2701 et.seq. This program directed the Secretary of Defense to "carry out a program of environmental restoration at facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary."

In March, 1990, the EPA issued a revised National Contingency Plan. Under 40 C.F.R. 300.120, EPA designated DOD to be the removal response authority for incidents involving DoD military weapons and munitions under the jurisdiction, custody and control of DoD.

Since the beginning of this program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been the agency responsible for environmental restoration at Formerly-Used Defense Sites (FUDS). Since 1990, the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, has been the Mandatory Center of Expertise and Design Center for Ordnance and Explosives.

### 1.2 Subject

The site, originally known as **Camp Callan**, was situated on 1282.95 acres on the Pacific Coast near San Diego, California. The facility was located in San Diego County, which is in the southwestern portion of the state. Construction began in late November 1940 with the military occupation starting in January 1941. Camp Callan was originally designated as a Coast Artillery Replacement Center, becoming an Anti-Aircraft Replacement Center in March 1942. The basic mission of Camp Callan was to train troops in the use of both seacoast and anti-aircraft artillery. The site was declared surplus to the needs of the military on 1 November 1945. Plate 1 in the Report Plates Section shows the general location of the site.

### 1.3 Purpose

This Archives Search Report (ASR) compiles information obtained through historical research at various archives and records holding facilities, interviews with persons associated with Camp Callan or its operations, and personal visits to the site. All efforts were directed towards determining possible use or disposal of ordnance on the site. Particular emphasis was placed on establishing the types, quantities and area of disposal. Information obtained during this process was used in developing recommendations for further actions at the former Camp Callan.

### 1.4 Scope

This investigation focused on the potential that OE and/or CWM contamination could remain on the entire area of the former **Camp Callan**. The DERP-FUDS project number is J09CA027203. This report presents the following:

-History of Camp Callan

- Description and characterization of the immediate surrounding area
- Real estate ownership information
- Findings of visual site inspections
- Confirmed ordnance presence

Available records and a site inspections of Camp Callan will be used to evaluate the potential ordnance or chemical warfare material contamination.

## 2.0 PREVIOUS SITE INVESTIGATIONS

### 2.1 Corps of Engineers Documents.

The Los Angeles District of the Corps of Engineers prepared the following investigation of Camp Callan in support of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) for Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) (see Appendix D-1):

Inventory Project Report for project no. J09CA027203, Camp Callan, San Diego, California, revised 21 October 1994.

In addition to the OE potential, this report identified a PRP/HTRW (Potential Responsible Party/hazardous, radiological and toxic waste) project dealing with evaluating a 4,960 cubic yard landfill and an HTRW project to determine if additional disposal areas are present at the former Camp Callan. The Sacramento District of the Corps of Engineers is currently managing further investigation and work on the PRP/HTRW project in association with the Los Angeles District. Close coordination of project information was maintained between St. Louis and Sacramento Districts during the preparation of this ASR.

### 2.2 Other Reports

As part of the PRP/HTRW project, there have been several sampling reports generated concerning that portion of the former Camp Callan. Aerial photography analyses of this area were being prepared concurrently with this ASR. These reports will be on file with the Sacramento District of the Corps of Engineers. These investigations did not reveal any pertinent information concerning OE or CWM at Camp Callan.

### **3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION**

#### **3.1 Land Use**

##### **3.1.1 Location.**

Camp Callan was situated on 1282.95 acres in San Diego County, California (see Plate #1). The site is approximately thirteen miles northwest of San Diego and two miles north of La Jolla.

##### **3.1.2 Prior Site Use.**

Prior to DOD ownership, the land comprising Camp Callan was predominately undeveloped, though there were efforts underway to keep much of the area as a natural preserve for the Torrey Pine tree (Pinus Torreyana spp. torreyana). A portion of the site was used for a glider port.

##### **3.1.3 Present Site Use.**

Currently the land comprising the former Camp Callan is used for a number of commercial, municipal and private uses. Among the more prominent facilities are: the Torrey Pines State Reserve; the Torrey Pines Municipal Golf Course; a municipal beach; a hang glider port; research facilities such as the Scripps and Salk Institutes; the University of California at San Diego; several hotels and private residences.

#### **3.2 Climatic Data**

The climate of the area is generally pleasant and mild throughout the year, due primarily to the effect of the adjacent Pacific Ocean. Summers are cooler and winters warmer than other areas in the same latitude as San Diego. Temperatures below freezing or above 90°F have almost never been experienced at the site. Morning cloudiness, with clearing to abundant sunshine, is the norm from spring through much of the fall. Fog is typical at the site during the fall and winter. The bulk of the precipitation occurs during the winter months. About 85% of the annual 10 inches of rainfall occurs during the period from November through March, based on rainfall records of the San Diego Weather Forecast Office at Lindbergh Airport, about 10-12 miles south-southeast of the site. Winter rainfall results from long duration, low intensity cyclonic storms moving inland from the Pacific Ocean. Thunderstorms are unusual, except in the nearby mountains. Measurable snowfall at the site has never occurred. The summers are dry with little rainfall from about May through October. Streams are essentially dry during the summer and fall periods.

Summer temperatures can occasionally be severe, as demonstrated by the record high of 111°F occurring in September 1963. Temperatures in the 90-100°F range can occur during the summer and fall months to the east of the site, but are rarely recorded along the coast. These high temperatures are normally associated with the hot, dry air masses descending

from the eastern mountains and the high desert beyond them. These occurrences are referred to as "Santa Ana" winds, after the nearby mountains. The effect of these hot, dry winds is lessened at the site by the farther distance from the eastern mountains and the moderating influence of the Pacific Ocean. Winter temperatures are mild, with the lowest temperatures above freezing. The record low temperature for the area is 29°F occurring in January 1949.

Winds vary from about 5-8 miles per hour from the west-northwest through the year, except for November-January when they are from the northeast. Wind gusts up to 64 miles per hour have been recorded at the San Diego Weather Forecast Office station and may have been somewhat higher in the Camp Callan area, which is more exposed to winds off the Pacific than the data collection site. Climatological data for the area are summarized in TABLE 3.2.1.

**TABLE 3.2.1  
CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR CAMP CALLAN, CA**

Month	Temperature (°F)			Precipitation	Wind Velocity	Wind Direction
	Average Daily		Average Monthly			
	Min	Max	Mean	Average (Inches)	(mph)	
January	48.4	65.2	56.8	1.95	5.9	NE
February	50.3	66.4	58.4	1.95	6.6	WNW
March	52.1	65.9	59.0	1.82	7.5	WNW
April	54.5	67.8	61.2	0.75	7.8	WNW
May	58.2	68.6	63.4	0.19	7.9	WNW
June	61.2	71.3	66.3	0.06	7.8	SSW
July	64.9	75.6	70.3	0.02	7.4	WNW
August	66.8	77.6	72.2	0.08	7.3	WNW
September	65.1	76.8	71.0	0.19	7.1	NW
October	60.3	74.6	67.5	0.43	6.6	WNW
November	53.6	69.9	61.8	1.09	5.9	NE
December	48.7	66.1	57.4	1.80	5.6	NE
<b>Annual</b>	48.7	66.1	57.4	10.33	6.9	WNW

Source: NOAA 1992, Local Climatological Data (temperature and wind) of San Diego, California, and NWS 1994, Precipitation Data for San Diego WSO AP, CA.

### 3.3 Geology and Soils

#### 3.3.1 **Geology and Physiology**

Camp Callan is located in the Lower California physiographic province. This area is characterized by steep and very steep dissected land, escarpments and gullied land. The foundation of the topography consists of pre-Tertiary volcanic and granitic igneous rocks. The large cliffs of the area were eroded by water and wind action. The entire site is covered with sediments from the several marine inundations which occurred from Tertiary time to present. The coastline is still being modified on a smaller scale by erosion and cutting from wave action and tidal inundation.

There are three prominent formations that compose the cliffs of the site. The first of these are the Torrey and Delmar formations. These formations are composed of green sandstones and siltstones. The Lindavista formation, which caps the Torrey and Delmar, is also prominent and consists of red sandstone.

The Torrey formation is highly crossbedded. It is comprised of horizontal beds of sandstone, 2 to 6 feet thick, and dips about 30 degrees to the south. The crossbedding makes this formation highly erodible by both water and wind. There are several caves in the area that have been eroded in this sandstone.

The Delmar has similar characteristics but only slopes gently to the south. It also has a few limestone layers which are composed of oyster shells and are very resistant to erosion. The layers tend to be left as slabs at the base of the cliff.

The Lindavista formation caps the sea cliffs. The formation is 25 feet thick. It is rust-colored from the iron oxide present. It is composed of boulders, gravel, and sands (Whitaker ed. 1964).

#### 3.3.2 **Soils**

The soils that are present in the site were developed in wind-worked unconsolidated sand. In areas the soils are somewhat excessively drained. They have a surface layer of dark yellowish-brown loamy coarse sand and a subsoil of strong-brown loamy coarse sand. In other areas, the soil has a surface layer of brown fine sandy loam, a subsoil of mottled red, brown, and gray sandy clay, and below this, an iron-silica cemented hardpan.

Toward the northern portion of the site the terrain is more harsh. The land surface is deeply dissected by narrow V-shaped valleys and sharp tortuous divides. Many areas are barren and are rapidly eroding. The vegetated areas have a thin mantle of soil. This land type formed mainly over gravelly to loamy sediments. A few areas overlie weak sandstone and shale (Bowman 1973).

### 3.4 Hydrology

#### 3.4.1 **Surface Water**

Camp Callan was about 9 miles north-northwest of downtown San Diego, along the cliffs bordering the Pacific Ocean. The site is located within the boundaries of Torrey Pines Park, an area of heavy public use. Ground elevations in most of the site vary between 300-400 feet Net Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) with a 300 feet drop-off to the ocean on the western side of the site. The site drains west via overland flow and small unnamed tributaries to the Pacific. Streams within the site are dry throughout the year, except during periods of runoff in the November to March rainy season. Flooding of any portion of the site would be brief and relatively shallow, due to the flashy nature and the steep slope of the streams. Flooding could occur only during the winter rainy season. No gage data exists on any stream within or near the site boundaries.

#### 3.4.2 **Ground Water**

Although the majority of the water which falls as precipitation runs off the surface and directly into the Atlantic Ocean, rainfall in the eastern portion of the site runs into streams then into one of several small reservoirs in the Soledad Valley floodplain. There are no significant sources of groundwater underlying the site. Therefore, the water for domestic and industrial uses is provided from the reservoir sources.

### 3.5 Ecology

The information provided for this site was compiled from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDB).

The USFWS indicated that the following federally-listed species occur in the vicinity of Camp Callan in San Diego County, California: tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberri*), endangered; Pacific pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris pacificus*), endangered; brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), endangered; coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), threatened; California least tern (*Sterna antillarum* (=albifrons browni), endangered; light-footed clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris levipes*), endangered; peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), endangered; western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*), threatened; California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*), endangered; coastal dunes milk-vetch (*Astragalus tener* var. *titi*), candidate; Otay mesa mint (*Pogogyne nudiuscula*), endangered; salt marsh bird's-beak (*Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus*), endangered; San Diego button celery (*Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii*), endangered; San Diego mesa mint (*Pogogyne abramsii*), endangered; San Diego thornmint (*Acanthomintha ilicifolia*), candidate; sticky-leaved Dudleya (*Dudleya viscida*), candidate; and Torrey pine candidate.

The NDDB listed the following state-listed species that occur in the vicinity of Camp Callan, California: Beldings savannah sparrow (Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi), endangered; California black rail (Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus), threatened; California least tern, endangered; least Bell's vireo (Vireo bellii pusillus), endangered; light-footed clapper rail, endangered; California Orcutt grass, endangered; coastal dunes milk-vetch, endangered; encinitas baccharis (Baccharis vanessae), endangered; Orcutt's spineflower (Chorizanthe orcuttiana), endangered; Otay mesa mint, endangered; San Diego button celery, endangered; San Diego mesa mint, endangered; San Diego thormmint, endangered; short-leaved dudleya (Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. brevifolia), endangered; and willow monardella (Monardella linoides ssp. viminea), endangered.

No additional information on the occurrence of rare or endangered species or natural communities is known at this time. This does not mean that other state or federally-listed species may not be present within the areas of interest. An on site inspection by appropriate state and federal personnel may be necessary to verify the presence, absence or location of listed species, or natural communities if remedial action is recommended as part of the final ASR.

### 3.6 Demographics

#### 3.6.1 Centers of activity

Camp Callan was located near the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The military is the largest industry, followed in size by manufacturing, tourism, agriculture and then construction.

#### 3.6.2 Population density

City/County	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Population	Population Density (Per Sq. Mi.)
San Diego City	N/A	1,113,549	N/A
San Diego County	4,212	2,201,300	522.6

#### 3.6.3 Types of Business

Based on the total of 60,836 establishments in San Diego County the breakdown of industry is as follows:

-Manufacturing	5.6%
-Agriculture	2.0%
-Services	37.5%
-Trade and Finance	41.4%
-Other	13.5%



Of the people in the county employed by businesses, about 36.6 percent are employed by services businesses. Also prominent are retail trade businesses at about 23.0 percent as well as manufacturing businesses at about 15.8 percent and finance, insurance, and wholesale trade at about 13.6 percent with all other at 11 percent. (Foregoing percentages are at mid March 1992).

#### **3.6.4 Types of Housing**

Housing in San Diego is composed of both single family and multi-family dwellings. The median value of specified owner occupied housing units (161,837 number of houses) in San Diego city is \$189,400.00.

#### **3.6.5 New Development in the Area**

This area is constantly growing and changing. Although specific names could not be gathered on the industries coming into the area, it is known that housing and small businesses are thriving.

#### **3.6.6 Typical Cross Sections of the Population**

The following is a cross section of the population:

-White	67.1%
-Black	9.4%
-American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut	.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	11.8%
-Other	11.1%

The percent of the total population that is of Hispanic origin is 20.7 percent. The part of the population under the age of 18 is 23.1 percent and the over the age of 65 is 10.2 percent. The median age is 30.5 years.

## **4.0 SITE HISTORY**

### **4.1 Historical Site Summary**

Camp Callan was established as the Pacific Coast's Artillery Replacement Center with construction beginning in late November 1940. The Army built the camp in response to the need to train large numbers of men brought in by the draft system. The mission of the new training camps was to relieve experienced units for mobilization and combat assignments (Schulman 1984). Service section officers and enlisted men began arriving in early January and the camp was officially opened on 15 January 1941. Approximately 286 buildings were part of this original construction (War Department 1941). The first enlisted cadres for the headquarters units and training batteries began arriving on 14-15 February, and the first trainees arrived on 6 March 1941. (Hauser 1941a).

As a Coast Artillery Training Center, the training mission covered both anti-aircraft and seacoast artillery. The troops were divided into batteries which consisted of approximately 240 men. There were both "mobile" and "fixed" batteries, though the armament training was essentially the same (Hauser 1942b).

On March 9, 1942, Camp Callan was redesignated as an Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center under the Commanding General of the Antiaircraft Command (Hauser 1942a). With this change, training centered on anti-aircraft weapons and a two year period of peak activity began for Camp Callan. The camp grew to over 297 buildings. Instructors were extended from 12 to 13 weeks, and finally to 17 weeks (Hauser 1943b). The training objectives included basic skills such as swimming and preparation for each individual as a combat replacement (Headquarters AntiAircraft Command 1943).

In February 1944, the Army discontinued Camp Callan as a replacement training center and transferred the mission to Fort Bliss, Texas. The camp continued service as a military installation by being utilized as an amphibious training for center. They trained Combat teams from divisions stationed at San Luis Obispo and Camp Cooke, California (General Services Command 1945 and Headquarters Army Ground Forces 1944). The War Department declared Camp Callan surplus to the needs of the government on November 1945 (Army Service Forces 1945).

#### **4.1.1 Summary of OE Activities**

Coast artillery and anti-aircraft training were the major emphasis at Camp Callan. Numerous documents and vicinity maps located during the archives search indicated the following training facilities were affiliated with ammunition and explosives at Camp Callan (U. S. Army 1941, U. S. Army 1943, and City of San Diego 1945):

- .22 Caliber Rifle Range
- 200 Yard Rifle Range (.30 Caliber and .30 Caliber Carbine)
- .45 Caliber Pistol Range
- 1,000 Inch Range
- Automatic Weapons Range (.30 Caliber, .45 Caliber, .50 Caliber)
- 3 Inch Anti-Aircraft Range
- 155mm Gun Range
- Grenade Course
- Bayonet Court
- Infiltration Course
- "Little Tokyo" Mock Village
- Obstacle Course

In addition to these areas, Camp Callan had numerous structures associated with ammunition and explosives such as ammunition magazines, an ordnance warehouse, and an ordnance machine shop (Hauser 1941b). The April 1941 vicinity map shows four large magazines and three smaller magazines in the ordnance storage area. These smaller structures were sometimes referred to as "fuze" magazines. Records did not reveal the amount or types of ammunition stored in these magazines, although it can be surmised that ammunition ranging from .22 caliber small arms to 155mm projectiles and propellant charges were held in the storage area.

#### 4.1.2 Summary of CWM Activities

A great deal of correspondence was generated by Camp Callan regarding the use of chemical warfare materials in training. Chemical warfare materials known to have been used or stored at the site are listed below (Coast Artillery Training Center 1941b, Headquarters Ninth Corps Area 1941, Headquarters Western Defense Command, Fourth Army 1942, and War Department 1941):

- Set, Gas Identification, Instructional, M1
- Set, Gas Identification, Detonation, M1
- Pot, CN Tear Gas, M1
- Capsules, CN
- Pot, Smoke, HC, M1

Also present at the camp were various items of chemical warfare equipment to include the following (War Department 1942a, 1942f):

- Kit, HS Vapor Detector, M4
- Alarm, Gas
- Agent, Decontamination (Chlorine of Lime and Non-corrosive)
- Paint, Liquid Vesicant Detector
- Paper, Liquid Vesicant Detector
- Crayon, Vesicant Detector

- Gas masks, Training, M1A1
- Kits, Repair for Gas Mask
- Apparatus, Decontaminating, 1 1/2 Quart
- Apparatus, Demustardizing, 3 Gallon

Camp Callan had a chemical section assigned to the base and elements of the 77th Smoke Generator Company. Their basic mission was to prepare and train troops in chemical warfare.

Investigation of historical records did not reveal a final inventory of chemical warfare materials remaining at Camp Callan when it was declared surplus. Also, there were no Technical Escort files discovered in conjunction with this site. The disposition of any remaining CWM items at the time Camp Callan was surplused is unknown (General Staff Corps 1944).

#### 4.1.3 Certificates of Clearance

Investigation of historical records did not reveal any certificates of ordnance clearance, decontamination or dedudding.

#### 4.2 Review of Historical Records

The research methodology for the archives search report was concentrated in three areas: locating documentation concerning DOD use of the site; compiling the types, quantities and probable locations of ordnance items utilized by the military; and collecting real estate information. The locations listed below were searched for records relating to OE/CWM activities at Camp Callan.

Notes on records reviewed follow each entry. At the National Archives and Federal Records Center, the research team examined the following record groups (RG) as they were available and as initial inquiry led the team to believe they might contain useful information. As at other repositories, the research team used finding aids and records managers to locate documents relevant to the team's research. Appendix A lists all references used in preparing this ASR and the appendixes contain copies of relevant information from these sources. Complementary documents on Camp Callan were gathered and reviewed but were not specifically used in preparation of this ASR. This information will be stored with all the original ASR documents.

- RG 18 - Records of the Army Air Forces
- RG 77 - Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
- RG 107 - Records of the Office of the Secretary of War
- RG 121 - Records of the Public Buildings Service
- RG 153 - Records of the Army Adjutant General's Office
- RG 156 - Records of the Chief of Ordnance
- RG 160 - Records of the Headquarters Army Service Forces

RG 175 - Records of the Chemical Warfare Service  
RG 269 - Records of the General Service Administration  
RG 270 - Records of the War Assets Administration  
RG 291 - Records of the Property Management and Disposal Service  
RG 336 - Records of the Chief of Transportation  
RG 337 - Records of the Headquarters Army Ground Forces  
RG 338 - Records of the United States Army Commands  
RG 342 - Records of U.S. Air Force Commands and Activities  
RG 394 - Records of the U.S. Army Continental Commands  
RG 407 - Records of the Adjutant General's Office

**Washington National Records Center (WNRC)**  
**4205 Suitland Road**  
**Suitland, MD. 20409**  
**POC: Ms. Velecia Chance**  
**(301) 457-7010**

Record Group 77

Entry 77-A52-259

Box 14: California sites  
Box 15: Camp Callan, Camp Carson

Entry 77-A53-0325

Box 14: California sites

**National Archives - Archives I**  
**Eighth and Pennsylvania**  
**Washington D. C. 20408**  
**POC: Mr. Mitch Yokelson**  
**(301) 457-7010**

Record Group 337

Entry - 30

Box 176: Unknown Title

Entry - 30A

Box 1147: Unknown Title

Record Group 407

Entry - World War II Camps

Box 4420: Camp Callan - Camp Chaffee

**National Archives - Suitland Branch  
4205 Suitland Road  
Suitland, MD 20409  
POC: Mr. Rich Boylan  
(301) 763-7410**

Record Group 77

Entry - Construction Completion Reports  
Box 58: California Volume 15 to Fort Cancy

Record Group 175

Entry 2 - Index Briefs, 1918 - October 1942  
Box 55: Entry 1, CWS General Correspondence, Camp Callan  
Box 164: Entry 1, CWS General Correspondence, Camp Callan  
Box 214: Entry 1, CWS General Correspondence, Camp Callan  
Box 215: Entry 1, CWS General Correspondence, Camp Callan  
Box 217: Entry 1, CWS General Correspondence, Camp Callan  
Box 222: Entry 1, CWS General Correspondence, Camp Callan  
Box 223: Entry 1, CWS General Correspondence, Camp Callan  
Box 228: Entry 1, CWS General Correspondence, Camp Callan  
Box 230: Entry 1, CWS General Correspondence, Camp Callan  
Box 281: Entry 1, CWS General Correspondence, Camp Callan

Record Group 338

Entry - Ninth Service Command  
Box 21: Fourth U. S. Army and Western Defense Command, 1940 -  
1946  
Box 23: Chemical Warfare Officer, 1927 - 1945  
Box 26: Engineer's Office, 1941 - 1943

Record Group 407

Entry - World War II Operation Reports  
Box 1792: History, 69th Coast Artillery Regiment

**National Archives - Archives II  
8601 Adelphi Road  
College Park, MD 20740  
POC: Reference Desk  
(301) 713-7040**

Record Group 77

Entry - Security Classified Files

Box 662: Project Files

Box 658: Project Files

Entry - General Correspondence

Box 29: Camps and Training Areas

Box 30: Camps and Training Areas

Box 31: Camps and Training Areas

Box 32: Camps and Training Areas

Entry 1011 - Formerly Security Classified Subject Files, 1940 - 1945

Box 216: Camps and Training Areas

Box 219: Camps and Training Areas

Entry 1013 - Correspondence with Districts

Box 137: Los Angeles District, General Correspondence

Box 138: Los Angeles District, General Correspondence

Box 139: Los Angeles District, General Correspondence

Box 140: Los Angeles District, General Correspondence

Box 141: Los Angeles District, General Correspondence

Box 142: Los Angeles District, General Correspondence

Box 143: Los Angeles District, General Correspondence

Record Group 92

Entry 1892 - Security Classified Geographic Files

Box 4: California Camps

Box 5: California Camps

Entry 1892A - Geographic File, 1936 - 1945

Box 97: California

Entry 1892B - Geographic File, 1936 - 1948

Box 97: California

Entry 1894 - Ninth Service Command, General Correspondence

Box 60: California, buildings and grounds  
Box 61: California, buildings and grounds  
Box 62: California, buildings and grounds  
Box 63: California, buildings and grounds  
Box 64: California, buildings and grounds  
Box 65: California, buildings and grounds  
Box 66: California, buildings and grounds  
Box 67: California, buildings and grounds  
Box 68: California, buildings and grounds

Record Group 160

Entry 90 - Ninth Service Command, General Correspondence

Box 783: California Camps  
Box 784: California Camps  
Box 785: California Camps

Records Group 165

Entry 484D - Project Files California

Box 1: Camps and Forts  
Box 7: Camps and Forts  
Box 8: Camps and Forts  
Box 9: Camps and Forts

Record Group 270

Entry 2 - Real Property Disposal Case Files

Box 1: California Camps  
Box 2: California Camps  
Box 3: California Camps  
Box 4: Camp Callan

Entry 5 - Subject Files of the Central Office

Box 33: General Correspondence  
Box 34: General Correspondence  
Box 77: General Correspondence  
Box 86: General Correspondence  
Box 87: Decontamination Information  
Box 134: General Correspondence  
Box 135: General Correspondence

The Cartography Section was also visited. No maps of the site were located.



**Chemical and Biological Defense Command Historical Office  
CBDCOM/HO  
Aberdeen Proving Ground  
Edgewood, MD 21010  
POC: Dr. Jeffery Smart  
(410) 671-4430**

The Chemical Warfare Service News Letter, October 1941, with an article on the use of CN at Camp Callan was copied at this facility. Various shipping documents from the Ninth Service Command were also reviewed. No mention of Camp Callan area was located.

**National Personnel Records Center/Military Personnel Records Branch  
9700 Page Avenue  
St. Louis, MO 63132  
POC: Mr. Wilson Sullivan  
(314) 538-4085**

Record Group 342

Entry 44A6003  
Box 12: Organization and Tactical Units  
Box 13: Camps and Maneuvers  
Box 19: Training Maneuvers

Entry 50F4003  
Box 5: Construction Files through Douglas  
Box 6: Construction and Installation Files  
Box 9: Acreage and Boundaries

**National Archives - Pacific Southwest Region  
24000 Avila Road  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92656  
POC: Ms. Suzanne Dewberry  
(714) 643-4241**

Record Group 270

Box 57: California Area File  
Box 58: California Area File  
Box 59: California Area File  
Box 60: California Area File

**Federal Records Center - Laguna Niguel  
24000 Avila Road  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677  
POC: Reference Section  
(714) 643-4220**

Record Group 77

Entry - Construction Projects

Box 1: California Area Sites  
Box 9: California Area Sites  
Box 10: California Area Sites

**National Archives - Pacific Sierra Region  
1000 Commodore Drive  
San Bruno, CA 94066  
POC: Ms. Lisa Miller  
(415) 876-9009**

Record Group 121

Entry - Real Property Disposal Case Files

Box 7: California/Arizona Area Files  
Box 8: California/Arizona Area Files  
Box 9: California/Arizona Area Files  
Box 10: California/Arizona Area Files  
Box 11: California/Arizona Area Files  
Box 18: California/Arizona Area Files  
Box 30: Southern California Case Files  
Box 36: Southern California Case Files

Record Group 291

Entry - Real Property Disposal Files

Box 8: California Area Files  
Box 9: California Area Files  
Box 20: California Area Files  
Box 21: California Area Files

**U. S. Army Center of Military History  
1099 14th Street NW  
Washington DC 20005-3402  
POC: Mr. Jim Knight  
(202) 761-5416**

A copy of Study #26 *The Anti-Aircraft Command and Center*, written by the Historical Section of the Army Ground Forces was reviewed and copied at this facility.

**U. S. Army Military History Institute  
Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013  
POC: Ms. Pam Cheney  
(717) 245-3601**

A copy of *Periodical, The Journal of the Council on American's Military Past* was copied with an article on Camp Callan along with several photographs.

**U. S. Army Engineer District, Los Angeles  
300 North Los Angeles Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90012-3375  
POC: Debbie Castens  
(213) 894-5300**

The FUDS and INPR files were reviewed and pertinent real estate documents and a map were copied.

**San Diego Public Library  
820 "E" Street  
San Diego, CA 92101  
POC: Reference Librarian  
(619) 236-5830**

**San Diego Historical Society Research Archives  
1649 EL Prada, P.O. Box 81825  
Balboa Park, CA 92138  
POC: Reference Archivist  
(619) 232-6297**

Various newspaper clippings were copied from microfiche at the library, and a map of Camp Callan was copied from the Historical Society.

#### 4.3 Summary of Interviews

Telephone and personal interviews were used to assist in collection of information for this report. A listing of all interviewees and individual conversation records are presented in Appendix H. An attempt was made to locate veterans of Camp Callan or individuals with first hand knowledge. The paragraph below summarize the principal information gathered from the interviews with the source listed in parenthesis. The interviews corroborated much of the information already uncovered from the research of the historical records.

The telephone conversations mainly focused on locating information such as maps and aerial

photography on the former Camp Callan. Ms. Judy Schulman was of great assistance in providing a copy of *The Oozlefinch* pictorial review of Camp Callan, two Department of the Army maps dated 1941 and 1943, and a World War II veteran point of contact. Ms. Dena Webb of the Waste Water Collection Division also gathered valuable map information from microfiche at the City Building.

An interview with Bob Johnson of the Engineering Design & Construction group at the University of California-San Diego, brought up the finding of a practice mine while grading an athletic field near N. Torrey Pines Rd. and Genesee Ave in 1988. This location is east of the former cantonment area and highway, which was never shown as being developed or used. A conversation with the Army EOD unit stationed in San Diego verified the hearsay of a mine being found in the UCSD area as well as possibly another one in 1991. The Army EOD unit did not respond to either of these incidents. When recontacted, neither the San Diego city or county hazardous device group (i.e. bomb squads) could locate any written documentation of either of these instances. It is unknown if the practice mine had a spotting charge or if it was merely a training aid.

An interview with Mr. Ralf James, an instructor at Camp Callan during World War II, verified the use of practice versus high explosive mines during training but only on the infiltration course. Mr. James also verified other ranges, land use, and training procedures utilized at the time but did not identify any training areas on the east side of the highway.

#### 4.4 Air Photo Interpretation and Map Analysis

##### 4.4.1 General Area Map Analysis.

The following USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles were used in analysis of the site: La Jolla, CA (photo revised 1975) and Del Mar, CA (photo revised 1975). The site is located in the southwestern most portion of California in San Diego County. The site is north of San Diego and is comprised of a little over 2 square miles in Township 14S and Range 4W (portions of sections 25 and 36); Township 15S Range 4W (portions of sections 1, 12, and 13; Township 14S Range 3W (portions of section 31); Township 15S Range 3W (portions of sections 6, 7, and 18). The Pacific Ocean provides the western border of the site. Interstate Highway 5 is less than a mile to east of the site. The site is generally flat. About five canyons dissect the plateau and there is a relatively sharp drop to the ocean of about 360 feet. As of 1975, the former Camp Callan is occupied by the Torrey Pines State Reserve, the Torrey Pines Park (with a golf course), portions of the University of California-San Diego, the Salk Institute, a landing strip, a sewage disposal plant and private residences. The general coordinates of the corners of the site are:

<u>NW corner</u>	32° 55' N Latitude	117° 15' W Longitude
<u>SW corner</u>	32° 52' N Latitude	117° 15' W Longitude
<u>SE corner</u>	32° 52' N Latitude	117° 14' W Longitude
<u>NE corner</u>	32° 55' N Latitude	117° 14' W Longitude

#### 4.4.2 Site Specific Map and Drawing Analysis.

The following four site specific layout plans were located for Camp Callan which show the site conditions during the military's use of the site. The maps show the footprint of the buildings and have the building number listed. However, none of the drawings obtained contained a building schedule which described the purpose of each building. Supplementary maps and drawings were located and reviewed but they contained no pertinent OE related information.

##### *"Camp Callan" rev. - 4/8/41 (see Appendix K-3)*

This map is fairly detailed and shows the building outlines for the camp with applicable building numbers. Unfortunately, the only copy of this map uncovered during the archive search was reduced and much of the text is unreadable. Still there are many details and items of an ordnance related function that can be discerned. The camp is sectioned off into 27 general areas, as denoted by a circled number, though without a legend it is not possible to know the intended description. Most of these correspond to the cantonment area blocks (i.e. 1 through 23). The majority of the cantonment area is made up of housing and support structures and lies between two parallel roads that run the length of the camp, East & West Boulevards. There is a fence line around the site which corresponds to the western portion of tract #1 of the real estate (see Appendix K-4). The use of portions of tract 5 are implied since roads, buildings and ranges go outside the identified boundary. The only improvement to the eastern half of tract 1 (i.e. east of U.S. Highway 101), is the sewage treatment facility (area #24). Of an OE related interest are areas 25, 26 and 27 between the cliffs and West Boulevard of the cantonment area. The three areas are separated by canyons. Area 25 - Range No. 1, is the southern one. It contains the following OE related features: ammunition magazines (7 of varying size), an obstacle course, two gas chamber buildings and gun emplacements for the 53rd, 54th, 55th, and 56th Battalions (8 circular emplacements each). There are several support buildings in the area with undiscernible functions as well as 18 plotting rooms. An observation tower and searchlight are also denoted. Area 26 - Range No. 2, is to the north. It contains the following OE related features: a 200 yard rifle range, a bayonet course, a 1,000" range, a pistol range and a AW Range. The term "AW" probably refers to automatic weapons. The 200 yard Rifle Range has the firing point and butt labeled, implying an east to west shooting arrangement. Area 27 is less developed, with only two structures present of undeterminable use. The phrase "Shell Mound" appears on the high point on the bluff. An observation tower, searchlight and radio tower are also denoted.

##### *"Camp Callan-Building and ??", 6/10/43-incomplete (see Appendix K-4)*

This map is fairly detailed and shows the building outlines for the camp with applicable building numbers. It is very similar to the 1941 map, though without the topographic lines. Unfortunately, the only copy of this map uncovered during the archive search is poorly reproduced. The title block and a band of the site plan is not printed and much of the text is also unreadable. The observable changes to Camp Callan since 1941 are as follows. The

cantonment area is essentially the same except for area 23, the Hospital area, which has expanded and covers much of what was denoted as area 27 previously. In area 25 - Range No. 1, the ammunition magazines is completed fenced in, has one additional structure and berms placed around the other. The battalion gun emplacements are no longer denoted and a large warehouse structure has been added next to the drainage ditch neat the water reservoir. Area 26 - Range No. 2 has gone through more changes. The 200 yard rifle range has been expanded, covering the 1,000" range which is no longer denoted. An infiltration course, grenade course, and the training area "Little Tokyo" have been added. The pistol range and AW Range are no longer denoted.

*"Camp Callan & Adjoining Areas", revised 4-15-45 (see Plate 4 and Appendix K-3)*

This map was drawn for the City of San Diego based on previous surveys and maps. It shows the condition of the site at the approximate time of its shutdown. It is a fairly detailed map, with on a few changes denoted to the previously discussed areas. Area 26 has a 1,000" range shown adjacent to the 200 yard rifle range. Area 27 at the extreme northwest end of camp, has a skeet range shooting over the ocean. A few more buildings have been added in the cantonment area, but the labels are undecipherable. Added to this map is the "Torrey Pines Housing", immediately south of the cantonment area. It is an approximate 30 acre site of what appears to be military housing. No documents were found that linked this area to Camp Callan, so maybe it was part of the nearby Marine base, Camp Matthews. Either way there does not seem to be an OE related use of the site. This is also the first available map to depict tracts 3 and 4 (Pueblo Land Lot 1312 and part of Lot 1313) as part of Camp Callan. These two tracts of land were acquired in October 1943 (see section 5.1). There are no details of improvements completed to this area, probably since they were the only portions of Camp Callan that did not belong to the City of San Diego at the time. The military use of this 192 acres was not shown on any discovered maps. A 65 acres rectangular parcel of land in the center of the site which is labeled as "Excepted".

*"Camp Callan Military Reservation-Real Estate", approved 9 Aug. 49 (see Appendix K-4)*

This is a final audit map that shows the 6 tracts of land which were leased to make up the entire site and lists the source of the land. The map was created on 22 Oct. 48 and each tract is annotated with the date the lease was terminated (between Dec. 1945 to Aug. 1946). Since this is a real estate map, there are no details concerning any structures or improvements to the site. The two Scripps properties, tracts 3 and 4, are clearly shown as being part of Camp Callan. The 65 acres rectangular parcel of land in the center of the site is still labeled as "Excepted". This area does not appear to have ever been included as part of Camp Callan.

#### 4.4.3 Air Photo Interpretation.

An aerial photography database search was conducted by government and contractor personnel to find available imagery covering the site during the era immediately prior to and

including that of military use. Imagery listed in the databases was acquired in photographic print format. Photo analysis and land-use interpretation was performed using the following photographic source materials:

<u>Photo Approx. Date</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Frame Source</u>	<u>ID #s</u>
March 1945	1:1,000	US Navy Mosaic	8,9
16 Feb 49	1:20,000	Nat. Archives	AXN-1F-49
11 Apr 53	1:20,000	ASCS	8M 1-8
08 Apr 64	1:20,000	ASCS	3DD 38-42 2DD 220-223
26 May 72	1:20,000	EROS	CLOUDY
19 Nov 80	1:24,000	EROS	2 33-37

Photo analysis was performed using pocket stereoscopes to view each stereo-pair covering the site. Areas of importance to this study were delineated on hard copy plots of the imagery and digitized using Computer-Aided Drafting and Design (CADD) software. Digitized features were overlain on scanned aerial photography to annotate the final plots.

Descriptions of the features are provided in paragraphs below. While stereo viewing of photography allows more accurate identifications over monoscopic interpretations, resolution and scale of the imagery limit the identification of features discussed in this study. The wording "probable" was used when discussing features for which identification was believed to be reasonably accurate. The term "possible" was used when identification was not positive but the object or area matched known features/locations on other sources. Aerial photography for this site was referenced using the site maps discussed in sections 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 above. The **bolded** numbers in parentheses referenced in the sub-paragraphs below refer to the feature descriptions on the annotated aerial photography plates. *Note: Feature description numbers are not transferable between imagery plates of different years.*

The 1945 imagery is a photo-mosaic of separate pictures (see Plate 2). As a mosaic, stereo image analysis is not possible. The tear line between the different photos that make up the mosaic are readily discernable. The photos appear to have been taken at different times, based on ground scaring and roads which disappear across these tear lines. This is particularly true of the southern area of the site, west of the cantonment area. It is suspected that the imagery in this portion of the mosaic are from a time prior to construction of the camp, since there is no evidence of roads in this area that are shown on the site maps. Additionally there is little to no ground use scaring present. The 1953 imagery is thought to be a better indication of the military's use of this portion of the project. On the plateau in the southern portion of the site, is a 175' linear feature that is probably a firing line (1). There is ground scaring to the east. North, and slightly east, of this there is an area of ground scaring (2) this coincides with Range No. 1. The west portion of the scaring is not apparent because the tear line separating the years cuts across this portion. North of the area where the obstacle course was, ground scaring is evident (3). It takes up approximately 600' by 600' of land and trails can be readily detected. West of the obstacle course there are two

linear, ground scars which could be runways for glider planes (4), which appear to be under construction. Across the canyon to the north, the 200 yard rifle range appears as a rectangular area about 1,000' by about 600' (5). There is ground scarring, within the rectangular area. It does not fill the entire area, but is concentrated along the eastern side. Directly north of the 200 yard range, there is ground scarring (6), which coincides with the infiltration course. Ground scarring denotes the location of the grenade course (7). At the extreme north end of the site is the hospital area (8). This area has a series of barracks type buildings that are uniform in size, approximately 250' by 50', and evenly spaced. There is a road to the west of the hospital area off the boundaries of the site which has some ground scarring around it (9). This might be a firing range area but because of the poor quality of the photo it is impossible to see any more detail than the trails. The cantonment area (10) has barracks visible with center courtyards. The 200' diameter water reservoir (11) is visible in the middle of the cantonment area. The sewage treatment plant (12) appears to be in operation. Between features (12) and (13), there is a rectangular road pattern with no apparent purpose. There is ground scarring (13) visible south of the area with the treatment plant, this takes up the majority of one of the rectangular sections of the road pattern. This may be for a fill area, though no debris is apparent. South of the ground scarring area are four small structures (14). These structures are evenly spaced along a straight line running N-S. These probable small shed features were not shown on the reviewed site maps and their purpose is unknown. The Torrey Pine Housing area is readily discernable (15). The adjacent Camp Matthews appears to be active with numerous barracks and rifle ranges readily apparent.

In 1949, only one photograph was available of the site, so stereo image analysis is not possible. The photograph covers the southern third of the former Camp Callan. At the extreme southern edge, there are some roads and trails but no significant ground scarring. On the plateau to the north, the 175' long, probable firing line is clearly evident as is the ground scarring immediately to the east. Across the canyon to the north, there is a large oval track, probably for horses, approximately 1080' by 470' in size just west of the cantonment area. There is a barn to the north of the track. On the plateau to the west, in between the track and the palisades, the area has been cleared of vegetation. There is a road around the area but no significant ground scarring indicating heavy use by the military. The imagery does not extend beyond the canyon to the north. Many of the buildings in the cantonment area appear to have been razed.

In the 1953 imagery, many of the buildings for Camp Callan have been removed (see Plate 3). On the knoll at the southern portion of the site, there is a considerable amount of ground scarring. An  $\approx 15'$  square foundation or shallow trench is visible (1). West of this is the probable 175' firing line berm (2), which is approximately 6' high. There are approximately a dozen black areas along this linear feature. Immediately to the south of these features is an area of ground scarring approximately 250' diameter that seems slightly depressed (3). This is probably the borrow area for the berm. The large oval, horse track identified in 1949 (4) seems well maintained. To the west and north of the track, the ground is divided into approximately 13 rectangular tracts of maintained ground, which appeared to be irrigated. Immediately west of these rectangles are six small square tracts, about 15' in size, with a



black center (7). All these features are probably equestrian related. The area immediately to the west has several unpaved roads, with two new private residences overlooking the ocean (5 & 6). Across the canyon to the north, there are 7 ammunition magazines (8) in the ordnance storage area. These structures have two or three berms surrounding them and are spaced apart in a typical QD (quantity-distance) ratio fashion. Two of the buildings have no berms. Immediately to the east of the structures, there is an area of ground scaring (9) which coincides with Range No. 1. North of the ammunition magazines there are two linear ground scars which are probably runways for glider planes (10). The general direction is in a NW-SE direction with the second runway skewed at a 120° angle. There is no signs of past platforms or other structures along the cliff in this area. In fact there are no discernable permanent large gun (i.e. 155mm) emplacements anywhere on site. To the east of the runways, the area used for the obstacle course is still distinguishable (10b). The course takes up approximately 580' by 580' of land. The canyon to the north is the largest on the site. There is heavy ground scaring along the eastern edges at various points. Across the canyon, the 200 yard rifle range is clearing evident (11). The range is rectangular and is made from earthen berms. In the center of the range is a straight track about 15' wide which runs the entire length (11a). To either side of this linear feature, there is a substantial amount of ground scaring. To the north of the rifle range is the infiltration course (11b). There is ground scaring present at the location of the grenade course to the east (11c), but no other signs of this use. There are well defined roads on this plateau that go around the berms and to the edges of the cliffs. The linear nature of these ground scars are possibly additional firing lines. There are no signs of any structures that these trails may have served. The extreme north end of the site is the former hospital area (13) but all that remain is the rectangular road grid and the building foundations. There is a road to the west of the hospital area, off the boundaries of the site, to the edge of the palisades which may also be possible firing area (12). To the south of the camp entrance, is the former cantonment area for Camp Callan (14). All that remain are roads, building foundation scars and an occasional structure. The 200' diameter water reservoir (15) is still present as is the area for the motor pool (16). South of this there are ground scars of where large buildings, possibly warehouses have been removed. The portion of Camp Callan east of North Torrey Pines Road (US Hwy. 101) is less developed. There are open fields across much of the southern two-thirds. At the northern end of the site, the sewage treatment plant is readily discernable (17). There is some ground scaring at the edge of a ravine about 50 yards south of the sewage plant, which has been identified by other studies as a potential landfill site (18). A possible dumping platform at the lip of the ravine may be present but the scale of the imagery prevents better analysis. There is a rectangular pattern of roads/trails south of this area but the area is wooded with no signs of significant development. There is an area of ground scaring present also (19). South of this in the clearing east of the highway, there are two of the four earlier located small shed structures discernable. The Torrey Pine Housing area (21) and Camp Matthews appears to still be active.

By 1964, the area has under gone drastic changes with only a few signs of the former Camp Callan still remaining. The 175' firing line at the southern portion of the site is still visible, though the ground scaring associated with the borrow pit is no longer discernable. The area west of the horse track is being developed with large private residences. The ordnance

The buildings for the Salk Institute are now occupying the area that was Range #1. The majority of the area to the north has been converted into a golf course. The boundaries of the golf course follow the property lines between the State Reserve and city park outlined on the USGS quad sheets. A large club house for the golf course has been constructed at the clover leaf exit from the highway. The rectangular plots for the cantonment area are gone from the water reservoir to the north. The rectangular areas south of this are still visible and are revegetating. The sewage treatment plant east of the highway appears to have been expanded and modernized.

By 1980, only a few signs of the military's use are still present. The 175' firing line at the southern portion of the site is still discernable on a undeveloped plateau. The horse track appears to have changed functions. The former infield has been divided into smaller tracts, and seven large buildings, possibly barns are visible. There are ground scars of where two other structures have been razed. West of this area, the subdivision has almost grown to capacity. The glider port to the north has take off platform apparent. The Torrey Pines Scenic Drive is improved and overlooks the cliffs. Genesee Avenue has been built nearly across from the water reservoir and north of where the four small structures were on the 1945 imagery. The sewage treatment plant is still present but appears abandoned or undergoing renovation, since the settling ponds are dry. The University of California at San Diego is located between the former Camp Callan and Camp Matthews. The area where the small structures were on the 1945 imagery has no vegetation and appears to be part of a park or land waiting for University expansion.

## 5.0 REAL ESTATE

### 5.1 Confirmed DOD Ownership

The former Camp Callan consisted of 1282.95 acres located just north of La Jolla, CA. The site was made up of four tracts of leased property (903.10 acres), one tract of permit use (367.00 acres) and one tract of drainage right-of-way (12.85 acres) (see Appendix K-4). This acreage concurs with the real estate figures stated in the INPR.

On 9 October 1940, it was directed to acquire the property. The original site consisted of tract 1 of 710 acres and tract 5 of 376 acres acquired from the City of San Diego on 30 October 1940. Tract 2 was .90 acres and was acquired on 23 August 1941. Tracts 3 and 4, 120.08 and 72.12 acres respectively, were acquired on 23 October 1943. The final 12.85 acres, tract 6, was obtained on 29 March 1945 (Corps of Engineers 1944b).

Review of an available real estate document dated 22 October 1945 indicate that 1270.10 acres of the site, tracts 1-5, were declared surplus on 1 November 1945 (Army Service Forces 1945). The lease for tract 5 was terminated 13 December 1945. The leases for tracts 1, 2, 6 were terminated 25 March 1946. The leases for tracts 3 & 4 were terminated on 9 August 1946 and 30 June 1946 respectively (Corps of Engineers 1944a).

Based on a review of available real estate documents, all of the Camp Callan area was released from the military with no restrictive covenants or land use restrictions.

### 5.2 Potential DOD Ownership

It is believed that the area immediately north of Camp Callan was used for day hikes, camping and maneuvering training activities. Actual details are inconclusive but it appears that approximately 30-40 acres of the current Torrey Pines Park may have been used. Site map analysis and aerial photo interpretation indicate that a portion of the hospital area was over the northern boundary line. The camp yearbook implies that troops passed through the area on training exercises. No OE related activities were identified with this area though.

The Torrey Pine Housing Area was located south of the south gate between Camp Callan and the Marine Corps' Camp Matthews. It was approximately 30 acres in size and site map analysis and aerial photo interpretation indicate that it was military housing. No records were found that tied it to Camp Callan or Camp Matthews, though Camp Matthews was not researched in depth.

No additional areas of potential DOD ownership associated with this site were identified through the Archive Search.

### 5.3 Significant Past Ownership Other than DOD

No significant past ownership relating to ordnance, chemical warfare materials was located

during this investigation for Camp Callan.

#### 5.4 Present Ownership

The current property owners of the former Camp Callan include the State of California (Torrey Pines State Reserve and Black's Beach); the City of San Diego (Torrey Pines Municipal Golf Course), the University of California at San Diego, the Scripps Institute, the Salk Institute, General Atomic Inc., private hotels and residences.

## **6.0 SITE INSPECTION**

### **6.1 General Procedures and Scope**

The purpose of the ASR site inspection was to characterize OE potential based on ascertaining ordnance presence or disposal at Camp Callan. Verbal permission was obtained by the present land owners prior to visiting the area. The inspection was limited to visual, non-intrusive methods (i.e. no digging for or handling of potential OE). A site safety plan was developed and followed by the team to prevent injury during the inspection (see Appendix L-1). Two site inspections were made, due to funding problems prematurely canceling the first visit prior to completion. The inspection team for the first site visit consisted of the following personnel: Gregg E. Kocher, Shirley M. Hamilton, Jennifer J. James, and Randal S. Curtis. The personnel for the second site visit were: Randy L. Fraser, Jennifer J. James, and Randal S. Curtis. They performed a site survey of the former Camp Callan, on 14 November 1995 and 14-15 December 1995. A detailed account of the visit is contained in Appendix L-2. Subparagraph 6.2 contains a synopsis of the site visit. Appendix I contains current site photographs.

### **6.2 Site Inspection Synopsis.**

The first ASR inspection team arrived at the former Camp Callan on 14 November 1995 in the afternoon. The team drove on North Torrey Pines Road which went through the site. It was impossible not to notice the extensive development on both sides the road since the USGS Quads. were last revised in 1975. The University of California-San Diego (UCSD) has added numerous dormitories and parking lots on the east side of the road. West of the road, there are numerous new buildings for the Salk and Scripps research facilities, a major resort hotel and as well as the PGA golf course that was built in the early 1950's. Private residences have replaced the former horse farm and exercise track. Generally, the only areas that remain of the natural chaparral landscape are the areas which do not readily lend themselves to development: beaches, cliffs (i.e. palisades) and canyons. The majority of this undisturbed land is managed by the Torrey Pines State Reserve, though the City of San Diego Parks Department and UCSD also administer portions of it.

The team had made arrangements to meet with ranger Robert (Bob) Wohl of the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation. He gave the team a reconnaissance survey of the area, pointing out the features of the former Camp Callan that were still present. Mr. Wohl was most familiar with those areas which are part of the Torrey Pines State Reserve. He showed the team erosion riles from two former jeep trails north of the boundary of the leased property. The parks department recently had the asphalt removed from one of these trails to help restore the area to it's natural state. Evidently the troops at Callan would use the paths for bivouacs and hikes off post. The roads dead end at the border of the municipal golf course. Mr. Wohl lead the team on a windshield inspection of the rest of the site. He pointed out the footings for a few of the barracks which are still visible near the Salk Institute research facilities. The knoll at the southern end site is probably the only relatively flat area that has not been developed. It is called the Scripps Coastal Reserve and is

currently operated as an environmentally sensitive area by UCSD. While access is limited, the knoll is still fairly trafficked by evening walkers. Notable at this location is an earthen linear berm,  $\approx 6'$  high and approximately 175' long which runs parallel to the coast line. On the land side of the berm there were  $\approx 1-2'$  wide perpendicular berms spaced every 6-8', which probably separated 15 individual gun emplacements. There are fifteen emplacements along the berm. Based on the size of spacing, the emplacements were more than likely for medium guns. No empty cartridge cases or other ordnance related debris was discovered at this location. Since it was dusk, the team returned Mr. Wohl to his office and headed for lodging at the Torrey Pines Inn, which is on the property of former Camp Callan. While checking in, the team received instructions to terminate the site visit and return to St. Louis as soon as possible. The cancellation of the site inspection was necessitated by the absence of continuing funds for DERP-FUDS work as a result of budget disputes in Washington, D.C. Travel arrangements were made for the following morning.

That evening, two members of the team, James and Curtis, met with Judy Schulman, the historian of the Torrey Pines Docent Society. Ms. Schulman provided the team with access to all the information and documents she has collected on Camp Callan. Much of the material she got from the archives the team already had. However, she was able to fill in a lot of gaps with photographs, yearbooks, postcards, pamphlets and a couple of maps provided by veterans she had interviewed. The cooperation and assistance of Ms. Schulman was most helpful in the preparation of the ASR.

The second site inspection team returned to Camp Callan on 14 December 1995 to complete the previously aborted site visit. The first stop was to meet with Dena Webb of the City of San Diego Waste Water Collection Division. She provided the team with 19 copies of drawings that the city had on file at the Maps and Records Department. She didn't make copies of everything they had, figuring we weren't interested in detailed sketches of the sewage treatment plant. She suggested we visit the Maps and Records Department ourselves to review the files in case there was something else we wanted or if we wanted to research other possible names for the area. We thanked her for her efforts.

The team then met with Bob Johnson of the UCSD Engineering Design and Construction group. He had located 5 drawings of the former Camp Callan that they had. The majority were block drawings of the southern end of camp showing the utility line locations:

Camp Callan-Utility Sewers Gas and Water Blocks 1-15 Office the Post Engineer;  
date: unreadable, scale - 1":50'; 4 sheets

Camp Callan dated: 4/8/41; scale - 1":200' (San Diego Historical Society)

While discussing the site, Mr. Johnson remembered that a land mine was discovered in 1988 while grading an athletic field near N. Torrey Pines Rd. and Genesee Ave. This was in the area east of the former cantonment area and Pacific Coast Highway. None of the site maps depicted any development of Camp Callan in this area except for the sewage treatment plant. Mr. Johnson recalled they had trouble getting anyone from the city to respond to the call, so he thought they ended up calling an EOD team from Point Loma. He was unaware the exact type of ordnance or whether it was a practice or HE round (Note: follow-up phone calls with the EOD unit indicate that it was a practice mine.). Mr. Johnson also remembered

finding a live .50 caliber round during construction of a building on a portion of the University that had formerly been Camp Matthews. He had heard rumors that an ammunition truck had caught on fire/exploded in the area and that was the probable source of the item. Mr. Johnson has been with the UCSD since 1962 and never recalls finding any landfills during construction of the university's buildings. Using a aerial photograph, the team asked Mr. Johnson about the "Torrey Pines Housing Area" which lied between the former Camp Matthews and Camp Callan. Based on archival aerial imagery, it looked liked military style housing but it is now currently covered by the Revelle College portion of UCSD. Mr. Johnson didn't remember the buildings in the former housing area but did recall that some of the utility lines ran towards Camp Matthews, not towards Callan.

Following this, the team met with Bob Lizarraga of the Salk Institute drafting group. The Salk Institute was built on area occupied by Range #1, the ammunition magazines and the gas training buildings. They had one fine scale topographic map (i.e. not a USGS quad sheet) of the area circa 1965. It showed the ammunition magazines but offered no additional information pertinent to this investigation.

The team lodged for the evening at the Torrey Pines Inn on site. They met up that evening with John Headlee from the Sacramento District of Corps of Engineers. He is the Technical Manager for the PRP project concerning the landfill in the ravine near the old sewage treatment plant. He was in the area that day as the material from the landfill was being removed off site. Amongst the debris in the fill, they found three empty .30 caliber cartridge cases, a clip and an expended primer (MK II A3 1944). These items were viewed as scrap metal since they were expended. No items of OF hazards were discovered in this material. The ASR team and Mr. Headlee shared the information that each had gathered about Camp Callan, though no significant new knowledge was obtained.

The following morning began with a quick trip, south of the site to look at an old incinerator just off of La Jolla Shores Drive. Bob Johnson suggested that this incinerator might have been used as part of Camp Callan. The incinerator was a relatively, small, prefabricated metal one (≈ 10' by 12' by 6" tall) that obviously was not the Camp Callan one depicted in construction completion documents. The team then moved on to the former ammunition magazine area. The majority of this area is covered by an asphalt parking lot for the Salk Institute. The former road scars are thought to be visible but it was non-conclusive. Pieces of broken concrete were found along the edges of the canyon but no in-situ remains of the magazines were located. The ground in the area was hummocky (i.e. had contiguous mounds ≈ 3' high) but it had obviously been disturbed and graded during the surrounding construction. Some of the mounds may have been berms around the magazines but it was not conclusive.

The team then met with Larry Fogel who is active with the glider-port group on site (he is a past president). His son Gary is currently working on a history of the glider-port and acts as historian for the Association of Gliders Clubs of California, the Torrey Pines Gulls and the Torrey Pines Scale Club. Mr. Fogel showed the team around Blocks 10 and 11 (water reservoir/amphitheater) and the eastern end of the glider-port, which covers a portion of

Range #1. Footings and foundations for various buildings in the area were found though no "bunkers" were located, as had been originally described by Mr. Fogel. The foundation for building T-2019 had a directional sign painted on it. Mr. Fogel said it was used to tie down gliders when in season. The golf course, just to the north, showed no signs of the former obstacle course or plotting rooms which used to occupy the area.

The ASR team then met with Eric Carter of the Torrey Pines Municipal Golf Course. He has been with the grounds keeping staff since 1972. Using an aerial photograph of the course, Mr. Carter pointed out the area where they have found .45 and .30 caliber lead projectiles, as well as the location of a reinforced, concrete wall where they used to find empty cartridge cases. Both were on the north 18 holes of the 36 hole course. The location for the concrete wall corresponded the western edge of the 200 yard rifle range. Mr. Carter escorted the team around the course. The 200 yard rifle range, infiltration course, bayonet course and "Little Tokyo" are all landscaped over by the golf course. The grenade course is now covered by the new club house. During the tour, it was evident that the Torrey Pines golf course is heavily used, due in part to it being open to the public. The concrete wall has been landscaped over but is still barely visible. Walking along the edge of the canyon, numerous golf balls were found but no signs of OE debris. The team visited a pump house building #107, which is still standing but no longer in use. Another pump house near the Salk Institute is reportedly still being used. Along the edge of the canyon at the back of hole #7 on the north course, the team found several .45 caliber projectiles as well as a .30 caliber projectile. The sides of the canyon were somewhat in line with the concrete wall but was not part of any range for use in weapons qualifying. Given the number of slugs and the non-range location of the area, it seems most likely that the .45 slugs came from machine gun training and not from pistol practice. The team continued traversing the northwestern edge of the golf course reaching the road at a turnaround with the navigational tower marker. This area was not officially part of the land leased for use at Camp Callan but based on aerial images and site maps that showed construction in the hospital area, it was probably used. No remains of permanent large guns mounts were found anywhere on site. This is not surprising since no permanent mounts were shown on any of the site maps and all the pictures of the camp show field set ups for the large guns. It is probable the training took place all along the leased coast line anywhere that was reasonably accessible.

After dropping Mr. Carter back at the club house, the team revisited the Scripps Coastal Reserve knoll to take pictures of the linear berm with separate gun placements. The team finished the day with a trip to the Maps and Records Department of the City of San Diego. The team reviewed all the Camp Callan files and Ms. Webb had indeed copied all the pertinent information. The team tried to find any records concerning development of the "Torrey Pines Housing Area". No records of this development were found.

No specific ordnance and explosive hazards were discovered in the area during either site inspection. The site is exceptionally developed with very little evidence of the former Camp Callan. The only discernable former gun locations were along the linear berm in the undeveloped Scripps Coastal Reserve.



## **7.0 EVALUATION OF ORDNANCE POTENTIAL**

### **7.1 Conventional Ordnance Contamination.**

Based on the results of the archive search, conventional ordnance was both stored and utilized at Camp Callan. The ordnance consisted of a variety of small arms ammunition (.22, .30, .45 and .50 caliber), large caliber ammunition (155mm, 3 inch, 90mm, 40mm, and 37mm), as well as practice grenades, hand grenades, land mine simulators, and other booby trap simulators. Site plan maps for Camp Callan from 1941 and 1943 show the locations for the ordnance storage area, and the various ranges and training courses on site. These training areas were all laid out between the cantonment area on the east and the coastal palisades on the west. No site plan maps created by the Army were located for the period after June 1943. In October 1943, an additional two tracts of land comprising 192.2 acres were added to Camp Callan west of the cantonment areas. No details of improvements completed to this area were found. The site visit and aerial photo analysis revealed the presence of a linear earthen berm with separate gun emplacements in this area on the relatively undisturbed Scripps Coastal Reserve knoll. The only improvement shown on the available site maps east of the cantonment area and the Pacific Coast Highway was the sewage treatment plant. No other use of this approximately 250 acres was discovered in the archival records.

The vast majority of the former Camp Callan has been heavily developed, with only a few areas remaining in a relatively undisturbed state. The site visit did not uncover a current ordnance and explosive hazard at the site. The only OE related debris discovered by the site survey team were small arms projectiles on the side of a canyon on the Torrey Pines State Reserve. Interviews with people familiar with the site did not expose any incidents of OE hazards being found in the past in the cantonment area or range areas. However, an interview with a representative of the construction group at the University of California-San Diego described finding a practice mine while grading an athletic field near N. Torrey Pines Rd. and Genesee Ave. This location is east of the former cantonment area and highway, which was never shown as being developed or used. Conversations with the local hazardous device groups (i.e. bomb squads) could not locate any written documentation of either of these instances. The mission of the new training camps would be to relieve these experienced units for mobilization and combat assignments (Schulman 1984).

Investigation of historical records did not reveal any certificates of ordnance clearance, decontamination or dedudding. No historical records were found that indicated that any ordnance was disposed of on site. During excavation of a small landfill near the old sewage treatment plant, a few spent brass cartridges and a spent primer were discovered but no OE related hazards were found. The landfill project is being managed by the Sacramento District of the Corps of Engineers. Aerial photography analysis did not locate any other distinct signs of on site landfills.

## 7.2 Chemical Warfare Material Contamination.

Investigation of the historical records found that a variety of chemical warfare materials (CWM) were present at Camp Callan. These items included CN capsules, smoke pots, tear gas pots, as well as detonation and instructional gas identification kits. These items were used for mask fitting, simulated gas attacks, toxic gas identification, or to produce a smoke screen for concealing maneuvers. Camp Callan also had various items of chemical warfare equipment used for chemical detection and decontamination. No records were found that indicate any toxic chemical agents were on site beyond those included in the identification kits.

The ultimate disposal of the CWM at Camp Callan is unknown. Investigation of historical records did not reveal a final inventory and there were no Technical Escort files discovered. Surplus stock may have been transferred to another of the numerous military installations in the San Diego area but this could not be verified. No direct evidence was uncovered which indicates that CWM was disposed of on site. The location of the two gas chambers and ordnance storage magazine area are now covered by the Salk Institute facilities.

## 8.0 TECHNICAL DATA OF ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES

### 8.1 Ordnance and Chemical Related Missions.

Camp Callan's original mission was in training replacement troops for the Coast Artillery Corps. The Coast Artillery, as the name implies, was charged with the gun defense of the coasts of the United States, its territories and possessions. Training was on both seacoast and anti-aircraft artillery. The principal coastal defense weapon at the time was the 155mm gun, a hold over from WWI and originally of a French design (Appendix J-1). The principal anti-aircraft weapons utilized by the Coast Artillery were the 3 inch gun, the 37mm automatic gun, the .30 caliber and .50 caliber automatic machine guns (Appendix J-2 through J-4 and J-8).

In March 1942, the Coast Artillery Corps became the Anti-Aircraft Command and the training at Camp Callan changed to full emphasis on anti-aircraft weapons. The weapons of coastal defense were abandoned for anti-aircraft weapons, and coastal defense began a period of transition.

The 155mm gun, used primarily for surface targets, had limited traversity and was not effective against aircraft. The 155mm remained a standard field artillery piece, but was phased out as a Coastal Defense weapon during WWII. The 3 inch gun, which was the standard heavy anti-aircraft weapon for the Coastal Artillery, was superseded by the more powerful 90mm gun. The 90mm gun was more efficient against the higher altitude, faster moving aircraft of the Second World War. The original .30 and .50 caliber machine guns of Coastal Defense and Anti-Aircraft defense remained in service, although their mounts were modified throughout the war to increase elevation. In 1940 the 37mm gun, mounted on a towed carriage suitable for firing against aerial targets, had already been issued to troops as a standard automatic weapon in Coastal Defense. But with the adoption of the 40mm automatic weapon, the 37mm became more popular as armament for use on self-propelled vehicles.

Target practice with the anti-aircraft guns included ocean firings, balloon firings, and aircraft towed target firings (Schulman 1984). Historical documentation doesn't specify if target practice firings were accomplished with practice ammunition or live ammunition. Past experience indicates that both types of munitions were probably used depending on availability of stocks. Many times senior trainees were allowed live firings to produce realistic scenarios and to test handling skills. Camp Callan fired over the water and had a designated Pacific Ocean firing range (Coast Artillery Training Center 1941a, Headquarters Army Ground Forces 1943, War Department 1942b and 1942c).

In addition to training troops for replacements in coastal and anti-aircraft batteries, Camp Callan's soldiers also had to meet Army requirements for physical conditioning, combat survival skills, rifle marksmanship and chemical warfare training. Pistol, rifle, and machine gun ranges were available along with gas chambers. Various training courses were set up to practice modern warfare and maneuvers such as an infiltration course utilizing live machine

gun fire and explosives charges to simulate mines, a grenade court for throwing grenades, and a mock Japanese village.

## 8.2 Description of Ordnance.

### 8.2.1 **Conventional Ordnance**

Small arms for pistol, rifle, and machine gun were stored and used at Camp Callan. The small arms mentioned in documentation included the .22, .30, .45 and .50 caliber. These items all contained a primer, cartridge case, propellant, and a projectile with variation in size according to caliber. The .30 caliber came in clips for rifle and belts for machine guns, whereas the .50 caliber came in machine gun belts only (Appendix C-1).

The 155mm Coastal Artillery gun was unique in that it was a separate loading munition in which each component was a separate item of issue. The components consisted of a primer, propellant charge, projectile, and a fuze if it was a high explosive (HE) round (Appendix C-2 and C-3).

The 37mm, 40mm, 3 inch, and 90mm anti-aircraft ammunition was all classified as fixed munitions in which all components were assembled together as one item of issue. Again these munitions were similar except for size (Appendix C-4 through C-7).

Other miscellaneous ammunition stocks were probably stored and used at Camp Callan such as practice grenades, hand grenades, land mine simulators, and other booby trap simulators (Appendix C-8 through Appendix C-10). These items would have been used on the infiltration course, "Little Tokyo" mock village, and the grenade court. Booby traps, and practice mines were used to produce effects of battle and for "mental conditioning" (Appendix J-6). Soldiers were trained with dummy, practice, and finally live grenades on the grenade court. Training mines or simulators were planted in sandbagged holes to simulate the effects of a mine field.

### 8.2.2 **Chemical Warfare Material**

Camp Callan was documented with having a variety of chemical warfare material for training purposes. These items included CN capsules, smoke pots, tear gas pots, and gas identification kits. These items were used for mask fitting, simulated gas attacks, toxic gas identification, or to produce a smoke screen for concealing maneuvers (Appendix C-11).

In the two gas chambers at Camp Callan chloracetophenone (CN) capsules were used to assure that soldiers had a proper fit on their gas masks. If their masks were not donned and sealed properly, the CN capsules would produce tearing and bronchial irritation. The capsules were a final "test" to assure the fit of the soldier's mask (Appendix J-6).

HC Smoke Pots were used to hide, conceal, and confuse movements during training and maneuver exercises. The smoke pots also created a situation in which troops would be practice becoming familiar with his chemical mask (Appendix J-9).

CN tear gas pots were set off to simulate gas attacks (Appendix C-12). Each pot had a burn time of 3 to 4 minutes, but could be set up in sequence for succession firing. Again the soldier was tested on donning time, performance under conditions, and the fit of his mask.

Two types of gas identification sets were manufactured and issued by the Chemical Warfare Service for training. These were the Set, Gas Identification, Instructional, M1 and Set, Gas Identification, Detonation, M1.

The Instructional kit was commonly referred to as the "sniff" set. It was intended for use indoors to instruct military personnel in recognizing the odors of chemical agents (Appendix J-7). This kit consisted of seven glass bottles (Appendix C-13). Four were filled with approximately 50 cubic centimeters (3.7 cubic inches) of granular activated charcoal saturated with a chemical agent. The other three glass bottles contained solids without charcoal. The contents of the kit and each bottle are broke down as follows:

- 2 each charcoal saturated with mustard (HS)
- 1 each charcoal saturated chlorpicrin (PS)
- 1 each charcoal saturated lewisite (M-1)
- 1 each adamsite (DM) as a solid
- 1 each chloracetophenone as a solid
- 1 each simulated phosgene (CG) triphosgene as a solid

The Detonation Kits were designed for use outdoors in instructing military forces in the field to identify chemical agents by odor and other immediate effects. These sets contained forty eight 1 ounce tubes with liquid chemical agents or a solution of agent (Appendix C-14). The pyrex glass tubes were about 1 inch in diameter and 7 inches long and contained approximately 40 cubic centimeters (1 ounce) of the following:

- 12 each of 5% mustard gas (HS) in chloroform
- 12 each of 5% lewisite (M-1) in chloroform
- 12 each of 100% phosgene (CG)
- 12 each of 50% chlorpicrin (PS) in chloroform

Detonators were shipped separately from the Detonation Kit. The vials were placed in holes and detonated for an air dispersal of the chemical agent. Depending on weather conditions, one tube of each agent would suffice for a group of twenty to twenty five persons, so as one kit would be used for the training of 240 people or approximately one battery.

## **9.0 EVALUATION OF OTHER SITE INFORMATION**

One area of Camp Callan was identified as having potential environmental concerns based on the presence of a 4,960 cubic yard landfill in a ravine near the old sewage treatment plant. The Sacramento District in conjunction with the Los Angeles District of the Corps of Engineers is currently managing further investigation and work on this aspect of Camp Callan. In addition to this study, the Sacramento District is evaluating the potential for additional disposal areas which may be present at the former Camp Callan. Close coordination of project information was maintained between St. Louis and Sacramento Districts during the preparation of this ASR. The sampling reports and aerial photography analyses generated concerning that portion of the former Camp Callan did not reveal any pertinent information concerning OE at Camp Callan.

**APPENDIX A**  
**REFERENCES**

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

FINDINGS

Camp Callan  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

REFERENCES FOR DEMOGRAPHICS

U. S. Census Bureau

- 1988 *County and City Data Book, Land Area and Population.*
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- 1992 *County Business Patterns.*

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- 1973 *Soil Survey of the San Diego Area, California, Part I.* US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service.

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- 1964 *Torrey Pines State Reserve.* The Torrey Pines Association, La Jolla, Ca.

REFERENCES FOR OE/CWM ACTIVITIES

Army Service Forces

- 1945 Engineer Form 1128 Warning Notice from Office of the Chief of Engineers, Real Estate, to Director of Real Estate, Office of the Chief of Engineers, dated October 22, 1945. Record Group 77, Box 58, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers File. National Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.  
Appendix E-1

Chemical Warfare School Edgewood Arsenal

- 1942 *Instructions for Using Gas Identification Sets: Pamphlet No. 4.* Edgewood Arsenal Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood, Maryland, dated January 1942.  
Appendix C-13 and C-14



Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

FINDINGS

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

**City of San Diego**

- 1945 Camp Callan and Adjoining Areas Map, dated November 15, 1945. City of San Diego, Maps and Records Department, City Operations Building, San Diego, California.  
Appendix K-1 and Plate #4

**Coast Artillery Training Center**

- 1941a Letter with first endorsement from Colonel F. P. Hardaway, Commander Camp Callan to Commanding General, Ninth Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, California, dated March 12, 1941. Record Group 407, Box 4420, Military Posts and Reservations File. National Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.  
Appendix E-2
- 1941b Letter from Captain Grant V. Jenkins, Camp Callan Chemical Officer to Chemical Officer, Ninth Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, California, dated March 28, 1941. Record Group 175, Box 223, General Correspondence File. National Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.  
Appendix E-3

**Corps of Engineers**

- 1944a Map, Office of the Division Engineer South Pacific Division, Real Estate, Camp Callan Military Reservation, dated August 9, 1944. U. S. Army Engineer District, Los Angeles, California.  
Appendix K-2
- 1944b Special Report from Office of the Division Engineer, Pacific Division, Los Angeles Real Estate Sub-Office, dated October 4, 1944. Record Group 77, Box 662, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers. National Archives - Archives II, College Park, Maryland.  
Appendix F-1

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

FINDINGS

Camp Callan  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

**Department of the Army**

1944 TM 3-300, "Miscellaneous Chemical Munitions", dated 1 March 1944.  
Appendix C-11 and C-12

**Editor Unknown**

1943 *The Oozlefinch - Camp Callan's Pictorial Review*, Third Edition. Public Relations Office, Camp Callan, San Diego, California, dated May 1943.  
Appendix J-5 through J-7

**Frank, Sergeant Lew Jr., ed.**

1942 *The Oozlefinch - Camp Callan's Pictorial Review*, First Edition. Public Relations Office, Camp Callan, San Diego, California, dated March 1942.  
Appendix J-1 through J-4

**General Services Command**

1945 Letter from Major General Daniel Noon, Director of Plans & Operation to Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah, dated June 30, 1945. Record Group 77, Box 658, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers File. National Archives - Archive II, College Park, Maryland.  
Appendix E-4

**General Staff Corps**

1944 Letter from Colonel A. V. Winton, Deputy Director of Supply to Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah, dated July 28, 1944. Record Group 407, Box 4420, Military Posts & Reservations File. National Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.  
Appendix E-5

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

FINDINGS

Camp Callan  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

**Hauser, Captain William J.**

- 1941a "Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXIV No. 2: n.p., dated April 1, 1941.  
Appendix G-1
- 1941b "Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXIV No. 5: n.p., dated October 1, 1941.  
Appendix G-2
- 1942a "Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXV No. 2: n.p., dated April 1, 1942.  
Appendix G-3
- 1942b "Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXV No. 3: n.p., dated June 1, 1942.  
Appendix G-4
- 1943a "Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXVI No. 1: n.p., dated February 1, 1943.  
Appendix G-5
- 1943b "Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXVI No. 2: n.p., dated April 1, 1943.  
Appendix G-6

**Headquarters Anti - Aircraft Command**

- 1943 Training Directive No. 6, dated August 8, 1943. Record Group 337, Box 1147, Records of the Headquarters Army Ground Forces File. National Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.  
Appendix E-6

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

FINDINGS

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

**Headquarters Army Ground Forces**

- 1943 Memorandum from Training Division to Assistant Chief of Staff, Army Ground Forces, dated March 8, 1943. Record Group 337, Box 176, Records of the Headquarters Army Ground Forces File. National Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.  
Appendix E-7
- 1944 First Endorsement from Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Meredith, Assistant Ground Adjutant General to Commanding General, Army Service Forces, Washington D. C., dated April 8, 1944. Record Group 77, Box 658, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers File. National Archives - Archives II, College Park, Maryland.  
Appendix E-8

**Headquarters Ninth Corps Area**

- 1941 Letter from Major H. C. Carpenter, Assistant Chemical Officer to Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D. C., dated December 26, 1941. Record Group 175, Box 215, General Correspondence File. National Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.  
Appendix E-9

**Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army**

- 1942 Letter from Colonel F. R. Garcin, Chemical Officer to Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D. C., dated September 14, 1942. Record Group 175, Box 230, General Correspondence File. National Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.  
Appendix E-10

**Schulman, Judy P.**

- 1984 "Camp Callan - From Glory to a Memory". *Periodical XIII* No. 1: 43-49, dated May 1984.  
Appendix G-7

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

**FINDINGS**

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

**U. S. Army**

- 1941 Topography and General Layout of Camp Callan Map, dated April 8, 1941.  
San Diego Historical Society, San Diego, California.  
Appendix K-3
- 1943 General Layout and Buildings of Camp Callan Map, dated June 10, 1943.  
Judy P. Schulman Collection, San Diego, California.  
Appendix K-4

**U. S. Army Photograph**

- 1942 Anti-aircraft gunner and Army trained dog make a formidable combination at  
Camp Callan, California. Photo #SC 144262, dated September 1942.  
Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.  
Appendix J-8
- 1943 Close-up of smoke screen laying outfit in action in the field at Camp Callan.  
Photo #9SVC-CC-43-349, dated February 1943. Military History Institute,  
Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.  
Appendix J-9

**War Department**

- 1941 Memorandum from Brigadier General Howard Snyder, Acting Inspector  
General to The Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., dated February 26, 1941.  
Record Group 407, Box 4420, Military Posts & Reservations File. National  
Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.  
Appendix E-11
- 1942a Quarter Master Corps Requisition Form No. 400, dated January 12, 1942.  
Record Group 175, Box 222, General Correspondence File. National  
Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.  
Appendix E-12

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

FINDINGS

**Camp Callan**

San Diego, California

San Diego County

Project Number - J09CA027203

- 1942b Memorandum with Inclosure from Brigadier General Harry L. Twaddle, Assistant Chief of Staff to The Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., dated January 22, 1942. Record Group 407, Box 4420, Military Posts & Reservations File. National Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C. Appendix E-13
- 1942c Memorandum from Lieutenant Colonel Oscar R. Rand, Section Chief Judge Advocate General to Assistant Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., dated February 16, 1942. Record Group 407, Box 4420, Military Posts & Reservations File. National Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C. Appendix E-14
- 1942d TM 9-1990, "Small Arms Ammunition", dated 23 May 1942. Appendix C-1
- 1942e Quarter Master Corps Requisition Form No. 400, dated July 8, 1942. Record Group 175, Box 228, General Correspondence File. National Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland. Appendix E-15
- 1942f Quarter Master Corps Requisition Form No. 400, dated September 14, 1942. Record Group 175, Box 230, General Correspondence File. National Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland. Appendix E-16
- 1944 TM 9-1904, "Ammunition Inspection Guide", dated 2 March 1944. Appendix C-2 through C-10

**APPENDIX B**  
**GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS**

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

FINDINGS

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

AAF	Army Air Field
AA	Anti-Aircraft
AEC	Army Environmental Center
AGO	Adjutant General's Office
AP	Armor Piercing
APDS	Armor Piercing Discarding Sabot
APERS	Antipersonnel
APT	Armor Piercing with Tracer
ASR	Archive Search Report
Aux	auxiliary
BAR	Browning Automatic Rifle
BD	Base Detonating
BD/DR	Building Demolition/Debris Removal
BE	Base Ejection
BGR	Bombing and Gunnery Range
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BRAC	Base Closure and Realignment
CADD	Computer-Aided Drafting and Design
Cal	Caliber
CBDA	Chemical and Biological Defense Agency
CBD COM	Chemical and Biological Defense Command
CE	Corps of Engineers
CEHND	Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Division
CELMS	Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act - 1980
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
COE	Chief of Engineers
COMP	Composition
CTG	Cartridge



CSM	Chemical Surety Material
CSM	Command Sergeant Major
CWM	Chemical Warfare Material
CWS	Chemical Warfare Service
DA	Department of the Army
DARCOM	Development and Readiness Command
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DERP-FUDS	Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly Used Defense Sites
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of Interior
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EOD	Explosives Ordnance Disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERDA	Environmental Restoration Defense Account
FDE	Findings and Determination of Eligibility
FFMC	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation
FLCH	Flechette
FS	Feasibility Study
FWS	U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
GIS	Graphic Information System
GSA	General Services Administration
HE	High Explosive
HEAT	High Explosive Anti-Tank
HEI	High Explosive Incendiary
HEP	Plastic
HE-S	Illuminating
HTRW	Hazardous Toxic and Radioactive Waste
HTW	Hazardous and Toxic Waste
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
INPR	Inventory Project Report
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
MCX	Mandatory Center of Expertise
MG	Machine Gun
MG	Major General
mm	Millimeter
MT	Mechanical Time
MTSQ	Mechanical Time Super Quick
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NAS	Naval Air Station
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NCP	National Contingency Plan

NEW	Net Explosive Weight
NFS	National Forest Service
NG	National Guard
NGVD	Net Geodetic Vertical Datum
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOFA	No Further Action
NPRC	National Personnel Records Center
NRC	National Records Center
OE	Ordnance and Explosives
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PD	Point Detonating
PIBD	Point Initiating, Base Detonating
PL	Public Law
QASAS	Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance
RA	Removal Action
RAC	Risk Assessment Code
RD	Remedial Design
RG	Record Group
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SLD	St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers
SSHO	Site Safety and Health Officer
SSHP	Site Safety and Health Plan
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Units
TECOM	Test Evaluation Command
TEU	Technical Escort Unit
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TP	Target Practice
USA	United States of America
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USADACS	U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School
USAED	U.S. Army Engineer District
USAEDH	U.S. Army Engineer Division, Huntsville, AL
USATHMA	U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Army
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WAA	War Assets Administration
WD	War Department
WNRC	Washington National Records Center

**APPENDIX C**  
**TEXT / MANUALS**

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

**FINDINGS**

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

APPENDIX C

**TEXT / MANUALS**

- C-1 War Department, TM 9-1990, "Small Arms Ammunition", pages 12 through 14, dated 23 May 1942.
- C-2 War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition Inspection Guide", pages 490 through 495, dated 2 March 1944.
- C-3 War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition Inspection Guide", pages 489 through 490, dated 2 March 1944.
- C-4 War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition Inspection Guide", pages 353-358, dated 2 March 1944.
- C-5 War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition Inspection Guide", pages 363 through 367, 377 through 379, dated 2 March 1944.
- C-6 War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition Inspection Guide", pages 437 through 439, 446 through 454, dated 2 March 1944.
- C-7 War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition Inspection Guide", pages 462 through 469, dated 2 March 1944.
- C-8 War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition Inspection Guide", pages 235 and 236, dated 2 March 1944.
- C-9 War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition Inspection Guide", page 240, dated 2 March 1944.
- C-10 War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition Inspection Guide", page 269, dated 2 March 1944.

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

**FINDINGS**

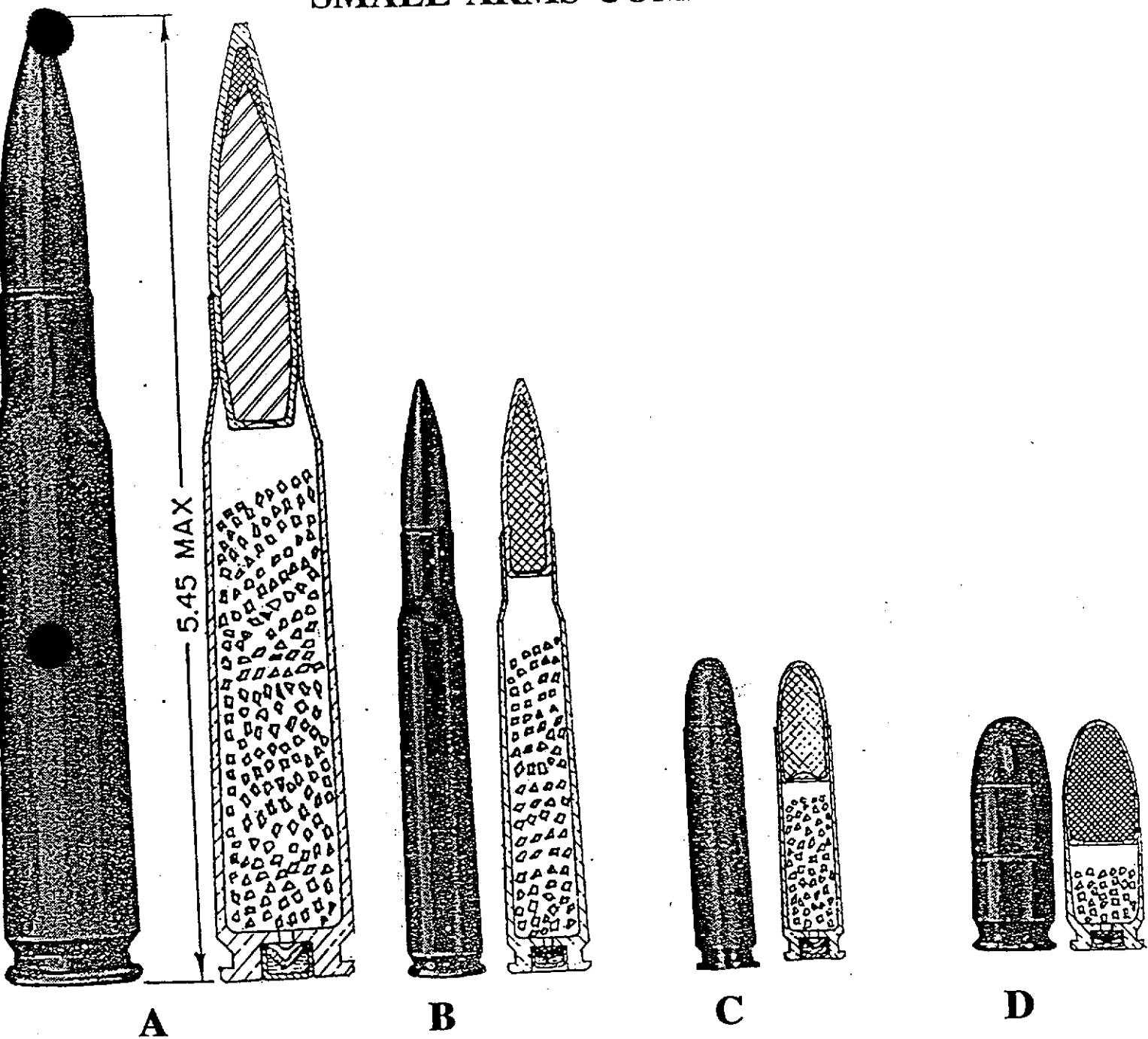
**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

- C-11 Department of the Army, TM 3-300, "Miscellaneous Chemical Munitions", page 11 through 13, dated 1 March 1944.
- C-12 Department of the Army, TM 3-300, "Miscellaneous Chemical Munitions", pages 15 through 17, dated 1 March 1944.
- C-13 Chemical Warfare School Edgewood Arsenal, Pamphlet No. 4, "Instructions For Using Gas Identification Sets", pages 1 through 7, dated January 1942.
- C-14 Chemical Warfare School Edgewood Arsenal, Pamphlet No. 4, "Instructions For Using Gas Identification Sets", pages 1 through 7, dated January 1942.

## **APPENDIX C-1**

**War Department, TM 9-1990, "Small Arms  
Ammunition", pages 12 through 14, dated 23  
May 1942.**

# SMALL ARMS COMPARISON



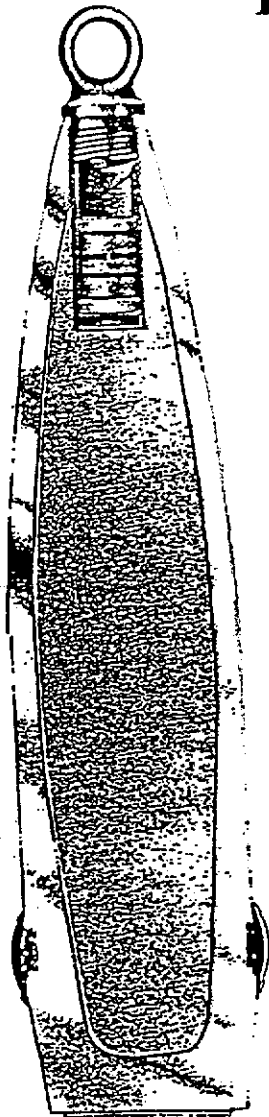
- |                     |                                   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A . . . . .         | .50 CALIBER BALL CARTRIDGE, M2    |
| B . . . . .         | .30 CALIBER BALL CARTRIDGE, M2    |
| C . . . . .         | .30 CALIBER CARBINE CARTRIDGE, M1 |
| D . . . . .         | .45 CALIBER BALL CARTRIDGE, M1911 |
| REFERENCE . . . . . | TM9-1990, MAY 1942                |

## **APPENDIX C-2**

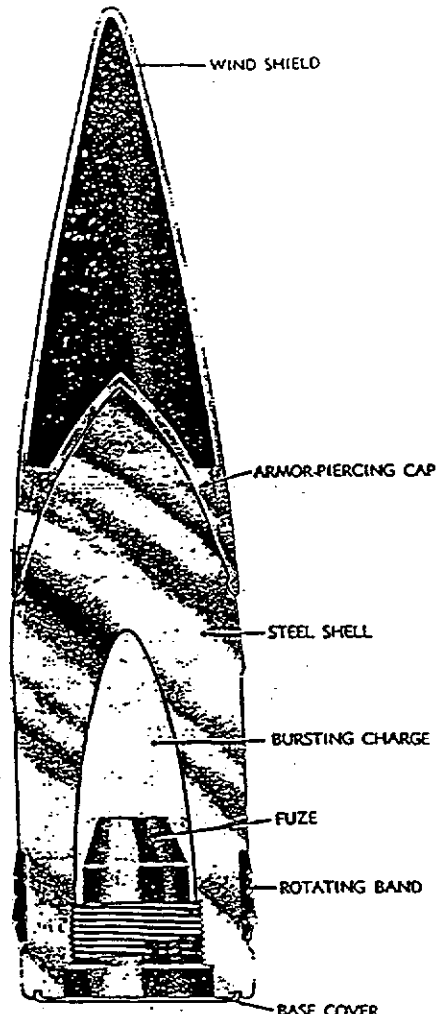
**War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition  
Inspection Guide", pages 490 through 495, dated  
2 March 1944.**



# PROJECTILES, 155MM



HE



AP

**Use:** Ammunition for 155mm guns M1, M17, M17A1, and M18M1.

**Description:** These round were separately loading and consisted of four parts to make a complete round: projectile, fuze, propellant bag, and primer. They came in two styles, High Explosive (HE), and Armor Piercing (AP).

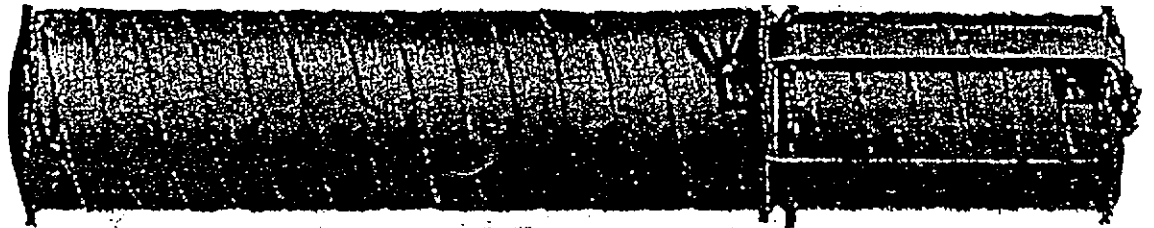
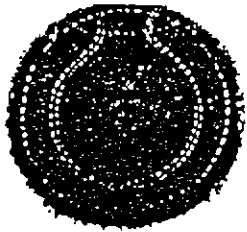
**Purpose:** These guns were used in coastal defense for a short period of time. Later they became strictly a field artillery weapon.

Weight	. . . . .	100 pound approximately
Length	. . . . .	23 inches
Filler	. . . . .	TNT (HE) Comp D (AP)
Reference	. . . . .	TM9-1904, March 1944

## **APPENDIX C-3**

**War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition  
Inspection Guide", pages 489 through 490, dated  
2 March 1944.**

# CHARGE, PROPELLING, FOR 155MM, M2



FOR 155-MM GUN, M2

**Use:** Separate loading propelling charge for 155mm guns.

**Description:** The charge was comprised of nitrocellulose with additives. The nitrocellulose mixture was compressed into cylindrical grains with perforations. The grains were put into cloth bags of different sizes which were wrapped and laced tightly.

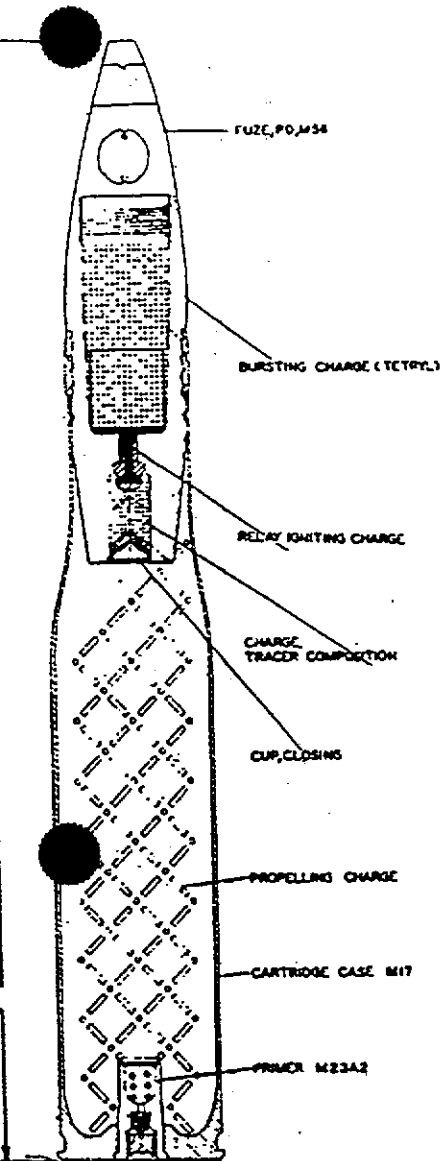
**Purpose:** Provided propulsion of the projectile from the gun. The burning propellant generated rapidly expanding gases.

**Weight** . . . . . 25 pounds  
**Length** . . . . . Information not available  
**Filler** . . . . . FNH propellant  
**Reference** . . . . . TM 9-1904, March 1944

## **APPENDIX C-4**

**War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition  
Inspection Guide", pages 353-358, dated 2  
March 1944.**

# SHELL, 37 MM



**SHELL, H.E., M54**

**Use:**

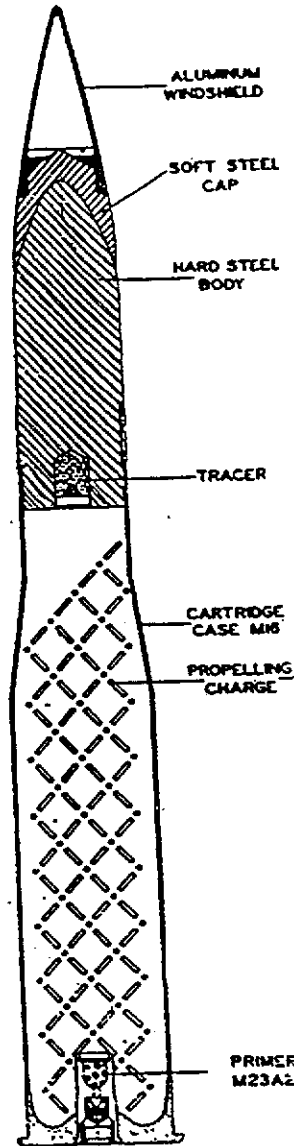
**Description:**

Ammunition for the M1A1 and later the M1A2 anti-aircraft guns. These rounds usually came in ten round clips. There were three different types: the High Explosive (HE), Armor Piercing Capped (APC), and Practice.

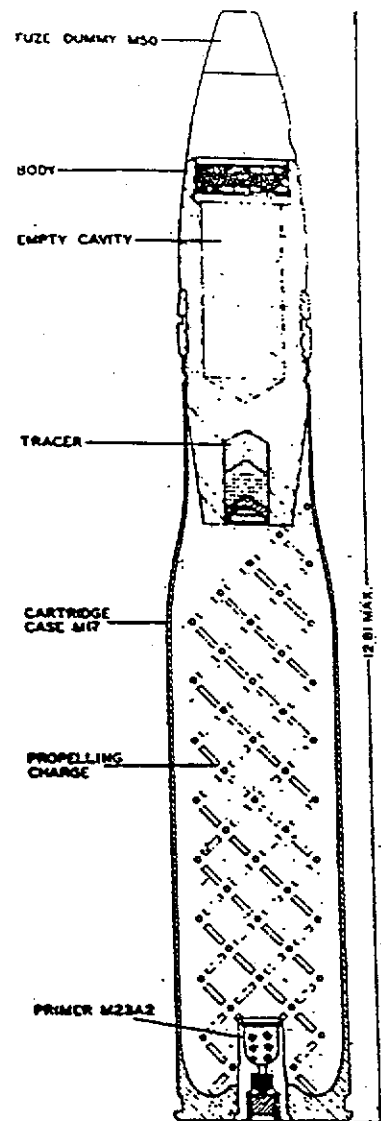
**Purpose:**

To provide defense and discourage attack by enemy aircraft.

**Weight** . . . . . 1.91 pounds (projectile)  
**Length** . . . . . 12.81 inches  
**Filler** . . . . . Tetryl (HE only)  
**Reference** . . . . . TM 9-1904, March 1944



**SHOT, APC, M51**

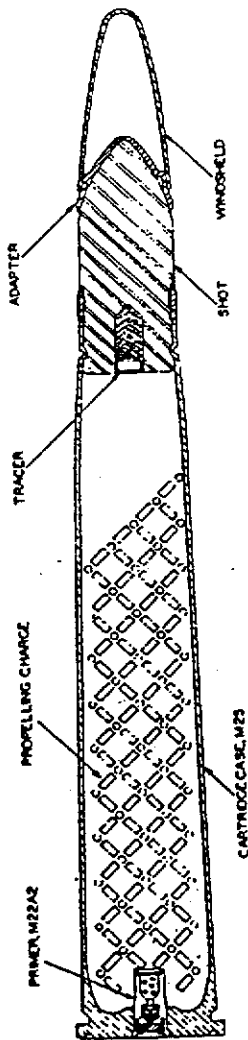


**SHELL, Practice, M55**

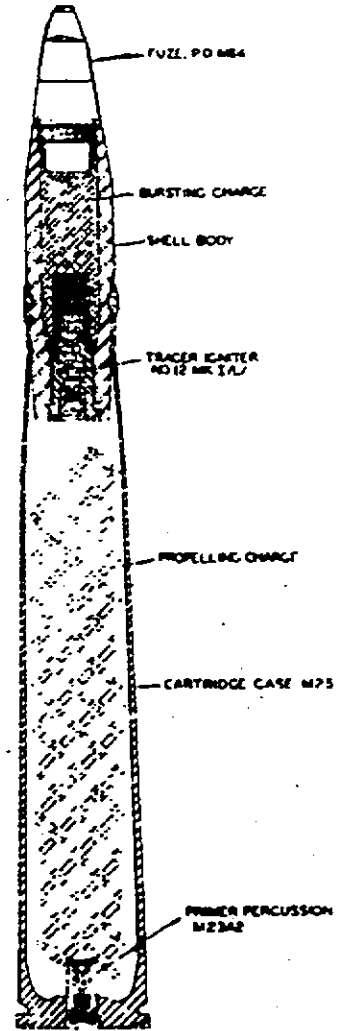
## **APPENDIX C-5**

**War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition Inspection Guide", pages 363 through 367, 377 through 379, dated 2 March 1944.**

# CARTRIDGE, 40MM



**Cartridge, AP-T, 40-mm, M81**



**Cartridge, H.E.-T (SD) 40-mm, Mk. II**

**Use:** Ammunition for the M1 automatic 40mm gun.

**Description:** These rounds came in four round clips. There were three different types: High Explosive Tracer, Shell Destroying (HE-T, SD), Armor Piercing Tracer (AP-T), and Practice (not shown).

**Purpose:** This gun was intended for duties intermediate between those of the high altitude guns of the 3 inch and 90mm and the 37mm anti-aircraft weapons. It was very effective against dive bombers and low flying aerial targets.

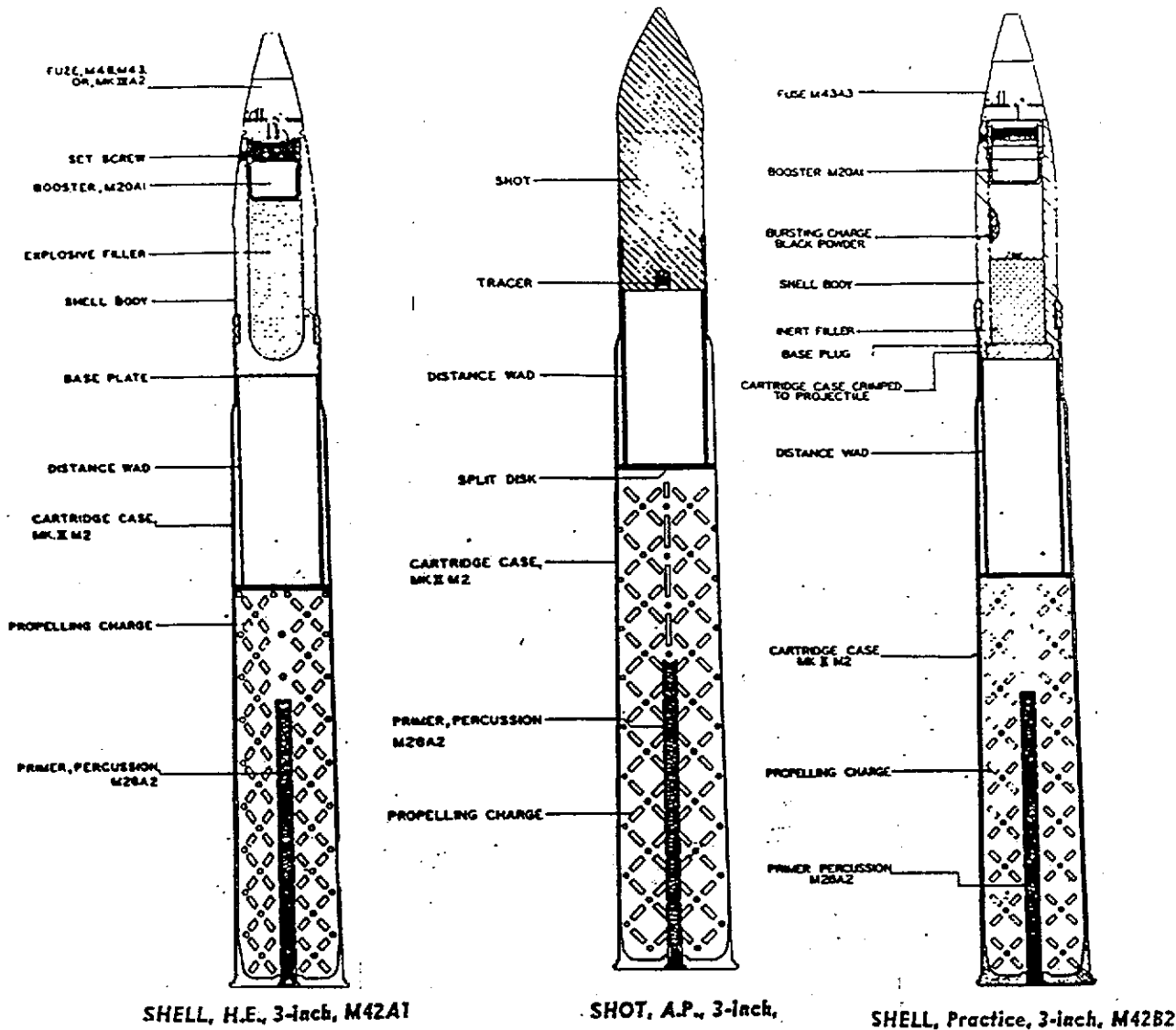
<b>Weight</b>	. . . . .	4.46 pounds
<b>Length</b>	. . . . .	17.64 inches
<b>Filler</b>	. . . . .	TNT (HE only)
<b>Reference</b>	. . . . .	TM 9-1904, March 1944

## **APPENDIX C-6**

**War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition  
Inspection Guide", pages 437 through 439, 446  
through 454, dated 2 March 1944.**



# CARTRIDGE, 3 INCH



SHELL, H.E., 3-inch, M42A1

SHOT, A.P., 3-inch,

SHELL, Practice, 3-inch, M42B2

**Use:** Ammunition for the 3 inch anti-aircraft and seacoast guns on fixed and mobile mounts.

**Description:** The powder chambers were different depending on the mount. They came in a variety of types: High Explosive (HE), Armor Piercing Capped (APC not shown), Shot, Armor Piercing (Shot, AP), and Practice.

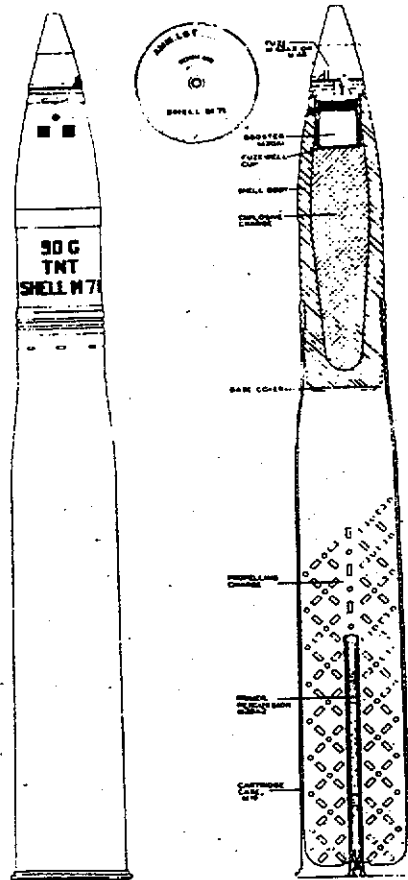
**Purpose:** The 3 inch guns were developed in World War I as the first guns to combat aircraft.

Weight . . . . .	45 pounds (projectile)
Length . . . . .	39 inches approximately
Filler . . . . .	TNT (HE)
Reference . . . . .	TM 9-1904, March 1944

## **APPENDIX C-7**

**War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition  
Inspection Guide", pages 462 through 469, dated  
2 March 1944.**

# CARTRIDGE, 90MM



**Use:** This item was used in the 90mm M1 guns.

**Description:** 90mm ammunition was fixed rounds that came in a variety of different types: High Explosive (HE), Armor Piercing Capped (APC), Shot, Armor Piercing (Shot,AP), and Practice. The most widely used type for anti-aircraft defense was the HE and in particular the M71 model with the M43 mechanical time fuze. When the M71 was fitted with a M48 point detonating fuze it was used against ground targets.

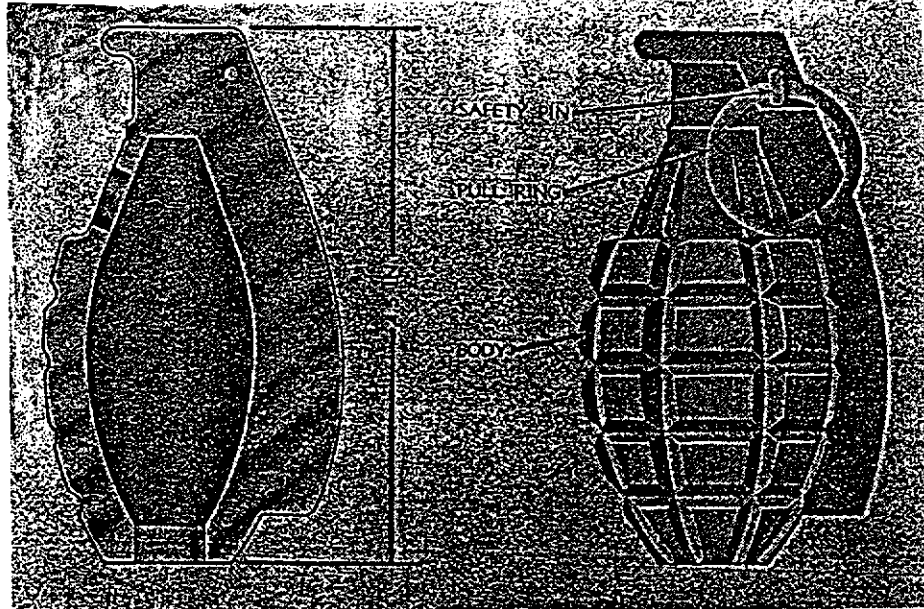
**Purpose:** This round of ammunition was used against aircraft (mobile mount) and armor (self-propelled mount). It was one of the most effective anti-aircraft weapons of its day.

<b>Weight</b> . . . . .	40 pounds approximately
<b>Length</b> . . . . .	37.46 inches
<b>Filler</b> . . . . .	TNT
<b>Reference</b> . . . . .	TM 9-1904, March 1944

## **APPENDIX C-8**

**War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition  
Inspection Guide", pages 235 and 236, dated 2  
March 1944.**

# GRENADE, HAND PRACTICE



**Use:** To use for training in handling and throwing.

**Description:** The MkI training grenade was an inert item containing no explosives. Its size and weight were the same as the MkII series. A projection is cast on the top and side to represent the fuze assembly. The MkIA1 also has the addition of a cotter pin and pull ring to simulate the operations involved in pulling the pin prior to throwing.

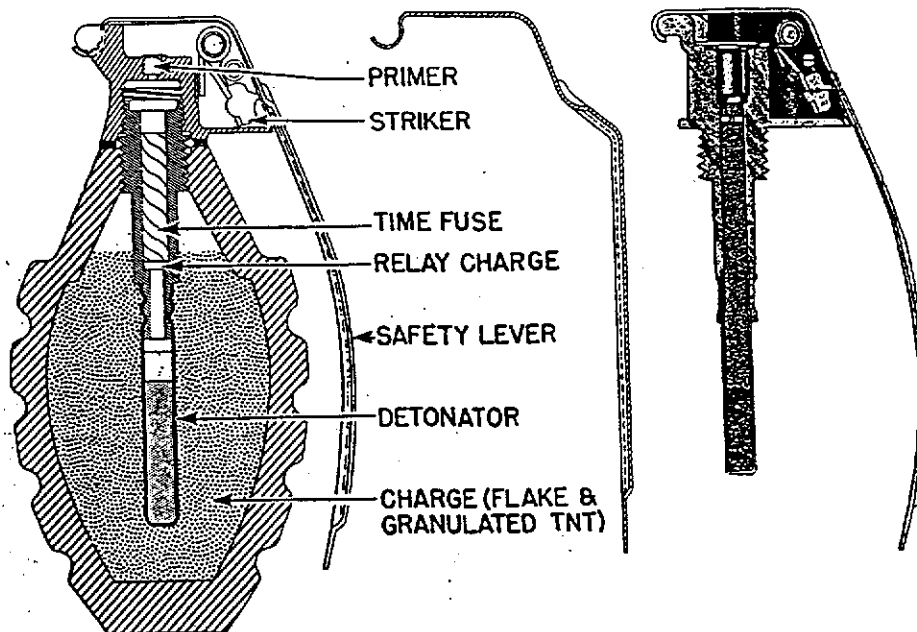
**Purpose:** To improve techniques in throwing and accuracy.

<b>Weight</b>	. . . . .	21 ounces
<b>Length</b>	. . . . .	4.5 inches
<b>Diameter</b>	. . . . .	2.25 inches
<b>Color</b>	. . . . .	Black
<b>Reference</b>	. . . . .	TM 9-1904, March 1944

## **APPENDIX C-9**

**War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition  
Inspection Guide", page 240, dated 2 March  
1944.**

# GRENADE, HAND FRAGMENTATION



**Use:** To augment the infantry's primary weapons with a hand thrown bomb.

**Description:** The MkII and the MkIIA1 fragmentation grenades were about the size and shape of a large lemon. They had a serrated cast iron body with horizontal and vertical grooves to assist in the formation of uniform fragments upon detonation. The MkIIA1 is identical to the MkII except for the fuze on the MkIIA1 fits over rather than under the lip of the fuze body. The fuze time on these grenades was between 4 and 5 seconds after pulling the pin.

**Purpose:** To cause casualties due to fragments of the grenade body.

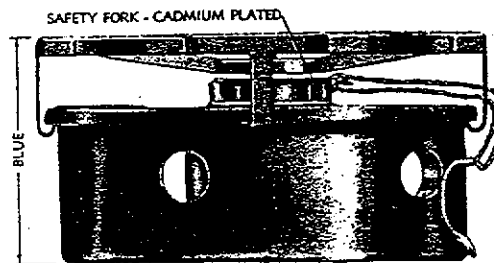
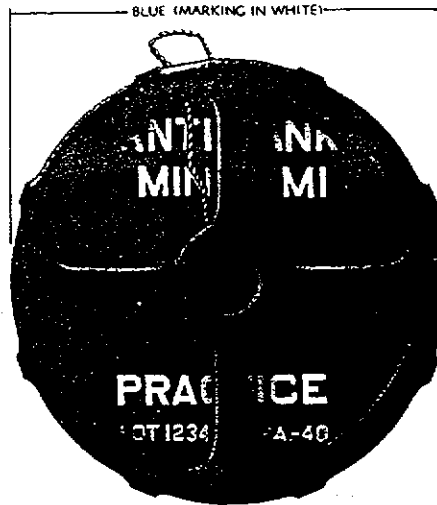
Weight	. . . . .	21 ounces
Length	. . . . .	4.5 inches
Filler	. . . . .	TNT
Diameter	. . . . .	2.25 inches
Color	. . . . .	Olive Drab
Reference	. . . . .	TM 9-1904, March 1944

## **APPENDIX C-10**

**War Department, TM 9-1904, "Ammunition  
Inspection Guide", page 269, dated 2 March  
1944.**



# MINE, PRACTICE



**Use:** For training on infiltration courses, booby trapping, etc.

**Description:** This was a small practice mine which resembled the high explosive mine. The M1 model had an empty body with holes to vent smoke. The M1B1 differed from the M1 in that it had no holes in the body except for a filling hole and cap. This item could be sand loaded to simulate the actual weight of the high explosive mine. The M1 practice fuze contained a .32 caliber blank cartridge. The cartridge ignited a smoke charge of black powder and red phosphorus.

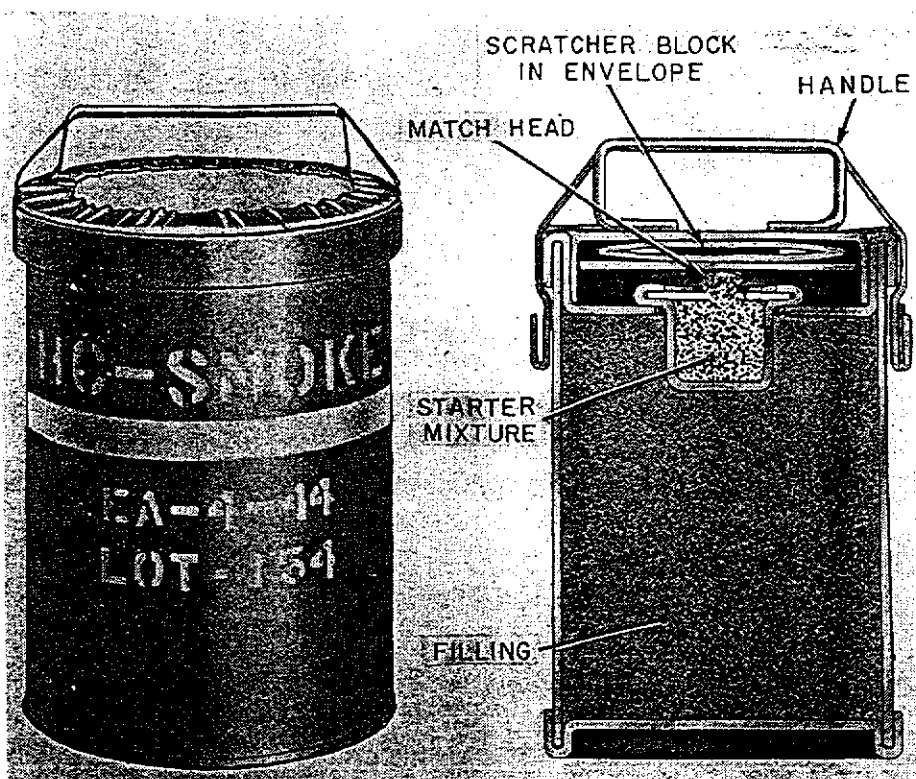
**Purpose:** The flash, bang, and smoke effect simulated the functioning of a live mine.

**Weight** . . . . . 10.6 pounds  
**Diameter** . . . . . 8 inches  
**Height** . . . . . 4 inches  
**Reference** . . . . . TM 9-1904, March 1944

## **APPENDIX C-11**

**Department of the Army, TM 3-300,  
"Miscellaneous Chemical Munitions", page 11  
through 13, dated 1 March 1944.**

# POT, SMOKE, HC, M1



**Use:** For training and in combat operations.

**Description:** HC smoke mixtures consists of a mixture of hexachloroethane, zinc oxide, and grained aluminum. The smoke pot is a cylindrical sheet metal container filled with smoke mixture and provided with an ignition device. The pots may be ignited manually or electrically by squibs. They may also be set off in a chain by simply stacking them and letting the first pot burn through and ignite the next.

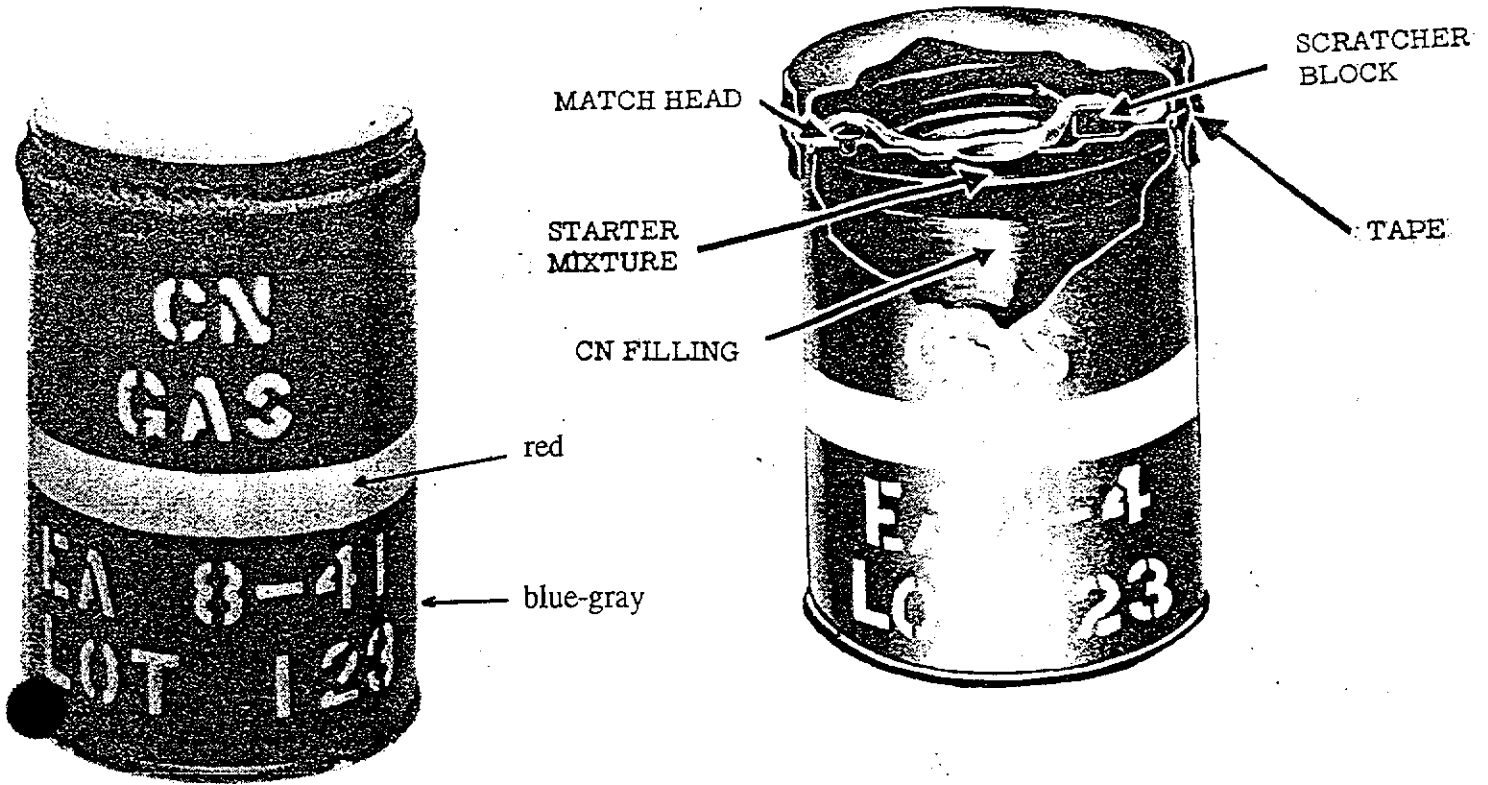
**Purpose:** To conceal troop movements, cause confusion and to deceive the enemy. Also used to train for gas mask donning and fit.

Weight . . . . .	12 pounds
Diameter . . . . .	5.5 inches
Height . . . . .	9 inches
Filler . . . . .	9.5 pounds HC
Burn Time . . . . .	5-8 minutes
Reference . . . . .	TM 3-300, March 1944

## **APPENDIX C-12**

**Department of the Army, TM 3-300,  
"Miscellaneous Chemical Munitions", pages 15  
through 17, dated 1 March 1944.**

# POT, CN TEAR GAS, M1



**Use:**

This item was used chiefly as a training munition to simulate gas attacks.

**Description:**

These gas pots consisted of two main parts: the container and the filler. The filler was a chloracetophenone mixture commonly called CN. They could be manually fired or fired in a series using squibs. The burn time was approximately 3 to 4 minutes.

**Purpose:**

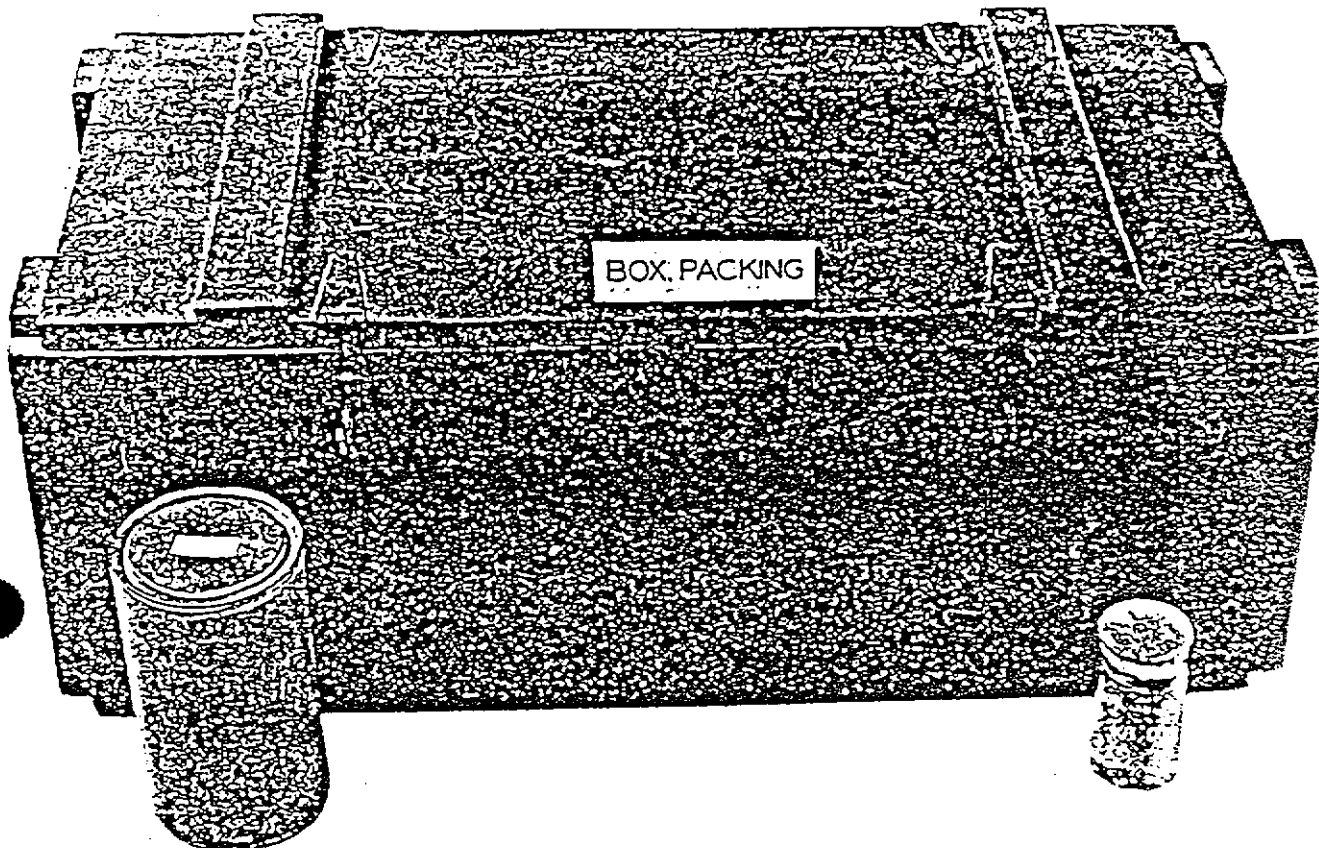
To assure personnel could quickly don a gas mask with a proper fit prior to being affected by the gas.

Weight . . . . .	1.5 pounds
Height . . . . .	4 9/16 inches
Diameter . . . . .	3 3/8 inches
Filler . . . . .	CN
Reference . . . . .	TM 3-300, April 1942

## **APPENDIX C-13**

**Chemical Warfare School Edgewood Arsenal,  
Pamphlet No. 4, "Instructions For Using Gas  
Identification Sets", pages 1 through 7, dated  
January 1942.**

# SET, GAS IDENTIFICATION, INSTRUCTIONAL, M1



CONTAINER

BOTTLE, FOUR OUNCE

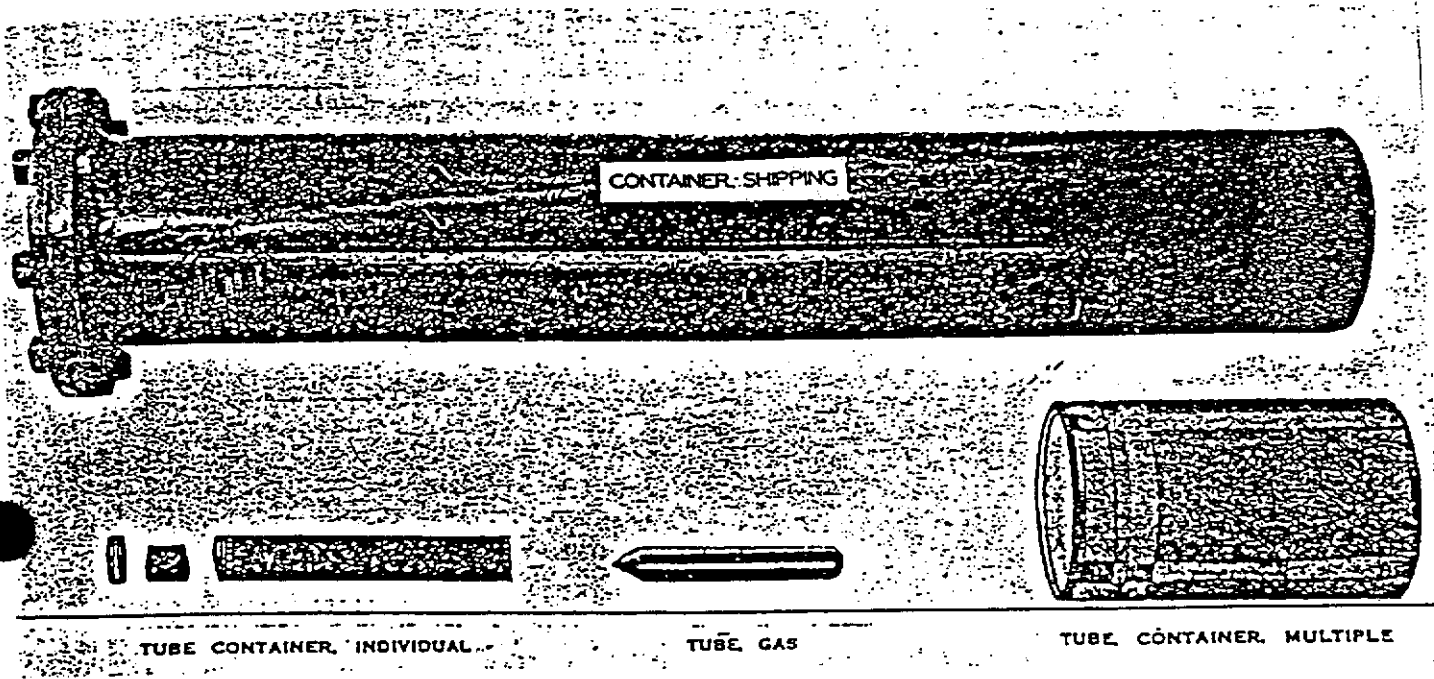
- Use:** Chemical training in the identification of gases for indoor use.
- Description:** Each set contained 7 glass bottles filled with chemical agent or activated charcoal absorbed with agent. The set was packaged one glass bottle per metal can, seven metal cans per hinged wooden box.
- Purpose:** Agents were "sniffed" to recognize different gases by odor.
- Reference:** Pamphlet No. 4, January 1942

## **APPENDIX C-14**

**Chemical Warfare School Edgewood Arsenal,  
Pamphlet No. 4, "Instructions For Using Gas  
Identification Sets", pages 1 through 7, dated  
January 1942.**



# SET, GAS IDENTIFICATION, DETONATION M1



**Use:** Chemical training in the identification of gases for outdoor use.

**Description:** Each set contained 48 one ounce tubes filled with liquid chemical agents. The set was packaged one tube per cardboard screw cap container, twelve screw cap containers per metal container, four metal containers per steel cylinder.

**Purpose:** Agents were detonated creating an air dispersal.

**Reference:** Pamphlet No. 4, January 1942

**APPENDIX D**  
**REPORTS / STUDIES**

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

**FINDINGS**

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

**APPENDIX D**

**REPORTS / STUDIES**

D-1 Inventory Project Report for Project No. J09CA027200, Camp Callan, San Diego, California, dated June 1993 revised 21 October 1994.

**APPENDIX D-1**

**Inventory Project Report for Project No.  
J09CA027200, Camp Callan, San Diego,  
California, dated June 1993 revised 21 October  
1994.**



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314-1000

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

CEMP-RF (200-1a)

23 FEB 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER, South Pacific Division,  
ATTN: CESP-ED-G

SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used  
Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS), Inventory Project Report (INPR) for  
Camp Callen, Site No. J09CA027200

1. References:

a. Memorandum, CESP-ED-G, 14 Nov 1994, subject as  
above (Encl 1).

b. DERP-FUDS Program Manual, CEMP-R, 8 December 1993

2. This memorandum authorizes the following project for the  
subject site:

A PRP/HTRW project, Project Number J09CA027201.

All work will be executed in accordance with above reference 1b.  
The comments by CEMRD-OC dated 6 October 1994 should be addressed  
when you execute the PRP/HTRW project (Encl).

3. An HTRW project is not approved at this time since no  
adequate data/documents to justify a project. However, as part  
of the PRP/HTRW project, you can initiate further record search  
to identify possible additional landfill areas and other  
contaminated sources at the former Camp Callen site.

4. We are waiting for the CEHND recommendation for a potential  
OEW project.

5. Project Management (PM) for the subject site and execution  
responsibility for PRP/HTRW project is assigned to the Sacramento  
District.

6. CEMP-RF Point of contact for this action is Mr. James Huang  
at (202) 272-8883.

CEMP-RF (200-1a)

SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly  
Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS), Inventory Project Report (INPR)  
for Camp Callen, Site No. J09CA027200

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY PROGRAMS:



CARY JONES  
Chief, Environmental Restoration  
Division  
Directorate of Military Programs

Encl

CF:  
CEHND-PM-EP  
CESPK-PM (Mike Metro)

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

INVENTORY PROJECT REPORT

CAMP CALLEN  
SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

SITE NO. J09CA027200

Prepared by:

DYNAMAC CORPORATION  
10419 Old Placerville Road, Suite 260  
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June 1993

*Revised Oct 94*

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM  
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES  
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

CAMP CALLEN  
SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
SITE NO. J09CA027200

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The property was authorized for acquisition on 9 October 1940 as follows: 710 acres by lease from the City of San Diego, 0.90 acres by lease from the City of San Diego, 120.08 acres by lease from Margaret C. Hawkins, 72.12 acres by lease from F.T. Scripps, Inc., 367.00 acres by revocable permit from the City of San Diego and 12.85 acres by license from the City of San Diego. Total acreage acquired for the site was 1282.95 acres.
2. The site was used as an anti-aircraft replacement training center. Improvements included barracks, a 910-bed station hospital, offices, storage, shops, support buildings, a landfill, small arms training ranges and artillery gun positions. No evidence of buildings or other improvements, with the exception of the landfill, were noted during the site visit.
3. The site was declared surplus on 1 November 1945 and disposed of as follows: 710 lease acres and 0.90 lease acres were cancelled 25 March 1946, 120.08 lease acres were cancelled 9 August 1946, 72.12 lease acres were cancelled 30 June 1946, 376 permit acres were cancelled 13 December 1945, and 12.85 license acres were cancelled 25 March 1946. The land under permit was released in lieu of restoration clause. Note: The landfill is not on the permit land. The site is currently owned by several hundred parties. Most of the property is developed residentially and commercially. A park and golf course are located in the northern portion and the University of California, San Diego is located in the southeast portion of the site. The total acreage terminated was 1282.95.

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing findings of fact, the site has been determined to be formerly used by the DOD. Therefore, it is eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites established under 10 USC 2701 et seq.

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DATE

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MILTON HUNTER  
Brigadier General, U.S. Army  
Commanding



REVISED  
SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET  
FOR  
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. J09CA027200  
CAMP CALLEN  
SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
21 OCTOBER 1994

SITE NAME: Camp Callen.

LOCATION: Located in the Torrey Pines/La Jolla area of the City of San Diego, California. The site is bounded to the north by Torrey Pines Park, to the west by the Pacific Ocean, to the south by Horizon Way, and to the southeast by the University of California, San Diego. See Figure 1.

SITE HISTORY: The 1282.95 acres site was used by the Army from 1940 to 1946 as anti-aircraft replacement training center and included barracks, support buildings, a landfill, small arms training ranges and artillery gun positions.

Landfill material has been excavated from its original location by the current owner, and is currently stockpiled on the site. The Corps has received a complaint in which DoD is alleged to be liable for cleanup of the property.

A preliminary trenching and sampling program was undertaken in December, 1992 to access the extent of the fill area and determine the presence of any hazardous substances. Analytical results detected lead and zinc values exceeding the CA total threshold limit concentration (TTLIC) values.

The preliminary report evaluated the alternatives for removing the material. The main concern was for limiting the migration of material from the disturbed areas during heavy rains into nearby "environmentally sensitive area". The sensitive area is a small canyon covered with vegetation to the east of the fill area.

Subsequent to the report, the decision was made to excavate the fill and stockpile it nearby (approximately 4,960 cubic yards). A second sampling program was completed to further determine the extent of contamination at the site. A 16-by-16 foot grid pattern was utilized to collect 123 soil samples over the extent of the excavation area. The samples were analyzed for total lead and zinc. Eight of the samples triggered further testing by the WET method for soluble lead. No testing for soluble zinc was required. The results indicated that none of the samples were above the TTLIC values for total lead and zinc, and none were above the STLIC for soluble lead in the excavated pit.

REVISED

J09CA027200

A letter from the San Diego County Health Department, dated April 21, 1993 gave approval to backfill the excavation with clean fill. A second letter dated May 17, 1993 addressed the request made by Whimpey Construction requesting a ruling on the methods of disposal available, given the investigation data to date. The Health Department requested that 20 of the previous samples be analyzed by WET method for lead and zinc. The results of those analyses are pending. Geocon, consultant for Whimpey will review the analyses data and recommend options for disposal. The San Diego Health Department also requested review of the stockpile sampling for Class III landfilling.

SITE VISIT: A site visit was conducted on May 28, 1993 by Margaret Berry and Jeff Kozel of Dynamac Corporation. They met with Mr. Steve Marsh, of the law firm Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps and Ms. Anita Boughton of Geocon Environmental Consultants, representing Whimpey Construction, the current owners of a portion of the site (area under construction). They provided access to the construction site and background data on the dump site found on the property. Because of the fact that there are several hundred current owners, no other current owners were contacted.

CATEGORY OF HAZARDS: PRP/HTRW, HTRW, and OEW

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

a) PRP/HTRW: Recommend CESPCK evaluate the landfill uncovered by the current property owner.

b) HTRW: Recommend CESPCK pursue further site investigation to determine if additional disposal areas are present.

c) OEW: Recommend the MCX for OEW at Huntsville Division make a determination regarding further investigation at this site.

AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS: Limited Trenching and Soil Sampling Report for Torrey Pines Technology Center, San Diego, California, Geocon Environmental Consultants, January 1993; Excavation Observation and Limited Soil Sampling Report for Torrey Pines Technology Center, San Diego, California, Geocon Environmental Consultants, March 1993; Limited Stockpile Sampling Report for Torrey Pines Technology Center, April 1993, and addendum, April 1993.

DISTRICT POC: Jatin Desai, Los Angeles District (213) 894-6266.

REVISED  
PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET  
FOR  
DERP-FUDS PRP/HTRW PROJECT NO. J09CA027201  
CAMP CALLEN  
SITE NO. J09CA027200  
21 OCTOBER 1994

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The recommended project for this site is an evaluation of the uncovered landfill by the property owner.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY: The Corps of Engineers (SPK) has received a complaint in which it is alleged that DoD is liable for the cleanup of the plaintiff's property pursuant to CERCLA and the Tort Claims Act.

POLICY CONSIDERATION: There is no policy which prohibits the proposal of this project.

PROPOSED PROJECT: Recommend that CESPCK evaluate the landfill uncovered by the property owner.

EPA FORM 2070-12: Attached

DD FORM 1391: Attached

DISTRICT POC: Request CESPCK inform Mr. Jatin Desai at (213) 894-6266 when a determination is made regarding project status.



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE  
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT  
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

L IDENTIFICATION  
01 STATE | 02 SITE NUMBER  
CA | J09CA027200

**I. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS**

01  A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION  
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None Suspected.

01  B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION  
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None Suspected.

01  C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR  
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None Suspected.

01  D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS  
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None Suspected.

01  E. DIRECT CONTACT  
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None Suspected. The waste material from the landfill is stockpiled on the surface, however, the construction site is patrolled by security personnel.

01  F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL  
03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Soil sampling programs conducted in December 1992 indicated elevated levels of lead and zinc, above STLC levels. The Regional Water Quality Control Board has approved closure for the excavated site. The material is currently stockpiled on site.

01  G. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION  
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION


None suspected.

01  H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY  
03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The worker exposure potential is limited to clean up personnel.

01  I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY  
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The area surrounding the site is heavily developed with research facilities and office buildings. Exact population figures are not known.

	POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS		I. IDENTIFICATION 01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER CA 109CA027200	
	II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS			
01 <input type="checkbox"/>	J. DAMAGE TO FLORA 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION	02 <input type="checkbox"/> OBSERVED (DATE _____)	03 <input type="checkbox"/> POTENTIAL	04 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALLEGED
None Suspected.				
01 <input type="checkbox"/>	K. DAMAGE TO FAUNA 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION	02 <input type="checkbox"/> OBSERVED (DATE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> POTENTIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALLEGED
None Suspected.				
01 <input type="checkbox"/>	L. CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION	02 <input type="checkbox"/> OBSERVED (DATE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> POTENTIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALLEGED
None Suspected.				
01 <input type="checkbox"/>	M. UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES 03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION	02 <input type="checkbox"/> OBSERVED (DATE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> POTENTIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALLEGED
The material is currently stockpiled on site.				
01 <input type="checkbox"/>	N. DAMAGE TO OFFSITE PROPERTY 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION	02 <input type="checkbox"/> OBSERVED (DATE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> POTENTIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALLEGED
None Suspected.				
01 <input type="checkbox"/>	O. CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION	02 <input type="checkbox"/> OBSERVED (DATE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> POTENTIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALLEGED
None Suspected.				
01 <input type="checkbox"/>	P. ILLEGAL/UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION	02 <input type="checkbox"/> OBSERVED (DATE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> POTENTIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALLEGED
None Suspected.				
05 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS				
A dump site was discovered during construction activities on site. The fill material has been excavated and is currently stockpiled on site.				
III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____				
IV. COMMENTS				
V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION				
Whimpey Construction representatives Steven Marsh of Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps and Anita Boughton of Geocon Environmental Consultants.				

1. COMPONENT ARMY		FY 95 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA			2. DATE 8/25/94		
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CAMP CALLEN, CALIFORNIA				4. PROJECT TITLE DERP FUDS - J09CA027200			
5. PROGRAM ELEMENT		6. CATEGORY CODE PRP-HTRW	7. PROJECT NUMBER		8. PROJECT COST (\$000) \$115		
9. COST ESTIMATES							
ITEM				U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST (\$000)
1. Records Search							
Title/activity search				ea	1	20	\$20
Allocability report				ea	1	20	20
Subtotal							40
2. Obtain areal photographs and interp.				ea	1	35	35
Characterize stockpiled material				ea	1	15	15
Report findings				ea	1	10	10
Subtotal							60
3. USACE M & S (at 15% of subtotal)							15
TOTAL							\$115
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION							
Conduct title and records search to determine ownership and use history of site. Perform allocability study and report findings.							
Conduct records search to include obtaining and interpreting areal photographs of site, both historic and recent, to determine if any additional landfill sites exist. If additional landfill sites exist that are PRP sites, characterize type and extent of material contained in site. Report findings of records, areal photograph search, and characterization.							

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET  
FOR  
DERP-FUDS OEW PROJECT NO. J09CA027202  
CAMP CALLEN  
SITE NO. J09CA027200  
30 JUNE 1993

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The site was used by the Army during World War II as an anti-aircraft replacement training center. Historic records indicate that a small arms training range and artillery positions were located on site.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY: The property was formerly owned by the DOD (Army). Any ordnance would clearly be the result of past DOD activity.

POLICY CONSIDERATION: It is appropriate to recommend an OEW investigation by MCX.

PROPOSED PROJECT: Recommend the Corp's Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) for OEW at the Huntsville Division make a determination if further action is appropriate.

RAC WORKSHEET: Attached.

DISTRICT POC: Request CEHND inform Mr. Jatin Desai at (213) 894-6266 when a determination is made regarding project status.

10 Jul 1997

Previous editions obsolete

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR  
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE (OEW) SITES

Site Name Camp Callen  
Site Location San Diego, CA  
DERP Project # J09CA027200

Rater's Name M. Berry  
Organization Dynamac Corp.  
RAC 2

OEW RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882B and AR 385-10.

The OEW risk assessment is based upon documented evidence consisting of records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. These data are used to assess the risk involved based upon the hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability.

Any field activities should be made with the assistance of qualified EOD personnel.

Part I. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition

	<u>YES</u> VALUE	<u>NO</u> VALUE	VALUE
Small Arms (.22 cal - .50 cal)	1	0	<u>1</u>
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	10	0	<u>10</u>
Bombs, Explosive	10	0	<u>0</u>
Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6	0	<u>0</u>
Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10	0	<u>0</u>
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4	0	<u>0</u>
Landmines, Explosive	10	0	<u>0</u>
Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4	0	<u>0</u>
Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	10	0	<u>0</u>
Detonators, Blasting Caps	6	0	<u>0</u>



B. Pyrotechnics (For munitions not described above.)

	<u>YES</u> VALUE	<u>NO</u> VALUE	VALUE
Munition (Container) Containing White Phosphorus or other Pyrophoric Material (i.e., Spontaneously Flammable)	10	0	<u>0</u>
Munition Containing A Flame or Incendiary Material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum Metal Incendiaries)	6	0	<u>0</u>
Flares, Signals, Simulators	4	0	<u>0</u>
Pyrotechnics Value (Maximum of 10).			<u>0</u>

C. Bulk High Explosives (Bulk explosives not an integral part of conventional ordnance; uncontainerized.)

	<u>YES</u> VALUE	<u>NO</u> VALUE	VALUE
Primary or Initiating Explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10	0	<u>0</u>
Demolition Charges	10	0	<u>0</u>
Booster, Bursting or Fuze Explosives (PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Teteryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, EBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8	0	<u>0</u>
Military Dynamite	6	0	<u>0</u>
Less Sensitive Explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc.)	3	0	<u>0</u>
High Explosives Value (Maximum Value of 10)			<u>0</u>

D. Propellants

	<u>YES</u> VALUE	<u>NO</u> VALUE	VALUE
Solid or Liquid Propellants	6	0	<u>0</u>

E. Radiological/Chemical Agent/Weapons

	<u>YES</u> VALUE	<u>NO</u> VALUE	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25	0	<u>0</u>
Radiological	15	0	<u>0</u>
Bior Control and Miscellaneous	5	0	<u>0</u>

Radiological/Chemical Agent/Weapons Value (Maximum 25).

Total Ordnance and Explosive Waste Characteristics Value (Total = 10  
A + B + C + D + E with a Maximum value of 61).

Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY

Description	Category	Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	$\geq 21$
CRITICAL	II	$\geq 13 < 21$
MARGINAL	III	$\geq 5 < 13$
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	$\geq 1 < 5$
NONE		0

\* Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3.

Part II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been or will be created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance or explosive materials on a formerly used DOD site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF CONTAMINATION

A. Locations of Contamination

	<u>YES</u> VALUE	<u>NO</u> VALUE	VALUE
On the surface	5	0	<u>5</u>
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations.	4	0	<u>0</u>
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings or Structures.	3	0	<u>0</u>
Subsurface	2	0	<u>2</u>
Value for location of UXO. (Maximum Value of 5).			<u>5</u>

B. Distance to nearest inhabited locations or structures likely to be at risk from OEW site (roads, parks, playgrounds, and buildings).

<u>Distance to Nearest Target</u>	VALUE
Less than 1250 feet	(5)
1250 feet to 0.5 miles	4
0.5 miles to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance to Persons Value (Maximum Value of 5).	<u>5</u>

C. Numbers and types of Buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the hazardous area, not the installation boundary.

Number of Buildings	VALUE
0	0
1 to 5	1
6 to 10	2
11 to 15	3
16 to 25	4
26 and over	(5)

D. Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius)

	VALUE
Educational, Child Care, etc.	(5)
Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, etc.	(5)
Commercial, Shopping Centers, etc.	(5)
Industrial Warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	3
Detention, Correctional	2
Military	1
No Buildings	0

Types of Buildings Value (Maximum Value of 5).

5

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosive wastes. Use the following guidance:

Barrier	Assigned Value
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility;	0

or

Barrier	Assigned Value
An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the facility).	0

Isolated site	1
---------------	---

Security guard, but no barrier	2
--------------------------------	---

A barrier, (any kind of fence) but no separate means to control entry	3
---	---

Barriers do not completely surround the facility	3
--	---

No barrier or security system	(5)
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Accessibility Value (Maximum Value of 5).

5

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion by beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility.

	VALUE
None Anticipated	0
Expected	(5)
(Maximum Value of 5)	<u>5</u>
Total value for hazard probability.	
Sum of Values A through F.	<u>30</u>
(Not to exceed 30).	

-----  
 Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine Hazard Probability Level.

TABLE 2  
 HAZARD PROBABILITY

Description	Level	Value
FREQUENT	(A)	≥27
PROBABLE	B	≥21 <27
OCCASIONAL	C	≥15 <21
REMOTE	D	≥ 8 <15
IMPROBABLE	E	<8

\* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.

Part III. Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

TABLE 3

Probability Level		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
Severity Category:						
CATASTROPHIC	I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL	II	1	2	3	4	5
MARGINAL	III	②	3	4	4	5
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3	4	4	5	5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

- RAC 1 Imminent Hazard - Emergency action required to mitigate the hazard or protect personnel (i.e., Fencing, physical barrier, guards, etc.).
- RAC 2 Action required to mitigate hazard or protect personnel. Initial project phase--phased EECA.
- RAC 3 Action required to evaluate potential threat to personnel. Initial project phase--Archives search and site investigation.
- RAC 4 Action required to evaluate potential threat to personnel. Initial project phase--Archives search.
- RAC 5 No action required.

NOTE: Other phases may be considered depending on individual site conditions.

Justification. In narrative form, summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment.

The Hazard Probability ranking is most likely an overestimate of the hazard. Over 75% of the site has been developed to date, with no reported ordnance located. The proximity of residences and other buildings decreases over time as more development takes place. An RAC score of 4 would be more appropriate for this site.

NEW

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET  
FOR  
DERP-FUDS HTRW PROJECT NO. J09CA027203  
CAMP CALLEN  
SITE NO. J09CA027200  
30 JUNE 1993

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The recommended project for this site is to initiate a site investigation to further check records of possible disposal sites at the former Camp Callen, and to initiate subsurface investigations at suspected areas, based on the record search.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY: It is appropriate to recommend a site investigation for possible disposal sites at the former Camp Callen. County records indicate that a landfill existed in the area, yet no record of landfill operations exist for the site. It is suspected that the recorded landfill was developed by the Army.

POLICY CONSIDERATION: The proposed project will consist of a site investigation. The HTRW project will not address reimbursement of the property owner for previous studies at the site.

PROPOSED PROJECT: Recommend CESPCK initiate a site investigation to identify possible additional landfill areas at the former Camp Callen site.

EPA FORM 2070-12: Attached.

DD FORM 1391: Attached

DISTRICT POC: Request CESPCK inform Mr. Jatin Desai at (213) 894-6266 when a determination is made regarding project status.

REVISED

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE  
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT  
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

## I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER  
CA J09CA027200

## II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

01  A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION 02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED \_\_\_\_\_ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None Suspected.

01  B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION 02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED \_\_\_\_\_ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None Suspected.

01  C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR 02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: \_\_\_\_\_ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None Suspected.

01  D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS 02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED \_\_\_\_\_ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None Suspected.

01  E. DIRECT CONTACT 02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED \_\_\_\_\_ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None Suspected. The waste material from the landfill is stockpiled on the surface, however, the construction site is patrolled by security personnel.

01  F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL 02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: \_\_\_\_\_ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Soil sampling programs conducted in December 1992 indicated elevated levels of lead and zinc, above STLC levels. The Regional Water Quality Control Board has approved closure for the excavated site. The material is currently stockpiled on site.

01  G. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION 02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: \_\_\_\_\_ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None suspected.


01  H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY 02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: \_\_\_\_\_ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The worker exposure potential is limited to clean up personnel.

01  I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY 02  OBSERVED (DATE \_\_\_\_\_)  POTENTIAL  ALLEGED  
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: \_\_\_\_\_ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The area surrounding the site is heavily developed with research facilities and office buildings. Exact population figures are not known.



	<b>POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT</b>		<b>L IDENTIFICATION</b>	
	<b>PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS</b>		01 STATE CA	02 SITE NUMBER J09CA027200
<b>II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS</b>				
01 <input type="checkbox"/> J. DAMAGE TO FLORA 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION	02 <input type="checkbox"/> OBSERVED (DATE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> POTENTIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> ALLEGED	
None Suspected.				
01 <input type="checkbox"/> K. DAMAGE TO FAUNA 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION	02 <input type="checkbox"/> OBSERVED (DATE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> POTENTIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> ALLEGED	
None Suspected.				
01 <input type="checkbox"/> L. CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION	02 <input type="checkbox"/> OBSERVED (DATE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> POTENTIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> ALLEGED	
None Suspected.				
01 <input type="checkbox"/> M. UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES 03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION	02 <input type="checkbox"/> OBSERVED (DATE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> POTENTIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> ALLEGED	
The material is currently stockpiled on site.				
01 <input type="checkbox"/> N. DAMAGE TO OFF-SITE PROPERTY 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION	02 <input type="checkbox"/> OBSERVED (DATE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> POTENTIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> ALLEGED	
None Suspected.				
01 <input type="checkbox"/> O. CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION	02 <input type="checkbox"/> OBSERVED (DATE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> POTENTIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> ALLEGED	
None Suspected.				
01 <input type="checkbox"/> P. ILLEGAL/UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION	02 <input type="checkbox"/> OBSERVED (DATE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> POTENTIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> ALLEGED	
None Suspected.				
05 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS				
A dump site was discovered during construction activities on site. The fill material has been excavated and is currently stockpiled on site.				
III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____				
IV. COMMENTS				
V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION				
Whimpey Construction representatives Steven Marsh of Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps and Anita Boughton of Geocon Environmental Consultants.				

1. COMPONENT ARMY		FY 1994 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA		2. DATE 15 September 1993	
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CAMP CALLEN, CALIFORNIA			4. PROJECT TITLE DERP FUDS - J09CA027200		
5. PROGRAM ELEMENT		6. CATEGORY CODE HTRW		7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST (\$000) 1,530
9. COST ESTIMATES					
ITEM		U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST (\$)	COST (\$000)
1. Remove temporary stockpiled soil, 2 sites		each	2	500,000	1000
2. Supervision and administration of (1.)		each	1	90,000	90
Subtotal					1090
3. Record Search (includes specs. for stockpiled material)					
Specs.		each	1	15,000	15
Search (incl. areal photographs)		each	1	37,520	38
Report		each	1	10,000	10
Subtotal					63
4. Workplan for Site Investigation (Incl. CDAP, SSHSP, Workplan)		each	1	50,000	50
5. Field Work					
Site inspection		each	1	15,000	15
Soil Boring		LF	150	173	26
Soil gas survey		each	1	10,000	10
Monitoring wells		per well	6	8,000	48
Hydropunch investigation		LF	1000	15	15
Monitoring (1 year)		per quarter	4	6,450	26
Sample / Analyses (incl. soil, water, and blanks)		each	471	300	142
Report / Analysis of field work / recommendations		each	1	25,000	25
Subtotal					307
6. Supervision and Review		each	1	20000	20
Grand Total					1530
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION					
Search records for evidence of additional land fill sites. Assume two sites are located. Install and monitor three, 150 ft, 4 in. monitoring wells at each site. Drill three, 25 ft soil borings and 5 hydropunch investigations per site. Collect 125 soil samples per site. Analyze soil samples, water samples, and prepare a site investigation report covering both sites. Remove and dispose excavated soil and debris.					

FORM 1391  
DEC 76

PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED INTERNALLY  
UNTIL EXHAUSTED

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

(WHEN DATA IS ENTERED)

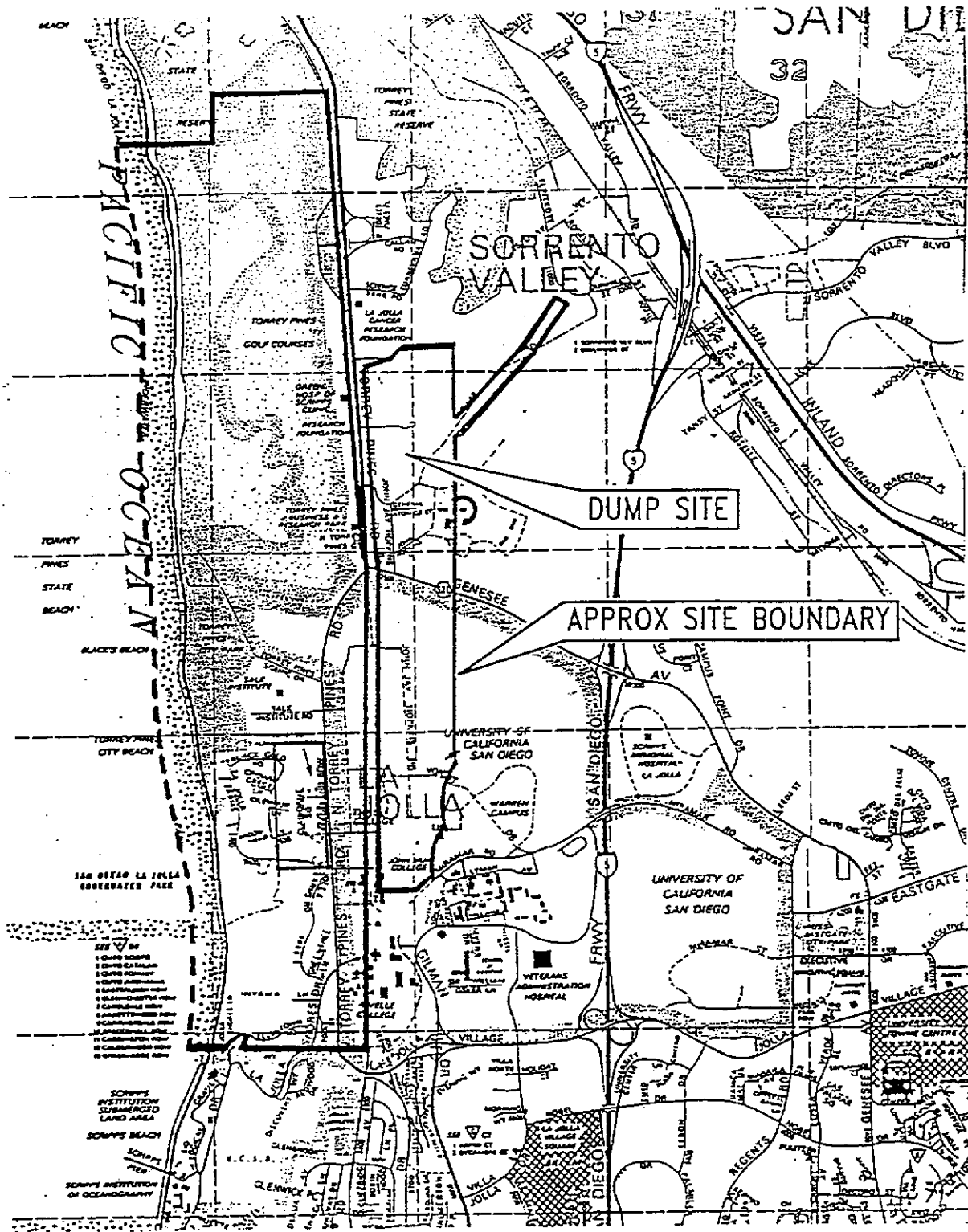


FIGURE 1  
 SITE MAP  
 CAMP CALLEN  
 SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Project No. 6E51-002  
 Site No. J09CA027200



APPROX  
SITE  
BOUNDARY

LANDFILL  
AREA

INTERSTATE  
805

INTERSTATE  
5

**DYNAMAC**  
CORPORATION  
*Environmental Services*

FIGURE 2  
SITE MAP  
CAMP CALLEN  
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Project No. 6E51-002  
Site No. J09CA027200



**APPENDIX E**

**LETTERS / MEMORANDA  
/ MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

**FINDINGS**

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

APPENDIX E

**LETTERS / MEMORANDA / MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

- E-1 Army Service Forces  
Engineer Form 1128 Warning Notice from Office of the Chief of Engineers, Real Estate, to Director of Real Estate, Office of the Chief of Engineers, dated October 22, 1945. Record Group 77, Box 58, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers File. National Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.
- E-2 Coast Artillery Training Center  
Letter with first endorsement from Colonel F. P. Hardaway, Commander Camp Callan to Commanding General, Ninth Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, California, dated March 12, 1941. Record Group 407, Box 4420, Military Posts and Reservations File. National Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.
- E-3 Coast Artillery Training Center  
Letter from Captain Grant V. Jenkins, Camp Callan Chemical Officer to Chemical Officer, Ninth Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, California, dated March 28, 1941. Record Group 175, Box 223, General Correspondence File. National Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.
- E-4 General Services Command  
Letter from Major General Daniel Noon, Director of Plans & Operation to Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah, dated June 30, 1945. Record Group 77, Box 658, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers File. National Archives - Archive II, College Park, Maryland.

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
**Archives Search Report**

**FINDINGS**

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

- E-5      General Staff Corps  
Letter from Colonel A. V. Winton, Deputy Director of Supply to  
Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah, dated  
July 28, 1944. Record Group 407, Box 4420, Military Posts & Reservations  
File. National Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.
- E-6      Headquarters Anti - Aircraft Command  
Training Directive No. 6, dated August 8, 1943. Record Group 337, Box  
1147, Records of the Headquarters Army Ground Forces File. National  
Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.
- E-7      Headquarters Army Ground Forces  
Memorandum from Training Division to Assistant Chief of Staff, Army  
Ground Forces, dated March 8, 1943. Record Group 337, Box 176, Records  
of the Headquarters Army Ground Forces File. National Archives - Archives  
I, Washington, D. C.
- E-8      Headquarters Army Ground Forces  
First Endorsement from Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Meredith, Assistant Ground  
Adjutant General to Commanding General, Army Service Forces, Washington  
D. C., dated April 8, 1944. Record Group 77, Box 658, Records of the  
Office of the Chief of Engineers File. National Archives - Archives II,  
College Park, Maryland.
- E-9      Headquarters Ninth Corps Area  
Letter from Major H. C. Carpenter, Assistant Chemical Officer to Chief,  
Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D. C., dated December 26, 1941.  
Record Group 175, Box 215, General Correspondence File. National  
Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.
- E-10     Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army  
Letter from Colonel F. R. Garcin, Chemical Officer to Chief, Chemical  
Warfare Service, Washington, D. C., dated September 14, 1942. Record  
Group 175, Box 230, General Correspondence File. National Archives -  
Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

FINDINGS

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

- E-11 War Department  
Memorandum from Brigadier General Howard Snyder, Acting Inspector General to The Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., dated February 26, 1941. Record Group 407, Box 4420, Military Posts & Reservations File. National Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.
- E-12 War Department  
Quarter Master Corps Requisition Form No. 400, dated January 12, 1942. Record Group 175, Box 222, General Correspondence File. National Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.
- E-13 War Department  
Memorandum with Inclosure from Brigadier General Harry L. Twaddle, Assistant Chief of Staff to The Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., dated January 22, 1942. Record Group 407, Box 4420, Military Posts & Reservations File. National Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.
- E-14 War Department  
Memorandum from Lieutenant Colonel Oscar R. Rand, Section Chief Judge Advocate General to Assistant Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., dated February 16, 1942. Record Group 407, Box 4420, Military Posts & Reservations File. National Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.
- E-15 War Department  
Quarter Master Corps Requisition Form No. 400, dated July 8, 1942. Record Group 175, Box 228, General Correspondence File. National Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.
- E-16 War Department  
Quarter Master Corps Requisition Form No. 400, dated September 14, 1942. Record Group 175, Box 230, General Correspondence File. National Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.



## **APPENDIX E-1**

### **Army Service Forces**

**Engineer Form 1128 Warning Notice from Office of the Chief of Engineers, Real Estate, to Director of Real Estate, Office of the Chief of Engineers, dated October 22, 1945. Record Group 77, Box 58, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers File. National Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.**

# WARNING NOTICE

(Continental United States)

TO: DIRECTOR OF REAL ESTATE, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS  
CHIEF, PLANNING BRANCH, ACQUISITION DIVISION, REAL ESTATE, O.C.E.  
CHIEF, REALTY CONTROL BRANCH, REQUIREMENTS DIVISION, REAL ESTATE, O.C.E.  
CHIEF, MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL DIVISION, REAL ESTATE, O.C.E.  
CHIEF, MANAGEMENT BRANCH, MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL DIVISION, REAL ESTATE, O.C.E.  
CHIEF, DISPOSAL BRANCH, MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL DIVISION, REAL ESTATE, O.C.E.  
CHIEF, OFFICE SERVICE DIVISION, O.C.E. (Surplus Properties)  
DIRECTOR OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, O.C.E., Attention: Mr. Lanier  
CHIEF, REDISTRIBUTION & SALVAGE DIVISION, READJUSTMENT, O.C.E.,  
Attention: Major Walker  
CHIEF, MILITARY RESERVATION DIVISION, OFFICE OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,  
(Surplus Government Owned Properties)  
DIVISION ENGINEER, **PACIFIC** DIVISION, Attention: REAL ESTATE OFFICER,  
For Information Only

1. Notice was received on 11 October 1945 that, effective  
1 November 1945, the following described property has been classified as  
INACTIVE \_\_\_\_\_ STANDBY \_\_\_\_\_ EXCESS \_\_\_\_\_ SURPLUS  REESTABLISHED \_\_\_\_\_ REDISTRIBUTED \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Installation: CAMP GAILAN

Location nearest: San Diego (City) San Diego (County) California (State)

Acreage: Total 1270.10 W.D. 0 Public 0 Lesser 0  
Owned - Lands - Interests - Leased 1270.10

Entire Installation  Portion of Installation \_\_\_\_\_

Land Only \_\_\_\_\_ Land and Improvements  Improvements Only \_\_\_\_\_

Industrial Installation \_\_\_\_\_ Command Installation

Property Used By AGF For Anti-Aircraft Replacement Training Center

2. Proposed disposition and remarks: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*g L K*  
*ch*

## **APPENDIX E-2**

**Coast Artillery Training Center  
Letter with first endorsement from Colonel F. P.  
Hardaway, Commander Camp Callan to  
Commanding General, Ninth Corps Area, Presidio  
of San Francisco, California, dated March 12,  
1941. Record Group 407, Box 4420, Military  
Posts and Reservations File. National Archives -  
Archives I, Washington, D. C.**

RG: 40-7

SERIES: MILITARY POSTS + PCS

BOX: 4420 CAMP CALHAN - CAMP

FOLDER: 600.B-679 CAMP CALHAN

March 12, 1941

SUBJECT: Artillery Ranges

TO: Commanding General, Ninth Corps Area,  
Residio of San Francisco, California

1. It is requested that a water area in the Pacific Ocean, immediately west of this Camp, be designated as an artillery firing range by the Secretary of War under the provision of an act of Congress, which authorizes the Secretary of War to designate firing areas.

2. More specifically, the limits of this firing range are as follows:

- South boundary - Lat. 32 deg. 51 min.
- North boundary - Lat. 33 deg. 00 min.
- West boundary - Long. 117 deg. 14 min.
- East boundary - Long. 117 deg. 26 min.

These limits are shown on the attached overlay of U.S.C. & G.S. map No. 5101A.

3. A copy of the act referred to above is not available at this Headquarters.

4. If the firing range is designated by the Secretary of War, it would then be unlawful for shipping to remain within the designated area on days of scheduled firings. They could be required to leave the designated area at a speed of not less than five miles an hour. It would also be possible to call on the Coast Guard to enforce these regulations.

*Handwritten notes:*  
614  
Camp Calhan  
(3-12-41)  
①

*Handwritten letter:* P

FPH JA

1 Incl;

Overlay of U.S.C. & G.S. Map  
No. 5101A.

F. P. HARDAWAY,  
Colonel, C. A. C.,  
Commanding.

(AG-W)

1st Ind.

Hq. NINTH CORPS AREA, Presidio of San Francisco, California, March 31, 1941.  
 To: Co. Coast Artillery Replacement Center, Camp Callan, San Diego, Calif.

1. In view of conflicts that may arise with shipping and fishing interests, and owners of pleasure craft this communication is returned without favorable consideration at this time because of the statement contained in Par 4 thereof, to the effect that the designation of a firing range by the Secretary of War is not essential to the scheduled firings from Camp Callan.

2. You are authorized to resubmit the request contained in the basic communication when you feel that the designation of the contemplated artillery range is essential to the training of the troops under your command.

By command of Major General PERK:

H. M. BELL,  
 Major, A.G.D.,  
 Assistant Adjutant General.

1 Incl.  
 n/c

2nd Ind.

Hq. Coast Artillery Replacement Center, Camp Callan, San Diego, Calif.  
 April 7, 1941. To Commanding General, Ninth Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, California.

1. There is inclosed herewith a modified request which leaves out the phrase "is not essential."

2. It has become apparent, especially in the last few weeks, that a properly designated firing range is essential.

EPH JA  
 2 enc.  
 1. n/c  
 2. Modified letter.

F. P. HARBANWAY,  
 Colonel, C. A. C.,  
 Commanding.

## **APPENDIX E-3**

**Coast Artillery Training Center  
Letter from Captain Grant V. Jenkins, Camp  
Callan Chemical Officer to Chemical Officer, Ninth  
Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, California,  
dated March 28, 1941. Record Group 175, Box  
223, General Correspondence File. National  
Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.**

WAR DEPT.  
400.34/76  
MAR 20 1941

March 20, 1941

Subject: Scarcity of Field Detonation Sets

To: Chemical Officer, Ninth Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco,  
California

1. Attention is called to fact that within a period of one month a total of approximately 7,500 men are to be instructed in the basic CWS course. The training schedule has been arranged to give at least one battalion training with the field detonation set in one week.

2. Last week this post was shipped 48 individual ampoules. Even without the return of the ampoules previously borrowed from Fort Rosecrans, we have in stock only enough material to allocate 2 ampoules per battery. Manifestly this training is of little value. Can you assist us in expediting additional shipments?

Grant V. Jenkins,  
Captain C.W.S.  
Post Chemical Officer

SOURCE: NARA SWITLAND  
RG: 175  
SERIES: ENTRY 1, GEN CACT, 1939-42  
BOX: 223  
FOLDER: 400.34/76 Spec #2

## **APPENDIX E-4**

**General Services Command  
Letter from Major General Daniel Noon, Director  
of Plans & Operation to Commanding General,  
Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah,  
dated June 30, 1945. Record Group 77, Box  
658, Records of the Office of the Chief of  
Engineers File. National Archives - Archive II,  
College Park, Maryland.**



DECLASSIFIED  
Authority *11D 931699*  
By *ZB* NARA Date *8/10/85*

[REDACTED]

SPMOC 602 (23 Jun 45)

30 JUN 1945

SUBJECT: Use of Camp Callan, California for Redeployment Training

TO: The Commanding General  
Ninth Service Command  
Fort Douglas, Utah

1. Confirming informal advice given your headquarters, Camp Callan, California will be utilized for amphibious training for combat teams from divisions stationed at San Luis Obispo, California and Camp Cooke, California. This anticipated use of Camp Callan is in addition to the assignment of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XXXVI Corps.

2. It is desired that the temporarily inactive housing facilities at Camp Callan be prepared for occupancy by combat teams during the latter part of August or the first part of September. The housing facilities scheduled to be placed in a temporarily inactive status, effective 30 June 45, will remain in an active status. Upon a more firm determination of the date of the assignment of units to Camp Callan for amphibious training, your headquarters will be promptly advised and appropriate action will be taken by this headquarters to formally return the temporarily inactive housing facilities to an active status.

3. The following information is removed from a classified status:

"In addition to present activities, Camp Callan will be utilized, in the near future, for further training of troops returning to this country from Europe".

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL SOMERVILLE:

*Shuler*

CUT-OFF AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1945

DWS/mfk/74148

DANIEL MOON  
Major General, USMC  
Director of Plans & Operations, ASF

cc:

L & L Division OC/S  
AC/2, G-4, WDS  
IG/S for Svc's  
Dir. MPD  
Dir. Maintenance Div.

Dir. Distribution Div.  
CG, ASF  
Dir. Supply  
Storage Division  
Chief of Transportation

Dir. IPD  
Office, Surgeon General  
Movements Br. Mob. Div.

H. W. Bolan  
Colonel, G.S.C.  
Deputy Director  
Mobilization Division, ASF

CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED  
JUL 1 1945

*file  
SPS  
July*

*WAF W*

## **APPENDIX E-5**

### **General Staff Corps**

**Letter from Colonel A. V. Winton, Deputy  
Director of Supply to Commanding General, Ninth  
Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah, dated July  
28, 1944. Record Group 407, Box 4420,  
Military Posts & Reservations File. National  
Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.**

RG: 407

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

SERIES: MILITARY POSTS+RES

CAR  
74865

BOX: 4420 CAMP CALLAN-CHAFFEE

FOLDER: 000-200 CAMP CALLAN

JUL 28 1944

SFDPI 333.1 (Inspections)

SUBJECT: Stock Control Activities at Camp Callan.

TO: Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah.

1. An officer in this headquarters has recently visited Camp Callan to observe the supply activities of that station.

2. The analysis of the report submitted revealed that in general the operation is satisfactory. However, there are a few irregularities and inconsistencies in the operation that need attention and correction.

a. The majority of the stock levels appear reasonable in relation to issue experience with the exception of Signal and Engineer, where approximately 10% of the items were slow-moving and were not designated as standby items. Levels on spare parts in Chemical Warfare have not been established. Levels on post Engineer cards were based on the quantity on hand and approximately 60% of them were slow-moving.

b. Considerable excesses exist in Quartermaster, Ordnance, and post Engineer activities which require aggressive action with the depots on the part of the station for liquidating.

c. There has not been a complete inventory taken in Ordnance armament since May 1943. Inventory taken in post Engineer activities on 1 May 1944 had not been adjusted with the stock record balances, and the station personnel did not believe this inventory was complete or accurate due to the number of discrepancies.

d. As far as could be determined, there were no requisitioning schedules established by the various property officers for the various organizations based upon them.

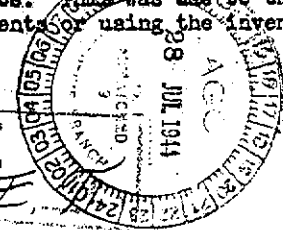
e. Station personnel stated that the memorandum receipt accounts at Quartermaster had not been balanced since November 1943. One item, Mattress, cotton, the actual quantities on M/R totaled 6,274, while the M/R balance on the stock record showed 12,999 on M/R. The latter quantities were used in preparing the report required by Cir. No. 160.

f. Property turned in by departing organizations had been warehoused without picking up on stock record accounts. This was due to the station not receiving or preparing turn-in documents or using the inventory adjustment report for property found on posts.

*Op 333.1  
Camp Callan  
(98-244-41) D*

AGO COPY RM 1B-917

FILE  
DATE AUG 3 1944  
SIG E



g. AGO supplies and other forms had not been transferred from Quartermaster to the AGO accounts under the post adjutant.

3. This information is being forwarded for your attention and such action as is deemed necessary.

By command of Lieutenant General SOMERVELL:

mm

A. V. WINTON,  
Colonel, General Staff Corps,  
Deputy Director of Supply, A.S.F.

WILLIAM P. PENCE,  
Colonel, General Staff Corps,  
*Chief, Operations Branch,*  
Distribution Division, A.S.F.

FOR RECORD ONLY:

The information above is extracted from a report of an inspection trip made to Camp Callan, California, on 10, 11, 12 July 1944, by a representative of Operations Branch, Distribution Division, ASF, (Capt. D. M. Buchanan).

## **APPENDIX E-6**

**Headquarters Anti - Aircraft Command  
Training Directive No. 6, dated August 8, 1943.  
Record Group 337, Box 1147, Records of the  
Headquarters Army Ground Forces File. National  
Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.**

OFFICIAL:

*S. G. Harrett*  
S. G. HARRETT,  
Lt. Colonel, A. G. D.,  
Adjutant General.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

- AG For
- AG Misc
- AG Pub
- AG Ex
- AG Recs
- AG Mag C
- CO. Sp Trs
- Sig. C.
- Liaison

DISTRIBUTION:

Auto distribution completed:  
*23 Aug 43*

HEADQUARTERS ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND  
Richmond 10, Virginia

(JN2435)

*SPD*

TRAINING DIRECTIVE)

NO. 6

8 August 1943

REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

300.5 (1/13)

1. Training Directive No. 6, 1942 series, this headquarters, is rescinded effective this date.

2. GENERAL. This training directive, applying to antiaircraft replacement training centers only, is the basis for all future training methods and procedures, the preparation of training programs and the conduct of all training activities.

3. TRAINING OBJECTIVES. The training objectives of antiaircraft replacement training centers are:

- a. To train each individual as a combat replacement.
- b. To select and train individuals as:
  - (1) Candidates for antiaircraft command enlisted specialists schools.
  - (2) Replacements for permanent cadre overhead in antiaircraft replacement training centers.

4. ORGANIZATION OF TRAINING. a. The training objective will be attained upon completion of the seventeen (17) week training program outlined herein.

b. Training batteries will be organized as line batteries (gun, automatic weapons, automatic weapons (SP), and searchlight) and school batteries. All school batteries will, in addition, be designated as equipped with a particular type armament and will be required to conduct initial target practices with the assigned armament.

c. Master training programs for line batteries (Annex I) and school batteries (Annex II) are attached hereto. The master programs, in conjunction with the appropriate battery training program, will be used as a guide in preparing weekly training schedules. Subjects which lend themselves to combination with other subjects will be so combined to insure economy in time, space, and equipment. Schedules must be sufficiently flexible to insure the use of all training time to the best advantage. When the conduct of a scheduled activity is prevented, the time thus made available will be used for other instruction.

21

RG 337  
Entry 55A  
BOX 1147

Combat conditions...  
d. Physical hardening will be continuous and strenuous during the period that all individuals are capable of performing the duties required in field service.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

6. SPECIALIST TRAINING. To meet the training objectives outlined in paragraph 3, emphasis must be placed on classification and assignment to insure that each individual is trained in the category for which he is best suited. Annex III attached hereto is a tabulation of specification serial numbers of all men to be trained and the requirement rate per 1000 influx at AARTC's.

7. TESTS AND INSPECTIONS. Training center commanders will:

a. Conduct such inspections as are deemed necessary to insure that each unit is making satisfactory progress in their training.

b. Prepare and conduct tests to insure that all individuals are thoroughly qualified in basic subjects and qualified to perform the duties of the SSN assignment for which they are being trained.

8. ARTILLERY FIRINGS. a. Artillery training and firing will be conducted so as to insure perfection by the trainee in the performance of his individual duties and in his ability to function as a member of a coordinated team. All individuals will not only be thoroughly trained in their assigned duties as a member of an artillery section but will be capable of satisfactorily performing in each other position within the section.

b. For line batteries, a minimum of two phases of firing of primary armament will be conducted; an initial firing about the tenth (10th) week of training and a final firing, to include firing at ground or waterborne targets, about the fourteenth (14th) week of training. When conditions permit, additional preliminary firing may be conducted during the individual training period.

c. For school batteries, a single firing phase will be conducted about the seventh (7th) week of training for the purpose of preparing the specialist trainees to assist in firing their organizational armament in an emergency during combat.

d. The following conditions will govern for all firing:

- (1) Between courses individuals will be rotated among the various positions within their assigned sections.
- (2) Insofar as ammunition allowances will permit, emphasis will be placed upon firing many short courses instead of a few long courses.
- (3) The final firings will be conducted from fortified positions in order to teach the trainee to operate within a constricted area.
- (4) All final firings of gun batteries will be conducted with the guns emplaced in a tactical formation so that individuals will become accustomed to overhead fire.
- (5) Approximately one-half of the final firings by automatic weapons batteries and by machine guns of gun and searchlight units will be fired at rocket targets.
- (6) When practicable one night practice will be conducted by each firing unit during the final firing phase.
- (7) Training in radar tracking and unseen target procedure will be conducted about the fifteenth (15th) week of training, utilizing line battery personnel supplemented by the necessary specialists from the school battalion.

(8) Safety regulations will be followed and safety officials utilized as prescribed in TM 4-234.

(9) No target practice records or reports will be forwarded from the training center to higher headquarters except "Material and Ammunition Reports" as prescribed in TM 4-234. Such other records will be kept and analysis made as necessary to conduct a critique at the conclusion of the practice to point out and correct mistakes made by personnel during firing.

9. FIELD EXERCISES. a. Basic, tactical, and technical subjects in the training program will be combined with small unit field exercises during the period devoted to small unit training. Each line battery will conduct a two week continuous field exercise placing emphasis on practical application of all basic subjects and living under combat conditions. Personnel from school units in approximately the same state of training will be utilized in formation of headquarters units for the line batteries. All personnel from school units will participate in a two weeks continuous field exercise. Either battery or battalion exercises may be conducted as directed by the training center commander.

b. In the preparation of a field exercise, unit commanders will insure that all participating personnel are informed of the nature of the problem and the objectives to be attained. At the conclusion of the exercise a critique will be conducted in which all officers and enlisted men who participated will attend. Critiques will be instructive and constructively critical.

c. All organizations will complete a minimum of four (4) overnight bivouac exercises prior to completion of the 12th week of training. Field sanitation, camouflage discipline, and field messing will be stressed on each exercise.

10. STANDARDS FOR QUALIFICATION AND REPORTING TRAINEES AVAILABLE FOR SHIPMENT. a. No enlisted man will be transferred from a replacement training center to a staging area or personnel replacement depot unless he has fulfilled the following requirements:

(1) Completed 13 weeks training.

(2) Completed a qualification course with an individual weapon as authorized in AR 775-10, 13 March 1943, as amended, and the appropriate notation has been made under "Remarks" on the soldier's qualification card (WD AGO Form 20) indicating the weapon and course fired, qualification attained, qualification score, number of rounds fired for familiarization and date.

... completed training in all subjects prescribed in the outline...

Annex II hereto. (See sub-paragraph b, following).

b. A trainee who has been absent from training due to sickness in hospital, emergency furlough, or other causes is required to complete the essential training missed during his absence.

(1) The following subjects are of such a nature that if instruction therein is missed that instruction must be made up on an hour-for-hour basis by the trainee concerned in order to insure adequacy of training prior to the soldier's shipment as a trained loss replacement.

(a) Army orientation course.

(b) Articles of War.

(c) Defense...



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**BATTERY TRAINING PROGRAM FOR LINE BATTERIES**

SUBJECT	Total Hours	INDIVIDUAL													SMALL UNIT				
		Basic							Advanced						14	15	16	17	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
Articles of War	3	2	1																
Bayonet Training	10		2	2	3	3													
Camouflage and Concealment	8						2	2											
Clothing and Equipment	4	4																	
Combat Intelligence	10											4							
Communications	6						2	2	2										
Defense Against Chemical Attacks	8	2		1			2	2	2							3	1		
Defense Against Paratroops, Ground and Mechanized Forces	10					2	2	1											
Dismounted Drill	30	5	5						2	2	2						4		
Field Engineering and Fortification and Occupation of Position	12			4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
Field Exercise									2	2									
Field Sanitation	112											4					4		
First Aid	4			2		2													
Inspections	8	2	2			2							12			12	44	44	
Interior Guard Duty	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2								
Map and Aerial Photograph Reading	6	2	2	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Marches, Foot (Including Minor Infantry Tactics)	40	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	8		4			
Marches, Motor and Convoy Discipline	4																		
Military Courtesy and Discipline	6	2	2	2		2	2												
Personal Hygiene	4	2	2																
Physical Training, Obstacle and Infiltration Courses & Swimming	52	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4						
Rifle Loading (Motor)	6																		
Recognition of Aircraft	24																		
Recognition of Armored Vehicles	6	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2					4			
Rifles, Rifle Grenade, and Antitank Rocket, Training & Firing	70	6	6	10	16	16	8	8					1			2			1
Rifle Training (Mines, Booby Traps, and Obstructions)	12																		
Shooting (Shelter, Wall, Pyramidal) & in Artillery Subjects	4	2	2				1	1	2	2	2								4
TOTAL -	259	8	8	8	10	10	12	13	22	26	26	29	26	20	28	13			
	748	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

Minimum of four (4) hours of instruction in defense  
 against Chemical Warfare will be included in field exercises.

ANNEX I

MASTER TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SCHOOL BATTALIES.

SUBJECT	Total	INDIVIDUAL															Small Unit	
		Basic							Specialist									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Articles of War.	3	2	1															
Bayonet Training.	7		2	2	2	1												
Camouflage and Concealment.	4																	
Clothing and Equipment.	4	4					2	2										
Combat Intelligence.	4																	
Communications.	2						2	2										
Defense Against Chemical Attack.*	8	2		1		2	2	1										
Defense Against Paratroops, Mechanized and Ground Forces.	2			1	1													
Dismounted Drill.	30	5	5	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Field Exercises.	88																	
Field Sanitation.	4			2	2												44	44
First Aid.	8	2	2	2		2												
Inspections.	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Interior Guard Duty.	4	2	2						1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Map and Photograph Reading.	4																	
Marches (Incl. Minor Infantry Tactics).	28	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Motor and Convey Discipline.	1																	
Officer Courtesy and Discipline.	6	2	2	2		1												
Personal Hygiene.	4	2	2															
Physical Training Obstacle and Infiltration	52	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
Prevention of Aircraft.	26		5	5	5	1	1	1										
Weapons, Rifle Grenades, and Antitank	70	6	6	10	16	16	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Weapon, Training and Firing.	3																	
Weapon Training (Mines, Booby Traps and Simulations).	4					1	2											
Weapon Training.	4	2	2															
Work in Artillery Subjects.	72	8	8	8	8	8	16	16										
Work in Specialist Schools.	288																	
	748	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	36	36	36	36	36	36	36			

\*Minimum of four (4) hours of instruction in defense against chemical warfare will be included in field exercises.

## **APPENDIX E-7**

**Headquarters Army Ground Forces  
Memorandum from Training Division to Assistant  
Chief of Staff, Army Ground Forces, dated March  
8, 1943. Record Group 337, Box 176, Records  
of the Headquarters Army Ground Forces File.  
National Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.**

Training Division, G-3,  
Headquarters Army Ground Forces,  
March 8, 1943.

Memorandum for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, AGF:

Subject: Report of Observation of Training at Camp Callan,  
California, February 16th to 18th, Inclusive.

1. Location and Facilities: a. Camp Callan, AARTC, is located about 17 miles north of San Diego, California. The troop strength is approximately 7,800. The camp is divided into 8 battalion areas. The antiaircraft firing points and small arms ranges are located at the edge of the ocean; firing is conducted over water.

b. The post is well kept and presentable. Most of the buildings are surrounded by grass plots and flower beds. In a number of units, personnel were observed performing unit fatigue, such as salvaging lumber, caring for grass and flower beds, etc.

c. (1) The training organization is as follows:

Group	Bn	Btrys
A	51	1 Special Training, 3 Searchlight Btrys.
	52	4 Gun Batteries
	53	(School Bn) 2 Gun, 1 Searchlight, 1 AW Btry.
	54	4 AW Batteries
B	55	1 Special Training, 3 AW Batteries
	56	4 AW Batteries
	57	(School Bn) 4 AW Batteries
	58	2 Gun Batteries

(2) The school battalions conduct schools after the 4th week of training for the training of enlisted specialists. Most class I and II inductees are placed in these units. Other batteries train enlisted men for general performance of artillery duties.

(3) The two training batteries are established to train the "culls" of the trainees. Illiterate, non-English speaking, mentally and physically sub-normal personnel are placed in these units for basic instruction to qualify them to receive military training or pending discharge. These units conduct grammar school education and simple military training.

d. Towing missions are conducted by a tow target squadron located at March Field, over 100 miles distant. This squadron also operates for the AATC, Camp Haan, AA Brigades of the WDC at Los Angeles and San Diego, and the DTC. The squadron theoretically had 15 pilots using 10 planes for towing and tracking. (Further information was received at Camp Haan that the unit has only three B-34's and four B-10's in bad condition. Currently, three planes were operating. Squadron CO said unless they got new planes, the situation would not improve.) Camp Callan requirements alone average 25 hours weekly. Difference in weather conditions between Camp Callan and

- 1 -

RG 337

BOX 176

ENTRY # ?

DC ARCHIVES

RG 337 8-11-95

Box 176

## **APPENDIX E-8**

**Headquarters Army Ground Forces  
First Endorsement from Lieutenant Colonel R. A.  
Meredith, Assistant Ground Adjutant General to  
Commanding General, Army Service Forces,  
Washington D. C., dated April 8, 1944. Record  
Group 77, Box 658, Records of the Office of the  
Chief of Engineers File. National Archives -  
Archives II, College Park, Maryland.**

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority *11D 931699*  
 By *DRB* NARA Date *8/20/85*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY GROUND FORCES, Army War College, Washington 25, D. C.

8 APR 1944

TO: Commanding General, Army Service Forces, Washington 25, D. C.  
 (Attention: Mobilization Division, Army Service Forces).

1. Transfer of the Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center now located at Camp Callan, California, was directed by letter this headquarters, file 354.1/103(RTC)(R) (16 Feb 44)ONGCT, dated 16 February 1944, subject: "Transfer of Antiaircraft Artillery Replacement Training Center to Fort Bliss, Texas." A copy of the directive is attached for ready reference and marked Inclosure No. 2.
2. Transfer of the Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center will be by echelon. The strength of the various echelons will be that of the cycle of training just completed. For normal planning purposes, it can be assumed that each cycle has a strength of 1167, composed of 29 officers and 1138 enlisted men. The completion dates of each cycle of the last training phase are 5 February, 26 February, 18 March, 8 April, 29 April, 20 May and 17 June 1944.
3. During the final phases of the transfer of the Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center from Camp Callan to Fort Bliss, the troop housing vacated by the personnel of the Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center will be occupied to the designed capacity of Camp Callan by personnel of the 96th Division, stationed at San Luis Obispo, that will flow to and through Camp Callan by increments of one combat team each, for their amphibious training.
4. It is contemplated that when the 96th Division has completed its amphibious training other organizations requiring similar instruction will flow to and through Camp Callan in a similar manner.
5. The continued use of Camp Callan by elements of the Army Ground Forces is dictated by the decision of Admiral Davis that the vicinity of Camp Callan is the most suitable for amphibious training; and that the combined use of both Camp San Luis Obispo and Camp Callan are necessary to meet the troop housing requirements and the training needs of such divisions as may be engaged in amphibious training.
6. For the reasons as stated above, the use of Camp Callan by other than Army Ground Forces units is not considered favorably.

For the COMMANDING GENERAL:

*H. A. Meredith*

H. A. MEREDITH  
 Lt. Col., A.G.D.  
 Asst. Ground. Adj. Gen.

2 Incls.

Incl. #1 - n/c.

Incl #2 added, Ltr Hqs, AGF  
 dated 16 Feb 1944.

## **APPENDIX E-9**

**Headquarters Ninth Corps Area  
Letter from Major H. C. Carpenter, Assistant  
Chemical Officer to Chief, Chemical Warfare  
Service, Washington, D. C., dated December 26,  
1941. Record Group 175, Box 215, General  
Correspondence File. National Archives - Suitland  
Branch, Suitland, Maryland.**

**AIR MAIL**

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CORPS AREA  
OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL OFFICER  
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF

RECEIVED  
O. C. W. S.  
WASHINGTON

400.22

December 26, 1941  
1941 DEC 30 PM 12 51

IN REPLY  
REFER TO:  
CW 471.1

Subject: Chemical Warfare Training Ammunition for Replacement Centers.

To: Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Washington.

1. Reference: Your letter, dated December 2, 1941, above subject, requesting report showing estimated amounts of smoke pots, capsules, detonation sets, and electric detonators, which will be unexpended at each replacement center at the conclusion of the training of the present increment of trainees.

2. The following information has been received from the replacement centers in this corps area:

a. Camp Roberts, Calif: On hand at conclusion of training present increment:

Gas Ident. det. sets, MI	29
Detonators, No. 8	2192
Capsules, CN	1111
Pots, smoke, HC, MI	894

b. Camp Callan, Calif: On hand at conclusion of training present increment:

Pots, smoke, HC, MI	151
Sets, gas ident. det, MI	None
Detonators, No. 8	200
Capsules, CN	324

Additional training materiel needed to augment materiel on hand for next training period:

Pots, smoke, HC, MI	33
Sets, gas ident. det, MI	12
Detonators, No. 8	640
Capsules, CN	None

SOURCE: MARA SUTLAND

RG: 175

SERIES: ENTRY 1 GEN CORP 1937-42

BOX: 215

FOLDER: 400.22165 SPEC #5

*H. C. Carpenter*  
H. C. CARPENTER,  
Major, O.W.S.,  
Assistant Chemical Officer.

*File  
msr  
HARR  
30*



## **APPENDIX E-10**

### **Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army**

**Letter from Colonel F. R. Garcin, Chemical Officer  
to Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Washington,  
D. C., dated September 14, 1942. Record Group  
175, Box 230, General Correspondence File.  
National Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland,  
Maryland.**

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL OFFICER  
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

400.312 (CWS)

1942 SEP 14 1942  
6 19 AM 8 09  
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C. W. S.  
WASHINGTON  
400.312  
2903

*File*  
*50.3216*

Subject: Supplies for 77th Chemical Company (Smoke Generator)

To: Chief, Chemical Warfare Service,  
Washington, D. C.

1. The following items of Equipment have been requisitioned by the  
77th Chemical Company (Smoke Generator):

Pots, generator, smoke, M1	150
Stacks, generator, smoke, M1	150
Covers, tub, generator, smoke, M1	150
Shields, draft, generator, smoke M1	150
Caps, draft, generator, smoke, M1	200
Caps, stack, generator, smoke, M1	200

*2200*

2. It is requested that items listed above be shipped to the 77th  
Chemical Company (Smoke Generator) San Diego, California. All items are  
required for the successful completion of installations operated by the  
77th Chemical Company (Smoke Generator).

*F. R. Gargin*  
F. R. GARGIN,  
Colonel, C.W.S.,  
Chemical Officer.

*FILED*  
OCT 24 1942  
*2*

RECEIVED  
SEP 19 1942  
OFFICE ENTER. COM.  
WASHINGTON  
*202*

RECEIVED  
OCT 14 1942  
CGI  
OFFICE CHIEF, CWS  
WASHINGTON  
4-3

SOURCE: NARA SUITLAND  
RG: 175  
SERIES: ENTRY, GEN CORR 1939-42  
BOX: 230  
FOLDER: 400.312/2901-3100

## **APPENDIX E-11**

### **War Department**

**Memorandum from Brigadier General Howard Snyder, Acting Inspector General to The Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., dated February 26, 1941. Record Group 407, Box 4420, Military Posts & Reservations File. National Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.**

SOURCE: NARA DC

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

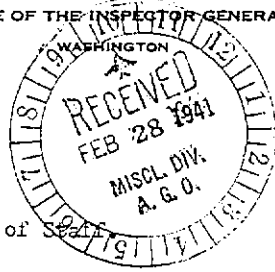
RG: 407

WAR DEPARTMENT

SERIES: MILITARY POSSESSES OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

BOX: 4420 CAMP CALLAN - CHAFFEE

REF: 100-200 CAMP CALLAN



February 26, 1941.

*Handwritten notes:*  
① 333.1  
The Inspectors  
Camp Callan  
(A. 26-41)

MEMORANDUM for The Chief of Staff

1. Major S. N. Karrick of this office inspected temporary construction at Camp Callan, Torrey Pines, California, on February 22, 1941. He reports as follows:

a. The temporary construction at Camp Callan consists of cantonment type buildings for a Coast Artillery Replacement Center. The site of the camp is on high sandy ground overlooking the Pacific Ocean and is about 13 miles north of San Diego.

b. Construction was authorized by letter of November 2, 1940, and the work, which commenced November 20th, is rapidly nearing completion. Approximately 286 buildings are being constructed. A temporary sewage treatment plant is being installed pending completion of a permanent disposal plant.

c. The camp is well laid out, construction is excellent, and the work is well organized. I see no reason why complete essential housing, hospital facilities, and water, sewerage, lighting and heating systems will not be complete by the time of the scheduled arrival of troops.

d. Troops of the station contingent have arrived and trainees are scheduled to arrive in increments as follows: 1219 on March 6th; 1219 on March 10th; 1219 on March 16th; and 1218 on March 21st.

e. Additional acreage is available and utilities are of ample capacity to allow for an expansion of the housing program by 9,000 additional men.

2. Recommendations: None.

*Signature:* Howard McC. Snyder

HOWARD McC. SNYDER,  
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,  
Acting The Inspector General.

FEB 28 1941

RECEIVED

Date: FEB. 27. 1941

From: The Inspector General  
To: For file *TRW*

Received A.G.O.

FEB 27 1941

MAR 1 1941

*Handwritten:* 300 10077-105

## **APPENDIX E-12**

**War Department  
Quarter Master Corps Requisition Form No. 400,  
dated January 12, 1942. Record Group 175, Box  
222, General Correspondence File. National  
Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.**

400.312/636

To CHEMICAL WARFARE OFFICER, Camp Callan, Calif. No. of Sheets 1 Sheet No. 1

Requisition No. 5 Date January 12, 1942 Period 3rd Quarter fi. yr. 1941

SHIP TO COMMANDING OFFICER, Co. D. 160th Infantry, Fort Rosecrans, California.

Requisitioned by (show signature, Rank, Organization, Destination. If different from "Ship To" include address):

Approved by:

CARROLL W. ROTH,  
Capt., 160th Inf.,  
Commanding Co. D.

HUGH F. EVANS,  
Major, Q.M.C.,  
QUARTERMASTER.

STOCK NO.	ARTICLES	UNIT	ON HAND AND DUE	CONSUMED	REQUIRED	APPROVED
	Alarm, gas.. . . . .	ea			1	
	Apparatus, decontaminating, 1 1/2 quart.....	ea			26	
	Apparatus, demustardizing, 3 gallon.....	ea	1		2	
	Kit, repair, gas mask.....	ea			1	
	Respirator, dust, commercial type.....	ea			46	
<p>AUTHORITY: TABLE OF BASIC ALLOWANCES NUMBER 7 OCTOBER 1, 1941                      REQUISITIONED FOR CO. D. 160th INFANTRY, FORT ROSECRANS, CALIFORNIA                      BASIS: STRENGTH OF 205 ENLISTED MEN AND 6 OFFICERS</p>						

SOURCE: SUITLAND  
 RG: 175  
 SERIES: GENERAL CORR  
 BOX: 222  
 FOLDER: 400.312 / 551-640

## **APPENDIX E-13**

### **War Department**

**Memorandum with Inclosure from Brigadier General Harry L. Twaddle, Assistant Chief of Staff to The Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., dated January 22, 1942. Record Group 407, Box 4420, Military Posts & Reservations File. National Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.**

AG 614 (Camp Callan  
(3-12-41)  
G-3/43198

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF  
OPERATIONS AND TRAINING DIVISION, G-3  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 22, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Subject: Artillery Ranges - Camp Callan, - Danger  
Zone Regulations.

I. Discussion.

1. The Commanding General, Coast Artillery Replacement Training Center, Camp Callan, California, requests the establishment of an artillery firing range over a water area in the Pacific Ocean adjacent to the camp. (Tab A). The Chief of Coast Artillery (Tab B) and the Chief of Engineers (Tab C) concur in this request.

2. The establishment of a danger zone for this purpose, and the prescription of regulations to provide for its protection and to warn navigation thereof, is necessary.

3. Chapter XIX of the Army Act approved July 9, 1918, (40 Stat. 892; 33 U.S.C. 3) authorizes the Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for the use and navigation of any portion or area of the navigable waters of the United States or waters under the jurisdiction of the United States endangered, or likely to be endangered, by Coast Artillery fire in target practice or otherwise, in the interest of National Defense and for the better protection of life and property on said waters. (Tab D).

4. Section 7 of the River and Harbor Act of August 8, 1917 (40 Stat. 266; 33 U.S.C. 1) authorizes the Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for the use and navigation of the navigable waters of the United States as in his judgment the public necessity may require for the protection of life and property (Tab E).

5. The State of California, by statutory enactment, has consented to the use by the United States of its territorial waters adjacent to land on the coast owned or controlled by the United States and occupied for military purposes, in connection with conducting on such land, target practice operations of any type (Tab F). In view of this consent of the State of California, it is considered that the Secretary of War has appropriate authority under the Acts of Congress referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4, to establish the danger zone referred to herein and to promulgate regulations relative thereto.

mkw 20-42  
WTS-4, 2/26

fw



6. Public notices relative to the establishment of the subject danger zone were issued by the United States Army District Engineer on July 9, 1941. The Civil Aeronautics Administration protested but later withdrew its objections subject to certain conditions (Tab C). These conditions were met by the inclusion of certain safety features in the proposed regulations (Tab G). The objections of the Commandant, Eleventh Naval District, San Diego, California (Tab C) were considered by the Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board which includes a representative of the Navy Department, whose recommendations for safety provisions (Tab H) have been considered in the proposed regulations (Tab I). There is no objection to the establishment of the danger zone from the standpoint of navigation (Tab G).

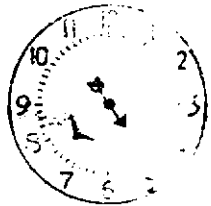
7. The proposed regulations (Tab I) submitted by the Chief of Engineers (Tab C) provide for the display of warning signals on days when firing is to be held, and for further notification to be given by phone and other effective means. The regulations as drafted are considered to meet the requirements of firing operations at Camp Callan without endangering or unreasonably restricting navigation in the locality.

MAR 2 - 47 PM

II. Action recommended.

1. That the Secretary of War sign the attached Danger Zone Regulations for waters of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to Camp Callan, California.

2. The Secretary of War directs that the Chief of Engineers, Chief of Coast Artillery, Commanding General, Coast Artillery Replacement Training Center, Camp Callan, California, Commanding General, Western Defense Command, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of the Navy be informed of the action taken herein.



RECEIVED MISC. DIV.

III. Concurrences.

Judge Advocate General (mcc.) as to legal aspects.  
A. C. of S., W.P.D. (Rue) FEB 20 1942 FEB 24 1942

APPROVED

By order of the Secretary of War

W. BRYDEN

Chief of Staff

*W. T. Sexton*  
W. T. SEXTON

Asst. Sec. W.D.C.S.

NOTED - DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

NOTED - CHIEF OF STAFF

(See next page for inclosures). - 2 -

REC MAR 9 1942

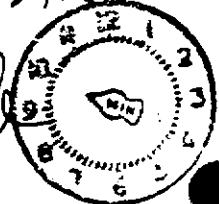
AG O

MAR 2 1942

REC - W.P.D. (Rue)  
7:00 AM

*Harry L. Twaddle*  
HARRY L. TWADDLE  
Brigadier General

Assistant Chief of Staff



19th and to  
Chief Engineer  
and copy of file - 1942

guy  
2139-11

## DANGER ZONE REGULATIONS

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter XIX of the Army Act, approved July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 892; 33 U.S.C. 3), and Section 7 of the River and Harbor Act of August 8, 1917 (40 Stat. 268; 33 U.S.C. 1), the following regulations are hereby prescribed to govern the use and navigation of the waters of the Pacific Ocean, comprising the firing range of the U. S. Military Reservation of the Coast Artillery Replacement Training Center, Camp Callan, San Diego, California.

204.99a Pacific Ocean, La Jolla-Solana Beach, Calif: Firing Range U. S. Military Res., Camp Callan, San Diego, California.

### THE DANGER ZONE

(a) The area in the Pacific Ocean, located between an east-west line through Solana Beach, latitude  $33^{\circ}00'$  N. on the north and an east-west line through Scripp's Pier, latitude  $32^{\circ}52'$  N., on the south, and extending from shore to longitude  $117^{\circ}28'$  (approximately 9 nautical miles), is designated as a danger zone. All bearings are referred to true meridian. (See U.S.C. and G.S. Chart No. 5101A.)

### THE REGULATIONS

(b) (1) Any vessel propelled by mechanical power at a speed greater than 5 miles per hour may proceed through the above area to and from points beyond (but not from one point in the above danger zone to another) without restriction, except when notified to the contrary.

(2) Fishermen desiring to fish in the above danger zone will be required to have written permits which will be issued by the Commanding General, Coast Artillery Replacement Training Center, Camp Callan, San Diego, California, upon application thereto.

(3) On days and nights when firing is in progress, no boat or vessel shall enter or remain in the danger zone, except vessels of the United States, or vessels proceeding across the zone as provided in regulation 1 above.

(4) Except under unusual circumstances, announcement of which will be communicated to the surrounding communities, the restricted area is open throughout the year to the public for fishing and traffic without restriction from 12:00 noon, Saturdays, to 8:00 a.m., Mondays, and national holidays from 5:00 p.m. of the preceding day to 8:00 a.m. on the day following the holiday. The area is also open to the public for fishing and traffic without restriction on other days when firing is not to be conducted.

(5) Notice of target practice within the firing range will be given by the Commanding General by one or more of the following methods:

(I) On days when firing is to be held in all or part of the restricted area, large red flags will be displayed from elevated masts in the immediate vicinity of each firing point (near S.W. Range Tower, U. S. Navy) from which fire is to be conducted. These flags will be hoisted not later than 8:00 a.m. of the day on which firing is to be held and will be lowered when firing ceases for the day.

(II) Notice published in San Diego daily papers.

(III) Telephone advice to such fishermen's organizations as may request, in writing, that such direct advice be given.

(IV) Telephone advice to civil aircraft communication stations and naval air bases as may request, in writing, that such direct advice be given.

(V) Notice to individual craft by a visit of a United States vessel.

(6) During periods when antiaircraft firing is in progress, safety observers will be maintained for the protection of civil and naval aircraft.

(7) These regulations shall be enforced by the Commanding General, Coast Artillery Replacement Training Center, Camp Callan, California.

Approved MAR 2 1942

/s/ HENRY L. DILLON

Secretary of War

## **APPENDIX E-14**

### **War Department**

**Memorandum from Lieutenant Colonel Oscar R. Rand, Section Chief Judge Advocate General to Assistant Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., dated February 16, 1942. Record Group 407, Box 4420, Military Posts & Reservations File. National Archives - Archives I, Washington, D. C.**

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL  
WASHINGTON

Military Reservations  
JAG 684

FEB 16 1942

MEMORANDUM for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.

Subject: Artillery Ranges - Camp Callan, Danger Zone Regulations.

1. By routing slip from the Operations and Training Division, G-3, dated January 26, 1942, there has been referred to this office for comment or concurrence a file of papers pertaining to the establishment of an artillery firing range over a water area in the Pacific Ocean adjacent to the Camp Callan Military Reservation, California. The papers include a draft of proposed danger zone regulations, prepared for execution by the Secretary of War, designed to create a danger zone in the area in question and to prescribe regulations in connection therewith. In the accompanying memorandum for the Chief of Staff, dated January 22, 1942 (G-3/43198; AG 614 (Camp Callan (3-12-41))), the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, recommends that the draft of proposed regulations be signed by the Secretary of War, and that he direct that the Chief of Engineers, Chief of Coast Artillery, Commanding General, Coast Artillery Replacement Training Center, Camp Callan, California, Commanding General, Western Defense Command, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of the Navy be informed of the action taken.

2. In the memorandum for the Chief of Staff, it is stated, in part:

"6. Public notices relative to the establishment of the subject danger zone were issued by the United States Army District Engineer on July 9, 1941. The Civil Aeronautics Administration protested but later withdrew its objections subject to certain conditions (Tab C). These conditions were met by the inclusion of certain safety features in the proposed regulations (Tab G). The objections of the Commandant, Eleventh Naval District, San Diego, California (Tab C) were considered by the Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board which includes a representative of the Navy Department, whose recommendations for safety provisions (Tab H) have been considered in the proposed regulations (Tab I). There is no objection to the establishment of the danger zone from the standpoint of navigation (Tab G)."

3. In considering the question as to the authority for utilizing the area in question as proposed, it is to be observed that the accompanying papers indicate that such area will extend into the sea for a distance of approximately nine nautical miles. It cannot be determined from the papers what portion of this area is within the territorial limits of the State of California. In this connection, however, it is believed that with respect to the portion which is within the sovereignty of the state the statutory authority cited in the proposed draft of regulations (Ch. XIX, act July 9, 1918, 40 Stat. 892; 33 U.S.C. 3; sec. 7, act Aug. 8, 1917, 40 Stat. 266; 33 U.S.C. 1) is sufficient in view of the consent of the State of California to the use of the area in question for the purposes desired. Such consent is contained in the act of the California Legislature, approved May 9, 1941 (Statutes of California, 1941, p. 1307).

In connection with the portion of the area in question which is beyond the territorial limits of the State of California, Chapter XIX of the act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 892; 33 U.S.C. 3), specifically authorizes the promulgation of regulations with respect to the use of any portion or area of the navigable waters of the United States or waters under the jurisdiction of the United States endangered or likely to be endangered by Coast Artillery fire in target practice or otherwise. In the event the "artillery firing" contemplated should include types of firing not within this act (JAG 684, Aug. 8, 1941; id., Jan. 8, 1942), the regulations in question nevertheless are believed to be supported by international law, and may be promulgated without further statutory authority (JAG 684, Jan. 8, 1942).

4. In view of the foregoing, The Judge Advocate General concurs in the legal aspects of the memorandum for the Chief of Staff and of the draft of proposed regulations, and has indicated his concurrence in the place provided therefor.

For The Judge Advocate General:

*Oscar R. Rand*  
Oscar R. Rand,  
Lieutenant Colonel, J.A.G.D.,  
Chief of Section.

1 Incl.  
Memo for Ch. of Staff  
w/5 incls.

43198  
T REC'D. 8-3 FEB 17 1942

*misc. 2-22*

## **APPENDIX E-15**

**War Department  
Quarter Master Corps Requisition Form No. 400,  
dated July 8, 1942. Record Group 175, Box  
228, General Correspondence File. National  
Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.**

REQUISITION

RECEIVED  
O. G. C. W. H.  
WASHINGTON  
342 JUL 17

To: Supply Officer, Chemical Section, No. of Sheets 1  
Utah General Depot, Ogden, Utah. 3rd & 4th  
Requisition No. CWE 4/43 Date July 8, 1942 Period Calendar year 1942.  
SHIP TO Chemical Warfare Property Officer, Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center,  
Camp Callan, Linda Vista, California

REQUISITIONED BY (show Signature, Rank, Organization, Destination. If dif-  
ferent from "ship to" include address):

APPROVED BY:

*Charles R. Fitzgerald*  
CHARLES R. FITZGERALD  
Lt. Col., C. W. S.  
Chemical Warfare Property Officer.

T. G. Cook,  
Colonel, C. A. C.  
Executive.

STOCK No.	ARTICLES	UNIT	ON HAND AND DUE	CONSUMED	REQUIRED	APPROVED
	Pot. tear gas, M1, CM	ea.	None	None	155	
	AUTHORITY: WD Cir. #10, 1942 BASIS: 15,470 trainees.					

CC-CWS  
FILED  
JUL 29 1942  
1

1

27  
JUL 12 12 05 PM '42

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942 O-922

SOURCE: SOUTH AND  
RG: 17E  
SERIES: 2071 GEN COX C  
BOX: 228  
FOLDER: 100.314 / 2004-2099



## **APPENDIX E-16**

**War Department  
Quarter Master Corps Requisition Form No. 400,  
dated September 14, 1942. Record Group 175,  
Box 230, General Correspondence File. National  
Archives - Suitland Branch, Suitland, Maryland.**

Utah Chemical Warfare Depot  
To: West Second Street, Ogden, Utah No. of Sheets 1 Sheet 1  
Requisition No. CWS 23/43 Date September 14, 1942 Period Emergency  
SHIP TO Chemical Warfare Property Officer, Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center,  
Camp Chilian, Linda Vista, California  
FOR: 60th Coast Artillery Regiment (AA), San Diego, California

Requisitioned By (show Signature, Rank, Organization, Destination. If different from "SHIP TO" include address):  
*Charles H. Fitzgerald*  
CHARLES H. FITZGERALD  
Lt. Col., C. W. S.  
Chemical Warfare Property Officer

APPROVED BY:  
T. G. COOK  
Colonel, CAC  
Executive

STOCK No.	ARTICLES	UNIT	ON HAND AND DUE	CONSUMED	REQUIRED	APPROVED
	Agent, decont. chl of lime	lbs	2400	200	400	0
	Agent, decont. non-corrosive	qt.	0	0	641	0
	Ointment, protective	ea	1466	154	709	709
	Crayon, vesicant detector	bx	0	0	14	14
	Paint, liquid vesicant detector	can	0	0	203	203
	Paper, liquid vesicant detector	book	0	0	30	30
	Brush, decont. (1 per 200 lbs Agent, decont chl. of lime)	ea	0	0	14	14

AUTHORITY: Cir. #1 CWS 7-1-42  
 BASIS : 1 CA (AA) Regt. (SA)  
 14 Batteries (each with 200 lbs. chl. lime)  
 1 Medical Detachment  
 203 Motor Vehicles  
 93 Officers  
 10 Warrant Officers  
 2082 M.N.  
 Priority: A-2 VCS Fourth Army 9-14-42

CHEMICAL SEC  
 IAF GENERAL  
 OGDEN, UTAH  
 SEP 16 3 09 PM '42  
 OGI 6 1942  
 24

SOURCE: NARA SUTTLAND  
 RG: 175  
 SERIES: ENTRY, GENCORR 1929-42  
 BOX: 340  
 FOLDER: 300 312/29043100

**APPENDIX F**  
**REAL ESTATE DOCUMENTS**

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

**FINDINGS**

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

**APPENDIX F**

**REAL ESTATE DOCUMENTS**

F-1      Corps of Engineers  
Special Report from Office of the Division Engineer, Pacific Division, Los Angeles Real Estate Sub-Office, dated October 4, 1944. Record Group 77, Box 662, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers. National Archives - Archives II, College Park, Maryland.

## **APPENDIX F-1**

**Corps of Engineers Special Report from Office of the Division Engineer, Pacific Division, Los Angeles Real Estate Sub-Office, dated October 4, 1944. Record Group 77, Box 662, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers. National Archives - Archives II, College Park, Maryland.**

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

SEARCHED  
INDEXED  
SERIALIZED  
FILED  
AUTHORITY: NND 947538  
BY J.S. MARA DATE 9/19/90

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER  
PACIFIC DIVISION

Contacted: Major Denzil Doggett LOS ANGELES REAL ESTATE SUB-OFFICE  
Post Engineer "SPECIAL REPORT"

14 October 1944  
(Date of Inspection)

LEASED PROPERTY INSPECTION REPORT

1. Location: SAN DIEGO, CALIF.  
Camp Callan, E. and W. side of U.S.  
Highway 101 - 3 to 5 miles North of  
La Jolla, Calif.
2. Description of area:  
710 acres of unimproved land in  
5 parcels.
3. Name of Lessor: CITY OF SAN DIEGO
4. Annual Rental: \$1.00
5. Lease No.: 110957  
W 59-qm-714
6. Date first occupied: 30 Oct. 1940
7. Using Agency: (1) S.C.U. 1953,  
Camp Callan  
San Diego 14, Cal.  
(2) 9th Service Command  
Fort Douglas, Utah
8. Is space completely utilized? NO  
If not, give details (state location  
of unoccupied space, i.e., floors and  
square feet on each floor; floor load,  
if storage; number of regular and  
intermittent employees if office;  
attach explanation for non-occupancy,  
if obtainable from Commanding Officer)  
(See Special Composite Report)
9. Present use and whether it conformed  
with purpose of lease:  
Cantonment area  
Conforms with purpose of lease
10. Are premises adapted to each purpose? Yes
11. Is more suitable space available? If so, give details, including moving costs:  
NO
12. If space is occupied by obsolete or inactive property, what arrangements can be  
made by C.O. for its removal disposition? No such property
13. Is Warehouse Package Plan or a Railroad Open Storage Yard adaptable for any  
stored materials: NO If so, state area that would be released thereby:  
yes or no
14. State condition of building: No buildings leased
15. Is lessor maintaining premises and furnishing services in accordance with terms  
of lease? None required under terms of lease
16. State nature and cost of alterations and improvements, if any, by Government:  
See special composite report

17. General Remarks:  
See special composite report

*Hurschel A. McGee*  
INSPECTOR  
HURSHIEL A. MCGEE

Authority NND 74755X

By JG NARA Dec 8/1960

PROPERTY INSPECTION SECTION (COMP 10)

Major Donzil Doggett  
Post Engineer

**BOARDS OF ENGINEERS**  
**OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER**  
**PACIFIC DIVISION**  
**LOS ANGELES REAL ESTATE SUB-OFFICE**  
**"SPECIAL REPORT"**

4 October 1944

(Date of Inspection)

LEASED PROPERTY INSPECTION REPORT

1. Location: SAN DIEGO, CALIF.  
W. side Camp Callan,  
3 miles N. of La Jolla, Calif.
2. Description of area:  
72.12 acres of unimproved land
3. Name of Lessor: F. T. SCRIPPS INC.
4. Annual Rental: \$1,495
5. Lease No.: W 04-193-eng-2133
6. Date first occupied: 23 Oct. 1943
7. Using Agency: (1) S.C.U. 1953  
Camp Callan  
San Diego 11,  
(2) 9th Service Command  
Fort Douglas, Utah
8. Is space completely utilized? NO  
If not, give details (state location  
of unoccupied space, i.e., floors and  
square feet on each floor; floor load,  
if storage; number of regular and  
intermittent employees if office;  
attach explanation for non-occupancy,  
if obtainable from Commanding Officer)  
(See composite report)
9. Present use and whether it conforms  
with purpose of lease:  
Vacant Training area
10. Are premises adapted to each purpose? Yes  
Lease stated for training area
11. Is more suitable space available? If so, give details, including moving costs:  
NO
12. If space is occupied by obsolete or inactive property, what arrangements can be  
made by G.O. for its removal disposition? No such property
13. Is Warehouse Package Plan or a Railroad Open Storage Yard adaptable for any  
stored materials: NO If so, state area that would be released thereby:  
yes or no
14. State condition of building: No buildings leased
15. Is lessor maintaining premises and furnishing services in accordance with terms  
of lease? None required under terms of lease
16. State nature and cost of alterations and improvements, if any, by Government:  
See special composite report
17. General Remarks:  
See special composite report

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may be  
10/11/44  
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4

composite 09 Jan 744

Hurshel A. McGee

INSPECTOR  
HURSHEL A. MCGEE

Authority: NND 947538  
By J.S. DATE 8/19/40

FOR ENGINEERS HAVE BEEN  
BY CALIF. DISTRICT  
PACIFIC DIVISION

**OFFICE OF ENGINEERS**  
**OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER**  
**PACIFIC DIVISION**  
**LOS ANGELES REAL ESTATE SUB-OFFICE**  
**"SPECIAL REPORT"**

Approval Symbol SPEKL-6

4 October 1944  
(Date of Inspection)

LEASED PROPERTY INSPECTION REPORT

1. Location: SAN DIEGO, CALIF.  
Camp Callan, W. side U. S. Highway 101,  
3 miles N. of La Jolla, Calif.
2. Description of area:  
120.03 acres of unimproved land
3. Name of Lessor: MARGARET C. HAWKINS  
(Formerly Margaret C. Scripps)
4. Annual Rental: \$1,075.00
5. Lease No.: W 04-193-eng-2211
6. Date first occupied: 23 Oct. 1943
7. Using Agency: (1) S.C.U. 1953,  
Camp Callan  
San Diego 14, Cal.  
(2) 9th Service Command  
Fort Douglas, Utah
8. Is space completely utilized? NO  
If not, give details (state location  
of unoccupied space, i.e., floors and  
square feet on each floor; floor load,  
if storage; number of regular and  
intermittent employees if office;  
attach explanation for non-occupancy,  
if obtainable from Commanding Officer)  
(See special composite report)
9. Present use and whether it conformed  
with purpose of lease:  
Training area  
Conforms with purpose of lease
10. Are premises adapted to each purpose? Yes
11. Is more suitable space available? If so, give details, including moving costs:  
NO
12. If space is occupied by obsolete or inactive property, what arrangements can be  
made by C.O. for its removal disposition? No such property
13. Is Warehouse Package Plan or a Railroad Open Storage Yard adaptable for any  
stored materials: NO If so, state area that would be released thereby:  
yes or no
14. State condition of building: No buildings leased.
15. Is lessor maintaining premises and furnishing services in accordance with terms  
of lease?  
None required under terms of lease
16. State nature and cost of alterations and improvements, if any, by Government:  
See Special Composite Report
17. General Remarks:  
See Special Composite Report *w/59 pag 714*



Authority: NND 947537

By J&S DATE REC'D 8/1/44

PROPERTY DIVISION  
STOCKS DIVISION  
PROPERTY DIVISION

**OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER  
PACIFIC DIVISION  
LOS ANGELES REAL ESTATE SUB-OFFICE**

4 October 1944

**"SPECIAL REPORT"**  
**LEASED PROPERTY INSPECTION REPORT**

(Date of Inspection)

1. Location: SAN DIEGO, CALIF.  
Camp Callan - W. side of U. S. Highway  
101 - 3 miles N. of La Jolla, Calif.
2. Description of area:  
0.91 acres of unimproved land
3. Name of Lessor: CITY OF SAN DIEGO
4. Annual Rental: \$1.00
5. Lease No.: W 7054-qm-133
6. Date first occupied: 23 Aug. 1941
7. Using Agency: (1) S.C.U. 1953,  
Camp Callan  
San Diego 14, Cal.  
(2) 9th Service Command  
Fort Douglas, Utah
8. Is space completely utilized? NO  
If not, give details (state location of unoccupied space, i.e., floors and square feet on each floor; floor load, if storage; number of regular and intermittent employees if office; attach explanation for non-occupancy, if obtainable from Commanding Officer) (See Special Composite Report)
9. Present use and whether it conformed with purpose of lease:  
Cantonment area  
Conforms with purpose of lease
10. Are premises adapted to each purpose? Yes
11. Is more suitable space available? If so, give details, including moving costs: NO
12. If space is occupied by obsolete or inactive property, what arrangements can be made by C.O. for its removal disposition? No such property
13. Is Warehouse Package Plan or a Railroad Open Storage Yard adaptable for any stored materials: NO If so, state area that would be released thereby:  
yes or no
14. State condition of building: No buildings leased
15. Is lessor maintaining premises and furnishing services in accordance with terms of lease?  
None required under terms of lease
16. State nature and cost of alterations and improvements, if any, by Government:  
See Special Composite Report
17. General Remarks:  
See Special Composite Report / w/ 59 form 714

**APPENDIX G**  
**NEWSPAPER / JOURNALS**

## APPENDIX G

### NEWSPAPER / JOURNALS

- G-1 Hauser, Captain William J.  
"Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXIV No. 2: n.p., dated April 1, 1941.
- G-2 Hauser, Captain William J.  
"Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXIV No. 5: n.p., dated October 1, 1941.
- G-3 Hauser, Captain William J.  
"Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXV No. 2: n.p., dated April 1, 1942.
- G-4 Hauser, Captain William J.  
"Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXV No. 3: n.p., dated June 1, 1942.
- G-5 Hauser, Captain William J.  
"Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXVI No. 1: n.p., dated February 1, 1943.
- G-6 Hauser, Captain William J.  
"Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXVI No. 2: n.p., dated April 1, 1943.
- G-7 Schulman, Judy P.  
"Camp Callan - From Glory to a Memory". *Periodical* XIII No. 1: 43-49, dated May 1984.

**APPENDIX G-1**

**Hauser, Captain William J.**  
**"Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXIV**  
**No. 2: n.p., dated April 1, 1941.**

# COAST ARTILLERY JOURNAL

FOUNDED IN 1892 AS THE JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARTILLERY

VOLUME LXXXIV

MARCH-APRIL, 1941

NUMBER 2

## CONTENTS



COVER DESIGN. "Inaugural Parade, 1941." (Signal Corps Photo.)

THE WRONG END OF THE TRAJECTORY. By Major Latrop R. Bullene ..... 98

STREAMLINING THE EFFICIENCY REPORT. By Captain Robert J. Wood ..... 106

FIRE CONTROL: Non-Ballistic. By Lieutenant Joe W. Leedom, Jr. .... 109

DOWN MOBILE. By Lieutenant Colonel A. C. M. Azoy ..... 112

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL DEFENSE. By Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Carswell ..... 121

A TRACER CONTROL TRAINER. By Lieutenant Colonel Oscar D. McNeely ..... 126

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER. By Lieutenant Colonel Frank J. Pearson ..... 130

THE STORY OF ARTILLERY THROUGH THE AGES. By W. A. Windas ..... 135

ONCE IN A WHILE . . . . By Major William J. McCarthy ..... 136

PROTECTION FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT. (Pictures.) ..... 138

PACK UP YOUR OLD KIT BAG. By Captain John D. Stevens ..... 142

DRY LAND COAST ARTILLERY. By Colonel Charles G. Sage ..... 144

DRIVING IN OPEN TERRAIN. By Building Counselor Dischler ..... 148

FIRST BASE. Anonymous ..... 155

BERMUDA. Anonymous ..... 158

THE ABILITY TO LEARN. By Fletcher Pratt ..... 161

NEWS AND COMMENT ..... 162

COAST ARTILLERY BOARD NOTES ..... 166

COAST ARTILLERY ACTIVITIES ..... 171

COAST ARTILLERY ORDERS ..... 185

BOOK REVIEWS ..... 188

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1941



# Camp Callan

COLONEL FRANCIS P. HARDAWAY, *Commanding*

By *Captain William J. Hauser*

Rapidly nearing completion of its construction program, Camp Callan, the Pacific Coast's new artillery replacement center, is preparing to receive 4,976 trainees in March for the first twelve-week training program. Camp Callan was named in honor of the late Major General Robert E. Callan.

Activation of Headquarters, Coast Artillery Training Group, CASC Unit No. 1953, was accomplished on February 1. Headquarters of six training battalions and twenty-three batteries were activated on February 15.

The Camp is located on the Pacific Coast Highway, U. S. 101, fourteen miles north of the business district of San Diego, a few miles from the extreme southwest corner of continental United States. The reservation is located within the city limits of the City of San Diego, on Torrey Pines mesa. Nearby suburbs of San Diego include La Jolla, Pacific Beach, Mission Beach and Ocean Beach. Other communities within a few miles of Camp Callan are Del Mar, Coronado, Carlsbad and Oceanside.

The Quartermaster General designated Major Harry R. Schuppner, Q.M.C., to construct the camp. After considerable heavy grading, construction was started in late November. Myron Hunt and H. C. Chambers, architect-engineers, designed the camp and are supervising its construction. The W. E. Kier Construction Company has the general contract.

On December 11, Colonel Francis P. Hardaway, and Lieutenant Colonel Gordon deL. Carrington, arrived at Camp Callan. The first enlisted detachment, Regular Army personnel of the service sections, arrived and occupied quarters January 15th, and participated in the flag-raising ceremony, marking official occupation of the camp by troops of the Army of the United States.

Millions of feet of lumber have gone into the construction of one of the finest training centers of the National Defense Program. The building program is pro-

ceeding close to schedule, with the major portion of the structures near completion. Present contracts call for barracks and service units for seven and one-half training battalions, plus necessary buildings for the station complement and headquarters units. A station hospital to provide 350 beds, quarters for the medical section and nurses will soon be ready for occupancy.

Service section officers and enlisted men arrived between January 15th and February 28th.

Enlisted cadres for the headquarters units and training batteries joined on February 14 and 15. They came from Fort Worden, Fort Stevens, Fort Winfield Scott, Camp Haan, and Fort Barrancas.

Over 250 officers and 7,000 enlisted men will be operating in the 23 batteries and service detachments before the end of March. Batteries thus far authorized and organized are as follows: three batteries, headquarters; one battery, antiaircraft gun; two batteries for automatic weapons (antiaircraft); eight batteries, harbor defense; eight batteries for 155-mm. guns, and one searchlight battery.

Training facilities include 155-mm. gun ranges, a three-inch antiaircraft gun range, an automatic weapons range, a 200-yard rifle range of sixty targets, a pistol range, a 1,000-inch range, a .22 caliber range, a bayonet court and the necessary ammunition magazines, power plants, plotting rooms and observation and base-end stations.

Indoor recreational facilities will include a theatre, seating over one thousand, and recreation halls conveniently located through the barracks areas, and other units. With miles of Southern California's beaches adjoining the reservation, those who enjoy surf swimming, sun bathing and beach games will find ample opportunity for outdoor sports. La Jolla, five miles from the camp, has a splendid golf course and polo is played on a wide, firm stretch of beach sand.



# Camp Edwards

COLONEL CHARLES B. MEYER, *Commanding 36th Coast Artillery Brigade*

By *Lieutenant James S. Webb, Jr.*

In process of organization at this time (March 1) is the 36th Coast Artillery Brigade (AA). Units which will make up this command are the 68th Coast Artillery (AA), the 198th Coast Artillery (AA), the 208th Coast Artillery (AA), and the 102d Separate Battalion Coast Artillery (AA).

Brigadier General Olin H. Longino is expected to arrive at Camp Edwards shortly, to take command of the 36th Brigade.

The 68th Coast Artillery (AA), up to full war strength in almost every department, modern in every respect, plows monthly through convoys, schools and other elements of its final training stages toward the goal of maximum efficiency.

Thirty-two junior officers left the regiment to report to the AA Replacement Center, Fort Eustis, Va. Selectees have poured in by the hundreds, been molded into privates and turned over to batteries for duty.

Callan de Jay

**APPENDIX G-2**

**Hauser, Captain William J.  
"Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXIV  
No. 5: n.p., dated October 1, 1941.**

# COAST ARTILLERY JOURNAL

CA-3

FOUNDED IN 1892 AS THE JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARTILLERY

VOLUME LXXXIV

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1941

NUMBER 5

## CONTENTS



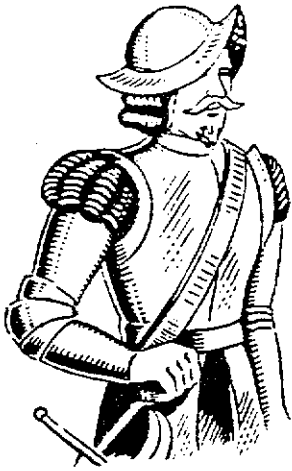
COVER DESIGN. (*Photograph by Lieutenant Colonel Harry R. Pierce*)

BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE. <i>By Drylaw</i> .....	418
GREAT GUNS: A History of the Coast Artillery Corps. <i>By Lieutenant Colonel A. C. M. Azoy</i> .....	426
ARMY COURT-MARTIAL SYSTEM. <i>By Colonel Archibald King</i> .....	435
YOU CAN GET HITS. <i>By Captain Wofford T. Caldwell</i> .....	442
CAMP HAAN AA FIRING RANGE. <i>By Major Paul B. Nelson</i> .....	448
FORT BLISS ANTI-MECHANIZED TARGET RANGE. <i>By Major Frank C. McConnell</i> .....	454
THE 68TH HITS THE ROAD. <i>By Captain Yale H. Wolfe</i> .....	457
ANTI-MECHANIZED SIGHTS FOR THE 3-INCH AA GUN. <i>By Captain George R. Ferren</i> .....	460
HOW IT FEELS TO BE A GENERAL. <i>By Lieutenant General Charles E. Kilbourne</i> .....	462
THE VIEWPOINT IS WIDE OPEN. <i>By Major C.</i> .....	464
AROUND THE BASES:	
THE WEST INDIES .....	466
BRITISH GUIANA .....	470
THE LITTLE PICTURE. <i>Anonymous</i> .....	475
MEN, FEAR AND PANIC. <i>By Major Thomas E. Stone</i> .....	478
THE STORY OF ARTILLERY THROUGH THE AGES. <i>By W. A. Windas</i> .....	484
COAST ARTILLERY BOARD NOTES .....	485
BARRAGE BALLOON BOARD .....	488
NEWS AND COMMENT .....	490
COAST ARTILLERY ACTIVITIES .....	492
COAST ARTILLERY ORDERS .....	516
BOOK REVIEWS .....	520

PUBLICATION DATE: OCTOBER 1, 1941







## Camp Callan

BRIGADIER GENERAL F. P. HARDAWAY, *Commanding*  
By Captain William J. Hauser

With the completion of the first training cycle of Coast Artillery Replacement troops, and the shipping out of the graduates, the new arrivals brought new training problems to the Coast Artillery Replacement Training Center of the far west. Profiting by the experience of the previous months of establishing the camp and the first training period, the training team glided along more smoothly, as the result of careful planning, and oiling the previous rough spots.

Trainload after trainload of new selectees rolled in with the cotton khaki cloth uniforms, right fresh from the induction centers of the warmer regions of the country, where wool O.D. uniforms are out of the question for the summer months. Wool uniforms the year around are the ideal and desired apparel at Camp Callan.

Not waiting for the adjustment of clothing, the training went forward on schedule rapidly, and the trainees were eager to learn the information that was poured out to them in their first taste of basic training in Coast Artillery. During the training period, without perceptible rapid change, the southern accent seemed to permeate the camp, particularly in some batteries where activation was one hundred per cent from the southern troops.

As time went on, many evenings were spent by the searchlight batteries for drill and practice. The residents of the nearby community of La Jolla, a nationally known summer resort, were treated with the grandeur of the "lights of Callan" as they played over the skys just a few miles distant.

Results attained in all firings have been surprisingly good with trainees who have only been in the service a few short weeks, and for the most part, have never had experience in firing any more than a twelve gauge shotgun, or a small caliber rifle.

After the training program in the daytime, with the exception of night searchlight training, and overnight

bivouacs, the recreation of the soldiers is more than adequately provided for. A vast open area has been converted into an outdoor arena. The main modern up-to-date boxing arena is in use every night for the purpose of instruction and practice in boxing. This activity has attracted a wide interest and frequently boxing exhibitions are staged, with some very outstanding matched bouts. These shows attract a large number of trainees who receive them with great enthusiasm.

A large stage in this outdoor theatre provides the locale for other types of entertainment, such as mammoth shows presented by famous stars; concerts by symphony orchestras; and many other attractive entertainments. A recent example of a show of these celebrities who give so freely of their time and talent, was presented under the direction of Rudy Valee on the evening of September 2d. This particular show included charming Martha Tilton, one of America's most popular vocalists. In addition to the lovely Martha Tilton, Hank McCune and Skitch Henderson took leading rôles.

For those interested in art, the Camp Callan Sketch Club exhibited concurrently work done before induction, and that done during odd moments of week-ends and evenings at camp, at the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego. A surprisingly large number of excellent paintings were exhibited by the trainees of the second training cycle.

Still another type of entertainment has been the Camp Callan Radio Hour, which is broadcast weekly from San Diego, California. The chorus developed under the guidance of the Camp Chaplain has met with great favor in its outstanding accomplishments on these programs. The varied talent of the selectees has made it possible to portray some exceptionally interesting radio skits for the many radio listeners throughout the country.

With the signing of contracts for supplemental work and construction at Camp Callan, the new developments are providing for road improvements which we all have been eager to have, not only within the camp proper, but also for access to the training areas as well. Our three chapels authorized recently were completed and dedicated in the latter part of August and a second War Department Motion Picture Theatre, in the northern part of camp, makes it possible for those in that section to see the talkies without the necessity of going a couple of miles away from their areas. The new motor repair shops and sheds have been completed. The much needed Ordnance warehouse and shops, hospital, recreation hall, additional hospital barracks, ammunition magazines, new finance office and added Quartermaster barracks, have been provided for by supplemental contracts. These contracts further provided for the fencing and lighting of the critical areas throughout the entire camp.



**APPENDIX G-3**

**Hauser, Captain William J.**  
**"Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXV**  
**No. 2: n.p., dated April 1, 1942.**

# COAST ARTILLERY CAY JOURNAL

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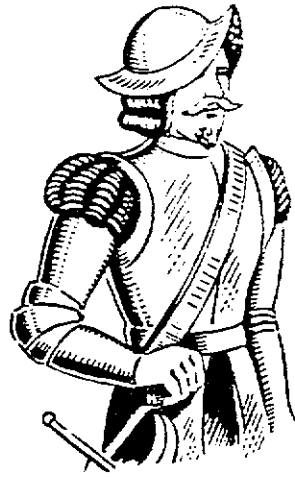
## CONTENTS



COVER DESIGN: ON TARGET. (Photo by Signal Corps, U. S. Army.)	2
ON THE FIRING LINE	5
FIRST CLASS FIGHTING MEN. (Pictures)	6
THOSE AMPHIBIOUS JAPANESE	9
DEFENSE AGAINST LOW FLYING AIRCRAFT. By Lieutenant Colonel O. D. McNeely	13
CAMOUFLAGE HINTS	14
CONCERNING DEPENDENTS. By Major R. D. LaGarde	20
BRITISH COAST DEFENSE. (Pictures)	22
THE HORIZONTAL FIRE PROBLEM. By Captain Wofford T. Caldwell	28
IDENTIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT	34
THE FALLACY OF ACCURACY. By Captain R. A. Lepesquer	36
TALKING TO THE EYE. By Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Tredennick	42
SOMETHING DIFFERENT IN SPOTTING CHARTS. By Lieutenant Colonel Louis H. Thompson	47
DOCTORING THE DRIFT. By Captain K. C. Smith	52
U. S. HOTEL CHAMBERLIN. By Major Franklin W. Reese	55
MOONLIGHT DIAGRAM. By Captain Oswald H. Milmore	58
COAST ARTILLERY BOARD NOTES	60
NEWS AND COMMENT	67
COAST ARTILLERY FORTS. (Map)	68
COAST ARTILLERY IN ACTION	72
THE STORY OF ARTILLERY THROUGH THE AGES. By W. A. Windas	73
COAST ARTILLERY ACTIVITIES	85
BOOK REVIEWS	

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1942





## Camp Callan

BRIGADIER GENERAL F. P. HARDAWAY, *Commanding*

By *Captain W. J. Hauser*

Camp Callan completed, on March 6, 1942, one year of training. During this first year of existence, some 25,000 men have received their basic instruction in preparation for duties with Coast Artillery installations and organizations. Although the first Regular Army enlisted men arrived for the raising of the flag on a temporary flag pole February 15, 1941—Organization Day was officially set as March 6, which marked the arrival of the first trainees.

Before the Camp was completely activated for the first training cycle, the first War Department Theater was opened on March 28. Just after complete activation the first military review was held in honor of Major General Joseph A. Green, the Chief of Coast Artillery. This visit of Major General Green occurred on April 2, 1941.

Friday, April 4 marked the date of the initial appearance of Camp Callan's seven column standard size weekly newspaper, *The Range Finder*. On the 14th the senior hostess, Mrs. Helen Bennett Priest, arrived to assume her duties at the Service Club, and before the end of the month, the first of the weekly battalion dances was held in the service club (April 25).

May 7 at Camp Callan marked the arrival of the Coast Artillery Replacement Training Center Band which was one of three such bands trained by Leopold Stokowski. I Am An American Day was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies on the 17th of May followed on the 20th by the initial weekly radio broadcast by Camp Callan over radio station KFSD, San Diego, California. Towards the end of May, the 155-mm. guns were first fired from the bluffs overlooking the Pacific Ocean.

June events started out on the third with the initial 3-inch antiaircraft firing. On the 10th Bob Hope and his radio troupe put on a national hook-up broadcast and outdoor show for the personnel of the camp. The second week of June marked the departure of the trainees who had completed the first cycle of training at the newly constructed installation. This was soon followed by reactivation of units by trainees of the sec-

the preparation by the School Staff of a bigger and more extensive school for the larger student body. On June 27 the Camp enjoyed the treat of many Hollywood celebrities when Kay Kyser, Marlene Dietrich, Kermit Francis, Carole Landis, Ginny Simms and many other screen and radio stars put on a show and entertainment at the camp.

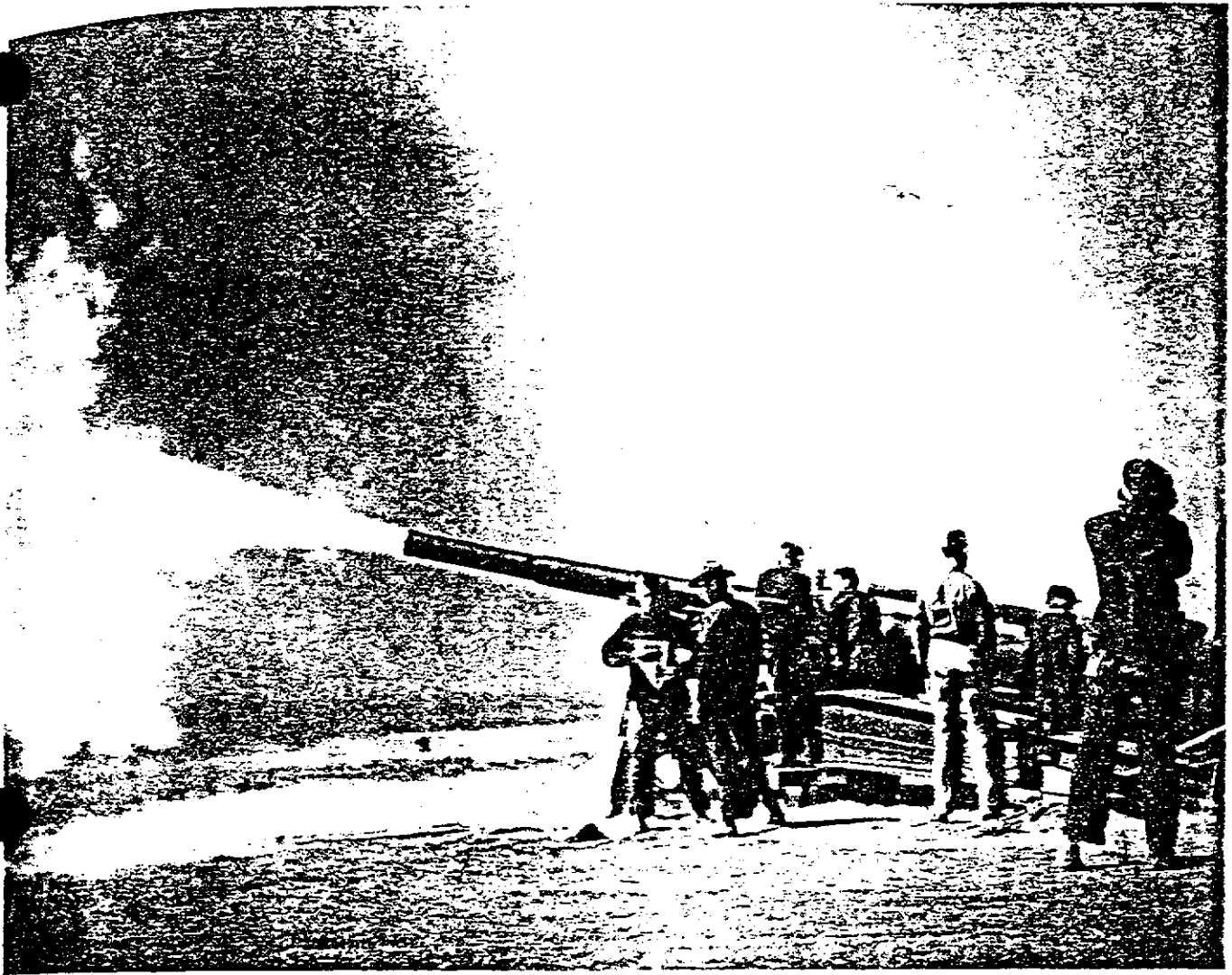
The pleasant evenings of July brought about outdoor night athletic contests, such as the first boxing show on the 14th. A few days later all organizations participated in the first track meet on the 19th of July.

The early trainees can't forget August, 1941, when Congress passed the bill extending the time of the selective Service men. During August the obstacle course construction began and hard surfacing of roads in Camp and the battalion Areas was started. The La Jolla Water Swim attracted many Callanites on August 15. On the 23rd the first chapel was completed and dedicated with appropriate ceremony and many local citizens joined with Camp Callan officers and men in these services. To complete the month of August a local USO temporary Club House in the neighborhood Community of La Jolla was opened.

September marked the completion of the first training cycle and the start of reactivation for the camp. Rudy Vallee and his troupers of radio and stage visited Camp Callan on the 2nd and entertained with the most enjoyable show. The twenty-eight-year-old reactivation to the Enlisted Reserve began on the 10th and the men, numbering about 1,000, were rapidly transferred out at the rate of twenty-five to forty per day. On September 20 the third big Hollywood show troupe entertained the officers and men of Callan.

In October War Department plans for Camp expansion to accommodate about fifty per cent in strength were made public. On Halloween the citizens of La Jolla planned and held a street dance for the soldiers from camp.

On Armistice Day the Camp Callan Band, men and equipment led the parade in La Jolla when the citizens



Camp Callan: First time with the 155's

A barbecue and rodeo were scheduled to follow the parade and the Armistice Ball was held in the evening. Thanksgiving day San Diego citizens threw open the doors of the San Diego USO Club. Before the end of November the War Department plans for liberal Christmas furloughs were announced, followed by plans of enlisted men to go home for the holidays.

The one unforgettable date of all Americans, December 7, and Pearl Harbor caused the cancellation of all plans and the immediate formation of new and different ones. On December 2, Camp Callan staged a grand outdoor night parade under a canopy of Callan searchlights. Now on a War footing, furloughs and passes were cancelled. Troops were ordered transferred to permanent organizations to fill vacancies, created in many cases by the release of the twenty-eight-year-old men. New trainees were immediately sent in the ensuing shortened training cycle. Christmas and New Year's Eve were spent quietly by camp personnel in the performance of their duties as on any other day in the year.

Recent announcements relative to expansion of Officer Candidate Schools brought new higher quotas and

opportunities for qualified enlisted men. The War Department announced plans for increase in strength in the fifth training cycle.

In February Bob Hope and his radio troupe again visited Camp Callan, providing entertainment for the fourth cycle troops who started to depart later in the month. Major General Walter K. Wilson, commanding the Southern California Sector of the Western Defense Command visited the Camp at the close of the fourth cycle and reviewed the troops in the first all-camp ceremony since the nation's entry into the war.

To end the first year of Camp Callan's existence as a Coast Artillery Replacement Training Center, Brigadier General Dale D. Hinman from the Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery paid the camp an official visit the first few days of March, 1942.

Starting the second year of its existence, the Camp Callan Coast Artillery Replacement Training Center became the Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center, Camp Callan, on March 9, 1942. With this new designation the Training Center will function directly under Major General Joseph A. Green, Commanding General of the Antiaircraft Command.

# IDENTIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT

**OF WINGS**

**TYPES OF MONOPLANES**

**MOTOR MOUNTS**

**TAIL ASSEMBLAGE**

**U.S. PLANE TYPE DESIGNATIONS**

Identification Board, front view.

ment organizations. By the time they complete all subjects, they are well qualified for duty in the

another phase of great importance is aircraft identifications. Many have probably read in the last issue of *COAST ARTILLERY JOURNAL* the story of the origin of the cardboard reference charts issued not long ago. Training personnel to study the important features of aircraft for the purpose of more rapid identification. Before these charts were circulated, Camp Callan's training aids for aircraft identification were planned under construction. To provide group instruction, the standard with a fixed board approximately 6 x 8 feet makes up the information board and gives the student under instruction information including the types, Engines, Fuselage, and Tail, using the WEFT method of identification. Further information is given on this board in the colored reproductions of aircraft wings of the nations in the war.

On the back of this board is mounted a rotating two-foot disk six feet in diameter. On each side of the disk, there is similar to the large disk of the cardboard chart, are mounted pictures of the various planes and their identifying features. As this disk is rotated on its pivot, identifying information on it is visible to the student through the apertures on the outward face of the board. After study of the pictures on one side of the board can then be removed and reversed, and the additional planes and data are available for instruction. This is quite similar to the cardboard chart issued. However, the idea of the large chart was conceived with the realization of the necessity for an adequate training aid in

the instruction of groups of men. Hence the development of the idea brought into reality the Camp Callan aircraft identification board and each Training Battalion now has this added item for the training and instruction of its men and officers. Models of planes, and important parts of aircraft are also used for identification instruction along with this latest training aid.

War savings Stamps and Bonds are very popular with the officers and troops at Camp Callan. The purchases of stamps and bonds have steadily increased as the months roll by. Sales during a single month, recently totaled over \$23,000, and the face value of Bonds purchased amounted to almost \$30,000. Many pay reservations have also been made, but the above facts and figures are taken from actual cash sales at the Camp Callan post office for the month.

In the latter part of August, Camp Callan was visited by an inspecting team from the Antiaircraft Command. Callan's first executive officer, now Brigadier General, Gordon de L. Carrington, was the senior member of the group from the Richmond Headquarters.

The inspecting party began by witnessing a regimental parade of five battalions now receiving basic training. Next on the inspection tour, the group visited the Ordnance Machine Shop, then the automatic weapons range to watch the firing practice of the automatic weapons. All training battalions in their various phases of training were visited. The target practice of a battalion firing the 155mm guns commanded interest.

Increased activity is noted in the Officer Candidate Section these days. Larger Antiaircraft Artillery Officer Candidate School quotas require the unending efforts of all the officers in the training units. Candidates for this school are the primary requisite and the combined total of men sent to Antiaircraft, Coast Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry, Chemical Warfare, Engineers and the other schools, now total over forty each week.

Identification Board, rear view.

**APPENDIX G-4**

**Hauser, Captain William J.  
"Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXV  
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## CONTENTS

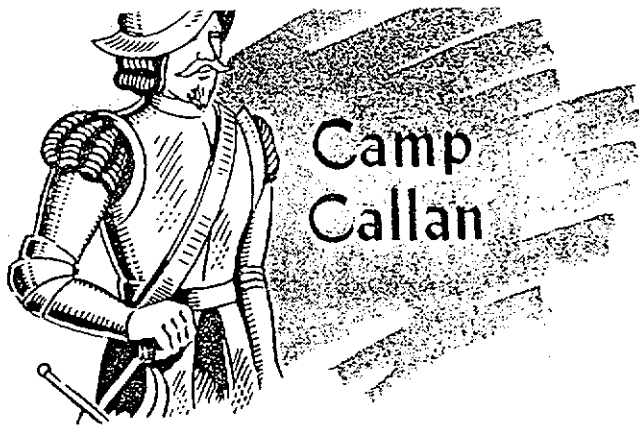


COVER DESIGN. (Photo by Private Kosseff, reprinted by permission of AMERICA'S ALERTMEN, AA Command, E.T.O.)	
THE FLAG OF CORREGIDOR (Editorial)	2
ANTI-AIRCRAFT TRAINING. By Lieutenant Colonel O. D. McNeely	4
NOT BY PAINT ALONE. By Colonel Homer Saint-Gaudens	10
OFFICERS BY MASS PRODUCTION. By Lieutenant John Edward Aber	16
GALLERY SMALL-ARMS RANGE. By Lieutenant Colonel Paul B. Nelson	21
DESEMBARKING OPERATIONS. By Pierre Belleruche	24
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS. By Lora Kelly	30
WAGGING SOLDIERS (Pictures). By A. Aubrey Bodine	32
TARGET STUKA. By Captain Harold Spaans	34
THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND	42
BRITISH SEA FORTS (Pictures)	44
ENGLISH WARFARE (Part One)	46
READY FOR ANYTHING. By Lieutenant Colonel Burgo D. Gill	52
CHARACTERISTICS OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT	55
PORTABLE OBSERVER'S HUT. By Lieutenant Colonel William P. Bray	57
COAST ARTILLERY BOARD NOTES	58
BARRAGE BALLOON BOARD	61
NEWS AND COMMENT	62
COAST ARTILLERY IN ACTION	69
COAST ARTILLERY ACTIVITIES	75
BOOK REVIEWS	99

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## Camp Callan

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANCIS P. HARDAWAY, *Commanding*

*By Captain W. J. Hauser*

Two training cycles or periods, each of twelve weeks, had been completed at Camp Callan, the Coast Artillery Replacement Training Center of the Pacific Coast, and the third cycle was rapidly nearing completion when the abrupt change in international affairs on December 7, 1941, changed the tempo of things.

The requisitions for replacements at the end of any training period usually play a definite part in the specific training in the particular cycle. In the total number of batteries about one-half of them prepared replacement troops for Seacoast and Harbor Defense forces. These units were divided equally into fixed and mobile Coast Artillery training even though basically the armament used for training is the same. A few of the batteries concentrated on subjects to qualify their soldiers for duty in Headquarters Batteries. Some troops were classified for special training. The remaining batteries were trained in Antiaircraft Artillery, with 3-inch guns, searchlights, and automatic weapons. The original plan for the succeeding cycle was to decrease the Harbor Defense Batteries and proportionately increase the Antiaircraft Batteries. Circumstances may change this, however.

Training is proceeding in a reasonably normal manner. It is regretted that since this Replacement Training Center now lies geographically in a theatre of operations it is no longer possible to furnish certain definite information as to our general activities at Camp Callan. Likewise it must be realized that it is not possible to give information as to the disposition of trained replacements, or the arrival of new replacement troops.

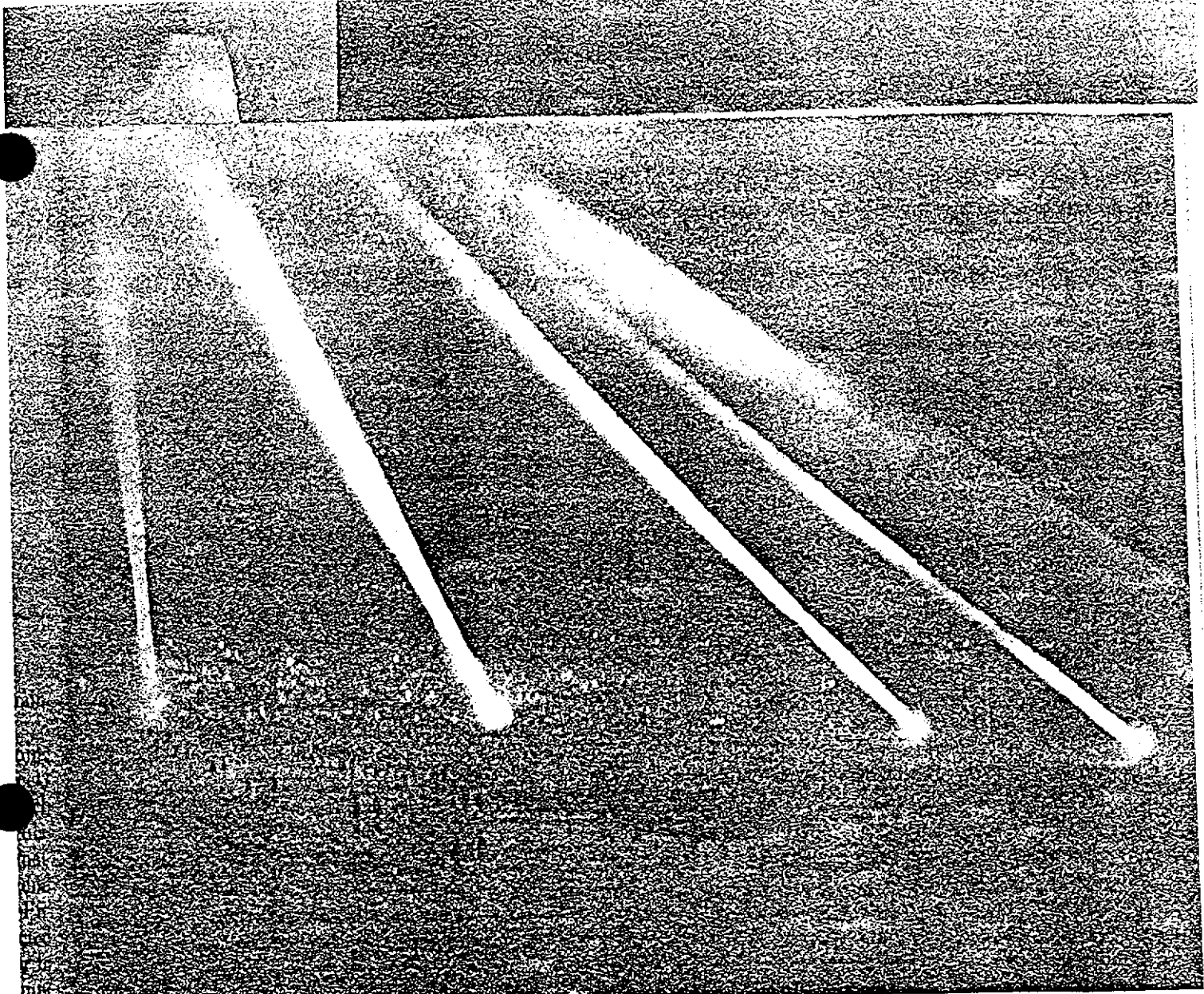
The entire military personnel of Camp Callan staged the first (and what might be the last for some time), mammoth night parade of the West, on the evening of December 2, 1941, with the searchlight batteries forming their lights in a rectangle surrounding the parade ground. At the sound of Adjutant's Call, all of the lights came on, converged upon a common point over the center of the parade ground, and all the separate battalions marched under the canopy of lights to their places in the line. For many of the troops this night

spectacle was the graduation climax to their basic training at Camp Callan.

Along with the basic training in previous training cycles, specialists were trained. The first four weeks were occupied with elementary training, during which time the various administrative matters such as promotions, vaccinations, classification tests, and other matters carried on, even to the selecting of men to attend specialist training courses. In the fifth week, the enlisted Specialists' School classes started. Those selected for this special instruction were of sufficient number to supply the requisition requirements, and an attempt was made to select students who were best qualified by their previous qualifications. This school provided training in ten specialists' courses necessitating instruction in forty-seven different subjects, and as the students selected for this training came to school in four different groups, as many as one hundred and twenty classes were taught at the peak period of the school during the third training period. Upon completion of the courses of instruction, the qualified specialists were available to fulfill the special requirements of the requisitions for replacements. The Enlisted Specialists' School, during the fourth training cycle will have undergone certain changes to meet the present developments.

With these late developments, the third training cycle was shortened for some battalions, because of the need of troops in field units, and reactivation for the fourth cycle started without delay. The new cycle was cut to eight weeks, and all effort is now being made to train men in basic soldiery in eight weeks. Those troops that we were moving fast before are now replaced by the fact that we are moving faster.

Now, as well as before war was declared, first impressions of selectees just inducted is a very important factor in the progress of the training in a Replacement Training Center. The favorable impressions at the start played a great part in helping these new men adjust into soldiers at Camp Callan. There are many activities which have been distinct aids in this all-important task. Battalion Recreation Halls and the Service



### Night parade at Camp Callan.

side the scene for interesting attractions such as frequent shows, dances, and many pastimes without fail to the soldier. Those interested in various types of sports may develop their talent under expert instruction. Upon any reasonable request, various clubs have been formed, and are carried on even though the entire population has its turnover. The Camp Callan Glee Club has interested many, and the excellent exhibits have only partially portrayed the interest manifested in this activity.

The civilians in the neighboring communities have assisted in a most cooperative manner in aiding and supporting various diversified activities. Large civic groups conduct weekly automobile tours, taking large numbers of men on very delightful half day outings. Other civic groups arrange for young ladies to attend weekly dances at the Service Club. The busses for transportation are supplied by the Chambers of Commerce of our near by communities.

Among the trainees we find an abundance of diversified talents and abilities, both of which are being brought forth. Ex-

Radio programs from several prominent Southern California broadcasting stations have created a great interest among the trainees. The soldiers are always eager to participate extensively in the Camp Callan hour each Wednesday evening at 7:30 P.M. over station KFSD, the NBC station in San Diego. *Mental Manners* is a new Army game, broadcast each Tuesday evening at 6:00 P.M. from Station KGB, Mutual station, also located in San Diego. In this broadcast, the brains of the Army enlisted men are matched against picked civilian talent from the near-by communities. The *Calling All Camps*, NBC-Red Network program, from KFI, Los Angeles, attracts the participation of many Camp Callan men, as well as does the Army *Camp News* program broadcast each week from KECA, Los Angeles, and affiliated NBC-Blue Network Stations.

The newly constructed obstacle course at Camp Callan has attracted not only a very wide comment within the Camp itself, but outside as well. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Motion Picture Studio recently used this training course as a subject in their *News of the*

**APPENDIX G-5**

**Hauser, Captain William J.  
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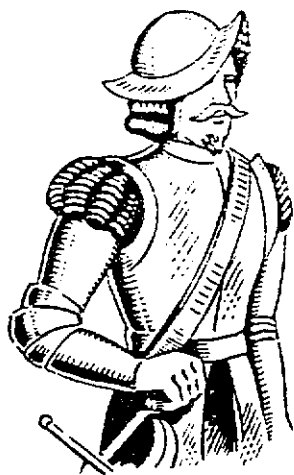
## CONTENTS



COVER DESIGN. <i>Russian quadruple-mount AA machine gun.</i>	2
FRONTISPIECE. <i>Bug Light</i>	4
ANTIAIRCRAFT MOBILITY. <i>By Lieutenant Colonel Desnitsky</i>	9
CORREGIDOR IN ACTION. <i>By Colonel C. L. Irwin</i>	15
GERMAN SIEGE GUNS OF THE TWO WORLD WARS. <i>By Willy Ley</i>	21
MEN AT PLAY. <i>By Captain Boyd H. Pulley</i>	26
BOFORS ASSEMBLY LINE. <i>(Pictures)</i>	28
IDENTIFICATION OF MERCHANT SHIPS. <i>By Kenneth L. Brown</i>	34
BRITAIN'S AA DEFENSES. <i>By Major General P. J. Mackesy</i>	38
ENEMY ANTITANK AND TANK TACTICS. <i>By Lieutenant Colonel Frank L. Lazarus</i>	42
CROSSING THE EQUATOR. <i>(Pictures)</i>	44
S-2 vs. THE WEHRMACHT. <i>By Lieutenant Colonel John R. Lovell</i>	50
A HOLE FILLER. <i>By Major K. C. Smith</i>	52
THE OCTOPUS. <i>By Lieutenant Paul E. Pigue and Sergeant Theodore J. Fisher</i>	53
GUN DISPLACEMENT USING MILS IN AZIMUTH. <i>By Captain John Slavin</i>	54
ANTIAIRCRAFT SPOTTING APPARATUS. <i>By Captain Donald L. Lewis</i>	57
RELOCATION WITHOUT A PLOTTING BOARD. <i>By Major F. G. Tandy</i>	60
ROTC MEDAL WINNERS	61
CROSS COUNTRY DRIVING. <i>By Richard Gordon McCloskey</i>	66
COAST ARTILLERY BOARD NOTES	68
NEWS AND COMMENT	72
COAST ARTILLERY ACTIVITIES	97
BOOK REVIEWS	

PUBLICATION DATE: FEBRUARY 1, 1943





## Camp Callan

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANCIS P. HARDAWAY, *Commanding AAATC*

*By Captain W. J. Hauser*

Camp Callan Officer Candidate school quotas have been increasing these past few months. Candidates for antiaircraft officer training is the primary objective with an increase from a quota of ninety-six in June, 1942 to a high of 250 for a single month. The other arms and services have increased from thirty in April to fifty-nine in December. In this group enlisted men have been detailed to Infantry, Field Artillery, Chemical Warfare, Coast Artillery, Army Administrative, Quartermaster, Armored Forces, and others. The combined total of all quotas filled from April, 1942 through December for Camp Callan was over 2,100 for all Officer Candidate Schools.

Volunteer Officer Candidates arriving initially about August 15, have aided materially in filling the increased Antiaircraft quotas. This class of applicants comes into the service with definite qualifications and a definite purpose in view. They receive the same training as other officer candidates and are judged by the same standards.

Administration of this important task has required the setting up of a section to process the applicants for Officer Candidate training. At present the section is composed of a field officer and three clerks. This field officer is the senior member of the Officer Candidate Board and one officer from each battalion is a member of this board. Meetings are regularly held one day a week and additional meetings are also required to handle the load of work.

All antiaircraft prospective candidates attend regular school courses provided to equip them to enter the Officer Candidate School. Other candidates are given a course of instruction in administration. Candidates who are below average are given additional instruction where necessary and when their time comes to be detailed to Officer Candidate School, there is a feeling that those so detailed are qualified to pursue the school of the arm of service for which they have been selected.

The Camp Callan Antiaircraft Replacement Center

master control chart for the control of the 200 yard range, automatic weapons firing, gun firing, balloon firing, searchlight practice, towing missions and marches. Each subject of training is represented by a different color on the control chart which is made to cover a period of eight months, showing the daily set up on each item of training. As an example, if a certain battery is scheduled to be on the 200 yard range for five days, January 25-29, a small shield, colored to represent the 200 yard range, is pinned over these particular days for the organization concerned. In case a change is necessary, due to weather conditions, the entire schedule can easily be shifted as the training is controlled four months in advance.

All training battalions are represented. Batteries of the school battalions are staggered to enable the separate batteries to conform to the training of the battalions in accordance with the arrival of the troops, therefore these batteries of the school battalions are normally at four different stages of training. This control chart has proved very satisfactory in regulating the controlled items of antiaircraft replacement training.



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1943

Development of identification of aircraft training has brought forth various ideas in addition to the Camp Callan aircraft identification chart as outlined in the September-October issue of *The Coast Artillery Journal*. As a means of visual study of the various important identifying features of aircraft, actual pictures are projected on a screen by the use of a balopticon. Thus, photographs of planes in flight may be shown and carefully studied.

Antiaircraft Artillery target practice has come into its rightful proportion rapidly since the conversion of Camp Callan from a Coast Artillery (Seacoast) Training Center to one for Antiaircraft Training. The necessary equipment is now nearly complete. Great interest has developed in the firing of these weapons at various types of targets.

In a recent 90mm firing practice at towed targets, the newly trained personnel tracked their target, loaded and fired—and made a direct hit on the first shot. The hit was so direct in every detail that the shell blew up the sleeve target.

Conditioning of troops is another item on the training schedule that receives its portion of attention. To condition new troops gradually requires a little training each day, eventually increasing to the overnight marches in preparation for field duty. New marches are inaugurated from time to time along the cliffs overlooking the ocean to the west of Camp Callan. Then too, the back country furnishes a variety of marches of greater length and overnight bivouacs. The original obstacle course, too, is not what it used to be. In the face lifting or modernizing process, new and interesting features were added to this important item of training during the past few weeks.

A word picture about dimout applied to a military camp along the coast line could well be given. Camp Callan is located on high ground overlooking the ocean and with its commanding position definite steps for

local passive protection have been taken. Soon after the declaration of war, the cream colored cantonment buildings were painted a dull lusterless green. Later, came the dimout, and dimout is almost blackout when viewed from the ocean. All street lights are shaded to prevent direct light rays upward or horizontal. All interior lights are shaded to prevent direct light from shining out the windows toward the sea. Added to this, all automobiles and other motor vehicles driven at night are required to use dimout lights and slow their speed. Dimout lights for motor vehicles in camp and along the coast permit only 250 beam candle power per lamp and that amount is very little as compared to the former authorized low beam road lights.

The fall scrap drive in the San Diego Area was a huge success. Army, Navy and Marine Corps trucks were thoroughly organized for collection of all types of scrap assembled by the population in the San Diego City Area. The collection was somewhat competitive in that the Army collected the material one Sunday, the Marine Corps on another and the Navy on another Sunday. To climax the drive of collecting the huge pile of scrap, the Army, augmented by all available vehicles from local transportation companies, worked hard all long the final Sunday.

Defense Command officer training has been organized at Camp Callan recently. This program of education is in the form of a refresher course for the many officers recently reporting for duty and who have not been active in Antiaircraft Artillery during the present emergency. The concentrated coordinated schooling equips the individual officers better to cope with the present antiaircraft officers' problems.

In the early part of December, the Antiaircraft Command Inspection team from Richmond, Virginia, Camp Davis, visited Camp Callan. Colonel Frank McConnell was the senior member of the party during the various camp activities and progress of training of the battalions.



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**APPENDIX G-6**

**Hauser, Captain William J.  
"Camp Callan". *Coast Artillery Journal* LXXXVI  
No. 2: n.p., dated April 1, 1943.**

# COAST ARTILLERY JOURNAL

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NUMBER 2

## CONTENTS

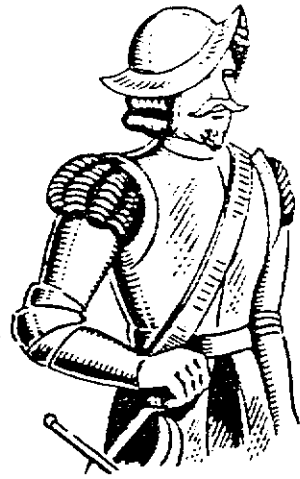


COVER PHOTO. By McDonough, Oakland Tribune, courtesy of National Geographic Magazine.	2
FRONTISPIECE. Landing in the Aleutians. Signal Corps Photo	
ARMOR ATTACK AND FIRE EFFECT. By Colonel Leon C. Dennis and Lieutenant Colonel Carl F. Holcomb	4
LIMITED AREA DEFENSE. By Lieutenant Colonel Paul B. Nelson	11
AAA's DUAL ROLE. By Major Klobko	18
KEEP 'EM FALLING—NAVY STYLE. Pictures by U. S. Navy	20
MILITARY GOVERNMENT. By Major General Allen W. Gullion	22
ANTIAIRCRAFT MARCHING SONG CONTEST	25
NOTES ON ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERY. By Lieutenant Colonel E. E. Farnsworth	26
IMPROVED SEACOAST TARGET. By Brigadier General David P. Hardy	31
COAST ARTILLERY TRAINING BULLETINS. By Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Tredennick and Captain A. J. Stewart	32
"9.5" BY FISHER. Pictures by Fisher Body Company	34
CASEMATING SEACOAST ARTILLERY. By Lieutenant Colonel Luis Sanchez Tembleque	36
THE BATTLE FOR KERCH. By Lieutenant Colonel George Soldan	40
ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY WITH THE FIELD FORCES. By Lieutenant Colonel D. S. Ellertborpe	45
HIGHWAY FRICTION AND MOTOR MARCHES. By Richard Gordon McCloskey	50
SEACOAST TRAINING EXPEDIENTS	54
SEARCHLIGHT CONTROL TRAINER. By Major Calvin O. Smith	56
4mm AA GUN TOWER. By Majors Otis R. Fitz and W. Paxton Moss	58
RANGE BALLISTIC CORRECTIONS FOR THREE-INCH GUNS. By Lieutenant Roger E. Baker	60
COAST ARTILLERY IN ACTION	61
COAST ARTILLERY BOARD NOTES	64
INFILTRATION COURSE. By Captain Walter H. Dustmann, Jr.	65
NEWS AND COMMENT	66
COAST ARTILLERY ACTIVITIES	72
BOOK REVIEWS	97

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1943







## Camp Callan

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANCIS P. HARDAWAY, *Commanding AARTC*

*By Captain W. J. Hauser*

Recent changes have caused the separation of the Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center from the Camp Callan housekeeping installations, and the Commanding General has relinquished his command of Camp Callan while he retains command of the Training Center. After this change, the commanding officer of Camp Callan, Colonel Kenneth C. Masteller, with more than two years' duty at Callan, announced the officers of his staff.

The Commanding General of the Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center, Brigadier General Francis P. Hardaway announced, in compliance with Antiaircraft Command directives, the commanders of two sub-groups. The training battalions were divided and Colonel William R. Stewart now commands one sub-group and Lieutenant Colonel Don R. Norris commands the other. Along with these assignments came the announcement of an officer in charge of physical conditioning and another in charge of mental conditioning. Under the new program, all members of the command are hardened and conditioned in both mind and body.

Training cycles have been extended to thirteen weeks



Troop conditioning at Camp Callan.

for all trainees. This one change permits a more extended program to include many important subjects. All non-swimmers now are taught how to swim before the thirteen weeks' training are brought to close, each battalion spends a week in the field. This week includes conditioning marches, bivouacs, and tactical exercises. Night or day, and rain or shine makes no difference as these important phases of training go along without interruption. These items added to the lengthened training program, now give the trainees more actual experience similar to what they may expect in their later combat assignments.

Firing over the heads of troops crossing no man's land with its barbed wire entanglements and many front line obstacles give the troops a feel of the sensations of close combat. The song of machine fire overhead is quite impressive as troops infiltrate cover to cover.

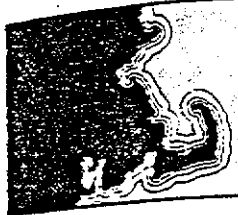
As all these new training features are going on along with the activities of the former shorter cycle, one can never guess when planes may swoop down from the sky in simulation of a strafing attack on the troops.



of great interest and add the touches of combat that one can expect to find when they come into actual conflict with the enemy.

Hobbies in a limited way still seem to exist among some of the officers and men at Camp Callan. Handicraft classes are conducted one night each week at the Camp Service Club for those who have a yearning for such hobbies. One officer has for many years made it a

hobby to make models of various large objects out of carved wood. Captain A. K. Mills commands a replacement training battery and in his limited leisure moments he has recently carved out and fashioned a perfect model of an anti-aircraft gun. Complete in every detail, the gun operates in recoil and elevates and traverses in the same manner as the service gun. Captain Mills finds that such models are an aid in training.



## New England Sector



MAJOR GENERAL K. T. BLOOD, *Commanding*

By *Captain Josef C. Dine*

Although beset by consistent sub-zero weather and snow storms accompanied by marrow-chilling winds, New England Sector functions have been maintained. While civilians were being treated by the hundreds at police surgeries and hospitals for frozen ears, hands and feet, soldiers in the Subsectors turned their flaps down, their coat collars up, hunched their shoulders—and went right ahead with their work.

During the past month several service practices have been completed by batteries of this command affording some of the new men of the organizations an opportunity to function as part of a seacoast gun crew under service conditions for the first time. The precision with which these comparatively new Coast Artillerymen worked was gratifying to their commanders, and showed the benefits derived from an intensive training program.

Several new obstacle courses have been completed throughout the Harbor Defenses and are now being utilized to the fullest extent. These courses provide plenty of interesting workouts as well as muscle building and coordinating exercises. At a recent track meet at the Malden, Mass. High School a six man team from the Harbor Defenses was entered in a special gentlemen's obstacle race sponsored by the local A.A.U. and gave a very satisfactory account of themselves.

Schools and training films for both officers and enlisted men take their places in the regular training program.

In athletics, the Harbor Defenses of Boston are doing very well. Interpost games are played by a six-man basketball league, and in addition games are played with outside teams, both military and civilian. At the Harbor Defense Headquarters, a post

bowling league keeps the Post Exchange alleys busy almost every evening. Boxing shows comprised of all-soldier personnel are conducted throughout the Harbor Defenses, and an elimination series is now in progress to select a team to represent the Harbor in a tournament to be conducted by the First Service Command in the near future.

Another item of interest to a large number of soldiers was the exhibition given at Fort Banks recently by Willie Hoppe, the greatest billiard champion of all time.

In the Harbor Defenses of Portland training problems and guerrilla warfare training continued, and frequent tests were made of the ground defense plans. Communication drills are being held weekly to test the efficiency and alertness of crews manning various stations.

Fort Williams is leading the Portland Subsector Basketball League with five wins and no losses. Other teams in the league are from Forts Levett, McKinley, Preble, Williams, H. E. C. P., Portland Coast Guard, Infantry and Engineers. Half the schedule has been completed. Basketball is also being played by intra-fort teams.

Bowling league matches have begun at Forts McKinley and Williams. Great enthusiasm has been exhibited. At this writing, a double-header basketball game has been arranged to mark the first use of the new floor at the Fort McKinley gymnasium, with the Coast Guard meeting the Infantry, and Fort McKinley playing the Engineers.

Harbor Defenses of Portland boxing bouts were held at the Fort McKinley gym on Washington's Birthday.

**APPENDIX G-7**

**Schulman, Judy P.**

**"Camp Callan - From Glory to a Memory".  
*Periodical XIII No. 1: 43-49, dated May 1984.***



**Volume XIII**  
**Number 1**  
**Whole Number 50**



## TIME MACHINES

### The World of Living History

by Jay Anderson

The campfire pops sparks onto the frost-burned ground. Far off, a harmonica pipes a mournful song, and the twentieth century feels like a distant dream. Like other living history time travelers, military buffs leave the technological world to understand, appreciate, and feel the lives of people in another time.

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# PERIODICAL

JOURNAL OF THE COUNCIL ON AMERICA'S MILITARY PAST

Volume, XIII, Number 1 —50— May 1984

Historic Preservation in the Aleutians, by Dale A. Stirling.....	3
Brief, Troubled Life of Fort Stevens, by Sandra L. Myres.....	8
Care of the Dead at 19th Century Posts, by Mary L. Williams.....	14
Mail Call.....	30
2nd Texas Mounted Rifles at Fort Lancaster, by Gordon W. Geldard.....	32
Camp Callen, by Judy P. Schulman.....	43
Confederate Cherokees of Thomas's Legion, by Bruce Hartung.....	52

*COVER: Battle site on Attu Island of the Aleutians. Attu and Kiska were the only integral territories of the United States invaded by a foreign power since the War of 1812 — article begins on Page 3.*

Editor: Dan L. Thrapp

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Failure to provide new address notification will result in missed issues to the member and a penalty charge to CAMP. Missed issues will not be provided except at back issue rates on request, with payment from the member.

4. *Muster Roll*, Company F, Second Regiment Texas Mounted Rifles, February 28, 1862.
5. *Letter*, dated July 30, 1861. Signed by Captain William Carroll Adams, at Fort Lancaster, Texas.
6. Post Return, *Fort Lancaster, Texas*, September, 1861.
7. Post Return, *Fort Inge, Texas*, September, 1861.
8. Post Returns, *Fort Lancaster, Texas*, September and October, 1861.
9. Post Return, *Fort Stockton, Texas*, September, 1861.
10. Post Returns, Fort Davis, September, 1861 and March, 1862.
11. Robert W. Grazer, *Forts of the West*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma, 1965, 152.
12. *Ibid.*, 153.
13. W. T. Mechling, acting assistant adjutant general, General Order 8. *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Series One, Volume I, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1880, 574-575.
14. Post Return, *Fort Lancaster, Texas*, November, 1861. See also W. W. Heartsill, *Letter to R. W. Loughery*, written at Fort Lancaster, Texas, on December 29, 1861. He was not physically present with this group. Heartsill and several others had remained at Fort Clark until nearly a month later.
15. Post Return, *Fort Lancaster, Texas*, November, 1861.
16. Martin Hardwick Hall, *Sibley's New Mexico Campaign*, University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas, 1960, 45. See also Joe A. Gibson, *Forts and Treasure Trails of West Texas*. Educator Books, Inc., San Angelo, Texas, 1969, 98.
17. *Muster Roll*, Company F, Second Regiment Texas Mounted Rifles, February 28, 1862. See also W. W. Heartsill, *Journal*, December 28, 1861 entry.
18. Heartsill, *Journal*, December 25, 1861 entry.
19. Post Return, *Fort Davis, Texas*, March, 1862.
20. Post Return, *Fort Davis, Texas*, April, 1862.

#### THE AUTHOR

Gordon W. Geldard, late Air Force major of Las Cruces, New Mexico, commanded the Rio Grande Department of CAMP upon his death last year. He was interested in military history and archaeology of the Southwest.

#### ATTENTION, WRITERS!

A PERIODICAL Style Sheet has been drafted, defining the preferred style for articles submitted for consideration by this publication. Its guiding rules should be followed in the preparation of such material. A copy of the Style Sheet is free, but requests should be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped, long white envelope, and may be directed to the editorial address of the journal. It is hoped that the Style Sheet will help standardize the written material appearing in the PERIODICAL.

# Camp Callan—From Glory to a Memory

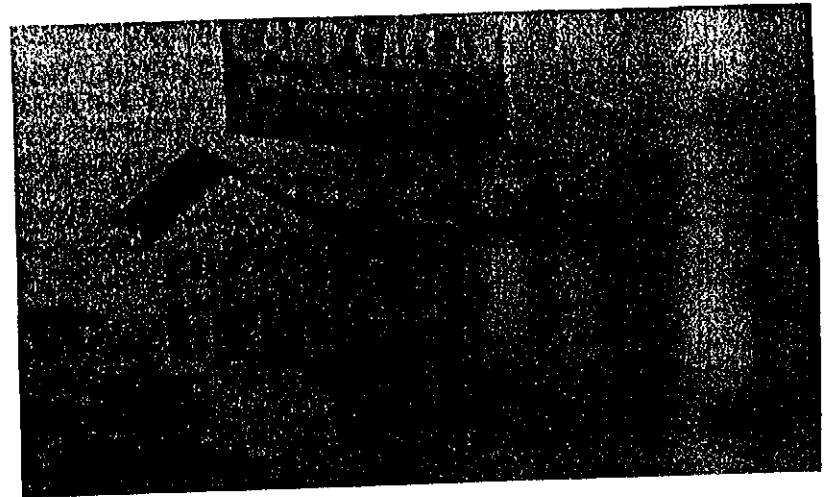
BY JUDY P. SCHULMAN

When one thinks of the military at San Diego, California it is usually the Navy that comes to mind. Less commonly known is the fact that San Diego has also had its share of Army installations. Over the years these have come to include an airfield, two camps, a cavalry unit, and a fort. It is about Camp Callan, lesser known Army installation, that this article is about.

Camp Callan was a World War II anti-aircraft artillery replacement training center. Located along U. S. Highway 101 some 15 miles north of downtown San Diego, it occupied a 3 by half mile rectangular area on Torrey Pines Mesa (named for the rare tree, *Pinus torreyana*, which grows only in that area and 175 miles to the north on Santa Rosa Island). The camp was named in honor of Major General Robert Callan (1874-1936), one of the most noted officers in coast artillery history. With 40 years of continuous service, he was a veteran of both the Spanish-American War and World War I.

Originally the camp functioned as a coast artillery training center with batteries assigned to both anti-aircraft and seacoast artillery training missions. It was established in response to the War Department's need to train the growing number of men that the draft would bring. Before 1940, basic training was

*Main entrance, Camp Callan. Photo by Charles G. Ellington.  
Camp Callan about 1943. Courtesy Leslie J. Swope.*



left to individual units. The function of the training centers was to relieve these units for mobilization and combat. On November 22, 1940 the War Department announced plans to create the nucleus for new coast artillery units to be formed with men inducted under the Selective Service Program and assigned to the center on Torrey Pines Mesa. A month earlier, the San Diego City Council granted the military 710 acres of land for \$1 a year. Additional acreage was acquired from private sources. With the establishment of a cantonment site and gun firing positions, the purpose of the camp was to teach trainees how to fire long range weapons in the event the Japanese fleet tried to attack our west coast.

After heavy grading, construction was started in late November, 1940. Official occupation of the camp was marked by a flag-raising ceremony on January 15, 1941. The ceremony was attended by 20 officers and 120 soldiers, all members of the first unit of operations personnel. Colonel Francis P. Hardaway, Camp Callan's first commanding general, spoke on the importance of the camp to the defense program. The camp originally had wide open spaces separated by occasional clusters of barracks buildings, camp roads that resembled cowpaths and unpaved battery areas that washed downhill with every rainstorm.

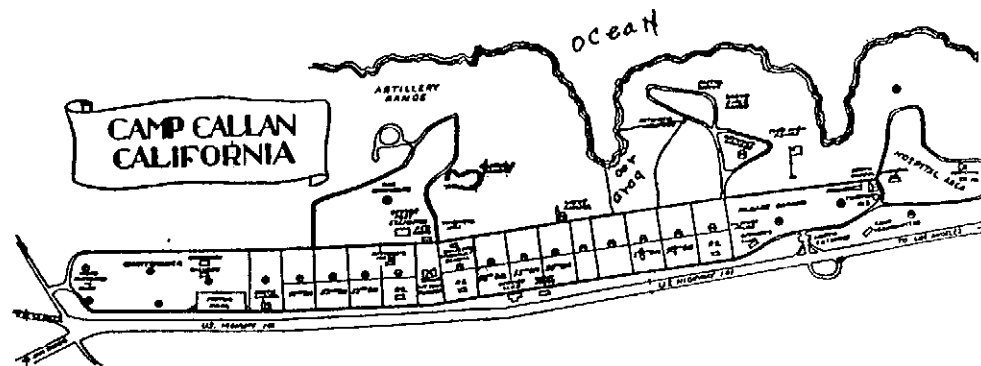
February 24, 1941 was the arrival of the camp's first large guns. Among these were nine French-made 155-mm guns that dated back to World War I. Between the last week of February and the end of March, some 5,000 trainees arrived by rail to a nearby reopened railroad station. These trainees came mainly from Forts Ord and MacArthur in California, Fort Sheridan in Illinois, Fort Missoula in Montana, and Fort Vancouver in Washington.

The first military review was held on April 2, 1941. Six thousand men passed in formation before Major General Joseph A. Green, chief of Coast Artillery. He congratulated the trainees on the progress they had managed to make in such a short time. As Camp Callan still had no band of its own a 100-piece Marine Corps band provided military music.

March, 1942 began a period of important change for Camp Callan. Whereas training emphasis had been on both anti-aircraft and seacoast artillery, the decision now was made to place full emphasis on anti-aircraft weapons, the need made evident by the terrible damage caused to England by the German Luftwaffe.

This change signalled what was to become a two-year period of peak activity for the camp. The camp had grown to some 297 buildings covering 23 blocks. About 15,000 men were now going through each 13-week training cycle and there was a variety of training facilities to meet their training needs: (1) operational, (2) training and (3) leisure time.

In addition to Headquarters buildings, there were offices to take care of the daily operational needs of running a training camp. These included the Quartermaster, Ordnance, a Motor Pool, Military Police and a Salvage Station. There was also a commissary, five post exchanges, ammunition magazines, warehouses, power plants, plotting rooms and observation



*Camp Callan, looking north.*

stations. The camp's water supply was stored in a 4.5 million gallon reservoir and a 100,000 gallon water tank.

The health of the men was overseen by a myriad of facilities in the hospital zone. In addition to more than 300 beds, there were laboratories, Red Cross stations, physical therapy units, a cafeteria, a post office, an auditorium, a cleaning shop and a dental clinic. These were all staffed by 50 doctors and 30 nurses. One of the nurses stationed at Camp Callan was of Polynesian royal heritage. She also was a 5th generation descendant of Fletcher Christian, the leader of the famed mutiny on the *Bounty* in the South Pacific in 1789.

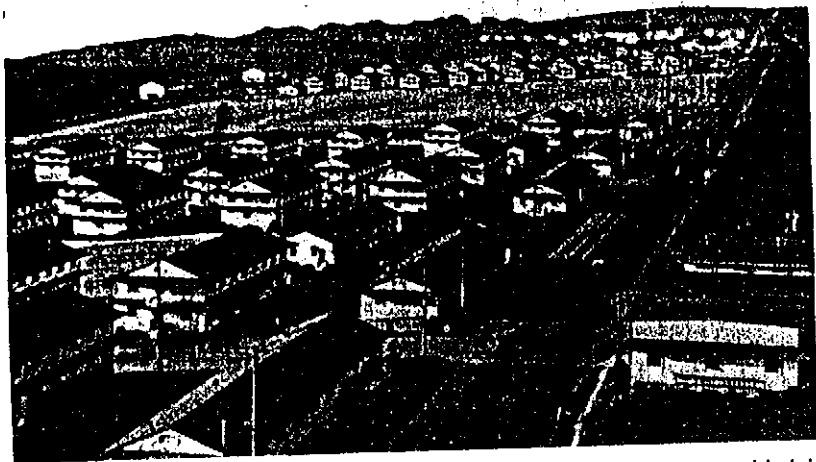
In order to ready soldiers for war, there also were other training facilities. General physical conditioning was accomplished by traditional obstacle layouts and Hell's Acres, a natural obstacle course in one of the canyons on camp property. Physical conditioning also involved overnight bivouacs to locations 50 miles away, desert marches and day hikes through such rugged terrains as the later Torrey Pines State Reserve.

For orientation of new recruits, each battalion held "county fairs." Unlike the traditional county fair, the Army version sought to teach various aspects of military life and consisted of exhibits and live demonstrations set up around a parade ground. Exhibits taught such things as the Articles of War, how to pitch a tent, how to make a bed and arrange a footlocker, how to pack field equipment, the identification of aircraft and the camouflaging of weapons.

Ranges existed for training with everything from hand-held guns to the larger anti-aircraft artillery. These included a 1,000-inch range and a 200-yard rifle range, a pistol range, an automatic weapons range, and a 3-inch anti-aircraft gun range. In addition, the men trained with guns of 155-mm, 90-mm, 75-mm, and 40-mm caliber. Other aspects of warfare also were taught. An infiltration course was used to teach trainees how to advance on enemy positions while under fire. "Little Tokyo," a mock Japanese village, was used



90mm guns with training crews.



to teach about booby traps and land mines and training was provided in chemical warfare and camouflage techniques. An Enlisted Specialists School prepared qualified men for future work as cadres for new units, further study at advanced schools, or to serve as replacements for established units.

Leisure time facilities were not overlooked. There was a Camp Callan

Sketch Club and a Radio Hour broadcast from a local radio station. A 40-piece band played at reviews, infantry drills and presented special concerts. For those with a literary bent, there was a weekly newspaper called *The Range Finder* and an annual pictorial review called *The Callander* (originally *The Oozlefinch* when the camp was coast artillery). The athletic office organized teams for baseball, basketball, bowling, boxing and softball. Trainees could also participate in sporting events held at nearby country clubs, USOs, and YMCAs. Other facilities maintained high morale. There were three 357-seat chapels for Catholic, Jewish or Protestant services. A guest house was available for family members of the men to stay for a few days at a time. With its social hall, cafeteria, and library, the service club was utilized for musicales, art shows, letter writing, dances, classes, conferences and band concerts. The officers had their own recreational facilities in the officers' club.

The camp boasted a large, outdoor theatre and two indoor theatres. The 5,000-seat outdoor theatre provided the stage setting for such visiting performers as Bob Hope, Jack Benny, Buddy Hayes, Kay Kyser, Rudy Valee, Skitch Henderson, Marlene Dietrich and Carole Landis. The outdoor theatre was also used as a regulation boxing ring. The two indoor theatres provided entertainment with current movies, one of which, *Guadacanal Diary*, was watched with special interest by the men of Battery B of the 56th Battalion: they had participated in its filming. Their part was to depict the Army relieving tired Marines who had made the initial landing at Guadacanal weeks before. Starring William Bendix, Lloyd Nolan and Anthony Quinn, the actual filming took place at Camp Pendleton Marine Base near Oceanside, California.

All of the foregoing about Camp Callan are only impersonal statistics unless one takes into consideration the feelings of the men whose lives were briefly affected by this training center. Based on other accounts of Camp Callan and 17 interviews (both in person and by mail) with former trainees and officers, one finds that there was generally a very positive regard toward the camp. This is best exemplified by statements such as: (1) It was the West Point of California; (2) If one had to be anywhere during the war, Camp Callan was the place to be; (3) I almost cried when I left; (4) The discipline I received there helped me to become a success later on in life and (5) I enjoyed my training at Callan so much that I decided to make the Army my career.

During June, 1944 the training emphasis at Camp Callan was again to change. The anti-aircraft cadres were transferred to Fort Bliss, Texas and the camp became an important link in preparations for massive overseas amphibious assaults. The need for such training was to be short lived. By May 8, 1945 (VE Day) the war was over in Europe and by August 15, 1945, (VJ Day) the Japanese had surrendered.

On November 1, 1945, Camp Callan was declared surplus. But its usefulness to the American people wasn't quite over yet, at least not at the local level. At the time Camp Callan closed, there was a serious shortage of lumber and building material in Southern California. In order to mitigate the problem for the many veterans who chose to stay in San Diego, the City Coun-

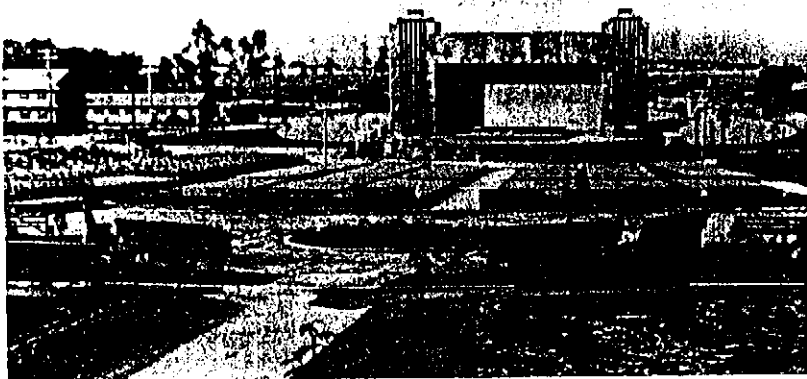


cil started negotiations with the War Department to acquire all the buildings and facilities of the Camp. The selling price was \$200,000. These items were then resold to veterans and other citizens at reasonable prices. From the 500 buildings that existed when Camp Callan closed, the following items were salvaged: (1) 15 million board feet of lumber that would become 1,500 new homes; (2) 50 small buildings that were hauled away intact to become dwellings; (3) enough building material to remodel or improve several thousand homes; (4) three chapels that were dismantled, moved and then rebuilt; (5) transformers, power poles, and transmission lines that were bought for reuse by a local utility company, and (6) toasters, dishwashers and other items sold to a local hospital. From all this, not only did the city recoup its \$200,000, but made a \$250,000 profit. Part of this money went to build the Veteran's War Memorial Building in San Diego's 1,074-acre Balboa Park.

Although the buildings had been demolished, portions of Camp Callan's roadways were kept intact. In the early 50s, the area played host to the Torrey Pines Road Race, sponsored by the California Sports Car Club and the San Diego Junior Chamber of Commerce.

By the 1980's what was once a proud and vital training camp is barely recognizable as such. Joggers run through it, students from the nearby university wander over the campsite on study breaks (I was one of those six years ago), pet owners walk their dogs through it and some teenage boys even use the side of one large foundation to practice skateboard tricks on. Few seem to realize what the area once was. All that now remains is a section of crumbling foundations and weed-filled parade grounds. The rest of what was once Camp Callan is now the site of variety of developments. These include a small, southern section of Torrey Pines State Reserve, a golf course, business and scientific research facilities, a glider port, part of a campus of the University of California at San Diego, and a residential area.

*Camp Callan's fairly lush outdoor theatre; it presented entertainment by Hollywood's luminaries of the period. U.S. Army photograph.*



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- Mills, James. *San Diego: Where California Began*. San Diego, California, San Diego Historical Society, 1976.
- Pourade, Richard F. *The Rising Tide: Volume Six of a Series on the History of San Diego*. San Diego, California, Copley Books, 1967. *City of the Dream: Volume Seven of a Series on the History of San Diego*. San Diego, California, Copley Books, 1977.
- Randolph, Howard. *La Jolla Year by Year*. La Jolla, California, La Jolla Historical Society, 1955.
- "Range Finder Marks Third Anniversary," *The Range Finder*, March 23, 1944.

**APPENDIX H**  
**INTERVIEWS**

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

FINDINGS

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

APPENDIX H

INTERVIEWS

The following individuals were interviewed and provided information concerning Camp Callan documented in Telephone Conversation Records that follow:

<u>Individual Contacted</u>	<u>Date Interviewed</u>	<u>Position/ Organization</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Robert S. Wohl	18 October 1995	State of California Department of Parks and Recreation - Torrey Pines Park Ranger	H-4
Mike Wells	18 October 1995	State of California Department of Parks and Recreation - Torrey Pines State Reserve - Resource Ecologist	H-5
Oscar ?	26 October 1995	Aerial Photobank	H-6
Judy Schulman	5 November 1995	Historian-Torrey Pines Docent Society (former President)	H-7
Steve Hildebrand	6 November 1995	San Diego Fire Department-Metro Arson Team-Explosive Device Unit	H-8
John Headlee	7 November 1995	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sacramento District Technical Manager - ED	H-9
Bonnie Wisniewski	17 November 1995	Tech Law Inc. of Denver	H-11
Joel Stinson	9 November 1995	University of California San Diego Engineering Design & Construction	H-12
Bob Johnson	20 November 1995	University of California San Diego Engineering Design & Construction	H-13

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

**FINDINGS**

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

<u>Individual Contacted</u>	<u>Date Interviewed</u>	<u>Position/ Organization</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Isabel Kay	21 November 1995	University of California San Diego Coastal Ecology Project	H-14
Bob Lizarraga	28 November 1995	Salk Institute	H-15
Eric Carter	29 November 1995	Torrey Pines Municipal Golf Course Grounds Keeper	H-16
Charles Yakley	29 November 1995	Deputy Director of Waste Water Collection Division City of San Diego	H-17
Stan Fye	30 November 1995	Historian City of San Diego Parks and Recreation Development Open Space Division	H-18
SFC John MacFarlen	27 December 1995	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Technician	H-19
Ralf James	12 January 1996	World War II Veteran	H-20
Mr. Roberson	23 January 1996	San Diego County Sheriff Department Hazardous Devices group	H-22

The following individuals were also contacted and assisted in the preparation of the ASR though these conversations were not documented.

<u>Individual Contacted</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>	<u>Position/ Organization</u>
Jatin Desai	213-894-6266	COE - Los Angeles District
Debbie Castens	213-894-2865	COE - Los Angeles District
Greg Boghossian	213-894-3760	COE - Los Angeles District
Mike Metro	916-557-7803	COE - Sacramento District

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

**FINDINGS**

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

<u>Individual Contacted</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>	<u>Position/ Organization</u>
Christopher Toth	619-654-4265	Deputy Director of Metropolitan Waste Water - City of San Diego
Dena Webb	(619) 654-4497	City of San Diego - Waste Water Collection Division
John Walters	(619) 552-1785	Torrey Pines Municipal Golf Course
Larry Fogel	(619) 454-1590	Torrey Pines Gliderport
Mark Berhow	309-681-6347	Coastal Defense Study Group
"Catfish" Willams	619-462-3460	retired-San Diego County Sheriff Department Hazardous Devices group
-	619-431-4600	San Diego County Tax Assessors Office
-	619-551-2352	San Diego Police Department (La Jolla Store Front Office)
-	619-974-2222	San Diego County Sheriff
-	619-531-2000	San Diego City Police Department
-	619-552-1700	San Diego City Police Department-North Station
-	619-455-9100	Scripps Memorial Hospital

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE: 18 October 1995

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Camp Callan		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING  Randy Curtis	ADDRESS  CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED  Robert S. Wohl	OFFICE  Torrey Pines Park Ranger	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  619-431-4600

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

Larry Baker, Shirley Hamilton & Kenny Brimm visited with Mr. Wohl on 18 October 1995 at the Torrey Pines State Reserve. Mr. Wohl is the Supervising Ranger for the San Diego Coast District and has been at Torrey Pines since 1975. Mr. Wohl is familiar with all the jeep trails that the Army used in the park. He also knows where there is some kind of bunker or firing position. He is unaware of there being any OE found in the park in the last year except during a control brush burn, where a military style pistol and ammunition were found.

Mr. Wohl suggested we contact a local historian, Ms. Judy Schulman, who is very knowledgeable on the Camp Callan area. She has a photo collection from a yearbook published during the war.

FOLLOW UP

Mr. Wohl gave the ASR site inspection team a tour of the areas associated with Camp Callan that he knew about on 14 November 1995. See Site Visit Report for further details.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE: 18 October 1995

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Camp Callan		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Randy Curtis	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Mike Wells	Torrey Pines State Reserve, Resource Ecologist	619-755-2063

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

The research team (Larry, Kenny and Shirley) met with Mike Wells, the Resource Ecologist for Torrey Pines State Reserve on 18 October 1995. Mr. Wells showed the research team several color aerial photographs of the park and surrounding area which the park had contracted for. They had several different years and Mr. Wells offered to give the team the necessary information to order copies from the company. He also had a point of contact for older aerial photographs.

**FOLLOW UP**

Randy Curtis spoke with Mr. Wells on October 26th. Evidently they got aerial imagery from 1928, 1953, 1970, 1973, 1984, 1994. They acquired them from **Aerial Photobank** in Yerra Mesa, 619-455-0780 (POC Jennifer). The scale is approximately 1:12,000. The negative IDs are:

1928-29      45-B1  
 1953        AN-8M7  
 1973        77, 127

Mr. Wells worked in the regional office of the park in 1987 or 88. He oversaw the controlled burns on site and was present when a .38 caliber military "MP" style pistol with ammunition was set off by the fire. He didn't know if there was any head stamps on the ammunition. He turned the pistol over Jim Van Smooch (?), who has since moved up to the regional office.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE: 26 October 1995

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Camp Callan		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING  Randy Curtis	ADDRESS  CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED  Oscar	OFFICE  Aerial Photobank	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  619-455-0780

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

I contacted the photobank on 26 October to inquire about available imagery from the late 1930's, 1940's and the early 1950's. He said they had a March 1945 series. It is a Navy mosaic in two pictures with about 1/4 overlap. It's a small scale (1:50,000) but they can blow it up a bit. He will print these and have them for our pick up the week of 13 November. The costs will be \$96.00 for the two pictures.

He also mentioned having the ASCS 1953 imagery scale 1:20,000 which we have and the Department of Agriculture May 1949 imagery scale 1:20,000 photos (AXN-1F-49, AXN-1F-50, AXN-1F-51) which we had just ordered through the Corps.



# TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE: 5 November 1995

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION		
Camp Callan		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Randy Curtis	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Judy Schulman	Historian-Torrey Pines State Reserve Docent Society	619-452-7683 (home) 619-578-3000 (work)

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

I contacted Ms. Schulman on November 5. She has been involved with the Torrey Pines Docent Society and has been acting as an historian. As such, she started researching Camp Callan in the early 1980's. She is not a trained military historian but learned a lot along the way. She wrote to every military archive and office she could think of and ended up with a fair amount of information. As part of her research, she also placed advertisements in journals of retired military personnel and turned up a lot of Camp Callan veterans. Interviews with the veterans turned up additional information as well as mementos such as Callan yearbooks and postcards. She has a couple of maps and site plans, though none of them has a building schedule denoting which building did what. As a result of her research she wrote an article in May 1984 on Camp Callan that appeared in the "Periodical-Journal of the Counsel on America's Military Past (CAMP)". She also helped the San Diego Historical Society with it's display on San Diego during World War II, developing most of the Camp Callan section.

As far as finding OE items, she expressed doubts that we would find anything given the development in the area and the number of golfers, hikers and students who have traversed the site over the years. She has personally walked over the site extensively and hasn't found any OE hazard. She did find something she could not identify once. It was a ≈12" long pipe, silver white in color with a blue reflector on the end. She has asked retired military personnel and others about but none could identify it. She felt that it was probably not ordnance.

We agreed to meet on Tuesday evening, the 14th, and share information. See Site Visit Report for further details.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE: 6 November 1995

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION Camp Callan		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING Randy Curtis	ADDRESS CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED Steve Hildebrand	OFFICE San Diego Fire Department - Metro Arson Team-Explosive Device Unit	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 619-236-6815

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

I contacted Steve Hildebrand on 6 November. Mr. Hildebrand is associated with the Metro Arson Team which responds to all Explosive Device Unit calls for the San Diego area. He said that he will research Torrey Pines area to see if they have had any explosive incidents they have had to respond to and get back to me this week sometime, probably Thursday.

FOLLOW UP - 9 November 1995

Mr. Hildebrand called back. He had looked through the day books back to 1990 and has found no instances of any explosive incidence for the Torrey Pines and UCSD area.

FOLLOW UP - 25 January 1996 - Randy Fraser

Mr. Fraser recontacted Mr. Hildebrand concerning the one or two practice mines that were supposed to have been found at the University of California-San Diego in 1988 and 1991 based on other interviews. The San Diego Fire Department - Metro Arson Team-Explosive Device Unit has no records of either incident but their records only go back to 1990. Mr. Hildebrand did say they had responded to a 5" practice projectile being found near the bluffs in the Del Mar Area on 23 April 1993 (Del Mar is about a mile and a half north of Camp Callan). The source of the projectile was not known.

# TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE: 7 November 1995

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
John Headlee	Technical Manager ED-Environmental	916-557-7666 FAX 916-557-7865
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Randy Curtis	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8786
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

Tom Murrell transferred an inquiry about an ASR on Camp Callan to me. I talked to John for ≈45 minutes. He's the Technical Manager for the PRP and we discussed each other's work.

Sacramento District is doing the PRP for a 5,000 CY landfill just south of the sewage treatment plant on the east side of North Torrey Pines Road that may have been associated with Camp Callan. Evidently the current owner has found evidence of ash laced with lead, some cups, dishes and other items that had the Quartermaster Corps logo. The dump is about 50 yards south of the sewage plant at the edge of a shallow ravine. There may be a dumping platform at the lip of the ravine.

As part of PRP, they have contracted for two aerial photographic interpretation reports which are due to be complete in the coming weeks. Sacramento has also contracted out research of Camp Callan. He gave me the name of their POC as Bonnie Wisniewski (303-763-7188). She's an archival researcher for Tech Law Inc. of Denver. They haven't had a whole lot of luck turning up site maps or other information either. He did suggest we could follow up on a lead in which they had up cold on:

University of California-San Diego Facilities Engineering Department

They had talked to Melanie Bailey who was suppose to try and locate some items but had no luck.

He also described the aerial imagery they had located and the sources as follows:

San Diego Department of Public Works-Cartographic Services (Planning Function?); Roy Pickering (619-571-4327); half tones 1928 stereo, 1945 mono, 1953 mono, 66 stereo, 73 and later

Whittier College in the Fairchild Collection-Department of Geology; Lynn (310-907-4220)

University of California-San Barbara-Map and Imagery Laboratory; Anne

Hofferma (805-893-2779)

San Diego Historical Society-Roselle Collection, catalogue numbers  
82:13673-1753

In closing, he wanted to make sure that as we went along with our work we would keep an eye out for other obvious dumps or landfills associated with Camp Callan.

Follow Up-17 November 1995

John called me to find out the results of the site survey. After I described the truncated nature of it as a result of funding he described his time table. They had a status conference on the litigation over the landfill on 15 November. They have to give the plaintiffs copies of the information they have and will meet again on 15 Dec. He had me compare notes and information with their contractor, Bonnie.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE: 17 November 1995

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Camp Callan		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING  Randy Curtis	ADDRESS  CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED  Bonnie Wisniewski	OFFICE  Archivist, Tech Law Inc. Denver, CO	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  303-763-7188

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

I contacted Bonnie to enquire about historical maps of Camp Callan. Their research has come up relatively negative on maps, so I faxed her a copy of the 4 historical maps of Camp Callan we have so far. Her researcher in DC will try and locate the original of the 1943 map at Archives I in downtown DC when they open again.

Additional Follow-up calls were made to Ms. Wisniewski to coordinate research activities but were not recorded.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE: 9 November 1995

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

<p><b>SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION</b></p> <p>Camp Callan</p>		
<p><b>INCOMING CALL</b></p>		
<p><b>PERSON CALLING</b></p>	<p><b>ADDRESS</b></p>	<p><b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b></p>
<p><b>PERSON CALLED</b></p>	<p><b>OFFICE</b></p>	<p><b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b></p>
<p><b>OUTGOING CALL</b></p>		
<p><b>PERSON CALLING</b></p> <p>Randy Curtis</p>	<p><b>ADDRESS</b></p> <p>CELMS-PM-M</p>	<p><b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b></p> <p>314-331-8786</p>
<p><b>PERSON CALLED</b></p> <p>Joel Stinson</p>	<p><b>OFFICE</b></p> <p>University of CA-San Diego - Engineering Design and Construction</p>	<p><b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b></p> <p>619-534-1727</p>

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

I contacted Mr. Stinson on 9 November. He handles all the blueprints and drawings. He said he would go to their archives and look for any maps concerning Camp Callan, specifically the following ones which were reported to be in their possession:

Office the Post Engineer Camp Callan-Sewers gas and water plans for  
 Blocks 1-14-4 sheets  
 200 scale Camp Callan map 0095-4/8/41

When I called back on 14 November, he regretted that he was unable to locate any information concerning Camp Callan in their drawing files.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE: 20 November 1995

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Camp Callan		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING  Randy Curtis	ADDRESS  CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED  Bob Johnson	OFFICE  University of CA-San Diego - Engineering Design and Construction	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  619-534-2177

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

I contacted Mr. Johnson office on 20 November 1995 and left a message with his secretary to call me back.

Mr. Johnson returned my call and said he has been with the University since 1962 mostly of this time at the San Diego location. He remembers they used to have a set of large scale drawings of the cantonment area which outlined the buildings and showed water, sewer and gas lines. He said he has the following map:

Office the Post Engineer Camp Callan-Sewers gas and water plans for  
Blocks 1-14-4 sheets 1-50"  
200 scale Camp Callan map 0095-4/8/41-source

**FOLLOW UP**

Mr. Johnson called back on 21 November to verify that he did have these maps. He also stated that they were not very clear and he didn't know how much help they would be. I asked if we could stop by and look at them on our second site visit in December and he said that was no problem.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE: 21 November 1995

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Camp Callan		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING  Isabel Kay	ADDRESS  University of CA-San Diego - Coastal Ecology Project	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  619-534-2077
PERSON CALLED  Jennifer James	OFFICE  CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  314-331-8053
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

Isabel Kay returned Randy Curtis's voice mail message at 14:00 concerning Camp Callan. She responded that she did not have any maps, documents, or other materials in reference to the original Camp Callan of WWII. She suggested trying to contact someone at the Salk Institute as they are still using a small original Camp Callan building as a transfer or pump house. They also have done much construction and surveying of the area and might be more useful than she is. She gave the main information number of the Institute as 619-453-4100.

Ms Kay verified that she is the caretaker of approximately 22 acres of land that is a natural ecology reserve off of La Jolla Farms Road. It is also an archeological site. When I asked about any ordnance remains being found she stated that "empty cartridge cases about 4 inches in height and 1 1/2 inches in diameter have been found in this area along with small bullets". She also commented that you don't find any now as "souvenir hunters" have scavenged the area. She also said that she may still have one that she found long ago.

I explained that we would be in the area at some point in time and if we thought it necessary we may want to stop and talk to her. She said that would not be a problem, and she is right on the campus of UCSD which is part of the original Camp Callan.



# TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE: 28 November 1995

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION		
Camp Callan		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Randy Curtis	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Bob Lizarraga	Salk Institute	619-453-1203

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

I spoke to Bob Lizarraga about site plans of Camp Callan that the Salk Institute might have. The earliest thing he has in his collection is 1965 photograph of topography map fine scale (i.e. not a USGS quad sheet) of various Pueblo lots. He described it as showing foundations in the Black Horse Farms area to the south of the Salk buildings. He agreed to let us take a look at it and copy it if we wanted while we were in the area in mid-Dec. Mr. Lizarraga has been with the Salk Institute since Jan. 1970. He was aware of some of the old cement foundations and wells that were probably left over from the camp, but was unaware of any ordnance items being found during any of the construction.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE: 29 November 1995

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Camp Callan		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING  Randy Curtis	ADDRESS  CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED  Eric Carter	OFFICE  Torrey Pines Municipal Golf Course - Grounds Keeper	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  619-552-1794

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

Mr. Carter has been with the golf course since 1972 and is within 6 months of having the most seniority. He said that after a good rain they have been able to find "bullets" (i.e. only the lead projectiles) at the back of hole #7 on the north course. Evidently there is some concrete, which he referred to as a firing range wall, in the area. He said that with the oxidation of lead "bullets" the stand out pretty well after the rain on the green. He described finding .45 caliber slugs, as well as more narrow, pointing looking ones (.30 caliber?). He said they occasionally have found cartridge cases but never a complete round or anything bigger. He added that with all the golfers looking for lost balls in the canyons and on the course something would have turned up by now if it had been there.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE: 29 November 1995

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Camp Callan		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING  Randy Curtis	ADDRESS  CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED  Charles Yakley	OFFICE  Deputy Director of Waste Water Collection Division - City of San Diego	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  619-654-4161

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

Mr. Yakley has been with the organization about 20 years. He remembers a Camp Callan Sewage Treatment Plant that was probably taken out service back in the early 1970's. He'll get his engineering staff to research their records to determine if any of the plans they had still exist or if they have anything else relating to Camp Callan.

Follow-up 5 December 1995

Dena Webb of the Waste Water Collection Division called back. She said she had reviewed the waste water groups records and indexes for the City of San Diego's Maps and Records Department. There were several dozen items listed for Camp Callan. She would make copies of the applicable drawings they have and provide them to us when we get there the following week.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE: 30 November 1995

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Camp Callan		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING  Randy Curtis	ADDRESS  CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED  Stan Fye	OFFICE  Historian-City of San Diego Parks and Recreation Development - Open Space Division	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  619-525-8216 619-525-8220-FAX

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

Mr. Fye said that while they were building the Sheraton a couple of years back, he thought they had a set of drawings for utilities and water. He would see if he could locate them as well as go to Maps and Records Department to see what they had. He called back latter to report that the San Diego Historical Society had a Historical Resource Center with maps and other information on Camp Callan that he was going to check that out also.

Follow up -13 December 1995

Mr. Fye faxed us a copy of the one Camp Callan site map that they had on file at the historical center (we already had a similar copy). He also provided us with the names of a father and son who are active with the gliderport on site, Larry Fogel 619-454-1590 and Gary Fogel. They are familiar with a series of underground tunnels or bunkers in the area, that are accessible by manholes. The son, Gary Fogel was going to fax Mr. Fye a map of the location but it had not arrived yet. (The ASR team met with Larry Fogel during the site inspection.)

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE: December 27, 1995

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION Camp Callan		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING Randy Fraser	ADDRESS CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8268
PERSON CALLED SFC John MacFarlen	OFFICE 70th Ord Det (EOD) San Diego, CA	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 619-553-8500

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION

I called the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) unit in San Diego on the 27th. I was following up on a report that a land mine had been recovered in La Jolla, Ca sometime in the late 1980s. I inquired as to whether the 70th EOD had responded to this, or any other incident in this area. He was not familiar with this incident and has no recollection of any incidents in La Jolla. The unit's records did not go back to the 1980s, therefore no historical data is available from the Army. He offered to call the San Diego Sheriff's Department's bomb squad to see if they had responded to any incidents in La Jolla. He told me that he would get back with me as soon as he could.

FOLLOW UP

SFC MacFarlen called me back that afternoon. He said he had talked to Bomb technicians with the Sheriff's Department. They had told him that they had responded to two incidents in La Jolla. One incident occurred in 1989, another in 1991, exact dates are unknown. He was told that both incidents involved practice mines. No other description was given. The type of mine, such as anti-tank or anti-personnel is unknown. Disposition is also unknown.

FOLLOW-UP - 30 January 1996

I called SFC MacFarlen Jan concerning the mines he had told me about on 27 December. I wanted to know who he had gotten the information from. I explained to him that I had called Mr. Roberson, a bomb technician with the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. When I talked to the Sheriff's department, I was told, that they had no information in their computers on these incidents. SFC MacFarlen couldn't understand why they had said that, possibly the information that he had received was hearsay and no actual documents existed. He agrees with me that they might not want it in writing, because they had responded to an incident outside their jurisdiction. An incident involving explosives in La Jolla was the responsibility of the San Diego City Fire Department. SFC MacFarlen told me Mr. Roberson was the point of contact with the Sheriff's Department.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE: January 12, 1996

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION		
Camp Callan		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Jennifer James	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8053
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Ralph "Rowdy" James Camp Callan Veteran	1296 Skycrest Dr. #6 Walnut Grove, CA 94595	510-945-8034

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

I contacted Mr. James at 11:00 to discuss his tenure at Camp Callan during World War II. Ms Judy Schulman had recommended speaking with him as she had interviewed him for her article on Camp Callan.

Mr. James was a reserve ROTC officer commissioned through the University of California. When the reserve officers were called up for service in World War II, Captain James was over the age limit for overseas combat duty. He was therefore assigned as an instructor to Camp Callan for .50 caliber anti-aircraft training. Later, after the Coast Artillery became Anti-Aircraft Command (March 1942), he was an instructor for the 40mm "ack ack" guns. Captain James' tour was from approximately September 1941 to late 1944. His entire tenure included not just instructing at Camp Callan, but he was called upon to instruct anti-tank training in the desert during maneuvers as well as a short time in the Philippines.

I questioned Mr. James on his recollection of certain areas of concern involving the former Camp Callan such as land fills, chemical warfare training, the use of land mines in training, and live fire during practice.

He had no recollection of a land fill located near the sewage treatment plant. He recalls the plant and stated that sludge was sometimes used for fertilizer but didn't recall a land fill there.

Mr. James also said the only chemical warfare training that he was familiar with was the CN gas used in the gas chamber. He stated that this was mandatory training for troops to go through the gas chamber to assure that they had a good fit on their masks. He was not involved in or knew of chemical warfare training involving identification sets. He stated that the Chemical Ordnance folks would have had that arena.

When questioned on the use of land mines in training, to his best recollection they used a practice mine, simulator, or a small explosive charge versus a live land mine on the infiltration course. He did not recall any activity

taking place east of the old highway.

In summation we discussed the use of live ammunition versus practice ammunition during the training. In Mr. James' area of expertise, which was the .50 caliber and the 40mm guns, he stated that they used live Armor Piercing (AP) ammunition in these weapon systems. He was not involved in the larger caliber gun systems, but he could recall that they had sand filled practice ammunition for the 90mm. He could not state for certain if they always fired sand filled practice rounds or if they sometimes used live high explosive ammunition on these larger guns.

Mr. James and I closed and I thanked him for his time.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 23 Jan 96

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Camp Callan		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
RANDY L. FRASER	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8268
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Mr. Roberson, Hazardous Devices Technician	San Diego County Sheriff's Dept. San Diego, Ca	819-467-4666

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION: I identified myself to Mr. Roberson and explained to him that I had been given information by the 70th Ordnance Detachment, that they, the Sheriff's Dept, had responded to two incident in La Jolla involving practice mines. He wasn't familiar with these two incidents, but said he should be able to get the information from their computers. He said he would research it and get back with me.

FOLLOW-UP

Mr. Roberson called me back about an hour later. He said that he had gone through their records and could not find any information concerning these two incidents. He said that he had talked to his counterparts there in the office and no one could remember anything about them. In fact they had no record of any military ordnance incidents in the La Jolla area. He suggested that I contact the Fire Department - Metro Arson Team / Explosive Devices Unit, who has jurisdiction in La Jolla.



**APPENDIX I**  
**PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS**

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

FINDINGS

Camp Callan  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

APPENDIX I

PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Photo. No.</u>	<u>Photograph Location</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1	<u>Concrete Footings</u> - looking southeast in the former Block 10	I-2
2	<u>Ammunition Magazine Area</u> - pieces of broken concrete	1-2
3	<u>200 yard Rifle Range</u> - Range #2	1-2
4	<u>Ammunition Magazine Area</u>	1-3
5	<u>Range #2</u> - looking southwest across former Grenade Course	1-4
6	<u>Obstacle Course Area</u> - Range #1 - looking east	1-4
7	<u>Plotting Room Area</u> - Range #1 - looking west	1-4
8	<u>Gas Chambers</u> - Range #1 - currently site of Salk Institute	1-5
9	<u>Earthen Berm</u> - Tract 3 Knoll - looking southwest	1-5
10	<u>Earthen Berm</u> - Tract 3 Knoll - looking northeast	1-5



Photo #1  
Camp Callan  
15 December 1995  
Concrete Footings -  
looking southeast in the  
former Block 10 of the  
cantonment area; Note:  
Salk Institute in the  
background.

Photo #2  
Camp Callan  
15 December 1995  
Ammunition Magazine Area  
- pieces of broken  
concrete along the edges  
of the canyon (no in-  
situ remains of the  
magazines were located)  
looking west toward  
glider port facility in  
background.



Photo #3  
Camp Callan  
200 yard Rifle Range -  
Range #2 - golf carts  
are sitting at the  
location of the buried  
concrete wall used for a  
firing range, looking  
southeast on the Torrey  
Pines Municipal Golf  
Course - north.

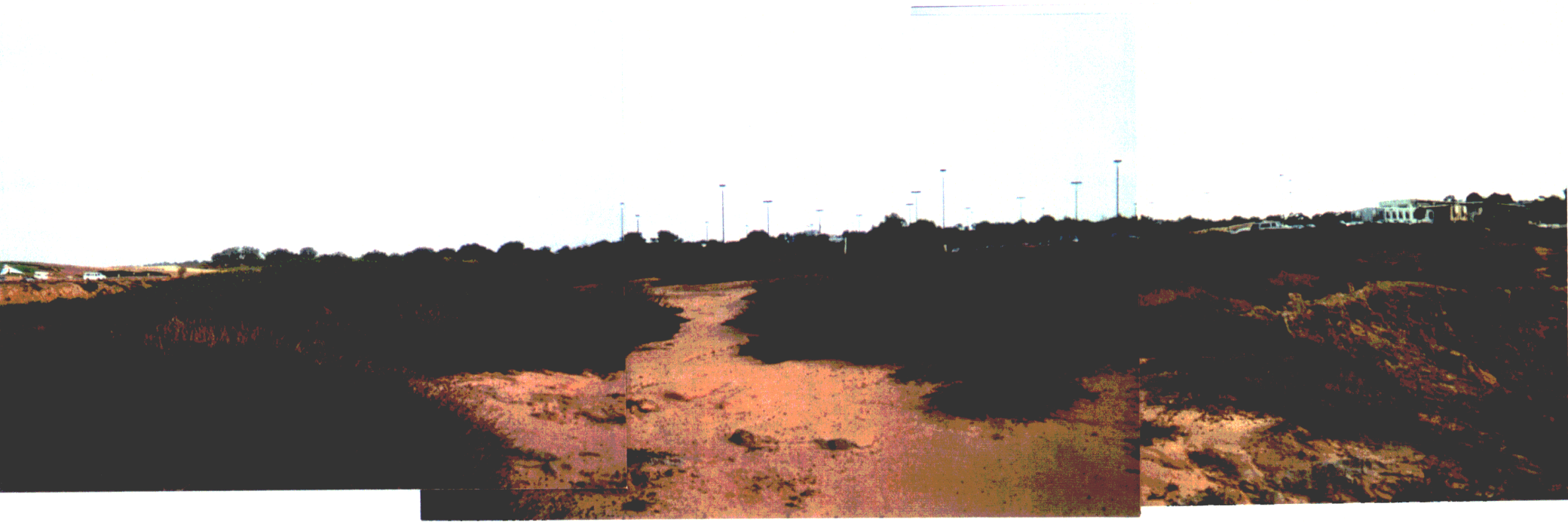


Photo #4

Camp Callan

Ammunition Magazine Area- Mounded material looking north; Note: hand gliders at glider-port in the background.





Photo #5  
**Camp Callan**  
 15 December 1995  
Range #2 - looking southwest across former Parade Ground and Grenade Course at the Torrey Pines Municipal Golf Course - north;  
Note: clubhouse building to left of photograph. The greens in the background cover the various range in the area (200 yard rifle range, 1,000" range, pistol range and bayonet course)

Photo #6  
**Camp Callan**  
 15 December 1995  
Obstacle Course Area - Range #1 - looking east along glider port runway with the Torrey Pines Municipal Golf Course - south to the left of the photograph.

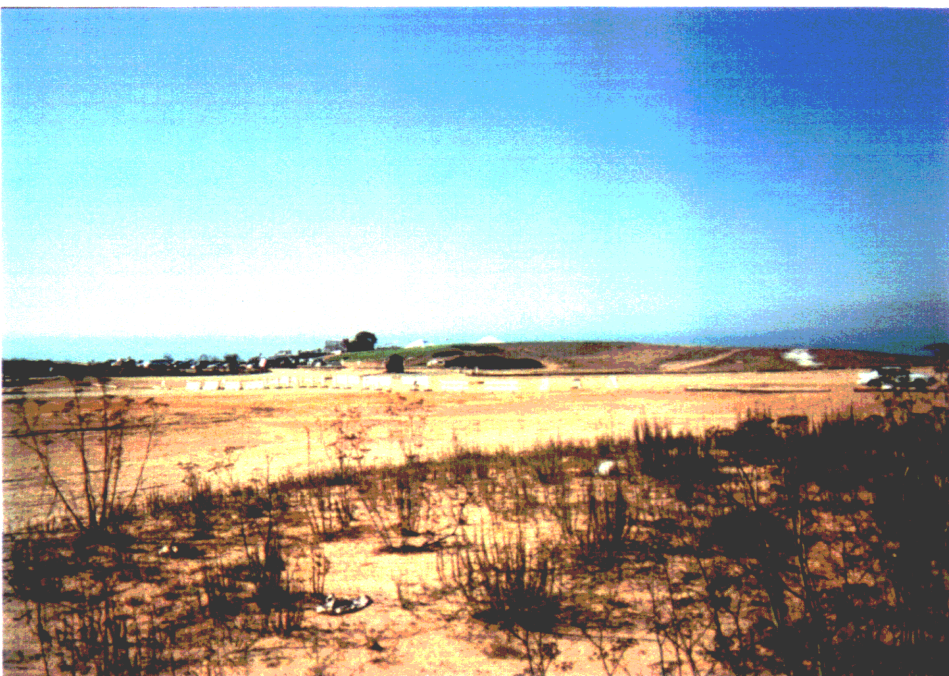


Photo #7  
**Camp Callan**  
 15 December 1995  
Plotting Room Area - Range #1 - looking west along glider port runway with the glider port facility in the background at the edge of the cliffs.





Photo #8  
Camp Callan  
15 December 1995  
Gas Chambers - Range #1  
- currently site of Salk  
Institute, looking south  
from the parking lot.

Photo #9  
Camp Callan  
15 December 1995  
Earthen Berm - Tract 3  
Knoll - looking  
southwest at linear  
berm, ≈6' high and  
approximately 175' long  
which runs parallel to  
the coast line; ≈1-2'  
wide perpendicular berms  
spaced every 6-8'  
separated 15 individual  
gun emplacements.



Photo #10  
Camp Callan  
15 December 1995  
Earthen Berm - Tract 3  
Knoll - looking  
northeast along linear  
berm, ≈6' high and  
approximately 175' long  
which runs parallel to  
the coast line; Note:  
private residential  
development along the  
coast on Tract 4.

**APPENDIX J**

**HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS**

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

FINDINGS

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

APPENDIX J

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- J-1 **Camp Callan**  
155mm guns set up on the bluffs of Camp Callan. Photograph taken from *The Oozlefinch - Camp Callan's Pictorial Review*, First Edition, dated March 1942. California Military Museum, Sacramento, California.
- J-2 **Camp Callan**  
"Defenders of the skies" training on 3 inch anti-aircraft guns at Camp Callan. Photograph taken from *The Oozlefinch - Camp Callan's Pictorial Review*, First Edition, dated March 1942. California Military Museum, Sacramento, California.
- J-3 **Camp Callan**  
Anti-aircraft "ack ack" guns at Camp Callan. Photograph taken from *The Oozlefinch - Camp Callan's Pictorial Review*, First Edition, dated March 1942. California Military Museum, Sacramento California.
- J-4 **Camp Callan**  
.30 and .50 caliber machine guns at Camp Callan. Photograph take from *The Oozlefinch - Camp Callan's Pictorial Review*, First Edition, dated March 1942. California Military Museum, Sacramento California.
- J-5 **Camp Callan**  
Infiltration Course simulating actual battle conditions utilized for training at Camp Callan. Photograph taken from *The Oozlefinch - Camp Callan's Pictorial Review*, Third Edition, dated May, 1943. The Judy P. Schulman Collection, San Diego, California.
- J-6 **Camp Callan**  
"Cry babies" of Camp Callan with different models of gas masks. *The Oozlefinch - Camp Callan's Pictorial Review*, Third Edition, dated May, 1943. The Judy P. Schulman Collection, San Diego, California.



## **APPENDIX J-1**

### **Camp Callan**

**155mm guns set up on the bluffs of Camp Callan. Photograph taken from *The Oozlefinch - Camp Callan's Pictorial Review*, First Edition, dated March 1942. California Military Museum, Sacramento, California.**



#### 155's

Every eye within ear shot is focused on the Callan bluffs when we climax our training by firing the big guns. The concussion is pretty terrific and there are a lot of varied reactions when we first hear the boom and feel the tremors — the earth's and ours. The picture on the next page shows, almost too well, some of the reactions. But after the first salvo we know what to expect and it's different.

There are 14 men in the gun crew for the 155's. These guns fire a 95 pound missile as far as 17,000 yards. If we can't make all the readjustments on our direction, with the information from the plotting room, and get another shot off every twenty seconds, then we aren't very good.

Frankly, we're good!

## APPENDIX J-2

### Camp Callan

"Defenders of the skies" training on 3 inch anti-aircraft guns at Camp Callan. Photograph taken from *The Oozlefinch - Camp Callan's Pictorial Review*, First Edition, dated March 1942.

California Military Museum, Sacramento,  
California.



#### AA's

The anti-aircraft guns, three inch guns that is, weigh in the neighborhood of eight tons, they have a muzzle velocity of about 2,600 feet per second, and will traverse 360 degrees. Almost needless to say, when we fire them in practice they are pointed oceanward. The gun crew numbers 7 for the firing of these guns which, while not as potent audibly as the 155's are hardly likely to be accepted as the pride and joy of some noise abatement committee.

It's really pretty remarkable to notice in the picture the coolness of the men who are firing the guns. After all, only a very few weeks before we were butchers, bakers, salesmen, school teachers, farmers, barbers, bartenders, and interior decorators. Who would have thought we'd be "defenders of the skies?"

## **APPENDIX J-3**

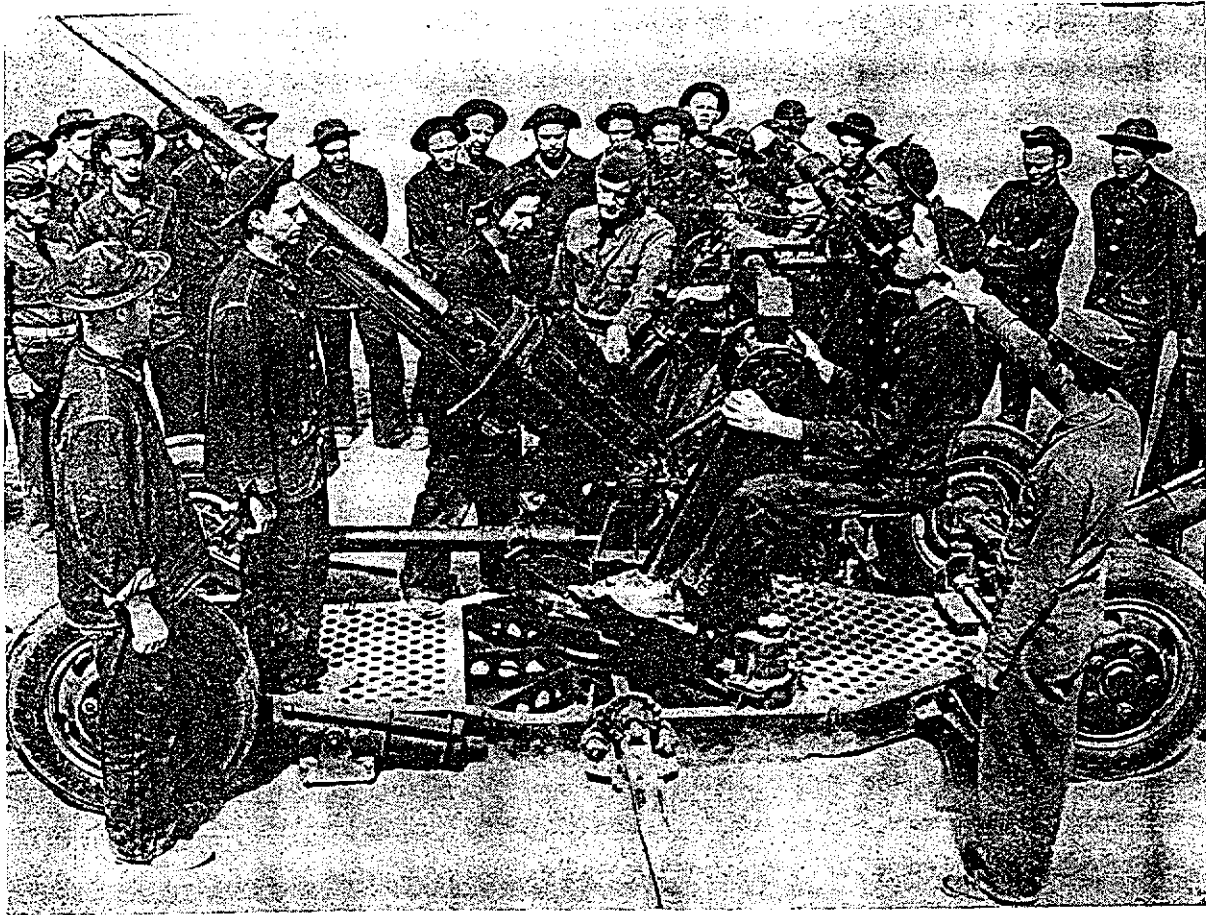
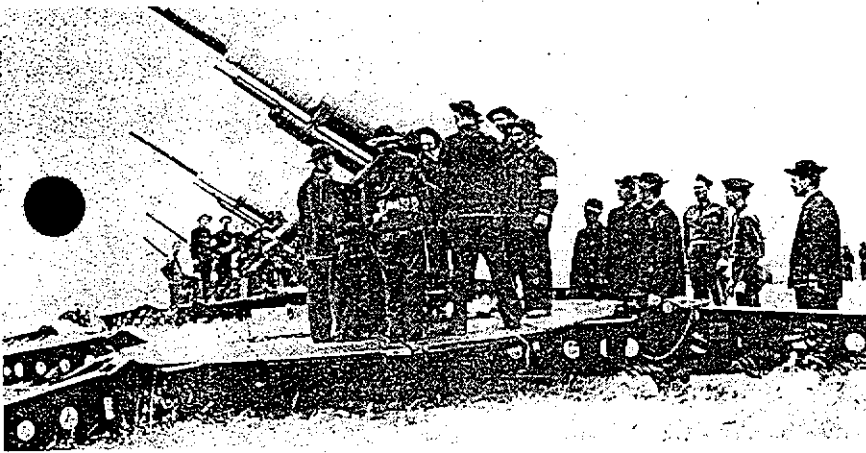
### **Camp Callan**

**Anti-aircraft "ack ack" guns at Camp Callan. Photograph taken from *The Oozlefinch - Camp Callan's Pictorial Review*, First Edition, dated March 1942. California Military Museum, Sacramento California.**

## ACK, ACK!

Anti-aircraft training at Callan has been given us on two different types of ack-ack guns, the 3-inch babies shown at the left, and the 37 mm babes shown in the middle picture on this page.

While the big 155 mm guns make a louder noise and look somewhat more imposing there's nothing sissy about these AA jobs. For example, the 37 mm has an 8000-yard range, can traverse 360 degrees, fires 120 rounds a minute at a maximum elevation of 85 degrees. This model (below) weighs some 5500 pounds and can be put into action in less than five minutes.

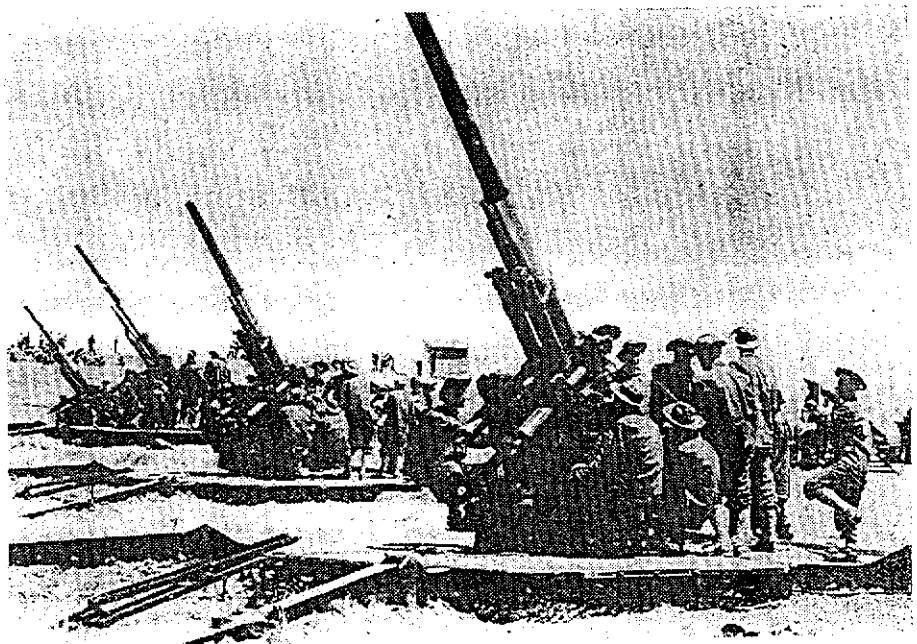


## LITTLE POISON

In Army lingo the 37 mm jobs (center) are known as "Little Poison" — and earn it.

The 3 inch guns fire somewhat farther, about 8600 yards, and a little slower, about 22 rounds per minute. The big difference between "little poison" and the three inch guns is in the weight of the projectiles. The 37 mm fires a missile which would barely tip the scales — approximately one and a third pounds. The bigger AA weapon coughs up projectiles the weight of a healthy youngster, about forty-five pounds.

The anti-aircraft is certainly an interesting branch of the Coast Artillery Corps — and a mighty important one. At Callan we only get AA and seacoast artillery instruction, but the C. A. C. includes the railway artillery, mine laying and sweeping, barrage balloons, and other technical and important phases of military management.



## APPENDIX J-4

### Camp Callan

.30 and .50 caliber machine guns at Camp Callan. Photograph take from *The Oozlefinch - Camp Callan's Pictorial Review*, First Edition, dated March 1942. California Military Museum, Sacramento California.



## ATOMIZERS

Automatic weapons, such as the .30 and .50 calibre machine guns are sometimes affectionately dubbed "Chicago atomizers" by the khakiwacks who use them.



## MACHINE GUNS

The machine guns we use for training at Callan are the Browning .30 and .50 calibre.

The .30 calibre has a cyclic firing rate of from 400 to 525 shots per minute, though the usable rates for sustained fire are somewhat slower. The .50 calibre's cyclic firing rate is faster, from 500 to 650 shots per minute. The muzzle velocity of both is 2700 feet per second, the same as that for the .30 calibre Springfield rifle.

Both of the guns are water cooled. The .50 calibre has a water circulating system, while the .30 calibre relies on the water in the water jacket to keep it cool. It takes about 7 pints to fill the .30 calibre and some 8 quarts for the .50. The .30 calibre, with the water jacket filled, weighs about 41 pounds, while the .50 calibre is about 3 times that heavy.

The .30 calibre's maximum range is about 6000 yards, while the .50 calibre can handle twenty per cent more or about 7200 yards.





## **APPENDIX J-5**

### **Camp Callan**

**Infiltration Course simulating actual battle conditions utilized for training at Camp Callan. Photograph taken from *The Oozlefinch - Camp Callan's Pictorial Review*, Third Edition, dated May, 1943. The Judy P. Schulman Collection, San Diego, California.**



### Can We Take It?

Mental conditioning for warfare is becoming increasingly important and this phase of our training is given the emphasis it deserves in our hazardous Infiltration Course. This is nature in the raw — and believe us, it's seldom mild. The above picture graphically illustrates the way land mines explode as we crawl through the course, from trenches to shell holes.



### Infiltration Course

Infiltration is just another modern war practice which is reaching a high state of perfection on the world's battlefronts. The idea is to advance on enemy positions under fire. Proficiency in the art of keeping out of sight and keeping low to the ground with the least amount of body exposed pays big dividends on the field of battle — it may keep us alive!

Our Infiltration Course is designed to duplicate, insofar as possible, actual battle conditions. To make sure we keep our heads, and other extremities, close to the ground, a brace of machine guns spray live bullets over the course waist high while we crawl. Trenches, barbed wire, shell holes and other obstacles are all in the course, as can be seen in the accompanying page of pictures.

It's a tough course, but our leaders have nothing but praise for its value. Now every soldier whether enlisted man or officer who leaves Camp Callan for field duty must go through the course.

## APPENDIX J-6

### Camp Callan

"Cry babies" of Camp Callan with different models of gas masks. *The Oozlefinch - Camp Callan's Pictorial Review*, Third Edition, dated May, 1943. The Judy P. Schulman Collection, San Diego, California.



### CRY BABIES

Chloracetophenone, which is short for tear gas, caused the lachrimation, which in chemical warfare means crying. We go through the gas chambers and get a taste of the gas, and according to the chemical warfare officers we're good pupils—the reason: the more tears the less likely we are to forget that gas can be present though unseen.

### MEN FROM MARS

We look like men from Mars, or at least we look fantastic, when we don our gas masks. In addition to the gas chamber test we get "gas alerts," when the playful chemical warfare men come around and test our preparedness and our ability to learn all the facts necessary to use a gas mask.

There are a good many different kinds of masks. In the picture at the right you can see, at the extreme left, a German type mask, and at the extreme right is the new optical diaphragm model, which is ideal for instrument and clerical work during raids. The men second and third from left are wearing two American type masks of World War I vintage, and the other soldier has on a recent training type.



## **APPENDIX J-7**

### **Camp Callan**

**Chemical warfare training at Camp Callan.  
Photograph taken from *The Oozlefinch - Camp  
Callan's Pictorial Review*, Third Edition, dated  
May 1943. The Judy P. Schulman Collection,  
San Diego, California.**



### Chemical Warfare

Another highly important phase of our training deals with Chemical Warfare, which includes poison gas, lacrimators, irritant smokes, screening smokes, incendiaries, individual collection and tactical protection. We are taught to recognize various chemicals including chloracetophenone (tear gas), chlorpicrin, phosgene and mustard gases by their smell, appearance, and effects. We sample light doses of those chemicals without gas masks.

This instruction shows the value of our gas masks by proving how reliable they are and we are not long in learning the nomenclature, fitting, and value of great care which should be given the gas mask.

We learn to keep cool and calm and to know just what to do if we ever meet up with gases of any type.

First aid treatment for victims of poison gas is explained to us in detail so that we will be able to put our knowledge to work in the field if the need should ever arise.



## **APPENDIX J-8**

**U. S. Army Photograph  
Anti-aircraft gunner and Army trained dog make a  
formidable combination at Camp Callan,  
California. Photograph #SC 144262 dated  
September 1942. Military History Institute,  
Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.**



SC 144262

Antiaircraft gunner and Army trained dog make a formidable combination, Camp Callan, California, 1942.

Copy made from print received from Commanding General, Hqs. 9th Serv. Comd., S.O.S., Fort Douglas, Utah, September, 1942.

dup

8x10 copy neg.



## **APPENDIX J-9**

### **U. S. Army Photograph**

**Close-up of smoke screen laying outfit in action in the field at Camp Callan. Photograph #9SVC-CC-43-349, dated February, 1943. Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.**



**APPENDIX K**

**HISTORICAL MAPS / DRAWINGS**

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

**FINDINGS**

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

APPENDIX K

**HISTORICAL MAPS / DRAWINGS**

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Historical Maps / Drawings</u>
K-1	City of San Diego Camp Callan and Adjoining Areas Map, dated November 15, 1945. City of San Diego, Maps and Records Department, City Operations Building, San Diego, California.
K-2	Corps of Engineers Map, Office of the Division Engineer South Pacific Division, Real Estate, Camp Callan Military Reservation, dated August 9, 1944. U. S. Army Engineer District, Los Angeles, California.
K-3	U. S. Army Topography and General Layout of Camp Callan Map, dated April 8, 1941. San Diego Historical Society, San Diego, California.
K-4	U. S. Army General Layout and Buildings of Camp Callan Map, dated June 10, 1943. Judy P. Schulman Collection, San Diego, California.

PACIFIC OCEAN

LOT 1314  
AS-146.00

LOT 1323  
AS-192.0

LOT 1364

LOT 1408  
AS-22.0

LOT 1452  
AS-164.0

LOT 150  
AS-14.0

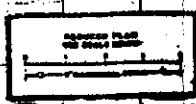
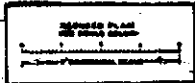
LOT 150  
AS-14.0

LOT 150  
AS-14.0

LOT 150  
AS-14.0

LOT 150  
AS-14.0

LOT 150  
AS-14.0



AS-146.00	AS-192.0	AS-22.0	AS-164.0	AS-14.0	AS-14.0	AS-14.0	AS-14.0
AS-14.0	AS-14.0	AS-14.0	AS-14.0	AS-14.0	AS-14.0	AS-14.0	AS-14.0
AS-14.0	AS-14.0	AS-14.0	AS-14.0	AS-14.0	AS-14.0	AS-14.0	AS-14.0

**CAMP GALLAN**  
 & Adj. Property Areas  
 SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA  
 2-3 System

Scale: 1" = 100' (Horizontal)

Notes:  
 1. This drawing is to be used in conjunction with the original site plan and survey data.  
 2. All dimensions are to be taken from the centerline of the road unless otherwise noted.  
 3. All bearings are to be taken from the true north.  
 4. All areas are to be shown in accordance with the approved plan.

TRACT NO	LAND OWNER	ACREAGE		REMARKS
		LEASE	LESSER INTERESTS	
1	THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO	710 00		Lease No W59-0M-714
2	THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO	0 90		Lease No W7034-0M-133
3	MARGARET C HAWKINS, formerly MARGARET C SCRIPPS	120 00		Lease No W04-193-Eng-2211
4	F T SCRIPPS, Incorporated	72 12		Lease No W04-193-Eng-2135
5	THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO		367 00	Reversible Permit Dated 30 Dec '40 Amended by Letter Permit LA(ED)39 Dated 14 Dec '42
6	THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO		12 85	License No W04-193-Eng-5843 Dated 29th March 1943, For Drainage Right of Way



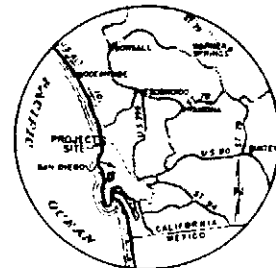
STATE INDEX

FINAL  
 PROJECT OWNERSHIP MAP  
 STATE CALIFORNIA  
 COUNTY SAN DIEGO  
 DIVISION SOUTH PACIFIC  
 DISTRICT LOS ANGELES  
 SIXTH ARMY AREA  
 LOCATION OF PROJECT  
 WITHIN SAN DIEGO CITY LIMITS  
 13 MILES N.W. of CENTRAL SAN DIEGO

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES  
 RAILROADS A T & S F  
 STATE ROADS  
 FEDERAL ROADS U.S. ALT. 101  
 AIRLINES  
 ACQUISITION  
 TOTAL ACRES ACQUIRED 1,282.95  
 ACRES FEET  
 ACRES TRANSFER TO WAR DEPT.  
 ACRES LEASED TO WAR DEPT. 903.10  
 I-Permit 367.00  
 ACRES LESSER INTERESTS I-License 12.85

DISPOSAL  
 TOTAL ACRES DISPOSED OF 1,282.95  
 ACRES SOLD BY WAR DEPT.  
 ACRES TRANSFER'D BY WAR DEPT.  
 ACRES RETRANSFER'D TO GOVT. AGCY.  
 ACRES LEASES TERMINATED 903.10  
 I-Permit 367.00  
 ACRES LESSER INT'S TERM I-License 12.85

LEGEND  
 NOTE: USE SYMBOLS FROM FM-21-30 (WAR DEPT. BASIC FIELD MANUAL) PAGES 21 TO 27 INCL.

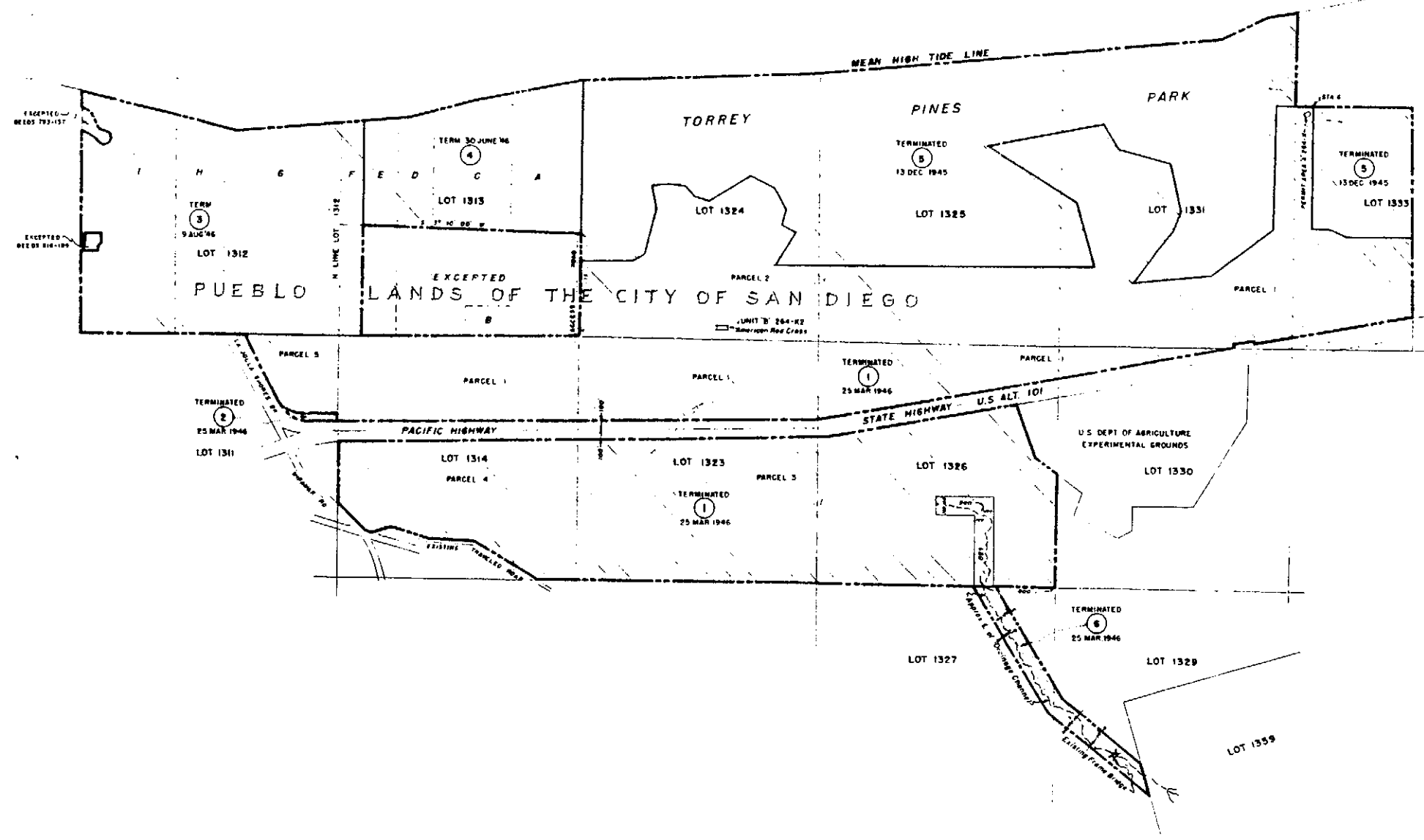


VICINITY MAP

SCALE OF MILES

P A C I F I C O C E A N

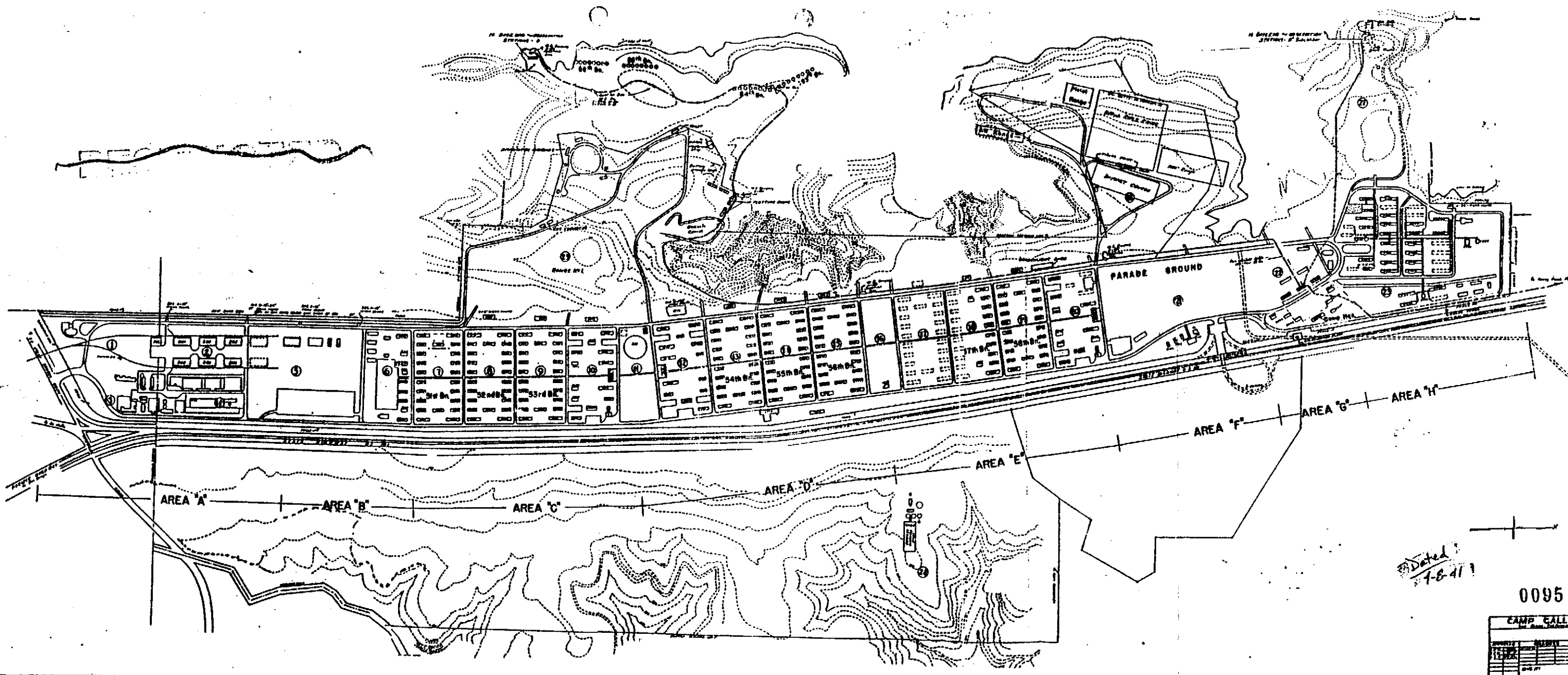
5888 M.



REVISIONS	DATE	BY
	22 OCT 48	J D K

ACQUISITION AUTHORIZATION  
 RE-D Unnumbered Dated 9th Oct 1940.  
 K-2  
 TRACT NUMBER 99

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY  
 OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER  
 SOUTH PACIFIC DIVISION  
 REAL ESTATE  
 CAMP CALLAN  
 MILITARY RESERVATION  
 DRAWN BY C S R  
 TRACED BY J D K  
 CHECKED BY T F  
 SUBMITTED BY  
 ENGINEER, CADASTRAL SEC.  
 APPROVED BY [Signature] DATE 1 Aug 49  
 DIVISION REAL ESTATE OFFICER  
 OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 AUDITED 2702  
 SCALE IN FEET  
 SHEET 1 OF 1 DRAWING NO.

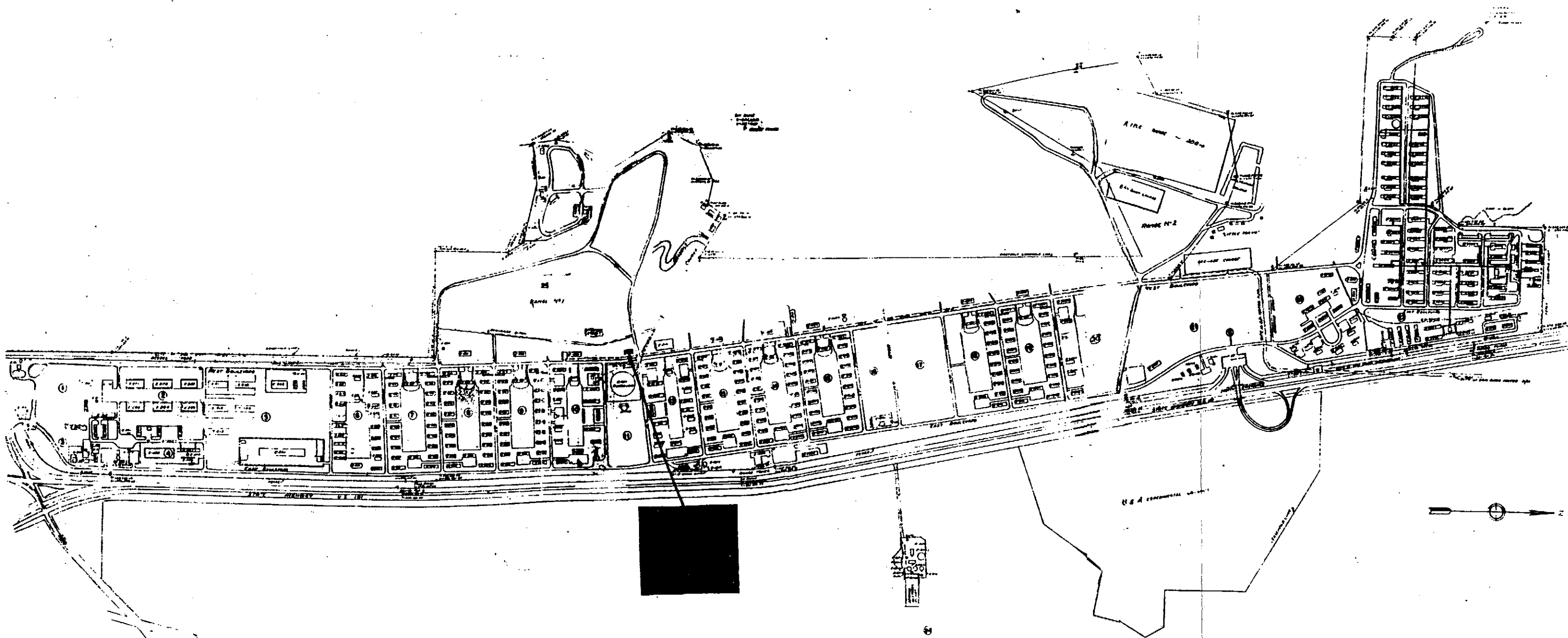


Dated 7-8-41

0095

CAMP CALLAT	

*[Handwritten signature]*



Dated  
6-10-43

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**APPENDIX L**

**SITE SPECIFIC SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN /  
SITE INSPECTION REPORT**

**Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report**

**FINDINGS**

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

**APPENDIX L**

**SITE SPECIFIC SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN / SITE INSPECTION REPORT**

- L-1 Site Specific Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) - Camp Callan
- L-2 Site Inspection Report - Camp Callan

**APPENDIX L-1**

**Site Specific Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) -  
Camp Callan**

**SITE SPECIFIC SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN (SSHP)**  
**OE/CWM Archives Search Site Inspection Visit**  
**Camp Callan**  
**San Diego, California**  
**Project Number - J09CA027203**

**1. REFERENCES:**

- a. Safety Manual, CELMS-PM-M, 16 Sep 93 w/ Ch1.
- b. SOP for Reporting Ordnance and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), CELMS-PM-M, 19 Jan 95.
- c. OE Guidance Regarding Coordination with EOD Organizations, 10 Jan 95.

**2. GENERAL:** This plan prescribes the safety and health requirements for team activities and operations conducted to determine the presence of ordnance and explosive waste and /or chemical warfare materials at the specified site.

a. The Safety Officer has final authority on all matters relating to safety. The safety rules will be followed at all times. Any member of the team may stop operations if they observe a situation or activity which poses a potential hazard to any individual or to the operation. All actions must comply with the common sense rule!

b. All team members will be aware of the local emergency numbers and the location of the nearest telephone.

c. A minimum of two and a maximum of eight persons will be allowed on-site at any one time.

d. The property owner is not required to sign the SSHP, but should be politely asked to participate in the safety briefing.

**3. MISSION:** Reconnoiter, document, and photograph areas on Camp Callan,

San Diego County, California, suspected to be contaminated with UXO and/or toxic chemical munitions. Areas of interest will be former small arms, anti-aircraft and artillery ranges and batteries, an infiltration course, ordnance storage areas and gas training area.

4. **SAFETY PRECAUTIONS:** All team members will stay within sight of each other while on site. A first aid kit will be on hand. The following three basic safety rules apply at all times:

a. Rule 1 - Do not touch or pick up anything at the site.

b. Rule 2 - Do not step anywhere you cannot see where you place your foot.

c. Rule 3 - There will be no eating or smoking at the site. Hands will be washed after the survey and prior to eating. Drinking fluids should be done during periodic breaks.

5. **SITE COMMUNICATIONS:** The primary means of communicating with other team members will be by voice. Team members will always remain within sight of each other. Cellular telephones should be carried to facilitate and expedite calling for emergency medical services.

6. **NATURAL HAZARDS:** Weather should be mild. The terrain could be uneven, care should be taken to prevent trips and falls. Sagebrush and other desert plants can cause painful scratches. Various venomous animals may be encountered such as rattlesnakes, scorpions and spiders.

7. **ORDNANCE HAZARDS:** Small arms and large caliber ammunition and chemical ID kits.

8. **HAZARD EVALUATION:** Estimate the overall hazards using the following guidelines: (check appropriate item)

Low (small arms ammunition)

Moderate (practice bombs with spotting charge)

High (high explosive munitions, toxic chemicals, WP)

Unknown

9. **EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:** First aid will be rendered for any injuries. In the event of a detonation, everyone should freeze until the situation can be assessed by the team leader. Unnecessary injuries can be avoided by not panicking and planning a logical course of action, which may include retracing your steps out of an impact area. Emergency medical services will be contacted by the most expeditious means available.

10. **SAFETY STATEMENT:** Safety is everyone's business. No unnecessary risks will be taken to obtain photos or other data. Team members are responsible for notifying the project Manager or safety Officer of any physical conditions that may impede or prevent their accomplishment of the mission. An example is allergic reactions to bee stings.

### Important Phone Numbers

Emergency Service:	911
Non-emergency medical:	619-455-9100 Scripps Memorial Hospital
Non-emergency law enforcement:	619-531-2000 San Diego City Police Department
Huntsville Safety:	(205) 895-1582/1579 (800) 627-3532, PIN 777-2534

SSHP reviewed by:

*Randy FRASER*

*Randy J. Fraser*

Encls

1. Safety Briefing Attendance
2. Safety gear

# SITE SURVEY SAFETY BRIEFING

## PPE

Work Clothing  
 Gloves  
 Hard hat  
 Hearing protection  
 Safety shoes  
 Safety glasses

## Site Hazards

OE  
 CSM  
 HTW  
 Slips, falls  
 Wildlife  
 Vegetation

## Weather Precautions

Cold/Heat  
 Severe Weather

## Safety Briefing Attendance

All team members and any accompanying personnel  
will be briefed and sign this form:

Print name and organization

<u>Randal S. Curtis</u>	<u>St. Louis District-Corps of Engineers</u>
<u>Jennifer J. James</u>	<u>St. Louis District-Corps of Engineers</u>
<u>Shirley Hamilton</u>	<u>St. Louis District-Corps of Engineers</u>
<u>Gregg E. Kocher</u>	<u>St. Louis District-Corps of Engineers</u>
<u>Randy L. Fraser</u>	<u>St. Louis District-Corps of Engineers</u>

Signature

Randal Curtis  
Jennifer James  
Shirley Hamilton  
Gregg Kocher  
Randy L. Fraser

MANDATORY MINIMUM SAFETY GEAR

- First aid kit (individual) \_\_\_\_\_
- Survival kit \_\_\_\_\_
- Fire starter \_\_\_\_\_
- Space blanket \_\_\_\_\_
- Whistle \_\_\_\_\_
- Mirror \_\_\_\_\_
- Cellular phone \_\_\_\_\_
- Flash light \_\_\_\_\_
- Survey tape \_\_\_\_\_
- Canteen \_\_\_\_\_



**APPENDIX L-2**

**Site Inspection Report -  
Camp Callan**

**MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD****SUBJECT: ASR Site Inspection: Camp Callan - California**

1. Personnel from the St. Louis District Corps of Engineers travelled to California to perform a site survey of the former Camp Callan. This site survey was made in conjunction with the preparation of an Archive Search Report (ASR) for this location in the Ordnance and Explosives and Chemical Warfare Materials (OE & CWM) program. This program is in support of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS).

2. The purpose of the ASR site inspection is to characterize OE hazard potential based on ascertaining ordnance presence or disposal at Camp Callan. Verbal permission was obtained by the present land owners prior to visiting the area. The inspection was limited to visual, non-intrusive methods (i.e. no digging for or handling of potential OE). A site safety plan was developed and followed by the team to prevent injury during the inspection. Two site inspections were made, due to funding problems prematurely canceling the first visit prior to completion. The inspection team for the first site visit consisted of the following personnel: Gregg E. Kocher, Shirley Hamilton, Jennifer J. James, and Randal S. Curtis. The personnel for the second site visit were: Randy L. Fraser, Jennifer J. James, and Randal S. Curtis. A detailed account of the visits are contained in the paragraphs below.

3. The first ASR inspection team arrived at the former Camp Callan on 14 November 1995 in the afternoon. The team drove on North Torrey Pines Road which went through the site. It was impossible not to notice the extensive development on both sides the road since the USGS Quads. were last revised in 1975 (see sketch of site inspection used as a base map on page 7). The University of California-San Diego (UCSD) has added numerous dormitories and parking lots on the east side of the road. West of the road, there are numerous new buildings for the Salk and Scripps research facilities, a major resort hotel and as well as the PGA golf course that was built in the early 1950's. Private residences have replaced the former horse farm and exercise track. Generally, the only areas that remain of the natural chaparral landscape are the areas which do not readily lend themselves to development: beaches, cliffs (i.e. palisades) and canyons. The majority of this undisturbed land is managed by the Torrey Pines State Reserve, though the City of San Diego Parks Department and UCSD also administer portions of it.

4. The team had made arrangements to meet with ranger Robert (Bob) Wohl of the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation. He gave the team a reconnaissance survey of the area, pointing out the features of the former Camp Callan that were still present. Mr.

**SUBJECT: ASR Site Inspection: Camp Callan - California**

Wohl was most familiar with those areas which are part of the Torrey Pines State Reserve. He showed the team erosion riles from two former jeep trails north of the boundary of the leased property. The parks department recently had the asphalt removed from one of these trails to help restore the area to it's natural state. Evidently the troops at Callan would use the paths for bivouacs and hikes off post. The roads dead end at border of the municipal golf course. Mr. Wohl lead the team on a windshield inspection of the rest of the site. He pointed out the footings for a few of the barracks which are still visible near Salk Institute research facilities. The knoll at the southern end site is probably the only relatively flat area that has not been developed. It is called the Scripps Coastal Reserve and is currently operated as an environmentally sensitive area by UCSD. While access is limited, the knoll is still fairly trafficked by evening walkers. Notable at this location is an earthen linear berm,  $\approx 6'$  high and approximately 175' long which runs parallel to the coast line. On the land side of the berm there were  $\approx 1-2'$  wide perpendicular berms spaced every 6-8', which probably separated 15 individual gun emplacements. There are fifteen emplacements along the berm. Based on the size of spacing, the emplacements were more than likely for medium guns. No empty cartridge cases or other ordnance related debris was discovered at this location. Since it was dusk, the team returned Mr. Wohl to his office and headed for lodging at the Torrey Pines Inn, which is on the property of former Camp Callan. While checking in, the team received instructions to terminate the site visit and return to St. Louis as soon as possible. The cancellation of the site inspection was necessitated by the absence of continuing funds for DERP-FUDS work as a result of budget disputes in Washington, D.C. Travel arrangements were made for the following morning.

5. That evening, two members of the team, James and Curtis, met with Judy Schulman, the historian of the Torrey Pines Docent Society. Ms. Schulman provided the team with access to all the information and documents she has collected on Camp Callan. Much of the material she got from the archives the team already had. However, she was able to fill in a lot of gaps with photographs, yearbooks, postcards, pamphlets and a couple of maps provided by veterans she had interviewed. The cooperation and assistance of Ms. Schulman was most helpful in the preparation of the ASR.

6. The second site inspection team returned to Camp Callan on 14 December 1995 to complete the previously aborted site visit. The first stop was to meet with Dena Webb of the City of San Diego Waste Water Collection Division. She provided the team with 19 copies of drawings that the city had on file at the Maps and Records Department. She didn't make copies of everything they had, figuring we weren't interested in detailed sketches of the sewage treatment plant. She suggested we visit the maps and records department ourselves to review the files in case there was something else we wanted or wanted to research other possible names for the area. We thanked her for her efforts.

**SUBJECT: ASR Site Inspection: Camp Callan - California**

7. The team then met with Bob Johnson of the UCSD Engineering Design and Construction group. He had located 5 drawings of the former Camp Callan that they had. The majority were block drawings of the southern end of camp showing the utility line locations:

Camp Callan-Utility Sewers Gas and Water Blocks 1-15 Office the Post Engineer;  
date: unreadable, scale - 1":50'; 4 sheets

Camp Callan dated: 4/8/41; scale - 1":200' (San Diego Historical Society)

While discussing the site, Mr. Johnson remembered that a land mine was discovered in 1988 while grading an athletic field near N. Torrey Pines Rd. and Genesee Ave. This was in the area east of the former cantonment area and Pacific Coast Highway. None of the site maps depicted any development of Camp Callan in this area except for the sewage treatment plant. Mr. Johnson recalled they had trouble getting anyone from the city to respond to the call, so he thought they ended up calling an EOD team from Point Loma. He was unaware the exact type of ordnance or whether it was a practice or HE round (Note: follow-up phone calls with the EOD unit indicated that it was a practice mine.). Mr. Johnson also remembered finding a live .50 caliber round during construction of a building on a portion of university that had formerly been Camp Mathews. He had heard rumors that an ammunition truck had caught on fire/exploded in the area and that was the probable source of the item. Mr. Johnson has been with the UCSD since 1962 and never recalls finding any landfills during construction of the university's buildings. Using an aerial photograph, the team asked Mr. Johnson about the "Torrey Pines Housing Area" which lied between the former Camp Mathews and Camp Callan. Based on archival aerial imagery, it looked like military style housing but it is now currently covered by the Revelle College portion of UCSD. Mr. Johnson didn't remember the buildings in the former housing area but did recall that some of the utility lines ran towards Camp Mathews, not towards Callan.

8. Following this, the team met with Bob Lizarraga of the Salk Institute drafting group. The Salk Institute was built on an area occupied by Range #1, the ammunition magazines and the gas training buildings. They had one fine scale topographic map (i.e. not a USGS quad sheet) of the area circa 1965. It showed the ammunition magazines but offered no additional information pertinent to this investigation.

9. The team lodged for the evening at the Torrey Pines Inn on site. They met up that evening with John Headlee from the Sacramento District of Corps of Engineers. He is the Technical Manager for the PRP project concerning the landfill in the ravine near the old sewage treatment plant. He was in the area that day as the material from the landfill was being removed off site. Amongst the debris in the fill, they found three empty .30 caliber cartridge cases, a clip and an expended primer (MK II A3 1944). These items were viewed as scrap metal since they were expended. No items of OE hazards were discovered in this material. The ASR team and Mr. Headlee shared the information that each had gathered about Camp Callan, though no significant new knowledge was obtained.

**SUBJECT: ASR Site Inspection: Camp Callan - California**

10. The following morning began with a quick trip, south of the site to look at an old incinerator just off of La Jolla Shores Drive. Bob Johnson suggested that this incinerator might have been used as part of Camp Callan. The incinerator was a relatively, small, prefabricated metal one ( $\approx 10'$  by  $12'$  by  $6"$  tall) that obviously was not the Camp Callan one depicted in construction completion documents. The team then moved on to the former ammunition magazine area. The majority of this area is covered by an asphalt parking lot for the Salk Institute. The former road scars are thought to be visible but it was non-conclusive. Pieces of broken concrete were found along the edges of the canyon but no in-situ remains of the magazines were located. The ground in the area was hummocky (i.e. had contiguous mounds  $\approx 3'$  high) but it had obviously been disturbed and graded during the surrounding construction. Some of the mounds may have been berms around the magazines but it was not conclusive.

11. The team then met with Larry Fogel who is active with the glider-port group on site (he is a past president). His son Gary is currently working on a history of the glider-port and acts as historian for the Association of Gliders Clubs of California, the Torrey Pines Gulls and the Torrey Pines Scale Club. Mr. Fogel showed the team around Blocks 10 and 11 (water reservoir/amphitheater) and the eastern end of the glider-port, which covers a portion of Range #1. Footings and foundations for various buildings in the area were found though no "bunkers" were located, as had been originally described by Mr. Fogel. The foundation for building T-2019 had a directional sign painted on it. Mr. Fogel said it was used to tie down gliders when in season. The golf course, just to the north, showed no signs of the former obstacle course or plotting rooms which use to occupy the area.

12. The ASR team then met with Eric Carter of the Torrey Pines Municipal Golf Course. He has been with the grounds keeping staff since 1972. Using an aerial photograph of the course, Mr. Carter pointed out the area where they have found .45 and .30 caliber lead projectiles, as well as the location of a reinforced, concrete wall where they used to find empty cartridge cases. Both were on the north 18 holes of the 36 hole course. The location for the concrete wall corresponded the western edge of the 200 yard rifle range. Mr. Carter escorted the team around the course. The 200 yard rifle range, infiltration course, bayonet course and "Little Tokyo" are all landscaped over by the golf course. The grenade course is now covered by the new club house. During the tour, it was evident that the Torrey Pines golf course is heavily used, due in part to it being open to the public. The concrete wall has been landscaped over but is still barely visible. Walking along the edge of the canyon, numerous golf balls were found but no signs of OE debris. The team visited a pump house building #107, which is still standing but no longer in use. Another pump house near the Salk Institute is reportedly still being used. Along the edge of the canyon at the back of hole #7 on the north course, the team found several .45 caliber projectiles as well as a .30 caliber projectile. The sides of the canyon were somewhat in line with the concrete wall but was not

**SUBJECT: ASR Site Inspection: Camp Callan - California**

part of any range for used in weapons qualifying. Given the number of slugs and the non-range location of the area, it seems most likely that the .45 slugs came from machine gun training and not from pistol practice. The team continued traversing the northwestern edge of the golf course reaching the road at a turnaround with the navigational tower marker. This area was not officially part of the land leased for use at Camp Callan but based on aerial images and site maps that showed construction in the hospital area, indicate it was probably used. No remains of permanent large guns mounts were found anywhere on site. This is not surprising since no permanent mounts were shown on any of the site maps and all the pictures of the camp show field set ups for the large guns. It is probable the training took place all along the leased coast line anywhere that was reasonably accessible.

13. After dropping Mr. Carter back at the club house, the team revisited the Scripps Coastal Reserve knoll to take pictures of the linear berm with separate gun placements. The team finished the day with a trip to the Maps and Records Department of the City of San Diego. The team reviewed all the Camp Callan files and Ms. Webb had indeed copied all the pertinent information. The team tried to find any records concerning development of the "Torrey Pines Housing Area". No records of this development were found.

14. No specific ordnance and explosive hazards were discovered in the area during either site inspection. The site is exceptionally developed with very little evidence of the former Camp Callan. The only discernable former gun locations were along the linear berm in the undeveloped Scripps Coastal Reserve.




RANDAL S. CURTIS, P.E.  
Project Manager/Civil Engineer




JENNIFER J. JAMES  
Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition  
Surveillance (QASAS)


**SUBJECT:** ASR Site Inspection: **Camp Callan - California**



**GREGG E. KOCHER**  
Safety and Occupational Health Specialist

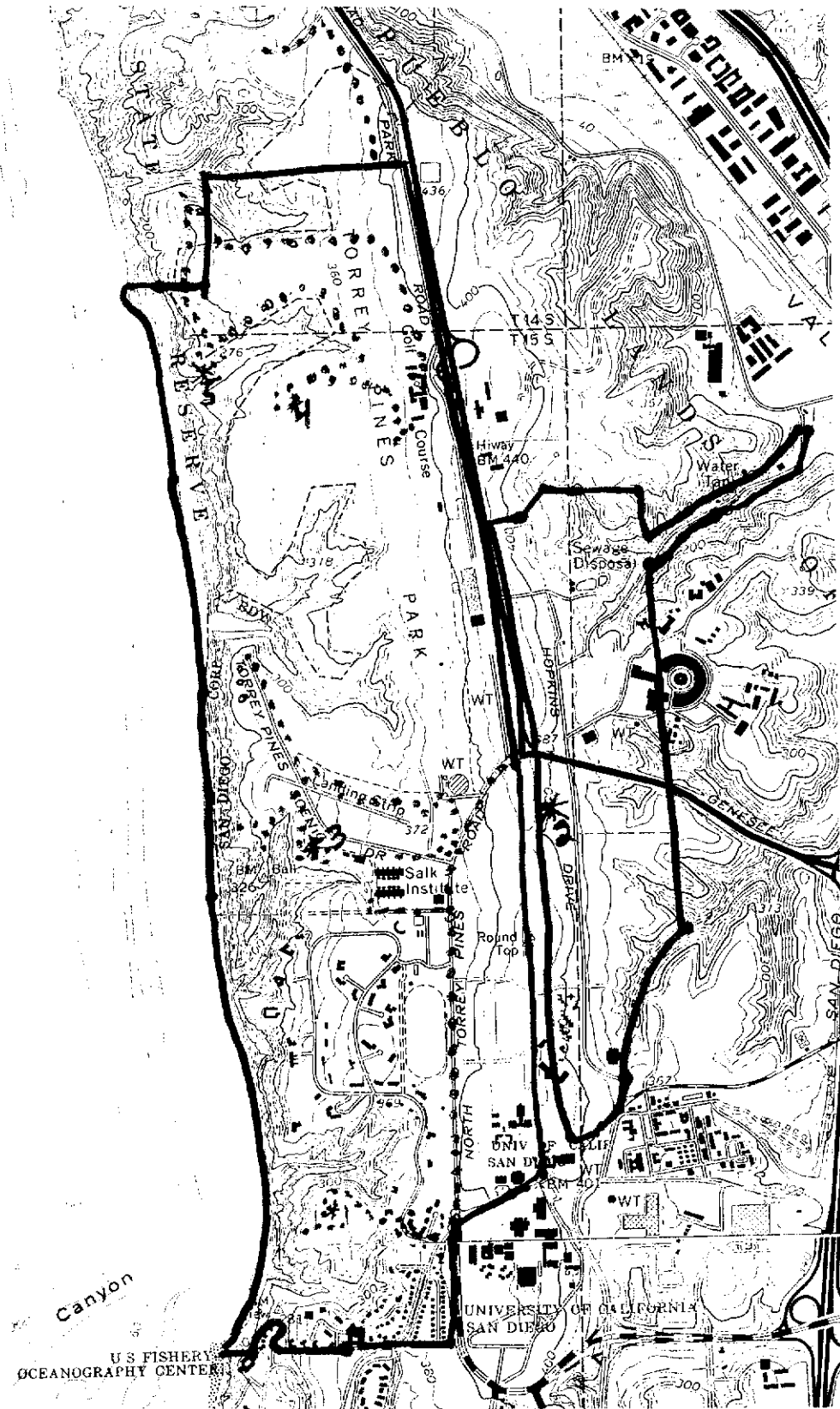


**RANDY L. FRASER**  
Safety and Occupational Health Specialist



**SHIRLEY HAMILTON**  
Project Assistant

SUBJECT: ASR Site Inspection: Camp Callan - California



Sketch of Camp Callan Site Inspection (drawn on USGS Quad. Sheets)

- Site Boundary
- ... Traverse Boundary

- \*1 earthen linear berm on Scripps Coastal Reserve knoll
- \*2 athletic field where practice mine was located during grading circa 1988
- \*3 ammunition magazine area, no in situ remains
- \*4 concrete wall where golf course employees used to find empty cartridge cases (200 yard rifle range)
- \*5 projectiles from .45 caliber and .30 caliber weapons found



**APPENDIX M**  
**REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST**

Ordnance and Explosives  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report

**FINDINGS**

**Camp Callan**  
San Diego, California  
San Diego County  
Project Number - J09CA027203

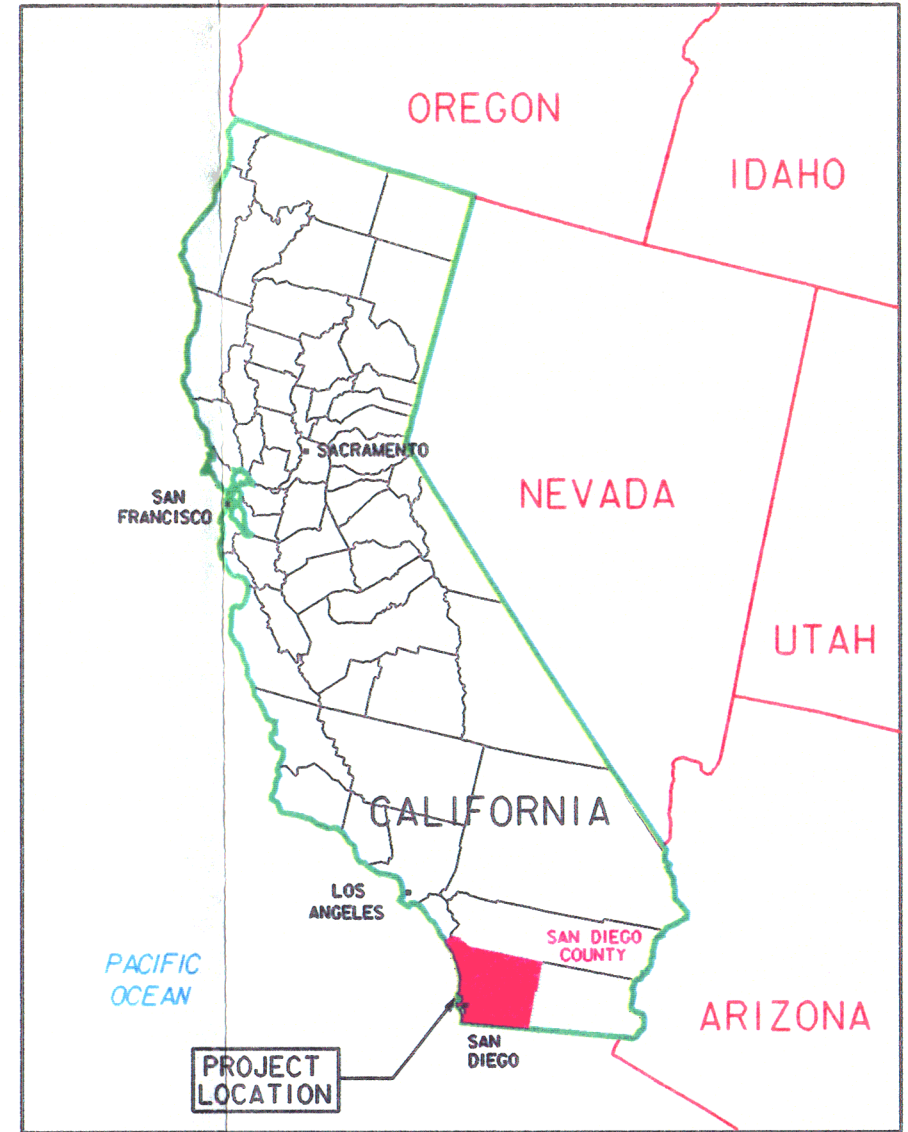
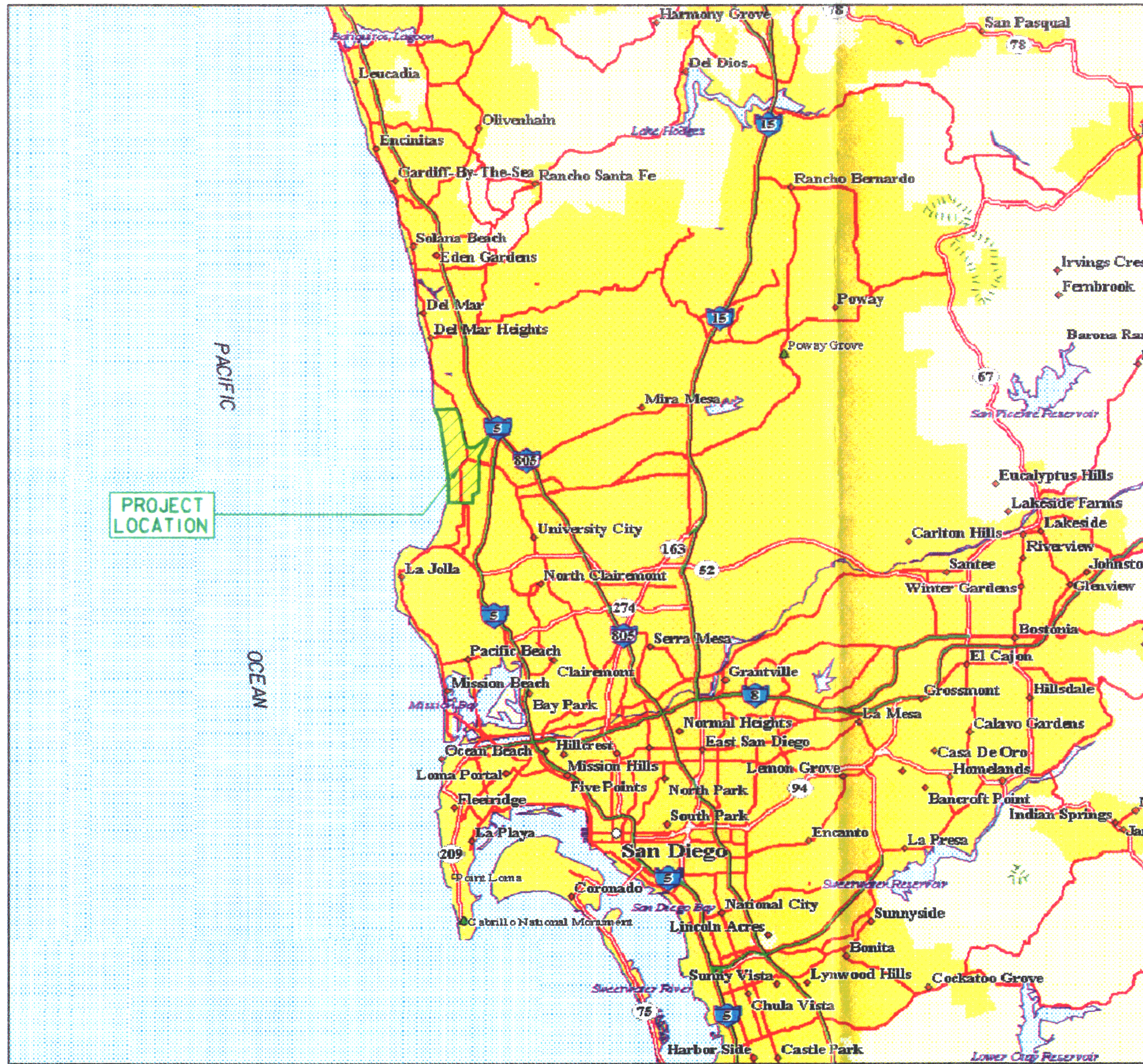
**APPENDIX M**

**REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST**

<u>Addressee</u>	<u>No. Copies</u>
Commander, U.S. Army Engineering Support Center Huntsville, ATTN: CEHNC-OE-PM P.O. Box 1600 Huntsville, Alabama 35807-4301	2
Commander, U.S. Army Engineer District, Los Angeles ATTN: CESPL-ED-MI 300 North Los Angeles Street Los Angeles, CA 90012	1
Project Manager Chemical Demilitarization, Non-Stockpile ATTN: SFAE-CD-NM Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD 21010-5401	1
Commander, U.S. Chemical Material Destruction Agency ATTN: SFIL-NSM, Bldg. E4585 Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010	1
Commander, U.S. Army Chemical & Biological Defense Command ATTN: AMSCB-CIH, Bldg. E5183 Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5423	1
U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety ATTN: SMCAC-ESM Savanna, IL 61074-9639	1

**PLATES**





NOT TO SCALE

**PLATE I**  
**CAMP CALLAN**  
**SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**  
**SAN DIEGO COUNTY**  
**DERP-FUDS #J09CA027203**  
**VICINITY MAP**

PROJ. DATE: X	DATE OF MAP: 1993
11-OCT-1995 10:58	I:\OEWS96A\C1\PHOTO\CMPLNO.DGN & SAV (CMPLNO-T.EXT)





FEATURE NO.	FEATURE DESCRIPTION
1.	LINEAR FEATURE ABOUT 175' LONG, PROBABLE FIRING LINE
2.	GROUND SCARING; RANGE NO. 1
3.	OBSTACLE COURSE
4.	GLIDER RUNWAYS, UNDER CONSTRUCTION
5.	200 YARD RIFLE RANGE - ABOUT 1,000' BY 550'
6.	INFILTRATION COURSE
7.	GRENADE COURSE
8.	HOSPITAL AREA
9.	GROUND SCARING, POSSIBLE FIRING AREA
10.	CANTONMENT AREA
11.	WATER RESERVOIR, ABOUT 200' DIAMETER
12.	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
13.	GROUND SCARING
14.	FOUR SMALL STRUCTURES
15.	TORREY PINES HOUSING AREA

**LEGEND**

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- FEATURE LOCATION
- CAMP MATTHEWS
- MOSAIC TEAR LINE



NOT TO SCALE

**PLATE 2**

**CAMP CALLAN**  
**SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**  
**SAN DIEGO COUNTY**  
**DERP-FUDS #J09CA027203**  
**AERIAL PHOTO INTERPRETATION**

PROJ. DATE: X	DATE OF PHOTO: 1945
21-DEC-1995 08:26	N/OEW96A/C1/PHOTO/CALL45.DGN & EXT





FEATURE NO.	FEATURE DESCRIPTION	FEATURE NO.	FEATURE DESCRIPTION
1	15' SQUARE FOUNDATION OR SHALLOW TRENCH	11A	LINEAR FEATURE THROUGH CENTER OF RIFLE RANGE
2	LINEAR FEATURE ABOUT 175' LONG, PROBABLE FIRING LINE	11B	INFILTRATION COURSE
3	SLIGHTLY DEPRESSED, GROUND SCARING APPROXIMATELY 250' DIAMETER	11C	GRENADE COURSE
4	1/2 MILE OVAL TRACK, APPROXIMATELY 1080' BY 470' IN SIZE	12	GROUND SCARING, POSSIBLE FIRING AREA
5	LARGE, "J" SHAPED STRUCTURE; PROBABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE	13	HOSPITAL AREA
6	LARGE, STRUCTURE ON CLIFFS; PROBABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE	14	CANTONMENT AREA
7	SIX SMALL SQUARE TRACTS, ABOUT 15' IN SIZE, WITH A BLACK CENTER	15	WATER RESERVOIR, ABOUT 200' DIAMETER
8	AMMUNITION	16	MOTOR POOL AREA
9	GROUND SCARING; RANGE NO. 1	17	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
10	GLIDER RUNWAYS, GRADED DIRT	18	POTENTIAL LANDFILL SITE
10B	OBSTACLE COURSE	19	GROUND SCARING
11	200 YARD RIFLE RANGE - ABOUT 1,000' BY 550'; EARTHEN BERMS SURROUND AREA	20	SMALL STRUCTURES
		21	TORREY PINES HOUSING AREA

**LEGEND**

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- FEATURE LOCATION
- CAMP MATTHEWS

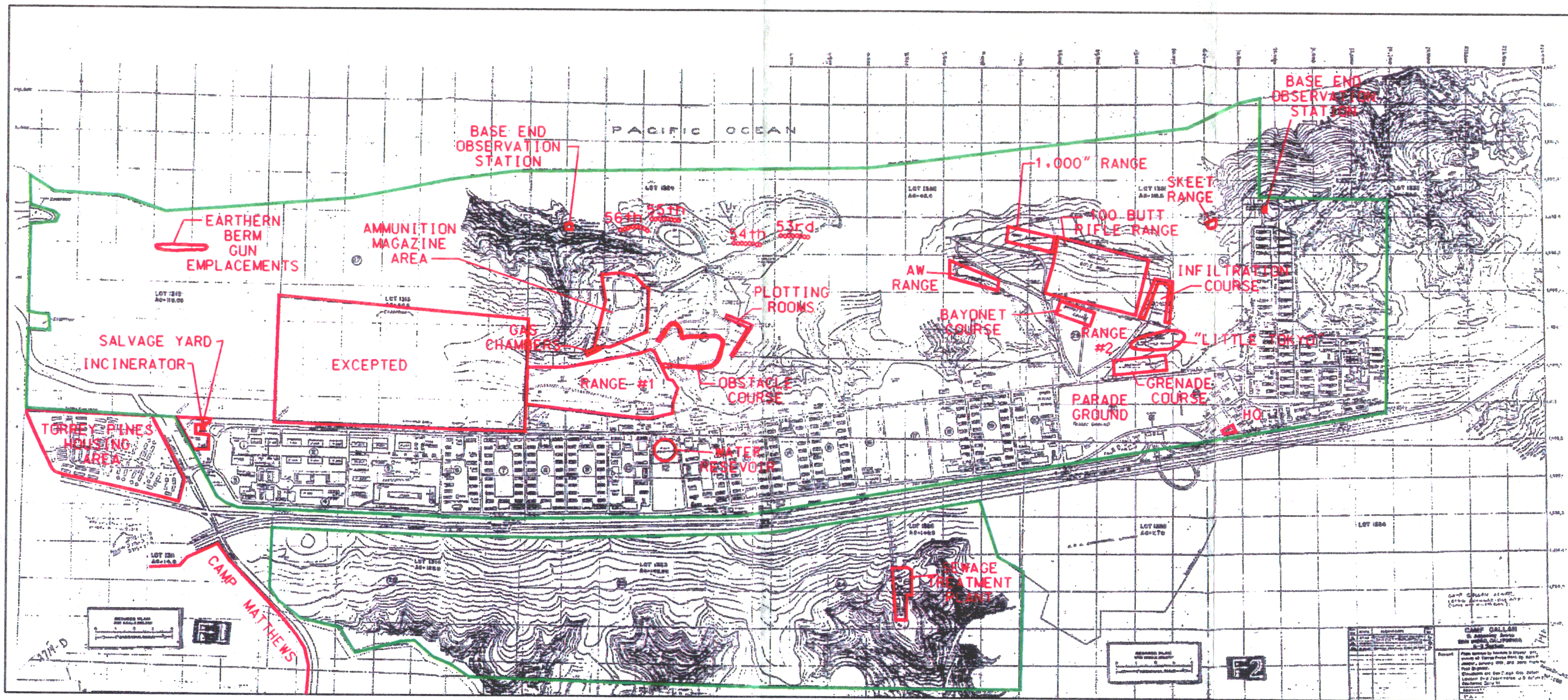


NOT TO SCALE

**PLATE 3**

**CAMP CALLAN**  
**SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**  
**SAN DIEGO COUNTY**  
**DERP-FUDS #J09CA027203**  
**AERIAL PHOTO INTERPRETATION**





- LEGEND**
- PROJECT BOUNDARY
  - FEATURE LOCATION



NOT TO SCALE

**PLATE 4**

**CAMP CALLAN**  
**SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**  
**SAN DIEGO COUNTY**  
**DERP-FUDS #J09CA027203**  
**ANNOTATED SITE MAP**

PROJ. DATE: X	DATE OF MAP: 15 NOV 1945
17-JAN-1996 06:59	N:\OE96A\C1\MAP\CMPALAA.DGN & CIT