



US Army Corps  
of Engineers

HUNTSVILLE DIVISION

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Defense Environmental Restoration Program  
for  
Formerly Used Defense Sites

Ordnance and Explosive Waste  
Chemical Warfare Materials

## **ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT**

### **FINDINGS**

### **CAMP YOUNG**

Riverside County, California

Site No. J09CA029600

APRIL 1994

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Prepared by  
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE  
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS  
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT  
FINDINGS  
FOR  
CAMP YOUNG  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. J09CA029600

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**1.0 Introduction**

**1.1 Authority**

In 1980, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) 42 USC 9601 et seq. Ordnance and explosive wastes are included in the CERCLA definition of pollutants and contaminants that require a remedial response.

In 1983, the Environmental Restoration Defense Account (ERDA) was established by Public Law 98-212. This Congressionally directed fund was to be used for environmental restoration at Department of Defense (DOD) active installations and formerly used properties. The DOD designated the Army as the sole manager for environmental restoration at closed installations and formerly used properties. The Secretary of the Army assigned this mission to the Corps of Engineers (USACE) in 1984.

The 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) amended certain aspects of CERCLA, some of which directly related to OEW contamination. Chapter 160 of the SARA established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). One of the goals specified for the DERP is "correction of environmental damage (such as detection and disposal of unexploded ordnance) which creates an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or to the environment."

The DERP requires that a CERCLA response action be undertaken whenever such "imminent and substantial endangerment" is found at:

- A. A facility or site that is owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense.
- B. A facility or site that was under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense and owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States at the time of actions leading to contamination.
- C. A vessel owned or operated by the Department of Defense.



The National Contingency Plan (NCP) was established by the Clean Water Act of 1972. The NCP has been revised and broadened several times since then. Its purpose is to provide the organizational structure and procedures for remedial actions to be taken in response to the presence of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants at a site. Section 105 of the 1980 CERCLA states that the NCP shall apply to all response actions taken as a result of CERCLA requirements.

The March 1990 National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan given in 40 CFR part 300 is the latest version of the NCP. Paragraph 300.120 states that "DOD will be the removal response authority with respect to incidents involving DOD military weapons and munitions under the jurisdiction, custody, and control of DOD."

On April 5, 1990, U.S. Army Engineer Division, Huntsville (USAEDH) was designated as the USACE Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) and Design Center for Ordnance and Explosive Waste (OEW). As the MCX and Design Center for OEW, USAEDH is responsible for the design and successful implementation of all Department of the Army OEW remediations required by CERCLA. USAEDH will also design and implement OEW remediation programs for other branches of the Department of Defense when requested. In cooperation with the Huntsville Division the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers St. Louis District has been assigned the task of preparing Archives Search Reports for those Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) suspected of chemical warfare materials (CWM) contamination.

## 1.2 Subject

**Camp Young, Site No. J09CA029600**, is located in Riverside County, California, approximately 25 miles east of Indio, California on Interstate 10. It should be noted that the entire Desert Training Center/California-Arizona Maneuver Area (DTC/CAMA) was referred to as Camp Young between 12 May 1942 and 27 January 1943. On 27 January 1943, Camp Young was designated the headquarters of the DTC/CAMA. This report addresses the latter Camp Young; the DTC/CAMA Headquarters. Camp Young was the administrative headquarters for the maneuver area and for General Patton's 3rd Armored Division. Located on Camp Young were two station hospitals, a camp, and a range (Lynch et al. 1982). This report also covers an Engineer's Camp located on the western boundary of Camp Young.

## 1.3 Purpose

This Archives Search Report (ASR) compiles information obtained through historical research at various archives and records holding facilities, interviews with individuals associated with the site or its operations, and personal visits to the site. All efforts were directed towards determining possible use or disposal of chemical warfare materials on the site and documenting the existence of Ordnance and Explosive Waste (OEW). Particular emphasis was placed on establishing the chemical (agent), the type of munitions or container, quantities and area of disposal. Information obtained during this process was used in developing

developing recommendations for further actions at the site.

#### 1.4 Scope

The majority of the OEW and CWM activities within the Desert Training Center/California-Arizona Maneuver Area (DTC/CAMA) occurred east of Camp Young proper. Camp Young, 3,279.89 acres, was the administrative headquarters for the DTC/CAMA. Based on research and interviews, two station hospitals, a camp, and a range were located on Camp Young. Located south and west of Camp Young proper was a series of 13 ranges and infiltration courses. An ammunition dump was located south of Camp Young on the eastern boundary. An Engineers Camp, adjacent to Camp Young on the western boundary, contained an infiltration course. Over the years several people have discovered "souvenirs" ranging from luggage tags to practice land mines. During the site visit, Camp Young proper, the Engineer's camp and the Ammunition Dump were thoroughly investigated. A partial site investigation was performed on the ranges south of Camp Young.

## **2.0 Previous Site Investigations**

A Findings of Fact, an INPR, and a RAC score were completed by the Corps of Engineers, South Pacific Division, Los Angeles District (CESPL). A site visit was conducted on 28 June 1993 by Dynamac Corporation of Sacramento, California. All of these reports basically the same findings summarized below.

The Department of the Army acquired land from the Department of Interior (DOI) by Public Land Order No. 1, dated 20 June 1942. Current tax maps show that the area obtained comprise a total of 3,279.89 acres. Camp Young was relinquished to the DOI on 13 January 1947 by Public Land Order No. 342.

Camp Young was established for the training of troops in desert warfare. The camp remained the headquarters until the closure of the center in 1944.

The site is currently maintained by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as part of the California Desert Conservation Area.

### 3.0 Site and Site Area Description

#### 3.1 Location

Camp Young is located approximately 25 miles east (on Highway 10) of Indio, California, in Riverside County. The area is bound by the Colorado Aqueduct and Joshua Tree National Monument to the north, Cottonwood Springs Road to the west, Chiriaco Summit to the east, and old Highway 60 to the south. The total area was comprised of 3,279.89 acres.

#### 3.2 Past Uses

The 3,279.89 acres purchased by the Federal government in 1942 for Camp Young was open desert area and almost entirely uninhabited. One family lived and ran a truck stop and diner along old highway 60, the southern boundary for Camp Young. The eastern boundary of the camp, once known as Shavers Summit, is now Chiriaco Summit.

#### 3.3 Current Uses

The property on which Camp Young existed is still largely an uninhabited desert area owned and maintained by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Highway 60 was renamed Interstate 10, and now runs through the site. The same family resides and operates a truck stop and diner at Chiriaco Summit. Also located at Chiriaco Summit is the General George Patton Memorial Museum, founded in 1985.

#### 3.4 Map Analysis

The site was analyzed by referencing the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle sheet Cottonwood Spring, California, 1988 Provisional Edition and the Hayfield, California, 1987 Provisional Edition. The center of the site is located at 33° 40' North Latitude by 115° 47' 30" West Longitude in Riverside County, California. Also referenced was Map 5 in a booklet entitled Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area, dated 1986. Map 5 is an unscaled sketch of the existing Camp Young layout in 1986 (Map M-1). An additional rifle range map was obtained from the General Patton Memorial Museum that indicates a total of 13 ranges, including mortar and combat ranges. The aerial photographs have more camp layout detail than what is available on the maps obtained.

The quadrangle map gives no indication that Camp Young existed at the site. The site is located on an alluvial fan on the south side of the Cottonwood Mountains. The site is now traversed by Interstate 10, an unidentified pipeline, and the Colorado River Aqueduct along the northern camp boundary. There is no evidence of chemical warfare material (CWM) or ordnance storage or disposal areas indicated by the quadrangle maps.

### 3.5 Interpretation of Aerial Photography

Photo analysis and land use interpretation were performed for the site with the use of aerial photography from 1942, 1953, 1976, and 1984. The Cottonwood Springs and Hayfield, California, USGS quadrangle maps, and a 1986 Camp Young sketch map was used as a reference for the photography. The approximate negative scale of the photography is as follows:

<u>Photography Date</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Identifier(s) Frame(s)</u>
1942	N/A	Gen. Patton	Camp Young Museum, Chiriaco Summit, CA
7 Dec 1953	1" = 1,667'	ASCS	13K211 and 212 14K16, 17, & 18
13 Dec 1953	1" = 1,667'	ASCS	14K199 thru 202
11 Jan 1976	1" = 2,000'	Continental	169 4-2,-3, &-4 Aerial Photo 5-3,-4,-5, &-6 6-7,-8, &-9
3 Aug 1984	1" = 2,000'	EROS	2-203 & 2-205

The 1942 aerial photograph shows Camp Young with most of the buildings standing. Range and section lines have been drawn over this photo. The Camp is bordered by the Colorado River Aqueduct on the north and U.S. Highway No. 60 on the south. Numerous roads extend into the foothills to the south across Highway 60 and an airport runway (the current Chiriaco Summit Airport) is on the eastern edge of the photo. The photo condition and height of photography does not allow for detailed observations regarding chemical warfare material (CWM) or ordnance weapons storage or disposal. The remainder of the aerial photography listed above, 1953, 1976 and 1984, reveals that no portion of Camp Young is standing. However, the desert environment has preserved the road structure and building foundation areas which are visible on the 1953, 1976, and 1984 photography. The photographs indicated that the infrastructure of Camp Young was spread out over an area approximately 18,000' east-west and 8,000' north-south. Numerous rifle ranges extend to the southwest of the main camp. Nine of these rifle ranges can be seen on the available 1976 photography. Seven of these rifle ranges are also visible on the available 1953 photography. Additional ranges are presumed to be to the west. There appears to be no current use of this area as evidenced from the available photography. No evidence of CWM or ordnance storage or disposal areas can be determined from the aerial photography.

### 3.6 Demographics of the Area

#### 3.6.1 Center of Activity

The former Camp Young is located near the town of Chiriaco Summit, Riverside County,

California. The General Patton Memorial Museum and truck stop with restaurant, gift shop, post office, and body shop are located in Chiriaco Summit. Indio is the largest city in the area, approximately 25 miles away.

### 3.6.2 Population Density

#### CITY: INDIO

AREA:	4 sq.mi
POPULATION:	36,793
POPULATION DENSITY:	9,198 persons/sq. mi.

#### CITY: CHIRIACO SUMMIT

AREA:	.75 sq.mi
POPULATION:	200
POPULATION DENSITY:	less than 1 person/sq. mi.

#### COUNTY: RIVERSIDE

AREA:	7,214 sq. mi.
POPULATION:	1,170,413
POPULATION DENSITY:	162 persons/sq. mi.

Population and area are based on the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 statistics, and telephone interviews.

### 3.6.3 Type of Businesses

Patterns (1990) assisted in developing a business profile of the area. The town of Chiriaco Summit is not diversified. The only employer is the Chiriaco Summit truck stop. This business employs autobody and auto maintenance specialists, gasoline service attendants, motel and restaurant workers, and gift shop representatives.

### 3.6.4 Type of Industry

Retail and service industries are located in Chiriaco Summit.

### 3.6.5 Type of Housing

Housing in Chiriaco Summit is composed of one mobile home park and several single family homes.

### 3.6.6 New Development in the Area

There is no development in the area.

### 3.6.7 Cross-Section of Population

No statistics were available for Chiriaco Summit. However, per a phone conversation with Ms. Pickens of the General Patton Memorial Museum the median age is approximately 30. Approximately 25% of the population is white and 75% Hispanic. No Black, American Indian or Eskimo, and Asian or Pacific Islander are present. There are approximately 45 housing units with an unknown median value. The work force, based on the number of establishments, of Riverside County is broken down into the following: manufacturing, 19.6%; non-manufacturing, 72.7%; agriculture, 2.7%; and other non-agriculture, 5%.

## 4.0 Physical Characteristics of the Site

### 4.1 Geology/Physiography

The site is situated in the Los Angeles section of the Pacific Border physiographic province. This region is characterized by narrow ridges and broad fault blocks with alluviated lowlands. The site is situated in Shavers Valley, a narrow (4 to 5 miles wide) alluvial filled basin which separates the Eagle Mountains on the north from the Orocochia Mountains on the south. These bordering mountains consist largely of metamorphic and igneous rocks. The units recognized include the Chuckwalla gneiss, Orocochia schist, and intrusive granitic rocks related to the southern California batholith of the Peninsular Ranges.

### 4.2 Soils

The sediments that underlie the former Camp Young are Quaternary alluvial deposits consisting of typically fine sands, gravelly sands, and cobbly sands on alluvial fans and fills. These sediments are underlain by a decomposed, fractured, and weathered granodiorite. This unit consists of granular to fine pebble sized rock fragments of decomposed granite.

### 4.3 Hydrology

The terrain of Camp Young is steep and slopes in a generally western direction. A high elevation of about 2800 feet NGVD at Eagle Mountain compares to a low elevation of about 1400 feet NGVD in the Shavers Valley.

*The area is drained by the Colorado River Aqueduct. The Aqueduct flows in a westerly direction and runs through the northern portion of the Camp Young area. The Colorado River Aqueduct empties into the Santa Ana River. The Santa Ana River flows west and eventually empties into the Pacific Ocean.*

### 4.4 Ground Water

Ground-water information on the area was not available. It would be expected that if any ground water occurs at the site it would be present in the deeper sections of the alluvial fill. Water is supplied to the area by surface water from the Colorado River Aqueduct which crosses the site in an east-west orientation.

### 4.5 Weather

San Bernardino is located within the Los Angeles coastal basin. The Pacific coast is the primary moderating influence. The coastal mountain ranges lying along the north and east sides of the Los Angeles coastal basin act as a buffer against extremes of summer heat and winter cold occurring in the desert and plateau regions in the interior.



The daily temperature range is usually less than 15 degrees in the spring and summer and about 20 degrees in the fall and winter. Nighttime temperatures are generally cool but minimum temperatures below 40 degrees are rare. The highest recorded temperature of 112 degrees occurred June of 1990 while the lowest recorded temperature of 28 degrees occurred during January of 1949.

Precipitation occurs mainly in the winter. Snow, ice, and hail are extremely rare with the maximum recorded amount consisting of 0.3 inches during January of 1949. Most of the rainfall occurs in January with an average of about 3.7 inches, while July is practically rainless. Measurable rain may fall on about one day in four from late October into early April. The maximum 24 hour precipitation of 6.11 inches occurred in January of 1956.

The average monthly wind velocity is 6.2 miles per hour and the prevailing wind direction is west. The maximum wind velocity usually occurs during March with an average of 7.0 mph and the minimum usually occurs during August and September with an average of 5.3 mph. During the fall, winter, and spring, gusty dry northeasterly Santa Ana winds blow over southern California mountains and through passes to the coast. These winds produce extremely dry air and dust clouds. At times the lack of air movement combined with temperature inversion is associated with concentrations of air pollution.

Climatological data for the area are summarized in TABLE 4-1. Data were collected at the National Weather Service meteorological station at the Los Angeles Civic Center, California.

#### 4.6 Ecology

The information provided for this site has been compiled from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game-Natural Diversity Data Base: Rarefind.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lists the desert tortoise (Gopherus agassizii) as the only threatened species known to occur in the vicinity of Camp Young. Federal candidate species include: Ferruginous hawk (Buteo regalis), loggerhead shrike (Lanius ludovicianus), Mexican long-tongued bat (Choenycteris mexicana), spotted bat (Euderma maculatum), greater western mastiff-bat (Eumops perotis californicus), California leaf-nosed bat (Macrotis californicus), Occult little brown bat (Myotis lucifugus occultus), Southwestern cave myotis (Myotis velifer brevis), Mohave Desert blister beetle (Lytta inseparata), cheeseweed moth lacewing (Oliarces clara), Alkali skipper (Pseudocopaodes eunus eunus), Alverson's pincushion cactus (Coryphantha vivipara alversonii), and California ditaxis (Ditaxis californica). It should be noted that Camp Young occurs within designated Desert tortoise critical habitat.

State recognized species and communities include: Prairie falcon (Falco mexicanus), black-tailed gnatcatcher (Polioptila melanura), Le Contes thrasher (Toxostoma lecontei), least Bell's vireo (Vireo bellii pusillus), Bendires thrasher (Toxostoma bendirei), California ditaxis

(*Ditaxis californica*), foxtail cactus (*Escobaria vivipara* var. *alversonii*), and Desert fan palm oasis woodland.

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.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
CIVIC CENTER  
TABLE 4-1

Month	Temp. (F)		Average Monthly Mean	PRECIP. Average (inches)	Wind Velocity (mph)	Wind Direction
	Min	Max				
Jan	47.7	66.6	57.2	3.69	6.8	NE
Feb	49.2	68.5	58.9	2.96	6.9	W
Mar	50.2	68.7	59.5	2.35	7.0	W
Apr	53.0	70.9	62.0	1.17	6.6	W
May	56.6	73.2	64.9	0.23	6.3	W
Jun	60.4	77.9	69.2	0.03	5.7	W
Jul	64.3	83.8	74.1	0.00	5.4	W
Aug	65.3	84.1	74.7	0.12	5.3	W
Sep	63.7	83.0	73.4	0.27	5.3	W
Oct	59.2	78.5	68.9	0.21	5.7	W
Nov	52.7	72.7	62.7	1.85	6.4	W
Dec	48.4	68.1	58.3	1.97	6.6	NE
Annual	55.9	74.7	65.3	14.85	6.2	W

Source: NOAA 1992. Local Climatological Data of Los Angeles, California at the Civic Center. ISSN 0198-0920.

## 5.0 Real Estate

### 5.1 DOD Ownership

The Department of Defense acquired, by Public Land Order No. 1 on 20 June 1942, 10,080 acres from the Department of Interior. On 23 March 1943, 7,680 acres was acquired by Use Permit from the Department of Interior. This land was used by the Department of Defense for desert warfare training. The entire Desert Training Center Area was declared surplus by the War Department on 16 March 1944. The land comprising Camp Young proper was relinquished to the Department of Interior by Public Land Order No. 342 on 14 January 1947.

### 5.2 Present Ownership

Most of the land which comprised the former Camp Young is owned and maintained by the Bureau of Land Management. The remainder is designated Patented Lands, owned by private individuals as well as the Metropolitan Water District, Southern California Gas Company, and Orocochia Development Corporation, to name a few.

### 5.3 Significant Past Ownership other than DOD

The land comprising the majority of Camp Young and the California-Arizona Maneuver Area was owned by Department of Interior prior to DOD's acquisition and relinquished to the same. No other significant past ownership was discovered during the research for this site.

## 6.0 OEW/CWM Site Activities

### 6.1 Historical summary of OEW/CWM activities

#### 6.1.1 General

In early March of 1942 the War Department ordered Major General George Smith Patton, Jr., U.S. Army, to locate, create, equip, and command a desert training center in California to prepare troops to fight the Nazis in North Africa. These Army ground and air forces were to become skilled in desert warfare (Henley n.d.).

The area chosen in the Mojave Desert was ultimately 350 miles wide and 250 miles deep. On 20 June 1942 the War Department acquired the land from the Department of the Interior by Public Land Order No. 1. The area included several sections in Riverside County, ranging from Indio, California to Arizona and from Las Vegas to Yuma. On May 12, 1942, by announcement of General Orders No. 7, the Desert Training Center was named Camp Young. On January 27, 1943, by announcement of General Orders No. 8, Camp Young "proper", 3,279.89 acres, became the Headquarters of the Desert Training Center/California-Arizona Maneuver Area (DTC/CAMA) (White 1943). By November 1943 CAMA had enlarged and included Camp Young, Camp Coxcomb, Camp Iron Mountain, Camp Granite, Camp Essex, Camp Ibis, Camp Hyder, Camp Horn, Camp Laguna, Camp Pilot Knob, Camp Bouse and several bombing and artillery ranges.

CAMA was divided into a Communication Zone and a Combat Zone. The Communications Zone surrounds and entirely encloses the Combat Zone. Those areas within the perimeter of the Communication Zone are not really maneuver areas. Camp Young was located outside the Combat Zone, within the Communication Zone (Desert Area Recreation Survey, Geography of Desert Training Center 1943).

Between 800,000 and 1,000,000 soldiers prepared for warfare at the CAMA. Camp Young was the administrative headquarters and the focal point of the maneuvers area for General Patton's 3rd Armored Division. The overwhelming focus of the training was on tank warfare. Camp Young remained the focal point for the CAMA until the closure of the center in 1944. In January 1943 per General Order No. 9, First Headquarters Special Troops was organized to supervise training and administer non-divisional units, except Field-Artillery, in the desert. Due to the large area of the CAMA, three additional Special Troops Headquarters were created to control and supervise. The 601st Engineer Camouflage Battalion was assigned to Camp Young December 1942 (Headquarters 1942). Also stationed at Camp Young was the IV Corps Command Headquarters. From October 1943 to January 1944 the primary mission of the headquarters transitioned from purely training activities to almost 100% Preparation and Movement of units for Overseas Shipment (POM) (First Headquarters, Special Troops 1944).

A series of 13 ranges was constructed south and west of Camp Young. The ranges were

designed for small caliber arms and for mortar fire including 37mm, 75mm, and 155mm (Camp Young Range n.d.). Shavers Army Airfield (a small runway) was built east of and adjacent to Camp Young.

Almost all the land acquired for the California - Arizona Maneuver Area was declared surplus by the War Department on 16 March 1944. The land acquired for the Camp Young site was relinquished on 14 January 1947 to the Department of the Interior by Public Land Order No. 342 (Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District 1993).

### 6.1.2 CWM Activities

The Camp Young area included several conventional ordnance units and conventional ammunition, as well as chemical units (30th Chemical Decon Co., 23d Chemical Decon Co., 191st Chemical Depot Company, and 194th Chemical Depot Company) (Chemical & Biological Defense Agency, HO 1993). Because Camp Young was the headquarters for the CAMA, a great deal of correspondence was generated through Camp Young regarding the ordering of chemical warfare manuals and chemical warfare equipment to be used in the CAMA. These items include gas masks, gas mask repair kits, vesicant and vapor detector kits, CWS booklets, smoke colored grenades, incendiary training bomb, CN capsules, CWS Technical Bulletins, drop type smoke bombs, and 2 inch chemical smoke mortar shells (Chemical Warfare Service 1942; Headquarters Desert Training Center 1942).

In January 1943 the Office of Communication Zone Chemical Officer, DTC was transferred from Camp Young to San Bernardino. Placed under the jurisdiction of the Chemical Officer and also transferred were the Base Chemical Depot, including supplies and personnel, and the Chemical Ammunition Dump (Chemical Section 1943). By October 1943 there were no Chemical Warfare Property Officers in the theater except at the Base General Depot in San Bernardino (Headquarters Desert Training Center 1943).

### 6.1.3 OEW Activities

Tank training was the major emphasis at Camp Young. Although these items were present at Camp Young, it is believed that all of the firing was done east of Camp Young "proper" in the desert and south of the Camp Young "proper" boundaries. Ammunition and firearms tested included the .50 caliber machine guns, 30 caliber machine guns, .30 caliber rifle and carbine, .45 caliber sub machine gun, and 37mm, 75mm, and 155mm mortars (Camp Young Range n.d.)

When simulating war, the soldiers convoyed off Camp Young proper and regrouped in the surrounding desert areas for maneuvers (Headquarters IX 1943).

Since the end of World War II a number of people have found ordnance near the Camp Young site. One child lost both eyes while handling a land mine in 1943 at Midland, about 30 miles east of Camp Young (Headquarters Desert Training Center 1943). Many others

have safely collected a variety of military hardware. Motorcycle riders, in 1975, safely uncovered a landmine inches below the earth surface approximately 40 miles east of Camp Young. The motorcycle race course extended onto the Camp Young site (Gladstone 1975). An anti-tank mine was found approximately one and one half miles south and west of Camp Young "proper" in 1985. The mine, destroyed by detonation by the bomb disposal unit in Riverside, CA., contained a live fuze assembly (Riverside County Sheriff's Office 1985).

## 6.2 Records Review

The general plan of action was to review records at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. followed by the review of records at regional archives. Finally, local archives and historical societies were looked at just prior to the site visit. The following records were reviewed in preparing this report.

Washington National Records Center, Archives, Suitland, MD.

RG 175 - Records of the Chemical Warfare Service. Information on chemical weapons munitions.

Washington National Records Center, Records, Suitland, MD

RG 121 - Public Buildings Service. No pertinent information.

National Archives--Downtown Branch, Washington, D.C.

RG 337 - Army Ground Forces. General information on the Desert Training Center. Maps, CWS training, and ammunition dump. Entry 29C, 29D, and 29E.

RG 107 - Office of the Secretary of War. No pertinent information. Entry 2.

RG 225 - Joint Army and Navy Boards and Committees. No pertinent information. Entry 5.

RG 407 - Records of the Adjutant General's Office. No pertinent information. Entry Army AG 1940-45.

RG 153 - Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army). No pertinent information.

RG 160 - Army Service Forces. No pertinent information. Entry 27.

RG 270 - Records of the War Assets Administration. No pertinent information. Entry Action Files 1946-1949, General Board Transcripts, Real Property 1946-49.

National Archives, Pacific Southwest Region, Laguna Niguel, CA

RG 77 - Office of the Chief of Engineers. No pertinent information.

RG 92 - Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. No pertinent information.

RG 336 - Office of the Chief of Transportation. No pertinent information. U.S. Army

Chemical & Biological Defense Agency (CBDA), Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.  
No pertinent information.

National Personnel Records Center - St. Louis, Mo

RG 342 - Air Force Commands, Activities, and Organizations, U.S. No pertinent information.

Riverside Press Enterprise Newspaper. Riverside, California.

A number of news articles were available describing past uses of and past events at Camp Young.

General Patton Memorial Museum. Chiriaco Summit, California

Maps, histories, and biographies were obtained.

### 6.3 Summary of Interviews

Appendix E contains a copy of interviews relating to Camp Young. Fred Cooper, a retired California State Highway Patrolman, former Marine in the artillery, and local historian on Camp Young, stated there was an Engineer encampment, with an infiltration course, adjacent to the western boundary of Camp Young north of Interstate 10. Another infiltration course was located along the eastern edge of Camp Young. Mr. Cooper found two land mines (simulator with burster charge) and glass capsules in the Engineer encampment. Written on the side of these glass capsules were the words, "HS Toxic Gase Set M1". In addition to the above, Mr. Cooper has also found small arms shells southwest of Camp Young at one of the ranges. He also indicated an "ammo dump", where over the years various types of military material have been found, was located south of the eastern boundary of Camp Young proper.

Mr. Stanley Ragsdale, a native of Desert Center, California, indicated no firing of any type occurred at Camp Young, but instead took place in the desert east of Camp Young.

#### 6.4 Site Inspection

The inspection team travelled to Chiriaco Summit to meet with Fred Cooper. Fred Miller and Jim Luebbert had met with Mr. Cooper while doing research for this quarter's sites. Mr. Cooper informed the team of the locations of rifle ranges, infiltration points used for training, engineers camp, and a rumored ammo dump site. Mr. Cooper has been in the area most of his life and has walked the Camp Young area and some of the entire California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA) in which Camp Young was the headquarters. Mr. Cooper has found quite a few souvenirs from the war including a glass capsule, which is an HS Toxic Gas Set M1, size 1 3/4" D x 4 3/8" H in the area of the an infiltration course on the western boundary of the engineers camp (west of Camp Young proper) and a practice (blue) land mine. It is believed this land mine is a practice version (M8 Series) of the bounding anti-personnel mines, using either a spotting charge or smoke pellets.

The first stop was on the western boundary of Camp Young (Cottonwood Springs Road), to the infiltration course on the western boundary of the engineers camp and the engineer's camp itself. Several items, not related to OEW or CWM, including coke bottles, luggage tags, cans, barbed wire, a bucket stamped U.S. on the side, a red glass reflector, and other "souvenir type" items were found. Ordnance related items found were clips for the M-1 Garand Rifle. The coordinates for the location of these items, provided by the Global Positioning System (GPS), are N 33° 40' 09.2" W 115° 48' 32.9" (PT 10402 26117 1600ft).

The team then travelled along the northern boundary next to the Aqueduct. Midway between the eastern and western boundaries is the approximate location of the other infiltration course. Mr. Cooper had found this location some time before. In most of the areas the top of the barbed fence was a few feet under the surface. He did not dig and disturb the ground. The inspection team did not see this fence.

The team continued to the eastern boundary located at Chiriaco Summit, across Highway 10 and on to the area of the rumored ammo dump. Several recently expended shells were discovered along with rusted food cans, a small cast iron pot, and other garbage. The possibility existed that water may have carried items along the ravine therefore the team walked this area but no live ordnance or chemical warfare materials were found.

The next stop was the location of the rifle range(s). The team travelled along the southern boundary (old Hwy 60) to the berms used for 100, 300, and 500 yard range practice. The team walked along the berms where the targets had been. The posts which held the targets were still on site. No live ordnance, explosive waste, or chemical warfare materials were found in this area.

In the vicinity of both the ammo dump and the rifle range, the recently fired ammunition included .223 Remington, 7.62 mm x 39, .38 Special, .357 Magnum, .22 Rimfire, and 12 & 16 Gauge Shotshells.



## **7.0 Evaluation of Contamination**

Camp Young, Site No. J09CA029600, was placed on the database because research indicated that a Chemical Unit was stationed on site. Several Chemical Units were stationed on site. Camp Young was the headquarters for the entire Desert Training Center, therefore most items were shipped to and through the camp. Camp Young was not included in the Combat Zone, therefore maneuvers were not conducted in this area.

A RAC score of 2 was derived for this site. This score is due to the fact that glass capsules with the lettering, "HS Toxic Gas Set M1", on the side were discovered in the Engineer's Camp on the western boundary of Camp Young. Also found in the vicinity were practice land mines and small arms shells.

The Bureau of Land Management now owns most of the property which comprised Camp Young and the Desert Training Center area. This land is included in their Desert Conservation Program.

A 1951 map (see map M-6) entitled "Maneuver Area Deduinding Program" identifies the area within Camp Young proper has been certified clear for all uses.







**FIGURE 2**

**CAMP YOUNG  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA  
DERP-FUDS# J09CA029600  
PROJECT LOCATION MAP**

NOT TO SCALE

PROJECT DATE: APR. 1994

08-APR-1994 13:21

/S/ITER16/MAP/YOUNGVC.DGN - YOUNGVC.CIT

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE  
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS  
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT  
FINDINGS  
FOR  
CAMP YOUNG  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

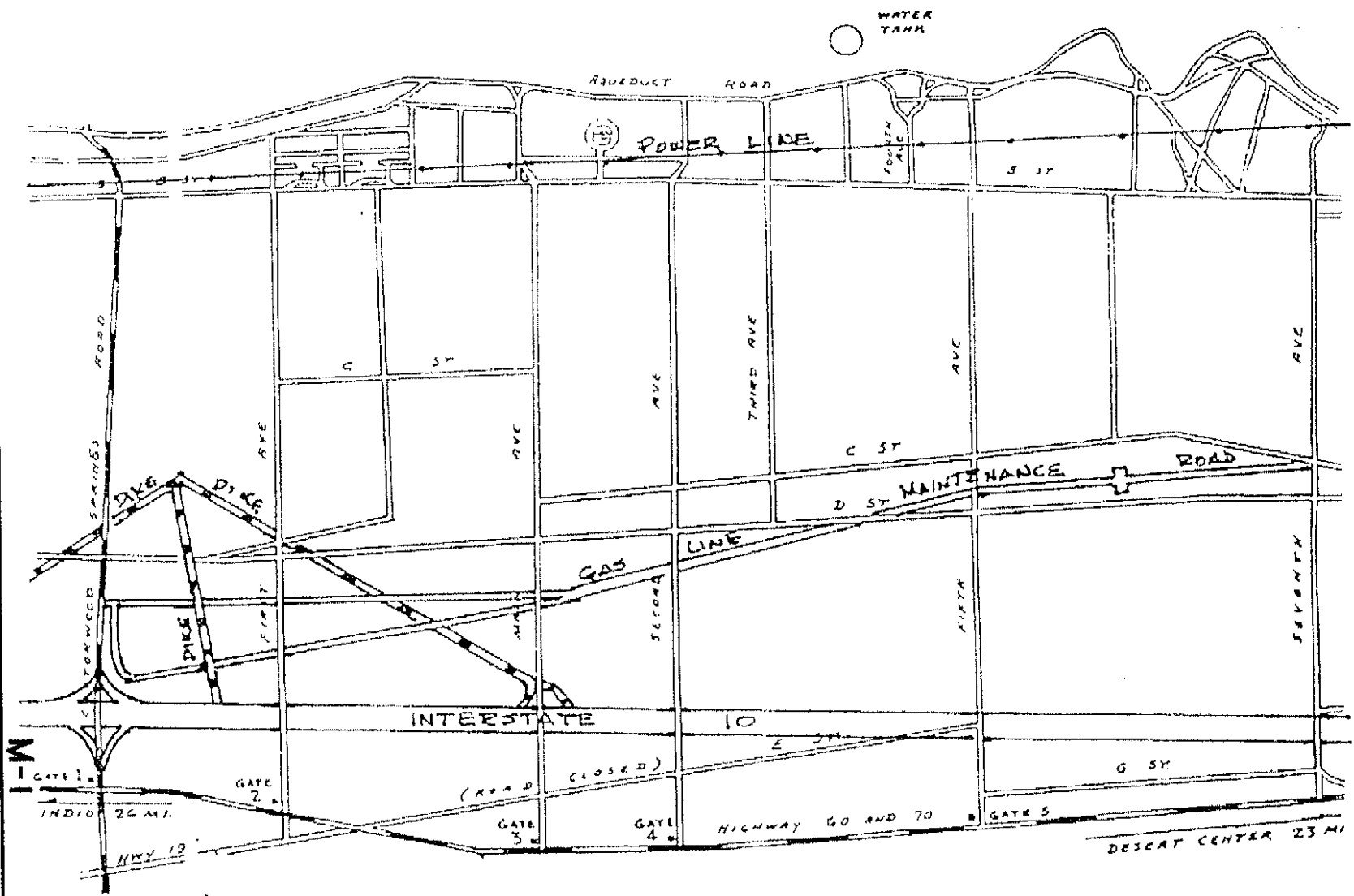
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. J09CA029600

MAPS/DRAWINGS

SHEET

DESCRIPTION

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| M-1 | Camp Young - Existing Campsite, 1986                                 |
| M-2 | Camp Young - Original Campsite Roads                                 |
| M-3 | Camp Young - Historical Map, June 1943                               |
| M-4 | Camp Young - Historical Map, California-Arizona Maneuvers Area, 1942 |
| M-5 | Camp Young - Historical Map, Salton Sea Quad, California, 1942       |
| M-6 | Camp Young - Historical Map, Maneuver Area Dedudding Program         |



NOT TO SCALE

**CAMP YOUNG**  
**RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA**  
**DERP-FUDS # J09CA029600**  
**EXISTING CAMPSITE**

PROD. DATE: APRIL 1994  
 07-APR-1994 1102

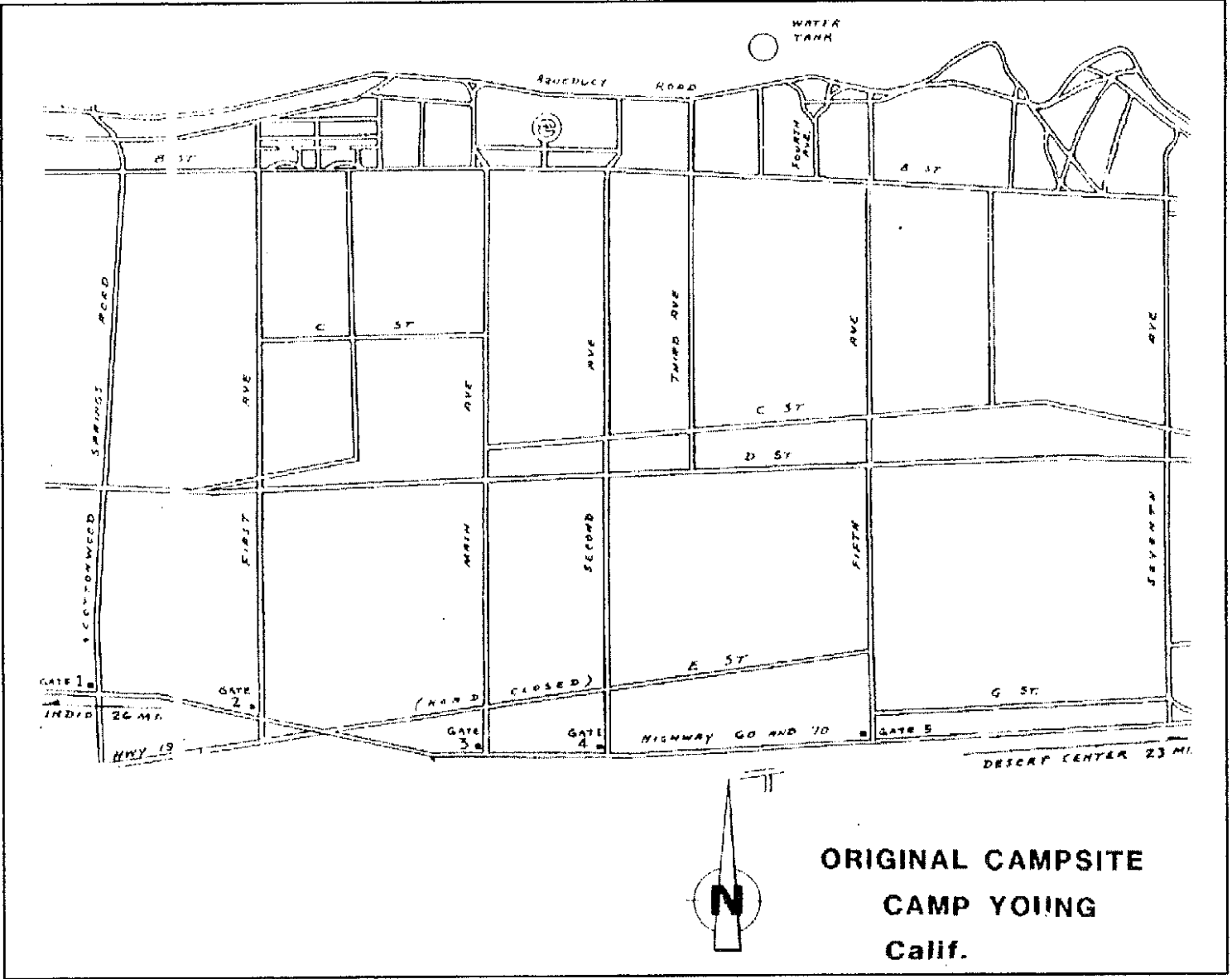
DATE OF PHOTO: 1986  
 /SITER20/MAR/CPY08601.DGN - /SITER20/CPY08601.DIT



— Paved Road  
 - - - - - Dike

MAPS NOT TO SCALE

**EXISTING**  
**CAMP YOUNG**  
**Calif.**



**ORIGINAL CAMPSITE  
CAMP YOUNG  
Calif.**

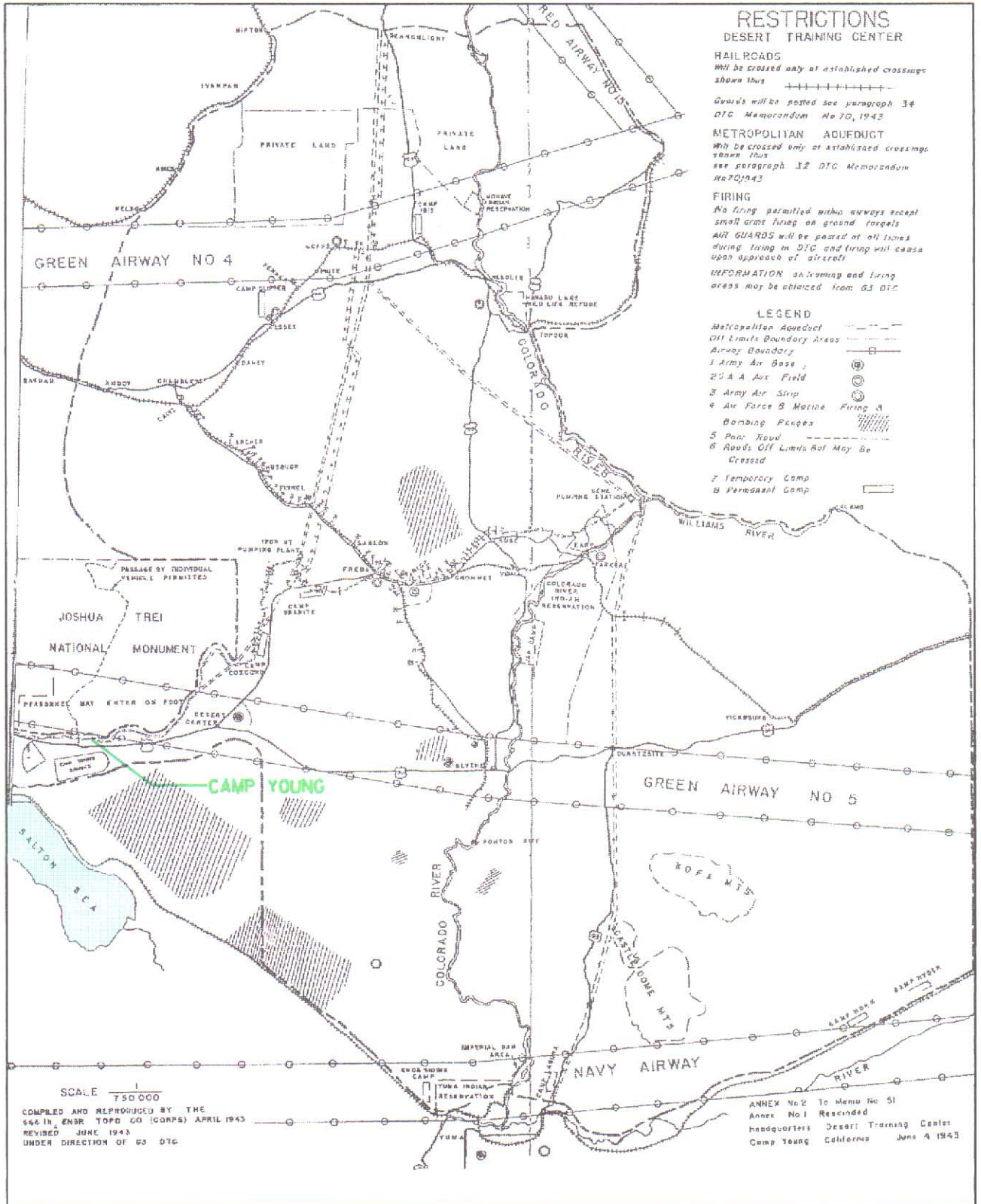
**M-2**

**CAMP YOUNG  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA  
DERP-FUDS # J09CA029600  
ORIGINAL CAMPSITE ROADS**

NOT TO SCALE

PROJECT DATE: MAR. 1994  
28-MAR-1994 01:52  
/S:\TEB20\MAP\CPY\CG10A.DGN - CPYCG10A.CIT





M-3

**CAMP YOUNG**  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA  
DERP-FUDS# J09CA029600  
HISTORICAL MAP

NOT TO SCALE

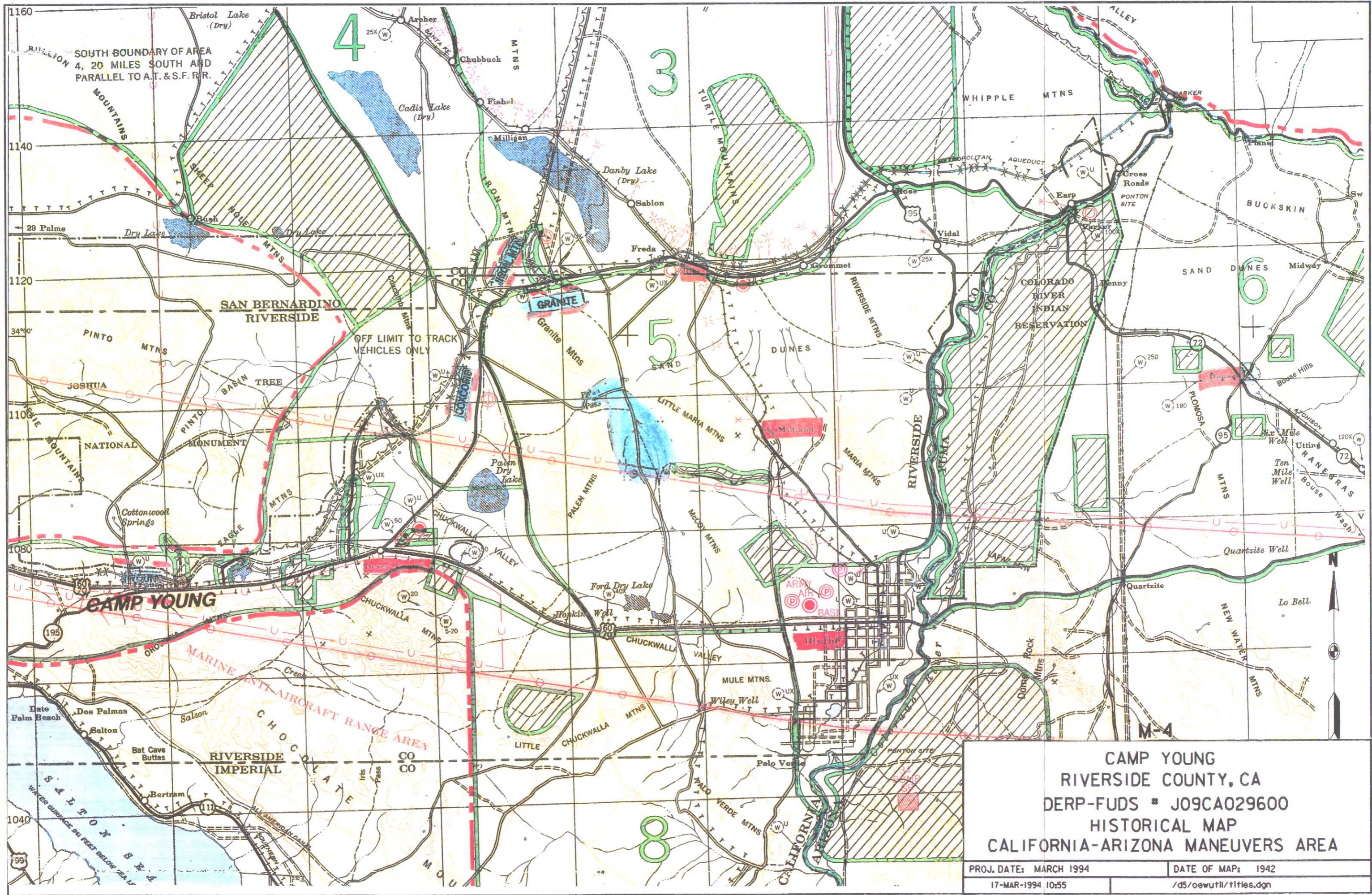
PROJ. DATE: APRIL 1994

DATE OF PHOTO: JUNE 1943

28-MAR-1994 07:47

/d5/oew94br/siter20/map/cpyg00c.dgn, cpyg00c.clt

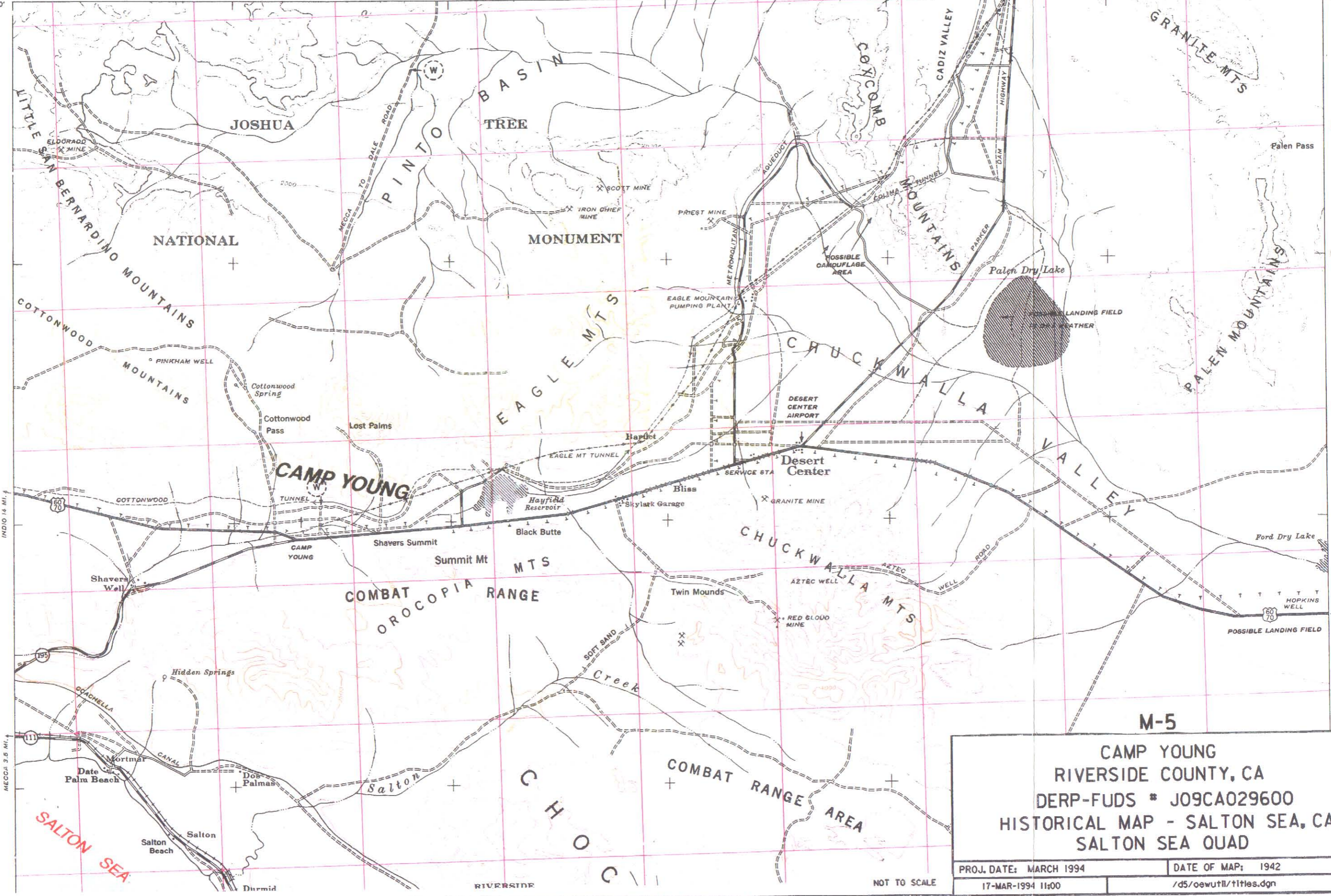




CAMP YOUNG  
 RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA  
 DERP-FUDS # J09CA029600  
 HISTORICAL MAP  
 CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVERS AREA

PROJ. DATE: MARCH 1994      DATE OF MAP: 1942  
 17-MAR-1994 10:55      /d5/oeutil/titles.dgn



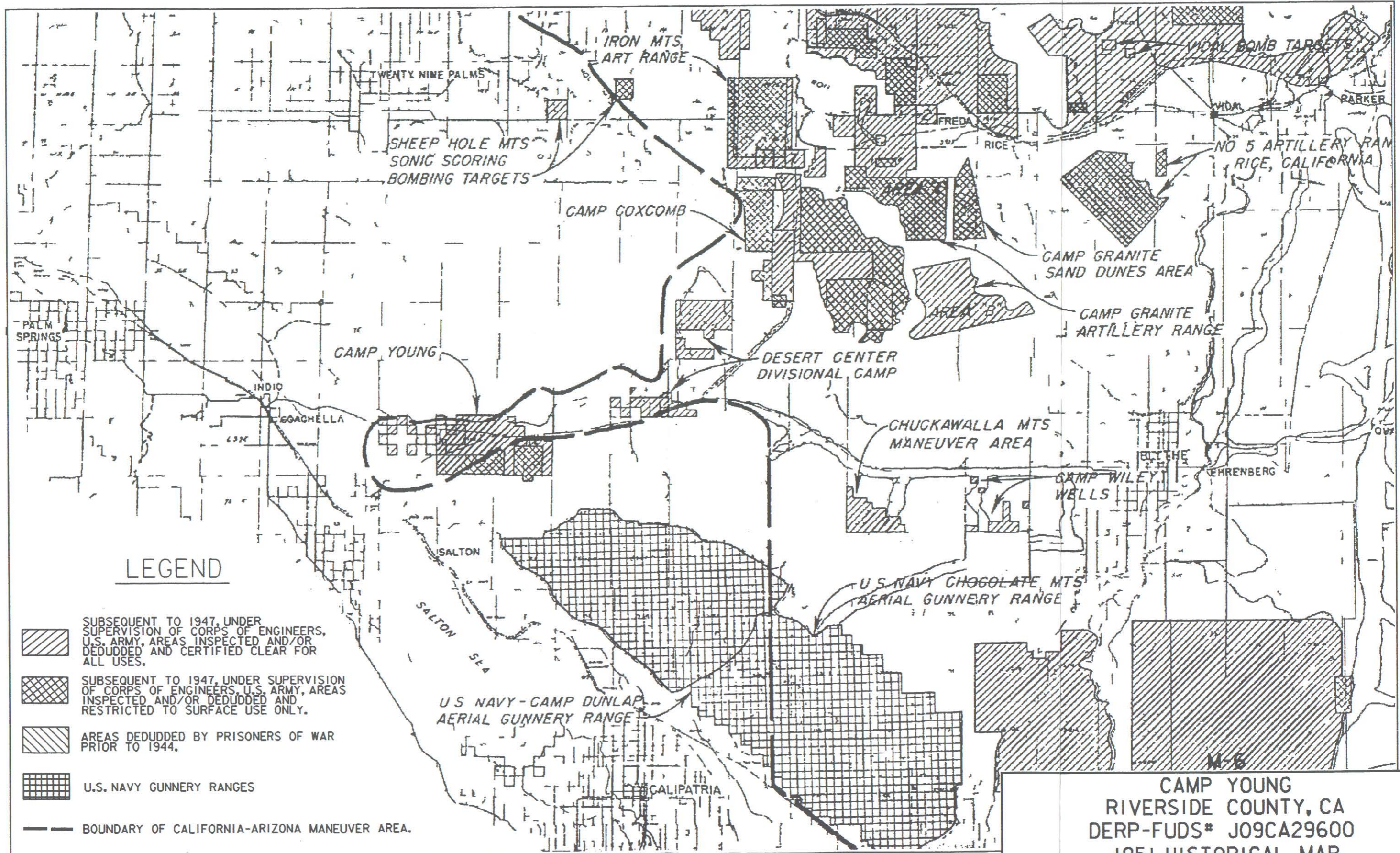


**M-5**






**CAMP YOUNG**  
**RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA**  
**DERP-FUDS \* J09CA029600**  
**HISTORICAL MAP - SALTON SEA, CA**  
**SALTON SEA QUAD**

PROJ. DATE: MARCH 1994	DATE OF MAP: 1942
17-MAR-1994 11:00	/d5/oewtll/titles.dgn





**LEGEND**

-  SUBSEQUENT TO 1947, UNDER SUPERVISION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY, AREAS INSPECTED AND/OR DEDUDED AND CERTIFIED CLEAR FOR ALL USES.
-  SUBSEQUENT TO 1947, UNDER SUPERVISION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY, AREAS INSPECTED AND/OR DEDUDED AND RESTRICTED TO SURFACE USE ONLY.
-  AREAS DEDUDED BY PRISONERS OF WAR PRIOR TO 1944.
-  U.S. NAVY GUNNERY RANGES
-  BOUNDARY OF CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA.

**CAMP YOUNG  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA  
DERP-FUDS# J09CA29600  
1951 HISTORICAL MAP  
MANEUVER AREA DEDUDDING PROGRAM**

NOT TO SCALE

PROJ. DATE: MARCH 1994	DATE OF PHOTO: 1951
22-MAR-1994 13:28	DEW94BR/SITER20/MAP/CPYG5101.DGN, CPYG5101.CIT



ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE  
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- A. REFERENCES
- B. ACRONYMS
- C. REPORTS/STUDIES/LETTERS/MEMORANDUMS
- D. HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS (Not Used)
- E. INTERVIEWS
- F. NEWSPAPERS/JOURNALS
- G. PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- H. HISTORICAL MAPS/DRAWINGS (Not Used)
- I. OEW RISK ASSESSMENT CODE FORM
- J. REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST
- K. ARCHIVES ADDRESSES

**APPENDIX A**

**REFERENCES**

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REFERENCES

**A-1 INVENTORY PROJECT REPORT (INPR)**

**A-1.1 Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District**

1993. Findings of Fact, dated 19 August 1993 (with Site Survey and Project Summary Sheet, RAC Form, Site Maps).

**A-2. HISTORICAL REFERENCES (Quoted in the Report)**

**A-2.1 Camp Young Range**

n.d. Map and Range Guide, General Patton Memorial Museum, Chiriaco Summit, California

**A-2.2 Chemical & Biological Defense Agency**

1993. Chemical site listing, page 42, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

**A-2.3 Chemical Section, Camp Young**

1943. Letter to LTC Norman McNeil, Headquarters, Communications Zone, DTC, Subject: Communication Zone Chemical Officer, D.T.C., San Bernardino, California, dated January 25, 1943. RG 337, Box 118, National Archives - Downtown Branch, Washington, D.C.

**A-2.4 Chemical Warfare Service**

1942. Shipping orders dated 1942. RG 175, Box 67, Washington National Records Center - Suitland, MD.

**A-2.5 First Headquarters, Special Troops, California-Arizona Maneuver Area**

1944. HISTORY of Special Troops California-Arizona Maneuver Area, dated 22 April 1944. RG 337, Box 132, Entry 29E, National Archives - Downtown Branch, Washington, D.C.

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REFERENCES

**A-2.6 Gladstone, Mark**

1975. Live Land Mine Found Near Proposed Desert Race Course. Riverside Press Enterprise, March 30, 1975. Riverside, California

**A-2.7 Headquarters Desert Training Center**

1942. Letter from MAJ Charles J. Perry, Assistant Adjutant General to Adjutant General, Washington, DC, subject: War Department Publications, dated December 17, 1942, RG 337, Box 5, National Archives - Downtown Branch, Washington, D.C.

**A-2.8 Headquarters Desert Training Center**

1943. Letter from LT C. F. Woost, Jr., Asst. Adjutant General, to Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Gravelly Point, D.C., concerning no Chemical Warfare Property Officers at Desert Training Center, dated 11 October 1943. RG 337, Box 126, Entry 29C, National Archives - Downtown Branch, Washington, D.C.

**A-2.9 Headquarters IX Corps, Camp Young**

1943. Memo from MG White, Headquarters, IX Corps, Camp Young, concerning Initial Move (Blue and Red Forces), dated 17 June 1943. RG 337, Box 126, Entry 29C, National Archives - Downtown Branch, Washington, D.C.

**A-2.10 Headquarters, 601st Engineer Camouflage Battalion (Army), Camp Young**

1942. Letter to Commanding General, Desert Training Center, Camp Young, California, Subject: Report of Organization, dated 8 January 1942. RG 337, Box 117, Entry 29C, National Archives - Downtown Branch, Washington, D.C.

**A-2.11 Henley, David C., BG**

n.d. General Patton's Desert Training Center, General Patton Memorial Museum, Chiriaco Summit, California.

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REFERENCES

**A-2.12 Riverside County Sheriff's Department**

1985. Report from H. Posey, Sheriffs Hazardous Device Team, Bomb Technician, Reference: Responses to Chiriaco Summit/Riverside County (live anti-tank mine found-7/1/85), dated March 15, 1994.

**A-2.13 White, MG**

1943. Desert Training Center, General Information, dated June 1943. RG 337, Box 112, National Archives - Downtown Branch, Washington, D.C.

**A-3 REAL ESTATE REFERENCES**

**A-3.1 USACE, History Office, Ft. Belvoir, VA**

1940. Realty Control File Summary, Land Acquisition and Disposals Subsequent to 1 July 1940. USACE, History Office, Ft. Belvoir, VA

**A-4 DEMOGRAPHICS REFERENCES**

**A-4.1** Indio Chamber of Commerce (909) 347-0676

**A-4.2** Economic Development of Riverside County (909) 275-8916

**A-4.3** General Patton Memorial Museum, Ms. Pickens (619) 227-3483

**A-4.4** Bureau of Land Management, Mike Mitchell, Historian (619) 251-0812

**A-5 GEOLOGICAL AND SOILS REFERENCES**

**A-5.1 Sharp, R.P.**

1976. Field Guide - Southern California, K/H Geology Field Guide Series, Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa, 208p.

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REFERENCES

- A-5.2 Prince, K.R. and Johnson, A.I.  
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Series No. 16, Bethesda, Maryland.



**APPENDIX B**

**ACRONYMS**

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ACRONYMS

AGO	Adjutant General's Office
ASR	Archive Search Report
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CAMA	California-Arizona Maneuver Area
CBDA	Chemical & Biological Defense Agency
CE	Corps of Engineers
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CEHND	Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Division
CEMP	Directorate of Military Programs (Wash DC)
CESPL	Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District
COE	Chief of Engineers
CWM	Chemical Warfare Material
CWS	Chemical Warfare Service
DA	Department of the Army
DARCOM	(U.S. Army Materiel) Development and Readiness Command
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DOD	Department of Defense
DOI	Department of Interior
DTC/CAMA	Desert Training Center/California-Arizona Maneuver Area
EOD	Explosives Ordnance Disposal
ERDA	Environmental Restoration Defense Account
FDE	Findings and Determination of Eligibility
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
HE	High Explosive
INPR	Inventory Project Report
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
MCX	Mandatory Center of Expertise
NCP	National Contingency Plan

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ACRONYMS

NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
NOFA	No Further Action
OEW	Ordnance and Explosive Waste
POM	Preparation and Movement of units for Overseas Shipment
RAC	Risk Assessment Code
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SI	Site Inspection
SLD	St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USADACS	U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School
USAEDH	U.S. Army Engineer Division, Huntsville, AL
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WAA	War Assets Administration
WD	War Department
WNRC	Washington National Records Center

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**REPORTS/STUDIES/LETTERS/MEMORANDUMS**

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APPENDIX C

REPORTS/STUDIES/LETTERS/MEMORANDUMS

**C-1. INVENTORY PROJECT REPORT (INPR)**

**C-1.1 Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District**

1993. Findings of Fact, dated 19 August 1993 (with Site Survey and Project Summary Sheet, RAC Form, Site Maps).

**C-2. HISTORICAL REFERENCES (Quoted in the Report)**

**C-2.1 Camp Young Range**

n.d. Map and Range Guide, General Patton Memorial Museum, Chiriaco Summit, California

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**C-2.4 Chemical Warfare Service**

1942. Shipping orders dated 1942. RG 175, Box 67, Washington National Records Center - Suitland, MD.

**C-2.5 First Headquarters, Special Troops, California-Arizona Maneuver Area**

1944. HISTORY of Special Troops California-Arizona Maneuver Area, dated 22 April 1944. RG 337, Box 132, Entry 29E, National Archives - Downtown Branch, Washington, D.C.

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REPORTS/STUDIES/LETTERS/MEMORANDUMS

**C-2.6 Gladstone, Mark**

1975. Live Land Mine Found Near Proposed Desert Race Course. Riverside Press Enterprise, March 30, 1975. Riverside, California

**C-2.7 Headquarters Desert Training Center**

1942. Letter from MAJ Charles J. Perry, Assistant Adjutant General to Adjutant General, Washington, DC, subject: War Department Publications, dated December 17, 1942, RG 337, Box 5, National Archives - Downtown Branch, Washington, D.C.

**C-2.8 Headquarters Desert Training Center**

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**C-2.9 Headquarters IX Corps, Camp Young**

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**C-2.10 Headquarters, 601st Engineer Camouflage Battalion (Army), Camp Young**

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**C-2.11 Henley, David C., BG**

n.d. General Patton's Desert Training Center, General Patton Memorial Museum, Chiriaco Summit, California.

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**C-2.12 Riverside County Sheriff's Department**

1985. Report from H. Posey, Sheriffs Hazardous Device Team, Bomb Technician, Reference: Responses to Chiriaco Summit/Riverside County (live anti-tank mine found-7/1/85), dated March 15, 1994.

**C-2.13 White, MG**

1943. Desert Training Center, General Information, dated June 1943. RG 337, Box 112, National Archives - Downtown Branch, Washington, D.C.

**C-3. REAL ESTATE REFERENCES**

**C-3.1 USACE, History Office, Ft. Belvoir, VA**

1940. Realty Control File Summary, Land Acquisition and Disposals Subsequent to 1 July 1940. USACE, History Office, Ft. Belvoir, VA

**C-4.1 SITE INSPECTION SAFETY PLAN**

**C-4.2 SITE VISIT TRIP REPORT**

**C-5. ADDITIONAL REPORTS, STUDIES, LETTERS, AND MEMORANDUMS NOT OFFICIALLY INCLUDED IN THE BODY OF THE REPORT**

1943. General Orders No. 9 from COL W. A. Collier, GSC, Chief of Staff, concerning Activation of HQ and 1st HQ, dated January 28, 1943.

1943. Letter to Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., concerning Engineer Board Desert Test Section, dated January 30, 1943.

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1943. Report from COL Fred I. Gilbert, Ordnance Officer, subject: Requirements for Ordnance Units Other Than Those Organically Assigned to Subordinate Elements for Operation of the Desert Training Center, date April 15, 1943.
1943. Letter from MG C. W. White, Commander, to Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, Army War College, Washington, DC, subject: Reinforcement for Headquarters Desert Training, April 29, 1943.
1943. Letter from MG C. H. White, to Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, Army War College, Washington, D.C., subject: Organization of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments, Special Troops, Desert Training Center, dated June 7, 1943.
1943. Memorandum (excerpt from) titled Command Post - SOP, dated June 1943.
1943. Letter (excerpt) to Commanding Generals, Second Army, Antiaircraft Command, Desert Training Center, subject: Test of New Type Antiaircraft Automatic Weapons Battalion, dated 4 August 1943.
1943. Telephone Conversation Record, concerning ammunition dump fire, dated 6 October 1943 and Telephone Conversation Record concerning injury of child by live mine, dated 14 August 1943.
1943. 1st Indorsement to letter dated 2 August 1943, to Commanding Officer, 3d Armored Signal Battalion, Camp Young, California, dated 14 September 1943.
- 1943 (approx). Letter from 2LT E. C. Browning, AGC, Asst. Adjutant General, to CG, Com Z, San Berardino, CA; CO, 1st Hq Sp Trs, Camp Young, CA; CO, 3rd Hq Sp Trs, Needles, CA; CO 4th Hq Sp Trs, Yuma, AZ, subject: Administrative, Personnel and Supply Inspection of Alerted Units, dated approx. 1943.



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1984. Lynch, John S., John W. Kennedy, and Robert L. Wooley, Patton's Desert Training Center, concerning California-Arizona Manuever Area, dated 1984.
1986. Bureau of Land Management, Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Manuever Area, Interpretive Plan, dated April 9, 1986.
1986. Whitehair, John. BLM Moves to Keep Treasure Hunters Out of WWII Desert Training Camps. The Sun (Riverside, California) May 30, 1986.
- n.d. Geography of Desert Training Center, Location and Area.
- n.d. Letter from COL J. H. Rustemeyer, Infantry, Commanding, to Commanding General, Desert Training Center, Camp Young, subject: Augmentation of 1st HQ and HQ Det., Special Troops, DTC.
- n.d. Report titled "Indio".

**APPENDIX C-1.1**

Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District  
Findings of Fact, dated 19 August 1993  
(with Site Survey and Project Summary Sheet, RAC Form, Site Maps)

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

CAMP YOUNG  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
SITE NO. J09CA029600

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Department of the Army acquired land from the Department of the Interior by Public Land Order No. 1, dated 20 June 1942, within the following sections of Riverside County, California: Sections 2, 12, and 14, T6S, R11E and Sections 6 and 8, T6S, R12E (San Bernardino Meridian). Current tax maps obtained from the Riverside County Assessor's Office show that these township/range sections comprise a total of 3,279.89 acres.
2. Camp Young was the command headquarters for General George S. Patton's California-Arizona Maneuver Area Desert Training Center. The camp was established during World War II for the training of troops in desert warfare. Improvements included barracks, a hospital, support buildings, tents, a water tower, a theater, and an artillery range.
3. Acreage acquired for the majority of camps and bases in the California-Arizona Maneuver Area was declared surplus by the War Department on 16 March 1944. The land acquired for the Camp Young site was relinquished to the Department of the Interior on 13 January 1947 by Public Land Order No. 342. The site is currently a part of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Desert Conservation Area. Total disposal was 3,279.89 acres.

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing Findings of Fact, the site has been determined to be formerly used by the Department of Defense. It is therefore eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites established under 10 USC 2701 et seq.

\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

\_\_\_\_\_  
MILTON HUNTER  
Brigadier General, U.S. Army  
Commanding

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET  
FOR  
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. J09CA029600  
CAMP YOUNG  
19 AUGUST 1993

SITE NAME: Camp Young.

LOCATION: The site is located approximately 25 miles east of Indio, California and 4 miles west of Chiriaco Summit, California near the intersection of California Highway 195, Cottonwood Springs Road, and Interstate 10. The site was located by identifying a monument 7/8 of a mile east of Highway 195 along a gasoline pipeline maintenance dirt road. The Joshua Tree National Monument California State Park and the Eagle Mountains border the former site to the north. Portions of the site were also located to the south of Interstate 10 between the interstate and former California Highways 60 and 70. A power line, the Colorado River Aqueduct, the Joshua National Tree Monument California State Park, and the Eagle Mountains border the site area to the north.

SITE HISTORY: One of the California-Arizona Maneuver Area/Desert Training Center camps established in 1942-43 during World War II, Camp Young was located approximately 4 miles west of Chiriaco Summit, California and 25 miles east of Indio, California. The camp, named for Lieutenant General S.B.M. Young, remained the Administrative Headquarters and the focal point of the Desert Training Center until closure of the center in 1944. The camp was located near the Shavers Summit Army Airfield and utilized for the training of the Third Armored Division and also housed two station hospitals and an artillery range.

After military occupation, the subject lands were returned to the Department of the Interior. The lands returned by the military were later declared part of the Department of the Interior's Desert Conservation Area on 21 October 1976. The site is currently maintained by the Bureau of Land Management as part of the California Desert Conservation Area.

Ms. Tina Pickens of the General Patton Memorial Museum stated that they still receive reports of ordnance being found throughout the former California-Arizona Maneuver Area, with the latest being approximately six weeks prior to the date of the site visit. Ms. Pickens stated that all ordnance brought to the museum is contained in the artillery showcases at the museum. An interview was conducted with Ms. Gloria Gillette of the Joshua National Tree Monument California State Park Visitors Center. Ms. Gillette was not aware of any reportings of ordnance discoveries in the Eagle Mountains. Photographs contained at the General Patton Museum showed the former Camp Young. The buildings were mounted on rock foundations.

An Army Corps of Engineers real estate map shows the areas surveyed for ordnance by the Corps after World War II in the California-Arizona Maneuver Area. This map shows that the Camp Young site area has been cleared for all uses in some areas and restricted to surface use only in others.

No evidence of ordnance was observed at the subject site. There was also no evidence of improvements, toxic or hazardous waste or unsafe debris that would signify use of the area by the Department of Defense.

SITE VISIT: A site visit was conducted on 28 June 1993 by Jeffrey Kozel of Dynamac Corporation. Mr. Kozel obtained background information on Camp Young while conducting research at the General Patton Memorial Museum in Chiriaco Summit, California on the same day.

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: OEW

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

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

AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS: Patton's Desert Training Center, J. Lynch, J. Kennedy, & R. Wooley, 1982. Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area, Interpretive Plan, USDOI, BLM, California Desert District, 1986. The Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area, G. Howard, Journal of Arizona History, 1985.

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

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET  
FOR  
DERP-FUDS OEW PROJECT NO. J09CA029601  
CAMP YOUNG  
SITE NO. J09CA029600  
19 AUGUST 1993

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Unexploded ordnance has been found at the 3,279.89-acre Camp Young site, as reported by the Bureau of Land Management. An artillery range was located at the site during World War II. The site is currently maintained by the Bureau of Land Management as part of the California Desert Conservation Area. An Army Corps of Engineers real estate map shows the areas surveyed for ordnance by the Corps after World War II in the California-Arizona Maneuver Area. This map shows that the Camp Young site area has been cleared for all uses in some areas and restricted to surface use only in others.

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

POLICY CONSIDERATION: There are no policy considerations regarding this project.

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

RAC FORM: Attached.

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

10 Jul 1992

Previous editions obsolete

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

Site Name Camp Young  
Site Location Riverside Co., CA  
DERP Project # JOACA 029601

Rater's Name M. Berry  
Organization Dynamac Corp.  
RAC 4

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>10</u>
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4	0	<u>4</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>
Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition Value (Maximum of 10).			<u>10</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, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, 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>
Riot Control and Miscellaneous (Vomiting, Tear, etc.)	5	0	<u>0</u>



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

0

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

10

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

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY

Description	Category	Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	≥21
CRITICAL	II	≥13 <21
MARGINAL	III	≥5 <13
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	≥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
Number of Buildings Value (Maximum Value of 5).	<u>0</u>

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).

0

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

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  
Expected

0  
5

(Maximum Value of 5)

0

Total value for hazard probability.  
Sum of Values A through F.  
(Not to exceed 30).

15

-----  
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

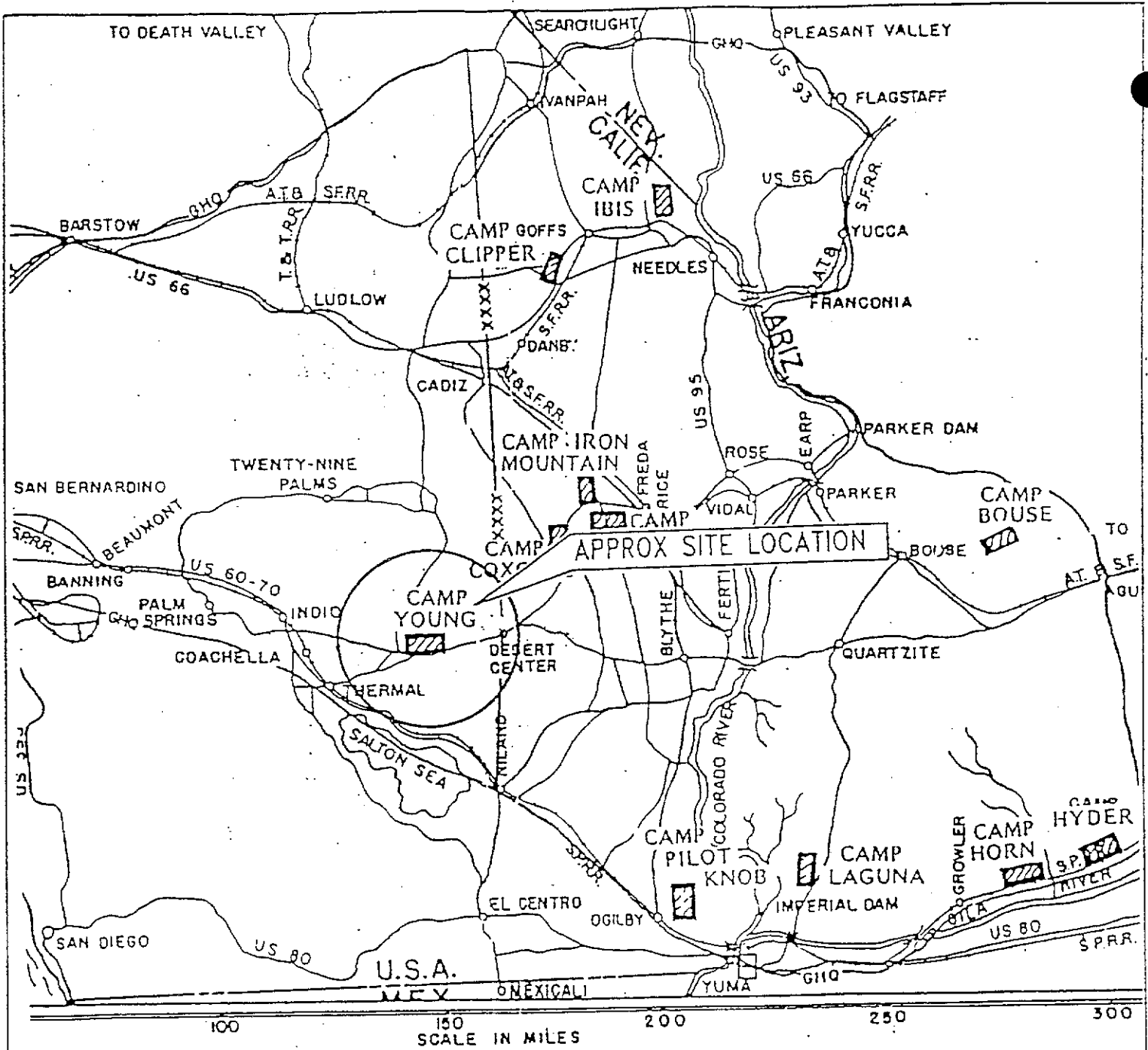
## RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

- 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.

Camp Young was used as the base camp for the California - Arizona Maneuver Area during World War II. An artillery range was located at the site. A previous Army Corps of Engineers ordnance survey has cleared some parts of the site for all use and restricted other parts to surface use only. Because of the remote location,



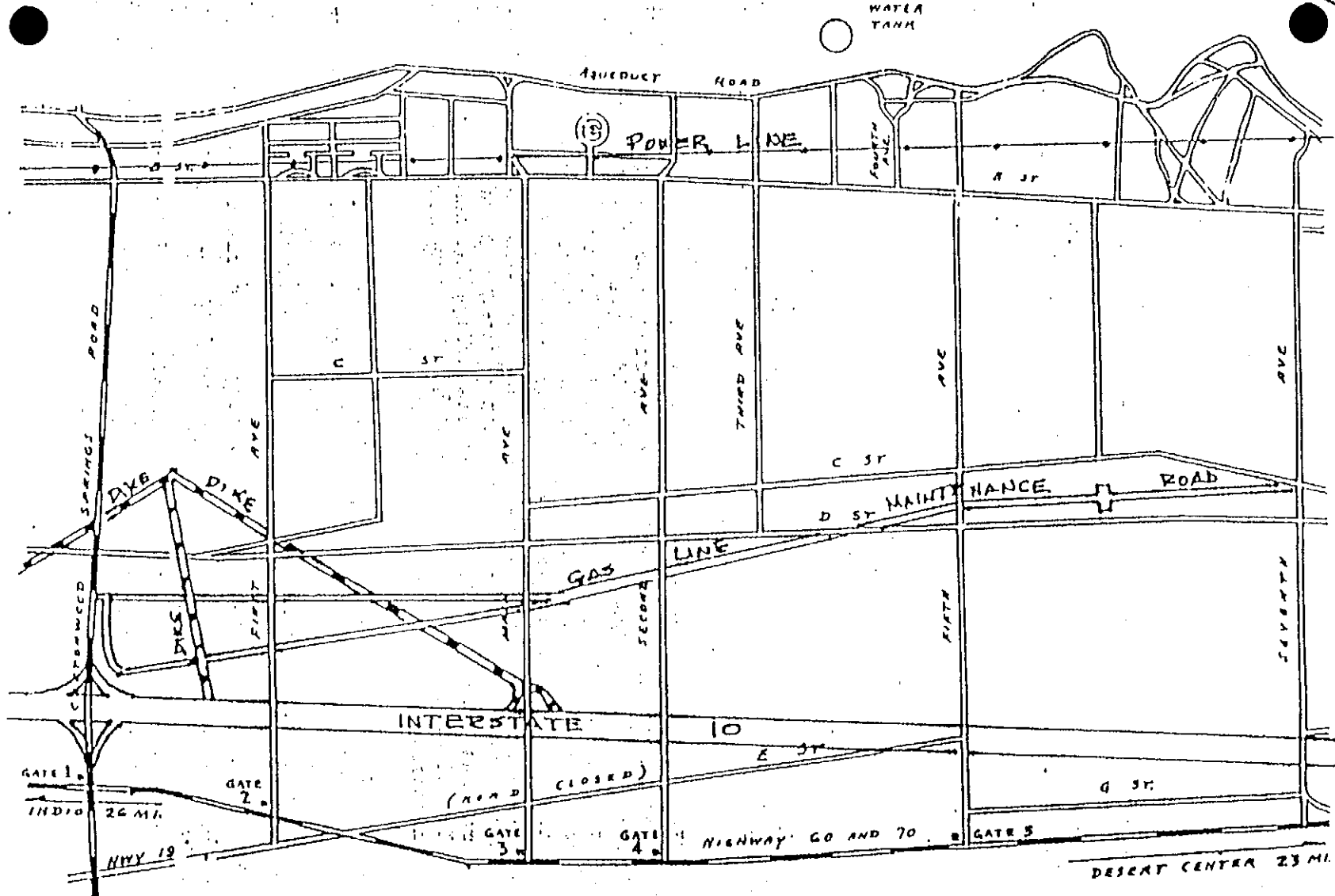
SOURCE: "DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CALIFORNIA - ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA"  
 United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management,  
 CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT, 1986



FIGURE 1  
 SITE MAP  
 CAMP YOUNG  
 RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Project No. 6551-002  
 Site No. J09CA029500

**DYNAMAC**  
 CORPORATION  
 Environmental Services





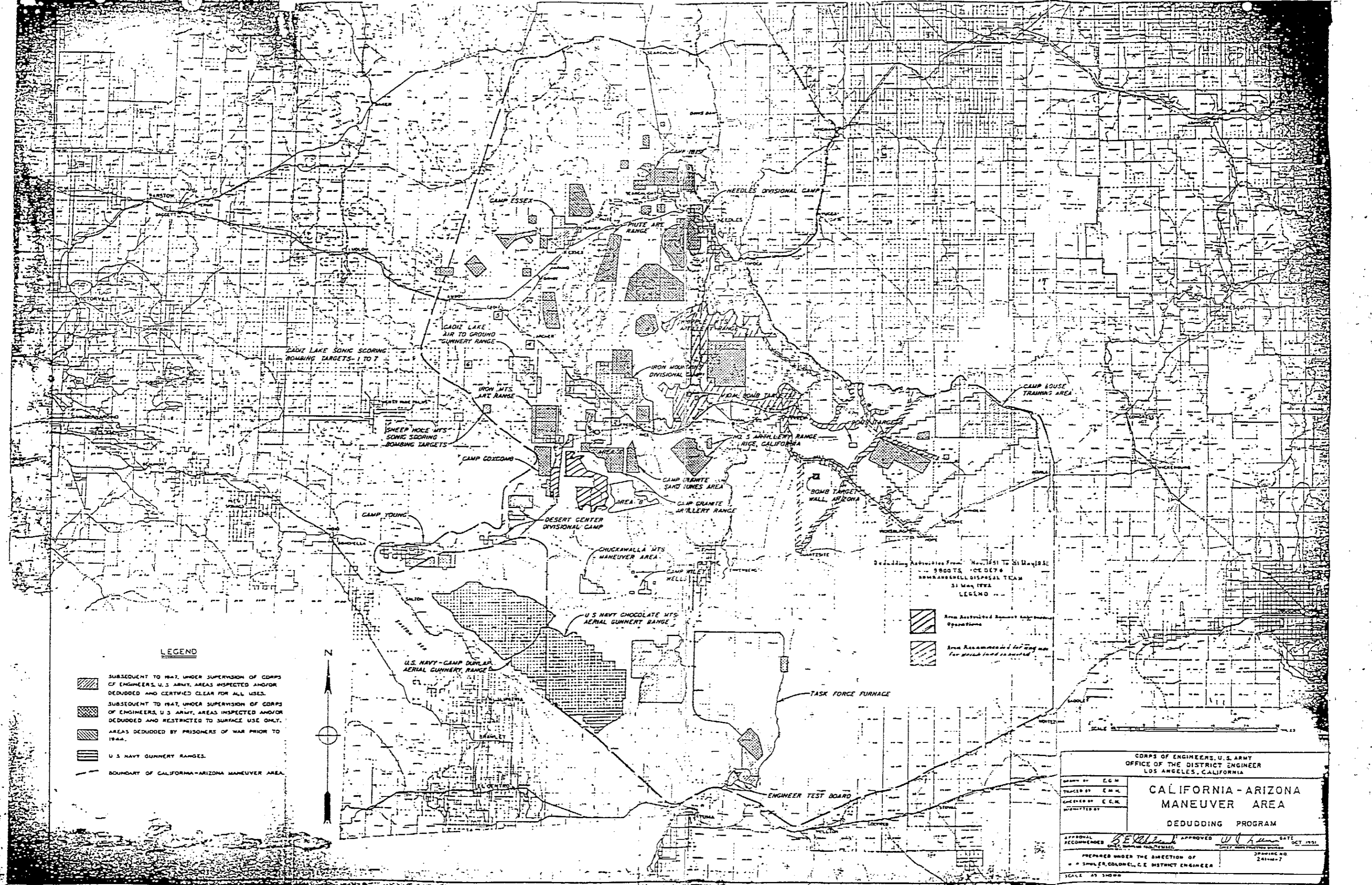
 Paved Road  
 Dike

MAPS NOT TO SCALE






EXISTING  
 CAMP YOUNG  
 Calif.

MAP 5



SOURCE: "DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CALIFORNIA - ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA"  
 United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management,  
 CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT, 1986



**LEGEND**

-  SUBSEQUENT TO 1947, UNDER SUPERVISION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY, AREAS INSPECTED AND/OR DEDUDED AND CERTIFIED CLEAR FOR ALL USES.
-  SUBSEQUENT TO 1947, UNDER SUPERVISION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY, AREAS INSPECTED AND/OR DEDUDED AND RESTRICTED TO SURFACE USE ONLY.
-  AREAS DEDUDED BY PRISONERS OF WAR PRIOR TO 1944.
-  U.S. NAVY GUNNERY RANGES.
-  BOUNDARY OF CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA.

De-dudding Activities from Nov 1951 to 31 May 1952  
 5800 TS - CE DE 76  
 BRUNNENSHILL DISPOSAL TEAM  
 31 May 1952  
**LEGEND**

-  Area Restricted Against Any Further Operations
-  Area Recommended for being made for work (and included)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY  
 OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER  
 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

**CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA  
 MANEUVER AREA**

DEDUDDING PROGRAM

DESIGNED BY	E.C.M.
TRACED BY	C.M.H.
CHECKED BY	E.C.M.
APPROVED BY	

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED BY *B.E. [Signature]* APPROVED BY *[Signature]* DATE OCT 1952

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
 SHULER, COLONEL, C.E. DISTRICT ENGINEER

SCALE AS SHOWN

DERP/FUDS  
SITE VISIT SUMMARY REPORT  
CAMP YOUNG  
PROJECT NO. J09CA029600  
15 July 1993

**SITE LOCATION:**

The site is located approximately 25 miles east of Indio, California and 4 miles west of Chiriaco Summit, California near the intersection of California Highway 195, Cottonwood Springs Road, and Interstate 10. The former site was located by identifying a monument 7/8 of a mile east of Highway 195 along a gasoline pipeline maintenance dirt road. The Joshua Tree National Monument California State Park and the Eagle Mountains border the former site to the north. Portions of the site were also located to the south of Interstate 10 between the interstate and former California Highways 60 and 70.

**SITE HISTORY:**

One of the California-Arizona Maneuver Area Desert Training Center camps established in 1942-43 during World War II, Camp Young was located approximately 4 miles west of Chiriaco Summit, California and 25 miles east of Indio, California. Camp Young was World War II's command headquarters for General George S. Patton's California-Arizona Maneuver Area Desert Training Center. The camp was established for the training of troops in desert warfare. The camp, named for Lieutenant General S.B.M. Young, remained the Administrative Headquarters and the focal point of the Desert Training Center until closure of the center in 1944. The camp was located near the Shavers Summit Army Airfield and utilized for the training of the Third Armored Division and also housed two station hospitals and an artillery range.

An Army Corps of Engineers real estate map shows the areas surveyed for ordnance by the Corps after World War II in the California-Arizona Maneuver Area. This map shows that the Camp Young site area has been cleared for all uses in some areas and restricted to surface use only in others.

After military occupation, the subject lands were returned to the Department of the Interior. The lands returned by the military were later declared part of the Department of the Interior's Desert Conservation Area on 21 October 1976. The site is currently maintained by the Bureau of Land Management as part of the California Desert Conservation Area. The former camp area is currently a relatively flat desert region with scattered small vegetation throughout the areas immediately south of Interstate 10 and between Interstate 10 and the Eagle Mountains to the north. The area north of Interstate 10 included the major portion of Camp Young, while the area south of Interstate 10 included five gates to the camp area along former Highway 60 and 70. A gasoline pipeline and dirt maintenance roads operated by the Southern California Gas Company traverse the site property.

Review of the current Riverside County Assessor's records and historical real estate information for the subject townships and ranges identified at the Bureau of Land Management Desert District Office in Riverside, California verified that the site is currently owned and maintained by the Department of the Interior.

#### **REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS:**

The War Department acquired land from the Department of the Interior by Public Land Order No. 1, dated 20 June 1942, within the following sections of Riverside County, California:

T6S,R11E (San Bernardino Meridian)	Sections 2,12, and 14
T6S,R12E (San Bernardino Meridian)	Sections 6 and 8

No real estate information pertaining specifically to Camp Young was acquired from the Army Corps of Engineers - Los Angeles District project files. Current tax maps obtained from the Riverside County Assessor's Office show that these township/range sections comprise a total of 3279.89 acres. All acreage acquired for the majority of camps and bases in the California-Arizona Maneuver Area was declared surplus by the War Department on 16 March 1944. The land acquired for the Camp Young site was relinquished to the Department of the Interior on 13 January 1947 by Public Land Order No. 342.

#### **SITE VISIT:**

A site visit was conducted on 28 June 1993 by Jeffrey Kozel of Dynamac Corporation. Mr. Kozel obtained background information on Camp Young while conducting research at the General Patton Memorial Museum in Chiriaco Summit, California on the same day.

The site is located less than 1/2 mile north of the Mecca/Twenty-nine Palms (California Highway 195) interchange from Interstate 10 on Highway 195, Cottonwood Springs Road. A sign identifying the location of the Camp Young monument is located at a dirt road on the east side of Highway 195. Signs at this intersection designated "entering Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management public lands, in area beyond signs vehicles must remain on existing routes/no cross-country travel". The monument was located 7/8 of a mile east of Highway 195 along the major gasoline pipeline maintenance dirt road. The monument identified the area as the former Camp Young, Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area. A sign located directly north of the monument stated that vehicular access to former camp areas was forbidden. The two maintenance roads intersected at a point east of the existing monument and were well kept and easily traveled upon. No signs of hazards or articles that would signify former use by the Department of Defense were identified along these roads. All former roads of Camp Young were not detectable due to the amounts of vegetation scattered throughout the camp area.

Visual inspection of random areas was conducted on foot. Nothing was observed such as concrete foundations, underground storage tank vents, or wastes to signify that this area was once utilized by the military. However, several rock formations that were used as foundations for the many buildings erected as part of the camp were observed. These rock foundations were seen in the many pictures of Camp Young located at the General Patton Memorial Museum. Several deteriorating wooden railroad ties were observed embedded in the ground throughout the site area. Former Highways 60 and 70 to the south of Interstate 10 in the area where the camp gates were located was also inspected. No evidence of any former structures was observed.

A power line, the Colorado River Aqueduct, the Joshua National Tree Monument California State Park, and the Eagle Mountains border the site area to the north. A gasoline pipeline pumping station was located approximately 1.3 miles east of the Camp Young monument. The pumping station was surrounded by an 8-foot high, metal chain-link fence containing numerous signs restricting access to the pumping station.

An interview was conducted with Ms. Gloria Gillette of the Joshua National Tree Monument California State Park Visitors Center. Ms. Gillette was not aware of any reportings of ordnance discoveries in the Eagle Mountains. Photographs contained at the General Patton Museum showed the former Camp Young, including buildings, tents, a water tower, a theater, and one of the camp's station hospitals. As stated previously, the buildings were mounted upon rock foundations. Ms. Tina Pickens of the General Patton Memorial Museum stated that they still receive reports of ordnance being found throughout the former California-Arizona Maneuver Area, with the latest being approximately six weeks prior to the date of the site visit. Ms. Pickens stated that all ordnance brought to the museum is contained in the artillery showcases at the museum.

No evidence of ordnance was observed at the subject site. There was also no evidence of toxic or hazardous waste or unsafe debris that would signify use of the area by the Department of Defense. An OEW project is recommended for those areas not cleared for all uses as a result of the Army Corps of Engineers dedudding program completed after World War II.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

**SUBJECT:** Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)  
Camp Young

**SITE#:** J09CA029600

**DATE:** 28 June 1993

### PHOTO NO:

### DESCRIPTION

- 1 Camp Young monument on dirt road from Cottonwood Springs Road looking back towards mountain range. View N/NW.
- 2 Small sign behind monument (north) restricting vehicular access to former camp area. View NW.
- 3 Two rusted 5-gallon empty drums with bullet holes. View NW.
- 4 Panorama of former site area looking from approximate center of former camp towards Interstate 10. View S.
- 5 Same as #4.
- 6 One of several small rock outlines located throughout area. View SW.
- 7 Five foot high sand dune that is located between current two dirt roads in former camp area. View W.
- 8 Looking from second dirt road back at monument and former camp area. View N/NE.
- 9 Gas pipeline control station located approximately 1.6 miles east of Camp Young monuments. View NW.
- 10 SW corner of a large area between two dirt roads outlined with 1' high barrier of rocks. View E.
- 11 Looking towards former Camp Young and mountain range from paved road south of Interstate 10 (former Highway 60/70). View N.
- 12 Westernmost area of former camp looking from boundary of California Desert Conservation Area signs on Highway 195. View E/SE.



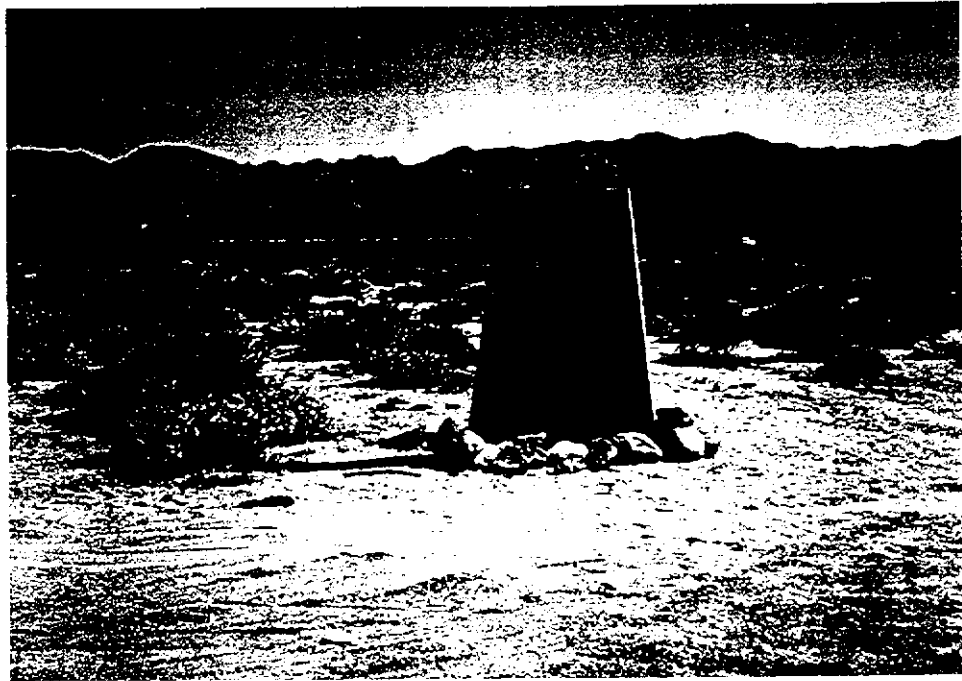


PHOTO 1

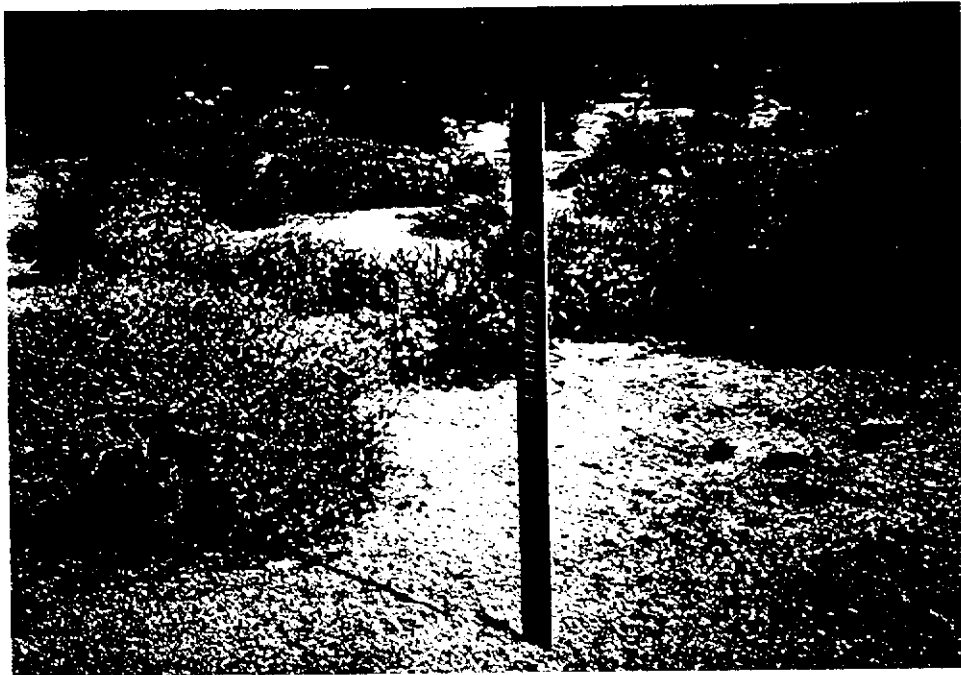


PHOTO 2

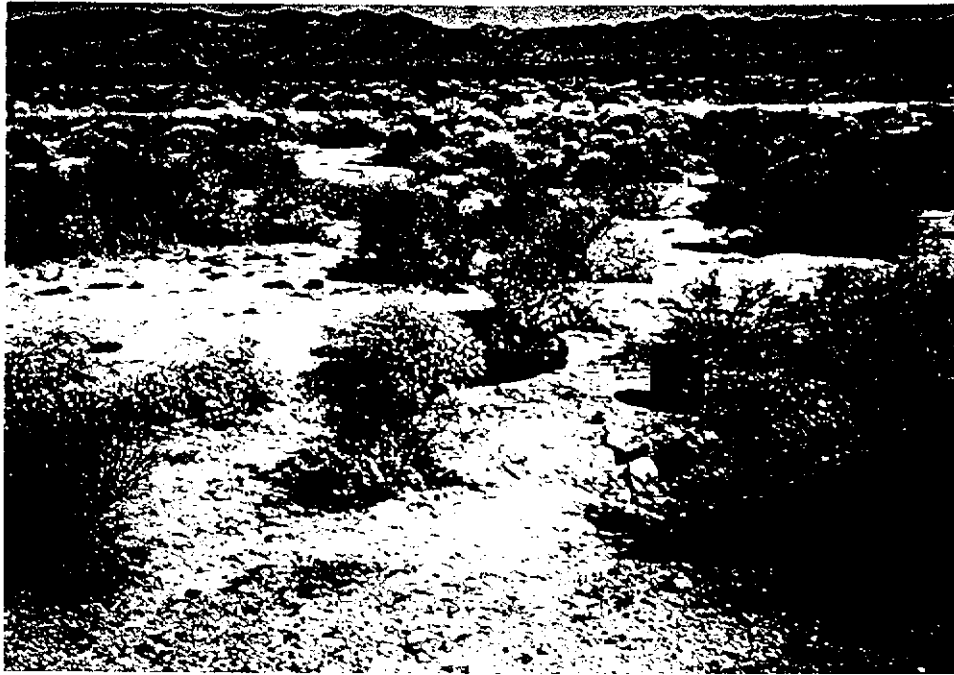


PHOTO 3



PHOTO 4



PHOTO 5



PHOTO 6

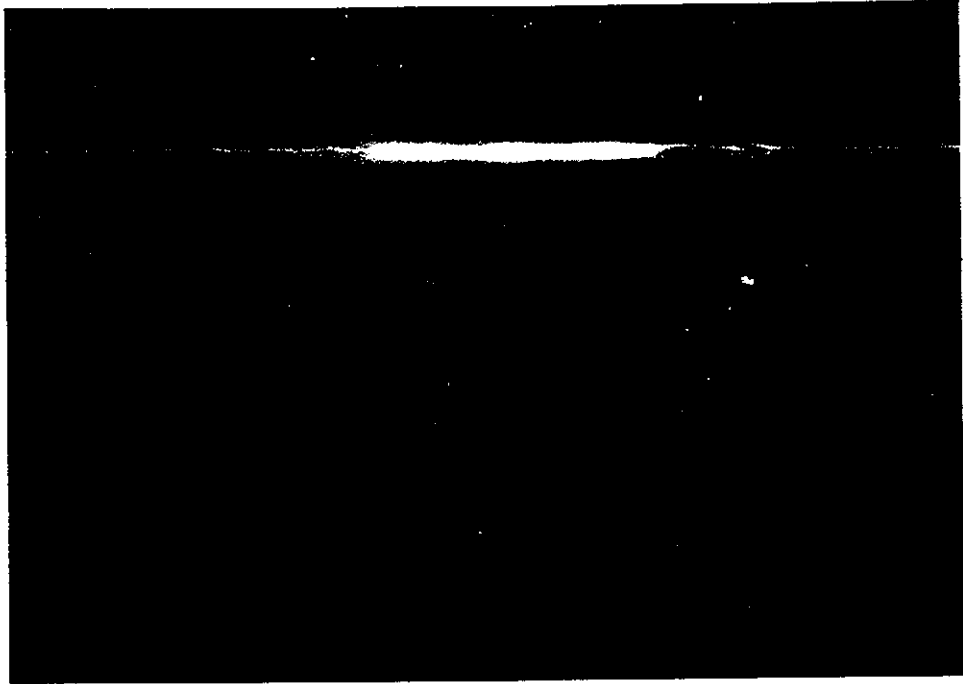


PHOTO 7



PHOTO 8



PHOTO 9



PHOTO 10

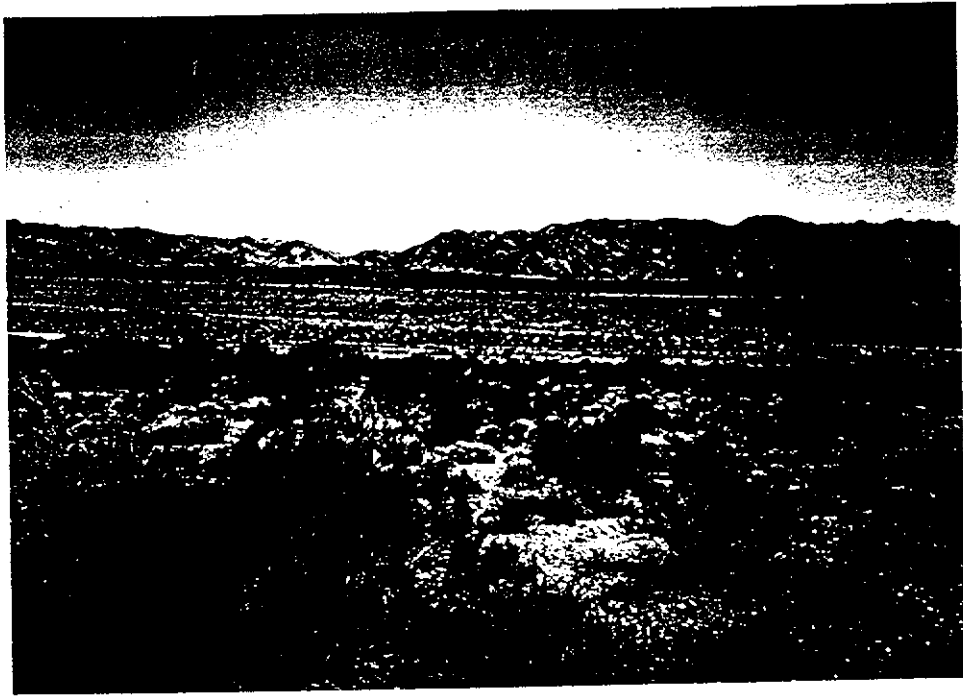


PHOTO 11

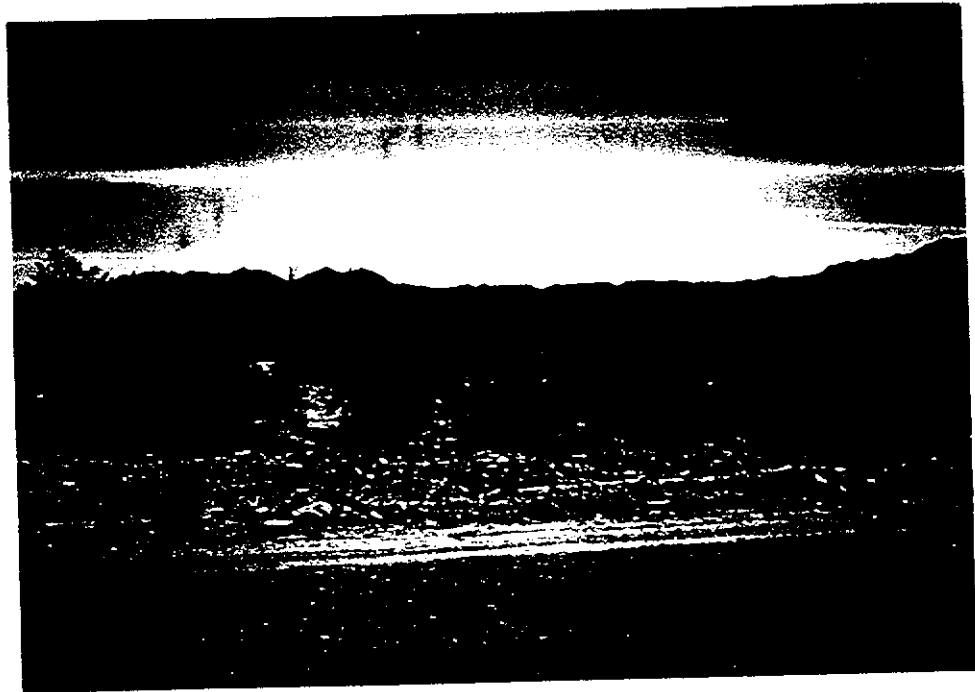


PHOTO 12

JΦ9CA029600



10365 Old Placerville Rd. • #230  
Sacramento, CA 95827

916-363-1695  
Fax: 916-363-1698

RECORD OF  TELECON  
 MEETING/Research

Project Name	Number	Phase	Task	Subtask

Date 6/28/93	Time	CALL FROM <input type="checkbox"/> NAME: CALL TO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Other Participants — Name/Location/Representing: Jeffrey Kozel - Dynamac Corporation		CALL FROM <input type="checkbox"/> NAME: CALL TO <input type="checkbox"/> Tina Pickens
		Telephone Number: (619) 227-3483
		Company Name: General Patton Museum (Memorial)
		Address:
Topic Shavers Summit Airfield Camp Young CAMA historical information	City Chiriaco Summit	State CA
		Zip Code 92201

Summary (Decisions & Specific Actions Required by Named Persons):

Ms. Pickens is an employee (mainly director) of the General Patton Memorial Museum in Chiriaco Summit, California. Ms. Pickens, upon request from Dynamac, offered the following:

- Museum still receives reports of munitions/ordnance found throughout the California desert area, mostly in remote regions (i.e., mountain ranges). Reports are not frequent, but as recently as 6 weeks ago, man brought to the museum 2 unexploded artillery shells. Most of the ordnance reported or discovered is on display in the museum. Ms. Pickens is not aware of any accidents or deaths reported due to discovery of ordnance.
- Land in Chiriaco Summit (including museum, gas station, and cafe) is owned by Mr. + Mrs. Joseph Chiriaco (Chiriaco, Inc.). Their son currently runs gas station and cafe/shop.
- Chiriaco Summit Airport was formerly Shavers Summit Airfield
- Chiriaco Summit Airport was established prior to Army occupation and is still active, small planes only. Currently operated by Riverside County.

Required Action:

Distribution: Original to Project File Copy to Project Manager Copy to Preparer	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Distribution (By Preparer)	Prepared by (Signature) Jeffrey Kozel
		PAGE 1 OF 2



# DYNAMAC CORPORATION

10365 Old Placerville Rd. • #230  
Sacramento, CA 95827

916-363-1695  
Fax: 916-363-1698

## RECORD OF TELECON MEETING / Research

Project Name	Number	Phase	Task	Subtask

Date 6/28/93 Time  

CALL FROM  NAME:    
CALL TO  N/A

Other Participants — Name/Location/Representing:  
Jeffrey Kozel - Dynamac Corporation

CALL FROM  NAME:    
CALL TO  Tina Pickens  
Telephone Number: (619) 227-3483  
Company Name: General Patton Memorial Museum  
Address:  

Topic shavers summit Airfield  
camp Young  
CAHA historical information

City Chiriaco Summit  
State CA Zip Code 92201

Summary (Decisions & Specific Actions Required by Named Persons):

Research at Museum:

- 1942 aerial photograph shows both Camp Young and the Shavers Summit Airfield. Gasline station and cafe/shop are also seen on aerial photograph.
- museum does have a display of ordnance/shells (diffused) found and donated to the museum.
- September 1943 photograph of Camp Young shows tents and several wooden structures (at least 20 were counted in photograph) mounted on small rock berms, no concrete foundations. Tent areas were encircled within rock outlines.
- Another photograph (1943), shows a movie theatre made of wood.
- Photograph from May 1942 shows an above-ground water storage tank at Camp Young (current location would be on southern end of property nearer Interstate 10).
- Photograph shows (1942) station hospital (series of tents) at Camp Young. Walkways were wooden planks mounted on rocks.

Required Action:

Prepared by (Signature):  
Jeffrey Kozel

Distribution:  
Original to Project File  
Copy to Project Manager  
Copy to Preparer

Other Distribution (By Preparer)



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Sacramento, CA 95827

916-363-1695  
Fax: 916-363-1698

# RECORD OF TELECON MEETING

Project Name	Number	Phase	Task	Subtask

Date 6/28/93	Time	CALL FROM <input type="checkbox"/> NAME: CALL TO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A -
Other Participants - Name/Location/Representing: Jeffrey Kozel - Dynamac Corporation		CALL FROM <input type="checkbox"/> NAME: CALL TO <input type="checkbox"/> Gloria Gillette
		Telephone Number: N/A
		Company Name: Joshua Tree Monument National Park Service
		Address: Cottonwood Ranger's Station/ Visitors Center
Topic Camp Young	City Chiriaco Summit	State CA
		Zip Code 92201

Summary (Decisions & Specific Actions Required by Named Persons):

JK explained to Ms. Gillette purpose of Dynamac conducting site investigations for Army Corps of Engineers of formerly used Department of Defense Sites. JK asked if Ms. Gillette was aware of any reports of ordnance discoveries in the park area (park borders former camp area to the north). Ms. Gillette stated that she was not aware of any reports, but she also stated that she has only been employed by Park Service since September of 1992. Ms. Gillette gave Dynamac name of head ranger for park, Jeff Ohlf, who probably would know if any ordnance had been discovered in park area. However, Mr. Ohlf is on vacation for 1 to 2 more weeks. Ms. Gillette stated that Visitors Center and Ranger Station do not have phones, therefore Dynamac would have to contact Mr. Ohlf at above address by mail.

Required Action:

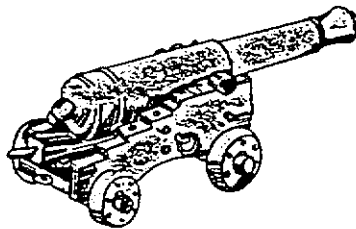
Distribution: Original to Project File Copy to Project Manager Copy to Preparer	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Distribution (By Preparer)	Prepared by (Signature): Jeffrey Kozel
		PAGE 1 OF 1

Encyclopedia of

# HISTORIC FORTS

The Military, Pioneer, and Trading  
Posts of the United States

ROBERT B. ROBERTS



8341

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1869 construction was resumed and continued for several years, including the building of a new adobe company barracks in 1869 on the south side of the parade ground, the same year a military reservation one mile square was established. Finally, because of the permanency of friendly relations with the reservation Indians, Camp Wright was ordered abandoned on June 10, 1875, and the troops left a week later. On July 26, 1876, the buildings and military reservation were transferred to the Interior Department for use and occupancy by the reservation's Indians, for whose benefit the land was later divided into 10-acre allotments.

**FORT WRIGHT. CAMP WRIGHT.**

**YAGER CREEK CROSSING CAMP.** Very little is known about this temporary post established in 1862 in the vicinity of Hydesville.

**CAMP YERBA BUENA ISLAND** (*Military Post at Goat Island*). This 116-acre island, nicknamed Goat Island, situated in San Francisco Bay, about two and a quarter miles northeast of the city, was originally intended for the installation of artillery batteries in defense of the bay. Established in 1868, it served however as a regular Army camp until 1880, when the island and the improvements built on it by the Army were transferred to the Navy Department.

**CAMP YOSEMITE** (*Camp near Wawona; Detachment at Yosemite National Park; Camp A. E. Wood*). This post was established on May 17, 1891, and called Camp near Wawona or Detachment at Yosemite National Park. Its first garrison consisted of Company I, 4th Cavalry, commanded by Captain A. E. Wood. Captain Abram Epperson Wood, the park's first superintendent, arrived with the troops on May 19 and continued in charge until his death in 1894. In 1901, the post was redesignated Camp A. E. Wood in his honor, but was renamed Camp Yosemite in May 1907. Each year the park's Army troops came in April or May and withdrew in the fall; during the winter months two civilian rangers attempted to patrol the area. For more than 23 years the Department of the Interior continued to call upon the War Department for assistance in administering Yosemite National Park. Finally, the National Park Service was created in 1916 and relieved the Army.

**DETACHMENT AT YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK. CAMP YOSEMITE.**

**CAMP YOUNG.** World War II's command headquarters for General George S. Patton's huge Desert Training Center, established for the training of troops in desert warfare, was established sometime in 1942. It was located not far south of Indio, Riverside County, near the present junction of U.S. 10 and State 195, where the Cottonwood Springs Road runs up through the Joshua Tree National Monument.

**CAMP YUMA. FORT YUMA.**

**FORT YUMA** (*Camp Calhoun; Camp Independence; Camp Yuma*). First established on November 27, 1850, it was originally located in the bottoms near the Colorado River, less than a mile below the mouth of the Gila. In March 1851 the post was moved to a small elevation on the Colorado's west bank, opposite the present city of Yuma, Arizona, on the site of the former Mission Puerto de la Purísima Concepción. This site had been occupied by Camp Calhoun, named for John C. Calhoun, established on October 2, 1849, by 1st Lieutenant Cave J. Coats, 1st Dragoons, for the boundary survey party led by 2nd Lieutenant Amiel W. Whipple, Corps of Topographical Engineers. A ferry service, maintained by the soldiers for the survey party's convenience, also accommodated emigrants. Fort Yuma was established to protect the southern emigrant travel route to California and to attempt control of the warlike Yuma Indians in the surrounding 100-mile area. Established by Captain Samuel P. Heintzelman, 2nd Infantry, it was originally named Camp Independence. In March 1851, when the post was moved to its permanent site, its name was changed to Camp Yuma. A year later the post was designated Fort Yuma. In June 1851 the Army virtually abandoned the post because of the high costs incurred in maintaining it, and it was completely abandoned on December 6, 1851, when its commissary was practically empty of provisions.

The post, however, was reoccupied by Captain Heintzelman on February 29, 1852. In 1864 the Quartermaster Corps erected a depot on the left bank of the Colorado, below the mouth of the Gila River. When the extension of the railroad system obviated the need of a supply depot, Fort Yuma was abandoned (on May 16, 1883). The reservation was transferred to the Interior Department on July 22, 1884. Today, the site of the military reservation is occupied by the Fort Yuma Indian School and a mission.

1906942

"K" "K"

T<sup>6</sup> South.  
R<sup>11</sup> East

Public Land Order 1  
105,901.27 acres  
92,482.25 acres public lands  
2,552.80 state land  
10,866.22 patented  
140.00 in pending entries

FEDERAL REGISTER

Washington, Tuesday, June 30, 1942.

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Page 466

General Land Office.

[Public Land Order 1]

CALIFORNIA

ORDER WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS FOR USE  
OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

FOR CAMP SITE AND MANEUVER PURPOSES

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 9146 of April 24, 1942, it is ordered as follows:

The public lands in the following-described areas are hereby withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws, including the mining laws, and reserved for the use of the War Department for camp sites and maneuver purposes:

SAN BERNARDINO MEXICAN

- T. 6 S., R. 10 E.  
Secs. 8, 14, 18, 20, 22, 24;
- T. 6 S., R. 11 E.  
Sec. 14;  
Sec. 18, Lots 1 to 12, inclusive, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- Secs. 20, 22, 24;
- T. 6 S., R. 12 E.  
Secs. 18, 20, 22, 28, 30;
- T. 6 S., R. 15 E.  
Sec. 2, Lots 1 and 2 of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
Secs. 8 to 10, inclusive;  
Sec. 11, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
Sec. 15, N $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
Secs. 17 and 18;  
Sec. 19, Lots 1 and 2 of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
Secs. 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, partly unsurveyed;
- T. 1 E., R. 17 E.  
Secs. 6, 7, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, partly unsurveyed;  
Sec. 29, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
Secs. 30, 31;  
Sec. 32, W $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- T. 2 S., R. 13 E.  
Secs. 1 to 12, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
- T. 1 N., R. 18 E.  
Secs. 1 to 18, inclusive, 21 to 28, inclusive, 38 to 39, inclusive, unsurveyed;
- T. 7 N., R. 22 E., All;
- T. 8 N., R. 22 E.  
Secs. 3, 4, 7 to 10, inclusive, 13 to 36, inclusive;
- T. 7 N., R. 23 E.  
Secs. 5 to 8, inclusive, 17 to 20, inclusive, 30, 31;
- T. 8 N., R. 23 E.  
Sec. 31;  
Sec. 32, S $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The areas described, including both public and nonpublic lands, aggregate 105,901.27 acres.

This order shall be subject to (1) the Executive Order of May 17, 1937 withdrawing certain lands for a proposed water conduit, and (2) Power Site Classification No. 55 approved by the Secretary of the Interior June 22, 1923, so far as such orders affect any of the lands described herein.

This order shall take precedence over, but shall not rescind or revoke (1) the Executive Order of April 17, 1928 creating Public Water Reserve No. 107, (2) Executive Order No. 5902 of August 18, 1932 creating Public Water Reserve No. 145; (3) Executive Order No. 6381 of October 25, 1933 withdrawing certain lands for classification and pending determination of the advisability of reserving lands for national monument purposes, and (4) Executive Order No. 6910 of November 26, 1934, as amended, withdrawing public lands in California and other states for classification and other purposes, so far as such orders affect any of the lands described herein.

It is intended that the lands described herein shall be returned to the administration of the Department of the Interior when they are no longer needed for the purposes for which they are reserved.

[SEAL] E. K. BURLEW,  
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 20, 1942.

[P. R. Doc. 42-6029; Filed June 27, 1942;  
10:30 a. m.]

17 P. R. 3067.

pk 45

[Public Land Order 119]

CALIFORNIA

LAND WITHDRAWAL

*(Correction)*

Revocation of Executive Orders of May 17, 1927, and August 18, 1932, creating public water reserves.

By virtue of the authority contained in section 1 of the act of June 23, 1910, c. 431, 36 Stat. 847 (U.S.C., title 43, sec. 141), and pursuant to Executive Order No. 9146 of April 24, 1942, it is ordered: As follows:

The Executive Order of May 17, 1927, withdrawing lands for municipal water supply purposes (Public Water Reserve No. 109), as modified by Executive Order No. 5902 of August 22, 1932, and Executive Order No. 5002 of August 18, 1932, creating Public Water Reserve No. 145, as modified by Executive Order No. 5724 of June 13, 1941, are hereby revoked.

AUG FORTAS

Acting Secretary of the Interior

May 4, 1943

[P. B. Dec. 24-332; Filed May 11, 1943; 9:23 a. m.]



89-06942-K

FEDERAL REGISTER  
Tuesday, January 21, 1947  
Vol. 12, No. 14  
Page 112

Public Land Order 342  
105,901.27 acres.

[Public Land Order 342]

CALIFORNIA

REVOKING PUBLIC LAND ORDER 1 OF JUNE 20, 1942, WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS FOR USE OF WAR DEPARTMENT FOR CAMP SITES AND MANUEVER PURPOSES

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 9337 of April 24, 1943, it is ordered as follows:

Public Land Order No. 1 of June 20, 1942, as amended by Executive Order No. 9526 of February 28, 1945, withdrawing the public lands in the areas hereinafter described, for the use of the War Department for camp sites and maneuver purposes, is hereby revoked.

The jurisdiction over and use of such lands granted to the War Department by Public Land Order No. 1 shall cease upon the date of the signing of this order. Thereupon, the jurisdiction over and administration of such lands shall be vested in the Department of the Interior and any other Department or agency of the Federal Government according to their respective interests then of record.

This order shall not otherwise become effective to change the status of such lands until 10:00 a. m. on March 17, 1947.

At that time the lands shall, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, become subject to application, petition, location, or selection as follows:

(a) *Ninety-day period for preference-right filings.* For a period of 90 days from March 17, 1947, to June 16, 1947, inclusive, the public lands affected by this order shall be subject to (1) application under the homestead or the desert land laws, or the small tract act of June

1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609, 43 U. S. C. sec. 682a), as amended, by qualified veterans of World War II, for whose service recognition is granted by the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747, 43 U. S. C. secs. 278-283), subject to the requirements of applicable law, and (2) application under any applicable public-land law, based on prior existing valid settlement rights and preference rights conferred by existing laws or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation. Applications by such veterans shall be subject to claims of the classes described in subdivision (2).

(b) *Twenty-day advance period for simultaneous preference-right filings.* For a period of 20 days from February 25, 1947 to March 17, 1947, inclusive, such veterans and persons claiming preference rights superior to those of such veterans, may present their applications, and all such applications, together with those presented at 10:00 a. m. on March 17, 1947 shall be treated as simultaneously filed.

(c) *Date for non-preference right filings authorized by the public-land laws.* Commencing at 10:00 a. m. on June 17, 1947 any of the lands remaining unappropriated shall become subject to such application, petition, location, or selection by the public generally as may be authorized by the public-land laws.

(d) *Twenty-day advance period for simultaneous non-preference right filings.* Applications by the general public may be presented during the 20-day period from May 28, 1947 to June 17, 1947, inclusive, and all such applications, together with those presented at 10:00 a. m. on June 17, 1947 shall be treated as simultaneously filed.

Veterans shall accompany their applications with certified copies of their certificates of discharge, or other satisfactory evidence of their military or naval service. Persons asserting preference rights, through settlement or otherwise, and those having equitable claims, shall accompany their applications by duly corroborated affidavits in support thereof, setting forth in detail all facts relevant to their claims.

Applications for these lands, which shall be filed in the District Land Office, Los Angeles, California, shall be acted upon in accordance with the regulations contained in § 295.8 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations (Circular No. 324, May 22, 1914, 43 L. D. 254), and Part 296 of that title, to the extent that such regulations are applicable. Applications under the homestead laws shall be governed by the regulations contained in Parts 166 to 170, inclusive, of Title

43 of the Code of Federal Regulations and applications under the desert land laws and the small tract act of June 1, 1938, shall be governed by the regulations contained in Parts 232 and 257, respectively, of that title.

Inquiries concerning these lands shall be addressed to the District Land Office, Los Angeles, California.

The lands affected by this order are described as follows:

The public lands in the following described areas:

SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAIN

- T. 6 S., R. 10 E., Secs. 8, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 24.
- T. 6 S., R. 11 E., Sec. 14; Secs. 18, lots 1 to 12, inclusive, and SE 1/4; Secs. 20, 22, and 24.
- T. 6 S., R. 12 E., Secs. 18, 20, 22, 28, and 30.
- T. 5 S., R. 15 E., Secs. 2, lots 1 and 2 of NW 1/4 and SW 1/4; Secs. 3 to 10, inclusive; Sec. 11, NW 1/4 and SW 1/4; Sec. 15, NW 1/4; Secs. 17 and 18; Sec. 19, lots 1 and 2 of NW 1/4 and SW 1/4; Secs. 20, 21, 23, 29, 30, 32, 34, and 35, partly unsurveyed.
- T. 1 S., R. 17 E., Secs. 6, 7, 13, 14, 18, 19, and 20, partly unsurveyed; Sec. 29, NW 1/4 SW 1/4; Secs. 30 and 31; Sec. 32, NW 1/4 NW 1/4.
- T. 2 S., R. 18 E., Secs. 1 to 12, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.
- T. 1 N., R. 18 E., Secs. 1 to 18, sec. 21 to 28, and sec. 33 to 36, inclusive, unsurveyed.
- T. 7 N., R. 22 E., T. 8 N., R. 22 E., Secs. 3, 4, sec. 7 to 10, and sec. 13 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 7 N., R. 23 E., Secs. 5 to 8, sec. 17 to 20, inclusive, and sec. 30 and 31.
- T. 8 N., R. 23 E., Sec. 31; Sec. 32, SW 1/4.

The areas described, including both public and non-public lands, aggregate 105,901.27 acres.

Available information indicates that the lands are desert in character, generally rolling to mountainous, and embrace some fairly level areas such as the dry bed of Danby Lake in T. 1 N., R. 18 E. The lands are located in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, and are accessible to U. S. Highway No. 60 and to several county roads.

C. GRANT DAVIDSON,  
Assistant Secretary of the Interior  
JANUARY 13, 1947.

[F. R. Doc. 47-540; Filed, Jan. 20, 1947; 5:47 a. m.]

[Public Land Order 342]

CALIFORNIA

REVOKING PUBLIC LAND ORDER 1 OF JUNE 20, 1942, WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS FOR USE OF WAR DEPARTMENT FOR CAMP SITES AND MANUEVER PURPOSES

Correction

In the land description in Federal Register Document 47-540, appearing at page 418 of the issue for Tuesday, January 21, 1947, section 29 of T. 1 S., R. 17 E., should read: "Sec. 29, NW 1/4 and SW 1/4."

T. 6 S., R. 9 E.,  
Secs. 1 to 17, inclusive;  
Secs. 21 to 27, inclusive;  
Secs. 35 and 36.  
T. 6 S., R. 10 to 12 E., inclusive.  
T. 7 S., R. 10 E.,  
Secs. 1 to 16, inclusive;  
Secs. 23 to 26, inclusive;  
Sec. 36.  
T. 7 S., R. 11 and 12 E.

The areas described aggregate approximately 1,136,000 acres.

Portions of the lands were included in the Joshua Tree National Monument which was established by Proclamation No. 2193 of August 10, 1936, the boundaries of which were reduced and revised by the act of September 25, 1950 (64 Stat. 1033).

2. The following lands are released from withdrawal by this order:

SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN

T. 1 S., R. 4 E.,  
Secs. 28 and 29.  
T. 2 S., R. 4 E.,  
Secs. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14;  
Sec. 22, NE¼, W¼, SW¼, SE¼;  
Sec. 30.  
T. 2 S., R. 5 E.,  
Secs. 16 to 21, inclusive;  
Secs. 28 to 34, inclusive;  
Secs. 26, 27, 35, and 36, those portions south of aqueduct right-of-way.  
T. 3 S., R. 5 E.,  
Secs. 1, 3, 9;  
Sec. 2, E¼, NW¼.  
T. 3 S., R. 6 E.,  
Secs. 10 and 14, those portions south of aqueduct right-of-way;  
Sec. 6, NE¼;  
Secs. 16, 23, and 24.  
T. 3 S., R. 7 E.,  
Secs. 20 and 36, those portions south of aqueduct right-of-way.  
T. 4 S., R. 7 E.,  
Secs. 9, 10, and 12, inclusive.  
T. 4 S., R. 8 E.,  
Secs. 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36;  
Sec. 4, that portion south of aqueduct right-of-way.  
T. 5 S., R. 8 E.,  
Secs. 9, 10, and 12.  
T. 4 S., R. 9 E.,  
Secs. 6, 8, 10, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36.  
T. 5 S., R. 9 E.,  
Secs. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36.  
T. 6 S., R. 9 E.,  
Secs. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 22, 24, 26, and 36.  
T. 4 S., R. 10 E.,  
Secs. 28, 30, 32, and 34.  
T. 5 S., R. 10 E.,  
Secs. 32, 34, and 36, those portions south of aqueduct right-of-way.  
T. 6 S., R. 10 E.,  
Secs. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36;  
Sec. 6, that portion south of aqueduct right-of-way.  
T. 5 S., R. 11 E.,  
Sec. 31, that portion south of aqueduct right-of-way.  
T. 6 S., R. 11 E.,  
Secs. 2, 4, and 6, those portions south of aqueduct right-of-way;  
Secs. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36;  
Sec. 18, E¼, SW¼.  
T. 7 S., R. 11 E.,  
Secs. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36.  
T. 6 S., R. 12 E.,  
Secs. 2, 4, and 6, those portions south of aqueduct right-of-way.

Secs. 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36;  
Sec. 10, except as to part of the NE¼, SE¼.  
T. 5 S., R. 13 E. (partly unsurveyed),  
Secs. 25, 26, 27;  
Secs. 28 to 30, inclusive, those portions south of aqueduct right-of-way;  
Secs. 32 to 36, inclusive.  
T. 4 S., R. 14 E. (partly unsurveyed),  
Secs. 25 and 36, those portions south and east of aqueduct right-of-way.  
Sec. 36.  
T. 3 S., R. 15 E. (partly unsurveyed),  
Secs. 27, 28, and 32 to 35, inclusive;  
Secs. 29, 21, 29, 30, 31, those portions south and east of aqueduct right-of-way;  
Secs. 22, 23, 25, 25, and 36, those portions south and west of aqueduct right-of-way.  
T. 4 S., R. 15 E. (partly unsurveyed),  
Secs. 1 to 5, 8 to 17, 20 to 24, 26 to 29, 31 to 36, inclusive;  
Secs. 6, 7, 18, 19, and 30, those portions east of aqueduct right-of-way;  
Sec. 25, W¼, E¼, NE¼, NW¼, SE¼, SW¼.

The areas described aggregate approximately 160,000 acres, of which surveyed secs. 16 and 36 are State lands.

3. The lands are located in Riverside County, except as to those in T. 1 S., R. 4 E., S. B. M., which are in San Bernardino County. The westernmost lands are south and west of the Little San Bernardino Mountains. They range southeast in a general parallel pattern to the Colorado River Aqueduct. This southeasterly pattern continues along the San Bernardino Mountains to the Mecca Hills. Most of the area is rough and mountainous. The community of Desert Hot Springs is within two miles of the edge of the lands. U. S. Highway 99 parallels the lands at a distance of approximately 12 miles.

4. No application for the lands may be allowed under the homestead, desert-land, small tract, or any other nonmineral public-land law unless the lands have already been classified as valuable or suitable for such type of application, or shall be so classified upon the consideration of an application. Any application that is filed will be considered on its merits. The lands will not be subject to occupancy or disposition until they have been classified.

5. Subject to any valid existing rights and the requirements of applicable law, the public lands released from withdrawal and described in paragraph 2 of this order are hereby opened to filing of applications, selections, and locations in accordance with the following: the unsurveyed lands being opened to such applications, selections, and locations as are allowable on unsurveyed lands.

6. Applications and selections under the nonmineral public-land laws may be presented to the Manager mentioned below, beginning on the date of this order. Such applications and selections will be considered as filed on the hour and respective dates shown for the various classes enumerated in the following paragraphs: (1) Applications by persons having prior existing valid settlement rights, preference rights conferred by existing laws, or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation will be adjudicated on the facts presented in support of each claim or right. All ap-

[Public Land Order 1274]

[Misc. 1499461]

CALIFORNIA

REVOKING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 6361 OF OCTOBER 25, 1933, WHICH WITHDREW LANDS FOR CLASSIFICATION

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847; 43 U. S. C. 141) and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952, it is ordered as follows:

1. Executive Order No. 6361 of October 25, 1933, withdrawing the surveyed and unsurveyed public lands within the following described areas in California for classification and pending determination as to the advisability of including such lands in a national monument which was partially revoked by Executive Order No. 7852 of July 2, 1937, and Public Land Orders No. 292 of July 25, 1945, No. 491 of June 22, 1948, No. 628 of April 24, 1950, No. 357 of July 23, 1952, and No. 998 of August 25, 1954, is hereby revoked in its entirety:

SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN

T. 1 S., R. 4 E.,  
Secs. 19 to 25, inclusive.  
T. 1 S., R. 5 E.,  
Secs. 19 to 36, inclusive.  
T. 1 S., R. 6 E.,  
Secs. 19 to 36, inclusive.  
T. 1 S., R. 7 E.,  
Secs. 19 to 36, inclusive.  
T. 1 S., R. 8 E.,  
Secs. 19 to 36, inclusive.  
T. 1 S., R. 9 E.,  
Secs. 19 to 36, inclusive (unsurveyed).  
T. 1 S., R. 10 to 15 E., inclusive (partly unsurveyed).  
T. 2 S., R. 4 to 15 E., inclusive (partly unsurveyed).  
T. 2 S., R. 6 E.,  
Secs. 1 to 3, inclusive;  
Secs. 10 to 12, inclusive.  
T. 3 S., R. 6 E.,  
Secs. 1 to 18, inclusive;  
Secs. 23 and 24.  
T. 3 S., R. 7 E.,  
Secs. 1 to 27, inclusive;  
Secs. 34 to 36, inclusive.  
T. 3 S., R. 8 to 15 E., inclusive (partly unsurveyed).  
T. 4 S., R. 7 E.,  
Secs. 1 to 3, inclusive;  
Secs. 10 to 12, inclusive.  
T. 4 S., R. 8 to 15 E., inclusive (partly unsurveyed).  
T. 5 S., R. 8 E.,  
Secs. 1 to 5, inclusive;  
Secs. 10 to 12, inclusive.  
T. 5 S., R. 9 to 13 E., inclusive (partly unsurveyed).

Applications presented by persons other than those referred to in this paragraph will be subject to the applications and claims mentioned in this paragraph.

(2) All valid applications for surveyed lands under the Homestead, Desert Land, and Small Tract Laws and all valid applications for unsurveyed lands under the Small Tract Laws by qualified veterans of World War II or of the Korean Conflict, and by others entitled to preference rights under the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747; 43 U.S.C. 279-284 as amended), presented prior to 10:00 a. m. on April 19, 1956, will be considered as simultaneously filed at that hour. Rights under such preference right applications filed after that hour and before 10:00 a. m. on July 19, 1956, will be governed by the time of filing.

(3) All valid applications and selections under the non-mineral public-land laws, other than those coming under paragraphs 5 (a) (1) and 5 (a) (2) above, presented prior to 10:00 a. m. on July 19, 1956, will be considered as simultaneously filed at that hour. Rights under such applications and selections filed after that hour will be governed by the time of filing.

b. The lands have been open to applications and offers under the mineral-leasing laws and to location for metalliferous minerals. They will be open to location for non-metalliferous minerals under the United States mining laws beginning at 10:00 a. m. on July 19, 1956.

6. Persons claiming veterans preference rights under paragraph 5 (a) (2) above must enclose with their applications proper evidence of military or naval service, preferably a complete photostatic copy of the certificate of honorable discharge. Persons claiming preference rights based upon valid settlement, statutory preference, or equitable claims must enclose properly corroborated statements in support of their claims. Detailed rules and regulations governing applications which may be filed pursuant to this order can be found in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

7. Section 30, T. 2 S., R. 4 E., San Bernardino Meridian, aggregating 647.62 acres, is embraced in private exchange application, LA 0126376, filed under section 3 of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended by section 3 of the act of June 26, 1936 (48 Stat. 1772; 49 U.S.C. 1976; 43 U.S.C. 315g) by which the offered lands will benefit a Federal Land Program, and it is therefore not subject to the provisions contained in the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747; 43 U.S.C. 279-284) as amended, granting preference rights to veterans of World War II, the Korean Conflict and others.

Inquiries concerning the lands shall be addressed to the Manager, Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, Los Angeles, California.

WALTER A. DEWART,  
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

March 14, 1956

[S. R. Doc. 34-3082, Filed: Mar. 14, 1956; 1:43 a.m.]

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
OFFICE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS  
TITLE 43 - PUBLIC LANDS - INTERIOR  
Chapter I - Bureau of Land Management  
Appendix - Public Land Orders

Public Land Order 3007  
(Los Angeles 0157837)  
(1499461)  
CALIFORNIA

ORDER OPENING PUBLIC LANDS

1. Public Land Order No. 1274 of March 14, 1956, revoked Executive Order No. 6361 of October 25, 1953, which withdrew lands in California for classification and determination as to the advisability of including them in a national monument.

2. Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior the following described lands which were not included in the restoration made by Public Land Order No. 1274 are hereby restored to the operation of the public land laws, subject to any valid existing rights and equitable claims, the requirements of applicable law, rules and regulations, and the provisions of any existing withdrawals.

San Bernardino Meridian

- T. 1 S., R. 4 E.,  
sec. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, incl.  
sec. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44, incl.
- T. 2 S., R. 4 E.,  
sec. 13, lots 1 and 2 of 3rd, 4th, and 5th.
- T. 3 S., R. 5 E.,  
sec. 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Sent to Fed. Reg.  
LAPP  
Richard K. J.

1499461  
12/1/56

Los Angeles 0157837  
(1499461)

- T. 3 S., R. 7 E.,  
sec. 34.
- T. 4 S., R. 7 E.,  
sec. 2.
- T. 4 S., R. 10 E.,  
sec. 20.
- T. 4 S., R. 14 E.,  
sec. 20, that portion east of aqueduct right-of-way  
(unsurveyed).
- T. 4 S., R. 15 E.,  
sec. 19, that portion west of the east line of the  
Colorado River aqueduct right-of-way;  
sec. 19, that portion west of the east line of the  
Colorado River aqueduct right-of-way  
(portion unsurveyed);  
sec. 25, 26.
- T. 5 S., R. 8 E.,  
sec. 2.
- T. 6 S., R. 10 E.,  
sec. 6, that portion north of the north line of the  
Colorado River aqueduct right-of-way.
- T. 6 S., R. 11 E.,  
sec. 13, lots 1 to 6, incl.
- T. 7 S., R. 12 E.,  
secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,  
27, 28, 29, 30, and 31;  
sec. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, incl.

The areas described aggregate 14,341.70 acres.

3. The lands are within San Bernardino and Riverside

Los Angeles DISTRICT  
(189942)

and comprise portions of the Table Hills, Little San Bernardino Mountains, Santa Rita, and the Granada Mountains.

5. All valid applications and selections under the non-mineral public land laws, presented prior to 10:00 a.m. on **MAY 14 1963** will be considered as simultaneously filed at that hour. Rights under such applications and selections filed after that hour will be governed by the time of filing.

6. The lands have been open to applications and offers under the mineral leasing laws and to location for nonmetallic minerals. They will be open to location for nonmetallic minerals under the United States mining laws beginning at 10:00 a.m. on **MAY 14 1963**.

7. Persons claiming preference rights based upon valid settlement, statutory preference, or equitable claims, must enclose properly corroborated statements in support of their applications setting forth all facts relevant to their claims.

8. It is the intent by this order to include in the restoration made hereby, all lands withdrawn by Executive Order No. 6321 which have not heretofore been restored. Status of any of the lands may be obtained

Los Angeles DISTRICT  
(189946)

by inquiry of the Manager, Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, Riverside, California.

APR - 8 1963

SGD John A. Carver, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of the Interior

1906942 WK

T<sub>6</sub> South  
R<sub>12</sub> East

Public Land Order 1  
105,901.27 acres  
92,422.25 acres public lands  
2,552.80 state land  
10,366.22 patented  
340.00 in pending entries

FEDERAL REGISTER

Washington, Tuesday, June 30, 1942.

Vol. 7 No. 127

Page 4366

General Land Office  
[Public Land Order 1]  
CALIFORNIA

ORDER WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS FOR USE  
OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT  
FOR CAMP SITE AND MANEUVER PURPOSES

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 9146 of April 24, 1942, it is ordered as follows:

The public lands in the following described areas are hereby withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws, including the mining laws, and reserved for the use of the War Department for camp sites and maneuver purposes:

SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAIN

- T. 6 S., R. 10 E.,  
Secs. 8, 14, 18, 20, 22, 24;
- T. 6 S., R. 11 E.,  
Sec. 14;  
Sec. 18, Lots 1 to 12, inclusive, SE 1/4;  
Secs. 20, 22, 24;
- T. 6 S., R. 12 E.,  
Secs. 18, 20, 22, 28, 30;
- T. 5 S., R. 15 E.,  
Sec. 2, Lots 1 and 2 of NW 1/4, SW 1/4;  
Secs. 8 to 10, inclusive;  
Sec. 11, N 1/4, SW 1/4;  
Sec. 15, N 1/4;  
Secs. 17 and 18;  
Sec. 19, Lots 7 and 8 of NW 1/4, SW 1/4;  
Secs. 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, partly unsurveyed;
- T. 1 S., R. 17 E.,  
Secs. 6, 7, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, partly unsurveyed;  
Sec. 29, N 1/4, SW 1/4;  
Secs. 30, 31;  
Sec. 32, W 1/4, NW 1/4;
- T. 2 S., R. 18 E.,  
Secs. 1 to 12, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
- T. 1 N., R. 18 E.,  
Secs. 1 to 13, inclusive, 24 to 28, inclusive, 33 to 36, inclusive, unsurveyed;
- T. 7 N., R. 22 E., All;
- T. 8 N., R. 22 E.,  
Secs. 3, 4, 7 to 10, inclusive, 13 to 36, inclusive;
- T. 7 N., R. 23 E.,  
Secs. 8 to 9, inclusive, 17 to 20, inclusive, 30, 31;
- T. 9 N., R. 23 E.,  
Sec. 31;  
Sec. 34, S 1/4;

The areas described, including both public and nonpublic lands, aggregate 105,901.27 acres.

This order shall be subject to (1) the Executive Order of May 17, 1927 withdrawing certain lands for a proposed water conduit, and (2) Power Site Classification No. 55 approved by the Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1923, so far as such orders affect any of the lands described herein.

This order shall take precedence over, but shall not rescind or revoke (1) the Executive Order of April 17, 1926 creating Public Water Reserve No. 107, (2) Executive Order No. 5902 of August 18, 1932 creating Public Water Reserve No. 145, (3) Executive Order No. 5361 of October 25, 1933 withdrawing certain lands for classification and pending determination of the advisability of reserving lands for national monument purposes, and (4) Executive Order No. 5910 of November 26, 1934, as amended, withdrawing public lands in California and other states for classification and other purposes, so far as such orders affect any of the lands described herein.

It is intended that the lands described herein shall be returned to the administration of the Department of the Interior when they are no longer needed for the purposes for which they are reserved.

[SEAL] E. K. BURLEW,  
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 20, 1942.

[P. R. Doc. 42-6029; Filed June 27, 1942; 10:30 a. m.]

7 P. R. 8067

T<sub>6</sub> South R<sub>12</sub> East



2916942-A

Public Land Order 342  
105,901.27 acres.

Public Land Order 342  
CALIFORNIA

REVOKING PUBLIC LAND ORDER 1 OF JUNE 20,  
1942, WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS FOR  
USE OF WAR DEPARTMENT FOR CAMP SITES  
AND MANEUVER PURPOSES

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 9337 of April 24, 1943, it is ordered as follows:

Public Land Order No. 1 of June 20, 1942, as amended by Executive Order No. 9526 of February 28, 1945, withdrawing the public lands in the areas hereinafter described, for the use of the War Department for camp sites and maneuver purposes, is hereby revoked.

The jurisdiction over and use of such lands granted to the War Department by Public Land Order No. 1 shall cease upon the date of the signing of this order. Thereupon, the jurisdiction over and administration of such lands shall be vested in the Department of the Interior and any other Department or agency of the Federal Government according to their respective interests then of record.

This order shall not otherwise become effective to change the status of such lands until 10:00 a. m. on March 17, 1947.

At that time the lands shall, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, become subject to application, petition, location, or selection as follows:

(a) *Ninety-day period for preference-right filings.* For a period of 90 days from March 17, 1947, to June 16, 1947, inclusive, the public lands affected by this order shall be subject to (1) application under the homestead or the desert land laws, or the small tract act of June

1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609, 43 U. S. C. sec. 682a), as amended, by qualified veterans of World War II, for whose service recognition is granted by the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747, 43 U. S. C. secs. 278-283), subject to the requirements of applicable law, and (2) application under any applicable public-land law, based on prior existing valid settlement rights and preference rights conferred by existing laws or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation. Applications by such veterans shall be subject to claims of the classes described in subdivision (2).

(b) *Twenty-day advance period for simultaneous preference-right filings.* For a period of 20 days from February 25, 1947 to March 17, 1947, inclusive, such veterans and persons claiming preference rights superior to those of such veterans, may present their applications, and all such applications, together with those presented at 10:00 a. m. on March 17, 1947 shall be treated as simultaneously filed.

(c) *Date for non-preference right filings authorized by the public-land laws.* Commencing at 10:00 a. m. on June 17, 1947 any of the lands remaining unappropriated shall become subject to such application, petition, location, or selection by the public generally as may be authorized by the public-land laws.

(d) *Twenty-day advance period for simultaneous non-preference right filings.* Applications by the general public may be presented during the 20-day period from May 28, 1947 to June 17, 1947, inclusive, and all such applications, together with those presented at 10:00 a. m. on June 17, 1947 shall be treated as simultaneously filed.

Veterans shall accompany their applications with certified copies of their certificates of discharge, or other satisfactory evidence of their military or naval service. Persons asserting preference rights, through settlement or otherwise, and those having equitable claims, shall accompany their applications by duly corroborated affidavits in support thereof, setting forth in detail all facts relevant to their claims.

Applications for these lands, which shall be filed in the District Land Office, Los Angeles, California, shall be acted upon in accordance with the regulations contained in § 295.8 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations (Circular No. 324, May 27, 1914, 43 L. D. 254), and Part 296 of that title, to the extent that such regulations are applicable. Applications under the homestead laws shall be governed by the regulations contained in Parts 166 to 170, inclusive, of Title

43 of the Code of Federal Regulations and applications under the desert land laws and the small tract act of June 1, 1938, shall be governed by the regulations contained in Parts 232 and 257, respectively, of that title.

Inquiries concerning these lands shall be addressed to the District Land Office, Los Angeles, California.

The lands affected by this order are described as follows:

The public lands in the following-described areas:

- SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAIN
- T. 6 S., R. 10 E., Secs. 8, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 24.
  - T. 5 S., R. 11 E., Sec. 14; Sec. 18, lots 1 to 12, inclusive, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Secs. 20, 22, and 24.
  - T. 6 S., R. 12 E., Secs. 18, 20, 22, 28, and 30.
  - T. 5 S., R. 15 E., Sec. 2, lots 1 and 2 of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Secs. 3 to 10, inclusive; Sec. 11, N $\frac{1}{2}$  and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Sec. 15, N $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Secs. 17 and 18; Sec. 19, lots 1 and 2 of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Secs. 20, 21, 23, 29, 30, 32, 34, and 35, partly unsurveyed.
  - T. 1 S., R. 17 E., Secs. 6, 7, 13, 14, 18, 19, and 20, partly unsurveyed; Sec. 29, N $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Secs. 30 and 31; Sec. 32, W $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ .
  - T. 2 S., R. 18 E., Secs. 1 to 12, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.
  - T. 1 N., R. 18 E., Secs. 1 to 18, secs. 21 to 28, and sec. 33 to 36, inclusive, unsurveyed.
  - T. 7 N., R. 22 E., Secs. 3, 4, sec. 7 to 10, and sec. 13 to 36, inclusive.
  - T. 7 N., R. 23 E., Secs. 5 to 8, sec. 17 to 20, inclusive, and sec. 20 and 31.
  - T. 9 N., R. 23 E., Sec. 31; Sec. 32, S $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The areas described, including both public and non-public lands, aggregate 105,901.27 acres.

Available information indicates that the lands are desert in character, generally rolling to mountainous, and embrace some fairly level areas such as the dry bed of Danby Lake in T. 1 N., R. 18 E. The lands are located in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, and are accessible to U. S. Highway No. 60 and to several county roads.

C. GERRARD DAVISON,  
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

JANUARY 13, 1947.  
(P. R. Doc. 47-540; Filed Jan. 20, 1947; 8:47 a. m.)

Public Land Order 342  
CALIFORNIA

REVOKING PUBLIC LAND ORDER 1 OF JUNE 20,  
1942, WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS FOR  
USE OF WAR DEPARTMENT FOR CAMP SITES  
AND MANEUVER PURPOSES

Correction

In the land description in Federal Register Document 47-540, appearing at page 418 of the issue for Tuesday, January 21, 1947, section 29 of T. 1 S., R. 17 E., should read: "Sec. 29, N $\frac{1}{2}$  and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ."



Public Land Order 1274

Misc. 1499461

CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 5361 OF  
OCTOBER 25, 1933, WHICH WITHDREW  
LANDS FOR CLASSIFICATION

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847; 43 U. S. C. 141), and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 23, 1952, it is ordered as follows:

1. Executive Order No. 5361 of October 25, 1933, withdrawing the surveyed and unsurveyed public lands within the following-described areas in California for classification and pending determination as to the advisability of including such lands in a national monument which was partially revoked by Executive Order No. 7657 of July 2, 1937, and Public Land Orders No. 292 of July 25, 1945; No. 491 of June 22, 1943; No. 628 of April 24, 1950; No. 837 of July 23, 1952, and No. 998 of August 25, 1954, is hereby revoked in its entirety.

SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN

T. 1 S., R. 4 E.  
Secs. 19 to 30, inclusive.  
T. 1 S., R. 5 E.  
Secs. 19 to 30, inclusive.  
T. 1 S., R. 6 E.  
Secs. 19 to 30, inclusive.  
T. 1 S., R. 7 E.  
Secs. 19 to 30, inclusive.  
T. 1 S., R. 8 E.  
Secs. 19 to 30, inclusive.  
T. 1 S., R. 9 E.  
Secs. 19 to 30, inclusive (unsurveyed).  
T. 1 S., Ra. 10 to 15 E., inclusive (partly unsurveyed).  
T. 1 S., Ra. 4 to 15 E., inclusive (partly unsurveyed).  
T. 2 S., R. 5 E.  
Secs. 1 to 3, inclusive;  
Secs. 10 to 12, inclusive.  
T. 2 S., R. 6 E.  
Secs. 1 to 18, inclusive;  
Secs. 23 and 24.  
T. 2 S., R. 7 E.  
Secs. 1 to 27, inclusive;  
Secs. 34 to 36, inclusive.  
T. 2 S., Ra. 8 to 15 E., inclusive (partly unsurveyed).  
T. 4 S., R. 7 E.  
Secs. 1 to 3, inclusive;  
Secs. 10 to 12, inclusive.  
T. 4 S., Ra. 8 to 15 E., inclusive (partly unsurveyed).  
T. 5 S., R. 5 E.  
Secs. 1 to 3, inclusive;  
Secs. 10 to 12, inclusive.  
T. 5 S., Ra. 9 to 13 E., inclusive (partly unsurveyed).

T. 6 S., R. 9 E.  
Secs. 1 to 17, inclusive;  
Secs. 21 to 27, inclusive;  
Secs. 33 and 36.  
T. 6 S., Ra. 10 to 12 E., inclusive.  
T. 7 S., R. 10 E.  
Secs. 1 to 16, inclusive;  
Secs. 23 to 26, inclusive;  
Sec. 36.  
T. 7 S., Ra. 11 and 12 E.

The areas described aggregate approximately 1,136,000 acres.

Portions of the lands were included in the Joshua Tree National Monument which was established by Proclamation No. 2193 of August 10, 1936, the boundaries of which were reduced and revised by the act of September 25, 1950 (64 Stat. 1033).

2. The following lands are released from withdrawal by this order:

SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN

T. 1 S., R. 4 E.  
Secs. 28 and 29.  
T. 2 S., R. 4 E.  
Secs. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14;  
Sec. 22, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
Sec. 30.  
T. 2 S., R. 5 E.  
Secs. 16 to 21, inclusive;  
Secs. 23 to 34, inclusive;  
Secs. 26, 27, 28, and 36, those portions south of aqueduct right-of-way.  
T. 3 S., R. 5 E.  
Secs. 1, 3, 9;  
Sec. 2, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
T. 3 S., R. 6 E.  
Secs. 10 and 14, those portions south of aqueduct right-of-way.  
Sec. 6, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
Secs. 16, 23, and 24.  
T. 3 S., R. 7 E.  
Secs. 20 and 36, those portions south of aqueduct right-of-way.  
T. 4 S., R. 7 E.  
Secs. 9, 10, and 12, inclusive.  
T. 4 S., R. 8 E.  
Secs. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36;  
Sec. 4, that portion south of aqueduct right-of-way.  
T. 5 S., R. 8 E.  
Secs. 9, 10, and 12.  
T. 4 S., R. 8 E.  
Secs. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36.  
T. 5 S., R. 9 E.  
Secs. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 22, 24, 26, and 36.  
T. 4 S., R. 10 E.  
Secs. 28, 30, 32, and 34.  
T. 5 S., R. 10 E.  
Secs. 22, 24, and 36, those portions south of aqueduct right-of-way.  
T. 6 S., R. 10 E.  
Secs. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36;  
Sec. 6, that portion south of aqueduct right-of-way.  
T. 5 S., R. 11 E.  
Sec. 31, that portion south of aqueduct right-of-way.  
T. 6 S., R. 11 E.  
Secs. 2, 4, and 6, those portions south of aqueduct right-of-way;  
Secs. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36;  
Sec. 18, E $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
T. 7 S., R. 11 E.  
Secs. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36.  
T. 6 S., R. 12 E.  
Secs. 2, 4, and 6, those portions south of aqueduct right-of-way.

Secs. 8, 11, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36;  
Sec. 10, except as to part of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
T. 5 S., Ra. 13 E. (partly unsurveyed).  
Secs. 23, 25, 27;  
Secs. 25 to 30, inclusive, those portions south of aqueduct right-of-way;  
Secs. 32 to 36, inclusive.  
T. 4 S., R. 14 E. (partly unsurveyed).  
Secs. 25 and 35, those portions south and east of aqueduct right-of-way;  
Sec. 30.  
T. 3 S., R. 15 E. (partly unsurveyed).  
Secs. 27, 28, and 32 to 35, inclusive;  
Secs. 20, 21, 29, 30, 31, those portions south and east of aqueduct right-of-way;  
Secs. 22, 23, 25, 26, and 36, those portions south and west of aqueduct right-of-way.  
T. 4 S., R. 15 E. (partly unsurveyed).  
Secs. 1 to 5, 8 to 17, 20 to 24, 26 to 29, 31 to 35, inclusive;  
Secs. 6, 7, 18, 19, and 30, those portions east of aqueduct right-of-way;  
Sec. 26, W $\frac{1}{2}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The areas described aggregate approximately 160,000 acres, of which surveyed secs. 16 and 36 are State lands.

3. The lands are located in Riverside County, except as to those in T. 1 S., R. 4 E., S. B. M., which are in San Bernardino County. The westernmost lands are south and west of the Little San Bernardino Mountains. They range southeast in a general parallel pattern to the Colorado River Aqueduct. This southeasterly pattern continues along the San Bernardino Mountains to the Mecca Hills. Most of the area is rough and mountainous. The community of Desert Hot Springs is within two miles of the edge of the lands. U. S. Highway 99 parallels the lands at a distance of approximately 12 miles.

4. No application for the lands may be allowed under the homestead, desert-land, small-tract, or any other nonmineral public-land law, unless the lands have already been classified as valuable or suitable for such type of application, or shall be so classified upon the consideration of an application. Any application that is filed will be considered on its merits. The lands will not be subject to occupancy or disposition until they have been classified.

5. Subject to any valid existing rights and the requirements of applicable law, the public lands released from withdrawal and described in paragraph 2 of this order are hereby opened to filing of applications, selections, and locations in accordance with the following; the unsurveyed lands being opened to such applications, selections, and locations as are allowable on unsurveyed lands:

Applications and selections under the nonmineral public-land laws may be presented to the Manager mentioned below, beginning on the date of this order. Such applications and selections will be considered as filed on the hour and respective dates shown for the various classes enumerated in the following paragraphs:

(1) Applications by persons having prior existing valid settlement rights, preference rights conferred by existing laws, or equitable claims, subject to allowance and confirmation, will be adjudicated on the facts presented in support of each claim or right. All ap-

plications presented by persons other than those referred to in this paragraph will be subject to the applications and claims mentioned in this paragraph.

(2) All valid applications for surveyed lands under the Homestead, Desert Land, and Small Tract Laws and all valid applications for unsurveyed lands under the Small Tract Laws by qualified veterans of World War II or of the Korean Conflict, and by others entitled to preference rights under the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747; 43 U. S. C. 272-284 as amended), presented prior to 10:00 a. m. on April 19, 1956, will be considered as simultaneously filed at that hour. Rights under such preference right applications filed after that hour and before 10:00 a. m. on July 19, 1956, will be governed by the time of filing.

(3) All valid applications and selections under the non-mineral public-land laws, other than those coming under paragraphs 5 (a) (1) and 5 (a) (2) above, presented prior to 10:00 a. m. on July 19, 1956, will be considered as simultaneously filed at that hour. Rights under such applications and selections filed after that hour will be governed by the time of filing.

b. The lands have been open to applications and offers under the mineral-leasing laws and to location for metalliferous minerals. They will be open to location for non-metalliferous minerals under the United States mining laws beginning at 10:00 a. m. on July 19, 1956.

c. Persons claiming veterans preference rights under paragraph 5 (a) (3) above must enclose with their applications proper evidence of military or naval service, preferably a complete photostatic copy of the certificate of honorable discharge. Persons claiming preference rights based upon valid settlement, statutory preference, or equitable claims must enclose properly corroborated statements in support of their claims. Detailed rules and regulations governing applications which may be filed pursuant to this order can be found in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

7. Section 30, T. 2 S., R. 4 E., San Bernardino Meridian, aggregating 647.62 acres, is embraced in private exchange application, LA 0126375, filed under section 3 of the act of June 23, 1934, as amended by section 2 of the act of June 26, 1936 (48 Stat. 1272; 49 U. S. C. 1976; 43 U. S. C. 311g) by which the offered lands will benefit a Federal Land Program, and it is therefore, not subject to the provisions contained in the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747; 43 U. S. C. 272-284) as amended, granting preference rights to veterans of World War II, the Korean Conflict and others.

Inquiries concerning the lands shall be addressed to the Manager, Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, Los Angeles, California.

WESLEY A. DEWART,  
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

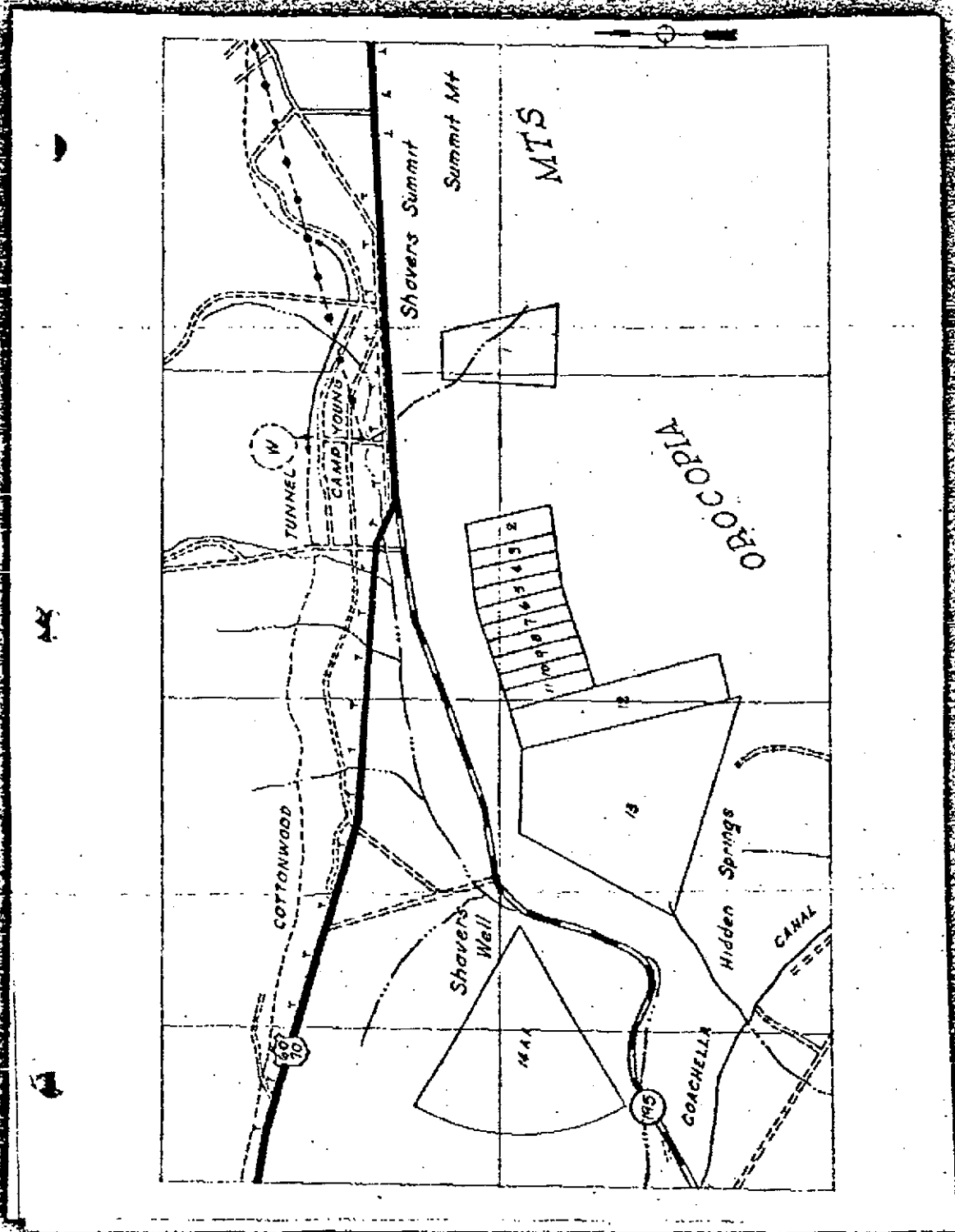
March 14, 1956.

**APPENDIX C-2.1**

Camp Young Range  
Map and Range Guide,  
General Patton Memorial Museum, Chiriaco Summit, California

CAMP YOUNG RANGE

RANGE	DESCRIPTION
No. 1	COMBAT RANGE .30 Cal., 7mm, and 15mm.
No. 2	KNOWN DISTANCE - 48 points (includes pits) - Ranges, 100 - 200 - 300 - 500 - .30 Cal. Rifle and carbine. Includes transition course .30 Cal. rifle. 2 points.
No. 3	MOVING TARGET - 1 Lane - 500 yds - .30 Cal., 50 Cal. and 37mm.
No. 4	INFILTRATION COURSE
No. 5	KNOWN DISTANCE - Familiarization firing - 12 points (no pits) - Ranges, 100 - 200 - 300 yds. - .30 Cal. Rifle and Carbine.
No. 6	KNOWN DISTANCE - Familiarization firing - 14 points (no pits) - Ranges, 100 - 200 - 300 yds. - .30 Cal., Rifle and Carbine.
No. 7	KNOWN DISTANCE - Familiarization firing - 10 points (no pits) - Ranges, 100 - 200 - 300 yds. .30 Cal. Rifle and Carbine.
No. 8	KNOWN DISTANCE - Familiarization firing - 10 points (no pits) - Ranges, 100 - 200 - 300 yds. - .30 Cal. Rifle and Carbine.
No. 9	KNOWN DISTANCE - Familiarization firing - 15 points (no pits) - Ranges, 100 - 200 - 300 yds. - .30 Cal., Rifle and Carbine.
No. 10	KNOWN DISTANCE - Familiarization firing - 10 points (no pits) - Ranges, 100 - 200 - 300 yds. - .30 Cal., Rifle and Carbine.
No. 11	MACHINE GUN - Moving target carriages on narrow track - 1000 inches, .30 Cal. and .50 Cal.
No. 12	MORTAR - 1 Range - 1200 yds. Sub machine gun Cal. .45 qualification course.
No. 13	COMBAT - .30 Cal., 50 Cal. and 37mm. - Pistol Cal. .45 qualification course.



**APPENDIX C-2.2**

Chemical & Biological Defense Agency  
Chemical site listing, page 42, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

**DRAFT**

...nd, New York  
Research Began in 1942 and was initially  
developing methods for protecting our large  
population against BW attack. This research resulted in  
development of vaccines to protect against rinderpest, a  
disease and Newcastle disease, a serious poultry  
disease. Research was carried out at Camp Detrick initially but  
there was a need for larger scale research, a facility was  
established at Camp Terry on Plum Island, New York. Two field  
tests of potential antianimal agents were conducted using hog  
cholera virus and Newcastle virus. The program was terminated in  
1954. By agreement between the Secretary of Defense and the  
Secretary of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture assumed  
responsibility for the defense of our livestock against BW attack,  
and the Plum Island facilities were transferred to that agency."  
[US Army Activity in the U.S. Biological Warfare Programs;  
Volume 1, 15 February 1977 DRAFT]

Camp Tylon (sp), Tennessee

Camp Upton

Chemical Warfare School conducted here. [Chemical Warfare  
Newsletters 1942-1943]

Camp Vale, Long Branch, New Jersey

Signal School [Chemical Warfare, June 15, 1922]

Camp Young, California (Depot Comp)

1943 - 13th Maintenance Company stationed here  
1944 - 194th cml depot company stationed here  
1944 - 191st chemical depot company stationed here

Cape Henry, Virginia

2 October 1940: Test of Naval Lachrimator E4 of Cape Henry.

Cape May (New York?)

Chemical Warfare School to be held here by the the Chemical  
Officer from Fort Miles [CW Newsletters, 1942-1943]

Capitola, California

Coast Artillery Training, 1927 [Ordnance Magazine, 1927]



**APPENDIX C-2.3**

Chemical Section, Camp Young  
Letter to LTC Norman McNeil, Headquarters, Communications Zone, DTC,  
Subject: Communication Zone Chemical Officer, D.T.C.,  
San Bernardino, California,  
dated January 25, 1943

WASH. D.C.

CHEMICAL SECTION  
CAMP YOUNG, CALIF.

ROA  
EG 337  
ENTRY 29C  
BOX 118

January 25, 1943.

D.T.C. Jg. 200. X 377A. 074  
300.1

Information  
w/ll

**SUBJECT:** Communication Zone Chemical Officer, D.T.C., San Bernardino, California.

**TO :** Lt. Col. NORMAN McNEILL, G 1,  
Headquarters, Communication Zone, D.T.C.,  
Banning, California.

1. Confirming telephone conversation with Col. J. S. Sweet and conference with yourself this date, it is recommended that Lt. Col. Philip S. Pugh Jr., C.W.S., O-123412, now detailed as Director of Administration, Camp Young, California be assigned as Chemical Officer, Communication Zone, D.T.C. It is further recommended that the Office of Communication Zone Chemical Officer be located at San Bernardino, California.

2. The following establishments would be placed under the direction of this officer:

- a. Base Chemical Depot.  
(Now located at Camp Young. Supplies and personnel to be transferred to San Bernardino.)
- b. Advance railhead supply points and personnel. (Personnel to be drawn from Chemical Depot Company which has been requested to be ordered to D.T.C. by the Army Ground Force.)
- c. Chemical Ammunition Dump (to be transferred from Camp Young to San Bernardino and placed under the C.O. of the Chemical Depot Company).
- d. Chemical Maintenance Company (to be ordered to D.T.C. by Army Ground Force for repair and maintenance of Chemical Warfare material and equipment of troops of D.T.C.)
- e. Sub-section to equip and inspect newly activated and alerted units on status of Chemical equipment.
- f. Sub-section for chemical defense of Communication Zone Troops and installations.
- g. Sub-section for establishment of Unit Gas Officer's School for training Unit Gas Officers and NCO's to act as Chemical Warfare instructors for Zone of Communication and Combat Zone units. The establishment of this school becomes necessary because of the discontinuance of the Unit Gas Officers and NCO's School at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

DECLASSIFIED  
NND 730029  
BY Moore NARS, Date 1-27-94

**APPENDIX C-2.4**

Chemical Warfare Service  
Shipping orders dated 1942

12/65

CAMP YOUNG (SHIPPING ORDER NO. SP 2530)

17/42-ECND, Subj: Shipping Ord. # SP 2530:--Desired that shipment below be made as indicated. Shipment to be reled at once; Ship to Post CWPrep. Ofcr, Desert Warf. Trng Cntr, Camp Young, Freda, Calif. Reports desired; Message to DC- of CWS & POWPO, Camp Young by the most expeditious & approp. means avail. on action taken citing CWS Ship. Ord. No. (listed)

370.5/740

CAMP YOUNG (TRANSFER OF 2ND PLATOON, CO. A 98TH QM BAKERY BN TO THE DESERT TRAINING CENTER)

Sept 13-42 AWC, AWC, Wash, D.C. Subj: Transfer of 2d Platoon, Co. A, 98th QM Bakery Bn. It is desired that u issue the neces. instructions to transfer the 2d Platoon, Co. A, 98th QM Bakery Battalion from Ft. Ord, Calif to The Desert Training Center, Camp Young, Calif. Unit will move with the least practicable delay. Ltr. this hqs 370.5/132 (QMC)(R) GMDCT (9-7-42) Sept. 7 -42, Subj: Transfer of 2d Plat. Co. A, 98th QM Bdry, Bn to Ft. Lewis, Wash." is revoked.

470.72/3057

CAMP YOUNG (FLANNELETTE DUST RESPIRATOR)

Aug. 15/42-Services of Supply Fld. Ltr. fr. Desert Warfare Board, Desert Training Center, Camp Young, Calif. SUBJ: Flannellette Dust Respirator, MS. Ltr. Commd. Gen. E.A. Aug. 1/42, Subj as above (DI. 16/3) File HA 470.72/46) cy incl. Ten flannellette dust respirators used by selected personnel during a moderate dust storm. Found that considerable dust penetrated breathing chamber thru bad fitting sides and around sponge pads. Some difficult in expelling air.

457/664

CAMP YOUNG (SALVAGE OR RECOVERY OF GAS CYLINDERS)

Sept. 12/42-Chem. War. Property Officer, Camp Young, Cal. SUBJ: Salvage or Recovery of Gas Cylinders. In ref. to ltr. fr. A.G.O. AG-457.1 (6-11-42) MS-SP-M the following info can be furnished:  
a. The only record of steel cyldrs. recd. by that office discloses that 5 cylds. were recd. and issued to the 8th Engineers Squadron, date of issue being July 3/42.

1-12-94  
WNRC  
Record Group 175  
Box 67  
Entry - 2

CAMP YOUNG (EQUIPMENT AS TESTED BY DESERT  
WARFARE BOARD)

June 15/42--Hq Desert Training Center, Cp Young, Indio, Calif  
 Subj: Equipmt as tested by Desert Warfare Board.  
 There has been shipped your ofc one carton contain  
 ing following: 7 cans Impregnite, Shoe, M1; 4 tubes,  
 Ointment, protective, M1; 2 pair, Shoes, serv. These  
 items have been tested by DWBd, the Impregnite, shoe  
 and Ointmt, protec., having been exposed to climate  
 conditions found here at Cp. Young and the shoes ha  
 ve been treated with the shoe imprgnite. It is  
 thought that you might desire to make further test  
 of these items.

1st Wrapper Ind.  
 June 17/42--Utah Gen. Depot, Ogden, Utah, regarding a Reqn. fr.  
 Desert Training Center, Camp Young, Indio, Calif.  
 Class A Protective Equipment Agent Accounting  
 -Class A Protective Equipment Agent Accounting  
 -Class A Protective Equipment Agent Accounting  
 -Class A Protective Equipment Agent Accounting

( 475/203 ) CAMP YOUNG ( REQN. CW 27-42 )

475/203 CAMP YOUNG ( REQN. CW 27-42 )

1st Wrapper Ind.  
 June 17/42--Utah Gen. Depot, Ogden, Utah, regarding a Reqn. fr.  
 Desert Training Center, Camp Young, Indio, Calif.  
 For Units Indicated, Reqn. No. CW 27-42.

**CLASS IV, INCENDIARY AGENTS**  
**GRENADES, AT, Chem., M1**

For the following units

Unit	Number	Authority	Priority	Basis
757 Tank Bn.	48	T/RA #17	A-6a-7	1 Tank Bn. (L)
773 "	Destr Bn 640	T/RA #18	A-6a-19	1 Tank Bn. Destroyer

475/203 CAMP YOUNG ( REQN. CW 26-42 )

1st Wrapper Ind.  
 June 17/42--Utah Gen. Depot, Ogden, Utah, in regard to a Reqn.  
 fr. Desert Training Center, Camp Young, Indio,  
 Calif, Reqn. No. CW 26-42. Articles: Class IV,  
 Incend. Agents. Grenades, hand; Incend. MG (Ther-  
 mite) For the listed Units.

116 CAMP YOUNG (REPORT OF OBSERVER OF VII CORPS  
DESERT MANEUVERS, DESERT TRAINING CENTER,)

400.22/65 T

CAMP YOUNG (SHIPMENT OF KIT HS VAPOR  
DETECTOR & DIAPHRAGM MASK.)

42 S.C.S. SUBJ: Report of Observer of VII Corps  
Desert Maneuvers, Desert Training Center,  
Camp Young, Calif. Inclosed report is forward-  
ed for your information and for necessary  
action in connection with recommendation con-  
tained in paragraph 5 a thereof.

Sept 19/42-Utah GWD Ogden Utah, Radiogram SHIP AT ONCE TO  
POST CW PROPERTY OFFICER CAMP YOUNG INDIC CALIF  
FOR SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY THIRD TANK DESTROYER  
BATTALION UNDER CWS SHIPPING ORDER NUMBER SP TW  
FIVE SIX FIVE THE FOLLOWING COLON FIVE KIT HS V/  
FOR DETECTOR M ONE COMMA TWENTY ONE DISPHRAGM  
GAS MASKS. SPCWD

320.5/779

CAMP YOUNG (TRANSFER OF 6th ARMORED DIV. TO  
THE DESERT TRAINING CENTER)

19/42 Army Ground Forces, Army War College, To:  
Chief of the Armored Force. Subj: Transfer of  
6th Armored Div. to the Desert Training Center.  
It is desired that you issue the nec instruc-  
tion to transfer the 6th Armored Div. to Camp  
Young, Calif., to the Camp Young, Calif. The  
transfer will be made at such time as to clear  
the office, etc, in or before Oct 14/42. This  
transfer will be made by rail.

475/203

CAMP YOUNG ( INITIAL ISSUE TO NEWLY ACTIVATED  
UNITS)

Sept. 19/42-530th Ord. Co. HV Maint. Camp Young, Calif. Subj.  
Initial Issue to Newly Activated Units. Ref. is  
made to letter this office file CWS 475/203  
subj as above, dated Aug. 31/42, copies attached.  
According to information received by this office  
from the Adjutant General's office the 530th  
Ord. Co., HV Maint. will be activated at Camp  
Young, Calif. in Aug.

600.312/2335

CAMP YOUNG (SHIPPING ORDER NO. SP-2335)

Sept. 17/42 Edgewood Chemical Warfare Depot, N. Md.  
Shipping Order No. SP2332. Ship to: Camp  
Young Incio, California. Item: Set, instructional,  
Chemical Warfare.

400.22/65

CAMP YOUNG (SHIPPING ORDER SP 2534)

Sept. 17/42 Utah CW Depot, Ogden, Utah. Shipping Order No.  
SP 2534. It is desired that the shipment below  
be made as indicated. Ship to: Desert Warfare  
Training Center, Camp Young, Freds, Calif. Items  
Respirator, dust, M1 ea. 892.

400.22/65

CAMP YOUNG (SHIPPING ORDER NO. SP 2534  
892 EACH RESPIRATORS DUST, M1)

Sept. 17/42 Utah CW Depot. IT M-1299-VP-Y. SHIP AT ONCE TO  
POST CHEMICAL WARFARE PROPERTY OFFICER, DESERT  
WARFARE TRAINING CENTER, CAMP YOUNG, FRED, CALIF.  
UNDER ONE SHIPPING ORDER NO. SP 2534 THE  
FOLLOWING: 892 EACH RESPIRATORS, DUST M1. SPCVS

400.22/65

CAMP YOUNG (SHIPPING ORDER SP 2534)

Sept. 17/42 Utah CW Depot, Ogden, Utah. Shipping Order No.  
SP 2534. It is desired that the shipment below  
be made as indicated. Ship to: Desert Warfare  
Training Center, Camp Young, Freds, Calif. Items  
Respirator, dust, M1 ea. 892.



CAMP YOUNG ( SHORTAGE LIST OF 201st ORDNANCE  
CO. DEPOT )

Desert Training Center,  
12/42- Camp Young, Indio, Cal. Subj: Shortage list  
of 201st Ordnance Co. Depot. Transmitted are  
shortage list of 201st Ordnance Co. Depot  
ordered to Fort Bragg, N.C. for temporary  
charge of station under authority contained  
in War Dept. Letter file AG 370.5 (9-5-42)  
MS-GM-M dated Sept. 6/42, subj: "Transfer of  
units to I Armored Corps," as pertains to the  
following Branch: Chemical Warfare.

CAMP YOUNG (USE OF SPECTACLES, GAS MASK TYPE)

Sept. 9/42- The Surgeon General. SUBJ: Use of Spectacles  
Gas Mask Type. The attached radiogram from Camp  
Young, California, is forwarded for appropriate  
action. Attention is invited to copy of teletype  
reply sent by this office to Camp Young, Calif.

490.72/3415

CAMP YOUNG (RE. RADIOGRAM FORWARDED TO THE  
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE)

Sept 12/42 CAMP YOUNG CALIF. RADIOGRAM . YOUR RADIOGRAM DATED  
SEPTEMBER SEVEN CORREAS SIGNED WATSON CORREAS HAS BEEN  
SENT TO THE SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR APPROPRIATE  
ACTION AND SPEED.

490.72/3307

CAMP YOUNG ( RE: LTR. OF TRANSMITTAL)

Sept 19/42- Re. 6th Army TA 300 1000. Camp Young, Calif.  
Subj: Ltr of transmittal, in compliance with "order"  
Itr, Armored Force Co. article are needs for item  
short Table of Basic Allowance for Div. Artillery  
Camp, consisting of No. Div. Artillery Company  
with Armored Field Artillery Bn..

3415

CAMP YOUNG (SUPPLY OF SPECTACLES, GAS MASK TYPE)

12-CAMP YOUNG CALIF. TT REQUEST BY TT CLASSIFICATION SECTION FOUR WD CIRCULAR 284 CS CONCERNING SUPPLY OF SPECTACLES GAS MASK TYPE.

CAMP YOUNG (TRANSFER OF FIELD ARTILLERY UNITS TO DESERT TRAINING CENTER)

Sept. 1/42 Army Ground Forces, Army War College, Wash. D.C. Subj/ Transfer of Field Artillery Units to Desert Training Center. Camp Young, Calif. Desired that you issue the necessary instruction to transfer the 47th FA Bn and the 71st FA Bn from Ft. Still, Okl. to the Desert Training Center Camp Young, Indio, Calif. The movement will be made without delay. These are Temp. changes of station. These units will not return to Ft. Still, Okl. but will be ordered to a new permanent station with the 5th Armored Div. upon completion of temporary duty at Desert Trg. Center.

370.5/718 CAMP YOUNG (TRANSFER OF CO. A, 1ST BATT. 302ND ORD. REGT. TO WESTERN DEF. COMMAND)

Sept. 4/42 AGO Subj: Transfer of CO. A 1st Batt. 302nd Ord. Regt. to Western Def. Command. Co. A 1st Batt. 302nd Ord. Regt. now on temporary duty at Camp Young, Calif. is assigned to Western Defense Command. The Commanding Gen. Desert Training Center, Camp Young, Calif. will notify the Comm. Gen. Western Defense Command, as to the exact date upon which this unit will complete its present temporary duties at Camp Young. The Com. Gen. Western Defense Command will then issue the necessary orders to move Co. A to permanent station at Fort. Ord. Calif.

320.2/1339 CAMP YOUNG (ORGANIZATION OF 1ST PLATOON, 601ST LIGHT TANK CO.)

Aug. 29-42 Army Ground Forces, Army War College, Wash. D.C. Subj: Organization of 1st Platoon 601st Light Tank Co. the 601st Light Tank Co. has been constituted. It is desired that you activate the first platoon of this unit without delay according to the attached T/G (Incl. 1) at Camp Young, Calif. Upon activation this unit is assigned to the Desert Training Center. Necessary trained personnel & individual equipment according to Incl. 1 and organizational equipment will be furnished this unit from the 191st Tank Batt. Med. under your control.

1340 CAMP YOUNG ( ORGANIZATION OF UNITS FOR THE ARMORED FORCE)

29/42 Army Ground Forces, Army War College, Wash DC  
Subj. Organization of Units for the Armored Forces The Chief of the Armored Force will activate the following units according to the T/o indicated and at the authorized strengths as shown, at the earliest practicable at Camp Young, Indio, Calif. Listed: Cadres; Hq. & Hq. Co. IV Armored Corps. as shown in Incl. 1.

100.22/65 CAMP YOUNG (SHIPMENTS OF GAS MASK PARTS)

1st WFR Ind.

Aug. 22/42 - F.C.W.D. - Attention, Inclosed TT. This depot has no information re shipments mentioned in subj. TT. TT-TRANSPORTATION OFFICER, E.A. - COL. KNOW OF CAMP YOUNG CALLED LOOKING FOR 2 MORE SHIPMENTS OF GAS MASKS PARTS IN LOTS OF 10,000 LBS. EA. REFER. WQ 6422732 WHICH COVERS SHIPMENT SIMILAR OTHER ONE COL. KNOW IS EXPECTING ADVISE THIS SITUATION SHIPING DATES IF POSSIBLE OR ANY OTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE. CITE 148 SPTFD.  
Aug. 15, 1942 FOR TRANS. OFFICER - CAPT. C. HELKER

370.5/713 CAMP YOUNG ( TRANSFER OF 54TH EVACUATION HOSPITAL TO DESERT TRAINING CENTER FOR TEMP. DUTY.)

Aug. 28-42 Army Ground Forces, Army War College, Wash. D.C  
Subj. Transfer of 54th Evacuation Hosp. to Desert Training Center for Tempo. Duty. It is desired that you issue the necessary instructions to transfer the 54th Evacuation Hosp. from Camp Shelby, Miss. to Camp Young, Indio, Calif. for tempo. duty. The movement will be made without delay; movement will be by rail. Coordinate rail movements with Chief of Trans. Corps SOS, thru the Post QM at point or points of origin.

210.3/799 CAMP YOUNG ( REQ. # 8-1647, A.G. )

Aug. 20/42 - A.G. (liaison). Ref. reqn #8-1647, this office under date of Aug. 5/42 requesting the A.G. in connection with radio req #7-3228 to issue orders relieving Second Lt. Henry E. Burkhardt, 0376030, CWS from assignment to the CWS R place ment Pool, E.A. Md. and assigning him to the Ninth Service Command, with station at Camp Young, Indio, Calif. The above orders were issued in par. 10, Special Orders No. 211 WD, 1942.

470.72/6067

CAMP YOUNG (DUST RESPIRATOR M2)

1/42- Utah CW Depot, Ogden, Utah fwd ltr. from Hqs. I Armored Corps Camp Young, California. Subj: Excess Equipment. There has been shipped to Chem. Property Officer, DTU, Indio, Calif. one carton fillers, rep accents, B1 2130 for respirator set and replacements, B1 2119 for respirator set for the 752nd Tank Batt'l (M) which unit has left this post. Ref. our reqn. CW-9-42 dated May 6/42 and ltr Office Chief CWS to CW Supply officer, Atlanta CW Depot, Atlanta Ga. dated Aug. 4/42 authorizing shipment of abv. supplies to CW Property Officer, Desert Training Center Indio, Calif. & wire Atlanta Depot etc.

Aug 17/42-Hq. Desert Trng Center, Camp Young, Calif. fwdg 1st Ind. ltr fr. Desert Warfare Board, Camp Young, Calif.

Aug 26/42- Subj: Dust Respirator M2. Ref. to Report of Desert Warfare Board on Proj. No. C dated June 6/42 ltr C, CWS dat 2 July 16/42 subj, "Dust respirators for Serv. Tests" (Desert Warfare Board (File CWS 470.72/6067) (AW file 470.71/37-Gas (T). M2 Respirator is a felt sid-rubber reinforced muzzle type respirator, close fitting over nose, mouth, chin, & retained in close contact with head harness of 4 rubberized straps

210.3/697 CAMP YOUNG (RE: ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS)

Aug 18/42-AG 1. Records of this office indicate that 2nd Henry E. Burkhardt, O376030, was assigned to the 9th Service Command with station at Camp Young Calif by par 10, Special Orders, No. 211, FD. 142. This office recommended under date of Aug 1942, that Lt. Clarence J. Turriff be assigned to duty with the CWS with assignment to the 9th Service Command. No other CWS officers are available at this time for this assignment.

370.4/642

CAMP YOUNG (MOVEMENT OF ONE ORDNANCE BASE AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE COMPANY)

Aug 16/42-500.3, A.O. 45-00 Ordnance Reassignment of One Ordnance Base Automotive Maintenance Co. Desire necessary instructions be issued to move, at the earliest practicable date, one Ordnance Base Automotive Maintenance Co. of the 33rd Ordnance Base from Camp Sutton, North Carolina, to Camp Young, Indio, Calif. This is a temporary change of station.

354.1/112 CAMP YOUNG (ADDRESS FOR OBSERVERS AT DESERT  
TRAINING CENTER MANEUVERS, 1942)

Aug 15/42 - Army War College Wash. DC Subj: Address for Ob-  
servers at Desert Training Center Maneuvers 1942  
All observers attending Desert Training Center  
(VII Army Corps) maneuvers & be accommodated at  
Official Observers Camp should be advised that  
their post office address will be: Observers  
Camp, Camp Young, Indio, Calif. regardless of  
actual location of Observers Camp. Mail not ad-  
dressed to "Desert Maneuvers" etc. as will be de-  
layed.

210.3/799 CP YOUNG (CALIF. REQ'N #6-1647)

Aug. 14/42 - SC, AGO. Requisition No. 6-1647. Commissioned  
Personnel to AG thru 9th SC, Ft. Douglas,  
Utah. Ship to Service Commanding Unit No. 1925  
Station Camp Young, Calif. Army, service or bran-  
ch material Authorized strength 1. Required  
to bring to authorized strength 1.

400.312/2466

CAMP YOUNG (REQUISITION NO. CWS 25-42)

Aug. 10/42 - Utah C.W. Depot, Ogden, Utah. Fed ltr fm. Hq.  
1st Ind. VII Army Corps, San Jose, Calif. Subj: Special

Aug. 13/42 - requisition. In compliance with Para 2 d (2)  
AR 35-6540, this ltr accompanies special reqn.  
for unauthorized C.W.S. material explaining the  
need therefore. Referring to Requisition No.  
CWS 25-42. CW Depot, Ogden, Utah. For shipment  
to: CW Property Officer, Desert Training Center,  
Camp Young, Calif., For: Cml. Officer Hq. VII.  
Army Corps. Dated Aug. 10/42, Articles: Kit,  
repair, gas mask, reg'tl. M5 (or M8).

CAMP YOUNG (RE: M5 GAS MASK REPAIR KITS )

400.22/88

Aug. 8/42 - UTAH CHEMICAL WARFARE DEPOT, OGDEN, UTAH;  
TT W-860-4-3T; RE: YOUR TELETYPE AUG. 6/42  
DUE TO LIMITED AVAILABILITY OF M5 GAS MASK  
REPAIR KITS, REQ. OF PROPERTY OFF. CAMP  
YOUNG, INDIO, CALIF. IS NOT FAVORABLY FOR  
ISSUE ON THE VERY NEAR FUTURE.

461/1845  
(8-7-42)

CAMP YOUNG (C.W.S. OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL)

Aug. 7/42 - Chemical Officer, Desert Training Center, Camp Young, California. SUBJ: CWS Officer Candidate School. Sending you under sep. cov. 100 copies of a new and spec'ld. CWS booklet entitled CWS Schools. "This booklet has for its particular purpose the stimulation of int. in the W. D. Off'r. Cand. Schl at E.A., Md. Yr. int. and cooperation are needed in getting this booklet into the hands of likely off'r. candidates in yr. particular assignment area.

400.31/2445

CAMP YOUNG (CWS REQUISITION NO. 14-43)

Aug 6/42 - Utah Gen Depot thru Supply Office, Utah GN Depot 1st Ind. Reqn No. CW-14-43 Aug 6/42 - Ship to Camp Young Aug 14/42 Indio, Calif. Items: Crayon, vesicant detector M7; Kit, Hs Vapor detector M4; Paint, liquid vesicant detector M5; Paper, liquid vesicant detector M6.

370.5/665 CAMP YOUNG ( RETURN OF 3D BATT. TO 1ST INF. TO FT. LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI)

Aug. 6/42 - Army Ground Forces, Army War College, Wash. D.C. Subj. Return of 3d Batt. 1st Inf. to Ft. Leonard Wood, Miss. It is desired that you issue the necessary instruction to return the 3d Batt. 1st Inf. from temporary station at the Desert Training Center, Camp Young, Calif. to its proper station, at Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri. Movement will be made with the least practicable delay. Movement will be by rail. Coordinate rail movements with the Chief of the Transportation Div. SOS thru the Post QM at the point or points of origin.

370.5/668

CAMP YOUNG ( TRANSFER OF ARMORED UNITS TO DESERT TRAINING CENTER)

Aug. 6/42 - Army Ground Forces, Army War College, Wash. D.C. Subj. Transfer of Armored Units to Desert Training Center. It is desired that you issue the necessary instructions to transfer the Hq & Hq. Co. II, Armored Corps, and the 2nd Armored Signal Bat. from Camp Polk Louisiana to the Desert Training Center, Camp Young, Indio, Calif. Units will depart Carolina maneuver areas on or about Aug. 15/42, and will complete movement to Camp Young, Calif. with the least practicable delay. Movement will be by rail.

470.72/3057 CAMP YOUNG (DUST RESPIRATOR, M1-MODIFIED)

Aug. 5 '42 Hqs Army Ground Forces, Army War College, Wash.  
2nd Indl D.C. Fwding ltr from Desert Warfare Board, Camp  
Aug. 23 '42 young, California. Subj: Dust Respirator, M1-  
Modified. Ref. is made to Report of the Desert  
Warfare Board on Proj. No. 6 dated June 8, 1942  
ltr of Chief Warfare Board of Project No. 6,  
dated June 8, '42 Subj: Dust Respirator for  
Service Test (Desert Warfare Board) File: CWS  
470.72/3057 (AGF File 470.72/37-CWS) Modifi-  
cation M1 by improving of strap is satisfactory  
Unless desired to eliminate rubber frame from  
respirator and substitute other material, notes

461/1845 CAMP YOUNG (C.W.S. OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL)  
(8-5-42)

Aug. 5/42-Chemical Officer, 3rd Armored Division, Camp  
Young, California. SUBJ: CWS Officer Candidate S  
School. Sending you under sep. cov. 25 copies  
of a new and specized. CWS booklet, entitled  
"CWS Schools". This booklet has for its particu-  
lar purpose the stimulation of int. in the W.D.  
Officer Candidate Schl. at E.A., Md. Yr. int. &  
cooperation are needed in getting this booklet  
into the hands of likely officer candidates  
in yr. particular assignment area.

July 29/42-Gen. M. Depot. Fed Reg. Im. Wash General  
1st Ind. Depot. Regn. No. CW-5-45. For shipment to  
Aug. 1/42-Chemical Property Officer, Camp Young, Indl.  
Coll. Period: Present. Articles: Class  
A Protective Equipment Class III-LV-1000  
Protective Material Class III-LV-1000  
Class IX-1000 (see material) Class X-1000  
(see material) (see material)

400.72/2335

330.2/1227 CAMP YOUNG (REORGANIZATION AND TRANSFER,  
64th MEDICAL REGIMENT)

July 31/42- Hdqrs. Army Ground Forces. Subj: Reorganization  
and Transfer of Certain Elements of the 64th Medi-  
cal Regiment at Camp Bowie, Texas, and Camp Young  
Calif. Reorganization of the 64th Medical Regiment  
at Camp Bowie, Texas & Camp Young, Calif. will be  
accomplished in accordance with the following  
instructions: (Listed)



400.22/ CAMP YOUNG ( SHIPMENT OF SUPPLIES FOR 191ST  
& 741ST TANK BATTALIONS)

July 28/42-608, Disposition Form. Subj: Shipmt. of Supplies  
for 191st & 741st, Tank Batt. Transferred to the  
Chief, CWS per verbal request of Major Nixon. Re:  
Information has been received that the 191st  
Tank Batt. & 741st Tank Batt. are to be transferr  
ed fr. Ft. George, G. Heads Md. to the Desert Train  
ing Center, Camp Young, Indio, Calif. about Aug. 1/42  
It is requested that CWS Supplies & equipmt. for  
the Battalions mentioned in Par. 1, to be shipped  
to the Desert Training Center, Camp Young, Indio,  
Calif. on Aug. 1/42.

370.5/628 CAMP YOUNG ( TRANSFER OF 703RD TANK DESTROYER  
BATT. TO THE DESERT TRAINING CENTER)

July 16/42--Army Ground Forces, Army War College, Wash.,  
DC. Subj: Transfer of 703rd Tank Destroyer BN.  
to Desert Training Ctr. It is desired that  
the Chief of Armored Force issue nec. instruc-  
tions to transfer the 703rd Tank Destroyer  
Bn. from Camp Polk, to the Desert Trng. Ctr.  
Camp Young, Indio. Movement will begin on or  
about July 23, 1942. Nec. detachments may be  
returned to Camp Polk, La. from Camp Hood,  
Tex., for purpose connected with the movement.

470.72/5087 CAMP YOUNG (SHIPPING ORDER # JY-1509)

July 14/42-804D, Shipping Order No. JY-1509. It is desired  
that the shipment below be made as indicated.  
Ref: Request made by Technical Serv., COWS,  
dated July 10/42. Remarks: Cost of the materi-  
al listed below is chargeable to Pres. Auth.  
No. CWS 2188 P610-89 11105-22, payable through  
N.A. Date shipment to be released at once. Ship  
to: CW Property Office, Desert Training Center  
Camp Young, Indio, Calif. For: Desert War. Board.  
Item: Respirator, dust, M1 each 50

400.112/203  
7-13-42

CAMP YOUNG (SHOE IMPREGINITE & OINTMENT PRO-  
TECTIVE, TESTED AT)

July 13/42-E A. Subj: Equipment tested by Desert Warfare  
Board Under separate cover a carton containing the  
following items is being fwd to you:  
7 cans Impregnite, shoe M1  
4 tubes Ointment, protective M4  
2 pairs Shoes, service  
Above items tested by Desert Warfare Board.  
exposed to climate conditions found at Camp Young  
& the shoes having been treated with shoe impreg-  
nite. Examine these articles & return results to  
this office.



680.2/106 CAMP YOUNG ( DESIGNATION OF )

Circ.Ltr.  
Apr.25/42--AGO. Subj:Designation of Camp Young. The Desert  
Training Center, near Indio, California, is desi-  
gnated "Camp Young" in honor of the late Lieuten-  
ant General S.B.M.Young.

370.5/508 CAMP YOUNG ( TRANSFER OF 54TH ARMORED FIELD  
ARTILLERY BATTALION TO THE DESERT TRAINING  
CENTER)

June 8/42 Army Ground Forces, Army War College, Wash. D.C.  
Subj. Transfer of 54th Armored Field Artillery  
Battalion to the Desert Training Center. To.  
Chief of Armored Force. Letter of this hq. file  
and subj. as above, is amended to designate as  
Permanent the station of the subj. unit at the  
Desert Training Center, Camp Young, Indio. Calif.  
The transportation of dependents and the ship-  
ment of baggage and household effects of per-  
sonnel involved in this change from Camp Polk  
Louisiana, to the new station.

370.5/500

CAMP YOUNG (CALIF. MOVEMENT OF UNIT, 835TH  
ENGINEER BATTALION (AVN))

May 12/42- A.G.O. Subj: Movement of Unit, 835th Engineer Bn  
Battalion (Avn). To: Eastern Defense Command.  
Issue necessary orders to transfer immediately  
above subj. at Cadre strength, from present sta.  
Richmond, Va. to new station, Camp Young, 26  
miles Southeast of Indio, Calif. This is a Temp.  
change of station; Movement will be made by rail  
Upon arrival this detachment will report to Com.  
Gen. Camp Young, Cal. for duty in Field Exercises  
Eastern Defense Command, and is attached to II  
Corps Support Command, 2nd Air Force.

400.22/187

CAMP YOUNG ( SHIPMENT OF SUPPLIES )

May 23/42-Hdq Armored Force, Fort Knox, Kentucky. Re: Ship-  
ment of Supplies. Supplies for the following  
units should be shipped to Camp Young, Indio,  
Calif. instead of previous stations of the units:  
Hdq & Hdq Co I Armored Corps 1st Armored Signal  
Battalion Hdq & Hdq Detachment, 2nd Tank Group  
762nd Tank Battalion (M) 765th Tank Battalion  
(M) 767th Tank Battalion (L) 54th Field Artill-  
ery Battalion (Armored).

400.312 /1434 CAMP YOUNG ( DUST RESPIRATORS, FOR AIR  
UNITS, DESERT TRAINING CENTERS )

May 23.42- SOS fwdg ltr from Hq Army Air Forces, D.C.  
1st Ind. Subj: Dust Respirators for Air Units, Desert  
May 23/42 Training Center. Confirming phone arrangements  
request 300 Dust Respirators, commercial type,  
be sent to the Sr. Air Officer, Desert Training  
Center, Camp Young, Indio, Calif.

400.22/65

CAMP YOUNG (DESERT TRAINING CENTER, INDIO,  
CALIF., DUST RESPIRATORS, SHIP TO, )

May 23/42--SO. UTAH GENERAL DEPOT, OGDEN, UTAH. SHIP  
IMMEDIATELY BY RAIL EXPRESS THREE HUNDRED  
RESPIRATORS DUST CT TO THE SENIOR AIR OFFICER  
CAMP YOUNG DESERT TRAINING CENTER INDIO,  
CALIFORNIA STOP CONFIRMATION FOLLOWS UNDER CWS  
SHIPPING ORDER CONFIRM-FIRM-FOLLOWS-UN NUMBER  
MY EIGHT EIGHT NINE STOP TELETYPE THIS OFFICE  
RELATIVE TO YOUR ACTION TAKEN CITING CWS SHIP-  
PING ORDER NUMBER END.

461/1452 CAMP YOUNG ( REQUEST FOR CWS TECHNICAL BULLETIN

May 29/42-9th C.A.fwdg a ltr.fr.Hq Desert Training Center  
1st Ind. Camp Young,Indio,Calif,Subj:Request for CWS  
June 3/42 Technical Bulletin.Request that this office be  
furnished copies of CWS Technical Bulletin of  
recent publication.The only bulletin on hand  
are: No.13-4-1 Change No.1, No.13-4-1.

370.5/500 CAMP YOUNG ( MOVEMENT ORDERS, 835th ENGINEER  
BN)

June 1/42-AGO: to Eastern Defense Command, 33 333. 333.  
Movement Orders, 835th Engineer Bn (AVC) orders  
contained in ltr. this office, by 12/42. 13  
370.5 (5-10-42) 18-SP-1, subj. Movement of Unit,  
835th Engineer Bn are hereby revoked.It is desired  
-d that you issue the necessary orders to transfer  
-d without delay, at present strength, the 835th  
Engineer Bn from Langley Field, Va. to Camp  
Young, Calif. reporting to the Comm. Gen. there  
of for attachment to and duty with the Provisional  
Ground-Air Support Detach. Hq. at that station.  
This is a temporary change in station. Movement  
will be by rail or motor.

370.5/500 CAMP YOUNG ( MOVEMENT ORDER, 835TH ENGINEER  
BN.)

June 1/42- AGO, To. Eastern Def. Command, 00 CWS Subj. Move-  
ment Orders, 835th Engineer Bn. Orders contained  
in ltr. this office, May 12/42. A 370.5/500(5-10-  
42) MC-SP\*M, subj. Movement of Unit, 835th Eng.  
Bn. are hereby revoked. It is desired that you  
issue the necessary orders to transfer, without  
delay, at present strength, the 835th Engineer  
Bn from Langley Field, Vir. to Camp Young Calif.  
reporting to the Comm. General thereof for attach-  
ment to and duty with the Provisional Ground Air  
Support Detachment Hq. at that station. This is  
a Temp. change of station. Movement will be by  
rail and motor.

400.22/65 CAMP YOUNG (SHIPPING ORDER MY 889)

June 3/42-Utah Gen. Depot. It is desired that the  
shipment below be made as indicated.  
Shipping order No. My 889.  
Routing .....Rail Express, Date to be  
released/at once. Ship to: Senior Air Off'r.,  
Camp Young, Desert Training Center, Indio,  
Cal. 300 Ea. Respirators, dust, c. t.

400.22/216 CAMP YOUNG (SHIPMENT OF SUPPLIES)

June 3/42-Hdqs. Armored Force, Ft. Knox, Ky. Subj: Shipment of Supplies. Fr. this date until July 15, supplies for the 703rd Tank Destroyer Battalion (M) should be shipped to Camp Hood, Texas. After July 15, supplies for that unit should be shipped to Camp Young, Indio, Calif.

461/1511 CAMP YOUNG (INSTRUCTION BOOKLET, SET GAS IDENTIFICATION, INSTRUCTIONAL M-1)

June 8/42-Hq Desert Training Center Camp Young, Indio, Cal Subj Instruction Booklet, set, gas identification instructional. M-1. Request this ofc be sent two copies of Instruction Booklet which accompanies the set, gas, identification, instructional M-1. These are for use in instruction at Chemical School, Camp Young, Desert Training Center.

320.2/11 CAMP YOUNG (ALLOTMENT OF OFFICERS, 9th C.A., INCREASED)

Wpr Ind. S.O.S., A.G.O. To Comm. Gen. 9th C.A. Ref. is June 6/42-made to ltr yr Hq. 5/28/42, 320.2(SFKIO) subj: allotment of Officers & ltr May 28/42, 210.31 (SFKIO) subj: Allotment of Officers. In view of the probability that the Desert Training Center, Camp Young, Calif. will be continued for an indefinite period the allotment of officers for duty with the 9th C.A. Serv. Comm. is increased as listed. The above increase, together with the officers previously auth. for this activity, is considered adequate to provide officer personnel for station complement of a station of this size & tone.

400.22/239 CAMP YOUNG (SHIPMENT OF SUPPLIES)

June 12/42 Hq Armored Force, Fort Knox, Ky. Shipment of Supplies. Effective July 1/42, supplies for the 3rd Armored Division Should be shipped to the Desert Training Center, Camp Young, Indio, California.

400.34/301 CAMP YOUNG DTC. (INITIAL TABLES OF EQUIPMENT,  
GASCCM.)

June 27/42-305. Memo Fort Custer, D.C., Chief of Ordnance,  
Chief Signal Officer, and Surgeon Gen. Subj  
Initial Tables of Equipment GASCCM as incl. 1  
to this memo are two copies of each of the  
initial Tables of Equipment for the Signal  
Battalion and Communication Squadron listed.  
The Tables have been corrected and approved.

475/248 CAMP YOUNG (EQUIP FOR DIV ACTIVATED ACCORD  
MOBILIZATION & TRAINING PLAN 1942)

June 28/42 Camp Young, Indie, Cal. Subj: Equip for Div.  
Activated Accord with Mobilization & Training  
Plan 1942. Ref. to ltr. A.G., Mar. 12, 1942;  
& ltr. this office, Apr. 11, 1942. Att. encls  
are fwd accord instructions in ltrs.

June 23/42- A.C. Subj: Allotment of Officers, Desert  
Training Center. Reference is made to ltr your  
HQ. 221/23 June 11/42, concerning the above subj  
in response to requests from the Comd. 9th  
Corps Area, for allotment of officers for sta-  
tion complement of the Desert Training Center  
Camp Young, Calif. The allotment for the 9th  
Corps Area Service Comd. was increased on June  
28th to provide a total for that purpose as  
listed. The above is the normal allotment of  
officers for the station complement of about  
having a capacity of 10,000.

320.2/11 CAMP YOUNG (ALLOTMENT OF OFFICERS, DESERT  
TRAINING CENTER)

319.1/373 CAMP YOUNG (RE: TEST OF SHOE IMPREGNITE,  
M-1)

June 28/42- 305. Fwdg a ltr fm Army Ground School, Army  
Inf. Collge, Wash. D.C. to COMD. Third U.S.  
Army, Subj: Test of Impregnite, Shoe, M-1.

Incl. is a copy of report of Desert Warfare School  
on the test of impregnite shoe, M-1. While  
HQ. is of the opinion that the use of shoe  
impregnite is necessary to make footwear suit-  
able for protection against vesicant gas. The  
action of sand may remove excess impregnite  
fr. outer surface of shoe, but should not re-  
move impregnite absorbed by the leather.





**APPENDIX C-2.5**

First Headquarters, Special Troops, California-Arizona Maneuver Area  
HISTORY of Special Troops California-Arizona Maneuver Area,  
dated 22 April 1944

RG 337  
Entry 29E  
Box 132

FIRST HEADQUARTERS, SPECIAL TROOPS  
CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA  
BASE GENERAL DEPOT

San Bernardino, California  
22 April 1944

H I S T O R Y

1. First Headquarters, Special Troops was organized in Desert Training Center on 28 Jan 43 at Camp Young California for the purpose of supervising training and administering non-divisional units, except Field Artillery, in the desert. Soon after it was organized it was discovered that one headquarters of this type could not handle the requirements of all the organizations which were scattered from Needles, California to Yuma, Arizona and Banning, California - a triangle approximately 200 miles on a side. Consequently three additional headquarters were organized. First Headquarters remained at Camp Young, California. Second Headquarters was placed at Indio, California to supervise the administration and training of the troops in the vicinity of Indio and Coachella, California. Third Headquarters was organized at Needles, California to care for the troops in the northeast third of the Desert Training Center, and the Fourth Headquarters was located at Yuma, Arizona to provide a headquarters for the troops south of Highway 60-70 and east of the line through Desert Center, Glamis, California.

2. During the early stages of operation the command of the headquarters was taken over by the Commanding General, Desert Training Center, in order to give the headquarters discharge authority. Subsequently this was changed to the nominal commander commanding and the discharge authority was taken away. From the time of organization until August 1943 the headquarters handled all matters of administration pertaining to all units which had been attached. In August 1943 the XV Corps took over the administration of all units and the headquarters became primarily a training agency. In the period October 1943 to January 1944 there was a general transition and the primary mission of the headquarters changed from purely training activities to almost 100 per cent PCM work.

3. During the early months of 1944 it was found necessary to bring in a large number of officers to assist in PCM inspections of units attached to this headquarters for that purpose. At one time 58 organizations, ranging in size from separate companies to regiments were attached to this headquarters. This number constituted over half of the alerted units in the desert. Enclosure No. 1 indicates all units that have been attached to this headquarters and the time they were attached. It will be noted that this is divided into two sections - units attached and units attached for PCM. This headquarters was responsible for everything in units which were attached, but units which were attached for PCM came under this headquarters by stages. The unit would be attached when in a low priority, at which time this headquarters would exercise no jurisdiction over the unit whatsoever except to conduct a "showdown" inspection or organizational equipment. As the unit's priority became higher an additional burden was placed on the headquarters - the conducting of TE 21 inspection, inspection of administrative records and supervision of obtaining supplies.

HISTORY, 1st Hq Sp Trs - Cont'd:

When the unit finally received the Port Call, the full responsibility for moving the unit to the Port of Embarkation was placed on this headquarters. Movement to the train and arrangements for transportation were physically supervised by this headquarters and all necessary travel orders were cut by this headquarters.

4. Early in the procedure of processing units for POM it became apparent that no Class A replacements could be received for these units and consequently all units processed by this headquarters were sent out at T/O strength by the procedure of cannibalizing other units. The personnel problem was an enormous one and constant changes of policy by higher headquarters in regard to personnel in alerted units complicated the picture to large extent. The extended distances which it was necessary to travel to obtain supplies constituted serious obstacle to the completion of supplying alerted units. The poor state of training of some units which were alerted threw a tremendous load on the training section. Administrative problems grew and by February 1944 it was apparent that unit commanders of attached units could not be relied upon to give a true picture of conditions in their units. Therefore, at this time a system of "gangplan" inspections was instituted. These inspections were conducted by members of the headquarters assisted by outside personnel. The procedure was to completely check each individual in a unit approximately five days prior to their departure for a Port of Embarkation. Every service record, Form 20, emergency addressee card, 66-1 and 65-1 was thoroughly checked, and verified by personal interview with the individual. Every set of identification tags was physically checked and each individual was given a physical examination and a dental check by a medical team.

5. During the closing up of the C-AMA all the units attached to First Headquarters Special Troops were transferred to Second Headquarters Special Troops (1 April 44), which had moved to Camp Young in October 1943. The headquarters moved to the Base General Depot, San Bernardino, California the 3 Apr 44 to take over the troops which were engaged in processing the salvage at that installation. Upon arrival at the Base General Depot the headquarters was re-organized.

6. In addition to the above, First Headquarters Special Troops functioned as Post Command at Camp Young from the time of its organization to the middle of October 1943, at which time this function was turned over to the Second Headquarters, Special Troops.

- 4 Inclosures:  
Incl No. 1 - Oper. Procedure.  
Incl No. 2 - Oper. Organization  
Incl No. 3 - G. O. of Activation  
Incl No. 4 - G. O. of Reorganization.

**APPENDIX C-2.6**

Gladstone, Mark

Live Land Mine Found Near Proposed Desert Race Course  
Riverside Press Enterprise, March 30, 1975

# Live land mine found near proposed desert race course

By MARK GLADSTONE  
P.E.D.P. SUN MAR 30 1975

A live M-1 anti-tank land mine, apparently dating back to World War II desert training exercises, was found March 5, within 10 feet of the proposed course for a motorcycle and four-wheel drive vehicle race planned for April 20 and 27, west of Blythe.

According to an environmental analysis record prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and re-

leased last week, the course for the Borra 300 race has been moved several miles away from where the explosive was found.

Also found near the course were 113 "dud" fuses for anti-tank land mines, according to the analysis.

Opponents of the race say they plan to discuss the land mine and other environmental concerns with officials from the BLM this week before a decision is made by the BLM on whether to grant the permit for the race.

Although the BLM is aware that portions of the desert contain unexploded military ordnance the BLM report said, according to BLM maps "no portion of the course lies within contaminated areas."

Nevertheless, the land mine was located 10 feet from the proposed course in the west Ford Dry Lake area about 20 miles west of Blythe.

Bill Flint, BLM public information officer in Riverside, said the course was changed for environmental considerations not because of the land mine. The mine was exploded by an Army ordnance disposal team from Yuma, Ariz.

Even with the course change, Flint stressed, "There are pieces of dangerous ordnance out there."

The BLM environmental analysis said participants in the race should be informed of the possibility of unexploded devices along the race course.

Ralph Winkler, president of the Blythe Off Road Racing Association which is sponsoring the race, said his group is aware of the ordnance remaining in the area from the 1940s when General George Patton trained his troops in the desert.

He described the land mine found March 5, as probably being a smoke bomb.

Defending the race, Winkler said, it is "family recreation and people enjoy this and we like to do our thing."

Lyle Gaston of Riverside, head of the desert committee of the Sierra Club, said he plans to point out to the BLM the possibility of other mines in the area of the race during a meeting he and other environmentalists plan with the BLM this week.

Gaston said he plans to issue a detailed critique of the BLM environmental analysis. But he did say Friday that he didn't feel the assessment was adequate and he is opposed to the "philosophy of running a new race in the new area that hasn't seen activity."

According to the BLM analysis, the two-day race will be run over a looped 75-mile course and draw about 100 participants and 200 spectators.

The analysis concentrates on the remnants of Indian cultures to be found near the race site and that these could become vulnerable to impact from the race and possible future uses of the land.

Other remnants, according to the BLM analysis, are of a later vintage. These are from Patton's troops training for action in North Africa at

Camp Young. Park of the race course includes part of the old Camp Young.

On private land near the race course, according to the BLM analysis, is "a stone house" partially dismantled, behind which are found army insignia of quartz inlaid into surrounding dark desert pavement.

Impacts to these areas, the analysis continues, "will result only where camping occurs, therefore these impacts seem to be insignificant."

Gaston and other environmentalists have discussed the possibility of legal action to stop the Borra race. He said a decision on such action can not be reached until after the meeting with the BLM.

Similar action was discussed but has not been taken about another desert vehicle event. That event is the East Camel Cruise jeep event scheduled for April 12 and 13 near Blythe and for which a permit has been granted.

**APPENDIX C-2.7**

Headquarters Desert Training Center  
Letter from MAJ Charles J. Perry, Assistant Adjutant General  
to Adjutant General, Washington, DC,  
subject: War Department Publications,  
dated December 17, 1942

HEADQUARTERS DESERT TRAINING CENTER  
Camp Young, California

December 17, 1942

353  
X 461

SUBJECT: War Department Publications.  
TO : The Adjutant General,  
Washington, D.C.

1. It is requested that two hundred (200) copies each of the following War Dept. publications be forwarded to this station for distribution to the various units in training here. These publications are desired for use in Chemical Warfare training.

a. "War Department Chemical Warfare Training Directives." Letter; AG 353 (6-8-42) MS-CM; WD, June 15, 1942.

b. "Field Impregnation of Clothing." TCNI WD, Jan. 6, 1942 & TC No. 4, Jan. 21, 1942.

c. "Contaminated Water." Section II, TC No. 5, WD Jan. 28, 1942.

d. Field and Training Manuals:

- (1) FM 3-5, Tactics of Chemical Warfare.
- (2) FM 3-10, Examination for Gunner.
- (3) FM 21-40, Defense against Chemical Attack.
- (4) FM 21-42, Defense against Incendiaries.
- (5) FM 100-5, Operations.
- (6) TM 3-205, The Gas Mask.
- (7) TM 3-215, Military Chemistry and Chemical agents.

17.



CAMP JOHN'S CERTIFICATE  
UNDESIRABLE DEGREE LEVING CHEMICALS

- (8) TM 3-220, Chemical Decontamination Materials and Equipment.
- (9) TM 3-240, Meteorology.
- (10) TM 3-250, Storage and Shipment of Dangerous Chemicals.
- (11) TM 3-300, Irritant Candles, Tear Pots, Smoke Pots and Chemical Land Mines.
- (12) TM 3-330, Incendiary Bombs.

For the Commanding General

Major, USA  
Asst Adj General

19

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**APPENDIX C-2.8**

Headquarters Desert Training Center  
Letter from LT C. F. Woost, Jr., Asst. Adjutant General,  
to Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Gravelly Point, D.C.,  
concerning no Chemical Warfare Property Officers at  
Desert Training Center,  
dated 11 October 1943

**APPENDIX C-2.8**

Headquarters Desert Training Center  
Letter from LT C. F. Woost, Jr., Asst. Adjutant General,  
to Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Gravelly Point, D.C.,  
concerning no Chemical Warfare Property Officers at  
Desert Training Center,  
dated 11 October 1943

NARS, Date 7/7/49

1. It is noted that there are no station supplements operating in the Base Training Center, there are no Chemical Warfare Factory Officers in this theater except at the Base General Depot, San Bernardino, California and the Army Chemical Depots in the Combat Zone.

2. All requests for supplies for this theater eventually reach the Base General Depot.

3. The Base General Depot, San Bernardino, during the period covered by this report, has received the following quantities of hydrogen and nitrogen gas cylinders from the Ordnance Division on your shipping order:

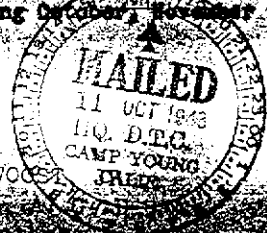
4. It is noted that the Base General Depot has the following stocks of hydrogen and nitrogen gas cylinders on hand, which may be available for use during the period covered by this report:

5. The Base General Depot now has a total of seven (7) cylinders of hydrogen and thirty three (33) cylinders of nitrogen on hand, of these accounts, six (6) cylinders of hydrogen and eighteen (18) cylinders of nitrogen were received on 23 September 1943 as a part of the allotment of ammunition for maneuvers scheduled in this theater during October, November and December 1943.

Date of Issue	Type of Cylinder	Nitrogen (cyl)	Hydrogen (cyl)
28 April 1943	O-114	2	1
17 May 1943	O-609	2	1
5 June 1943	O-910	3	1
6 August 1943	O-134	2	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>

For the Commanding General:

23



Wash, DC 1-14-84 RG 337 entry 29C Box 126

TO BE COPIED

**APPENDIX C-2.9**

Headquarters IX Corps, Camp Young  
Memo from MG White, Headquarters, IX Corps, Camp Young,  
concerning Initial Move (Blue and Red Forces),  
dated 17 June 1943

353.5

RG 337  
Entry 29C  
Box 126

(Cal) Miller

HEADQUARTERS IX CORPS,  
Camp Young, California,  
17 June 1943.

Initial Move  
HQ IX CORPS

Maps: Maneuver Sketch, DTC, 1:500,000.  
Engr 1942, 1:250,000. (Metric Grid).

Since 1 June, 1943, a war with RED has been imminent. Diplomatic relations are strained and negotiations are expected to break before the end of June.

BLUE Forces are to be prepared to concentrate quickly after 25 June South of INTERNATIONAL BORDER and to undertake offensive operations to the North.

Hq IX Corps moves into field 25 June 1943  
Fwd Ech vicinity of PALO VERDE MTS (789-1040).  
Rear Ech vicinity of MILAND (685-1027).  
IV ASC vicinity of LAGUNA (782-980).

Forward Echelon:

IP: AQUEDUCT ROAD - FIFTH AVENUE.  
Route: US Hwy 60-70 - WILEY WELL ROAD.  
Time: 0700: Sec Guides report to Hq Comdt.  
0815: 1st Serial.  
0840: 2nd Serial.  
1315: 3rd Serial.

Rear Echelon:

IP: AQUEDUCT ROAD and COTTONWOOD SPRINGS ROAD.  
Route: Hwy 195 - Hwy 111.  
Time: 0900: 4th Serial.  
1330: 5th Serial.

IV ASC: As ordered by CO IV ASC. IV ASC CP opens in new location 1300, 25 June 1943.

Miscellaneous:

Uniform: "B" with individual and organizational equipment.  
Rations: 1 "C" Ration and 1 "K" Ration per individual.  
New CP opens 1300, 25 June 1943.  
Transportation: Available at motor pool 0615.  
CP Landing Strip: Established adjacent to Corps CP by IV ASC for command liaison planes.

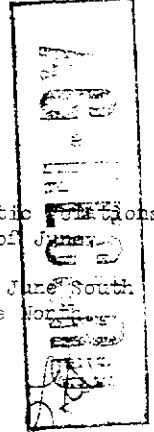
By command of Major General WHITE:

WHITE,  
C/S.

TITLE:

*FAIRCHILD*  
FAIRCHILD,  
G-3,

DISTRIBUTION "A" G-3.



*Cal Miller  
Cal Miller  
May 1943  
of 4 pages  
Mr. Fairchild*

**APPENDIX C-2.10**

Headquarters, 601st Engineer Camouflage Battalion (Army), Camp Young  
Letter to Commanding General, Desert Training Center,  
Camp Young, California, Subject: Report of Organization,  
dated 8 January 1942

DECLASSIFIED  
 NND 730029  
 By Pmcoc NARS, Date 1-74-94

HEADQUARTERS  
 601ST ENGINEER CAMOUFLAGE BATTALION (ARMY)  
 Camp Young, Indio, California

1-4-94  
 Wash, D.C. RG 331  
 Box 117  
 Entry 29C

WEG/mal

8 January 1942

319.1/2

SUBJECT: Report of Organization

TO : Commanding General, Desert Training Center, Camp Young,  
 California

1. In compliance with par 5, memo 120, Headquarters, Desert Training Center, Camp Young, California, dated October 15, 1942, the following report is submitted:

1. 601st Engr Cam Bn (ARMY) (less companies "A" & "B".)
2. Arrived Desert Training Center, December 29, 1942.
3. Fort Ord, California
4. Assigned to Desert Training Center, per par. 8, S.O. #238, Headquarters, II Armored Corps, dated December 22, 1942.
5. Activated March 27, 1942.
6. William H. Mohr, Major, O-250342.
7. Officers authorized 25, assigned 25.  
 Enlisted Men authorized 295, assigned 303.  
 Warrant Officers authorized 1 assigned 1.
8. None.
9. (a) 66%  
 (b) 100%  
 (c) 66%
10. (a) Individual Equipment 100%  
 (b) Quartermaster Supplies 95%  
 Ordnance Supplies 70%  
 Medical Supplies 95%  
 Signal Supplies 50%  
 Engineer Supplies 80%  
 Chemical Supplies 90%
11. Latest T/BA dated June 1, 1942, with Change #1, dated August 15, 1942 and Change #2, dated September 10, 1942.  
 Latest T/O, # 5-95, dated April 1, 1942.

For the Commanding Officer:

*Wallace E. Gordon*

WALLACE E. GORDON  
 1st Lt., 601st Engr Cam Bn (ARMY)  
 Adjutant



**APPENDIX C-2.11**

Henley, David C., BG  
General Patton's Desert Training Center,  
General Patton Memorial Museum, Chiriaco Summit, California



## GENERAL PATTON MEMORIAL, INC.

Chiriaco Summit, CA 92201

PRESIDENT GERALD POND  
Honorary Chairman



### GENERAL PATTON'S DESERT TRAINING CENTER by Brigadier General David C. Henley Board Member, General Patton Memorial

It was in the middle of southeastern California's Mojave Desert... a bleak, inhospitable, remote, vast expanse of cactus, scrub and sand. Temperatures ranged from below freezing to 120 in the shade. There was little water and vegetation. Dust storms could blind men and cloudbursts were frequent. The area's elevation ranged from the desert floor to 7,000 feet above sea level.

But to Major General George Smith Patton Jr., U.S. Army, the land was nothing less than enchanting. It was in early March of 1942 when Patton, commander of the Army's First (I) Corps and his staff first surveyed the area. Patton had been ordered by the War Department to locate, establish and command a training center to train troops for desert warfare. The Army's rationale was that American forces soon would be required to fight the German enemy in North Africa. France had been defeated. The British had failed to hold the Balkans and Greece. And German General Rommel had arrived in Libya to join their Italian allies. The U.S. military felt that North Africa was the first place they could get at the enemy.

So Patton, enamored with the area's endless terrain and superb suitability for armored combat training, established the Desert Training Center in late March, 1942, making his headquarters at Camp Young near Shavers Summit (now known as Chiriaco Summit) which today is the locale of the Patton Museum.

Construction of the Desert Training Center soon was underway and troops began arriving at once. The area was expanded in size and scope and ultimately was 350 miles wide and 250 miles deep, ranging from Pomona, CA eastward to Phoenix, AZ and from Yuma, AZ to Boulder City, NV. The area's name was changed to the California-Arizona Maneuver Area and consisted of Patton's headquarters at Camp Young and 10 other camps: Camp Coxcomb, Camp Iron Mountain, Camp Granite, Camp Essex, Camp Ibis, Camp Hyder, Camp Horn, Camp Laguna, Camp Pilot Knob and Camp Bouse. The camps were massive tent cities containing tanks and repair shops, hospitals, aviation facilities and anti-aircraft and field artillery units.

The camps trained nearly 1 million American servicemen and women. CAMA was the world's largest military installation, both in size and population. In late July of 1943, for example, there were 10,966 officers, 514 flight personnel, 604 nurses and hospital attendants and 179,536 enlisted personnel assigned to the 11 camps, for a total of 191,620.

Training at the camps was rigid and exacting. Soldiers were required to run a mile in 10 minutes while carrying rifles and full packs. Troops trained throughout the hot days and sought shelter in tents at night. Water was strictly rationed and salt tablets were issued to ward off dehydration and heat prostration. Food was standard field rations. Scorpions, tarantulas and rattlesnakes were held at bay by pouring diesel fuel on the ground near messing and living areas.

Sand was everywhere... it found its way into food, water, weapons, engines, bedrolls, clothing, tents and troopers' eyes and mouths. Choking clouds of dust were omnipresent as tanks and other vehicles raced across the California, Arizona and Nevada deserts.

Patton commanded the camps for four months, departing in early August of 1942 to lead "Operation Torch," the allied assault on German-held North Africa which began in November of that year. His contributions to the training, discipline and regimen at CAMA were numerous. Often piloting his own plane, he crisscrossed the Maneuver Area, giving orders by radio to the tank crews below. He even covered much of it by foot. Forsaking comfortable quarters in Indio, 30 miles to the west, he lived and worked in tents and spartan wooden structures covered with tarpaper. He called in experts on the desert who lectured him on living in that difficult environment. Noted among them were Roy Chapman Andrews, the famed explorer of Asia's Gobi Desert, and Sir Hubert Wilkins, the Australian-born authority on tropical clothing.

On April 30, 1944, two years after its inception, the California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA) was closed by the Army and the camps abandoned to the mercies of the desert. But their legacy, and the legacy of General George Patton, remain, as manifested in the General George Patton Memorial Museum which has risen in the California desert near his headquarters at Camp Young.

**APPENDIX C-2.12**

Riverside County Sheriff's Department  
Report from H. Posey, Sheriff's Hazardous Device Team, Bomb Technician,  
Reference: Responses to Chiriaco Summit/Riverside County  
(live anti-tank mine found-7/1/85),  
dated March 15, 1994



RIVERSIDE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

**BOMB SQUAD FAX COMMUNIQUE**



TO: UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
ATTENTION MR. JIM LUEBBERT

FAX NUMBER = 314-331-8828

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING FACE SHEET (2)

FROM: RIVERSIDE COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT  
BOMB SQUAD  
TELEPHONE # 909-275-2500

PLEASE NOTIFY SENDER IF NOT ALL PAGES RECEIVED.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

COIS BYRD, SHERIFF



# Sheriff

ACADEMY OF JUSTICE • 1500 CASTELLANO ROAD  
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92509-1799 • (714) 275-2500

MARCH 15, 1994

TO: JIM LUEBERT/ U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FROM: H. POSEY / INVESTIGATOR SHERIFFS BOMB SQUAD

REFERENCE: RESPONSES TO CHIRIACO SUMMIT /RIVERSIDE COUNTY

DEAR JIM,

ON 07/01/85 THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT HAZARDOUS DEVICE TEAM ( BOMB SQUAD ) WAS CALLED TO THE CHIRIACO SUMMIT AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY REGARDING A FOUND UNITED STATES MILITARY ANTI TANK MINE. THE MINE WAS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY ONE AND ONE HALF MILES WEST AND ONE HALF MILE SOUTH OF THE CAFE LOCATED AT THE SUMMIT. ( NEXT TO THE MUSEUM ) THE MINE CONTAINED A LIVE FUZE ASSEMBLY AND SPOTTING CHARGE. THE MINE WAS DESTROYED BY DETONATION WITH BOMB SQUAD EXPLOSIVES. NO OTHER ITEMS HAVE BEEN RECOVERED IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA. ( ACCORDING TO BOMB SQUAD RECORDS.)

I HOPE THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS SUFFICIENT FOR YOUR USE. IF I CAN BE OF ANY FURTHER ASSISTANCE IN THIS MATTER PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CALL UPON ME.

SINCERELY,

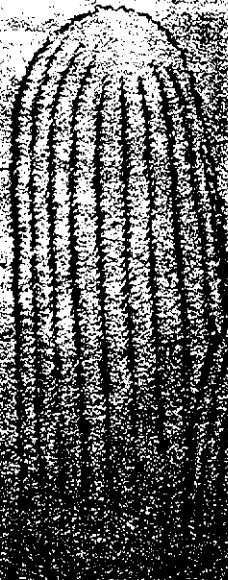
H. POSEY  
SHERIFFS HAZARDOUS DEVICE TEAM  
BOMB TECHNICIAN

**APPENDIX C-2.13**

White, MG  
Desert Training Center, General Information,  
dated June 1943

DECLASSIFIED  
NND 730029  
By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-14-94

GENERAL  
INFORMATION



DECLASSIFIED  
NND 730029  
By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-14-94

DESERT TRAINING CENTER

GENERAL INFORMATION

- 0 -

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 ORGANIZATION (DTC DIRECTIVES), SECTION C ..... PAGE III  
 DESERT WARFARE BOARD, SECTION D ..... PAGE IV  
 ESSENTIAL MEMORANDA HQ DTC, SECTION E ..... PAGE V  
 MEDICAL, SECTION F ..... PAGE VI  
 GREAT AMERICAN DESERT, SECTION G ..... PAGE VII  
 MANEUVERS, SECTION H ..... PAGE VIII  
 DESERT WARFARE, SECTION I ..... PAGE IX  
 DESERT TRAINING CENTER INFO, SECTION J ..... PAGE X  
 MISCELLANEOUS, SECTION K ..... PAGE XI

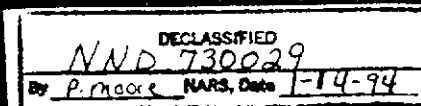


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By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-14-94

## HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

## SECTION A

1. Early History and Development
2. Memo for CG, I Armored Corps  
GHQ 3-1-42  
"Organization of a DTC"
3. Ltr - CG, Field Forces  
Hq I Armored Corps 3-10-42  
"Organization of a DTC"
4. Memo for the Secretary of War  
AC of S G-3 3-18-42  
"Information for Sec'y of Interior  
Reference DTC"
5. Brief History of SCU 1925
6. Major Units Processed
7. Commands and Commanding Officers
8. Revocable Permit (Land - DTC)



On this very same day, Mr. Stimson called Secretary Ickes in reference to Department of Interior lands and Mr. Ickes assured Mr. Stimson that he would "treat him right" in reference to the desired land for a Desert Training Center.

A land acquisition conference was held on March 21st at the Field Headquarters. The details concerning establishment of the Desert Training Center were rapidly being worked out.

✓ Progress on the movement of the advance party and preparations for movements of the initial troops to the Desert Training Center continued. The Desert Training Center Headquarters was established by General Order No. 1 at Fort Benning, Georgia, 1201, April 1, 1942 (I ✓ Armored Corps), and shortly moved to Base Camp (later Camp Young) about 25 miles east of Indio, California. On April 1st, also, Maj. Gen. G.S. Patton, Jr. assumed command of the Desert Training Center. By General Orders No. 7, dated May 12, 1942, the site occupied by the Desert Training Center was announced as Camp Young, California in honor of the late Lt. General Samuel B.M. Young, first Chief of Staff of the Army (who served from 1903, when the office was created, until January, 1904, when he retired). \*

General Patton's initial Desert Training Center command consisted of approximately 8,000 officers and enlisted men, and the area under his command extended generally from the Colorado River on the East to Desert Center on the West, and Searchlight on the North to Yuma on the South (now known as Area "A") - specifically 19,000 square miles bounded by line Nipton, Crescent, Searchlight, Colorado River, Yuma, Amos, Desert Center, Bush, Amboy, Kelso, Cima, Ivanpah to Nipton. A strip 20 miles wide and extending 25 miles west from Desert Center toward Indio is also a part of this area.

With the arrival of the armored combat team and service units, training was initiated to "develop tactical and training methods for the employment of units in desert theaters .....".

The Desert Warfare Board came into existence in April, 1942 and under Acting President Lt. Col. Daniel Franklin (MC) the Board undertook its first tests.

CASCU 1925 was activated on May 16, 1942 but not organized immediately, remaining inoperative until August 8, 1942, as there was some doubt as to whether or not a Service Command Unit would be required at the Desert Training Center.

Command of the Desert Training Center was assumed by Maj. Gen. Walton H. Walker on July 30th followed by Maj. Gen. Alvan C. Gillen, Jr. (CG II Armored Corps) on August 2nd. On August 8th CASCU 1925 was organized and on the same day redesignated SCU 1925. Until September 28th this unit functioned as a supply agency for troops stationed at Camp Young and carried on the functions of post administration and property maintenance.

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By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-14-94

The preparatory and development period was completed - intensive training and maneuvers were now forthcoming. The Desert Training Center maneuvers originally scheduled to be held from July 13th to September 6th were postponed until the period August 24th to October 18th. Due to the withdrawal of several of the major units from the maneuvers, the starting time was again postponed until August 31st. The tactical pattern of these maneuvers was set forth by the fact that all of the units, both major and supporting, were either armored or motorized. Major participants were: II Armored Corps, VII Corps, 3rd Armored Div., 5th Armored Div., 7th Motorized Div., and 75th F.A. Brigade. Aside from the usual conditioning training of all troops under field conditions, the primary purpose of the August-October maneuvers was to coordinate air support of ground troops. These maneuvers proved highly successful, strengthened previous beliefs and gave indication of the "Desert's" unlimited training and operational possibilities.

During September a Ninth Service Command directive placed Camp Young under the jurisdiction of Camp Haan for all matters pertaining to the Ninth Service Command. This arrangement continued until the inactivation of SCU 1925 on February 15, 1943. The command changed again on November 8th when Maj. Gen. Walton H. Walker (CG, IV Armored Corps) assumed command. \*

With the establishment and anticipation of many Theaters of Operations in the current war, the War Department needed a practical "laboratory" by which to determine and establish basic data, information, and ideas to assist in building up active War Theaters of Operation.

On November 25th, the War Department in a memorandum to the Commanding Generals, AGF, SOS, and AAF announced that effective December 1, 1942, the Desert Training Center would be operated, internally, as a Theater of Operations, for purposes of training. The Desert Training Center was destined to operate under the CG, AGF, who was to designate the Commanding General thereof and request the CG, SOS to designate commander of the Communications Zone. The staff for the Communications Zone, headed by Col. Joseph B. Sweet, was assembled, oriented in Washington as to its mission, and sent to California. General Orders No. 8, Hq DTC, dated January 27, 1943 announced the operation of the Desert Training Center for purposes of training, internally, as a Theater of Operations. Headquarters announced were: Hq. DTC, Camp Young, and Eq. Zone of Communications, DTC, Banning.

In accordance with the Theater of Operations plan, SCU 1925 heretofore functioning as supply agency and post complement at Camp Young was inactivated February 15th.

Throughout this time, a constant and continual change of units transpired. In February and March 1943, large-scale maneuvers were again conducted with Armored, Motorized, and Mechanized elements participating. The schedule:

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By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-14-94

Feb. 15 - Feb. 20 - Corps Problem - Meeting Engagement  
Feb. 22 - Feb. 27 - " " - Attack of Fortified Position  
Mar. 1 - Mar. 6 - " " - Armored Corps in an Advance.

Major participants were the 4th Armored Division, the 6th Armored Division and the 6th Motorized Division, under the IV Armored Corps. Similar to the fall maneuvers, the tactical pattern was set by the fact that all the units, both major and supporting, were either armored or motorized. The only features which caused artificial restraints to be imposed on free movement were the aqueduct of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the AT & SF Railroad, both of which could be crossed only at specified points, and hard-surfaced highways. In this maneuver 12,098 wheeled vehicles and 3,649 combat vehicles took part and 3,138,354 gallons of gasoline were used.

The Communication Zone was afforded an opportunity to test its ability to function as part of the Desert Training Theater of Operations. While the experience of some services was limited, and for some the definite limitations of personnel and equipment curtailed to a degree the full benefit which might have been obtained, much valuable experience was gained.

General Walker and the IV Armored Corps were relieved on March 29th by Maj. Gen. Charles H. White and the IX Corps. Further detailed organization of the Desert Training Center as a Training Theater of Operations continued. Major unit changes following the maneuvers were the 7th Armored Division replacing the 6th Armored Division at Camp Coxcomb and the 8th Motorized Division for the 6th Motorized Division near Yuma (redesignated as Infantry Divisions in May). Infantry made its initial appearance on the Desert. Into Camp Clipper (a temporary camp) moved the 33rd Infantry Division and into Camp Hyder moved the 77th Infantry Division. At the same time the 76th Field Artillery Brigade was placed in a temporary campsite at Camp Granite. Three (3) additional Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments, Special Troops were organized at Indio, Needles, and Yuma to supervise and administer Army Service Units in those localities.

In the Communications Zone, Base Depots and service elements were established in the Ono-Pomona-San Bernardino area with advance elements and units strategically placed within the Combat Zone.

The Desert Training Center had grown in area as well as population. Area "B": 11,000 square miles of southwestern Arizona bounded by Colorado River, Parker Dam Site east along Williams River to Ives Peak, then due south to Montezuma, 10 miles northeast of Agua Caliente and thence along Gila River to Colorado River, mentioned by General Patton in his original report and later Area "C": 2,000 square miles bounded by Colorado River from Topock to a point 15 miles north of Katherine, thence east to US Highways 466 and 89, south through Kingman, thence along AT and SF Railroad through Franconia to Topock, had been added. The DTC Combat Zone now contained approximately 32,000 square miles.

The Communications Zone circumscribing the Combat Zone and extending generally from Pomona to Phoenix and from Boulder City to Yuma

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By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-14-94

approximated an area the size of Pennsylvania.

To obviate parallel and overlapping conditions existing between Advance Sections, Communications Zone and the Hq & Hq Detachment Special Troops to the Special Headquarters in late May were attached the Advance Sections. These continued to do strictly Communication Zone work in the Combat Zone in sustaining the Combat Zone.

Maneuvers - June 25 to July 20 - were planned, organized, and conducted by a Maneuver Director Headquarters with the CG, IX Corps as Maneuver Director. The AGF directive 6 April 43 specified:

11th Week Division or Corps - Field Maneuver.

A field maneuver of about four days and three nights . . . .

12th - 13th Weeks. Division or Corps - Field Maneuver.

A series of field maneuvers simulating a campaign of approximately eleven days and ten nights.

For the first maneuver neutral areas were established to confine movement and insure attack of a fortified position. For the campaign (2nd maneuver) generally the entire area was free for maneuver. Major unit participants were Hq IX Corps, 7th Armored Division, 77th Infantry Division, 8th Infantry Division, 5th Tank Group (2 Bns.), 5th TD Group (3 Bns.), 114th CA Group (AA) (4 Bns.), 76th FA Brigade, 4th Cav. Mecz., IV ASC, 74th Reconnaissance Group (3 Rcn Sq.), and the 312th Bomb. Group (D) (4 Sq.) Both maneuvers were conducted generally on a North-South axis with one Communications Zone serving both -- the Northern force using the AT & SF and the Southern force using the SP as the main supply routes, both originating from installations in the Pomona-San Bernardino area.

Advance information in June indicated (tentatively) that the following units would presently arrive in the DTC: 9th Armored Division, 79th Infantry Division, 81st Infantry Division, 85th Infantry Division, 90th Infantry Division, 93rd Infantry Division (colored) 16th FA Brigade, 72nd FA Brigade. These units arriving from June 15th to August 20th would replace major units, and in order to accommodate arriving units temporary camp sites were utilized until permanent camps were cleared for occupancy. The contemplated picture as of August 20th was visualized to be:

9th Armored Division	- Camp Ibis
79th Infantry Division	- Camp Laguna
81st Infantry Division	- Camp Horn
85th Infantry Division	- Camp Coxcomb
90th Infantry Division	- Camp Granite
93rd Infantry Division	- Camp Clipper
16th FA Brigade	- Camp Iron Mtn.
72nd FA Brigade	- Camp Hyder

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By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-14-94

LIST OF UNITS TO BE ORDERED INITIALLY TO THE DESERT TRAINING CENTER

a. Armored Force:

- 1 Armored Corps (less 1st & 2nd Armd Divs)
- One Armored Group (Hq of 9-0, 56 KM to be furnished by the Chief of Armored Force)
- One Ordnance Company (HM)

b. Third Army:

- 62nd FA Bn (105-mm How TD) (1st Cav Div)
- 91st Ren Sq, Cav, (Ren) (1st Cav Div)
- 8th Engr Sq (1st Cav Div)
- Provisional Med Bn consisting of:
  - Det Bn Hq & Hq Co, Med Bn
  - 1 Clearing Company
  - 1 Collecting Company
  - 1 Ambulance Company (M)
  - To include a medical officer qualified in general surgery
- 2 QM Cos (Truck)
- 1 QM Co (LM)
- 1 Section QM Co (Serv)
- 1 Section QM Co (Ref) (Mobile)
- 1 Section QM Co (Sales Com)
- 1 Engr Co (Water Supply) (80th Engr Bn) (Water Supply)
- 1 Tank Destroyer Bn (Hvy) (SP if possible)

c. Second Army:

- 1 QM Co (Gas Sup)
- 1 Bn Inf (Mtz) 6th Div.

d. War Department:

- 1 Bombardment Squadron
- 1 Observation Squadron
- Post QM Detachment

C O P Y

C O P Y

CONFIDENTIAL



Field Headquarters, I Armored Corps,  
Los Angeles, California  
March 10, 1942.

SUBJECT: Organization of a Desert Training Center.

TO : The Commanding General of the Field Forces,  
Washington, D. C.

1. In compliance with GHQ memorandum dated March 1, 1942, subject as above, the Commanding General I Armored Corps accompanied by Col. Hohn M. Devine, GSC, Col. Hugh J. Gaffey, GSC, Col. Hobart R. Gay, QMC, Lt. Col. Walter J. Muller, GSC, all of the I Armored Corps, and Lt. Col. Riley F. Ennis, GSC, Major Carl Smith, GSC, GHQ representatives, proceeded by airplane to March Field, Calif., arriving there March 4, for the purpose of selecting areas suitable for a desert training center.

2. During the ensuing days to include March 7, the areas indicated in Annexes A & B were reconnoitered from the ground and air. With the exception of the existence of mountain landmarks the majority of terrain examined conforms closely to the climatic and geographic conditions of the Lybian Desert. (See Annex C - rainfall and Mean Temperatures of both Areas.) Both the parcels of land examined have adequate space for the training of large units. The area "A" comprises some 10,000 square miles with an available width of 90 miles and a usable length of 180 miles. Area "B" comprises 8,900 square miles and is approximately 100 miles square. In both areas the configuration of the mountain ranges permit marches out of sight of opposing troops for distances up to 300 or 400 miles.

3. Owing to the fact that Area "A" possesses superior advantages as to water and accessibility, the majority of the reconnaissance was devoted to a thorough investigation of this area. Should the War Department believe that Area "B" possesses advantages unknown to the reconnaissance party it is believed that this area can be made available.

4. With reference to the next requirement, namely, "Amount of government-owned land available and government agency having jurisdiction in each recommended area": Investigation shows that the area "A" comprises 79.3% of government land under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior. In Area "B" the percentage of government land is considerably lower. (See annexes D and E).

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By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-14-94

RECEIVED  
MAY 1944  
OFFICE OF THE  
ADJUTANT GENERAL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Paragraph "C" of Par. 4 of the original directive calls for the "Amount of privately owned land available and respective trespass rights at each recommended area." 12.3% of the area "A" is Southern Pacific land and 5.5% is state school land. (See Annex D). In addition, it is noted that the National or State Reservations and Indian Reservations amount to but .2% and 1.2% respectively, of the total area, and are both so located as not to interfere with maneuver, and are neglected. The patented land (privately owned) comprises 10% of the whole and is, insofar as can be determined, mining claims and is unsuitable for maneuver and can readily be avoided. It is therefore believed that costs for trespass rights will be negligible. A rent and claims officer will be appointed, and it is estimated that money not to exceed \$500 be made available for settlement of any claims that may arise. Attached hereto are letters from the Southern Pacific Railroad and from the State Lands Department of California containing authority for maneuver over properties pertaining to them. (See annex F).

6. a. With reference to Par. 4 d. "Location of base camp at temporary construction is requested for each recommended area," see Annex G. There is ample area for all forms of minor tactical training immediately adjacent to the site selected. The truck haul from Indio to the camp site is 20 miles.

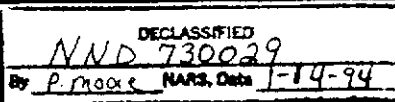
b. There are in addition to the area selected for the base camp areas for divisional camp sites in the vicinity of Desert Center, Iron Mountain, and Needles over which jurisdiction is desired. No construction at these latter points is contemplated.

c. In view of the desolation of the terrain in question and the fact that no inhabitants were encountered in the four days of the reconnaissance, it is not believed advisable for the War Department to take over this land by executive order other than the areas indicated above.

7. a. The construction at the base camp has been limited to the minimum considered necessary to safeguard government property and to provide reasonable protection for the health of the men. Theater of Operation type kitchens, showers and latrines have been used throughout. All personnel will live in tents. For details see Annex H.

b. Priority 1 shows the construction necessary for the service elements whose labor will be needed in the construction of the base camp. Priority 2 shows the construction necessary for the combat elements. The construction listed in Priority 3, while not essential for operation, is highly desirable in the temperatures encountered in this training area. It provides overhead shelter for men at meal times and for class-room instruction.





c. Priority 4 shows the additional construction that will be required to meet the needs of the troops requested in paragraphs 9 and 10 of this letter. The warehouse in Priority 4 are placed in that priority solely for convenience. They will be essential, regardless of whether or not the additional troops requested are authorized.

d. The cost of construction is based upon the maximum use of the labor of the service elements. It is estimated that the construction in all priorities can be completed about six weeks after the service elements arrive in the area.

8. a. An adequate supply of water for the base camp and each divisional camp site can be obtained either from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Colorado River Aqueduct) or the Colorado River. Several wells from which water could be obtained in an emergency exist in the area.

b. Electric current can be furnished from the power lines of the above corporation which run adjacent to the aqueduct.

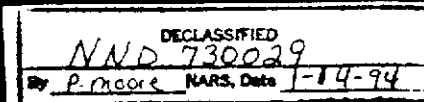
c. Telephone wire lines already exist within reasonable distances of the base camp and each division camp site.

d. Adequate rail facilities also exist in the vicinity of the base camp and each division camp site.

e. Annex I includes a map showing the relative location of camp sites, water supply, and rail facilities. Statements from the Metropolitan Water District as to the availability of water, power, and telephone facilities and a log of the wells in this area, are included in the same Annex.

9. Reference Par. 4 g "Personnel required from corps area service command for necessary supply and administrative functions" the following units are recommended:

- a. Finance Section.
- b. Utilities Detachment.
- c. Post QM Detachment to consist of:
  - (1) Administrative Section
    - (a) Fiscal
    - (b) Personnel
    - (c) Transportation
  - (2) Supply Section
    - (a) Property
    - (b) Procurement
  - (3) Salvage Section
- d. 1 QM Co (Rhd)
- e. 1 Plat QM Co (Ldry)
- f. 1 QM Co (Bkry)



5. Adequate facilities for hospitalization to support the Training Center. Until such time as these facilities are established within reasonable motor evacuation distances from the Desert Training Center, it is recommended that a transport plane suitable for evacuation be provided.

10. In addition to the units enumerated in Inclosure No. 1 to GHQ memorandum and those listed in Par. 9, above, the following are considered essential for the proper supply, maintenance and welfare of the Training Center:

a. 1 QM Bn (HM) (less 2 companies). This unit is to be used for the maintenance of QM vehicles of divisions and other units to be ordered into the desert training area for short training periods.

b. 1 QM Co (Tank Trk). To be used as a mobile truckhead for gasoline supply for divisions and other units ordered to the Desert Training Center.

c. 1 Military Police Platoon to maintain order in towns adjacent to the Desert Training Center.

11. In order to expedite the organization of the Desert Training Center the following additional recommendation is submitted:

That units required for the preparation of the base camp be ordered into the area as soon as this report is approved and the land for the base camp acquired. The units and the dates of arrival to be as recommended by the Commanding General, I Armored Corps.

12. The area covered in this reconnaissance is probably the largest and best training ground in the United States. The immense open spaces permit maneuvers of almost any magnitude including the firing of service ammunition. The numerous mountain chains, the varied nature of the soil, the presence of considerable vegetation in some sections, make this area suitable not only for armored combat instruction but also for practically all forms of combat exercises. The presence of the Colorado River Aqueduct and the Colorado River make the problem of water supply comparatively simple. Railroad facilities are in general adequate. The population density approaches zero. Furthermore, this area not only possesses a summer climate suitable for hardening troops for desert warfare, but it also has a winter climate which is probably the most salubrious in the world. Annex K contains photographs showing the general nature of the terrain in Area A.

G. S. PATTON, JR.,  
Major General, U. S. Army,  
Commanding I Armored Corps

NOTE:

Annexes to this report not available for reproduction. 5/5/43.

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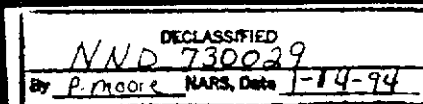
DESERT TRAINING CENTER

GENERAL INFORMATION

- 0 -

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## BRIEF HISTORY OF SCU 1925

CASCU 1925 was activated on May 16, 1942 pursuant to General Orders No. 30, Ninth Corps Area, May 16, 1942 and War Department Plans for organization of the Desert Training Center.

This unit was not organized immediately, but remained inoperative for some time, there being some doubt as to whether or not a Service Unit would be required at the Desert Training Center.

On August 2, 1942 the Commanding General, II Armored Corps assumed command of the Desert Training Center, and considering the desirability of a Service Unit at the Desert Training Center, directed that CASCU 1925 be organized. This was done on August 8, 1942. On the same day Ninth Corps Area was redesignated as Ninth Service Command and CASCU 1925 thus became SCU 1925.

The first commanding officer of SCU 1925 was Major Cecil E. Kemper, Infantry, who continued in command until September 28, 1942. During this period the new unit functioned as a supply agency for troops stationed at Camp Young and carried on the functions of administration and maintenance of property of the post.

A directive from Ninth Service Command on September 26, 1942 extended the area of Camp Young to include the entire Desert Training Center area and placed Camp Young under the jurisdiction of Camp Haan, California for all matters pertaining to the Ninth Service Command. This plan was put into effect on September 28, 1942 at which time Lt. Col. Roscoe L. Lamb replaced Major Kemper as Commanding Officer of SCU 1925. Camp Young, SCU 1925, \*

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continued to function as before in the matters of supply and post administration under the supervision of Camp Haan, which was now supply base for the Desert Training Center area. This arrangement continued until the inactivation of SCU 1925.

On January 22, 1943, Lt. Col. Lamb was transferred to Fort Douglas, Utah and Major Ernest E. Voss assumed command of SCU 1925. Major Voss continued as commanding officer until the date of inactivation.

Plans were being formulated in the meantime for the operation of the Desert Training Center as a Training Theater of Operations. On January 14, 1943 the War Department issued a directive to the effect that the Desert Training Center would be operated as a Theater of Operations for training purposes. In accordance with this plan matters of supply and administration pertaining to the Services of Supply were taken over by the Communications Zone, Desert Training Center, and SCU 1925 was inactivated effective February 15, 1943.

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REVOCABLE PERMIT  
NO. 12 PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

WHEREAS, the War Department is desirous of obtaining the use of certain lands of the State of California situated in the Counties of San Bernardino, Riverside and Imperial, State of California, and lying within the exterior boundaries of that certain area more particularly described as follows;

Beginning at a point at the intersection of the township line between Townships 15 and 16 North and the State boundary line between California and Nevada; thence West to a point at Townships 15 and 16 North, Ranges 12 and 13 East; thence South to a point at Townships 10 and 11 North, Ranges 12 and 13 East; thence South to a point at Townships 5 and 6 North, Ranges 11 and 12 East; thence South to a point at Townships 2 and 3 North, Ranges 11 and 12 East; thence South to the San Bernardino Base between Ranges 13 and 14 East; thence South to a point at Townships 4 and 5 South, Ranges 13 and 14 East; thence West to a point at Townships 4 and 5 South, Ranges 9 and 10 East; thence South to a point at Townships 6 and 7 South, Ranges 9 and 10 East; thence East to a point at Townships 6 and 7 South, Ranges 16 and 17 East; thence South along the line between Ranges 16 and 17 East to the intersection of said line with the northerly right-of-way line of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Niland, California, to Yuma, Arizona; thence southeasterly along the northerly right-of-way line of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the west bank of the Colorado River; thence northerly following the West bank of the Colorado River to its intersection with the California-Nevada boundary line; thence northwesterly along said California-Nevada boundary to the point of beginning, the points described being at the intersection of the respective township and range lines all referred to the San Bernardino Base and Meridian; and

WHEREAS, the State of California, through the State Lands Commission, pursuant to Division 6 of the Public Resources Code, has consented to the use of said lands by the United States for the purpose of conducting armored division maneuvers; and,

WHEREAS, the use of said lands will be of mutual benefit to the parties hereto; THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing, the State of California hereinafter referred to as the Permittor, pursuant to the authority contained in Division 6 of the Public Resources Code, hereby grants permission to the United States of America, hereinafter referred to as the Permittee, to use those lands under the jurisdiction of the State Lands Commission lying within the exterior boundaries of the foregoing described area as a site for armored division maneuvers.

Permission to use said lands for the purposes indicated is granted only for the duration of the present War and six months thereafter, and is subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. That the use of the lands involved shall not interfere with the use and occupancy of any portion of such lands occupied by any persons with the consent of the Permittor;

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This authorization is not to be construed as vesting in the Permittee any permanent interest of whatever nature in the above described lands, and upon termination of the within permit, the use of said lands shall revert to the State of California;

3. That upon termination of this authorization, the Permittee shall at its sole expense and within a reasonable time after receipt of notice therefor remove all its property from said land and restore it as nearly as practicable to its original condition if so requested by the Permittor;

4. That in the event that loss, destruction or damage occurs to any property of the Permittor or to any property of any person occupying any of said lands with the consent of the Permittor occasioned in whole or in part by the negligence of any of the officers, agents, employees or servants, of the Permittee in connection with the use of said land, the Permittee shall submit to the Congress of the United States a statement of facts in regard thereto and make appropriate recommendations with respect to indemnifying and saving harmless the Permittor or any person holding under it in whole or in part as the circumstances warrant;

5. That no Member of or Delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this permit, or to any benefit to arise therefrom. Nothing, however, herein contained shall be construed to extend to any incorporated company, if the permit be for the general benefit of such corporation or company;

6. That in all matters in connection with this permit requiring the approval or action of the Secretary of War, The Commanding Officer, Ninth Corps Area, Salt Lake City, is hereby designated and empowered to act as the local representative of the War Department.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, on behalf of the State of California, the within revocable permit has been executed this 24th day of March, 1942.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
STATE LANDS COMMISSION

By *J. H. ...*  
Executive Officer.

This permit is executed on behalf of the United States of America by the Secretary of War, representing the War Department, in acknowledgment of the acceptance of the terms and conditions therein set forth.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By Secretary of War.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
DATE 3/24/42 BY J. H. ...  
DATE 3/24/42 BY ...

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By P. Moore	DATE 1-14-94

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

353/2 (Desert Tng)(R)-GTRC

March 26, 1942.

SUBJECT: Organization of Desert Training Center.

TO: Commanding General, Desert Training Center  
Care of: Commanding General I Armored Corps,  
Fort Benning, Georgia.

1. Command.

The Commanding General, I Armored Corps, is designated as Commanding General, Desert Training Center.

2. Headquarters.

Headquarters Desert Training Center will be located at base camp, some 20 miles east of Indio, California. Mailing address after April 3: Commanding General, Desert Training Center, Indio, California.

3. Location.

The Desert Training Center will consist of a training and maneuver area, some 90 by 180 miles in extent, bounded generally:- Colorado River - Yuma, Arizona - Desert Center, California - Searchlight, Nevada.

4. Purpose.

The purpose of this establishment is to provide a desert warfare area:-

- a. To train troops.
- b. To develop appropriate tactical doctrine, technique and training methods.
- c. To test the suitability of present equipment and supplies and develop new items required.
- d. To determine the nature of any necessary change in Tables of Organization and Tables of Basic Allowances.



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5. Personnel.

a. Personnel of the 1st Armored Corps, less 1st and 2d Armored Divisions, is available to the Commanding General, Desert Training Center for such use as he may direct.

b. Initially, an armored combat team, reinforced by air units, will be used as a development force.

c. Subsequently, various type divisions and non-divisional units will be rotated through the Center for an anticipated training period of some six weeks.

6. Desert Warfare Board.

a. The Commanding General, Desert Training Center, will constitute the Desert Warfare Board from personnel under his command.

b. The Board will be charged with such problems, indicated in paragraph 4 above, as may be referred to it or as it may initiate.

c. The Board will submit recommendations concerning Ground Force units through the Commanding General, Desert Training Center to the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.

7. Training. Training will emphasize the following:

a. Operations with restricted water supply.

b. Sustained operations, remote from railhead, in dispersed combat groups, simulating constant threat of hostile air and mechanized attack.

c. Speed in combat supply, particularly in refueling and ammunition supply.

d. Supply under cover of darkness.

e. Desert navigation for all personnel.

f. Laying and removal of mine fields by all units.

g. Maintenance and evacuation of motor vehicles.

h. Special features of hygiene, sanitation and first aid.

8. Combined Training with Army Air Forces. It will include the following:



a. Through application and test of the principles and methods set forth in FM 31-36; "Aviation in Support of Ground Forces" (when issued), as supplemented by relative chapters of FM 1-46 (Signal), with particular emphasis on communications and identifications.

b. The Commanding General, Army Air Forces has indicated that air operations in support of ground forces shall be offensive in character, and emphasize particularly:

(1) Conduct of operations from improvised bases, airdromes and landing fields as distinguished from permanent, long established bases and airdromes.

(2) Rapid evacuation and movement by ground echelons between bases, and air echelons between airdromes and landing fields.

(3) Movement to and occupation of improvised airdromes and landing strips shall envisage requisites for self sustained operation of advanced echelons for seventy-two hours; and ten days operation by the entire unit without benefit of base services.

(4) Camouflage of ground installations and aircraft.

(5) Defense of bases, airdromes and landing fields from hostile air attacks and attacks by parachute, airborne, armored and mechanized forces and other ground troops.

c. It is expected that the 3rd Observation Squadron will be attached to the Desert Training Center late in April and a light bombardment group will be assigned at a later date. Detailed arrangements are being worked out with the Army Air Forces and will be announced when completed.

By command of LT. GEN. McNAIR:

DISTRIBUTION:  
 (A), plus copies to:  
 The Commanding Generals;  
 Services of Supply; Army Air  
 Forces; Tank Destroyer Command;  
 Armies; Eastern Theater of  
 Operations; Western Defense Command;  
 Corps Areas; Replacement and School  
 Command; Antiaircraft Command.  
 The Chief of the Armored Force.  
 The Provost Marshal General.  
 Commanding Officer, Airborne Command.

/s/ Clyde L. Hyssong  
 CLYDE L. HYSSONG,  
 Colonel, A.G.D.,  
 Adjutant General.

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By P. Moore	NARS, Date 1-14-94

## DESERT WARFARE BOARD

## SECTION D

1. General History
2. Organization and Procedures
3. Ltr - CG, DTC  
Hq AGF 5-12-43  
"Organization and Control of DWB"

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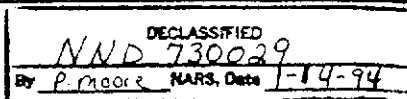
THE DESERT WARFARE BOARD

The Desert Warfare Board came into existence in April, 1942 as a result of provisions of letter Hq AGF dated March 26, 1942, subject: "Organization of Desert Training Center" stating ".....the Commanding General, Desert Training Center will constitute the Desert Warfare Board from personnel under his command"..... "to test the suitability of present equipment and supplies and develop new items required....."

These instructions were rescinded by provisions of letter AGF dated May 12, 1943, subject: "Organization and Control of Desert Warfare Board" ..... "in order to relieve the Headquarters of the Desert Training Center of administrative details in connection with the Desert Warfare Board"..... "the following instructions will be in effect"..... "the Desert Warfare Board will operate under the direction and control of the Chief of the Ground Requirements Section, Army Ground Forces" ..... "to consider such projects pertaining to Desert Warfare and general military operations as may be referred to it by the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces and to originate and submit recommendations appropriate to this function" ..... " (Note - This established the DWB as a sort of "exempted" or "isolated" small command within the DTC not responsible to CG, DTC for operation or control.)

Under Acting President Lt Col Daniel Franklin (MC) the Board originally was established with a complement of 4 officers at Camp Young and tests undertaken. In May, 1942 Col Donald B. Sanger relieved Col Franklin as President of the Board. Additional officers and men were added to fill the Table of Organization of nine (9) officers, one (1) warrant officer, and seven (7) enlisted men.

On February 19, 1943, Col Sanger was ordered to Hq AGF, Washington, D.C. and the new President, Colonel Raymond D. Palmer, was ordered to duty with the



Board from Fort Knox, where he had been serving as Cavalry Board liaison officer. With the officers' terms limited to a year the Board roster is ever changing.

The Desert Warfare Board has no relation or connection with the Desert Test Branch of the Engineer Board at Thermal, California which operates under the Chief of Engineers. However, there is cooperation between the two boards on projects concerning both the DWB and the Engineer Board.

Since its origin thirteen (13) months ago the Board has completed over 135 projects and has over fifty (50) projects on the active list under test. Test items vary from zoot suits to rations to medium tanks. A few of these items are:

Medical kits	Air supply of Ground Troops
Gas stoves	Guns
Dust respirators	Ambulances
Goggles	Anti-dust measures
Shoe Impregnate	Air cleaners
Ointments	Socks
Compass	Navigation sets
Smoke generators	Clothing
Night recognition devices	Tires
Rations	Canteens
Gun carriages	Chap stick for lips
Half tracks	Ground signals
Tanks	Grenades
Trailers	Dummy tanks
Armored car chassis	Pyrotechnic Signals
Observation towers	Public address systems

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By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-14-94

Reply Refer To:  
GHWDB

DESERT WARFARE BOARD  
DESERT TRAINING CENTER  
Camp Young, California

THE DESERT WARFARE BOARD

4-16-43

1.

MISSION

The Desert Warfare Board is charges with tactical, medical, and service tests of procedure, arms, equipment, supplies, and vehicles as may be directed by the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces. It is a field testing agency and is not a development agency. Items requiring design, engineering or development will not be tested, but may be reported to higher authority for their information and disposition. The Desert Warfare Board will also assist the Armored Force Medical Research Laboratory to the extent of furnishing such data as may be available at the Desert Training Center.

2.

ORGANIZATION

The Board is reorganized as follows:

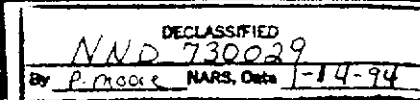
a. Executive Committee.

President.  
Ordnance Department Member.  
Chief of the Test Section.

b. Test Section.

(1) Chief of Section.

- (a) Tank and Automotive Subsection.
- (b) Weapons and Ammunition Subsection.
- (c) Clothing and Equipage Subsection.
- (d) Special Test Subsection.
- (e) Communications Subsection.



c. Special Medical Test Section.

(Conducts certain tests for Desert Warfare Board and maintains direct liaison with Armored Force Medical Research Laboratory.)

3.

GENERAL PROCEDURES

a. The Desert Warfare Board may test equipment, etc., for the Army Supply Forces after approval by Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.

b. The Desert Warfare Board will make application to Commanding General, Desert Training Center, for personnel, unit, organizations, and equipment which are required for a successful completion of the tests.

c. Tests may be initiated by:

- (1) Directive from Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.
- (2) Directive from Commanding General, Desert Training Center.
- (3) President, Desert Warfare Board, after approval by Commanding General, Desert Training Center.

In case a project is initiated under (2) or (3) above, three (3) copies of the directive will be furnished the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.

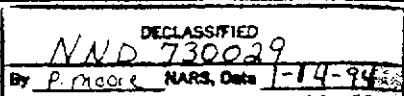
4.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEST OFFICERS

a. Projects will be assigned to Test Officers by the President.

b. When a project is assigned to a Test Officer, he will immediately prepare a draft of a directive covering the test to be conducted. If questionnaires are necessary, a draft of the questionnaire will also be prepared at this time. The directive will follow closely the subject matter contained in the directive from Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.

(NOTE: In case a directive from Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, is not available, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, will be notified and a tentative directive prepared, in order that the test may be started without delay. This tentative directive may be changed at a later date, when a directive is received from Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.)



When the drafts are ready, the Test Officer will notify the President and the Chief of the Test Section, whereupon a conference will be held and the final draft drawn up.

c. Directives, questionnaires, etc., will be delivered to the designated testing unit at the time the equipment is delivered. The test Officer (Desert Warfare Board) will assure himself at that time that the testing unit fully understands what is required with reference to the test procedure to be followed.

d. In each case where troops are to be used in tests, a request to Commanding General, Desert Training Center, for the troops, will be prepared for the President's signature.

e. Reports of tests will be prepared by the Test Officers in draft, and will conform generally to the form given elsewhere in this memorandum. All drafts will be considered by the Executive Committee and approved by the President prior to typing of final report.

f. All requests for photographic work will be made to the Recorder (in his absence to the Chief Clerk) 24 hours in advance, when practicable.

g. A pencil memorandum will be made of all telephone conversations which pertain to projects, equipment, etc. This memorandum will be turned over to the Chief Clerk. He will see that it is placed in proper correspondence file.

5.

REPORTS

a. Form for report of test.

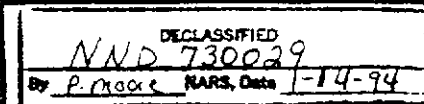
(Date)

File Ref.

Project:  
Subject:  
Authority for Test:  
Reference:

1. Recommendations:
2. Conclusions:
3. History of Project:
4. Description of Article:
5. Purpose of Test:
6. Nature of Test:
7. Discussion:





b. No reports of tests will be furnished to any agency of the Army Supply Forces, except as directed in each case by Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.

c. No person, other than Board members, will be permitted to examine the files of this Board except by specific authority of the President. No person will be given copies of photographs of equipment, except by specific authority of the President. All Board members are directed to refrain from expressing opinions about equipment to manufacturer's representatives, etc., as this practice leads to confusion and misunderstandings. All opinions of equipment will be expressed by the President in the form of a report to Army Ground Forces.

d. Monthly Progress Reports.

Monthly Progress Reports will be prepared under the supervision of the Recorder, data being supplied by the Test Officers. Distribution will be as follows:

- 3 copies to Commanding General, Army Ground Forces,  
(THRU: Commanding General, Desert Training Center.)
- 3 copies to Office Chief Signal Officer.
- 1 copy to Infantry Board.
- 1 copy to Field Artillery Board.
- 1 copy to Cavalry Board.
- 1 copy to Coast Artillery Board.
- 1 copy to Anti-Aircraft Board.
- 1 copy to Armored Force Board.
- 1 copy to Tank Destroyer Board.
- 1 copy to Mountain and Winter Warfare Board.
- 1 copy to Airborne Command.
- 1 copy to Commanding General, Army Supply Forces,  
(ATTENTION: Chief, Development Branch, Requirements Division.)
- 1 copy to Engineer Board.

5.

VISITORS

a. All visitors, civilian or military, will be interviewed by the Recorder and have credentials examined by him. After being processed by G-2, Desert Training Center, the visitor may be presented to the President.

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By P. Moore	NARS, Date 1-14-94

b. No civilians or officers of foreign countries will be permitted to examine any equipment, witness tests, or examine any written matter, photos, etc., without the specific authority of the President in each case. When the President is absent, the senior member of the Board present will be consulted and his decision will be final.

/s/ R. D. P.

R. D. PALMER,  
Colonel, Cavalry,  
President.

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By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-14-94

C  
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YHEADQUARTERS  
ARMY GROUND FORCES  
Army War College  
Washington, D.C.

334/2(R)(DWB)-GNRQT-8/40018

May 12, 1943

SUBJECT: Organization and Control of Desert Warfare Board

TO : Commanding General,  
Desert Training Center,  
Camp Young, California.

1. Paragraph 6, letter from Headquarters, Army Ground Forces to Commanding General, Desert Training Center, file: 353/2 (Desert Tng)(R)-GNTRG (3-26-42) dated March 26, 1942 is hereby rescinded. (See inclosure).
2. In order to relieve the Headquarters of the Desert Training Center of administrative details in connection with the Desert Warfare Board and to simplify procedure under this Headquarters by conforming to the policy contained in Army Regulations governing service boards of the basic arms (i.e., AR 35-10), the following instructions will be in effect upon receipt hereof.
  - a. Station - The desert Warfare Board will be stationed at Camp Young, Indio, California.
  - b. Purpose - The purpose of the Desert Warfare Board is to consider such subjects pertaining to Desert Warfare and general military operations as may be referred to it by the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, and to originate and submit recommendations appropriate to this function.
  - c. Composition - The Desert Warfare Board will consist of a president, detailed as such, and such other officers as may be designated by the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.
  - d. Other Personnel - Such other personnel as may be authorized by the War Department may be employed as assistants to the Desert Warfare Board.
  - e. Direction and Control - The Desert Warfare Board will operate under the direction and control of the Chief of the Ground Requirements Section, Army Ground Forces.



3. Pending the processing of necessary Table of Allowances and allotment of enlisted personnel for the Desert Warfare Board, it is desired that current local practices in connection therewith be continued.

4. It is desired that cognizance be taken of the importance this Headquarters places on thorough service tests and that every assistance be afforded to the President of the Desert Warfare Board through the cooperation of such elements of your command as are needed in carrying out these tests.

By Command of Lieutenant General Lear:

/s/ J. R. Dryden

/t/ J. R. DRYDEN,  
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,  
Asst. Ground Adj. Gen.

1 Incl.

Ccy ltr CG, AGF to CG, DTC  
353/2 (Des Tng)(R)-GNTRG  
Dtd 3-26-42.

**APPENDIX C-3**

**REAL ESTATE REFERENCES**

**APPENDIX C-3.1**

USACE, History Office, Ft. Belvoir, VA  
Realty Control File Summary,  
Land Acquisition and Disposals Subsequent to 1 July 1940

USACE  
HISTORY OFFICE  
FT. BELVOIR, VA

REALTY CONTROL FILE SUMMARY  
(Land Acquisitions and Disposals Subsequent to 1 July 1940)

RESERVATION NAME

2335

Cap Young, California

OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED BY:LOCATION:

In Riverside County, 22 miles E. of Indio, California.

TYPE:

Campsite and Maneuver Area-California-Arizona Maneuver Area.

LAND OWNERSHIP AND COST DATAACQUISITION ACTIONS

Exhibits "A"

NET AREA

17,760.00 acres, transferred \*  
4,317.00 acres, permit (1)  
22,077.00 acres, total area acquired  
22,077.00 acres, \*\*  
0.00

DISPOSAL ACTIONS

Exhibits "B"

GROSS COSTJURISDICTION

Exhibits "C"

RELOCATIONSFINAL REGT MAP:

Exhibit "D"

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS:

Exhibit "E"

REMARKS:

- \* 10,080.00 acres acquired by P.L.O. #1, dated 20 June 1942 fr. Dept. of Interior; 7,680 acres acquired by Use Permit, fr. Dept. of Interior, 23 March 1943.  
\*\* 10,080.00 acres P.L.O. 20 June 1942 Relinquished to Dept. of Interior 16 December 1944, revoked by P.L.O. # 342, 13 January 1947.  
4,317.00 acres, permits terminated 1 June 1945.  
7,680.00 acres, relinquished to Dept. of Interior. 3-21-49.

**APPENDIX C-4.1**

**SITE INSPECTION SAFETY PLAN**



**SITE SPECIFIC SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN (SSHP)**  
**OEW/CWM Archives Search Site Inspection Visit**

Camp Young  
Riverside County, CA  
Site No. J09CA029600

1. REFERENCES:

a. Safety Manual, CELMS-PM-M, 16 Sep 93 w/ Ch 1

b. SOP for Reporting Ordnance and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), CELMS-PM-M,  
15 Nov 93

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. A map of the nearest hospital will be attached to the final, signed version of this SSHP.

3. MISSION: Reconnoiter, document, and photograph areas on Camp Young suspected to be contaminated with UXO and/or chemical warfare material. Selected portions of the 3,279+ acres will be walked to determine the presence of UXO/OEW.

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.

3. **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.

4. **NATURAL HAZARDS:** Camp Young is located in the high desert (elevation: 4,000+ feet) east of Palm Springs. Temperatures in February range from lows in the 40's to highs in the 70's. Snakes, scorpions, and poisonous spiders may be encountered. Be aware of cactus and small mammal holes.

5. **ORDNANCE HAZARDS:** Camp Young was the WWII command headquarters for General Patton's California-Arizona Maneuver Area Training Center. An artillery range was located at the site. The area still receives reports of ordnance being found throughout the maneuver area. Munitions that could be encountered are: tear gas capsules, incendiary bombs, thermite grenades, WP munitions, chemical agent detector kits, small arms ammunition, and 75mm and 105mm artillery projectiles.

6. **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.

7. 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:**

ALL EMERGENCIES: 911

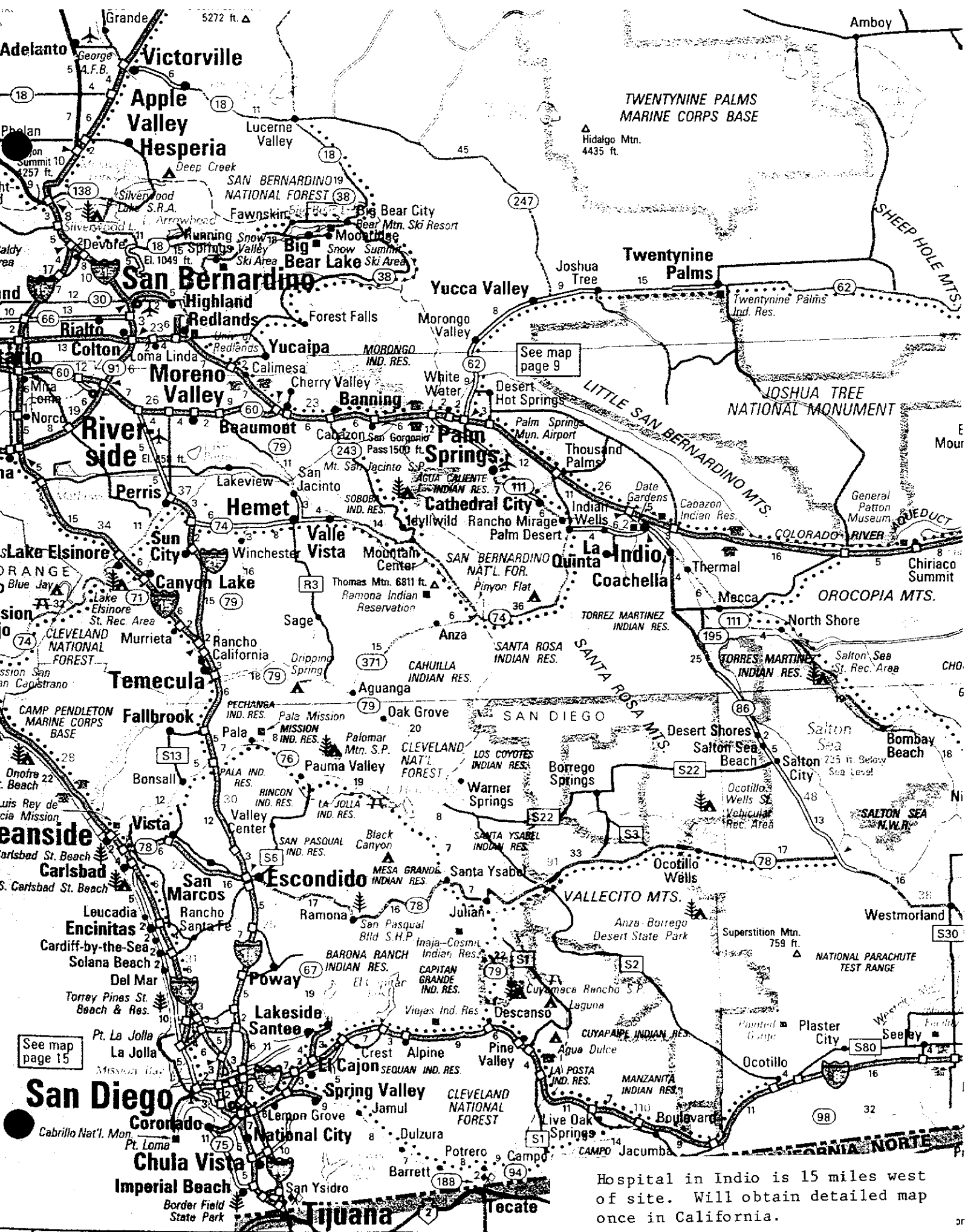
Medical service: J.F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital, Indio (619) 347-6191

Law enforcement agency: County Sheriff, Indio (619) 347-3571

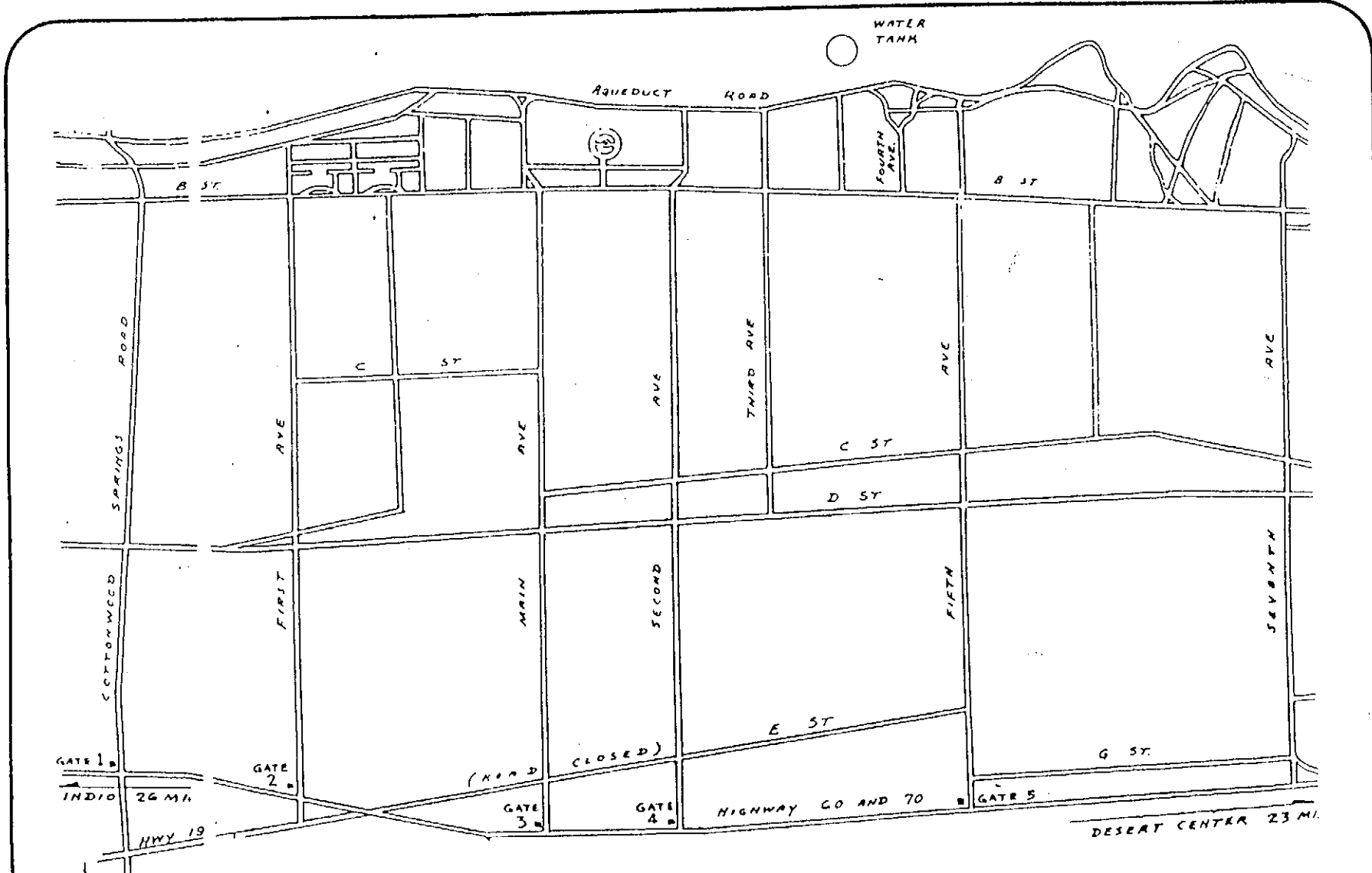
Huntsville Safety: (205) 955-4968



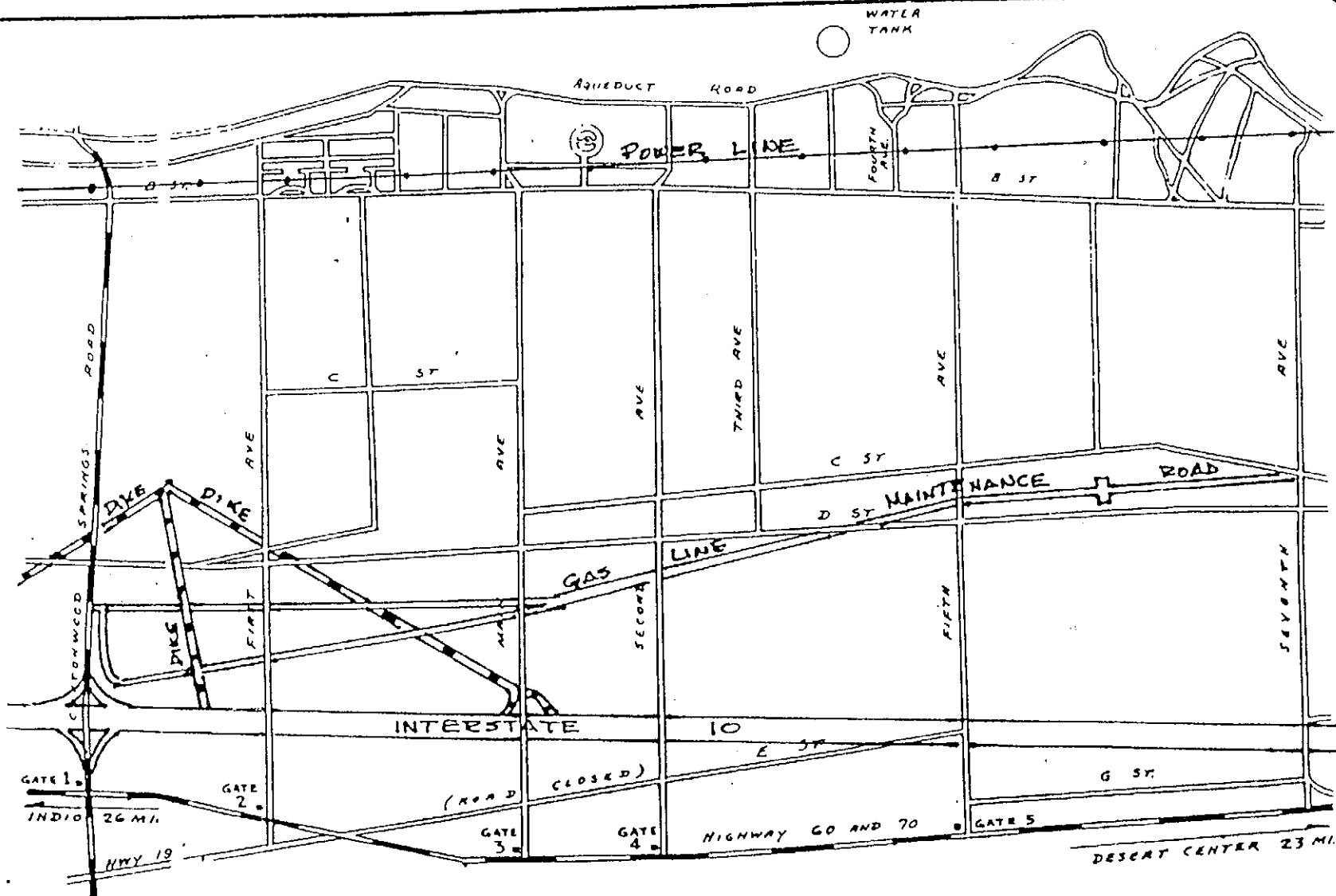






Hospital in Indio is 15 miles west of site. Will obtain detailed map once in California.



ORIGINAL CAMPSITE  
 CAMP YOUNG  
 Calif.



-  Paved Road
-  Dike

MAPS NOT TO SCALE

**EXISTING  
CAMP YOUNG  
Calif.**

**APPENDIX C-4.2**  
**SITE VISIT TRIP REPORT**



14 March 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mike Dace *See 3/7/94*

SUBJECT: Site Visit to Camp Young, Site Number J09CA0296, Indio, California on 7 - 10 March 1994.

## 1. SLD personnel on trip:

Rochelle Ross	PM-M
Gregg Kocher	PM-M
Fred Miller	PD-A
Jim Luebbert	PD-A

The inspection team consisting of the personnel listed above travelled to Indio, California on 7 March 1994. Due to the delayed flights, necessary phone calls to set up appointments were not made until the morning of the 8th.

2. On Tuesday, 8 March 1994, Rochelle Ross contacted museums in Palm Springs and Indio, Mike Mitchell of the Bureau of Land Management, Fred Cooper of Indio, and Stanley Ragsdale of Desert Center. None of the museums were open at the time of the calls. Mike Mitchell was contacted in the hopes of him or one of his coworkers driving around the site with the inspection team in a 4-wheel drive and also when real estate documents (property owners) could be obtained and copied from his office. He was unavailable that day but would be able to meet with us concerning the real estate on Wednesday morning at 8:30. Rochelle had contacted Fred Cooper the week before to inform him we would be in the area for a site visit and wished to meet with him at that time. Mr. Cooper was willing to meet with the team at Chiriaco Summit at 9:30 that morning (Tuesday). Stanley Ragsdale is in his office from 1:00 to around 3:00 in the afternoons. Rochelle told his secretary of the teams project and said that the team would either stop in Tuesday or Wednesday afternoon.

The team then travelled to Chiriaco Summit to meet with Fred Cooper. Fred Miller and Jim Luebbert had met with Mr. Cooper while doing research for this quarter's sites. Mr. Cooper informed the team of the locations of rifle ranges, infiltration points used for training, engineers camp, and a rumored ammo dump site. Mr. Cooper has been in the area all of his life and has walked the Camp Young area and some of the entire California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA) in which Camp Young was the headquarters. Mr. Cooper has found quite a few souvenirs from the war including an HS Toxic Gas Set M1, size 1 3/4" D x 4 3/8" H in the area of the an infiltration course on the western boundary of the engineers camp, west of Camp Young proper, and a practice (blue) land mine. It is believed this land mine is a practice version (M8 Series) of the bounding anti-personnel mines, using either a spotting charge or smoke pellets.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mike Dace

SUBJECT: Site Visit to Camp Young, Site Number J09CA0296, Indio, California on 7 - 10 March 1994.

Mr. Cooper then drove with the team to areas of potential contamination and around the entire Camp Young area. The first stop was on the western boundary of Camp Young (Cottonwood Springs Road), infiltration course on the western boundary of the engineers camp and the engineer's camp itself. Several items, not related to OEW or CWM, including coke bottles, luggage tags, cans, barbed wire, a bucket stamped U.S. on the side, a red glass reflector, and other "souvenir type" items were found. Ordnance related items found were clips for the M-1 Garand Rifle.

The team then travelled along the northern boundary next to the Aqueeduct. Midway between the eastern and western boundaries is the approximate location of the other infiltration course. Mr. Cooper had found this location some time before. In most of the areas the top of the barbed fence was a few feet under the surface. He did not dig and disturb the ground. The inspection team did not see this fence.

The team continued to the eastern boundary located at Chiriaco Summit, across Highway 10 and on to the area of the rumored ammo dump. Several recently expended shells were discovered along with rusted food cans, a small cast iron pot, and other garbage. The possibility existed that water may have carried items along the ravine therefore the team walked this area but no live ordnance or chemical warfare materials were found.

The next stop was the locations of the rifle range(s). The team travelled along the southern boundary (old Hwy 60) to the berms used for 100, 300, and 500 yard range practice. The teams walked along the berms where the targets had been. The posts which held the targets were still on site. No live ordnance, explosive waste, or chemical warfare materials were found in this area.

In the vicinity of both the ammo dump and the rifle ranges, the recently fired ammunition included .223 Remington, 7.62 mm x 39, .38 Special, .357 Magnum, .22 Rimfire, and 12 & 16 Gauge Shotshells.

3. The morning of 9 March 1994, the SLD personnel met with Mike Mitchell of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Palm Springs. Rochelle Ross made copies of appropriate County Assessors Real Estate maps and lists of private land owners in the area of Camp Young proper. While looking through the INPR provided by Los Angeles, CA district, it was noted an artillery range was mentioned as being located on Camp Young. This information for the INPR had been completed by a contractor, Dynamac. Jim

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mike Dace

SUBJECT: Site Visit to Camp Young, Site Number J09CA0296, Indio, California on 7 - 10 March 1994.

Luebbert and Fred Miller contacted the contractor and questioned the validity of this range. It was concluded that an assumption was made as to the type and location of this range. Another phone call was made to the police department, bomb disposal team requesting reports of ordnance discovered on the Camp Young proper area. Many items have been found in the CAMA area but very little has been discovered on the former Camp Young.

Before leaving the BLM, phone calls were made to the museums. No pertinent information could be found. Mike Mitchell suggested we contact the Palm Desert Historical Society for information. Rochelle left her phone number and a message on the answering machine explaining the program and the type of information necessary for the reports.

The inspection team then travelled to Desert Center to interview Stanley Ragsdale. Mr. Ragsdale has lived in the Desert Center since 1921 (his father named the town). Mr. Ragsdale's name was given to Rochelle by Orlo Anderson a few weeks prior to the site visit. The main question asked was in reference to the supposed artillery range on Camp Young. Mr. Ragsdale did not know of any such range, only small arms. Camp Young was the headquarters for the entire CAMA area. The troops did their training in the desert. One area in particular was Palen Pass which is still contaminated.

4. The entire Camp Young area is desolate land. There are no structures in the area. The only buildings and people in the area are at Chiriaco Summit which is located on the eastern boundary of the camp. This is the former Shavers Summit. The landing strip, Shavers Summit Airfield, is still visible. Most former roads of the camp are still visible. A majority of the land is owned by the Bureau of Land Management. Some of the land is owned by private individuals, Orocochia Development Corporation, Santa Fe Land Corporation, Southern California Gas Co., Metropolitan Water District, and others.

5. The inspection team completed the site visit and research for this site and departed California on Thursday, 10 March 1994.

6. On 11 March, Fred Miller conducted follow-up telephone calls to Tina Pickens, Operations Manager, General Patton Museum, Chiriaco Summit, to request a check of her files and receipts for items, such as shells, turned in to the curators of the Museum. She intends to call regarding the results of searching her files.


MEMORANDUM FOR: Mike Dace


SUBJECT: Site Visit to Camp Young, Site Number J09CA0296, Indio, California on 7 - 10 March 1994.

Other attempts were also made to contact the Palm Desert Historical Society, but without success thus far.

  
ROCHELLE ROSS  
Project Manager

  
GREGG KOCHER  
Safety Officer

  
FRED MILLER  
Archivist/Historian

  
JIM LUEBBERT  
Archivist/Historian

**APPENDIX C-5**

**ADDITIONAL REPORTS, STUDIES, LETTERS, AND MEMORANDUMS  
NOT OFFICIALLY INCLUDED IN THE BODY OF THE REPORT**

HEADQUARTERS DESERT TRAINING CENTER  
Camp Young, California

1-14-94  
Wash, D.C.  
January 28, 1943  
RG 337  
BOX 118  
Entry 29C

GENERAL ORDERS )  
:  
NUMBER 9 )

I. ACTIVATION OF HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, COMMUNICATIONS ZONE, DESERT TRAINING CENTER. Pursuant to authority contained in letter, The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., file AG 320.2 (12-22-42) PO-M-SPGAO, Subject, "Allotment of Officers for Duty with the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Services of Supply, Desert Training Center," dated January 5, 1943, and letter, The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., file AG 221 (1-13-43) PE-A-SPGA, Subject, "Allotment of Grades and Authorized Strengths," dated January 18, 1943, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Communications Zone, Desert Training Center is activated effective this date with station at Banning, California.

II. ACTIVATION OF 1ST HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT SPECIAL TROOPS, DESERT TRAINING CENTER.

1. Pursuant to authority contained in letter, Headquarters Army Ground Forces, Washington, D.C., file 322// (Hq. and Hq. Det. Sp. Trs, D.T.C.) (R)-GNGCT (1-20-43) Subject, "Organization of 1st Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Special Troops, Desert Training Center, dated January 20, 1943 the 1st Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment is activated at Camp Young, California, effective this date.

2. This unit will be organized with an authorized strength of 8 officers and 32 enlisted men.

By command of Major General WALKER:

W. A. COLLIER  
Colonel, GSC.  
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

*Robert E. Cullen*

ROBERT E. CULLEN  
Colonel, A.G.D.,  
Adjutant General

Corrected Copy  
(Destroy all others)

DECLASSIFIED  
NND 730029  
BY P. MOORE, Date 1-14-94

HEADQUARTERS DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CAMP IONS,  
January 30, 1943.

TO: Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army,  
Washington, D. C.

1. The work of the Engineer Board Desert proved of considerable value to the Desert Test engineer development projects should be continued. It is believed desirable that there be closer cooperation relative to the type of projects Headquarters relative to the troops to par the location and extent and the types of engineer units now and to be stationed at the Training Center.

2. The development of means of attacking mine fields and other defensive installations by engineering means has not received sufficient attention in the Desert Training Center, and immediate steps should be taken to provide equipment for test and training purposes. The equipment and means for the rapid construction of roads need further attention. The transport of heavy engineer equipment and large quantities of supplies has received insufficient attention. The development of water resources and the means of transporting water have not been sufficiently emphasized.

3. It is requested that this Headquarters be informed of the status of current projects and the future activities contemplated for the Engineer Board Desert Test Section.

For the Commanding General:

*L. H. K.*

*Base Lt. W. D. C. / Eng. Jan 19/43. Subj. activities  
Eng. Board Desert Test Section*

*38*

*1-14-44  
Wash D. C.*

*Box 117  
RG 337  
Entry 29C*

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NAME

PAGE NUMBERS TO BE COPIED

TOTAL PAGES

Wash, D.C.

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NND 730029	
By P. Moore	NARS, Date 1-94-74

HEADQUARTERS DESERT TRAINING CENTER  
Office of the Ordnance Officer  
Camp Young, California.

April 15, 1943.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORDNANCE UNITS OTHER THAN THOSE  
ORGANICALLY ASSIGNED TO SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS FOR  
OPERATION OF THE DESERT TRAINING CENTER.

1. It is estimated that Ordnance Service Units must provide service for approximately 150,000 troops, including 20,000 in the Communication Zone.
2. Communication Zone requires Ordnance Troops for the operation of the Base establishment and the interior administration within the Zone as follows:
  - a. 1 - Base Headquarters Detachment organized under tentative T/O for overhead administration of the Base including Fiscal, Fire and Guard Protection and other House-keeping activities -- total strength 346 O., WO & EM.
  - b. 1 - Provisional Supply Battalion consisting of one (1) Headquarters - Tentative 9- O., 1 W.O., 45 EM.
    - 3 - Depot Companies - T/O 9-57.
    - 1 - Ammunition Company - T/O 9-17.
  - c. 1 - Armament Maintenance Battalion - T/O 9-25.
  - d. 1 - Automotive Maintenance Battalion - tentative T/O 9-325, dated Feb. 6, 1943, consisting of:
    - 1 - Hq & Service Company
    - 1 - Depot Company
    - 2 - Engine Repairing Companies
    - 1 - Power Train Rebuilding Company-
  - e. 1 - Tire Rebuilding Company - T/O 10-347.
  - f. 1 - Ordnance Company Medium Maintenance - Automotive T/O 9-127, for 2nd and 3rd Echelon Work of Communication Zone vehicles for a limited area -- capacity 750 vehicles.

D.S. 77



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 NND 730029  
 By Pimcore NARS, Date 1-74-94

- G. 1 - Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company - T/O 9-7 for 2nd and 3rd Echelon Maintenance of 750 Communication Zone vehicles and Armament Maintenance of approximately 15,000 troops in the Communication Zone.

The ~~requirements~~ <sup>below are</sup> stated as the minimum ~~requirements~~ for operation of the Pomona Ordnance Depot and Shops, and the maintenance of the materiel in the Communication Zone (based upon experienced personnel, basic, technical and unit training completed and ready for operations. For partially trained personnel there should be an increase of about 50% and any units being replaced by trained units should overlap a minimum of 30 days.) The Headquarters of the Base should be relatively permanent as in it will be contained the operating policies, records and all information as to status and condition of Ordnance equipment in the Theater.

Cap's

3. The Combat Zone requires Ordnance Troops for the Service of Combat Troops as follows:

a. To support two (2) Infantry Divisions on the Southern Pacific axis of communication East of the Colorado River and supporting troops, total approximately 40,000 troops.

LS

- (1). 1 - Hq. & Hq. Det. Ordnance Battalion - T/O 9-76.
- 1 - Ordnance Depot Company - T/O 9-57.
- 1 - Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Company - Field Army - T/O 9-9.
- 1 - Ordnance Heavy Maint. Automotive Company. T/O 9-197.
- 2 - Ordnance Medium Maint. Automotive Companies. T/O 9-127.
- 1 - Ordnance Ammunition Company - T/O 9-17.
- 1 - Ordnance Evacuation Company - T/O 9-187.

b. To support one (1) Armored Division; two (2) Infantry Divisions and miscellaneous supporting units -- estimated total 50,000 troops on the Santa Fe axis of communications.

- (1). 1 - Hq. & Hq. Det. Ordnance Battalion - T/O 9-76.
- 1 - Ordnance Depot Company - T/O 9-57.
- 1 - Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Company, Tank T/O 9-9.
- 1 - Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Company - Field Army - T/O 9-9
- 1 - Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Automotive Company T/O 9-197.
- 2 - Ordnance Medium Maintenance Automotive Companies T/O 9-127.
- 1 - Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company - T/O 9-7.
- 1 - Ordnance Ammunition Company - T/O 9-17.
- 1 - Ordnance Evacuation Company - T/O 9-27

NA 14070 (9-87)

REPRODUCED

c. To support one  
Brigade plus two (2) Groups  
Two (2) Tank Destroyer Groups  
miscellaneous supporting units --  
Needles axis of communications.

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NND 730029  
By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-24-94

Staff Group,  
her miscel-

- 1 - Ordnance Battalion Headquarters - T/O 9-76.
- 1 - Ord. Depot Co. - T/O 9-57.
- 2 - Ordnance Tank Maint. Cos. - T/O 9-9.
- 1 - Ord. Hvy. Maint. Co. - Field Army T/O 9-9.
- 1 - Ord. Med. Maint. Auto. Co. T/O 9-127.
- 1 - Ord. Med. Maint. Co. T/O 9-7.
- 1 - Ord. Med. Maint. Anti-Aircraft Co. T/O 9-217.
- 1 - Ord. Amm. Co. T/O 9-17.

d. To operate and keep in repair an Army Pool of Motor Vehicles and for the reserve of Ordnance Units to reinforce the efforts of the three (3) Army Advance Depots as indicated above and to assist the Communication Zone Ordnance Units in the replacement and third and fourth echelon repairing of Motor Vehicles.

- 1 - Ord. En. Hq. - T/O 9-76.
- 1 - Ord. MT Sup Co with Motor Park Platoon - T/O 10-48.
- 1 - Ord. Hvy Maint Tank Co T/O 9-9.
- 1 - Ord. Hvy Maint. Auto. Co T/O 9-197.
- 1 - Ord. Evacuation Co. T/O 9-187.

e. Recapitulation of Ordnance Units in the Combat Zone:

- 3 4 - Hq & Hq Dets. - T/O 9-76
- 1 3 - Ord. Depot Cos. - T/O 9-57
- 0 3 - Ord. HM Cos. - Field Army - T/O 9-9.
- 0 3 - Ord. HM Cos. - Automotive - T/O 9-197.
- 2 5 - Ord. Med. Maint. Cos. - Automotive - T/O 9-127
- 2 3 - Ord. Amm. Cos. - T/O 9-17
- 2 3 - Ord. Evacuation Cos. T/O 9-187
- 4 4 - Ord. HM Tank Cos. T/O 9-9
- 2 2 - Ord. Med. Maint. Cos. T/O 9-7.
- 1 1 - Ord. Med. Maint. Anti-Aircraft Co. T/O 9-217
- 1 1 - Ord. Motor Transport Sup. Co. with Motor Park Platoon T/O 10-48.

(Recapitulation on following sheet)

4. The above Ordnance Units are the minimum with which satisfactory operation of Ordnance service can be maintained for the Combat Zone and still simulate a tactical disposition of troops. By splitting Ordnance Service Units such as Depot Companies, Ammunition

DECLASSIFIED  
NND 730029  
By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-94-94

4

Companies and overlapping the service between Battalions and the Communication Zone performed by Evacuation Companies without regard to the technical situation it would be possible to maintain the equipment only with the following organizations in the Combat Zone to be indiscriminately used as needed:

- a. 3 - Battalion Hq & Hq Dets.
- 3 - Ordnance Depot Companies.
- 3 - Hvy Maint. Tank Repair Companies.
- 3 - Ord. Hvy Maint Auto. Companies.
- 4 - Ord. Med. Maint. Auto. Companies.
- 2 - Ord. Med. Maint. Companies.
- 2 - Ord. Evacuation Companies.
- 2 - Ord. Amm. Companies.
- 1 - Anti-Aircraft Maintenance Company.

209  
FRED I. GILBERT  
Colonel, Ord.-Dept.,  
Ordnance Officer.

NA 14070/6

- 4 -

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 NND 730029  
 By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-94-94

Wash, D.C.

HEADQUARTERS DESERT TRAINING CENTER  
 Camp Young, California

RG 337  
 Box 119  
 Entry 29C

April 29, 1943.

322.12 (GWKA)

SUBJECT: Reinforcement for Headquarters Desert Training.

TO : Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, Army War College,  
 Washington, D. C.

1. After being on the ground for over a month and having completed a thorough study of the organization of this headquarters I am submitting herewith a proposed Table of Organization for the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Desert Training Center, (Reinforcement). This reinforcement is considered the minimum necessary to efficiently operate the Headquarters II Corps in addition to the Headquarters Desert Training Center. A reinforcement to the organic Corps Headquarters is authorized by paragraph 3a., letter, your headquarters, November 18, 1942, subject, "Organization and Training, Desert Training Center," file 320.2/46 (Desert)-GNOCT, (11-18-42).

2. There is enclosed herewith, as inclosure No. 1, a copy of my Memorandum No. 34, dated April 4, 1943, which prescribes the command organization of the Desert Training Center. It will be noted that the organic corps staff, functions as such on maneuvers and in special training exercises, only. At all other times the organic corps staff, reinforced, functions as the staff of the Desert Training Center. Each section of the reinforcing staff actually operates with the organic corps staff at all times while the latter is at the base camp. The members of the various sections of each staff actually have their desks and operating space beside each other. This plan has been put into effect so that the reinforcing staff may become thoroughly acquainted with my policies and with the staff procedure followed by the organic corps staff. By this close, every day association, it is believed that the reinforcing staff can efficiently discharge the staff problems of the Desert Training Center while the organic corps staff is actually in the field engaged in special training exercises and maneuvers; and in addition, will be able to successfully perform their task during the transition periods occasioned by the rotation of Corps Commanders, and their staffs, assigned as the senior headquarters at the Desert Training Center.

3. It is recommended that authority be granted to activate the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Desert Training Center (Reinforcement) at Camp Young, California, with an authorized strength of 41 officers, 4 warrant officers, and 153 enlisted men, as indicated in Inclosure No. 2.

C. H. WHITE,  
 Major General, U. S. Army,  
 Commanding

2 Incls.,

- 1- Memo. No. 34, Hq. D.T.C., 4/4/43.  
 2- Proposed T/O, Hq. & Hq. Co., D.T.C. (Reinforcement).

DECLASSIFIED  
 NND 730029  
 By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-94-94

Wash. D. C.

June 7, 1943

 RG 337  
 Entry 29C  
 Box 118

322.12 (ONAIA)

**SUBJECT:** Organization of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments, Special Troops, Desert Training Center.

**TO :** Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, Army War College, Washington, D. C.

1. Under the authority contained in paragraph 3, letter, your headquarters, April 11, 1943, subject as above, file 322/1 (Hq. & Hq Det. Sp. Troops) (Desert) (R)-GHCCT (4-11-43), as amended by letter, your headquarters, May 2, 1943, same subject and file number, the 2d, 3d, and 4th Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments, Special Troops, Desert Training Center, have been activated.

2. Subsequent to the activation date of these headquarters, it was deemed expedient to change the physical location of several of the non-corps and non-divisional units. In addition, many new units have been attached to the various Headquarters, Special Troops, resulting in the following:

a. 1st Headquarters, Special Troops, Desert Training Center, Camp Young, California. (Type "B")

51 units with an enlisted strength of 13,240

b. 2d Headquarters, Special Troops, Desert Training Center, Indio, California. (Type "A")

15 units with an enlisted strength of 2,287

c. 3d Headquarters, Special Troops, Desert Training Center, Needles, California. (Type "A")

35 units with an enlisted strength of 6,165

d. 4th Headquarters, Special Troops, Desert Training Center, Yuma, Arizona. (Type "A")

43 units with an enlisted strength of 9,522

3. In view of the strength of the units being served by the 3d and 4th Headquarters, Special Troops, Desert Training Center, authority is requested to organize these two headquarters as Type "B".

4  
 JUN 5 1943  
 C. H. WHITE,  
 Major General, U. S. Army,  
 Commanding.

RG 337  
Entry 29C  
Box 129  
Wash, D.C.

HQ DESERT TRAINING CENTER,  
Camp Young, California,  
17 June 1943.

UNNUMBERED )  
MEMORANDUM )

353.5

Miller  
Sgt  
May 1st  
for  
[Signature]

COMMAND POST - SOP

1. General location of Corps CP prescribed by Chief of Staff. Location on ground and organizational setup is function of G-3 assisted by Signal Officer and Hq Comdt.
2. Serials move with sections in order of arrival at CP under control of senior officer of leading staff section:
  - a. Quartering Party:
    - Sec Guides
    - MP Co 1
    - 1st Sec Hq Co
    - 1st Sec Sig including 1st Sec CP Com Party
  - b. First Serial:

1st Sec G-3	1st Sec G-4
ASOEC	2nd Sec Sig
1st Sec G-2	1st Sec Arty
ASCRC	
  - c. Second Serial:

1st Sec Engr	MP Co 2
1st Sec Ord	CP Com Party (-1st Sec)
1st Sec Cml	Hq Co (Fwd)
Hq Comdt and PM	1st Sec AA
  - d. Third Serial:

G-1	2nd Sec Arty
2nd Sec G-2	2nd Sec Cml
2nd Sec G-3	2nd Sec Engr
2nd Sec G-4	2nd Sec Ord
2nd Sec AA	3rd Sec Sig
  - e. Fourth and Fifth Serials:

RG	Chap	SS
QM	J.	Com Center (Rear)
Surg	IG	LPC
Hq Co (Rear)	Fin	
  - f. IV ASC moves under direction of CO, IV ASC as a separate headquarters.
3. Time of movement will be announced. Vehicles will remain at landing point under cover until 10 minutes prior to departure of serial. Third serial will move after new CP opens. Fwd Ech will not move rear half of sections until new CP is open and ready for operations, and command actually is at new location.
4. Local Security of the CP to include active and passive AA, AP and Gas Defense, camouflage and concealment is the function of Hq Comdt. The PM will be responsible for traffic control in and about CP and during displacements of the CP. Inspections to include correction where necessary will be made as follows:
  - a. Surg: Sanitation.
  - b. AA: Active and passive AA and AF measures.
  - c. Cml: Active and passive gas defense.
  - d. Engr: Camouflage and concealment.
5. Local security measures are required as follows:
  - a. No radio sets will be located within the Command Post proper except the G-2 Flash Warning Set. The Signal Officer IA Corps will coordinate the location of CP radio sets including ASOEC & ASCRO.
  - b. Individual slit trenches or foxholes.
  - c. CP installations and vehicles camouflaged, concealed, and/or dispersed.
  - d. Air Raid Alarm each section: Three short blasts on whistle or car horn. All clear: One long blast.
  - e. Gas Alarm: Repeated striking of a steel tube or triangle.
  - f. Ground Alarm: Three shots of rifle.
  - g. Security guard, outposts, and sentinels as designated by Hq Comdt for Forward Echelon and Rear Echelon. One-half of each section will constitute

Vertical stamp: RECEIVED JUN 18 1943

DECLASSIFIED  
NND 730029  
By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-94-99

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Wash, D. C.

ABA File

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

72-G-2  
72-G-3  
72-G-4  
RG 337  
Entry 29C  
Box 118

1 AAO For Action  
4 August 1943  
This copy to be returned  
A. G. showing action taken

Card +  
List  
322.099

321/161(CA)(R)(4 Aug 43)GNGCT

SUBJECT: Test of New Type Antiaircraft Automatic Weapons Battalion.

TO: Commanding Generals,  
Second Army,  
Antiaircraft Command,  
Desert Training Center.

1. Commanding General, Antiaircraft Command has been directed by letter, Hq AGF, 321/155(CAC)(R)(26 Jul 43)GNGCT, 26 July 1943, Subject: "Reorganization of 560th and 561st Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalions," (Inclosure 1), to organize two experimental automatic weapons battalions under Tentative Table of Organization 44-25 (no date, see Inclosure 1). One of these battalions will be made available to each of Second Army and Desert Training Center for test during scheduled maneuvers in September-October 1943.
2. In order that a comparison may be made with standard battalions, a mobile automatic weapons battalion (Table of Organization 44-25, 27 February 1943) will also be assigned to Second Army and Desert Training Center concurrently with experimental battalions.
3. Tests will be conducted in conjunction with current maneuvers to determine which of the two type battalions can better perform the mission of providing antiaircraft protection for combat units.
4. Commanding General, Antiaircraft Command will notify this headquarters at earliest practicable date, the date when experimental battalions will be equipped and prepared for movement to stations indicated by Commanding Generals, Second Army and Desert Training Center.
5. Each of the battalions assigned to Second Army and Desert Training Center for test will be employed on similar exercises and assigned similar missions. Normal employment should include attachment to a division both infantry and armored, during attack, defense, advance or retrograde operations. Consideration should also be given to missions in air-drome defense and special operations where practicable.
6. Commanding General, Antiaircraft Command will send observer personnel to witness the tests. Each other major Army Ground Force command may send observer personnel if desired. Direct communication between interested commands for purpose of facilitating the tests is authorized.

20 - 1 -  
RESTRICTED

Tool Set, complete w/tools:  
Motor vehicle mechanic's  
Unit equipment, second

1 per LG attr. carb. rps.  
SME N-19  
1 per mechanic (014)

DECLASSIFIED  
NND 730029  
By P. MOORE NARS, Date 1-14-94

14 JAN 94  
NARA/NATIONAL  
ARCHIVES, DC  
PG 337  
GENERAL STAFF

60712

San Young, California  
50 Sept 45  
6 OCT 1945

SECTION OF IMPORTANT TELEPHONE CALLS

Time	From	To	Remarks
1840	Capt. Howrie	Headquarters	ammunition dump was burning.
1900	Lt. Keller	Headquarters	live bombs were burning, and under control.

RESUME OF CONTENTS

1840 Capt. Howrie called and reported that ammunition dump was burning.  
 1900 Lt. Keller called and said live bombs were burning, and under control.  
 KP's posted a guard.

RECEIVED  
 OCT 7 1945  
 Hq. XV  
 CORPS

ACTION COPY TO *Ord*  
 INFORMATION COPIES  
 TO *63 64*

*[Handwritten signature]*

16 1940  
 1900



DECLASSIFIED  
NND 730029  
By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-14-94

HQ DESERT TRAINING CENTER  
Camp Towner, California

File No.

NOTE: Use this slip for notes in connection with this report. All notes will be furnished CONFIDENTIAL. TOP SECRET PAPERS should have additional all records necessary for identification purposes. A line will be drawn for each width of the slip below each date.

SUBJECT: Report of Telephone Message from Mr. British, Red Cross of 1947, 14 Aug 47

NO.	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
1	8-14-47	AM	4/S	On 12 Aug 47 in the vicinity of Gilman, a child of Mr. & Mrs. Burgess picked up a live mine believed to have been left by some unit on movement. Results: both eyes of child blown out (did not survive of this statement, but said a specialist was to remove one (1) eye).

*Free*

36

DECLASSIFIED  
NNID 730029  
By P. Moore NARS, Date 1-94-94

12 AUG 43

1st Ind

Wash, D. C. RG 337  
Entry SAC  
Box 1186

HEADQUARTERS DESERT TRAINING CENTER, Camp Young, California,  
14 Sept 43.

To: Commanding Officer, 2d Armored Signal Battalion, Camp Young,  
California.

1. The basic communication is forwarded for your information and necessary action, insofar as it pertains to the reorganization of your unit.

2. A General Order will be issued by this headquarters, directing reorganization effective 16 September 1943.

3. Personnel rendered surplus by this reorganization will be reported to this headquarters by grade and specialist serial number.

4. a. All non-controlled items rendered surplus will be turned in to proper supply agencies.

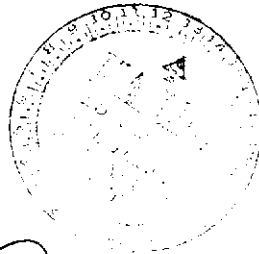
b. All controlled items rendered surplus will be turned in to proper agencies on separate shipping tickets from those on non-controlled items. These shipping tickets will be clearly marked "Controlled Items - To Be Shipped to Base General Depot".

c. A report will be made to this headquarters showing controlled items turned in for shipment to Base General Depot.

5. The reports called for in paragraph 3a, basic communication, will be submitted by this headquarters.

By command of Major General HAINLIP:

- 4 Incls
- T/O's & S's 11-88-S
- 11-88-S
- 11-88-S
- 11-89-S



ROYAL G. BROOKS  
CAPTAIN AGD  
ASST. ADJUTANT GENERAL



RG 337  
Entry 29 E  
BOX 132

C&C-P-Y

HEADQUARTERS CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA  
Office of the Commanding General  
Camp Young, California

AG 370.5 GNVXA

Subject: Administrative, Personnel and Supply Inspection of  
Alerted Units.

To : See addressee's.

1. Reference is made to the following:

a. WD letter, AG 370.5 (12 Jul 43) OB-S-E-GN-AF-SPECT-M, 1  
August 1943, Subject: "Preparation for Overseas Movement (Short Title  
PCM)".

b. Letter, Hq AGF, 370.5/233 (R) (28 Aug 43) GNGCT, 28 August  
1943, Subject: "Preparation and Movement of Units for Overseas Shipment".

2. Unless otherwise announced, your Headquarters will conduct in-  
spections and submit reports on all alerted units under your command and  
additional units as directed by this headquarters as required by directives  
listed in paragraph 1 a and b above. Your headquarters will be notified of  
units involved at earliest possible date in each instance by the Troop  
Movement Section of this headquarters. Movement orders will be issued by  
the Headquarters making inspections and reports.

a. Reports will be forwarded to the Commanding General, CAMA,  
marked, "Attention: G-1 or G-3" as the case may be.

b. In cases where it is impracticable to make the necessary  
personnel adjustments by redistribution among units under your control,  
this headquarters will be notified. This notice will be addressed to the Com-  
manding General, CAMA, (Attention: G-1). This report will contain infor-  
mation as to what personnel must be transferred in or out of the unit. This  
will include numbers involved, specification serial numbers of additional  
personnel required and/or the names, grade, and specification serial numbers  
of the personnel to be absorbed.

By command of Major General PATCH:

ADDRESSES:

CG, Com Z, San Bernardino, Cal.  
CC, 1st Hq Sp Trs, Cp Young Cal.  
CC, 3d Hq Sp Trs, Needles, Calif.  
CC, 4th Hq Sp Trs, Yuma, Ariz.

E. C. BROWNING  
2nd Lt., AGD  
Asst. Adjutant General.

UNITS ATTACHED TO THIS HEADQUARTERS FOR POM

3d FA Observation Bn.  
Hq & Hq Btry, 18th FA Group  
Hq & Hq Btry, 119th FA Group  
203d FA Bn.  
228th FA Bn.  
Hq & Hq Btry, 228th FA Group  
687th FA Bn.  
693d FA Bn.  
963d FA Bn.  
967th FA Bn.  
978th FA Bn.  
979th FA Bn.  
209th Engr Combat Bn.  
487th Engr Water Supply Bn.  
378th Engr Bn (Sep)  
1501st Engr WS Company  
297th Engr Combat Bn.  
298th Engr Combat Bn.  
133d Engr Combat Bn.  
613th Engr LE Co.  
651st Engr Topo Bn.  
1502d Engr WS Company  
427th QM Troop Transport Co.  
428th QM Troop Transport Co.  
429th QM Troop Transport Co.  
430th QM Troop Transport Co.  
431st QM Troop Transport Co.  
432nd QM Troop Transport Co.  
502nd QM Car Company  
380th QM Trk Co.  
1st Bn, 27th QM Trk Regiment  
Co B, 47th QM Truck Regt.  
207th QM Gas Supply Bn.  
203rd QM Gas Supply Bn.  
595th QM Laundry Co.  
488th QM Depot Co.  
473rd QM Truck Regt.  
2d Bn, 513th QM Truck Regt.  
305th QM Sterilization Bn.  
Hq Det, QM Bn (M)  
3860th QM GS Co.  
3578th QM Truck Co.  
193rd QM GS Co.  
337th Ord Depot Co.  
859th Ord HAM Co.  
626th Ord Am Co.  
269th Ord MM Co.  
170th Ord Am Bn.  
Hq Det, 18th Ord Bn.  
86th Ord HM Co.  
623rd Ord Am Co.  
477th Ord Evac Co.  
48th Ord Bn.  
98th Ord HM Co.  
194th Ord Depot Co.  
65th Ord Bn.  
182nd Ord Depot Co.  
207th Ord MM Co.  
283rd Ord Main Co (AA)  
299th Ord Maint Co (AA)  
570th Ord Am Co.  
3472nd Ord MAM Co.  
307th Ord Maint Co (AA)  
5th Med Lab  
21st Evac Hosp  
54th Evac Hosp  
55th Med Bn.  
58th Evac Hosp  
92nd Evac Hosp  
31st Med Regt.  
97th Evac Hosp  
36th Evac Hosp  
Hq & Hq Det, 69th Med Group  
Hq & Hq Det, 177th Med Bn.  
Hq & Hq Det, 178th Med Bn.  
608th Med CLR Co  
15th AAA Group  
382nd AAA Bn.  
Hq & Hq Btry, 33d AAA Group  
389th AAA AW Bn.  
463rd AAA AW Bn.  
485th AAA AW Bn.  
196th Sig Photo Co.  
280th Sig Pigeon Co.  
187th Sig Repair Co.  
169th Cml Smoke Gen Co.  
30th Cml Decon Co.  
23d Cml Decon Company  
211th MP Co.  
15th Cav Mecz Regt

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PART ONE. TRAINING IN DESERT WARFARE  
CHAPTER I  
THE BEGINNINGS

Proposals, Plans and Explorations

On 29 January 1942 the Germans recaptured the port of Bengasi, and in a week rumbled one hundred miles Egyptward. If they continued and if the Japanese pierced through India, the Axis powers might join forces in Persia and supplement each other in supplies. They would be in a position to attack Russia from east, west, and south.

The War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff believed that the campaigns in North Africa, like those which had taken place in Norway, Albania, and Crete, had proved conclusively the necessity for troops specially organized, trained, and equipped to operate on difficult terrain. The lack of such troops had proved disastrous. The War Plans Division therefore recommended that troops be trained in desert warfare. <sup>1</sup> On 5 February 1942, Lt. Gen Lesley J. McNair, Chief of Staff, General Headquarters, gave his concurrence. <sup>2</sup>

What type of units and how many of them should be desert-trained was not clear at this early stage. Suggestions were various. The War Plans Division recommended training a corps consisting of two armored divisions and one motorized division. General McNair spoke of armored and motorized units, but did not specify how many units or how long a period of training. G-3 of the War Department General Staff proposed selecting a site large enough for the training of any type of division and also suitable for combined training with Air. <sup>3</sup>

By the end of February 1942 GHQ had decided on an armored combat team as the initial force and informed G-3 of the War Department, the Chief of the Armored Force, and the Commanding Generals of the Second and Third Armies what type of units it desired from them to form or support such a team. (See Appendix "A") By this time GHQ contemplated that, after the preparatory and development period, divisions and other units would be moved to the desert for a six-weeks' period of intensive training and maneuver. <sup>4</sup>

Suggestions concerning equipment, site, etc. arrived at the War Department from interested sources. The War Department letter to General McNair on 6 March 1942 condoned what it had found acceptable. The purpose was reaffirmed: training in desert warfare. Equipment was to be tested, tactical doctrine applied, and the technique and methods of training developed. No more housing would be provided than necessary for the minimum requirements of health, sanitation, and the safeguarding of government property. If possible, tactical medical units would perform hospitalization. The War Department asked for a site recommendation, detailing how much of the site was government-owned, estimating the cost for maneuver and trespass rights on any privately-owned land in the area and the personnel required from Corps Area Service Command for necessary supply and administrative functions. <sup>5</sup>

GHQ has already designated the Commanding General of the I Armored Corps, Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., as Commanding General of the Desert Training Center. It had ordered General Patton to reconnoiter southeastern California and western Arizona for a suitable site.

Accompanied by Col. John M. Devine, Col. Hugh Gaffey, Col. Hobard R. Gay and Lt. Col. Walter J. Muller of the I Armored Corps, and Lt. Col. Riley F. Ennis and Maj. Carl Smith, GHQ representatives, General Patton arrived by airplane at March Field, California. From the 4th through the 7th of March the party reconnoitered from air and ground.

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1942

4 March 89

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General Patton concentrated chiefly on two parcels of land: "A" which extended from the California bank of the Colorado River in the east to Desert Center in the west, from Searchlight (Nevada) in the north to Yuma (Arizona) in the south; and "B" which lay east of the souther portion of "A". He quickly favored parcel "A". It possessed greater water supply. More of its area was government-owned, 79.3 percent being under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. Patented land (privately-owned) comprised but 1.5 percent and could be avoided because it consisted as far as could be determined of mining claims in country unsuitable for maneuver. Costs for trespass right probably would be negligible. "A" was larger than "B", comprising some 10,000 square miles with a usable width of 90 miles and length of 180 miles. It was served by the Union Pacific Railroad in the north, the Santa Fe Railroad in the center, and the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads in the south.

General Patton and his party did more than look over the land. They ascertained what facilities would be available to a training center in the desert. A conference was held at the Metropolitan Water District Office in Los Angeles. General Patton dominated it. When a civilian proposed that soldiers build storage for water, General Patton replied that troops had no time to build anything. They had to learn how to fight. He told officials of the Water District that they would be given a week's notice before water would be needed. 8

On 9 March 1942, General Patton attended a conference exploring railroad possibilities with representatives of the Southern Pacific Company and of the U. S. District Engineers at Los Angeles. He asked specific questions about trackages between Indio and Yuma. He found that no trackage existed for the exclusive use of the Army, but the Southern Pacific promised to cooperate to the fullest degree possible. 9

General Patton conferred with Col. Donald B. Sanger, Assistant Signal Officer of the Ninth Corps Area. 10 General Patton wanted a repair shop established at the Desert Training Center for the general repair of signal equipment, particularly organizational radio equipment. None of his tactical personnel was to be considered available for the operation of post signal activities or the fixed communication system; instead, a post signal officer and a post signal property officer and a detachment of service company personnel sufficient to operate the post signal activities should be established at the Desert Training Center without delay.

The next signal conference included Mr. Ed Dawson of the Southern California Telephone Company and Col. Hardy P. Browning of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer. The commercial telephone program decided upon would have taken several weeks before facilities could be used by troops. Arrangements were therefore made to provide before 15 April three circuits into Indio through the locally-owned Coachella Valley Home Telephone Company board at Thermal, near Indio. These three circuits provided one talking circuit to the railhead at Indio, one talking circuit to the rear echelon at Indio, and one circuit to the Thermal board. 11 Since General Patton wanted no female telephone operators at any of the camps, the Southern California Telephone Company planned on a private branch exchange which would be controlled at Whitewater, some 60 miles from the base camp. 12

After his energetic reconnaissance of the area, General Patton informed General McNair of his findings. He stated the reasons for his preference of parcel "A" -- its size, an adequate supply of water and adequate rail facilities. Electric current could be furnished from the power lines of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California which ran adjacent

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to its aqueduct. Telephone wire lines existed within reasonable distances of the base camp and each division camp site.

For his base camp he chose a location slightly over twenty miles by automobile east of Indio. In addition, sites for divisional camps lay in the vicinity of Desert Center, Iron Mountain, and Needles, over which he wanted jurisdiction, though he did not contemplate construction at that time. Because of the desolateness of the terrain -- during his four-day reconnaissance over it he had encountered no inhabitants -- he did not believe it advisable for the War Department to take over this land by executive order except for the sites he indicated.

General Patton was unstinting in his praise of the area. He foresaw that the numerous mountain chains, the varied nature of the soil, and the presence of considerable vegetation in some sections rendered the area suitable not only for armored combat service but also for practically all forms of combat exercises. Possessed for a summer climate suitable for hardening troops for desert warfare, it also had a winter climate which was "probably the most salubrious in the world." He declared this to be "probably the largest and best training ground in the United States." 12

#### The Site

What was it like, the site of this new training area? In the popular mind the desert is composed of endless stretches of sand, wavering before the eye because of heat convection, where little or no rain falls.

This image is incomplete. The site of the training area did have sandy stretches, but it had much else. There were regions of rocks and crags. There were dry salt lake beds. There were many mountains, most of them running in a north-south direction and most of them springing precipitously from the floor of the desert. Some of the mountains attained a height of more than 7,000 feet. Many of the valleys were wide and flat. Only one over-all generalization can be made concerning the terrain: it was varied.

The desert was hot. Temperatures climbed as high as 130° in the shade, and the dwarfish sparse growth of the desert -- the usage brush and mesquite and cactus -- provided little shade. The heat bore down less harshly on man and machine than another attribute not commonly associated with desert -- shifts in temperature. During the winter the temperature might bound from freezing in the early morning to 100° at mid-day. On the average the daily range in temperature was greater in summer than in winter. Sudden changes in weather were frequent. A rise or fall in temperature, a cloudburst, a wind and sandstorm might occur with little warning.

The average yearly rainfall was less than 5 inches. July, August, and September were the rainy months, though peak rainfall for any of these months was seldom over .37 inches, and that amount might be received at one time. Danger therefore lurked for the novice who might take a nap in a draw or wash because a cloudburst might cause a wall of water to batter down upon him.

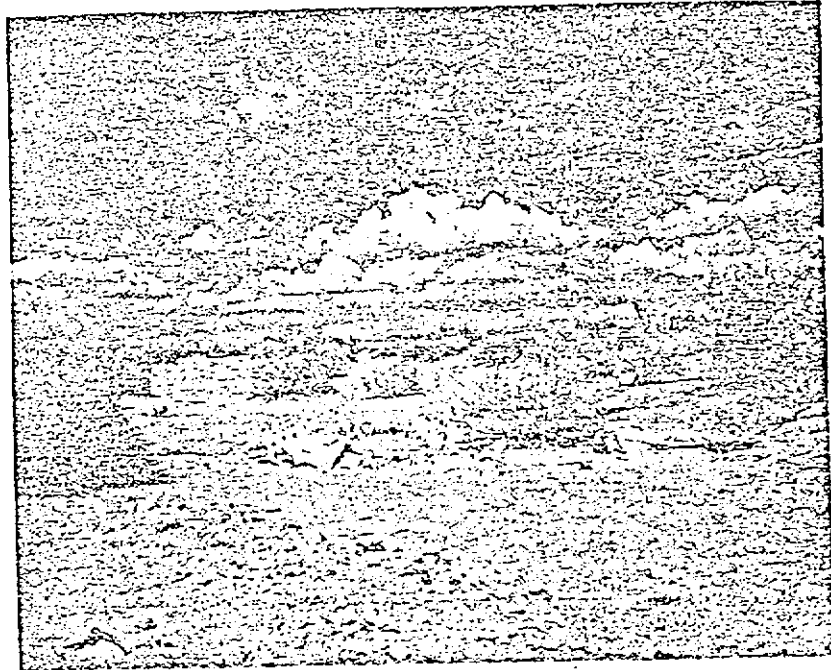
The region, then, was arid. The only large stream, the Colorado River, ran along the eastern boundary of the training area. An aqueduct had been brought through the center of the area. Other sources of water were merely local, such as wells. The vegetation of this arid region? -- "All of the desert plants are the world's most thorny objects."

Such an area naturally supported no centers of great population. On the fringes of the training area several communities of a few thousand people were located, such as Needles, Blythe, and Yuma along the Colorado River, with populations in 1940 of 5,000, 2,340 and 5,325 respectively. Indio, the largest town at the western edge of the training area, had a population of 1,600. The

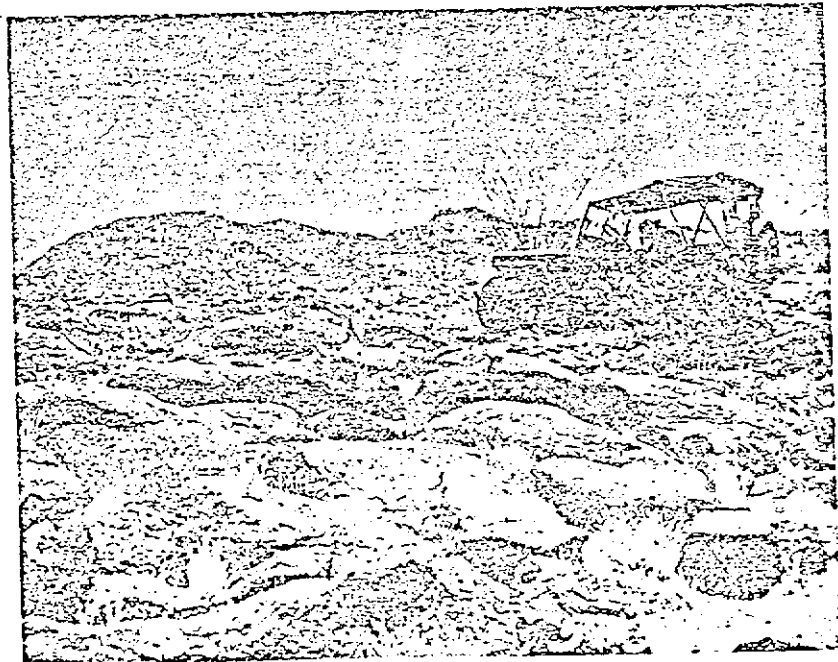
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Desert Terrain--4 miles east of Thermal, Calif.  
(From files of Engineer Board, Yuma Test Branch)



Desert Terrain--rocky terrain north of Ogilby, Calif.  
(From files of Engineer Board, Yuma Test Branch)

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fact that General Patton had gone through the region for four days without meeting an inhabitant indicates the sparsity of population. On maps of the region even a service station is sometimes indicated.

It must not be thought that this experience with desert country was the Army's first. Troops had long before fought Indians in the desert. In early 1942 a number of installations existed or were being activated in the general region -- a Field Artillery Training Area south of Indio, an Ordnance Section at Camp Seeley, an Engineer Board Desert Test Section at Yuma and later at Thermal, an Army Air Base at Victorville, the San Bernardino Air Depot at San Bernardino, Camp Haan at Riverside, an Army Air Base at March Field, Camp Irwin at Barstow, a Holding and Reconsignment Depot at Yermo, and an Army Air Base at Las Vegas. <sup>14</sup>

Blueprint Stage -- The Roles of Services of Supply, The Army Air Forces, and The Army Ground Forces.

Headquarters, Army Ground Forces -- successor to GEQ -- was made responsible for the Desert Training Center. Headquarters, Services of Supply, was assigned a supporting role; and Headquarters, Army Air Forces, that of providing certain types of air units.

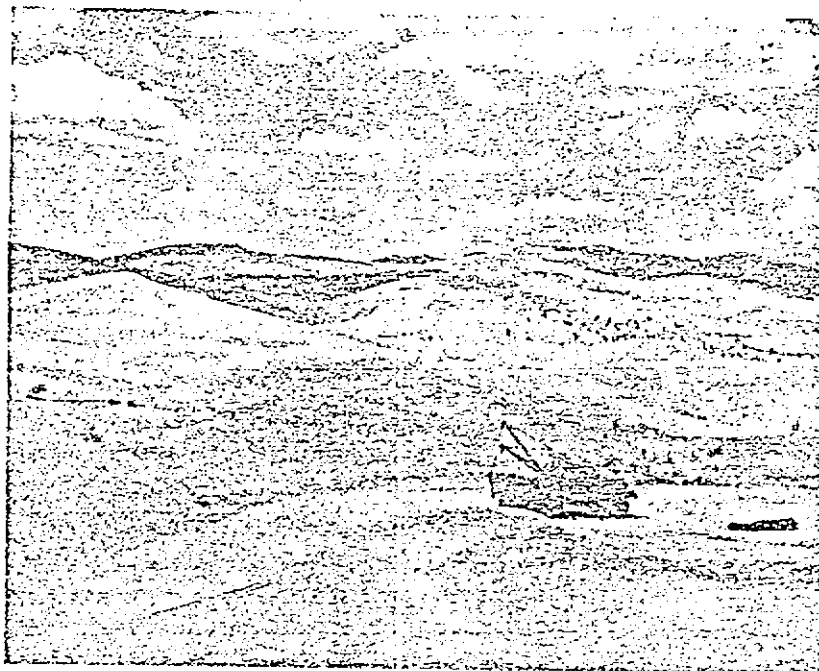
Headquarters, Services of Supply, and its subordinate agency, the U. S. District Engineers at Los Angeles, secured for the Desert Training Center the right to use lands in the desert. They had no voice in deciding what lands were necessary; that was the domain of the Army Ground Forces. <sup>15</sup> Subordinate commands of Services of Supply were to supply the Desert Training Center. The Commanding General of the Ninth Corps Area was ordered to send from personnel available to him the necessary commissioned and enlisted personnel for the operation and maintenance of the fixed camp installations in the desert. These included a finance department, base camp, a detachment of military police, a quartermaster detachment base camp, and a utilities detachment. <sup>16</sup>

The part Air would play was decided at a conference between Col. George L. King of the Armored Force, Ground-Support Section, and Col. Nelson M. Walker and Lt. Col. Riley F. Ennis, representing Headquarters, Army Ground Forces. A composite consisting of not less than one squadron of combat aviation, one medium observation squadron, and an air ambulance were to be associated with and under the operational control of the Desert Force commander. Later the War Department added an entire bombardment group. Other combat aviation units might be attached for shorter periods to gain experience and conditioning prior to their departure with task forces. But no air operations would be independent; all would be under the Desert Force commander. Insofar as possible the permanently associated Desert Force aviation was to be based on and operate from desert-constructed air fields and landing strips, not from established bases and airdromes. <sup>17</sup>

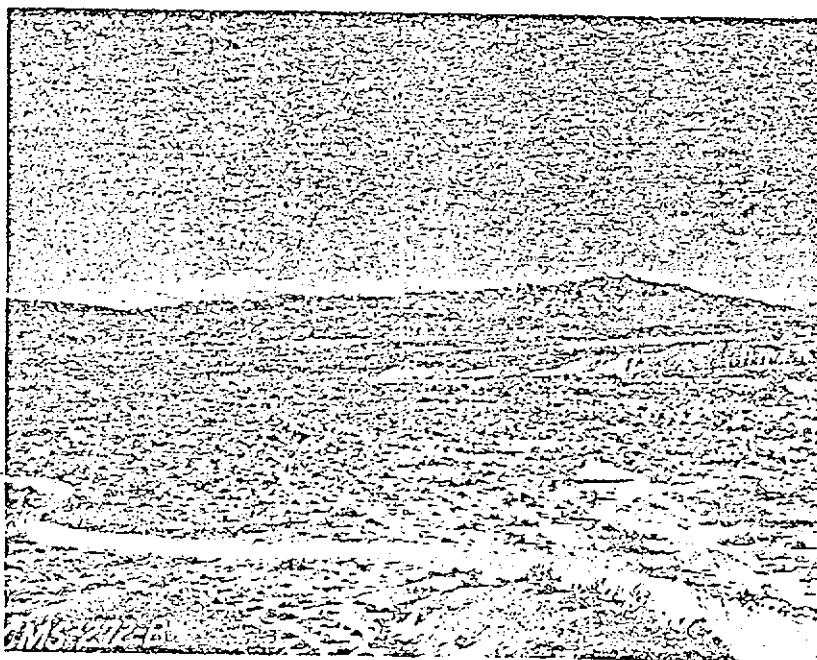
To the Army Ground Forces was intrusted responsibility for the operation of the Desert Training Center. <sup>18</sup> When the Army Ground Forces heard that an AAF establishment would open at Blythe, Calif. and that an enemy alien detention camp was being built in the vicinity of Parker Dam, it pointed out to the War Department the possibility of increasing the size of the Desert Training Center. It listed the advantages for training purposes of the area east of the Colorado River: variety of terrain, government ownership of most of the land, mildness of climate, for the greater part of the year, and availability of the Colorado River for river-crossing exercises. It secured assurance from the War Department that no installation would be authorized in the DTC area or in the proposed enlargement that would interfere with Ground Force use without previous consideration by the Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces. <sup>19</sup> 5 -

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Desert Terrain--sand dunes NW of Yuma, Arizona.  
(From files of Engineer Board, Yuma Test Branch)



Desert Terrain--east of Thermal, Calif., looking towards San Jacinto Mountains. There is a flat-top camouflage net one inch above bottom, center, of photograph. (From files of Engineer Board, Yuma Test Branch)

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From units under its command, the Army Ground Forces assigned the great bulk of the troops that went to the Desert Training Center. 20 (See Appendices "A" and "B".) It instructed General Patton to develop appropriate tactical doctrine, technique, and training methods; to test the suitability of current equipment and supplies and to develop necessary items; and to determine the nature of any necessary changes in tables of organization and tables of basic allowances. It outlined the type of training to be undertaken. Training was to emphasize operations with restricted water supply; sustained operations, remote from railheads, in dispersed combat groups, during which constant threat of hostile air and mechanized attack would be simulated; speed in combat supply, particularly in refueling and ammunition supply; supply under cover of darkness; desert navigation for all personnel; laying and removal of mine fields by all units; maintenance and evacuation of motor vehicles; special features of hygiene, sanitation, and first aid; and combined training with the Army Air Forces. 21

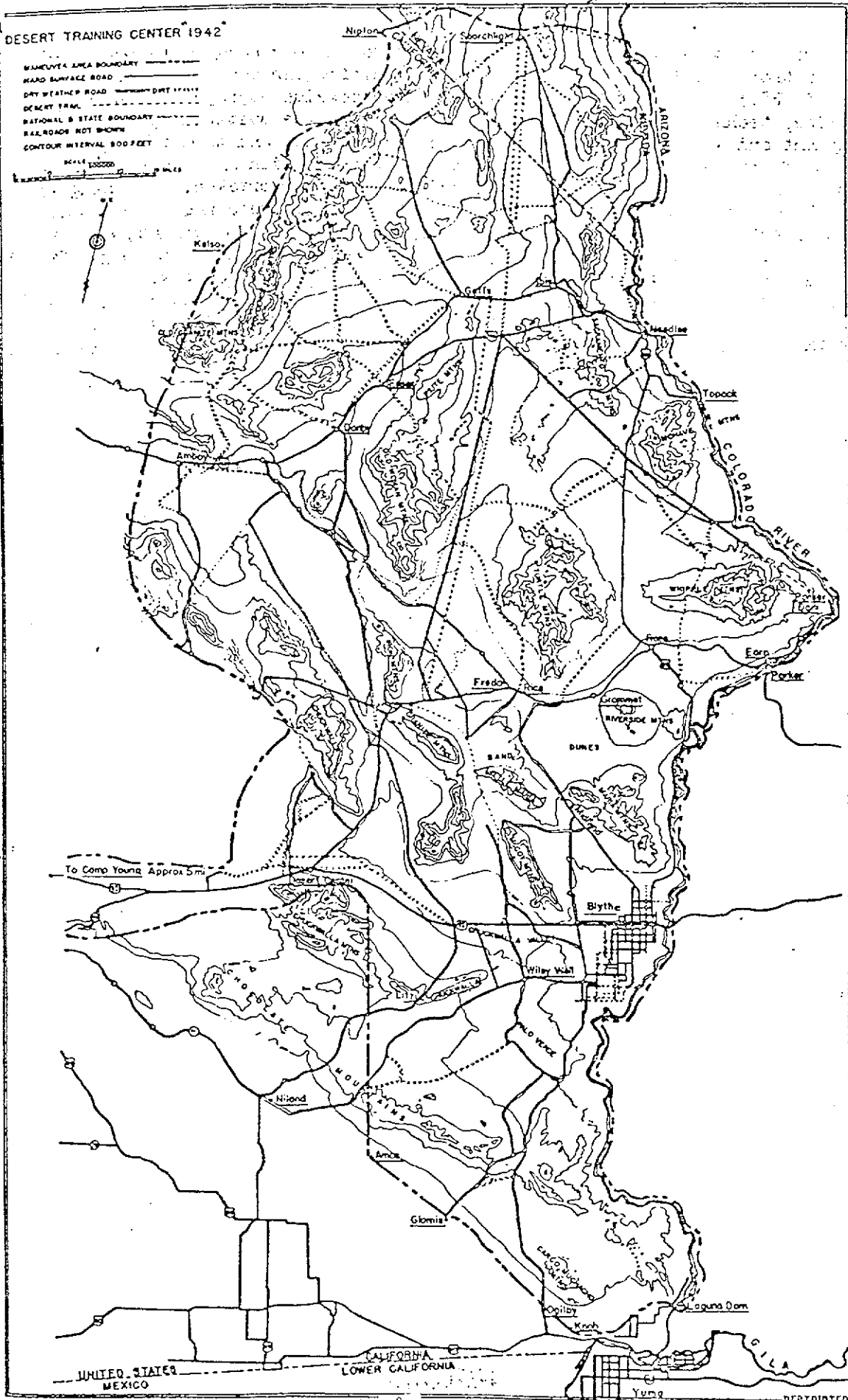
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# DESERT TRAINING CENTER 1942

- MANEUVER AREA BOUNDARY
- HARD SURFACE ROAD
- DRY WEATHER ROAD
- DESERT TRAIL
- NATIONAL & STATE BOUNDARY
- RAILROADS NOT SHOWN
- CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET

SCALE 1:50,000



UNITED STATES  
MEXICO

CALIFORNIA  
LOWER CALIFORNIA

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

CHAPTER II

PLANS BECOME REALITIES

Advance Party

On 21 March General Patton ordered an advance party of officers from the I Armored Corps to the desert. They proceeded to Indio and set up headquarters at the Indio Hotel. Col. John F. Conklin, Engineer for the I Armored Corps and thereby for the Desert Training Center, established and maintained contact with the U. S. District Engineers. He supervised engineering activities, arranged for water in the temporary and permanent camp site, and laid out the temporary camp for the initial force. He arranged for the establishment of units in their temporary areas. He investigated power and telephone resources to facilities establishment of the necessary lines. Lt. Col. Walter J. Muller prepared for the reception of troops at Indio and for the supply and evacuation of troops. Col. Hobard R. Gay worked out the details for securing adequate railhead facilities and made sure that sufficient supplies were available for troops upon arrival. <sup>1</sup>

In order to avoid construction on land not owned by the Government from which the Army could be put off after having been given 30-days' notice, the site chosen by General Patton for the permanent base camp had to be changed during his absence. Colonel Conklin chose a site on government-owned land which had additional advantage of being by the aqueduct of the Metropolitan Water District, from which water could easily be obtained. It had the disadvantage, however, of being hemmed in between the aqueduct and Highway No. 60, across which troops must go in order to reach land where freedom of action was possible.

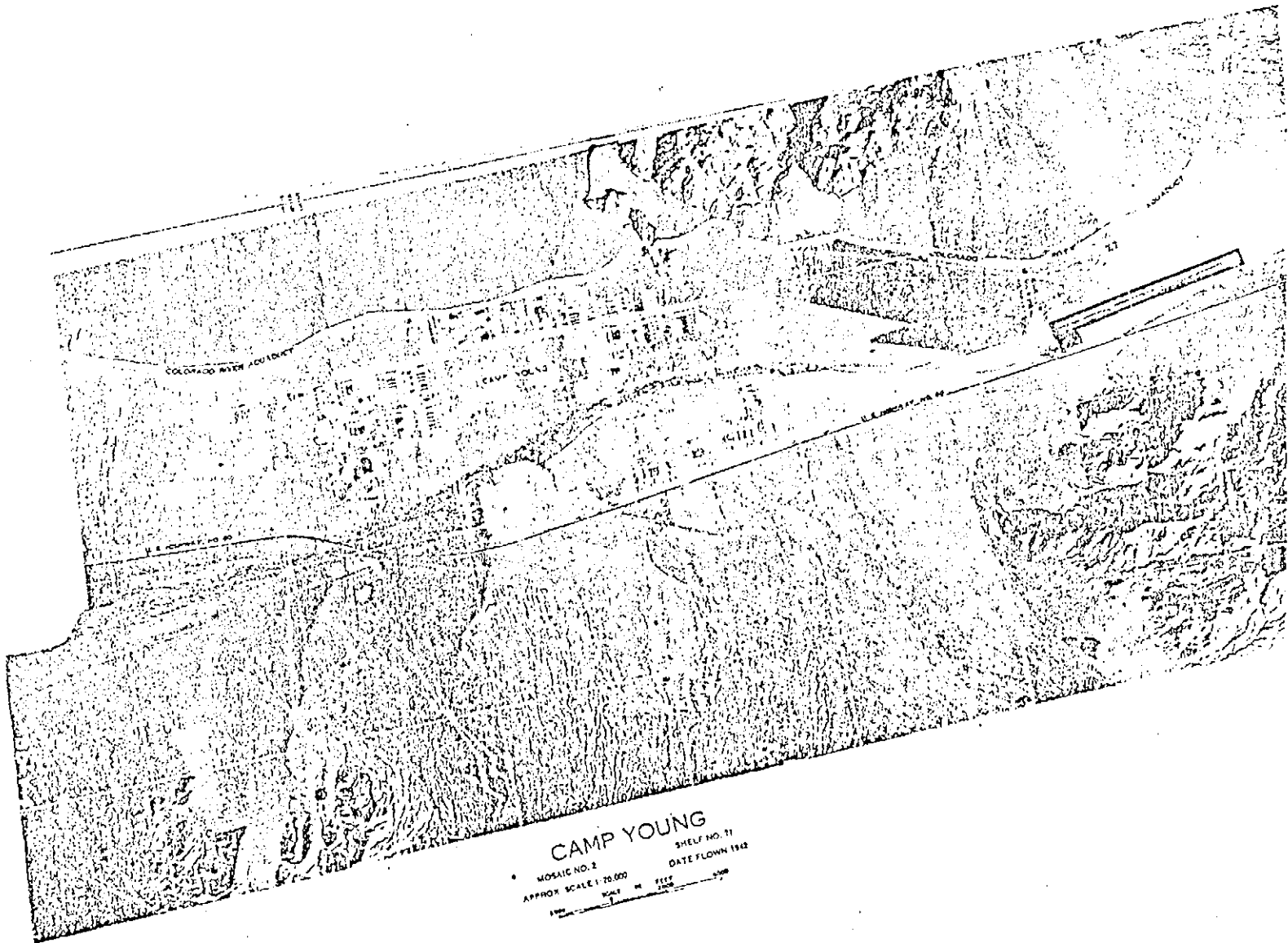
The site chosen, the engineers planned the layout for the permanent base camp. <sup>2</sup> Meanwhile troops were being readied to proceed to the temporary camp.

Temporary Camp to Permanent Camp

On the first of April 1942, while General Patton was busy in the east, troops of the I Armored Corps began leaving Ft. Benning, Ga., by train, headed for the desert. <sup>3</sup> Other troops traveled by motor. The commanding officers of the first increments to arrive by motor reported for further instructions to the advance message center at the Indio Hotel; succeeding increments proceeded directly to the temporary camp site. Units brought three days' rations with them as well as a number of other supplies, including extra five-gallon containers, based on an allowance of one gallon of water per individual per day for three days. <sup>4</sup> This was the desert. 194

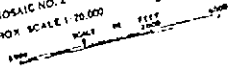
It was impossible to tell how big this project was going to become or where the stresses would be felt. When Capt. R. W. Smith arrived, he reported to headquarters at the Indio Hotel. Captain Smith had been the Transportation Officer at Camp Lewis, and the officer who interviewed him, ruling that there was no need for such an officer in the Desert Training Center, placed him in command of the Quartermaster Provisional Battalion --a catch-all unit. Within a week the need for a transportation officer became apparent, and a second lieutenant without experience in transportation was appointed; his one enlisted man working in the Southern Pacific Depot at Indio knew little more than he did. So there were difficulties until a former railroad man, Lt. L. A. Moore, was appointed Transportation Officer. <sup>5</sup>

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CAMP YOUNG

MOSAIC NO. 2 SHELF NO. 11  
APPROX SCALE 1:75,000 DATE FLOWN 1942



UNCLASSIFIED

The temporary camp was boxed in by the aqueduct of the Metropolitan Water District on the north, the unpaved Cottonwood Springs Road on the east, and the modern Highway 60 on the south. To the east stretched the desert, bare except for gaunt spiny plants. When Capt. F. Guetschow arrived on 12 April with his Company C" of the 57th Quartermaster Heavy Maintenance Regiment, he was told "Your area is from this telephone pole to that telephone pole and from the Cottonwood Springs Road back to the ditch. Don't disturb the ground foliage any more than possible as it holds down the dirt." 6

The first reaction of troops was distinctly unfavorable. Some of them advised returning the area to the Indians. Some called it "The place that God forgot." 7

Thus did the temporary camp spring into existence, beginning above Highway 60 with the tents of the first platoon, Company "A" of the colored 240th Quartermaster Service Battalion and rising with the tents of other units to the tents of Headquarters, Desert Training Center, adjacent to the aqueduct. 8 (For AGF units assigned to Desert Training Center 1 May 1942, see Appendix "B".) Between the modern highway and the aqueduct -- a miracle of the twentieth century which brought water from the Colorado River through the desert, through tunnels in mountains, to homes and factories on the West Coast -- men lived in tents in ways reassembling those of a century before: no electric lights, no electricity at all, not even sheets for cots, no hot or even cold water running through pipes, no way to heat either except by gathering and burning the none-too-plentiful twigs.

Water was obtained, though no contract had yet been negotiated with the Metropolitan Water District. A small engineer unit set up a temporary plant that pumped water from the aqueduct to a small tank on the ground above the temporary camp and the water has to be hauled down by the units. The Quartermaster provisional battalion transported water in G.I. cans on a truck. Some units had small water tank trailers, and the two S.O. truck companies used tank trucks. 9 In order to get a cold shower, men and officers walked or rode three miles. 10

Men improvised. They bought candles to light their tents. Company "C" of the 57th Quartermaster Heavy Maintenance Regiment used the company portable generator and rigged up electric lights for the kitchen tent, headquarters, and the dayrooms tent.

Construction of the base camp meanwhile progressed rapidly. On 12 May the base camp received a name, Camp Young. 11 On 26 May, power was requested from the Department of Interior and waivers secured from the electric companies whose territories were infringed upon. Power was transmitted from Parker Dam over lines belonging to the Metropolitan Water District to the substation at the Hayfield Reservoir, which was rented from the Water District. From this station the U.S. District Engineers constructed their own power line to Camp Young.

Water and power were soon supplied and units were moved from the temporary camp to Camp Young. 12 The permanent base camp climbed up a gentle slope between mountain ranges. Below it was Highway 60, above it the embanked aqueduct. The camp stood on decomposed granite which had washed down from the mountain. The troops continued to live in tents. The low buildings used by headquarters were the standard theater of operations type -- boards with cracks showing between them, covered on the outside of tar paper. 13



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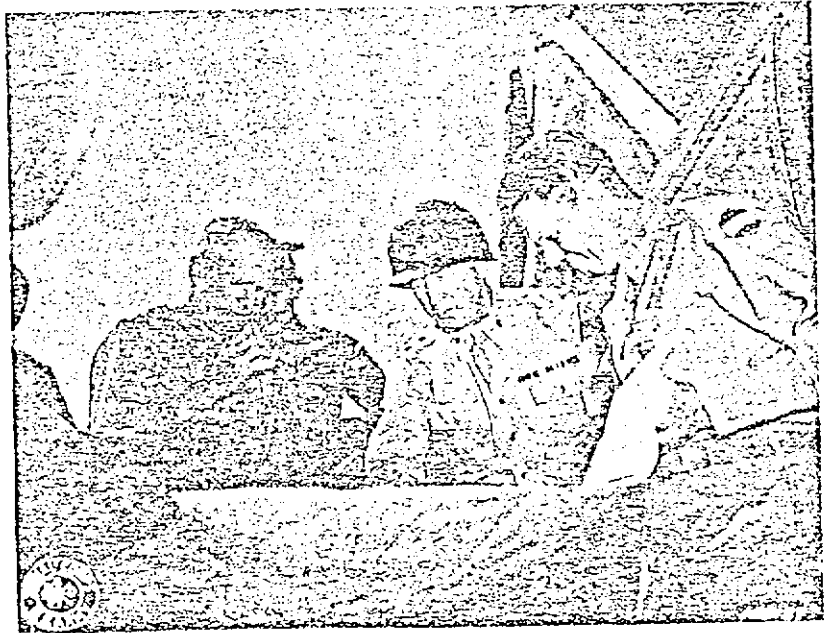
training

### Exercises and Conclusions

A necessary first step toward the training of units to fight a modern war in the desert was the assembling of data on means of existence under desert conditions, the testing of equipment, and the development of tactical doctrine and technique. 14

General Patton drew on available resources for information. To Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews who had conducted expeditions into the Gobi Desert he wrote, "While I have played polo and navigated ships across the Pacific, I have a limited amount of knowledge about the desert, so do not hesitate to give me the most trivial details which, from your experience, you might consider superfluous." 15 Later on he did not need to ask for such information. So-called experts -- bearded and unbearded, natty and tattered and tattered -- attached themselves to General Patton and the base camp, all of them blessed with one attribute in common -- a mouth that kept talking.

It being wartime, the Army could not wait until the background material was gathered and evaluated. To a great extent, learning and training has to be carried on together. While General Patton was himself in the east, he made his policies felt in his first training memorandum. The necessity to get a number of things done quickly did not divert him from the primary purpose of the Desert Training Center. Administrative duties were to be performed within tactical units during training hours. He wanted his men conditioned physically to operate for protracted periods in the desert with a minimum of food and water without a material decrease in combat efficiency.



Lt Gen McNair, Major Gen Patton study a map  
July 1942.

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For his command, which consisted of less than ten thousand officers and enlisted men,<sup>16</sup> General Patton worked out a training program. It was not to exceed six weeks from 20 April. In the first of its four phases emphasis was to be placed on the individual driver, the crew, squad, section and platoon; in the second, on company and battery; in the third, on the battalion; and in the fourth, on the combat team. He desired to develop teamwork not only between armored members but also between air and ground units.

For the end of the training period he planned a combined field exercises for several days during which there would be a movement of approximately 300 miles through the desert. Advanced supply bases would be established along the axis of advance, tactical movements would be carried out under cover of darkness, and tactical bivouacs would be established in the presence of hostile air and mechanized threats. During an operation against a simulated enemy, service ammunition would be fired and combat aviation would drop live bombs.<sup>17</sup>

Time was not wasted. In the middle of April a fleet of modern self-propelled field artillery units, mounting 75's, disembarked from flat cars; on the following morning they were trundled out for their first desert exercise.<sup>18</sup> The Desert Warfare Board was formed to test equipment and supplies and to develop necessary items. After the arrival of Col. Donald B. Sanger, who became President of the Board, things began to move. (For an account of the Desert Warfare Board see Appendix "E".)

*April 1942*

General Patton returned from the east and was taken immediately to the Indio Hotel. One of the many officers told him that he regretted being able to offer nothing better than the best room in the hotel. General Patton said he was not going to stay there but would be with his men. By nightfall only one officer remained in the hotel. According to the story, that officer was ill. Actually an officer remained in Indio for liaison purposes.<sup>19</sup>

General Patton required that all men, within a month after arrival, should be in condition to run a mile in ten minutes, carrying full packs and rifles. In a month all the men were able to do it.<sup>20</sup>

Within a few days after the Commanding General's arrival, training has so far progressed that a second desert march was completed.<sup>21</sup> By the 29th of April a task force of about 225 vehicles took to the fields. It consisted of a reconnaissance troop reinforced by a reconnaissance tank platoon, a tank battalion, a battery of towed 105-mm howitzers, two tank destroyer companies, a company of infantry and a detachment of engineers, with the necessary supply vehicles for a four-day operation.

After the first day's march of 50 miles, which terminated in a protected bivouac, the Commanding General made certain observations. The drill movements of forming a group column from camp had to be perfected. Definite phase or report lines were necessary so that at periodic intervals the force could halt and realign itself. Lateral communication during the march had to be done by tanks, which possessed great speed than any other mode of transportation in the hard desert. Large signal flags on long poles used by the force leader and the leaders of the several columns were important, and necessitated the leaders' leading. The radio worked too well, so that when the Commanding General put in a radio intercept on the enemy side, he could always determine the exact location of the command.

Weaknesses were disclosed. Although vehicles were able to negotiate some of the most difficult terrain General Patton had ever seen, the expenditure of gasoline ran up enormously. Even such an elementary matter as the technique of driving had to be suited to the terrain. To make a rapid change of direction, especially with the half-track, was fatal. In marching over sand dunes with tanks, the obstacle had to be taken at right angles to the slope: if taken diagonally, the tracks were thrown.

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The need for improved design in equipment became apparent. The 105-mm howitzers, towed by 2 1/2-ton trucks, lacked sufficient speed and maneuverability to operate successfully with an armored force; full-track mounts seemed to be indicated.

On the second day the task force marched to battle and attacked an outlined enemy presumed to be an armored force. The operation went well, and the second protected bivouac greatly improved upon the first. On the third and last day the task force formed march column from defended bivouac and forced a defile by the use of infantry and artillery.

In the report sent to Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, on the activities of this task force, General Patton included not only the recital of events, but also a digest of what had been learned concerning techniques, weaknesses in equipment, and dangers. He even pointed out that the sharp dead twigs of desert vegetation punctured tires. He included information similar to that given in the paragraphs above, and he went into detail concerning a device for cooking, which consisted of a small can filled with gravel soaked in gasoline. Requiring no extra equipment tires made a good hot fire that was not extinguished by wind. 22

A party from the Ground-Air Support Directorate of the Army Air Forces observed from the air, on the 29th of April, the special formations and part of the practice march phase of the exercise. Two of the party were trained observers, though without experience over desert terrain. In spite of the rare atmosphere and resultant long vision, only when the vehicles were in motion -- and then only by dust clouds -- could the formation be picked up by the eye at eight, six, and four thousand feet elevations.

The party believed the Desert Training Center was off to a good start. If the Desert Force were supplemented by enough aviation of the right kind, many valuable lessons concerning aviation in support of ground forces could be gained. 23

After the troops moved into the permanent camp, most of the exercises were held on the other side of Highway 60. 24 By 5 July the men were sufficiently trained to permit the carrying out of a seven-day operation. As in all other training, General Patton noted carefully what occurred. He was pleased by the skillful handling of the defending force by Lieutenant Colonel Bender. Instead of immediately placing all his antitank guns in position. Colonel Bender kept half of them mobile, backed up the other half with all his tanks, and put up an excellent defense against superior numbers. General Patton noted what had proved successful. Thus, red paints on the turrets of the defending tanks and the windshields of the half-tracks enabled men for the first time to distinguish friend from foe after the fight got under way. The Commanding General enunciated elementary lessons which still had to be learned. The light tanks, traversing the desert with greater facility than the scout cars of the reconnaissance squadron had to learn not to close on the squadron. The squadron needed time and space in which to do its work. The General passed on his recommendations to Headquarters, Army Ground Forces. Armored infantry, cooperating with an armored division, should be in half-tracks or all-tracked armored vehicles because, in order to arrive in time, they moved deployed in their vehicles to well within range of machine guns.

General Patton worked out the role air could assume in the desert. The light liaison plane he found invaluable. From a light plane well back of the front line and at a height of only 300 feet above the ground the contour of the front of the dust cloud was clearly visible and an exact determination of the enemy distance

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and formation could be secured. Above 1,000 yards the contour of the front of the dust cloud was not clear. For desert operations in which ground targets could not be definitely located, the Commanding General worked out a method for achieving the best results. Prior to the main battle the air should attack critical points in the hostile supply and communications net. For the critical battle the ground troops should be supplied with a smoke bomb or shell of a peculiar color. When the air was to come in, this smoke should be sent out along the whole line and the air told to bomb a zone just beyond the smoke to a depth not to exceed 1,500 yards. 25

From observations such as these General Patton wrote his "Notes on Tactics and Technique of Desert Warfare (Provisional)," long issued to troops at the Desert Training Center. It was crammed with concrete detail. The half-track being slower than the tank in the desert, it was desirable that the company maintenance vehicle be a full-track, so that after having halted to make repairs it would have the capacity to catch up. Marching was a science and susceptible to more or less dogmatic treatment. The function of the air arm was explicitly defined.

The mimeographed brochure is imbued with aggressive spirit. Statements such as the following bristle from its pages:

Formation and material are of very secondary importance compared to discipline, the ability to shoot rapidly and accurately with the proper weapon at the proper target and the irresistible desire to close with the enemy with the purpose of killing and destroying him.

It is my opinion that the force commander can exercise command from the air in a liaison plane by the use of two-way radio. He should remain in the plane until contact is gained, after which one of his staff officers should be in the plane and he himself on the ground to lead the attack.

Sitting on a tank watching the show is fatuous -- killing wins wars.

Believing that battle was an art and that "he who tries to define it closely is a fool," is roughly blocked out the successive phases and movements which may be paraphrased as follows: 26

Air and reconnaissance, the first to function, locate the enemy. While the march flows smoothly and without halting into battle formation -- a transition that must be completed while the enemy is still some 3,000 yards away -- our air must be attacking the enemy, especially his artillery, anti-tank guns, and close in trains. In these attacks, the air acts on its own, picking those targets which it can use. It is also learning the terrain. During this phase the ground reconnaissance and advance guard clear the front and act as ordered by higher command, always remembering not to lose a chance to hurt the enemy.

Four-ninths of the tanks move into firing position, engage the enemy from a staggered line formation. Under cover of this fire, probably opened at 2,000 yards, the artillery moves up and enters the fire fight. The leading elements of tank destroyer units, from their positions on the flank, also engage in the fire fight. The targets for artillery and tank destroyers should be the enemy's artillery and anti-tank guns. Progress is made in rushes. Whether artillery displaces forward with each rush made by the tanks depends on the observation they can secure. But certainly as the battle nears its climax, the artillery must be in line with the tanks.

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As the fight progresses and the dust clouds prevent further observations, the reserve tank unit moves out to encircle the enemy. When in position to attack him from the rear, it signals the force commander so that a synchronized assault be executed.

Prior to this time the air has been attacking the enemy. It should be notified of the probable time of the final attack sufficiently in advance to enable it to load with the proper type of bombs and be ready to take off. A few minutes before the planes are over our force, they notify the force commander by radio. On receipt of this message, the fronts of the main assault and encircling forces are outlined by clouds of specially colored smoke produced either by grenades or artillery. The smoke gives air a datum line and enables it with safety to attack the narrow zone of the enemy front between two lines of smoke.

### King's Throne 27

No study of training during this period would be complete without a brief examination of the precedent set by the first Commanding General. The air officers who had led the Desert Training Center in the latter part of April had commented on the enthusiasm evident among the men in spite of the new, unusual, and rugged field conditions. They attributed this spirit to the rare brand of leadership, "unpromising but understanding," exhibited by the Commanding General, who participated fully in every exercise, activity, and training task. 28

The Commanding General was "uncompromising." First, he was not easy on his men. They did not drill, they policed. And he made sure they drilled and policed properly. He was a driver, a disciplinarian. He stated that the greatest difficulty in the Army was the lack of initiative and sense of responsibility among the younger officers. Within two weeks after his arrival at the Desert Training Center two officers were under arrest awaiting investigation for failure to perform obvious duties. 29

Second, he was uncompromising with himself. Demanding that his men be "in uniform" in the heat and sand, he himself wore his uniform in a military manner. He did not do so in Indio but at camp. He was with his men in whatever they did. He would be in front of the tanks, tearing up the ground; from his cub plane or from his hill he would study his troops in a march; he supervised them, he exhorted them, he taught, he inspired. His men and officers never knew what vehicle -- Jeep, Packard sedan, tank, or tractor -- might suddenly erupt behind him. 30

His hill, called by some of his men "The King's Throne," deserves mention. It is a lone elevation between the Crocopia and the Chuckwalla Mountains and separated from the rest of the desert. The General used to sit or stand up there, scrutinizing critically the march of tanks and motorized units below him. He would watch tanks line up in a manner of two football teams, with their support, slightly different on either side behind them like backfields, charge together while the backfield of one swerved to make an end-run. Detecting a mistake or a way to improve, he would shout instructions into his radio. 31

In the third place, he was uncompromising in steering towards his destination. From the very beginning he informed General Devers, "Unless you wish otherwise I propose to hold the housekeeping arrangements here to the minimum, that is, to spend as little time as possible on 'prettying up' and as much time as possible on military and technical instruction." 32

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Consequently, as will be shown in the two succeeding chapters, administration was not balanced and supply channels were confused. General Patton concentrated on teaching men to kill efficiently, instinctively. He once introduced a speaker with these words: "Men, I want to introduce to you the noblest work of God -- a killer!" 33

The air officers spoke of his understanding. He understood machines. He would "bawl hell out of a man" for getting his tank stuck so that he couldn't pull it out, and then the General would proceed to pull it out himself. 34 He knew how to get things done. One day the slowness with which men were unloading tanks at the Indio railroad yard made General Patton impatient -- he always demanded speed. He told the sergeant behind him, the famous wrestler, Man Mountain Dean, to hurry the work along. When the sergeant ranted at the men, the men stopped work to gape at the source of the noise. General Patton went to the men and showed them how to place the timbers, and after that the tanks rolled down smoothly. 35

He had understanding and solicitude for men. He wanted his base camp situated as closely as possible to Indio so that the men could get into town. When he saw the deplorable situation that arose when so many troops were foisted on the miniscule desert communities (a situation described in the next chapter), he wrote to General McNair requesting a qualified special services officer of field grade. 36 Those who served under him, and those who observed what occurred, have said that he would not ask a man to do anything he would not do. 37 Frequently he closed a "bawling out" of troops with this remark, "I'm doing this for your own good. If you'd done out there what you did here, you'd be killed." 38 In an accident a soldier was riddled by bullets. General Patton was not to be seen at his headquarters, but remained by the man in his hospital tent until the man died. 39 He once remarked, "I'm a hell of a guy. I'm giving them [the troops] hell one minute and crying over them the next." 40 Such an understanding inevitably added up to high morale among the troops. Coming down in his cub plane, General Patton narrowly missed the telephone poles leading to his headquarters. Troops, without orders, took down the poles and buried the copper wire under the ground, a blasphemy to a representative of the Southern California Telephone Company, but it worked because of the dryness of the desert. The boys said they did not want their General killed. 41

When General Patton left, many of the troops who remained said they wished they could have gone with him, whatever his destination. 42

#### Interruptions in Training

Training did not proceed without interruption. Three chiefs of staff, Colonels Devine, Pickering, and Gaffey, promoted to the rank of general officers, were lost to the Desert Training Center. Experienced and capable officers were at a premium in the hectic expansion of 1942. 43 A serious epidemic of yellow jaundice in July filled hospitals, and convalescents had to be tried out before they were capable of returning to duty. 44

A crisis, indicative of the state of tension in the spring of 1942, was caused when a Japanese task force prowled in the Pacific. Since it was believed to be capable of attacking the West Coast of the United States, that Coast was placed under a "yellow alert."

Acting under orders of the Western Defense Command, General Patton's staff prepared for any eventuality, checking strategic areas in Southern California. 45 On 31 May all units in the Desert Training Center were placed on a continuous alert, and all caliber .50 guns were mounted and manned during the night, and those not

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for drill were mounted and manned during the day. Those used in drill were for action. Ammunition was on hand, and a plan of deployment was formulated. Units were to proceed with General Patton's organization to wherever they might be. Military police, a colored truck outfit, and miscellaneous service troops were left at Camp Young. In the absence of General Patton, Col. Donald B. Sanger commanded these troops and the area. Defense of Camp Young was based on the equipment available and the necessity of holding the aqueduct, only source of water. A meeting was held; the precautions were taken secretly and did not alarm the country. After the Battle of Midway, 7 June 1942, the scare was over. <sup>46</sup>

#### Preparation for the Maneuvers -- Exit

Early in the career of the Desert Training Center, General Patton was empowered, as Director of maneuvers, to form such provisional forces as he deemed desirable from units in the desert and from the VII Army Corps. <sup>47</sup> Two staff officers from the VII Army Corps came to the Desert Training Center, and preliminary coordination was made. <sup>48</sup> The geographical disposition of incoming units had to be planned. The 3d Armored Division, for example, was to have the area at Iron Mountain, near the newly-opened railhead at Freda, Calif.; the 5th Armored Division would camp in the vicinity of Needles. <sup>49</sup>

General Patton planned maneuvers involving quick movement. He directed the VII Army Corps to base its supply and gasoline estimates on 50 miles a day, 7 days a week, for the duration of the maneuvers. <sup>50</sup> But difficulties intervened. All of the Divisions, and many other units, scheduled to be in the maneuvers had not yet come to the Desert Training Center and were not yet under General Patton's command. Logistics had to be handled with great meticulousness because of lack of supplies and facilities -- details that will be treated in the next chapter. Such difficulties led to the postponement of the maneuver period from 13 July - 6 September to 24 August - 18 October.

At Headquarters, Desert Training Center, continued to make the necessary preparations. Engineers were sent out to inspect water facilities and camp sites. The difficulties continued. Units, learning of the postponement, delayed submitting estimates for the maneuvers, <sup>51</sup> and the supply picture did not improve. General Patton even sought to make over his command into an armored division in the hope of securing supplies, but this expedient was not carried out. <sup>52</sup> Though General Patton was prepared for the first DTC maneuvers, he was not to command them. He was called to Washington. The troops which he had recommended be formed into the nucleus of a new armored division went from the Desert Training Center. He and his troops were needed to attend to business more urgent than maneuvers -- business with the Axis in North Africa.

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# Patton's Desert Training Center

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# Patton's Desert Training Center

BY JOHN W. KENNEDY, JOHN S. LYNCH, ROBERT L. WOOLEY

General George C. Marshall in his *Biennial Report of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1943 to the Secretary of War* reported that the enlisted strength of the Army has been "increased by 5,000,000 men" and "the officer corps has grown from 93,000 to 521,000." The gains included 182,000 officers and nearly 2 million enlisted men in the Air Force. Unprecedented growth included a 3,500 percent increase in the Air Force proper, 4,000 percent in the Corps of Engineers and 12,000 percent in the service personnel of the Air Force.<sup>1</sup>

In 1943, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, after prolonged debate, were to receive Presidential approval for an armed force over-all total of 11,264,000 to be reached by the end of 1944. Of this the Army and Air Force were allotted 7.7 million. The number of divisions was set at 90. By 1945 the Army and Air Force were to total 8½ million.<sup>2</sup>

In 1942 the Army knew it must prepare for a variety of special operations under extreme conditions of climate, as exemplified in Norway, Libya and Malaysia, and operations by special means of assault such as amphibious and airborne. Lieutenant General Leslie J. McNair, later Commanding General of Army Ground Forces, wanted the Army to concentrate on the production of standard units and to give special training only to units that had completed their standard training, and only when operations requiring specialized training could be foreseen. Theatre training would be more realistic if and when specialized training was required.<sup>3</sup>

However, in the six months from March to September, 1942, the Army Ground Forces activated four special installations: the Airborne Command (later "Center"), the Amphibious Training Command (later "Center"), the Mountain Training Center and the Desert Training Center (DTC).<sup>4</sup>

The Desert Training Center was to remain active for 13 months and then was closed due to the inability of the Army Service Forces to properly support it during the War. General Marshall lamented closing of the post-graduate course for his infantry and armored units but with most of the Army overseas and the few remaining divisions enroute to ports of embarkation, the value of continued operation of the Desert Training Center (subsequently the California-Arizona Maneuver Area) was questionable.

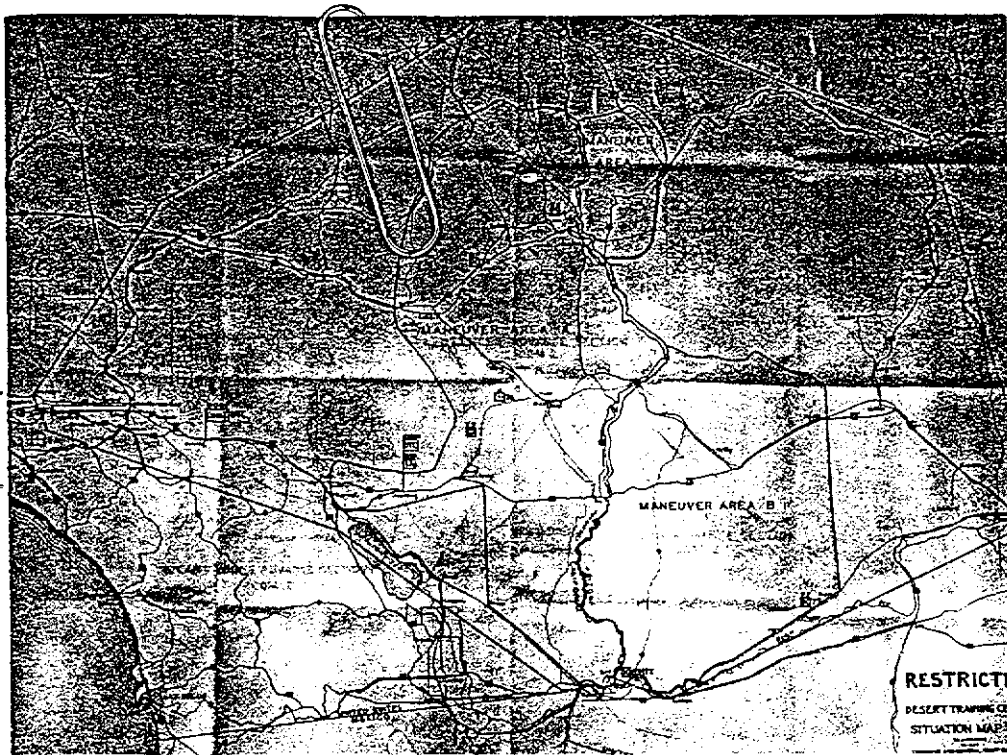
Sixty-four infantry divisions were to be trained in the United States but only 13 were to train in the desert. Of the 26 divisions activated after July, 1942 only one would come to the desert. A total of 20 of the 87 divisions of all

ton's tenure was rather short but his influence was established.

On February 5, 1942, McNair as Army Ground Forces Commander concurred in the recommended plan that a Desert Training Center be established. Patton was ordered to reconnoiter the area, which he did between the fourth and seventh of March, 1942. The site was unlike any with which the Army was familiar, either in training or previous combat. The desert was hot, temperatures climbed to 120 degrees in the shade, vegetation was sparse, and rainfall averaged 3 inches a year. Perhaps as important as any terrain feature was the fact that it was sparsely populated area and therefore would make it much easier to acquire for Army purposes. There were some units already in the area: a Field Artillery training area south of Indio, an Ordnance Section at Camp Seeley, an Engineer Board Desert Test Section at Yuma, Arizona, an Air Corps Depot at San Bernardino, Camp Haan at Riverdale, and an Army Air Base at Las Vegas, Nevada.

As the North African Campaign wound down in 1943, Rommel had given the Americans their first severe drubbing at Kasserine Pass and Gafsa. Patton had long since departed from the Desert Maneuver Area, leaving in October 1942 for the North African Theatre. The Morocco landing was successful but the near collapse of the American front in Tunisia forced General Dwight Eisenhower to relieve Major General Lloyd R. Fredenall and replace him with Patton. By March, 1943 the North African campaign was in its final stages with Field Marshall Bernard Montgomery grinding in from the east and a revitalized and already veteran American force, now well beyond the nadair of Kasserine and Gafsa, coming from the west.

\* So the primary mission of the Desert Maneuver Area to train the troops in desert survival and tactics did not apply to troops who were now coming to the maneuvers and who were to be deployed worldwide. [Therefore the name of the Center was changed by War Department directive to The California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA).] The first directive by the War Department November 25, 1942 gave notice that the Army Ground Forces were in command, with a skeletal structure of the Center as the theatre of operations. This later was amplified to restrict the use of the terms "Theatre and Operations" to employment within the DTC only. A second directive related to the Air Arm of the Center. Army Ground Forces control of ground and service units had been delineated in the original directive. The additional one stated that the Air Support Command — including combat and service units — and facilities for its use, which included Desert Center Airfield, Rice Army Airfield and Shevers Summit Airfield were to be under the Commanding General of the Desert Center. (Can't you just see the combined bristle of all air personnel at such a suggestion these days!) The third directive, of January 14, 1943, "enlarged the center to include SOS installations existing or under construction, at or near Needles, Camp Young, Indio, Pamona, San Bernardino all in California and Yuma, Arizona." It declared that the primary purpose of assimilating the Center into a Theatre of Operations was to afford maximum training of combat troops, service units and staffs under conditions similar to

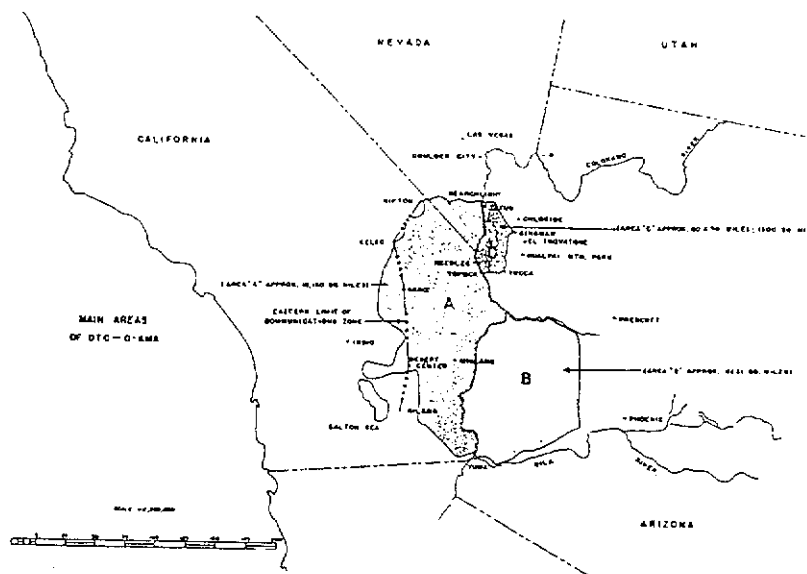


*Situation Map for the Desert Training Center, showing the three principal Maneuver Areas, A, B and C.*

those which might be encountered overseas.”

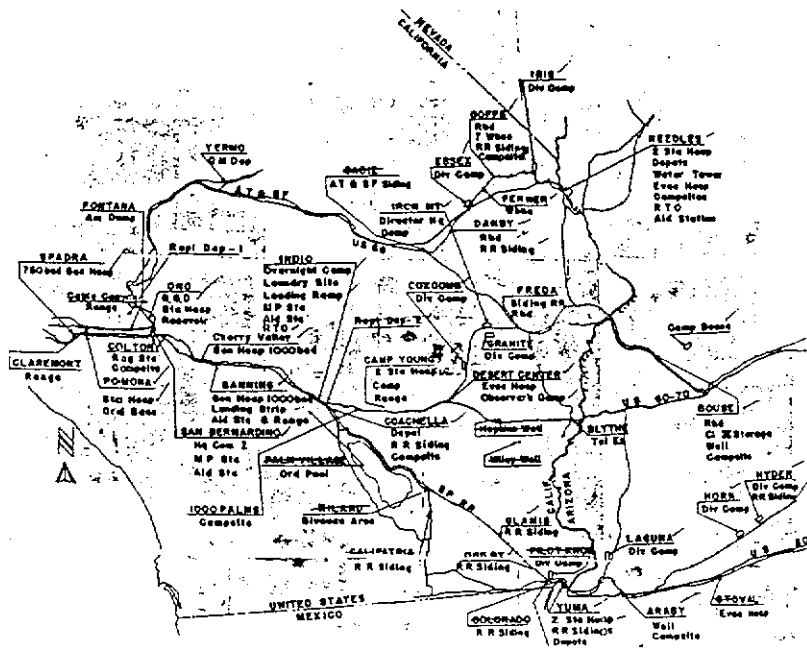
As it turned out the designated combat zone was encircled by the designated zone of communications. This was something less than ideal for simulating true combat conditions. In the simulated desert area if you ran through the opposing forces you found you were back in your own zone of communications.

By November, 1943 the California-Arizona Maneuver Area had been enlarged and the IV Corps was in command. “This area, a barren stretch of wasteland, sand, rock and cactus, was roughly oval shaped and considering both the Communications Zone and the Combat Zone, was approximately 350 miles wide from Pomona, California, eastward almost to Phoenix, Arizona, and 250 miles deep from Yuma, Arizona, northward to Boulder City, Nevada. This area included at the time of IV Corps Command, Camp Young, Camp Coxcomb, Camp Iron Mountain, Camp Granite, Camp Essex, Camp Ibis, Camp Hyder, Camp Horn, Camp Laguna, Camp Pilot Knob and Camp Bouse. These were all temporary tent camps with a division being located at some of these, and at others armored cavalry, anti-aircraft and field artillery units. The Corps Headquarters, California-Arizona Maneuver Area, was located at Camp Young along with station hospitals that served the outlying camps.”



Map of main areas of Desert Training Center.

CAMA installations.



Duncan Crow, ed., *American Armored Fighting Vehicles in World War II, Armored Fighting Vehicles in Profile*, Volume IV, Doubleday Company, 1972, pp. 45-50; Peter Chamberlain and Chris Ellis, *British and American Tanks of World War II, The Complete History*, Aero Publishing Company, Inc., 1969. See pages 57, 61, 70-71, 110, 113 for pictures and descriptions of the various CDL tanks.

14. *After the Battle*, op. cit.
15. *Ibid.*
16. *Ibid.*
17. Rubel, op. cit.
18. Department of the Army, *U.S. Army in World War II, European Theater of Operations, The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, pp. 266-267, 337.  
John D. Eisenhower, *The Bitter Woods*, Ace Publishing Company, 1970, pp. 298ff.  
John Toland, *Battle: The Story of the Bulge*, New American Library, 1969, pp. 106ff.
19. Department of the Army, *The U.S. Army in World War II, European Theater of Operations, The Last Offensive*. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, pp. 229, 268.
20. *After the Battle*, op. cit.
21. *Ibid.*
22. *Pekan*, op. cit.

### CAMA Camp Locations — But Be Careful!

Traces of the many posts associated with the Desert Training Center are still visible and are very remote even by modern standards. Should you decide to visit these old abandoned military posts, take the proper safety precautions and we recommend you use a four-wheel vehicle.

Area "A" posts can easily be reached and we suggest you begin your trip at Blythe, California.

*Blythe Army Air Field* was first occupied by the 46th Bomb Group and later the 34th Bomb Group (H). Now the city airport, the field is just west of town on Interstate 10. DB-7, B-17, B-24, A-31 and A-36 (forerunner of the famous F-51) aircraft were assigned to Blythe AAF at various times. The local FAA Flight Service Station is very helpful if you have questions. There are a few buildings and one hangar remaining from World War II. Also in Blythe is *Gary Field*, a primary flying school that was operated by Morton Air Academy during the War. Follow the road to the Blythe golf course and you will see the former flying school on your left. Many a love affair for the B-17 and B-24 aircraft began here. Wonder how many who were stationed here knew of Ehrenberg, Arizona, and its military heritage?

*Camp Young*, California, Headquarters DTC (CAMA) is just northeast of the intersection of Interstate 10 and California route 195, 69 miles west of Blythe. From Desert Center, California, 47 miles west of Blythe on I-10, go north on California 177 watching for an orchard about five miles north and to the right of the highway. The camp was between Chiraco Summit and the Joshua Tree National Monument exit on I-10. Use state 195 for the best view. Just as



*Blythe Army Air Force tent city, summer, 1942.*

you clear the orchard, the road into *Desert Center Army Airfield* will appear. Turn right and drive to the airport beacon tower. Aside from a few modern buildings, there are numerous foundations to visit.

*Camp Coxcomb*, California, is approximately 15 miles north of Desert Center. Route 177 will make a 45-degree left turn and after passing a small ranch on your right watch for a hard surfaced road on the left that leads to the California Aqueduct tunnel. Turn west (left) and go to the end where you will be on the southern edge of the old post. The 7th Armored Division, 93rd and 95th Infantry Divisions were here at separate times during their stay in the desert. You can leave either by returning to route 177 or following the power line road north to its intersection with route 177. The *Palen Pass* road is readily visible on your right and *do not attempt* to make this trip unless you have a four-wheel vehicle. Follow the road east and south for approximately 18 miles to the fortifications that remain there. Watch for nails, barbed wire, and so on that will cut through modern tires!

Stop for a moment under the power line on route 177 and look south for a magnificent panoramic view and let your imagination bring forth the memory of men and equipment maneuvering in the hot climate.

*Camp Iron Mountain* and *Camp Granite* are just east of where route 177 intersects with route 62 (the Twentynine Palms road). The 3rd Armored Division trained at Camp Iron Mountain and you can enter by following the power line road or by going to the Iron Mountain Pumping Station road eight miles east. Approaching the aqueduct, Camp Iron Mountain will be on your left and Camp Granite on your right. Both are readily visible from the highway. Camp

**DESERT TRAINING CENTER  
CALIFORNIA - ARIZONA  
MANEUVER AREA**

INTERPRETIVE PLAN



1986

United States Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT



DESERT TRAINING CENTER  
CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA  
INTERPRETIVE PLAN

Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
California Desert District

Approved by:



District Manager  
California Desert District

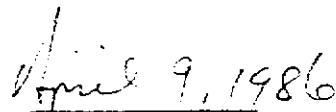
  
Date



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## PHOTO 1



On May 8, 1985, the 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe (VE) Day, a monument was dedicated at the site of Camp Young to the memory of the men and women who trained there between January, 1942, and April, 1944.

## I. INTRODUCTION

During the early days of World War II, the War Department recognized a need to train its troops under conditions similar to the rough terrain and harsh climates they would encounter and to develop and test equipment, doctrine and tactics for desert warfare. In 1942 the Desert Training Center was created to fulfill this requirement. This simulated theater of operations became the largest military training ground in the history of military maneuvers. Consisting of eleven divisional camps, the Desert Training Center (DTC), later to become the California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA), eventually stretched from Indio, California eastward almost to Prescott, Arizona, and from Yuma, Arizona northward to Searchlight, Nevada, covering approximately 18,000 square miles.

The first commanding officer, Maj. General George S. Patton, Jr. initiated an intense program of training designed to test both men and equipment. Augmenting the rigors of the desert, his methods and ideals instilled a sense of discipline in over one million men who passed through the DTC-CAMA before its closure in 1944.

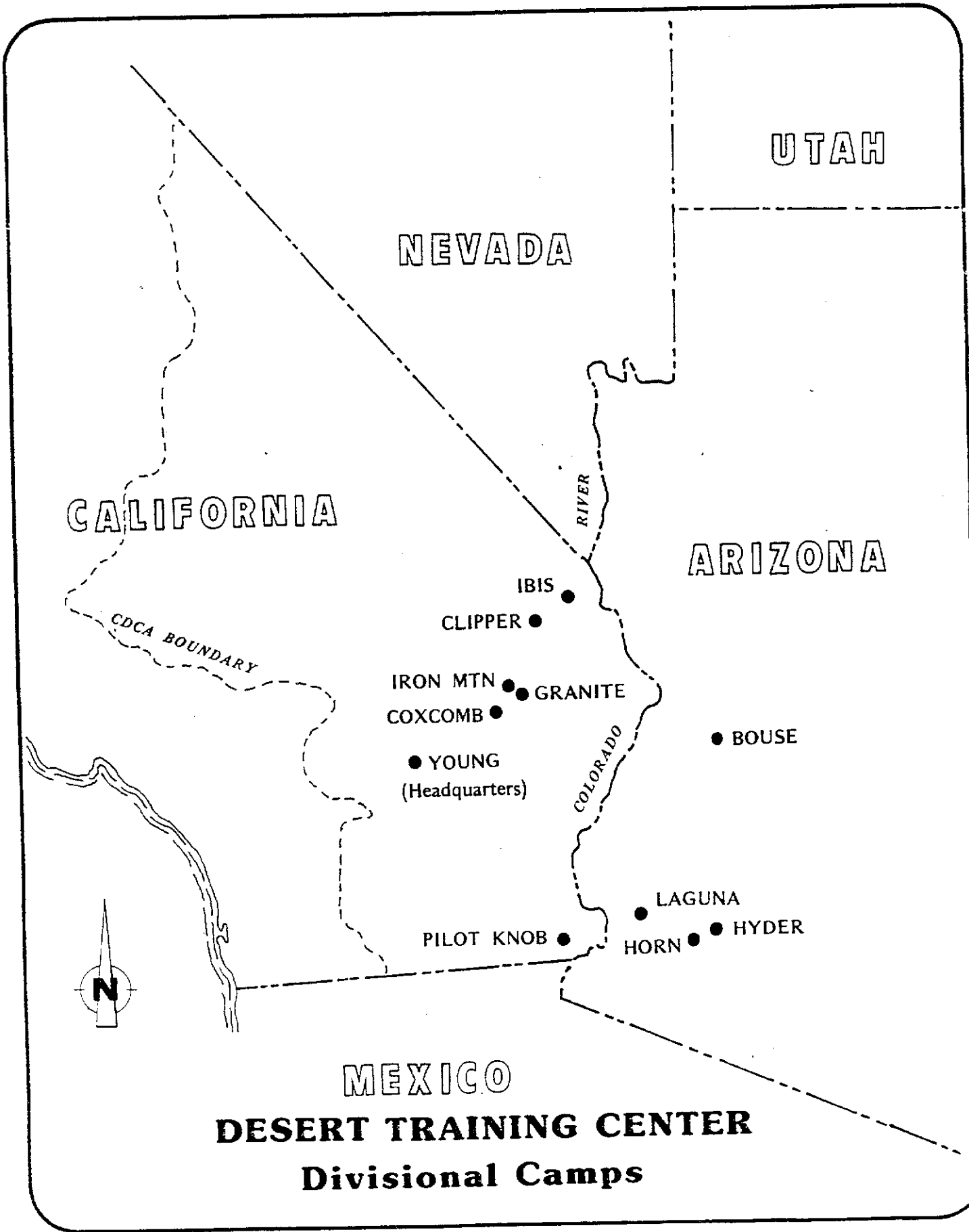
Over forty years have passed since troops and tanks occupied these camps and maneuver areas. Desert vegetation has reclaimed most of the camps and natural drainages and washes have eliminated many of the rock mosaics, pathways, and roads. Equalling nature as a destructive force is human activity. Artifact collection and inadvertant damage caused by off-road vehicles has been the driving force behind the relatively few management actions that have occurred at the camps to date.

These management actions have been implemented by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) who inherited the publicly owned land of the DTC-CAMA following its closure. The Bureau, in providing management for multiple uses of public lands, recognized the historical significance of the DTC-CAMA and the necessity for a plan to provide guidelines for its preservation and interpretation.

This plan will outline actions that will lessen the impact of destructive forces, slowing the loss of this historical resource. A primary objective of the plan is the implementation of a manageable interpretive program to educate users about the camps and the importance of their preservation. The achievement of these goals will ensure that these historic sites will remain to give future generations the opportunity to reflect on this segment of our past.

Funding for implementation of this project will come primarily from private sources, gifts and volunteer efforts. To assist in the solicitation of funding, a project help list has been developed and is included in Appendix B. It is hoped that organizations with historical ties to the DTC-CAMA will become involved in an "adopt-a-camp" program, providing funding or volunteer labor toward the preservation of a particular camp. The success or failure of this effort ultimately lies with the public.

# MAP 1



## II. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The maneuver area is split between several BLM jurisdictions; the California Desert District, Phoenix District and Yuma District. The regulations and interpretive or protective recommendations of this plan apply to only the Division Camps located within the California Desert District. Coordination with the Arizona Districts regarding the preservation and interpretation of the Arizona camps is ongoing.

The overall objectives of this plan as stated in the introduction are to arrest historical resource damage and to provide an interpretation program for the DTC-CAMA. In order to accomplish this, two broad actions encompassing selected campsites are recommended: first the nomination of these sites (or portions thereof) for designation as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and; secondly, the nomination of these sites for listing as a thematic National Register district. Operating within the framework of these programs, the following specific actions are envisioned. Listed here in summary, they are explained in more detail in the body of this document.

### A. Actions Related to Inventory

1. Conduct low-level aerial inventory of all camps to provide an overall picture of the area which is needed for field inventory and monitoring.
2. Conduct inventories, under the direct supervision of appropriately qualified military historian, historical archaeologist, or historic preservation specialist, of all camps to:
  - a. determine site condition,
  - b. collect vulnerable artifacts, if needed.
3. Curate all artifacts collected in the field or contributed by veterans and hobby collectors.
4. Obtain approximately 50 oral histories from veterans who had served or trained at the DTC to provide the basis for an interpretive program.
5. Conduct an archival and literature search to provide background and technical information needed for interpretation and restoration.
6. Maintain lines of communication with veterans and other interested individuals and insure direct contact with the public to solicit funding, volunteer assistance and information.
7. Establish and maintain a file of original photographs.

### B. Actions relating to interpretation

1. Construct a monument at selected entrance points at each camp. Each monument will provide a narrative history depicting the significance of the camp. Monuments will be similar in design to visually link the camps together.
2. Construct an information kiosk within the camp boundaries.
3. Develop and sign self-guided tours linking points of interests at Camps Young, Ibis, Clipper, Iron Mountain, Coxcomb and Granite.
4. Produce a brochure for each camp, which will detail the history and provide photographs and drawings related to interpretation and management of the sites.
5. Place signs indicating routes of travel and the location of specific activities. Erect other signs informing users of regulations or other needed information .

- C. Actions relating to restoration
  1. Restore certain roads at Camps Young, Ibis, Clipper, Iron Mountain, Coxcomb and Granite.
  2. Investigate the feasibility and practicality of restoring and/or stabilizing the relief maps at Camps Coxcomb and Iron Mountain.
  3. Reconstruct specific rock alignments and mosaics at certain camps.
- D. Actions relating to facility protection.
  1. Prohibit collection of artifacts at Camps Young, Ibis, Clipper, Coxcomb, Iron Mountain and Granite.
  2. Limit access throughout the camp to specific "open" routes of travel. Close all other roads.
  3. Place barriers and/or erect fences if needed to reduce unauthorized travel.
  4. Develop water diversion facilities where needed to stabilize camp infrastructure.
- E. Actions relating to general maintenance/monitoring.
  1. Maintain all facilities on a regular basis.
  2. Provide BLM Law Enforcement Rangers to ensure the enforcement of regulations.
  3. Monitor the camps to determine trends.
  4. Identify a temporary repository for artifacts until a permanent repository can be established.
- F. Actions relating to safety.
  1. Prohibit the use of firearms within the camp boundaries.
- G. Actions relating to personnel and monetary support.
  1. Identify and develop contacts with individuals and groups to provide volunteer labor and donated funds to be used in support of this project.
  2. Investigate the practicality of developing "adopt-a-camp" programs with interested groups.

### III. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public response to the draft plan was relatively light. Approximately 150 draft plans were forwarded to members of the public who indicated an interest in the project and 16 replies were received.

In summary, the responses fell into the following general categories: two metal detector hobbyists were opposed to the plan in its entirety, while two others were in favor of the plan if the collecting restrictions were removed; two ex-servicemen who had served at the camps, were in favor of the plan; three replies were received from other Federal and State agencies, one favored expansion of the plan to include additional sites while the other two provided information only. The remaining replies, from a variety of sources were distributed as follows: three were in favor of the plan as written; one was in favor of the plan with changes and one provided information.

The correspondents offered many suggestions and ideas which have been extracted from their letters and included below. The numbers in parenthesis are keyed to specific responses.



## **PHOTO 2**

Tanks massed at the Freda Railroad siding near Camp Iron Mountain.

The Director of the Society for Archaeology of World War II, Mr. Carl Kuttruff, supported the effort and stated that more time and effort should be allocated to locating and assembling archival materials which would be used later to enhance surveying and mapping activities(1). He also thought that oral histories should not be limited to 50 but should be an ongoing process(2) and that other known sites such as maneuver areas, hospital detachments, airfields and all other support areas should be included in the plan(3).

The Yuma District Office of the BLM felt that restrictions on collecting at the camps should be standard and that Camp Pilot Knob should not be excluded(4). They also said that a complimentary plan for the DTC-CAMA camps that were located in Arizona might be developed(5).

Mr. Andrew Giannelli was generally in favor of the plan but he suggested that the major effort should be directed at Camp Iron Mountain and Camp Coxcomb and that a museum should be built at Camp Young that would commemorate all of the camps and people associated with the Desert Training Center - California/Arizona Maneuver Area(6). He also stated that he felt that the amount of damage done to the surface of the camps by collectors using metal detectors was exaggerated in the draft plan(7).

Mr. Mike Barranco recognized the desirability of preserving the camps but he objected to some of the restrictions that were outlined in the draft plan. Generally, he was in favor of the shooting restrictions but was opposed to limitations on driving and collecting(8). He also objected to the use of the term "Treasure Hunter" which he defined as "an unscrupulous person gaining wealth by pillaging the terrain for artifacts"(9). He further stated that the typical person that uses a metal detector is an ethical and knowledgeable hobbyist. In terms of impacts, Mr. Barranco stated that even with the more sophisticated metal detecting equipment currently available, few objects can be detected at depths of more than four inches and these can be uncovered with a knife blade.

Mr. Dale Trogdon stated that he has been collecting at these camps for twenty years and; as yet, has not seen any damage or vandalism caused by coin hunters(10). Most of the damage caused to the camps is the result of wind and rain(11). He recommended concentrating the entire effort on Camp Iron Mountain(12).

Mr. William Kopp was concerned about adding camps to the "National Register" since this would close them to collecting. He recommended that a control/collection point be established where artifacts could be routed, inventoried and then displayed to the public. Mr. Kopp also included an article describing the assistance that metal detector hobbyists to the Montana BLM in recovering artifacts at the site of "Custer's Last Stand," and suggested that the California Desert District tap this resource in the future(13). Mr. Kopp suggested the possibility of issuing free permits to collectors and that all artifacts, except coins, be returned to the Bureau for interpretation and that the donors receive acknowledgement for their gifts(14).



Mr. Doug Prose opposed the proposal to preserve or restore the DTC camps. He stated, "The CAMA-DTC era is an important part of American history that should be preserved, but not in a way that will promote the destruction of an equally important part of our heritage: some beautiful desert lands."(15) He feels that we should not open up the camps for vehicular use(16) but should let the desert reclaim the lands since camps were only designed for temporary use(17). At most, he recommended a walking trail and small information kiosk at Camp Iron Mountain.

Mr. Peter Haff, California Institute of Technology, stated that the camps represented a useful source for providing information on the rate of certain geomorphical processes. An archaeological clock was started when the camps were built and now, after 40 years, the land is being reworked by nature. The following specific areas could be evaluated: fluvial erosion, aeolian erosion, pebble mobility, plant recovery time, rate of return of organic matter, settlement action rates and surface material depression(18). Mr. Haff suggests that not all camps be restored and that any reconstruction be accomplished only after consultation with qualified geomorphologists. Old personal photos and aerial photography from the period should provide remarkable geological information.(19)

The Superintendent of Joshua Tree National Monument, Mr. Rick Anderson, thought that volunteer camp hosts should be considered as part of the management plan(20). He also suggested that exotic plants and animals be controlled or eliminated at the camps.(21)

Mr. Edwin Phillips related portions of his personal experiences at Camp Young, in 1942. He also volunteered to assist in the development of the program.

Elaine K. Tregenza, Yuma City-County Library, expressed excitement about the plan and stated that it represented an aspect of local history that has long been neglected.

Irvin L. Wagner Jr. served at Camp Young in 1942. Mr. Wagner visits the camps yearly and expressed concern that each year, fewer and fewer pieces of evidence of camp life can be seen. He volunteered his assistance whenever it might be needed.

Kaye Madgling, visited the BLM office and presented her opinions in person. Speaking as a collecting hobbyist, she felt that Camp Iron Mountain and Camp Young should be the only areas closed to metal detecting and the other camps and areas should remain open and all camps should be left open for motor-home parking. She also suggested that metal detector groups could be of great assistance during camp inventories.

The co-author of "Patton's Desert Training Center," John Lynch provided a letter and two follow-up postcards. Mr. Lynch wondered if we were going to include any of the other areas used during the period for training or support into the plan(22). He specifically mentioned the Armored Camp near Rice Airfield, Palen Pass, the Shavers Mountain and Desert Center Airfields, the Freda Quartermasters Depot, the 494 MEDOCO and Observers Camp, the 93rd Evac Hospital and the complex at Lake Cadiz.

All of the responses were evaluated in detail and every possible impact was carefully considered. We offer the following replies to the specific comments:

Responses to the plan were discussed by the team members and other resource specialists and all possible impacts were considered. Suggestions were weighed against the Plan's goal, which is to preserve portions of the selected camps and to develop an interpretive program designed to provide future generations with a facility which will reflect the enormity of the activity and its significant contribution to the outcome of World War II.

It was obvious from the very beginning that in order to meet our stated objectives that some existing uses would have to be restricted. Rather than eliminate a use entirely we tried, by selecting specific sites, to balance "use" and "preservation." To accomplish this we singled out seven camps for inclusion into the Interpretive Plan and eliminated the remainder. Numerous sites and areas were excluded from the Plan to insure that uses that are being restricted or eliminated at the seven designated camps could still be pursued in other areas. For example, metal detecting was not restricted at Camp Pilot Knob and the Desert Center Evacuation Hospital Camp; the Observers Camp and the Desert Center Airfield are not included in the Plan. Many periferal facilities near the camps such as rifle ranges, support airfields and other remote support sites related to each of the camps were not included. Rice Army airfield and the associated camp were excluded as well as the vast Palen-Pass area and numerous railroad sidings. Also, the numerous camps and support areas in Arizona are not affected by this effort.

Restricting public use of the land is never a popular solution and is used only as a last resort but we have made an effort to cushion its impact. The "collecting" hobbyists are the group most immediately affected by these restrictions and they are also the most currently knowledgeable individuals on the subject of the Desert Training Center camps. We hope we can tap their knowledge and experience during the implementation of the Plan. We feel that it could work out to each other's benefit if we could cooperate in this effort. The correspondence from the hobbyists offer many suggestions on how the Bureau and the clubs and individuals could cooperate for their mutual benefit, and we intend to explore this possibility.

The following specific replies are keyed to numbers inserted into the Public Comments summary.

(1) The time and effort devoted to locating and assembling archival materials will depend almost entirely on the volunteer support that is generated. Some information and material has already been obtained and the location of more is known. As additional contacts are made we anticipate an increasing degree of support in this area. This will be a continuing effort.

(2) We agree that the number of oral histories should not be limited to 50. This figure was arbitrary and used only because we had previously acquired cost estimates for this figure. We have changed this number to reflect a "desired minimum." We will continue to obtain histories as long as funds and volunteer help is available.

(3) There were a number of reasons that all of the potential DTC/CAMA sites were not included in the plan but the primary reason was the fact that the Bureau's responsibility lies in management of the public lands for multiple-use. We selected those camps that appeared to possess the greatest potential for a manageable network of interpretive sites. The other sites will be managed less intensely and other uses will be permitted but each will be monitored to insure that they are not being abused.

(4) CAMA Pilot Knob presented a unique situation since a large portion of the original camp is privately owned. Collecting would not significantly impact this camp.

(5) The camps in Arizona were an integral part of the DTC/CAMA network. Until these facilities are incorporated into a plan that encompasses the entire system, the scope and historical significance of this enormous endeavor will not be adequately reflected.

(6) We are fortunate that the importance of the facilities of Camp Iron Mountain was recognized early enough to preserve this unique site. The increased manageability, which is provided by the fence and controlled access has protected many features and because of this Camp Iron Mountain will remain a focal point of interpretive activities.

The relief map at Camp Coxcomb has recently been fenced to stop inadvertent entry. There are a number of other features at Camp Coxcomb that make it a candidate for increased interpretive efforts.

As was stated in the plan, a private corporation, the General Patton Memorial Museum, Inc., is planning a museum at Chiriaco Summit, adjacent to Camp Young. Land has been donated and the group is currently raising funds for construction. The museum will be dedicated to General Patton and all of the men and women who trained or served with him.

(7) Over the years use of the camps by the general public has resulted in a significant amount of damage to the surface. The percentage of the damage that can be attributed to "coin collectors", 4 wheel drive vehicles, ATC's, motorcycles, scroungers, vandals, hunters or any other specific group cannot be determined. Unfortunately, we have all left our marks. It is not our intent to blame any one group, only to identify known users and attempt to manage the sites to ensure that any future uses are compatible with the long range goals of the plan.

(8) Comments on restricting collecting areas were stated earlier. The vehicle limitations are needed to protect the remaining infrastructure. Access is provided to the center of the camps and to any ground features that may be of interest to visitors. We hope to be able to maintain a road network that puts visitors within short walking distance of most of the camp. The Plan is flexible enough to add or delete roads to meet the demands of the public, but under no circumstances will travel on other than approved roads be permitted.

(9) As used throughout the plan, the term "treasure-hunter" was not meant to be derogatory. It is, in fact, the name used by most collectors when referring to themselves, their groups and their activities. In order to preclude any misunderstanding, the term has been defined in the Plan.

(10) Every camp site shows signs of use and abuse. As was mentioned earlier, "which" activity resulted in "what" damage, is not significant. The important thing now is to encourage current users to work together to ensure that future visitors have the same opportunities to enjoy the experiences that attract us to the camps now.

(11) There is no question about the amount of damage caused by neglect and the elements throughout the years. We can only hope that we will get the volunteer support needed to reduce and hopefully reverse some of this damage.

(12) A single camp in the desert, regardless of which one, is not representative of the phenomena that became the DTC/CAMA. Each camp was different, missions were different, locations were different and the total experience cannot be appreciated by visiting a single "typical" camp. Camp Iron Mountain, because of its superior state of preservation, will remain the "crown jewel" of the camp network and will undoubtedly be the focal point of many future activities. The plan was never meant to isolate a specific site, but it is intended to reflect on the enormity of the entire operation, to focus on the importance and uniqueness of each camp and even more important to ensure that the sacrifices of the men and women that served there are not forgotten.

(13) Collectors are probably more familiar with the camps than any other single group. Their experience, knowledge and equipment could, in the future, provide an invaluable source of information and material. As was pointed out, the precedence for cooperation has been established.

(14) Eventually, we plan to donate all artifacts related to the DTC/CAMA to the General Patton Memorial Museum. Here, the materials will be stored, restored, curated and displayed. Donor acknowledgments will be incorporated in each display.

(15) In terms of the Colorado Desert, the Plan encompasses an insignificant portion of land. We agree that the desert is a truly beautiful landscape but we feel that the overall impact of these camps on the visual quality is negligible.

(16) The camps have been open to vehicle use of all kinds for over 40 years. Tracks throughout the camps indicate that they have been well used. The Plan will restrict vehicle use throughout most of the camp area.

(17) The fact that the DTC/CAMA camp sites were only constructed for temporary use does not lessen their historical significance. The center's impact on World War II would not have been any greater if all of the structures were made of stone and were still standing.

(18) We estimate that only a small percentage of the total area of each camp will be directly affected by this plan. Channeling traffic to specific sites should reduce inadvertent cross-country travel and therefore result in fewer conflicts with the natural reclamation process over most of the camps. Berms or other devices to protect isolated facilities will result in local impacts only.

(19) All photographs and aerial photography of the time will be available for study.

(20) The use of volunteer camp hosts to monitor activities and supplement the interpretive program is an excellent idea and it will be pursued.

(21) Until an inventory of the camps is initiated, we will not know the extent of the exotic plant and/or animal problem. Once the information is available, it will be evaluated and appropriate action taken.

(22) We have selected only those sites that we feel we are capable of managing as an interpretive "unit."

### III. BACKGROUND

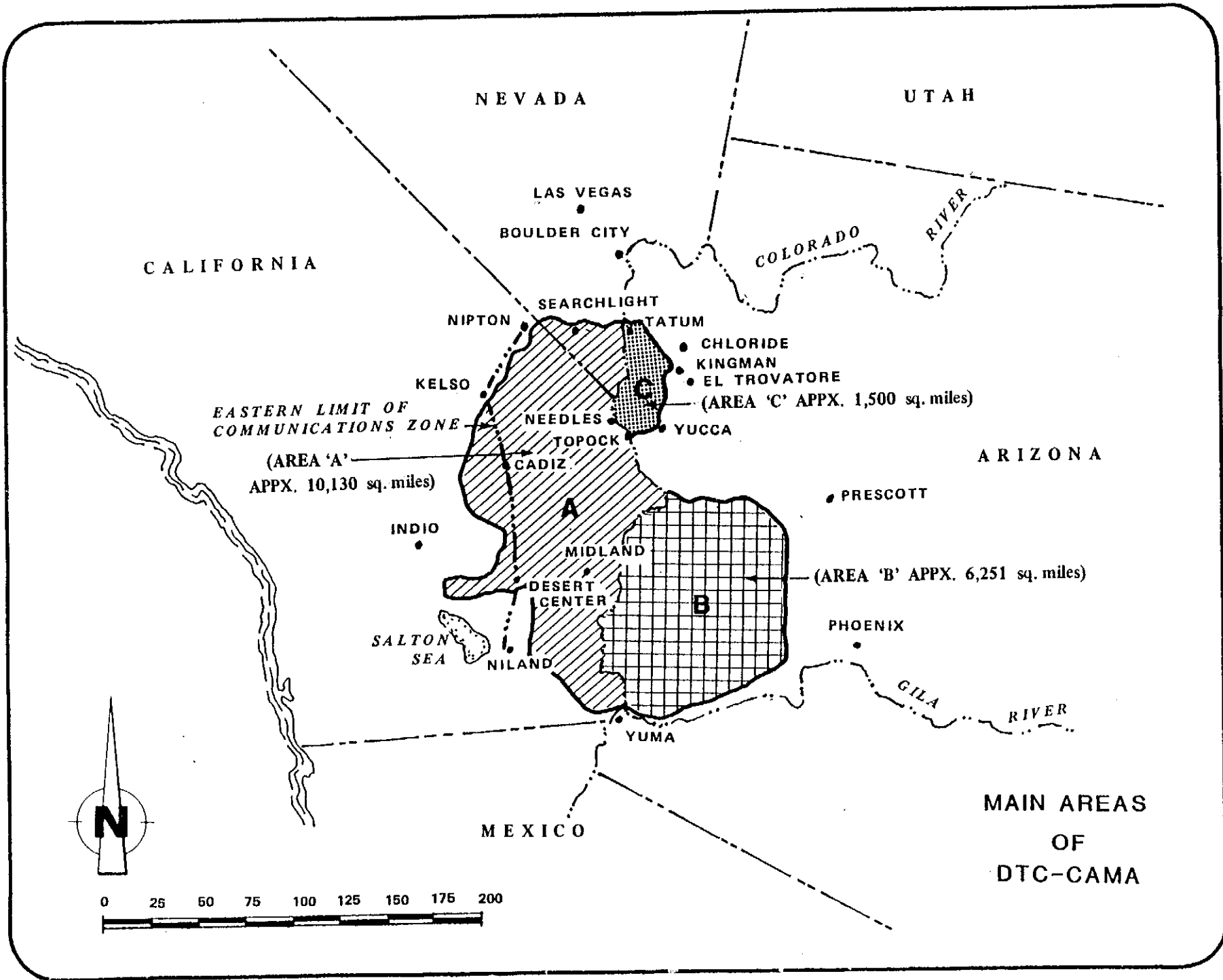
#### A. Desert Training Center/California-Arizona Maneuver Area

"On January 29, 1942, the Germans recaptured the port of Bengasi, and in one week rumbled one hundred miles toward Egypt. If they continued and if the Japanese pierced through India, the Axis powers might join forces in Persia and supplement each other in supplies. They would be in a position to attack Russia from east, west and south.

The War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff believed that the campaign in North Africa, like those which had taken place in Norway, Albania, and Crete, had proved conclusively the necessity for troops specially organized, trained, and equipped to operate on difficult terrain. The lack of such troops had proved disastrous. The War Plans Division therefore recommended that a training center be established to train troops in desert warfare."<sup>1</sup>

1. Meller, Sgt. Sidney L., "The Desert Training Center and CAMA," Army Ground Forces Historical Study No. 15, 1946.





**MAP 3**

On February 5, 1942, Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Chief of Staff, General Headquarters, gave his approval and designated Maj. General George S. Patton, Jr. of the First (I) Corps, as Commanding General of the Desert Training Center. General Patton was ordered to reconnoiter southeastern California and western Arizona for a suitable site. The General and his staff arrived at March Field, Riverside, California on March 4, 1942 and spent the next three days evaluating areas in California, Nevada and Arizona. General Patton thought that this was the greatest area possible and recognized that "the numerous mountain chains, the nature of the soil, and the presence of dense vegetation in many sections, all rendered the area suitable not only for armored combat service but also for practically all forms of combat exercises."<sup>2</sup>

During his stay he arranged for water, electricity, telephone connections and railroad support. General Patton selected a location approximately 25 miles east of Indio, at Shavers Summit (now known as Chiriaco Summit) for his base camp. Additional sites for divisional camps were selected in the vicinity of Desert Center, Iron Mountain and Needles over which he wanted jurisdiction, though he did not contemplate construction at that time.

The base camp received its name designation on May 12, 1942. It was named for Lieutenant General S.B.M. Young, who had campaigned in the region and later became the first Army Chief of Staff. One of the first units transferred to the DTC, the 773rd Tank Destroyer Battalion, recorded in their official history, "Camp Young was the world's largest Army Post and the greatest training maneuver area in U.S. military history. Eighteen thousand square miles of nothing, in a desert designed for Hell."

The topography of the training area was diverse and included large areas of sand and dunes, regions of rocks and clays and dry, flat, salt lake beds. The site included many rugged mountains which rose precipitously from the desert floor, some attaining a height of over 7,000 feet. The broad valleys were etched by heavily vegetated washes which wound down from the canyons, across the bajadas and produced an intricate and varied pattern on the landscape.

Rainfall in the training area averaged less than 5 inches per year and it generally occurred within a 2 or 3 month period. Cloudbursts in the mountains often resulted in flashflooding in the washes which caught many a novice by surprise.

2. Meller, Sgt. Sidney L., "The Desert Training Center and CAMA," Army Ground Forces Historical Study No.15, 1946.



As could be expected, the desert was hot and temperatures were as high as 130° in the shade. Other aspects of the local climate that caused problems for both the men and the equipment were the extraordinary shifts in temperature and sand and dust storms. During the winter the temperature could vary between 100° at noon and to near freezing at night. A rise or fall in temperature, a cloudburst, a wind and sandstorm could occur with little or no warning.

The vegetation was what one might expect in such an arid climate and was described in one official document as "...the world's most thorny objects."

The Desert Training Center was approximately 100 miles by 200 miles in size and extended from Indio, California, to near Prescott, Arizona, and from Searchlight, Nevada to Yuma, Arizona. (See Map 3). Three separate maneuver areas, A, B, and C were identified within the Center. The Center officially opened on April 30, 1942, with a small contingent of personnel which would soon grow.

Though General Patton developed and prepared for the first full scale Desert Training Center maneuvers, he was not to command them. The situation in North Africa required his presence and he was called back to Washington and then ordered overseas. He was followed shortly by the first group of DTC trainees. Although there only for a relatively short period of time, his imprint on training methods and the conduct of maneuvers remained throughout the existence of the training center. General Patton established the austerity, discipline and high standards of unit and division training that continued after his departure.

Major General Walton H. Walker assumed command of the Center upon General Patton's departure on August 2, 1942, and was later relieved by General Alvan Gillem, Jr. By March, 1943 the North African campaign was in its final stages and the primary mission of the Desert Training Center, to train troops in desert survival and tactics, no longer applied. Future deployments would be to other parts of the world and training would have to be geared to other worldwide commitments.

Under Major General Charles H. White, the Desert Training Center was enlarged and the military strength of the Center soared until it reached almost 190,000 men. The name of the Center was changed by War Department directive to the California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA). By November, 1943, in support of its worldwide commitment, the CAMA had grown to include the headquarters at Camp Young, Camp Coxcomb, Camp Iron Mountain, Camp Granite, Camp Clipper (Essex), Camp Ibis and Camp Pilot Knob in California and Camp Hyder, Camp Horn, Camp Laguna and Camp Bouse in Arizona.

Maneuvers continued as the numbered corps rotated through the CAMA en route to theaters of operations around the world. The 10th Corps directed the last maneuvers held at the CAMA. At midnight on April 30, 1944, training at the Desert Training Center ended and with it a significant phase of the epoch of World War II.

With deactivation of the CAMA, a concentrated effort began to clean up the area, close the camps, collect, salvage and ship to outside depots thousands of pieces of equipment and tons of material. The last facilities to close were the Base General Hospital Depot, the Pomona Ordnance Base and the headquarters at Camp Young.

Now, 40 years after the departure of the Generals, their headquarters, the combat tanks and infantrymen and their various support units for other assignments, the desert has slowly reclaimed a great deal of the area.

## B. Management History

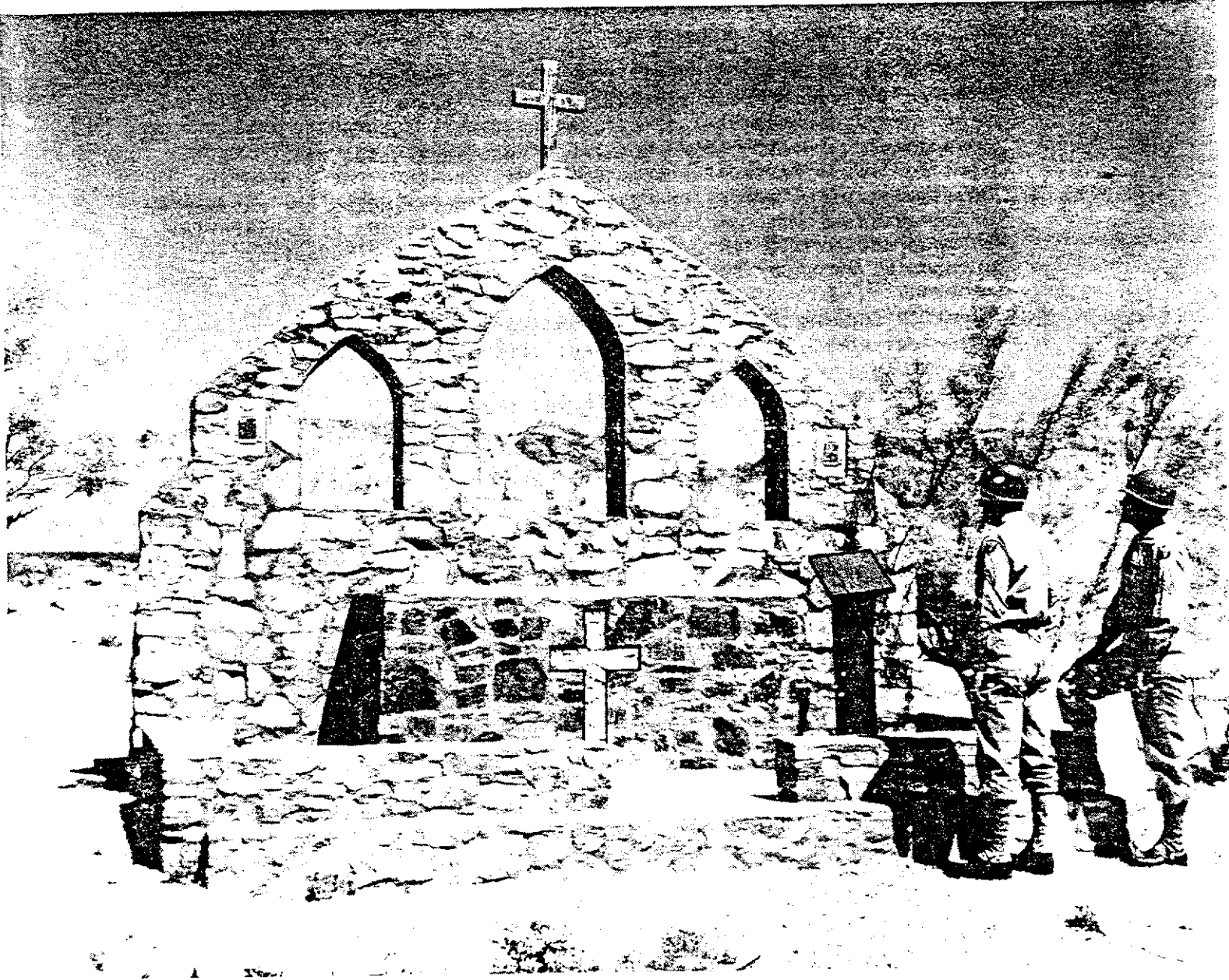
Following the closure of the the CAMA in 1944, the land within the maneuver area was returned by the War Department to the original owners. The vast majority of this area was public land, administered by what is now the Bureau of Land Management.

Most of the sites were managed without special consideration until 1973 when the historical significance of the camps was recognized. The Iron Mountain Camp, extremely popular with treasure hunters, was fenced in an effort to reduce deterioration and destruction caused by vehicles. The document proposing this effort was the "Proposed Protection of a CAMA Campsite (Patton's Camp), Iron Mountain, San Bernardino County." This protective measure decreased historical resource loss; however, additional fencing and drainage work was necessary to preserve a large relief map on the site. In 1979, an Environmental Analysis Record was approved to fence the map. The fence prohibited walking on the map but allowed a clear view. Then, in 1979, the Metropolitan Water District, in cooperation with the Bureau, voluntarily graded berms to divert erosive water flow from the map.

In 1977, Camp Iron Mountain was submitted for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination had been certified by the California State Historic Preservation Officer, but the necessary actions for designation were not followed through. The site was again submitted for nomination in 1980 and nomination now hinges on the resubmission of additional information to the Keeper of the National Register by BLM.

In 1980, the California Desert Conservation Area Plan was signed creating Patton's Iron Mountain Divisional Camp, Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The ACEC was closed to vehicular traffic to maintain its integrity. In 1984, an ACEC plan was written for this camp and it was approved in 1985. The plan included goals for interpretation, stabilization and rehabilitation of the historical resources of this area ( See Appendix F).

Also, in 1984, the relief map at Camp Coxcomb was fenced under emergency measures to protect it from pedestrian and vehicular traffic.



This chapel at Camp Iron Mountain is usually referred to as the Catholic Chapel. It is one of two found at the Camp.

## V. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, ISSUES, AND CONSTRAINTS

### A. Objectives

1. Protect and maintain historic resources at the campsites.
2. Provide for visitor interpretation of the area as a whole, utilizing several methods including construction of monuments, kiosks and development of self-guided trails. These facilities will be managed for low-level visibility and a moderate level of protection.
3. Development of a system for data collection including the collection of inventoried and contributed artifacts as well as oral histories. In conjunction with this effort, the location of a repository or a curatorial facility for storage of data and artifacts must be considered.
4. Identify funding sources and methods to solicit funds or volunteer work. When this has been determined, a budgeting/accounting system will be devised.
5. Develop a system to ensure continuing implementation of the plan and its goals through the coordination of funding sources and levels, and management priorities.
6. Protect sensitive plant and animal species found in the camps.

### B. Issues

#### 1. Historic Resource Loss

The continual loss of historic resources at the campsites was a driving force behind the preparation of this plan. This degradation is due to both natural and man-caused adverse impacts. For example, wind and sheet wash erosion have damaged the contour maps and several rock alignments. Many roads have been washed out, prohibiting vehicle access.

The impacts of man are most noticeable by the presence of large holes where artifact hunting has occurred. Also, damage caused by vehicles is apparent in many areas where access has been eliminated by washed out roads.

A key source of information concerning these camps are the veterans who trained there. Now, forty years after World War II, their numbers have begun to decline and with this decline, the opportunities for obtaining oral histories follows.

If resource damage is to be slowed and information about camp life collected from first-hand observers, timely actions must be taken. Delays of several years may result in a situation where no resource is left to be preserved nor veterans left to recount the experiences that add so importantly to the interpretation of these camps.

#### 2. Sensitive Plant and Animal Species

The abandoned camps of the DTC-CAMA have been reinhabited by a variety of desert lifeforms. Species diversity at the campsites

seems to be as broad as that found in similar areas suffering little or no impact by the maneuvers. Included in this species array, several rare or endangered species have been identified.

Desert Tortoise, found throughout the desert, have been identified as a sensitive species by BLM. At Camp Young, the habitat is excellent and population densities are relatively high. To protect the tortoise and ensure its continued existence at Camp Young, educational information will be posted at the information kiosk and at conspicuous points to inform visitors of both tortoise sensitivity and laws, regulations and penalties concerning their harassment.

Several rare plant species have been identified in and around the camps. Ditaxis californica has been identified at Camp Young, and Coryphantha vivipara var. alversonii has been found in Palen Pass near Camp Granite. Before construction of facilities or trails, a botanist will inventory these sites to insure that no rare plants will be impacted.

Camp Ibis, located in the Piute Valley, hosts an unusual plant assemblage of smoke trees. As with the rare plants, a botanist will supervise construction or vegetation removal to prevent inadvertent negative impacts.

### 3. Land Status

Throughout the desert, private and public lands are interspersed and the campsites are no exception. Private land is located in parts of Camp Granite, Camp Coxcomb, Camp Young, Camp Clipper, Camp Ibis, and Camp Pilot Knob. The private land pattern precludes access at Camp Young at present. However, agreements will be proposed to alleviate this situation. At this time, acquisition of private land is not recommended.

### 4. Mining

All camps are currently open to mineral entry. At three camps, mining claims have been located on or around the original site: at Camp Coxcomb, 53 claims; at Camp Granite, 21 claims; and at Camp Pilot Knob, 5 claims. The ACEC plan written for Camp Iron Mountain recommends that the camp be withdrawn from mineral entry, though this has not yet been accomplished.

Development of these existing claims may occur at some future date provided that a plan of operation is approved. Should development occur, BLM will try to engage claimants' cooperation in minimizing negative impacts to historical resources. In addition, any development will be closely monitored to ensure compliance with existing regulations.

At the present time, recommendations for withdrawal of the camps from mineral entry have not been made.

## C. Constraints

The implementation of this plan will be encumbered by several constraints:

### 1. Funding.

Due to the predicted budget restrictions for the coming years, it appears that BLM appropriations will be unavailable for this project. Contributed funding from the private sector and large-scale volunteer efforts will be essential to carry out the bulk of this plan. Also, coordinating volunteer work and the funding of specific projects will generate a large workload which must be absorbed by BLM, the lead agency.

### 2. Physical Location.

The camps are located in remote areas which will limit patrol by BLM rangers. In addition, materials and manpower must travel considerable distances for initial construction and continual maintenance of facilities.

### 3. Coordination.

The camps lie in three separate resource areas in California and two separate districts within Arizona. All plans that effect the historical aspect of the camps are subject to consultation with the State Historical Preservation Officer. The various private organizations that are honoring the DTC-CAMA independently must also be considered in any coordinated effort. Getting all these entities to agree on management schemes and levels of commitment may be difficult.

## VI. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACTIONS.

The planning actions required to support this plan fall into two categories. The first group of actions are general in nature and are actions that will affect all campsites within the Desert Training Center/ California- Arizona Maneuver Area located within the CDCA. The second set of actions are camp specific and intended to concentrate on particular sites or special aspects at each location.

### A. General Actions DTC-CAMA

#### 1. Dedication

The initial action, which is designed to focus attention on the BLM's commitment to establish and maintain a group of interpretive facilities honoring the soldiers that trained on the surrounding desert during World War II, was the dedication of a monument on May 8, 1985 (see Photo 1). The site selected for the monument is adjacent to Camp Young, the original headquarters camp of the DTC and the date was selected to coincide with the 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe (V.E.) day.

Plans are currently underway in the private sector to develop a memorial museum and visitor center to honor Major General George S. Patton, Jr., who was the driving force behind the development of the Desert Training Center and its first Commander. The General George S. Patton Jr. Museum Inc. is sponsored by private citizens and supported by donations and volunteer activities.

It is anticipated that agreements will be developed to provide the General George S. Patton Jr. Museum, Inc. with access to all of the information and material acquired as a result of this plan. The museum, when completed, will be used as a permanent repository for the maintenance and display of artifacts provided that it meets applicable federal standards for curation and storage.

## 2. Area of Critical Environmental Concern

Special management attention is necessary to prevent irreparable damage to these historically significant resources. In view of this the seven camps within the CDCA will be nominated as a unit, for Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) status. This document (DTC-CAMA Interpretive Plan) will provide the direction for management of the Desert Training Center ACEC.

## 3. National Register Designation

The divisional camp at Iron Mountain was submitted for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. The remaining camps, which along with Camp Iron Mountain formed the nucleus of the DTC-CAMA today, represent a treasure of national historic significance. Although most of the physical facilities were removed when the camps were deactivated or have since been "collected" by treasure hunters\*, the remaining trails, rock alignments, unit emblems and other relics of the period are reminders of the significance of the training center. The events and reminiscences of the hundreds of thousands of soldiers along with the association of some of the greatest military leaders of World War II more than qualify the center for thematic National Register designation. Actions will be taken to achieve this designation through the resubmission of the camps to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the keeper of the National Register

## 4. Restrictions

Since the camps were closed in 1944 they have deteriorated as a result of the effects of both natural and unnatural forces. As vegetation returned to reclaim the original roads and walkways, cross-country travel increased. The sites have attracted treasure hunters, historians, researchers and recreationists of

\* The term "treasure hunter", as used throughout this document, is used to refer to collectors and is not meant to be derogatory.

all types. We have reached a critical point in time when action must be taken if we are to ensure that these historically significant sites are to be saved for future generations. In order to accomplish this, certain management actions must be taken to stabilize or in some cases reverse the negative impacts of continued and increasing use. Unless otherwise noted the following restrictions will apply to all seven training camps located within the California Desert District.

a. Motorized Vehicle Use

Motorized vehicle travel will be restricted to those routes posted open for vehicle use. All other routes will be closed (See Appendix E). These open routes will be cleared of vegetation and maintained to ensure passage of vehicles. Recommended open routes are shown on the attached camp maps. The routes were selected to ensure that in each camp most of the significant features are within a short walking distance of an open route. Additional routes may be identified to provide access to new surface features, if and when they are found.

b. Firearms/Shooting

In order to reduce safety hazards and destruction of public property, shooting or discharging of weapons of any type will not be permitted within the posted camp boundaries (See Appendix E).

c. Collecting

Each camp has been exposed to over 40 years of unauthorized collecting. The surface of the camps has been scoured in search of items left behind by the troops. Numerous holes have been dug in an effort to expose collectables. What remains now has been left behind because it is of little or no value to collectors. These remaining "odds and ends" add interest and realism to each of the sites and provide a human dimension that is entirely missing without them. To ensure that this important aspect of the camps' atmosphere survives, Camps Young, Coxcomb, Granite, Iron Mountain, Clipper and Ibis, will be closed to artifact collecting. This will protect the few remaining surface items by eliminating digging which is visually impairing and hastens the deterioration of surface features.

5. Data Collection

Although some ground evaluation has been conducted over the years, a detailed surface inventory has never been accomplished. In order to properly interpret each camp, and determine where stabilization, maintenance or reconstruction efforts may be necessary, an intensive inventory incorporating



low-level aerial photography and helicopter/hot air balloon reconnaissance in conjunction with radio-monitored ground support is essential. Each camp site covers many square miles of land. In order to develop an interpretive program that would adequately reflect the historical significance of the areas, a detailed knowledge of all of the features existing on the surface is absolutely necessary.

a. Aerial Photography

Low-level (1:1000) aerial photographs will be taken of each camp. These photographs are needed to permanently document the status of each facility and record the condition of specific resources. This must be one of the initial actions taken and it will provide a basis for most follow-up activities. Military support for this endeavor will be solicited in order to eliminate or reduce what otherwise will be a major expenditure. In the event that the military cannot contribute to this effort, the option of using commercial sources, funded by donation, will be explored.

b. Helicopter/Hot Air Balloon Reconnaissance

To support and further define the low level aerial photography helicopter and/or hot air balloon flights working in conjunction with ground personnel under the direct supervision of an archaeologist will locate and record all significant features. To date, most of the features found at the camps, such as rock alignments, unit insignia, etc. possess low profiles and are hidden from direct sight by vegetation and terrain. Aerial observation from slow moving aircraft in radio contact with ground support is the quickest and most efficient method of surveying these areas.

c. Oral Histories and Literature Search

With the exception of brief mention in World War II unit histories there is very little documented information on camp life and activities between 1942 and 1944. This is not because the resources were not available but because very little, if any, effort has been made to obtain it. Most of the history is stored in the memories, letters, and photo albums of the men who lived it. Initial efforts to contact these people resulted in an overwhelming response. Many letters were received including numerous offers to submit narratives, oral histories, photographs and artifacts. Unfortunately, because of a lack of suitable storage facilities, the offers were temporarily refused.

A further investigation of the military archives, library resources, newspaper files and other sources is needed to supplement the information provided by correspondents. A system is essential to ensure that contributors receive timely responses, that photographs are reproduced, cataloged and quickly returned, and that discovered and donated materials are professionally curated, catalogued and safely stored until they can be properly displayed.

Time is becoming a critical factor in the acquisition of support data. Memories dim and artifacts lose their relevance and importance as they are passed down.

#### 1. Oral History Collection/Evaluation

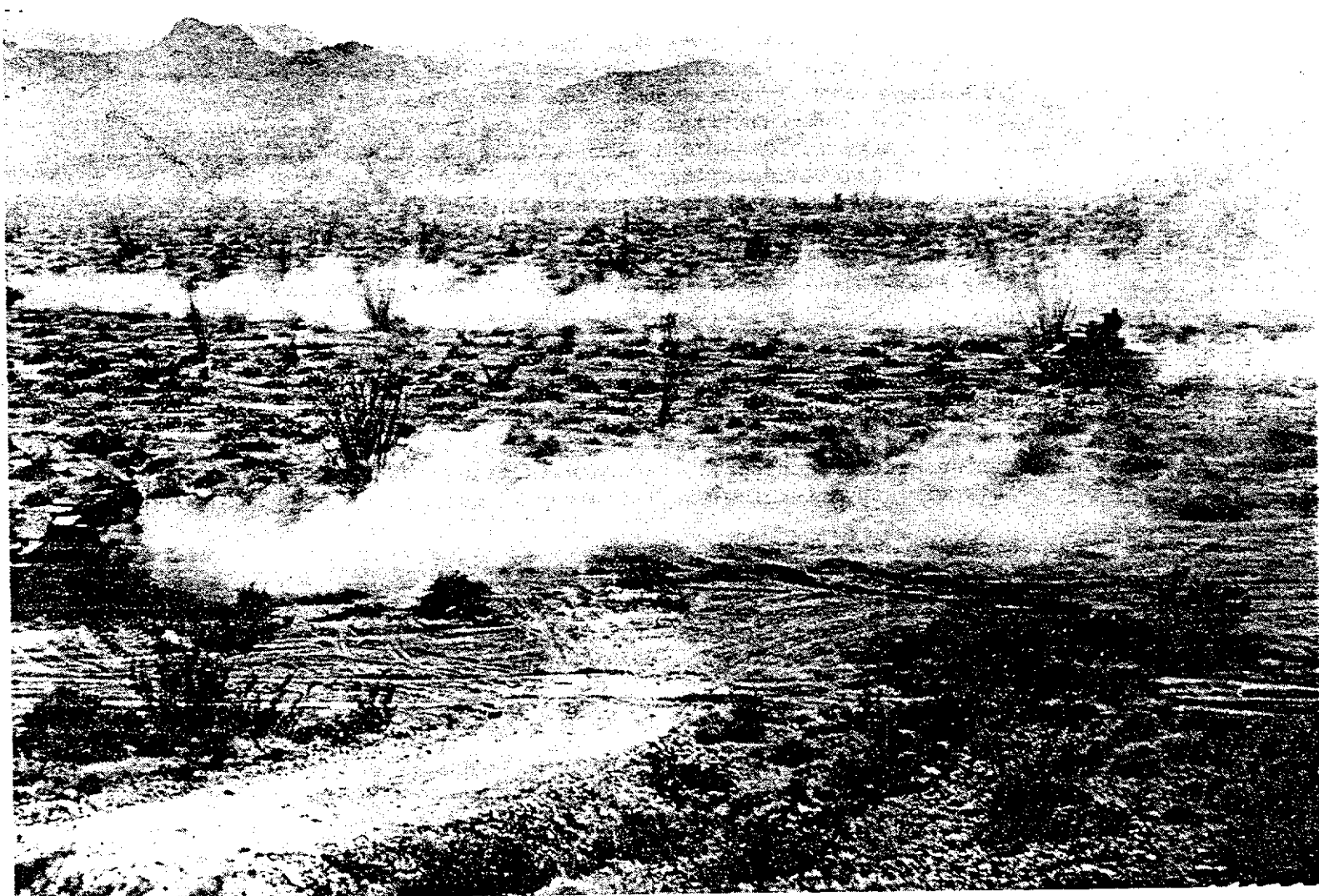
Prior to this plan, contacts had been established with California State University at Fullerton (CSUF) pertaining to their oral history program. Cost estimates for this project were provided by CSUF and are included in Section VII B. Oral histories are a proven method of scientifically obtaining and documenting personal information. In order to ensure representative coverage of each camp and period, it has been determined that 50 interviews would be the minimum number required.

#### 2. Literature Search

In depth information about the camps and their infrastructure is needed for interpretation purposes and may provide clues about stabilizing or restoring existing camp features. This information is scattered through numerous archives in countless military documents, available through exhaustive examinations of private documents and personal correspondences, or found through other scattered sources. To compile all this piecemeal information into a useable form, a thorough literature search will be performed.

#### 6. Personnel

Interest in the "Patton Camp" project peaked following recent exposure by the national media. Hundreds of veterans wrote in response to requests for information, photographs and memorabilia. Replying to the correspondence, and organizing and cataloging the material will be an ongoing task requiring additional personnel. Two positions are required, one to supervise the implementation of the plan and the other to complete archival and literature research and assist in the preparation of correspondence. The supervisor's position would be required for an indefinite period, dependent upon how quickly a private organization can be located or established that could effectively carry out these responsibilities. The research



Tanks rehearse desert maneuvers near Indio, California.

position would be required for 2 years. Both positions would be under the supervision of the District Outdoor Recreation Planner and funded through volunteer donations. When the positions are terminated the routine responsibilities would revert to the District and Resource Area personnel.

#### 7. Storage

Currently, the Bureau does not have a suitable area for the temporary storage of material related to this effort. Two types of storage areas are required. One small area with controlled climate is needed for items that could deteriorate from exposure to the elements. The other site would be for donated materials that could survive variations in temperature and humidity. Both spaces would be supported through volunteer funding and would be given up as soon as a suitable privately managed facility could be located. Curation of all donated material will be required. This service will be accomplished privately, by contract.

#### 8. Supervision/Enforcement

Law enforcement personnel will provide supervision of the facilities as well as enforcing all regulations pertaining to the areas. Due to the locations of the camps in relation to the various patrol sectors of the rangers, it is not possible at this time to determine the frequency of patrols to each camp.

#### 9. Signing

Information signing will be used to inform users of closed routes, and regulations prohibiting the collection of artifacts and the use of firearms. (See Appendix E).

### B. Campsites

Efforts will be made to contact interested organizations to provide permanent sponsors for each camp. This "adopt-a-camp" approach has been successful in many endeavors involving public programs of specific interest to the private sector. The majority of specific activities outlined in this plan can be accomplished by the private sector under the direct supervision of BLM Resource Specialists.

#### 1. Riverside County

##### a. Camp Young

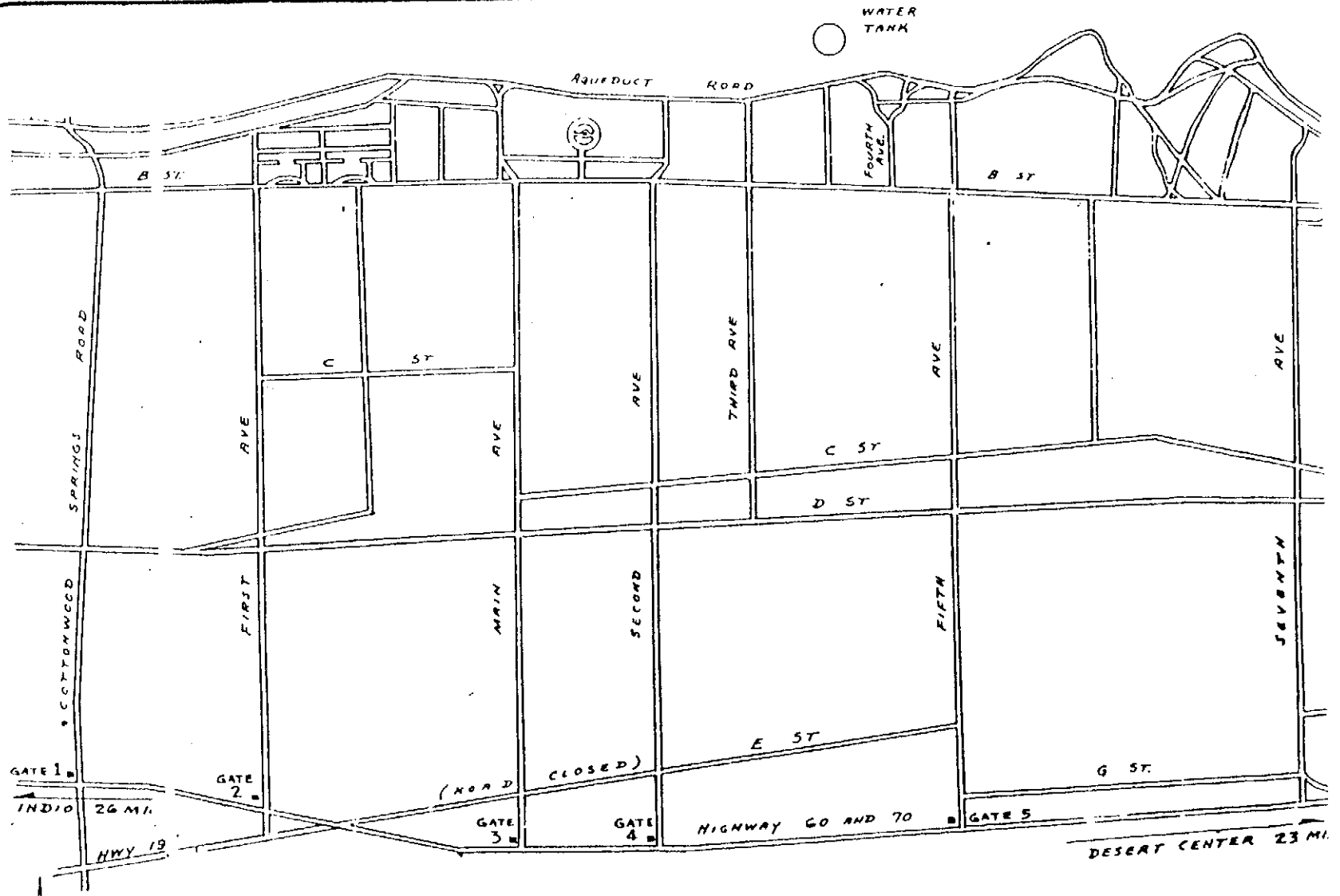
Camp Young is located approximately 25 miles east of Indio. The camp, named for Lieutenant General S.B.M. Young, the first Army Chief of Staff, historically served as the headquarters for the entire theater of operations. It was from this site that General George S. Patton, Jr. trained the 3rd Armored Division, the first of a wave of incoming troops, in essential desert tactics and maneuvers. Camp Young remained the Administrative Headquarters and the focal point of the maneuvers area until the closure of the DTC in 1944.

Today, the area that was once Camp Young lies abandoned. The ownership of the land is divided between several private holders and the Federal Government in a checkerboard pattern. The remnants of the camp include roads and walkways, rock alignments and miscellaneous artifacts left by the men who lived there. Thick vegetation serves to hide many of these features from on-the-ground observers, though from the air, the infrastructure is much more apparent.

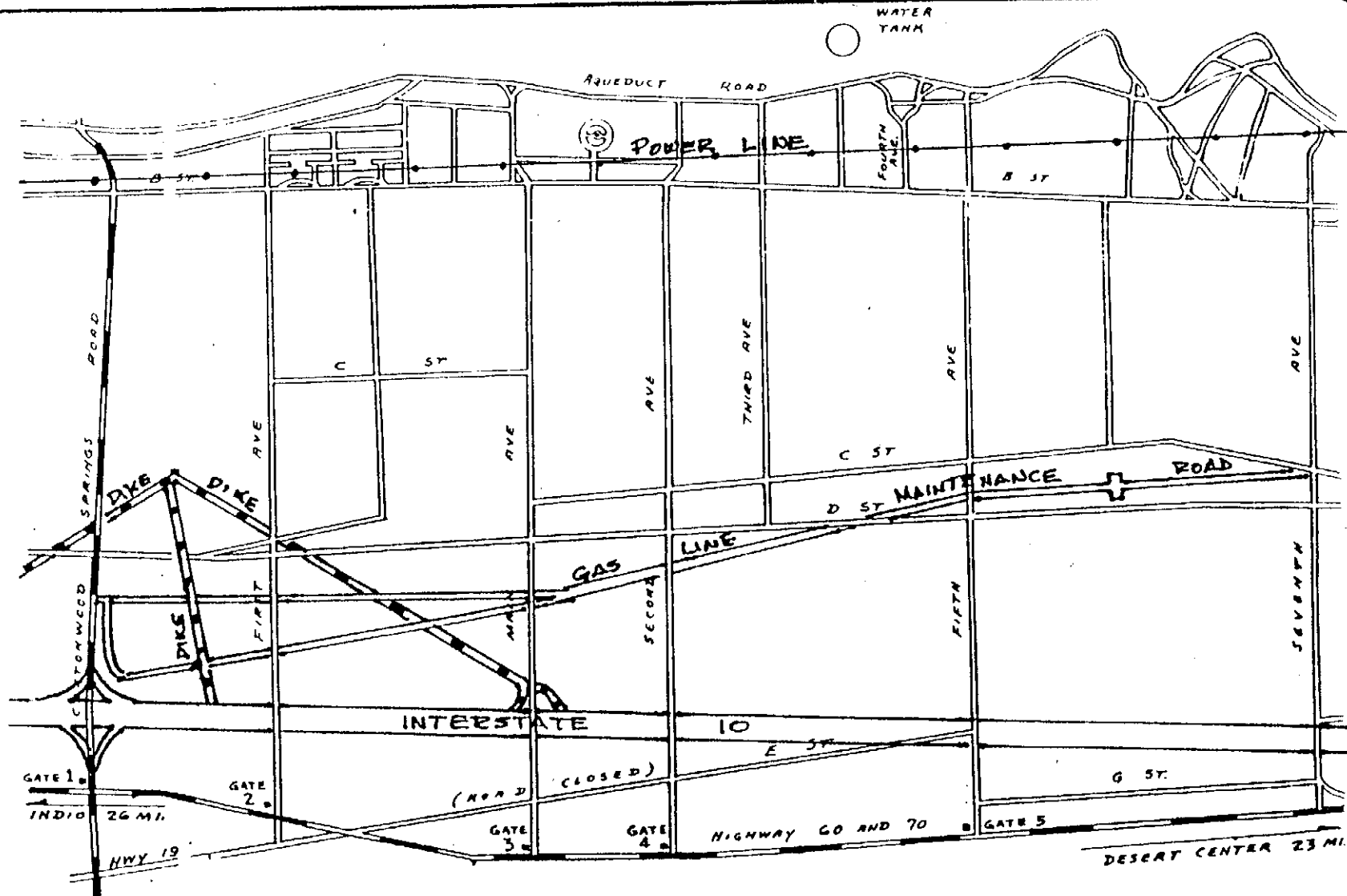
The changes that have occurred since abandonment have altered large portions of the camp. A four lane freeway runs through the southwest corner of the camp. A powerline and a gas line transect the area from east to west. Washes originating from the Eagle Mountains to the north flow through the camp, erasing many of the man-made features. In addition, grading and water diversion methods performed by the Metropolitan Water District have channeled runoff over the camp, leaving many of the original roads deeply rutted. Damage by motorized vehicles is most apparent in the disturbance of rock alignments. Past activities associated with collecting is evident by the presence of holes.



Fortunately, much of this destruction can be repaired. Closure of the camp to vehicle traffic, except on approved routes of travel, will decrease inadvertent damage caused by cross-country travel. Closure of the area to artifact collecting will discourage digging and other forms of disturbance. Agreements with the Metropolitan Water District may help to eliminate erosion problems. Land ownership patterns preclude legal public access into the camp at this time. Agreements will be developed to provide access in the future.

Interpretive measures including the placement of a monument and plaque and a kiosk at or near the campsite will provide an opportunity to distribute information. The kiosk will display a variety of information ranging from maps and photographs of the original camp to actual "orders of the day" and schedules of camp events. A visitor register will be located at the kiosk to generate sources of information or support and to monitor levels of use. The kiosk will be located along "B" Street near the entrance to the camp. The monument will be a replica of one placed at Camp Horn to memorialize several men who died while stationed there. An interpretive trail connecting points of interest will be constructed. These points of interest will undergo some degree of restoration depending on the recommendation of a qualified archaeologist. Additionally, any restorative or stabilizing work done throughout the camp will be performed under direct supervision of an archaeologist. Areas whose original function can be determined will be signed with low-profile markers for identification. Since Ditaxis californica, a BLM sensitive plant species, occurs here, a botanist will check sites of new trails and facilities before construction.



**ORIGINAL CAMPSITE  
CAMP YOUNG  
Calif.**



-  Paved Road
-  Dike

MAPS NOT TO SCALE

**EXISTING  
CAMP YOUNG  
Calif.**

Maintenance of these facilities and monitoring of the site will be done routinely. Monitoring will best be achieved through establishment of photo plots and the maintenance of a permanent photographic record.

b. Camp Coxcomb

Camp Coxcomb, named for the mountain range which surrounds it, is located north of Desert Center. The campsite is long and narrow and runs roughly in a north south direction. Situated on an eastern sloping bajada, a number of major drainages have, over time, cut through the camp, draining rainwater into the Palen Valley.

Although clearly visible from the air and from the overlooking mountains, at ground level the infrastructure is difficult to identify. Many areas are obscured by desert vegetation, sand and the effects of surface erosion. The impacts of recent motorized vehicle use can be found throughout the site. Vegetation and washouts along with misplaced rocks force vehicles to travel cross-country in order to find specific points. Although all of the major access roads into the camp from the highway are clearly visible, most have become impassable except by four-wheel drive vehicles.

In terms of original structures still standing, the contour map of the DTC near Division Headquarters and the stone altar in the chapel area are still in place. The contour map has deteriorated due to the effects of time, nature and motorized vehicles. Immediate action is required if it is to be preserved or restored. Portions of the map still display its original colors (blue for the Salton Sea), but a large area has eroded and has been covered with sand. The map has been recently fenced to discourage further damage. The altar is in good condition with only a few stones missing.

The rockwork which outlined roads and trails is in varying degrees of deterioration. In some areas it is still in excellent condition while in others it has been destroyed. With little effort many areas could be restored.

The BLM manages the majority of land within the camp area. However, roughly a third of the camp's land lies in private ownership. Acquisition of this land is not contemplated at this time, but could be a consideration in the future. The California Desert Plan has designated the entire area as Multiple Use Class M. The Colorado River aqueduct and a major powerline roughly parallel the western edge of the camp.



In order to arrest the site's deterioration and provide opportunities for the public to enjoy and to better appreciate the significance of this historical site, a number of actions are proposed specifically for Camp Coxcomb.

A monument with a plaque identifying the camp will be erected at the intersection of Highway 177 and the dirt road leading to the Divisional Headquarters area. The monument will be placed off of the highway in order to provide room for vehicles to pull over. The large berm blocking the road will be removed. The other roads leading into the site will remain closed and the existing berms will remain in place. The Motorpool Road, the Administration Road, 3rd Street and 15th Street will be opened for vehicle traffic. This loop drive will provide access into the site, placing visitors within very short walking distance to most of the remaining areas. These routes will be signed "open" and identified by their original names. Vegetation will be removed, rock alignments replaced and minor repairs made to the surface to insure that the route is passable and vehicles are not forced "cross-country."

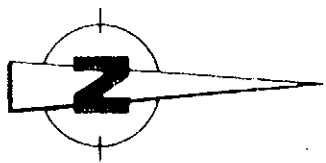
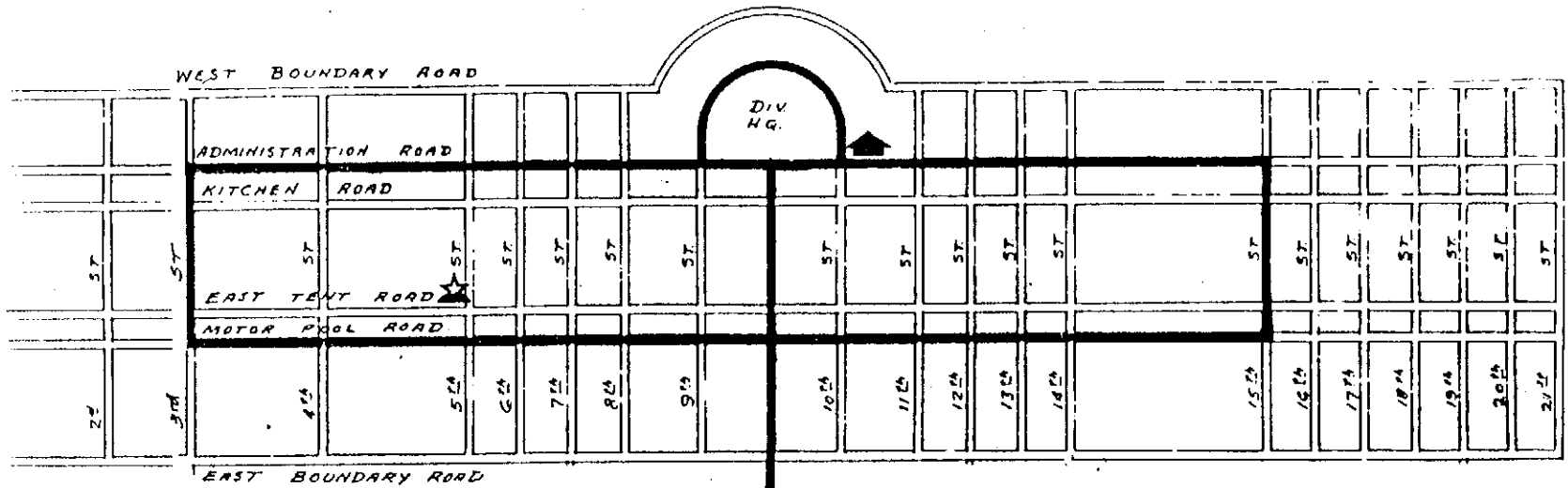
A military style bulletin board will be erected on Administration Road in the vicinity of the flag circle. Copies of maps, information, DTC-CAMA history, photos, in addition to "orders of the day", camp events, schedules and other activities relating to the period will be displayed. A visitor register will be placed at the site.

A self-guided interpretive trail connecting points of interest will be established. As new interpretive features are discovered or developed they will be included. Restoration of any facility will be carefully considered as specific cases arise and will only be accomplished under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.

Areas of known activity (dispensary, motor pool, theater, chapel, etc.) will be identified with low profile signs. (See Appendix E).

A monitoring program, which includes a permanent photographic record, will be implemented to insure the stability of the site.





MAPS NOT TO SCALE

**EXISTING  
CAMP COXCOMB  
Coxcomb, Calif.**

c. Camp Granite

As with most camps within the Desert Training Center, Camp Granite was named after the nearest major geological feature, the Granite Mountains. The camp is roughly three miles long and a little less than one mile wide. The major axis runs in an east-west direction. Camp Granite is located on the north facing bajada opposite Camp Iron Mountain, and from either camp, portions of the other can be seen. Drainages from canyons in the Granite Mountains run in a northerly direction and this accounts for a great deal of the deterioration of the road network throughout. This area actually includes the second Camp Granite built in the area. The original camp was located closer to the highway and was moved to higher and dryer ground following problems generated by runoff from the mountains.

Vegetation, although generally sparse, obscures clear views of the roads and rockwork. The main camp roads are easily identified on the ground but vegetation and erosion prevent passage for most vehicles. This, in fact, forces drivers to leave the main routes and drive cross-country. Large segments of rockwork have been disturbed by such random use. In their present condition, a four-wheel drive vehicle is needed to safely drive most routes.

There apparently are no primary structures remaining at the site. A large "crossed rifles" insignia has been reported but its location has not been recorded. A detailed inventory is needed to insure that all historically significant areas and/or features are identified. The rock alignments in the vicinity of the flag circle have, with few exceptions remained intact. The intricate trails, circle and tent paths are the most interesting features found to date. Very little effort would be required to restore this area to its original condition.

The BLM manages most of the land within the camp area. A very small portion of the campsite in the southwest corner is situated on State land. This part is relatively insignificant and acquisition is not anticipated at this time. The entire area has been designated as Multiple Use Class "M" in the California Desert Plan. Other than the highway, the only other significant manmade feature in the immediate area is the Colorado River Aqueduct which is located about one mile from the northwest corner of the camp.

Many portions of the camp are suffering from years of neglect and the forces of nature. In order to reverse this process and stabilize the site to insure that its historical values can be preserved for future generations, a number of activities are proposed.

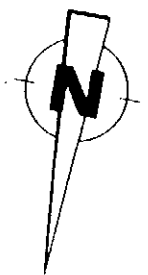
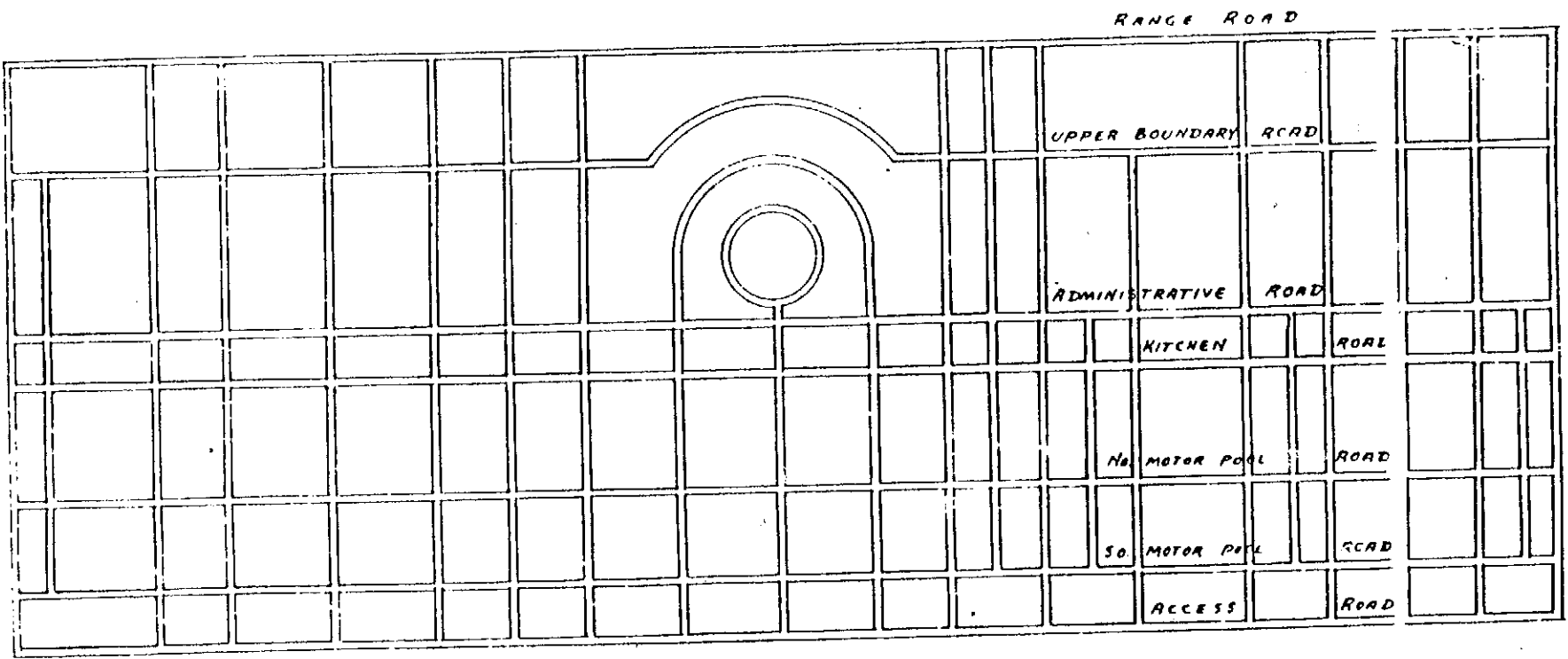
As with the other camps that formerly composed the Desert Training Center, a pyramid shaped monument with a plaque describing the camp's historical significance is planned. The monument will be located at the intersection of Highway 177 and the dirt road that goes up to the camp flag circle. The monument will be placed off of the highway in order for vehicles to pull over. The road berm will be removed to make the monument and route easily accessible. The North Motor Pool Road, Administrative Road, 4th Street, and 16th Street will be opened for vehicle use. This network will provide access into the site in addition to a loop drive that will place visitors within very short walking distance of most of the remaining camp. These routes will be signed "open" and identified with street name signs. Vegetation will be removed, rock alignments replaced and minor repairs made to the surface to insure that the route is passable and vehicles are not forced "cross-country".

A military style bulletin board will be erected on Administrative Road near the flag circle. Information relating to the camp's active period will be displayed along with current information and maps. A visitor register will be placed at this site.

A self-guided trail will be developed to ensure that visitors are directed to the significant areas and features. New interpretive features will be included as they are found. Restoration and/or modifications will be accomplished only under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.

Areas of known past activity will be identified with low profile signs.

Periodic monitoring, to include a permanent photographic record will be developed to insure the continued stability of the camp.



ORIGINAL CAMPSITE  
CAMP GRANITE  
Calif.

RANGE ROAD

UPPER BOUNDARY ROAD

ADMINISTRATIVE ROAD

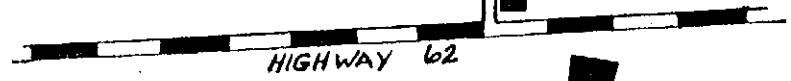
KITCHEN ROAD







No MOTOR POOL ROAD

50 MOTOR POOL ROAD

ACCESS ROAD

37



-  Open Access Route
-  Paved Road
-  Dike
-  Range Fence
-  Information Kiosk
-  Monument

MAPS NOT TO SCALE

**EXISTING  
CAMP GRANITE  
Calif.**

**MAP 9**

## 2. San Bernardino County

### a. CAMP IRON MOUNTAIN

Camp Iron Mountain lies in the shadow of its namesake, Iron Mountain. It faces southeast, toward Camp Granite less than a mile away. Designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in 1980, Camp Iron Mountain has been the best known of all the camps. Because of the management actions that have occurred sporadically throughout its history, this camp enjoys a degree of protection not found at the other camps.

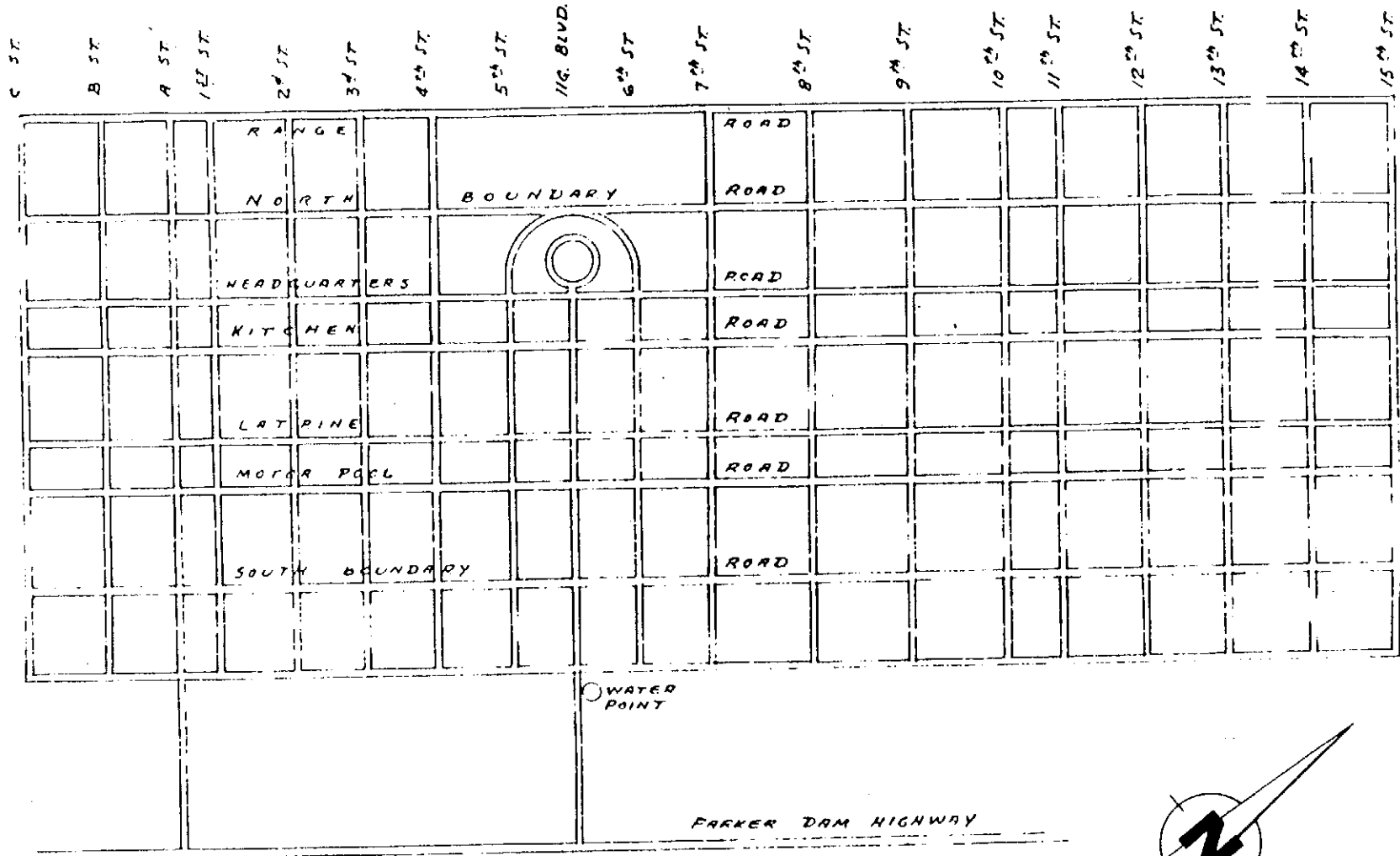
The perimeter of Camp Iron Mountain has been fenced so access to the camp is limited to foot traffic. The contour map at the campsite has also been fenced, prohibiting any traffic over it. An ACEC Plan outlining measures to protect and interpret the site was completed in January 1985. This DTC-CAMA Interpretive Plan will add to or reiterate those measures identified in the previous ACEC Plan.

Though it has received more protective actions than the other camps, Iron Mountain has not remained untouched by the forces of nature or destruction by man. The contour map has been badly damaged by surface erosion. Berms and sandbags have helped to divert the flow of water from the site but more permanent measures must be considered. Vegetation has displaced many rock mosaics, making them difficult or impossible to identify. Fortunately, however, many rock mosaics have survived, as well as two altars, and numerous rock alignments along roads and walkways. A site inventory is needed to record all significant camp features.

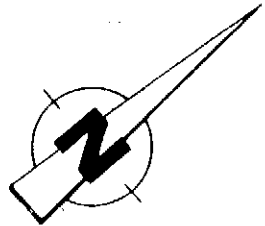
The BLM manages all of the land within the camp area. However, legal access into the camp for the public is not available. The ACEC plan recommends that an easement be obtained and access be maintained to the site entrance. In addition, the boundary fence must be repositioned to allow for the access road. The fence will also be extended to the west to include an area of the camp that was overlooked when the camp was first fenced.

As with the other camps of the old DTC-CAMA, a monument with a plaque describing the camp's history is planned. The monument will be placed along the proposed access road leading to the camp. Colocated with the monument will be a military style bulletin board where additional information can be placed. A self-guided trail will be developed to direct visitors to significant areas and features. These features will be identified with low profile signs.



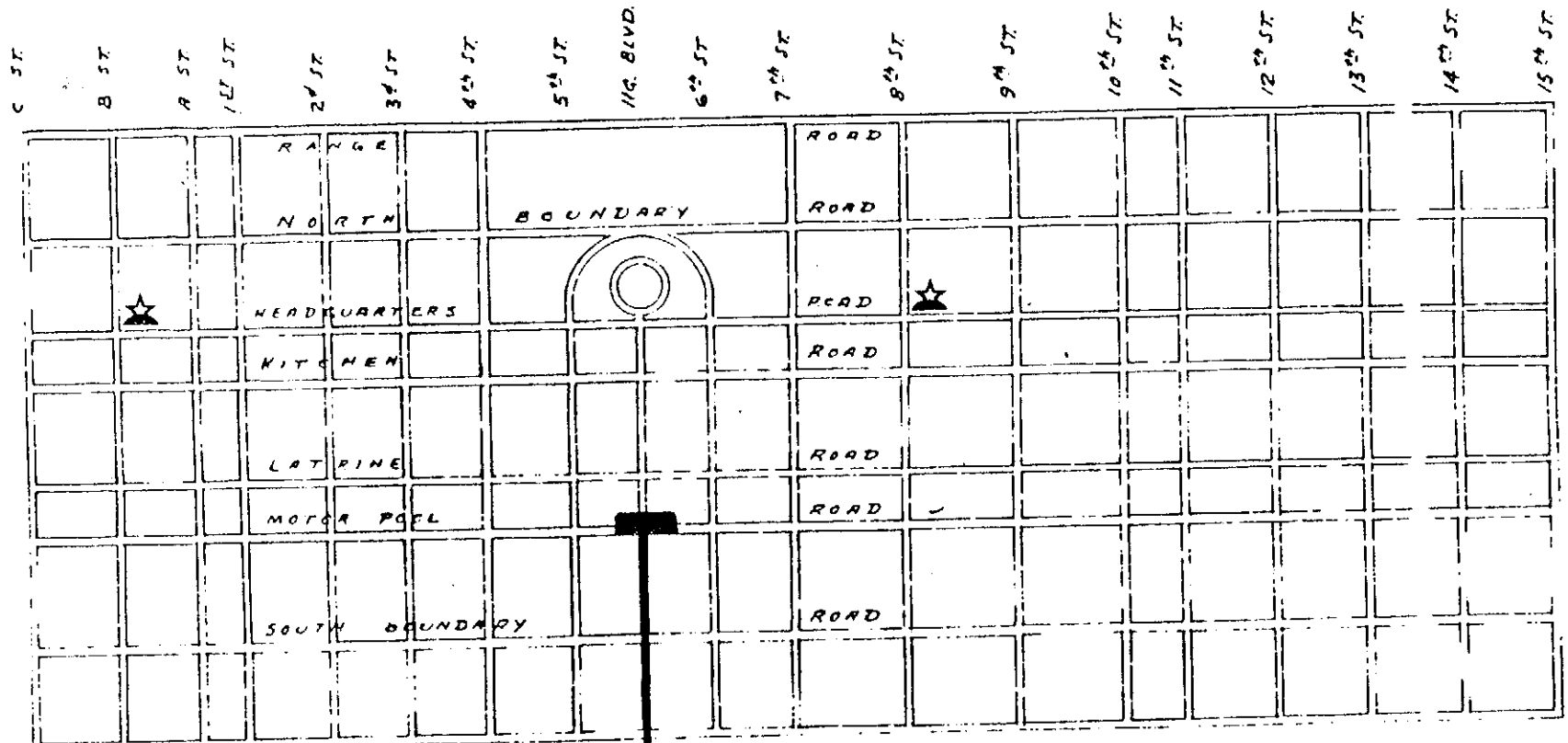


DESERT CENTER 36 MI.

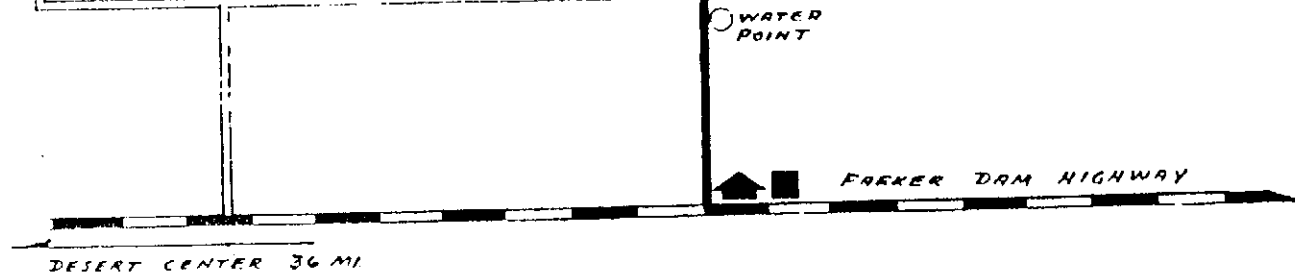


**ORIGINAL CAMPSITE  
CAMP IRON MOUNTAIN  
Calif.**

40



MAPS NOT TO SCALE



- Open Access Route
- Paved Road
- Dike
- Range Fence
- Information Kiosk
- Monument
- Altar

**EXISTING  
CAMP IRON MOUNTAIN  
Calif.**

b. CAMP IBIS

Camp Ibis was named after the Ibis railroad siding. The Camp is located in the southern end of Piute Valley.

The infrastructure of the camp is easy to identify once a camp road has been located. Although the roads within the camp have a good base, at several points they have washed out. Vegetation and washouts along the roads have forced vehicles to travel cross-country throughout the camp.

The only remaining original structure noted to date is a 95' X 140' concrete reservoir located northeast of Division Headquarters. The reservoir is in good shape, however, it is a natural collection site for trash.

The rocks which outline roads and trails are in varying degrees of disorder. In some areas (Division Headquarter and the west side of Hwy 95) the rockwork is still in excellent condition. With little effort many areas could be restored to their original appearance.

The BLM manages the majority of the land within the camp area. The southern portion of the camp is located on private land. Acquisition of this land is not contemplated at this time, but could be a consideration in the future. The California Desert Plan has designated the entire area as Multiple Use Class "L".

In order to arrest the site's deterioration and provide opportunities for the public to enjoy and to better appreciate the significance of this historic site, a number of specific actions are proposed for Camp Ibis.

A monument with a plaque identifying the camp will be erected at the intersection of Highway 95 and the road leading to the Divisional Headquarters area. The monument will be placed off of the highway in order to provide room for vehicles to pull over. The other roads leading into the site will remain closed. The Motor Pool Road, Administration Road, 4th Street, and 14th Street will be opened for vehicle traffic on the east side of Highway 95. The 5th and 8th Streets will be opened for vehicle traffic on the west side of Highway 95. This network will provide access into the site in addition to a loop drive that will place visitors within very short walking distance of most of the remaining areas. These roads will be signed "open" and identified by their original names. Vegetation will be removed, rock alignments replaced and repairs made to the surface to insure that the route is passable and vehicles are not forced "cross-country."

A military-style bulletin board will be erected on Administration Road in the vicinity of the flag circle. Copies of maps, information, DTC-CAMA history photos, in addition to "orders of the day," camp events, schedules and other activities relating to the period will be displayed. In addition, a visitor register will be provided at the site. A self-guided trail will be developed to ensure that visitors are directed to the significant areas and features. As new interpretive features are discovered or developed they will be included. Restoration of any facility will be carefully considered as specific cases arise and will only be accomplished under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.

Areas of known activity will be identified with low profile signs. (See Appendix E.)

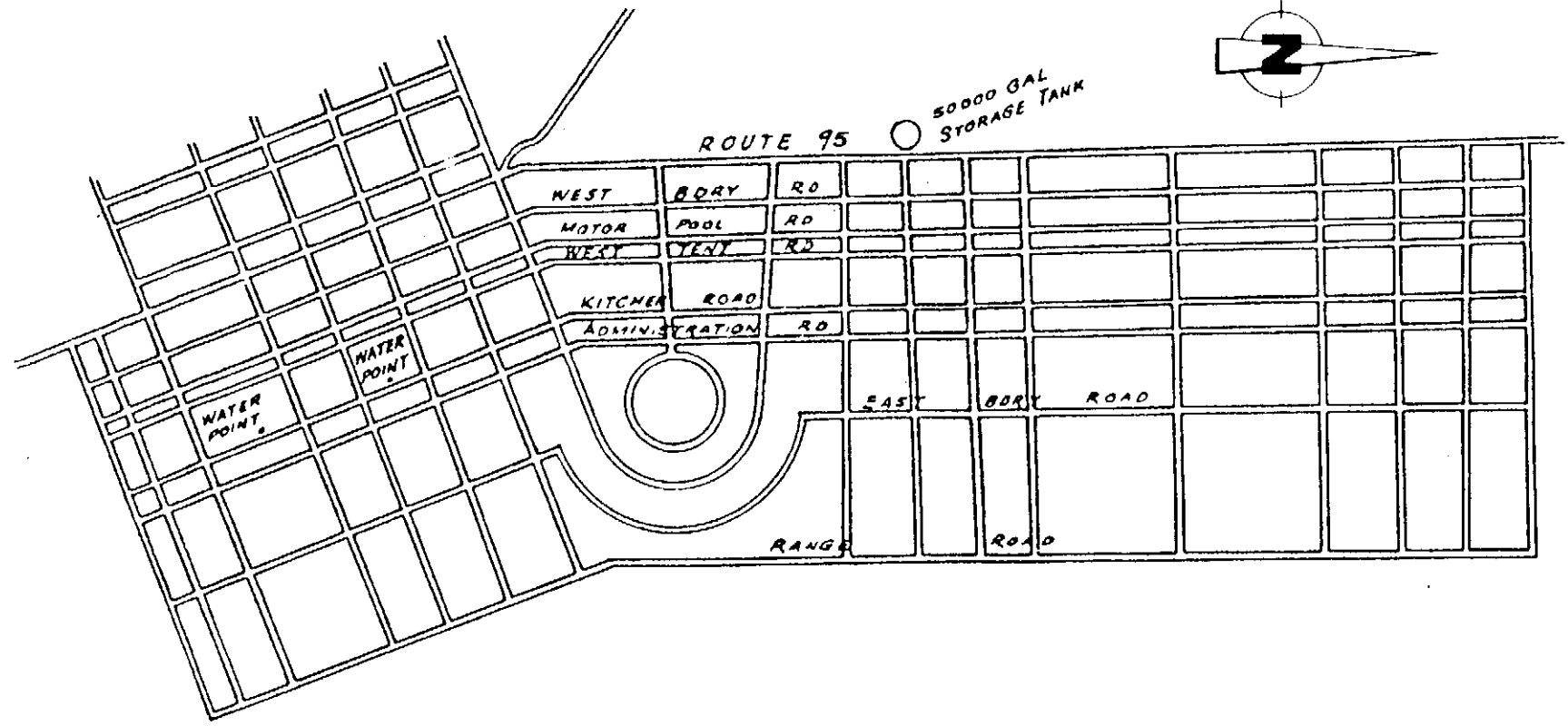
A monitoring program, which includes a permanent photographic record, will be implemented to ensure the stability of the site.



## PHOTO 5

Troops at Camp Iron Mountain were entertained by Kay Kaiser's USO Show in 1943.

43

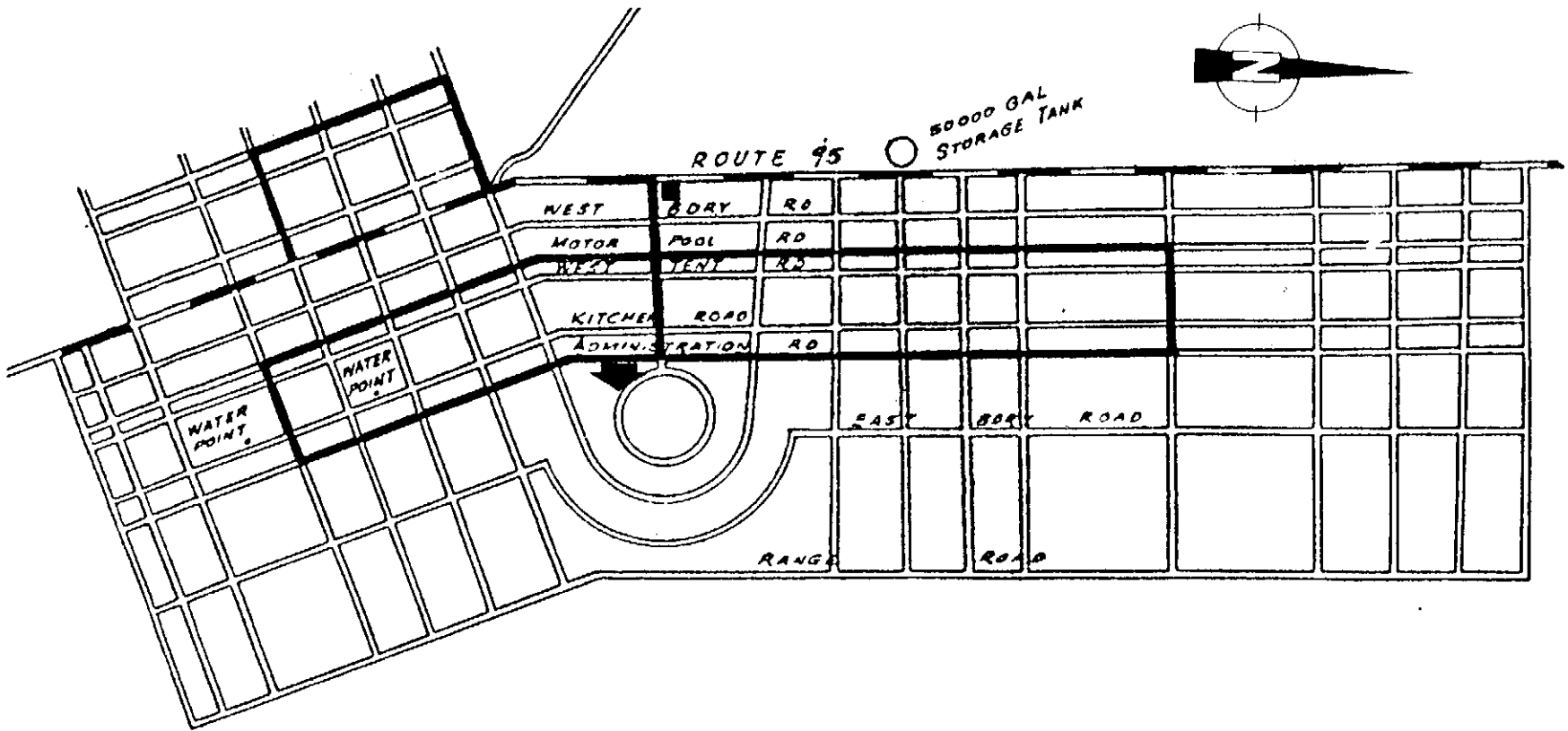
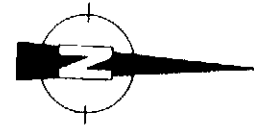





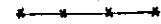


**ORIGINAL CAMPSITE**

**CAMP IBIS**

**Ibis, Calif.**

**MAP 12**



-  Open Access Route
-  Paved Road
-  Dike
-  Range Fence
-  Information Kiosk
-  Monument

MAPS NOT TO SCALE

**EXISTING  
CAMP IBIS  
Ibis, Calif.**

44

**PHOTO 6**



Tents line this road near the Freda railroad siding.

c. CAMP CLIPPER (ESSEX)

Camp Clipper, also known as Camp Essex, is named for the mountain range to the Southwest of the Camp. The camp is approximately 42 miles west of Needles. There were two posts in the area, the temporary camp and permanent camp.

The infrastructure of the temporary camp is difficult to identify and most of the area is obscured by desert vegetation and surface erosion. The infrastructure of the permanent camp is fairly easy to identify once one of the camp roads has been located. The roads within the camp are sandy and at several points have been overgrown by vegetation. Although most of the major access roads into the camp are clearly visible, many are impassable except by 4-wheel drive vehicles.

The only original structure still standing is a 500,000 gallon concrete reservoir located south of Division Headquarters. The reservoir is in good shape; however, it is a natural collection site for trash.

The rock work which outlined roads and trails is in varying degrees of deterioration. In some areas (Division Headquarters, North of Interstate 14 and south of Division Headquarters) the rockwork is still in excellent condition. With little effort many areas could be restored.

The BLM manages the majority of the land within the camp area. The northern portion of the camp is located on private and State land. In the southeast portion, the camp is partially located on private land. Acquisition of this land is not contemplated at this time but could be a consideration in the future. The California Desert Plan has designated the area north of Interstate 40 as Multiple Use Class "L", the land south of Interstate 40 to Essex Road is designated as Multiple Use Class "M".

In order to provide opportunities for the public to enjoy and to better appreciate the significance of this historic site, a number of specific actions are proposed for Camp Clipper.

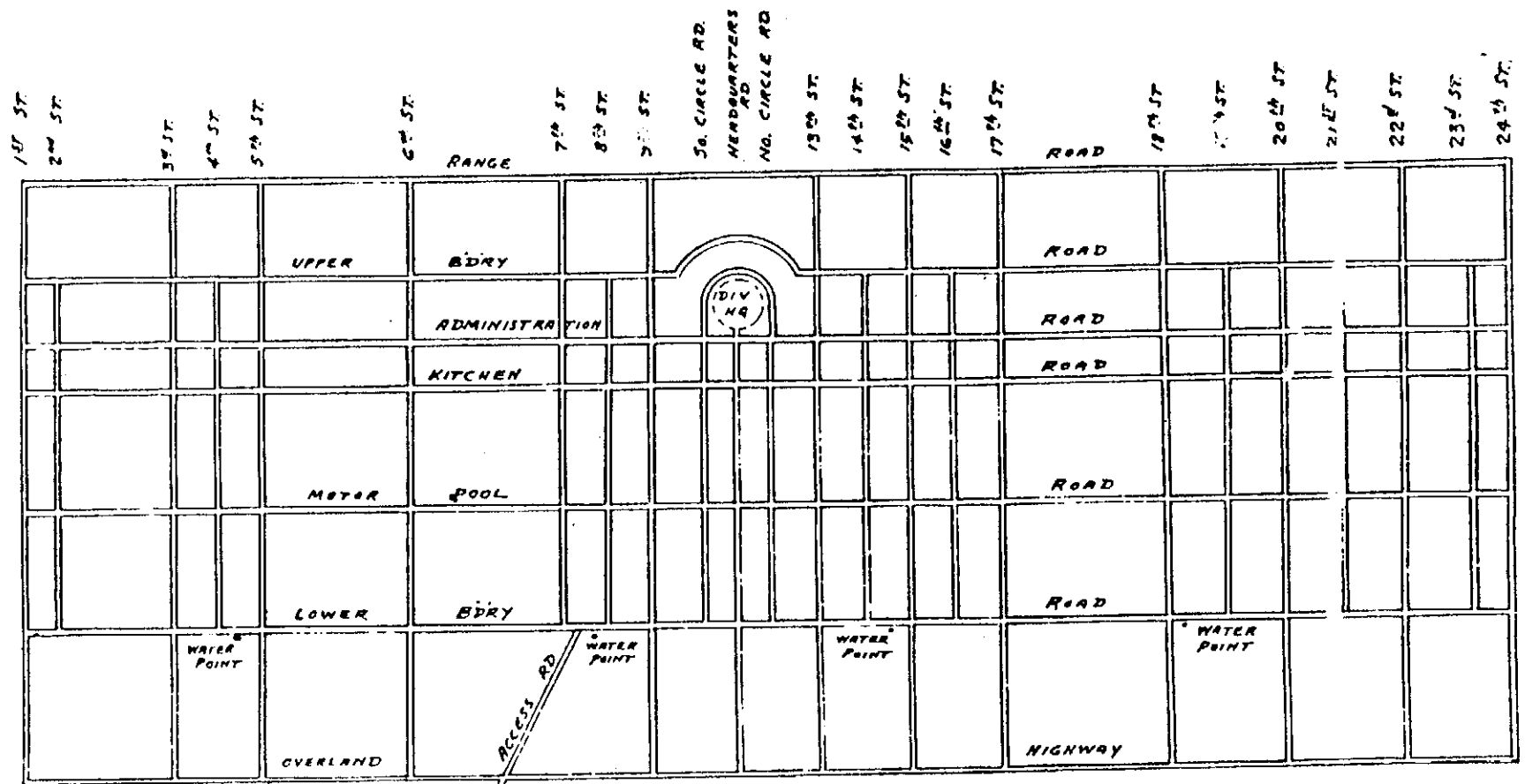
A monument with a plaque identifying the camp will be erected at the intersection of Essex Road and the dirt road leading to the center of the camp. The monument will be placed off of the highway in order to provide room for vehicles to pull over. The Range Road, Kitchen Road and the route along the fence will be opened for vehicle traffic.



This network will provide access into the site in addition to a loop drive that will place visitors within walking distance of most of the remaining area. These routes will be signed "open" and identified by their original names. Vegetation will be removed and repairs will be made to insure that the route is passable and vehicles are not forced "cross-country."

A self-guided trail will be developed to ensure that visitors are directed to significant areas and features. A monitoring program, which includes a permanent photographic record, will be initiated to insure the stability of the site.

An interpretive display will be erected at the California Department of Transportation, Fenner Rest Stop. Copies of maps, information, DTC-CAMA history and photos will be displayed. In addition a visitor register will be placed at the site. The Fenner Rest Stop is on the Blue Star Memorial Highway which is a tribute to the Armed Forces that have defended the United States of America.

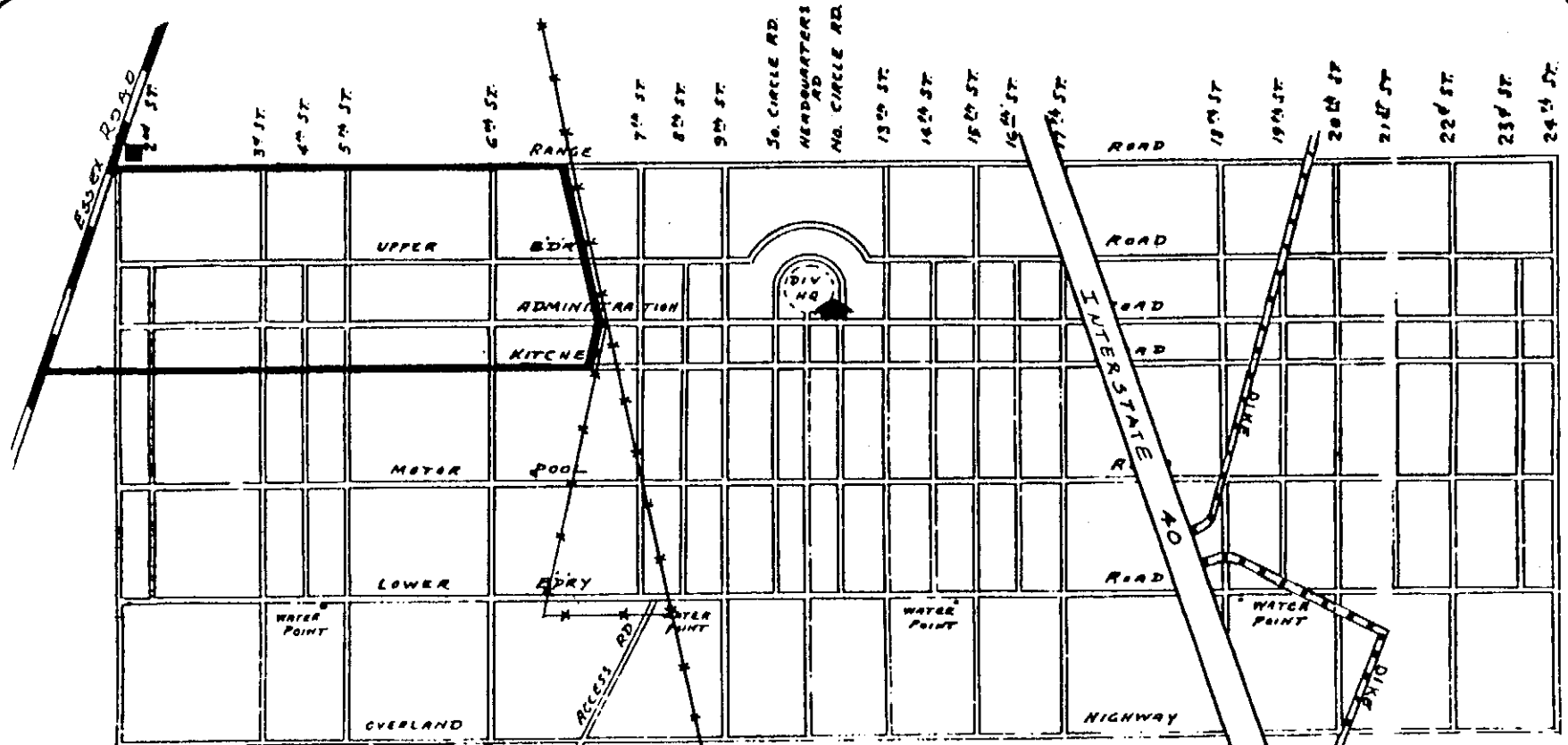





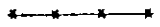


ACCESS RD.  
 TO STATE HIGHWAY  
 ESSEX TO GOFFS

**ORIGINAL  
 CAMPSITE**

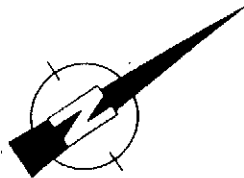
**CAMP CLIPPER  
 Essex, Calif.**

MAPS NOT TO SCALE



-  Open Access Route
-  Paved Road
-  Dike
-  Range Fence
-  Information Kiosk
-  Monument

TO STATE HIGHWAY  
 ESSEX TO GOFFS



MAPS NOT TO SCALE

**EXISTING  
 CAMP CLIPPER  
 Essex, Calif.**

### 3. Imperial County

#### a. CAMP PILOT KNOB

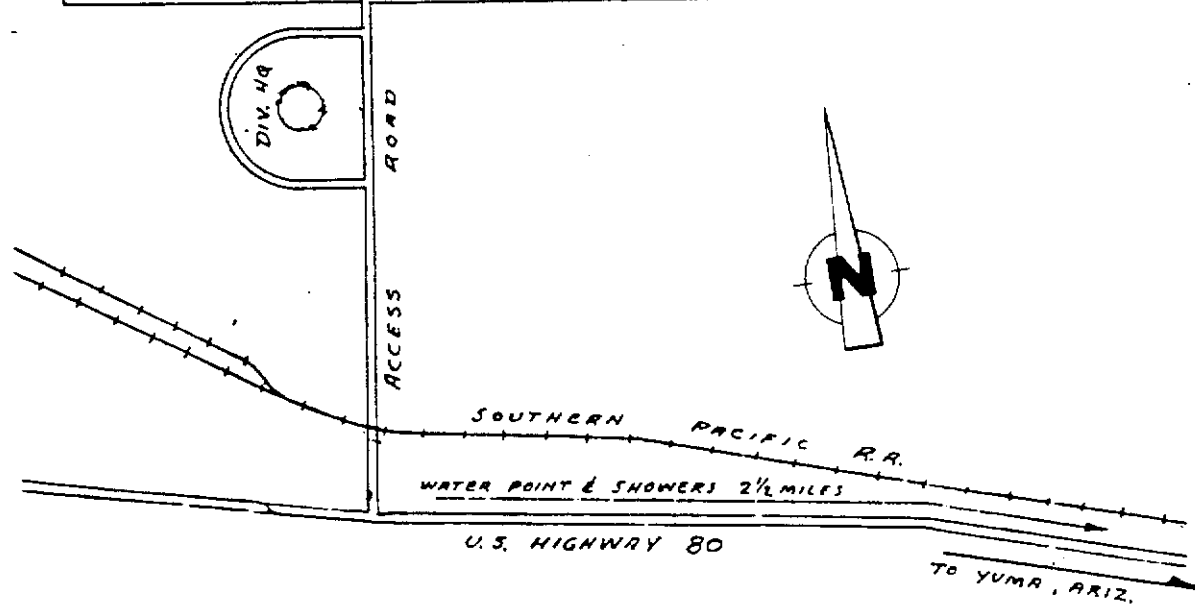
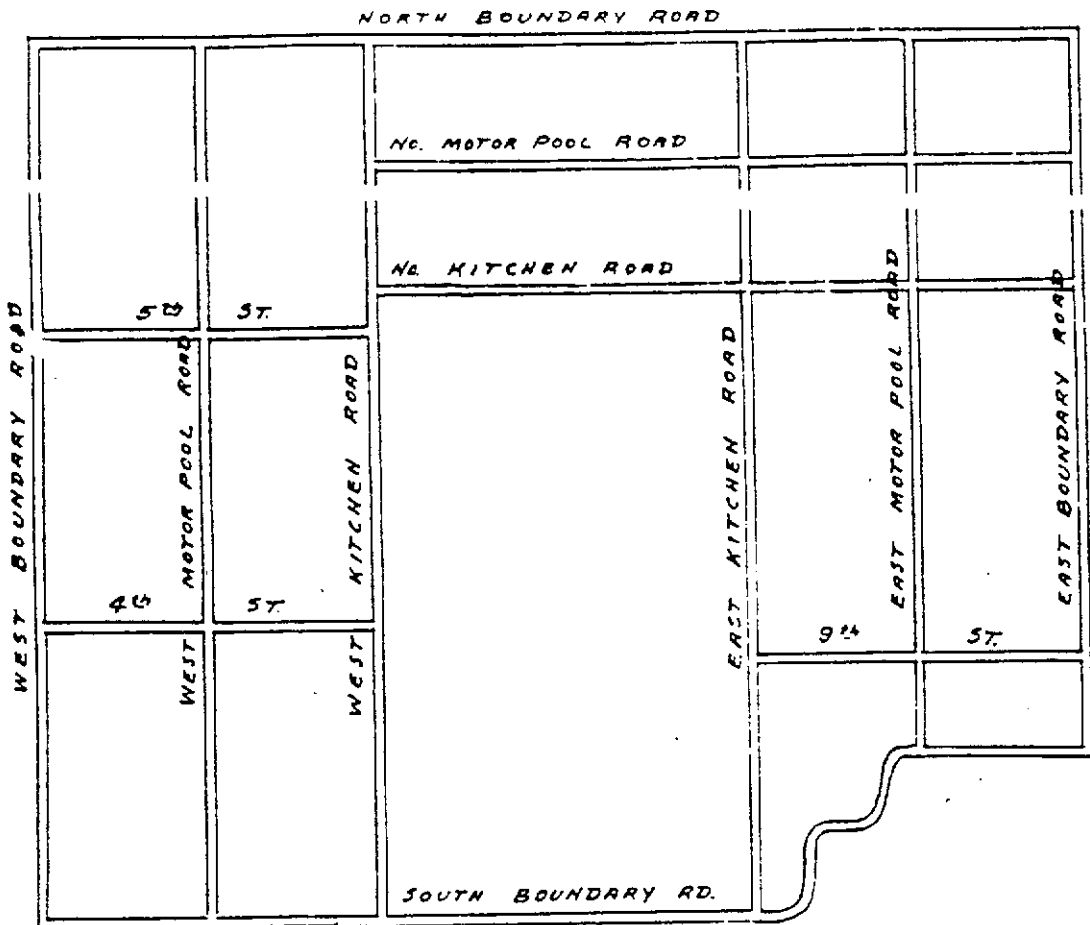
Camp Pilot Knob is located approximately fifteen miles west of Yuma, Arizona. Ownership of the land lies primarily with the private sector, with less than 150 of the roughly 700 acres of the camp managed by BLM.

The private land has been drastically altered since the 85th Infantry Division was assigned to the camp. Houses and private roads are scattered throughout the area. One quarter-section of land containing a large portion of the entire camp has been cleared, removing all traces of desert pavement, old vegetation, and any remnants of Camp Pilot Knob.

Today, the remains of the camp consist of rock cairns, roadways, tank tracks, and the outlines of many tents. The vegetation is sparse, making these artifacts very obvious. Treasure hunting activity is evident throughout the area: large holes have been dug in several locations, scattering rusted cans and broken bottles.

Because of the land tenure, management of this camp for interpretation and visitor use will be limited to a monument and/or information kiosk along Sidewinder Road (see Map 7). None of the camp routes will be signed open since Sidewinder Road provides easy access to all public lands within the camp's boundaries. The need to sign private land boundaries is not anticipated at this time, however, if use increases significantly this action may become necessary.

The area is under Multiple Use Class "M", limiting vehicle use to existing routes.



**ORIGINAL CAMPSITE  
CAMP PILOT KNOB  
Pilot Knob, Calif.**



#### 4. Arizona Camps

Four Divisional Camps were located in Arizona: Camps Bouse, Horn, Hyder and Laguna. These four camps were created when the DTC-CAMA expanded from its original maneuver area A to include maneuver areas B and C (see Maps 2 and 3).

Due to political and geographic boundaries separating these camps from the others mentioned in this plan, no specific recommendations are made for their preservation or management. Opportunities exist, though, for incorporating these camps into the final overall interpretive effort. Many of the actions outlined in this plan for the California camps can be easily applied to those in Arizona. Coordination with Arizona's Phoenix District concerning this effort is ongoing.

Camp Bouse is located approximately 150 miles northwest of Phoenix. This camp was a "mystery post" where special defense systems were tested by the 9th Tank Group. In particular, the "Canal Defense Light", a method of tank defense, was thoroughly evaluated. This camp was under rigid security and was virtually unknown to the local population during the days of the DTC-CAMA.

Camp Horn is located approximately 50 miles east of Yuma, Arizona near the Gila River. The main division associated with this camp was the 81st Infantry Division which occupied the area from June to November, 1943. Today a large portion of the camp is owned by a farming company and has been cleared of all evidence of its former mission. However, a pyramidal memorial honoring seven men who died during training is still standing at the site. This pyramid was the inspiration for the monuments at the other campsites. (See Photo page i).

Camp Hyder is located approximately 75 miles east of Yuma, very near Camp Horn. The 77th Infantry, the first foot soldiers of the DTC-CAMA, trained from April to September 1943 at this camp.

Camp Laguna is located about 25 miles north of Yuma. Entirely situated within the military-controlled Yuma Proving Grounds, there is no access to this camp and its present condition is unknown.

## PHOTO 7



Here, a tank crosses the Colorado River  
on pontoon bridges (also seen in foreground)



## VII. IMPLEMENTATION, PHASING, COST ESTIMATES AND MONITORING

Implementation of the proposed actions outlined in this interpretive plan will be largely dependent on donated funding and volunteer manpower. The schedule outlined in this section represents an anticipated timeframe but is not an obligatory deadline if adequate funding and manpower have not been generated from outside sources or are not available internally.

### A. Implementation and Phasing

#### Year 1

Following the approval of this plan, several actions will be immediately implemented:

- . An amendment to the California Desert Plan to designate the DTC campsites as an ACEC will be initiated.
- . Cooperative Agreements with private agencies will be initiated.
- . Funding sources will be explored and developed. Solicitation for long-range implementation will begin.
- . Correspondence with groups and individuals will be on-going.
- . Regulations prohibiting artifact collection, use of firearms, and restrictions on vehicular travel within the camp will be instituted.

#### Year 2

- . Low-level photography providing aerial survey information will be carried out.
- . Field inventory will begin under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist.
- . A repository will be identified for the storage/curation of artifacts.
- . Implementation of a monitoring program to determine the trends in resource loss or damage will be initiated at each camp.
- . Oral histories will be recorded from selected individuals.
- . Archival research geared toward supplementing the available information will begin.

Year 3

Construction and placement of:

- . A National Register nomination proposal will be completed and sent to the State Office for approval. This action will be followed up as needed.
- . Signs, including route markers, information signs and points-of-interest markers
- . Monuments
- . Information kiosks
- . Interpretive trails
- . Visitor Registers
- . Fences, barriers and water diversion structures as needed

Restoration of:

- . Camp roads designated open for use.
- . Selected rock alignments
- . Relief maps at Iron Mountain and Coxcomb

Development of brochures.

Year 4

Continuing actions such as maintenance, monitoring, enforcement and correspondence will be provided on a regular basis or as needed.

## PHOTO 8



Half-tracks perform an eleven gun salute for Brig. General Pickering on his departure from the DTC-CAMA in May, 1942.

B. Cost Estimates

Dollar estimates based on 1985 figures represent procurement needs and workmonth costs. The cost estimates are expected to rise 3-4% per year due to inflation. This expense should be added onto the figures for an accurate estimate. The items marked with an asterisk denote projects that could be implemented through donations of labor or money. (See Appendix B.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Cost</u>	
	<u>WM.</u>	<u>\$</u>
National Register Nomination	3	0
Cooperative Agreements	3	0
Low-level photography*	-	47,000
Field inventory		
Supervision*	7	-
Inventory team*	70	-
Oral histories*	-	67,000
Archival Research*	10	-
Repository*	-	5,000
Monuments (\$1500/camp)*	1	10,500
Kiosks (\$1000/camp)*	7	7,000
Trails*	7	-
Brochures*	1	2,000
Signing*	2	4,000
Restore roads* (contract)	1	40,000
Maintenance*	1/yr	6,000/yr
Restore map* (funding for a feasibility study and cost estimate development)	-	5,000
Restore Rock Mosaics* (costs may vary depending on inventory)	1	1,000
Water diversion* (contract)	1	6,000/yr
Fencing/barriers* (On an as needed basis only. Costs may vary depending on visitor compliance.)	1	2,000/mi
Enforcement/Supervision	3/yr	-
Maintenance	2/yr	3,000/yr
Monitoring	3/yr	-
Coordination position*	10/yr	-
<hr/>		
Totals	132	\$211,000
	+ 20 annually	+ \$ 15,000 annually

\* Denotes projects which could be implemented through donations of labor or money.

## C. Monitoring

### Objective

Protect and maintain historic resources at the campsites.

### Monitoring Action

- 1) Detailed field survey, mapping, on-the-ground and low-level aerial reconnaissance will document location and condition of resources at the present time. Collection of historic data, oral histories, and photographs, will document condition of resources.
- 2) Photographs will be taken of all insignia, structures and significant rock alignments to document present condition. Photographs will be retaken annually to monitor impacts to the site.
- 3) Monthly field patrols will check and note the condition of fences, berms, sandbags, and key historic structures and insignia. Monthly patrols will enforce vehicle route designations. Visitor management problems will be documented in the sector patrol logs. All incident reports and field notes will be filed with this plan.
- 4) Annual field surveys will be conducted to record the condition of the camps and note any degradation or deterioration due to human impact or natural processes. Notes, photographs, and evaluation reports will be filed with this plan.
- 5) Work with engineering and soil specialists to monitor and further stabilize erosion occurring from natural drainage or from designated routes of travel and parking areas will be documented.

Objective

Monitoring Action

Provide for visitor interpretation

- 1) Visitor register notes and comments will be collected during patrols and evaluated to be incorporated into plan revisions and filed with this plan.
- 2) Visitor comments from personal contacts during field patrol will be noted, evaluated and filed with this plan to be considered during plan revisions.
- 3) The information collected from visitor register notes and comments from field patrol notes will be evaluated to determine if a more detailed visitor use monitoring system is necessary (i.e. traffic counters).

Protect sensitive plants and animals found in the camps

- 1) Monitoring actions: Periodic field surveys for known sensitive plant and animal species will be conducted. The use of photo plots for a long term record of plant species populations will be implemented in conjunction with a historical resource photographic record.

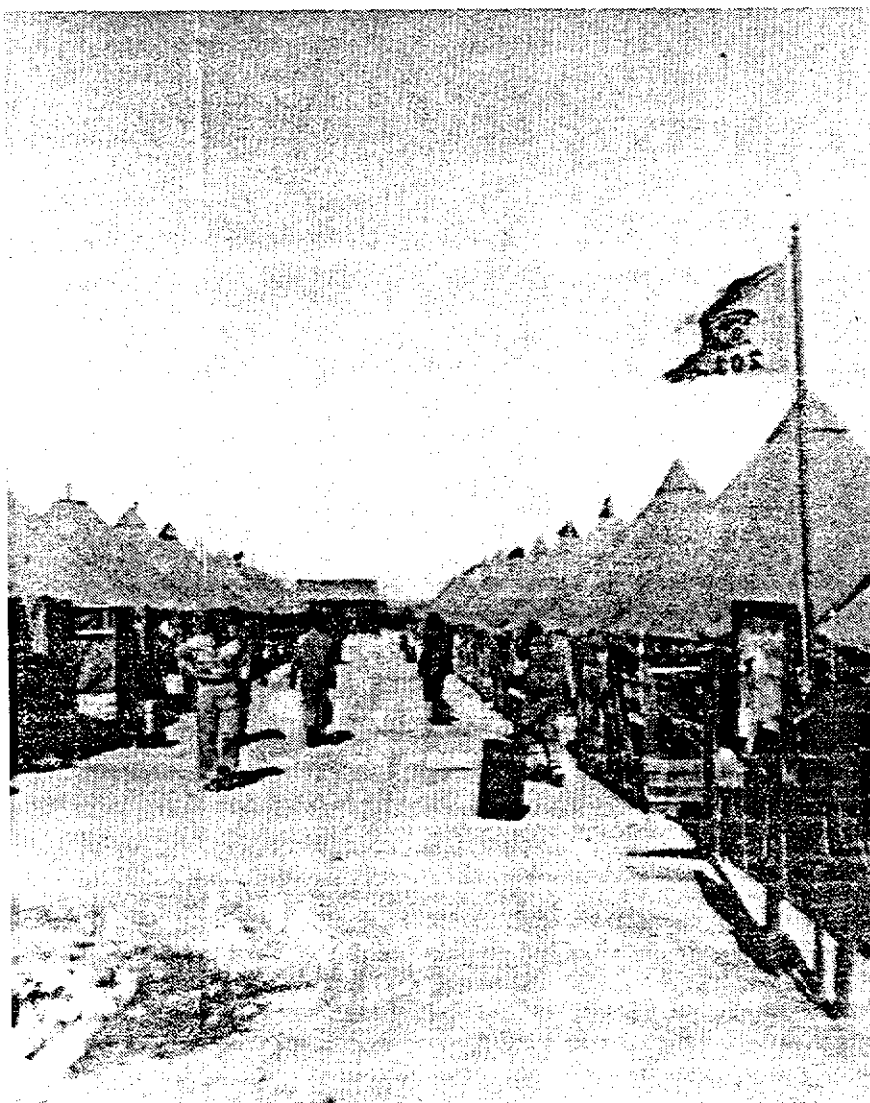
All incident reports, field notes and annual field survey evaluations filed with this plan through the year will be summarized during an annual plan evaluation. Notes and reports filed throughout the year will note: 1) the nature of the problem/change; 2) known or probable cause of the problem/change; and, 3) proposed corrective measures.

During the plan evaluation, problems will be quantified. Over a two to three year period, patterns of resource degradation may be determined and corrective measures will be incorporated under revisions of this plan.

VIII. APPENDICES.

- A. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
- B. PROJECT HELP LIST
- C. PROPOSED FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE
- D. AGENCIES, INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED
- E. DESERT TRAINING CENTER SIGNS
- F. IRON MOUNTAIN DIVISIONAL CAMP, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

**PHOTO 9**



These rows of tents along Company Street in Camp Young housed Company A, 203 QM Battalion

APPENDIX A

Environmental Assessment



Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area  
Interpretive Plan

Environmental Assessment

A. Environmental Assessment

1. Introduction

The action being analyzed is the implementation of the Interpretive Plan for the Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area

2. Proposed Actions

For a summary of major plan actions, refer to Section II of this plan-- Summary of Recommendations. For a detailed listing of all plan actions, refer to Section V of this management plan.

3. Affected Environment

For a description of the affected environment, refer to Section V of this management plan.

4. Impacts and Mitigations

Site-specific analysis of each planned action will consider cultural resource impacts and will ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. All developments will be located and installed in such a manner as to avoid all historic resources, and sensitive plants or animals. If all camps become eligible or listed on the National Register all management activities which might Affect the physical or aesthetic integrity of present conditions will be subject to section 106 of the NHPA.

a. Mitigated Plan Actions

<u>Plan Action</u>	<u>Action Impact</u>	<u>Impact Mitigation</u>
Install site identification, directional, regulatory and interpretive signs and monuments.	Negative visual impact	Signs and monuments will be designed and installed to fit the historic military character and physical features of the site.  Signs will be maintained in good condition.
Install brochure box visitor register and information kiosk.	Negative visual impact	Developments will be designed and installed to blend with physical features. They will reflect military appearance.  Developments will be made as weather resistant and vandal-resistant as possible and maintained in good condition.

<u>Plan Action</u>	<u>Action Impact</u>	<u>Impact Mitigation</u>
Development of interpretive trails and installation of site markers.	Negative visual impact	Trail will follow existing roads and paths.  Short, metal post site markers will not detract from the visual quality of the site.
Upgrade and maintain primary access routes for two-wheel drive vehicles.	Negative historic resource impact	Access roads will be upgraded existing routes. Historic resource recordation will be accomplished before development.
	Positive Historic resource impact	Cross-country travel will be drastically reduced, lessening historic resource loss.
	Negative Impact to Vegetation	Offer cleared shrubs to floral suppliers or routes to be cleared will be flagged for vegetation removal by collectors.
Fencing where necessary.	Negative Visual Impact	Fencing will result in minor impacts to the camps.
Restoration of relief maps.	Negative historic resource and visual impact	Restoration will be accomplished after careful study of the original map design.  Restoration will be conducted under the supervision of an archaeologist, or historic preservation specialist.
Restoration of rock alignments.	Potential historic resource and visual impact	Restoration will be conducted under the supervision of an archaeologist.
Miscellaneous water diversion where necessary.	Negative historic resource and visual impacts.	Berms to be graded are existing and usually are located outside of the major portion of the camps. There are no known historic resources in the area. Field studies will be conducted before further improvements.

Positive historic resource impact

Sandbags will be used to further stabilize rock alignments in the center portion of the camps without impacting the sites with major diversion work. Sandbags will be drab olive green or tan to fit the historic and natural character of the sites.

b. Unmitigated Plan Actions.

<u>Plan Action</u>	<u>Action Impact</u>	<u>Impact Mitigation</u>
Regulate vehicle use to designated routes of travel.	Negatively impacts motor vehicle travel on existing routes throughout the camps.	Cannot be mitigated.
Prohibit the use of firearms within the camps.	Negatively impacts recreational shooting throughout camps. Positively impacts visitor safety throughout camps.	Cannot be mitigated.
Closure of camps to artifact collecting.	Negatively impacts current artifact collecting	Cannot be mitigated.
Miscellaneous water diversion where necessary	Negative Environmental impacts	Cannot be mitigated

5. Public Interest

The Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area project has generated tremendous interest. Public comments and suggestions received to date have been addressed in this plan. Appendix B summarizes parties who have expressed interest in the proposed project to date.

6. Summary

This Interpretive Plan was developed with the interpretation, protection, and stabilization of historical resources as the primary management objectives. If implemented, most of the proposed actions will be highly beneficial to the extant historical resources.

The interpretive actions will have minimal negative impacts upon the historical resources and will have a positive effect by encouraging public education, understanding and appreciation of the sites. The interpretive actions may bring more public attention to the sites, increasing the potential for vandalism. However, cultural resource data will be documented from aerial and detailed ground survey and artifacts will be collected from the site and curated prior to any development.

7. Environmental Compliance

Environmental impacts associated with implementation of the Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area Resource Management Plan have been assessed. We conclude that implementation of the proposed action, with the recommended mitigation, will have no significant impact on the environment. Authorization of the proposal is not a major federal action. Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 is not required.

APPENDIX B

Project Help List



This monument, dedicated May 8th, 1985 to the men and women who served in the DTC-CAMA, was constructed by BLM with generous donations from the following sources:

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Chiriaco  
Margit Chiriaco Baldivid  
Mr. Wayne Everett  
Allan Bankers, Whitewater Rock  
Heimark Distributing Company  
Low Desert ATV Association

Mr. Robert Chiriaco  
Mr. Charlie Weynard  
Don Brisco, Massey Sand  
and Rock  
Claypool Distributing  
Company

During the early days of World War II, the War Department recognized a need to train troops under conditions similar to the rough terrain and harsh climates they would encounter in the African, Pacific, and European Campaigns. In 1942, the Desert Training Center was created to fulfill this requirement. This simulated theater of operations became the largest military training ground in the history of military maneuvers. Consisting of eleven divisional camps, the Desert Training Center, later to become the California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA) eventually stretched from Indio, California eastward almost to Prescott, Arizona, and from Yuma, Arizona northward to Searchlight, Nevada, covering approximately 18,000 square miles.

The first commanding officer, General George S. Patton, Jr. initiated an intense program of training designed to test both men and equipment. Augmenting the rigors of the desert, his methods and ideals instilled a sense of discipline in over one million men who passed through the DTC-CAMA before its close in 1944.

Over 40 years have passed since troops and tanks occupied these camps and maneuver areas. Desert vegetation has reclaimed most of the camps, and natural drainages and washes have eliminated many rock mosaics, pathways, and roads. In addition, powerlines, interstate freeways, gas pipelines and collecting activities have all impacted this historic resource.

The Bureau of Land Management is trying to preserve these unique sites by implementing the actions recommended in the Desert Training Center, California Arizona Maneuver Area Interpretive Plan. This plan is designed to be a cooperative effort with the BLM acting as a focal point for coordination, and the public supplying the time, talent and funds needed to accomplish the objectives. Without your support, low funding levels will preclude or postpone many of these actions while resource damage continues to occur.

This booklet, the DTC-CAMA Gift List, suggests ways the public can provide the support necessary to accomplish our goals. This list is far from complete and was developed only to provide some idea of the type and extent of assistance that is needed. The scope of this assistance varies from small, individual contributions to long term, large scale commitments of funds or time. By donating your time as a volunteer, or contributing financially to any one of a number of projects you can join with BLM in preserving these sites and interpreting them for public enjoyment and understanding.

All donations to the Bureau of Land Management are tax deductible, as are out-of-pocket expenses incurred by volunteers. You will receive a letter of appreciation acknowledging your gift and its dollar value for income tax purposes.

Gifts such as these will provide the personal satisfaction of knowing that future generations will benefit from your contributions. They also can be lasting and meaningful tributes to friends and relatives.

In appreciation, each donation will be appropriately recognized by such means as a certificate, plaque, news releases or other media unless you prefer anonymity.

The cost estimates associated with these projects reflect the amount it would cost for Bureau employees to perform the work or purchase the supplies. In most cases, the cost would be lower if an outside group did the actual work or donated the actual item.\*. In addition, you may donate any portion of any project you wish. All the projects can be broken down into smaller, critical components that may be more affordable to you or your group than the entire project.

Donations from one dollar to many thousands will be gratefully accepted. You may specify your donation for a project or simply donate to a general fund used to finance high priority items.

**ADOPT-A-CAMP** Whatever degree of success this effort achieves will relate directly to the BLM's ability to generate donations of talent, materials, and time from the public. This support may be a one-time contribution by an individual for general use, or it may be a long-term commitment by a group to support a specific project at a specific camp. Whatever type of support is offered will be appreciated and utilized to the greatest extent possible.

The Adopt-a-Camp program is designed to provide individuals and/or groups the opportunity to focus their efforts and interests into a single camp. Many groups may adopt the same camp each providing a different type of degree of support. There are a great number of actions that will need to be accomplished and it will require the voluntary efforts or a very large number of people. The types of projects will vary from monitoring and reporting the condition of camps to erecting signs, cleaning, providing funds and/or equipment for berm building or road repairs.

**ORAL HISTORIES** Individuals who served at these camps are an invaluable source of information. These individuals can give insight into camp life, their training experiences and the nature of the desert forty years ago. To tap this resource, oral histories of approximately 50 individuals will be taped, transcribed and edited. A cross-section of people will be chosen to be interviewed - from officers to enlisted men, to the Italian POW's who dismantled many of the camps. The cost of this project averages \$500 per individual. The taped interview should be performed by a professional historian. However, the transcription and the editing can be done by volunteers, thus decreasing the total cost.

**ARCHIVAL RESEARCH** Technical and background information about the camps can assist in structural restoration and the development of interpretive programs. Archival and literature research by a historian or library technician can supply this much needed information. The total cost of this project is estimated at \$40,000.

\* For donations of an actual item, please contact the Bureau for the exact specifications needed before you purchase it.



FIELD INVENTORY All the camps require extensive field inventory to identify previously unknown structures, and accurately map their location. This inventory must be supervised by a qualified archaeologist. However, it could be undertaken by an archaeological program from a university as an extended project. Without qualified volunteers to perform this task, the project will cost about \$300,000.

REPOSITORY BLM does not have an adequate facility to store and protect materials collected during the inventory and donated by veterans. A temporary repository is needed to provide this service until a permanent location is determined. Suitable space may be donated or funds may be donated to rent it. Repository space is estimated at \$5,000 per year.

Additional tasks associated with the repository can be performed by volunteers. Categorizing, maintaining an inventory, and keeping recorded are all examples of these duties.

MONUMENTS Monuments describing each camp will be placed on-site. These monuments of stone, each with a brass plaque, will serve as reminders of this segment in our history. The plaques, the stone or the construction of these monuments may all be donated separately.

Plaque	\$1,000
Stone	\$1,000
Labor	volunteer

BULLETIN BOARDS Interpretive bulletin boards or kiosks will display such information as maps, camp histories, or period literature such as original "orders of the day," memoranda and photographs. Brochures and a visitor register will also be located with the kiosks. As with the monuments the components of the bulletin boards can be contributed separately.

Lumber	\$500
--------	-------

TRAILS Self-guided walking interpretive trails will connect points of interest at each camp. Following the original roads or rock-lined paths, these trails will direct visitors to known rock alignments, altars or relief maps. Projects dealing with these trails include their layout, building and maintenance.

Layout	volunteer
Building	\$4,000/camp
Maintenance	variable

BROCHURES A brochure describing the DTC-CAMA, the camps and interpretive trails will be developed. To provide them free of charge to camp visitors, donations for printing are needed. Volunteer efforts are needed for researching brochure materials, layout, editing, illustration, and writing.

Printing	\$500/thousand
----------	----------------

**SIGNS** Signs are an important method of educating users and interpreting any site. At the DTC-CAMA camps, signs will be used to direct access along open routes, mark interpretive points of interest and educate users about regulations pertaining to the camps.

Signs	\$25 a piece
Installation	volunteer

**ROAD WORK** The restoration of some original camp roads will provide an access network that can place visitors within walking distance of significant camp features. Initial roadwork involving restoration of the roadbeds and placement of culverts will be followed by annual maintenance.

Initial restoration	\$5,000 per mile
Maintenance	\$80 per hour
Monitoring	Volunteer

**RELIEF MAPS** Presently, relief maps (large structural maps showing the topographic features at scale) have been identified at two of the camps, Iron Mountain and Coxcomb. These maps, although in an advanced state of deterioration, still show many of the geological features of the desert. At present, we lack the expertise to restore them. A study to determine methods of restoration and their relative costs is recommended.

Study	\$5,000
-------	---------

**ROCK MOSAICS** Rock mosaics depicting division insignia, American emblems and miscellaneous scenes are scattered throughout these camps. Many could be restored to their original state with little effort. Others are more deteriorated and would require more work.

Restoration	\$100-\$1,000 each
Monitoring	volunteer

**WATER DIVERSION** Natural washes running through the camps are removing many artifacts and rock mosaics and causing damage to roads. Methods including regrading berms and the use of sandbags in critical areas will be employed to reduce this damaging phenomenon.

Regrade berm	\$80 per hour
Sand bagging	\$10 per foot
Maintenance	variable
Monitoring	volunteer

**COORDINATION** To coordinate funding, implementation and responsibilities, a requires a full-time commitment by an individual or group. This position can be filled either of two ways: hire a full-time staff specialist at the District level or recruit an individual or group that is interested and willing to take on this responsibility as a volunteer effort. In addition to the tasks mentioned above, the coordinator would handle correspondence concerning the DTC-CAMA and maintain data bases containing previously obtained information. Should no volunteers offer to take on this tremendous job, funding for a Bureau employee would have to be generated solely through donations.

Coordinator	\$40,000 year
-------------	---------------

## VOLUNTEERS

As you may have noticed glancing through this catalog, volunteers will play a critical role in the implementation of this plan. Therefore as an alternative to donating money toward a project, consider donating your time and talent. The following is a list of volunteer projects. It is not a complete list but will give you an idea of the type of work that needs to be done to preserve these camps. For more information on volunteering your services, please contact the volunteer coordinator in the Indio Resource Area (714-351-6663) or Needles Resource Area (619-326-3896).

- Transcribe oral histories
- Edit oral histories
- Update our records, mailing lists, data bases, etc.
- Field mapping
- Catalog artifacts
- Maintain an inventory of artifacts
- Build monuments
- Design bulletin boards
- Lay out trail networks
- Build trails
- Write brochures
- Edit brochures
- Post signs
- Install sand bags
- Repair berms
- Handle coordination
- Clean up trash from camps
- Design information displays
- Monitor the sites
- Solicit funds
- Copy photos and documents

YOUR DONATION

If you are interested in making a donation, please fill out the following form. If you would like to talk to someone about this effort beforehand, please feel free to call us. We would be happy to tell you all about what we are doing and what we are trying to accomplish.

\*\*\*\*\*

Please list the activities to which you wish to contribute.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Amount of donation</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

You may use my donation for any high priority activity. \_\_\_\_\_

Total \_\_\_\_\_

Please make checks payable to the BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (DTC)  
Return your check and this form to:

Bureau of Land Management  
1695 Spruce Street  
Riverside, CA 92507

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ORGANIZATION \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE (    ) \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX C

Proposed Federal Register Notice

California Desert District; Desert Training Center (DTC)  
California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA);  
Resource Management Plan

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior

ACTION: Establishment and Implementation of the Desert Training Center,  
California-Arizona Maneuver Area Resource Management Plan.

SUMMARY: During World War II, the War Department realized the necessity for troops well trained under harsh conditions to withstand the rigors of battle over rough terrain and in inhospitable climates. Thus, the Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area (DTC-CAMA) was created in 1942. This simulated theater of operation was the largest military training ground in the history of military maneuvers.

The management plan is being implemented to protect the historic resources of the site, and to interpret the historic value of the site for the public. The authorities for the management plan are 43 CFR 8000.0-6, 8340, 8341, 8342, 8343, 8351, 8364, and 8365, 18 U.S.C. - 641, 18 U.S.C. - 1361, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Sikes Act of 1974. The areas affected by the management plan are: Camp Young, Camp Coxcomb, and Camp Granite in Riverside County; Camp Iron Mountain, Camp Clipper, and Camp Ibis in San Bernardino County; and Camp Pilot Knob in Imperial County.

ADDRESS: Send inquiries to District Manager, California Desert District, 1695 Spruce Street, Riverside, CA 92507, the Area Manager, Indio Resource Area, 1695 Spruce Street, Riverside, CA 92507, or the Area Manager, Needles Resource Area 901 Third Street, Needles, California 92363. The Resource Management Plan will be available at the above address from 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on regular working days.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob O'Brien, (714) 351-6663.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the regulations in this management plan is to minimize conflicts between visitor use and historic resources, and provide access to the sites.

To protect these resources, vehicle use within all Camps, except Camp Pilot Knob will be limited to designated routes of travel. Designated routes will be signed and identified by their original names. Vehicle use in Camp Pilot Knob will be limited to Sidewinder Road.

Collection of historic resources will be prohibited as described under 43CFR 8365.1-5(a) at all Camps, with the exception of Camp Pilot Knob.

The discharge or use of firearms will be prohibited at all Camps. The public lands within the Camps will remain open to other resource uses not in conflict with the objectives of the Resource Management Plan.

Administrative access by vehicle into areas closed to vehicle access for BLM personnel, BLM contractors, licensees, permittees, lessees, and other Federal, State, and county employees is allowed when on official duty and when cleared beforehand by the authorized officer.

Maps showing the restricted areas are available for review at the Indio and Needles Resource Area Office. Copies of the maps are available upon request.

Any person who violates or fails to comply with the regulations and restrictions implemented by this Plan may be prosecuted and subject to punishment by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 and/or imprisonment not to exceed 12 months.

TABLE 1 - DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA  
MANEUVER AREA CAMPSITE LOCATION

CAMP	LOCATION	COUNTY
Camp Young	T6S R11E (SBM) Sec. 2, 12, 14 T6S R12E (SBM) Sec. 6, 8	Riverside
Camp Coxcomb	T2S R16E (SBM) Sec. 35 T3S, R16E (SBM) Sec. 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 22, 25, 26, 27	Riverside
Camp Granite	T1S R17E (SBM) Sec. 25 T1S R18E (SBM) Sec. 29, 30, 31, 32	Riverside
Camp Iron Mtn.	T1S R17E (SBM) Sec. 1, 11, 12, 13, 14 T1S R18E (SBM) Sec. 6,7	San Bernardino
Camp Clipper	T8N R16E (SBM) Sec. 2, 11, 12, 14, 23	San Bernardino
Camp Ibis	T10N R20E (SBM) Sec. 24 T10N R21E (SBM) Sec. 7, 8, 18, 19, 20 T11N R20E (SBM) Sec. 32, 33	San Bernardino
Camp Pilot Knob	T16S R21E (SBM) Sec. 9, 10, 15	Imperial

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Gerald E. Hillier  
District Manager  
California Desert



APPENDIX D

Agencies, Individuals Contacted

The following is a list of those individuals and agencies that were contacted during preparation of the Draft Plan. The list used in the Final Plan will include a partial copy of the mailing list of those receiving this Draft Plan. For a complete copy of this mailing list, contact Bob O'Brien, Team Leader at:

California Desert District  
1695 Spruce Street  
Riverside, California 92507

Dr. Griesemer - San Bernardino County Museum

Ms. Fran Miller - Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix District Office

Dr. Roger Batie - University of Redlands, Historical Department

Mrs. Laura Wolfe LeMere

Ms. Margit Baldivid - General George S. Patton Jr. Museum, Inc.

Mr. Porter Williamson - General Patton International Memorial, Inc.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Pearson - Coachella Valley Historical Society

Imperial Valley College Museum

APPENDIX E

Desert Training Center Signs

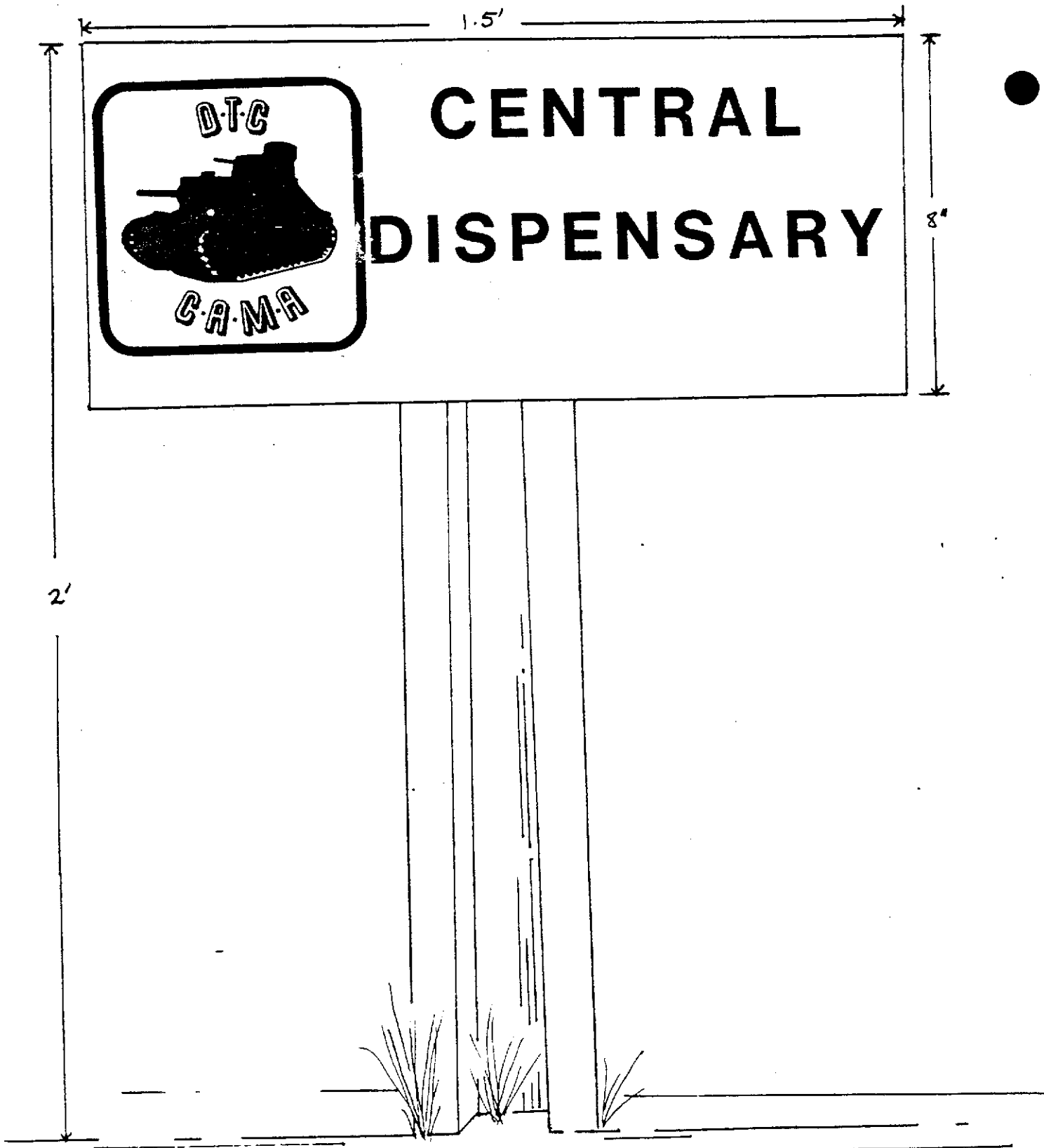


FIG. 1 POINT-OF-INTEREST MARKER

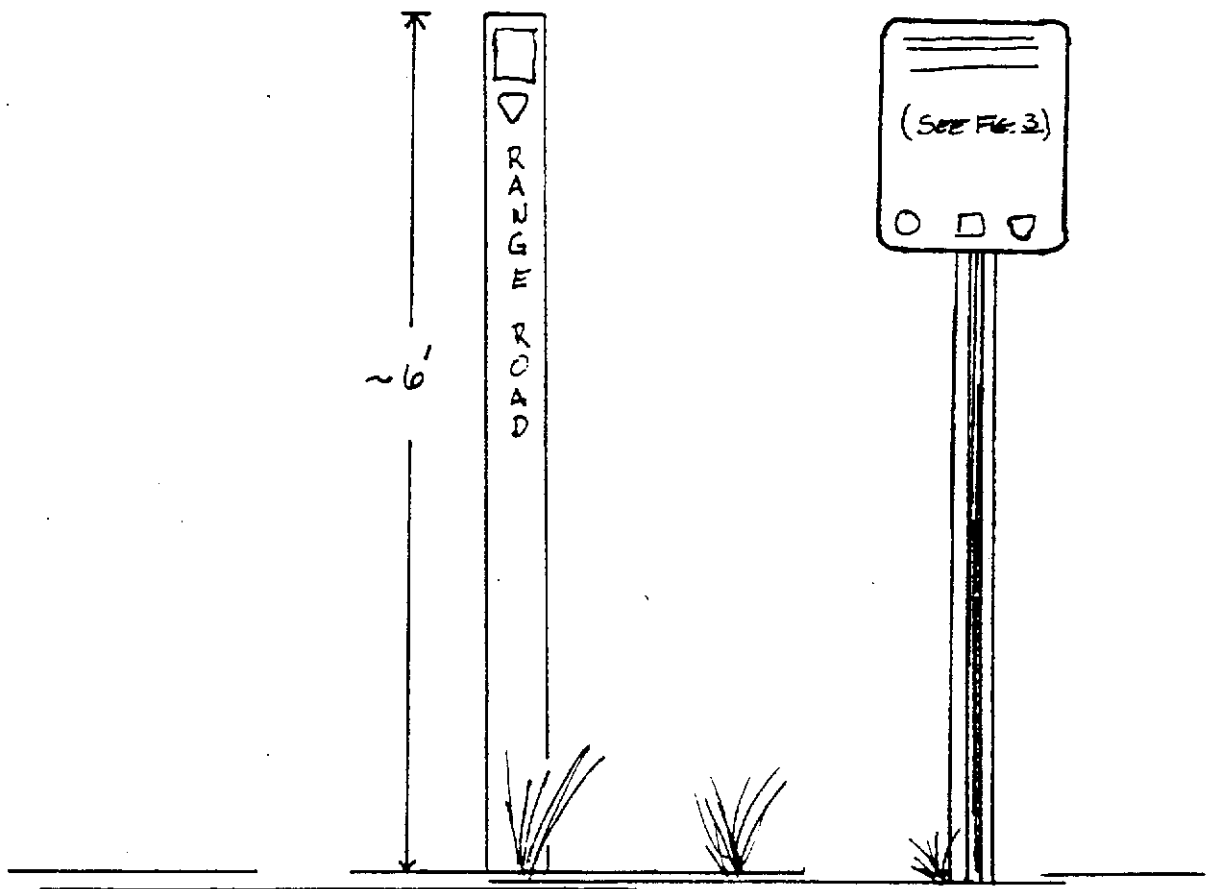


FIG. 2 OPEN ROUTE IDENTIFICATION SIGN

FIG. 3

18"

**DESERT TRAINING CENTER  
CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA**

The historic resources within this area are protected to preserve the historic values of the site for the public.

**ARTIFACT COLLECTING  
IS PROHIBITED**

(43CFR 8365.1-5)

**USE OF FIREARMS  
IS PROHIBITED**

(43CFR 8365.1-6)

21"

During World War II, the War Department realized the necessity for troops well trained under harsh conditions to withstand the rigors of battle over rough terrain and in inhospitable climates. Thus, the Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area was created in 1942. This simulated theater of operation was the largest military training ground in the history of military maneuvers.



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

SB ERI MAY 30 '86

# BLM moves to keep treasure hunters out of WWII desert training camps

By JOHN WHITEHAIR  
Sun Staff Writer

B8

SAN BERNARDINO — The Bureau of Land Management has closed to treasure hunters all the World War II Desert Training Center camps in San Bernardino and Riverside counties, officials announced Thursday.

New regulations that prohibit removing artifacts and discourage travel through the area are contained in the bureau's 84-page "Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area Interpretive Plan," which was released Thursday.

The area also has been recommended for inclusion in the national register of historic locations to further preserve the sites where Gen. George S. Patton trained Army infantry and armor units for battle in Europe and North Africa, said BLM spokesman John Scull.

Under the plan to preserve the few remains of the 11 camps where nearly 1 million soldiers trained, the BLM intends to close many of the roads in the area, prohibit the use of firearms and begin ranger patrols to enforce the new regulations.

Portions of the training camps, which at one time covered nearly 18,000 square miles, will be recommended for designation as federal areas of critical environmental concern. The label will provide for more restrictions to protect the sites from abuse and vandalism.

Under the plan, some of the remaining features of the camps and the roads will be restored. Signs will be installed to mark the location of the camps.

Also, information, photographs and other historical items from veterans who once served in the desert will be collected and put on display in the proposed Patton Museum that is being planned for Chiriaco Summit east of Indio. Chiriaco Summit was formerly known as Shavers Summit, and was the site of Camp Young, the first of the camps.

The Desert Training Center was established by the Army in 1942. Seven of the camps were in California and four were in Arizona.

The camps were established so troops could train under conditions similar to the rough terrain and harsh climates they would encounter in African, Pacific and European battles.

The area became the largest U.S. military training center. It was first called the Desert Training Center, and later renamed the California-Arizona Maneuver Area.

After the training center was closed at the end of World War II, the BLM took control of the land.

Although nature has reclaimed much of the area, most of the

camps are still visible and many markers and outlines remain.

The bureau received the most complaints about the new regulations from people who have made a hobby of collecting artifacts from the camps, according to the report.

A person identified in the document only as Dale Trogdon told the BLM he has been collecting artifacts in the camps for 20 years and has never seen any damage

caused by artifact collectors. Trogdon told the bureau the damage to the camps was due to wind and rain erosion.

However, the bureau said every camp shows signs of abuse.

Because of a limited budget to protect the camps, the BLM has requested the public's help. The bureau has suggested that veterans' groups adopt a camp and provide volunteer workers to restore it.

Wash, D.C.  
RG 337  
Entry 29D  
BOX 128

GEOGRAPHY OF DESERT TRAINING CENTER  
LOCATION AND AREA.

The Desert Training Center, hereafter called D.T.C., controls the entire maneuver area, or Theatre of Operations D.T.C.

The Maneuver Area comprises the Communication Zone, hereafter called Cm. Z., and the Combat Zone, hereafter called Cbt. Z., the Cm. Z. surrounds and entirely encloses the Cbt.Z.

D. T. C. is the largest Army Training Center in the United States and probably in the World.

The Maneuver Area of D.T.C. extends from Glendora, Calif., on the west, to beyond Phoenix, Ariz., 365 miles to the East.

From Yuma, Ariz., in the south D.T.C. extends to Boulder City, Nevada, 230 miles to the north.

The perimeter of the Cm. Z. measures 873 miles and that of the Cbt. Z. which the Cm. Z. encloses is 671 miles.

The Area of the Cm. Z. is 31,732 square miles, about that of Ireland.

The area of the enclosed Cbt. Z. is 19,208 square miles, about 20% larger than Switzerland.

The combined area of the Maneuver Area within the D.T.C. is 50,940 square miles about 500 square miles larger than England, and 1000 square miles larger than Greece.

Headquarters D. T. C. is at Camp Young, Calif., 26 miles east of Indio, Calif., and 1 mile north of U.S. Highway 60-70. This is the H. Q. of the C. G. D. T. C.



-2-

Headquarters of Cm. Z., which is under D. T. C., is at Banning, Calif., just off U. S. Highway 60-70 which passes through the town.

This is the Headquarters of the Commanding General of the Cm. Z.

An explanation is needed that only the installations in the Cm. Z. are part of Cm. Z. & that all area within perimeter of Cm. Z. is not fully maneuverable.

Also that while whole area is called Camp Young, only those installations at Camp Young proper should be so called. Other facilities, Clippers, etc. should be separate. Granite, concrete should be so called, also Desert Center. etc.

3/Aug/43.

Engineers Office XV Corps advises that they are trying to find out exact boundaries of D. T. C. & will advise me as they do so. etc.

DECLASSIFIED  
 NND 730029  
 By P Moore NARS, Date 1-94-94

RG 337  
 Entry 290  
 Box 118

Subject: Augmentation of 1st Hq & Hq Det, Special Troops, DTC.

To : Commanding General,  
 Desert Training Center,  
 Camp Young, California.

1. Reference letter Headquarters Army Ground Forces, file 322/1 (Eq & Hq Det, Sp Trs, DTC)(R)-GNGCT, subject: Organization of 1st Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Special Troops, Desert Training Center, dated January 20, 1943.

2. This organization was activated January 28, 1943, per General Order Number 9, Headquarters Desert Training Center, dated January 28, 1943, with an authorized strength of eight officers and 32 enlisted men. The table of organization, furnished as an inclosure to the above reference, provides for the following transportation:

- 2 Cars, 5-pass. light sedan
- 1 Truck, 1/4-ton, 4 x 4
- 1 Truck, 3/4-ton, C & R
- 1 Truck, 3/4-ton weapons carrier

3. The Special Troops now assigned include 58 units with a total strength of approximately 15,000 officers and enlisted men scattered over an area of approximately 30,000 square miles. In order to reach units located at Phoenix, Arizona, or those at Yuma, Arizona, involves driving approximately 160 miles, or five and one-half hours each way. Therefore, to reach all units much valuable time would be spent in travel, allowing only a minimum of time for supervision.

4. While it is felt that some central control and supervision is essential to successful development and operation, it is believed that advance sections of this headquarters should be located as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Area</u>
Yuma✓	Imperial Dam - Laguna - Yuma - East
Needles✓	Yuma - Araby - Ogilby
Indio.	Needles - Ibis
	Indio - Coachella

This headquarters to exercise direct control over the Camp Young - Desert Center - Coxcomb area.

(2)  
 -1-

FILES  
 HEADQUARTERS  
 DESERT TRAINING CENTER

Each of the three advance sections to be organized as per inclosure

No. 1.

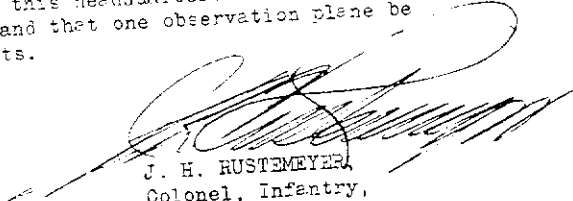
5. A definite need for an Inspector General in connection with inspection of units alerted and for normal inspector functions is apparent. Therefore, it is believed that this headquarters should include an Inspector General.

6. Recommendations:

a. That this Headquarters be increased by the necessary personnel to establish advance sections at Yuma, Arizona, and at Needles and Indio, California, respectively.

b. That this headquarters be increased by an Inspector General.

c. That the transportation of this headquarters be increased by two cars -- 5 passenger light sedans -- and that one observation plane be made available for reaching outlying units.

  
J. H. RUSTEMEYER,  
Colonel, Infantry,  
Commanding.

1 - Incl:  
T/O Adv Sec

PAGE NUMBER

(2)

-2-

DECLASSIFIED  
NND 730029  
BY FMO/RS  
DATE 1-27-94

Wash, D.C.  
RG 337  
Entry 290  
Box 128

I N D I O

Indio: Altitude 22 feet below sea level.

Population about 4000. Junction of U.S. Highways 60-70 and 99 and State Highway 111. It is an important railhead of the Southern Pacific Railroad and shipping point for the Coachella Valley. Indio is the transfer point for troops and supplies for Camp Young and other points for the Desert Training Center. Large numbers of Quartermaster and Ordnance troops are stationed nearby. The Camp Young Transportation Office is located in Indio, adjacent to the Railroad Station.

Indio was so named because of the large Indian settlement there in early days.

A stage line route from Indio to Los Angeles was opened in 1862, mainly used to carry prospectors from California to newly discovered gold fields in Western Arizona. The stage traveled from Los Angeles to La Paz, Arizona in 12 days for a fare of \$40.00. The stage line operated until railroad competition put it out of business in 1877.

During the railroad construction days Indio was a wild and roaring town having the reputation of being one of the most lawless and immoral towns in the country. But that is a thing of the past. Now, despite it being a point of ingress to and egress from the Combat Zone of tens of thousands of soldiers, Indio is quiet and dull.

Indio is the metropolis of the Coachella Valley with its extensive date and grape fruit groves, alfalfa fields, truck farms, vineyards and some cotton fields. Extensive plantations of Guayule, (Wah-yaw-lay), a rubber bearing desert shrub have been laid out near-by, by the Federal Government.

There are three main hotels and a number of restaurants and drinking places are operated, also a number of small hotels. There are in or about the town many auto courts and apartment courts. Desert Coolers for air-conditioning are extensively used.

In a number of the ranches near Indio there are handsome homes and grounds, some with swimming pools. Among these are several available at times for Military personnel.

The town is over-crowded and prices are generally high. There is little opportunity for real diversion.

A white U.S.O. Club House has excellent facilities and a colored one is being improved. The "Trading Post" a U.S.O. adjunct near Coachella a few miles south has an excellent club house, extensive grounds, a large swimming pool with showers and a large air-cooled ballroom. These facilities are available to white and colored troops at specified times.

Indio has a small but excellent Library, an excellent grade school and a good hospital.

The Coachella Valley High School serves the entire Valley, being the

Indio Continued

only High School between Palm Springs and Blythe. It has a fine building and an excellent faculty.

Free school bus service is provided for all the schools.

\*NOTE: For Article on Dates and Date Culture see Volume "Flora and Fauna".

A small Colored U.S.O. is operated by Colored U.S.O. personnel in Indio.

**APPENDIX D**

**HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS (Not Used)**

**APPENDIX E**

**INTERVIEWS**

This interview with Joseph Chiriaco was done on Wednesday 2 February 1994 at Chiriaco Summit, California. Joseph Chiriaco is 89 years old and was the owner/operator of the gas station and diner at the Camp Young site during the 1942 - 44 training period. He met General George Patton many times and currently resides at the site.

Question: Do you have any military experience?

Joseph Chiriaco: None.

Question: Are you aware of any ordnance that was buried on the site?

Joseph Chiriaco: I doubt it.

Question: Was there any gas mask training done? Gas used? Where were the gas chambers?

Joseph Chiriaco: Yes. Don't know how or where.

Question: Who now owns the property?

Joseph Chiriaco: Bureau of Land Management.

Question: Was there any other type of chemical training or transporting?

Joseph Chiriaco: Possibly. Some trucks, with hazard or danger placards, were occasionally seen.

Question: What type of (specifically) of conventional weapons were fired? Real or training rounds?

Joseph Chiriaco: Most firing of large weapons was done off the Camp Young site. Don't know if real or training rounds.

Joseph Chiriaco general conversation: "I met General George Patton in 1942. He came into the diner and asked questions about the roads and passes in the area and where they led. He was



interested in realistic training to fight Rommell in North Africa. I did not hear the shooting much. Thompson and Sterritt, a company from New York built the aqueduct for water. No firing of tank ordnance was done at Camp Young. They went off far into the desert to fire. A special skeleton was built and covered with burlap and mounted on a jeep. This skeleton was to simulate a tank and was chased by the tanks for training. Some trucks carrying hazardous cargo had placards on them. Not too many, however."

FEB 3 24

①

FRED T. MILLER  
% U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
1222 SPRUCE ST.  
ST. LOUIS, MO. 63103-2833

DEAR FRED, HOPEFULLY YOU & COHORT SIM  
HAD A SAFE AND ENJOYABLE TRIP HOME.

I APOLOGISE FOR FAILING TO SHOW YOU SOME  
OF THE MATERIAL WE HAD TALKED ABOUT IN  
THE INTERVIEW. THOUGHT I'D JUST PACK IT UP  
AND SEND IT ALONG. PLEASE KEEP IN MIND THAT  
THE MATERIAL IS ON LOAN AND I WISH IT RETURNED.  
FEEL FREE TO COPY ANYTHING YOU MIGHT BE ABLE  
TO USE.

THE NAME OF THE INDIVIDUAL WE DISCUSSED  
AS AN EXPERT ON DTC THAT I WAS UNABLE TO  
RECALL, (I HAD NEVER CONTACTED HIM PERSONALLY)

WILLIAM (BILL) EASTGATE

44290 SHASTA DR

LAKE TAMARISK, CA.

I HAVE NO IDEA OF HIS CURRENT WHEREABOUTS.  
AT THE TIME HE WAS EMPLOYED AT KAISER MINE,  
REDGUE MOUNTAIN.

I'M U.T.L. (UNABLE TO LOCATE) A JOURNAL ENTRY  
ON THE MINES THAT WERE DISPOSED OF, PER  
JERRY RUSCHE ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO. SORRY!

Encl 1

GAS BOTTLE

1 3/4"  $\varnothing$  X 4 3/8" T&H

LEGEND: H S TOXIC GAS SET M1

ENCLOSURES:

NOTE BOOK

CONTAINING RE TYPED HISTORY OF CAMP

YOUNG & DTL. SPL ATTENTION PG #12, 14, 106, 107, 108 (HIGHLIGHTED)

MAPS (PHOTO COPY)

ONE INDICATES RANGES THOUGH VERY SMALL  
WILL GIVE YOU AN IDEA.

PATTON DESERT TRAINING CENTER, C.A.M.P.

AMERICAN WEST ARTILLE PHOTO COPY

DATED NOV/DEC 1985

"WHEN PATTON WENT TO WAR IN THE MOURVE"

HOPE SOME OF THIS IS OF USE TO YOU  
AND JIM.

BEST REGARDS

FRED COOPER

81-620 SHADOW AVE

INDIO, CA. 92501

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 14 FEBRUARY 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

<p>SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION</p> <p>SAN BERNARDINO CHEMICAL WARFARE/LOADING PLANT, CAMP HAAN, CAMP YOUNG</p>		
<p>INCOMING CALL</p>		
<p>PERSON CALLING</p>	<p>ADDRESS</p>	<p>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</p>
<p>PERSON CALLED</p>	<p>OFFICE</p>	<p>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</p>
<p>OUTGOING CALL</p>		
<p>PERSON CALLING</p> <p>Rochelle Ross</p>	<p>ADDRESS</p> <p>CELMS-PM-M</p>	<p>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</p> <p>314-331-8784</p>
<p>PERSON CALLED</p> <p>CLIFF DAVIS</p>	<p>OFFICE</p> <p>SAN FRANCISCO EPA, CIVIL INVESTIGATOR</p>	<p>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</p> <p>415-744-1234</p>

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

CHEMICAL WARFARE AND LOADING PLANT -

The San Francisco EPA has been researching the area around the San Bernardino Chemical Warfare/Bomb Loading Plant and the San Bernardino Engineers Depot (Camp Ono). They are mainly interested in the contaminated groundwater.

Located in the Feldheim Library (San Bernardino Library) are telephone directories for the San Bernardino area. In August 1943 and May 1944 the San Francisco Chemical Warfare Procurement Division (SFCWPD) and the Western Stove Co. are listed. In November 1945 the name of the plant, Chemical Warfare Service Chemical Plant, is listed and there is no plant listed in 1947. Day and Night Flare was not listed in any phone book.

The plant was dedudded on 30 October 1948 and a Certificate of Clearance is dated 4 November 1948.

During his research, he interviewed several people. Most had no recollection though.

1. Charles H. Cox  
Building Contractor: disposed of used oil in Camp Ono area  
909-887-6259
2. John Stevenson  
Recommend avoiding
3. Larry Lee  
In the area as a kid.  
909-887-9620 (home)  
909-887-2703 (church)

4. Linda Thacker  
Brother is Ray Bailey. Their father worked with the decommissioning of the Engineer Depot (Camp Ono). On the north side of the depot, trenches were excavated and filled with truck loads of equipment, engines and other "stuff". EPA did a geophysical survey and found nothing metallic.  
909-887-2268
5. Emilio Pascalati  
Was in the Italian Service Unit (POW) as a Tech Sgt. who worked in the motor pool. Was at the POW in Feb 1944 and left in July 1945. EPA had several aerial photos of the area and Mr. Pascalati had difficulty in identifying anything.  
714-846-8437
6. Perry Pugno  
Has Alzheimers.

The EPA has a technical support contract. They found no records in the County on Western Stove and did not look for Day and Night Flare.

Most of his information was on the Engineers Depot (Camp Ono) which is on the northern boundary of the plant. For future use, at Laguna Niguel in RG 77 there is a historical report and a map of the plant and there are 3 history reports by Bennett in RG 92, Boxes 7, 8 and 10.

The EPA also has a copy of the INPR for the Depot. Listed in the report are additional studies and reports. Mr Davis believes that Dr. Martin Gordon or the contractor Dr. Barry Sude may had copies of these documents. The phone number is 703-355-3558 and Fax number is 703-355-8172.

The Bomb Plant was located next to the Cajon Wash. Mr. Davis suggested that the San Bernardino Flood Control District may have aerial photos of this area.

CAMP HAAN -

Camp Haan was somewhat associated with the Depot. Approximately 80,000 gallons were shipped from Haan to the Depot and also Prisoners of War went through the Depot.

CAMP YOUNG -

Camp Young is part of the Desert Training Center (DTC) in the California Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA). In "STUDY #15" there is a Historical Ground Section in 1946 and on Page 91, it states, "... 400,000 maps of the DTC were drafted and sent to the San Antonio, Texas Army Map Service."

# TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 24-Feb-1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

<b>SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION</b>  Camp Young, Desert Training Center (DTC)/California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA)		
<b>OUTGOING CALL</b>		

PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Frederick T. Miller Historian/Archivist	CELMS-PD-AH	(314) 331-8792
PERSONS CALLED	OFFICES	PHONE NUMBERS
Barbara Rust Southwest Region Archives	Southwest Region Archives Ft. Worth, TX	Southwest Region Archives (817) 334-5525
Suzanne Dewberry Pacific Southwest Region Archives	Pacific Southwest Region Archives, Laguna Niguel, CA	Pacific Southwest Region Archives, (714) 643-4241

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

During the afternoon of 24 February 1994, I contacted Barbara Rust, Southwest Region Archives, Ft. Worth, TX, in an effort to locate a bulk load of maps of the Desert Training Center (DTC)/California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA), which would hopefully include an installation map of Camp Young. Barbara Rust examined her finding aids and stated that her repository did not hold the maps of the DTC/CAMA. She also checked her database on the files from the General Services Administration (GSA) on Property Disposal. Her database reflected that GSA files had been processed through the 1970s and that there was no indication regarding the disposal of property once known as the DTC/CAMA.

Afterwards, I called Suzanne Dewberry, Pacific Southwest Region Archives, Laguna Niguel, CA, to recheck the listing of maps held at her repository, which I had also done during a research visit last month. After a search of her database, she stated that we had retrieved all

of the maps of our sites available at her facility. However, upon further checking beyond the regional archives listing she noted that the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), which is presently not in a service mode until late March due to its move from Washington, D.C. to College Park, MD, has a listing of maps for the DTC/CAMA, dated 1943, delineated under the States of California and Arizona.

I then attempted several times to contact Mr. John Dwyer, Chief of the Cartographic and Architectural Branch, NARA, (301) 713-7030, which connects a caller to a computerized answering system for calls to receive information and take messages. A message was left for John Dwyer to contact our office at the earliest time. As a back-up, a message was also left for Charles Taylor, who also works in the same branch.

I will continue my efforts to contact Mr. Dwyer and seek the possibility of retrieving copies of the DTC/CAMA despite the closure of his branch.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 25 February 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION CAMP YOUNG		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING Rochelle Ross	ADDRESS CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8784
PERSON CALLED Orlo Anderson	OFFICE Mine Reclamation Corporation	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 619-392-4308

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

I informed Mr. Anderson I was given his name by Ms Jan Roberts. Ms. Roberts thought that Mr. Anderson would be helpful in our research about Camp Young. Mr. Anderson was not very knowledgeable about the area but suggested we contact Joseph Chiriaco (already did) and Stanley Ragsdale who operates a business down the road. Mr. Ragsdale's number is 619-227-3232.



**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 25 February 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION		
CAMP YOUNG		
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
Rochelle Ross	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8784
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Jan Roberts	Director of Operations, Kaiser Steel Mine, Eagle Mountain	619-392-4257

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

During prior research by Fred Miller and Jim Luebbert, Mr. Fred Cooper was interviewed. Mr. Cooper provided a name of a gentleman who could be helpful with the research - Bill Eastgate. Rochelle Ross called information with no luck but received the number for the Kaiser Mine.

Ms. Jan Roberts answered the call and said Mr. Eastgate has been out of the area for some years. He had been the Safety Man at Kaiser Mine. She suggested I contact Mr. Orlo Anderson with the Mine Reclamation Corporation at 619-392-4308.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 28 February 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION		
CAMP YOUNG		
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
Rochelle Ross	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8784
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Mike Mitchell	Archeologist, Bureau of Land Management	619-251-0812

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

During prior research by Fred Miller and Jim Luebbert, Mike Mitchell was contacted for information regarding Camp Young. He was told that I would be contacting him regarding a site visit the second week of March.

Mike thought that instead of him going on the site visit with the inspection team, it may be better if the Hazardous/Material or Safety Officer accompanied the team. He said he would check on who would be the most knowledgeable. I am to call him from the hotel in Riverside later this week.

A BLM map of the CAMA area identified Patented lands. These patented lands are private lands. A check with the real estate office will provide a list of private land owners.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 2-Mar-1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

<b>SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION</b>		
Camp Young, CA, and the Desert Training Center (DTC)/California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA)		
<b>INCOMING CALL</b>		
<b>PERSON CALLING</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
Mr. Charles Taylor	Cartographic & Architectural Branch National Archives & Records Administration (NARA) Archives II, College Park, MD	(301) 713-7030
<b>PERSON CALLED</b>	<b>OFFICE</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
Frederick T. Miller	CELMS-PD-AH	(314) 331-8792

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

During the afternoon of 1 March 1994, Mr. Charles Taylor returned my telephone calls and informed me that he had addressed my messages to Mr. John Dwyer, Chief of the Cartographic and Architectural Branch, NARA, regarding our request to obtain maps and photographs of Camp Young, DTC/CAMA, CA. During our conversation I fully explained the purpose and objective of our research efforts. Mr. Taylor is enthusiastic to assist us and will initiate a search of his branch's files for the materials that we are seeking. If at all possible, I asked him for an indication of his file holdings at the soonest possible time. He could not give me a reply date because his branch is still in the process of moving, but said he will do his best. He also stated that another staff member from his branch may be given the assignment to meet our request, so we should expect a different point of contact to be appointed and calling our office.

MARCH 3, 1994

SUBJECT: Interview with Mr. Fred Cooper, local resident in Indio, California, during a site visit the week of 7 March at Camp Young, site number J09CA0296.

1. Monday, March 7, 1994 Rochelle Ross, Gregg Kocher, Fred Miller, and Jim Luebbert of the St. Louis District arrived in Indio, California for a site visit to Camp Young. Prior to the site visit, Rochelle Ross had contacted Mr. Cooper to inform him the above mentioned personnel would be in town for a site visit to Camp Young and asked to meet with him one day. Tuesday morning, Rochelle Ross arranged for the inspection team to meet with Mr. Fred Cooper at Chiriaco Summit later that morning.

2. Mr. Fred Cooper had met with Fred Miller and Jim Luebbert during a previous visit while conducting research for this quarter's sites. Mr. Cooper identified, on a map, the locations of rifle ranges, infiltration points used for training, engineers camp, and a rumored ammo dump. Mr. Cooper has walked the Camp Young area for years and occasionally finds souvenirs consisting of coke bottles and luggage tags to practice land mines and HS toxic gas bottles. The gas bottle was found on the western boundary of the engineers camp, adjacent to the western boundary of Camp Young proper (Cottonwood Springs Road). It is believed the land mine is a practice version (M8 Series) of the bounding anti-personnel type, using either a spotting charge or smoke pellets.

3. Mr. Cooper then accompanied the inspection team on the site visit. Mr. Cooper drove with the team to areas of potential contamination and around the entire Camp Young area. The first stop was on the western boundary of Camp Young (Cottonwood Springs Road), infiltration course on the western boundary of the engineers camp and the engineer's camp itself. Several items, not related to OEW or CWM, including coke bottles, luggage tags, cans, barbed wire, a bucket stamped U.S. on the side, a red glass reflector, and other "souvenir type" items were found. Ordnance related items found were clips for the M-1 Garand Rifle.

The team then travelled along the northern boundary next to the Aqueduct. Midway between the eastern and western boundaries is the approximate location of the other infiltration course. Mr. Cooper had found this location some time before. In most of the areas the top of the barbed fence was a few feet under the surface. He did not dig and disturb the ground. The inspection team did not see this fence.

The team continued to the eastern boundary located at Chiriaco Summit, across Highway 10 and on to the area of the rumored ammo dump. Several recently expended shells were discovered along with rusted food cans, a small cast iron pot, and other garbage. The possibility existed that water may have carried items along the ravine therefore the team walked this area but no live ordnance or chemical warfare materials were found.

The next stop was the locations of the rifle range(s). The team travelled along the southern boundary (old Hwy 60) to the berms used for 100, 300, and 500 yard range practice. The teams

walked along the berms where the targets had been. The posts which held the targets were still on site. No live ordnance, explosive waste, or chemical warfare materials were found in this area.

In the vicinity of both the ammo dump and the rifle ranges, the recently fired ammunition included .223 Remington, 7.62 mm x 39, .38 Special, .357 Magnum, .22 Rimfire, and 12 & 16 Gauge Shotshells.

  
Rochelle Ross  
Project Manager

MARCH 3, 1994

SUBJECT: Interview with Mr. John Key, regarding Camp Young, Bureau of Land Management, Riverside, California, during a Site Visit the week of 1 March. Site Number J09CA0296.

1. Monday, February 14, 1994 Rochelle Ross, George Sloan, and Jim Luebbert of the St. Louis District arrived in Ontario, California for a site visit to Camp Haan and Camp Haan Rifle Range. Tuesday afternoon, Rochelle Ross set up an appointment with Mr. John Key at the Bureau of Land Management for Thursday afternoon, 3 March.

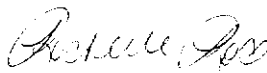
2. Mr. John Key provided the team with several maps of the CAMA area. The maps identify land owned by the Bureau of Land Management and other private parties. Mr. Key will be out of town during the week of the site visit to Camp Young, otherwise he would accompany us. Mr. Key suggested we send a letter to the BLM requesting information and reports of found live ordnance.

  
Rochelle Ross  
Project Manager

MARCH 9, 1994

SUBJECT: Interview with Mr. Stanley Ragsdale, local resident in Desert Center, California, during a site visit the week of 7 March at Camp Young, site number J09CA0296.

1. Monday, March 7, 1994 Rochelle Ross, Gregg Kocher, Fred Miller, and Jim Luebbert of the St. Louis District arrived in Indio, California for a site visit to Camp Young. Prior to the site visit, Rochelle Ross had contacted Mr. Orlo Anderson who provided a few names to interview who would be helpful in our research. Tuesday morning, Rochelle Ross arranged for the inspection team to meet with Mr. Stanley Ragsdale at the Desert Center Cafe between 1:00 and 3:00 any afternoon.
2. After conducting research on 9 March at the Bureau of Land Management in Palm Springs, the team then travelled to Desert Center to interview Stanley Ragsdale. Mr. Ragsdale has lived in the Desert Center since 1921 (his father named the town). The main question asked was in reference to the supposed artillery range on Camp Young. Mr. Ragsdale did not know of any such range, only small arms. Camp Young was the headquarters for the entire CAMA area. The troops did their training in the desert. One area in particular was Palen Pass which is still contaminated.

  
Rochelle Ross  
Project Manager

**DYNAMAC**  
**CORPORATION**

Environmental Services

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10190 Systems Parkway  
Suite 110  
Sacramento, CA 95827

Telephone: 916-363-1695  
Fax: 916-363-1698

March 10, 1994

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Attn: CELMS-PD-AH  
Jim Luebbert  
1222 Spruce Street  
Saint Louis, MO 63103

RE: Camp Young Background Information

Dear Mr. Luebbert:

Enclosed per your request is a copy of the California-Arizona Maneuver Area Dedudding Program drawing which shows the location of the Camp Young site. The drawing was obtained from Jim Marler at the Yuma Proving Ground. Cross-hatch patterns on the drawing indicate usage and levels of dedudding at several CAMA sites. The poor reproduction quality of the drawing makes it difficult to determine which of the crosshatch patterns was used for the Camp Young site. The presence of an artillery range at Camp Young was most likely based on the fact that other areas with similar cross-hatching were labeled artillery ranges. There was no other evidence found regarding the presence of an artillery range.

If you have any questions, please call me at 916-363-1695.

Sincerely,



Margaret A. Berry  
Project Manager

enclosure

cc: K. McCutcheon



# TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 11-Mar-1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION Dynamac Corporation Camp Young Artillery Range
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INCOMING CALL
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PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION

OUTGOING CALL
---------------

PERSON CALLING Jim Luebbert	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8840
PERSON CALLED Jeffrey Kozel	OFFICE Dynamac Corporation Pennsylvania	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 215-989-9400

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

I called Jeffrey Kozel on Wednesday 9Mar94 from Palm Springs, California to inquire about his research from June 1993 on the Camp Young Site. He wrote a Findings of Fact for the Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers stating the presence of an artillery range at Camp Young. I requested the documentation to this statement. He remembered a book from the General Patton Memorial Museum referring to the artillery range. He recommended we contact his project manager in Sacramento, California (Margaret Berry 916-363-1695). He said all the documentation for the Camp Young research is filed there.

# TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 11-Mar-1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION Riverside Bomb Disposal Unit Riverside Police Department
--

## INCOMING CALL

PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION

## OUTGOING CALL

PERSON CALLING Jim Luebbert	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8840
PERSON CALLED Sergeant Harter	OFFICE Riverside Bomb Disposal Unit Riverside Police Department	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 909-275-6603

### SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

I called Sergeant Harter from Palm Springs, California on Wednesday 9Mar94 to request reports of incidents, that may be on record in his office, regarding unexploded ordnance on the Camp Young site. He claimed that his office handles the incidents at this site and thinks there may be reports on file. He referred me to his colleague, Yale Katz, who will research this for us. I left him our fax number (314-331-8828) with the hope of receiving reports soon.

# TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 11-Mar-1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION Dynamac Corporation Camp Young Artillery Range		
--	--	--

INCOMING CALL		
---------------	--	--

PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION

OUTGOING CALL		
---------------	--	--

PERSON CALLING Jim Luebbert	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8840
PERSON CALLED Margaret Berry	OFFICE Dynamac Corporation Project Manager Sacramento, CA	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 916-363-1695

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

I called Margaret Berry on Friday 11Mar94 to request documentation on the Findings of Fact report that Jeffrey Kozel (Dynamac Corporation ) had done for the Los Angeles District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The presence of an artillery range at Camp Young was in question. She faxed me a map she had obtained from Yuma Proving Ground (Jim Marler). The map had a cross hatch section on the Camp Young site. This cross hatch was not interpreted in the legend. She claimed that Jeffrey Kozel assumed that the cross hatch pattern was a bombing range or artillery range because this cross hatch pattern was used as such on other maps. She admitted that this assumption has a great chance of error. She had no other documentation to support the presence of an artillery range at Camp Young. I requested a photo copy of the map to be sent to me in the mail because the faxed copy I received was a bit murky.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 14-Mar-1994

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 Young/Desert Training Center (DTC)/California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA)</p>		
<p> </p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OUTGOING CALL</b></p>		

<p><b>PERSON CALLING</b></p> <p>Frederick T. Miller Historian/Archivist</p>	<p><b>ADDRESS</b></p> <p>CELMS-PD-AH</p>	<p><b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b></p> <p>(314) 331-8792</p>
<p><b>PERSON CALLED</b></p> <p>Tina Pickens Operations Manager</p>	<p><b>OFFICE</b></p> <p>General Patton Museum Chiriaco Summit, CA</p>	<p><b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b></p> <p>(619) 324-3257 (Home Phone) (619) 227-3483 (Office Phone)</p>

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

On 11 March 1994, I called Tina Pickens, Operations Manager, General Patton Memorial Museum, to inquire about records her museum may have regarding the discovery of ordnance by visitors to the historical site of Camp Young. She could not recall at that moment anything specific on Camp Young. However, on Monday (14 March) she will make an extensive search of her files, including receipts provided by curators of the museum for materials given by visitors. Tina Pickens has been with the museum for approximately 2 years and only works part-time at the museum. She mentioned she had previously spoke with Jim Luebbert regarding Camp Young, but a search of the museums curator files was not a subject of discussion. Tina Pickens also stated that she had provided Jim Luebbert with quadrangle maps of the DTC, which she thought might be useful to our research.

On 14 March 1994, I again called Tina Pickens at her office to request her support, if necessary, to obtain a print of the aerial photo of Camp Young on display at her museum. Tina Pickens said she will meet with a photographer today to receive an estimation for the cost and time necessary for a reproduction of the photograph. This request is being made in the event

the Cartographic Branch of the National Archives does not provide the same aerial photo of Camp Young, which was ordered several weeks ago. The operations of the Cartographic Branch are currently disrupted due to the branch's move to College Park, MD. Tina Pickens said she will call tomorrow (15 March) on her search of her files and receipts for ordnance related material turned into the museum, as well as the information regarding the aerial photo of Camp Young.

# TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 16-Mar-1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Camp Young, CA		
[Empty Row]		
[Empty Cell]	[Empty Cell]	[Empty Cell]
[Empty Cell]	[Empty Cell]	[Empty Cell]
OUTGOING CALL		

PERSON CALLING  Frederick T. Miller Historian/Archivist	ADDRESS  CELMS-PD-AH	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  (314) 331-8792
PERSON CALLED  Tina Pickens Operations Manager	OFFICE  General Patton Museum Chiriaco Summit, CA	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  (619) 227-3483

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

During the afternoon of 15 March 1994, instead of waiting for Tina Pickens to call [See Telephone or Verbal Conversation Record, dated 14 March 1994, Subject: Camp Young/Desert Training Center (DTC)/California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA)], I telephoned Tina Pickens to check on the status of her search of old files and receipts for all types of historical materials turned into the General Patton Museum. She said she had found a copy of a document entitled, "Study Number 15, Army Ground Forces", dated 31 December 1946, (ACC #695/2), written by the Historical Office, Special Staff, War Department, on the DTC-CAMA. It was approximately an inch and a half thick. This document had been retrieved earlier in the quarter by the archive research team.

Regarding receipts for historical materials, she said that none of the receipts she has seen, thus far, state the specific location of where ordnance and ordnance related materials were found in the DTC-CAMA, leaving the issue of CWM and ordnance contamination at Camp Young open for speculation. Tina Pickens did find receipts for mock-up targets (wooden) and tank skeletons found at Camp Young, which are believed to have been used for target practice.

Regarding old and unorganized files left by past curators of the General Patton Museum over the years, Tina Pickens did find a map of Camp Young outlining 13 firing ranges and an attached listing, which identifies numerically the Camp Young Ranges and the calibre of weapons used on each range. Some of the firing ranges were designated for mortar, 37mm, 75mm, and 155mm. Prior to receiving this information, it was thought that Camp Young only had small arms ranges. I requested a FAX of the Camp Young Range Map and the listing of each range's use, which was received before 1600 hours the same day. See attached FAX. The importance of this information was then discussed among the team members and with Gregg Kocher, ordnance safety specialist. Rochelle Ross, the Team's Project Manager, decided to bring this significant information to the immediate attention of the Project Chief, Mike Dace.

On 16 March, a follow-up call was made to Tina Pickens to check on any additional information she may have found since the prior day. She stated that no additional material, which specified Camp Young, was discovered. I thanked Tina for her efforts and her willingness to help us. She said she will be glad to cooperate with the Los Angeles Engineer District, which will continue the investigation of the Camp Young ranges. For future research on the DTC-CAMA, the files at the General Patton Museum are an important source of information. A copy of this Telephone Conversation Record has been given to Tom Murrell, Project Manager, PM Support.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 18-Mar-1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION Riverside Bomb Disposal Unit Riverside Police Department
--

## INCOMING CALL

PERSON CALLING Sergeant Harter	ADDRESS 1500 Castellano Road Academy of Justice Riverside, CA 92509	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 909-275-2500
PERSON CALLED Jim Luebbert Historian	OFFICE CELMS-PD-AH	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION (314-) 331-8840

## OUTGOING CALL

PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION

## SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

On Thursday March 17, 1994 Sergeant Harter returned my call to provide additional information about the 1985 report of his bomb squad responding to a found anti tank mine. He stated that a small piece of plastic explosive was used to blow the mine. The tremendously great explosion indicates that the mine was full of high explosives (probably TNT). The plastic explosive itself alone creates a much smaller explosion. There is no doubt, in SGT Harter's mind, that the mine was full of high explosives. He also indicates that there are records of many other ordnance findings in the DTC area. Hazardous OEW are found quite regularly in the desert areas.



**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 24-Mar-1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION		
Camp Young, CA		
CONVERSATION RECORD		

PERSON INTERVIEWING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Frederick T. Miller Historian/Archivist	CELMS-PD-AH	(314) 331-8792
PERSON INTERVIEWED	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Mr. Freddy Cooper	81-620 Shadow Avenue Indio, CA	(619) 347-7442

## SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

On 2 February 1994 at the Chiriaco Summit Coffee Shop, I interviewed Mr. Freddy Cooper about his knowledge and experience regarding the site previously known as Camp Young. Mr. Freddy Cooper grew-up in the nearby town of Indio, CA, is a former Marine (4 years service), a retired California highway patrolman, and is a local history "buff" on Camp Young. Mr. Cooper described portions of Camp Young, which he outlined on the Riverside County Map. A copy of which is attached.

According to Mr. Cooper, Camp Young (Proper) was located north of Interstate 10, which included the headquarters, administrative, hospital, and barracks area. Most of the camp consisted of tents. Designated areas for particular purposes at Camp Young were outlined on the ground by the placement of rocks, not fences or walls. There was also an Engineer encampment along the western boundary of Camp Young north of Interstate 10.

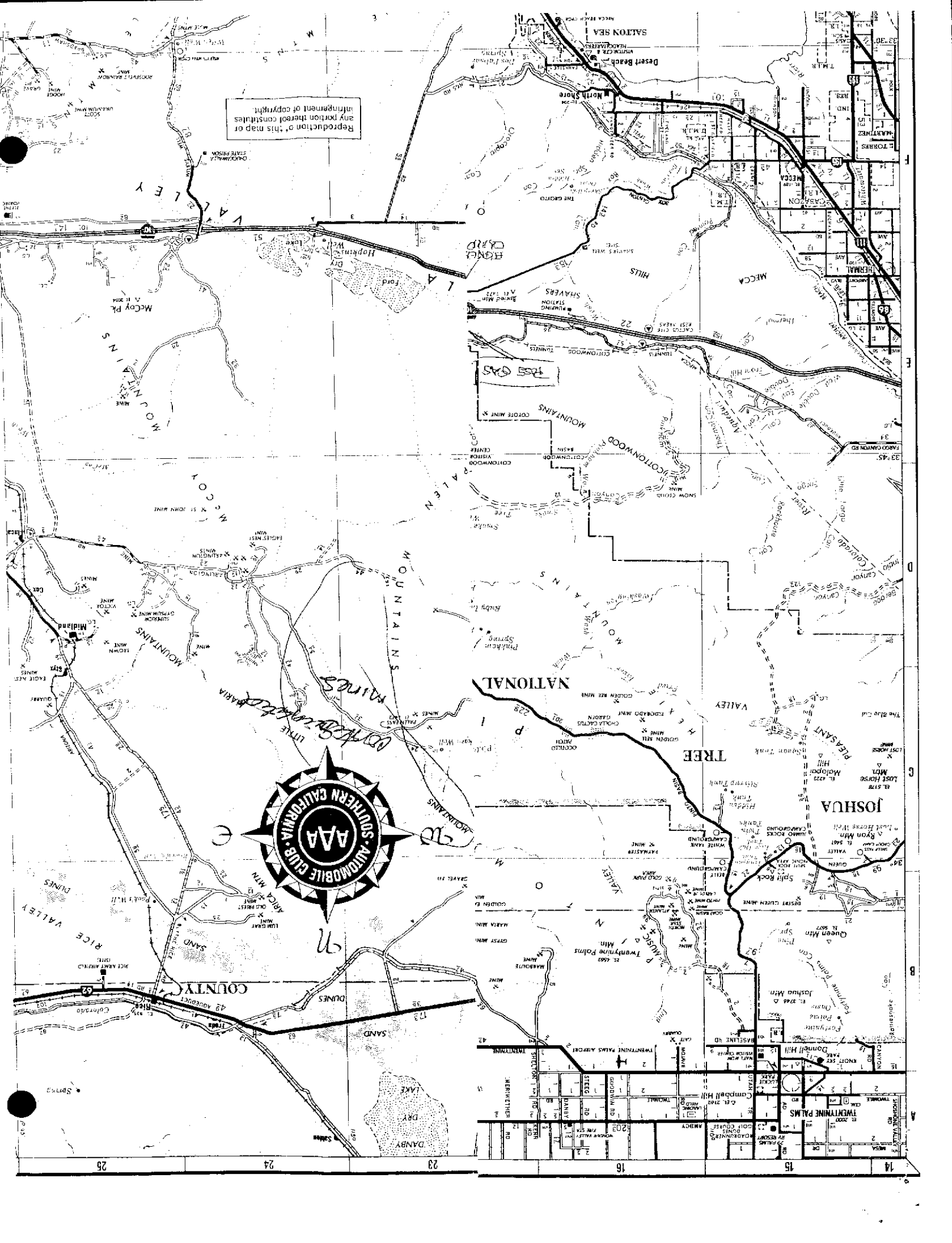
Along the western and eastern edges of Camp Young were infiltration courses. Mr. Cooper found glass capsules and remains of "booby traps" along the infiltration course on the western edge of Camp Young. Based on his finding of glass capsules, he speculated that the infiltration course included the use of tear gas for gas mask training along this infiltration course.

South of Interstate 10 and a part of Camp Young were a series of ranges for small arms, including .45 cal, .30 cal, and .50 cal machine gun. These firing ranges were at the foot and straddled the Orocopia Mountains south of Interstate 10. Remanents of these ranges, including embankments can still be seen. Mr. Cooper stated that we would likely discover small arms shells during our site survey of this area.

On the southwest corner of Camp Young is a gully, which was used as an "ammo dump" and where various types of military material have been found. Mr. Cooper said that this dump was once identified by a sign painted on a rock.

He along with others have canvassed the camp area and have found various types of military munitions, including land mines (simulator type with bursting charge for smoke and "live" land mines). Mr. Cooper remembers an incident that happened approximately 2 years ago, which entailed the explosion of a land mine near where he was conducting subsurface screening of the ground at Camp Young with a metal detector. He recommended contacting the local Sheriff's office to make a check on a report for this incident. Mr. Cooper himself has found land mines (simulator with burster charge) with his metal detector that was sensitized to a depth of approximately 6 inches. He said that it was common for scavengers to use metal detectors at the former Camp Young. Mr. Cooper was very helpful and agreed to a follow-up interview if necessary during our site visit.

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25 24 23 16 15 14

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 29 March 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION		
CAMP YOUNG		
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
Rochelle Ross	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8784
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Fred Cooper	Local Resident of Indio, California	619-347-7442

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

I called Fred Cooper with a question about the glass capsule he found in the Camp Young area. A letter sent to this office identifies the capsule dimensions and a "Legend". This "Legend" was actual lettering painted on the side of the bottle. The lettering stated: HS Toxic Gas Set Ml. The bottle was found, along with two others, in the area west of Camp Young in the Engineer's Camp. Also found in this area was a practice land mine (as mentioned earlier, in a previous phone call/interview).

Fred noted that a few weeks ago, he was back in the desert area, west of the Engineer's Camp and found trenches, fox holes, tank tracks, and grenade shrapnel.

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

NUMBER PAGES (including cover sheet) 3

FAX TO:

(314) 331-8828

FRED MILLER  
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

ATTN: CELMS - PD - AH

Fred:

Here's the range info for Camp Young that we discussed on the phone. If there's anything else you need from me, please don't hesitate to call. I'm more than happy to help in any way I can.

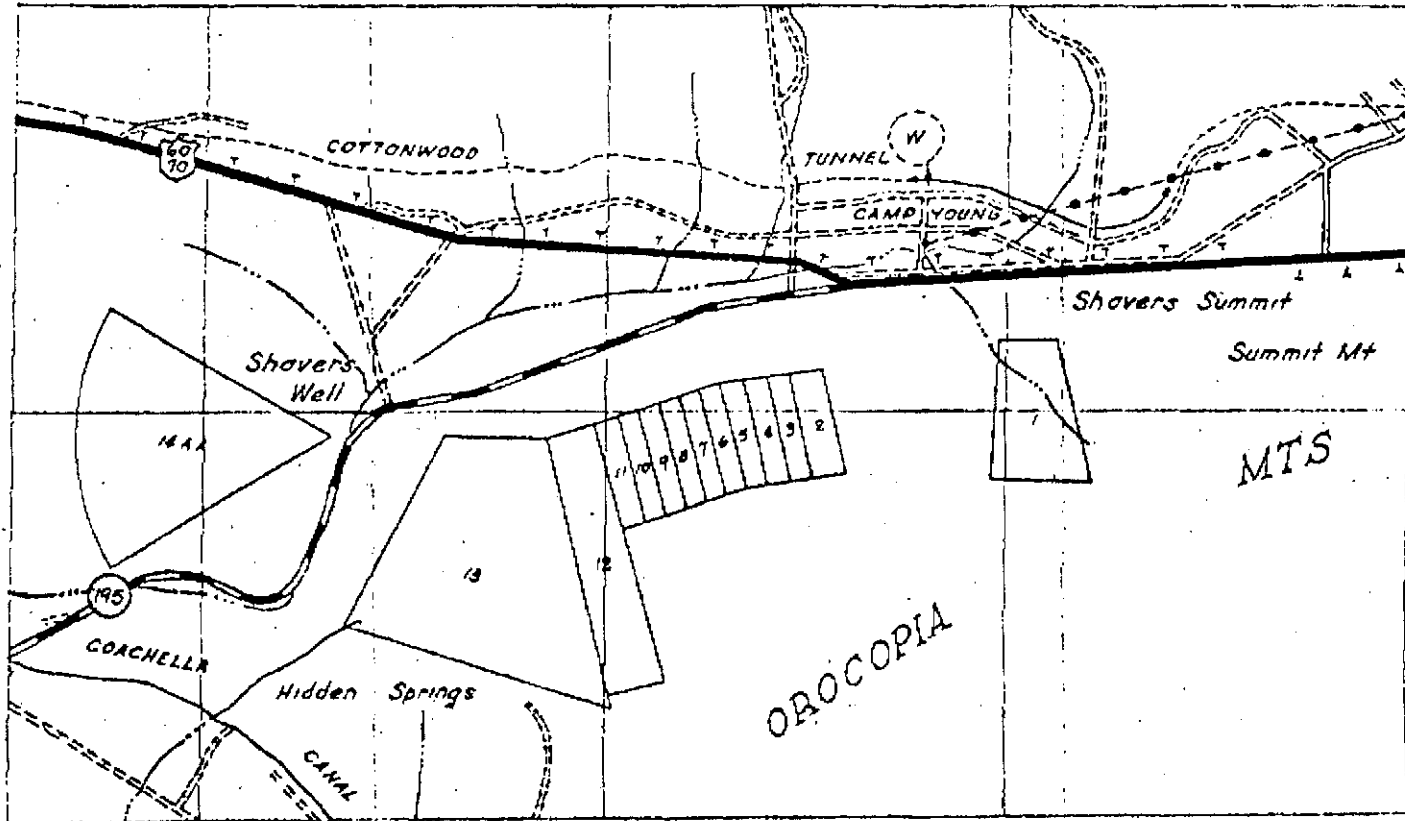


FROM:

T.M. Pickens  
Operations Manager  
General Patton Memorial Museum  
(619) 227-3483

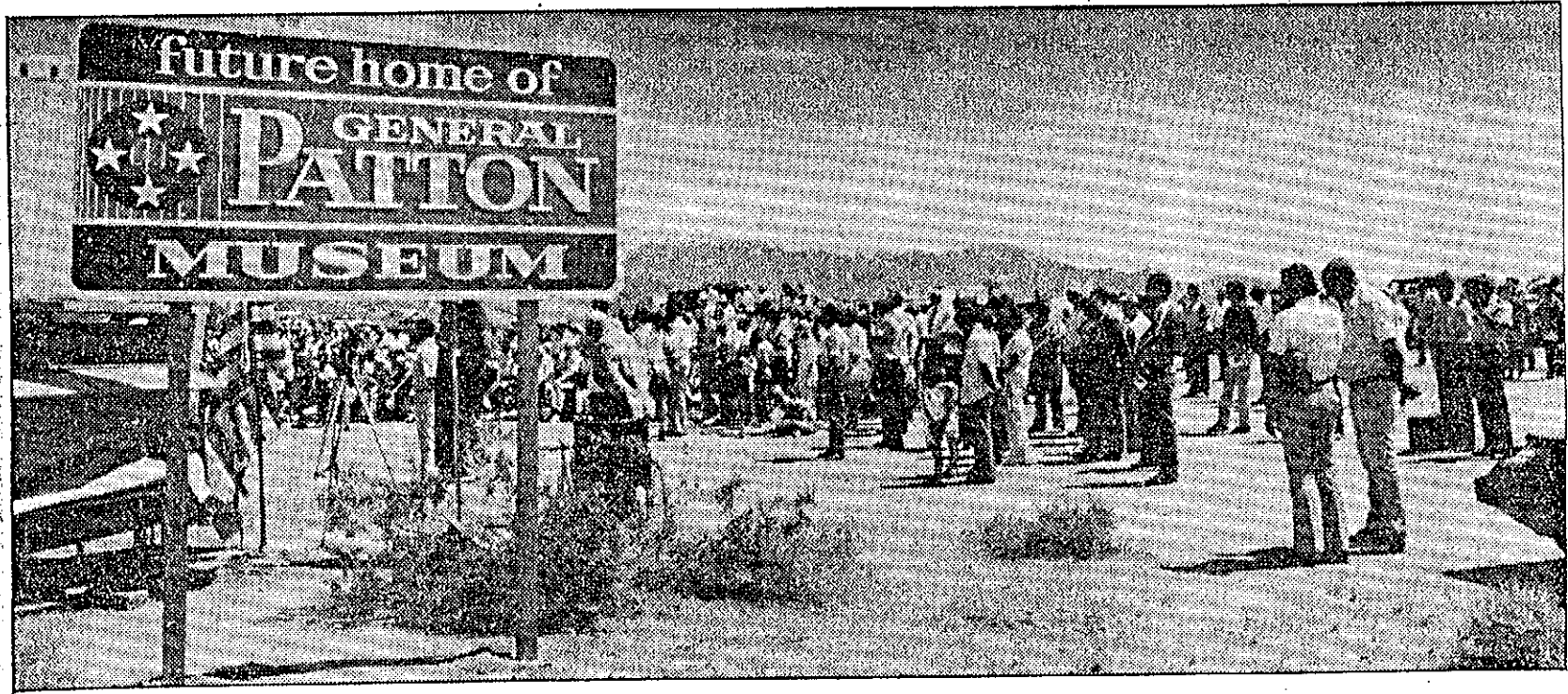
CAMP YOUNG RANGE

RANGE	DESCRIPTION
No. 1	COMBAT RANGY .30 Cal., 7mm, and 15mm.
No. 2	KNOWN DISTANCE - 48 points (includes pits) - Ranges, 100 - 200 - 300 - 500 - .30 Cal. Rifle and carbine. Includes transition course .30 Cal. rifle. 2 points.
No. 3	MOVING TARGET - 1 Lane - 600 yds - .30 Cal., 50 Cal. and 37mm.
No. 4	INFILTRATION COURSE
No. 5	KNOWN DISTANCE - Familiarization firing - 12 points (no pits) - Ranges, 100 - 200 - 300 yds. - .30 Cal. Rifle and Carbine.
No. 6	KNOWN DISTANCE - Familiarization firing - 14 points (no pits) - Ranges, 100 - 200 - 300 yds. - .30 Cal., Rifle and Carbine.
No. 7	KNOWN DISTANCE - Familiarization firing - 10 points (no pits) - Ranges, 100 - 200 - 300 yds. .30 Cal. Rifle and Carbine.
No. 8	KNOWN DISTANCE - Familiarization firing - 10 points (no pits) - Ranges, 100 - 200 - 300 yds. - .30 Cal. Rifle and Carbine.
No. 9	KNOWN DISTANCE - Familiarization firing - 15 points (no pits) - Ranges, 100 - 200 - 300 yds. - .30 Cal., Rifle and Carbine.
No. 10	KNOWN DISTANCE - Familiarization firing - 10 points (no pits) - Ranges, 100 - 200 - 300 yds. - .30 Cal., Rifle and Carbine.
No. 11	MACHINE GUN - Moving target carriage on narrow track - 1000 inches, .30 Cal. and .50 Cal.
No. 12	MORTAR - 1 Range - 1200 yds. Sub machine gun Cal. .45 qualification course.
No. 13	COMBAT - .30 Cal., 90 Cal. and 37mm. - Pistol Cal. .45 qualification course.



**APPENDIX F**  
**NEWSPAPERS/JOURNALS**





Staff photos by Simon Elegant

About 400 persons gathered for dedication of monument in desert.

## Veterans dedicate base war memorial

By SIMON ELÉGANT  
Indio-Coachella Bureau

CHIRIACO SUMMIT — A lieutenant general and a private spoke about the 40th anniversary of the German surrender yesterday. Predictably, their perspectives were different.

"Vigilance and preparedness must continue to be our watchwords," said Lt. Gen. Robert Arter, the keynote speaker at the dedication ceremony for a monu-

ment to the million men who passed through the Desert Training Center from 1942 to 1944.

"We survived," was former Pfc. Joseph Ciganovich's stark summary of his feelings on the anniversary.

"We came straight out of Louisiana," Ciganovich said. "And they dumped us in the middle of the desert."

Ciganovich, 70, of San Pedro, was one of an estimated 100 vet-

crans of the desert training camp who returned for yesterday's double celebration of V-E Day and the dedication of the monument. The event attracted about 300 other spectators.

The monument, built in a pyramid shape to copy the arm patches worn by members of armored divisions, also is dedicated to Gen. George S. Patton Jr.

Patton was the first commander of a training ground that

ultimately covered 18,000 square miles.

Patton established his headquarters at Camp Young, a few miles from this small settlement off Interstate 10 about 30 miles east of Indio.

A flag that flew over the Capitol in Washington, D.C. on April 29 was presented by a representative of Congressman Al McCand-

(See PATTON, Page B-2)

# Patton . . .

(From Page B-1)

less, R-Bermuda Dunes, for use at the monument.

Three members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 3699 in Indio raised the flag on a flagpole next to the monument. George Opolbus, commander of the VFW post, said that it was particularly appropriate that Indio veterans raise the flag as Patton became an honorary member of the post while serving in the desert.

A drum and bugle band from the Marine Corps Combat Center at Twentynine Palms played military music for the occasion and soldiers from the Army's National Training Center at Fort Irwin formed a color guard.

Arter, 55, is commander of the 100,000-man 6th Army, headquartered at the Presidio of San Francisco, which is responsible for the protection of California and 11 other western states.

Although too young to have fought in World War II, Arter recalled some of the euphoria of victory.

"What a great day to be an American," were the opening words of Arter's speech.

But the general, and other speakers at the dedication, also emphasized the sacrifice made by those who fought and died in the second world war.

"Peace and freedom were bought and paid for by the blood, sweat and tears of American soldiers. By soldiers training on these desert sands," Arter said.

Training continues to be important in the Army today, Arter said.

"Training today is a tough business, and it was tough for Gen. Patton and his troops," Arter said. "Today, tough training maintains our peace."

Ciganovich and four other Southern California veterans of the Third Armored Division wore triangular badges displaying the word "spearhead" and the numeral "3".

"We were always ahead, always out front," Ciganovich said, explaining the division's patch.

He said that his division, fighting with the 1st Army in Europe, established a record by covering 100 miles in one day.

Although an infantryman, Ci-

ganovich said he would hitch rides on the tanks or half-tracks to keep up with the speeding columns. The speed of the advance sometimes created problems because of the policy to avoid large pockets of German resistance.

"If it (the German position) was small, we hit them," Ciganovich said. "If not, we just went around them."

Laura W. LaMars, who came from Racine, Wis. for the dedication, said that she and 25 other Army nurses also were shocked when they arrived at Camp Young in August of 1943.

"It was 118 (degrees) the night we arrived," LaMars said. She added that the operating conditions were close to nightmarish and resembled the scenes depicted in "M\*A\*S\*H".

"We were operating in tents with sand blowing right onto the operating tables," LaMars said.

Other veterans at the dedication remembered Patton. Frank Rose, 67, recalled Patton's ability to get things done.

Rose said that when he arrived at the camp in July 1942, there were only primitive dental facilities for the soldiers. Patton was informed of the problem and an array of new dental equipment suddenly appeared in the camp.

Ralph Delgado served under Patton the tank commander and remembers the general differently.

"That son of gun would go anywhere you wouldn't go," Delgado recalled. "I saw him up there, dodging bullets."

Delgado, 60, of Ontario trained in the desert after Patton's departure, but served in the 6th Armored Division under Patton as a combat medic.

Patn, 'a pretty good man,'  
*to be honored at dedication*  
*to be honored at dedication*

PE D Sp AY 4 '85  
 By *Val* ELEGANT  
 Press-*Val* Staff Writer

CHIEF  
 CO SUMMIT —  
 Few people associate George S. Patton with sensitivity to the needs of others, but Joseph Chiriaco, who had the general as a neighbor for five months, knows better.

He was really protecting the civil rights of people," Chiriaco said of Patton's tenure as commander of the Desert Training Center in 1942. "He was a pretty good man, I thought."

A monument to Patton and the million other men who trained in the desert from 1942-44 is scheduled to be dedicated Wednesday in this tiny settlement located just off Interstate 10 about 30 miles east of Indio. May 8 is the 40th anniversary of the German surrender that ended the war in Europe.

The monument is a 5-foot high concrete pyramid with a commemorative plaque on each face. One plaque relates to Camp Young, the headquarters of the training center. The second plaque is about Patton's role in the desert training ground, and the third is a map showing the location of all 10 camps used by the army.

Lt. Gen. Robert Arter, commanding general of the 6th Army at the Presidio of San Francisco is to speak at the dedication, according to John Scull, public affairs specialist at the Bureau of Land Management, in Riverside.

The bureau, part of the U.S. Department of the Interi-

or, put up the \$4,000 for the monument. So far half that amount has been raised in donations to reimburse the bureau.

Edward Hastey, BLM director for California, also is to attend the dedication, Scull said.

The observance also will include a flag-raising ceremony supervised by members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars post in Indio, Scull said.

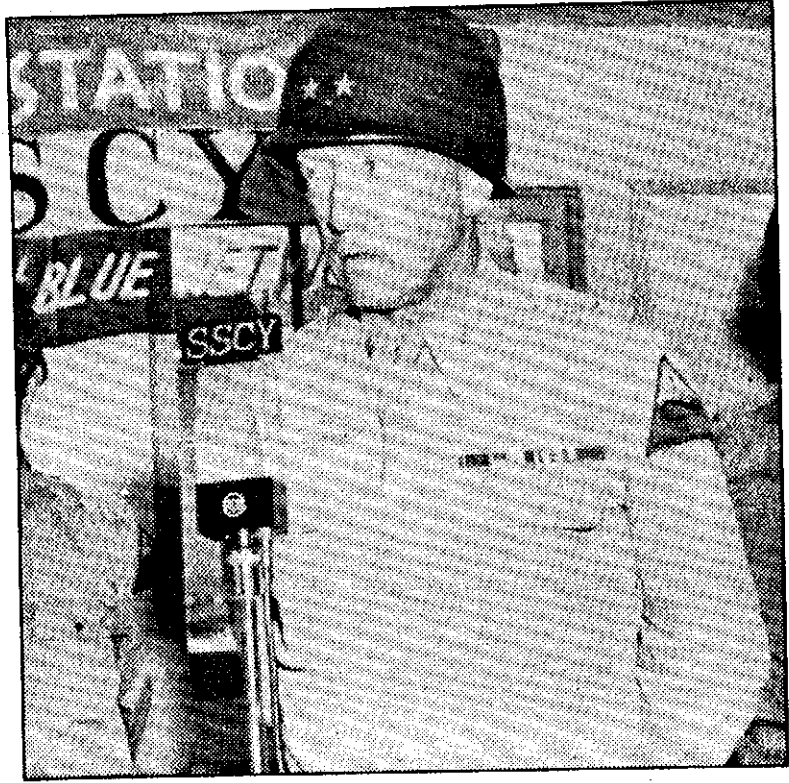
Chiriaco, 80, has watched

cars and trucks roll past this cluster of buildings in the desert since he arrived in 1933, but he still remembers the passing of the armored divisions with awe.

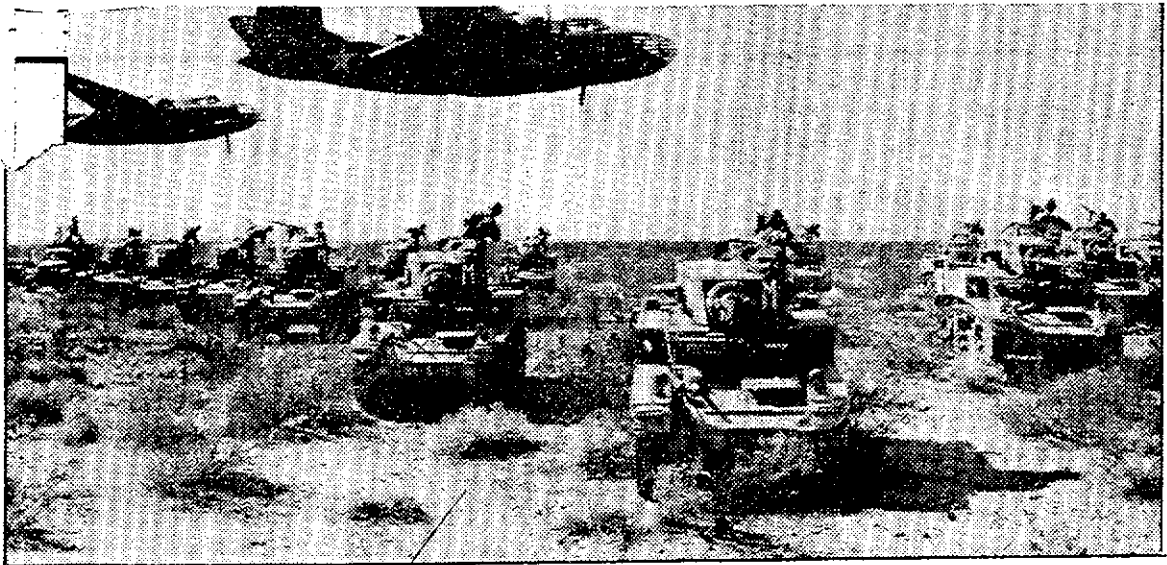
"They used to go past here for hours at a time," Chiriaco said. "Tanks, trucks, command cars and Jeeps."

The Army trained in a huge area that eventually extended from Pomona to Phoenix, Ariz., and from Yuma,

(See PATTON, Page B-2)



General Patton addressing the troops during wartime.



File photo

Patton's tanks rolled across the California desert in training.

DEPT SAT MAY 4 '85  
**Patton** . *mi*

(From Page B-1) Ariz., to Boulder City, Nev. There were 10 camps in what the Army called the California-Arizona Maneuver Area.

Camp Young, two miles from Chiriaco's property line, was selected by Patton as his headquarters when he arrived to initiate the training program in 1942. Patton's First Armored Corps, with 250,000 men, trained under the harsh conditions of the desert to prepare for the invasion of North Africa.

With the United States fighting Italians, Chiriaco worried about his Italian ancestry, and offered to leave the area. But Patton told him it wasn't necessary.

"He told me, 'You stay here and run this place and I'll run the Army.'" Chiriaco said.

Eventually, Patton included Chiriaco's restaurant and store, then called Shavers Summit, within the confines of the base. The name was changed to Chiriaco Summit to avoid confusion at the post office, according to Chiriaco. With the change of status as part of the base, soldiers could buy beer and food at the store.

"He did a lot of things out

here you wouldn't expect," Chiriaco said. Patton went out off his way to ensure that his soldiers did not disturb the few civilians living in the area, Chiriaco said.

Much of Patton's reputation as a disciplinarian was undeserved, according to Chiriaco.

"Nobody was fair to him," Chiriaco said. "Not the politicians or the government or the press."

But there is no question that Patton was a great commander in battle, Chiriaco said, or that he was courageous. Because of those qualities, his death in 1945 in a car crash was especially sad.

"He would have been tickled to death to die on the battlefield," Chiriaco said. "To die in a traffic accident would be the last thing he wanted to do."

Margit Baldivid, Chiriaco's daughter, said she hopes to be able to build a museum devoted to memorabilia of the Desert Training Center.

"We thought about having something here for Patton all the time we were growing up," Baldivid said. She said that the project already has the support of Patton's family.

Baldivid, who lives in Bloomington, said she has asked

President Reagan to be honorary president of the fund-raising group, General Patton Memorial Inc. No reply has been received from the White House, Baldivid said.

A fund-raising celebration for the museum is planned in Chiriaco Summit on Nov. 11, which marks both Patton's 100th birthday and is Veterans Day. A reunion of veterans who trained in the desert is also scheduled, Baldivid said.

About \$80,000 is needed to start the project, Baldivid said, and the entire project will cost \$1.5 to \$2 million dollars. She said photographs, equipment, papers and other artifacts from the training camps would be on display at the museum.

The training center already has a memorial of a kind. In 1944, Italian prisoners tore down the camp, but Chiriaco said he rescued three frames used to simulate dummy tanks during training exercises. He erected a sign made of wooden boards commemorating the soldiers, placing them in front of what he called the "skeletons of Camp Young."

The frames were covered with canvas and slipped over the top of a Jeep. The resulting dummy tanks were used in exercises, Chiriaco said.

said. The teachers from Our Lady who attended the meeting were **Mira Vasquez**, **Sister Andrea Diebel**, **Mary Jane Robinson**, **Marilyn Reubling**, **Colleen Shrosbree**, **Gloria Leija**, **John Harty**, **Sister Sharon Aalbers** and **Sister Rose Huelsman**.

**PATTON POST:** Former President **Gerald R. Ford** is the chairman of an honorary committee for a Veterans Day celebration Nov. 11 at Chiriaco Summit, Desert Center, according to **Margit Chiriaco Baldivid**. The purpose of the celebration will be threefold: to honor the 100th anniversary of the birth of the late Gen. George S. Patton Jr., to mark the ground-breaking for the Gen. Patton Memorial, and to reunite the troops who served with him during World War II. Other members of the honorary committee include U.S. Senator **Pete Wilson**, Rep. **Al McCandless**, R-Bermuda Dunes; state Assemblyman **Bill Bradley**; Riverside County Supervisor **Patricia "Corky" Larson**; **Lowell Weeks**, general manager and chief engineer, Coachella Valley Water District; and former Rep.

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## Indio Lower Coachella Valley

Jeanne E. Kataoka



**Victor Veysey**. The museum will be at the entrance to what was Camp Young, the command post for the Desert Training Center. Gen. Patton was the first commander of the center, which ultimately covered 18,000 square miles in the Southern California desert, portions of Arizona and southern Nevada. About 800,000 soldiers were prepared there for the African offensive that played a vital role in the Allied victory, Margit said.

PE SUN SEP 22 '85

*JJ Paul Army*

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*Palo Verde Times  
5-10-85  
Blythe, Ca*

PALO VERDE V

## **V-E Day commemorated with dedication of Patton desert training camps**

**CHIRIACO SUMMIT** — The World War II Desert Training Center, which was set up in 1942 and commanded by Major Gen. George S. Patton Jr., was dedicated during a public ceremony Wednesday to commemorate the 40th anniversary of V-E Day.

The U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) commemorated the training center, and several military officials and some local residents attended the ceremony at the former Camp Young. Claypool Distributing Co. helped in the dedication.

The program included the unveiling of a permanent monument and plaques honoring the center, performance by the Marine Drum and Bugle Corps from the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center at Twenty-nine Palms and a U.S. Army color guard unit from the Army National Training Center at Fort Irwin.

Among those in attendance were Gerald E. Hillier, district manager for the California Desert District of the BLM; Dean Bibles, Arizona director of the BLM; Norma G. Pepiot, an aide

for U.S. Rep. Al McCandless (R-Bermuda Dunes); and Col. Jim Stanton, chief of staff at the Marine Corps G-A Combat Center. Also present were Lt. Col. John Caynak at the Marine Corps Logistics Base at Barstow; Col. Jarrett T. Robertson, deputy commander for training at Fort Irwin; Lt. Gen. Robert Arter, commander of the Sixth U.S. Army; Richard Wheaton of the state Department of Veterans Affairs; and Edward L. Haste, state director of the BLM.

They brought back memories of the time when about 18,000 square miles of desert in California and Arizona were devoted to the largest desert maneuver area in the world. More than one million U.S. troops were trained for survival and combat in North Africa and Europe for two years.

Supplies and equipment underwent severe heat and cold testing at the training sites before being put to use. Training included tank, infantry and artillery tactics as well as communications and flight reconnaissance.

## V-E Day Plus 40 — GIs Return to Patton's Camp

By CHARLES HILLINGER, *Times Staff Writer*

CHIRIACO SUMMIT, Calif. — Veterans of Gen. George S. Patton Jr.'s World War II battles in Africa and across Europe marked the 40th anniversary of V-E Day Wednesday at the desert camp location where they trained for the war against the Nazis.

About 50 veterans were among the 400 people present as a single rock pyramid monument was dedicated to the World War II Desert Training Center, which was located near this tiny town on Interstate 10, 30 miles east of Indio.

Before and after the ceremony, the one-time soldiers swapped tales, showed each other vintage photographs and reminisced.

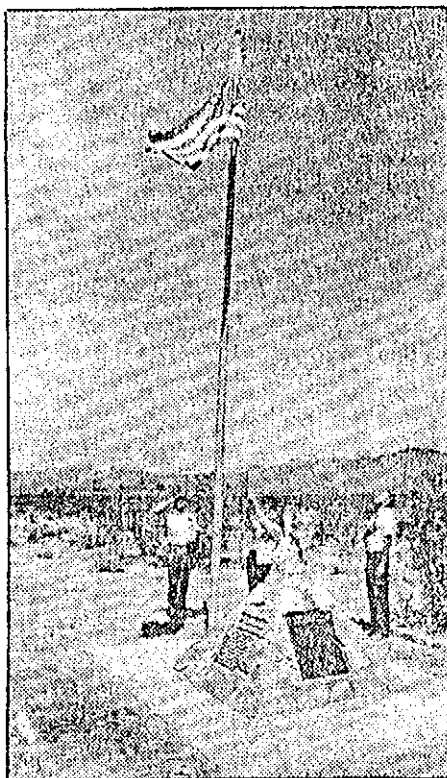
For seven months in 1942, Patton and his 60,000 tank corpsmen and artillerymen learned to fight and survive in the desert in preparation for battles in North Africa and later in Europe.

Nearly 300,000 soldiers in all were in training from March, 1942, through April, 1944, in ten camps spread over 18,000 square miles of Southern California and Arizona land making up the Desert Training Center, the world's largest Army post.

Charles Jeglinski, 74, of Venice and Ralph Delgado, 60, of Ontario showed up wearing their World War II Army uniforms and brought along memorabilia and photos of the tent camps and Patton.

"Here's one you fellas don't have," said Frank Carroll, 65, of

**Please see PATTON, Page 35**



JOSE BARRERA / Los Angeles Times

As flag was raised over the new Patton monument, Ralph Delgado, 60, of Ontario—wearing his old uniform and medals—stood at attention.



## ***PATTON: Soldiers Return to Desert Training Center***

Continued from Page 3

Phoenix, who trained here and fought with Patton. "Remember what Patton said he was going to do when he reached the Rhine? Here's proof he kept his promise."

Carroll reached into an envelope and produced a picture of Patton urinating in the Rhine River.

Next to the monument and speaker's stand was a sign that proclaimed: "Future Home of Gen. Patton Museum."

Gerry Hillier, California desert district manager for

the Bureau of Land Management and master of ceremonies at the event, explained that the monument is the first step by the bureau in developing a Patton Memorial Visitor's Center to house personal papers of the World War II general, artifacts and reminiscences and records of those who trained at the desert center.

Ev Hayes, Needles area manager for the Bureau of Land Management, which administers the center, said the agency received more than 700 letters from men in 40 states after a story about the training center appeared in the Los Angeles Times and other

Thursday, May 9, 1985/Part I 35

newspapers across the country. The letters will help the bureau piece together the history of what happened here.

Tacked to a display of photographs marked, "Patton's Camp Revisited," was a photo showing Patton in his headquarters tent at Camp Young making an announcement over the center's radio station, SSCY (Special Service Camp Young.)

Patton's troops at the dedication said music was played on the radio station and Patton would come on the air unannounced and compliment his soldiers "or give them hell" for something they had done wrong.

"We never knew when the music was going to stop and Patton was gonna start," one of the veterans said

with a laugh.

The invocation was delivered by the Rev. William B. Pettigrew, 64, of the United Methodist Church of Walnut Creek, Calif. Pettigrew was a sergeant in Patton's European command.

"He was firm, yes. But he was also a warm, tender, caring human being, a great general," insisted Pettigrew.

Asked if Patton was profane? The minister replied, "Well, he did swear some."

The land for the memorial was donated by Joe Chiriaco, 80, who founded the town of Chiriaco Summit in 1933 and operates a store, cafe, gas station, motel, auto wrecking yard and trailer park here.



PREMIER  
Newsstand Issue

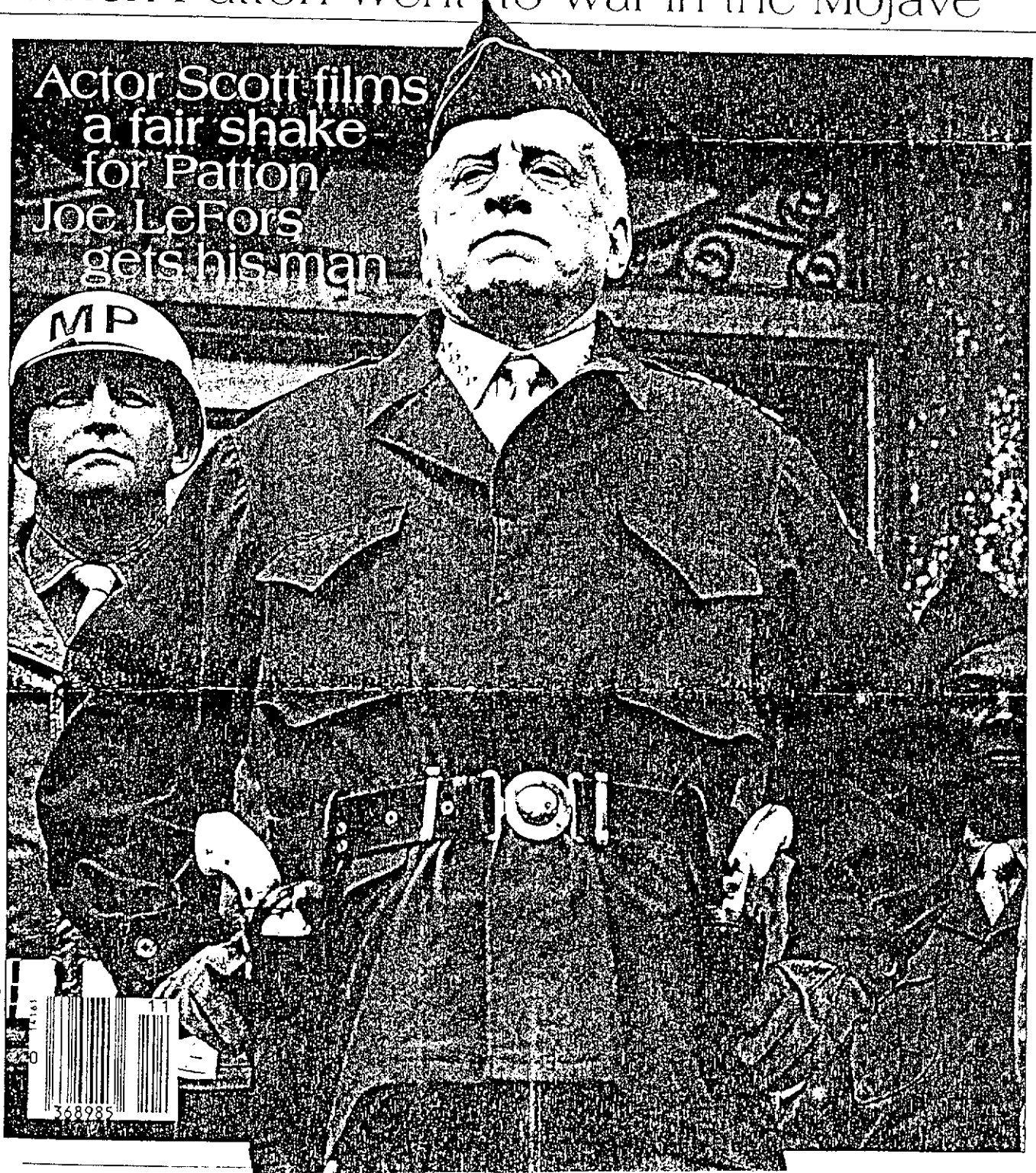
# American West

The land and its people

November/December 1985 \$3

When Patton went to war in the Mojave

Actor Scott films  
a fair shake  
for Patton  
Joe LeFors  
gets his man



Encl  
5

that pass in the mountains across the valley," Delgado remembers, shading his eyes and pointing off at an arid gap in the mountains.

First came the airplanes and strafed hell out of it. Then the artillery shells began to cover the ground, next came tanks rumbling into the pass blasting away and finally streams of troops. There was so much dust and smoke up there you wouldn't think anything could be alive for miles. But when we stopped, and the smoke began to clear, someone shouted, "Hey look up there, what's that moving?" And just like nothing at all had been going on, this old dusty prospector and his burro, looking like something from the last century, came walking through all that smoke and dust and debris paying no attention at all to any of us or all the live ammunition we'd blasted that pass with.

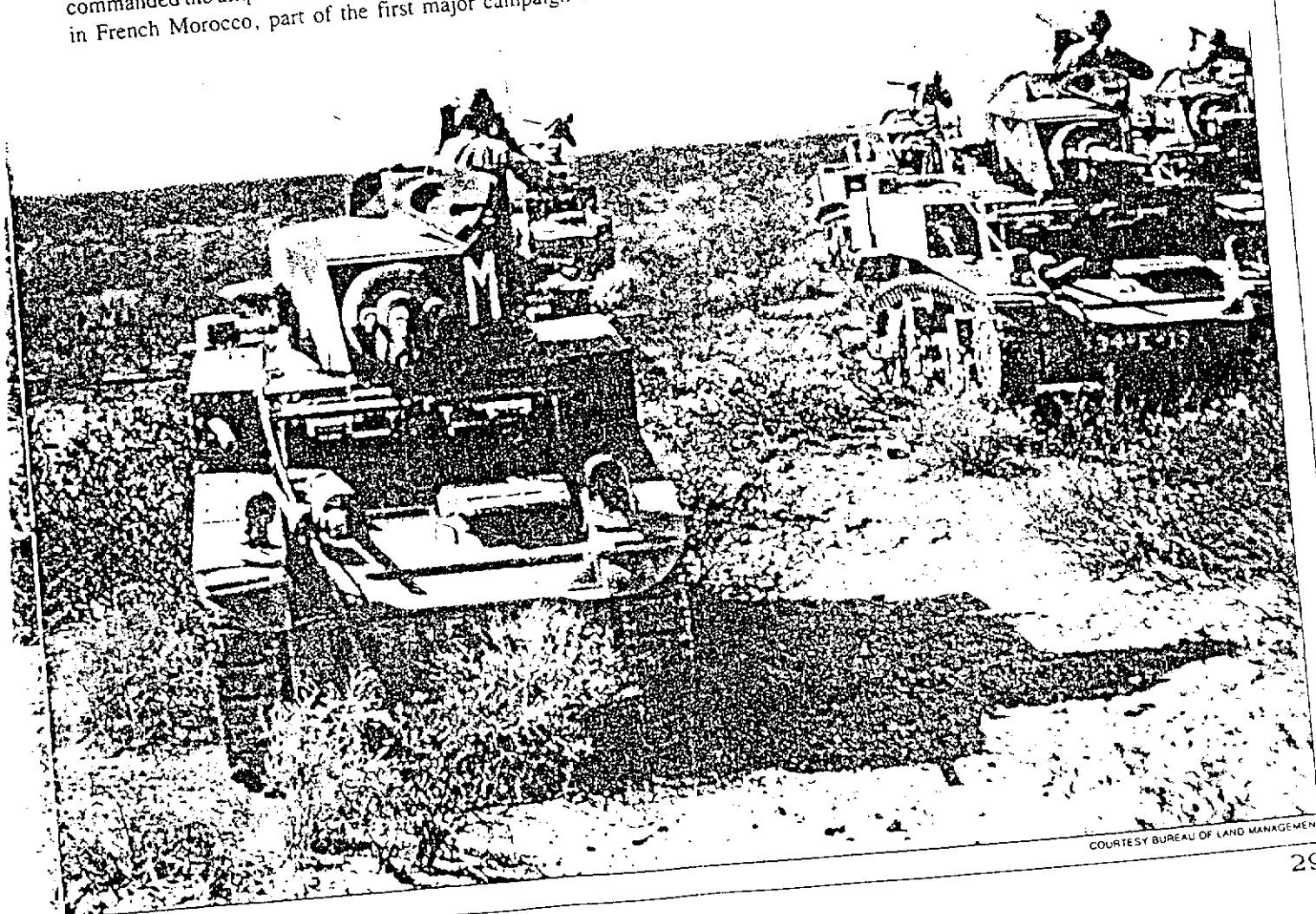
**I**N THE END, WHEN THE SMOKE FROM THE PASS CLEARED, when the dust from the rumbling tanks settled, when the echo of bugle and cannon ceased in the desert, when the practical jokes that alleviated the tension and fear for what was ahead were played, the soldiers of the Mojave followed their general off to war. First to North Africa where Patton commanded the amphibious landing of the Western Task Force in French Morocco, part of the first major campaign of the

## ATTENTION — VETERANS OF THE DESERT TRAINING CENTER

*In its effort to fill out the history of the Desert Training Center and to restore or preserve elements of the Camps wherever possible, the Bureau of Land Management wants to hear from all veterans of the Training Center. If you have not already done so, please write to tell them the months that you were there, the unit you were with, the kind of training you received, and accounts of your experiences there. If you know of others who were there, please share this information with them. Every letter from a veteran of the Center will be acknowledged. Desert training veterans, please write to either one of the following:*

*Everell Hayes, Area Manager, U. S. Bureau of Land Management, 901 Third Street, Needles, California 92363, OR to Bob O' Brian, California Desert District Office, 1695 Spruce Street, Riverside, California 92507.*

*Light tanks used in training are drawn up for a shot by the media, as they would be at a greater distance from each other in real maneuvers.*



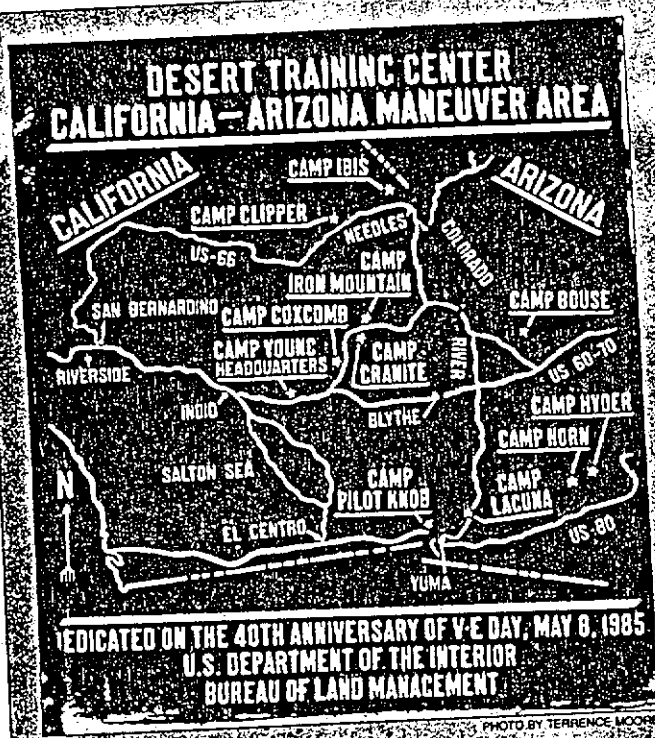
United States in World War II. Later to Sicily where what was on the battlefield—besting his British rival General Montgomery as well as the Germans and Italians—was eclipsed by scandal and humiliation over Patton's slapping of a soldier in a field hospital. And finally to Europe, where in command of his beloved Third Army, Patton rolled across western Europe making his mark on history as a warrior to watch those warriors he'd read and dreamed about since he was a boy in California, fighting a war he'd waited thirty-three army career years to fight.

In the end it was for this man, in spite of all his bombast and bravado, that the old soldiers gathered in the Mojave last summer. In an era that is short on heroes and long on international frustrations for the country they had fought in World

War II, here was a man who in time of war dealt with frustrations in a vernacular of word and deed everyone could understand: Grab them by the nose, kick them in the pants. In the last analysis, of course, the battles were fought, as John Wayne put it in the war movie *In Harm's Way*, as "all battles are fought, by scared men who'd rather be someplace else." From the spring of 1942 to the spring of 1944, for each American soldier who had his thirteen weeks of desert training, the Mojave was the someplace else before the battle. ✪

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE**

For background on Patton, see: H. Essame, *Patton: A Study in Command* (1974); Charles M. Province, *The Unknown Patton* (1983); Porter B. Williamson, *Patton's Principles* (1979); Charles Whiting, *Patton* (1970); Ladislav Farago, *Patton: Ordeal and Triumph* (1963).



This plaque showing the camps in the Desert Training Center was dedicated on VE Day in 1985 during a reunion of the Center's veterans at Camp Young.

**WHEN YOU GO**

The U.S. Bureau of Land Management has plans for a permanent exhibit at the Desert Training Center to display memorabilia from the years 1942 to 1944, when over one million young Americans trained on the sands of this area for duty in World War II. The Bureau also plans to make some of the abandoned camps accessible to visitors. At present, the only camp accessible to automobiles

without four-wheel drive or without considerable walking is Camp Iron Mountain, located north of California Highway 62, approximately fifty-five miles east of Twentynine Palms, California, and fifty-five miles west of Parker, Arizona. Traveling east on highway 62, pass the intersection with highway 177, continue on for seven miles to the Iron Mountain Pumping Plant, and turn left (north). Proceed on this paved road to the entrance of the Pumping Plant, and then turn left (west). Follow this dirt road to the power-line service road (dirt). Turn left (south) and follow the power-line service road for two miles to a sign that will direct you to turn left again (east) and follow the dirt road to the campsite, approximately one-eighth mile away. Visitors must always be cautious about driving on these dirt roads. Often, flash floods wash deep sand drifts over the roads, making them impassable. So, before you drive on—stop, look, and consider, to avoid getting stuck. Visitors should realize that summer daytime temperatures often climb above 115.

Acres of stone work line the abandoned roads and walkways of Camp Iron Mountain. Many rock designs of company symbols remain as well as special insignias such as the seal of the United States made of small pieces of white quartz, the medical profession symbol (caduceus) made of small pieces of reddish-purple and white stone, and stones outlining the shape of an ambulance.

The chapel southwest of the flag circle is in good condition, while the outdoor altar northeast of the flag circle is in fair condition. A large relief map of the area is in fair condition, though showing the effects of weather and vandalism. The Bureau is seeking information regarding the map, as nothing is known about its history. Everell Hayes, BLM Area Manager, asks, "Does anyone know who built the map or what material it's made of?"

The Bureau asks that no one treasure-hunt in this area. Do not take anything from the Camp, and do not move any of the rock alignments. Leave only your footprints. For more information, write to U.S. Bureau of Land Management, 901 Third Street, Needles, California 92363. Telephone (619) 326-3896.

New museum, the "Big Map," M-47 tank

## Where Patton prepared for North Africa in Southern California

Sunset Magazine

February, 1989

Four-star general and controversial hero of World War II, Gen. George S. Patton is the focus of a new museum in the California desert. The museum opened in November on the original site of Camp Young, headquarters for Patton's Desert Training Center.

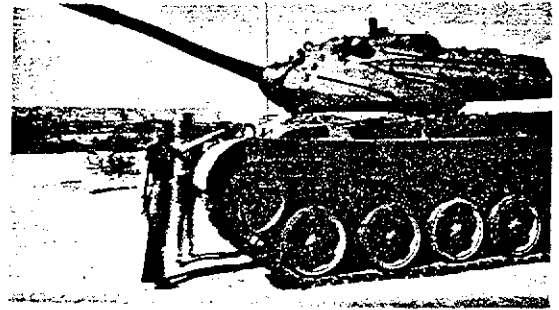
The museum's centerpiece is the Big Map. Donated by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), it's a 5-ton topographical wonder depicting in exquisite detail 50,000 square miles around the Colorado River. It pinpoints 11 divisional training camps—in Arizona, California, and Nevada. These bases trained men and tested equipment for combat in the North African campaign.

Used to plot the route of the 242-mile-long Colorado River Aqueduct, the Big Map was constructed for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP) in 1927. Ten people labored for 10 months to construct the 250,000 pieces of fiberboard that make up the map. Then, in 1930, the pieces were transported to Washington, D.C., to educate Congress and help raise funds for the aqueduct. Once displayed at the Los Angeles County Museum of Science and Industry, the map had been in mothballs at the MWD's La Verne plant since 1984.

Other exhibits tell the story of life in the training camps. A diorama showing tents, uniforms, cots, mess kits, and other artifacts is being installed; videos tell the stories of the men who served with Patton. And the Bureau of Land Management helped compile an extensive collection of related letters, films, and tapes.

Joseph Chiriaco, a former DWP surveyor who worked on the aqueduct, donated the land for the museum. And volunteers are working with the BLM to preserve the history of the center and its trainees. If you have relevant documents or other materials you'd like to donate (or funds you'd like to contribute), call (619) 227-3227 or (714) 877-5077.

The museum is open from 9 to 5 daily. Admission is by donation. From Interstate 10 about 28 miles east of Indio, exit north at Chiriaco Summit; the museum is on the left. □



Forty-eight ton M-47 tank, also known as the Patton Tank, squats outside new museum

Visitors in "Mexico" point north along Coachella Aqueduct and toward Salton Sea, in center (cord now holds visitors back). Relief map is size of a three-car garage

CLAIRE CURRAN







Steve Medd / The Press-Enterprise

Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, right, shakes hands with Joseph L. Chiriaco after Schwarzkopf's arrival in Chiriaco Summit by jet for a TV taping. Ruth Chiriaco is with the umbrella. The Chiriacos founded the community.

# Schwarzkopf takes desert by storm

Retired general cheers Patton admirers, gears for TV special

By Mark Acosta  
The Press-Enterprise

PE D THU APR 9 1992  
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## CHIRIACO SUMMIT

The museum built as a tribute to the late Gen. George Patton got a chance to salute a living general yesterday — Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf.

As a private Lear jet hit the landing strip for the tiny community of Chiriaco Summit about 12:45 p.m., the 25 people who had waited about 30 minutes in the desert sun began applauding and snapping photographs.

"There they is, guys," yelled Margit Rusche, one of the museum's founders. The retired general was at Chiriaco Summit, about 30 miles east of Indio, to film part of a CBS special about Patton.

The program, tentatively titled "The General and the Generals," is set to air June 4 on CBS. It is one of a series profiling generals of World War II. Schwarzkopf is a consultant, host and narrator for the series, which also features Charles Kuralt, a CBS official said.

The General Patton Memorial Museum commemorates the location of Camp Young, where Patton briefly commanded desert training exercises for about 1 million men between 1942 and 1944. The

troops trained with artillery, tanks and airplanes in preparation for World War II combat in North Africa. The Chiriaco Summit site is one of 11 training camps in California, Nevada and Arizona preserved as landmarks.

Fifty years after Patton came to the camp, the man who commanded U.S. forces to victory in another desert war came to visit.

After the cockpit swung open, out strolled Schwarzkopf.

Wearing sunglasses, a tan coat and pants and brown athletic shoes, Schwarzkopf held a briefcase in one hand and flashed a thumbs-up sign to the crowd with the other. "It's great to be here," he said, with a grin. Schwarzkopf began shaking the hands of admirers and accepting gifts ranging from a box of antique Christmas cards sent to troops during World War II to a plaque making him an honorary member of the Western Military History Association.

As he approached a car waiting to whisk him to a filming location behind the museum, the general, nicknamed "The Bear," declined to answer what he called political questions about the war. He paused to talk with reporters and praise

Patton.

"He was a great military fighting man, the No. 1 fighting man in the U.S. Army," said Schwarzkopf, 57, who retired at the end of August. "And this was the training ground for much of what became the U.S. Army invasion of North Africa in World War II."

David Henley, a museum director and retired brigadier general from the Nevada National Guard (Reserve), said the visit was a precursor to the museum's April 30 celebration marking the 50th anniversary of troops' arrival at the training camp.

"It fits right in with our upcoming commemoration of the first troops," Henley said. "And Schwarzkopf is coming off a very successful desert war, so there are a lot of coincidences."

After Schwarzkopf left to begin filming, Barbara Maxfield was still smiling after shaking hands with the general. A public affairs officer for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, she said the visit was part business and part pleasure. The bureau manages the 11 former camps.

Her husband, Col. Keith Maxfield, served with the U.S. Marine Corps in the war against Iraq called "Desert Storm."

"It was a real thrill," she said, smiling.

A Chiriaco Summit tourist attraction is the sprawling 10-acre auto graveyard with over 500 wrecked vehicles behind the

# Chiriaco Summit

## Settlement turns 50 tomorrow but founder's eye is on future

By MIKE KATAOKA  
Indio-Coachella Bureau

**CHIRIACO SUMMIT** — It will be 50 years old tomorrow, but Chiriaco Summit isn't over the hill yet.

Just ask Joseph L. Chiriaco, 78, the portly patriarch of the isolated roadside settlement 30 miles east of Indio.

He'll gladly reminisce about the motley multitude that has passed his way in five decades; from the flamboyant Army general to the future U.S. president, to the weirdos and desperados, and everyone in between.

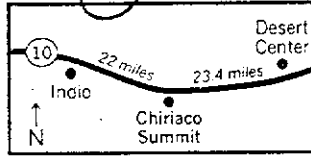
But Chiriaco doesn't cling to nostalgia. He's looking ahead.

"We actually have big ideas of redoing the whole setup and putting in a complex off the interchange," he says. "That takes time and money. We'll just have to feel that one out."

Chiriaco Summit, more than a rest stop but not quite a town, has maybe 20 residents and 30 workers. It's been that way for some time, but its namesake insists there is growth potential.

"We need bigger, better facilities. When I first came here, from Palm Springs to Indio was absolutely blank," he says. "Look at it now."

Joe Chiriaco has thrived on challenges ever since he cleared some brush and boulders along



old U. S. 60 and on Aug. 15, 1933, opened a filling station, cafe and general store. Then it was known as Shaver's Summit, a tribute to a county supervisor named John Shaver.

Practicality, more than ego, necessitated the change to Chiriaco Summit.

"The mail would get so screwed up," he recalls. "Our mail would go to Summit City or Shaver's up north. When we got our own post office, we decided Chiriaco Summit would relieve all that."

After a year-long battle, the U.S. Post Office Department in 1959 officially recognized Chiriaco Summit and the map makers at Rand McNally followed suit. It took another 18 years, however, for the county to rename the adjacent landing strip, which also had Shaver's name, to Chiriaco Summit Airport.

Chiriaco has prodded the state into installing signs along the highway to let motorists know that Chiriaco Summit isn't just a mirage between Indio and Desert Center.

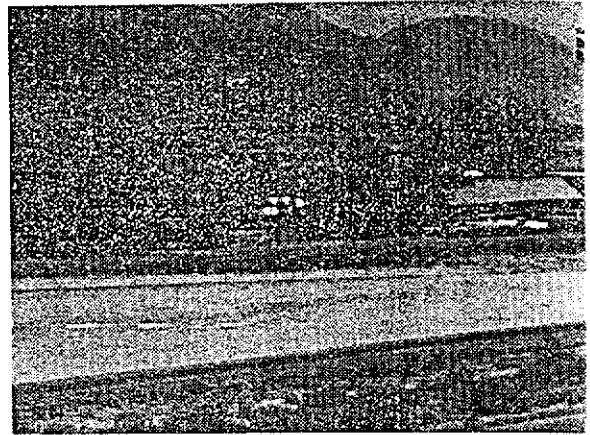
"My monuments are already built along the highway," he says of the many signs that lead the way to Chiriaco Summit. "Don't have to worry about a headstone, just bury me out by one of them signs."

And the emergency towing contract he fought for feeds his 10-acre junkyard with an automotive smorgasbord.

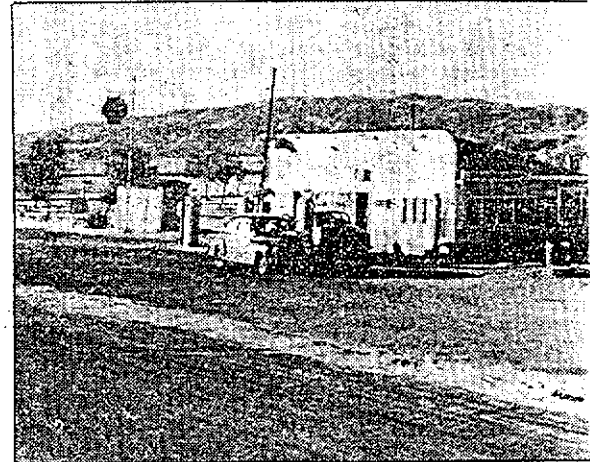
Chiriaco, who started out with 40 acres he bought from cattle rancher James E. Cram, recently acquired some parcels from the U. S. Bureau of Land Management and now owns more than 600 acres beyond the area he has developed.

"Awful close to a section of land. Big enough to build a high-rise hotel," he says with a big grin.

Technically, Chiriaco has been "retired" since he turned 65



Above, tree-shaded gas station, cafe and store at (



in 1970 and draws Social Security benefits. But he still handles the daily receipts from his half-dozen businesses.

"Now all I do is work my butt off 10, 12 hours a day and I don't make a thing," he says. "But it's fun and I'd go crazy if I didn't have anything to do."

"I'm a peon, man. I gotta work."

\*\*\*

The son of an Italian immigrant shoemaker, Chiriaco grew up in Florence, Ala., with 13 brothers and sisters. At 20, he left home to see a football game — the 1926 Rose Bowl in Pasadena.

Chiriaco hitchhiked west with a co-worker from the Alabama Power Co., John L. E. "Bud" Collier, who later landed a job as a California assemblyman and held it for 37 years.

"Just like any young punk, I didn't know what I wanted to do. I was just rambling around," Chiriaco says, his Southern drawl still intact.

He stayed in the Los Angeles area, picking up odd jobs to live. Then with the survival skills he had learned in Alabama Chiriaco found work with an engineering company.

In 1933, a lean and muscular Chiriaco got his first taste of the desert as a member of the peyote team that blazed the way for the Colorado River Aqueduct.

"It was one of the most interesting, beneficial times in my life," Chiriaco says. "We covered the desert. If all the stakes we planted with pine trees, it would be a forest today."

He found a spring in the north of the summit and learned that cattleman James E. Cram owned the property below.

Figuring that a spot between Riverside and the Colorado River would have big potential, Chiriaco struck a deal with Cram to lease 40 acres for 10 years. He came up with the money to buy the land and water



Joseph L. Chiriaco  
"I'm a peon, man . . ."

# The name is Camp Young, insists Joe Chiriaco

ENTERPRISE TUE APR 30 1968

By BILL JENNINGS  
Daily Enterprise Staff Writer

**CHIRIACO SUMMIT** — A man used to battling the establishment is at it again.

Joseph L. Chiriaco wants to memorialize Camp Young rather than the confusing title, "Desert Training Center," in the program to mark Riverside County historical sites as part of the 75th anniversary celebration.

**MAYBE HE'S RIGHT.** This newspaper unwittingly underscored the confusion the other day with a story and headline using "Desert Center" as the huge military base's name.

"I don't know where this Desert Training Center title came from," Chiriaco said. "The whole area from Indio clear to Arizona and from Las Vegas to Yuma was Camp Young in 1942 and later became the California-Arizona Maneuver Area."

"That other name just gets everybody confused and they think of that other place down the road."

"That other place" is Desert Center, somewhat older and maybe larger than Chiriaco Summit, and its arch-rival for nearly 40 years.

**DESERT CENTER** is 24 miles from the Camp Young monument site, while Chiriaco's oasis is only four miles away. Besides, Chiriaco has established one memorial to the famed Gen. George S. Patton Jr., and the other stalwarts who trained and boiled in the desert in 1942.

Chiriaco's memorial is a neatly lettered wooden sign, which states:

"Skeletons of Camp Young. In honor of Gen. George S. Patton and the

men who trained in the desert during World War II. Chiriaco Summit, Cal."

**THE SKELETONS** are three metal frames that were hung over jeeps, draped with canvas painted olive drab and used as dummy tanks for maneuvers. Wooden poles stuck out of the upper framework simulated 37-millimeter guns used on actual light tanks.

"We found those years ago in one of the old dumps," Chiriaco said.

"When we were kids we played on them like a Jungle Jim," added Robert Chiriaco, son of the summit's founder, now helping him run the combined restaurant, store, garage, gas station, trailer park and motel, population maybe 50.

**THE SKELETONS** are painted bone white and installed alongside old Highway 60, which runs right through Chiriaco Summit, just a mile or so east of old Camp Young.

Chiriaco came to this place in 1933, when he leased 40 acres from oldtime cattle rancher James E. Cram, tapped a permanent spring of sweet water in a Cottonwood Mountains canyon five miles north and went into business.

Neither depression, war, nor the bypassing of his town by new Interstate 16 have dented Chiriaco's cheery disposition, although his rich Alabama drawl has faded slightly. He came to the desert before 1933 as a surveyor for Metropolitan Water District during the pre-construction phase of the Colorado River Aqueduct.

**MORE THAN HALF** his land, 27 acres, now comprises the west end of the 6,000-foot Chiriaco Summit county airport, a gravel strip maintained for emergencies only.

He'd like the land back if the county ever decides to abandon the field. It was pre-empted by the Army in 1942, leaving Chiriaco with less than 15 acres of usable land.

This airstrip, others at Desert Center and Rice, several miles of fading roads, and long lines of rocks marking building sites are all that is left of Camp Young — except the rich memories of Chiriaco and several hundred county residents who were either officers, enlisted men or civilian employees at the huge base.

"Patton was really quite a man," Chiriaco said, discounting the bad memories evoked by some of his underlings. "He was strict, sure, and I might not have wanted to serve under him, but he was fair and always good to me."

**CHIRIACO'S** first encounter with Patton, who became known as "Old Blood and Guts" for a dramatic farewell speech he made at Camp Young came in early January 1942, three months before the camp opened.

"I was sitting at the counter here (we had a higher counter with stools then) all greasy, eating a hamburger when someone came up behind me and asked if I knew where Joe was," Chiriaco said.

"I didn't turn around and just said that was me and he asked if it was true I knew a lot about the area. I said I'd been here since those hills were only three inches high. Then I turned around and saw all that brass. He was the first real general I ever saw."

**FRIENDSHIP FOLLOWED,** but Chiriaco missed the farewell to the troops that August, when the famous blood and guts statement was made. The general was telling the tank crews they could expect to see plenty of action, death and destruction in Africa. Patton himself died in Germany.

In 1959 Chiriaco won his long battle to change the name of his community from Shavers Summit (for the old county supervisor, John Shaver, who was instrumental in building the first Coachella Valley-Blythe road, through Box Canyon.)

He got the post office department to go along, also.

"Before the name change, our mail used to go to Shaver Lake or to Summit, things like that."

**AND NOW THE FREEWAY,** bypass or no, bears mileage and directional signs all marked Chiriaco Summit, so the victories are sweet.

If he can just get back his 27 acres from the county, life will be complete. He already has the best water from Indio to Blythe. The freeway has helped business, and now this Camp Young attention is boosting the place too.

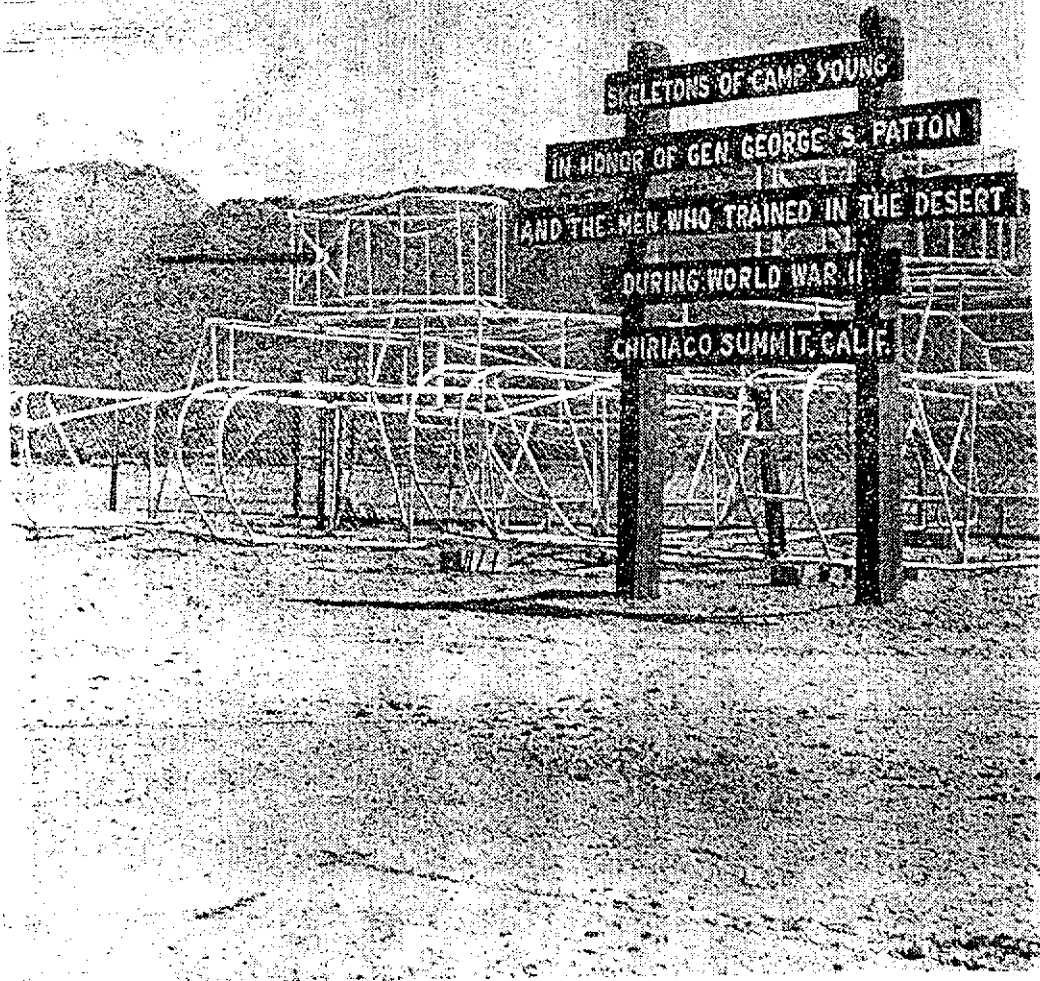
"But don't let them call it Desert Center," he insisted.

An old rival, Steve Ragsdale, now retired, in his 80s and ailing, must grin at that one.

**STEVE PIONEERED** Desert Center in 1921 and was Chiriaco's rival until he retired a few years back and moved to Pinyon Flats.



JOSEPH L. CHIRIACO



(Staff photo by Bill Jennings)

**TANKERS MEMORIAL** — This is the Camp Young monument erected by Joseph L. Chiriaco at Chiriaco Summit to memorialize World War II

armored forces training. The white frames were hung over jeeps to simulate light tanks for training. Chiriaco has fond memories of those days.

*Mil, Army*

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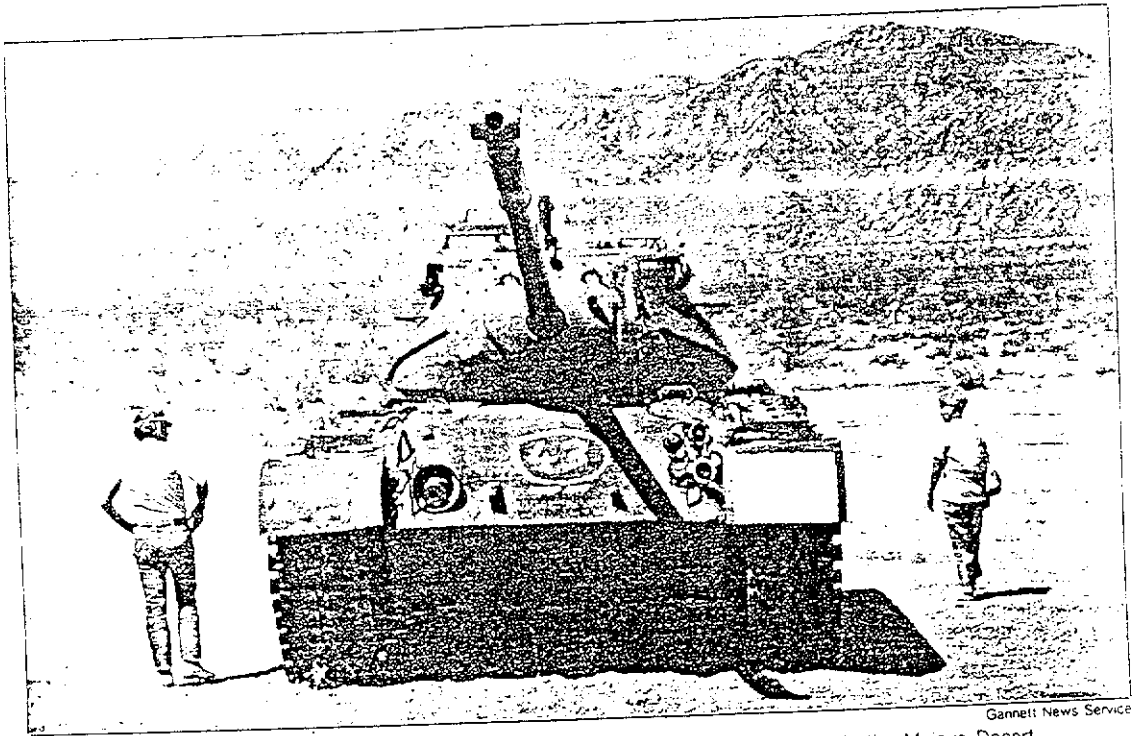
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# Patton's desert camp



Gannett News Service

RELIC: Visitors examine a M-47 tank at the Gen. George S. Patton Memorial Museum in the Mojave Desert.

## Museum holds keepsakes of wars, soldiers

By Katie Castator/Gannett News Service

On March 4, 1942, Gen. George Smith Patton Jr. looked down from the small plane hovering over the Mojave Desert and saw expanses of wide and empty spaces.

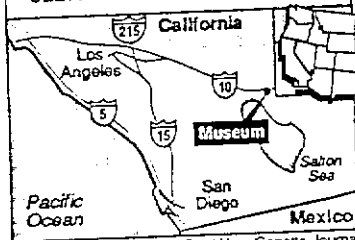
Patton later wrote a friend, "The training area is the best I have seen." He was talking about the arid desert lands of California, Nevada and Arizona, home of the lizard, desert rat and scorpion, and only a smattering of widely scattered human beings. The region was made to order. Patton had been ordered to locate, equip and command the nation's first desert training center to prepare U.S. troops for desert warfare in the event they were sent to North Africa to help the British fight the Germans.

When Patton further scouted the area by car and Jeep, as well as on horseback, he chose Shaver's Summit, now California's Chiriaco Summit, as the headquarters for his World War II tank training division. The Gen. George S. Patton Memorial Museum now stands near that spot as a monument of the world's largest training facility and a testament to the 1 million troops (25 percent of the United States' World War II fighting forces) who passed through it from May 1942 to April 1944. The museum is also a testament to the man whose troops called him "Old Blood and Guts."

Patton remained at the camp five months — long enough to set up 11 sub-camps (great tent cities) — along the Colorado River Aqueduct and establish railway lines, communication and power resources. And he was there long enough to get a reputation as a tough old bird. Men were sent here to increase their

### Gen. George S. Patton Museum

- Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. seven days a week.
- Admission: \$2 for adults, \$1 for children
- Information: Call (619) 227-3227.



Paul Horn/Gazette-Journal

endurance in harsh desert conditions. And Patton saw that they did. He restricted the men and himself to one canteen of water a day. The officers and the men had to run a mile in 10 minutes every 24 hours. The training also included going without sleep for 36-hour stretches, and when sleep did come, it was under the trooper's equipment in the broiling summer heat. Through it all, Patton insisted his men never be without spit-and-polished boots, ties, leggings and helmets. He even ordered the doctors to have holes drilled in their helmets so they could use their stethoscopes while helmeted.

"I talk every day to people who knew Patton," says Gregory B. Carroll, Patton museum curator. "One guy who comes in here said, 'Gen. Patton was one of the most rotten S.O.B.s I've ever met in my life, but I wouldn't have wanted to serve with any other S.O.B.'"

It is 48 years since the flamboyant general first saw what became Camp

Young. Yet desert training is fresh in our minds when we read accounts of U.S. servicemen being sent to the Army's National Training Center at Fort Irwin near Barstow and the Marine Corps' Air-Ground Combat Center at Twentynine Palms to prepare for Operation Desert Shield in Saudi Arabia.

Headquarters was torn down after the war. Some of the lumber was stored near San Bernardino; the rest was burned. Carroll says most of Patton's personal effects were burned by Patton's wife, Beatrice Ayer Patton, after his death on Dec. 21, 1945.

"She didn't want his things to become icons," Carroll says. "His pearl-handled pistols are on display at his alma mater, the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. His medals are in a bank vault in Boston and are never seen. And there are a few things on display at the Patton Museum at Fort Knox (Ky.)."

The Patton museum itself stands in sun-drenched near-isolation. Some of its visitors are former servicemen with memories of days spent sweltering under the white-hot sun. The familiar swing music of the Glenn Miller orchestra greets them from a donated Rockola jukebox.

Inside are collections of memorabilia from World Wars I and II, the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, and even the Civil War — most donated by former servicemen or their families.

The center of the first room is dominated by a 750-square-foot relief map, which shows the sites of the Desert Training Center's 11 camps, seven of which were in California. The 81,000-square-mile control area also included a portion of the Arizona and Nevada deserts.

There are small things and big things throughout the two rooms — a vintage Ford Jeep, Harley-Davidson motorcycle, antitank gun and a life-size wax figure of Patton. But often it is the small

# Museum

From page 18C  
things that tell the big story.

A soldier's grooming kit, which includes comb, nail clippers and the like, also had a mustard-yellow and red tube of Ipana toothpaste.

On display among the many medals, decorations, gas masks, uniforms and guns are items that could be easily overlooked, such as letters from servicemen to their wives and families; a sailor's cap decorated with at least 100 women's signatures; a flight helmet with a heart and the names Gracie and Joe painted on it.

This is history up close and personal. Real people wore these things, wrote these things, and lived, died and fought with these things. It's better than an old war movie.

There are only a few reminders of Patton in the display cases. There are a couple of signatures by him and a swagger stick (which has not been authenticated as his), and there is a Gen. Patton cheeseburger and bowl of chili on the menu at the Chiriaco Summit Coffee Shop next door.

Carroll says that Patton loved Ruth Chiriaco's chili. But Joseph Chiriaco doesn't remember this passion for his wife's chili as much as the fact that the general spent a good deal of time, as did his troops, sitting in the restaurant, eating, drinking and socializing.

On July 30, 1942, Patton received a message from Washington, D.C. His orders were to head up "Operation Torch," the Anglo-American invasion of Nazi-held French North Africa. He left Camp Young the next day, never to return. Because of his hasty departure, Patton was never able to keep a promise he had made to Chiriaco.

"He was always giving me a hard time because I served beer," Chiriaco says. "He wanted some hard liquor. I told him I couldn't serve it because I didn't have a liquor license. So, he said he'd get me one. I knew he meant it. When Patton promised something, he always delivered. But the next day he was gone, and I never saw him again."

The museum is open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. seven days a week. Admission is \$2 for adults and \$1 for children. For more information call (619) 227-3227.

**APPENDIX G**

**PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS**

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE  
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS  
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT  
FINDINGS  
FOR  
CAMP YOUNG  
INDIO, CALIFORNIA

DERP-FUDS SITE NO. J09CA029600

APPENDIX G

PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

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PHOTO #1 - "DUMP" AREA IN ENGINEER'S CAMP ADJACENT TO WESTERN BOUNDARY. ITEMS IN AREA: CLIPS FROM M-1 GARAND RIFLE AND SMALL ARMS SHELL

PHOTO #2 - "DUMP" AREA IN ENGINEER'S CAMP ADJACENT TO WESTERN BOUNDARY

**Page G-2**

PHOTO #3 - NORTHERN END OF ENGINEER'S CAMP (Facing Southeast)

PHOTO #4 - NORTHWEST CORNER OF ENGINEER'S CAMP (Facing East)

**Page G-3**

PHOTO #5 - NORTHWEST CORNER OF CAMP YOUNG PROPER (Facing South)

PHOTO #6 - NORTHWEST CORNER OF CAMP YOUNG PROPER (Facing East)

**Page G-4**

PHOTO #7 - NORTH SIDE OF CAMP YOUNG PROPER. ORIGINAL ROCK FORMATION USED TO OUTLINE ROADS AND TENTS (Facing Southeast)

PHOTO #8 - NORTH SIDE OF CAMP YOUNG PROPER. APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF APPARENT BURIED INFILTRATION COURSE (Facing South)

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE  
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS  
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT  
FINDINGS  
FOR  
CAMP YOUNG  
INDIO, CALIFORNIA

DERP-FUDS SITE NO. J09CA029600

APPENDIX G

PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

**Page G-5**

PHOTO #9 - NORTHEAST CORNER (Facing West)

PHOTO #10 - NORTHEAST BOUNDARY (Facing Southwest)

**Page G-6**

PHOTO #11 - SOUTH OF CAMP (Facing North Towards the Camp)

PHOTO #12 - SOUTH OF CAMP (Facing Northwest)

**Page G-7**

PHOTO #13 - LOCATION OF SUPPOSED "AMMO DUMP"

PHOTO #14 - SOUTHEAST CORNER (Facing North)

**Page G-8**

PHOTO #15 - SOUTHEAST CORNER (Facing West)

PHOTO #16 - FIRING BERMS (Facing South)

**Page G-9**

PHOTO #17 - RIFLE RANGE BERMS, ORIGINAL TARGET POSTS

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE  
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS  
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT  
FINDINGS  
FOR  
CAMP YOUNG  
INDIO, CALIFORNIA

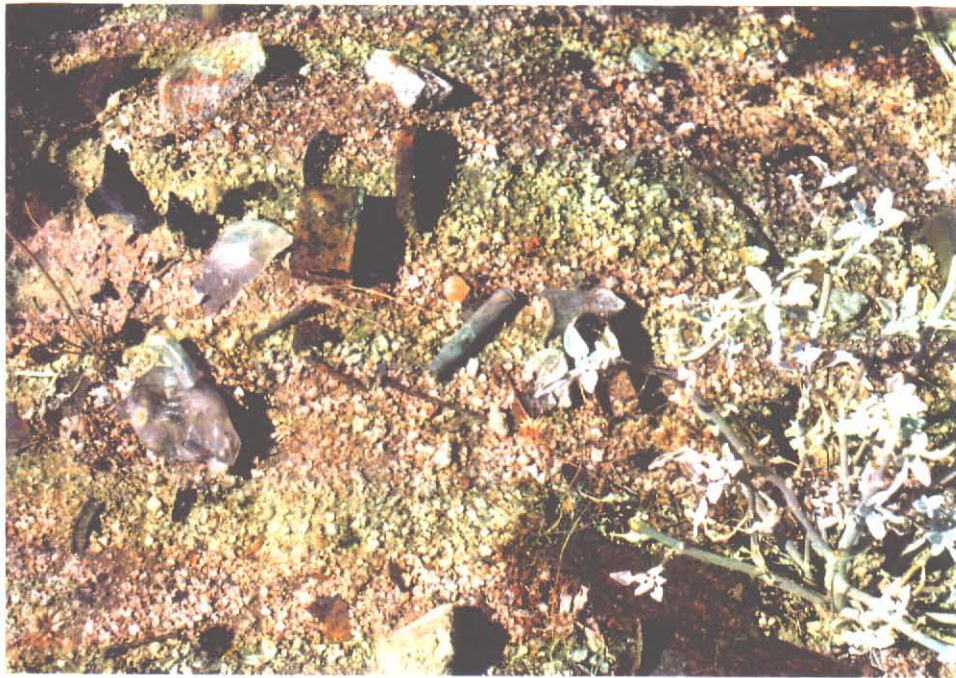
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. J09CA029600

APPENDIX G

PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Page G-10

PHOTO #18 - RIFLE RANGE BERMS (Facing North)



**PHOTO #1**

**"DUMP" AREA IN ENGINEER'S CAMP ADJACENT TO WESTERN BOUNDARY.  
ITEMS IN AREA: CLIPS FROM M-1 GARAND RIFLE AND SMALL ARMS SHELL**



**PHOTO #2**

**"DUMP" AREA IN ENGINEER'S CAMP ADJACENT TO WESTERN BOUNDARY**





**PHOTO #3**  
**NORTHERN END OF ENGINEER'S CAMP**  
(Facing Southeast)



**PHOTO #4**  
**NORTHWEST CORNER OF ENGINEER'S CAMP**  
(Facing East)





**PHOTO #5**  
**NORTHWEST CORNER OF CAMP YOUNG PROPER**  
(Facing South)



**PHOTO #6**  
**NORTHWEST CORNER OF CAMP YOUNG PROPER**  
(Facing East)



**PHOTO #7**  
**NORTH SIDE OF CAMP YOUNG PROPER. ORIGINAL ROCK FORMATION USED**  
**TO OUTLINE ROADS AND TENTS**  
(Facing Southeast)



**PHOTO #8**  
**NORTH SIDE OF CAMP YOUNG PROPER. APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF**  
**APPARENT BURIED INFILTRATION COURSE**  
(Facing South)





**PHOTO #9**  
**NORTHEAST CORNER**  
(Facing West)



**PHOTO #10**  
**NORTHEAST BOUNDARY**  
(Facing Southwest)



**PHOTO #11**  
**SOUTH OF CAMP**  
(Facing North Towards the Camp)



**PHOTO #12**  
**SOUTH OF CAMP**  
(Facing Northwest)





**PHOTO #13**  
**LOCATION OF SUPPOSED "AMMO DUMP"**  
(Facing West)



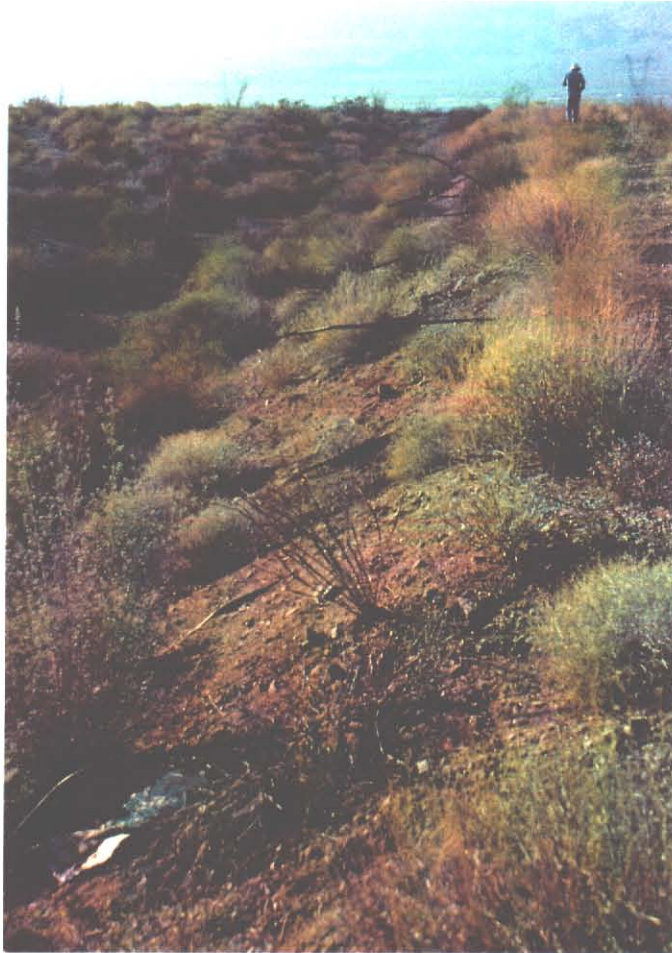
**PHOTO #14**  
**SOUTHEAST CORNER**  
(Facing North)



**PHOTO #15**  
**SOUTHEAST CORNER**  
(Facing West)

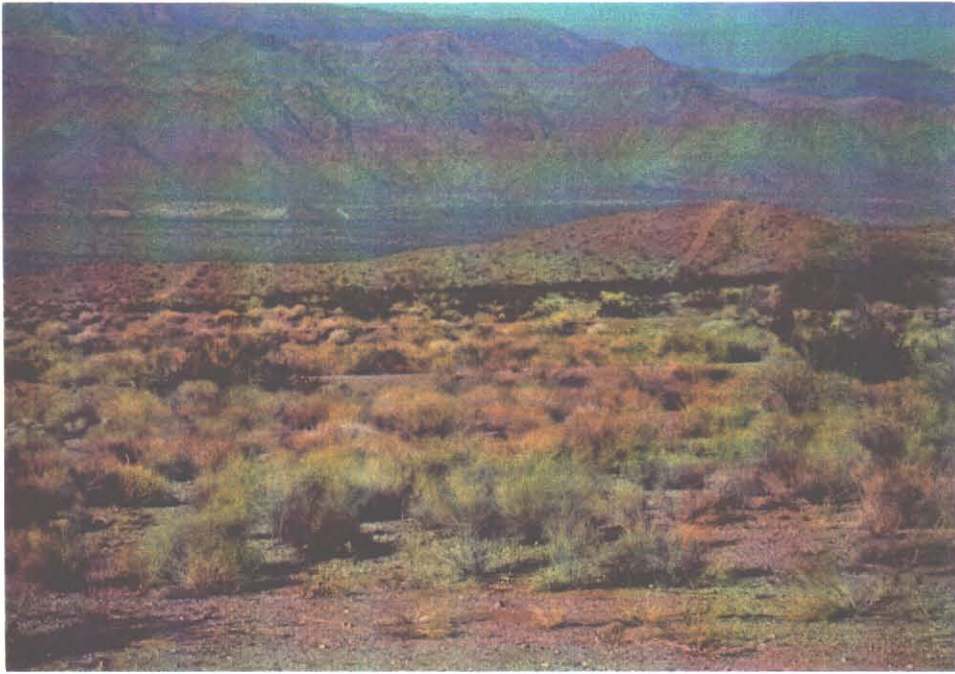


**PHOTO #16**  
**FIRING BERMS**  
(Facing South)



**PHOTO #17**  
**RIFLE RANGE BERMS, ORIGINAL TARGET POSTS**





**PHOTO #18**  
**RIFLE RANGE BERMS**  
(Facing North)



**APPENDIX H**

**HISTORICAL MAPS/DRAWINGS  
(NOT USED)**

**APPENDIX I**

**OEW RISK ASSESSMENT CODE FORM**

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE FOR  
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE (OEW) SITE

Site Name	<u>CAMP YOUNG</u>	Rater's Name	<u>ROCHELLE ROSS</u>
Site Location	<u>INDIO, CALIFORNIA</u>	Phone No.	<u>314-331-8784</u>
DERP Project#	<u>JO9CA029600</u>	Organization	<u>CELMS-PM-M</u>
Date Completed	<u>26 APRIL 1994</u>	RAC Score	<u>2</u>

**OEW RISK ASSESSMENT:**

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at Formerly Used Defense Sites. The OEW risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the potential OEW hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, **hazard severity and hazard probability**. Personnel involved in visits to potential OEW sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OEW."

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  
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	VALUE
Medium/Large Caliber (20mm and larger)	10
Bombs, Explosive	10
Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10
Landmines, Explosive	10
Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	10
Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursters	6
Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	(4)
Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	(4)
Small Arms (.22 cal - .50 cal)	(1)
Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition ( <u>Select the largest single value</u> )	<u>4</u>

What evidence do you have regarding conventional OEW? Land mines and grenade shrapnel have been found within and west of the Engineer's Camp.

B. Pyrotechnics (For munitions not described above)

VALUE

Munitions (Container) containing  
White Phosphorus or other  
Pyrophoric Material (i.e.,  
Spontaneously Flammable) 10

Munitions Containing A Flame  
or Incendiary Material (i.e.,  
Napalm, Triethylaluminum Metal  
Incendiaries) 6

Flares, Signals, Simulators, Screening  
Smokes (other than WP) 4

Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value) 0

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? Items shipped through  
the camp included incendiary training bombs, though no evidence suggests  
these were tested at Camp Young.

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

VALUE

Primary or Initiating Explosives  
(Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide,  
Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide,  
Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.) 10

Demolition Charges 10

Secondary Explosives  
(PETN, Compositions A, B, C  
Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX,  
Black Powder, etc.) 8

Military Dynamite 6

Less Sensitive Explosives  
(Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc.) 3

High Explosives (Select the largest single value) 0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? \_\_\_\_\_

D. Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or  
other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized)

VALUE

Solid of Liquid Propellants 6

Propellants 0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants? \_\_\_\_\_

E. Chemical Warfare Materiel and Radiological Weapons	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25
War Gas Identification sets	(20)
Radiological	15
Riot Control and Miscellaneous (Vomiting, Tear)	5
Chemical and Radiological <u>(Select the largest single value)</u>	<u>20</u>

What evidence do you have regarding chemical/radiological OEW? HS Toxic Gas Set M1 Glass Capsules were found in the Engineer's Camp.

Total Hazard Severity Value  
(Sum of the Largest Values for A through E--Maximum of 61) 24  
Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY\*

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	(I)	21 and greater
CRITICAL	II	10 to 20
MARGINAL	III	5 to 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 to 4
**NONE		0

\* Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3

\*\*If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC Score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

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 OEW HAZARD  
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Location of OEW Hazards	VALUE
On the surface	(5)
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings and Structures	3
Subsurface	(2)
Location <u>(Select the single largest value)</u>	<u>5</u>

What evidence do you have regarding location of OEW? Over the years,  
several items have been found on the surface and directly under.

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

	VALUE
Less than 1250 feet	5
1250 feet to 0.5 miles	4
0.5 miles to 1.0 miles	(3)
1.0 miles to 2.0 miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance <u>(Select the single largest value)</u>	<u>3</u>

What are the nearest inhabited structures? Chiriaco Summit is on the  
eastern boundary of Camp Young.

C. Numbers of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OEW hazard area, not the installation boundary.

	VALUE
26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	①
0	0
Number of Buildings <u>(Select the single largest value)</u>	<u>1</u>

Narrative \_\_\_\_\_

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

	VALUE
Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers	⑤
Industrial, Warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	3
Detention, Correctional	2
No Buildings	0
Types of Buildings <u>(Select the largest single value)</u>	<u>5</u>

Describe types of buildings in the area. Located in Chiriaco Summit are homes, autobody shop, gas station, restaurant and a museum.

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

BARRIER	VALUE
No barrier or security system	(5)
Barrier is incomplete (e.g. in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	4
A barrier, (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security guard, but no barrier	2
Isolated site	1
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; or 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

Accessibility (Select the single largest value) 5

Describe the site accessibility. There is no barrier.

---

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
Expected	5
None Anticipated	(0)
Site Dynamics <u>(Select largest value)</u>	<u>0</u>

Describe the site dynamics. \_\_\_\_\_

---



=====  
 Total Hazard Probability Value  
 (Sum of Largest Values for A through F--Maximum of 30) 19  
 Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine  
 Hazard Probability Level.

TABLE 2

HAZARD PROBABILITY

Description	Level	Hazard Probablitiy Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASIONAL	(C)	15 to 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	less than 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 Expedite INPR, recommending further action by CEHND - Immediately call CEHND-ED-SY--commercial (205) 955-4968 or DSN 645-4968.
- RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 3 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 4 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 5 Usually indicates that no further action (NOFA) is necessary. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

=====  
 Part IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

While on the site visit, no unexploded ordnance was discovered. Over the years, several items including landmines and glass capsules from gas ID sets have been found in the area of Camp Young. The area is desolate and will probably stay that way. Camp Young was the headquarters for the Desert Training Center, therefore, many items were shipped through the camp.

**APPENDIX J**  
**REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST**

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE  
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS  
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT  
FINDINGS  
FOR  
CAMP YOUNG  
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

DERP-FUDS SITE NO. J09CA029600

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St. Louis, Missouri 63132
6. University of California at Riverside  
Library  
900 University Avenue  
Riverside, California 92521
7. General Patton Memorial Museum  
#2 Chiriaco Road  
Chiriaco Summit, California 92201

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE  
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