

## Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles in World War II

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### Bibliography

S-1 Strength Reports	Personal Recollections:
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S-3 Journal, HDLA	Colonel Clifton M. Irwin
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Special Orders, HDLA	Lt. Col. I. R. Monnett
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Prepared under the direction of Colonel William W. Hicks, Coast Artillery Corps, Commanding Officer, Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles, by Lt. Col. John R. Monnett, Major Lester Cole and Sgt. Jack C. Cleland.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Colonel William W. Hicks assumed command of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles and the 3rd Coast Artillery, the Post of Fort MacArthur, and District D on 18 June 1941 after extended service in the Hawaiian Department. Aware of the seriousness of the Pacific situation he immediately held an Officers' Call at which he told the officers to expect war with Japan at an early date, and outlined the extensive training and precautions which were to be Standing Operating Procedure within the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles. These were: establishment of a joint Harbor Entrance Control and Command Post with the Navy to challenge and identify all incoming shipping; cooperation with the Navy in order to secure the maximum interchange of information and intelligence; and, organization and practice movement into position of all mobile 155mm guns to cover the coastal areas adjacent to Fort MacArthur in the event of an emergency.

The coordination with the Navy was readily secured through Captain Richard B. Coffman, U. S. Navy, the assistant Commandant of the 11th Naval District at Long Beach, and Commander Gwin, the Commander of the Section Base at San Pedro. District D was an Area Command comprising all of Southern California from Bakersfield to the Mexican Border. Its mission was to plan and execute the mobilization of military, naval and civilian forces in the event of an emergency.

## II. 7 DECEMBER 1941 TO 8 JUNE 1942

The report of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor reached the Commanding Officer at 1135 PST 7 December 1941. He immediately ordered that all fortifications be manned, all mobile batteries move into previously selected positions, and that service ammunition be issued to all units. Liaison was then established with the several civilian law-enforcement agencies and officials, such as, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Marshal's Office, the Sheriff of Los Angeles County, Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles, and the Los Angeles Police Department.

As soon as news broadcasts informed the public of the Pearl Harbor attack there was an immediate influx of the curious populace to the Harbor Area. Los Angeles broadcasting stations cooperated in requesting the public to remain clear of these areas. During the remainder of the day, 7 December, various conflicting reports were received regarding the presence of Japanese submarines, surface craft, and airplanes, but all investigations were negative.

Japan having declared war upon us, the President ordered a round-up of all suspected Japanese in our country. HDLA established close liaison with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Marshal to the end that this order could be properly carried out with troops from Fort MacArthur assisting these agencies in securing suspected Japanese on Terminal Island and in the Palos Verdes Hill Area. Originally it was the intention that these two agencies were to inspect all Japanese apprehended and then to certify them for removal to Fort MacArthur. However, owing to the lack of facilities at the Fort, this was not feasible and so the Federal Bureau of Investigation held the Japanese in Los Angeles until arrangements could be made to send them to the interior. Later on General DeWitt, the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, removed all Japanese from the coastal areas on orders from the President.

As of the moment of the outbreak of war the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles and Fort MacArthur comprised the following units: Batteries A, B, C, D, E, F, K of the 3rd CA Regt., Hq and Hq Btry 3rd CA, Hq Btry 1st Bn 3rd CA, Hq Btry 2d Bn 3rd CA, CASC 1943, CASC 1959, Co A 524th MP Bn, Co C, 53rd Inf. and a small Casual Detachment. In all, there were 163 officers and 1869 enlisted men. Colonel Hicks requested Ninth Coast Artillery District to send HDLA 500 more men from Camp Calan. This request was approved, but only 127 men reported three days later, 10 December. By midnight of the first day of the war the several batteries of the 3rd CA Regt. were disposed as follows: Battery A (14 inch railway guns) at the Reception Center; Battery B moving two 155mm GPF guns from the gun park on the Upper Reservation to Long Point; Battery C manning the 14 inch D.C. guns of Battery Leary-Merriam; Battery D manning the two 155mm GPF guns of the examination battery; Battery E was broken up, one platoon being attached to Battery B and the balance to Battery A; Battery F was assigned the mission of local defense and Battery K manned the searchlights.

During the early morning hours of 8 December a complete blackout of the San Pedro area was ordered by the 4th Interceptor Command. At 0345 the first "dawn alert" was called. This practice was continued daily until June 1944. A three-way telephone circuit was set up between Fort MacArthur and Forts Winfield Scott and Rosecrans to facilitate liaison between the three posts. Colonel Hicks

held important telephone conversations, concerning speedy perfection of defense plans, with Brigadier General Le Roy Lutes, Commanding General 37th CA Brigade (AA), Major General Walter K. Wilson, Commanding General 9th Coast Artillery District at Fort Scott, Major General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commanding General III Army Corps at Fort Ord, and numerous other high ranking officers.

Colonel Evans, 9th Coast Artillery District, telephoned the following message to Colonel Hicks: "Through AC —at 0300Z 8 December 41 the main Japanese fleet was in this position — latitude 38 degrees 48 minutes north, longitude 132 degrees 5 minutes west. At 0700Z it was at latitude 39 degrees 15 minutes north, longitude 130 degrees 10 minutes west, the last position is roughly 164 miles west of San Francisco on a bearing of 281 degrees." At 1220 PST 8 December the Navy reported a destroyer and aircraft between San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands, and an unidentified battleship 15 miles southeast of Sunset Beach. The 11th Naval District stated an attack by submarine, surface and aircraft from the region of Sunset Beach was imminent. HDLA passed this information to San Diego and San Francisco. Investigation by Naval Air identified the destroyer, aircraft and battleship as friendly units of our fleet, and the earlier report of the main Japanese fleet proved to be a friendly fishing fleet.

An additional source of anxiety for the Commanding Officer HDLA was the realization that Fort MacArthur and the area for 20 blocks around it was a profitable military target inasmuch as the Japanese lived and worked in the close proximity to all our 'installations and the fixed battery locations were well known to everyone. If attacked, great loss of life among civilian noncombatants could be expected. Therefore, on 8 December Colonel Hicks held a conference with Sheriff Biscailuz of Los Angeles County, chairman of the county defense council, and recommended that the following steps be taken at the earliest possible moment:

- (1) Evacuate all women, children and aged and infirm persons, other than defense workers, within a radius of 20 blocks from Fort MacArthur;
- (2) Evacuate all women, children and aged and infirm persons, other than defense workers, from Zone A, adjacent to aircraft factories, large oil tank farms and refineries; and
- (3) Take all possible precautions to safeguard utilities and defense industries.

In conformity with this policy the families of all officers and enlisted men residing on Fort MacArthur were evacuated immediately, and all troops that could be spared were sent to protect vital utilities and defense plants in the Harbor Area.

On 8 December all indications pointed to an early enemy attack in this vicinity as the following extracts from the Harbor Defense Journal will show:

2. a. "3:45 PM—Telephone message from the Asst Commandant 11th Naval District, Long Beach: 'Take every precaution against surprise raiding attack by surface vessels and aircraft from direction 5 to 15 miles southwest of Sunset Beach to San Clemente Island.' Information furnished Harbor Defense Command Post and Interceptor Command, Los Angeles, with instructions from Asst Commandant 11th Naval District to ask General Ryan to send out planes to investigate."

b. "6:00 PM—Message from Asst Commandant 11th Naval District via Senior Navy Duty Officer, HECF: 'Message received from San Diego stating we may expect an attack at dawn.'"

c. "6:17 PM—Message from 4th Interceptor Command: 'Attack by enemy aviation, sub, and surface craft imminent tonight. All precautions will be taken against surprise.' Sighed Cincus and DeWitt."

d. "7:00 PM—Asst Commandant 11th Naval District reports San Francisco and Seattle being attacked."

e. 10:00 PM—From Chief of Naval Operations thru Asst Commandant 11th Naval District: “Secret Intelligence Rating Afirm indicates attack on west coast by this same or another raiding force as soon as Jap ships can get into position. Battleships at Puget Sound and Boeing Aircraft Plant indicated as high priority objectives. Attack expected to be by dive bombers and torpedo planes probably accompanied by submarine attacks from inside harbors. Attack will be pushed home with great vigor. You will take steps so far as lies within your power in cooperation with Army to prevent repetition of success at Hawaii and to destroy enemy carriers. Most dangerous period believed first daylight hours. Consult Army as to measures they will undertake. All ships at Navy Yards or otherwise will so far as possible take readiness condition one and during night readiness condition two for AA Batteries. Keep all possible compartments closed. Mount and man all available machine guns of whatever caliber. Arrange for effective air raid alarms and air raid drills. Concentrate available aircraft and vessels for scouting approaches to Puget Sound and San Francisco and Los Angeles-San Diego Area. All Navy or Marine Fighter Aircraft at San Diego report to Army Air Force for defense duty. Army will station pursuit at NAS. Ships at Navy Yards may if desired and practicable act promptly and keep CNO advised.”

f. “11:15 PM—Colonel Hicks called Colonel McCatty, Ninth Coast Artillery District and informed him of the pertinent contents of the Message received from Naval Courier (Officer) about an hour before. Message was sent to General Lutes at the Fourth Interceptor Headquarters at the Information Center in Los Angeles by officer messenger. Lieut. Bramson called at 11:30 verifying the arrival of the message at 4th Interceptor Command in Los Angeles and its delivery to General Lutes.”

The only heartening news this day was the arrival of Company H, 160th Inf., commanded by Captain Randall, consisting of 4 officers and 139 enlisted men, and the deployment in the Harbor Area of the 78th CA (AA), a regiment of the 37th CA Brigade (AA) commanded by Colonel H. W. Stark, consisting of 52 officers and 892 men. Both organizations took up positions for AA, beach and local defense.

At 0258 on 9 December San Francisco sounded its air raid sirens. About an hour later the all-clear signal was given. But a report from the 4th Interceptor Command indicated that two groups of planes were approaching San Diego and Point Fermin respectively, so Los Angeles went to a Red Air Raid Alert. The visibility was very poor this day and no planes were seen, either friendly or enemy. However, the USS. Kenniston (destroyer) dropped six depth charges on a submarine contact off Point Fermin 9 December but no results were observed. Reports of unidentified surface craft in EDLA local waters kept coming in. Most proved to be friendly but some moved out to sea and were never identified. Our Reception Center was alerted to be prepared to evacuate the area immediately in case it would become necessary to fire the 14 inch railway guns. These guns remained emplaced in the Reception Center throughout the War. During the afternoon of 9 December word was received that the 2nd Battalion, 265<sup>th</sup> CA (HD) would entrain at Galveston, Texas on 10 December for Fort MacArthur. This day our local forces were augmented by the arrival of the 1st Battalion, 185th Inf. (28 Officers and 649 enlisted men); Battery A, 145th FA (4 officers and 79 enlisted men); and one platoon of the 115th Engineers (1 officer and 26 enlisted men). At 0800 the following message was received from Brigadier General Lutes Commanding General 37th Brigade: “Message received from 78th CA relaying following information from General Lutes, Due to poor visibility it is believed enemy is withholding attack. If visibility improves attack is believed imminent.”

Excitement rose on 10 December when a submarine was reported by a U. S. Freighter about 25,000 yards off Rocky Point. The Navy reported no friendly submarines in this area and all batteries in the neighborhood stood ready to open fire. However, no battery was able to pick it up. Two 75mm guns

were sent to Long Beach to cover the west harbor gate and placed under orders of the Naval Operating Base. In the evening the air raid sirens were sounded and a blackout of the area between Bakersfield and San Diego was put into effect. "All clear" was sounded at 2300. 127 of the 500 men originally requested from Camp Callan arrived at Fort MacArthur.

At 0539, Pacific Standard Time, 11 December, Germany and Italy officially declared war upon the United States. During the day the 1st Platoon, Company C, 69th QM Battalion (1 officer and 64 enlisted men) reported for duty. The 2nd Battalion, 265th CA, under command of Lt. Cal. Stanley S. Barchan also arrived. It consisted of 10 officers and 334 enlisted men and took up positions as follows:

Headquarters Battery at Bluff Cove, Battery D at Rocky Point, Battery E at Fort MacArthur (Battery Hodgson) and Battery F at Long Point, relieving Battery B 3rd CA which moved to Seal Beach with two 155mm guns and took up position near the Seal Beach Power Plant. This was originally a Florida National Guard unit that had been training at Fort Crockett, Texas, and it remained here until 18 April 1942. Major General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commanding the III Army Corps took command of the Southern California Sector with Headquarters at San Bernardino, and the Sector was divided into the San Pedro Subsector and the San Diego Subsector. Major General E. L. Dawley commanding the 40th Division was placed in command of the Los Angeles Subsector with Headquarters at Exposition Park in Los Angeles. District D thereupon went out of existence.

During the evening another air raid alarm was sounded over the Los Angeles area which lasted about half an hour. The planes appeared to be coming from the south and it was believed that they might have a base somewhere in Lower California, possibly at Magdalena Bay. Army planes were sent out to investigate that area. A negative report was received. Meantime all batteries were instructed to fire on any aircraft that attacked or dived on any installation. As a blackout measure the Bureau of Light and Power was requested to turn off the street lights from 26th to 32nd Streets in San Pedro for the duration of the war and this was done.

More alarming information was reported on 12 December. At 0255 the 4th Interceptor Command gave warning that a flight of enemy planes was coming north along the Mexican Coast. At 0358 the 4th I.C. reported enemy ships to be in such a position that they could send aircraft against all installations on the California coast. All combat pursuit ships and antiaircraft units were alerted to this possible threat. The Ninth Coast Artillery District warned, at 0500, that five submarines were reported 250 miles northeast of Oahu, heading northeast. Two of the subs were attacked by aircraft, but no results were reported. The American Clipper also reported seeing a submarine about 1000 miles northeast of Honolulu. Finally, at 0750, the Navy reported that Japanese forces, including carriers, were in the sea area between San Francisco and Cape Mendocino. On this day, Company C, 53rd Infantry departed from Fort MacArthur.

The situation on the morning of 13 December appeared to be very somber. G-2 of the 4th Army had reported that an attack in the Los Angeles area was imminent and at 1030 all radio stations went off the air. Colonel Sebrey, of the Planning Section of G-2, General Staff, at Washington, D. C., held a phone conversation with Colonel Hicks regarding the matter of removing civilians from the area 20 blocks around Fort MacArthur. It was decided to advise all civilians living within the area to move, since it was a logical military target. During the day Battery H, 40th FA, under command of Captain Neff (4 officers and 115 enlisted men) reported for duty and was assigned to occupy two 155mm gun positions near Huntington Beach. At the same time we lost the following units: 1st Battalion, 185th Inf.; Battery A, 145th FA and the 1st Platoon, 115th Engineers; who departed for other stations.

On 14 December, Battery D, 144th FA reported for duty and was assigned positions at Santa Monica and Playa del Rey. Two-days later, the 1st Platoon was moved from Santa Monica to Pacific Palisades. The 2nd Platoon remained at Playa del Rey. During the period 14 to 17 December inclusive, many reports of enemy vessels came in giving positions all along the coast from 270 miles south of Dutch Harbor to 150 miles north of the Galapagos Islands, but all investigations were negative.

At "Dawn Alert" on 15 December 1941 there came steaming up to the Harbor gates at full speed a large ship, later identified as the Army Transport Ludington. This vessel's smoke stacks were red hot, and her Captain was about the sane as he was much amazed that the Navy would not immediately open the Harbor gate to let him in without the usual recognition procedure. It seems that the Ludington, which had left San Pedro early in December, loaded with Christmas gifts for overseas personnel, and with a deck load of crated airplanes for the Philippines, was at Christmas Island in the South Pacific when war broke out. The Captain was ordered by radio to return immediately to the United States. One night out from Christmas Island he was picked up by searchlight beams from vessels he took to be Japs. He immediately turned in his tracks and headed back toward Christmas Island, watching with great glee the lap searchlights probing ahead on the course they thought he was on. He then headed for the Chilean Coast and came north at full speed until he arrived off San Pedro only to be held up by what he considered Navy red tape which was alright for somebody else's vessel but not for his.

The 2nd Battalion of the 144th FA, less Battery D, reported for duty on 18 December. This battalion was commanded by Lt. Col. Harold O. Welsh and came from Fort Lewis, Washington, bringing its own 155mm guns. It was originally a California National Guard unit. In addition to Battery D, which had arrived previously, there were a Headquarters and a Service Battery which took positions at Fort MacArthur, the remaining Batteries extended the Defense Coastal Area of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles from Santa Barbara on the north to Newport Beach on the south. The battalion remained on duty here until October 1942 when it returned to Fort Lewis for overseas training. The 78th CA (AA) departed from Fort MacArthur on 18 December.

Information was received on 19 December that Battery E, 52nd CA (Ry), then stationed at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, was entraining at Highland Beach, N. J., enroute to Fort MacArthur.

Previous reports of the presence of enemy submarines began to be verified on 20 December when the freighter "AGWIWORLD" was fired upon some 550 miles west of Santa Cruz, California. The tanker "EMIDIO" was attacked off Blunt's Reef. The Naval Operations Base at Long Beach reported a sighting of an enemy submarine off Point Delgada. Because of this situation, the Commandant of the 12th Naval District ordered all unescorted vessels to proceed to the nearest port immediately. Battery H, 40th FA departed from Fort MacArthur this day.

Battery F, 105th FA was attached to the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles on 21 December at the request of Colonel Hicks, who immediately employed it as a roving battery. The mission assigned this unit was to reconnoiter the defensive coastal area of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles, to prepare selected field firing positions, to hold itself in readiness to occupy them on order and to be prepared to conduct fire against enemy naval units or to support mobile forces opposing a landing attack.

During the period 21 to 23 December inclusive, more reports of the activities of submarines off our coast came in. For the most part they concerned sightings, but in some cases reports of ships actually chased by submarines.

Naval and Marine planes sent over the suspected areas however, were unable to spot anything. At 0300 23 December, the Naval Operations Base at Long Beach reported that a raider had attacked a vessel six miles off Estero Bay. At 0540, the "SS MONTEBELLO" was sunk by a torpedo and shell-fire off San Simeon. Its crew was rescued. Later, a submarine shelled the oil docks at Estero Bay.

Headquarters and two guns sections of Battery E, 52nd CA (RR) reported for assignment to HDLA from Fort Hancock, New Jersey on 24 December 1941. This unit brought two 8 inch railway guns, and without delay was emplaced at Railroad Avenue and 14th Street, Manhattan Beach. This battery was commanded by Captain Perry Eubank and consisted of 4 officers and 114 enlisted men. It was a regular army unit. Its designation was changed to Battery A, 285th CA in April 1943 and a year later it was transferred from Fort MacArthur to Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky.

On 24 December 1941, at approximately 0630, a torpedo was fired at the freighter "BARBARA OLSON" off Fort MacArthur. This torpedo missed the freighter and exploded after passing the vessel. As no destroyers were available in the area, one was dispatched from San Diego which arrived in the area just as the "ABSOROKA", a freighter loaded with lumber, was torpedoed off Point Vicente at 1030. The destroyer from San Diego proceeded to the vicinity of the torpedoed vessel and dropped several depth charges with unknown results. Although all seacoast batteries of six inch or under of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles were manned and prepared to open Immediate fire, no offensive action was possible as the submarine did not surface.

At approximately 1400, 25 December 1941, a slow moving submarine, which appeared to be disabled, was identified in a position approximately 4000 yards off shore near Redondo Beach. It is probable that this submarine was the one which was disabled by the destroyer depth charge attack the previous day. Due to the submarine's position none of the fixed Harbor Defense batteries could be brought to bear on it. Fortunately this contingency had been foreseen and Battery F, 105th Field Artillery Battalion was ready as a roving battery to meet the situation. One 75mm gun from this battery was immediately dispatched from Fort MacArthur and emplaced on Redondo Pier in a position from which it could open fire on the disabled vessel. Ten rounds were fired at the submarine before decreasing visibility made further firing impracticable. All traces of the submarine had disappeared the next morning. The general belief is that the sub was sunk. For its action against the submarine, Battery F, 105th FA was officially commended in General Orders No. 6, Headquarters Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles, dated 7 July 1945.

But even if one submarine had been sunk, there was still evidence of the presence of others. During 27 December they were variously reported as being off Point Fermin, Santa Barbara and Estero Bay. Apparently they were converging toward Los Angeles harbor to attack local shipping. The work of emplacing the two 8 inch railway guns at Manhattan Beach was completed and the battery made ready to fire armor-piercing projectiles at a maximum range of 33,000 yards.

More sinister reports came in on 28 December. An unidentified submarine was reported off the Standard Oil wharf at Estero Bay at 1720. The Navy tanker "RAMAPO" reported being followed by a surface craft approximately 450 miles southwest of Guadalupe. San Diego sent out two planes to attack the pursuing vessel. The results of the attack were not given but the vessel subsequently was identified as the "KUNIKAWA MARU". Batteries D and F, 144th FA were concentrated at Redondo Beach and Playa del Rey. Battery F, 105th FA departed from Fort MacArthur.

The next day, Battery C, 145th FA moved into Fort MacArthur to replace Battery F, 105th FA as a mobile reserve. This battery was armed with four 75mm guns. More reports of the presence of unidentified submarines continued to come in and on 30 December the Western Defense Command ordered all units to be on the alert against sabotage from noon 31 December to noon 2 January. No passes were to be granted and all units were to be ready for instant action.

On the last day of the year, 4th Interceptor Command reported that several enemy planes were believed to have landed and been hidden near Indio and Brawley, in the Imperial Valley. Also that five messages in Japanese code were being sent daily between Brawley and Mexico City via short wave ra-

dio. At 1232 the Federal Bureau of Investigation relayed the following message, source and reliability uncertain: "There is a plan for air and sea attack against San Diego, San Pedro and San Francisco, to take place about dawn either New Year's Day or the following Sunday. It is possible the attack will be made against San Diego and San Pedro first. Expecting cooperation from aliens ashore. The air attack will be by German airmen from across the border where planes are now under cover, taking off before dawn and coming over flying high. If air forces are alert, this can be broken up before they reach their objectives. Am sending you this information for want of better channels to advise. Remember Pearl Harbor." But though this attack never materialized, all units of the harbor defenses were on the alert and ready for action.

All during January and February of 1942, numerous reports of the sighting of submarines had come in, some from civilians living near the seashore, others from police officers, and still others from army and navy detecting agencies. Undoubtedly, - enemy submarines were in the<sup>4</sup> neighborhood, - because ships were fired upon and some actually torpedoed. At 1928 on 23 February 1942, the 4th Interceptor Command and the Naval Operations Base reported that a submarine had surfaced and was actually shelling oil field installations at Elwood, 15 miles north of Santa Barbara. Subsequently It was learned that the submarine had stood about a mile off shore and using its deck gun, had leisurely fired 15 rounds. One derrick was hit and destroyed and one pumping unit was damaged. No lives were lost. An examination of the shell fragments indicated that a 4 or 5 inch gun had been used. In all, the shelling lasted 25 minutes. Naval Operations Base sent out three planes and two destroyers. The former kept dropping flares and depth charges to keep the submarine submerged until the destroyers could arrive on the scene. At 0451 on 24 February, the Navy reported that the patrol vessel "AMETHYST" had made contact with a submarine three miles southwest of Point Vicente and was dropping depth charges. The "AMETHYST" had just avoided a torpedo aimed at her.

At 0254 on 25 February 1942, the Commanding Officer HDLA ordered the Fort MacArthur air raid siren sounded because he had received information from the 4th Interceptor Command that some twenty or thirty unidentified planes were flying in the direction of the airplane plants in and around Los Angeles. The situation rapidly developed in seriousness and the whole area was blacked out. Searchlights went into action and the AA guns of the 37th AAA Brigade, at El Segundo, opened fire. One plane flew south and came within range of our own AA battery on the Upper Reservation. Fifteen rounds were fired at It but it drew out of range rapidly and fire was discontinued. Although the identity of these planes was never established, nevertheless this incident clearly indicated that the defensive organizations in the Los Angeles area were prepared and functioning.

Training of the personnel and improvement of the battery positions of these harbor defenses continued progressively. Early, hastily selected, temporary gun positions were gradually replaced by better ones with more facilities. The new officers and men who came here joined in with the "old-timers" smoothly and the esprit-de-corps, always high at Fort MacArthur, was maintained at its usual high level. This, in turn, showed up in the excellent status of the training in the command as a whole. The reason for the continuous and intensive training became apparent to everybody when the Japanese made their unsuccessful attack on our naval base at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, on 3 June 1942. In view of the many reports of submarines operating in the waters off the Southern California coast, and allied sightings of enemy surface craft, everybody expected an attack here and realized the need for and the value of training and preparedness. One gun crew was kept on duty in each of the Batteries in the Harbor Defenses 24 hours each day in readiness for immediate action against submarines.

On 27 May 1942 Naval Intelligence advised that a strong enemy task force was in a position to make an attack on Alaska and probably on Los Angeles and San Diego. ONI further indicated that the

expected attacks in this vicinity would probably be by low flying planes, parachute troops and small landing parties with flame throwers with the objective of doing as much damage as possible to communications and defense industries. The use of gas was considered a probability. Colonel Hicks placed HDLA on a special alert effective 2400 27 May 1942. There were to be no passes for any personnel. Pay day was postponed until the termination of the critical period. The following extracts from the HDLA Field Order issued at 2130 27 May 1942 indicate the thorough state of preparedness existing in the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles at the time of the Midway Battle and attack on Dutch Harbor:

“1. All antiaircraft guns and machine guns will be manned twenty-four (24) hours a day with sufficient crews to open fire at once, the balance of crews standing by in immediate proximity to the guns. Fire will be opened at once on any planes attacking or diving on any installation within range.

2. Other personnel will continue training missions in the immediate battery area. In case of attack all personnel will disperse in the vicinity of battery positions and open fire with rifles and automatic rifles on any planes which come within range. Battery Commanders will assign areas and positions to prevent undue bunching of personnel, and will conduct intensive instruction in the proper method of aiming and leading at low flying aircraft.

3. Air guards will be posted at all positions and arrangements made for prompt transmittal of an air raid alarm.

4. All sentinels will be cautioned and frequently inspected to be especially alert and suspicious during this critical period. No persons will be allowed to approach unless positively identified. Special attention will be given to perfecting the infantry defense against small raiding parties landing by parachutes.

5. Full battle allowance ammunition will be maintained at all machine guns and antiaircraft positions.

6. All personnel will have on their person or immediately available, helmets, gas masks, arms and ammunition.”

The Battle of Midway of June 1942 marked the turning point in World War II for HDLA as enemy submarine incidents decreased rapidly as the Army and Navy of the United States shifted from the defensive to the offensive. To the harbor defenses operational mission was then added a training mission and over 200 officers and 2,500 men were trained and sent overseas. These men were replaced by returnees from overseas.

### III 8 JUNE 1942 TO 15 SEPTEMBER 1945.

Despite the long hours and hard work connected with the intensive training program, some time was found for leisure and recreation. Many of the batteries and observation posts were in isolated positions, far from any center of population that might offer recreational facilities. Passes for personnel were few and usually for short duration. It was felt that if recreation could be brought to the outposts it would aid morale by breaking the tedium and loneliness incident to duty at isolated stations. A number of men suggested that if an amateur body of soldier-actors could be organized to carry entertainment out to the “sticks”, the problem might be solved to a large degree. Major Sauvinet (then a captain and a battery commander) took hold of the idea and decided to organize a small group of volunteer entertainers who would travel from battery to battery in the outlying stations. He planned to give about six shows a week.

He interested Sergeant Johnny Walker in the project. The latter went into the project with considerable zeal and built a portable trailer stage from salvage materials donated by the post quartermaster. A number of soldiers volunteered their services as amateur actors, prop men, scene painters, costumers, etc. Regardless of the arduous nature of their military duties, these men found time to write and rehearse a play as well as to prepare scenery, lighting effects for the trailer and costumes. On 22 April 1942, the "Yardbird Revue" made its first public appearance, as an outdoor show, in the Fort MacArthur quadrangle. It also toured the outlying posts. So enjoyable did it prove to the soldiers and civilians that saw it, that in a short time its fame spread to nearby communities. Certain citizens of Long Beach requested a showing of the production in that city. The request was granted and three performances were shown there. They were most successful and some \$4,000 profit resulted. Major Sauvinet realized that here was a ready means of replenishing the harbor defense athletic and recreation fund, which at that time was rather lean. It was decided to rewrite and polish up the play and to give public performances in Los Angeles.

Major Sauvinet enlisted the services of Mr. Howard Young (later Cpl.), Mr. Homer Curran, Mr. Zeke Colvan and his wife, Doris, to rewrite and direct the play. These people were all prominent in theatrical circles and did a fine job of the project. Mention must be made of the excellent services rendered by Kate Lawson, who designed and executed all the costumes at the phenomenally low cost of \$400 for the whole show, as well as Hal Wiener and Eleanor Pinkham who assisted most effectively with the publicity. To Pvt. J. C. Lewis goes the credit for writing the words and music of the play. The noted star of screen and radio, Pvt. Sterling Holloway, was one of the most important players, having been inducted into the army shortly before the play was first staged.

Having been thoroughly rewritten, the play was renamed "Hey Rookie" and its first performance occurred at the Belasco Theatre, in Los Angeles, on 11 October 1942. It caught the public fancy right from the start and became a huge success in every way. It ran continuously for 38 weeks, with the cast giving up all their leisure time, as they did full duty in the Harbor Defenses, going into town at 1730 each night and returning at midnight to be ready for the "dawn alert" next morning. 280 regular and 3 special performances were given. Every showing was played to a full house. The total number of persons who attended was 298,066, which included 62,540 service men and women of all branches who were admitted free. Box office receipts amounted to \$351,890, of which ten per cent went to the U. S. Internal Revenue office as admission tax. A number of benefit performances were given to favor worthy causes such as: The Southern California Sector Christmas Fund, the recreation fund of the Naval Air Base at Terminal Island, the recreation fund of the Naval Operating Base at San Pedro and others. From the profits, donations were made to various worthy projects such as the Fort MacArthur Non-Cam's Club, the two "Hey Rookie" swimming pools and the four-lane "Hey Rookie" bowling alley. These latter have furnished recreation and enjoyment to thousands.

With the exception of four union stage hands, required to be present by union rules, all the multitudinous tasks connected with the successful operation of the play were performed by enlisted men. They carried out all the financial and administrative functions under policies laid down by Colonel Hicks. The entire troupe consisted of Major Sauvinet and 65 men, and for the efficient performance of their tasks they were organized into a special unit. The cast required 35 men, the orchestra 21 and the rest acted as ticket-office men and back-stage technicians. The group was sufficient in every way and everybody pitched in and helped wherever help was needed. It had its own mess hall and a tailor and a barber. Some of the group were very versatile and were able to act in a number of capacities, such as janitorial, scene shifting, acting, etc.

The final performance of “Hey Rookie” occurred at the Belasco Theatre on 12 June 1943. Then the members of the troupe were all given short furloughs and the troupe, at the request of General Eisenhower, was transferred to the Special Services Division of the Army. They were first sent to Fort George E. Meade, Md., for a short stay and after that they followed our armies through North Africa, Sicily, Italy, China, India and Burma. The troupe remained together, as an entertainment unit, until January 1945, when the orchestra was transferred to the China Theater and the cast broken up into smaller entertainment units. Wherever “Hey Rookie” was shown, it brought fame and favorable comment to Fort MacArthur, from whence it originated. It is interesting to note that out of the original cast, only six or seven were men having professional stage experience.

No other outfit has brought more praise and honor to HDLA and Fort MacArthur than the K-9 Command. They have been hailed for their work by countless thousands— as they have performed their tactical mission as sentries— and as they have appeared before the public at athletic contests, bond rallies, in motion pictures, and at numerous public benefits.

The K-9 Command of Fort MacArthur was first organized for the purpose of conserving man power and strengthening the guard by giving the sentries an added weapon.

Originally organized in December of 1940, it became a tactical functioning unit under the direction of Colonel W. W. Hicks, the Commanding Officer of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles, on Sept. 9, 1941. Sergeant Robert H. Pearce was given the position of head trainer and the command began to take form.

Dogs were recruited directly from the owners and were enlisted for the duration. The first animals were recruited at Pershing Square in downtown Los Angeles. From that time on the supply has been ample and more dogs have been offered than could be used. Out of all those that were offered the personnel picked the best, and formed the nucleus of what is now an internationally known command famous for its advances in the field of War Dog training. As this was the first functioning unit, much of what has been learned here, has been utilized later throughout the other units organized by the Quartermaster Corps.

As were the men of HDLA designated to guard the shore and harbor of this area, so were the dogs. Many would have distinguished himself on the battle field but theirs was a special job and one that they have completed with more than due regard for the lack of glory that has been in it for them.

The men who have worked and trained the dogs have all been selected from the batteries in HDLA. It has been special duty as it would surely have to be where animals are concerned. No one who does not have a love for dogs, could last very long in the command as the dogs are the first to sense the presence of a non-kindred spirit. There has been quite a turnover of personnel through the command and each one has added a bit to make the unit as a whole, a successful outfit.

Founded during the alert of Dec. 1941, THE ALERT, official weekly publication of the officers and men of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles, proved a vital morale instrument during the period of World War II.

From its first issue, edited under the supervision of Lt. David Bramson, until its final 32-page pictorial review of World War II, supervised by Major C. D. Sauvinet, and issued on Nov. 5 of this year, THE ALERT carried out the Commanding Officer’s expressed policy of remaining a paper edited by and for the men of HDLA.

Through its columns, the AWOL record of HDLA was reduced substantially, insurance and war bond sales were promoted, as were battery activities, athletics, and countless other worthwhile soldiering and off-duty events.

From its original editor, Sgt. Bob Schiller, to the very end when Sgt. Jack C. Cleland carried on single handed to assure the paper's publication each week for the HDLA personnel, THE ALERT retained an extremely high standard of quality and prestige—being acclaimed as one of the finest of all World War II camp papers.

Mere words cannot express the true feeling of all HDLA men, past and present, who point to THE ALERT as “number one” on their memory parade.

During the years 1942 and 1943, a number of the units that had been assigned to these Harbor Defenses, were relieved and sent to other stations. The last to leave HDLA, in January 1944, was the 56th CA, which went to Fort Cronkhite its permanent station. During these years, plans and projects had been formulated for the modernization of the fixed gun positions and the installations of new ones. And as the new ones became ready, old ones were inactivated or discarded. When the war began, outside of the fixed batteries and the 14 inch railway battery, there were installed mobile batteries, of varying caliber, at points along the coast from Santa Barbara, on the north, to Newport Beach, on the south. In addition, some twenty searchlights were tactically disposed along the same parts of the coast. After the building of new, permanent battery emplacements at favorable sites, some of these mobile batteries became unnecessary and were abandoned.

The beginning of the year 1944 saw the Harbor Defenses again manned completely by the Third Coast Artillery. During this year, the War Department issued a new policy with regard to Coast Artillery Regiments. It was decided to disband the regiments, as units, and to redistribute their personnel into smaller and independent Coast Artillery Battalions. Under authority of General Order No. 13, HDLA, dated 17 October 1944, the several batteries of the Third Coast Artillery were redesignated as batteries of the new battalions and the regiment, as such, officially disbanded. Hq & Hq Btry, HDLA, did not change, and Btry K, 3rd CA became Btry A, HDLA. The remainder of the batteries of the 3rd CA became batteries of the 520th, 521st and 522nd CA Battalions (HD) as follows:

OLD DESIGNATION	NEW DESIGNATION
Hq & Hq Btry, 1st Bn, 3rd CA	Hq & Hq Det., 520th CA Bn (HD)
Btry E, 3rd CA	Btry A, 520th CA Bn (HD)
Btry B, 3rd CA	Btry B, 520th CA Bn (HD)
Btry A, 3rd CA	Btry C, 520th CA Bn (HD)
Hq & Hq Btry, 2nd Bn, 3rd CA	Hq & Hq Det., 521st CA Bn (HD)
Btry G, 3rd CA	Btry A, 521st CA Bn (HD)
Hq & Hq Btry, 3rd CA	Btry B, 521st CA Bn (HD)
Hq & Hq Btry, 3rd Bn, 3rd CA	Hq & Hq Det., 522nd CA Bn (HD)
Btry C, 3rd CA	Btry A, 522nd CA Bn (HD)
Btry H, 3rd CA	Btry B, 522nd CA Bn (HD)
Btry F, 3rd CA	Btry C, 522nd CA Bn (HD)

General Orders No. 15, HDLA, dated 6 December 1944, changed the designation of the 520th CA Bn (HD) to the 3rd CA Bn (HD) which in turn changed the designations of the four batteries comprising the battalion.

The cessation of hostilities in Europe, in May 1945, made it unnecessary to man as many batteries as before. As a result, Batteries 2 and Hueneme were abandoned respectively on 10 and 5 July 1945. The unconditional surrender of Japan, in August 1945, made further reductions necessary. Consequently, under authority of General Orders No. 11, HDLA, dated 5 September 1945, the Hq & Hq Detachments of the 3rd, 521st and 522nd CA Battalions were disbanded as of 15 September and the remaining batteries of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles redesignated as follows:

OLD DESIGNATION	NEW DESIGNATION
Hq & Hq Btry HDLA	Hq & Hq Btry, HDLA
Btry A, HDLA	Btry A, HDLA
Btry A, 3rd CA Bn (HD)	Btry B, HDLA
Btry B, 3rd CA Bn (HD)	Btry C, HDLA
Btry A, 522nd CA Bn (HD)	Btry D, HDLA
Btry A, 521st CA Bn (HD)	Btry E, HDLA

On 15 September 1945, there being no further need for surveillance of ships entering and leaving the harbor, the Harbor Entrance Control Post (HECP) ceased operations.

The efficient state of training and morale of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles was recognized by the War Department when on 24 July 1945, in an impressive ceremony on the Fort MacArthur parade ground, Colonel Hicks was awarded the Legion of Merit. Major General Walter K. Wilson, who succeeded General Stilwell in command of the Southern California Sector early in 1942 recommended Colonel Hicks for the decoration with the following citation: For: "Exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. On December 7, 1941, in addition to placing his command on the alert, he quickly reorganized his Harbor Defense troops and by utilizing all members of the Station Complement, he was able to rapidly emplace and man sufficient additional 155mm gun batteries to cover twenty miles of beach in the Los Angeles area, by the evening of December 8, 1941. These weapons together with sufficient rifles, machine guns and tommy guns to equip all personnel were secured by borrowing from the High Schools and Colleges in Los Angeles, and from storage. By December 9, 1941 an emergency fire control system had been installed by the Southern California Telephone Company of Los Angeles on his emergency authorization and these batteries were completely housed in portable shacks, secured from the local Works Progress Administration. The Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles was prepared to meet the expected Japanese attack of December 9th, which was indicated by Army and Navy Intelligence sources to be impending. In addition to establishing his own Harbor Defense on a war footing, he directed the movement into position of the leading elements of the 7th and 40th Divisions which were attached to the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles until the arrival in the area of Division and III Army Corps headquarters. In many cases, he furnished these elements with ammunition, improvised mounts for anti-aircraft machine guns, and especially motor transportation until their own transportation became available to them at the completion of the troop movement of these units. There being little government transportation available in the Harbor Defenses, he exercised his emergency authority to hire trucks, busses and passenger vehicles to enable these leading elements to function in guarding the airplane and shipbuilding plants, public utilities and Naval installations in the Los Angeles area. He supervised the assistance rendered by his troops to the F.B.I. in rounding up

a large number of suspected enemy agents on Terminal Island and in the Palos Verdes Hills area. From December 7, 1941 to January 5, 1942; Fort MacArthur, which he commanded in addition to the Harbor Defenses, successfully furnished all Class I supplies including Quartermaster, Engineer, Ordnance, Signal, Medical, Chemical Warfare, and Utilities for over 30,000 troops. This tremendous task which was performed by an organization geared to a peacetime supply of less than 2,000 men, is all the more creditable because it was done without any increases in personnel. The resourcefulness, leadership and exceptional ability displayed by Colonel Hicks in this emergency were notable.”

Colonel Hicks, in accepting the decoration, stated that “I value this decoration because it expresses the recognition and appreciation of higher authority for the excellent work done by the officers and men of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles and the Post of Fort MacArthur. I want to take this occasion to thank each officer and man who earned this decoration for me.”

The work of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles has been highly commended by another source. General Orders No. 13, Headquarters Southern California Sector, dated 31 August 1945, and issued by Major General Cortlandt Parker, reads as follows:

“Under the provisions of Section IV, War Department Circular No. 333, 1943, as amended by Section VIII, War Department Circular No. 5, 1945, Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles is commended for outstanding performance of duty as follows:

Assigned the mission of the defense of the vitally important harbor of Los Angeles with its railroad terminals, docks, Army Port of Embarkation, Navy Operating Base, great shipbuilding establishments, extremely important and extensive airplane manufacturing plants, refueling installations, high octane gasoline plants, and communities of over three million inhabitants, the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles, at the outbreak of war, using assigned and attached units, promptly placed itself in full readiness to defend not only the harbor of Los Angeles, but also adjacent coasts to north and south.’ During the war it has by its energetic action, vigilance, high state of training, discipline and morale, executed its missions in a highly creditable manner and thereby contributed to the successful conduct of the war.

Fortunately this most terrible of all wars has ended in the victory of the United States and its Allies. During the coming years of peace there will doubtless be a considerable decrease in the armed forces of our country which in turn will be reflected in the lessened sizes of its garrisons. But whether the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles is to consist of a large or small garrison, the traditions of distinguished service thus far established will surely be continued in the future.

## APPENDIX II— PERSONNEL OF HDLA

### STRENGTH REPORTS, HDLA

7 December 1941

	OFFICERS	ENL.
HDLA	4	
3rd Coast Artillery	73	1089
CASC 1943	38	190
CASC 1959	38	230
Casual Detachment		29
524th MP Bn, Company A	5	197
53rd Infantry, Company C	5	134
	163	1869

ORGANIZATIONS WITH ARMAMENT, FORT MacARTHUR, CALIF., 7 DEC 41.

Battery A, 3rd CA—14" Railway; Capt. J. F. Erwin, Cmdg.  
 Battery B, 3rd CA—155 mm; Capt. A. C. Hyde, Cmdg.  
 Battery C, 3rd CA—14" DC; Capt. W. N. Tomlinson, Cmdg.  
 Battery D, 3rd CA—14" DC; Capt. J. E. Hendry, Cmdg.  
 Battery E, 3rd CA—12" Mortars; Capt. H. A. Hayunge, Cmdg.  
 Battery F, 3rd CA—12" Mortars; Capt. F. G. Tandy, Cmdg.  
 Battery K, 3rd CA—Searchlights; Capt. C. K. Harder, Cmdg.

8 December 1941

HDLA	4	
3rd Coast Artillery	72	1189
CASC 1943	38	190
CASC 1959	38	230
Casual Detachment		37
524th MP Bn, Company A	5	197
53rd Infantry, Company C	5	134
78th Coast Artillery, AA	52	892
160th Infantry, Company H	4	139
	218	3008

9 December 1941

HDLA	4	
3rd Coast Artillery	72	1094
CASC 1943	37	190
CASC 1959	38	230
Casual Detachment		64
524th MP Bn, Company A	5	197
53rd Infantry, Company C	5	134
160th Infantry, Company H	4	139
78th Coast Artillery	52	892
185th Infantry, 1st Bn.	28	649
115th Engineers, 1st Pl., Btry F	1	26
145th Field Artillery, Battery A	4	79
	250	3694

11 December 1941

HDLA	4	
3rd Coast Artillery	72	1228
CASC 1943	39	173
CASC 1959	34	223
Casual Detachment		58
78th Coast Artillery	52	892
524th MP Bn, Company A	3	196
53rd Infantry, Company C	5	135
185th Infantry, 1st Bn	24	664
115th Engineers, 1st Pl, Btry F	1	26
145th Field Artillery, Battery A	3	76
160th Infantry, Company H	2	140
265th Coast Artillery, 2nd Bn	10	334
69th QM Bn, 1st Pl, Co. C	1	63
	250	4193

12 December 1941

	OFFICERS	ENL.
HDLA	4	
3rd Coast Artillery	72	1222
CASC 1943	39	176
CASC 1959	34	220
78th CA (less Btry D & E)	51	914
524th MP Bn, Company A	3	195
115th Engineers, 1st Pl, Btry F	1	26
145th FA, Battery A	3	76
160th Infantry, Co. H	4	138
265th CA, 2nd Bn	17	321
69th QMBn. 1st Pl, Co.C	1	53
185th Inf., 1st Bn.	22	634
	251	4035

13 December 1941

3rd Coast Artillery	72	1224
CASC 1943	39	207
CASC 1959	31	221
78th Coast Artillery (Less Btries D & E)	52	1147
524th MP Bn, Co. A	4	139
160th Inf., Company A	4	134
265th CA, 2nd Bn	17	321
69th QM Bn, 1st Pl, Co. C	1	51
40th FA, Btry H	4	115
	224	3559

18 December 1941

3rd Coast Artillery	62	1166
CASC 1943	37	198
CASC 1959	31	222
524th MP Bn, Co A	2	137
265th CA, 2nd Bn	16	320
69th QM, 1st Pl, Co C	1	53
40th FA, Btry H	5	106
144th FA	23	427
	177	2629

24 December 1941

3rd Coast Artillery	62	1104
CASC 1943	43	221
CASC 1959	31	223
524th MP Bn CoA	2	138
265th CA, 2nd Bn	18	346
69th QM, 1st Pl, Co C	1	53
144th Field Artillery, 2nd Bn (Provisional Battery Included)	24	412
52nd Coast Artillery, Battery E (less 2nd Section)	4	114
105th Field Artillery, Battery F	3	94
	175	2705

29 December 1941		
3rd Coast Artillery	62	1172
CASC 1943	40	222
CASC 1959	34	227
524th MP Bn, Co A	2	140
265th CA, 2nd Bn	17	344
69th QM, 1st Pl, Co C	1	53
144th FA, 2nd Bn	15	342
144th Provisional Battery	82	
52nd CA, Battery E (less 2 Sections)	3	122
145th FA, Battery C	3	99
	177	2803

OFFICER ASSIGNMENT TABLE FOR THIRD COAST ARTILLERY (HD)  
7 DECEMBER 1941

COMMANDING

Colonel W. W. Hicks

EXECUTIVE

Lt. Col. D. C. Hawley

ADJUTANT

1st Lt. M. B. Lampl

PLANS AND TRAINING

Capt. D. B. Kates

INTELLIGENCE

1st Lt. N. W. Hemphill

SUPPLY

1st Lt. Fl. H. Love

PERSONNEL ADJUTANTS 1st Lt. M. K. Boone

1st Lt. K. B. Hall

COMMUNICATIONS

1st Lt. W. M. Shepard

MORALE OFFICER

(1st Lt. M. B. Lampl)

ATHLETIC AND RECREATION

(1st Lt. G. G. Walters)

GAS OFFICER

(1st Lt. K. J. Silberberg)

CHAPLAIN

1st Lt. M. I. Clare

C. 0. BAND

(1st Lt. M. B. Lampl)

C. 0. MEDICAL DETACHMENT

1st Lt. C. B. Cherry

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

1st Lt. J. L. Spackman

Capt. R. O. Batdorf (DS CAS)

1st Lt. H. G. Deters

1st Lt. K. J. Silberberg

(2nd Lt. J. F. Patterson)

BATTERY "G"

Capt. C. K. Harder, Jr.

1st Lt. E. J. Haven

1st Lt. P. G. Mueller

2nd Lt. J. MacKenzie

FIRST BATTALION

COMMANDING

Major J. S. Henn

EXECUTIVE

Capt. J. H. Twyman, Jr.

ADJUTANT

2nd Lt. J. F. Patterson

PLANS AND TRAINING

(2nd Lt. J. F. Patterson)

INTELLIGENCE

(2nd Lt. J. F. Patterson)

COMMUNICATIONS

1st Lt. W. T. Lind

BATTERY "A"

1st Lt. J. F. Erwin

1st Lt. S. R. Mitchell

1st Lt. G. G. Walters

2nd Lt. A. H. Sargent (Abs. Sk.)

BATTERY "B"

1st Lt. C. H. Jennings

1st Lt. H. T. Shogren

2nd Lt. E. F. Sefcik

2nd Lt. H. L. Shurtz

BATTERY "C"

Capt. M. J. Bankhead

1st Lt. J. T. Dabbs

Capt. W. N. Tomlinson (DS CAS)

(1st Lt. C. Cosson)

1st Lt. W. R. Gloré

SECOND BATTALION

COMMANDING

Major G. I. Miller

ADJUTANT

2nd Lt. J. A. Cheetham

PLANS AND TRAINING

2nd Lt. C. P. Breen

INTELLIGENCE

2nd Lt. L. W. Carrel

GAS OFFICER

(2nd Lt. C. P. Breen)

BATTERY "D"

Capt. J. E. Hendry

Capt. A. C. Hyde (DS CAS)

1st Lt. C. J. Gottfried

1st Lt. A. J. Hochuli

2nd Lt. D. D. Deford

2nd Lt. H. H. Hilling

BATTERY "E"

Capt. H. J. Harrison

1st Lt. J. R. Monnett

1st Lt. P. O. Nasvik

2nd Lt. J. P. Nulty

BATTERY "F"

Capt. F. G. Tandy  
1st Lt. C. D. Sauvinet  
1st Lt. A. B. Carlson  
(1st Lt. A. C. Scherer)  
1st Lt. O. O. Robbins  
1st Lt. J. E. Moore

POST EXCHANGE OFFICER

Capt. H. S. Peyton

PROVISIONAL GUARD DETACHMENT

2nd Lt. J. V. Stoddard

ASST. PROVOST MARSHAL

(1st Lt. C. Cosson)

ABSENT SICK

Major H. S. Stevens

Det. at FT. MONROE

Capt. H. A. Havungs  
2nd Lt. S. T. Kosiorek  
2nd Lt. D. G. Gauvreau

H. D. OF L. A. STAFF EXECUTIVE

Lt. Cal. V. C. Snell

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE

Capt. F. H. Shepardson (DS&GSS)  
1st Lt. L. C. Weaver  
(1st Lt. M. B. Lampl)

PLANS AND TRAINING

1st Lt. A. C. Fritsche

MEMBERS DAMAGE BOARD

1st Lt. C. Cosson  
1st Lt. A. C. Scherer  
1st Lt. P. O. Nasvik

(Names shown in parenthesis are secondary assignments for the officers shown.)

HEADQUARTERS—HARBOR DEFENSES OF L A  
 FORT MacARTHUR, CALIFORNIA  
 MEMORANDUM  
 July 5, 1943  
 SUBJECT: RANK AMONG OFFICERS, HD OF L A

Included Organizations—Hq & Hq Btry, HDLA; 3rd CA; Btry G, 49th CA; 732nd CA Btry, (Gun; Btry A, 285th CA; Btry D, 56th CA; Det. Hq & Hq Btry, 56th CA; Med. Det., 56th CA.) (Figures in parenthesis denote order of relative rank among officers promoted to the same grade on the same date.)

ORDER OF RANK	NAME	DATE OF RANK
<b>COLONELS</b>		
1	HICKS	June 1, 1937
2	IRWIN	Aug. 1, 1940
3	SNELL	June 2, 1942
<b>LT. COLONELS</b>		
1	BALLOUGH	Feb. 1, 1942
2	SHEPARDSON	Nov. 18, 1942
3	TANDY	Nov. 24, 1942
4	HARDER	Jan. 28, 1943
5	ANDERSON	June 3, 1943
6	FRITSCHÉ	June 3, 1943
<b>MAJORS</b>		
1	FISHER	Jan. 2, 1941
2	(1) HENDRY	Oct. 1, 1942
3	(2) ERWIN	Oct. 1, 1942
4	MEDINNIS	Oct. 2, 1942
5	WILLIAMS, R. D.	Oct. 22, 1942
6	BOONE	Nov. 17, 1942
7	GARDNER	Jan. 14, 1943
8	(1) MONNETT	Mar. 19, 1943
9	(2) SAUVINET	Mar. 19, 1943
10	(3) SHEPARD	Mar. 19, 1943
<b>CAPTAINS</b>		
1	LOVE	Nov. 1, 1941
2	JOHNSON	Jan. 8, 1942
3	(1) ROBBINS	Feb. 1, 1942
4	(2) MITCHELL	Feb. 1, 1942
5	KARSTEN	Mar. 5, 1942
6	BUHL	Mar. 11, 1942
7	(1) SHOGREN	June 22, 1942
8	(2) PETERSEN	June 22, 1942
9	WILLIAMS, W. J.	July 12, 1942
10	(1) MACKENZIE	Sept. 30, 1942
11	(2) CARREL	Sept. 30, 1942
12	NIELSEN	Oct. 22, 1942
13	(1) NULTY	Nov. 17, 1942
14	(2) GAUVREAU	Nov. 17, 1942
15	WILLIAMS	Jan. 13, 1943

16		GARILLI	Jan. 27, 1943
17		HARRISON	Jan. 27, 1943
18		SHAFFER	Feb. 6, 1943
19		KRAUSE	Feb. 23, 1943
20		GARRELTS	Mar. 19, 1943
21		PAGE	Mar.21, 1943

#### 1ST LIEUTENANTS

1		CARSON	Mar.21, 1941
2		SMITH	Apr. 4, 1941
3		IRONS	June 29, 1942
4		MERRITT	Dec. 17, 1942
5	(1)	RICHEY	Dec. 24, 1942
6	(2)	FROST	Dec. 24, 1942
7	(3)	BARENBOIM	Dec. 24, 1942
8	(4)	ADAMS	Dec. 24, 1942
9	(5)	POOLEY	Dec. 24, 1942
10	(6)	JORDAN	Dec. 24, 1942
11	(7)	SWENY	Dec. 24, 1942
12	(8)	ROSS	Dec. 24, 1942
13		HOKE	Jan. 26, 1943
14		HOPKINSON	Feb. 25, 1943
15	(1)	SCHAEFFER	Mar. 19, 1943
16	(2)	BIERDEMANN	Mar. 19, 1943
17	(3)	ASHLEY	Mar. 19, 1943
18	(4)	BURTIS	Mar. 19, 1943
19	(5)	HILL	Mar. 19, 1943
20		SIMPSON	Mar. 21, 1943
21		BURGAN	Apr. 16, 1943
22	(1)	WOODS	Apr. 22, 1943
23	(2)	BREAKER	Apr. 22, 1943
24	(3)	DOWNS	Apr. 22, 1943
25	(1)	WILKINSON	June 2,1943
26	(2)	YOUNG	June 2,1943
27	(3)	MORLEY	June 2,1943
28	(4)	BERBERIAN	June 2,1943
29	(1)	SCHABEL	June 22,1943
30	(2)	STIFFEY	June 22, 1943

#### 2ND LIEUTENANTS

1		COCHRAN	June 22, 1942
2		VISCONTI	July 17, 1942
3	(1)	WENTZ	Oct. 2,1942
4	(2)	BENBOW	Oct. 2,1942
5	(3)	CORACE	Oct. 2,1942
6		SELKO	Nov. 13, 1942
7	(1)	CLEMENTS	Nov. 27, 1942
8	(2)	LINNIG	Nov. 27, 1942
9	(3)	JACKSON	Nov. 27, 1942
10		CAMPBELL	Dec. 3, 1942
11		GANS	Dec. 12, 1942
12		BRISTLEY	Feb. 19, 1943
13	(1)	NORTHRIP	Mar. 19, 1943
14	(2)	SCHNIDT	Mar. 19, 1943

15		RUFFU	Apr. 8,1943
16	(1)	BISHOP	Apr. 16, 1943
17	(2)	HOLTHAUS	Apr. 16, 1943
18	(3)	PARMA	Apr. 16, 1943
19	(4)	HUNT	Apr. 16, 1943
20	(5)	HORTON, Jr.	Apr. 16,1943
21	(6)	LODGE	Apr. 16, 1943
22	(7)	PROFFITT	Apr. 16, 1943
23	(8)	WOODRING	Apr. 16, 1943
24	(9)	WACHTER	Apr. 16, 1943
25	(10)	FULMER	Apr. 16, 1943
26	(11)	BEHRENS	Apr. 16, 1943
27	(12)	JAHRIES	Apr. 16, 1943
28	(13)	COPPELER	Apr. 16, 1943
29	(1)	NICOLETTI	Apr. 30, 1943
30	(2)	JOHNSON	Apr. 30, 1943
31	(3)	CZERNE	Apr. 30, 1943
32	(4)	BATTLE	Apr. 30,1943
33		NAHIGIAN	June 3,1943

MEDICAL & DENTAL OFFICERS—3rd CA

1 Major	TOLLIVER	MC	Feb. 1, 1942
2 Major	CHERRY	MC	July 27, 1942
1 Capt	LOMAS	MC	Feb. 1, 1942
2 Capt	TOLLIVER	MC	Aug. 21, 1942
3 Capt	BACHER	MC	Feb. 23, 1943
4 Capt	ROBERTS	DC	Mar. 19, 1943
5 Capt (1)	DOAN	MC	Apr. 22, 1943
6 Capt (2)	BELSKY	MC	Apr. 22, 1943
1 1st Lt.	SMOLLAN	DC	Jan. 2,1941
1 Capt	LEHMAN		Apr. 22, 1943

WARRANT OFFICERS (Chief)

1	KLENIK	Oct. 1,1941
2	COOK	May 26, 1943

WARRANT OFFICERS (jg)

1	BLAKESLEY	Oct. 16, 1942
2	MOAK	Jan. 9, 1943
3	PATTERSON	Mar. 23, 1943
4	WURST	May 6, 1943
5	CUTLER	June 2,1943

By order of Colonel HICKS:

/s/ Gustav J. Krause

/t/ GUSTAV J. KRAUSE

Captain, 3rd C.A., Ass't Adjutant

HDQRS HARBOR DEFENSES OF LA  
FORT MacARTHUR, SAN PEDRO, CALIF

Memorandum: Rank Among Officers, HDLA 18 April 1945

Included Organizations—Hq & Hq Btry, HDLA; Btry A, HDLA; 3rd CA Bn (HD); 521<sup>st</sup> CA Bn (HD); 522nd CA Bn (HD). (Figures in parenthesis denote order of relative rank among officers promoted to the same grade on the same date.)

ORDER OF RANK	NAME	DATE OF RANK
COLONELS		
1	HICKS	June 1, 1937
2	IRWIN	Aug. 21, 1940
LT. COLONELS		
1	BALLOUGH	Feb. 1, 1942
2	FRITSCH	June 3, 1943
3	MONNETT	Mar. 20, 1944
4	ERWIN	June 19, 1944
MAJORS		
1 (1)	SAUVINET	Mar. 19, 1943
2 (2)	SHEPARD	Mar. 19, 1943
3	MITCHELL	Oct. 19, 1943
4	SHOGREN	Mar. 21, 1944
5 (1)	NULTY	June 17, 1944
6 (2)	GARRELTS	June 17, 1944
CAPTAINS		
1	COLE	Feb. 15, 1942
2	WILLIAMS	July 12, 1942
3	BAKER	Aug. 21, 1942
4	MACKENZIE	Sept. 30, 1942
5	HUNT	Oct. 1, 1942
6	SHAFFER	Feb. 6, 1943
7	PAGE	Mar. 21, 1943
8	WHITAKER	Apr. 20, 1943
9	FRYER	May 8, 1943
10	JORDAN	Oct. 1, 1943
11	BURGAN	Mar. 21, 1944
12	SWENY	June 17, 1944
13	ASHLEY	June 17, 1944
14	OLIVER	Sept. 25, 1944
15	WILKINSON	Dec. 9, 1944
16	WILSON	Dec. 9, 1944
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
1	MERRITT	Dec. 17, 1942
2	HOKE	Jan. 26, 1943
3	SIMPSON	Mar. 21, 1943
4	MATTHEWS	May 20, 1943
5	CHAMPION	Aug. 25, 1943
6 (1)	WENTZ	Nov. 22, 1943
7 (2)	BENBOW	Nov. 22, 1943
8	CORACE	Jan. 20, 1944

9	(1)	VISCONTI	Jan. 17, 1944
10	(2)	LINNIG	Jan. 17, 1944
11	(3)	ZUCKERMAN	Jan. 17, 1944
12		BRISTLEY	July 18, 1944
13	(1)	GARDNER	Sept. 25, 1944
14	(2)	HUNT	Sept. 25, 1944
15	(1)	RAMBERG	Dec. 9, 1944
16	(2)	CASE	Dec. 9, 1944
17	(3)	FRITZ	Dec. 9, 1944
18	(4)	WACHTER	Dec. 9, 1944
19	(5)	NICOLETTI	Dec. 9, 1944
20	(6)	WOLCOTT	Dec. 9, 1944
21	(1)	KALL	Feb. 26, 1945
22	(2)	LEONARD	Feb. 26, 1945
23	(3)	FORD	Feb. 26, 1945
24	(1)	JOHNSON	Apr. 2, 1945
25	(2)	PETERSEN	Apr. 2, 1945

#### 2ND LIEUTENANTS

1		BALDOCK	Mar. 24, 1943
2		HOLTHAUS	Apr. 16, 1943
3		WELCH	Dec. 17, 1943
4		TEUFEL	Jan. 14, 1944

#### CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS

1		BLEKESLEY	Nov. 11, 1943
2		KINNEY	Feb. 13, 1944
3		MOAK	Feb. 16, 1944
4		GREWE	June 5, 1944

#### WARRANT OFFICERS (JG)

1		AZAR	Mar. 26, 1943
2		WURST	May 6, 1943
3		YATES	Nov. 11, 1943
4		BERG	Jan. 2, 1944
5		CROCKETT	Mar. 4, 1944
1 Capt.		ROBERTS	Mar. 19, 1943
2		HILL	June 22, 1943
3		WERDERITSCH	July 26, 1943
4		BRADY	Apr. 19, 1944
5		FRIEDMAN	Dec. 27, 1944
6		SQUIRES	Apr. 2, 1945

#### CHAPLAIN

1 1st Lt.		GALLAGHER	June 10, 1944
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#### ATTACHED UNASSIGNED

1 Major		MICHEL	Mar. 1, 1943
2		MORGAN	Aug. 4, 1943
1 Capt.		DABBS	Mar. 17, 1943

/s/ L. A. Blakesley

/t/ L. A. BLAKESLEY

Chief Warrant Officer, USA

Asst. Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS HARBOR DEFENSES OF LOS ANGELES

Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, California

MEMORANDUM: Rank Among Officers October 17, 1945

Included Orgns: Hq & Hq Btry, HDLA; Btrys A, B, C, D, E, HDLA.

ORDER OF RANK	NAME	DATE OF RANK
COLONELS		
1	HICKS	June 1, 1937
2	IRWIN	Aug. 21, 1940
3	DAVIS	Oct. 16, 1940
LT. COLONELS		
1	BALLOUGH	Feb. 1, 1942
2	FRITSCH	June 3, 1943
3	MONNETT	Mar. 20, 1944
MAJORS		
1	MICHEL	Mar. 1, 1943
2	SAUVINET	Mar. 19, 1943
3	SHOGREN	Mar. 21, 1944
CAPTAINS		
1	COLE	Feb. 15, 1942
2	WILLIAMS	July 12, 1942
3	BAKER	Aug. 21, 1942
4	MACKENZIE	Sept. 30, 1942
5	SHAFFER	Feb. 6, 1943
6	PAGE	Mar. 21, 1943
7	FRYER	May 8, 1943
8	ASHLEY	June 17, 1944
9	(1) WILKINSON	Dec. 9, 1944
10	(2) WILSON	Dec. 9, 1944
11	(1) HOKE	May 1, 1945
12	(2) CORACE	May 1, 1945
13	(3) LINNIG	May 1, 1945
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
1	KARLOVETZ	Aug. 29, 1943
2	GARDNER	Sept. 25, 1944
3	WALSH	Oct. 16, 1944
4	GILFORD	Oct. 26, 1944
5	(1) FRITZ	Dec. 9, 1944
6	(2) WACHTER	Dec. 9, 1944
7	(3) WOLCOTT	Dec. 9, 1944
8	RYAN	Jan. 24, 1945
9	BUCK	Feb. 7, 1945
10	(1) KALL	Feb. 26, 1945
11	(2) FORD	Feb. 26, 1945
12	(1) JOHNSTON	Apr. 2, 1945
13	(2) PETERSEN	Apr. 2, 1945
14	HINDMARSH	Apr. 30, 1945

2ND LIEUTENANTS

1	BALDOCK	Mar. 24, 1943
2	HOLTHAUS	Apr. 16, 1943

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS

1	MOAK	Feb. 16, 1944
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WARRANT OFFICERS (JG)

1	YATES	Nov. 11, 1943
2	CROCKETT	Mar. 4, 1944

MEDICAL & DENTAL OFFICERS

1 Capt.	HILL (DC)	June 22, 1943
2	BRADY (MC)	Apr. 19, 1944
3	FRIEDMAN (MC)	Dec. 27, 1944

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

1 1st Lt.	ROBERTS	Oct. 9, 1943
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CHAPLAIN

1 Capt.	GALLAGHER	May 1, 1945
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ATCHD UNASGD

1 It. Col.	WYMAN	June 24, 1943
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BY ORDER OF COLONEL HICKS:

Frank C. Wilson

FRANK C. WILSON

Captain, CAC Adjutant

APPENDIX III — FIELD ORDERS  
HEADQUARTERS HARBOR DEFENSES OF LOS ANGELES  
Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, California  
Field Order No. 1. 20 January, 1944.  
Maps: Battle Map, Corps of Engineers 1:20,000.

1. INFORMATION:
  - a. Enemy—No change.
  - b. Friendly Forces—
    - (1) Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles:  
Batteries of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles will be responsible for the defensive sea and land areas within the field of fire of seacoast weapons.
    - (2) Southern California Sector, WDC:  
Troops of Southern California Sector, WDC, have the missions of establishing and maintaining a Beach Reconnaissance and Motorized Patrol System in all land areas included in, and adjacent to, the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles.
    - (3) 37th AAA Brigade:  
Elements of the 37th AAA Brigade supplemental 90mm and 40mm beach defense support for the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles.
    - (4) Naval Forces:  
The Southern Sector of the Western Sea Frontier, the 11th Naval District, Coast Guard, and certain Fleet Activities make up the naval forces in HDLA area. These forces are located throughout the length of the HDLA Coastline and provide seaward protection.
2. MISSION:
  - a. Statement of Mission: In conjunction with Navy to protect fleet detachments and friendly shipping within range limits of Harbor Defense weapons; to defeat land, naval, and air attacks against Harbor Defenses; to support infantry and other arms in beach defense by artillery fire; to deliver seacoast artillery fire from fixed positions on enemy land targets or on critical land areas within range to deny or interrupt their use by the enemy. Bold aggressive action will be taken in all echelons of command.
  - b. North Groupment, South Groupment, are inactivated and the following provisional Fort Commands established:
    - (1) The Port Hueneme Fort Command.
    - (2) The Bolsa Chica Fort Command.
    - (3) The MacArthur Fort Command.
  - c. Groups A and D are inactivated.
  - d. Group B will be redesignated Group 1, and Group C will be redesignated Group 2. AMTB Group retains its present designation. These groups are assigned to the MacArthur Fort Command.
  - e. Designated units of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles will be relieved from their tactical missions and will prepare for a domestic movement by rail, and ready for departure from their respective home stations five (5) days after effective date of this FO, or in any event not later than 1 Feb. 1944.
  - f. Designated tactical positions will necessarily be inactivated as the result of the reduction of strength.
  - g. This FO is effective 0800 20 Jan. 1944.
3. UNIT MISSIONS:
  - a. The Port Hueneme Fort Command will be responsible for the Seaward and Landward defense of the Port Hueneme Sea and Land areas within range of its armament as outlined in par. 2 a.
    - (1) It will consist of Battery F, 3rd CA which will man: two (2) 155mm GPF guns on Panama Mounts at Battery Hueneme (x377-397); one (1) searchlight position formerly occupied by Light 37mm gun at entrance to Port Hueneme; the 9 of the Ventura Group, and one (1) additional searchlight which will be maintained as a standby mobile light.
  - b. The Bolsa Chica Fort Command will be responsible for the Seaward and Landward defense of the Long Beach—Bolsa Chica—Huntington Beach Sea and Land Areas within range of its armament as outlined in par. 2 a.

- (1) It will consist of Battery E, 3rd CA which will man two (2) 155mm GPF guns on Panama Mounts at Bolsa Chica Gun Club. (Tactical position Battery 7, HDLA).
- c. The MacArthur Fort Command will be responsible for the Seaward and Landward defense of the Long Beach—San Pedro—Redondo Beach Sea and Land areas within range of its armaments outlined in par. 2 a. It will consist of:
  - (1) Group 1 (Bluff Cove)
    - (a) Battery H, 3rd CA, manning two (2) 155mm GPF guns on Panama Mounts at Rocky Point until Battery 240 is completed, manned, and ready for action when Battery H will move to the Fort MacArthur Upper Reservation within its two (2) 155mm guns where it will establish a gun park with weapons maintained so as to be able to function as mobile artillery. When not required on a 155 mission it will man the Gaffey Bulge AMTB 90mm Battery. When manning the Gaffey Bulge position Battery H will function under the AMTB Group. If moved out on a 155mm mission, it will function under the CO, HDLA, as a separate mobile battery.
    - (b) Two (2) 75mm mobile guns at West Sea Bench will be manned by the searchlight detail at S/L No. 10.
    - (c) Headquarters Battery, 3rd Bn, 3rd CA manning the Group 1 station at Bluff Cove.
    - (d) Battery C, 3rd CA will constitute a labor unit engaged in necessary work details, guarding and moving installations no longer required by former tactical installations. When Battery 240 is completed it will man the two (2) 6 inch fixed guns at that position.
  - (2) Group 2 (Fort MacArthur)
    - (a) Battery B, 3rd CA manning two (2) 155mm GPF guns on Panama Mounts at the Battery 6 position on the Fort MacArthur Upper Reservation. This unit is the recognition and challenging battery of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles and will act in accordance with the procedure as outlined in "Policies to Govern Joint Action of the Army and Navy".
    - (b) Battery A, 3rd CA manning two (2) 14 inch RR guns on fixed base rings on the Fort MacArthur Lower Reservation will constitute the major caliber armament of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles until Battery 127 is completed and turned over by the Engineers, at which time Battery A will man Battery 127 with the 14" RR battery as an alternate assignment.
  - (3) AMTB Group (Ft. MacArthur)
    - (a) Battery G, 3rd CA (1st Plat) manning two (2) fixed 90mm guns and two (2) 37mm guns at Navy Field.
    - (b) Battery H, 3rd CA—See 3 c (1) (a).
    - (c) Battery G, 3rd CA (2nd Plat) manning two (2) fixed 90mm guns and two (2) 37mm guns at Bluff Park, Long Beach.
  - (4) Elements of the Headquarters Battery, 3rd CA will furnish necessary operating personnel for the MacArthur Fort Command, Group 2, and AMTB Group Command Posts.
- d. Battery K, 3rd CA will man the following Searchlight Positions: Seacoast Searchlights 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18 and AMTB Searchlights 1, 3, 11.
  - (1) Seacoast Searchlights 6, 8, 10, 12, and 13 and AMTB Searchlights 1, 3, and 11 will operate under the direction of the Commanding Officer, MacArthur Fort Command.
  - (2) Seacoast Searchlights 17 and 18 will operate under the direction of the Commanding Officer, Bolsa Chica Fort Command.
  - (3) Plan of Illumination (See Annex 3 to this FO).
- e. Elements of Headquarters Batteries, 3rd CA and HDLA will furnish the necessary operating personnel for the Harbor Defense Command Post.
- f. The following units are relieved of their tactical missions and will prepare for domestic movement in accordance with par. 2 e above:
  - (1) 732nd CA Btry (Gun) (AA) (SM).
  - (2) Btry I, 3rd CA Regt. (HD) (Type A.)
  - (3) Btry G, 49th CA Regt. (Slt-Mob).
  - (4) Btry A, 285th CA Bn (Ry) (-2 Sections).

- g. In accordance with par 3 a (2) Field Order No. 134, Headquarters Southern California Sector, WDC, dated 19 January 1944 the following tactical positions of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles are inactivated effective 0800, 20 January 44.
    - (1) Btry Osgood-Farley.
    - (2) Terminal Island AMTB Battery.
    - (3) 3" AA Btry.
    - (4) Btry Eubank.
  - h. The following Searchlight positions are inactivated:
    - (1) Seacoast Searchlights 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 16, 19, and 20.
    - (2) AMTB Searchlights 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12.
    - (3) Searchlight A at the San Pedro Section Base is inactivated and will be redesignated AMTB Searchlight 3 at Reservation Point on Terminal Island.
  - i. The following guard details are established for the purpose of protecting housing, and post camp and station equipment at inactivated installations:
    - (1) Battery F, 3rd CA will furnish the necessary guard at the old Oxnard position of the 56th CA.
    - (2) Battery H, 3rd CA will furnish the necessary guard at Battery 1 position, HDLA.
    - (3) Battery A, 285th CA will furnish the necessary guard at Battery 2 position, HDLA, until it leaves the HDLA when this responsibility will be assumed by Battery C, 3rd CA.
    - (4) Battery E, 3rd CA will furnish the necessary guard for the Battery 8 position HDLA.
  - j. Battery B, 3rd CA will maintain the armament of the 3" AA Battery on the Fort MacArthur Upper Reservation.
  - k. Battery C, 3rd CA will maintain the armament of Battery Osgood-Farley and Barlow-Saxton.
  - 1. The CO, MacArthur Fort Command is responsible only for the messing, supply and police of area of the following units:
    - (1) Headquarters Battery, 3rd CA.
    - (2) Headquarters Battery, 1st Bn, 3rd CA.
    - (3) Headquarters Battery, 2nd Bn, 3rd CA.
  - m. All armament of HDLA will be manned in accordance with SOP HDLA.
4. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS:
- a. Supply—All units HDLA will be based on Fort MacArthur for all classes of supply.
  - b. See Annex 1, S-1, 20 Jan. 1944.
  - c. Movement Order to be published later.
5. SIGNAL COMMUNICATION:
- a. Wire and Radio communications will be disconnected and installed in accordance with Annex 2, Sig Annex, 20 Jan. 1944.
  - b. Command Posts:
    - (1) Port Hueneme Fort Command — Battery position at Port Hueneme.
    - (2) Balsa Chica Fort Command—Huntington Beach until communications can be established, then battery position at Balsa Chica.
    - (3) MacArthur Fort Command — Leary-Merriam emplacement former South Groupment Command Post.
      - (a) Group 1—Bluff Cove in the former North Gpmt Command Post.
      - (b) Group 2—Leary-Merriam emplacement in the former Group C Command Post.
      - (c) AMTB—Leary-Merriam emplacement.

HICKS.

OFFICIAL: MONNETT

S-3

ANNEXES:

No. 1, S-1, S-4, 20 Jan. 1944.

No. 2, Sig Annex, 20 Jan. 44.

No. 3, Plan of illumination, 20 Jan. 1944.

HEADQUARTERS HARBOR DEFENSES OF LOS ANGELES  
Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, California  
ANNEX NO. 1—S-1—S-4. 20 January, 1944.

To FO. No. 1, HDLA.

The action prescribed in this annex will be taken by the Commanding Officer of each of the following units:

Battery I, 3rd CA Regt. (HD) (Type A)  
Battery G, 49th CA Regt (S/L—Mob.)  
Battery A, 285th CA Bn (Fly) (-)  
732nd CA Btry (Gun) (AA) (S-M)

1. Notify all officers and enlisted men at schools and those on leave or furlough of the change of station, and direct them to report there when schooling, leaves or furloughs are completed.
2. Turn over all property in day rooms not belonging to organizations or units to the A & FI Officer. Proper receipts should be obtained.
3. Close out all exchanges (vending machines) and notify this headquarters of liquidation. Also request Fort MacArthur exchange to notify this headquarters of complete liquidation of exchanges, or of any exception.
4. All Past, Camp and Station property will be turned in to the Post Quartermaster.
5. All 3rd CA Regimental property will be turned in to the Regimental Supply Officer.
6. All Post Engineer property will be turned in to Past Engineer.
7. Harbor Defense Personnel Section will accomplish the following:
  - a. Render Unit report of change (WD AGO Form No. 303) in compliance with paragraphs 12 and 18, and examples Nos. 72, 74, 75 etc., shown in Par 21, AR 345-800 dated 1 July, 1942, and changes thereto. Two copies of movement orders will accompany the report of change.
  - b. Render special Roster of officers in compliance with Par. 15 AR 345-900, dated 22 May 1942, and accomplished on WD AGO Form No. 309 (in quadruplicate) distributed as follows:
    - 2—The Adjutant General
    - 1—94th Machine Records Unit, San Francisco, California
    - 1—Unit files.
  - c. Comply with Section V, Circular 411, War Department 1942, with respect to change of postal address.
8. Disposition of Records:
  - a. Registered Documents will be returned to this headquarters through Confidential File Clerk.
  - b. "Open records" will accompany unit to new station, i.e., Personnel Records, etc.
9. All officers will clear through Harbor Defense headquarters 24 hours prior to departure to new station and will comply strictly with paragraph 4c, Post Regulations 605-120.
10. Arrangement will be made for safety and order en-route in compliance with paragraph 14e, AR 55-145.

HICKS  
Colonel, 3rd CA  
Commanding.  
OFFICIAL: KRAUSE S-1

## HEADQUARTERS HARBOR DEFENSES OF LOS ANGELES

Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, California Annex 2 to FO 1, Signal Annex, January 20, 1944

1. The following changes in communication will be accomplished by the Artillery Engineer 0800, 20 January 1944:
  - a. Harbor Defense Command Post
    - (1) Disconnect command line to North Gpmt.
    - (2) Installation of a mechanical amplifier on telephone instrument off intelligence message center switchboard.
    - (3) Installation of a command line to Balsa Chica Fort Command.
    - (4) Redesignation of South Gpmt command line to MacArthur Fort Command line.
    - (5) Installation of a command line to Part Hueneme Fort Command. (Lease facilities)
  - b. Harbor Defense Observation Post
    - (1) Disconnect all searchlight lines.
    - (2) Remove teletalk to South Gpmt.
    - (3) Remove teletalk and renders line to AMTB Group CP.
    - (4) Remove Post Telephone 274.
    - (5) Installation of a searchlight line for S/L Officer to Intelligence Message Center Switchboard.
  - c. Intelligence Message Center
    - (1) Remove Intelligence line to Battery Osgood-Farley.
    - (2) Installation of searchlight lines to Seacoast Lights 6, 8, 10, 12, 13 and AMTB Lights 1, 3; 11.
    - (3) Installation of third Post Telephone Trunk (Old 274).
    - (4) Installation of Intelligence line to Port Hueneme Fort Command.
    - (5) Rearrangement of teletype to Radio Net and South Gpmt so that the teletype is on Intelligence Message Center Switchboard with connections to all Fort Commands.
    - (6) Add Radio Net Control Station to P&T teletype circuit (Direct Lino).
  - d. Port Hueneme Fort Command
    - (1) Disconnect Ticket Blue Circuit.
    - (2) Installation of Command Lines to searchlight positions and to Battery F, 3rd CA (Battery Hueneme).
    - (3) Installation of Master Teletalk command line to HDCP.
    - (4) Installation of intelligence line with teletype connection to Intelligence Message Center, HDLA.
  - e. MacArthur Fort Command  
(Combined with Group 2)
    - (1) Disconnect command lines to Group D, Btry Osgood-Farley and 75mm Battery at West Sea Bench.
    - (2) Rearrange teletype circuit in accordance with par 1c (5).
    - (3) Installation of command line to Group 1.
    - (4) Installation of teletalk and reader's line to Group 1 OP.
2. Balsa Chica Fort Command.
  - a. Communications in this Fort Command will remain the same as the former Group D CP until such time as leases can be obtained between the Hilton Hotel, Long Beach and Balsa Chica, and between Costa Mesa and Huntington Beach and installation of the necessary field wire incident thereto can be accomplished.
  - b. When the requirements in par 2a have been met the following installations will be accomplished:
    - (1) Master teletalk command line to HDCP.
    - (2) Intelligence line with teletype connection to Intelligence Message Center Switchboard.
    - (3) Teletalk command line to Battery E, 3rd CA.
    - (4) Intelligence line to Battery E, 3rd CA.
    - (5) Reader's line and teletalk line to Balsa Chica Fort Command OP.
    - (6) Command line to searchlights 17 and 18 through switchboard Battery E, 3rd CA.
    - (7) Administrative telephone service to HDLA through switchboard Battery E, 3rd CA.
  - c. When installations in par 2b are accomplished and in operation, all installations pertaining to the former Group D will be removed.

3. Radio.
  - a. The net control radio station at Leary-Merriam will work continuous watch net with Net Control Station, SCS. continuous watch net with Net Control Station, HDLA, and will work emergency net to Net Control Station, SCS.
  - b. Part Hueneme Fort Command Station will work
  - c. Bolsa Chica Fort Command Station will be the alternate Net Control Station HDLA and will work continuous watch with Net Control Station HDLA and emergency net to Net Control Station, SCS.
  - d. Combined Net Control Station HDLA and MacArthur Fort Command will work continuous net with Group 1, Bluff Cave. It will serve Group 2 by land line. It will work a liaison net (hourly check) with Net Control Station, HDSO. It will dispatch and control, as required, all HDLA Boats and Radio Trailers.
  - e. Group 1 station is the former North Gpmt Station and will operate without change in either equipment or location. It will work a check net on the even hours with Btry 4 and will control boats and trailers as required.
  - f. AMTB Group Radio Net will work emergency Net with AMTB Batteries and will operate for test and training one-half hour each 24 hours.
  - g. Battery 4 Radio will remain as presently installed and will work hourly check net with Group 1 Station.
  - h. All other radio installations under control HDLA will be discontinued and removed effective 20 January 1944.
  - i. Radio and wire diagrams, SOI, and Signal SOP will be issued at a later date.

OFFICIAL: MONNETT S-3

#### HEADQUARTERS HARBOR DEFENSES OF LOS ANGELES

For MacArthur, California

FO-4 5 October 1944

#### ACTIVATION OF NEW BATTERIES

1. No Change (See FO 1, HDLA)
2. Pending the reorganization of the Harbor Defenses the following amendments and changes below to FO 1, HDLA, dated 20 Jan 44, will be put into effect.
3.
  - a. Btry A, 3rd CA will:
    - (1) Continue to man the two (2) 14 inch RR Guns on fixed base rings on the Fort MacArthur Lower Reservation.
  - b. Btry H, 3rd Ca will:
    - (1) Continue to man the two (2) 155mm GPF guns on Panama Mounts at Btry 4 until the Panama Mounts at Btry 2 position are completed and or about 20 Oct 44 at which time it will:
    - (2) Inactive Btry 4 position, activate Btry 2 position, and man that position in a Class A Status.
  - c. Btry K, 3rd CA will establish one Seacoast S/L at or near Btry 2 position.
4. No Change (See FO 1, HDLA)
5. No Change (See FO 1, HDLA)

IRWIN Colonel

OFFICIAL: GAUVREAU

S-3

FO 6 HQ, HDLA  
Fort MacArthur, Calif.  
0001, 1 April 1945

NON-INVASION STATUS DEFENSE PLAN—HDLA AREA  
(Short Title: NISDP—HDLA)  
Maps: Opns Map (Annex 2)

1. a. Possible enemy capabilities at the present time on the Pacific Coast are:
    - (1) Isolated raids against shipping and shore installations by submarines, light aircraft, and surface vessels operating by disguise or stealth.
    - (2) Landing of spies or saboteurs on the coast by submarine.
    - (3) Groups of Commando-type raiders landing and disrupting the war effort by quick acts of destruction or sabotage at vulnerable installations.
    - (4) Operations of saboteur and disaffected individuals acting from within.
  - b.
    - (1) SCS defends the southern portion of California from external attack by land or sea.
    - (2) Southern California Sector, Western Sea Frontier; the US Coast Guard; and certain fleet activities provide seaward protection to the HDLA Area. Navy and Coast Guard Forces ashore by agreement cooperate in local ground defense.
    - (3) Los Angeles Air Defense Region, 4th Air Force, protects the metropolitan areas of Los Angeles from Air Attack.
    - (4) Elms of Non-Sector forces (AGF, AAF, and ASF) within the SCS furnish support to SCS by agreement.
    - (5) By agreement elms of the Calif. State Guard, State, County, and City Law Enforcement Agencies within the Los Angeles area assist in protection of vital installations in the area.
2. a. HDLA Area farces will:
    - (1) Defend the harbors of Los Angeles, Long Beach, and Port Hueneme from seaward attack. (See FO 5, HDLA, 18 Oct 44).
    - (2) Provide Arty Support to other forces, SCS, and Arty Support for beach defense within range.
    - (3) Protect its own installations.
    - (4) Using other forces and civilian agencies cooperating by agreement protect vital installations within Critical Areas 4, 4A, & 6 in HDLA Area.
  - b. Boundaries HDLA Area and Critical Areas within HDLA Area (See Annex —Chart).
  - c. The CO HDLA will be the CO of HDLA Area.

(All or any part of the Non-Invasion Status Defense Plan of the HDLA Area (NISDP-HDLA Area) may be put into effect by order of the CO.

TROOPS—(See Annex 3)

3. a. Critical Area 4. The Commander of Troops, US Marines, Terminal Island, utilizing available farces cooperating by agreement will coordinate the defense and protect the vital installations within Critical Area 4. See FO, Marine Barracks, NOB, Roosevelt Base, Calif.
- b. Critical Area 4A.
  - (1) The Commanding Officer HDLA Coordinates and protects the installations in Critical Area 4A.
    - (a) Hq Btry HDLA will:
      - (1) Establish road blocks 5 inclusive and 7, 8. See Opns Map (Annex 2) and Road Block SOP (Annex 6).
      - (2) Man OP's 1 to 3 incl and 4 to 14 incl with a minimum of 2 men each. Man OP 4 with a minimum of 6 men. See Opns Map (Annex 2).
    - (b) Btry A, HDLA, will:
      - (1) Maintain Patrols 6, 7 and 8 with a minimum of 2 vehicles per patrol and 3 men per vehicle.
    - (c) Btry B, 521st CA Bn will:
      - (1) Establish Road Blocks 9-12 incl. See Opns Map (Annex 2) and Road Block SOP (Annex 6).
      - (2) Man OP's 15 and 16 with a minimum of 2 men each. See Opns Map (Annex 2).
      - (3) Maintain liaison with Pier A.

- (d) Btry C, 3rd CA Bn will:
  - (1) Man the 3-18" SLs with a minimum of 2 men each. See Opns Map (Annex 2).
  - (2) Maintain a Mbl Res (1st Plat Mtz) vicinity Road Block 8 and Union Oil Co. See Opns Map (Annex 2).
  - (3) Maintain a Mbl Res (2nd Plat Mtz) vicinity Road Block 7. See Opns Map (Annex 2).
  - (4) Maintain a Mbl Res (3rd Plat Mtz) in Btry Area. See Opns Map (Annex 2).
- (e) Btry A, 3rd CA Bn will:
  - (1) Upon order CO HDLA establish a Road Block on Hwy IOIA immediately in front of Btry 7 Position. See Road Block SOP (Annex 6).
  - (2) Provide a Mbl Res to be held at Btry 7 position utilizing all available transportation.
  - (3) Provide its own local security.
- (e) Btry A, 522d CA Bn will:
  - (1) Establish Road Block 6 at Palos Verdes Drive and entrance to Btry 240.
  - (2) Provide two motor patrols of 3 men each on Palos Verdes Drive between Road Blocks 6 and 3. See Opns Map (Annex 2).
  - (3) Provide for its own local security.
- (g) Hq Det, 522d CA Bn will:
  - (1) Provide two motor patrols of 3 men each which will patrol the Palos Verdes Hills from Bluff Cove to Western Ave., periodically checking in at Site A, Site 1, Site 3 and Road Block 5.
  - (2) Provide for its own local security.
- (h) HDLA Boat Section will:
  - (1) Maintain the HDLA Boats on a Standby Status.
- (i) Hq SCU 1943 will:
  - (1) Provide for security, Main Reservation, Ft. MacArthur.
  - (2) Dispatch all available drivers to Motor Pool.
- (j) Capt of the Part of L. A., by agreement, will:
  - (1) Maintain Radio patrols 1-SB. These patrols will consist of 1 or 2 Radio Jeeps per patrol with a minimum of 2 men per vehicle. Patrols will check all Road Blocks and OP's within their patrol area at least once every 10 minutes. Negative reports from patrols to Coast Guard Hq by radio every 30 minutes. See Opns Map (Annex 2).
  - (2) Will be responsible for the interior defenses of that portion of Critical Area 4A east of Terminal Island and West of Los Angeles River. See Opns Map (Annex 2).
  - (3) Will protect its own installations and areas at 22nd Street, San Pedro; Wilmington; and Pica Blvd., Long Beach.
  - (4) Will maintain 3 Mbl Res of all available armed men at 22nd Street San Pedro; Coast Guard Hq, Wilmington; and Pica Blvd., Long Beach. See Opns Map (Annex 2).
  - (5) Will maintain continuous liaison with hg

HDLA from Coast Guard Hq, Wilmington. See Communications and Intelligence Plan(Annex 7).

- (k) Btry B, 3d CA Bn will:
  - (1) Stand by for its normal mission as challenging Btry and,
  - (2) Be prepared to augment the land defenses of the Reservations Ft. MacArthur, and the Pt. Fermin Area upon order CO, HDLA,
- (l) Btry A, S21st CA Bn will:
  - (1) Stand by for its normal mission as an AMTB Btry and,
  - (2) Be prepared to act as a Mbl Res on order CO, HDLA.
- (m) The Los Angeles Port of Embarkation (LAPE), by agreement, will protect its own installations and areas including Pier A, Long Beach.
- (n) The San Pedro Section, Western Sea Frontier, U. S. Navy, by agreement, will protect its own installations and area vicinity 22nd St. and Signal St., San Pedro.
- (o) The Artillery Engineer, HDLA, will provide radio operators for the 4 SCR- radio trailers, and will dispatch the operators and trailers to proper locations upon being alerted. See Opns Map (Annex 2) & Communications and Intelligence Plan (Annex 7).

- (p) The Motor Transportation Officer, Fort MacArthur, will maintain at all times a transportation plan in which he will coordinate the requirements of all HDLA units listed above. Maximum use will be made of all available drivers and of all Ft. MacArthur and HDLA vehicles in furnishing the transportation required by this plan.
- (1) All units will report promptly after being alerted when all of their required positions have been manned. Negative reports every 30 minutes.
- (2) All units will report by the most expeditious means possible the presence or indication of enemy Elms (Commandos, Saboteurs, rioters, or disaffected individuals), and the results of any enemy action to Hq HDLA Area.
- c. The Commanding Officer, Part Hueneme Fort Command, HDLA, will coordinate the defense of vital installations within Critical Area 6 (See Chart-Annex 1). See FO 4, Hq Critical Area 6, Port Hueneme Fort Command, Port Hueneme Calif.
- d. (1) All Critical Area Commanders will report promptly to CO HDLA Area, after assuming the alert condition, when their defense positions have been completely manned. Negative reports every 30 minutes.
- (2) All Critical Area Commanders will report to the CO HDLA Area by the most expeditious means the presence of enemy Elms and results of enemy action.
- (3) Use of Road Blocks in scheme of defenses will be in accordance with Opns Memo No. 15, SCS, 1944. See Road Block SOP (Annex 6).
- 4. a. See Adm 0 1, HDLA, 1944.
- b. Troops and non-sector units cooperating by agreement will provide for Adm, Evac, and supply of own units.
- 5. a. See Communications & Intelligence Plan (Annex 7).
- b. CPs: HDLA Area—HECP, Upper Reservation, Ft. MacArthur.  
Critical Area 4—Marine Barracks, NOB, Roosevelt Base, Terminal Island.  
Critical Area 4A—HECP, Upper Reservation, Ft. MacArthur  
Critical Area 6—Port Hueneme Fort Command, Pt. Hueneme, Calif.

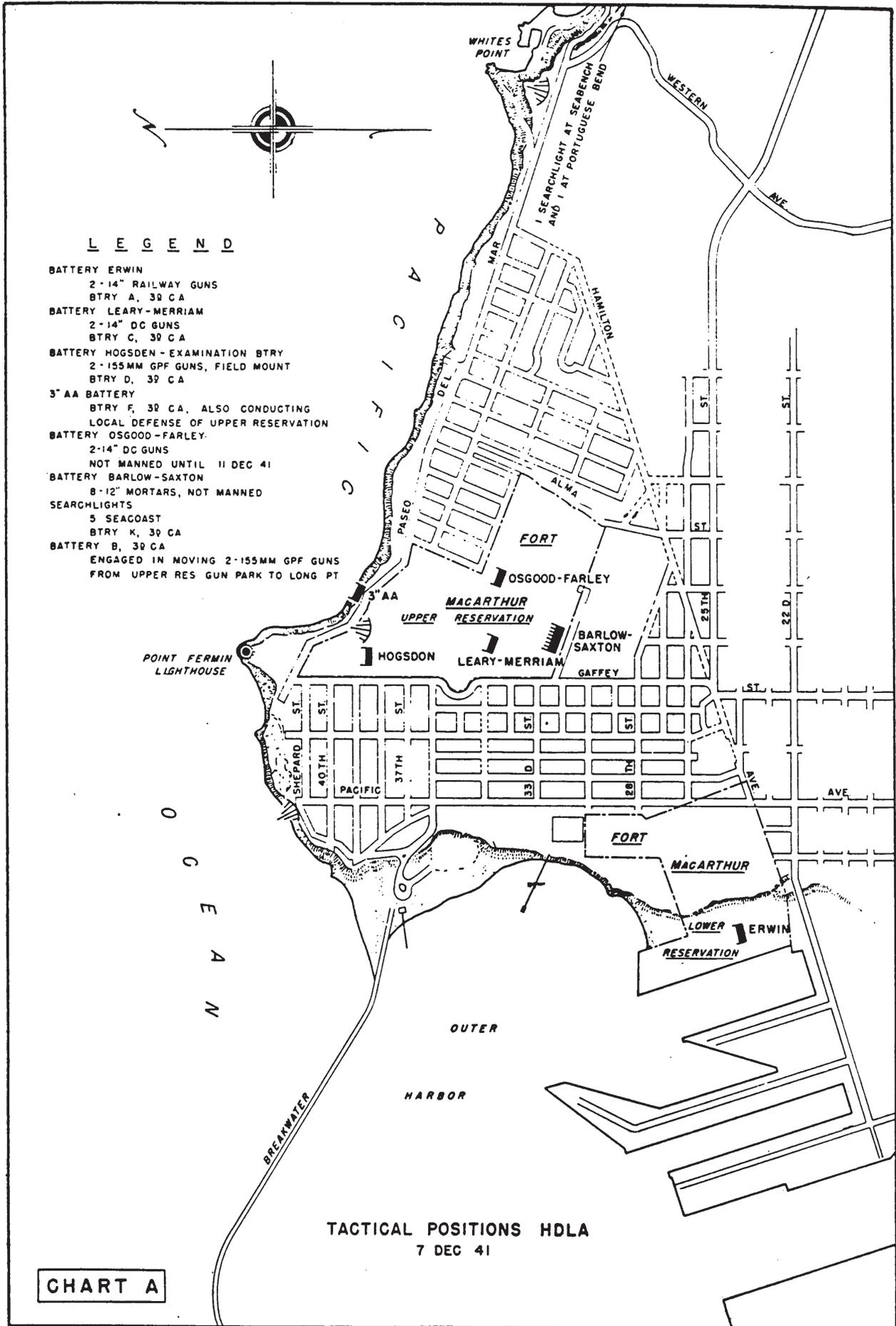
OFFICIAL:  
MONNETT  
S-3  
HICKS  
Colonel

HQ HDLA  
Ft MacArthur, Calif.  
0001 15Sept45 F07  
MAPS: Battle Map, Carps of Engineers 1:20,000.

1. a. In that Germany and Japan have surrendered and are now being occupied by troops of the United Nations, an attack against the West Coast of the United States is not contemplated.  
b. No Change.
2. a. Mission.
  - (1) Harbor Defenses constitute a source of officer and enlisted replacements for overseas Seacoast Artillery Units. The HDLA mission will be to conduct the necessary training in order that qualified personnel are available at all times to meet this requirement.
  - (2) All armament assigned to units for training will be maintained in Class A maintenance.
  - (3) All armament assigned to units for maintenance will be maintained in accordance with maintenance classification prescribed by the CO, HDLA.b. Effective 0001 15 Sept 45 with the reorganization and redesignation of HDLA units and the disbanding of the 3d CA Bn (HD), 521st CA Bn (HD), and 522nd CA Bn (HD) the following tactical commands are inactivated:
  - (1) Group 1
  - (2) Group 2
  - (3) Group 3c. The Harbor Defenses will consist of HD Hq and HDGP (Army Section HECF), one HD SL Btry, and four firing Btrys.  
d. Armament will continue to be manned in accordance with SOP, HDLA.  
TROOPS  
Hq & Hq Btry, HDLA  
Btry A, HDLA (SL)  
Btry B, HDLA  
Btry C, HDLA  
Btry D, HDLA  
Btry E, HDLA  
(Formerly Btry A, 3d CA Bn (HD))  
(Formerly Btry B, 3d CA Bn (HD))  
(Formerly Btry A, 522d CA Bn (HD))  
(Formerly Btry A, 521st CA Bn (HD))
3. a. Hq & Hq Btry HDLA will:
  - (1) Man the various staff sections of Harbor Defense Hqs.
  - (2) Man the Army Section HECF.
  - (3) Man Site A—The Harbor Defense Surveillance station as an adjunct to the control of shipping.b. Btry A, HDLA (HD SL Btry)
  - (1) Will continue to man Seacoast SLs 6, 8, 10, 13 and 17.
  - (2) Will maintain project lights in storage.
  - (3) SLs will operate under the direction of Army Section HECF and, when released, by Btrys as follows:  
SLs 6, 8 and 10 by Btry 240 (Btry D, HDLA)  
SL 13 by Btry 6 (Btry C, HDLA) SL 17 by Btry 7 (Btry B, HDLA)
  - (4) In addition SL 10 will operate under the direction of Btry 6 (Btry C, HDLA) when released by Army Section HECF.
  - (5) Plan of illumination—Annex 1.c. Btry B, HDLA will:
  - (1) Continue to man the two 155mm GPF guns at Btry 7 in a training status until Btry 242 is completed at which time it will:
  - (2) Inactivate the TBtry 7 position, activate and man Btry 242 on a training status.

- d. Btry C, HDLA will:
    - (1) Continue to man the two 155mm GPF guns at Btry 6 as the Harbor Defense Examination Btry.
  - e. Btry D, HDLA will:
    - (1) Continue to man the two 6" guns at Btry 240 in a training status.
  - f. Btry E, HDLA will:
    - (1) Continue to man the two 90mm and two 40mm guns at Btry 3B (Navy Field) in a training status.
    - (2) Man AMTB SL 1 in a training status.
4. Administrative Order—To be published later.
5. a. See Signal Annex—Annex 2.
- b. Command Posts:  
Hq HDLA—Trona Bldg.  
HDCP (Army Section HECP)—Leary-Merriam Emplacement.

OFFICIAL:  
MONNETT  
S-3  
HICKS  
Colonel

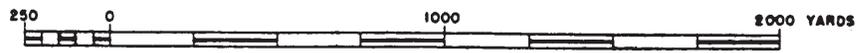


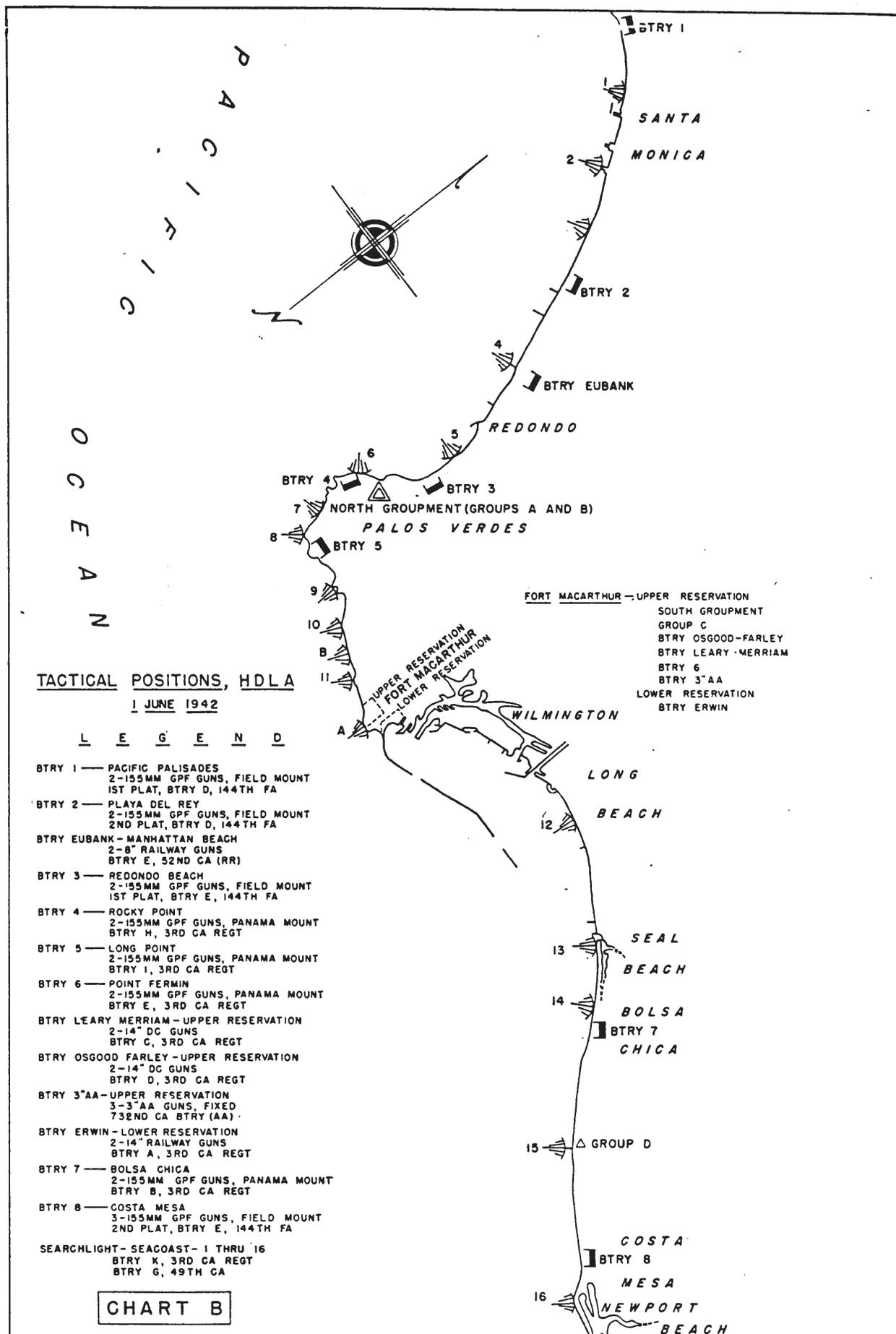
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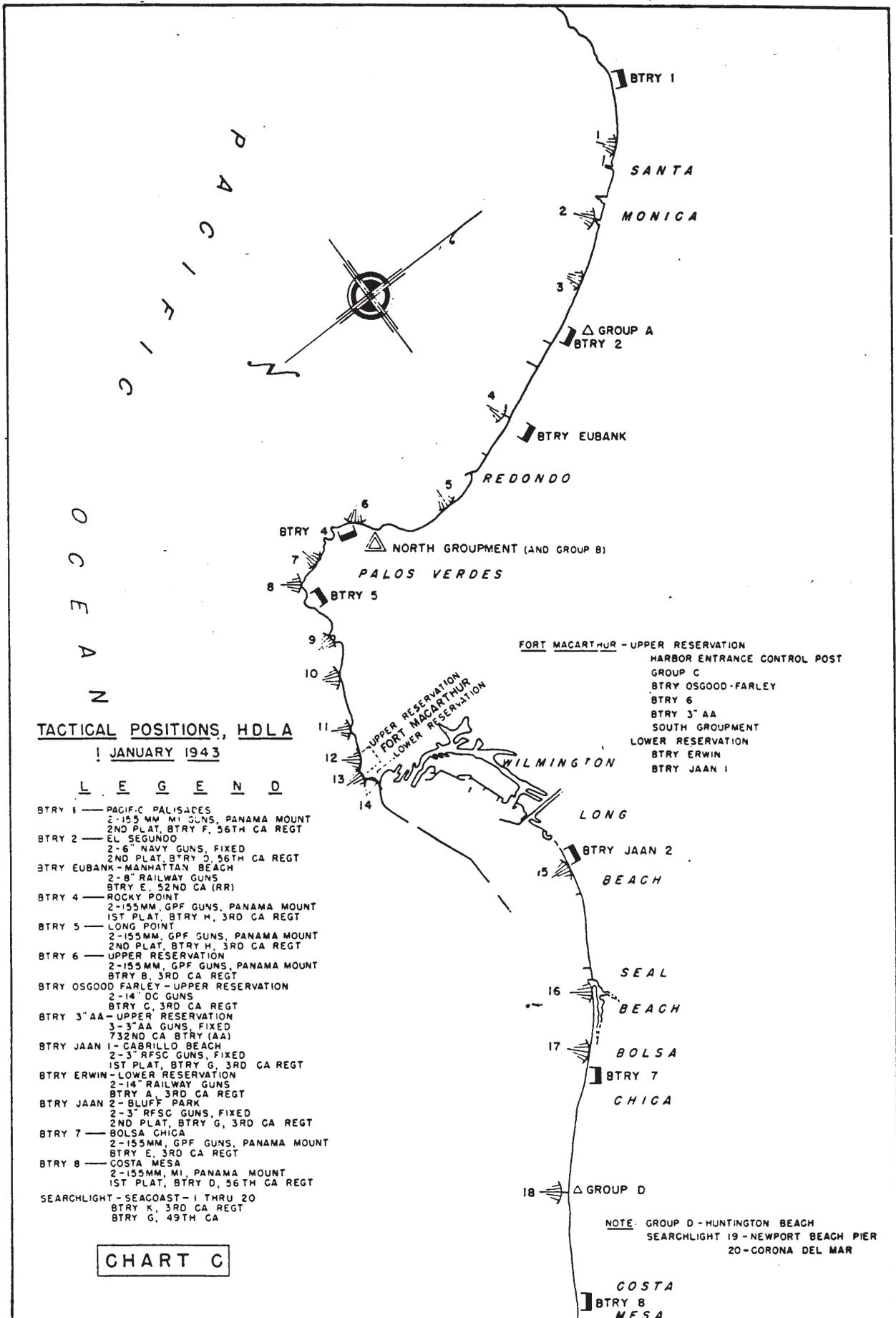
- BATTERY ERWIN
  - 2-14" RAILWAY GUNS
  - BTRY A, 39 CA
- BATTERY LEARY-MERRIAM
  - 2-14" DC GUNS
  - BTRY C, 39 CA
- BATTERY HOGSDEN - EXAMINATION BTRY
  - 2-155MM GPF GUNS, FIELD MOUNT
  - BTRY D, 39 CA
- 3" AA BATTERY
  - BTRY F, 39 CA, ALSO CONDUCTING
  - LOCAL DEFENSE OF UPPER RESERVATION
- BATTERY OSGOOD-FARLEY:
  - 2-14" DC GUNS
  - NOT MANNED UNTIL 11 DEC 41
- BATTERY BARLOW-SAXTON
  - 8-12" MORTARS, NOT MANNED
- SEARCHLIGHTS
  - 5 SEACOAST
  - BTRY K, 39 CA
- BATTERY B, 39 CA
  - ENGAGED IN MOVING 2-155MM GPF GUNS
  - FROM UPPER RES GUN PARK TO LONG PT

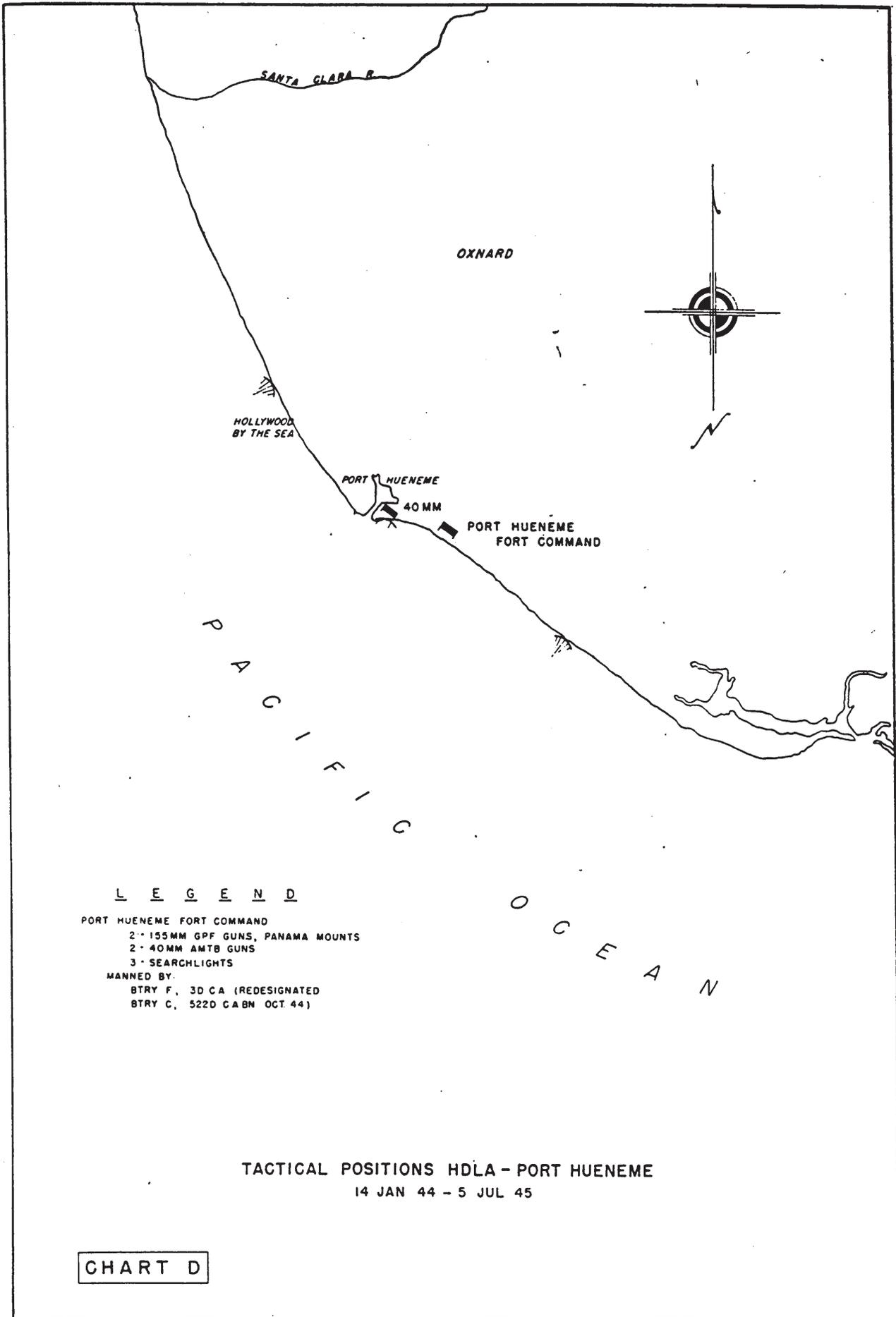
TACTICAL POSITIONS HDLA  
7 DEC 41

CHART A









SANTA CLARA R

OXNARD

HOLLYWOOD  
BY THE SEA

PORT HUENEME

40 MM

PORT HUENEME  
FORT COMMAND

P  
A  
C  
I  
F  
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C  
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C  
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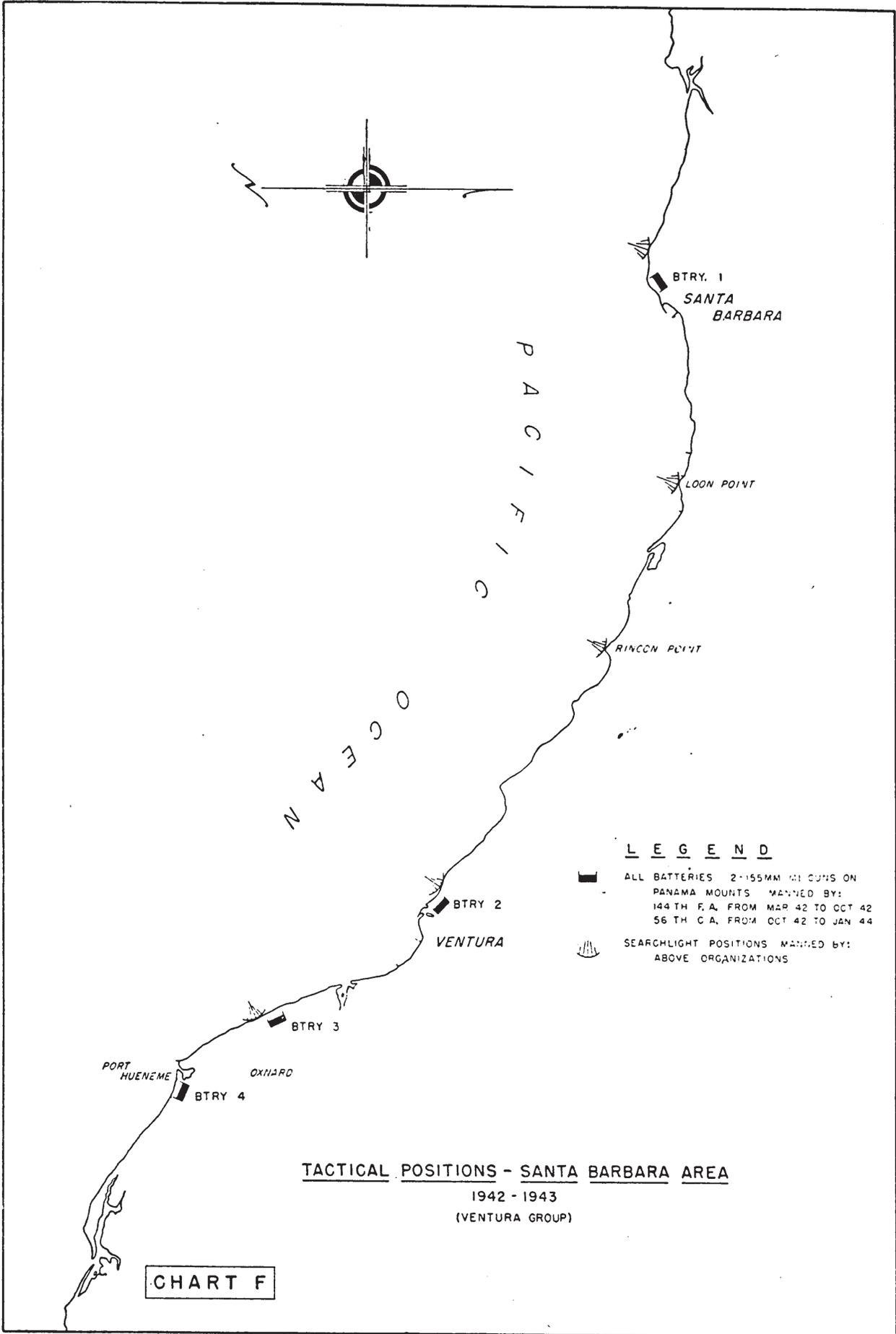
L E G E N D

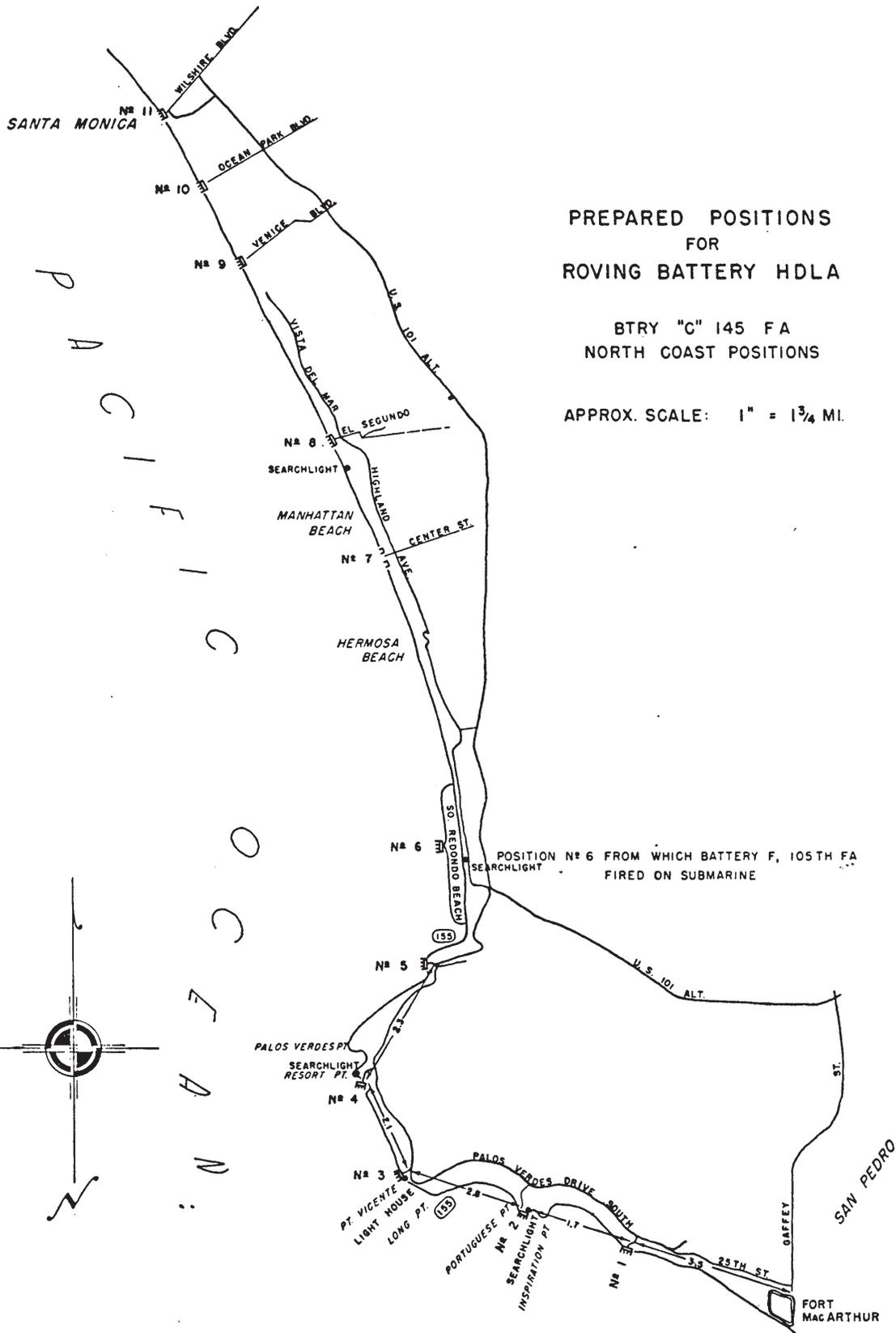
PORT HUENEME FORT COMMAND  
 2 - 155MM GPF GUNS, PANAMA MOUNTS  
 2 - 40MM AMTB GUNS  
 3 - SEARCHLIGHTS  
 MANNED BY:  
 BTRY F, 3D CA (REDESIGNATED)  
 BTRY C, 522D CABN OCT 44)

TACTICAL POSITIONS HDLA - PORT HUENEME  
 14 JAN 44 - 5 JUL 45

CHART D

0 1 2 3 MILES





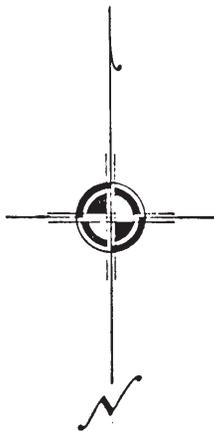
PREPARED POSITIONS  
FOR  
ROVING BATTERY HDLA

BTRY "C" 145 FA  
NORTH COAST POSITIONS

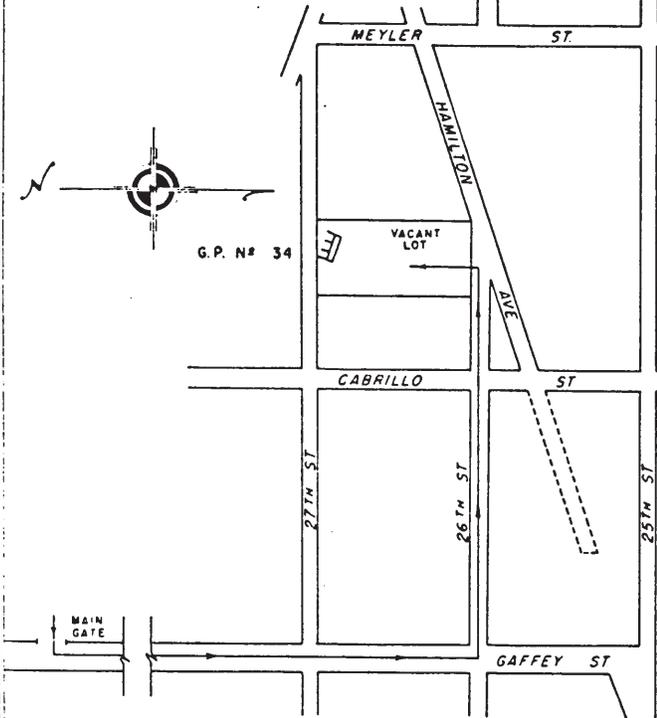
APPROX. SCALE: 1" = 1 3/4 MI.

P  
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F  
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O  
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E  
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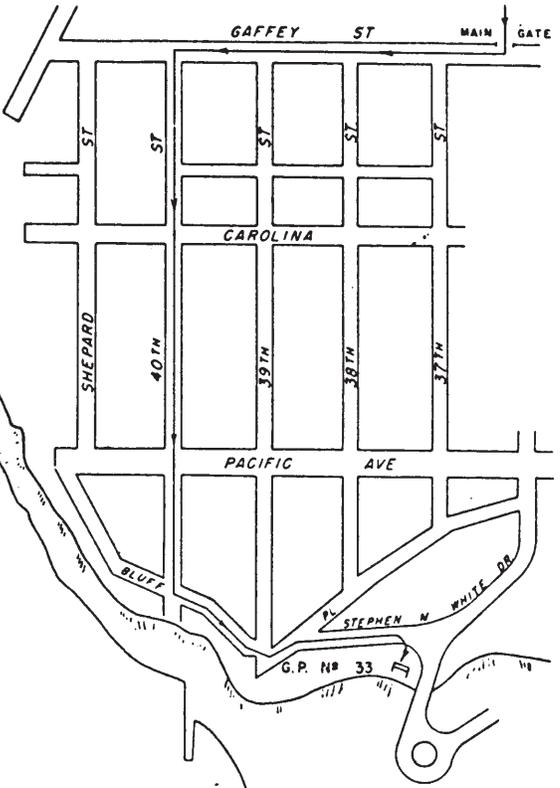
POSITION No 6 FROM WHICH BATTERY F, 105TH FA  
SEARCHLIGHT FIRED ON SUBMARINE



INDIRECT POSITION  
BTRY "C" 145TH FA



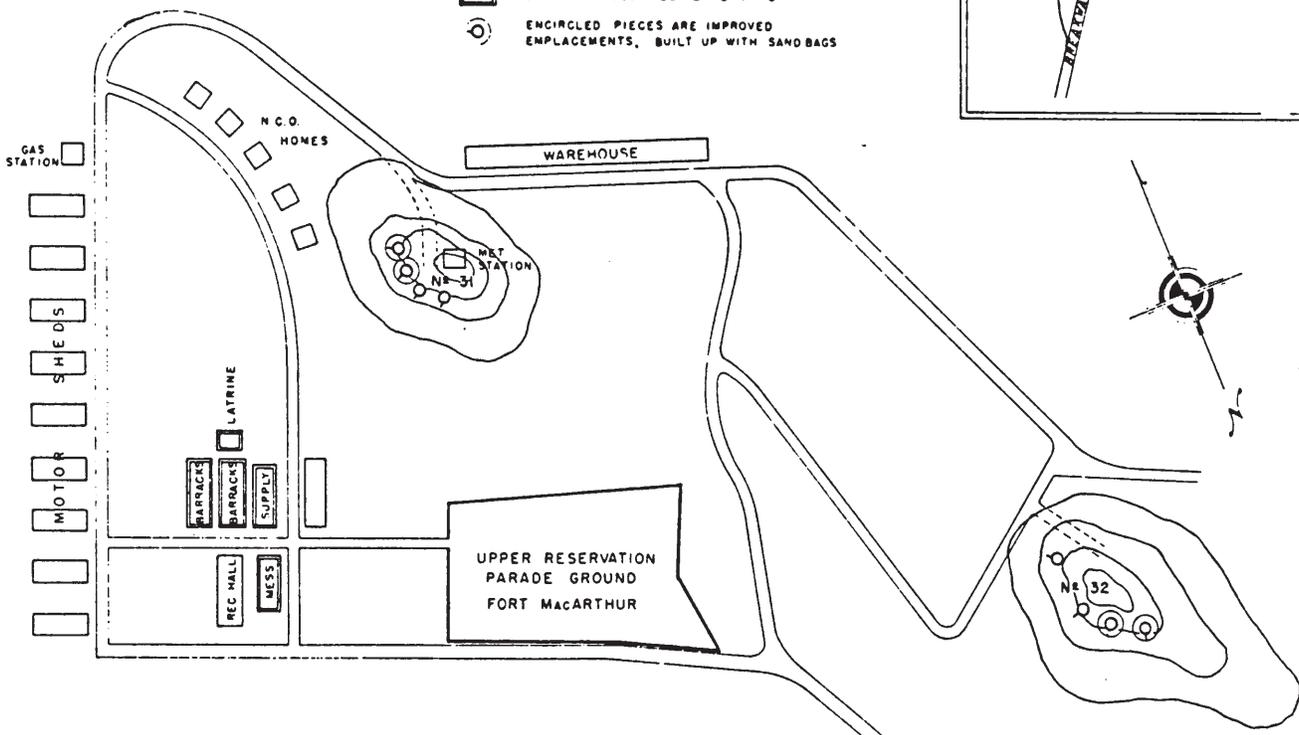
G.P. № 34



POINT FERMIN POSITION  
BTRY "C" 145TH FA

CABRILLO BEACH

-  BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY BTRY "C"
-  ENCIRCLED PIECES ARE IMPROVED EMPLACEMENTS, BUILT UP WITH SAND BAGS



CAMP AREA GUN POSITIONS  
BTRY "C" 145TH FA