



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
HUNTSVILLE ENGINEERING
AND SUPPORT CENTER

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FOR
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS

ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT

CAMP ADAIR/ADAIR AFS

Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon

Project Number F10OR002903

FINAL – 19 AUGUST 2002

Prepared by
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HUNTSVILLE CENTER, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

CEHNC-OE-CX (200-1C)

19 August 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, U.S. Army Engineer District, Saint Louis
(CEMVS-PM-M/Mr. Mike Dace), 1222 Spruce Street, Saint Louis, MO 63103-2833

SUBJECT: Results of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Review of Archives Search
Reports (ASR) and Fact Sheets for Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly Used
Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

1. The following ASRs and Fact Sheets have been finalized:

<u>PROJECT NUMBER:</u>	<u>SITE NAME:</u>
C03VA009800	Oyster Point Backup Ammunition Storage Depot
J09AZ002301	Kingman Army Airfield
J09AZ034501	Douglas Army Airfield
J09AZ073601	Yucca Air to Air Gunnery Range
J09AZ041001	Kingman Air to Air Gunnery Range
J09CA017101	Holtville Target (BT) No. 3
J09AZ071501	Williams Field Bomb Target Range #14
J09CA055701	Point Sal Air to Ground Gunnery Range
B07KS022101	Great Bend Precision Bombing Range No. 3
B07KS022001	Great Bend Precision Bombing Range No. 2
B07KS021901	Great Bend Precision Bombing Range No. 1
B07KS021801	Great Bend Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range
B07KS021702	Great Bend Army Air Field
C02NJ094501	Tuckahoe Rocket Range
K06NM039601	Deming Army Air Field, PBR No. 12
G05IN008506	Vigo Plant Chemical Warfare Vigo Ordnance Plant
I04FL089901	26-Mile Bend Bomb Target
C03MD036303	Fort Washington Military Reservation
C02NY064503	Mitchel Field
A04MS016901	Smith County Bombing and Gunnery Range
F10OR002903	Camp Adair
K06TX014401	Pyote Army Airfield Target Range No. 1
F10AK029102	Kodiak Naval Station, Burma Road
I04AL325503	Camp Sheridan Artillery Range
I04FL033701	Mill Cove Bombing Site

SUBJECT: Results of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Review of Archives Search Reports (ASR) and Fact Sheets for Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

<u>PROJECT NUMBER:</u>	<u>SITE NAME:</u>
K06NM034901	Carlsbad Practice Bombing Range No. 4
K06NM034801	Carlsbad Practice Bombing Range No. 3
K06NM034701	Carlsbad Practice Bombing Range No. 2
K06NM061101	Kirtland PBR No. 2 (N-5)
K06OK011001	Great Salt Plains Bombing Range
E05WI088301	Edithton Beach Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA) Training Center
J09CA018201	Salton Sea Bombing Target #52
J09CA018801	Salton Sea Bombing Target #58
K06NM050601	WAFB Roswell PBR #1
K06NM052801	WAFB Roswell PBR #34
K06NM052501	WAFB Roswell PBR #28
K06NM052201	WAFB Roswell PBR #22
K06OK001301	Cherokee National Wildlife Area (Camp Gruber Military Reservation)
I04FL112901	Lake Wilmington Bomb (Blue Cypress Lake) Target
I04FL040101	Passage Key Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range
J09CA706208	Hamilton Army Airfield
J09AZ045901	Luke Air Force Auxiliary Field No. 3
J09CA730701	Condor Field No. 4
E05WI506903	Camp Haven AAA Firing Range
I04FL034002	Bartow Municipal Airport
K06TX020701	McGee Bend Precision Bombing Range
K06TX101702	Jefferson County Airport
K06AR005001	Maumelle Ordnance Works
K06TX002709	Webb Air Force Base
K06TX012802	Stinson Field

2. Recommended strategy for future actions to be taken by the Project Manager is included in the enclosed fact sheets. Supporting data for TAG decisions are also included with the fact sheets.
3. Fact sheets, supporting data and corrected pages, due to prior reviews, are to be distributed with the subject ASRs.
4. Subject ASRs are recommended to be final when enclosed fact sheets, supporting data and corrected pages are included as a part of the project package.

CEHNC-OE-CX (200-1C)

19 August 2002

SUBJECT: Results of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Review of Archives Search Reports (ASR) and Fact Sheets for Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

5. If you have any questions concerning this action, please call me at 256-895-1797, DSN 760-1797, or facsimile 256-895-1798.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES DIRECTORATE:



DANN R. MARDIS

Archive Search Report Manager
for Ordnance and Explosives Directorate

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as

DISCLAIMER

The purpose of this archives search report is to present the findings of research undertaken for this specific Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) property. All of the factual information found during the research is included in this "Findings" volume. Reference may be made in this volume to a separate "Conclusions and Recommendations" volume. In some instances, the Conclusions and Recommendations volume contained recommendations of individuals performing the analysis that may contain inferences or conjecture not supported in subsequent reviews. Because these statements are not always factual in nature, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has determined the Conclusions and Recommendations volumes, where they exist, do not necessarily represent the opinion of the USACE and are not available for public release.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 AUTHORITY

In 1986, Congress established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) at 10 United State Code (USC) 2701 et seq. This program directed the Secretary of Defense to “carry out a program of environmental restoration at facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.”

In March 1990, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a revised National Contingency Plan (NCP). Under 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 300.120, EPA designated the Department of Defense (DOD) to be the removal response authority for incidents involving DOD military weapons and munitions under the jurisdiction, custody and control of DOD.

Since the beginning of this program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acts as the agency responsible for environmental restoration at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). Beginning in 1990, the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH) serves as the Center of Expertise (CX) and Design Center for Ordnance and Explosives. In cooperation with the USAESCH, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, prepares Archives Search Reports (ASR) in support of environmental restoration at active DOD installations, Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) and installation transitions under Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) recommendations.

1.2 SUBJECT

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station consisted of 56,815.17 acres near the city of Corvallis in Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon. Commencing in 1941 and extending through March 1944, the US Army acquired land and built Camp Adair as a new triangular division training camp. During April 1946, Camp Adair was declared surplus and assigned for disposition. After several years of inactivity the cantonment portion of Camp Adair was used as an Air Force Station between 1958 and 1969. In 1970, the Adair Air Force Station lands were determined excess and reported to the GSA for disposal.

For the purpose of this report, unless specifically addressing Adair Air Force Station, the site Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station will be referred to as **Camp Adair**.

1.3 PURPOSE

The ASR compiles information obtained through historical research at various archives and records holding facilities, interviews with persons associated with Camp Adair, and an inspection of the site. The search directs efforts towards determining possible use or

disposal of Ordnance and Explosives (OE) and Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) on the former military establishment. The research places particular emphasis on establishing the types, quantities, and areas of use and disposal.

1.4 SCOPE

This investigation focuses on the potential OE and/or CWM contamination remaining on the former Camp Adair or the former Adair Air Force Station. In determining the OE and/ CWM potential, all 56,815.17 acres of Camp Adair was considered. The DERP-FUDS project number is F10OR002903. This report presents the following:

- A brief history of Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
- Description and characteristics of the immediate surrounding area
- A review of related site investigations
- An aerial photography and map analysis of the site
- Real estate information, past and present
- Findings of the site inspection
- Description of the OE and/or CWM identified with the site

These factors represent the basis for the evaluation of potential OE and CWM contamination and associated risks at Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station.

2 PREVIOUS SITE INVESTIGATIONS

2.1 CORPS OF ENGINEERS DOCUMENTS

The Seattle District of the Corps of Engineers prepared the following investigations in support of the DERP for FUDS:

Inventory Project Report (INPR) for project no. F10OR002903, Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station, Corvallis, OR, 21 October 1992.

The INPR assigned a Risk Assessment Code (RAC) of 4 for the OE/CWM portion of this site. See pages RAC-1 through RAC-8 of this report. The INPR identified only OE as a potential hazard at the former Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station.

2.2 OTHER REPORTS

The archive search did not locate any additional environmental investigations or reports concerning Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station.

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 LAND USE

3.1.1 Location

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station consisted of 56, 815.17 acres in Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties in Oregon (see Figure 3-1). This site lies approximately nine miles north of the city of Corvallis, Oregon.

3.1.2 Prior Site Use

Prior to the Army's acquisition and use of Camp Adair, predominate use of the land was for farming. Camp Adair was carved out of a long established, highly developed agricultural community. Settlement followed the Donation Act of 1850 and the farms acquired were occupied in many instances by the third generation of farmers. These farms varied from comparatively small berry farms, orchards, and vineyards to larger general purpose and livestock farms. A significant portion of the land is mountainous and was forested.

At the time of acquisition, approximately 59 percent was cropped, 21 percent was used for grazing, and 20 percent was in forest. The number of tracts acquired was 387. The size of the tracts varied from less than an acre up to nearly 900 acres (Department of Agriculture 1944).

3.1.3 Present Site Use

The former Camp Adair has been returned primarily to its original uses. Records reviewed indicate the current property owner/owners include the following:

- a. Private agricultural land owners
- b. Private forest lands
- c. State of Oregon - Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)
- d. Siuslaw National Forest – US Department of Agriculture (USDA-FS)
- e. Plywood Products Corporation
- f. United States International University
- g. City of Albany, Oregon
- h. Wells Property, Incorporated
- i. A.G. Proctor Company
- j. Oregon National Guard Bureau

3.2 CLIMATIC DATA

The nearest source of long-record climatological data from a NOAA station for the Camp Adair site is at the National Weather Service station at Salem, Oregon. Camp Adair is located about 35 miles southwest of Salem, Oregon in Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties. Additional climatological data from the Corvallis Municipal Airport is included. Camp Adair is about 10 miles north of Corvallis, Oregon. Climatological data from the NOAA station in Salem is contained in Table 1, and available climatological data from the Corvallis station is in Table 2.

Camp Adair is located in Willamette Valley about 60 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The valley is approximately 50 miles wide. The Coast Range on the west and the Cascade Range on the east form the walls of the valley. The usual movement of very moist maritime air masses from the Pacific Ocean inland over the Coast Range produces some of the heaviest yearly rainfall in the United States. Annual totals of nearly 170 inches have been recorded in the mountains. From the ridge crest of the Coast Range, approximately 3000 feet above sea level, there is a gradual decrease of rainfall to the valley floor where annual totals are between 35 and 45 inches. As these marine conditioned air masses continue to move farther inland they are forced to ascend the west slopes of the Cascades to approximately 5,000 feet above sea level and again rainfall amounts substantially increase with elevation.

Most of the precipitation in both the valley and its bordering mountain ranges occurs during the winter. At Salem, 70 percent of the annual total occurs during the five months of November through March while only 6 percent occur during the three summer months. Practically all the precipitation falls in the form of rain. The highest 24-hour rainfall amount was measured at 3.1 inches and occurred in the month of January. The highest annual precipitation was 55.35 inches and occurred in 1983. In the immediate area, there are only three or four days a year with measurable amounts of snow. Its depth on the ground rarely exceeds 2 or 3 inches, and it usually melts in a day or two. The highest 24-hour snowfall was measured at 12 inches and occurred in the month of February. The mean annual snowfall at Corvallis Municipal Airport is 9.5 inches. The few thunderstorms that occur each year are not generally severe and seldom cause any serious damage. Tornadoes are very rare and have never been recorded at the Salem NWS station.

The seasonal difference in temperature is much less marked than that of precipitation. There is a range of about 28 degrees between the temperature for January, the coldest month, and July, the warmest. Highs of 100 degrees or more seldom occur, and only in a few years since records began have zero degrees or lower temperatures been observed. The highest mean maximum monthly temperature was 91 degrees in August of 1967. The lowest mean minimum monthly temperature was 38 degrees in January of 1979.

There is an average growing season of six and a half months. Based on the 1951-1980 period, the average first occurrence of 32 degrees F in the fall is October 22 and the average last occurrence in the spring is May 5.

**CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR
SALEM, OREGON
TABLE 1**

Month	Temperature		Precipitation Average (Inches)	Wind	
	Average Minimum (°F)	Average Maximum (°F)		Average Speed Miles/Hour	Average Direction
January	33	46	6.3	11	S
February	34	51	4.8	10	S
March	36	55	4.2	10	S
April	38	61	2.6	8	S
May	43	68	2.0	7	S
June	48	74	1.4	6	S
July	51	82	0.5	7	N
August	51	82	0.6	7	N
September	47	77	1.5	7	S
October	41	64	3.5	8	S
November	37	53	6.0	10	S
December	34	47	6.7	11	S
Average	41	63	39.9	9	S

(International Station Meteorological Climate Summary 1996)

**CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR
CORVALLIS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, OREGON
TABLE 2**

Month	Temperature		Precipitation Average (Inches)	Wind	
	Average Minimum (°F)	Average Maximum (°F)		Average Speed Miles/Hour	Average Direction
January	33	46	8.50	-	-
February	35	50	4.93	-	-
March	35	54	3.90	-	-
April	39	61	2.14	-	-
May	43	67	1.58	-	-
June	48	73	1.42	-	-
July	50	82	0.16	-	-
August	50	81	0.56	-	-
September	47	77	0.94	-	-
October	42	64	4.94	-	-
November	37	53	4.77	-	-
December	36	48	7.13	-	-
Average	41	63	41.0	-	-

(International Station Meteorological Climate Summary 1996)

3.3 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.3.1 Geology and Physiology

The Camp Adair site is located in the Oregon Coast Range section of the Pacific Border physiographic province. The Coast Range province consists of Tertiary submarine lavas and marine sediments. The composite thickness of these rocks is 15,000 to 20,000 feet. The region is less deformed than the Klamath Mountains section to the south and exhibits lower relief. The terrain is rugged in places, owing to the resistance to erosion of many of the sandstone interbeds and small intrusive bodies.

The Coast Range section extends offshore and continues to the continental shelf and slope that descends to the abyssal plain at 9,000 feet below sea level. High bedrock scarps, ridges, basins, and canyons break the surface of the shelf and slope. The most significant offshore

feature is the subduction zone beneath the base of the continental slope where the Farallon plate is sliding under the North American landmass.

Alluvial deposits cover the valley floors of parts of the major streams in the Coast Range Province. The flat bottomlands represent local flood-plain deposits, which were formed as the stream established a series of local base levels while cutting through barriers in the most resistant part of the Coast Range to the west. The alluvium is composed of silts and pebbly sands with lenses of gravel in places (Whitehead 1994).

3.3.2 Soil

The soils of the Camp Adair site are deep to moderately deep, well-drained silty sandy clays with varying gravelly contents. The soils were derived from the sandstones and mudstones that were deposited on the basalt seafloor during Eocene time. The soils are dark gray and brown in color. The permeability of the soil is moderate and runoff is rapid. Therefore, the hazard of soil erosion is severe in areas. The clayey soils are rich in iron and may have a reddish tint. Along the streams in and around the site, the soils have greater sand and gravel content.

The potential for frost development in the soil extends to a depth of 24 inches (Whitehead 1994).

3.4 HYDROLOGY

3.4.1 Surface Water

The Camp Adair site is located in Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon about 35 miles southwest of Salem, Oregon and just southwest of Monmouth, Oregon. The site is within the Pacific Mountain System of the western United States. The Pacific Border Range is on the west and the Cascade-Sierra Mountains on the east. The US Soil Conservation Service identifies this area as the Northwest Forest, Forage and Specialty Crop Region. The valley area is used mostly as cropland. As you move away from the valley floor more area is used as grazing land. The mountain area is mostly forest and woodland.

The site is within the Arid Region of the United States and is vulnerable chiefly to droughts of several years duration. The soil is warm and moist with a mean soil temperature higher than about 47 degrees F. Moist soil is usually not saturated with water but for long periods have enough moisture for plant growth. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) estimates the average annual runoff for this area at about 40 cubic feet per second (cfs). The average depth of frost penetration is about 3 inches with an extreme frost penetration of about 7 inches.

The prevalent concentration of dissolved minerals in the surface water of this region is less than 100 parts per million (ppm). The prevalent chemical types in the water of this region consist of calcium magnesium bicarbonate, with total dissolved solids less than 120 ppm. This data is provided by the USGS and is based on chemical analysis of water in streams of periods of low flow, when the water is derived chiefly from groundwater.

The site is part of the Upper Willamette watershed. The overall health of the watershed has an Index Watershed Indicator (IWI) of 3. A watershed rating of 3 has a less serious water quality problem with low vulnerability to stressors such as pollutant loadings. The Environmental Protection Agency provides the IWI rating for the watershed.

The elevation of the area where the site is located ranges from a high of about 1000 feet NGVD in the surrounding mountains to a low of about 100 feet NGVD on the valley floor. The area is drained in a generally eastern direction by various tributaries of the Willamette River. Some of the major tributaries in the site area are: Luckiamute River, Little Luckiamute River, Paterson Creek, Berry Creek, Soup Creek and Bowers Creek. The Willamette River flows north into the Columbia River at Portland, Oregon then west into the Pacific Ocean.

The USGS maintains a stream gaging station on the Luckiamute River near Suver, Oregon, located at the eastern (downstream) boundary line of the site area. The drainage area is 240 square miles, the gage datum is 171.92 feet NGVD and the base discharge is 6600 cfs. The maximum peak flow was measured at 31300 cfs with a stage of 33.44 feet, which is equivalent to an elevation of 205.4 feet NGVD. Flooding at the area of the site can occur from high out of bank flow from the Luckiamute River or the Little Luckiamute River and from heavy localized rainfall. Backwater from the Willamette River into the site area is another possible source of flooding.

3.4.2 Ground Water

The only reliable source of groundwater present in the Camp Adair region is the unconsolidated-deposit aquifers. These aquifers are prevalent along present and ancestral stream valleys and in lowlands that are associated with erosional basins. These unconsolidated-deposit aquifers provide the freshwater for most public uses.

The unconsolidated deposits are mostly alluvial deposits, but in places, they consist of eolian, glacial, or volcanic deposits. The thickness of deposits along present stream valleys commonly is less than 250 feet. Permeability of the unconsolidated deposits is variable; sands and gravels commonly yield 20 to 20,000 gallons per minute to wells.

Coarser deposits typically yield more while finer deposits like clay will only yield from 1 to 100 gallons per minute to wells. The unconsolidated aquifers usually yield fresh water to wells, but locally may yield salt water (Whitehead 1994).

3.5 ECOLOGY

The information provided for this site has been compiled from the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the State of Oregon Department of Fish and Game.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service have indicated that the following Federally listed threatened or endangered species may occur on or near Camp Adair: Aleutian Canada goose (*Branta Canadensis leucopareia*), threatened; bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), threatened; northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*), threatened; steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), threatened; Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), threatened; Oregon chub (*Oregonichthys crameri*), endangered; Fender's blue butterfly (*Icaricia icarioides fenderi*), endangered; golden indian paintbrush (*Castilleja levisecta*), threatened; williamette daisy (*Erigeron decumbens*), endangered; howellia (*Howellia acquatilis*), threatened; Bradshaw's lomatium (*lomatium bradshawii*), endangered; Kincaid's lupine (*lupinus sulphureus*), threatened; and Nelson's checker-mallow (*Sidalcea nelsoniana*), threatened.

The State of Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife did not provide a list of State listed species occurring in Linn, Benton, and Polk Counties, Oregon.

No additional information on the occurrence of rare or endangered species or natural communities is known at this time. This does not mean that other State or Federally listed species may not be present within the areas of interest.

An on site inspection by appropriate state and federal personnel may be necessary to verify the presence, absence or location of listed species, or natural communities if remedial action is recommended as part of the final ASR.

3.6 DEMOGRAPHICS

3.6.1 Centers of Activity

The Camp Adair site is located near the city of Monmouth in Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon. Data for Linn County was not included in that Camp Adair occupied only a small area (approximately 300 acres) of this county where no know OE related training was conducted.

3.6.2 Population Density

CITY/COUNTY	AREA (sq.mi.)	POPULATION	POP.DENSITY
Monmouth City	1.6	6,288	3,847.4
Polk	741.1	49,541	66.8
Benton	676.5	70,811	104.7

3.6.3 Types of Businesses and Industry

The number of business establishments in Polk County can be broken down by type as follows: manufacturing 8.0%; trade 22.6%; services and financial 40.0%; and other 28.6%. Of the people in the county employed by businesses, approximately 0.8% are unclassified. Foregoing percentages are at mid-March 1997.

The number of business establishments in Benton County can be broken down by type as follows: manufacturing 7.0%; trade 25.1%; services and financial 49.8%; and other 17.6%. Of the people in the county employed by businesses, approximately 0.5% are unclassified. Foregoing percentages are at mid-March 1997.

3.6.4 Types of Housing

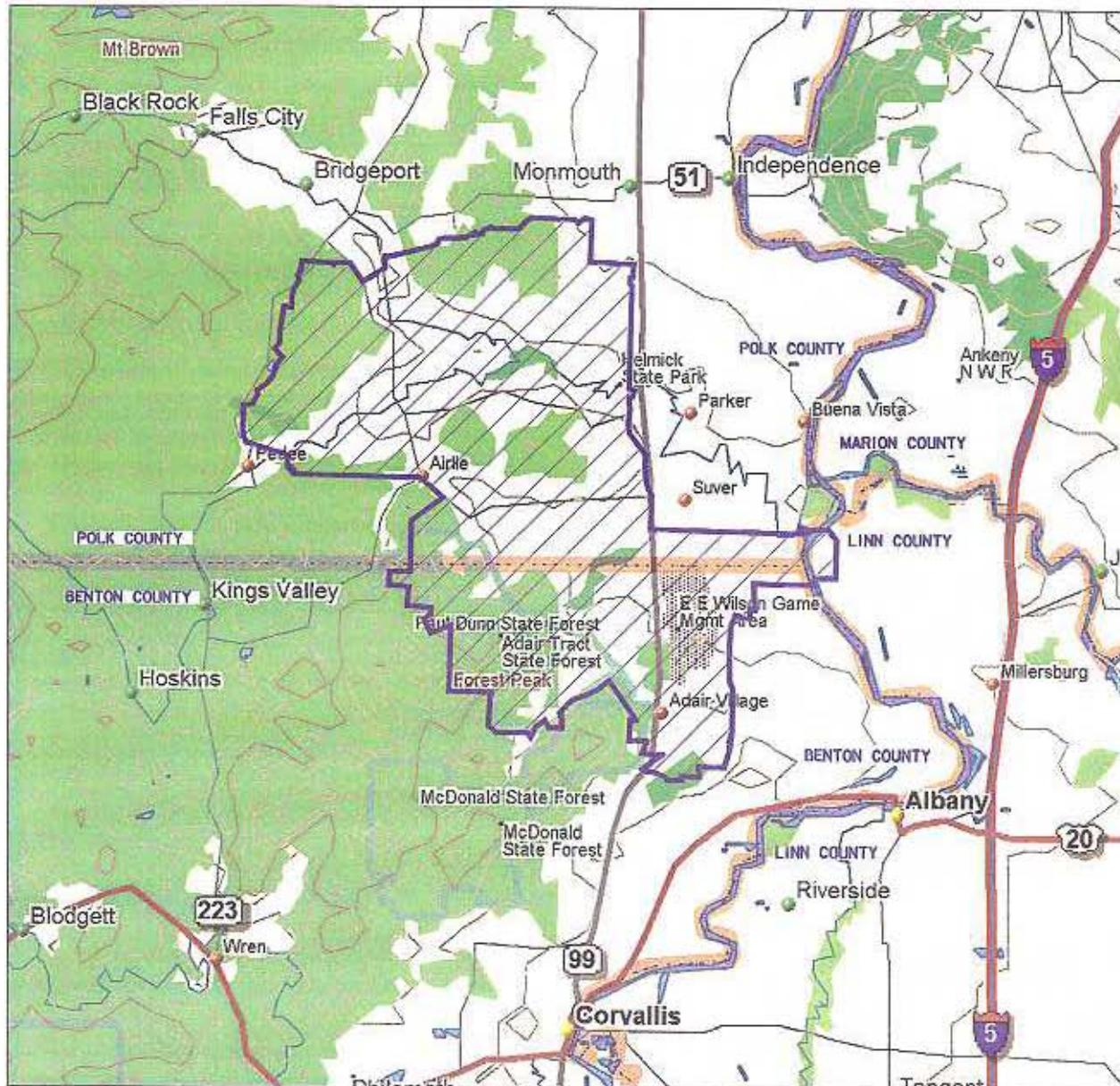
Housing in Monmouth City is composed of both single family and multi-family dwellings. The median value of 822 specified owner-occupied housing units is \$56,300.

3.6.5 New Development in the Area

New development in the area is both commercial and residential.

3.6.6 Typical Cross Sections of the Population:

Approximately 90.6% of the population in Monmouth City is White; 0.9% Black; 1.4% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; 3.7% Asian or Pacific Islander; and 3.4% other races. The percent of the total population (of any race) that is of Hispanic origin is 4.9%. The part of the population under the age of 18 is 19.5%, and the part over the age of 65 is 7.0%. The median age is 23.1.



LEGEND

 SITE LOCATION



	U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST. LOUIS DISTRICT
CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION CORVALLIS, OREGON POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES DERP-FUDS* F100R002903 VICINITY MAP	
FIGURE	3-1
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4 SITE HISTORY

4.1 HISTORICAL SITE SUMMARY

4.1.1 General Site History

The history of military use of the former Camp Adair/Adair Air Force Station is composed of several distinct periods that started in early 1941 and continues to the present. Acquisition of lands for the camp was initiated by the Army during 1941. Training of Army divisions spanned most of the Second World War. A period of Navy use commenced in 1944 and continued through 1946. During 1945 and 1946, portions of the camp was used as a Prisoner of War Camp (POW). After several years of inactivity, the cantonment portion of Camp Adair was used as an Air Force Station between 1958 through 1969. Also, commencing in 1946, a portion of Camp Adair was transferred to the Oregon National Guard Bureau. The Oregon National Guard has retained use of this licensed property.

4.1.1.1 US Army Use

In February 1941 as the world atmosphere grew more tense, United States involvement into a major conflict seemed imminent. The Army began plans for the construction of several training bases throughout the United States, including the Willamette Valley in Oregon. Specifications for a training base included an area with approximately 65,000 acres of land with about 2,000 acres of level land for the construction of buildings, access to a railroad, a water supply and an electrical supply. The remaining acreage needed to have rolling hills, light woods, with an area of about five miles by ten miles for a field artillery range. Sites all over Oregon were considered and on 15 August 1941, a site north of Corvallis, Oregon, was chosen. Intensive work began on layout plans for buildings, utilities, the water supply, and roads needed for the camp ([John W. Cunningham & Associates 1941](#)).

Engineering and architectural firms were contracted, land was acquired, and construction began in January 1942 on the new triangular division training camp. This meant that from squad to regiment, all division elements were in three's. One element would fix the enemy, one would maneuver against him, and the third acted as a reserve. On 15 March 1942, the site was designated Camp Adair. Additional land was needed for use as an artillery range. Several areas were considered but land north and adjacent to Camp Adair was selected. On 14 June 1942, a Board of Officers selected the site that included approximately 36 square miles of land to be procured for use as an artillery range ([Corps of Engineers 1942](#)).

Four US Army infantry divisions and support units trained at Camp Adair. The 96th "Deadeye" Infantry Division was activated at Camp Adair on 15 August 1942, and

trained there until 10 May 1943. On 15 September 1942, the 104th “Timberwolf” Infantry Division was activated at Camp Adair and remained there until 7 August 1943. The next group to be activated at Camp Adair was the 70th “Trailblazer” Infantry Division on 15 June 1943. This group remained there until 29 July 1944. The 91st “Powder River” Infantry Division was activated at Fort Lewis, Washington, but later moved to Camp Adair on 2 November 1943. They remained there until 30 March 1944 ([Stanton 1984](#)).

On 30 June 1944, 45,461 acres of Camp Adair was declared surplus and recommended for sale for agricultural and grazing purposes. The Office of the Chief of Engineers monthly progress report dated 31 August 1944, certifies 45,460 acres of Camp Adair were excessed to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by 31 July 1944. On 28 October 1944, the War Department determined 11,303 acres of Camp Adair was excess to their needs and placed it in the category of surplus (War Department 1944a). The Commanding General of the Ninth Service Command began preparing the camp for transfer to the Chief of Engineers for its eventual disposal. Effective 8 January 1945, portions of Camp Adair were placed in active status so that the Ninth Service Command could operate a Class I storage facility. This area was bounded by Avenue E, north and south; 12th Street, north; the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad; and housing and related facilities required for operation ([Center of Military History n.d.](#)).

By 31 January 1945, 3,025 acres were outleased for agricultural purposes. By 15 March 1945, portions of Camp Adair were withdrawn from the category of surplus and placed in an inactive status under the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command. The War Department transferred 471 acres of land to the Navy for use as a hospital with an exclusive permit to use certain buildings and areas within the cantonment area ([Army Service Forces 1945](#); [Center of Military History n.d.](#)). This permit with the Navy Department was to continue until 30 March 1946 ([Army Service Forces 1946a](#)).

Effective 4 June 1945, those portions of Camp Adair required by the Army Ground Forces for the establishment of a Class I installation was returned to active status and was established as a Class II installation, known as Army Ground Forces Depot #4. General Order Number 1 dated 1 July 1945, established the Army Ground Forces Replacement Depot Number 4 at Camp Adair. All Army Ground Forces Replacement Depot Number 4 personnel would be transferred by 15 November 1945 ([Army Service Forces 1945a](#), [b](#), [1946a](#)).

The War Department declared Camp Adair surplus and was assigned to the War Assets Administration (WAA) by the Chief of Engineers on 17 April 1946, for disposition under the Surplus Property Act. On 15 May 1946, the WAA transferred the property, minus the cantonment area to the Department of Agriculture for sale by the Federal Land Bank as agricultural land. In November 1946, the Oregon State College acquired the former hospital area and began converting it into apartment buildings for use by returning

veterans who had enrolled for courses under the GI benefits. This area became known as Adair Village. By June 1951, the Oregon State College closed Adair Village ([Kislingbury 1989](#)).

4.1.1.2 Navy Usage

By 31 May 1944, the Army Air Forces made available the Corvallis Army Air Field to the Navy on a temporary, full time basis. The Thirteenth Naval District under the US Naval Air Center, Seattle (with administrative control of the Marine Corps functions respecting personnel and equipment directly under the Commandant of the US Marine Corps Commandant) established the Marine Corps Air Facility Corvallis, Oregon (Secretary of the Navy 1944). This airfield was secured for the use of MAG-35 with one VJ squadron attached and operated as a replacement training unit for VMJ pilots (Headquarters US Marine Corps 1944). Navy/Marine Corps pilots operating out of this airfield conducted bombing and gunnery practice on the artillery range. Aerial photographs taken in 1944 show two bombing targets in the Camp Adair artillery ranges (see [Appendix K-16a-e](#)).

By April 1945 the Navy recommended the artillery range property be acquired. However, the Army Ground Forces decided to reactivate Camp Adair and its artillery range for its exclusive use. A Navy Department letter dated 30 June 1945, states that the area was not available for transfer but possibly could be used jointly by the Army and Navy ([Navy Department 1945](#)).

The Federal Board of Hospitalization recommended additional hospital facilities be procured for returning Pacific theater war casualties. On 17 November 1944, the War Department issued a temporary permit to the Navy for the operation of the Army Station Hospital at Camp Adair for use as a naval hospital. The Army hospital was in surplus category and had been deactivated (Federal Board of Hospitalization 1944). On 24 April 1945, the War Department transferred the former Camp Adair hospital consisting of 451.83 acres of land and improvements to the US Navy. On 11 June 1945, a memorandum of agreement between by the Army and Navy was issued. This agreement included a revocable permit effective 1 July 1945 for both Army and Navy usage of the hospital and other facilities. On 25 March 1946, the Secretary of the Navy advised the US Naval Hospital Corvallis that it would be disestablished effective 31 May 1946 ([US Army 1945a](#); [Navy Department 1946](#)).

4.1.1.3 POW Camp

General Order #32 Army Service Forces Headquarters, Ninth Service Command, dated 29 March 1945, established a Prisoner of War Camp at Camp Adair effective 1 April 1945. This POW camp was used for German and Italian prisoners with a capacity for 1,000 prisoners ([War Department 1944b](#)). General Order #65 Headquarters Ninth

Service Command discontinued the Prisoner of War camp effective 25 April 1946 (Center of Military History n.d.).

4.1.1.4 Air Force/Air Defense Command Usage

During the 1950s, the need for an effective air defense system to protect the United States from attack was realized. The Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) became that system for the Air Force. SAGE was a network of permanent radar stations located at strategic points overlooking the Pacific Ocean. These radar stations provided overlapping coverage between the sites in case of equipment malfunction. Between 1957 and 1960 SAGE facilities were constructed and became operational (25th Air Division 1964a).

During the early part of 1955, the Air Force became interested in acquiring land on the former Camp Adair for a SAGE facility. This land had been under license to the State of Oregon for use by the National Guard. By 29 November 1955, the Chief of Engineers granted immediate right of entry access to the Air Force for construction purposes (Corps of Engineers 1955). On 1 September 1958, General Order Number 15 activated the 4625th Air Base Squadron (SAGE) at Camp Adair Air Force Station (Headquarters Air Defense Command 1958). It was assigned to the 25th Air Division with the mission of supporting the Portland Air Defense Sector furnishing supplies and equipment in support of the Sector's mission, administering all records and reports pertaining to personnel, and to monitoring the status of construction of base housing and support buildings (4625th Air Base Squadron 1958). On 19 November 1958, the Air Force accepted the massive steel and concrete building constructed to house electronic equipment which coordinated surveillance activities in the Pacific Northwest area (Edwards 1958). On 26 January 1959, General Order 5 redesignated Camp Adair Air Force Station to Adair Air Force Station (Headquarters Western Air Defense Force 1959).

Adair Air Force Base became headquarters of the 26th Air Division (NORAD) which provided air defense for seven Western states sometime after 1959 (Arends 1969). During the late 1960s, the Department of Defense began closing and consolidating bases throughout the United States. The Adair Air Force Station closed on 30 September 1969 (General Services Administration 1969).

During May 1958 the Camp Adair Bomarc Missile base was approved by Congress. However, ensuing battles between the Army and the Senate Armed Service Committee delayed the project for one year. The Bomarc Missile was to provide an area defense for Oregon's coast, from sea level to 100,000 feet and 400 miles out to sea. The Bomarc IM-99B had nuclear capabilities and was fueled by solid propellants (Richards 1959). The base was slated to have 28 underground hangars for the missiles, with directional support coming from the SAGE base located three miles to the south. By October 1959 construction began on the 20' by 60' concrete launching pads, with 10 feet high

extending steel shelters (Oregonian 1959). On 25 March 1960, the Air Force announced major cutbacks to the Bomarc missile program and by 31 March 1960, with construction more than half complete, the Department of Defense cancelled all Bomarc construction activities at Adair Air Force Station (4625th Air Base Squadron 1960a; Mainwaring 1960).

On 4 April 1960 Air Defense Command representatives discussed disposition plans for the Bomarc facilities (4625th Air Base Squadron 1960b). Early in January 1961 a command directive received initiated the disposal of all real estate in the former Bomarc area (4625th Air Base Squadron 1961). The Adair Air Force Station Missile Site consisting of 199.21 acres of land was declared excess to the needs of the Air Force on 12 February 1964 (25th Air Division 1964c; 25th Air Division 1964b).

4.1.1.5 Oregon Army National Guard

The Draft Environmental Assessment for Implementation of an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for Camp Adair, Oregon Army National Guard, dated 15 March 2001, describes activities occurring in the National Guard area.

The Oregon Army National Guard has a 527 acre facility located on the former Camp Adair property. The site is controlled by the US Army Corps of Engineers and is the only remaining piece of Camp Adair used for military purposes. It is located between Sections 8 and 20, Township 10 South, Range 4 West in Benton County. Since the 1960s the Oregon Military Department has licensed the property from the US Army Corps of Engineers for the use by National Guard units conducting small arms training and platoon sized tactical training. The current mission of the property is to provide a local training area for National Guard units in the Willamette Valley for weapons qualification. Other missions include offering training opportunities to other military units and state and local law enforcement agencies.

Training activities include weapons qualifications using small arms and occurs on the known distance range and/or pistol range. Small arms training occurs year round and averages about 48 days per year. Infantry field exercises are also conducted on the property. This training can take place anywhere on the camp but usually is concentrated around Oak Hill or Smith Hill. Infantry training includes land navigation, bivouaging, construction of fortifications or defensive positions, and can include the use of blank ammunition, pyrotechnics, and smoke. This training occurs year round, averaging thirty days per year. Monthly drills are held at this facility usually occurring on the weekends for platoon or company size groups.

The Oregon Department of Public Safety and Training operates a firing range within the camp for training law enforcement officers. A separate US Army Corps of Engineers

license was obtained for this training. This organization usually conducts training on weekdays (Oregon Army National Guard 2001).

Future plans of the Oregon National Guard include improving the field training areas to keep them functioning and up to date; expansion of the vehicle compound, wash rack, graveled roads, hardened pads for heavy equipment; a laser target system, and construction of a new .50 caliber (plastic) firing range (Oregon Military Department 2001).

4.1.2 Summary of Ordnance and Explosives Activities

4.1.2.1 General

Camp Adair was divided into a cantonment area east of Highway 99 and a live fire and maneuver west of the highway. One hundred and ninety-one numbered ranges were laid out to accommodate the training of triangular infantry divisions (see Figure 4-1).

Training at the Camp Adair/Adair Air Force Station was conducted during four distinct time periods. During the first period, between 1942 and 1945, four Army infantry divisions were trained. Division training included use of small arms, explosives, mortars, artillery, antiaircraft and antitank guns, and support by tanks and Army Air Forces aircraft. During the second period in 1945, Navy and Marine Corps units used the artillery impact areas for aerial bombing and air-to-ground ordnance training. During the third period, between 1955 and 1964, the US Air Force constructed and used a skeet range in the cantonment area, but did not use the numbered ranges. During the final period, from 1946 to the present, the Oregon National Guard obtained use of the Known Distance Rifle Range No. 4.

4.1.2.2 Troops and Weapons

Four infantry divisions trained at Camp Adair during World War II. They include: the 70th Infantry Division from 15 June 1943 to 29 July 1944; the 91st Infantry Division from 2 November 1943 to 30 March 1944; the 96th Infantry Division from 15 August 1942 to 10 May 1943; and the 104th Infantry Division from 15 September 1942 to 7 August 1943. Each triangular division trained at Camp Adair consisted of three Infantry Regiments with additional supporting elements.

Typical weaponry for Infantry Divisions during World War II consisted of the following (Stanton 1984).

155mm Howitzer	105mm Howitzer and Antitank Guns
81mm Mortar	60mm Mortar
57mm Gun	37mm Gun

Rocket Launcher 2.36” Anti-Tank	Machinegun .50 caliber
Machinegun .30 caliber, Heavy	Machinegun .30 caliber, Light
Carbine .30 caliber	Rifle .30 caliber
Submachinegun .45 caliber	Pistol .45 caliber

In addition to the typical infantry weaponry, historical documents obtained during the archive search confirm that infantry units at Camp Adair were supported by tank and aircraft units that operated the following weapon(s):

- M3 Tanks: 37mm gun
- P-38 aircraft: .50 caliber machinegun
- P-39 aircraft: .30 and .50 caliber machinegun and 37mm cannon
- B-25 aircraft: 300-pound GP and 500-pound block busters bombs

It was estimated that 265,000 rounds of high explosive ammunition (37mm or larger) were fired by the Army during the last two years of training at Camp Adair on approximately 25,000 acres of the site (Department of Agriculture 1944).

4.1.2.3 Ordnance Magazines/Buildings

Historical maps and building lists describe twenty igloos in the Camp Adair magazine area located in the vicinity of coordinates North 44° 41’ 06”, West 123° 13’ 55” in Benton County southwest of the cantonment area. The igloos, building numbers TA-012-001 through TA-012-020, measured either 20 feet x 10 feet or 20 feet x 40 feet, were constructed of steel, and was covered with dirt (Federal Land Bank 1946a).

4.1.2.4 Camp Adair Range Index

One hundred and ninety-one numbered ranges were planned for at Camp Adair. Range information obtained from historical maps was overlaid on to Quad maps of the region (see Figure 4-2). In addition to the numbered ranges, other non-numbered ranges and bombing targets were also laid out on Camp Adair. In order to provide additional detail, facilitate identification, and enhance analysis, Camp Adair numbered and non-numbered ranges, along with other OE features were grouped into three geographic sectors and displayed separately (see Figures 4-2a, b, and c).

Collected information was not adequate to precisely determine the types of weapons fired or munitions used on each range. Therefore, the weapons and munitions associated with each range is based on a correlation of range identification, on the US Army Division table of equipment, and on technical manuals for ranges of the World War II era.

The primary references used to identify and describe these ranges were Maps #1, #2, and #3, as listed below. These maps are discussed in Section 4.4.2 and are attached in [Appendix K](#).

Map #1 - Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon Training Aids General Layout, 21 January 1944 (see Appendix K-1).

Map #2 - Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon Training Aids General Layout, 26 April 1944 (see Appendix K-3).

Map #3 - Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon Training Aids General Layout, 7 July 1945 (see Appendix K-4).

No. 1 - Known Distance Rifle Range

Known Distance (KD) Rifle Range No. 1 first appears on Map #1 and was used by the Army between 1942-1945. Range No. 1 (as do the other ranges Nos. 2, 3, and 4) appears to have firing points at 100, 200, 300, and 500 yards from the targets. Map #2 also lists the range as a multi-use range No. 39 (unknown type) and No. 40 (1,000-inch Anti-Tank Range). Map #3 lists the range as a rifle range. Range No. 1 was probably used only as a rifle range. Weapons associated with this KD rifle range included the .30 caliber rifle and the .30 caliber carbine.

No. 2 - Known Distance Rifle Range

KD Rifle Range No. 2 first appears on Map #1 and was used by the Army between 1942-1945. Map #2 also lists the range as a multi-use range No. 40 (1000-inch Anti-Tank Range) and No. 41 (1000-inch Anti-Tank Range). Map #3 lists the range as a rifle range. Range No. 2 was probably used only as a rifle range. Weapons associated with this KD rifle range included the .30 caliber rifle, and the .30 caliber carbine.

No. 3 - Known Distance Rifle Range

KD Rifle Range No. 3 first appears on Map #1 and was used by the Army between 1942-1945. Map #2 lists the range as a multi-use range No. 47 (unknown) and No. 41 (1000-inch Anti-Tank Range). Map #3 lists the range as a rifle range. Range No. 3 was probably used only as a rifle range. Weapons associated with this KD rifle range include the .30 caliber rifle and the .30 caliber carbine.

No. 4 - Known Distance Rifle Range

KD Rifle Range No. 4 first appears on Map #1 and was used by the Army between 1942-1945. Map #2 lists the range as a multi-use range No. 42 (unknown). Map #3 lists the

range as a rifle range. Range No. 4 was probably used by the Army only as a rifle range. Use of this range was obtained by the Oregon National Guard in 1946 and continues its use to present. Weapons associated with this KD rifle range include the .30 caliber rifle and the .30 caliber carbine. Historical photograph #303651 shows soldiers firing the M-1 .30 caliber rifle in the vicinity of Range No. 4 (see [Appendix J-13](#)).

No. 5 - Not Assigned

No. 6 - Not Assigned

No. 7 - Not Assigned

No. 8 - Not Assigned

No. 9 - Not Assigned

No. 10 - Not Assigned

No. 11 - 1000-inch Pistol Range

Maps #1 and #2 list it as 1000-inch Pistol Range. Map #3 lists the range as Pistol range, 1000-inch Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Weapon associated with this range is the .45 caliber pistol.

No. 12 - Not Assigned

No. 13 - Not Assigned

No. 14 - Not Assigned

No. 15 - 1000-inch Pistol Range

The 1000-inch Pistol Range No. 15 first appears on Map #1. On Map #3 the name changes to Pistol Range, 1000-inch. This range was used by the Army between 1942-1945. Weapon associated with this range is the .45 caliber pistol.

No. 16 – Not Assigned

No. 17 – Not Assigned

No. 18 – Not Assigned

No. 19 – Not Assigned

No. 20 - 1000-inch Machine Gun Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a 1,000-inch Machine Gun Range. Map #3 lists the range as Machine Gun, 1000-inch Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Weapons associated with this range include the .30 caliber light and heavy machinegun and the .50 caliber machine gun.

No. 21 - 1000-inch Machine Gun Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a 1000-inch Machine Gun Range. Map #3 lists the range as Machine Gun, 1000-inch Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Weapons associated with this range include the .30 caliber light and heavy machinegun and the .50 caliber machine gun.

No. 22 - 1000-inch Machine Gun Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a 1,000-inch Machine Gun Range. Map #3 lists the range as Machine Gun, 1000-inch Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Weapons associated with this range include the .30 caliber light and heavy machinegun and the .50 caliber machine gun.

No. 23 - 1,000-inch Machine Gun Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a 1,000-inch Machine Gun Range. Map #3 lists the range as Machine Gun, 1000-inch Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Weapons associated with this range include the .30 caliber light and heavy machinegun and the .50 caliber machine gun.

No. 24 - Proposed Grenade Courts

Map #3 list two range areas as #24. One is located north of the cantonment area, situated between the practice grenade courts and the engineer area. The other proposed grenade court is located south of the cantonment area near the practice grenade courts. These two ranges were proposed so they may not have been constructed or used. If activated, this range would have been used during 1945. Fragmentation hand grenades would have been authorized on this range.

No. 25 - Flame Thrower Area

Flame Thrower Area first delineated on Map #3 and is listed as proposed. Historical photograph #304428 shows a flame thrower being demonstrated during a 70th Division exercise at the Bradley Bowl during June 1944. It was not determined whether or not

Range No. 25 and the Bradley Bowl was the same site. It is known that flame throwers were used between 1942-1945 (see [Appendix J-18](#)).

No. 26 - Proposed Bayonet Assault Courses

Map #3 delineates two bayonet courses located adjacent to the known distance rifle ranges. These ranges would have been used during 1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 27 - Obstacle Courses

Map #3 shows four obstacle courses. Map #1 lists these ranges as Ranges Nos. 131, 135, and 136. These ranges would have been used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on these ranges.

No. 28 - Proposed Close Combat Course (4 Lane)

Map #3 delineates a four lane Close Combat Course located south of the known distance rifle ranges. This range would have been used during 1945. Weapons authorized on this assault course would have included the .45 caliber pistol, the .30 caliber rifle and carbine, and practice grenades.

No. 29 - Not Assigned

No. 30 - 1000-inch Landscape Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as Landscape Target 1,000-inch Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Although the .22 caliber rifle was the preferred weapon for this type of range, general small arms (.45 caliber and .30 caliber) could have been used on this range.

No. 31 - 1000-inch Landscape Range

Maps #1 and #3 list this range as Landscape Target 1000-inch Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Although the .22 caliber rifle was the preferred weapon for this type of range, general small arms (.45 caliber and .30 caliber) could have been used on this range.

No. 32 - 1000-inch Landscape Range

Maps #1 and #3 list this range as Landscape Target 1000-inch Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Although the .22 caliber rifle was the preferred weapon for

this type of range, general small arms (.45 caliber and .30 caliber) could have been used on this range.

No. 33 - 1000-inch Landscape Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as Landscape Target 1000-inch Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Although the .22 caliber rifle was the preferred weapon for this type of range, general small arms (.45 caliber and .30 caliber) could have been used on this range.

No. 34 - 1000-inch Landscape Range

Map #1 lists this range as Landscape Target 1000-inch Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Although the .22 caliber rifle was the preferred weapon for this type of range, general small arms (.45 caliber and .30 caliber) could have been used on this range.

No. 35 - 1000-inch Landscape Range

Maps #1 and #3 list this range as Landscape Target 1000-inch Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Although the .22 caliber rifle was the preferred weapon for this type of range, general small arms (.45 caliber and .30 caliber) could have been used on this range.

No. 36 - 1000-inch Landscape Range

Maps #1 and #3 list this range as Landscape Target 1000-inch Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Although the .22 caliber rifle was the preferred weapon for this type of range, general small arms (.45 caliber and .30 caliber) could have been used on this range.

No. 37 - 1000-inch Landscape Range

Maps #1 and #3 list this range as Landscape Target 1000-inch Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Although the .22 caliber rifle was the preferred weapon for this type of range, general small arms (.45 caliber and .30 caliber) could have been used on this range.

No. 38 - Not Assigned

No. 39 – 1000-inch Anti-Tank Range

Map #2 shows this range as co-located with KD Rifle Range No. 1. Neither Maps #1 or #3 list this range. It is believed that this range was not built. Sister ranges Nos. 40 and 41 were constructed and used in the Coffin Butte area. However, if this range were built, it would have been used between 1942-1945. Based on Army technical manuals, the .22 caliber ammunition would have been used on this range while conducting anti-tank training.

No. 40 - 1000-inch Anti-Tank Range (at Coffin Butte)

Maps #1 and #2 lists the range as Anti-Tank Range, 1000-inch Range. Map #2 shows this range co-located with KD Rifle Range No. 2. However, Maps #1 and #3 show this range in the Coffin Butte area. It is believed that this range was constructed in the Coffin Butte area. This range was used between 1942-1945. Based on Army technical manuals, the .22 caliber ammunition would have been used on this range while conducting anti-tank training. Available information cannot discount the use of the 2.36-inch anti-tank rocket launcher on this range. A dud 2.36-inch rocket was found less than ½ mile from this range.

No. 41 – 1000-inch Anti-Tank Range (at Coffin Butte)

Maps #1 and #2 lists the range as Anti-Tank Range, 1000-inch Range. Map #2 shows this range co-located with KD Rifle Range No. 3. However, Maps #1 and #3 show this range in the Coffin Butte area. It is believed that this range was constructed in the Coffin Butte area. This range was used between 1942-1945. Based on Army technical manuals, the .22 caliber ammunition would have been used on this range while conducting anti-tank training. Available information cannot discount the use of the 2.36-inch anti-tank rocket launcher on this range. A dud 2.36-inch rocket was found less than ½ mile from this range.

No. 42 – 1000-inch Anti-Tank Range

Map #2 shows this range as co-located with KD Rifle Range No. 4. Neither Maps #1 or #3 list this range. It is believed that this range was not built. Sister ranges Nos. 40 and 41 were constructed and used in the Coffin Butte area. However, if this range were built, it would have been used between 1942-1945. Based on Army technical manuals, the .22 caliber ammunition would have been used on this range while conducting anti-tank training.

No. 43 - Not Assigned

No. 44 - Not Assigned

No. 45 – 1000-inch Anti-Tank Range

Maps #1 and #2 list the range as Anti-Tank Range, 1000-inch Range. Map #3 renames this range to 37mm Gun, 1,000-inch Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Based on Army technical manuals, the .22 caliber ammunition would have been used on this range while conducting anti-tank training.

No. 46 – 1000-inch Anti-Tank Range

Maps #1 and #2 list the range as Anti-Tank Range, 1000-inch Range. Map #3 renames this range to 37mm Gun, 1,000-inch Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Based on Army technical manuals, the .22 caliber ammunition would have been used on this range while conducting anti-tank training.

No. 47 - Not Assigned

No. 48 - Not Assigned

No. 49 - Not Assigned

No. 50 - Thompson Sub-Machine Gun Range

This range is located in the same area as Mini Anti-Aircraft Ranges Nos. 65, 66, and 67, west of Hwy 99. The range was used between 1942-1945. The .45 caliber submachinegun would have been fired on this range.

No. 50A - Thompson Sub-Machine Gun Range

This range is located by Range #50, west of Hwy 99. The range was used between 1942-1945. The .45 caliber submachinegun would have been fired on this range.

No. 51 - Field Combat Range (Thompson Sub-Machine Gun Range)

Range No. 51 was located in the southeastern portion of the main impact area. It was used between 1942-1945. The .45 caliber submachinegun would have been used while maneuvering to the limit of advance on this range.

No. 52 - Not Assigned

No. 53 - Not Assigned

No. 54 - Not Assigned

No. 55 - Not Assigned

No. 56 - Not Assigned

No. 57 - Not Assigned

No. 58 - Not Assigned

No. 59 - Not Assigned

No. 60 - Mini Anti-Aircraft Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a Mini-Anti-Aircraft Range. Map #3 renames this range to Anti-Aircraft Range, Miniature. This range was used between 1942-1945. This range accommodated three types of targets for anti-aircraft training from a single firing point. While conducting training on this range, .22 caliber ammunition was probably used.

No. 61 - Mini Anti-Aircraft Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a Mini-Anti-Aircraft Range. Map #3 renames this range to Anti-Aircraft Range, Miniature. This range was used between 1942-1945. This range accommodated three types of targets for anti-aircraft training from a single firing point. While conducting training on this range, .22 caliber ammunition was probably used.

No. 62 - Mini Anti-Aircraft Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a Mini-Anti-Aircraft Range. Map #3 renames this range to Anti-Aircraft Range, Miniature. This range was used between 1942-1945. This range accommodated three types of targets for anti-aircraft training from a single firing point. While conducting training on this range, .22 caliber ammunition was probably used.

No. 63 - Not Assigned

No. 64 - Not Assigned

No. 65 - Mini Anti-Aircraft Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a Mini-Anti-Aircraft Range. Map #3 renames this range to Anti-Aircraft Range, Miniature. This range was used between 1942-1945. This range accommodated three types of targets for anti-aircraft training from a single firing

point. While conducting training on this range, .22 caliber ammunition was probably used.

No. 66 - Mini Anti-Aircraft Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a Mini-Anti-Aircraft Range. Map #3 renames this range to Anti-Aircraft Range, Miniature. This range was used between 1942-1945. This range accommodated three types of targets for anti-aircraft training from a single firing point. While conducting training on this range, .22 caliber ammunition was probably used.

No. 67 - Mini Anti-Aircraft Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a Mini-Anti-Aircraft Range. Map #3 renames this range to Anti-Aircraft Range, Miniature. This range was used between 1942-1945. This range accommodated three types of targets for anti-aircraft training from a single firing point. While conducting training on this range, .22 caliber ammunition was probably used.

No. 68 - Not Assigned

No. 69 - Not Assigned

No. 70 - Anti-Aircraft Ranges

Map #1 describes No. 70 as Anti-Aircraft Range. Map #2 renames the range to Field Combat Range. Map #3 renames this range Anti-Aircraft Range, Towed. This range was used between 1942-1945. Anti-aircraft training on this range would have used both .30 caliber and .50 caliber guns and ammunition.

No. 71 - Anti-Aircraft Ranges

Map #1 lists this range as Anti-Aircraft Range. Maps #2 and #3 do not list Range #71. A location for this range was not found on any of the three maps. If it were built, the range would have the same features as Range No. 70 and use the same type of weapons and ammunition.

No. 72 - Proposed Moving Target Range

Maps #1 and #2 list Range No. 72 as proposed moving target range. Map #3 does not list the range. It could not be determined if this range were built or not nor the type of weapons that would have been authorized on this range. The proposed location of this range was in areas where the Field Combat Ranges were constructed. If this range were

constructed, per AR 750-10 and TM 9-855, authorized munitions would include small arms, 37mm APC, and 75mm AP, depending on the type of moving target constructed.

No. 73 - Proposed Moving Target Range

Maps #1 and #2 list Range No. 73 as proposed moving target range. Map #3 does not list the range. It could not be determined if this range were built or not nor the type of weapons that would have authorized on this range. The proposed location of this range was in areas where the Field Combat Ranges were constructed. If this range were constructed, per AR 750-10 and TM 9-855, authorized munitions would include small arms, 37mm APC, and 75mm AP, depending on the type of moving target constructed.

No. 74 - Not Assigned

No. 75 - Field Combat Range/Moving Target Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a Field Combat Range. Map #3 renames Range No. 75 to Moving Target Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Range No. 75 was located in the southwestern portion of the camp and was supported by trails running parallel to the firing line approximately 1000 and 1500 yards down range. The end of the range fan was against the forward slope of a mountain ridgeline. It is believed that this range was used as a moving target. Authorized munitions would include small arms, 37mm APC, and 75mm AP, depending on the type of moving target constructed.

No. 76 - Fortified Training Area

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a fortified training area. Map #3 lists this range as No. 22 Jap Pillbox Area. This range was used between 1942-1945. Thirteen concrete pillboxes were constructed in this area to simulate fortified Japanese positions in the Pacific Ocean. Nearly all conventional weapons in the US Army infantry division inventory would have been used on this range. Authorized weapon would include small arms, machineguns, mortars, and the 105mm and 155mm howitzers. Hand grenades, explosive charges, and flame throwers could also have been used.

No. 77 - Not Assigned

No. 78 - Not Assigned

No. 79 - Not Assigned

No. 79A - Moving Target Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a moving target range. Map #3 does not list this range. This range was used between 1942-1945. This range had a road system running parallel to the firing line approximately 1500 to 2000 yards down range. The depth of the safety fan (5000 yards) ending on the forward slope of a ridgeline would indicate the use of 37mm, 57mm, and 105mm anti-tank weapons. Several 105mm and duds were found on the impact area of this range. A historical photograph found during the archive search shows soldiers firing a 105mm anti-tank gun at Camp Adair.

No. 79B - Moving Target Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a moving target range. Map #3 does not list this range. This range was used between 1942-1945. This range had a road system running parallel to the firing line approximately 1500 to 2000 yards down range. The depth of the safety fan (5000 yards) ending on the forward slope of a ridgeline would indicate the use of 37mm, 57mm, and 105mm anti-tank weapons. Dud 105mm rounds were found on the impact area of this range.

No. 80 - Field Combat Range (Pits)

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a field combat range. Map #3 renames the range to Field Target Range, Rifle and Light M.G. This range was used between 1942-1945. Authorized weapons would have included the .30 caliber rifle and carbine and the .30 caliber light machinegun.

No. 80A - Field Combat Range (Pits)

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a field combat range. Map #3 renames the range to Field Target Range, Rifle and Light M.G. This range was used between 1942-1945. Authorized weapons would have included the .30 caliber rifle and carbine and the .30 caliber light machinegun.

No. 80B - Field Combat Range (Pits)

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a field combat range. Map #3 renames the range to Field Target Range, Rifle and Light M.G. This range was used between 1942-1945. Authorized weapons would have included the .30 caliber rifle and carbine and the .30 caliber light machinegun.

No. 81 - Field Combat Range (Pits)

Map #3 renames the range to Field Target Range, Machine Gun. This range was used between 1942-1945. This range was used between 1942-1945. Authorized weapons would have included .30 caliber light and heavy machineguns.

No. 82 - Not Assigned

No. 83 - Field Combat Range (Pit)

Maps #1 and #2 list the range as a field combat range No. 83, but Map #3 no longer lists this range. This range was used between 1942-1945. This range is one of a string of 14 combat ranges that ring the major impact area in the northern sector of Camp Adair. On these field combat ranges, live-fire combat maneuver and support coordination exercises were conducted. These exercises included support by tank and aircraft units. All infantry conventional weapons were authorized on this range. Weapons used on these ranges include the .30 caliber rifle, automatic rifle, and carbine, the .30 caliber light and heavy machine guns, the .50 caliber heavy machinegun, anti-tank guns, the 105mm and 155mm howitzers, and 300-pound GP bombs from aircraft.

The archive search was not able to obtain information that could definitely associated specific weapons with specific combat ranges. Historical photographs 304147, 304148, and 304179 depict training in the Combat Ranges (see [Appendix J-16](#), [J-15](#), and [J-6](#)).

No. 84 - Field Combat Range (Pit)

Maps #1 and #2 list the range as a field combat range No. 84, but Map #3 no longer lists this range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Training conducted and authorized weapons would be similar to that of Field Combat Range No. 83.

No. 84A - Field Combat Range

Maps #1 and #2 list the range as a field combat range No. 84A, but Map #3 no longer lists this range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Training conducted and authorized weapons would be similar to that of Field Combat Range No. 83.

No. 85 - Field Combat Range (Pits)

Maps #1 and #2 list the range as a field combat range No. 85, but Map #3 no longer lists this range. This range was used between 1942-1945. The location of this range was not found on any of the three maps. If the range were built, training conducted and authorized weapons would be similar to that of Field Combat Range No. 83.

No. 86 - Field Combat Range

Maps #1 and #2 list the range as a field combat range No. 86, but Map #3 no longer lists this range. Map #1 lists a 60mm dud being found in the vicinity of this range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Training conducted and authorized weapons would be similar to that of Field Combat Range No. 83.

No. 86A - Field Combat Range

Maps #1 and #2 list the range as a field combat range No. 86A, but Map #3 no longer lists this range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Training conducted and authorized weapons would be similar to that of Field Combat Range No. 83.

No. 87 - Field Combat Range (Pits)

Map #1 indicates a 105mm dud has been found in this area, though other range fans intersect with this range. Map #3 no longer lists this range. Training conducted and authorized weapons would be similar to that of Field Combat Range No. 83.

No. 87A - Field Combat Range (Pits)

Maps #1 and #2 list the range as a field combat range No. 87A, but Map #3 no longer lists this range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Training conducted and authorized weapons would be similar to that of Field Combat Range No. 83.

No. 87B - Field Combat Range

Maps #1 and #2 list the range as a field combat range No. 87B, but Map #3 no longer lists this range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Training conducted and authorized weapons would be similar to that of Field Combat Range No. 83.

No. 88 - Field Combat Range (Pit)

Maps #1 and #2 list the range as a field combat range No. 88, but Map #3 no longer lists this range. Map #1 list a 105mm dud being found in this area, though other range fans intersect the range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Training conducted and authorized weapons would be similar to that of Field Combat Range No. 83.

No. 89 - Field Combat Range (Pit)

Maps #1 and #2 list the range as a field combat range No. 89, but Map #3 no longer lists this range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Training conducted and authorized weapons would be similar to that of Field Combat Range No. 83.

No. 89A - Field Combat Range

Map #2 lists the range as a field combat range No. 89A, but Map #1 and #3 do not list this range. This range was used between 1944-1945. Training conducted and authorized weapons would be similar to that of Field Combat Range No. 83.

No. 89B - Field Combat Range

Maps #1 and #2 list the range as a field combat range No. 89B, but Map #3 no longer lists this range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Training conducted and authorized weapons would be similar to that of Field Combat Range No. 83.

No. 89C - Field Combat Range

Maps #1 and #2 list the range as a field combat range No. 89C, but Map #3 no longer lists this range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Training conducted and authorized weapons would be similar to that of Field Combat Range No. 83.

No. 89D - Field Combat Range

Map #2 lists this range as a field combat range. Maps #1 and #3 do not list the range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Training and weapons would be similar to that of Field Combat Range No. 83. The location for this range was not found.

No. 90 - Mortar Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range but not Map #3. This range does not have a standard range fan. Numerous other ranges intersect the impact area for this range. This range was used between 1942-1945. This range was probably a 60mm mortar range. Map #1 shows that a 60mm mortar dud round was found on this range.

No. 91 - Mortar Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range but not Map #3. Map #1 indicates a 60mm dud has been found in the vicinity, though numerous other range fans intersect this range. This range was used between 1942-1945. This range does not have a standard range fan. The 60mm mortar was probably fired in this range.

No. 92 - Not Assigned

No. 93 - Not Assigned

No. 94 - Not Assigned

No. 95 - Not Assigned

No. 96 - Not Assigned

No. 97 - Not Assigned

No. 98 - Not Assigned

No. 99 - Not Assigned

No. 100 - Not Assigned

No. 101 - Not Assigned

No. 102 - Not Assigned

No. 103 - Not Assigned

No. 104 - Not Assigned

No. 105 - Not Assigned

No. 106 - Not Assigned

No. 107 - Not Assigned

No. 108 - Not Assigned

No. 109 - Not Assigned

No. 110 - Bayonet Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a bayonet course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 111 - Bayonet Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a bayonet course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 112 - Bayonet Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a bayonet course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 113 - Bayonet Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a bayonet course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range. This range was not located on any of the three maps.

No. 114 - Bayonet Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a bayonet course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range. This range was not located on any of the three maps.

No. 115 - Bayonet Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a bayonet course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 116 - Bayonet Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a bayonet course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 117 - Bayonet Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a bayonet course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 118 - Not Assigned

No. 119 - Not Assigned

No. 120 - Practice Grenade Court

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a practice grenade court. This range was used between 1942-1945. Practice and/or training hand grenades would have been used on this range.

No. 121 - Practice Grenade Court

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a practice grenade court. This range was used between 1942-1945. Practice and/or training hand grenades would have been used on this range.

No. 122 - Practice Grenade Court

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a practice grenade court. This range was used between 1942-1945. Practice and/or training hand grenades would have been used on this range.

No. 123 - Practice Grenade Court

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a practice grenade court. This range was used between 1942-1945. Practice and/or training hand grenades would have been used on this range. This range was not located on any of the three maps.

No. 124 - Practice Grenade Court

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a practice grenade court. This range was used between 1942-1945. Practice and/or training hand grenades would have been used on this range. This range was not located on any of the three maps.

No. 125 - Practice Grenade Court

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a practice grenade court. This range was used between 1942-1945. Practice and/or training hand grenades would have been used on this range.

No. 126 - Practice Grenade Court

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a practice grenade court. This range was used between 1942-1945. Practice and/or training hand grenades would have been used on this range.

No. 127 - Practice Grenade Court

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this as a practice grenade court. This range was used between 1942-1945. Practice and/or training hand grenades would have been used on this range.

No. 128 - Not Assigned

No. 129 - Live Hand Grenade Court

Maps #1 and #2 list this as a live hand grenade court. Map #3 does not list it. This range was used between 1942-1945. Fragmentation and practice grenades would have been authorized in this area. Hand grenade duds were found by local residents in this area.

A second live hand grenade court was identified in the vicinity of coordinates N44° 44' 29" and W123° 18' 13". This area was not designated as a numbered range.

No. 130 - Obstacle Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this range as an obstacle course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 131 - Obstacle Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this range as an obstacle course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 132 - Obstacle Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this range as an obstacle course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 133 - Obstacle Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this range as an obstacle course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 134 - Obstacle Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this range as an obstacle course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 135 - Obstacle Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this range as an obstacle course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 136 - Obstacle Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this range as an obstacle course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 137 - Obstacle Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this range as an obstacle course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 138 - Obstacle Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this range as an obstacle course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 139 - Obstacle Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this range as an obstacle course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 140 - Obstacle Course

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list this range as an obstacle course. This range was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives would have been used on this range.

No. 141 - Infiltration Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as an infiltration range. It was used between 1942-1945. Historical photographs 303644, 303684, and 30685 shows soldiers crawling through the infiltration ranges (see [Appendices J-1, 2, and 3](#)). The photographs show and discuss the use of overhead machinegun fire, static demolition explosives, and smoke. The photographs also show the use of barbed wire. Ordnance and explosives used on infiltration ranges would include .30 caliber ammunition and explosives (dynamite, TNT, and blasting caps).

No. 142 - Infiltration Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as an infiltration range. It was used between 1942-1945. Ordnance and explosives used on infiltration ranges would include .30 caliber ammunition and explosives (dynamite, TNT, and blasting caps).

No. 143 - Infiltration Range

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as an infiltration range. It was used between 1942-1945. Ordnance and explosives used on infiltration ranges would include .30 caliber ammunition and explosives (dynamite, TNT, and blasting caps).

No. 144 - Not Assigned

No. 145 - Not Assigned

No. 146 - Not Assigned

No. 147 - Not Assigned

No. 148 - Not Assigned

No. 149 - Not Assigned

No. 150 - Nazi Village

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a Nazi Village, but Map #3 does not list the range. This area was used between 1942-1945. The area designated for training at the mock German village was approximately 100 yards square. This would indicate that neither ordnance nor explosives were used on this range. A historical photograph found during the archive search that shows troops training in the mock village can be found in [Appendix G-8](#).

No. 151 - Nazi Village

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a Nazi Village, but Map #3 does not list the range. This area was used between 1942-1945. The area designated for training at the mock German village was approximately 100 yards square. This would indicate that neither ordnance nor explosives were used on this range.

No. 152 - Not Assigned

No. 153 - Not Assigned

No. 154 - Not Assigned

No. 155 - Not Assigned

No. 156 - Not Assigned

No. 157 - Not Assigned

No. 158 - Not Assigned

No. 159 - Not Assigned

No. 160 - Transition Course

Maps #1 and #2 describe this range as a transition course but Map #3 renames the range to Transition Firing Course Range. This range was used between 1942-1945. The transition course provided targets for soldiers transitioning down-range to the limit of advance Authorized weapons on this course would be the .30 caliber rifle, carbine, and automatic rifle.

No. 161 - Not Assigned

No. 162 - Not Assigned

No. 163 - Not Assigned

No. 164 - Not Assigned

No. 165 - Not Assigned

No. 166 - Not Assigned

No. 167 - Not Assigned

No. 168 - Not Assigned

No. 169 - Not Assigned

No. 170 - Close Combat Course

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a close combat course. Map #3 does not list this range. The range is located in between Know Distance Ranges No. 3 and No. 4 and was used between 1942-1945. General small arms and practice hand grenades would have been authorized on this course.

No. 171 - Close Combat Course

Maps #1 and #2 list this range as a close combat course. Map #3 does not list this range. The range is located in between Know Distance Ranges No. 3 and No. 4 and was used between 1942-1945. General small arms and practice hand grenades would have been authorized on this course.

No. 172 - Close Combat Course

Maps #1 and #2 list the range as a close combat course. Map #2 shows the range located in the southwestern corner of the camp and less than 500 yards from the Camp Adair boundary. Map #3 does not list the range. This range was used between 1942-1945. Typical close combat courses require from 1500 to 3500 yard safety fans beyond the limit of advance. No safety fans are drawn around this range. Also, from the size of the area drawn for this range and because of its close proximity from the camp boundary, it is assumed that live fire exercises were not conducted on this close combat course.

No. 173 - Not Assigned

No. 174 - Not Assigned

No. 175 - Not Assigned

No. 176 - Not Assigned

No. 177 - Not Assigned

No. 178 - Not Assigned

No. 179 - Not Assigned

No. 180. Gas Chamber

Maps #1 and #2 list the gas chamber. Map #3 rennumbers it to Range No. 17. The Army used this gas chamber between 1942-1945.

No. 181 - Gas Chamber

Maps #1 and #2 list the gas chamber. Map #3 rennumbers it to No. 17. The Army used this gas chamber between 1942-1945.

No. 182 - Gas Area

Map #1 lists this range as a gas area. Map #2 lists this area as a gas chamber. Map #3 does not list this area. This area was used between 1942-1945.

No. 183 - Not Assigned

No. 184 - Not Assigned

No. 185 - Not Assigned

No. 186 - Not Assigned

No. 187 - Not Assigned

No. 188 - Not Assigned

No. 189 - Not Assigned

No. 190 - Embarking Device

Maps #1 and #2 list Range No. 190 as an embarking device. This area was located in the cantonment area and was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives were used in the area of this training device.

No. 191 - Embarking Device

Maps #1 and #2 list Range No. 191 as an embarking device. This area was located in the cantonment area and was used between 1942-1945. No ordnance or explosives were used in the area of this training device

Non-numbered Ranges, Bombing Targets, and Danger Areas

In addition to the numbered ranges listed above, historical documents identified non-numbered ranges, proposed ranges, bombing targets, and danger areas that were laid out at Camp Adair during the 1942-1945 period. The archive search could not confirm construction of some of the proposed ranges, or conclusively attribute origin, using unit, or ordnance used on these ranges and targets.

1. Engineer Area

Maps #1, #2, and #3 list an engineer area. This area was used for construction of pontoon bridges, fording rivers, and the demolition of bridges. Historic still photographs showed explosive charges being set off by engineers. Explosive were probably used on this engineer area during 1942-1945.

2. Proposed Grenade Courts Near Engineer Area

Map #3 lists proposed grenade courts No. 24. No other maps mention this area, therefore, it may not have been built. If built, most likely usage of this area would have been 1945.

3. Proposed Live Grenade Courts near Practice Grenade Courts

Map #3 lists proposed grenade courts to be located near the practice grenade courts south of the cantonment area. No other map mentions this area; therefore, it may not have been built. If built, most likely usage of the area would have been during 1945.

4. New grenade court

A Federal Land Bank of Spokane letter states that a hand grenade assault course was used by the military in the Glender's Butte area approximately in Sections 23 and 26 of Township 10 South, Range 5 West. The archive search could not confirm either the construction of or the location of this grenade course (Federal Land Bank 1946a).

5. Bombing Target #1

None of the historic layouts obtained show the bomb targets. However, 1944 aerial photography shows this bomb target located in northeastern portion of the artillery impact area at coordinates N°44 48' 36", W123° 15' 54". Estimated use date is 1942-1945. The aerial photograph shows numerous large craters surrounding this bombing target.

Although the archive search could not confirm the origins of this target, using units, or the type of ordnance dropped, it is believed that this target was used by the Navy/Marine Corps operating out of Corvallis, Oregon.

On 9 June 1945, the Corvallis Bombing and Gunnery Area was established. This area was approved for Navy air-to-ground gunnery, practice and live rockets, strafing, and dive and medium bombing. Listed below are the boundary coordinates of the bombing and gunnery area (Headquarters Northwestern Sector 1945).

Lat. 44° 52' 15"N, Long. 123° 26' 00"W
Lat. 44° 51' 00"N, Long. 123° 14' 00"W
Lat. 44° 44' 45"N, Long. 123° 12' 15"W
Lat. 44° 45' 15"N, Long. 123° 24' 45"W

6. Bombing Target #2

None of the historic layouts obtained show the bomb targets. However, 1944 aerial photography shows this bomb target located in the main impact area at coordinates N44° 45' 36"W123° 15' 00". Estimated use date is 1942-1945. The aerial photograph shows numerous large craters surrounding this bombing target.

Although the archive search could not confirm the origins of this target, using units, or the type of ordnance dropped, it is believed that Bombing Target #2 was used by the Navy/Marine Corps operating out of Corvallis, Oregon.

7. Bombing Ranges Located in the Artillery Range

This set of ranges were used by the Army Air Forces in support of Division training at Camp Adair. These ranges were located north of Suver Road in the vicinity of Range No. 76, the Fortified Training Area. A news article dated 20 July 1943, describes a demonstration taking place on Camp Adair ranges. Airplanes from Portland and Seattle using P-38, P-39, and B-25 aircraft bombed the artillery ranges using 300 and 500-pound block busters. The airplanes also demonstrated the use of cannons and heavy machine guns. During this demonstration, units from the 104th Division fired medium and heavy artillery, light and heavy machine guns, mortars, automatic rifles, and rifles (Corvallis Gazette-Times 1943).

On 30 August 1943, the Fourth Air Force requested use of the Camp Adair artillery range as a high altitude bombing range. Units stationed in the Portland, Oregon, area needed additional bombing ranges (Fourth Air Force 1943). It is not known if the Fourth Air Force was granted this request.

On 10 April 1945, the Army Air Forces Board Florida visited Portland Army Air Field regarding the establishment of a temporary bombing range within 50 to 75 miles of Portland, Oregon. Camp Adair though already in surplus category was being considered for the bombing range since it had already been used for an artillery range and maneuver area. The AAF Board was working on project "Q 4483 Differential Ballistic Winds" involving 500-pound bombs using fragmentation clusters and incendiary clusters. The range would be needed for two or three months and would only require one building and scoring rings which would be provided by the Fourth Air Force (War Department 1945).

8. Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board Danger Area

The Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board (IATCB) Meeting Number 113 during 1942 recommended approval of the Camp Adair Artillery Range on 7 July 1942. The range included an area connected by straight lines from the towns of Monmouth, Falls City, Pedee, and Suver. This area was designated a Danger Area published in the CAA Weekly Notices to airmen, and plotted on Coast and Geodetic Survey Aeronautical Charts (Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board 1942)

In the Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board Meeting Number 618 dated 18 May 1945, recommended the Camp Adair artillery range for use as a bombing and gunnery range. The Commander Naval Air Bases Thirteenth Naval District received approval of a Danger Area for use by the Naval Auxiliary Air Station Corvallis for air-to-ground

gunnery, practice and live rockets, strafing, dive and medium altitude bombing. The boundaries of the Danger Area are similar to the previously approved Corvallis Bombing and Gunnery Area except at the northwestern corner (Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board 1945a).

The Army Ground Forces submitted a request to the Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board in Meeting Number 629 dated 20 June 1945, for the approval of an artillery range for Camp Adair. The area requested had been previously used as an artillery range in the past but portions of it were withdrawn by the Naval Auxiliary Air Station Corvallis for use as a gunnery area. Army Ground Forces advised the IATCB that the area had not been transferred to the Navy. The Navy Department withdrew its request for the area since the Army stated it had an urgent need for an artillery range. The IATCB approved the artillery range for firing 155mm and 105mm Howitzers, small arms, and with firing point dispersed within the area with the maximum ordinate not exceeding 17,660 feet (Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board 1945b).

Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board Meeting Number 687 dated 6 November 1945 rescinded the Danger Area approved in meeting number 629. The War Department was advised by the Army Ground Forces that the area was no longer required (Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board 1945c).

4.1.2.5 Air Force Rifle/Skeet Range No. 580

A circa 1960 Air Force Station map depicts a skeet range, (Building No. 580) located northeast of the tennis court and southwest of the sewage treatment plant at coordinates N44° 40' 27", W123° 12' 57". Most likely use of this range was between 1955-1964 (see Appendix K-15). No other Air Force range or other areas of potential OE hazards was found on the former Adair Air Force Station during this archive search.

4.1.2.6 Unexploded Ordnance Found in the Past

On a layout of Camp Adair, (see Figures 4-1 and 4-2), the location of duds found on Camp Adair prior to the ASR site inspection are shown. Additionally, three documented incidents of unexploded ordnance on Camp Adair were found.

A 2.36-inch anti-tank rocket was found by local residents in the area of the Parade Field, coordinates N44° 42' 48", W123° 13' 24", in the central portion of Camp Adair adjacent to Highway 99.

On 22 August 1951, the State of Oregon Military Department was informed of a fuzed 81mm mortar that was found near Camp Adair. A demolition team from Fort Lewis dispatched to the area, exploded the mortar, and picked up several other duds found in the

same area. These duds were reported to be harmless, practice shells (Oregon Adjutant General 1951).

On 11 June 1986, one 81mm white phosphorous mortar was unearthed by a farmer's plow near Monmouth, Oregon. The mortar burned after the plow tore it apart. An Army ordnance detachment from Vancouver Barracks blew up the detonator but did not have the manpower to sweep the area for additional potential hazards. Arrangements were made for Oregon National Guard personnel to sweep the farmer's field using metal detectors. The twelve-person National Guard squad from the 1249th Engineer Battalion, Company C swept the field. After six hours of searching no further ordnance was discovered. The Oregon National Guard unit declared the farm field safe from military explosives (Oregonian 1986a, b). A Gazette Times article discusses numerous army munitions being found in farmers field since World War II. The ordnance items ranged in size from mortars, howitzer shells, to hand grenades (Westlund 1973).

4.1.3 Summary of Chemical Warfare Material Activities

Investigation of historical records revealed the use and storage of chemical warfare materials at Camp Adair. Documentation and photographs indicated that chemical warfare training was conducted at Camp Adair.

4.1.3.1 CWM Buildings

The following list describes CWM buildings that were used for storage or instruction (Army Service Forces 1944; Surplus Property Disposal Board 1946b).

<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Bld. Number</u>
Gas Instruction	20 x 100	TA-104
Gas Instruction	20 x 100	TA-108
Gas Instruction	20 x 100	TA-173
Gas Instruction	20 x 100	TA-174
CWS Warehouse		T-4-213
CWS Office		T-4-202
CWS Ammunition House #1 and #2		
CWS Ammunition Igloo #1 and #13		

4.1.3.2 Gas Area

According to the Camp Adair Training Aids General Layout map dated 21 January 1944, Range Nos. 180 and 181 are listed as Gas Chamber and No. 182 as a Gas Area. These areas are probably where gas chamber training and decontamination exercises were conducted. Historical photograph 304414 shows one of the buildings (TA-108) that was used as a gas chamber (see [Appendix J-9](#)).

4.1.3.3 CWM Training Exercises

Chemical Warfare was an important element of training at Camp Adair. Routine instructional courses along with practical exercises prepared soldiers for potential battlefield situations. Training included gas chamber exercises, gas identification, decontamination procedures, and instruction in handling incendiaries.

Historical photograph 304414 shows medics entering a gas chamber at the Chemical Warfare Training Area during combat training during 1944. Historical photographs 303699 and 303700 show members of a Chemical Warfare Service decontamination squad demonstrating the correct method for decontaminating areas contaminated by vesicant gas (mustard and lewisite) (see Appendix J-12 and J-14). Photograph 303699 shows a sign near the range saying "Danger Gas HS" and individuals are wearing gas masks and rubber suits. Training with incendiary bombs was also conducted at Camp Adair. Historical photograph 303697 shows training on the correct method of handling and disposing of an incendiary bomb (see Appendix J-5).

The Chemical Warfare Section conducted regular prescribed 30-hour courses for gas NCOs and other non-division units at Camp Adair. After receiving training the NCOs in turn conducted 12-hour gas training courses for the men in their units. Emphasis was placed on fire control for incendiary bombs as well as proficiency with gas masks, gas chamber drills, and gas identification (Camp Adair Sentry 1943a).

Between 18 January and 8 February 1944, a technical training inspection was conducted for the purpose of inspecting the state of Chemical Warfare training of units of the Army Ground Forces in the Ninth Service Command. The philosophy of the Commanding General of the 70th Infantry Division regarding chemical warfare training included classroom instruction with practical field applications under simulated battle conditions. While inspecting Camp Adair, this philosophy was demonstrated and tested. A front of about 300 yards with a natural avenue of approach was assigned. Prior to the commencement of the exercise, a suitable number of one-gallon filled tins of 80% MR (molasses residuum) and 20% H (mustard) mixture were exploded to contaminate the area. "The presence of real mustard was easily detected and gave realism to the exercise." Smoke pots were electrically fired during the exercise to simulate mortar and artillery attack. Troops then traversed through the area, applying their chemical warfare training skills. This inspection described troops forgetting or at least not properly adhering to their chemical warfare training and getting burned by the mustard. None of the documentation provided a location for this training (US Army Corps of Engineers 1944).

On January 1944 the 70th Infantry Division Trailblazers began a 30-hour, two-week training course in Chemical Warfare. The training encompassed every aspect of chemical warfare including: adjusting a gas mask, neutralizing chemical landmines,

decontamination methods, and techniques of handling frangible grenades and anti-personnel bombs. Classes were taught in the 370th Medical Battalion recreation hall and area (Camp Adair Sentry 1944a). In July 1944, chemical warfare classes demonstrated decontamination procedures using mustard contaminated vehicles (Camp Adair Sentry 1944b). None of the documents obtained provided a location for this training.

4.1.4 Certificates of Clearance

4.1.4.1 Certificates

A War Department letter dated 14 August 1946, describes dedudding activities at various bases across the United States. It states Camp Adair, Oregon, consisting of 53,673 acres has been dedudded so as to make it reasonably safe for any use (War Department 1946).

On 21 March 1947, a Certificate of Clearance for Camp Adair was issued. It stated that Camp Adair was inspected and is clear of all explosives or explosive objects reasonably possible to detect by visual inspection. It recommended Tract A-38, the southern portion of Tract A-27, and Tract A-63 (Lewisville Cemetery) be restricted to grazing or timbering activities. The remaining land is recommended for any use for which the land is suited (War Department 1947).

A certificate issued on 21 October 1948, states that the cantonment area of Camp Adair consisting of buildings, roads, and streets was not used by the Department of the Army for the training of troops with the firing or use of artillery, rifles or hand grenades. Therefore, no dedudding or decontamination was necessary and the area was fit for use for all purposes (Corps of Engineers 1948).

4.1.4.2 Clearance Activities

The Office of Real Property Disposal, Property Management Division correspondence dated 3 December 1946, stated “it is felt that the area [Camp Adair] will never be 100% safe for any use.” The Corps of Engineers must recommend contaminated areas to be restricted to grazing purposes only (Property Management Division 1946).

An inspection report dated 21 March 1947 was filed with the Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, Portland, Oregon. It described two different clearance activities at Camp Adair. The first clearance occurred between 8 August to 16 October 1944, by the 1948 SCU-NSC Dud Searching Detachment under the Ninth Service Command dedudded Camp Adair. This detachment found 1,397 duds on the artillery ranges (War Department 1947).

The 9800th TSU-CE Detachment Number 14, Engineer Bomb and Shell Disposal Team, conducted the second inspection of Camp Adair during 17 October through 1 November 1946. The detachment destroyed the following list of duds:

<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Ordnance Type</u>
2	155mm Shells, Semifixed, HE
4	105mm Shells, Semifixed, HE
1	81mm Mortar containing HE
3	60mm Mortars containing HE
3	A.T. Rockets containing HE
2	Hand Grenades containing HE
5	M1A1 Mines, practice
2	37mm Shots
50 (App.)	2.36-inch AT Rockets, Practice

This inspection team made several recommendations regarding Camp Adair. First, they felt that no further dedudding activities were needed. Second, they expected that unexploded shells would be found from time to time and they should be destroyed by the District Engineers Office on a periodic basis depending on the number of duds reported. Third Tract A-38 and the southern portion of Tract A-27 lie in the center of the main artillery target area, where a large density of shell holes were located should be restricted to grazing only. Another area known as the Lewisville Cemetery, Tract A-63 had a high concentration of shell firing and should be restricted to grazing only.

Other recommendations included placing two large signs on Highway 99 reminding people that duds may exist and should not be disturbed but reported to the District Engineer (9800 TSU-CE Detachment #14 1946).

On 22 August 1951, the State of Oregon Military Department was informed of a fuzed 81mm mortar that was found near Camp Adair. A demolition team from Fort Lewis dispatched to the area, exploded the mortar, and picked up several other duds found in the same area. These duds were reported to be harmless, practice shells (Oregon Adjutant General 1951).

On 11 June 1986, one 81mm white phosphorous mortar was unearthed by a farmer's plow near Monmouth, Oregon. The mortar burned after the plow tore it apart. An Army ordnance detachment from Vancouver Barracks blew up the detonator but did not have the manpower to sweep the area for additional potential hazards. Arrangements were made for Oregon National Guard personnel to sweep the farmer's field using metal detectors. The twelve-person National Guard squad from the 1249th Engineer Battalion, Company C swept the field. After six hours of searching no further ordnance was discovered. The Oregon National Guard unit declared the farm field safe from military explosives (Oregonian 1986a, b).

4.2 REVIEW OF HISTORICAL RECORDS

Appendix A contains full references of all in text citations along with the location of the copied document. The research team searched at the following locations for records relating to OE and CWM activities at Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station. At these repositories the research team used finding aids and records managers to assist in locating documents relevant to the research topic. The ASR team also accumulated complementary documents reviewed on Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station but not specifically used. These complementary documents are stored with the original ASR documents. Appendix H lists additional repositories and personnel contacted which reported no pertinent information.

4.2.1 National Archives 8601 Adelphi Road College Park, MD 20740-6001 (301) 713-6800

Record Group 18 (Records of the Army Air Forces)

Entry 1A Decimal File, 1945
Box 288

Entry 1C Confidential and Secret Correspondence Decimal File, 1945-1948
Box 588

Entry 1D Confidential and Secret Correspondence File, 1945-October 1948
Box 672

Entry 1G Confidential and Secret Decimal Correspondence File, 1945-1948
Box 839

Entry 2 Air Adjutant General's Unclassified Decimal File, 1944-1946
Boxes 2256, 2262, 2269, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2289, 2298, 2299, 2308, 2309,
2310-2312, 2318, 2319

Entry 2C Decimal File, June 1944-1946
Boxes 2248, 2797, 2798, 2810, 3201

Entry 2D Air Adjutant General's Unclassified Bulky Decimal File, 1947
Boxes 2824-2837

Entry 2E Air Adjutant General's Decimal File, 1948
Boxes 3191, 3192

Entry 2F Bulky Decimal Files, 1948
Boxes 3211-3223

Entry 52 Air Force Editorial Office Decimal File, 1942-1946
Boxes 1-6

Entry 57 Decimal File, 1944-1945
Boxes 24, 25

Entry 292A Central Decimal Files, October 1942-May 1944
Boxes 1458, 1461-1463, 1488, 1584

Entry 294A Bulky Decimal Files, October 1942-1944
Boxes 769, 792, 799, 876, 882, 925, 955, 980, 983, 984

Entry 295 Correspondence Relating to Airfields, 1939-1942
Boxes 1370, 1413, 1414, 1859

Entry 297 Correspondence Relating to Corps Areas, 1939-1942
Boxes 1078-1086

Entry 299 Project Files, Procurement Districts, 1939-1952
Boxes 1154-1161

Record Group 71 (Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks)

Entry 1001 Naval Property Case Files, 1941-1958
Boxes 996, 997, 1015

Entry 1008 Correspondence Relating to Inter-Federal Agency Transfers of Facilities to
and from the Navy Department, 1944-1946
Box 1

Entry 1016 Navy Land Acquisition Report of the Real Estate Division July 1, 1940-
December 31, 1943
Box 1

Entry 1017 Land Purchase Progress Reports, 1942-1945
Box 1

Entry 1031 Correspondence with Naval Districts, 1947-1948
Boxes 1-24

Entry 3305 Unprocessed Naval Property Case Files
Boxes 4, 11-15, 2

Record Group 72 (Records of the Bureau of Aeronautics)

Entry 62, Records of Division and Offices, Administration Services Division, Central Correspondence
Boxes 318, 333, 346, 502, 503, 418, 421

Entry 62B General Correspondence, 1943-1945
Boxes 3066, 3383

Entry 67 Confidential Correspondence, 1941
Boxes 273, 292-298, 547, 555, 656

Entry 75 Secret General Correspondence, 1939-1947
Boxes 57, 73-77, 346

Entry 77 Secret Outgoing Correspondence, January 1943-December 1946
Boxes 1-5

Entry 1021 Records Relating to Inactive Air Stations, Real Estate Files, 1943-1959
Box 12

Record Group 77 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers)

Entry 106B General Correspondence, 1918-1945
Box 775

Entry 391B Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943
Box 1

Entry 1011 Formerly Security Classified Subject Files, 1940-1945
Boxes 4, 5, 297, 298, 790-792

Record Group 92 (Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General)

Entry 1892A General Correspondence Geographic File, 1936-1945
Box 1

Entry 1892B General Correspondence Geographic File, 1946-1948
Box 1

Entry 1894A General Correspondence Miscellaneous File, 1939-1945
Boxes 60-70

Record Group 107 (Records of the Office of the Secretary of War)

Entry 102 Secretary of Stimson, General Correspondence Files, 1943-1946
Boxes 127, 128

Entry 211 Establishment of Airfields and the Bases, 1940-1945
Box 210

Record Group 112 (Records of the Office of the Surgeon General)

Entry 31 Geographic Series, 1941-1942
Boxes 6, 176, 105, 474, 1324

Record Group 121 (Records of the Public Building Service)

Entry 81 Records Relating to Surplus Real Property, 1946-1950
Box 5

Record Group 159 (Records of the Office of the Inspector General)

Entry 26E General Correspondence File, 1939-1947
Box 174

Entry 260 General Correspondence File, 1939-1947
Boxes 355, 358, 375, 377, 517, 590, 591

Record Group 160 (Records of Headquarters Army Service Forces)

Entry 27 Installations Branch Correspondence Files, 1942-1946
Boxes 48-51

Entry 90 Army Service Forces Office of the Commanding General Control Division,
Library Files, 1942-1946
Box 784

Record Group 175 (Records of the Chemical Warfare Service)

Entry 2 Index Briefs, 1918-October 1942
Box 64

Entry 4E Travel Reports, 1944-1948
Boxes 68-76

Entry 4F Travel Reports, 1944-1945
Boxes 184-185

Record Group 234 Records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Entry 145 General Records
Boxes 14-16

Record Group 237 (Records of the Federal Aviation Administration)

Entry 37 Records Relating to Interdepartmental Air Control Board 1941-1946
Boxes 1-4

Record Group 269 (Records of the General Services Administration)

Entry Real Property Disposal Case Files Transferred From the Farm Credit
Administration
Boxes 9, 10, 22

Record Group 291 (Records of the Property Management and Disposal Service)

Entry 5 Real Property Disposal Case Files, 1949-1962
Box 161

Record Group 337 (Records of Headquarters Army Ground Forces)

Entry 13A G-2 Section Secret Decimal File, 1947
Boxes 21, 25

Entry 30 Inspection Reports, 1942-1944
Boxes 176, 179

Entry 47 Field Artillery Decimal File, 1942-1945
Box 105

Entry 55 Adjutant General Section, General Correspondence Files, 1942-1948
Boxes 1121-1122

Record Group 338 (Records of U.S. Army Commands)

Entry Records of the Fourth U.S. Army and Western Defense Command Adjutant
General Section, General Correspondence, 1940-1946
Box 21

Entry Records of the Fourth U.S. Army, Adjutant General Section, General
Correspondence, 1938-1949
Boxes 152, 153

Entry Ninth Service Command, Chemical Warfare Service Office Decimal File, 1927-
1945
Box 24

Entry Ninth Service Command Engineer's Office, Utilities Branch Decimal File, 1941-
1943
Box 27

Record Group 341 (Records of Headquarters U.S. Air Force)

Entry 494 Correspondence Relating to Real Estate Facilities, 1948-1956
Boxes 22, 24, 79, 84, 227, 242, 261, 321, 333, 361, 363, 414, 422, 474-476, 520,
521, 530, 542, 595, 596, 597, 662, 663, 672, 673, 735

Record Group 407 Records of the Adjutant General's Office 1917-

Entry 360 Formerly Classified Army AG Project Decimal File, 1940-1942
Boxes 1024-1028, 1032, 3333, 3337

Entry 361A Army AG Decimal File
Boxes 15-30

Entry Unclassified Cross Reference Sheets, 1946-1948
Boxes 389, 401

Entry Army AG Project Decimal File, 1940-1945
Boxes 4332, 4352, 4366, 4368, 4386, 4387, 4389, 4406

Entry Army AG Decimal Files 1953-54, Projects, Military Post and Reservations
Box 382

Record Group 429 (Records of Organizations in the Executive Office of the President)

Entry 12 Central Real Property Surveys
Box 1

Entry 16 Federal Property Council, Central Subject File, 1970-1975
Box 22

**4.2.2 National Archives, Cartographic and Architectural Branch
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740
301-713-7040**

Record Group 77 Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
VO92-M for Camp Adair (photomaps)

**4.2.3 National Archives, Still Pictures Branch
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740
301-713-7040**

Record Group 18 (Records of the Army Air Forces)

Entry Airscapes of American and Foreign Bases
Boxes 6, 20

Record Group 111 (Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer)

Entry 111-SC Signal Corps Photographs of American Military Activity, 1900-1981
Boxes 148, 149

**4.2.4 Washington National Records Center
4205 Suitland Road
Suitland, MD 20409-0002
(301) 457-7000**

Accession 291-79-0019
Box 4

Accession 291-79-0020
Boxes 18, 19

Accession 291-80-0003
Box 8

**4.2.5 National Personnel Records Center
Military Records
9700 Page Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63132-5100
(314) 538-4085**

Accession 342-48A-0497
Boxes 1-12

Accession 342-48B-6011
Box 1

Accession 342-49A-4005
Boxes 1-12

Accession 342-49B-4005
Boxes 1-12

Accession 342-49E-6035
Box 1

Accession 342-49F-6035
Boxes 4, 5, 10, 17, 18, 26, 27

Accession 342-49H-6037
Boxes 12, 24, 37, 38, 46

Accession 342-50F-4003
Boxes 19-21

Accession 342-52A-5033
Boxes 1-23

Accession 342-52A-5099
Box 1

Accession 342-53F-6017
Box 6

Accession 342-55P-5042
Box 15

Accession 342-57A-3001
Box 1

Accession 342-57D-3001
Boxes 1-6

Accession 342-57H-3001
Boxes 1-23

Accession 342-57I-3001
Box 1

Accession 342-57K-3001
Box 1

Accession 342-57Q-3001
Box 1

Accession 342-57S-3001
Box 1

Accession 342-58A-6016
Boxes 1-3

Accession 342-58B-6016
Boxes 1-6

Accession 342-62B-5008
Boxes 24, 25

Accession 342-64L-1443
Box 5

4.2.6 U.S. Army Center of Military History
1099 14th Street
Washington, D.C. 2005-3402
POC: Robert K. Wright
202 761-5415

The research team reviewed the Historical Data Cards for the site.

**4.2.7 U.S. Army Military History Institute
Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013
POC: Richard Summers
717 245-3601**

The research team conducted an on-line database search but found no useful information.

**4.2.8 U.S. Army Soldier, Biological and Chemical Command
Building E5027
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5424
POC: Cathy Ciolfi
410-436-4430**

The research team reviewed finding aids, tech escort movement files, and organizational history files but found no pertinent information.

**4.2.9 U.S. Air Force Historical Research Agency
600 Chennault Circle
Maxwell Air Force Base, AL 36112-6424
POC: Archie Difante
334-953-2447**

Corps of Engineers

Box 02010214-02010232 (Army)
Box 02016303-02016352 (Corpus-Corvallis)
Box 02016353-02016384 (Corvallis-Courtland)
Box 02020381-02020413 (Erda-Eureka)
Box 02020414-02020460 (Eureka-Evansville)
Box 02026880-02026932 (Kitsap-Klamath)
Box 02026933-02026973 (Klamath-Knollwood)
Box 02027591-02027624 (Lakeland-Lakeview)
Box 02037268-02037315 (Oklahoma-Olympia)
Box 02050717-02050744 (West Coast-Westheim)

Unit Histories

K-SQ-AB-4610-HI (Jan-Jun 53) to K-SQ-AB-4627-HI (Jan 58-Sept 59) [Adair]
K-DIV-25-HI (Jul-Dec 1963) to K-DIV-25-HI (Jul-Dec 1964) [Adair]
K-DIV-25-HI (1969-1971) to K-DIV-25-HI (Apr-Jun 1971) [Adair]
K-Div-26-HI (Jan-Dec 1964) to K-DIV-26-HI (Jul 1965; March 1966) [Adair]
740.945 (9/42-6-43)
 Microfilm Roll No. A7586 [7th Air Force Bombing Ranges]
168.113-1 (4/45)
 Microfilm Roll No. A1604 [HQ AAF Bombing and Gunnery Ranges]

168.13085-1 (6/45)

Microfilm Roll No. A1609 [AAF Gunnery and Bombardment Ranges]

650.01-7 (12/48-12-49)

Microfilm Roll No. A6198 [12th Air Force Bombing Ranges]

4.2.10 US Army Corps of Engineers Seattle District

CENWS-PM-HW

4735 East Marginal Way South

Seattle, WA 98134-2385

POC: Jonathon Mass, DERP-FUDS project manager

206-764-6745

POC: Grady May

206-764-6189

POC: Dave Rowden, program manager

206-764-3448

The research team reviewed INPR back up information including maps, real estate documents, and photographs.

4.2.11 US Army Corps of Engineers Portland District

333 SW First Avenue

Portland, OR 97208-3495

POC: Cheryl D. Frank

503-808-4822

The research team reviewed and acquired 1944 aerial imagery and mosaics for the site.

4.2.12 National Archives-Pacific Northwest Region

6125 Sand Point Way NE

Seattle, WA 98115

POC: Susan H. Karren

206-526-6507

Record Group 71 (Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks)

Entry Real Property Case Files, 1962-1970

Boxes 33, 34

Record Group 79 (Records of the National Park Service)

Entry Federal Surplus Property Case Files, 1950-1982

Box 6

Record Group 103 (Records of the Farm Credit Administration)

Entry Surplus Real Property Case Files, Spokane, Washington, 1945-1950

Boxes 12, 13, 29-75, 103-161 (These boxes contained disposal information on individual tracts of land on the former Camp Adair. The documents described the new owners of the land and prices paid for the property.)

Record Group 121 (Records of the Public Buildings Service)

Entry Real Property Disposal Case Files

Boxes 7-9

Record Group 181 (Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments)

Entry Unit Histories for 13th Naval District

Boxes 3, 4

Entry 7 13th Naval District Commandant's Office, Administrative Files, 1944-1946

Box 49

Record Group 270 (Records of the War Assets Administration)

Entry Real Property Disposal Case Files

Boxes 81-88

Entry Miscellaneous Oversize

Boxes 577-578

Record Group 291 (Records of the Federal Property Resources Service)

Entry Real Property Disposal Case Files, 1956-1962

Boxes 18, 36

4.2.13 Federal Records Center-Pacific Alaska Region

6125 Sand Point Way NE

Seattle, Washington 98115-7999

POC: Steve Ourada

206-526-6501

The research team reviewed the master 01 listings for several records groups but found nothing pertinent.

**4.2.14 Engineering Field Activity- Northwest
Naval Engineering Facilities Command
19917 7th AVE. NE
Poulsbo, WA 98370-7570
POC: Jerry Tomeo, Cadastral Section, Engineering Tech
360-396-0906
Mona Randel, records manager
360-396-0209
www.efanw.navfac.navy.mil**

The research team reviewed the holdings for Oregon in the historical map drawers for the 13th Naval District (Cadastral Section) but found nothing useful on the site.

**4.2.15 Oregon Department of State Police
Criminal Investigation Service Division
Hazardous Device Technician
Arson/Explosives Section
610 Hawthorne SE, Suite 150
Salem, OR 97301
POC: Steve Sigurdson, Detective
503-378-6517, Ext 254**

The research team interviewed state bomb squad personnel regarding Camp Adair. The following list describes non-criminal incidents responded to by the State Bomb Squad and the types of ordnance found. In most instances the incident reports did not give exact locations (i.e. Benton, Polk, or Linn Counties).

7 Aug 1995 LAW/66mm light anti-tank round found at 130229 Military Road

18 Aug 1995 60mm mortar round found on Oregon Fish and Wildlife property

5 Sep 1995 60mm practice mortar round

28 Jan 1997 M115 artillery simulator, turned over to Army EOD by the Oregon State University Forestry

1 April 1997 MK II grenade, bottom filled with gray material, Benton County

15 Aug 1997 MK I Illumination Grenade 29175 Coffin Butte Road, Benton County Landfill

29 Aug 1997 25-Pound Practice Bomb Corvallis High School swimming pool

8 Sep 1997 MK II Hand Grenade 234 E. Dodge Lebanon, OR (Linn County)

**4.2.16 Oregon State Library
State Library Building
250 Winter Street NE
Salem, OR 97310-0640
503-378-4243**

The research team reviewed scrapbooks of newspaper clippings, a miscellaneous file with more recent clippings, and microfilm.

**4.2.17 Oregon Archives Division
800 Summer Street NE
Salem, OR 97310
503-373-0701**

The research team reviewed National Guard records, maps, and the military records finding aid.

Accession 90A-23 Blueprints and Drawing, 1927-1948
Box 14

Accession 90A-23 Armory and Target Range Correspondence
Boxes 21, 22

Accession 90A-23 Military Camp Records, 1931-1983
Boxes 27, 28

Accession 90A-23 Oregon Military Department, Flat Map File
Maps 23-32, 102, 103, 218-221, 230-233, 357

**4.2.18 Oregon Military Department
Camp Withycombe, Bldg. 6232
10101 SE Clackamas Road
Clackamas, OR 97015-9150
POC: Philip Richart
503-557-5359**

Folder Cp Adair, miscellaneous newspaper clippings from 1972 through present.

**4.2.19 University of Oregon
Knight Library
1299 University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403-1299
POC: Brandy Todd
541-346-4565**

Polk County Historical Society
1992 *Camp Adair World War II*. Polk County Museum Association (Dallas, Oregon).

Polk County Museum Association
1993 *Camp Adair Memories 1941-1993*. Polk County Museum Association (Dallas, Oregon).

The research team reviewed 1944 Army 4M Project aerial photography on the site.

**4.2.20 Benton County Assessor
205 NW 5th Street
Corvallis, OR 97330
541-766-6855**

The research team acquired names and addresses for individual property owners in Benton County who live on the former site.

**4.2.21 Polk County Assessor
Polk County Courthouse
Dallas, OR 97338-3180
503-623-8391**

The research team acquired names and addresses for individual property owners in Polk County who live on the former site.

**4.2.22 Albany Public Library
1390 Waverly Drive SE
Albany, OR 97321-6945
541-917-7580**

The research team reviewed vertical files/newspaper clippings, a miscellaneous map file, and conducted a database search for the site.

4.2.23 Albany Regional Museum
136 Lyon Street SW
Albany, OR 97321
541-967-7122

The research team reviewed an exhibit on Camp Adair including artifacts and photographs. Also, reviewed was a 15 October 1942, Corps of Engineers General Layout Plan, electrical distribution map.

The museum displayed photographs with captions which described OE and areas of use.

270th Combat Engineers, Company B, “Laying permanent mine fields and removing those of the enemy are also important duties of the Corps of Engineers.”

270th Combat Engineers, “It floats and that’s the main idea of this very sturdy pontoon bridge thrown across the swollen Luckiamute by Co., B 270th Engineers.”

4.2.24 Linn-Benton Community College
Library-Media
6500 SW Pacific Blvd.
Albany, OR 97321-3799
541-917-4638

The research team conducted an online computer search but found no pertinent information.

4.2.25 Polk County Historical Museum
560 Pacific Highway West
Rickreall, OR 97371
POC: Lyman Smith
503-623-6251

The research team reviewed maps, newspaper clippings, and artifacts at the museum. In the Camp Adair display the following OE items were observed .30 caliber ammunition, MK 23 navy bomb, MK 43 navy bomb, M23 navy bomb, 37mm shell casing, 57mm shell casing, 105mm illumination base ejecting, and 105mm illumination round. Also obtained names of individual landowners for interviewing. See Appendix H for additional information.

4.2.26 Corvallis-Benton County Public Library
645 NW Monroe Avenue
Corvallis, OR 97330-4798
541-757-6928

The research team conducted a database search, reviewed two environmental reports pertaining to the site, and reviewed a newspaper clippings file.

**4.2.27 Oregon State University
The Valley Library
Corvallis, OR 97331-4501
541-737-3411**

The research team reviewed the *Adair Sentry*, vertical files, newspaper clippings, aerial photography, and maps regarding the site.

**4.2.28 Oregon State University
University Archives
94 Kerr Administration Building
Corvallis, OR 97331-2103
POC: Larry Landis
541-737-0541**

The research team reviewed numerous boxes of archival materials, maps, base newspapers, photographs, and microfilm.

Dan W. Poling Collection, Box 1

Thesis dated June 1956, "Adair Village: A Post-War Project in Community Living for Married Students of Oregon State College"

Gwil Evans Photographic Collection P82: 6-27(neg. 1850)
Box 2

MSS Gallagher, John H. Sr. Collection
Box 1
Scrapbooks
Oversized Box of Reports and reuse proposals

US Army Engineers, Office of the Project Manager, Ownership Map of Camp Adair, dated February 1, 1942.

Camp Adair Sentry February 1943 and Thursday, March 11, 1943.

Record Group 13 President's Office Records
General Subject File-US Government Camp Adair, 1942-1943
Reel 35

Record Group 139 College of Forestry Records
Adair Tract, general information 1944-1948

4.2.29 Oregon State University
Research Forests, College of Forestry
8692 Peavy Arboretum Road
Corvallis, OR 97330-9328
POC: Eric Lamfers, Regeneration Forester
541-737-6594
POC: Ann Bennett Rogers, Cultural Resource Manager
541-737-6573

The research team reviewed documents and maps on the site. The research team also interviewed Forestry employees regarding OE incidents. See Appendix H for detailed interview information.

4.2.30 Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
29555 Camp Adair Road
Monmouth, OR 97361
POC: Dave Budeau
541-745-5334

The research team reviewed a miscellaneous file including newspaper clippings, background historical files, and reports.

4.2.31 Philomath Community Library
1050 Applegate
Philomath, OR 97370
541-929-3016

The research team searched the online catalog and reviewed a newspaper clipping/vertical file.

4.2.32 Benton County Historical Society and Museum
1101 Main Street
Philomath, OR 97370
POC: Judy Juntunen
541-929-6230

The research team reviewed background historical information on the site. A construction completion report, photographs, maps, and county histories were also reviewed.

4.3 SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS

The archive search team conducted telephone and personal interviews to assist in the collection of information for this report. Appendix H lists interviewees and copies of pertinent individual conversation records. The team attempted to locate persons with first hand knowledge of Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station. The interviews confirmed much of the information uncovered from historical records. Interviewees related additional information not confirmed by the reviewed records but was judged to be reliable.

Contact with local law enforcement “hazardous device” squads and military Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) units resulted in incident reports of OE in this area.

4.4 AIR PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND MAP ANALYSIS

4.4.1 Historical Maps, Plans, and Photographs Analysis

This archive search located site specific maps and layout plans for Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station. The reviewed maps and layout plans did identify the locations of fixed ranges and firing points. These maps and plans also showed both OE and CWM related features and structures at Camp Adair including three grenade court complexes, two gas chambers and a gas training area, and a magazine storage area with 20 storage igloos. The plans also locate two impact areas labeled "Small Arms Impact Area" and the "Artillery Impact Area”.

The paragraphs below discuss the relevant information retrieved from the reviewed maps and layout plans, included in Appendix K. All historical maps and site layout plans contained in Appendix K are printed on 11" x 17" paper for reproduction. Full size copies remain in the ASR backup files. The maps are discussed in order of creation or final revision.

US Engineer Office Portland, Oregon District

1944 *Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon Training Aids General Layout*, revised 21
January 1944. Record Group 77, Entry 1951, Box 1. National Archives,
College Park, MD.

[Appendix K-1](#)

This general layout map delineates numerous ranges and is generally the basic map used for additional revisions made by the Army at later dates. The map depicts numerous ranges including: small arms, anti-aircraft, grenade courts, field combat, mortars, proposed moving target ranges and for larger caliber weapons. Also, the map has hand written annotations for ranges not listed in the legend.

US Engineer Office Portland, Oregon District

1944 *Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon Training Aids General Layout*, revised 21 January 1944. Record Group 270, Entry Property Disposal Case Files, Box 85, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives-Pacific Northwest Region, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix K-2](#)

This map is another version of map the previous one. Numerous areas where “Ds” are bounded (believed to be areas where duds were located) are marked on the map delineating boundaries of dangerous areas. These “D” areas generally fall in the northern portion of Camp Adair with one “D” located in the southern portion of the site in Range No. 80B and one in the western portion at Range No. 75. The map legend remains the same as map one.

US Engineer Office Portland, Oregon District

1944 *Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon Training Aids General Layout*, revised 26 April 1944. INPR backup files. US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix K-3](#)

This map is the same general layout. It has two legends on it, describing more non-range structures and areas. Also shown on the map are hand drawn lines delineating areas where “duds” are found. Two additional field combat ranges are listed.

US Engineer Office Portland, Oregon District

1945 *Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon Training Aids General Layout*, revised 7 July 1945. Record Group 270, Entry Property Disposal Case Files, Box 87, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives-Pacific Northwest Region, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix K-4](#)

Once again the same base map is used. A new legend rennumbers the ranges and lists seven new proposed ranges. Each number may represent several ranges of the same type on the map. Generally the ranges located in the southern sections of the map remain but some additions and subtractions are added. In the northern section the large caliber training ranges are no longer listed.

US Engineer Office Portland, Oregon District

1945 *Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon Training Aids General Layout*, revised 7 July 1945. Record Group 270, Entry Property Disposal Case Files, Box 86, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives-Pacific Northwest Region, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix K-5](#)

This map has the same features as the previously listed map. However, there are hand drawn annotations. The boundary of dangerous impact areas are delineated and marked with Ds.

Department of the Army North Pacific Division

1948 *Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation*, dated 18 October 1948, revised 16 December 1963. INPR back up files. US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix K-6](#)

This map is the real estate final audit index map sheet 1 of 8. It lists real estate tract information including land owners.

Department of the Army North Pacific Division

1948 *Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation*, dated 18 October 1948 revised, 30 June 1964. INPR back up files. US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix K-7](#)

This map is the real estate final audit map, sheet 2 of 8. It lists real estate tract information including land owners.

Department of the Army North Pacific Division

1948 *Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation*, dated 18 October 1948 revised 30 September 1963. INPR back up files. US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix K-8](#)

This map is the real estate final audit map, sheet 3 of 8. It lists real estate tract information including land owners.

Department of the Army North Pacific Division

1948 *Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation*, dated 18 October 1948 revised 30 June 1964. INPR back up files. US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix K-9](#)

This map is the real estate final audit map, sheet 4 of 8. It lists real estate tract information including land owners.

Department of the Army North Pacific Division

1948 *Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation*, dated 18 October 1948 revised 30 June 1964. INPR back up files. US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix K-10](#)

This map is the real estate final audit map, sheet 5 of 8. It lists real estate tract information including land owners.

Department of the Army North Pacific Division

1948 *Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation*, dated 18 October 1948 revised 30 June 1964. INPR back up files. US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix K-11](#)

This map is the real estate final audit map, sheet 6 of 8. It lists real estate tract information including land owners.

Department of the Army North Pacific Division

1948 *Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation*, dated 18 October 1948 revised 16 December 1963. INPR back up files. US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix K-12](#)

This map is the real estate final audit map, sheet 7 of 8. It lists real estate tract information including land owners.

Department of the Army North Pacific Division

1948 *Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation*, dated 18 October 1948 revised 30 June 1964. INPR back up files. US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix K-13](#)

This map is the real estate final audit map, sheet 8 of 8. It lists real estate tract information including land owners.

Department of the Air Force

n.d. *Camp Adair Missile Facility, Camp Adair Air Force Sta., Corvallis, Oregon*, undated. Record Group 121, Entry Real Property Disposal Case Files, Box 7, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives-Pacific Northwest Region, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix K-14](#)

This map shows the layout of Adair Air Force Station. No OE features were identified.

Property Management and Disposal Service

c.1973 *Unlabeled Map*, n.d. Accession 291-79-0020, Box 19, Folder Benton County, Oregon Adair AFS. Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD.

[Appendix K-15](#)

This map depicts one skeet range #580 in the former cantonment area during Air Force use.

4.4.2 Map Analysis

Map analysis was performed on Airlie North, Oregon 1:24,000 USGS 7.5' quadrangle 1974 edition; Airlie South; Oregon 1:24,000 USGS 7.5' quadrangle 1984 provisional edition; Falls City, Oregon 1:24,000 USGS 7.5' quadrangle 1974 edition, Kings Valley, Oregon 1:24,000 USGS 7.5' quadrangle 1984 provisional edition; Lewisburg, Oregon 1:24,000 USGS 7.5' quadrangle 1970 edition (photo revised 1986); Monmouth, Oregon 1:24,000 USGS 7.5' quadrangle 1970 edition (photo revised 1986).

These USGS quadrangles show hydrographic, planimetric, and topographic features. The site lies both on fertile river valley farm lands and forested mountains to the west that reach to over 3,000 feet elevation. The terrain becomes more rugged and forestier in the western portions of Camp Adair. Both permanent and intermittent drains run through the site. Numerous buildings are shown on the quadrangles. There are both paved highways and smaller dirt roads that run through the area. Except for a few Camp Adair era buildings in the cantonment area, no OE related items are visible or identifiable on the quadrangles.

4.4.3 Air Photo Interpretation

4.4.3.1 Source Material

Government personnel conducted an aerial photography database search (references included in section 4.2). The aerial photography retrieved covered Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station prior to, during and following military use. The imagery acquired is in photographic print format. The analyst performed the interpretation using the following source materials:

<u>PHOTOGRAPHY DATE</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE SCALE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>FRAME IDENTIFIER (S)</u>
1 July 1942	1:20,000	NATIONAL ARCHIVES (DIA)	2-55 thru 61 3-273 thru 280 4-323 thru 243 5-122 thru 134

*Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report*

			6-1151 thru 1164 7-86 thru 98 8-1106 thru 1120 9-192 thru 206 10-305 thru 321 11-1245 thru 1155 12-623 thru 626
1944	1:20,000	UNIVERSITY OF OREGON	44-231, 250, 252 44-330, 333, 334, 335 44-337,338
29 June 1948	1:20,000	NATIONAL ARCHIVES (USDA)	DFP-2D-50 thru 54 DFP-2D-57 thru 61 DFP-2D-113 thru 117 DFP-2D-120 thru 130 DFP-2D-169 thru 179 DFP-2D-182 thru 192 DFP-3D-20 thru 30 DFP-3D-33 thru 43 DFP-3D-83 thru 90
1 July 1948	1:20,000	NATIONAL ARCHIVES (USDA)	DFJ-4D-66 thru 73 DFJ-4D-80 thru 87 DFJ-4D-138 thru 145 DFJ-4D-6 thru 13 DFJ-3D-80 thru 83
13 July 1948	1:20,000	NATIONAL ARCHIVES (USDA)	DFJ-5D-13 thru 19
11 Aug 1954	1:24,000	EROS	GS VFF 2-105 thru 108
01 Sep 1954	1:24,000	EROS	GS VFF 3-53 thru 59 GS VFF 3-101 thru 111 GS VFF 3-131 thru 141
20 Sep 1954	1:24,000	EROS	GS VFF 6-29 thru 36
28 May 1955	1:24,000	EROS	GS VFF 11-30 thru 34
06 Jun 1955	1:24,000	EROS	GS VFF 12-13 thru 18
07 Jun 1955	1:24,000	EROS	GS VFF 13-68 thru 79
12 May 1972	1:40,000	EROS	VCZN 2-218 thru 224 VCZN 2-227 thru 233
01 May 1976	1:40,000	EROS	VEDT 1-175 thru 181 VEDT 1-187 thru 192 VEDT 1-200 thru 205
30 Jul 2000	1:40,000	ASCS	12264-133 thru 135 12265-60 thru 66 12265-157 thru 163 12265-267 thru 272 12266-75 thru 78

Photos were referenced using Airlie North, Oregon 1:24,000 USGS 7.5' quadrangle 1974 edition; Airlie South, Oregon 1:24,000 USGS 7.5' quadrangle 1984 provisional edition; Falls City, Oregon 1:24,000 USGS 7.5' quadrangle 1974 edition, Kings Valley, Oregon 1:24,000 USGS 7.5' quadrangle 1984 provisional edition; Lewisburg, Oregon 1:24,000 USGS 7.5' quadrangle 1970 edition (photo revised 1986); Monmouth, Oregon 1:24,000 USGS 7.5' quadrangle 1970 edition (photo revised 1986).

4.4.3.2 Results of Aerial Photography Analysis

Analysis was done on all acquired aerial photography. A vast majority of the ranges were identified and a general description of each range identified. Each range is also described as to what condition it is in at the time for each year of available photography. There were some ranges that were identified on the historical maps and drawings but were not located on aerial photos. Range ID's correspond with the numbers that were used on the 1-21-1944 Historical Map/Drawing.

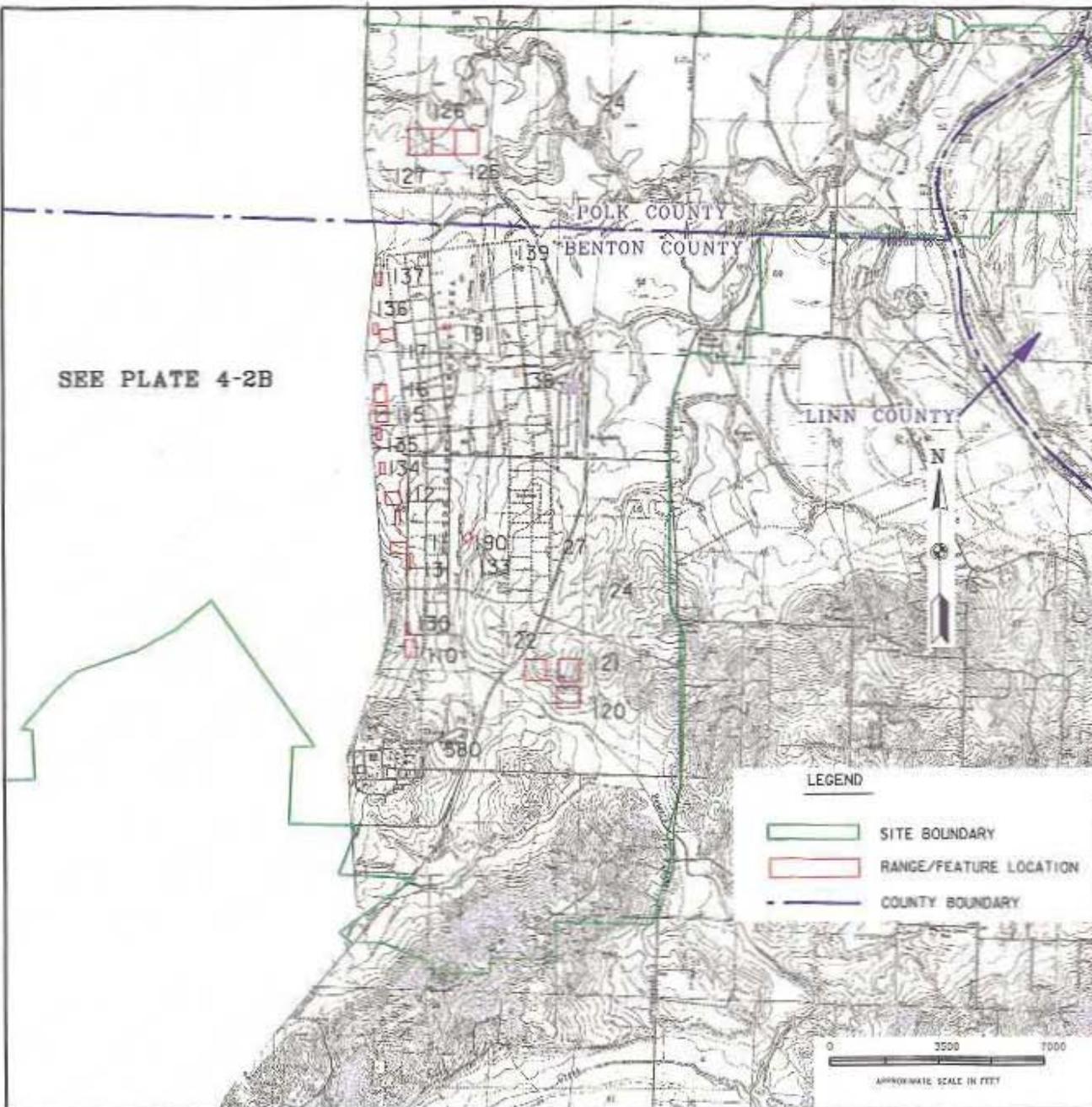
- Notes: 1) The 1942 photos appear to precede all the ranges except for those noted below. The cantonment area is under construction on this set of photos.
2) The July 1944 Uncontrolled Photo Mosaic was photocopied and reduced about 3 times so it was very hard to see any detail on this copies and no stereo analysis could be provided (see Appendices K-16a-e).
3) The 1944 photocopies were not complete and did not provide stereo analysis.

The analyst delineated imagery containing important areas on hard copy plots and digitized it using Computer-Aided Drafting and Design (CADD) software. The digitized features overlay scanned aerial photography, resulting in the final plots (see Plates 1 through 7). The analysis involved using stereo viewing of photography which allows more accurate identifications than monoscopic interpretations. Resolution and scale of the imagery limited the identification of features discussed in this study.

The analyst used the word "probable" when discussing features for which identification is reasonably accurate. The analysis used the term "possible" when identification was not positive, but the object/area matched known features/locations on other sources. Analysis of the aerial photographs referenced the site maps discussed in sections 4.4.2 above. Feature description numbers are not necessarily transferable between imagery plates of different years.

[Appendix N](#) contains a detailed aerial photography analysis of the relevant features identified on the imagery listed in the above table.

SEE PLATE 4-2B



LEGEND

-  SITE BOUNDARY
-  RANGE/FEATURE LOCATION
-  COUNTY BOUNDARY

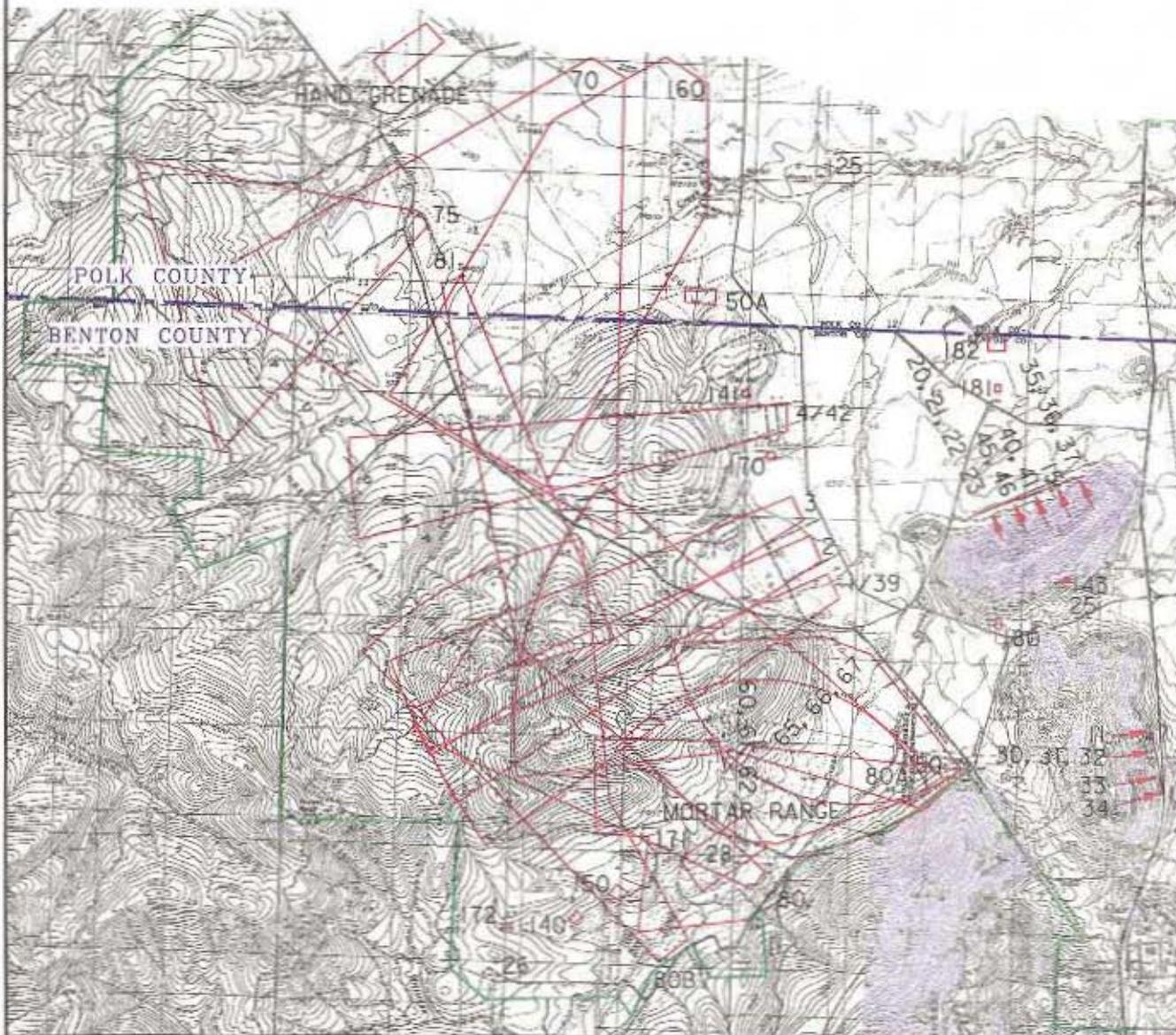


RANGE INDEX

- 24 PRUSSIAN GRENADIER COURSE
- 27 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 46 DAYNET COURSE
- 51 DAYNET COURSE
- 52 DAYNET COURSE
- 113 DAYNET COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
- 114 DAYNET COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
- 115 DAYNET COURSE
- 116 DAYNET COURSE
- 117 DAYNET COURSE
- 128 PRACTICE GRENADIER COURSE
- 129 PRACTICE GRENADIER COURSE
- 130 PRACTICE GRENADIER COURSE
- 132 PRACTICE GRENADIER COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
- 134 PRACTICE GRENADIER COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
- 135 PRACTICE GRENADIER COURSE
- 136 PRACTICE GRENADIER COURSE
- 137 PRACTICE GRENADIER COURSE
- 138 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 139 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 140 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 141 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 142 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 143 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 144 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 145 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 146 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 147 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 148 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 149 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 150 EMBARING OLYIC
- 151 EMBARING OLYIC
- 540 SWEET RANGE

	U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST. LOUIS DISTRICT
	CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION CORVALLIS, OREGON POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES DERP-FUDS* F100R002903 SOUTHEASTERN SECTION
FIGURE NO. 200-1e 20-107-000-000	DATE OF FIGURE 01.02.0500 a FIGURE NO. F100R002903

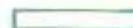
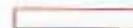
SEE FIGURE 4-2C

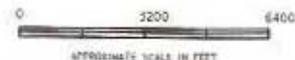


RANGE INDEX

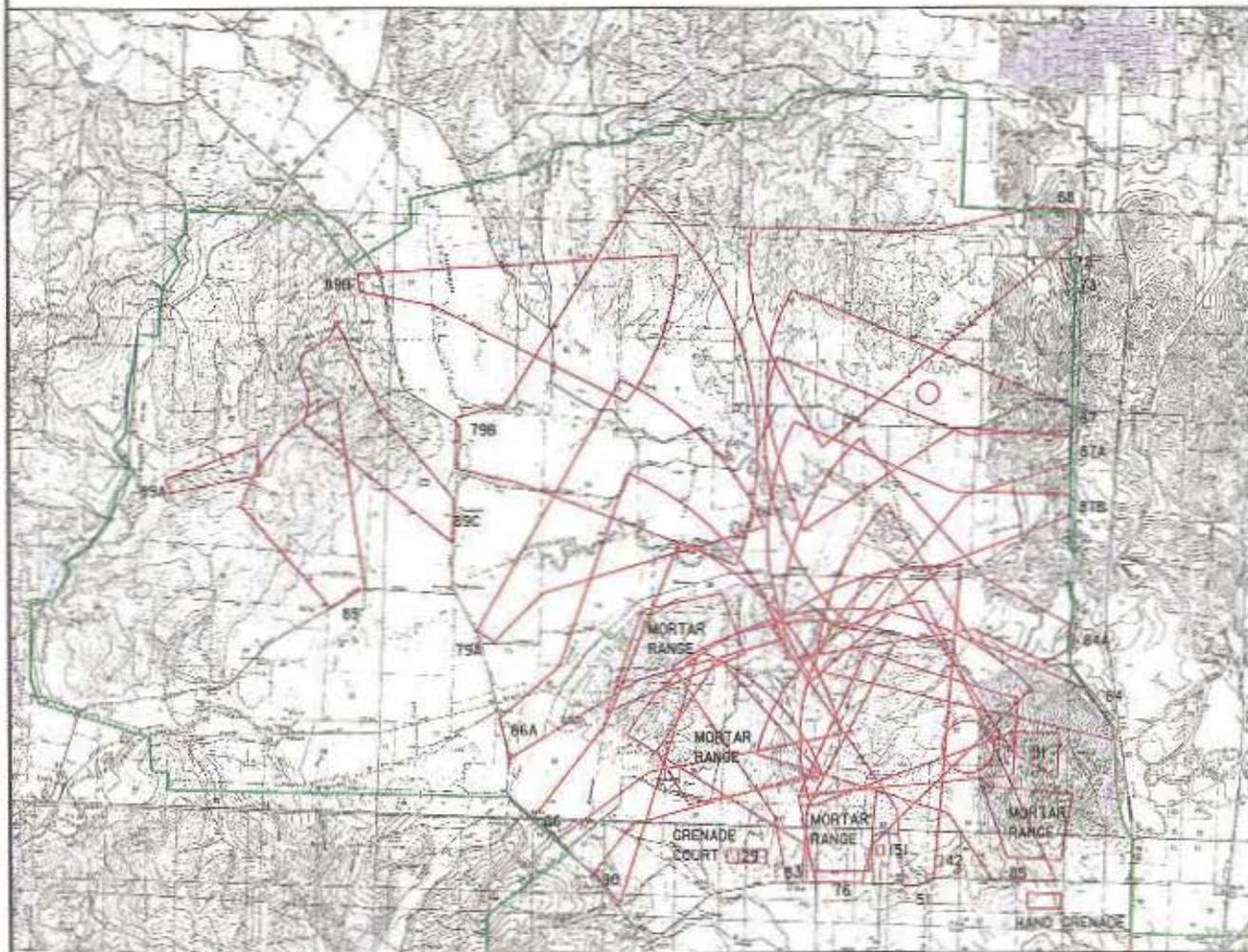
- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-----|---|
| 1 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 50 | THOMPSON SUB MACHINE GUN RANGE |
| 2 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 50A | THOMPSON SUB MACHINE GUN RANGE |
| 3 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 50B | FIELD COMBAT RANGE (THOMPSON SUB MACHINE GUN) |
| 4 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 51 | ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE |
| 5 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 52 | ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE |
| 6 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 53 | ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE |
| 7 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 54 | ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE |
| 8 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 55 | ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE |
| 9 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 56 | ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE |
| 10 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 57 | ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE |
| 11 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 58 | ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE (COULD NOT LOCATE) |
| 12 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 60 | FIELD COMBAT RANGE |
| 13 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 60A | FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115) |
| 14 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 60B | FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115) |
| 15 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 61 | FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115) |
| 16 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 62 | FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115) |
| 17 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 140 | MORTAR RANGE |
| 18 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 141 | OBSTACLE COURSE |
| 19 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 145 | INFILTRATION COURSE |
| 20 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 150 | NAZI VILLAGE |
| 21 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 160 | TRANSITION COURSE |
| 22 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 170 | CLOSE COMBAT COURSE |
| 23 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 171 | CLOSE COMBAT COURSE |
| 24 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 172 | CLOSE COMBAT COURSE |
| 25 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 180 | GAS CHAMBER |
| 26 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 181 | GAS CHAMBER |
| 27 | 1000' WACHTER 1000' RANGE | 182 | GAS CHAMBER AREA |

LEGEND

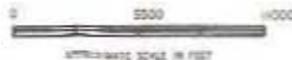
-  SITE LOCATION
-  RANGE/FEATURE LOCATION
-  COUNTY BOUNDARY



	U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST. LOUIS DISTRICT
	CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION CORVALLIS, OREGON POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES DERP-FUDS* F100R002903 SOUTHWESTERN SECTION



- LEGEND**
- SITE BOUNDARY
 - BOMBING CIRCLE
 - RANGE/FEATURE LOCATION



RANGE INDEX

- 51 FIELD COMBAT RANGE (THOMPSON SUB MACHINE GUN)
- 70 PROPOSED MOVING TARGET RANGES
- 71 PROPOSED MOVING TARGET RANGES
- 72 FORTIFIED TRAINING AREA
- 75A MOVING TARGET RANGE
- 75B MOVING TARGET RANGE
- 85 FIELD COMBAT RANGE
- 81 FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 84A FIELD COMBAT RANGE
- 85 FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 86A FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 81 FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 87A FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 87B FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 88 FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 89 FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 89A FIELD COMBAT RANGE
- 89B FIELD COMBAT RANGE
- 89C FIELD COMBAT RANGE
- 90 FIELD COMBAT RANGE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
- 90 MORTAR RANGE
- 91 MORTAR RANGE
- 123 PRACTICE GRENADE COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
- 124 PRACTICE GRENADE COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
- 125 LIVE HAND GRENADE COURSE
- 142 INFILTRATION RANGE
- 151 NAZI VILLAGE

	U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST. LOUIS DISTRICT
CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION CORVALLIS, OREGON POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES DERP-FUDS* F10OR002903 NORTHERN SECTION	
PANEL DATE: 01/01/88	DATE OF FIELD SURVEY: 01/02/88
200-1e F10OR002908_01.02_0500_a	FIGURE 4-2C

5 REAL ESTATE

5.1 CONFIRMED DOD OWNERSHIP

5.1.1 Camp Adair Property Acquisition and Disposal

The former **Camp Adair** consisted of 56,815.17¹ acres of land north of Corvallis, Oregon. Real Estate Directives Nos. 1385, 1042, 1042A, 612, 612A, 612C, and 612D requested the acquisition of the lands needed for Camp Adair. The majority of lands for Camp Adair was acquired in fee between 1942 and 1945 and was used to house and train four Army Infantry Divisions (see Figure 5-1). A small portion of the lands was covered by licenses and easements (War Assets Administration 1946a; Corps of Engineers 1944, 1966; War Department 1948; US Army Corps of Engineers Seattle 1992).

Camp Adair was carved out of a long established, highly developed agricultural community. Settlement followed the Donation Act of 1850 (9 Statue. 496). The bulk of the disposal area was in farms that were occupied in many instances by third generation farmers prior to acquisition. These varied from comparatively small berry farms, orchards and vineyards to larger general purpose and livestock farms. A significant portion of the land is mountainous and was forested. At the time of acquisition, approximately 59 percent was cropped, 21 percent was used for grazing, and 20 percent was in forest. The number of tracts acquired in the surplus was 387. The size of the tracts varied from less than an acre up to nearly 900 acres (Department of Agriculture 1944).

On 17 April 1946, the Camp Adair land and buildings were determined excess by the War Department and reported to the War Assets Administration (WAA) for disposal under the Surplus Property Act. The WAA assumed accountability for all of the lands at the site and on 15 May 1946, transferred the property, less the Cantonment Area, to the Department of Agriculture for sale by the Federal Land Bank as agricultural land. The archive search was not able to locate detailed and complete records regarding the sale and transfer of these lands by the WAA. Most of these lands are now privately owned, agricultural and forest lands or were transferred to the State of Oregon for state forestry and for fish and wildlife purposes. The General Services Administration (GSA) later assumed accountability for 736 acres not disposed of by the WAA. The GSA by quitclaim deeded 124 acres to Plywood Products Corporation, 85 acres to the State of Oregon and transferred 527 acres to the Oregon National Guard (Army Service Forces 1946a, b; US Army Corps of Engineers Seattle 1992).

¹ Total acreage of Camp Adair varies by listing agency and date of listing. This ASR will use 56,815.17 acres as the total Camp Adair acreage (56,621.11 fee and 194.06 acres "other"). Total acreage is also listed as 56,780.88 in US Army Camp Adair Project Ownership Map 1948 (Sheets 1 through 8).

The acreage withdrawn for the State of Oregon Army National Guard is listed differently in two separate documents. One document indicates that the withdrawal from surplus (via WAA Form 1005) of a 560-acre tract comprising the rifle range at Camp Adair and makes it available to the State on a revocable license. A second document lists this acreage as 527 acres. This ASR will use the latter acreage as the amount of land withdrawn for the Oregon National Guard. The 527-acre tract is still under the jurisdiction of the State and is operated as a rifle range/training area (Army Service Forces 1946a, b; War Assets Administration 1946b; US Army Corps of Engineers 1966).

5.1.2 Adair Air Force Station Acquisition and Disposal

The **Adair Air Force Station** consisted of 587.51 acres of which 190.93 acres were formerly used by Camp Adair. Adair Air Force Station lands acquired during 1958 and 1959 were used as an Air Force radar information sorting facility, housing area, and a missile site. The majority of these lands were acquired in fee (US Army Corps of Engineers Seattle 1992).

In 1970, the Adair Air Force Station lands were determined excess and reported to the GSA for disposal. GSA transferred 140 acres to the Department of Agriculture. They also transferred 326 acres to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare which quitclaim deeded 214 acres to the US International University and 112 acres to the City of Albany, Oregon. GSA also quitclaim deeded 62 acres to A. G. Proctor Company and 60 acres to Wells Property, Inc. A detailed accounting of the acreage and other real property excessed by the Air Force is listed in the referenced Air Force documents dated 13 August 1970 (Air Force 1970, c.1973; US Army Corps of Engineers Seattle 1992).

A total of 56,815.17 acres was acquired by various real estate instruments for Camp Adair/Adair Air Force Station. All acquired acreage has been disposed. This real estate figure concurs with the acreage number stated in the INPR (Appendix D-1).

Based on a review of available real estate documents, the War Department/US Government released Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station with no restrictive covenants or land use restrictions.

5.2 POTENTIAL DOD OWNERSHIP

The archive search did not identify any additional areas of undocumented military ownership or land use associated with Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station.

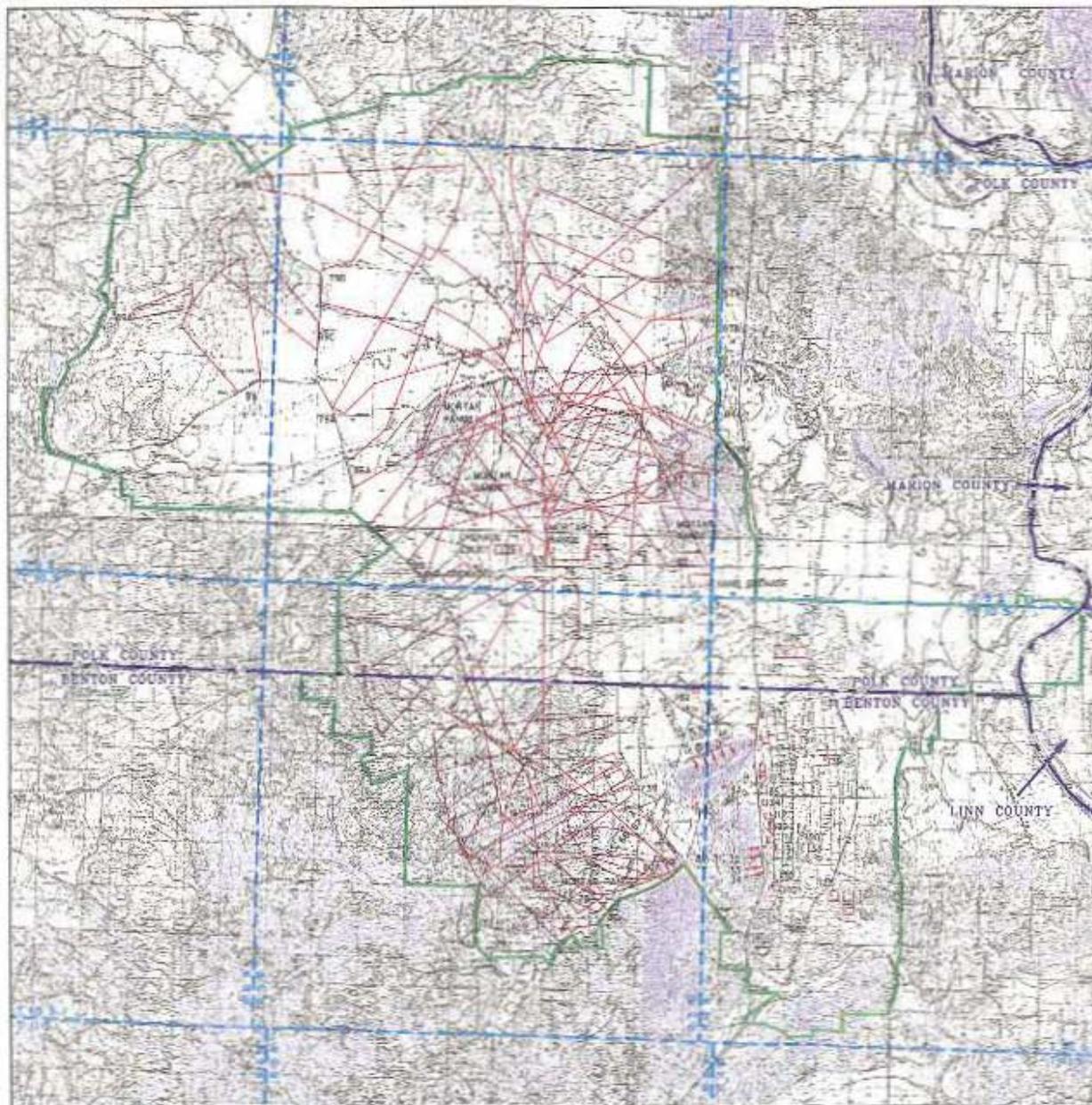
5.3 SIGNIFICANT PAST OWNERSHIP OTHER THAN DOD

This investigation did not reveal any significant past ownership of Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station (other than the DOD) with relationship to OE or CWM.

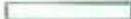
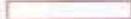
5.4 PRESENT OWNERSHIP

Records reviewed indicate the current property owners include the following:

- a. Private agricultural and other land owners
- b. Private forest lands
- c. State of Oregon - Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)
- d. Siuslaw National Forest – US Department of Agriculture (USDA-FS)
- e. Plywood Products Corporation
- f. United States International University
- g. City of Albany, Oregon
- h. Wells Property, Incorporated
- i. A.G. Proctor Company
- j. Oregon National Guard Bureau



LEGEND

-  SITE BOUNDARY
-  RANGES
-  BOMBING CIRCLE
-  TOWNSHIP/RANGE LINE
-  COUNTY BOUNDARY



	U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST. LOUIS DISTRICT	
CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION CORVALLIS, OREGON POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES DERP-FUDS* F10OR002903 REAL ESTATE MAP		
<small>7801 3474 8077 2003</small> <small>21447</small>	<small>01400 0794 0204 & 2003</small>	<small>FIGURE</small> 5-1

6 SITE INSPECTION

6.1 SITE VISIT

On 29-31 May 2001, personnel from the St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers (CEMVS-ED-P) traveled to Portland, Oregon to inspect Camp Adair as part of the DERP-FUDS archive search report process. The site inspection was conducted by the following Corps of Engineers personnel:

Mr. Ed Valdez, Project Manager
Mr. Hank Counts, Safety Specialist
Ms. Donna Zoeller, Engineering Technician

Section 6.3 contains a synopsis of the site inspection.

6.2 GENERAL PROCEDURES AND SCOPE

6.2.1 Basic Approach and Considerations

The purpose of this ASR site inspection was to characterize OE and CWM potential based on a determination of ordnance and chemical warfare material presence and/or disposed at Camp Adair. The ASR site inspection was limited in scope to a visual, non-intrusive inspection of the areas suspected as having an OE or CWM hazard potential and to direct questioning of personnel familiar with the site.

This potential is based on an analysis of the collected information. Prior to the inspection, the Archive Search team determined the areas of the site to investigate. Based on this analysis, several areas where potential OE and/or CWM contamination could exist were identified. A preliminary determination of the types of ordnance and chemical warfare material used was made. Accordingly, a route that would enable the inspection of these areas and to cover as much of the 56, 815.17 acres of Camp Adair was developed.

6.2.2 Site Safety

A Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) was developed to define standard operating procedures to ensure safety and prevent accidents during the inspection. Prior to entering the site, the approved plan was reviewed, procedures were discussed, and safety equipment checked. Procedures delineated in the SSHP were followed during the inspection (Appendix L).

6.3 SITE INSPECTION SYNOPSIS

The site inspection began at 0800 hours on 29 May 2001 with a brief meeting with Mr. Eric Lamfers, Oregon State University Forestry Service. Our inspection plan was discussed and clearance onto the property was confirmed. Mr. Lamfers showed us maps of the area within their control and a box of OE debris collected on the former Camp Adair property over the past years. Arrangements were made to meet up with him later that day to visit areas where concrete structures had been observed.

The Camp Adair training area is an extremely large area that is primarily located to the west of State Highway 99, with the exception of the cantonment area. Accordingly, the inspection route was selected to enable the ASR team to inspect as large an area as possible and to ensure that predetermined critical ranges and impact areas were visited. The route taken and the location of photographs of the site are shown on Figure 6-1. See [Appendix I](#) for photographs taken during the site visit.

The ASR team commenced the inspection on Route A, beginning at the entrance to Camp Adair (photo # 1). The team then proceeded through the cantonment area and looked for any evidence of OE debris. The airfield on the northern portion of the cantonment (photo # 2) was visited. The shape of the airfield is still discernable, however no remnants of military buildings was observed. The inspection continued throughout the remnants of the cantonment area. Other than the roads and some concrete blocks that served as the foundations for the buildings, nothing else remained. During the kickoff interview, Mr. Lamfers, who had been working at Camp Adair for 25 years, revealed that only one incident had occurred in which OE debris had been found in the cantonment area. A mortar round was found in the vicinity of N 44° 41' 43", W 123° 12' 32" while two ponds were being dug in the south central portion of the cantonment area (photo # 3). He could not remember if the mortar round was live or not. However, he did recall that the round had been disposed of by the Oregon State Police Bomb Disposal Unit. The inspection continued in the southern area of the cantonment where suspected training areas were located (photo # 4). No ordnance or chemical warfare material contamination or debris was found during this portion of the inspection.

The inspection shifted to the southern portion of the cantonment that was part of Adair Air Force Station. Much of the Air Force buildings and facilities were still intact and were being beneficially used by the local residents. The former Air Force headquarters is now being used as an elementary school (photo # 5). The command center is currently being used as a carpenter training facility (photo # 6). The remainder of the former Air Force Station has been converted to residential or community properties. The only known potential OE hazard in this area was the former Air Force skeet range. This area was inspected. The skeet building No. 580 no longer existed and no visible OE hazards were observed.

The inspection then proceeded back to an area north of the cantonment where Range Nos. 125-127 (hand grenade courts) were located. This was also the area of a proposed "Live" hand grenade court. This area was swampy and inaccessible (photo #7). No remnants of the hand grenade courts existed and no OE debris contamination was found.

The inspection then proceeded west of State Road 99 to the Range/Magazine area located at coordinates N44° 41' 00", W123° 13' 55". This area was the main ordnance and explosives storage area for Camp Adair. The inspection team visually located eight of the twenty magazines listed on historical documents. These metal igloo magazines are still intact and are being utilized for storage by the owner of the property (photo #'s 8 and 9). No military artifacts or OE debris or contamination was found.

The team then proceeded to the southwest to the vicinity of Ranges Nos. 60 and 80A/B (photo #'s 10 and 11). These ranges were mortar ranges and fired into the facing hillside shown on the photographs. No evidence of the firing point or debris was found and the impact area has been de-forested and is being farmed. Some of the former impact area is being utilized as Christmas tree farms. Escorted by Mr. Lamfers (University of Oregon Forestry Service), the ASR team inspected the former impact area. Two observation posts were discovered at coordinates N44° 40' 51", W123° 16' 14" (photo #s 12 and 13). The observation posts were used to spot and control mortar rounds fired into the impact area. Currently the area is heavily trafficked by cattle. This area was extensively walked over by the inspection team. No OE debris or hazards was found in this area. However, the wooded areas that made up portions of the impact area were not thoroughly inspected. A determination as to the extent of OE potential in the wooded area could not be made. Upon exiting the area of the observation posts, Range Nos. 65, 66, and 67 were inspected (photo #14). The impact area is heavily forested. A physical examination of this area was not conducted.

The next area inspected was the Camp Adair Known Distance Rifle Ranges (Range Nos. 1 - 4). The three southern rifle ranges have been developed into home sites (photo # 15). Homes have been built randomly through the area. The inspection team walked from the firing points to the impact berms that are still visible. No small arms debris or hazards were found. The northern most rifle range, KD Rifle Range No. 4 is still an active rifle range being utilized by the Oregon National Guard (photo # 16). This active rifle range is completely enclosed by an 8-foot chain link fence and therefore was not inspected.

The team then reversed its route and headed south towards the ranges at the north slope of Coffin Butte (photo # 17). This area was utilized by the Army as 1000-inch anti-tank ranges. This area has been extensively developed with homes built on either the firing points or impact areas. No evidence of the ranges exists today. However, at a home on the eastern area of Coffin Butte, Mr. Breniman directed us to an area where he had found a 2.36" rocket. He did not know if it was a live or practice round, but did relate to us that

it had been turned over to the Oregon State Police Disposal Unit. He also related that the soil at the Coffin Butte area was sifted for OE debris prior to being turned over to the residents. The inspection team found no evidence of OE debris or hazards in the Coffin Butte area. Upon exiting this area, the inspection team inspected the parade field where an anti-tank rocket was found. The field, which measured 4,675 feet x 1,200 feet, was a level field currently under grass (photo # 18). This area served as the Army's main parade field for Camp Adair. No OE hazards or debris was found in this area.

Upon completion of inspecting the Coffin Butte area, the team headed northwest up Portland Road towards the impact areas for Ranges Nos. 70 and 160. The team walked the impact area of the two ranges and discovered two lookout bunkers (photo # 19). Fescue grass is currently planted in this area. The area north of the bunkers, beyond the tree line, is also an impact area for Range No. 160. This area contains Christmas trees farms (photo # 20). No other OE debris or hazards was discovered in this area.

The team continued north along the road and viewed the impact area of Range No. 75 (photo # 21). The impact areas to the west are tree farms at various stages of harvest. North of this Range, were the firing points of the Range Nos. 86/86a mortar complex and the Range No. 79A. The firing points for the complexes are currently under fescue grass (photo #'s 22 and 23). No physical evidence of any remnants for the firing points was discovered by the inspection team. The impact areas for these mortars ranges were the hill mass northeast of the firing points (Photo #24). This area today is either cultivated with fescue grasses, tree-farmed, or clear-cut.

After completing an inspection of the ranges in the northwest corner of the training area (Ranges Nos. 79, 86, and 89), the inspection team headed east along a major paved highway (Elkins Road). This road transected the major impact area of the majority of the mortar and artillery firing ranges located in the north sector of Camp Adair where numerous 105mm and 155mm duds have been found. The centroid of this impact area, which is bisected by a paved two-lane road, is now active farmland with homes, grazing cattle, and equipment storage (photo #'s 25 and 26). This area is being beneficially used for agricultural purposes. A visual inspection of the area did not uncover any OE hazards or debris.

Continuing east along Elkins Road, the inspection team attempted to locate the bombing targets utilized by the Navy/Marine Corps operating out of Corvallis Airfield. The northern bombing target was easily identifiable on 1944 aerial photographs at coordinates N44° 48' 36", W123° 15' 00". The area shows no trace of the northern bomb target as the land has been repeatedly plowed and filled and is currently a fully operational farm with numerous associated buildings and residences (photo # 27). An interview with one of the residents indicated that in fact numerous bomb craters did exist but had been filled in by the residents to make the lands usable. Any discovered bomb debris or fragments

were hauled off. The long-time resident who provided this information was not aware of any incidents related to OE hazards.

The team then drove south along Highway 99 until the southern bombing target area was reached. In the historical aerial photograph, the southern bombing target, located in the vicinity of coordinates N44° 45' 36", W123° 15' 00" was clearly visible and marked with numerous bomb craters. Today, this area showed no evidence of the bombing target, or the craters as the area has been repeatedly plowed and filled (photo # 28). The area is totally cultivated with multiple crops and associated farm buildings. No evidence of the target or OE debris was found. This concluded the first day of inspection.

On 30 May 2001, a second route was taken by the inspection team (Route B) that concentrated on the central firing and impact area of Camp Adair. The team headed west from highway 99, along Suver Road where numerous mortar ranges and hand grenade courts were located. The team spoke with several landowners. The first, Mr. Kennel, who had been in the area for approximately thirty years, stated they had found several duds on the 3,000 acres that he managed. Much of his land, a portion of which had been developed into a large pond, is located in the impact areas of mortar ranges Nos. 76 and 83 (Photo # 29). The impact area is now being tilled with using 8-10-inch plows to grow Fescue and wheat. Mr. Kennel stated that there was a possibility that 24-inch plows may be used in the future.

Mr. Kennel then took us to an area where a 60mm round was discovered hanging on a fence (photo #'s 30 and 31). This round, along with a burn pile, were located at coordinates N44° 45' 45", W123° 15' 05". The round was determined to be a dud 60mm HE round. The Oregon State Police Bomb Disposal Unit was notified. The Disposal Unit responded and detonated the 60mm round (Photo #'s 32 and 33). Mr. Kennel stated that the owner of the property had collected several 81mm mortar rounds over the years and had burned them in a burn pile. The inspection team viewed the burn pile and noted that seven 81mm round were in fact burned and that the rounds had probably low order detonated. Mr. Kennel also gave us the name of another homeowner who also had found several duds and training debris over the past years.

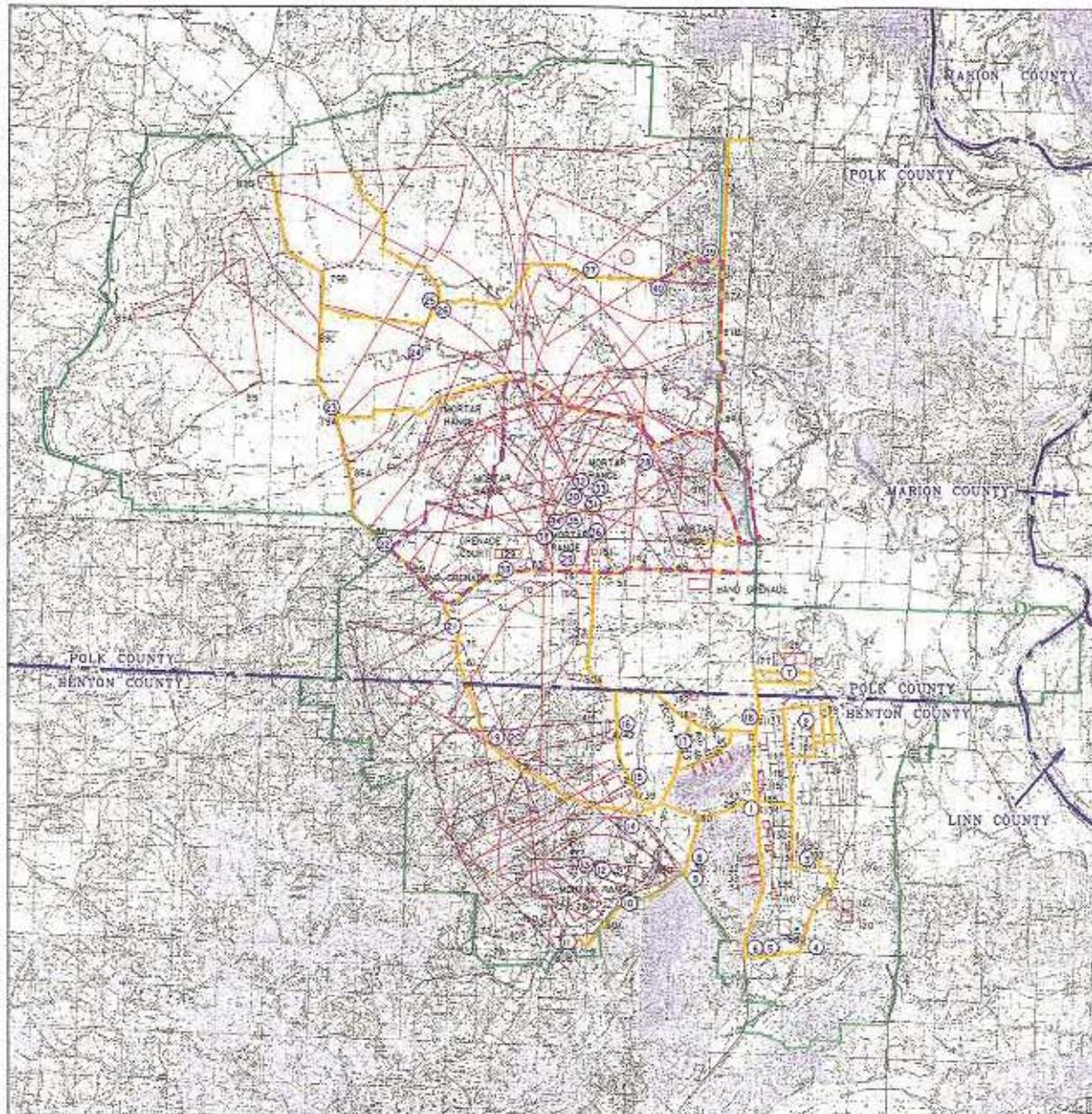
The inspection team then went west on Suver Road to meet with the next farm owner who gave us locations of where he had found several duds in the past. He then took us to an area where he had discovered concrete structures (photo #'s 34 and 35), possible bunkers from the Fortified Training Area (Range No. 76). Several large craters were also found in this area (photo # 36). No other target or OE debris was discovered. However, this area is heavily treed or covered by high grass making a detailed visual inspection difficult. The area of the former "Nazi Village", Range No. 151, was also located and inspected. No village debris or OE hazards were found (Photo #37). Two former hand grenade courts along Suver Road were also inspected. No remnants or the courts or OE hazards was found (Photo #38).

The field combat ranges (Ranges Nos. 80-89) were inspected from along Highway 99. All firing points and impact areas are being beneficially utilized for agricultural use and/or orchards (Photo #'s 39 and 40). A windshield inspection of these impact areas did not uncover debris or OE hazards. This completed the ASR inspection of Camp Adair. Upon departing the camp area, the team visited the Benton County Museum where many pertinent Camp Adair artifacts and information was found (Photo #'s 41-44). The team then proceeded to return to base.

6.4 CURRENT SITE CHARACTERIZATION

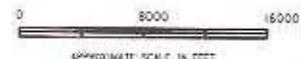
Today, the area of the former Camp Adair west of Highway 99 consists of mainly farmland with the owner's residences, pastures, the University of Oregon forestry land, and several new homes being built in the vicinity of the rifle ranges. The cantonment area east of the highway has been developed into residential areas and the Adair Village. Areas of the cantonment not populated have been left vacant and are managed by the State of Oregon or the Department of Agriculture. Except for KD Rifle Range No. 4 that is surrounded by a chain link fence and gated, all areas of the former Camp Adair is accessible to the public.

The ASR team did not uncover current documents or hear statements that declared any lands of the former Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station as unusable because of OE/CWM hazards or other military debris.



LEGEND

-  SITE BOUNDARY
-  INSPECTION ROUTE (ROUTE A)
-  INSPECTION ROUTE (ROUTE B)
-  PHOTOS
-  COUNTY BOUNDARY



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION
CORVALLIS, OREGON
POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES
DERP-FUDS* F100R002903
SITE INSPECTION & PHOTO LOCATION MAP

7 EVALUATION OF ORDNANCE POTENTIAL

7.1 CONVENTIONAL ORDNANCE CONTAMINATION

The archive search uncovered evidence that the Army and the Air Force stored and utilized conventional ordnance at Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station for training purposes. The types of ranges and associated ordnance and explosives included small arms, artillery, mortars, grenades, rockets, pyrotechnics and demolition material. The historical ranges have been overlaid on to USGS Quadrangle map in order to identify firing points and impact areas for the respective ranges (see Figure 4-2).

It is estimated that over 265,000 rounds of 20mm or larger munitions were fired at Camp Adair, primarily in the major impact area north of Suver Road. Of the 56,815.17 acres of Camp Adair, approximately 25,000 acres can be considered to be major caliber impact areas.

No evidence of live munitions being used by the Army in the cantonment area was found. Historical evidence found indicate that the only OE feature attributable to the Air Force was a skeet range in the cantonment area. No remnants of the skeet range or OE contamination was found in this area by the inspection team. Accordingly, the potential for OE hazards at the cantonment area of Camp Adair is considered negligible.

The ASR team did find verbal and physical evidence of a current ordnance and explosive hazard at Camp Adair. Historical documents, interviews, and the site inspection confirmed the presence of dud 2.36-inch antitank rockets and 60mm, 81mm, 105mm, and 155mm rounds. Except for the antitank rocket, the duds were found in the major impact area north of Suver Road concentrated in the central portion of the area where the range fans intersected. The entirety of this northern impact area is being farmed with several homes located within a mile of the locations where duds were found.

The site INPR stated that only two incidents of OE hazards at Camp Adair has been documented in two specific locations. Evidence was found that indicates that possibly only two OE incidents may have been documented. The ASR team discovered through interviews, two additional locations, different from the two documented locations, where duds were found in the past. Additionally, during the ASR site inspection, the ASR team discovered two new dud locations and participated in the demolition of one 60mm mortar dud round. Seven burned 81mm mortar rounds that were not previously reported, were also viewed by the ASR team. It appears that many dud discoveries are not being reported to the proper authorities.

One interview revealed that tilling/plowing of farmlands is currently to a depth of 8-10 inches and that plowing to 24 inches may occur if crops are changed. This event may surface new duds not previously encountered.

7.2 CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIAL CONTAMINATION

The archive search uncovered historical documents and photographs that indicate the Army stored and utilized chemical warfare materials at Camp Adair for training purposes. Evidence indicates that routine instructional courses along with practical exercises prepared soldiers for potential battlefield situations. Training included gas chamber exercises, gas identification, decontamination procedures, and instruction in handling incendiaries.

CWM facilities consisted of four gas chambers located in two gas training ranges, a gas training/decontamination area, and a CWM storage area. According to the Camp Adair Training Aids General Layout map dated 21 January 1944, Range Nos. 180 and 181 were used for gas chamber training and Range No. 182 was used for CWM recognition and decontamination exercises. CWS Ammunition Igloos #1 and #13 were used for storage of CWM.

The CWM consisted of CAIS Gas Detonation Sets / CAIS Identification Sets / CAIS Decontamination Sets. The final disposition of the CAIS sets remains unknown. Aerial photography analysis and the site inspection did not locate any distinct signs of on-site burial. Decontamination demonstrations and training was conducted in areas contaminated by vesicant gas (mustard and lewisite).

The inspection team did not find any remnants of the CWM facilities or other evidence of potential CWM hazards at Camp Adair.

The archive search did not uncover any evidence that CWM training or storage was conducted at the former Adair Air Force Station.

8 TECHNICAL DATA OF ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES

8.1 POTENTIAL OE AND CWM ITEMS

The archive search identified the following ordnance items associated with Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station. The team compiled this list from maps, documentation, the site visit and EOD incident reports.

Caliber .30	Caliber .45
Caliber .50	37mm
57mm	60mm
81mm	105mm
75mm	155mm
2.36 Inch HE/Practice Rockets	Practice Grenade
Fragmentation Grenades	300 lb. G.P. Bombs
TNT	500 lb. Cluster Bombs *
Dynamite	Navy Practice Bombs *
Blasting Caps	Flame Thrower
Flares *	Chemical Land Mines
Pyrotechnics *	

* Specific type of ordnance was not known; therefore, Technical Data Sheets are not included in Section C.

The archive search uncovered convincing evidence of the use/storage of chemical warfare materials at Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station. These CWM materials consisted of Instructional Gas Identification Sets / Detonation Gas Identification Sets / Decontamination Gas Sets / Vesicant Gas (mustard and lewisite).

8.2 DESCRIPTION OF CONVENTIONAL ORDNANCE

The following sections in Appendix C contain Ordnance Technical Data Sheets of typical examples of OE items and diagrams of ranges and training courts identified with Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station:

C-1	Small Arms
C-2	Projectile, 37mm
C-3	Cartridge, 105mm, Illuminating
C-4	Mortar, 81mm, HE and Practice
C-5	Mortar, 60mm, HE and Practice
C-6	Bomb, GP
C-7	Rocket, 2.36-inch, Practice
C-8	Rifle Grenade, Fragmentation

C-9	Grenade, Hand, Practice
C-10	TNT
C-11	Blasting Cap
C-12	Dynamite
C-13	75mm Shell, Armor Piercing
C-14	Projectile, 155mm, Practice

8.3 DESCRIPTION OF CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS

The basic instruction in procedures for donning protective masks during a gas attack as well as decontamination procedures against a gas attack are shown in TM 3-305. Gas chambers at Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station in the training area were used for mask test fits and familiarity with the effects of CWM. It is highly probable that soldiers participated in training exercises simulating gas attacks using smoke generators and other non toxic chemicals (War Department 1944c).

The specific type of chemical warfare supplies stored at Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station remains unknown. The research did reveal documentation of the ground troops training or not training with instructional gas identifications (sniff) sets, detonation gas identification kits or toxic gas kits. Reviewed site maps and historical pictures indicate a two gas chamber training areas and a gas training area.

The following sections in [Appendix C](#) contain Ordnance Technical Data Sheets of typical examples of CWM items of a gas chamber training area and gas training area identified with Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station:

C-15	Instructional Gas Identification (Sniff) Set
C-16	Detonation Gas Identification Set
C-17	Toxic Gas Set
C-18	Chemical Land Mine

9 EVALUATION OF OTHER SITE INFORMATION

The archive search did not reveal any additional areas of potential environmental concern associated with the military use of Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

The following list of references only represents the items cited in preparation of this report, and does not illustrate all the documents reviewed or copied for the backup files (see Records Review section 4.2 for further details). Source listings for locating each document are noted except where relatively widely available.

Air Force

1970 *Inspection Report-Camp Adair Air Force Station, Benton County, Oregon, D-Ore-419J*, dated 1-5 June 1970. Accession 291-79-0020, Box 18, Folder Benton County, Oregon Adair AFS. Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD.

[Appendix E-1](#)

c.1973 *Property Management and Disposal Service Office of Real Property Activities*, dated c. 1973. Accession 291-79-0020, Box 19, Folder Benton County, OR Adair AFS. Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD.

[Appendix E-2](#)

Arends, Lewis H

1969 Article: *U.S. to Close Adair AF Station by September*, dated 23 April 1969. *The Oregon Statesman*, Salem, OR.

[Appendix G-1](#)

Army Service Forces

1944 *Study of ASF Supply Reorganization For Post Chemical Warfare Officer Camp Adair, Oregon*, dated 15 January 1944. Record Group 338, Entry 9th Service Command Chemical Warfare Service Officer Decimal File 1927-1945, Box 27, Folder 337. National Archives, College Park, MD.

[Appendix E-3](#)

1945a Memorandum: *Surplus Status of Camp Adair*, dated 15 March 1945. Record Group 160, Entry 27 Installations Branch Correspondence File 1942-1946, Box 49, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives, College Park, MD.

[Appendix E-4](#)

1945b Memorandum: *Excess-Camp Adair, Oregon*, dated 30 November 1945. Record Group 160, Entry 27 Installations Branch Correspondence File 1942-1946, Box 49, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives, College Park, MD.

[Appendix E-5](#)

1946a Memorandum: *Surplus-Camp Adair, Oregon*, dated 5 January 1946. Record Group 160, Entry 27 Installations Branch Correspondence File 1942-1946, Box 49, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives, College Park, MD.

[Appendix E-6](#)

1946b Letter: *Acquisition of Rifle Range Site at Camp Adair for National Guard of Oregon*, dated 4 June 1946. Record Group 160, Entry 27 Installations Branch Correspondence File 1942-1946, Box 49, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives, College Park, MD.

[Appendix E-7](#)

Camp Adair Sentry

1943a Photograph Captions, dated 27 August 1943. Camp Adair Sentry, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.

[Appendix G-2](#)

1943b Photograph Captions, dated 31 December 1943. Camp Adair Sentry, Volume II. Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.

[Appendix G-3](#)

1944a Article: *400 Graduated From 91st Gas School*, dated 28 January 1944. Camp Adair Sentry. Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.

[Appendix G-4](#)

1944b Article: *70th CWS Has Gas Demonstrations For GIS*, dated 7 July 1944. Camp Adair Sentry. Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.

[Appendix G-5](#)

Center of Military History

n.d. *Historical Data-Post, Camp, Station or Air Field*. Located in the Historical Data Cards. Center of Military History, Ft. Leslie J. McNair, Washington, D.C.

[Appendix E-8](#)

Corps of Engineers

1942 Letter: *Artillery Range, Camp Adair, Oregon*, dated 22 June 1942. Record Group 337, Entry 55 Adjutant General Division General Correspondence 1942-1948, Box 1121, Folder 684 Targets. National Archives, College Park, MD.

[Appendix E-9](#)

1944 Memorandum: *Acquisition of Easements for Drainage from Filter Plant*, dated 29 June 1944. US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix E-10](#)

1948 *Certificate*, dated 21 October 1948. Record Group 269, Entry Real Property Disposal Case Files Transferred To The Farm Credit Administration, Box 9, Folder Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon Part 4. National Archives, College Park, MD.

[Appendix E-11](#)

1955 Letter: *Right-of-Entry, Camp Adair, Oregon*, dated 29 November 1955. Record Group 341, Entry 494 Correspondence Relating To Real Estate Facilities 1948-1956, Box 673, Folder Oregon. National Archives, College Park, MD.

[Appendix E-12](#)

1966 Letter: *Final Disposal Audit-Camp Adair, Oregon-Audit No. 2436*, dated 21 February 1966. INPR back up files. US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix E-13](#)

Corvallis Gazette-Times

1943 Article: *Timber Wolf Division Sees Demonstration of Combined Power*, dated 20 July 1943. Oregon State University, School of Forestry, Peavy Aboretum, Corvallis, OR.

[Appendix G-6](#)

Cunningham, John W. and Associates

1941 *Completion Report P-9-7132-42-1 Corvallis Project Albany, Oregon Camp for the Triangular Division and Other Troops*, dated 7 November 1941. Benton County Historical Museum, Philomath, OR.

[Appendix E-14](#)

Department of Agriculture

1944 Letter: *Correspondence from the Assistant to the Secretary to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation*, dated 30 August 1944. Record Group 270, Entry Real Property Disposal Case Files, Box 82, Folder Camp Adair Corvallis Oregon Property Management. National Archives-Pacific Alaska Region, Seattle, WA

[Appendix E-15](#)

Edwards, Herman

1958 Article: *\$40,000,000 Sage Center Oregon's Most Important 1958 Event In Military Planning*, dated 28 December 1958. *The Oregonian*, Salem, OR.

[Appendix G-7](#)

Federal Board of Hospitalization

1944 *Resolution Adopted By The Federal Board of Hospitalization*, dated 17 November 1944. Record Group 71, Entry 1001 Naval Property Case Files 1941-1958, Box 997, Folder Corvallis T38-27-CO. National Archives, College Park, MD.

[Appendix E-16](#)

Federal Climate Complex Asheville, NC.

1996 *International Station Meteorological Climate Summary, Version 4.0 CD ROM*, dated September 1996. Jointly produced by: Department of the Navy - Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Detachment, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-National Climate Center and the US Air Force Environmental Technical Application Center (USAFETAC) OL-A.

Federal Land Bank

1946a Correspondence Regarding Hand Grenade Assault Course, dated 26 November 1946. Oregon State University Archives, Kerr Administration Building, Corvallis, OR.

[Appendix E-17](#)

1946b Correspondence Regarding Buildings Transferred to the War Assets Administration, dated 22 October 1946. Record Group 270, Entry Real Property Disposal Case Files, Box 81, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives-Pacific Alaska Region, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix E-18](#)

Fourth Air Force

1943 Letter: *Use of Camp Adair Artillery Range By Fourth Air Force Units*, dated 30 August 1943. Accession 342-57h-3001, Box 6, Folder 684. National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, MO.

[Appendix E-19](#)

General Services Administration

1969 Letter: *Adair Air Force Station, Corvallis, Oregon (DRW-Supense)*, dated 27 May 1969. Accession 291-79-0020, Box 18, Folder Benton County, Oregon Adair Air Force Station. Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD.

[Appendix E-20](#)

Headquarters Air Defense Command

1958 *General Order Number 15*, dated 3 April 1958. Unit Histories, Box K-SQ-AB-4610-HI--K-SQ-AB-4627-HI, Folder K-SQ-AB-4625-HI (411568). US Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL.

[Appendix E-21](#)

Headquarters Army Air Forces Western Flying Training Command

1943 Letter: *Gas Obstacle Course*, dated 20 November 1943. Accession 342-50a-4003, Box 6. National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, MO.

[Appendix E-22](#)

Headquarters Northwestern Sector

1945 Letter: *Change No. 4 To JOC Form 20, Training Areas Northwestern Sector*, dated 9 June 1945. Record Group 181, Entry 27, Box 22, Folder A5-1-1 B & G Ranges. National Archives-Pacific Alaska Region, Seattle, WA.

[Appendix E-23](#)

Headquarters US Marine Corps

1944 *Memorandum To The Commandant of The Marine Corps*, dated 4 May 1944. Record Group 127, Entry 18a General Correspondence January 1939-June 1950, Box 214, Folder 1275-70 Rentals-Leases-Agreements. National Archives, College Park, MD.

[Appendix E-24](#)

Headquarters Western Air Defense Force

1959 *General Order Number 5*, dated 26 January 1959. Unit Histories, Box K-SQ-AB-4610-HI--K-SQ-AB-4627-HI, Folder K-SQ-AB-4625-HI (411568). US Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL.

[Appendix E-25](#)

Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board

1942 *Meeting No. 113*, dated 7 July 1942. Record Group 237, Entry 37 Records Relating To IATCB Meetings 1941-1946, Box 2, Folder IATCB Minutes 101-125. National Archives, College Park, MD.

[Appendix E-26](#)

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[Appendix E-28](#)

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1986a Article: *Oregon Farm Searched After Bomb Plowed Up*, dated 11 June 1986. *The Oregonian*, Portland, OR.

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1960b *Historical Record of the 4625th Air Base Squadron (SAGE)*, dated 30 June 1960. Unit Histories, Box K-SQ-AB-4610-HI--K-SQ-AB-4627-HI, Folder K-SQ-AB-4625-HI (411569). US Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL.

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1961 *Historical Record of the 4625th Air Base Squadron (SAGE)*, dated 31 March 1961. Unit Histories, Box K-SQ-AB-4610-HI--K-SQ-AB-4627-HI, Folder K-SQ-AB-4625-HI (411570). US Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL.

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APPENDIX B

**ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS,
AND BREVITY CODES**

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS AND BREVITY CODES

The following list contains abbreviations, acronyms and brevity codes within this ASR, as well as typical others.

AAF*	Army Air Field
AA	Anti-Aircraft
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist
AEC	Army Environmental Center
AFB	Air Force Base
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AP	Armor Piercing
APDS	Armor Piercing Discarding Sabot
APERS	Anti-Personnel
AP-T	Armor Piercing-Tracer
ASR	Archive Search Report
AT	Anti-Tank
BD	Base Detonating
BD/DR	Building Demolition/Debris Removal
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CADD	Computer-Aided Drafting and Design
CAIS	Chemical Agent Identification Set
cal	Caliber
CBDCOM	Chemical and Biological Defense Command
CE	Corps of Engineers
CEHNC	Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Engineering and Support Center
CEMVS	Corps of Engineers, Mississippi Valley-St. Louis District
CEMVK	Corps of Engineers, Mississippi Valley-Vicksburg District
CEP	Circular Error of Probability
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COE	Chief of Engineers
ctg	Cartridge
CWM	Chemical Warfare Material
CWS*	Chemical Warfare Service
CX	Center of Expertise
DA	Department of the Army
DEET	Diethyltoluamide
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DOD	Department of Defense

DOI	Department of Interior
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EM	Engineer Manual
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ETL	Engineering Technical Letter
FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Committee
FM	Field Manual
FS	Feasibility Study
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPM	Gallons Per Minute
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSA	General Services Administration
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations
HBX	high blast explosives; mixtures of RDX, TNT and aluminum
HE	High Explosive
HEAT	High Explosive Anti-Tank
HEI	High Explosive Incendiary
HEP	High Explosive Plastic
HMX	cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine (a type of high explosive)
HTRW	Hazardous Toxic and Radioactive Waste
HTW	Hazardous and Toxic Waste
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
IATCB	Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board
INPR	Inventory Project Report
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
LD	Lyme Disease
MCX	Mandatory Center of Expertise
MT	Mechanical Time
MTSQ	Mechanical Time Super Quick
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NAVSEA	Naval Sea Systems Command
NAS*	Naval Air Station
NCP	National Contingency Plan
n.d.	No Date
NEW	Net Explosive Weight
NGVD	National Geographic Vertical Datum
NIMA	National Imagery and Mapping Agency
NIOSH	National Institute for Safety and Health
NMAS	National Map Accuracy Standards

NPL	National Priorities List
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOFA	No Further Action
NPRC	National Personnel Records Center
NRC	National Records Center
NWS	National Weather Service
OCE	Office Chief of Engineers
OE	Ordnance and Explosives
OP	Ordnance Pamphlet
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PD	Point Detonating
PE	Professional Engineer
PETN	pentaerythritol tetranitrate (a type of high explosive)
PIBD	Point Initiating, Base Detonating
PM	Project Manager
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
QASAS	Quality Assurance Specialist, Ammunition Surveillance
RAC	Risk Assessment Code
RDX	cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine; also known as cyclonite or hexogen (a type of high explosive)
RG	Record Group
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SEP	Spherical Error of Probability
SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
SPB*	Surplus Property Board
SSHO	Site Safety and Health Officer
SSHP	Site Safety and Health Plan
TCRA	Time Critical Removal Action
TEU	United States Army Technical Escort Unit
TM	Technical Manual
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TP	Target Practice
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USADACS	U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School
USAFHRA	U.S. Air Force Historical Research Agency
USATCES	U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosive Safety
USATHMA	U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
USC	United States Code
USCG	United States Coast Guard

USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WAA*	War Assets Administration
WAGE	Wide Area GPS Enhancemen
WGS	World Geodetic System
WNRC	Washington National Records Center

* designates an historic acronym

APPENDIX C

TEXT / MANUALS

TEXT / MANUALS

(Ordnance Technical Data Sheets Prepared by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers St. Louis District, Ordnance and Technical Services Branch-Engineering Division)

Section No. Text / Manual

C-1	Small-Arms Ammunition
C-2	Projectile, 37mm
C-3	Cartridge, 105mm, Illuminating
C-4	Mortar, 81mm, HE and Practice
C-5	Mortar, 60mm, HE and Practice
C-6	Bomb, GP
C-7	Rocket, 2.36-inch, Practice
C-8	Rifle Grenade, Fragmentation
C-9	Grenade, Hand, Practice
C-10	TNT
C-11	Blasting Cap
C-12	Dynamite
C-13	75mm Shell, Armor Piercing
C-14	Projectile, 155mm, Practice
C-15	Instructional Gas Identification (Sniff) Set
C-16	Detonation Gas Identification Set
C-17	Toxic Gas Set
C-18	One-Gallon Chemical Land Mine

APPENDIX C-1

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION

SMALL-ARMS AMMUNITION

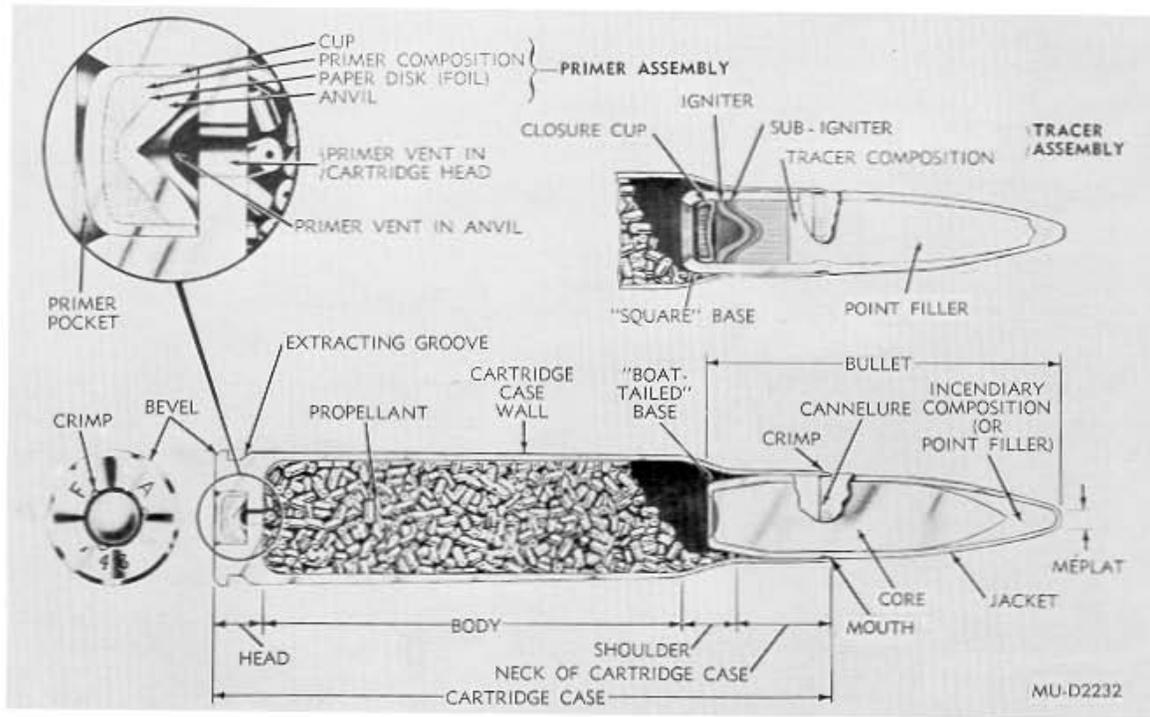
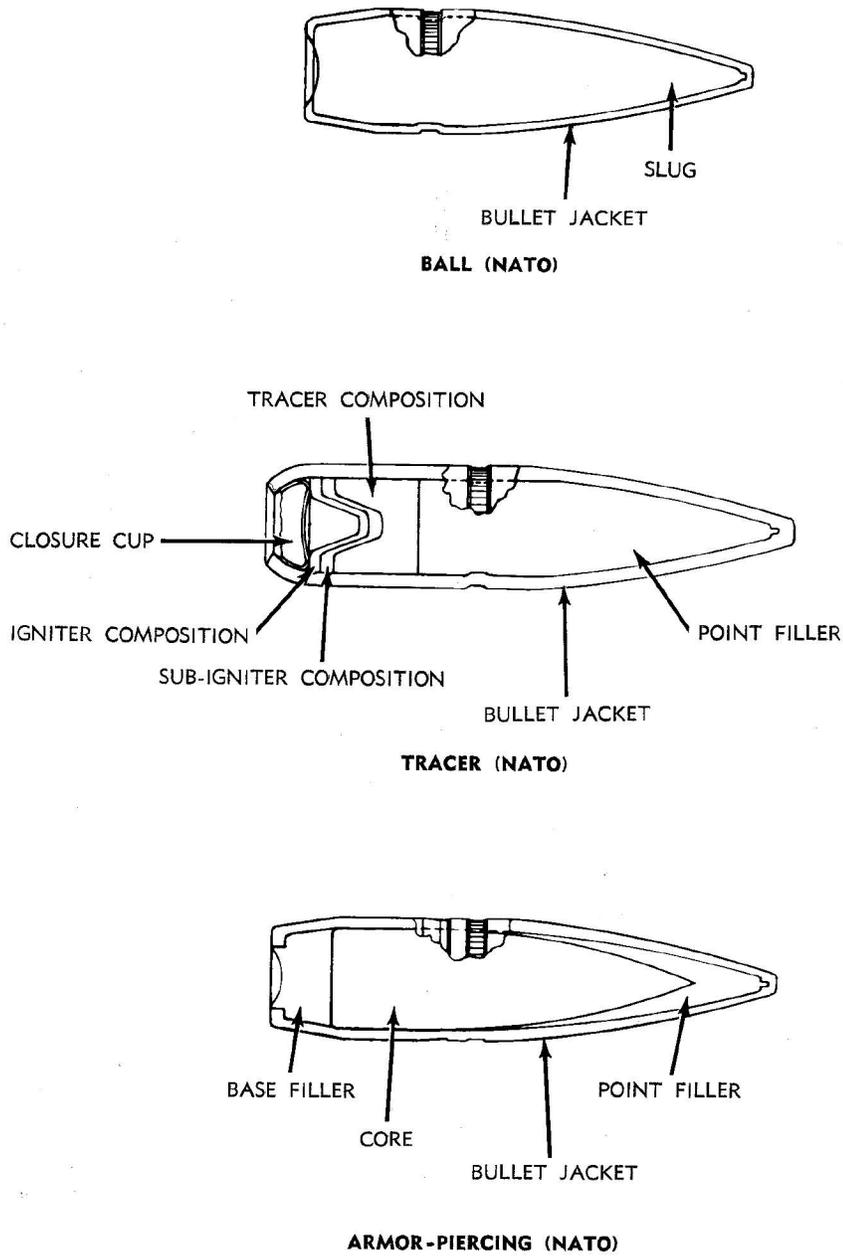


Figure 1. Typical cartridge (sectional)

General. Small-arms ammunition, as used herein, describes a cartridge or families of cartridges intended for use in various types of hand-held or mounted weapons through 30 millimeter. Within a caliber designation, these weapons may include one or more of the following: rifles (except recoilless), carbines, pistols, revolvers, machineguns and shotguns. For purposes of this publication, small-arms ammunition may be grouped as cartridges intended primarily for combat or training purposes (API, HEI, tracer or ball); for training purposes only (blank or dummy); or for special purposes (rifle grenade or spotter-tracer). Refer to TM 9-1300-200 for more detailed information on small-arms ammunition.

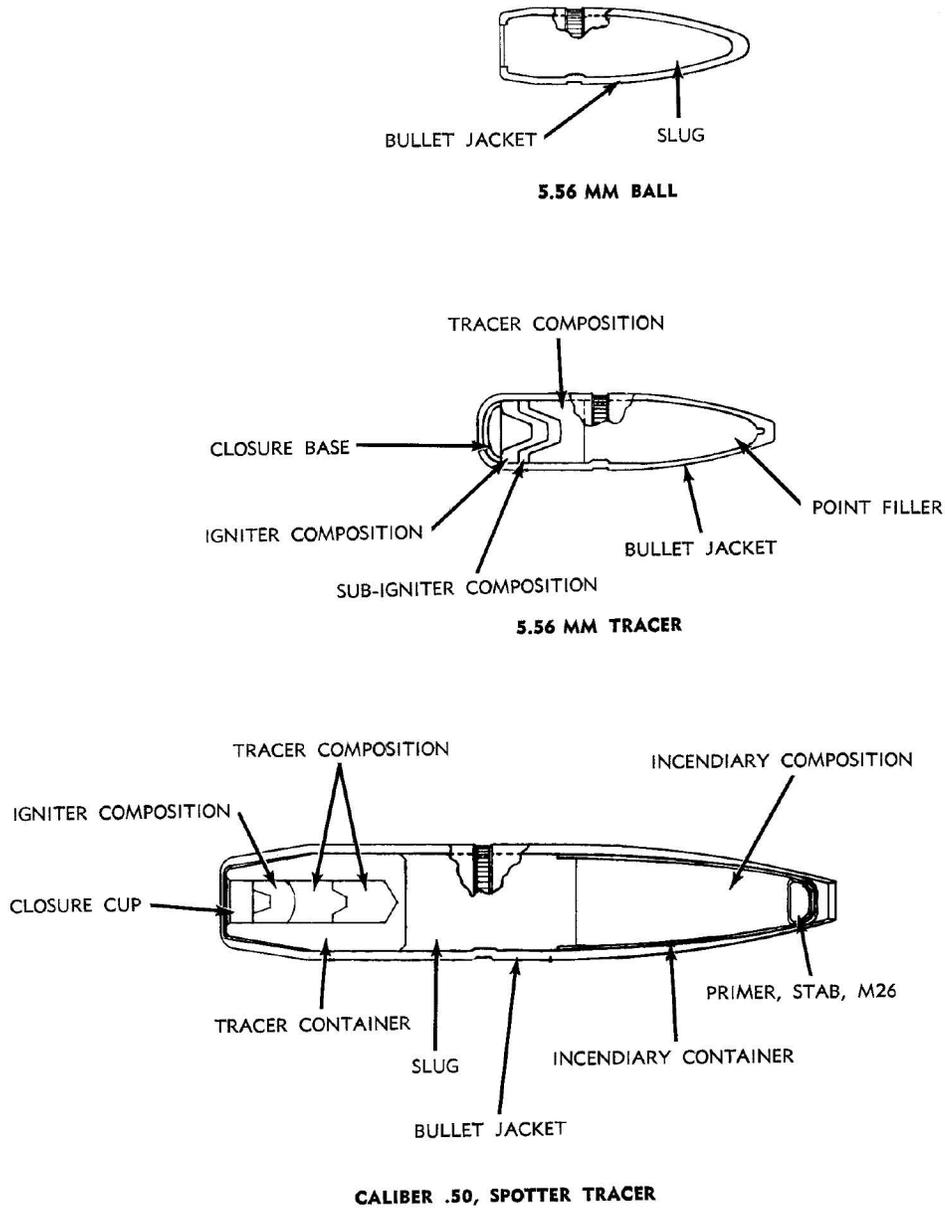
Cartridges. In general, a small-arms cartridge is identified as an assembly of a cartridge case, primer, a quantity of propellant within the cartridge case, and a bullet or projectile. Blank and rifle grenade cartridges are sealed with paper closure disks in lieu of bullets. Dummy cartridges are composed of a cartridge case and a bullet. Some dummy cartridges contain inert granular materials to simulate the weight and balance of live cartridges. A typical cartridge and the terminology of its components are shown in figure 1.

Case. Although steel, aluminum, zinc and plastic materials have been used experimentally, brass, a composition of 70 percent copper and 30 percent zinc, is the most commonly used material for cartridge cases. Steel, as well as brass, is an approved material for caliber .45 cartridge cases. Brass, paper and plastic are used for 12 gage shotshell bodies. Aluminum is used for military-type .410 gage shotshell bodies. Configurations of cartridges and bullets are illustrated in figures 2 through 11.



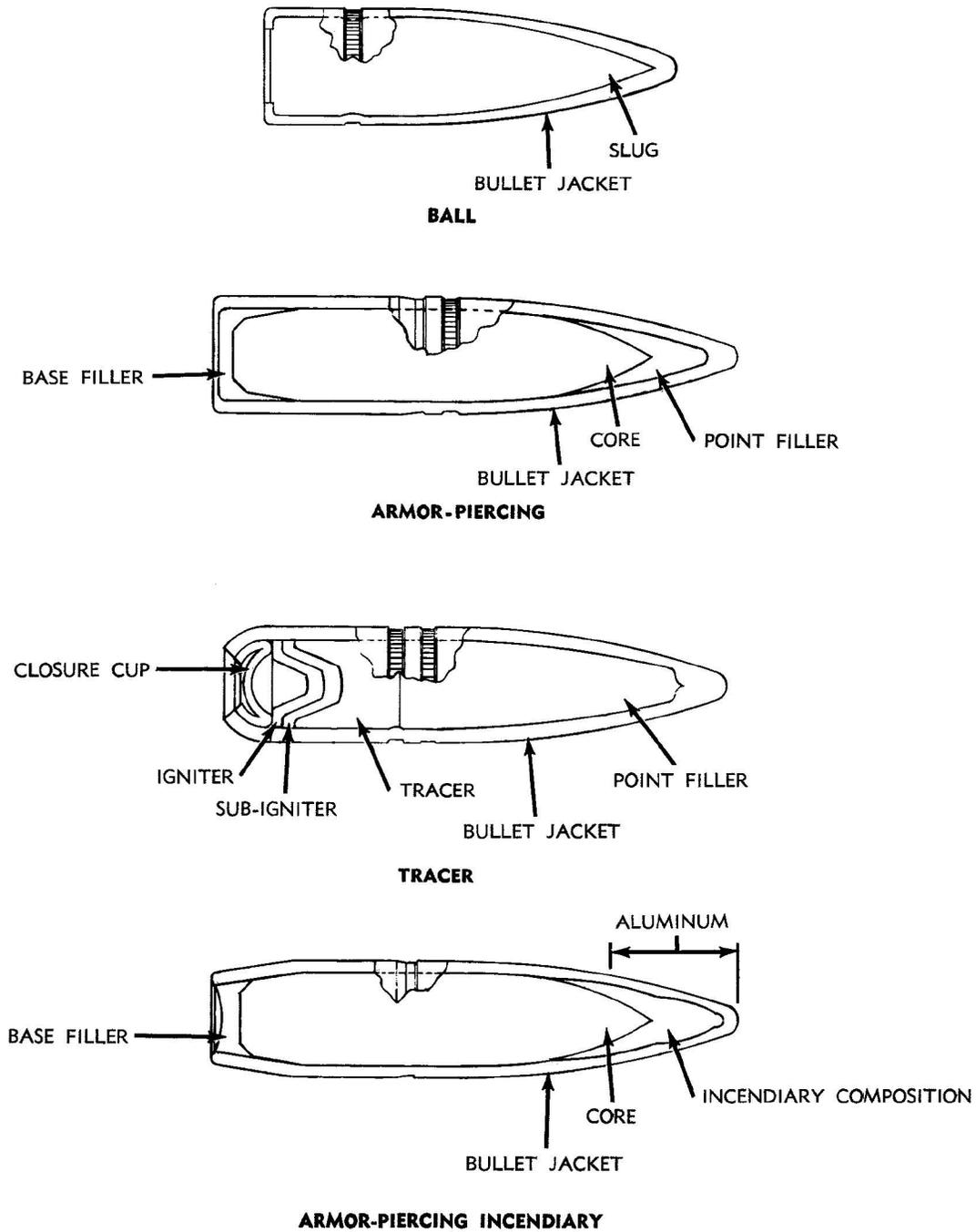
MU-D 2233

Figure 2. 7.62 mm bullets (sectional)



MU-D 2234

Figure 3. 5.56mm and caliber .50 spotter tracer bullets (sectioned)



MU-D 2235

Figure 4. Caliber .30 bullets (sectional)

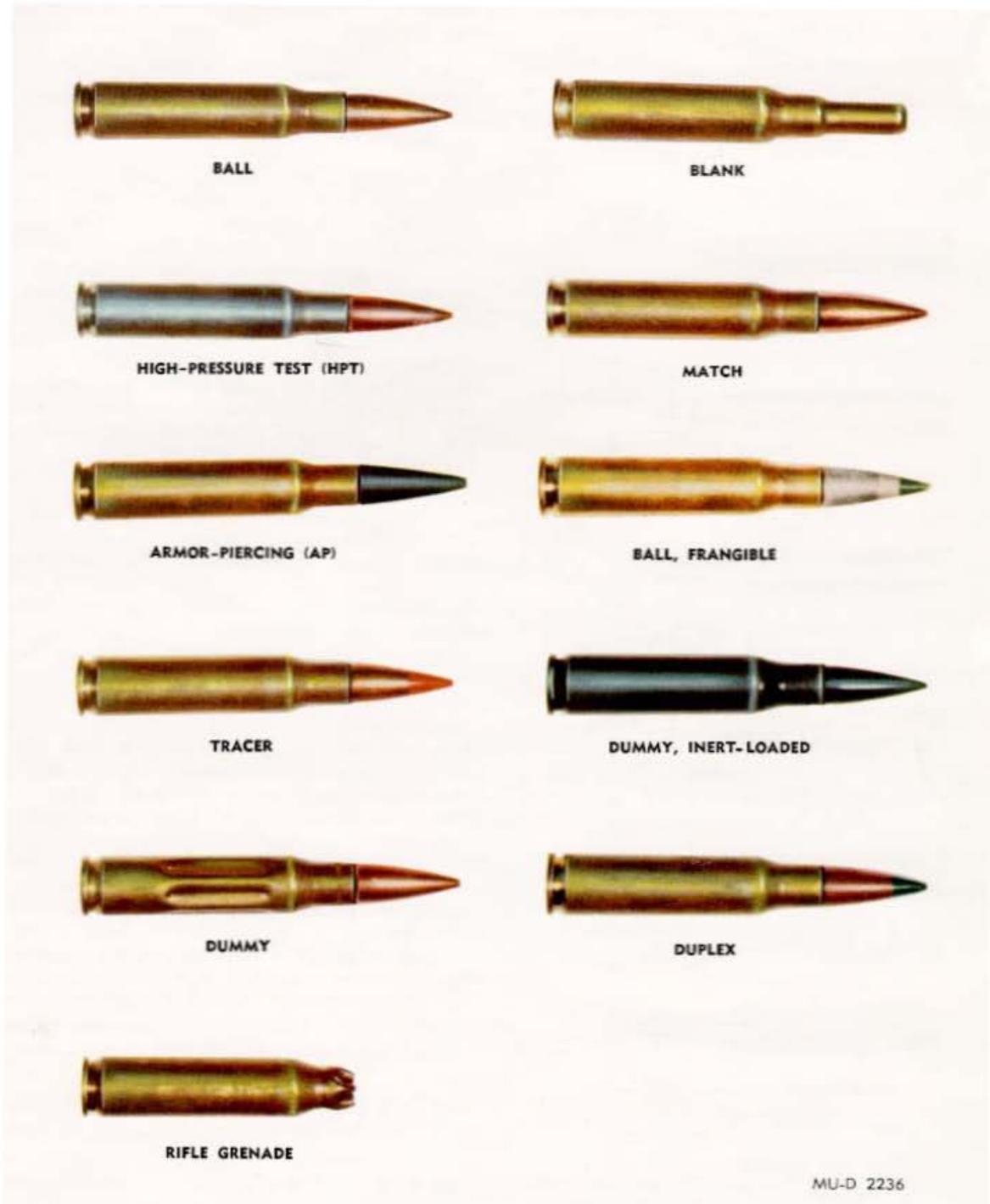


Figure 5. 7.62mm cartridges



Figure 6. 5.56mm cartridges

Propellant. Cartridges are loaded with varying weights of propellant. This is to impart sufficient velocity (within safe pressures) to the projectile to obtain the required ballistic performance. These

propellants are either of the single-base (nitrocellulose) or double-base (nitrocellulose and nitroglycerine) type. The propellant grain configuration may be cylindrical with a single, lengthwise perforation, spheroid (ball) or flake. Most propellants are coated with a deterrent (to assist in controlling the rate of combustion) and with a final coating of graphite (to facilitate flow of propellant and eliminate static electricity in loading cartridges).

Primer. Small-arms cartridges contain either a percussion or electric primer. The percussion primer consists of a brass or gilding metal cup that contains a pellet of sensitive explosive material secured by a paper disk and a brass anvil. The electric primer consists of an electrode button in contact with the priming composition, a primer cup assembly and insulator. A blow from the firing pin of the weapon on the center of the percussion primer cup base compresses the primer composition between the cup and the anvil. This causes the composition to explode. The function of the electric primer is accomplished by a firing pin with electrical potential, which contacts the electrode button. This allows current to flow through the energy-sensitive priming composition to the grounded primer cup and cartridge case, exploding the priming composition. Holes or vents in the anvil or closure cup allow the flame to pass through the primer vent in the cartridge case and ignite the propellant. Rimfire ammunition, such as the caliber .22 cartridge, does not contain a primer assembly. Instead, the primer composition is spun into the rim of the cartridge case and the propellant is in intimate contact with the composition. On firing, the firing pin strikes the rim of the cartridge case, compressing the primer composition and initiating its explosion.

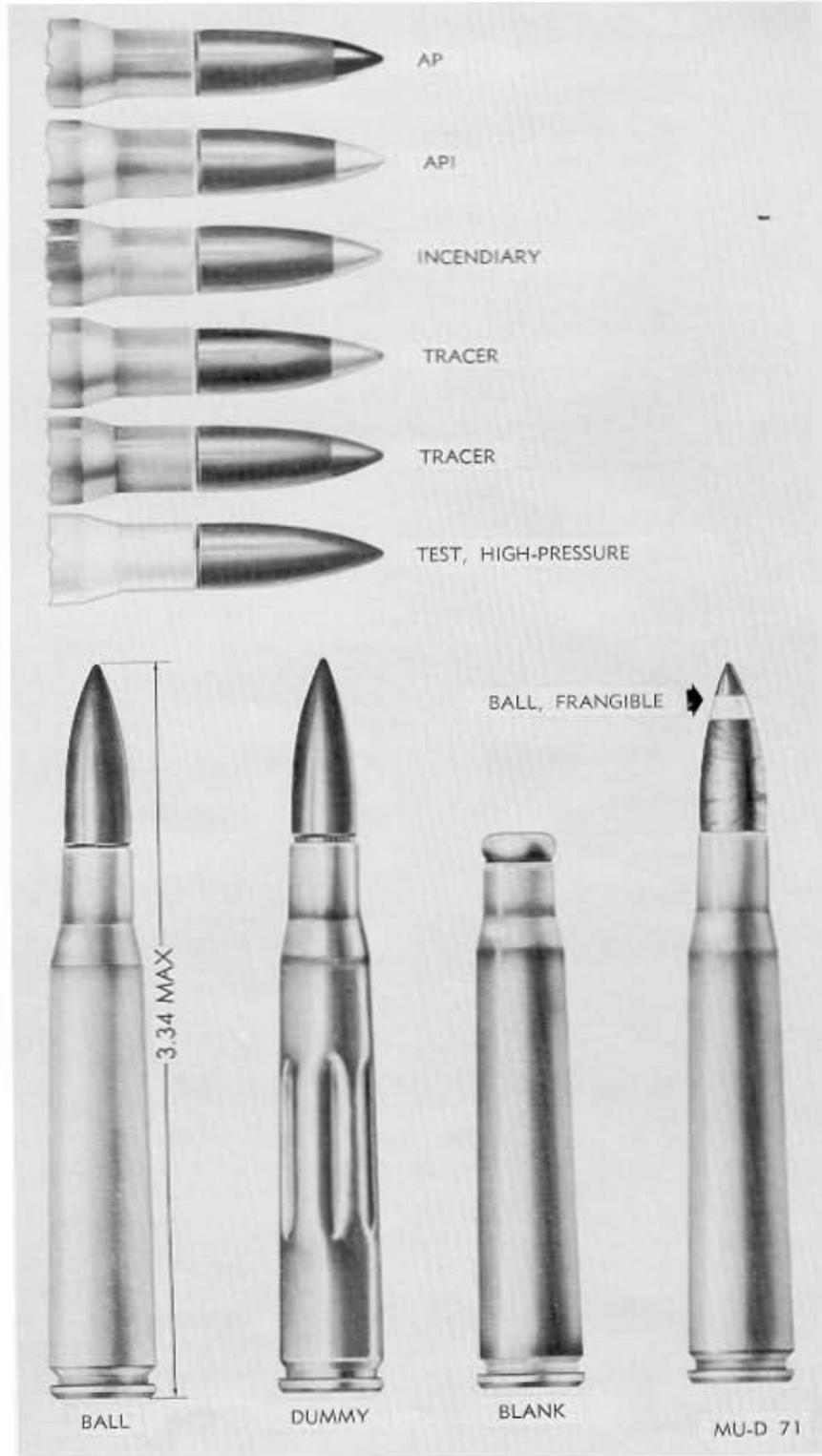


Figure 7. Caliber .30 cartridges

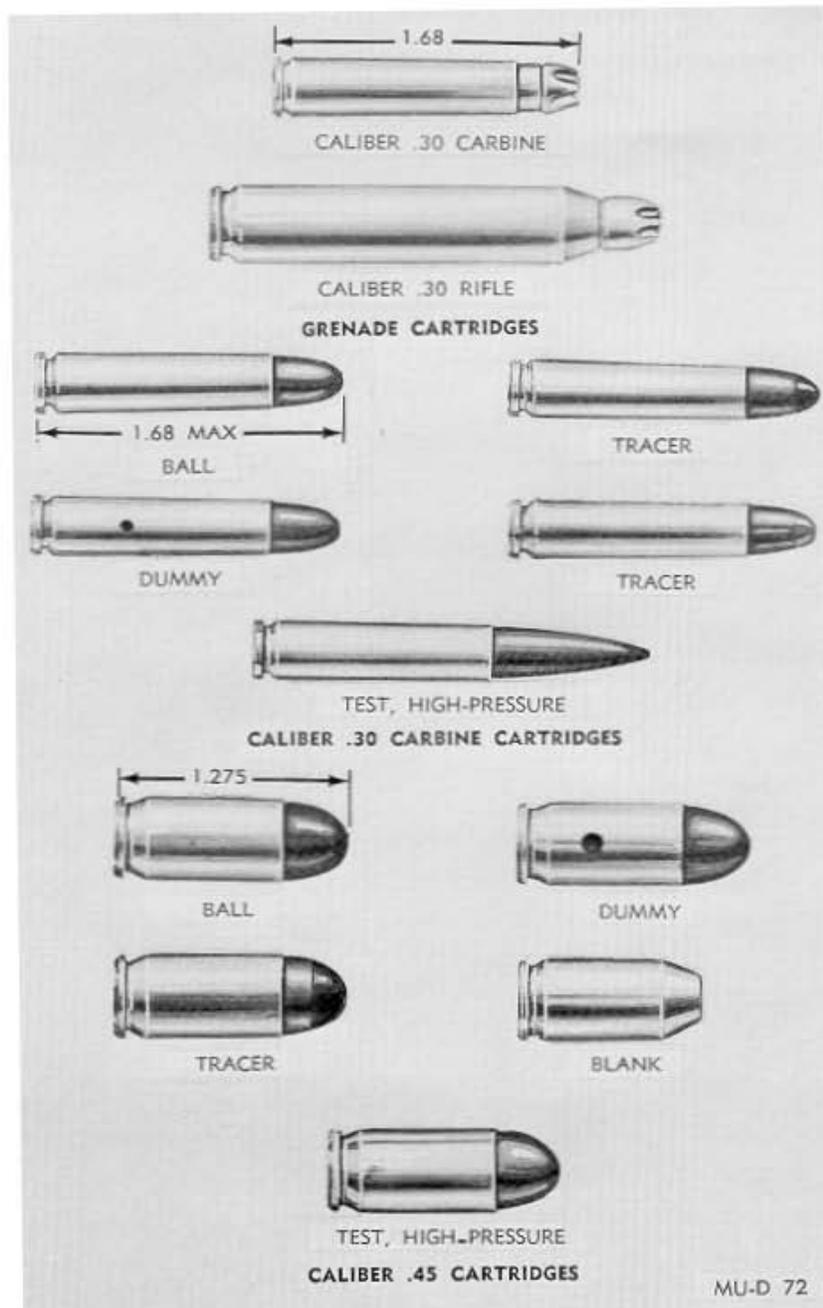


Figure 8. Caliber .30 carbine and caliber .45 cartridges

Bullet. With few exceptions, bullets through caliber .50 are assemblies of a jacket and a lead or steel core. They may contain other components or chemicals which provide the terminal ballistic characteristics of the bullet type. The bullet jacket may be either gliding metal, gliding-metal clad steel, or copper plated steel. Caliber .30 and 7.62mm frangible bullets are molded of powdered lead and a friable plastic which pulverizes into dust upon impact with the target. The pellets used in the shotgun shells are spheres of lead alloys varying from 0.08 inch to 0.33 inch in diameter.



Figure 9. Caliber .50 cartridges

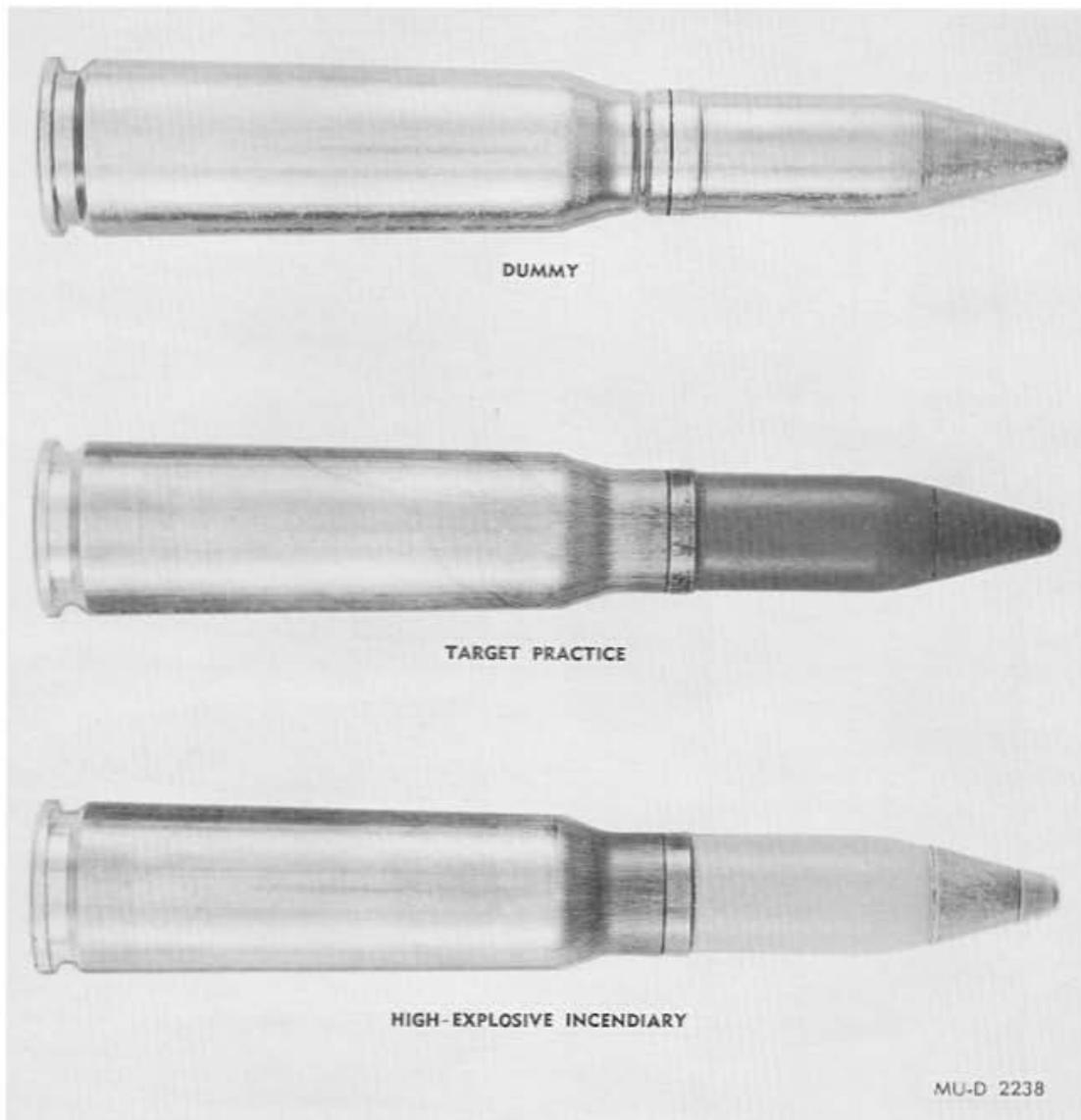


Figure 10. 20mm cartridges

Ball Cartridge. The ball cartridge is intended for use in rifles, carbines, pistols, revolvers and/or machineguns against personnel and unarmored targets. The bullet, as designed for general purpose combat and training requirements, normally consists of a metal jacket and a lead slug. Caliber .50 ball bullet and 7.62-mm, Ball M59 bullet contain soft steel cores.

Tracer Cartridge. By means of a trail of flame and smoke, the tracer cartridge is intended to permit visible observation of the bullet's in-flight path or trajectory and the point of impact. It is used primarily to observe the line of fire. It may also be used to pinpoint enemy targets to ignite flammable materials and for signaling purposes. The tracer element consists of a compressed, flammable, pyrotechnic composition in the base of the bullet. This composition is ignited by the propellant when the cartridge is fired. In flight, the bullet emits a bright flame which is visible to the gunner. Trace burnout occurs at a range between 400 and 1,600 yards, depending upon the caliber of ammunition.



FIGURE 11. TYPICAL 30MM PROJECTILE

Match Cartridge. The match cartridge is used in National and International Match Shooting competitions. The bullet consists of a gliding-metal jacket over a lead slug. The cartridges are identified on the head face with the designation NM (National Match) or Match.

Armor-Piercing Cartridges. The armor-piercing cartridge is intended for use in machine-guns or rifles against personnel and light armored and unarmored targets, concrete shelters, and similar bullet-resisting targets. The bullet consists of a metal jacket and a hardened steel-alloy core. In addition, it may have a base filler and/or a point filler of lead.

Armor-Piercing-Incendiary Cartridge. The armor-piercing-incendiary cartridge is used in rifles or machineguns as a single combination cartridge in lieu of separate armor-piercing and incendiary cartridges. The bullet is similar to the armor-piercing bullet, except that the point filler is incendiary mixture instead of lead. Upon impact with the target, the incendiary mixture burst into flame and ignites flammable material.

Armor-Piercing-Incendiary Tracer Cartridge. The bullet of the armor-piercing-incendiary-tracer cartridge combines the features of the armor-piercing, incendiary, and tracer bullets and may be used to replace those cartridges. The bullet consists of a hard steel core with compressed pyrotechnic mixture in the cavity in the base of the core. The core is covered by a gliding-metal jacket with incendiary mixture between the core point and jacket. This cartridge is for use in caliber .50 weapons only.

Duplex Cartridge. The duplex cartridge contains two special ball type bullets in tandem. The front bullet is positioned partially in the case neck, similarly to a standard ball bullet. The rear bullet, positioned completely within the case, is held in position by a compressed propellant charge. The base of the rear bullet is angled so that in flight, it follows a path slightly dispersed from that of the front bullet.

Spotter-Tracer Cartridge. The spotter-tracer cartridge is intended for use in coaxially mounted caliber .50 spotting rifles. The bullet trajectory closely approximates that of 106mm projectiles. Thus, this cartridge serves as a fire control device to verify weapon sight settings before firing 106mm weapons. The bullet contains an impact detonator and incendiary composition which identify the point of impact by flash and smoke.

Blank Cartridge. The blank cartridge is distinguished by absence of a bullet. It is used for simulated fire, in training maneuvers, and for saluting purposes. It is fired in rifles and machineguns equipped with blank firing attachments.

Grenade Cartridge. The grenade cartridge is used to propel rifle grenades and ground signals from launchers attached to rifles or carbines. All rifle grenade cartridges are distinguished by the rose petal (rosette crimp) closure of the case mouth.

Frangible Cartridge. The caliber .30 frangible cartridge, designed for aerial target training purposes, is also used in rifles and machineguns for target shooting. Caliber .30 and 7.62mm frangible cartridges are used in tank machineguns, firing single shot, for training in tank gunnery. At its normal velocity, the bullet, which is composed of powdered lead and friable plastic, will completely disintegrate upon striking a 3/16-inch aluminum alloy plate at 100 yards from the muzzle of the gun. These cartridges are not to be used on any but well ventilated indoor ranges to preclude buildup of toxic bullet dust. Inhalation of bullet dust may be injurious to health.

Incendiary Cartridge. The incendiary cartridge was designed for aircraft and ground weapon use to ignite combustible targets (e.g., vehicular and aircraft fuel tanks). The bullet contains a compressed incendiary mixture which ignites upon

impact with the target. The incendiary cartridge has been superseded by the API and APIT cartridges because of their improved terminal ballistic effects.

Target-Practice Cartridge. The 20mm target-practice cartridge is the conventional steel shell with steel nose plug. It is used primarily for training purposes. This is not a combat cartridge; hence, no fuze is used in the assembly.

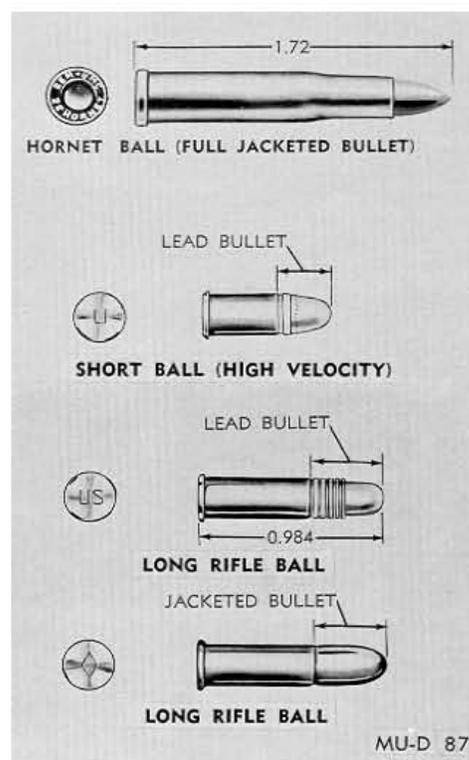


FIGURE 12. CALIBER .22 CARTRIDGES

Special Purpose Cartridge

Cartridges of various calibers. (figures. 11 through 14), which consist of different types of projectiles and bullets, are used for training and special purposes. They include the following:

- (1) Caliber .22 long rifle and caliber .38 and .45 wad-cutter cartridge for target shooting.

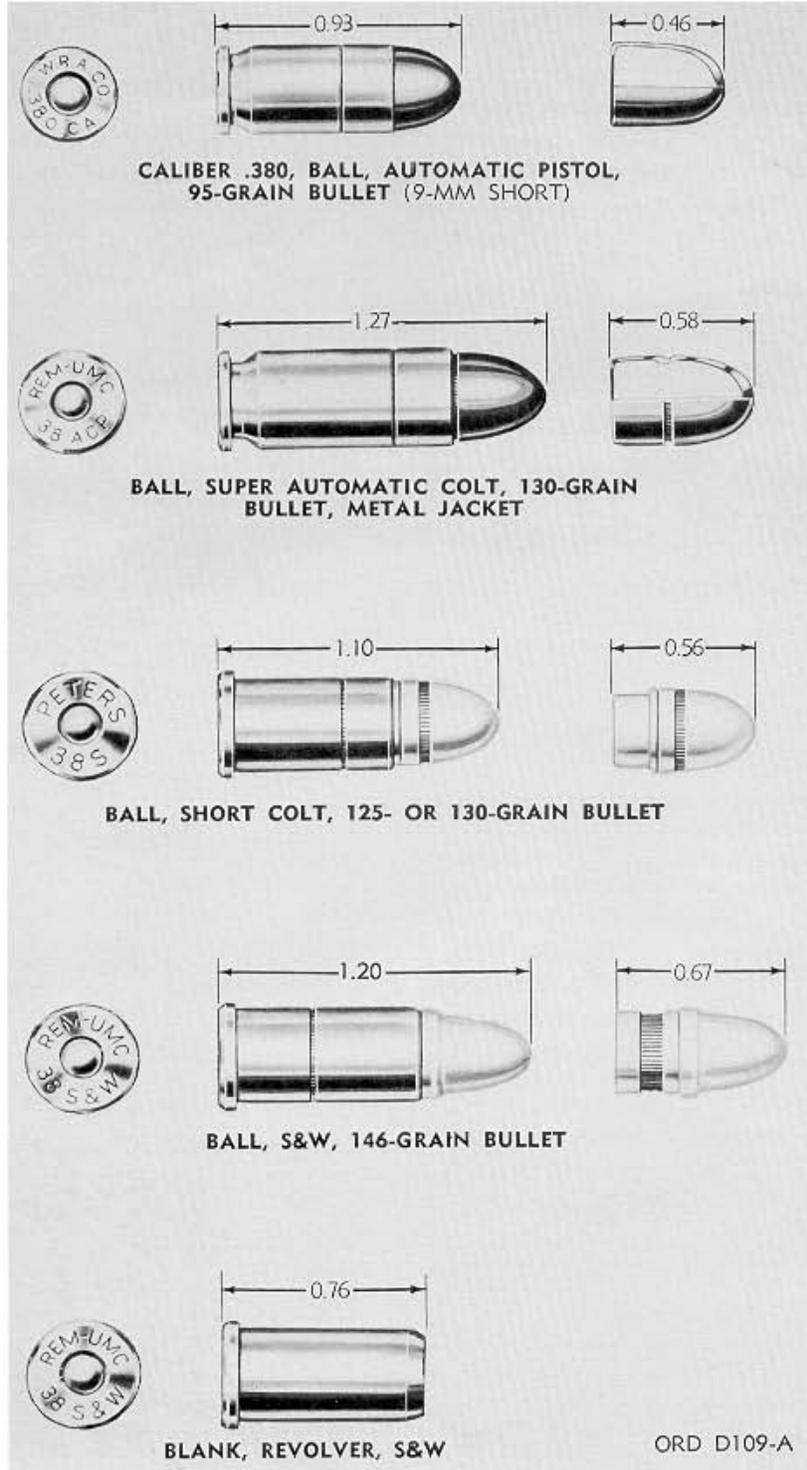


FIGURE 13. CALIBER .38 CARTRIDGES

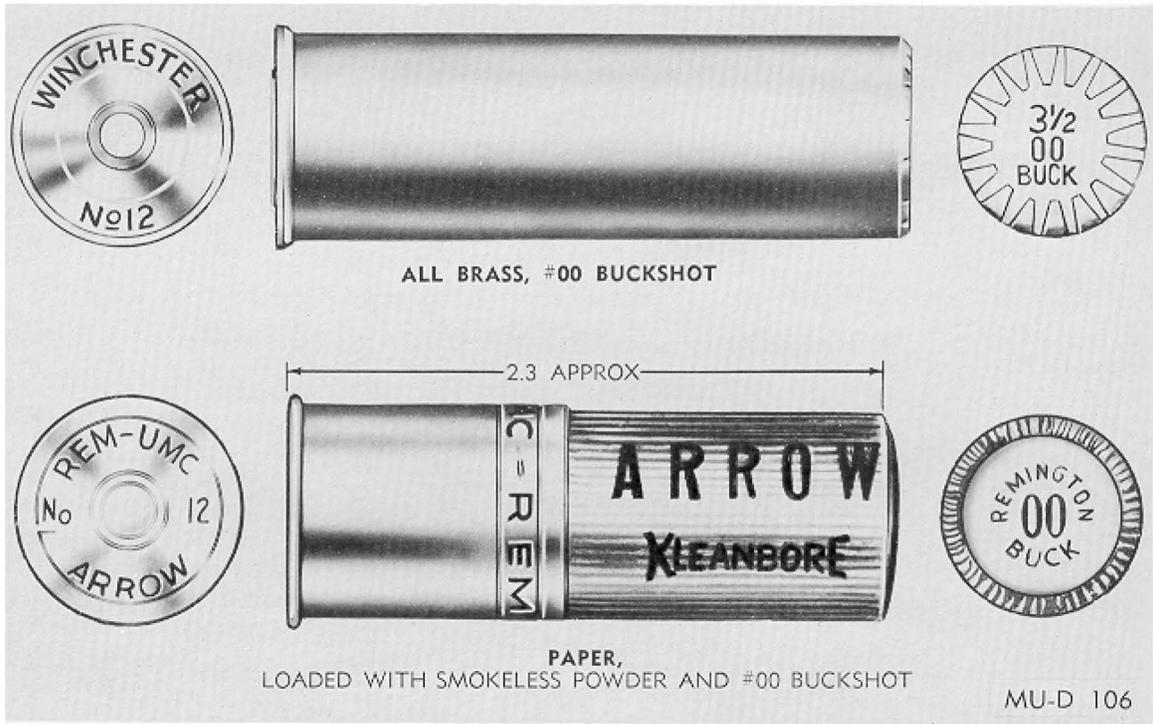


FIGURE 14. 12 GAGE SHOTGUN SHELLS

(2) Caliber .45 blank cartridges fired in exercises to condition dogs to gun fire.

(3) Caliber .22 hornet and .410 shotgun cartridges for firing in Air Force combination (survival) weapons for hunting purposes.

(4) Caliber .45 line-throwing cartridges for firing in caliber .45 line-throwing rifles. The Navy uses these for throwing lines from ship-to-ship. The Army Signal Corps uses these for projecting signal wires over elevated terrain.

(5) Shotshells containing the designated shot sizes as required for the following:

- 12 gage #00 Buck for guard duty
- 12 gage #4 Buck for guerrilla purposes.
- 12 gage #6, 7½ and 8 shot for clay target shooting for training purposes.
- .410 gage #7 shot for caliber .22/.410 survival weapons maintained by aircraft

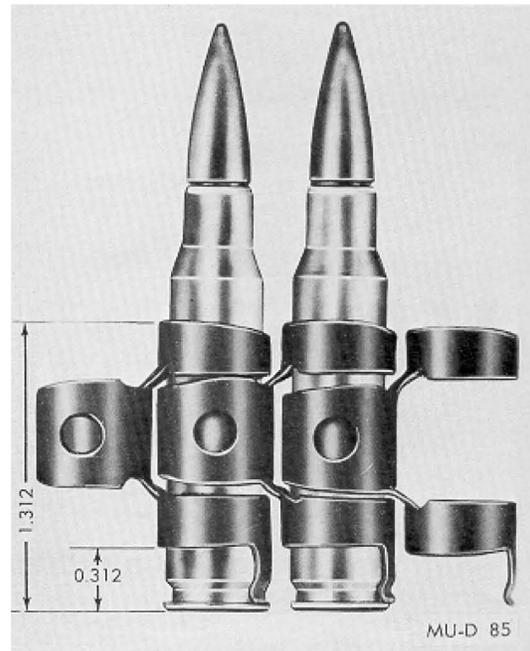


FIGURE 15. LINKED 7.62-MM CARTRIDGES

Special purpose cartridges These also include the following types of military cartridges:

(1) *Dummy*. The dummy cartridge is used for practice in loading weapons and simulated firing to detect flinching of personnel when firing weapons. It consists of a cartridge case and a ball bullet. Cartridge identification is by means of holes through the side of the case or longitudinal corrugations in the case and by the empty primer pocket.

(2) *Dummy inert-loaded*. This cartridge consists of a cartridge case, a ball bullet and inert granular material in the case simulating the weight and balance of a live cartridge. The exterior of the cartridge is identified by a black chemical finish and by the absence of a primer. This cartridge is used by installations for testing weapon function, linkage and feed chutes.

(3) *High-pressure test*. High-pressure test ammunition is specially loaded to produce pressures substantially in excess of the maximum average or individual pressures of the corresponding service cartridge. This cartridge is not for field issue. It is used only by armorers and weapons mechanics for proof firing of weapons (rifles, pistols, machine guns) at place of manufacture, test and repair. Because of excessive pressures developed by this type of ammunition, and the potential danger involved in firing, proofing of weapons is conducted only by authorized personnel from fixed and shielded rests by means of a lanyard or other remote control methods.

1.1.1 Metallic Links and Clip

Metallic links. (figures. 15 and 16) are used with caliber .30, caliber .50, 5.56mm, 7.62mm and 20mm cartridges in machine guns. The links are made of steel, surface treated for rust prevention. They are used to assemble cartridges into linked belts of 100 to 750 cartridges per belt. The links must meet specific test and dimension requirements to assure satisfactory ammunition feed and functioning in the machine gun under all training and combat service conditions.

Different configurations of cartridge clips. These permit unitized packages of ammunition. This facilitates transfer of cartridges to appropriate magazines for caliber .30, 7.62mm and 5.56mm rifles. The caliber .30 eight-round clip feeds eight cartridges as a unit into the receiver of the rifle. The caliber .45 clip feeds three cartridges as a unit into the revolver cylinder. Five-round and eight-round clips are used with caliber .30 cartridges; five-round clips with 7.62mm cartridges; ten- round clips with caliber .30 carbine and 5.56-mm cartridges; and three-round clips with caliber .45 cartridges.

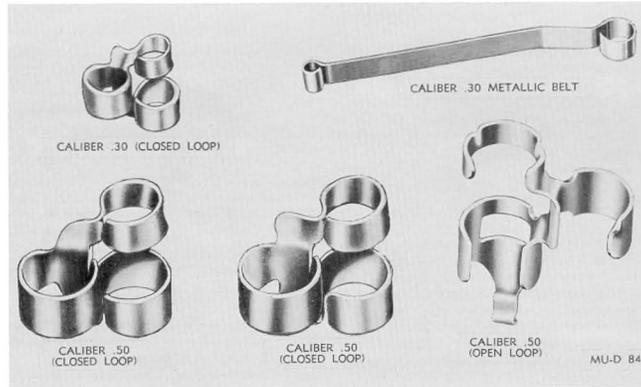


FIGURE 16. LINKS FOR CALIBER .30 AND CALIBER .50 AMMUNITION

Identification Markings. Each outer shipping container and all inner containers are fully marked to identify the ammunition. Wire- bound boxes are marked in black and ammunition boxes are painted olive drab, with markings in yellow. When linked ammunition is functionally packed, component lot numbers are replaced by a functional lot number. Typical packing and identification markings are illustrated in figures 17 through 19.

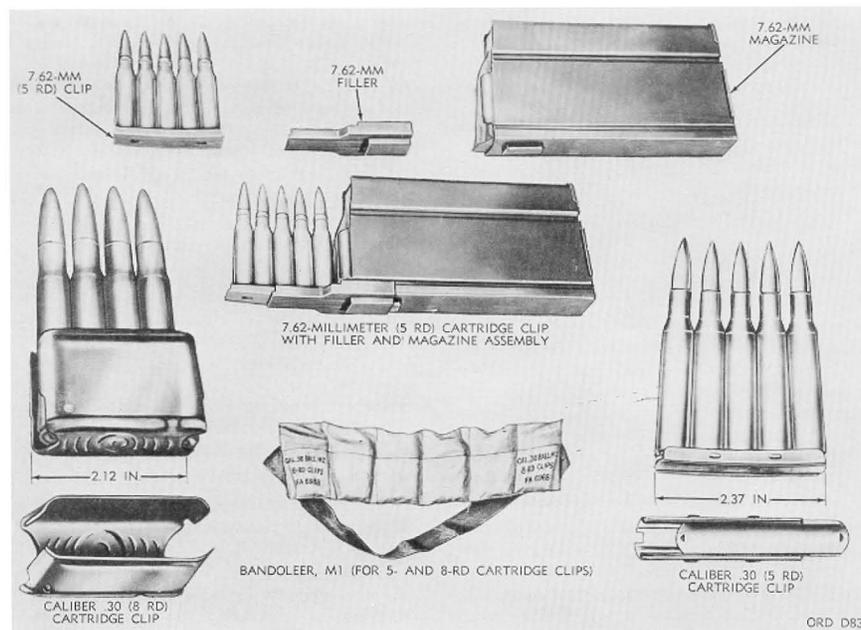


Figure 17. Cartridges, links, belt, cartons, bandoleers and ammunition box

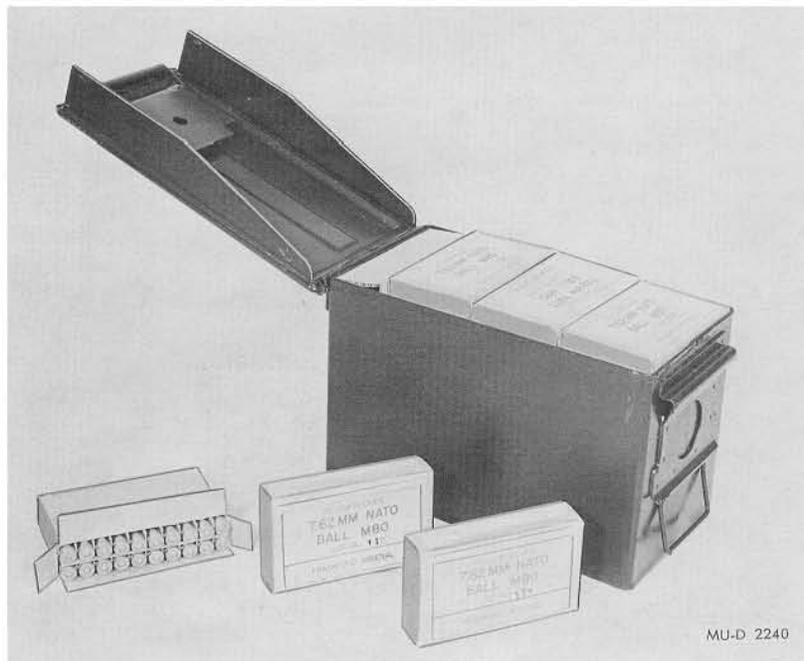


Figure 18. Cartridges, link belt, cartons, bandoleers and ammunition box

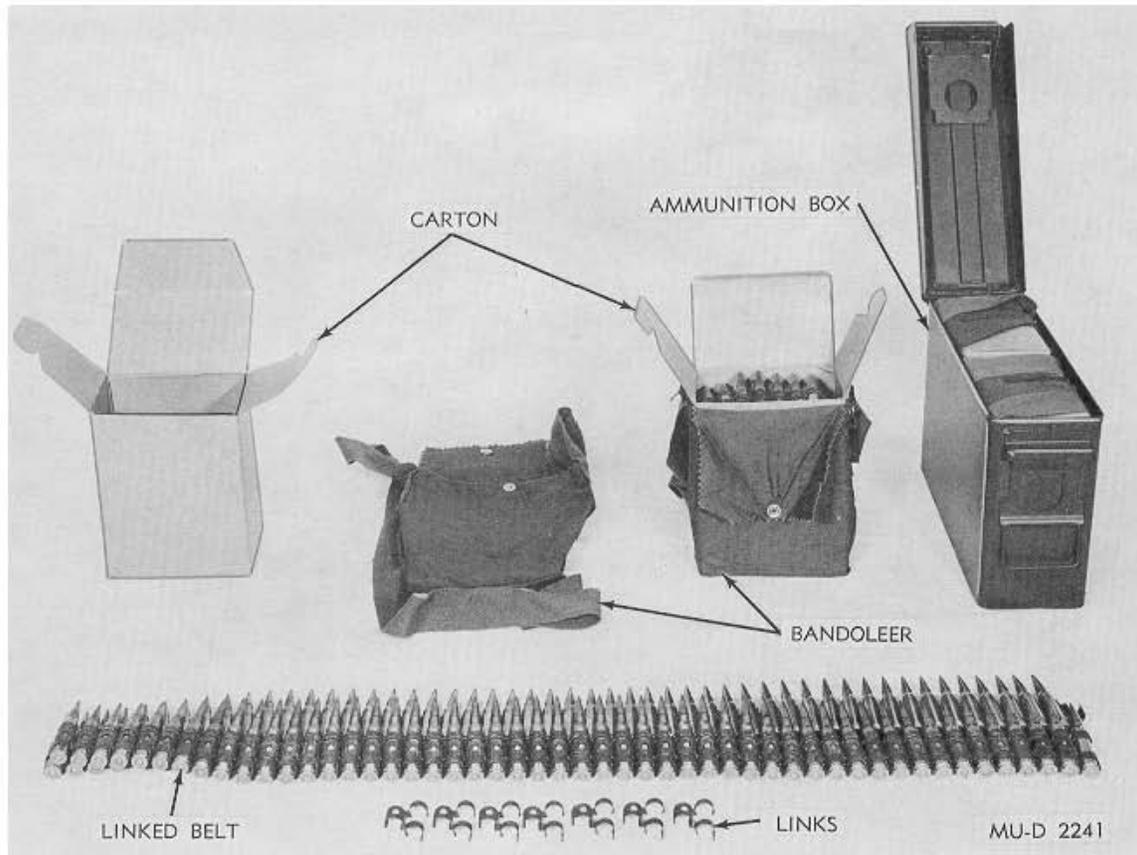


FIGURE 19. CARTRIDGES, LINK BELT, CARTONS, BANDOLEERS AND AMMUNITION BOX

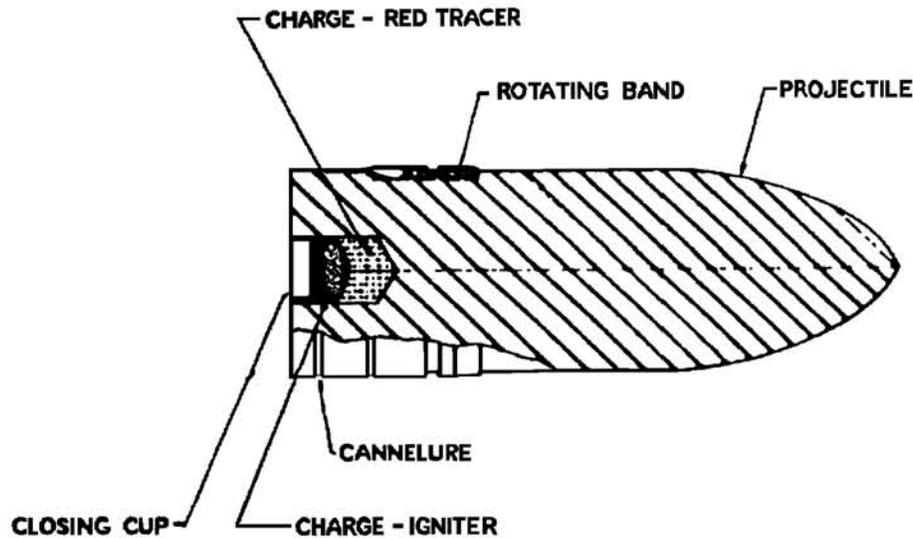
Care, Handling and Preservation

Small-arms ammunition is comparatively safe to handle. It is packed to withstand transportation, handling and storage conditions normally encountered in the field. However, consideration should be given to general handling precautions pertaining to ammunition and explosives.

Reference: This data is a reprint of Chapter 3, TM 9-1300-200, *Ammunition General*, October 1969

APPENDIX C-2

PROJECTILE, 37mm, ARMOR PIERCING



PROJECTILE, 37mm, ARMOR PIERCING, M74 WITH TRACER

Complete round. As indicated by the nomenclature, this round does not include an armor-piercing cap. It was designed as "Substitute Standard" for SHOT, APC, M59.

Cartridge cases. M17 and M17B1 are "Standard" and "Substitute Standard" respectively.

Primer. M23A2, 20 grain, Percussion Primer is "Standard". Some rounds may contain M23A1 primer.

Propelling charge. 4 ounces of FNH powder impact a muzzle velocity of 2,050 feet per second.

Projectile. The projectile is exactly the same as the M74 used for 37-mm Tank and Antitank Guns M5, M6, M3, and M3A1.

Identification. The extracting groove on the cartridge case, and size of the round identify it as belonging to 37-mm antiaircraft group. The black painting with white stencil and the stubby nose distinguish it as SHOT, AP, M74. The complete round is 13.01 inches long and weighs 3.07 pounds.

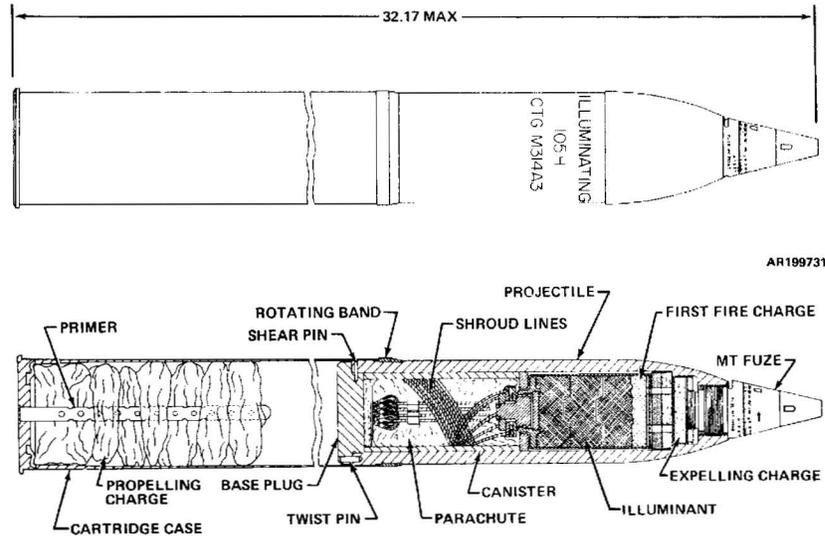
Projectile Length	4.84 inch
Diameter	1.44 inch
Color	Black w/white markings
Weight	1.92 pounds
Filler	None
Fuze	None

Reference: TM 9-1904, *Ammunition Inspection Guide*, March 1944

APPENDIX C-3

CARTRIDGE, 105mm, ILLUMINATING

CARTRIDGE, 105mm, ILLUMINATING, M314A3



Use. This cartridge is intended for signaling or for illuminating a designated area.

Description. The projectile is a hollow steel forging with a streamlined ogive, a gliding metal rotating band, and a pinned base plug. The projectile is assembled with an MT fuze screwed into the nose. The projectile cavity contains an expelling charge, illuminating canister, and a parachute assembly. The expelling charge consists of 0.18 pounds of black powder contained in a sealed plastic holder. The illuminating canister body contains the illuminant and 0.15 pounds of first fire composition. The illuminating canister body is fitted with anti-rotational brakes. The parachute assembly is attached to the illuminating canister body. The base plug is inserted into the opening at the base of the projectile and held in place by three shear pins and three twist pins. The complete projectile assembly is free fitted to a cartridge case. The cartridge case contains a percussion primer assembly and seven individually bagged and numbered propelling charge increments. The base of the cartridge case is drilled and the primer assembly is pressed into the base. The percussion primer assembly consists of a percussion ignition element and a perforated flash tube containing black powder. The seven numbered increment bags are tied together and assembled into the cartridge case, around the primer flash tube.

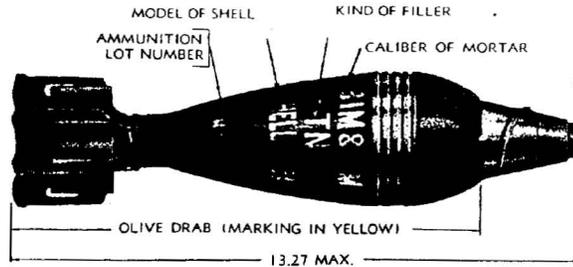
Weight	46.43 pounds
Length	32.17 inches
Filler	Illuminating, 1.97 pounds
Expelling Charge	Black powder, 0.18 pounds
Fuze	MT M565 or M548
Propellant	4.7 to 5.9 pounds
Color	White w / black markings

Reference: TM 43-0001-28, *Army Ammunition Data Sheets, Artillery Ammunition*, April 1977

APPENDIX C-4

MORTAR, 81mm, HE AND PRACTICE

MORTAR, 81mm, HE AND PRACTICE, M43A1



Shell, HE, M43A1, Shell Body. It is constructed of forged steel. It is tear-dropped in shape; that is, blunt nose and tapered tail. It has a bourrelet machined near the nose of the shell consisting of several annular grooves which serves to act as a forward bearing surface and a gas check. The nose is machined and threaded to receive an adapter. The adapter is threaded and acts as a bushing for a bakelite fuze well cup and the fuze. The fuze used is the Point-detonating Fuze M45. This fuze has a selective element and can be set for either superquick or delay action. The shell filler is 1.22 pounds of TNT. The total weight of the completely assembled round is 7.05 pounds. Entire length of the fuzed shell is 13 1/4 inches.

Fin assembly. The fin assembly consists of a machined cartridge container to which are attached six stationary fins. One end is threaded and screwed on to the body of the shell. The other end is machined and hollow inside so as to receive the ignition cartridge. Several holes leading from the interior to the exterior periphery of the cartridge container serve to conduct the flames from the ignition cartridge to the propellant increments which are seated in the fins.

Shell, Practice, M43A1. The shell body, components used, and packing are identical to the shell previously described. It differs in that the filler consists of 0.16 pound of black powder to act as a spotting charge, and 1.06 pounds of inert filler such as wax, talcum, or rosin. The body is painted blue with white stencil to indicate a practice shell.

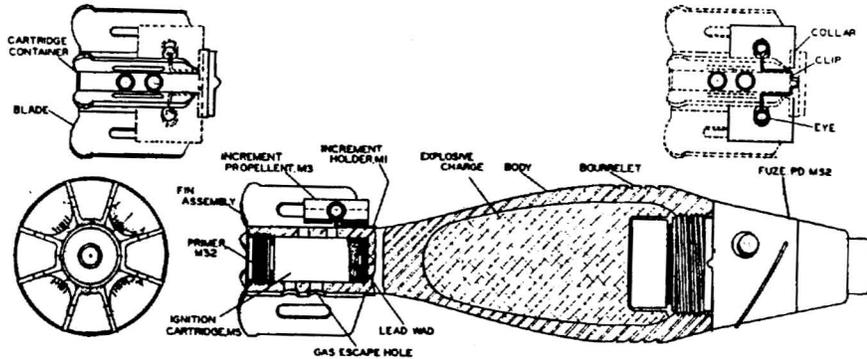
Over-all Length	13.25 inches
Diameter (body)	3.16 inches
Total Weight	7.05 pounds
Filler	
HE	TNT, 1.22 pound
Practice	Black powder, 0.16 pound
Propellant	Ballistite
Fuze	M45, point-detonating
PAINTING AND MARKINGS	
HE	Olive drab, yellow markings
Practice	Blue, white markings

Reference: TM 9-1904, *Ammunition Inspection Guide*, March 1944

APPENDIX C-5

MORTAR, 60mm, HE, M49A2, PRACTICE

MORTAR, 60mm, HE, M49A2, PRACTICE, M50A2



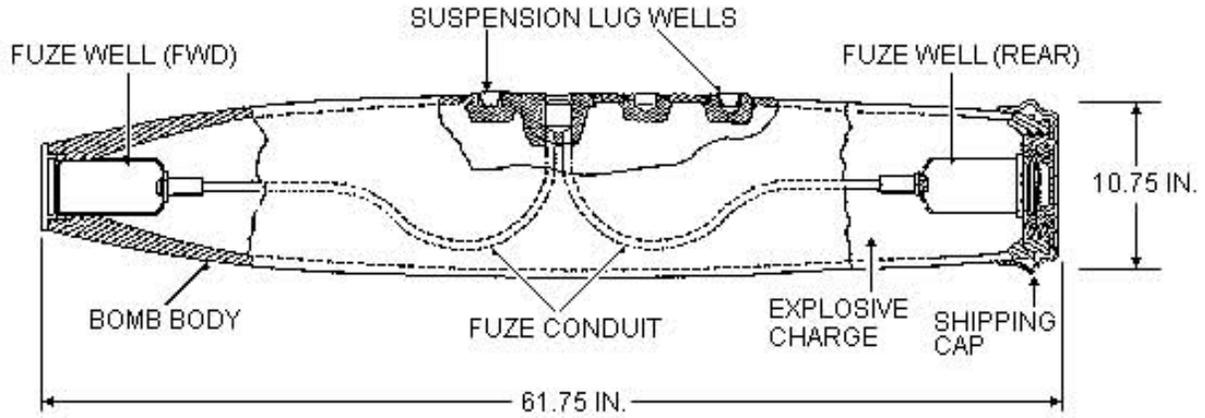
Description. The body of this shell may be constructed of forged steel, cupped-rolled, plate-welded longitudinally, or a machined casting. It is tear-dropped in shape, having a blunt nose and tapered tail. Near the nose end of the shell is a machined bourrelet which acts as a forward bearing surface and as a gas check. The nose is threaded to receive the fuze directly. The fuze used is the Point-detonating Fuze M52A2 which has a superquick action. The tail end is closed and internally threaded to receive the stabilizer assembly. The shell filler is 0.34 pounds of flake TNT. The ignition cartridge M5A1, contains 40 grains of double base powder. The propellant increments, M3, consists of square strips of double base powder sewn together. Each increment has 35 grains of finely granulated double base powder. The shell body is painted olive drab and stenciled in yellow.

Shell, Practice, M50A2. This shell is identical to the service round. It differs in that the filler consists of 0.05 pounds of black powder to act as a spotting charge, and 0.29 pounds of inert filler. The body is painted blue with white stenciling.

Over-all Length	9.5 inch
Diameter (body)	2.34 inch
Total Weight	2.94 pound
Filler	TNT (flaked)
Filler weight	0.34 pounds
Propellant	ballistite
Fuze	M52 PD M52A1 PD
Painting and markings	Olive drab w/ yellow markings

Reference: TM 9-1904, *Ammunition Inspection Guide*, March 1944, TM 9-1300-205, *Ammunition for Mortars*, September 1960

APPENDIX C-6
BOMB, GP, 500-POUND



(NOTE: PRESENCE OF SUSPENSION LUGS DETERMINED BY NSN)

BOMB, GP, 500-POUND, MK 82 MOD 1

General. The Mk82 is a free-fall, nonguided general purpose (GP) 500-pound bomb. The bomb is usually equipped with the mechanical, proximity electric (nose and/or tail) fuzes.

The Mk-80 series was developed in the 1950s in response to the need for bombs producing less aerodynamic drag. All Mk80 series bombs are similar in construction. Mk80 series bombs are cylindrical in shape and are equipped with conical fins or retarding for external high-speed carriage. They are fitted for both nose and tail fuzes to ensure reliability and produce effects of blast, cratering, or fragmentation.

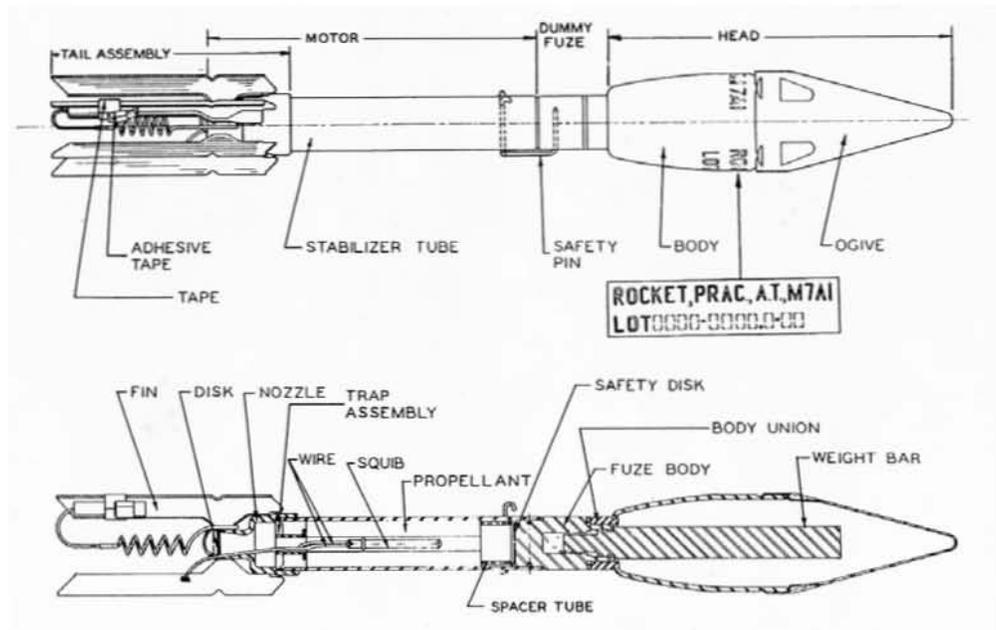
Over-all length	61.75 inches
Diameter	10.75 inches
Weight	517 pounds
Filler	Tritonal Mix 80/20
Explosive Weight	192.0 pounds
Fuzes	Impact Inertia, Mechanical Time, Proximity, Electric

Reference: TM 9-1325-200, *Bombs and Bomb Components*, April 1966; *MIDAS Data Base*

APPENDIX C-7

ROCKET, 2.36-INCH, PRACTICE

ROCKET, 2.36-INCH, PRACTICE, M7A1



Description. The M7A1 rocket is similar in design and construction to the M6A1 rocket, lacking only an explosive charge. The head is inert and no fuze is provided, however it is provided with a live propellant. It has the same dimensions, weight, and trajectory as the service round. A steel rod, fitted into the fuze body, makes up for the weight of the explosive charge and fuse present in the M6A1 rocket. All other components of the M7A1 practice round are similar to the components of the M6A1 rocket. A safety pin passes through the stabilizer to simulate realism during training. The rocket is painted blue and stenciled in white.

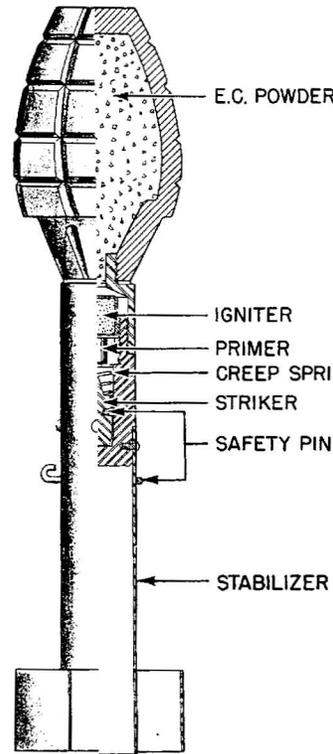
Over-all Length	21.6 inches
Diameter (body)	2.23 inches
Total Weight	3.5 pounds (approx.)
Filler	None
Propellant	5 sticks of ballistite
Weight (average)	61.5 grams
Fuze	None
Painting and markings	Blue w/ white markings

References: TM 9-1904, *Ammunition Inspection Guide*, March 1944; OS 9-69, *Ordnance School Text, Rockets & Launchers*, February 1944

APPENDIX C-8

RIFLE GRENADE, FRAGMENTATION

RIFLE GRENADE, FRAGMENTATION, M17



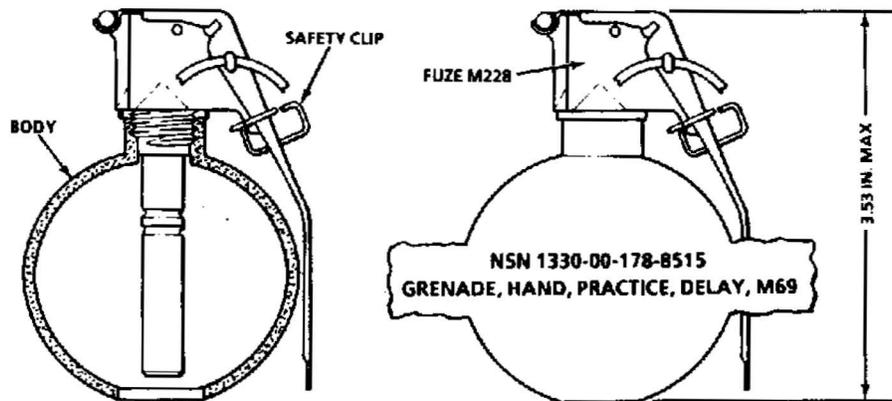
Description and Use. This grenade consists of a fragmentation-type body similar to the Hand Grenade Mk IIA1 assembled to a fuze and stabilizer assembly similar to that for the anti-tank and practice rifle grenades. The stabilizer and fuze assembly threads into the grenade body. The fuze is a simple impact type. The striker is held away from the detonator by a safety pin and a creep spring. The safety pin projects through the fuze body and clamps around the stabilizer tube. When the pin is withdrawn, drops of two feet, nose first; to a hard surface will cause the fuze to explode the grenade. Detonation will not occur upon impact with water, mud, or soft sand.

Length:..... 9.775 inches
Diameter: 2.25 inches
Color:..... Olive Drab
Weight:..... 1.47 pounds
Filler:..... E.C. Powder
Filler Weight: 0.77 ounces
Reference: NAVSEA OP1664, *U.S. Explosive Ordnance*, May 1947

APPENDIX C-9

GRENADA, HAND, PRACTICE

GRENADE, HAND, PRACTICE, M69



AR 101037-8 |

Use. Delay practice hand grenade M69 is the practice version of the M67 fragmentation delay grenade.

Description. The grenade body, of steel, is essentially spherical in shape. The body is empty, i.e., without any explosive filler. There is a hole in the base of the body. (This vents the gases generated from the fuze igniter and permits removal of residual metal that remains in the grenade body from the igniter case. The grenade body may be recovered and reloaded with a new fuze and safety clip.

Fuze. Hand grenade practice fuze M228 is a pyrotechnic delay-igniting fuze. The body contains a primer and a pyrotechnic delay column. Assembled to the body are a striker, striker spring, safety lever, and safety pin with a pull ring, safety clip, and igniter assembly. (Older models do not have the safety clip).

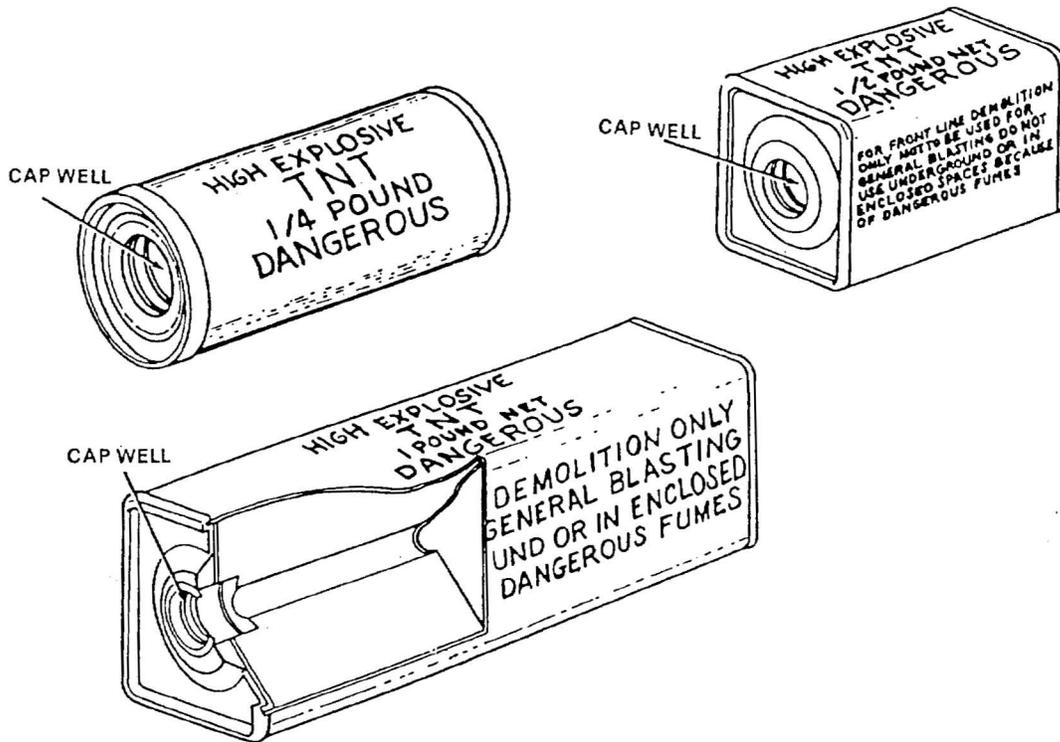
Length	3.53 inches
Diameter	2.5 inches
Weight	14 ounces
Color	Blue w/brown band and white markings
Filler	None
Fuze	M228 Pyrotechnic delay
Igniter	Black powder (2.5 oz)

Reference: TM 43-0001-29, *Ammunition Data Sheets for Grenades*, October 1977

APPENDIX C-10

TNT

TNT, (TRINITROTOLUENE)



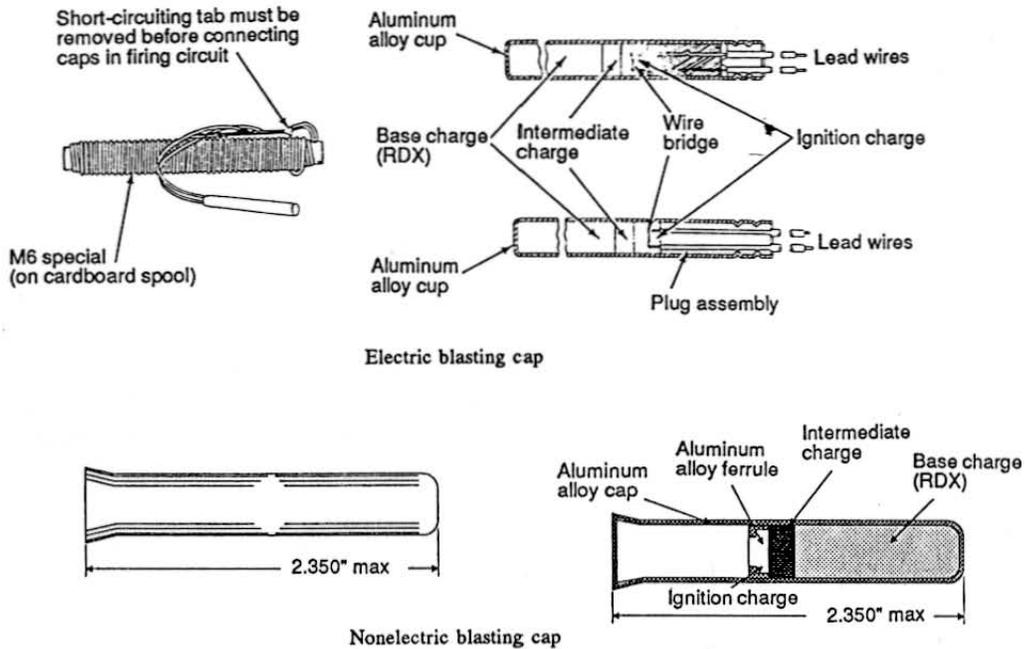
Description. TNT (trinitrotoluene) block demolition charges are standard demolition charges used for all types of demolition work. However, the 3-pound charge is used primarily for training purposes. TNT is manufactured in the form of light yellow crystals from the successive nitration of toluene. Toluene is produced byproduct coke ovens as a byproduct in manufacture of illuminating gas in the manufacture of kerosene from crude petroleum. TNT as issued to the service has a density of 1.46 and melts at 176° F. TNT is issued in three sizes. The 3-pound block is issued in a cylindrical waterproof olive-drab cardboard container. The 2-pound and 1-pound blocks are issued in similar rectangular containers. All of the three charges have metal ends with a threaded cap well in one end. TNT is insensitive in all forms and requires a powerful detonating agent. It will not detonate even under strong pressure or severe blows. It is detonated by the special issue tetryl caps and by detonating cord. The detonation of TNT produces poisonous gases, but in open air these are rapidly dissipated as to be harmless.

References: FM 5-25, *Explosives and Demolitions*, January 1942; FM 5-25, *Explosives and Demolitions*, May 1967; FM 5-25, *Explosives and Demolitions*, March 1986

APPENDIX C-11

CAP, BLASTING

CAP, BLASTING ELECTRIC, M6 & NONELECTRIC, M7



Use. Blasting caps are used to initiate high explosive demolition charges. Electric caps utilize a blasting machine or other source of electric power, while nonelectric caps are used in conjunction with time blasting fuse or a firing device base coupling.

Description. Blasting caps are small, thin aluminum (sometimes copper) tubes containing minute amounts of initiating explosives and a base charge, usually of RDX. Electric caps have two lead wires connected to a bridge, wire, which is inside the tube. Nonelectric caps also contain initiating explosives and a base charge, but have a flared opening to accept either time blasting fuze or the base coupling of a firing device. Initiation of these blasting caps will detonate all military explosives.

Diameter approximately 0.24 –0.26 inches

Overall Length 2.35 inches

Explosives

..... Electric lead styphnate, special mix (smokeless powder) and RDX

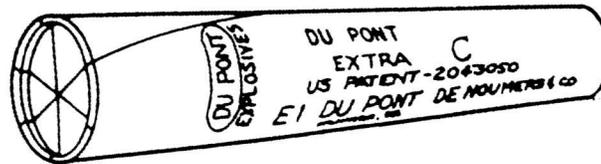
Nonelectric lead styphnate, lead azide, RDX

References: TM 43-0001-38, *Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Demolition Materials*, June 1981; FM 5-250, *Explosives and Demolitions*, 15 June 1992

APPENDIX C-12

COMMERCIAL STRAIGHT DYNAMITE

COMMERCIAL STRAIGHT DYNAMITE



Description. Commercial straight dynamite consists of nitroglycerin absorbed in some porous material. Though not specifically designed as a substitute standard explosive, it was often used. The percentage of the dynamite signifies the actual percent of nitroglycerin by weight. It is usually packed in approximately 2-pound cartridges 13 inches in diameter by 8 inches long, of water resistant paper. Fifty percent straight dynamite may be substituted directly for TNT for all types of demolitions. Old deteriorated dynamite often assumes a dark color and is soft and mushy. The cases are frequently discolored by dark brown stains due to leaking of the cartridges. It will often fail to detonate or will burn instead of detonating, giving off poisonous fumes.

Reference: FM 5-25, *Explosives and Demolitions*, January 1942

APPENDIX C-13

SHELL, 75mm, ARMOR PIERCING

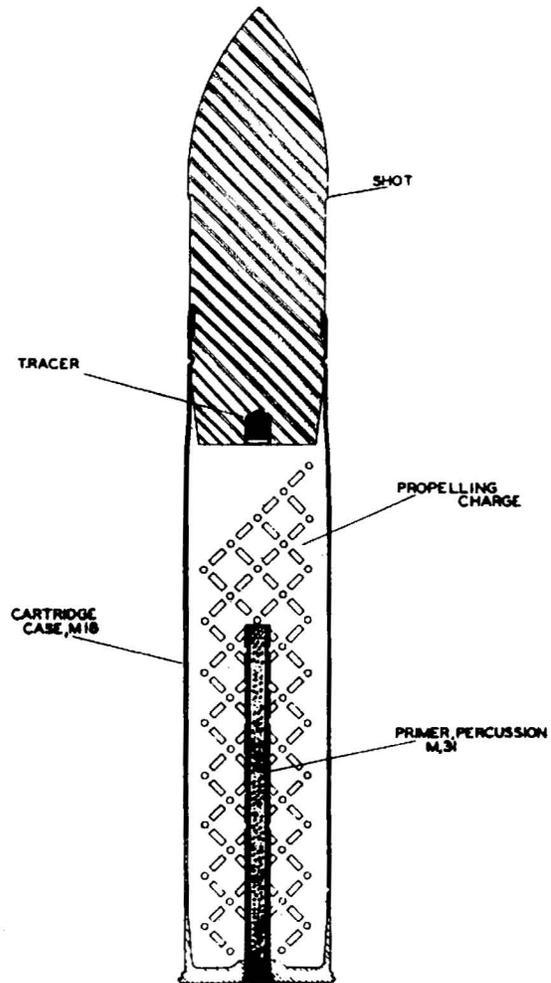
SHELL, 75mm, ARMOR PIERCING, M72

General. This round was developed as a substitute for the M61 & M61A1. It has no armor-piercing cap. It does, however, fulfill the requirement of the using arms for armor-piercing ammunition.

Projectile. This projectile is a solid hardened steel shot with a small cavity in the base in which is incorporated a tracer element similar to that of the M66A1 base detonating Fuze and that of the M61 Projectile. It has a 1.5-caliber radius of ogive, a rotating band of gliding metal, a fringing groove, a single groove for stab crimping of the cartridge case to the projectile, and a boat-tail base with a 9-degree taper. The absence of the armor-piercing cap as stated above caused it to be lesser efficiency than the M61 APC Projectile, having a greater tendency to ricochet on angled impacts and no protection against breaking of the nose on impact. The projectile is painted black and stenciled in white with designations of the weapon and the complete round.

Propelling charge. A super charge of average weight of 1.90 pounds of FNH powder.

Guns. This round is provided, as described above, for all types of 75-mm guns.

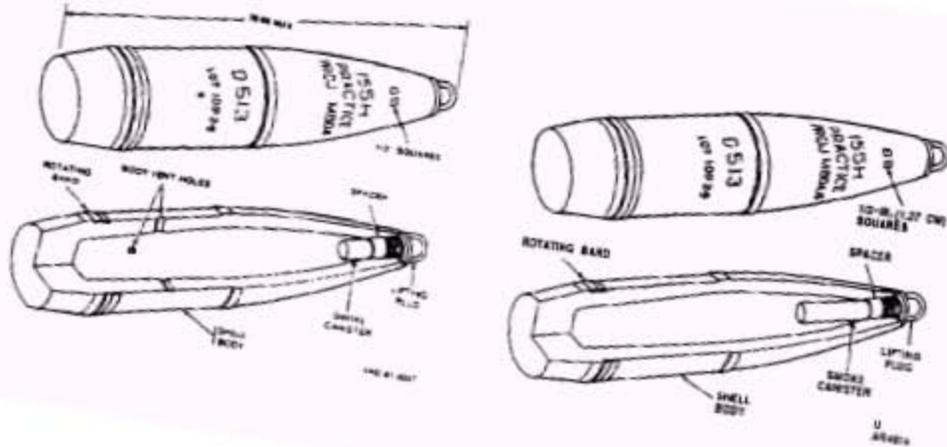


Cartridge Case	M18
Propellant	1.90 lb. FNH powder
Primer	M31
Fuze	None
Painting and markings	Black with white w markings
References: TM 9-1904, <i>Ammunition Inspection Guide</i> , March 1944; <i>Department of Ordnance, Complete Round Chart, No 5981</i> , December 1940	

APPENDIX C-14

PROJECTILE, 155MM, PRACTICE

PROJECTILE, 155MM, PRACTICE, M804 AND M804A1



Use: The 155mm, M804/M804A1 projectile is used in place of the M107, HE projectile for training in indirect fire of 155mm howitzers. The M804/M804A1 projectile contains a smoke canister in the fuze well, which provides for a visual determination of functioning. It can be used in training at less cost than an M107 projectile, without the blast and fragmentation which accompany functioning of an M107.

Description: The M804/M804A1 is similar in weight and external configuration to the M107 HE projectile. The body of the projectile is a thick walled hollow steel shell, which contains no filler. A smoke canister, which has the same external appearance as a supplementary charge, is contained in the deep fuze cavity. A threaded lifting plug closes the fuze cavity at the nose of the projectile for handling and storage. A rotating band encircles the shell casing near the base and a steel base plate is welded over the base to prevent entry of propellant gasses into the interior.

Weight of Projectile as fired	90.0 to 94.6 pounds
Length of Projectile w/lifting lug	26.85 inches
Filler and Weight	None
Fuzes	PD, M557, M739 series, MTSQ, M564, M582, prox. M732 or ET, M767
Propelling charges	M3, M4, M119
Color	Blue w/white marking and brown band (M804) or yellow band (M804A1)

Reference: TM 43-0001-28, Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Artillery Ammunition, April 1994

APPENDIX C-15

**INSTRUCTIONAL GAS
IDENTIFICATIONS (SNIFF) SET**

INSTRUCTIONAL GAS IDENTIFICATION SET

M 1



Use. The set is primarily used for indoor instruction prior to a field exercise with the detonation gas identification set.

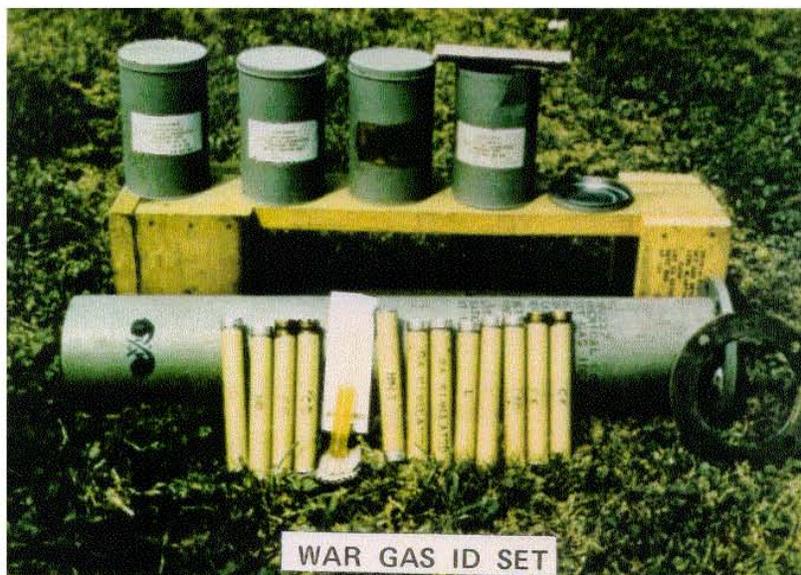
Description. The “sniff set” consists of seven wide-mouthed 4-ounce bottles, each with a stopper ground to fit. Each bottle is packed in sawdust filled metal container. The containers are in turn packed in sawdust-filled compartments of a wooden case 30 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 11 inches high. One compartment is empty. Four bottles in the M1 set contain about 50 cubic centimeters of granular activated charcoal saturated with a gas. Two of these bottles contain mustard gas, one chlorpicrin, and the fourth lewisite. The remaining three bottles contain solids without charcoal, one adamsite, a second chloracetophenone, and the third solid triphosgene. Solid triphosgene decomposes upon contact with the air to give off pure phosgene.

Reference: *Chemical Agent Identification Set Information Package*, date unknown, U.S.A. Chemical Material Destruction Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD; TM 3-305, *Use of Chemical Agents and Munitions in Training*, June 1944

APPENDIX C-16

DETONATION GAS IDENTIFICATION SET

GAS IDENTIFICATION SET, DETONATION, M1 K951/K952



Use. Designed to be used outdoors. The gas tubes would be detonated, creating an agent cloud. Soldiers would then try to identify the agent based on its odor and other characteristics.

Description. The K951/952 Chemical Agent Identification Set (CAIS) contained 48 Pyrex, flame sealed ampoules, 12 each containing 1.4 ounce solution of Mustard (H, 5% in chloroform) Lewisite (L, 5% in chloroform), Chloropicrin (PS, 50% in chloroform), and Phosgene (CG) for a total of 26 fluid ounces (0.768 liters) of agent, less the chloroform, per set. Each ampoule is 1 inch in diameter and 7½ inches long. Each ampoule is packed in a cardboard screw cap container (mailing tube type) with agent type indicated by letters on the cardboard container. Twelve (12) cardboard containers each are packaged into 4 press fit metal cans, which are 9½ inches high. The cans are packed into a steel cylinder 6½ inches in diameter, approximately 38 inches long and 0.145 inches thick. A flanged end cover that is secured by eight bolts closes the open end of the cylinder. The only difference between the K951 and K952 is that the K951 was issued with blasting caps that were packed and shipped in a separate container.

Time frame of use Korean Era

Old Stock Number FSN 1365-025-3273 (K951)
FSN 1365-025-3783 (K952)

Reference: *Chemical Agent Identification Set Information Package*, date unknown, U.S.A.
Chemical Material Destruction Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

APPENDIX C-17

TOXIC GAS SET

TOXIC GAS SET, M1 K941



Description. The K941 CAIS contains 24 glass bottles, each containing 3½ ounces of Mustard (H) or Distilled Mustard (HD) for a total of 84 ounces (2.48 L) per set.

Bottles are round and have a small screw top. Heat resistant paint on the bottles indicates “H”, “HS”, or “HD”, “TOXIC GAS SET, M1”. Four bottles are packed in ½ inch layers of sawdust within a sealed metal can. The cans are pressure sealed, 6½ inches high, and have a sardine-type key on the bottom. Six of these metal cans are fitted into a steel shipping cylinder that is 6½ inches in diameter, approximately 38 inches long, and 0.145 inches thick. The open end of this container is closed by a flanged end cover that is secured by eight bolts tightened over an ½ inch thick lead gasket.

Time frame of use. World War II through the late 1950s.

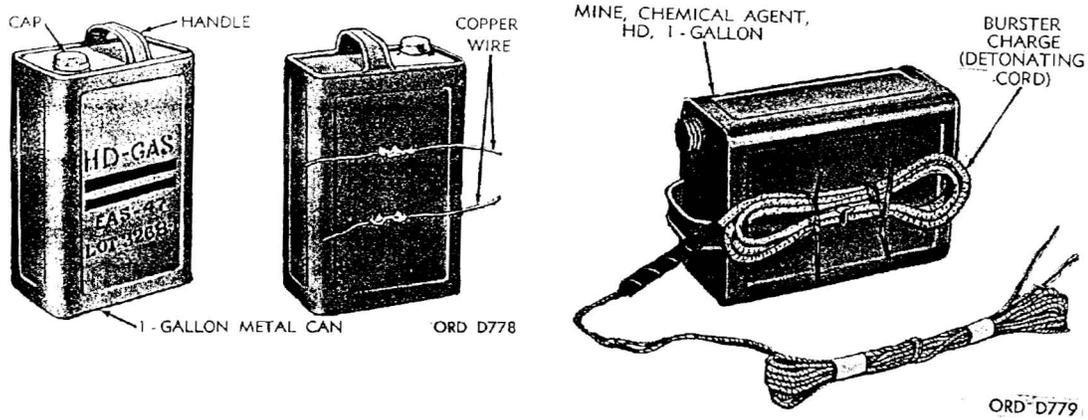
Old Stock Number FSN 1365-219-8574

Reference: *Chemical Agent Identification Set Information Package*, date unknown, U.S.A. Chemical Material Destruction Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

APPENDIX C-18

ONE-GALLON CHEMICAL LAND MINE

ONE-GALLON CHEMICAL LAND MINE, M1



Description. The 1-gallon land mine is a rectangular metal can 6 9/16 inches wide by 4 1/8 inches deep by 10 9/16 inches high fitted with a carrying handle and a threaded cap. The cap is lined with a gasket made of cork or rubber and faced with lead foil. Two short copper wires are soldered to one side of the mine for use when attaching a burster charge. The capacity of the mine is 1.1 gallons, which allows for a 10% void when mine is filled with 1 gallon of liquid. Chemical land mines are shipped empty to chemical depots where depot company personnel fill them.

Toxic. The standard toxic filling is 1 gallon (9.9 pounds) of distilled mustard (HD). Levenstein mustard (H) is a substitute filling.

Nontoxic. The standard nontoxic filling used in training is 1 gallon of simulated mustard (MR).

Bursting charge. Detonating cord is used as a bursting charge which, when detonated, disperses the chemical filling.

Dimensions	6 9/16 inches wide 4 1/8 inches deep 10 9/16 inches high
Colors	Grey /2- green bands green markings
Filler	Toxic-HD or H Nontoxic-MR or FS
Filler weight	9.9 pounds (1 gallon)
Burster Charge	Detonating cord

Reference: TM 3-300, *Ground Chemical Munitions*, August 1956

APPENDIX D

REPORTS / STUDIES

Section No. Report / Study

D-1 Corps of Engineers – Seattle
1992 Inventory Project Report (INPR) for project no.F10OR0029, *Camp Adair /
Adair Air Force Station*, Corvallis, Oregon, dated 21 October 1992.

APPENDIX D-1

Corps of Engineers – Seattle

Inventory Project Report (INPR) for project no.
F10OR0029, Corvallis, *Camp Adair / Adair Air
Force Station*, Corvallis, Oregon,
dated 21 October 1992.

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report

CENPD-PM-MP (CENPP-PE-DC/28 Oct 92) (200-1a) 1st End
Mr. Han/ds/(503) 326-7361
SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly
Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) Inventory Project Report (INPR)
for Site No. F10OR002900, Camp Adair/Adair Air Force Station,
Oregon

CDR, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 2870,
Portland, Oregon 97208-2870

FOR CDR, Huntsville Division (CEHND-PM-E), P.O. Box 1600,
Huntsville, AL 35807-4301

NOV 12

1. Subject addendum is forwarded for your determination for
further action. Request this office be advised of your
recommended further action and whether support from our District
is required.

2. The CENPD-PM-MP POC for this action is Mr. Moon Han,
(503) 326-7361.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Encl

JOHN E. VELEHRADSKY, P.E.
Director of Programs and
Project Management

MFR: Addendum to previsouly approved INPR.

MH
PE-
M/H
H
7361/D
9 NOV '92

*Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report*

CENPP-PE-DC (200-1a)

28 Oct 92

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, North Pacific Division,
ATTN: CENPD-PM-MP

SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly
Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS), Addendum to Inventory Project
Report (INPR) for Site No. F10OR002900, Camp Adair/Adair Air
Force Station, Oregon

1. Reference multiple addressed memorandum, CENPD-PM-MP,
7 Oct 92, subject: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Reports (INPRs).
2. This addendum to the subject INPR covers the potential for
Ordnance and Explosive Waste (OEW) contamination at Camp
Adair/Adair Air Force Station. A revised site survey summary
sheet and site maps are enclosed (encl 1).
3. Site eligibility has already been determined. A copy of the
signed Findings and Determination of Eligibility is enclosed
(encl 2).
4. Two hazardous waste projects: Containerized/Hazardous and
Toxic Waste (CON/HTW) and Building Demolition/Debris Removal
(BD/DR) were approved by CEMP-RF on 4 Mar 92. Subject to
funding, we intend to initiate Remedial Design (RD) for the
CON/HTW project in the first quarter of FY 93. RD for BD/DR is
scheduled to begin in the first quarter of FY 94.
5. This addendum proposes an OEW project at the site. The
Project Summary Sheet and Risk Assessment Code (RAC) are enclosed
(encl 3).
6. Recommendation:
 - a. Forward a copy of this addendum to CEHND for the PA file
and for a determination of the need for further study at the
former artillery range and maneuver area.

*Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report*

CENPP-PE-DC

SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly
Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS), Addendum to Inventory Project
Report (INPR) for Site No. F10OR002900, Camp Adair/Adair Air
Force Station, Oregon

7. Portland District point of contact for this project is
Michael Gross, ext. 6489.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

4 Encls
as

STEVEN L. STOCKTON, P.E.
Chief, Planning and Engineering
Division

*Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report*

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. F10OR002900
CAMP ADAIR/ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION, OR
21 OCT 92

SITE NAME: Camp Adair/Adair Air Force Station, Oregon. A portion of the site was also known as the Adair Air Force Missile Site.

LOCATION: Benton County, Oregon, approximately 8 miles north of the City of Corvallis.

SITE HISTORY: Between 1942 and 1945, 56,815.17 acres were acquired to construct the former Camp Adair. The site consisted of several artillery and small arms ranges, a maneuver area, and a complete camp facility. The site was used to train and house four Army Infantry Divisions. The site remained active until 1946 when the lands and buildings were determined excess and reported to the War Assets Administration (WAA) for disposal. During 1958 and 1959, 587.51 acres were acquired for the former Adair Air Force Station. The site was used as an Air Force missile site until 1970, when the lands were determined excess and reported to GSA for disposal.

SITE VISIT: A site visit was conducted 27-29 March 1990. Mike Gross, John Todd, and Jerry Horrocks, CENPP-PE-DC; and Miles Takayesu, CENPP-RE-M, visited the site. They spoke with Harold Max, Benton County Public Works Department; Harold Brandsetter, Northwest Oregon - S.W. Washington Laborers Training Group; Bill Duke and Larry Porter, Laborers/A.G.C. Apprenticeship & Training Program; Terry Dufour, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife; and Roy Silen and Don Olson, Forestry Science Laboratory, U.S. Forest Service. On 2 April 1990, John Todd and Jerry Horrocks, CENPP-PE-DC, met on-site with Glen Patrick, Environmental Engineer, Boise Cascade Corporation.

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: CON/HTW, BD/DR, OEW.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: There are three potential projects at the site.

a. CON/HTW. There are fourteen USTs that remain on site, two of which have been beneficially used since Department of Defense occupancy. The proposed project includes four USTs, each approximately 15,000 gallons; two 8,000 gallon USTs; one UST approximately 1,000 gallons; two USTs, each approximately 500 gallons; three USTs of unknown size; associated equipment; and underground pipelines located at seven fuel distribution locations. Project approved 4 Mar 92.

b. BD/DR. The site contains two brick smoke stacks that are structural hazards, and several collapsed or missing sewer man-hole covers and open pits that are falling hazards. Project approved 4 Mar 92.

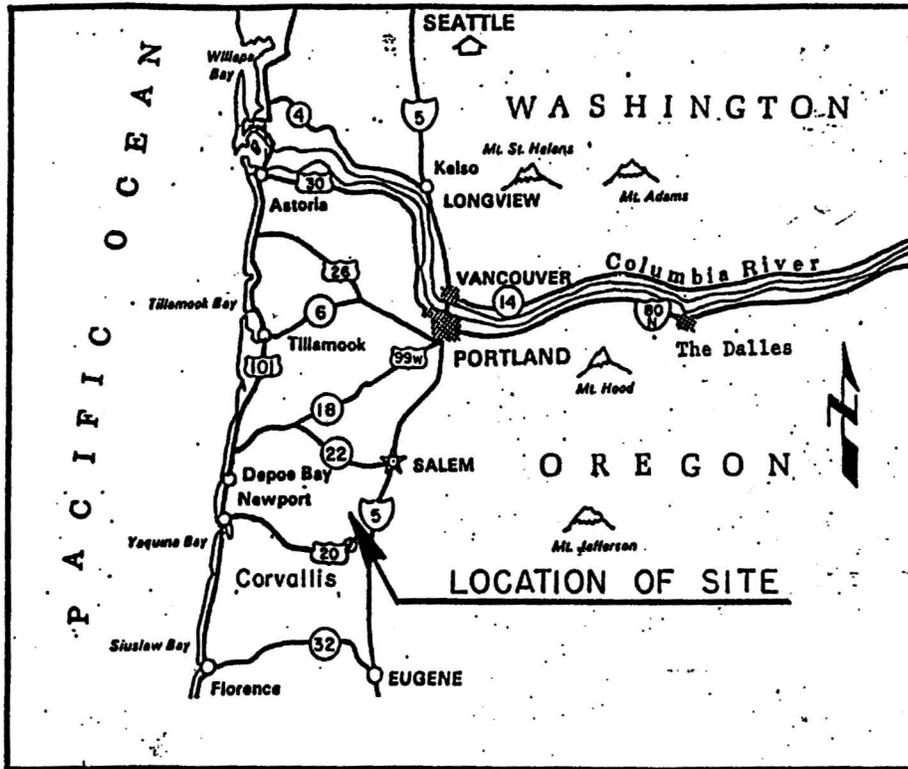
c. OEW. The site contains former artillery and small arms ranges and a maneuver area. Hazardous waste may be present at the site.

AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS: Environmental investigation by Lambier Stevenson Engineers for Boise Cascade in 1988 and 1989.

PA POC: Michael Gross, CENPP-PE-DC, (503) 326-6489.

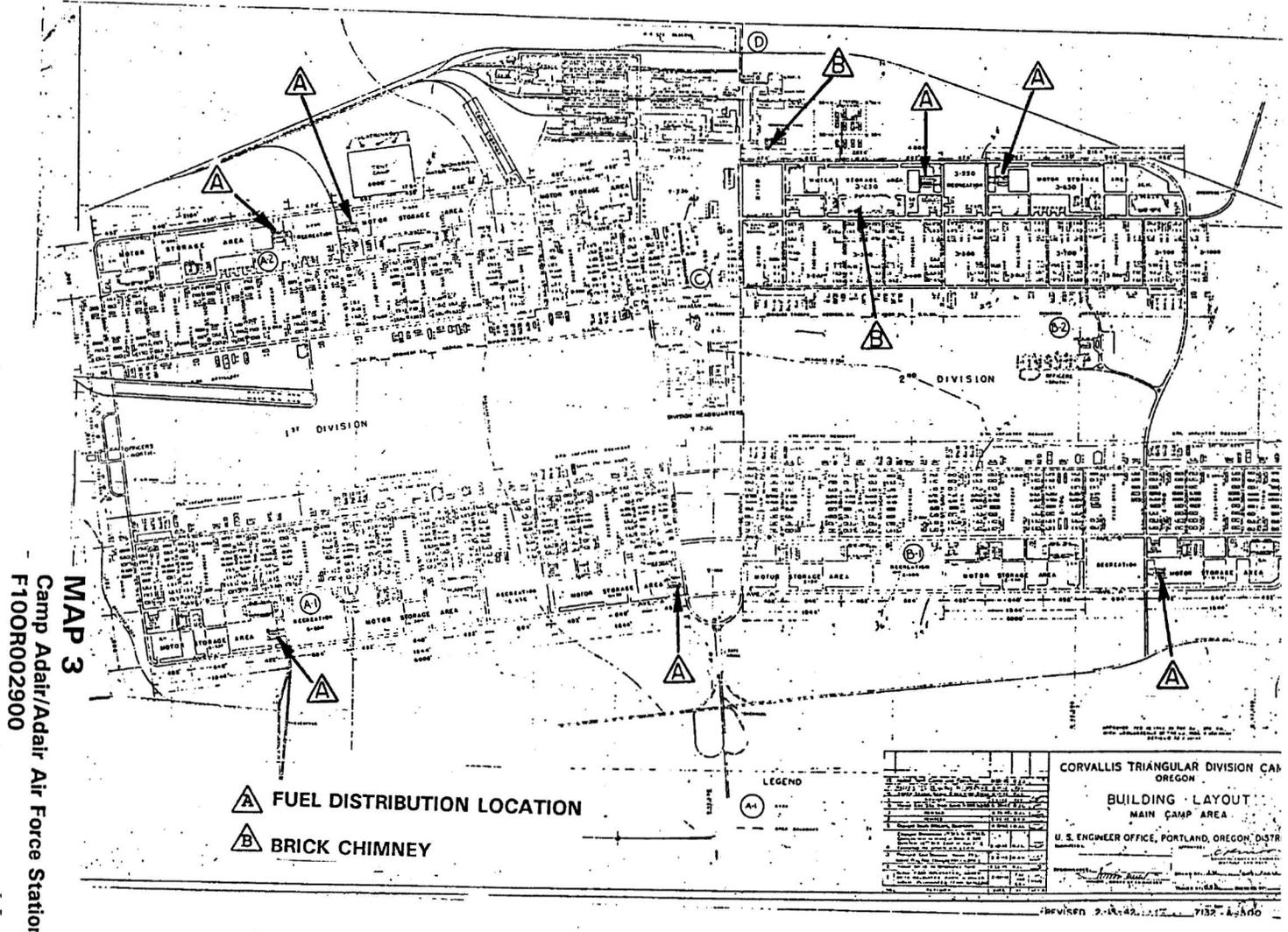
Encl 1

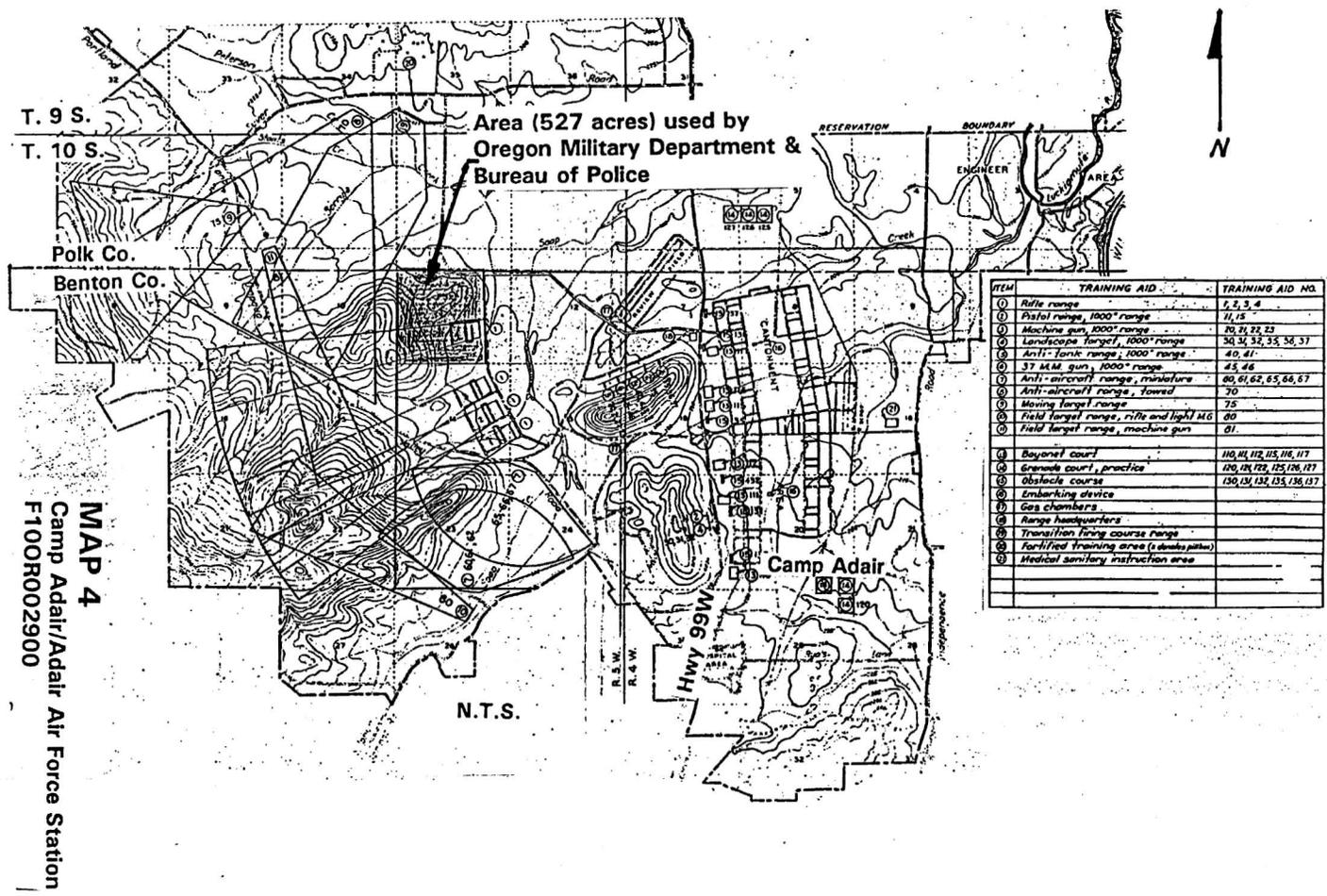
CAMP ADAIR & ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION
SITE NO. F10OR002900



LOCATION MAP
NO SCALE

MAP 1
Camp Adair/Adair Air Force Station
F10OR002900





Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
 Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
 Archives Search Report

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES PROGRAM
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY
CAMP ADAIR/ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION, OREGON

SITE NUMBER F10OR002900

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Real Estate Directives Nos. 1385, 1042, 1042A, 612, 612A, 612C, and 612D requested the acquisition of the lands needed for Camp Adair. Former Camp Adair consisted of 56,815.17 acres of land north of Corvallis, Oregon. The Adair Air Force Station consisted of 587.51 acres of which 190.93 acres were formally used by Camp Adair. Camp Adair lands were acquired between 1942 and 1945 and were used to train and house four Army Infantry Divisions. Adair Air Force Station lands acquired during 1958 and 1959 were used as an Air Force radar information sorting facility, housing area, and a missile site. The majority of these lands were acquired in fee.
2. At Camp Adair, the Army constructed an artillery range, maneuver area, and a complete camp facility. Camp Adair remained active until 1946. The Air Force constructed a radar information sorting facility, housing facilities, and partially constructed a missile site at the Adair Air Force Station. The Air Force Station remained active until 1970. The facilities were not determined to be under other than DOD control during the period of DOD jurisdiction and use.
- 3.a In 1946, The Camp Adair lands and buildings were determined excess and reported to the War Assets Administration (WAA) for disposal. The WAA assumed accountability for all of the lands at the Camp Adair site. Records are not available regarding the sale and transfer of these lands by the WAA. Most of these lands are now privately owned agricultural and forest lands or were transferred to the State of Oregon for State Forestry and for fish and wildlife purposes. General Services Administration (GSA) later assumed accountability for 736 acres not disposed of by the WAA. GSA quitclaim deeded 124 acres to Plywood Products Corporation, 85 acres to the State of Oregon and transferred 527 acres to the National Guard Bureau.
- 3.b In 1970, the Adair Air Force Station lands were determined excess and reported to the GSA for disposal. GSA transferred 140 acres to the Department of Agriculture. They also transferred 326 acres to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare which quitclaim deeded 214 acres to the United States International University and 112 acres to the City of Albany, Oregon. GSA also quitclaim deeded 62 acres to A. G. Proctor Co. and 60 acres to Wells Property, Inc.

Encl 2

DETERMINATION

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

8 Mar 91
DATE


ERNEST J. HARRELL
Major General, USA
Commanding

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR ORDNANCE & EXPLOSIVE WASTE (OEW)

Site Name : Camp Adair/Adair AFS Rater's Name: John Todd
 Site Location : Corvallis, Oregon Organization: CENPP-PE-DC
 DERP Project #: F10OR002903 RAC : II-D RAC 4

OEW RISK ASSESSMENT:

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

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

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

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

TYPE OF ORDNANCE

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition

	<u>YES VALUE</u>	<u>NO VALUE</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
Small Arms (0.22 cal - 0.50 cal)	2	0	<u>0</u>
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	10	0	<u>10</u>
Bombs, Explosive	10	0	<u>0</u>
Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6	0	<u>0</u>
Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10	0	<u>0</u>
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6	0	<u>0</u>
Landmines, Explosive	10	0	<u>0</u>
Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6	0	<u>0</u>

*Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
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Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	10	0	<u>0</u>
Detonators, Blasting Caps	10	0	<u>0</u>
Demolition Charges	10	0	<u>0</u>
Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition ORS Value (Maximum of 10)			<u>10</u>

B. Pyrotechnics

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

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

	<u>YES VALUE</u>	<u>NO VALUE</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
Primary or Initiating Explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, etc.)	10	0	<u>0</u>
Booster, Bursting or Fuse Explosives (PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	10	0	<u>0</u>
Military Dynamite	10	0	<u>0</u>
Less Sensitive Explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, Favier Explosives, etc.)	3	0	<u>0</u>
High Explosives Value (Maximum of 10)			<u>0</u>

D. Propellants

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

E. Chemical Agent/Weapons

	YES VALUE	NO VALUE	VALUE
Radiological	25	0	<u>0</u>
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25	0	<u>0</u>
Incapacitating Agent (BZ)	10	0	<u>0</u>
Riot Control and Miscellaneous (Vomiting, Tear, Chlorine, Mustard Simulant)	5	0	<u>0</u>
Any Munition Containing Smoke, Illumination, Signal Charge	4	0	<u>0</u>
Chemical Agent/Weapons Value (Maximum 25)			<u>0</u>
Total Ordnance and Explosive Waste Characteristics Value			<u>20</u>
(Total = A + B + C + D + E, with a maximum value of 61).			

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY

Description	Category	Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	≥ 21
CRITICAL	II	≥ 13 < 21
MARGINAL	III	≥ 5 < 13
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	< 5

*Apply Hazard Severity to Table 3.

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

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF CONTAMINATION

A. Locations of Contamination

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other Confined Locations.	5	0	<u>0</u>
On the surface or within 3 feet.	5	0	<u>5</u>
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings or Structures.	4	0	<u>0</u>
Subsurface, greater than 3 feet in depth.	3	0	<u>0</u>
Value for location of UXO. (Maximum Value of 5)			<u>5</u>

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

<u>Distance to Nearest Target</u>	<u>Value</u>
Less than 1250 feet	5
1250 feet to 0.5 mile	4
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 miles	2
2.0 miles to 5.0 miles	1
Over 5.0 miles	0
Distance to Persons Value (Maximum Value of 5)	<u>1</u>

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

<u>Number of Buildings</u>	<u>Value</u>
0	0
1 to 10	1
11 to 50	2
51 to 100	3
101 to 250	4
251 or Over	5
Number of Buildings Value (Maximum Value of 5)	<u>0</u>

D. Types of Buildings

<u>Types of Buildings</u>	<u>Value</u>
Educational, Child Care, etc.	5
Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, etc.	5
Commercial, Shopping Centers, etc.	5
Industrial Warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	3
Detention, Correctional	2
Military	1
No Buildings	0
Types of Buildings Value (Maximum Value of 5).	<u>0</u>

E. Accessibility to site refers to the measures taken to limit access by humans or animals to ordnance and explosives wastes. Use the following guidance:

<u>Barrier</u>	<u>Assigned Value</u>
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility;	0
or	
An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the facility).	0
Security guard, but no barrier	1
A barrier, (any kind of fence) but no separate means to control entry.	2
Barriers do not completely surround the facility.	3
No barrier or security system.	5
Accessibility Value (Maximum Value of 5).	<u>5</u>

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

<u>Site Dynamics</u>	<u>Value</u>
None anticipated	0
Expected	5
Site Dynamics Value (Maximum Value of 5)	<u>0</u>
Total Hazard Probability Value.	<u>11</u>
(Total = A + B + C + D + E + F with a Maximum value of 30). Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine Hazard Level.	

TABLE 2

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

*Apply Hazard Probability to Table 3.

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

TABLES 1 AND 2

HAZARD SEVERITY - II
(From Table 1)

HAZARD PROBABILITY - D
(From Table 2)

TABLE 3

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

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

- 1 Imminent Hazard - Emergency action required to mitigate the hazard or protect personnel (i.e., Fencing, physical barrier, guards, etc.).
- 2 Action required to mitigate hazard or protect personnel. Feasibility study is appropriate.
- 3 Action required to evaluate potential threat to personnel. High priority confirmation study is appropriate.
- 4 Action required to evaluate potential threat to personnel. Confirmation study is appropriate.
- 5 No action required.

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

This Risk Assessment is based on evidence of discoveries of munitions provided by the following individual.

Mr. Fitzwater	Mr. Fitzwater reported that a 60 &
Battalion Chief	75 mm mortar were found a few years
Sebanon Fire District	ago. A white phosphorous munition
503) 451-1901	was also discovered several years ago.

APPENDIX E

**LETTERS / MEMORANDUMS/
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

Section No. Letter / Memorandums / Miscellaneous Items

Air Force

- E-1 *Inspection Report-Camp Adair Air Force Station, Benton County, Oregon, D-Ore 419J*, dated 1-5 June 1970. Accession 291-79-0020, Box 18, Folder Benton County, Oregon Adair AFS. Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD.
- E-2 *Property Management and Disposal Service Office of Real Property Activities*, dated c. 1973. Accession 291-79-0020, Box 19, Folder Benton County, OR Adair AFS. Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD.

Army Service Forces

- E-3 *Study of ASF Supply Reorganization For Post Chemical Warfare Officer Camp Adair, Oregon*, dated 15 January 1944. Record Group 338, Entry 9th Service Command Chemical Warfare Service Officer Decimal File 1927-1945, Box 27, Folder 337. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- E-4 Memorandum: *Surplus Status of Camp Adair*, dated 15 March 1945. Record Group 160, Entry 27 Installations Branch Correspondence File 1942-1946, Box 49, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- E-5 Memorandum: *Excess-Camp Adair, Oregon*, dated 30 November 1945. Record Group 160, Entry 27 Installations Branch Correspondence File 1942-1946, Box 49, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- E-6 Memorandum: *Surplus-Camp Adair, Oregon*, dated 5 January 1946. Record Group 160, Entry 27 Installations Branch Correspondence File 1942-1946, Box 49, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- E-7 Letter: *Acquisition of Rifle Range Site at Camp Adair for National Guard of Oregon*, dated 4 June 1946. Record Group 160, Entry 27 Installations Branch Correspondence File 1942-1946, Box 49, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives, College Park, MD.

- Center of Military History
- E-8 *Historical Data-Post, Camp, Station or Air Field.* Located in the Historical Data Cards. Center of Military History, Ft. Leslie J. McNair, Washington, D.C.
- Corps of Engineers
- E-9 Letter: *Artillery Range, Camp Adair, Oregon*, dated 22 June 1942. Record Group 337, Entry 55 Adjutant General Division General Correspondence 1942-1948, Box 1121, Folder 684 Targets. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- E-10 Memorandum: *Acquisition of Easements for Drainage from Filter Plant*, dated 29 June 1944. US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA.
- E-11 *Certificate*, dated 21 October 1948. Record Group 269, Entry Real Property Disposal Case Files Transferred to the Farm Credit Administration, Box 9, Folder Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon Part 4. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- E-12 Letter: *Right-of-Entry, Camp Adair, Oregon*, dated 29 November 1955. Record Group 341, Entry 494 Correspondence Relating to Real Estate Facilities 1948-1956, Box 673, Folder Oregon. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- E-13 Letter: *Final Disposal Audit-Camp Adair, Oregon-Audit No. 2436*, dated 21 February 1966. INPR back up files. US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA.
- Cunningham, John W. and Associates
- E-14 *Completion Report P-9-7132-42-1 Corvallis Project Albany, Oregon Camp for the Triangular Division and Other Troops*, dated 7 November 1941. Benton County Historical Museum, Philomath, OR.
- Department of Agriculture
- E-15 Letter: *Correspondence from the Assistant to the Secretary to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation*, dated 30 August 1944. Record Group 270, Entry Real Property Disposal Case Files, Box 82, Folder Camp Adair Corvallis Oregon Property Management. National Archives-Pacific Alaska Region, Seattle, WA
-

Federal Board of Hospitalization

- E-16 *Resolution Adopted by the Federal Board of Hospitalization*, dated 17 November 1944. Record Group 71, Entry 1001 Naval Property Case Files 1941-1958, Box 997, Folder Corvallis T38-27-CO. National Archives, College Park, MD.

Federal Land Bank

- E-17 Correspondence Regarding Hand Grenade Assault Course, dated 26 November 1946. Oregon State University Archives, Kerr Administration Building, Corvallis, OR.
- E-18 Correspondence Regarding Buildings Transferred to the War Assets Administration, dated 22 October 1946. Record Group 270, Entry Real Property Disposal Case Files, Box 81, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives-Pacific Alaska Region, Seattle, WA.

Fourth Air Force

- E-19 Letter: *Use of Camp Adair Artillery Range By Fourth Air Force Units*, dated 30 August 1943. Accession 342-57H-3001, Box 6, Folder 684. National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, MO.

General Services Administration

- E-20 Letter: *Adair Air Force Station, Corvallis, Oregon (DRW-Suspense)*, dated 27 May 1969. Accession 291-79-0020, Box 18, Folder Benton County, Oregon Adair Air Force Station. Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD.

Headquarters Air Defense Command

- E-21 *General Order Number 15*, dated 3 April 1958. Unit Histories, Box K-SQ-AB-4610-HI--K-SQ-AB-4627-HI, Folder K-SQ-AB-4625-HI (411568). US Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL.

Headquarters Army Air Forces Western Flying Training Command

- E-22 Letter: *Gas Obstacle Course*, dated 20 November 1943. Accession 342-50a-4003, Box 6. National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, MO.

Headquarters Northwestern Sector

- E-23 Letter: *Change No. 4 to JOC Form 20, Training Areas Northwestern Sector*, dated 9 June 1945. Record Group 181, Entry 27, Box 22, Folder A5-1-1 B & G Ranges. National Archives-Pacific Alaska Region, Seattle, WA.

- Headquarters US Marine Corps
- E-24 *Memorandum to the Commandant of the Marine Corps*, dated 4 May 1944. Record Group 127, Entry 18a General Correspondence January 1939-June 1950, Box 214, Folder 1275-70 Rentals-Leases-Agreements. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- Headquarters Western Air Defense Force
- E-25 *General Order Number 5*, dated 26 January 1959. Unit Histories, Box K-SQ-AB-4610-HI--K-SQ-AB-4627-HI, Folder K-SQ-AB-4625-HI (411568). US Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL.
- Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board
- E-26 *Meeting No. 113*, dated 7 July 1942. Record Group 237, Entry 37 Records Relating to IATCB Meetings 1941-1946, Box 2, Folder IATCB Minutes 101-125. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- E-27 *Meeting No. 618*, dated 18 May 1945. Record Group 237, Entry 37 Records Relating to IATCB Meetings 1941-1946, Box 4, Folder IATCB Minutes 601-625. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- E-28 *Meeting No. 629*, dated 20 June 1945. Record Group 237, Entry 37 Records Relating to IATCB Meetings 1941-1946, Box 4, Folder IATCB Minutes 626-650. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- E-29 *Meeting No. 687*, dated 6 November 1945. Record Group 237, Entry 37 Records Relating to IATCB Meetings 1941-1946, Box 4, Folder IATCB Minutes 676-700. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- Navy Department
- E-30 Letter: *Bombing and Rocket Area Near NAAS Corvallis, Oregon, (Camp Adair Artillery Range)*, dated 30 June 1945. Record Group 71, Entry 20 Correspondence Regarding Inter-Federal Agency Transfers of Facilities to and from the Navy Department 1944-1946, Box 2, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- E-31 Letter: *US Naval Hospital, Camp Adair, Corvallis, Oregon-Surplus Disposal of*, dated 15 May 1946. Record Group 71, Entry 1001 Naval Property Case Files 1941-1958, Box 996, Folder Corvallis. National Archives, College Park, MD.

- Oregon Adjutant General
- E-32 Letter: *Unexploded Shells (Duds) In Vicinity of Camp Adair, Oregon*, dated 10 September 1951. Oregon State Archives, Salem, OR.
- Oregon Army National Guard
- E-33 *Draft Environmental Assessment for Implementation of an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for Camp Adair, Oregon Army National Guard*, 15 March 2001. Oregon State University, College of Forestry, Peavy Arboretum, Corvallis, OR.
- Oregon Military Department
- E-34 *Camp Adair Training Site, Draft Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan*, March 2001. Prepared By Gregory A. Mitchell Natural Resources Specialist Oregon Military Department. Oregon State University, College of Forestry, Peavy Arboretum, Corvallis, OR.
- Property Management Division
- E-35 Correspondence Regarding Restricted Areas for Grazing Only, dated 3 December 1946. Record Group 270, Entry Real Property Disposal Case Files, Box 82, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives-Pacific Alaska Region, Seattle, WA.
- Secretary of the Navy
- E-36 Letter: *Marine Corps Air Facility, Corvallis-Establishment of*, dated 31 May 1944. Record Group 181, Entry 7 13th Naval District Commandant's Office, Administrative Files 1944-1946, Box 49, Folder NAAS/KP. National Archives-Pacific Alaska Region, Seattle, WA.
- Stanton, Shelby L.
- E-37 *World War II Order of Battle*. Published by Gallahad Books, New York, NY.
- Surplus Property Disposal Board
- E-38 Letter: *Camp Adair, Oregon Building List*, dated 27 May 1946. Record Group 269, Entry Real Property Case Files Transferred from the Farm Credit Administration, Box 9, Folder Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- E-39 Letter: *List of Buildings Transferred to War Assets Administration*, dated 5 September 1946. Record Group 269, Entry Real Property Case Files Transferred From the Farm Credit Administration, Box 9, Folder Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon. National Archives, College Park, MD.
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US Army

E-40 *Memorandum Agreement by the Army and Navy US Army Camp Adair and US Naval Hospital*, dated 11 June 1945. Record Group 160, Entry 27 Installations Branch Correspondence Files 1942-1946, Box 49, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives, College Park, MD.

US Army Corps of Engineers

E-41 Report: *Training Inspection*, dated February 1944. From the Files of St. Louis District Safety Specialist.

E-42 Letter: *Final Disposal Audit-Camp Adair, Oregon-Audit No. 2436*, dated 21 February 1966. INPR back up files. US Army Corps of Engineers Seattle, WA.

War Assets Administration (WAA)

E-43 *Report of Disposition Board Covering Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon*, dated 28 August 1946. Record Group 270, Entry Real Property Disposal Case Files, Box 87, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives-Pacific Alaska Region, Seattle, WA.

E-44 WAA Form 1005: *Declaration of Surplus Real Property*, dated 7 August 1946. Record Group 270, Entry Real Property Disposal Case Files, Box 87, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives-Pacific Alaska Region, Seattle, WA.

War Department

E-45 Disposition Form: *Camp Adair, Oregon*, dated 28 October 1944. Record Group 160, Entry 27 Installations Branch Correspondence File 1942-1946, Box 49, Folder Camp Adair. National Archives, College Park, MD.

E-46 Memorandum: *Conversion of Housing to Provide Prisoner of War Camps*, dated 15 January 1944. Record Group 77, Entry 1101 Formerly Security-Classified Subject Files 1940-1945, Box 791, Folder 652 9th Service Command. National Archives, College Park, MD.

E-47 *War Department Incoming Classified Message*, dated 10 April 1945. Record Group 107, Entry 211 Establishment of Airfields and Air Bases 1940-1945, Box 210, Folder Oregon (Misc.). National Archives, College Park, MD.

- E-48 Letter: *Dedudding Surplus Target Ranges*, dated 14 August 1946. Record Group 270, Entry 13 Office Files of WAA Administrators Jess Larson 1942-1953, Box 1, Folder Disposal 10 Decontamination. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- E-49 Letter: *Lands Formerly Restricted to Grazing Purposes*, dated 2 April 1947. Record Group 269, Entry Real Property Case Files Transferred From The Farm Credit Administration, Box 9, Folder Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon. National Archives, College Park, MD.
- E-50 Letter: *Final Audit of Land Records re: Camp Adair, Oregon*, dated 20 October 1948. INPR back up files. US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA.
- 25th Air Division
- E-51 *History of the 25 Air Division (SAGE) 1 July -31 December 1964*. Unit Histories, Box K-Div-25HI--K-Div-25-HI July-December 1964, Folder K-Div-25-HI (0463837). US Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL.
- E-52 *History of the 25 Air Division (SAGE) 1 January-30 June 1964*. Unit Histories, Box K-Div-25HI--K-Div-25-HI January-June 1964, Folder K-Div-25-HI (0463834). US Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL.
- 4625th Air Base Squadron
- E-53 *Historical Record of the 4625th Air Base Squadron (SAGE)*, dated 31 December 1958. Unit Histories, Box K-SQ-AB-4610-HI--K-SQ-AB-4627-HI, Folder K-SQ-AB-4625-HI (411568). US Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL.
- E-54 *Historical Record of the 4625th Air Base Squadron (SAGE)*, dated 31 March 1960. Unit Histories, Box K-SQ-AB-4610-HI--K-SQ-AB-4627-HI, Folder K-SQ-AB-4625-HI (411569). US Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL.
- E-55 *Historical Record of the 4625th Air Base Squadron (SAGE)*, dated 30 June 1960. Unit Histories, Box K-SQ-AB-4610-HI--K-SQ-AB-4627-HI, Folder K-SQ-AB-4625-HI (411569). US Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL.
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E-56 *Historical Record of the 4625th Air Base Squadron (SAGE)*, dated 31 March 1961. Unit Histories, Box K-SQ-AB-4610-HI--K-SQ-AB-4627-HI, Folder K-SQ-AB-4625-HI (411570). US Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL.

9800 TSU-CE Detachment #14

E-57 Letter: *Report on Inspection and Clearing of Artillery and Small Arms Ranges, Camp Adair, Oregon*, dated 31 October 1946. Record Group 77, Entry 1951 9800 TSU Det 14 Bomb And Shell Disposal Team 1946-1948, Box 1, Folder Report On Camp Adair. National Archives, College Park, MD.

APPENDIX E-1

Air Force
*Inspection Report-Camp Adair Air Force Station,
Benton County, Oregon, D-Ore 419J,
dated 1-5 June 1970.*

AUG 13 1970

R. D. Mohlman, Realty Specialist, Real Property Division, PMDS

Inspection Report - Camp Adair Air Force Station, Benton County,
Oregon, D-Ore-419J.

Chief, Real Property Division, PMDS

Dates of Inspection: June 1 thru 5, 1970.

Identification of Property: Subject property consists of a reported 311.29 acres of fee owned land, 4.27 acres of leased land, 61.82 acres of easements, and 132 buildings located at Adair Air Force Station, approximately eight miles north of Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon. The property was reported excess May 6, 1970, by the District Engineer, Seattle, Washington, on Report of Excess No. NPSRE - MD-426 B & C dated April 30, 1970 and May 6, 1970.

Vicinity Information:

Adair Air Force Station is located in Benton County, Oregon, north of City of Corvallis and west of the City of Albany. (See Exhibit A.)

Corvallis is located at the intersection of U. S. Highways 99 and 20 on the Willamette River, 85 miles south of Portland and 55 miles east of the Pacific Ocean, in one of the nations most productive valleys. The population of Corvallis is approximately 30,000 with an additional 15,000 students attending Oregon State University. The economy of Corvallis is based on Oregon State University, agriculture, and the manufacture of lumber and wood products. The Government of Corvallis consists of a mayor, city manager and nine councilmen.

Oregon State University was one of the first colleges to establish work in Food Science; its Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, and Department of Forest Engineering are unique and highly regarded. Long range development plans approved for the university, call for an enrollment of over 18,000 in the 1970's.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Albany is located on Interstate 5 and U. S. 20, 74 miles south of Portland and 11 miles from Corvallis, and has a population of approximately 17,000. Albany has numerous different types of industry with the main ones being metal processing, plywood, paper, agriculture and foods. The Government in Albany is also a Council-Manager type.

Adair is located in the scenic and recreational heartland of Oregon. One hour's drive to the west is the Pacific Ocean. Two hours' drive to the east is the summit of the Cascade Mountain Range with hunting, fishing, camping and skiing. Just 10 minutes from Adair is the Willamette River, offering all water sports.

Adair was established as an army training camp during World War II, and the Adair Air Force Station was activated in 1958 and later became headquarters for the 26th Air Division (NORAD), responsible for defending 800,000 square miles of the western United States and the ocean approaches to almost 800 miles of the Pacific Coast. It is estimated that the closure of Adair has cost the local economy an input of nearly \$7,000,000 annually.

Description of Property:

Adair Air Force Station consists of a total acreage of 377.38 acres as follows:

- Fee - 311.29 acres (Includes outgrants of 48.23 acres to Camp Adair Air Force Base Housing, Inc., and 0.34 acre to Pacific Northwest Bell.)
- Leased - 4.27 acres.
- Easements - 61.82 acres.

Improvements of the Base comprise 133 buildings which consist of four office buildings, four storage buildings, 60 single dwellings, 45 duplexes and 19 various other buildings.

The Base may be best understood by dividing the land and improvements into the following areas:

1. SAGE Area.
2. Capehart Family Housing.
3. Sewage Treatment and Undeveloped Areas.
4. Water System.

1. **SAGE Area:** This area comprised the major activities of the Air Force Station with most of the major structures. The area is approximately 44.06 acres consisting of former tracts A-100 and B-308. The area is generally of flat topography with several streets intersecting. The area is bounded generally by U. S. Highway 99W to the west, Vincent Avenue to the south, Sixth Street to the east, and Arnold Avenue to the north. This may be better understood by referring to the area outlined in blue on Exhibit B.

The focal point and center of activity of the SAGE area was the Direction Center. Therefore, we shall begin our description at this point and branch out to the other buildings and areas.

a. **Direction Center, Building 225.** This is a 166,224 sq. ft. building. The exterior and roof walls are 3' - 4' thick concrete and interior walls are of concrete and concrete block on a concrete foundation. As such, it was constructed as bomb proof. The building consists of three floors. The main floor consists mostly of a vast computer system, still in place at the time of inspection, but reportedly soon to be removed by the Air Force. One large central area of the first floor is presently stacked with equipment belonging to the Office of Emergency Preparedness, who have expressed interest in receiving transfer of the building. The center of the second story contains a vast network of air conditioning ducts, water pipes, and telephone and electrical cable, with offices and situation rooms around the exterior. The upper floor consists of offices and many rooms with radar scopes, which are partially cannibalized but have not been completely removed. Internal supports between floors are a network of heavy reinforced concrete columns and beams supporting load bearing floors. Interiors are finished with asphalt tile, vinyl asbestos or cement floors. Ceilings are exposed concrete or acoustical tile cemented to the masonry. Interior walls are movable plaster-board and metal. In addition, the building contains stairwells, air conditioning rooms, room size vaults and shop areas. Lighting is by fluorescent fixtures, presently at minimum levels. The building has one entry, a small exit door and no windows.

b. **SAGE Utilities Building, Building 227.** This building is connected to the Direction Center via utility and pipe tunnels and is of similar construction to Building 225. The building contains 14,448 sq. ft. of space and houses the cooling and electrical system of the Direction Center in addition to the heating of many of the buildings in the SAGE area. The building contained six generators, but one has been removed and, according to the Report of Excess, all have been allocated for removal.

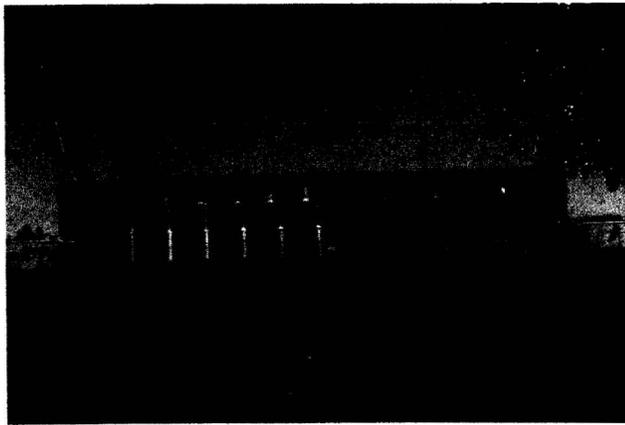
The building originally contained three chillers to provide air conditioning and cooling for the computers. Two have since been removed and, according to the Preliminary Report of Excess, all were to be removed. Contacts with engineers have indicated that while one chiller can keep the Direction Center reasonably comfortable, the absence would make it unusable. Subsequent conversations with the Corps of Engineers have now determined that the one chiller will remain.

The heating system includes two large oil fired boilers providing low pressure steam heating. Oil is stored in underground oil storage tanks.

NOTE: While removal of the six generators will not adversely affect the D. C. building because outside power is available, it should be noted that should the building be desired as a Federal Relocation Site, no emergency power will be available.

c. Security Police Identification, Building 229. This is a reported 107 sq. ft. building with the foundation and floor of reinforced concrete, wood walls with glass windows and two doors and a wood roof. This building was formerly used as a check in point for employees entering the Direction Center compound.

The above three buildings are enclosed by a security fence with three strands of barbed wire. Entry is gained through two sliding security gates, which are still kept locked. The grounds include asphalt parking areas, walkways and grass.



Red arrow points to
Bldg 225, Direction
Center. Yellow arrow
to Bldg 227, Utilities
Building in foreground.

The following described buildings are all located south of the Direction Center (in numerical order).

d. Vehicle Fuel Station, Building 009. This is merely a small concrete island with a gasoline pump and metal pole supporting a small wooden roof.

e. Maintenance Shop, Building 111. This is a 15,196 sq. ft. building with a concrete foundation and walls and ribbed steel insulated roof. It is an irregularly shaped building divided into an office area and larger covered storage areas. The northerly or front portion of the building has six standard size offices, a 12' x 12' vault and rest rooms in the westerly portion, and two larger 32' x 39' offices to the east of the entry. To the rear is one large 66' x 80' storage area, four smaller workshop areas and dressing room. The southerly wall has two 12' x 10' overhead sliding doors leading to a concrete loading pad. This building presently serves as the headquarters for the Air Force caretaker force at the base, in addition to storage for remaining Air Force equipment.

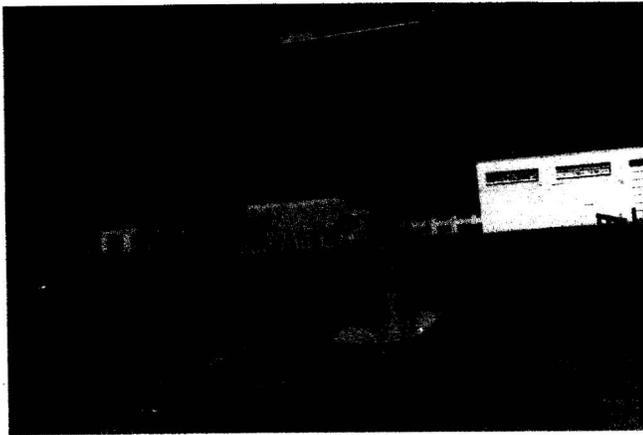
f. Grounds and Paving Facility, Building 117. This is a 4,200 sq. ft. building with a concrete foundation and floor with galvanized metal walls and roof. The major portion of the building is a large, approximately 40' x 60' equipment repair area served by three 10' x 12' overhead sliding doors. The remainder contains two small office areas, a tool crib with sliding gates, a toilet and utility room. This building, too, is presently filled with Air Force property.

Just to the east of this building is a large concrete pad that is used for storage purposes.

g. Headquarters, Air Force, Building 127. This building is located on Vincent Avenue and contains 515 sq. ft. of space and is of wood frame construction with asbestos shingle walls and roof. The space is divided into four rooms, one large room to the front and two small offices and a rest room to the rear. The last use of the building was obviously as a Boy Scout headquarters. The building still contains several flags and a great deal of scouting equipment.

h. Miscellaneous Recreation Facility, Building 130. This is a building converted to a stable for horses. It is of wood frame construction on a wooden foundation and an asphalt shingle roof. In the side are two large wooden doors.

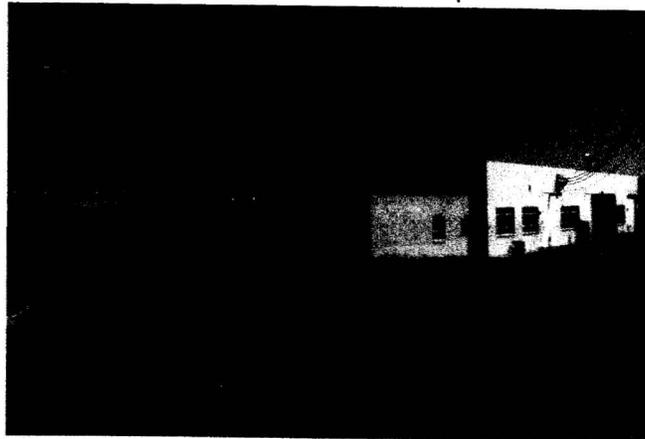
1. Recreation Workshop, Building 133. This is a 1,875 sq. ft. building built on a concrete slab. The building is wood frame with cement shingle exterior and asphalt roof. The west end contains two work bays, and the east end one work bay, each with overhead roll doors. Between the bays are located a tool area, storage room, closet and rest room. Bundles of newspapers are stacked in the bays, but they are covered with plastic and set away from the walls.



8. Vehicle Fueling Station.

8

9. Building 111,
Maintenance Shop.



9

9

j. Operations, Building 200. This is a 2,637 sq. ft. building that formerly housed the Security Police and other administrative functions. The building has a concrete foundation with wood floor and walls. The roof is composition shingles. Interior walls are wood paneling with several ceiling high drywall and metal bank type partitions. The floor is covered with vinyl tile. The building is divided into two large office areas, two smaller executive offices, rest rooms and utility areas. To the rear is a concrete pier for loading purposes.

k. Exchange Service Station, Building 210. This building is 1,800 sq. ft. with a concrete floor, concrete block walls and wood frame, built up roof. In addition is a wood roof built above the former pump area supported on four metal poles. The building is a typical modern gasoline station. It contains an office area, a large service area with three bays with rolling overhead doors and two rest rooms. Included are a 7,000 gal. and a 5,000 gal. underground gasoline storage tanks.

l. Transportation Facility, Building 220. This is a 3,028 sq. ft. building with concrete slab foundation, concrete block walls and 5 ply insulated roofing. The interior floor is covered with vinyl tile. The front of the building has two offices, a hall leading to the rear and two rest rooms. The rear area is a work shop area. This area is presently filled with furniture (beds, couches, dressers, etc.) belonging to the Air Force. The caretaker force was reminded to tag each item carefully which the Air Force wishes to remove. A recheck showed this was accomplished.

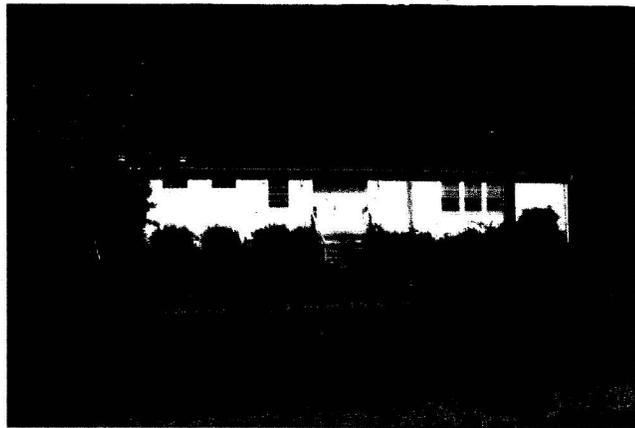
Unless otherwise noted, these buildings are all heated by the steam generated from the SAGE Utilities Building, which in turn is piped to the buildings and disseminated by fan type hot water convertors throughout the buildings. An example may be seen in Photo Number 19.

m. Auto Maintenance Shop, Building 222. This is a 5,297 sq. ft. building with a concrete foundation, concrete block walls and built up roof with a tar and gravel covering. The front of the building is divided into an office area, a rest room with shower, and an automotive parts storeroom. The rear area is a workshop divided into four large work bays each with overhead rolling doors. To the rear is a large 10 ton hoist and in front and rear are hydraulic lifts. Air Force fire fighting equipment is presently stored in the building.

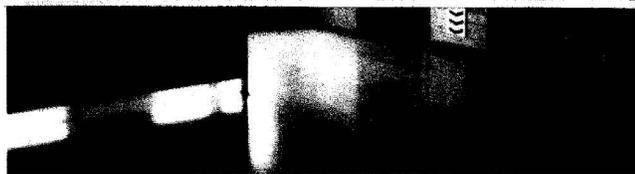
n. Storage Shed, Building 224. This is a 1,948 sq. ft. metal building on a concrete slab. There are two large overhead doors. The building is presently filled with Air Force supplies.

o. **Warehouse, Building 226.** This is a 10,752 sq. ft. building built on a concrete slab. The floor and walls are of concrete block with a built up roof covered with tar and gravel. The front of the building is divided into an office area and another area that was the former Veterinarian office. Above the front offices, a mezzanine has been constructed which houses two more office areas. To the rear, in the large warehouse area, there are several wire screen partitions segmenting the area. This is presently the major storage area of excess Air Force equipment, which is continuously being removed. The building features two loading bays, one which is recessed in the ground to allow delivery of heavy equipment at floor level.

p. **Base Cold Storage, Building 228.** This is a 1,788 sq. ft. building with a concrete foundation, concrete block walls and a steel frame roof built up with a tar and gravel cover. The building has a small office and rest room on the southerly end and three cold storage bin areas for refrigeration. In addition is a large freezer room to the rear. A door area was knocked out of the back wall of the freezer box and a wooden pier has been partially constructed but the job was not completed. The freezer and refrigeration unit located below has been cannibalized. Some parts and gauges are obviously missing.



15. Building 200.
Operations Building.



16. Interior of
Building 200.

13

q. Buildings 230 and 236, Airmen Dormitories. These are 17, 125 sq. ft. buildings with concrete foundations and floors. The walls are concrete block and the roofs are steel built up with gravel covering. The buildings are divided into two stories, each identical. Each story has twenty-four 12' x 15' three man rooms. Each room contains three wardrobes and some small shelves. Also on each story are two all tile shower rooms with four stools, four washbowls, three showers and three urinals. Each floor has a large lounge, somewhat larger on the upper floor because an office area is partitioned in the lower area. Each floor has two janitor closets and a storage room. Entry is gained by using an entry hall and stairwell at the center of the buildings or doors and stairways located at each end of the buildings.

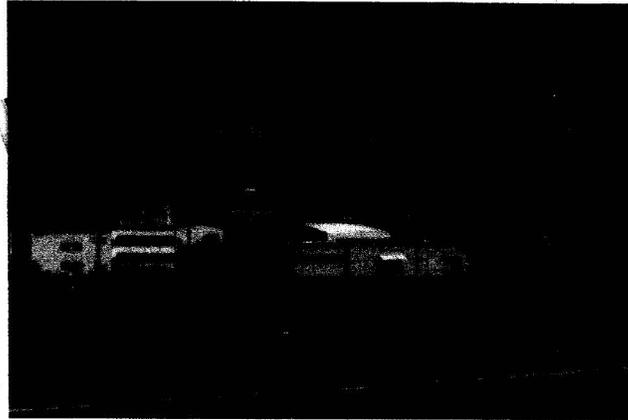
r. Fire Station, Building 231. A 3, 131 sq. ft. building with concrete foundation and floor, concrete block walls and steel roof. The front area, approximately 50' x 50', is the major apparatus room for fire fighting equipment in three bays. Each is entered by a large overhead rolling door. To the rear is a kitchen area, sleeping area, classroom, storage and tool rooms. The building still has quite a bit of loose equipment laying around inside.

s. Squadron Headquarters, Building 232. This is a 2, 890 sq. ft. building with a concrete foundation, concrete block walls and a steel built up roof covered with tar and gravel. This building formerly housed the credit union, base housing office, base billeting and other administrative functions. The building contains six small offices in the east wing and reception area, rest rooms, janitor area and a storage room in the west wing. This and all following buildings used for personnel services have double doors with metal panic type hardware for easy exit from buildings.

t. Dining Hall, Building 233. A 4, 638 sq. ft. building with concrete floor and foundation, concrete block walls and a steel and gravel roof. The main dining area is entered through an approximately 6' x 27' vestibule, and is approximately 50' x 50'. To the west of the dining area is a stainless steel counter and food display area and immediately west of this is the kitchen area. The kitchen is finished with tile walls and stainless steel fixtures with cement floor tiles and has separate cooking, scullery and dishwashing areas, and includes two 9' x 8' built in refrigerators. Adjacent to the refrigerators is a dry storage area which opens to an outside loading dock. To the rear are rest rooms, lockers and a mechanical room.

u. Airmen Dormitory, Building 234. This is a smaller dormitory than the ones listed above, containing 11, 332 sq. ft. The building has a concrete foundation, concrete block floors and a metal roof. The rooms have wardrobes for two men rather than three as in the other dormitories. There is a lounge on the main floor and not on the top floor, otherwise comments on above dormitories apply.

36. View from roof of DC looking east. Major buildings identified are: Bldg 235 (yellow arrow), Bldg 242 (blue arrow), Bldg 245 (green arrow), Bldg 257 (red arrow), and Bldg 237 (black arrow).



v. Exchange Sales Store, Building 235. This is a 5,440 sq. ft. building with concrete foundation, concrete block walls and steel roof. It consists of three separate wings. The central area is the former retail sales area, approximately 52' x 33', the north wing consists of an office, warehouse area, rest room, laundry and cleaning area, barber shop and an adjoining loading dock. The south wing consists of the mechanical area, loading room with outside sliding door above ground level, snack bar, and rest rooms.

w. Division Headquarters, Building 237. This is a 15,764 sq. ft. building with a concrete floor, concrete block walls and steel roof. The building is divided into two floors. The lower story has thirteen small offices and one large open area, all off a central corridor leading from the main lobby. In addition, there is a vault and a postal area with post office boxes still in place. Rest rooms, storage rooms and a janitorial closet complete the lower floor. The upper story contains eight smaller offices and three larger open office areas. In addition are rest rooms and storage areas. The floors are covered with asphalt tile in all areas.

x. Service Club, Building 239. This is a 6,930 sq. ft. building with concrete foundation, concrete walls and a built up roof. The building entry is through a vestibule into a main lobby. East of the lobby is an office and beyond a large, approximately 34' x 34' game room. East of the game room is a 16' x 8' music room, and four small storage rooms. West of the lobby are rest rooms, coat room and janitor's closet. To the rear is a large

room, approximately 33' x 100' ballroom which can be divided into three smaller rooms by using folding partitions. This large room has doors opening onto a concrete terrace. At the northeast corner of the building is an offset mechanical room. At the approximate center on the west side of the building is a kitchen with built in range, stainless steel sinks and built in dishwasher.

y. Gymnasium, Building 242. This is a concrete block building on a concrete foundation with steel roof containing 11,457 sq. ft. of floor space. The major entry is through a small lobby at the north center of the building. Immediately to the west of the lobby is located the gymnasium, approximately 100' x 70', which contains a full basketball court with folding wood bleachers on the northerly side. Directly south of the basketball court is a regulation handball court. Immediately south of the lobby is an office and equipment issue room and south of these rooms is an approximately 27' x 36' exercise room. To the east of the lobby are rest rooms, shower rooms, and lockers, and south of these rooms are steam and sauna rooms, a mechanical area, and an equipment and storage area.

COMMENT: The above buildings are each considered to be in very good condition, structurally sound and well maintained. The concrete block buildings are, as a rule, suffering from paint peeling, both inside and outside, particularly on the south walls. In no instance did the writer find any major damage from vandalism or neglect.

z. Commissary, Building 244 and Building 248. Building 244 is a wooden building built on a concrete pier with wood floors and composition shingle roof containing approximately 7,703 sq. ft. of floor area. Building 248 is of the same construction containing 4,391 sq. ft. The two buildings are connected by a wooden walking ramp. The buildings consist mostly of open areas with some small partitioned offices. Both buildings have wooden loading docks, asphalt tile floors and fluorescent lighting. An air conditioning system has been cannibalized. The buildings are considered to be in fair condition for their type. However, their temporary nature of construction and years of use have left them somewhat unsound and in need of structural repair.

aa. Chapel, Building 245. This is a concrete block building with a concrete foundation and steel roof containing 8,194 sq. ft. of floor space. The building consists of a chapel wing and an education wing with a connecting hallway. The chapel wing has a stained glass window and a concrete spire rising above the main part of the building. In this wing the chapel has the pews and pulpit remaining, but the carpet has been stripped from the floors as has much of the ornamentation. Within this wing and the corridor are located a foyer, three chaplains' offices, two classrooms, small

confession rooms and rest rooms.

The education wing is comprised of an assembly room, a kitchen, storage room, a small meeting room and an office. The building is in excellent condition.

bb. Bowling Alley, Building 246. This is a concrete block building with concrete foundation and wood roof containing approximately 3,381 sq. ft. of floor space. The building has four bowling lanes which appear to be sound of structure and playable with a good cleaning. The bowling equipment (pinsetters, etc.) has been cannibalized, but basic attached items (ball returns, electric eyes, etc.) remain. Two rows of fiberglass benches remain, one for players and one for spectators. Behind the lanes is an operators control area with a counter with switches for operation of the alley. A carpet in the area is in poor condition. In addition is a small snack bar, rest rooms and a utility room.

cc. Dispensary, Building 249. This is a concrete block building on a concrete foundation with steel roof, containing 6,097 sq. ft. The northerly wing of the building has the following rooms: five bed ward room and bath, two bed ward room and bath, kitchen, utility, nurses station, five examination rooms, two dental operating rooms, dental lab, X-ray rooms and dark room and two supply rooms.

The southerly wing has the following rooms: waiting room, pharmacy, mechanical, audio and visual testing rooms, emergency room, doctor's office and rest rooms.

All equipment has been removed except that which is attached to the building. The building is in good condition and is readily adaptable to a medical clinic or health center.

dd. NCO Open Mess, Building 251. This is a concrete block building with concrete foundation and steel roof containing 5,834 sq. ft. The building contains a dining and ballroom opening onto a small terrace and barbecue area, kitchen, cafeteria, cocktail lounge, loading dock and two rest rooms, coat room and two offices.

ee. Sales Store, Exchange Warehouse and Theater, Buildings 253, 254 and 256. These three buildings are all temporary type buildings with a concrete pier foundation, wood floor and walls and composition shingle roofs. Each building is 152' x 25' and contains 3,850 sq. ft. Each building is partitioned into two large rooms at each end with small office areas and rest rooms in between, all have asphalt tile floors. The buildings are considered to be in fair condition.

ff. Officers Quarters, Building 255. This is a concrete block building with concrete foundation and steel roof containing 9,966 sq. ft. of floor space. The major portion of the building is a two-story, 42' x 83'. Two single story wings 32' x 43' are at each side. In the main portion, each unit consists of two bedrooms, a shared living room, bath and small kitchen. There are eight such units.

The quarters in the wings are similar except that there are no living rooms. There are two of these units in each wing for a total of 24 bedroom quarters. Each bedroom has a sink and medicine cabinet. An 8' x 5' room with wood storage lockers is located on the upper story. The building is in excellent condition.

gg. Officers Open Mess, Building 257. This is a concrete block building on a concrete foundation with a steel roof containing 6,812 sq. ft. of floor space. The building is entered from the west through a small vestibule with planter wells, into a lobby and coat check area. North of the lobby are rest rooms and south of the lobby are an office, storage and mechanical areas. The central part of the building has a very nice lounge and bar room connected by a double fireplace and a large, 60' x 30', ballroom and dining area with a small bandstand and hardwood floors. The easterly portion of the building comprises a tiled kitchen, storage areas and rest rooms.

The dining area opens to an outside terrace patio with barbecue. The building is in excellent condition.

hh. Water Pump Station, Building 260. This is a small 11' x 11' building with concrete foundation, concrete block walls and steel roof. This is a booster pump station, its purpose is explained below.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

2. Capehart Family Housing Area: This area is 61.78 acres (Tract E-500). Of this, 48.23 acres is leased to Camp Adair Housing, Inc., and the remaining 13.55 acres are unused, with one small exception. The exception is a 0.34 acre tract leased to Pacific NW Bell Telephone Company for 50 years, ending in 2009, for construction of a telephone company building.

The area has been paved with winding streets. The Capehart Family Housing area is outlined in red on Exhibit B.

The 150 family housing units were constructed in 1959 under the Capehart program. The remaining mortgage is estimated at approximately \$2,600,000.

All 150 units are of wood frame construction, built on a concrete slab with asphalt shingle roofing. All have attached garages. Each unit has drywall partitioning and asphalt tile, inlaid hardwood floors and a brick fireplace. All have baseboard electric heat. Each unit contains a washer, dryer, range, refrigerator and garbage disposal. Types and dimensions of the units are as follows:

a. Officers three-bedroom duplex.

<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Floor Area/Unit</u>	<u>Garage Area/Unit</u>
30	1841 sq. ft.	370 sq. ft.

Includes Buildings 311, 312, 313, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 358, 360, 362, 363, and 365.

b. Officers four-bedroom - single

<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Floor Area/Unit</u>	<u>Garage Area/Unit</u>
8	1880 sq. ft.	370 sq. ft.

Includes Buildings 323, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 359, 361.

c. Officers three-bedroom - single.

<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Floor Area/Unit</u>	<u>Garage Area/Unit</u>
14	1802 sq. ft.	370 sq. ft.

Includes Buildings 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 335, 342, 344, 346, 347, and 349.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

d. Officers four-bedroom - single.

<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Floor Area/Unit</u>	<u>Garage Area/Unit</u>
6	1801 sq. ft.	370 sq. ft.

Includes Buildings 324, 337, 339, 345, 348, and 350.

e. Other Officers

Building 341 is a four-bedroom unit containing 2455 sq. ft. of living space plus a 659 sq. ft. double garage.

Building 343 is a four-bedroom unit containing 2876 sq. ft. of living space plus an 820 sq. ft. double garage.

f. Airmen two-bedroom - duplex.

<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Floor Area/Unit</u>	<u>Garage Area/Unit</u>
4	1156 sq. ft.	370 sq. ft.

Buildings 409 and 417.

10 1341 sq. ft. 370 sq. ft.

Buildings 421, 431, 433, 442, and 444.

g. Airmen three-bedroom - duplex.

<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Floor Area/Unit</u>	<u>Garage Area/Unit</u>
68	1505 sq. ft.	370 sq. ft.

Includes Buildings 400 thru 408, 411, 412, 414, 419, 423, 425, 427, 428, 429, 434, 435, 437 thru 441, 443, 445 thru 451 and 453.

h. Airmen four-bedroom - duplex

<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Floor Area/Unit</u>	<u>Garage Area/Unit</u>
8	1680 sq. ft.	370 sq. ft.

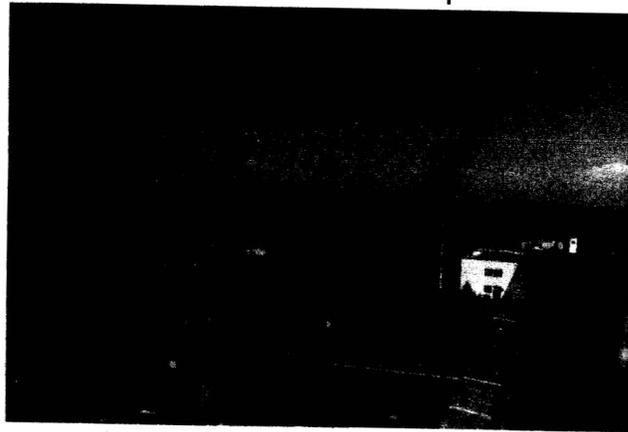
Buildings 416, 418, 426 and 430.

3. **Sewage Treatment and Undeveloped Areas:** This generally covers the remainder of the reported area of the Air Force Station and consists of approximately 162.26 acres of land and is outlined in green on Exhibit B.

a. **Sewage Treatment Plant:** This is a 2.25 acres area. (Tract B-202) It has a 618 sq. ft. concrete building used for sewage treatment and disposal. The sewage treatment plant consists of a comminutor (pulverizer), Imhoff tank, trickling filter, final clarifier, chlorinator and covered sludge drying beds. Effluent is discharged into Bowers Slough which flows into the Willamette River, approximately 3.4 miles away. This is denoted on Exhibit A by the small arrows. It is noted that the discharge is made just above the intake facility for the potable water system. The sewage system is gravity flow, except for two 5 hp lift stations located on the line. Plant capacity is 171,000 gallons per day.

b. **Undeveloped Areas:** These, 160.61 acres, are areas which were purchased for future station expansion. (Tracts B-202-3 and B-202-4) No major development has taken place on these areas, but some minor development such as controlled hunting, pasture land, tennis court and skeet range. One small building, Building 580, Range Control House, is located by the skeet range. This is a small 262 sq. ft. concrete block building with a wood roof. There is access to three ponds which were previously stocked with fish.

70. View from D. C. building looking NE. Area beyond housing is undeveloped. Approximate location of sewage treatment plant is shown by yellow arrow behind the grove of trees.



4. **Water System:** The water system consists of 43.20 acres of fee owned land, (Tract A) 4.27 acres of leased land, (Tract B-200-1, 2, 3) and approximately 61.82 acres of easements. The general layout may be seen on Exhibit A. The facilities are as follows:

a. **Water Intake Plant, Building 801:** This is a 327 sq. ft. concrete building with a wood upper floor and composition roof. The water is pumped from this source, at the Willamette River, to the Water Treatment Plant. The building contains two 1300 gallon per minute, 10 hp pumps. The plant is located on a 3.5 acre waterfront parcel. Only a small portion is needed for the plant, the remainder is a softball field and vacant land. Contacts with the Corps of Engineers have assured that transfer of water rights from the Willamette River is legal.

b. **Water Supply, Treatment, Building 805:** This is a concrete block building on a concrete foundation with a wood roof containing 3169 sq. ft. This building is located across the highway approximately one-fourth of a mile north of the Intake Plant. The plant consists of, in order of flow, alum-lime coagulation-flocculation, settling, filtration, chlorination and fluoridation. The treatment plant capacity is 1,728,000 gallons per day. Treated water is stored in a 210,000 gallon clear well at the treatment plant. There are four pumps and motors: a 3600 gpm with 125 hp motor; a 2700 gpm with 100 hp motor; and two 1800 gpm, each with 75 hp motors. The treatment plant is on a 17.20 tract of land. The building contains an office, a lab and storage area, with a hoist to lift supplies to the upper areas.

c. **Voss Hill Reservoir:** Water is pumped from the water treatment plant to this one million gallon underground tank, located approximately half way between the water intake area and the Air Force Station. The reservoir is located on a 23.5 acre tract of fee owned land.

d. **Hospital Hill Reservoir:** Water flows from Voss Hill to the booster pump station at the base, previously cited Building 260. A 10 hp, 1300 gpm booster pump helps carry the water to this Reservoir, a 500,000 gallon reservoir that serves the immediate needs of the base. This reservoir is located on 4.27 acres of leased land, which expires June 30, 2008.

Note: The Air Force presently has an agreement to supply water to certain users from the Voss Hill Reservoir. Included are four irrigation farms and a plywood plant (Georgia-Pacific Corp.). This is presently the only potable water source to these users. The agreement is cancellable upon 30 days written notice.

Water Right No. 15077 limits water taken from the Willamette River to 3.0 cubic feet per second, which translates to approximately 1346 gallons per minute. The pump capacity in the Intake Plant, of 2600 gallons per minute, would exceed this limit.

Utilities:

Electric power is provided by Consumers Power, Inc. There are 59, 247 feet of primary distribution line reported for disposal.

Water is provided as is outlined above. The water capacity is 1, 728, 000 gallons per day. There are a reported 64, 395 feet of water distribution mains. Sewage disposal is provided as is outlined above. There are a reported 41, 180 feet of sewage collection mains. Also reported are 39, 362 feet of storm drain disposal mains.

Fire and Police Protection:

In addition to the fire and police facilities mentioned above, there are 64 fire hydrants reported, located about the base. The closest fire protection came from the City of Corvallis. Police protection to the area is provided by the Benton County Sheriff's office.

Zoning:

Because of Government ownership, the property has not been zoned. The property in the immediate vicinity is zoned R-A, Suburban Residential.

Taxes:

Because of Government ownership, the property has not been assessed or taxed. The following estimate is provided.

1. Estimated value of fee owned land (based on comparable sales of local large acreage land sales at \$700 per acre) 311.29 acres - \$217, 903
2. Estimated value of leased land (based upon an estimated economic rent of \$200 per year until 2008 or 42 years) \$3044.80 called \$3, 100.

3. Estimated value of 61.82 acre easements for off station water mains, storm drainage and effluent.	\$ 10,000
4. Estimated value facilities ther than buildings including reservoirs, streets, utilities, curbs and gutters, etc.	\$ 500,000
5. Estimated value Capehart Housing.	\$1,500,000
6. Estimated value all other buildings.	\$1,420,000
Estimated Market Value	\$3,651,000
Rounded to	\$3,650,000

Were the property to go into private ownership, taxes would be based on a millage rate of 24.17 mills at 100% of market value.

Highest and Best Use. The Capehart Housing area is considered to be for residential. The remainder is considered to be for institutional or light manufacturing purposes.

Encumbrances. The following outgrants were in effect on date the property was reported excess:

Lease No. AF 35(808)-486: to Camp Adair Air Force Base Housing, Inc., new United States Air Force Housing for a period ending 2013.

Easement No. W49-040-eng-2983 to Archie R. Hilbert, et ux, for road right-of-way for an indefinite period.

Consent to Easement No. DA(S) 45-108-eng-450, to North Albany Water Improvement District, Inc., for water pipeline.

Lease No. DACA67-1-70-48, to Pacific Northwest Bell for use of 25 years ending 1974 at a rental of \$200.64 per annum.

Lease No. DA(S) 45-108-eng-600 as supplemented, to Pacific Northwest Bell for 0.34 acre of land with necessary ingress and egress. Lessee has constructed its own building. Rental is \$80.64 per annum.

Permit No. DACA67-4-68-235 to Department of Army, Portland District for ingress and egress to Bowers Rock Bar Channel Stabilization Project ending May 31, 1973.

REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHIVES

**Proposed Easement No. DACA67-2-70-62 to Consumers Power, Inc.,
for right-of-way of electrical transmission line along the north boundary
of the Capehart Housing.**

**Interest in Property: Numerous expressions of interest have been received
from public institutions and private individuals, currently on file.**

APPENDIX E-2

*Property Management and Disposal Service Office
of Real Property Activities,
dated c. 1973.*

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL SERVICE
OFFICE OF REAL PROPERTY
ACTIVITIES

RB

9 R. Oregon 419

Adair Air Force Station, Benton County, Oregon

Major Points

- Approximately 202 acres were assigned to HEW on September 9, 1970, for conveyance to the U.S. International University but this property later reverted.
- Disposal of this property was the subject of a task force chaired by Senator Hatfield to recommend uses for the property after it reverted from USIU.

Description

- Approximately 311 acres in fee, 66 acres in lesser interests and 132 buildings. These buildings include 150 Capehart housing units.

Congressman and District

- Representative Wendell Wyatt (R); 1st District, Oregon

Status and Interest

Disposals Completed

- September 28, 1970 - 108 acres assigned to DHEW for conveyance to the City of Albany for health use.
- October 20, 1971 - 2.1 acres assigned to DHEW for conveyance to the Oregon SW Washington Laborers Training Trust Fund for educational use.
- October 22, 1971 - 10.61 acres assigned to DHEW for conveyance to the City of Albany for health use.
- October 13, 1972 - 11.5 acres assigned to BOR for conveyance to Benton County for park use.
- February 20, 1973 - 38 acres assigned to DHEW 24 of which to be conveyed to the Oregon SW Washington Laborers Training Trust Fund and 14 acres to the Chicano Indian Study Center for educational uses.
- March 1, 1973 - 6.1 acres assigned to BOR for conveyance to Benton County for park use.
- January 26, 1973 - 65.73 acres and 150 Capehart housing units sold by sealed-bid sale for \$1,200,000.

Approximately 42 acres remain for disposal of which 38 acres are proposed for conveyance to the State of Oregon Game Commission for wildlife use and the remaining approximately 4 acres are proposed for public sale. Also remaining is the electrical system which is proposed for negotiated sale to the local utility company.

APPENDIX E-3

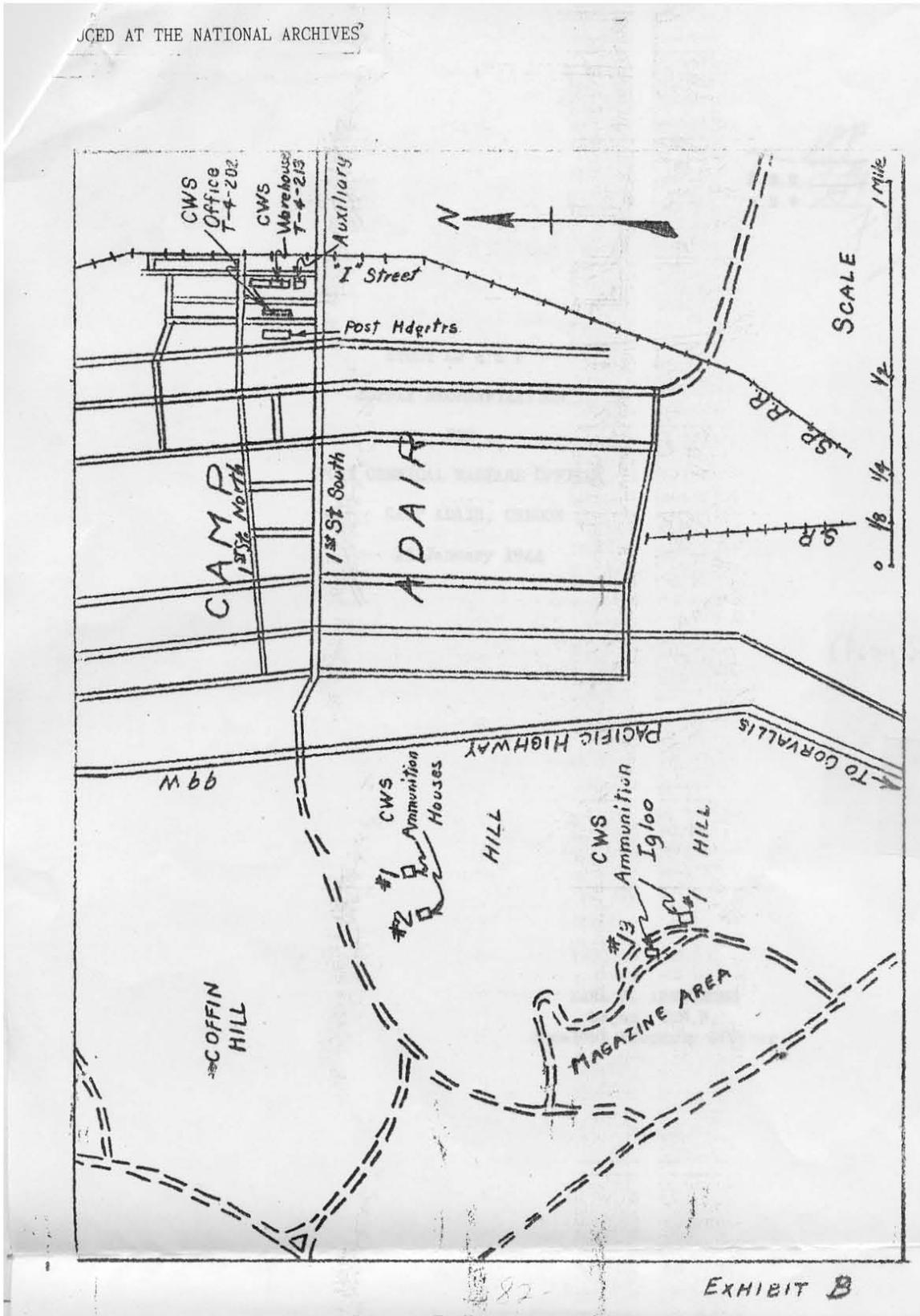
Army Service Forces
*Study of ASF Supply Reorganization For Post
Chemical Warfare Officer Camp Adair,
Oregon,
dated 15 January 1944.*

323.3

~~_____~~ *opp*
J.R.N. *1/15/44*
A.D.G. *AT*
file

STUDY OF A S F
SUPPLY REORGANIZATION
FOR
POST CHEMICAL WARFARE OFFICER
CAMP ADAIR, OREGON
15 January 1944

EARL F. ARMSTRONG
Major, C.W.S.
Chemical Property Officer



APPENDIX E-4

Army Service Forces
Memorandum: *Surplus Status of Camp Adair*,
dated 15 March 1945.

SPMOC 602 (9 Mar 45) ARMY SERVICE FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CP:jg
6493



15 MAR 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-4, WAR DEPARTMENT
GENERAL STAFF:

Subject: Surplus Status of Camp Adair.

1. Reference is made to the following files of correspondence:

a. Disposition Form from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, War Department General Staff, to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, file WDGDS 4447, dated 28 October 1944, in which Camp Adair, Oregon, was placed in the category of surplus and its disposition approved.

b. Disposition Form from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, War Department General Staff, to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, file WDGDS 6812, dated 3 January 1945, in which certain portions of Camp Adair, Oregon, required for storage operations were placed in an active status and designated a Class I installation under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

c. The attached letter from the Portland Real Estate Sub-Office, to the Division Engineer, Pacific Division, file 602.2 (Camp Adair, Oregon) PO PADRE-DP, subject: "Surplus Status of Camp Adair," dated 12 February 1945, with four indorsements and one inclosure, which recommends that additional portions of Camp Adair be withdrawn from the category of surplus and placed in an active status.

2. Attached hereto as an inclosure to letter, reference paragraph 1 c. above, is a memorandum containing historical data regarding declarations of surplus at Camp Adair and the present status thereof, together with pertinent maps of the area. This memorandum discloses:

a. That the lands presently usable and having potential agricultural value have been leased with minor exceptions pending the sale thereof by the disposal agency.

b. That the hospital area has been transferred to the Navy, together with exclusive permit to use certain buildings and areas within the cantonment area.

c. That certain warehouses and shop areas have been designated a Class I installation under the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command.

d. That joint use agreements have been entered into between the Army and Navy covering certain facilities of the camp necessary for the

SUBJECT: Surplus Status of Camp Adair.

proper functioning of both services.

e. That the facilities on which temporary permit has been issued to the Navy, as well as those required jointly by the Army and Navy, consisting of buildings, utilities, line and roads, are scattered through that portion of the cantonment area which is in a surplus status.

f. That the land within and immediately adjacent to the cantonment has little, if any, agricultural value by reason of the fact that it is crisscrossed by roads, streets, highways, and hardstandings of various sorts.

g. That if this land was offered for sale after the removal of buildings thereon, that the necessary reservations for rights-of-way and roads and utilities for the operation of the Army and Navy facilities would so encumber the land as to make the sale thereof questionable.

3. In view of the above, it is recommended that the area bounded on the north by the north boundary of Benton County, on the east by the easterly line of the right-of-way of the Southern Pacific Railway and the westerly boundary of the area under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, and on the south by the northerly boundary of the area transferred to the Navy, and on the west by the easterly line of the right-of-way of Highway No. 99E be withdrawn from the category of surplus and placed in an inactive status under the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command.

4. The action recommended above will result in placing the responsibility for the care and maintenance under one command and make a material saving in the existing expenses entailed by the present dual command of the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command and the Portland District Engineer.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

LeR. LUTES
Major General, GSC
Director, Plans & Operations, ASF

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

1 Incl:
#1-Ltr frm Portland Real Estate
Sub-Office, to the Div Engr,
Pac Div, 12 Feb 45, w/4 Incls.
& 1 Incl.

APPENDIX E-5

Army Service Forces
Memorandum: *Excess-Camp Adair, Oregon,*
dated 30 November 1945.

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
SFMOC 323.3 (5 Nov 45) WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



30 NOV 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-4, WAR DEPARTMENT
GENERAL STAFF:

Subject: Excess - Camp Adair, Oregon.

I. Reference is made to the following files of correspondence:

a. Attached letter from the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, file 320 (SPRVO), dated 5 November 1945, with one inclosure, which reports Camp Adair, Oregon, excess to the needs of that command.

b. Attached letter from the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, file 602.1 (R), dated 29 October 1945, which concurs in the disposal of the subject camp.

II. Present Status:

a. Camp Adair, Oregon, is presently in an active status, as a Class II installation, under the jurisdiction of the Army Ground Forces except for the following:

(1) Certain warehouse and shop areas have been assigned to the Ninth Service Command.

(2) The former Camp Adair Station Hospital, together with appurtenant buildings and certain lands have been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Navy. In this connection, the War Department has agreed to furnish certain services to the Navy Department who in turn will provide hospitalization and medical service for Army personnel. This agreement is revocable at the will of the War Department upon 180 days' notice.

III. Future Status:

a. There is no further War Department need for the subject installation which can be foreseen at this time.

b. The Navy Department has been notified that military activities at Camp Adair will be discontinued effective 1 December 1945, except for necessary services.

Classification cancelled by authority Army Asst. Chief of Staff
G-6 WDCB, Memorandum 1

-1-

Graves
GRAVES
Legislative & Liaison Staff

SUBJECT: Excess - Camp Adair, Oregon.

III. Future Status:(Contd)

c. The Navy Department has indicated that there will be no further need for the subject Camp after the Navy Hospital is closed which will be approximately sometime in March 1946.

IV. Recommendations:

a. It is, therefore, recommended that Camp Adair, Oregon, be placed in the category of surplus, effective 1 December 1945, with authority to dispose thereof in accordance with applicable laws, directives, and regulations.

b. Additionally, it is recommended that the classification be removed from this correspondence if the subject installation is placed in the category of surplus.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

S. L. SCOTT
Major General, GSC
Acting Director
Plans & Operations, ASF


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

2 Incls:
#1-Ltr frm CG, 9th SC
to CG, ASF, 5 Nov 45,
w/1 Incl.
#2-Ltr frm CG, AGF to
CG, ASF, 29 Oct 45.

APPENDIX E-6

Army Service Forces
Memorandum: *Surplus-Camp Adair, Oregon,*
dated 5 January 1946.

SPMOC 323.3 (18 Dec 45)

5 JAN 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:

Subject: Surplus - Camp Adair, Oregon.

1. Reference is made to the attached letter from the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, file 320 (SPMOC), dated 5 November 1945, with one inclosure, which reports Camp Adair, Oregon, excess to the needs of that command.
2. The War Department has placed the subject installation in the category of surplus, effective 18 December 1945.
3. Current agreement with the Navy Department for the operation of the Station Hospital will continue until on or before 30 March 1946, at which time the Navy Department has indicated that the hospital will no longer be required.
4. It is, therefore, desired that action be initiated to dispose of the subject installation known as Camp Adair, Oregon, substantially as described in the attached correspondence in accordance with applicable laws, directives, and regulations.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LUTKS:

HENRY C. WOLFE
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Director
Plans & Operations, ASF

1 Incl:
#1-Ltr frn CG, 9th SC
to CG, ASF, 5 Nov 45,
w/1 Incl.

CP:jg-6493
cc: C3
C4
L&L DIV WDSG
DIR SUPPLY-Stage-Dist-Maint
DIR READJUST-Info Br-Prop Disp Br
DCS FOR SC
CG, 9th SC
REQ DIV P&O GEN OSBERNE
WMS
BFR (COL HOUSTON)
OPD (COL SCROBLEY)

SPMOC
FRL (L) 4151
FJT 71772
jg

DISPOSITION SECT CIB

3
1 Dec
3 Jan

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

See record on Memo to TAG, this date.

Ltr frm CG, AGF to CG, ASF, 29 October 1945 concurs in the disposal of this camp, as all personnel of the AGF Replacement Depot No. 4, will be transferred by 15 Nov 45.



APPENDIX E-7

Army Service Forces
Letter: *Acquisition of Rifle Range Site at Camp
Adair for National Guard of Oregon,*
dated 4 June 1946.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

10 JUN 1948

Director of Services, ASF Installation Branch ASF

THE COMMANDING GENERAL
NORTH SERVICE COMMAND
FORT DOUGLAS WYOM

X

ROUTINE

NOTE

NOTE

NOTE

EFFECTIVE TEN JUNE THIS YEAR GSA THE WAR DEPARTMENT WITHDRAWS FROM SURPLUS
THE FIVE SIX ZERO ACRES TRACT COMPRISING THE RIFLE RANGE AT CAMP ADAIR GSA
GROSS AND PLACES IT IN AN INACTIVE STATUS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS AND SPMOC

LETTER:

OFFICIAL:

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD: See concurrent action on Memo CE this date.

SPMOC
HET:jg
5591

1
5 Jun
10 Jun

F. RUSSEL LYONS
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Installations Branch
Services Group, ASF

NOTE

JOHN WASH
Colonel, GSC

SPMOC

Acting Director of Services, ASF

SPMOC
FRL 4151

DISPOSITION SECT IB

Handwritten initials: JW, HET, CW

APPENDIX E-8

Center of Military History
Historical Data-Post, Camp, Station or Air Field.

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report

NAME: Camp Adair

Location: Wellsdale, Oregon; 11 miles north of Corvallis, Oregon; 11 miles from Albany, Oregon

Post Office: Camp Adair, Oregon Telegraph Office: Camp Adair, Ore. Radio available: Yes No

Railroad Station: Albany, Oregon Express Station: Wellsdale, Oregon Acquired by: _____

Class Installation: II Assignment: GF SF AF WD Capacity: Troops 5,274
Hospital Beds 122
Storage (Sq. Ft.) 399806
Land Acres 57035
Date Occupied _____

Adm. Control: 9th Service Command

Nearest Landing Field: Army Airdrome, Corvallis, Oregon *Corvallis Army Air Field*

HISTORY:

The camp site at Corvallis, Oregon is designated Camp Adair, per AG 680.9 (2-25-42)MR-M-C dated March 15, 1942. Named in honor of Lt. Henry R. Adair, U.S. Army, WD General Order No. 17 dated 4-2-42.

Portion of Camp Adair (45,461 acres) declared surplus 30 Jun 44. Report dated 12 Aug 44 recommended sale of land for agricultural and grazing purposes. Surplus War Property Administration Form 5 prepared. Title being examined - per Monthly Progress Report, OCE, dtd 31 Aug 44(C).

Idle agricultural land (45,460 acres), Camp Adair, certified to Reconstruction Finance Corporation 31 Jul 44 - per Monthly Progress Report, OCE, dtd 31 Aug 44(C). SWPA-5 submitted to RFC 10-28-44 - per MPR, OCE, 31 Jan 1945 (C).

The War Department has placed Camp Adair, Oregon, in the category of surplus, effective as of 28 October 1944; the CG, 9th Serv Comd, will prepare the camp for transfer to the Chief of Engineers at the earliest practicable date and inform the CG, ASF (Mobilization Division), of the date established for the transfer; periodic reports will be furnished on the progress made in vacating the camp; upon transfer of Camp Adair to his jurisdiction, the Chief of Engineers will initiate action without delay to dispose of this installation in accordance with applicable laws, directives and regulations - per SPX 680.3 (7 Nov 44) OB-I-SPMOC dated 10 November 1944. Also see ASF Circular #374 dated 13 Nov 1944.

Effective as of 8 January 1945, that portion of Camp Adair, Oregon, bounded by Avenue E, North and South; 12th Street, North; and the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, together with such housing and related facilities as are required for the operation of the storage facilities at this installation, is placed in an active status, and classified as a Class I installation under the command of the CG, 9th Service Command - per AG 602.3 (12 Jan 45) OB-I-SPMOC dated 16 January 1945. Also see ASF Circular #20, dated 17 January 1945. Effective 1 February 1945 - per GO #11, Hq, 9th Service Command, Ft. Douglas, Utah dated 29 January 1945 (R).

11, 303 acres of Camp Adair, Ore. (entire cantonment area incl. 36,979 mil. housing; 594,247 sq. ft. cl. storage) declared surplus 28 Oct 1944. Form SWPA-5 being prepared. 3,025 acres outleased for agricultural purposes at rental of \$18,308 per annum - per Monthly Progress Report, OCE, 31 January 1945 (C).

(Over)

HISTORICAL DATA REFERENCE:

- Military Reservations, _____ dated _____
- Construction and Real Estate Progress Report, C. of E, dated April 30, 1943
- Chief of Transportation Routing Instructions October 15, 1942 & Ch #39, 8-2-43
- Headquarters Army Air Forces _____
- Headquarters Army Service Forces Regional Availability of Property

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report

Nearest Landing Field: Army Airbase, Corvallis, Oregon *Corvallis Army Air Field*

Storage (Sq. Ft.) 59900
Land Acres 570.35
Date Occupied _____

HISTORY:

The camp site at Corvallis, Oregon is designated Camp Adair, per AG 680.9 (2-25-42)MR-M-C dated March 15, 1942. Named in honor of Lt. Henry R. Adair, U.S. Army, WD General Order No. 17 dated 4-2-42.

Portion of Camp Adair (45,461 acres) declared surplus 30 Jun 44. Report dated 12 Aug 44 recommended sale of land for agricultural and grazing purposes. Surplus War Property Administration Form 5 prepared. Title being examined - per Monthly Progress Report, OCE, dtd 31 Aug 44(C).

Idle agricultural land (45,460 acres), Camp Adair, certified to Reconstruction Finance Corporation 31 Jul 44 - per Monthly Progress Report, OCE, dtd 31 Aug 44(C). SWPA-5 submitted to RFC 10-20-44 - per LPR, OCE, 31 Jan 1945 (C).

The War Department has placed Camp Adair, Oregon, in the category of surplus, effective as of 28 October 1944; the CG, 9th Serv Comd, will prepare the camp for transfer to the Chief of Engineers at the earliest practicable date and inform the CG, ASF (Mobilization Division), of the date established for the transfer; periodic reports will be furnished on the progress made in vacating the camp; upon transfer of Camp Adair to his jurisdiction, the Chief of Engineers will initiate action without delay to dispose of this installation in accordance with applicable laws, directives and regulations - per SPX 680.3 (7 Nov 44) OB-I-SPMOC dated 10 November 1944. Also see ASF Circular #374 dated 13 Nov 1944.

Effective as of 8 January 1945, that portion of Camp Adair, Oregon, bounded by Avenue E, North and South; 12th Street, North; and the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, together with such housing and related facilities as are required for the operation of the storage facilities at this installation, is placed in an active status, and classified as a Class I installation under the command of the CG, 9th Service Command - per AG 602.3 (12 Jan 45) OB-I-SPMOC dated 16 January 1945. Also see ASF Circular #20, dated 17 January 1945. Effective 1 February 1945 - per GO #11, Hq, 9th Service Command, Ft. Douglas, Utah dated 29 January 1945 (R).

11, 303 acres of Camp Adair, Ore. (entire cantonment area incl. 36,979 mil. housing; 594,247 sq. ft. cl. storage) declared surplus 28 Oct 1944. Form SWPA-5 being prepared. 3,025 acres outleased for agricultural purposes at rental of \$18,308 per annum - per Monthly Progress Report, OCE, 31 January 1945 (C).

(Over)

HISTORICAL DATA REFERENCE:

Military Reservations, _____ dated _____

Construction and Real Estate Progress Report, C. of E, dated April 30, 1943

Chief of Transportation Routing Instructions October 15, 1942 & Ch #39, 8-2-43

Headquarters Army Air Forces _____

Headquarters Army Service Forces *Engineer Quarterly Report*
31 March 1944

24-38923 ABCD

*Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report*

Effective as of 4 June 1945, those portions of Camp Adair, Oregon, required by the CG, Army Ground Forces, for the establishment of a replacement depot, are re-established in an active status and designated as a class II installation, under the provisions of AR 170-10, as amended. All surplus land and facilities at Camp Adair not required for the Replacement Depot will remain in a surplus category - per WD Circular #179 dated 16 June 1945. See also General Orders # 83 dtd 6 Aug. 45.

See IV, WD Circular #179, 1945 is rescinded. Effective as of 4 June 1945, Camp Adair, Oregon, and all facilities thereat, is reestablished in an active status and designated as a class II installation under the provisions of AR 170-10, as amended - per WD Circular #235 dated 3 August 1945.

Pursuant to authority contained in Ltr AG 413.44, 27 Feb 1942, a Photographic Laboratory at Camp Adair, Oregon is authorized. This Photographic Laboratory is designated as a part of Camp Adair, under the command of the CG, 9th Serv Comd Ind, ASF, SPSM-T-2, 9 June 1945.

Effective 16 April 1945, the following portion of Camp Adair, Oregon, is removed from the category of surplus and placed in an inactive status under the jurisdiction of Hq. Ninth Service Command: "The area bounded on the north by the north boundary of Benton County, on the east by the easterly line of the right-of-way of the Southern Pacific Railway and the westerly boundary of the area under the jurisdiction of the CG, Ninth Service Command, and on the south by the northerly boundary of the area transferred to the Navy, and on the west by the easterly line of the right-of-way of Highway No. 99W." (Authority: Hq. ASF, Memo. to the Chief of Engineers, SPMOC 602 (20 Mar 45), 23 March 1945, and Ltr., Office of the Div. Engr., Pacific Div., 601.53 (Camp Adair, Oreg.) PADRE-DGR., 31 March 1945.) - per GO #42, Hq. Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah, dated 24 April 1945.

Effective as of 4 June 1945, those portions of Camp Adair, Oregon, required by the CG, AGF, for the establishment of a replacement depot, are reestablished in an active status and designated as a class II installation, under the provisions of AR 170-10, as amended. All surplus land and facilities at Camp Adair not required for the Replacement Depot will remain in a surplus category. (Authority: Sec. IV, WD Cir. 179, 16 June 1945). - per GO No. 83, Hq. Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah, dated 6 August 1945. 1,690 acres WD owned land withdrawn from surplus and placed in inactive status - 3-23-45. Form SWPA-Proprietary Title being verified. 3,065 acres outleased for agricultural purposes at rental of \$18,308 per annum. 471 acres of hospital area (Cost to Govt. \$3,103,422) transferred to Navy Dept. 4-24-45. - per Monthly Progress Report, OCE, dated 30 Apr 45.

Effective as of 18 December 1945, Camp Adair, Oregon, is placed in the category of surplus. Current agreement with the Navy Department for the operation of the Station Hospital will continue until on or before 30 March 1946. - per AG 602 (5 Jan 46)03-I SPMOC-M, dated 9 January 1946. See also ASF Cir. #10, dated 11 January 1946.

APPENDIX E-9

Corps of Engineers
Letter: *Artillery Range, Camp Adair, Oregon,*
dated 22 June 1942.

June 22, 1942

84

SUBJECT: Artillery Range, Camp Adair, Oregon.

TO : Commanding General, Army Ground Forces,
Army War College, Washington, D. C.

1. There are inclosed herewith proceedings of a board of officers convened by this headquarters pursuant to telephonic instructions from the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, June 10, to investigate and recommend a suitable site for an Artillery range for Camp Adair, Oregon. These board proceedings supplement a previous report made by this headquarters by letter dated May 29, 1942.

2. The aforementioned letter of May 29 recommended the acquisition of additional land adjacent to the Camp Adair Reservation for Artillery basic training and sub-calibre firing only and the conduct of all other firing at the Artillery range at Yakima, Washington. This recommendation was not approved for the stated reason that the distance between Camp Adair and Yakima is deemed to be excessive. The present board was, therefore, instructed especially to consider all practicable sites within 60 miles of Camp Adair. After thorough consideration of all such available areas, the board recommends the acquisition of a tract of approximately 25,000 acres north of and adjacent to the present Camp Adair Reservation and lying generally within the valleys of the Luckiamute and Little Luckiamute Rivers. After making a personal reconnaissance of this tract, I concur with the board's recommendation. General J. L. Bradley, 96th Division, expresses satisfaction with it.

3. The proposed Artillery range is briefly described in paragraph 5 of the board's report. There is appended to the map (inclosure #3 of the board report) an overlay showing the proposed impact area and possible battery positions. This plan is of course subject to modification as further detailed study may indicate. It, however, shows that the proposed tract is suitable for use as an Artillery range.

4. The estimated cost of acquisition (including relocation of utilities) is \$1,900,000 (round numbers). For detailed break down of cost estimates see inclosure #2. This estimate includes items covering necessary relocation of telephone and power lines and certain highway construction to bypass civilian traffic around the proposed range. It is possible that a saving may be accomplished by the lease of all or part of this tract instead of purchase. The existing road net provides access to the Artillery range.

The use of this range will not conflict with the simultaneous use of training aids in adjacent areas. By reference to the map (inclosure #3 to the board report) it will be observed that one railroad, the Valley and Siletz, crosses the proposed range. This railroad is used for logging and is reported to operate but one train a day. The railroad authorities have informally expressed willingness to regulate this train to meet Artillery requirements.

5. It is recommended that the Luckiamute tract be immediately acquired as recommended by the board; acquisition to be by purchase or by lease as may be most advantageous to the government. It is also recommended that the necessary highway construction be undertaken to permit civilian traffic to by-pass the tract; and that a formal agreement be reached with the Valley and Siletz Railroad covering the regulation of traffic over the trackage passing through the tract.

C. H. WHITE,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

Portland, Oregon,
June 14, 1942.

PROCEEDINGS OF A BOARD OF OFFICERS

1. The board consisting of:

Colonel Cecil R. Moore, 06669, CE, Hq IX Army Corps,
Lt. Colonel Fred B. Rogers, 06100, GSC, HNCA,
Lt. Colonel William B. Walters, 010231, Hq 76th FA Brig

was appointed by par. 11, Special Orders No. 151, Headquarters IX Army Corps, Fort Lewis, Washington, June 10, 1942.

2. The instructions to the board to investigate and make recommendations on an artillery range for Camp Adair are contained in a memorandum report of a telephone conversation between the Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces and the Chief of Staff of the IX Army Corps, dated June 10, 1942, a copy of which is attached and marked Inclosure No. 2. These instructions were amplified by the Commanding General with specific instructions to the following effect:

a. To select the best available range within sixty miles of Camp Adair.

b. To select the nearest available range outside the sixty-mile circle which can be procured at less cost.

c. Consideration to be given to the facilities at Yakima, Washington, without personal investigation of the area, reliance being placed upon information to be obtained from officers who have developed and used the area as an artillery range.

3. The board met at 500 Pittock Block, Portland, Oregon, at 11 a.m., June 12, 1942; all members of the board were present.

4. After reviewing the reports of previous boards, making a study of all available maps and consulting with members of the Real Estate Section of the office of the Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, the board proceeded to inspect the various sites in the field. On June 12 and 13, the board made a reconnaissance of all sites lying in the Willamette Valley within sixty miles of Camp Adair which gave any promise of suitability for use as an artillery range.

a. This reconnaissance included detailed investigations of an area along the Luckiamute River just north of the present boundary of the Camp Adair reservation;

b. An area along Muddy Creek lying about six miles southwest

.l.#4³

of Corvallis and north of Alpine Junction;

c. The Coburg area.

d. Sites east of the Cascade Range, between the Chemult-Gilcrest area and Maupin, were inspected on June 13 and 14.

5. Luckiamute River area.

Location: North of northwest of present location and adjoining Camp Adair.

General description: Variable terrain consisting of flat bottom land, rolling clear area, sparsely wooded on west side.

Observation points: Suitable for all types of artillery fire. Axial, flank and forward observations obtainable on all impact areas.

Positions: A variety of positions can be had, covered and defiladed positions available. Maneuverability sufficient to insure tactical observations in most available positions. The mechanics of displacement can be had to a limited extent.

Road map: Roads sufficient to give ready access to all area.

Impact area: Gentle roll to flat, some sparsely wooded sections, good targets, natural tree lines, sharp well-defined intersections simulating crossroads. Luckiamute creek-line heavily wooded, may require a small amount of clearing to secure observation of areas adjacent to creek. Logging railroad in south portion have expressed their willingness to regulate the one daily train to meet requirements.

Advantages: Land adjacent to present Camp Adair and is readily accessible by camp roads and main highway. R.O.O.F. positions in and adjacent to McTimmonds Valley on west side will permit a combat team to maneuver simultaneously with one firing from the east end of range. Suitable terrain for medium range artillery firing and anti-tank firing from vicinity of Wallinch firing North and Northeast. For long range firing from positions in Northeast corner of range in vicinity of crossroad 216, firing Southwest. A variety of O.P.s on South, West, North and approximately three-fourths of East side of range. O.P.s for forward observations obtainable. No interference with the Infantry training facilities as now planned for Camp Adair.

Disadvantages: Restricted maneuvering for complete division.

6. Area southwest of Corvallis.

There was suitable land for the establishment of an artillery range in this locality. An airport is in the process of being constructed in the Northeast corner of this area, and the board, upon investigation,

came to the conclusion that it would be impracticable to file or establish a danger or restricted zone so close to an airport. For that reason acquisition of an artillery range is not recommended by the board. The occupancy of this airport by the Army has been authorized.

7. Soburg, Oregon area.

Area not considered entirely suitable. In questioning local people, the following information was obtained:

A considerable portion of impact area under water or in a semi-flooded condition during the rainy season. Impact area flat, presents little variation in firing, except in one area; namely, shooting northeast by east in a very limited area. The suggested cutting down of area by one mile on north, south, and west sides by Headquarters, Ninth Corps Area, would not materially affect this range.

Road net makes range accessible. However, from the appearance at present, it is believed that units would be generally road-bound except for extreme east portion from October to April.

From location of airplane beacons and flying planes, this range straddles the North-South Airway. The danger space (area) will have to be approved by the C.A.A. according to last information.

The use of this range is not recommended.

8. Bend, Oregon area.

Area: Recommended for use for maneuvering and firing, approximately 142 square miles (13 x 11, miles). About 95% U. S. Government owned and under control of the Deschutes National Forest. The impact areas are composed of all varieties of terrain, consisting of volcanic rock, flat land, rolling, and some sparsely wooded. All impact areas have been logged over or are open ground. That portion south and west, which is fairly heavily wooded, to be used for non-firing R.O.C.F. and maneuvers. Area sufficient in size for Combat Team maneuvers and firing, with a possible expansion to east for about 10 miles.

O.P.s: Excellent O.P.s on west, south and east sides. Suitable O.P. for Forward observation may be had on north side for service ammunition or for all methods of firing with 37 mm.

Impact Areas: Sufficient number to accommodate all Artillery in two Triangular Divisions (8 Battalions). Presents opportunity to fire all types of problems on a great variety of targets, naturally located. Firing may be from all directions with good observation. Railroad (logging) in a portion of area to be torn up and land reverts to United States by the end of July 1942. This railroad offers no obstruction to maneuvers or firing.

Gun Positions: Excellent positions throughout range. Tactical situations can be used and positions occupied. Sufficient maneuvering space for displacements forward and withdrawals. Sparsely to heavily wooded area offers concealment and opportunity for camouflage training.

Road nets: Sufficient for ready access to all of range. Composition - volcanic ash and lava. Appear to be all-weather roads.

Weather: Weather reports indicate average rainfall of 12.9 inches. Temperature ranges from mean 30.8° in January to 65.1° in July. Diurnal variation about 40°. Rainy season starts in November with less than two inches per month average until May. Snow has been reported to cover the ground for over 48 hours twice in eleven years.

Camp Location: It is recommended that the camp be located 3.9 miles south of the city limits near U. S. Highway No. 97, in the south half of Section 27 and all of Section 34, R 12 E, T 18 S. This is near water supply (Arnold Canal). Electric power within reasonable distance north. Telephone lines (P.T. & T.) 1-1/2 miles west on highway.

Drainage: Camp site gentle, rolling ground, good drainage. Pit latrines recommended for camp period. Water rights have been secured by Chamber of Commerce for Army use sufficient for all needs at an estimated cost of \$76.00 per year. This cost is a nominal maintenance charge for use of the canal and not a charge for water.

Accessibility from Willamette Valley - 4 Routes:

- (1) State No. 222 via Detroit and Santiam Pass, 150 miles
- (2) U. S. No. 20 via Lebanon and Santiam Pass, 135 miles
- (3) U. S. No. 28 via Eugene and McKenzie Pass, 170 miles
- (4) State No. 58 via Goshen and Willamette Pass, 200 miles

9. Discussion.

Camp Adair is scheduled for occupancy by one division about August 15, 1942. It is, therefore, imperative that steps be taken at an early date to secure a suitable artillery range for use by this camp. The acquisition of lands in the construction of the camp at Coburg have been stopped on the grounds that this range is too expensive. Objection has been taken to the camp at Band, Oregon, on the grounds that it is too distant from Camp Adair. The cleared areas in the Willamette Valley are generally in use for agricultural purposes and land in this area - an area sufficiently large for an artillery range cannot be purchased at a low cost.

From such investigation as the board was able to make, it appears that the average cost of land in the Luckiamute area, Coburg area and southwest of Corvallis, will be about the same. From the standpoint of transportation and ease of administration, saving of training time, the board considers the Luckiamute area the most satisfactory site that can be obtained within sixty miles of Camp Adair.

a. East of the Cascade Mountains there are large areas of low cost lands suitable for artillery range. The nearest and most satisfactory area is located just South and Southeast of Bend, Oregon. In the interest of conservation of rubber it may be stated that both Bend, Oregon and Yakima, Washington are readily accessible by rail from Camp Adair for shipment of personnel and materials.

10. The board finds as follows:

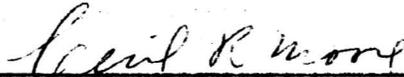
a. That the most suitable area within sixty miles of Camp Adair lies in the Luckiamute Valley immediately adjacent to the present northern boundary of the camp. A perimeter description of this area and estimate of cost is being prepared by the Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, Portland, Oregon.

b. The nearest site for an artillery range which can be procured at low cost lies four miles south of Bend, Oregon.

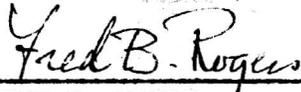
c. The present camp at Yakima, Washington has advantages for artillery fire GHQ tests and combat training very similar to those available at Bend, Oregon.

11. Recommendations.

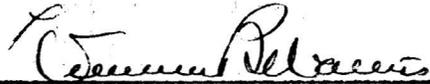
The board recommends that the Luckiamute area, consisting of approximately 36 square miles, the boundaries of which are shown on Inclosure No. 3, be procured for use as an artillery range by Camp Adair.



CECIL R. MOORE,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers,
President.



FRED B. ROGERS,
Lt. Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Member.



WILLIAM B. WALTERS,
Lt. Colonel, Field Artillery,
Member and Recorder.

3 Incls.:

- 1 - Order,
- 2 - Memorandum (Directive),
- 3 - Map - Area outlined in red.

APPENDIX E-10

Corps of Engineers
Memorandum: *Acquisition of Easements for
Drainage from Filter Plant,*
dated 29 June 1944.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

✓

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ACQUISITION BRANCH, PURCHASE SECTION DATE: 29 June 1944

FROM : REAL ESTATE DIVISION

SUBJECT: Acquisition of Easements for Drainage from Filter Plant.

1. The following directives have been issued in connection with Camp Adair, Corvallis, Oregon:

Date	Number	Acreage	Amount	Estate Acq.	Use
2-16-42	RE-D 612	4,567	\$1,500,000	Fee	Cantonment Area
6-3-42	RE-D 1042	26,924	2,210,000	Fee	Maneuver Area & Road R/W
8-3-42	RE-D 1385	^{15,500} 28,500	1,900,000	Fee	Artillery Range
7-2-43	RE-D 612 C	1.53	175	Fee and Easement	Road R/W and Drainage Ditch

2. Based upon the recommendation of the Division Engineer, Pacific Division, by 7th Indorsement dated 2 May 1944, a military necessity no longer exists for the acquisition of Tract AW 18 g, as authorized by Directive No. RE-D 612 C dated 2 July 1943, and it has been determined to be to the best interest of the Government to acquire a perpetual easement in lieu of fee title to Tract AW 19 a, as set forth below:

- a. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND: Certain parcel of land designated as Tract AW 19a located in the SW¹/₄ of Section 3, Township 11 South, Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian, Benton County, Oregon, and colored in blue on the attached map dated 24 May 1944, marked Directive Map - Original and entitled "Camp Adair Power Line and Filter Plant, Oregon."
- b. PROPOSED USE: Flowage rights and access road for Filter Plant.
- c. ACREAGE: 0.75 of an acre (1 Tract No. AW 19a).
- d. IMPROVEMENTS: None.
- e. ESTIMATED COST: \$1,000.
- f. ESTATE TO BE ACQUIRED: Perpetual Easement.
- g. METHOD OF ACQUISITION: Negotiation or condemnation.
- h. REMARKS: By acquiring a permanent easement in Tract AW 19a for the roadway and the privileges of flooding the natural pond thereon and adjacent lands for a sum of \$1,000 the owner agrees to relieve the Government from any and all obligations and responsibilities resulting from damage caused by overflow from said pond and assumes the full responsibility of disposal of all overflow and discharge water. The original plan to acquire Tract AW 18g and construct drainage ditch would cost approximately \$1,200 plus the cost of the land.

3. Funds for this acquisition are available from funds allocated in Directive No. RE-D 612 dated 14 February 1942, mentioned in paragraph 1 preceding.

RE-D

612 D

Forwarded to Acquisition, Branch, Purchase Section, 29 June 1944
RE-D 612 D

FEREMAC

CS 601.1 (Camp Adair, Oregon - Cont'd.)

Page 2

4. Pursuant to General Directive issued by the Under Secretary of War dated 10 April 1942, Directive No. RE-D 612 C, dated 2 July 1943 is hereby amended accordingly, and it is requested that necessary action be taken to acquire the land as outlined herein.

J. O'Brien
O'BRIEN

lac

Attached:

- #1 - Ltr fr Portland Suboffice 5-27-43
w/7 Inds.
- #2 - Copy 11th Ind dtd 5-12-43
w/Exhibits "A" & "B".
- #3 - Conformed copy of Option
- #4 - Directive Map

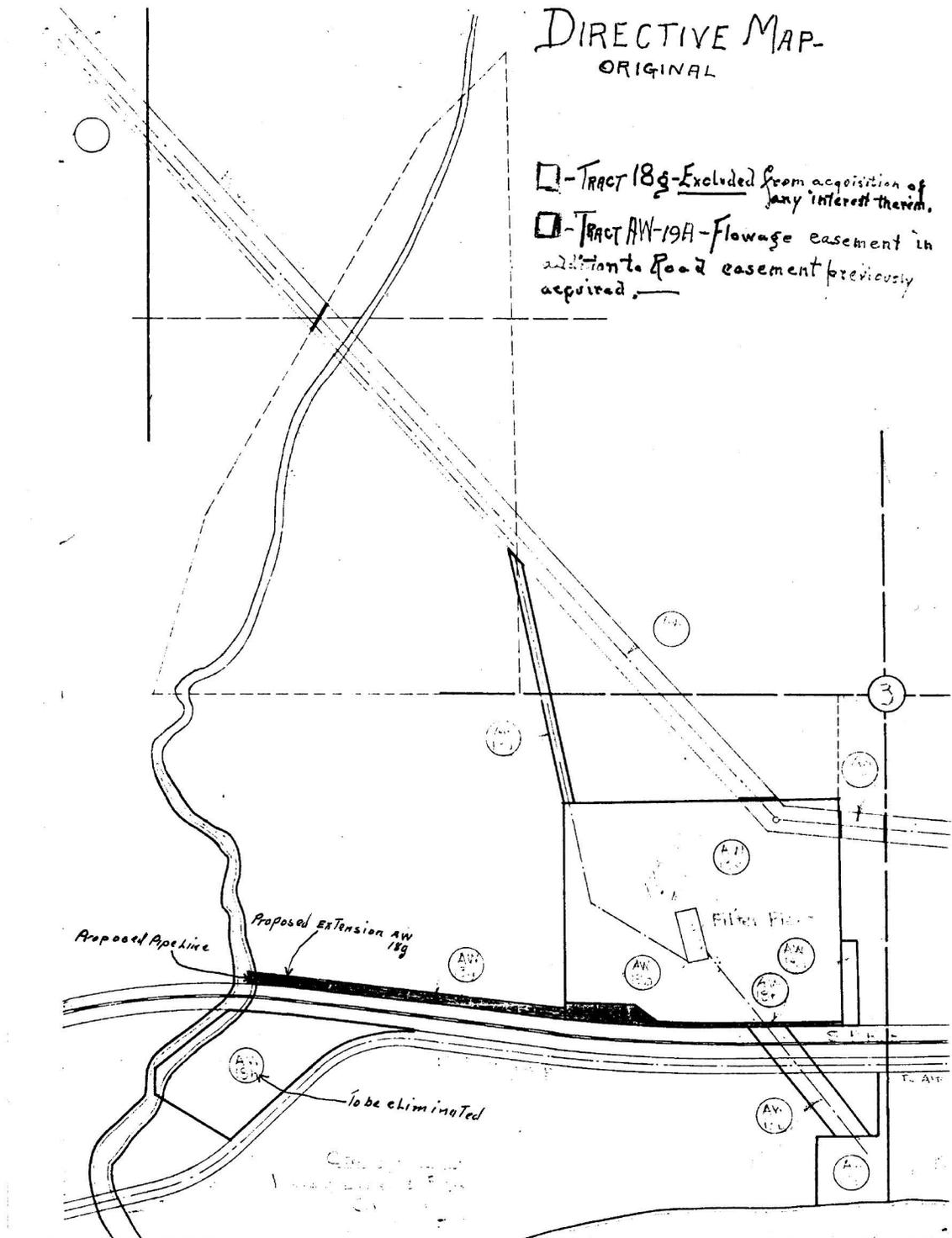
H/S

FIG

AJC *AJC*

JC

JC



APPENDIX E-11

Corps of Engineers
Certificate, dated 21 October 1948.

CERTIFICATE

This certifies that the Cantonment Area of Camp Adair, Oregon, consisting of the building area and roads and streets therein, was not used by the Department of the Army for the training of troops in such manner that any firing or use of artillery, rifles, or hand grenades was performed within the area; that, therefore, no dedudding or decontamination thereof was necessary; and that said area was and now is fit for use for all purposes.

)
/s/ O. E. Walsh
O. E. Walsh,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers,
District Engineer

Portland, Oregon
October 21, 1948

APPENDIX E-12

Corps of Engineers
Letter: *Right-of-Entry, Camp Adair, Oregon,*
dated 29 November 1955.

Address Reply To
DISTRICT ENGINEER
(Not to Individuals)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
SEATTLE DISTRICT
4735 E. Marginal Way
Seattle 4, Washington

R

Refer to File

No. 602 (Camp Adair, Ore., Transfer
D/A to D/AF, Proj.SAGE) NPSRM

SUBJECT: Right-of-Entry, Camp Adair, Oregon

TO: Chief of Staff
United States Air Force
Washington 25, D. C.
ATTENTION: Director of Air Installations
Realty Requirements and Utilization Branch
Installations Engineering Division

1. At the direction of the Office, Chief of Engineers, and based on a Department of Air Force Memorandum dated 29 November 1955 on the above subject, file reference AFCIE-ROO-1, immediate right-of-entry is hereby granted the Department of the Air Force to the following described Government-owned, Army-controlled land and improvements in Benton County, Oregon, a portion of the Camp Adair Military Reservation:

Beginning at the intersection of the west line of the Southern Pacific Railway right-of-way with the south line of 1st Street S., 30 feet south of the centerline thereof; thence south along said railway right-of-way to a point 288 feet south of the north line of Section 20; thence S. 88° 59' W., 1432.08 feet to a point 30 feet south and 30 feet west of the intersection of centerlines of 5th Street S. and Avenue E South; thence N. 1° 01' W., 2245.00 feet parallel to and 30 feet west of said centerline of Avenue E South to a point 30 feet south of the centerline of said 1st Street S; thence east 670 feet parallel to and 30 feet south of the centerline of said 1st Street S; thence S. 1° 02' E., 565 feet; thence N. 88° 57' E. 250 feet; thence N. 1° 02' W., 565 feet; thence continuing east parallel to and 30 feet south of the centerline of 1st Street S. 850 feet, more or less to the point of beginning, containing 82.80 acres, more or less, as indicated in blue on Map, Dwg. No. SE-RE-507.28 D, Real Estate Installations Management Map, Camp Adair Military Reservation, copy of which is attached.

NFSRM

Subject: Right-of-Entry, Camp Adair, Oregon

Buildings located on the land and which are being transferred to the Department of the Air Force are as follows:

T4-104 Storehouse, 60' x 150'
T3-259 Shop, Motor Repair, 76' x 240'
T3-266 Gas Station & Pump House, 10' x 15'.

Also included is the Overhead Electric System.

2. Building No. T3-259 is still leased to Redi-Bilt Products, Inc., but this lease will be cancelled by this office prior to the date it is required for rehabilitation for future Air Force use.

1 Incl
Map, Dwg.No. SE-RE-507.28 D


N. A. MATTHIAS
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

Copies furnished:

Commander
Air Defense Command, Ent AFB w/map attached
Commander
Western ADF, Hamilton AFB w/map attached
AF Instlns. Representative
North Pacific Region
Chief of Engineers, D/A
Washington 25, D.C. ATTN: ENGLM
Division Engineer
North Pacific Division

29 NOV 1955

AFGIE-200-1

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: Transfer of land at Camp Adair to Department of the Air Force

1. Reference is made to our memorandum, dated 22 November 1955, regarding the transfer of Camp Adair from the Department of the Army to the Department of the Air Force.

2. It is requested that the above directive be amended to include the provision that an immediate right-of-entry for construction purposes be granted and Air Defense Command be furnished the date the right-of-entry is granted.

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

B.C. JOSEPH
Lt. Colonel, U. S. Air Force
Acting Chief, Realty Ops Br.
Real Estate Division
Directorate of Real Property. ACS/1

APPENDIX E-13

Corps of Engineers
Letter: *Final Disposal Audit-Camp Adair,
Oregon-Audit No. 2436,
dated 21 February 1966.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SEATTLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1519 ALASKAN WAY SOUTH
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98134

IN REPLY REFER TO
NPSRE-PC

21 February 1966

SUBJECT: Final Disposal Audit - Camp Adair, Oregon - Audit No. 2436

TO: Division Engineer
North Pacific Division
ATTN: NPDRE-PC

1. To close out the records of Camp Adair, Oregon, the remaining area, after completion of all disposal actions, was reassigned to the National Guard Facility, Camp Adair, Oregon, in accordance with para. 6e(8), ER 405-1-1050 and para. 8c(9)(v)2, ER 405-1-1015. This area is outgranted to the Oregon Military Department as a National Guard training site (DA(S)45-108-ENG-637).

2. Inclosed for review and forwarding to OCE are the following audit elements, which are being submitted concurrently with the audit on the National Guard Facility.

a. Realty Control File Summary, ENG Form 1603, in triplicate.
(Incl 1)

b. Aperture cards, ENG Forms 3861 and 3861a, with microfilms of the Final Project Map, SE-RE 507, Sheets 1, 5 and 7 of 8, affixed thereto. (Incl 2)

A copy of the Summary and a print of the three sheets of the project map (Incl 3) are also inclosed for your retention.

3. The continuation sheet to the Summary previously submitted to your office and OCE has not been changed except as follows and is, therefore, not resubmitted:

Delete the last paragraph beginning "NET" and ending "Company."

Add:

"0.69 ac. fee conveyed to Chemco, Inc. by QCD 11 June 1965.
527.00 ac. fee reassigned to National Guard Facility, Camp Adair, Oregon on 11 June 1965."

*Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report*

NPSRE-PC
SUBJECT: Final Disposal Audit - Camp Adair, Oregon - Audit No. 2436

21 February 1966

Request that copies furnished with audit assembly forwarded by 8th Indorsement 22 July 1964, to our basic letter 21 February 1961, be revised accordingly.

4. Final Real Property Disposal Report, ENG Form 0-836, will be forwarded at the close of the current reporting period, 31 March 1966.

5. Request that this office be advised with regard to approval of this final audit.

FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:



KELVIN GREENSTREET
Chief, Real Estate Division

3 Incl
as
Dwgs Incl 3 fwd sep

REGISTERED MAIL

NPDRE-PC (21 Feb 66) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Final Disposal Audit - Camp Adair, Oregon - Audit No. 2436

North Pacific Division, Portland, Oregon 8 March 1966

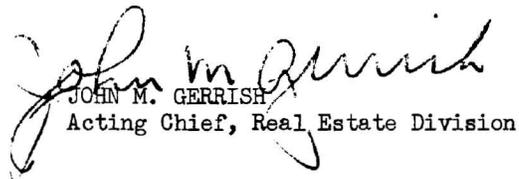
TO: Chief of Engineers, ATTN: ENGRE-PR

1. Final audit elements reflecting complete disposal of subject installation have been reviewed and are forwarded for your consideration and approval. Copy of the ENG Form 1603 continuation sheet on file in this office has been changed as indicated in paragraph 3 of basic letter.

2. This assembly is submitted concurrently with audit records for the National Guard Facility, Camp Adair (Audit No. 5017) being forwarded by separate correspondence. In this connection, the net cost of \$42,866 shown on the Realty Control File Summary inclosed with the subject audit assembly previously approved by your ENGRE-PR 10th Indorsement dated 4 September 1964 (basic letter 21 February 1961) inadvertently included the cost of improvements contained in the rifle range area. The correct amount should have read \$19,328.53. This includes \$100, the cost of 0.69 of an acre, Tract C-4a, and \$19,228.53 which is the pro-rated cost of the 527.00 acres comprising the rifle range area which is set forth in the Land Acreage and Cost Breakdown (Inclosure 5) to the National Guard Facility, Camp Adair audit.

FOR THE ACTING DIVISION ENGINEER:

2 Incl
1-2. n/c
3. w/d


JOHN M. GERRISH
Acting Chief, Real Estate Division

ENGRE-PR (21 Feb 66) 2d Ind
SUBJECT: Final Disposal Audit - Camp Adair, Oregon - Audit No. 2436

HQ, DA, OCE, Washington, D. C. 20315 25 April 1966

TO: District Engineer, Seattle District

1. The revised final audit assembly forwarded by preceding indorsement is approved.
2. The ENG Form 1603 continuation sheet has been corrected as requested in paragraph 3 of basic letter.
3. The information in paragraph 2 of preceding indorsement has been noted.

FOR THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:



K. E. GRENWIS
Assistant, Programs Control Division
Real Estate

wd all incl

Copy furnished:
NFD

APPENDIX E-14

Cunningham, John W. and Associates
*Completion Report P-9-7132-42-1
Corvallis Project Albany,
Oregon Camp for the Triangular Division
and Other Troops,
dated 7 November 1941.*

Photocopy of: 994-078.2
Benton County Historical
Society & Museum
P.O. Box 35 - 1101 Main St.
Philomath, OR 97370-0035
(503) 929-6230

COMPLETION REPORT

P-9-7132-42-1

CORVALLIS PROJECT

Camp Adair

ALBANY, OREGON

CAMP FOR TRIANGULAR DIVISION

AND OTHER TROOPS

NOVEMBER 7, 1941

John W. Cunningham & Associates
Lawrence and Allyn
Architect-Engineer

Theo. E. Dittebrandt
Captain, QMC
Constructing Quartermaster

APPENDIX E-15

Department of Agriculture
Letter: *Correspondence from the Assistant to the
Secretary to the Reconstruction
Finance Corporation,
dated 30 August 1944.*

8-30



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

August 30, 1944

Col. M. J. O'Byrne, Chief
Surplus War Real Estate Division
Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Colonel O'Byrne:

In the meeting of the RFC Real Estate Advisory Committee on August 21, I was requested by the Committee, with the cooperation of Mr. Muck of the Department of the Interior, to look into the problem of cadastral surveys (i.e., property boundary surveys) for Camp Adair, Oregon.

The observations herein made are based upon such information as is available in Washington, consisting of maps, records and reports of the Real Estate Division of the Corps of Engineers, soils maps of the Department of Agriculture, and records of the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior. In the absence of more complete information, particularly first-hand knowledge of field conditions, and in view of the important bearing that policies finally adopted by the Congress will have on the survey problem, the observations herein made should be considered preliminary and tentative, subject to revision.

1. Disposal Area

The disposal area consists of approximately 45,460 acres, acquired at a cost of approximately \$2,700,000. The total camp area is 56,617 acres but present plans call for retention of approximately 11,000 acres in the southerly and southeasterly portion containing all of the buildings of military importance.

2. Use Prior to Acquisition

Camp Adair was carved out of a long established, highly developed agricultural community. Settlement followed the Donation Act of 1850 (9 Stat. 496) and the farms acquired were occupied in many instances by the third generation. The dislocation occasioned by the Government's acquisition was severe.



The bulk of the disposal area was in farms prior to acquisition. These varied from comparatively small berry farms, orchards

2--Col. M. J. O'Byrne

and vineyards to larger general purpose and livestock farms. Included, however, are rough and mountainous portions which were mostly in forest. A rough classification of use at time of acquisition indicates that 59 percent was cropped, 21 percent was used for grazing and 20 percent was in forest.

3. Ownership Pattern; Survey Situation

The number of tracts acquired in the surplus area was 387, disclosing the wide ownership that prevailed. The size of the tracts varied from less than an acre up to nearly 900 acres.

Because the area was pre-empted under the Donation Act of 1850, settlement proceeded in advance of the making of official Government public land surveys according to the standard township, range and section grid. As a result, practically all property descriptions are in terms of metes and bounds. About 1860, pursuant to law, official public land surveys were made by the Surveyor General (his functions are now in the General Land Office), but these were again based upon the claims as they were found and accordingly are also in terms of metes and bounds. The original survey plats are available in the General Land Office here.

Both the original claims and the tracts as of the time of acquisition show considerable irregularity with numerous ones of odd shape. This condition was intensified somewhat during the years since original settlement by subdivision through the settlement of estates and otherwise.

4. Present Condition

The psychological effect of acquisition on the community as well as the material damage to the area itself is reported to have been great. The land has been used not only as an artillery range, but a large number of combat ranges of many kinds were set up, covering at least 60 percent of the area. The farm improvements within the impact area and where mortar ranges overlapped, creating concentrated lesser impact areas, have been almost completely destroyed. They were used as targets, and in many instances burned. Improvements outside of these areas also have been despoiled of everything movable, such as doors, windows and plumbing fixtures, with the result that only the shell remains. The destruction is from 90 to 95 percent. There are perhaps a dozen sets of improvements that can be used in part in rehabilitation.

3--Col. M. J. O'Byrne

It is estimated that 265,000 rounds of high explosive ammunition were fired during the last two years; that probably 4 percent of these shells were duds; that probably not over one-half of these have been removed. The result is that approximately 25,000 acres of the surplus lands are considered unsafe and not available to private entry until decontaminated.

The main impact area embraces the best farming land in the project. The soil is a heavy loam which for eight months is either very wet during winter rains or friable during plowing season. The result is that unexploded shells are buried a short distance below the surface, but probably within reach of a plow. The greater part of this area is cultivated. The hilly district south of this, however, is well drained and penetration of mortar shells is probably not as great and location of duds not so difficult.

No improvements have been made within the surplus lands since acquisition, other than road maintenance.

During two years of Government use, no farming has been allowed. Volunteer crops have been sold by the Post Engineer on those areas in which contamination is not excessive. But orchards are deteriorating -- not in all cases, however, beyond repair; berry fields are apparently beyond repair; Canadian thistles are rampant.

Tentative Conclusions

Because of the metes and bounds surveys, the probable obliteration of boundary marks through intensive military use, and the large number of odd-shaped tracts, the survey problem in this area is probably more difficult and complex than it will be in other areas having the standard Government public land survey, larger tracts, and fewer odd-shaped tracts.

For these reasons, and to avoid public confusion and dissatisfaction, the need for resurveys appears greater than it may be in other surplus areas. If as now seems certain, the Congress will make mandatory a preference to former owners (and their heirs) to reacquire the same or substantially the same tracts that they sold to the Government, means to make certain as to "who gets whose land" would appear essential. If preference to the same tracts sold to the Government is still further extended to tenants of former owners (as would be provided in the Senate bill), the re-establishment of property boundaries in advance of disposition appears still more essential to avoid serious confusion, conflict and criticism.

4—Col. M. J. O'Byrne

We therefore believe that in the case of Camp Adair a re-establishment of property boundaries by resurvey in advance of disposition will be necessary. (This might not necessarily be true, at least to the extent of making tract resurveys, in other areas.) It appears to us that in this case resurvey is a responsibility of the Federal Government. While all of the work might not necessarily have to be done by the Government, the responsibility for supervising, approving and certifying the re-establishment of property boundaries should be assumed by it, both because the Federal Government made these basic, official surveys in the first place and also because its failure to do so would inevitably result in serious dissatisfaction and criticism -- particularly in view of the obligation apparently to be placed upon the Executive Branch by the Congress to give former owners and perhaps others a preference.

As to lands remaining after former owners' preference (and tenants', if that provision is adopted) has been exercised, it probably will prove advisable to resubdivide them into family-size units for disposition. Such subdivision should, if possible, be fitted into or made under the standard Government public land survey system, modified as may be necessary to fit the local conditions.

In view of the important bearing on the survey problem of the legislation now before the Congress, it would appear highly inadvisable, of course, to send any survey field parties to Camp Adair or otherwise undertake any actual survey work until the will of Congress becomes known.

We will continue to give further study to this problem.

Mr. Muck concurs in these tentative conclusions.

Sincerely yours,



Seth D. Sims
Assistant to the Secretary

APPENDIX E-16

Federal Board of Hospitalization
*Resolution Adopted By The Federal
Board of Hospitalization,
dated 17 November 1944.*

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE FEDERAL BOARD OF HOSPITALIZATION

Washington, D. C.

November 17, 1944

The Federal Board of Hospitalization on November 17, 1944, gave consideration to the request of the Navy Department to acquire from the War Department, under a temporary permit for use and occupancy, the Army Station Hospital at Camp Adair, Corvallis, Oregon, for use as a Naval Hospital with an estimated normal capacity of approximately 1,900 patients beds.

It is apparent that the Navy's hospital facilities on the West Coast should be expanded for war time use in order to provide additional facilities for the increasing number of war casualties being received from overseas war theaters in the Pacific Area. The present Naval Hospitals on the Pacific Coast are already occupied far in excess of their normal rated capacity and are approaching their ultimate capacity, being in many instances greatly overcrowded.

The Army Station Hospital at Camp Adair has been declared surplus by the War Department and is now deactivated. The hospital is located about 120 miles south of Astoria, Oregon, and approximately 300 miles south of Seattle, Washington. The location is inland and is made readily accessible for receipt of war evacuees debarking at Seattle, San Francisco and Portland, by good connections to the main railroad line - the Southern Pacific Railroad. The institution is fully equipped and is available for practically immediate occupancy by the Medical Department of the Navy and will, subject to the continued provision of certain utilities by the main station of the Army at Camp Adair, require only minor alterations of an upkeep and maintenance nature for use by the Navy as a General Hospital.

After careful consideration, the Federal Board of Hospitalization recommends to the President that the Navy Department be authorized to enter into an agreement with the War Department to acquire the hospital facilities of the Station Hospital of Camp

Hospitalization

(140)

Adair, Corvallis, Oregon, under a temporary permit for use and occupancy, for use as a Naval Hospital with an estimated capacity of approximately 1,900 patient beds.

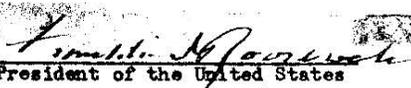

FRANK T. HINES Chairman

RECOMMENDED


Director, Bureau of the Budget

NOV 29 1944

APPROVED:


The President of the United States

NOV 30 1944

APPENDIX E-17

Federal Land Bank
Correspondence Regarding Hand Grenade
Assault Course,
dated 26 November 1946.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPOKANE

UNIT OF
THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
TWELFTH FARM CREDIT DISTRICT
IDAHO, MONTANA, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON
AND
AGENT OF THE LAND BANK COMMISSIONER AND THE
FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

610 MAIN AVENUE
PHONE RIV. 7141

~~SPOKANE, WASHINGTON~~
Box 622
Corvallis, Oregon

November 26, 1946

Mr. Paul M. Dunn, Dean
School of Forestry
Oregon State College
Corvallis, Oregon

Dear Mr. Dunn:

With reference to the proposed acquisition by your institution of certain timbered lands in Camp Adair military reservation, I feel we should tell you that certain of this area was used for training purposes and that shell craters do exist in parts of the far west area and consequently there is the possibility that some contamination may exist. Further, the area known as Glenders' Butte approximately Sections 23 and 26 of Township 10 South, Range 5 West was used as a hand grenade assault course. There is enclosed blue print on which we have shown the approximate location of the areas referred to. We do not know of any unexploded shells or other ammunition in the areas referred to but do feel that you should be fully advised of the possibility that such may not be the case.

Yours very truly,



T. F. Whiteman
Project Manager

TFW:mj



ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPOKANE

APPENDIX E-18

Federal Land Bank
Correspondence Regarding Buildings Transferred
to the War Assets Administration,
dated 22 October 1946.

207 3 1/2

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPOKANE
UNIT OF THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
610 Main Avenue
Phone Riv. 7141
Spokane 8, Washington

October 22, 1946

Mr. Donn A. Biggs
Assistant Deputy Regional Director
Office of Real Property Disposal
Swan Island
Portland, Oregon

W.A. Ore. 1-B FCA 12-4
Camp Adair

Dear Mr. Biggs:

The buildings and other improvements listed below, now at Camp Adair, Oregon, are herewith transferred to the War Assets Administration:

<u>Bldg. No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Designation, Use and Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
TA-012-001 ✓	1	Magazine Igloos (Steel)	20 x 10	\$6,425.00 ✓
TA-012-002 to TA-012-020	4	Magazine Igloos (Steel)	20 x 20	27,803.00 ✓
TA-012-006 to TA-012-020	15	Magazine Igloos (Steel)	20 x 40	119,956.00 ✓
None ✓	11	Guard Shelters	4 x 4	1,110.00
TA-108 and TA-173 ✓	2	Gas Instruction	20 x 100	6,869.00 ✓
TA-118,120,137 127,129,135	6	Latrines, L-A	8 x 17	3,392.26 ✓
TA-101,131,104 176,107,179 151,116,181 166,125,102 167,134,106 194,140,109 163 ✓	19	Latrines, L-B	8 x 11	7,027.74 ✓
TA-111,132,159 114,133,164 115,139,165 122,169,123 172,124,152 154,174 ✓	17	Latrines, L-C	8 x 7	5,168.00 ✓

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report

<u>Bldg. No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Designation, Use and Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
TA-189 ✓	1	Range Shop	25 x 142	\$ 14,265.00 ✓
TA-185 ✓	1	Shed (Home made)	16 x 160	2,560.00 ✓
TA-186 ✓	1	Shed (Home made)	16 x 140	2,240.00 ✓
TA-187 ✓	1	Warehouse	32 x 150	7,353.00 ✓
TA-188 ✓	1	Shed (Home made)	10 x 35	350.00 ✓
TA-190 ✓	1	Shed (Home made)	8 x 14	112.00 ✓
TA-191 ✓	1	Engineer Shop	20 x 80	3,181.00 ✓
TA-117, 138, 119 128, 136, 126	6	Target House TH-A	20 x 40	11,571.00
TA-113, 178, 105 103, 180, 175 182, 177, 110	9	Target House TH-B	20 x 20	9,601.00
TA-168, 130, 162 157, 153, 112 160, 171, 121	9	Target House TH-C	14 x 14	2,997.00
TA-193 ✓	1	Observation Tower	20 x 20	1,000.00
None ✓	19	Contractor's Sheds	9 x 15	Not Known ✓
None ✓	2	Contractor's Latrine	7 x 10	Not Known ✓
TA-192 ✓	1	Observation Tower (Home made)	12 x 12	500.00
----- ✓	1	Jap Village	-----	Not Known
T20-206 ✓	1	Latrine & Equipment	-----	3,500.00
T20-207 ✓	1	Latrine & Equipment	-----	4,250.00
T20-208 ✓	1	Latrine & Equipment	-----	3,500.00
T20-209 ✓	1	Latrine & Equipment	-----	4,200.00
	7	Over-passes	-----	68,533.00
				<u>\$317,464.00</u>

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Willard M. Rees
Vice President
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation

APPENDIX E-19

Fourth Air Force
Letter: *Use of Camp Adair Artillery
Range By Fourth Air Force Units,*
dated 30 August 1943.

4AFAT-6 m

684 *Handwritten* / 21
 X 3233
 X 381

Handwritten: 4-111

30 AUG 1943

SUBJECT: Use of Camp Adair Artillery Range by Fourth Air Force Units.

TO : Commanding General, Western Defense Command and 4th Army,
 Presidio of California.

1. Request that the Camp Adair Artillery Range be made available as a bombing range for use by Fourth Air Force units based at Portland. **A-**

2. At present our bombing range facilities for units based at Portland are definitely inadequate. There is no suitable high altitude bombing range in the Portland area.

3. In view of the War Department's recently expressed opposition to the acquisition of additional land for bombing and gunnery ranges, this Headquarters feels that it is inadvisable to ask for the additional land necessary to build a new bombing range in the Portland area.

4. Recently the Fourth Air Force bombing and gunnery range board visited the Camp Adair Artillery range and as a result of a conference held with the range officer, it was decided that it would be very feasible to coordinate bombing and artillery firing on the range.

5. It is understood by this Headquarters that if this request is approved the following regulations will govern bombing operations:

a. All bombings will be scheduled and coordinated through the Camp Adair range officer so as not to interfere with any artillery activities.

b. That the Fourth Air Force will furnish range guards, fire fighters and such other personnel as are required to operate the bombing range.

c. That Fourth Air Force units will abide by any regulations or operating procedures prescribed by the Camp Adair range officer.

For the Commanding General:



COOF
CG
GS <i>K</i>
ASST. C
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A-2 <i>Handwritten</i>
A-3 <i>Handwritten</i>
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AG <i>Handwritten</i>
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SIG <i>Handwritten</i>
ENGR <i>Handwritten</i>
ORD <i>Handwritten</i>
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FIN
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QM
CWS
CHAP
AER
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COMDT
4 SCU
CO SQ
FILE

**SUBJECT: Use of Camp Adair Artillery Range by Fourth Air Force Units,
Oregon.**

1st Ind.

AFDBS (2A-2/2)

15 SEP 1943

WD Hq Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C.

TO: Commanding General, Fourth Air Force, 180 New Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, California.

19 SEP 1943

1. Forwarded for your information.
2. The action taken by your command to obtain the cooperation of the Army Ground Forces, so as to make unnecessary the acquisition of additional land, is to be commended.

For the Commanding General, Army Air Forces:

J. B. NEWMAN, JR., COL., A.C.
Buildings and Grounds Section
Office, Ass't Chief Air Staff, M.M.D.

1 Incl. n/c

APPENDIX E-20

General Services Administration
Letter: *Adair Air Force Station,
Corvallis, Oregon (DRW-Suspense),
dated 27 May 1969.*

May 27, 1969

DR

Adair Air Force Station, Corvallis, Oregon (DRW-Suspense)

DSAAF

This is a report of the predisposal conferences held at Adair Air Force Station in anticipation of the closure of the Air Force Station on September 30, 1969. A list of those attending the first conference at the Officers' Club at Adair is enclosed.

The station is the only remaining portion of the once vast Camp Adair. Most of Camp Adair was conveyed for wildlife conservation but there is some private industry in the former camp area also. There is a large pheasant hatchery in the wildlife conservation area.

The station consists of 311.29 acres of fee owned land, 4.27 acres of leased land, 61 acres of easements, 631,115 square feet of buildings located in 36 base buildings, and 150 Capehart housing units. This is a self contained SAGE (Semi-Automatic Ground Environment) facility. Most if not all other SAGE facilities are located at military installations and draw their support from the host military installations.

The Capehart housing at the station and all the buildings are in very good condition inasmuch as the entire base is only ten years old. Approximately one-half of the 300 plus acres of the present station are vacant and on railroad trackage. There is a large water filtration plant on the Willamette River approximately two miles from the station and two large reservoirs. This plant and reservoirs supply water to five small industries in the area. There is also a large sewage treatment plant, much larger than needed for the facilities.

The facility is located in a beautiful valley about six miles south of Corvallis in the Willamette River valley, a mainly agricultural community. Corvallis (a city of about 35,000 population) is the home of the Oregon State University. The Air Force Station is also near Albany, Oregon, a similarly sized city somewhat more industrialized than Corvallis.

At the first meeting held during the afternoon of May 22 Mr. Bradford described the functions of the Office of Economic Adjustment, Department of Defense, and described successful efforts at other bases in minimizing the economical impact of the closure. I described in some detail GSA's role and procedures in the disposition of excess and surplus property and distributed a number of our surplus property booklets. There

2

followed considerable discussion by the local people as to the uses they foresaw for the base. There seems to be considerable difference of opinion among the local people as to whether they should attempt to secure industry on the base. All were in agreement that whatever industry is attracted should be the research and development variety and not "smoke stack" industry. There was discussion as to the possible use of the SAGE building for vegetable and fruit packaging or processing. The building might lend itself for such purpose because of its tremendous air conditioning capacity. However, I was informed by our regional office representatives that considerable thought is being given to the use of the building as a relocation center. No mention of that was made at the meeting but we did mention that there may be Federal requirements for all or portions of the base.

The discussion was continued at the evening meeting in the city hall attended by many of the same people who attended the afternoon meeting. As a result of the evening meeting the local people decided to appoint a committee consisting of representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce, the University, and the County Commissioners to work together and attempt to reach some consensus as to the community's desires. This was reaffirmed the next morning at a breakfast meeting with Chamber of Commerce people.

There are enclosed a listing of the physical facilities on the station and plot plans.

(Signed) Curtis A. Roos

CURTIS A. ROOS
Assistant Commissioner
for Real Property Disposal

3 Enclosures

CurtisARoos:lp

CC:

Official Files - DSAAF

Corres. Control - DSAAF

Commissioner - D

Dep. Commissioner- DC

Asst. Commissioner-DR

Division Director -DRW

APPENDIX E-21

Headquarters Air Defense Command
General Order Number 15,
dated 3 April 1958.

HEADQUARTERS
AIR DEFENSE COMMAND
United States Air Force
Ent Air Force Base
Colorado Springs, Colorado

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 15)

3 April 1958

DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF 4625TH AIR BASE SQUADRON (SAGE) I
AMENDMENT TO GENERAL ORDERS II

I. DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF 4625TH AIR BASE SQUADRON (SAGE) -- I. The 4625th Air Base Squadron (SAGE) is designated and will be organized 1 September 1958 at Camp Adair Air Force Station, Oregon, with assignment to 25th Air Division.

2. Authorized strength is 2 officers and 18 airmen as reflected in Air Defense Command MAC 8-769.

3. Personnel will be furnished from sources under the control of the Commander, Western Air Defense Force.

4. Equipment will be authorized by Unit Authorization List to be published by the Commander, Air Defense Command.

5. Action directed herein will be reported in accordance with Air Defense Command Supplement #1 to Air Force Regulation 20-49.

6. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

II. AMENDMENT TO GENERAL ORDERS -- I. So much of Paragraph I, General Orders 5, this headquarters, 10 February 1958, as pertains to Designation and Organization of the Portland Air Defense Sector, as reads: "EFFECTIVE DATE 8 June 1958" is amended to read: "EFFECTIVE DATE 1 September 1958".

OFFICIAL:

J H ATKINSON
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander

s/H J Toso
t/H J TOSO
Captain, USAF
Asst Adjutant

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:


ELOY H. GUTIERREZ
Captain USAF

'A'

APPENDIX E-22

Headquarters Army Air Forces Western
Flying Training Command
Letter: *Gas Obstacle Course*,
dated 20 November 1943.

HEADQUARTERS
ARMY AIR FORCES WESTERN FLYING TRAINING COMMAND
1104 WEST EIGHTH STREET, SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

AGB 1N/m

353 Chem

20 November 1943

SUBJECT: Gas Obstacle Course.

TO : Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Army Service Forces, War Department,
Washington 25, D.C. THRU: Commanding General, Army Air Forces Training
Command, Texas and Pacific Railway Building, Fort Worth 2, Texas.

It has been noted by this office that there is a proposed Film Bulletin
No 94, entitled "Gas Obstacle Course". It is requested that information regarding
this Gas Obstacle Course be forwarded to this office for use in constructing such
courses at stations of this Flying Training Command.

11 8400

For the Commanding General:

Earl Slaughter
EARL SLAUGHTER
Major, Air Corps
Actg. Asst. Adjutant General
air chemical

656

1st Ind.

IN/mlj

Headquarters, Army Air Forces Training Command, Texas and Pacific Building,
Fort Worth 2, Texas, 26 NOV 1943

To: Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Washington 25, D. C. Attention:
Chemical Officer.

Approved.

For the Commanding General:

J. P. Goode
J. P. GOODE
Major, Air Corps
Actg. Ass't. Adjutant General
m m h

E: NPRC
342
i: 50A-4003
6 of 9
R: _____

39

Subject: Gas Obstacle Course

353 (20 Nov 43)

2nd Ind

AFDCH-3A
2 December 1943

Hq Army Air Forces, Washington 25, D. C.

To: Commanding General, Army Service Forces, Washington 25, D. C.
Attn: Chief, Chemical Warfare Service

1. The request in basic letter is approved by this Headquarters.
2. It is requested that the desired information include, if possible, all available data on Gas Obstacle Courses.

For the Commanding General, Army Air Forces:

Thomas A. Doxey, Jr.
THOMAS A. DOXEY, JR.
Colonel, CWS
Deputy Air Chemical Officer
air chem

SPCVK 352.11 AAF(Gas Obst.C)(20 Nov 43) 3rd Ind.

EAS/11/3513

ASF, OCCWS, Washington 25, D. C. 11 December 1943.

TO: Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: Deputy Air Chemical Officer.

1. Film Bulletin No. 94, titled "Gas Obstacle Course," was approved 29 September 1943, and should be available in film libraries.
2. There are inclosed herewith: chart on the Gas Obstacle Course at the Chemical Warfare School, dated 23 August 1943, and copy of "Chemical Warfare Bulletin - July 1943."
3. Attention is invited to an article on the Gas Obstacle Course, on page 25, in the bulletin referred to above.
4. This is all the information which is available on this course at the present time.

For the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service:

OK 2 Incls.
#1- chart.
#2- bulletin.

Adrian St. John
Lt. Col., CWS
ADRIAN ST. JOHN,
Colonel, CWS,
Chief, Training Division.

*File
2 Jan 44
Fort Worth 56
M*

AFDCH-3

SPCVK (353) (20 Nov 43) 4th Ind 17 December 1943

Hq Army Air Forces, Washington 25, D. C.

To: Commanding General, AAF Training Command, Texas and Pacific Building,
Fort Worth, Texas.

By command of General ARNOLD:

*(31)
11-8400*

Preston B. Heller
PRESTON B. HELLER
Lt. Colonel, CWS
Deputy Air Chemical Officer

Incls
n/c

656 5th Ind. 2N/eee
Headquarters Army Air Forces Training Command, Fort Worth 2, Texas. 28 DEC 43

To: Commanding General, Army Air Forces Western Flying Training Command,
1104 West 8th Street, Santa Ana, California.

The gas obstacle course may be dovetailed with the Commando course on
some fields. Attention is invited to the necessity of completing basic
Chemical Warfare training prior to the institution of such tests as are
involved in a gas obstacle course.

By command of Lieutenant General YOUNT:

RECORDED
WCAAFIC 8

H. P. Bonnewitz

H. P. BONNEWITZ
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

APPENDIX E-23

Headquarters Northwestern Sector
Letter: *Change No. 4 To JOC Form 20,
Training Areas Northwestern Sector,*
dated 9 June 1945.

Headquarters
Northwestern Sector
Western Sea Frontier
Seattle (14) Washington

15
Headquarters
Northwestern Sector
Western Defense Command
Fort Lewis, Washington

File: NWS WSF A5-1(1)/OA Serial 382
NWS WDC 370.26 (G-3)

9 June 1945

To : Distribution List (sa)

Subj : Change No. 4 to JOC Form 20, Training Areas Northwestern Sector.

Ref : (a) NWSec, WSF - NWSec, WDC ltr. A5-1(1) Serial 11 and 370.26 (G-3)
dated 15 January 1945 and enclosure (JOC Form 20).

1. TARGET "S" has been established and approved for air-to-ground gunnery, high and low level bombing, and strafing and shall be added to JOC Form 20.

- (a) Description as follows: A circular area having a radius of three miles centered at Latitude $47^{\circ}51' N$, Longitude $124^{\circ}26' W$.
- (b) The above described target area is designated a Danger Area and has been assigned to the Navy.

2. TARGET "K" as shown and described on pages 1, 4 and 6 in JOC Form 20 is hereby rescinded. A new TARGET "K" centered at the same location has been established and approved for air-to-ground gunnery, high and low level bombing, and strafing and shall be added to JOC Form 20.

- (a) Description as follows: A circular area having a radius of two miles centered at Latitude $43^{\circ}36'15'' N$, Longitude $124^{\circ}13' W$.
- (b) The above described target area is designated a Danger Area and has been assigned to the Navy.
- (c) This target approved for use only during contact weather conditions.

3. COQUILLE BOMBING & GUNNERY AREA has been established and approved for air-to-ground gunnery, practice and live rockets, strafing, dive and medium altitude bombing and shall be added to JOC Form 20.

- (a) Description as follows: Area bounded by straight lines connecting the following points:

Lat. $44^{\circ}52'15'' N$, Long. $123^{\circ}26'00'' W$.
Lat. $44^{\circ}51'00'' N$, Long. $123^{\circ}14'00'' W$.
Lat. $44^{\circ}44'45'' N$, Long. $123^{\circ}12'15'' W$.
Lat. $44^{\circ}45'15'' N$, Long. $123^{\circ}24'45'' W$.

- (b) The above described bombing and gunnery area is designated a Danger Area and has been assigned to the Navy.

4. BUTTE RESERVOIR TARGET has been established and approved for air-to-ground firing, high and low level bombing, and strafing and shall be added to JOC Form 20.

- (a) Description as follows: A circular area having a three mile radius centered at Latitude $41^{\circ}53'N.$, Longitude $122^{\circ}02'W$ in the vicinity of Butte Reservoir, California.
- (b) The above described target area is designated a Danger Area and has been assigned to the Navy.

5. WILLAPA BAY TARGET BUOY has been established and approved for use as a radar target for bombing practice using miniature practice bombs and water fillable practice bombs and shall be added to JOC Form 20.

- (a) Description as follows: 1st class can buoy painted white displaying a quick flashing white light located at Latitude $46^{\circ}26'N.$, Longitude $124^{\circ}07'30''W.$
- (b) The above described target is within an established Danger Area, Area 15, and is assigned to the Navy.
- (c) Schedules for use of this target shall be adjusted locally by mutual coordination of Navy with Harbor Defense Command Post, Fort Stevens (telephone 128) since this target is within Area 15 which is assigned to the Army.

CHAS. S. KERRICK

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL LEWIS

William H. Rogers
William H. Rogers, Comdr., USNR
By Direction

Willard Wagner
W. S. WILLARD WAGNER
Lt. Colonel, GSC
Acting Adjutant General

APPENDIX E-24

Headquarters US Marine Corps
*Memorandum To The Commandant of
The Marine Corps,
dated 4 May 1944.*

IN REPLYING
REFER TO No.

AA-640-mc



275-70
275/70-1420
P
G

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS
DIVISION OF AVIATION
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

MAY 4 1944

From: Director of Aviation.
To: Commandant of the Marine Corps.

1. The Navy has secured from the Army Air Forces the following aviation facilities for the use of Marine Corps Aviation. It has been necessary to request these facilities due to the increased number of squadrons that are in the States because of acceleration of the program and lack of movement overseas.

A. Congaree, South Carolina - This field, formerly an Army field, has been secured as a Marine Corps auxiliary air facility to Cherry Point. It is capable of supporting one (1) full group.

B. Corvallis, Oregon - This Army field has been secured for the use of MAG-35 with one (1) VJ squadron attached and is to be operated as a replacement training unit for VMJ pilots. The Army is not turning this station over to the Navy completely but is allowing the Marine Corps to have full control on a temporary occupancy basis. Due to the extremely poor weather in the Corvallis area during the winter months, steps are underway to secure Blackland Field at Waco, Texas when it becomes available about 12 September for the use of MAG-35 and its attached units, plus certain other units which it is contemplated will be put at Waco to utilize the existing facilities at that place to capacity. The best estimate that can be given as to when Waco will be ready for occupancy by the Marine Corps would be about 15 October. Request has been made of the Navy to make Corvallis a Marine Corps air facility under the Commandant of the Marine Corps and not attach it as an auxiliary to any station due to the great distance between it and any of our now existing air stations on the West Coast.

C. Newport and Walnut Ridge, Arkansas - Steps have been initiated to secure these two (2) facilities for use of Marine Corps Aviation and they will be available for transfer to the Marine Corps about 1 July 1944. It is contemplated at this time that Waco, Newport, and Walnut Ridge will also be made separate air facilities under the Commandant the same as Corvallis.

AA-640-mc

-2-

Memo to Commandant of the Marine Corps.

2. As soon as definite information is received relative to the fact that these facilities have been assigned to the Navy for the use of the Marine Corps, the Commandant will be notified by memorandum.

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1951



L. E. WOODS

CC: The Paymaster General
The Quartermaster General

1

APPENDIX E-25

Headquarters Western Air Defense Force
General Order Number 5,
dated 26 January 1959.

HEADQUARTERS
WESTERN AIR DEFENSE FORCE (ADC)
United States Air Force
Hamilton Air Force Base, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 5)

26 January 1959

AMENDMENT TO GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 45 I
AMENDMENT TO GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 2. II

I. AMENDMENT TO GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 45. 1. So much of paragraph 1, General Orders Number 45, this Headquarters, 20 August 1958, relating to activation of 645th USAF Dispensary, as reads: "Camp Adair, Oregon", is amended to read: "Adair Air Force Station, Corvallis, Oregon".

2. Authority: Paragraph 2, Section IV, Headquarters Air Defense Command General Orders Number 88, 29 December 1958.

II. AMENDMENT TO GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 2. 1. So much of paragraph 1, General Orders Number 2, this Headquarters, 13 January 1959, relating to re-assignment of the 4625th Air Base Squadron (Semi-Automatic Ground Environment), as reads: "Camp Adair Air Force Station", is amended to read: "Adair Air Force Station".

2. Authority: Paragraph 2, Section IV, Headquarters Air Defense Command General Orders Number 88, 29 December 1958.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

DISTRIBUTION: s/Gail F Vogel
t/GAIL F. VOGEL
"A" Plus Major, USAF
20-Dir Adm Svc, Hq USAF, Asst Dir of Admin Services
ATTN: Pub Div
10-Comdr, ADC, ATTN: ADLMO
2-Comdr, AMC
2-Comdr, Each ZI AMA and AF Depot
20-WDHMO
10-Comdr, 25th Air Division (Defense)
10-Comdr, Portland Air Defense Sector
16-ADC Support Team, Stewart AFB, NY

A TRUE COPY:


ELOY B. GUTIERREZ
Captain USAF

APPENDIX E-26

Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board
Meeting No. 113,
dated 7 July 1942.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL AIR
TRAFFIC CONTROL BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIFTH DIVISION
WILBERG ADMINISTRATIVE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
JUL 27 9 01 AM '42

Meeting No. 113

Place: IATCB Room, Army Air Forces Annex #1, Washington, D. C.

Time: 1:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.

Members Present:

E. F. Ward, CAA, Presiding
C. B. Lober, Col., AAF
J. B. Voit, Lt. Comdr., USN
Gus Leazar, CAB

Secretary: J. B. Hartranft, Jr., Capt., AAF

Witnesses Appearing:

A. C. McInnis, McInnis Aviation Services, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota
R. L. Griffith, CAA
R. H. Drake, CAA-CPT
A. M. Kruse, Corps of Engineers

SUBJECTS: 1. AIRPORTS

a. THREE SITES IN MINNESOTA FOR CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING

b. ARMY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

1. SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA - MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
2. ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO - COMMERCIAL AIRPORT
3. SOUTH BEND, INDIANA - MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (BENDIX FIELD)
4. BURLINGTON, IOWA - MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
5. FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA - MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

2. MILITARY STRUCTURES AND CANTONMENT SITES - DANGER AREAS

- a. CORVALLIS, OREGON - CAMP ADAIR - ARTILLERY RANGE
- b. WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON - TRIANGULAR DIVISION

3. MEMORANDUM OF RECORD - SUBJECT: CORRECTION TO MINUTES OF MEETING
* * * * * NO. 107

1. AIRPORTS

a. THREE SITES IN MINNESOTA FOR CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING

Discussion:

The Secretary of the Board presented a request for approval of three sites (Sites A, B, and C) for CPT Operators who have been displaced from their present airport due to the Navy expansion program at the MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA Naval Reserve aviation Base.

Findings:

1. The three sites requested are located as follows:

Site A is approximately 2 miles Southeast of OSSEO, MINNESOTA.
Site B is approximately 2 miles Northeast of OSSEO, MINNESOTA.
Site C is approximately 5 miles Southeast of OSSEO, MINNESOTA.

2. It is proposed that Site C will be the operating base and that Sites B and C will be landing areas.

3. Sites A and C are within the Northern boundary of Green Airway No. 2; Site B is outside Green Airway No. 2.

4. The three sites are within an area previously set aside for expansion of CPT Program.

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report

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Meeting No. 113

July 7, 1942

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Sites A, B, and C located as follows be approved for use by the Civilian Pilot Training Program:

- Site A, approximately 2 miles Southeast of OSSEO, MINNESOTA
- Site B, approximately 2 miles Northeast of OSSEO, MINNESOTA
- Site C, approximately 5 miles Southeast of OSSEO, MINNESOTA

2. That operations conducted in Green Airway No. 2 be in accordance with Part 60 of the Civil Air Regulations.

* * * * *

b. ARMY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

Discussion:

The Secretary of the Board presented a request from A-3 for approval of five airports for non-exclusive use by the Ferrying Command.

AIRPORT	LOCATION	CPT OPERATIONS	OTHER OPERATIONS	RECOMMENDATION
1. SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA - MUNICIPAL	North of Shreveport	20 Elementary 30 Secondary 24 Advanced, 20 Non-College, 10 Secondary Instructor Students at American Legion Municipal Airport		That the Municipal Airport, SHREVEPORT, LA., be approved for non-exclusive use by the Air Transport Command
2. ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO - COMMERCIAL	East of the City of ALBUQUERQUE.	20 Elementary 10 Secondary 24 Advanced, 5 Elementary Instructor Students at WEST MESA AIRPORT.		That Commercial Airport, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO be approved for non-exclusive use by the Air Transport Command.
3. SOUTH BEND, INDIANA - MUNICIPAL (Bendix Field)		20 Elementary 19 Secondary 24 Advanced 5 Secondary Instructor Students.		That the Municipal Airport (Bendix Field), SOUTH BEND, INDIANA be approved for non-exclusive use by the Air Transport Command subject to coordination with existing activities.
4. BURLINGTON, IOWA - MUNICIPAL		10 Elementary Students.		That the Municipal Airport, BURLINGTON, IOWA be approved for non-exclusive use by the Air Transport Command subject to coordination with existing activities.
5. FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA - MUNICIPAL		20 Elementary 10 Secondary 12 Advanced, 5 Instructor Students at Hector Airport		That the Municipal Airport, FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA be approved for non-exclusive use by the Air Transport Command subject to coordination with existing activities.

- 2 -

3-503, AF

*Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report*

- 3 -

Meeting No. 113

July 7, 1942

2. MILITARY STRUCTURES AND CANTONMENT SITES - DANGER AREAS

a. CORVALLIS, OREGON - CAMP ADAIR - ARTILLERY RANGE

Discussion:

The Secretary of the Board presented a request from the Corps of Engineers for approval of the construction of an Artillery Range at CAMP ADAIR, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Findings:

1. The proposed site is described as an area enclosed by straight lines connecting MONMOUTH, FALLS CITY, PEDEE, and SUVER all in the State of OREGON.
2. The proposed site is outside the confines of any civil airway.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the proposed site described as an area enclosed by straight lines connecting MONMOUTH, FALLS CITY, PEDEE, and SUVER, OREGON be approved for use as an Artillery Range.
2. That the area described in one above be designated a Danger Area and published in CAA Weekly Notices to Airmen and plotted on Coast and Geodetic Survey Aeronautical Charts.

b. WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON - TRIANGULAR DIVISION

Discussion:

The Secretary of the Board presented a request from the Corps of Engineers for approval of a site in the vicinity of WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON for the construction of a Triangular Division Camp.

Findings:

1. The area requested is approximately 3 miles West of Blue Airway No. 1 and is generally described as beginning at the intersection of U. S. Highway 410 and the Snake River, thence Northeasterly along the East Bank of said River to the Ferry Road opposite the town of PAGE, thence due East from this point to a point due North of the town of EUREKA, thence South from this point to the EUREKA - TOUCHET Road, thence Southerly along this road to a point east of a line tangent to the U. P. Railroad, thence West along this road to U. S. Highway 410, thence Northwesterly along this highway to point of origin.
2. Firing on the Artillery Range will probably be up to 155 mm howitzers.
3. At Meeting No. 100, the IATCB approved a site for an outlying field for Naval activities out of PASCO, WASHINGTON, said outlying field is due East of the town of FINLEY on the East Bank of the YAKIMA River.
4. No portion of the proposed danger area is within three miles of the above mentioned outlying field.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That an area described as being bounded by a line beginning at the East shore of the SNAKE River opposite PAGE, thence due East to a point due North of the town of EUREKA, thence South along the Highway to EUREKA and TOUCHET, thence generally West along U. S. Highway 410 to WALLULA, thence North and Northeasterly along the U. P. Railroad to the point of origin be approved for a Triangular Division Camp Site including an Artillery Range.

3-503, AF

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Meeting No. 113

July 7, 1942

2. That the area described in one above be designated a Danger Area and published in CAA Weekly Notices to Airmen and shown on Coast and Geodetic Survey Aeronautical Charts upon receipt of information that the Construction Permit for the Camp has been issued.

* * * * *

3. MEMORANDUM OF RECORD - SUBJECT: CORRECTION TO MINUTES OF MEETING NO. 107

Discussion:

The Secretary of the Board read into the record the following Memorandum of July 7, 1942: Subject: Correction to Minutes of Meeting No. 107:

"1. Subject 1, B-2 of this Meeting is AUXILIARY FIELDS; and under sub-head (a) YUMA, ARIZONA, four sites were presented in a request from the Director of Base Services for approval as Auxiliary Landing Fields to serve the Advance Flying School at YUMA, ARIZONA.

"2. In the Findings, Field No. 1 is described as an area 1 mile square located $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles East of the YUMA Airport. The recommendations were that all four sites be approved, but Field No. 1 is located at Latitude $32^{\circ} 03' 30''$, Longitude $114^{\circ} 29'$ which should be corrected to $32^{\circ} 39' 30''$, Longitude $114^{\circ} 29'.$ "

* * * * *

E. F. Ward
E. F. Ward
CAA Representative

C. B. Lober
C. B. Lober
Col., AAF
War Department Representative

J. B. Voit
J. B. Voit
Lt. Comdr., USN
Navy Department Representative

Gus Leazar
Gus Leazar
CAB Representative

J. B. Hartman, Jr.
J. B. Hartman, Jr.
Capt., AAF
Secretary, IATCB

The above recommendations are within the policies established by the War Aviation Committee and are approved.

Donald H. Connolly
DONALD H. CONNOLLY
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Military Director of Civil Aviation.

APPENDIX E-27

Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board
Meeting No. 618,
dated 18 May 1945.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL BOARD
ROOM 1021, ARMY AIR FORCES ANNEX NO. 1
WASHINGTON, D. C.

18 May 1945

Meeting No. 618

Place: IATCB-Room, Army Air Forces Annex No. 1

Time: 1:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.

Members Present:

D. E. Postle, Civil Aeronautics Board, Presiding
J. S. Marriott, Colonel, Air Corps, War Department

Alternate Members Present:

R. S. Garrison, Lieutenant Commander, USNR, Navy Department
A. D. Niemeyer, CAA, Department of Commerce

Secretary: J. B. Hartranft, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel, Air Corps

SUBJECTS: Page No.

1. AIRPORTS:

A. ALBANY, GEORGIA - MUNICIPAL AIRPORT - REGULAR AIRPORT FOR AIR CARRIER - CASE #5125..... 1

B. COVINGTON, KENTUCKY - KENTON COUNTY AIRPORT - DESIGNATED LANDING AREA (GREATER CINCINNATI AIRPORT-CINCINNATI, OHIO) - CASE #3618..... 2

C. DOS PALOS, CALIFORNIA - DOS PALOS AIRPORT - CIVIL FLIGHT TRAINING - CASE #4861..... 2

2. DANGER AREA:

A. CORVALLIS, OREGON - GUNNERY AND BOMBING AREA - CASE #5086..... 3

B. KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON - TARGET FOR NAVAL AIR STATION - CASE #5093..... 3

C. MIAMI, FLORIDA (WHITE WATER BAY) - AIR-TO-GROUND GUNNERY RANGE FOR NAVAL AIR STATION - CASE #5085..... 4

D. FLAGIDA, FLORIDA - BOMBING AND GUNNERY RANGE - CASE #5087..... 4

E. ST. GEORGE ISLAND, FLORIDA - GUNNERY RANGE - CASE #5123..... 5

3. MEMORANDA FOR THE RECORD:

A. CHERRY POINT, NORTH CAROLINA - BOGUE ROCKET RANGE - CASE #5088..... 5

B. DOS PALOS, CALIFORNIA - DOS PALOS AIRPORT - DESIGNATED LANDING AREA - CASE #4861..... 6

C. DESIGNATED LANDING AREAS - FORT WORTH REGIONAL COMMITTEE - CASES #5097 through #5100..... 6

D. DESIGNATED LANDING AREAS - ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMITTEE - CASES #5103 through #5122..... 6

E. MOFFETT FIELD, CALIFORNIA - NAVY ACTIVITIES - CASE #5089..... 8

4. DEFERRED CASES:

A. LAREDO, TEXAS - WORMSER AIRPORT - DESIGNATED LANDING AREA - CASE #5094... 8
* * * * *

1. AIRPORTS:

A. ALBANY, GEORGIA - MUNICIPAL AIRPORT - REGULAR AIRPORT FOR AIR CARRIER

Discussion:

The Secretary of the Board presented a request from the Civil Aeronautics Board Member on behalf of Eastern Air Lines for approval of Municipal Airport, Albany, Georgia, as a regular airport for air carrier operations.

Meeting No. 618

18 May 1945

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That civil flight training from Dos Palos Airport, Latitude $36^{\circ} 57' 43''$, Longitude $120^{\circ} 37' 37''$, DOS PALOS, CALIFORNIA, be approved and the local flying area therefor be made a matter of record.

2. That flight operations from the airports listed above be conducted in accordance with Western Defense Command Public Proclamation No. 22, 3 February 1945.

* * * * * (San Francisco)

2. DANGER AREAS:

A. CORVALLIS, OREGON - GUNNERY AND BOMBING AREA

Discussion:

The Secretary of the Board presented a request from Commander Naval Air Bases Thirteenth Naval District, received through Navy Department Member, for approval of a Danger Area for use by Naval Auxiliary Air Station Corvallis, Oregon.

Findings:

1. This area was formerly part of an artillery range for Camp Adair which range was rescinded in Meeting No. 513.

2. The area will be used for air-to-ground gunnery, practice and live rockets, strafing, dive and medium altitude bombing.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the following described Bombing and Gunnery Area at CORVALLIS, OREGON, be approved for use by Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Corvallis, Oregon:

Straight lines connecting the following points:

Latitude $44^{\circ} 52' 15''$, Longitude $123^{\circ} 26' 00''$

Latitude $44^{\circ} 51' 00''$, Longitude $123^{\circ} 14' 00''$

Latitude $44^{\circ} 44' 45''$, Longitude $123^{\circ} 12' 15''$

Latitude $44^{\circ} 45' 15''$, Longitude $123^{\circ} 24' 45''$

2. That the area described above be designated a Danger Area, shown on aeronautical charts and published in notices to airmen and in publications of aids to air navigation.

* * * * * (Portland)

2-B. KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON - TARGET FOR NAVAL AIR STATION

Discussion:

The Secretary of the Board presented request, received from the Los Angeles Regional Committee, for approval of an area for air-to-ground firing and low level bombing and strafing to be used by Naval Air Station Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Findings:

In their Meeting No. 34, the Los Angeles Regional Committee recommended approval of this area.

APPENDIX E-28

Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board
Meeting No. 629,
dated 20 June 1945.

JAM/mw INTERDEPARTMENTAL AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL BOARD ROOM 1021, ARMY AIR FORCES ANNEX NO. 1 GRAVELEY POINT, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. 43

Meeting No. 629 20 June 1945

Place: IATCB Room, Army Air Forces Annex No. 1 26-20
248

Time: 10:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon

Members Present:
D. E. Postle, Civil Aeronautics Board, Presiding
J. S. Marriott, Colonel, Air Corps, War Department

Alternate Members Present:
R. S. Garrison, Lieutenant Commander, USNR, Navy Department
A. D. Niemeyer, CAA, Department of Commerce

Secretary: J. B. Hartranft, Jr., Lt. Colonel, Air Corps

SUBJECTS: Page No.

1. AIRPORTS:

A. HOUSTON, TEXAS - MUNICIPAL AIRPORT - REGULAR AIRPORT FOR AIR CARRIER OPERATIONS - CASE #5516..... 2

B. LEBANON, OREGON - LEBANON AIRPORT - CIVIL FLIGHT TRAINING - CASE #5523... 2

C. MEDFORD, OREGON - MEDFORD AIRPARK - CIVIL FLIGHT TRAINING - CASE #5524... 2

D. ELKTON, OREGON - ELKTON AIRPORT - CIVIL FLIGHT TRAINING - CASE #5525..... 2

E. BASKING RIDGE, NEW JERSEY - SOMERSET HILLS AIRPORT - CASE #5538..... 3

2. CIVIL AIR REGULATIONS:

REVISED PART 60 "AIR TRAFFIC RULES" - CHANGE IN EFFECTIVE DATE - CASE #5542.3

3. DANGER AREAS:

A. SAVANNAH, GEORGIA - RADAR BOMBING TARGETS FOR CHATHAM FIELD - CASE #5514. 4

B. CORVALLIS, OREGON - ARTILLERY RANGE FOR CAMP ADAIR - CASE #5520 4

C. CLINTON, IOWA - TEST FIRING AREA - CASE #5522..... 4

D. ASSATEAGUE ISLAND, VIRGINIA - NAVY TARGET SITES - CASE #5536..... 6

E. ABERDEEN, MARYLAND - REVISION OF DANGER AREA - CASE #5537..... 7

4. FEDERAL AIRWAYS:

A. ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS - MADISON - DESIGNATION OF A NEW CIVIL AIRWAY - CASE #5487.... 7

B. LANSING - DETROIT, MICHIGAN - DESIGNATION OF A NEW CIVIL AIRWAY - CASE #5488, ... 8

5. MEMORANDA FOR THE RECORD:

A. CASPER, WYOMING - DISCONTINUANCE OF LOW POWER FAN MARKER - CASE #5517... 8

B. EL PASO, TEXAS - AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL MEETING - CASE #5521..... 8

C. WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN - REQUEST FOR RESTRICTION OF FLIGHTS OVER SEAPLES CHEMICALS, INC. - CASE #5430.....10

D. DESIGNATED LANDING AREAS - SEATTLE REGIONAL COMMITTEE - CASES #5523 thru #5535.....10

- 1 -

CF-10508 AF

Meeting No. 629

20 June 1945

4. In Meeting No. 628, the Board provided for the establishment of airport approach zones in accordance with revised Part 60 to accommodate military requirements in certain areas within which extensive instrument training operations are being conducted; furthermore, the IATCB approved the designation of an airport approach zone of 40-mile radius centered at the Lubbock, Texas, radio range station. The establishment of airport approach zones for instrument training and the designation of such a zone at Lubbock, Texas, cannot be accomplished until the new Part 60, Civil Air Regulations, becomes effective.

RECOMMENDATION:

That approval in Meeting No. 627 of following civil airways be revised to indicate that the airways are to be designated effective 1 August 1945:

- (1) Lebec, California - Evergreen, California
- (2) Birmingham, Alabama - Nashville, Tennessee
- (3) Lake Charles, Louisiana - Baton Rouge, Louisiana

3. DANGER AREAS:

A. SAVANNAH, GEORGIA - RADAR BOMBING TARGETS FOR CHATHAM FIELD

Discussion:

The Secretary of the Board presented a request from the Third Air Force and Headquarters Army Air Forces, Air Installations Division, AC/AS, M&S, received through War Department Member, for approval of two Radar Bombing Targets for Chatham Field, Savannah, Georgia.

Findings:

Proposed targets lie within Cape Fear Danger Area approved in Meeting 188 and 351 and will be used to provide facilities for training VEB from Chatham Field, Savannah, Georgia, in radar bombing.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the following described Bombing Targets be approved for Chatham Field, Savannah, Georgia:

Radar Bombing Target No. 1 - Latitude 31° 51' 30", Longitude 80° 55' 30"

Radar Bombing Target No. 2 - Latitude 31° 40' 00", Longitude 81° 04' 00"

3-B CORVALLIS, OREGON - ARTILLERY RANGE FOR CAMP ADAIR

Discussion:

The Secretary of the Board presented a request from Army Ground Forces, received through War Department Member for approval of Artillery Range for Camp Adair, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Findings:

1. Subject area was originally approved in Meeting #113, extended and redefined in Meeting #456 and rescinded in Meeting #513.

C5-10506,AF

Meeting No. 629

20 June 1945

2. The types of firing to be conducted therein are 155 and 105 mm Howitzer and small arms and the firing points are dispersed within the area. The maximum ordinate will not exceed 17,660 feet. Use of the area will not interfere with military operations at Corvallis Army Airfield, nor does the area lie within the confines of any civil airway.

3. At Meeting #618, the Board approved a portion of the Camp Adair Artillery Range for use as a Bombing and Gunnery Range by Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Corvallis, Oregon. Army Ground Forces advises that the area approved in Meeting #618 was not transferred to the Navy.

4. Navy Department withdraws request for use of this area and approves Army request in view of Army's stated urgent need.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That approval in Meeting #618 of following described Gunnery Area, for use by Naval Auxiliary Air Station, CORVALLIS, OREGON be rescinded and the Danger Area removed from notices to airmen and publications of aids to air navigation;

Straight lines connecting the following points:

Latitude 44° 52' 15", Longitude 123° 26' 00"
Latitude 44° 51' 00", Longitude 123° 14' 00"
Latitude 44° 44' 45", Longitude 123° 12' 15"
Latitude 44° 45' 15", Longitude 123° 34' 45"

2. That the following described Artillery Range be approved for use by Camp Adair, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Beginning at the intersection of Highway 99W and the creek below the City of Monmouth, Latitude 44° 51', extending south along the highway to its intersection with the road due west of Suver, Latitude 44° 44' 30" thence due east to Longitude 123° 11"; thence due south to Latitude 44° 39' 30"; thence due west to the Southern Pacific Railroad; thence southerly along said railroad to Latitude 44° 38'; thence due west to Longitude 123° 19'; thence in a northwesterly direction to the mountain peak at Latitude 44° 40' 15", Longitude 123° 20' 45"; thence due North to the town of Airle; thence in a straight line to the town of Pedee; thence northerly to Latitude 44° 50', Longitude 123° 26'; thence easterly to the point of beginning.

3. That the Artillery Range approved in recommendation 2, above, be designated a Danger Area, shown on aeronautical charts and published in notices to airmen and in publications of aids to air navigation.

(Portland)

3-C CLINTON, IOWA - TEST FIRING AREA

Discussion:

The Secretary of the Board presented a request from the State University of Iowa, received through Department of Commerce Member, for approval of a firing area in the vicinity of Clinton, Iowa, for use in an Office of Scientific Research and Development project.

Findings:

1. Office of Scientific Research Development project requires intermittent firing of 81 mm mortar shells to an approximate altitude of 6000 feet, day and/or night, for four or five days each week for the duration. Firing will take place in either CAVU or overcast.

APPENDIX E-29

Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board
Meeting No. 687,
dated 6 November 1945.

45

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL BOARD
 ROOM 1021, ARMY AIR FORCES ANNEX NO. 1
 GRAVELLY POINT, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Meeting No. 687 6 November 1945

Place: IATCB Room, Army Air Forces Annex No. 1

Time: 1300 to 1700 PM
11-26-47

Members and Alternate Members Present:

H. F. Cole, CAA, Department of Commerce, Presiding
 D. E. Postle, Civil Aeronautics Board
 J. S. Marriott, Colonel, Air Corps, War Department
 L. E. Nivling, Commander, USNB, Navy Department
 D. Farran, Major, Air Corps, War Department

Secretariat: J. B. Hartranft, Jr., Lt. Colonel, Air Corps, (Secretary, IATCB)
 D. A. Mitchell, Captain, Air Corps, (Assistant Secretary, IATCB)

SUBJECTS: Page No.

1. AIDS TO AIR NAVIGATION:
 - A. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS - REALIGNMENT OF SOUTHWEST COURSE OF SAN ANTONIO (KELLY FIELD) RADIO RANGE - CASE #7199..... 2
 - B. LAREDO, TEXAS - REALIGNMENT OF NORTHEAST COURSE OF LAREDO RADIO RANGE CASE #7199..... 2
2. AIRPORTS:
 - A. LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA - NAVY OUTLYING FIELD - ALTERNATE AND PROVISIONAL AIRPORT FOR AIR CARRIER OPERATIONS - CASE #7111..... 2
 - B. BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK - TRI-CITIES AIRPORT - CASE #7264 } AIR
 - C. MASSENA, NEW YORK - MASSENA AIRPORT - CASE #7266 } CARRIER
 - D. WATERTOWN, NEW YORK - WATERTOWN AIRPORT - CASE #7267 } OPERATIONS.. 3
3. DANGER AREAS:
 - A. CORVALLIS, OREGON - REVISION OF DANGER AREA - CASE #7272..... 3
 - B. JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA - REVISION OF APPROVAL OF CHICOPEE BOMBING TARGET - CASE #7270..... 4
 - C. MINDEN, LOUISIANA - REVISION OF DANGER AREA - CASE #7114..... 4
 - D. PUNCO, VIRGINIA - REVISION OF APPROVAL OF DIVE BOMBING TARGET - CASE #7245..... 5
 - E. REVISION OF APPROVAL OF DANGER AREAS OVER ARMY AIR FORCES BOMBING AND GUNNERY RANGES - CASES #7246, 7263, 7271, and 7273..... 5
 - F. REVISION OF APPROVAL OF BOMBING TARGETS AND GUNNERY AREAS FOR ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT - CASE #7104..... 6
 - G. REVISION OF ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT DANGER AREAS - CASE #7105..... 8
4. OBSTRUCTION TO AIR NAVIGATION:
 - A. CAMP STEWART, GEORGIA - REVISION OF APPROVAL OF FLIGHT OF BARRAGE BALLOONS - CASE #7273..... 10
5. RANGE APPROACH CHANNEL:
 - A. LAREDO, TEXAS - REVISION OF APPROVAL OF MODIFIED RANGE APPROACH CHANNEL ON THE NORTHEAST COURSE OF LAREDO RADIO RANGE - CASE #7199..... 10
6. MEMORANDA FOR THE RECORD:
 - A. LUBBOCK, TEXAS - ARMY AIR FIELD (REACTIVATION OF) CASE #7260..... 10
 - B. ELYTHEVILLE, ARKANSAS - ARMY AIR FIELD (RADIO RANGES) CASE #7260..... 10

CG-3481, AF

Meeting No. 687

6 November 1945

on a request from United Airlines for approval of Navy Outlying Field at Livermore, California as an Alternate and Provisional Airport:

Findings:

1. Los Angeles Regional Committee in Meeting #38 held 2 October 1945 recommended approval of use of Livermore Outlying Field by United Airlines as an Alternate and Provisional Airport.
2. This field has been used throughout the war as an alternate and provisional airport with local Navy permission.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Navy Outlying Field Livermore, California be approved for use by United Airlines as an Alternate and Provisional Airport for Air Carrier Operations in accordance with pertinent military and civil air regulations.

(San Francisco)

* * * * *

2-B. BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK - TRI-CITIES AIRPORT	AIR
2-C. MASSENA, NEW YORK - MASSENA AIRPORT	CARRIER
2-D. WATERTOWN, NEW YORK - WATERTOWN AIRPORT	OPERATIONS

Discussion:

The Secretary of the Board presented a request from Civil Aeronautics Board Member, on behalf of Colonial Airlines, for approval of three airports for Air Carrier Operations.

RECOMMENDATION:

That following airports be approved for Air Carrier Operations:

Binghamton, New York - Tri-Cities Airport
Massena, New York - Massena Airport
Watertown, New York - Watertown Airport

(Burlington, Albany)

* * * * *

3. DANGER AREAS:

A. CORVALLIS, OREGON -- RESCISION OF DANGER AREA

Discussion:

The Secretary of the Board presented a request from Headquarters Army Ground Forces, received through War Department Member, for rescision of the Camp Adair Danger Area, Corvallis, Oregon.

Findings:

1. Subject Danger Area was established in Meeting #629 held 20 June 1945.
2. War Department Member advises that the Army Ground Forces no longer requires the use of Camp Adair Danger Area.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Camp Adair Artillery Range, approved in Meeting #629, be rescinded and the Danger Area thereover, described as follows, be removed from aeronautical charts, notices to airmen and publications of aids to air navigation:

C6-3491, AF

Meeting No. 687

6 November 1945

Beginning at the intersection of Highway 99W and the creek below the city of Monmouth, Latitude $44^{\circ} 51'$, Longitude $123^{\circ} 14'$, extending south along the highway to its intersection with the road due west of Saver, Latitude $44^{\circ} 44' 30''$, Longitude $123^{\circ} 13' 30''$, thence due east to Longitude $123^{\circ} 11'$, thence due south to Latitude $44^{\circ} 39' 30''$, thence due west to the Southern Pacific Railroad, thence southerly along said railroad to Latitude $44^{\circ} 38'$, Longitude $123^{\circ} 14' 30''$, thence due west to Longitude $123^{\circ} 19'$, thence in a northwesterly direction to the mountain peak at Latitude $44^{\circ} 40' 15''$, Longitude $123^{\circ} 20' 45''$, thence northerly to the town of Airlie, Latitude $44^{\circ} 45'$, Longitude $123^{\circ} 20'$, thence in a straight line to the town of Pedee, Latitude $44^{\circ} 45' 15''$, Longitude $123^{\circ} 25'$, thence northerly to Latitude $44^{\circ} 50'$, Longitude $123^{\circ} 25'$, thence easterly to the point of beginning.

(Portland)

3-B. JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA - REVISION OF APPROVAL OF CHICOPIT BOMBING TARGET

Discussion:

The Secretary of the Board presented a request from Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida, received through Navy Department Member, for revision of approval in Meeting #255 of the Chicopit Bombing Target.

RECOMMENDATION:

That approval in Meeting #255 of Chicopit Bombing Target, Latitude $30^{\circ} 23'$, Longitude $81^{\circ} 28'$, for use by Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida be rescinded.

(Jacksonville)

3-C. MINDEN, LOUISIANA - REVISION OF DANGER AREA

Discussion:

The Secretary of the Board presented a report of Fort Worth Regional Committee concerning revision of that portion of the Minden Danger Area, Minden, Louisiana which lies over Cotton Valley Airport, Cotton Valley, Louisiana.

Findings:

1. Third Air Force Member of the Fort Worth Regional Committee has advised that the portion of the Minden Danger Area lying over Cotton Valley Airport may be rescinded and the Regional Committee has approved the designation of this airport provided no flights are conducted east of the river which forms the new western boundary of the Danger Area.

2. Designation of the Cotton Valley Airport is made a matter of record elsewhere in these minutes.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That revision of the Minden Bombing Range, Minden, Louisiana, approved in Meeting #197 and revised in Meeting #343, be approved and the Danger Area thereover be redefined as follows:

Starting at a point at Latitude $32^{\circ} 40' 30''$, Longitude $93^{\circ} 08'$, thence north to Latitude $32^{\circ} 50' 30''$, Longitude $93^{\circ} 08'$, thence west to Latitude $32^{\circ} 50' 30''$, Longitude $93^{\circ} 21' 00''$, thence south along the river to Latitude $32^{\circ} 41' 30''$, Longitude $93^{\circ} 21' 00''$, thence easterly in a straight line to Latitude $32^{\circ} 40' 30''$, Longitude $93^{\circ} 08' 00''$, the point of beginning.

CG-3491, AF

APPENDIX E-30

Navy Department
Letter: *Bombing And Rocket Area
Near NAAS Corvallis, Oregon,
(Camp Adair Artillery Range),
dated 30 June 1945.*

Op-35-S RES 6/27
(30)N12-2
Serial: 03335

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

30 JUN 1945

From: Chief of Naval Operations.
To: Commander, Naval Air Bases, THIRTEENTH Naval District.
Subject: Bombing and rocket area near NAAS Corvallis, Oregon,
(Camp Adair Artillery Range).
References: (a) ComNAF 13ND dispatch to CNO 212202 of
April 1945.
(b) ComWestSeaFron dispatch to CNO 242242 of
April 1945.
(c) CNO ltr to BUMER serial 268131 dated
25 May 1945.
Enclosure: (A) Excerpt from conf. report of meeting no. 39
of Army-Navy Air Facilities Committee dated
21 June 1945.

1. It was recommended in references (a) and (b) that subject area be acquired by Navy. By reference (c) CNO approved the recommendations and directed appropriate action to acquire the land.

2. As indicated in enclosure (A) it has been ascertained that subject area is not available for transfer to the Navy due to plans of the Army Ground Forces to reactivate Camp Adair and its artillery range on an extensive scale requiring full use of the range.

3. It is suggested that direct communication with the Commanding General of Camp Adair after the installation has been completely reactivated (probably in August or September) may be productive of some arrangement for joint use of the desired area.

CC: ComWestSeaFron
Com 13
ComFair West Coast
ComFair Seattle
BuDocks
BUMER

Op-30
Op-34

J. H. CASSADY
By Direction

NA 13/N12-2

ND13/N1-13
F-5-6rw
T-38-27-00

BUDOCKS End-2 on CNO ltr OP-31-DS
RES, Ser 268131 to
BuAer dtd 25 May 1945
with encls. thereto.

22 June 1945

To: The Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: Bombing and Gunnery Area Near Corvallis, Oregon -
Acquisition from War Department of.

1. Returned. This Bureau has been informally advised, by the War Department, that plans for the utilization of the subject bombing and gunnery area have been changed, and that the War Department will require the entire area for troops being moved into Camp Adair very shortly.

By Direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

ANDREW J. MURPHY, JR.
Head, Real Estate Division

EJW/bb

ND15/W1-13(197)(Y-2)

FROM: COMTHIRTEEN
TO: HUDOCKS

11 JUNE 1945
P.W. DEPT.
PLAIN
DEFERRED
RELEASED BY _____

File

RE ACQUISITION FROM WAR DEPT OF BOMBING AND GUNNING AREA
NEAR CORVALLIS OREGON REFERENCE CNO LTR MAY 25, 1945, SERIAL
268131 X PLANNING FOR ACTIVATION OF CORVALLIS NAVAL AIR
STATION DEPENDENT UPON AVAILABILITY OF SUBJECT GUNNERY AREA X
REQUEST IMMEDIATE INFORMATION AND NOTIFICATION AS TO STATUS
OF TRANSFER BY WAR DEPT OF THE CAMP ADAIR GUNNERY RANGE

CC: Comdr., NAB, 13th ND.
Comdr. Western Sea Frontier.

(No)
is advising

Op-31-DS RES

Serial: 268131

ND 13/NI-13
7-5

In reply refer to Initials
and No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

From: Chief of Naval Operations. 25 MAY 1945
To: Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.
Subject: Bombing and Gunnery Area Near Corvallis,
Oregon -- Acquisition from War Department of.
Enclosures: (A) ComNAF 13ND dispatch to CNO 212202 of
April 1945.
(B) ComWestSeaFron dispatch to CNO 242242 of
April 1945.
(C) ComNAF 13ND dispatch to CNO 260014 of
April 1945.

1. CNO approves acquisition of the bombing and gunnery area recommended in enclosures (A) and (B) and described in enclosure (C).
2. IATCB designation of a danger area and clearance for Navy use was recorded in meeting #618 of 18 May 1945.
3. BUAF is requested to initiate appropriate action to have the land described in enclosure (C) transferred to Navy from the War Department.

CC: ComWestSeaFron
Com 13
ComNAF 13ND
ComPair West Coast
ComPair Seattle
BuDocks

J. H. Cassidy
By direction

MAY 28 1945

STATE DIVISION
RECEIVED

853204

2 W W

D D D

WNEA WNA D V WNC NR B 192 D

LT. GLENDENNING

FROM COMNAVAIRB SES 13TH NAVDIST SEATL WASHN 260014

TO CNO WASH
DC

INFO COMWESSEAFRON S FRAN CALIF

COM 13

QWM

*File
Camp Adair
Art Range (Trust)*

THIS IS RESTRICTED X

URDIS 241630 X LAND NEEDED INCLUDES ALL OF TOWNSHIP NINE SOUTH RANGE FIVE WEST WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN EXCEPT SECTION THIRTY-ONE AND AN IRREGULAR PORTION OF SECTION THIRTY-TWO WEST AND SOUTH OF THE KINGS VALLEY ROAD X ALL OF SECTION THIRTY-FIVE AND THOSE PORTIONS OF SECTIONS THIRTY-ONE X THIRTY-TWO X THIRTY-THREE X THIRTY-FOUR X TWENTY-SIX AND TWENTY-SEVEN TOWNSHIP EIGHT SOUTH RANGE FIVE WEST WHICH LIES SOUTH OF THE COOPER HOLLOW ROAD AND THE SOUTH ONE-HALF OF THE SOUTH HALF OF SECTION THIRTY-SIX TOWNSHIP EIGHT SOUTH RANGE FIVE WEST X ALL OF SECTIONS ONE X TWELVE X THIRTEEN X FOURTEEN X TWENTY-FOUR X TWENTY-THREE X TWENTY-FIVE AND THOSE PORTIONS OF SECTIONS TWO X TEN X ELEVEN X FIFTEEN X TWENTY-TWO X TWENTY-ONE AND TWENTY-EIGHT TOWNSHIP NINE SOUTH RANGE SIX WEST LYING EAST OF THE MC TIMMONS VALLEY ROAD PARTIAL SECTION TWENTY-SEVEN NORTH OF THE SOUTH LINE OF THE WILLIAM ALDRIDGE DONATION LAND CLAIM AND ALL OF SECTION TWENTY-SIX EXCEPT THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER X THOSE PORTIONS OF SECTIONS NINETEEN X THIRTY AND THIRTY-ONE TOWNSHIP NINE SOUTH RANGE FOUR WEST WHICH LIE WEST OF UNITED STATES HIGHWAY NINETY-NINE WEST X ALL THE ABOVE SHOWN ON UNITED STATES ARMY ENGINEERS WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE PROJECT MANAGER OWNERSHIP MAP OF CAMP ADAIR OREG TRACT NUMBER P-7132-RE-10 DATED ONE FEB 1942 X ALL OF THE AREA REQUIRED ABOVE LIES WHOLLY FROM SOUTH TO NORTH BETWEEN 2517825 AND 2520225 AND FROM WEST TO EAST BETWEEN 790500 AND 806750 ON FIVE THOUSAND YARD QUOTE GRID SYSTEM FOR PROGRESSIVE MAPS IN THE UNITED STATE UNQUOTE X ZONE QUOTE GEORGE UNQUOTE UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY SPECIAL PUBLICATION NUMBER FIFTY-NINE X THE SOUTH BOUNDARY OF THE ABOVE AREA IS FOUR POINT THREE MILES NORTH OF THE NORTH BOUNDARY OF THE HOSPITAL SITE CAMP ADAIR OREGON

0012 EN 26 APR

NAVDOCKS 460

Submitted by: NAVY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Yards and Docks
Real Estate Division

PROJECT NO. 521-C

The approval of the Committee is respectfully requested
on the following project:

1. Cognizant Bureau: Bureau of Aeronautics
2. Interest to be Acquired: Fee
3. Location: Corvallis, Oregon
4. Description: See sheet attached
5. Services: None
6. Lessor: None
7. Navy Use: The lands are to be used for al
bombing and gunnery area.
8. Approximate Cost: There will not be any cost involved
as this property will be transfer-
red from the Surplus Property Board.
The land was acquired by the War
Department in fee and during Aug-
ust 1944 was declared surplus by
that Agency.

APPROVED BY:	
Senate	JUN 27 1945
House	JUN 21 1945

APPROXIMATELY 45,460 ACRES OF LAND
LOCATED NEAR CORVALLIS, OREGON

BOMBING AND GUNNERY AREA

ALL OF TOWNSHIP NINE SOUTH RANGE FIVE WEST WILLIAMETTE MERIDIAN EXCEPT SECTION THIRTY-ONE AND AN IRREGULAR PORTION OF SECTION THIRTY-TWO WEST AND SOUTH OF THE KINGS VALLEY ROAD X ALL OF SECTION THIRTY-FIVE AND THOSE PORTIONS OF SECTIONS THIRTY-ONE X THIRTY-TWO X THIRTY-THREE X THIRTY-FOUR X TWENTY-SIX AND TWENTY-SEVEN TOWNSHIP EIGHT SOUTH RANGE FIVE WEST WHICH LIES SOUTH OF THE COOPER HOLLOW ROAD AND THE SOUTH ONE-HALF OF THE SOUTH HALF OF SECTION THIRTY-SIX TOWNSHIP EIGHT SOUTH RANGE FIVE WEST X ALL OF SECTIONS ONE X TWELVE X THIRTEEN X FOURTEEN X

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WEST X ALL THE ABOVE SHOWN ON UNITED STATES ARMY ENGINEERS WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE PROJECT MANAGER OWNERSHIP MAP OF CAMP ADAIR OREG TRACT NUMBER P-7132-RE-10 DATED ONE FEB 1942 X ALL OF THE AREA REQUIRED ABOVE LIES WHOLLY FROM SOUTH TO NORTH BETWEEN 2517825 AND 2520225 AND FROM WEST TO EAST BETWEEN 790500 AND 806750 ON FIVE THOUSAND YARD QUOTE GRID SYSTEM FOR PROGRESSIVE MAPS IN THE UNITED STATES UNQUOTE X ZONE QUOTE GEORGE UNQUOTE UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY SPECIAL PUBLICATION NUMBER FIFTY-NINE X THE SOUTH BOUNDARY OF THE ABOVE AREA IS FOUR POINT THREE MILES NORTH OF THE NORTH BOUNDARY OF THE HOSPITAL SITE CAMP ADAIR OREGON.

NAVDOCKS 460

Submitted by: NAVY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Yards and Docks
Real Estate Division

PROJECT NO. _____

The approval of the Committee is respectfully requested
on the following project:

1. Cognizant Bureau: Bureau of Aeronautics
2. Interest to be Acquired: Fee
3. Location: Corvallis, Oregon
4. Description: See sheet attached
5. Services: None
6. Lessor: None
7. Navy Use: The lands are to be used for a
bombing and gunnery area.
8. Approximate Cost: There will not be any cost involved
as this property will be transferred
from the Surplus Property Board. The
land was acquired by the War Department
in fee and during August 1944 was
declared surplus by that Agency.

6s18717

JUN 13 1945
R. W. Webb

APPROXIMATELY 45,460 ACRES OF LAND
LOCATED NEAR CORVALLIS, OREGON

BOMBING AND GUNNERY AREA

ALL OF TOWNSHIP NINE SOUTH RANGE FIVE WEST WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN EXCEPT SECTION THIRTY-ONE AND AN IRREGULAR PORTION OF SECTION THIRTY-TWO WEST AND SOUTH OF THE KINGS VALLEY ROAD X ALL OF SECTION THIRTY-FIVE AND THOSE PORTIONS OF SECTIONS THIRTY-ONE X THIRTY-TWO X THIRTY-THREE X THIRTY-FOUR X TWENTY-SIX AND TWENTY-SEVEN TOWNSHIP EIGHT SOUTH RANGE FIVE WEST WHICH LIES SOUTH OF THE COOPER HOLLOW ROAD AND THE SOUTH ONE-HALF OF THE SOUTH HALF OF SECTION THIRTY-SIX TOWNSHIP EIGHT SOUTH RANGE FIVE WEST X ALL OF SECTIONS ONE X TWELVE X THIRTEEN X FOURTEEN X

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WEST X ALL THE ABOVE SHOWN ON UNITED STATES ARMY ENGINEERS WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE PROJECT MANAGER OWNERSHIP MAP OF CAMP ADAIR OREG TRACT NUMBER P-7132-RE-14 DATED ONE FEB 1942 X ALL OF THE AREA REQUIRED ABOVE LIES WHOLLY FROM SOUTH TO NORTH BETWEEN 2517025 AND 2520225 AND FROM WEST TO EAST BETWEEN 790500 AND 806750 ON FIVE THOUSAND YARD QUOTE GRID SYSTEM FOR PROGRESSIVE MAPS IN THE UNITED STATES UNQUOTE X ZONE QUOTE GEORGE UNQUOTE UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY SPECIAL PUBLICATION NUMBER FIFTY-NINE X THE SOUTH BOUNDARY OF THE ABOVE AREA IS FOUR POINT THREE MILES NORTH OF THE NORTH BOUNDARY OF THE HOSPITAL SITE CAMP ADAIR OREGON

APPENDIX E-31

Navy Department
Letter: *US Naval Hospital, Camp Adair, Corvallis,
Oregon-Surplus Disposal of,
dated 15 May 1946.*

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

AND REFER TO
.T38-27-Co
ND13/N1-13
F-5-5/PFB/ec

NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

15 MAY 1946

To: Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

Subj: U. S. Naval Hospital, Camp Adair, Corvallis, Oregon - Surplus disposal of.

Refs: (a) BuMed ltr BuMed-PDP-ARF NH92/A1-1 to BuDocks dtd 13 Mar 46.
(b) SecNav ltr Op24B1-pd Ser 71OP24 dtd 25 Mar 46.
(c) Property Redistribution & Disposal Reg. #2, Paragraph 203.

1. The Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery by reference (a) advised that disestablishment of subject facility had been requested, and further requested that the Bureau of Yards and Docks initiate the necessary action to dispose of the land, buildings, and appurtenances thereto.

2. On 25 March 1946, the Secretary of the Navy by reference (b) advised that the U. S. Naval Hospital, Corvallis, Oregon, would be disestablished effective 31 May 1946, and directed the Bureaus and offices concerned to take necessary action.

3. Subject facility, which was acquired for a U. S. Naval Hospital on 24 April 1945 by transfer from the War Department, comprises approximately 451.83 acres of land with improvements thereon, located near Corvallis in Benton County, Oregon.

4. The total cost to the War Department of the acquisition and improvements to this property amounts to approximately \$3,357,000.00. The improvements include office buildings, fire station, garage, boiler room, mess halls, morgue, storehouses, X-ray building, utility and maintenance shops, wards, barracks and quarters, which are shown on enclosure 1.

5. Before this property can be declared surplus to the needs of the Navy Department, it is required by reference (c) that all Bureaus and offices of the Navy Department, the Commandants of the Marine Corps and the Thirteenth Naval District determine whether there is a substantial Naval need for the property. It is therefore requested that this Bureau be advised before 30 May 1946, whether such a need exists.

By direction of the Chief, BuDocks:

Willis R. Dudley
WILLIS R. DUDLEY
Acting Head
Real Estate Division

Encl: (HW)

1. Plat of U.S.N. Hospital, Corvallis.

61360156

NH
NA(175)

(SE-11)

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY
PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

~~NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY~~
~~FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY~~

WASHINGTON

October 28, 1947

In reply please refer to
Legal:PRB:ORE-VN-35344

10

Bureau of Yards and Docks
Navy Department
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I thank you for your letter of October 17 (your reference No. ND13/N1-13 T38-27-Co F-5-3/DWA:mr) concerning title evidence for the Hospital Area and the Hospital Reservation at the former U. S. Naval Hospital, Corvallis, Oregon, transferred to this Administration by letter of May 8, 1947.

Should you at a future date locate copies of the documents requested in my letter of August 20 it will be appreciated if you will forward them to us.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence Darn
for BERNARD L. GROVE
Associate General Counsel

APPENDIX E-32

Oregon Adjutant General
Letter: *Unexploded Shells (Duds)*
In Vicinity of Camp Adair, Oregon,
dated 10 September 1951.

BASIC: Ltr AGO, Ore, dtd 22 Aug 51
SUBJECT: Unexploded Shells (Duds) in Vicinity of Camp Adair, Oregon

2nd Ind.

RFO/ns

AGO, Oregon, Salem, Oregon, 10 September 1951

TO : Mr. Wendel W. Clack, Depot Supt, Camp Adair, Oregon

Inviting attention to 1st Indorsement and for compliance
in the future.

BY DIRECTION OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:



RAYMOND F. OLSON
Brigadier General
Assistant Adjutant General

3rd Ind

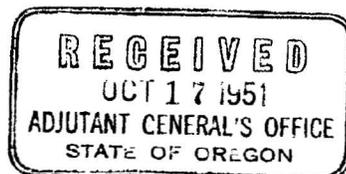
15 October 1951

TO: A.G.O., Oregon, State Office Bldg., Salem, Oregon.

FROM: Depot Supt., Camp Adair, Oregon.

1. Shell reported in basic communication has been exploded
by Demolition Team from Fort Lewis, Washington.

2. This particular shell was considered as definitely dan-
gerous by Demolition Team. They examined and picked up several
other duds found in this vicinity which they reported to be harm-
less practice shells.



Wendel W Clack
Depot Supt
Camp Adair Ore

Subject: Unexploded Shells (Duds) in
Vicinity of Camp Adair, Oregon

NPS 618.35(General)88
602(Camp Adair, Ore-Gen)NPSRM

1st Ind. 7 SEP 1951

Office, District Engineer, Seattle District, Corps of Engineers,
4735 East Marginal Way, Seattle 4, Washington

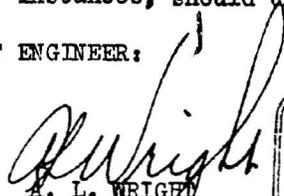
TO: The Adjutant General, Military Department, State of Oregon,
Salem, Oregon

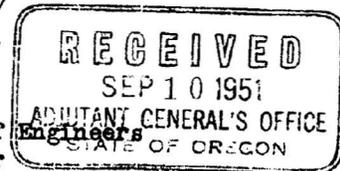
1. Present procedure in the reconnaissance and disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance materiel requires that the Commanding Officer of Class I and II installations report, after reconnaissance, the finding of such materiel to the Ordnance Officer, Sixth Army. The Sixth Army Ordnance Officer details an Explosive Ordnance Disposal Squad to dispose of the materiel, if such action is indicated.

2. In the instant case Mr. Clack was contacted by telephone and sufficient information was obtained, to enable this office, to prepare the required report. The Disposal Squad will see Mr. Clack to obtain directions or guidance to the unexploded shell.

3. By separate letter there are being transmitted instructions and forms for completion, in similar instances, should they be needed.

FOR THE ACTING DISTRICT ENGINEER:


A. L. WRIGHT
Captain, Corps of Engineers
Executive Officer



STATE OF OREGON
MILITARY DEPARTMENT
Office of THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
SALEM

RF0/ns
22 August 1951

SUBJECT: Unexploded Shells (Duds) in Vicinity of Camp Adair, Oregon

TO : District Engineer
Seattle District
4735 E. Marginal Way
Seattle 4, Washington

1. This office has been advised by the Oregon State Police that a Mr. Doughty living near Camp Adair had run across some unexploded shells (duds). Upon receipt of this information, instructions were issued to the Depot Superintendent at Camp Adair, Mr. W. W. Clack, to investigate and stake the duds.

2. Per telephone call this date from Mr. Clack he reports what appears to him to be a fuzed 81-MM unexploded mortar shell and which looks to him like it may be dangerous. He therefore staked this one dud for future reference and advised Mr. Doughty not to tamper with it.

3. This information is being passed along to you for such action as deemed necessary toward disposal of this one particular shell and any others that might be necessary.

4. It is requested that the people designated to make the disposal contact Mr. Clack, who will gladly show them where the duds are located.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

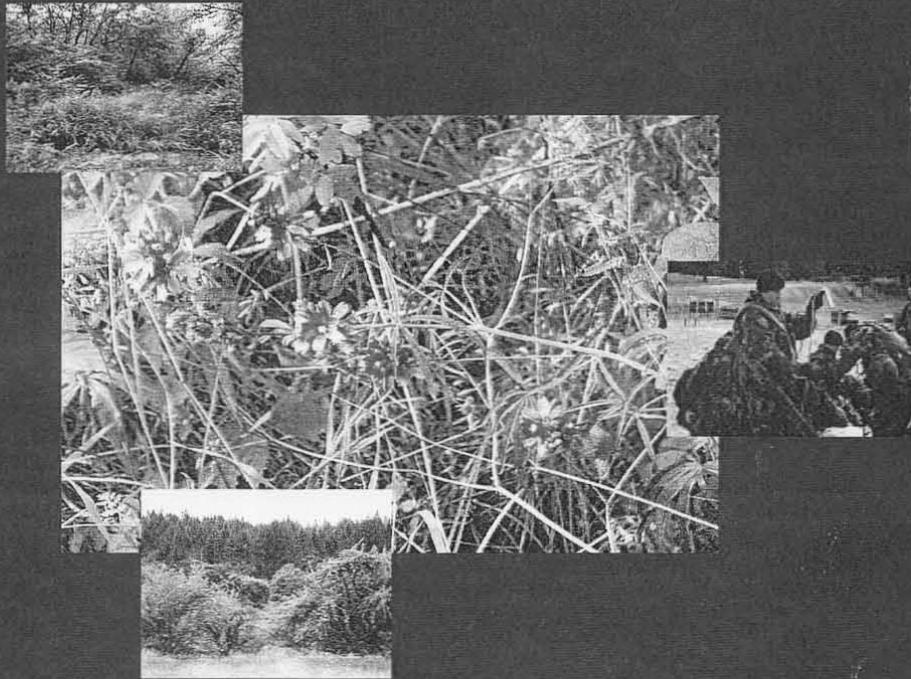


RAYMOND F. OLSON
Brigadier General
Assistant Adjutant General

APPENDIX E-33

Oregon Army National Guard
*Draft Environmental Assessment For
Implementation of An Integrated Natural
Resources Management Plan For Camp Adair,
Oregon Army National Guard,
15 March 2001.*

**Draft Environmental Assessment
for Implementation of an
Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
for Camp Adair, Oregon Army National Guard**



Prepared for the
Oregon Army National Guard

by



March 15, 2001

*Environmental Assessment
Oregon Army National Guard-Camp Adair
Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan*

CHAPTER I. PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR PROPOSED ACTION

Chapter I provides an overview of the Project Purpose and Need, including a summary of the project area, an explanation of the Proposed Action, and an explanation of the decision to be made by the Oregon Army National Guard.

1.1 Introduction

The Oregon Army National Guard (ORARNG) is proposing to implement an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) for its Camp Adair facility. Pursuant to the Sikes Act, 16 USC § 670 *et seq.*, AR 200-1, AR 200-3, and DOD Instruction 4715.3, all Army and state Army National Guard (ARNG) installations with on site natural resources must prepare and implement an INRMP. An INRMP is an internal Army National Guard (ARNG) compliance and management plan that integrates the various natural resource protection/management requirements with ongoing mission activities. Implementation of an INRMP allows for ready identification of potential conflicts between an installation's mission and natural resources, and identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission essential properties and acreage. No such plan currently exists for the management of Camp Adair natural resources.

The lack of an INRMP has created a need (in terms of both resource protection and regulatory compliance) for the ORARNG to prepare a management plan that will outline an integrated approach to identify and manage those natural resources under its control. However, prior to implementation of the INRMP, an Environmental Assessment must be prepared to evaluate the potential environmental effects that would occur as a result of plan implementation.

As a result, the ORARNG has prepared this Environmental Assessment (EA), in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), its implementing regulations published by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1500-1508) and AR 200-2. NEPA, 40 CFR 1500-1508, and AR 200-2 collectively, establish a process by which the Army National Guard (ARNG) considers the potential environmental impacts of its proposed actions and invites the involvement of the interested members of the public prior to deciding on a final course of action.

This EA, by setting forth and analyzing relevant environmental issues and impacts and considering the comments of the public, will provide the basis upon which the ORARNG will evaluate the potential impacts to the environment. The EA will either determine that the proposed action will not present significant impacts to the natural environment, in which case a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) will be issued; or, that the proposed action may present significant impacts, in which case the ORARNG will prepare and publish a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

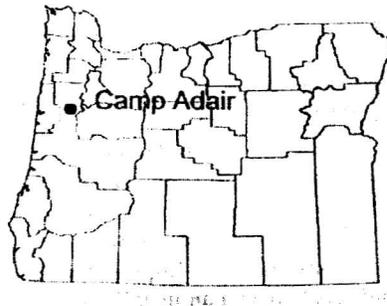
1.2 Camp Location and Background

Camp Adair is a 527-acre facility located approximately 10 miles north of Corvallis (see site vicinity map). The site, which is controlled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), is located between Section 8 and Section 20, Township 10 South, Range 4 West (USGS Airlie South quadrangle).

***Environmental Assessment
Oregon Army National Guard-Camp Adair
Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan***



Site Vicinity Map

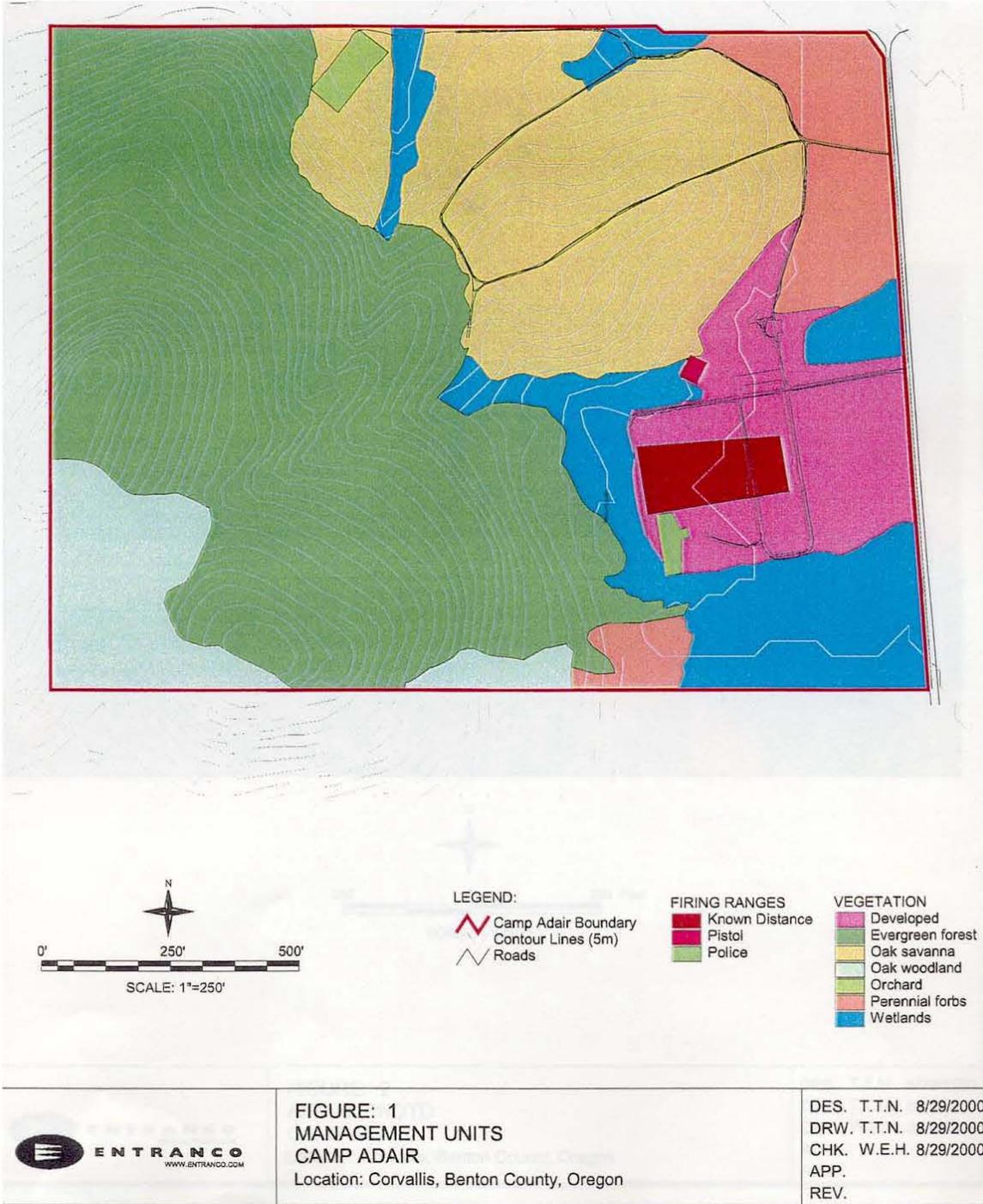


In 1941, the federal government exercised the right of Eminent Domain to include land in a 52,000-acre major training area for U.S. Army troops during World War II, also known as Camp Adair (Sloan and Roth, 1998). After the war most of the U.S. Army property was sold or transferred. This 527-acre parcel was kept, most likely because of the existence of the small arms firing ranges. Since the 1960's, the Oregon Military Department (OMD) has licensed the property from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) for the use of ORARNG units conducting small arms training and platoon-sized tactical training.

Currently, the primary mission of Camp Adair is to provide a local training area for ORARNG units located in the Willamette Valley, especially for weapons qualification training. The camp should offer many of the training opportunities these units require to reduce traveling long distances to other training areas. The secondary mission is to offer training opportunities to other military units and state and local law enforcement agencies, as appropriate and available.

The most frequent training activity at the camp is weapons qualification or small arms training. This occurs on the known distance (KD) range and/or the pistol range (Figures 1 and 2). Small arms training occurs year-round and has averaged 48 days per year for the past three years. The other frequent training activity is infantry field exercises. This could take place virtually anywhere on the camp, but tends to be concentrated around Oak Hill or in the evergreen forest around Smith Hill. Infantry training involves such things as land navigation, bivouacking, construction of fortifications and defensive positions, and can include the use of blank ammunition, pyrotechnics, and smoke. This type of training also occurs year-round, averaging 30 days per year for the past three years. Other types of training either do not occur at present or are non-recurring, special events.

In addition, the Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) operates a firing range within the camp for training law enforcement officers under a separate license from the COE. A complete history of the area can be obtained from the cultural resource survey report prepared for the OMD (Sloan and Roth, 1998).



*Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report*

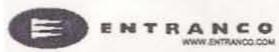
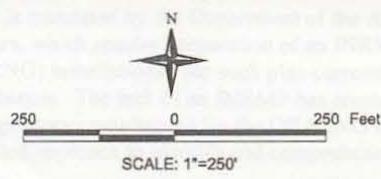


FIGURE: 2
AERIAL PHOTO
CAMP ADAIR
Location: Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon

DES. T.T.N. 8/29/2000
DRW. T.T.N. 8/29/2000
CHK. W.E.H. 8/29/2000
APP.
REV.

***Environmental Assessment
Oregon Army National Guard-Camp Adair
Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan***

Monthly drills are held at Camp Adair on weekend days for both types of regularly occurring training. Annual training events (lasting two weeks) do not occur at Camp Adair. ORARNG unit size is primarily at platoon (15-45 soldiers) or company (90-150 soldiers) levels.

Thus, at any time the number of soldiers training at Adair varies from 50 to 200 per weekend day. ORARNG military training is primarily limited to weekend training. However, the Department of Public Safety Standards & Training (DPSST) range, which is not controlled by the OMD, allows civilian law enforcement marksmanship mostly on weekdays.

1.3 Proposed Action

The ORARNG proposes to adopt and implement an INRMP to provide an integrated and comprehensive method for managing natural resources at Camp Adair. The proposed action defines roles and responsibilities for natural resource management at all levels within the ORARNG. It provides a rational, tiered, and uniform basis for addressing all applicable legal requirements and best management practices consistent with achievement of the needs, goals, and objectives of the ORARNG's military and environmental missions.

1.4 Purpose and Need for Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to implement an INRMP for the management of natural resources located on the facility that ensures compatibility with military training and compliance with applicable natural resource management requirements including federal, state, and local statutes, regulations, Executive Orders, Presidential Memoranda, and National Guard Bureau (NGB) guidelines. The INRMP must set out procedures to integrate these legal compliance requirements in the operational procedures of the ORARNG headquarters and its subordinate installations. The INRMP is intended to identify both internal and external ORARNG coordination procedures to deal with natural resource issues and the appropriate roles and responsibilities of ORARNG personnel in the management of natural resources.

An INRMP is an internal Army National Guard (ARNG) compliance and management plan that integrates installation natural resource protection requirements with ongoing mission activities. The INRMP also facilitates early detection of potential conflicts between an installation's mission and natural resources, as well as identifying compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission essential properties and acreage. This INRMP does not address current or future training activities.

Preparation of the INRMP is mandated by the Department of the Army, through regulation AR 200-1, AR 200-3, and others, which require preparation of an INRMP for all Army and state Army National Guard (ARNG) installations. No such plan currently exists for the management of Camp Adair natural resources. The lack of an INRMP has created a need (in terms of both resource protection and regulatory compliance) for the ORARNG to prepare a management plan that will outline an integrated approach to identify and comprehensively manage those natural resources under its control.

1.5 Decision to be Made

The decision to be made by the ORARNG is whether to implement the proposed INRMP prepared for Camp Adair.

APPENDIX E-34

Oregon Military Department
*Camp Adair Training Site,
Draft Integrated Natural Resources
Management Plan,
March 2001.*

Camp Adair Training Site

Benton County, Oregon

Draft Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan

March, 2001

For Calendar Years 2001 – 2005



**Prepared by:
Gregory A. Mitchell
Natural Resources Specialist
Oregon Military Department**

Future Facility Plans

As outlined above, facility developments will mainly be focused on improving the field training areas. A larger vehicle compound, washrack, graveled roads and hardened pads for heavy equipment, a laser target system, and new .50 caliber (plastic) firing range are all planned. Existing structures and firing ranges would be improved as necessary to keep them functioning properly and up to federal standards. Modification of the KD and Pistol ranges, construction of a new target storage shed, and renovation of the existing storage shed (new walls and concrete floor) have all been proposed. Figure 2 shows the proposed locations for most of these facilities.

Mission-Essential Natural Resources, Training Effects, and Natural Resource Limitations

Natural resources are required for field training exercises that must be completed to meet the military training mission. Realistic landscapes are needed to provide real world training scenarios. An un-vegetated, flat landscape offers few realistic training opportunities. The best training areas are those that contain a wide variety of topographic features and vegetative cover types that are capable of supporting field exercises. For example, hilly areas of woody vegetation interspersed with open, thinly wooded areas are ideal for defensive concealment, and for providing infantry units different types of terrain to negotiate. There should also be numerous open, relatively level grassy areas for field exercises such as mechanized maneuvers, bivouacking, and engineer operations. Having all areas covered with the same vegetation would limit some types of training. Since Camp Adair has a good mix of vegetation types, which would be maintained under this plan, it has a lot of potential for training opportunities.

In general, military field training activities can have both positive and negative effects on natural resources. The greatest positive effect of the OMD/ORARNG mission on natural resources is the military presence. OMD control of the land keeps it in mostly undeveloped open space. Furthermore, the implementation of good land use practices, such as maintaining vegetation cover and wetlands, and lack of the need for intensive landscape alterations (i.e., agricultural tillage, large-scale pesticide and fertilizer application, commercial forestry, and recreational vehicle damage) means that natural communities are relatively undisturbed and protected. This is certainly true for Camp Adair.

The adverse effects of military training on natural resources are directly related to the type of training that occurs. In general, engineer heavy equipment operations and mounted maneuvering (using tracked vehicles) have by far the greatest potential negative effect on natural resources. Excavation and maneuvering heavy tracked and wheeled vehicles across even the best-suited landscapes on an infrequent basis can cause damage to vegetation and soils. In addition, regularly used areas such as trails, bivouac sites, and firing points can experience loss of vegetation and soil impacts, especially if heavy equipment or vehicles are used. Adverse impacts can lead to soil erosion, soil compaction, loss of wildlife habitat, and the presence of unwanted pests and weeds. Wildlife can also be adversely affected by training noise. Fortunately, training that disturbs soils and vegetation is extremely limited at Camp Adair. The vast majority of field training at the camp involves non-disturbing infantry exercises. Therefore, adverse effects are much less than at other training areas.

APPENDIX E-35

Property Management Division
Correspondence Regarding Restricted Areas
For Grazing Only,
dated 3 December 1946.

Paul C. Williams, Director, Urban & Rural
Division, Office of Real Property Disposal
C. D. Williams, Director, Property Management Division
Office of Real Property Disposal
Camp Adair, Oregon
~~WA-Oreg.-1 B~~

December 3, 1946

5

Reference is made to your memorandum of November 6, re-
garding the further decontamination of subject facility. Major
O'Connor, Corps of Engineers, visited this office, this date, and
again stated that the Corps of Engineers must recommend contaminated
areas be restricted for grazing purposes only. It was further emphasized
that it would be economically unsound to again send a Bomb Disposal
team into the subject installation, as it is felt that the area will
never be 100% safe for any use.

Upon discovery of an additional dud or projectile the office
of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Portland, Oregon, should
be notified and they will send a Bomb Disposal man to inspect the missile
and destroy it if necessary.

Attached is your correspondence which you wished returned
with this memorandum.

(Signed) C. D. Williams

C. D. WILLIAMS
Director
Property Management Division
Office of Real Property Disposal

5
Attachments

noy:NR
ig 12/3/46

cc: A. J. Wilson
Property Manage. Div.
Decontamination Section

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. C. D. Williams, Director, Property Management Division
DATE: November 26, 1946
FROM : Paul C. Williams, Director, Urban and Rural Division,
Office of Real Property Disposal, PUR-R
SUBJECT: Decontamination of Camp Adair, Oregon (W.A.-Ore. 1B)

Attached is a letter from Mr. Floyd E. Prentice, Acting Director, Surplus Property Disposal, Farm Credit Administration, dated November 22, 1946, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. H. L. DeLaney, District Supervisor, Surplus Property Disposal, Federal Land Bank of Spokane, Spokane, Washington, dated November 15, 1946, relative to the decontamination of certain lands at Camp Adair, Oregon.

It is requested that you give this office the views of the War Department on the contaminated status of this installation, and if the War Department proposes to certify this land for grazing purposes only, what additional work would be necessary to make it safe for any use.

Please return attached correspondence with your memorandum.

Paul C. Williams
PAUL C. WILLIAMS

Attachments

APPENDIX E-36

Secretary of the Navy
Letter: *Marine Corps Air Facility,
Corvallis-Establishment of,
dated 31 May 1944.*

COMMANDANT

JUN 5 9 26 AM '44

13TH NAVAL DISTRICT
SEATTLE, WASH.

Op 13D-hc 24 May
Serial 138413
5 13 179

AKSAS/KCP

31 MAY 1944

From: Secretary of the Navy.
To: All Ships and Stations.
Subj: Marine Corps Air Facility, Corvallis - Establish-
ment of.

1. The aviation facilities at Corvallis, Oregon, recently made available to the Navy by the Army Air Forces on a temporary full time basis are hereby established and designated:

Marine Corps Air Facility,
Corvallis, Oregon.

This is an activity of the Thirteenth Naval District under the U. S. Naval Air Center, Seattle, Washington, with administrative control of Marine Corps functions respecting personnel and equipment directly under the Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

2. Bureaus and offices concerned take necessary action.

cc: ComThirteen
Op 37
Op 03
BuAer
Op 31
Op 30-14
Op 20-M
Admin Off Pub Div //

JAMES FORRESTAL

Op 13D-hc 24 May
Serial 138413
5 13 179

OP 13D HC

From: Secretary of the Navy.
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JAMES FORRESTAL

cc: ComThirteen
Op 37
Op 03
BuAer
Op 31
Op 30-14
Op 20-M
Admin Off Pub Div

APPENDIX E-37

Stanton, Shelby L.
World War II Order of Battle.

WORLD WAR II ORDER OF BATTLE

Shelby L. Stanton

Captain, U.S. Army, Retired
Author of Vietnam Order of Battle

Foreword by Russell Weigley



70th Infantry Division Combat Narrative

The three regiments of the division arrived at Marseille France 10-15 Dec 44 in advance of the rest of the division, and were formed into Task Force Herren which assumed defensive positions along the west bank of the Rhine near Bischweiler on 28 Dec 44. As the German offensive advanced in the Bitche Salient, Task Force Herren was sent to assist the 45th Inf Div. The 276th Inf took up switch-positions in the Wingen-Wimmenau-Rosteig area on 3 Jan 45, and on 8 Jan 45 Task Force Herren was given the task of protecting the east flank of 45th Inf Div during the drive against the salient. On 17 Jan 45 the task force relieved the 103rd Inf Div south of Saarbruecken where it improved defensive positions. The rest of the division arrived in France 18 Jan 45 and Task Force Herren was dissolved 3 Feb 45.

The 276th Inf was attacked 8 Feb 45, and on 17 Feb 45 the regiment made a limited offensive against the heights southwest of Saarbruecken and fought the Battle for Forbach the following day and next the Battle for Oeting which involved house-to-house fighting 23 Feb 45. The 274th and 275th Inf cleared the heights commanding both Saarbruecken and Stiring Wendel by 24 Feb 45. The division attacked beyond the Forbach-Saarbruecken Road on 3 Mar 45, supported by the 12th Armd Div. The 274th Inf finally captured Stiring Wendel on 5 Mar 45 after heavy combat and divisional patrols reached the outposts of the *West Wall* on 6 Mar 45. The German forces withdrew 13 Mar 45 and the division began pursuit operations immediately, driving north to the Saar and crossing into Germany 14 Mar 45. Saarbruecken was attacked on 15 Mar and 19 Mar 45, the town being occupied without opposition the next day. On 21 Mar 45 the division was withdrawn to army reserve.

The division was relieved of security in the Koblenz and Pfalz areas on 19 Apr 45, and it then participated in the reduction of the Saar Basin. It was operating in this capacity when hostilities were declared ended 7 May 45.

71st Infantry Division

No Distinctive
Insignia Authorized

15 Jul 43 activated at Cp Carson Colo as the 71st Light Division (Pack, Jungle) and participated in the III Corps Hunter-Liggett Calif Maneuvers 11 Feb-15 May 44; moved to Ft Benning Ga 19 May 44 where redesignated the 71st Infantry Division on 26 May 44; staged at Cp Kilmer N.J. 14 Jan 45 until departed New York P/E 26 Jan 45; arrived in France 6 Feb 45 and entered Germany 24 Mar 45 and Austria 4 May 45; returned to New York P/E 10 Mar 46 where inactivated at Cp Kilmer N.J. on 11 Mar 46.

Campaigns: Rhineland, Central Europe
Aug 45 Loc: Wels Austria

Typical Organization (1943):

5th Infantry Regiment
14th Infantry Regiment
66th Infantry Regiment
HHB Division Artillery
607th Field Artillery Battalion (75mm)
608th Field Artillery Battalion (75mm)
609th Field Artillery Battalion (75mm)
581st Field Artillery Antitank Battery

271st Engineer Combat Battalion
371st Medical Battalion
731st Antiaircraft Artillery Machine Gun Bn
Division Headquarters
Hqs Company, 71st Light Division
Military Police Platoon
Ordnance Light Maintenance Platoon
Signal Platoon
Quartermaster Truck Company

Typical Organization (1944/45):

5th Infantry Regiment
14th Infantry Regiment
66th Infantry Regiment
HHB Division Artillery
564th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm)
607th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)
608th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)
609th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)
71st Reconnaissance Troop, Mecz
749th Tank Battalion (attached 15 Mar 45-28 Mar 45)
761st Tank Battalion (attached 28 Mar 45-10 May 45)
635th Tank Destroyer Battalion (attached 14 Mar 45-10 May 45)
530th AAA Auto-Wpns Battalion (attached 15 Mar 45-10 May 45)

271st Engineer Combat Battalion
371st Medical Battalion
71st Counter Intelligence Corps Det
Headquarters, Special Troops
Hqs Company, 71st Infantry Division
Military Police Platoon
771st Ordnance Light Maintenance Company
251st Quartermaster Company
571st Signal Company

Overseas Wartime Assignments:

15th Army - 21 Jan 45
7th Army - 2 Mar 45
V Corps - 9 Mar 45
XI Corps - 22 Mar 45
II Corps - 25 Mar 45

12th Army Group - 29 Mar 45
Third Army - 8 Apr 45
XII Corps - 11 Apr 45
XX Corps - 20 Apr 45

Commanders: BG Robert L. Spragins: Jul 43
MG Eugene M. Landrum: Oct 44
MG Willard G. Wyman: Nov 44

BG Onslow S. Rolfe: Aug 45
MG Arthur A. White: Oct 45

Killed in Action: 243 Wounded in Action: 843 Died of Wounds: 35

1st Infantry Division Combat Narrative

The division arrived at Le Havre France on 6 Feb 45 and moved to Limesay. It relieved the 100th Inf Div at Ratzwiller 1 Mar 45, and then pushed through the *West Wall* and captured Piermasens 21 Mar 45. It was relieved along the Rhine 29 Mar 45 and crossed the river the next day at Oppenheim and then assembled at Housenstamm near Frankfurt. The division then went into reserve where it intercepted a bypassed German force north of Hanau on 2 Apr 45. The Germans overran Waldensberg and the 5th and 14th Inf moved to force the Germans east into Budingen Wald while the 66th Inf blocked the forest's eastern exits. Assisted by the 5th Inf Div and part of the 2nd Cav Group, the division eliminated this pocket on 4 Apr 45. The division moved to the Fulda area beginning 5 Apr 45, and cleared to the Meiningen-Marisfeld-Juchsen line by 8 Apr 45. The division followed in the wake of the 11th Armd Div in a rapid drive to Coburg 10 Apr 45 and cut the Munich-Berlin Highway on 13 Apr 45. The division fought the Battle for Bayreuth 14-16 Apr 45 in heavy combat.

The division moved south and relieved the 14th Armd Div, eliminated German resistance in the Haag area 20 Apr 45, and cut the Sulzbach-Nuremberg Highway/railroad 21 Apr 45. The next day the 5th Inf overran Sulzbach-Rosenberg and the 14th Inf cleared Amberg with tank support. Bypassing German strongpoints, the division sped south and the 5th Inf crossed the Naab at Regenstau 24 Apr 45 as the 5th Inf reached Regen. The 5th Inf went on to reach the Danube at Frengkofen as the 66th Inf reached the river and attacked Regensburg 25 Apr 45. On 26 Apr 45 the 5th Inf crossed the Danube at Frengkofen and the 14th Inf crossed in the Donaustauf-Sulzbach vicinity, each regiment being reinforced by a battalion of the 66th Inf. Regensburg surrendered to the division on 27 Apr 45. The division then followed behind the 13th Armd Div against crumbling resistance, and the 14th and 66th Inf assaulted across the Isar river using smoke and stormboats under direct German fire from positions on the far heights on 30 Apr 45. The bridgehead was expanded southeast of Landau to Eichendorf the next day. The 5th and 66th Inf seized the Inn River dams and entered Austria 2 May 45. The 5th Inf advanced unopposed to Steyr on the Enns by 5 May 45, and the next day the 66th Inf reached the river and relieved the 80th Inf Div there. The 5th Inf moved forward and secured Ernsdorf Dam across the Enns River 6 May 45. The division contacted advancing Soviet Army forces east of Linz on 6 May 45 as hostilities ceased.

No Distinctive
Insignia Authorized

75th Infantry Division

15 Apr 43 activated at Ft Leonard Wood Mo and moved to La Maneuver Area 24 Jan 44 where participated in the Fourth Army No.6 Louisiana Maneuvers; transferred to Cp Breckinridge Ky 7 Apr 44 and staged at Cp Shanks N.Y. 7 Nov 44 until departed New York P/E 14 Nov 44; arrived England 22 Nov 44 and landed in France 13 Dec 44; crossed into Holland 18 Dec 44 and into Belgium 19 Dec 44; returned to France 27 Jan 45 and to Belgium 17 Feb 45; recrossed into Holland 18 Feb 45 and entered Germany 10 Mar 45; arrived Hampton Roads P/E 14 Nov 45 and inactivated at Cp Patrick Henry Va same date.

Campaigns: Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe
Aug 45 Loc: Werdohl Germany

91st Infantry Division

No Distinctive
Insignia Authorized

15 Aug 42 activated at Cp White Oreg and moved 1 Sep 43 to the IV Corps No.1 Oregon Maneuvers; transferred to Cp Adair Oreg 2 Nov 43 and staged at Cp Patrick Henry Va 30 Mar 44 until departed Hampton Roads P/E 14 Apr 44; arrived in North Africa 21 Apr 44 and landed in Italy 19 Jun 44; returned to Hampton Roads P/E 10 Sep 45 and moved to Cp Rucker Ala 14 Sep 45 where inactivated 1 Dec 45.

Campaigns: Rome-Arno, North Apennines, Po Valley
Aug 45 Loc: Angoris Italy

Typical Organization (1944/45):

361st Infantry Regiment	316th Engineer Combat Battalion
362nd Infantry Regiment	316th Medical Battalion
363rd Infantry Regiment	91st Counter Intelligence Corps Det
HHB Division Artillery	Headquarters Special Troops
346th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	Hqs Company, 91st Infantry Division
347th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	Military Police Platoon
348th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm)	791st Ordnance Light Maintenance Company
916th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	91st Quartermaster Company
91st Reconnaissance Troop, Mecz	91st Signal Company

Overseas Wartime Assignments:

Fifth Army - Jun 44
IV Corps - 12 Jul 44
II Corps - 31 Jul 44

Commanders: MG Charles H. Gerhardt: Aug 42
MG William G. Livesay: Jul 43

Killed in Action: 1,400 **Wounded in Action:** 6,748 **Died of Wounds:** 175

91st Infantry Division Combat Narrative

The division arrived in North Africa on 18 Apr-10 May 44 and trained at Arzew and Renan. It moved to Italy by echelon through 19 Jun 44. The 361st Inf landed at Anzio Italy 1 Jun 44 and closed at Velletri to reinforce the 36th Inf Div 9 Jun 44, and assaulted north of Rome on 12 Jun 44. The regiment reinforced the advance of 1st Armd Div 21 Jun 44 and attacked Casole d'Elsa 3-4 Jul 44, after which it reverted to division. The 363rd Inf was committed to combat on 4 Jul 44 during the attack on Hill 675, and overran M.Vase northeast of Castellini on 6 Jul 44, but lost it to German counterattack the next day. The division entered combat for the first time as a whole on 13 Jul 44 when it attacked toward the Arno despite strong opposition near Chianni, entering the evacuated town the following day. The 361st Inf captured Ponsacco and the 362nd crossed the Era River after passing through Capannoli 17 Jul 44. The 363rd Inf entered the outskirts of Livorno on 18 Jul 44 and dashed north to enter Pisa 24 Jul 44. The rest of the division reached the Arno River at Pontedera 21-22 Jul 44 and then cleared the south bank area against light resistance. The division then went into defensive positions along the Arno until 18 Aug 44 when it was relieved in line below Fucecchio and began training near Certaldo.

The division assembled east of Highway 65 9 Sep 44 and crossed the Sieve River the next day, going into the attack at M.Calvi, Monticelli, and Altuzzo on 12 Sep 44. The division was heavily engaged in this assault on the Gothic Line as the 361st and 363rd Inf fought the Battle for M.Monticelli 12-18 Sep 44. The 362nd Inf fought at M.Calvi 14-18 Sep 44 as it battled through the Futa Pass, took the Antitank Ditch below S.Lucia 16 Sep 44, and cleared S.Lucia itself by 21 Sep 44. The rest of the division reached the Salerno River the same day, and after heavy combat took M.Beni on 25 Sep 44. Supported by tanks and aircraft, the division fought the Battle for M.Oggioli 27-28 Sep 44, and attacked toward Loiano commencing 1 Oct 44. After severe fighting the town fell 5 Oct 44. The 361st Inf fought the Battle for M.Castellari 7-8 Oct 44 as the rest of the division fought the Battle for Livergnano Escarpment 9-15 Oct 44 and the Battle for M.delle Formiche 10-11 Oct 44. Livergnano itself fell 14 Oct 44, and then the division assumed defensive positions below Pianoro on 31 Oct 44. On 22 Nov 44 it was relieved in line and retired for rehabilitation, and then assumed static defensive lines until relieved again on 24 Jan 45. The division relieved the 34th Inf Div in line on 13 Feb 45 in the Idice Valley sector, and had the Italian Legano Group attached to it 18 Mar 45. On 20 Mar 45 the division retired to Gagliano and Villanova to prepare for a new offensive.

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The division took over the 34th Inf Div zone astride Highway 65 on 5 Apr 45. On 17 Apr 45 the division attacked up Highway 65 and took its objectives of M.Adone, M.Posigliano, Pianoro, and M.Arnigo the next day. It started pursuit operations toward Bologna against slight resistance 20 Apr 45, taking M.Sabbiano the next day, and crossing the 362nd Inf at Sermide on the Po River 24 Apr 45. The division then swung to the northeast and reached Cerea 25 Apr 45 and crossed the Adige River at Legnano the next day. It crossed the Brenta River 29 Apr 45 and on 30 Apr 45 took Treviso north of Venice. It was in that area when all German forces in Italy surrendered on 2 May 45.

No Distinctive
Insignia Authorized

92nd Infantry Division (Colored)

15 Oct 42 activated at Ft McClellan Ala and moved to Ft Huachuca Ariz 5 May 43; participated in Fourth Army No.6 Louisiana Maneuvers 24 Jan-5 Apr 44 and returned to Ft Huachuca Ariz 7 Apr 44; staged at Cp Patrick Henry 17 Sep 44 until departed Hampton Roads P/E 22 Sep 44; arrived in Italy 16 Oct 44; arrived New York P/E 26 Nov 45 and inactivated at Cp Kilmer N.J. 28 Nov 45.

Campaigns: North Apennines, Po Valley
Aug 45 Loc: Torre Del Lago Italy

Typical Organization (1944):

365th Infantry Regiment (Cld)
370th Infantry Regiment (Cld)
371st Infantry Regiment (Cld)
HHB Division Artillery (Cld)
597th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)(Cld)
598th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)(Cld)
599th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)(Cld)
600th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm)(Cld)
92nd Reconnaissance Troop (Mecz)(Cld)

317th Engineer Combat Battalion (Cld)
317th Medical Battalion (Cld)
Headquarters Special Troops (Cld)
Hqs Company, 92nd Infantry Division (Cld)
Military Police Platoon (Cld)
792nd Ordnance Light Maintenance Co (Cld)
92nd Quartermaster Company (Cld)
92nd Signal Company (Cld)

Typical Organization (1945):

370th Infantry Regiment (Cld)*
442nd Infantry Regiment (Nisei)**
473rd Infantry Regiment**
365th Infantry Regiment (Training)(Cld)
371st Infantry Regiment (Security)(Cld)
HHB Division Artillery (Cld)
597th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)(Cld)
598th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)(Cld)
599th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)(Cld)
600th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)(Cld)

317th Engineer Combat Battalion (Cld)
317th Medical Battalion (Cld)
Headquarters Special Troops (Cld)
Hqs Company, 92nd Infantry Division (Cld)
Military Police Platoon (Cld)
792nd Ordnance Light Maintenance Co (Cld)
92nd Quartermaster Company (Cld)
92nd Signal Company (Cld)
92nd Reconnaissance Troop (Mecz)(Cld)

*Rebuilt 24 Feb-17 Mar 45 from selected personnel of 365th, 370th, and 371st Inf Regts.

**442nd Inf Regt and 473rd Inf Regt attached 30 Mar 45 and 24 Feb 45, respectively.

Overseas Wartime Assignments:

Fifth Army - 4 Nov 44
IV Corps - 25 Dec 44
Fifth Army - 3 Apr 45

Commanders: MG Edward M. Almond: Oct 42
BG John E. Wood: Aug 45

Killed in Action: 548 **Wounded in Action:** 2,187 **Died of Wounds:** 68

No Distinctive
Insignia Authorized

96th Infantry Division

15 Aug 42 activated at Cp Adair Oreg and moved to Ft Lewis Wash 10 May 43; sent to the Oregon Maneuver Area 12 Jul 43 and returned to Cp Adair Oreg 6 Aug 43; participated 5 Sep 43 in the IV Corps No.1 Oregon Maneuvers; transferred to Cp White Oreg 1 Nov 43 and arrived at Cp San Luis Obispo Calif 22 Apr 44 and Cp Beale Calif 2 Jul 44; staged at Cp Stoneman Calif 16 Jul 44 until departed San Francisco P/E 23 Jul 44; arrived Hawaii 28 Jul 44 and departed 15 Sep 44; arrived Eniwetok Anchorage 26 Sep 44 and departed for Manus Island 28 Sep 44 where it arrived 3 Oct 44; left Manus Island 14 Oct 44 and assaulted Leyte Philippine Islands 20 Oct 44; departed Leyte 25-27 Mar 45 for Okinawa Island which assaulted on 1 Apr 45; returned to Philippines 31 Jul 45 and arrived Los Angeles P/E 2 Feb 46; inactivated at Cp Anza Calif 3 Feb 46.

Campaigns: Leyte, Ryukyus
Aug 45 Loc: Mindoro Philippine Islands

Typical Organization (1944/45):

381st Infantry Regiment	321st Engineer Combat Battalion
382nd Infantry Regiment	321st Medical Battalion
383rd Infantry Regiment	96th Counter Intelligence Corps Det
HHB Division Artillery	Headquarters, Special Troops
361st Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	Hqs Company, 96th Infantry Division
362nd Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	Military Police Platoon
363rd Field Artillery Battalion (155mm)	796th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company
921st Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	96th Quartermaster Company
96th Reconnaissance Troop, Mecz	96th Signal Company

Overseas Wartime Assignments:

Central Pacific Base Command - 19 Jul 44	Eighth Army - 31 Jul 45
Tenth Army - 10 Feb 45	Eighth Army Area Cmd (<i>attached</i>) - 31 Jul 45
XXIV Corps - 22 Feb 45	

Commander: MG James L. Bradley: Aug 42

Killed in Action: 1,563 **Wounded in Action:** 7,181 **Died of Wounds:** 473

96th Infantry Division Combat Narrative

The division arrived in Hawaii 23-31 Jul 44, and trained on Oahu where it prepared for operations on Yap. The division moved to Eniwetok Island 11 Sep 44 and was informed its participation in Yap operations was cancelled 15 Sep 44, and it was diverted to Leyte Island Philippines instead. The division remained afloat at Eniwetok Anchorage until departed 28 Sep 44 for Manus Island, where it arrived 3 Oct 44 and there remained afloat until leaving for Leyte 14 Oct 44. The division landed near Dulag 20 Oct 44 and took San Jose and advanced inland across swampy terrain against pillboxes; the 381st and 383rd Inf fighting at Catmon Hill 21-29 Oct 44 and completing mop-up there 1 Nov 44, and the 382nd Inf taking Tigbao 22 Oct 44 and then fighting the Battle for Tatnauan 26-28 Oct 44. The 383rd Inf pushed across the Guinarona River despite supply difficulties, and the 382nd Inf attacked toward Bloody Ridge west of Dagami on 2 Nov 44, repulsing Japanese counterattacks 4-5 Nov 44, and battling on the ridge 5-7 Nov 44 with clearance completed 10 Nov 44. The division completed the relief of the 7th Inf Div in the Tanauan-Dagami-Dulag sector about 4 Nov 44 and assumed responsibility for its defense. It patrolled and mopped up, securing the western Dagami heights and Alto Peak by 25 Dec 44. On that day Leyte Island was declared secured, but the division continued mopping up operations and relieved the 11th A/B Div of tactical responsibility on Leyte 14 Jan 45. Two battalions were sent to Samar to relieve the 1st Cav Div of garrison duty at Catabalogan. On 10 Feb 45 the division was relieved of all combat duty in the Philippines and trained for Okinawa operations. It embarked 14 Mar 45 and made landing rehearsals near Vinca 17-19 Mar 45 and departed for Okinawa 25-27 Mar 45.

The division landed south of Bishi River on Okinawa against light resistance on 1 Apr 45 and drove down the western coast toward the Uchitomari area by 4 Apr 45. The 383rd Inf fought the Battle for Cactus Ridge 5-7 Apr 45 as Uchitomari fell; and then tackled Kakazu Ridge commencing 8 Apr 45, a surprise attack storming the ridge 9 Apr 45 but the next day it was forced off. The 381st and 383rd Inf attacked up its slopes again 10 Apr 45 and the division was subjected to major Japanese counterattacks 12-14 Apr 45, after which the 27th Inf Div took over the battle. On 17 Apr 45 the division was moved to a new zone of action on the Tanabaru-Nishibaru defenses. The 381st Inf pushed through

Kaniku 19 Apr 45 and fought the Battle for Nishibaru Ridge 19-24 Apr 45 as the 382nd Inf fought on Tombstone Ridge 19-20 Apr 45. Task Force Bradford was formed from three divisions to destroy the Kakazu Pocket, and the division secured the high ground in the Tanabaru-Nishibaru area against slackened opposition by 24 Apr 45.

The 381st and 383rd Inf attacked Maeda Escarpment assisted by flamethrowing tanks on 26 Apr 45 and met strong opposition on the reverse slopes. The division was relieved in line, still engaged in the battle for Maeda Escarpment, 29-30 Apr 45. The division was rehabilitated 1-8 May 45 and relieved the 7th Inf Div at the eastern end of the Shuri Line on 10 May 45. The 383rd Inf attacked Conical Hill 11 May, held it against a major counterattack 13 May 45, and secured it by 15 May 45. The 382nd Inf fought the Battle for Dick Hill mass 11-18 May 45 as the 381st Inf fought the Battle of Sugar Hill 18-21 May 45. The 383rd Inf fought the Battle for King Hill 19-20 May 45 and then the Battle for Love Hill 22-30 May 45. The 382nd and 383rd Inf fought the Battle for Oboe Hill and Hen Hill 21-30 May 45. By 31 May 45 the division had cleared its zone north of the Yonabaru-Shuri-Naha Road and started pursuit operations.

The division cleared opposition near Chan on 1 Jun 45 and drove southwest. The 381st Inf fought the Battle for Yaeju-Dake Escarpment 6-14 Jun 45 and took Yuza-Dake Peak on 16 Jun 45. The 383rd Inf was engaged in the Battle for Yuza 11-12 Jun 45. The division attacked into the Aragachi-Medeera area 18-22 Jun 44, when Okinawa was declared secure, and then turned to mopping up operations on the island. On 1 Jul 45 it moved to Kamizato for rehabilitation, and then left Okinawa 22 Jul 45. It arrived in Mindoro Philippines 1 Aug 45 where stationed at the end of the war.

97th Infantry Division

No Distinctive
Insignia Authorized

25 Feb 43 activated at Cp Swift Tex and moved 20 Oct 43 to the Third Army No.5 Louisiana Maneuvers; transferred to Ft Leonard Wood Mo 31 Jan 44 and moved to Cp San Luis Obispo Calif 9 Jul 44; arrived Cp Cooke Calif 30 Sep 44 and staged at Cp Kilmer N.J. 13 Feb 45 until departed New York P/E 19 Feb 45; arrived France 1 Mar 45 and entered Germany 28 Mar 45; returned New York P/E 26 Jun 45 and sent to Ft Bragg N.C. 28 Jun 45; arrived Ft Lawton Wash 22 Aug 45 and departed Seattle P/E 1 Sep 45; arrived Philippines 14 Sep 45 and Japan 24 Sep 45 where inactivated 31 Mar 46.

Campaigns: Central Europe

Aug 45 Loc: Fort Bragg North Carolina

Typical Organization (1944/45):

303rd Infantry Regiment	322nd Engineer Combat Battalion
386th Infantry Regiment	322nd Medical Battalion
387th Infantry Regiment	97th Counter Intelligence Corps Det
HHB Division Artillery	Headquarters, Special Troops
303rd Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	Hqs Company, 97th Infantry Division
365th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	Military Police Platoon
389th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm)	797th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company
922nd Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	97th Quartermaster Company
97th Reconnaissance Troop, Mecz	97th Signal Company
782nd Tank Battalion (attached 20 Apr 45-past 9 May 45)	
630th Tank Destroyer Battalion (attached 18 Apr 45-20 Apr 45)	
820th Tank Destroyer Battalion (attached 20 Apr 45-past 9 May 45)	
444th AAA Auto-Wpns Battalion (attached 20 Apr 45-past 9 May 45)	
542nd AAA Auto-Wpns Battalion (attached 2 Apr 45-4 Apr 45)	

Overseas Wartime Assignments:

Fifteenth Army - 30 Jan 45	XII Corps - 22 Apr 45
XXII Corps - 28 Mar 45	First Army - 28 Apr 45
First Army - 1 Apr 45	V Corps - 30 Aug 45
XVIII (A/B) Corps - 10 Apr 45	Third Army - 6 May 45
Third Army - 19 Apr 45	

Commanders: BG Louis A. Craig: Feb 43
BG Milton B. Halsey: Jan 44
MG Herman F. Kramer: Sep 45

Killed in Action: 188 **Wounded in Action:** 721 **Died of Wounds:** 26

Overseas Wartime Assignments:

Seventh Army - 1 Nov 44
VI Corps - 6 Nov 44
XV Corps - 22 Dec 44
XXI Corps - 9 Jan 45

VI Corps - 16 Jan 45
Seventh Army - 29 Mar 45
VI Corps - 19 Apr 45

Commanders: MG Charles G. Haffner Jr: Nov 42
MG Anthony C. McAuliffe: Jan 45
BG John N. Robinson: Aug 45

Killed in Action: 720 **Wounded in Action:** 3,329 **Died of Wounds:** 101

103rd Infantry Division Combat Narrative

The division arrived at Marseille France on 20 Oct 44 and relieved the 3rd Inf Div at Chevry 8-9 Nov 44. It attacked toward St Dié in the Vosges Mountains 16 Nov 44 and fought through strong opposition to clear the hill mass below the town, crossed the Meurthe River 20-21 Nov 44, and took the evacuated objective of St Dié the next day with the 409th Inf. The division then outflanked Steige Pass 23-24 Nov 44, and followed in the wake of the 14th Armd Div toward Sélestat which it helped clear in house-to-house fighting 2-4 Dec 44. The division crossed the Zintzel River at Griesbach 10 Dec 44 as it fought the Battle of Mertzwiller, overcame rearguard resistance at Climbach, and crossed the Lauter River into Germany on 15 Dec 44. The division was then relocated to the Sarreguemines area to defend against the German Ardennes Counteroffensive which never reached its sector. On 14 Jan 45 the division moved to Reichshofen to take over the zone of Task Force Herren (70th Inf Div) along the Sauer River which was accomplished 17 Jan 45. A limited attack by the division at Soufflenheim was repulsed 19 Jan 45, and in view of German force concentrations it withdrew to the Moder River.

The German attacks of 22 Jan 45 forced the division from Offwiller, and the next day the division was pushed back past Rothbach. Further German attacks on Bischoltz and Mulhausen were defeated 24-25 Jan 45, and by 26 Jan 45 the division had cleared Schillersdorf and restored its lines. The division then took over the zone of the 101st A/B Div 5 Feb 45.

The division went on the offensive 15 Mar 45 and the next day took Zinswiller and Oberbronn and reached the outskirts of Reichshoffen which fell 17 Mar 45. The division fought the Battle for Nieder Schlettenbach 18-20 Mar 45 and the Battle for Reisdorf 19-21 Mar 45. The division reached Klingenuenster and mopped up west of the Rhine River from 22 Mar 45 until it relieved the 71st Inf Div along the Rhine from Oppau to south of Speyer 28-29 Mar 45. It then engaged in occupational duty until returned to the front.

The division started its offensive from Kirchheim on 21 Apr 45 as it followed the advance of the 10th Armd Div and cleared bypassed resistance. By 23 Apr 45 it had closed the German escape routes southeast from Stuttgart, and reached the Danube northeast of Ulm on 25 Apr 45 which it crossed the next day. Continuing to follow the 10th Armd Div the 411th Inf took Landsberg, the 410th Inf reached the Lech River at Lechbruck, and the 409th Inf cleared Schon-gau on 28 Apr 45. The division began negotiations for the surrender of Innsbruck on 2 May 45 as the 409th Inf continued on to reach the Inn River at Telf and Zirl the following day. On 4 May 45 the division accepted the formal surrender of Innsbruck, as the 409th Inf moved to the Brenner Pass and effected junction with Fifth Army forces from Italy. All hostilities ceased in the division's sector on 5 May 45 with the surrender of German forces in southern Germany.

104th Infantry Division

No Distinctive
Insignia Authorized

15 Sep 42 activated at Cp Adair Oreg and moved 7 Aug 43 to the IV Corps No.1 Oregon Maneuvers; participated 10 Nov 43 in the Desert Training Center No.4 California Maneuvers; transferred to Cp Carson Colo 11 Mar 44; staged at Cp Kilmer N.J. 16 Aug 44 until departed New York P/E 27 Aug 44; arrived France 7 Sep 44 and crossed into Belgium 21 Oct 44 and into Holland 30 Oct 44; entered Germany 7 Nov 44; returned to New York P/E 3 Jul 45 and arrived Cp San Luis Obispo Calif 9 Jul 45 where inactivated on 20 Dec 45.

Campaigns: Northern France, Rhineland, Central Europe
Aug 45 Loc: Camp San Luis Obispo California

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Typical Organization (1944/45):

413th Infantry Regiment	329th Engineer Combat Battalion
414th Infantry Regiment	329th Medical Battalion
415th Infantry Regiment	104th Counter Intelligence Corps Det
HHB Division Artillery	Headquarters, Special Troops
385th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	Hqs Company, 104th Infantry Division
386th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	Military Police Platoon
387th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm)	804th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company
929th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	104th Quartermaster Company
104th Reconnaissance Troop, Mecz	104th Signal Company
750th Tank Battalion (attached 16 Nov 44-23 Dec 44, 6 Feb 45-22 May 45)	
784th Tank Battalion (attached 31 Dec 44-3 Feb 45)	
692nd Tank Destroyer Battalion (attached 29 Oct 44-7 Mar 45)	
817th Tank Destroyer Battalion (attached 1 Apr 45-9 Jun 45)	
555th AAA Auto-Wpns Battalion (attached 26 Oct 44-24 May 45)	

Overseas Wartime Assignments:

Ninth Army - 28 Aug 44	VII Corps - 8 Nov 44
III Corps - 5 Sep 44	XIX Corps - 22 Dec 44
Ninth Army - 15 Oct 44	VII Corps - 3 Feb 45
First Army - 5 Nov 44	

Commanders: MG Gilbert R. Cook: Jun 42
MG Terry de la Mesa Allen: Oct 43
BG Charles K. Gailey Jr: Nov 45

Killed in Action: 971 Wounded in Action: 3,657 Died of Wounds: 143

104th Infantry Division Combat Narrative

The division arrived in France on 7 Sep 44 and moved into the line with Canadian First Army along the Antwerp-Breda Highway near Wuestwezel Belgium on 23 Oct 44. It attacked on 25 Oct 44 with three regiments abreast and stormed Zuandert with the assistance of British tanks on 27 Oct 44. The 415th Inf reached the Mark River 30 Oct 44, failed in its first crossing attempt the next day, and then assaulted across after heavy artillery preparation on 2 Nov 44 and established a bridgehead in the Standdaarbuiten area. Zevenbergen was captured and the division reached the Maas River 5 Nov 44, departing for Aachen the next day while leaving elements to fight at Moerdijk with the Polish 1st Armd Div 6-7 Nov 44.

The division relieved the 1st Inf Div 8-10 Nov 44 and attacked toward the Donnersberg and Eschweiler Woods against heavy opposition on 16 Nov 44. The division fought the Battle for the Donnersberg 16-18 Nov 44 and then battled through the Eschweiler-Weisweiler industrial complex north of the Inde River 19-25 Nov 44, which was secured with the fall of Weisweiler after house-to-house fighting on the latter date. The division then mopped up and reached the Inden River 28 Nov 44, taking the bridge at Inden intact, and fighting the Battle for Lammersdorf 28-30 Nov 44 and the Battle for Inden 28 Nov-2 Dec 44. The division crossed the Inden River at Lucherberg by surprise attack on 2 Dec 44 and established a bridgehead which was subjected to strong German counterattacks 3-5 Dec 44. The division renewed its offensive 10 Dec 44 to clear the west bank of the Roer, and the 414th Inf fought the Battle for Pier 10-12 Dec 44 while the 415th Inf took Merken 11 Dec 44. The division reached the Roer River 13 Dec 44, and defended the Inden-Pier-Schophoven region until 24 Dec 44 when relieved and took over the 83rd Inf Div zone. It was engaged in defensive positions near Duren and Merken until 22 Feb 45.

The division attacked across the Roer 23 Feb 45 with the 415th Inf at Huchem and Stammeln and the 413th Inf at Birkesdorf, which mopped up Dueren as it captured the marshaling yards northeast of the city the following day. The 415th Inf fought the Battle for Arnoldsweiler 24-25 Feb 45, and then the division followed behind the 3rd Armd Div clearing bypassed resistance. It relieved the armor on the Erft River at Sindorf 28 Feb 45. The 413th and 414th Inf assaulted across the Erft Canal on 1 Mar 45 and overran Ichendorf and then defended the bridgehead against German counterattack. In heavy combat the division fought the Battle for Cologne 3-7 Mar 45, after which it took over the 8th Inf Div zone 8-14 Mar 45 and maintained defensive positions along the Rhine. It relieved the 3rd Armd Div also along the Rhine 16-17 Mar 45.

The division crossed the Rhine at Honnef 21–22 Mar 45 and attacked east of the Remagen Bridgehead, the 413th Inf overrunning the airfield east of Eudembach the following day. After mopping up and consolidating, the division began the offensive against the Ruhr Pocket 25 Mar 45 and followed the 3rd Armd Div to eliminate scattered resistance. The division repulsed strong German attacks near Medebach and captured Paderborn 1 Apr 45 and took Rimbeck the next day. The 415th Inf fought the Battle for Kuestelberg 2–3 Apr 45 and the 413th Inf cleared Forst Hardehausen 4 Apr 45. The division regrouped the next day and then moved to the Weser River. The 415th Inf crossed the Weser at Bursfelde 7 Apr 45 and the 413th Inf crossed at Gieselwerder the following day. The division moved into blocking positions around the Harz Mountains until it crossed the Salle River and fought the Battle for Halle, which finally fell after house-to-house fighting 14–19 Apr 45. The 415th Inf captured Bitterfeld 20–21 Apr 45 and the division reached the Mulde River on the latter date. The division made contact with advancing Soviet Army forces at Pretzsch on 26 Apr 45.

106th Infantry Division

No Distinctive
Insignia Authorized

15 Mar 43 activated at Ft Jackson S.C. and moved 24 Jan 44 to Second Army No.5 Tennessee Maneuvers; transferred to Cp Atterbury Ind 28 Mar 44; staged at Cp Myles Standish Mass 10 Oct 44 until departed Boston P/E 10 Nov 44; arrived England 17 Nov 44 and landed in France 6 Dec 44; crossed into Belgium 10 Dec 44 and returned to France 16 Mar 45; entered Germany 25 Apr 45; arrived New York P/E 1 Oct 45 and inactivated at Cp Shanks N.Y. 2 Oct 45.

Campaigns: Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe
Aug 45 Loc: Bad Ems Germany

Typical Organization (1944):

422nd Infantry Regiment*	81st Engineer Combat Battalion
423rd Infantry Regiment*	331st Medical Battalion
424th Infantry Regiment	106th Counter Intelligence Corps Det
HHB Division Artillery	Headquarters, Special Troops
589th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	Hqs Company, 106th Infantry Division
590th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	Military Police Platoon
591st Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	806th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company
592nd Field Artillery Battalion (155mm)	106th Quartermaster Company
106th Reconnaissance Troop, Mecz	106th Signal Company
820th Tank Destroyer Battalion (attached 8 Dec 44–4 Jan 45)	
440th AAA Auto-Wpns Battalion (attached 17 Dec 44–25 Dec 44)	
563rd AAA Auto-Wpns Battalion (attached 9 Dec 44–18 Dec 44)	
634th AAA Auto-Wpns Battalion (attached 8 Dec 44–18 Dec 44)	

*Destroyed in Schnee Eifel salient 19 Dec 44 near Schonberg; rebuilt in France but did not rejoin division until 16 May 45.

Typical Organization (1945):

3rd Infantry Regiment*	81st Engineer Combat Battalion
159th Infantry Regiment*	331st Medical Battalion
424th Infantry Regiment	106th Counter Intelligence Corps Det
HHB Division Artillery	Headquarters, Special Troops
589th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	Hqs Company, 106th Infantry Division
590th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	Military Police Platoon
591st Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)	806th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company
592nd Field Artillery Battalion (155mm)	106th Quartermaster Company
106th Reconnaissance Troop, Mecz	106th Signal Company

*Attached to division 16 Mar 45–past 9 May 45 to replace 422nd, 423rd Inf Regts.

Overseas Wartime Assignments:

VIII Corps - 29 Nov 44	Fifteenth Army - 10 Mar 45
XVIII (A/B) Corps - 20 Dec 44	Advanced Section, Communications Zone (attached) - 15 Apr 45
V Corps - 6 Feb 45	

APPENDIX E-38

Surplus Property Disposal Board
Letter: *Camp Adair, Oregon Building List,*
dated 27 May 1946.

Camp Adair

May 27, 1948

Mr. Jesse Epstein,
Regional Director
Federal Public Housing Authority
Skinner Building
Fifth Avenue, Union Street
Seattle 1, Washington

Dear Sir:

We have just received declaration of surplus (Form SPB-5) involving all of Camp Adair, Oregon, with the exception of the cantonment area and certain utilities which have been reserved for that area. This camp is located about 10 miles northeast from Corvallis, Oregon.

In accordance with Public Law 292, we enclose a list of buildings in the area involved and if your agency is interested in acquiring any of them, we shall appreciate your advising us promptly. A representative of this office will be at the project June 5 and if you wish to inspect any of the buildings at that time, he will show them to you.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Dawney
District Supervisor
Surplus Property Disposal

enc.
cc - Mr. Colvin
cc - Asst. Comm'r FPHA

FROM THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPOKANE

MAY 31 1948
JEB

CAMP ADAIR, OREGON

SPE-5

BUILDING LIST

The following frame mobilization type buildings, constructed by the Government, exist throughout the Training Aids Areas:

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>BUILDING NO.</u>
1	Hag. Igloos (Steel)	20 x 10	TA-012-001
4	" " "	20 x 20	to
15	" " "	20 x 40	TA-012-020
10	Guard Shelters	4 x 4	Unnumbered
2	Gas Instruction	20 x 100	TA-104 & 174
8	Latrines, L-A	8 x 17	TA- 118 - 120 127 - 129 135 - 137 145 - 147
22	Latrines, L-B	8 x 11	TA- 101 - 104 - 105 - 108 - 116 - 125 - 134 - 140 - 143 - 176 - 179 - 181 - 102 - 108 - 109 - 181 - 149 - 151 - 153 - 168 - 167 - 184 -
19	Latrines, L-C	8 x 7	TA- 111 - 114 - 115 - 122 - 123 - 124 - 132 - 133 - 139 - 142 - 150 - 152 - 159 - 163 - 164 - 165 - 169 - 172 - 173
1	Range Hdqrs.	20 x 65	TA+ 183
1	Range Shop	25 x 142	TA+ 189

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
 Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
 Archives Search Report

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>BUILDING NO.</u>
1	Shed (Home made)	16 x 160	TA-188
1	Shed " "	16 x 140	TA-186
1	Warehouse " "	40 x 60	TA-184
1	Warehouse	32 x 160	TA-187
1	Shed (Home made)	10 x 35	TA-183
1	Shed " "	8 x 14	TA-190
1	Engr. Shop	20 x 60	TA-181
8	Target House TH-A	20 x 40	TA- 117 - 119 - 128 - 136 - 138 - 144 - 146 - 126
8	Target House TH-B	20 x 20	TA- 103 - 113 - 175 - 177 - 178 - 180 - 182 - 110
10	Target House TH-C	14 x 14	TA- 171 - 168 - 162 - 167 - 105 - 112 - 121 - 130 - 148 - 160 -
1	Observation Tower	20 x 20	TA- 193
19	Contractor's Sheds	9 x 15	Unnumbered
2	Contr's Latrine	7 x 10	Unnumbered
1	Observation Tower (Home made)	12 x 12	Unnumbered
1	Jap Village		

APPENDIX E-39

Surplus Property Disposal Board
Letter: *List of Buildings Transferred
To War Assets Administration,
dated 5 September 1946.*

McClain

Camp Adair

September 5, 1946

FCA 12-4

Mr. Don A. Biggs
Assistant Deputy Director
Office of Real Property Disposal
War Assets Administration
P. O. Box 4062
Swan Island
Portland, Oregon

Dear Mr. Biggs:

This will confirm our telephone conversation of Friday, August 30, at which time I informed you that the Government-constructed buildings at Camp Adair, Oregon, located on that part of the Camp assigned to us, were transferred back to us for disposal, according to a letter dated July 17, 1946, addressed to Mr. Carl Colvin, Director of Surplus Property Disposal for the FCA at Kansas City, which letter was written by Mr. Paul C. Williams, Director, Urban and Rural Division of the WAA.

Since your office has taken over the balance of Camp Adair comprising the contingent and naval hospital areas and you are to undertake a demolition program immediately, we cannot but agree with you that it would be best to transfer to your agency all Government-constructed buildings on our part of the Camp, which, in our opinion, should be disposed of separately from the land. To have your office undertake a demolition program involving part of the Camp and this agency selling buildings for removal would lead to a great deal of confusion and would hinder each agency in its disposal work. We are, therefore, transferring to your agency as of August 30, 1946, those buildings described on the attached list. We have reserved Range Headquarters building, IA-183, and Warehouse building IA-184, as well as an unnumbered open building adjoining it. Our project manager, Mr. Whiteman, will move his office into these buildings and will require them for the project office for the duration of our disposal program.

We also have not transferred to you building T20-101, Guard Headquarters, which building was formerly the dwelling for the farm on which it is located; T20-102, Dog Clinic, which is a lean-to adjoining the house and formerly used

SEP 9 1946

FROM THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPOKANE

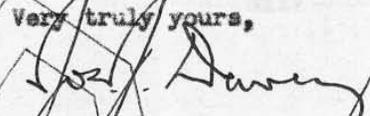
Page 2.
Mr. Don A. Biggs
September 5, 1946

as a separator room or laundry room; building T20-103, Grooming Room, which was formerly used as the bunk house; and building T20-105, Motor Repair Shop, which was formerly used as the barn. In our opinion, these buildings should remain on the land and be offered for sale with the real estate.

We have written Project Manager Whiteman with regard to the equipment in these buildings, and he will arrange with the Engineer's Office at the Camp to have the equipment removed for disposal by your agency in accordance with your conversation with Mr. Whiteman.

I have already notified our Central Office of the above arrangement which we agreed to over the telephone last week, and I am directing a copy of this letter to the Central Office and to Mr. Whiteman for their information.

Very truly yours,


District Supervisor
Surplus Property Disposal

cc Mr. Whiteman
cc Central Office

Attach.

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report

CAMP ADAIR, OREGON

List of Buildings Transferred to
War Assets Administration as of August 30, 1946

Bldg. No.	Units	Designation, Use and Type	Size	Total Cost
TA-012-001	1	Magazine Igloos (Steel)	20x10	\$ 6,425.00
TA-012-002 to TA-012-005	4	Magazine Igloos (Steel)	20x20	27,803.00
TA-012-006 to TA-012-020	15	Magazine Igloos (Steel)	20x40	119,956.00
None	11	Guard Shelters	4x4	1,110.00
TA-108 & TA-173	2	Gas Instruction	20x100	6,869.00
TA-118,120,137 127,129,147 135,145	8	Latrines, L-A	8x17	4,523.00
TA-101,143,131 104,176,149 107,179,151 116,181,166 125,102,167 134,106,194 140,109,163	21	Latrines, L-B	8x11	7,767.00
TA-111,132,159 114,133,164 115,139,165 122,142,169 123,150,172 124,152,154 174	19	Latrines, L-C	8x7	5,776.00
TA-189	1	Range Shop	25x142	14,265.00
TA-185	1	Shed (Home made)	16x160	2,560.00
TA-186	1	Shed (Home made)	16x140	2,240.00
TA-187	1	Warehouse	32x150	7,351.00
TA-188	1	Shed (Home made)	10x35	350.00
TA-190	1	Shed (Home made)	8x14	112.00
TA-191	1	Engineer Shop	20x80	3,181.00

Page 1.

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
 Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
 Archives Search Report

Bldg. No.	Units	Designation, Use and Type	Size	Total Cost
TA-117,118,119 144,128,146 136,126	8	Target House TH-A	20x40	\$ 15,428.00
TA-113,178,105,103 180,175,182,177 110,171,121	9	Target House TH-B	20x20	9,601.00
TA-168,130,162 148,157,153 112,160,171 121	10	Target House TH-C	14x14	3,330.00
TA-193	1	Observation Tower	20x20	1,000.00
None	19	Contractor's Sheds	9x15	
None	2	Contractor's Latrine	7x10	
TA-192	1	Observation Tower (Home made)	12x12	500.00
-----	1	Jap Village	---	Not known
T20-206	1	Latrine & Equipment	---	3,500.00
T20-207	1	Latrine & Equipment	---	4,250.00
T20-208	1	Latrine & Equipment	---	3,500.00
T20-209	1	Latrine & Equipment	---	4,200.00

APPENDIX E-40

US Army
*Memorandum Agreement By
the Army and Navy
US Army Camp Adair and US Naval Hospital,
dated 11 June 1945.*

MEMORANDUM AGREEMENT BY THE ARMY AND NAVY

U. S. ARMY, CAMP ADAIR

and

U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL
Corvallis, Oregon

DATED 11 JUNE 1945

SECTION I - GENERAL

A. Authority: Based on information from representatives of the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, that the Cantonment Area and Maneuver Area, Camp Adair is to be reactivated, and designated as Army Ground Forces Replacement Depot #4, the following memorandum agreement was entered into by representatives of the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, Commanding General Ninth Service Command and the Commandant, Thirteenth Naval District, and Division Engineer, Pacific Division subject to the approval of the Surgeon General of the United States Army and the Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, United States Navy, and directive being issued by the War Department, General Staff, to the Chief of Engineers regarding the reactivation of said Camp.

B. Effective Date of Permit: Revocable permit covering the area described in paragraph A, section II, will be issued by the War Department to the Navy Department, effective 0001, 1 July 1945.

C. U. S. Naval Hospital, Corvallis, Oregon: The former Camp Adair Station Hospital, together with appurtenant buildings and certain land has previously been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Navy, and therefore will not be referred to in the attached revocable permit which will only cover Navy use of additional facilities.

D. Agencies Involved:

1. Commanding General, Ninth Service Command
2. Commanding General, Army Ground Forces
3. Commandant, Thirteenth Naval District
4. Division Engineer, Pacific Division

SECTION II - Real PROPERTY

The Department is granted a permit, subject to revocation upon 30 days notice, covering:

1. The general water storage area in area 2-950, more particularly described as follows:

- a. a parcel of land situated in Sections 19 and 20, Township 30 North, Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian, Benton County, Oregon, more particularly described as follows:
beginning at a point that is 1520 feet south and 74 feet east from the quarter corner common to Sections 19 and 20, Township 30 North, Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian, said point being 27 feet southerly from the center line of 12th Street South and 24 feet westerly from the center line of Avenue "B" South in Camp Adair, Benton County; thence north 89° 21' west, parallel with the center line of Avenue "B" South and 20' westerly therefrom, a distance of 1524.0 feet to a point that is 20 feet northerly from the center line of 12th Street South; thence south 89° 21' 30" west, parallel with the center line of 12th Street South and 20 feet northerly therefrom, a distance of 600.0 feet to a point that is 20 feet westerly from the center line of Avenue "A" South; thence south 1° 00' 21" west, parallel with the center line of Avenue "A" South and 20 feet westerly therefrom, a distance of 1904.0 feet to a point that is 20 feet southerly from the westerly extension of the center line of 12th Street South; thence north 89° 21' 30" east 600.0 feet to the point of beginning, containing 21.0 acres, together with the following buildings situated thereon: T-2-950, T-2-951, T-2-952, T-2-953, T-2-954, T-2-955, T-2-956, T-2-957, T-2-958.

2. Truck Row, Loading and Unloading area, and Flood Light Facilities serving the same, a description of which, together with the access Roads thereto, is as follows:

- a. Loading area: a strip of land 100 feet in width lying westerly from and adjacent to the original railroad right-of-way of the Southern Pacific Company, said strip beginning at a line parallel to and 1150 feet northerly from the center line of 12th Street South and extending in a southerly direction 1500 feet more or less to a line drawn at right angles westerly from the center line of the original location of said railroad at Engineer's Station 2135-00.

- b. Access Roads to Loading area of Truck Row: a strip of land 40 feet in width being 20 feet on each side of the center line of 12th Street South and extending from a line 20 feet westerly from the center line of Avenue "B" South to a line parallel to and 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of the original right-of-way of the Southern Pacific Company, also a strip of land 40 feet wide, the center line of which is parallel to and 1110 feet northerly from the center line of 12th Street South, said strip extending from a line 20 feet easterly from the center line of Avenue "B" South to a line parallel to and 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of the original right-of-way of the Southern Pacific Company.

also a strip of land 40 feet in width being 20 feet on each side of the center line of Avenue "C" South and extending from a line 20 feet northerly from the center line of 12th Street South to a line parallel to and 1130 feet northerly from the center line of 12th Street South.

The Loading area described in (a) above together with the access Roads described in (b) above contain 4.66 acres more or less.

c. Railroad Right-of-way and Track 29: All that portion of the original 60 foot railroad right-of-way and track of the Southern Pacific Company from 9th Street South to the westerly right-of-way line of the relocated railroad in Section 29, Township 10 South, Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian, containing 6.65 acres, more or less.

3. The use of approximately 5,000 square feet of Cold Storage Space in Building No. T-4-OP, the definite area to be decided upon by mutual agreement between the Medical Officer in Command, U. S. Naval Hospital, Corvallis, Oregon, and the Commanding Officer, Camp Adair.

4. The joint use of recreational facilities in the Army Area of Camp Adair will be subject to mutual agreement between the Commanding Officer, Camp Adair and Medical Officer in Command, U. S. Naval Hospital, Corvallis, Oregon, which use of any recreational facilities shall be subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces Replacement Depot 4th, Camp Adair.

5. The temporary use of any additional facilities other than those described above at Camp Adair will be determined by mutual agreement between the Commanding Officer, Camp Adair, and the Medical Officer in Command of the Hospital subject to the provisions of AR 100-62.

6. The rights herein granted to the Navy Department shall not be assigned or sub-let by the Navy Department without prior approval of the Division Engineer, Pacific Division, San Francisco, California.

7. Ship's Service Stores: It is agreed by the Navy that any Army patients hospitalized in the Naval Hospital will be permitted to purchase any articles for sale in the Ship's Service Departments.

8. An attended pay station is available for the use of all hospital personnel and is operated and maintained by the Telephone Company in the Naval Hospital.

9. Navy Laboratory Facilities in the Hospital area will be made available to Army Personnel for water treatment analysis.

10. Any previous buildings or facilities granted the Navy Department by temporary permit other than those referred to above will be immediately re-transferred to the War Department and any agreements previously made are considered cancelled. However, this paragraph does not effect the permanent transfer of the former Camp Adair Hospital to the Navy referred to in paragraph C Section I.

SECTION III - ENGINEER FUNCTIONS

A. Maintenance and Utilities. The operation of the utilities and maintenance thereof will be furnished by the Army, subject to the restrictions set forth hereinafter.

1. The following functions will be performed by the Army on a reimburseable basis:

a. Electricity. The Army will furnish all electricity to the U. S. Naval Hospital, Corvallis, which electricity will be metered at the boundary between the hospital and the camp, said meter to be installed by the Army, without cost to the Navy.

It is understood that the cost of electricity will be on a cost basis, plus 3 per cent overhead.

b. Water. A water meter will be installed by the Army, without cost to the Navy, to measure the amount of water delivered to the Hospital Area.

2. The following functions will be performed by the Army without reimbursement from the Navy:

- a. Sewage treatment.
- b. Road Maintenance, including those roads within the hospital area.
- c. Overhead Utility lines within the hospital area.
- d. Operation of incinerator.
- e. Hospital reservoir and water mains attached thereto.

3. Fire Departments: It is agreed that in the event of a fire in the Army area that the Fire Department of the Navy will immediately render assistance if requested by the army; and in the event of a fire in the Navy Area, the fire Department of the Army will immediately render assistance if requested by the Navy.

SECTION IV -

MEDICAL SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

A. The Navy Department agrees to furnish hospitalization for Army personnel as hereinafter set forth:

1. Hospitalization for Camp Adair for cases included in Army Regulation 40-590 will be furnished by the Navy.
2. The necessary number of beds, approximately 800, based on present projected Army strength at Camp Adair will be kept in readiness for the above requirements, and there shall be no distinction in accommodations between Army and Navy Patients.
3. Any lesser or greater number of beds will be maintained, approximating 4% of Army personnel, to provide station and general hospital type hospitalization.
4. The Army will provide sufficient Medical Department officer personnel to supplement the Navy staff in providing treatment and meeting administrative needs in the care of Army patients.
5. The Army will provide as may be required certain qualified enlisted personnel or civilian employees to assist in administrative procedure for Army patients. The Army will also provide its proportionate quota of male hospital attendants for general hospital duties.
6. The Post Surgeon at Camp Adair, Oregon, will act as the liaison Medical Officer between the Post of Camp Adair and the U. S. Naval Hospital.
7. Through mutual agreement between the Commanding Officer of Camp Adair and the Medical Officer in Command of the U. S. Naval Hospital, certain Army requirements such as x-rays and laboratory examinations will be provided for Camp Adair by the U. S. Naval Hospital.

SECTION V -

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES OTHER THAN MEDICAL

A. The following service will be furnished to the Navy by the Army on a reimbursable basis:

1. Laundry service will be furnished by the Army. Also laundry facilities will be made available to officers and enlisted personnel of the Navy at prevailing rates.

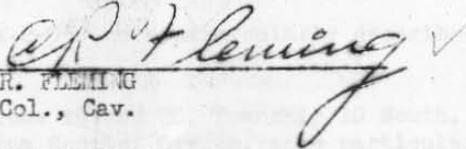
SECTION VI -

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

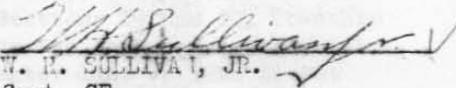
A. It is agreed and understood that civilian employees now employed by the Navy in the laundry, water distribution plant, sewage disposal plant and incinerator will be transferred to the Army at 0001, 1 July 1945.

Concurred in and submitted by the undersigned this 11th day of June 1945,
with the recommendation that the proposed permit (Exhibit A) be executed by the
Secretaries of War and Navy.

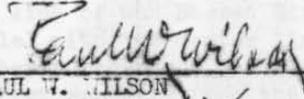
FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL, NINTH SERVICE COMMAND


C. R. FLEMING
Lt. Col., Cav.

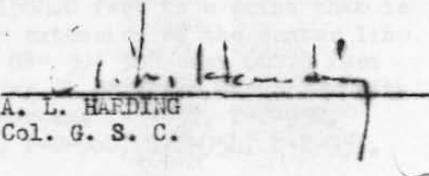
FOR THE DIVISION ENGINEER, PACIFIC DIVISION:


W. H. SULLIVAN, JR.
Capt. CE

BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDANT, THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT:


PAUL W. WILSON
Capt. (MC) USN

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY GROUND FORCES:


A. L. HARDING
Col. G. S. C.

2 Incls.
Exhibit A
Exhibit B

Distributions:

C. G., N. S. C. - 25 copies
Commandant, 13th Naval Dist. - 15 copies
Naval Hospital, Corvallis, Ore. - 5 copies
C. O., Camp Adair - 10 copies
C. G., A. G. F., Wash. D. C. - 5 copies
Atta Col. A. L. Harding
C. G., A. G. F. Replacement Depot #1, - 10 copies
Ft. Meade, Md.
Division Engineer, San Francisco, Cal. - 20 copies
Portland Real Estate Sub-Office - 5 copies

PERMIT

The NAVY DEPARTMENT is hereby granted a Permit for certain facilities at Camp Adair, Oregon, hereinafter described and shown in red on the attached map, Exhibit A., effective 0001, 1 July 1945 for so long as the use thereof may be desired by the Navy Department, but revocable at the will of the Secretary of War upon ninety (90) days' notice.

This Permit will cover the following described buildings, facilities and areas situated on the Camp Adair Military Reservation, Oregon and described as follows:

1. The certain motor storage area in Area 2-950 more particularly described as follows:

a. A parcel of land situated in Sections 19 and 20, Township 10 South, Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian in Benton County, Oregon, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point that is 1528 feet south and 74 feet east from the quarter corner common to Sections 19 and 20, Township 10 South, Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian, said point being 20 feet southerly from the center line of 12th Street South and 20 feet westerly from the center line of Avenue "B" South in Camp Adair cantonment; thence north $1^{\circ} 00' 24''$ west, parallel with the center line of Avenue "B" South and 20' westerly therefrom, a distance of 1584.0 feet to a point that is 20 feet northerly from the center line of 9th Street South; thence south $88^{\circ} 59' 36''$ west, parallel with the center line of 9th Street South and 20 feet northerly therefrom, a distance of 600.0 feet to a point that is 20 feet westerly from the center line of Avenue "A" South; thence south $1^{\circ} 00' 24''$ east, parallel with the center line of Avenue "A" South and 20 feet westerly therefrom, a distance of 1584.0 feet to a point that is 20 feet westerly therefrom, a distance of 1584.0 feet to a point that is 20 feet southerly from the westerly extension of the center line of 12th Street South; thence north $88^{\circ} 59' 36''$ east 600.0 feet to the point of beginning, containing 21.32 acres, together with the following buildings situated therein: T-2-951, T-2-952, T-2-956, T-2-957, T-2-962, T-2-961, T-2-960, T-2-954, T-2-953, T-2-959, T-2-958.

2. Track No. 29, Loading and Unloading Area, and Flood Light facilities servicing the same, a description of which, together with the access roads thereto, is as follows:

a. Loading Area: A strip of land 100 feet in width lying westerly from and adjacent to the original railroad right-of-way of the Southern Pacific Company, said strip beginning at a line parallel to and 1150 feet northerly from the center line of 12th Street South and extending in a southerly direction 1500 feet more or less to a line drawn at right angles westerly from the center line of the original location of said railroad at Engineer's Station 2135/00.

b. Access roads to Loading Area of Track 29: A strip of land 40 feet in width being 20 feet on each side of the center line of 12th Street South and extending from a line 20 feet easterly from the center line of Avenue "B" South to a line parallel to and 100 feet westerly

from the westerly line of the original right-of-way of the Southern Pacific Company.

Also a strip of land 40 feet wide, the center line of which is parallel to and 1110 feet northerly from the center line of 12th Street South, said strip extending from a line 20 feet easterly from the center line of Avenue "C" South to a line parallel to and 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of the original right-of-way of the Southern Pacific Company.

Also a strip of land 40 feet in width being 20 feet on each side of the center line of Avenue "C" South and extending from a line 20 feet northerly from the center line of 12th Street South to a line parallel to and 1130 feet northerly from the center line of 12th Street South.

The Loading Area described in Item 2 (a) together with the access roads described in Item 2 (b) contain 4.68 acres more or less.

c. Railroad Right-of-Way and Track 29: All that portion of the original 60 foot railroad right-of-way and track of the Southern Pacific Company from 9th Street South to the westerly right-of-way line of the relocated railroad in Section 29, Township 10 South, Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian, containing 6.65 acres, more or less.

3. The use of approximately 5,000 square feet of **Bold Storage Space** in Building No. T-4-402, the definite area to be decided upon by mutual agreement between the Medical Officer in Command, U. S. Naval Hospital, Corvallis, Oregon, and the Commanding Officer, Camp Adair.

4. The joint use of recreational facilities in the Army Area of Camp Adair will be subject to the mutual agreement between the Commanding Officer, Camp Adair and the Medical Officer in Command, U. S. Naval Hospital, Corvallis, Oregon, which use of any recreational facilities shall be subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces Replacement Depot #4, Camp Adair.

5. The temporary use of any additional facilities other than those described above at Camp Adair will be determined by a mutual agreement between the Commanding Officer, Camp Adair, and the Medical Officer in Command of the Hospital subject to the provisions of AR 100-62.

This Permit granted is subject to the following conditions and provisions:

1. The rights herein granted to the Navy Department shall not be assigned or sub-let by the Navy Department without prior approval of the Division Engineer, Pacific Division, San Francisco, California.

2. The operation of the utilities and maintenance thereof will be furnished by the Army, subject to the restrictions set forth hereinafter:

A. The following functions will be performed by the Army on a reimbursable basis:

1. **Electricity:** The Army will furnish all electricity to the U. S. Naval Hospital, Corvallis, which electricity will be metered at the boundary between the hospital and the camp, said meter to be installed by the Army at no cost to the Navy.

It is understood that the cost of electricity will be on a reimbursable basis plus 3% overhead.

2. **Water:** A water meter will be installed by the Army without cost to the Navy to measure the amount of water delivered to the Hospital Area.

B. The following functions will be performed by the Army without reimbursement from the Navy:

1. Sewage treatment.
2. Road maintenance, including those roads within the hospital area.
3. Overhead Utility lines within the hospital area.
4. Operation of incinerator.
5. Hospital reservoir and water mains attached thereto.

C. **Fire Departments:** It is agreed that in the event of a fire in the Army area that the Fire Department of the Navy will immediately render assistance if requested by the Army; and in the event of a fire in the Navy area, the Fire Department of the Army will immediately render assistance if requested by the Navy.

D. The Navy Department will provide hospitalization for the Army personnel and furnish medical service and personnel in accordance with the following:

1. Hospitalization for Camp Adair for cases included in Army Regulation 40-590 will be furnished by the Navy.

2. The necessary number of beds, approximately 800, based on present projected Army strength at Camp Adair will be kept in readiness for the above requirements and there shall be no distinction in accommodations between Army and Navy patients.

3. Any lesser or greater number of beds will be maintained, approximating 4% of Army personnel, to provide station and general hospital type hospitalization.

4. The Army will provide sufficient Medical Department officer personnel to supplement the Navy staff in providing treatment and meeting administrative needs in the care of Army patients.

5. The Army will provide as may be required certain qualified enlisted personnel or civilian employees to assist in administrative procedure for Army patients. The Army will also provide its proportionate quota of male hospital attendants for general hospital duties.

6. The Post Surgeon at Camp Adair, Oregon, will act as the liaison Medical Officer between the Post of Camp Adair and the U. S. Naval Hospital.

7. Through mutual agreement between the Commanding Officer of Camp Adair and the Medical Officer in Command of the U. S. Naval Hospital, certain Army requirements such as water analysis, food examination, special type examination such as X-rays and laboratory examinations will be provided for Camp Adair by the U. S. Naval Hospital.

*Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report*

E. The following services will be furnished to the Navy by the Army on a reimbursable basis:

1. Laundry services will be furnished by the Army. Also laundry facilities will be made available to officers and enlisted personnel of the Navy at prevailing rates.

F. The exercise of the privileges hereby granted shall be without cost or expense to the War Department.

G. During the term of this Permit the permittee shall, at its own expense and risk, accomplish any necessary repairs and maintenance to said premises.

H. That any property of the War Department damaged or destroyed by the Navy during the term of this Permit as and incident to the exercise of the privilege herein granted shall be promptly repaired or replaced by the Navy when so requested by the War Department to the satisfaction of the War Department.

I. That on or before the date of relinquishment of this Permit by the Navy or its revocation by the Secretary of War, the Navy shall vacate said premises, remove all property of the Navy therefrom and restore the premises to the same condition as existed at the time the Navy entered upon the property, reasonable wear and tear and damages by the elements, or by circumstances over which the Navy has no control, excepted. In either event the Navy may, with the consent of the Secretary of War, leave in place the installations and improvements, if any, in lieu of restoration of said premises as aforesaid, provided that such is satisfactory to the Secretary of War or his duly authorized representative.

J. The Commanding Officer, Camp Adair will submit as soon as practicable after the close of each calendar month a reimbursement voucher (Standard Form 1080) to the Medical Officer in Command, U. S. Naval Hospital, covering those items of reimbursement specified in the permit. Such voucher will be supported by listing of items of expense in sufficient detail to permit proper review and audit. Such items of expense covered by a computation by such as electricity, and water will be included in the monthly reimbursement voucher as determined by the month in which the billing period ends.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand by authority of the
Secretary of War this _____ day of _____ 1945.

Accepted and approved by the Secretary of Navy this _____ day of
_____ 1945.

APPENDIX E-41

US Army Corps of Engineers
Report: *Training Inspection*,
dated February 1944.

FILE SOURCE	Memo C, Fld Tng Br, for C, CWS, sub: Technical Training Inspection. 14 Feb 44. (R)	SUBJECT-SUBDIVISION	NATURE OF NOTE
FILE	CWS Archives 333 - 1944	<i>Training Inspection</i> <i>Feb 1944</i>	

NOTE TAKER
IB/hmw

COMMENTS

"1. In compliance with directive contained in War Department Memo. No. W265-1-43, dated 22 September 1942, subject: "Technical Inspection of Troops and Installations by Representatives of the Chiefs of Technical Services of the Army Service Forces", the undersigned officer proceeded to the Headquarters, Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah, and thence to various posts, camps and stations in the West Coast area during the period 13 January 1944 to 8 February 1944, for the purpose of inspecting the state of Chemical Warfare technical training of units of the Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces and Army Service Forces. The undersigned was accompanied by Captain Charles W. Hart, CWS, Theatres Branch, Office Chief, CWS, who assisted in assembly of data contained herein.

2. Posts visited were as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ninth Service Command | Ft. Douglas, Utah |
| Dugway Proving Ground | Tooele, Utah |
| Hq. Fourth Air Force | San Francisco, Cal. |
| Western Defense Command | Presidio of San Francisco |
| Camp Roberts | San Miguel, Cal. |
| Hammer Field | Fresno, Cal. |
| Camp PineCale, | Fresno, Cal. |
| Camp Beale | Marysville, Cal. |
| Camp White | Medford, Oregon |
| Camp Adair | Albany, Oregon |
| Ft. Lewis | Tacoma, Wash. |

It is evident that only a spot check was possible; it was the purpose of the inspectors to see as many Chemical Warfare officers serving as division chemical officers and post chemical officers as possible, in order to learn of their training problems and view their training schedules and field results wherever Chemical Warfare training was in progress. No attempt was made to arrange special drills, show-down inspections or field exercises, due to interference with scheduled training programs.

At each installation, the Post Chemical Officer was contacted so that a general picture could be gained of CW supply problems and the records of training materials, drawn, used and returned, could be studied for all units stationed at the post. Every opportunity was taken to observe troops in the field, especially those scheduled for activities involving Chemical Warfare training.

3. Chemical Warfare Training in AGF.

It was evident that the directive from the War Department, dated 15 December 1943, file AG 400 (7 Dec 43) OR-S-C-1, subject:

"Training Allowances of CW Supplies", has had a general corrective effect on Chemical Warfare training, increasing the amount of time devoted to this subject and resulting in a more complete use of expendable training allowances.

In Divisions, where the chemical officer is naturally looked to for advice and leadership in Chemical Warfare training, progress is evident, while in contrast, where ground force units are grouped under Special Troops, Headquarters II Corps, training appears to be negligible. These units are "orphans", dependent on whatever Chemical Warfare training the post chemical officer is able to give them.

The attitude of the commanding officer toward Chemical Warfare training determines the completeness with which War Department directives are carried out in letter and spirit. For example, one Field Artillery Battalion, the 775th, was visited and the commanding officer was able to show three hours of Chemical Warfare training on the schedule for the next week of training, while his entire outfit had passed thru Cl in the gas chamber during the week just finishing. This commanding officer complained that he was not able to get enough smoke pots for his training program, and his entire conversation showed an interest in, and an awareness of the necessity for adequate Chemical Warfare training as insurance against the possible use of gas later in this war.

The next Field Artillery Battalion visited, the 753rd, was an entirely different story. The executive officer admitted that Chemical Warfare training was not on the schedule nor was it contemplated. Masks had not been worn for four months by any part of the outfit. Four months allowances of Chemical Warfare training materiel, including smoke pots, field identification sets, detonators, primacord, etc., were stored, contrary to regulations, in the Battalion supply room. The inspecting officer advised that proper storage be found for Chemical Warfare supplies and the Post Chemical Officer was requested to check all other units to determine that no other irregularity existed on the post.

The 13th Armored Division recently moved out of Camp Beale and left an impressive list of unused CW training allowances, including 57 sets, gas, field identification; 305 tear pots; 350 smoke pots, M1; and 700 frangible grenades, along with numerous other items. The Post Chemical Officer received and signed for the supplies mentioned. It is evident that Chemical Warfare training cannot be satisfactory when allowances are not expended.

The Commanding General of the 70th Infantry Division contends, and rightly, that Chemical Warfare training must be woven into the training program to give it a natural place consistent with field conditions if gas warfare is resorted to. Certain phases of Chemical Warfare training require classroom presentation, but practical application in the field under simulated battle conditions will add a zest to the training program, which cannot be attained if the subject is treated in a detached manner.

Memo C, Fld Tng Br, for C, CWS, sub: Technical -
Training Inspection. 14 Feb 44. (9).

CWS Archives 333 - 1944

This training method was well illustrated by field exercises observed in the 96th Division. A favorite type of exercise involved a platoon assault against a strongly fortified enemy position. A front of about 300 yards was assigned, and a portion of the area along a natural avenue of approach, was contaminated prior to the exercise by explosion of a suitable number of one-gallon tins of an 80%-20% mixture of MR and H. The presence of real mustard was easily detected and gave realism to the exercise. On two occasions we observed the advance of a platoon thru the area and noted the conduct of enlisted men upon entering the gassed area. Men masked properly and efficiently, then advanced thru the area with their minds completely on the tactical situation and forgetting the effects of H on skin surfaces not covered by protective clothing. In some cases where protective ointment was not used thoroughly, there were burns the next day. This type of training is realistic and brings the problem of advance thru contaminated areas forcibly to the attention of Infantry troops.

Smoke was successfully used in the same exercise to cover the enemy strong point prior to the final assault. Smoke pots were fired electrically to simulate smoke shell from mortars or artillery.

Another platoon was observed in a similar exercise. On contacting the gassed area, masks were put on, a sentry posted to detour troops around the area, and information was dispatched to the rear concerning the area.

The newly activated 39th Chemical Battalion at Camp Roberts was visited in company with Colonel M. T. Hankins, Ground Force Chemical Officer. At the date of this visit, the battalion had not received fillers, but did have a full complement of officers and cadre of enlisted men which had been trained at the Chemical Warfare Training Center at Camp Sibert. A refresher course was in progress and all personnel were undergoing physical conditioning preparatory to the strenuous training program to be inaugurated upon receipt of fillers.

4. Chemical Warfare Training in ASF.

At each military installation visited, the post chemical officer was contacted. Although one important mission of the post chemical officer should be supervision of Chemical Warfare training for ASF personnel attached to the post and the supply of Chemical Warfare training materials to all organizations on the post, it is evident that post chemical officers are given other duties not closely associated, which hinder the accomplishment of their primary missions. This has resulted in a shortage of time in which to conduct a suitable training program.

(over)

As mentioned in 3 (a) above, AGF Special Troops, III Corps, are not receiving Chemical Warfare training due to the absence of a Chemical Warfare Service Officer to coordinate this phase of training with the other training activities. It does not seem logical to depend on sketchy assistance from some neighboring division chemical officer to conduct a training program for such orphan units. The post chemical officer is the ideal person for such training duty, providing he has sufficient time. He can be given time and assistance by the simple expedient of attaching CWS officers from the CW Officers Pool for a limited period, to assist the post chemical officer in his duties.

The Headquarters, Ninth Service Command, has found it necessary to require post chemical officers at 15 installations to conduct 30-hour courses for qualifying Unit Gas Officers and Unit Gas NonCommissioned Officers at a large number of small isolated posts. Such additional duties could be performed with ease if help was provided.

The duties of supply at larger posts has become heavy due to the issue and receipt of large numbers of masks and other items from divisions moving in and out. All post chemical officers are attempting inspection, disinfection and repair of all masks received. This work is being accomplished with limited enlisted personnel. Such duties, however, leave little time for a comprehensive training program to include all units stationed at the post. At all camps visited, a toxic gas area has been provided for training personnel with H. The toxic area at Ft. Lewis, Washington was particularly well placed, while the one at Camp White, Oregon, was too close to the barracks area, in the opinion of the writer, although it seemed to meet the literal requirements of pertinent directives.

5. Chemical Warfare Training in AIF.

In general, Chemical Warfare training at air force installations appeared to be excellent. At the Headquarters of Fourth Air Force, San Francisco, the following training features were in effect:

(1) Scheduled and unscheduled gas alerts are conducted in the Headquarters building and all personnel, both military and civilian, are required to wear their gas masks for periods ranging from one-half hour to one hour, while performing their normal duties.

(2) Gas Chamber Exercises are held approximately every four months. A portable gas chamber has been constructed and it is set up in a vacant lot behind the Headquarters building, and all enlisted men, officers, and civilian personnel, are required to go through the chamber. Tear gas only is used, due to the fact that the Headquarters building is situated in the middle of downtown San Francisco. A total of one thousand persons were run through the chamber during the last scheduled period.

Memo G, Fld Ing Br, for CWS, sub: Technical
Training Inspection. 14 Feb 44. (R)

CWSArchives 333 - 1944.

(3) A three weeks course on decontamination was given to 25% of the Headquarters Squadron. Permission was obtained from the owner of a vacant lot, two blocks from the Headquarters building, to hold practical demonstrations. All types of equipment, including the apparatus, decontaminating, power-driven, M2A1, were used. This course was given from 1830 until 1930, five evenings per week and was held out of doors, thus making it possible not only to lecture to the group, but to put into operation the decontamination methods taught.

(4) Extra hours of chemical warfare training are worked into the orientation courses and a total of six hours is allotted to Chemical Warfare in the regular enlisted men's refresher training courses. Gas mask inspections are held at the weekly retreat formations, which are conducted in the playground about six blocks from the Headquarters building.

(5) Plans are nearly complete for a mobile training unit to visit small and isolated air force stations and give Chemical Warfare training to personnel, particularly on the matter of decontamination of airfields and air force equipment.

At Hammer Field, Fresno, Cal., and the neighboring air force stations, Camps Pinedale and Mt. Cwen, the following was observed:

(1) Experiments are in progress, whereby quick adaptation can be made of bombers to the use of spray tanks for offensive use of liquid chemical agents. At nearby areas, spray attacks are being made with CNS and simulated H to test this improvised equipment.

(2) A gas phase has been incorporated in the infiltration course at Mt. Cwen. Smoke and tear gas are used, giving a realistic touch to Chemical Warfare training, and at the same time, demonstrating the added problems of attack in the presence of chemical agents.

6. General Comments.

a. In order to give both ground troop and air force personnel a realistic picture of spray attack, it should be possible to coordinate the training efforts of AAF and AGF in this regard. The first use of gas in this war will doubtless be from the air, and it is the unanimous opinion of division chemical officers consulted, that combat troops are not prepared to meet such attack. An opportunity is given for offensive type training in precise laying of smoke curtains and gas concentrations while

affording the ground troops a chance to take defensive action. Experience with protective equipment and knowledge of wind, airplane speed, height and direction of attack, will do much to obviate the confusion and disaster which would accompany air gas attack on troops in trucks or on foot.

b. Training aids, such as protective capes, eye shields, assault and lightweight type gas masks, at least for demonstration use, should be available to division chemical officers.

c. The Graphic Portfolio, "Defense Against Chemical Attack" has not reached some divisions as yet. It appears to be an excellent training aid and its distribution should be expedited.

d. Post chemical officers are not active and aggressive in obtaining certain supplies. Chlorine and mustard gas are authorized for training; in some cases, the Chemical Warfare training allowance of these items has not been made available to units on the post. Toxic gas areas have been inclosed with suitable fence at all posts visited so that the use of live mustard should commence as soon as practicable.

e. Due to the fact that gas warfare has not yet started, the natural inertia of unit commanders toward Chemical Warfare training must be overcome by an occasional boost from above. The most successful type training will be to incorporate a chemical phase in field exercises and in maneuver problems whenever possible.

f. 1st and 2nd echelon maintenance of gas masks is not being done by troop units, thus imposing an additional burden on Post Chemical Officer's organization. This matter is a proper subject for coverage at a Division Chemical Warfare School and is a responsibility of Unit Gas Officers and Unit Gas NonCommissioned Officers in the units.

g. The West Coast Chemical Warfare School located at Camp Beale, Marysville, Cal., was visited by the undersigned, 28-30 January. (Separate report submitted to ASF through Ninth Service Command, 11 January 1944). The present authorized capacity of the school is 175 and facilities are such that expansion is possible. An increase of student quotas from AGF and AAF units should be made in order to provide Unit Gas Officers and Unit Gas NonCommissioned Officers to meet the demand created by promotion and transfer in divisions and smaller units stationed in the west coast area.

7. Recommended that:

a. Appropriate steps be taken to provide assistance to Post Chemical Officers, keeping in mind the fact that many small and isolated posts need attention from a Chemical Warfare Service officer in training matters, and that special troop units of AGF are not receiving adequate Chemical Warfare training.

page 4

Memo C, Flc Tng Br, for C, CWS, sub: Technical
Training Inspection. 14 Feb 44. (R)

CWS Archives 333 - 1944.

b. Coordination between AGF and AAF training be accomplished to provide a two way program of air gas attack for air force and defense against spray attack for ground force units.

c. Samples of new equipment be furnished Division Chemical Officers and Post Chemical Officers as training aids in the conduct of their training programs.

d. Division and higher commanders reiterate in their directives, the need of continuous Chemical Warfare training, integrated in a realistic way with other parts of their training program, in maneuvers, bivouacs, and field exercises.

e. Wherever practicable, chemical battalions and detached weapons companies be assigned for training at posts where Infantry divisions are stationed. This will allow coordinated training between Infantry units and this supporting unit in situations probable in battle."

APPENDIX E-42

US Army Corps of Engineers
Letter: *Final Disposal Audit-Camp Adair,
Oregon-Audit No. 2436,
dated 21 February 1966.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SEATTLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1519 ALASKAN WAY SOUTH
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98134

IN REPLY REFER TO
NPSRE-PC

21 February 1966

SUBJECT: Final Disposal Audit - Camp Adair, Oregon - Audit No. 2436

TO: Division Engineer
North Pacific Division
ATTN: NPDRE-PC

1. To close out the records of Camp Adair, Oregon, the remaining area, after completion of all disposal actions, was reassigned to the National Guard Facility, Camp Adair, Oregon, in accordance with para. 6e(8), ER 405-1-1050 and para. 8c(9)(v)2, ER 405-1-1015. This area is outgranted to the Oregon Military Department as a National Guard training site (DA(S)45-108-ENG-637).

2. Inclosed for review and forwarding to OCE are the following audit elements, which are being submitted concurrently with the audit on the National Guard Facility.

a. Realty Control File Summary, ENG Form 1603, in triplicate.
(Incl 1)

b. Aperture cards, ENG Forms 3861 and 3861a, with microfilms of the Final Project Map, SE-RE 507, Sheets 1, 5 and 7 of 8, affixed thereto. (Incl 2)

A copy of the Summary and a print of the three sheets of the project map (Incl 3) are also inclosed for your retention.

3. The continuation sheet to the Summary previously submitted to your office and OCE has not been changed except as follows and is, therefore, not resubmitted:

Delete the last paragraph beginning "NET" and ending "Company."

Add:

"0.69 ac. fee conveyed to Chemco, Inc. by QCD 11 June 1965.
527.00 ac. fee reassigned to National Guard Facility, Camp Adair, Oregon on 11 June 1965."

*Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report*

NPSRE-PC
SUBJECT: Final Disposal Audit - Camp Adair, Oregon - Audit No. 2436

21 February 1966

Request that copies furnished with audit assembly forwarded by 8th Indorsement 22 July 1964, to our basic letter 21 February 1961, be revised accordingly.

4. Final Real Property Disposal Report, ENG Form 0-836, will be forwarded at the close of the current reporting period, 31 March 1966.

5. Request that this office be advised with regard to approval of this final audit.

FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:



KELVIN GREENSTREET
Chief, Real Estate Division

3 Incl
as
Dwgs Incl 3 fwd sep

REGISTERED MAIL

NPDRE-PC (21 Feb 66) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Final Disposal Audit - Camp Adair, Oregon - Audit No. 2436

North Pacific Division, Portland, Oregon 8 March 1966

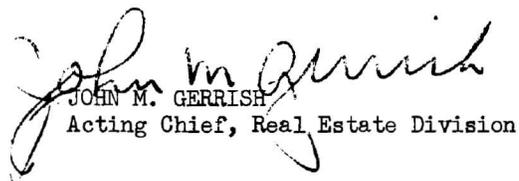
TO: Chief of Engineers, ATTN: ENGRE-PR

1. Final audit elements reflecting complete disposal of subject installation have been reviewed and are forwarded for your consideration and approval. Copy of the ENG Form 1603 continuation sheet on file in this office has been changed as indicated in paragraph 3 of basic letter.

2. This assembly is submitted concurrently with audit records for the National Guard Facility, Camp Adair (Audit No. 5017) being forwarded by separate correspondence. In this connection, the net cost of \$42,866 shown on the Realty Control File Summary inclosed with the subject audit assembly previously approved by your ENGRE-PR 10th Indorsement dated 4 September 1964 (basic letter 21 February 1961) inadvertently included the cost of improvements contained in the rifle range area. The correct amount should have read \$19,328.53. This includes \$100, the cost of 0.69 of an acre, Tract C-4a, and \$19,228.53 which is the pro-rated cost of the 527.00 acres comprising the rifle range area which is set forth in the Land Acreage and Cost Breakdown (Inclosure 5) to the National Guard Facility, Camp Adair audit.

FOR THE ACTING DIVISION ENGINEER:

2 Incl
1-2. n/c
3. w/d


JOHN M. GERRISH
Acting Chief, Real Estate Division

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report

ENGRE-PR (21 Feb 66) 2d Ind
SUBJECT: Final Disposal Audit - Camp Adair, Oregon - Audit No. 2436

HQ, DA, OCE, Washington, D. C. 20315 25 April 1966

TO: District Engineer, Seattle District

1. The revised final audit assembly forwarded by preceding indorsement is approved.
2. The ENG Form 1603 continuation sheet has been corrected as requested in paragraph 3 of basic letter.
3. The information in paragraph 2 of preceding indorsement has been noted.

FOR THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:



K. E. GRENWIS
Assistant, Programs Control Division
Real Estate

wd all incl

Copy furnished:
NFD

APPENDIX E-43

War Assets Administration (WAA)
*Report of Disposition Board Covering
Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon,
dated 28 August 1946.*

REPORT OF DISPOSITION BOARD

COVERING

CAMP ADAIR

CORVALLIS, OREGON

28 AUGUST 1946

MEMORANDUM AGREEMENT BETWEEN DIVISION ENGINEER, NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION,
DISTRICT ENGINEER, PORTLAND, AND WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

SECTION I
GENERAL

A meeting was called by the Assistant Deputy Regional Director, office of Real Property Disposal, War Assets Administration at Camp Adair, Corvallis, Oregon, at 11:00 A.M., 28 August 1946, to establish the procedure and details in connection with the transfer of custody and accountability for Camp Adair from the District Engineer Portland, of the North Pacific Division, to War Assets Administration.

Camp Adair comprises 56,058.32 acres of which 55,985.09 acres are owned in fee and 73.23 acres are covered by licenses and easements. The camp acreage for disposal purposes is divided into two areas, viz: maneuver area and Cantonment area. The maneuver area comprises 53,673.82 acres of fee-owned land. The cantonment area comprises 2384.50 acres of which 2311.27 acres are fee owned and 73.23 acres are covered by licenses and easements. Also included within the cantonment area are adjoining utility sites as follows:

Coffin Butte Reservoir Site, Voss Hill Reservoir Site, Sewage Plant and outfall sewer site, Incinerator Plant Site, Valve Control House, rights of way for water lines, electric transmission lines, sewer lines, drainage ditch and access roads in connection with above; also Albany Wells transmission line, the pumping plant, filter plant site, right of way to filter plant and the right of way for water pipe line to the transmission line.

There are approximately 1330 government constructed buildings at Camp Adair.

The area now known as the Corvallis Navy Hospital was transferred from the jurisdiction of the War Department by the Secretary of War to the Secretary of Navy and is not included in this transfer.

Effective 27 August 1946, a certain area comprising approximately 450 acres together with betterments thereon was withdrawn from Surplus Declaration submitted by the Chief of Engineers to War Assets Administration, the following teletype is quoted:

KA12
SB38
WG41
UKDE V WCE MR A83 WD
FROM WHEELER OCE WN DC 272330Z
TO NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION OREGON
GRNC

THIS OFFICE INFORMALLY ADVISED BY WDGS/CAPT. TURNER/ 450 ACRES
OF LAND TOGETHER WITH BUILDINGS NECESSARY UTILITIES AND RIGHTS
OF INGRESS AND EGRESS IN EASTERN PART OF CANTONMENT AREA CAMP
ADAIR OREGON WITHDRAWN FROM CATEGORY OF SURPLUS EFFECTIVE
27 AUG 46 PD REQUEST WAA FORM 1005 BE SUBMITTED TO WITHDRAW
ABOVE ITEMS FROM DECLARATION OF SURPLUS PD UPON APL OF WITH
DRAWAL BY WAA LICENSE FOR NATIONAL GUARD PURPOSES WILL BE
ISSUED TO STATE OF OREGON END 3434 ENGLT

2330Z

The above area is also excepted from this transfer.

SECTION II

DATE OF TRANSFER

The District Engineer, Portland, hereby transfers custody and accountability for all real property and all military personal property under his jurisdiction at Camp Adair, Corvallis, Oregon, to the War Assets Administration as of midnight, 28 August 1946.

War Assets Administration as of 12:01 A.M., 29 August 1946 places the District Engineer, Portland in charge of custody, protection, and maintenance of Camp Adair for and on behalf of said Administration on a reimbursable basis until relieved.

APPENDIX E-44

War Assets Administration (WAA)
WAA Form 1005: *Declaration of Surplus
Real Property,*
dated 7 August 1946.

REPORT OF DISPOSITION BOARD

COVERING

CAMP ADAIR

CORVALLIS, OREGON

28 AUGUST 1946

MEMORANDUM AGREEMENT BETWEEN DIVISION ENGINEER, NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION,
DISTRICT ENGINEER, PORTLAND, AND WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

SECTION I
GENERAL

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Coffin Butte Reservoir Site, Voss Hill Reservoir Site, Sewage Plant and outfall sewer site, Incinerator Plant Site, Valve Control House, rights of way for water lines, electric transmission lines, sewer lines, drainage ditch and access roads in connection with above; also Albany Wells transmission line, the pumping plant, filter plant site, right of way to filter plant and the right of way for water pipe line to the transmission line.

There are approximately 1330 government constructed buildings at Camp Adair.

The area now known as the Corvallis Navy Hospital was transferred from the jurisdiction of the War Department by the Secretary of War to the Secretary of Navy and is not included in this transfer.

Effective 27 August 1946, a certain area comprising approximately 450 acres together with betterments thereon was withdrawn from Surplus Declaration submitted by the Chief of Engineers to War Assets Administration, the following teletype is quoted:

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SB38
WG41
UKDE V WCE MR A83 WD
FROM WHEELER OCE WN DC 272330Z
TO NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION OREGON
GRNC

THIS OFFICE INFORMALLY ADVISED BY WDGS/CAPT. TURNER/ 450 ACRES
OF LAND TOGETHER WITH BUILDINGS NECESSARY UTILITIES AND RIGHTS
OF INGRESS AND EGRESS IN EASTERN PART OF CANTONMENT AREA CAMP
ADAIR OREGON WITHDRAWN FROM CATEGORY OF SURPLUS EFFECTIVE
27 AUG 46 PD REQUEST WAA FORM 1005 BE SUBMITTED TO WITHDRAW
ABOVE ITEMS FROM DECLARATION OF SURPLUS PD UPON APL OF WITH
DRAWAL BY WAA LICENSE FOR NATIONAL GUARD PURPOSES WILL BE
ISSUED TO STATE OF OREGON END 3434 ENGLT

2330Z

The above area is also excepted from this transfer.

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The District Engineer, Portland, hereby transfers custody and accountability for all real property and all military personal property under his jurisdiction at Camp Adair, Corvallis, Oregon, to the War Assets Administration as of midnight, 28 August 1946.

War Assets Administration as of 12:01 A.M., 29 August 1946 places the District Engineer, Portland in charge of custody, protection, and maintenance of Camp Adair for and on behalf of said Administration on a reimbursable basis until relieved.

APPENDIX E-45

War Department
Disposition Form: *Camp Adair, Oregon,*
dated 28 October 1944.

10/28/44

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
DISPOSITION FORM

CLASSIFICATION (if any)
CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO.
WDGDS 4447

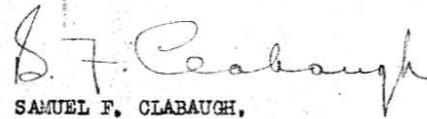
SUBJECT
Camp Adair, Oregon.

TO 1. L&LD - Information FROM G-4 DATE 28 Oct 44 COMMENT NO. 1
2. CG, ASF - Necessary Action Lt. Col. Fellenz/71900/ab

1. Reference is made to the attached memorandum to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, War Department General Staff from the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, dated 16 October 1944, file SPMOC 632, subject as above.

2. It has been determined that the subject property known as Camp Adair, Oregon, is excess to the needs of the War Department and it is therefore placed in the category of surplus. Disposition of this property in accordance with applicable laws, directives and regulations is approved.

By order of the Secretary of War:



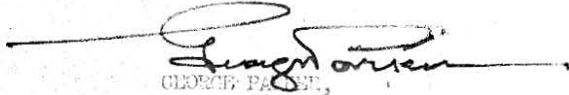
SAMUEL F. CLABAUGH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Policy Branch.

1 Incl:
DF to G-4 fm G-3,
25 October 1944,
w/incls. as lstd.

1 November 1944.

Noted and forwarded to CG, ASF.

Classification cancelled by authority
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3,
WDGS, Memorandum WDGCT 331 (3 Jan 44)
dated 3 January 1944.



GEORGE P. ...
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Legislative and Liaison Division.

APPENDIX E-46

War Department
Memorandum: *Conversion of Housing To
Provide Prisoner of War Camps,*
dated 15 January 1944.

IN REPLY
REFER TO SPMGA (19) 254

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Office of the Provost Marshal General
Washington 25, D. C.
15 January 1944

77528

JAN 27 1944
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

MEMORANDUM For Requirements Division, Army Service Forces

THROUGH: Deputy Chief of Staff for Service Commands. J.F.B.

Subject: Conversion of Housing to Provide
Prisoner of War Camps.

1. Pursuant to a conference held in Headquarters, Ninth Service Command, attended by the Commanding General thereof, Lieutenant Colonel Carl F. Jark, representing Army Ground Forces, and a representative of this office, numerous posts, camps and stations within the Ninth Service Command were visited for the purpose of determining whether or not prisoner of war camps should be established to provide labor at these military installations and for independent contractors in the vicinity of each.

2. At each installation visited, a conference was arranged with the Post Commander, the Post Executive Officer, the Director of Supply, Post Engineer, a representative of the Post Surgeon, and Commanding Officer of Special Troops, and it was determined in each instance that the need for prisoner of war labor at the respective posts and in the vicinity of each would require prisoner of war camps of the following capacities:

Post	Capacity
a. Camp Cooke, California	1,000
b. Fort Lewis, Washington	3,000
c. Camp Adair, Oregon	1,000
d. Camp White, Oregon	3,000
e. Camp Beale, California	1,000
f. Fort Ord, California	1,500
g. Camp San Luis Obispo, California	1,000
h. Camp Roberts, California	1,000
i. Camp Santa Anita, California	1,000.

Informal concurrence of Army Ground Forces and Headquarters, Ninth Service Command, in the establishment of these prisoner of war camps was obtained.



IMMEDIATE ACTION

(SPMGA (19) 254, 15 Jan 44, Continued)

77528

3. Authority has been issued by your office for the conversion to a prisoner of war camp of existing housing at Camp White, Oregon, and an investigation of the possibility of converting existing housing at Camp San Luis Obispo, California, has been directed. An investigation of the conversion of existing housing at Camp Beale, California, to a 1,000 man prisoner of war camp has been completed and is being forwarded by separate communication. An investigation to determine the suitability of converting existing housing to provide a 1,000 man prisoner of war camp at Fort Lewis, Washington, has been directed, but the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, now desires the establishment of a 3,000 man prisoner of war camp at that installation.

4. Therefore, it is recommended that the Office of the Chief of Engineers be authorized to select and investigate the suitability of a site at each of the following military installations for the conversion of existing housing to a prisoner of war camp of the capacity indicated:

<u>Post</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
a. Camp Cooke, California	1,000
b. Fort Lewis, Washington	3,000
c. Camp Adair, California	1,000
d. Fort Ord, California	1,500
e. Camp Roberts, California	1,000
f. Camp Santa Anita, California	1,000.

For The Provost Marshal General:



B. M. Bryan,
Brigadier General,
Assistant Provost Marshal General.

APPENDIX E-47

War Department
War Department Incoming Classified Message,
dated 10 April 1945.

WAR DEPARTMENT
APR 11 45 CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

*624 Portland
more*



CONFIDENTIAL IVI
PRIORITY

*By the Board
As follows
C. H. ...*

From: CG, Portland POE, Portland, Oregon
To: War Department
DTG: 102330Z *201 10 April 1945

Sgd Downes Liaison Off from USEO Portland Oregon.
This msg classified in accordance with info from projects
off obtained. To CG AAF Air Instls Div AC/AS Material and
Services Wash, DC.

today Maj Henry F Butler Projects Off Tactics Div
AAF Board Florida visited Portland AAF liaison off re pro-
viding coordination in establishing temp bombing range
within radius of 50 or 75 miles of Portland, Oregon in
conn with AAF Board project "Q 4483 differential ballistic
winds".

Chf Portland real estate sub ofc was consulted by
projects off re prompt acquisition of necessary land. Care-
ful consideration indicates only suitable area available is
tract located that portion Cp Adair, Oregon consisting of
approximately 46,000 acres lying west of US highway 99 W now
in surplus status. Cp Adair being situated in Benton and
Polk counties, this land formerly used as arty range and
maneuver area by trs previously stationed Cp Adair.

Area involved satisfactory to AAF Board Projects
Off who requested Asst Chf OPD Fourth AF to contact Pac Div
real estate off to effect accomplishment of preparation
withdrawal surplus property report after president AAF Board
has requested authorization this matter through regular
channels, which withdrawal will require approval WD Gen Staff.

**31122*
CW-IN-9585 (11 Apr 45)

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

PRIORITY

Page 2

From: CG, Portland POE, Portland, Oregon

DTG: 102330Z *hrw* 10 April 1945

Hq 4th AF serving as coordinator for provision of operational facilities actual ground instls will be very limited and probably involve only a temp bldg scoring rings etc which will be provided as required by Bldgs and Grounds Sec 4th AF.

It is understood this project will involve use of 500 pound bombs following classes demolition: fragmentation clusters and incendiary clusters. AAF Board projects off estimates range will be required for 2 or 3 months. Drawings and aerial photographs of proposed area showing approximate location of target being prepared for immediate airmail transmittal.

Since mission of project indicates operations to start immediately, this info furnished so that contacts may be made with chf real estate br OCE and AAF Board if deemed advisable.

End

ACTION: CG AAF

INFO : ASF
L & LD

OM-IN-9585 (11 Apr 45) DTG 102330Z hrw

APPENDIX E-48

War Department
Letter: *Dedudding Surplus Target Ranges,*
dated 14 August 1946.

WAR DEPARTMENT ✓

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REFER TO FILE NO. 602 Deduinding Surplus Target Ranges ENGLT

14 August 1946

The Administrator
War Assets Administration
Railroad Retirement Building
Washington 25, D. C.

ATTENTION: Director, Property Management Division
Office of Real Property Disposal

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter, dated 29 June 1946, from the Administrator, War Assets Administration, to the Under Secretary of War, file ORPM-R, which requested information as to the status of deduinding of certain listed surplus installations. In giving the information below, each installation is assigned the list number as given in that letter.

The following listed installations are small arms target ranges on which nothing larger than .50 caliber ammunition was fired. Such ranges do not require deduinding, and may be considered entirely safe for any use.

- 47 (1) WD-750 Madison Barracks Target Range, New York
- 27 (3) WD-611 Luverne National Guard Target Range, Alabama
- 29 (6) WD-635 Ft. Thomas Rifle Range, Kentucky ✓
- 5 (7) WD-157 East Jordan National Guard Target Range, Michigan
- 7 (8) WD-165 Saginaw National Guard Target Range, Michigan
- 8 (9) WD-167 Ann Arbor National Guard Target Range, Michigan
- 4 (10) WD-156 Kalamazoo National Guard Target Range, Michigan
- 10 (11) WD-183 Alpena National Guard Target Range, Michigan
- 46 (16) WD-714 Rifle Range Area, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa
- 11 (17) WD-197 Arcadia Rifle Range, Missouri
- 12 (18) WD-305 St. Charles National Guard Rifle Range, Missouri

602 Deduoding Surplus Target Ranges ENGLT
TO: War Assets Administration

14 August 46

Millville Aerial Gunnery Range, Millville, N.J. - W. NJ-57
^{1/30/46}

- (19) (5) WD-470 Camp Reynolds Firing Range, Pennsylvania
(22) (27) WD-698 Rifle Range, Dalhart AAF, Texas

The land certified to War Assets Administration at the following installations consists of small portions of land located outside the boundary fences of the danger areas. No deduoding of these lands has been done, nor is it necessary.

- (17) (19) WD-16 Southwestern Proving Ground, Arkansas
(38) (20) WD-709 Jefferson Proving Ground, Indiana ✓

The following installation was never used by the War Department as a bomb range, nor for any other purpose:

- (3) (15) WD-132 Baer Field Practice Bombing Range, Indiana ✓

The following range was cleared of 2,000 rounds of live .50 caliber ammunition by Detachment No. 14, 9800th TSU-GE Engineer Bomb and Shell Disposal Team, during its operations, in May of this year. This type of range is normally used only for small arms fire, and, except in the case of live ammunition, usually requires no deduoding.

- (37) (27) WD-698 Ground Gunnery Range, Dalhart Field, Texas.

No deduoding of the following installation is necessary, except on Tracts 1, owned by W. B. Kingsolving, and 30, owned by the State of New Mexico.

- (41) (28) WD-733 Delphos Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range, Ft. Sumner Field, New Mexico ✓

The following installations have been deduoded and are ready for disposal. Alternate names are shown in parentheses, in some cases.

- (30) a. (4) WD-636 Breezy Hill Firing Range, Camp Livingston, Louisiana. ✓
This installation was deduoded by Engineer Bomb and Shell Disposal Detachment No. 7, the work being completed 4 April 1946. The areas outlined in red on map, inclosure no. 1 hereto, represent the contaminated areas. These areas were thoroughly searched, as were the lands adjacent on each side, and all unexploded ammunition found thereon was destroyed. The Commanding Officer of Detachment No. 7, in his report, recommended that these areas outlined in red not be cultivated.

- 2 -
WD 649 Ft. Logan Target Range - Castle Rock - Col - W. Colo-13
Small arms - Not used - 10 yrs - OK

602 Deduading Surplus Target Ranges ENGLT
TO: War Assets Administration

14 August 1946

- (35) b. (25) WD-656 Broken Bow Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range, Nebraska (Kearney Gunnery Range). This range was used as a gunnery and practice bombing range. It was deduaded by Engineer Bomb and Shell Disposal Detachment No. 7. Per report of the Detachment Commander, dated 1 May 1946, it is considered reasonably safe for any use.
- (25) c. (13) WD-404 Ft. Sisseton Precision Bombing Range, South Dakota (Watertown Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range). Deduading started in October 1945, and, after a lapse, was completed in December 1945. Disposal of this land was authorized 8 January 1946.
- (20) d. (23) WD-503 Springfield High Altitude Precision Bombing Range, Nebraska (Yankton Bombing Range). Same as c. above.
- (21) e. (24) WD-507 Stanton Low Altitude Precision Bombing Range, Nebraska (Scribner Bombing Range).
- (33) f. (14) WD-654 Mitchell Precision Bombing Range No. 4, Buffalo County, South Dakota (Gann Valley Precision Bombing Range).
- (35) (none) WD-655 Mitchell Precision Bombing Range No. 3, Jerauld County, South Dakota (Kimball Precision Bombing Range). These practice bombing ranges were inspected by an Engineer Bomb and Shell Disposal Team in October 1945, and found in need of some additional work. This has since been done by personnel of Sioux City Army Air Base, and a certificate of deduading has been furnished to the Division Engineer, Missouri River Division, by the Commanding Officer of the Air Base.
- (42) g. (21) WD-743 Ridgley Practice Bombing Range No. 2, Dyersburg Army Air Field, Tennessee. This installation was deduaded by the Air Forces personnel at Dyersburg AAF. On 4 April 1946, the Ridgley Range was inspected by an Engineer Bomb and Shell Disposal officer, who found the work to have been thoroughly done. This officer stated that the land is reasonably safe for any use.

- 3 -

Watertown, S.D. Air to Ground
Gunnery Range - { Phone Conversation
OK 1/8/46 } with Maj. O'Connor
9/19/46

602 Deduidding Surplus Target Ranges ENGLT 14 August 1946
TO: War Assets Administration

- (36) h. (26) WD-683 Matagorda Peninsula Bombing Range, Texas ¹⁵⁻¹³⁸
This range was deduidded by Detachment NO. 15,
9800th TSU-CE in July of this year. See report
of Capt. Layfield, dated 12 July 1946 (Inclosure 2)
and map (Inclosure 3).
- (12) i. (12) WD-270 Ft. Brady Target Range, Michigan. This range was
deduidded by Sixth Service Command troops and was
inspected by Lt. Spear, of this office, 23 July 1946.
See Lt. Spear's report, with attachments (Inclos-
ure 4).
- (18) i. (22) WD-440 Fairmont Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range, Nebraska
(Pierce Range) (Scribner Air-to-Ground Range).
Leased land on this range has already been re-
turned to owners.

The following installation is the only one of the 28 mentioned in
your letter which needs to be deduidded.

- (9) (2) WD-177 Myrtle Beach Bombing and Gunnery Range, Horry
County, South Carolina.

Pursuant to your request for information concerning the status of
contamination at various Command Installations declared surplus to your
Administration, but which were not mentioned in your letter, the following
information is submitted. This information is complete to include Form
SPB-5, WD-804, submitted 15 July 1946, except Camp Abbott, Oregon, (WD-168),
which will be covered in a later letter.

a. Installations which have been deduidded so as to make them
reasonably safe for any use:

- (14) (1) WD-375 Catocin Recreational Demonstration Area, Mary-
land - 274 acres;
- (16) (2) WD-416 Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area,
Virginia - 1,138 acres;
- (22) (3) WD-558 Perry Army Air Field, Florida - 1,457 acres;
- (24) (4) WD-559 Pinellas Army Air Field, Florida - 1,431 acres;
- (28) (5) WD-624 Camp Adair, Oregon - 53,673 acres;
- (32) (6) WD-646 Suffolk County Gunnery Range, New York - 982 acres;

602 Deduading Surplus Target Ranges ENGLT
TO: War Assets Administration

14 August 1946

- (45) (7) WD-780 Laguna Madre Gunnery Range, Texas - 23,510 acres;
- (2) (8) WD-43 and 43-A
Fort Clark Military Reservation, Texas - 11,296 acres.

b. Installations which have been deduaded, but which have been recommended for restricted use. Further effort to dedud these ranges is considered uneconomical:

- (17) (1) WD-425 Camp McCain, Mississippi - 42,072 acres.
Further information regarding this camp will be supplied at a later date.
- (31) (2) WD-638 Camp Claiborne, Louisiana - 11,272 acres.
Areas outlined in red on inclosed map (inclosure 5) have been recommended for restricted use as grazing land.

c. Installations which are in the process of being deduaded:

- (25) (1) WD-564 Camp Van Dorn, Mississippi - 41,542 acres;
- (26) (2) WD-585 Sopchoppy Practice Bombing Range, Florida - 4,480 acres;
- (39) (3) WD-710 Camp Howze, Texas - 58,206 acres;
- (44) (4) WD-775 Camp Gordon Johnston, Florida (NOTE: Area reported on WD-774, same installation, does not require deduading);
- (46) (5) WD-799 Pueblo Precision Bombing Range No. 2, Colorado - 1,400 acres.

Report of completion of deduading will be forwarded to your office when available.

d. Contaminated installations which have not been deduaded:

- (22) (1) WD-511 Montbrook Army Air Field, Florida - 1,750 acres;

602 Deduinding Surplus Target Ranges ENGLT
TO: War Assets Administration

14 August 1946

⑥ (2) WD-162 (and others) Camp Phillips, Kansas -
11,300 acres (approximately).

FOR THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:

Sincerely yours,

R. W. LOVE
Lt. Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Chief, Disposal Branch
Management and Disposal Division
Real Estate

5 Incls:

1. Photostat Map Breezy Hill
Range, Camp Livingston, La (dup)
2. Cy Decontamination Report on
Matagorda Peninsula, Tex (dup)
3. Photostat Map Matagorda Island
and Peninsula Gunnery and
Bombing Range (dup)
4. Cy Certificate of Shell Disposal
Ft Brady, Michigan w/3 incl (dup)
5. Photostat Range Map of Contaminated
Areas, Camp Claiborne, La (dup)

08002

RG

SERIES

APPENDIX E-49

War Department
Letter: *Lands Formerly Restricted to Grazing
Purposes,*
dated 2 April 1947.

WAR DEPARTMENT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER
NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION
500 PITTOCK BLOCK
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

Portland, Oregon
21 March 1947

31-NPDRM

April 2, 1947

NPD 602 (Camp Adair, Oregon)

Federal Land Bank of Spokane
610 Main Avenue
Spokane 8, Washington

ATTENTION: Mr. H. L. DeLaney
Assistant District Supervisor

Gentlemen:

Inclosed for your information is a copy of the inspection report
on Camp Adair, Oregon.

This report is concurred in by the Division Engineer and removes
from restriction any and all lands formerly restricted to grazing pur-
poses which are in conflict with the present report.

Very truly yours,

G. J. ZIMMERMAN
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Deputy Division Engineer

1 Incl., Cy Rept 3/21/47
w/ 3 Maps.

cc: War Assets Administration
McDermott Building
1409 Second Avenue
Seattle 1, Washington

cc: Mr. T. F. Whiteman
P. O. Box 622
Corvallis, Oregon

Portland, Oregon
21 March 1947

SUBJECT: Inspection - Camp Adair, Oregon.

TO: The Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, Portland, Oregon

THRU: The District Engineer, Portland, Oregon

1. In compliance with telephone instructions from the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C., and instructions from the Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, Portland, Oregon, I made an inspection of Camp Adair, Oregon, during the period 13 March to 20 March, inclusive. My findings and recommendations, including a Certificate of Clearance, are included in this report.

2. HISTORY OF CAMP ADAIR

Camp Adair was used as a Divisional Training Area during the war and all types of artillery and small arms were fired in the Camp. During the period 8 August 1944 to 16 October 1944, the 1948 SCU-NSC Dud Searching Detachment under the Ninth Service Command dedudded the artillery ranges in the Camp and destroyed 1,397 duds. During the period 17 October 1946 to 1 November 1946 the Camp was again checked by the 9800th TSU-CE Detachment No. 14, at which time a certificate was issued by Lt. Joseph P. Sainato, certifying that the Camp was clear of all explosives.

3. PRESENT CONDITION

The road system in Camp Adair is fair. The area ranges from low rolling hills and flat farm country to mountainous on the Southern and Western limits. Firing was mainly confined to the north portion of the Camp. The camp has been leased for some time to sheep men, with the result that the grass has been kept down and visibility is very good in the impact areas. If sheep had not been grazed in this Camp the dedudding problem would have been greatly complicated.

4. INSPECTION REPORT

After driving out the roads thru Camp Adair to orient myself, I made an aerial reconnaissance of the area. A total of three hours flying time was spent in surveying the entire Camp, locating impact areas. Pictures were taken on three flights over the area and these pictures are a part of this report. No portion of the Camp was overlooked and in each case with the density of shell holes warranted it, pictures were made. After the aerial reconnaissance, I drove to the impact areas I had located from the air and walked, and drove them out in a jeep. In one case, after the prints were received from aerial photographs I found that one area was very heavily pock-marked with shells. Another flight was made to definitely define the impact area, after which the area was very carefully inspected on the ground. Subsequently this area was recommended for grazing only.

From the appearance of the Camp I am of the opinion that the great majority of artillery fire was done under combat conditions in connection with battle maneuvers, with the result that "fire missions" consisting of from five to twenty rounds were fired at "picked targets" with the result that no single tract of land received a concentration of fire which would make the land hazardous for use as farm land. In all my inspections of these single targets and of the main impact area I failed to find a single HE dud. I did find one solid shot 57 mm projectile behind the moving target range. Visibility was very good.

In my opinion an excellent clean-up job has been done on this range, both by the using units and by the clean-up squads sent in afterwards. For example, the bazooka ranges where hundreds of HE rounds had been fired were even clear of all scrap. In three ranges I found two tail units and one practice bazooka. In the main impact area, indicated on the attached map, where thousands of shells had struck and where visibility was excellent no duds were in evidence. The hand grenade courts, about which I had doubts, were clear of all scrap and after digging in the grenade impact area I am convinced the area is clean. The mortar areas have been well policed, even to the scrap. Tract A-38 and the southern portion of Tract A-27 (indicated on the attached Real Estate Map) lie in the center of the main artillery target area and the density of shell holes warrants the restriction of the land to grazing only. A small hill, identified on the attached Real Estate Map as the Lewisville Cemetery - Tract A-63, received a high concentration of shell fire, and this hill is also recommended for grazing only.

In restricting the above two tracts and in releasing others in which shells have exploded I base my recommendations on the density of shell-fire to which the land has been subjected. In a very few areas shell-fire was quite heavy but in no case were the shell-holes overlapping or so closely bunched that there was danger of the explosion of one shell covering one which had not exploded.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) No further deduinding of Camp Adair is recommended.
- (b) It is expected that unexploded shells will be found from time to time and these can be destroyed by the District Engineers Office. It is recommended that this work be done periodically, quarterly, or semi-annually, depending on the number of duds reported. This procedure will eliminate sending a man down to Camp Adair to destroy duds every time one is reported.
- (c) It is recommended that all "dud" signs be removed from the area, but it is believed advisable to erect and maintain two large signs on Highway 99, one at the North Limit and of the Camp and one at the South limit, as a "reminder" that duds may exist and should not be disturbed but reported to the District Engineer.

- (d) When deeds to the land are delivered the landowners should be advised that artillery has been fired in the camp and duds should be left undisturbed and reported to the District Engineer.

6. CERTIFICATE OF CLEARANCE - CAMP ADAIR, OREGON

I certify that I have inspected Camp Adair, Oregon and that the Camp is clear of all explosives or explosive objects it is reasonably possible to detect by visual inspection. It is recommended that Tract A-38 and the southern portion of Tract A-27 (indicated on the attached Real Estate Map), and Tract A-63, Lewisville Cemetery, be restricted to grazing or timbering only. All other land in Camp Adair is recommended for any use for which the land is fit.

/s/ Joe F. Petit
/t/ JOE F. PETIT
Bomb Disposal Specialist
Office of the Chief of Engineers

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report

NPPWK
NPP 600.17 (Corvallis)

1st Ind.

Subject: Inspection - Camp Adair, Oregon
(Basic 3/21/47 JF Petit Bomb Disp
Spec OCE to NPD thru DE, Port Dist)

Office, District Engineer, 628 Pittock Block, Portland 5, Oregon, March 21, 1947. To: Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, 500 Pittock Block, Portland 5, Oregon. Attention: Military Engineering Division.

1. Mr. J. F. Petit's report is noted and concurred with by this office.

2. The disposal of duds found in the future will be carried out by this office as recommended. The placing of signs on or near highway 99W as recommended will not be done unless so instructed by the Division Engineer.

For the District Engineer:

L. W. Bixby
Chief Administrative Assistant
for Frank L. Beadle,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Executive Officer

Incl.:

1 - Two Maps - Camp Adair
(dup.)

APPENDIX E-50

War Department
Letter: *Final Audit of Land Records*
re: Camp Adair, Oregon,
dated 20 October 1948.

*Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report*

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
(NOT TO INDIVIDUALS)

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
PORTLAND DISTRICT
628 PITTOCK BLOCK
PORTLAND, OREGON

52 NPPRC

REFER TO FILE NO. NPP 601.1 (Camp Adair,
Oregon)

October 20, 1948.

Subject: Final Audit of Land Records re: Camp Adair, Oregon.

To: Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers,
500 Pittock Block, PORTLAND 5, OREGON.
Attention: Real Estate Division.

1. Pursuant to instruction from the Office, Chief of Engineers, the final audit of land records pertaining to the subject installation has been completed.
2. Inclosed are Revised Final Project Report and Tract Register, together with reproducible print and two additional copies of the Final Project Map for the Camp Adair installation which is located 6 miles Northwest of Albany, Oregon and 10 miles Northeast of Corvallis, Oregon. The foregoing inclosures now supersede all maps and reports previously transmitted to the Office, Chief of Engineers.
3. Also inclosed are two copies of Revised ENG. Form 836, Real Property Management Report, showing the disposal status of the above installation.
4. Records of this office do not contain a copy of the Final Opinion of the Attorney General covering Tracts C-16 and C-46, respectively, and it is requested that a copy of same covering each tract be obtained from the Office, Chief of Engineers.
5. Also inclosed is a copy of Statement, dated 20 October 1948, showing the reconciliation of Final Audit of Land Records and Form WAA 1005 figures.
6. It is requested that this office be informed by return indorsement with respect to the approval by the Office, Chief of

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report

October 20, 1948.

Subject: Final Audit of Land Records
re: Camp Adair, Oregon.

Engineers, of the inclosures and assignment of the Audited Installation
Number in order that the records of this office may be noted accordingly.

For the District Engineer:



G. L. Hoffman,
District Real Estate Officer.

5 Incls.:

- ~~Ret~~ #1 - Project Report
- ~~Ret~~ #2 - Tract Register
- #3 - Real Property Management Report (dup) — w/d
- 1 copy w/d #4 - Project Map (trip)
- w/d #5 - Reconciliation Statement — w/d

OK

AIR MAIL

Subject: Final Audit of Land Records
re: Camp Adair, Oreg. (Basic:
20 Oct 48, NPP to NPD)

NPDRG
NPD 601.1 (Camp Adair, Oreg.) 1st Ind.

Office, Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers,
500 Pittock Block, Portland 5, Oregon 22 October 1948

TO: The Chief of Engineers, Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ATTENTION: ENGLH

1. Forwarded for the approval of your office.
2. It is requested that copies of the Final Opinions of the Attorney General covering Tracts C-16 and C-46 be furnished this office to complete the Historical file.

FOR THE DIVISION ENGINEERS:


DICK DARNIELLE
Division Real Estate Officer

5 Incls ✓
n/c exc Incl. 4 under s/c.

The Dist
assist.

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report

SUBJECT: Final Audit of Land Records re: Camp Adair, Oregon

601.1 (20 Oct 48) ENGLH 2nd Ind

Office, Chief of Engineers, Washington 25, D. C. 24 November 1948

To: The Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers,
Portland, Oregon

1. The inclosures submitted with basic communication, with the exception of one set of the Final Project Map retained in this office, and the inclosure submitted with your 1st Indorsement of 8 November 1948, file and subject as above, are returned for reconsideration and revision of the following items:

a. The Landowner's name for Tract B-92, shown on the Tract Register as Clyde Hurlburt, et ux, does not agree with the Final Map, Acquisition Tract Register, shown as Clyde R. Hurlburt, et ux.

b. The total number of tracts should be shown on each Tract Register.

c. Instruments covering the following are on file in this office. It is believed they should be added to the audit assembly. If such is the case, it will be noted that the acreage and tract figures should be altered accordingly:

Oregon State Highway Comm. No Area No Cost PE D Permit No 1767 dated 10-30-42, accepted by U.S. 12-5-42, to construct and maintain power line over highway.

51 Oregon State Highway Comm. ^{5.48} ~~5.19~~ No Cost PE D Permit dated 10-14-42 to use and occupy land.

The instruments covering the above are inclosed for your information and assistance, with the request that they be returned to this office with the revised audit assembly.

d. The word "General" should be added to the Final Map after the following Directives:

RE-D 612-C dated 7-2-43

RE-D 612-D dated 6-29-44

RE-D 1042-A dated 3-27-44.

e. The following Directives should be added to the Final Map:

Directive RE-D 825 dated 21 April 1942, and

Directive RE-D 1197 dated 4 July 1942,

with the notation that the latter cancels the former.

SUBJECT: Final Audit of Land Records re: Camp Adair, Oregon

601.1 (20 Oct 48) ENGLH 2nd Ind (Cont'd)

f. It is noted that in preparing the map the installation is divided into 4 segments. The land area statistics and other pertinent data for three segments are combined on Sheet 1, while the statistics for the fourth segment are shown only on Sheet 8. It is considered to be a much more desirable practice to present a composite picture of the whole installation on one sheet. It is, therefore, suggested that all directives be listed on the first sheet only of the Final Map and that other pertinent data be combined as indicated below.

g. The note "Directives and Acreages for Albany - Wells Transmission Line (Segment "AW") are shown on Sheet 8. These acreages are not included in the totals on this Sheet", should be deleted from Sheet No 1 of the Final Map, and a note added to the Tract Register to indicate that the tracts comprising segment "AW" are tabulated on Sheet 8.

h. The Acquisition Block, Final Map, Sheet 1, should be corrected to read as follows:

Total Acres Acquired	56,775.42	56,790
Acres Fee	56,621.11	
Acres Transferred to War Dept	0.23	
Acres Leased to War Dept	101.05	
Acres Lesser Interests	(23) No Area	
	(31)	53.03 58.4

i. The Disposal Block, Final Map, Sheet No 1, should be corrected to read as follows:

Total Acres Disposed of	55,942.02
Acres Fee to F.L.B.	53,285.67
	(Transferred..... 0.23
Acres to W.A.A.	(Fee 2,013.05
	(Leased 8.83
Acres Transferred by War Dept	451.83
Acres Leases Terminated	92.22
Acres Lesser Ints to WAA	(23) No Area
	(31) 53.03
Acres Exchanged by War Dept	37.16

j. The following Disposal notations should be added to Sheet No 1 of the Final Map:

- Accountability Assumed by Federal Land Bank of Spokane on 53,285.67 Acres, 1 July 1946.
- Accountability Assumed by WAA on 2075.14 Acres, 28 August 1946.
- 451.83 Acres Transferred to Navy Department on 24 April 1945.
- 37.16 Acres Conveyed to Southern Pacific Company by Quitclaim Deed dated 14 August 1945 (Exchange).

SUBJECT: Final Audit of Land Records re: Camp Adair, Oregon

601.1 (20 Oct 48) ENGLH

2nd Ind (Cont'd)

✓ k. The directives shown on Sheet No 8 of the Final Map should be deleted and the notation "See Sheet 1 for Directives" added.

✓ l. The acreage figures shown in the Acquisition and Disposal blocks of Sheet No 8 of the Final Map should be deleted, and the words "See Sheet No 1" should be delineated across said blocks.

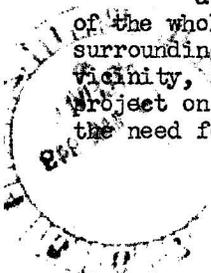
✓ m. There is a Permit dated 5 November 1942, accepted by U. S. on 5 December 1942, to construct and maintain a power line over highway, from the Oregon State Highway Commission, (Permit No 1651), which has been marked "AW-31". However, this permit does not appear to pertain to Tract AW-31 since it seems to be located on same highway and general location as Tracts C-108 and C-109, while Tract AW-31 is in an entirely different location. This Permit is inclosed for your information in clarifying the above, with the request that it be returned to this office with the revised audit assembly.

n. On the Project Reports the following corrections should be made:

- (1) Lines 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 on report for Directive RE-D 612, dated 16 February 1942, should reflect 59 tracts instead of 58.
- (2) On report for Directive RE-D 1042 dated 3 June 1942, line 1a should reflect 27,709 acres instead of 27,708, and lines 2 and 5 should reflect 27,761 acres instead of 27,760.
- (3) Lines 12 and 13 on report for directive RE-D 1385 dated 3 August 1942 should reflect 15,296 acres instead of 15,297.

✓ 2. The foregoing suggestions dealing with the final map are designed to correct the map as submitted without extensive revision. In future cases where the final map consists of several sheets it is requested that the following procedure be observed.

a. The first sheet of the map should present a composite picture of the whole installation, orientating the project area in relation to the surrounding territory and other National Defense installations in the vicinity, (see also paragraph 5202.15 C (O&R)). The presentation of the project on the various sheets of the map may be indicated, thereby obviating the need for a sheet index on this page.



SUBJECT: Final Audit of Land Records re: Camp Adair, Oregon

601.1 (20 Oct 48) ENGLH 2nd Ind (Cont'd)

b. All land area acquisition and disposal statistics, and directives or other authorizations, should be combined on the first sheet. Complete disposal notes should also be included.

c. The tract register should be broken down and the portion that pertains to each segment tabulated on the page of the map where that segment is depicted. No individual tract data need be shown on the first page.

d. The acquisition and disposal boxes of each sheet should likewise carry land area statistics covering the portion of the installation presented. Where appropriate, disposal notes covering disposal actions which affect the portion of the installation depicted on each sheet will also be shown.

3. Copies of the instruments requested in paragraph 2 of preceding 1st Indorsement are inclosed.

4. It is requested that this office be furnished copies of the following instruments:

Tract C-105	Benton County	Permit dated 6-18-42
Tract AW-10	Linn County	Permit dated 6-29-42
Tract AW-23	Benton County	Permit dated 6-18-42
Tract AW-24	Oregon Electric Railway	Permit dated 2-24-42
Tract AW-25	Linn County	Permit dated 6-29-42
Tract AW-26	Linn County	Permit dated 6-29-42
Tract AW-27	State of Oregon	Permit dated 6-4-42
Tract AW-28	Southern Pacific Co.	Permit dated 8-21-42
Tract AW-30	Southern Pacific Co.	License dated 8-1-42
Tract AW-30a	Southern Pacific Co.	Permit dated 8-31-42
Tract AW-31	Oregon State Highway Comm	Permit dated 12-5-42

5. Upon submission of the revised audit assembly, a re-examination will be made by this office.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:

9 Incls
(Listed on next page)


V. W. SAART
Chief, Realty Requirements Division
Real Estate

SUBJECT: Final Audit of Land Records re: Camp Adair, Oregon

601.1 (20 Oct 48) ENGLH

2nd Ind (Cont'd)

9 Incls

1 - 2 n/c ✓

3. w/d

4. n/c (1 cy w/d) ✓

5. w/d

Added

6. Project Report

7. Tract Register

8. Photo cy Fin Opin 4-17-43 ✓

9. Photo cy Fin Opin 11-19-42 ✓

10. Photo cy Permit 1767 ✓

11. Photo cy Permit 1651 ✓

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report

Subject: Final Audit of Land Records re:
Camp Adair, Oreg., (Basic:
20 Oct 48, NPP to NPD)

NPDR
NPD 601.1 (Camp Adair, Oreg.) 3d Ind.

Office, Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers,
500 Pittock Block, Portland 5, Oregon 9 December 1948

TO: District Engineer, Portland District, Corps of Engineers, 628
Pittock Block, PORTLAND 5, OREGON

ATTENTION: Real Estate Division

Forwarded for revision by your office and compliance with request
in paragraph 4.

FOR THE DIVISION ENGINEER:


DEC 9 2 50 PM '48
DICK DARNIELLE PORTLAND, OREGON
Division Real Estate Officer

9 Incls:
Incls. 1 & 2 - n/c,
Incl. 4 - n/c, (under s/c),
Incls. 6 thru 11, n/c.

Subject: Final Audit of Land Records
re: Camp Adair, Oregon.

55 NPPRC
NPP 601.1(Camp Adair, Oreg.) 4th Ind. (Basic: NPP to NPD Oct 20, 1948)

Office, District Engineer, Portland 5, Oregon, January 10, 1949.
To: Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers,
500 Pittock Block, PORTLAND 5, OREGON.
Attention: Real Estate Division.

1. Subject audit assembly has been revised as outlined in preceding 2nd indorsement and is resubmitted for further examination and approval.

2. In reference to permit No. 1767 from Oregon State Highway Commission dated 10/30/42 and accepted by U. S. 12/5/42, to construct and maintain power line over highway, this permit has been shown on the Final Audit as Tract AW-31. One crossing mentioned in the permit has previously been granted by permit dated 6/4/42 and is now shown on Final Audit as Tract No. AW-27.

3. Permit from Oregon State Highway Commission dated 10/14/42 to use and occupy land has been added to Final Audit and is now shown as Tract A-82.

4. In reference to paragraph 1m, preceding 2nd indorsement, the permit mentioned is shown on the Final Audit as Tract No. C-57P as permit to construct and maintain water pipe line. Although the permit appears to have been given Tract No. "AW-31" at a previous date, there is no indication in the records of this office that the permit has ever been shown on the project map prior to Final Audit of this installation; therefore, due to the location of this crossing, it was assigned Tract No. C-57P.

5. Copies of instruments requested in paragraph 4 of preceding 2nd indorsement are inclosed. Copy of instrument for Tract AW-31 is included in this assembly as inclosure number 10.

For the Acting District Engineer:


O. L. Hoffman,
District Real Estate Officer.

19 Incls.:
(Listed on next page)



*Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report*

January 10, 1949.

Subject: Final Audit of Land Records
re: Camp Adair, Oregon.

4th Ind. (Cont'd)

19 Incls.:

- #1 - 2 n/c
- #4 - n/c
- #6 - 7 n/c
- #8 - 9 w/d
- #10 - 11 n/c

Added 12 Incls.:

- #12 - Project Report for RE-D 612
- #13 - Project Report for RE-D 1042
- #14 - Project Report for RE-D 1385
- #15 - Tract Register for RE-D 1042 (Pages 5 & 6)
- #16 - Tract Register for RE-D 1385 (Pages 2 & 5)
- #17 - Co. Road Crossing Agmt, dtd 6/29/42
- #18 - Co. Road Crossing Agmt, dtd 6/18/42
- #19 - Power Line Crossing Agmt, dtd 2/24/42
- #20 - Ore. State Highway Crossing Agmt, dtd 6/4/42
- #21 - SPRR Crossing Agmt, dtd 8/21/42
- #22 - SPRR Crossing Agmt, dtd 8/1/42
- #23 - SPRR Crossing Agmt, dtd 8/31/42

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report

Subject: Final Audit of Land Records
re: Camp Adair, Oregon.
(Basic: 20 Oct 48 fr NPP
to NPD)

NPDRG
NPD 601.1 (Camp Adair, Ore.) 5th Ind.

Office, Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers,
Portland 5, Oregon, 13 January 1949

TO: The Chief of Engineers, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ATTENTION: Real Estate Division - ENGLH

Forwarded for re-examination and approval by your office.

FOR THE DIVISION ENGINEER:



DICK DARNIELLE
Division Real Estate Officer

- 20 Incls.
- Incl. 1 & 2 n/c.
- Incl. 4 n/c exc under s/c.
- Incl. 6 & 7 n/c.
- Incl. 10 thru 23 n/c.
- 1 Incl. added:
- Incl. 24 - Ore St Hwy Permit
dtd 10/14/42.

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report

Subject: Final Audit of Land Records re: Camp Adair, Oregon

601.1 (20 Oct 48) ENGLH

6th Ind

Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington 25, D. C. 7 March 1949

To: The Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers,
Portland, Oregon

1. The final audit assembly has been approved, as revised, with the exception noted in Paragraph 4, below.
2. Camp Adair, Oregon has been assigned Audited Installation No. 2436.
3. It is requested that the records in the Division office be noted in accordance with the foregoing information and that the docket cards previously decentralized by this office now be destroyed.
4. The reconciliation statement submitted with basic letter covered certain discrepancies in land area statistics. Other discrepancies disclosed by the final audit were to be cleared up by the submission of corrected Form WAA 1005. As this corrective action was not sanctioned by the disposal agency, a revised reconciliation statement covering all discrepancies is required. It is requested that the revised statement include information that will clear up the uncertainties as to the remaining acreage of this installation. The final map shows a remaining net fee acreage of 833.4 and 5.46 lesser interests. The Form 836 corroborates this data. However, the retained and withdrawn areas are listed in Forms WAA 1005 as consisting of 840.74 acres and the permits outgranting these areas to the Oregon National Guard quote an aggregate acreage of 866.4.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:

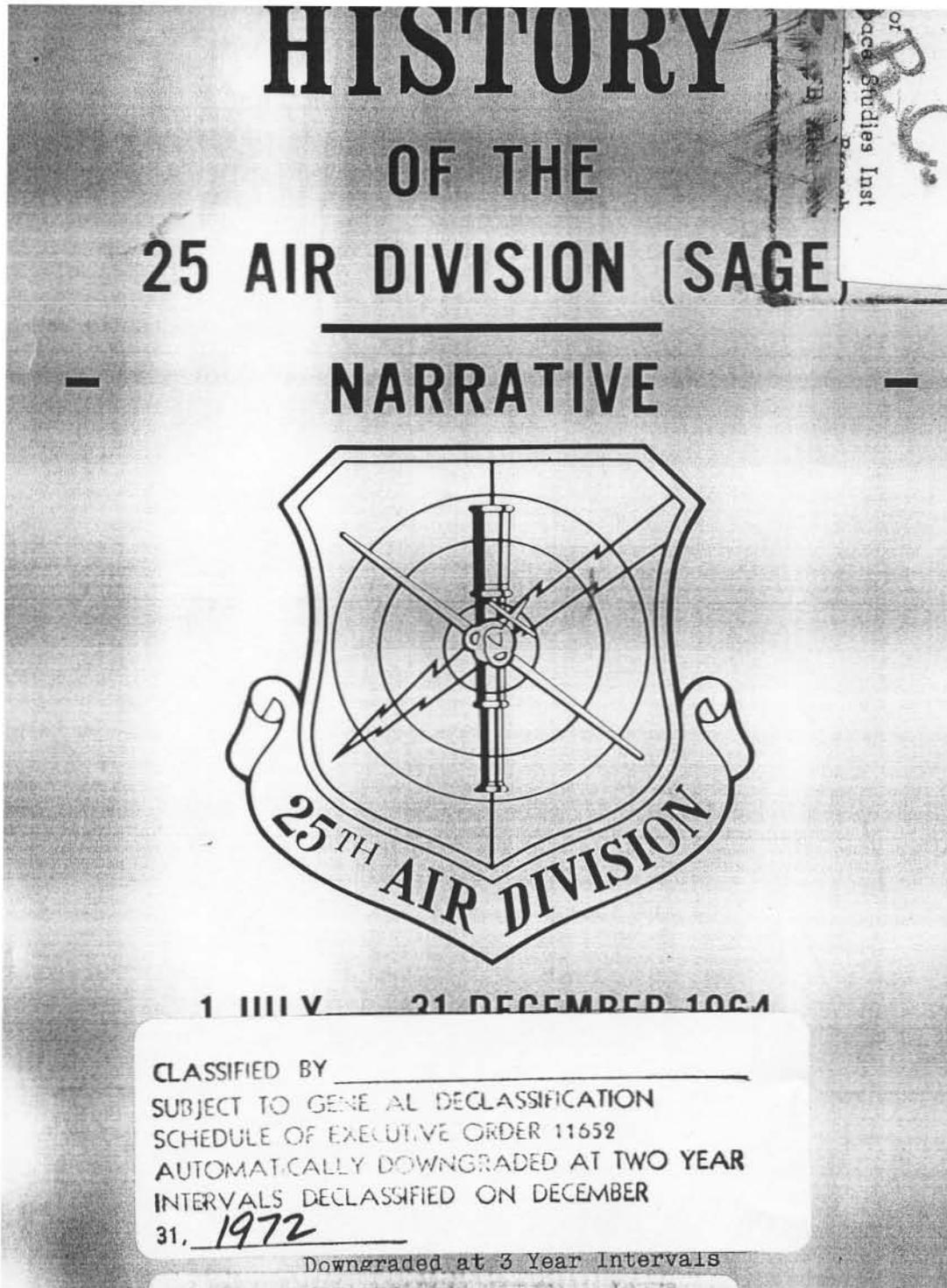


V. W. SMART
Chief, Realty Requirements Division
Real Estate

Incls
w/d

APPENDIX E-51

25th Air Division
*History of The 25 Air Division (SAGE),
1 July -31 December 1964.*



H I S T O R Y
O F T H E
2 5 T H A I R D I V I S I O N (S A G E)

1 July - 31 December 1964

Chain of Command

United States Air Force
Air Defense Command

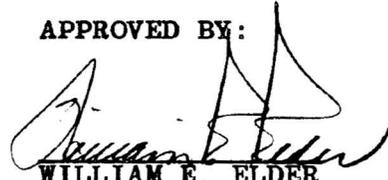
25th Air Division (SAGE)

PREPARED BY:



GROVER C. JARRETT
Chief, Historical Division
Directorate of Information
Headquarters, 25th Air Division (SAGE)
McChord Air Force Base, Washington

APPROVED BY:



WILLIAM E. ELDER
Major General, USAF
Commander

THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED

Downgraded at 3 Year Intervals
Declassified After 12 Years
DOD DIR 5200.10

CHAPTER ONE

ORGANIZATION

If the 1950-1951 time period marked the start of the major expansion of the air defense system operated by 25th Air Division in the Pacific Northwest, then the 1963-1964 period signaled the beginning of a reduction of that system.

The expansion of air defense capabilities in the 25th Air Division area had as its impetus the Russian detonation of an atomic device in 1949 and the outbreak of fighting in Korea in 1950. Prior to those events there was an air defense capability of sorts but it was

totally inadequate for the defense of the Pacific Northwest. There had been a flurry of action directed toward the establishment of an air defense capability in this area in 1948 but it was short lived. However, as a result of the action, a semblance of an air defense system had begun to take shape and Headquarters, United States Air Force directed that the skeleton be retained. It was this skeleton of small personnel detachments and inadequate radar equipment that existed when the expansion program began in 1950.

With the increased threat to the security of the United States brought on by the Korean situation, any remaining doubts about the need for an effective air defense system were erased. Working from an already approved construction plan, permanent radar stations were sited and built as strategic points overlooking the Pacific ocean. Improved radars replaced the old, inadequate equipment that had been brought into use during an earlier crisis. The small detachments of personnel grew into squadron-sized units and moved into the recently built permanent stations.

Throughout the thirteen year period from 1950 to 1963, emphasis was placed on a concept of air defense in depth. To accomplish this, the permanent radar

stations were sited to provide overlap coverage between sites and equipment was duplicated to provide for back-up operation in case of equipment failure. The existing radar network was enlarged into a double perimeter arrangement, a gap-filler network was built between the permanent stations to provide low altitude coverage in the mountainous areas, and radar stations were built in Canada to provide an early warning capability.

Despite these improvements, the system was still handicapped by man's limited capabilities. The gathering, evaluation and transmission of air defense data furnished by the radars was slow and, all too often, inaccurate, and the only hope for overcoming these limitations was in the development of an automatic brain that could speed up the operation and improve the accuracy of the system. Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Lincoln Laboratory began working on such a system in 1949 and by 1953 had developed it to the point where United States Air Force considered it ready for acceptance. The first technical facilities for the system --called the Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) system-- were built in 1957 and by August 1960 the system was operational in the 25th Air Division area.

With the activation of three SAGE direction centers and one SAGE combat center, the 25th Air Division's portion of the air defense system had reached its peak in operation. Because of the Division's geographical location, all efforts were channeled toward keeping this system, duplicated like the other ground units, operational under any conditions to provide an uninterrupted, round-the-clock air defense capability.

Then, in 1963, the Defense Department announced that certain no longer needed military installations would be closed down in the name of national economy. With this announcement, the pendulum of thought began to swing in the opposite direction. Where once a back-up system was thought necessary to maintain adequate air defense, it was found that in some areas a single system would be sufficient.

Base Closures in 1963

When the list of bases and units to be inactivated was published in 1963, it included the 84th Fighter Interceptor Group at Spokane International Airport and its support elements and Hq Spokane Air Defense Sector and its SAGE Direction center at Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington. (1)

-
1. History, 25th Air Div Jul-Dec 63, pages 4-6

APPENDIX E-52

25th Air Division
*History of The 25 Air Division (SAGE),
1 January-30 June 1964.*

DECLASSIFIED

HISTORY

OF THE

25 AIR DIVISION (SAGE)

NARRATIVE

1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 1964

Downgraded at 3 Year Intervals
Declassify after 12 Years
DOWNGRADED AT TWO YEAR INTERVALS DECLASSIFIED ON DECEMBER 31, 1972

DECLASSIFIED 7 MAR 1980

25C10-64S-34

Director
Aerospace Studies Inst
ATTN: Archives Branch
Maxwell AFB, Alabama

RETURN TO:
41
25C10-64S-34
1964

0463834

Squadron's F-102's and the 84th Fighter Interceptor
Squadron's F-101's.

Back Up Interceptor Control System Development

Construction of facilities for Phase II of the Back
Up Interceptor Control system continued during the January-
June 1964, period. Bids for construction of an operations
alternate at Blaine Air Force Station were reviewed in
mid-June 1964, and a contract for the project was awarded
to the Nelson Construction Company of Ferndale, Washington. (49)

The O. I. Fill Company of Seattle, Washington, was
awarded contract for Phase II construction at Keno Air
Force Station, Oregon. A surveillance inspection on June
17, 1964, showed the project approximately seven per cent
complete. Concrete footings were in place for fallout
protection for the operations building and excavation
for the BUIC addition was in progress. (50)

Adair AF Missile Site

The Adair Air Force Station Missile Site was declared
excess to the needs of the Air Force on February 12, 1964,
closing out a long period of negotiations which involved
the Air Force requirement for continued use of Voss Hill
Reservoir. The Air Force advised that if sale of the
fee-owned land area could not be affected to Plywood

-
49. Report, IEC Activities for Week 9-15 Jun 64, 16 Jun 64
50. Report, IEC Activities for week 16-22 Jun 64, 23 Jun 64

Products, Inc, adjacent landowner to the north, that the Oregon State Game Commission which owns the land bordering three sides of the excess facility, would rather acquire the land itself than to have it sold for nuisance utilization incompatible with its adjoining game refuge. As a condition of sale of the excess line, disposal of the water pipe line and appurtenances should be made subject to the purchaser assuming the existing Air Force water service sales contracts with the present five users. The purchaser must also install a meter at a point immediately west of the control valve outside the fenced area and purchase water from the Air Force. The Air Force had agreed to supply water to the metering point in an amount about equal to that amount provided at the time of the declaration of excess, except unless natural conditions or unusual or unforeseeable circumstances made this impossible. The Air Force, of course, must continue to use necessary water service to serve the needs of the non-excess retained portion of Adair Air Force Station. (51)

The Air Force was concerned with the water supply system because a lack of adequate water storage could cause the air conditioning equipment at the Portland Air Defense Sector direction center to become inoperative

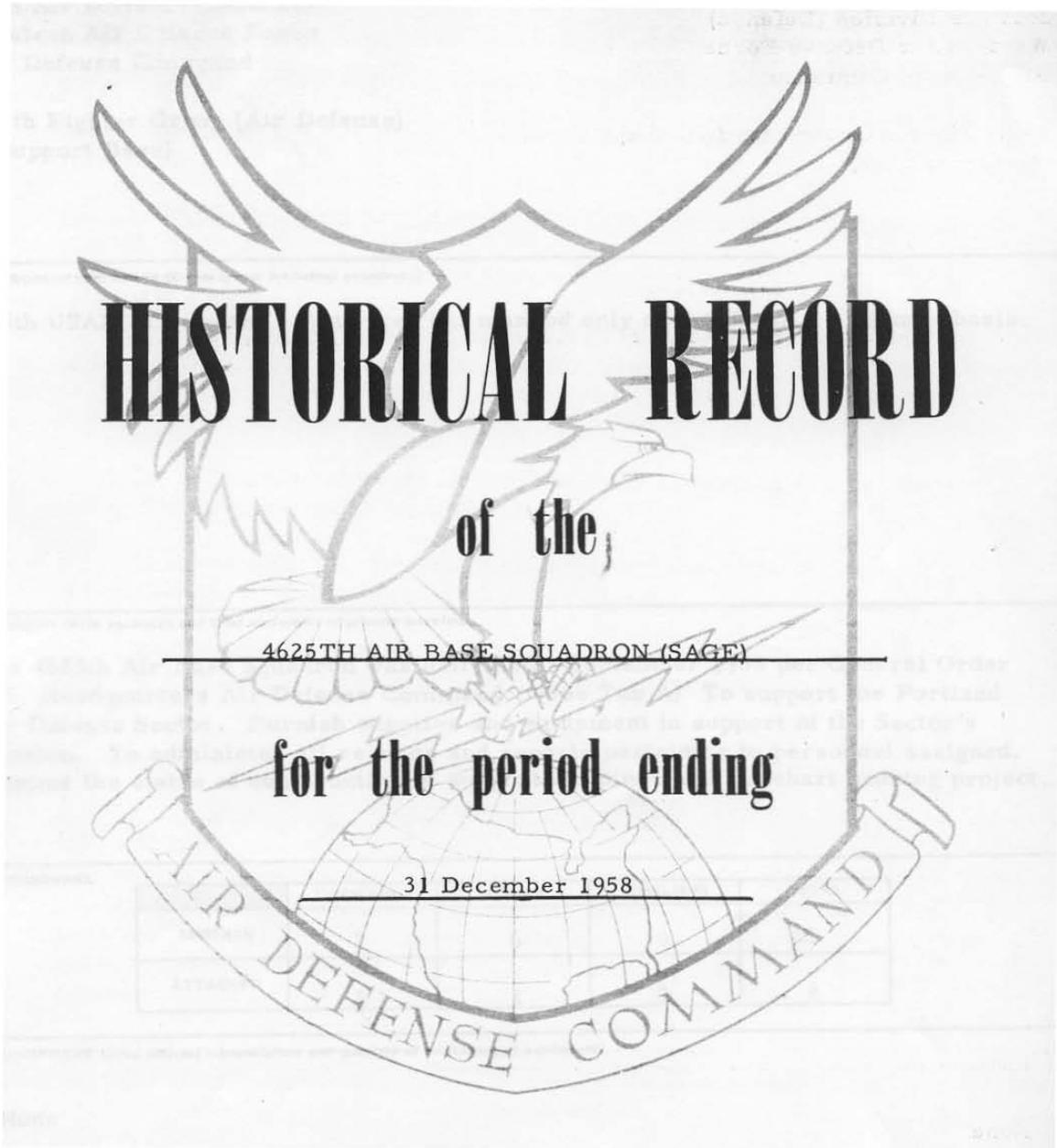
51. Report of Excess Real Property, Adair AF Missile Site (BOMARC), Oreg, and Portion of Water/Sewer Systems, 12 Feb 64 (Doc No 35)

[REDACTED]

and disrupt the flow of information from the radar
stations maintaining constant surveillance throughout
the sector area. (52)

CHIEF OF STAFF
FOLDER: K-DIV-52-11 - K-DIV-52-11
BOX: K-DIV-52-11 - K-DIV-52-11
SERIES: _____
RG: _____
SOURCE: AF HRA - [REDACTED]

52. History, 25th Air Div, 1 Jul-31 Dec 63, p.44



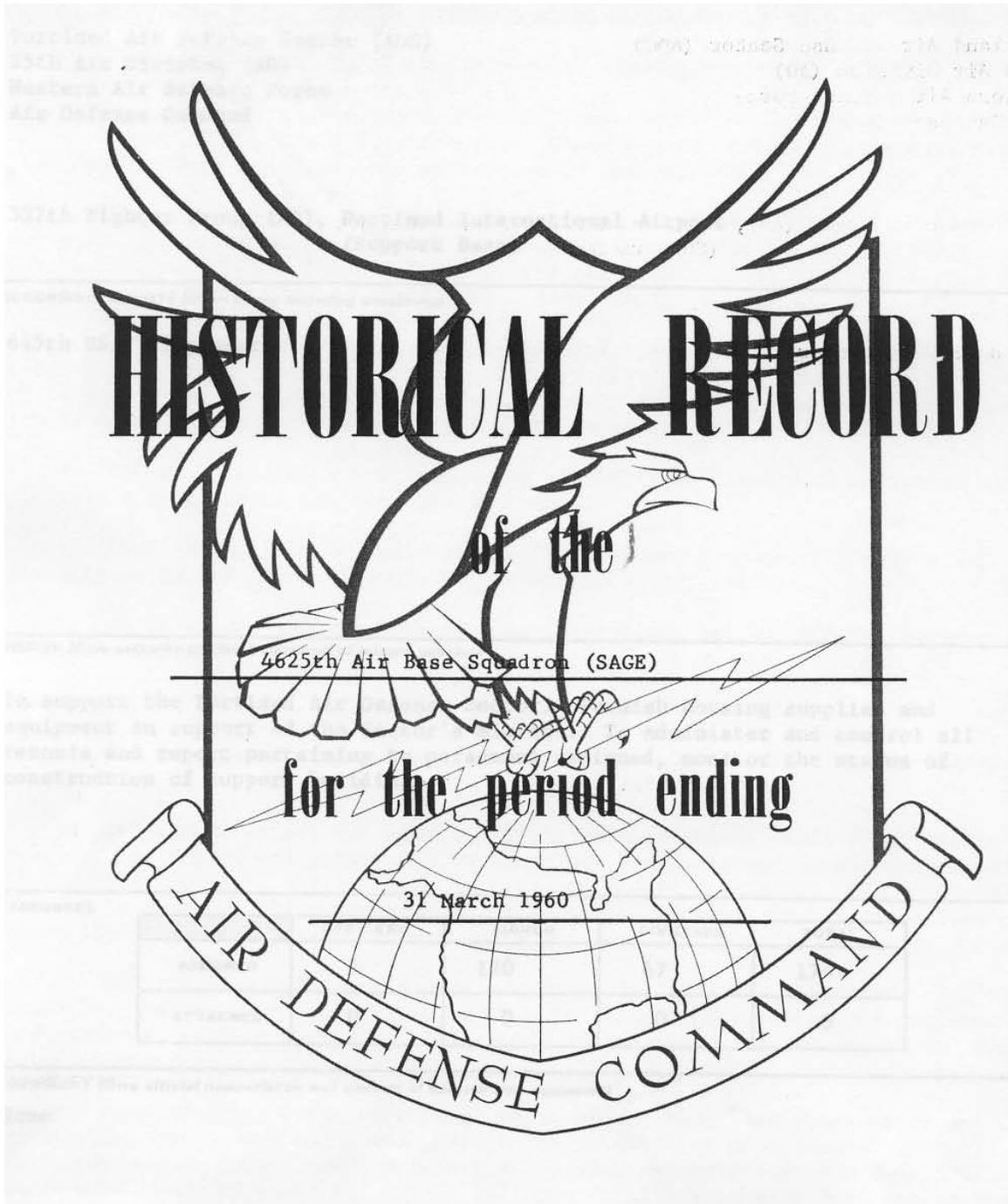
APPENDIX E-53

4625th Air Base Squadron
*Historical Record of the
4625th Air Base Squadron (SAGE),
dated 31 December 1958.*

APPENDIX E-54

4625th Air Base Squadron
*Historical Record of the
4625th Air Base Squadron (SAGE),
dated 31 March 1960.*

Section I. REQUIRED DATA																
1. UNIT AND LOCATION 4625th Air Base Squadron (SAGE) Adair Air Force Station, Corvallis, Oregon	2. NAME AND GRADE OF COMMANDER LEONARD B. SCOTT, JR. Lieutenant Colonel, USAF															
3. CHAIN OF COMMAND (Superior Echelons) 25th Air Division (Defense) Western Air Defense Force Air Defense Command 337th Fighter Group (Air Defense) (Support Base)																
4. SUBORDINATE UNITS (Down to and including squadrons) 645th USAF Dispensary - Activated but manned only on 1 Officer - 1 Airman basis.																
5. MISSION (Give authority and brief statement of primary mission) The 4625th Air Base Squadron was activated 1 September 1958 per General Order #15, Headquarters Air Defense Command. (See Tab A) To support the Portland Air Defense Sector. Furnish supplies and equipment in support of the Sector's mission. To administer all records and reports pertaining to personnel assigned. Monitor the status of construction of support buildings and Capehart housing project.																
6. PERSONNEL <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%;">OFFICERS</th> <th style="width: 20%;">AIRMEN</th> <th style="width: 20%;">CIVILIANS</th> <th style="width: 20%;">TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ASSIGNED</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>16</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ATTACHED</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			OFFICERS	AIRMEN	CIVILIANS	TOTAL	ASSIGNED	3	6	16	25	ATTACHED	1	1	0	2
	OFFICERS	AIRMEN	CIVILIANS	TOTAL												
ASSIGNED	3	6	16	25												
ATTACHED	1	1	0	2												
7. EQUIPMENT (Give official nomenclature and quantity of mission-type equipment) None																



Section I. REQUIRED DATA																
<p>1. UNIT AND LOCATION 4625th Air Base Squadron (SAGE) Adair Air Force Station</p>	<p>2. NAME AND GRADE OF COMMANDER JOHN E. PHILLIPS Lt Colonel, USAF</p>															
<p>3. CHAIN OF COMMAND (<i>Superior Echelons</i>)</p> <p>Portland Air Defense Sector (ADC) 25th Air Division (AD) Western Air Defense Force Air Defense Command</p> <p>337th Fighter Group (AD), Portland International Airport (Support Base)</p>																
<p>4. SUBORDINATE UNITS (<i>Down to and including squadrons</i>)</p> <p>645th USAF Dispensary</p>																
<p>5. MISSION (<i>Give authority and brief statement of primary mission</i>)</p> <p>To support the Portland Air Defense Sector. Furnish housing supplies and equipment in support of the Sector's mission. To administer and control all records and report pertaining to personnel assigned, monitor the status of construction of support buildings.</p>																
<p>6. PERSONNEL</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%;">OFFICERS</th> <th style="width: 20%;">AIRMEN</th> <th style="width: 20%;">CIVILIANS</th> <th style="width: 20%;">TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ASSIGNED</td> <td>7</td> <td>120</td> <td>47</td> <td>174</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ATTACHED</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			OFFICERS	AIRMEN	CIVILIANS	TOTAL	ASSIGNED	7	120	47	174	ATTACHED	0	0	0	0
	OFFICERS	AIRMEN	CIVILIANS	TOTAL												
ASSIGNED	7	120	47	174												
ATTACHED	0	0	0	0												
<p>7. EQUIPMENT (<i>Give official nomenclature and quantity of mission-type equipment</i>)</p> <p>None</p>																

Section II.

COMMENTARY

1. Operations and Construction:

a. The majority of buildings under construction were inspected and turned over to the Air Force during this reporting period. (See Tab A)

b. A Youth Program was initiated for all teen-agers living on the station during the month of January 1960.

c. Major General John D. Stephenson, Commander of Western Air Defense Force, performed a staff visit to this station on 13 January 1960.

d. The Base Exchange was formally opened on 8 February 1960. This much needed activity is a welcomed addition to our growing list of facilities available to military personnel and dependents of this station as well as to Armed Forces personnel stationed in the immediate area. (See Tab B)

e. On 25 February 1960 the pre-final inspection was held on the Dispensary, Gymnasium, Non-Commissioned Officers' and Officers' Clubs. These facilities are of the most modern type and will offer personnel and dependents the normal facilities usually found on most military installations.

f. The only remaining projects under the Military Construction Program are the Cold Storage Plant and the Fire Station.

g. On 17 March 1960 Colonel Leon W. Gray assumed command of the Portland Air Defense Sector (ADC) vice Colonel Robert H. Jones, relieved.

h. On 31 March 1960 the Defense Department cancelled all BOMARC construction being conducted at the Old Camp Adair.

2. Supply:

a. The average monthly expenditure for local purchase supplies for the quarter was \$8,500.

b. Project Count did not have a deep, direct impact on Adair AFS. Indirectly however, its impact was apparent. An inventory was performed in accordance with instructions received which coincided with the annual inventory. There were only 8 items in excess. There was a total of \$3,482.39 returned to base supply as authorized but no longer required at this station.

c. UAL property issued to Vinnell Company, an Air Force contractor, for their exclusive use has been transferred to them on shipping documents in accordance with instructions received from ADC. All required hand tools are now in the process of being transferred.

d. Several major items of commissary equipment have been received from Youngstown, Ohio. The items were excess due to closeout of a commissary there. It is contemplated that the commissary store will be operating by 1 June 1960. Depot food stock is on order, supply bulletin requirements have been determined and will be processed forward when approval of the Commissary Operating Program is received. The store will be under the supervision of Mr. William H. Pierce and Mr. Harry S. Morgan. The present supply warehouse was re-warehoused to provide room for the commissary store.

3. Personnel:

This organization is approximately 80% manned. Sporadic assignments continue to be funneled in. A few changes in outgoing personnel, retirements, transfers and overseas assignments have occurred during this reporting period.

4. Morale:

The already existing high state of morale has been increased by the opening of the Base Exchange, Dispensary, BOQ, and Officers' and NCO Clubs. These facilities are well equipped and offer our military personnel and dependents the best in recreational and social activities.

5. Community Relations:

a. Community relations with the surrounding communities continue at a high level. Lt Colonel John E. Phillips, Commander of this station, is a member of the United Fund Council, Corvallis, Oregon and has made speeches and given lectures on our SAGE facility to various business and fraternal organizations.

b. On 2 February 1960 the Chamber of Commerce, Corvallis, Oregon, was host to 12 airmen and 10 officers from this station at a luncheon.

c. Officers and airmen of this station have been invited and accepted into various social, athletic and fraternal organizations of the neighboring communities.

(If additional space is required, continue on blank sheets, size 8x10 1/2, appropriately numbered, and attached securely here.)

TYPED NAME AND GRADE OF COMMANDER

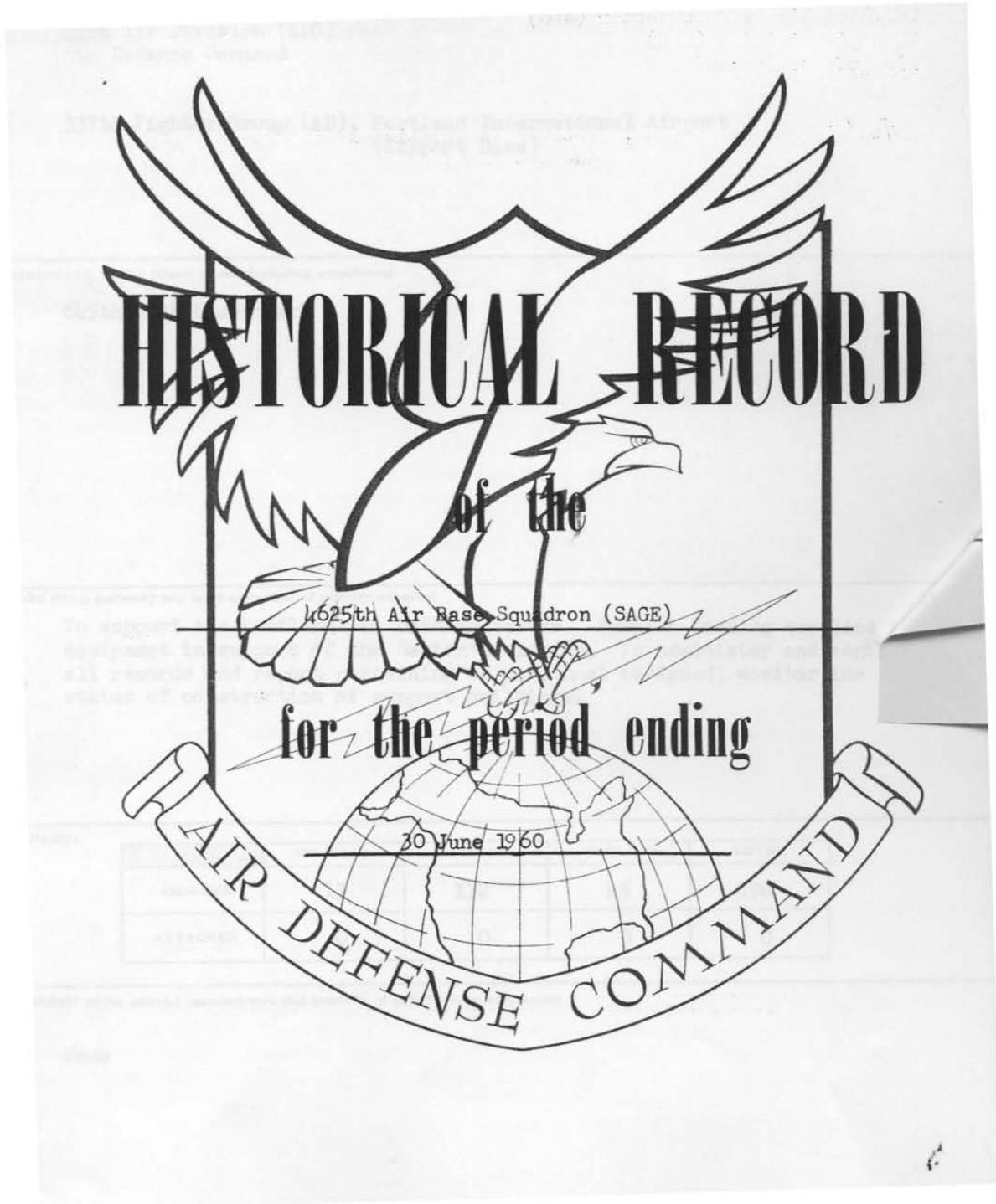
JOHN E. PHILLIPS, LT COLONEL, USAF

SIGNATURE

John E. Phillips

APPENDIX E-55

4625th Air Base Squadron
*Historical Record of the
4625th Air Base Squadron (SAGE),
dated 30 June 1960.*



Section I. REQUIRED DATA

1. UNIT AND LOCATION 4625th Air Base Squadron (SAGE) Adair Air Force Station	2. NAME AND GRADE OF COMMANDER JOHN E. PHILLIPS Lt Colonel, USAF
--	--

3. CHAIN OF COMMAND (Superior Echelons)
 Portland Air Defense Sector (ADC)
 25th Air Division (ADC)
 Air Defense Command

337th Fighter Group (AD), Portland International Airport
 (Support Base)

4. SUBORDINATE UNITS (Down to and including squadrons)
 645th USAF Dispensary

5. MISSION (Give authority and brief statement of primary mission)
 To support the Portland Air Defense Sector. Furnish housing supplies and equipment in support of the Sector's mission. To administer and control all records and report pertaining to personnel assigned, monitor the status of construction of support buildings.

6. PERSONNEL

	OFFICERS	AIRMEN	CIVILIANS	TOTAL
ASSIGNED	13	132	45	190
ATTACHED	0	0	0	0

7. EQUIPMENT (Give official nomenclature and quantity of mission-type equipment)
 None

Section II.

COMMENTARY

Operations and Construction:

- a. On 4 April 1960 General Gill and representatives from ADC and AFRCE visited this Station and discussed disposition of BOMARC facilities and prepared plans for three major structures to house Base Engineering, Base Supply, Purchasing and Contracting, and Commercial Transportation activities.
- b. A Fire Station and a Cold Storage Plant were completed and accepted during this period and are now in service. The major construction activity on this Station during this period has been minor building modifications, development of parking areas and widening of streets, and the planting of grass around the entire Station area except for the already landscaped Capehart Housing area.
- c. Major Julius M. Fleischer reported for duty on 29 April 1960 as Base Engineer and Sector Civil Engineer. Major Fleischer suffered a heart attack and passed away on 12 June 1960.
- d. The Air Force Commendation Medal was awarded during this period to Technical Sergeant Daniel J. Murphy, AF42036854 per General Orders Number 21, dated 13 June 1960, and Technical Sergeant Leonard O. Gans, AF28157923 per General Orders number 29, dated 8 December 1959. (See attachments 1 & 2)
- e. The Direction Center located at this Station and Headquarters for the Portland Air Defense Sector became operational 8 June 1960.
- f. The Base Commissary opened 25 May and has provided economical food stuffs for the military families attached to this Station. Gasoline dispensing facilities also opened 7 July 1960.
- g. On 15 June 1960 Major General Von R. Shores visited this Station to present the Legion of Merit to Colonel Leon W. Gray, Commander, Portland Air Defense Sector. A parade and review was held in his honor during the award ceremony. The parade line was formed from troops of the 4625th Air Base Squadron and Portland Air Defense Sector and a military band from the Oregon National Guard.

2. Supply

- a. The unit supply operation was moved from the Hq Building to the newly completed offices in the supply warehouse, consolidating the operation under the responsibility of the Unit Supply Officer.
- b. During this period the semi-annual inventory was conducted and all customer hand receipts were reaccomplished.
- c. Approximately 25 tons of supplies and equipment were moved from Bldg 220 to the Oregon Game Commission Warehouse #1 to make 2400 square feet of warehouse available to the Commissary Sales Store for subsistence storage. 5000 cases of food stuffs, two van loads of refrigerator cases and one boxcar load of "cold room equipment" were received and stored or installed in this area.
- d. \$23,147.82 was expended at the local Purchase Sales Store in Portland for

supplies necessary to support the operation on this Station. \$74,127.93 was spent on equipment for the fiscal year. \$12,982.00 worth of equipment is still on back order.

3. Personnel:

This organization is approximately 90% manned and assignments are becoming stabilized.

4. Morale:

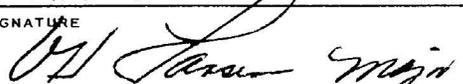
The high state of morale has always existed due to the environment at this new, clean station and the realization of all personnel of the important responsibility they hold in the air defense of the Pacific Northwest. This morale has been strengthened as new facilities such as the commissary and gasoline dispensers are constructed.

5. Community Relations

a. Community relations remain at a high level as Adair personnel are active in local affairs and participate in various social, athletic and fraternal organizations of the neighboring communities.

b. Lt. Colonel John E. Phillips, Commander of this Station, is a member of the United Fund Council, Corvallis, Oregon, and the Corvallis Country Club. He has frequently made speeches and given lectures on our SAGE installation and the mission of the Air Force in the northwest to various business and fraternal organizations.

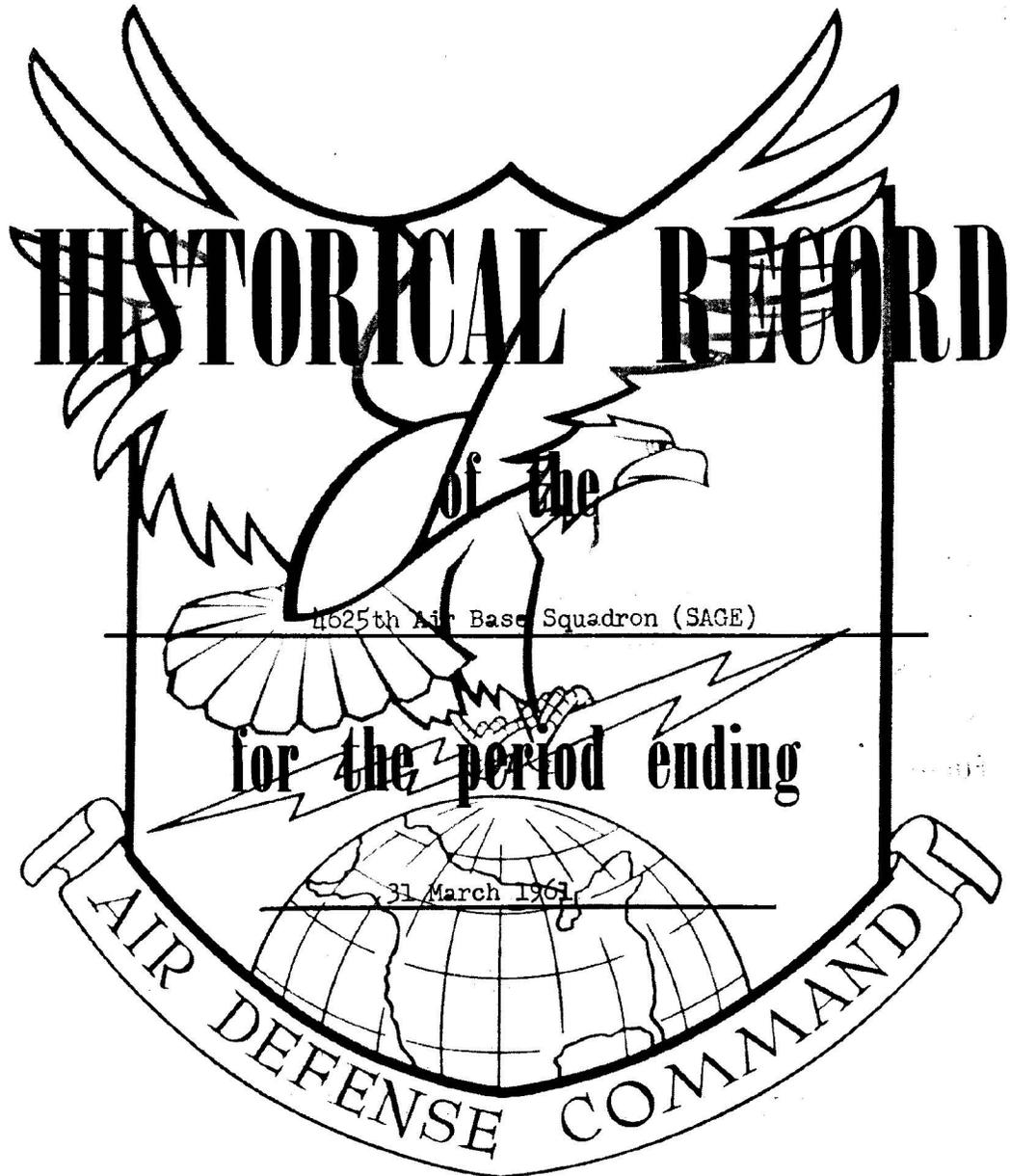
(If additional space is required, continue on blank sheets, size 8x10 1/2, appropriately numbered, and attached securely hereto)

TYPED NAME AND GRADE OF COMMANDER JEP JOHN E. PHILLIPS, Lt Col, USAF	SIGNATURE 
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PAGE ___ OF ___ PAGES

APPENDIX E-56

4625th Air Base Squadron
*Historical Record of the
4625th Air Base Squadron (SAGE),
dated 31 March 1961.*



UNCLASSIFIED
8 0 JUN 1980

Section II.

COMMENTARY

1. Operations and Construction

a. Adair Air Force Station underwent two changes of command during this period. Lt Col John E. Phillips, Station Commander since October, 1959, relinquished command on 29 January 1961 to become Executive Officer, 325th Fighter Wing, McChord AFB, Washington. Lt Col John R. Bennett already alerted for overseas assignment, assumed command until the arrival of Major Murrell F. Neblett from Puntzi Mountain Air Force Station, B. C., Canada where he commanded the 917th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron. Major Neblett assumed command 1 April 1961.

b. In early January a command directive was received to excess all real estate of former BOMARC area. This resulted in a reduction in Air Force holdings of approximately 215 acres, or about the same as the remaining area.

c. Bids were opened on 16 February 1961 for a two (2) bay BX Service Station; construction by Texaco should begin soon.

d. On 23 February ground was broken for the new Station Chapel (150 seating capacity) due to be completed in January, 1962.

e. Auto Maintenance Shop addition bids opened 21 March 1961 and construction will begin soon.

f. On 21 March 1961 approximately 162 acres was transferred from the Oregon State Game Commission to the Air Force for incorporation in Station area. Negotiations have been proceeding for 2 years.

2. Supply

a. Property consisting of \$60,854.63 spare parts, \$31,208.14 SLOE equipment and \$17,209.98 expendable supplies were transferred from Vinnell Corporation to the Air Force on 31 March 1961. Two men were assigned to the Direction Center for operating the Tech Supply account.

b. Equipment in the amount of \$4,168.30 has been turned in on Project "Money Tree" during this period.

c. FY 62 budget of supplies and equipment was forwarded for approval to 25th Air Division on Jan 10.

d. UAL's for Adair AFS were purified at ADC Headquarters. Three (3) Adair personnel were sent TDY to Colorado Springs 22-28 January for this project.

e. Approximately 60 tons of expendable supplies amounting to \$30,973.03 and equipment amounting to \$21,716.00 were obtained at Portland AFB during this period and trucked 93 miles to Adair AFS utilizing supply personnel for drivers and loaders.

f. The new Clothing Sales Store was located in Bldg 220. All new fixtures and equipment have been inspected and are ready for use. Requisitions for a complete line of clothing stock are on order and the store will probably open in July. One new man is assigned to help operate the store. This store will support the outlying Radar Squadrons, ROTC Units, CAP and Adair AFS.

APPENDIX E-57

9800 TSU-CE Detachment #14
Letter: *Report On Inspection and Clearing
of Artillery and Small Arms Ranges,
Camp Adair, Oregon,
dated 31 October 1946.*

31 October 1946

SUBJECT: Report on Inspection and Clearing of Artillery
and Small Arms Ranges, Camp Adair, Oregon

TO: Division Engineer
North Pacific Division
500 Pittock Block
Portland, 5, Oregon

1. The 9800th TSU-CE Detachment Number 14, Engineer Bomb & Shell Disposal Team, was assigned the inspecting and clearing of artillery and small arms ranges of Camp Adair, Oregon.

2. Information which aided in the clearing of the ranges was obtained through several sources. The direction of fire, actual location of each range and probable contaminated areas was received from Mr. B.L. Orell, previous range officer of Camp Adair. The location of several duds were found through information from fire guards at Camp Adair, and sheep and cattle herders on the ranges.

3. Special care was taken in all areas to remove scrap, ammunition, shots, etc., that might be questioned at a later date by any unknowing person or persons.

4. All blasting was done in the following manner; a charge of sufficient size of Composition C-3 was placed directly on the object to be destroyed and detonated. After the detonation a member of the Bomb Disposal Team went back to the scene and checked the surrounding area to insure that the object in question had been destroyed.

5. A list of duds destroyed by Detachment Number 14, is given below.

(a)	2	155mm Shells, Semifixed, H.E.
(b)	4	105mm Shells, Semifixed, H.E.
(c)	1	81mm Mortar containing H.E.
(d)	3	60mm Mortars containing H.E.

- (e) 3 A.T. Rockets containing H.E.
- (f) 2 Hand Grenades containing H.E.
- (g) 5 M1A1 Mines, Practice
- (h) 2 57mm Shots
- (i) Approximately 50 A.T. Rockets, Practice

6. In view of the fact that so few duds were found through the inspection by the Detachment and the entire area being previously covered by a Ninth Service Command Disposal Squad, to the best of my knowledge and belief the entire area is safe from explosives. Further decontamination work is not necessary for it is evident that only a very small number of unexploded shells remain, if any. When and if such shells are reported it would be much simpler for a demolition man to be sent to destroy them.

7. The areas are designated by the following map published by the U.S. Engineer Office, Portland, Oregon District.

Camp Adair
Corvallis, Oregon
Training Aids
General Layout
MDO 51-7
Dated 15 November 1943

Joseph P. Sainato

JOSEPH P. SAINATO
1st Lt., OE
9800th TSU-OE Det #14
Engineer Bomb & Shell Disposal Team
Commanding

APPENDIX F

REAL ESTATE DOCUMENTS

NOT USED

(Citations included in Appendix E and K)

APPENDIX G

NEWSPAPER / JOURNALS

<u>Section No.</u>	<u>Newspaper / Journal</u>
G-1	Arends, Lewis H 1969 Article: <i>U.S. to Close Adair AF Station by September</i> , dated 23 April 1969. <i>The Oregon Statesman</i> , Salem, OR.
G-2	Camp Adair Sentry 1943a Photograph Captions, dated 27 August 1943. Camp Adair Sentry, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.
G-3	Camp Adair Sentry 1943b Photograph Captions, dated 31 December 1943. Camp Adair Sentry, Volume II. Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR
G-4	Camp Adair Sentry 1944a Article: <i>400 Graduated From 91st Gas School</i> , dated 28 January 1944. Camp Adair Sentry. Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.
G-5	Camp Adair Sentry 1944b Article: <i>70th CWS Has Gas Demonstrations For GIS</i> , dated 7 July 1944. Camp Adair Sentry. Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.
G-6	Corvallis Gazette-Times 1943 Article: <i>Timber Wolf Division Sees Demonstration of Combined Power</i> , dated 20 July 1943. Oregon State University, School of Forestry, Peavy Aboretum, Corvallis, OR.
G-7	Edwards, Herman 1958 Article: <i>\$40,000,000 Sage Center Oregon's Most Important 1958 Event In Military Planning</i> , dated 28 December 1958. <i>The Oregonian</i> , Salem, OR.
G-8	Kislingbury, Graham 1989 Article: <i>Camp Adair: It's Gone but the Memories Live On</i> , dated 31 March 1989. <i>Democrat-Herald</i> , Albany, OR.
G-9	Mainwaring, Bill 1960 Article: <i>Camp Adair Missile Work Goes Ahead</i> , dated 28 March 1960. <i>The Oregonian</i> , Salem, OR.

- G-10 Oregonian
1959 Article: *Adair Bombarc Defense Starts: Sage Nearly Done*,
dated 13 October 1959. *The Oregonian*, Portland, OR.
- G-11 Oregonian
1986a Article: *Oregon Farm Searched After Bomb Plowed Up*,
dated 11 June 1986. *The Oregonian*, Portland, OR.
- G-12 Oregonian
1986b Article: *Explosive Farm Field Declared Safe*, dated 13 June
1986. *The Oregonian*, Portland, OR.
- G-13 Richards, Leverett
Article: *Camp Adair's Bomarc Missiles Well Qualified To Guard
Area*, dated 25 October 1959. *The Oregonian*, Portland, OR.
- G-14 Westlund, Chuck
1973 Article: *Explosive Situation: Farmers Have Dug Up Army
Munitions In Field Surrounding Adair For Years*, dated 22 April
1973. *Gazette-Times*, Corvallis, OR.

APPENDIX G-1

Arends, Lewis H

**Article: *U.S. to Close Adair AF Station by
September, dated 23 April 1969.***

OVF
U.S. to Close Adair A

By LEWIS H. ARENDS JR.
Staff Writer, The Statesman

CORVALLIS—Adair Air Force Station near here will be closed by September, the Department of Defense announced Tuesday.

The Department said Adair is one of a large number of Navy, Air Force and Defense Supply Agencies bases being closed or consolidated.

Area business and civic leaders bemoaned the loss for both "economic and human" reasons. The government said the closure was in the interest of efficiency and economy.

Rumors have been strong for several months that the Air Force facility would be shut down.

Albany Area Chamber of Commerce President Larry McKennon said, "We are disappointed and sorry to lose all the fine people. We wish we could keep it there and will try to find some use to benefit the counties."

The 366-acre base is the headquarters of the 26th Air Division, with responsibility for the air defense of seven Western states.

It has about 1,000 military and 175 civilian personnel on the payroll and pumps about \$10 million into the Willamette Valley's economy yearly. Next to Oregon State University, it is Benton County's biggest industry.

Corvallis Mayor Kenneth MacGregor said, "It is going to present a lot of problems to the community. It will call for work with senators and congressmen to see if there are other armed service activities that need this type of facility."

An estimated 240 dependent children will be removed from Corvallis schools for the 1969-70 year. Corvallis School Superintendent Clarence D. Kron

said the nearly \$100,000 loss in revenue will be offset by the dozen teaching positions that will not need to be filled.

Albany Mayor Russell Tripp said, "We hope a proper utilization of the site can be developed

by the government within a reasonable timetable."

Albany Chamber Manager Jim Barrett expressed the feelings of many people: "I feel real bad about it because Adair has been a good neighbor to the

Valley. We are the friendly neighbor probably more than any other."

Sentiments of Independence are felt housing to



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Sentiments of Independence are being expressed by neighbors housing to r

The Ore

119th YEAR

4 SECTIONS—24 PAGES



Heart of Adair (CORVALLIS) The nerve center of Adair Air Force Station, which will be closed this year, is this blast-resistant blockhouse built to protect electronic equipment of the SAGE radar plan system. Adair is headquarters of the 26th Air Division. Photo by Lewis H. Arends Jr.)

r AF Station by September

Valley. We are going to military and civilian workers, were the friendly neighbor support expressed by Monmouth City probably more than the money Manager Kenneth Martin. He loss."

Sentiments of the Monmouth people. I hope we can come up Independence area, which offers housing to many Adair military soon."

According to reports made at a meeting of 40 business and civic leaders last week, it would take about 18 months before Adair could be put up for sale for another use.

Possible uses are: Large in-

dustrial park, campus for Linn-Benton Community College, or a research and development center operated by the government or a college.

Adair was an Army training

camp during World War II and was activated as an Air Force Station in 1958. The base represents a \$31.5 million federal investment in buildings and equipment.

Oregon Statesman

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VERTICAL FILE

The Oregon Statesman, Salem, Oregon, Wednesday, April 23, 1969

PRICE 10c

No. 27

APPENDIX G-2

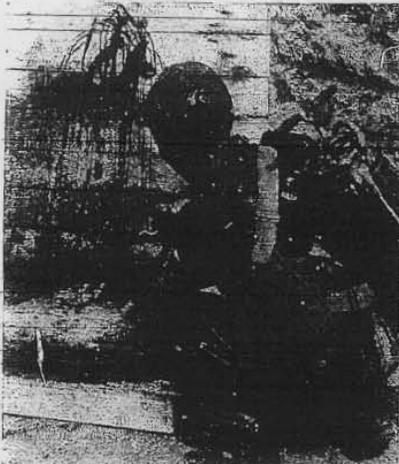
Camp Adair Sentry Photograph Captions, dated 27 August 1943.

"Men from Mars" Clean Up Some "Hot Stuff"



PART OF A CHEMICAL Warfare decontamination squad does its job on mustard gas shell-hole. Things to note: the "shuffle box" in the foreground, the proper mixing of plain dirt and chlorine of lime, marking of the contaminated area, and the complete protective clothing on the men working directly by the shell-hole.—Signal Corps photo.

Lesson in Decontaminating A Wall



A MEMBER OF a Chemical Warfare decontamination squad, works on a simulated wall area that has been contaminated by a vesicant gas. Using the standard three-gallon spray apparatus which contains a slurry of chlorine of lime and water, the man is carefully spraying the entire contaminated area. This same treatment is used on any contaminated wooden surface except floors.—Signal Corps photo.

Pretty Slick, These Chinese
 'Ng' -- That's All, Sir

Maybe he's used to it by now. Or maybe he's cursing the fate that was responsible for giving him his last name and for causing him no end of explanations and embarrassments during his twenty-two years of life.

In any event, a recent addition to the Trailblazer Division is going to find Army life in Camp Adair very amusing or very trying—and all because of his last name.

At least he'll make his company clerk happy whenever his last name has to be written out or spelled out for any particular reason.

But when it comes to pronouncing it—well, that's another matter.

But Private George T. Ng, Chinese soldier from San Francisco, confirmed the information on his card and insisted that Ng wasn't an abbreviation or anything else, just his last name, and they would have to take it or leave it.

And pronouncing it is, easy, he said. If you have a fair tone-voice or your diction is still in good shape.

Take any word like griping, or kissing, or the sound of a bullet as you gratefully hear it plop into something solid a safe distance away, pronounce it right by stressing the last syllable hanging on to the sound—and you have the tongue-

Fine Appearance
 Of 70th in Portland Wins Praise

The officers and cadre of the 70th Division created a fine impression upon the citizens of Portland when they were in Portland last week for the exercises before the Oregon premiere of "This is the Army."

Major General John E. Dahlquist, divisional commanding general, received a highly complimentary letter from Mr. D. H. Bates, of Portland, which was printed in last Saturday's daily bulletin.

"Yesterday I watched a group of men parade down Fourth Street in Portland—the preliminary to the Army Emergency Relief's opening performance of "THIS IS THE ARMY." Never has such a well-groomed, disciplined outfit ever been on parade here. Officers and the excellent work of the non-commissioned officers reflect a good staff for your combat unit. I wish 'Hirohito' could see it in the making."

The nucleus of the 70th has established a fine reputation for itself in the short time since the Division was activated. With the fillers arriving, it is going to take hard training and strict discipline to maintain these standards.

Mess Sergeants
 Getting Medals

The War Department is now awarding medals to Mess Sergeants. That's right, mess sergeants.

One Army cook recently got the Legion of Merit.

He is S/Sgt. Edward Draba of Schenectady, N. Y., and the 304th Medical Bn., and was cited for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. He originated many unusual and appetizing recipes for the utilization of left-over scraps. This ingenuity has greatly reduced food losses from waste and spoilage. His messes have been outstanding as to economy, appearance and cooking."

How to Handle An Aerial Hot Foot



Sgt. ROY SALVANO demonstrates the correct method of handling and disposing of an incendiary bomb. He has sprinkled dirt on the area around the bomb, and with a shovel has lifted the fire and bomb together. He will drop the bomb into the pit of dirt on the right where it will burn itself out without causing damage. Note that the attendant is very carefully standing on the upwind side of the bomb as the fumes from it are noxious.—Signal Corps photo.

Chemical Warfare Men
 Do Large Job on Post

Under Maj. Armstrong
 Section Centralizes
 All C.W.S. Supplies

INSTRUCT NON-COMS

Though just a small branch of the Army Service Forces, the Post Chemical Warfare Office, under the direction of Maj. Earl S. Armstrong, does big things in Camp Adair.

The principal duty is the receiving, inspecting and issuing of all C.W.S. supplies, including training ammunition, for the entire Post.

The C.W.S. Office acts as custodian and centralizes all the supplies, thus insuring the security of the Post. This, in itself, is a highly specialized and technical job.

Another headache to keep this small, five-man section of the station complement busy, is the packing, marking, and boxing of surplus supplies that have to be returned to the depot after being turned in by the units stationed in Camp.

The Chemical Warfare Section conducts regular, prescribed, 30-hour courses for the "gas non-coms" of the SCU and the non-division units stationed in Adair. The trained non-coms, in turn, conduct 12-hour gas training courses for the men of their units.

Cooperating with the Office of Civilian Defense is another phase of C.W.S. work, and the men of

the section have given up more than one Sunday to conduct schools for civilian air raid wardens in nearby towns and cities.

With Col. Gordon H. McCoy, Post Commander, putting great emphasis on fire control, the section has added several hours of incendiary bomb-fighting instruction to the regular prescribed course in gas mask and gas chamber drill and gas identification.

Maj. Armstrong is the head of this small, but efficient section, while Sgt. Ray Salvano, a graduate of the Edgewood Arsenal non-com school, is his right hand man and top-ranking non-com.

With a minimum of personnel they do a maximum of work in a superlative way, and receive the praise and commendation of everyone on the Post.

Chemical Warfare Head,
 Ninth Service Command,
 Visits Adair Last Week

Col. John M. Morris, Chief of Chemical Warfare Branch, Ninth Service Command, visited Camp Adair last week.

Col. Morris was accompanied by Maj. E. F. Armstrong, Post Chemical Officer, as he toured the Post, inspecting the preparedness and gas training of the SCU and attached troops.

From here, the colonel proceeded to Camp Abbot.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL . . . By Dannheiser





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Must be some chow!

And nothing happens when he spells it out loud. Maybe he'll nick-



Sgt. Roy Salvano demonstrates the correct method of handling and disposing of incendiary bombs. He has cleaned out the area around the bomb, and with a shovel, has lifted the dirt and bomb together. He will wrap the bomb into the paper dirt on the right, where it will burn. Sgt. Salvano is a member of the 70th Division. Note that the incendiary bombs are not burning. A special rule of the bomb is to burn from its base. — Signal Corps photo.

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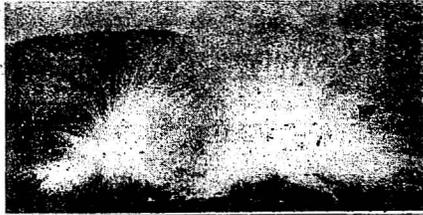
From here, the colonel proceeded to Camp Abbot.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL By Dannheiser



APPENDIX G-3

Camp Adair Sentry Photograph Captions, dated 31 December 1943.



91st Division Photo
WHITE PHOSPHORUS SMOKE bombs burst in a crescendo of fireworks during a rehearsal for the opening of the second series of Chemical Warfare courses in the 91st Division which starts on Monday. The school, to last eight weeks, is part of the Division NCO's training program which has been underway in the 91st since it came off maneuvers.



91st Division Photo
MEN, EQUIPMENT and 37-mm. anti-tank guns are on display at this recent T/S inspection for the A-T Co., 274th Inf., 70th Div.

Officers, NCOs Of 91st Start School Monday

The second term of the 91st Division school for officers and non-coms will open for eight weeks next Monday, Major General William G. Livesay, division commander, announced this week.

Intended to perfect the training and efficiency of the officers and non-commissioned officers, the courses will emphasize the lessons learned from action in the present war.

The assistant division commander will supervise the school with the exception of special courses conducted by the Adjutant General, Division Artillery, Ordnance, Chaplain, or Division Surgeon.

Intensive training in leadership, reconnaissance, combat at night and night raiding will highlight the courses in the non-com school. All non-coms and certain selected privates will be eligible for the courses, provided they are not needed for other duty.

The officers' school will include courses in general staff work, radio, tactics, and combat intelligence.

If You Have a Little Lawn Roller, Call 2814

All they know about it at Sewage Disposal Plant is that somewhere in the cantonment area there is a lawn roller and they want to borrow it. If you have same phone E. G. Kingwell at 2814 and the Seury will have done its first good deed (among the many bad) for the New Year.

Infantryman from Dallas, Texas, WAS Valuable Citizen

While waiting in line for a bus the other night, he noticed two girls shivering in the doorway of a nearby building. Removing his cap in a gentlemanly fashion, he inquired whether they would like to step in line ahead of him. They would be glad to, they said, but with them stepped three soldier friends.

CHIVALRY ISN'T DEAD, BUT...

Pvt. Joseph Palermo of the 375th is now definitely of the opinion that chivalry doesn't pay.

Left standing in the bus, Pvt. Palermo was heard mumbling under his breath all the way to camp.

Their Only Hope Now Is to Get a Sun Dial

A young lieutenant, assigned to a new job at an Air Force school, noticed that his secretary's telephone rang every morning about 11:45. She would answer glance at the clock, announce the time and hang up. One day he asked who it was that called.

"I don't know," the girl said, "I never thought to ask. They call and ask the time and I give it to them."

The officer told her to check. Next day the girl questioned the caller.

"It's the base fire department. They want to know the time so they can blow the noon siren."

"Well how do you know our clock is right?" he asked.

"I've always checked it against the noon siren."

"Who's that, mama?" "That's the sandman, daughter." "What's he doing with those ice tongs, mama?"

4th Army Tests 91st Intelligence Sections

Every Phase Covered in Battle Conditions

Intelligence personnel of higher echelons of the 91st Division were this week undergoing a rigorous series of tests in combat intelligence, currently being conducted by Major Leo W. Bagley, assistant G-2 of the 4th Army, and his staff.

Extending from December 27 through January 3, with the exception of New Year's Day and Sunday, the tests will cover every phase of modern intelligence methods.

Almost all of the testing is of a practical nature being done right in the field under simulated battle conditions.

Day and night patrolling will be covered as well as such technical subjects as the establishment of observation posts by the Intelligence Section of a command post and motor patrolling at night.

One of the most thorough tests of its kind, the intelligence survey is being administered for the first time in the 91st Division under the supervision of Army Ground Forces.

The division G-2 Section and the Reconnaissance Troops are taking part in the seven-day examination.

The testing schedule calls for a full day, with operations beginning at 0730 and extending often to 2400 each day. The purpose of the examinations is to determine the status of training of division intelligence personnel.

Testing of lower echelons of the command will be conducted by Lt. Col. E. O. Poeter, Division G-2, in the near future. The tests will be substantially the same as those being taken this week.

Infantry Still Has Big Job to Do in This War

Major General William G. Livesay, commander of the 91st Infantry Division, addressed an assembly of all his officers last week to point out the important job an infantry division has to do in this war.

"Because of the publicity given to the tank, the airplane, and other machines of war," the general said, "public opinion has maximized the role of the machine and minimized the role of the individual soldier."

General Livesay then cited the example of Poland. "When Germany invaded Poland, the German Army consisted of 25 armored divisions, 10 motorized divisions and 265 infantry divisions. The mechanized forces received the

17 Trailblazers Made New Warrant Officers

"It should be a matter of pride to you that you were chosen," Major Gen. John E. Dahlquist told 17 successful Trailblazer candidates for warrant officer junior grade as they were sworn in, December 24.

The men, who held ratings ranging from Teal to M/Sgt. as enlisted men, will take up their duties as specialists in various organizations of the Division.

In addressing the men briefly, Gen. Dahlquist said:

Important Job
"Many in the Army have a very hazy notion of what a warrant officer is. It is an extremely important grade, although it was made a permanent thing in the

bulk of the press notices, and people almost sight of the usage of infantry divisions that participated."

The general indicated that battles are not won by any one particular arm. Only through "greater coordination and cooperation of all arms" will victory come.

General Livesay urged all junior leaders of the division to take inventory of their responsibilities. He pointed out that laxness on their part now will bring about unnecessary death in the battlefield. Every officer must be confident of his abilities, the general said, and confidence can only come through knowledge.

Army only after the last war. He recalled the so-called "field clerks" of World War I, from which, he said, the rank of warrant officer evolved.

"The warrant officer," he said, "is essentially a specialist, and that is what differentiates him from the commissioned officer."

Are Officers

"I want it understood that I feel that warrant officers are officers. I expect the officers of the 70th Division to so consider you. I wish you good luck."

Those sworn in: Willie A. Marrou, Henry F. Wurtz, Jr., Ray C. Utterback, Charles T. Morris, Robert L. Utterback, Donald A. Pulver, Stuart P. Conmyrell, Richard V. Benvenuto, William D. Rogers.

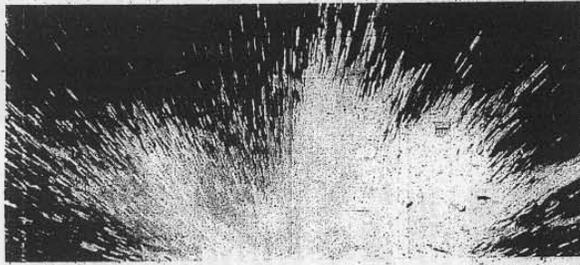
Edward J. Hawes, Roy T. Barnett, Frank M. Sherman, George T. Rosenfield, James K. Hornback, Francis C. Kettleton, Lawrence J. Trezon, Arlon G. Genfield.

They Will Now Be Addressed as 'Mr.'

APPENDIX G-4

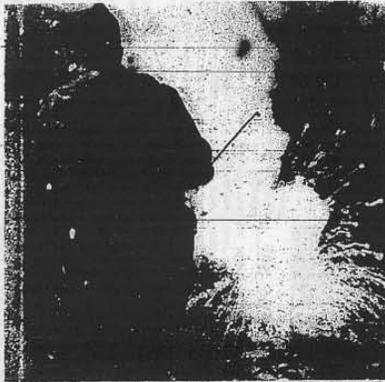
Camp Adair Sentry
Article: *400 Graduated From 91st Gas School,*
dated 28 January 1944.

Whole Lot More Than Just Flash in the Dark



THIS BEAUTIFUL EXHIBITION of pyrotechnics (fireworks) was caught on the Signal Corps camera by Pfc. Joseph Dant despite the most adverse conditions. The deceitfully deadly spray of light in the night is the burst of a white phosphorus shell as it explodes into the air.

Man Alive! Wotta Hot Foot!



WHITE PHOSPHORUS ANTI-PERSONNEL bombs burn more fiercely as water is applied, in demonstration by 70th Division chemical warfare section. It'll burn through your clothing, cause severe burns. Used in trench warfare.

Trailblazers Schooled In Chemical Warfare

The increasingly vital role that chemical warfare, in its many phases, is playing on the world-famous stage of modern battle is being explained to more than 250 officers and non-coms of the 70th Division by means of interesting lectures and colorful demonstrations in the current school being conducted by the staff of the Chemical Warfare Section.

The classes, which cover a 30-hour instruction course from the simple process of adjusting a gas mask to the complex methods of neutralizing land mines, are held every other afternoon in the 370th Gen. In. rec hall and area under Lt. Col. Harry C. Day's direction.

Lt. Col. Day, who joined the Trailblazer Division recently fresh from overseas duty with a look of intense interest and knowledge of the operation of the school, is being assisted by Lt. Anthony J. Appenze, M. Sgt. Marcellus T. Holdt, Tech Edward H. Laybelle, Sgt. Harold K. Vroom, and Pfc. Frank Wapenlicht, Lt. Appenze, formerly of the 36th Division, had been Division CWO

until the arrival of Col. Day. An officer and an enlisted man from each battalion and two EM from each company and battery throughout the 70th Division are being schooled in the multi-phased field operations of chemical warfare in the two-week course and will graduate as battalion and company gas officers and NCOs.

Particular stress is being laid on gas warfare because of the ever-present threat of its use as a last resort by the retreating enemy, Col. Day said.

The laying of smoke screens and their proper uses, which has led to many Allied victories, decontamination methods, and the techniques of handling fragile grenades, hand grenades, land mines, and anti-personnel bombs were included in the school.

Monday Night Dance at Salem Armory Will Aid Victims of Infantile

The Society 40 of 8 and the American Legion are sponsoring a dance for the benefit of the victims of infantile paralysis at the Salem Armory next Monday night.

It is expected that the biggest crowd of the year will be in attendance as an intensive advance sale of tickets is being conducted. Service men are especially invited. The tickets are 50c each and can be obtained at the door.

400 Graduated From 91st 'Gas' School

WINNER WEARS MASK

Five nimble-fingered, breathless GIs slip off helmet liners, flip open carrier covers, out come the masks, some faster than rabbits; five chins go out in characteristic manner; oh go the masks.

Adjust head harness... clear face piece... smooth out wrinkles... test for leaks... replace helmet liner... turn your head... snap the carrier flap... come to attention... raise your right hand.

The Winner... Cpl. George Ryde of 346th FA.

A cheer goes up from the cannoners in the crowd as Cpl. Ryde is declared winner in the speed contest involving all enlisted men attending the 91st Inf. Division Chemical Warfare School.

Over 400 new instructors graduated from the 91st Division Chemical Warfare School this week as the rigid two week course came to a close in a burst of white phosphorus last Friday.

To a man they declared that the course was the "greatest eye-opener they've met in the Army."

"There wasn't a thing in chemical fighting that we didn't cover," remarked one instructor, "and that includes the famous flame thrower."

So familiar with the gas mask

before they took the classes that they could put it on in their sleep, the officers and non-coms soon became equally at home charging through a mile-long smoke barrage, using incendiary bombs and decontaminating buildings.

Perhaps the most surprising revelation of the school was the fact that the new white phosphorus bombs have a greater casualty effect than even high explosives. This was proven statistically as well as by actual experience in Sicily.

The phosphorus, as it was used in the school, has million particles in a radius of several hundred feet, and each particle leaves a burn that cannot be stopped by ordinary means.

"One of the least publicized phases of the present war is that of chemical warfare," declared Lt. Col. S. J. Boyles, chemical warfare officer of the division and in command of the school, "and yet this little-talked-of arm of the service is playing one of the most important roles in modern battle, not in the form of gas perhaps, but in a dozen other ways far more dangerous to the enemy."

Just one example of this is the use of the flame-thrower to destroy pill boxes.

The new instructors are to return to their units to pass on the latest methods. It is intended that every man in the division will be thoroughly trained, in not one, but all aspects of chemical warfare.

J. E. Robinson, A. A. Hillberg, assisted Col. Boyles in the instruction and performance of demonstrations for the school.

Let your shakels shackle Shickelgruber—BUY BONDS!



Lt. Col. S. J. Boyles Lt. R. A. Abbott

Post-CWS Section Issues Supplies To All Troops

The Post-Chemical Warfare Service Office is an hard-working unit as the divisional units of the same branch, though, perhaps, in a much less spectacular and more workaday manner.

The supply of Adair's divisional and attached special troops with CWS supplies and equipment necessary for training and future combat constitutes the principal duty of Major Earl P. Armstrong, Post Chemical Warfare Officer.

In addition, he is also responsible for the training of the SCU

Post Chemical Officer



Signal Corps Photo Major Earl P. Armstrong

and attached NSC troops in the latest developments in chemical warfare.

S/Sgt. Ray Shavans, chief clerk of the section, and his four assistants supervise the issue of gas masks, tear gas, grenades, smoke bombs, and other special CWS ammunition so that the 9th, 91st and attached AGF units may continue their training schedules without delay.

Another important phase of

316th Medics Win Over Co-eds in Information Quiz

On January 19 four men of the 316th Medics defeated four co-eds from Linfield College in the popular "Information Please" quiz program at Service Club No. 1. Score: 100-15.

The Medics team was composed of S/Sgt. Ralph C. Pearson, Co. D; S/Sgt. David D. Summers, HQ Det.; Sgt. Edgar J. Alter, Co. B; and Pvt. Tyler C. Jackson, Co. D. Pvt. Jackson won first prize, with Sgt. Alter as runner-up.

While the girls missed the answers on how old Shirley Temple is and who built the Great Wall of China, they did manage to evade the wolves after the program.

While Pvt. Jackson took full honors as the Medic with the best answers, he remained silent when asked why he couldn't date one of the co-eds... just leered and drooled.

warehouse work is the receiving of surplus and defective issue. All supplies received must be very carefully inspected as to serviceability, packed, crated or boxed according to prescribed Army Regulations and then reported to the depot for disposition.

In some special instances unserviceable equipment must be repaired by the small group of CWS men, although this is normally a function of the units or organizations turning in the surplus.

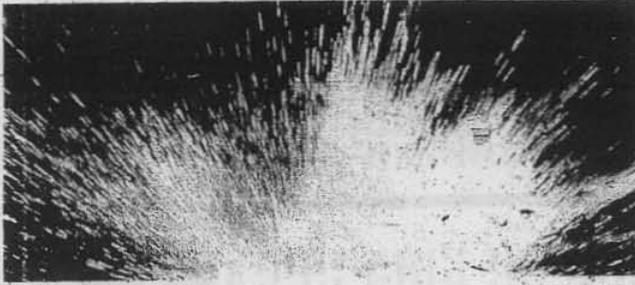
All this is not spectacular work, but just another phase of the Army Service Force's task of keeping Ground Force troops well supplied and equipped.

'Like Myriad Mists in the Night'



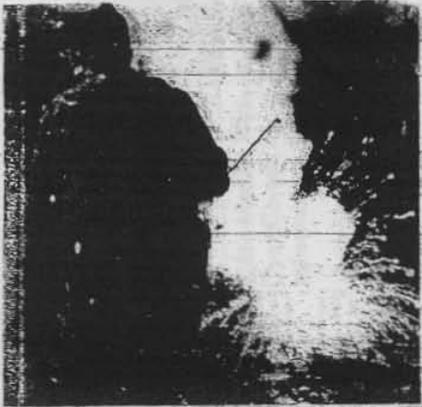
91ST DIVISION MEMBERS plunge through a smoke barrage on the attack. The picture was taken in the Chemical Warfare School which just let out from class last week. The courses included every phase of chemical warfare and trained instructors who could return to their units to pass the information along.

Whole Lot More Than Just Flash in the Dark



THIS BEAUTIFUL EXHIBITION of pyrotechnics (fireworks) was caught on the Signal Corps Photo camera by Pfc. Joseph Dant despite the most adverse conditions. The dazzlingly deadly spray next in the night is the burst of a white phosphorus shell as it explodes into the air.

Man Alive! Wotta Hot Foot!



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Trailblazers Schooled in Chemical Warfare

The increasingly vital role that chemical warfare, in its many guises, is playing on the world-long stages of modern battle is being explained to more than 250 officers and non-coms of the 76th Division by means of interesting lectures and colorful demonstrations in the current school being conducted by the staff of the Chemical Warfare Section.

The classes, which cover a 36-hour instruction course from the simple process of adjusting a gas mask to the complex methods of controlling land mines, are held every other afternoon in the 278th Ave. Co. building.

The laying of smoke screens and their proper use, which has led to many Allied victories, decontamination methods, and the techniques of handling fragrant grenades, hand grenades, land mines, and anti-personnel bombs were included in the school.

The direction of Lt. Col. Harry C. Day, Chemical Warfare Officer. The course, which began January 17, will end with an examination on Tuesday.

Lt. Col. Day, who joined the Trailblazers Hoteling recently from the 278th Ave. Co., is the

until the arrival of Col. Day.

An officer and an enlisted man from each battalion and two EPl from each company and battery throughout the 76th Division are being schooled in the multi-phased field operations of chemical warfare in the two-week's course and will graduate as battalion and company gas officers and NCOs.

Particular stress is being laid on gas warfare because of the ever-present threat of its use as a last resort by the retreating enemy, Col. Day said.

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Post Chemical Officer



—Signal Corps Photo
Major Earl F. Armstrong

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SSgt. Ray Shavano, chief clerk of the section, and his four assistants—supplies, the issue of gas masks, tear gas, grenades, smoke bombs, and other special CWS ammunition so that the 31st and attached ADP units may continue their training schedules without delay.

Another important phase of

400 Graduated From 91st 'Gas' School

WINNER WEARS MASK

Five nimble-fingered, breathless GIs slip off helmet liners, slip open carrier covers, don their masks, some faster than others; five rhinos go out in characteristic manner; all get the masks.

Adjust hood hangers... clear side pipes... smooth out wrinkles... test for leaks... replace hood liner... turn your head... snap the carrier flap... come to attention... raise your right hand.

The Winner!... Cpl. George Ryde of 24th FA.

A cheer goes up from the on-lookers in the crowd as Cpl. Ryde is declared winner in the speed contest involving all enlisted men attending the 91st Inf. Division Chemical Warfare School.

Over 400 new instructors graduated from the 91st Division Chemical Warfare School this week as the rigid two week course came to a close in a burst of white phosphorus last Friday.

To a man they declared that the course was the "greatest eye-opener they've met in the Army."

"There wasn't a thing in chemical fighting that we didn't cover," remarked one instructor, "and that includes the famous flame thrower."

So familiar with the gas mask



Lt. Col. E. J. Boyles, SA, USA, Adair

316th Medics Win Over Co-eds in Information Quiz

On January 19 four men of the 316th Medics defeated four co-eds from Linfield College in the popular "Information Please" quiz program at Service Club No. 4. Score: 160-145.

The Medics team was composed of S. Sgt. Ralph C. Pearson, Co. D, S. Sgt. David D. Summers, Hd. Det., Sgt. Edgar J. Alter, Co. B, and Pvt. Tyler C. Jackson, Co. D. Pvt. Jackson was first prize, with Sgt. Alter as runner-up.

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Let your shooks shake! Shickelgruber—BUY BONDS!

'Like Myriad Mists in the Night'



APPENDIX G-5

Camp Adair Sentry **Article: *70th CWS Has Gas Demonstrations For*** ***GIS*, dated 7 July 1944.**

Camp Adair Sentry

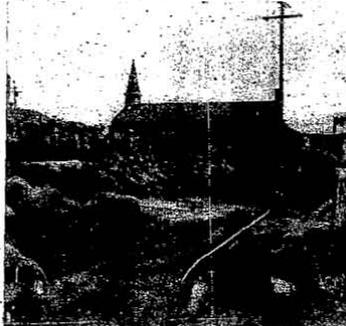
Friday, July 7, 1944

70th CWS Has Gas Demonstration for GIs

Interesting, Intensive Learning

70th GIs from Every Unit

Attend Decontamination Classes



All Trailblazer Units Attend EM Gas School

Lecture on Decontamination, Use of Protective Clothing

Of Deacon LaVelle (Ted Edward LaVelle to be exact) likes to tell about the good old days when he was the impresario of a medicine show down in Texas. Whether the colorful deacon actually did conduct such an enterprise or whether it's just another of his tall yarns is a matter of hazy conjecture.

But one thing is certain, no prospective nostrum purchaser would hang on the deacon's spiel if the audience of GIs who heard him lecture at a recent decontamination course put on by the 70th Chemical Warfare Section.

Highly instructive Entertaining as the course was, it was also instructive. Instructive in one of the deadliest arms of offense and defense that modern armies have devised. Every unit in the Division sent men to it.

Officers of CWS left most of the actual instruction to their enlisted men, LaVelle, Sgt. Harold Vroom and Tech Frank Wagonknight. They not only lectured but staged fascinating demonstrations.

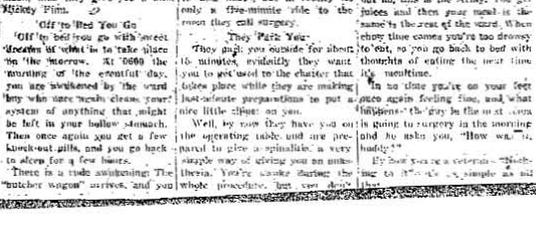
Dressed in heavy rubber suits, wearing protective undergarments, gloves and gas masks, Vroom and Wagonknight showed how decontaminating agents are mixed with earth and sprayed, or just laid out and sprayed for painted objects or areas which were covered with mustard gas or other gases.

They particularly showed how methods to wipe mustard gas from clothing after being out of action by gas. A chemical agent spraying mustard over a convoy can halt resistance and is effective as a method of bridge or artillery barrage. Quick action of the part of personnel in recognizing and combating gas is necessary to keep an advance rolling along.

The classes were slow, various requests that change color to indicate gas.

Spectacular Demonstration was that showing how decontamination and decontamination can be effected by ammonium sulphate.

A model bridge was built under which were placed charges of explosive and gas. The resultant charge not only breaks up the bridge but leaves the surrounding



Does End of Europe War During Summer

Churchill Says Big 3 Plans, Progressing

The end of the European war by the end of this summer was predicted by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a recent address at London's Mexican Embassy.

More optimistic than he has been since Dunkerque, Churchill said, "It is a great moment in the history of the world and it may be that events will occur in the next few months which show us where we are soon to be relieved of the curse which has been laid upon us by the Germans."

Pointing out that there are now 50 million men fighting in Normandy, Churchill declared that the Tehran conference plans of the "Big Three" are being steadily carried out. He said that continued resistance by the Germans will make it "more terrible" for them, prolonging the length of the war and will result in the complete destruction of the German people.

HIS WORKING HOURS

He's not working the way he had worked in a young officer's life. He's not working the way he had worked in the street. He's not working the way he had worked in the office. He's not working the way he had worked in the bank where he cashed his checks.

He's not permitted with gas that work of rebuilding is considerably slowed down.

That's because the workers who wear the man-from-Mars protective clothing cannot work over 45 minutes without shedding their heavy garments. By that time they are literally drenched with sweat and perspiration takes from the same piece of the same long before that time.

(1) A LARGE CLASS of GIs from every unit attend classes on gas decontamination and control in the 70th Division Chemical Warfare Section.

(2) WEARING HEAVY RUBBER protective garments, Sgt. Harold Vroom and Tech Frank Wagonknight show how contaminated buildings must be well scrubbed before they can be used again.

(3) VEHICLES MUST BE washed with a reagent to remove the gas, then washed with warm water before the reagent also removes all the paint.

(4) MIXING EARTH and chemicals provides a method of decontaminating areas of ground through which much foot traffic must move and which would otherwise spread the poison.

(5) SPRAYING CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS covers larger areas in a shorter time.

(6) A CHARGE of dynamite explodes under a dummy bridge and wrecks it completely while at the same time gas is sprayed over the surrounding area to hamper enemy's rebuilding efforts.

About His Operation

By Pfc. Mack Freedman
"Boy, what a feeling once it is over—but let me tell you the whole story!"

"First they led me in a private room with a bed. You see, it's a big deal, but not for me."

"The night before you're to be operated on, they give you a good cleaning. You just ride around in the shower. At 6:00 the morning of the operation day, you are awakened by the ward boy who says 'Good clean, your system of anything that might be left in your hollow stomach. Then once again you get a few knock-out pills, and you go back to sleep for a few hours."

There is a rush awakening the "butcher wagon" arrives, and you

feel a thing. It's really a wonderful invention or should I say discovery in medical science. You're wearing white, capriose Havelock and Gilette are taking care of you so that you will be comfortable that part of your anatomy that has been troubling you.

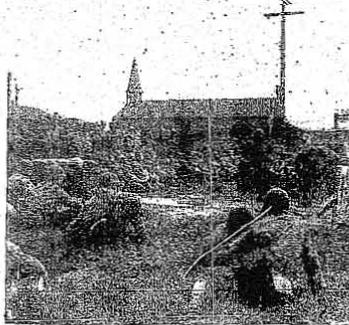
"Now you're a Starbuck. In 10 minutes you're back in your room with thoughts of decontaminating a nice juicy steak. You are really hungry for a real meal, but no, this is the Army. You get juices and then your meal is the same as the rest of the ward. When they come you're too drowsy to eat, so you go back to bed with thoughts of eating the next time it's available."

"In no time you're on your feet once again feeling fine, and what happens? The guy in the next room is going to surgery in the morning and he asks you, 'How was it, buddy?'"

"It was fine as a catfish. Thanking to the 'A' table, a simple as all that"

Friday, July 1, 1944
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Interesting, Intensive Learning * * * 70th GIs from Every Unit * * * Attend Decontamination Classes



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They particularly showed the methods in which vehicles can be cleaned after being brought out of action by gas. A strategic direction-giving manual over a conveyor belt exhibited traffic as effectively as a bombed-out bridge on the part of a messenger in recognizing and combating gas in a second-ary to keep an advance rolling along.

The deaths were shown various ways, that change color to denote gas.

Spectacular Demonstrations

A spectacular demonstration was their showing how decontamination and decontamination can be effected by simultaneous explosions.

A model building was built under which were placed charges of explosives and gas. The resultant charge not only breaks up the building but forces the surrounding



- (1) A LARGE CESS of GIs from every unit—attendees on the 70th Division Chemical Warfare Section.
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Sees End of Europe War During Summer

Churchill Says Big 3 Plans Progressing

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Pointing out that there are now one million men fighting in Normandy, Churchill declared that the Tehran conference plans of the "Big Three" are being steadily carried out. He said that continued resistance by the Germans will only make it "more terrible" for them, prolonging the length of the war, and will not result in a comprehensive peace.

THE FRANK DUNNO

Beetle-Pop weeks the "Wave" had snatched a young officer today for the supply along the street. And for weeks he had returned lecturing—grinning broadly.

"Say, what's his rank anyway?" asked a sergeant in a dark uniform.

"Can't say," said the sergeant. "But he's officer of the guard at the 'bank' where I cash my checks."

Street was permeated with gas that work of rebuilding is considerably slowed down.

This is because the workers who wear the gas from more protective clothing cannot work over 45 minutes without breathing pure fresh air. But that will be done by the time the gas has been blown away by the wind.

About His Operation

By Pfc. Mack Freedman

Boy, what a feeling once it is over—but let me tell you the whole story!

First they isolate you in a private room with a bath. You feel like a big shot, but not for long.

The staff before you're to be operated on, they give you a good cleaning and if you know what I mean, then they give you a mild anesthetic.

Off to bed you go.

Off to bed you go with sweet dreams of what is to take place on the morrow. At 6:00 the morning of the operation day, you are awakened by the ward boys who come again clean your system of anything that might be left in your hollow stomach. Then once again you get a few lumps of pills and you go back to sleep for a few hours.

There is a soft awakening. The "nurse" comes, and you're

over the surrounding area to hamper enemy's rebuilding efforts.

feel a thing. It's really a wonderful invention or should I say discovery in medical science.

You're awake while Captain Hawkins and Officer are taking care of you so that you will be in the best of your mind—no that has been troubling you.

Now for a Steak!

In 10 minutes you're back to your room with thoughts of delectable steak, juicy steak. You are really hungry for a real meal, but no, this is the Army. You get a slice and then some more. The same as the rest of the world, it has been shown that you're too drowsy to eat, so you go back to bed with thoughts of eating the most delectable steak.

It is no that you're on your feet in 10 minutes, but you're not ready to eat, so you go back to bed with thoughts of eating the most delectable steak.

Well, in case they have you on the operating table and are waiting to give a splint, a very simple way of saving you an hour's time. You're awake during the operation, but you don't

APPENDIX G-6

Corvallis Gazette-Times

**Article: *Timber Wolf Division Sees Demonstration
of Combined Power*, dated 20 July 1943.**

Corvallis Gazette-Times, 7/20/1943

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Timber Wolf Division Sees Demonstration Of Combined Power

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A graphic first hand demonstration of the devastating fire power of air and ground forces combined was presented to troops of the entire Timber Wolf division Saturday afternoon on the range area of Camp Adair.

oral

Taking part in the demonstration were P-39, P-38 and B-26 planes from the Portland air base and from Seattle, and units of the division firing medium artillery, light and heavy machine guns, mortars, automatic rifles and rifles.

of

Various types of bombing, including even a few of the huge 500 and 300 pound "block busters" were staged by the planes. The planes, coming in at 300 miles per hour, also demonstrated use of cannon and heavy machine guns from the air, blasting away at a target visible from the area in which the division was seated.

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Following the air demonstration, ground fire was concentrated on another target, while all the targets represented enemy troops. Tracer bullets made the effectiveness of fire visible to the troops watching.

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Present for the occasion were four divisional commanders, Major General Gilbert R. Cook, Timber Wolf division; Major General James L. Bradley, 96th division; Major General William G. L... 91st division, and Major General John E. Dahlquist, 70th division, and Brigadier General Bryant Z. Moore, assistant divisional commander and Brigadier General William C. Dunkel, artillery commander, Timber Wolf division. Other staff officers from these divisions were also guests of General Cook.

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APPENDIX G-7

Edwards, Herman

Article: *\$40,000,000 Sage Center Oregon's Most Important 1958 Event In Military Planning, dated 28 December 1958.*

\$40,000,000 SAGE Center Oregon's Most Important 1958 Event in Military Planning

By HERMAN EDWARDS

Oregon's most important event, moneywise, in the military field in 1958 was the long step taken in construction of the \$40-million-dollar SAGE Direction Center of the Portland Air Defense Sector at Camp Adair, near Corvallis.

The Air Force on Dec. 15 occupied the massive steel and concrete building, constructed at a cost of five million dollars, as the electronic war center will begin to coordinate gas warfare of the state and the defense of the Pacific Northwest.

At that stage, construction of the building is estimated to be about 25 per cent completed.

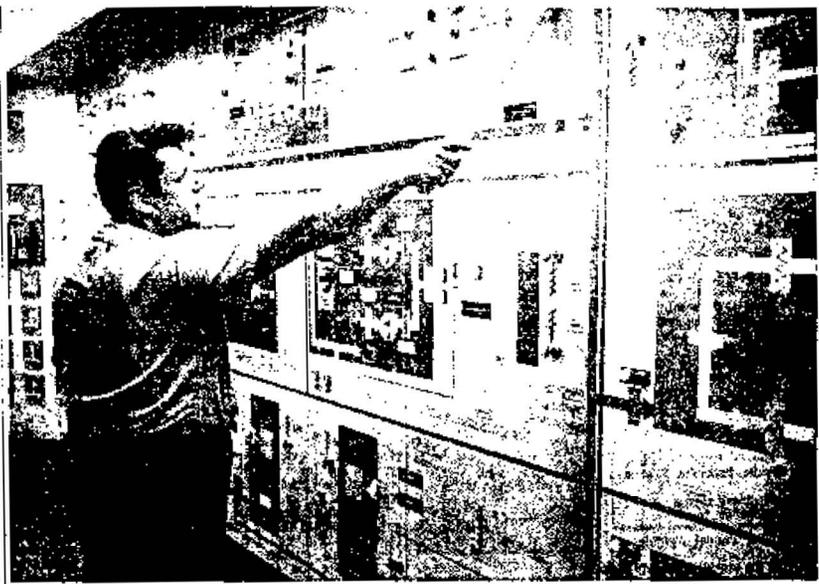
The first part of the building, a 100,000-sq-ft structure of steel, concrete and aluminum, was dedicated by Rep. Walter Norblad (D-Ore.) has said contracts will be let for the second of 1959 and completion will be within 18 months.

Ground Watch Ends

Long-expected word releasing the hundreds of volunteers from duty in the Ground Observer Corps and the Portland Filter Center came from the Air Force in November and with it the announcement the air defense warning system had been developed to the point where it could take over the entire responsibility. The DOC will go out of existence Jan. 31, 1959.

The year 1958 brought something new to the Naval Reserve, Army Reserve, Air Force Reserve, the Air National Guard and the regular Air Force establishments in Oregon.

With the Navy's adoption of its new Selected Reserve Program which in short, trains selected reservists for active duty as crews, technicians and



First step in construction of \$40-million-dollar SAGE installation at Camp Adair near Corvallis was completed in 1958 to become most important military event, moneywise, in state during year. First step was completion of five-million-dollar building to house electronic gear needed to digest

information on all aircraft in area. Jim Whitehall (above), technician for Minneapolis-Honeywell Co., is in the control room of SAGE installation's air conditioning system, which will keep thousands of tubes and other electronic gear at proper functioning temperature.

maintain its planned peacetime division strength of five battle groups.

Pointing to the importance of the National Guard establishment in Oregon Gen. Eliza said that in 1958 federal funds spent in its support totaled nearly \$13,500,000 and the State Military Department will come at a later date. The

base at McNary Field, Salem, operated by the Navy several years before the program here was canceled, was in leased to the Oregon Army National Guard, which took its place from Portland International Airport to the Salem base.

The Oregon Air National

324th Troop Carrier Squadron The 13th also started the year with new aircraft, the twin-boom Fairchild C-119 Flying Boxcar which replaced the faithful old C-46 Curtiss Commando.

The Portland Air Force Reservists also got a new outfit, the 59th Air Rescue Squadron equipped with the Grumman SA-18 Albatross. This squadron helped take up some of the slack for personnel felled out in reorganizing of the 40th Wing. Others who desired maintained their retirement credits by enlisting with the 500th VAR group at Vancouver.

Appendix G - Newspaper / Journals
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Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report

Ground Watch Ends

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The year 1958 brought something new to the Naval Reserve, Army Reserve, Air Force Reserve, the Air National Guard and the regular Air Force establishments in Oregon.

With the Navy's adoption of its new Selected Reserve Program which, in short, trains selected reservists for active duty as crews, teams or units rather than as individuals, Portland Naval Reservists were informed they will receive two destroyer escorts fully equipped for anti-submarine warfare operations for their very own.

Ship to be Operated

The new program will assign crews of reservists to their own ships which they will take into active duty with the fleet if emergency arises. The crews will keep their gear aboard ship at all times, will conduct their weekly drills there, will take the ship out of the harbor once a month for training, and once a year they will join the



First step in construction of 40-million-dollar SAGE installation at Camp Adair near Corvallis was completed in 1958 to become most important military event, moneyswise, in state during year. First step was completion of five-million-dollar building to house electronic gear needed to digest

information on all aircraft in area. Jim Whitehall (above), technician for Minneapolis-Honeywell Co., is in the control room of SAGE installation's air conditioning system, which will keep thousands of tubes and other electronic gear at proper functioning temperature.

fleet for two weeks of active duty.

Portland Naval Reservists will get the USS McGinty (DE-365) some time in January. A crew of 101 officers and men is in process of organization to go aboard when she arrives. The USS Edmonds (DE-406) will come at a later date. The training submarine USS Pargo and the minesweep Reebird will remain at Portland, but the destroyer escort USS Gilligan, long the training ship of Portland reservists, will be decommissioned.

In February, 1958, the Oregon Military District, headquartered at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., went out of existence and was replaced by Headquarters, Oregon Sector, X Army Corps (Reserve), charged with the same responsibility of directing the training of Army Reservists in Oregon. The change, part of an Army economy cutback, involved a reduction in personnel.

Training Center Grows

Good progress was made on construction of a \$500,000 Army Reserve Training Center in north Portland, first to be built in the city, and a second was authorized by Department of the Army, in southeast Portland.

Gov. Robert D. Holmes and Maj. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea, the adjutant general, joined National Guard forces in opposing the proposed reduction in National Guard strength. The proposed cut was rescinded at the Pentagon, assuring that the Oregon-Washington 41st Infantry Division would re-

tain its planned pentomic division strength of five battle groups.

Pointing to the importance of the National Guard establishment in Oregon, Gen. Rilea said that in 1956-58 federal funds spent in its support totalled nearly \$13,500,000 and the State Military Department had built four armories at a cost of \$1,500,000. The value of federal property in the hands of 80 National Guard units in 38 Oregon communities is approximately 45 million dollars, Gen. Rilea said.

The Naval Air Reserve fa-

cility at McNary Field, Salem, operated by the Navy several years before the program there was canceled, was released to the Oregon Army National Guard, which moved its planes from Portland International Airport to the Salem base.

The Oregon Air National Guard's 123d Fighter Interceptor Squadron (Defense) started the year with new aircraft, the twin-jet Northrop F-89H Scorpion, capable of carrying the Falcon air-to-air missile which incorporates a selection device enabling it to

seek and destroy enemy bombers.

The Air National Guard's facilities at Portland International Airport, which in three years had added a new hangar, new administration building, new aircraft control and warning building and new parking apron at a cost of \$1,600,000, needed only the addition of a warehouse and motor shop to stabilize the facilities for some years to come. These were authorized in October at an estimated cost of \$245,000.

Delta Daggers Appear

More noticeable perhaps than any other military change was the appearance in the skies over the Portland area of the supersonic triangular-winged Convair F-102 Delta Daggers which came to Portland's 460th Fighter Interceptor Squadron in June, replacing F-89D Scorpions.

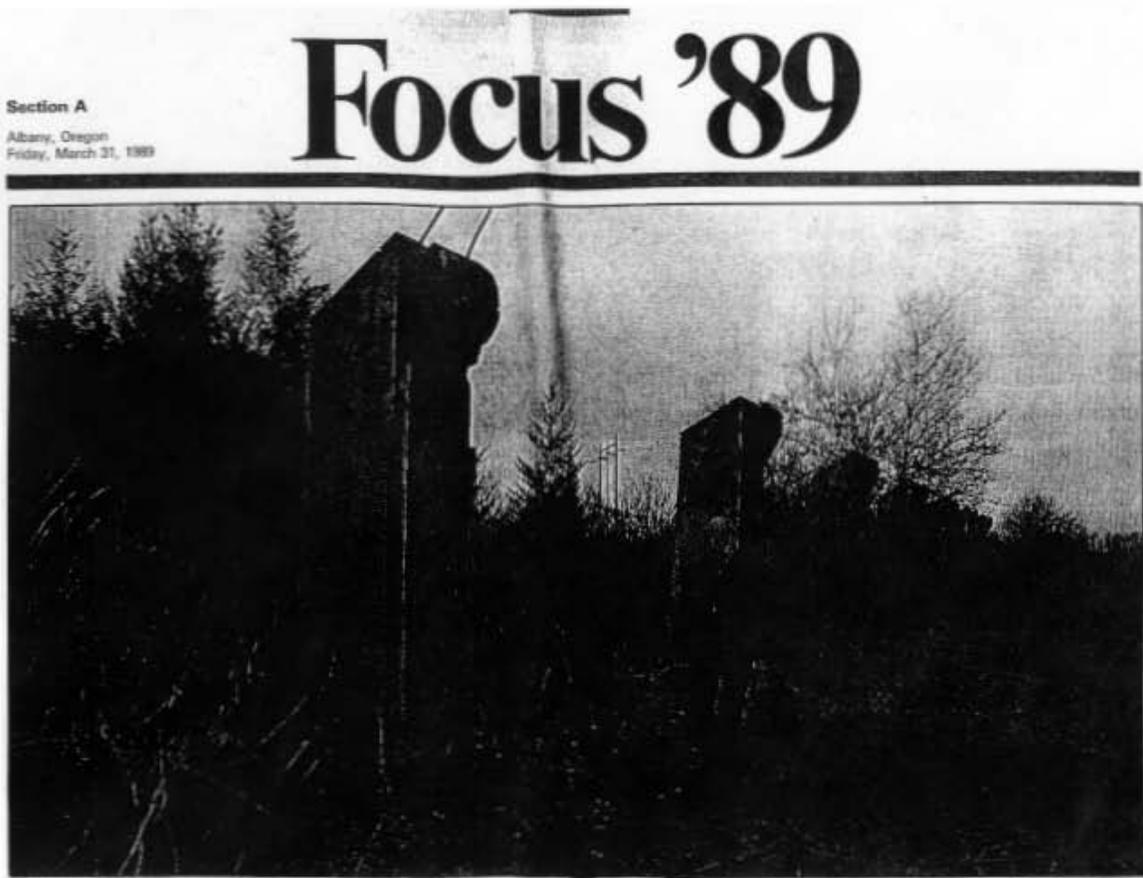
During a long period of transition training of pilots and mechanics on the new planes, flights of F-102s from McChord Air Force Base, Wash. stood alert for the Portland squadron at Portland International Airport. In November the pilots of the 460th reached required proficiency in the F-102s and resumed their job of defending the Portland area.

Portland's famed Korea-nested 403d Troop Carrier Wing, Air Force Reserve, felt the ax of federal economy and was replaced by the smaller

APPENDIX G-8

Kislingbury, Graham

**Article: *Camp Adair: It's Gone but the Memories
Live On*, dated 31 March 1989.**





Members of the 70th Infantry Division learn tactics of bayonet combat at Camp Adair.

Camp Adair

It's gone, but the memories live on

By **GRAHAM RISLINGBURY**
 Albany Democrat-Herald

To this day, many longtime mid valley residents still refer to Adair Village, the E.F. Wilson Wildlife Management Area and surrounding lands as Camp Adair.

A World War II Army cantonment, Camp Adair has been closed for nearly 65 years. But for thousands of former GIs, civilian workers and area residents whose lives were in some way touched by Camp Adair, the memories live on. Many remember that Camp Adair, with a population of more than 30,000 during the peak of the war, was Oregon's second largest city.

Former industry workers remember the training in the secretions grazing Oregon elk. Hunters brought heat, food and countless cases of poison oak. The winters offered more than enough rain and mud to turn the camp the nickname "Swamp Adair."

Albany residents remember the weekends when soldiers from Camp Adair filled the downtown theaters and the USO Hall (what is now McMillan's Furniture at First and Linn.) Others remember the dances at Camp Adair and others such as Jack Benny who entertained them.

Adair area business and property owners still remember the struggle of being moved off their land when the Army moved in.

Camp Adair, like other cantonments around the country, was never meant to be a permanent military installation. It was a temporary training site for troops preparing to go to the battlefields of Europe and the Pacific.

In 1941, the Army was looking for good cantonment sites in Oregon, including areas near Corvallis, Eugene, and Medford.

The champions of commerce from Corvallis, Albany and other mid valley communities lobbied together to lobby for a site about 10 miles northwest of Corvallis and 10 miles southeast of Albany.

After the rumor got out that Eugene was to be awarded the site, Corvallis businessmen dispatched businessman John Gallagher to Washington, D.C., armed with volumes of material to support their case. He presented convincing arguments.

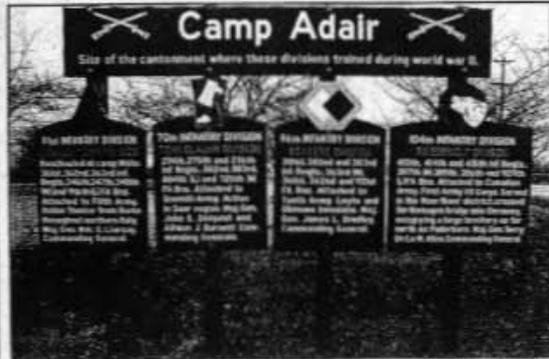
Before Gallagher returned to Oregon, the Army sent an inspection team to the mid-valley site. On Dec. 15, 1941, the mid-valley location was awarded the cantonment. Another cantonment, Camp White, was to be built near Medford. Eugene struck out.

The mid-valley camp, situated on about 50,000 acres in southern Benton and southern Polk counties, was later named after Lt. Rodney Adair, an Oregonian killed in the Mexican border conflict of 1916.

Continued on page 2



Forrest Moore was a 'Trailblazer.' His story is on page 8.



Sign on Highway 99W at Camp Adair Road honors divisions that trained at Camp Adair.



Long columns of the 274th Infantry string out on an approach march at Camp Adair.

Camp Adair

Continued from page 1

Camp Adair was a mammoth project, costing an estimated \$7 million. It took more than 1,000 construction workers to build the installation.

In addition to facilities being approved, gaspumps, water pipelines, railroad tracks removed, and the small town of Wells wiped off the map.

Troops started training at the installation in 1942, and major construction was completed. Many steps in preparation for the camp's 25th birthday were taken. The official dedication ceremonies on Sept. 7, 1967, drew 1,000 civilians.

The camp indeed was like a city. It had a sewage disposal plant, garbage incinerator, water purification system, laundry, field houses, seven chapels, dry cleaners, and paved streets.

Four infantry divisions called Camp Adair home: the 1st "Powder River" Division, 9th "Deadend" Division, 7th "Trailblazer" Division and 10th "Hawkeye" Division. No more than two divisions trained at the camp at one time.

The barracks, warehouses, headquarters and most of the other facilities were situated in the valley section of the camp, which is now part of the U.S. Forest Service's Wildfire Management Area.

Most maneuvers were conducted in the more rugged terrain on the west side of the camp, including portions of what is now the McDowell State Forest. "The Trailblazers," the last division to train at Camp Adair, stopped out in July 1964.

In 1944-45, the installation also was used as a prisoner of war camp for captured German and Italian soldiers.

Late in the war, the Navy briefly used Camp Adair as a training site for replacement troops for the Pacific Theater.

What is now Adair Village was, during the war, a large hospital complex capable of treating 1,000 patients. The Navy took over the hospital complex in 1945, using it to treat men wounded in the Pacific.

Camp Adair officially closed on May 26, 1946, but it didn't sit empty long. Oregon State College was the next to move, occupying the hospital properties in November 1946 and converting them

into apartments for the wives of veterans who enrolled as GI benefits.

The same houses housed an Adair Village, a community with its own mayor and council, weekly newspaper and gymnasium. But by 1961, demand for veterans housing had tumbled off. USC closed Adair Village on June 30 that year.

The federal government returned to the Adair Village site in 1967, acquiring the area for an Air Force station — not without a fight.

Conversion of Adair Air Force Station was the Semi-Automated Ground Equipment (SAGE) Building. The massive concrete foundation, which still stands, housed \$2 million worth of radar and communications equipment. It provided automatic surveillance as part of an early warning system to guard against nuclear missile attack.

New buildings were constructed to house 500 to 600 military and civilian personnel. The station also had a gym, officers and enlisted men's clubs, barracks, mess hall and a base exchange. The Air Force closed the facility in 1968.

In the early 1950s, the state Department of Fish and Wildlife and Chas. H. Johnson State Center (CHJ) received portions of the former Air Force Station. CHJCO was the successful low-income Lodge alternative treatment center before leaving the area in 1957.

In 1957, the former Air Force housing units were purchased and renovated by a private developer. They were named Adair Meadows. Homeowners in the development decided to incorporate in 1958, forming the city of Adair Village.

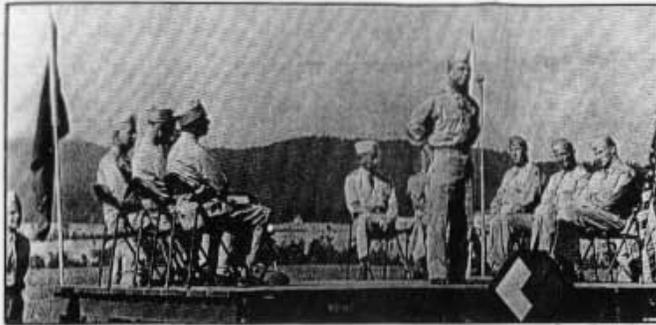
To the north of Adair Village, remnants of Camp Adair — mostly concrete foundations — can still be seen. But one former GI, Ed Arnold, current editor of Trailblazer magazine for officers of the 7th Infantry Division, didn't like what he saw when he returned for a visit several years ago. He offered his old precinct, at 124 "Weather Vane" street:

"I see a nice building every stripe here of both its buildings and the idea of wartime because it's sitting at and found in the walls," Arnold wrote.

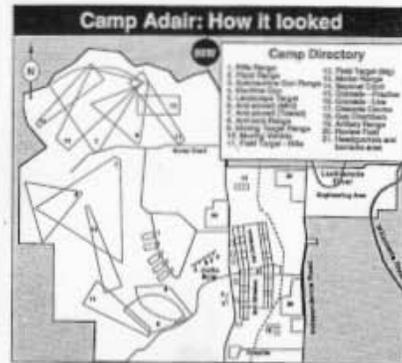
"It's easy to remember the good days you spent together. It's hard to admit it yourself that you're getting old."

FOCUS '98/ADAIR

ALBANY (OR.) DEMOCRAT HERALD, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1960 A-3



'Our enemies are tough. We must be tougher,' Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley tells troops of 90th Division. Oregon Historical Society



In the field, Luther Carlson's helmet provides perfect substitute for a wash tub. Oregon Historical Society



Troops of the 852nd Field Artillery stand at attention for inspection just before leaving Camp Adair. Oregon Historical Society

Forced out

Farmers had to leave land when the Army came calling

By CONNIE PETTY
 Albany Chronicle Herald

When the U.S. government decided to build an Army encampment in the mid-valley in 1942, a lot of farmers were headed off their land.

"I had 2 acres land," Ed Lewis recalled. "It was our family farm."

Lewis, who was 17 at the time, worked with his father, William, on a 20-acre dairy and diversified crop farm in north Benton County, about 10 miles northwest of Albany. The Lewis farm is located on Camp Adair Road just off Independence Highway.

The encampment -- to be known as Camp Adair -- would eventually cover 10,000 acres of mostly farmland in northern Benton and southern Polk counties.

According to Ed Lewis, the farmers had to decide ahead of time whether or not they sold their land. They were told, however, they could buy it back after the war, if a government agency didn't need it.

His father now remembers was bitter about selling his farm to the government. "It was 40 years before they paid him. They were very nice," Ed recalled.

Ed doesn't remember how much the government gave his father for the land, but it was a little less than he paid for it in 1942.

"They had the right of public domain, but there's also a stipulation that a fair price be paid. We had that price was adequate," he said, adding that it didn't cover the cost of moving.

"When you divest a farmer, it's not like moving a household. You have cows, horses, cattle, and equipment to move," Ed said.

William Lewis bought a place south of Corvallis and farmed there during the war.

"The Army used the Camp Adair farm for several purposes. Our house was used for animal-range headquarters and a dog hospital. Dogs were trained here for use on the front lines," Ed recalled.

In 1942, William Lewis bought his old farm -- for about the same price the government had paid him for it in 1942. "It's interesting to me," they had "knocked off the web, stripped the barn out, and left a big open pit. We had an

avoid time getting rid of it." During the war, Ed served in multiple U.S. Naval Air Force. In 1946, he and his wife, Grace, bought the family farm from his father. Now retired, they lease the land to a neighbor.

Muriel Voss Nye grew up in the large, 300-acre house on Independence Road at the foot of Maple Lane. Her parents, Mary and Henry Voss, farmed 240 acres. Henry's brother, Charles, owned the adjoining farm, which became the northeast corner of the encampment. "The Army built its large mess-hall on Charles' property."

Like Ed Lewis, Muriel believes the government underpaid the farmers for their land. The government took a long time settling on an amount, she said. Although her parents eventually got the money, they had to sell machinery and furniture in order to buy a place and move to town.

"My dad bought two cows with him. They bought a piece of 120 and Broadway (in Albany) and sold milk. We made it," Muriel said.

She worked and helped support her parents. "It wasn't much in those days," she said.

Muriel doesn't know what the farm was used for during the war. She joined the U.S. Coast Guard and was stationed in New York City.

The Lewis purchase proved to part of the lease. "I hadn't been in it until about two years ago. I always remembered it as being hope, and it still is," she said.

After the camp closed, Mary and Henry Voss didn't even try to buy back their land. "That was in his 70s and not able to farm any more," Muriel said.

Jack Ferrick, a veteran, bought the farm. In 1964, he sold it to his current owners, Virginia and Byron Kibick.

Kenneth and Virgil Williams had bought their farm in 1928. It was located on Independence Highway near the intersection of Camp Adair Road. When they sold it, they moved to Sheridan.

Their daughter, Gail Williams Olsen, said her parents were ahead the last people to leave their farm.

A housekeeper employed by the government lived in the Williams' farmhouse. "I was there for a while. After the camp closed, buildings were



Walter and Laverne Leppin, above, stand beside 1899 barn, one building not demolished when the Army occupied their farm. In the early '40s Walter stands in field, left, and by barn, below, after a snow storm.



Photo courtesy of William Lewis



Photo courtesy of William Lewis

built and removed or demolished. One of the buildings they tore down was the field house. "My folks were upset. It was quite a community building. I understand," said Olsen.

"When we moved back (in 1961), there were tank traps and holes. I remember my dad plowing up holes. We rode horseback all over the camp. Dad used to tell me to be careful and look out for the typhoids," she said.

The barn, now owned by Gail and her husband, is farmed by Byron and Gail

Clark. The original farmhouse has been replaced.

Laverne March Leppin said some people didn't really believe the government would build the Army camp.

Farmers George Darnest and Ralph Kinser made a bet. Darnest had and had to furnish all the land for a farm well paid for his neighbors.

"We had a big house, so they held it here," Laverne said.

"An architect played and we decided

in the old parlor. Everyone was real red at first, then we were glad to be together," she said.

The Leppins had owned their farm about two years when they were told they'd have to move. They farmed about 200 acres, including 125 acres in what is now their home on Independence Highway at the Polk-Benton county line, and 75 acres that they rented with an option to buy. It was located across the highway, about a half

mile southeast of the main farm. Leppin pastured cattle on the property. "The government planned to be demolishing that farm."

"The Leppins didn't have time to their cattle. Construction workers of them home. The couple had a lot of time feeding and rounding them. One cow had just calved. I recalled.

Continued on page 5



Williams family
Virgil, Eleanor, baby Gail in '48

Boom times

Camp gave area communities big boost

In the early 1940s, Albany was a quiet little town with about 5,000 people.

But in February 1942, the government began building an Army cantonment about 10 miles northwest of the city — and Albany boomed.

Camp Adair made a social and economic impact on the whole mid-valley: From 1942-46, the camp trained thousands of soldiers, housed an Army, and later Navy, hospital and Italian and German prisoners of war. The camp became the second largest "city" in Oregon.

Albany residents found jobs at Camp Adair. And Albany's streets were crowded with servicemen, with spare time and money to spend at restaurants, taverns and theaters.

According to the Nov. 8, 1942, edition of The Oregon Statesman newspaper in Salem, Camp Adair made an impact on that community, too.

When Camp Adair was being built, "the last employable persons were removed from relief rolls," the story said.

Salem, more than 25 miles from the camp, even had problems providing emergency housing and bus service for workers, but law enforcement and health agencies had combined to meet the threatened influx of "camp followers" to keep Salem free of vice, the paper said.

Another story said workers had swarmed to Albany with big paychecks while the camp was under construction. But by fall, things had quieted down and Albany was not the busy-busy soldier overrun town that its residents had been led to believe it would be.

Military police did patrol the streets 24 hours a day in cooperation with law enforcement agencies. But Albany Mayor A.G. Sonders and Police Chief Perry Stellmacher were happy with the situation. According to Stellmacher, "A few of the boys do get a bit too much to drink and there have been a few fights . . . but that is something we expect to get from our own town people."

Albany Chamber of Commerce President V.A. Hurley was also pleased: "Albany is a friendly city and its people feel friendly toward the soldiers at Camp Adair whom we regard as being like those men who have gone into service from Albany," he said.

Albany citizens received the camp with open arms. And servicemen liked

to visit the small town. According to one soldier, "you could get off main street and feel like you were back home."

According to the June 26, 1942, Albany Democrat-Herald, plans were being made to convert the Sternberg Building, 124 First Ave. E. (now McManis's Furniture) into a United Service Organization (USO). The cost was estimated at \$17,000. The entertainment center was dedicated July 18, 1943.

Meanwhile, soldiers could read and play billiards in a building at Second and Ellsworth Street. And the First Presbyterian Church offered to set up and rent beds to soldiers on Saturday nights and serve them breakfast on Sunday mornings, for a nominal fee.

World War II was in full force by then and Albany citizens rallied with patriotic zeal. In August 1943, citizens held an all-day Victory Parade and war bond sale. They also held campaigns to recycle paper, rags, metals and rubber; planted victory gardens, and counted ration stamps for sugar, gas, silk and vitamin A.

Camp Adair sent soldiers' families searching for housing in nearby communities. Albany officials asked residents to share their homes. Garages and extra rooms were converted into apartments. Houses were built on the west side of town, and several hundred commissioned and non-commissioned officers found homes in the community.

Albany also was part of a four-county council intended to prevent problems between the military at Camp Adair and surrounding communities. Nine mid-valley cities were involved.

The council was organized by Oregon Gov. Charles A. Sprague and Lt. Col. R.E.M. Desiblee, area engineer with the U.S. Corps of Engineer at Adair. A coordinator was hired with funds levied by the cities.

The coordinator handled such problems as: land valuations of farms taken by the war department, and for crop appraisals for losses, and for farmers who weren't paid; gasoline rationing; jobs; buses for servicemen; housing; school districts and cemeteries being moved; sanitation; merchants wanting to collect unpaid bills charged by construction workers; carevans through camp; and a gripe from one town wanting to make sure it was getting as much business as the rest.

Forced out

Continued from page 4

The Leppins bought their main farm from Lena Ridders for about \$100 an acre. The price included the crop, machinery, livestock and the hired man. When they sold it to the government, they started shopping for another farm. But hundreds of people were looking for farms, Laverne said. They finally found one near Armit which they still own.

According to Laverne, the old Ridders place had been a landmark since the late 1800s. The large house had served as a Catholic mission and an orphanage. For years, the Ridders family had gotten together to smoke ham and grind their own wheat into flour.

There was a picnic grounds on the farm, the site of Oregon's first horse-drawn merry-go-round. The first Shell gasoline station between Portland and Eugene was located at the farm site. Ridders cemetery was part of the original farm.

The farm had always been well-kept with lots of pretty flowers, substantial buildings and gates and fences. When the Leppins bought it back in 1947, all the fences and most of the buildings had been torn down.

There are still trenches and foxholes in the wooded areas. "Our cattle still drink out of some of the big holes the Army blew out," Laverne said.

The Leppins started over again and later built a new house.

Several neighbors bought back their farms. But no one held a homecoming party.

Now semi-retired, the Leppins "kind of farm but rent some of the land" to another farmer, Laverne said.

Memories

George Simmons prefers to remember the way it was

By KIM JACKSON
 Albany Democrat-Herald

George Simmons said his two years at Camp Adair were wonderful, but he doesn't like to visit the site of the crumbling old World War II Army confinement camp days.

He'd just as soon remember it the way it was.

"I have a friend who lives in Hayward, Calif., who likes to come up here every two or three years and see it, but it hurts me," Simmons said. "It was a time of our lives that has passed by, the youth of our life. There was a lot of excitement and I have many memories of the creative fun we had -- and the hard work, too."

Simmons, 81, was one of the thousands of servicemen stationed at Camp Adair.

Because of an illness during his youth, Simmons could not see combat duty but was still drafted in 1942 for limited duty. He worked as a corporal in Post Ordinance, helping to maintain the base's needs for ammunition, targets for the firing range and vehicles.

He has spent about six months on the post newspaper, The Sentry, before being discharged in 1944.

A lot of changes have taken place since then.

The 1,600-acre area that was the nerve center of the base, including Simmons' ordnance operation, base headquarters, PX, laundry, and other essential services, now serves the state of Oregon as the E.E. Wilson Wildlife Management Area.

E.E. Wilson, which raised pheasants for hunting from 1910 until just a couple of years ago, is now geared to raising new upland game species, such as the French red-legged partridge. The area is also open to hunting part of the year.

Camp Adair closed in 1946 and was stripped to its foundations, which are still visible among the blackberries, trees and tall grass. But even 45 years -- and the ravages of nature haven't dimmed Simmons' memories.

He recently strolled through the area, using remnants such as the crumbling cement pillars of the old field house to piece together a few recollections.

"We used to live here," he said of the old field house. "Oh yeah, that's

what it was all about. They used to play basketball and stuff here during the week, but on Saturday night, they used it for dances. Guys were swinging pale over their heads and over their shoulders . . . it was a lot of fun."

Much is gone. Simmons pointed to places, now open fields, where the supply for the K-9 Corps used to be housed and where a stable for horses used to be.

He said the long rows of cement foundations were probably the vast warehouses of the Quartermaster Corps.

But the large orbance machine shop, part of the area where Simmons worked, is still in use by E.E. Wilson. Seeing it again brought back memories of working with many of the Italian prisoners who were incarcerated at the base.

"They had some prisoners of war, both German and Italian, and we used to use them for work details," Simmons said. "I didn't work with the Germans, but I heard from some other fellows that they were kind of haughty and difficult to work with. But the Italian fellows were funny. They had the time of their lives."

Simmons said one Italian prisoner decided to use the messhalls, so he borrowed a postal worker's bike and just rode off.

"He went clear to Independence before they caught him," Simmons said. "But he didn't care. Later he worked for me on a crew and he said he never had so much fun. He said he had never seen apples growing along the road. He said he had a lot of apples."

Simmons said work details were sometimes hazardous, particularly when dealing with prisoners. That gripped a lot of the prisoners to ask to work in the laundry.

"We'd have some of those fellows and just get them trained and the next day we'd get some new ones," he said. "We'd ask why we couldn't have the same guys and were told, 'Oh, they wanted to work in the laundry. Go to work with 400 women! Well, they just had a ball and you could hardly get those guys out of there.'"

Talking of his work in ordnance brought back some personal memories for Simmons, who met his first wife, Helen, when she came to work in his office.

After she passed away in 1962, Sim-



George Simmons points out the long rows of cement foundations of the vast Quartermaster Corps. warehouses.

mons remarried and now lives with his wife, Maxine, in North Albany. Their home is just a short ride from the old camp, which used to be nicknamed Swamp Adair by the men and women stationed there.

And with good reason. Weather was a big part of life at Camp Adair.

"When they built the barracks, they used green wood," Simmons said. "And boy they shrank up and left big cracks. Then the rain would come down and run through those damn things."

"And of course you didn't dare have any water on the floor in the morning because if you were caught in an inspection you would all be pinned for that. So we were always mopping up water."

He said when he arrived in the fall of 1942, "they haven't been wet to the knees all of the time."

There are just a couple of the unpleasant memories, but even the vast amount of good ones aren't enough to get Simmons to visit the site often.

"Sometimes we'd drive through and my wife will ask me if I want to talk about it," he said. "But it's just talking about it."

He'd rather remember.



Simmons, right, poses with fellow workers in 1944 in Camp Adair Santry office.

'Royal treatment' in Lebanon

By CONNIE PETTY
Albany Democrat-Herald

LEBANON — Pvt. Jack Albion of Genoa, Ill., entered the U.S. Army in October 1942 and was sent to Camp Adair as a member of the 96th Infantry Division.

"They told us that we were going to 'Swamp Adair,' and it was," Albion recalled. It was the rainy season.

At Camp Adair, Albion served first as an infantryman, then moved to the quartermaster unit and ended up working in the hospital. In 1944, he was transferred to a hospital in Pasadena, Calif. He served as medical technician until February 1946.

After his discharge, Albion returned to Illinois where he worked as a truck driver. He moved to Lebanon in 1974.

At Adair, Albion said he "just kind of helped out the nurses. It was mostly general practice, not too many wounded."

The camp offered entertainment in five theaters and a sports pavilion. "We went to the shows a lot and to the PX," he said.

"I remember one time we went to see Joe Louis, an exhibition bout — that was nice to go to."

But Albion missed out on a lot of entertainment at camp because "I was headed for Lebanon a lot of the time," he said.

Albion said Camp Adair soldiers started going to nearby towns on their leaves. For a while, they were offered rides in school buses, then shuttle cars



Jack Albion at Camp Adair, left, and in recent photo.

— semi-trailers with seats in the back. "I didn't do that too long. It wasn't too desirable," he said.

After that, Albion and his buddies would hitch-hike. "Everybody picked you up. I'd get rides with loggers," he said.

"We first went to Corvallis, then finally decided to go to a town where there weren't too many GI's, so we ended up in Lebanon. It was a little farther to get to, but it sure was nice," Albion said.

The soldiers made friends in Lebanon. "We went to church a couple times, for one thing, and we met people in restaurants. We had girlfriends," Al-

bion recalled. "They really gave us the royal treatment over here."

"Lebanon was a smaller town. I made a lot of friends here. That's probably why I'm here today," he said.

His good friends included Britta Lodge and her husband, Ray, now deceased, and Marvin Mays.

During the 1960s, Albion visited Lebanon three times. With happy memories of the community, he and his wife, Virginia, finally decided to move here in June 1974. Albion, 68, worked for the Lebanon School District until he retired in June 1987.



Albion snapped this photo of his buddies at the camp's hospital.

Note in bottle

Friendship flows from river's message

By GARY WHITEHOUSE
 Albany Democrat Herald

A message in a bottle thrown 47 years ago led to a lifelong friendship for a Virginia man stationed at Camp Adair.

Forrest M. Moore was taking basic training with the 27th Engineer's Battalion at Camp Adair in 1941. One of the battalion's projects was to build a pontoon bridge over the Luckiamute near Dallas.

Moore found the bottle with a piece of paper inside it in the shallows along the banks of the river.

"I broke it open and there was a note there that said, 'If anyone finds this, please write to Louis Holt, and it gave the address,'" Moore said. He wrote a letter that night and sent it a response.

Louis Holt, 71, retired, was 14 years old and living with his family near Bridgeport, on the river from Dallas. He visited Ft. Moore to visit.

As soon as Moore could get a pass, he went for Saturday dinner and spent the night at the Holt residence, beginning a friendship with the family that has lasted more than four decades.

Mrs. Holt was a widow, her husband having died in a logging accident, and Louis was one of four sons. The eldest son had died in a Veterans hospital at Walls Walls from injuries suffered at Pearl Harbor, and Mrs. Holt soon thought of Moore as a member of the family, replacing the son she'd lost.

Moore was a member of the 70th Division Trailblazers at Camp Adair for 11 months before he was sent to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., for basic training. He shipped out of Boston and landed in France on D-Day. His unit provided combat engineering services and fought in France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, and was among the first troops to enter Saarbrücken. He last played in Germany's Regiments Line before the Allies.

Shortly after the German surrender, Moore got a chance for an unexpected trip.

"Our platoon leader sent several and said, 'Everybody write one name down, on a piece of paper and drop it in my hat,'" he recalls. Following every soldier's name about seven "miscellaneous" names were initially dropped, but added his name to the list, and it was

"I broke it open and there was a note there that said, 'If anyone finds this, please write to Louis Holt,' and it gave the address."

Forrest Moore

Photo

The floating was him a 10-day rest trip to the French Riviera, which he used in a luxury hotel "right on the Mediterranean, with a five star every night, eating off tables with items, where I was treated like royalty."

The 10 days stretched into it when the Army was unable to arrange transportation for him to return to his unit.

Shortly after that he was told he would be sent back to the States and on to the West Coast, where he was to prepare for duty in the South Pacific.

"While we were in the staging area at Camp Lucky Strike in France, the Japanese surrendered," Moore said. He was discharged on Activation Day in 1945 and was sent home with thousands of other GIs.

Moore visited a sister in Indianapolis shortly after arriving home, and ended up getting a job in a furniture factory and working there for 30 years. At the factory he met Alice, the woman who's been his wife for 43 years.

He later worked for General Motors, then moved to lower Newback where he retired as a salesman in 1982 after 20 years.

The Moores had three children, two of them daughters. One of their daughters and her husband moved up living in Corvallis, and the Moores visited them on vacation in 1984.

"When we got back home my wife decided we were moving to Oregon," he said. It took several months for them to sell their house, and in the meantime Moore underwent heart surgery. They arrived in Corvallis in November 1986.

Through the years, Moore had kept in touch with the Holt family. Louis and his two surviving brothers all became teachers, and Louis recently retired as principal of a school in North Bend. Another brother is a drama teacher in Oregon City.

Moore, 68, regularly visits Mrs. Holt,



Moore 1941



Moore 1986



Moore's military medals

some 40 and living in a nursing home in Dallas, and occasionally visit him in Dallas Holt town. The two recently went on an outing to Bridgeport to see where Holt

dropped the bottle into the river from a bridge - there's a new bridge there now. And they went to the Dallas area to see if they could find the area where

Moore found the bottle, but were unsuccessful. "That friendship has grown through the years," Moore said of his relation

Forty-five years ago, the 270th Engineer's Battalion, above, built a pontoon bridge over the Luckiamute River, where Forrest Moore found a message in a bottle with a 14-year-old boy. At far left, Moore recently looks at a book about the 70th Division Trailblazers. At left are medals in Moore's collection.

ship with Holt. "That was one message we wanted to come out here." The Holt are "a wonderful family," he said. "We call them our family now."

Eye for action

Chester Garstki photographed troops

Chester Garstki of Chicago, Ill., was known as the Trailblazer photographer. He took hundreds of pictures of troops training at Camp Adair.

"I was the division photographer in training, in combat, then when the war was ending. I left to join the 7th Army Photo Group, where I was assigned to be Gen. Patch's photographer," Garstki said in a telephone interview.

The next went to Salzburg, Austria, where he met Gen. Mark Clark, Commanding General of the 6th Army, and became his photographer.

"We got to Vienna, Austria, where I covered the Four-Power Conference and was loaned out to Gen. George Patton, Jr., for one day," Garstki recalled.

That day Garstki took the famous photo of Gen. Patton on the white horse. "The horse had belonged to Hitler and was going to be given to Hirohito had Japan won the war," Garstki said.

Garstki came home in April 1946 to marry his pre-war girlfriend, Cecelia, also a Trailblazer.

In 1975 Garstki returned to Korea. "We had a reunion of the 6th Army, and on July 4th paid our respects to the 10,000 men who gave their lives at the Anzio Beachhead," he said.

Garstki was a news photographer before joining the Army. After the war, he worked for 45 years for the Chicago



Chester Garstki

Recorded the war on film

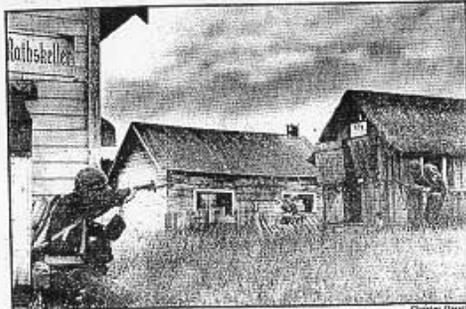
Board of Education, retiring as the board's director of graphic communications in 1981.

Many of his photographs are included in the recently published "74th Division Trailblazer," a 200-page book that has been sent to members of the 74th Infantry Division Association. Copies have also been mailed to libraries around the country, Garstki said.



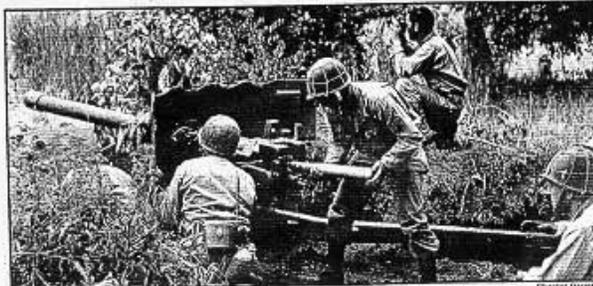
Chester Garstki

Sparks fly during nighttime chemical warfare demonstration at Camp Adair.



Chester Garstki

Troops train in mock German village at Camp Adair.



Chester Garstki

Soldier loads 105mm anti-tank gun on practice range.

PX gave Albany girl chance to grow up

By GRACE JUDD
 For the Democrat-Herald

A post exchange is a large building where servicemen come to relax and purchase things they need after a hard day training in the field.

On one side of the PX is a candy and cigarette bar. Next to it is a store for purchasing some of their personal needs and souvenirs. On the other side is a soft-drink and beer bar.

Toward the front is the lavatory with the kitchen behind it. The center of the room is filled with tables and benches where the men sit and enjoy themselves.

There were 15 of these PXs spread out around Camp Adair. In the latter part of 1942, my mother was a cook in one of these PXs. Help was hard to find and my mother and her helper had a hard time keeping up with all the orders.

In the kitchen they served lunch, ham, sausage and eggs. Hot dogs, hamburgers and egg sandwiches were all served on hamburger buns. There was no lettuce or lettuce on them, just a lot of relish. The men loved the hamburgers and sometimes would eat five or six of them a night. The hot dogs were cut in half lengthwise and broiled first, with these pieces going on a bun.

The hamburgers at times were made of horse meat and station. We always had to use a tray of coffee-cream in, as it filled up to the size of a quart, but we covered it with a lot of relish and had very few complaints.

As I said before, help was hard to get, and my mother's PX was one of the busiest ones. She asked her boss if I could come out on the weekends and help her out here. The bakeries didn't get their bread at that time, and much bread had to be cut. She had seven to 10 boxes of bread to be cut each day. I think each box contained about 10 dozen loaves.

I was 14 years old at the time, and after lunch got me a pass to go out. One day my mother was manager of all the PXs in the area. She had a real estate business in Albany.

One night another cook in another PX was moved under and then asked my mother if I could go help her. My mother had taught me how to cook the different things when I had the home all out. That was my first real job, as they put me on duty. My first and present career check was a \$211.

The PX opened at noon on weekends and I got on duty, so I went to work during the day and worked out there



Grace Judd worked at a PX at Camp Adair. For sewing badges on soldiers' uniforms, they gave her badges in return.

right after school. I earned two school credits in trade and industry.

My next job at the camp was to work the kitchen. The first thing I had to learn was what things to give back, so we were too busy to cook it back in containers. We did need the help.

We served five orders from the kitchen, made sandwiches and milkshakes, and sold plates of ice cream, our biggest order. Each PX had three milkshake machines. I had never seen so many different kinds of them. I think we worked with some of the first ones made. We had to catch a lot of them, jumping off the machine. Sometimes we took a bath if we didn't catch them.

I was told that I was the worst coffee-maker. I kept adding more coffee and still it wasn't good. I started making it at night and putting it in gallon jugs. Then, the next day, I'd really hot it. I

was then told I made the best coffee in the Army.

Camp Adair was also a prisoner-of-war camp for German soldiers. These prisoners were brought into the PX to clean and make supplies. They were real nice fellows, most of them spoke English. You couldn't hardly help but feel sorry for them. They didn't like the war any more than we did. Some of them had their best clothes, buttons and didn't have the kind idea where their children and families were, or whether they were alive or not, as they had had no word from them.

Transportation from Albany to Camp Adair and back was done with a "cattle car" which was a truck cab that looked out a window where the passengers rode. After you got to the camp, everyone had to have a pass to enter. We had buttons made with our pictures

on them. The cattle car took us to the main part of the camp where we met with smaller buses to take us to the different PXs.

The PXs closed at 10 p.m. at night, which gave us time to clean up and catch the bus for Albany at 11 p.m. Getting home was fun; we were all tired and shy.

We sang songs, told stories, and everyone had stories for the trip home.

Camp Adair had one of the largest bowling alleys in the Northwest and it was beautiful. It also had its own laundry, tailor and dental shops. And they had a lot of K&G shops.

When I was 15 years old, Doc gave me a birthday present. I asked if my girlfriend could work with me. She was 15 like me and I were the youngest ones out there. Her brother was also a cook.

A captain came in and asked to see the cook. When he found out how old we

were, he explained. He said when the Army had to have babies, that was time to close the kidnap store, so we had to leave. Two days later Doc put us back in the kitchen. He showed him we were raising one of the best kitchens in the post. The captain later came and apologized.

After the camp closed, I went into making and wallpapering. In 1943, I bought the Depot Cafe, and I was ticket agent for the Trailways buses for six years.

I am retired now and do a lot of needlework. I also spend a lot of time with my 15-month-old grandson adopted from India.

Judd is a retired restaurant owner who lives in Albany with her husband, George.

'Powder River, let her buck!'

By KEN TUTTWILER
 For the Democrat-Herald

I was in Company 1, 3rd Regiment, 51st "Powder River" Division.

We left Camp White (near White City) the first week of September 1943 for the Bend maneuvers. They were rough times for our training. They were the roughest to actual battle conditions. They were over on Nov. 1 and we camped by the Three Sisters mountains. It had rained for three days straight. We were living in our pajamas.

In Nov. 4 we moved into Camp Adair. The 51st Division was already there. A half year before they had taken men from our division to make up the 7th and to train the new recruits coming in.

Word had gotten around that the men of the 51st were mean and tough. Truth is we were tired and burned out.

Camp Adair was a much better place than Camp White. Everyone was glad for the change. We could get passes easier and had the cities of Corvallis and Albany, Seaside and Portland to go to. The only town near Camp White was Medford.

Every two weeks we had to make a bicycle bike. We had full field pack, rifle, steel helmet and gas mask — all had 15 pounds.

Albany was a sleepy little town with one main street. I remember going to the show and seeing the Andrews Sisters singing the River Sacred Pillar. I have a reason to come back every now and then as Rita and Art Stewart, my wife's cousin, and her son, Herbert Green, live in Albany.

On March 15, 1945, we left for Berlin, Va. Then we went to Orono, Alberta, and on to Italy, of the 2d wave in I Company who started out, only 15 came back. The others were either killed or captured.

I just hope the people of the United States are thankful for what those men did for them.

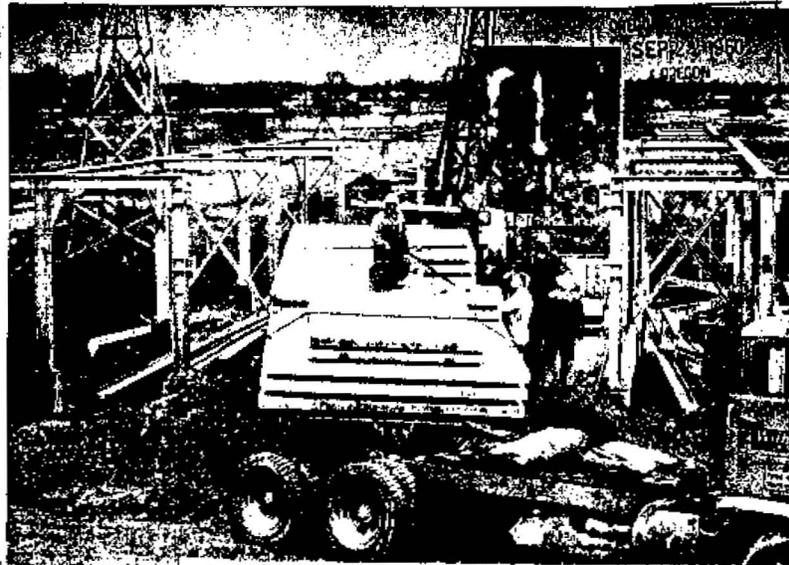
Powder River, let her buck! Tuttwiler, a retired manager for an insurance firm, lives in Morris Valley, Calif., with his wife, Joyce.

APPENDIX G-9

Mainwaring, Bill

**Article: *Camp Adair Missile Work Goes Ahead,*
dated 28 March 1960.**

Adair Adair 72nd Year No. 75 * * Salem, Oregon, Monday, March 28, 1960



STILL WORKING At Camp Adair today, work was going ahead on Bomarc missile launching pads despite reports that the \$2,500,000 project would be scrapped. Here a crane lifted a pre-poured concrete

wall slab into place for one of the 28 pads. The site is about one mile north of the SAGE radar station between Corvallis and Monmouth. (Capital Journal Photo)

Camp Adair Missile Work Goes Ahead

By BILL MAINWARING
Capital Journal Writer

CAMP ADAIR (Special)—Work proceeded today on 28 Bomarc missile launching pads despite reports that the \$2,500,000 project would be scrapped. Here a crane lifted a pre-poured concrete

Anticipated is the scrapping of nearly \$2,000,000 worth of partially completed launching pads. But the government would save about \$31,000,000 by not building additional pads or purchasing the missiles which were to be housed here.

The Air Force today announced a major "back of the curtain" review of the system. That decision apparently was based on recent test failures of the new solid-fuel missile, and because the missile would defend only against enemy aircraft but would be worthless as a weapon against enemy missiles.

Construction of 28 launching pads here is about 65 per cent complete, Sgt. Jack D. Hurdy of Donald M. Drake Co. said today. The company holds a \$2,500,000 general contract.

The said work would proceed until he gets an official stop-work order from the Pentagon. He expects that to arrive via the State's office of the Army Corps of Engineers within a few days.

Employees who were on the job today—going about the facility of their plants and muttering about the mysterious thought processes of Uncle Sam. They estimate here from Portland, Salem, and other nearby towns.

As part of the missile base here would contain the base,

economy during the anticipated construction phase, but very little employment was expected after completion, for the new missile works almost automatically. The huge SAGE center, one

mile south of the missile base, would not be affected, the Air Force said. More than 1,000 personnel will be employed, though as operations expand within the next year or two.

APPENDIX G-10

Oregonian

**Article: *Adair Bombarc Defense Starts: Sage
Nearly Done*, dated 13 October 1959.**

OREGON STATE LIBRARY
1000 NE Oregon Street
Portland, Oregon 97232

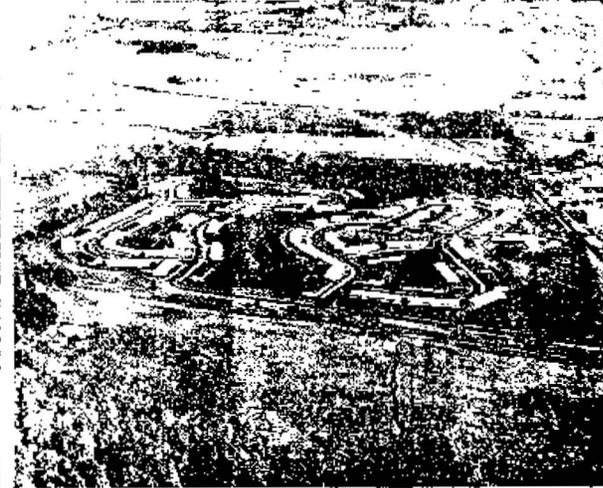
Adair Bomarc Defense Starts; SAGE Nearly Done

CAMP



Oregonian aerial photo by Staff Photographer Verne Lewis shows foundations poured for 24 Bomarc launching pads at

base on old Camp Adair site near of SAGE control building. Storage, maintenance building will rise in background.



Families of officers and men who will operate new SAGE installation are already moving into comfortable housing provided in nearby area adjoining military base.



Push Button Project Gains

CAMP ADAIR (Special)

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report



Oregonian aerial photo by Staff Photographer Verns Lewis shows foundations poured for 24 Boreac launching pads at

base on old Camp Adair and south of SAGE control building. Storage, maintenance buildings will rise in background.

Push Button Project Gains

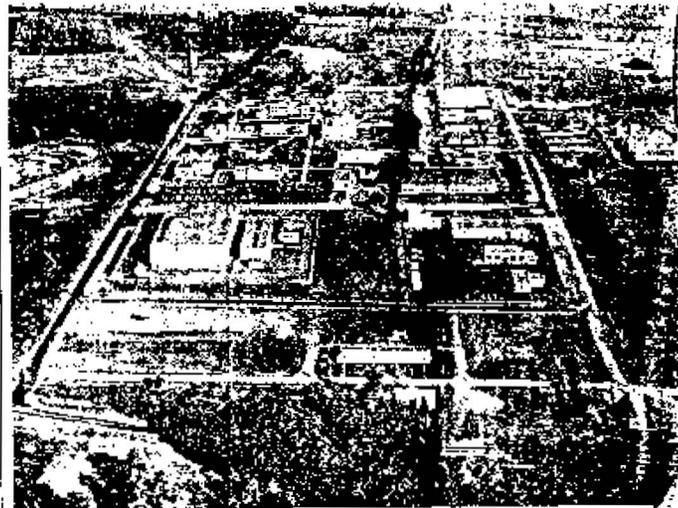
CAMP ADAIR (Special) — Push-button warfare — yesterday's fantasy — is fast becoming today's fact.

From the litter of this once-bombing World War II infantry camp, fantastic new shapes of steel and concrete are pointing electronic fingers at Uncle Sam's new frontiers, which lie 20 miles in the sky and 400 miles at sea.

Foundations are being poured for the first of 24 underground hangars from which supersonic Boreac missiles can be launched to swoop down any enemy target up to 100,000 feet within 480 miles. Const. M. Drake Co. of Portland has the \$2,496,758 contract for construction of the 20 by 60-foot concrete launching pads with their steel shafts extending about 10 feet above the ground.

Three miles to the south, the windowless concrete blockhouse housing the SAGE (semi-automatic ground environment) system which directs the Boreac missiles is completed. Most of the electronic equipment is installed and the electronic brains are in the process of receiving the college education required.

The base with its barracks, officers club, base exchange, gymnasium, library and houses for officers and men of both the SAGE and Boreac installations, is also virtually completed. An open house is planned within two or three



Concrete blockhouse at left houses main control equipment of semiautomatic ground control environment. Other buildings, like small town, support operating staff.

APPENDIX G-11

Oregonian

**Article: *Oregon Farm Searched After Bomb
Plowed Up, dated 11 June 1986.***

THE OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1986

Bomb flares in farm field

MONMOUTH (AP) — A bomb burst into flames under a Monmouth-area farmer's tractor when the blades of his plow ripped it apart, but the warhead may still be hidden in his field.

Walter Conley said an Army bomb squad exploded the detonator but refused to look for the warhead. He said he was plowing the last strip of his field Monday when he hit the bomb.

Tractor noise prevented him from hearing that he had triggered the firing mechanism, he said.

"I had finished plowing and went into the house to get something to drink when my wife said, 'There's a fire in the field,'" he said. "I didn't believe it at first. I thought it was strange that there was a fire because there's nothing to burn — just dirt."

Conley sent his 17-year-old son, Jack, and a brother-in-law to the field with shovels to put out the fire.

Conley's son picked up the burning bomb casing and tossed it a few feet away from a patch of dry grass, then buried it in an effort to smother the flames.

Conley said he didn't realize the object was a bomb until he recalled that his 200-acre farm was near the site of Camp Adair, a World War II infantry training site for about 100,000 soldiers.

Fire Chief Don Milligan said he knew as soon as he heard a description of the burning object that it was a bomb.

Milligan said he called an Army ordnance detachment in Vancouver, Wash., and a two-man bomb squad arrived more than four hours later. The detonator was set off by the soldiers.

Conley said the soldiers refused to search for the warhead he believed was separated from the casing when he caught it with his plow. "They said they didn't have the manpower to search the whole field," he said.

Conley's wife called Rep. Denny Smith, R-Ore., and an aide has arranged for an Oregon National Guard unit to sweep the field with metal detectors.

"I guess I'm lucky I wasn't blown up," Conley said. "They said there was about a half-pound of explosives in the thing."

Oregon farm searched after bomb plowed up

MONMOUTH (AP) — An Oregon National Guard unit searching a farmer's field Wednesday found seven sites where World War II explosives may lie buried.

The guardsmen were seeking a warhead that may have been ripped from an incendiary bomb casing that burst into flames when Walter Conley struck it with a plow Monday.

An Army team may attempt to unearth and destroy any remaining explosives Thursday at the field south of Monmouth.

A 12-man National Guard squad arrived at Conley's field with bomb-detecting equipment Wednesday afternoon.

Within two hours, the detectors identified sites where artillery bombs, probably fired from nearby hillsides during World War II training exercises at Camp Adair, may be buried.

State officials called in the National Guard after soldiers from the Army's 53rd ordnance division in Vancouver, Wash., refused to search for the warhead Monday. The soldiers detonated an 81mm mortar shell, containing gunpowder and phosphorus that was found burning in Conley's field.

"I'm happier today," said Conley. "We're getting some action. That's what we wanted."

However, he said: "If they start

finding a bunch of stuff, I would think they need to come in and check the whole area out. You can't have people going around plowing up bombs."

Lt. Col. Merle Campbell said the National Guard would not dig up the bombs. That job, he said, was best left to the soldiers at Fort Vancouver.

He said Army officials in Vancouver tentatively agreed to send the bomb unit back to Conley's farm at 9 a.m. Thursday to unearth and destroy any bombs.

"I don't know if the signals we're getting will turn out to be bombs," Campbell said. "But considering the millions of rounds that were probably fired when soldiers were being trained here, the odds are pretty good there are some defective ones still out there. Occasionally, someone is going to dig one up."

Polk County Sheriff's Sgt. Jeff Fisher said five or six artillery bombs had been unearthed by area farmers over the years, but this is the first time one has exploded or burst into flames.

Conley said he had plowed the field four times during the past six years.

He described the bomb as a foot-long cylinder with a gear on one end. When it caught on his plow, he said, the casing and detonator apparently were ripped from the warhead and the casing burst into flame.

APPENDIX G-12

Oregonian

**Article: *Explosive Farm Field Declared Safe,*
dated 13 June 1986.**

THE OREGONIAN, FI
June 13, 1986



Associated Press

Oregon National Guard troops from Albany use metal detectors to sweep a farm field south of Monmouth. A farmer plowing the field earlier struck a mortar round that caught fire but did not explode.

'Explosive' farm field declared safe

MONMOUTH — An Oregon National Guard unit declared a farm field safe Thursday after scouring it for military explosives.

Farmer Jack Conley plowed up an 81mm mortar round Monday. The mortar, which contained white phosphorous, caught fire, but Conley didn't notice the blaze until he had finished his plowing and returned to his home.

An Army bomb unit destroyed the mortar round, and the Guard unit was called to check for any explosive devices that might still be in the field.

The Guard unit turned up metal junk, including a piece of chain link, a saw blade, nails, barbed wire and a piece of a plow.

No more mortar rounds were discovered, however, and the guardsmen declared their mission accomplished Thursday.

Pvt. Dirk Polis of the 1249th Engineer Battalion, Com-

pany C., of Albany, said he was so certain that the field was safe, "I would take the plow out myself."

Using density and metal detectors, guardsmen searched a total of six hours Wednesday and Thursday but turned up no other munitions.

Conley's field, about three miles south of Monmouth, is near a former U.S. Army training post called Camp Adair and may have been used for gunnery practice. The camp, used during World War II to house and train combat infantry divisions, now is a civilian city of about 560.

Conley, 54, said he would assume his field was safe "if they say it is."

"I just hope I don't plow up another one," he said. "I don't think it'll bother me too much."

Conley was hoping for rain so he could plant pasture grass on the 13.5-acre site where the mortar round was discovered. He has owned the land for six years.

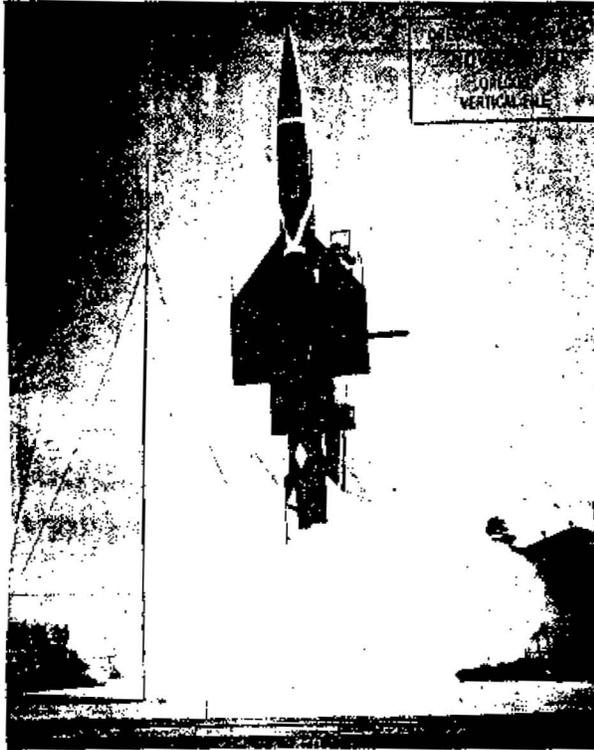
APPENDIX G-13

Richards, Leverett

**Article: *Camp Adair's Bomarc Missiles Well
Qualified To Guard Area*, dated 25 October 1959.**

Camp Adair / Camp

Camp Adair's Bomarc Missiles Wel



Boeing photo shows test firing of Bomarc missile at Cape Canaveral in May. Four Bomarc-B missiles have been fired successfully by SAGE installations located 1,500 miles away.

By LEVERETT RICHARDS
 Aviation Editor, The Oregonian

Location of a battery of Bomarc missiles in the arms of SAGE at Camp Adair is no accident.

Selection of this site, 10 miles north of Corvallis, 50 miles southwest of Portland, was possible because of the prowess peculiar to this new jet base in Uncle Sam's air defense arsenal. The Bomarc is the only missile in operation that can be fired by remote control from a SAGE site, untouched by human hands. One battery can defend the whole state of Oregon.

Yet the missiles were not the reason—were almost shot down by the enemy but by the United States Army, before they were born. The first Nike-Bomarc base was approved by Douglas in May 1951. The base was approved by an inter-service committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense. The Senate Armed Services Committee.

Washington Has 20

The battle is between the Bomarc and the Army's Nike missiles, none of which are found in Oregon. Washington has 20 batteries of Nike missiles, 12 in and close around SAGE, 4 near the Beale Air Force Base and 4 near the Fairchild Air Force Base at Spokane. Two of the SAGE batteries and two of the Fairchild batteries are backed with the Nike-Bomarc missiles. The rest are all armed with the Nike-Apache. Another 52 batteries are located in out-

side range—more than 1,000 miles from the ground. The Bomarc is self-guided and knows its way around. Its electronic brains are crammed with the information necessary to guide it to the vicinity of its target. When it spots the target it takes over and automatically guides itself to intercept any enemy, despite the most violent evasive maneuvers. It does not ride any ground radar beam which could be jammed by the enemy.

The Bomarc can be located in remote, inexpensive sites such as Camp Adair not only because of its independence of ground control, but because of its range—more than 1,000 miles—and its operation speed has been reported as 2,400 miles an hour in its initial boost. In fact, the missile is the most powerful jet engine ever fired as a tactical weapon. It is a "one shot" missile, and once fired it is gone. The Nike-Bomarc is fired in one salvo to combat a four-engine bomber. It gives initial guidance, locks on to its target. This could be

Large Areas Required Because of their limited range, Nike-Bomarc missiles must be located in a large area. The only sites are located in the mountains. Some of the missile sites are located on exposed peaks within the city limits. Two blocks of land are at least 200 acres are required for each Nike site, according to testimony at congressional committee hearings.

The nature of the Nike guidance system requires lots of space. Three complex radar stations are required for each battery of missiles. The "ground control" station must be located at least 5,000 feet from the missiles in a conventional "ground control" station.

the radar even can "see" the missiles from the moment of launching.

One radar scans the sky for enemy aircraft. A second follows the particular target assigned to this battery of Nike missiles. A third follows the missile from the time it is fired. The Nike missiles have no "brains." They take orders from the ground, following the radar beams which control them.

The 350-acre "drop zone" around the launching site is required because of the Nike's nasty habit of dropping its heavy booster rockets from about 4,000 feet. The hundred-

weight Nike-Bomarc missile is a big city. The Bomarc is housebroken. Nothing falls off to clutter the vicinity. It is supposed to be self-defending. The Bomarc IM-9B, which will be installed at Camp Adair, will be fueled entirely by solid propellants. The simplicity of this system calls down not only on the base, but on the land required and the danger from stored liquid fuels. The burning fuel missiles for booster fuel can't milk.

The Bomarc base under construction at Camp Adair covers only about 43 acres. No radar or any kind is required on the

site, no hand control or guidance of any kind from the ground. The Bomarc is self-guided and knows its way around. Its electronic brains are crammed with the information necessary to guide it to the vicinity of its target. When it spots the target it takes over and automatically guides itself to intercept any enemy, despite the most violent evasive maneuvers. It does not ride any ground radar beam which could be jammed by the enemy.

Volcano Provides Kick

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Only one Nike-Bomarc is fired in one salvo to combat a four-engine bomber. It gives initial guidance, locks on to its target. This could be

Adair, Camp

Camp Adair's Bomarc Missiles Well Qualified to Guard Area

THE OREGONIAN, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1953 2M



og photo shows test firing of Bomarc missile at Cape Canaveral in May. Four Bomarc missiles have been fired successfully by SADE installations located 1,500 miles away.

EVERETT RICHARDS
 from Klamath Falls, Ore.

Its range is limited to about 25 miles. The radar eyes can "see" the missiles from the moment of firing of a battery of

are no hand control or guidance of any kind from the ground. The Bomarc is collected and knows its way around. Its electronic brain and guidance system are contained within the upper portion of the missile. In the vicinity of its target, when it senses the aim is taking over and automatically guides itself to intercept any enemy plane. The most recent test was conducted at Camp Adair, Ore., and was a ground radar beam which could be jammed by the enemy.

Volcano Provides Kick
 The Bomarc can be launched in remote, unpopulated areas such as Camp Adair, but can be launched from a ground control, but been

range—more than 400 miles—and its operational ceiling of more than 100,000 feet. Its speed has been reported about 1,400 miles an hour. It is boosted from a catapult in its tail during solid fuel, then "toruses" or ramjets, the most economical of high speed jet engines. Only one Nike missile can be fired at a time under the radar beam or "ground control" system, according to congressional committee reports. All 24 Bomarc missiles can be fired in one salvo if necessary in combat a formation of enemy bombers. Each can be given initial guidance by the nearest SAGE site until it locks on to its individual target. This could prove to be a

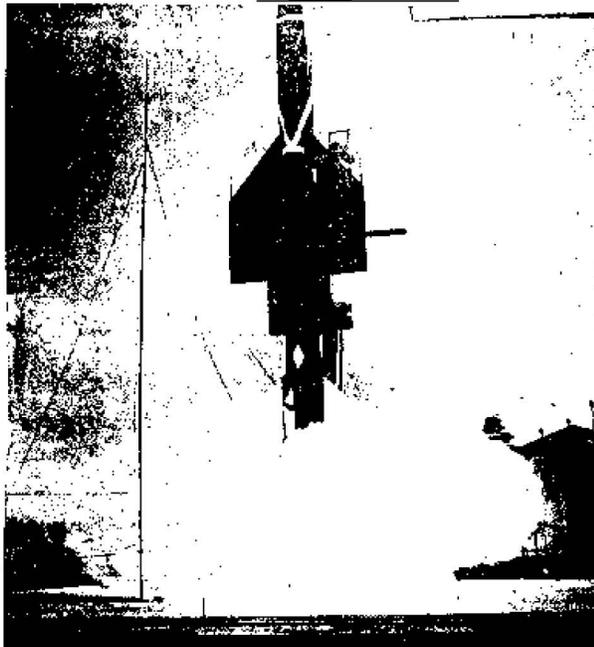
decisive advantage under combat conditions. The Bomarc's prowess at low levels may well prove to be more important than its ability to knock down bombers 20 miles high. It is no secret that Uncle Sam—and Uncle Joe—are practicing low level attacks with their biggest jet bombers, "biting the dust" where they cannot be picked up on radar screens. Nike missiles are effective only between 12,000 and 80,000 feet, according to testimony before a congressional committee. The Army says the missiles can be controlled from 200 to 2,000 feet. There is no question of the Bomarc's ability to follow its prey into the ground or the sea. A fired

by its own electronic brain. It is not fired by a radar beam from a ground station, which is subject to blind spots. **Range Offers Advantage**
 The Bomarc's range is its most important advantage, Air Force spokesmen say. Enemy bombers are not expected to come within 100 miles of their targets. They can launch their bombs or missiles from 400 miles away. An anti-aircraft missile within 100 miles of a target would be helpless against such attacks, as powers argue. Both Bomarc and the Nike Aax and Hercules are helpless against intercontinental ballistic missiles. Officially, the test of the

to detect incoming missiles and intercept them. It is 10,000 feet and 400 miles in range, while the role of the Nike is "point defense," protecting the 120 nuclear aircraft bases that have been stored abroad for years. Both are operations. Bomarc's base has been fired off Florida. The first Bomarc base to become operational was at Camp Adair, N.J. The 56 launcher pads loaded with missiles. Five more are to be commissioned soon on the East Coast. On the West Coast the Bomarc base at Everett, Wash. is in about the same stage of construction as Camp Adair. Both should be operational in about 20 months.

Appendix G - Newspaper / Journals
Page G - 46

Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station
Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon
Archives Search Report



Boeing and aircraft itself to intercept despite the most save maneuvers, plus any ground which could be the enemy.

Volcano Provides
 The Bomarc can in remote, exact such as Camp Adair because of its rad ground control, hi

Boeing photo shows test firing of Bomarc missile at Cape Canaveral in May. Four Bomarc-B missiles have been fired successfully by SAGE installations located 1,500 miles away.

By LEVERETT RICHARDS
 Aviation Editor, The Oregonian

Location of a battery of Bomarc missiles in the arms of SAGE at Camp Adair is no accident.

Selection of this site, 10 miles north of Corvallis, 30 miles southwest of Portland, was possible because of the process peculiar to this newest beast in Uncle Sam's air defense arsenal. The Bomarc is the only missile in operation that can be fired by remote control from a SAGE site, unattended by human hands. One battery can defend the whole state of Oregon.

Yet the cost of the missiles were almost entirely met by the army but by the United States Army, before they were born, the Camp Adair Bomarc base was approved by Congress in May 1958, but was delayed for a year by an inter-service battle that culminated in a public rebuke by the Army against the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Washington Has 20

The battle is between the Bomarc and the Army's Nike missiles, none of which are found in Oregon. Washington has 20 batteries of Nike missiles, 12 in and close around Seattle, 4 near the Hanford Atomic Works and 4 near the Fairchild Air Force Base at Spokane. Two of the Seattle batteries and two of the Hanford batteries are equipped with the Nike-Hercules missiles. The rest are all armed with the Nike-Ajax. Another 14 batteries are located in and around San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The Nike-Ajax is an artillery shell with fire in its tail. It is 20 feet long, a foot in diameter, weighs about 1,500 pounds and is propelled by a liquid fuel. It cannot carry a nuclear warhead. A solid-fuel booster rocket, weighing about 1,000 pounds, helps boost the Ajax aloft. This booster drops off and falls to earth. The Ajax flies about 1,500 miles an hour, up to 60,000 feet.

Its range is limited to about 25 miles.

The new Nike-Hercules, propelled by solid fuel, can carry a nuclear warhead of about 1,500 miles an hour to altitudes of 100,000 feet, according to the Armed Year Book magazine. A third feature of the missile concept is that the Army claims 150,000 feet. The Nike-Hercules, a much bigger missile, carries a much bigger booster which also falls off after giving the missile its initial kick in the parade.

Large Average Required

Range of the Nike Hercules is limited to about 25 miles. The Nike-Hercules, propelled by solid fuel, can carry a nuclear warhead of about 1,500 miles an hour to altitudes of 100,000 feet, according to the Armed Year Book magazine. A third feature of the missile concept is that the Army claims 150,000 feet. The Nike-Hercules, a much bigger missile, carries a much bigger booster which also falls off after giving the missile its initial kick in the parade.

Land Required

The nature of the Nike guidance system requires vast open space. Three command radar installations are required for each battery of missiles. The "command control" radar must be located at least 2,000 feet from the batteries, a "target radar" in a commanding position where the site and is required as a

range of land for the missile. The Nike Hercules is housed in a single building. The Nike-Ajax is housed in a separate building. The Nike-Hercules is housed in a separate building. The Nike-Ajax is housed in a separate building.

range of land for the missile. The Nike Hercules is housed in a single building. The Nike-Ajax is housed in a separate building. The Nike-Hercules is housed in a separate building. The Nike-Ajax is housed in a separate building.

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APPENDIX G-14

Westlund, Chuck

**Article: *Explosive Situation: Farmers Have Dug
Up Army Munitions In Field Surrounding Adair
For Years, dated 22 April 1973.***

Explosive situation

Farmers have dug up Army munitions in fields surrounding Adair for years

By Chuck Westlund
Salem Times reporter

ADAIR VILLAGE — The U.S. Army thinks there may be unexploded munitions in the fields and woods nearby.

But officials in Adair Village say there is little chance that the city itself will become a "boom" town.

Adair Village — formerly Camp Adair, a U.S. Army training post — is one of 250 former military bases nationwide identified by the Army Corps of Engineers as possibly containing live munition that has been resting, and rusting, underground since World War II.

The munitions are generally "dud" shells that were fired from artillery or mortars that impacted in the ground, but never blew up. Army officials say they should be consid-

ered dangerous, and if found, should be left untouched.

That news comes as no bombshell to farmers who work the fields around Adair. They've dug up everything from howitzer shells to hand grenades.

During World War II Camp Adair was the training site for soldiers bound for Europe and the Pacific. After the war it reverted to an Air Force base before the government abandoned the site.

During the Army years, the hills and fields around the camp served as firing ranges for artillery, tanks and other weapons, said Mike Gross, an environmental engineer with the Army Corps of Engineers in Portland. From time to time, he said, farmers report plowing up old shells outside of town.

See 'Adair'/back page

• Adair: old munitions

Continued from front page

One of those farmers is Earl Kennel, who farms near Suver, north of Adair. Kennel was working his fields with a nephew one day, in the late 1970s or early 1980s, when his nephew plowed up

the warhead of a 105 mm howitzer shell.

"My nephew got out and picked it up. It weighed close to 40 or 50 pounds. He put it on his lap and drove back with it to the house. He had no idea how dangerous it was," Kennel said. He alerted Army officials, who came and detonated the shell, which dated back to 1942.

For many years, Kennel said, it was not unusual to dig up mortar shells when tilling fields. The shells would still have the explosive head, but the fins and body would be virtually rusted out. Each time, the Army would be called to dispose of the items.

"I guess we didn't think so much about those mortars still being dangerous, until we saw the way the Army handled them," Kennel said.

Gross said there have been no reports of munitions found in the Adair area since 1986, when a farmer tilling his field plowed up a phosphorus artillery shell.

City Administrator Wanda Tobiassen said there is little chance of munitions being found in the city itself, because the city is built right where the old barracks used to be. Any munitions in the area are likely to be in the hills and fields outside of town.

Gross said anyone finding anything that appears to be old military hardware should not touch it. Instead, they should notify the Benton County Sheriff's Office or the Oregon State Police immediately. Those agencies will be able to get in touch with the proper Army authorities, Gross said.

Camp Adair (COR.)
CORVALLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY
PAMPHLET

APPENDIX H

INTERVIEWS / POINTS OF CONTACT (POC)

INTERVIEWS/ POINTS OF CONTACT (POC)

The following individuals provided pertinent information through interviews concerning Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station. A summary of these cited conversations is included in Section 4.3. Details of the conversations are recorded as Telephone Conversation Record for the following:

<u>Individual Contacted</u>	<u>Date Interviewed</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Page</u>
Sgt Goldberg	29 April 2001	Polk County Sheriff	H-3
Lt. Chilcote	1 May 2001	Benton County Sheriff Dept	H-4
Phil Richardt	27 April 2001	Oregon Military Museum	H-5
MSG Mark Savy	29 April 2001	Air Guard EOD	H-6
Steve Sigurdson	23 April 2001	Oregon Dept. of State Police	H-7
Eric Lamfers	24 April 2001	Regeneration Forester	H-9
Ann Bennett Rogers	24 April 2001	Cultural Resource Manager	H-9
Lyman Smith	25 April 2001	Farmer	H-11
Mr. Louis Hamilton	25 April 2001	Farmer	H-13
Dave Budeau	27 April 2001	Department of Fish and Wildlife	H-14
Randy Hereford	29 April 2001	Starker Forest, Inc	H-15
Army EOD Units	29 August 2001	EOD	H-16

The archive search team also contacted the following individuals in preparation of this ASR. Conversation with these people yielded information of three general sorts:

- background data contained in written documents
- negative information (i.e. no pertinent knowledge of the site)
- coordination of efforts for various interested parties

While valuable, conversations with these individuals did not yield information cited in this report and hence Telephone Conversation Records have not been included. (See additional Points of Contact under section 4.2 Records Review):

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS POINT OF CONTACTS (POC)

The following individuals prepared the Archive Search Report or are involved in the process:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

St. Louis District

Engineering Division - Ordnance and Technical Services Branch (CEMVS-ED-P)

1222 Spruce Street

St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>	<u>Position</u>
Michael Dace	314-331-8036	ED-P, Chief of Ordnance and Technical Service Branch
Edward Valdez	314-331-8206	ED-P, ASR Project Manager
Donna Zoeller	314-331-8839	ED-P, Engineering Technician
Shelia Thomas	314-331-8793	ED-P, Historian
Hank Counts	314-331-8762	ED-P, Safety Specialist
Alan Forman	314-331-8114	ED-S, CADD Specialist, Aerial Photography Interpretation

U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center Huntsville
Center of Expertise and Design Center of Ordnance and Explosives
CEHNC-ED-SY-O
P. O. Box 1600
Huntsville, AL 35807-4301

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>	<u>Position</u>
Danny Mardis	256-895-1797	ASR Project Manager

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
SEATTLE
Programs and Project Management Branch
CENWS-PM-EM
4735 E. Marginal Way S.
Seattle, WA 98134-2385

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>	<u>Position</u>
Jonathan Maas	206-764-6745	Program Manager

TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 29 April 2001

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION: CAMP ADAIR, OREGON

INCOMING CALL

PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION

OUTGOING CALL

PERSON CALLING Hank Counts	ADDRESS STL Dist CEMVS-ED-P	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8762
PERSON CALLED Sgt Goldberg	OFFICE Polk County Sheriff Dallas, Oregon	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 503-623-9251

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION: Sgt Goldberg stated that most personnel on the department had only 2 or 3 years of service. He does not remember any calls that involved ordnance or ordnance related material. If there were any calls they would have been referred to the Oregon State Police bomb unit and the incidents were only logged as assistance to another agency. He stated that their records would not be able to search and find ordnance related calls.

TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 1 May 2001

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION: CAMP ADAIR, OREGON		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		

PERSON CALLING Hank Counts	ADDRESS STL Dist CEMVS-ED-P	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8762
PERSON CALLED Lt. Chilcote	OFFICE Benton County Sheriff Dept Corvallis, Oregon	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 541-766-6870

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION: Lt Chilcote has been a member of the department for over 10 years. He does not remember anything ordnance related in the last ten to fifteen years. Prior to that he stated that a few grenades had surfaced in the Adair Village area. The members of this department have a low rate of turnover as opposed to the Polk county department that has a high rate of turnover of personnel. He also stated to feel free to contact him if further assistance is required.

VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 27 April 01

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION: CAMP ADAIR, OREGON		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		

PERSON CALLING Hank Counts	ADDRESS Corps of Engineers St. Louis	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8762
PERSON CALLED Phil Richardt	OFFICE Oregon Military Museum Camp Withycombe, Bldg. 6232 10101 SE Clackamas Road Clackamas, OR 97015-9150	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 503-557-5359

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION: Mr. Phil Richardt was interviewed regarding Camp Adair on 27 April 01. Mr. Richardt has been a volunteer of the Oregon Military Museum for several years. He had a file on Cp Adair that consisted of newspaper clippings of recent articles concerning the Adair Village area and the EE Wilson Wildlife Refuge. He stated that he really had no personal knowledge of Cp Adair but was very knowledgeable about Oregon military history as well as Oregon residents that had participated in the many wars. He was extremely knowledgeable about weapons. The museum had an arms room full of weapons from many countries and prototypes of us weapons that were not accepted for use. This camp was an old firing range for small arms. The museum also has a small library of FM's and TM's that are dated from the 1920's before the FM's and TM's were put into service. The rest of library is filled with various military histories on Oregon and around the world.

TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 29 April 2001

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION: CAMP ADAIR, OREGON		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		

PERSON CALLING Hank Counts	ADDRESS STL Dist CEMVS-ED-P	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8762
PERSON CALLED MSG Mark Savy	OFFICE Air Guard EOD Portland, Oregon	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 503-335-4829

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION: MSG Savy stated that normally the EOD unit at Ft. Lewis, WA is the unit that responds for those types of incidents near the Camp Adair area. He could not remember any responses to the Camp Adair area. He would check his records but doubts that there will be any information in their files. If he finds anything he will contact this office.

VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 23 April 2001

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION: CAMP ADAIR, OREGON		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		

PERSON CALLING Hank Counts Shelia Thomas	ADDRESS Corps of Engineers St. Louis	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8762 314-331-8793
PERSON CALLED Steve Sigurdson	OFFICE Oregon Dept of State Police 610 Hawthorne SE Salem, OR 97301	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 503-378-6517, ext 254

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION: Detective Steve Sigurdson was interviewed regarding Camp Adair on 23 April 01. Mr. Sigurdson has been a member of the Oregon State Police, Hazardous Device Technician Arson/Explosives Section since 1987. He remembers making numerous calls to the former Camp Adair area with military OE incidents. He remembered incidents involving 2.36 inch rockets, 60mm mortars, and grenades. He remembered an incident at the E.E. Wilson Wildlife area where a 60mm mortar was recovered.

Mr. Sigurdson contacted former Oregon State Police employees regarding OE incidents near Camp Adair. John O'Neil, a former bomb technician from 1984-1996, described two incidents. One incident occurred at the south end of Airlie Road off of Highway 99W where a rifle grenade was recovered. The other incident he remembered was in the vicinity of Soap Creek, near the fairgrounds in Corvallis. Apparently several unidentified OE items had washed down river during high water event.

Glenn Zimmerman, a former bomb tech during the 1970s-1980s also was contacted by Sigurdson. Zimmerman now works at Wood Waste in Aumsville, Oregon 503-749-3117. He stated during his tenure he had picked up numerous bazooka rounds on the Oregon State University property.

The Air Guard at the Portland Air Base (503-335-4829) would now be the responding military EOD unit for the Camp Adair area. Other responding units included the 53rd EOD Vancouver Barracks and the unit at Fort Lewis, Washington.

The research team and Mr. Sigurdson reviewed non-criminal incident reports for incidents involving military ordnance around the former Camp Adair area, including Linn, Benton and Polk Counties. These reports were not lengthy but generally listed the date of the incident and type of OE found. The reports basically were a record that the Oregon State Police responded to a call involving military OE.

- 7 Aug 95-bazooka round found at 130229 Military Road
- 18 Aug 95-60mm mortar round found on Oregon Fish and Wildlife property
- 5 Sep 95-60mm practice mortar round
- 28 Jan 97-M115 artillery simulator turned over to Army EOD from Oregon State University property
- 1 Apr 97-Mk II grenade, bottom filled and contained gray material
- 15 Aug 97-Mk I Illum grenade found at the Benton County Landfill, 29175 Coffin Butte Road
- 29 Aug 97-25 lb practice bomb recovered from the Corvallis High School swimming pool
- 8 Sep 97-Mk II hand grenade found at 234 East Dodge Lebanon, OR.

Mr. Sigurdson suggested we contact the following list of people for potential further information on Camp Adair OE incidents.

Oregon Military Museum
Camp Withycombe, Bldg. 6232
10101 SE Clackamas Road
Clackamas, OR 97015-9150
POC: Philip O. Richart, curator
503-557-5359

Terrill Aitken, (former Oregon Military Museum curator who actively sought ordnance examples for the museum and may have OE from Camp Adair)
USAF Museum Program
WPAFB, OH 45433-6518
513-255-5174

VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 24 April 2001

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION: CAMP ADAIR		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		

PERSON CALLING Hank Counts Shelia Thomas	ADDRESS Corps of Engineers St. Louis	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8762 314-331-8793
PERSON CALLED Eric Lamfers, Regeneration Forester Ann Bennett Rogers, Cultural Resource Manager	OFFICE Oregon State University Research Forests Office 8692 Peavy Arboretum Road Corvallis, OR 97330-9328	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 541-737-6594 541737-6573

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION: The research team met with employees of the Oregon State University, Research Forest. They provided information including maps, reports, and historical documentation. When OSU acquired the property free of charge from the government after World War II, the university entered an agreement with the military allowing access in the forest for training purposes. This agreement lasted for 30 years. OSU still allows the reserves access to the property but limits the types of ordnance and training activities. The suspected mortar range is now on the OSU Agriculture land and is used for cattle grazing. Lemfers stated that he has not heard of any OE being found in this area. Lemfers is the liaison between the National Guard and the university.

The current OSU Forestry land is located on a CCC Camp (41 buildings), which was there prior to Camp Adair being built. Some of the historic buildings remain. The OSU Forestry Area can be described as hilly, mountainous forestland with large trees and somewhat dense vegetation.

Some of the property has been clear-cut but some of the trees are of no value due to the high content of metal fragments. There have been some incidents with OE. Lampers related that a pyrotechnic device was found in the forested area where the National Guard had participated in exercises.

Ann Rogers showed us examples of OE found on the OSU property. They included M16 rounds and .30 caliber ammunition.

Eric Lamfers is willing to escort the site visit team. He is very familiar with where the reserves train and the activities of Oregon State University Forestry Program. He suggested the following list of landowners as possible sources of information regarding the former Camp Adair.

Starker Timber 541-929-2477
Hampton Timber 503-876-2322
Soap Creek Ranch 541-745-5955
Miller Timber 541-929-2804
National Guard Firing Range 541-847-5413
OSU Archives (Kerr Hall) 541-737-0540

VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 25 April 2001

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION: CAMP ADAIR		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		

PERSON CALLING Hank Counts Shelia Thomas	ADDRESS Corps of Engineers St. Louis	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8762 314-331-8793
PERSON CALLED Lyman Smith Farmer, volunteer	OFFICE Polk County Museum 560 Pacific Highway West Rickreall, OR 97371	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 503-623-6251

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION: Mr. Smith is a volunteer for the Polk County Museum. He has lived in the Camp Adair area all his life and worked summers at the base. He joined the navy during World War II and returned to the area after World War II ended. He owned and farmed land in the rifle range area. He never found live ammunition but routinely dug up machine gun tripods in his fields.

Mr. Smith showed us the exhibited material on Camp Adair. The museum had maps, which we had already obtained at other repositories, photographs, newspaper clippings, and other memorabilia. The exhibit displayed types of OE found at Camp Adair. They included a MK 23, a MK 43, navy bombs; .30 caliber shell casings; a 37 mm shell casing; a 57 mm shell casing; and a spent 105 mm illumination round. The origin of these rounds is unknown.

Mr. Smith gave us names of individual landowners who may have information on recovered OE.

Louis Hamilton (Has found OE on his farm)
14080 Airlie Road
Monmouth, OR
503-838-2726

Jim Peters
13030 Elkins Road
Monmouth, OR
503-838-5495

Wayne Osborne
14395 Elkins Road
Monmouth, OR
503-623-3010

VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 25 April 2001

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION: CAMP ADAIR		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		

PERSON CALLING Hank Counts Shelia Thomas	ADDRESS Corps of Engineers St. Louis	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8762 314-331-8793
PERSON CALLED Mr. Louis Hamilton Farmer/Land Owner	OFFICE 14080 Airlie Road Monmouth, OR	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 503-838-2726

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION: Mr. Hamilton moved to the area in 1956 and has found OE on his property. Most of the items found on his property were smoke rounds and some did have tracers, which were set off when hit by the tractor. Two times EOD was called out to remove exposed shells. His property is situated in the center of site near the Japanese pillboxes. He had three of the emplacements on his property when he first acquired the land and one still remains. His next-door neighbor, Mr. Cook, has a remaining pill box also. He mentioned Arnie Poppets who owns approximately 60 acres of land has found OE before. Also Ray Tarter who lives on Airlie Road has found OE. Benny Graham owns property on 99W one mile south of Seuver Road may be a landowner. East side of Seuver Road opposite to Graham's property practice land mines has been found. The property owner is unknown by Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton remembers Fishback Hill near Monmouth as the place where the big guns were fired. He thinks "Prune Ridge" is located on Sauerkraut Road and would be owned by Knoll(?) Mountain Christmas tree Farm Salem, Oregon. Another recollection include bullets being found in the Berry Creek that flows under Berry Creek Road approximately 1/2 to one mile away from the rifle range.

Mr. Hamilton will be happy to take us out on his property during a site visit.

VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 27 April 2001

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION: CAMP ADAIR		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		

PERSON CALLING Hank Counts Shelia Thomas	ADDRESS Corps of Engineers St. Louis	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8762 314-331-8793
PERSON CALLED Dave Budeau, Manager E.E. Wilson Wildlife Area	OFFICE Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife 29555 Camp Adair Road Monmouth, OR 97361	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 541-745-3849

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION: The research team interviewed Dave Budeau regarding Camp Adair and OE incidents. He was excavating south of his house on Camp Adair and found several 60mm mortars these items were practice. Oregon State Police responded. He showed us their background information about the site including a 1942 aerial photograph. He granted us permission to walk anywhere on the E.E. Wilson Wildlife Area during the site visit.

Mr. Budeau stated that he would either escort or provide a key to survey the main cantonment area as it is secured to the public. He had heard of other incidents and also had found practice grenades within their area.

TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 23-Sep-2003

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION: CAMP ADAIR, OR		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		

PERSON CALLING Hank Counts	ADDRESS STL Dist CEMVS-ED-P	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8762
PERSON CALLED Randy Hereford	OFFICE Starker Forest, Inc Corvallis, OR	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 541-929-2477

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION: Mr. Hereford is a forest engineer with Starker Forest, Inc and this company has portions of the old impact area in Polk County. They have been raising trees in this area since WWII. They have in the past not been able to sell trees because of the excess fragments of metal in them. He stated that to the best of his knowledge that no one that works for or that has worked in the past has found or reported any unexploded ordnance. He is sending a map that contains the townships ranges and sections of their property in the old impact area. The map was sent on Friday 11 May.

TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 23-Sep-2003

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION: CAMP ADAIR, OR		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		

PERSON CALLING Hank Counts	ADDRESS STL Dist CEMVS-ED-P	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8762
PERSON CALLED Army EOD Units	OFFICE See Below	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION See Below

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION: The following U.S. army EOD units were contacted in reference to Camp Adair, OR:

53rd Ord Co (EOD), Yakima, WA 98901-5000 cml #509-457-3376/7
707th Ord Co (EOD), Ft. Lewis, WA 98433-5482 cml #253-967-5507/8

Both EOD units have had the responsibility for the Camp Adair area over the years. SFC Terhorst of the 53rd and SSG Arquilla of the 707th Ord Co's (EOD) stated that their was not an incident found in their records that go back to the 1995-96 time frame. Ft. Lewis unit is now responsible for the Camp Adair area.

APPENDIX I

PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

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2	Airstrip in northern portion of cantonment area	I-3
3	Range #125 area where mortar round was found	I-4
4	Southern training area of the cantonment	I-4
5	Former Air Force Headquarters Building	I-5
6	Former Command Center	I-5
7	Hand grenade court in northern area of cantonment	I-6
8	Magazine area	I-6
9	Inside magazine bunker, now used for storage	I-7
10	Range area #80A, looking N-W toward firing points	I-7
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15	Range area #30, former rifle range #2 area	I-10
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17	Looking toward Coffin Butte Area	I-11
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19	Lookout bunker for impact area for range #'s 60/170	I-12
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22	Firing points for range #79A	I-13
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24	Looking toward impact area for range #'s 79 and 86/86A	I-14
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27	Bombing areas on N-E sector of camp where craters were observed on aerials	I-16
28	Bombing areas on N-E sector of camp where craters were observed on aerials	I-16
29	Looking north toward mortar range impact area	I-17
30	Mortar range area where live 60mm round was found	I-17
31	Live 60mm round	I-18
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33	Hole from detonated 60mm mortar	I-19
34	Concrete structure from fortified training area	I-19
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36	Area where several craters were found in range area #76	I-20
37	Possible building from Nazi Village area	I-21
38	Former hand grenade range #47	I-21
39	Proposed range area #75	I-22
40	Impact area of proposed range area #75	I-22
41	Ordnance collected from Camp Adair area on display in Benton County Museum	I-23
42	Army Troop watching demo in mortar range complex North of Suver Road	I-23
43	Photo depicting number of buildings in the cantonment area	I-24
44	Example of battalion advancing on line during exercises	I-24

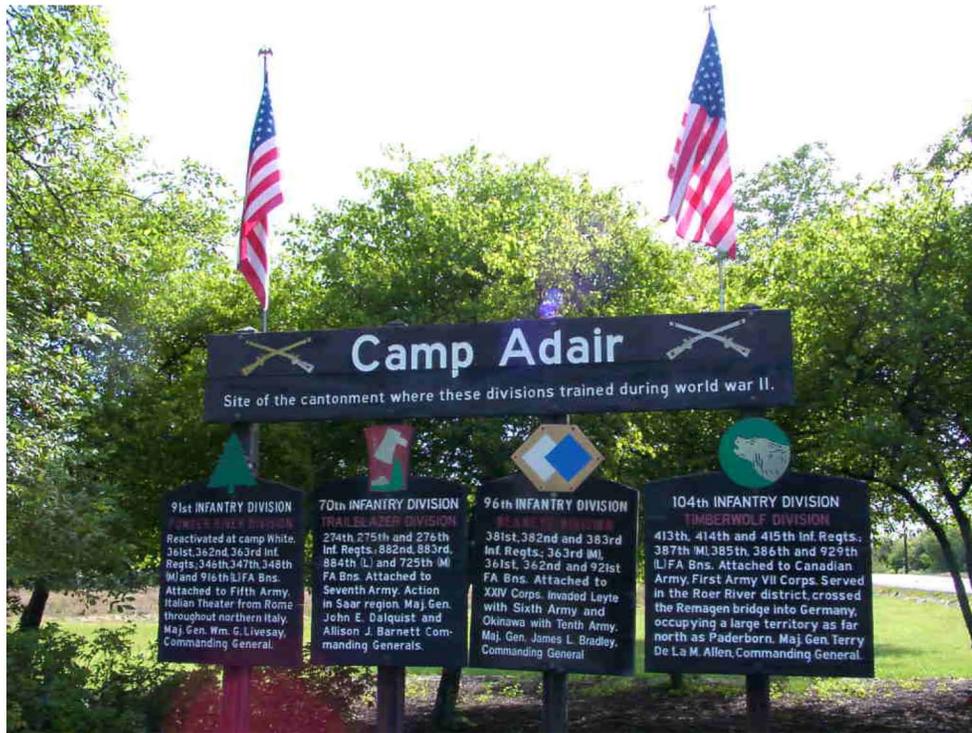


Photo #1. Camp Adair.
Entrance to Camp Adair



Photo#2. Camp Adair
Airstrip in northern portion of cantonment area



Photo #3. Camp Adair
Range #125 area where mortar round was found (N44-41-42.7 W123-12-32.2)



Photo #4. Camp Adair
Southern training area of the cantonment



Photo #5. Camp Adair
Former Air Force Headquarters Building



Photo #6. Camp Adair
Former Command Center



Photo #7. Camp Adair
Hand grenade court in northern area of cantonment



Photo #8. Camp Adair
Magazine area



Photo #9. Camp Adair
Inside magazine bunker, now used for storage



Photo #10. Camp Adair
Range area #80A, looking N-W toward firing points



Photo #11. Camp Adair
Range area #80B



Photo #12. Camp Adair
Range area #50, observation post #1(N44-40-50.6 W123-16-13.9)



Photo #13. Camp Adair
Range area #50, observation post #2



Photo #14. Camp Adair
Range area #'s 65-67



Photo #15. Camp Adair
Range area #30, former rifle range #2 area (looking west)



Photo #16. Camp Adair
Range area #32, former rifle range #4, currently an active National Guard Range
(looking west)



Photo #17. Camp Adair
Looking toward Coffin Butte Area



Photo #18. Camp Adair
Antitank Rocket area #137



Photo #19. Camp Adair
Lookout bunker for impact area for Range #'s 160/170 (N44-42-43.0 W123-17-50.7)



Photo #20. Camp Adair
Impact area for Range #160



Photo #21. Camp Adair
Range #75 impact area (background)



Photo #22. Camp Adair
Firing points for range #79A



Photo #23. Camp Adair
Firing points for range #79A



Photo #24. Camp Adair
Looking toward impact area for range #'s 79 and 86/86A



Photo #25. Camp Adair
Looking north toward impact area #79A/B



Photo #26. Camp Adair
Impact area for range #79A/B where duds have been found



Photo #27. Camp Adair
Bombing areas on N-E sector of camp where craters were observed on aerials



Photo #28. Camp Adair
Bombing areas on N-E sector of camp where craters were observed on aerials



Photo #29. Camp Adair
Looking north toward mortar range impact area



Photo #30. Camp Adair
Mortar range area where live 60mm round was found



Photo #31. Camp Adair
Live 60mm round found (N44-45-45.0 W123-15-4.6)



Photo #32. Camp Adair
Range area #51, where a 60mm was detonated by Oregon Bomb Disposal Unit



Photo #33. Camp Adair
Hole from detonated 60mm mortar



Photo #34. Camp Adair
Concrete structure from fortified training area (N44-44-59.9 W123-16-18.0)



Photo #35. Camp Adair
Concrete structure from fortified training area



Photo #36. Camp Adair
Area where several craters were found in range area #76 (N44-44-59.9 W123-16-18.0)



Photo #37. Camp Adair
Possible building from Nazi Village area



Photo #38. Camp Adair
Former hand grenade range #47



Photo #39. Camp Adair
Proposed range area #75



Photo #40. Camp Adair
Impact area of proposed range area #75



Photo #41. Camp Adair
Ordnance collected from Camp Adair area on display in Benton County Museum



Photo #42. Camp Adair
Army Troop watching demo in mortar range complex north of Suver Road

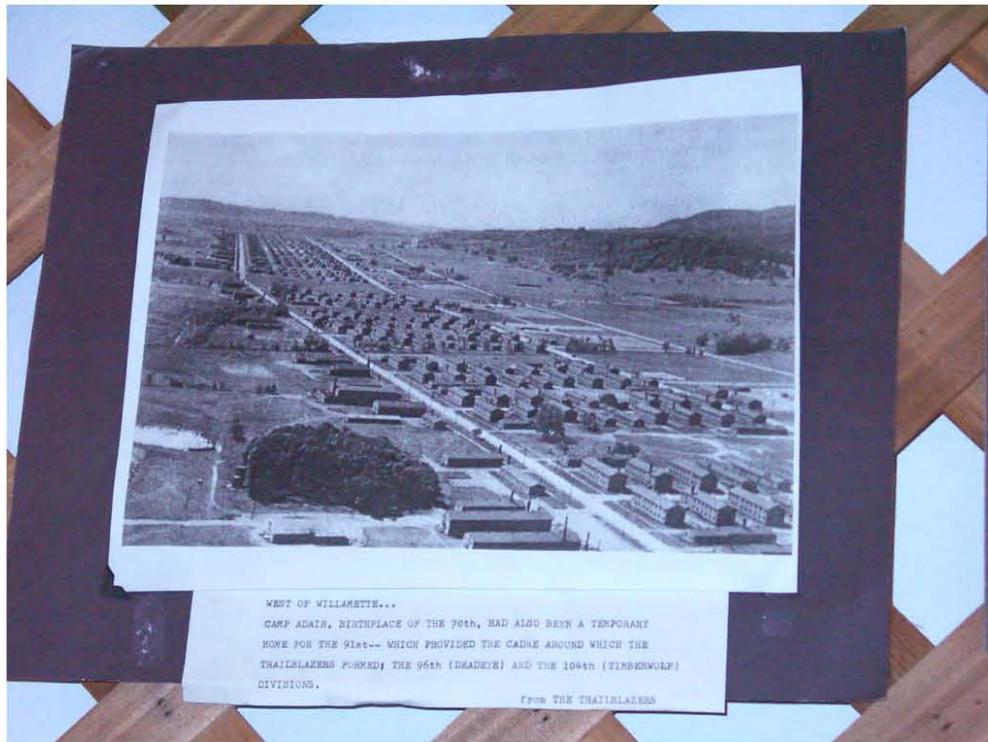


Photo #43. Camp Adair
Photo depicting number of buildings in the cantonment area

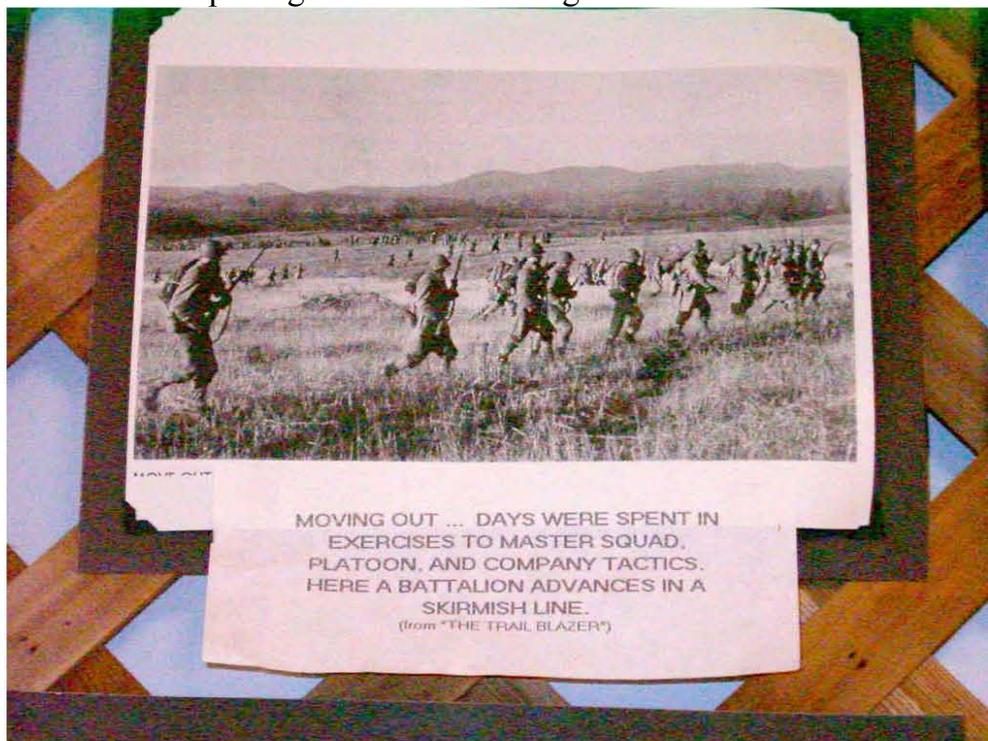


Photo #44. Camp Adair
Example of battalion advancing on line during exercises

APPENDIX J

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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J-4	303686	J-9
J-5	303697	J-11
J-6	304179	J-13
J-7	304411	J-15
J-8	304410	J-17
J-9	304414	J-19
J-10	304413	J-21
J-11	303698	J-23
J-12	303699	J-25
J-13	303651	J-27
J-14	303700	J-29
J-15	304148	J-31
J-16	304147	J-33
J-17	304429	J-35
J-18	304428	J-37

J-1 303644

Overall view of the infiltration course with officers of the S.C.U.1911 coming through under machine gun fire as part of their training, taken for publicity Camp Adair Sentry.



J-2 303684

Men of the 614th Quartermaster Battalion crawl through a continuous barrage of overhead gunfire and demolition explosives. Careful scrutiny by expert officers observe the movements of all men and discuss with them the shortcomings noted on the infiltration course.

Camp Adair, Oregon. 27 July 1943



J-3 303685

On the infiltration course men of the 614th Quartermaster
Battalion stealthily crawl through the barrage of gunfire
created by the discharge of demolition explosives.
Camp Adair, Oregon. 27 July 1943



J-4 303686

Here a demolition charge explodes while men of the 614th
Quartermaster Battalion cautiously crawl along the
infiltration course at Camp Adair, Oregon. Such
demolition charges were planted all over the course.
27 July 1943



303686

J-5 303697

Sergeant Roy Salvano demonstrates the correct method of handling and disposing of an incendiary bomb. He has sprinkled dirt on the area around the bomb, and with a shovel lifted the dirt and bomb together. He will drop the bomb into the pail of dirt on the right, where it will burn itself out without causing any damage. The sergeant stands on the upwind side of the bombing the fuzes from the bomb are noxious.

Camp Adair, Oregon. 21 August 1943



J-6 304179
Tanks line up for practice firing.
Camp Adair, Oregon. 18 March 1948



J-7 304411

Troops of Hq. Co., leave the gas chamber at the Chemical Warfare Training Area, showing the effects of their first contact with tear gas.

Camp Adair, Oregon. April 1944



304411

J-8 304410

Lieutenant Vetava of Headquarters Co., inspects gas masks of troops before they are allowed in the gas chamber at the Chemical Warfare Training Area.
Camp Adair, Oregon. 12 April 1944



304410

J-9 304414

Medics enter gas chamber at the Chemical Warfare
Training Area during combat training.
Camp Adair, Oregon. 12 April 1944



J-10 304413

Major Armstrong, Chemical Warfare Officer, inspects the
mask of one of the nurses as part of gas training at the
Chemical Warfare Training Area.
Camp Adair, Oregon. 12 April 1944



304413

J-11 303698

Members of the Chemical Warfare Service decontamination squad demonstrate the correct method used on a wooden floor contaminated by a vesicant gas.

They are preparing to move the floor in the left background to the spot where they are setting up equipment. They wear protective clothing as the demonstration involves the use of chloride of lime.

Camp Adair, Oregon. 9 Aug 1943



J-12 303699

Two members of a Chemical Warfare Service decontamination squad demonstrate the correct method used on a wooden floor contaminated by vesicant gas.

Pvt. Lionel Kay looks on.

Camp Adair, Oregon. 21 August 1943



J-13 303651

Rifle instruction under the supervision of Lt. Johns on the
firing line. 22 January 1943



J-14 303700

A member of the Chemical Warfare Service decontamination squad works on a simulated wall area contaminated by vesicant gas. Using the standard three-gallon spray appears-of which contains a slurry of chloride of lime water, the man carefully sprays the entire contaminated area. This same treatment is used on any contaminated wood surface except floors.

Camp Adair, Oregon. 21 August 1943



J-15 304148

Crew of a .30 cal. Machine gun awaits the order to fire, at the infantry fire-power demonstration by members of the Timber Wolf Division, on the firing range at Camp Adair, Oregon. Officers and enlisted men stationed at Camp Adair watch the demonstration.

17 July 1943



J-16 304147

Infantry “on the firing line” hold and infantry fire-power demonstration on the firing range at Camp Adair, Oregon. The men are closer together than they would be under actual combat conditions. Enlisted men and officers watch the demonstration at Camp Adair, Oregon.

17 July 1943



J-17 304429

The white phosphorous demonstration on Activation Day
for the 70th Division Infantry at Bradley Bowl.
Camp Adair, Oregon. 16 June 1944



J-18 304428

A flame thrower; i.e., demonstration during the 70th
Division Infantry exercises at Bradley Bowl.
Camp Adair, Oregon. 16 Jun 1944



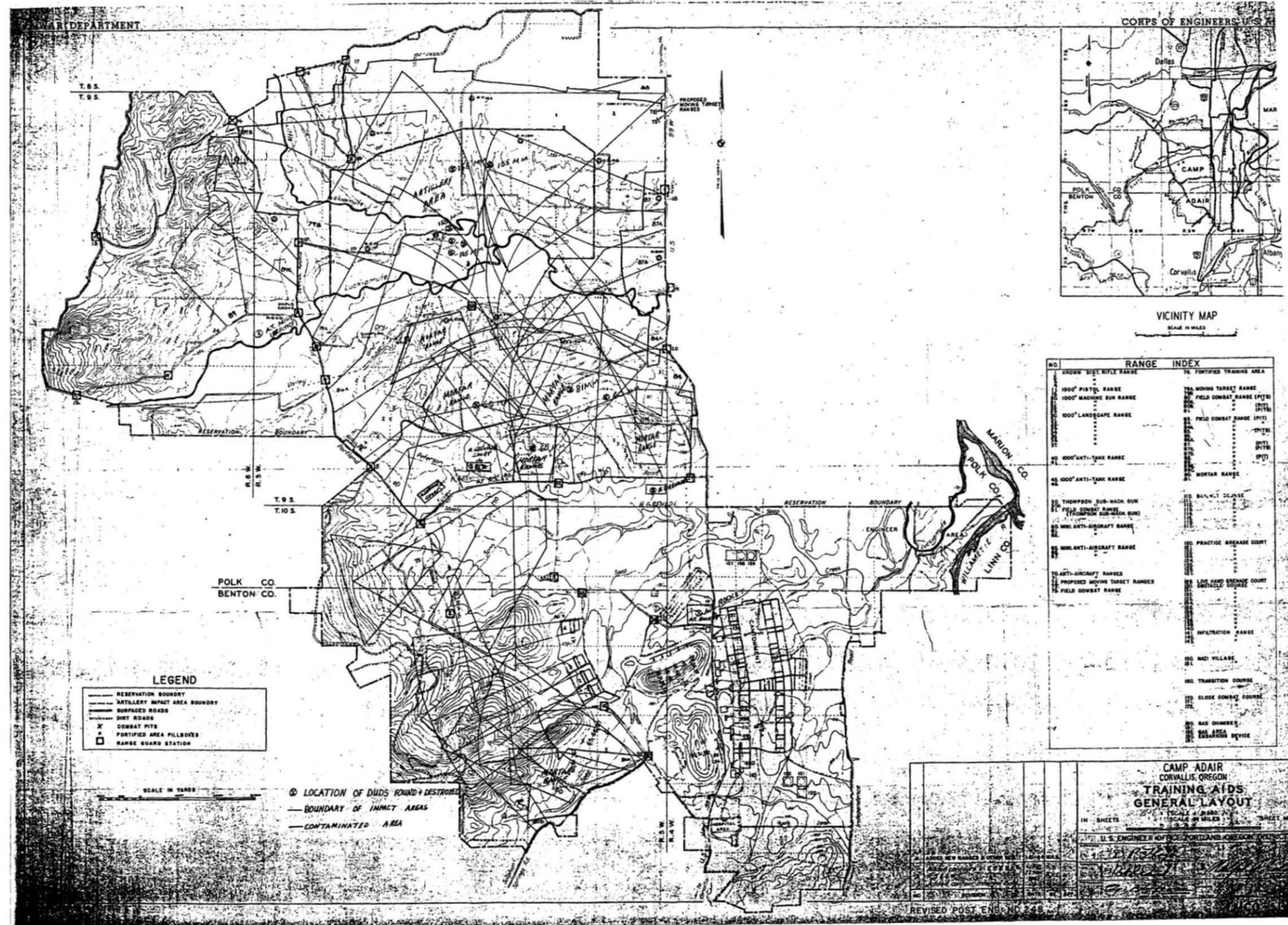
APPENDIX K

HISTORICAL MAPS / DRAWINGS

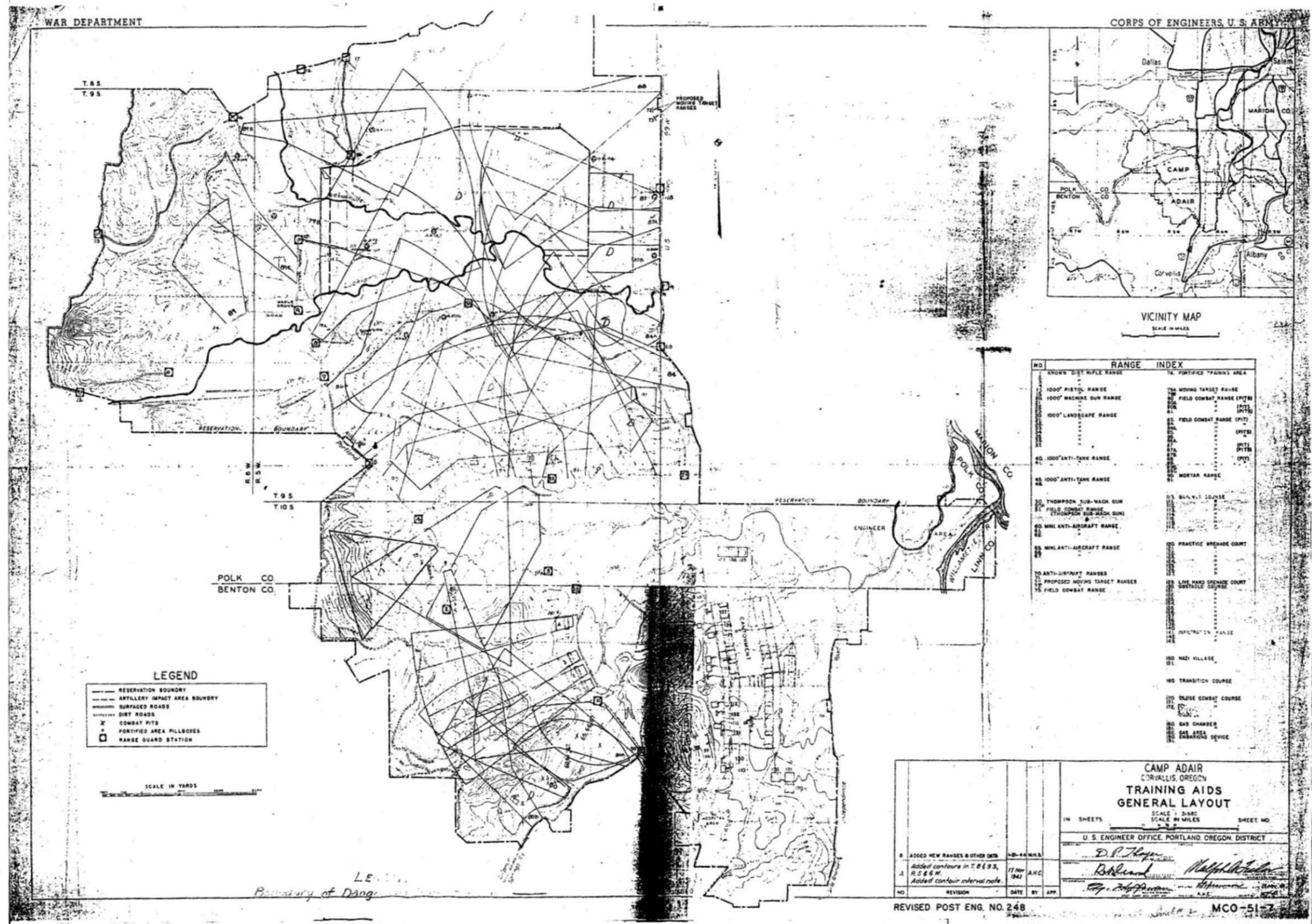
Appendix No. Historical Maps / Drawings

- K-1 US Engineer Office Portland, Oregon District
 Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon Training Aids General Layout, revised 21
 January 1944
- K-2 US Engineer Office Portland, Oregon District
 Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon Training Aids General Layout, revised 21
 January 1944
- K-3 US Engineer Office Portland, Oregon District
 Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon Training Aids General Layout, revised 26
 April 1944
- K-4 US Engineer Office Portland, Oregon District
 Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon Training Aids General Layout, revised 7 July
 1945
- K-5 US Engineer Office Portland, Oregon District
 Camp Adair Corvallis, Oregon Training Aids General Layout, revised 7 July
 1945
- K-6 Department of the Army North Pacific Division
 Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation, dated 18 October 1948,
 revised 16 December 1963
- K-7 Department of the Army North Pacific Division
 Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation, dated 18 October 1948
 revised, 30 December 1963
- K-8 Department of the Army North Pacific Division
 Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation, dated 18 October 1948
 revised 16 December 1963
- K-9 Department of the Army North Pacific Division
 Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation, dated 18 October 1948
 revised 30 June 1964
- K-10 Department of the Army North Pacific Division
 Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation, Dated 18 October 1948
 Revised 30 June 1964

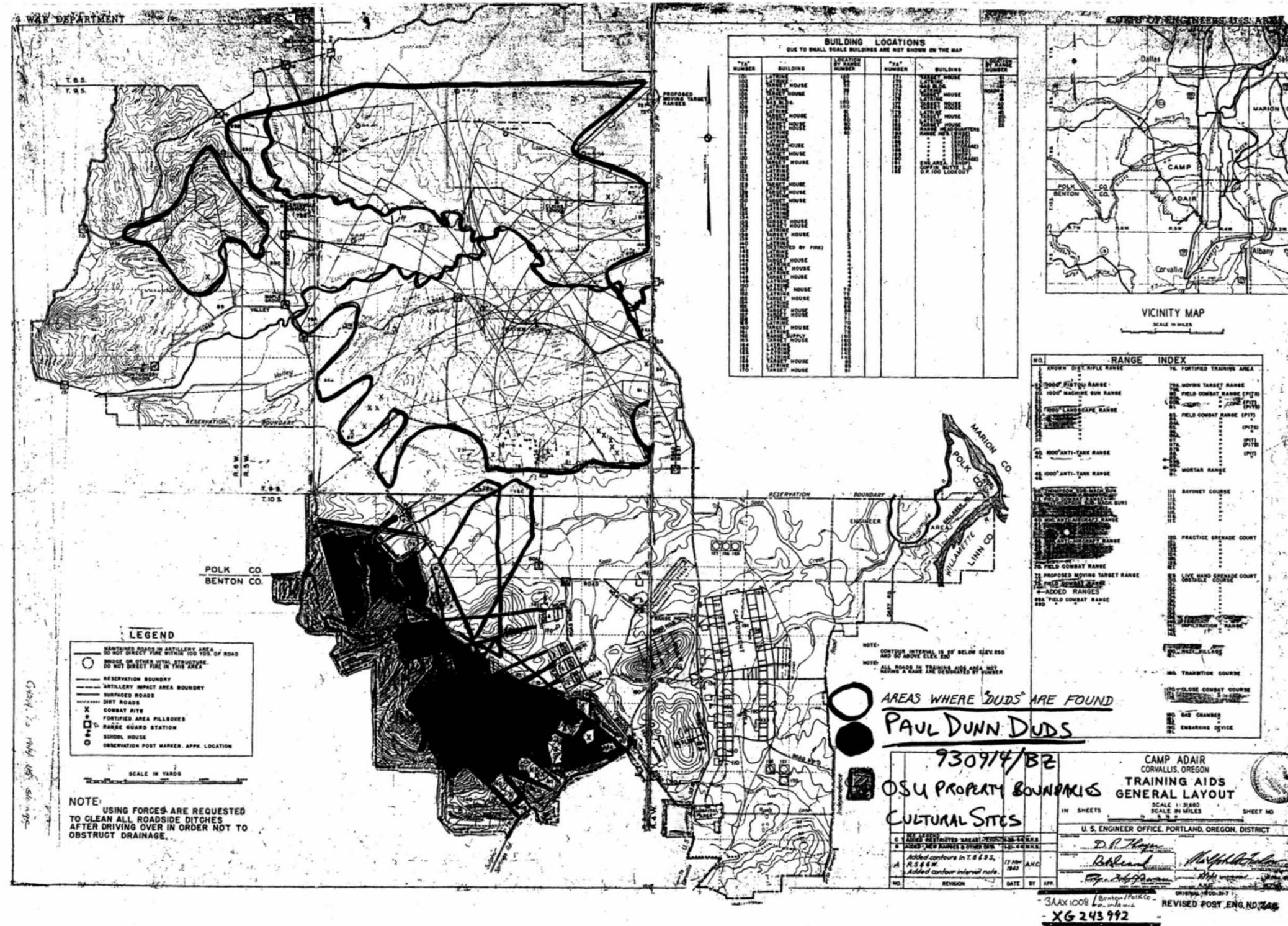
- K-11 Department of the Army North Pacific Division
 Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation, dated 18 October 1948
 revised 30 June 1964
- K-12 Department of the Army North Pacific Division
 Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation, dated 18 October 1948
 revised 16 December 1963
- K-13 Department of the Army North Pacific Division
 Real Estate Camp Adair Military Reservation, dated 18 October 1948
 revised 30 June 1964
- K-14 Department of the Air Force
 Camp Adair Missile Facility, Camp Adair Air Force Sta., Corvallis, Oregon,
 undated
- K-15 Property Management and Disposal Service
 Unlabeled Map, n.d
- K-16a-e Aerial Photography, dated 1944



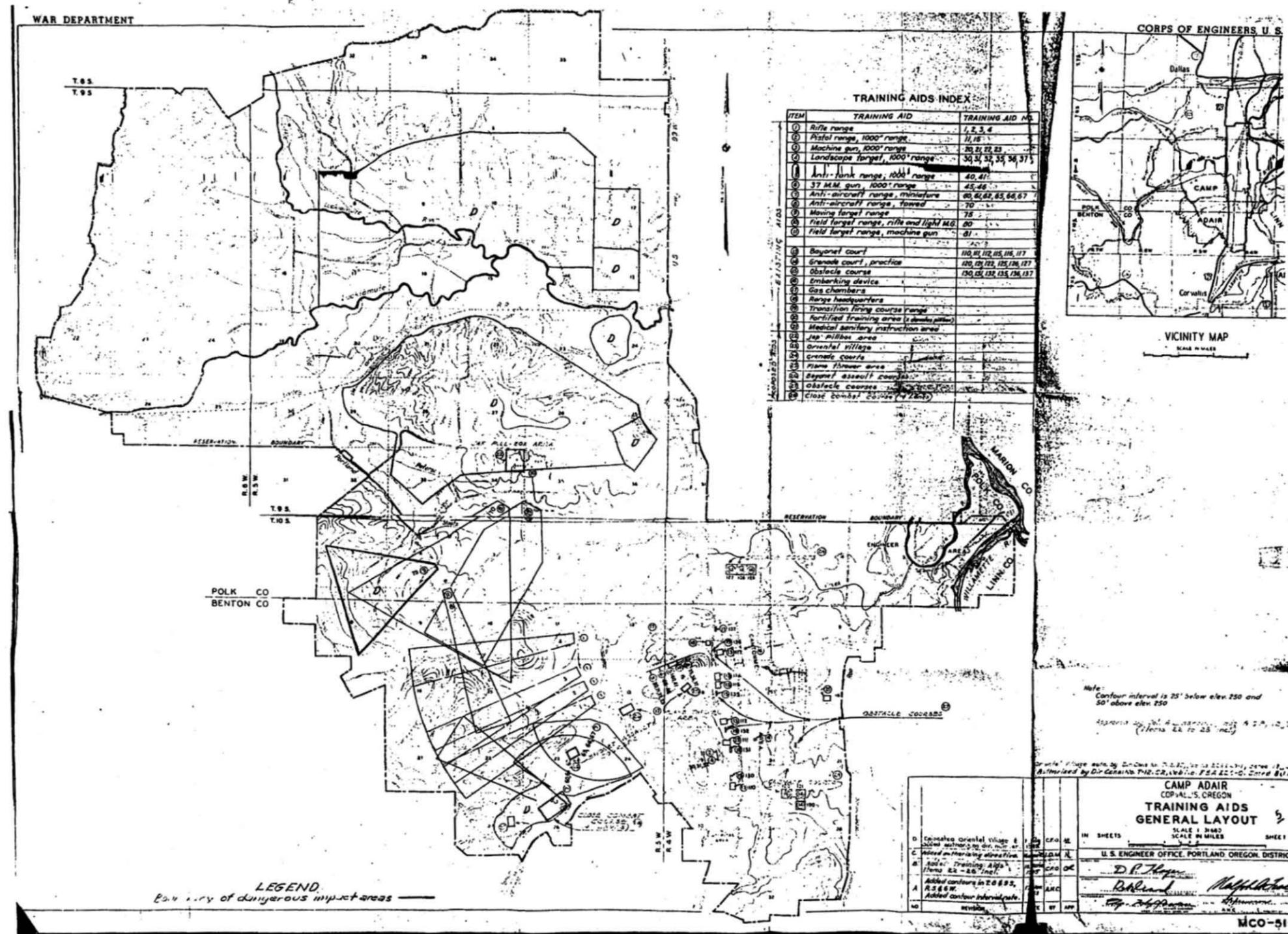
Appendix K-1



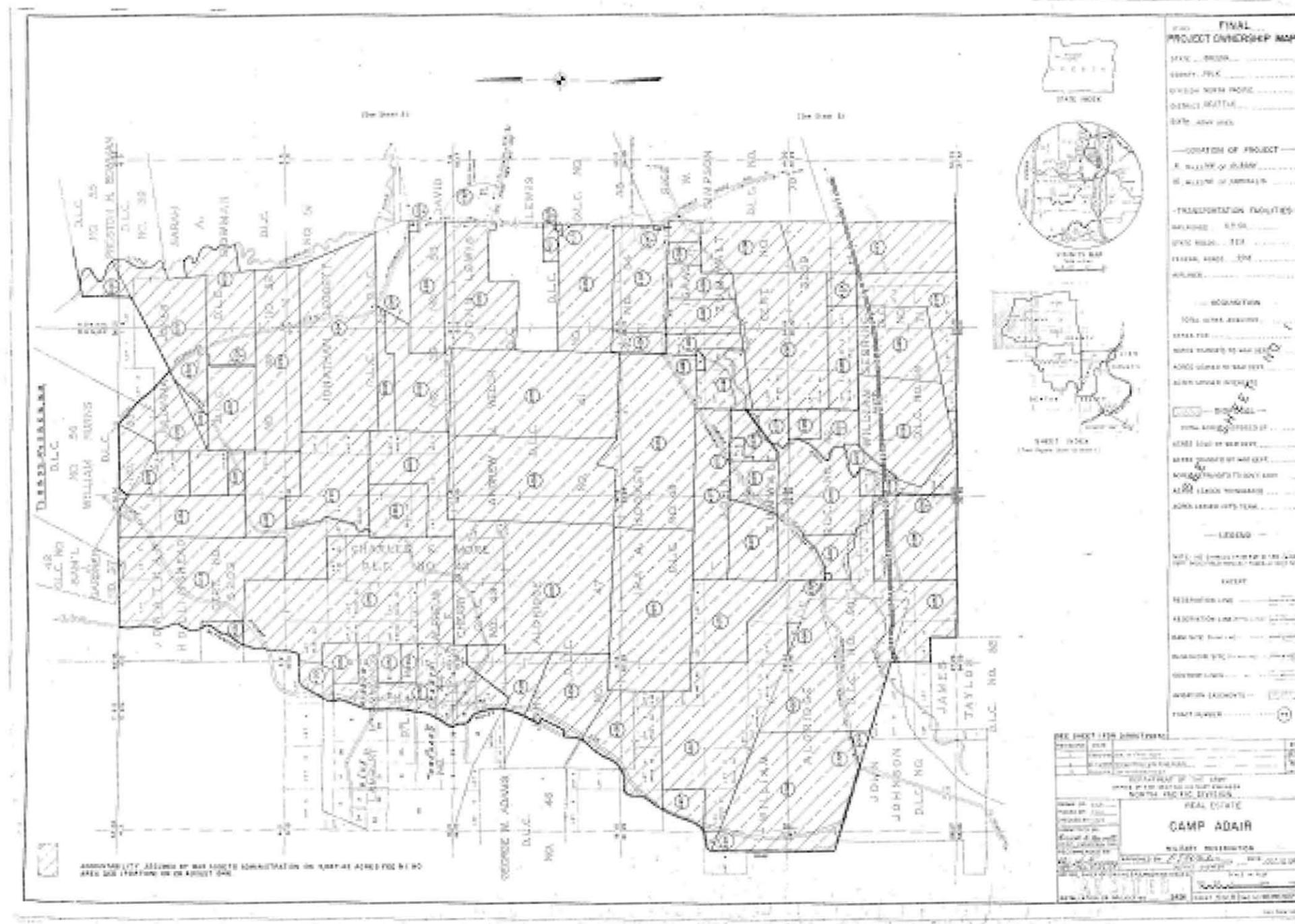
Appendix K-2



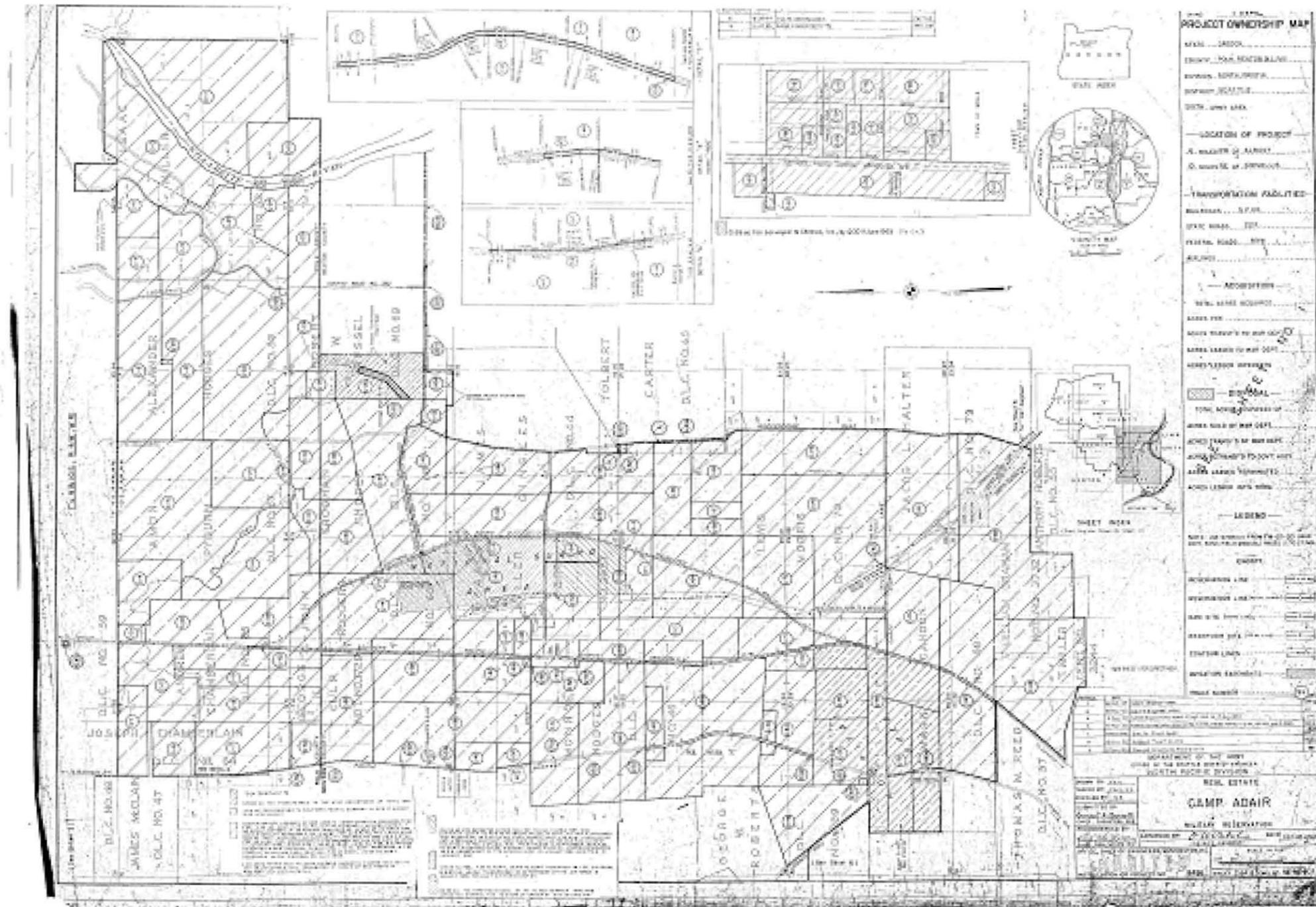
Appendix K-3



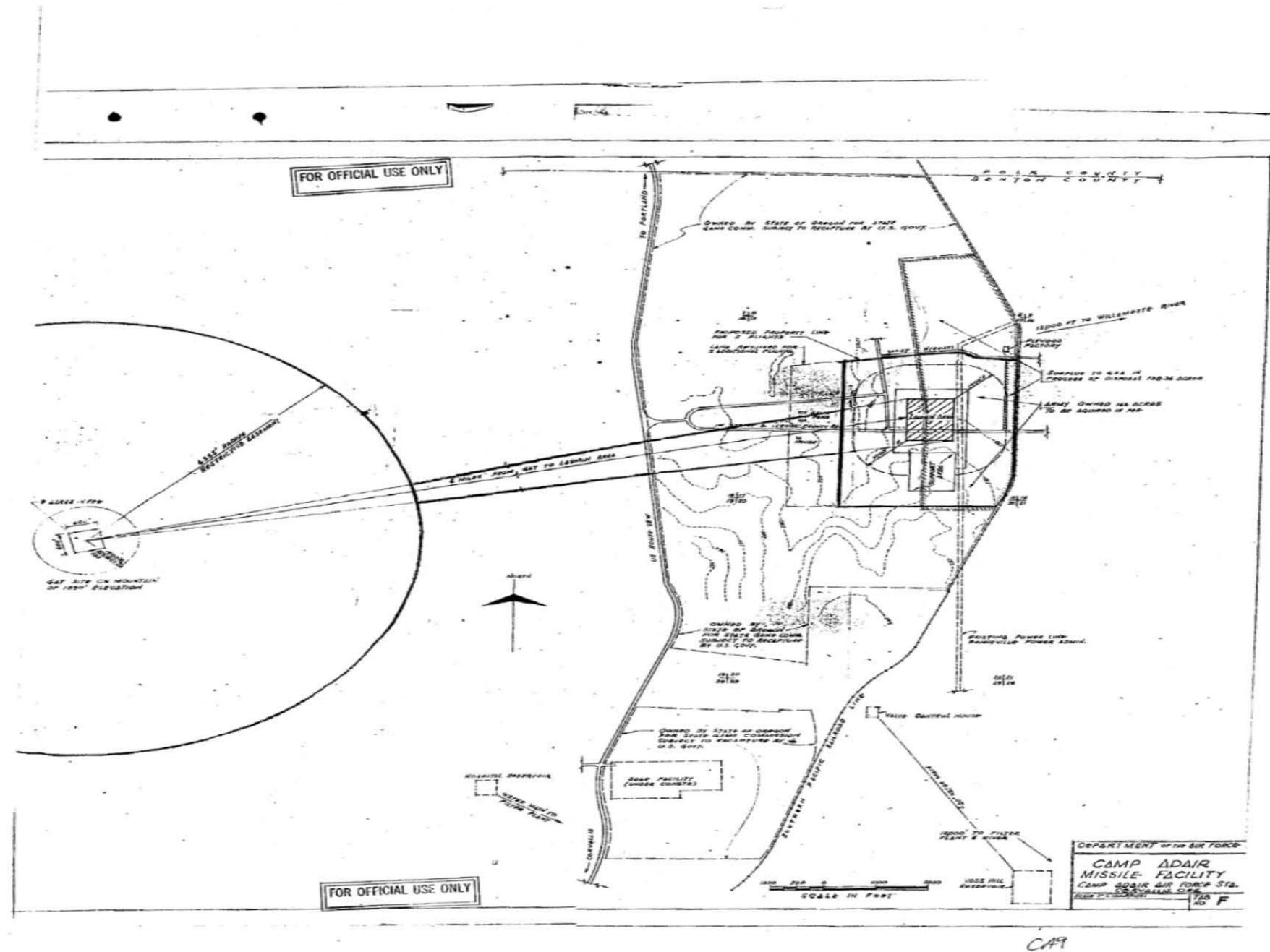
Appendix K-5



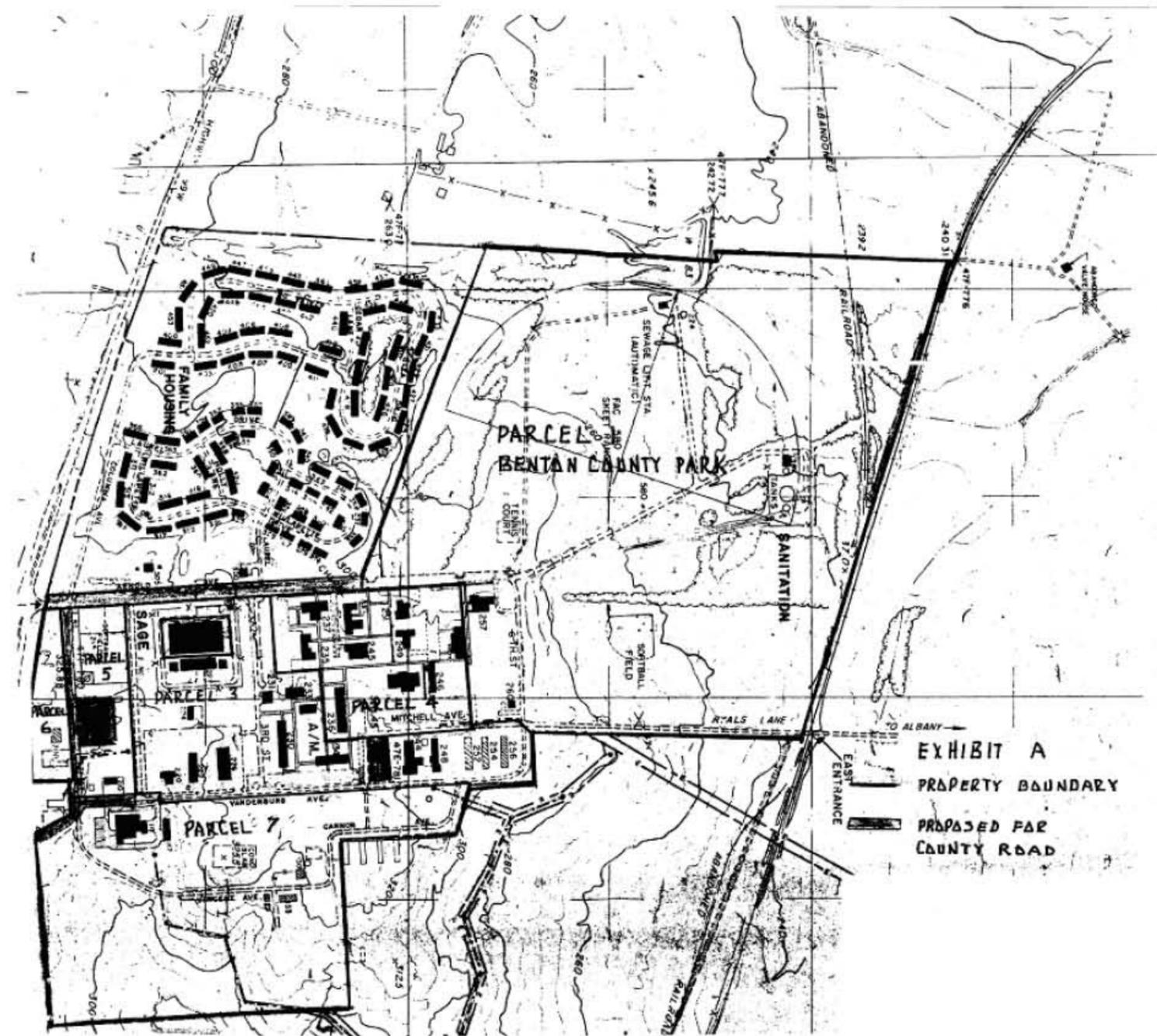
Appendix K-9



Appendix K-12



Appendix K-14



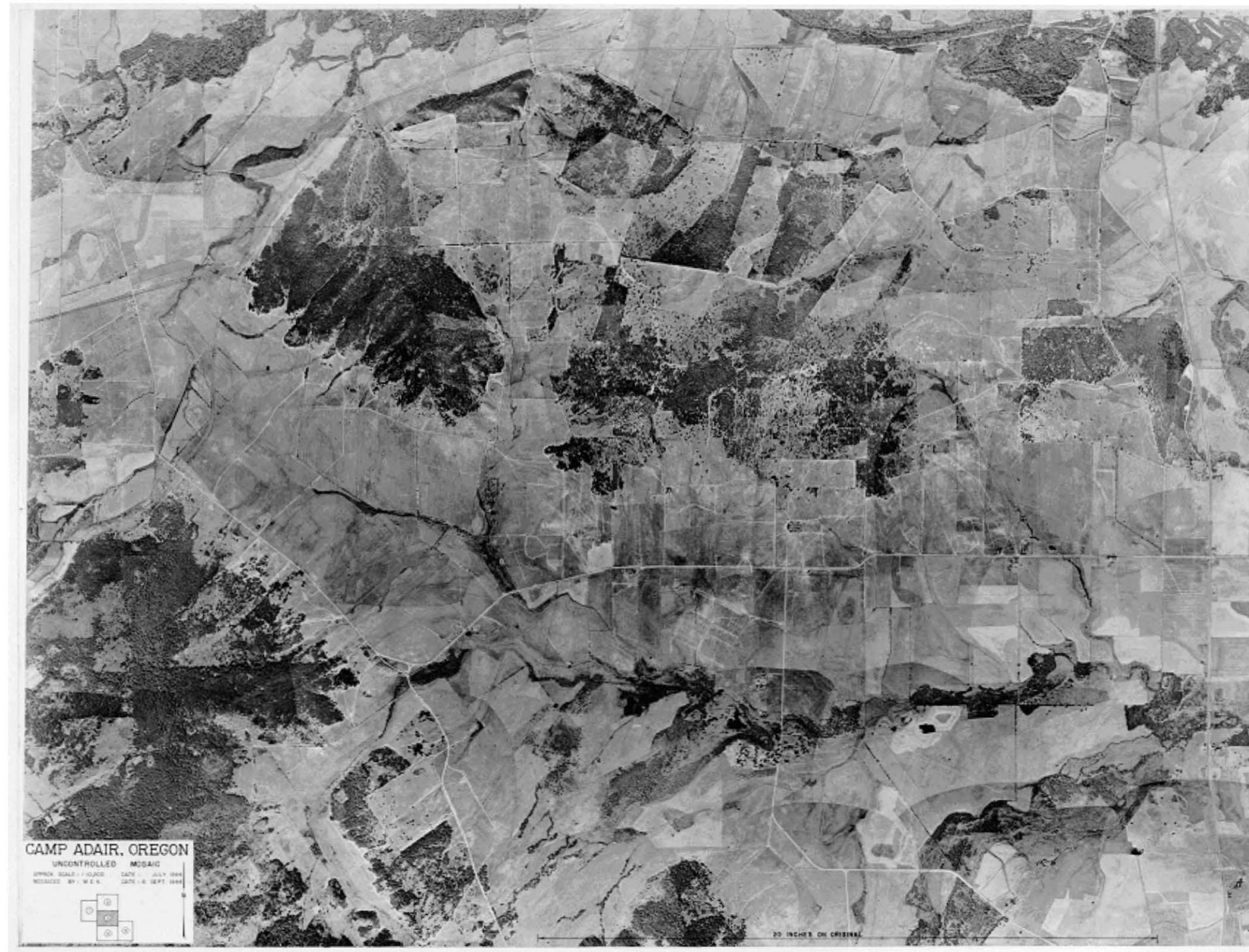
Appendix K-15



Appendix K-16a



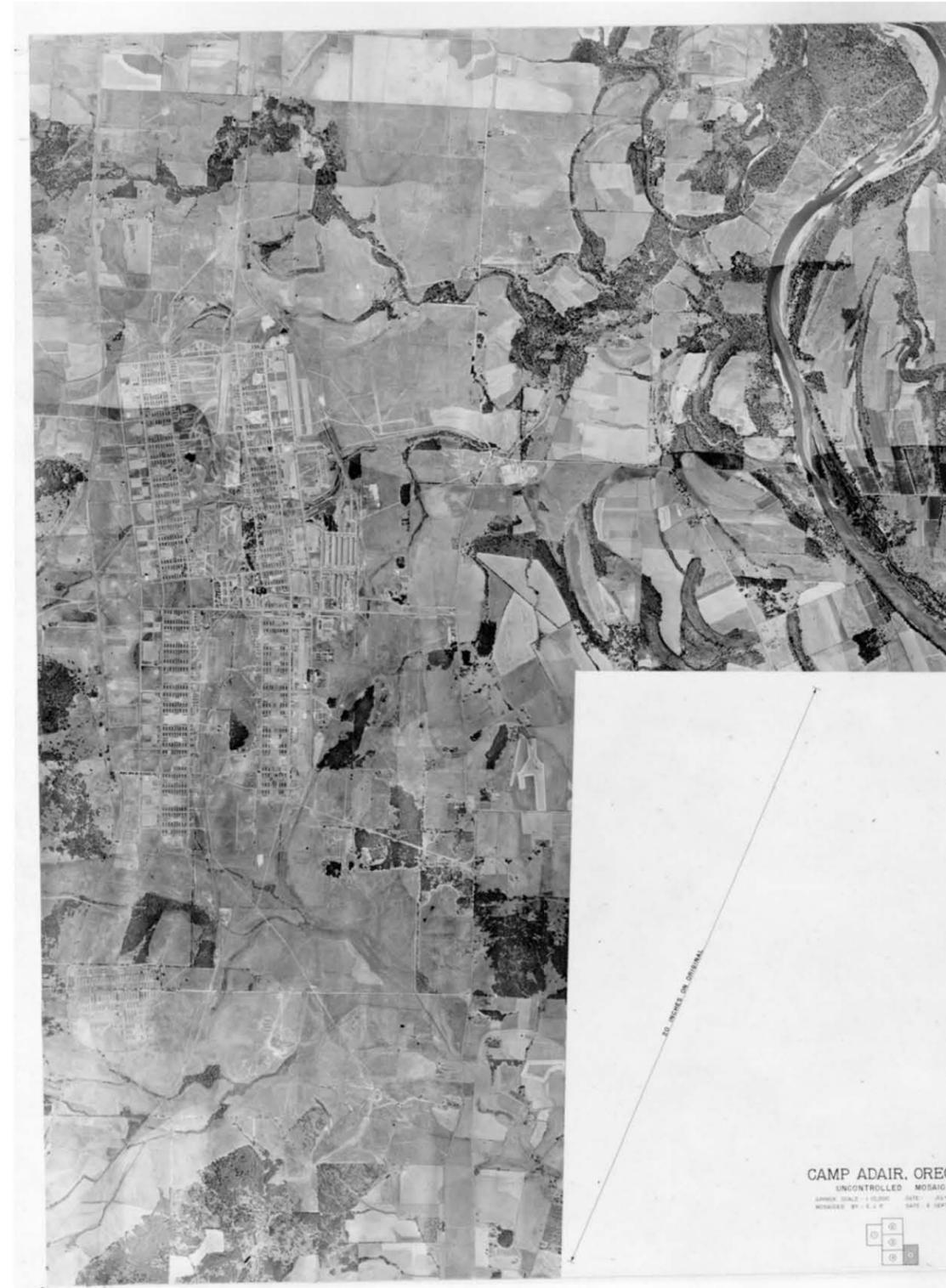
Appendix K-16b



Appendix K-16c



Appendix K-16d



Appendix K-16e

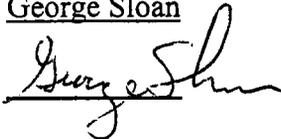
APPENDIX L

SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN (SSHP)
For
Camp Adair/Adair Air Force Station
Benton, Polk, and Linn Counties, OR
SITE # F10OR002900

The purpose of this site visit is to reconnoiter, document, and photograph areas on Camp Adair/Adair Air Force Station is located 9 miles north of Corvallis in Benton, Linn, and proceeding north into Polk Counties, OR. The site is suspected to be contaminated with unexploded ordnance and/or toxic chemical munitions.

PREPARED BY: Hank Counts
OFFICE USACE, CEMVS-ED-P
ADDRESS 1222 Spruce St. St. Louis, Mo
PHONE (314) 331-8762
DATE PREPARED 05-07-01

REVIEWED/APPROVED BY: George Sloan


NOTE This SSHP is to be used only for non-intrusive site visits and must be approved by safety prior to the start of the field visit. All team members must read, and comply with the SSHP, and attend the safety briefings. The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) shall ensure the Safety Briefing Checklist and the SSHP acceptance form (Appendix C) is filled out prior to the start of the site visit.

b. **Site Safety and Health Officer** Individual designated to conduct safety, enforce the SSHP, conduct safety briefings, and ensure that the team leader can safely fulfill his objectives. The SSHO will maintain the safety gear, and monitor on-site operations. The SSHO is responsible for identifying, marking, and reporting any unexploded ordnance and explosives.

2. **Team Members**

Name	Position	Address	Phone
<u>Edward Valdez</u>	<u>PM/Team Leader</u>	<u>USACE, St. Louis, Mo</u>	<u>(314) 331-8026</u>
<u>Hank Counts</u>	<u>SSHO, UXO Spec</u>	<u>USACE, St. Louis, Mo</u>	<u>(314) 331-8762</u>
<u>Donna Zoeller</u>	<u>Project Assistant</u>	<u>USACE, St. Louis, Mo</u>	<u>(314) 331-8839</u>

D. **OVERALL HAZARD EVALUATION** (check one)

High [] Moderate [X] Low] Unknown

This assessment was developed using the Site Investigation Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment Code Matrix.

E. **GENERAL PRECAUTIONS** Prior to the on-site visit, all team members are required to read this SSHP and sign the form acknowledging that they have read and will comply with it. In addition, the SSHO shall hold a brief tailgate meeting in which site specific topics regarding the day's activities will be discussed. If unanticipated hazardous conditions arise, team members are to stop work, leave the immediate area and notify the SSHO. The buddy system will be enforced at all times.

F. **STANDARD OPERATION SAFETY PROCEDURES, ENGINEERING CONTROLS AND WORK PRACTICES**

1. **Site Rules/Prohibitions** At any sign of unanticipated hazardous conditions, stop tasks, leave the immediate area and notify the SSHO. Smoking, eating and drinking allowed in designated areas only.
2. **Material Handling Procedures** Do not handle.
3. **Drum Handling Procedures** Do not handle.

15. Hot Weather In hot environments, cool drinking water shall be made available and workers shall be encouraged to frequently drink small amounts, e.g., one cup every 15 - 20 minutes; the water shall be kept reasonably cool. In those situations where heat stress may impact worker safety and health, work regimens shall be established. Environmental monitoring of the Wet Bulb Globe Temperature Index shall be conducted and workloads and work regimens categorized as specified in the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) publication "Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices". For more information on Heat Stress refer to Appendix A of this SSHP.

16. Cold Weather Cold injury (frostbite and hypothermia) and impaired ability to work are dangers at low temperatures and when the wind-chill factor is low. To guard against them; wear appropriate clothing; have warm shelter readily available; carefully schedule work and rest periods, and monitor workers' physical conditions.

17. Off-Road Driving Ensure all emergency equipment is available with the vehicle i.e. tire changing equipment. Drivers shall familiarize themselves with the procedures for engaging four-wheel drive systems before the need for added traction arises. Vehicles will not be driven into an environment that is unknown, such as deep water, or an unstable surface. Vehicles will not be driven into a suspected ordnance impact area.

18. Ordnance

a. General Information

(1) The cardinal principle to be observed involving explosives, ammunition, severe fire hazards or toxic materials is to limit the exposure to a minimum number of personnel, for the minimum amount of time, to a minimum amount of hazardous material consistent with a safe and efficient operation.

(2) The age or condition of an ordnance item does not decrease the effectiveness. Ordnance that has been exposed to the elements for extended periods of time become more sensitive to shock, movement, and friction, because the stability agent in the explosives may be degraded.

(3) When chemical agents may be present, further precautions are necessary. If the munition item has green markings leave the area immediately, since it may contain chemical filler.

(4) Consider ordnance that has been exposed to fire as extremely hazardous. Chemical and physical changes may have occurred to the contents, which render it more sensitive than it was in its original state.

(3) DO NOT roll the item over or scrape the item to read the markings.

(4) The location of any ordnance items found during site investigations should be clearly marked so it can be easily located and avoided.

(5) Reporting will be conducted in accordance with CELMS-PM-M, Standard Operating procedure for Reporting Ordnance and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), dated 19 January 1995.

19. **Other** (specify)

G. SITE CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. **Site Map** will be maintained by the PM or Safety Officer.

2. **Site Work Zones** N/A

3. **Buddy System** Individuals will maintain constant contact with other personnel at all times. No one will work alone at any time during the site visit.

4. **Communications**

a. **On-Site** Verbal communications will be used among team members.

b. **Off-Site** Communications shall be established on every site. Communications may be established by using a cellular phone or by public or private phone that may be readily accessible. (Specify Below)

Cellular phone (314) 606-4955

Public/private phone (location)

Other

c. **Emergency Signals** In the case of small groups, a verbal signal for emergencies will suffice. An emergency signal for large groups (i.e. air horn, whistle) should be incorporated at the discretion of the SSHO.

Verbal

Nonverbal (specify) Whistle

I. MONITORING EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

1. Exposure Monitoring For non-intrusive on-site activities such as site visits, air monitoring is typically not required. However, if the site situation dictates the need for monitoring, complete the following information on a separate page and attach the page to the SSHP.

a. **Monitoring Equipment To Be Utilized** N/A

b. **Equipment Calibration Results** N/A

c. **Action Levels** N/A

2. Heat/ Cold Stress Monitoring

a. Heat Stress monitoring criteria published in Chapter 8 of the NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA "Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities" shall be followed.

b. Cold Stress monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the most current published American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) cold stress standard.

J. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Typically, for non-intrusive site visits, Level D is required. If a higher level of protection is to be used initially or as contingency, a brief discussion will be attached. At minimum personnel shall wear clothing suitable for the weather and work condition. The minimum for fieldwork shall be short sleeve shirt, long trousers, and leather or other protective work shoes or boots. If a higher level of protection is to be used initially or as contingency, a brief discussion will be attached.

1. Footwear Footwear providing protection against puncture shall meet the applicable requirements as stated in EM 385-1-1, paragraph 05.A.07. All activities which personnel are potentially exposed to foot hazards will be identified and documented in a hazard analysis.

2. Hand Protection Persons involved in activities, which subject the hands to injury (e.g., cuts, abrasions, punctures, and burns), shall use leather gloves.

3. Head Protection Hardhats shall be worn when personnel are subject to potential head injury. The identification and analysis of head hazards will be documented in a hazard analysis.

APPENDIX A

HEAT-RELATED INJURIES

Once the signals of a heat-related illness begin to appear, the victim's condition can quickly get worse. A heat related illness could result in death. If you see any of the signals of sudden illness, and the victim has been exposed to extremes of heat, suspect a heat-related illness.

People at risk for heat-related illness include those who work or exercise outdoors, elderly people, young children, and people with health problems. Also at risk are those who have had a heat-related illness in the past, those with medical conditions that cause poor blood circulation, and those who take medications to get rid of water from the body (diuretics).

People usually try to get out of extreme heat before they begin to feel ill. However, some people do not or cannot. Those that work outdoors often keep working even after they begin to feel ill. Many times, they might not even recognize that they are in danger of becoming ill.

Heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat strokes are conditions caused by overexposure to heat. You can help prevent heat-stress emergencies by recognizing and properly treating symptoms. Below is a quick reference guide to heat-related emergencies:

HEAT CRAMPS Heat cramps are the least severe, and often are the first signals that the body is having trouble with the heat. *Symptoms* include: Muscle twitching; painful spasms in the legs, arms or abdomen.

WHAT TO DO:

- Have the individual rest in a cool place.
- Give cool water or commercial sports drink.
- Lightly stretch the muscle and gently massage the area.

HEAT EXHAUSTION Heat exhaustion is a more severe condition than heat cramps. *Symptoms* include cool, moist, pale, or flushed skin, headache, nausea, dizziness, weakness, and exhaustion.

HEAT STROKE Heat stroke is the least common but most severe heat emergency. It most often occurs when people ignore the signals of heat exhaustion. Heat stroke develops when the body systems are overwhelmed by heat and begin to stop functioning. **Heat stroke is a serious medical emergency.** *Symptoms* include red, hot, dry skin; changes in consciousness; rapid, weak pulse; and rapid shallow breathing.

WHAT TO DO: When you recognize a heat-related illness in its early stages, you can usually reverse it.

Get the victim out of the heat.

Loosen any tight clothing and apply cool, wet cloths, such as towels or sheets.

APPENDIX B

BITES AND STINGS

Scorpions, Bees and Spiders

Bee stings are painful, but rarely fatal. Some people however have a severe allergic reaction to an insect sting. This allergic reaction may result in a breathing emergency. If an insect stings someone, remove the stinger. Scrape it away with from the skin with your fingernail or plastic card, such as a credit card, or use tweezers. If you use the tweezers, grasp the stinger, not the venom sac. Wash the site with soap and water. Cover it to keep it clean. Apply a cold pack to the area to reduce the pain and swelling. Watch the victim for signals of an allergic reaction.

Scorpions live in dry regions of the southwestern United States and Mexico. They live under rocks, logs, and the bark of certain trees and are most active at night. Only a few species of scorpions have a sting that can cause death.

Spiders; there are also only two spiders in the United States whose bite can make you seriously sick or be fatal. These are the black widow spider and the brown recluse. The black widow is black with a reddish hourglass shape on the underside of its body. The brown recluse is light brown with a darker brown, violin-shaped marking on the top of its body. Both spiders prefer dark, out of the way places. Often, the victim will not know that he or she has been bitten until he or she starts to feel ill or notices a bite mark or swelling.

Symptoms: include nausea and vomiting, difficulty breathing or swallowing, sweating and salivating much more than normal, severe pain in the sting or bite area, a mark indicating a possible bite or sting, and swelling of the area.

SITE SURVEY SAFETY BRIEFING

(Check subjects discussed)

Date 29 May 0

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Purpose of Visit
- Identify Key Site Personnel

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION

- Site Description/Past Use
- Results of Previous studies
- Potential Site Hazards
- OE Safety Procedures
- Site SOP
- Site Control and Communications
- Emergency Response
 - Location of First aid Kit
 - Emergency Phone Numbers
 - Map to Facility
- PPE
- Weather Precautions
 - Cold/Heat
 - Severe Weather

Safety Briefing Attendance

All team members and any accompanying personnel will be briefed and sign this form.

NAME (Print)	ORGANIZATION	SIGNATURE
<u>Ed Valdez</u>	<u>USACE-STL, CEMVS-ED-P</u>	<u>Ed Valdez</u>
<u>Hank Counts</u>	<u>USACE-STL, CEMVS-ED-P</u>	<u>Hank Counts</u>
<u>Donna Zoeller</u>	<u>USACE-STL, CELMS-ED-P</u>	<u>Donna Zoeller</u>

Millers Creek Rd, to Good Samaritan Hospital, OR

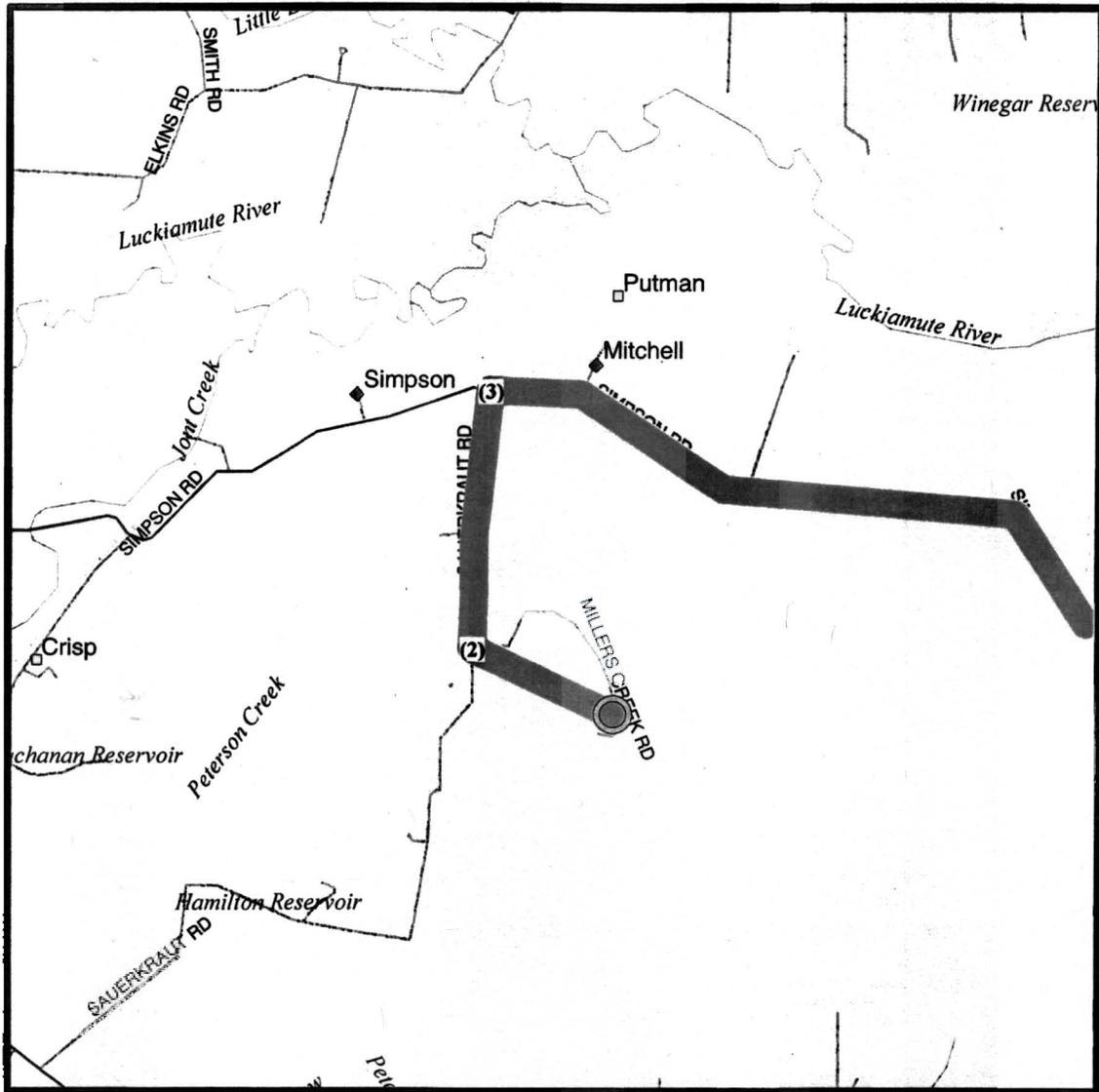


Quickest Route

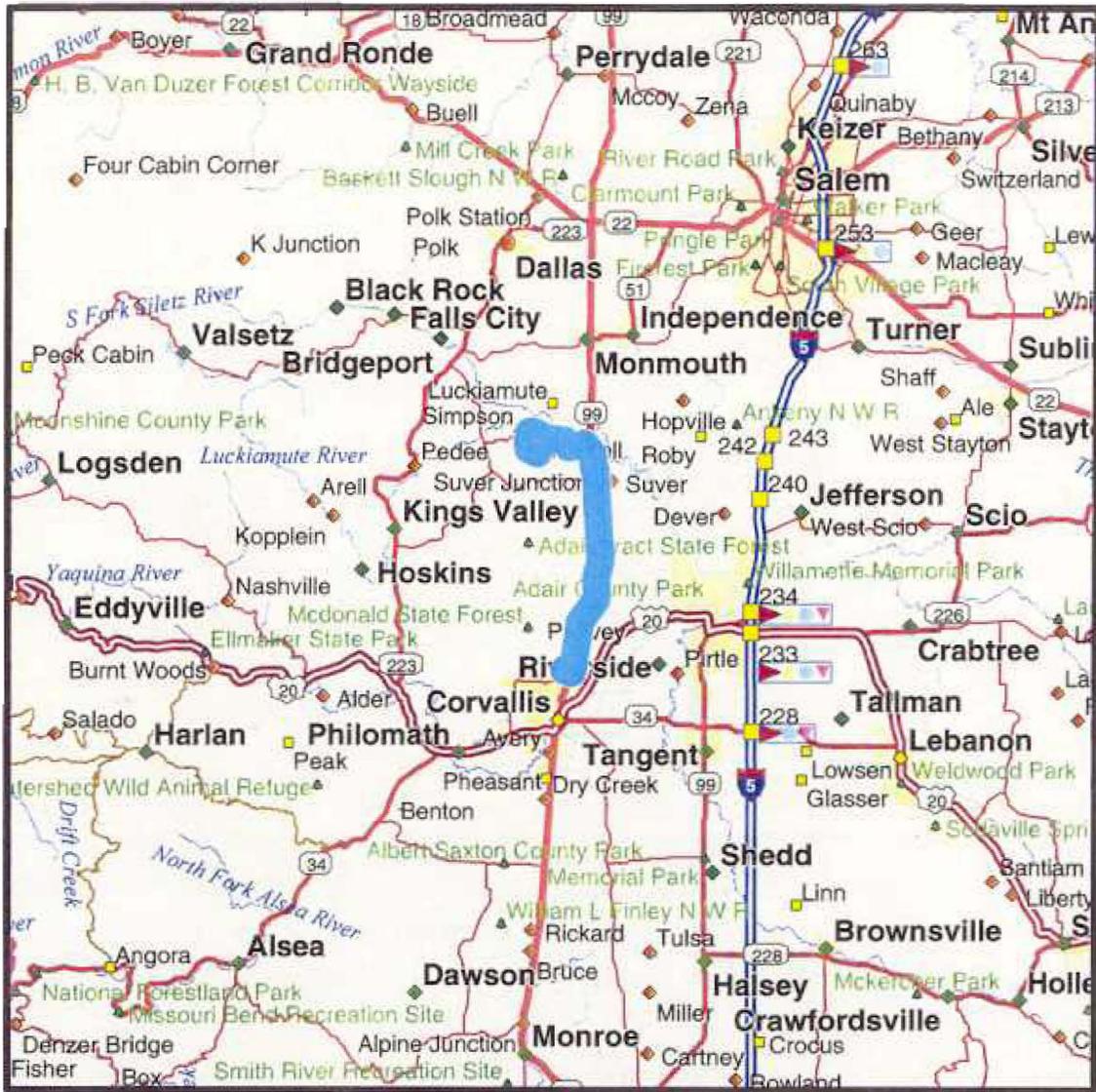
Total Distance: 19 Mi, Total Time: 0:32
From - Millers Creek Rd
To - Good Samaritan Hospital, OR

Directions with maps
Travel Plan

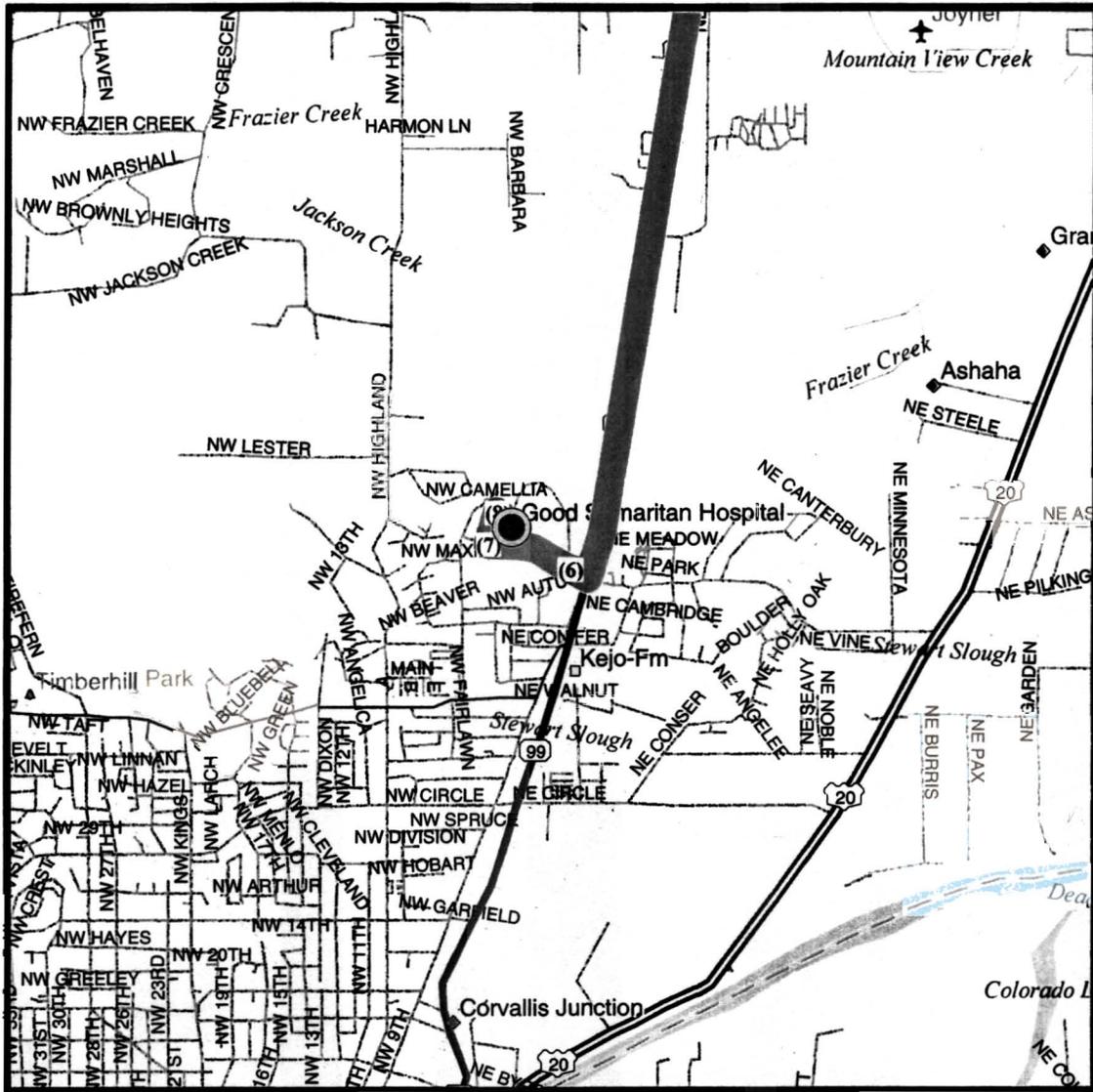
pg - 2
pg - 7



	Road	Dir	Near	Exit #	Time	Dist	MI
	START - Millers Creek Rd						
1	Millers Creek Rd	NW			0:00	0.0	0.9
2	Sauerkraut Rd	N			0:02	0.9	0.9
3	Simpson Rd	E			0:04	1.8	3.4

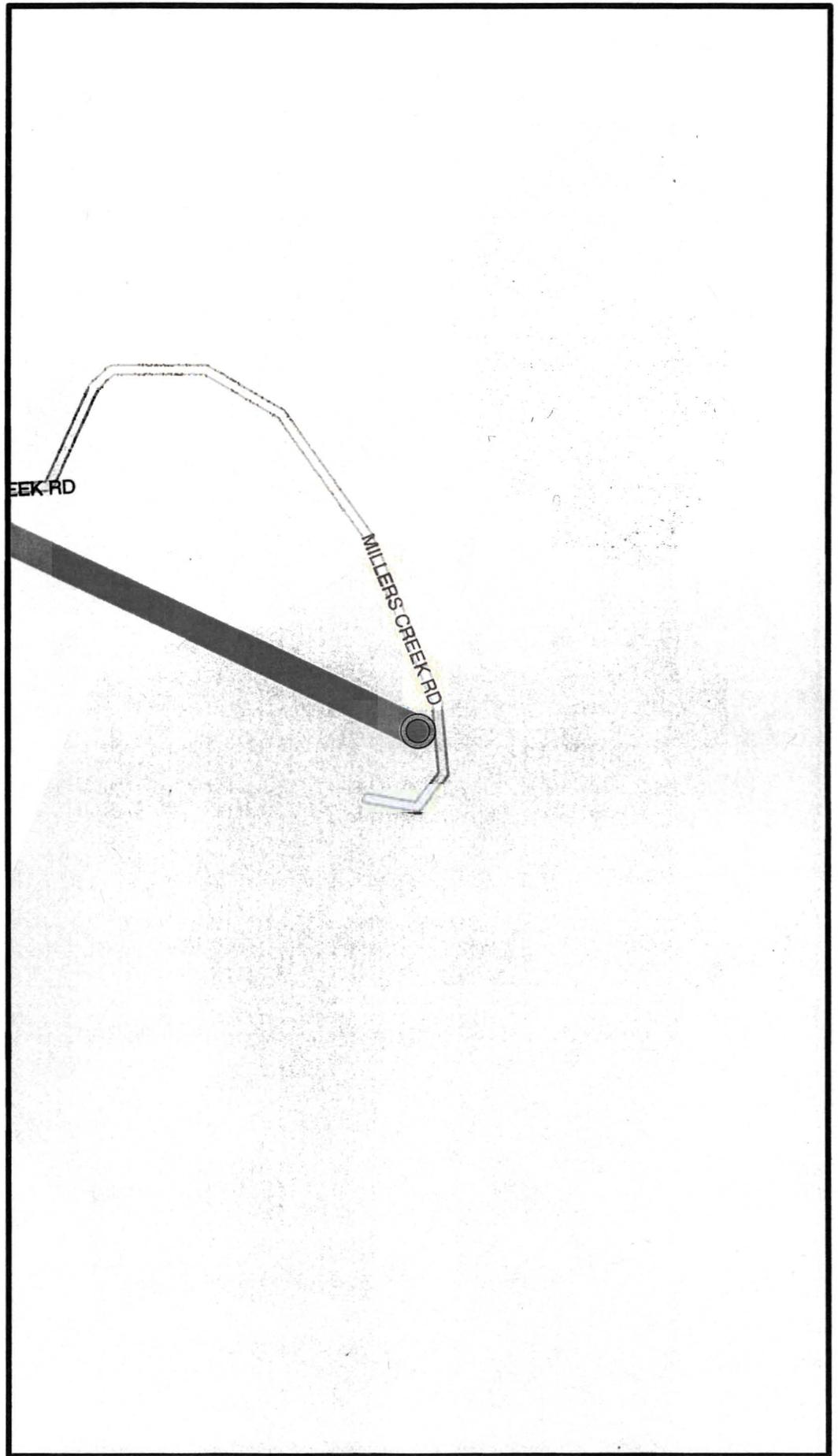


	Road	Dir	Near	Exit #	Time	Dist	MI
3	Simpson Rd	E			0:04	1.8	3.4
4	Helmick Rd	S			0:10	5.2	1.7
5	SR 99 (S Pacific Hwy W)	S			0:13	6.8	11
6	Nw Elks Dr	W			0:30	17.7	0.4

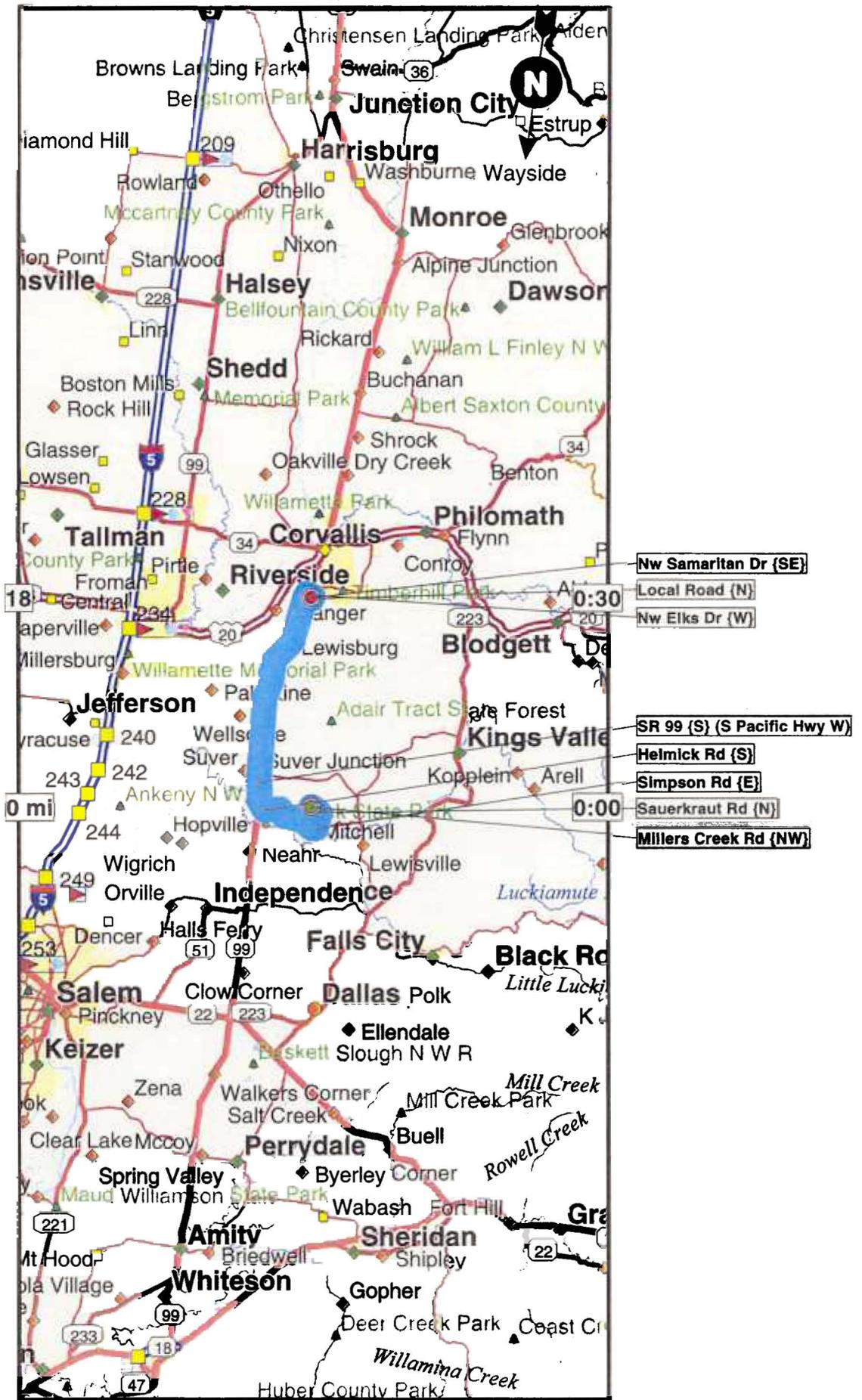


	Road	Dir	Near	Exit #	Time	Dist	MI	
6	Nw Elks Dr	W			0:30	17.7	0.4	
7	Local Road	N			0:31	18.1	0.1	
8	Nw Samaritan Dr	SE			0:31	18.2	0.4	
	FINISH - Good Samaritan Hospital, OR							

Total Distance: 19 Mi, Total Time: 0:32



Millers Creek Rd



Quickest Route

APPENDIX M
FINALIZATION DOCUMENTS

DISCLAIMER

As of the date of re-finalization of Project Number F10OR002903-Camp Dair/Adair AFS, the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville's (USAESCH) Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Risk Assessment Code (RAC) has not been located in the USAESCH files or in the U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis's files. This TAG RAC likely does not exist; early USAESCH policy consisted of using the original ASR RAC if changes did not occur between the ASR RAC score and the TAG RAC score.

For the purpose of re-finalization, the original ASR RAC, dated 13 September 2001, prepared by Ed Valdez, CEMVS-EC-P, will be used. The RAC score of "2" has remained the same between the ASR RAC and the TAG RAC, as listed on page 1 of the Project Fact Sheet, dated 5 June 2002. The Design Review Comments/Form 7, dated 6 February 2002 states "Concur with the TAG review of RAC 2."



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HUNTSVILLE CENTER, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 1600
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35807-4301

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:
CEHNC-OE-CX (200-1C)

19 August 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, U.S. Army Engineer District, Saint Louis
(CEMVS-PM-M/Mr. Mike Dace), 1222 Spruce Street, Saint Louis, MO 63103-2833

SUBJECT: Results of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Review of Archives Search
Reports (ASR) and Fact Sheets for Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly Used
Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

1. The following ASRs and Fact Sheets have been finalized:

PROJECT NUMBER:

C03VA009800
J09AZ002301
J09AZ034501
J09AZ073601
J09AZ041001
J09CA017101
J09AZ071501
J09CA055701
B07KS022101
B07KS022001
B07KS021901
B07KS021801
B07KS021702
C02NJ094501
K06NM039601
G05IN008506
I04FL089901
C03MD036303
C02NY064503
A04MS016901
F10OR002903
K06TX014401
F10AK029102
I04AL325503
I04FL033701

SITE NAME:

Oyster Point Backup Ammunition Storage Depot
Kingman Army Airfield
Douglas Army Airfield
Yucca Air to Air Gunnery Range
Kingman Air to Air Gunnery Range
Holtville Target (BT) No. 3
Williams Field Bomb Target Range #14
Point Sal Air to Ground Gunnery Range
Great Bend Precision Bombing Range No. 3
Great Bend Precision Bombing Range No. 2
Great Bend Precision Bombing Range No. 1
Great Bend Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range
Great Bend Army Air Field
Tuckahoe Rocket Range
Deming Army Air Field, PBR No. 12
Vigo Plant Chemical Warfare Vigo Ordnance Plant
26-Mile Bend Bomb Target
Fort Washington Military Reservation
Mitchel Field
Smith County Bombing and Gunnery Range
Camp Adair
Pyote Army Airfield Target Range No. 1
Kodiak Naval Station, Burma Road
Camp Sheridan Artillery Range
Mill Cove Bombing Site

SUBJECT: Results of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Review of Archives Search Reports (ASR) and Fact Sheets for Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

<u>PROJECT NUMBER:</u>	<u>SITE NAME:</u>
K06NM034901	Carlsbad Practice Bombing Range No. 4
K06NM034801	Carlsbad Practice Bombing Range No. 3
K06NM034701	Carlsbad Practice Bombing Range No. 2
K06NM061101	Kirtland PBR No. 2 (N-5)
K06OK011001	Great Salt Plains Bombing Range
E05WI088301	Edithton Beach Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA) Training Center
J09CA018201	Salton Sea Bombing Target #52
J09CA018801	Salton Sea Bombing Target #58
K06NM050601	WAFB Roswell PBR #1
K06NM052801	WAFB Roswell PBR #34
K06NM052501	WAFB Roswell PBR #28
K06NM052201	WAFB Roswell PBR #22
K06OK001301	Cherokee National Wildlife Area (Camp Gruber Military Reservation)
I04FL112901	Lake Wilmington Bomb (Blue Cypress Lake) Target
I04FL040101	Passage Key Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range
J09CA706208	Hamilton Army Airfield
J09AZ045901	Luke Air Force Auxiliary Field No. 3
J09CA730701	Condor Field No. 4
E05WI506903	Camp Haven AAA Firing Range
I04FL034002	Bartow Municipal Airport
K06TX020701	McGee Bend Precision Bombing Range
K06TX101702	Jefferson County Airport
K06AR005001	Maumelle Ordnance Works
K06TX002709	Webb Air Force Base
K06TX012802	Stinson Field

2. Recommended strategy for future actions to be taken by the Project Manager is included in the enclosed fact sheets. Supporting data for TAG decisions are also included with the fact sheets.

3. Fact sheets, supporting data and corrected pages, due to prior reviews, are to be distributed with the subject ASRs.

4. Subject ASRs are recommended to be final when enclosed fact sheets, supporting data and corrected pages are included as a part of the project package.

CEHNC-OE-CX (200-1C)

19 August 2002

SUBJECT: Results of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Review of Archives Search Reports (ASR) and Fact Sheets for Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

5. If you have any questions concerning this action, please call me at 256-895-1797, DSN 760-1797, or facsimile 256-895-1798.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES DIRECTORATE:



DANNY R. MARDIS

Archive Search Report Manager

for Ordnance and Explosives Directorate

50 Encls
as

**RESTORATION INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES (FUDS)
PROJECT FACT SHEET
24 SEPTEMBER 2001
TAG REVIEW DATE: 5 JUNE 2002**

1. **SITE NAME:** Camp Adair

SITE NUMBER: F10OR002900

LOCATION:
City: Corvallis
County: Polk, Benton, Linn
State: Oregon

PROJECT NUMBER: F10OR002903

CATEGORY: OE/CWM

INPR RAC: 4

ASR RAC: 2

TAG RAC: 2

2. **POC'S:**

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRICT:
Name: Dave Roden
Office: CENWS-PM-HW
Phone: 206-764-3448

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION:
Name: David Nusz
Office: CENWD-MT-MH
Phone: 402-697-2523

HEADQUARTERS:
Name: Dale Moeller
Office: CEMP-RF
Phone: 202-761-4694

ASR/INPR TEAM:
Name: Richard L. Pike
Office: CEHNC-OE-CX
Phone: 256-895-1559

ASR SUPPORT DISTRICT:
Name: Ed Valdez
Office: CEMVS-ED-P
Phone: 314-331-8206

ASR TECHNICAL REVIEWER:
Name: Michael Patterson
Office: SOSAC-ESL
Phone: 918-420-8763

3. **SITE DESCRIPTION:** Camp Adair/Adair Air Force Station consisted of 56,815.17 acres near the city of Corvallis in Polk, Benton, and Linn Counties, Oregon. Commencing in 1941 and extending through March 1944, the US Army acquired land and built Camp Adair as a division training camp. During April

1946, Camp Adair was declared surplus and assigned for disposition. Camp Adair was used as an Air Force Station between 1958 and 1969. In 1970, the Adair Air Force Station lands were determined excess and reported to the GSA for disposal. For the purpose of this report, unless specifically addressing Adair Air Force Station, the site Camp Adair/Adair Air Force Station will be referred to as Camp Adair.

4. **SITE HISTORY:**

a. The history of military use of the former Camp Adair/Adair Air Force Station is composed of distinct periods that started in early 1941 and continues to the present. The Army initiated acquisition of lands for the camp during 1941. Training of Army divisions spanned most of the Second World War. A period of Navy use commenced in 1944 and continued through 1946. During 1945 and 1946, portions of the camp was used as a Prisoner of War Camp (POW). After several years of inactivity, the cantonment portion of Camp Adair was used as an Air Force Station between 1958 through 1969. Also, commencing in 1946, portions of Camp Adair were transferred to the Oregon National Guard Bureau. In 1970, the Adair Air Force Station lands were determined excess and reported to the GSA for disposal.

b. In February 1941 the Army began plans for the construction of several training bases throughout the United States, including the Willamette Valley in Oregon. Sites all over Oregon were considered and on 15 August 1941, a site north of Corvallis, Oregon was chosen. Intensive work began on layout plans for buildings, utilities, the water supply, and roads needed for the camp. Construction began in January 1942 on the new triangular division training camp. On 15 March 1942, the site was designated Camp Adair. Additional land was needed for use as an artillery range. Several areas were considered but land north and adjacent to Camp Adair was selected. On 14 June 1942, a site that included approximately 36 square miles of land west of Highway 99 was selected to be procured for use as an artillery range.

c. Four US Army infantry divisions and support units trained at Camp Adair. The 96th "Deadeye" Infantry Division was activated at Camp Adair on 15 August 1942, and trained there until 10 May 1943. On 15 September 1942, the 104th "Timberwolf" Infantry Division was activated at Camp Adair and remained there until 7 August 1943. The next group to be activated at Camp Adair was the 70th "Trailblazer" Infantry Division on 15 June 1943. This group remained there until 29 July 1944. The 91st

"Powder River" Infantry Division was activated at Fort Lewis, Washington, but later moved to Camp Adair on 2 November 1943. They remained there until 30 March 1944.

d. On 30 June 1944, the Army declared Camp Adair surplus and recommended the site for sale for agricultural and grazing purposes.

e. The War Department declared Camp Adair surplus and was assigned to the War Assets Administration (WAA) by the Chief of Engineers on 17 April 1946, for disposition under the Surplus Property Act. On 15 May 1946, the WAA transferred the property, minus the cantonment area to the Department of Agriculture for sale by the Federal Land Bank as agricultural land. In November 1946, the Oregon State College acquired the former hospital area and began converting it into apartment buildings for use by returning veterans who had enrolled for courses under the GI benefits. This area became known as Adair Village. By June 1951, the Oregon State College closed Adair Village.

f. By 31 May 1944, the Army Air Forces made available the Corvallis Army Air Field to the Navy. The Thirteenth Naval District under the US Naval Air Center, Seattle established the Marine Corps Air Facility Corvallis, Oregon. This airfield was secured for the use of MAG-35 as a replacement-training unit for VMJ pilots. Navy/Marine Corps pilots operating out of this airfield conducted bombing and gunnery practice on the Camp Adair artillery range through 1946.

g. General Order #32 Army Service Forces Headquarters, Ninth Service Command, dated 29 March 1945, established a Prisoner of War Camp at Camp Adair effective 1 April 1945. General Order #65 Headquarters Ninth Service Command discontinued the Prisoner of War camp effective 25 April 1946.

h. During the early part of 1955, the Air Force became interested in acquiring land on the former Camp Adair. By 29 November 1955, the Chief of Engineers granted immediate right of entry access to the Air Force for construction purposes. On 19 November 1958, the Air Force accepted the massive steel and concrete building constructed to house electronic equipment that coordinated surveillance activities in the Pacific Northwest area. On 26 January 1959, General Order 5 designated the cantonment portion of Camp Adair as Adair Air Force Station.

i. Adair Air Force Base became headquarters of the 26th Air Division (NORAD), which provided air defense for seven Western

states sometime after 1959. During the late 1960s, the Department of Defense began closing and consolidating bases throughout the United States. The Adair Air Force Station closed on 30 September 1969.

j. During May 1958 the Camp Adair Bomarc Missile base was approved by Congress. The Bomarc Missile was to provide an area defense for Oregon's coast, from sea level to 100,000 feet and 400 miles out to sea. By October 1959 construction began on the 20' by 60' concrete launching pads, with 10 feet high extending steel shelters. On 25 March 1960, the Air Force announced major cutbacks to the Bomarc missile program and by 31 March 1960, with construction more than half complete, the Department of Defense cancelled all Bomarc construction activities at Adair Air Force Station.

k. The Oregon Army National Guard was granted use of a 527 acre facility located on the former Camp Adair property (KD Rifle Range No. 4). The site is controlled by the US Army Corps of Engineers and is the only remaining piece of Camp Adair used for military purposes. Since the 1960's the Oregon Military Department has licensed the property from the US Army Corps of Engineers for the use by National Guard units conducting small arms training and platoon sized tactical training. Use of the 527-acre facility continues today.

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Area 1:	North Western
Size:	1,472 acres
Former Use:	Field Combat Ranges
Present Use:	Farming
Probable End Use:	Same
OE Presence:	Potential
Type:	105mm, Small arms, 37mm, and 57mm
Area 2:	North Central
Size:	10,108 acres
Former Use:	Field Combat Ranges, Moving Target Range, Aerial Bombing Target
Present Use:	Farming
Probable End Use:	Same
OE Presence:	Confirmed
Type:	105mm and 155mm
OE Presence:	Potential
Type:	Small arms, 37mm, 57mm, 100-pound and 300-pound bombs

Area 3: Central
 Size: 8,125 acres
 Former Use: Mortar Range, Field Combat Range, Fortified Training Area, Infiltration Courses, Grenade Courts, Aerial Bombing Target
 Present Use: Farming
 Probable End Use: Same
 OE Presence: Confirmed
 Type: 60mm, 81mm mortar rounds, and hand grenades
 OE Presence: Potential
 Type: Small arms, 105mm, 155mm, 100-pound and 300-pound bombs, 2.36" AT rockets, explosives and pyrotechnics

Area 4: South Western
 Size: 7,979 acres
 Former Use: Known Distance Rifle Ranges, Mini-antitank and Mini-antiaircraft Ranges, Field Combat Ranges, Infiltration Courses, Transition Course
 Present Use: Farming, Residential, Forested
 Probable End Use: Same
 OE Presence: Confirmed
 Type: 60mm mortar rounds
 OE Presence: Potential
 Type: Small arms, 37mm, 57mm, 75mm, 81mm, 105mm and pyrotechnics

Area 5: South Central
 Size: 1,052 acres
 Former Use: 1000" Machinegun Ranges, 1000" Landscape Ranges, 1000" Antitank Ranges
 Present Use: Farming
 Possible End Use: Same
 OE Presence: Confirmed
 Type: 2.36" Antitank rocket
 OE Presence: Potential
 Type: Small arms, pyrotechnics, and CWM

Area 6: Cantonment, Camp Adair
 Size: 229 acres
 Former Use: Practice Grenade Courts,
 Air Force Skeet Range
 Present Use: Pasture, Swamp
 Probable End Use: Same
 OE Presence: Confirmed
 Type: None
 OE Presence: Potential
 Type: Practice grenades and Small arms

Area 7: All Other Land
 Size: 27,850 acres
 Former Use: Land adjacent to training areas
 Present Use: School, Residential, Farming,
 Forestry
 Probable End Use: Same
 OE Presence: None
 Type: None

6. **CURRENT STATUS:** The Archives Search Report (ASR) for Camp Adair/Adair Air Force Station was completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, in September 2001.

7. **STATEGY:**

Areas 1 through 6: EE/CA
 Area 7: NDAI

8. **ISSUES AND CONCERNS:**

a. The Huntsville Center Technical Advisory Group (TAG) met and evaluated this ASR on 5 June 2002 and the consensus was RAC 2, EE/CA for areas 1 through 6 and RAC 5, NDAI for area 7. The TAG determined the potential for CWM on this site and recommended that the RCWM Team review this ASR.

b. Richard Byrd of the HNC RCWM Team reviewed this ASR on 6 June 2002 and his comments are, "Camp Adair had an extensive CWS training program that included the use of live agent (at least with mustard). Given the acceptable disposal methods in use during the time period, concur with the TAG review of a RAC 2 and EE/CA for areas 1-6 with the focus for CWM being in area 5."

c. There are known Federally-and State-listed species occurring in the site area. An on-site inspection by the

appropriate federal and state personnel may be necessary to verify the presence, absence or location of listed species, or natural communities.

9. **SCHEDULE SUMMARY:**

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>Scheduled Start</u>	<u>Actual Start</u>	<u>Original Complete</u>	<u>Scheduled Complete</u>	<u>Actual Complete</u>
EE/CA						

ETL 1110-1-165
25 NOVEMBER 1997
Previous Editions Obsolete

**RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE (OE) SITES**

Site Name: Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station Rater's Name: E.R. Valdez
 Site Location: Polk, Benton, & Linn Co., OR Phone No.: 314-331-8206
 DERP Project #: F10OR002903 Organization: CEMVS-ED-P
 Date Completed: 13 September 2001 RAC Score: 2

OE RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Team (USAESCH-OE) to prioritize the remedial action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the potential OE hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability. Personnel involved in visits to potential OE sites should view the USAESCH-OE videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OEW".

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

TYPE OF ORDNANCE
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition:	VALUE
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	<u>10</u>
Bombs, Explosive	<u>10</u>
Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	<u>10</u>
Landmines, Explosive	10
Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	<u>10</u>
Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursterns	<u>6</u>
Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	<u>6</u>
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	<u>4</u>
Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Small Arms, complete (.22 cal - .50 cal)	<u>1</u>
Small Arms, Expended	0
Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges)	0
Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Select the largest single value)	<u>10</u>

What evidence do you have regarding conventional UXO? Historical documents indicated small arms, grenades, anti tank rockets, mortars, artillery, and aerial bombs were used on this site. It is estimated that over 265,000 medium/large caliber rounds were fired on over 28,000 acres of Camp Adair. The ASR site inspection located evidence of OE hazards in the form of dud 60mm and 81mm mortar rounds. Other documented accounts and recent interviews report of dud munitions (60mm, 81mm, 105mm, 155mm, and grenades). Interviews revealed past dud discoveries not reported to the proper authorities.

B. Pyrotechnics (For munitions not described above.):

	VALUE
Munition (Containers) Containing White Phosphorus or other Pyrophoric Material (i.e., Spontaneously Flammable)	<u>10</u>
Munition Containing A Flame or Incendiary Material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum Metal Incendiaries)	<u>6</u>
Flares, Signals, Simulators, screening smokes (other than WP)	<u>4</u>

Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value) 10

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? The archive search uncovered evidence that this site used or stored white phosphorous, incendiaries, flares, and screening smoke.

C. Bulk High Explosives (HE) (Not an integral part of conventional ordnance; uncontainerized.):

	VALUE
Primary or Initiating Explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	<u>10</u>
Demolition Charges	<u>10</u>
Secondary Explosives (PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	<u>8</u>
Military Dynamite	<u>6</u>
Less Sensitive Explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc.)	3

High Explosives (Select the largest single value) 10

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? The archive search uncovered evidence that this site used or stored demolition charges, TNT, and blasting caps.

D. Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized):

	VALUE
Solid or Liquid Propellants	6
Propellants	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants? ***None. The archive search did not uncover evidence that this site used or stored these materials.***

E. Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons

	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	<u>25</u>
War Gas Identification Sets	<u>20</u>
Radiological	15
Riot Control Agents (Vomiting, Tear)	<u>5</u>
Chemical and Radiological (Select the largest single value)	25

What evidence do you have of chemical/radiological material? ***The ASR confirmed the use of tear gas, vesicant gas and the probable use of gas identification kits on site. Final disposition of the CWM could not be determined. No evidence was found to indicate on site burial, however USAESCH guidance indicates taking a conservative assessment.***

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE	<u>55</u>
(Sum of Largest Values for A through E - Maximum of 61)	

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

TABLE 1		
HAZARD SEVERITY*		
Description	Category	Hazard Severity Code
<u>CATASTROPHIC</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>21 and greater</u>
CRITICAL	II	10 to 20
MARGINAL	III	5 to 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 to 4
**NONE	V	0

*Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3.

**If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC Score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

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

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OE HAZARD
 (Circle all values that apply)

A. Locations of OE Hazards

	VALUE
On the surface	<u>5</u>
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or other confined locations	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other Building/Structure	3
Subsurface	<u>2</u>
<u>Location (Select the single largest value)</u>	<u>5</u>

What evidence do you have regarding location of OE? *Duds were located on the surface of the farmlands. Other potential OE hazards exist in the form of dud munitions buried in the soil in the impact areas being unearthed and becoming exposed to the public. Area of potential OE contamination is extensive, estimated at 28,000 acres.*

B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard (road, park, playground, building etc.)

	VALUE
Less than 1,250 feet	5
1,250 feet to 0.5 miles	4
0.5 miles to 1.0 mile	<u>3</u>
1.0 mile to 2.0 miles	2
Over 2 miles	0
<u>Distance (Select the single largest value)</u>	<u>3</u>

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings? *This site presents moderate risk to inhabited structures. A number of farm homes and buildings are built on the former impact areas. Some homes are actually located on the former mortar/artillery impact areas and less than a mile from where duds were found by the site inspection team. However, the total population in the former impact areas is sparse. A few homes are located directly on the former KD rifle ranges.*

C. Number(s) of building(s) within a 2-mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary.

	VALUE
26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	<u>1</u>
0	0

Number of Buildings (Select the single largest value) 1

Narrative: A “few” homes/buildings, less than 5, exist in each section of the former impact areas or area where duds were found. However, the total number of homes potentially affected is over 26 if Camp Adair is addressed collectively.

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

	VALUE
Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers	<u>5</u>
Industrial, Warehouse, etc	4
Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	<u>3</u>
Detention, Correctional	2
No Buildings	0

Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value) 5

Describe types of buildings in the area. The buildings in the area are primarily private residences, farm and dairy buildings, fish and wildlife offices, and logging facilities.

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

BARRIER	VALUE
No barrier or security system	<u>5</u>
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	4
A barrier, (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security guard, but no barrier	2
Isolated site	1
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel which continuously monitors and controls entry; or an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the area; and a means to control entry at all times through the gates or other entrances (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the area).	0

Accessibility (Select the single largest value) 5

Describe the site accessibility. Except for KD Rifle Range No. 4 that is surrounded by a chain link fence and gated, all areas of the former Camp Adair is accessible to the public. Well developed highways and numerous farm roads run throughout the site.

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

	VALUE
Expected	5
None Anticipated	<u>0</u>

Site Dynamics (Select largest value) 0

Describe the site dynamics. The vast majority of the site is either farmlands or covered by mature trees and crops. New home construction is occurring at a very low pace. It appears unlikely that this pattern of use and growth will be appreciably changed in the foreseeable future. Although not factored into this assessment, the practice of plowing to only 8-10 inches may be changed to include plowing to 18 inches if different types of crops are planted. If employed, this new practice may unearth duds previously undisturbed.

TOTAL HAZARD PROBABILITY VALUE (Sum of Largest Values for A through F - Maximum of 30)	19
---	-----------

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

TABLE 2 HAZARD PROBABILITY		
Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
<u>OCCASIONAL</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>15 to 20</u>
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	less than 8

* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.

Part III. Risk Assessment - The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table. Enter with the results of the Hazard Probability and Hazard Severity values.

TABLE 3 RISK ASSESSMENT					
Probability Level	FREQUENT	PROBABLE	<u>OCCASIONAL</u>	REMOTE	IMPROBABLE
Severity Level	A	B	C	D	E
<u>CATASTROPHIC I</u>	1	1	<u>2</u>	3	4
CRITICAL II	1	2	3	4	5
MARGINAL III	2	3	4	5	5
NEGLIGIBLE IV	3	4	4	5	5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

- RAC 1 Expedite INPR, recommending further action by USAESCH-Immediately call USAESCH-OE-S (commercial 256-895-1582/1598).
- RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR - Recommend further action by USAESCH.**
- RAC 3 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by USAESCH.
- RAC 4 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by USAESCH.
- RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary, submit NDAI and RAC to USAESCH.
-

Part IV. Narrative - Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

The RAC score assigned to Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station is 2.

Part I received a Hazard Severity Rating of "Catastrophic"; Part II received a Hazard Probability Rating of "Occasional". According to Table 3, these ratings convert to a Risk Assessment Code of 2.

In the determination of the RAC score for Camp Adair, CWM was considered. However, even if CWM were not considered the Total Hazard Severity Value would still have been 30 (Catastrophic) and the RAC score for Camp Adair would still have been a 2. The Hazard Probability Value would not have changed. The RAC score would still have been a 2.

The rater based the hazard severity on the large number (>265,000) of medium/large caliber munitions fired on the range. Applying a conservative 2% dud rate, approximately 5300 dud rounds could have occurred. The ASR site inspection team found direct evidence that some of these dud rounds still exist as OE hazards. A dud 60mm and seven 81mm mortar rounds were found in the central impact area by the team.

The archive search based the OE potential on the scenario that a number of dud medium/large caliber rounds (37mm-155mm) could remain buried throughout a large portion of the site. The OE potential also reflects the fact that a number of homes are built directly on the former impact areas where current duds were found.

The ASR team found no current readily identifiable CWM hazards at Camp Adair / Adair Air Force Station. However, the site inspection was visual only and limited to the surface of former CWM training areas. A determination of subsurface CWM contamination was not made.

F10OR002903

DERP FUDS Camp Adair

DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTS

PROJECT

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> SITE DEV & GEO | <input type="checkbox"/> MECHANICAL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SAFETY | <input type="checkbox"/> SYSTEMS ENG |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ENVIR PROT& UTIL | <input type="checkbox"/> MFG TECHNOLOGY | <input type="checkbox"/> ADV TECH | <input type="checkbox"/> VALUE ENG |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURAL | <input type="checkbox"/> ELECTRICAL | <input type="checkbox"/> ESTIMATING | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURAL | <input type="checkbox"/> INST & CONTROLS | <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFICATIONS | |

REVIEW ASR
 DATE 6 June 2002
 NAME Mr Richard Byrd, 256-426-0654, OE-S

ITEM	DRAWING NO. OR REFERENCE	COMMENT	ACTION
1.	ASR dtd September 2001	<p>A review of the ASR revealed the following: Camp Adair had an extensive CWS training program that included the use of live agent (at least with mustard).</p> <p>Given the acceptable disposal methods in use during the time period, Concur with the TAG review of a RAC 2 and EE/CA for areas 1-6 with the focus for CWM being in area 5.</p> <p>ACTION CODES W - WITHDRAWN A - ACCEPTED/CONCUR N - NON-CONCUR D - ACTION DEFERRED VE - VE POTENTIAL/VEP ATTACHED</p>	1. No comment needed.

F100R002903

DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTS

PROJECT DERP FUDS Camp Adair

X ASR/INPR TEAM

REVIEW ASR TAG OE

DATE 25 February 2002

NAME Mike Patterson (918) 420-8763

ITEM	DRAWING NO. OR REFERENCE	COMMENT	ACTION
1.	General	<p>Concur with HNC Safety and ASR recommendation of RAC 2 and EE/CA for Areas 1 through 6. Remaining land should be NDAI.</p> <p>Figure 2-5 of Conclusions and Recommendations shows 2 duds being found between ranges 35, 36 and 37 (1000' landscape ranges) and 137 (obstacle course). Suggest that Area 5, the South Central area be expanded to the northeast to include the area where duds were found and acreage adjusted for this area and remaining land.</p> <p>Table 2-1 in Conclusions and recommendations states that the Cantonment Area has a potential for practice grenades and small arms ammo (shot gun shells generated from the skeet range) while the Findings state on page 78, third paragraph, and C&R, page 46, 1st paragraph, that a mortar round had been found while digging a pond in the cantonment area.</p>	<p>1. No comment needed.</p> <p>Per the disclaimer placed before Table of Contents, the C&R volume is not available for public release; the corrections to the C&R volume will not be completed.</p> <p>same as above.</p> <p>Correction made.</p>
2.	Findings	<p>On page 78, 2nd paragraph, sentence reads: The Camp Adair training area is an extremely large that is primarily.... Probably was meant to read: The camp Adair training area is an extremely large <u>area</u> that is primarily....</p> <p>On page 78, 3rd paragraph, sentence reads: He could not be remembered if the mortar round were live or not. Probably should read: He could <u>not remember</u> if the mortar round <u>was</u> live or not.</p>	<p>Correction made.</p> <p>Per the disclaimer placed before Table of Contents, the C&R volume is not available for public release; the corrections to the C&R volume will not be completed.</p>
3.	C & R	<p>Same comment for page 46, 1st paragraph as above, page 78, 3rd paragraph, i.e. He could not be remembered...</p> <p>Photographs are not included w/Conclusions and Recommendations, so probably should not be referred to.</p>	<p>4. Comment noted.</p>
4.	Appendix K	<p>Items K-6 thru K-13 are unreadable and as such appear to be of no value to the report.</p>	<p>Ed Valdez/CEMVS-EC-P/324-331-8026/Shirley Hamilton/314-331-8848</p>

APPENDIX N

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

<u>Addressee</u>	<u>No. Copies</u>
Commander, US Army Engineering and Support Center Huntsville, ATTN: CEHNC-ED-SY-O (D. MARDIS) P.O. Box 1600 Huntsville, Alabama 35807-4301	2
Commander, US Army Engineer District, Seattle ATTN: CENWS-PM-EM 4735 E. Marginal Way S. Seattle, WA 98134-2385	2
Commander, US Army Engineer Division, Northwest Division ATTN: CENWD-MT-MH 12565 W Center Rd Omaha, NE 68144-3869	1
Project Manager Chemical Demilitarization, Non-Stockpile ATTN: SFAE-CD-N, Bldg E 4585 Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5424	1
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Commander, US Army Engineer District, Rock Island ATTN: CEMVS-ED-DO Clock Tower Building P.O. Box 2004 Rock Island, IL 61204-2004	1

PLATES

REPORT FIGURES AND PLATES

Figure 3-1	Vicinity Map
Figure 4-1	Historic Range Map
Figure 4-2	Range Map
Figure 4-2a	Southeastern Section
Figure 4-2b	Southwestern Section
Figure 4-2c	Northern Section
Figure 5-1	Real Estate Map
Figure 6-1	Site Inspection & Photo Location Map
Plate 1	Aerial Photo Plate Locations
Plate 2	1944 Aerial (Southeastern Section)
Plate 3	1948 Aerial (Southeastern Section)
Plate 4	1944 Aerial (Southwestern Section)
Plate 5	1948 Aerial (Southwestern Section)
Plate 6	1944 Aerial (Northern Section)
Plate 7	1948 Aerial (Northern Section)

Thematic Computer-Aided Design and Drafting (CADD) map files completed in association with this Archives Search Report are based on historic cartographic, aerial and site visit data collected during this investigation. The thematic maps were created using Intergraph's Microstation.

The thematic maps were created by scanning and warping selected historic data to reference points collected from non-stable selected base maps such as U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute, quadrangle sheets or National Imaging and Mapping Agency (NIMA) maps. The horizontal scale and horizontal datum of the base maps is generally known. In this case the datum used was 1927 North Atlantic Datum/World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984. Attempts have been made to rectify the data to the referenced base maps. However, distortions in scale and contortions of the features are present. These distortions are a result of inaccuracies in the source data, as well as the processes of scanning and rectifying the data. Much of the data on the maps lack sufficient information to support a determination of accuracy.

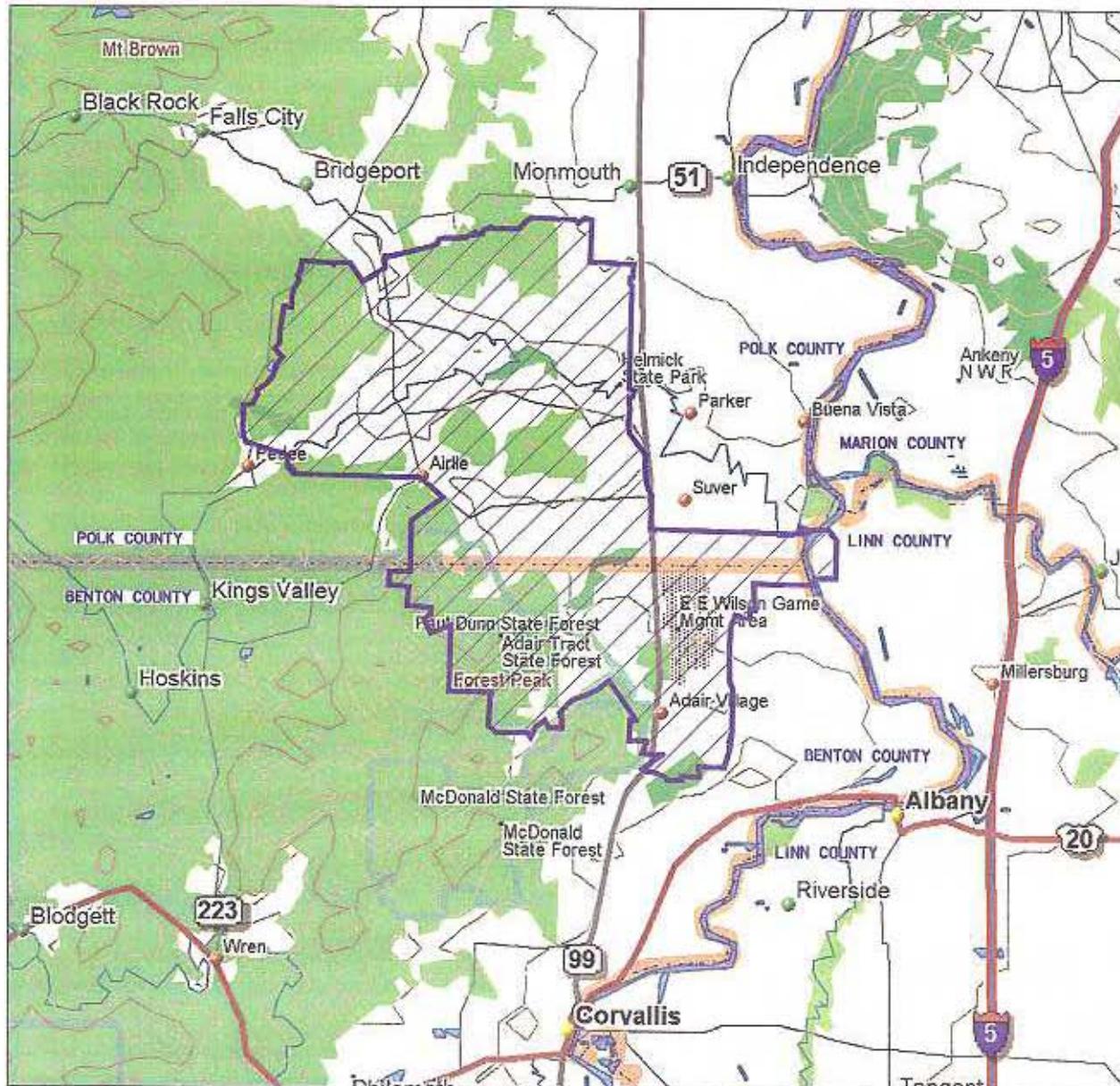
Many of the historic maps used were hand-drawn or built on locations that were inaccurate by modern standards. In general, historic map inaccuracies are unknown and not quantifiable. The unknown inaccuracies may then be magnified by the georeferencing process. Therefore, thematic maps generated from historic maps and drawings will have accuracy no greater than the least accurate source.

The historical aerial photography has been semi-rectified (georeferenced) to the base map; however, the photos have not been corrected for photogrammetric displacements

such as those due to topography or the altitude of the aircraft at the time of imaging. They are not orthorectified images. Locations of features noted on aerial photography are not exact due to the rectifying of both the image and the base map.

The horizontal and vertical locations of selected features noted in the ASR and located on the thematic maps have been established utilizing Global Positioning System (GPS) technology. These coordinates were acquired using the Federal Version PLGR96+ GPS receiver. Features located utilizing GPS techniques are so noted in the ASR. The PLGR+96 uses the Precise Positioning Service (16 m SEP) and Wide Area GPS Enhancement (WAGE) 4 m CEP.

Copies of the thematic maps are included on the companion CD diskette to this report. The lineage and source of the historic data used to generate the thematic maps is unknown. The majority of Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Metadata fields are therefore unknown. A metadata file that gives all available pertinent information has been provided with this product. The statements above are inclusive of all available information regarding the historic data sources and the thematic maps generated. The thematic maps are not original digital mapping data; are scanned and warped data with selected unique feature annotation. The intended purpose of the mapping data is for photo-interpretation and not design. The vector data and associated symbology is unique to the intended purpose. The majority of the digitized features are not part of the current Tri-Service CADD Standards list of features and associated line types and symbology (ie. range fans, pits, disturbed land). The mapping data produced does comply with applicable Tri-Service Standards.



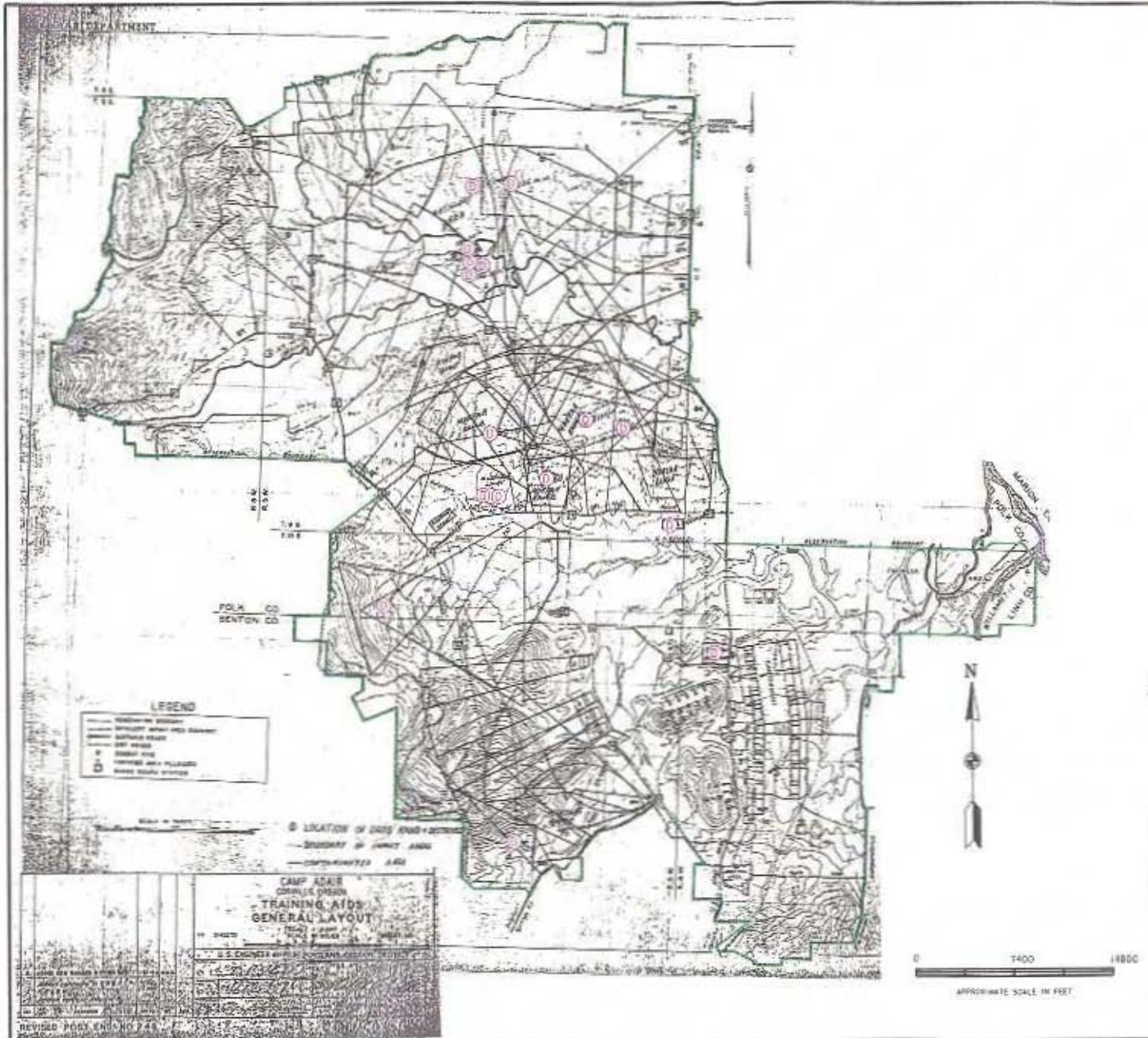
LEGEND

 SITE LOCATION



	U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST. LOUIS DISTRICT
CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION CORVALLIS, OREGON POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES DERP-FUDS* F100R002903 VICINITY MAP	
PRINT DATE: SEPT 2001	DATE OF MAP: 0000
10-SEP-2001 08:47	\\sers02001\hrcgpr\hrcgpr\work\4129\4129.dwg

200-1e
F40OR002908_01_02_0500_a



NO.	RANGE INDEX	NO.	FORTIFIED TRAINING AREA
1000'	DISCIPLINE RANGE	100	MOVING TARGET RANGE
1000'	PISTOL RANGE	101	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PTM)
1000'	MACHINE GUN RANGE	102	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (INT)
1000'	LANDSCAPE RANGE	103	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (INT)
100'	ANTI-TANK RANGE	104	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (INT)
100'	ANTI-TANK RANGE	105	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (INT)
100'	THOMPSON SUB-MACHINE GUN RANGE	106	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (INT)
100'	BARRETT-ANTI-AIRCRAFT RANGE	107	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (INT)
100'	BARRETT-ANTI-AIRCRAFT RANGE	108	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (INT)
100'	ANTI-AIRCRAFT RANGE	109	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (INT)
100'	PROPOSED MOVING TARGET RANGES	110	FIELD COMBAT RANGE
100'	FIELD COMBAT RANGE	111	FIELD COMBAT RANGE
100'	FIELD COMBAT RANGE	112	FIELD COMBAT RANGE
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100'	FIELD COMBAT RANGE	199	FIELD COMBAT RANGE
100'	FIELD COMBAT RANGE	200	FIELD COMBAT RANGE

LEGEND

- UNDESIGNATED BOUNDARY
- BOUNDARY OF PREVIOUSLY LOCATED DUDS
- BOUNDARY OF RANGE AREA
- BOUNDARY OF JUMPING AREA
- UNDESIGNATED AREA
- LOCATION OF DUDS FOUND
- LOCATION OF PREVIOUSLY LOCATED DUDS

LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY
- LOCATION OF PREVIOUSLY LOCATED DUDS

**CAMP ADAIR
CORVALLIS, OREGON
TRAINING AIDS
GENERAL LAYOUT**

U.S. ENGINEERS
CORVALLIS DISTRICT

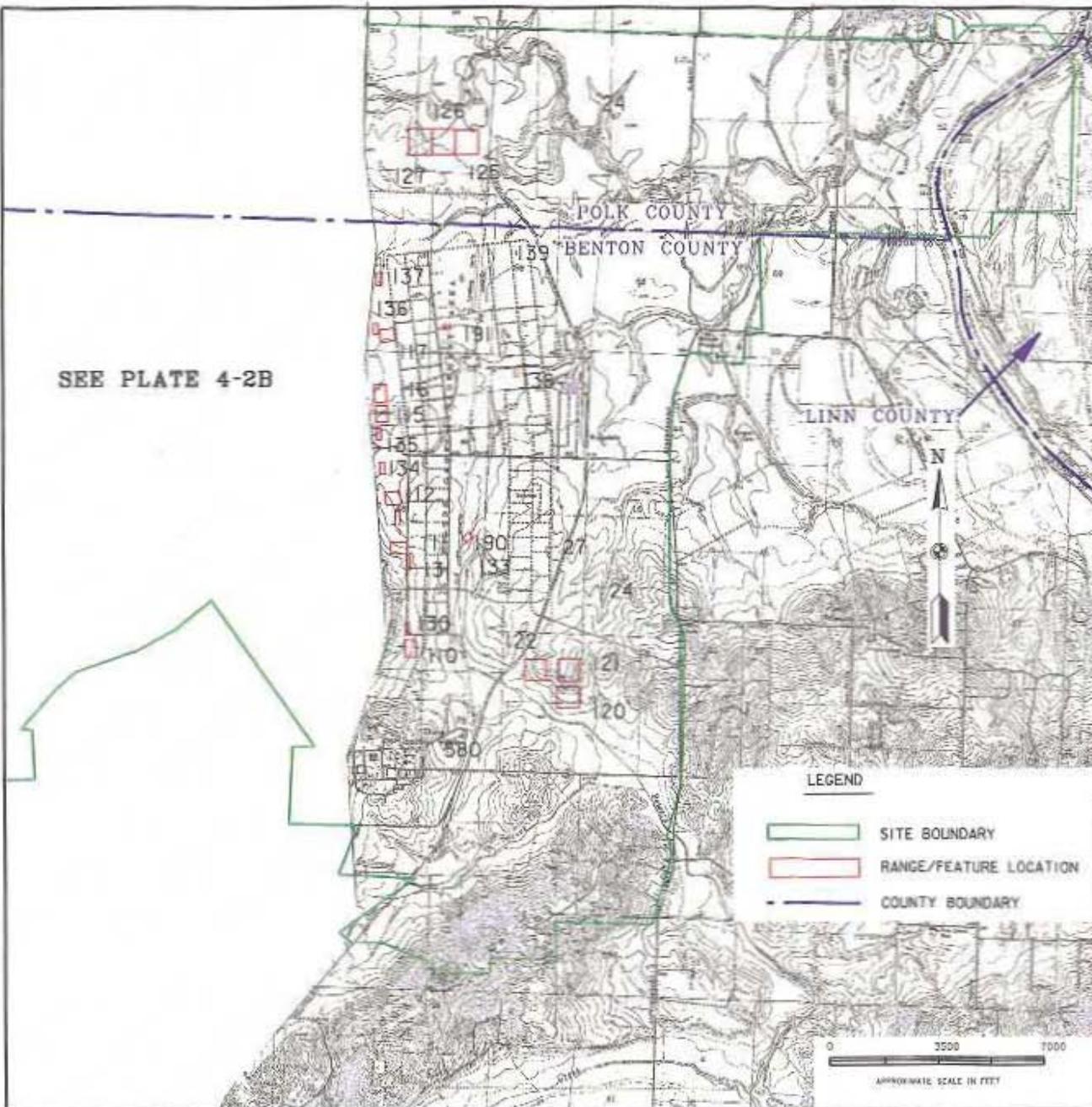
**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT**

**CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION
CORVALLIS, OREGON
POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES
DERP-FUDS* F10OR002903
HISTORICAL RANGE MAP**

200-1e
F10OR002903-01.02.0500 a

FIGURE **4-1**

SEE PLATE 4-2B



LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY
- RANGE/FEATURE LOCATION
- COUNTY BOUNDARY

RANGE INDEX

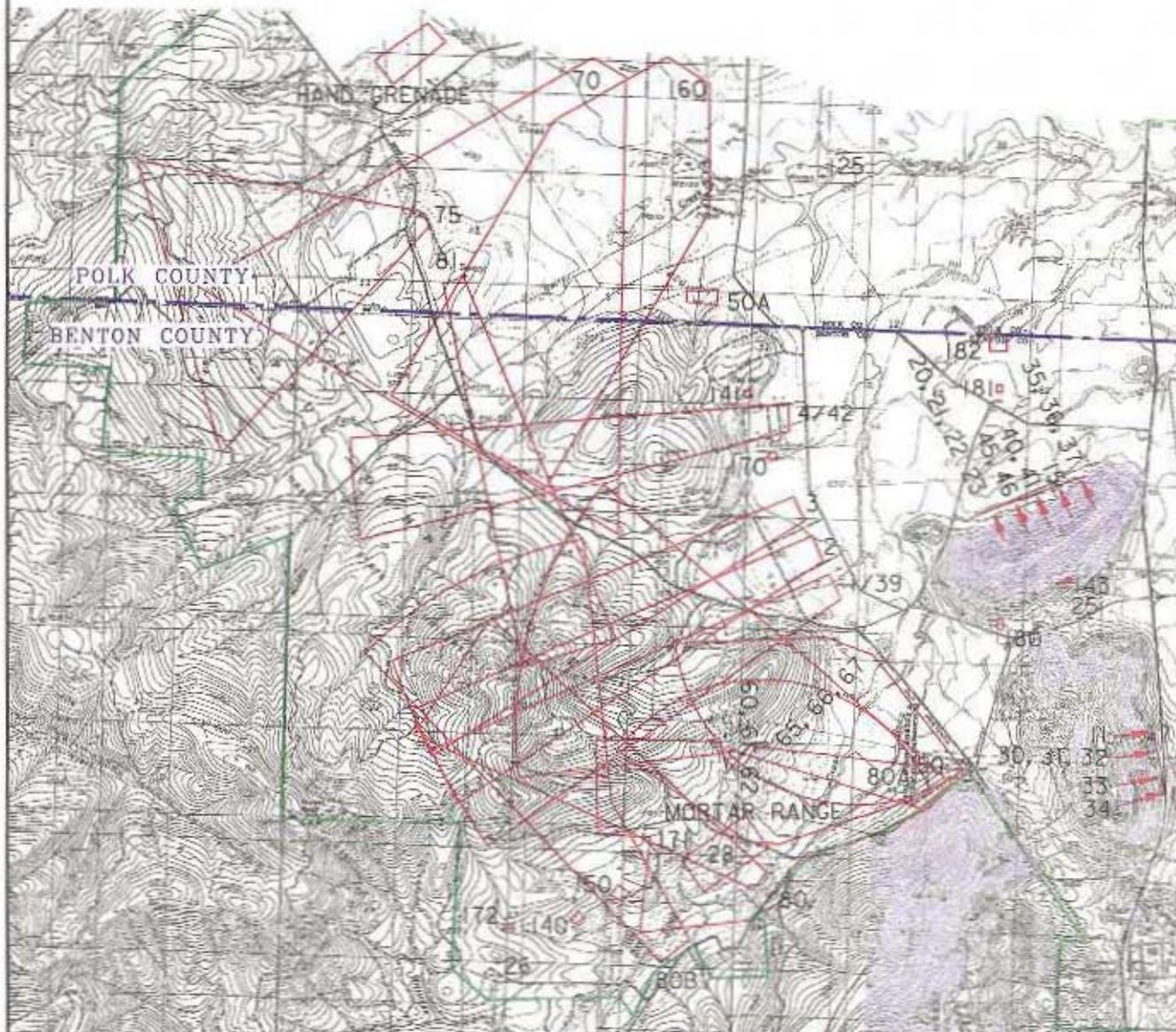
- | | |
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| 24 | PROPOSED OBSTACLE COURSE |
| 27 | OBSTACLE COURSE |
| 146 | DAYNET COURSE |
| 141 | DAYNET COURSE |
| 112 | DAYNET COURSE |
| 113 | DAYNET COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE) |
| 114 | DAYNET COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE) |
| 115 | DAYNET COURSE |
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| 128 | PRACTICE GRENADE COURSE |
| 121 | PRACTICE GRENADE COURSE |
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| 199 | EMBARKEMENT |
| 200 | EMBARKEMENT |



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION
CORVALLIS, OREGON
POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES
DERP-FUDS* F100R002903
SOUTHEASTERN SECTION

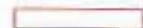
SEE FIGURE 4-2C



RANGE INDEX

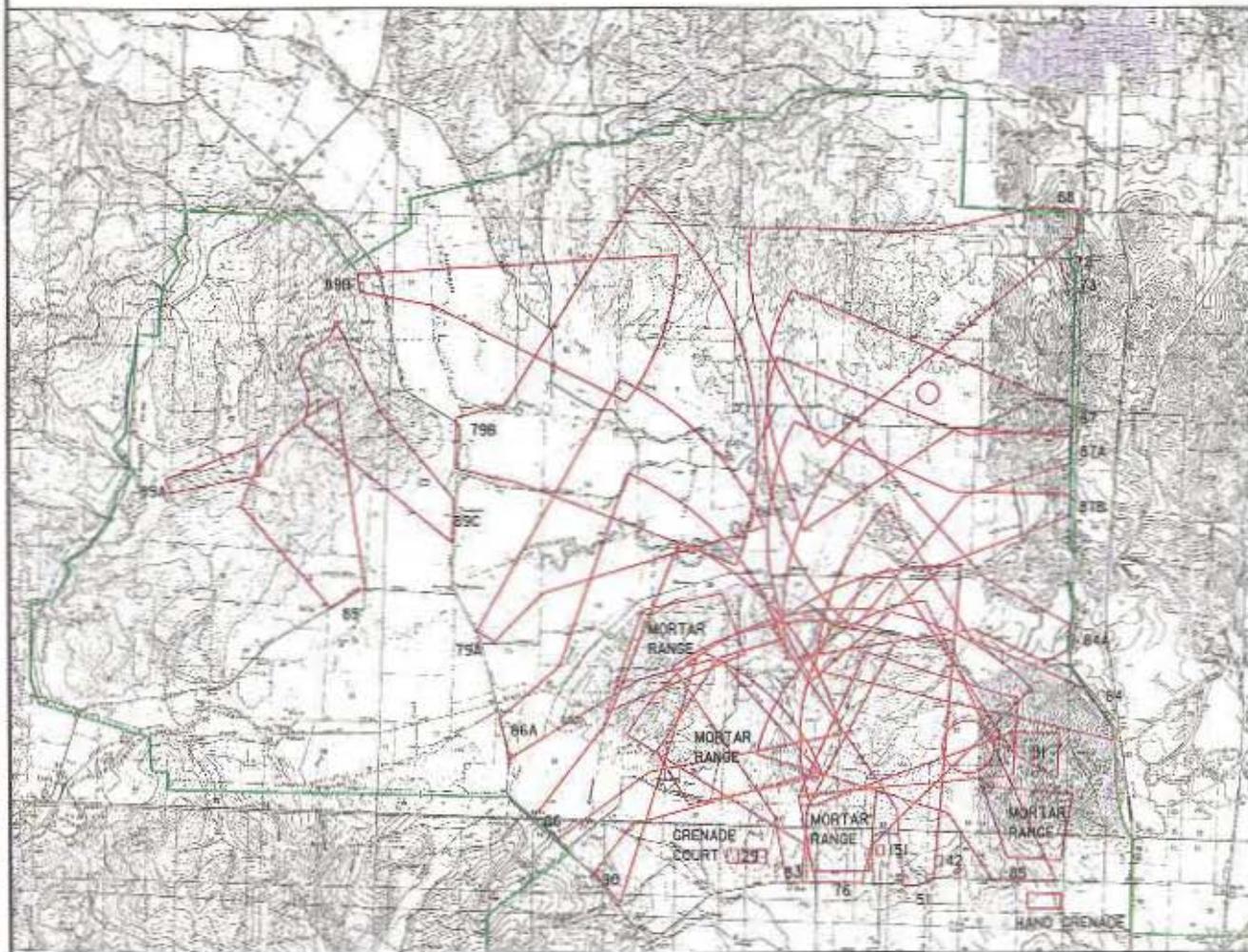
1	1000' DISTANCE RIFLE RANGE	50	THOMPSON SUB MACHINE GUN RANGE
2	1000' DISTANCE RIFLE RANGE	50A	THOMPSON SUB MACHINE GUN RANGE
3	1000' DISTANCE RIFLE RANGE	50B	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (THOMPSON SUB MACHINE GUN)
4	1000' DISTANCE RIFLE RANGE	51	ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE
5	1000' DISTANCE RIFLE RANGE	52	ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE
6	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	53	ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE
7	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	54	ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
8	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	55	ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE
9	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	56	ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE
10	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	57	ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE
11	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	58	ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
12	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	59	FIELD COMBAT RANGE
13	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	60A	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
14	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	60B	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
15	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	61	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
16	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	62	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
17	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	63	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
18	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	64	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
19	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	65	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
20	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	66	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
21	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	67	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
22	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	68	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
23	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	69	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
24	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	70	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
25	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	71	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
26	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	72	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
27	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	73	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
28	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	74	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
29	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	75	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
30	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	76	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
31	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	77	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
32	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	78	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
33	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	79	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
34	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	80	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
35	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	81	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
36	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	82	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
37	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	83	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
38	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	84	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
39	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	85	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
40	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	86	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
41	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	87	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
42	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	88	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
43	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	89	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
44	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	90	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
45	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	91	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)
46	1000' WACHTH' RANGE	92	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P115)

LEGEND

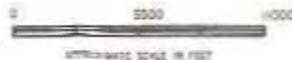
-  SITE LOCATION
-  RANGE/FEATURE LOCATION
-  COUNTY BOUNDARY



	U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST. LOUIS DISTRICT
	CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION CORVALLIS, OREGON POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES DERP-FUDS* F100R002903 SOUTHWESTERN SECTION
<p>200-1e</p> <p>F100R002908-01.02 0500 a</p>	FIGURE 4-2B



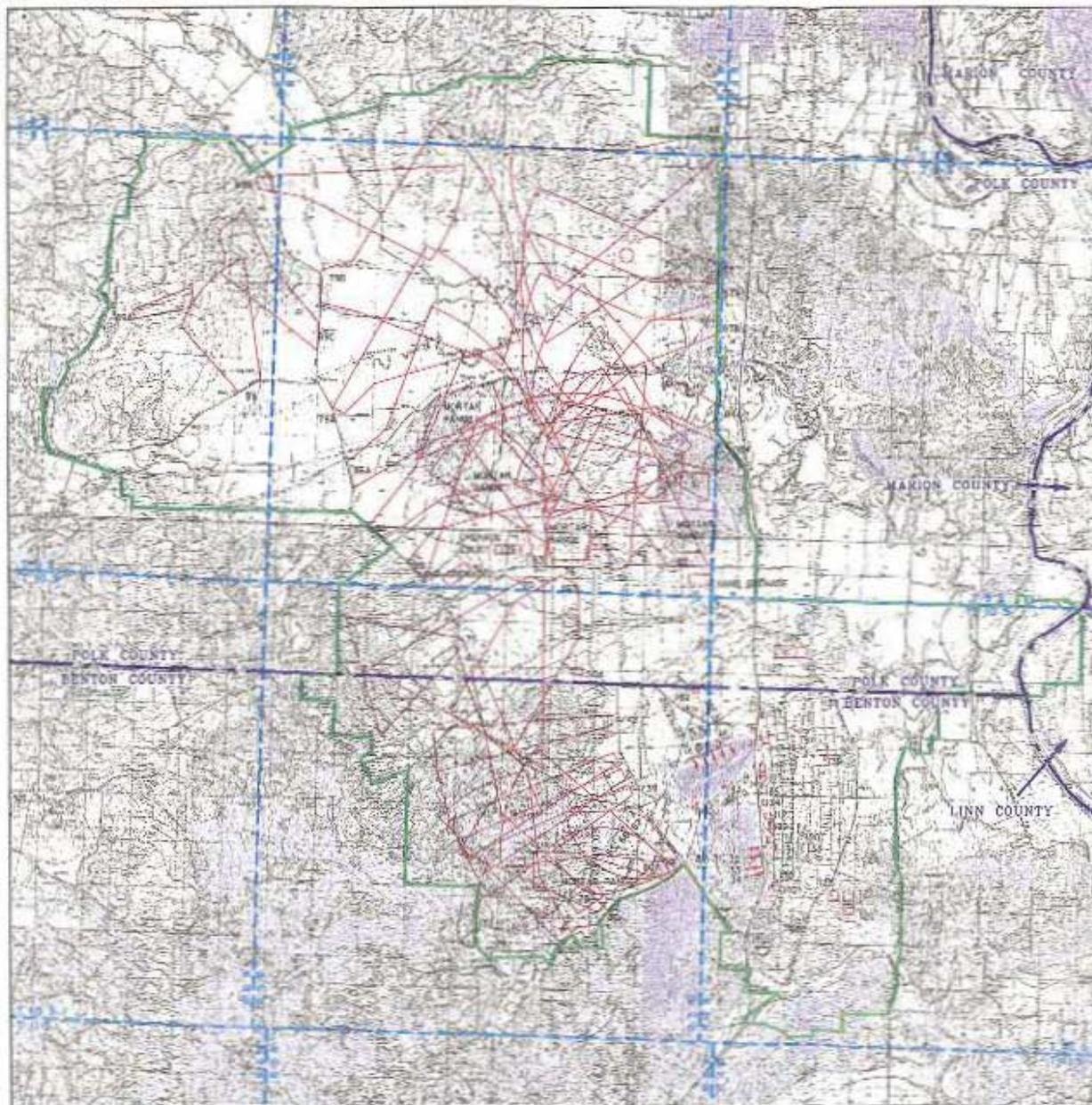
- LEGEND**
- SITE BOUNDARY
 - BOMBING CIRCLE
 - RANGE/FEATURE LOCATION



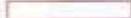
RANGE INDEX

- 51 FIELD COMBAT RANGE (THOMPSON SUB MACHINE GUN)
- 70 PROPOSED MOVING TARGET RANGES
- 71 PROPOSED MOVING TARGET RANGES
- 72 FORTIFIED TRAINING AREA
- 75A MOVING TARGET RANGE
- 75B MOVING TARGET RANGE
- 85 FIELD COMBAT RANGE
- 81 FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 84A FIELD COMBAT RANGE
- 85 FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 86A FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 81 FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 87A FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 87B FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 88 FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 89 FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
- 89A FIELD COMBAT RANGE
- 89B FIELD COMBAT RANGE
- 89C FIELD COMBAT RANGE
- 90 FIELD COMBAT RANGE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
- 90 MORTAR RANGE
- 91 MORTAR RANGE
- 123 PRACTICE GRENADE COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
- 124 PRACTICE GRENADE COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
- 125 LIVE HAND GRENADE COURSE
- 142 INFILTRATION RANGE
- 151 NAZI VILLAGE

	U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST. LOUIS DISTRICT
CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION CORVALLIS, OREGON POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES DERP-FUDS* F10OR002903 NORTHERN SECTION	
PLOTTED DATE: 01/29/50 DATE OF FIELD SURVEY: 01/29/50	DATE OF PHOTO SURVEY: 01/29/50 DATE OF PHOTO SURVEY: 01/29/50
200-1e	FIGURE 4-2C



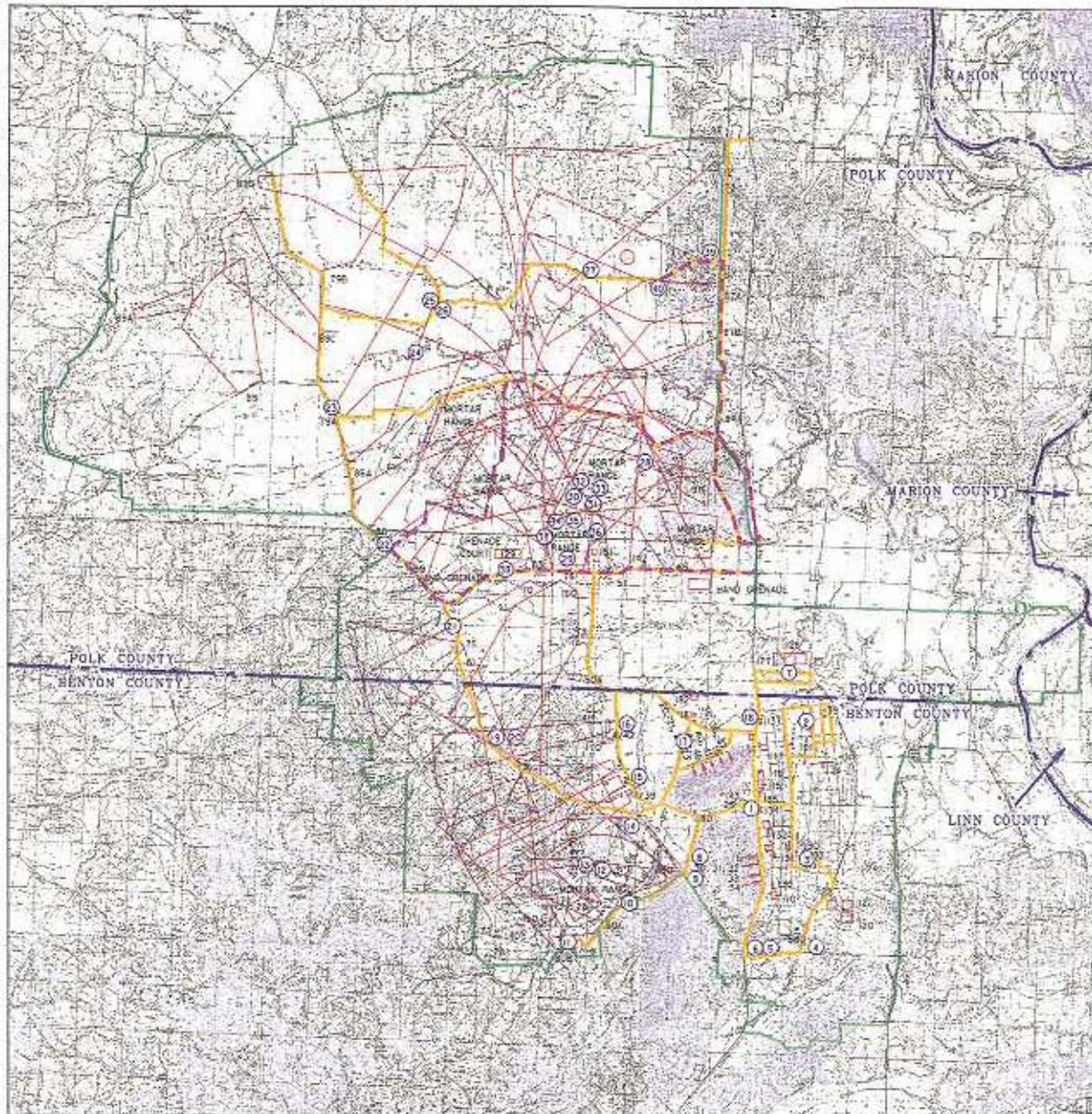
LEGEND

-  SITE BOUNDARY
-  RANGES
-  BOMBING CIRCLE
-  TOWNSHIP/RANGE LINE
-  COUNTY BOUNDARY



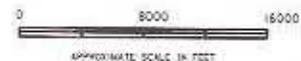
	U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST. LOUIS DISTRICT	
CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION CORVALLIS, OREGON POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES DERP-FUDS* F10OR002903 REAL ESTATE MAP		
<small>FILED DATE: SEPT 2002 21447</small>	<small>DATE: 07/14/04 & 08/01/04</small>	<small>FIGURE</small> 5-1

200-1e
F10OR002908_01.02_0500_a



LEGEND

-  SITE BOUNDARY
-  INSPECTION ROUTE (ROUTE A)
-  INSPECTION ROUTE (ROUTE B)
-  PHOTOS
-  COUNTY BOUNDARY



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION
CORVALLIS, OREGON
POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES
DERP-FUDS* F100R002903
SITE INSPECTION & PHOTO LOCATION MAP

SEE PLATES 4 & 5



LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY
- RANGE/FEATURE LOCATION
- COUNTY BOUNDARY

RANGE INDEX

24	PROPOSED GRENADE COURT
25	OBSTACLE COURSE
100	SAFONET COURSE
101	SAFONET COURSE
102	SAFONET COURSE
103	SAFONET COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
104	SAFONET COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
105	SAFONET COURSE
106	SAFONET COURSE
107	SAFONET COURSE
108	PRACTICE SPONKOR COURSE
109	PRACTICE SPONKOR COURSE
110	PRACTICE SPONKOR COURSE
111	PRACTICE SPONKOR COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
114	PRACTICE SPONKOR COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
115	PRACTICE SPONKOR COURSE
116	PRACTICE SPONKOR COURSE
117	PRACTICE SPONKOR COURSE
118	OBSTACLE COURSE
119	OBSTACLE COURSE
120	OBSTACLE COURSE
121	OBSTACLE COURSE
122	OBSTACLE COURSE
123	OBSTACLE COURSE
124	OBSTACLE COURSE
125	OBSTACLE COURSE
126	OBSTACLE COURSE
127	OBSTACLE COURSE
128	OBSTACLE COURSE
129	OBSTACLE COURSE
130	EMBARING DEVICE
131	EMBARING DEVICE
500	TARGET RANGE



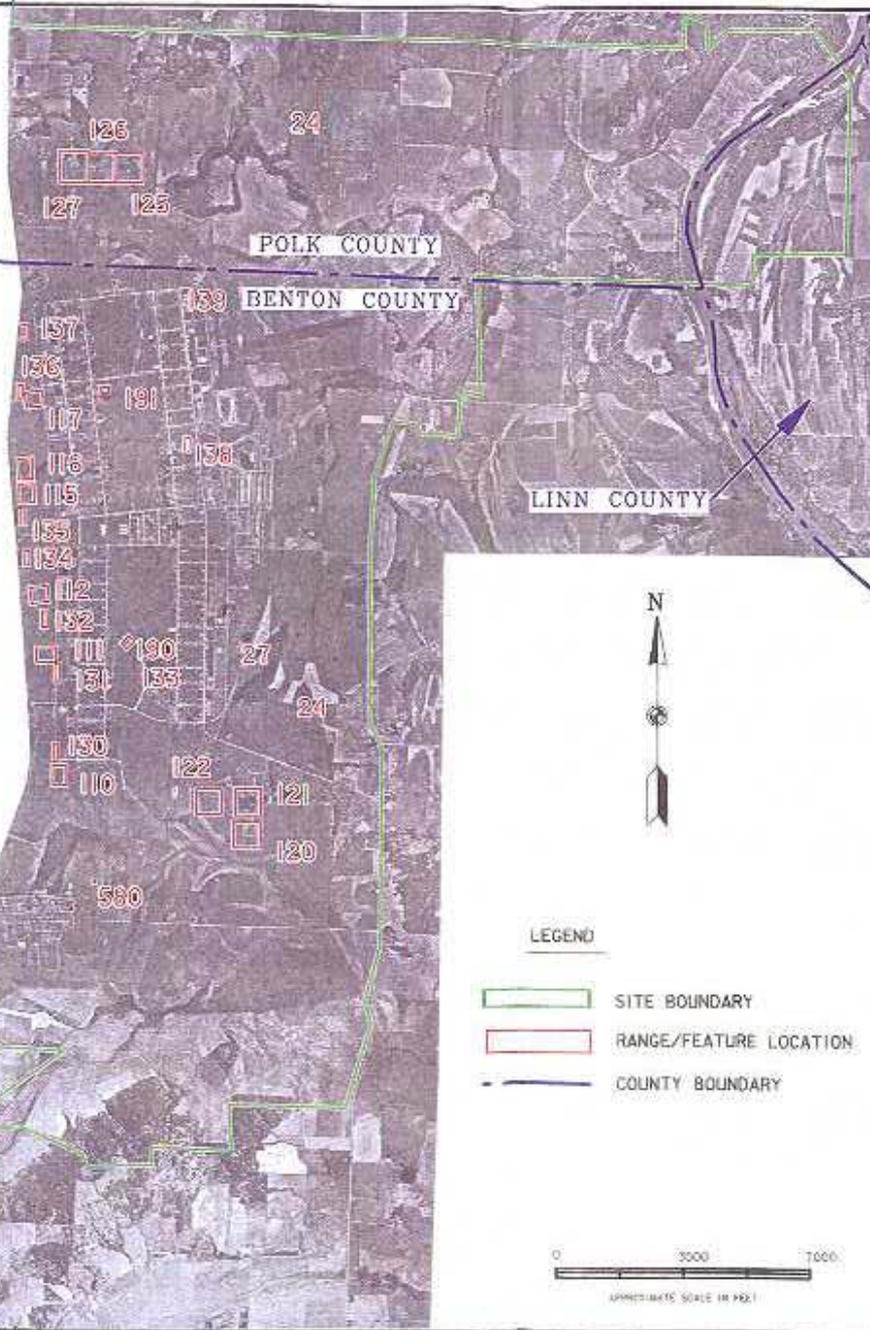
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION
CORVALLIS, OREGON
POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES
DERP-FUDS* F100R002903

1944 AERIAL PHOTO (SOUTHEASTERN SECTION)

PLATE NO. 2
200-1e
F100R002908_01.02_0500_a

SEE PLATES 4 & 5



LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY
- RANGE/FEATURE LOCATION
- COUNTY BOUNDARY

RANGE INDEX

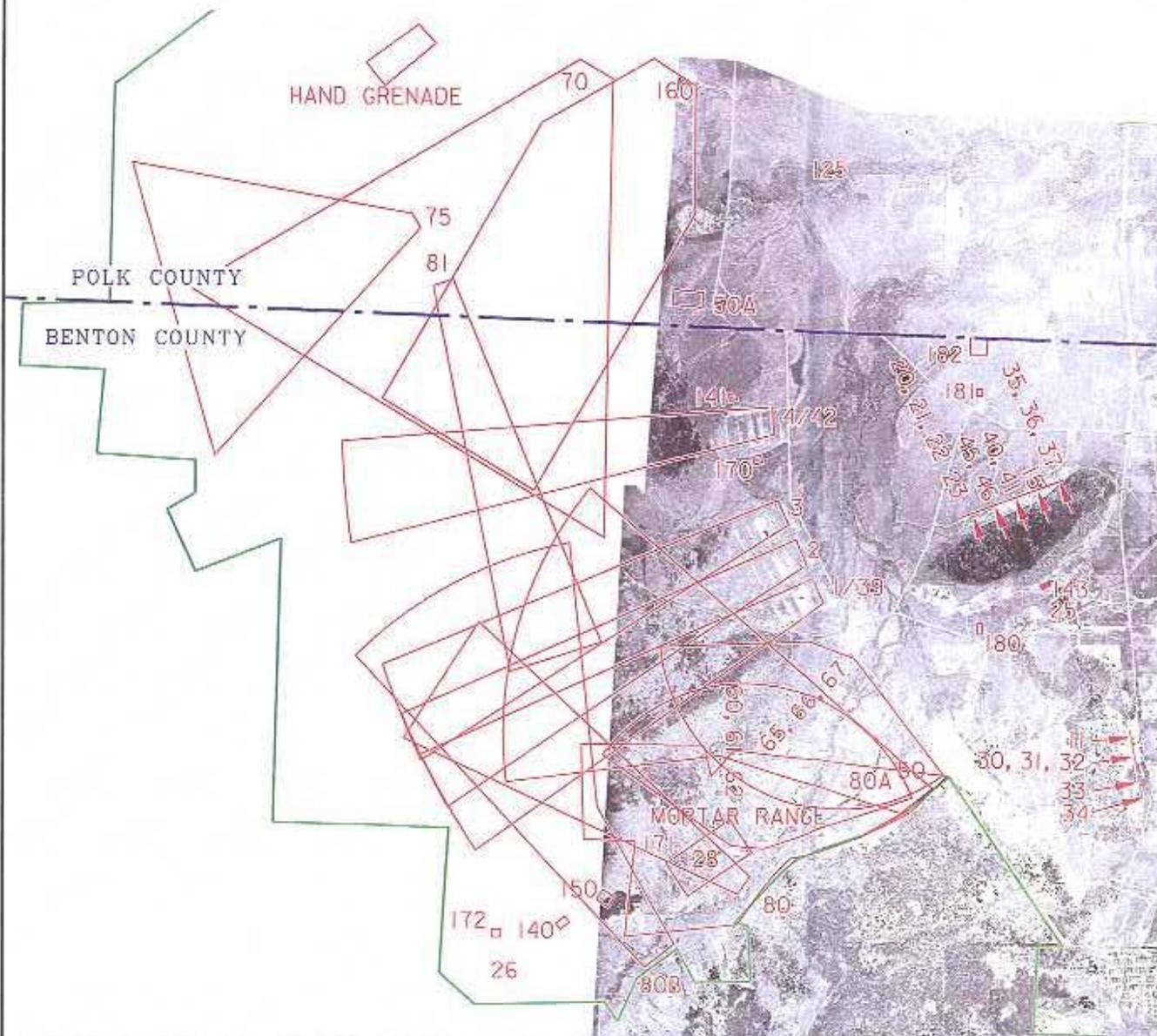
- 24 PROPOSED GRENADE COURSE
- 27 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 110 BAYONET COURSE
- 111 BAYONET COURSE
- 112 BAYONET COURSE
- 113 BAYONET COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
- 114 BAYONET COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
- 115 BAYONET COURSE
- 116 BAYONET COURSE
- 117 BAYONET COURSE
- 120 PRACTICE GRENADE COURSE
- 121 PRACTICE GRENADE COURSE
- 122 PRACTICE GRENADE COURSE
- 123 PRACTICE GRENADE COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
- 124 PRACTICE GRENADE COURSE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
- 125 PRACTICE GRENADE COURSE
- 126 PRACTICE GRENADE COURSE
- 127 PRACTICE GRENADE COURSE
- 130 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 131 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 132 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 133 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 134 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 135 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 136 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 137 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 138 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 139 OBSTACLE COURSE
- 140 EMBARKING DEVICE
- 141 EMBARKING DEVICE
- 580 SHEEP RANGE



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION
CORVALLIS, OREGON
POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES
DERP-FUDS* F100R002903
1948 AERIAL PHOTO (SOUTHEASTERN SECTION)
200-1e

SEE PLATES 6 & 7



RANGE INDEX

1	KNOWN DISTANCE RIFLE RANGE	50	THOMPSON SUB MACHINE GUN RANGE
2	KNOWN DISTANCE RIFLE RANGE	50A	THOMPSON SUB MACHINE GUN RANGE
3	KNOWN DISTANCE RIFLE RANGE	50	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (THOMPSON SUB MACHINE GUN)
4	KNOWN DISTANCE RIFLE RANGE	51	MINI ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE
11	1000' PISTOL RANGE	52	MINI ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE
15	1000' PISTOL RANGE	55	MINI ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE
20	1000' MACHINE GUN RANGE	56	MINI ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE
21	1000' MACHINE GUN RANGE	57	MINI ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE
22	1000' MACHINE GUN RANGE	70	MINI ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE
23	1000' MACHINE GUN RANGE	71	ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE (COULD NOT LOCATE)
24	PROPOSED GRENADE COURT	75	ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE
25	FLAME THROUGH AREA	80	FIELD COMBAT RANGE
26	PROPOSED DAYMOT ASSAULT COURSE	80A	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
27	OBSTACLE COURSE	80B	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
28	PROPOSED CLOSE COMBAT COURSE	81	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
30	1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE	90	FIELD COMBAT RANGE (PITS)
31	1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE	180	MORTAR RANGE
32	1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE	141	OBSTACLE COURSE
33	1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE	142	INFILTRATION COURSE
34	1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE	150	WAZI VILLAGE
35	1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE	160	TRANSITION COURSE
36	1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE	170	CLOSE COMBAT COURSE
37	1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE	171	CLOSE COMBAT COURSE
38	1000' ANTI TANK RANGE	172	CLOSE COMBAT COURSE
40	1000' ANTI TANK RANGE	180	GAS CHAMBER
41	1000' ANTI TANK RANGE	181	GAS CHAMBER
42	1000' ANTI TANK RANGE	182	GAS CHAMBER AREA
45	1000' ANTI TANK RANGE		
46	1000' ANTI TANK RANGE		

NOTE: PHOTO COVERAGE WAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE ENTIRE SITE. RANGE NAMES ARE BASED ON HISTORICAL MAPS.

LEGEND

- SITE LOCATION
- RANGE/FEATURE LOCATION
- COUNTY BOUNDARY

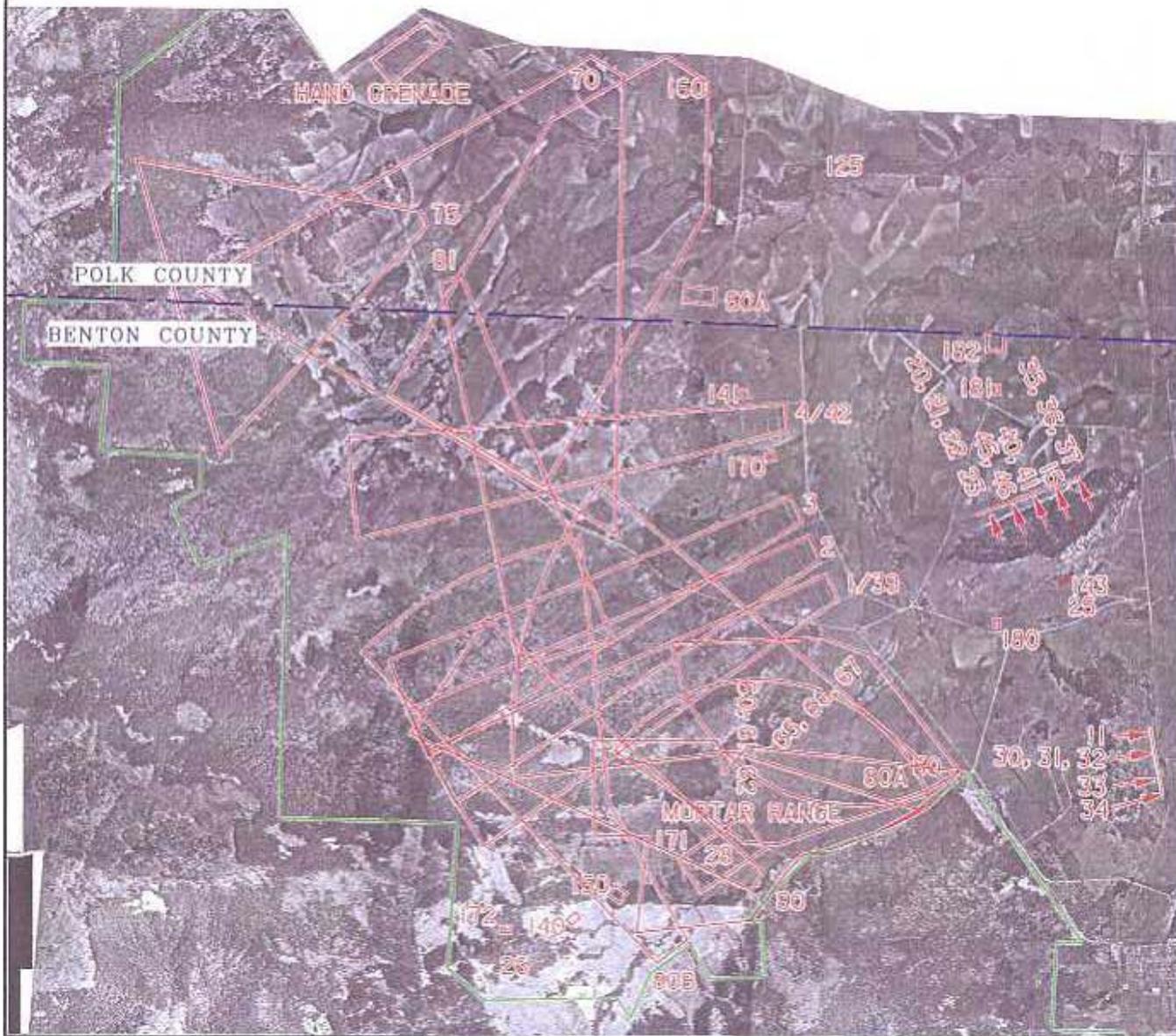
0 3200 6400

APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET



	U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST. LOUIS DISTRICT
CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION CORVALLIS, OREGON POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES DERP-FUDS* F100R002903 1944 AERIAL PHOTO (SOUTHWESTERN SECTION) 200-1e	
PLAT. DATE: F100R002903-01-02-0500_a	PLATE NO. 4

SEE PLATES 6 & 7



RANGE INDEX

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-----|---|
| 1 | KNOWN DISTANCE RIFLE RANGE | 50 | THOMPSON SUB MACHINE GUN RANGE |
| 2 | KNOWN DISTANCE RIFLE RANGE | 50A | THOMPSON SUB MACHINE GUN RANGE |
| 3 | KNOWN DISTANCE RIFLE RANGE | 60 | FIELD COMBAT RANGE (THOMPSON SUB MACHINE GUN) |
| 4 | KNOWN DISTANCE RIFLE RANGE | 61 | MINI ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE |
| 11 | 1000' PISTOL RANGE | 42 | MINI ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE |
| 12 | 1000' PISTOL RANGE | 65 | MINI ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE |
| 20 | 1000' MACHINE GUN RANGE | 68 | MINI ANTI AIR CRAFT RANGE |
| 21 | 1000' MACHINE GUN RANGE | 67 | MINI ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE |
| 22 | 1000' MACHINE GUN RANGE | 70 | MINI ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE |
| 23 | 1000' MACHINE GUN RANGE | 71 | ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE (COULD NOT LOCATED) |
| 24 | PROPOSED GRENADE COURT | 75 | ANTI AIRCRAFT RANGE |
| 25 | FLAME THROWER AREA | 80 | FIELD COMBAT RANGE |
| 26 | PROPOSED BAYONET ASSAULT COURSE | 80A | FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P175) |
| 27 | OBSTACLE COURSE | 100 | FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P175) |
| 28 | PROPOSED CLOSE COMBAT COURSE | 61 | FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P175) |
| 30 | 1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE | 90 | FIELD COMBAT RANGE (P175) |
| 51 | 1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE | 140 | MORTAR RANGE |
| 52 | 1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE | 141 | OBSTACLE COURSE |
| 53 | 1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE | 143 | INFILTRATION COURSE |
| 54 | 1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE | 100 | NEZY VILLAGE |
| 55 | 1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE | 160 | TRANSMISSION COURSE |
| 56 | 1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE | 170 | CLOSE COMBAT COURSE |
| 57 | 1000' LANDSCAPE RANGE | 171 | CLOSE COMBAT COURSE |
| 59 | 1000' ANTI TANK RANGE | 172 | CLOSE COMBAT COURSE |
| 60 | 1000' ANTI TANK RANGE | 180 | GAS CHAMBER |
| 61 | 1000' ANTI TANK RANGE | 181 | GAS CHAMBER |
| 42 | 1000' ANTI TANK RANGE | 182 | GAS CHAMBER AREA |
| 45 | 1000' ANTI TANK RANGE | | |
| 46 | 1000' ANTI TANK RANGE | | |

LEGEND

- SITE LOCATION
- RANGE/FEATURE LOCATION
- COUNTY BOUNDARY



	U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST. LOUIS DISTRICT
CAMP ADAIR / ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION CORVALLIS, OREGON POLK, BENTON, AND LINN COUNTIES DERP-FUDS* F10OR002903 1948 AERIAL PHOTO (SOUTHWESTERN SECTION)	
FILE DATE: 08-1-50 79-527-2001 (alt)	PLATE NO. 200-1e F10OR002903-01.02_0500_a 5

APPENDIX N

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY ANALYSIS

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY ANALYSIS

Dist. Rifle Range No. 1

July 1942 – Range appears to be under construction.

July 1944 Uncontrolled Photo Mosaic (photocopy) – Rifle Range with berms are clearly visible on photo # 44-4.

July 1944 (photocopy) – Rifle Range with berms clearly visible on photos 44-331 & 44-333.

June 1948 – All berms and roads are still intact and clearly visible on photos DFP-2D-121 & 122.

July 1948 – All berms and roads are still intact and clearly visible on photos DFJ-4D-71 to 73.

September 1954 – Berms and roads still visible but area appears to be planted with crops. Photos GSVFF-137 & 138, 103 & 104.

May 1976 – Crop rows can be seen between the berm and road outlines. Photos GSVEDT-1-201 & 202.

July 2000 – Outlines of berms and roads still visible but the range is in total domestic use. Photos NAPP 12265-161 & 162.

Dist. Rifle Range No. 2

July 1942 – Range appears to be under construction.

July 1944 Uncontrolled Photo Mosaic (photocopy) – Rifle Range with berms are clearly visible on photo # 44-4.

July 1944 (photocopy) – Rifle Range with berms clearly visible on photos 44-331 & 44-333.

June 1948 – All berms and roads are still intact and clearly visible on photos DFP-2D-121 & 122.

July 1948 – All berms and roads are still intact and clearly visible on photos DFJ-4D-71 to 73 and 80 to 82.

September 1954 – Berms and roads still visible but area appears to be planted with crops. Photos GSVFF-137 & 138, 103 & 104.

May 1976 – Crop rows can be seen between the berm and road outlines. Photos GSVEDT-1-201 & 202.

July 2000 – Outlines of berms and roads still visible but the range is in total domestic use. Photos NAPP 12265-161 & 162.

Dist. Rifle Range No. 3

July 1942 – Range appears to be under construction.

July 1944 Uncontrolled Photo Mosaic (photocopy) – Rifle Range with berms are clearly visible on photo # 44-4.

July 1944 (photocopy) – Rifle Range with berms clearly visible on photos 44-331 & 44-333.

June 1948 – All berms and roads are still intact and clearly visible on photos DFP-2D-121 & 122.

July 1948 – All berms and roads are still intact and clearly visible on photos DFJ-4D-71 to 73 and 80 to 82.

September 1954 – Berms and roads still visible but area appears to be planted with crops. Photos GSVFF-137 & 138, 103 & 104.

May 1976 – Crop rows can be seen between the berm and road outlines. Photos GSVEDT-1-201 & 202.

July 2000 – Outlines of berms and roads still visible but the range is in total domestic use. Photos NAPP 12265-161 & 162.

Dist. Rifle Range No. 4

July 1942 – Range appears to be under construction.

July 1944 Uncontrolled Photo Mosaic (photocopy) – Rifle Range with berms are clearly visible on photo # 44-4.

July 1944 (photocopy) – Rifle Range with berms clearly visible on photos 44-333.

June 1948 – All berms and roads are still intact and clearly visible on photos DFP-2D-121 & 122.

July 1948 - All berms and roads are still intact and clearly visible on photos DFJ-4D-71 to 73 and 80 to 82.

September 1954 – Berms and roads still visible but area appears to be planted with crops. Photos GSVFF-137, 138, & 104.

May 1976 – Crop rows can be seen between the berm and road outlines. Photos GSVEDT-1-201 & 202.

July 2000 – Outlines of berms and roads still visible but the range is in total domestic use. Photos NAPP 12265-161 & 162.

Ranges 11 & 15 – 1000’ Pistol Ranges; 20 to 23 – 1000’ Machine Gun Ranges; 45 & 46 – 1000’ Anti Tank Ranges; 35 to 37 – 1000’ Landscape Ranges

July 1942 – All ranges appear to be under construction.

July 1944 (photocopy) – All of these ranges are situated along the NW side of a hill that extends NE-SW. Approximately 7-8 firing locations can be seen on the photo but no determination can be made to distinguish between the ranges. Photo 44-333.

July 1944 Uncontrolled Photo Mosaic (photocopy) – The same view is seen on this photo but at a higher altitude so that the various ranges are just barely visible along the hillside. Photo 44-4.

June 1948 – These photos have good stereo coverage of the range areas but they now appear to be planted with crops. Some escarpments can be seen on the hillside in the center and toward the NE end of the hill. There also appears to be multiple rock quarries along the SE side of the hill. Photos DFJ-40-71 & 72.

July 1948 - These photos have good stereo coverage of the range areas but they now appear to be planted with crops. Some escarpments can be seen on the hillside in the center and toward the NE end of the hill. There also appears to be multiple rock quarries along the SE side of the hill. Photos DFP-2D-121 & 122.

September 1954 – Crops rows can be seen in the open range areas and trees are growing on top of the berm at the base of the hill. Photos GSVFF-104 & 105.

May 76 – Only the SW-half of the hill is available on this photo set. Several homes are now visible on the hillside above the range areas. More trees are growing on the berm and the fields, now in crops/grass, give no indication of previous range use. Photos GSVEDT-1-201 & 202.

July 2000 – A dozen homes/buildings are visible spread along the NW side of the hill from end to end. The rock quarries have cut away large sections on the SE side of the

hill. Escarpments on the hill above the range appear to be grown-over with vegetation and the open range areas are totally grass/crop covered. Photos NAPP 12265-161 & 162.

Range 50 – Thompson Sub-Machine Gun – Can't Locate on the map.

Range 50A – Thompson Sub-Machine Gun

July 1944 Uncontrolled Photo Mosaic (photocopy) – Several patches of bare ground can be seen at this site but because of the large scale and reduction of the photocopy, no details can be noted. Photo 44-3.

July 1944 (photocopy) – The site just west of the available photos (44-333 & 44-334)

June 1948 – No evidence of the range is noted. The area is planted with crops. Photos DFJ-4D-80 & 81.

July 1948 – No evidence of the range is noted. The area is planted with crops. Photos DFP-2D-177 & 178.

September 1954 – No evidence of the range is noted. The area is planted with crops. Photos GSVFF-3-137 & 138.

May 1976 – No evidence of the range is noted. The area is planted with crops. Photos GSVEDT-1-200 & 201.

July 2000 – No evidence of the range is noted. The area is planted with crops. Photos NAPP 12265-161 & 162.

Range 51 – Field Combat Range (Thompson Sub-Machine Gun)

July 1944 Uncontrolled Photo Mosaic (photocopy) – No evidence of this range is noted as it is outlined on the range map. Photo 44-3.

July 1944 (photocopy) – 90% of the range is visible on this photo set. This set of photos, at a smaller scale, shows several dozen potential craters scattered N-S along the eastern-half of the range. Photo 44-335.

June 1948 – There are some potential range scared areas visible on these photos but the majority of the range is planted with crops and it cannot be determined whether or not these are range scars or as a result of farming activities. Photos DFP-2D-174 & 175.

September 1954 – The entire range area is in crops or forest. No Range evidence noted. Photos GSVFF-3-106 & 107, 135 & 136.

May 1976 & May 72 – The entire range area is in crops or forest. No Range evidence noted. Photos GS-VCZN-2-222 (1972), GS-VEDT-1-200 (1976).

July 2000 – The entire range area is in crops or forest. No range evidence is noted.
Photos NAPP 12265-160 & 161.

Ranges 60 to 62 and 65 to 67 – Mini. Anti-Aircraft Ranges

July 1942 – These ranges appear to be under construction

General: Ranges 60 to 62 face to the N-NE and Ranges 65 to 67 face to the SW and the range fans overlap each other by approximately 75%.

July 1944 Uncontrolled Photo Mosaic (photocopy) – 80% of the area covered by these ranges appears to be barren. The scale of the photography does not allow for a more detailed examination. Photo 44-4.

July 1944 (photocopy) – 80% of the area covered by these ranges appears to be barren or grassland. Multiple trails can be seen crossing the ranges. Only a few indications of potential impact craters are noted. Photo 44-331.

June 1948 – The area appears to be grassland with trees and brush growing up in the lower drainage areas. Photos DFP-2D-179 & 120.

July 1948 – The area appears to be grassland with trees and brush growing up in the lower drainage areas. Photos DFJ-4D-71 and 82.

September 1954 – Crop rows can now be seen throughout most of the range areas.
Photos GS-VFF-103 & 104.

May 1976 – Crop rows can now be seen throughout most of the range areas. Photos GS-VEDT-1-202 & 203.

July 2000 – Crop rows and increasing tree cover can be seen over the entire area. Photos NAPP 12265-161 & 162.

Ranges 70 and 71 – Anti-Aircraft Ranges (Range 71 not found on the map)

July 1944 Uncontrolled Photo Mosaic (photocopy) – A rectangular road network is noted in the proximity of the range firing area. No craters or impact areas are visible in the range area. Photo 44-3.

July 1944 (photocopy) – No coverage.

July 1948 – The entire range area is farmland and forest. Photos DFJ-4D-144 & 145.

June 1948 – The entire range area is farmland and forest. Photos DFP-2D-176 & 177.

20 September 1954 – The entire range area is farmland and forest. Photos GS-VFF-3-137 & 6-33.

May 1976 – The entire range area is farmland and forest. Photos GS-VEDT-1-191 & 192.

July 2000 – The entire range area is farmland and forest. Photos NAPP 12265-160 & 161.

Ranges 72 and 73 – Proposed Moving Target Ranges

July 1944 Uncontrolled Photo Mosaic (photocopy) – Nothing can be determined from this photocopy concerning these proposed target ranges.

July 1944 (photocopy) – There appears to be structures at this location but the photocopy scale does not allow for close inspection. Photo 44-336.

June 1948 – This range appears to be cropland on these images. Photos DFP-2D-128 & 129.

September 1954 – This range is cropland on these images. Photos GSVFF-3-109 & 110

12 May 1972 – Crop rows seen extensively throughout the range on these photos. Photos GS-VCZN-2-228 & 229.

July 2001 – Crop rows seen extensively throughout the range on these photos. Photos NAPP 12265-157 & 158.

Range 75 – Field Combat Range

July 1944 Uncontrolled Photo Mosaic (photocopy) – The entire range area is visible but little can be determined on these reduction photocopies. However, there does appear to be a possible firing area at the head of the range when compared to the range map. Photos 44-3 & 44-4.

July 1944 (photocopy) – Coverage does not extend far enough too the West.

June 1948 – The range is now cropland and forest. Photos DFP-2D-184 & 185.

July 1948 – The range is now cropland and forest. Photos DFJ-4D-144 & 145.

September 1954 – The range is now cropland and forest. Photos GS-VFF-6-32 to 34.

May 1976 – The range is now cropland and forest. Photos GS-VEDT-1-191 & 192.

July 2000 – The range is now cropland and forest. Photos NAPP 12265-267 & 268.

Range 76 – Fortified Training Area

July 1944 Uncontrolled Photo Mosaic (photocopy) – The entire range can be seen on photo 44-3. This range is overlapped by ranges 51, 83, 84, 86 and several mortar ranges. A possible firing platform can be seen at the head of the range and craters can be seen along the eastern edge near one of the mortar ranges.

July 1944 (photocopy) – Only half of the range is visible on this photocopy set. Potential craters visible are also within Range 51 as described earlier. The majority of these craters are near the mortar range along the eastern boundary of the range. Photos 44-334 to 44-336.

June 1948 – The range area is in domestic use, crops, orchards, forest, and grasslands. Craters can still be seen along the eastern flank of the range near the mortar range. Photos DFP-2D-174 & 175, 186 & 187.

September 1954 – The range is in full domestic use. A few craters can still be seen in the area near the mortar range on the east flank of the Training Area. Photos GSVFF-3-135 & 136.

12 May 1972 – All farmland. Photos GS-VCZN-2-221 & 222, 2-228 & 229.

May 1976 – All farmland. Photos GS-VEDT-1-200. Northern edge of the range is not covered.

July 2000 – All farmland. Photos NAPP 12265-159 & 160.

Ranges 79A & 79B – Moving Target Ranges

The fans on these two ranges overlap each other approximately 40%.

July 1944 Uncontrolled Mosaic (photocopies) – These range areas are visible on photos 44-2 & 44-3. No target range use is apparent. Both range areas appear to be farmland.

July 1944 (photocopies) – No coverage over these range areas.

June 1948 – No range use is apparent. All is farmland and forest. Photos DFP-2D-188 & 190.

June 1955, May 1955 & September 1954 – The entire range area is established farms. Photos GS-VFF-6-36 (20 September 1954); GS-VFF-11-30 to 32 (28 May 55); GS-VFF-13-76 & 77 (7 June 1955).

May 1972 – Both ranges are established farms. Photos GS-VCZN-2-220 & 221, 2-230 & 231.

July 2000 – Both ranges are established farms. Photos NAPP 12265-158 & 159, 270 & 271.

Ranges 80, 80A, 80B & 81

These ranges overlap Ranges 1 through 4, 60 through 62, 65 through 67, and 70.

July 1944 Uncontrolled Mosaic (photocopies) – The range areas on this photograph all appear to be farmland or forest cover. Photo 44-4.

July 1944 (photocopies) – This photo set does not cover Range 81 nor the very western edge of ranges 80, 80A, and 80B. Trails, scarring, and possibly firing areas can be seen for range 80 and 80B at the head of their fans. The majority of the range areas appeared to be grassland and forest. Photo 44-331.

June 1948 – All of the ranges appear to be in farmland or forest cover. Photos DFP-2D-120, 177 to 179.

July 1948 – All of the ranges appear to be in farmland or forest cover. Photos DFJ-4D-143 to 145, 71, 81 & 82.

September 1954 – All of the ranges are farmland or forest cover. Photos GSVff-3-137 to 139, 102 & 103.

May 1976 – All of the ranges are farmland or forest. Photos GS-VEDT-1-190 & 191, 202 & 203.

July 2000 – All of the ranges are farmland or forest. Photos NAPP 12265-161 to 163.

Ranges 84, 84A, 87, 87A, 87B, & 88 – Field Combat Ranges & Bombing Targets

These ranges extend west from the north eastern property boundary. The ranges fans overlap one or two adjacent range fans as they are spread out along the border from a ½ mile to 2 miles apart.

July 1944 Uncontrolled Mosaic (photocopies) – The range areas are visible on photos 44-2 & 44-3 but the scale of the photographs do not permit a detailed examination.

July 1944 (photocopies) – There are potential firing at the head of each range fan as outlined on the range map. A target with at least 3 concentric circles is also visible within Range 87. Approximately 10 large craters are visible within the target area and potential smaller craters can be seen in the surrounding vicinity (Photo 44-337). There

are also numerous craters scattered throughout the overlapping fans of Ranges 84, 84A, 87A, & 87B. Range 84 borders a mortar range and another circular target on the south side. This target has numerous large craters visible. Potential craters are also scattered north from this target into ranges 84 and 84A. Photos 44-335 to 44-338.

June 1948 – All the range area appear to be domesticated with farmlands on this set of photos. Portions of the circular target in Range 87 are still visible along with several craters (photos DFP-22-127 to 29). The craters spread out north of the southern target in Ranges 84 and 84A are no longer apparent as farming has taken over the landscape. Craters within and immediately surrounding the target are still very apparent. Photos DFP-22-126 to 130.

September 1954 – No evidence of the target and craters in Range 87 are visible. The target area just south of Range 84 still has some visible craters. The remainder of the range areas are farmland. Photos GS-VFF-3-107 to 110 & 132 to 135.

May 1972 – No evidence of the targets or craters is visible. Photos GS-VCZN-2-222 & 229.

July 2000 – No evidence of the targets or craters is visible. Photos NAPP 12265-158 & 159.

Ranges 89, 89B, & 89C – Field Combat Ranges

July 1944 Uncontrolled Mosaic (photocopies) – The scale of these photocopies do not allow close observation in the noted range areas. No evidence of range firing areas nor impact craters was noted. All areas appear to be farmland & forest. Photos 44-1 & 44-2.

July 1944 (Photocopies) – This set of photos does not extend far enough to the west to cover these ranges.

June 1948 – No evidence of range activity is noted. All range areas are farmland. Photos DFP-2D-190 to 192, DFP-3D-20 to 23 & 39 to 42.

September 1954 – In Range 89 there are numerous trails in several small areas indicating potential range activity. The largest area is at the overlap area with Range 89C (Photos GSVFF-13-76 & 77). Note: this activity does not appear on the 1948 photos. There is no evidence of activity in Range 89B. Photos GS-VFF-11-32 to 34, 13-76 to 79.

May 1972 – The training areas noted on the 1954 photos in Range 89 appear to be unused and in a stage of re-growth. Many of the trails can still be seen. No other potential range activities are noted. Photos GS-VCZN-2-220 & 221, 2-230 to 232.

July 2000 – No range activity is apparent on this photo set. Photos NAPP 12265-270 & 271.

Ranges 90 & 91 – Mortar Ranges

July 1944 Uncontrolled Mosaic (photocopies) – Range 90 – There is no apparent visual evidence of range activity. Photo 44-3. Range 91 – There are some potential range surface scars in the range vicinity. Photo 44-3

July 1944 (photocopy) – Range 90 – No evidence of range activity. The area is being farmed. Photo DFP-2D-185. Range 91 – The range area is mainly forested. No evidence of range activity is noted. Photos DFP-2D-125 & 126.

June 1948 – Range 90 – There is no apparent visual evidence of range activity. Photo DFP-2D-185. Range 91 – This range area is mainly forested. No evidence of range activity is noted. Photos DFP-2D-125 & 126.

July 1948 – No coverage far enough to the north.

September 1954 – Range 90 – Range area planted with crops/grass. No evidence of range activity noted. Photos GS-VFF-6-33 & 34. Range 91 – No evidence of range activity noted. Photos GS-VFF-3-106 & 107.

May 1976 – Range 90 – No evidence of range activity noted. Photo GS-VEDT-1-192. Range 91 – No evidence of range activity noted. Photos GS-VEDT-2-222 & 223.

July 2000 – Range 90 – Range is all grassland. No evidence of range activity. Photos NAPP 12265-268 & 269. Range 91 – No evidence of range activity noted. Photos NAPP 12265-64 & 159.

Ranges 110 through 117 – Bayonet Courses

Note: Ranges 113 & 114 are not noted on the range map. All the Bayonet courses are in the cantonment area.

July 1944 Uncontrolled Photo Mosaic (photocopy) – Some minor surface scarring in noted in a few of the areas but the scale and quality of the photocopy does not allow a detailed observation.
Photo 44-5.

July 1944 (photocopy) – All of the course areas exhibit some ground scarring. A circular trail is visible at Course 111 besides some ground scarring. Photos 44-331 & 44-333.

June 1948 – All of the course areas appear to be open fields with some minor surface scarring. Photos DFP-2D-115 to 117.

July 1948 – Scarring is very evident in Course 112 but minor surface scarring is also noted in course areas 110 and 111. Photos DFJ-4D-06 to 08.

September 1954 – All scarring on the courses appear to be grown over with vegetation and no evidence of course activity is noted. Photos GS-VFF-3-56, 57, & 104.

July 2000 – No evidence of course activity is noted. The adjacent cantonment area has been abandoned and nearly all structures have been removed. Photo NAPP 12265-61.

Ranges 120 through 127 – Practice Grenade Courts

Notes: Practice Grenade Courts 123 & 124 are not noted on the range map. Grenade Courts 120 to 122 are grouped together south and east of cantonment area. Grenade Courts 125 to 127 are grouped north of the cantonment area.

July 1942 – These ranges appear to be under construction.

July 1944 Uncontrolled Mosaic (photocopy) – Courts 120-122 – Minor surface scarring and a network of trails is noted in Courts 121 & 122. Photo 44-5. Courts 125-127 – Surface scarring is evident with some linear features. Photo 44-5.

July 1944 (photocopy) – Courts 120-122 – Minor surface scarring noted but no distinct ranges/courses are evident. Photo 44-331. Courts 125-127 – The linear scarring features indicate the possibility of from 4-8 Grenade Courts at this location depending on the court orientation. Photo 44-333.

June 1948 – Courts 120-122 – The area appears to be grassland but there are notable elongated radiating ground structures visible in all three court areas. Photo DFP-2D-117. Courts 125-127 – There are notable elongated radiating ground structures visible in the areas for all three courts. Photo DFP-2D-115.

July 1948 – Courts 120-122 – The area appears to be grassland but there are notable elongated radiating ground structures visible in all three court areas. Photos DFJ-4D-06 & 07. Courts 125-127 – There are notable elongated radiating ground structures visible in the areas for all three courts. Photos DFJ-4D-08 & 09.

September 1954 – Courts 120-122 – No evidence of the Grenade Courts are noted. Photo GS-VFF-3-57. Courts 125-127 – No evidence of the Grenade Courts are noted. Photos GS-VFF-3-56 & 104.

July 2000 – Courts 120-122 – No evidence of the Grenade Courts are noted. Photo NAPP 12265-60 & 62. Courts 125-127 – No evidence of the Grenade Courts are noted. Photos NAPP 12265-60 & 62.

Range 129 – Live Hand Grenade Court

July 1944 Uncontrolled Mosaic (photocopy) – An area of scarring can be seen on photo 44-3 but nothing can be identified due to the photo scale.

June 1948 – Surface scarring in this court area is still evident but there appears to be an early stage of vegetation re-growth and no current activity is noted. Photo DFP-2D-174 & 175.

September 1954 – Evidence of the grenade court is no longer visible. Photos GS-VFF-3-136 & 137.

May 1972 - Evidence of the grenade court is no longer visible. Photos GS-VCZN-2-221 & 222.

July 2000 - Evidence of the grenade court is no longer visible. Photos NAPP 12265-160 & 161.

Range 130 to 140 – Obstacle Courses

Note: Courses 133, 134, 138, & 139 are not marked on the range map. Courses 130, 131, 132, 135, & 137 are lined up south to north on the west side of the cantonment area. Course 140 is about 2-1/2 miles west and south of Course 130.

July 1944 Uncontrolled Mosaic (photocopy) – Some surface scarring can be seen in the vicinity of Course 135 but the photography scale does not permit a detailed examination. Nothing is noted at the other course sites near the cantonment area. Surface scarring and trails are visible in the vicinity of Course 140. Photos 44-4 & 44-5.

July 1944 (photocopy) – Surfacing scarring can be seen at all noted course areas (130, 131, 132, 135, & 137). Coverage does not extend to Course 140. Photos 44-331 & 44-333.

June 1948 – Structures can be seen at Courses 136 & 137 and there appears to be a mound with a structure on top at Course area 135. The course areas for 130, 131, & 132 have a lot of small mounds and an uneven surface. Photos DFP-2D-115 to 117. No evidence of an obstacle course was noted in the Course 140 area. Photo DPF-2D-179.

July 1948 – A structure can be seen at Course area 136 with multiple parallel rectangular structures noted at Course area 137. A small mound and other linear surface scars are visible at Course area 135. A circular surface scar can be seen at Course 130. Some surface scarring is also visible at Course areas 131 & 132. Photos DFJ-4D-07 & 09. No evidence of an obstacle course was noted in the course 140 area. Photos DFJ-4D-83 & 84.

September 1954 – No evidence of course structures are visible at Course areas 136 & 137. Trails can be seen at Course area 135. No evidence is noted for courses/structures in areas 130 to 132. Photos GS-VFF-3-56 & 57 and 3-104 & 105. No evidence is noted for Course 140. Photos GS-VFF-3-139 & 140.

May 1976 – No evidence is noted for Course 140. Photos GS-VEDT-1-203 & 204. Photo coverage not available for areas 130-137.

July 2000 – No evidence for any of the course areas was visible. Photos NAPP 12265-60 to 62, 161 & 162.

Ranges 141 to 143 – Infiltration Ranges

Note: Range 141 was not located on the map.

July 1942 – Range 143 location unclear due to quarry activities in the area.

July 1944 Uncontrolled Mosaic (photocopy) – Range 142 – The range appears to be outlined by a trail but the scale of the photocopy does not permit a detailed examination. Photo 44-3. Range 143 – There are trails in the vicinity of Range 143 but no details can be seen. Photo 44-4.

July 1944 (photocopy) – Range 142 – There is a square area outlined by a trail and immediately south of this area there is approximately 5 structures/foundations (?) with roads/trails running through the area. Photo 44-333. Range 143 – There are some trails and surface scarring in this area but evidence of the range cannot be determined. Photo 44-333.

June 1948 – Range 142 – With stereo pairs, the range area appears to be surrounded by a wall or wide fence on 3 sides. Approximately 20 small structures can be seen within the perimeter of the range. Photos DFP-2D-123 to 125. Range 143 – With stereo pairs, the range area cannot be determined. There are roads/trails in the vicinity but a specific range site cannot be picked out next to the quarry on this side of the mountain. Photos DFP-2D-120-121.

July 1948 – Range 142 – No coverage. Range 143 – With stereo pairs, the range area cannot be determined. The SE side of the mountain is being quarried/mined and no specific range site is evident. Photos DFJ-4D-71 & 72.

September 1954 – Range 142 – This range area is now farmland. No evidence of the range area remains. Photos GS-VFF-3-105 & 106. Range 143 – This area has continued quarry development and the adjacent lowlands are being farmed. Photos GS-VFF-3-103 & 104.

May 1972 – Range 142 - This range area is now farmland. No evidence of the range area remains. Photos GS-VCZN-2-222 & 223.

May 1976 – Range 142 - This range area is now farmland. No evidence of the range area remains. Photo GS-VEDT-1-200. Range 143 – Coverage for this range as incomplete.

July 2000 – Range 142 - This range area is now farmland. No evidence of the range area remains. Photos NAPP 12265-159 & 160. Range 143 - This area has continued quarry development and the adjacent lowlands are being farmed. Photos NAPP 12265-61 & 62.

Ranges 150 and 151 – Nazi Villages

July 1944 Uncontrolled Mosaic (photocopy) – Village 150 – Roads and trails can be seen in the village vicinity but the photo scale does not permit a close examination. Photo 44-4. Village 151 - Roads and trails can be seen in the village vicinity but the photo scale does not permit a close examination. Photo 44-3.

July 1944 (photocopy) – Village 150 – Roads and trails can be seen in the village area as well as some ground scarring. Photo 44-331. Village 151 – Roads and trails can be seen in the village area as well as some ground scarring. Photo 44-333.

June 1948 – Village 150 – The trails, roads, and ground scars are grown over. There is a group of structures north of the area marked on the map that may (?) be the village. Photos DFP-2D-120 & 179. Village 151 – Using stereo pairs, many structures are visible in this village area but it may be in domestic use as crops/grassland surround the area. Photos DFP-2D-175 & 176.

July 1948 – Village 150 - The trails, roads, and ground scars are grown over. There is a group of structures north of the area marked on the map that may (?) be the village. Photos DFJ-4D-82 & 83. Village 151 – No coverage.

September 1954 – Village 150 – There does not appear to be any structures left in this area and the surrounding area is in crops/grassland. Photos GS-VFF-3-139 & 140. Village 151 – Structures are still visible but this area appears to be a domestic farm. Photos GS-VFF-3-136 & 137.

May 1972 – Village 150 – No evidence of a village is noted. Photos GS-VEDT-1-203 & 204. Village 151 – The area appears to be farm buildings. It is unclear if any of these structures were former ‘village’ structures. Photos GS-VCZN-2-222 & 223.

May 1976 – Village 150 – no coverage. Village 151 - The area appears to be farm buildings. It is unclear if any of these structures were former ‘village’ structures. Photo GS-VEDT-1-200.

July 2000 – Village 150 - No evidence of a village is noted. Photos NAPP 12265-162 & 163. Village 151 - The area appears to be farm buildings. It is unclear if any of these structures were former ‘village’ structures. NAPP 12265-159 & 160.

Range 160 – Transition Course

July 1944 Uncontrolled Mosaic (photocopy) - At the head of the course (NE end) there is a rectangular block of parallel trails (berms, trenches, etc.?). No other detail can be ascertained from the image due to the scale. Photo 44-3.

July 1944 (photocopy) – The head of the course area of trails is only partially covered on photo 44-333. There is a lot of surface scarring on and around the trails (berms?) indicating very recent or current activity.

June 1948 – Outlines of the head of the course area can still be seen but the area is now crops/grassland. Photos DFP-2D-175 & 176.

July 1948 – The head of the course area is only partially covered on photo DFJ-4D-80. Outlines of the area are still visible.

September 1954 – A few faint traces of the course area outline can be seen in stereo but farming activities have obliterated most of the evidence. Photos GS-VFF-3-136 & 137.

May 1976 – One faint trace of the course area can be seen but the area is planted with crop rows and no other visual evidence is noted. Photos GS-VEDT-1-200 & 201.

July 2001 – There is no longer any visual evidence of the main course area. Photos NAAP 12265-160 & 161.

Ranges 170 to 172 – Close Combat Courses

These courses are not shown on the map.

Ranges 180 to 181 – Gas Chambers

July 1944 Uncontrolled Mosaic (photocopy) – Both gas chambers areas are visible on photo 44-4 but nothing is visible at this scale.

July 1944 (photocopy) – GC 180 – A structure(s) can be seen on Photo 44-333.
GC 181 – There may be a structure at this location on Photo 44-333.

June 1948 – GC 180 – The structure is still present. Photos DFP-2D-120 & 121.
GC 181 – No evidence remains of a chamber at this location. DFP-2D-121 & 122.

July 1948 – GC 180 - The structure is still present. Photos DFJ-4D-71 & 72.
GC 181 - No evidence remains of a chamber at this location. Photos DFJ-4D-72.

September 1954 – GC 180 – No structure (building) is visible at this area but the area stands out from the surrounding grassland. Photos GS-VFF-3-103 & 104. GC 181 – No evidence remains of a chamber at this location. GS-VFF-3-104 & 105.

May 1976 – GC 180 – The area still stands out from the surrounding grassland. Photos GS-VEDT-1-201 to 203. GC 181 - No evidence remains of a chamber at this location. Photos GS-VEDT-200 & 201.

July 2000 – GC 180 – No evidence of this site appears to exist. Photos NAPP 12265-161 & 162. GC 181 – No evidence of this site exists visible on the photo. Photos NAPP 12265-160 & 161.

Embarking Devices 190 & 191

July 1944 Uncontrolled Mosaic – No details can be seen at the scale on these photos.

July 1944 – The embarking device areas are visible but no details are discernable. Photos 44-331 (device 190) and 44-333 (device 191).

June 1948 – Structures can be seen in both areas but no details are discernable. Photos DFP- 2D-116 & 117 (device 190); DFP-2D-115 & 116 (device 191).

July 1948 – Structures can be seen in both areas but no details are discernable. Photos DFJ-4D-08 & 09 (device 190); DFJ-4D-07 & 08 (device 191).

September 1954 – A few structures can be seen in both areas but no details are discernable. Most of the cantonment structures have been removed and crops have been planted in the fields within the cantonment area. Photos GSVFF-3-103 & 104 (190); GSVFF-3-104 & 105 (191).

July 2000 – The cantonment area has been abandoned. Photos NAPP 12265-60 thru 62.

Mortar Ranges

Note: Mortar Ranges have been labeled as A, B, C, D, & E as they are not numbered on the Camp Adair Training Aide Layout Map. All of these Mortar Ranges are overlapped by previous described ranges as follows:

Mortar Range A – falls within Ranges 76, 83, 86, & 86A.

Mortar Range B – falls within Ranges 76 & 83.

Mortar Range C – falls within Ranges 76 & 83.

Mortar Range D – falls within an unidentified Range (81mm).

Mortar Range D – falls within Ranges 60, 61, 62, 80, & 80A.

Hand Grenade Courts

Note: the unnumbered Hand Grenade Courts have been labeled A & B.

July 1944 Uncontrolled Mosaic – Court A & B nothing is noted in these areas. Photo 44-3.

July 1944 – No coverage over Court A; Nothing is noted in Court B, Photo 44-333.

June 1948 – Courts A & B are farm fields. Photos DFP-2D-124 and 185.

July 1948 – No coverage over Court B; Court A is a farm field, PhotoDFJ-4D-145.

September 1954 – Courts A & B are farm fields. Photos GS-VFF-3-105 & GS-VFF-6-34.

May 1976 – Courts A & B are farm fields. Photos GS-VEDT-1-192 & 200.

July 2000 – Courts A & B are farm fields. Photos NAPP 12265-61 & 269.

AT Rocket Range

July 1944 Uncontrolled Mosaic – Nothing is discernable in this area. Photo 44-5.

July 1944 – Some dirt trails are noted in the area. Photo 44-333.

June 1948 – This area is planted in grass/crops. Photo DFP-2D-115 & 116.

July 1948 – This area is planted in grass/crops. Photo DFJ-4D-07.

September 1954 – This area is planted in grass/crops. Photo GS-VFF-3-104.

July 2000 – This area is planted in grass/crops. Photo NAPP 12265-61.