

## **Appendix D**

### **Interviews and Contacts**

## INTERVIEWS and CONTACTS

Appendix D provides a record of interviews conducted and contacts made in conducting research on operations at the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point during the period of its operation, 1941 to 1945. The telephone numbers of individuals not associated with a public agency have not been included.

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Interview I-1



**Robert K. Weyand**

**Interview with Mr. Robert K. Weyand**

September 1, 2003

Robert K. Weyand

Captain, Ordnance Department

Officer in Charge of Safety and Ammunition Inspection at LAPE

July 1943 – March 6, 1946

Inspection Branch Responsibilities:

Ammunition Inspection, Supply, and Automotive Inspection

Dr. Joyce Clarke and Grace Dirling of Science Applications International Corporation conducted an interview with Robert K. Weyand at his home in Prescott, Arizona. As a Captain in the United States Army assigned to the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation (LAPE), Mr. Weyand visited the Rialto Ammunition Back-up Supply Point as part of his responsibilities to supply ordnance to the China-Burma-India (CBI) Theater during World War II. Mr. Weyand's Army branch ordered munitions from the ordnance depots and planned the arrival of the shipments in railcars to coincide with the arrival of supply vessels at Victory Pier, Los Angeles Port of Embarkation, in Long Beach, California.

The primary responsibility of Mr. Weyand's unit was to maintain the ammunition supply levels of the China-Burma-India Theater during World War II. When he began his assignment at LAPE, an "automatic" munitions ordering system was operational. Mr. Weyand explained how the automatic procedures were used to maintain the supply of munitions to the CBI Theater. The auto supply basis was the original provisions list. On the first of each month, he would receive a teletype from the CBI Theater with an expenditure report telling him how much ammunition had been used. Since he knew the amount originally provisioned and the amount of ammunition en route to the Theater, he could determine the ammunition needed for replacement. An order would then be placed at one or more of the various ordnance depots located throughout the United States for the required ammunition.

Occasionally a special request would come in for a particular operation in the Theater. He recalled that Navajo and Sierra were the two depots most frequently supplying munitions, principally bombs (100, 250, and 500-pound general purpose bombs), and 155 mm artillery shells. Small arms were supplied by Edgewood arsenal. Boosters and fuzes would be shipped separately. Mr. Weyand estimated that pyrotechnics (incendiary bombs and flares), were infrequently shipped and made up less than five percent on a weight basis of the munitions shipped from LAPE. Mr. Weyand provided excerpts from his memoirs that described how requests for ammunition from the depots were sometimes turned down because of competing priorities. In this event, he would call his connection at the Pentagon to argue his need for the ammunition.

Mr. Weyand was proud of their ability to organize the ammunition shipments. They knew the time frame required for receiving a railcar shipment from each depot, and they knew when the supply ships would be in port and ship loading criteria for the ordnance. They set up the orders at the depots so that the explosives loaded on the railcars arrived in the port when the dock crew was ready to load the vessel. Most of the ordnance-loaded railcars came directly to the port from the depots. Mr. Weyand said, "If we could arrange it so that the railcars came directly to the port, we did it that way." However, if a ship was late in arriving at the port or a delay occurred in loading, the railcars would be diverted to the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point. Mr. Weyand recalled that the holding of railcars at Rialto for more than 7 days incurred demurrage, and was a rare occurrence.

Ordnance-loaded railcars could be diverted to Rialto if the port had reached the maximum number allowed by the port safety officer. The U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port was responsible for the safety of the LAPE and the Victory Pier area, and had jurisdiction over the amount of explosive content that could be in the harbor at any one time. The Captain of the Port limited the number of ordnance-loaded railcars at the pier based on explosive content. Mr. Weyand recalled that a common shipment to the CBI Theater was an order of 500-pound general purpose bombs with high explosive content. Only two railcars loaded with 500-pound bombs were allowed at Victory Pier at the same time. If extra railcars with ammunition shipments came from the depots, they were stored at Rialto until called down to the port. The ammunition was left in the sealed railcars that remained on the tracks at the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point; it was uncommon for munitions to be unloaded from the rail cars into the igloos. Mr. Weyand was asked about the monthly LAPE statistics which showed between 1 and 9 railcars unloaded and loaded. He said that these data probably referred to consolidation of partial shipments into one railcar.

Looking at a General Site Plan for the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point, Mr. Weyand pointed to the classification track area. After arriving at Rialto, the railcars were inspected in the classification area to allow the shipments to be classified according to amount of explosive content and sensitivity. Placement in the storage areas was determined

by explosive content. Mr. Weyand had designed special identification labels for the railcars carrying explosives. The labels were important to alert firefighters, and anyone else needing the knowledge, as to the explosive content of each car. Mr. Weyand was asked about the suspect car track shown on the plan. He said that cars suspected of sabotage would be routed to a suspect track for inspection.

The railcars were also inspected for signs of “humping” (a railroad term for the cars banging together when switching onto different tracks). Excessive humping caused shifting, and sometimes breakage, of the dunnage and bracing inside a railcar. Mr. Weyand said that the bracing around 155 mm ordnance was especially vulnerable to this type of damage because the shells were shipped standing on end. If cars had signs of humping, those cars would be examined. If the dunnage needed repairs, those cars had to be recoopered before the cars were sent to the Port.

Sometimes, the damaged wooden dunnage could be repaired by recooperers (carpenters who worked on crates and bracing) who climbed inside the railcar to repair the bracing around the ordnance, or replace broken dunnage. At other times, the humping damage consisted of dunnage broken beyond the skills of the recooperers to repair. The damaged wooden dunnage would be burned within the Rialto military reservation. According to Mr. Weyand, burning the dunnage material was much cheaper than having it hauled away as trash. He also said that when he had to ship returning ordnance from the Port to other places, he had recooperers working at the Port.

When asked if the personnel at Rialto would have burned damaged munitions, Mr. Weyand answered with an emphatic, “No.” He also said that neither would they have detonated damaged ordnance in close proximity to the storage of munitions. Then he described how the Bomb Disposal Unit from Riverside, which he had organized prior to working at the Port of Embarkation, took damaged flash bombs out to the desert near Palm Springs to detonate them. Another incident Mr. Weyand described was when his unit took a damaged 500-pound bomb with a damaged nose and dropped it into the Redondo Trench off the Coast. It washed

back to shore and had to be redropped into the Trench further out to sea. He described a third incident when his unit blew up a bomb on the seaward side of the Silver Strand in San Diego.

Mr. Weyand stated that ammunition was seldom unloaded from the railcars at Rialto. During the three years that he was at LAPE, he recalled that ammunition was unloaded and stored in a magazine, then reloaded into railcars and called down to the port, just two times. The Port Commander was "death on demurrage costs," which were charges incurred if the shipment was not unloaded from the railcars within 7 days. The Port Commander thought better planning should eliminate those extra costs. Mr. Weyand and his unit were good at scheduling the shipments. Victory Pier was just "one straight pier with limited space" for ships. Two supply vessels at most fit the dock space; usually just one ship would be at Victory Pier for loading at any given time.

When the LAPE was closed down after the end of World War II, Mr. Weyand received a Commendation Medal from the Army. During the time he was in charge of ammunition supply and ammunition inspection, they had shipped over 3.5 million tons of ammunition and explosives without a single accident or incident.

Interview I-2



**Ralph V. Thompson at Fontana Ammunition Storage Point in 1943**

**Interview with Mr. Ralph V. Thompson**

November 12, 2003

Ralph V. Thompson

Staff Sergeant, 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company

Fontana Ammunition Storage Point for the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation

[aka Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point]

April 1943 – August 1943

Dr. Joyce Clarke and Grace Dirling of Science Applications International Corporation conducted a telephone interview with Mr. Ralph V. Thompson, who was in his home in Oceanside, California. Mr. Thompson was a member of the 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company assigned to the Fontana Ammunition Storage Point (aka Rialto Ammunition Back-

Up Storage Point) from April 1943 until his unit was shipped overseas four months later. In August 1943, Mr. Thompson and the 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company traveled by train from Fontana to the Camp Stoneman processing center in Pittsburg, California, and sailed out from the San Francisco Port of Embarkation on August 13, 1943, bound for the Pacific Theater.

While Mr. Thompson was stationed at the Ammunition Storage Point he met a Fontana resident, Helen Bruce, and married her in June 1943. When he returned to the United States after his discharge on December 11, 1945, he, and his wife and young son, made their home in the Fontana area. They lived in the vicinity of the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point until he retired from the Fontana Unified School District in 1980.

*Note added by the interviewers to provide context for the operation of the 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company with respect to the Desert Training Center.* In 1942, when Mr. Thompson joined the 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company, he was stationed at Camp Young in the Mojave Desert, east of Indio, headquarters for the Desert Training Center (DTC), where troops of the Army Ground Forces trained for combat in North Africa under a simulated Theatre of Operations. As combat in World War II shifted from North Africa to Italy, operations of the DTC - known from November 1943 as the California-Arizona Maneuver Area (C-AMA) - wound down and ceased on 1 May 1944. Thus, when operations at DTC began to wind down, the 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company was relocated to Fontana, within the perimeter of the military reservation which encompassed Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point.

Mr. Thompson said that the word "Rialto" was not used in the site name by the 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company, as their encampment at the military reservation was adjacent to the City of Fontana, and not at that time incorporated into the City of Rialto. Use of the title "Fontana Ammunition Storage Point for the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation" reflects the use of the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Facility by the 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company as a storage facility for small arms ammunition used in training in the Mojave Desert under DTC, rather than a back-up location for temporarily holding ordnance-

loaded railcars until dispatched to Victory Pier at the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation, as described by Mr. R. K. Weyand (I-1).

The 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company of 186 enlisted men and six officers encamped at the eastern boundary of the military reservation, specifically in an area near the entrance to the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point on Bonhert Avenue. The encampment was bounded on the north and south by a line of eucalyptus trees, by the reservation perimeter gated fence (fence type Fen-D-M) on the east at Linden Avenue, and on the west by the guarded fence (critical fence type Fen-F-M) which secured the storage area of the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point. Mr. Thompson shared photographs which showed the encampment tents and paths outlined with stones ubiquitous in the area. He recalled a communications center and dispensary to the south. He remembered that the dispensary, where a Major Marguilles was in charge of the medical facility, was a former farm house. Civilians manned the guard towers and guard stations along the perimeter of the storage area of the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point.

Mr. Thompson explained that the 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company was responsible for receiving, storing, and issuing .30 to .50 caliber ammunition used by troops of the Army Ground Forces for small arms training in the Desert Training Center. The .30 caliber bullets were used for rifles and some machine guns. The .50 caliber ammunition was used in machine guns.

He recalled that about once per week a shipment of ammunition would arrive at the Fontana Ammunition Storage Point transported by Pacific Electric Railroad from the Army rail distribution center at Colton. A diesel locomotive was on site to move the ordnance-loaded railcars along spur tracks to the storage igloos in the Fontana Ammunition Storage Point. Mr. Thompson explained how a diesel locomotive positioned a freight car so that the sliding doors of the railcar were adjacent to the open doors of the igloo. Then the ammunition would be unloaded directly into the igloo for storage. The ammunition was shipped in metal-lined wooden boxes. When issued to troops, the ammunition was transported by truck to the units of the Army Ground Forces training in the Mojave Desert within the DTC.

At times, the ammunition available for training was limited. At such times, Mr. Thompson recalled "38 boxcars of wooden ammunition" used repeatedly for training exercises to teach the men the proper and safe way to package, transport, and store ammunition. The soldiers learned how to correctly pack ammunition in railcars using dunnage and the simulated ammunition. Another creative ammunition-conserving incident he remembered was when a dummy insert was inserted into a 37 mm cannon so that it could fire a .22 caliber bullet. When the 622<sup>nd</sup> left for Camp Stoneman, they sent the wooden boxes of simulated ammunition out to the railheads for distribution to other units. He does not know the subsequent disposition of the wooden ammunition.

Mr. Thompson stated that no munitions other than for small arms were stored in the igloos. He recalled no flares or pyrotechnics being stored in the igloos. He said that there was no rifle range on the property and that they had to go to a range in Claremont to qualify in submachine gun use. At other times, they trained at the rifle range and infiltration course known as Cable Canyon Rifle Range, located five miles to the northeast of the encampment near a facility that became known as Camp Ono.

In 1948, Mr. Thompson went back to the site of the Fontana Ammunition Storage Point to see what had happened to the facility, where operations had ceased in September 1945 after the end of World War II. He was surprised to see what he described as revetments in the area north of the igloos and assumed that these revetments provided an overflow storage capacity for when the igloos were full. It was explained by the interviewers that the revetments Mr. Thompson described, and which a newspaper referred to as "depressions," were actually the bunkers built for storage of ordnance-loaded railcars en route to the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation. These railcar holding areas were installed after the 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company had left for overseas duty.

Mr. Thompson does not recall any accidents involving ammunition. He said that safety was "their watchword." He did not know of any burning out in the open or any detonation of explosives on the site. Mr. Thompson worked in an office with personnel issues as part of his responsibilities with the 622<sup>nd</sup>. Mr. Thompson suggested Master Sergeant Aaron Holt as a

person who would know more about the ammunition received and stored in the igloos. He recalled that Master Sergeant Holt was an ammunition expert.

Interview I-3



Mr. Aaron Porter Holt IV in 1938

**Interview with Mr. Aaron Porter Holt IV**

November 13, 2003

Aaron Porter Holt IV

Master Sergeant, E-7, 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company

Fontana Ammunition Storage Point for the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation

[aka Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point]

April 1943 – August 1943

Dr. Joyce Clarke and Grace Dirling of Science Applications International Corporation conducted a telephone interview with Mr. Aaron P. Holt, who was in his home in Purdy, Missouri. Aaron Holt's wife Edryss and daughter Esther were present and participated to the extent that Mr. Holt needed their assistance to hear. Edryss Holt had accompanied her husband to California while he was stationed there.

Mr. Holt was a member of the 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company assigned to the Fontana Ammunition Storage Point (aka Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point) from April 1943 until his unit was shipped overseas in August 1943. Mr. Holt and the 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company traveled by rail from Fontana to the Camp Stoneman staging area in Pittsburg, California, where the unit prepared to ship out from the San Francisco Port of Embarkation on August 13, 1943, bound for New Guinea in the Pacific Theater.

While Mr. Holt was stationed at the Fontana Ammunition Storage Point his wife Edryss lived in a house trailer in Fontana. When he left for the South Pacific Mrs. Holt returned to their home state of Illinois.

In 1941, when Aaron Holt joined the Army at the Savannah Munitions Depot, he was part of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company. The 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company was formed from the 52<sup>nd</sup>, making him an original member of the 622<sup>nd</sup> Company. Mr. Holt was assigned to Camp Young in the Mojave Desert, east of Indio, headquarters for the Desert Training Center (DTC), where troops of the Army Ground Forces trained for combat in North Africa. When operations at the Desert Training Center began to wind down, the 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company was relocated to Fontana within the perimeter of the military reservation which encompassed Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point.

Mr. Holt said that the site was not referenced as the "Rialto" site by the 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company, which called the site "Fontana Ammunition Storage Point for the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation." (*Note added by interviewer.* This nomenclature reflects two distinct uses of the site: as a storage facility for small arms ammunition used by troops training in the Mojave Desert within the Desert Training Center; as a back-up location for temporarily holding ordnance-loaded railcars until dispatched to Victory Pier at the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation for shipment to the China-Burma-India Theater of War.)

While a member of the 622<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Ammunition Company, Mr. Holt was an expert in demolition work and was attached to the Headquarters section. He stayed close to company

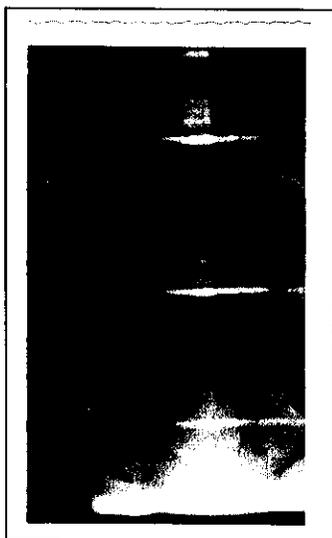
headquarters because he was “on call” for any “duds” discovered during training exercises conducted within the Desert Training Center in the Mojave Desert. For example, if artillery shells did not go off when fired, he was sent from Fontana to the desert area to investigate the problem and repair the weapon, if possible. He was also asked to test small arms in the desert. When asked if “duds” were identified at the Fontana Ammunition Storage Point, Mr. Holt replied, “No.” He was asked if material was burned at the Fontana Ammunition Storage Point and replied that at times broken wooden crates that could not be repaired were burned. Mr. Holt stated that any defective munitions that needed to be detonated by the 622<sup>nd</sup> were taken for detonation in the Mojave Desert within the area of the Desert Training Center.

Mr. Holt recalled that mainly ammunition for small arms - .30 caliber rifle ammunition and .50 caliber machine gun ammunition - was stored in the igloos at the Fontana Ammunition Storage Point. Additionally, larger munitions, such as shoulder-launched 2.3 inch bazooka rockets, land mines, 81 mm mortars, 60 mm mortars, and 6 and 8 inch shells, were sometimes stored in the igloos. Mr. Holt said that he was not aware of perchlorate in any munitions stored at the Fontana Ammunition Storage Point and he noted that the 2.3 inch rockets used TNT, and later Composition C, as fill. Subsequent to the interview, Mr. Holt provided photographs he had taken of munitions stored in igloos at the site. These photographs are reproduced on page D-15.

Mr. Holt explained that he did not load and unload ordnance into igloos for the 622<sup>nd</sup> Company. His responsibilities included being on call to fix defective small arms and making sure incompatible ordnance was not stored in the same place. For example, items considered highly explosive, such as hand grenades, could not be stored with other highly explosive items like 2.3 inch bazooka rockets.

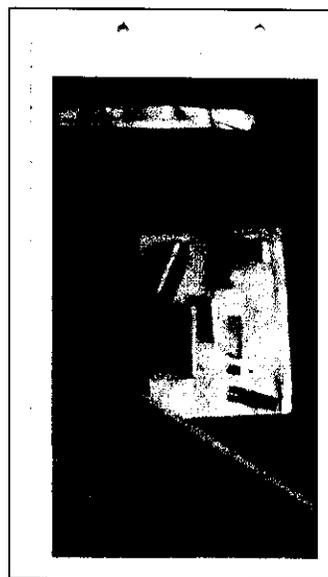
Mr. Holt also recalled that bombs for the Army Air Corps were at one time stored in the Fontana Ammunition Storage Point. He said that the bombs were stored in an area by themselves and recalled that some bombs were brought in by rail from the Savannah Munitions Depot. However, the 622<sup>nd</sup> Company did not handle them and he did not recall their size.

Mr. Holt recalled that when he was in New Guinea a fuze “blew up with him” and caused major injuries. He was taken to a Marine field hospital, and from there was taken to the port, but was not allowed to ship home on the hospital ship because he had “jungle rot” on his legs. Although he could not walk, he managed to roll himself into the hold of a freighter ship where he stayed with no food and water for two days until another serviceman found him. The freighter brought him into the San Francisco harbor. Next he was sent to a hospital in North Carolina by train. His recovery in the North Carolina hospital took 18 months. Ironic as it may seem after that ordeal, Mr. Holt has never received his Purple Heart because of a “paperwork” error.



**Photograph 1. Ammunition stored in igloos, Fontana, CA**

Upper four are 81-millimeter mortars. The two on the bottom are 60-millimeter mortars.



**Photograph 2. Ammunition stored in igloos, Fontana, CA**

Ammunition putatively identified as small arms ammunition.

## **Contact Records Index**

George Angelini	CR-23	Battalion Chief Peel	CR-19
Darrell E. Barton	CR-39	Harry F. Perlet	CR-21
Bradley L. Baxter	CR-20	Harry F. Perlet	CR-22
John B. Beckham	CR-25	Willie L. Perrigo	CR-26
Joe Bono	CR-15	Hazel Putnam	CR-16
Virginia Brockwell	CR-36	Jean Morgan Randall	CR-35
Michael J. Brodhead	CR-3	Joe Sanchez	CR-4
George M. Fitzgerald	CR-33	Kamron Saremi, P.E.	CR-12
David E. Glass	CR-32	Ken Schlessinger	CR-6
Warren C. Gillette	CR-27	Judy Scholl	CR-18
Henry Gwiazda	CR-5	Ann Sturdevant	CR-14
Leroy V. Henderson	CR-28	Annette Subriar	CR-11
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Bette Hughbanks	CR-7	Vivian Tutaan	CR-8
Harper I. Johnson	CR-31	David Ullery	CR-20
Julie Johnson	CR-10	Paul Walker	CR-3
Kenneth Kaz	CR-17	John M. Way	CR-34
Jim Knight	CR-2	Joe Webb	CR-1
Millard F. Maynard	CR-24	Robert K. Weyand	CR-29
Melissa	CR-9	Edgar M. Wurl	CR-30
William O. Moody	CR-37	James A. Yates	CR-38
Debi Ney	CR-13		

## Contact Records

### CR-1

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Joe Webb	Researcher/U.S. Army Center of Military History, Historical Support Branch	(202) 985-2703
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Doug Brown	4/18/2003 and 5/02/2003	
Commentary:		
Left message. No response.		

### CR-2

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Jim Knight	Librarian/U.S. Army Center of Military History, Historical Resources Branch Library	(202) 685-4114
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Doug Brown	4/11/2003	James.Knight@HQDA.Army.Mil
Commentary		
Jim said he does not have anything on smaller sites. Most of their information focuses on large installations.		

### CR-3

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Michael J. Brodhead or Dr. Paul Walker	Historian/Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alexandria, MD	(703) 428-6559
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Doug Brown	4/14/2003	
Commentary		
Michael has one page of real estate information consisting of: location, type, net area, cost and land ownership, and cost data.		

**CR-4**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Joe Sanchez	Archives Technician/NARA San Bruno	(650) 876-9018
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Doug Brown	4/11/2003	joseph.sanchez@nara.gov
<b>Commentary</b>		
Joe E-mailed that they have the following records for Rialto: RG 121, Records of the Public Buildings Service (PBS) Accession Number: 121-85-001 Los Angeles Backup Storage Facility (San Bernardino County) [W-CA-132] Boxes 12-20 (Location: 3215B/C).		

**CR-5**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Henry Gwiazda	National Archives II, Photograph, Cartographic Section, College Park, MD	(301) 837-1780
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Doug Brown	4/14/2003	Henry.gwaizda@nara.gov
<b>Commentary</b>		
Henry's E-mail response: "We received your E-mail and will assign it early next week, though the likelihood of our having post-1945 plans of any U.S. Dept. of the Army's facilities is very low."		

**CR-6**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Ken Schlessinger	National Archives, Modern Military Records Branch, College Park, MD	(301) 837-2957
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Doug Brown	4/12/2003	
<b>Commentary</b>		
Mr. Schlessinger recommended visiting the facility to search the archives.		

**CR-7**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Bette Hughbanks	President of Rialto Historical Society, Rialto	(909) 875-1750 Wed 2-4p. & Sat 10a-2p
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Doug Brown	4/09/2003	
<b>Commentary</b>		
All documented information pertaining to Rialto Storage Depot is acquired from the California Room (San Bernardino County Library). The museum itself represents the Rialto area from its beginning (pre-1900) to about 1920. The other volunteers assisting Bette had no knowledge of the perchlorate or Ammunition Depot issues.		

**CR-8**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Vivian Tutaan	Records Clerk, Cal EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control, Glendale Office	(818) 551-2976 Fax (818) 551-2800
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Buck Toler	4/8/2003	
<b>Commentary</b>		
An information request was faxed, along with a map of the site, as requested by Ms. Tutaan. In response to a follow-up telephone call by SAIC, Ms. Tutaan stated that no file for the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point exists at the Glendale office. A letter confirming this fact will be forthcoming.		

**CR-9**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Melissa	Photograph Historian, Fairchild Aerial Photograph Collection, Whittier College, California	(562) 907-4220 Fax (562) 907-4220
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Buck Toler	4/8/2003 (telephone) Visited 4/11/2003	
<b>Commentary</b>		
Buck Toler and Joyce Clarke of SAIC visited Whittier College and reviewed the Fairchild Collection of historic aerial photographs for the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point area. No photographs of the site during its period of operation were found. Photographs of the site and surrounding area before 1941 and after 1945 were found.		

**CR-10**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Julie Johnson	Records Clerk, Cal EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control, Cypress Office	(714) 484-5300 Fax (714) 484-5318
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Buck Toler	5/8/2003	
<b>Commentary</b>		
A fax was sent requesting a file search for available files on the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point. A follow-up telephone call to Mrs. Johnson revealed that this facility is not in the DTSC database and no files exist at the DTSC Cypress for this site.		

**CR-11**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Annette Subriar	Office Assistant, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Riverside Office	(909) 782-4499 Fax (909) 781-6288
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Buck Toler	4/8/2003	
<b>Commentary</b>		
<p>SAIC called the RWQCB to request a review of the material in their file on the Rialto Back-Up Ammunition Storage Point and to see if a copy of the document titled "The Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point" was available in their files. This document was referenced in the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for the development of the Target distribution center prepared by Kleinfelder, Inc. in 2002 as an "undated and unsigned document" reportedly written by the Chief of Ammunitions Section Ordnance Office of the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation. A message was left on Ms. Annette Subriar's telephone voice mail.</p> <p>Ms. Felipi Carillo returned the call on April 9, 2003. She found the Rialto File and upon review she could not find the document in question. An appointment was made for April 14, 2003 to review the RASP file at the RWQCB office in Riverside, California.</p> <p>The files of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Former Rialto Ammunition Storage Point, were reviewed at the Riverside Office of the RWQCB by SAIC on April 14, 2003. Copies were made of relevant documents.</p>		

CR-12

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Kamron Saremi, P.E.	Project Engineer, Rialto Ammunition Storage Point Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region, Riverside Office	(909) 782-4303
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Buck Toler	May 14, 2003	<a href="mailto:ksaremi@rb8.swrcb.ca.gov">ksaremi@rb8.swrcb.ca.gov</a>
<b>Commentary</b>		
<p>The Project Engineer for this site is Kamrom Saremi, P.E. (909) 782-4303. SAIC had a meeting with Mr. Kamron. He made the following points regarding the Rialto Site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point file and other PRP files were being compiled and researched regarding the perchlorate issue in the Rialto Colton Groundwater Basin area. The RWQCB staff doing this work is Debi Ney (909) 782-3237, a program analyst with the Regional Board.</li> <li>• Mr. Saremi was asked about the document referenced in the Kleinfelder Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Target Site) - the undated, unsigned document titled "The Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point." He said that this document is actually the two documents that are presented in the appendix of the Kleinfelder report - "The Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point" and "B.F. Goodrich in Rialto." These two documents are the total documents and were not extracted from a larger document. [SAIC already had these documents on file.] According to Mr. Saremi, these documents were both based on an interview (Declaration) conducted with John Kase. Mr. Saremi and a RWQCB attorney took the declaration at Mr. Kase's home in Irvine. Mr. Saremi gave SAIC this Declaration and a supporting letter from the attorney. He said that he would give SAIC Mr. Kase's telephone number if his supervisors approved. Mr. Saremi said that he would follow-up on this request and inform SAIC as soon as he had the necessary permission and the telephone number of Mr. Kase.</li> </ul> <p>Mr. Saremi stated that recently (during the last 3 or 4 weeks) the Quickset PRP attorney has taken depositions from some old-timers with West Coast Landing.</p> <p>SAIC made follow-up telephone calls to Mr. Saremi to acquire permission from the RWQCB to interview Mr. John Kase, as well as to obtain his telephone number. Mr. Saremi granted permission to SAIC and offered Mr. Kase's telephone number. However, when Mr. Saremi called Mr. Kase's home, his wife informed him that Mr. Kase had passed away the previous Fall.</p>		

CR-13

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Ms. Debi Ney	Program Analyst, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Riverside Office	(909) 782-3237
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Buck Toler	4/14/2003, 4/16/2003, 4/17/2003, and 5/1/2003	
Commentary		
<p>Debi Ney was contacted by SAIC on 4/16 and 4/17. She stated that she is in the process of indexing over 50 boxes of documents received by RWQCB regarding the perchlorate groundwater issue in the Rialto area. She stated that the documents contained in these files are those received by the RWQCB that are in addition to the case files on the shelves - for all PRPs involved with the perchlorate contamination issue. According to Ms. Ney, no box of additional documents exists for the Army Corps of Engineers and the Rialto Ammunition Storage Site. Ms. Ney e-mailed SAIC the indices for the 10 boxes of documents that she has compiled so far. About 40 boxes remain to be indexed, which contain documents pertaining to the County Landfill PRP. Boxes of documents for all other PRPs have been indexed. SAIC staff reviewed these indices and sent a fax to Ms. Ney requesting to review several of the documents thought to be pertinent to the Rialto site.</p> <p>Ms. Ney stated that there are case files for each of the PRPs for the Rialto perchlorate groundwater contamination issue, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Former Rialto Back-Up Ammunition Storage Point. Ms. Ney stated that there are 10 identified PRPs with a potential 11th PRP, General Dynamics, in the process of being added. Ms. Ney stated that in the future it would be best to go through Ms. Ney to look at documents in these boxes. However, if she is not available, Annette Subriar should be contacted for access to these files. Because of the great current interest in these files, they cannot be removed from the building for copying, as is customary with most case files and documents. A portable copy machine must be brought in to make any copies.</p> <p>Two other matters were briefly discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She asked what, if any, was the connection between the Army and B.F. Goodrich at this site. I told her that Dr. Joyce Clarke, SAIC Project Manager for this project, might have information regarding this issue.</li> <li>• She mentioned that she was aware of a search now in progress by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on the Rialto Back-Up Ammunition Storage Point. She believed that a final report was due to be received by the RWQCB in a couple of months. She also believed that interim information was to be submitted to the RWQCB prior to completion of the final report.</li> </ul>		

**CR-14**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Ann Sturdevant	Sr. Water Resources Control Engineer, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Riverside Office	(909) 782-3237
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Buck Toler	5/1/2003	
<b>Commentary</b>		
<p>Ms. Sturdevant is the Supervisor for Ms. Debi Ney and Mr. Kamron Seremi, who are both involved with the Rialto-Colton Groundwater Basin perchlorate contamination issue. Ms. Sturdevant met with SAIC in the absence of Ms. Ney during the May 1, 2003 visit to the RWQCB to review the documents in the PRP boxes. She made two reports available to SAIC that had been requested.</p>		

**CR-15**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Joe Bono	President, Fontana Historical Society	
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Buck Toler	4/26/2003	
<b>Commentary</b>		
<p>Mr. Bono referred to the "storage area" along Locust Ave., between Highland Ave. and Casa Grande as the "Stoveworks" because the company operating the facility was a stove manufacturing company. As was the case during an interview conducted with Mr. Bono by SAIC in 1997, it appears that Mr. Bono was getting this location confused with another location in San Bernardino where a company called Western Stove was manufacturing incendiary bombs for the Army. Although Mr. Bono called the facility the Stoveworks, he apparently was referring to the correct Rialto site in this interview. He stated that he read in the newspaper that the County had been recently cleaning the area (the County Landfill) up at great expense. Mr. Bono said there is a research library (the Fontana Historical Society located on Wheeler Ave. in Fontana) that may contain some relevant information. When asked if he knew of any persons knowledgeable of the site, particularly during its period of operations during WWII, he said that the "old-timers" that he knew of have been "dropping like flies." He said that anyone alive during the WWII era probably did not know much anyway because of the secrecy of the facility and the WWII mentality of "loose lips sink ships." Mr. Bono said that people were not inquisitive when it came to WWII secret military activities.</p> <p>Mr. Bono said that he knew of no new information since he was last interviewed in 1997 nor did he know of any new persons that he could refer SAIC to that might be helpful.</p>		

**CR-16**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Hazel Putnam	Rialto Resident and Librarian, Fontana Historical Society Research Library	
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Buck Toler	4/25/2003	
<b>Commentary</b>		
<p>Ms. Putnam has been involved with various aspects of the Fontana Historical Society over the last 20 years, most recently as librarian at the Research Library. She was aware that the Army had some activities in North Rialto, but she knows nothing about these activities. She knows of no articles or research on the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point held in her library. They do keep issues of old local newspapers. Ms. Putnam stated that in the 4 years since she was last interviewed about the RABSP facility, no new information or new persons with any knowledge of the site have come forward that she was aware of.</p>		

**CR-17**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Mr. Kenneth Kaz	Environmental Specialist IV, Waste System Division, San Bernardino County	(909) 386-8768
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Buck Toler	5/2/2003	
<b>Commentary</b>		
<p>This telephone number at the Waste Systems Division, San Bernardino County is now the telephone number of Mr. Doug Owens. A message was left inquiring the whereabouts of Mr. Kenneth Kaz and/or other Environmental Specialist that may now be responsible for or have knowledge of the Rialto Back-Up Ammunition Storage Area site and surrounding area.</p>		

**CR-18**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Ms. Judy Scholl	Owner, Art Shell Aviation, Inc.	
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Buck Toler	5/2/2003	
<b>Commentary</b>		
<p>Ms. Scholl operates an aviation business from the Rialto Airport located south of Highland Ave. and approximately 4 miles from the subject property. She is considered to be a knowledgeable person in the community. She had no information regarding the Rialto Back-Up Storage Point. One of her employees, Mr. Scott McNeely, who grew up in North Rialto, had discussed with SAIC the recreational history of the site, i.e., children playing in the area or families driving off road vehicles, such as motorcycles, on the property. SAIC attempted to interview Mr. McNeely to determine whether any new information had been discovered since 1997. Mr. McNeely still works for Ms. Scholl but was unavailable for interview. Ms. Scholl suggested that Mr. Rich Scanlon would be an excellent person to contact regarding the historical activities at the subject site. Mr. Scanlon could not be reached at this telephone number.</p>		

**CR-19**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Battalion Chief Peel	Battalion Chief, Rialto Fire Department	(909) 820-2693
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
Buck Toler	4/30/2003	
<b>Commentary</b>		
<p>Mr. Peel stated that he was not aware of any incidents involving the discovery of ordnance that the Rialto Fire Department had responded to in the last few years. He did, however, state that he attended a meeting about 6 to 9 months ago, in which it was reported that a man with a metal detector had walked the proposed target site and found one unexploded mortar and exploded ordnance artifacts.</p> <p>In 1997, Mr. Shawe, who was at that time Assistant Fire Marshall for the Rialto Fire Department, was interviewed by SAIC regarding the subject site. He indicated at that time that he knew of two reports of ordnance discovery in the residential development north of Casa Grande Ave. Both discoveries appeared to be unexploded mortar rounds and were discovered by contractors during grading. Both pieces were approximately 1 to 2 feet below grade. Mr. Shawe stated at that time that the Fire Department has records dating back into the 1950's, although there was a push in 1997 to dispose of old documents. It is possible that some of these records have been disposed of. Mr. Peel was asked about the missing Fire Department records. He said he could not answer questions concerning these records and to do so, would take a significant amount of investigation on his part. He suggested that I speak to Ms. Nora Barajas of the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Rialto Fire Department regarding an update of any discovered ordnance at the site and the status of the records. She is in Monday through Thursday during the daytime.</p> <p>Chuck Shawe, former Assistant Fire Marshall, Rialto Fire Department, is no longer with the Rialto Fire Department.</p>		

**CR-20**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Bradley L. Baxter	Director of Public Works, Rialto	(909) 421-7229
David Ullery	Utility Operations Supervisor, Public Works, Rialto	(909) 421-7243
Contact made by	Date	E-mail:
Joyce Clarke, SAIC	7/31/2003; 8/4/2003; 8/5/2003; 8/7/2003; 8/11/2003	baxterb@ci.rialto.ca.us dullery@ci.rialto.ca.us

**Commentary:**

Mr. Baxter was contacted in person, 31 July 2003, at the Groundwater Research Associates' Conference on perchlorate in Sacramento. A request was made to see materials relevant to the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point. Mr. Baxter recommended calling him in Rialto, which was done on Monday August 4. Mr. Baxter returned the call and said he would call when his assistant had located the materials, which, he said, included bills of lading and an 1800-page EIR. No calls were received from Mr. Baxter, who was again personally contacted Thursday August 4, at a one-day workshop on perchlorate, held at the University of California, Riverside. At that point, Mr. Baxter suggested we visit the Rialto Public Works office to look at the material on Monday August 11.

We reached the Rialto Public Works office about 9:10 a.m. August 11 and were welcomed by Mr. David Ullery. He first brought out a Groundwater Monitoring Plan because he could not find the EIR Mr. Baxter had referenced. He searched and eventually brought us a Phase II (offsite) Evaluation Monitoring Program Report for Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill, prepared for the County of San Bernardino Waste System Division by Geologic Associates in June 1998. This report had some information of interest on the hydrology of the area (photocopies made) plus a brief account of the history of the site, which referenced the subject site. Mr. Ullery stated that the person who had been conducting research on the site and may know the location of the EIR was no longer at that office. He was uncertain as to the nature of the bills of lading and Mr. Baxter could not locate the bills of lading. Mr. Ullery recommended that we visit the History Association's Office (open on Wednesday and Friday).

No new information on the subject site was obtained.

### **Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point Personnel from 1942 to 1945**

An attempt was made to interview people who were stationed at the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point from 1942-1945. A list of personnel working at the Rialto facility was developed from Army records. A search in Whitepages.com and in Infospace.com was conducted for each name on the personnel list. If more than five results were given for a particular name, that name was dropped. Names with five or less addresses and phone numbers listed were put on a call list. The telephone numbers of names on the call list were called until someone answered the phone or for three separate times on three different days. These attempts to interview people who worked at the Rialto Storage Point were not successful in locating a former staff member.

Additional names were found to add to the Rialto Personnel Lists in Tables D-1 and D-2 below, and a second attempt was made to call the names from the two personnel lists. One name was gleaned from a newspaper article. A search method was implemented using search engines at Intelius.com and Ancestry.com. Intelius.com search results give an approximate age for some of the names in the search results. Each name was run through Intelius.com first. If the age of the person was 78 years or older, that name was added to the preliminary list. The next step was to run the selected names on the preliminary list through the Social Security Death Index at Ancestry.com to avoid calling the homes of already deceased people. Names not on the Social Security Death Index became a new call list. From this call list some new contacts developed, as well as three interviews.

Table D-1 Rialto ABSP Personnel List – 1942-1945

CR #	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	TITLE	RESPONSIBILITY	DATES	COMMENTS
	Angell	John F.	2nd Lt., QMC	Commanding Officer of Work Detail	11/9/43	Died 12/15/1998 SSDI
39	Barton	Darrell E.	1 <sup>st</sup> Sergeant		4/1943 – 8/1943	In the hospital and not well enough to be interviewed - Spoke to Wife Tillie
25	Beckham	John B.	Prin. Ammunition Inspector		1/4/44	Died 1/11/1992 SSDI
	Bowman	William		Ammunition handler, Brakeman	March 1944	Too many to determine
	Butler	Sam W.	Capt.		4/1/45-7/1/45	Died 4/8/1972 SSDI
	Chilton	James R.	Area Superintendent		1/4/45	Too many to determine
33	Fitzgerald	George M.		History Report	10/44	Too many to determine
27	Gillette,	Warren C.		Ammunition handler, Locomotive Engineer	March 1944	Died 5/1993 SSDI
32	Glass	David E.	1st Lt. CWS	Chemical Warfare Officer, Security and Property Officer	March 1944	
	Glick	Robert A	1st Lt	Adjutant; Personnel Property and Security Officer	April-Oct 1943	Died 11/8/2001 SSDI
28	Henderson	Leroy V.		Truck driver, Railway brakeman	March 1944	Deceased Daughter-in-law
	Henderson	T. W.		LAPOE	12/1943	Died 6/9/1996 SSDI
	Hicks	Don	Crew Chief	Fire Dept.	4/1/45-7/1/45	Too many to determine
40	Holt	Aaron P.	Master Sergeant	Ammunition expert	4/1943 – 8/1943	Interviewed by telephone November 12, 2003
	Hosier	Ray F.	Capt. Ordnance Dept., Asst. Ordnance Officer	Officer in charge of ammunition section	6/17/44	Died 2/16/1989 SSDI
	Jacobsen	Wesley C.	Property and Area Officer		4/1/45-7/1/45	
31	Johnson	Harper I.	1st Lt. Ordnance Dept.	Adjutant, Executive Officer, Transportation Officer	March 1944	
	Lay	Mr. Verna C.	Civilian patrolman		2/28/44	Died 7/15/1966 Calif Death Index
	Martin	Paul E.		Ammunition Inspector	1/4/44	Too many to determine
24	Maynard	Millard	Capt.		4/1/45-7/1/45	Died 1954 Daughter-in-law
37	Moody	William O.		Firefighting Crew	5/16/1945	
	Neiger	Ruel R.	Lt.	LAPOE Port Transportation Officer	11/27/1942	Died May 1954 SSDI
	Nelson	Stanford C.	Capt. Operating Agency	C.O. Ammunition Back-Up Storage Depot	3/6/43	Died 12/15/1998 SSDI
21	Perlet	Harry F.		History Report	10/44	Died in 1993 Spouse & Son
26	Perrigo	Willie L.	Ammunition Handler Brakeman		1/4/45	Died 6/2003 Spouse
	Storey	Glen	Fire Chief		4/1/45-7/1/45	Died 7/1987

Appendix D - Final Report Operational History of the Rialto Ammunition Back-Up Storage Point, 1941-45  
SAIC, January 2004

CR #	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	TITLE	RESPONSIBILITY	DATES	COMMENTS
						SSDI
41	Thompson	Ralph V.	Staff Sergeant	Personnel, office work	4/1943 – 8/1943	Interviewed by telephone November 13, 2003
34	Way	John M.	Capt. Ordnance Dept.	Commanding Officer, Personnel Officer	March 1944	Too many to determine
29	Weyand	Robert K.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt.	LAPOE Port Ammunition Officer	12/43	Interviewed 9/1/2003
30	Wurl	Edgar M.	Lt.	Port Operations Officer	12/10/43	Died 12/11/1991 SSDI
38	Yates	James A.		Firefighting Crew	5/18/1945	

**CR-21**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Harry F. Perlet	US Army	
(Spouse)	Rialto ABSP	
Contact made by	Date	E-mail:
Grace Dirling, SAIC	8/20/2003	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
<p>Mrs. Perlet answered the phone in New Jersey. Her husband was most likely the Harry F. Perlet who was in Rialto at RABSP in 1944. The name is unusual. Only four turn up in a search over the entire US. Mr. Perlet was on the joint Army/Navy Munitions Board during the War and traveled all over, according to Mrs. Perlet. However, he died in 1993. She could not tell me anything about what he did because she said that "everything he did was very "hush hush; it was wartime." She stayed home with a new baby and did not travel with him at the time.</p>		

**CR-22**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Harry F. Perlet		
(Son)		
Contact made by	Date	E-mail:
Grace Dirling, SAIC	8/20/2003	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
<p>Harry F. Perlet in Florida is the son of Mrs. Perlet (CR-21) and the deceased Mr. Perlet from New Jersey. Harry Perlet said that his father was a fire protection engineer when he went into the Army during WWII and became a munitions expert in the service. After his tour in the service, he became an attorney.</p>		

**CR-23**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
George Angelini	Train Historian	
	Rialto Historical Society	
Contact made by	Date 8/27/03	E-mail:
Grace Dirling, SAIC		
<b>Commentary:</b>		
At the Rialto Historical Society museum, Mr. Angelini explained the railroad system through Rialto during the 1940s and 1950s showing the routes on a large wall map. He pointed out the route from Los Angeles to Rialto and the RABSP.		

**CR-24**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Millard F. Maynard	Captain at RABSP	
(Spouse)		
Contact made by	Date	E-mail:
Grace Dirling, SAIC	8/27/2003	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
Mrs. Maynard answered the phone. Her father-in-law died in 1954. She read me lines from his Army papers that stated he was Captain Millard F. Maynard , "an executive officer of the ABSP", and he had the "usual duties of an officer who was second in command." The papers also stated that he was the "Unit Commander."		
Mrs. Maynard's husband was also in the Army during WWII and was also a Captain. The son (her husband) was stationed in Europe during WWII. She said that the two men had the same exact name and lived in the same town and were both in the Army. Her husband worked for the Army Corps of Engineers.		

**CR-25**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
John B. Beckham	Ammunition Inspector	
(Spouse)		
Contact made by	Date	E-mail:
Grace Dirling, SAIC	4/11/2003	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
Mrs. Beckham answered the phone. She was the wife of John B. Beckham, Jr. and the daughter-in-law of John B. Beckham. She said that her father-in-law had been in California during the 1940s. John B. Beckham, Jr. was born in San Bernardino in 1945 while his father was working in Rialto. However, both John B. Beckham and John B. Beckham, Jr. are deceased.		

**CR-26**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Willie L. Perrigo	Ammunition Handler	
(Spouse)		
Contact made by	Date	E-mail:
Grace Dirling, SAIC	8/29/03	
Commentary:		
Mrs. Perrigo explained that her husband died just two months ago.		

**CR-27**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Warren C. Gillette	Ammunition Handler and Locomotive Engineer	
(Spouse)		
Contact made by	Date	E-mail:
Grace Dirling, SAIC	4/11/2003	
Commentary:		
Mrs. Gillette answered the phone and said that her husband had worked on the railroad. She also said that he was in the Army in 1944 and was stationed in California at that time. However he is deceased.		

**CR-28**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Leroy V. Henderson	Truck Driver and Railroad Brakeman	
(Spouse)		
Contact made by	Date	E-mail:
Grace Dirling, SAIC	4/11/2003	
Commentary:		
Mrs. Henderson answered the phone. She was the daughter-in-law of Leroy V. Henderson. She said that her father-in-law had worked driving trucks and on the railroad. Mrs. Henderson said that her father-in-law had been in the Army in the 1940s and was stationed in California at that time. However he is deceased.		

**CR-29**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Robert K. Weyand	Port Ordnance Officer	
(Spouse) Lenore		
Contact made by	Date	E-mail:
Grace Dirling, SAIC	8/29/2003	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
Lenore Weyand explained that her husband was out but she was sure that he would like to speak with us concerning his experiences as an Ammunitions Officer at the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation during WWII. Mr. Weyand had been to RABSP many times as part of his duties as an Ordnance Officer at the Port.		

**CR-30**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Edgar M. Wurl	Port Operations Officer	
(Spouse)		
Contact made by	Date	E-mail:
Grace Dirling, SAIC	8/28/2003	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
Mrs. Wurl said that her husband was an officer in the Army during WWII and that he was in Rialto CA for a short time. However, he died 12 years ago in 1991.		

**CR-31**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Harper I. Johnson	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. Ordnance Dept.	
Contact made by	Date	E-mail:
Grace Dirling, SAIC	8/29/2003	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
Not the right person: Mr. Johnson said that he was in the Signal Corps during WWII and not ever stationed in California. He was happy to know that there was another person named Harper Johnson in the US. Mr. Johnson was not the Army 1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. stationed at Rialto ABSP.		

**CR-32**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
David E. Glass	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. CWS	
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
G. Dirling	8/28/2003, 8/29/2003, 9/5/2003	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
Not the right person: Mrs. Glass returned the call to explain that this Mr. David E. Glass was in the Navy Air Force during WWII and not the gentleman at Rialto ABSP.		

**CR-33**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
George M. Fitzgerald		
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
G. Dirling	8/21/2003	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
Mrs. Fitzgerald said that her husband was deceased. Her husband was in the Army during WWII in the 14 <sup>th</sup> Armored Division stationed in Germany and Western Europe. She did not think that he would have been at the Rialto ABSP.		

**CR-34**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
John M. Way	Captain	
	Ordnance Department	
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
G. Dirling	8/29/2003	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
Not the right person: This Mr. John M. Way was in the Navy during WWII and was not stationed at the Rialto ABSP.		

**CR-35**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Jean Morgan Randall	Lifelong Resident of Rialto	
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
G. Dirling	9/8/2003	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
Jean Randall said that she knew about the Army storing ammunition at the Rialto ABSP, but very little else about the place. Robert Weyand had sent her some information that he had written about the Army facility at Rialto when he was in the service in the 1940s. She said that the Rialto Historical Society had been trying to acquire information about the site.		

**CR-36**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Virginia Brockwell	Spouse of Sherwood Brockwell Bomb Disposal Officer	
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
G. Dirling	9/9/2003	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
Virginia Brockwell was not familiar with the Rialto ABSP. Her husband Sherwood Brockwell had been the Bomb Disposal Officer stationed at Bomb Disposal Headquarters in Riverside during WWII. Mrs. Brockwell said that her husband disposed of ammunition and bombs but not at Rialto. Once he took bombs out to the desert to detonate them. She said that he was sent to Japan immediately after the war ended to dump ammunition into Tokyo Bay.		

**CR-37**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
William O. Moody	Firefighting Crew	
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
G. Dirling	9/9/2003	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
Not the right person: The Army did not allow this William Moody to enlist during WWII because his brother was missing in action. Mr. Moody served during the Korean War.		

**CR-38**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
James A. Yates	Firefighting Crew	
Contact made by	Date	E-mail
G. Dirling	9/10/2003	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
Not the right person: This Mr. James A. Yates was not at Rialto. He was in the Army Air Force during WWII.		

**CR-39**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Darrell E. Barton	1 <sup>st</sup> Sergeant	
Contact made by	Date	E-mail:
Grace Dirling, SAIC	11/13/03	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
Mr. Barton was not at home. Mrs. Tillie Barton said that Mr. Barton was stationed at the Fontana Ammunition Storage Point during 1943, but he is in the hospital now and cannot speak with us. Mrs. Barton does not know when her husband will be back at home. His illness is serious.		

**CR-40**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Aaron P. Holt	Master Sergeant	
Contact made by	Date	E-mail:
Grace Dirling, SAIC	11/13/03	
<b>Commentary:</b>		
Mr. Holt was not available. His daughter, Esther Foster, set up a time when Mr. Holt could be interviewed by telephone.		

**CR-41**

Name	Title/Position	Phone
Ralph V. Thompson	Staff Sergeant	
Contact made by	Date	E-mail:
Grace Dirling, SAIC	11/13/03	
Commentary:		
Mr. Thompson was stationed at the Fontana Ammunition Storage Point from April 1943 until August 1943. Mr. Thompson agreed to a telephone interview and set a time for the recorded call.		