Objectives:

To develop an understanding of the military use of the Border Field military installation during World War II

Time:

This activity will require approximately 5 class periods.

Background:

During the Second World War, Border Field was used by the military as a training installation for airplane gunners. The Field played a small role in the defense of the San Diego area, and there was constant vigilance for Japanese submarines. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, tensions in the San Diego area were very high, and another Japanese attack was anticipated. Submarine sightings had been reported all along the California coast, increasing tensions in the area. Whenever a submarine sighting was reported, military installations all along the western coast of the United States went onto high alert. All military personnel on the bases needed to know exactly what their duties were during one of these alerts. This simulation will require students to write a manual for the personnel at Border Field to describe the duties of four different groups of military personnel stationed at Border Field.

The simulation uses a jigsaw structure. Students will be divided into groups of four with each student assuming a different role. All students with the same roles will then meet together to decide what their duties would be in case of a submarine sighting off the coast of San Diego. The students will then rejoin their original group, and the group will write the Alert Manual.
Materials:

The students will need access to resource materials, such as books and the internet, and they will need a computer on which to write their report.

They will need copies of the attached newspaper articles, attached pictures of the B-17 Flying Fortress, the letter from Dwain L. Jones, and a map of the Border Field military installation.

Each student should receive one copy of the description of the role they are assuming.

Additional books are available for check out from the Tijuana Estuary Visitor Center and are listed at the end of this lesson.

Procedure:

To begin, ask the class how they think people in their area would react if they thought there was a possibility they might be attacked by an invading country. Students probably aren't aware of the tensions that existed during World War II, especially after the Pearl Harbor attack. Try to get students to describe the tensions and fears people might feel in their everyday lives. You might want to tie this to the way students felt on September 11, 2001 when the World Trade Center was attacked.

Tell the students that during WWII, that's how people along the California coast felt, especially after Pearl Harbor was attacked. Pass out copies of the newspaper articles from that time, and ask for student volunteers to read the articles, or have students read them on their own, and discuss the articles as a group. Be sure the students get a sense of the tensions in the area, and the fear that Japanese submarines might attack coastal cities at any time. Remind the students that San Diego had a large military presence at that time, with numerous Navy ships and personnel stationed here, making the people in the area feel even more vulnerable to attack.

Display a map of the Border Field military installation. Tell students that, at that time there was no Air Force, but that there was a wing of the Navy called the Navy Air Corps. Border Field was used by the Navy to train airplane gunners. Show the class the short clip of the video (www.zenoswarbirdvideos.com/B17.html) that shows how the gunners in World War II planes sat in a glass bubble to shoot at enemy planes. If you don't have the video, distribute or display copies of the attached pictures of the B-17 Flying Fortress. Lead a class discussion about the video or pictures. You want to bring out the following points during the discussion:

- Why did the gunners sit in glass bubbles on the plane?
- What dangers did the gunners face?
- How do you think the Navy trained gunners for that job?

Next, hand out a copy of the letter from Dwain L. Jones. Mr. Jones was stationed at Border Field during the 1950's, and his letter describes how the gunners were trained. Refer again to the Border Field map. The gunners were trained by placing them on a platform that moved along a track. As the platform moved, the gunners shot at moving targets using colored bul-
lets. The idea was to train the gunners so they knew to shoot in front of the target in order to hit it. Lead a discussion about this training. Combine the two pieces of information the students have discovered so far - the tensions in the area due to fears of an impending submarine attack by the Japanese, and the use of Border Field as a training post for airplane gunners. Students should understand that the Japanese would want to cripple this training post because the United States used airplanes to fight the Japanese.

Next, explain to the students that they will be working on an activity where they will write a Defense Manual to be used in case a submarine had been sighted off the coast of San Diego. This Defense Manual would carry the procedures each person at Border Field would use to defend the area. Divide the students into groups of four, and ask each student in each group to select one of the following roles:

Supply Corps Officer
Communications Officer
Maintenance Officer
Medical Officer

NOTE: If the class doesn’t divide evenly into groups of four, increase the number of students in the groups. There can be more than one student for each role if necessary. For instance, one group could have 5 students in it, with 2 Security Officers in that group.

Explain to the students that they are now in their "Home" groups. Each Home group will write a Defense Manual. To help each student understand the duties of their role, however, each student will work with other students who have the same role as they do. That group will be called their "Position" group. While working in their Position group, the students will decide what the personnel of the Position would need to do in case an enemy submarine was spotted off the coast of Border Field. Ask the students to rearrange themselves into their Position groups.

Hand out the appropriate Position Descriptions to each student. This paper includes a description of the duties for their position, and some questions to help the students get started deciding what someone in their position might need to do in case of an Enemy Submarine Alert. You should give the students at least one full class period to complete this task. When they are finished, they should have enough information to be able to return to their Home group to complete their Defense Manual.

Once the students are back in their Home groups, direct them to put together a Defense Manual using all the information each of them has acquired about their individual positions. The manual should have a Table of Contents, an Introduction that explains the reasons for the manual and how it should be used, one section for each of the four positions, and a conclusion.

Provide students with a due date for the completion of their manual.
B-17 Flying Fortress bomber, showing the gunner turrets on top, in the nose, and in the tail.

Picture of a B-17 Bomber Tailgun. A gunner sat inside the tailgun and shot at enemy aircraft.
The picture above shows a gunner with the ball turret. The guys never climbed into the turret in this manner. This was a picture just for the photographer. But it does show the size of the turret in relation to the gunner. They were really really cramped... and cold. Imagine trying to get out of the turret in a spinning burning plane....
SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS

Supply Corps officers are the Navy's business managers. They perform management functions in purchasing, inventory control, storage, financial management, auditing, merchandising, transportation, contracting and other related areas. They ensure that the Navy is supplied with more than two million items essential to the operation of modern ships, aircraft and facilities. During World War II, the Supply Corps officer would have needed to ensure that there were enough supplies for all the operations of the training base, and that the supplies were distributed as they were needed.

Discuss the following questions with the other Supply Corps Officers, and record your answers in your journal:

What supplies would have been crucial for the Border Field training station?

What supplies would need to be distributed in case of attack? Think of the needs of the Medical division in handling injuries, the ammunition needed to fight off an attack, the communication supplies needed to maintain communication with the community and with other military installations in the area (remember, this is during the 1940's)!
Make a list of all of the supplies you think might be needed by each area of the Border Field.

How would these supplies be distributed? What resources were available during the 1940's to distribute supplies, and what could you do to be sure those resources were available?

How much time would it take to distribute these supplies? Consider the size of Border Field. If there was an attack from a submarine, how much time would it take to get all supplies to the proper personnel?

Devise a supply distribution timeline to show the distribution of supplies. What supplies would you need to distribute first? Which ones would be next?

Devise a checklist the Supply Corps Officer might use to ensure there were enough materials on hand to be distributed in case of attack. Make a second checklist the Supply Corps Officer would use during an attack to be sure all supplies had been distributed according to your plan.
COMMUNICATIONS OFFICERS

Officers in the Intelligence and Communications field decipher and protect highly classified information. They are the Navy's intelligence experts. From coding and decoding classified information to detecting enemy radar signals to directing the tracking of surface and inbound threats, Intelligence and Communications officers are in charge of keeping the base informed. Communications officers determined from which direction enemy planes originated, and assisted in providing coordinates to attack enemy aircraft.

Discuss the following questions with the other Communications Officers, and record your answers in your journal:

If a submarine were sighted off the coast of California, what information would you need to know about it? What information would you need to tell the Base Commander about the submarine?

How would you gather this information? Remember, this is the 1940's, and there are no cell phones, computers, email, or other technologically advanced forms of communication.

Do some research into the forms of communication used on military bases during World War II.

What information would you need to communicate to the community around Border Field to alert them to a possible attack from a Japanese submarine? Who would you communicate this information to - newspapers?, mayor's office? Anyone else?

Develop a timeline that you would use to decide in who you needed to communicate with first. Then next. Then after that, etc.

Design a plan of action to use as soon as you suspected there was an enemy submarine off the coast of California to ensure that everyone received all the information they need to keep the base and the community safe.
MAINTENANCE DUTY OFFICER

The Maintenance Duty Officer is responsible for the maintenance and functioning of all mechanical equipment on the base, and for the accomplishment of maintenance department tasks. He/she makes daily decisions on how a base's assets (personnel, equipment and material) are to be utilized to accomplish the base's mission. The officer must maintain records of existing systems, pre-deployment and detachment planning, supply support, personnel training, aircraft mishaps, support equipment, logs and records, reports, special maintenance programs, and directives that are pertinent to the mission capability of the maintenance department.

Discuss the following questions with the other Maintenance Duty Officers, and record your answers in your journal:

What equipment is the most essential to ensure the base can defend itself against an attack from an enemy submarine? Remember, this is during the 1940's, so there are no computers or other technologically advanced equipment.

How could you ensure that this equipment stays in good working order to the greatest extent possible?

What actions would you and your department need to take to determine when or if any equipment needed to be replaced?

How would you know and what would you do if equipment was damaged during an attack? Would you have repair teams in the field? If so, how many people would be in the field and where would they be stationed? How would they get spare parts if they needed them? How would you communicate with this team?

Develop a timeline of the tasks you would need to complete as soon as you became aware that an enemy submarine had been spotted off the coast of San Diego. What is the first thing you would need to do? What's next? How about after that?, etc.

Develop a plan of action that you could use as soon as you knew the base might be under attack from a submarine to ensure that all maintenance personnel could perform their duties as needed.
MEDICAL OFFICER

The base Medical Officer is responsible for the health and well-being of all personnel stationed at Border Field. He/She must ensure that there are adequate medical supplies to treat any minor and most major injuries and illnesses. He/She must ensure that there are an adequate number of doctors and nurses available, and that all medical personnel know the procedures to use in case the base suffers injuries during an attack.

Discuss the following questions with the other Maintenance Duty Officers, and record your answers in your journal:

What are the most crucial supplies you would need if a Border Field attack caused injuries to the personnel stationed at the base? Remember, this is during the 1940's, and many modern medicines were unavailable then. Do some research into the common medical items used during World War II.

What should the doctors and nurses at the base do once they knew an enemy submarine might attack the base? Where should they go, and what should they prepare for? Should there be medical teams stationed around the base to treat injuries, or should the injured people be brought to one location for treatment?

If injured people needed to be moved out of some areas that were under an attack, how would they be moved? Do you have trucks available that can be used for transporting injured personnel? Are ambulances available? Will there be medical personnel on these trucks/ambulances, etc., to treat the victims while they are being transported?

Have you ever watched the sitcom "M.A.S.H.?" If not, see if you can watch an episode. How do they handle injured personnel?

Develop a timeline of the tasks you would need to complete as soon as you became aware that an enemy submarine had been spotted off the coast of San Diego. What is the first thing you would need to do? What's next? How about after that?, etc.

Develop a plan of action that you could use as soon as you knew the base might be under attack from a submarine to ensure that all medical personnel could perform their duties as needed.
k Up! It's Easter!

criticizing one's life for a cause is not confined to, or
appealing display of savage passion, internation-al-ly
ce and fraud. This present world bears a similarity
world of over 1000 years ago when a life was freely
of life everlasting or immortality, is signified in
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M baptizes
in Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.
work out the new
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Chula Vista Methodist Church

SECRETARY: MABEL THOMPSON, Pastor
WEDNESDAY, April 7: 6:30 p.m. - Met -
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Chula Vista Star

ISUED EVERY FRIDAY
A1 211 Third Avenue, Chula Vista, California
$2.00 PER YEAR
6 MONTHS, $1.00

FrIDAY, APRIL 3, 1942


With the

Churches

"The Risen Christ is the joyful, vital assurance of the validity of our belief in immortality." -Springer


Otag Baptist

Benjamin V. Bosley, Minister
Sunday school, 1:45 p.m. Morning worship, 12:15 p.m.
Public ordination invited.

Church of God

Rev. John M. Lawrence, Minister
Sunday school, 10:30 a.m.
Evening Service, 7:30 p.m.

First Baptist Church

Dr. G. S. Apison, Pastor
Sunday school, 1:45 p.m.
Evening Service, 7:30 p.m.

Pentecostal Mission

Rev. A. B. Davis, Pastor
Sunday school, 10 a.m.
Evening Service, 7:30 p.m.

Nestor Community Methodist Episcopal

Rev. B. B. Porter, Pastor
Morning worship, 11 a.m.
Evening Service, 7:30 p.m.

First Church of Christ, Scientist

"Science and Health" with the Bible as its basis
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"Science and Health" with the Bible as its basic...
Defense Unit Outlines Plans For Casualties

State Solons Weary After Standing Pat

C. V. Assemblyman Charles Stream Home From Special Session

Assemblyman Charles W. Mertens, of San Diego, returned home yesterday, followin' one of the most furious sessions in the history of the state legislature, during which Chula Vista's assemblyman had been in attendance for several days. Mertens, who had been a farmer, was born in the county, back walking and forth miles a day. He worked on the farm where he raised stock, tenants, and grain until, in 192, when he went to college, he opened the store in the shipping room of the Kent Kettle Works, after which he returned to the farm again. In 1923 he married Elsie Wright, the Mertens couple, and they moved to Beaumont, where they have been for three years. Their daughter, Edna, was born there. The next year he moved to Louisville where John was employed at the Voltz Turn To Page 5, please.

Annual Farm Bureau Banquet To Be Feb. 21

According to Albert W. Chambers, president of the San Diego County Farm Bureau, plans have been completed this week for the forthcoming 28th annual meeting and dance to be held on Friday night, February 21, at the Hotel San Diego.

The banquet will start promptly at 6:30, with music for entertainment during the entire evening.

Ray R. Theil, president of the California Farm Bureau Federation, will be introduced after the program of entertainment.

Chambers stated, "We here in San Diego County are indeed fortunate in securing Mr. Theil as our guest speaker for this occasion. Mr. Theil's talks are always of great interest to farmers, and a cordial invitation is extended to all farmers in San Diego county to attend this banquet.

After Mr. Theil's speech, the annual business meeting will be called to order. The meeting will be in session until 9:30.

Jean Luba Posa Holds First Venison Dinner

The first annual venison dinner, held at the Hotel San Diego, was held Tuesday evening at the Chula Vista Junior high school auditorium.

The venison was furnished by the generosity of the Legion Commanders of both San Diego and Chula Vista, and was carefully prepared by the culinary staff of the school in an appetizing manner.

Two Minor Accidents in City Is Police Report

Two minor accidents were reported from the Chula Vista ope...
A new term of adults classes starts Monday. Feb. 2nd with a presentation of "The Tide of the Tides" by Dr. E. T. Weeks. Classes are free and may be secured by calling Mr. Spiller at 589-3949 or by picking up the evening school bulletin at 3805 Highland Avenue. The school may also be obtained at the public library.

Adult classes may be taken at any time in instruction at largely individualized; however, persons intending to claim for credit purposes all courses are urged to enroll immediately.

The attractive new face seen at the offices of Mrs. Mary Jane Coote, formerly of the Sweetwater Evening High School.

Your attendance in First Aid classes strengthens American citizenship. Persons who wish to take First Aid should make sure that on the first day of meetings that they are on time and receive full benefit from the training. Classes are open to members of any age and will be attended every 80 minutes so that a person may study his own rate of progress and still class comes better to the next session.

The First Aid classes are approved by the American Red Cross, have been recommended to members of the American Red Cross, and are taught by a qualified instructor.

Classes are held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7:30 at the Methodist church in Chula Vista, 3rd and E streets. The classes are free of charge.

The Red Cross office is located in the school building.

Increased interest is shown in evening high school diploma classes. This year, the majority of the students have taken the evening high school classes and are preparing for a more serious examination. Many of these students have shown that their ability to work in civil service jobs in which high school education is required. At present more than 200 adults have applied for high school credit classes.

A year or 18 years of age for high school credit of attending adult classes. Interviews are handled by the evening school office for information on high school requirements for graduation.

All WPA teachers have been examined regarding their teaching abilities. A series of examinations have been given throughout the community. A series of exams have been given for foreign-born and Red Cross.

The Sweetwater Evening High School is a part of the 5000-member San Diego City School District. It was organized in 1941 to meet the needs of high school students who cannot attend day school for various reasons.

Here's More About Defense
From Page 1

Medical. Triage and indelible pens will be provided indicating the severity of the case, and proper intervention is given. All of the following measures are employed: Ambulance drivers, order clothes, nurse helper, attendants, and ward patients, fire wardens, etc. and all will be provided for as soon as available.

Doctors are assigned in following (a) classification: Drs. A. Allen, Geo. Laubach, J. McCandless. Duties to be all medical inspections, x-rays, and all direct cases to be handled at the station, where in the hospital or be treated in casualty station.


Nurses are assigned in charge of supplies, equipment, Miss Mildred Scott, Mrs. Sue Orem, etc. assigned to the hospital, Mrs. Thomas Eagan, Eagan, others to be assigned as necessary.


Here's More About Meet...
From Page 1

Ice Machine Co., installing ice machines but the call of the land was so persistent that they spent the next three years on the farm at Breckenridge.

Then to raise a cotton crop promptly this crop to become his first principal crop in his farm at Breckenridge.

In order to get the cotton crop promptly John has tried this for his farm at Breckenridge, putting in and after three months he went on to John's old home town of Chula Vista.

In order to get the cotton crop promptly John has tried this for his farm at Breckenridge, putting in and after three months he went on to John's old home town of Chula Vista.
**Second 'Chula Vista May Get Annapolis Call**

Parents Here Learn Son Is Slated For Berth At Academy

These are tense and dramatic times for those in Chula Vista whose dear ones are attached to army and naval forces now battling for victory.

For weeks at a time — no word is received. Even in case of the army, there are long periods of time before word is received by waiting at army headquarters. The waiting between battles seems interminable.

The parents of Pvt. Frank Chase, Jr., just turned 20 at home, right in the middle of the battle zone in which the stench of the U.S. Army are fighting blow by blow with the Japese.

Pvt. Chase has just had a period of silence, following the battle of Java, and the mother (Mrs. Frank Chase, Sr.) received a welcoming letter from her son.

The father of seven officers among the army officers is one of several hundred officers among the army officers that have received word from their sons that they are safe.

"I am glad to report," writes Fighten L. M. Marks, "that your son is well and happy and that I found it a pleasure to talk with him. He is a fine lad of whom you may well be proud and I believe he will prove himself to be a credit to you, whatever may be his future."

"In discussing the matter of the Naval academy class with whom he is interested, he was found to be still interested but was not certain that he had been recommended for the class. He had been well impressed with your mother's representations and appreciated the fact that you are a candidate for the Annapolis class."

"Is it my understanding that the examination for the preparation for the academy will be given early in October and if he successfully passes then examination he will be sent to the school where he will pursue his studies under capable instructors until the following spring, when he will take entrance examinations for the Naval academy."

Carmen Baker
BY WILMA MURPHY

Carmen was born in Glendale, Oregon. When he was about 10 he and his family moved to Spokane, Washington, where he grew up in an给你们 school.

His father, who was a lumber man, was a Teesan, believed that everybody should work and that the only way to make a living, Carmen worked from the time he was 12. When he was 14, and during the summer vacations, he worked in the Davenport hotel.

After he finished school he enlisted in the navy and served 4 years, plus an apprentice cruise in Alaska and part way through the Panama Canal, on the U.S.S. Wickesburg.

While in the navy he visited many of the theaters of war that he saw only so largely in the headlines today. Reports from Australia seem almost like news from home to him. He says that if he were to choose a second home it would be in that country. He says that the follow there is the pattern of everything fine and upright that we see in the American home. Carmen was in Turkey after the war, and after returning to rehabitation and overcoming the post-war illness, he has served a year in the navy.

He was a crew and barber in the Navy, but found he preferred baking so he left the service when he saw a vacancy in a bakery in San Diego. He has filled that post from 11 to 7 when he comes to Chula Vista and went into business for himself in the same location on Third avenue, which he operates today.

In 28 he married Mable Wint.

District Lions' Clubs To Hold Annual Meeting

Plans are being made by the local Lions' club for their part in the program for the district meeting to be held April 30 and May 1 at the San Diego airport. Francis Reederson, coroner of Cornado is the district leader, with 44 clubs in the district.

A banquet and dinner will be held on Thursday evening at the hotel, with opening session of the conference Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Next meeting of the Chula Vista club will be April 16th.

**Japanese Here Were Evacuated Last Tuesday**

Most All Had Made Preparations For Exodus When Time Was At Hand; Ordinarily Carried Out

Japanese residents of the South Bay area, with hundreds of others in Southern California defense area, left San Diego railway station Tuesday evening at 7 for Santa Ana, from which station they will be sent inland for the duration.

The aliens were very cooperative, working with military officials in closing their businesses and homes preparatory to leaving the territory and were bore over the weekend packing personal belongings or selling furniture and machinery.

It was estimated that about 450 left, the Chula Vista area and about 1000 from the San Diego territory.

The different attitude of generation was clearly brought to light in contact with the Japanese on Monday, for those who came in contact with the Japanese of this district—the excitement and anticipation of new surroundings and adventure of the younger generation—the stoic and sedate expressions of the majority of the older generation who realized the seriousness of the move and the uncertainty of the future for them.

A new location will be found for each individual and family whereby they may earn their own livelihood during the 'duration. Each one of them realized that the United States government officials have in their power to make the pathway as easy as possible for them.
Public School Week

Despite the growing pressure of wartime duties upon the time of all citizens, despite the swing over of American energy from peacetime functions and enterprises to the urgent business of war, Public School Week will be observed with even greater than normal attention and appreciation this year, from all reports. Civic, labor, industrial and religious organizations are preparing to help educators stress the vital role of the public school in our democratic way of life.

The public schools will never build a bomber or fashion a machine gun; but they are the most potent weapon America has for training youth to lead in building a finer America of the dollars of today's hard world garbages. The invention of printing liberated the mind of the common man from every man opportunity for education necessary to intelligent self-government.

When the depression was at its blackest, and forced economy on every department, enrollment in the public schools of San Diego, California permitted no lowering of standards in the public schools. Even more necessary today are the best possible public schools to further the faith and ethics of our democracy against unknown storms of the future.

Egg Production

The CIO and AF of L may war between themselves over hours, wages, dues, with the government coming in on the side of labor, with the strike in the background, but there is still an organization of workers who have gone on strike in spite of it all, keeping their heads and doing all their very best to produce for Uncle Sam. Here is a salute to the heroes of America! Upon their shoulders and their determined efforts rest the welfare of the nation. May we remember that in our immediate interest lies the concern of their important mission as they have cooperated to break the wartime boys. January 27th and February 4th are the fourth and fifth months that the hens broke records in January and in January were the largest number yet laid. The department of agriculture released the fact that 300,000 hens laid 3,711,000 eggs during this month and that this is a big step forward for the hens are doing their part in this one and one might think the human workers of the country might take a lesson from this national hero in perseverance.

In Your Own Back Yard

Perhaps this business of having to watch our automobile tires for fear of being abandoned by the manufacturers because of spring shortages isn’t the end of troubles with the rubber shortage. It might have been in the habit of riding into the country during the war to see what progress the ‘hobby’ has made in its work of turning winter into buds and blooms. The open spaces most clearly show her hardwork and it will be as interesting as the nature lover if he can’t get out into the country and rove as his fancy dictates. The open spaces now perhaps in his own back yard is the evidence that spring is here as rhubarb or pie plant appears as one of the first green things to push the advent of spring right close up.

The Star $2 a Year

Christian Science Church

"Proclaimed after Jesus' death will be the Lesson-Sermon subject in all Christian Science churches on Sunday, Jesus promise, as set forth in the Golden Text: "In God’s kingdom all and all food is a sacrament and there is no division of sacred and secular." -W. H. Irwin.

Otoy Baptist

Benjamin B. Bellum, Minister
Sunday school—9:30 a.m.
Morning worship—10:30.
Public cordially invited.

St. John's Episcopal

Rev. John B. O'Connor, Vicar
Morning service—10:45 A.M.
Holy Communion—8 A.M.
Sunday service—10:45; every first Sunday of each month.
Church School—9:45 A.M.
Welcome Fall Festival Tabbors 111 North Ave.
Harvey L. Williams, Pastor
Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.
Sunday morning worship—11:00
Sunday evening service—7:00.
Tuesday evening, Evenserv., 7:30.
Welcome to all.

Friends Community Church

Frank C. Carpenter, Minister
945—Bible School, Lula B., Superintended. Classes for all ages.
11:00—Worship service. Sermon by the pastor. Mid-week prayer meeting 7:30 a.m. Evening service—7:00 p.m.
Commemoration—Thursday evening. Bible study, 7:15 p.m.

The Church of Christ

C 898 El Prado, Mission, 898
Methodist Episcopal

Sunday school—9:30 a.m.
Morning service—10:45 a.m.
Evening service—7:30 a.m.

First Church of Christ

Scientist

Apr. 22, 1932
Fred Bond, local cafe owner, was elected commander of the Jean Lodi Post of the American Legion last Thursday evening.

Billy Hughes, son of Mrs. Florence Hughes. His first place in the ninth annual district oration contest at Sweetwater High School, was the subject of "Circulation and Liberty." This places him in line for a competition in the Los Angeles city finals which will be held in Long Beach on May 6th.

Wm. Sneed continues to win prizes with his splendid line of White Flemish rabbits. He won first prize and three special awards at the San Joaquin Valley show at Stockton last week.

The Washington Republican, a biweekly paper in San Diego county, in a competitive effort in essays on Washington, brought honors to Chula Vista in the Southern California contest, which took first prize in all of San Diego county.

The First Community Church Rev. Lester E. Bond, Minister
Sunday school at 9:45 a.m. Classes and departments for all ages.

History 50
Mornings In

It's different these mornings. Had you noticed? At our house we now get up at 5:30 a.m. and breakfast is over when the sun shines through the bare branches of the trees across the road.

It's still very low in the East when John starts to work and the children are still in bed, and I leave them to begin the day's housework. I stand at the window for a few minutes after the kids have gone, watching them till they turn the corner. Then I make sure that all is well to have the family safe and the house ready by the time they return.

There's a quality of excitement about early rising. It's always meant that something special was going to happen. A journey to be taken, perhaps, or preparation for important company to be made, or some special task to be done—like spring cleaning.

Then, I imagine, the mornings in war time are always special, always a surprise. Breakfast is not done—not only by the boys in camp who must answer to roll call within the kitchen and build up, but by the hundreds of thousands of workers in the factories that are building the machinery for this war. And by the rest of us who are doing all the things we can to weld together the strength of our country.

We should be up extra early these days—every one of us. We started so late to get ready for this war that we need to use every minute now. Years of work must be done in months.

So far the war has not gone our way. But we know the tide will turn with American planes and American ships and American men and American women, and the enemy will feel the power of America in the battle for survival.

Here's More About

Nearly 50,000 From Page 1

292 December placements in the San Diego office area for the past five weeks will increase new applications compared with 2,964 made in the same period last year and increase over December 1941 total of 2,396 in San Diego County.

Jobs found for persons in San Diego county area totals 6,018 as compared with 1,557 placements in the 100 days ending Jan. 20, 1942 and 2,658 placements made in December 1941.

"With an increasing tempo of war industrial demand for workers," Mr. Mead explained, "it is important that all persons seeking jobs through the San Diego office should make every effort to keep their registrations up to date and to watch for changes of job status or home address. This vigilance on the part of the worker will help them obtain work at the time their services are needed by an employer."

Chula Vista Star

Jolly 15 Club Holds Party Wednesday

The Jolly 15 club met Wednesday, Feb. 25, at the #40armen club house in Olney, for a party honoring Mrs. Ethel Book and Mrs. Ada Lee White.

Present were Mademeiselles Evelyn Kyle, Ora Quillan, Gertrude Nisson, Ruby Meyers, Thelma Henderson, Ora Davis, Cordelia Allen, Lyla Hetherly, Marcella Brewer, Sophia Wolf, Nessa Gilbert, Dorothy Independent, Miss Linn Barnett and the guest, Mrs. Nellie Cole, Imperial Beach.

A dinner was held for Mrs. Froman, a member of the club, who passed away Tuesday. The club members will meet on Monday, March 25, at the Olman's clubhouse for a party honoring Mrs. Ada Quillan and Mrs. Ruby Meyers.

A Challenge to Home

The greatest shortage item is rubber. And as a result can mode of living will probably have gone back to the "there are a few horses; civilian use is almost none." In America the amount of living. It helps because people think noth. As automobile use is become more important.

What does this mean Town of Small Ruts?

Doesn't it suggest that a rath as a trading center, opportunity with a capital "there are a few horses; we are going to think more about automobile tires. They are short their chances at

Japan scuttled '41 raid on S.D. Bay

Submarines were in place to deliver 'unhappy Christmas' message to U.S.

By Roger M. Showley
STAFF WRITER

December 7, 2004

The date was Dec. 7, 1941.

Bart Roggensack was aboard the Medusa, a Navy repair ship, in Pearl Harbor and his wife Elna was living with her parents and infant son in East San Diego.

As Bart witnessed the surprise Japanese attack that early Sunday morning, Elna heard the news on the radio.

Little did they or the rest of America know, then or now, that the Japanese intended to strike a blow close to home two weeks later, in a Christmas raid that targeted San Diego and other West Coast ports.

It was an attack that came within hours of happening, and one which could have set back the U.S. response beyond the havoc caused at Pearl Harbor.

According to accounts published after the war, the Japanese submarine command was planning a Christmas Eve raid on San Diego and other significant ports. Eight subs were under orders to continue east from Pearl Harbor. They halted at locations 20 miles or so off the West Coast.

The assignment to shell San Diego on Dec. 24 was given to the Japanese Imperial Navy’s submarine I-10.

Sub fleet Adm. Mitsumi Shimizu, whose flagship was the I-10, wanted to accompany the shelling with a radio greeting in English to wish President Franklin D. Roosevelt an "unhappy Christmas" but no one was available onboard to make a proper translation. Shimizu requested help for the message from Tokyo.

When admirals in Tokyo got wind of the plan, they spiked it and the subs headed for home waters.

There have been two explanations as to why the attack was called off.
First, after weeks at sea the subs were running low on fuel and facing increasing anti-submarine activity. Second, some officials thought it would be inappropriate to "mock" the Christian holy day."

Wrote John Deane Potter in "Admiral of the Pacific: The Life of Yamamoto," the mastermind of the Pearl Harbor attack, "Although they felt the stuffy old admirals could not see a joke, the submarine commanders reluctantly dropped the idea. Only one submarine disobeyed. She shelled San Diego on Christmas Eve, setting some fuel tanks on fire."

No other wartime accounts or subsequent histories mention such a shelling and there were no reports in the newspapers of the time of any suspicious fires.

Bruce Castleman, a retired Navy officer and history professor at San Diego State University, called the Potter account unreliable and guessed the British author, whose book was published in 1965, might have confused the story with a submarine shelling near Santa Barbara in February 1942.

Still, war planners in Japan before the outbreak of hostilities against the United States had developed various scenarios for raids, if not an invasion, targeting the West Coast.


But its author, Kinoaki Matsuo, spoke of a strategy that would include uprisings against the United States in Mexico, Japanese seizure or destruction of the Panama Canal, the defeat of the U.S. fleet and occupation of the Hawaiian Islands.

"If, in the meantime, the Japanese fleet haunts the Pacific Coast and bombards or threatens the United States merchant marine, the United States will be dealt a heavy blow," Matsuo wrote.

In his book, Matsuo also provided a geography lesson on the West Coast, including this passage about San Diego: "There is also the famous city of San Diego, the southernmost naval harbor of California, 126 miles from Los Angeles; this harbor as a naval base has excellent accommodations."

Although the Japanese navy received a blow in the Battle of Midway in June 1942 from which it never recovered, plans continued throughout the war to harass the U.S. mainland.
Late in 1944, the Japanese launched about 9,000 balloon bombs. Some of the weapons floated across the Pacific and landed in the Northwest, setting off a few minor forest fires. On May 5, 1945, six picnickers were killed in Oregon when a balloon bomb they dragged from the woods exploded.

In the summer of 1945, a more bizarre plot was developed by the Japanese navy. Called "Cherry Blossoms at Night," the plan was for kamikaze planes to drop plague-infected fleas on San Diego on Sept. 22.

This operation only came to light in a 1995 newspaper article based on interviews with those familiar with Japan's germ warfare effort.

The end of the war in August 1945, after two atomic bombs had leveled Hiroshima and Nagasaki, put an end to the plan.

The story of the aborted West Coast raid, and other attempts to bring the Pacific war to the U.S. mainland, provide the fodder for countless what-if debates among military strategists and history buffs.

But for the dwindling numbers of Pearl Harbor survivors and their families, like the Roggensacks, it's the memories of the actual events - where they were and what they did - that resonate 63 years later. They lived through an experience whose intensity others can only imagine.

"You just never forget something like that," said Elna, 85. "It's always with you. It's in the back of your mind, but some little thing will trigger something and you'll recall the things you remember that happened."

The couple, now living in the Fletcher Hills area of El Cajon, have given their World War II photos and memorabilia to their son Bart Jr. But they don't need snapshots, clippings and letters to recall the events of that Sunday morning - just as a younger generation of Americans will always remember the terrorist attacks of Tuesday, Sept. 11, 2001.

Elna received news of the Japanese attack as she was sitting in a rocking chair with her 4-month-old son at her parents' Central Avenue home. Her father came in and, without a word, switched on the radio about 11 a.m. that Sunday.

"Pretty soon ... it dawned on me that they were talking about Pearl Harbor," she said. "Whoa, I just couldn't believe it. We just didn't know
Dwain L. Jones  
1664 North Drive  
Sarasota, Florida, 34239  
djjones3@home.com  

9/8/2000

Dear Greg:

Jackie mentioned that you were curious about the topography at Border Field, or whatever it might be called now. The base was home only to an aerial free gunnery school. The "free" meant that the guns involved were not bolted or otherwise attached to the aircraft and controlled by the pilot by pointing the plane, but were in turrets controlled by enlisted gunners, called in my day, "combat aircrewmens". I was an Ensign in 1951, when I became Officer in Charge of the school, which was usually commanded by a more senior officer, but I had been in the combat aircrew program as an enlisted gunner on Vega Venturas and their successors, the Lockheed Harpoons, both of which were low production Navy patrol and low altitude bombers.

The circular, or oval, earth rings, or "berms", as we called them, were relics of W.W.II. Carts carrying sleeve targets ran around the circles on tracks behind the berms and gunners in turrets fired colored ammunition at them, mainly to teach the principle of leading the target, which is about all that free gunnery was about. This procedure was replaced during the Korean war by a more sophisticated activity of firing at small drone planes controlled from the ground using a radio control system which was probably not as good as the ones now used by hobbyists.

The drones were powered by gasoline, two cylinder engines made by the McCullough chain saw company. The engines had two cylinders which were flat opposed, like the old Volkswagens. The propeller would feather in the horizontal position for landing. Later we received jet powered drones. Some planes would be shot down over the ocean and a boat was on hand to recover them. Changing cylinders and propellers was a part of life, as we beat them up constantly.

We would line up a dozen or so turrets mounted on trucks and trailers, along the cliff. The drones would make runs on the cliff, simulating enemy fighters making pursuit curves on the tail of a target plane. Each gunner would get roughly the same view as if an enemy plane was making a run on a plane in which he was the upper deck turret gunner. In a pursuit curve, a plane approaches the target from one side, behind the plane, and slides into a banked turn so its guns can remain trained on the target for the maximum amount of time, which is at best, only a few seconds. When the gap is closed, the fighter breaks off and drops back for another run. I think all nations used this tactic. It sounds archaic now,
when planes simply fire computer controlled missiles at each other and don’t even need eye contact.

Due to aircraft using Ream Field and NAS San Diego, traffic in the vicinity was a problem and we would have to interrupt firing constantly. I had a pickle switch in my hand at all times to control a siren which was used to cease the firing. Pilots new to the area would get curious about the low flying and cruise over to check us out. Mexican families would picnic below us, on the Mexican side of the beach, which was sometimes disconcerting.

The most thrilling part of firing at Border Field was retrieving drones which were shot down and landed in Mexico. There was a Mexican farmer who lived just across the border and down the hill. We always joked that he had a barn full of drones, but who knows. When a drone went down on his farm, the staples were pulled out of the fence posts, two men would spread the barbed wire by standing on the lower wires and holding the upper wires over their heads. Our Jeep, with a trailer would roar through the fence and retrieve the drone. During this time, the farmer would see the intrusion, grab his shotgun and barrel up the hill in his Model A Ford. When the car got about half way up, I would start screaming, “Forget the plane, get back here”. This happened so often that our timing was perfected. Just as he would be exiting the car, gun in hand, the Jeep would cross the border and the fence crew would pound in the staples holding the wires. The Mexican would yell, wave his gun and then drive back down.

Relations really deteriorated one day when the Mexican’s cattle wandered North up the beach into the US, as they did routinely, and none of the fleet sailors, (my crew) were present to drive them back into Mexico, as they did also routinely. A “station keeper” from North Island, who tended the real estate on which our school was based, did his duty as an American by telephoning the Department of Agriculture, and some of their employees came out, shot the cattle, bulldozed a trench and buried the poor guy’s seven cows on the beach. We could hardly believe it. Those cattle had spent a good part of their lives North of the border and were almost friends of ours. This provoked an international incident and a letter from Admiral Radford who was then Commander, Naval Air Force Pacific Fleet, or something similar, directing that no intrusions into Mexican territory would be made, we would not fire over Mexican waters and that we would not train guns on the Los Coronados islands. Admirals didn’t write to Ensigns. The letter went to my superior, Commander Fleet Air Wing 14, and was placed in my record as a reminder. Although the Mexican, armed with a gun, watched the firing from a position just across the border from then on, firing kept as usual, his drone collection increased and I made Lt jg. on schedule.

Border Field is certainly in a great place for a park. Good luck is your work there.

Cordially

Owain Jones

\[Signature\]
Additional readings available for check out at the Tijuana Estuary Visitor Center, 301 Caspian Way, Imperial Beach, CA 91932 (619) 575-3613:

Adams, Freda Compton Elliot. History of Imperial Beach. [Imperial Beach]: F.C.E. Adams, 1981.


Schneider, Carl J, and Dorothy Schneider. An Eyewitness History of World War II. New York: Checkmark, 2003. 81, 84, 85, 224.
