

LOS ANGELES CITYWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT

**Guidelines for Evaluating Resources Associated with Military
Institutions and Activities, 1850-1980**



Prepared for:

City of Los Angeles
Department of City Planning
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	1
CONTRIBUTORS	1
INTRODUCTION	1
Related Contexts and Evaluation Considerations	1
Other Sources for Military Historic Contexts	3
MILITARY INSTITUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES HISTORIC CONTEXT	3
Historical Overview	3
Los Angeles: Mexican Era Settlement to the Civil War	3
Los Angeles Harbor and Coastal Defense Fortifications	4
The Defense Industry in Los Angeles: From World War I to the Cold War	5
World War II and Japanese Forced Removal and Incarceration	8
Recruitment Stations and Military/Veterans Support Services	16
Hollywood: 1930s to the Cold War Era	18
ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS FOR AIR RAID SIRENS	20
ATTACHMENT A: FALLOUT SHELTER LOCATIONS IN LOS ANGELES	1

PREFACE

These “Guidelines for Evaluating Resources Associated with Military Institutions and Activities” (Guidelines) were developed based on several factors. First, the majority of the themes and property types significant in military history in Los Angeles are covered under other contexts and themes of the citywide historic context statement as indicated in the “Introduction” below. Second, many of the city’s military resources are already designated City Historic-Cultural Monuments and/or are listed in the National Register.¹ Finally, with the exception of air raid sirens, a small number of military-related resources were identified as part of SurveyLA and, as such, did not merit development of full narrative themes and eligibility standards. Examples include resources associated with the Nike Air Defense System, National Guard Armories, Army Reserve Centers, and American Legion Halls. In these cases, property-specific contexts would be developed as part of nominations for designation. Since a substantial number of air raid sirens were recorded for SurveyLA, eligibility standards are included.

Refer to HistoricPlacesLA.org for designated properties associated with military institutions and activities as well as those identified through SurveyLA and other surveys.

CONTRIBUTORS

The “Historical Overview” section is based on a draft “Military Institutions and Activities” context developed during the early phase of SurveyLA by ASM Affiliates. These Guidelines have been developed by the Office of Historic Resources.

INTRODUCTION

As discussed above, the topic of military institutions and activities is broad and many of the associated themes and property types are covered within other themes of the citywide context statement. These include the following, which should be referred to when evaluating military-related properties.

Related Contexts and Evaluation Considerations

- Properties associated with the Civil War are covered in the “Wilmington” theme of the “Pre-consolidation Communities of Los Angeles” context. All associated resources are designated.
- WWII-era Civil Control Centers and Detention Centers are covered in the “Japanese Americans in Los Angeles” context.
- Some military commemorative war monuments and memorials are already designated. Others were constructed and dedicated after 1980, the end date for the period covered by SurveyLA.

¹ See references to designated resources throughout the “Historical Overview.” A “one of a kind” resource includes Lookout Mountain Air Force Center located at 8935 Wonderland Avenue, City Historic-Cultural Monument No. 1098.

When evaluating commemorative military properties for the National Register also see Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties.²

- Military commemorative properties and cemeteries associated with Asian Americans are discussed in the “Asian Americans in Los Angeles” contexts.
- Military cemeteries significant as designed landscapes are addressed within the “Burial and Memory” theme of the “Cultural Landscapes” context. Los Angeles National Cemetery (1889; 940 S. Sepulveda Blvd.) is located in the Los Angeles Veterans Affairs (West LA VA) National Register Historic District.
- Properties associated with WWII defense housing are covered in the “Residential Development and Suburbanization” context under the “Multifamily Residential Development/Garden Apartments” theme. See “Garden Apartments of Los Angeles” (Los Angeles Conservancy) <https://www.laconservancy.org/sites/default/files/documents/Garden%20Apartment%20Context%20Statement.pdf> and “Public Housing in the United States, 1933-1940” (National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form) https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/6b1ce146-16b3-4e5a-8df9-11f44322a159/PublicHousingintheUnitedStates_1933-1949.pdf
- Known military recruitment stations, including those associated with ethnic and cultural groups, were most often located in commercial and institutional buildings with a variety of uses and functions as well as those serving multiple purposes for the military.³ Some of these buildings are already designated for other associations.
- For information on Latinos in the military see the “Latino Los Angeles Historic Context” as well as the “Latinos in Twentieth Century California” context published by the State Office of Historic Preservation: http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/latinosmpdf_illustrated.pdf
- Women and labor in the workplace in relation to WWII are covered in the “Women’s Rights Historic Context.”
- Resources relating to the Los Angeles harbor region and coastal defense are discussed in the “Port of Los Angeles” theme of the “Industrial Development” context. In addition, the Port of Los Angeles has completed extensive survey and context work over the years relating to resources within their jurisdiction. As such, the Port of Los Angeles was not surveyed as part of SurveyLA.
- Military properties associated with industrial manufacturing and defense are discussed under several themes of the “Industrial Development” context. In addition to the “Port of Los Angeles” referenced above, this also includes “Aviation and Aerospace.”
- Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA) has completed extensive survey and context work on resources within their jurisdiction, particularly LAX. As such, LAX was not surveyed as part of SurveyLA.

² See *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>

³ See the “Historical Overview” for examples including the Garnier Building.

- For properties associated with significant individuals in military history see the “Guidelines for Evaluating Properties Associated with Significant Persons.”

Other Sources for Military Historic Contexts

- “California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory, Volume III, Historic Context: Themes, Property Types, and Registration Requirements.” The context covers the period from 1769-1989. See www.militarymuseum.org/InvVol3.pdf
- National Historic Landmarks Theme Study, “World War II and the American Home Front,” See www.nps.gov/subjects/tellingallamericansstories/upload/WWIIHomeFront-508-Compliant.pdf
- “Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes: An Integrated Landscape Approach.” See <https://aec.army.mil/application/files/9214/9505/3941/milland.pdf>

MILITARY INSTITUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES HISTORIC CONTEXT

Historical Overview

This historical overview is not intended to a comprehensive historic context of military institutions and activities in Los Angeles. Rather, it provides a brief introduction to historic themes related to extant resources significant in military history to help provide a framework for their evaluation. Designated and known resources are referenced throughout the text.⁴

Los Angeles: Mexican Era Settlement to the Civil War

The first significant military presence in Los Angeles began in the mid-19th Century, when U.S. government forces were used to establish control of the area. Prior to the 1850s, Los Angeles was still very much a Mexican pueblo. On August 11, 1846, Commodore Robert F. Stockton and his American troops seized San Pedro from the Mexican militia and proceeded to capture Los Angeles. It was during this time that the first naval base was established in San Pedro as well as military posts including Fort Hill and Fort Moore, located at what is now the junction of the Hollywood Freeway and Broadway in Downtown Los Angeles.⁵ The Mexican-American War ended in 1848; however, Los Angeles did not experience major changes until the City was incorporated in 1850.

In 1859, the California legislature approved the division of California into two states, and the general election approved the division with a vote of 2,500 to 800. However, with the Civil War in the near future, Congress voted against separation. By the late 1850s, the Civil War had reached Texas. The Confederate presence in the West, along with Southern California’s strong sympathies for the Confederate army made

⁴ Other resources may be found over time with additional research and survey work.

⁵ The fort is commemorated by the Fort Moore Pioneer Memorial (dedicated 1958, 451 North Hill Street), which includes a memorial wall, pylon, terra cotta relief art panels, and waterfall feature.



*Camp Drum Barracks and Officers' Quarters
(Office of Historic Resources)*

U.S. Military presence in the state necessary. Several forts/camps were set up in Los Angeles, including Camp Latham (1861-1862), Camp La Cienega, and Camp Drum (1862).⁶

Camp Drum was established next to Wilmington on 60 acres of land. The camp, later known as the Drum Barracks (City Historic-Cultural Monument No. 21, California Historical Landmark No. 169, and listed in the National Register), were used as a staging station for troops moving out to fight in the Civil War.⁷ After the Civil War, the Army abandoned the Drum Barracks in 1866.

Los Angeles Harbor and Coastal Defense Fortifications

The area now encompassed by the Port of Los Angeles had been utilized since the 1850s, when it was known as Banning's Wharf, named after Phineas Banning, a prominent businessman in the shipping industry and the founder of the town of Wilmington. In the early 1900s, the City of Los Angeles saw a growing need for an official Los Angeles Harbor. While the area of Santa Monica was considered, the Los Angeles Harbor Commission, which formed in 1907, chose San Pedro for the new harbor. At the same time, the Port of Los Angeles was officially founded.⁸ In doing so, the independent cities of San Pedro and Wilmington were consolidated with the City of Los Angeles in 1909.

The Los Angeles Harbor was the first port of call in the West for traffic arriving through the newly constructed Panama Canal (opened in 1914). By the 1920s, the Port of Los Angeles had become the busiest port on the West Coast. During World War I, San Pedro was the location of the first submarine base on the West Coast. The port also served as a training center for the navy and a location for shipbuilding. During World War II, the port was again used for military shipbuilding as well as the transport of troops and supplies⁹

⁶ Don McDowell, *The Beat of the Drum: The History, Events, and People of Drum Barracks* (Santa Ana, CA: Graphic Publishers, 1993), 20-29.

⁷ Drum Barracks, "California Role in the Civil War," accessed October 22, 2019, <http://www.drumbarracks.org/index.php/en/history/californias-role-in-the-civil-war>. The Powder Magazine from Camp Drum is designated City Historic-Cultural Monument No. 249.

⁸ The Port of Los Angeles, "Cabrillo's Legacy," accessed October 22, 2019, <https://www.portoflosangeles.org/about/history/cabrillos-legacy>

⁹ Steven P. Erie, Thomas P. Kim, and Charles F. Queenan, "Building Los Angeles' Global Gateways: Harbor and Airports," in *The Development of Los Angeles City Government: An Institutional History, 1850-2000*, vol. 1, chap. 8, ed. Hynda L. Rudd, et al. (Los Angeles: Los Angeles City Historical Society, 2007); The Port of Los Angeles, "Cabrillo's Legacy."

With the completion of the Los Angeles Harbor facilities, the War Department realized the harbor could be easily targeted by potential enemies. The threats of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 further spurred the War Department to consider the fortification of nearby lands. The area southwest of San Pedro, known as the Upper Reservation, was chosen, and gun positions were officially completed in 1923. The new fort was named after Lt. General Arthur MacArthur, the Civil War hero and prominent military leader who predicted the need to fortify Los Angeles Harbor. Several military batteries were placed in and around Fort MacArthur and San Pedro Bay, including Battery Osgood-Farley (1916, City Historic-Cultural Monument No. 515 and listed in the National Register), Battery Leary-Merriam (1919), Battery Lodor (1919), Battery John Barlow and Saxton (1919, listed in the National Register), Battery Erwin and Eubanks (1925, later moved to Goleta, California), Battery Hogsdon (1928), and Battery 241. In 1940, Fort MacArthur became one of the nation's largest induction centers, processing more than 750,000 men for the war. The fort became a separation center in 1946, and it served as the headquarters for the air defenses of the Los Angeles region during the Cold War.¹⁰

In addition to Fort MacArthur, other military installations were positioned near the Los Angeles Harbor during World War II. Camp Ross was acquired by the War Department in 1942, and served as the military camp for the Port of Los Angeles during the war. The San Pedro Naval Operating base, later known as the Naval Operating Base, Los Angeles/Long Beach, continued to operate in the harbor. Terminal Island, a sand-filled island located next to the Port of Los Angeles, was the home of the Terminal Island Shipyard, the Fleet Training Center, the Naval Supply Depot, a radio station, the Port Director's Office, disciplinary barracks, the Fleet Support Office and housing and recreational areas. The station was closed in 1997. The USS Los Angeles Naval Monument (CA-135; City Historic-Cultural Monument No. 188) was erected in John S. Gibson Jr. Park in 1977 to commemorate Los Angeles' great contributions to the U.S. Navy.

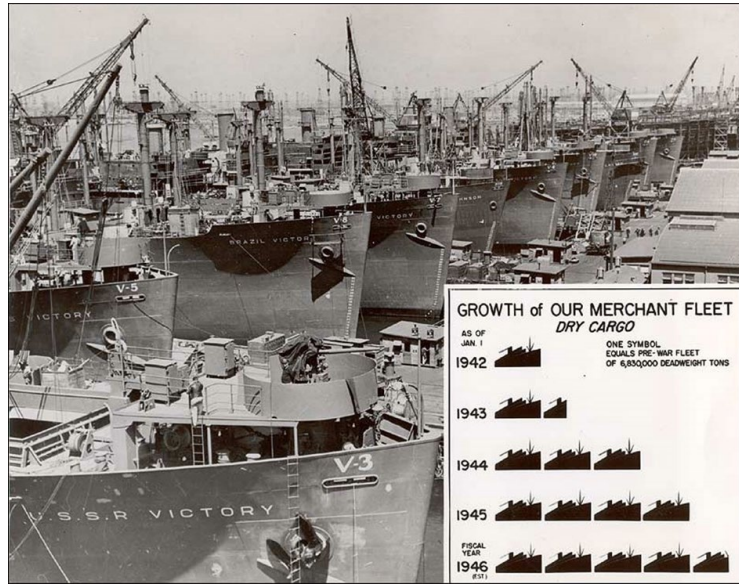
The Defense Industry in Los Angeles: From World War I to the Cold War

By the end of World War II, Los Angeles was one of the most prominent cities in the world. The city's role in the defense industry, particularly shipbuilding and aviation, had created more than half a million jobs. With the establishment of the Port of Los Angeles in 1907, making the Los Angeles harbor the busiest harbor on the West Coast, shipbuilding came naturally to the area in the First World War. By 1918, four San Pedro shipyards employed 20,000 workers and captured approximately \$115 million in government shipbuilding contracts. During World War II, shipbuilding and ship repairs escalated in Los Angeles. California Shipbuilding Corporation (Calship), which operated out of the Los Angeles Harbor, was the

¹⁰ 500 Varas Square – Middle Reservation, also known as Fort MacArthur, is listed in the National Register. Within the Upper reservation of Fort MacArthur is Angels Gate Park where the Korean Bell and Belfry of Friendship, City Historic-Cultural Monument No. 187, is located. The 17-ton bronze bell, modeled after an 8th century Korean Silla Dynasty bell and housed in a stone pavilion, was presented in honor of American veterans of the Korean War.

second largest shipbuilding company in the nation during this time. Calship, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Consolidated Steel Corporation, Todd Shipyards as well as other companies employed more than 90,000 workers at the harbor during World War II.¹¹

Although shipbuilding played a part in Los Angeles's contribution to the defense industry, plane manufacturing was the city's real specialty. By the end of the 1930s, Los Angeles was on its way to becoming the "Detroit of the aircraft industry."¹² Lockheed-Vega produced aircrafts in Burbank and El Segundo (LAX); Douglas constructed them in El Segundo



California Shipbuilding Corporation's Victory and Liberty ships docked in the Los Angeles Harbor during World War II, 1944 (U.S. War Shipping Administration, Wikimedia Commons)

(LAX) and at the Long Beach and Santa Monica airports; Vultee manufactured them in Downey and Long Beach; and North American Aviation produced them in Inglewood and Downey, including the famous P-51 at the Los Angeles Airport.¹³ North American was particularly crucial to wartime manufacturing, as its plant in Inglewood constructed ten fighter planes each day, approximately 25 percent of the nation's production. In addition, Lockheed, North American, Douglas, and Boeing planes were tested at the Van Nuys Airport.¹⁴ In 1942, the Lockheed, Douglas, Vultee, and North American Aviation companies cooperatively financed the construction of the nation's most technologically advanced wind tunnel (the Southern California Cooperative Wind Tunnel) at the California Institute of Technology in the city of Pasadena. The wind tunnel continued to serve the aerospace industry for approximately 15 years after the war, linking the military and the academic community by performing testing on principal military and civilian aircraft designs.¹⁵ Subcontractors, such as the Glenn L. Martin Manufacturing Company and the Harvill Aircraft Die Casting Corporation manufactured parts for these assembly plants.¹⁶ Airframe

¹¹ Steven P. Erie, et al., "Building Los Angeles' Global Gateways: Harbor and Airports," 264-265; *The Port of Los Angeles, "Cabrillo's Legacy."*

¹² Allen J. Scott, and Doreen J. Mattingly, "The Aircraft and Parts Industry in Southern California: Continuity and Change from the Inter-War Years to the 1990's," *Economic Geography* 65, no. 1 (1989): 48-71.

¹³ Roger W. Lotchin, "World War II and Urban California: City Planning and the Transformation Hypothesis," in *Planning the Twentieth-Century American City*, eds. Mary Corbin Sies and Christopher Silver (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1996), 305-330.

¹⁴ Justin M. Ruhge, *The Military History of California: The Chronicle of California's Historic Presidios, Forts, Camps, Stations, Fields, Bases, and Cannon: From the Pre-Spanish Occupation to the End of the Cold War, 1579-1974* (Lompoc, CA: Quantum Imaging Associates, 2005), 1156.

¹⁵ Donald Albrecht, ed. *World War II and the American Dream: How War Time Building Changed a Nation* (Washington, D.C: National Building Museum and Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1995), 208.

¹⁶ Lotchin, "World War II and Urban California," 10.

assembly and ancillary industries had become one of the most significant manufacturing sectors in relation to payroll, jobs, and multipliers.

Reeves Field (formerly Allen Field Amphibian Airport), was built in 1927 as a 410-acre civilian airport located on Terminal Island, between the harbors of San Pedro and Long Beach. After the airport was built, the U.S. Navy established a Naval Air Reserve Training Center and became the main operating base for seaplanes associated with Pacific Fleet ships. In 1936, the airport was entirely taken over by the Navy and was designated as Naval Air Base San Pedro (later re-designated Naval Air Station Terminal Island). In 1942, the airport was used for testing military aircraft produced by Lockheed, Vultee, and Douglas.¹⁷

Although shipbuilding and aircraft manufacturing in Los Angeles played a large role in the nation's defense industry during wartime periods, postwar conversion proved to be an issue. The city's 1945 publication *The Master Plan of Airports* focused on postwar needs for air transportation.¹⁸ Although the aircraft industry in Los Angeles decreased in the mid to late 1940s, it expanded again in the 1950s with the rise of the Cold War and the Korean War, and in the late 1960s with the Vietnam War. A broader industrial complex emerged with the development of electronics and missiles as a part of the nation's defense. Since the late 1960s, the aircraft industry in Los Angeles has remained relatively stable.¹⁹

The aircraft industry expanded again during the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Cold War. The state of California as a whole experienced a 140 percent increase in employment in the aircraft industry during the 1950s and 1960s. This time period also marked a change in the defense industry, with the advent of jet flights, missile technology, aerospace, and space travel. California transformed into a research-oriented defense industry. Douglas Aircraft led the way in research, development, marketing, and manufacturing of passenger aircraft, and by the 1950s, was testing its DC-8 jetliner. North American opened the Field Propulsion Laboratory in the Santa Susana Mountains to test various missiles.²⁰

In addition to producing military weapons, various types of training stations were set up across the city, especially during World War II. At Frank Wiggins Trade School (now Los Angeles Trade Technical College), women were allowed to take courses on how to operate specialized machinery while they were trained for defense work.²¹ The Auxiliary Unit of Women's Ambulance and Defense Corps were trained in ambulance and truck driving, first-aid, radio communication, air-raid and fire warden duties and marksmanship at Los Angeles High School.²²

¹⁷ Chief Warrant Officer Mark Denger, The California State Military Museum, "Historic California Posts: Naval Air Station, Terminal Island," accessed October 22, 2019, www.militarymuseum.org/NASTeminalIsland.html

¹⁸ Albrecht, ed., *World War II and the American Dream*, 169.

¹⁹ Scott and Mattingly, "The Aircraft and Parts Industry in Southern California," 70.

²⁰ Kevin Starr, *Golden Dreams: California in the Age of Abundance* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2009), 219-221.

²¹ Ruth Wallach, Dace Taub, Claude Zachary, Linda McCann, and Curtis S. Roseman, *Los Angeles in World War II* (Arcadia Publishing, 2011), 67.

²² Wallach, et al., 115.

World War II and Japanese Forced Removal and Incarceration²³

Within hours of the attack on Pearl Harbor, prominent Japanese American businessmen, clergy, school teachers, and others declared by the U.S. government to be enemy aliens were rounded up in FBI sweeps and detained in jails and Department of Justice Internment Camps. Particularly targeted were those members of the community who had worked in the preservation and education of Japanese tradition and culture, activities framed as disloyal to America. By December 8, 1941, 736 Los Angeles area Japanese immigrants were taken into custody.²⁴ Initially they were taken to makeshift temporary detention centers. In addition to Terminal Island in the Los Angeles Harbor, one such center was created when the U.S. Department of Justice took over a vacated Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp in the Tujunga area of Los Angeles and installed 12-foot-high barbed wire fences, guard posts, and floodlights. While the camp is not extant, a portion of the site has been locally designated as the Site of the Tuna Canyon Detention Center (City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument No. 1039). Another detention camp was established at the CCC's Camp Riverside in Griffith Park, one mile west of Victory Boulevard on South Riverside Drive. It included two separate but adjoining compounds, with double fences capped with barbed wire, sentry stations, and floodlights (not extant).²⁵

The Japanese community of Terminal Island was particularly hard hit, as stores were immediately shuttered and a blackout imposed. The military descended on the island and established the Terminal Island Immigration Center where many arrestees were interrogated. By December 9, 1941, 300 Japanese Americans were being held there. On February 2, 1942, FBI agents returned and rounded up 400 Japanese-born men with fishing licenses. They were taken to Union Station and sent to camps as far away as Montana. On February 27, soldiers in full uniform returned to Terminal Island and gave residents 48 hours to leave the Island.

Fear and prejudice against the Japanese community surged in the aftermath of Pearl Harbor. Hundreds of Japanese American workers were fired from their jobs and ethnic businesses were boycotted and shuttered. The Union Pacific fired its Japanese American railroad workers. Japanese civil servants lost their jobs. Half of Japanese American produce workers were laid off. Local political leaders encouraged anti-Japanese racism as a form of patriotism. Los Angeles Mayor Fletcher Bowron escalated the "Japanese Problem" by commissioning a report that identified Japanese Americans working for the Department of Water and Power and publicly suggesting that the Nisei were going to sabotage the city's water supply. By the end of 1942, Bowron, State Attorney General Earl Warren, and Governor Culbert Olson stood in solidarity advocating for mass evacuation of Japanese Americans.

In late February 1942 headlines charging that Japanese had shelled oil wells in Santa Barbara set up the "Battle for Los Angeles" with air raid sirens, anti-aircraft fire, and reports of phantom Japanese planes

²³ Excerpt from the "Japanese Americans in Los Angeles" historic context.

²⁴ Scott Kurashige, *The Shifting Grounds of Race: Black and Japanese Americans in the Making of Multi-Ethnic Los Angeles* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2008), 110.

²⁵ Griffith Park is City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument No. 942. The CCC Camp is not extant.

that never materialized. As a result, 20 Japanese Americans in Los Angeles were arrested and accused of suspicious activity. Los Angeles' Japanese population were subjected to 6:00 pm curfews and their travel was restricted to a five-mile radius from home. Japanese branch banks were closed and the financial assets were seized by the U.S. Treasury Department.

On February 18, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 that authorized the Secretary of War and any military commander designated by him "to prescribe military areas...from which any or all persons may be excluded."²⁶ Although the order did not specify the exclusion of Japanese Americans, the intention was clear.

During February and March of 1942, John Tolan, chair of the House Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration (also known as "the Tolan Committee") held hearings in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles to discuss the forced removal of the Japanese. Again, Los Angeles Mayor Fletcher Bowron played a role supporting the removal of "the entire Japanese population" because he knew of "no way to separate those who say they are patriotic and are, in fact, loyal at heart, and those who say they are patriotic and, in fact, are loyal to Japan."²⁷

Although individuals denounced the rising tide of racism, opposition voices never really coalesced into an organized movement. One outspoken local voice was progressive restaurateur Clifford E. Clinton who wrote an open letter denouncing the racism. Tokutaro "Tokie" Nishimura Slocum (1895-1974) headed the Anti-Axis Committee for the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL). Slocum's residence in 1939 was the bungalow court located at 2161 ½ W. 31st Place. Shortly after the Tolan Committee hearings, Togo Tanaka (1916-2009) attempted to mobilize the Japanese American community under the United Citizens Federation. The JACL's philosophy was that cooperation would prove the loyalty of the community, and they therefore withdrew from the Federation. As a result, opposition efforts quickly collapsed and wartime membership in the JACL plummeted.

On March 18, 1942, the War Relocation Authority (WRA) was established by Executive Order 9102 and created to administer the internment camps and Executive Order 9066. Between 1942 and 1945, approximately 120,000 Japanese Americans (including some 37,000 from Los Angeles County) were incarcerated in ten remote concentration camps.²⁸ To comply with the incarceration mandate, many Japanese Americans were forced to sell their businesses or property for pennies on the dollar. Particularly hard hit were farmers whose buildings were located on land leased from white property owners. Others were able to turn to trusted non-Japanese friends or religious organizations to store their possessions and

²⁶ Brian Niiya, "Executive Order 9066," in *Densho Encyclopedia*, accessed January 9, 2017, http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Executive_Order_9066/

²⁷ Tolan Committee Hearings, Part 31, 11644.

²⁸ Greg Robinson, *After Camp, Portraits in Midcentury Japanese American Life and Politics* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2012), 60.

look after their property. A key player in this effort was the Reverend Julius Goldwater. Goldwater, was given power of attorney and safeguarded the homes and possessions of members of the Senshin Gakuin at 1336 W. 37th Place. Similarly, the Mount Hollywood Congregational Church at 1744 N. New Hampshire safeguarded possessions for the Japanese American congregation at the nearby Hollywood Independent Church. Leaders from the YWCA's International Institute met with officials to persuade them to stop the forced removal of persons of Japanese ancestry; their efforts were unsuccessful.²⁹



Buses along a Los Angeles Street waiting to relocate and imprison Japanese residents (National Park Service)

Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA) civil control stations or processing centers, the first step in the incarceration process, were established in churches and other buildings throughout Los Angeles. Japanese residents first registered at one of the control stations and then reported on their designated day of travel. Extant examples include the Japanese Union Church in Little Tokyo (120 N. San Pedro Street, contributor to the Little Tokyo National Historic Landmark District), St. Mary's Episcopal Church (961 S. Mariposa Avenue), the Japanese Institute of Sawtelle (2210 Corinth Avenue), and buildings at 923 Venice Boulevard and 360 S. Westlake Avenue.



*Congregants of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, 1907
(<http://stmarys-la.org/>)*

As an interim step on the way to their final destinations, most Nikkei were taken to WCCA assembly centers. This included 18,719 Los Angeles residents taken first to Santa Anita Race Track, while another 5,434 were temporarily housed at the Pomona Fairgrounds.³⁰ The majority of Los Angeles Japanese were then bused to WRA relocation centers including Manzanar Camp near Lone Pine, California. Other camps housing Los Angeles residents included Amache, Colorado; Gila River, Arizona; Rohwer, Arizona;

²⁹ Email from Kristen Hayashi to Sara Delgadillo Cruz of the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources, February 15, 2018, with information compiled by the members of the Little Tokyo Historical Society.

³⁰ Japanese American National Museum, permanent exhibition.

and Heart Mountain, Wyoming. Many prisoners from the San Pedro Bay area were sent to Jerome, Arkansas.

In 1943, the War Department and the WRA combined forces to assess the loyalty of Japanese incarcerated at the camps by creating the “loyalty questionnaire.” Questions 25 through 28 asked “whether an individual's birth had been registered in Japan, if the individual had renounced his Japanese citizenship, if the individual would serve in combat duty wherever ordered, and finally if he would declare loyalty to the United States and renounce allegiance to the Emperor of Japan.”³¹ The questionnaires fomented a great deal of unrest within the Japanese community.

Unlike their mainland counterparts, Japanese residents in Hawaii were generally not incarcerated.³² Many served in the armed forces as part of the highly decorated 442nd Infantry Regiment, commonly known as the “Go for Broke” Regimental Combat Team (RCT). Ultimately, the 442nd included 1,100 volunteers from behind the barbed wire of the prison camps. While there are no known examples of buildings or structures associated with the 442nd there are memorials, including a 1949 memorial to the 442nd Regimental Combat Team located within Evergreen Cemetery at 204 N. Evergreen Avenue in Boyle Heights.³³

During incarceration, African Americans moved into Little Tokyo and it became known as “Bronzeville.” By 1943, it was estimated that 3,000 persons, mostly black migrants from the southern U.S. were living in the business district of Little Tokyo.³⁴ A similar process of transition happened in West Jefferson. Between 1942 and 1944, the Japanese communities of Los Angeles and throughout California were forever changed by forced incarceration. Businesses were lost, families were separated, neighbors were dislocated, and lives were lost in combat. For the Issei and Nisei, what lay ahead of them after the war was uncertainty. On December 17, 1944, President Roosevelt issued Public Proclamation Number 21, which rescinded the exclusion orders.

Defense-Related Residential Development During World War II

World War II transformed the American city in several major ways. Among the changes that resulted was the development of modern community planning. During the war, Federal policies designed to meet defense production quotas paralleled the objectives of community planners and social reformers. The garden suburb was promoted as a complete community composed of housing, schools, neighborhood services, and retail centers, all located near employment. The war precipitated the emergence of community builders, who consolidated land subdivision, construction, and sales into a

³¹ Loyalty Questionnaire, *Densho Encyclopedia*, accessed January 9, 2017, http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Loyalty_questionnaire/

³² Recent research has revealed the existence of Honouliuli, a camp on Oahu.

³³ The cemetery also includes the Garden of the Pines memorial to Issei pioneers (1966). Another memorial is the Go For Broke Monument and National Education Center honoring Japanese Americans in WWII (1999; 355 E. 1st Street).

³⁴ Kurashige, *The Shifting Grounds of Race*, 161.

single entity. Western cities, including Los Angeles, were particularly affected by these growing trends. The Los Angeles Regional Planning Commission envisioned creating a coordinated metropolitan region consisting of distinct, satellite communities.³⁵ These large-scale developments were in many cases virtually new towns, and they ultimately helped shape America's contemporary urban landscape.³⁶

Defense-related manufacturing provided the employment that was necessary for the new modern communities to function. In the mid to late 1930s, several aircraft manufacturing companies, including Douglas, Lockheed-Vega, and North American, set up plants in proximity to Mines Field (what was later to become Los Angeles International Airport). Several new housing developments, including Westchester (a complete community for 10,000 residents in 3,230 units), Westside Village (a 780-unit development near Douglas' aircraft plant in Santa Monica that became a model for WWII residential developments), and Toluca Wood (a 400-unit community three miles from Vega and Lockheed's Burbank plants), were constructed to house the increasing number of workers at these plants.

The first government agency to be involved in defense housing was the Farm Security Administration, established in 1937.³⁷ New materials, such as plywood panels, were used to construct cheap, quick, prefabricated housing. Additional agencies involved in defense housing included the Federal Works Agency, established in 1939, and the Division of Defense Housing, an effective however short-term agency operating between 1941 and 1942. Numerous prominent architects, including William Wurster and Richard Neutra, both of whom worked in California, designed prefabricated communities. Architects were restricted to the guidelines set forth in the Lanham Act, which in 1940 allocated \$150 million to the Federal Works Agency to construction defense housing. Nonetheless, many of the architect-designed projects, including Neutra's Channel Heights housing project (not extant) near the San Pedro shipyards, were very innovative.



Construction of Buildings at the Channel Heights Housing Project, 1942 (Los Angeles Public Library)

³⁵ Albrecht, ed., *World War II and the American Dream*, 12-19.

³⁶ Albrecht, ed., *World War II and the American Dream*, 145-147.

³⁷ Albrecht, ed., *World War II and the American Dream*, 9.

World War II and Cold War Civil Defense: Air Raid Sirens and Fallout Shelters

During World War II, hundreds of air raid sirens were installed on top of traffic signals, poles, and buildings across Los Angeles in an attempt to strengthen the city's civil defense system.³⁸ The sirens' distinctive wail became a familiar occurrence during this time as the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department tested the system on the last Friday of each month. The first siren was installed Downtown on a traffic signal at 2nd and Hill Streets, just six weeks after the attacks on Pearl Harbor amid worries of a military attack on the West Coast. Sirens were also placed on notable and highly frequented buildings such as Griffith Observatory and the Naval Reserve Armory in Chavez Ravine, and many were located at or near fire stations.

³⁸ There are no designated shelters in Los Angeles and shelters were not included in SurveyLA. However, a list of the location of known centers as of 1975 is included in Attachment A.

The sirens fell out of use after the end of World War II, but were soon brought back to life in response to growing fears over the Soviet Union and the escalating Cold War. After the Soviet Union successfully detonated its first atomic bomb in 1949, the U.S. created the Federal Civil Defense Administration in 1950



"Let's Plug Those Ears," Children plug their ears in anticipation of an air raid siren going off, 1951 (Los Angeles Public Library)

to develop a protocol for fallout shelters and civilian warning systems. In Los Angeles this meant the reconditioning and reactivation of the old sirens and the installation of 165 newer models throughout the county. The Soviet detonation of a hydrogen bomb in 1953, the launching of Sputnik in 1957, and the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 further increased the concern of a nuclear attack. With President John F. Kennedy's speech regarding Soviet control of half of Berlin, it was only made clearer that the American home front had been put on the front lines of the Cold War.³⁹ Cities including New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles were frequently discussed as potential targets for nuclear attack.

Eventually, fear of a nuclear attack subsided. The Los Angeles Civil Defense Administration began moving away from its role of preparing for a Cold War attack to preparing for a major civil disaster, noted in its name change to the Office of Emergency Services.⁴⁰

By 1966, there were more than 2,900 fallout shelters located in both privately owned and government buildings, with a shelter capacity of more than 5.4 million people. Shelters were located across Central, South, and West Los Angeles, as well as the San Fernando Valley. Major public buildings had fallout as well as universities including several buildings at UCLA and USC. Additionally, most primary and secondary schools, hospitals, public utility buildings, banks, churches and police stations, along with several apartments and McDonald's restaurants maintained fallout shelters during the Cold War period.⁴¹

By 1980 the federal government no longer provided for the outdated sirens' upkeep. In 1985 the County Board of Supervisors stopped the monthly air raid testing. In the period since, the condition and status of each siren has varied greatly.. Many fallout shelters have been turned into storage, and the city's fallout shelter directory has not been updated since 1975.

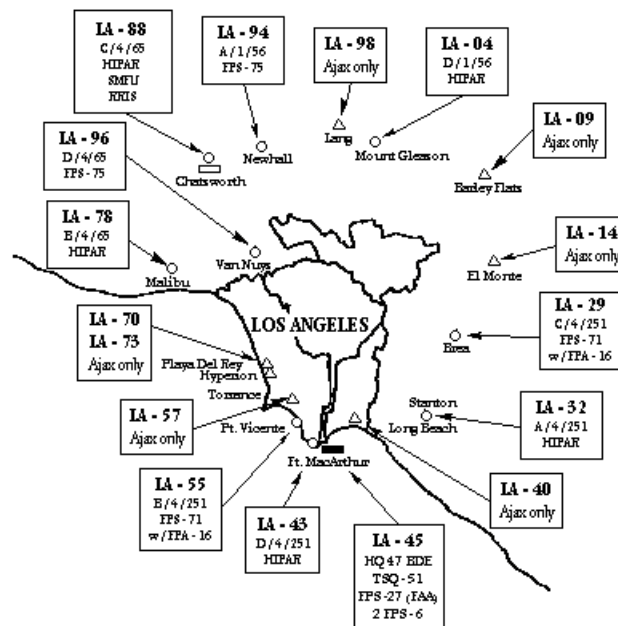
³⁹ Kenneth D. Rose, *One Nation Underground: The Fallout Shelter in American Culture* (New York: New York University Press, 2001), 2-4.

⁴⁰ Don Smith, "Less Fear of Attack: Civil Defense Shifts from Cold War Role," *Los Angeles Times*, August 27, 1972.

⁴¹ *Los Angeles County & Cities Fallout Shelter Directory*, 1975.

The Cold War and Nike Missile Air Defense Systems

In addition to civilian protection systems, the Cold War brought the resurgence of military installations, such as the 146th Tactical Airlift Wing (charged with defending the city from long-range Soviet bombers; stationed at the Van Nuys Airport), as well as the creation of anti-aircraft missile bases, or Nike Missile Air Defense Systems. The first Nike missile base in the Los Angeles area was located in the mountains above Malibu, and by 1958, there were 16 sites in Los Angeles County, protecting approximately 4,000 square miles. The 47th Air Defense Brigade of the US Army commanded the Nike missile sites from 1954 to 1969. Nike sites located in the City of Los Angeles included LA-88 (Chatsworth Oat Mountain Camp), LA-70 (Playa Del Rey), LA-96 (Van Nuys), LA-45 (Ft. MacArthur, San Pedro), LA-43-L (Ft. MacArthur, San Pedro), and LA-94-L (Sylmar).



Fort MacArthur Museum, Nike Sites of the Los Angeles Defense Area (Fort MacArthur Museum website)



"Soldier Stands Guard Over Poised Nike Guided Missile," 1960
Valley Times Collection, Los Angeles Public Library

⁴² Fort MacArthur Museum, "Nike Sites of the Los Angeles Defense Area," accessed October 22, 2019, <http://www.ftmac.org/lanike3.htm>; Mark A. Berhow and Mark L. Morgan, *Rings of Supersonic Steel: Air Defenses of the United States Army, 1950-1979: An Introductory History & Site Guide* (Bodega Bay, CA: Hole in the Head Press, 2002).

Recruitment Stations and Military/ Veterans Support Services

Like most cities in the United States, recruiting services became increasingly prominent in Los Angeles during wartime periods. During World War II, the main recruiting office of the armed forces was located at 155 W. Washington Blvd. In the mid to late 1950s, the Air Force Recruiting Main Stations, the Women's Army Corps, and the Public Information Office relocated to 203 W. Pico Blvd.⁴³ In 1942, the U.S. Navy opened a recruitment center for Chinese at the Garnier Building at 423 N. Los Angeles Street.⁴⁴ Similarly, the USO Center at 2814 Paloma Street set up a recruitment station for African Americans in July of 1942.⁴⁵ Recruiting services were also located in public spaces, including Pershing Square (a Downtown park and the location of a Spanish-American War Memorial as well as other memorials), during World War II. During the Vietnam War Los Angeles welcomed U.S. Army combat nurses who visited in the hopes of recruiting an additional 1,500 nurses for in the first six months of 1966. The women took questions at the Army Recruiting Main Station on 1031 S. Broadway.⁴⁶

In addition to recruiting services, the City of Los Angeles provided support services for young men and women in the armed forces. The United Service Organization (USO) was established in 1941 to meet the needs of America's troops and their families. In 1942, the Olvera Street Canteen (located in the Sepulveda House at 622 North Main Street)⁴⁷ provided food and entertainment for servicemen passing through Union Station. During the Vietnam War, the Westside Jewish Community Center at 5870 W. Olympic Boulevard collaborated with the USO to set up "taping days" through which the loved ones of Vietnam servicemen could record letters to send overseas.⁴⁸ The most prominent and long-lasting USO center in Los Angeles was the Bob Hope/Hollywood USO, which opened its first permanent location in 1973 at 1641 N. Ivar Avenue. The center included family rooms, pool tables, a library, television sets, a stage, a dance floor, a chapel, an auditorium and a canteen.⁴⁹ By the late 1980s, USOs had become less utilized, and the Bob Hope/Hollywood USO closed in 1988. Today, the only operating USO in Los Angeles is a temporary facility located at Los Angeles International Airport (LAX).

⁴³ "Armed Forces to Quit Mode O' Day Building," *Los Angeles Times*, November 1, 1954.

⁴⁴ The Garnier Building is a contributor to the National Register-listed Los Angeles Plaza Historic District, but is not individually designated for its association with Chinese American history.

⁴⁵ Wallach, et al., 93.

⁴⁶ Julian Hartt, "War-Decorated Nurses Spur Recruiting Drive: Two Holders of Bronze Star Medals, Back from Vietnam, Cite Advantages of Service," *Los Angeles Times*, December 2, 1965.

⁴⁷ Located in El Pueblos de Los Angeles City Historic-Cultural Monument No. 69, also known as Los Angeles Plaza Historic District (National Register) and formerly known as El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park.

⁴⁸ "'Talking Letters' to be Sent to Viet GI's," *Los Angeles Times*, December 11, 1965

⁴⁹ "USO Club Opens Its 1st Permanent Home," *Los Angeles Times*, September 30, 1973.



City Club, 833 S. Spring Street (SurveyLA)



*Hollywood American Legion, circa 1937
(Los Angeles Public Library)*

The first American Legion post was established in Los Angeles in June of 1919 at the City Club on the corner of 8th and Hill Streets. Captain Walter Brinkop served as the first chairman, and approximately ten Los Angeles veterans were on the committee. The goal of Post No. 1 was to recruit as many of the 12,000-15,000 eligible men and women in Los Angeles to the Legion. Enrollment could be made for free at the 548 JW Hellman Building with Temporary Secretary H.H. Harris.⁵⁰ The second post in Los Angeles followed quickly after in the month of August. Post No. 2 (Victory Post) organized at the Westminster Hotel, and its headquarters were established at 430 South Broadway (located in the National Register Broadway Theater and Commercial District). One of the most notable, Legion Hollywood Post No. 43, was founded late in 1919. In the 1920s-30s Post No. 43 erected a memorial and well-equipped clubhouse at 2035 North Highland Avenue (City Historic-Cultural Monument No. 462). Today there are very few purpose-built American Legion Posts in the city that retain integrity.

⁵⁰ "Well-known Men to Help Legion Here: Angelenos of All Lines of Service Named to Enroll Veterans," *Los Angeles Times*, June 22, 1919.

Hollywood: 1930s to the Cold War Era

By the early 1930s, Hollywood had become one of the most lucrative industries in the nation, with gross assets of more than two billion dollars, an annual gross income of one billion dollars, and a production rate of approximately 600 films per year. Eight major Hollywood studios dominated the film industry in America as well as the rest of the world.⁵¹

Prior to World War II, Hollywood was predominantly divided between left wing activists and those who wanted to remain neutral to avoid isolating foreign markets. Hollywood screenwriters became the most active members of the motion pictures industry to speak out against fascism during the 1930s and early 1940s. Their participation in left wing activism began with the formation of a trade union to mitigate the frustrations of the Hollywood studio system (as exemplified in the creation of the Screen Writers Guild). Along with screenwriters, actors often were associated with Hollywood's Popular Front, as noted in their participation in the Front's most important organization, the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, and the creation of the Screen Actors Guild.⁵² While screenwriters and actors played a major part in combatting fascism (sometimes with communist sympathies) through fundraisers and the formation of committees, producers mostly remained neutral. With the exception of a few movies including Alfred Hitchcock's *Foreign Correspondent* and Charlie Chaplin's *The Great Dictator*, studios were hesitant to produce pro-interventionist films, as many worried about the effect an anti-fascist stance would have on their German and Italian markets.⁵³ However, with the attack on Pearl Harbor, the entirety of Hollywood, with increased government involvement, began to support the war.

In January of 1943, 300 of Hollywood's elite organized at the Roosevelt Hotel (City Historic-Cultural Monument No. 545) in Los Angeles to create the Hollywood Democratic Committee (HDC). The HDC became one of Hollywood's most influential institutions for backing President Roosevelt's foreign policy and the war effort. During World War II, the HDC vehemently supported the Allied effort. During the war, government involvement became even stronger, as the motion picture industry was used to boost morale, demonize the enemy, relay information and create a recognizable national image. After Pearl Harbor, approximately one-third of all motion pictures dealt with the war. Wartime Hollywood commended the nation's allies, particularly the Soviet Union, valorized the archetypal GI, relied on racial stereotypes to portray America's enemies as wicked and portrayed a united home front. The Japanese were painted as evil, while the Chinese appeared as loyal friends in movies such as *Pocket Guide to China* and *The Dragon Seed*. Distinctions were made between good Germans, and demon Nazis, in movies including *Casablanca* and *The Moon is Down*.⁵⁴

⁵¹ See the "Industrial Properties Associated with the Entertainment Industry" context

⁵² Andrew J. Falk, *Upstaging the Cold War: American Dissent and Cultural Diplomacy, 1940-1960* (Boston, University of Massachusetts Press, 2010), 14; Larry Ceplair and Steven Englund, *The Inquisition in Hollywood: Politics and the Film Community, 1930-1960* (Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1980), 104.

⁵³ Falk, *Upstaging the Cold War*, 18; Ceplair and Englund, *The Inquisition in Hollywood*, 109-110.

⁵⁴ Falk, *Upstaging the Cold War*, 22-29.

While motion pictures were seen as tremendous weapons against the Axis powers during World War II, the resurgence of Hollywood leftists after the war, coupled with the distress over communism during the Cold War, prompted the government to increase pressure and regulations on Hollywood. Due to their history of radicalism and activism prior to the war, screenwriters were often the subjects of attack. Movie writers of all statuses and backgrounds often consorted with each other at safe havens including Musso & Frank's Grill in Hollywood and the Writer's Club (the Guild after 1933).⁵⁵



Musso & Frank Grill, circa 1991 (Los Angeles Public Library)

In November, 1947 the first Hollywood blacklist was instituted after ten writers and directors who had been associated with or were (real or suspected) sympathizers of the American Communist Party refused to give testimony to the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC). Decisions to fire and imprison the Hollywood Ten (Alvah Bessie, Herbert Biberman, Lester Cole, Edward Dmytryk, Ring Lardner Jr., John Howard Lawson, Albert Maltz, Samuel Ortiz, Adrian Scott, and Dalton Trumbo) were made on November 24-25 by producers and executives who gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.⁵⁶ However, the blacklisting and imprisonment of the Hollywood Ten was just the beginning.

The 1950s brought a surge in political repression. The fall of China to Communists, the first successful explosion by the Soviet Union, the dawning of Joseph McCarthy's anti-communism and the outbreak of the Korean War caused heightened government restraint and pressure in Hollywood. In the early 1950s, a second round of HUAC hearings attacked those in the film, television, music, theater, and radio industries alike, this time, with full cooperation from the Screen Actors Guild and the Screen Writers Guild.⁵⁷ Hollywood films in the 1950s were very conservative, taking huge steps backward in their portrayals of war, crime, women and government on film, while almost completely excluding the poor, workers, blacks and minorities.⁵⁸ The effects of the blacklist and government intervention in Hollywood left their mark until well into the 1970s.

⁵⁵ Falk, *Upstaging the Cold War*, 14.

⁵⁶ Falk, *Upstaging the Cold War*, 336.

⁵⁷ Falk, *Upstaging the Cold War*, 366-367.

⁵⁸ Falk, *Upstaging the Cold War*, 422.

Eligibility Standards for Air Raid Sirens

Summary Statement of Significance:	<p>Air raid sirens installed throughout Los Angeles from 1939 into the 1950s are significant within the area of military history and specifically the theme of Civil Defense. The sirens, as a system, represent an important phase in the history of the Federal civil defense program developed in response to World War II and the Cold War.</p> <p>Of the original 224 sirens, approximately 69.4% are believed to still remain throughout the city of Los Angeles.⁵⁹ A total of 148 were recorded for SurveyLA and more may be recorded over time.</p>
Period of Significance:	1939-1985
Period of Significance Justification:	The period of significance covers the date range for the installation of air raid sirens in Los Angeles, to 1985 when they were deactivated.
Geographical Location(s):	Located citywide, with concentrations in and around Downtown, West Los Angeles, and San Fernando Valley communities, and coastal and port areas.
Area of Significance:	Military, Social History
Criteria:	NR: A CR: 1 Local: 1
Associated Property Types:	Institutional: Military – Subtype - Air Raid Siren

⁵⁹ See <http://www.wirechief.com/sirens/index.htm>, accessed October 9, 2019. The website provided information regarding the types of air raid sirens, location, and approximate number extant.

Property Type Description:

Nearly all of the sirens were placed atop either a building, traffic light, or a freestanding support pole. All of the sirens in the Los Angeles fall under one of four design types:

<p>1. Federal Model 500T feature an outward facing cone and speaker system that is perpendicular to the ground. It resembles the form of a traditional megaphone or loudspeaker and has been nicknamed the “rotating” style.</p>	
<p>2. Federal Model 5 is known for its birdhouse-like appearance. The “birdhouse” is composed of a cylindrical housing unit with two roof-like overhangs that run around the entire circumference.</p>	
<p>3. Federal Model SD-10 bears a strong resemblance to a wire spool.</p>	
<p>4. Flattened Birdhouse - Unknown make and model, but is known as the “flattened birdhouse.” It is very similar to the traditional “birdhouse” design except that the siren is shorter, wider, and has more closely spaced overhang features.</p>	

Property Type Significance: See Summary Statement of Significance above.

Eligibility Standards:

- Dates from the period of significance
- Represents an important phase in the history of civil defense during World War II and the Cold War

Character-Defining/Associative Features:

- Is one of the four air raid siren design types – rotating, birdhouse, wire spool, or flattened birdhouse
- Retains most of the essential character-defining features of the type from the period of significance

Integrity Considerations:

- Should retain integrity of Location, Design, Materials, and Feeling
- Retains sufficient integrity to convey significance
- Setting may have changed (surrounding buildings and land uses)
- May be overgrown with plants and trees
- While rare, air raid sirens have been relocated for preservation purposes

ATTACHMENT A: FALLOUT SHELTER LOCATIONS IN LOS ANGELES

This is a partial list of fallout shelters noted in the 1975 *Los Angeles County & Cities Fallout Shelter Directory*. For the full list, see the directory located at the Los Angeles Central Library. By 1966, there were more than 2,900 fallout shelters located in both privately owned and government buildings, with a shelter capacity of more than 5.4 million people ("L.A. Fallout Shelters Noted in New Guide," *Los Angeles Times*, November 6, 1966). Shelters were located across Central, South, and West Los Angeles, as well as in the San Fernando Valley. Major public buildings had fallout shelters including the Griffith Observatory, the Hollywood Bowl, the Los Angeles County Art Museum, and the Chavez Ravine Stadium, as well as universities including several buildings at UCLA and USC. Additionally, most primary and secondary schools, hospitals, public utility buildings, banks, churches and police stations, along with several apartments and McDonald's restaurants maintained fallout shelters during the Cold War period.

Facility Name	Address/Location	Year (beginning significance)	Property Type
Berendo Plaza	336 N. Berendo St.	1946	Military
Pacific Telephone Yellow Pages	3636 W. Beverly Blvd.	1946	Military
Commonwealth Avenue Elementary School, main building	215 S. Commonwealth Ave.	1946	Military
Department of Water and Power	604 N. Commonwealth Ave.	1946	Military
Church of Holy Trinity	213 S. Hobart Blvd.	1946	Military
Cahuenga Elementary School	220 S. Hobart Blvd.	1946	Military
Mariposa Arms	241 S. Mariposa Ave.	1946	Military
Alexandria Avenue Elementary School	4211 W. Oakwood Ave.	1946	Military
Virgil Jr. High School	152 N. Vermont Ave.	1946	Military
United California Bank, Process Center	411 N. Vermont Ave.	1946	Military
Dayton Heights Elementary School, Auditorium	607 N. Westmoreland Ave.	1946	Military
Hoover Street Elementary School	2726 W. Francis Ave.	1946	Military
Beneficial Plaza Building	697 S. Serrano Ave.	1946	Military
First Baptist Church, Auditorium	760 S. Westmoreland Ave.	1946	Military
First Unitarian Church, Auditorium	2936 W. 8th St.	1946	Military
California Convalescent Hospital	1154 S. Alvarado St.	1946	Military
First Christian Church	1366 S. Alvarado Terr.	1946	Military
Haddon Hall	3184 W. 8th St.	1946	Military
Berendo Jr. High School	1157 S. Berendo St.	1946	Military
Chapel of the Pines	1605 S. Catalina St.	1946	Military
Hobart Boulevard Elementary School	980 S. Hobart Blvd.	1946	Military
Skouras Memorial	1324 S. Normandie Ave.	1946	Military

SurveyLA Citywide Historic Context Statement**Guidelines for Evaluating Resources Associated with Military Institutions and Activities**

Bishop Conaty High School	2900 W. Pico Blvd.	1946	Military
Loyola High School	1901 W. Venice Ave.	1946	Military
Los Angeles Chapter of the American Red Cross	1130 S. Vermont Ave.	1946	Military
McDonald's Hamburgers	1800 S. Western Ave.	1946	Military
Department of Water and Power	2904 W. 11th St.	1946	Military
St. Thomas School	2628 W. 15th St.	1946	Military
St. Vincent's Church	621 W. Adams Blvd.	1946	Military
John Tracy Clinic	806 W. Adams Blvd.	1946	Military
Second Church of Christ	948 W. Adams Blvd.	1946	Military
Salvin Elementary School	1925 S. Budlong Ave.	1946	Military
USC, Bio-Sci Research (Hancock Foundation Building)	700 W. Childs Way	1946	Military
USC, Hancock Memorial Auditorium	700 W. Childs Way	1946	Military
National Guard Army Museum	700 W. Exposition Blvd.	1946	Military
Los Angeles County Museum	900 W. Exposition Blvd.	1946	Military
St. Vincent's School	2333 S. Figueroa St.	1946	Military
Auto Club of Southern California, Headquarters	2601 S. Figueroa St.	1946	Military
Orthopedic Hospital	2400 S. Flower St.	1946	Military
Department of Public Social Services	2615 S. Grand Ave.	1946	Military
USC, Marks Hall	3506 S. Hoover St.	1946	Military
USC, Physical Education Building	3568 S. Hoover St.	1946	Military
Medical Sciences Building	2825 S. Hope St.	1946	Military
John Wesley Hospital	2826 S. Hope St.	1946	Military
National Guard Armory	3440 S. Hope St.	1946	Military
USC, Olin Hall	3650 S. McClintock Ave.	1946	Military
Department of Water and Power, District Station	3520 S. Normandie Ave.	1946	Military
Norwood Street Elementary School	2020 S. Oak St.	1946	Military
Thirty Second Street Elementary School	3232 S. University Ave.	1946	Military
USC, Founders Hall	S. University Ave.	1946	Military
USC, Doheny Library	S. University Ave.	1946	Military
USC, Student Union	S. University Ave.	1946	Military
USC, Social Science Building	S. University Ave.	1946	Military
USC, Law Building	S. University Ave.	1946	Military
USC, Bridge Hall	S. University Ave.	1946	Military
USC, Mudd Hall	S. University Ave.	1946	Military
LA Trade Tech	400 W. Washington Blvd.	1946	Military
Vermont Avenue Elementary	1435 W. 27th St.	1946	Military

SurveyLA Citywide Historic Context Statement**Guidelines for Evaluating Resources Associated with Military Institutions and Activities**

John Adams Jr. High School	151 W. 30th St.	1946	Military
Shrine Exposition Hall	700 W. 32nd St.	1946	Military
USC, Birnkraut Residence Hall	632 W. 34th St.	1946	Military
University Methodist Church	817 W. 34th St.	1946	Military
USC, Student Health	849 W. 34th St.	1946	Military
Thirty Seventh Street Elementary School	1260 W. 36th Pl.	1946	Military
USC, University Residence Hall	W. 36th St.	1946	Military
USC, Common Building	W. 36th St.	1946	Military
USC, Owens Hall	W. 36th St.	1946	Military
Immanuel Presbyterian Church	663 S. Berendo St.	1946	Military
Wilshire Christ Church	634 S. Normandie Ave.	1946	Military
Southwestern University	675 S. Westmoreland Ave.	1946	Military
Security Pacific National Bank	2975 W. Wilshire Blvd.	1946	Military
Bank of America	3440 W. Wilshire Blvd.	1946	Military
Church of Christ	2300 S. Central Ave.	1946	Military
New Hope Baptist Church	5200 S. Central Ave.	1946	Military
St. Odilia Elementary School	5222 S. Hooper Ave.	1946	Military
Garver Jr. High School	4410 S. McKinley Ave.	1946	Military
Mid City Hospital	1925 S. Trinity St.	1946	Military
Department of Water and Power	3006 S. Trinity St.	1946	Military
Trinity Street Elementary School	3736 S. Trinity St.	1946	Military
Department of Water and Power	4332 S. Woodlawn Ave.	1946	Military
Nevin Avenue School	1569 E. 32nd St.	1946	Military
Wadsworth Avenue Elementary	981 E. 41st St.	1946	Military
Jefferson High School	1319 E. 41st St.	1946	Military
Ascot Avenue Elementary	1445 E. 45th St.	1946	Military
Amtrak Union Station	800 N. Alameda St.	1946	Military
Police Pistol Building	1880 Academy Dr.	1946	Military
Pan American Building	253 S. Broadway St.	1946	Military
Hall of Justice	330 N. Broadway St.	1946	Military
St. Peters Church	1039 N. Broadway St.	1946	Military
French Hospital	531 W. College St.	1946	Military
Resthaven Community Mental Health Center	765 W. College St.	1946	Military
Chavez Ravine Stadium	1000 W. Elysian Park	1946	Military
LA County Health Department	313 N. Figueroa St.	1946	Military
Music Center Pavilion	135 N. Grand Ave.	1946	Military
LA City Board of Education	450 N. Grand Ave.	1946	Military
LA County Courthouse	111 N. Hill St.	1946	Military
LA Fire Department Headquarters	217 S. Hill St.	1946	Military
Police Center Building	150 N. Los Angeles St.	1946	Military
U.S. Court House	300 N. Los Angeles St.	1946	Military
Department of Transportation	120 S. Spring St.	1946	Military

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LA City Hall	200 N. Spring St.	1946	Military
U.S. Naval Rescue Training	1700 W. Stadium Way	1946	Military
Metropolitan Water District	1111 W. Sunset Blvd.	1946	Military
LA County Hall of Justice	W. Temple St.	1946	Military
LA County Hall of Records	W. Temple St.	1946	Military
LA County Hall of Administration	W. Temple St.	1946	Military
LAUSD	W. Temple St.	1946	Military
LA Times Mirror Building	202 W. 1st St.	1946	Military
State Office Building	217 W. 1st St.	1946	Military
LA County Law Library	301 W. 1st St.	1946	Military
Federal Title Building	437 S. Hill St.	1946	Military
American Barber College	440 S. Hill St.	1946	Military
Pershing Square Building	448 S. Hill St.	1946	Military
Volunteers of America	333 S. Los Angeles St.	1946	Military
Builders Exchange Building	666 S. Los Angeles St.	1946	Military
Greyhound Bus Co.	610 S. Main St.	1946	Military
West Coast Community Exchange	643 S. Olive St.	1946	Military
CA Industries for the Blind	840 S. Santee St.	1946	Military
LA Stock Exchange	618 S. Spring St.	1946	Military
LA Athletic Club	431 W. 7th St.	1946	Military
Southern CA Rapid Transit District	1060 S. Broadway St.	1946	Military
CA Parent Teachers Association	930 S. Georgia St.	1946	Military
California Hospital, School of Nursing	1328 S. Hope St.	1946	Military
CA Medical Building	1401 S. Hope St.	1946	Military
Federal Food and Drug Administration	1521 W. Pico Blvd.	1946	Military
Los Angeles Board of Education	1425 S. San Pedro St.	1946	Military
LA County Education Building	155 W. Washington Blvd.	1946	Military
Salvation Army Hall	860 W. 9th St.	1946	Military
LA Chamber of Commerce	404 S. Bixel St.	1946	Military
YWCA	306 S. Loma Dr.	1946	Military
LA Public Library	630 W. 5th St.	1946	Military
West Coast University	400 S. Shatoo Pl.	1946	Military
Santa Fe Hospital	610 S. St. Louis St.	1946	Military
McDonald's Hamburgers	3458 E. Whittier Blvd.	1946	Military
Queen of Angels Hospital	2301 W. Bellevue Ave.	1946	Military
Department of Public Social Services	2910 W. Beverly Blvd.	1946	Military
Cedars of Lebanon Hospital	1306 N. Berendo St.	1946	Military
Hollywood Hotel	5215 W. Hollywood Blvd.	1946	Military
Children's Hospital	4574 W. Sunset Blvd.	1946	Military
Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital	1322 N. Vermont Ave.	1946	Military
Griffith Observatory Plant	4701 N. Vermont Ave.	1946	Military

SurveyLA Citywide Historic Context Statement

Guidelines for Evaluating Resources Associated with Military Institutions and Activities

McDonald's Hamburgers	4348 W. Sunset Blvd.	1946	Military
LA City College	855 N. Vermont Ave.	1946	Military
Pabst Brewing Co.	1910 N. Main St.	1946	Military
Goodwill Industries	342 N. San Fernando Rd.	1946	Military
Sacred Heart Covent	2108 N. Sichel Ave.	1946	Military
Cal State LA	5151 E. State University Dr.	1946	Military
White Memorial Hospital	414 N. Boyle Ave.	1946	Military
Hollenbeck Home	573 S. Boyle Ave.	1946	Military
Occidental College	1600 W. Campus Rd.	1946	Military
		1946	Military
Goodyear Tire Co.	6600 S. Avalon Blvd.	1946	Military
Broadway Hospital	9500 S. Broadway St.	1946	Military
U.S. Motors	200 E. Slauson Ave.	1946	Military
Pepperdine College	8035 S. Vermont Ave.	1946	Military
U.S. Air Force Station, Building 300	5760 W. Arbor Vitae St.	1946	Military
Frito-Lay, Inc.	8734 S. Bellanca Ave.	1946	Military
Jet Engine Test D-1	5751 W. Imperial Hwy.	1946	Military
North American Aviation	5601 W. Imperial Hwy.	1946	Military
IBM Building	9045 S. Lincoln Blvd.	1946	Military
J.C. Penny Store	8621 S. Sepulveda Blvd.	1946	Military
LAX (theme building, air condition plant, administration and control tower, ticket building)	200 N. World Way	1946	Military
Loyola University	7101 W. 80th St.	1946	Military
LA Southwest College	11514 S. Western Ave.	1946	Military
Douglas Aircraft	1412 W. 190th St.	1946	Military
Bay Harbor Hospital	1432 Lomita Blvd.	1946	Military
YMCA	301 S. Bandini St.	1946	Military
U.S. Customs House	300 S. Ferry St.	1946	Military
Department of Naturalization	1500 S. Seaside Ave.	1946	Military
Warner Theater	480 W. 6th St.	1946	Military
Msuic Land Studios	207 W. 7th St.	1946	Military
National Guard Armory	891 W. 13th St.	1946	Military
Red Cross Building	1499 W. 1st St.	1946	Military
Harbor Jr. College	1111 N. Figueroa Pl.	1946	Military
		1946	Military
Larchmont Medical Center	321 N. Larchmont Blvd.	1946	Military

SurveyLA Citywide Historic Context Statement**Guidelines for Evaluating Resources Associated with Military Institutions and Activities**

Wilshire Country Club	301 N. Rossmore Ave.	1946	Military
St. Bernadette Church	3825 N. Don Felipe Dr.	1946	Military
Crenshaw Medical Center	3756 W. Santa Rosalia Dr.	1946	Military
Christ Unity Church	635 S. Manhattan Pl.	1946	Military
Viewpark Community Hospital	5035 W. Coliseum St.	1946	Military
Cinerama Studio	4050 W. Pico Blvd.	1946	Military
Forum Theater Building	4050 W. Pico Blvd.	1946	Military
Longwood Sanitarium	4853 W. Washington Blvd.	1946	Military
UCLA, Administration	405 S. Hilgard Ave.	1946	Military
UCLA, Art Unit #2	406 S. Hilgard Ave.	1946	Military
UCLA, Biomed Cyclotron	407 S. Hilgard Ave.	1946	Military
UCLA, Chemistry	408 S. Hilgard Ave.	1946	Military
UCLA, Child Clinic	409 S. Hilgard Ave.	1946	Military
UCLA, Dickason Art Center	410 S. Hilgard Ave.	1946	Military
Plus 39 more structures at UCLA		1946	Military
U.S. Air Force Reserve Center	11550 W. Wilshire Blvd.	1946	Military
Metromedia Studios	5746 W. Sunset Blvd.	1946	Military
CBS Office Building	6121 W. Sunset Blvd.	1946	Military
KTLA TV Building	5800 W. Sunset Blvd.	1946	Military

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University of Judaism	6525 W. Sunset Blvd.	1946	Military
Capitol Records Building	1750 N. Vine St.	1946	Military
Park La Brea	360 S. Burnside Ave.	1946	Military
LA County, Art Museum	5905 W. Wilshire Blvd.	1946	Military
Paramount Studios	780 N. Gower St.	1946	Military
Consolidated Film, Inc.	959 N. Seward St.	1946	Military
Veterans Administration Hospital	11301 W. Wilshire Blvd.	1946	Military
20th Century Fox	10201 W. Pico Blvd.	1946	Military
American Legion Post	2035 N. Highland Ave.	1946	Military
Hollywood Bowl	2301 N. Highland Ave.	1946	Military
		1946	Military
Hughes Aircraft, Building #261	8433 N. Fallbrook Ave.	1946	Military
West Park Hospital	22141 W. Roscoe Blvd.	1946	Military
NMB (America) Inc.	9727 DeSoto Ave.	1946	Military
Encino Hospital	16237 W. Ventura Blvd.	1946	Military
Cal State San Fernando	18111 W. Nordoff St.	1946	Military
Northridge Hospital	18300 W. Roscoe Blvd.	1946	Military
Radio Corporation of America	8500 N. Balboa Blvd.	1946	Military
Sepulveda Veteran's Administration	9801 N. Haskell Ave.	1946	Military

SurveyLA Citywide Historic Context Statement**Guidelines for Evaluating Resources Associated with Military Institutions and Activities**

Sepulveda Veteran's Administration Hospital	16111 W. Plummer St.	1946	Military
Queen of Angels Seminary	15101 W. San Fernando Mission Blvd.	1946	Military
Valley Steam Plant	9430 N. San Fernando Rd.	1946	Military
LA Pierce Jr. College	6201 N. Winnetka Ave.	1946	Military
LA Valley Jr. College	5800 N. Fulton Ave.	1946	Military
Van Nuys Municipal Building	14410 W. Sylvan St.	1946	Military
General Motors Plant	8000 N. Van Nuys Blvd.	1946	Military
Schlitz Brewing Co.	7521 N. Woodman Ave.	1946	Military
Budweiser	15800 W. Roscoe Blvd.	1946	Military
Lockheed Aircraft, Building 360	7575 W. San Fernando Rd.	1946	Military