

ordnance depots, and a naval shipyard. San Diego is a typical Tidewater Strategy complex with the exception of a naval shipyard, but it has commercial yards capable of performing major overhauls.

The San Diego naval complex includes some eighty-five major commands and activities that literally encircle the city. It is the homeport for over 30 percent of the Navy's total combatants and about half the total of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. These support commands may be grouped into four function areas: 1) Naval Base and Naval Station; 2) Major Special Warfare Bases and Stations; 3) Special Logistic Support Commands; and 4) Training Support Commands. The Naval Base and Station fall into category 1.

Naval Operating Base

In January 1920 the Navy established a Naval Operating Base in San Diego. A year later, on 25 January 1921, it established the Eleventh Naval District, the responsibilities of whose Commandant included those of Commander Naval Base. The first Commandant and Base Commander, with a staff of seven officers, was headquartered in the administration building at the Naval Air Station on North Island. In May 1922 the headquarters was relocated to its present location in the then just-completed Naval Supply Depot complex at the foot of Broadway on Harbor Drive.

With the outbreak of World War II, the district played an important role in coordinating the shipping of vast supplies to the war fronts in the Pacific theater. The number and complexity of support commands and activities throughout the Eleventh Naval District grew accordingly to provide the increased administrative and logistics support to the fleet. Although there was a lull in the tempo of support activity after World War II, it peaked again during the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. With the end of the latter came another lull and reorganization.

On 1 January 1978 the Navy disestablished the Twelfth Naval District and changed the territory within the jurisdiction of the Eleventh Naval District to include all of the states of California, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. On 1 October 1979, in a further realignment of geographic areas of responsibility, it included the states of Colorado and New Mexico, thereby making the Commandant, Eleventh Naval District and Commander Naval Base, San Diego, responsible for a six-state region. Finally, on 1 October 1980, the Navy disestablished the Naval Districts as such, but retained the concept of area coordinators. Thus, the Commandant, Eleventh Naval District and Commander Naval Base, San Diego became simply the latter—with practically the same responsibilities he had when double-hatted.

The Commander Naval Base San Diego, a flag officer, acts as area coordinator, when necessary, to ensure the maximum possible logistics support for fleet units and their personnel. He also acts as area coordinator for the six-state region that formerly made up the Eleventh and Twelfth Naval Districts to ensure a high degree of administrative support for the fleet, shore activities, and military personnel, both active duty and retired, located in the region. This broad respon-

sibility, encompassing the immediate San Diego area operational complex and the six-state region, includes over 400 Navy and Marine Corps shore commands with about 200,000 active duty personnel and about 100,000 retired persons in California alone. It also includes over 60 percent of all the real estate owned by the Navy.

As coordinator, the Commander represents the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), and the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, within the region. As such, he represents the single point of contact for naval affairs and public relations with other government agencies, the public, and the media.

The Naval Base Headquarters staff currently consists of about fifty Navy and civilian personnel located at the foot of Broadway on Harbor Drive in downtown San Diego. One of the most important responsibilities of the Commander and this relatively small staff is to act as coordinator—when directed or requested—for the over eighty commands or activities within the San Diego area complex that provide direct support to the fleet.

Naval Station (NAVSTA)

The station is located on San Diego Bay between San Diego and National City. Its history dates back to 3 September 1919 when the city of San Diego deeded a total of 98.2 acres of marshland and tide flats to the government for the purpose of building a Docking and Fleet Repair Base.

The U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation first occupied the filled land and built a concrete ship construction plant. However, the operation was cancelled after two ships were completed because of excessive costs.

On 15 February 1921 the Navy acquired the land, buildings, and some machinery from the U.S. Shipping Board, and on 10 June the USS *Prairie*, a destroyer tender, commenced preparations for the arrival of destroyers for mothballing. She was followed shortly by the USS *Buffalo* and the USS *Rigel* as barracks and station ships, respectively.

A 2,500-ton Marine Railway was completed in early 1922, and on 23 February the Secretary of the Navy officially established the U.S. Naval Destroyer Base by General Order No. 78. Its primary mission at the time was the preservation and upkeep of decommissioned destroyers berthed there. On 1 August 1923 the CNO shifted administrative control of the Destroyer Base from Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet (i.e., Commander Destroyer Squadrons, Battle Fleet) to the Commandant, Eleventh Naval District.

By the end of 1929 the main channel to the base had been dredged to 17 feet, mooring dolphins and camels had been placed, and several buildings had been constructed, and the Navy was running out of usable waterfront property. Accordingly, Congress authorized the exchange of 9 acres of inland base property for 6 acres of waterfront land adjacent to the base belonging to the city of San Diego.

In a reversal of policy the CNO returned administrative control of the Destroyer

Base to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, through Commander Destroyers, Battle Force, on 1 April 1931. Under his command on 9 March 1933, the first floating dry dock, ARD-1, was added to the base assets.

In 1935 Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds were used to upgrade the base. During the calendar years 1935 through 1937, WPA funds of about \$252,000, supplemented by Navy funds of \$50,000 and supported by a Public Works Force and funds, accomplished a considerable amount of work and improvements. These joint economic and naval projects continued with mounting commitment of resources after 1937 as the country and the Navy prepared for what appeared to be an inevitable conflict, at least in the Pacific.

As the fleet itself geared up for the conflict, the Destroyer Base made an additional contribution by sending trained repairmen to the fleet to fill the burgeoning need for technicians to operate and maintain the sudden and expanding influx of new weapons systems and machinery. But there was a limit to the number of personnel that could be trained at the base and afloat. To meet this expanded need, Fleet Schools were established at the base in 1938.

With war imminent the CNO again vested control of the Destroyer Base in the Commandant, Eleventh Naval District, in March 1941. By 1943 the area of the base had been enlarged to over 900 acres with greatly expanded facilities, including a large graving dock and additional communications, repair, training, and recreation facilities. On 19 October 1943 the Secretary of the Navy officially changed the designation Destroyer Base to U.S. Naval Repair Base, a component of the Naval Base. After World War II the name was changed to U.S. Naval Station in September 1946.

On 1 April 1954 the CNO reorganized the Naval Station by, in part, establishing the U.S. Naval Repair Facility, San Diego, as a separate activity under the management control of the Chief, Bureau of Ships, and the military command of the Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Station. On 1 January 1965 the Naval Repair Facility was reduced to inactive status and ship repair functions aboard the Naval Station ended.

As part of the reorganization of the Naval Station in 1954, CNO also established the Service Schools activity, consisting of four schools, under the military command of the Naval Station commander. In January 1965 these schools became part of the Service School Command at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, and on 1 July 1967 the Naval Station itself was placed under the military command of Commander Service Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Improvements in personnel support and waterfront facilities have continued. Construction since then includes a modern Navy Exchange, new Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, and extensive recreation facilities. Along the waterfront new Piers 2 and 7 have the capability of accommodating *Spruance*-class destroyers and *Tarawa*-class amphibious command (LHA) ships. In addition, all piers underwent conversion to accommodate direct disposal of shipboard sewage into the base sewage system.

The Naval Station today is the major logistics support base for naval forces

in the Pacific, for other commands and activities, and for dependents. There are over fifty-three tenant activities aboard the station, including major commands such as Navy Public Works; Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair; and Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity (SIMA). There are approximately 7,000 military and 5,200 civilians working on the station. In addition, there are about 36,000 officers and men attached to the some 100 ships that berth at the piers.

In line with the planned increase in size of the Navy to about 600 combatants over the next decade, further improvements are planned along the waterfront and inland to accommodate these increased logistics and personnel support requirements. Thus, the U.S. Naval Station, San Diego, can expect to retain in the future its lead as the major logistics support base for naval forces in the Pacific.

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San Diego, Calif., Training Command, U.S. Pacific Fleet, 9 January 1943-

With the rapid expansion of the U.S. Pacific Fleet during World War II, the acute need for better trained personnel to maintain and effectively use the burgeoning new equipment and weapons systems soon became apparent. Accordingly, on 9 January 1943 the Fleet Operational Training Command, San Diego (OTCPAC), was established. The original units were located at Pacific Beach, San Diego, and Terminal Island, Long Beach, Calif. By 1945 the Commander's (COTCPAC) training responsibilities had been extended to include activities located at San Clemente Island, Santa Barbara (q.v.), Tiburon (q.v.), Treasure Island, Astoria, Oahu, Marshall Islands, Gilbert Islands, Marianas, Guam, and the Philippines. After the war most of these training facilities were disestablished. But a new one, Fleet Training Group, Yokosuka, Japan, was established. At present, it and the training detachment at Subic Bay, the Philippines, are the most remote activities attached to the command.

Commander Training Command's (COMTRAPAC) headquarters is located in a compound adjacent to and southeast of the Naval Training Center. The Com-

mander reports directly to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT) with additional duties under the Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET). As a type commander in the Pacific Fleet organization, COMTRAPAC exercises command over three Fleet Training Groups (FTG) in San Diego, Pearl Harbor, and Yokosuka, and a Western Pacific (WESTPAC) detachment at Subic Bay. In the immediate San Diego area, the Commander also exercises command over the Nuclear Weapons Training Group, the Fleet Combat Systems Training Unit, the Tactical Training Group, and the Navy Petroleum Training Unit. As a functional commander, COMTRAPAC is the immediate superior in command of four CNET commands: Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare Training Center, Fleet Combat Training Center, Fleet Intelligence Training Center, and Fleet Training Center.

One may get an appreciation of the scope of training carried out under COMTRAPAC's mandate by a quick survey of the missions of the major training commands and units under his command or supervision. The Fleet Training Groups provide surface fleet units with underway training in all facets of seamanship, operations, gunnery, and engineering and some classroom instruction. In addition, FTG San Diego serves as the Commander's lead group in the development of underway training doctrine and procedures. The Nuclear Weapons Training Group, located at NAS North Island, provides instruction in the operation, maintenance, transportation, and use of nuclear weapons. It also conducts safety and technical inspections of nuclear capable units for the various type commanders. The Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare Training Center, located in the compound with COMTRAPAC's headquarters, provides training for Navy, Coast Guard, and foreign naval personnel in various aspects of submarine and antisubmarine warfare, including the tactical use of sonar and ASW Weapons Systems and instruction in their maintenance. The Fleet Combat Training Center, located on top of Point Loma, provides training in the operation and tactical use of combat direction and control systems, including individual and team training in Combat Information Center (CIC) and Electronics Warfare (EW) procedures. Multi-threat naval warfare training and advanced training in computer-controlled combat information systems are provided with the Tactical Advanced Combat Direction and Electronics Warfare trainer known as TACDEW. The Tactical Training Group is located in the same compound as the Combat Training Center. Established in 1978, it represents the Navy's response to the complexity of modern naval warfare by considering the interaction of all types in a single environment and time frame. Known as Composite Warfare, it has become mandatory training for all line officers. The Fleet Training Center, located on the Naval Station, provides technical, operational, and functional training to individuals and teams in various aspects of shipboard evolutions and systems, such as, weapons, engineering, firefighting, and damage control.

Today Training Command, U.S. Pacific Fleet, is a broad-based organization consisting of about 300 officers and 2,000 enlisted personnel that provides instruction and training in a wide variety of shipboard equipment and evolutions

to over 10,000 individuals annually in keeping with its motto, "Training is the Source of Seapower."

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San Diego, Calif., Naval Training Center, 1916-

The Naval Training Center had its inception in 1916, when California Congressman William Kettner approached then Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt with a proposal that San Diego would donate the necessary bay and park land if the Navy would transfer its recruit training center from San Francisco to San Diego. Roosevelt was interested, but American involvement in World War I delayed the arrangement. However, in 1919 Congress approved the present site of the center, and San Diego fulfilled its promise. On 3 September 1919 the San Diego Chamber of Commerce deeded 135 acres of highland and the city of San Diego deeded 142 acres of tideland to the federal government for a Navy recruit training station. At the same time the city deeded 17.35 acres of Balboa Park land as a site for a naval hospital. Construction of the training facility began in 1921, and on 1 June 1923 the Navy commissioned the U.S. Naval Training Station, San Diego. It was manned by 10 officers and 50 enlisted men and had facilities for a maximum recruit population of 1,500 men.

At that time the shoreline of San Diego Bay was considerably further inland from the current low water mark and lacked most of the facilities now evident. This lack of space and facilities made it necessary for recruits to spend the first three of the then sixteen weeks of "Boot Camp" in wooden-walled tents in an area known as Camp Ingram. With the construction of Camp Lawrence in 1936, recruits moved into permanent barracks.

From the beginning the station had a dual mission of training both raw recruits and fleet personnel. In addition to recruit training, it was operating four fleet schools: Preliminary Radio, Yeoman, Bugler, and Band in 1923.

With the advent of World War II in 1939, the Navy embarked on a major expansion program that in three years increased the capacity of the station four-fold. During that time the Navy added 130 acres of filled land to the bay side of the station and constructed four new camps: Luce, Mahan, Decatur, and Farragut. By September 1942 the capacity of the facility reached its wartime peak of 40,000, including 25,000 recruits. In addition, the station had established or reactivated forty-one service schools to provide training in a wide variety of skills and trades for an average student population of 5,500.

In April 1944 the Secretary of the Navy upgraded the station to a group command status and redesignated it the Naval Training Center, San Diego. Three subordinate commands were established under the center commander: Recruit Training Command, Service School Command, and Naval Administration Com-