

Camp La Jolla Military Park

Camp La Jolla
National Military Park
California



Image: San Diego Historical Society

The Tour

The Camp La Jolla Military Park offers ways to create a relationship to the past and present activities of this space. This brochure provides an overview of the many things to see and learn at campaljolla.org.



Camp Callan [1] was built in 1940 as a Coast Artillery Corps replacement training center for new inductees. About 15,000 men went through a 13 week training cycle with an emphasis on modern coast

artillery and anti-aircraft defense weapons. Today, the site contains a variety of developments including: the Torrey Pines golf course and a section of the University of California at San Diego (UCSD). A few foundations [2] are all that remain of the base.

Steve Bosan [3] did his basic training as a Private at Camp Callan in 1942-43. He fought in Europe during WWII and retired from the Army as a Colonel. These drawings [4] illustrate the surveillance and shooting systems training at Camp Callan. At 85 years old Mr. Bosan was still able to recall this training in detail, even though he never used it after he left Callan and headed to Europe.

Camp Matthews [5], known as Marine Rifle Range, La Jolla prior to the entrance of the United States into World War II, was a firing range located where UCSD is now. At its peak during the war it brought as many as 9,000 men through every 3 weeks. Marines marched up from downtown San Diego, practiced shooting their rifles, and left.

Located at the former rear entrance to Camp Matthews, this sentry booth [6] remains in place on the UCSD campus. The drawings and graffiti on the inside of this structure mark the moments when young Marines from all over the United States stood watch here.

Bill Brigham [7] did his Marine rifle training at Camp Matthews. Twenty years later he returned for graduate studies. Upon discovering the memorial to Camp Matthews [8] he realized he had returned to his former place of training.



This spent bullet case [9] was recovered from one of the former Camp Matthews rifle ranges. The stamp on the bottom,



“Match FA 59,” reveals it was manufactured in 1959 at the Frankfort Arsenal and was probably shot from a Military .30-06 Springfield rifle.

Scripps Institution of Oceanography [10] is one of the oldest centers for ocean research in the world. Since 1912, Scripps has been part of the University of California. During WWII, scientists at Scripps worked with the Navy to detect German U-boats, and played a key role in planning the D-Day invasion by developing a system for forecasting waves. The outset of the Cold War brought even more ambitious projects to Scripps’ doorstep. During the 1960s, led by director Roger Revelle, it became the core around which UCSD was built, thereby sharing its history of scientific research and cooperation with the U.S. military with the new university.

Roger Revelle [11] was a scientist and scholar who was instrumental in the formative years of UCSD. He was Chief Oceanographer for the U.S. Navy’s postwar nuclear tests, leading the oceanographic and geophysical components of Operation Crossroads at the Bikini Atoll, and Operation Wigwam [12], off the coast of San Diego.



Those who supported the introduction of a University of California campus in San Diego envisioned a steady flow of engineering and science graduates to supply an able workforce to the burgeoning local defense industry. Industrialist John Jay Hopkins, founder of General Atomics, made a \$1 million pledge [13] to help construct UCSD as a technical research institute. That, with the city’s promise of land for an undergraduate university convinced the UC Regents to open a campus in San Diego.

UCSD is not unique in its integration of DoD funding and defense-based engineering and science curricula. A 2002 report by the Association of American Universities, suggests nearly 350 universities conduct Pentagon-funded research. (Turse 35)

In 1961, Physicist Herbert York [14], became the first chancellor of UCSD. His background made him a prime candidate to help realize the goals of the defense contractors who had hoped the university could supply a steady engineering workforce. He worked on the Manhattan Project during World War II, became the University of California Livermore National Laboratory’s first Director, and was Chief Scientist of DARPA.



About Camp La Jolla Military Park

Camp La Jolla Military Park is a collection of objects, sites, and events that bring the past and the present together in order to preserve a moment in our ongoing military heritage. Just as museums make the history of war tangible, this project represents the history and current research curriculum

of an educational institution that works with the defense industry.

In 1949 the U.S. War Department was reorganized as the Department of Defense (DoD). This conglomeration unified the branches of the military to share resources while codify-

ing ongoing military preparation as a service to the nation. The cultural form of military museums also makes war necessary by glorifying men and machines, justifying its means with an end. The museification of warfare becomes necessary to its production.

In a museum, objects, events, and imagery are archived and organized according to their relationships to each other. Camp La Jolla Military Park is a database that uses this process of recording to understand the University of California, San Diego’s relationship with industrialized defense. This project

evokes the museum in name and mission by placing sites, events, and participants into an archive.

Like the museum, Camp La Jolla is defined by the process of collecting. Its compilation required interviews, research, and exploration of sites to find

relationships that were not previously visible. In a time of vast information gathering, the database becomes the appropriate form through the ability to store and provide multiple options for its representation.

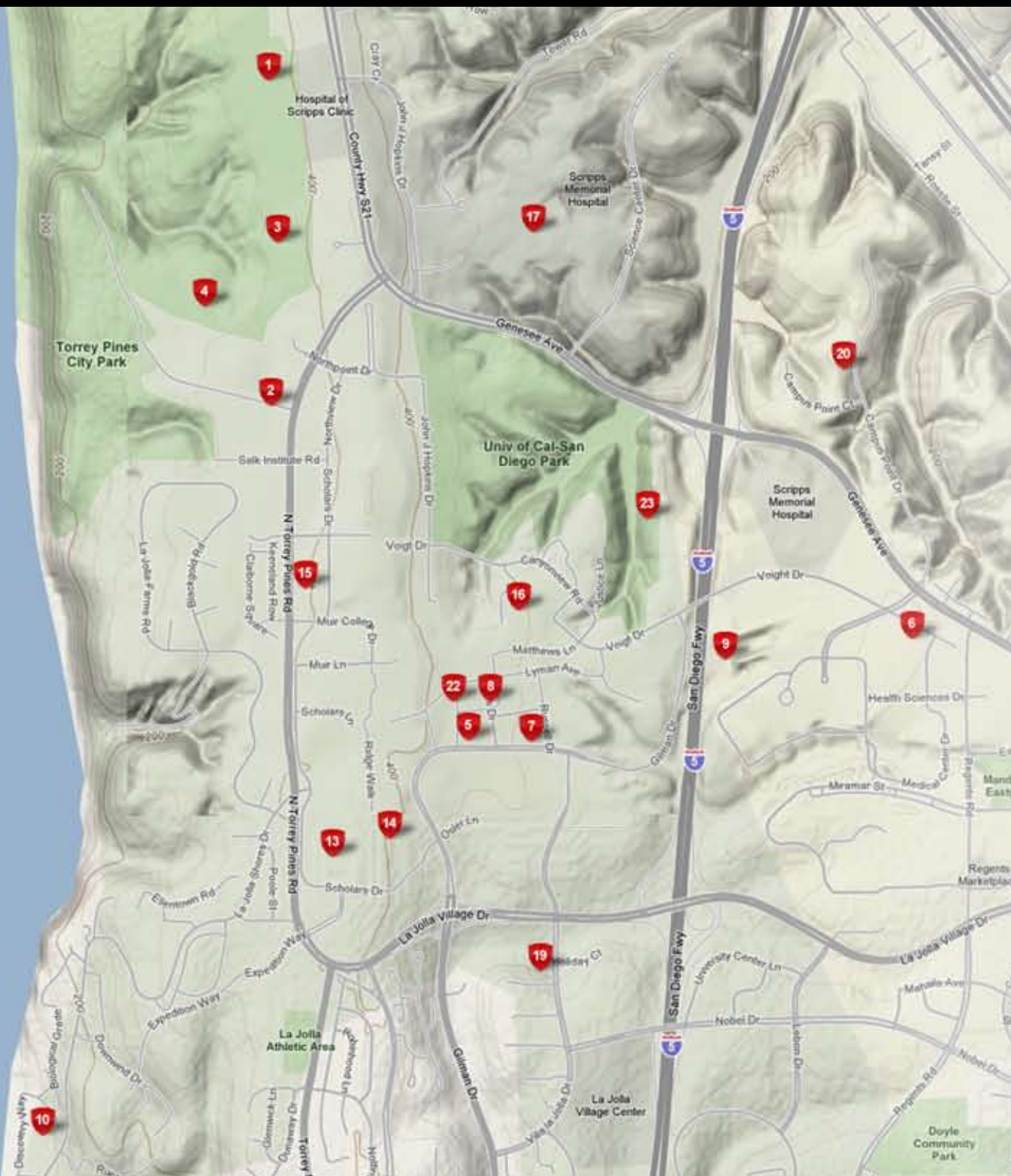
This database uses geographic coordinates, creating a relation-

ship to the history of this place in order to understand its current uses. The interface is analogous to a military reconnaissance system, allowing the ability to plot locations on a map, identify and record relationships between participants, and provide keywords to facilitate comprehension.

Requiring multiple definitions of each entry encourages the continued questioning and resolution of their relationships.

This military-like surveillance of the institutions and networks involved in the matrix of defense creation can be made tangible through the vernacular form

Touring the Battlefield



UCSD Extension [15] has been providing courses to meet the needs of the San Diego community since 1966. The Extension's Defense Technology Program provides education and training to San Diego's defense industry. They offer classes in defense technology including; Electronic Warfare, Missile Defense, Radar Systems Analysis, Information Warfare, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Engineering, and Multi-target/Multi-sensor Tracking.



defense industry, the Jacobs School now has that role.

Student teams in the Jacobs School conduct research and develop products for local businesses including the arms industry. The projects are conceptualized and funded by the defense contractors who benefit from the research. Notable participants include: General Atomics [17], Raytheon Systems, Northrop Grumman, and SPAWAR [18]*.



The Jacobs School of Engineering [16] at UCSD is the largest engineering school in the University of California system. While the Scripps Institution of Oceanography was the original portal to the de-

(CCAT) [21]* a partnership between academia, industry, and government. CCAT facilitates discoveries of technologies that address priority DoD and homeland defense needs from the research laboratory to the commercial marketplace and finally, to the battlefield.

The UCSD Triton Job and Internship Fair [22] attracts employers who create technologies for the military. Students line-up at booths, resumés in hand, while defense contractors distribute marketing brochures, keychains, logo emblazoned stress balls. The defense contractors, subcontractors, and military agencies that recruit at UCSD job fairs and



influence curriculum by funding defense-related student and faculty research are some of the largest in the world.

The University of California, San Diego is involved in the manufacture of defense in many ways. The land it inhabits was formerly a military base for training soldiers for aerial defense. Now it is a new site for training—providing a steady supply of engineering and science graduates to nearby defense contractors.

The daily, eardrum-shattering blasts of U.S. Marine jets from nearby M.C.A.S Miramar [23] concludes this



tour of the military park. The billions of dollars spent on research to develop the technologies enabling this practice routine coalesce into a visual and aural display of military superiority encouraging researchers on the ground who are all practicing maneuvers in defense of nation.

*visit camplajolla.org to view the entire map

(continued from front) of military heritage. Just as the methodology of collecting overlaps with those of historical preservation, so too does the collection borrow the name and presentation of the park. The designation, "National Military Park," is reserved for battle sites preserved by the U.S. federal

government to conserve the objects and spaces from critical moments in our nation's history. This definition is applied to the Camp La Jolla database and its contents in order to preserve this moment of global conflict.

Objects in this collection adhere to the U.S. National

Register of Historic Places (NRHP) classification for types of properties. The types, which are used by the National Park System in their designations, are building, district, object, site, and structure. Similar to this form of classification, the brochure, website, and exhibitions of the collection create an interface by attempting to

describe it. Locating history on a map, like a national park tour, is an accessible form of delivery that enables us to form relationships, defining ourselves within the context.

As the public use of the word for war migrates again, from defense, now to security, our relationship to its production

shifts also. The construction of this park, inspired by the fact that this university is located on a former military base and, like many others, conducts research and collaboration with the defense industry, intends to combine the past and present, to question the continued training of young Americans in the service of defense.

Park Hours	April 21–25, 2008, 1–4 pm, Marcuse Gallery, University of California, San Diego April 15–June 15, 2008, daily, Geisel Library
Reception	Friday, April 25, 7–9 pm; Performance at 7:30 pm Tours upon request
Park Website	http://camplajolla.org