

(b) The commandants of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Naval Districts will report to the Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet.

FRANK KERR.

A true copy. Attest:

H. HODGENS,

H. HODGENS,

Captain, U. S. Navy,

Judge Advocate.

EXHIBIT No. 2

GENERAL ORDER
No. 143

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1941.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVAL FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

1. General Orders Nos. 68 and 102 are hereby canceled.
2. Effective February 1, 1941, the Naval Forces of the United States are by this order organized into:

The United States Fleet, comprising:

- (a) The United States Atlantic Fleet,
- (b) The United States Pacific Fleet,
- (c) The United States Asiatic Fleet;

The Naval Coastal Frontier Forces,
Special Task Forces,
Special Duty Ships,
The Naval Transportation Service,
Naval District Craft,

The assignment and administrative organization of units pertaining to the foregoing will be as prescribed by the Chief of Naval Operations either in special orders or in the "Assignment of Units in the Organization of the Seagoing Forces of the U. S. Navy," and the "Assignment of Units to Naval Districts and Naval Stations."

3. The United States Atlantic Fleet, the United States Pacific Fleet, and the United States Asiatic Fleet are administrative and task organizations, and normally operate under the instructions or orders of the Navy Department. Each is under the command of a flag officer having the title "Commander-in-Chief, United States Atlantic (or Pacific, or Asiatic) Fleet." The geographical limits of command of the Commander-in-Chief, United States Asiatic Fleet, shall include the Western Pacific and the Indian Oceans and tributary waters. The eastern limit shall be the 180th meridian south of latitude 50° north and the 160th meridian east of Greenwich, north of latitude 50° north. The western limit shall be Asia, Africa, and, south of Africa, the 20th meridian east of Greenwich.

4. The United States Atlantic Fleet, the United States Pacific Fleet, and the United States Asiatic Fleet together comprise the United States Fleet, whose commander-in-chief is appointed from among the commanders-in-chief of the component fleets. The United States Fleet is an administrative organization for training purposes only, and is a task organization only when two or more fleets are concentrated, or are operating in conjunction with each other.

5. Under the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, will, through Type Commanders, prescribe standards and methods of training for all of the seagoing forces and aircraft of the Navy. Type Commanders will be designated in the "Assignment of Units in the Organization of the Seagoing Forces of the U. S. Navy", and customarily, so far as possible, the type commander will be in the same fleet as the Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet.

6. The Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, is senior to the other Commanders-in-Chief. When two or more fleets are concentrated, or are operating in conjunction with each other, the senior Commander-in-Chief is responsible to the Chief of Naval Operations for joint operations.

7. The Naval Coastal Frontier Forces, when formed, are administrative and task organizations, and operate under the Naval Coastal Frontier Commanders. Where Naval Coastal Frontiers have more than one Naval District in them, Naval Coastal Frontier Forces are subdivided into "Naval Coastal Forces" and "Naval Local Defense Forces", operating under the Naval Coastal Frontier Commanders and the Naval District Commandants, respectively. Where Naval

Coastal Frontiers include but one Naval District, the Naval Coastal Frontier Forces consist only of Naval Local Defense Forces. Commandants of Naval Districts and Commanders of Naval Coastal Frontiers have administrative responsibility direct to the Navy Department for Naval Local Defense Forces and Naval Coastal Forces, respectively. Commanders of Naval Coastal Frontiers have task responsibility to the Chief of Naval Operations for Naval Coastal Frontier Forces.

8. Special Task Forces may be formed from time to time under the Chief of Naval Operations for the accomplishment of particular tasks.

9. Special Duty Ships are those assigned to outlying naval stations, to survey duty, and to such other special details as may be designated. They operate under orders of the commandants of the stations to which they are assigned or under the Chief of Naval Operations, depending on the type of duty they are performing.

10. The Naval Transportation Service is composed of such units as may be assigned to it by the Chief of Naval Operations. This service operates directly under the Chief of Naval Operations.

11. Naval District Craft are under the command of the commandant of the naval district or station to which assigned. They consist of such naval craft and floating equipment of the district as are not in the "Naval Local Defense Forces."

FRANK KNOX,
Secretary of the Navy.

A true copy. Attest:
H. Bieseimer,
H. BIESEMEIER,
Captain, U. S. Navy,
Judge Advocate.

EXHIBIT No. 3

GENERAL ORDER
No. 170

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1942.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS AND THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
UNITED STATES FLEET

1. Pursuant to Executive Order of the President the duties of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and the duties of the Chief of Naval Operations have been combined and placed under one officer who has the title "Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations", with the rank and title of Admiral. This officer is the principal naval adviser to the President on the conduct of the war, and the principal naval adviser and executive to the Secretary of the Navy on the conduct of the activities of the Naval Establishment.

2. As Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, the officer holding the combined offices has supreme command of the operating forces comprising the several fleets, seagoing forces, and sea frontier forces of the Navy and is directly responsible, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to the President therefor.

3. The staff of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, is composed of—
(a) A Chief of Staff, with the rank of Vice Admiral, who, in the temporary absence or incapacity of the "Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations", shall act as Commander in Chief, United States Fleet;

(b) Such deputy and assistant chiefs of staff as may be necessary; and

(c) Such other officers as may be appropriate and necessary to enable the "Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations" to perform the duties of Commander in Chief, United States Fleet.

4. As Chief of Naval Operations the officer holding the combined offices is charged, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, with the preparation, readiness and logistic support of the operating forces comprising the several fleets, seagoing forces and sea frontier forces of the Navy, and with the coordi-