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5th Infantry Division
Fort Ord California
Company F
RFA Regiment
5th Infantry Division

Fort Ord
California
Within the covers of this book is a short, written pictorial presentation of a period of your life which was filled with events new and strange to you. It records the strenuous, tough life you experienced at Fort Ord. These are experiences that, as the years roll on, you will look back upon with satisfaction and great pride. During this period you prepared yourself to carry out your most serious obligation as a citizen of the United States of America.

You have qualified as an efficient and effective soldier, prepared now to take your place and carry your load as a member of a team within the United States Army. To accomplish this, you have set aside certain individual liberties and privileges but, as a disciplined and trained fighting man ready when called upon to defend your country, you have assumed added responsibilities. You are a better man because of these experiences for you have developed mentally, morally and physically. You have formed new friendships, many of which will prove to be life-long ones. You have acquired added prestige and honor as a loyal, patriotic American.

You arrived at Fort Ord as a civilian. You depart as a soldier basically trained as an infantryman and prepared to continue training as a member of an Army team. You are a qualified member of the Army. Take pride in the Army and walk proudly. You share the responsibility for the reputation of this Army, one with sacred traditions and a proud and glorious history established by our predecessors, the soldiers who defended our country so successfully in the past.

I trust we will serve again, both as soldiers and citizens. Whatever your endeavors, and wherever you go, may you walk with God.
Assistant Division Commander
BRIG. GEN. CYRUS A. DOLPH III

Commanding General, Fifth Division Artillery
BRIG. GEN. JOHN D. F. PHILLIPS

Chief of Staff
COL. THOMAS N. SIBLEY
Fort Ord, located in the historically rich and scenic Monterey Bay area, is one of the nation's permanent Army posts. It covers more than 28,600 acres, ranging from rolling plains to rugged hills that make it ideal for the post's Infantry training mission.

The post, named after Major General Edward Creasy Ord, is on the Monterey Bay, a few miles from the communities of Monterey, Pacific Grove, and Carmel on the peninsula, and 14 miles from Salinas, hub of a rich agricultural valley. San Francisco is 115 miles north of Fort Ord and Los Angeles is 340 miles southward.

General Ord achieved fame as an Indian fighter and Civil War commander. He served with Fremont's army and was a lieutenant when the present site of the near-by Presidio of Monterey was developed. He distinguished himself during the Civil War in the Battle of Iuke, operations against St. Petersburg and the capture of Fort Harrison.

Fort Ord's beginning dates back to 1917 when the government bought 15,324.5 acres for about $16,000 near what is now the post's East Garrison and it was known as the Gigling Reservation. The name Gigling was that of a German family that once lived in the area. It was bought primarily for use as a maneuver area and field artillery target range for the 11th Cavalry and the 78th Field Artillery which were then stationed at the Presidio of Monterey.

Except for a well and caretaker's house in the center and a few camp-sites, no improvements were made on the Gigling Reservation until 1938.

The first real work on the reservation started under the direction of the late Colonel (later Major General) Homer M. Groninger. With the aid of the WPA he built a large camp about a mile east of the Gigling railroad spur and cleared brush areas for future construction.
In 1940, the WPA built concrete mess halls and wooden barracks and tent platforms in the East Garrison. During that same year, work began on the million dollar Soldiers' Club. It was a project that had been conceived by General Joseph Stilwell, then commanding the 7th Infantry Division. WPA grants and donations from soldiers helped finance the building which was completed in September, 1943.

On August 15, 1940 Camp Ord was renamed Fort Ord, becoming a permanent Army installation.

A building contract for almost $3,000,000 was awarded in August, 1940, to construct barracks in the present main garrison area for the newly activated 7th Infantry Division which began training in July at Camp Ord.

During World War II, the post was a staging area for many famous fighting divisions and units. Fort Ord was visited by the 35th, 43rd, 3rd, and 27th Divisions as well as many other smaller units. At one time more than 50,000 troops were on the installation, although the average strength was about 35,000.

Following World War II, activity at Fort Ord assumed a slower pace. It became the home of the 4th Replacement Training Center in 1947. That was the framework for the re-activated 4th Infantry Division organized shortly afterward. Soon the 4th found itself in the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict. In September, 1950, however, the 4th moved to Fort Benning, Ga., and the 6th Infantry Division was re-activated here.

In 1949 Congress appropriated more than $26,000,000 in funds to provide the post with permanent buildings in place of temporary ones built during the war years. The building program got under way toward the latter part of that year.
HISTORY OF THE 5TH INFANTRY DIVISION
The 5th Infantry Red Diamond division was organized on 1 December 1917 at Camp Logan, Texas, and moved overseas during May 1918 to see action in the Anould, St. Die, and Villersex-Haye sectors of Lorraine and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne operations. After the Armistice the division occupied Luxembourg, returning to the United States in July 1919 for demobilization.

The division came into being again on 24 October 1939 upon activation at Fort McClellan, Ala. It shifted to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., in May 1940, and to Fort Custer, Mich., in December 1940, and took part in the Tennessee maneuvers August-October 1941. In September 1941 the 10th Inf. was sent to Iceland to be joined later in 1941 and 1942 by the remainder of the division. In August 1943 the 5th division moved to the British Isles.

After extensive preparations and training the division landed on Utah Beach 9 July 1944, and four days later took up defensive positions in the vicinity of Caumont. Launching a successful attack at Vidouville, the division drove on southeast of St. Lo, attacked and captured Angers, pushed across the Seine River at Fontenay-le-Comte and across the Marne to seize Rheims 30 August and positions east of Verdun. The Red Diamond division then prepared for the assault on Metz. In mid-September, a bridgehead was established and secured across the Moselle River, south of Metz in the face of very heavy opposition. On 9 November, Metz was reduced after a heavy 10-day battle.

The division crossed the German border 4 December 1944, captured Lauterbach, and elements reached the west bank of the Saar before moving to assembly areas. On 16 December the Germans launched their winter offensive and the division was thrown in against the southern flank of the Bulge, helping to reduce it by the end of January 1945. In February and March the division drove across the northeast of the Saar, cracked through the Siegfried Line, reached and crossed the Rhine River, and continued on to Frankfurt-am-Main clearing and policing the town and its environs. In April the division took part in clearing the Ruhr pocket and drove across the Czechoslovak border on 1 May, reaching Volary and Cimpeck as the war in Europe ended. The division (nicknamed “Red Devils” by the Nazis) had credited 270 days in combat.

Returning to the United States the division was inactivated at Camp Campbell, Ky., on 20 September 1946. It was reactivated 15 July 1947 at Fort Jackson, S. C., and served as a basic training division until was inactivated 30 April 1950. Again the division was reactivated as a basic training division at Indiantown Gap, Pa., on 6 April 1951, and later inactivated on 1 September 1953. Finally the Red Diamond division was reactivated on 25 May 1954 at Augsburg, Germany, to serve as part of the US Forces in Europe under NATO.

While serving in Southern Bavaria, the division constantly underwent field training to remain at the peak of combat readiness. As a portion of the US military might available to NATO the division participated in extensive maneuvers and unit training exercises.

During January, February, and March 1956, the 5th changed places with the 11th Airborne Division as part of “Operation Gyroscope” coming to Fort Ord, Calif.
THE TRANSITION

The transition from civilian to soldier is achieved with amazing swiftness. Immediately the new arrival is fully clothed and equipped; his hair is promptly cut; he is immunized against disease. In brief, he is quickly prepared to begin learning the trade of the U.S. infantryman.
NEW SKILLS.

One of the first lessons the trainee learns is pride in the uniform. Similarly, inside his barracks, he learns the importance of teamwork and cooperation, both of which will prove indispensable in the training ahead.
If the first few days of the new soldier’s life are strenuous, the eight weeks ahead will not be much different. For the trainee has many things to...
learn. He must learn the machine-gun, the bayonet, the M-1 rifle, chemical warfare and a long list of allied subjects as well.
MILITARY DRILL

Immediately upon the trainee's arrival, training in military drill begins. Fundamentals come first. They involve movements of arms and legs. Next the trainee must learn to drill in unison with his squad. By degrees, then, he advances to platoon and company drill, battalion and regiment. Here, too, teamwork is foremost.
Good morale is closely related to physical fitness. Because, the well-conditioned soldier has confidence in his own ability and in that of his unit. Thus physical training is an integral part of the trainee's life.
The soldier must be ever alert to the possibility of enemy gas attack. For this reason every trainee learns to identify various chemical agents; he learns their characteristics as well as the proper protective measures against such agents. During instructions the importance of the gas mask is repeatedly emphasized. So also is the swift application of first aid.
Training in map reading and compass is designed with two purposes in mind: first, to enable the soldier to properly orient himself at all times; and second, to enable him to move from one geographical location to another when conditions demand.
The rifle caliber .30, M-1 is the basic arm of the United States infantryman. So the trainee must concentrate on mastering this weapon. In order to do so he devotes approximately a fourth of his time learning to fire the M-1. Though weighing only
nine pounds, the M-1 is highly accurate at long range and capable of great firepower. Instructions in care and use begin logically with assembly and disassembly.

Where does this part go?
Sighting & Aiming

From the classroom the trainee moves out to the Rifle Instruction Circle (RIC). Here he begins to learn the four basic firing positions—standing, kneeling, sitting and prone.

Before going on the range the soldier must know what to look for when he peers through the sights of his M-1. Further preliminary instructions include sight pictures, triangularization boards and how to use the sighting and aiming bar.
and Positions
Trainees await their turn

ON THE

After the RIC the next phase of rifle training is enacted on the 1,000-inch range. Here for the first time the trainee uses live ammunition. And here he begins to apply principles learned in previous drills.
RANGES

The real test of the trainee’s proficiency with the M-1 takes place on the known-distance range. Now he formally qualifies for record at distances of 200, 300 and 500 yards. All he has learned—correct breathing, trigger squeeze, proper positions—is brought into play.

Blackening sights

The score
Transition

With firing on the known-distance range behind him, the trainee is now ready for marksmanship in the field. Transition firing presents new problems under new conditions. Gone is the familiar bull’s-eye. Now the trainee is confronted with life-sized targets that leap up without warning, at unexpected distances. On the transition range accuracy alone is not enough. It must be coupled with instant reflexes.
Firing
The carbine offers the ground soldier a comparatively light rapid-firing weapon characterized by accuracy at close range. Training in the care and use of the carbine is similar to that for the M-1.

The prone position, by the numbers
Communications are the nerves of an army. Trainees must be familiar with at least the problems involved in establishing them. Instructions in signal communications cover the use of the field telephone, sound power phone and the handle-talkie. They also include how to lay telephone wire under combat conditions.
An overall view of firing line and targets

The rocket launcher is operated by two men functioning as a team. All trainees must be familiar with the launcher; for it furnishes the ground

Masks protect eyes and face

The rocket launcher is operated by two men
soldier with a weapon of tremendous striking force, one especially potent against hostile tanks and armored vehicles.
In attack the mission of the infantryman is to close with the enemy and either capture or destroy him. This principle is the nucleus of instructions in close combat.
In conjunction the trainee is taught the value of teamwork and firepower when attacking an objective. He learns how to utilize supporting fire and terrain as well.

The hand grenade is used in close.
The bayonet is essentially an offensive weapon; so aggressiveness is the watchword throughout. Skill with the bayonet promotes confidence and enables the soldier to defend himself, disarm his enemy and destroy him.

The bayonet course
TRAINING

The bayonet charge
HAND GRENADES

The hand grenade is essentially a close combat weapon. Trainees receive intensive schooling in the three types of grenades—fragmentation, concussion and smoke.
RIFLE GRENADES

Gunpowder instead of muscle is the propelling force behind the rifle grenade. Its range and impact are therefore greater than those of the hand grenade. Capable of both high angle fire and flat trajectory fire, the rifle grenade greatly intensifies the infantryman's firepower.
The squad is the basic tactical military unit. Accordingly each member of the squad must be well trained in the rudiments of ground warfare. All trainees practice maneuvering day and night with their squads. Battle conditions are closely simulated.
TACTICS
High rate of fire is a characteristic of the light machine gun, caliber .30. Extremely mobile, it gives the infantryman a powerful weapon on either defense or offense. Training covers field-stripping, head-spacing and actual firing.
MACHINE GUN

Loading belts
FIELD SANITATION

Life in the field can be relatively pleasant—provided certain rules are observed. All trainees must learn to maintain standards of cleanliness and sanitation, even under adverse conditions. The health and comfort of troops depend on observance of such standards.
Today food served by the army is both healthful and appetizing. During the more active phases of training nothing is so welcome to the soldier as sight of the field kitchen with steaming hot chow.
Foliage, shadows, terrain—these are the basic tools used in effective camouflage and concealment. By means of lecture and practice in the field trainees learn how to camouflage positions, vehicles, and emplacements. They learn valuable tricks and deceptions which fool the enemy and lead to his destruction.
The trainee must learn how to adjust himself to life in the field. Bivouac is useful in this respect since it embraces the full scope of outdoor life. It shows the trainee first-hand what conditions in the field are like and teaches him how to cope with such conditions.

A cold drink is a welcome tonic
MINES AND...

Probing for mines with bayonets

Ignorance of mines and booby traps can be hazardous. Thus all trainees must be familiar with the characteristics and uses of these weapons. After lecture and
BOOBY TRAPS

How to make a booby-trap out of a grenade

demonstration, trainees practice in the field. They learn how to detect enemy mines and booby traps and they learn how to neutralize them.

The mine detector in operation
INfiltration Course

Navigating waryly under barbed wire

The Infiltration Course as viewed by the machine-gunner
Each trainee must pass through the infiltration course. Here he crawls cautiously forward on his stomach while machine-gun bullets sail overhead. Introduced to the sound and smell of battle on the infiltration course, the soldier is thus steeled against the initial shock of combat.
The Army maintains a reasonable balance between work and play. Excellent recreational facilities are available on post. They include libraries, tennis courts, golf courses, gymnasiums, baseball diamonds and gridirons. After the first four weeks, passes into town are a welcome break in the routine.
The Post Library is well stocked
Sports within the Army are traditionally popular, and competition is keen. The will-to-win promoted by athletics is characteristic of the soldier.
PHYSICAL TRAINING TEST

In order to withstand the rigors of ground warfare, the soldier must have determination, stamina and well-conditioned body. Physical training tests decide if the trainee is thus qualified.
Proficiency tests are a concentrated capsule review of the soldier's basic training. They indicate whether or not the trainee has absorbed the fundamentals of the infantryman's trade. Having successfully passed these tests, the soldier is then ready for more technical and advanced training.

Trainees check their knowledge of the compass.

Loading the rocket launcher.

A check for windage.
Frequent inspections cover barracks, equipment, clothing and the trainee himself. Inspections help maintain the high standards characteristic of the military profession. They advance morale and so the general effectiveness of the soldier.

INSPECTIONS
PASS IN REVIEW
When the trainee completes his basic training his service record is brought up to date and his equipment thoroughly checked. Meanwhile he stands by for the next assignment, ready for stateside duty or work overseas. In either case he departs a qualified member of the United States Army.
THE SOLDIER'S PRAYER

Almighty God, Our Heavenly Father, though dedicated throughout our lives to the cause of peace, we now begin to learn the cause of war. In Your Name, and in defense of Your doctrines, we now exchange the pen for the sword, the book for the gun, the warm and friendly comforts of home for the cold and trying hardships of the field.

At this time we pray for strength to follow in the footsteps of the founding fathers in proclaiming anew the right to live, to work, and worship in freedom. Guide us so that we may train and grow into men endowed with courage, steeped in honor, rooted in deep patriotism, and consecrated to the Divine principles of human rights. Imbue us with a greater love and respect for Your Holy Name. And in all things teach us to conduct ourselves so to merit Your continued favor upon us, our homes and our nation.

Be Thou ever near us in all our endeavors and finally, through Thy Grace, grant us peace and victory. Amen.
MESSAGE FROM COLONEL MANESS

My congratulations to you upon successfully completing a difficult and significant phase of your military training. During your period of active duty with the RFA Regiment you have been taught the basic skills of the Infantry Soldier and have become proficient with his weapons.

In addition to your newly acquired military knowledge you have made new acquaintances which may mature into life-long friendships. You are now able to assume responsibilities in your hometown as a well-trained citizen-soldier. Keep in mind the three major attributes of leadership listed by General Maxwell D. Taylor and utilized as the RFA Regimental motto: "Character, Professional Competence and Human Understanding." Continue your training faithfully and be prepared to accept ever-increasing leadership positions in your Reserve Unit and your community.

LEWIS E. MANESS
Colonel Infantry
Commanding
INTRODUCTION: The following is an explanation of the regimental coat of arms:

REGIMENTAL CREST:
On a wreath of blue and gold is a lone Cypress Tree which signifies the place of origin of the RFA Regiment. The Cypress tree is a replica of the one found at Cypress Point in Monterey, California.

SHIELD:
The shield of the regiment depicts the story of its origin, mission and purpose. On the upper left hand corner, imbedded on a blue background, is the crest of the 20th U. S. Infantry. This signifies that the personnel of the RFA Regiment originally came from the 20th.
On the upper right hand corner, in black, is the Infantryman's helmet, on which is superimposed a lamp of knowledge in silver. This denotes the mission of the regiment which is to instill in each member an adequate background of military knowledge.
At the base of the shield, in a field of green, is the Minute Man, amid a background of 13 stars, symbolic of the citizen-soldier who determined the fate of our nation during the Revolutionary War of 1776.

MOTTO:
The motto, Virtus, Vis et Veritas, the nearest Latin translation of the words used by the Army Chief of Staff, General Maxwell D. Taylor, in a speech given at the Citadel. At that time he listed the three most important attributes of great American military leaders: “Character, Professional Competence and Human Understanding.”

REGIMENTAL INSIGNIA:
The distinctive insignia represents a replica of the shield. At its base is enscribed the regimental motto.

MISSION
The right and obligation of all able-bodied citizens to bear arms in the service of the Nation has been recognized from the earliest colonial times. The colonists realized that there were two possible ways for a nation to maintain its military strength. One was to determine the forces needed in case of war and set up a regular army establishment. The second method was to maintain a relatively small standing army in peacetime and reinforce them with a strong reserve force — the principle of the citizen-soldier.
The first test came with the Revolutionary War in 1776 where the Minute Men determined the fate of our nation. This was followed by the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish American War, the First World War, the Second World War and finally the Korean conflict. In all of these skirmishes, our civilian-soldier came to arms from the factories, farms and schools, to win the victories that preserved our way of life.
Congress, realizing in this unstable world that only the might of a nation would keep the peace, passed the Reserve Forces Act on 9 August 1955. The purpose of the Act was to improve the measures by which our reserve forces could be so organized and trained, so that in the event of war they could be utilized quickly to augment the active forces in combat and to carry out defense and internal missions in the United States. The Act offers the youth of this country a means of discharging their military obligations without seriously disrupting their careers or education.
On 1 April 1956, another chapter in the long history of our nation unfolded when a new regiment joined the rolls of the U. S. Army. Because of its primary mission of training the six-month reservists, the unit adopted as its name, “The Reserve Forces Act Regiment.”
The first group of the Reserve Forces Act volunteers were graduated from their six months of training in a retreat ceremony on Thursday, 15 March 1956. Eighteen volunteers from Company A returned to their homes as civilian-soldiers, guardians of our nation. It was a small group, but they set the precedent and paved the way to this important military training program, the success of which depends on their leadership and those to follow.
They will become members of the Reserve, a traditional American way of life, following in the Spirit of the Minute Men of 1776. They are the citizen-soldiers who have always come to the aid of their country in the time of need and who have won the Nation’s great battles.
REGIMENTAL STAFF


FIRST BATTALION

Left to right: 2nd Lt. Gerald E. Brinkhurst, Asst. Adjutant; Major Roy G. McCarren, Executive Officer; Lt. Colonel Franklin V. Johnston, Jr., Commanding Officer; 1st Lt. Wesley G. Jones, Adjutant; Captain Chester W. Van Orman, S-3.

SECOND BATTALION

Left to right: SFC Juan P. Santiago, S-4 Sgt.; SFC Emmet A. Abels, Opsn. Sgt.; Capt. Lorenzo D. Laughlin, Jr., S-3; Maj. James H. Shaw, Commanding Officer; Capt. Chester C. Myers, Executive Officer; M/Sgt. Cecil L. Shofner, Sgt. Major; M/Sgt. Pedro Rodriguez, S-3 Sgt.
Reserve Forces Act Regiment Big Hit With Brass and EM

First All-RFA Unit Indicates Success Of Unique Program

"There was one man about a month ago in the Reserve office at Fort Ord who submitted a statement that he was interested in joining the Reserve Forces," said Lt. Col. J.R. Treadwell, Jr., commanding officer of the First RFA Regiment at Fort Ord. 

RFA's in Fort Ord have been making headlines in recent months with the arrival of new personnel and the development of new programs. The Reserve Forces Act, which went into effect on July 26, 1955, provided a legal basis for the creation of Reserve Forces units, and the First RFA Regiment at Fort Ord was the first such unit to be established.

The regiment was formed largely from volunteers, many of whom were already serving in the active Army or Navy. The unit was organized in three companies, each with a strength of about 100 men. The regiment's primary mission was to train and prepare its personnel for service in the event of a national emergency.

The regiment's success was due in large part to the effort of its officers and non-commissioned officers, who worked tirelessly to organize and train the unit. The regiment's first exercise as a unit was held in September of 1955, and it was a resounding success. The exercise was conducted in the California desert, and the regiment was put through a series of tests that simulated various combat scenarios.

In conclusion, the RFA Regiment at Fort Ord is a testament to the success of the Reserve Forces Act. The regiment has been well-received by the community, and it is expected to play an important role in the defense of the nation.
COMPANY F

RFA REGIMENT

FORMATION DATE: 21 January 1957 — GRADUATION DATE: 16 March 1957

2/LT. HEBER N. PADGET
Executive Officer

1/LT. H. B. NEUMANN
Company Commander

2/LT. PHILIP H. KOONCE
Platoon Leader

M/SGT. ROY L. ROSE
First Sergeant

M/SGT. BURTIS E. DAVIS
Platoon Leader

SFC ROY GUNTER
Mesa Steward

SFC TRAVIS TONEY
Supply Sergeant

SFC WILLIE NELSON
Asst. Supply Sergeant

SFC JOHN ALLCHIN
1st Platoon Sergeant

SFC BILLY D. McCARTY
Company Clerk
PHYSICAL TRAINING
AND
MAP READING
Jack W. Blank
Ronald D. Bondwine
Warren A. Bogle
Charles S. Bonsen
Robert G. Boyer

Robert E. Brown
Myron P. Brady
Hoyt W. Brewster, Jr.
Boyd N. Brown
Geoffrey M. Brown

Michael W. Bruen
Kenneth R. Brusseau
Roger F. Brusseau
Neil V. Brown
Frederick E. Burge

Ivan L. Caldwell
Norman L. Campbell
William H. Chadwick
Robert L. Chantier
Lawrence Chase

Garland V. Christiansen
Larry R. Chlapy
David C'mith
Curtis Clark
Robert N. Clark
5 MACHINE GUNS
AND
OPEN HOUSE
FIELD CHOW
AND
GRENADES
TRANSITION FIRING

AND

C B R
PHYSICAL TRAINING TESTS

AND

ROCKET LAUNCHER
GO ARMY... AND GROW!

Yes... soldiers grow in the Army!
With basic done, each member of this graduating class leaves a bigger man. A man who has grown in self-confidence, in team spirit, in know-how. And with his new assignment, each man will continue to grow, enjoying new opportunities—broadening horizons. The following pages show how this class will make time, not mark time, in the Army!
ARMY SCHOOLS teach more different kinds of subjects than perhaps any other single school, college or university in the world. In the vast network of Army technical schools, over 300 courses are offered—everything from accounting to welding. Those trainees taking technical courses are taught by top professionals. In their classrooms and laboratories, they use the most modern equipment in the world. Still other trainees are taught on the job itself. They learn by doing.

Whichever training a soldier is given, one thing is certain—he will grow into an expert in his field, with the skill that assures a job well done.
JOB TRAINING

Focusing on a Medical Career

Mechanics tune up for a smooth running job
GROWTH THROUGH TRAVEL

The Army provides many travel opportunities. Assignments taking a soldier to various parts of this country may be only a prelude to a tour overseas...where a soldier will have ample time to really explore an exciting foreign land. Wherever his duty takes him, he will see new sights, learn new customs, make new friends. Traveling and observing different ways of life give a soldier a new perspective on his own.
THERE are three Army roads to knowledge. First—the United States Armed Forces Institute, which conducts the largest correspondence school in the world. Through USAFI, thousands of soldiers finish their high school education. A second Army program offers courses at many civilian schools and colleges which may be attended in off-duty time. An ambitious soldier may even get his college diploma by this method. Finally, there are Education Centers in hundreds of Army camps and posts, daily teaching subjects the soldiers themselves have chosen. Through these three programs, soldiers have an opportunity to carry their education just as far as they wish.
GROWTH THROUGH CHARACTER GUIDANCE

The spiritual and moral character development of every soldier is extremely important to the Army. The opportunity for a soldier to worship in his own religious faith is a fundamental part of Army life. Many active programs are conducted by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains. There is always a sympathetic counselor ready to help any soldier with his religious or personal problems.

In addition, Army discipline builds the moral fiber of each soldier. It is discipline that develops self-control, self-respect, and self-reliance—discipline that creates clean-minded, clean-living soldiers.

The Army’s character guidance program, with its strong spiritual and moral foundation, serves as a valuable lesson in developing good citizenship in every soldier.
GROWTH THROUGH LEADERSHIP

The Army is eager to develop young officers from enlisted ranks. Its Officer Candidate Courses are always open to properly qualified enlisted men. While every soldier cannot become an officer, each man has an equal chance and each will be given promotions as they are merited. With every step up the ladder, a soldier becomes capable of handling greater responsibility. His self-confidence increases and so does his stature as a leader. He knows what it means to "Go Army...and grow!"
TO THE PARENTS:

CONGRATULATIONS! With the completion of his basic training, your son has taken an important step forward. He will now have the chance to grow in the many areas we have already indicated. When he comes back to you, he'll be a bigger person in every way. You'll notice the difference and be proud of him. And should he reenlist at the end of his present term, he will be eligible for any opportunities he may now have missed. He will have an opportunity to choose his technical training, his branch of service or his travel—new opportunities to plan a rewarding service career.

The next time your son is home, why not discuss the possibilities of an Army career with him? Weigh the pros and cons together. Compare his prospects in civilian life with the many benefits the Army offers...benefits that increase with service. The Army provides a rich and rewarding future...a career worthy of the most serious consideration by both you and your son.