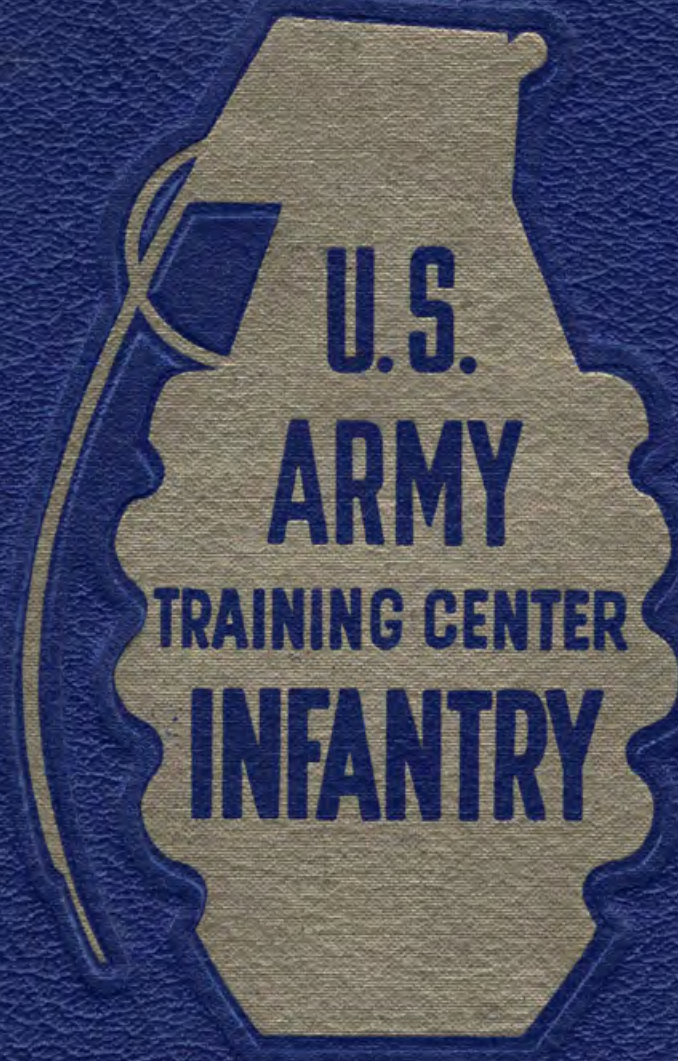




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The mission of the Command History Office is to document, record, and tell the story of the Institute and the United States Army on the Central Coast of California. More information about this mission, the historical resources we curate, and services offered to the public (subject to resource limitations) can be found at www.dliflc.edu.

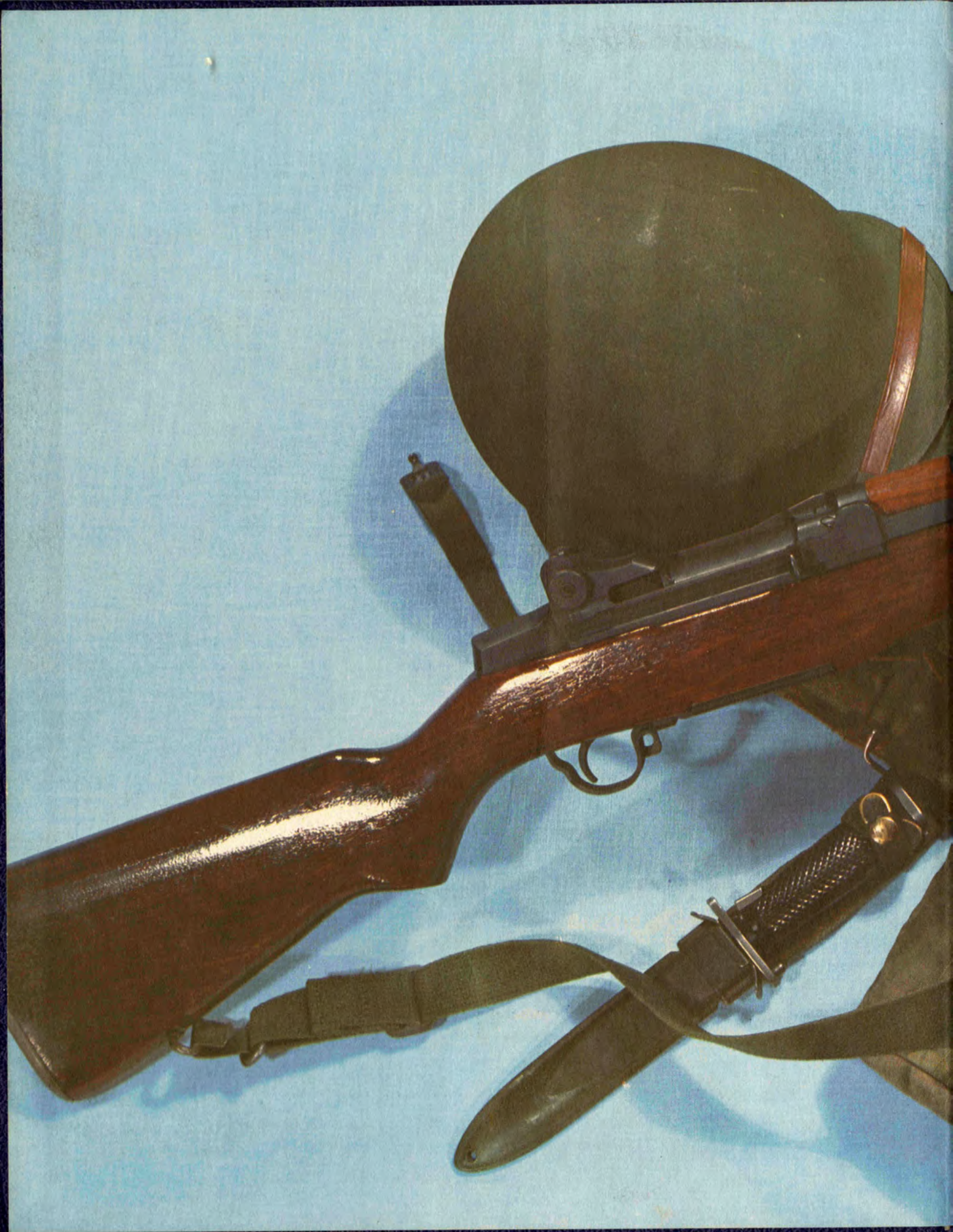


COBT ODD
CALIFORNIA
TUN I UNU

COMPANY B

10th BATTLE GROUP

3rd BRIGADE



Jun - July 1962



history of fort ord

SAILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont's Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was in command.

(continued inside back end sheet)



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major general carl f. fritzsche
commanding general

MAJOR GENERAL CARL F. FRITZSCHE was born in Cleveland, Ohio, 27 March 1903. After attending Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, for two years, he entered the United States Military Academy, graduating in 1928.

General Fritzsche's first assignment was with the 10th Infantry at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Subsequent assignments include: The Infantry School at Fort Benning; 15th Infantry at the American Barracks, Tientsin, China; instructor at the U.S. Military Academy and later commander of a company of cadets there; Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth; Intelligence Officer, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Houston; Fort Knox with the 6th Armored Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, as Operations Officer and later Adjutant; Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, 1st Armored Division, Fort Knox and in the European Theater.

Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army; tactics instructor and Director of Physical Education at West Point; Executive Officer, Department of Tactics there; Intelligence Staff Officer, 12th Army Group in Europe; Deputy Assistant, and later Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence of U.S. Forces in European Theater; Assistant Deputy Director of Intelligence, Division of the European Command; Intelligence Division of the Army General Staff; National War College and upon graduation in June 1949, assumed command of the 23rd Infantry Regiment, Fort Lewis; instructor of the Army War College; and a tour at Carlisle Barracks.

Far East Command in April 1952, and became Assistant Commander of the 25th Infantry Division in Korea; appointed Assistant Commandant of the Infantry School in May 1955; to Korea as Chief, United States Military Advisory Group to the Republic of Korea, until appointment as Chief of Staff, Fifth U.S. Army in June 1957.

He was assigned as Commanding General of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord, California, 15 October 1958.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star Medal, and foreign decorations including the Belgian Croix de Guerre with Palm, the French Legion of Merit and the Czechoslovakian War Cross.



brigadier general

a. g. elegar

deputy commanding general

BRIGADIER GENERAL A. G. ELEGAR, born in Denver, Col., 30 December 1906, was graduated from Tulsa (Okla.) High School in 1925, attended West Point and was graduated in June 1931.

Following graduation, he held various troop assignments with Infantry units in the United States and Hawaii and attended the Infantry Officers Advanced Course in 1938. He was graduated from the Command and General Staff College special course in 1941; the Armed Forces Staff College in 1951; and the Army War College in 1957.

In March 1943, he was named AC of S, G-3, of the 80th Inf. Div. and served in that capacity throughout the campaigns of General Patton's 3d Army in Europe. He was Military Attache to Ecuador in 1946 and in 1947-48 was assigned as Asst. G-3 with the US Army Group in Turkey. He was then assigned to the Office of the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3, Department of the Army in 1949. In 1953 he was named Commanding Officer of the 33d Infantry RCT at Ft. Kobbe, CZ., and in 1955-56 was the AC of S, G-3, US Army Caribbean. He was assigned as AC of S, G-3 with I Corps (Group) in August 1957, and in October was named Chief of Staff, I Corps (Group).

His awards include Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Commendation Ribbon w/Metal Pendant, French Croix de Guerre w/Palm, Belgian Croix de Guerre w/Palm, Order de la Couronne w/Palm (Officer grade, Belgium) and Abdon Calderon 1st Class, Equador.



COLONEL H. F. HABERMAN, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord, California, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 6 July 1912. He was graduated from Ripon College, at Ripon, Wisconsin, after which he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Infantry.

After assignments to Fort Benning, Georgia, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he served in the European Theater with the 39th Infantry Regiment, 9th Infantry Division, followed by a tour with the Munich Military Post in Germany.

In the spring of 1949, Colonel Haberman returned to the U.S. as Deputy Commander of the Student Brigade at Fort Benning. He activated and commanded the Officers Candidate Regiment there for over a year; in 1952, he was assigned as Senior Army Advisor to the Hawaiian National Guard.

Colonel Haberman became Chief of the Fifth U. S. Army Reserve Components at Chicago in 1955 where he served until assigned to Fort Ord in September 1957 to command the 4th Brigade. He assumed the duties of Chief of Staff here in October 1958.

colonel

h. f. haberman

chief of staff



**familiar
scenes**









american red cross



golf

presidio of monterey
toward ft. ord







bayonet training





trainfire







close combat course





squad patrolling

dismounted drill



pole climbing





grenades



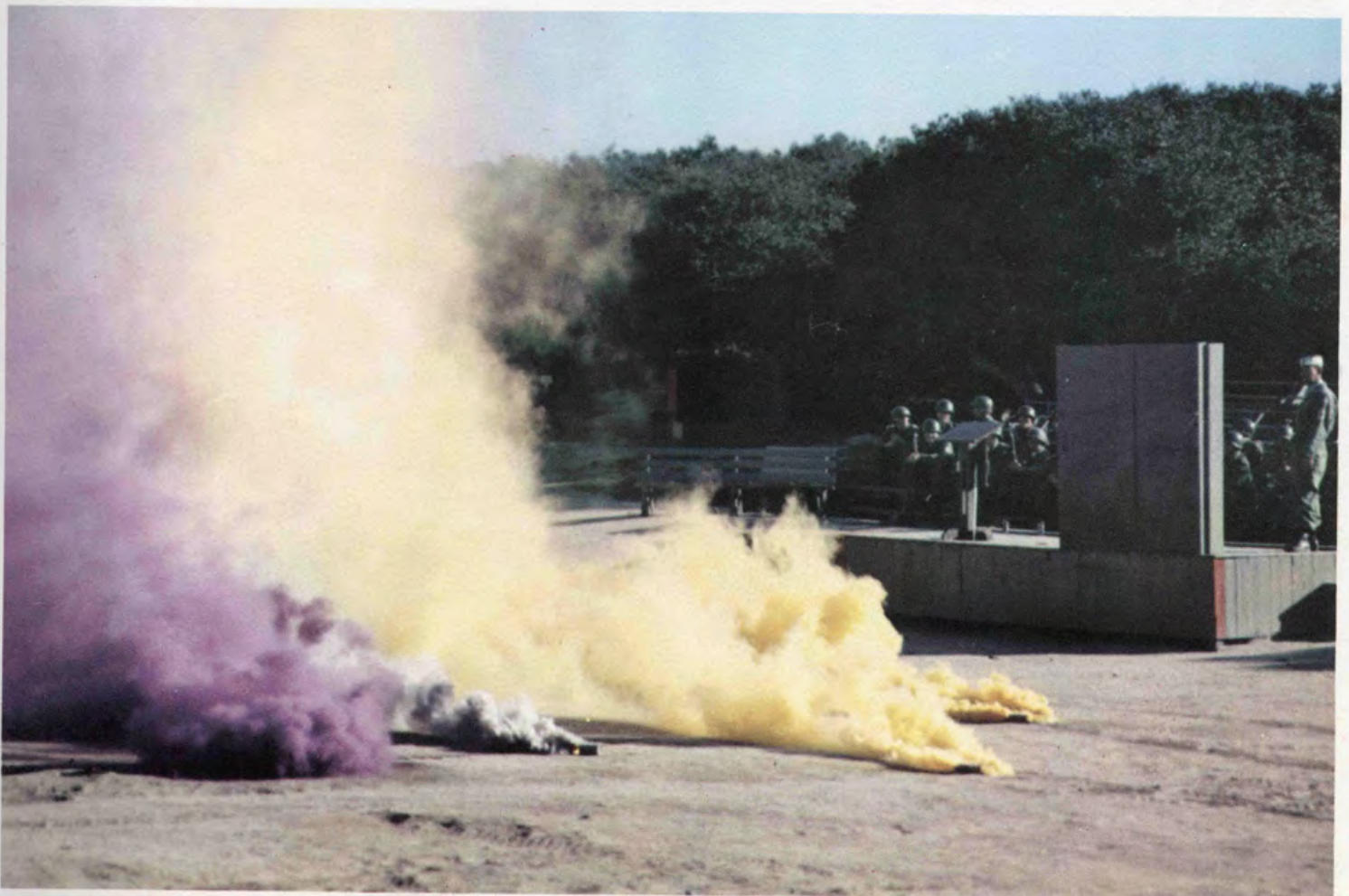
flame thrower



m
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s



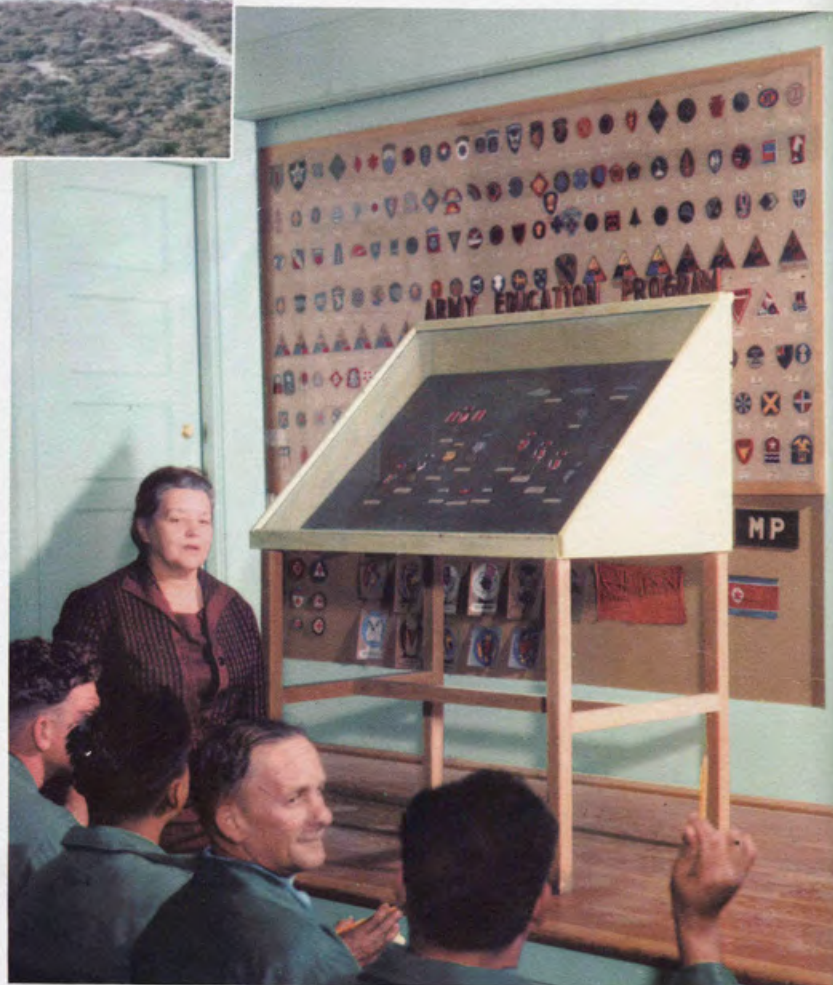
chemical, biological and radiological warfare





**simulated
atomic
blast**

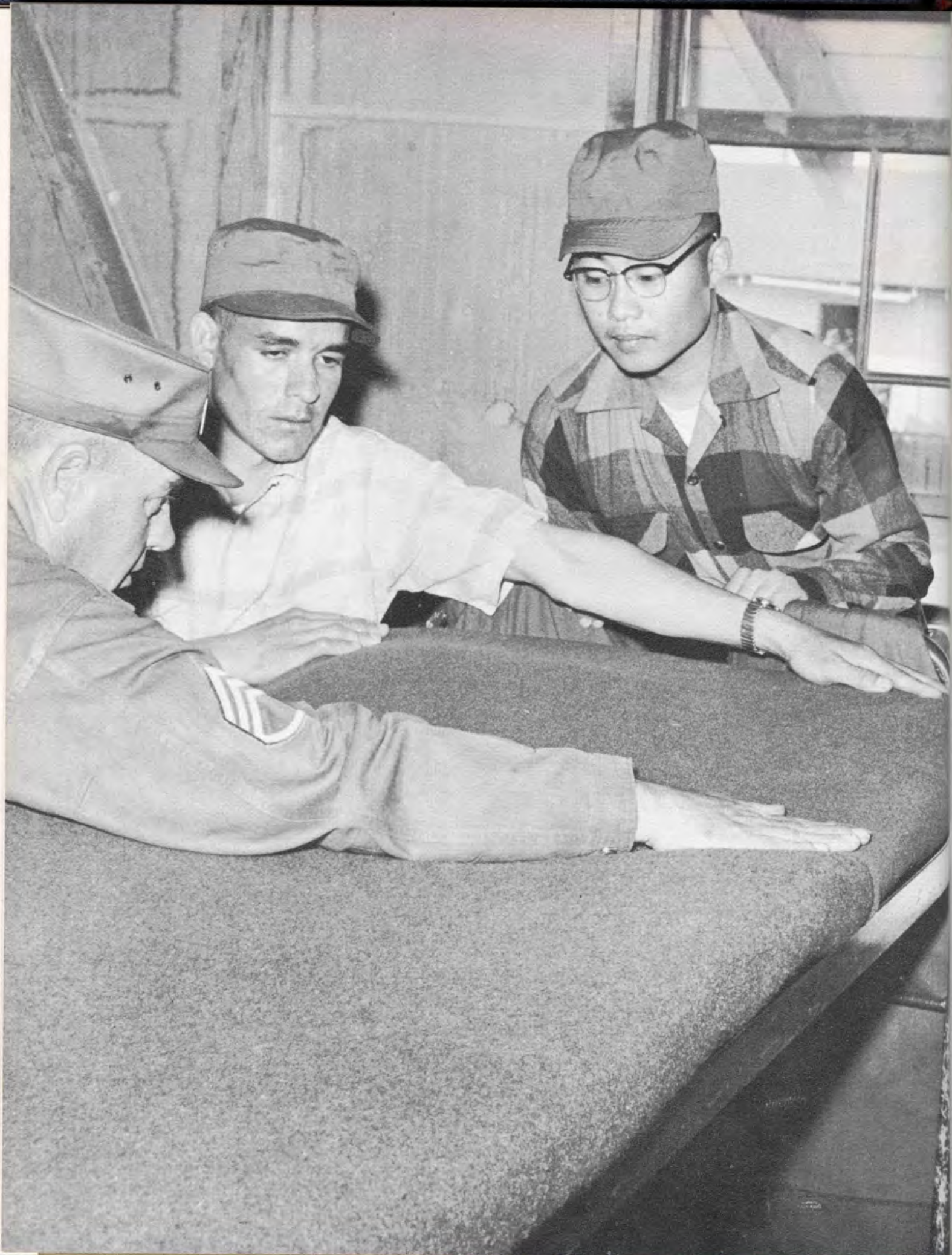
**army
education
program**





receiving
center

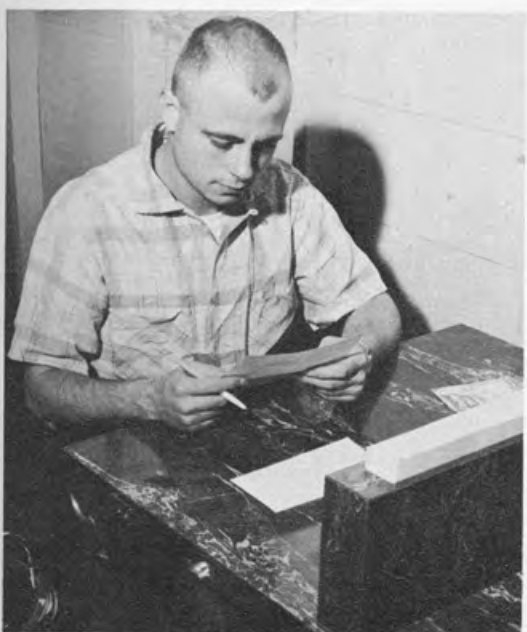
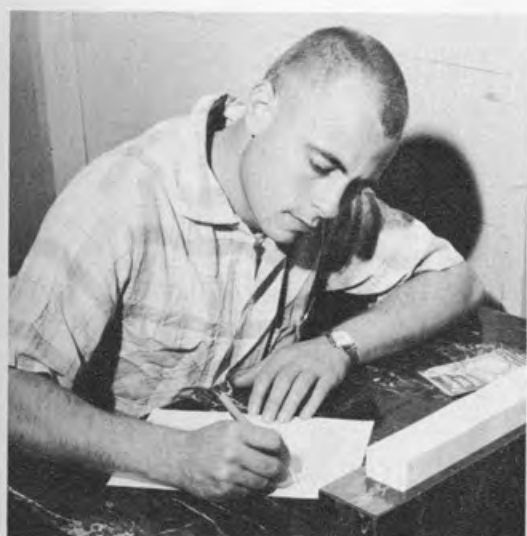


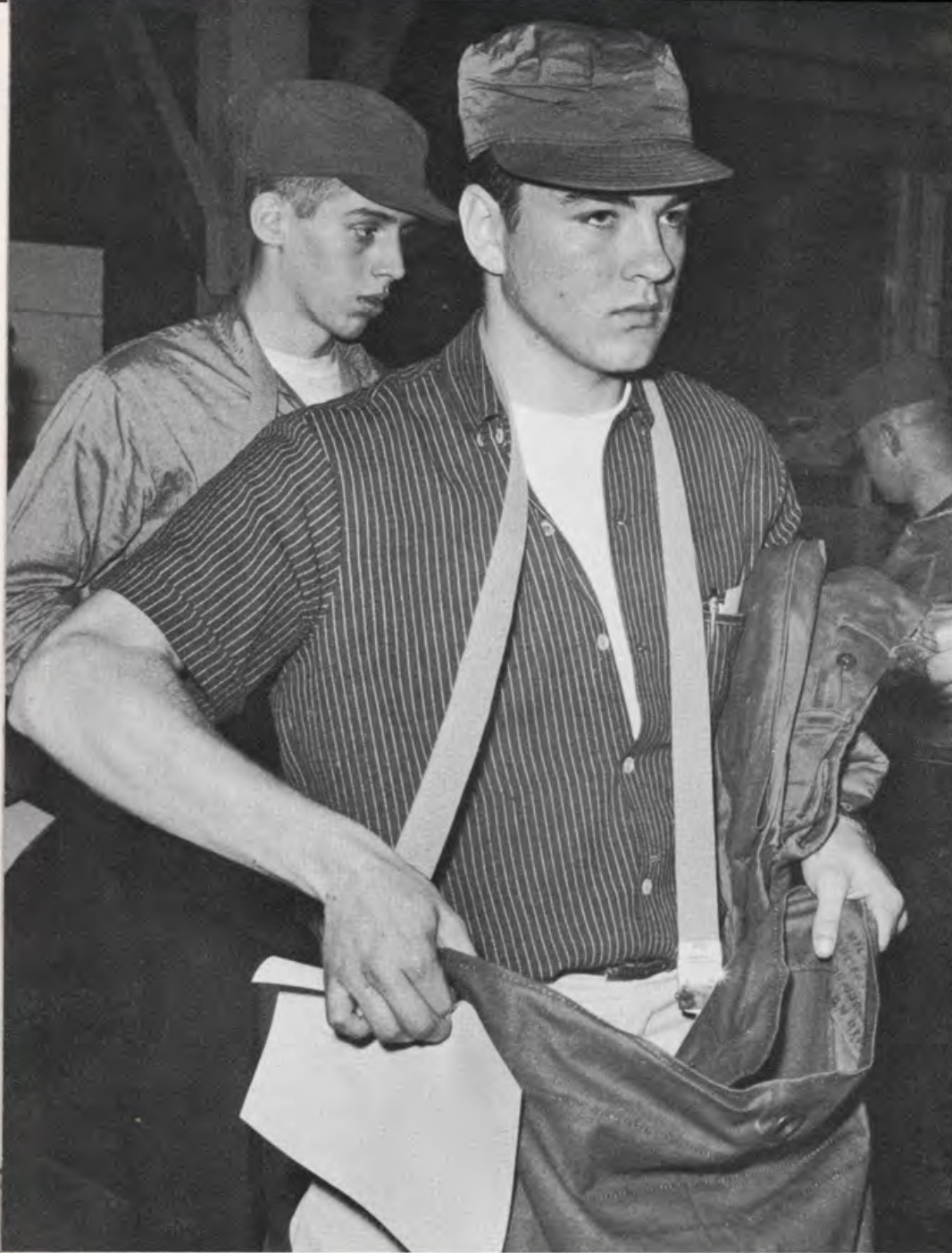


bunk making



writing and calling home





clothing issue

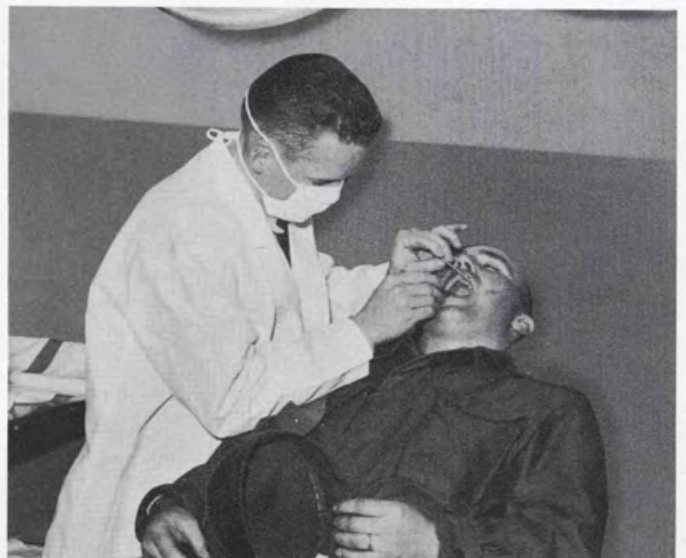




hair cuts

shots

dental check





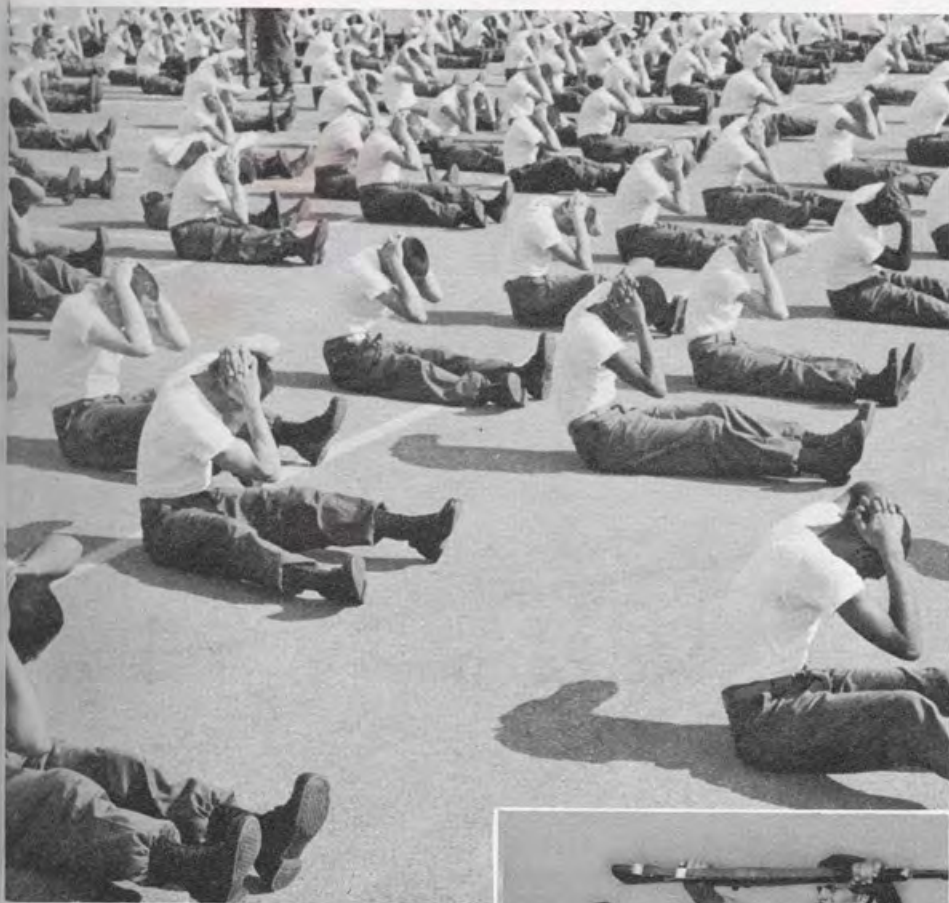
processing _____



shipping to _____
training company



physical training



p. t.
with rifles



first aid



signal communication



**rifle
instruction circle**



**marking and pasting
targets**





m-1 known distance range



transition and field firing





field fortification



bayonet





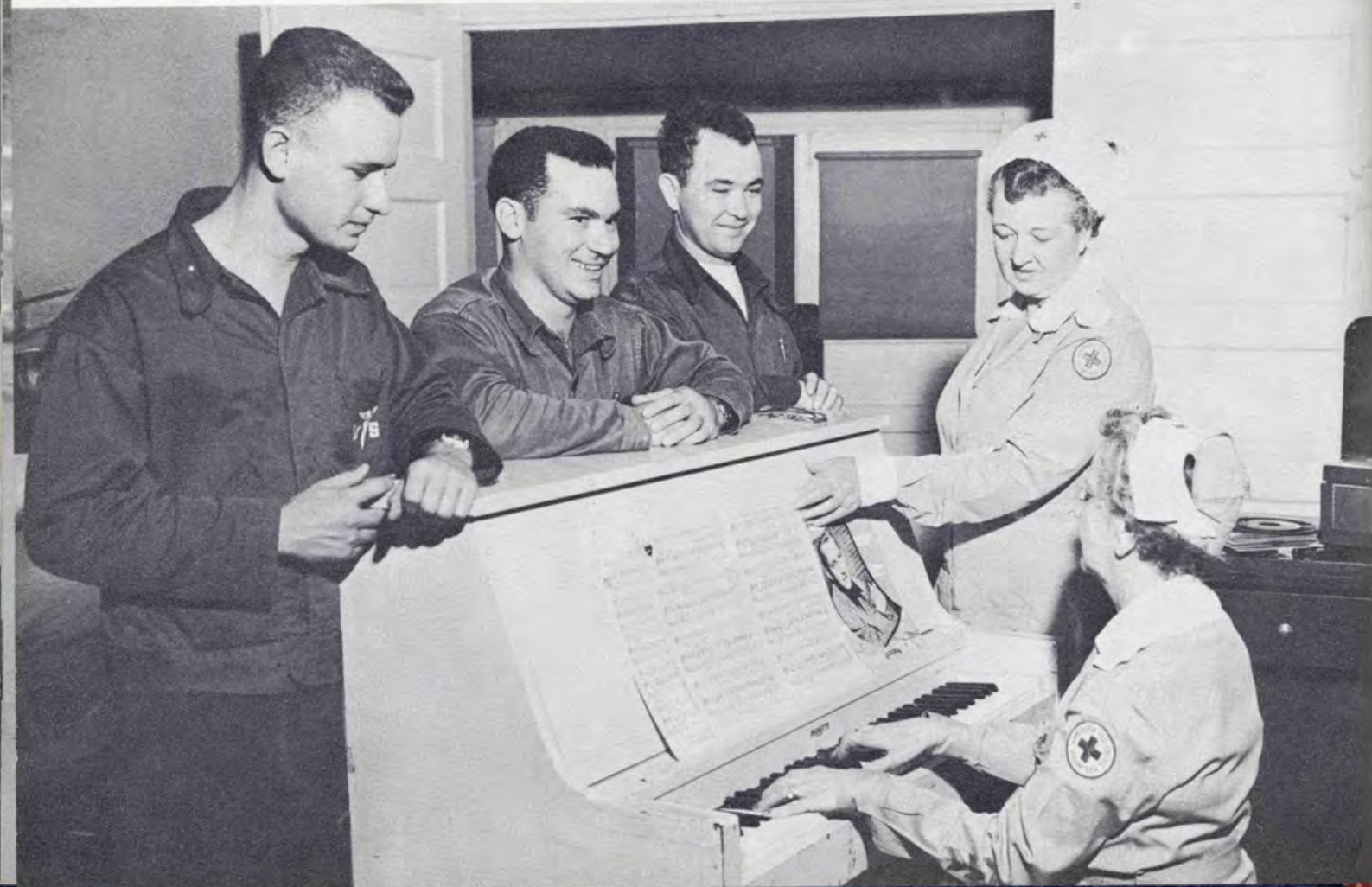
◀ infiltration course

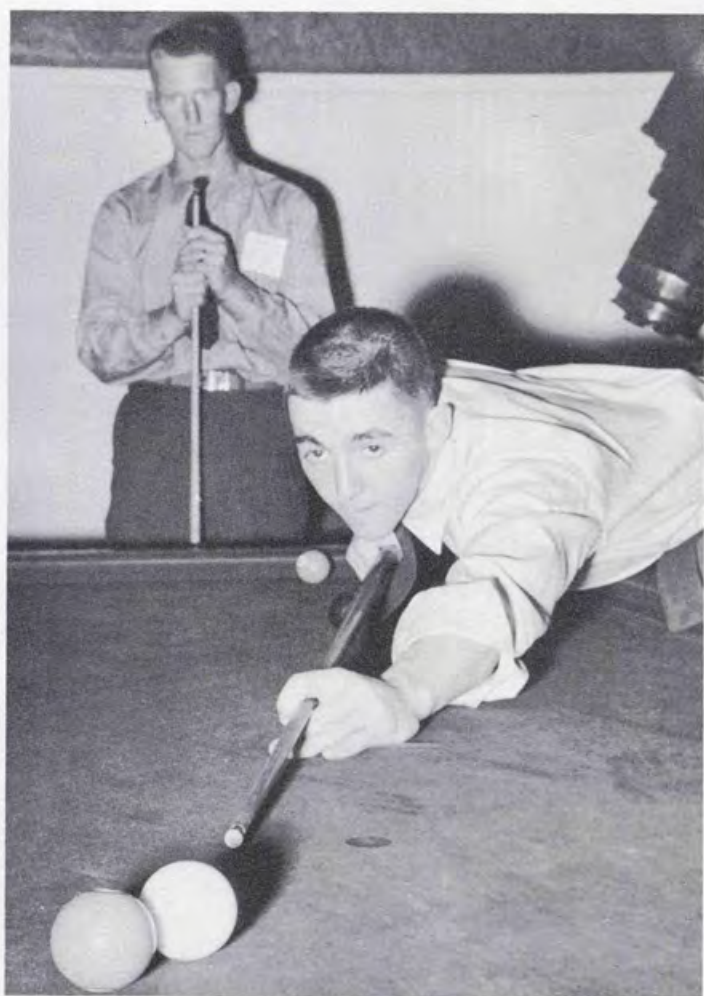


open house



hospital





sports and recreation





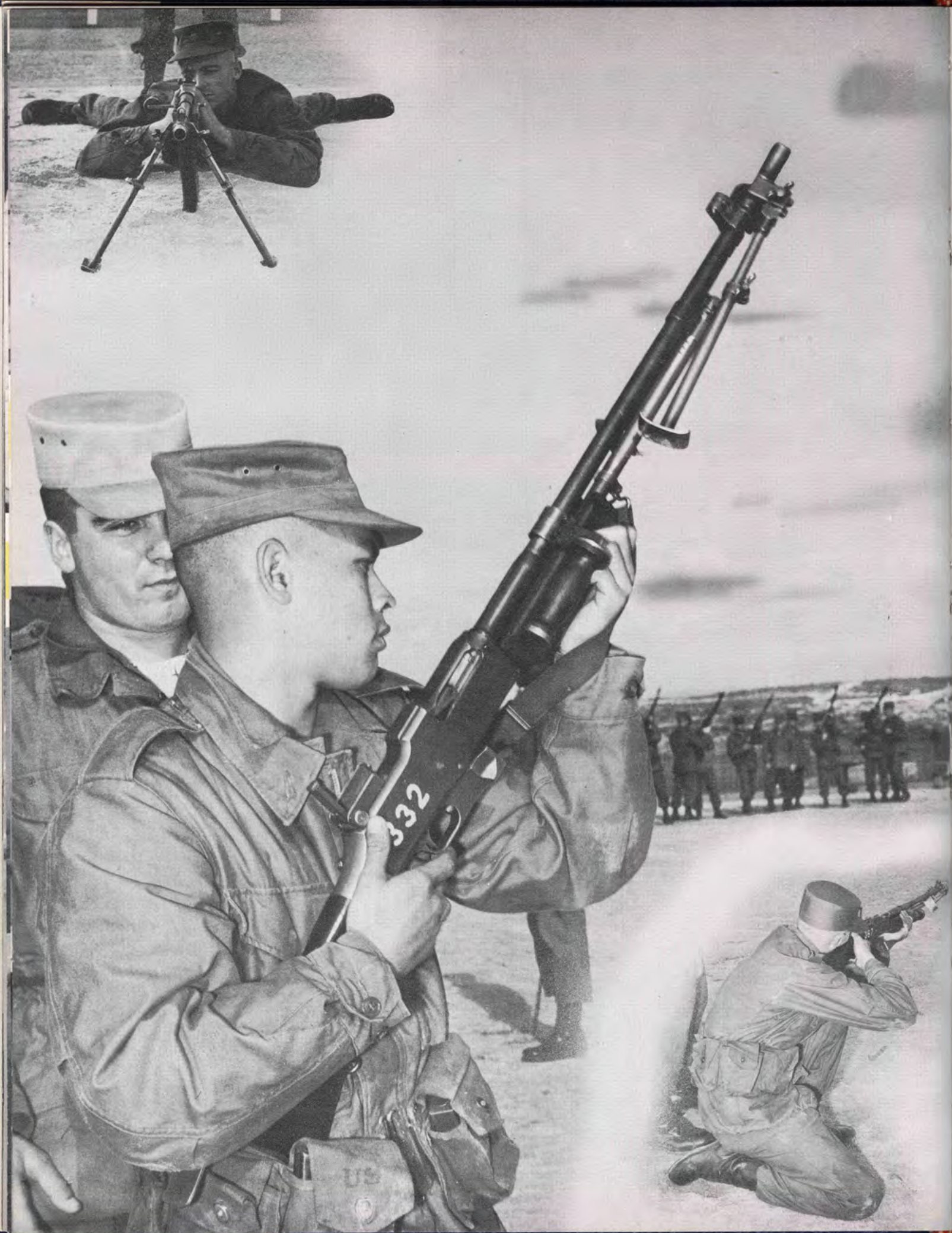
chapel





grenades
hand • rifle



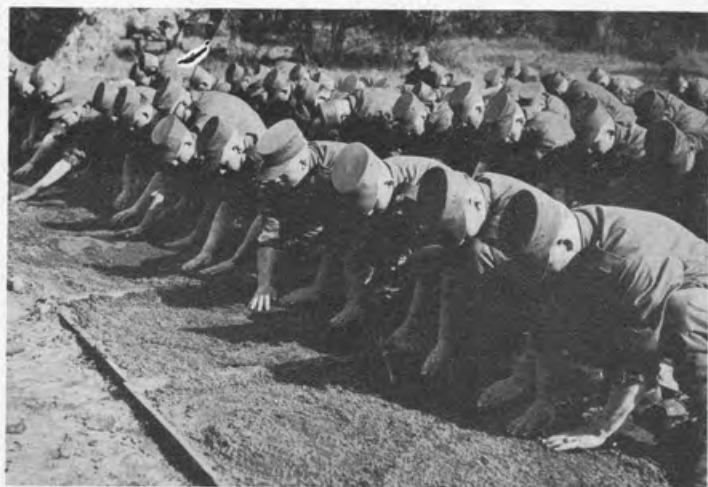




▲ rocket launcher

◀ automatic rifle

mines ▼





◀ mortar ▶

m-1 classroom ▼





**machine
guns**



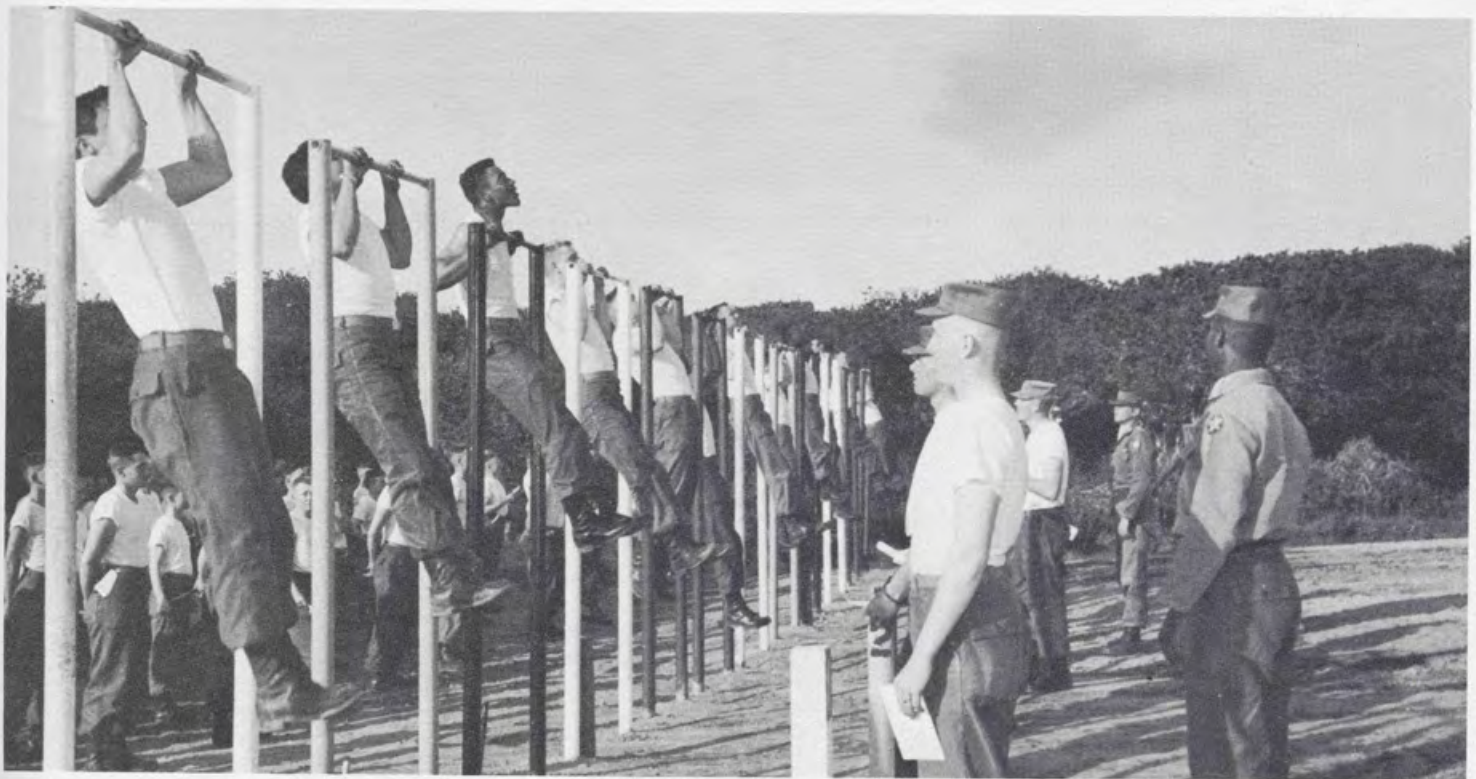


chemical, biological and radiological warfare





**physical
fitness test**





▲ close combat course

● field firing ▼





squad patrol ▲



flame thrower ▼





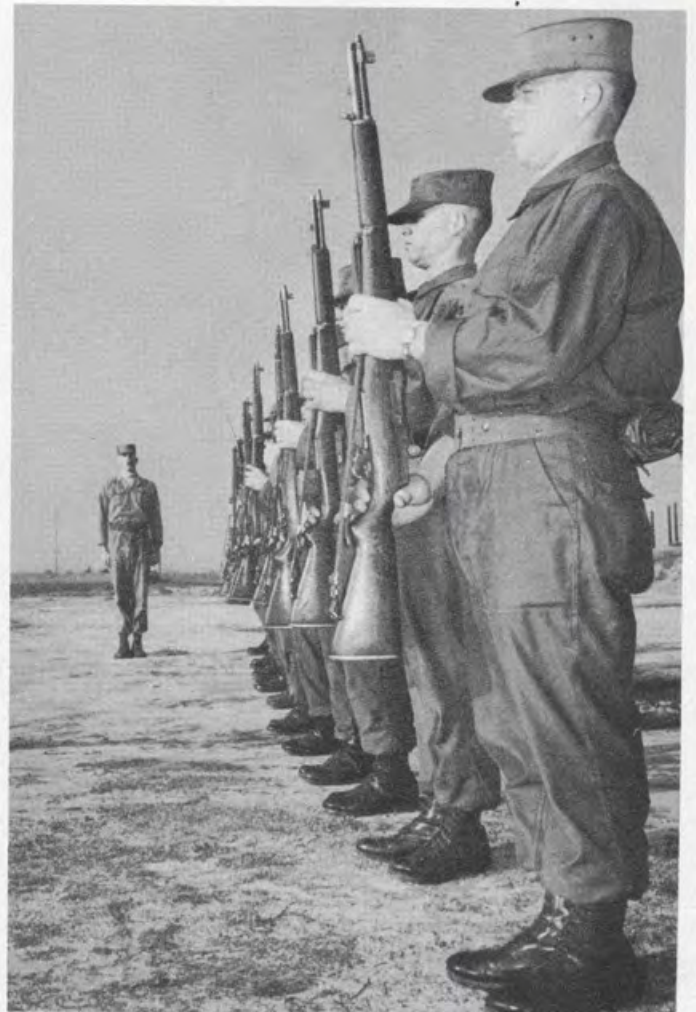
recoilless
rifle





learning
to march

dismounted
drill





▲ field inspection ●

maps and compass ▼





bivouac





chow
in the
field





barracks life



PERMANENT POST
FORT ORD
DEDICATED BY
MR. W. M. C. FOSTER
DEPUTY SECY. OF DEFENSE
ARMED FORCES DAY 17 MAY 1952
PRESENTED BY
THE CITIZENS OF MURKREY COUNTY





guard at impact area



at the front gate

marching, marching



stacked rifles



simulated atomic blast





pole climbing

**signal
training**

class work





drivers' course

**auto mechanics
course**



on-the-job trainees take active parts in P.I.O.'s daily radio broadcasts and in the production of the weekly post newspaper, the fort ord panorama.





**army
education
program**

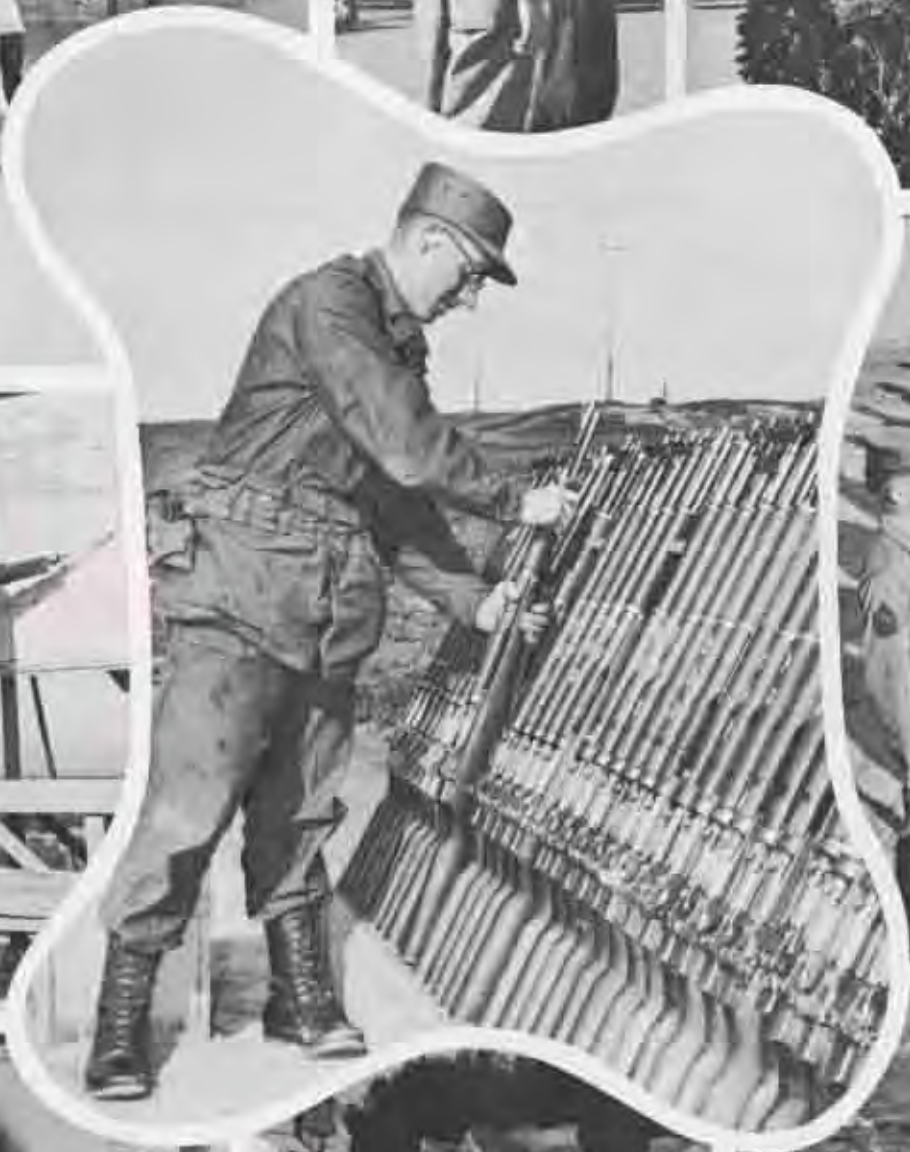




food service school ▲

▼ hobby crafts





COMPANY B

TENTH BATTLE GROUP
THIRD BRIGADE

Started Basic Training: 24 August 1959

Graduated: 17 October 1959



Lt. Col. G. L. Stohler
Brigade Commander



Capt. John Arnn
Company Commander



Lt. Col. R. B. Dexter
Battle Group Commander



2nd Lt. D. Hodgkinson
Executive Officer





Junior Cook
First Sergeant



M/Sgt. L. Anderson
SDI



M/Sgt. Akarley



SFC Altieri



SFC Diaz



SFC Dixon



SFC Evans



SFC Rice



SFC Thompson



SFC Weaver



Sgt. Wetmore



SFC Young
Supply Sergeant



SFC Sturch
Mess Steward



PFC Parker
Company Clerk





J. W. Airheart
Harold Airoldi
R. E. Alwine
Philip M. Allen



D. E. Alliston
R. J. Anderson
Rex W. Andrews
John D. Ashby



Allen B. Baker
Richard O. Baker
Theodore Bakken, Jr.
Robert L. Barker



William H. Burkett
Robert D. Butts
G. R. Calomia
W. B. Campbell



Larry Capps, Jr.

M. L. Caraffa

Raymond L. Carlson

Edward D. Carr



Gary E. Carr

F. B. Carter

W. C. Cheesman

Donald E. Clark



Richard C. Clark

Robert Clifton

James R. Cobb

David M. Compton



George R. Cooper

D. W. Crawforth

Walter F. Damon

Frank G. Delgado





William T. Denney
Arthur L. Dandine
David A. Ewing
Frank Fierro



J. O. Fitzpatrick
Terence M. Fix
D. E. Fleming
F. L. Flynn, Jr.



James R. Forbes
A. E. Freehand
Harry W. Frye
Leo J. Gallegos



Robert Garcia
Victor Garcia
J. M. Gartenberg
Charles B. Gates



Robert M. Geban

Robert W. Geist

R. P. Genazzi

Elmer R. Giesey



Bob J. Gleason

H. W. Gleason

R. W. Glemaker

C. L. Godfrey



Murvin R. Goff

Arthur L. Goins

Gordon Goldman

G. S. Goldsboro



Fred W. Goodman

Bille B. Gordon

Gary H. Gould

Robert B. Gray





R. A. Greven
J. M. Griffith
C. E. Grinstaff
R. G. Guilbert



R. K. Halverson
B. Q. Hamilton
Jack Hannigan
C. E. Harmel



J. A. Harris, Jr.
Richard H. Hassell
Rockne L. Hegel
Donald F. Helm



Roy Hill
H. D. Hindman
Isamu Hirose
Richard N. Hoff



Robert D. Hoge
Kenneth M. Hogue
R. A. Honza, Jr.
N. W. Hornsby



Robert B. Howell
Stephen F. Hudson
T. G. Huggins
Richard A. Hughes



Gary R. Humes
C. F. Jackson
Mark D. John
E. G. Johnson



James H. Johnson
Robert E. Jones
James R. Jordan
Robert L. Joyce





James E. King
F. T. Kneller
Robert D. Knight
Ivan F. Kyriss



J. N. Lankford
D. W. Larson
Ottis J. Leard
Robert E. Lee



J. J. Lassa, Jr.
N. G. Liermark
E. C. Lindsay
C. W. Lindstrom



James C. Lowe
Richard E. Lucero
C. P. Ludington
Michael A. Mack



Robert A. Martin
John R. Massie
J. D. Massingale
R. H. Masters



Rex D. Maxfield
James A. Mayo
W. E. McBride
John E. McCarthy



Thomas L. McCarty
Charles A. McClain
Robert H. McClaran
Edward L. McCoy



Richard J. McCoy
John H. McEwen
Gerry G. McKee
Donald J. McLain





A. C. Mendoza
R. R. Miller
Melvin M. Miller
Joe A. Montoya



E. G. Montrose
Daniel R. Mosier
John E. Mount
R. W. Mowbray



R. T. Nakaguchi
J. T. Nakamura
Ray S. Nakata
W. H. Neufeld



G. R. Nicolson
Joe E. Nicotero
Rogue Nieto
D. A. Northrop



K. M. O'Brien

R. M. Olitsky

R. D. O'gill

A. J. Passadore



Gerald R. Pigeau

Harlan L. Porter

Mickey G. Qualls

John C. Reiger



Henry Revelez

B. D. Richards

B. J. Robert

G. E. Robbins



E. A. Robinson

Allan J. Rodin

Stanley J. Roland

M. E. Rundell





Doyle G. Rushing
R. J. Sandford
Richard B. Sawyer
James A. Schalk



R. R. Schmidt
James E. Scott
Willie Seymore
C. L. Shaffer



J. W. Sheehan, II
Jack W. Shelton
D. A. Sherman
Roy W. Short



C. D. Simpson
Jagjit Singh
Lannie L. Smith
Matt D. Smitham



Eleazar Soto
John R. Souza
John P. Squires
D. C. Steinkor



James L. Stewart
H. D. Stilwell
R. D. Stoneman
James A. Strun



Richard L. Stull
A. J. Sweetland
Ferral J. Swink
Jerry G. Tepolt



Larry W. Thomas
R. B. Thompson
W. R. Thompson
Edwin L. Totten





Willie Turner, Jr.
Charles E. Union
Larry L. Wade
C. W. Walworth



N. H. Whitson
L. E. Wilkerson
Robert K. Willey
Vidma C. Willson



Ronnie S. Wilson
Gaylord R. Wine
Donald C. Wood
F. F. Wood



Fred E. Workman
Wesley W. Wright
Albert Ybarra
Kenneth Yescas, Jr.



L. J. Zimmisky
 John R. Bates
 Frank W. Bader
 Frank F. Bonin



Fred J. Boom
 Anthony Borba
 Donald Brayley
 Grae G. Bryant



Barry J. Brown
 Boertien



KITCHEN STAFF



SP-4 Cane
 Mail Clerk





first aid





full field inspection



m-1 rifle instructions





trainfire





trainfire



chemical, biological and radiological warfare





cover and movement





field chow



inspection





hand grenades



rifle grenades





open house





p. t.





our training through the eyes of the camera







graduation



history of fort ord (contd.)

By the end of 1941 more than \$13,000,000 had been spent and the main garrison served as training grounds and staging areas for myriads of American troops who were to find their way to Africa, Europe and the Pacific.

It was at Fort Ord that these men prepared to hit the beaches. It was here they practiced jungle warfare, hand-to-hand combat, and most of the same tactics that present-day soldiers stationed here experience.

Among some of those units that were stationed here was the 3rd Division that hit Anzio and then went tearing through Southern France. This also was the home of the 27th and 43rd Divisions, each of which fought and won many battles in the Pacific. At one time more than 50,000 troops were stationed at Fort Ord.

Following the close of World War II, activity here was at a slower pace, centering around the Infantry training mission of the 4th Replacement Center. This was the framework for the re-activation of the 4th Infantry Division which assumed the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict.

In September, 1950, the 4th Division was replaced by the 6th Division and the latter continued the mission of training troops. The 6th remained until the arrival in January, 1957, of the 5th Division from Germany. With the inactivation of the 5th in June, 1957, Fort Ord again was designated an Infantry training center.

Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the north, while Los Angeles lies 340 miles south.

Ultimately, according to the post's master plan, the entire garrison will be composed of the permanent-type, concrete barracks in which many troops are now quartered. There also will be additional permanent administrative, supply and recreational buildings.

The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.



