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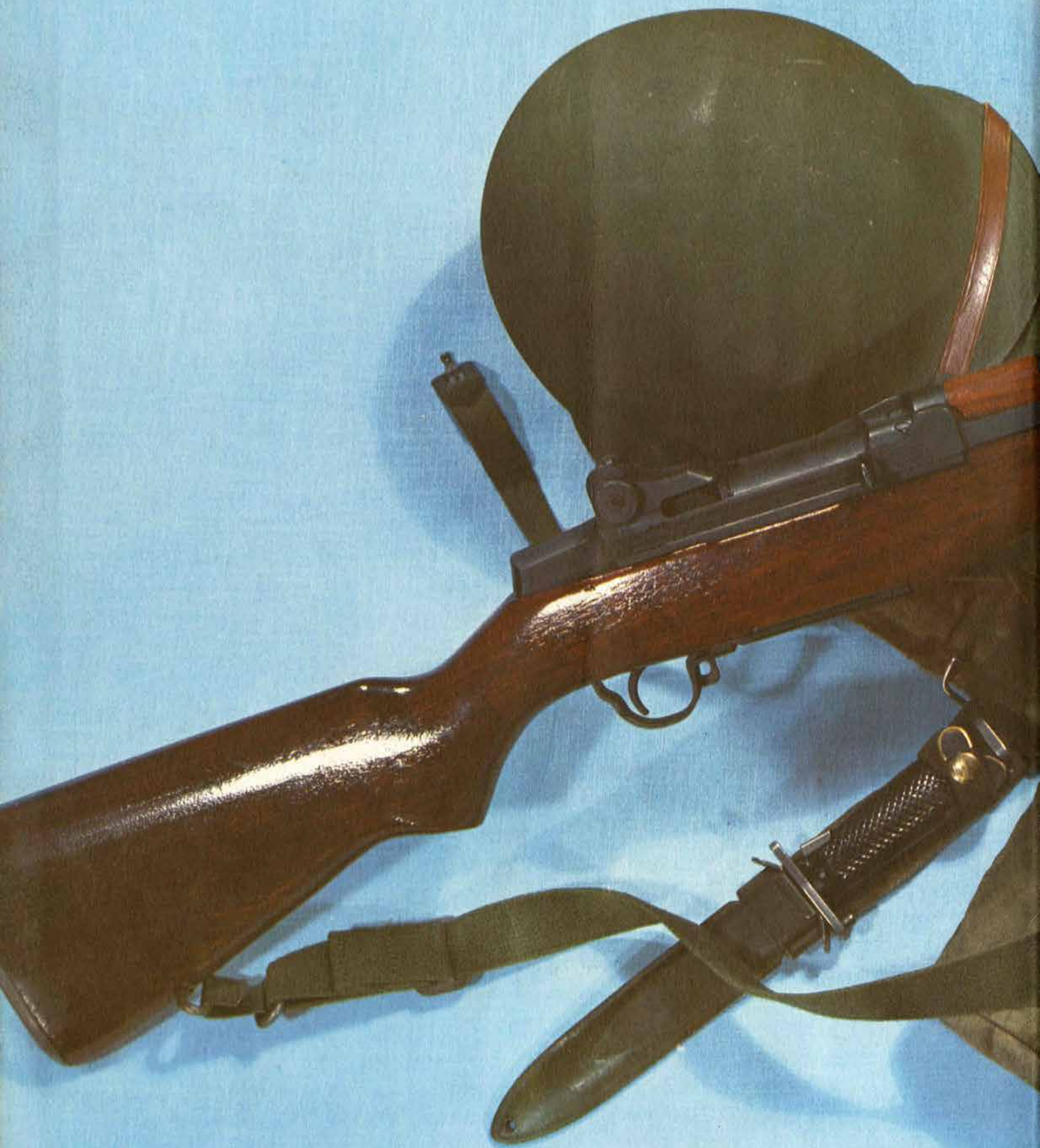
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**U.S. ARMY
TRAINING CENTER
INFANTRY**



COPT 0000
C A L I F O R N I A
I U N I U N U

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)





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, Ecuador.



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

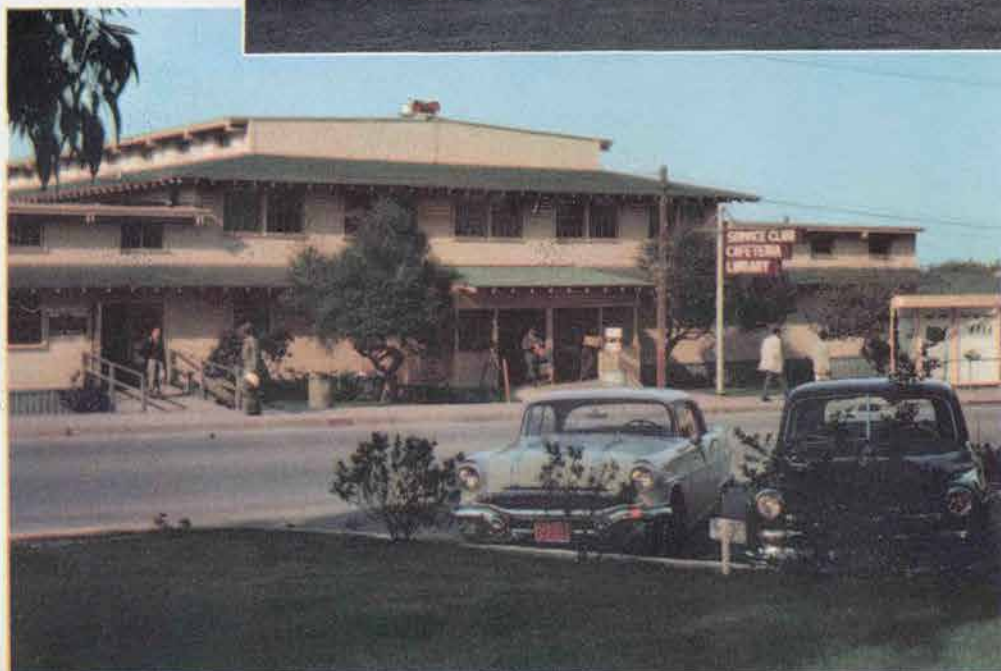
chief of staff



**familiar
scenes**









american red cross



golf

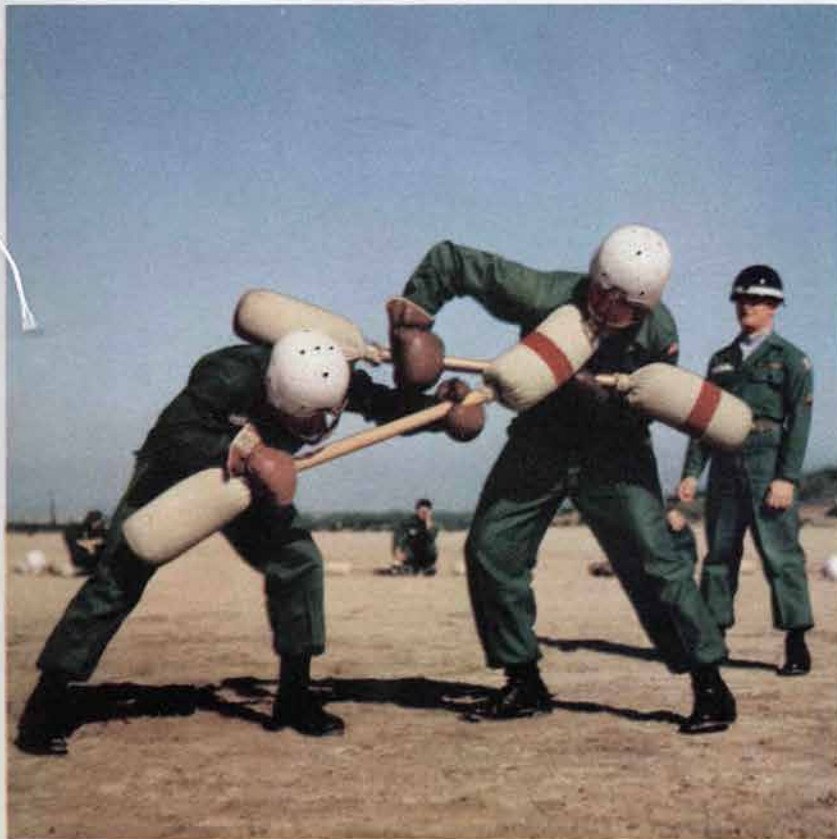
presidio of monterey
toward ft. ord







bayonet training





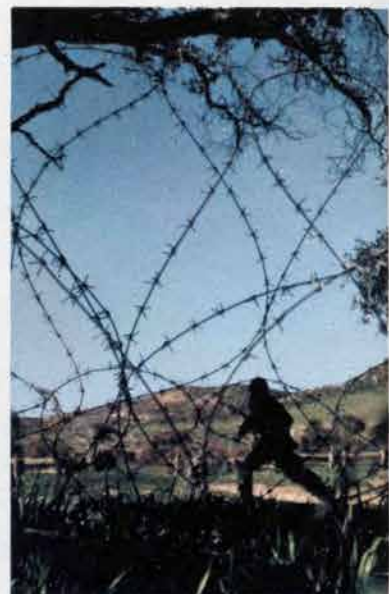
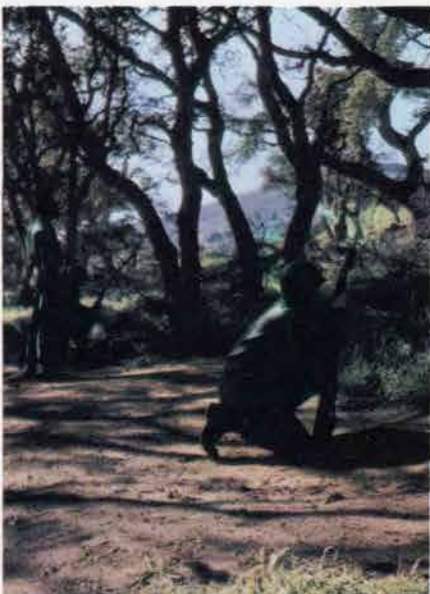
trainfire







close combat course

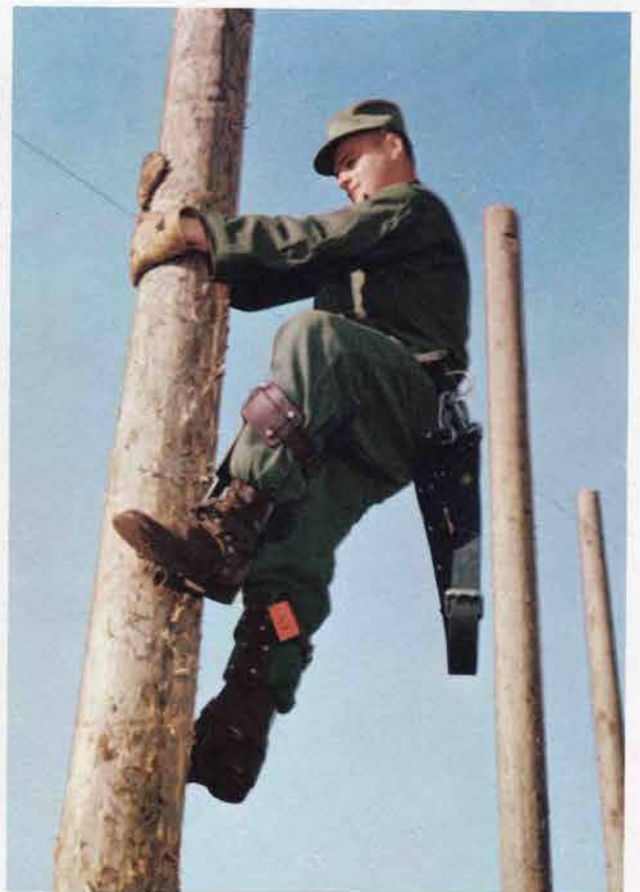




squad patrolling

dismounted drill

pole
climbing





grenades



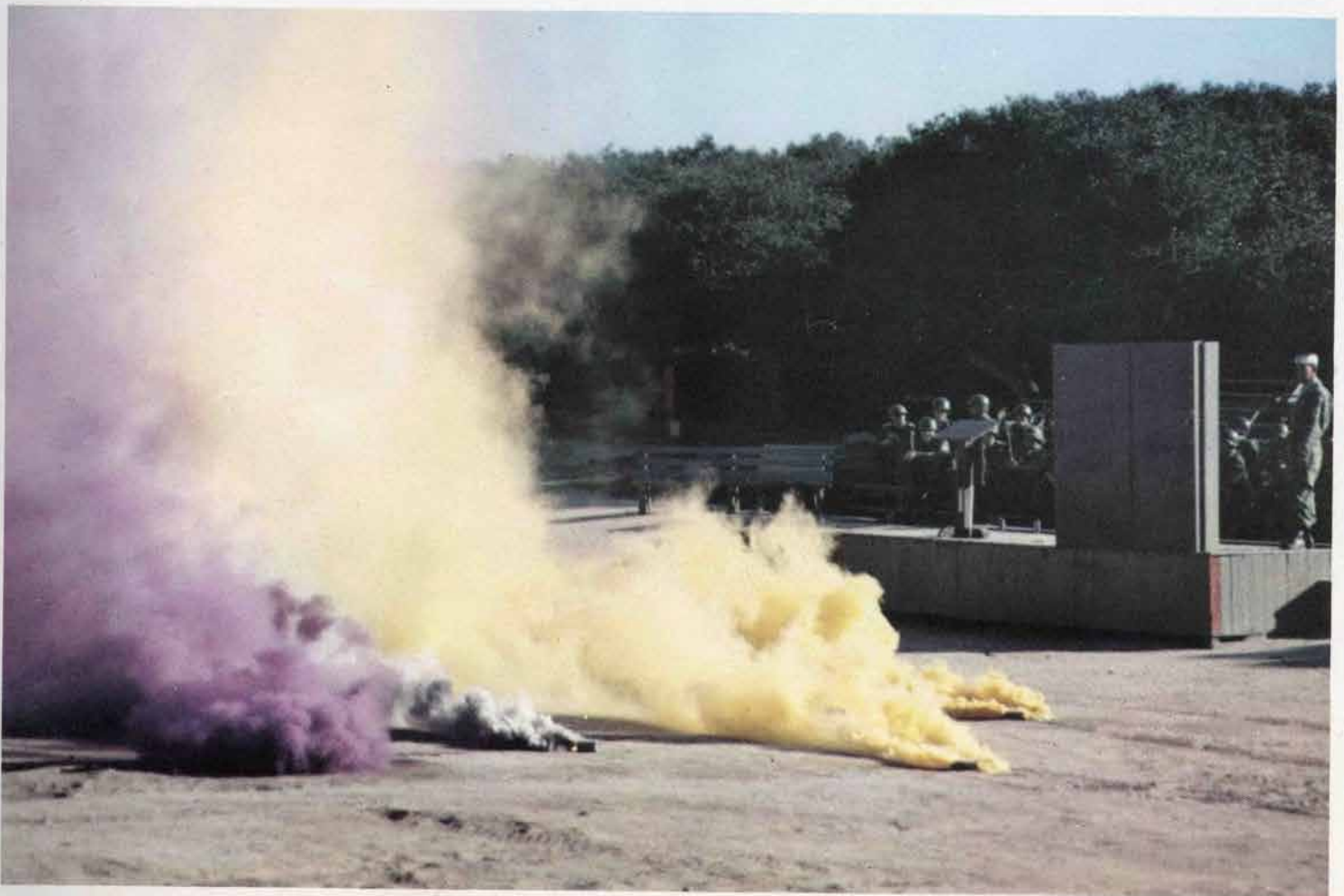
flame thrower



m
i
n
e
s



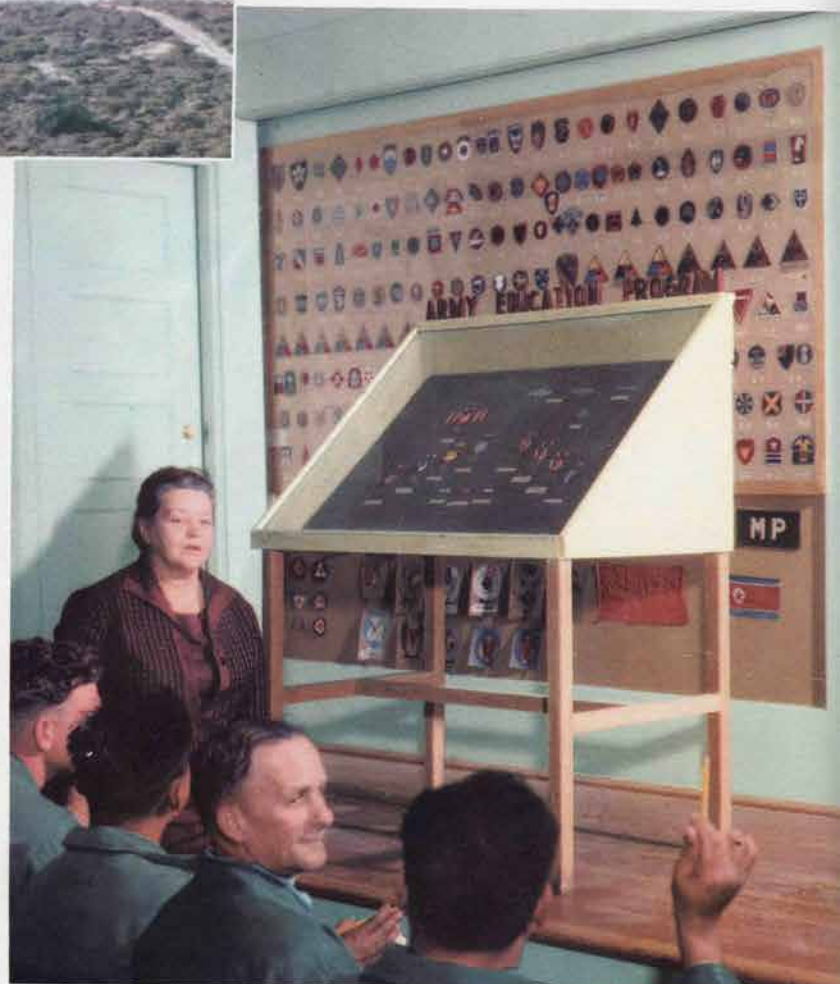
chemical, biological and radiological warfare

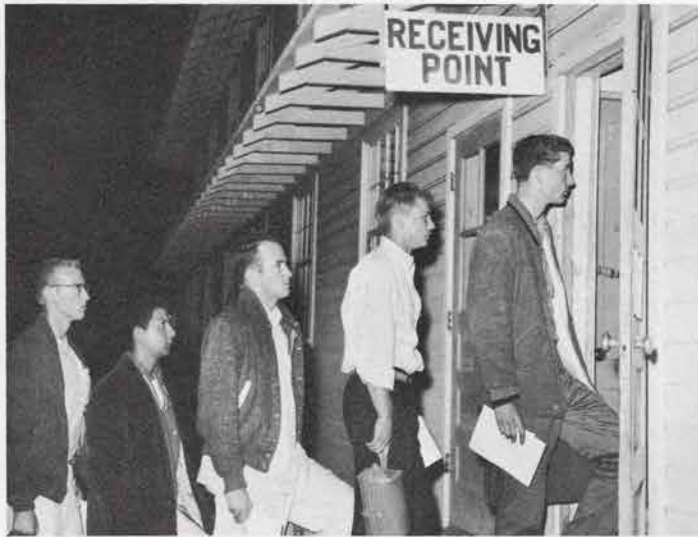




**simulated
atomic
blast**

**army
education
program**



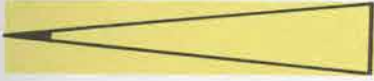


receiving
center

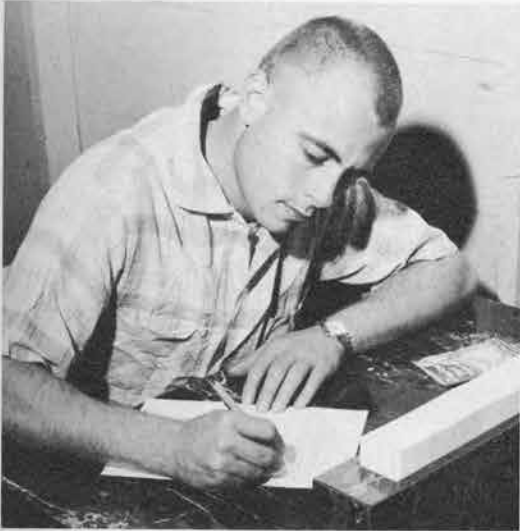


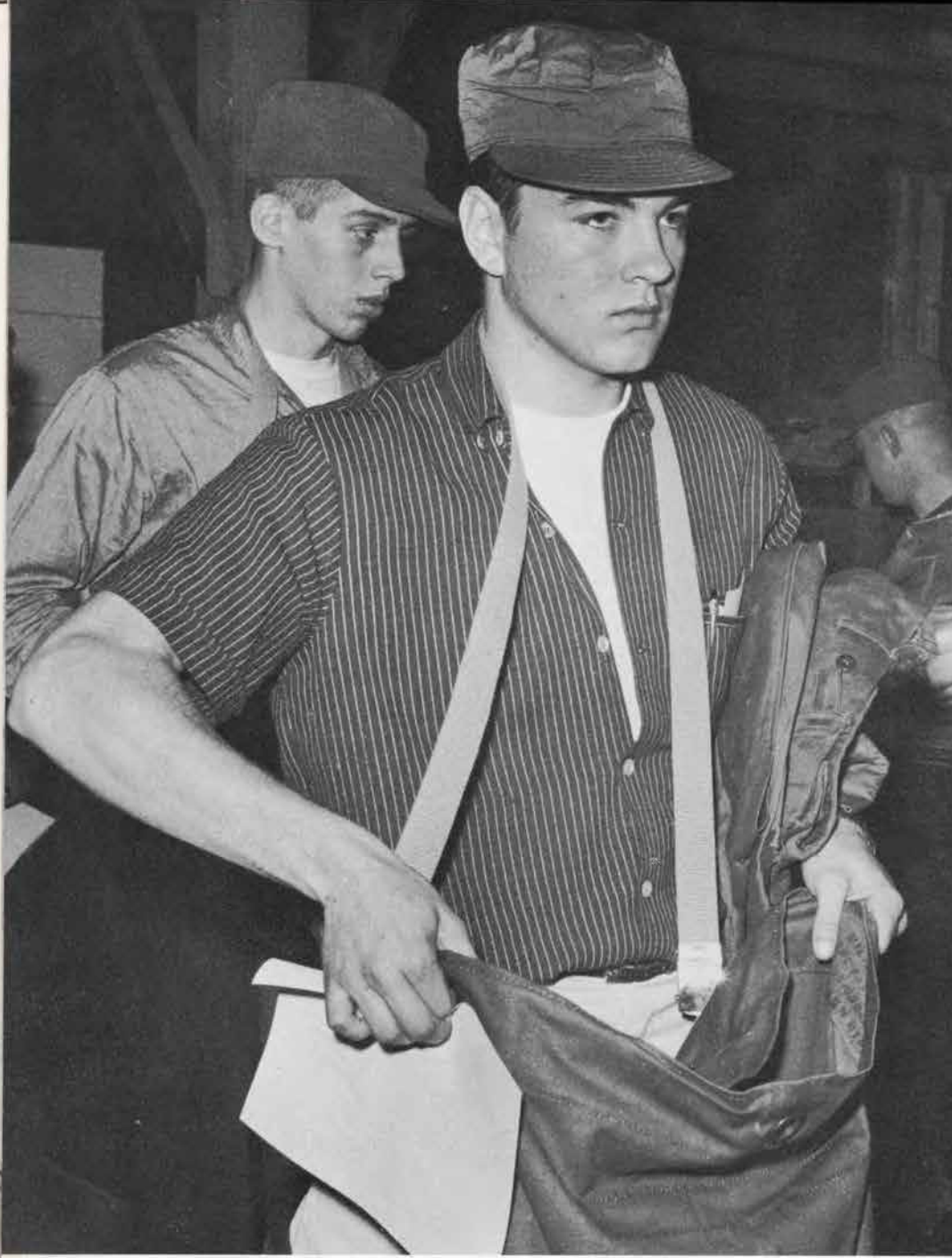


bunk making



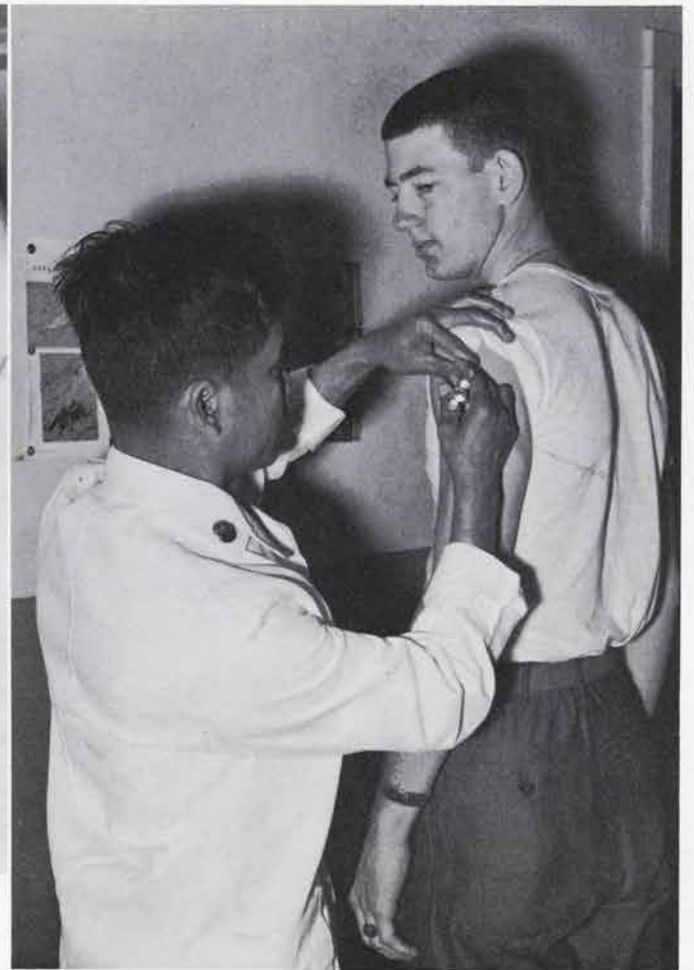
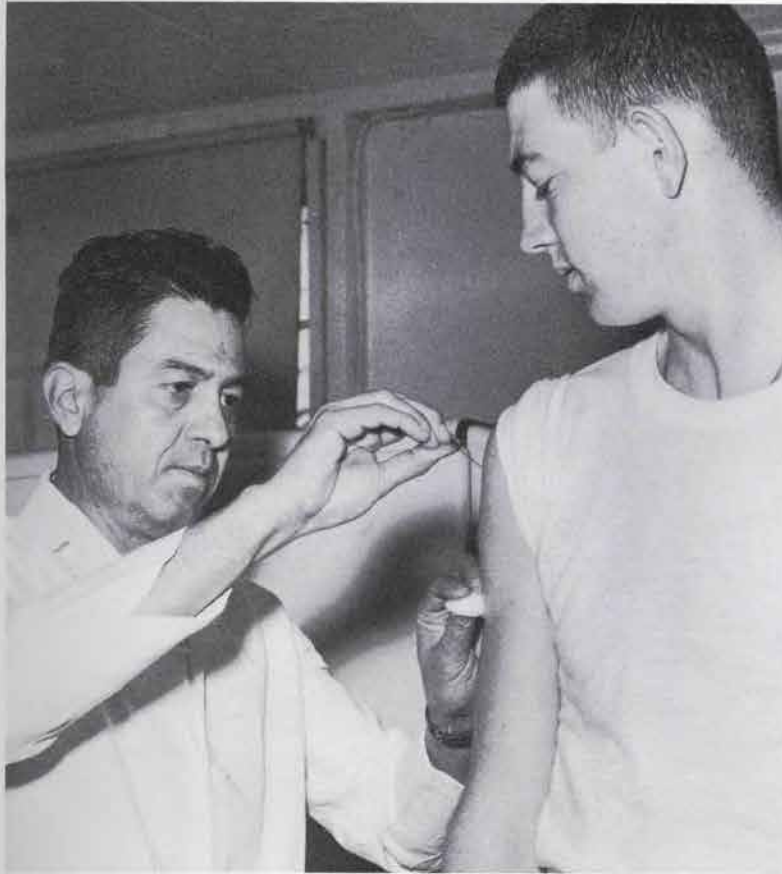
writing and
calling home



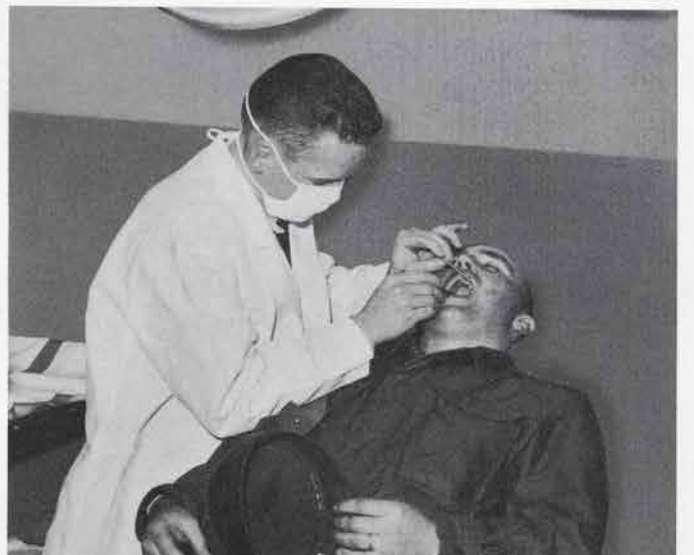


clothing issue



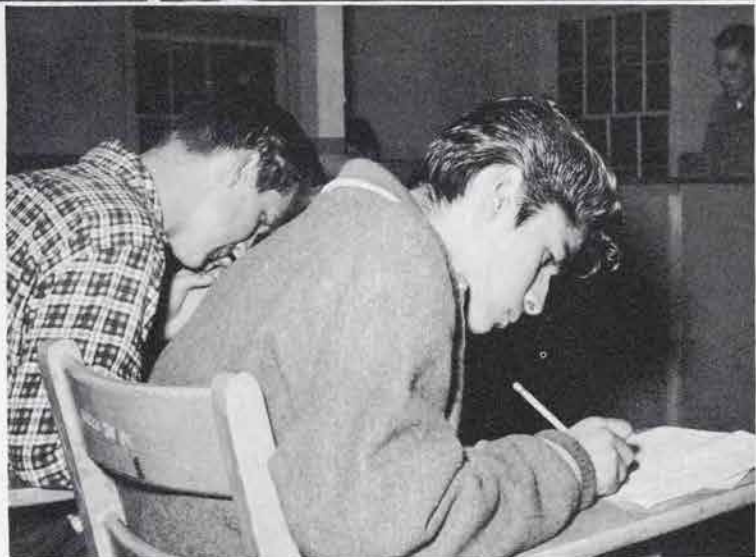


hair cuts shots
dental check





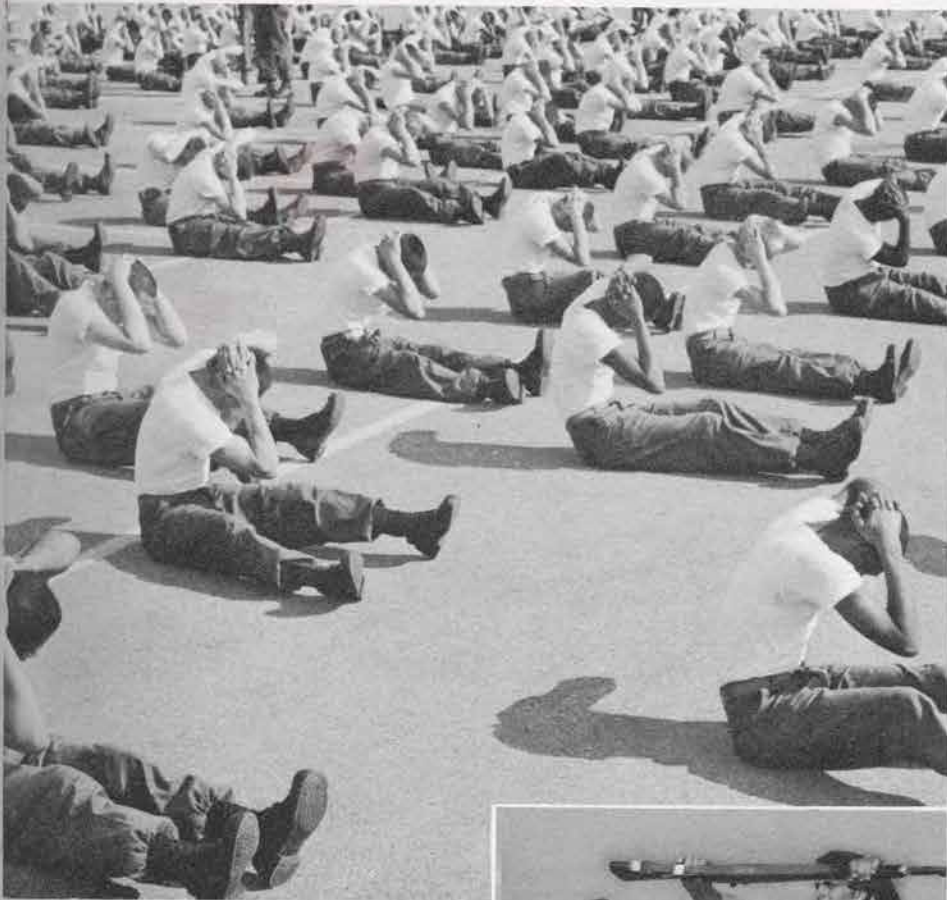
processing _____



**shipping to
training company** _____



physical training



p. t.
with rifles



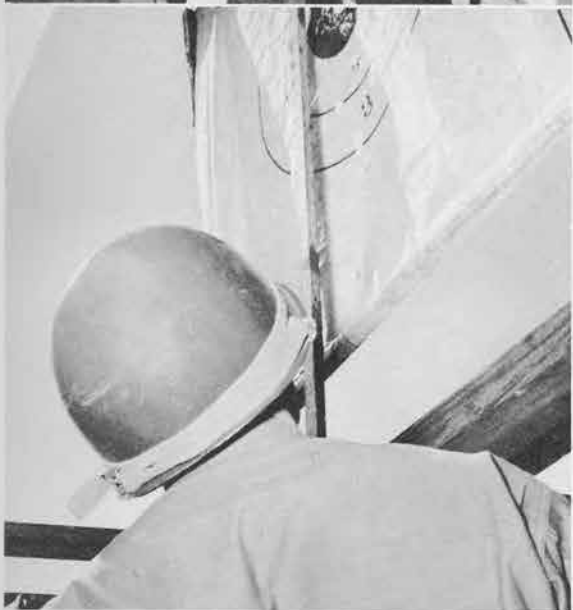
first aid



signal communication



**rifle
instruction circle**



**marking and pasting
targets**





m-1 known distance range



transition and field firing

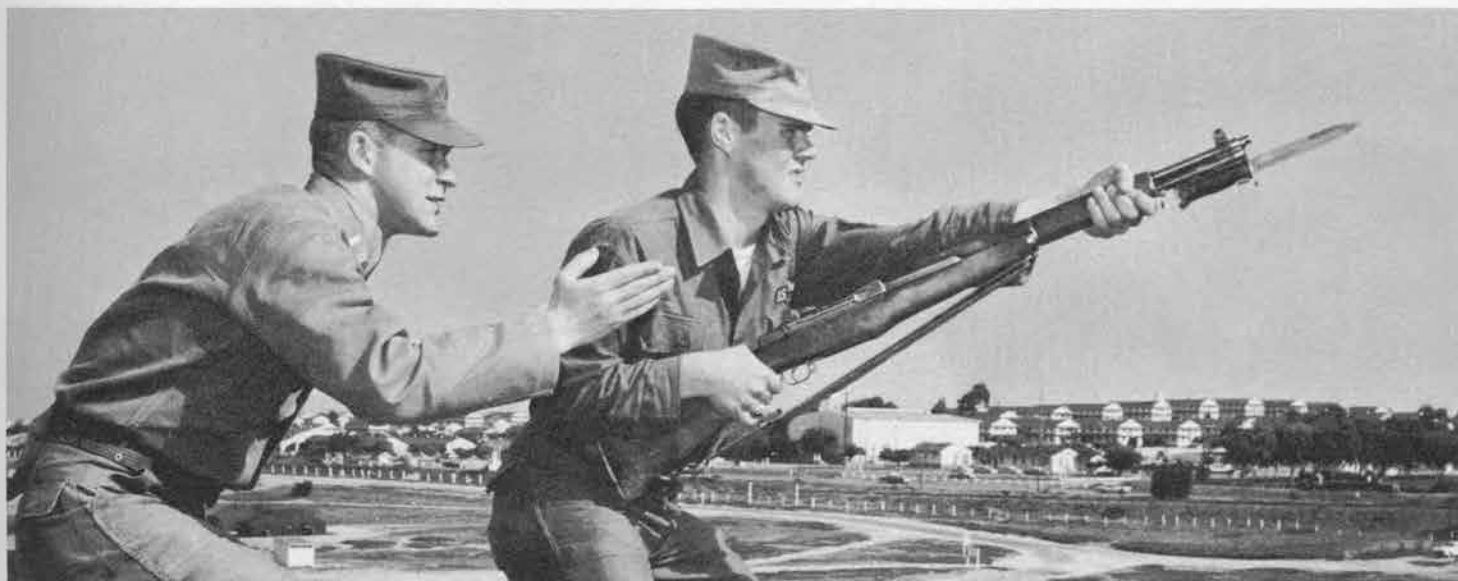




field fortification



bayonet

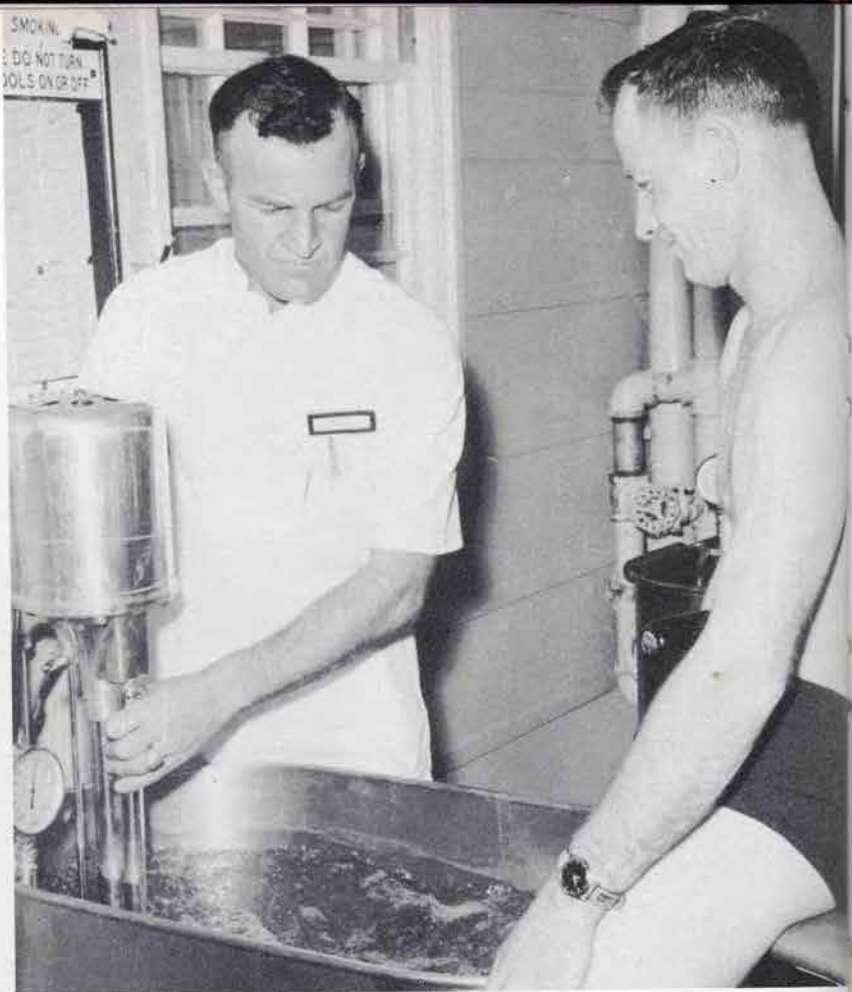
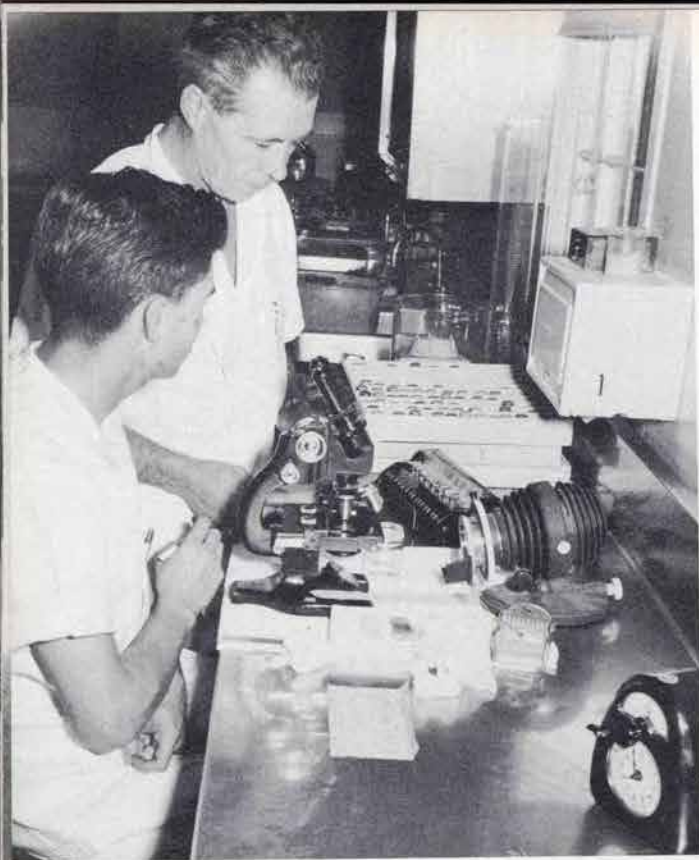




◀ infiltration course

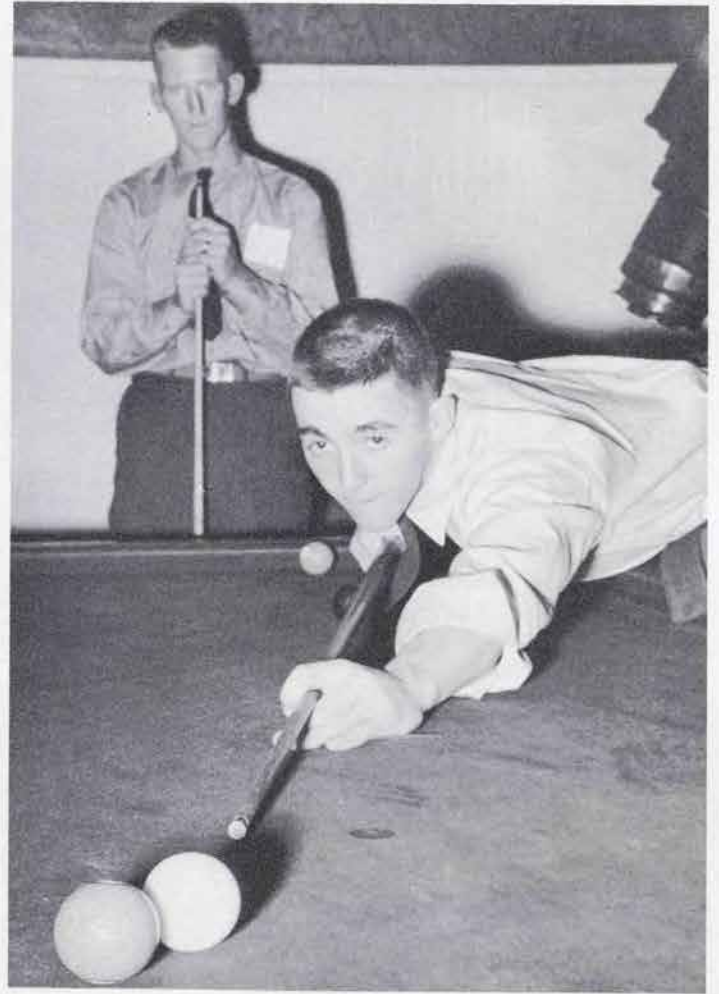
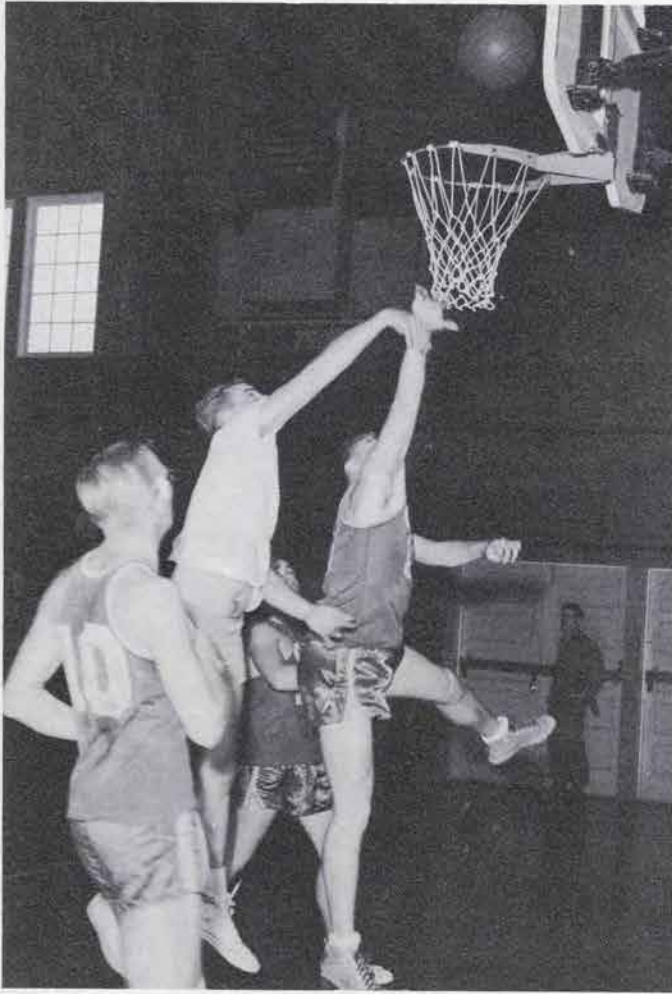


open house



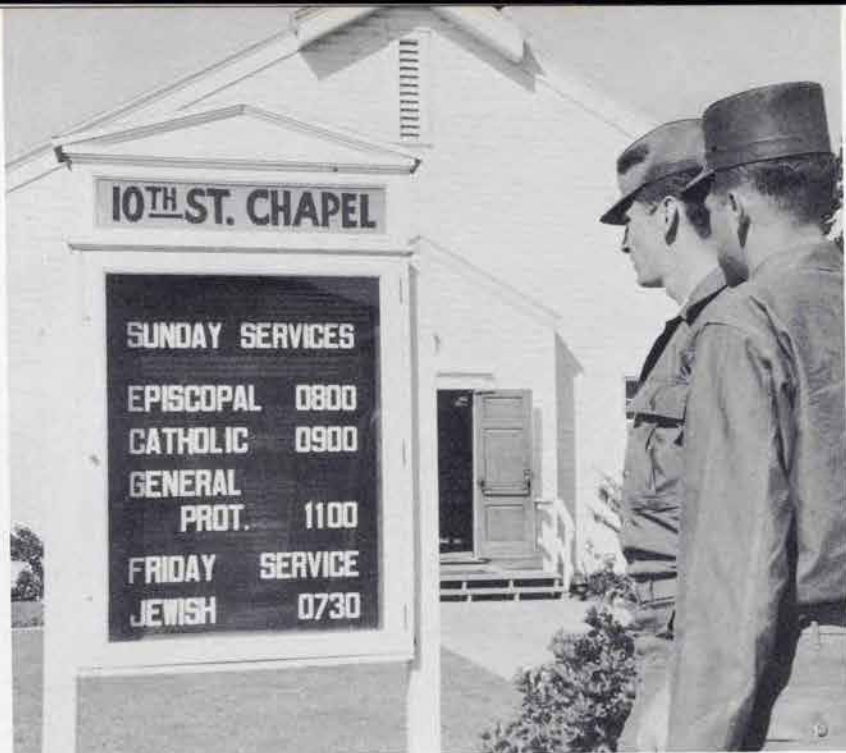
hospital





sports and recreation





chapel





grenades
hand • rifle





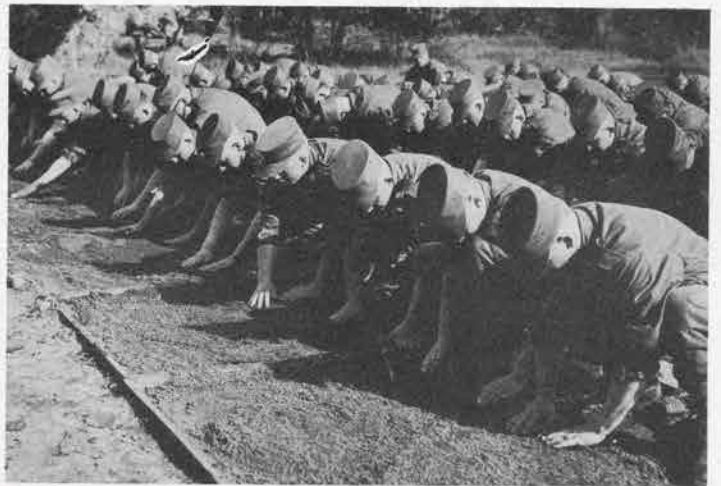


▲ rocket launcher

◀ automatic rifle



mines ▼





◀ mortar ▲

m-1 classroom ▼





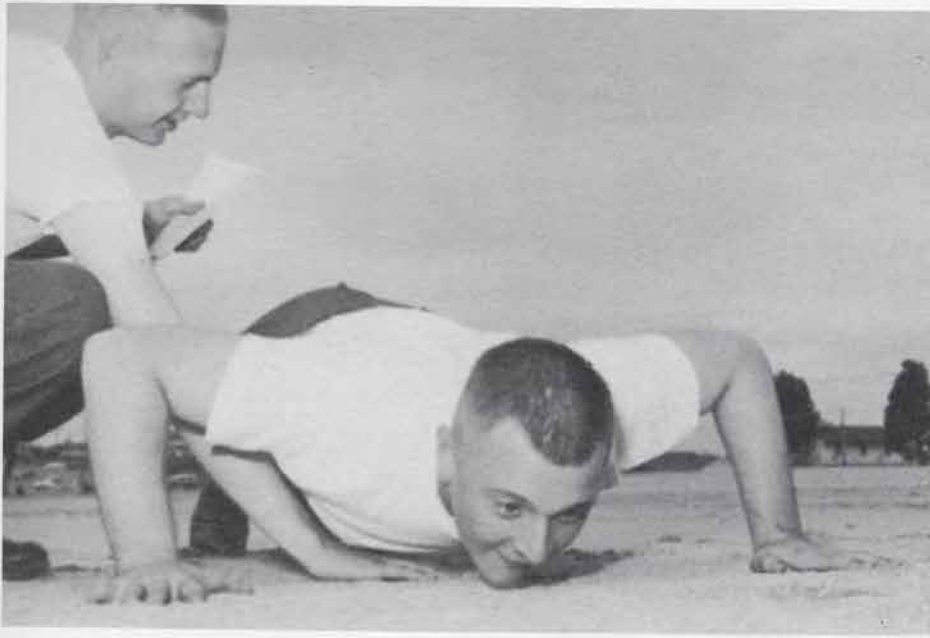
**machine
guns**





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



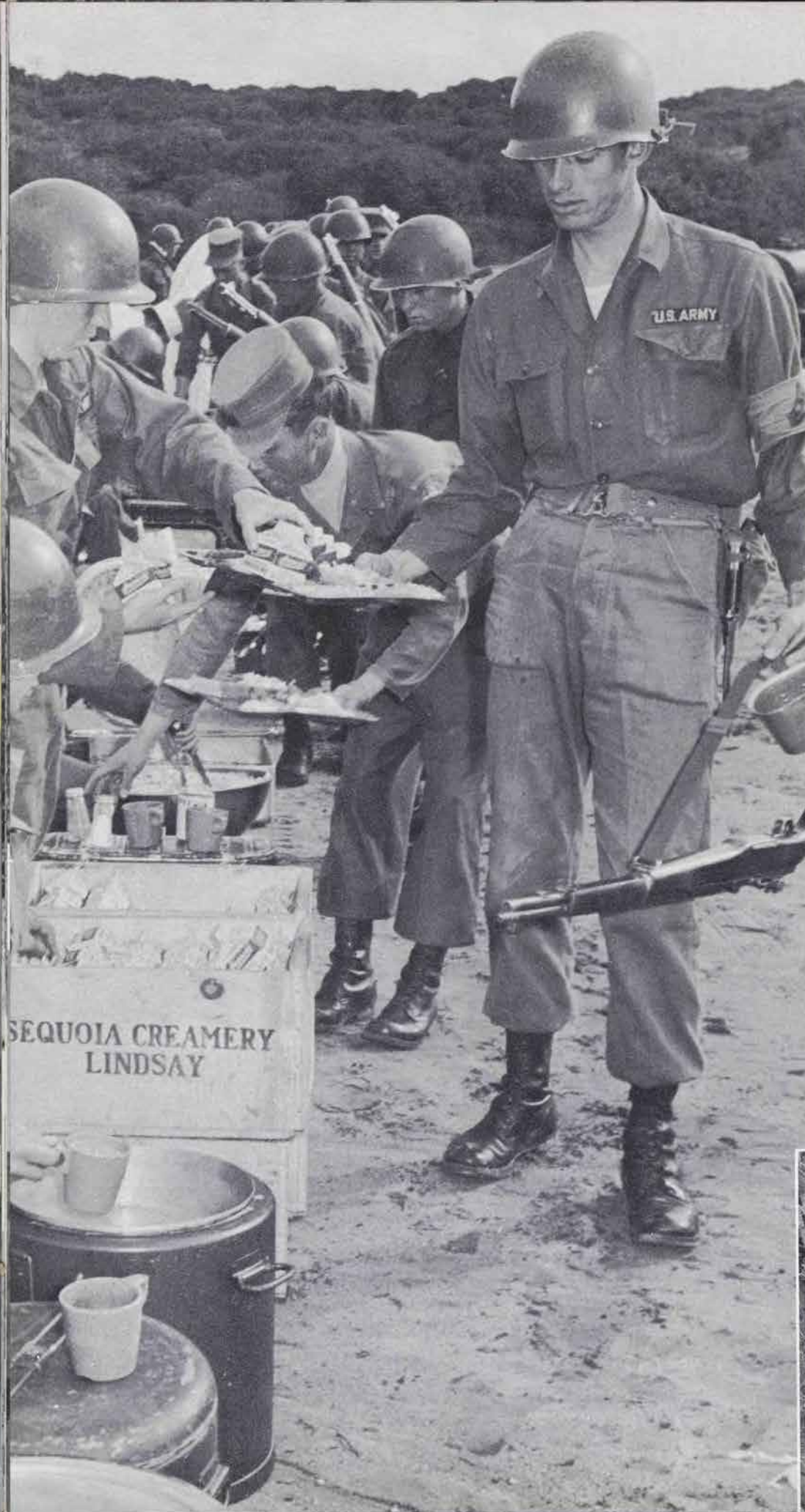
maps and compass ▼





bivouac





**chow
in the
field**





barracks life



COMPANY B

TENTH BATTLE GROUP
THIRD BRIGADE

Started Basic Training: 4 April 1960

Graduated: 28 May 1960



Lt. Col. C. L. Stahler
Brigade Commander



Capt. Joe E. Griffith
Company Commander



Lt. Col. Robert B. Dexter
Battle Group Commander



2nd Lt. Donald Hopkinson
Executive Officer





Junior Cook
First Sergeant



M/Sgt. Trollinger
SDI



SFC Dixon
Training NCO



SFC Rice
1st Platoon



SFC Diaz
2nd Platoon



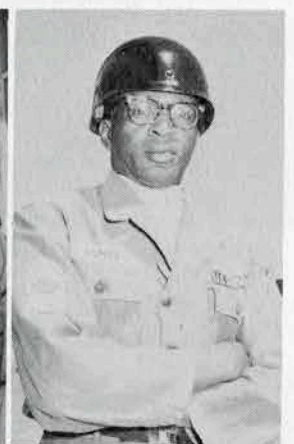
SFC Evans
3rd Platoon



SFC Weaver
4th Platoon



AFC Sheppard
5th Platoon



M/Sgt. Jones



M/Sgt. Ordonio
Mess Steward



SFC Young
Supply



Sgt. Wetmore



Sgt. Brenner



Pvt. Lyons
Mail Clerk





PFC Parker
Company Clerk



SFC Sturch
1st Cook



kitchen staff



Dale C. Adams
Michael D. Adams
J. L. Ainsworth
R. J. Almanzan



Maris Andersons
Weldon C. Barker
Donald G. Barrett
Milburn G. Barton



D. J. Battista
Nicholas J. Bell
Lorin E. Benson
H. F. Blackman



Delbert D. Bolin
Kenneth L. Boling
A. Bonfiglio
R. F. Bordwell



William D. Bowers
Ronald D. Bradley
John W. Brinkman
G. P. Brittsan



Ira W. Brock
Laurice G. Brooks
William Brooks
G. G. Brown





Glenn E. Brown
F. Brundage
Danny Buccola
John Bunge



Jerry F. Burns
Robert M. Burns
William Butler
Malcolm Campbell



M. W. Cashman
Bruce Cecil
P. S. Chavez
Edward F. Cocca



R. M. Coffey
Elza Cornog
P. J. Couchman
Jay D. Coulter



Bruce A. Cowie
Earl C. Crane
Norman Crystal
Travis Davis



John W. Dawn
Robert E. Day
N. F. Dearing
Daniel J. Deleury



D. M. Delgenovese
Ronald K. Dellen
Kenneth E. Dennis
Manuel L. Diaz



Mace E. Dickens
Charles Dillard
W. C. Dillon
Stephen C. Dodge





John Duffy
Samuel Dyen
John Edwards
Richard E. Ellis



Charles B. Elsee
D. C. Englert
Donald L. Ewert
C. Fitzsimmons



Deve Franklyn
R. D. Freeman
Keith Frye
James L. Gallo



C. H. Giddings
Paul A. Gignac
Raymond Gilson
D. C. Goodwin



Gary E. Gray
W. R. Griggs
R. D. Grimstad
Larry A. Grinde



Edward Hamaker
K. R. Hamasaki
Melvin E. Harris
Robin K. Harris



Charles Hart
Eugene Hasse
F. G. Hawk
Glenn H. Heath



David J. Henry
Henry Hines
William C. Hix
Jerry Hoffelner





Bert C. Hoffman
Jerrol Holmes
M. G. Hubbard
James F. Huff



Fredrico Huerta
Thomas Huff
Donald Hunter
Bill G. Hurd



John D. Ihde
Marion O. Imrie
C. E. Jacobs
G. H. Jennings



W. M. Jennings
Edwin C. Johnson
Paul R. Jolley
Charles F. Jones



Donald W. Kaiser
Robert J. Keaton
William D. Kelly
Albert Kerr



Roger T. Kinseth
Hideo Kiso
W. L. Kiaproth
Daxton Kluksdahl



A. L. Knaebel
R. Kovacich
Joseph J. Krolin
Richard Lamb



Ronald D. Lane
Roy A. Lasby
Howard C. Lim
Gerald E. Lohse





Lazaro Lopez
James A. Loupe
Jame J. Madrid
Gary Marcum



Clarence Marker
Michael Marks
Alfredo Marquez
David A. Marrs



Alex Martinez
Gabriel Martinez
J. D. McCormich
M. R. McCulley



P. J. McGovern
Henry S. McKee
William Meyer
Keith Metzler



Richard Miller
Charles Mitchell
W. D. Monahan
Alvin R. Moore



D. H. Morris
Oscar Murillo
Neil R. Murphy
Tooru Nakahira



K. Nakahira
John M. Nakao
Norman L. Nelson
Elza R. Nichols



James J. Nickson
William A. Nunns
P. M. O'Brien
Henry N. Oda





Harry K. O'Hara
Gary R. O'Keefe
David Owens
Leslie E. Park



Rodney Parkhouse
R. B. Patterson
Bobby C. Payne
Royce R. Peace



G. F. Pendered
E. D. Pennington
Thomas D. Perigo
Kenneth Perry



George H. Peters
J. Plamonden
D. R. Pledger
Dudley G. F. Poon



P. Portillo
H. R. Pridmore
Thomas A. Purcell
Albert Quintana



Jose A. Quiros
John W. Rachal
Stephen D. Ralls
Billy L. Reed



J. G. Richardson
M. M. Richardson
William Rigsby
M. N. Ringheim



David Rodriguez
Larry K. Rounds
Donald F. Rose
John Rosselli





Loren L. Rust
J. I. Schaefer
Lyndel Scheibly
M. G. Schimmels



G. E. Schjeldahl
Ronald K. Schut
R. E. Schwartz
W. L. Scofield



David H. Scott
David L. Sebens
Alan Seguire
D. H. Shirley



Clarence R. Siler
Sheldon Slusman
Donald Smith
Earl L. Smith



Frank E. Smith
Kent L. Smith
Lander J. Smith
Lloyd L. Smith



Lloyd D. Snyder
Lloyd B. Sparks
R. G. Spaulding
Floyd V. Spaur



F. S. Sperling
Dantel Stabile
C. R. Steele
J. A. Stevenson



James Stewart
Joseph A. Stewart
Lemuel L. Stewart
Erhard Stockl





Phil Stratton
Wayne Swisher
A. Szentkiralyi
E. F. Thatcher



Terry P. Troester
Eldon Tupper
J. C. Turturici
John Twomey



W. D. Vanderlow
Burton Walker
Daniel H. Wheeler
G. Wilkerson



W. E. Williams
G. E. Wonacott
Bruce B. Wright
Delbert Wyss



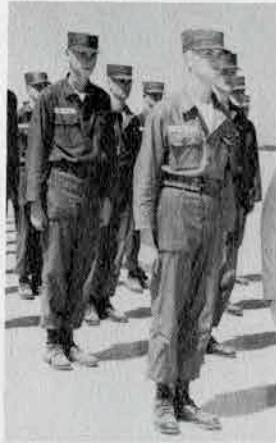
Edward L. Young
Robert Dolan
Andrew Dumitra
Harry Foltz

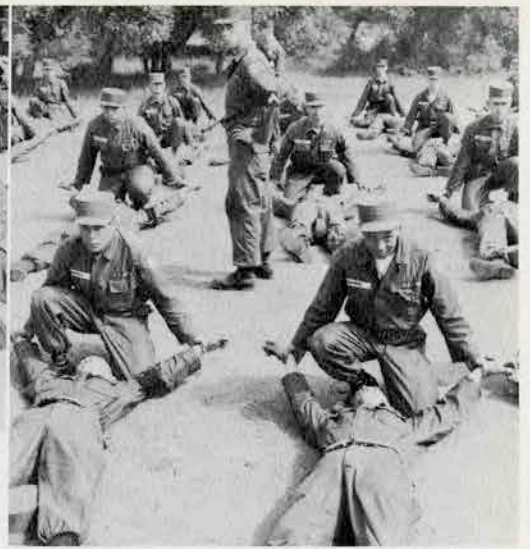
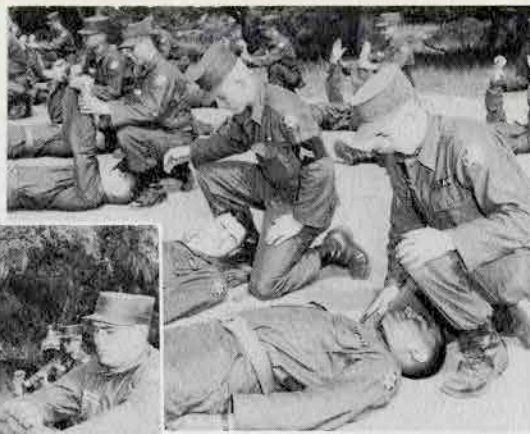


H. K. Gepner
D. R. Grinager
A. A. Robbins
Alfredo Silva, Sr.

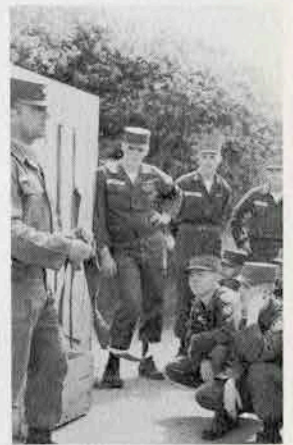


dismounted drill





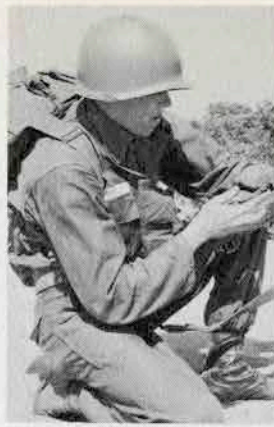
first aid



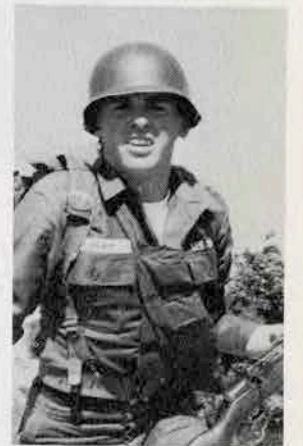


m-1 rifle instructions





trainfire





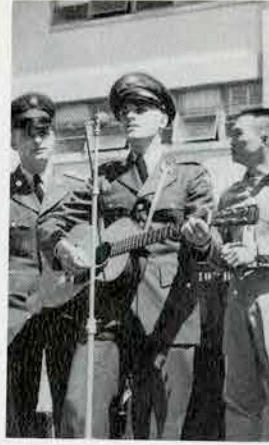
trainfire





chemical, biological and radiological warfare



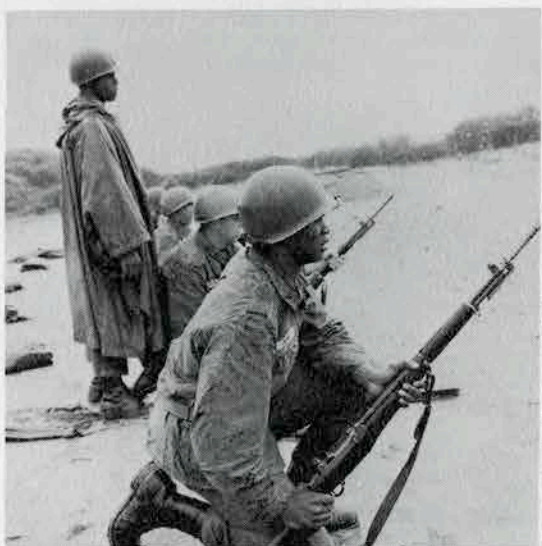


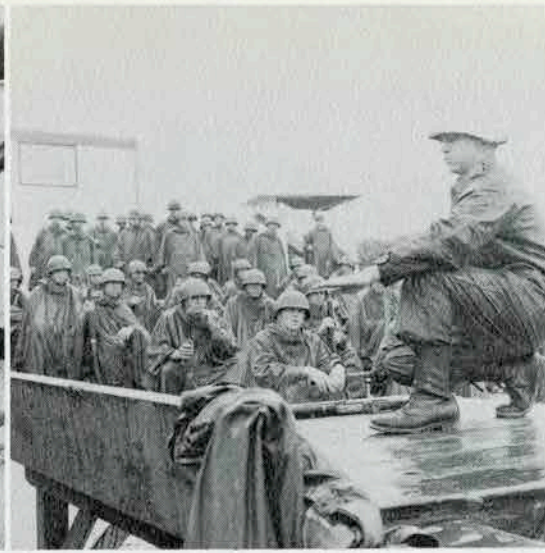
open house





rifle grenades





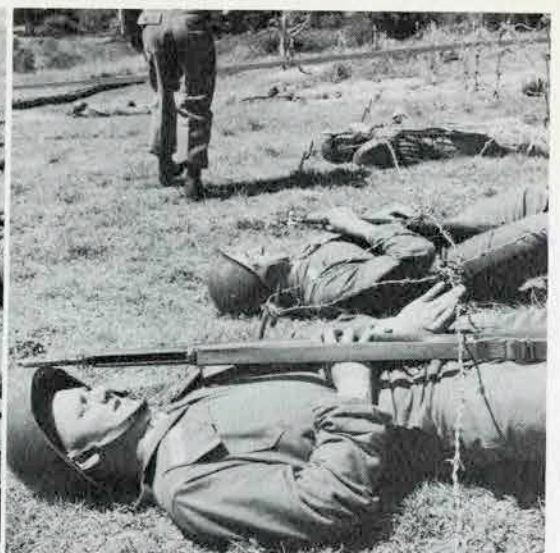
hand grenades





hand grenades





cover and movement





field chow





our training through the eyes of the camera







drill team

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.

