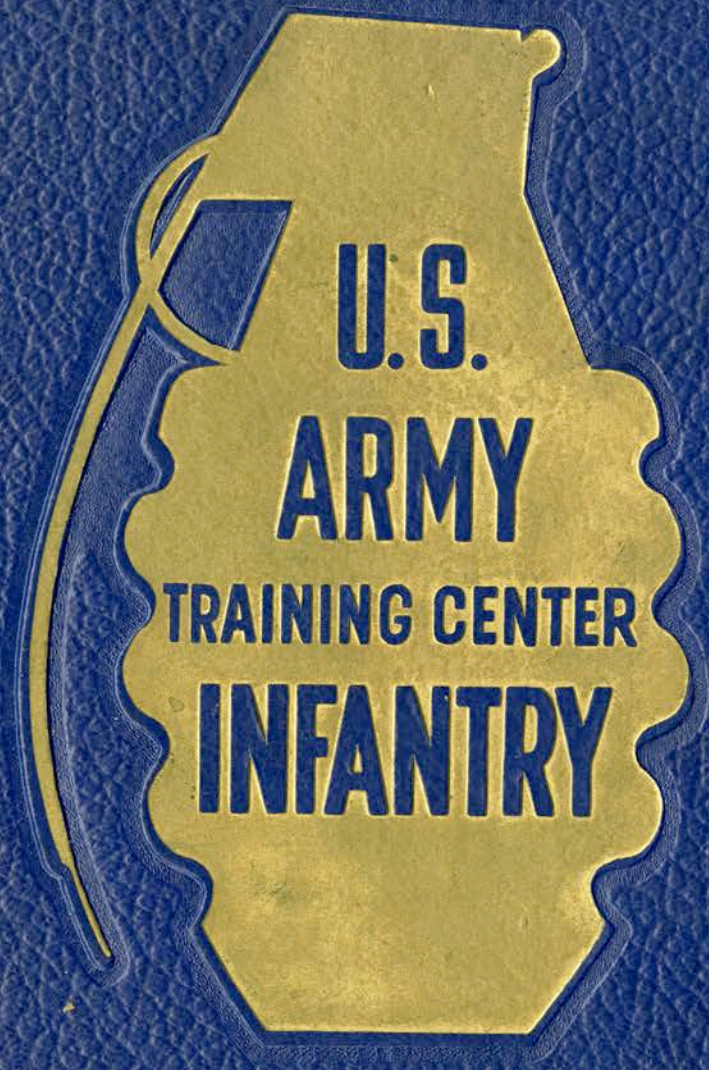




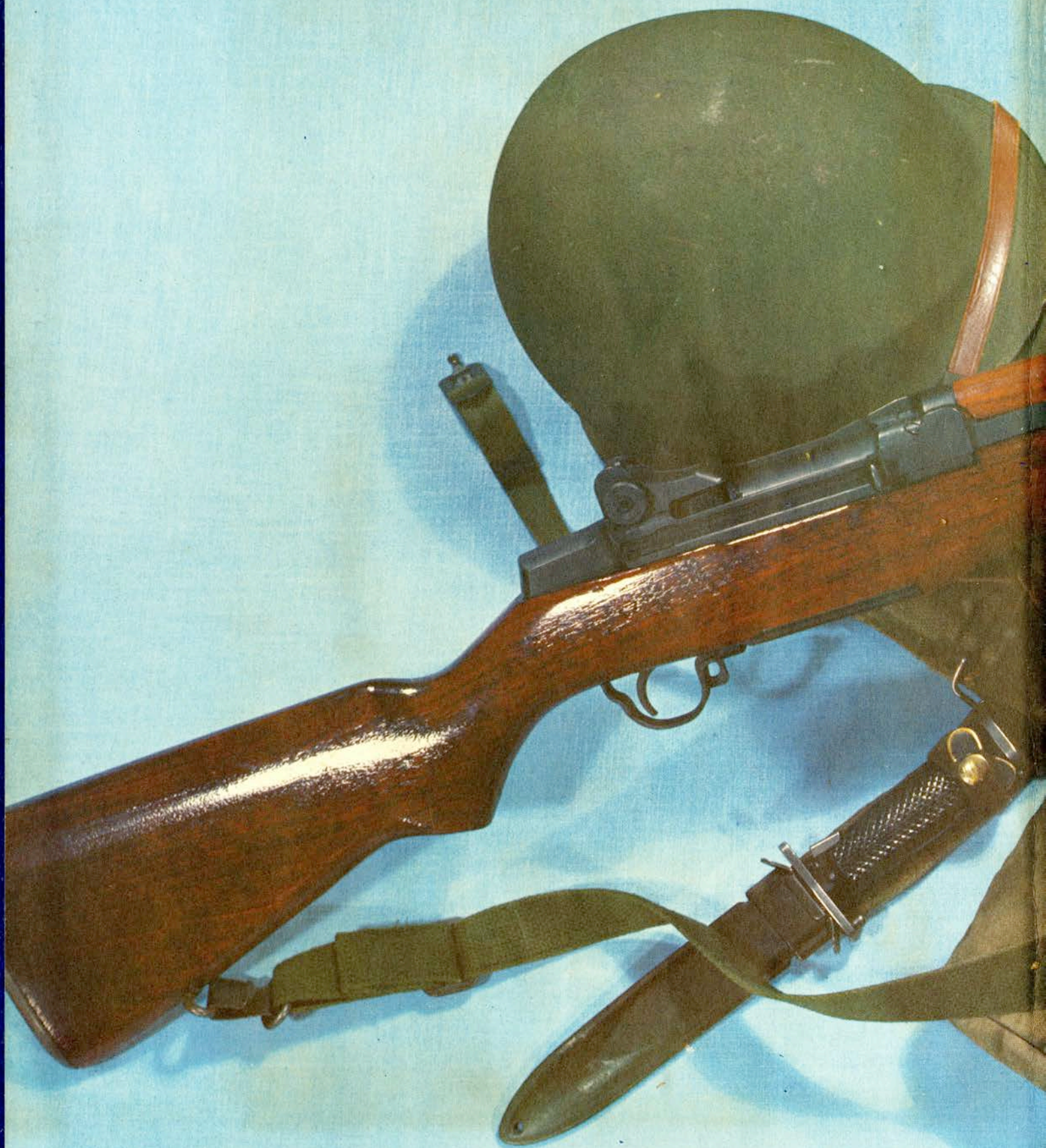
The following document was collected and digitized by the Command History Office of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center with the assistance of community service learning students enrolled at California State University Monterey Bay.

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.



CONFIDENTIAL
C A L I F O R N I A
UNIT UNUS

COMPANY D
1st BATTLE GROUP 1st BRIGADE





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.

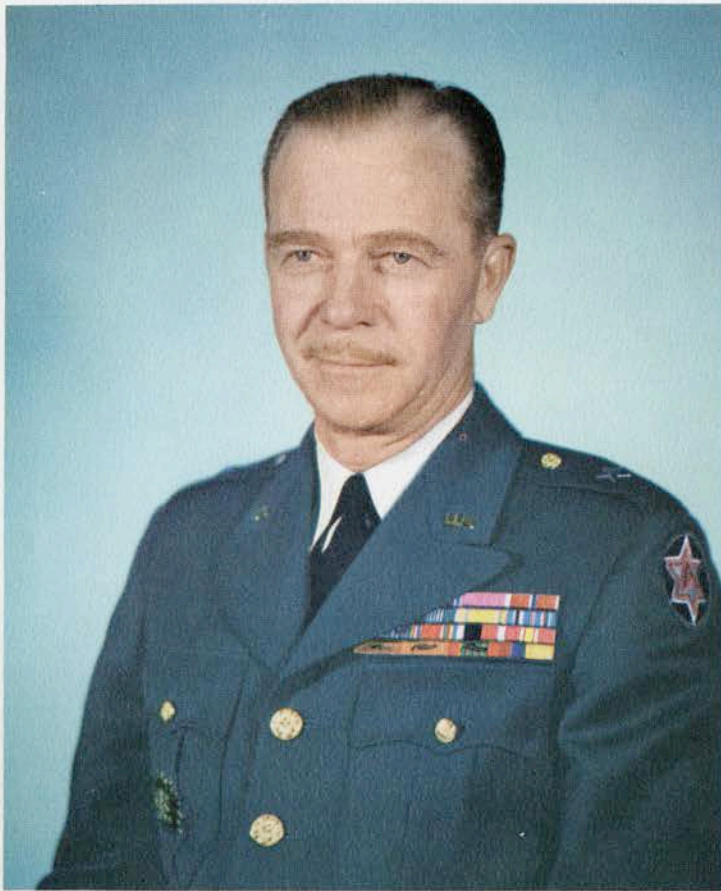
General Fritzsche's first assignment was with the 10th Infantry at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Subsequent assignments include: The Infantry School at Fort Benning; 15th Infantry at the American Barracks, Tientsin, China; instructor at the U.S. Military Academy and later commander of a company of cadets there; 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 Equador 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.

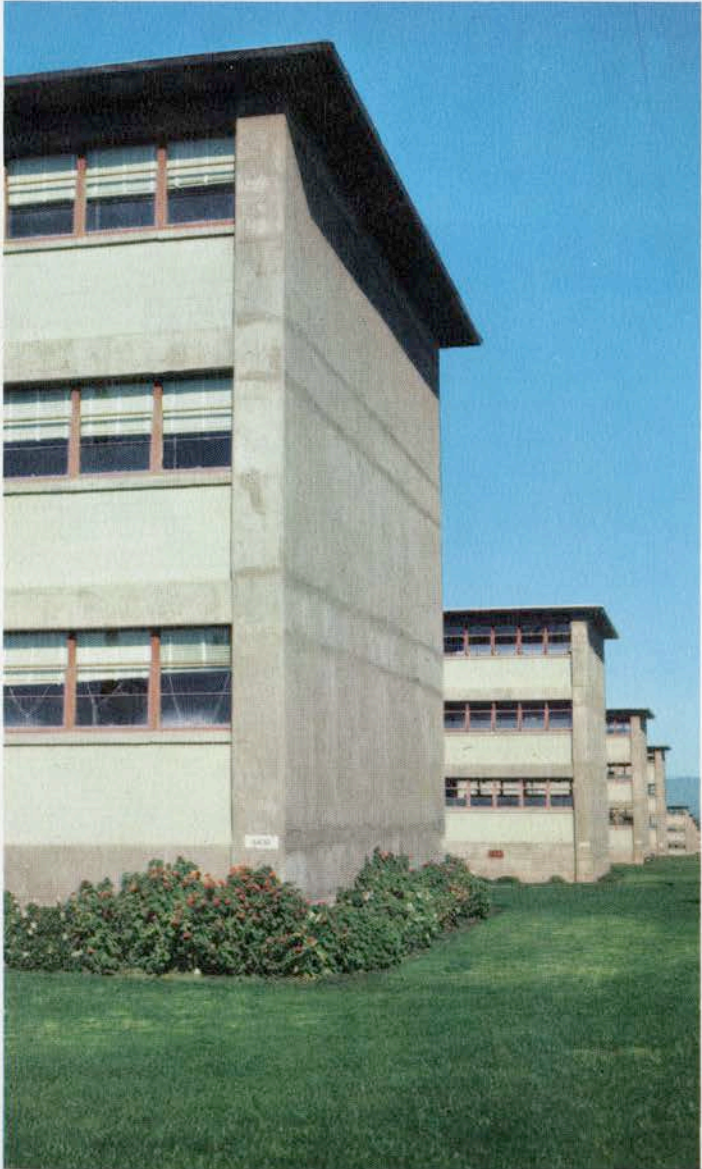
In the spring of 1949, Colonel Haberman returned to the U.S. as Deputy Commander of the Student Brigade at Fort Benning. He activated and commanded the Officers Candidate Regiment there for over a year; in 1952, he was assigned as Senior Army Advisor to the Hawaiian National Guard.

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**







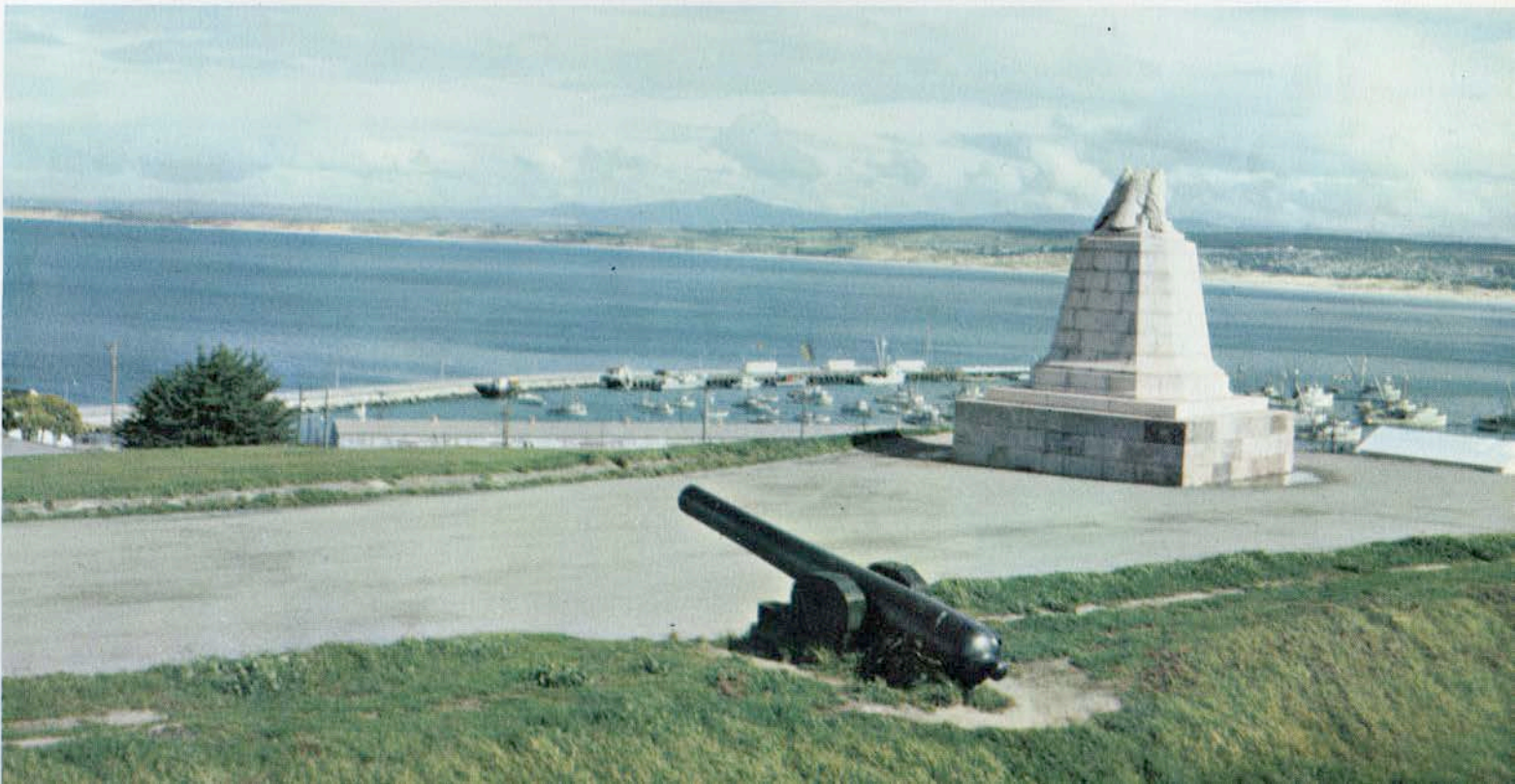


american red cross



golf

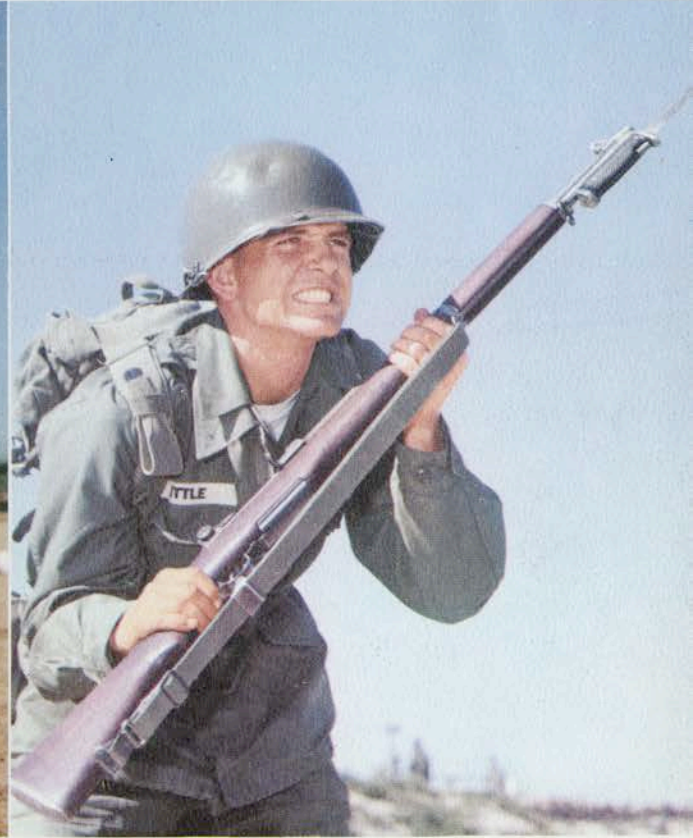
presidio of monterey
toward ft. ord







bayonet training





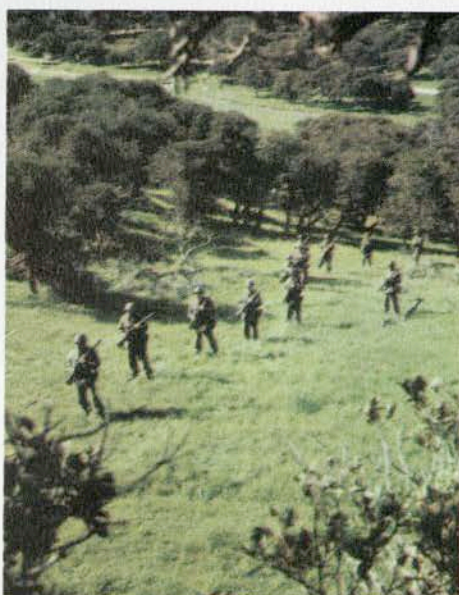
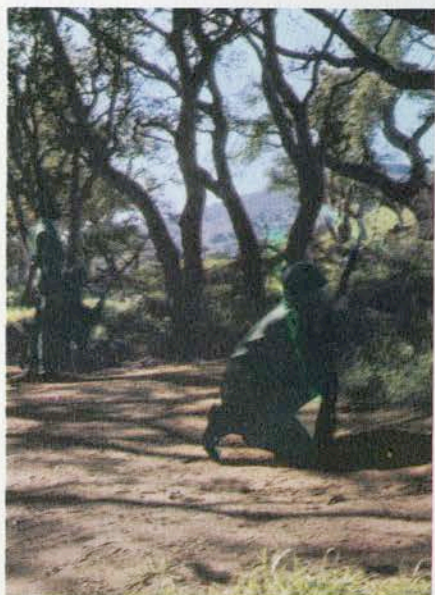
trainfire







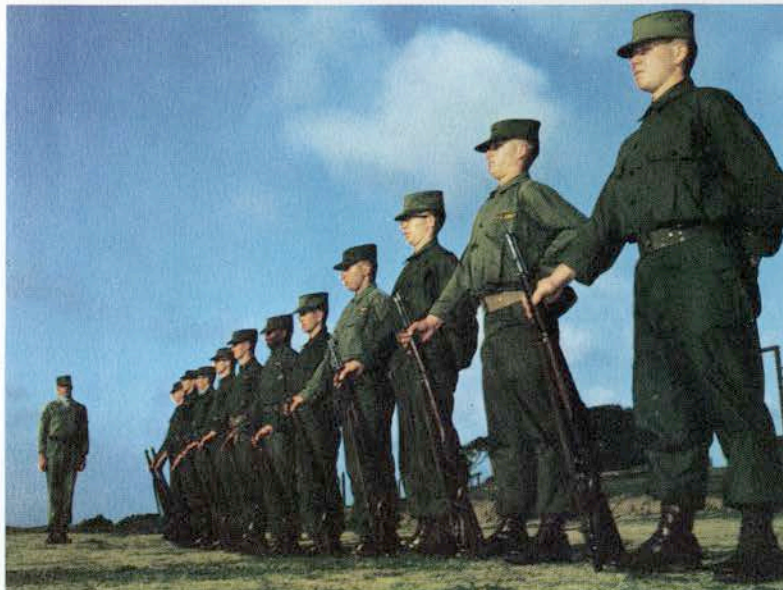
close combat course



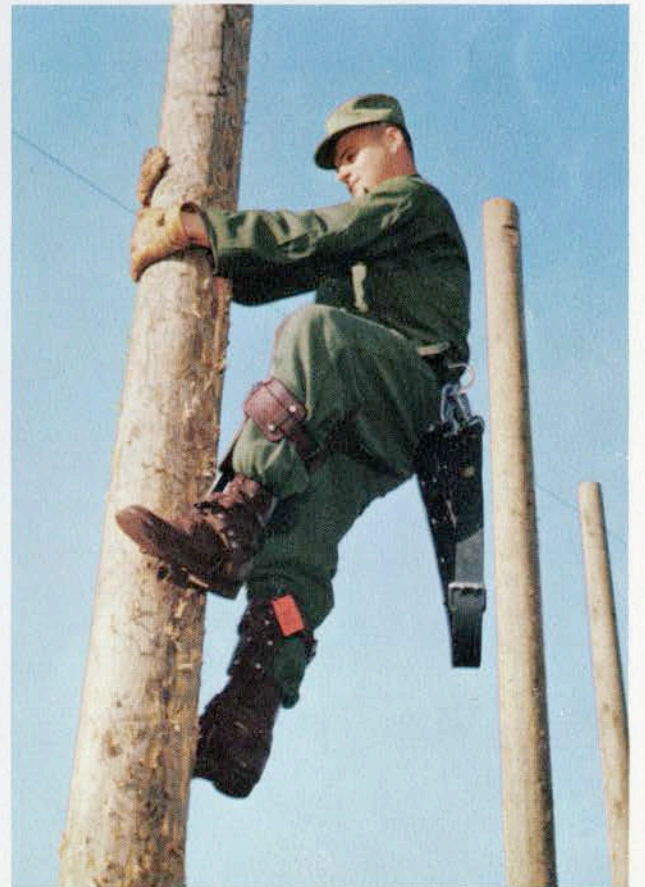


squad patrolling

dismounted drill



pole
climbing





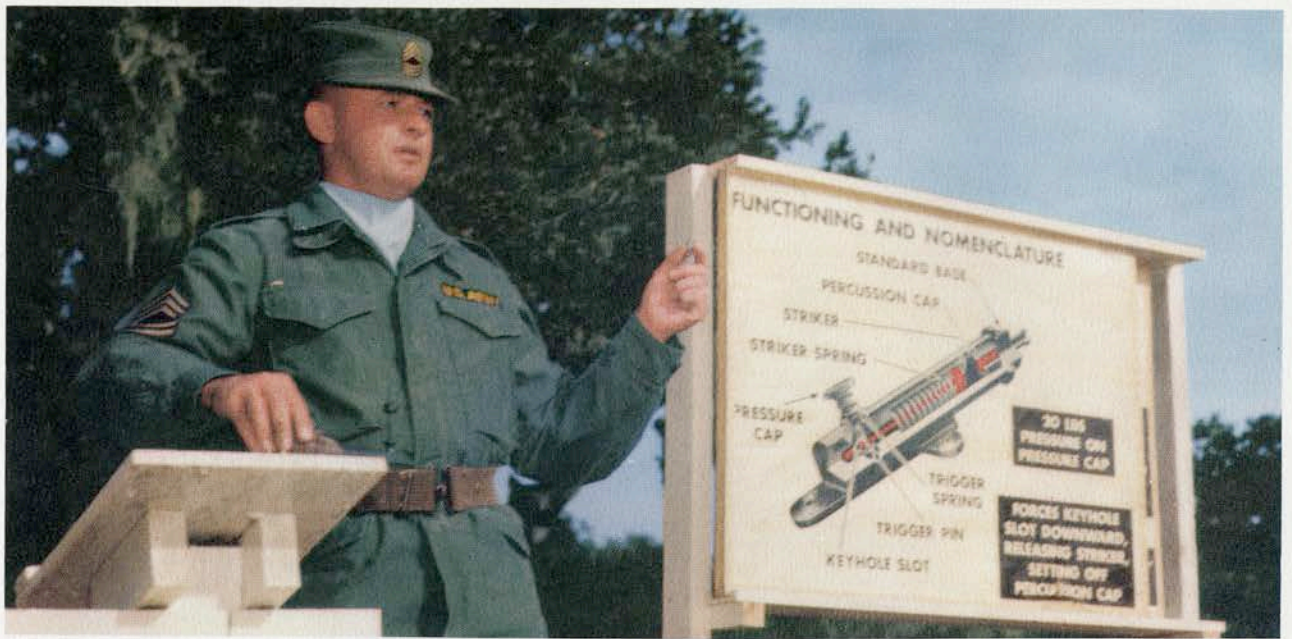
grenades



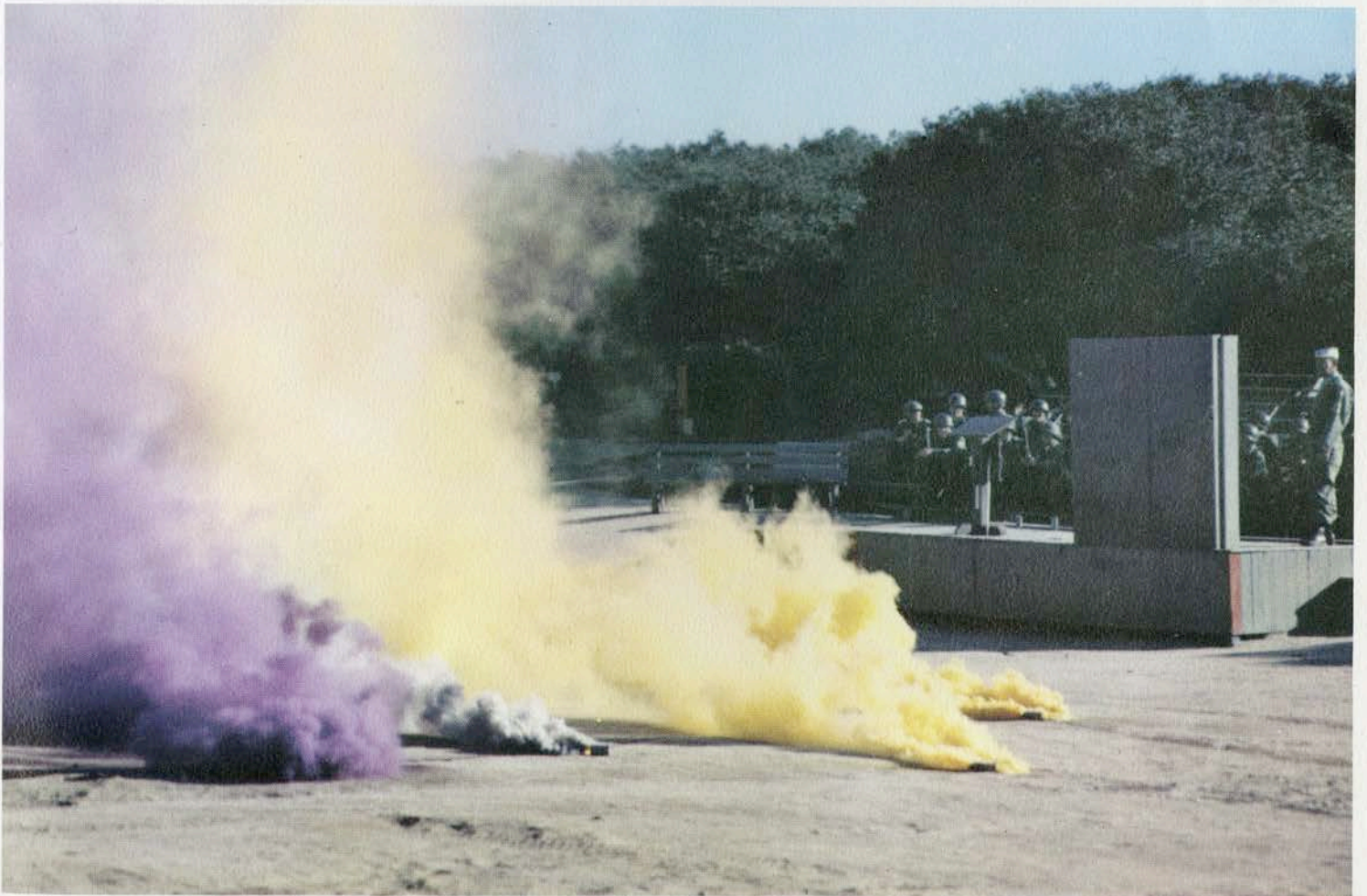
flame thrower



m
i
n
e
s



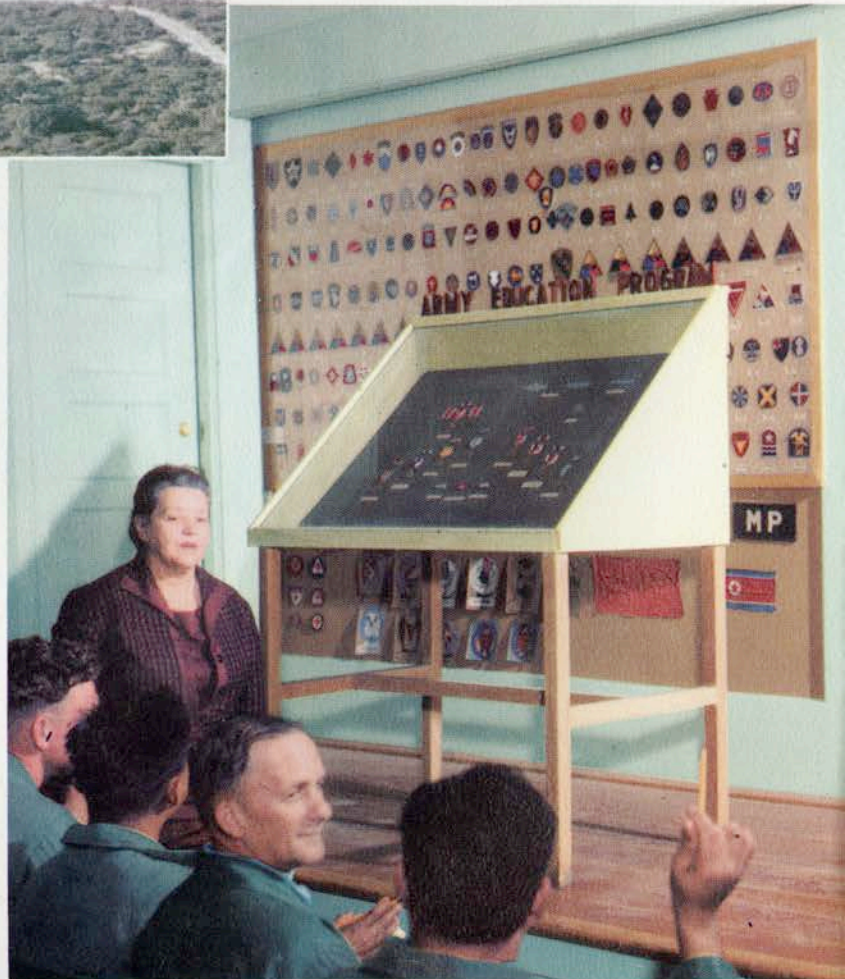
chemical, biological and radiological warfare

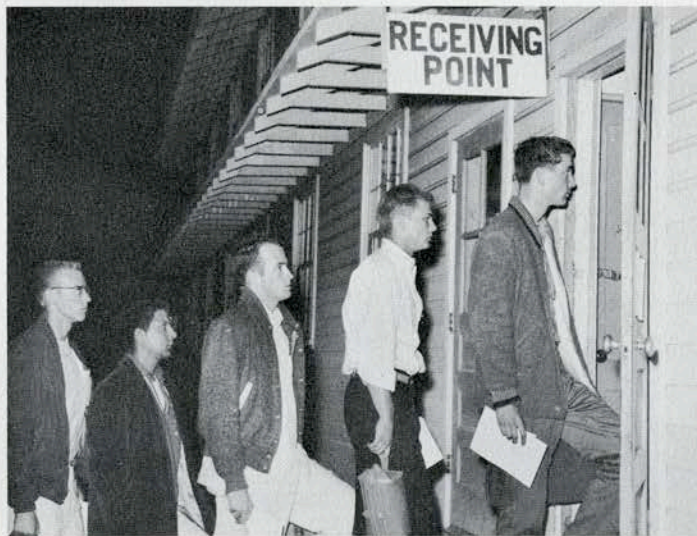




**simulated
atomic
blast**

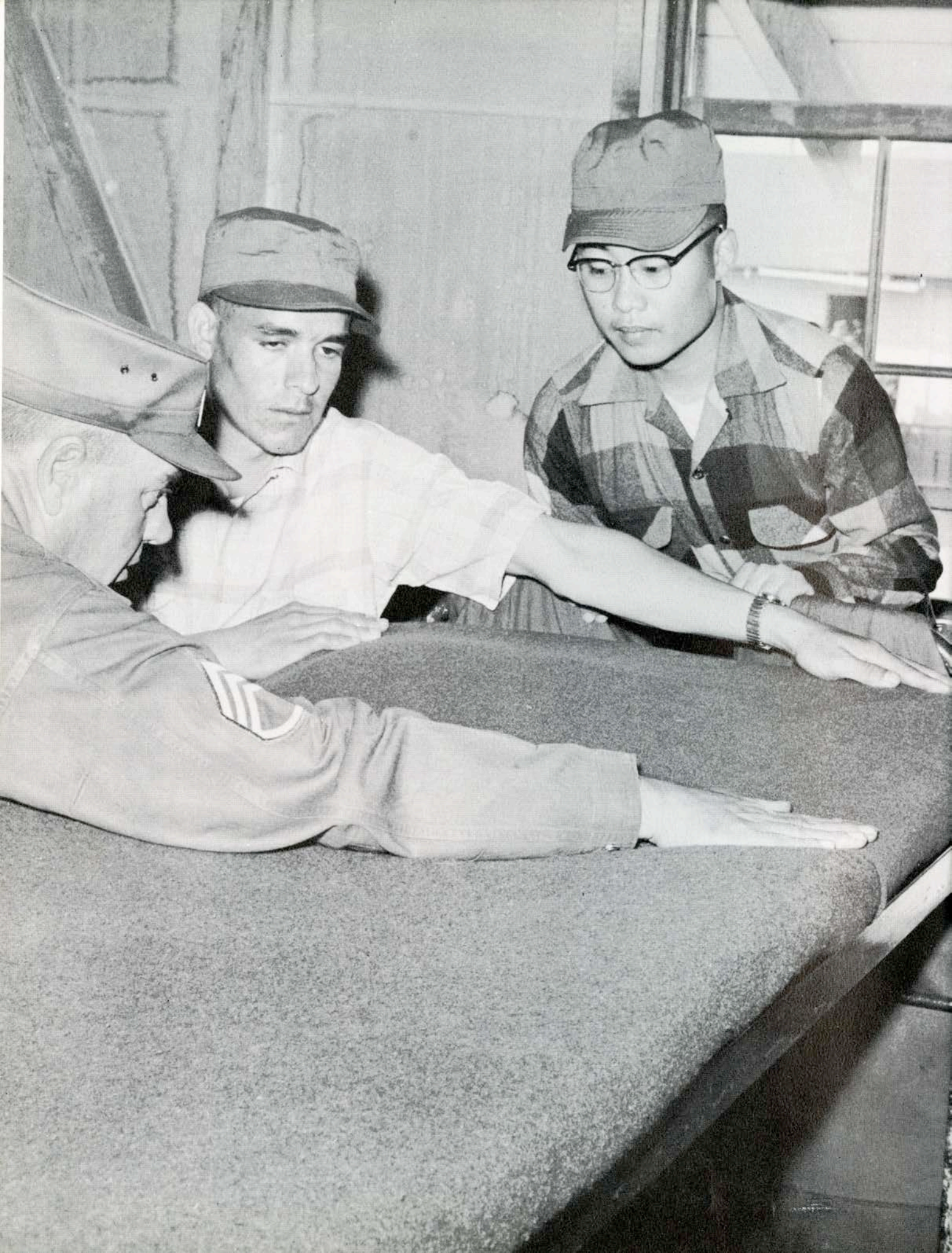
**army
education
program**





receiving
center

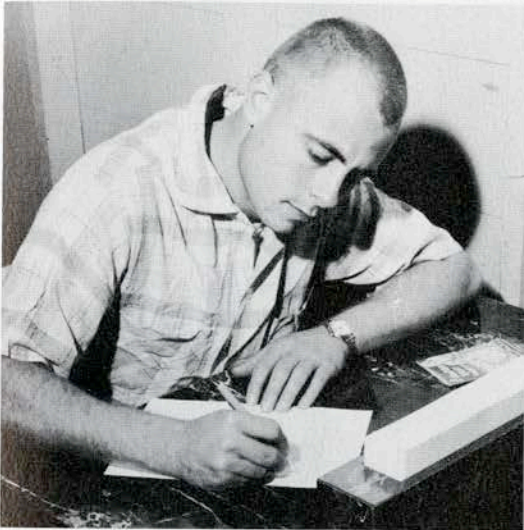


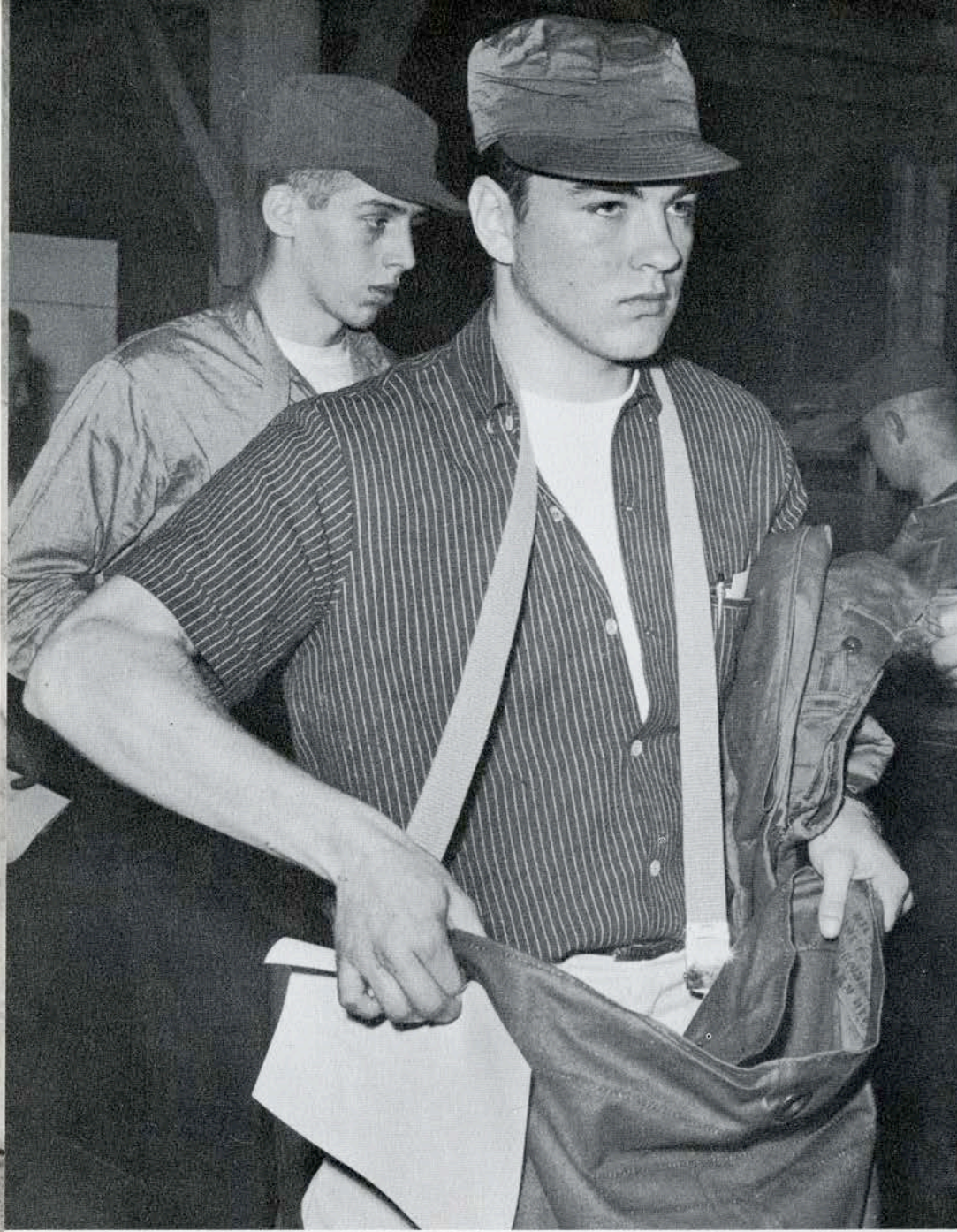


bunk making

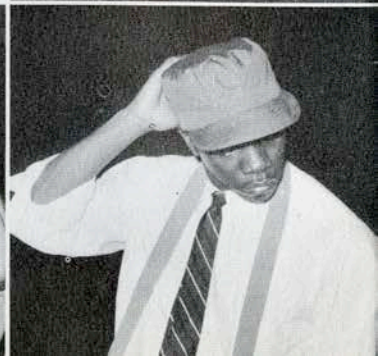


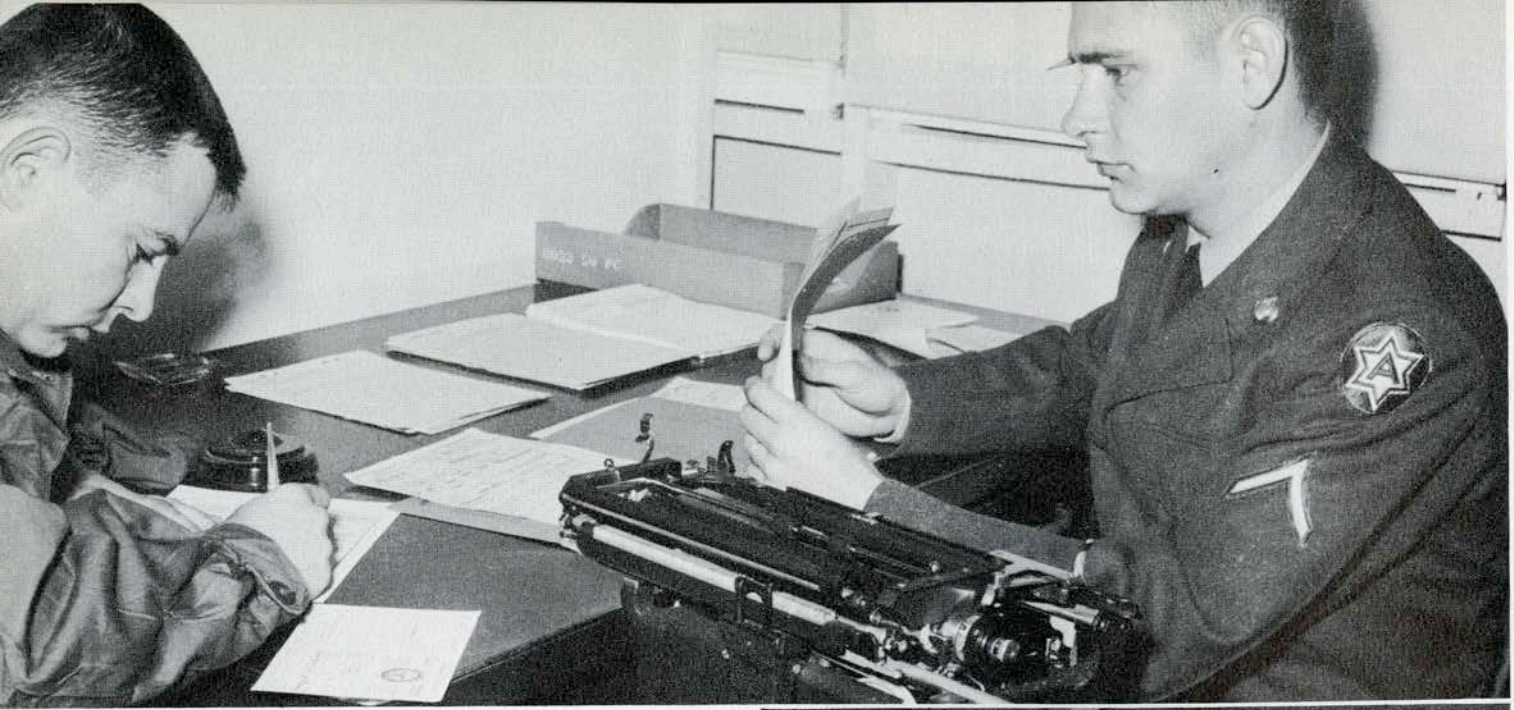
writing and
calling home





clothing issue





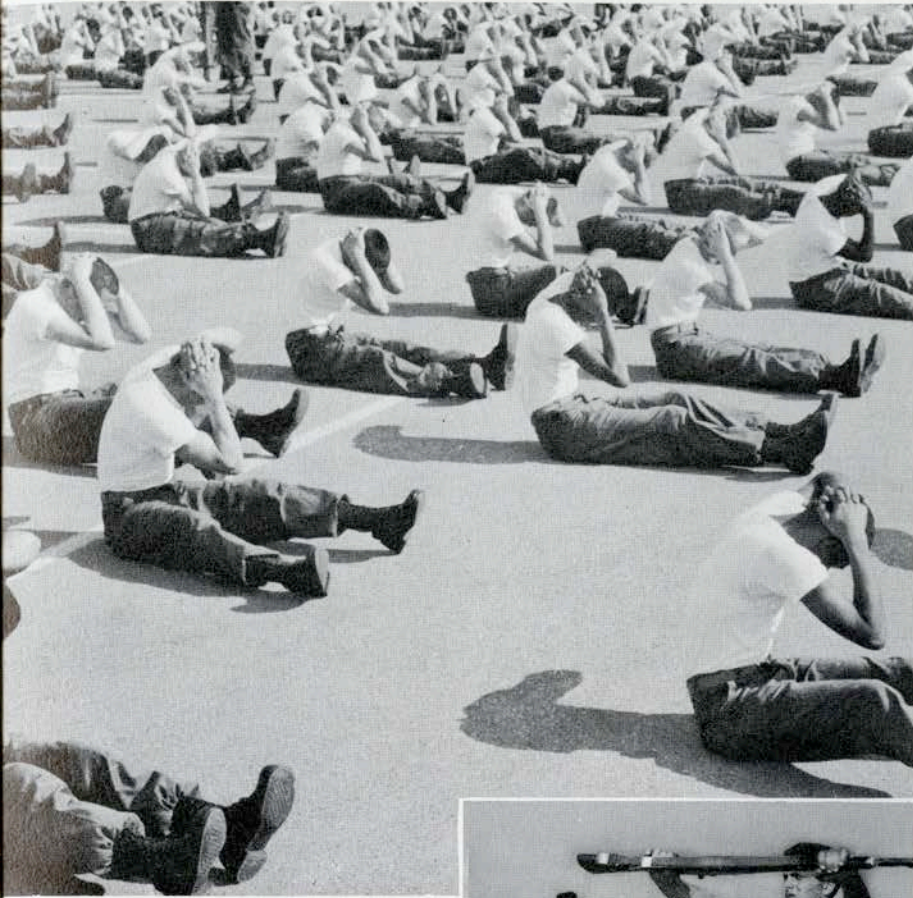
processing _____



shipping to _____
training company



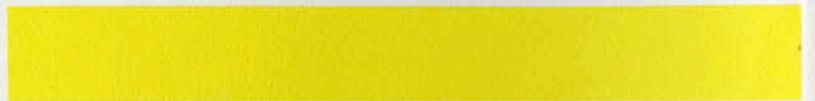
physical training



p. t.
with rifles



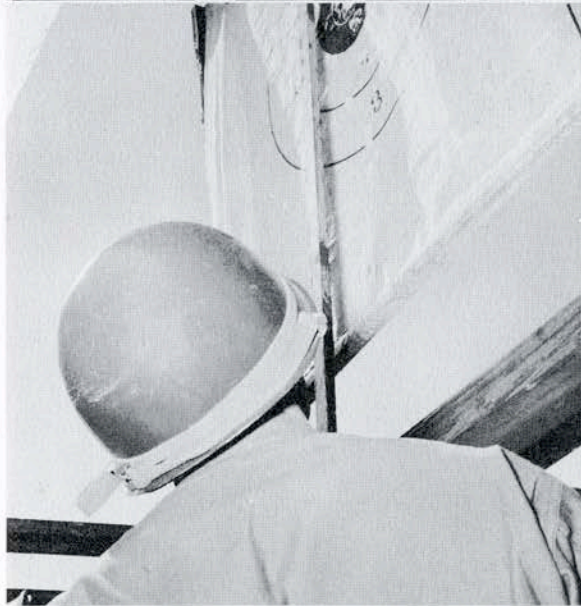
first aid



signal communication



**rifle
instruction circle**



**marking and pasting
targets**





m-1 known distance range



transition and field firing

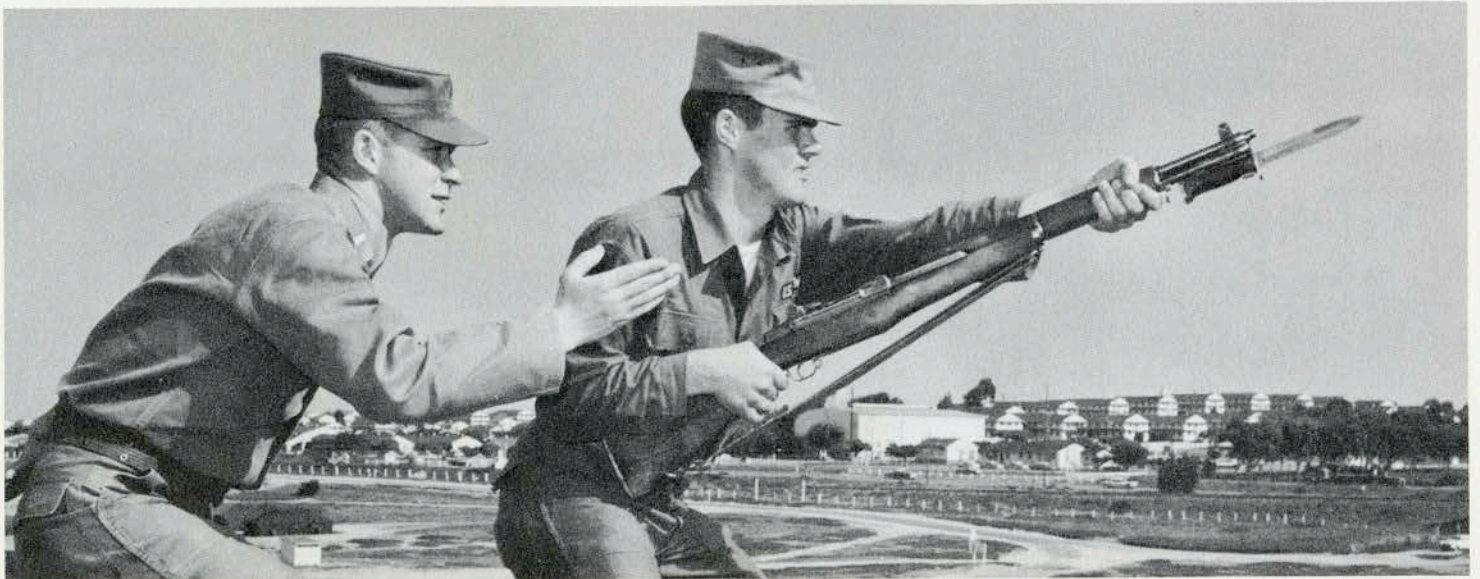




field fortification

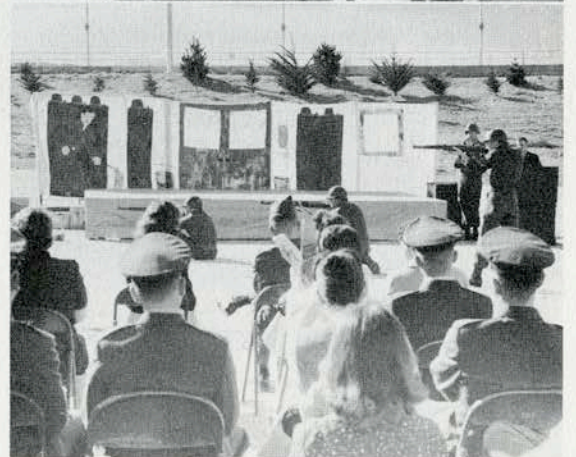


bayonet

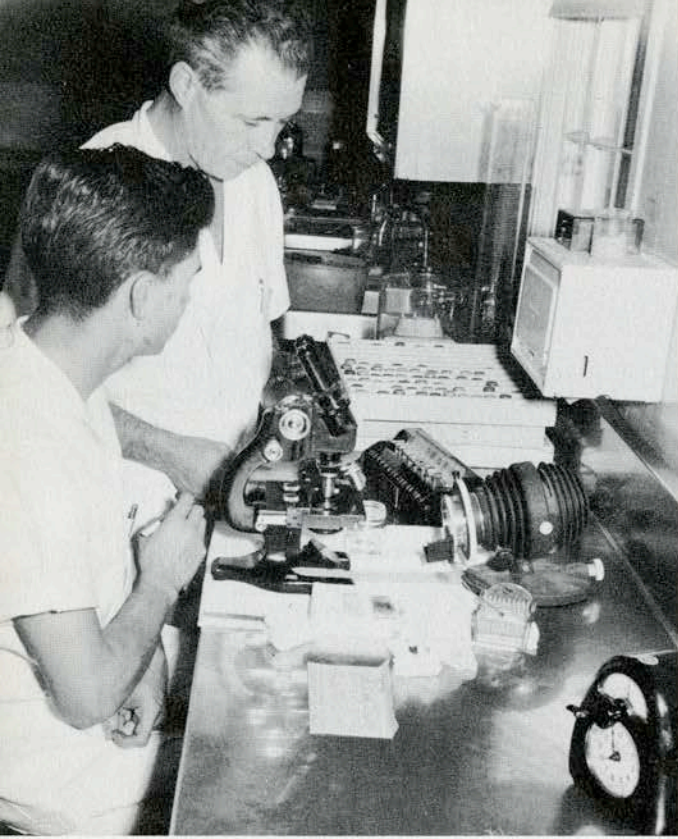




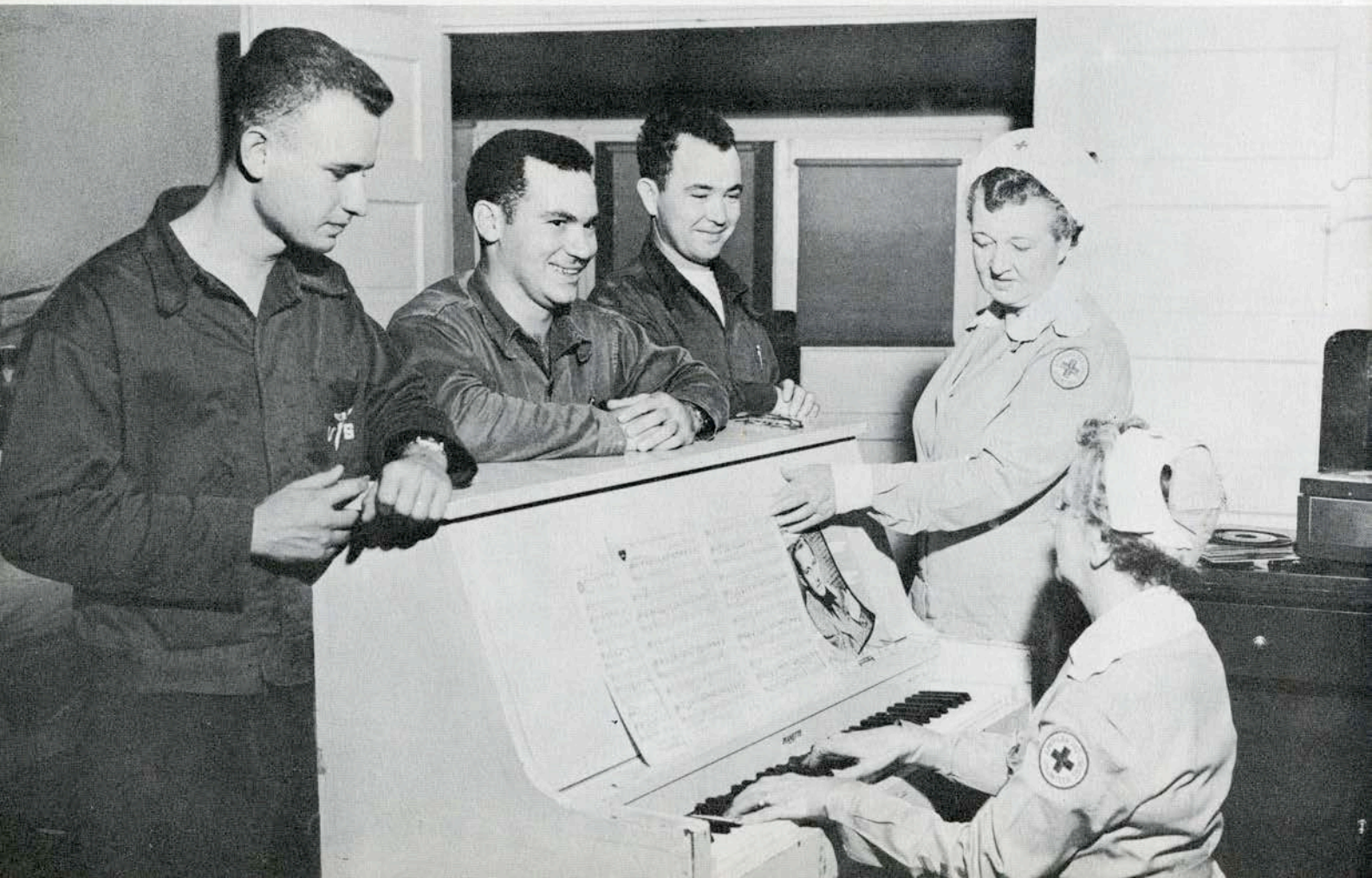
◀ infiltration course

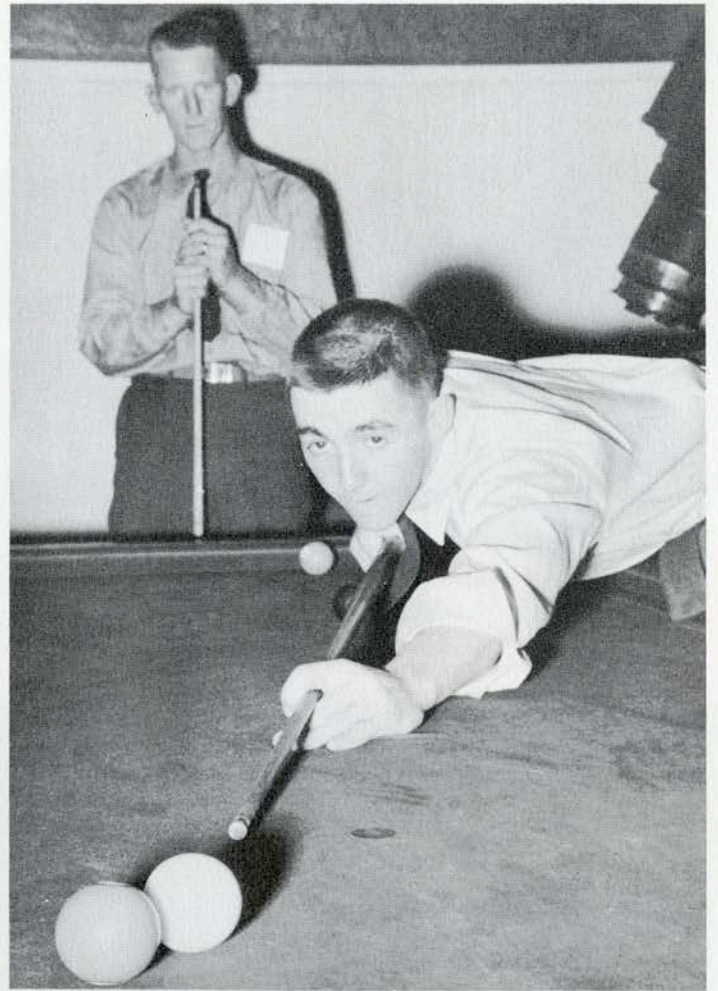


open house



hospital





sports and recreation







▲ rocket launcher

◀ automatic rifle

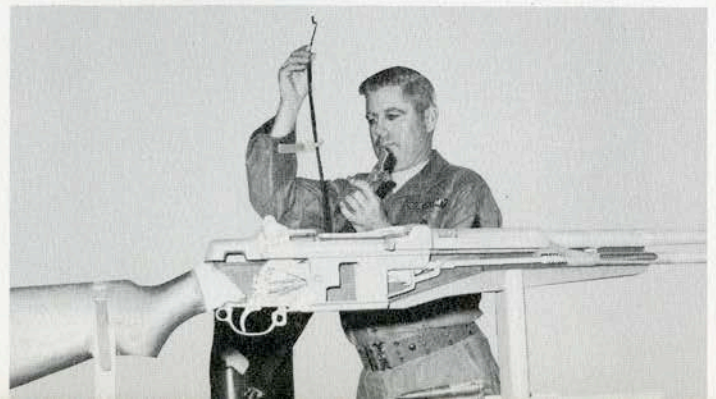
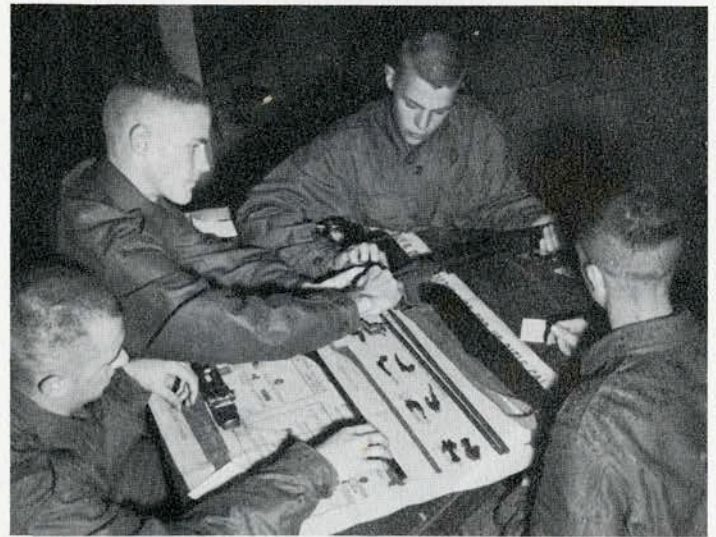
mines ▼

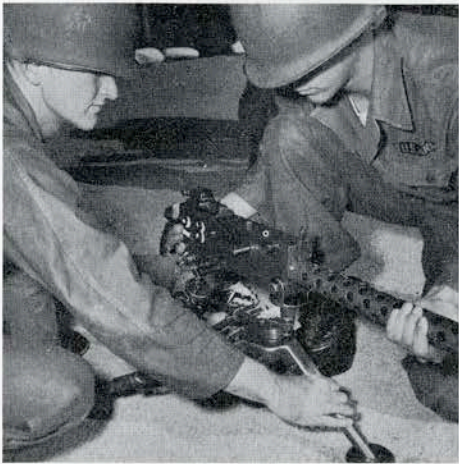




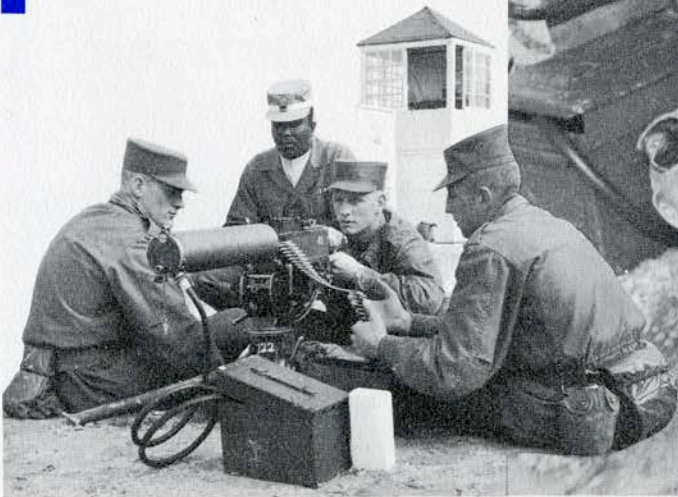
◀ mortar ▲

m-1 classroom ▼





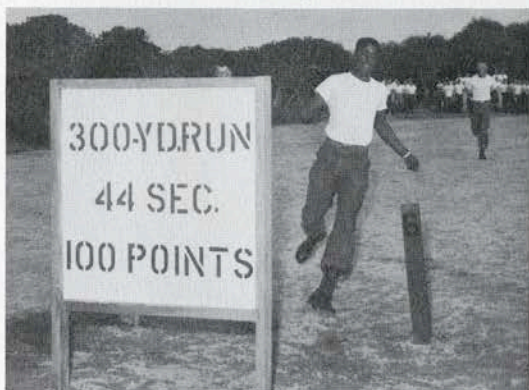
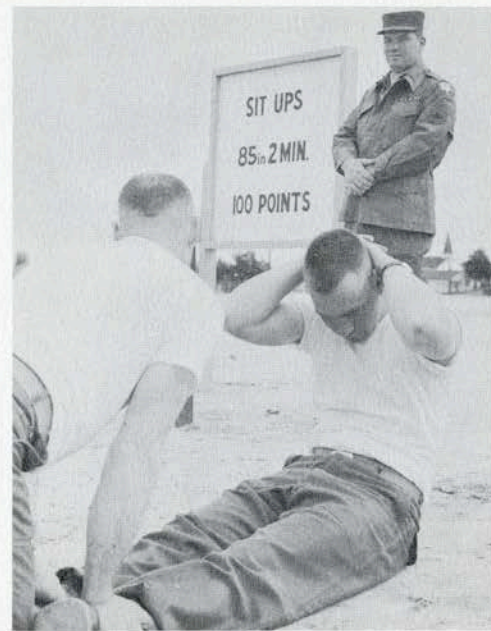
**machine
guns**





chemical, biological and radiological warfare





physical
fitness test





▲ close combat course

● field firing ▼





squad patrol ▲



flame thrower





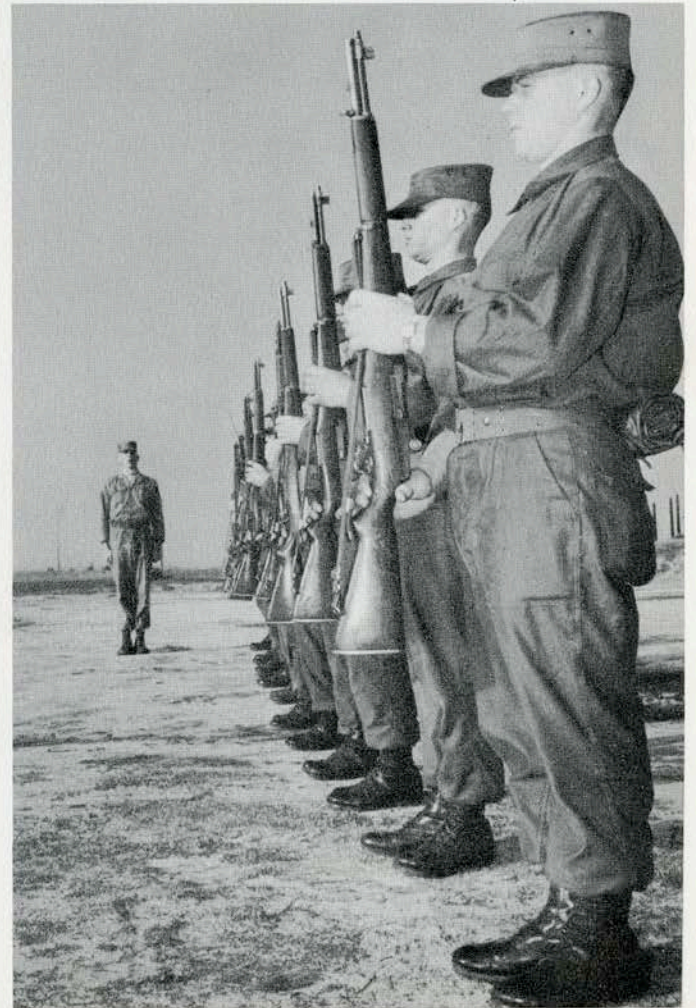
recoilless
rifle



learning
to march



dismounted
drill





▲ field inspection



maps and compass ▼





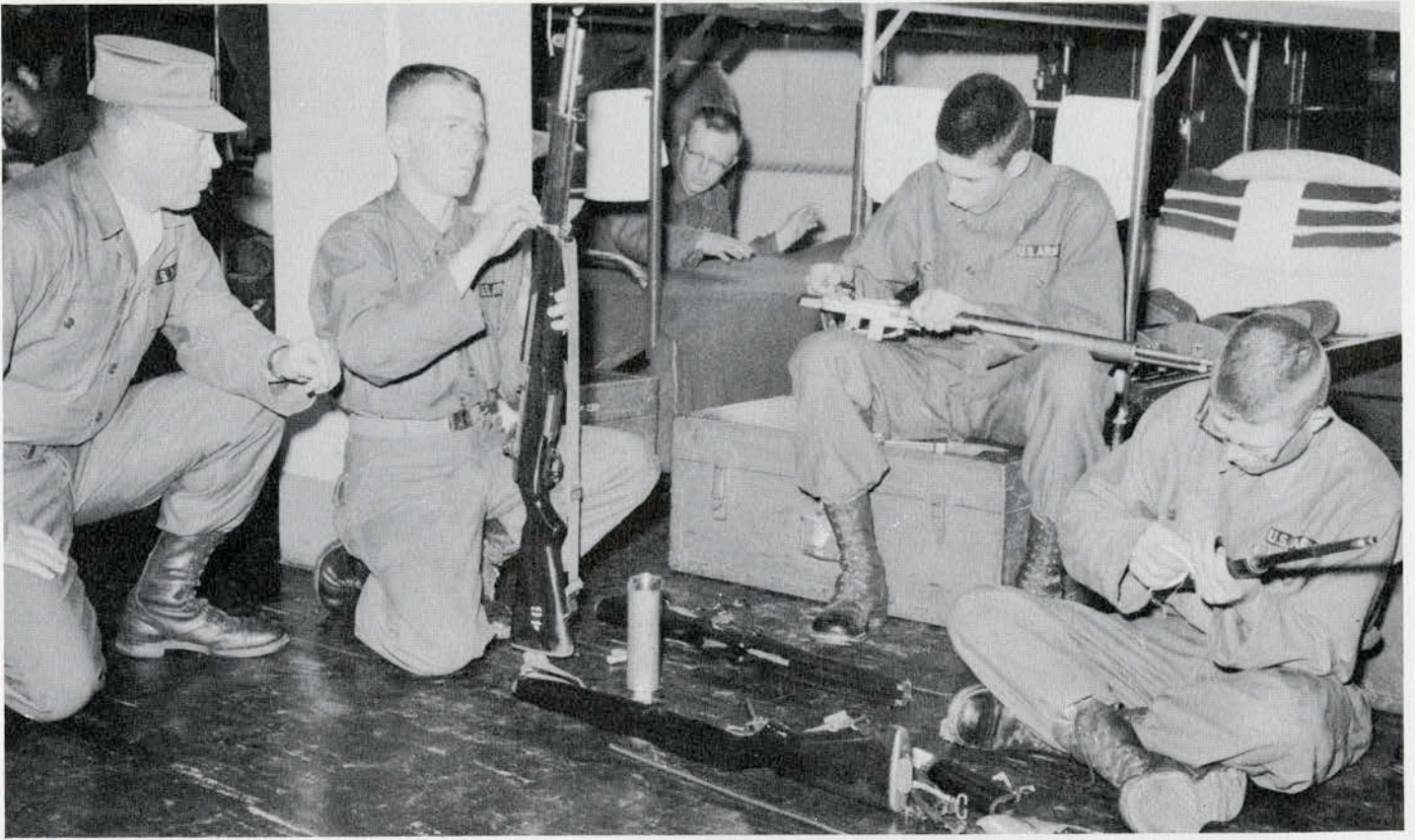
bivouac





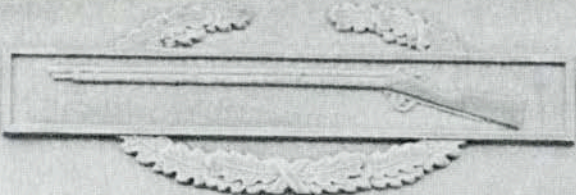
chow
in the
field





barracks life





PERMANENT POST
FORT ORD

DEDICATED BY

MR. WM. C. FOSTER

DEPUTY SECY. OF DEFENSE

ARMED FORCES DAY 17 MAY 1952

PRESENTED BY

THE CITIZENS OF MONTEREY COUNTY





guard at impact area



at the front gate

marching, marching

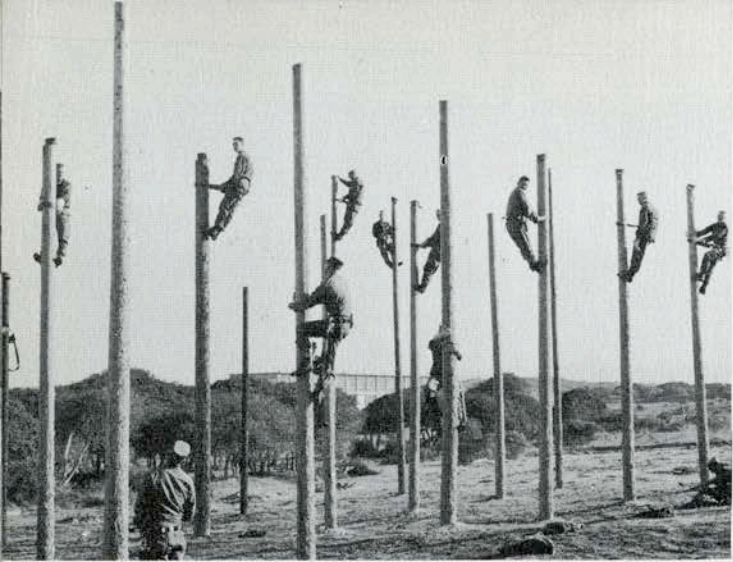


stacked rifles



simulated atomic blast

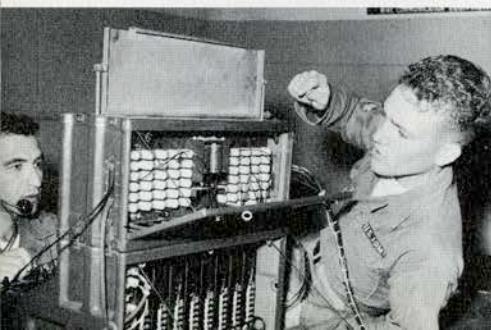




pole climbing

**signal
training**

class work





drivers' course

**auto mechanics
course**



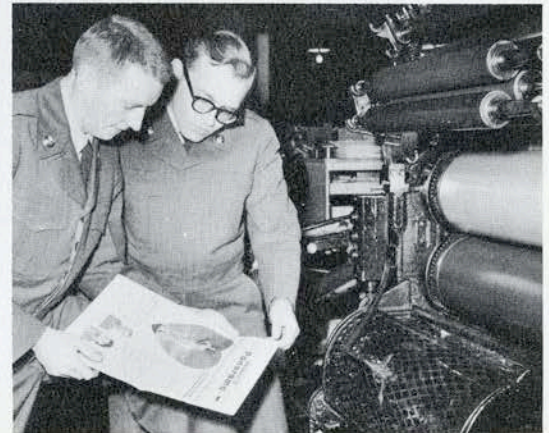
▲ ■ basic army administration school ■ ▲

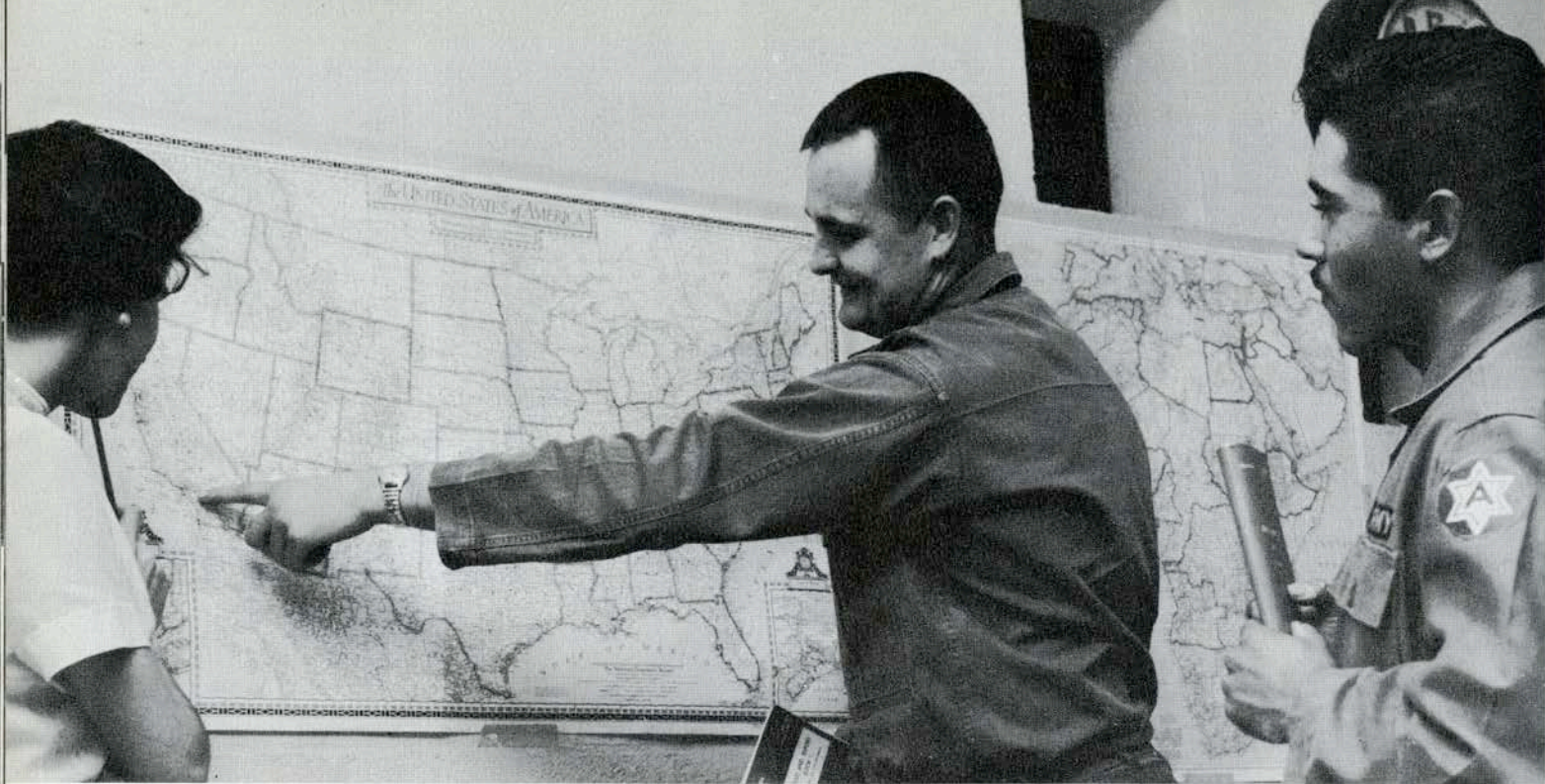
special service
bookmobile



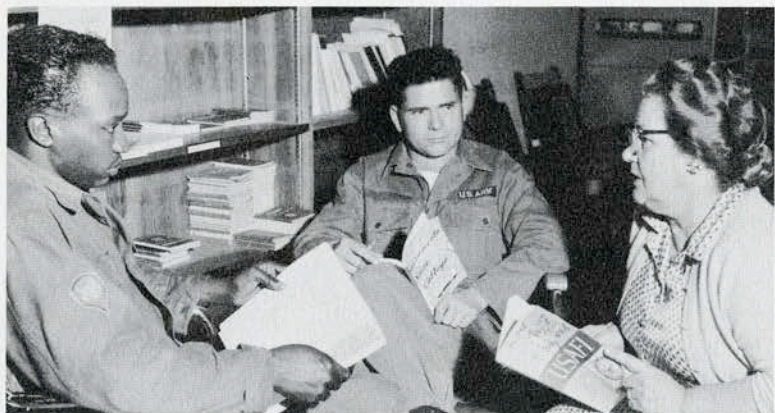


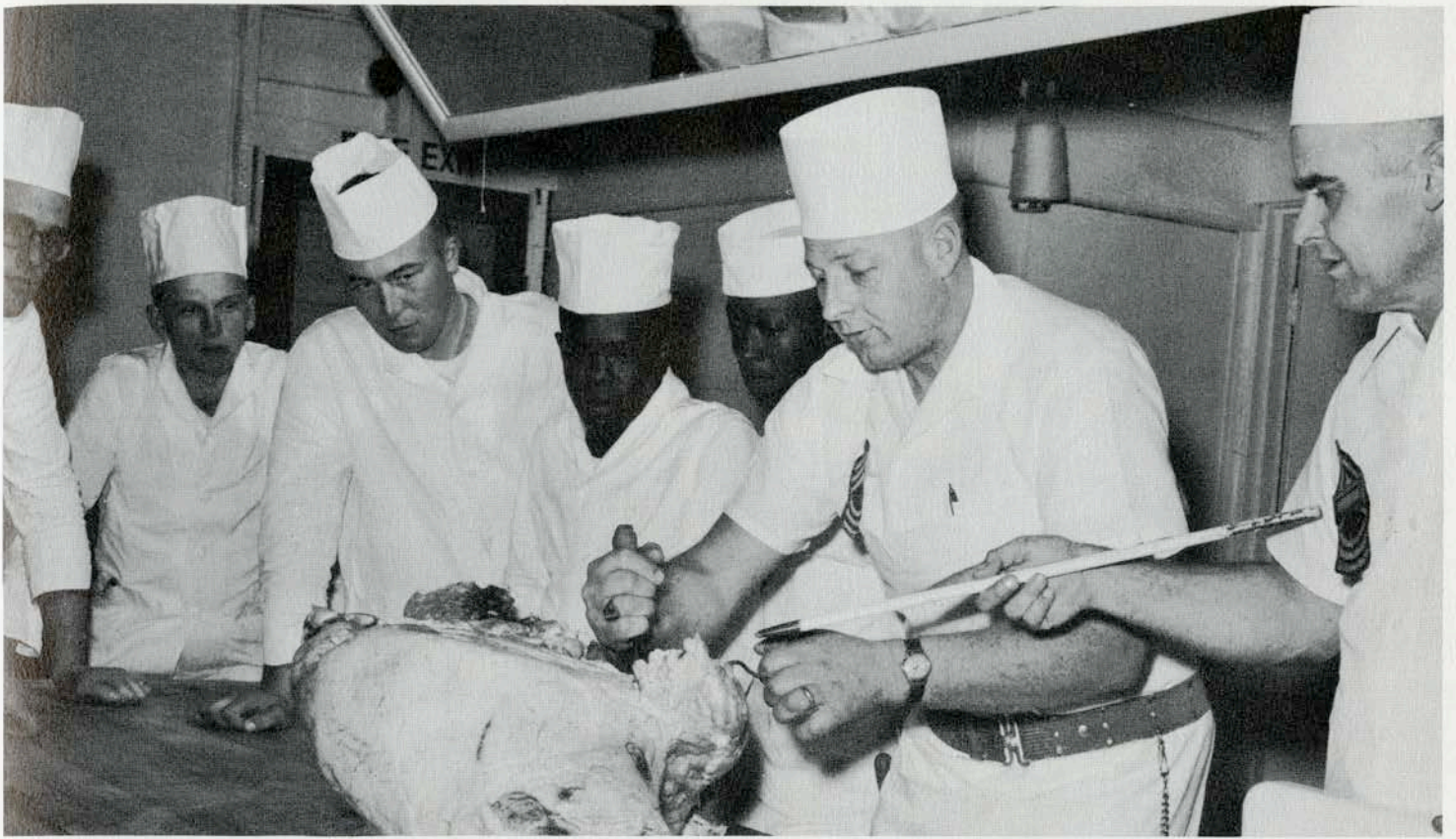
on-the-job trainees take active parts in P.I.O.'s daily radio broadcasts and in the production of the weekly post newspaper, the fort ord panorama.





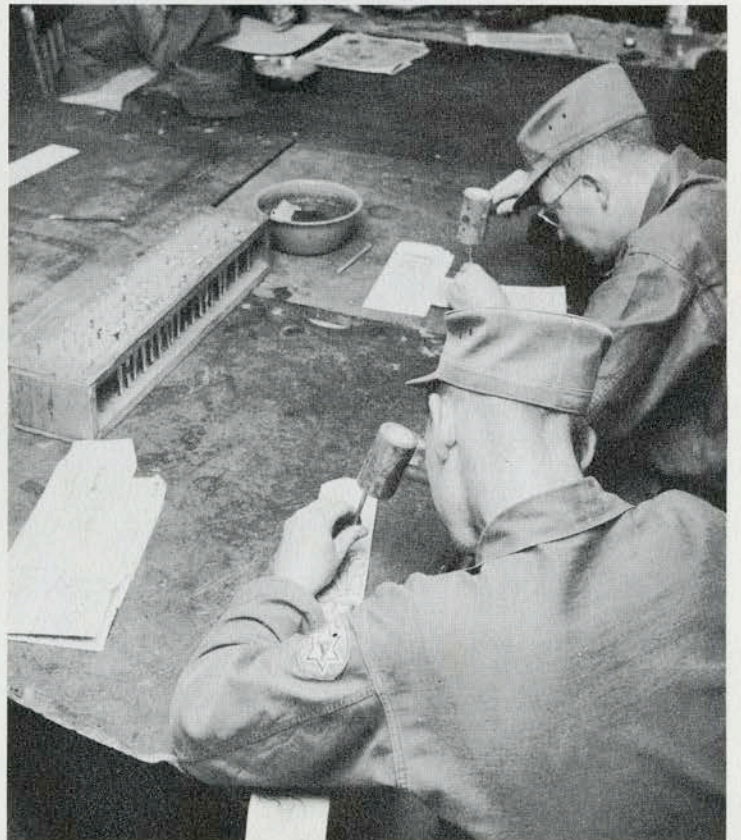
**army
education
program**

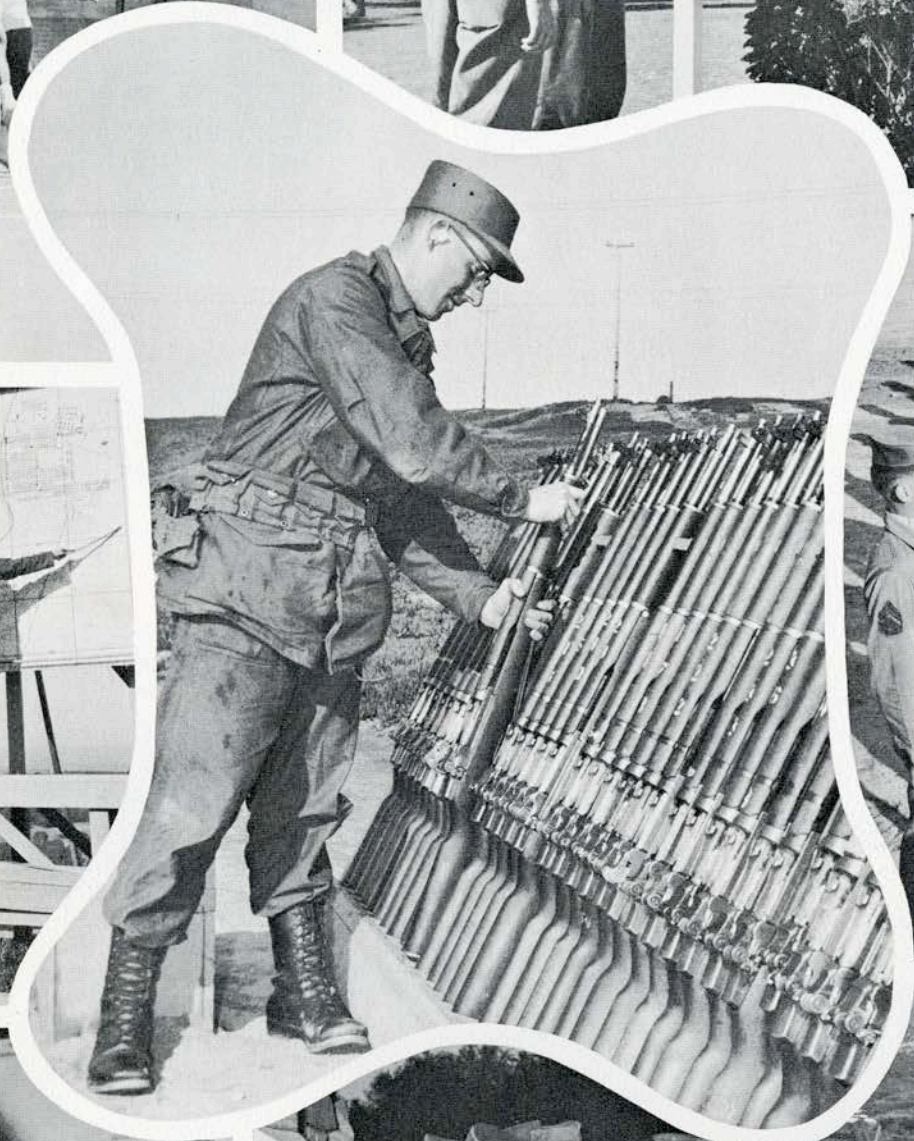
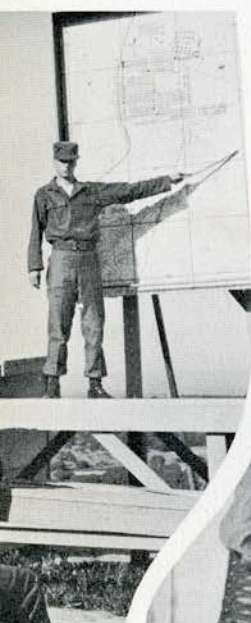
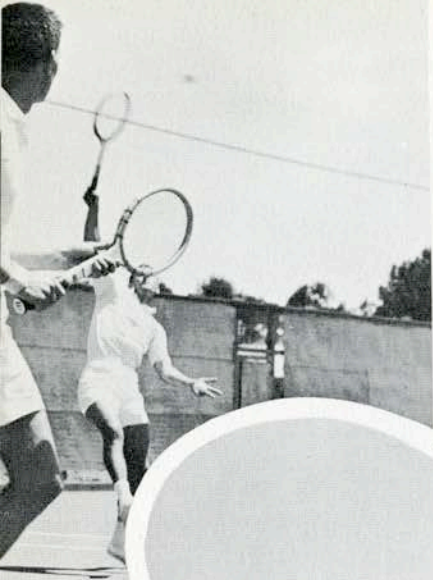




food service school ▲

▼ hobby crafts

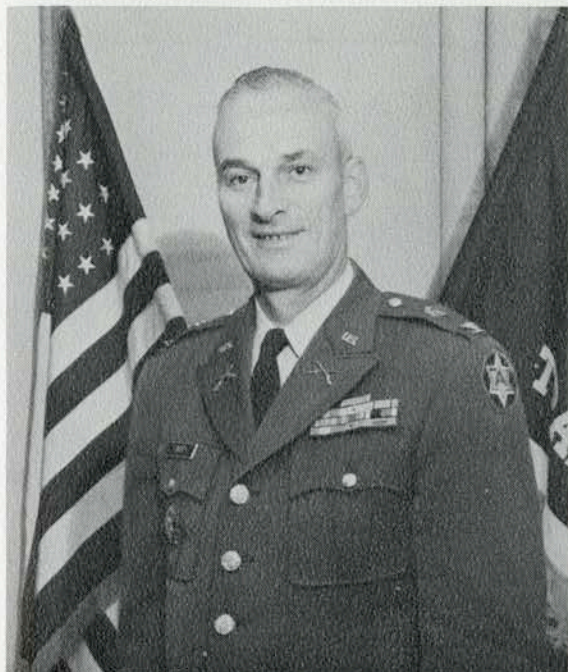




COMPANY D

FIRST BATTLE GROUP
FIRST BRIGADE

Started Basic Training: 16 November 1959 Graduated: 23 January 1960



Col. Pierre D. Boy
Brigade Commander



Capt. Marshal A. Burdick
Company Commander



Maj. A. K. Mahikoa
Battle Group Commander



1st Lt. H. Stern
Former Exec. Officer

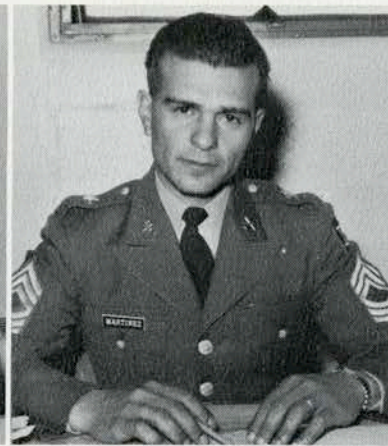


2d Lt. C. T. Gore
Executive Officer





L. P. Honsaker
First Sergeant



M/Sgt. L. A. Martinez
SDI



Sfc Colon
Plat. Sgt.



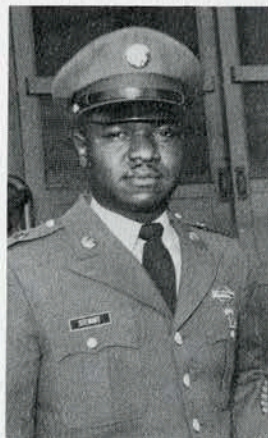
Sfc Shaw
Plat. Sgt.



Sgt. R. F. Hobaugh
Plat. Sgt.



Sgt. N. F. Moana
Plat. Sgt.



Sgt. J. M. Stewart
Plat. Sgt.

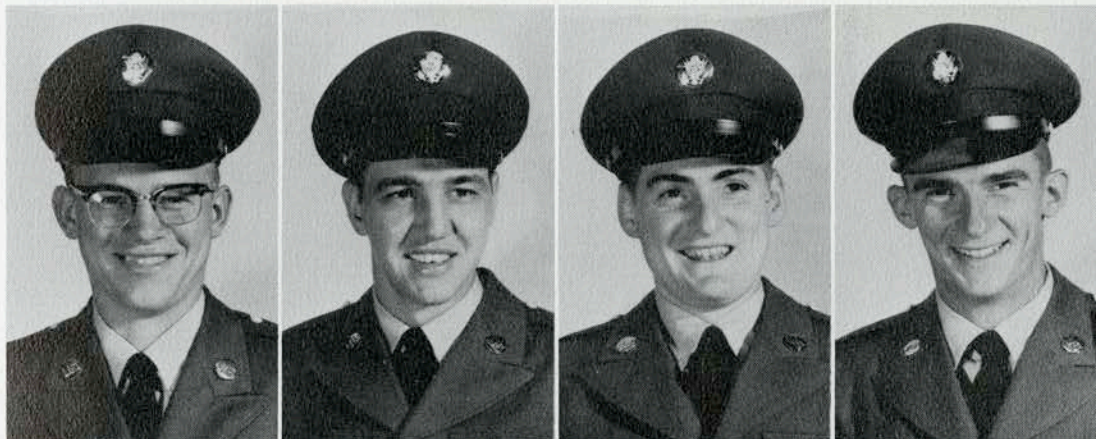


Sfc L. J. Beavers
Supply Sgt.



Cpl. Jack Hom
Company Clerk





Ronald L. Adams
 Nick J. Agosta
 Rodney E. Ahl
 Rodney L. Allen



Thomas B. Arge
 R. G. Armstrong
 Francisco Arriola
 Lewis G. Austin

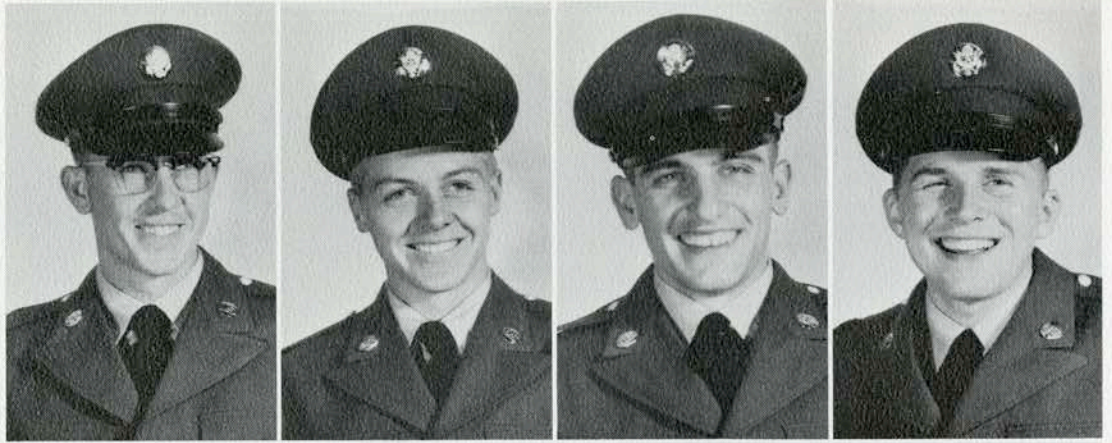


D. F. Baggerly

D. J. Barrett

R. S. Battaglia

D. P. Blasky

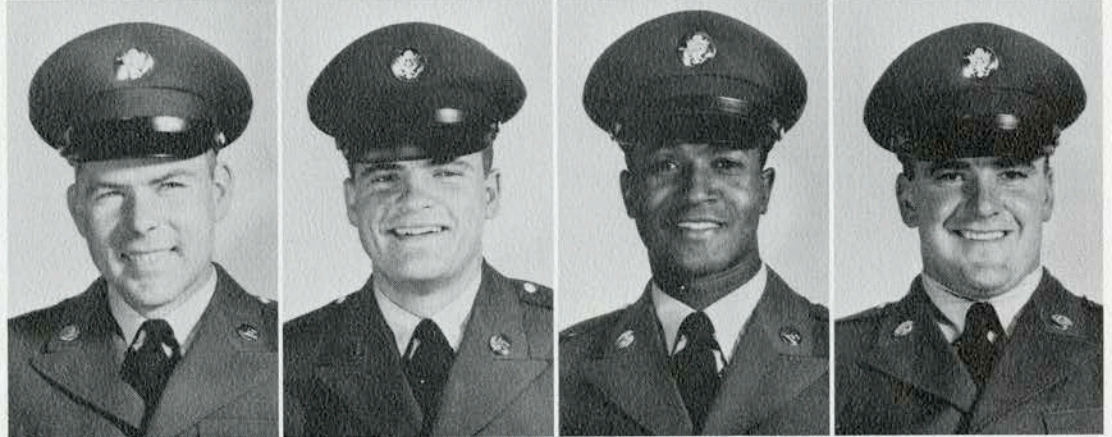


E. R. Boardman

T. J. Buckley

Booker T. Burney

Peter C. Camper

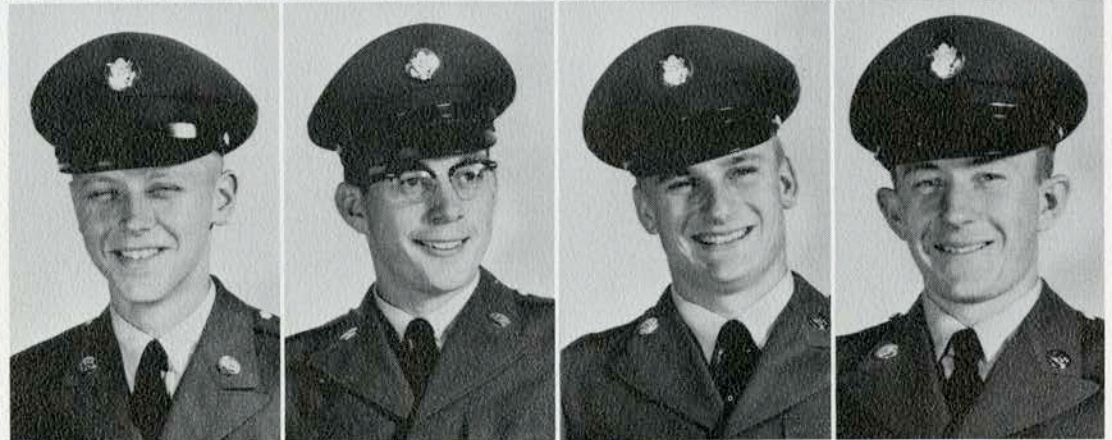


John S. Carlson

A. K. Carpenter

D. J. Carruth

Michael D. Carter

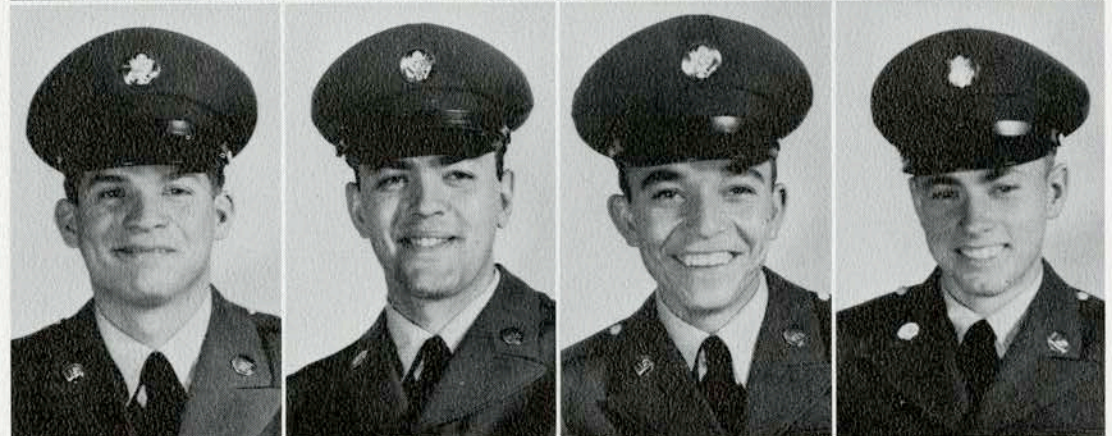


Albert O. Castro

Benjamin A. Cepparo

Fred A. Chavez

D. E. Christeson





Armon L. Cobbs
 Michael D. Cocklin
 James E. Copley
 Hugh F. Corum



C. C. Cryts, Jr.
 Thomas E. Currie
 Jay L. Davidson
 Jesse L. Davis



Lawrence Davis, Jr.
 Terry R. DeCarlo
 Arthur T. DeLano
 Livie I. Duran



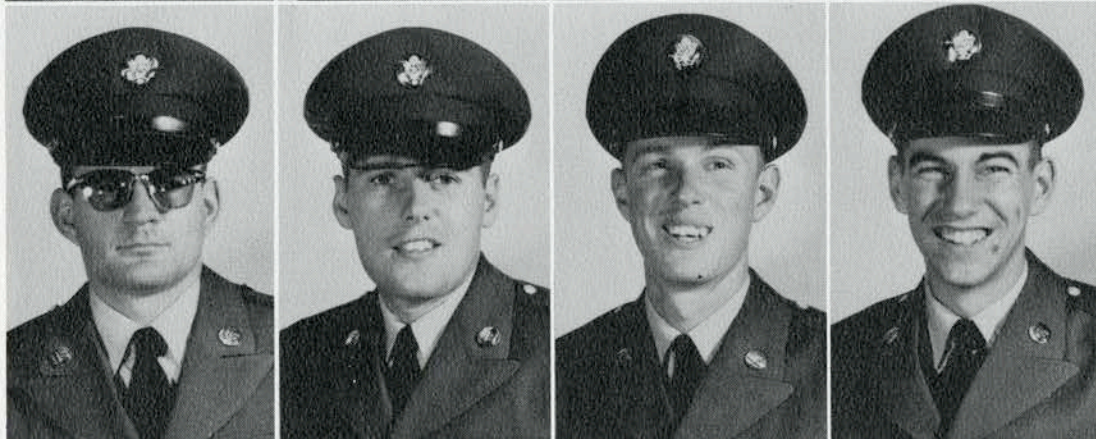
R. E. Durham
 F. C. Dutli
 John W. Dyvig
 B. M. Edmonds



B. D. Ellington
R. J. Elliott, V
D. R. Epperson
J. R. Erickson



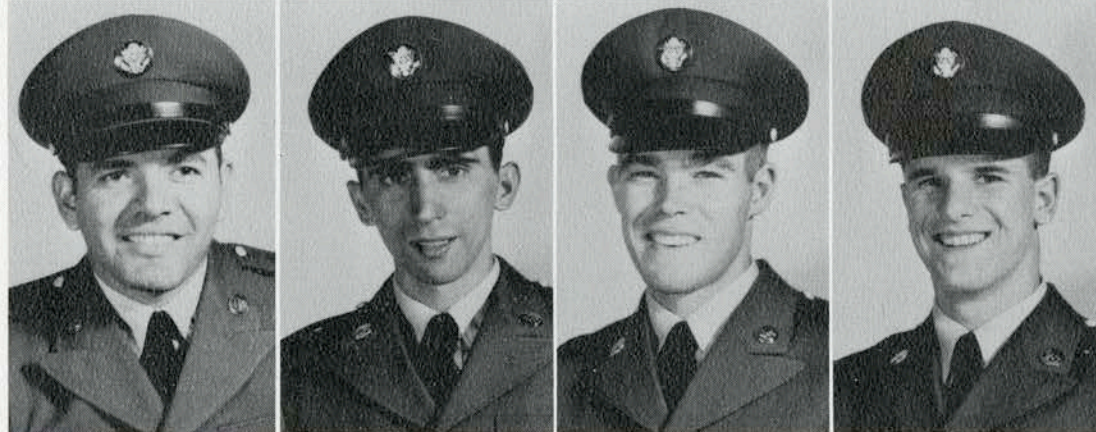
J. A. Evans, Jr.
Peter G. Fetzer
D. W. Flanders
D. L. Foutch

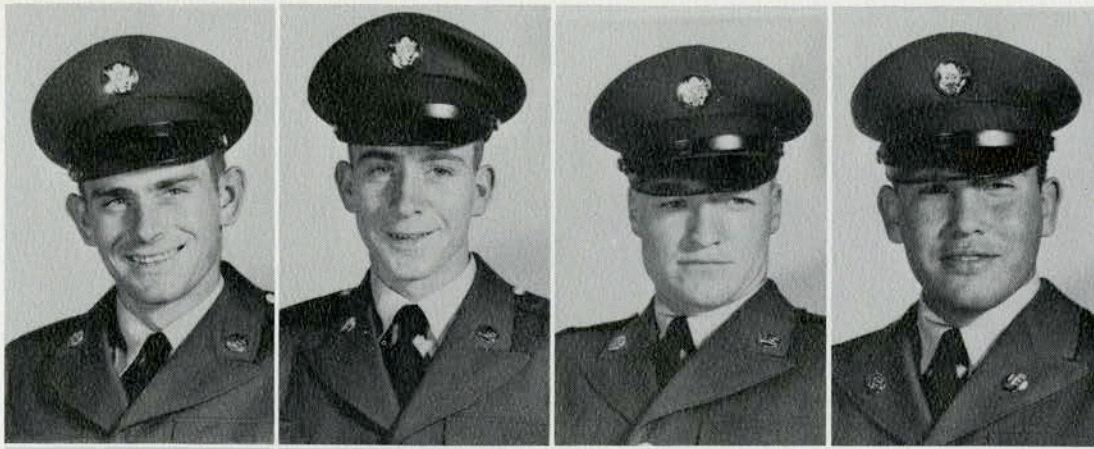


D. E. Fowler
Bob L. Frank
D. T. Gabaldon
Alfred A. Garcia



F. F. Garcia
E. M. Garza
T. E. Gaston
J. J. Giacomino





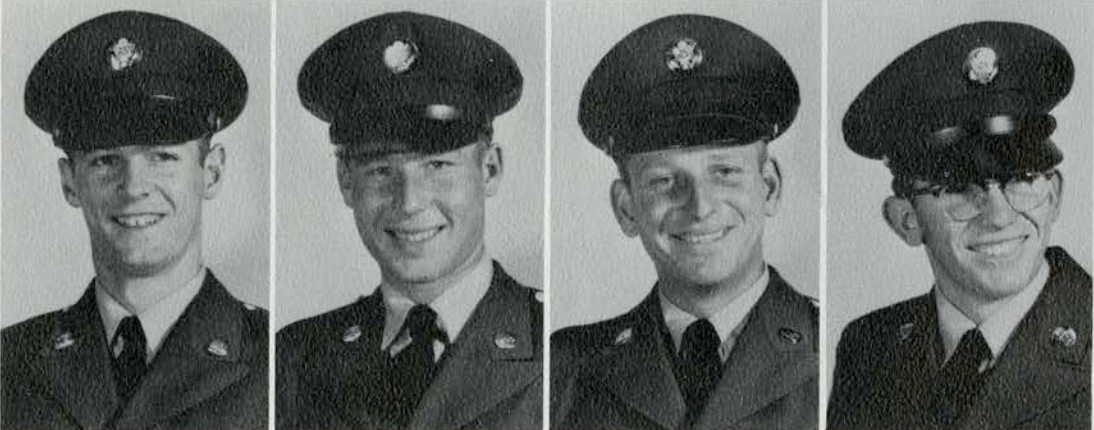
Jack D. Gibson
Robert J. Gibson
Larry K. Gilbert
L. N. Gonzales



Paul J. Gordon
John E. Gray
Rosalio Griego
R. J. Guidoni



Eddie N. Hagen
R. G. Haegele
A. D. Halvensleben
Gary M. Hartman



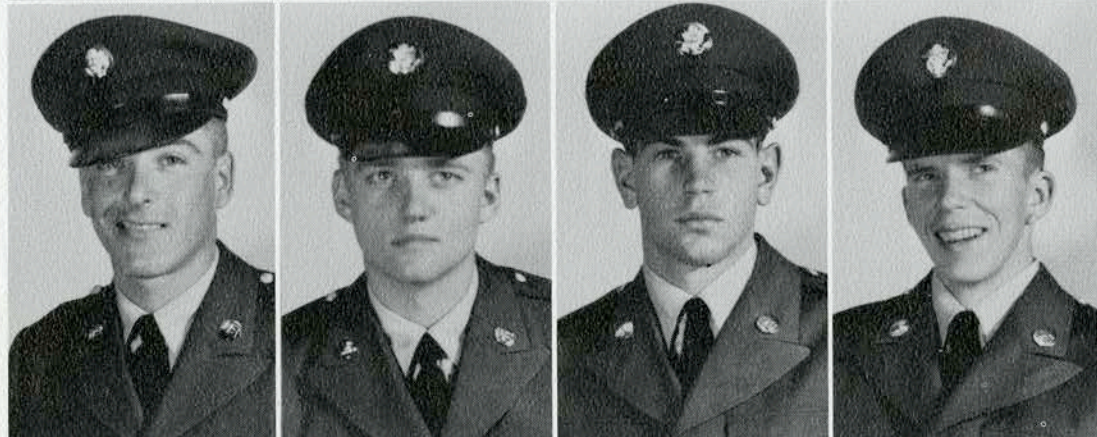
Larry J. Hayden
Mason R. Hazel
Donald R. Hebel
Roy L. Henley



H. M. Hernandez
R. E. Herrmann
Donald R. Hite
Bill T. Hoggle



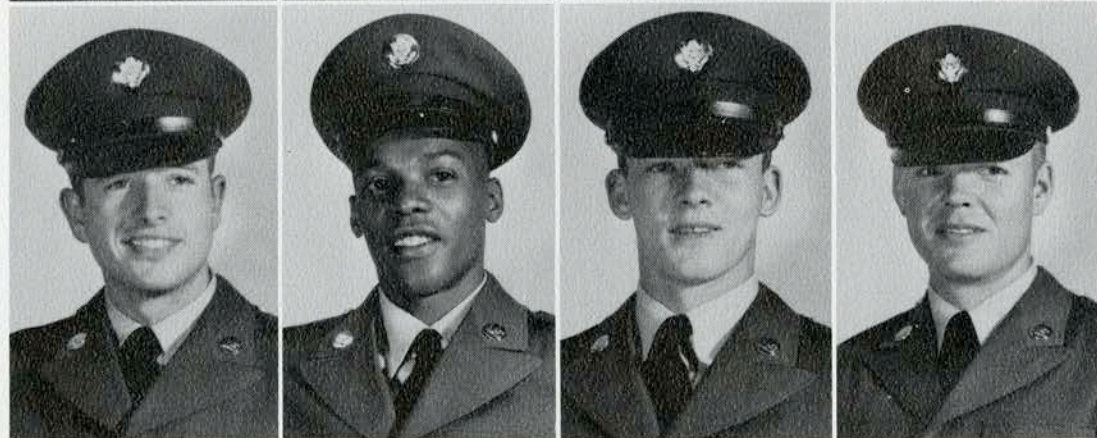
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John A. Husby



Wayne L. Irvin
Jeff R. Jacobs
Noel R. Jackson
MacDavid Janke

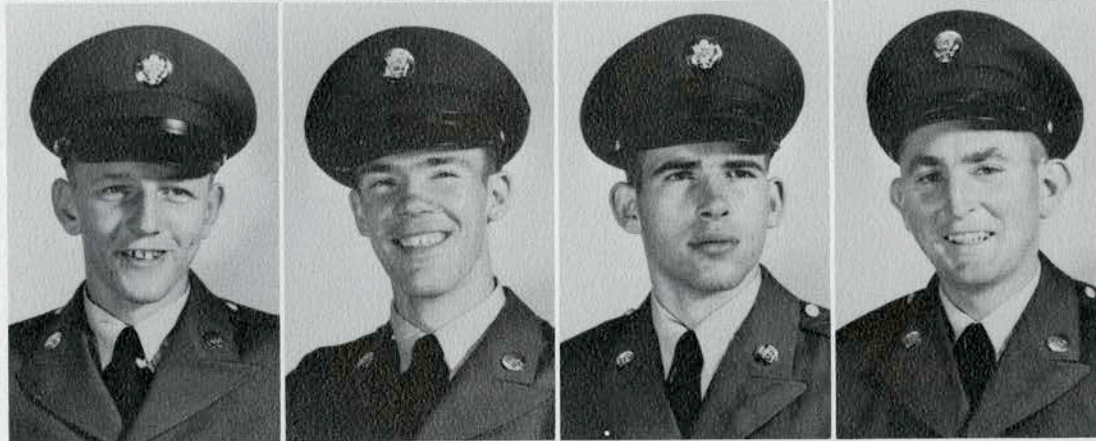


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Joseph M. Jorde
H. A. Karchner





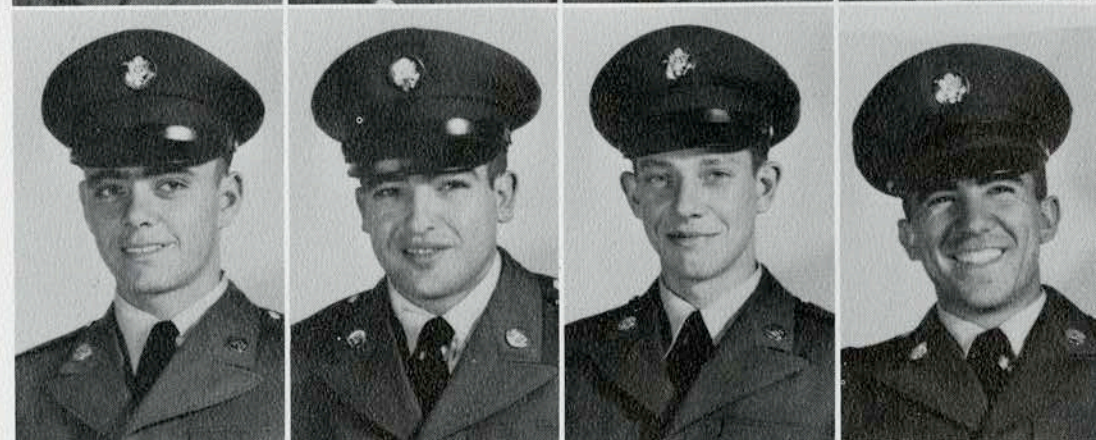
Frank G. Kelly
Tom J. Kelly
Bill Kemmish
Dewey E. Kidwell



Gary J. Kier
Wilfred B. Kimsey
Nyles O. Klampa
Robert J. Kolbeck



Leonard B. Levi
Elmer H. Lincoln
Jack L. Little
Raymond L. Litz



R. D. Lockwood
Pete R. Lopez
Larry H. Lord
Victor R. Lucero



Clinton C. Lyons

Tommie L. Mack

Paul A. Madson

Terrell M. Mahan



Michael Malloch

Francis H. Mann

Merlyn A. Mark

F. M. Martinez



Theodore Martinez

F. F. Mauricio

Jerry R. Maxwell

Alan M. Mayeda



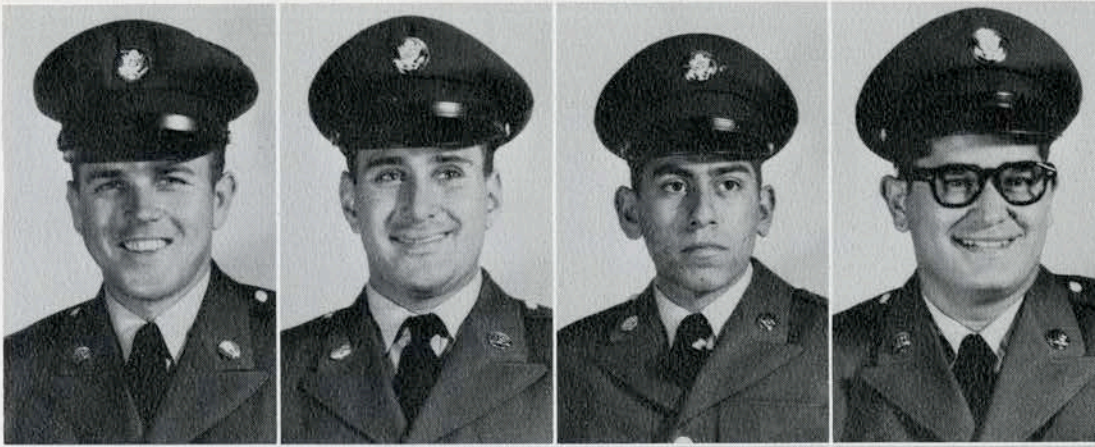
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C. T. McDonald

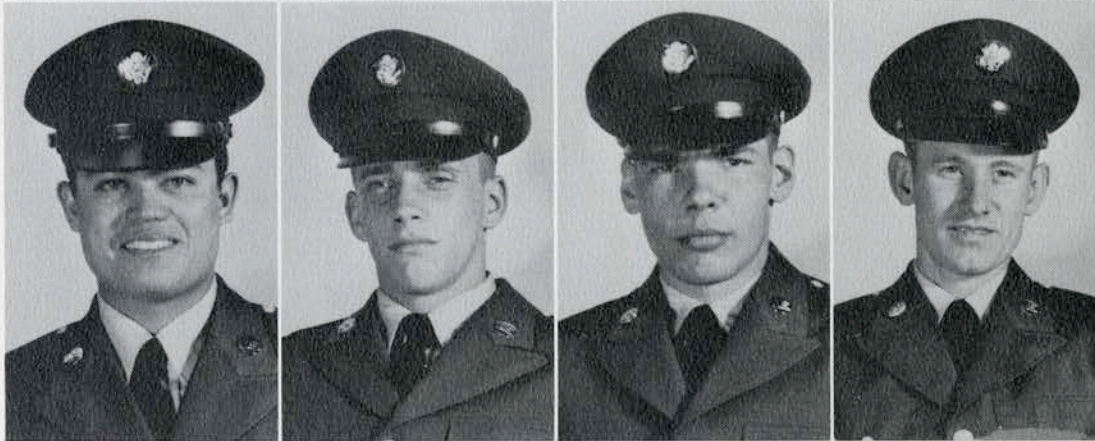
P. E. McHenry

F. J. McQuade





Stanley S. Melby
Camillo M. Mello
Joe Mena
F. W. Monteros



M. H. Montgomery
Ronald R. Morris
Robert M. Muri
Charles M. Myers



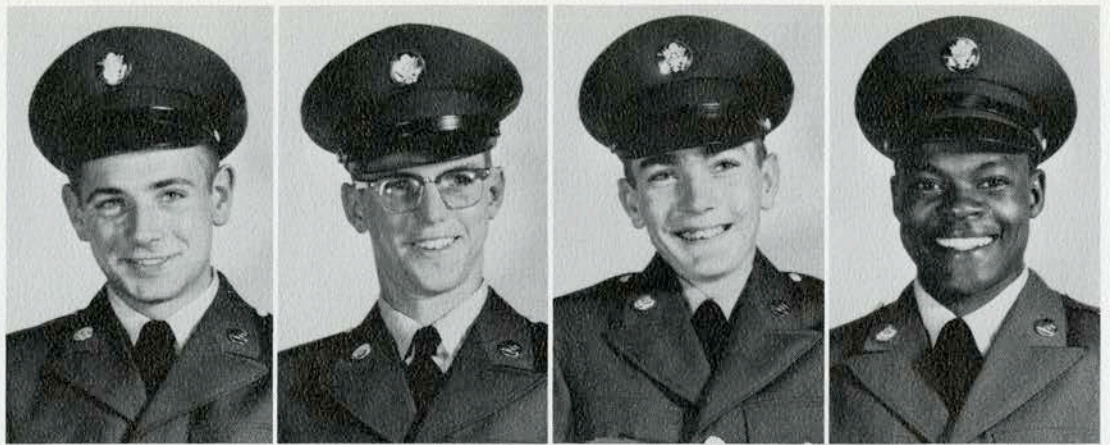
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John O. Nazworth
Robert R. Nichols
Lonnie D. Noland



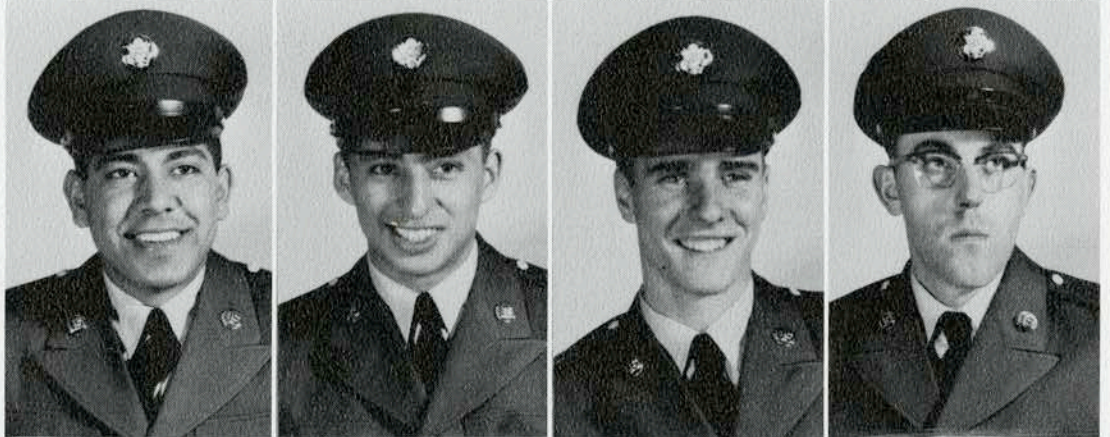
Charles H. Oliver
Donald R. Olson
Garrett H. Oord
Hendrik Oranje



J. N. O'Sullivan
William R. Owens
Kenneth D. Parent
John L. Paschal



Alvario J. Perea
Rudy G. Perez
Peter M. Perkins
G. J. Petersen



Leroy A. Phares
Barney C. Pitts
Edward L. Pitts
Gilbert Partillo

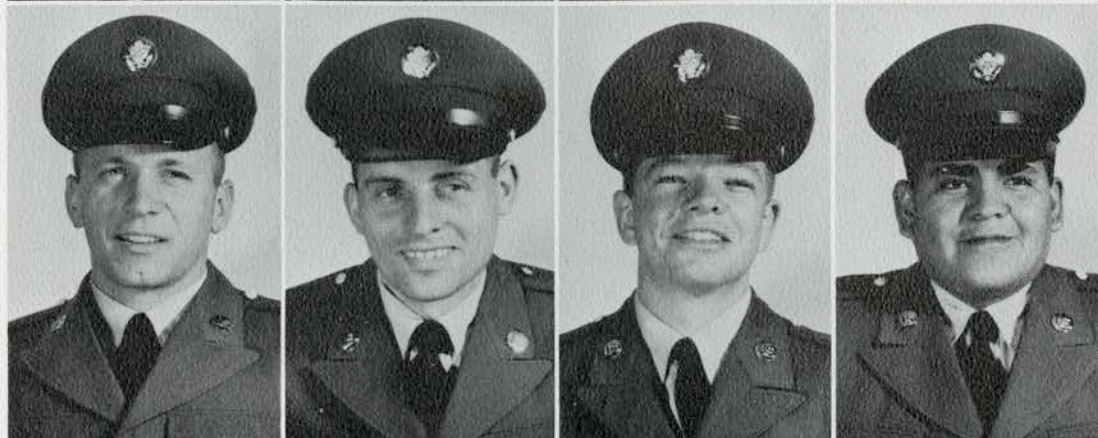


Ralph E. Prince
K. R. Purcenna
Melvin L. Rains
R. S. Raistakka





Louie Ramirez
Ernest Ramos
William E. Reece
George Renteria



R. A. Rickson
A. V. Rizzuto
Chris D. Roach
Celestino Romero



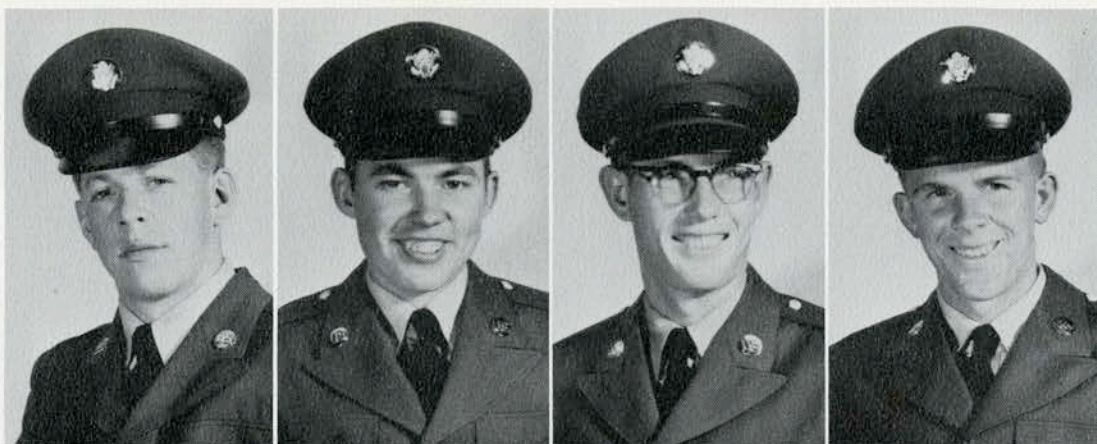
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E. J. Salazar
J. P. Salazar
Frank S. Sanchez



D. E. Sanders
D. L. Sarvary
F. V. Seagraves
Roy E. Seeley



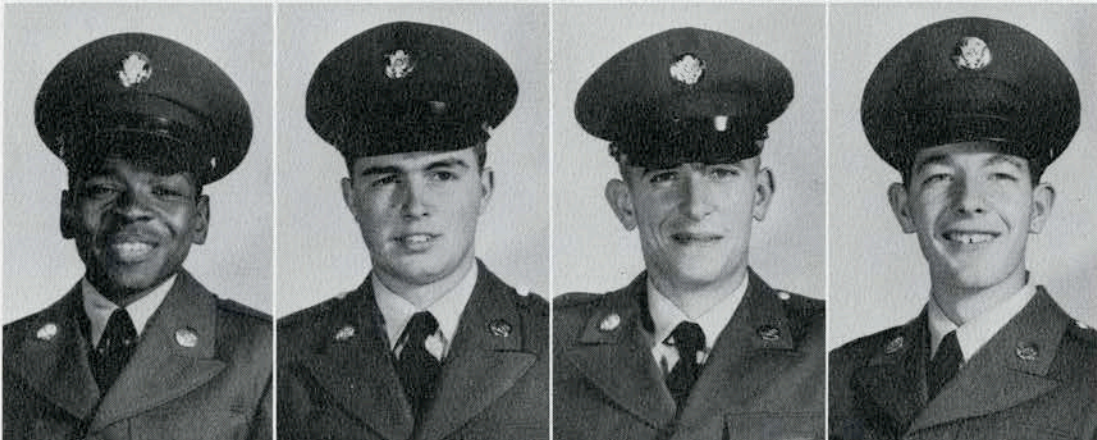
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Bobby J. Shirley
C. D. Sinyard
LaVern Sitter



Byron W. Sked
Bill R. Smiley
Audry W. Smith
Clifford G. Smith



Roswell Smith
Ted L. Smith
Clifford M. Snell
James F. Snoddy



R. F. Spencer
Joseph J. Stark
Daryle D. Steffen
J. W. Stenlund





T. H. Stephenson
E. L. Stevenson
Timothy E. Stokes
William H. Taylor



Timothy O. Todd
Leroy G. Tripp
A. J. Tschirky
D. C. J. Turner



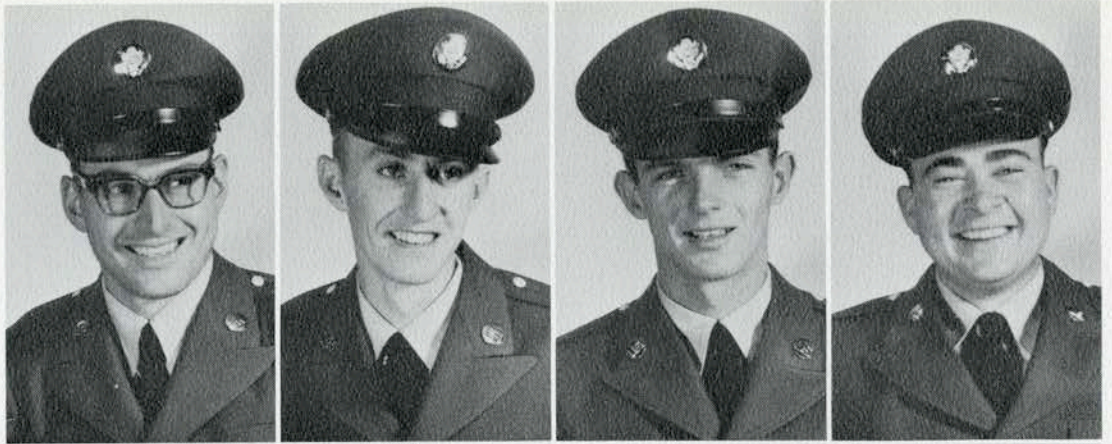
Edward Van Antwerp
Antonio B. Villa
Robert W. Walker
John A. Wardle



G. D. Waterbury
M. L. Weatherly
P. N. Weaver
David N. Weir



James J. Weis
Clifford A. Wheat
R. M. Whiteley
L. R. Williams



W. C. Williams
Arthur L. Woods
C. W. Woodward
Charles F. Womack



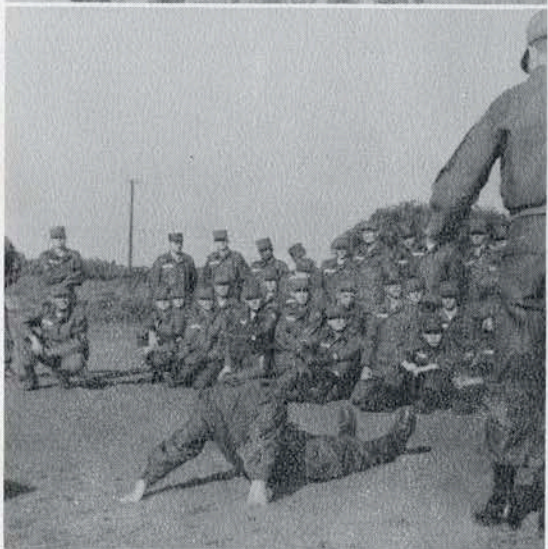
Arlie J. Worden
George R. Yeager
A. R. Zamperin
Peter Zwetsloot



David Fried

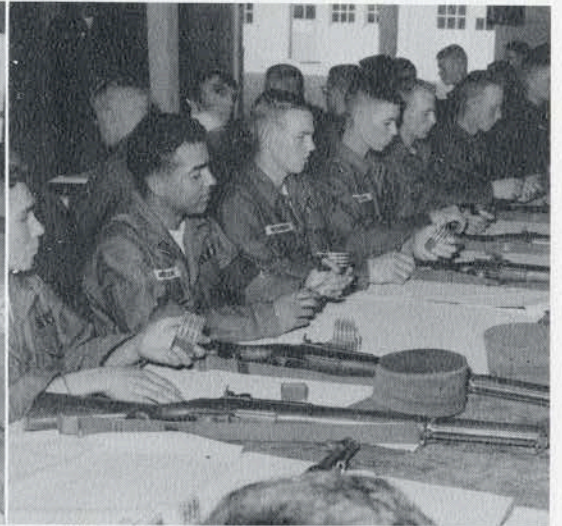
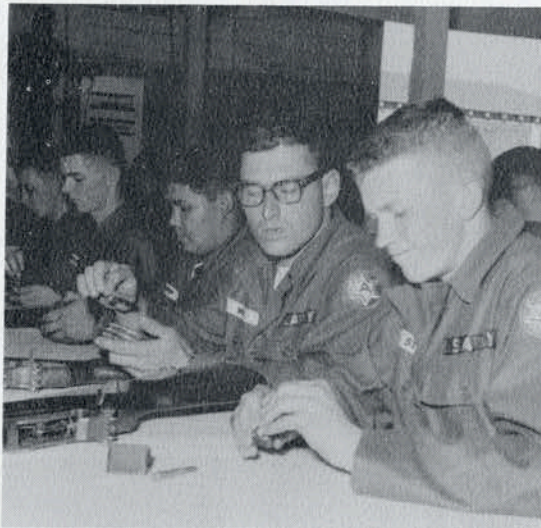


first aid





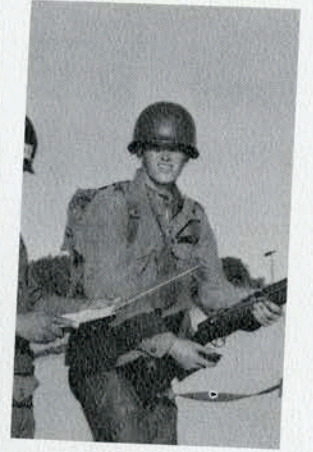
m-1 rifle instructions



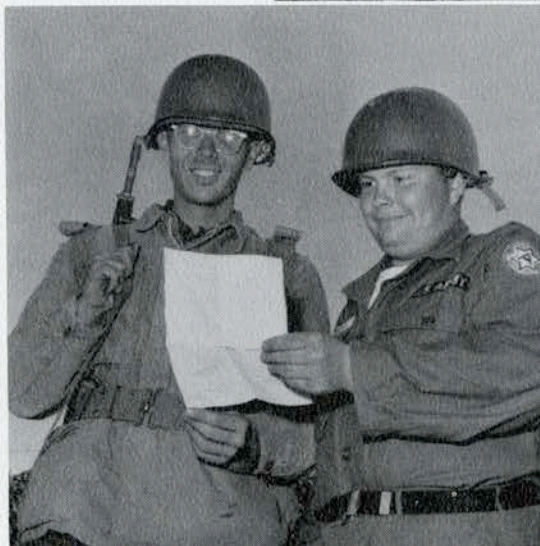


trainfire





trainfire





chemical, biological and radiological warfare



full field inspection





hand grenades

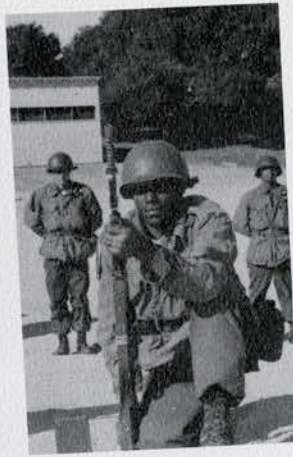


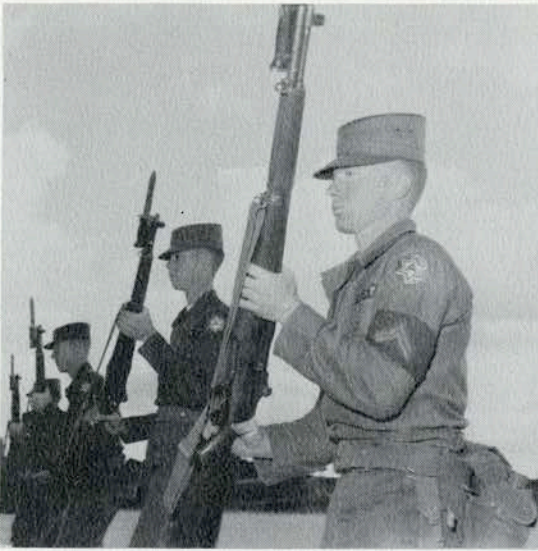


hand grenades



rifle grenades



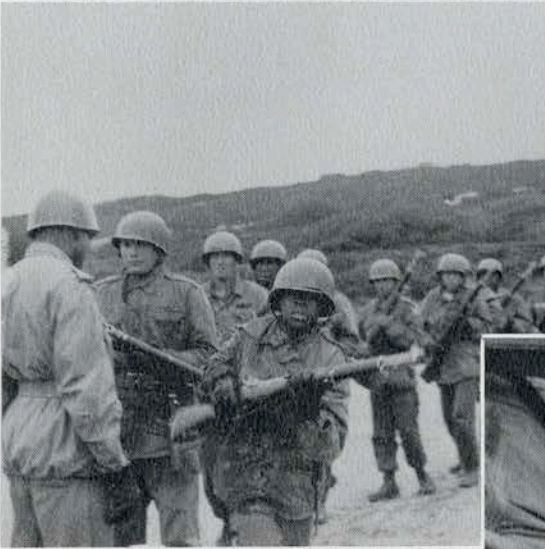


bayonet



dismounted drill





infiltration





p. f. t.





garrison mess



graduation





graduation

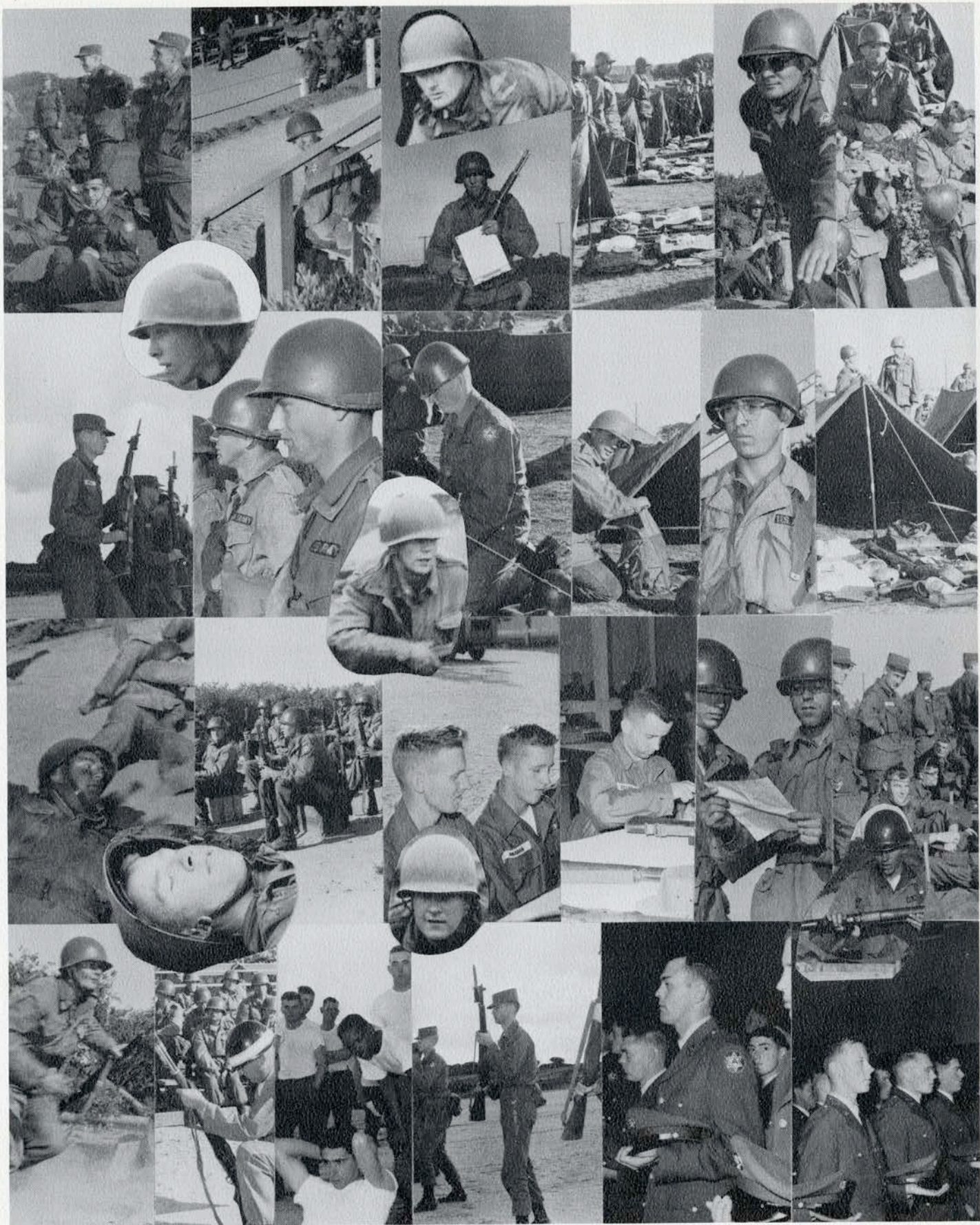
Arlan D. Halvensleben
The Outstanding Trainee





our training through the eyes of the camera





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.

