



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](http://www.dliflc.edu).



# FORT ORD

CALIFORNIA



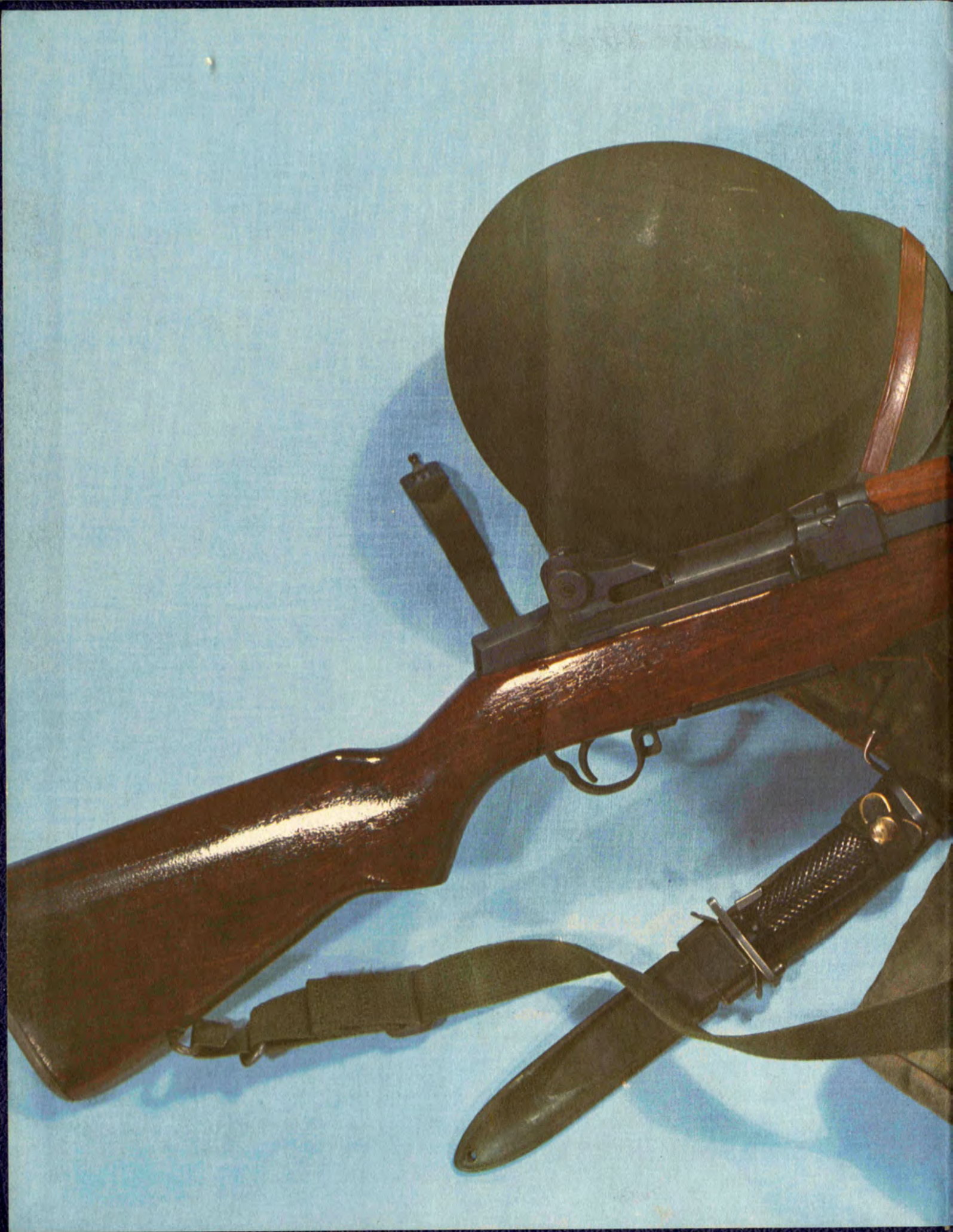
U.S. ARMY  
TRAINING CENTER  
INFANTRY

COMPANY C

9th BATTLE GROUP

3rd BRIGADE







Jun - July 1962





# history of fort ord

**S**AILING 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)









marching

training area















trainfire







cbr







**cover and movement**











squad patrolling

pole  
climbing

dismounted drill







grenades



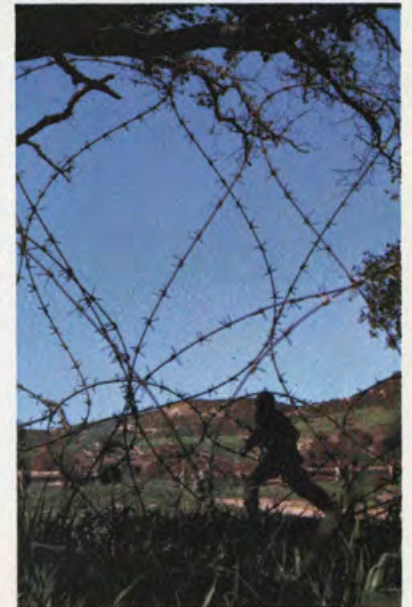
flame thrower



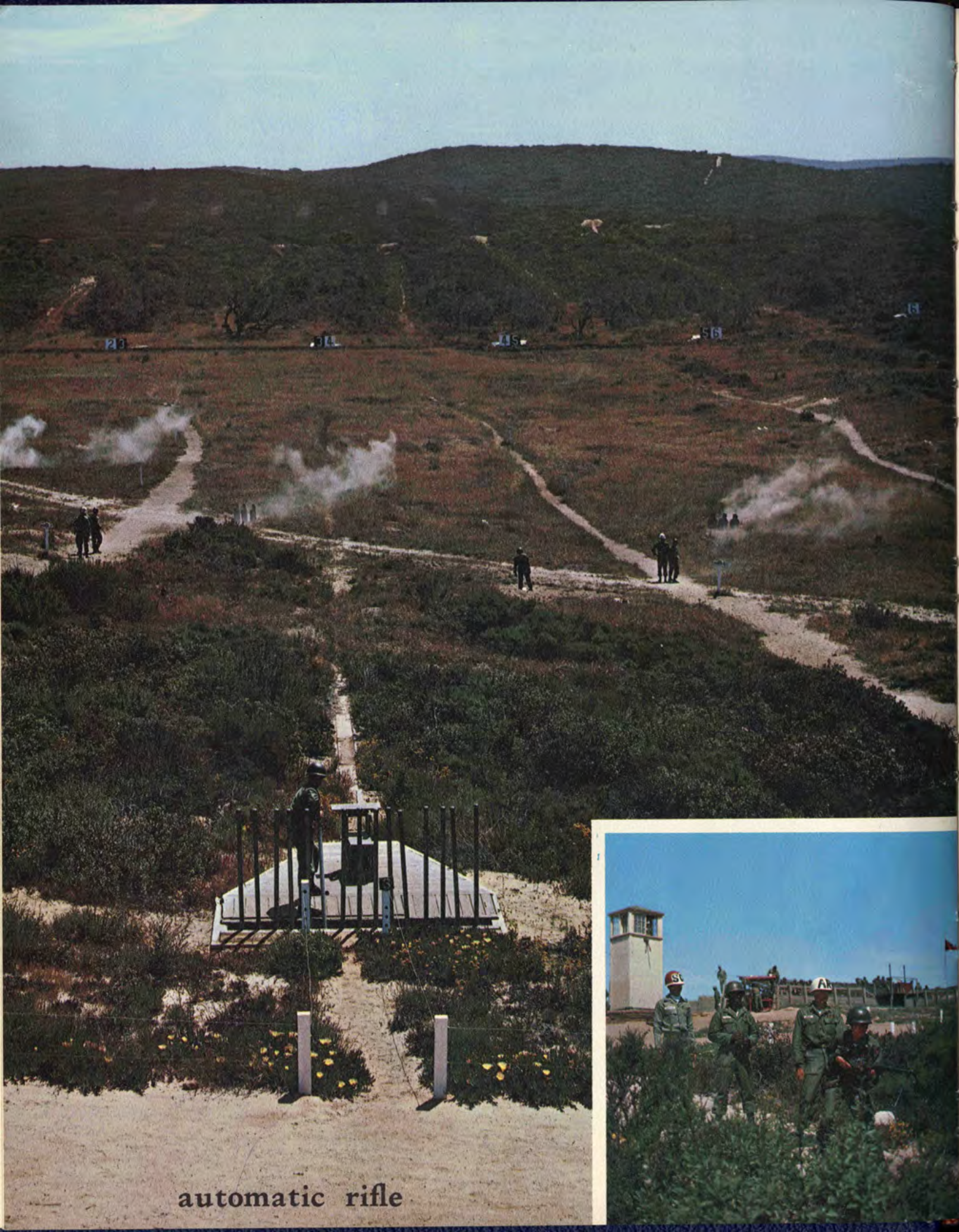




close combat course







23

24

25

26

27

automatic rifle









coast line

colton hall



fort ord  
golf course





american red cross



soldiers club

presidio of monterey  
toward ft. ord







simulated  
atomic  
blast

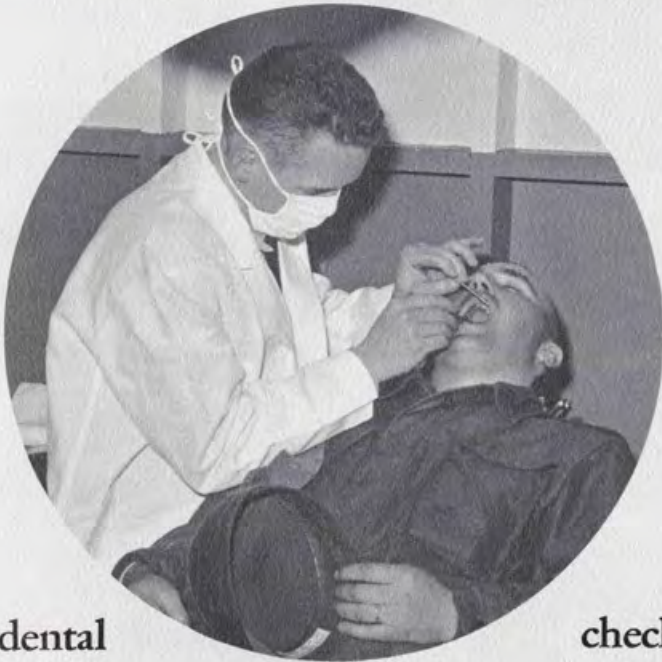
106 recoilless rifle





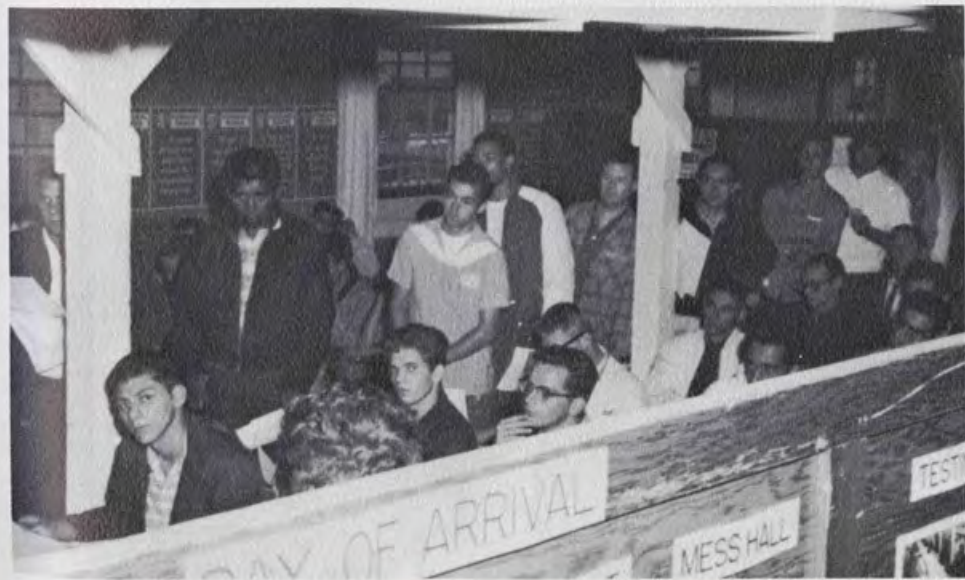


receiving  
center



dental

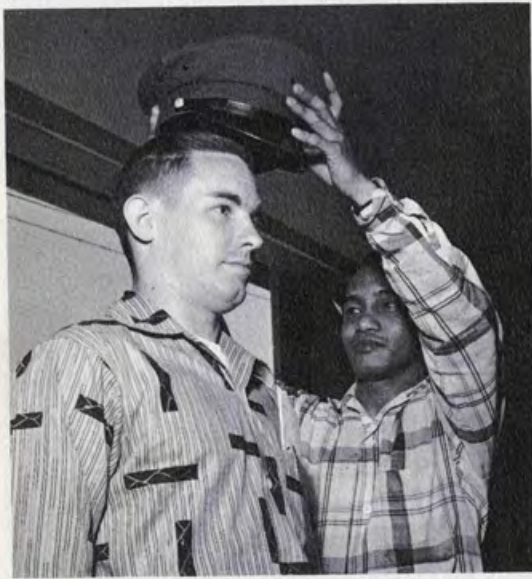
check







being outfitted from  
head to toe



---

clothing issue











dismounted drill







trainfire  
classroom





# trainfire



















physical training

first aid







cbr

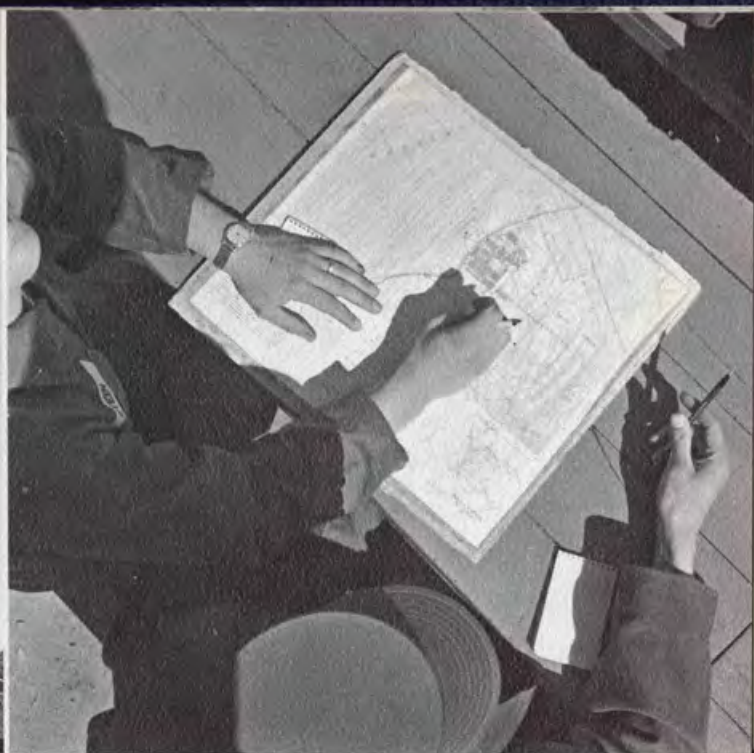




b  
a  
y  
o  
n  
e  
t



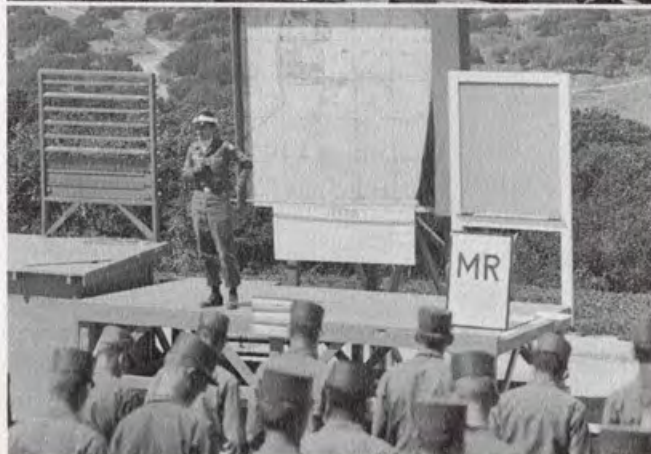
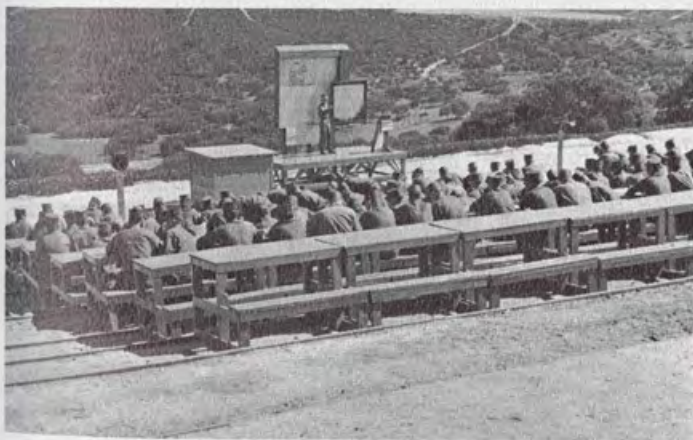




land navigation



map reading





automatic rifle







field chow





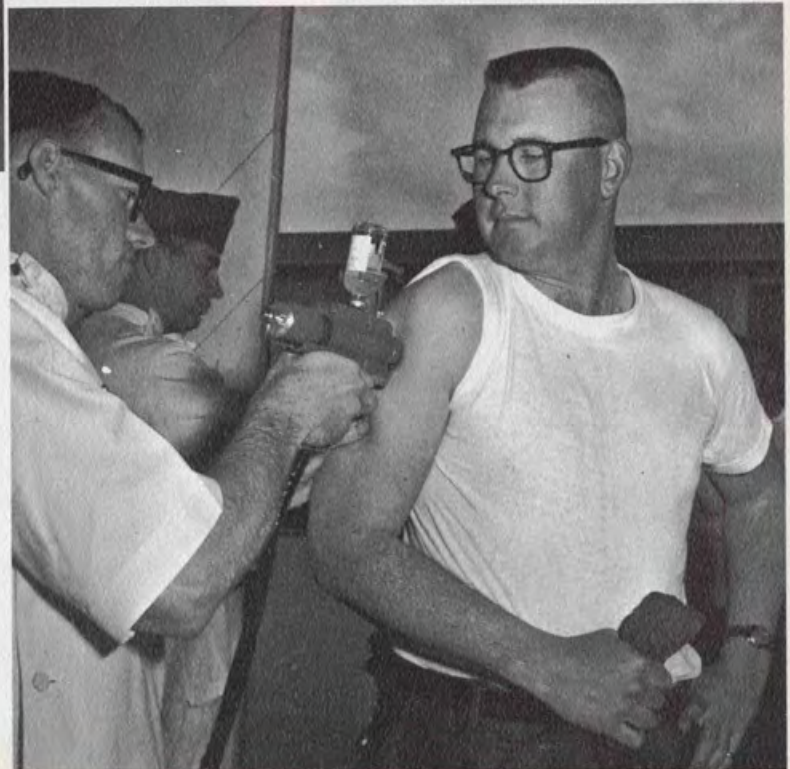
c  
o  
v  
e  
r  
  
a  
n  
d  
  
m  
o  
v  
e  
m  
e  
n  
t







shots







# infiltration course



cbr











assault course



hand grenade







rifle grenades







full  
field  
inspection











close combat course



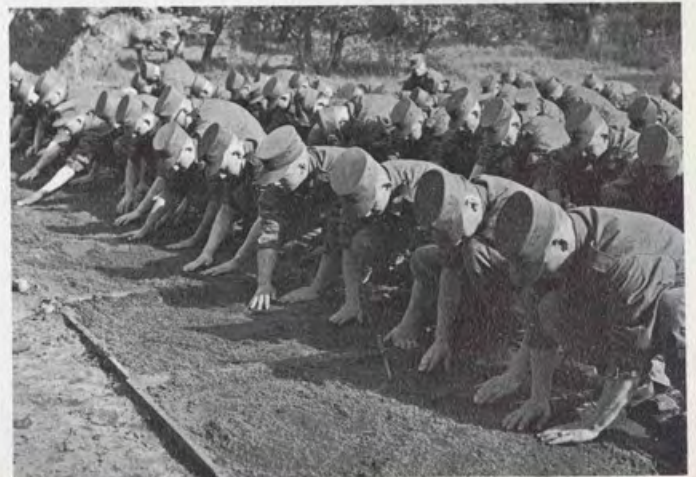




rocket launcher



mines







mortar







squad patrol



flame thrower







recoilless rifle



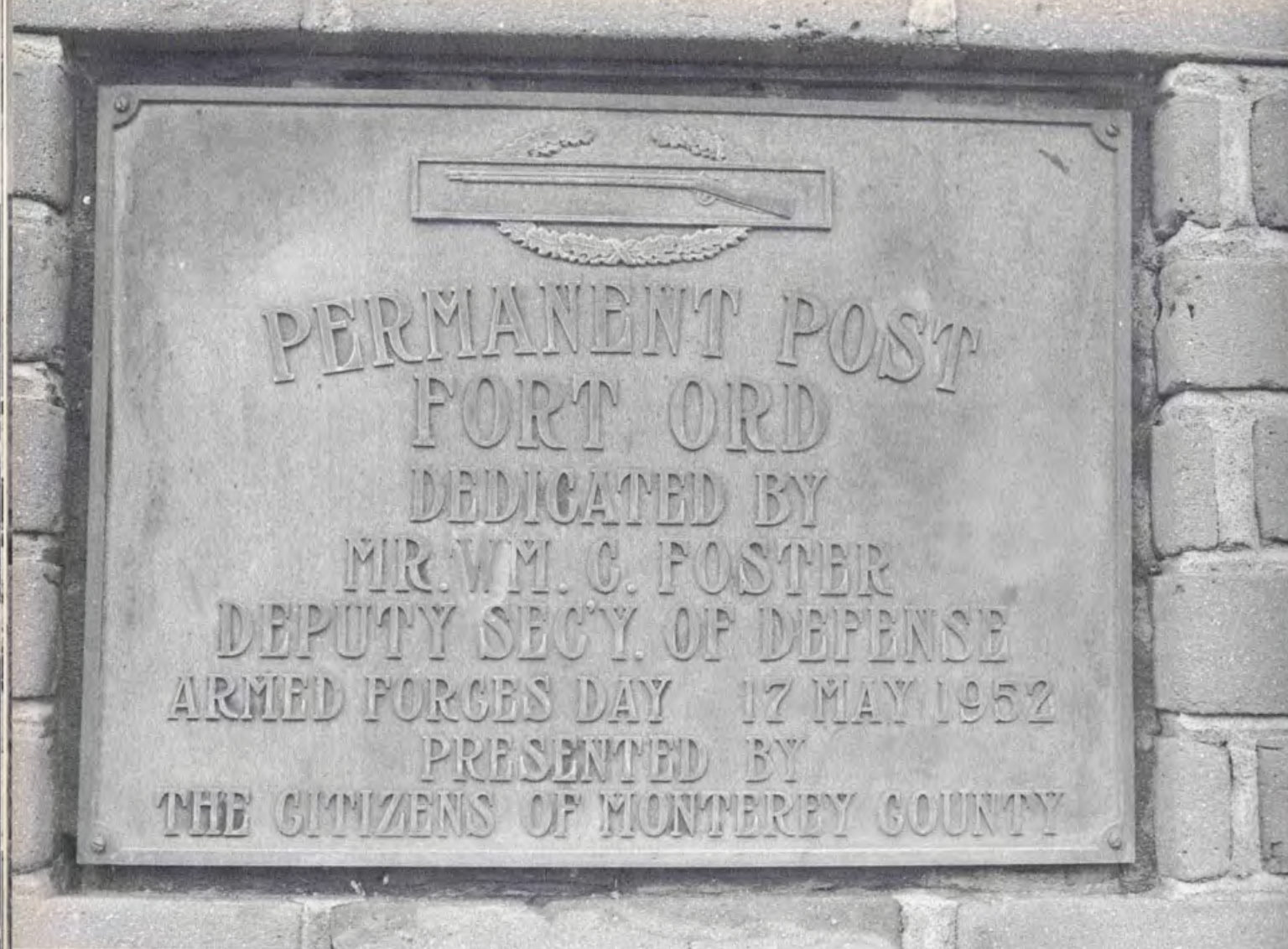




bivouac







PERMANENT POST  
FORT ORD  
DEDICATED BY  
MR. WM. C. FOSTER  
DEPUTY SEC'Y. OF DEFENSE  
ARMED FORCES DAY 17 MAY 1952  
PRESENTED BY  
THE CITIZENS OF MONTEREY COUNTY







barracks life







guard at impact area



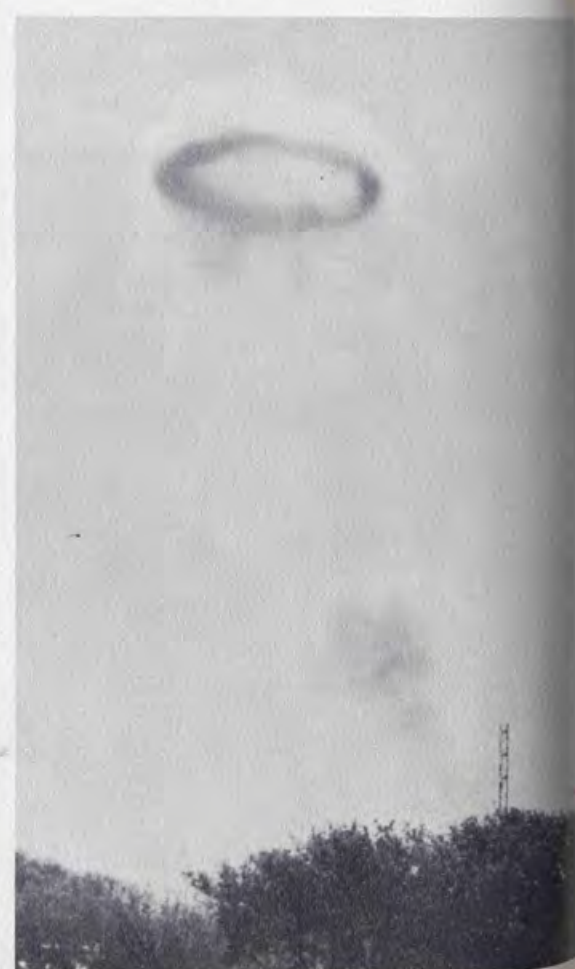
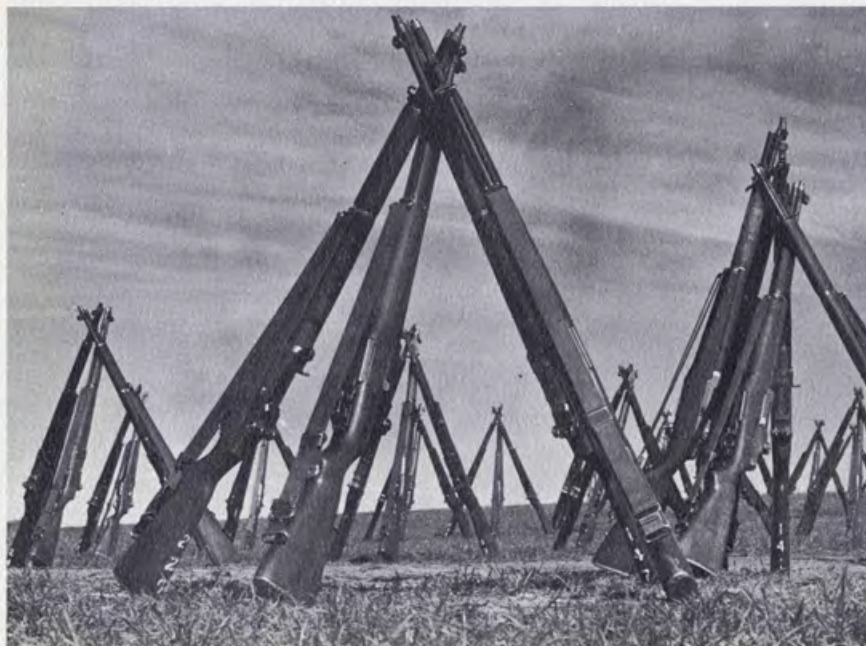
at the front gate

marching, marching



simulated atomic blast

stacked rifles







learning to march

auto mechanics  
course





pole climbing

signal  
training

class work







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.







▲ ■ basic army administration school ■ ▲

signal communication







food service school

\*\*\*\*\*

hobby crafts







army  
education  
program







sports and recreation







CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE

chapel



hospital

GENERAL STORE



# I AM THE INFANTRY

I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! I meet the enemy face to face . . . will to will. For two centuries, I have been the bulwark of our Nation's defense . . . I am the Infantry! Follow me!

Both hardship . . . and glory, I have known. My bleeding feet stained the snow at Valley Forge. I pulled an oar to cross the icy Delaware . . . tasted victory at Yorktown . . . and saw our Nation born.

At New Orleans, I fought beyond the hostile hour . . . discovered the fury of my long rifle . . . and came of age, I am the Infantry!

I pushed westward with the Conestoga . . . and marched with the pioneer across the plains . . . to build outposts for freedom on the wild frontier. Follow me!

With Scott I went to Vera Cruz . . . battled Santa Anna in the mountain passes . . . and climbed the high plateau. I planted our flag in the Plaza of Mexico City.

From Bull Run to Appomattox my blood ran red. I fought for both the Blue and the Grey . . . divided in conflict, I united in peace . . .

I am the Infantry.

I left these shores with the sinking of the Maine . . . led the charge up San Juan Hill . . . and fought the Moro—and disease—in the Philippines. Across the Rio Grande, I chased the bandit, Villa. Follow me!

At Chateau-Thierry, I went over the top. I stood like a rock on the Marne . . . cracked the Hindenburg Line . . . and broke the back of the Hun in the Argonne. I didn't come back until it was "over, over there."

At Bataan and Corregidor, I bowed briefly, licked my wounds and vowed to return. I invaded Tunisia on the African shore . . . dug my nails into the sand at Anzio . . . and bounced into Rome with a flower in my helmet.

The Channel and the hedgerow could not hold me. I pushed back the "Bulge" . . . vaulted the Rhine . . . and seized the Heartland. The "Thousand-Year" Reich was dead.

From island to island, I hopped the Pacific . . . hit the beaches . . . and chopped my way through swamp and jungle. I kept my vow . . . I did return . . . I set the Rising Sun.

In Pusan perimeter I gathered my strength . . . crossed the frozen Han . . . marched to the Yalu. Along the 38th parallel . . . and around the world, I made my stand.

Wherever brave men fight . . . and die, for freedom, you will find me. I am the bulwark of our Nation's defense. I am always ready . . . now, and forever. I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! Follow Me!

(Reprinted through courtesy of Infantry Magazine)





**MAJOR GENERAL ORLANDO C. TROXEL, JR.**  
COMMANDING GENERAL

Orlando C. Troxel, Jr., was born 15 February 1908 at Fort William McKinley, P.I. He attended schools at Army posts and Washington, D.C. On 11 June 1931 he was graduated from West Point as a second lieutenant. Early assignments included Field Artillery school and units.

He was graduated from the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in 1942; from where he was assigned to the 4th Infantry Division, later becoming Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the division. He remained in that position until after the division landed in Normandy in June 1944. After landing he became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the VII Corps and remained in that position until January 1946.

Subsequent assignments included appointment as a member of the Joint Operation Review Board, under the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Armed Forces Information School as a member of the faculty; 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Benning, as Commanding Officer, Division Artillery; member of the faculty at the Command and General Staff College; National War College; 1st Cavalry Division Commander; Chief of Special Warfare, Department of the Army; Director of Organization and Training, Office Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army; Chief Joint Military Assistance Advisory Group, Korea (Provisional).

From Korea, he was assigned to Fort Ord, California, where on 20 January 1961 he assumed command of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord.

General Troxel has been awarded the Legion of Merit, with Oak Leaf Cluster; Bronze Star Medal, with Oak Leaf Cluster; Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre, with Palm (France); Order of Leopold, with Palm; Croix de Guerre, with Palm (Belgium); and Order of Fatherlands War (Russia).

He is married to the former Miss Lucy Pratt Reynolds. They have a son, Roy Reynolds Troxel.





## BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANK J. CAUFIELD

### DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL

Brigadier General Frank J. Caufield, Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry and Fort Ord, California, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1934. From 1936 to 1938 he was military aide to the Governor of Puerto Rico.

He had various assignments and attended Army schools until October 1943, when he was assigned to command an Infantry battalion in the European theater of combat.

General Caufield was then assigned as a troop movement officer in the Normandy invasion. He was involved in scheduling the movement of troops from barges to the beaches along the entire Normandy beachhead, continuing troop movement activities until the end of hostilities in Europe.

After World War II, General Caufield had duty as military attache to Spain from 1947 to 1949. In 1950 and 1951 he was intelligence officer of the Military Assistance Advisory Group in London, England. This office later became part of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE).

In 1952 General Caufield was a Department Director at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. In 1954 he attended the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. From 1955 to 1957 he was Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, United States Army Europe.

He subsequently commanded the 2d Battle Group, 7th Infantry, 10th Infantry Division, stationed at Schweinfurt, Germany. In 1958 he became Assistant Commandant, United States Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, Md. From that post he came to Fort Ord in September 1961. His promotion to brigadier general was announced on August 11, 1961.

In addition to service medals, General Caufield has been awarded the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal and the Croix de Guerre (Luxembourg).

General Caufield and his wife, Catherine, have two daughters, Catherin and Caroline, and a son, Frank Jr., who is a First Classman at the United States Military Academy.





Col. John C. Barney, Jr.  
Brigade Commander



Lt. Col. John M. Hughes  
Battle Group Commander

## COMPANY C

Started Basic Training: 4 June 1962

## NINTH BATTLE GROUP THIRD BRIGADE

Graduated: 28 July 1962



Capt. Edgerton T. Crouter  
Company Commander





1st Lt. Paul M. Wilson  
Executive Officer



2nd Lt. K. L. Goodman  
Training Officer



E-8 Clarence Iona  
First Sergeant



SFC Myers  
SDI



E-7 Rivera



S/Sgt. Barkdull



S/Sgt. Peterson  
Supply Sergeant



S/Sgt. H. P. Woodson



Sp/4 Stroklund  
Company Armorer



PFC Washington  
Company Clerk



Pvt. E-2 G. Empey  
General Clerk



Pvt. E-2 Edie  
Training Aids



SFC T. G. Cisneros  
Mess Steward



Sp/5 R. Banks  
First Cook





Sp/4 Skinner  
First Cook

Mess Personnel



Mario Acevedo  
G. E. Ahlback  
Robert Allen  
Michael Alvarez  
B. Anderson, Jr.



C. H. Anderson  
R. A. Atkins  
W. A. Bailey  
D. W. Baker  
R. L. Banken







W. R. Ballou  
L. E. Barad  
K. D. Barclay  
A. K. Barcus  
J. J. Barnes



A. R. Baum  
D. J. Bell  
F. Bencosky  
G. M. Bernardo  
M. Berstein



J. Bertonic  
M. K. Blackwell  
D. Borrero  
R. Bouchard  
R. Boyd



W. Brackins  
B. Brattkus  
D. Brooks  
W. Brooks  
R. Burdette



R. L. Busby  
G. Butler  
Floyd Caler  
R. Carman  
M. A. Castillo



G. L. Chalfin  
T. Y. Chan  
L. M. Chartier  
R. Chong  
M. Christiansen



A. Chun  
A. P. Clayton  
Larry Close  
John T. Collins  
Gary L. Compton



Kenneth Conover  
E. L. Cooper  
K. R. Cooper  
Jimmy L. Cox  
N. D. Cuevas



Charles E. David  
Ivan F. Davis  
Ronald Dean  
William Dean  
Raul De Anda



Jack De Rand  
A. D'Errico  
N. DeSanta  
Henry Diamond  
Douglas Dibble







W. R. Ballou  
L. E. Barad  
K. D. Barclay  
A. K. Barcus  
J. J. Barnes



A. R. Baum  
D. J. Bell  
F. Bencosky  
G. M. Bernardo  
M. Berstein



J. Bertonic  
M. K. Blackwell  
D. Borrero  
R. Bouchard  
R. Boyd



W. Brackins  
B. Brattkus  
D. Brooks  
W. Brooks  
R. Burdette



R. L. Busby  
G. Butler  
Floyd Caler  
R. Carman  
M. A. Castillo



Charles Garrett  
R. M. Gaughan  
James Gaves  
Harry Genet  
Milas Gist



Ronald Glas  
J. Gochicoa  
M. Goeglein  
Tommy Golden  
James Goss



R. Grabowenski  
John Griffith  
Franklin Grijp  
Vincenzo Grillo  
Connywill Guerin



Tony Guzman  
Gyula Molnar  
P. Gyurancsik  
T. Hacault  
Jon Hadlock



Glen Hall  
Roald Hansen  
Soren Hansen  
Billy Harris  
Neil Harris







Val Harris  
James Hawes  
Paul Hommers  
Robert Herd  
Ernest Higuchi



David Hole  
Frank Homan  
Charles Hopkins  
Jerrold Hosier  
Joe Houser



William Howland  
William Hrivnak  
Munoz Jardin  
Glynn Johnson  
K. Johnson



Kenneth Jones  
Leslie Jones  
George Jordan  
Danny Kern  
Johnny Knight



L. Kristovich  
Manfred Krog  
Gerald Lamar  
N. Lambertsen  
W. Larrabee



Joseph Lauria  
 Ronald Lee  
 Hermann Lehmann  
 Bertram Lewitt  
 C. Lincoln



Kenneth Long  
 Leroy Long  
 Ernie Lopez  
 Daniel Lucchesi  
 Victor Lujan



Lawrence Luman  
 S. MacAlpine  
 Arlen Mack  
 Patrick Madden  
 Hector Magos



Dale Mallicote  
 James Mares  
 Ronald Marmion  
 Jerry Marowelli  
 David Maroon



Ronald McAdams  
 Eugene McElroy  
 James McGhee  
 Robert McGraw  
 V. Mendez-Mancilla







Melvin Miller  
Phine Miller  
Max Mitchell  
S. Miyamura  
Justin Moede



George Morris  
Joseph Morris  
Loren Moughler  
Steven Newman  
John Nichols



Darryl Noble  
Russell Norris  
Peter Nyberg  
Ralph Nygaard  
Bryan Oates



F. Ocampo  
Fidencio Pacillas  
John Paekukui  
Marchino Pascoal  
George Paul



Melvin Peace  
Gary Pelior  
Dale Perala  
Arturo Perea  
Gilbert Perez



John Pierre  
James Pope  
David Post  
Gary Presley  
Ronald Price



T. Puckett  
F. Quilinderino  
James Rash  
Gary Reamey  
Douglas Reid



John Reinartz  
Lemuel Risher  
Steve Robbitt  
Vaughan Roberts  
Robert Robinson



James Rogal  
Dennis Rogers  
Deroy Romine  
Timothy Rooney  
Peter Rorvik



Darrell Sall  
Iraclio Sanchez  
Philip Sargent  
Gino Sasseti  
V. Satariano





John Pierre  
James Pope  
David Post  
Gary Presley  
Ronald Price



T. Puckett  
F. Quilinderino  
James Rash  
Gary Reamey  
Douglas Reid



John Reinartz  
Lemuel Risher  
Steve Robbitt  
Vaughan Roberts  
Robert Robinson



James Rogal  
Dennis Rogers  
Deroy Romine  
Timothy Rooney  
Peter Rorvik



Darrell Sall  
Israelio Sanchez  
Philip Sargent  
Gino Sassetti  
V. Satariano







Sam Sato  
Glenn Schmidt  
J. Schuetzle  
W. Schuyler  
Edward Scott



Orvil Sears  
O. Shelton  
A. Shingler  
John Sholund  
Raymond Shull



D. Simplins  
Joey Sizemore  
Roger Sloan  
G. A. Smith  
Robert Smith



Laurence Snyder  
Bernard Solian  
James Sorenson  
Thomas Souza  
William Stacey



Jay Wesley Staff  
R. Strapason  
Richard Street  
Frank Streng  
R. Stringham



Patrick Tadina  
 W. Taurainen  
 George Temple  
 Robert Thach  
 R. Thornton



Walter Toyama  
 Robert Tuthill  
 Jimmie Tyler  
 Norman Uyezu  
 D. Valentine



L. Valles  
 M. Valverde  
 R. Vande Weg  
 Dennis Varner  
 D. Wallace



R. Warrick  
 G. Watson  
 J. Webster  
 F. Weissenfluh  
 J. Wickenhagen



Hoyle Willard  
 O. Young  
 John Zapp  
 W. Zimmerman  
 Daniel Caris







Frederick L. Leimbach  
Edward C. Vaile



p. f. t.







p. f. t.





first aid





m-1 rifle instruction



trainfire







trainfire







## trainfire







trainfire







cover and movement







open house





open house







hand grenades







hand grenades







rifle grenades

chemical, biological and nuclear warfare











our training through the eyes of the camera







outstanding trainee



graduation



outstanding trainees



## 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.











