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



**COPT ODD**  
**C A L I F O R N I A**  
**I U N I U N U**

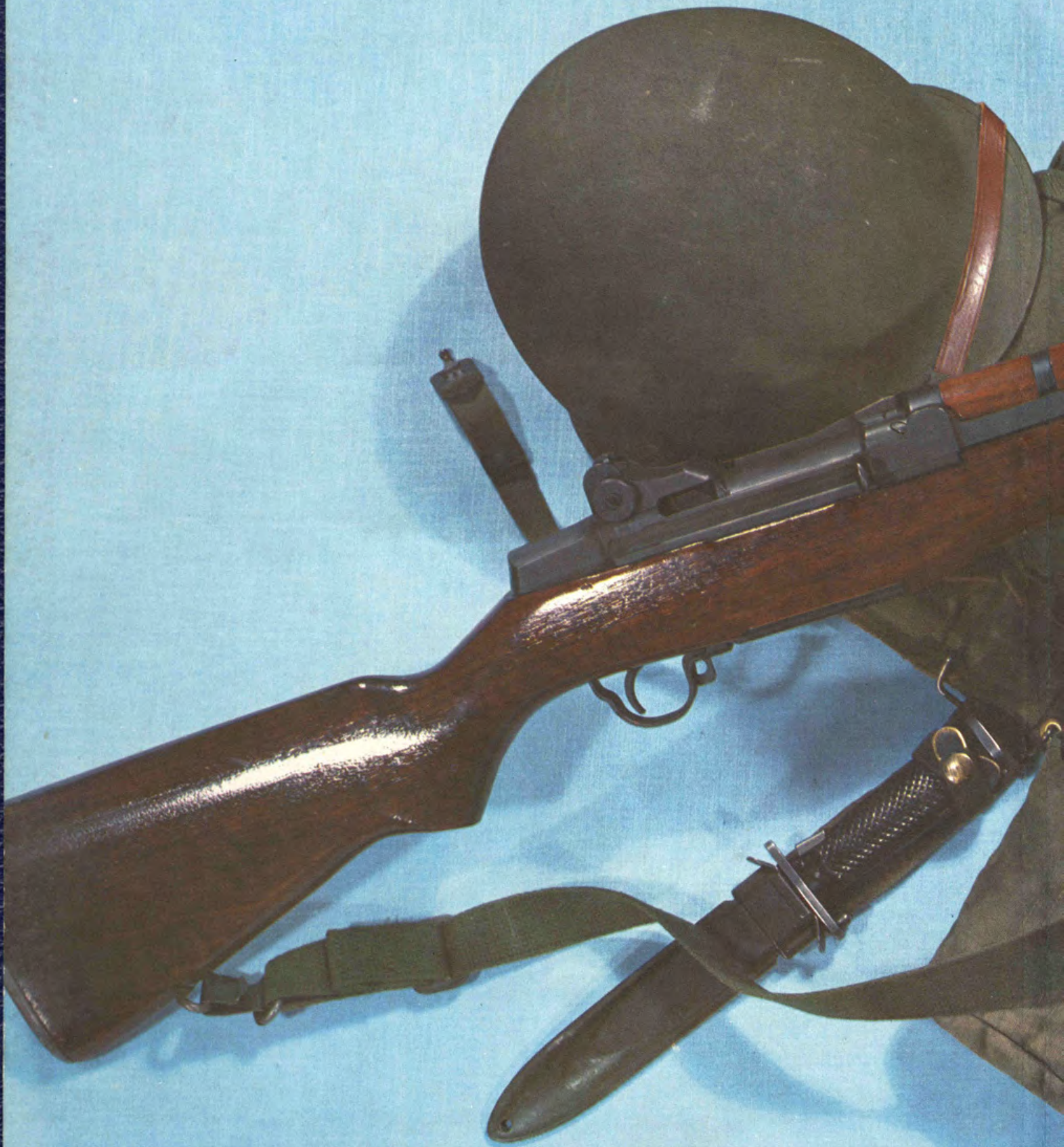
**COMPANY D**

**8th BATTLE GROUP**

**3rd BRIGADE**



CAS 1037





July - SEP 1961





# 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







PPD



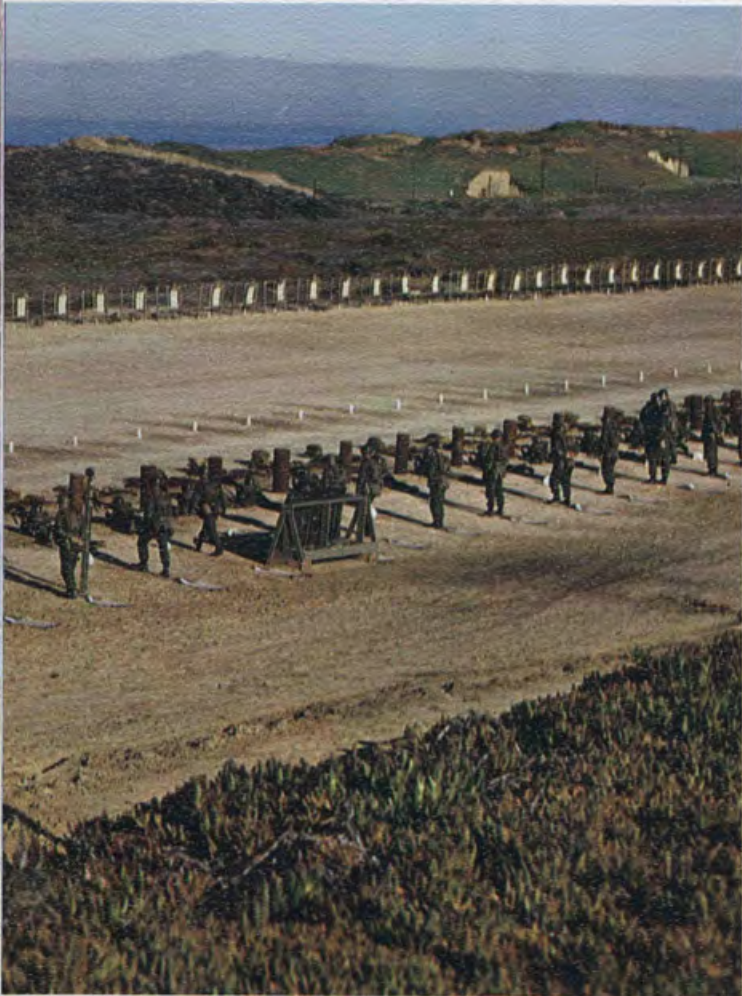








trainfire







cbr







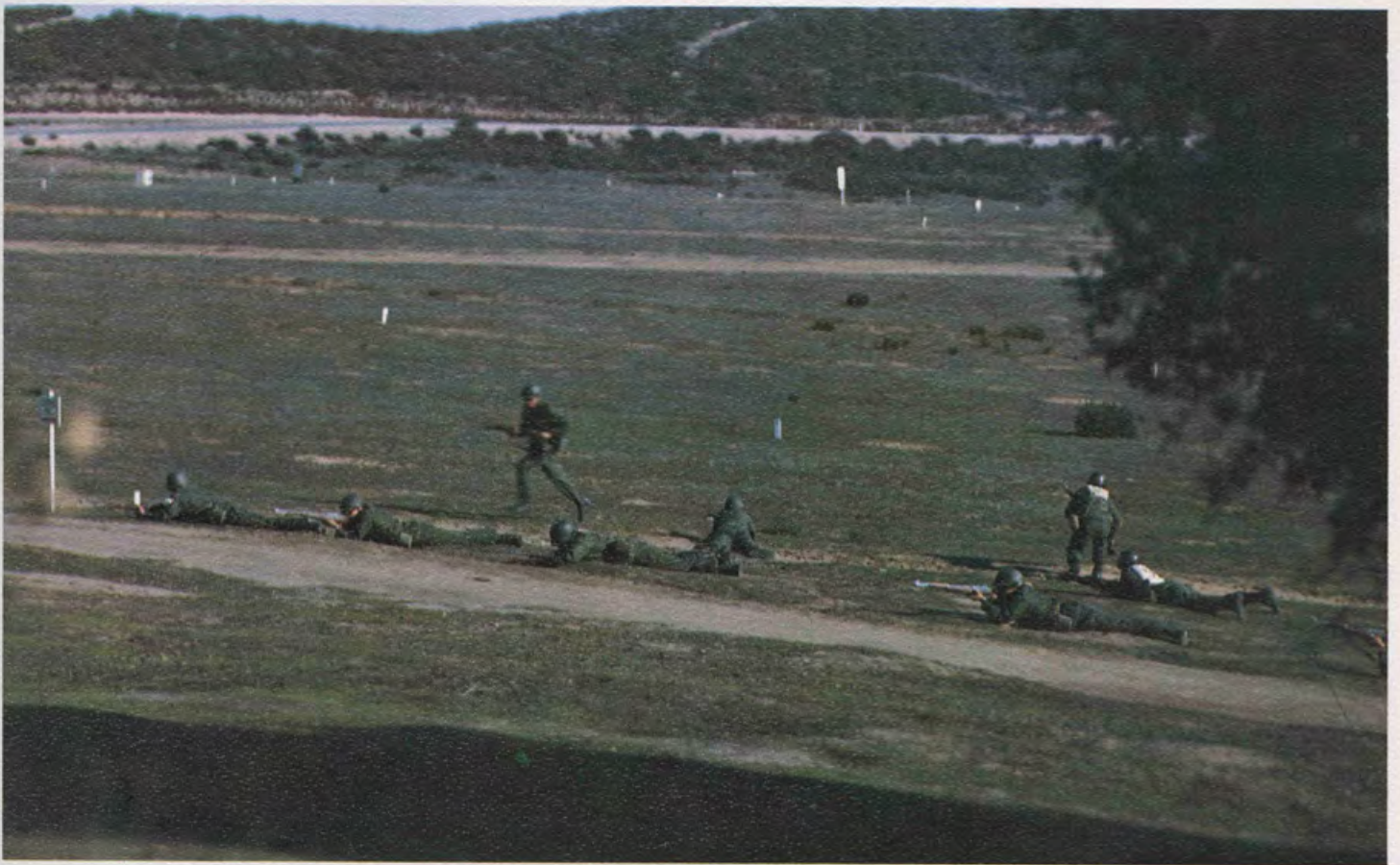
cover and movement











squad patrolling

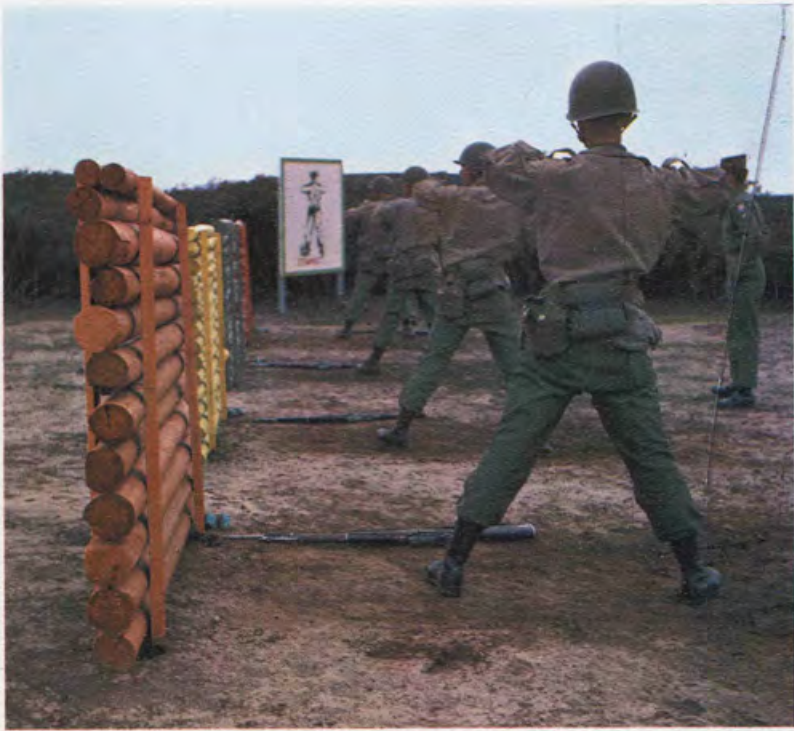
pole  
climbing



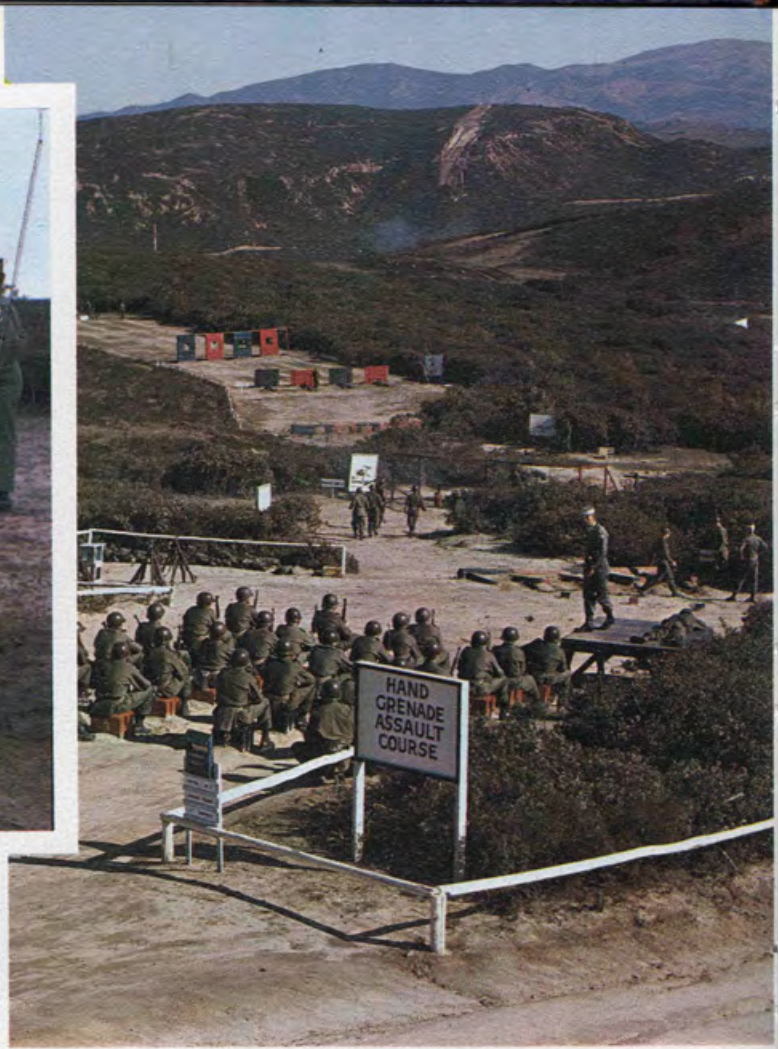
dismounted drill







grenades



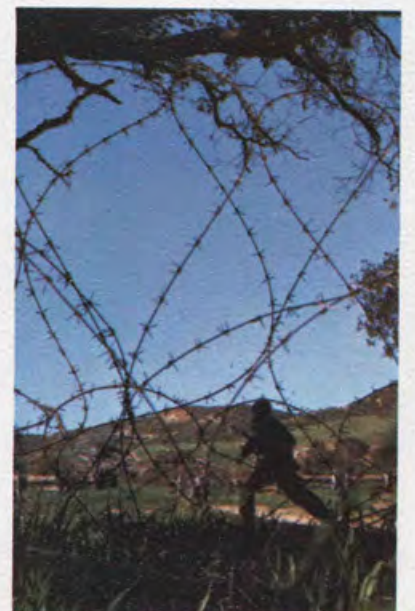
flame thrower



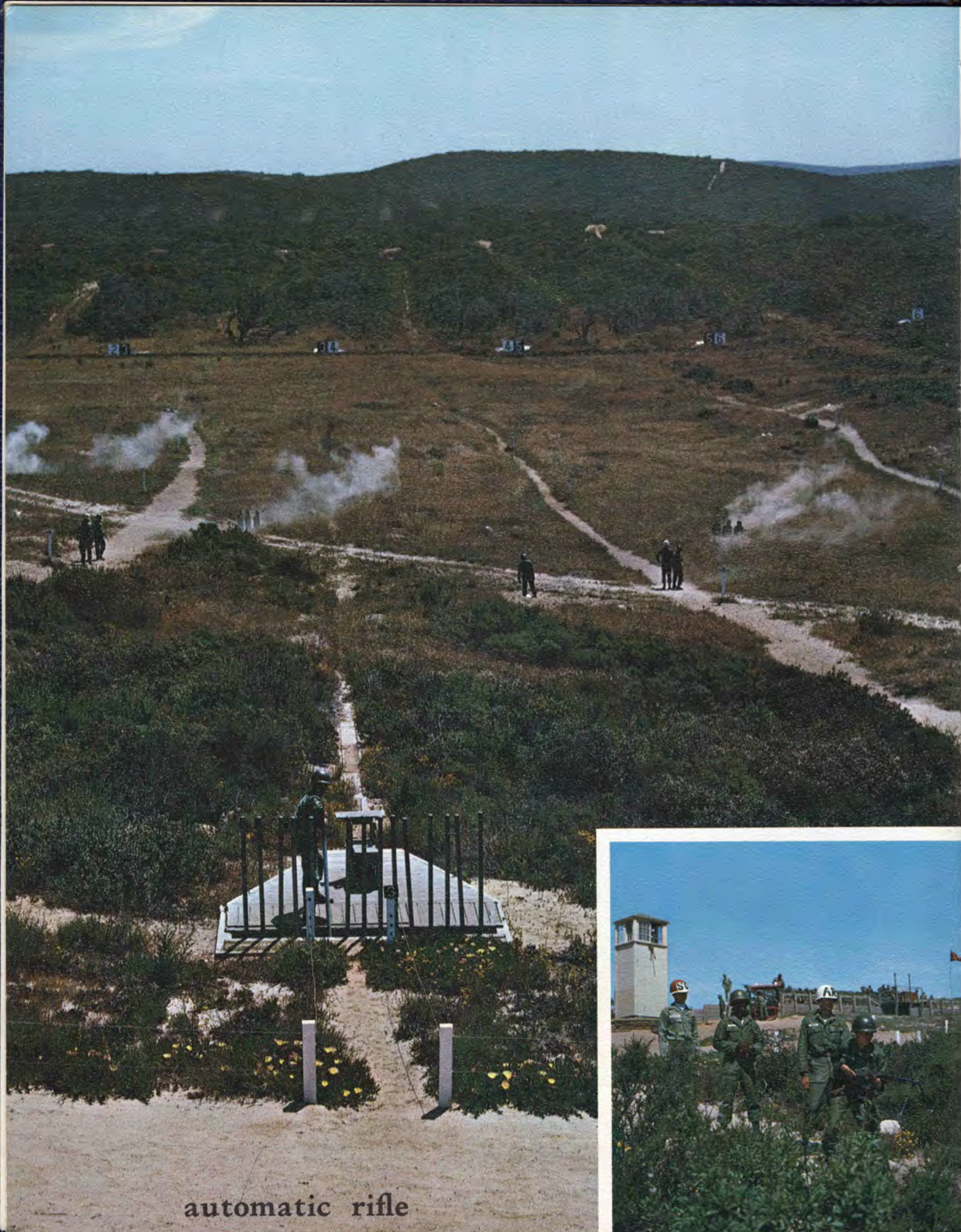




close combat course





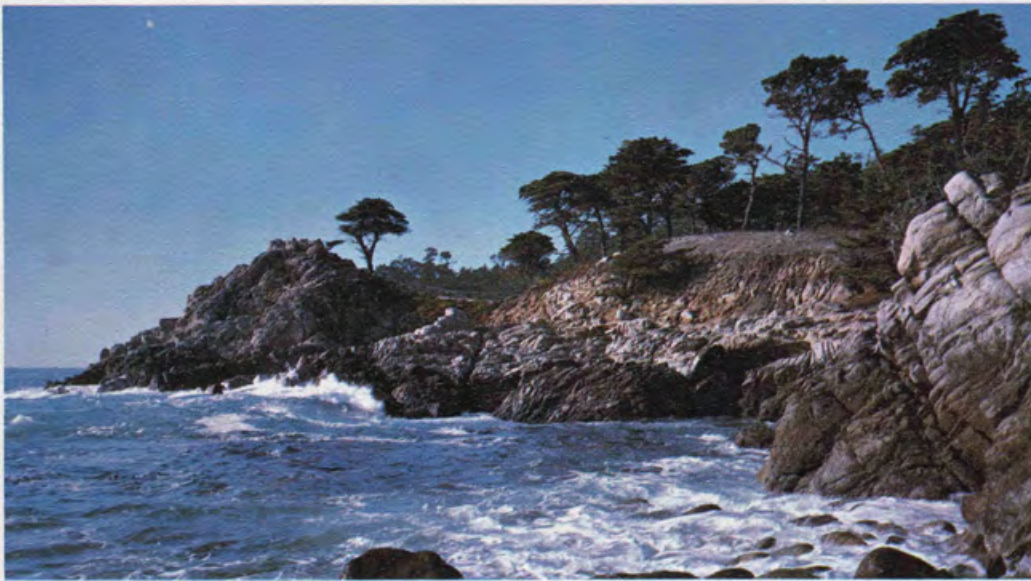


automatic rifle









coast line

colton hall



fort ord  
golf course





american red cross



soldiers club



presidio of monterey  
toward ft. ord





simulated  
atomic  
blast

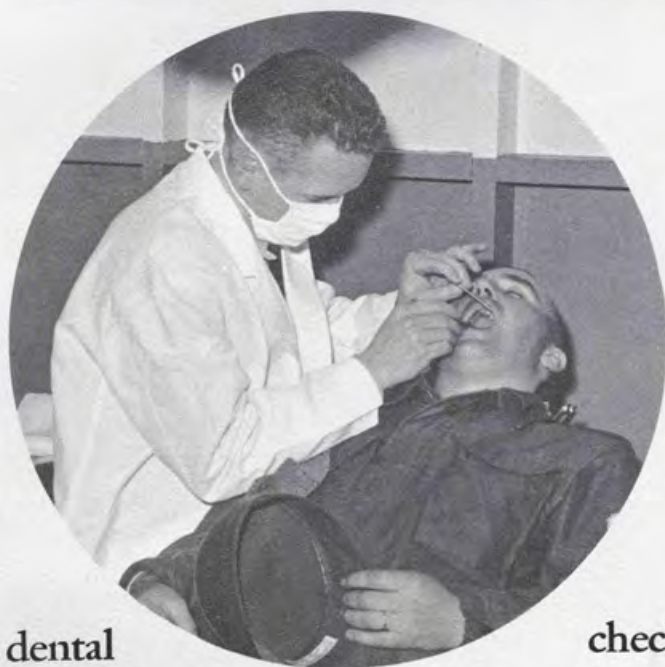
106 recoilless rifle





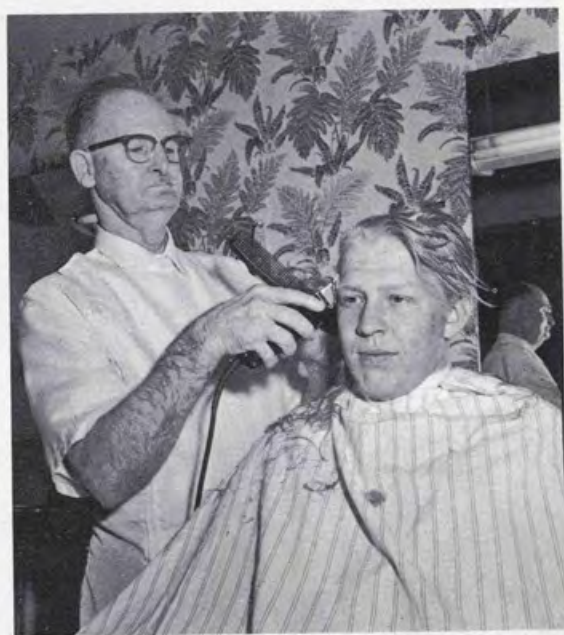


receiving  
center



dental

check







being outfitted from head to toe



clothing issue











dismounted drill







trainfire  
classroom





trainfire











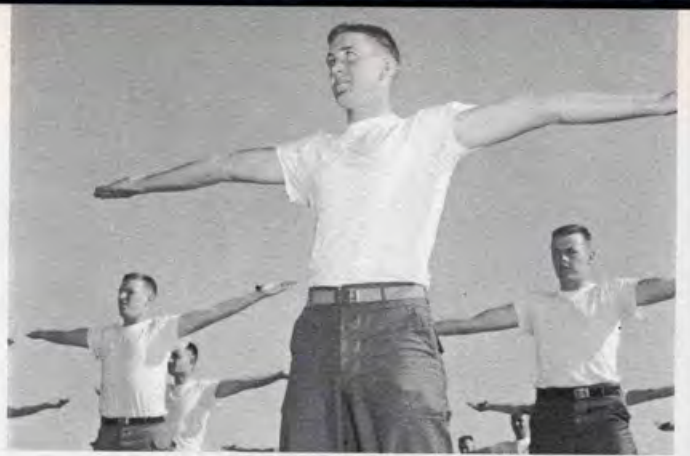




P40







physical training

first aid







cbr





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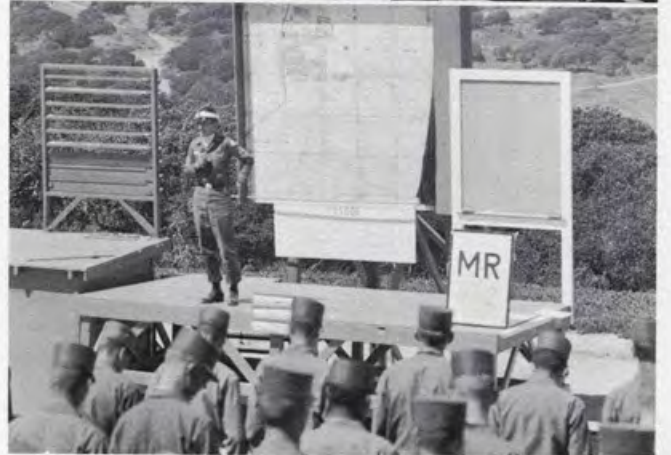
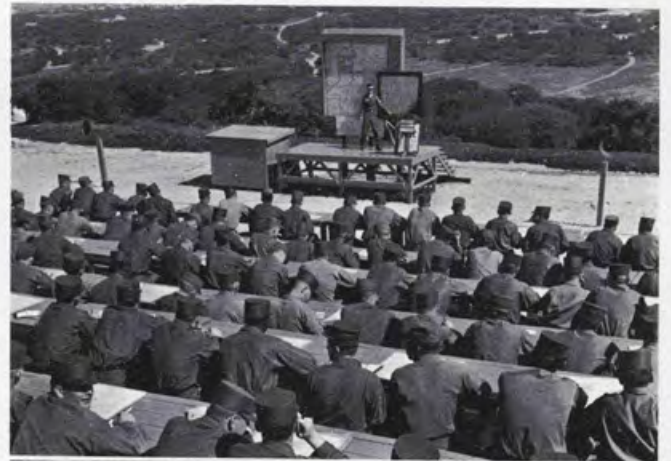




land navigation



map reading





automatic rifle







field chow





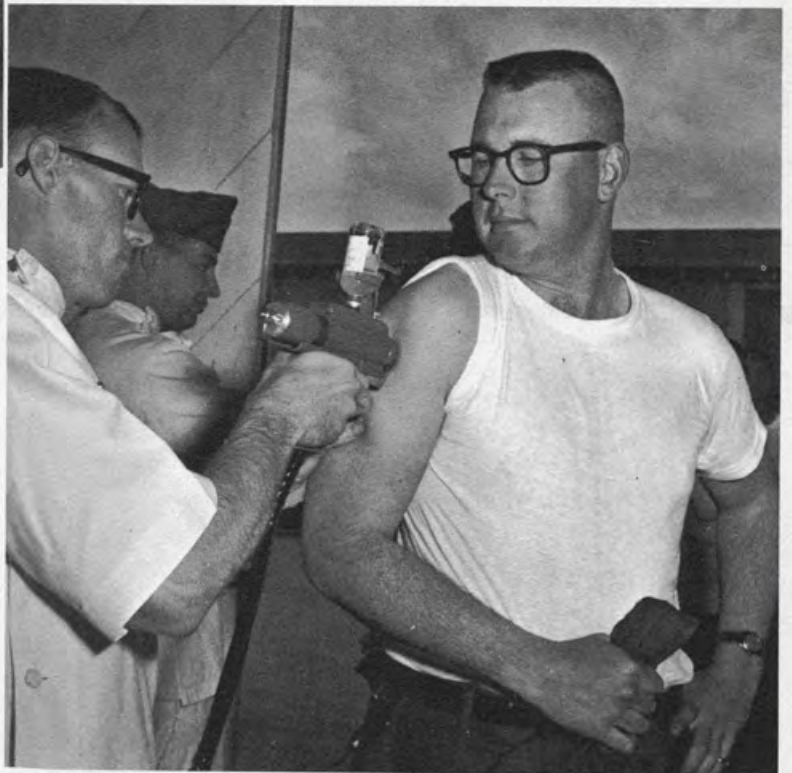
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shots







infiltration course



cbr

210









assault course



hand grenade







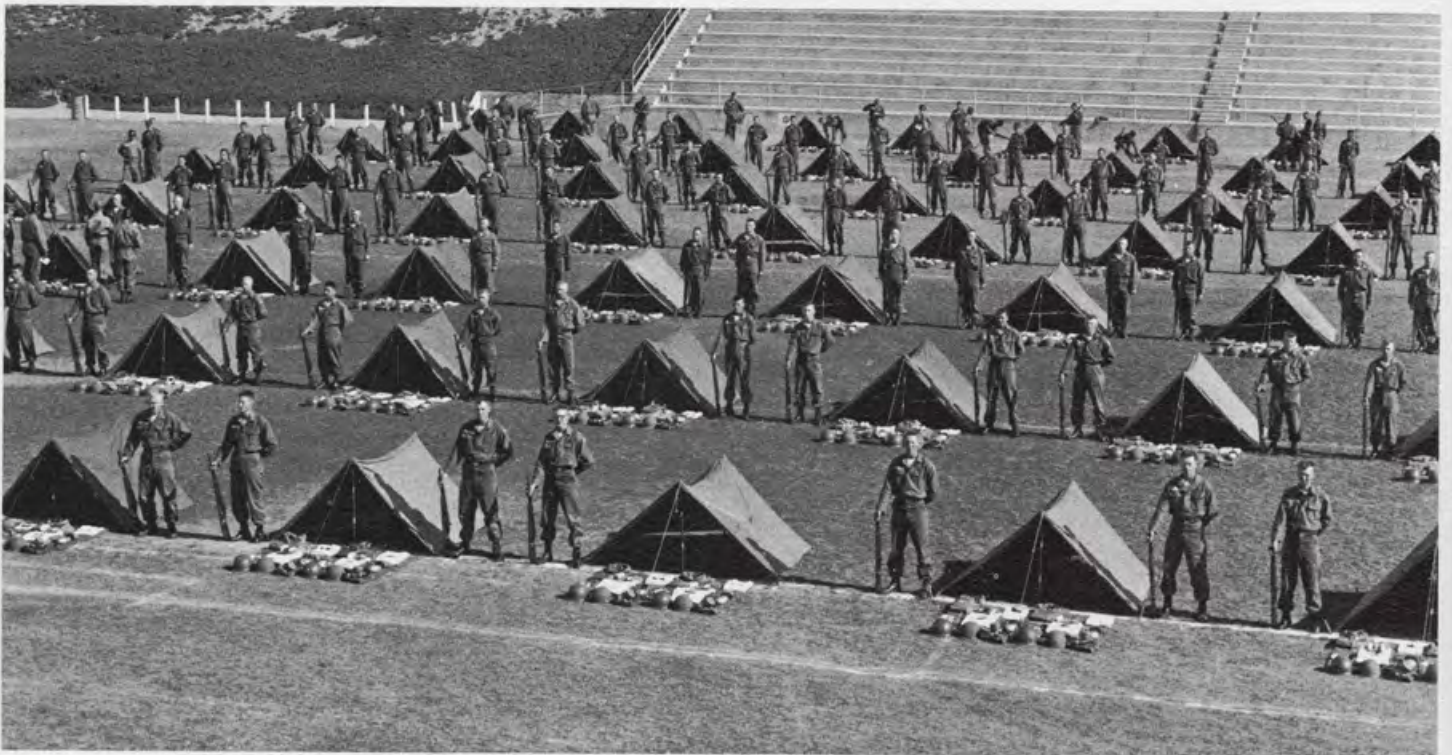
rifle grenades







full  
field  
inspection











close combat course







rocket launcher



mines







mortar







squad patrol



flame thrower







recoilless rifle



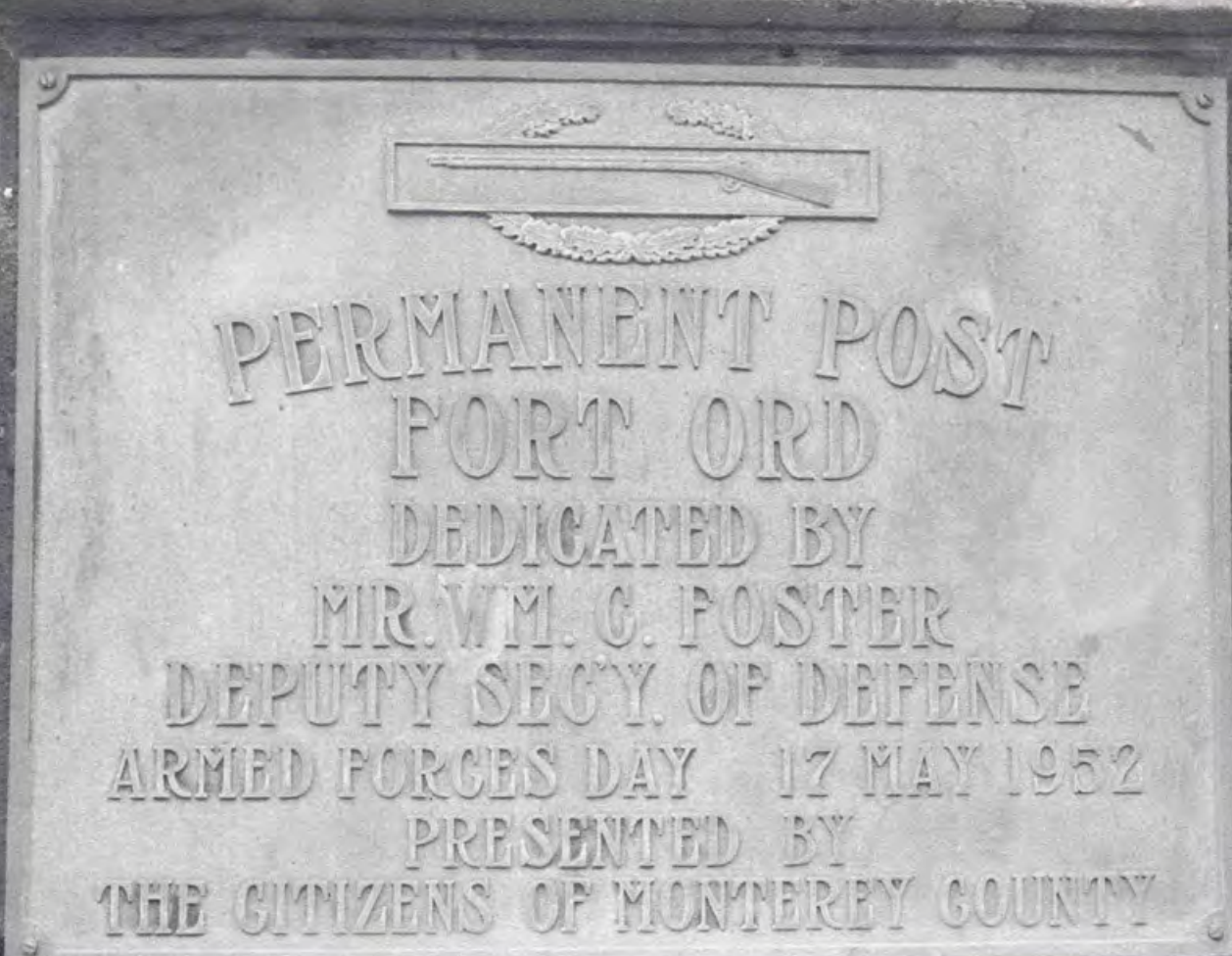




bivouac



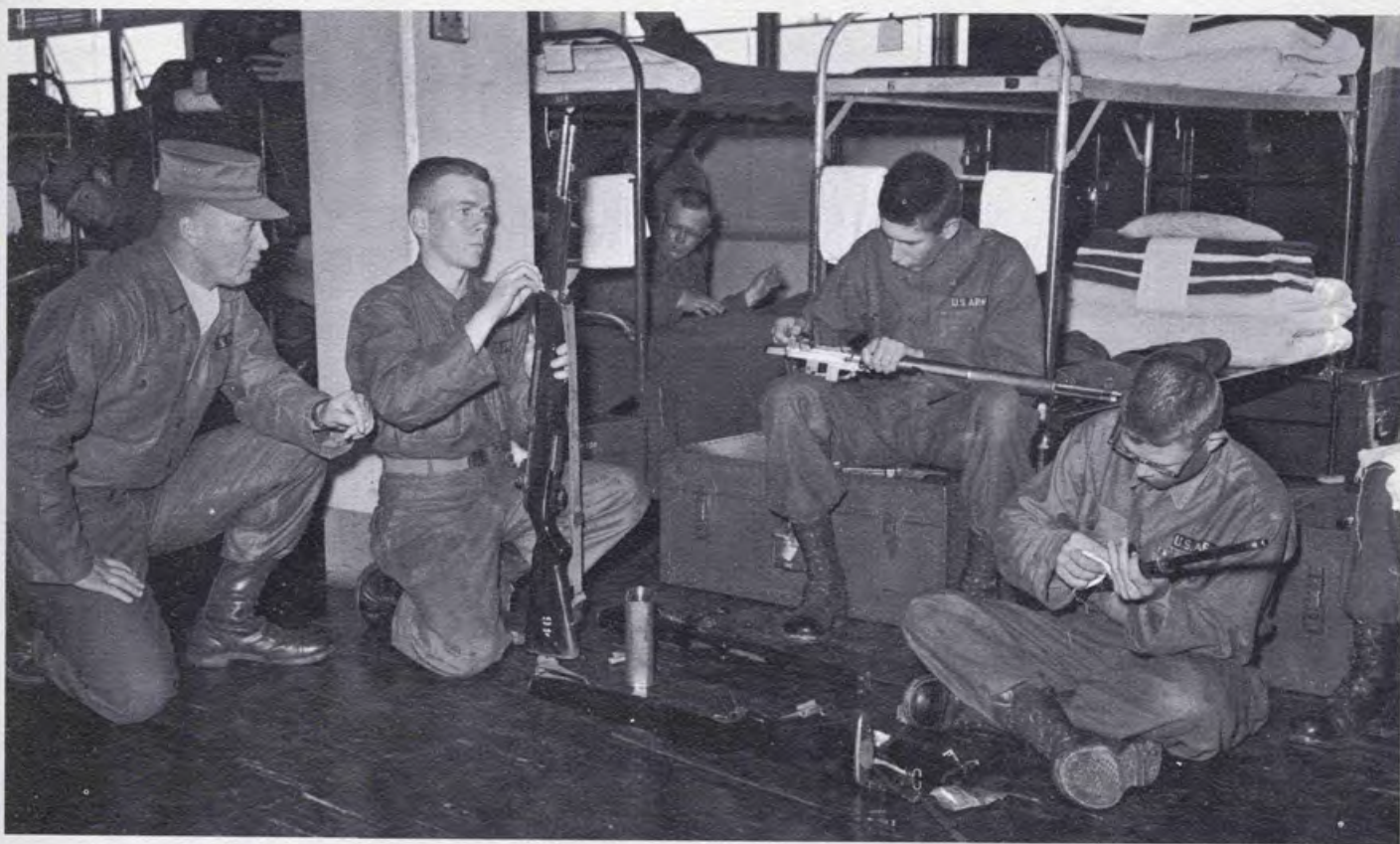




PERMANENT POST  
FORT ORD  
DEDICATED BY  
MR. WM. C. POSTER  
DEPUTY SECY. OF DEFENSE  
ARMED FORCES DAY 17 MAY 1952  
PRESENTED BY  
THE CITIZENS OF MONTEREY COUNTY







barracks life



PA-8





guard at impact area



at the front gate

marching, marching



stacked rifles



simulated atomic blast







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.





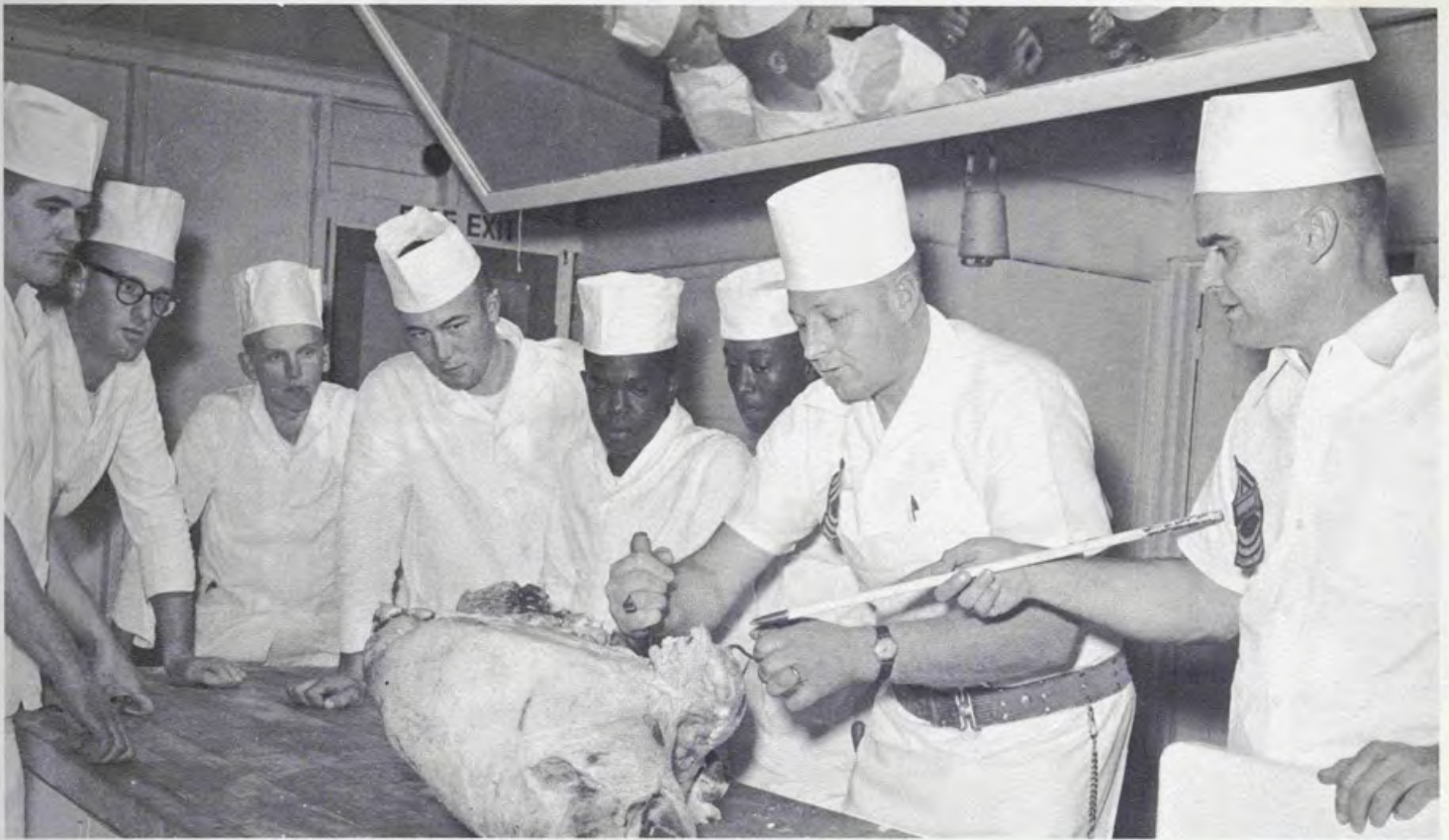


▲ ■ basic army administration school ■ ▲

signal communication







food service school

hobby crafts



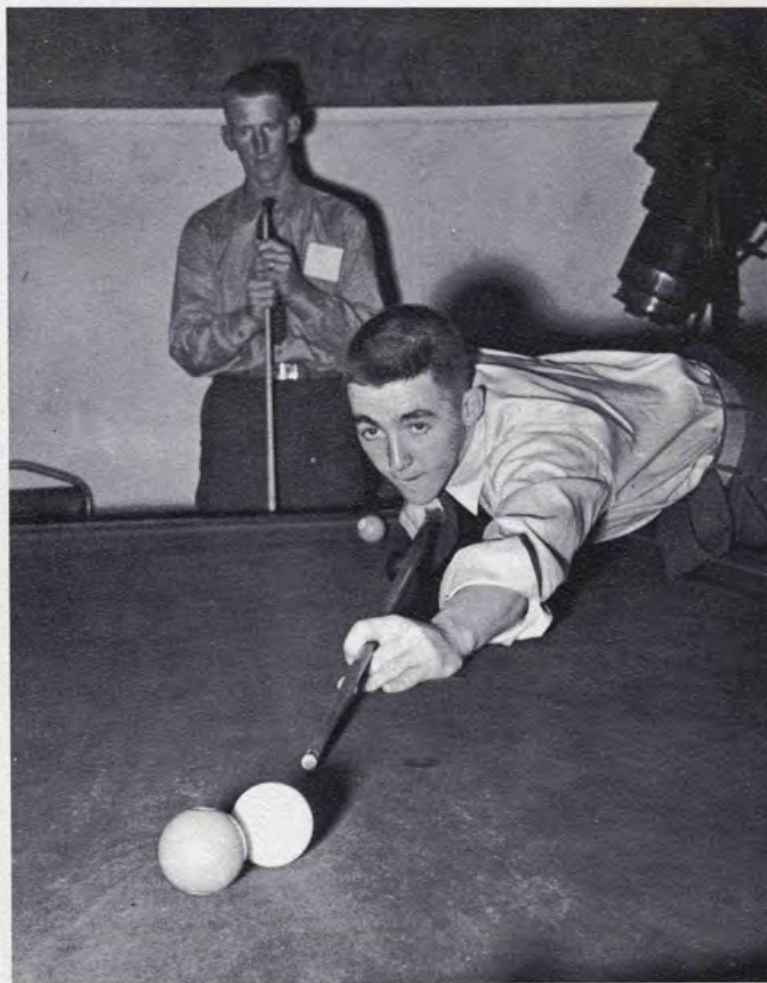
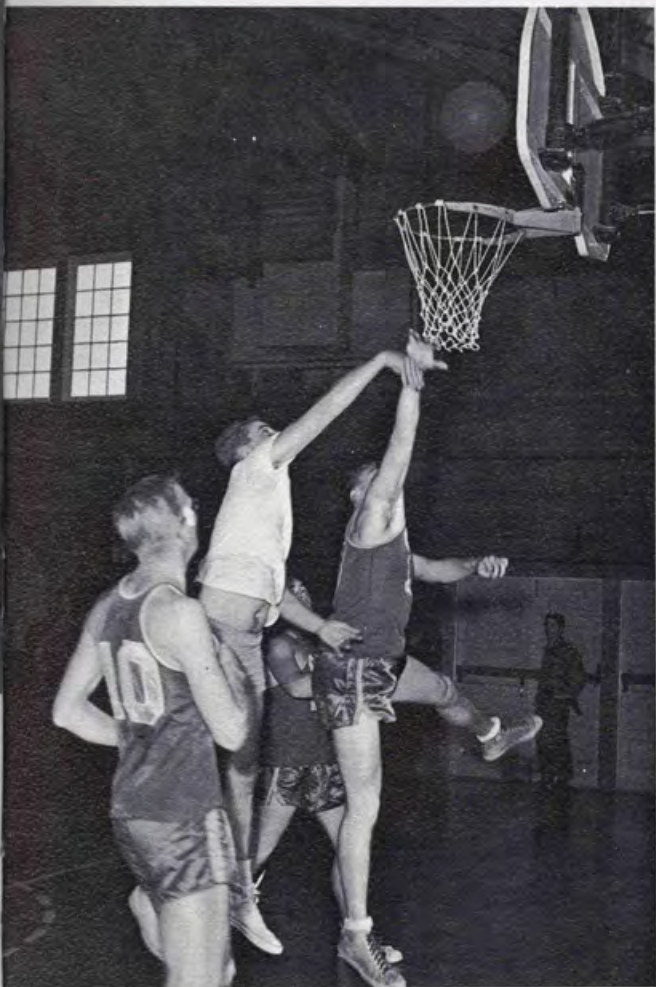




army  
education  
program







sports and recreation







chapel

hospital





# 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.





Col. Shields Warren, Jr.  
Brigade Commander



Lt. Col. Fred E. Thomas  
Battle Group Commander

## COMPANY D

Started Basic Training: 31 July 1961

## EIGHTH BATTLE GROUP THIRD BRIGADE

Graduated: 23 September 1961



1st Lt. James A. Robertson  
Company Commander





2nd Lt. John A. Blevens  
Executive Officer



2nd Lt. Joseph Brown, Jr.  
Training Officer



2nd Lt. Carl A. Kuhn  
Platoon Leader



E-8 William J. Humphreys  
Former First Sergeant



M/Sgt. Leonard B. Anderson  
First Sergeant



M/Sgt. Rucker  
Former SDI



M/Sgt. Oliver  
SDI



SFC Ortiz  
Supply Sergeant



SFC Young



Sgt. Brenner



Sgt. Davis





Sgt. Strawn



Sgt. Coward



Sgt. Thompson



Sgt. L. T. Mullins  
Mess Steward



Sp/4 Medling  
First Cook



Sp/4 Titzer  
First Cook



PFC Sands  
Second Cook



Pvt. E-2 Burk  
Second Cook



Pvt. E-8 Cardova  
Second Cook



G. D. Ackerman  
David Acosta  
J. J. Aguilar  
G. H. Ah Wah  
N. J. Alfred



M. W. Anderson  
R. E. Anderson  
R. D. Arcino  
Paul J. Ashley  
Elroy Atkins



Francis J. Ayre  
 R. S. Barrows  
 P. R. Barston  
 Fred W. Bayer  
 S. A. Beltran



A. E. Bettenhausen  
 Ronald G. Birk  
 Tames D. Black  
 Kenneth L. Bond  
 L. Booker



Gary L. Boren  
 D. R. Boudreau  
 T. L. Bowman  
 Harold J. Box  
 Alan D. Brewer



LaMont A. Brown  
 Carroll W. Brown  
 Robert Brown  
 David W. Bunde  
 Louis Cabera



R. F. Caldwell  
 Charles Cali  
 Mark A. Calleri  
 A. R. Campio  
 W. J. Carpenter







Lee Casner  
 R. E. Cavin  
 S. D. Chacon  
 J. T. Chavers  
 David Cheney



Stephen P. Chin  
 W. J. Clark  
 David Cluff  
 S. E. Cnossen  
 T. E. Connaughton



John A. Conti  
 N. V. Cortez  
 O. L. Cotright  
 W. A. Couch  
 M. O. Covarrubias



James G. Crabb  
 C. T. Crabtree  
 H. A. Damours  
 R. J. Davalos  
 P. C. Davidson



Dayle C. Dayton  
 H. J. De Bie  
 Robert B. Delf  
 W. H. De Nisi  
 Dennis P. Dietz



D. D. Disalvo  
Bruce A. Douglas  
A. C. Downs  
Jim H. Dunham  
F. R. Dunphy



D. R. Ellertson  
C. J. Fairchild  
G. Fenstermacher  
L. B. Ferguson  
James P. Fetsco



Earl Fishburn  
H. E. Fisher  
James E. Fisher  
R. F. Foster  
Carl M. Franke



Thomas L. Frary  
Ronald R. Frye  
D. L. Galaznik  
G. L. Galdo  
A. S. Garcia



Lynn M. Garner  
R. D. Gonzales  
Ernest A. Green  
Thomas I. Hafley  
Thomas T. Haioke







Jerry A. Hall  
Jerry W. Hanna  
Bruce R. Hansen  
H. R. Hamsen  
James C. Hansen



Thomas G. Hayes  
B. W. Hedges  
O. J. Hefner  
R. G. Heid  
James C. Henson



J. M. Hernandez  
T. I. Hernandez  
Arlen M. Hill  
F. B. Hilton  
D. W. Hinchcliffe



F. J. Hiner  
Dale A. Holly  
Kenneth R. Horr  
R. E. House  
Tommie Howard



Philip L. Hoyt  
R. J. Hudson  
M. L. Huff  
R. D. Hughbank  
Frank Hughes



L. E. Jackson  
E. L. Jancis  
W. L. Jeanes  
Don B. Johnson  
K. L. Johnson



L. D. Johnson  
W. L. Johnson  
Willie J. Johnson  
Jimmie D. Jones  
T. T. Kakinami



Max M. Kingsley  
D. F. Knittle  
Andrew P. Kokot  
A. Koppenstein  
J. Krannich



Glenn R. Lankford  
Douglas L. Latine  
Wayne A. Larison  
L. W. Lasyone  
James S. Leak



Coy S. Lee  
Gary W. Leeper  
Fred A. Lewis  
Orval L. Lewis  
B. B. Lindsey







Archie T. Lloyd  
Joaquin Lobardo  
Ray Lukich  
L. H. Lynn  
Hans F. Mahrt



Dennis Mark  
Alan C. Marks  
Gary D. Marsh  
John L. Marthens  
K. D. Martinez



L. M. Martinez  
James F. Mattox  
M. E. McAbee  
E. P. McCleary  
P. T. McFadden



G. L. McKeehen  
W. A. McMillion  
R. R. McWaters  
Arthur G. Mead  
Loran A. Mendell



Jon H. Mett  
P. J. Miller  
Robert L. Miller  
C. L. Minnis  
James A. Miracle



A. R. Mitchell  
D. D. Montgomery  
M. J. Mooney  
Norman J. Mosher  
John C. Moskoff



John W. Mueller  
Richard Murphy  
J. Nakanishi  
Rainer E. Naus  
Joe E. Nelson



N. R. Nicholson  
J. L. Nicodemus  
F. G. Novy  
E. M. Octavio  
David L. Odom



Ronald C. Oihus  
Alan K. Okinaka  
Melvyn C. Ong  
Leslie L. Orban  
Terry K. Osze



John A. Palecki  
Robert D. Paredes  
K. F. Parnell  
Otto K. Pasley  
W. L. Peeler







E. Perez  
 Juan S. Perez  
 David L. Peterson  
 Ronald Peterson  
 Robert D. Pingel



E. L. Poague  
 E. J. Polaski  
 Charles A. Pond  
 Lynn B. Price  
 E. N. Quijada



R. V. Radford  
 Edward V. Rago  
 Roy S. Ramirez  
 Douglas E. Reed  
 Robert A. Rhea



T. L. Richards  
 P. D. Richardson  
 R. B. Richardson  
 T. A. Ridge  
 M. D. Riley



D. M. Rinier  
 C. Robinson  
 A. E. Robert  
 J. F. Roberts  
 R. L. Rodgers



M. D. Rogers  
 M. P. Rondez  
 Gary A. Rose  
 E. L. Runnion  
 A. Sandigo



R. P. Sanfilippo  
 R. J. Santin  
 K. T. Sato  
 J. L. Satterwhite  
 K. E. Schichtel



B. H. Schmidt  
 R. L. Shade  
 S. W. Shervey  
 Roger P. Shipley  
 M. R. Shook



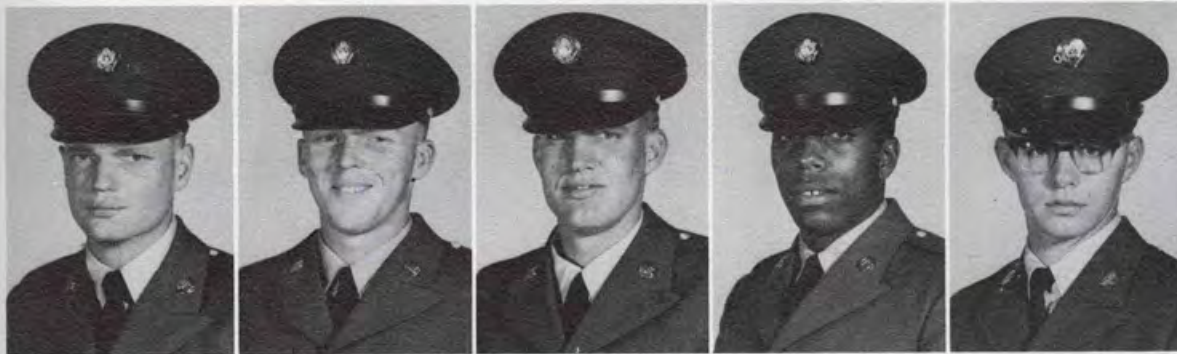
L. Shpadaruk  
 D. H. Silker  
 C. C. Sinuhe  
 Allen L. Smith  
 Charles J. Smith



Paul D. Smith  
 J. F. Smouse  
 S. M. Smout  
 G. F. Snyder  
 D. W. Spafford







E. R. Stetson  
F. B. Stevens  
W. R. Stevenson  
C. S. Stewart  
E. J. Stiehm



David L. Stine  
Byron R. Stirts  
P. H. Struxness  
Jerry L. Stubbee  
D. J. Suffield



F. R. Sutherland  
R. L. Sweanigen  
A. L. Swifteagle  
M. O. Tandberg  
L. J. Tanner



R. R. Teiano  
V. A. Terry  
D. G. Thomason  
D. R. Thompson  
Joe N. Thompson



Hury L. Thornton  
M. D. Tildon  
Douglas S. Todd  
Leland Tracy  
Stephen Ulloa



Ken Urabe  
 Richard Utsumi  
 Larry D. Vannest  
 R. H. Velarde  
 John C. Vellema



Peter T. Vogel  
 G. A. Waddington  
 W. G. Wallis  
 James D. Warren  
 W. Williams



A. E. Wesley  
 Jim C. West  
 E. L. Wheeler  
 E. E. Williams  
 W. H. Williams



R. F. Wong  
 R. E. Wright  
 W. J. Wright  
 R. W. Wymore  
 R. L. Yaple



C. M. Yates  
 L. E. Yeates  
 Chock B. Yee  
 Ken K. Yokota  
 Lee A. Young







Roger E. Young  
 Russell J. Yuma  
 L. Y. Daniel  
 Harry D. Zeiger  
 C. D. Zimmerman



Albert Nelson  
 M. T. Zimmerman

p. f. t.







p. t.







m-1 rifle instructions







trainfire







trainfire







trainfire







chemical, biological and radiological warfare



bayonet







open house



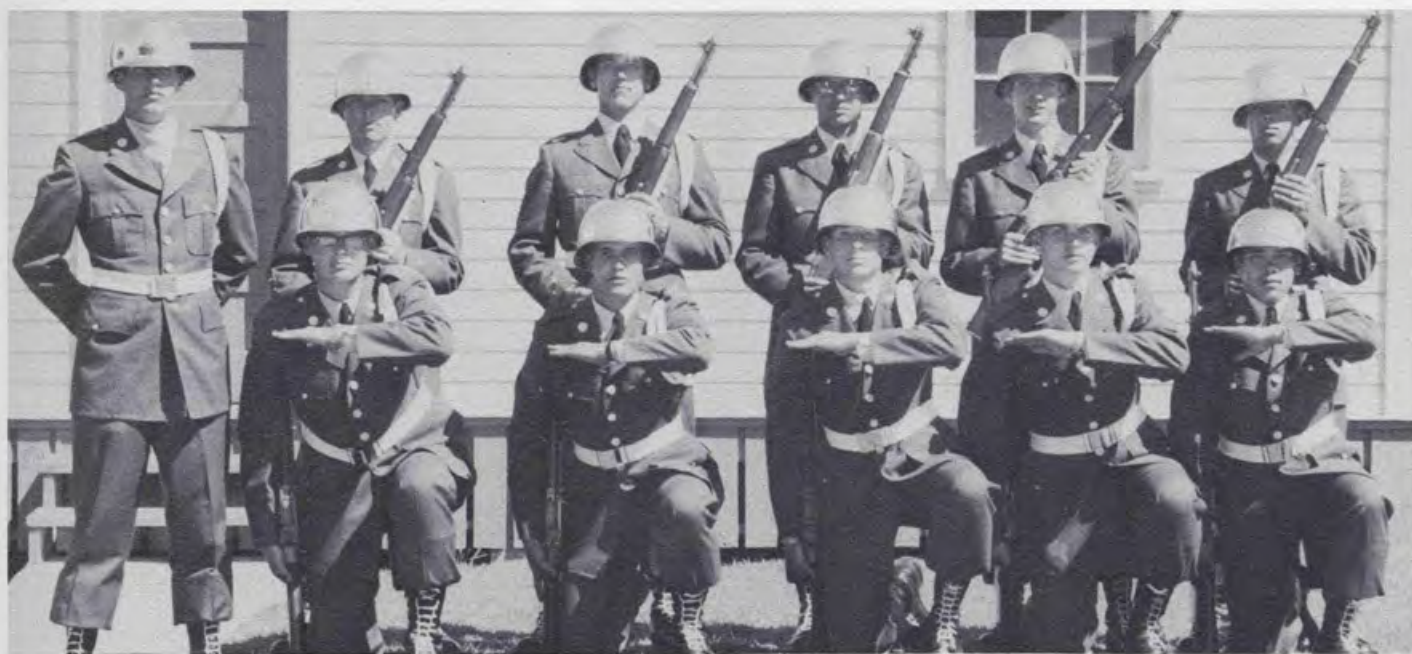




open house



drill team



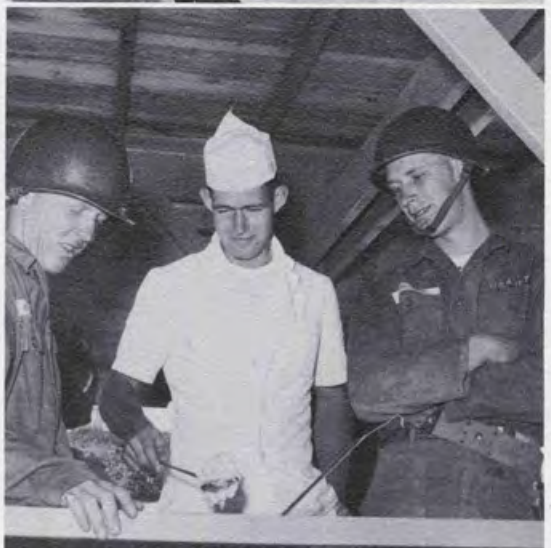




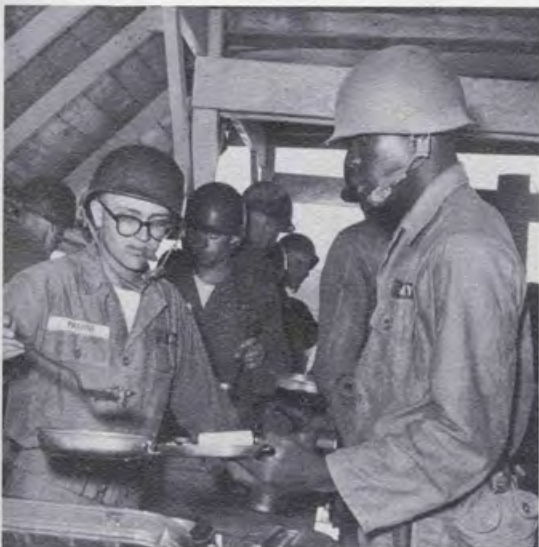
## hand grenades







field chow







field chow







cover and movement







our training through the eyes of the camera







HAND  
GRENADE  
ASSAULT  
COURSE







outstanding trainee



outstanding trainees



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.

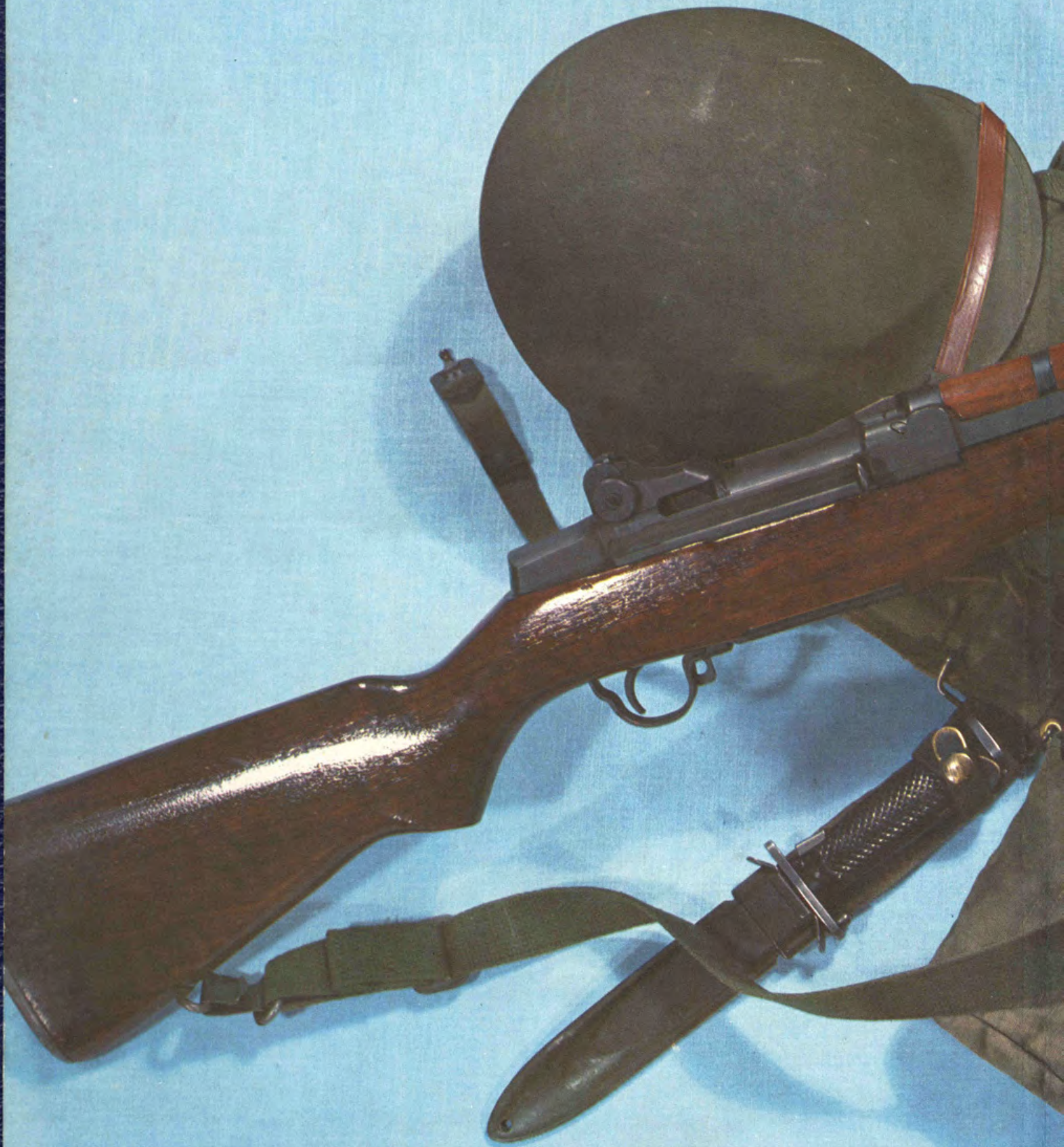
Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the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



CAS 1037





July - SEP 1961





