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FORT ORD

CALIFORNIA

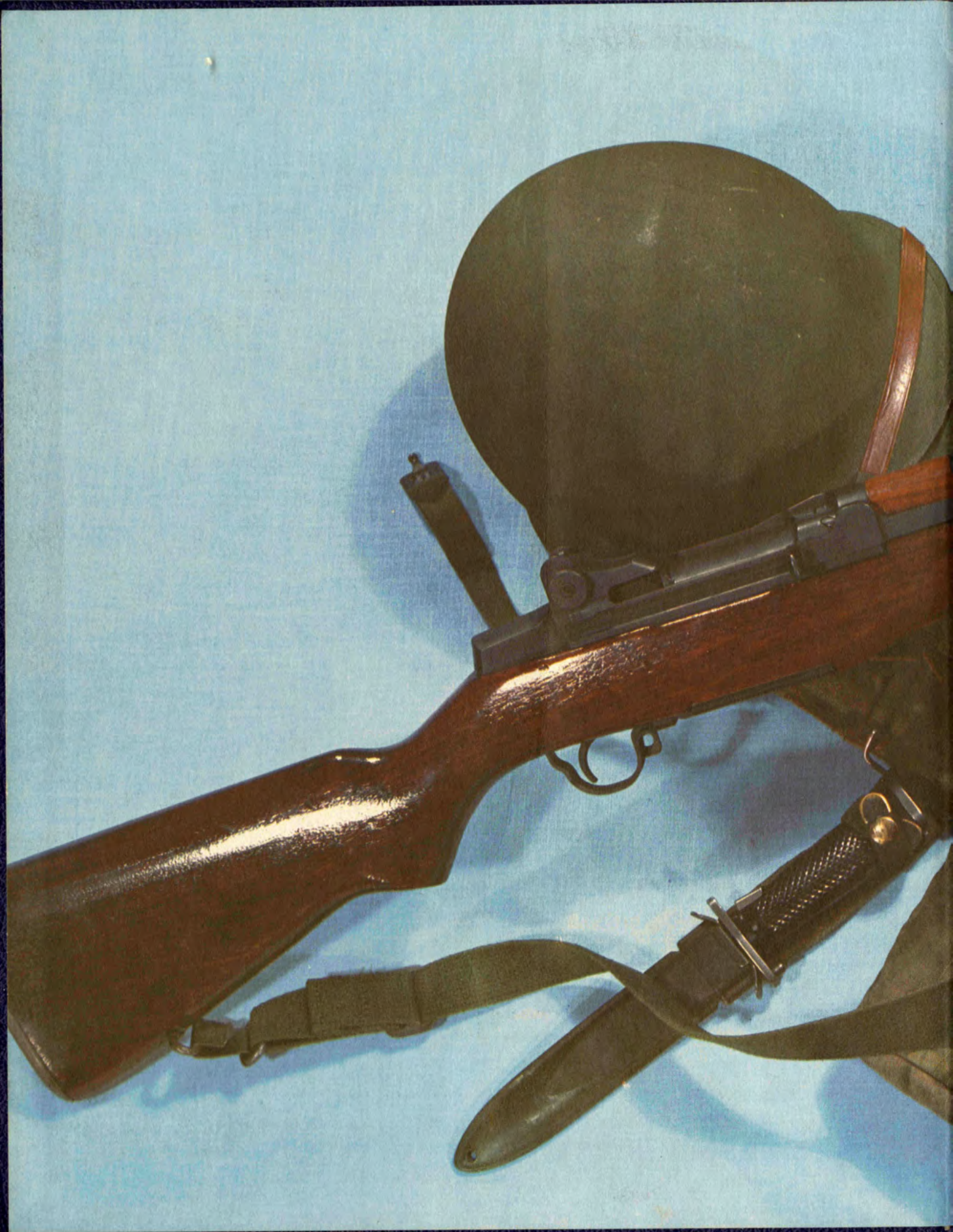


U.S. ARMY
TRAINING CENTER
INFANTRY

COMPANY C

9th 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)





marching

training area









trainfire





cbr





cover and movement







squad patrolling

pole
climbing

dismounted drill





grenades



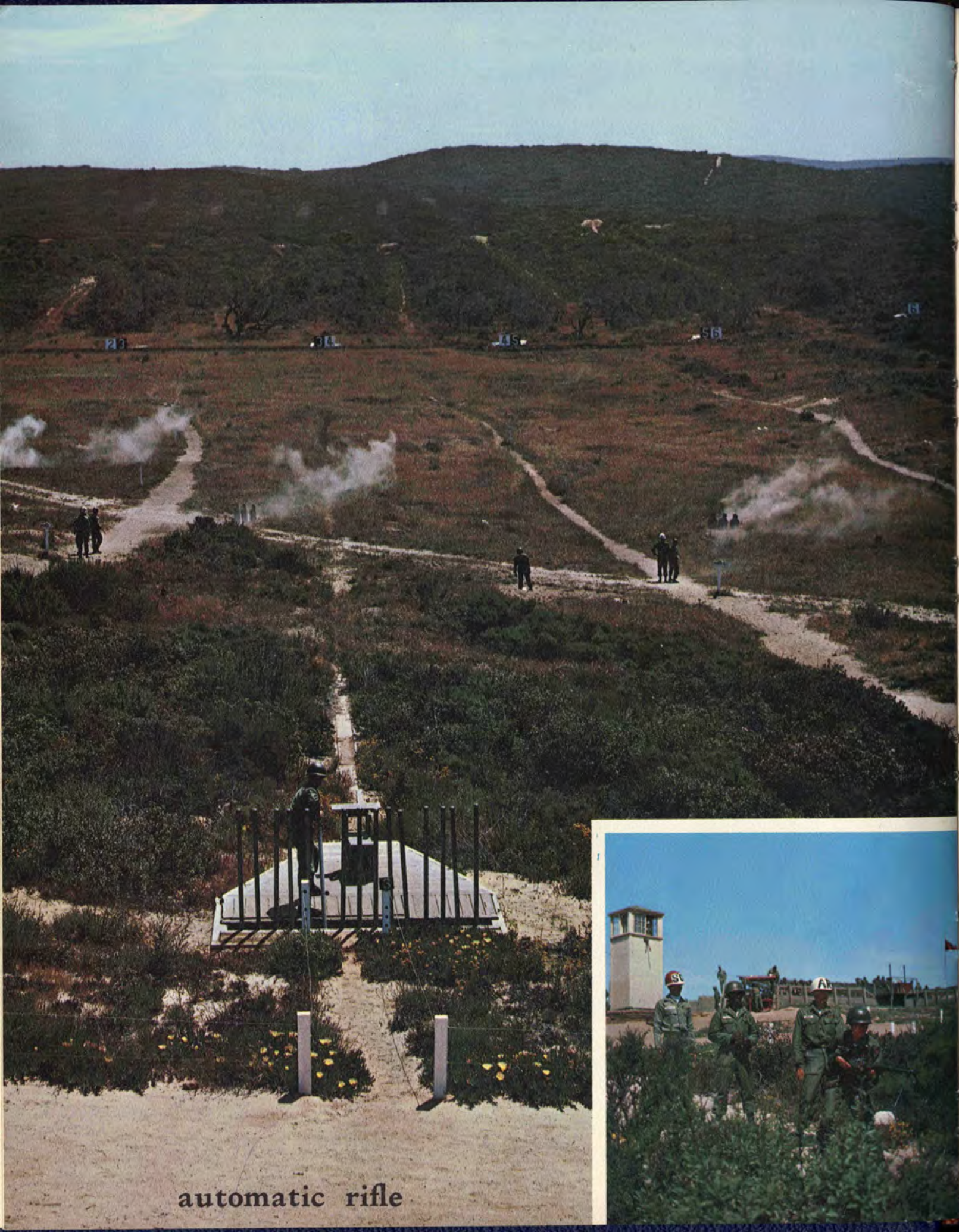
flame thrower





close combat course





23

24

25

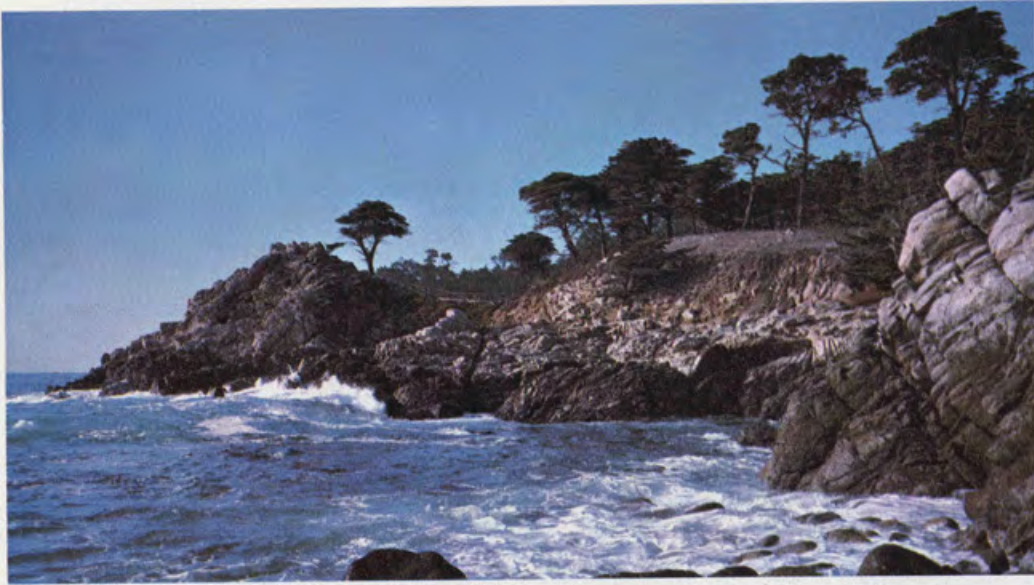
26

27

automatic rifle







coast line

colton hall



fort ord
golf course



american red cross



soldiers club

presidio of monterey
toward ft. ord





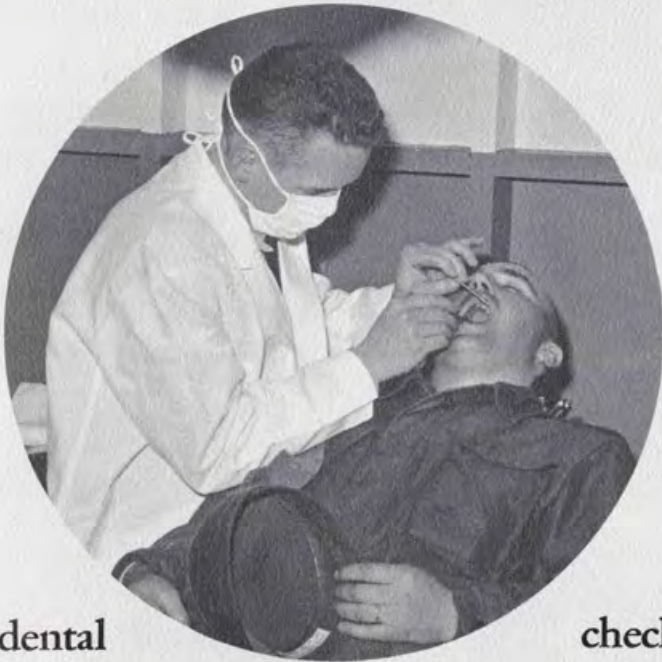
simulated
atomic
blast

106 recoilless rifle



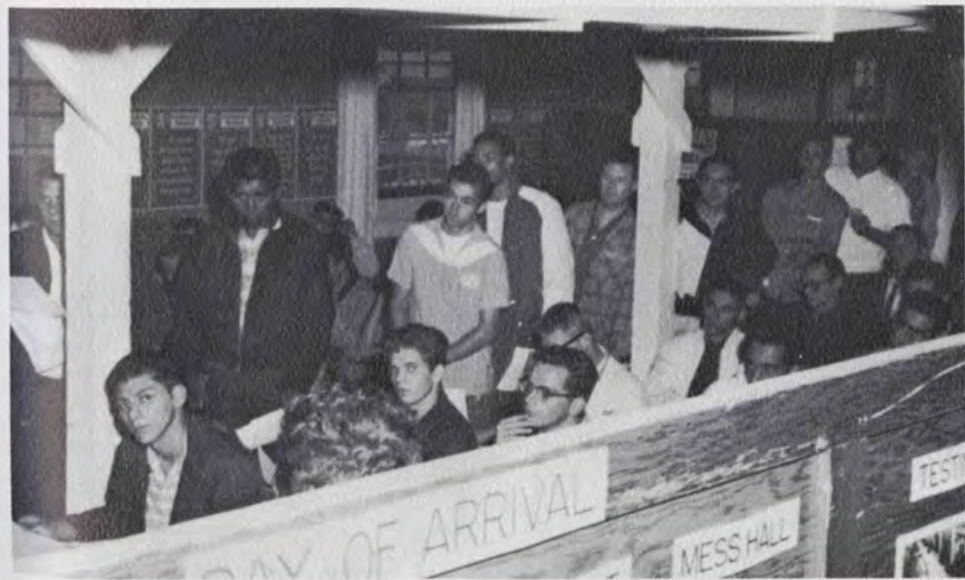


receiving
center



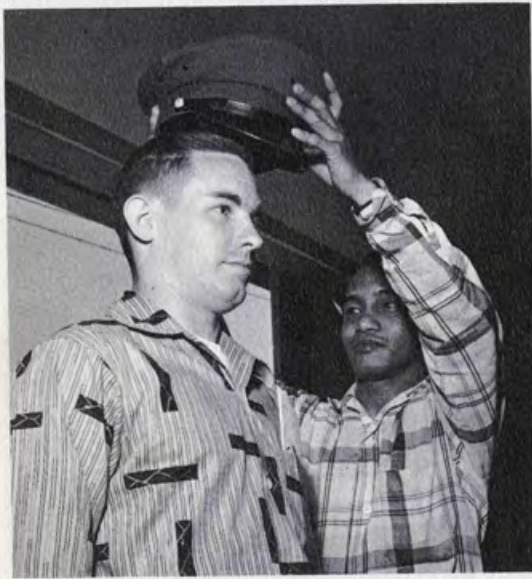
dental

check





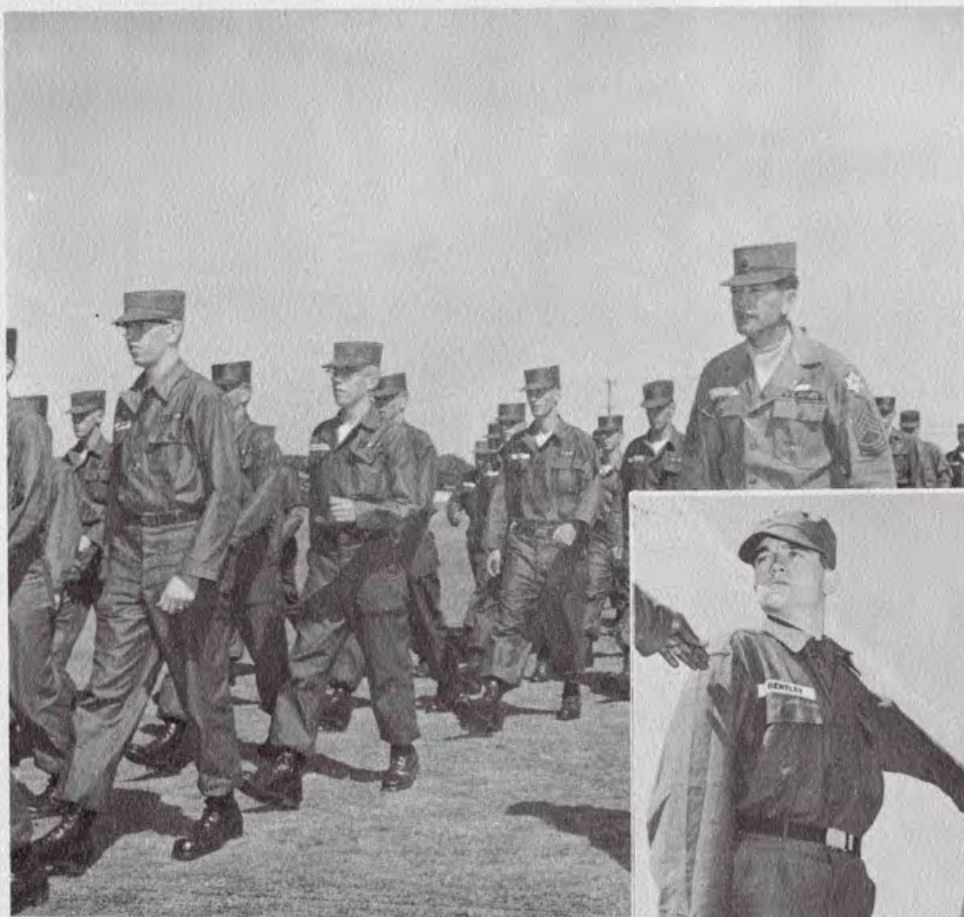
being outfitted from
head to toe



clothing issue







dismounted drill





trainfire
classroom



trainfire











physical training

first aid



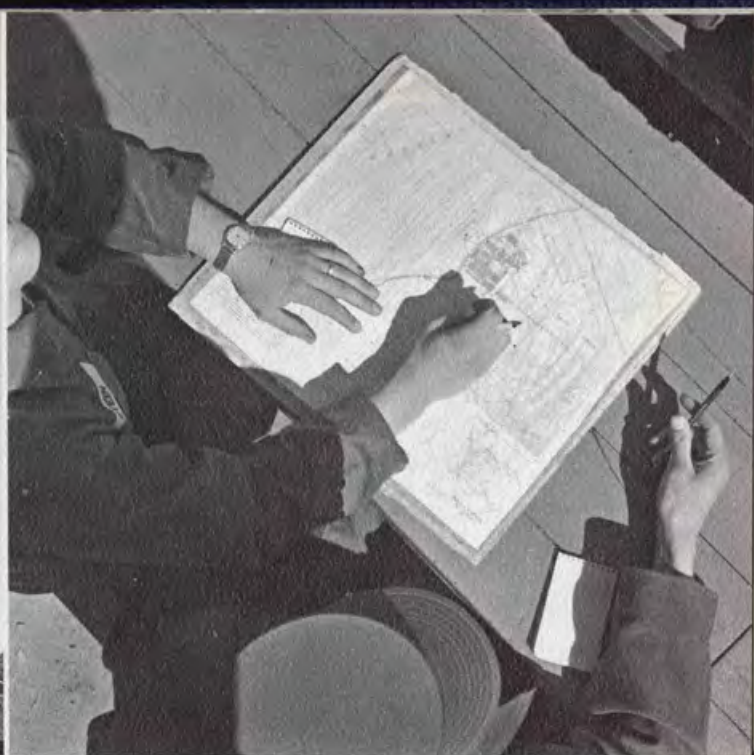


cbr



b
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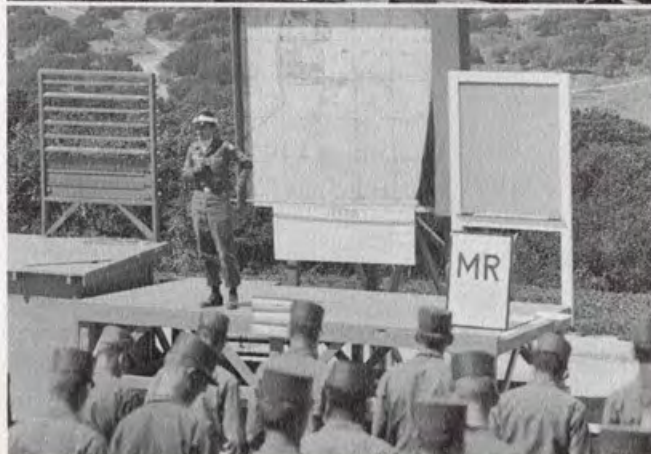
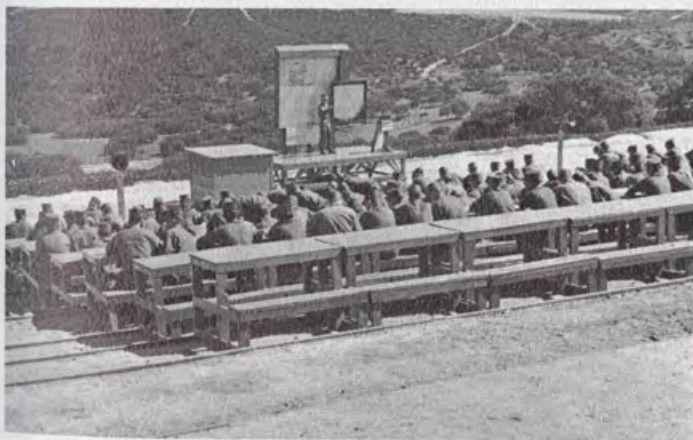




land navigation



map reading



automatic rifle





field chow



c
o
v
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r

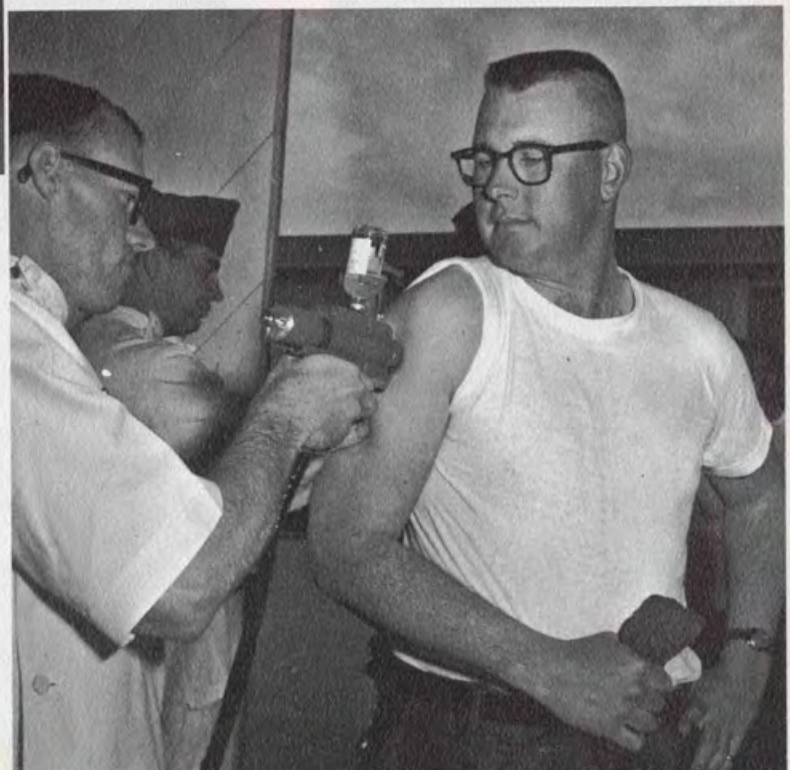
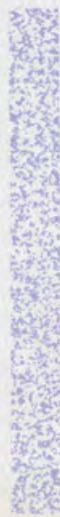
a
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d

m
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v
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m
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shots





infiltration course



cbr





assault course



hand grenade





rifle grenades





full
field
inspection







close combat course

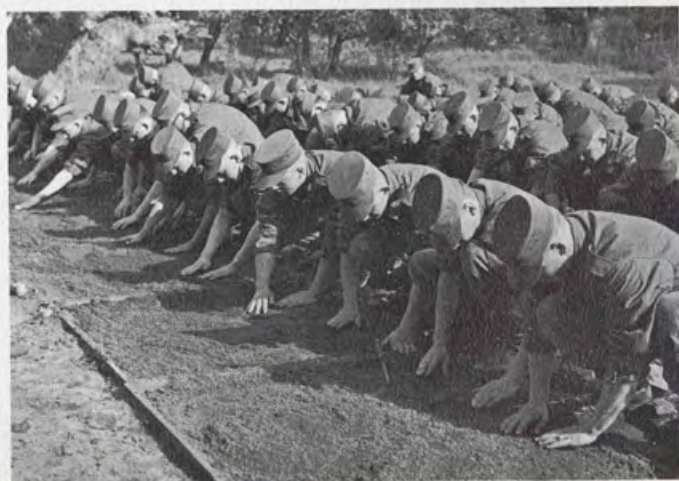




rocket launcher



mines





mortar





squad patrol



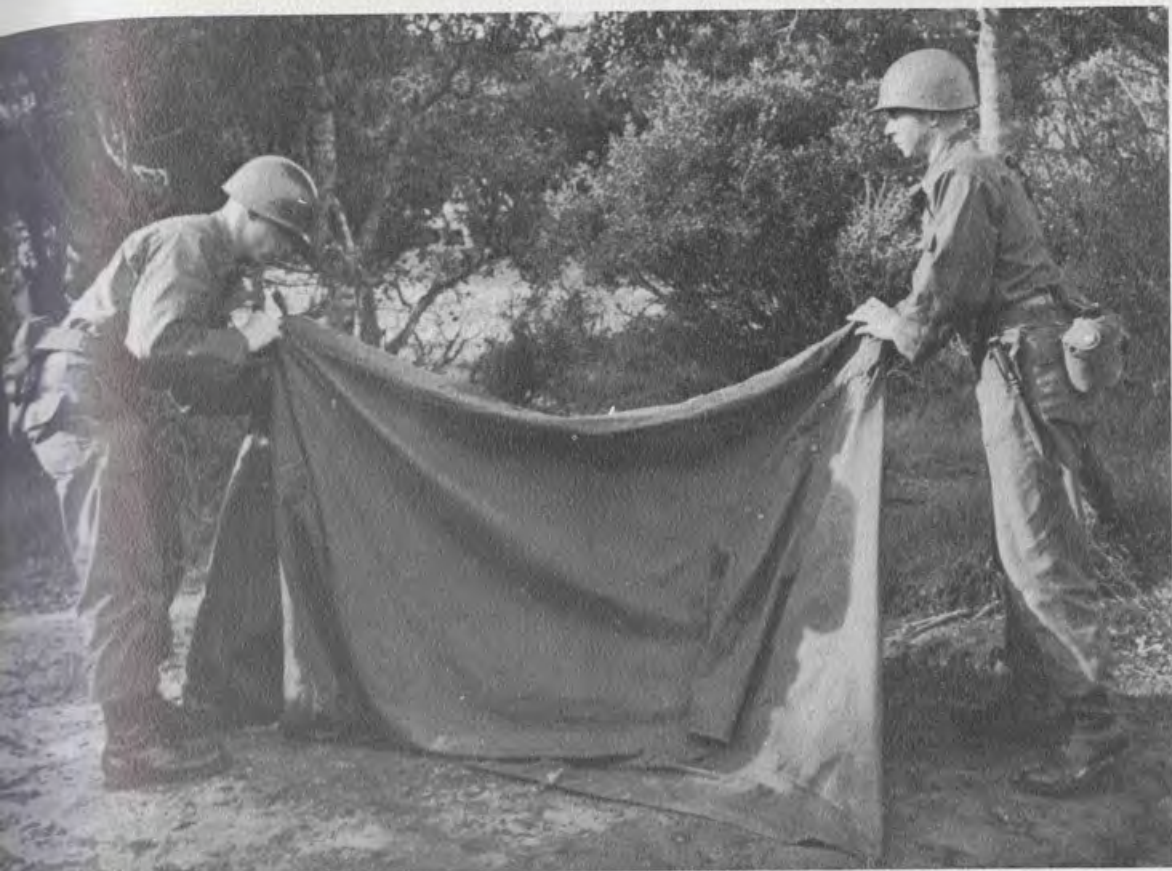
flame thrower





recoilless rifle





bivouac







barracks life



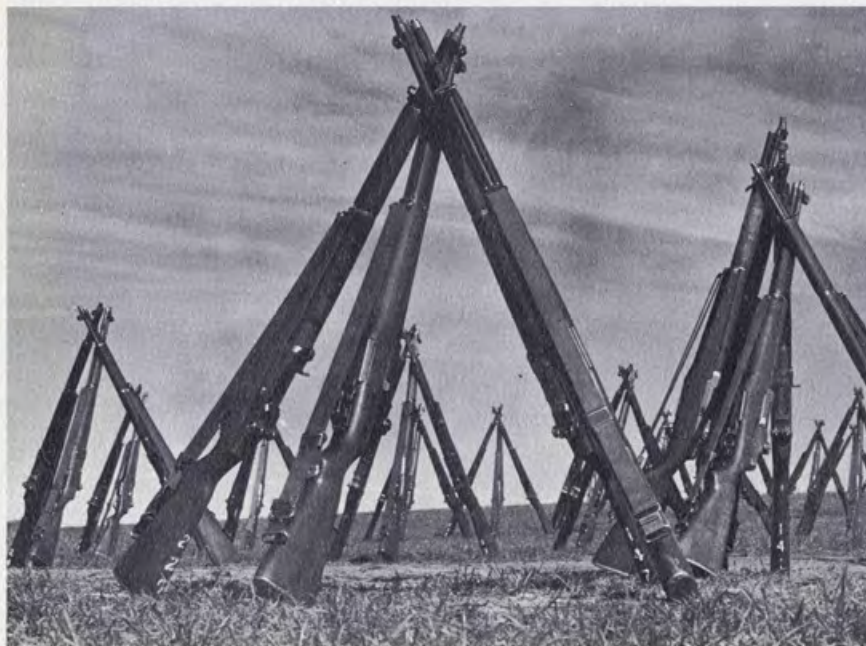


guard at impact area

marching, marching



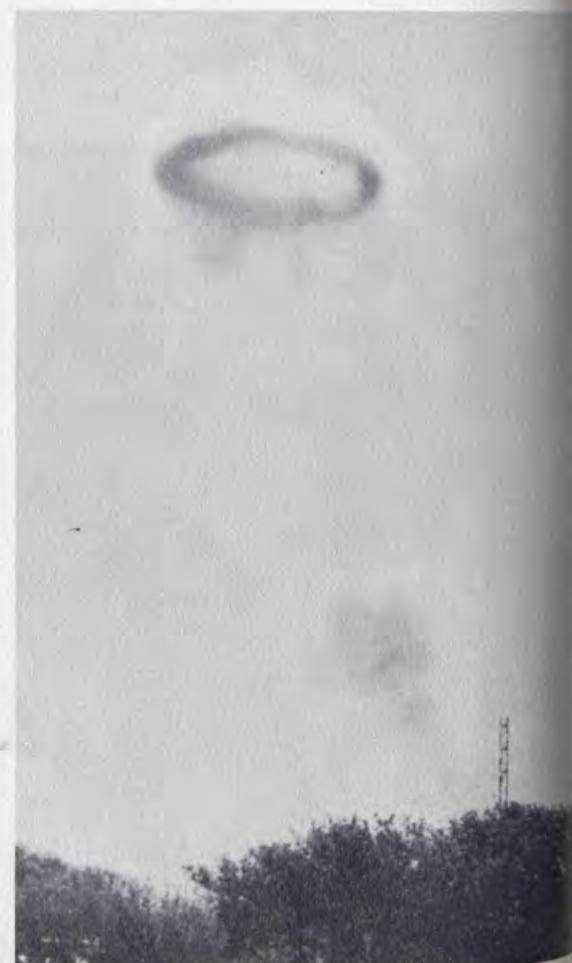
stacked rifles



at the front gate



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





CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE

chapel



hospital

WARD

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 Hornan
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
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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.





