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# FORT ORD

CALIFORNIA

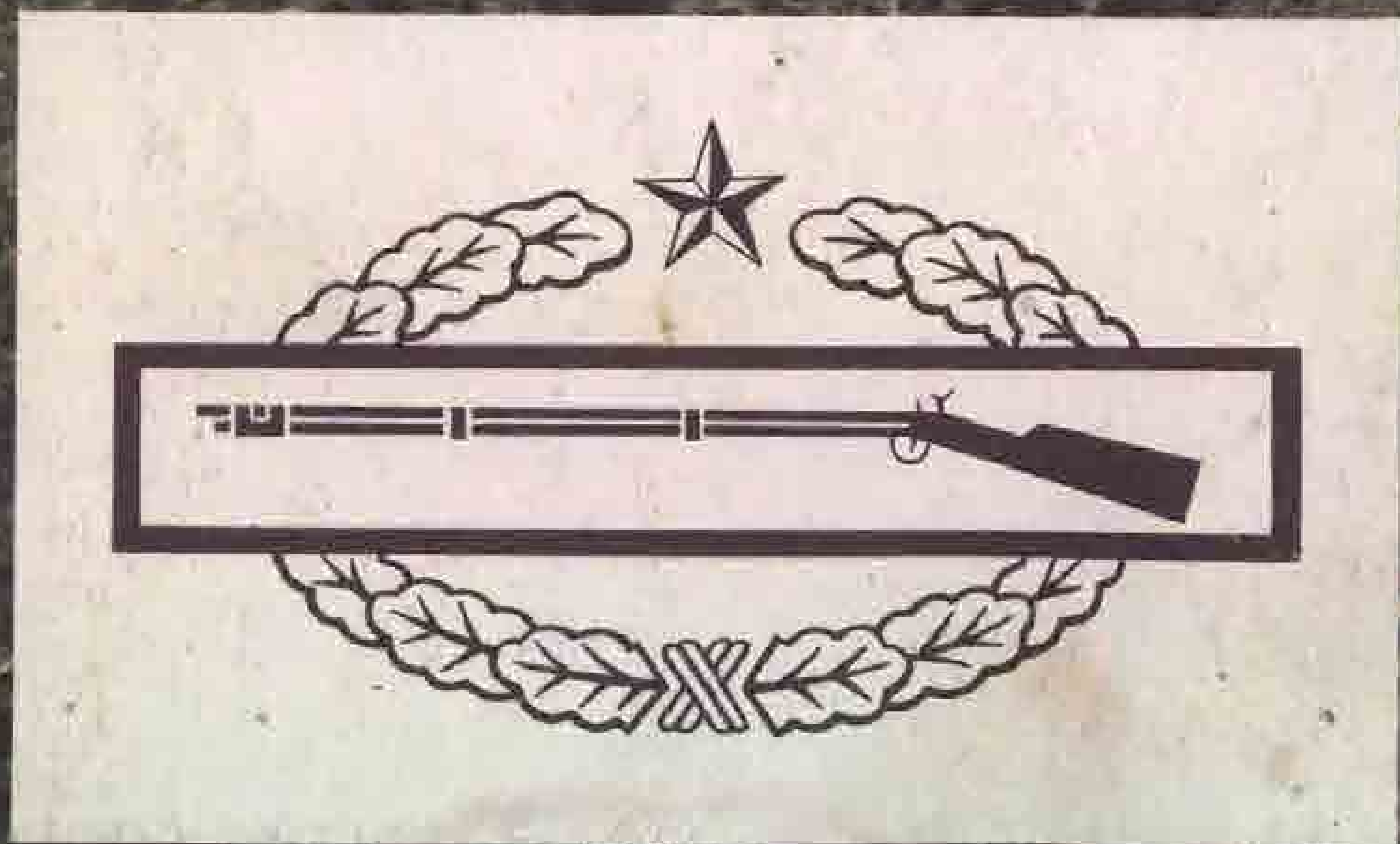
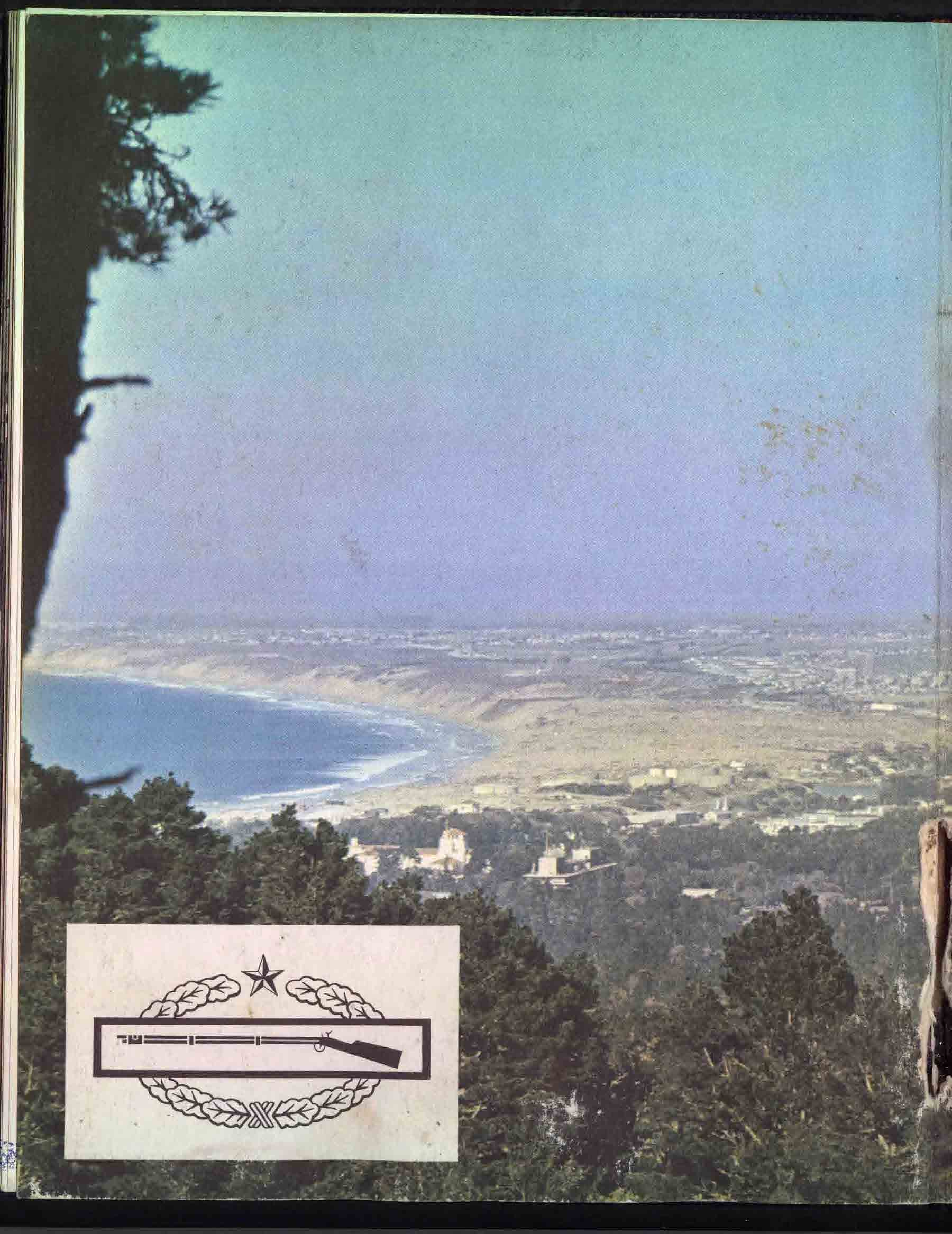


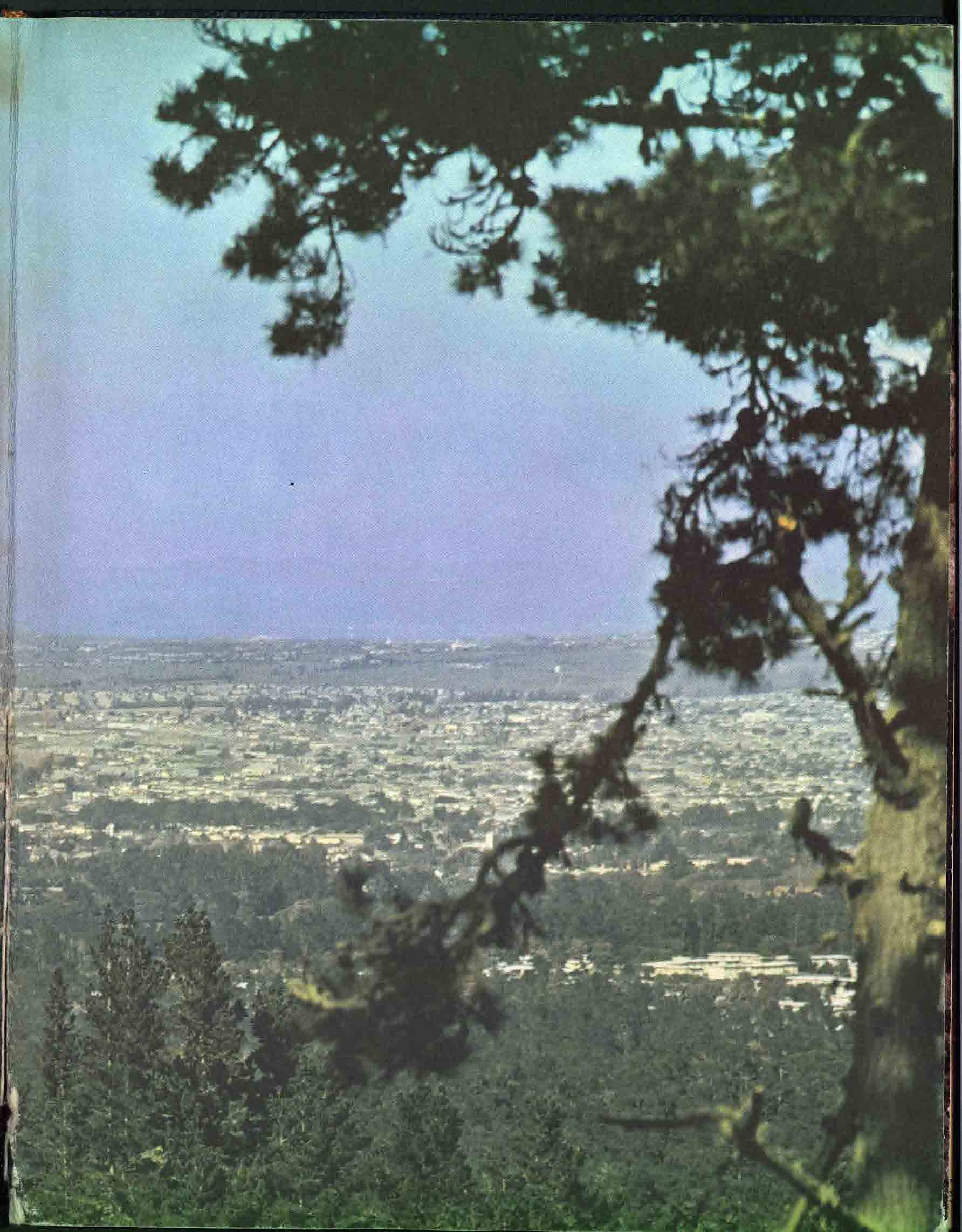
U.S. ARMY  
TRAINING CENTER  
INFANTRY

COMPANY A

3d BATTALION

3d BRIGADE





# 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.

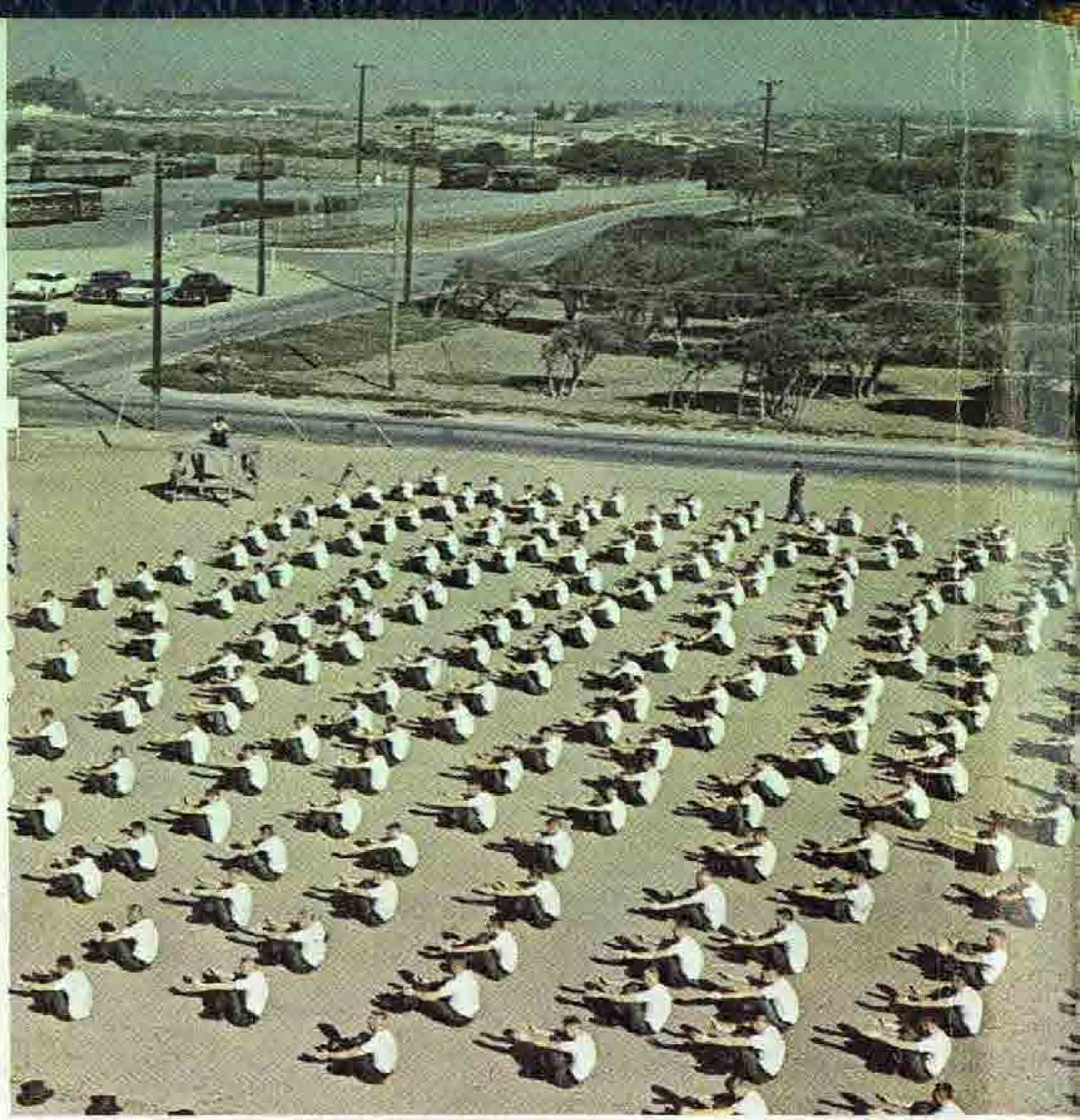
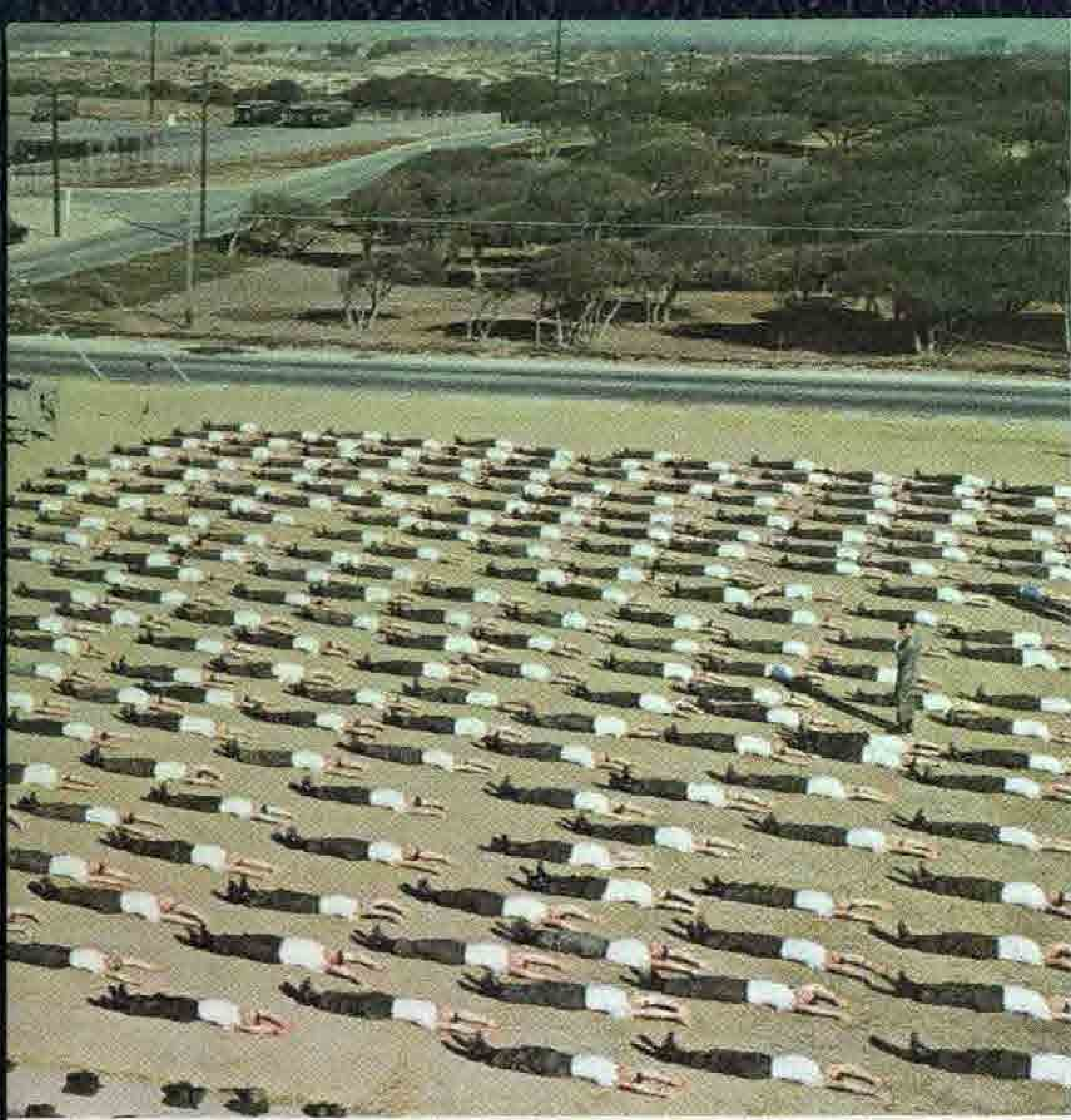
It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

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.

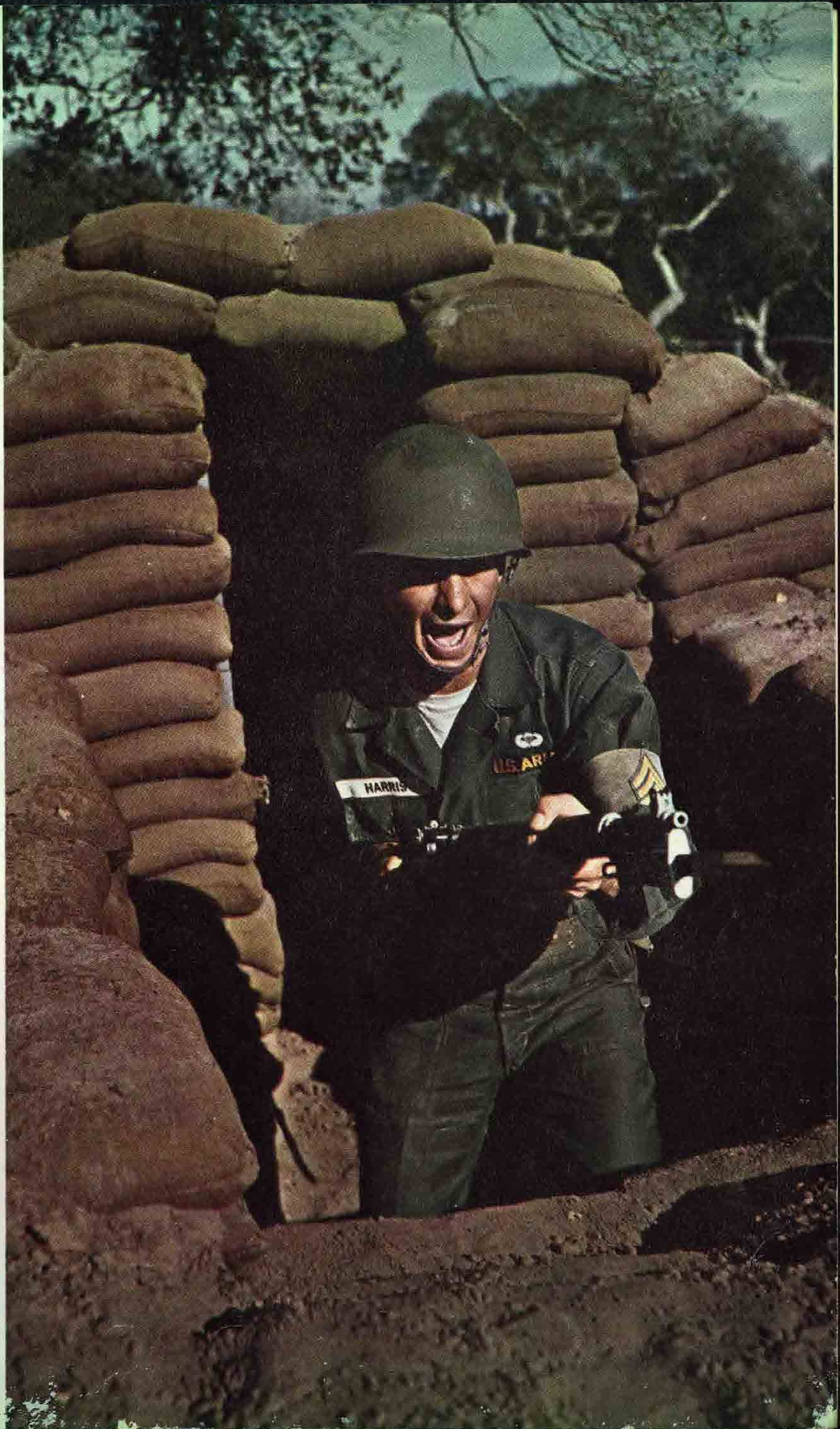
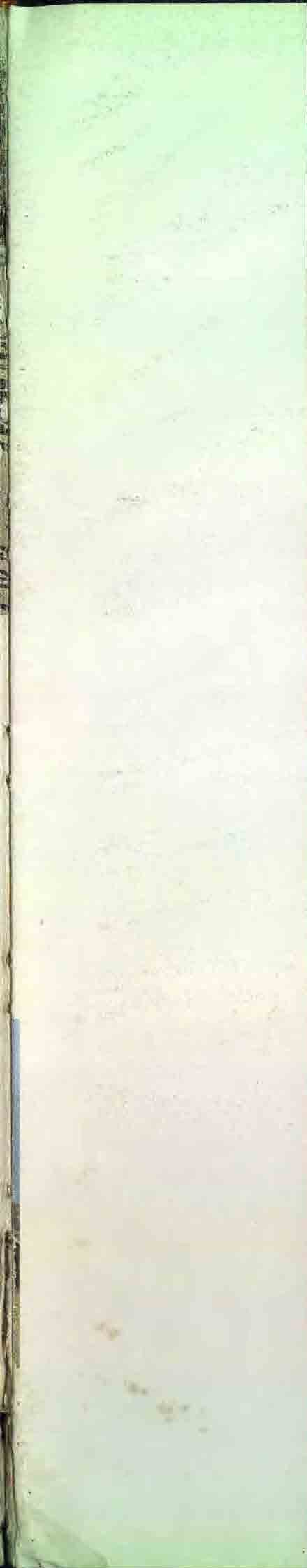
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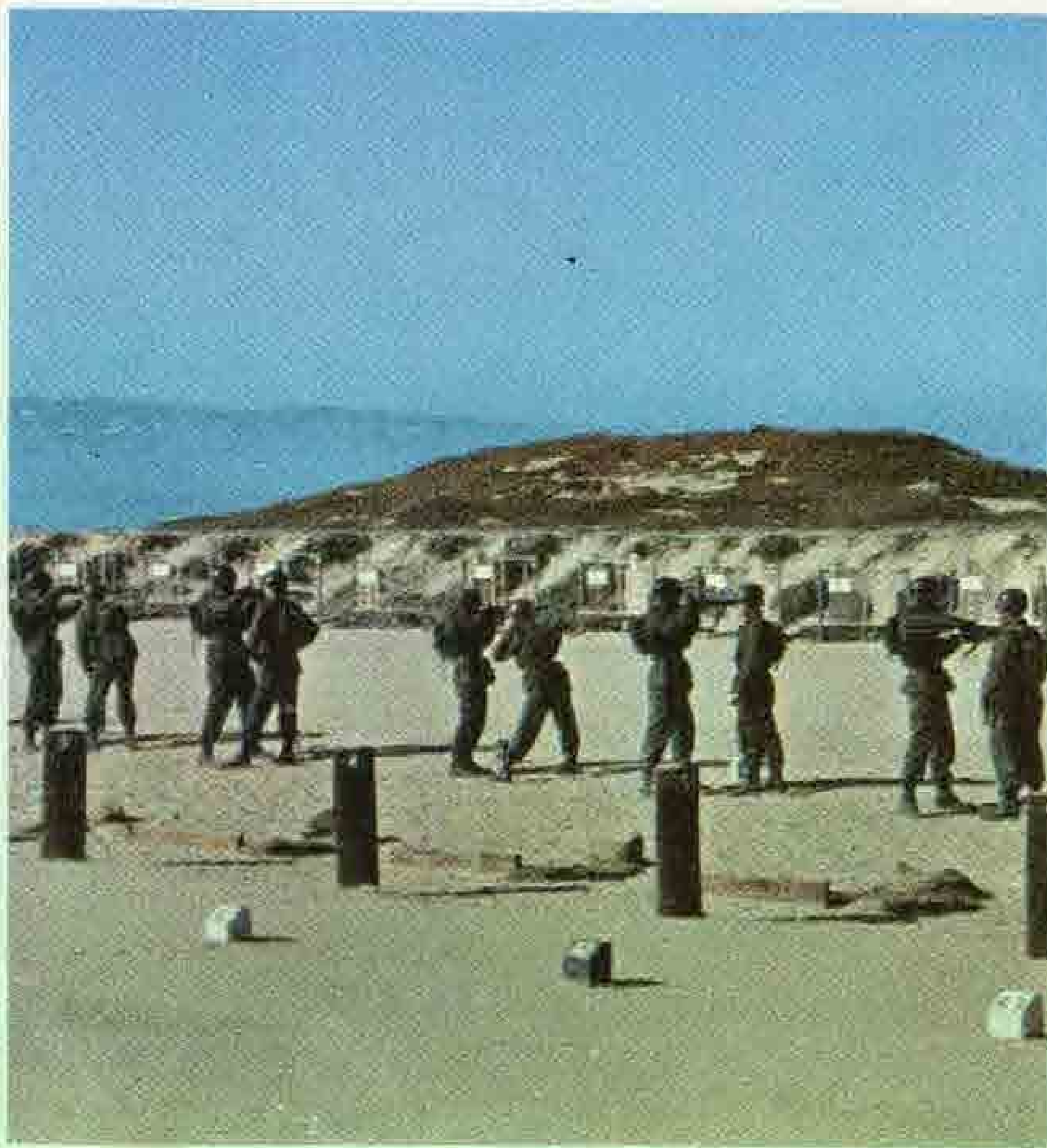
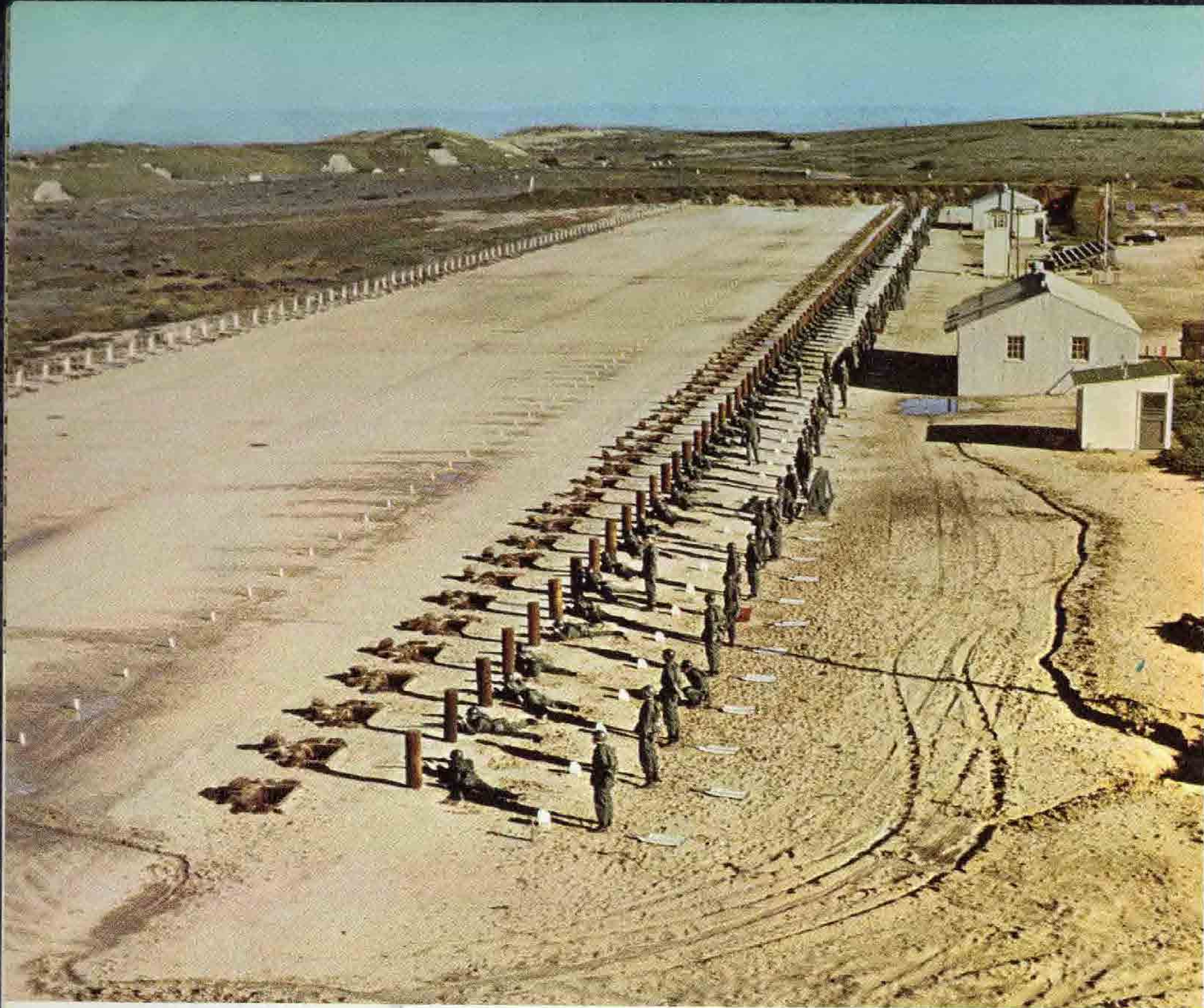


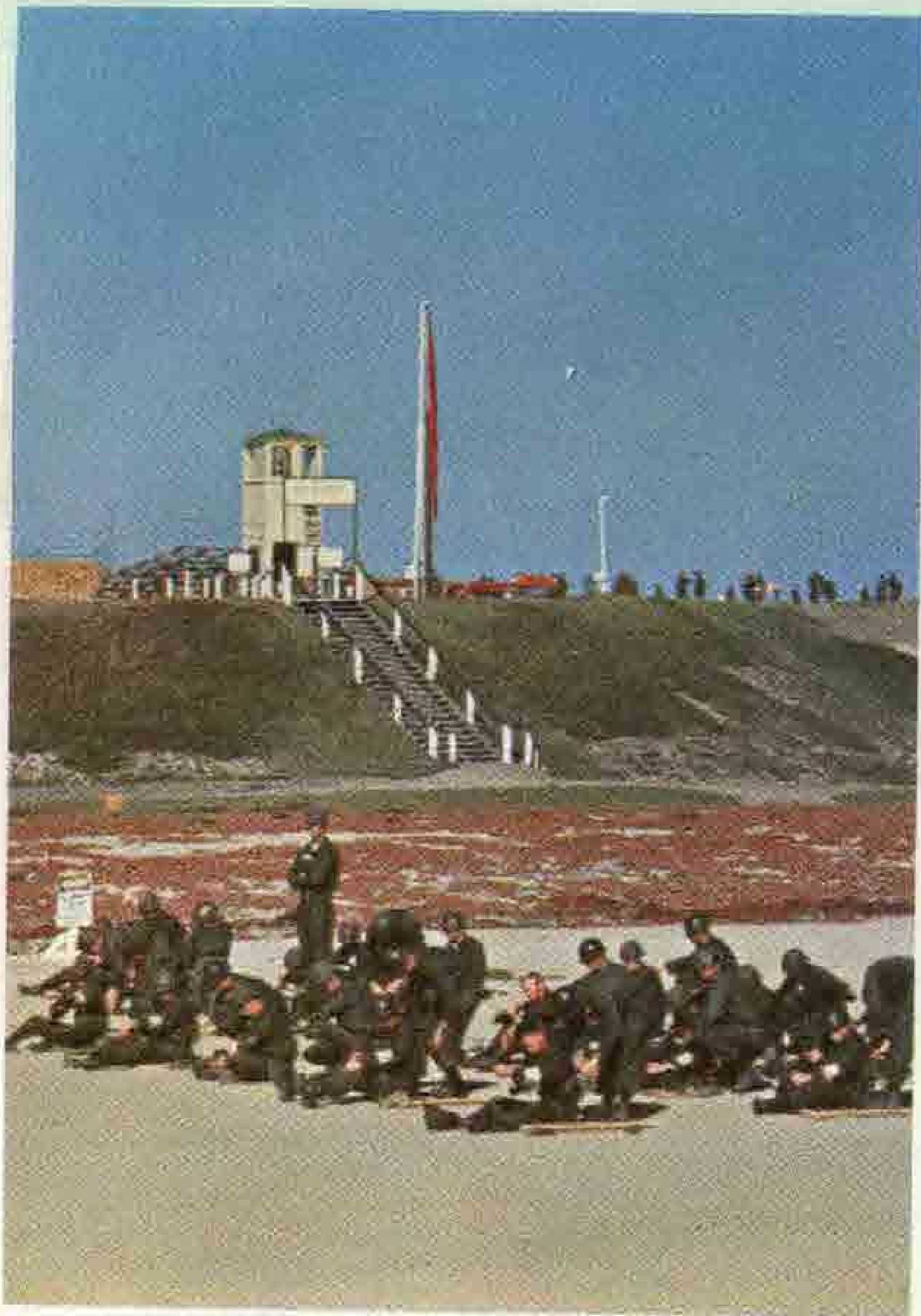
physical fitness

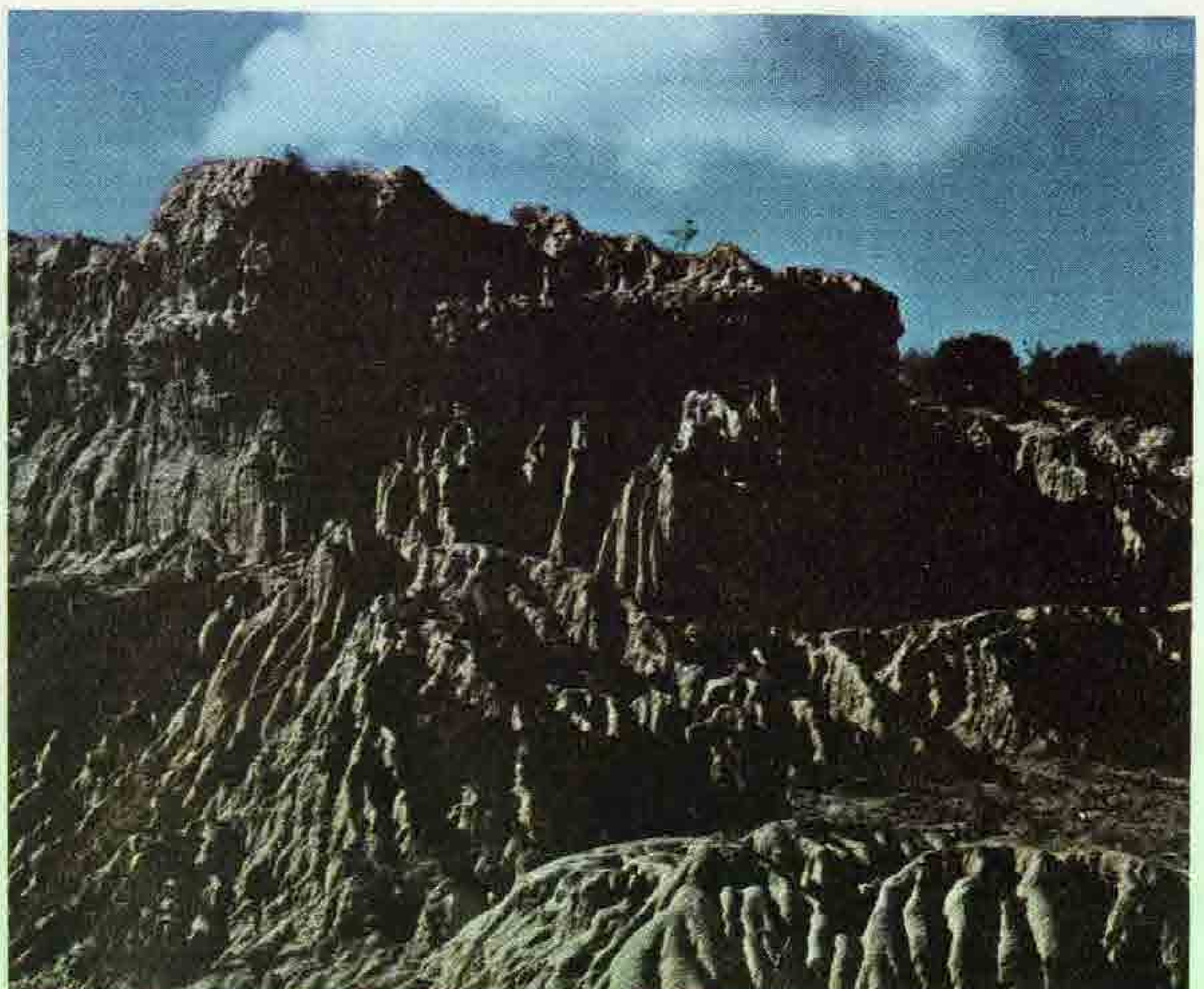


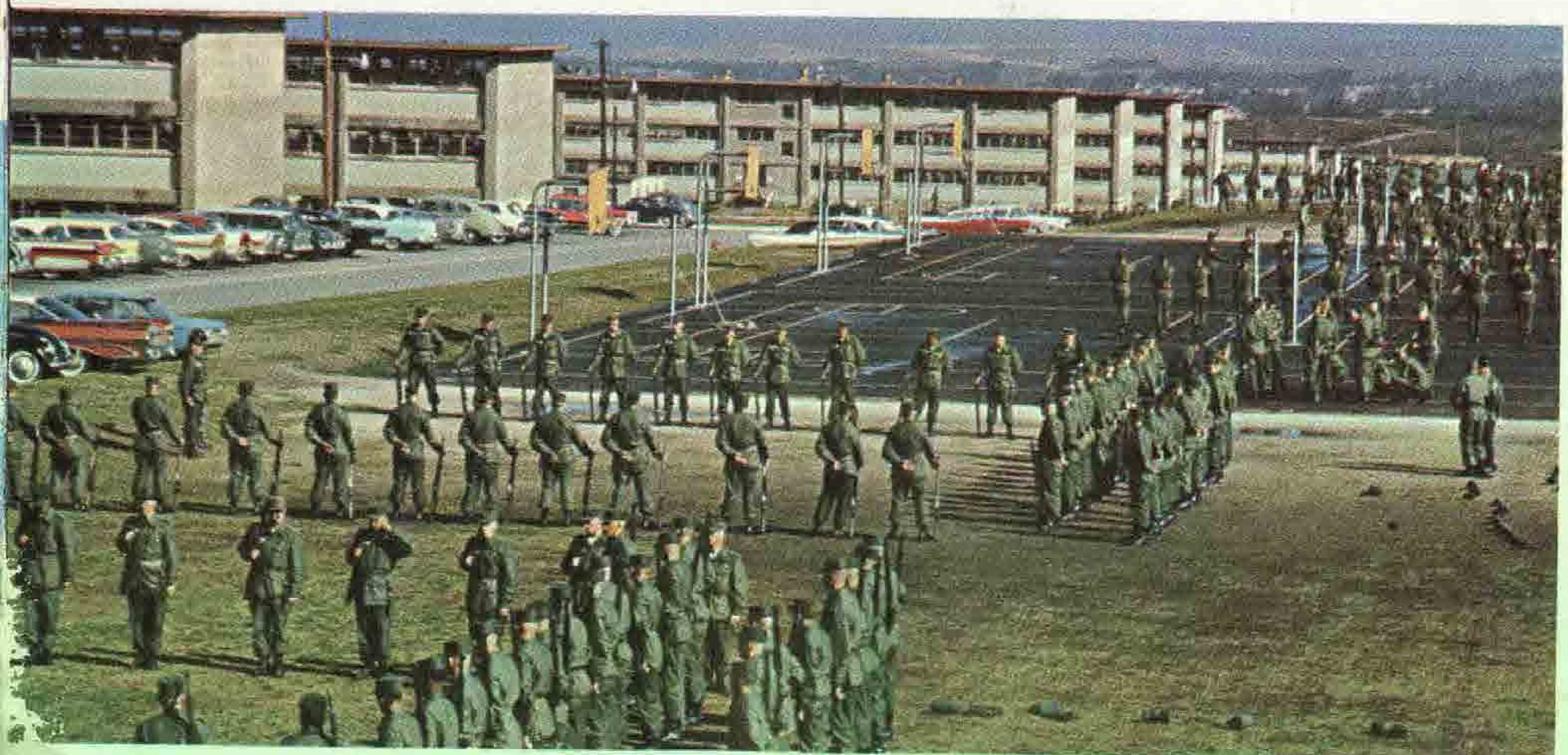
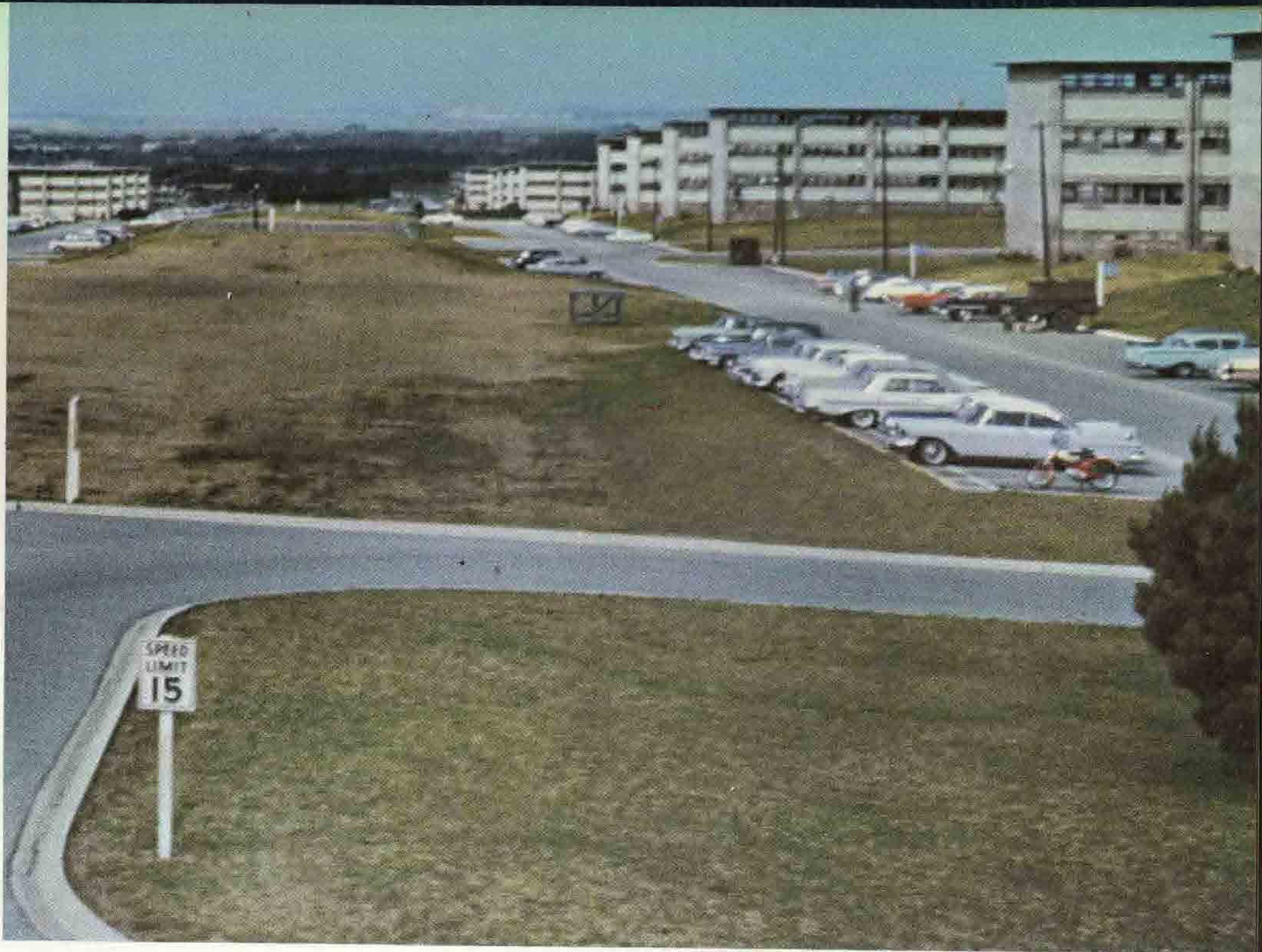








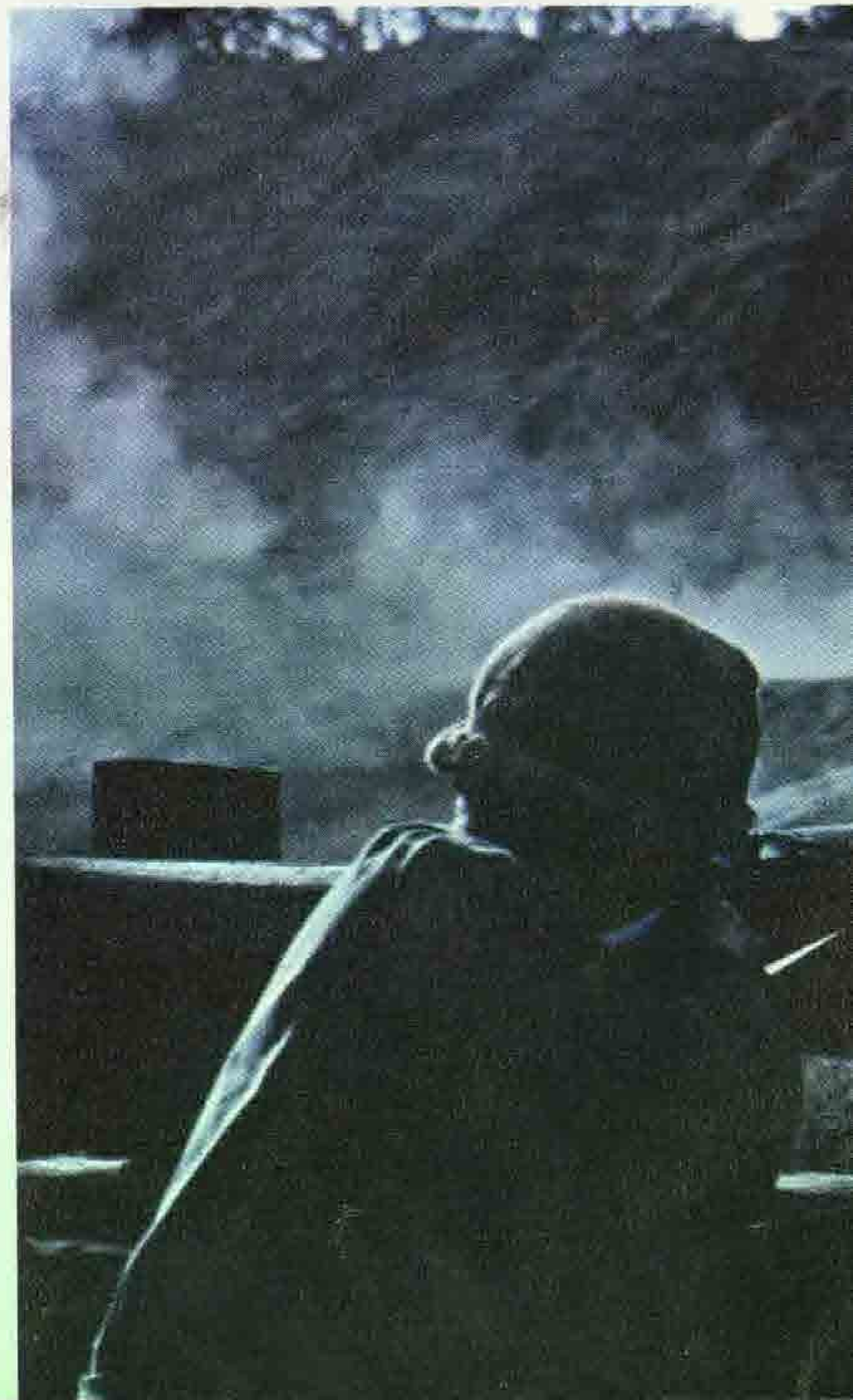
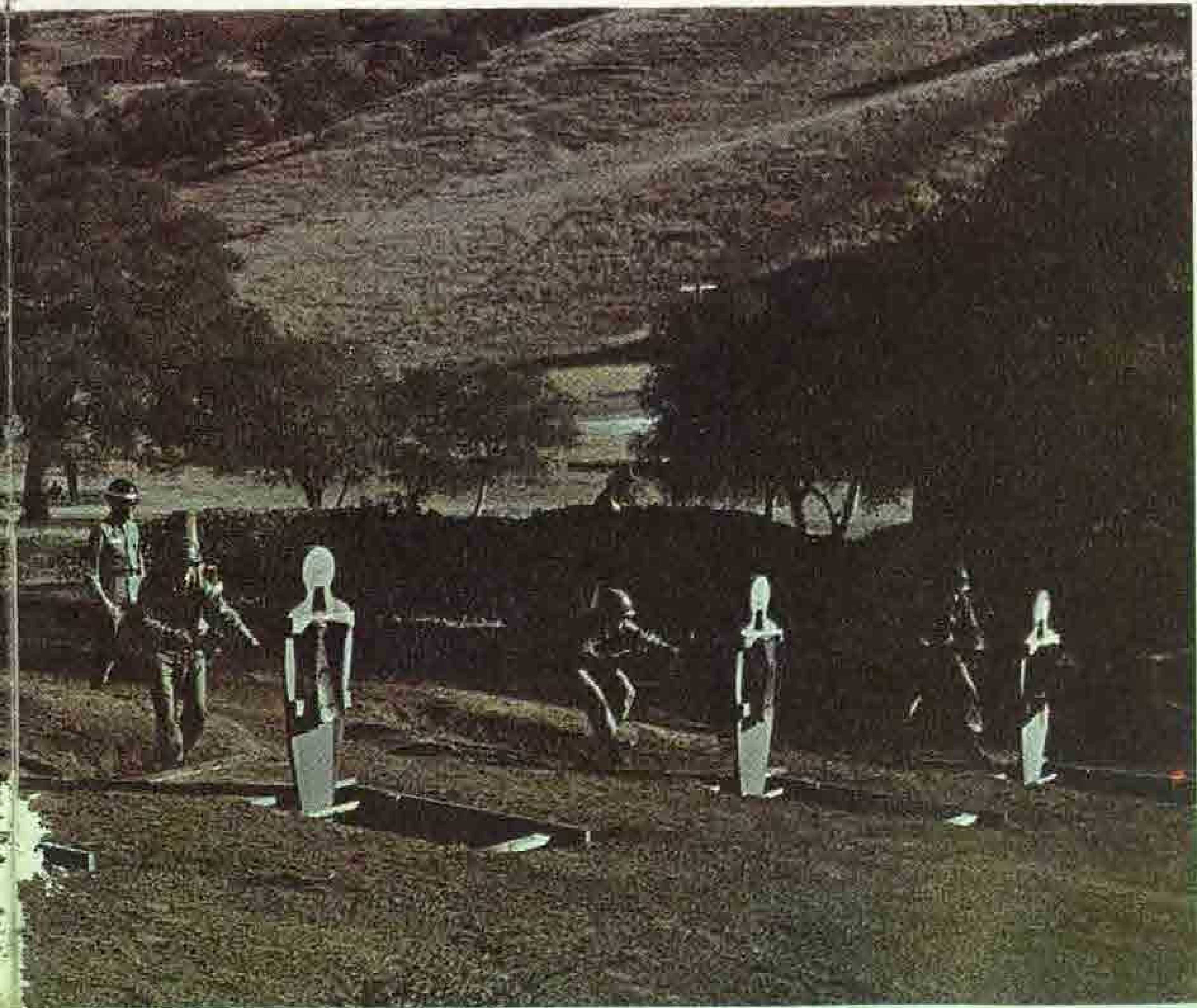
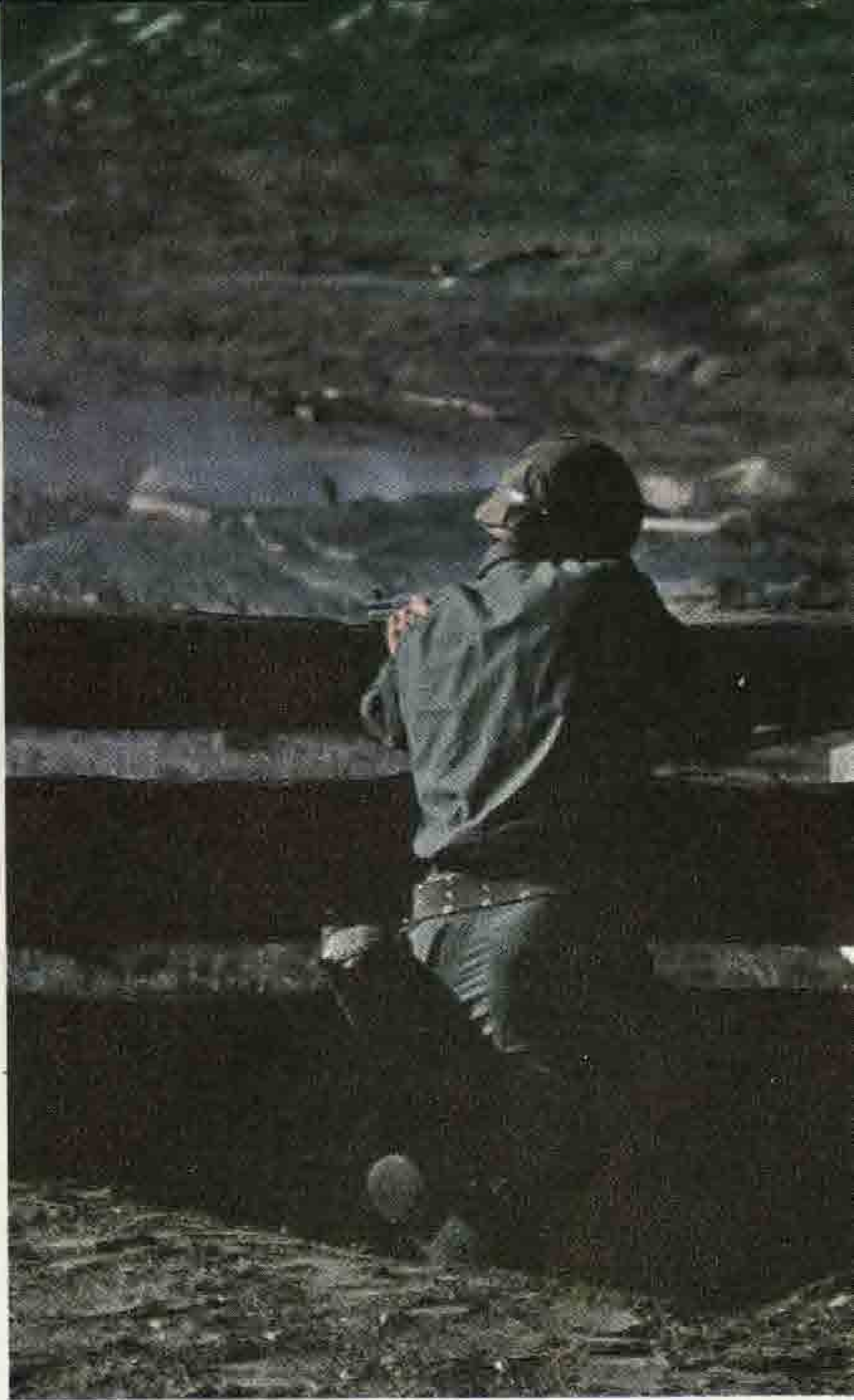
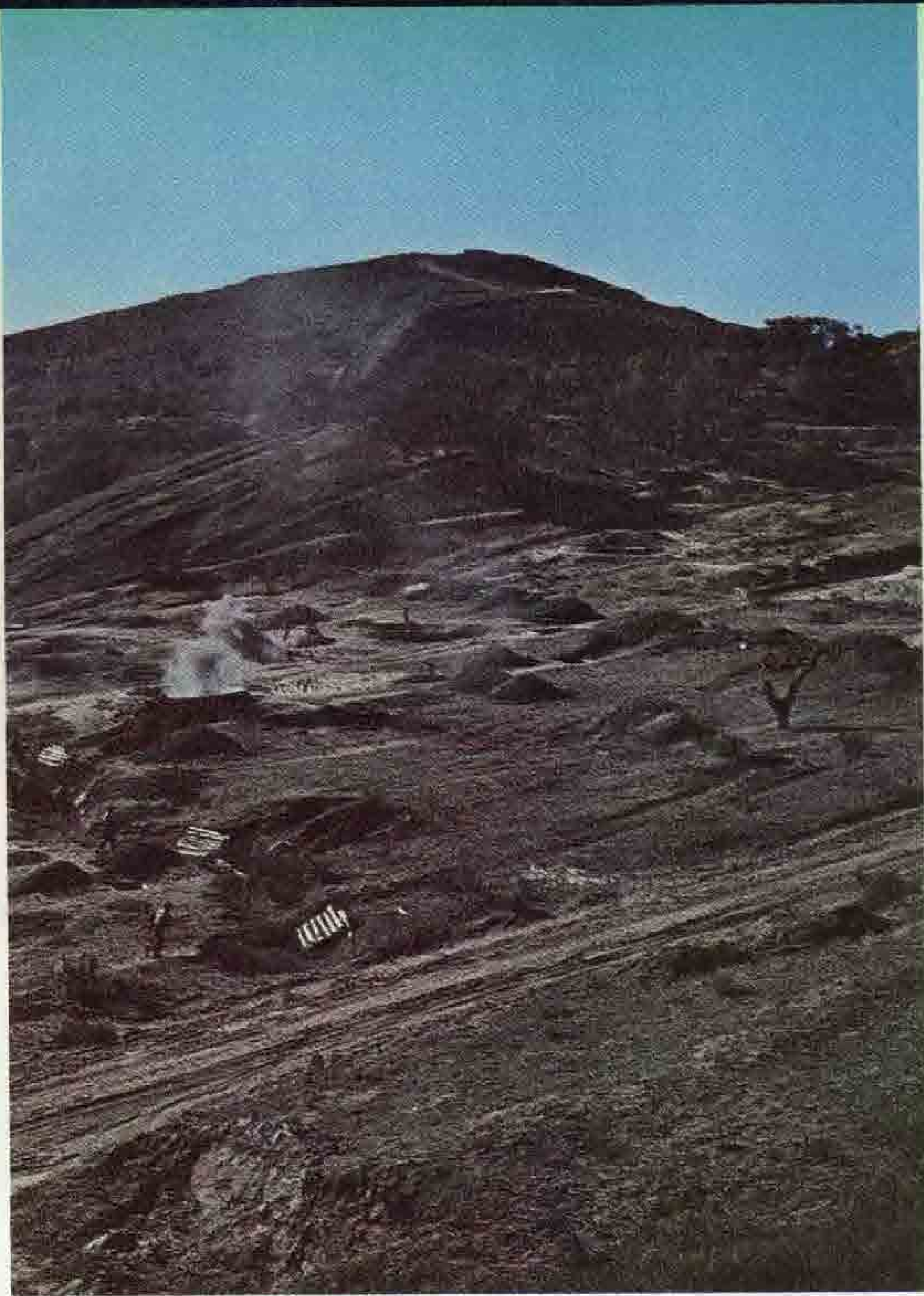


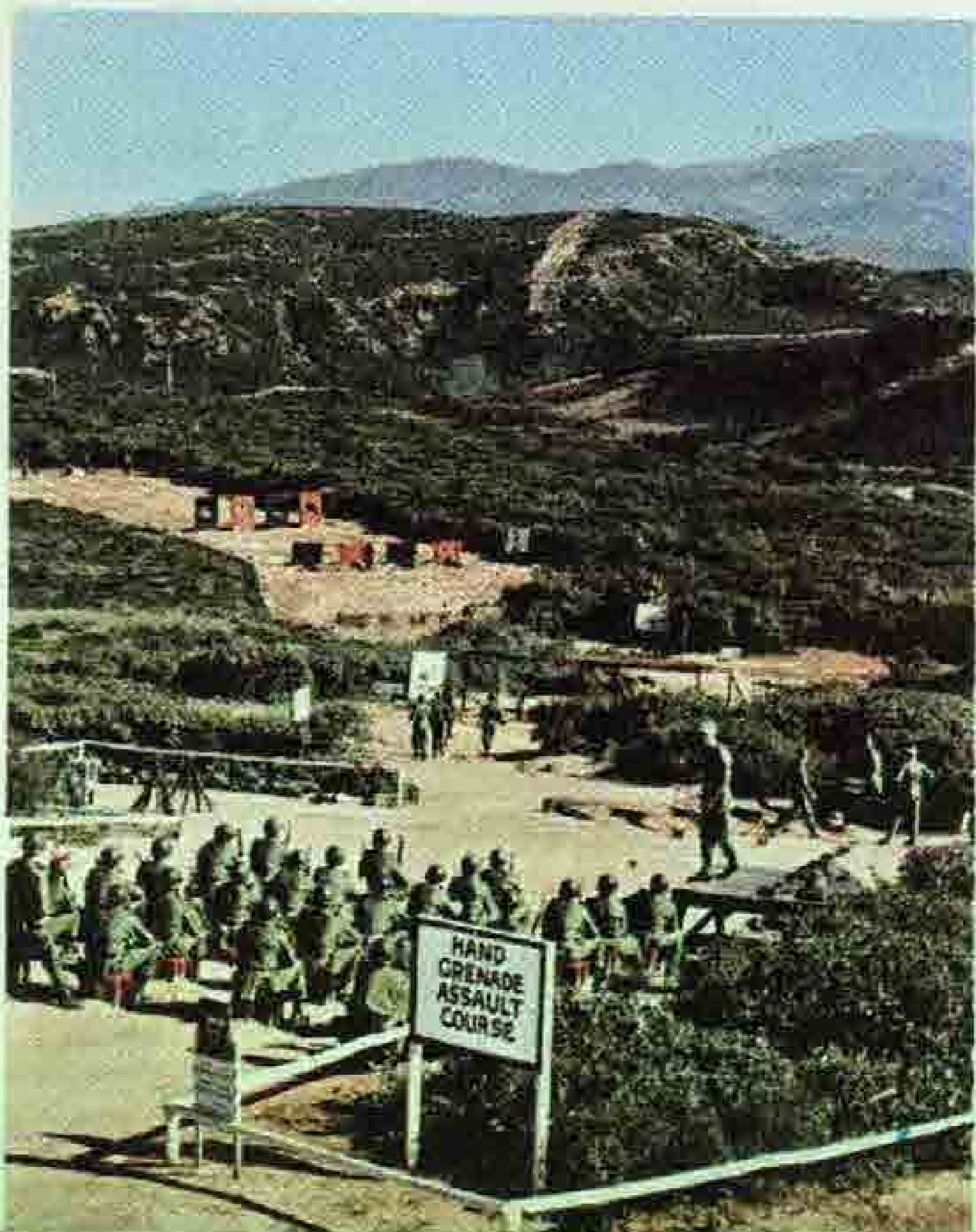


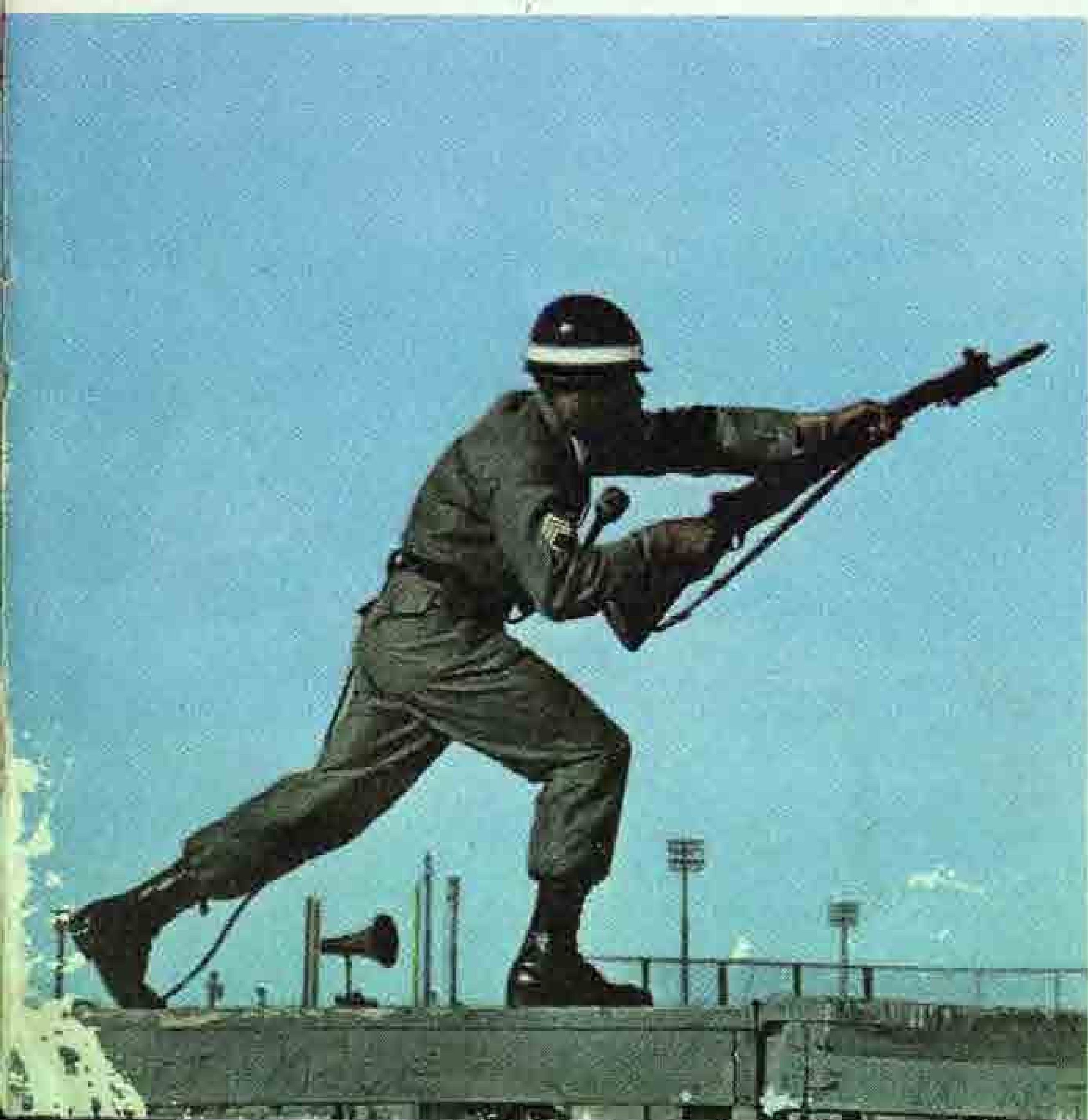
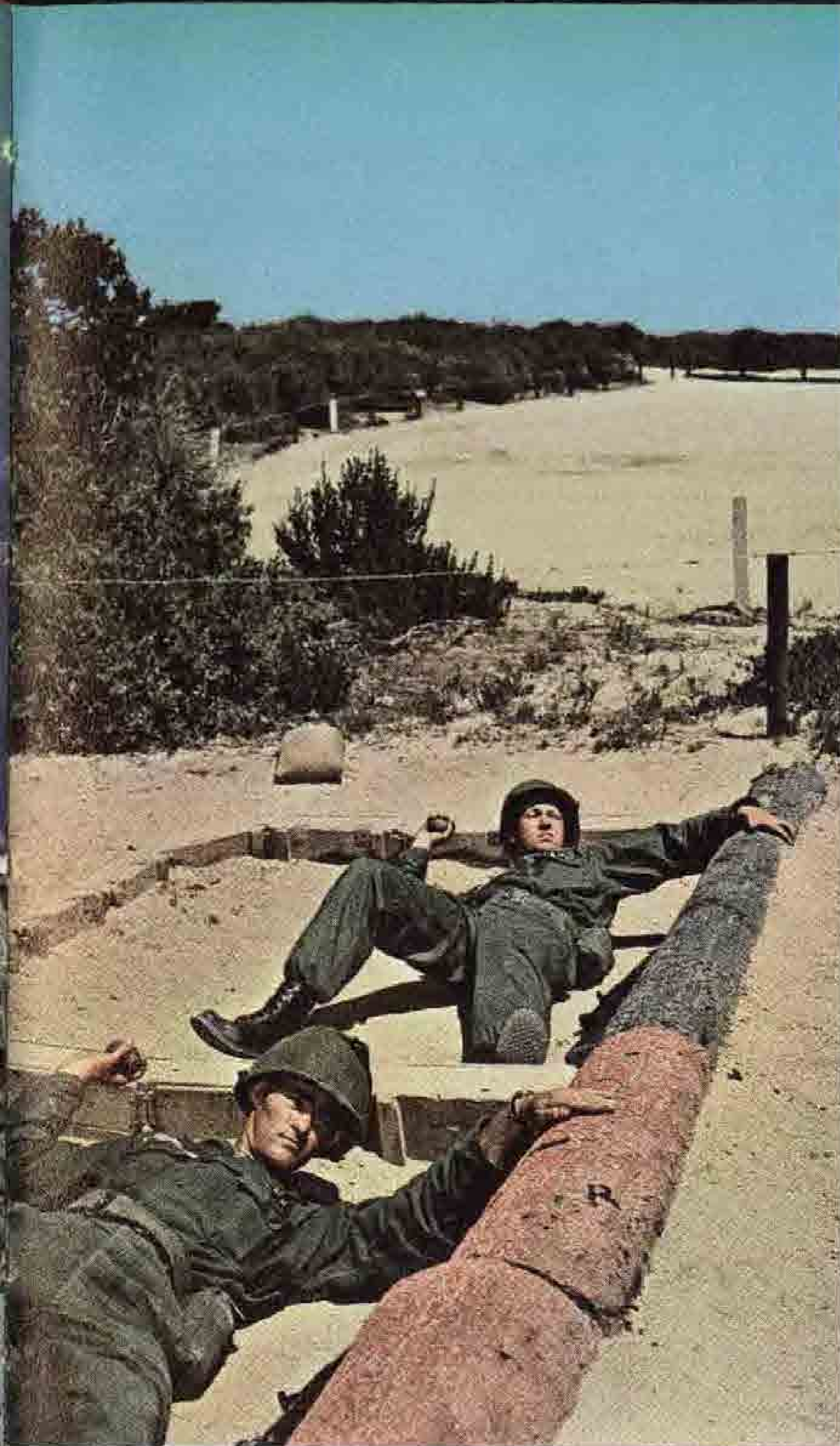


close combat course



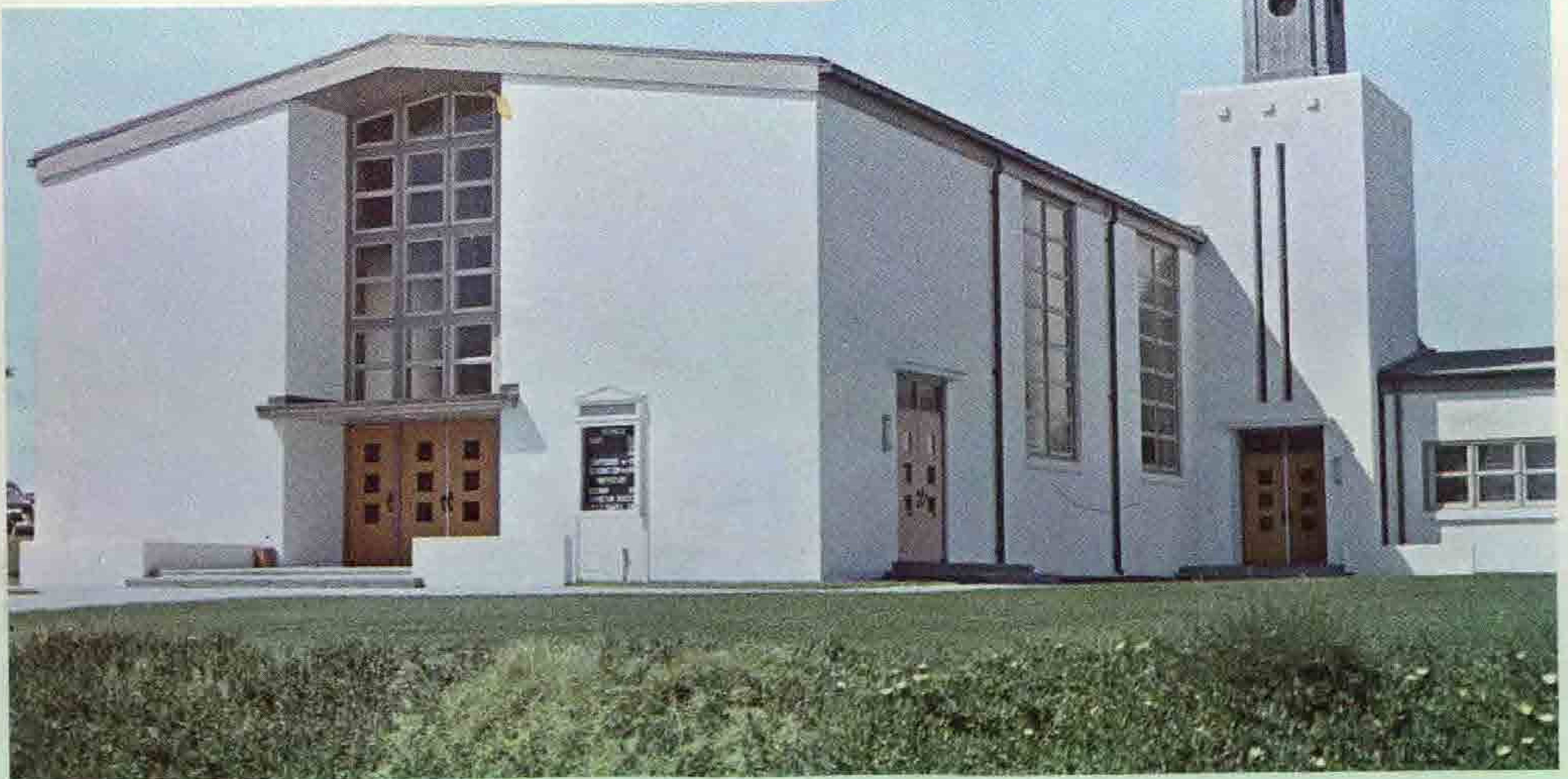
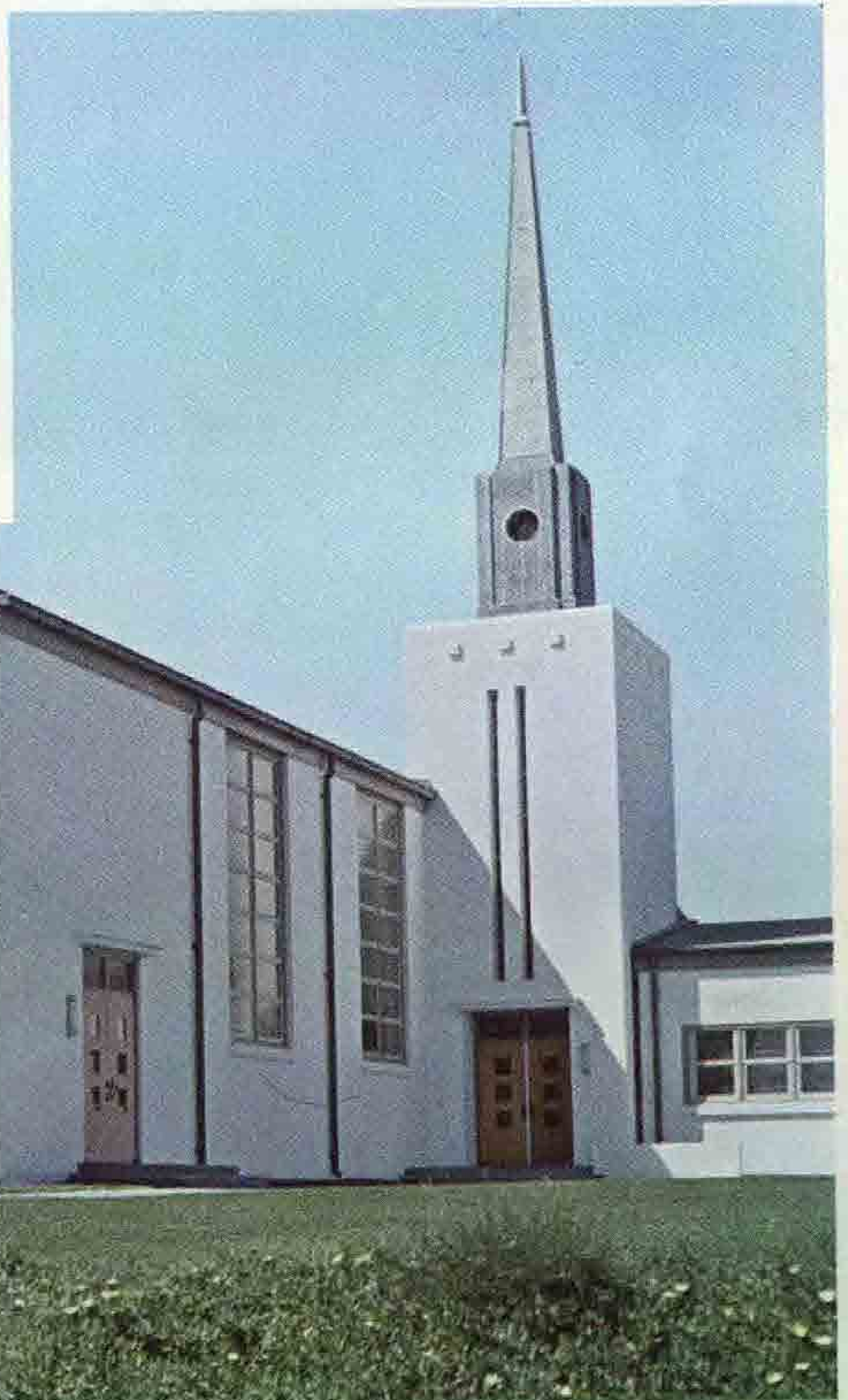
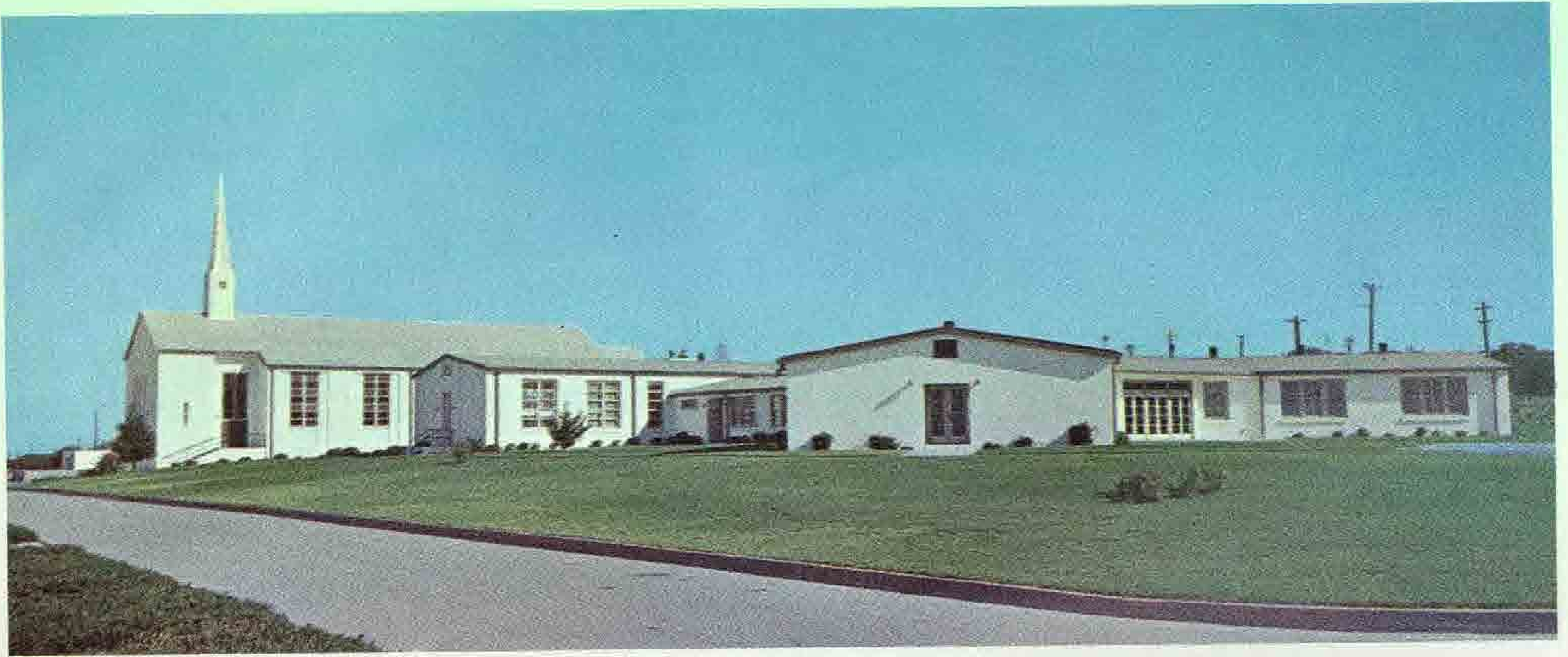


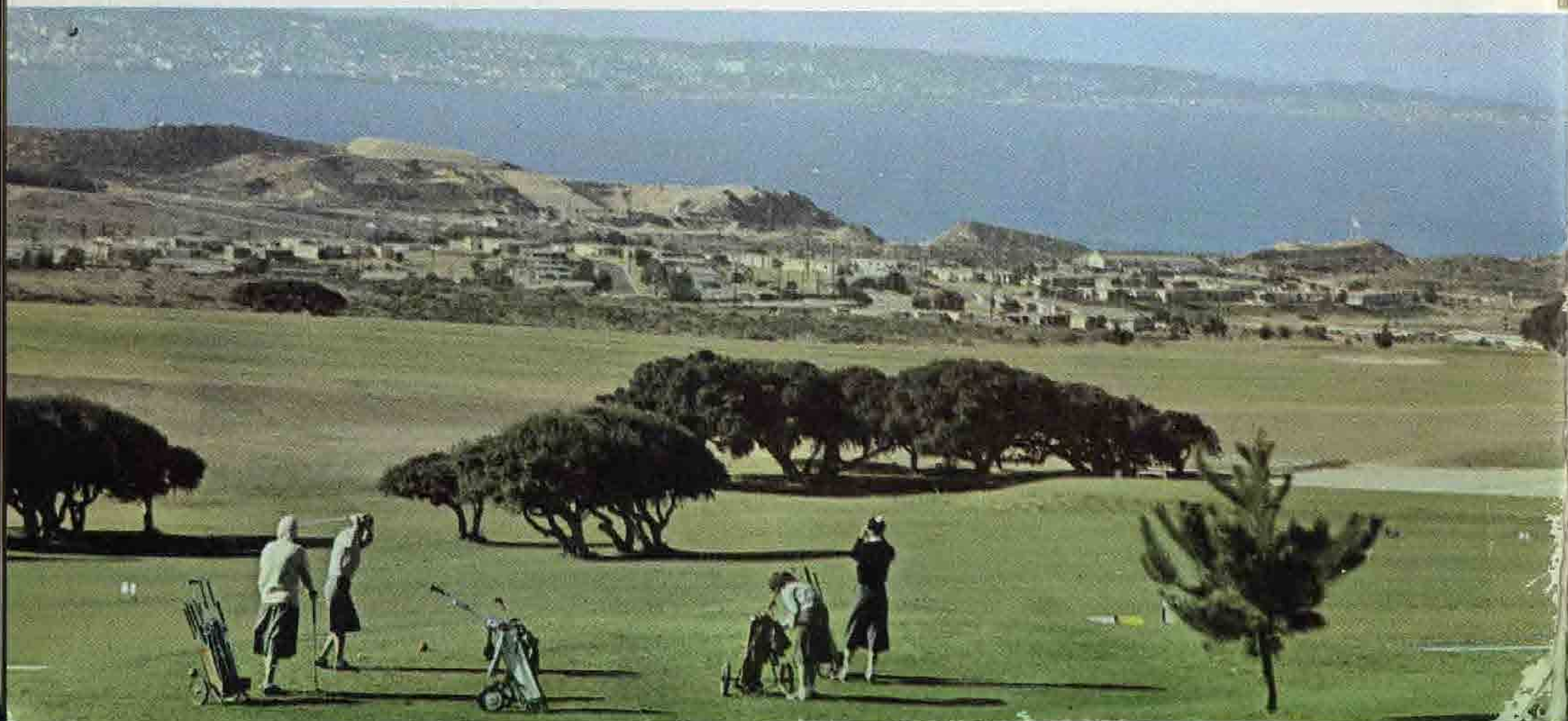


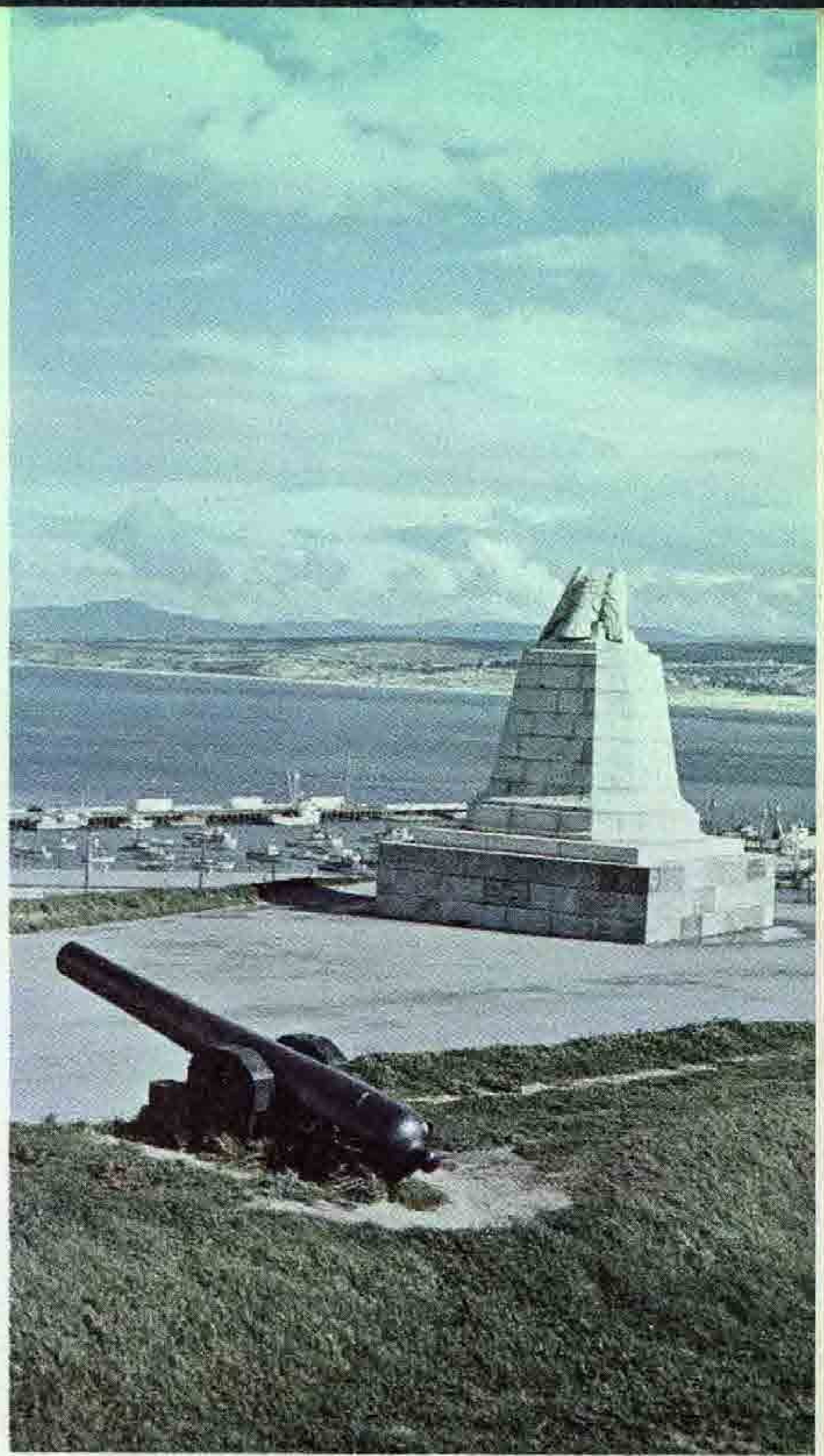










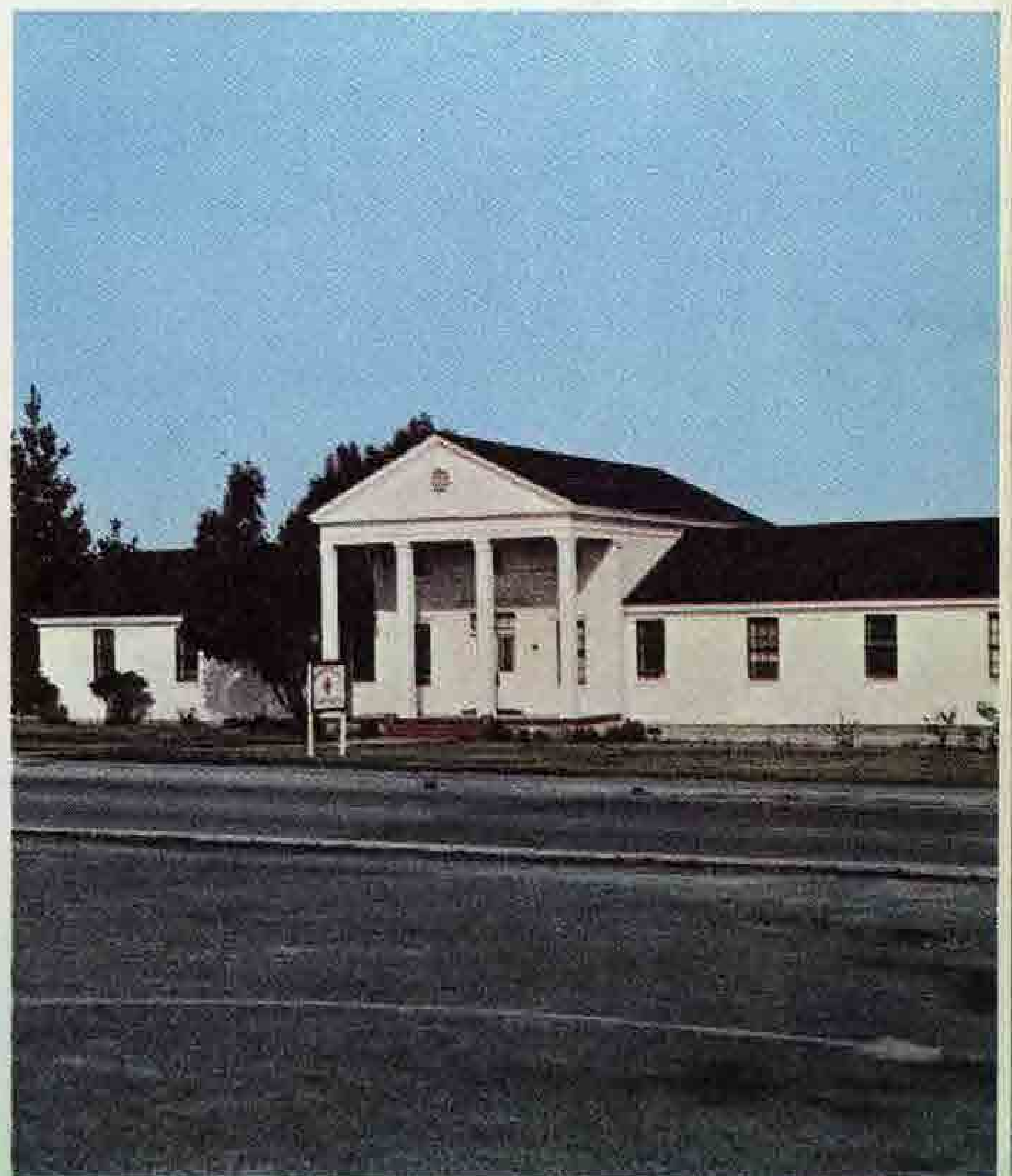


17-mile drive presidio of monterey

golf course

red cross

colton hall



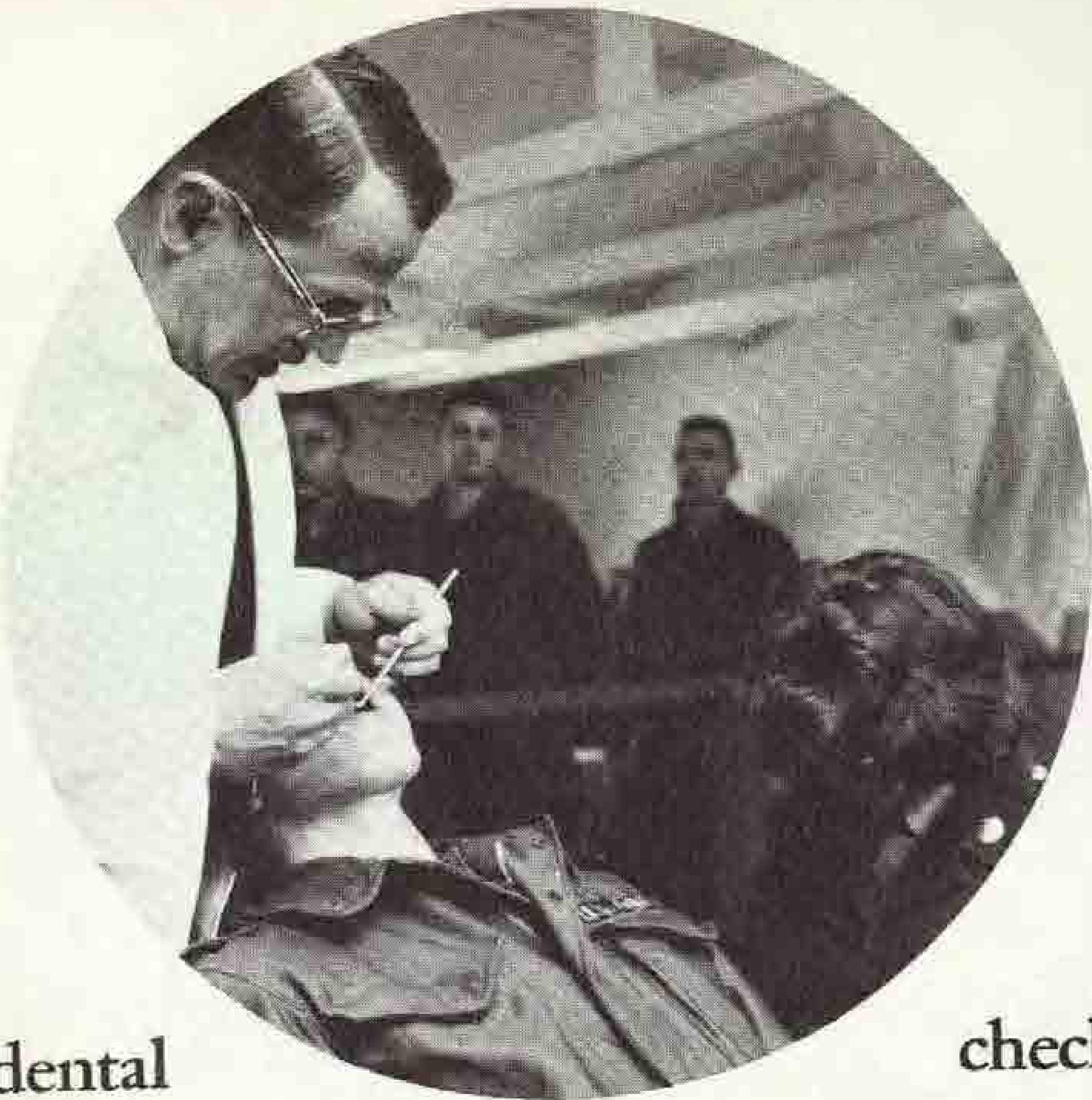


interior and exterior of new service club





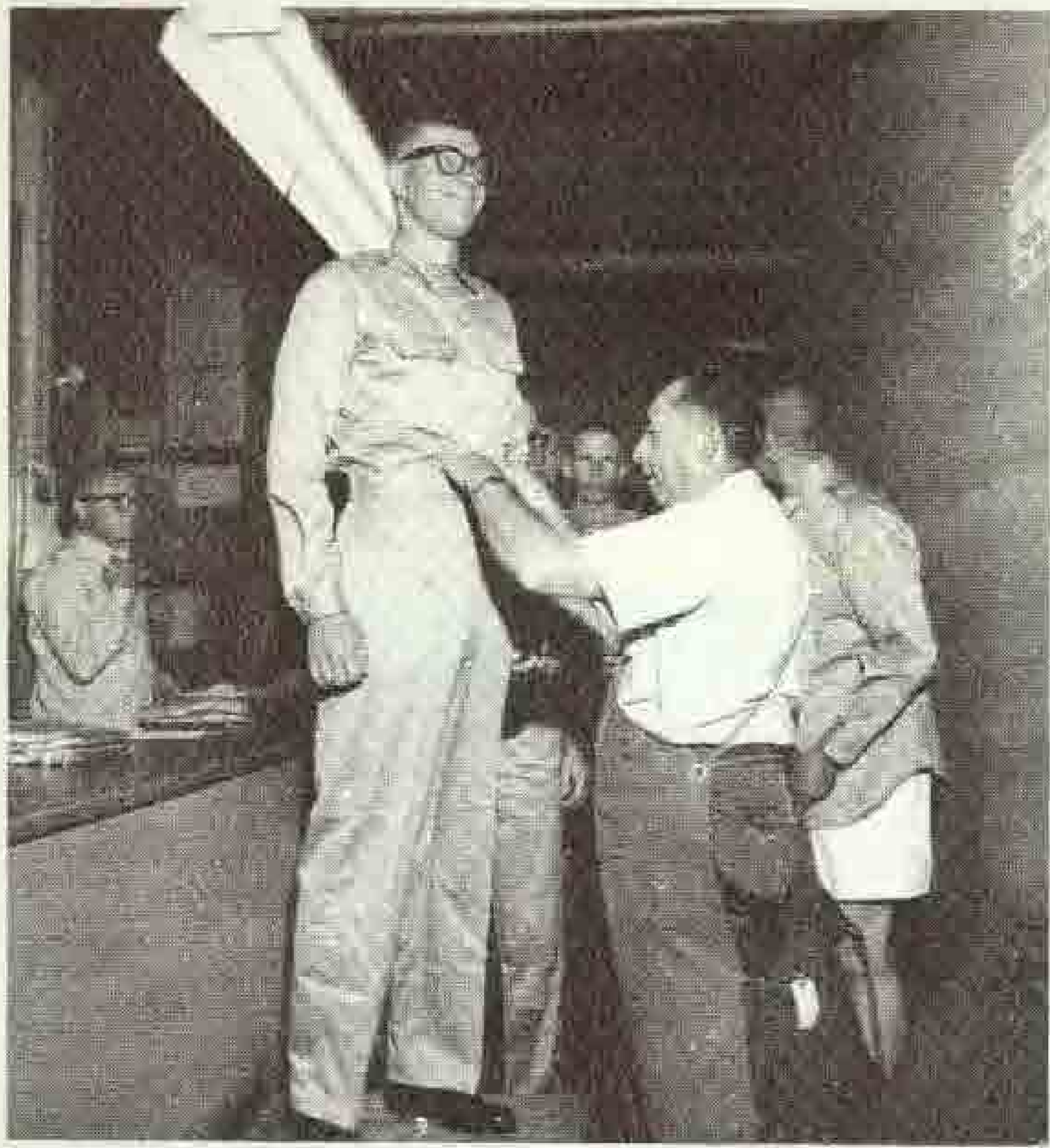
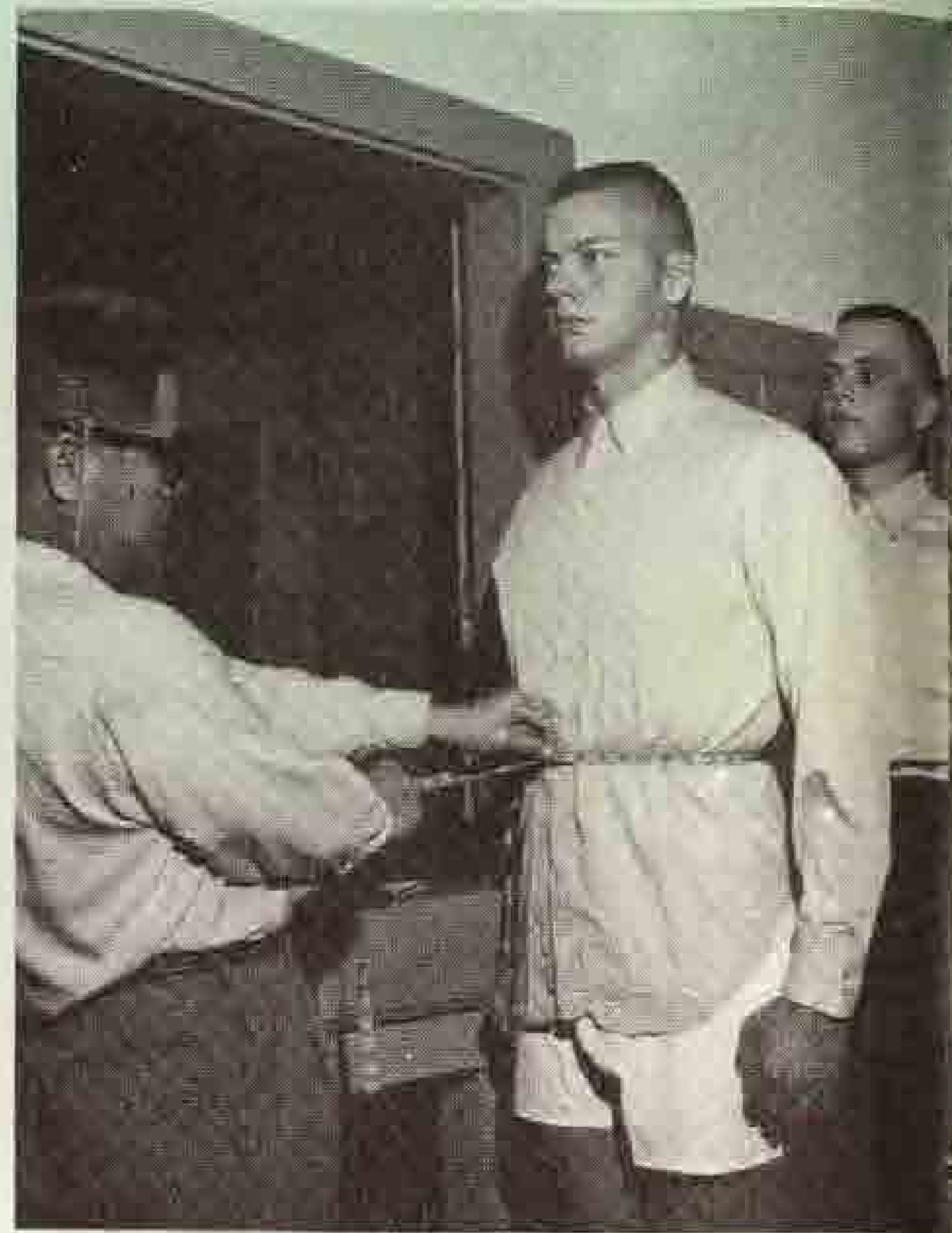
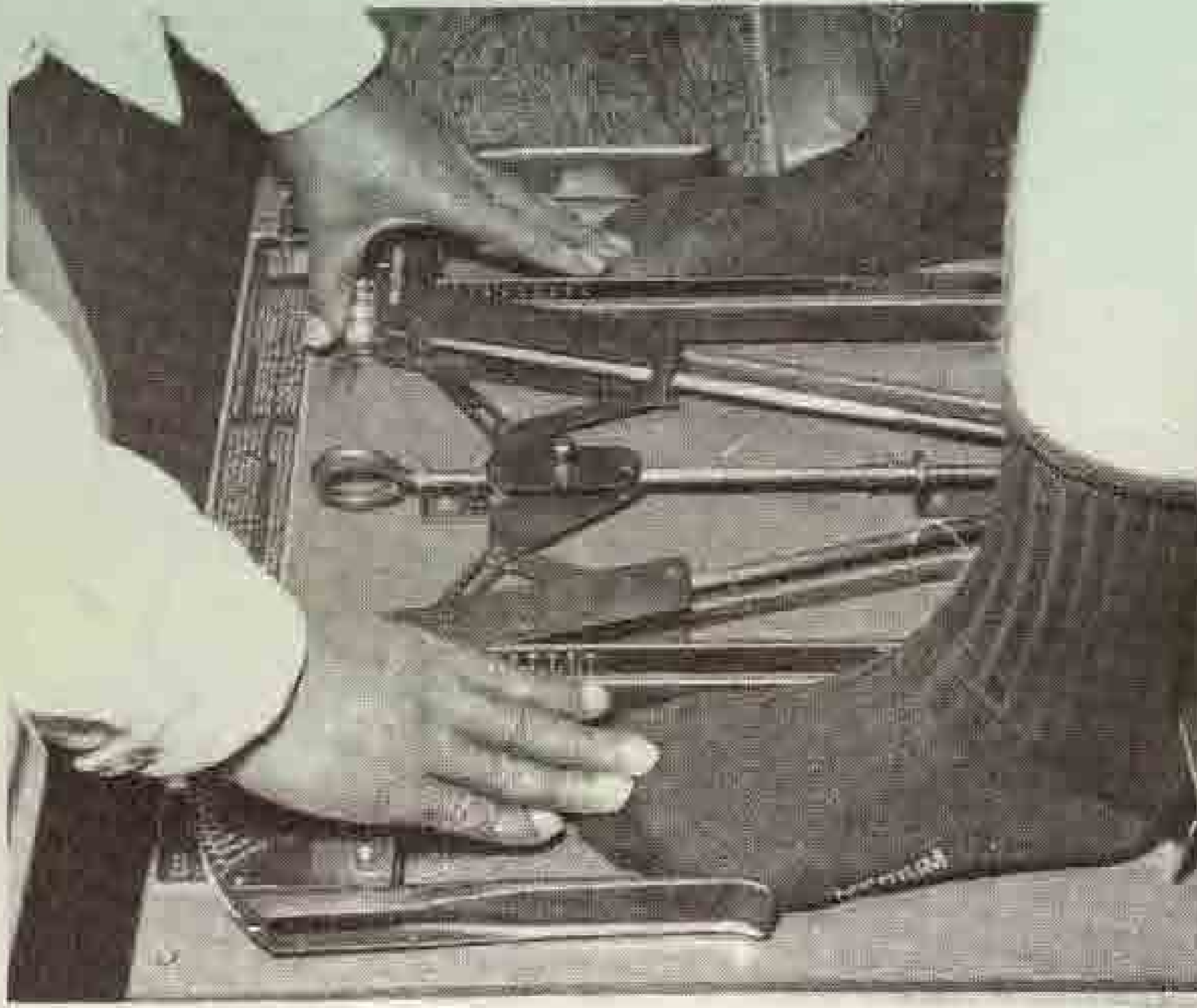
receiving  
center



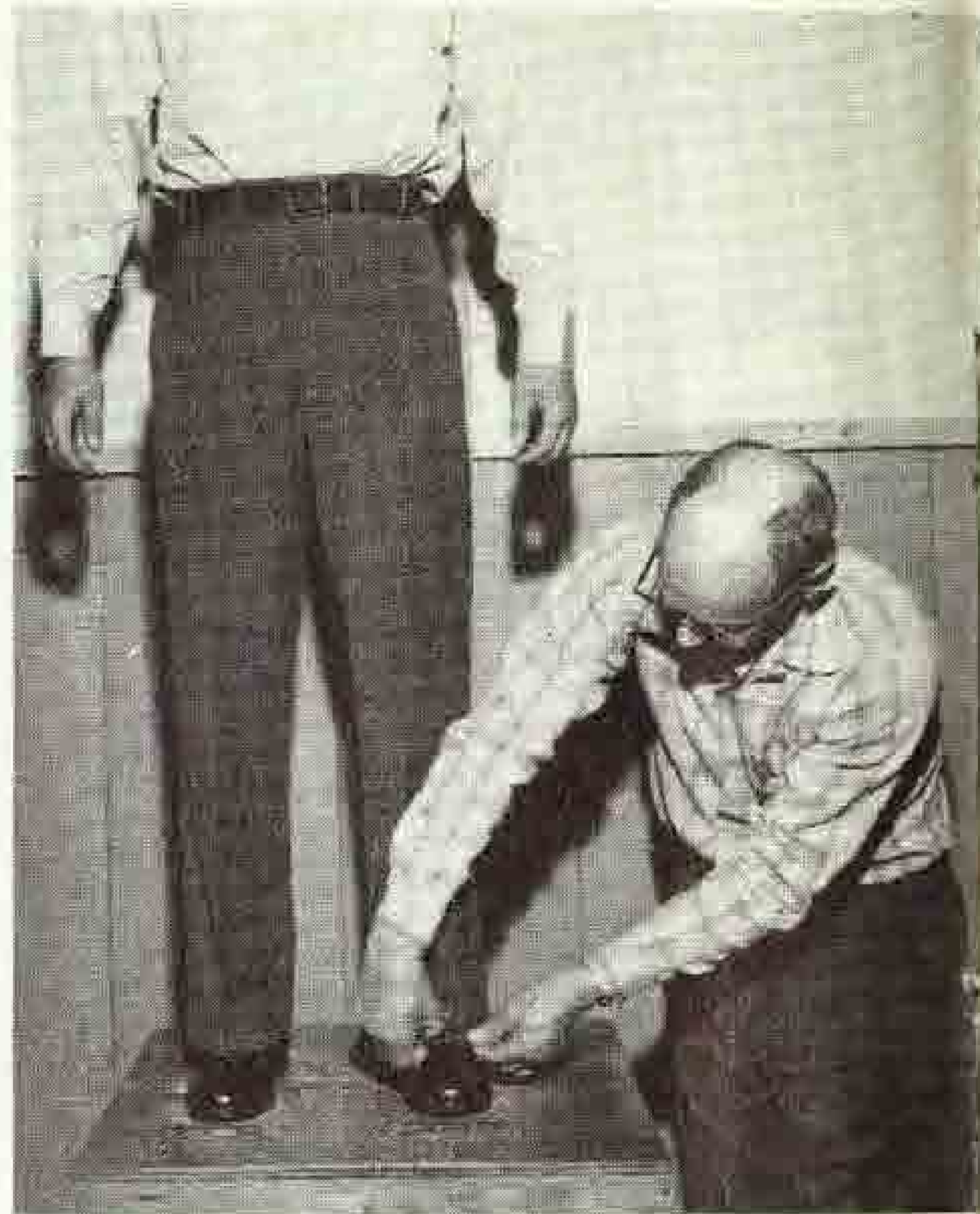
dental

check





clothing issue









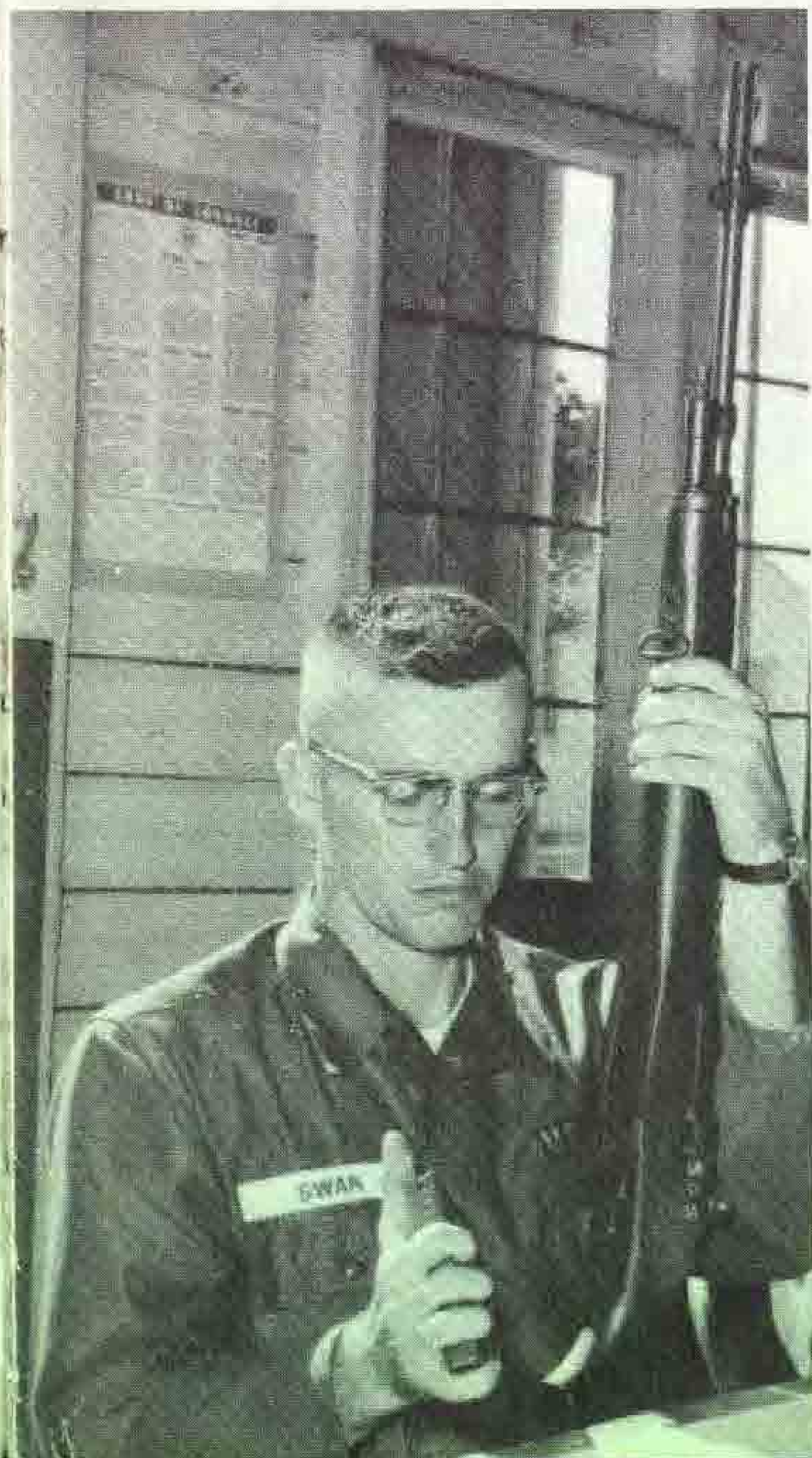
bayonet





first aid

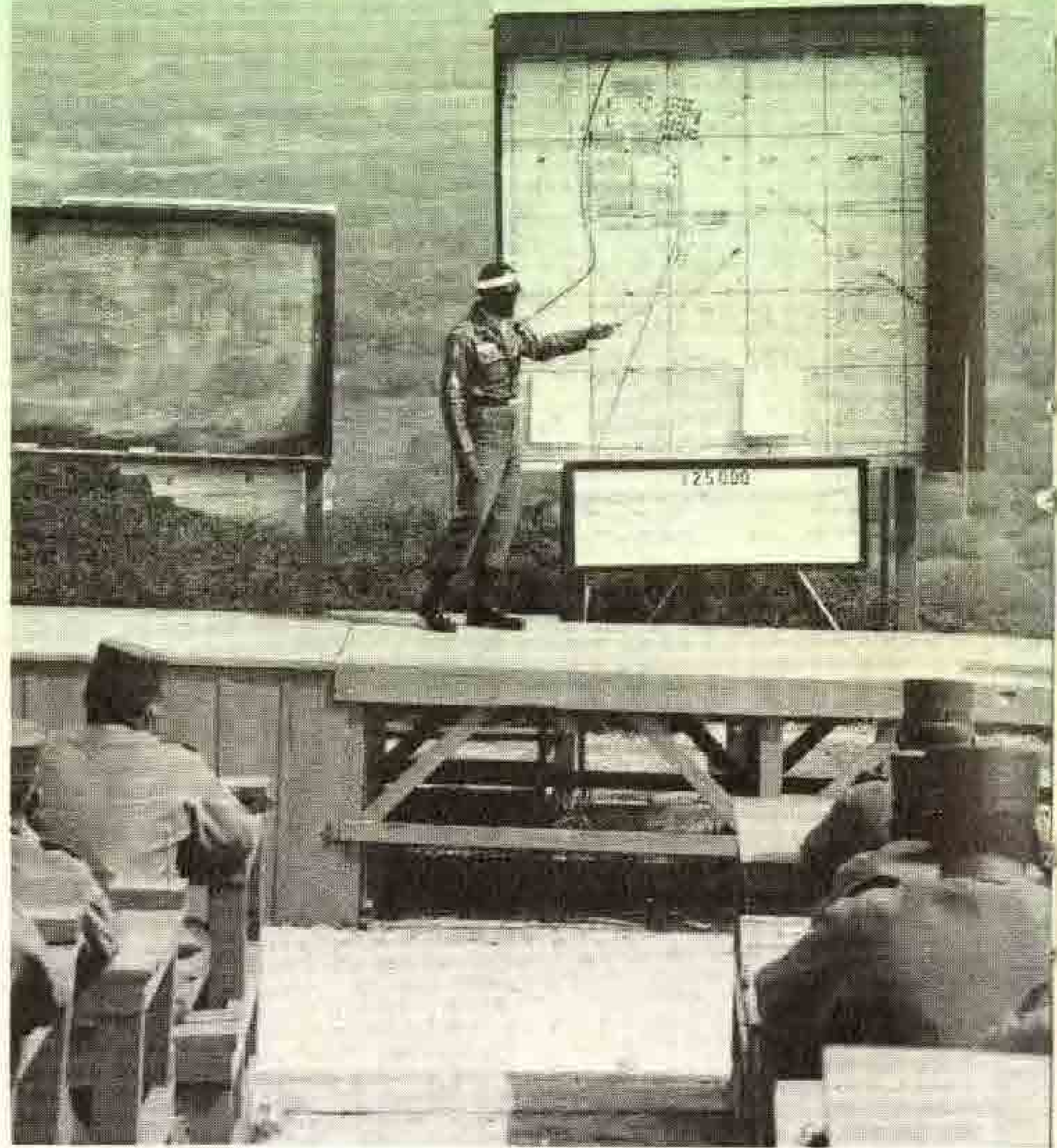
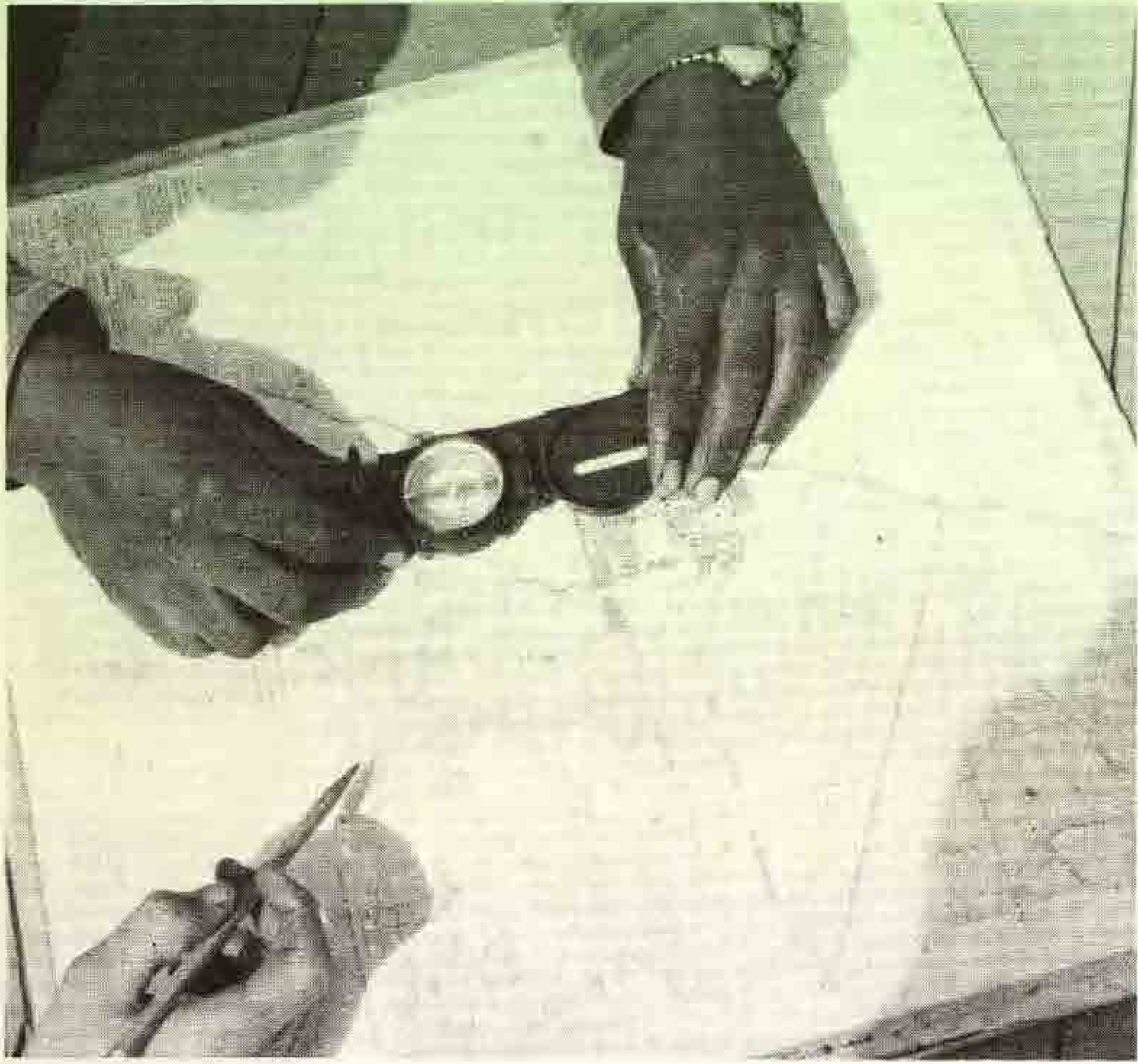
trainfire  
classroom



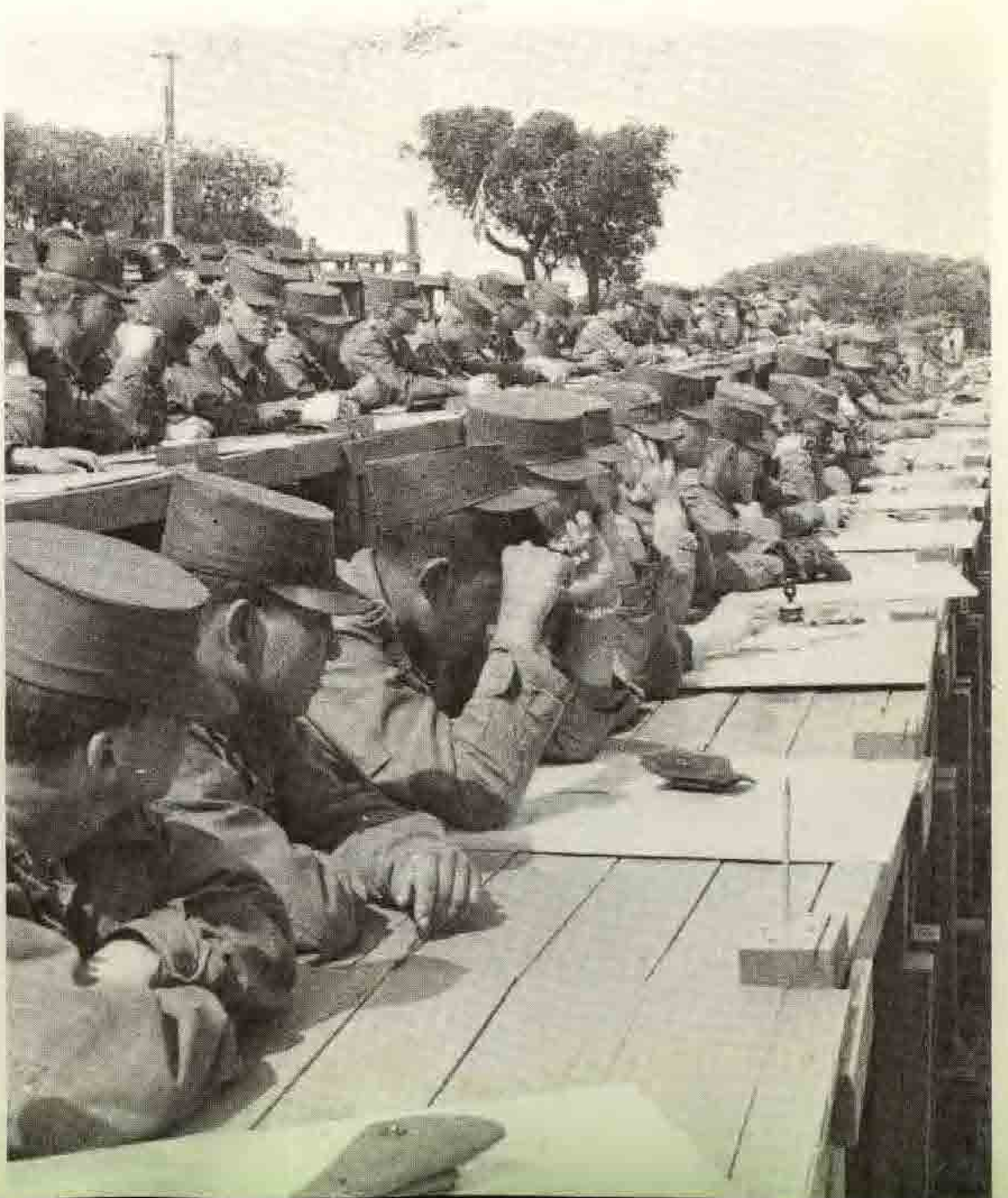
trainfire

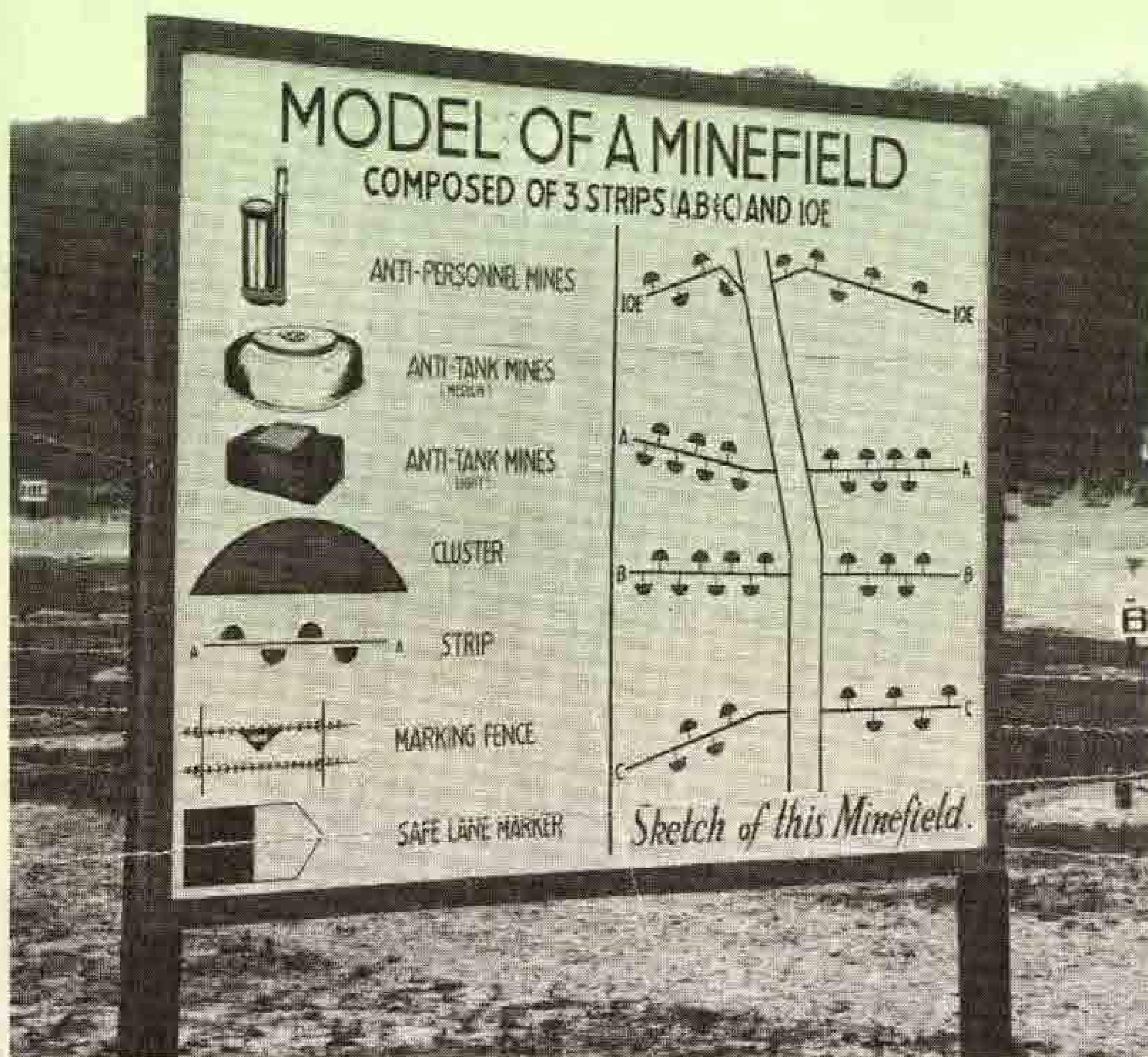






maps





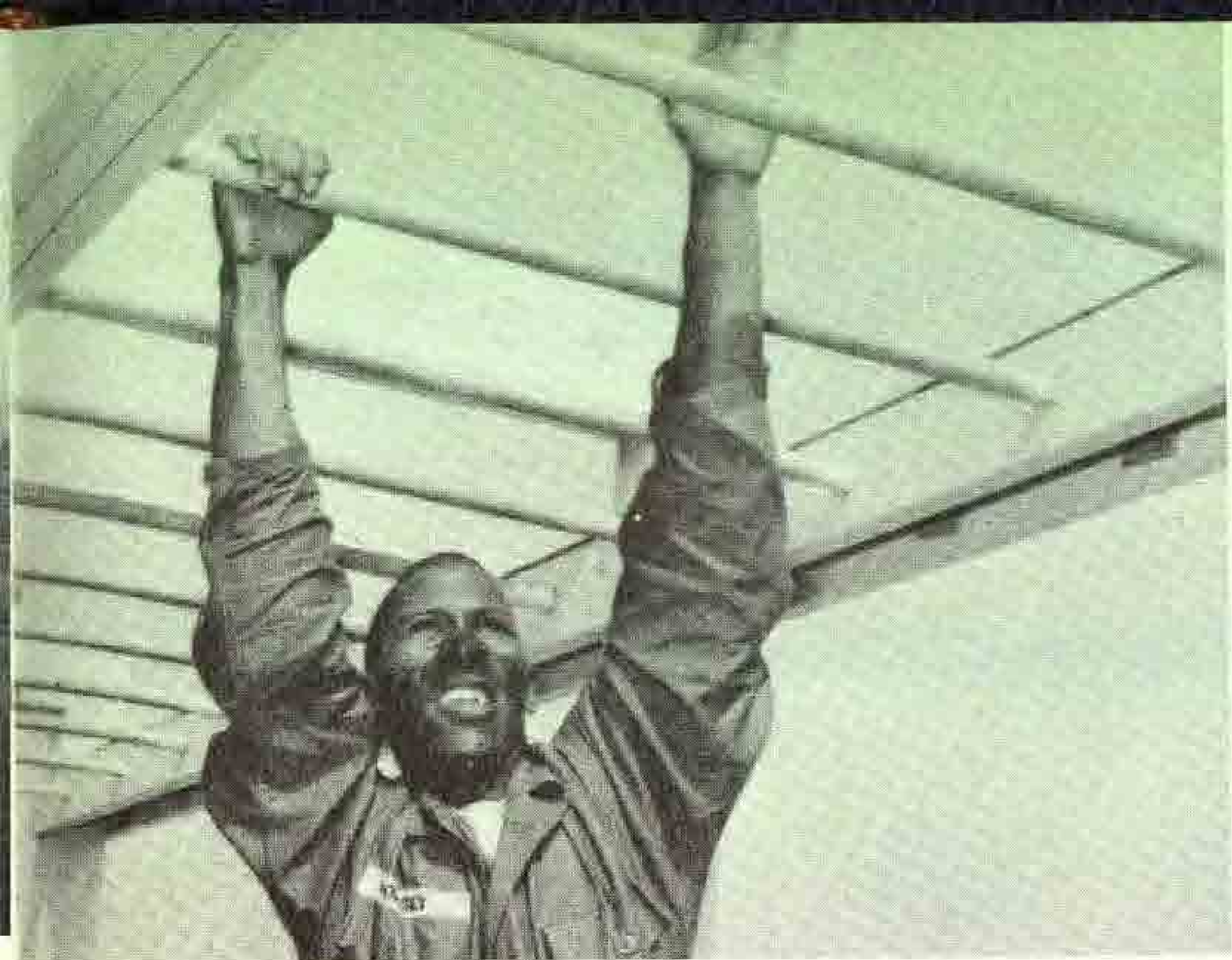
land mine warfare





cbn





physical fitness test



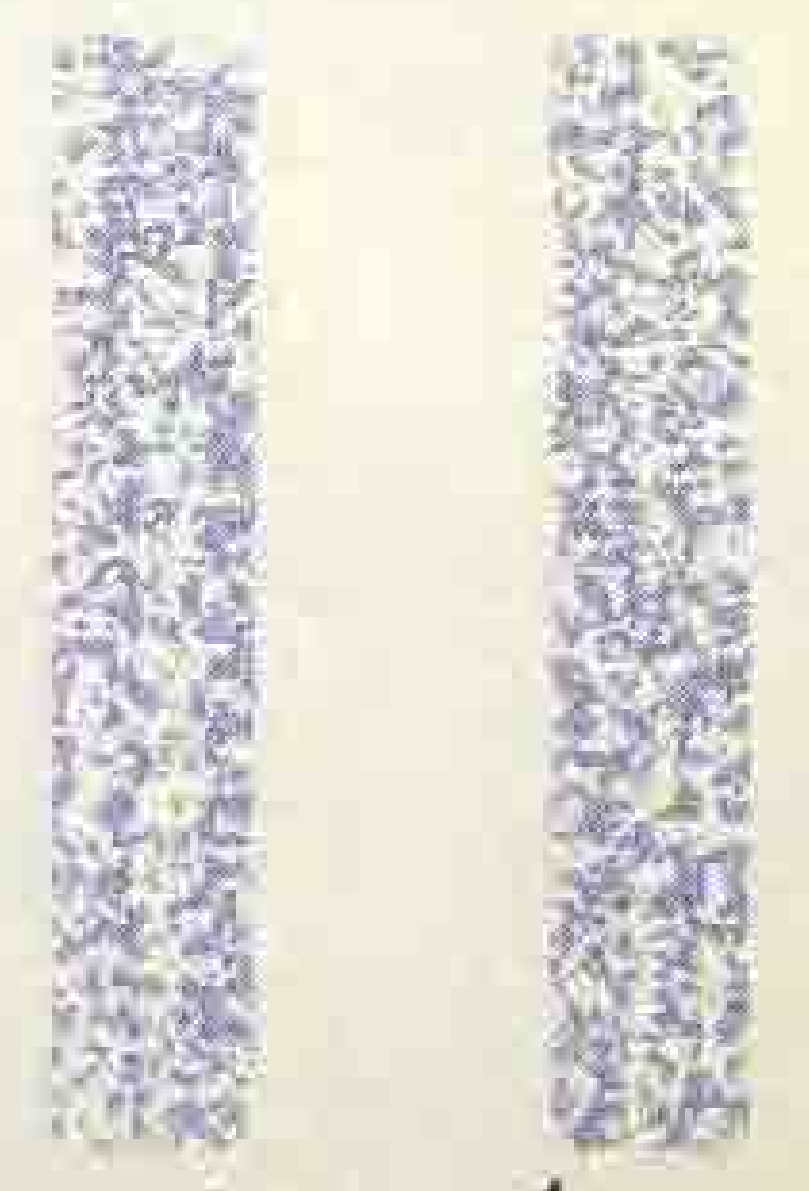
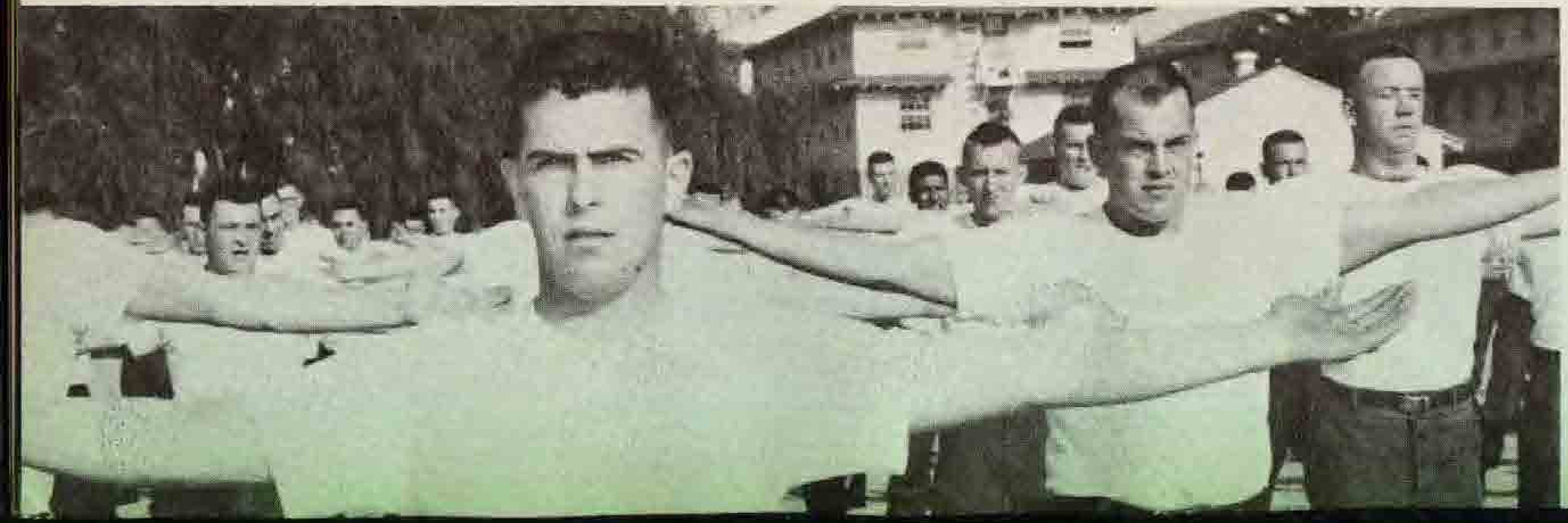
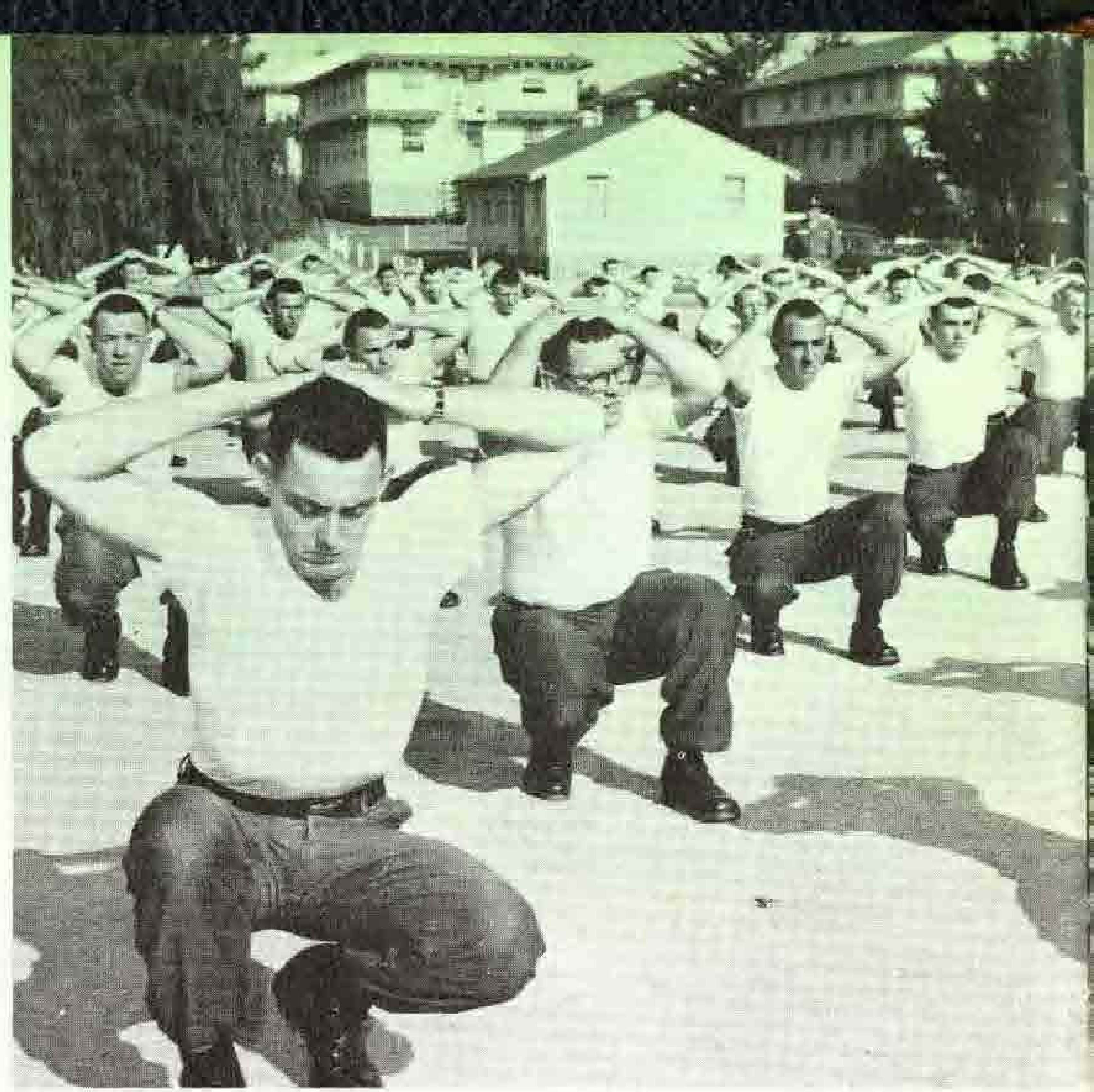
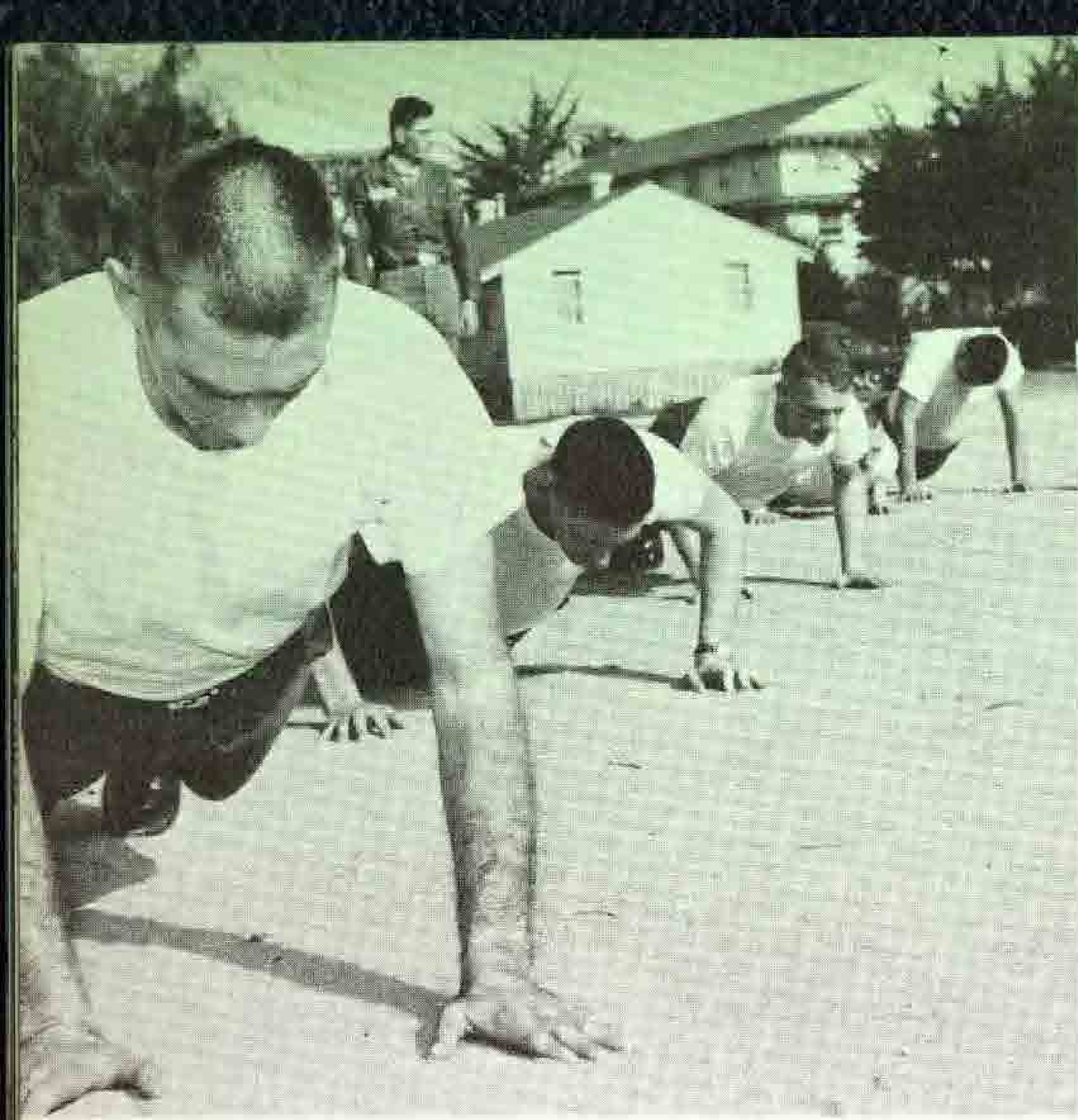




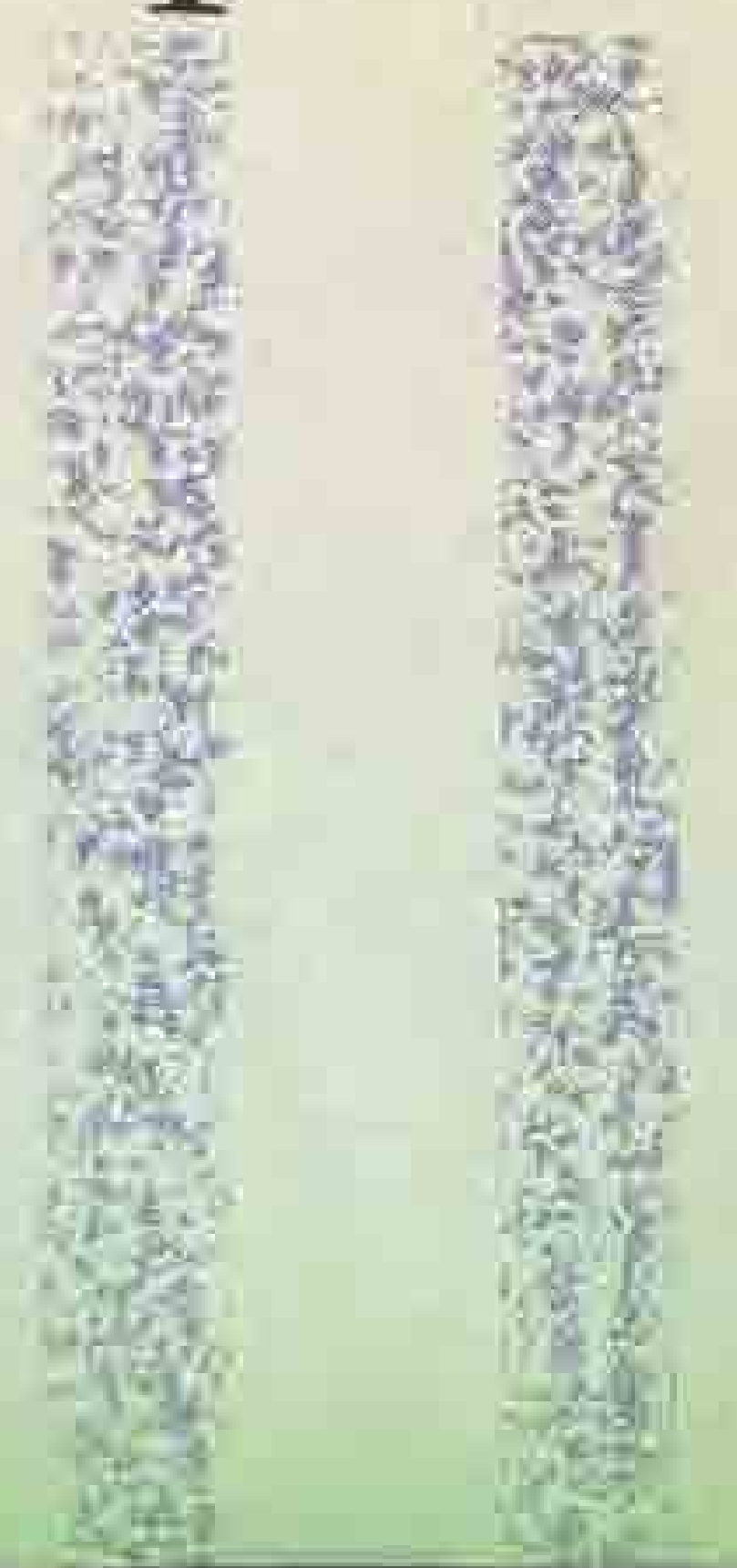
machine gun

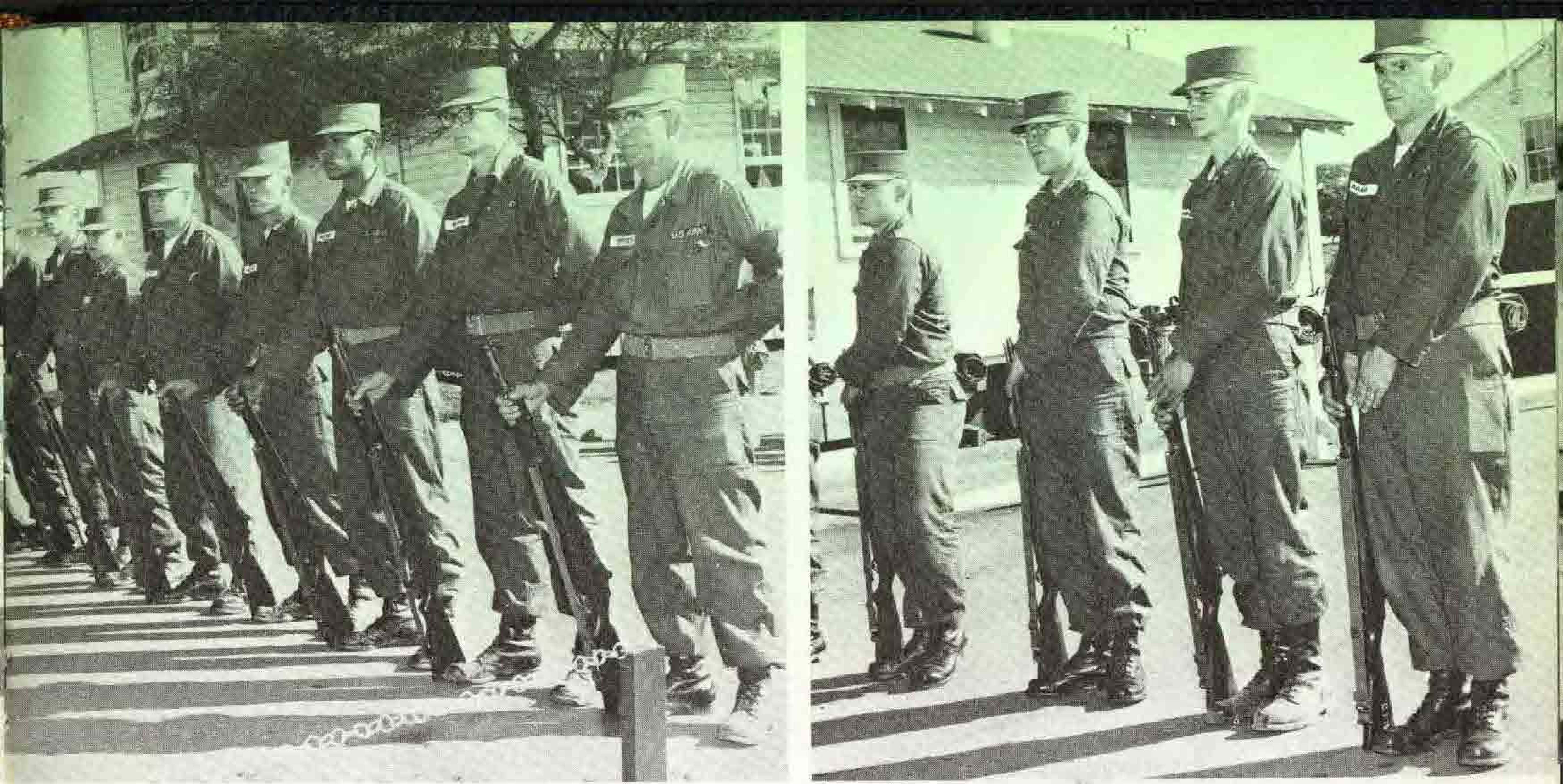






p. t.





dismounted drill





open house





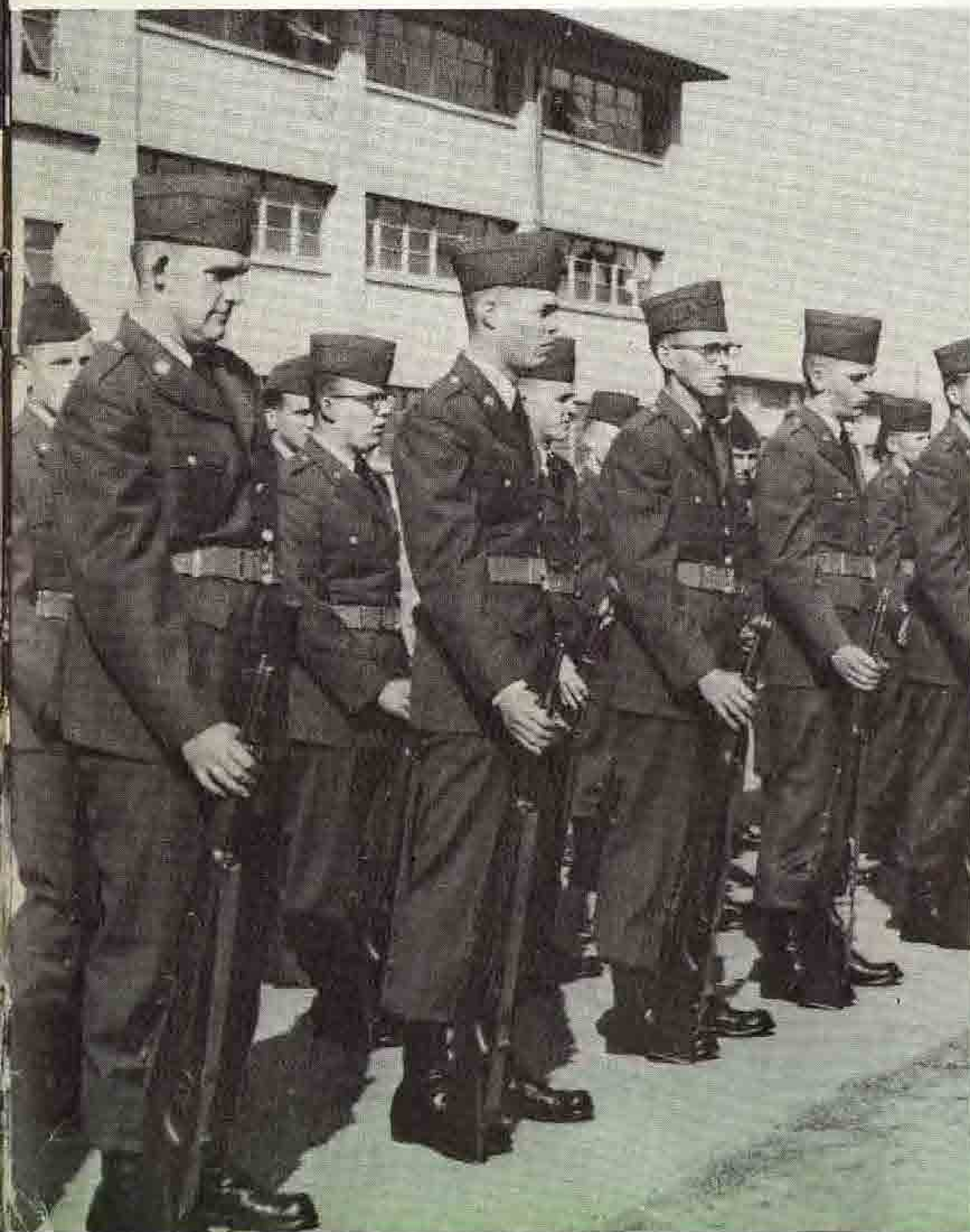
shots





class a inspection

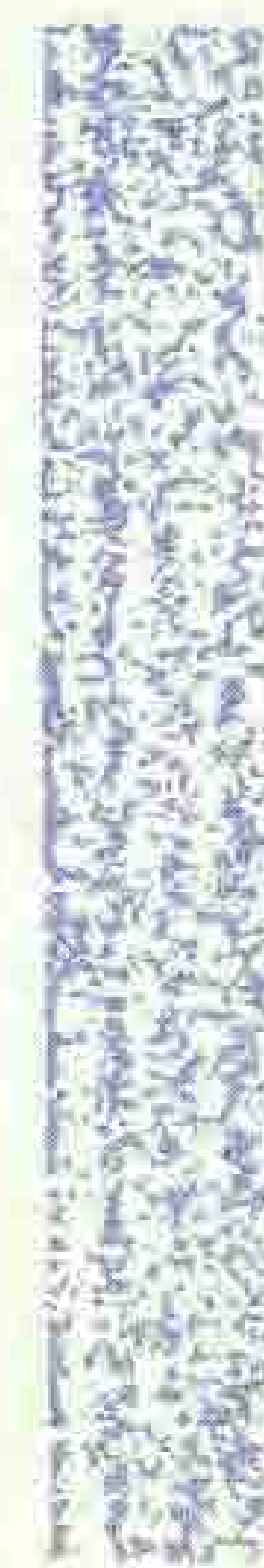
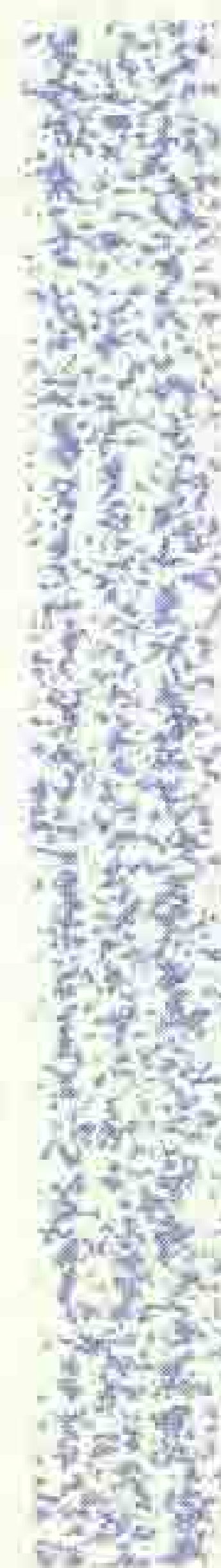
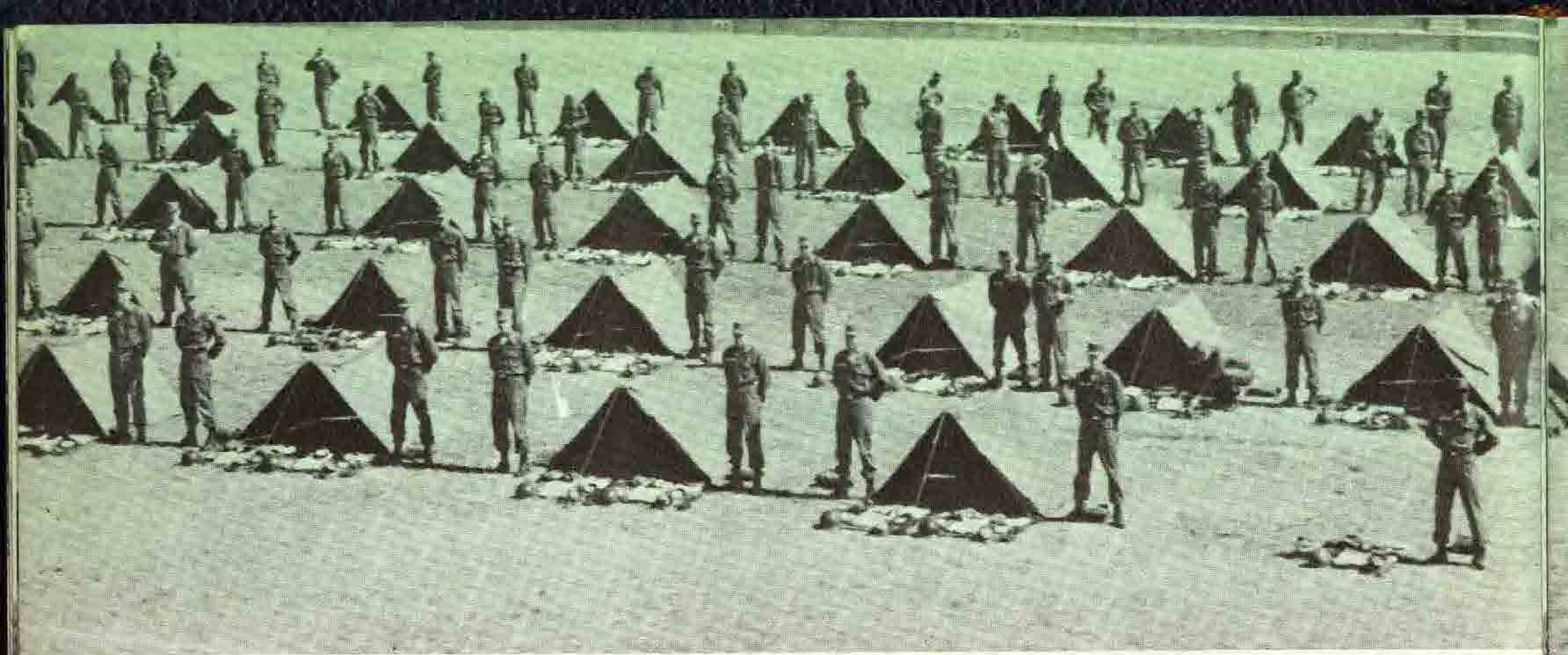




guard mount







full

field

inspection

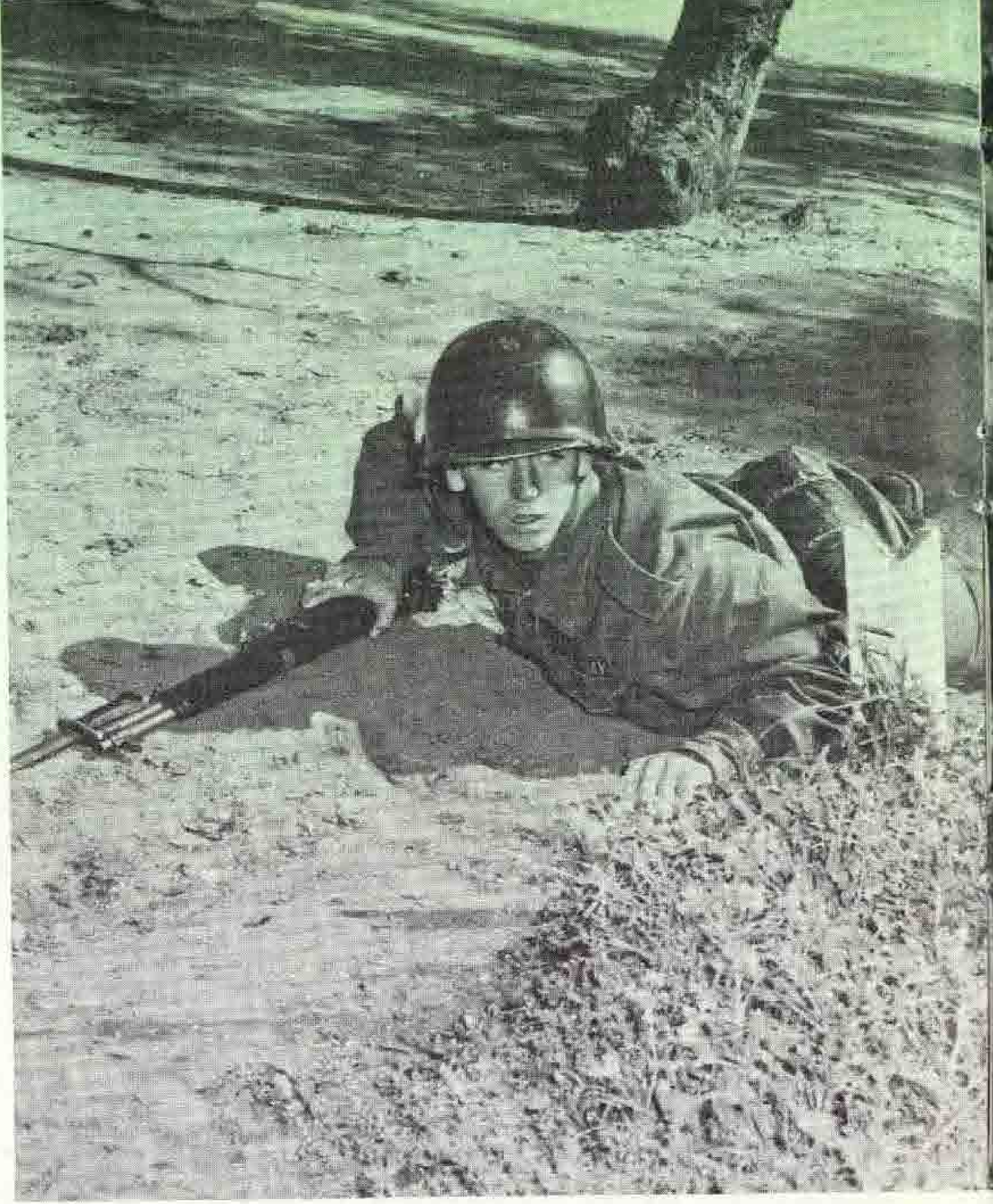




cover and movement



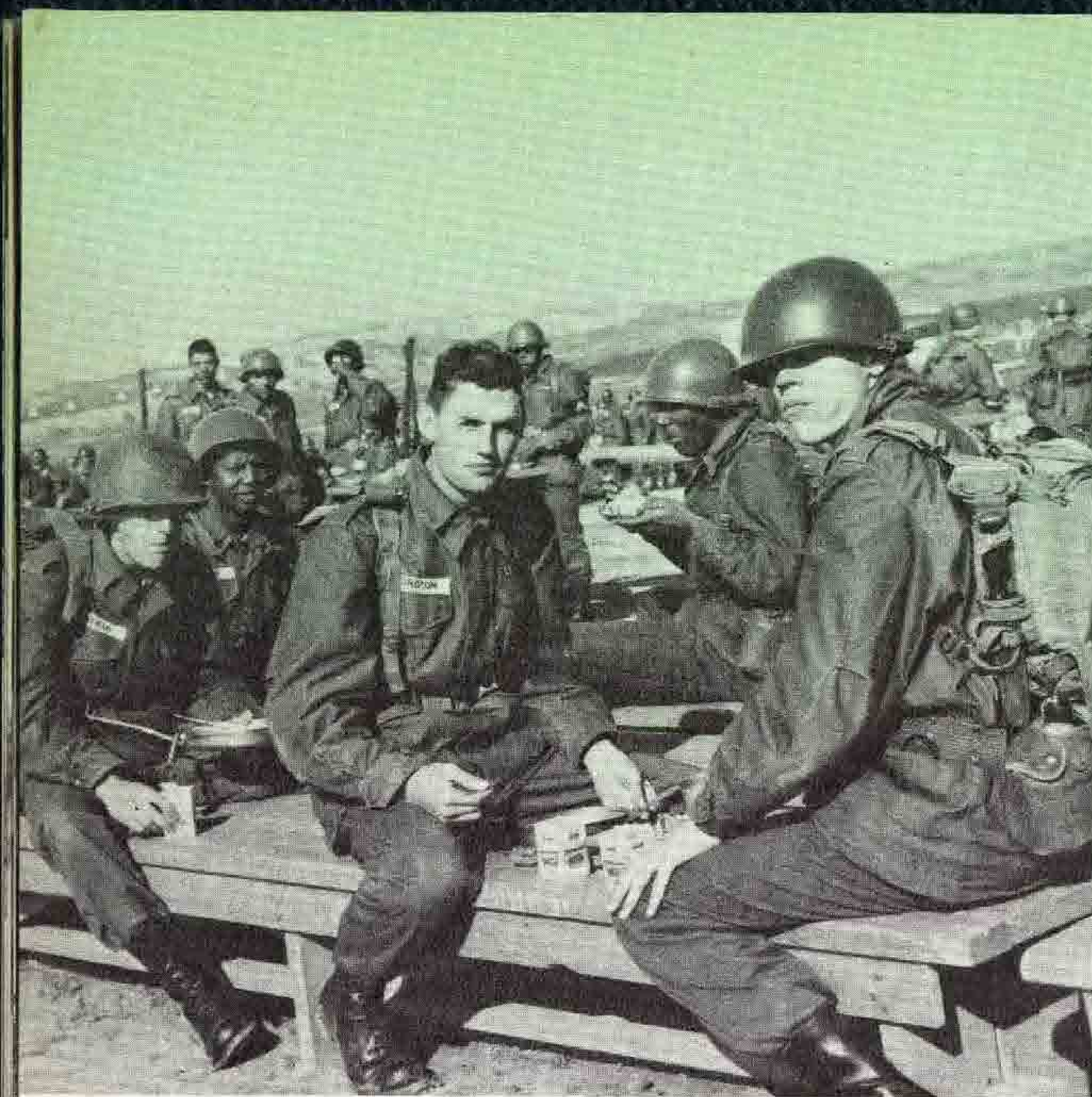




close combat course

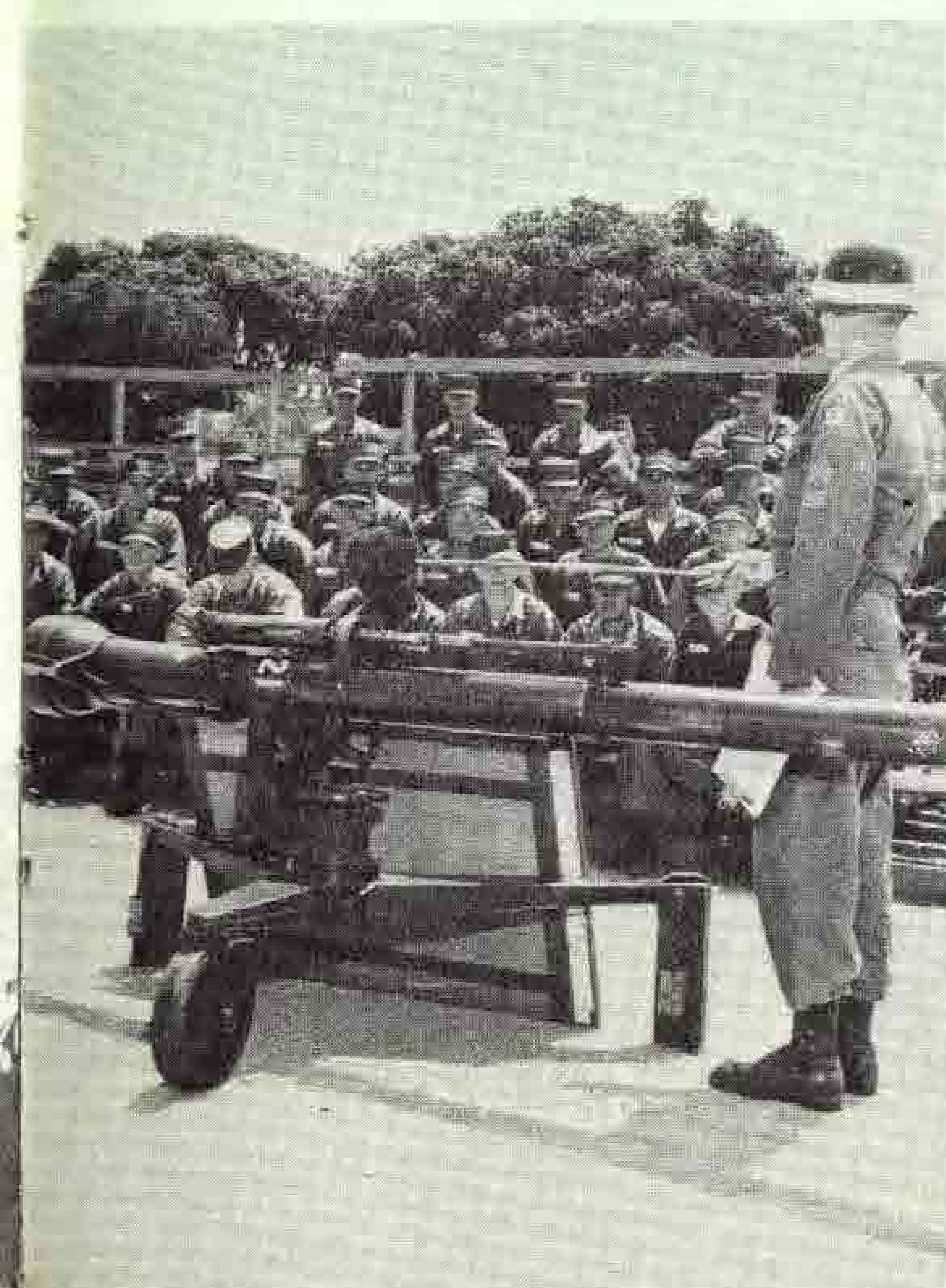




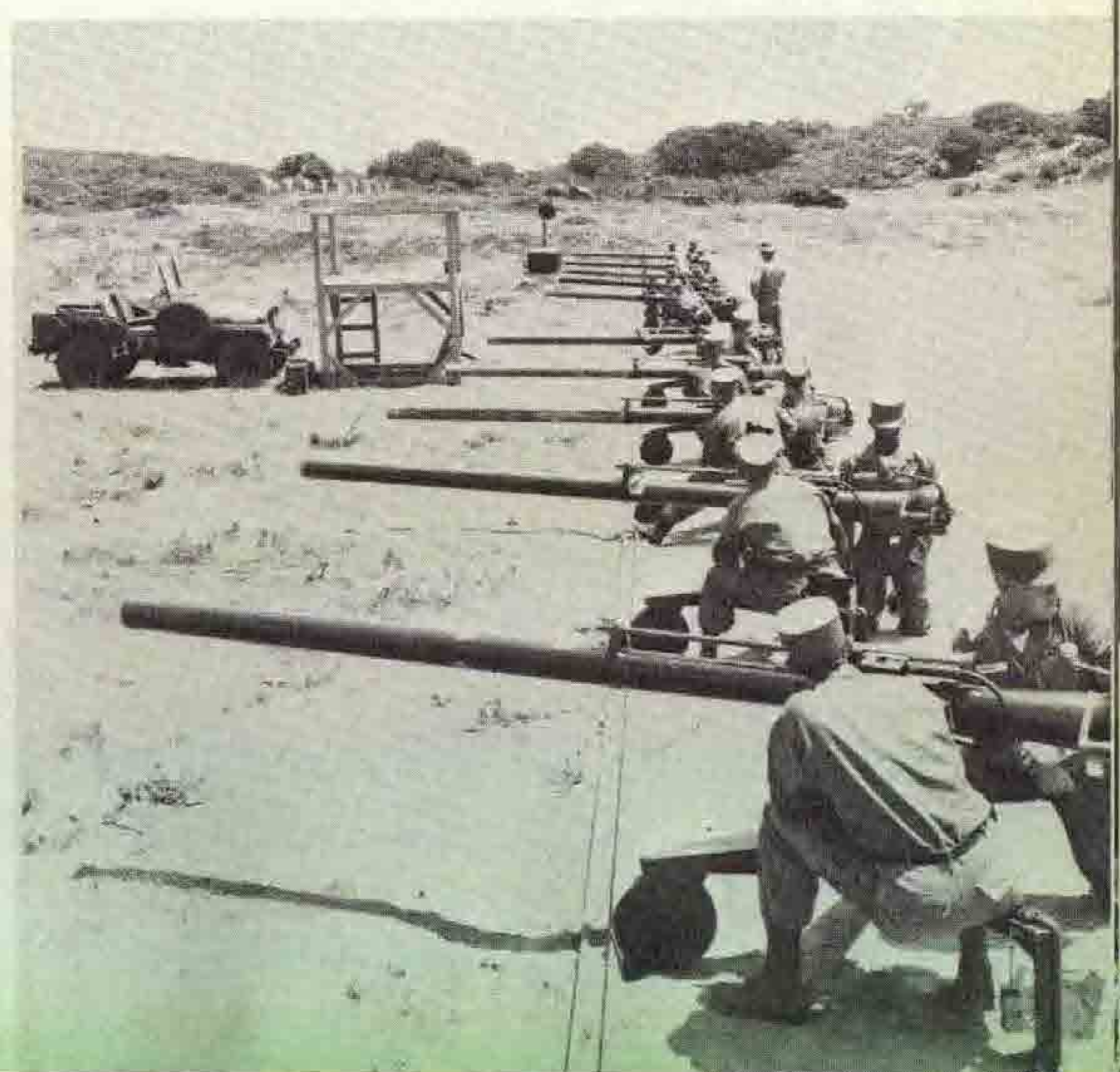


field mess





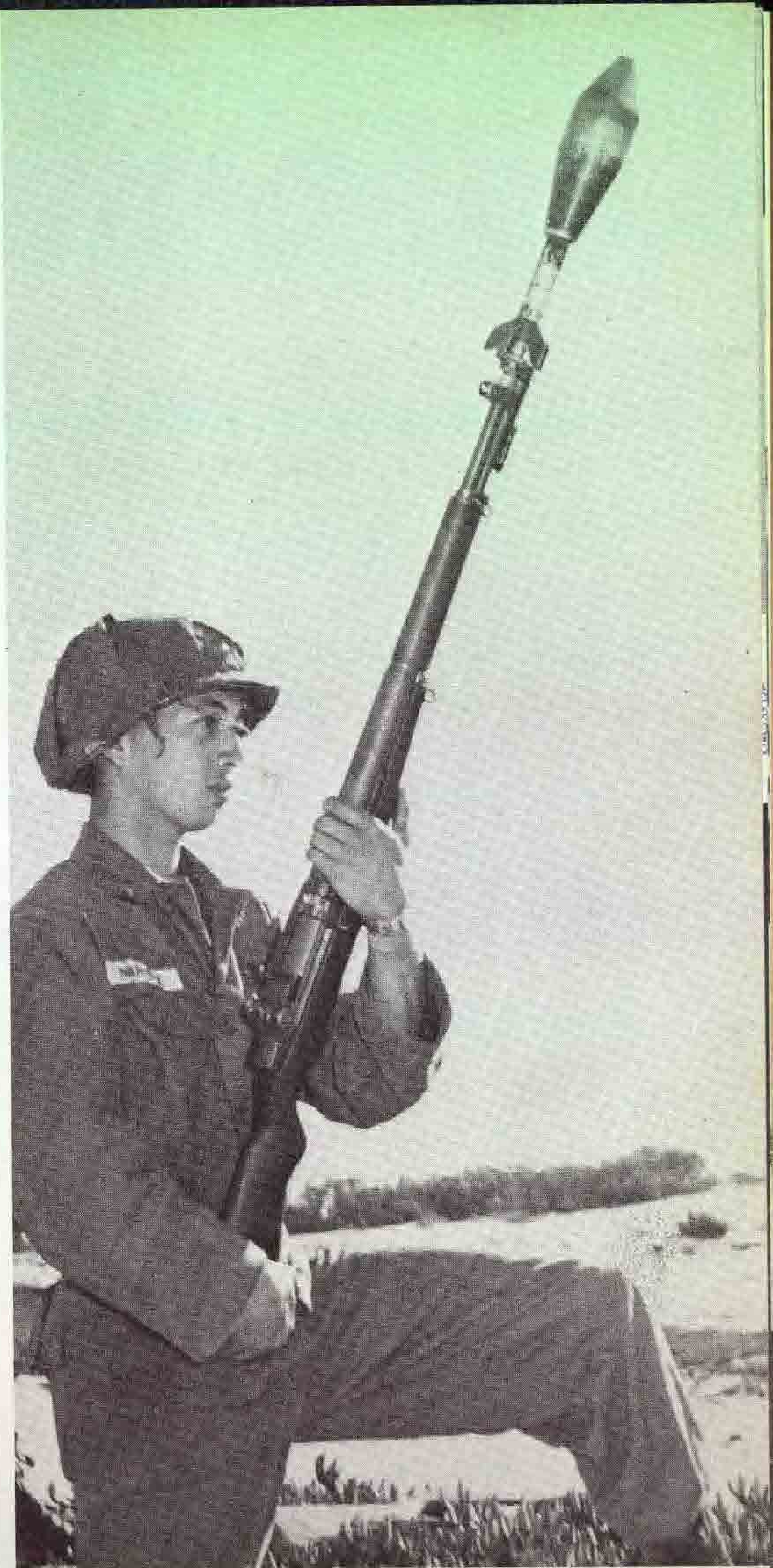
recoilless  
rifle



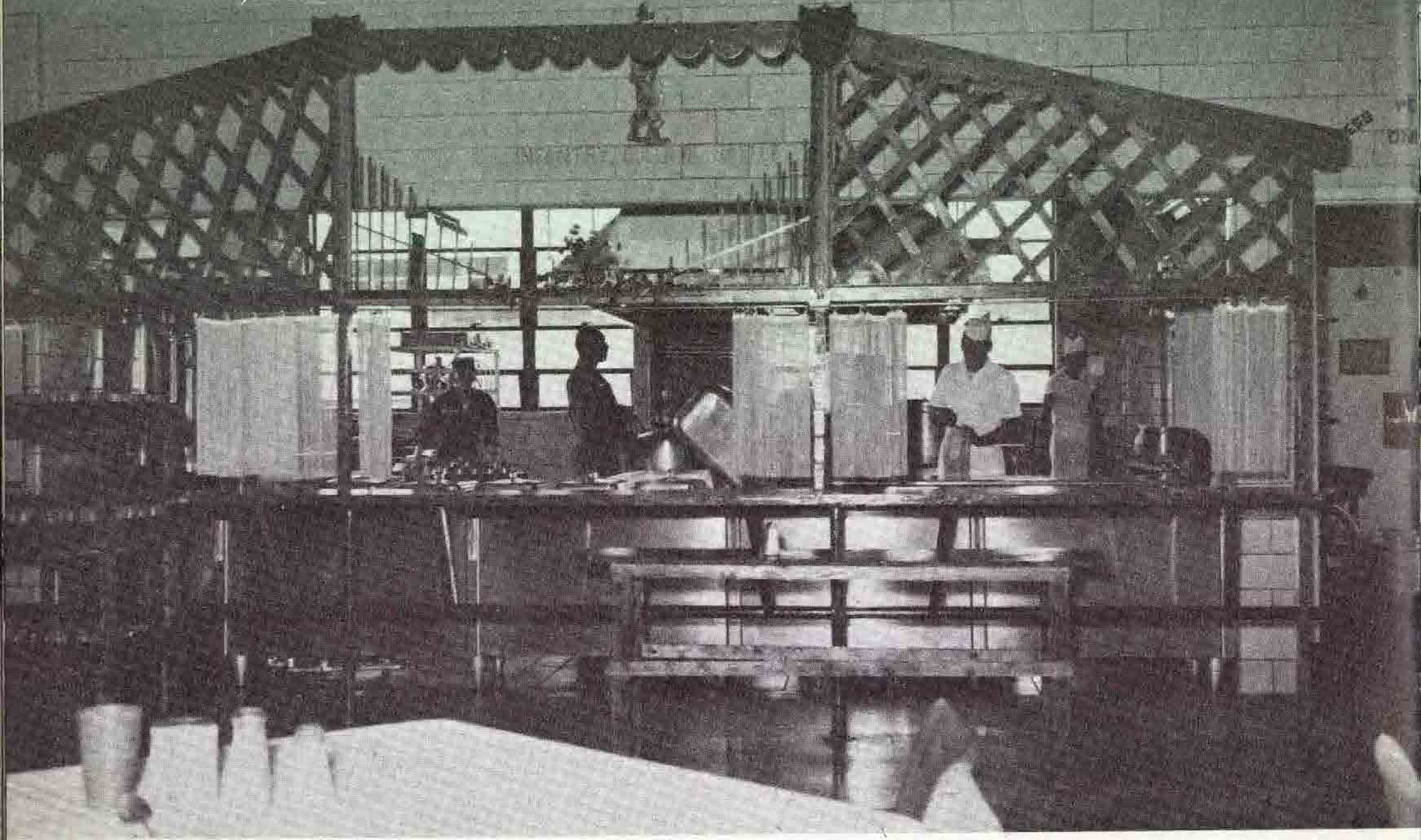


hand grenades

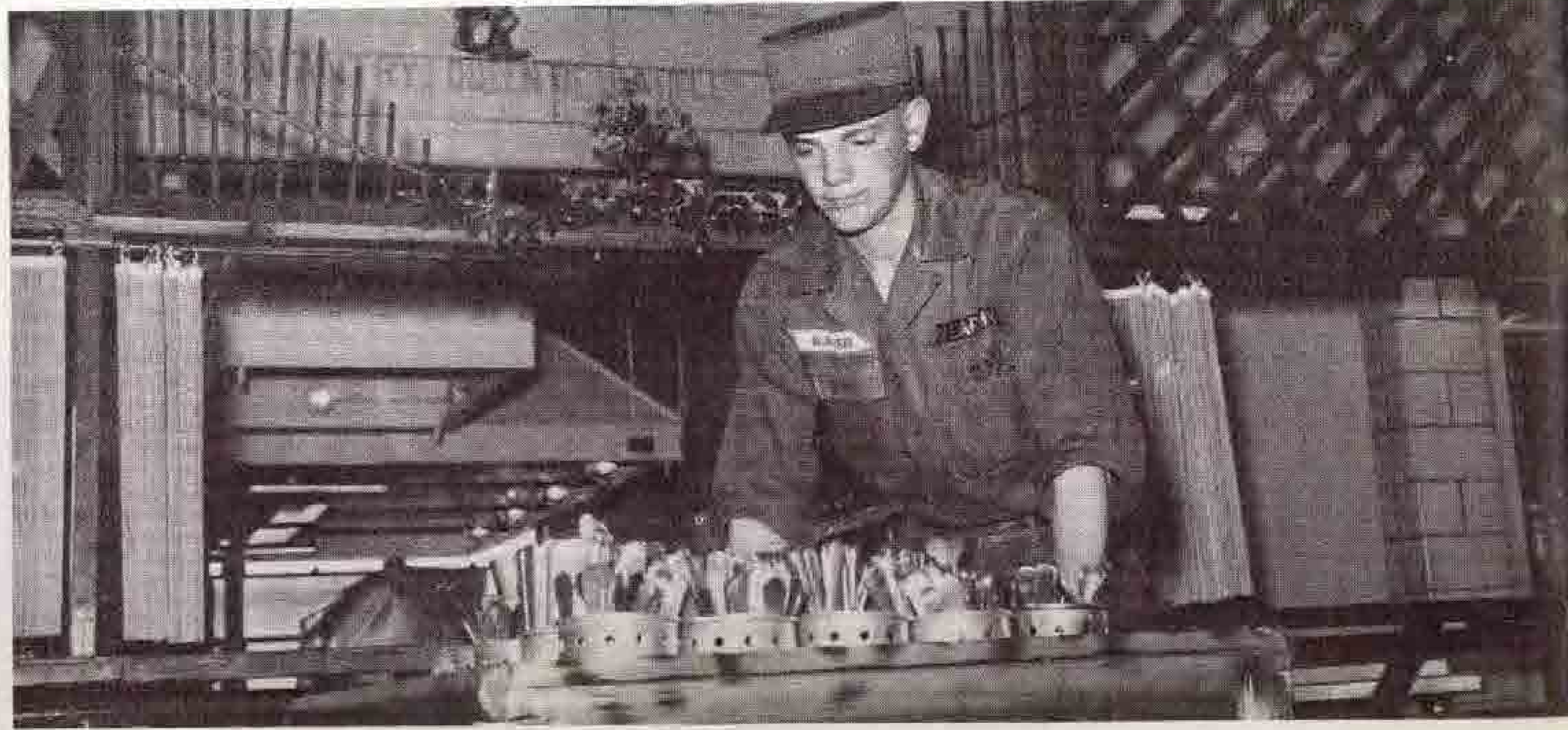




rifle grenades

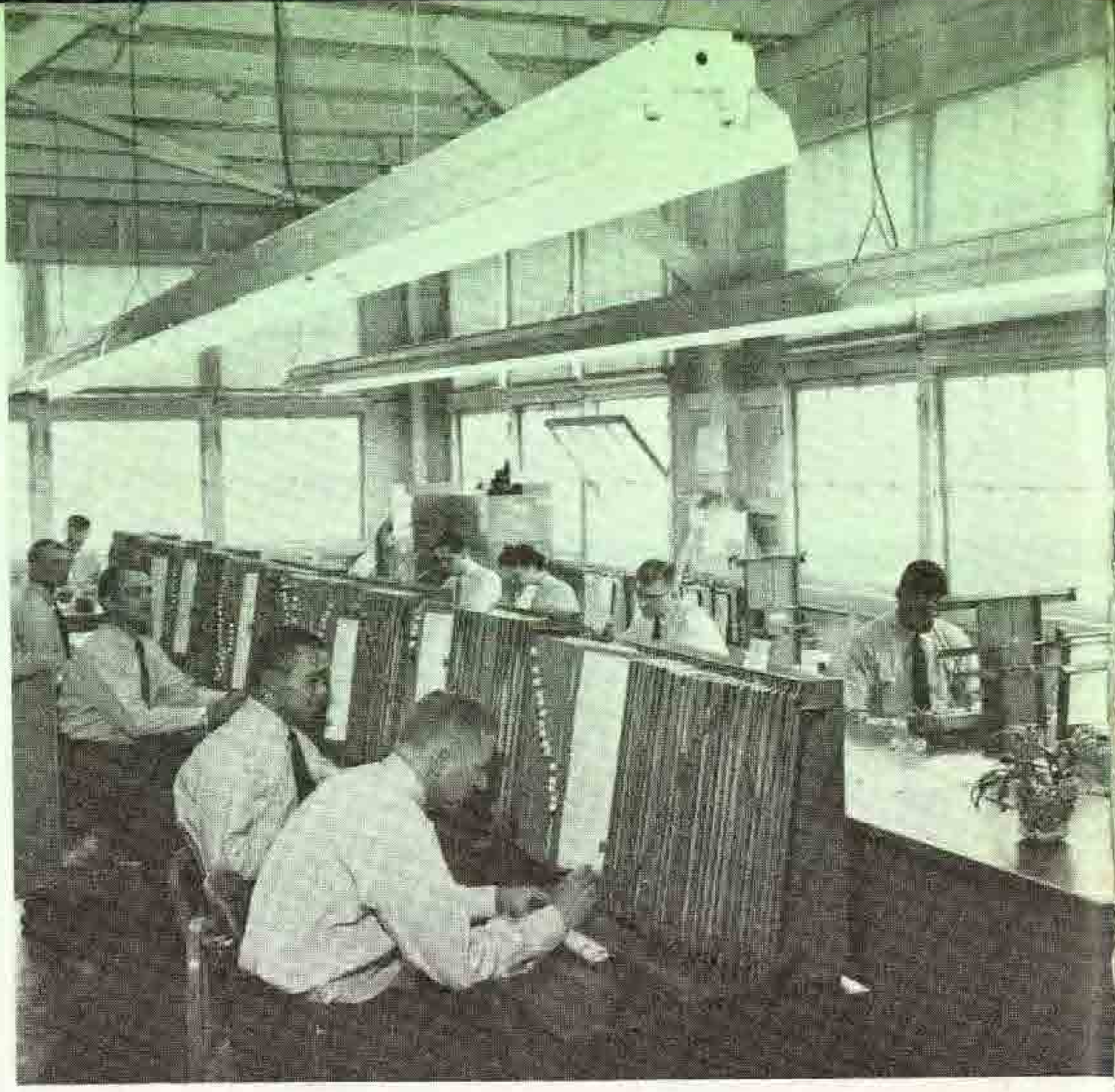


mess hall

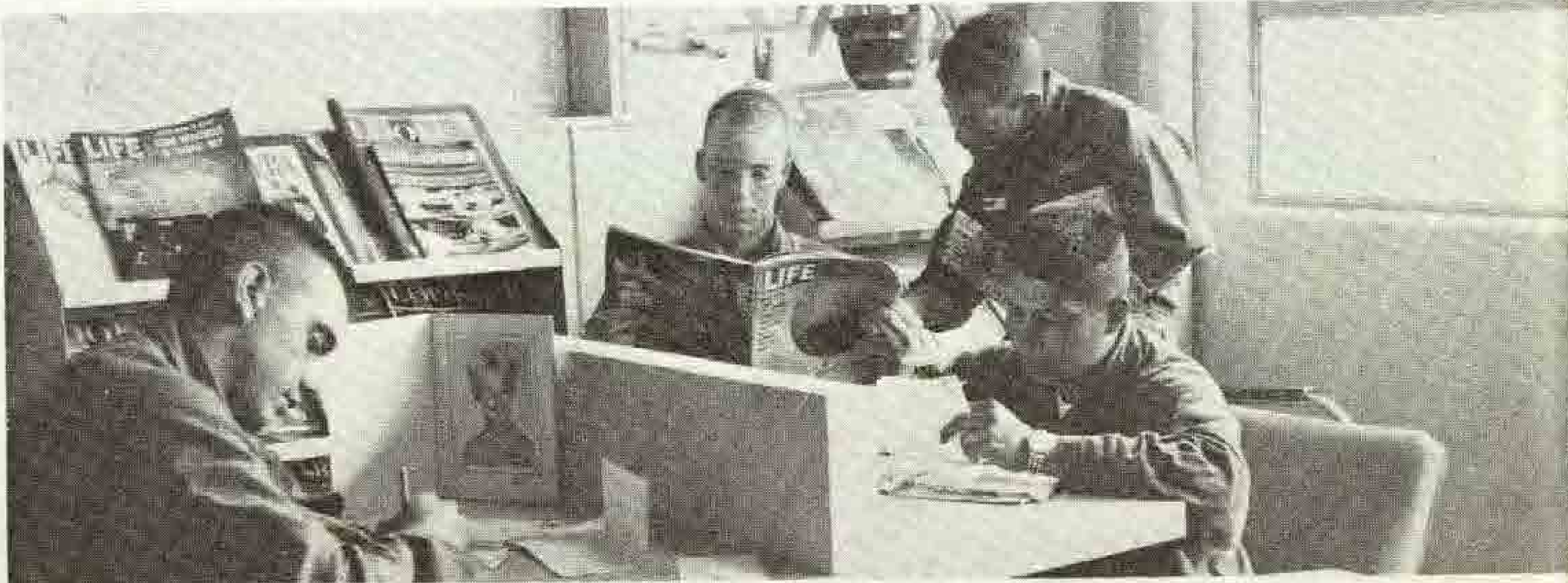
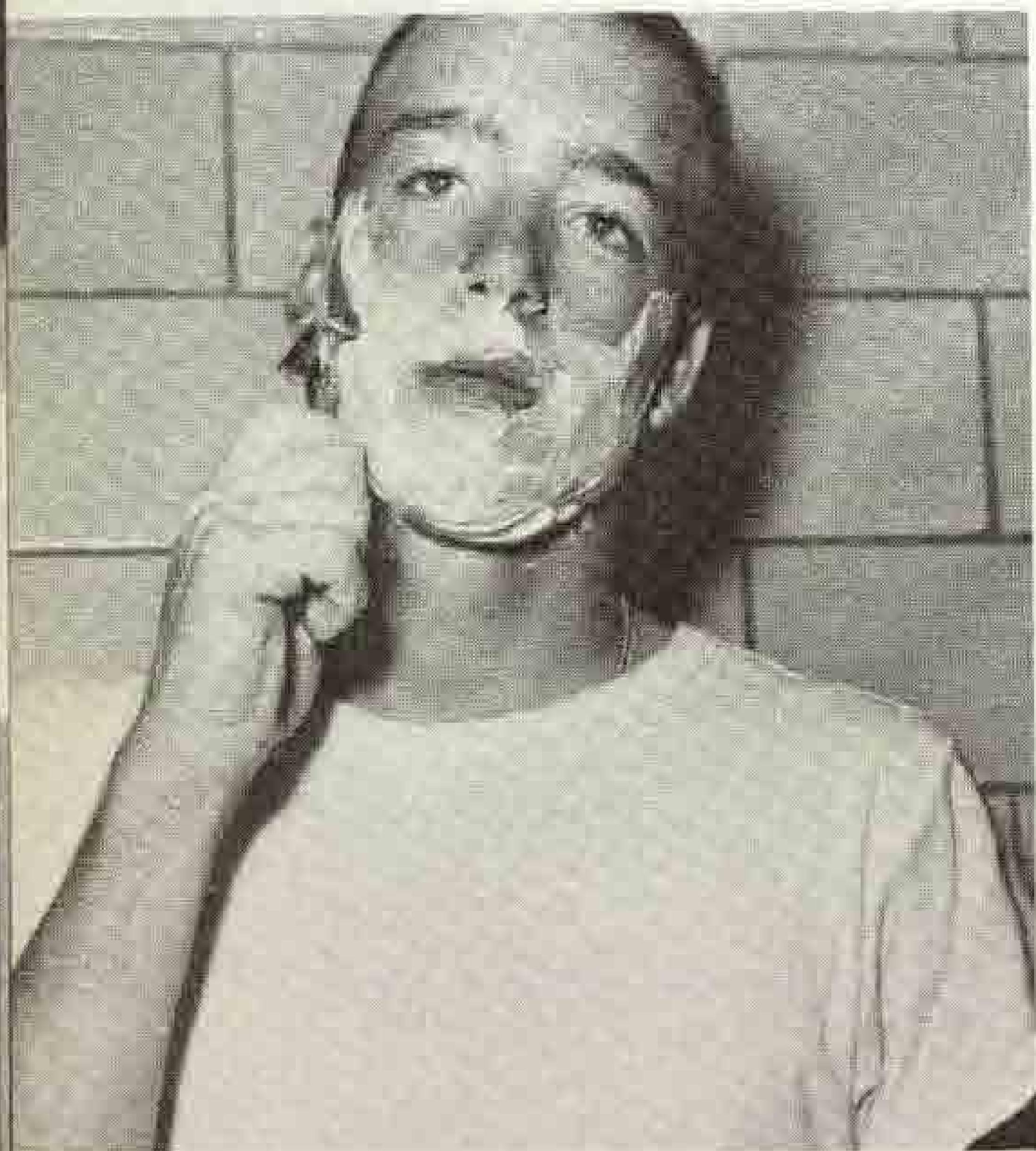


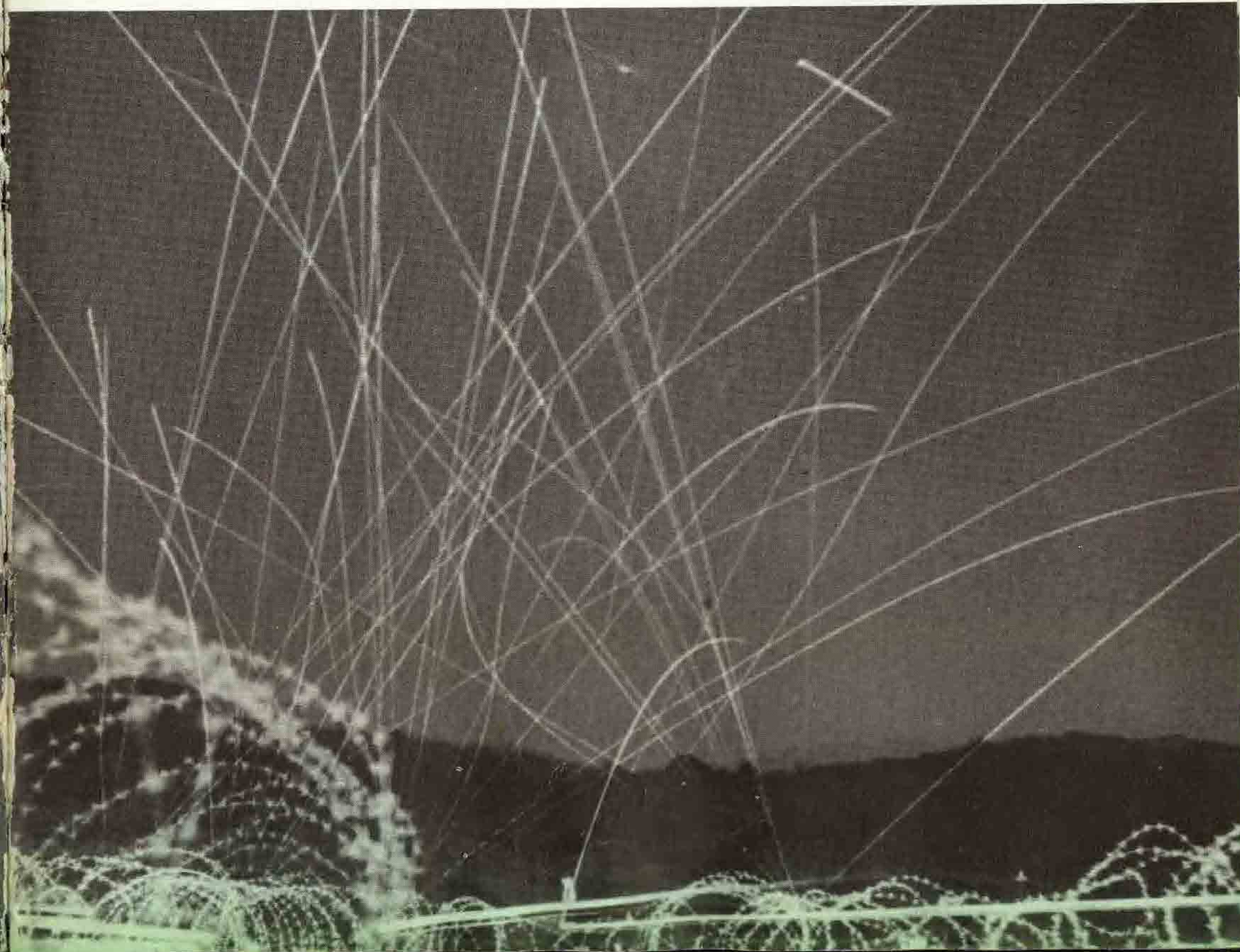
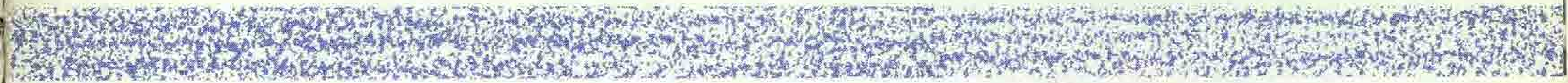


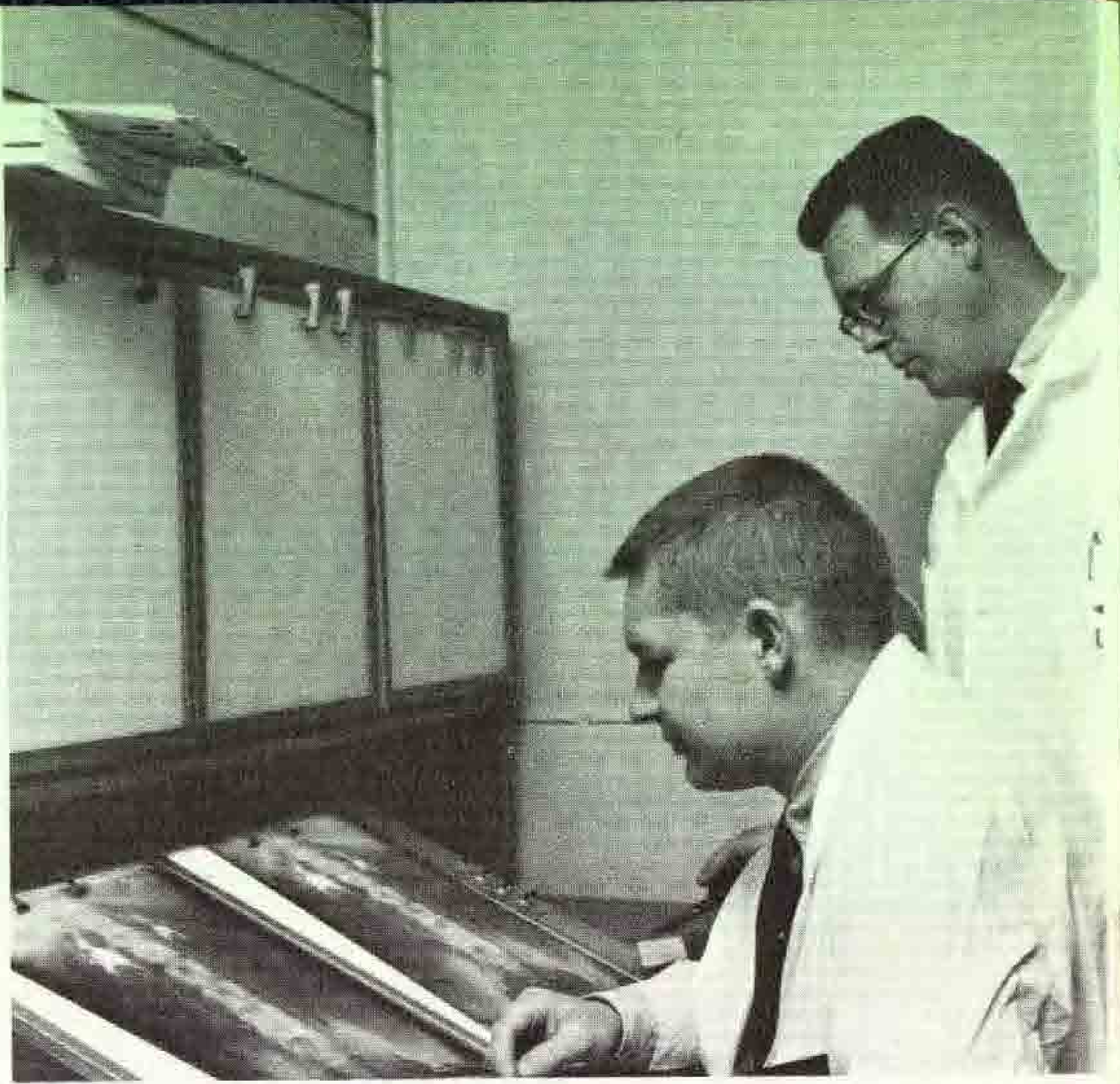
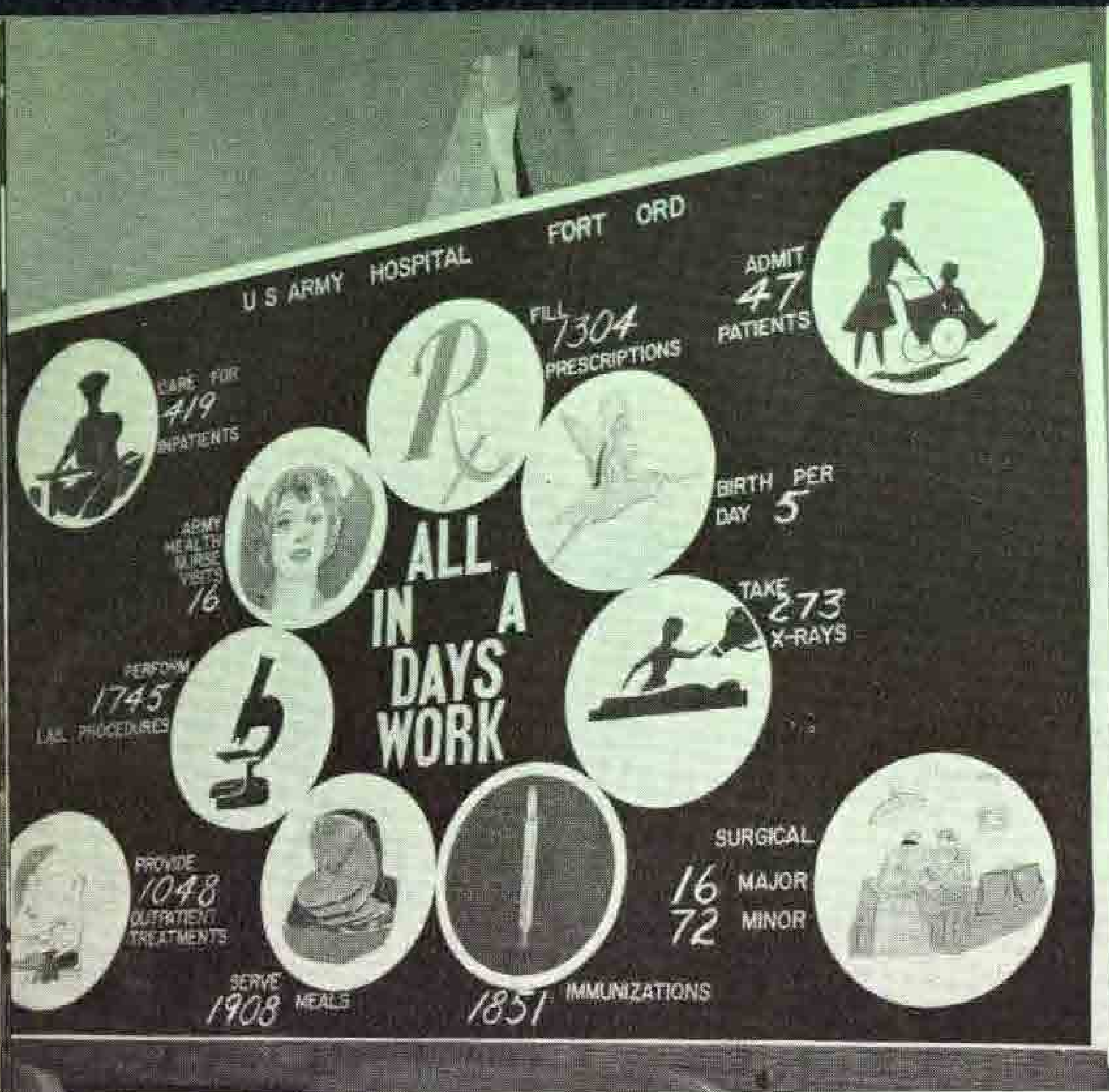
field bakery



post locator and barracks life

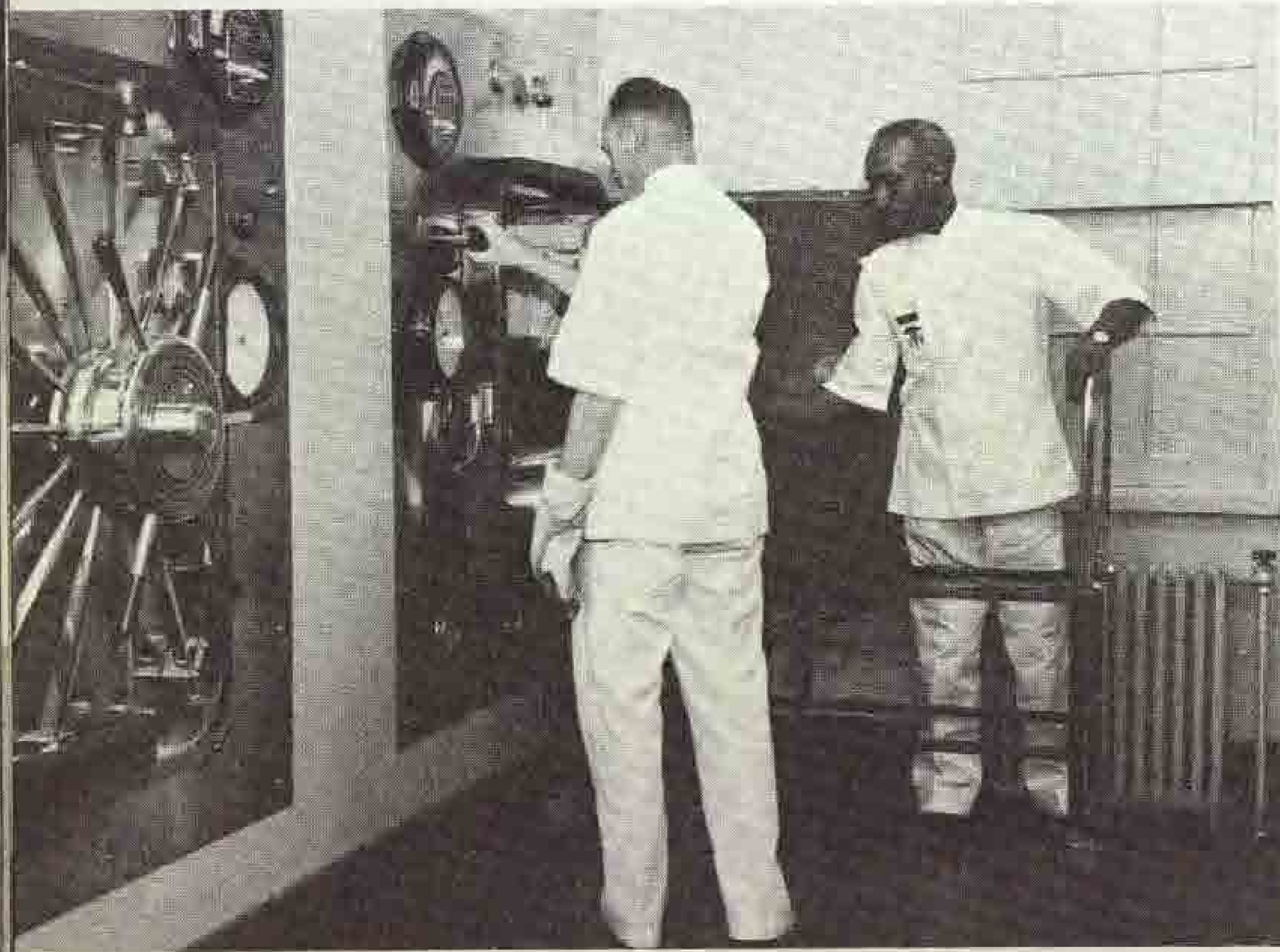


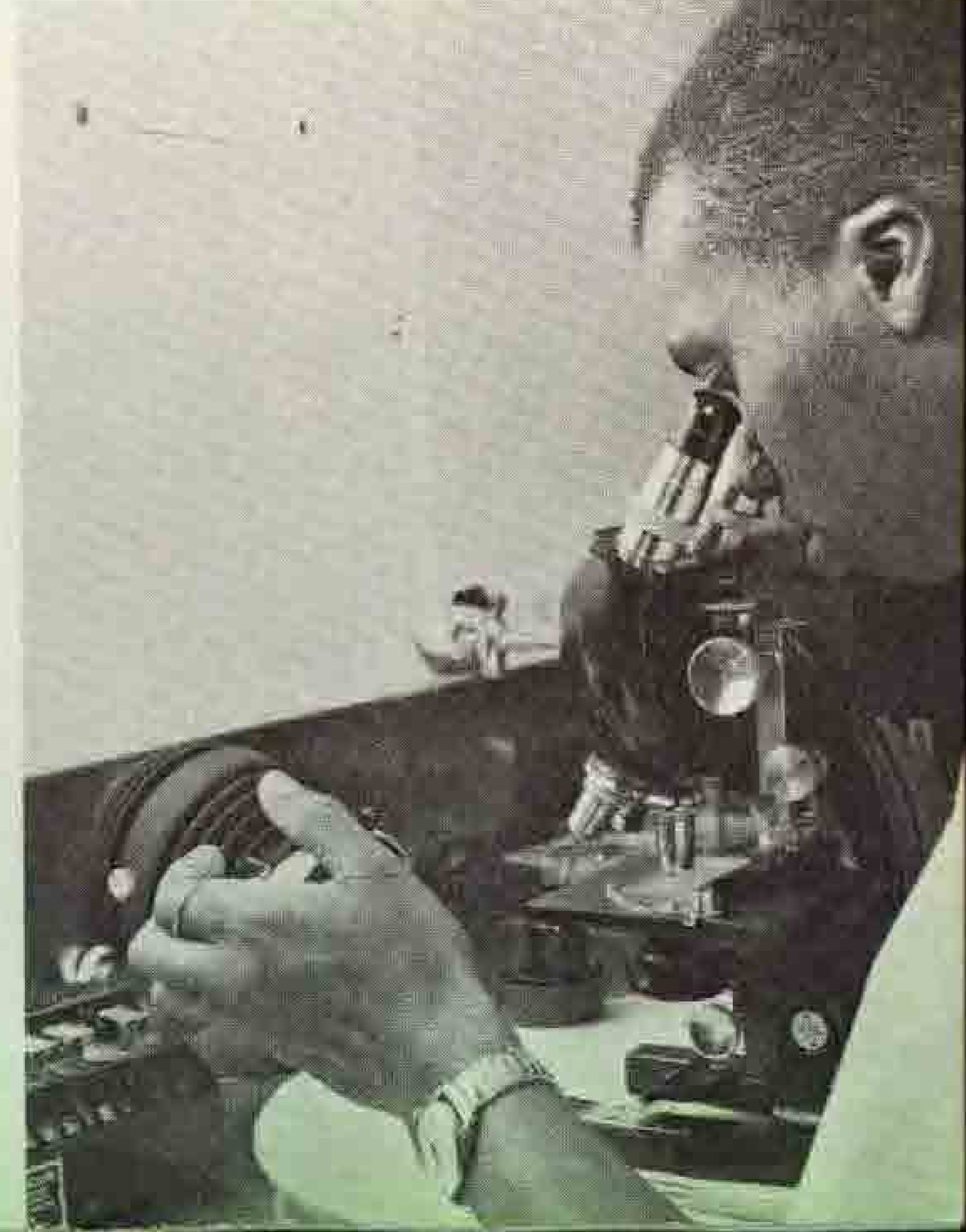
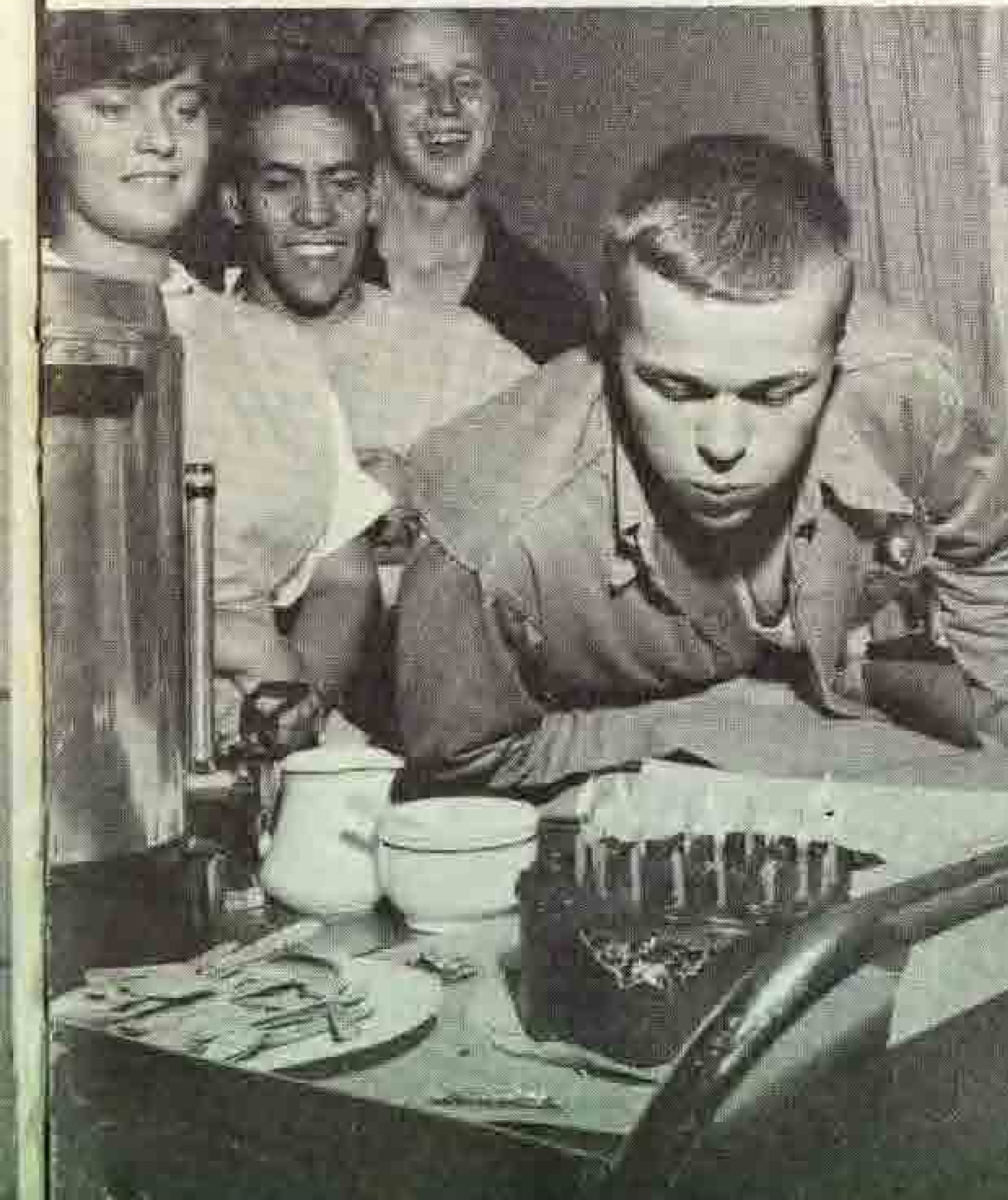
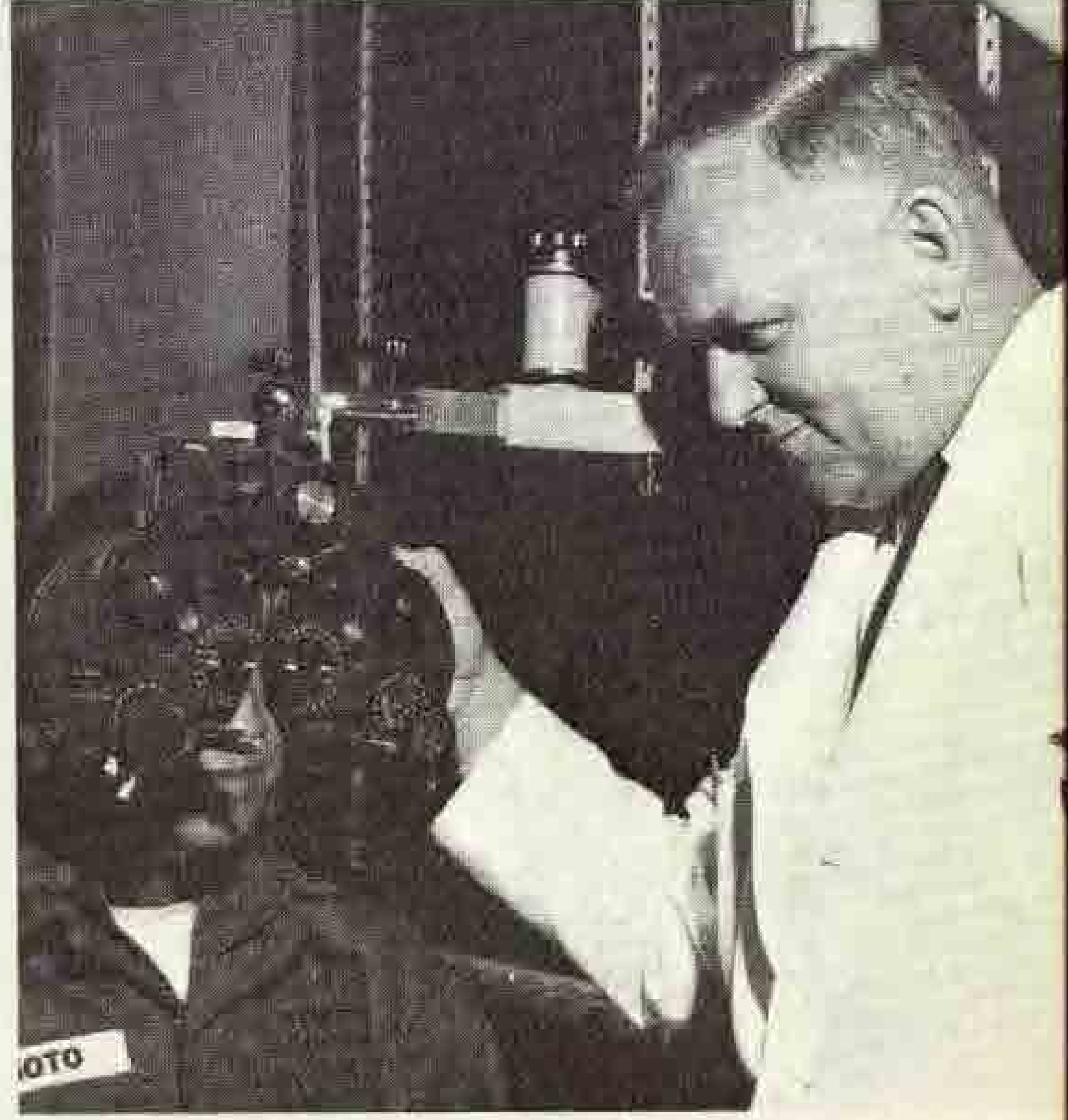
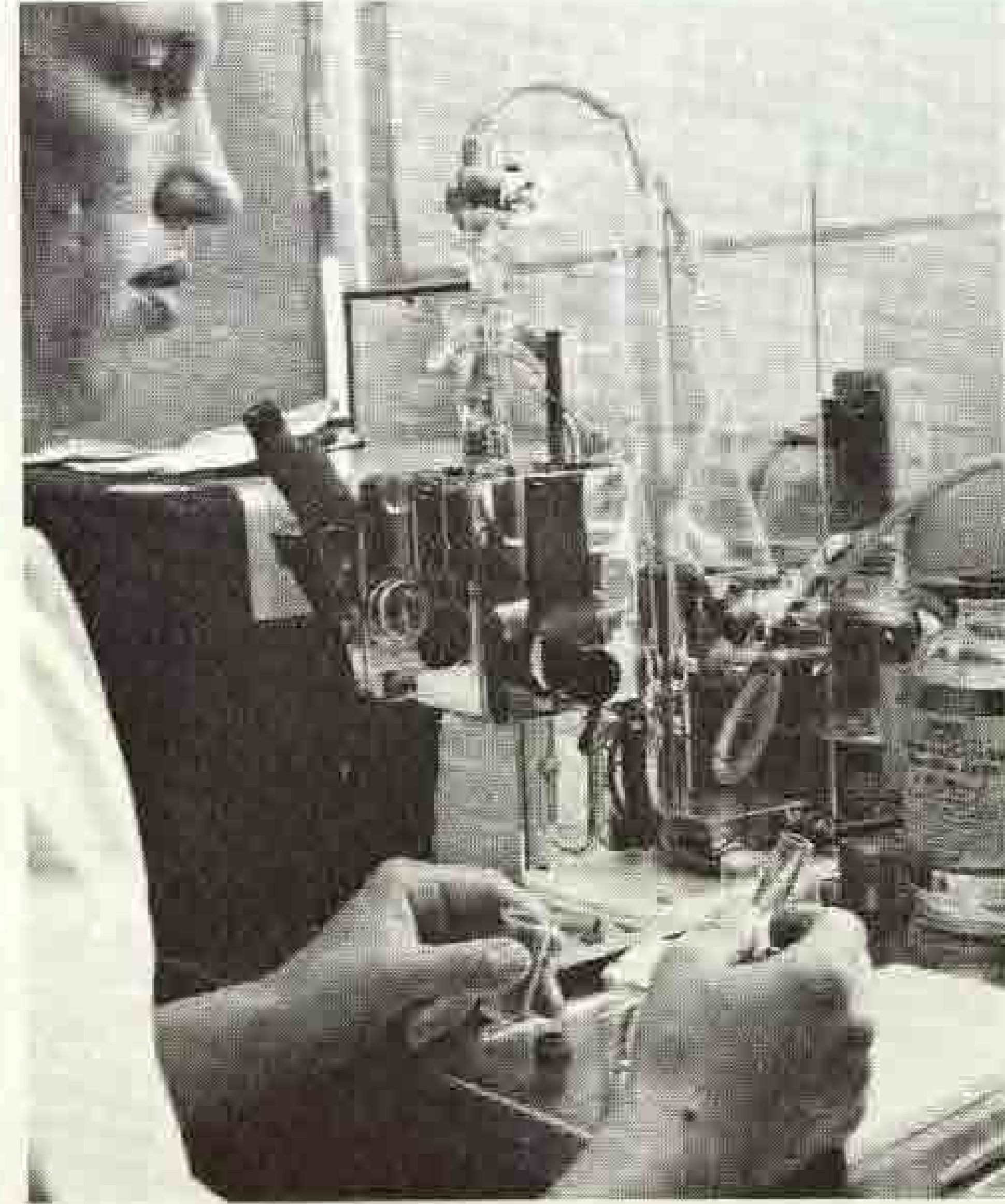
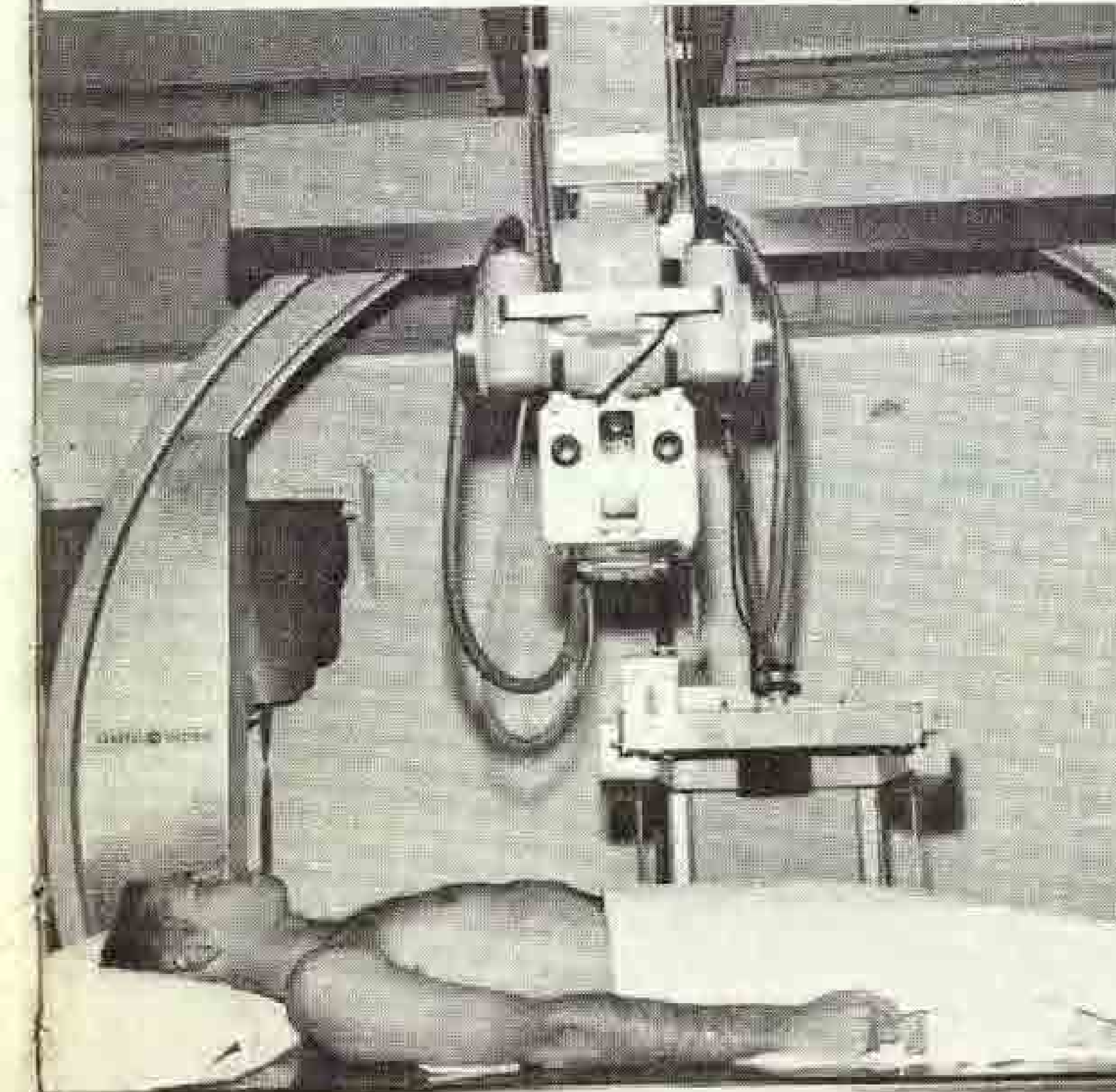
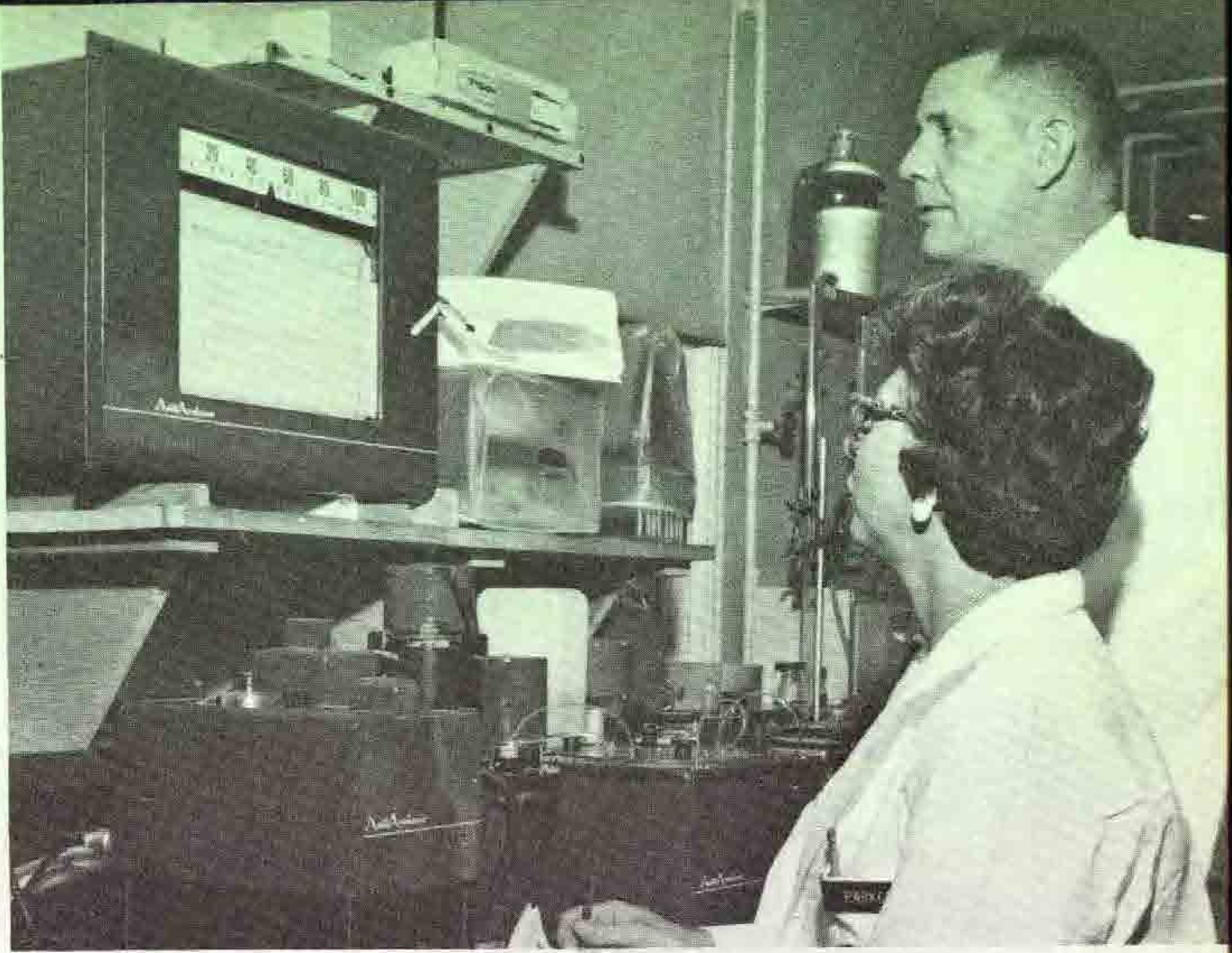
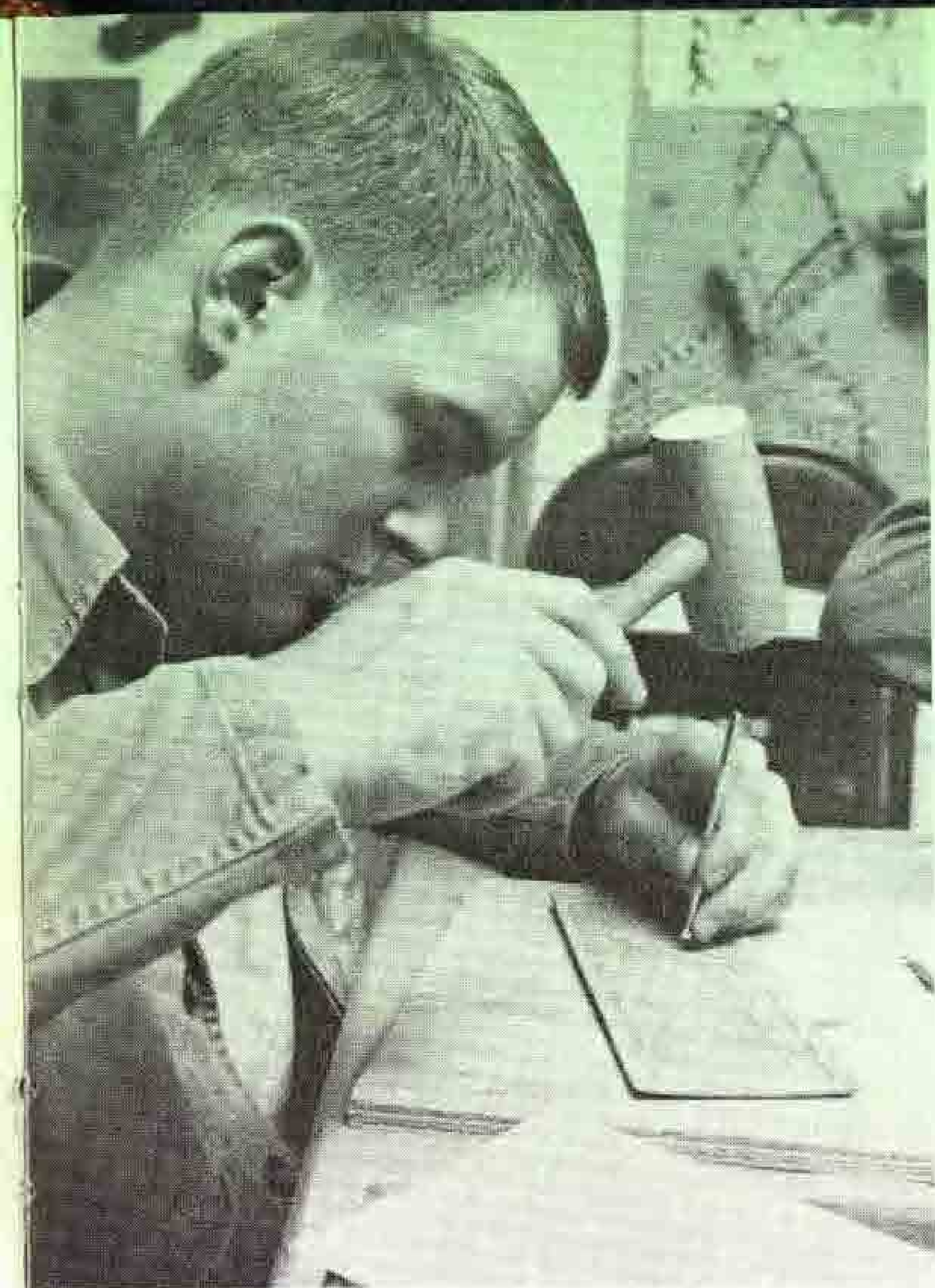




hospital

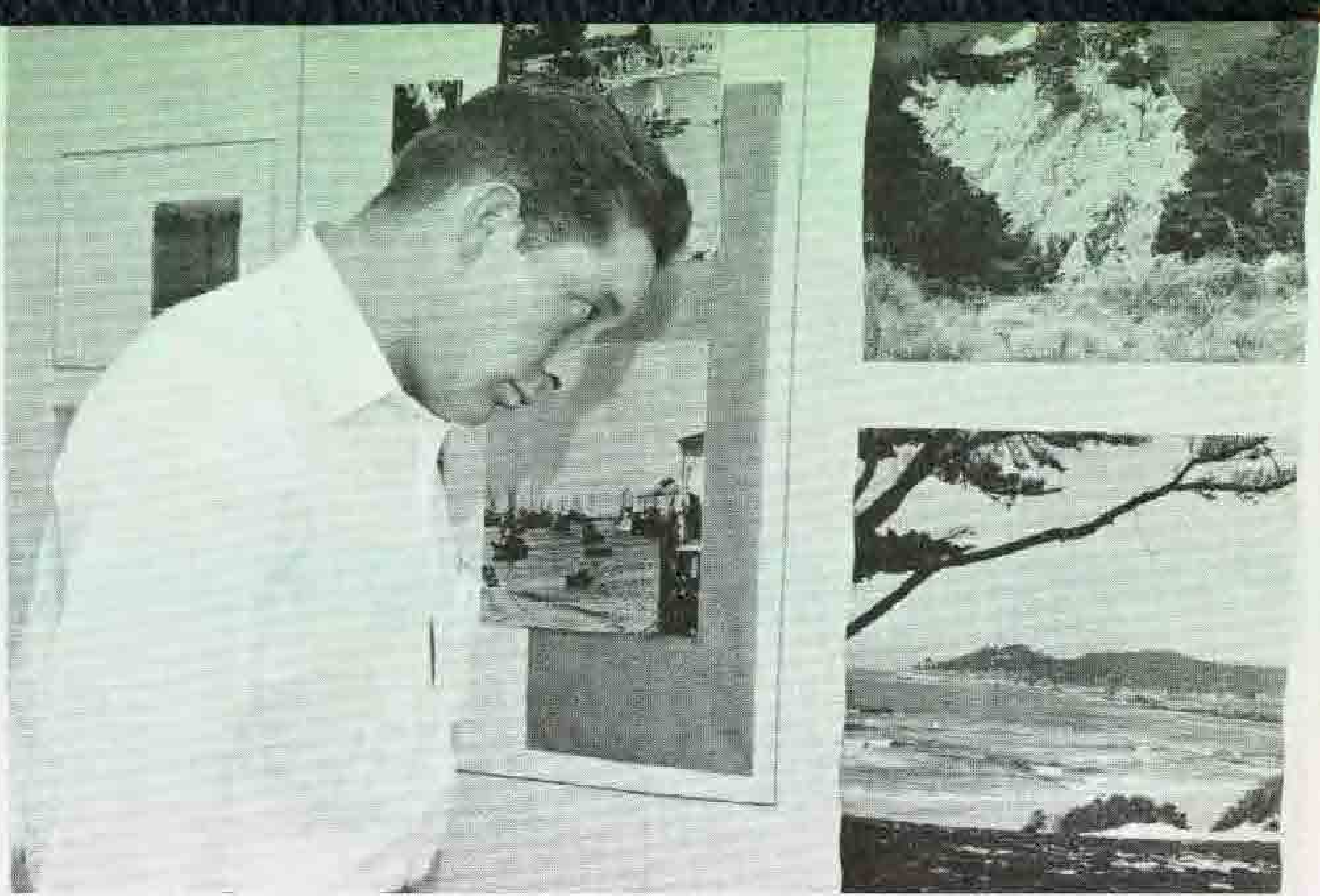
The Fort Ord Hospital has been designated as an Armed Forces Regional Hospital by the Secretary of Defense furnishing complete medical care to approximately 75,000 uniformed service personnel and their dependents. It is a fully accredited hospital with a superb staff of physicians, nurses, and other medical personnel. The hospital provides total medical services to the trainee on a round-the-clock basis in the field, at the unit, and in the hospital.

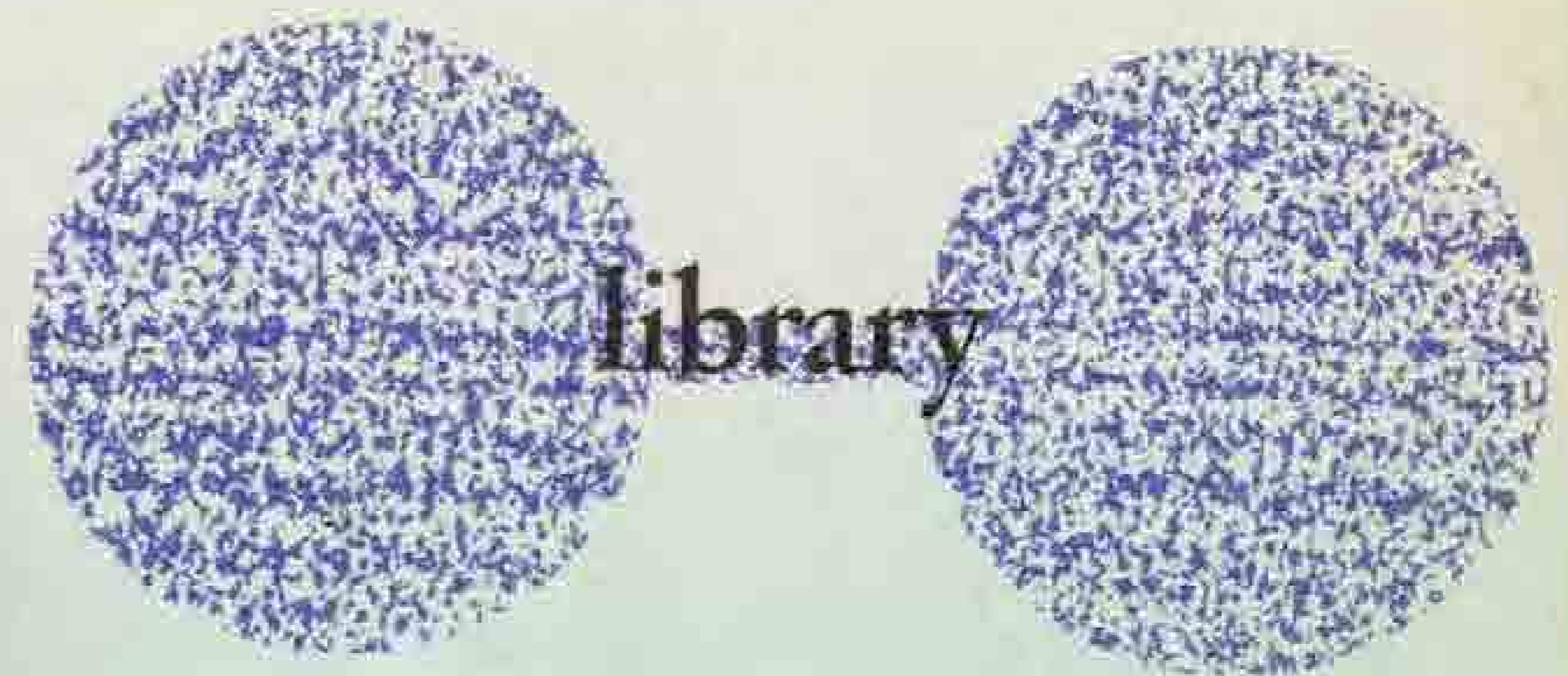


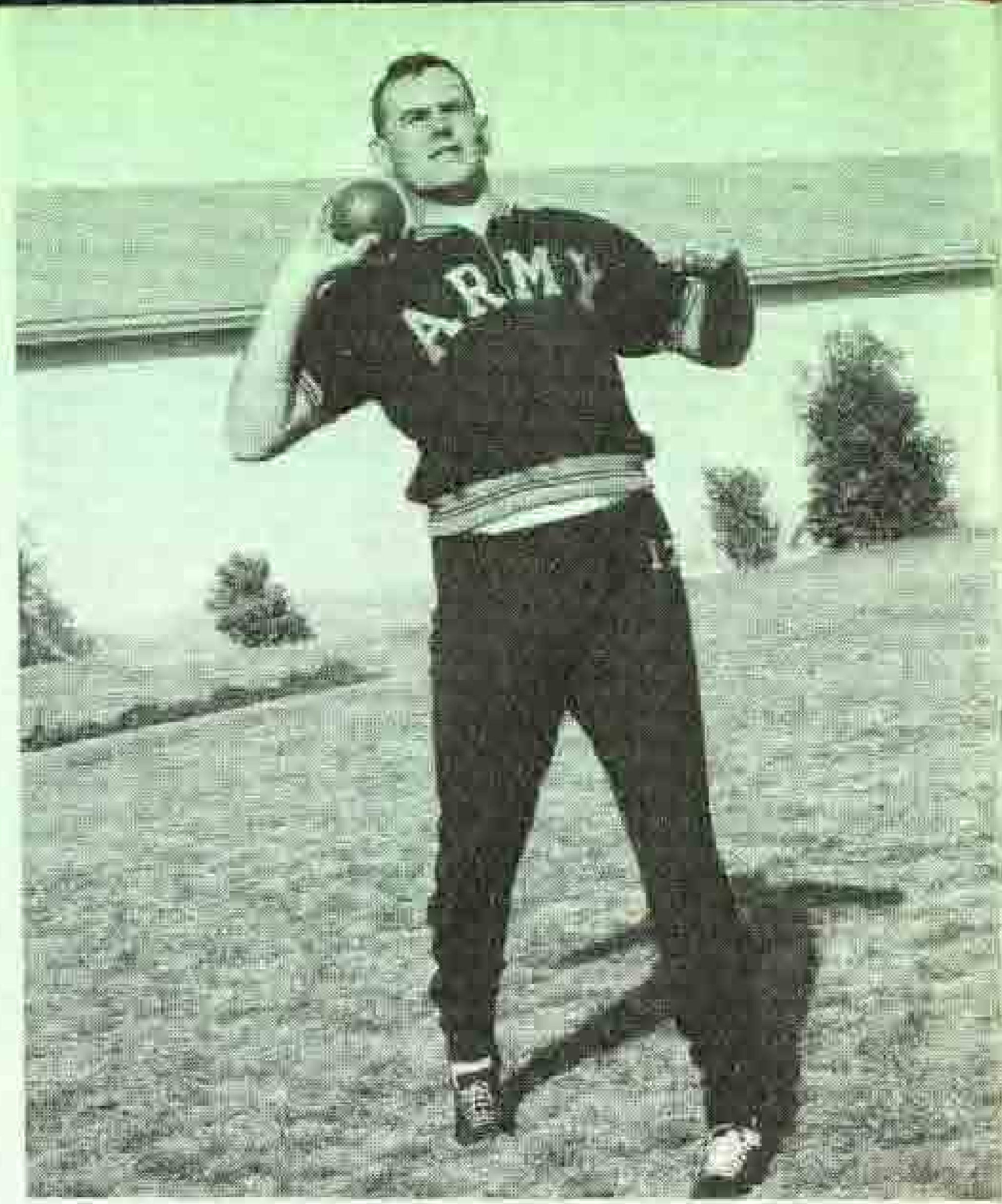




hobbies







sports





electronics and ordnance





chapel



# 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 EDWIN H. J. CARNS

COMMANDING GENERAL

General Carns was born on 22 May 1907 in New York City, New York and is a 1929 graduate of the Military Academy. His early assignments included cavalry duty in Texas and Kansas; 20th Armored Division during the second World War and European duty in Austria following the war.

In 1950 he was assigned as project officer, Joint Logistical Plans Group, Joint Chiefs of Staff, in Washington, D. C. From this assignment, he became deputy secretary and then secretary for the Joint Chiefs.

Following the Korean War, General Carns became deputy commanding general of the 24th Infantry Division in Korea; senior advisor to the First Republic of Korea Army, and commanding general of the 1st Cavalry Division in Korea.

He took over as commanding general, U. S. Army Corps, (Reserve) Fort Lawton, Washington and from there he went to Pentagon duty as Deputy Chief of Staff for operation.

During his Army service he has been awarded the Legion of Merit and the French Croix de Guerre with silver Gilt Star among other decorations.

He is married to the former Jeanette Anne Chamberlain, and the couple have four children. Michael P. C. Carns is a Lieutenant in the Air Force; Edwin H. J. Jr., is a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point; a daughter, Mary, is a student at the University of Washington, Seattle, and the youngest daughter, Jeanette, is a high school student in Seattle.



## **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. Leonard E. Garrett  
Brigade Commander



Maj. Ricardo Cardenas  
Battalion Commander

# COMPANY A

Started Basic Training: 10 June 1963

# THIRD BRIGADE THIRD BATTALION

Graduated: 2 August 1963



1st Lt. C. C. Lewis  
Company Commander



E-7 Robert D. McComb  
1st Sgt.



PSG. C. Estrada  
SDI



PSG. Cruz-Rivera



SFC August



SFC Vernon L. Lane  
Supply Sergeant



S/Sgt. Spring



Sgt. Floyd



Sgt. Jesus  
Training N.C.O.



Sgt. Johnson



Sgt. Martinez



Sgt. Sellers



Pfc. Pearson  
Company Clerk



Pfc. Morales  
Mail Clerk



Pfc. Seargeant  
Supply Clerk

Rand Athanas  
David Atkinson  
James Bachert  
Ramon Barbieri  
Gordon Barnett



Lawrence Bartley  
Paul Bartoe  
William Beams  
Tamas Benofi  
Randolph Berry



Leland Biram  
Charles Blom, Jr.  
Stephen Bower  
Rodney Boydston  
Jos. Brandenburg



John Branz  
Peter Bregman  
James Britsch  
Melvin Brown  
Ben Buck



Douglas Burk  
Chester Burley  
Richard Caffee  
Eddie Camp  
Larry Caramanis





John Bartholomew  
Orvelle Boughman  
Steven Bauska  
Gary Barnett  
Robert Bavlis



Robert Baxter  
Dale Beard  
David Benbo  
John Blackham  
Kenneth Bledsoe



Michael Bowen  
Chauncey Bovington  
John Braithwaite  
Suend Bruhn  
Gary Buck



Joseph Benzor  
Ronald Burgener  
James Burger  
Lloyd Buttars  
Gerald Caproni



Alfredo Catalan  
Juan Chapa  
James Chase  
Jesus Chavez  
Norman Chavez

Richard Chenoweth  
Warren Clarke  
Robert Conklin  
Lloyd Conn  
Max Coon



William Coulam  
Gary Crow  
Glendon Crawford  
James Graynor  
Garr Crookston



Dwain Crowson  
Frank Cuccia  
Brent Davis  
Joseph Dean  
James Dooris



Richard Dudley  
John Duffey  
Stanley Duncan  
Michael Dunham  
Harold Ekman



George Eldredge  
Clarence England  
Dennis Engle  
Crescencio Espinoza  
Elpidio Estrada





Michael Farrer  
Phillip Farrow  
Edward Fernandez  
David Fillmore  
Richard Ford



George Fortune  
Steven Frischknecht  
Stanley Fry  
Robert Fullmer  
Manuel Gaitan



David Gale  
Jimmie Gonzales  
Nelson Goodloe  
Julian Gordipee  
James Gore



Granville Greene  
David Hagen  
Imre F. Hajabacs  
Ferrin Hale  
Curtis Hales



Merrill Hales  
George Hamblin  
Michael Hand  
Gordon Hansen  
Byron Harris

John Harris  
August Heismann  
Aaron Hernandez  
Donald Hitchcock  
Douglas Houghton



Milton Howard  
David Humphreys  
Robert Huston  
John Johnsen  
Edward Johnson



Wayne Johnson  
William Justice  
W. B. Justice  
Michael Kaplan  
Martin Karavanic



Raymond Kartchner  
James Kelly  
William Klaus  
Kurt Klopfer  
James Knowles



Frank Kurzyniec  
Kim Larssen  
Robert Larsen  
Truman Leishman  
Martin Lemons





Arnold Leong  
Michael Linhoff  
Gilbert Linn  
Steven Lint  
James Lyon



Douglas MacCharles  
Alfred Madrid  
Eugebio Malizia  
Walter Mallett  
Clifford Martin



Benjamin Martinez  
James McCullough  
Thomas McFarlin  
John McMurrin  
Harry McMurtry



Richard Mefford  
Robert Mengarelli  
Michael Middleton  
Jack Mitchell  
Roger Moore



Richard Murray  
Joseph Myers  
Gary Napier  
Bruce Nell  
Roger Newby





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Gilbert Linn  
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Richard Murray  
Joseph Myers  
Gary Napier  
Bruce Nell  
Roger Newby

Danny Nielsen  
Brent Nielsen  
Joseph Nielsen  
Alan Oda  
Ronald Oliver



Dennis Olsen  
Francis Olson  
George Olson  
Richard Orona  
Peter Ottiker



Hernan Peri  
Irwin Perlman  
Thomas Perry  
James Peters  
Gary Phillips



Wallace Pinkley  
Robert Powell  
Peter Pray  
Jerry Price  
Duane Radtke



Jackie Railsback  
Marvin Rhees  
Harvey Rich  
Stephen Roberts  
Bennie Robinson





Kalman Robinson  
Walter Rogers  
Thomas Rossman  
Glenn Sammons  
Raymond Sanchez



Oliver Scarfutti  
James Schieferecke  
Franklin Selak  
John Shaw  
Joseph Simon



Robert Simpson  
Jerry Smith  
William Smith  
Gary Smoot  
Ferris Sorenson



Billy Stafford  
William Staggs  
Edward Stewart  
Richard Sullivan  
Dennis Swantak



James Toews  
Ira Upton  
Gordon Van Natta  
Robert Vincent  
Lemuel Wade

Jes Walker  
 Jerrold Walter  
 Ray Warnick  
 Gary Waters  
 James Watkins



Arthur Watson  
 Fred Webb  
 Howard Weinberg  
 Perry Wilson  
 Harry Winnier



Ronald Winters  
 Yoshito Yoshimura  
 Michael Young  
 Steven Burdette  
 Dale Cinther

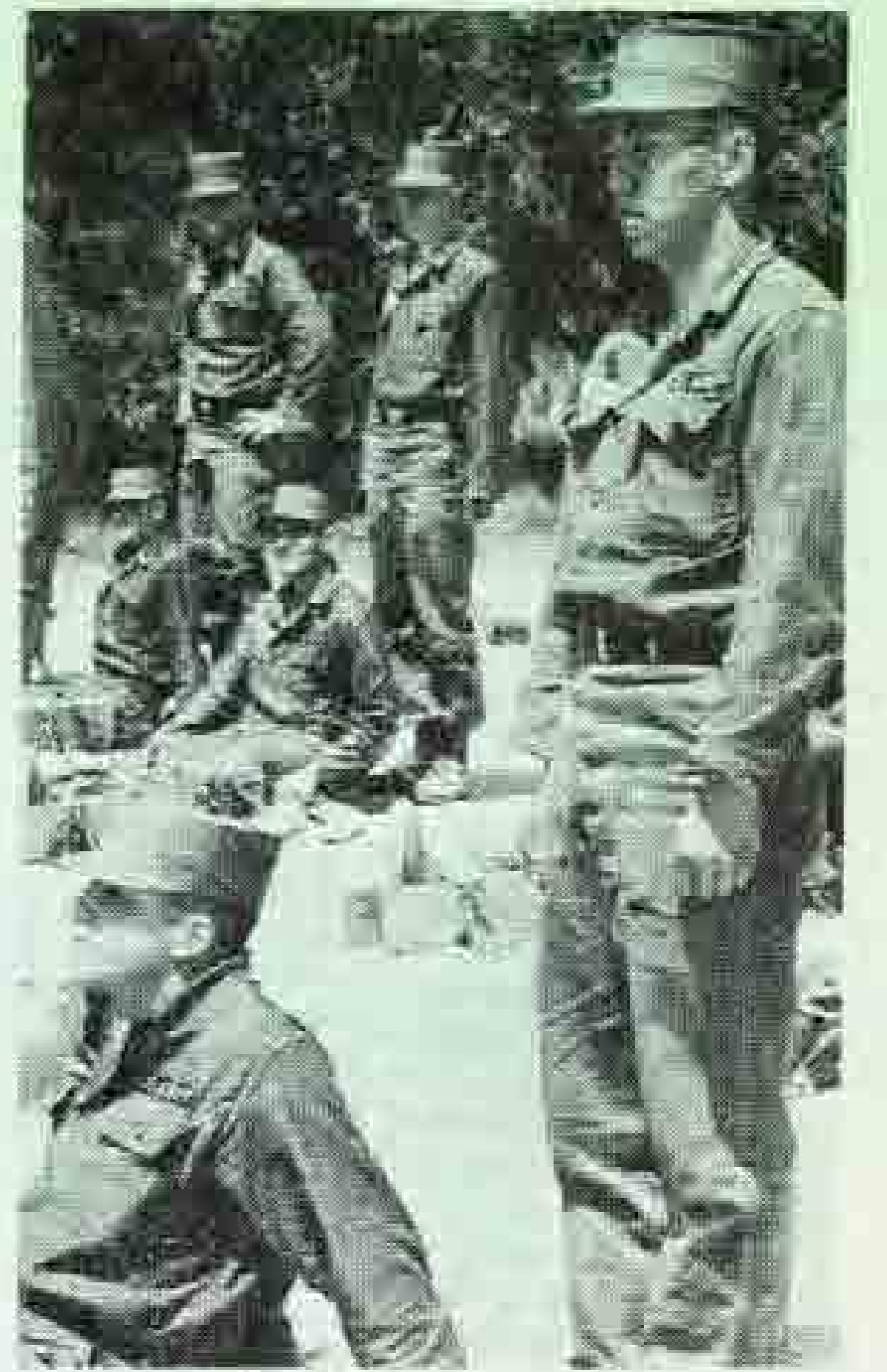
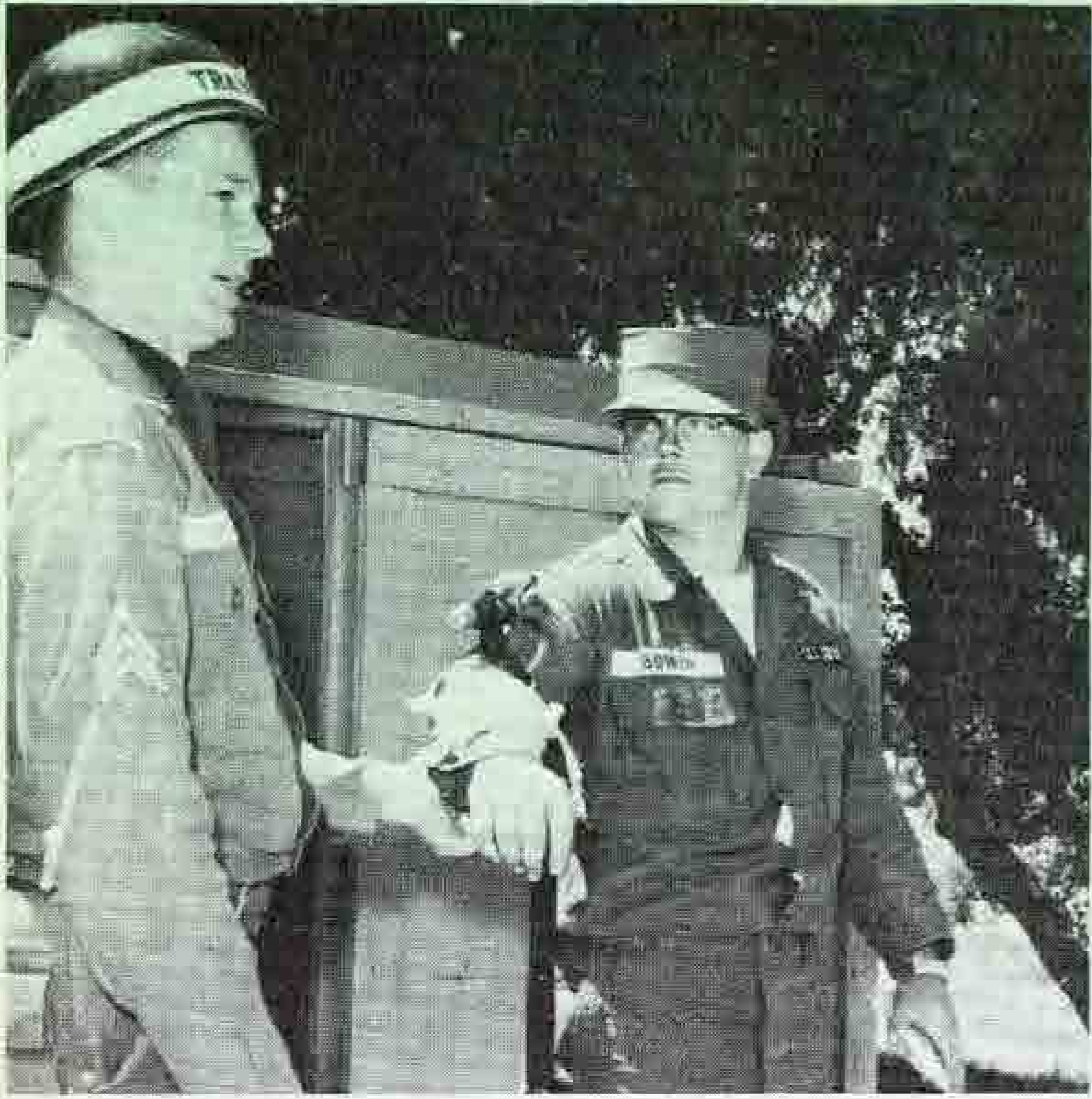


Bruce S. Kelly  
 Martin Wesseler



## first aid



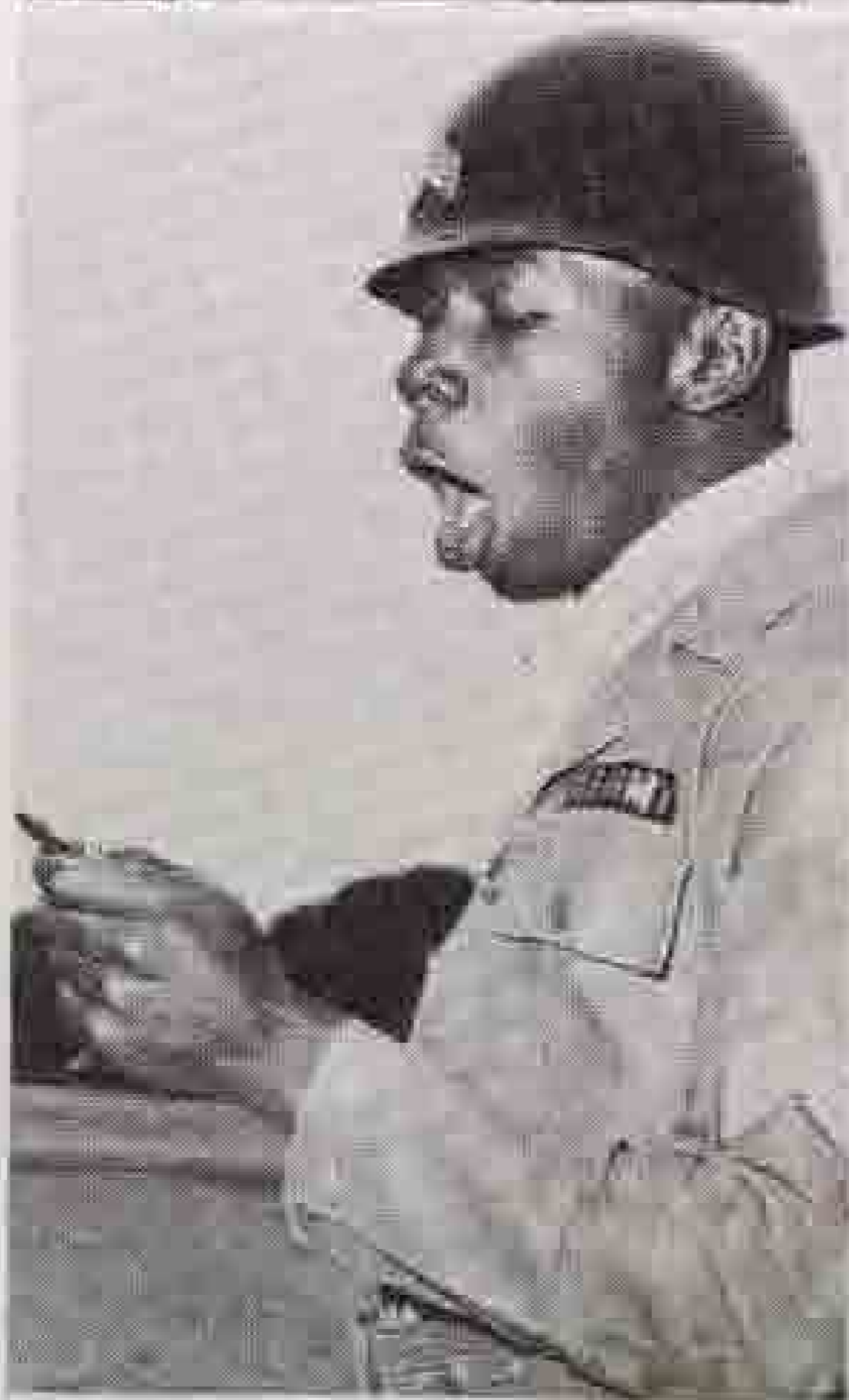
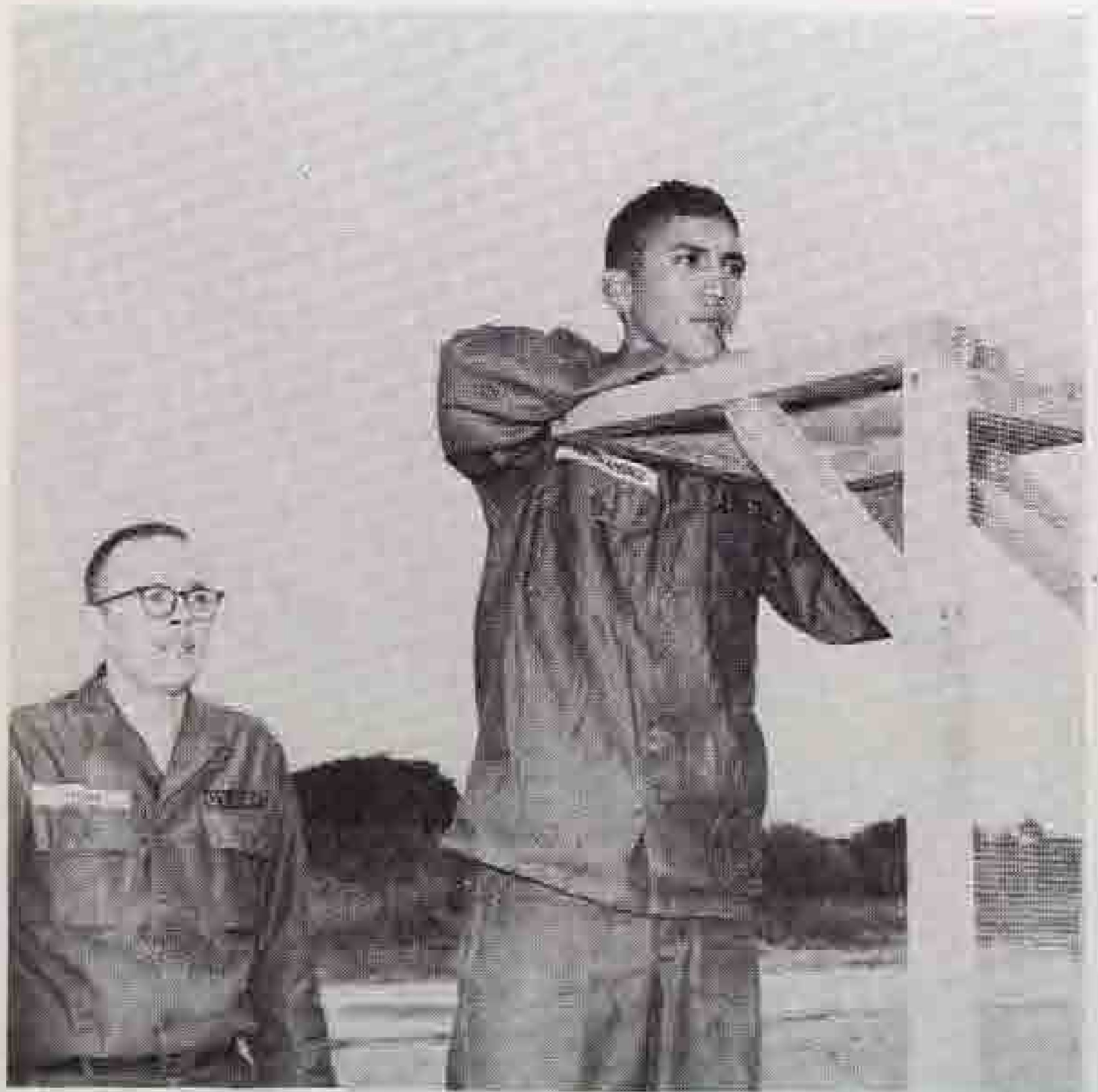


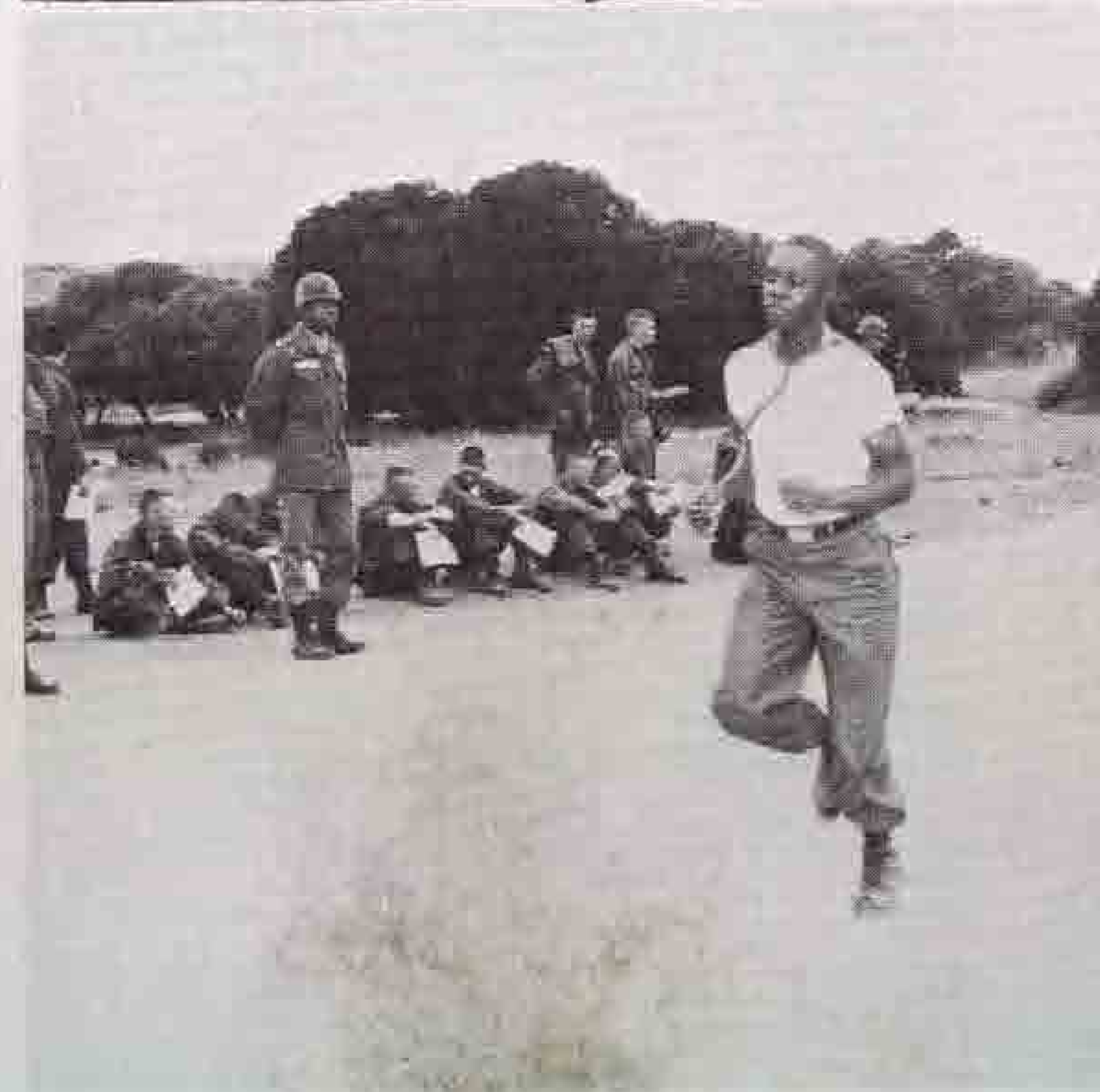
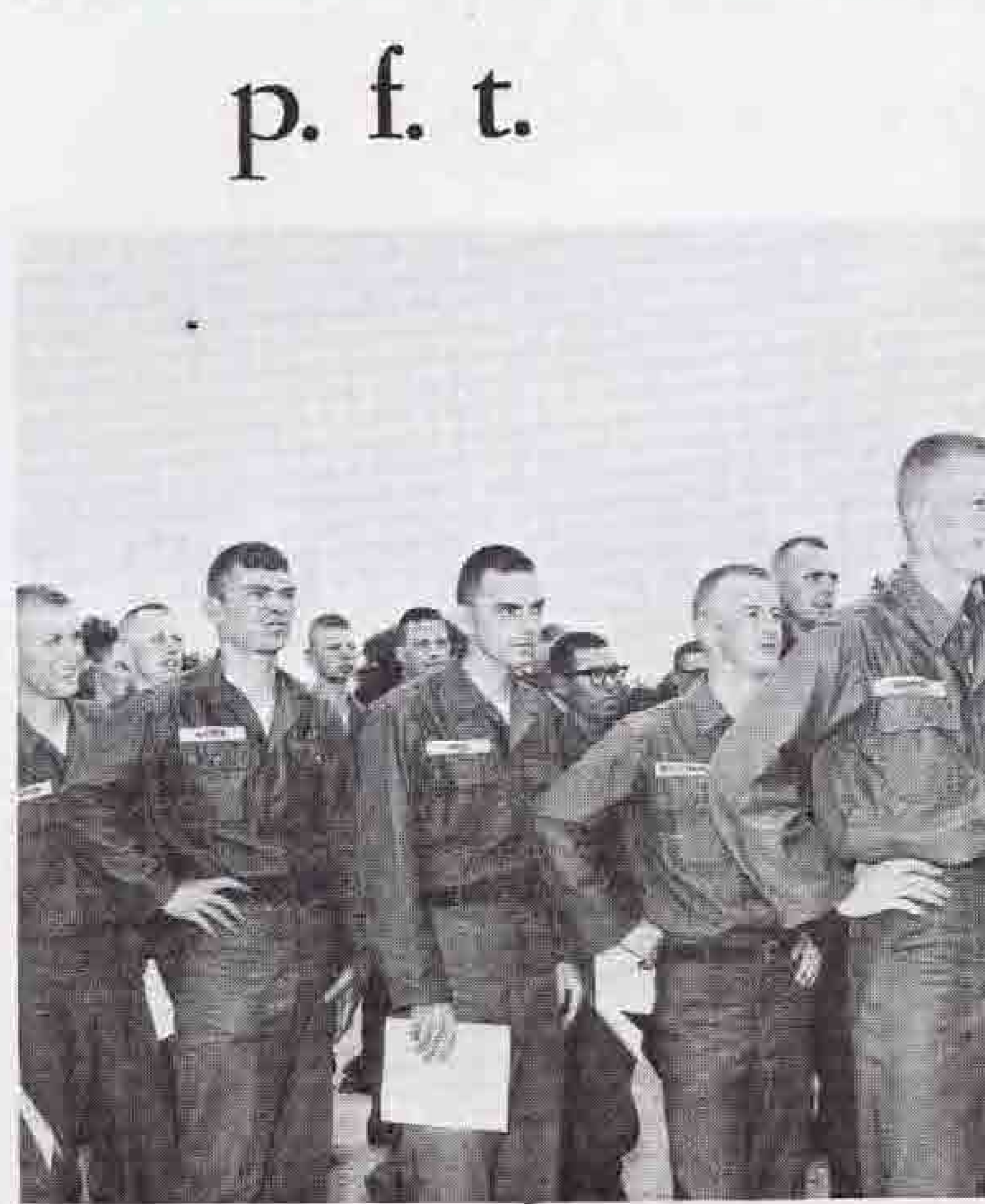
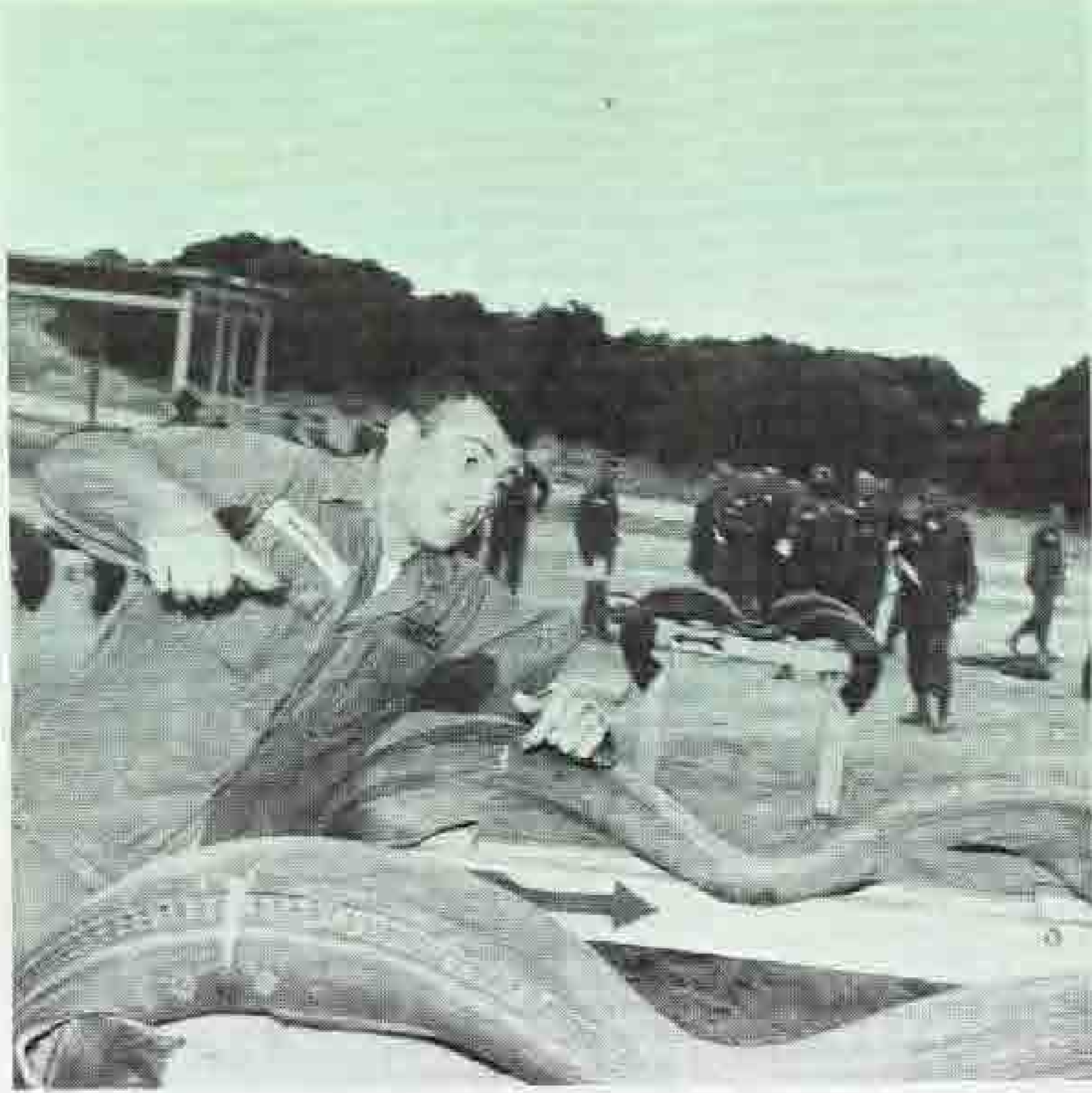
first aid

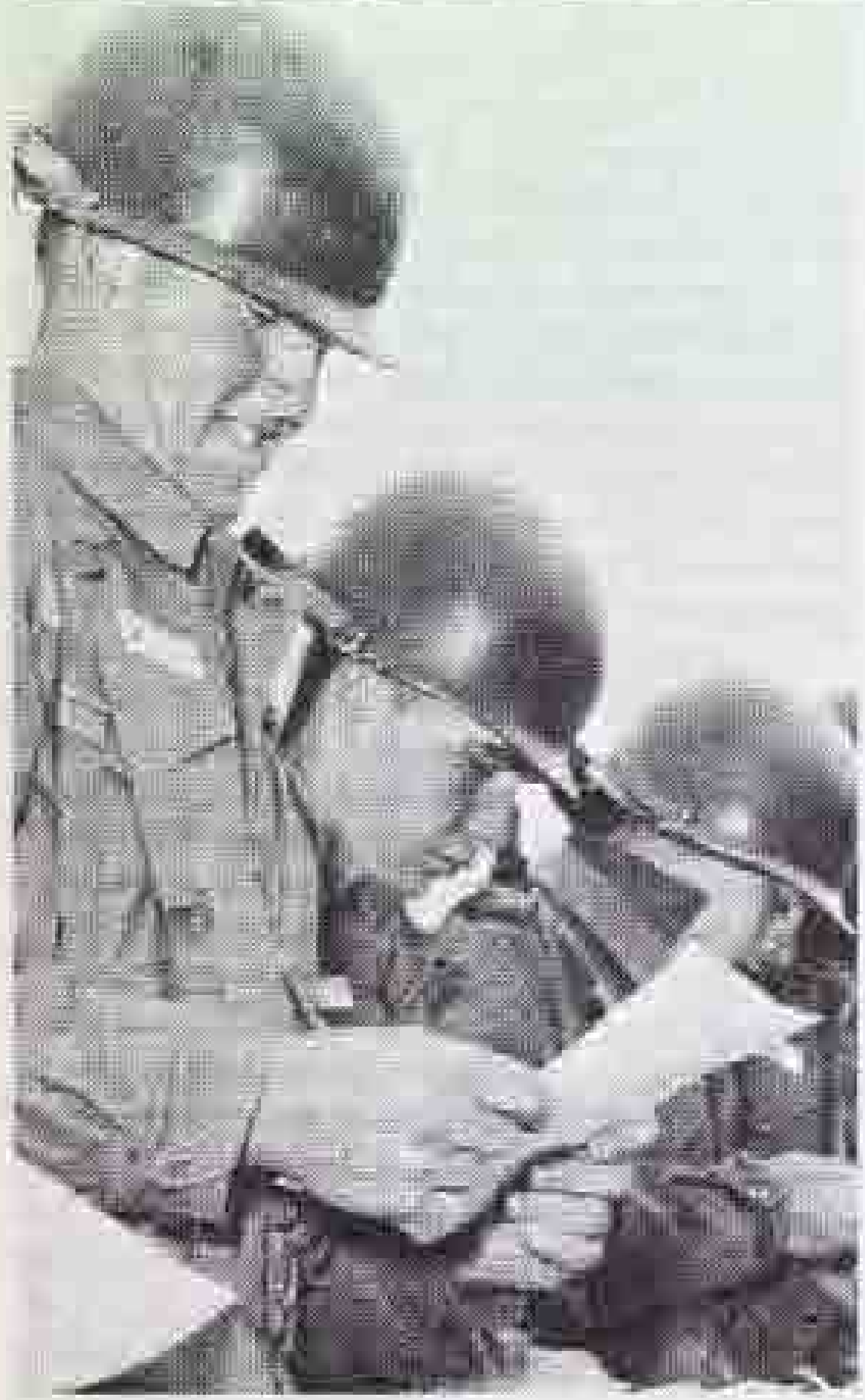




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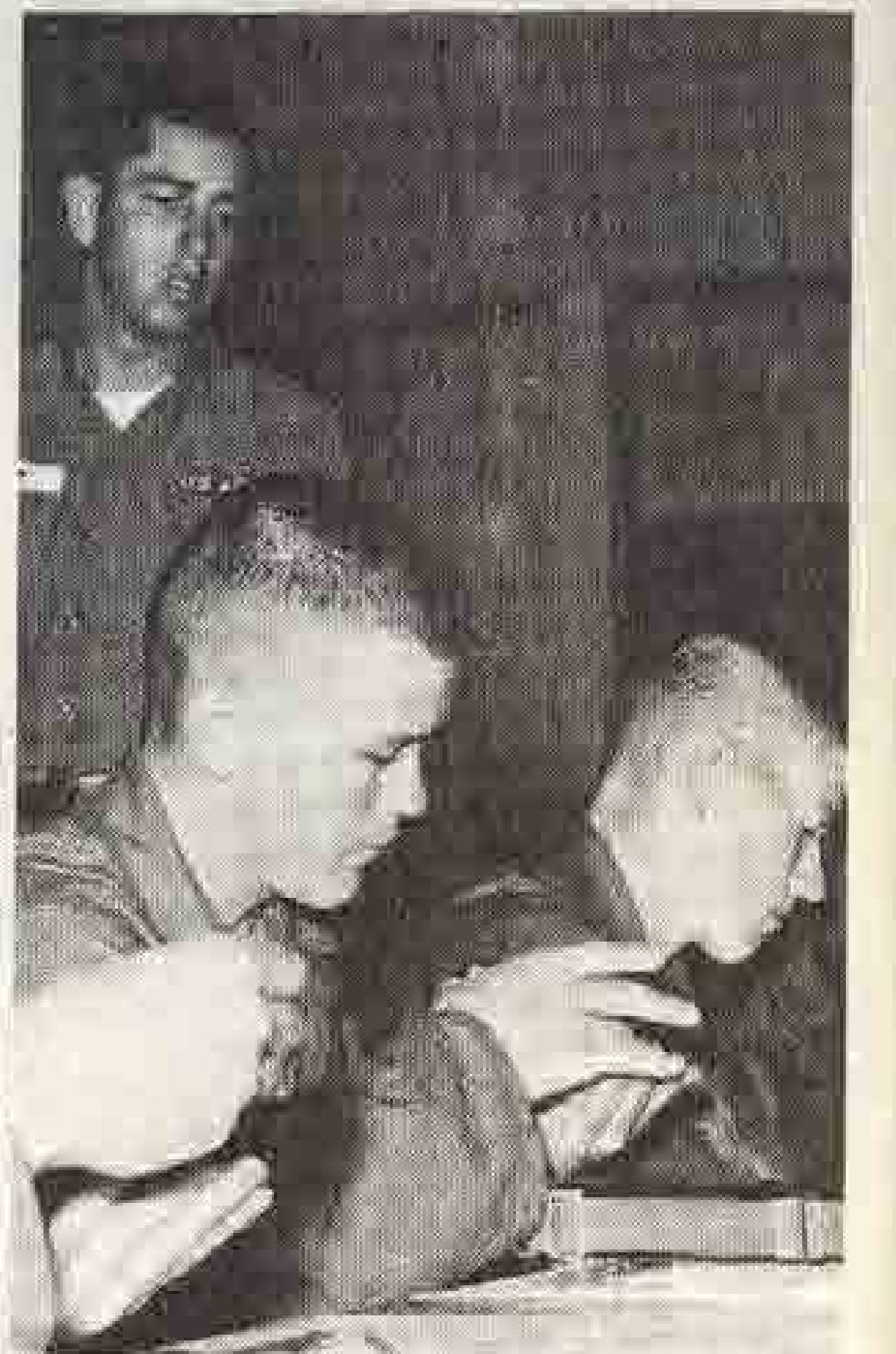
trainfire







## m-1 rifle instructions





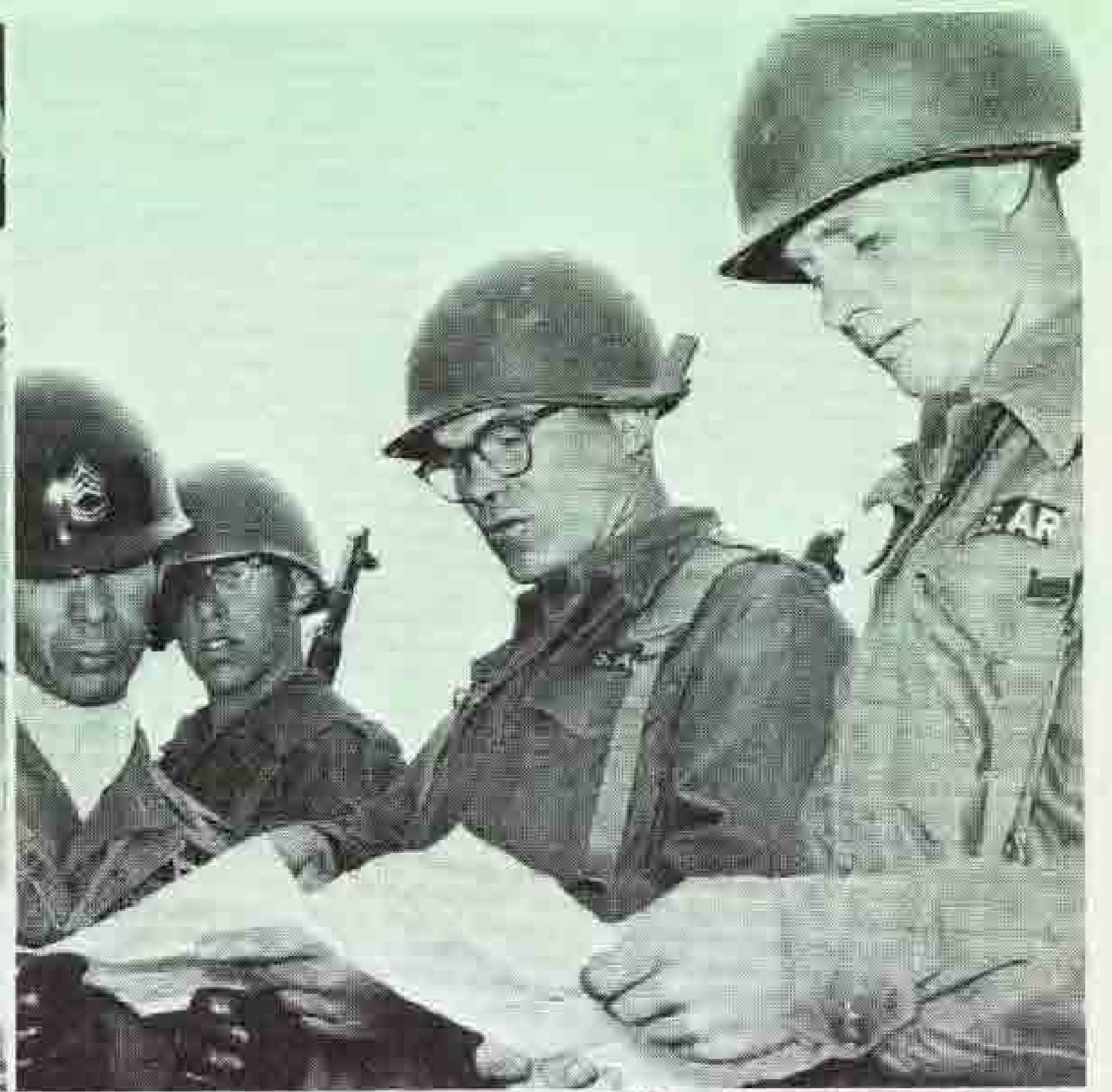
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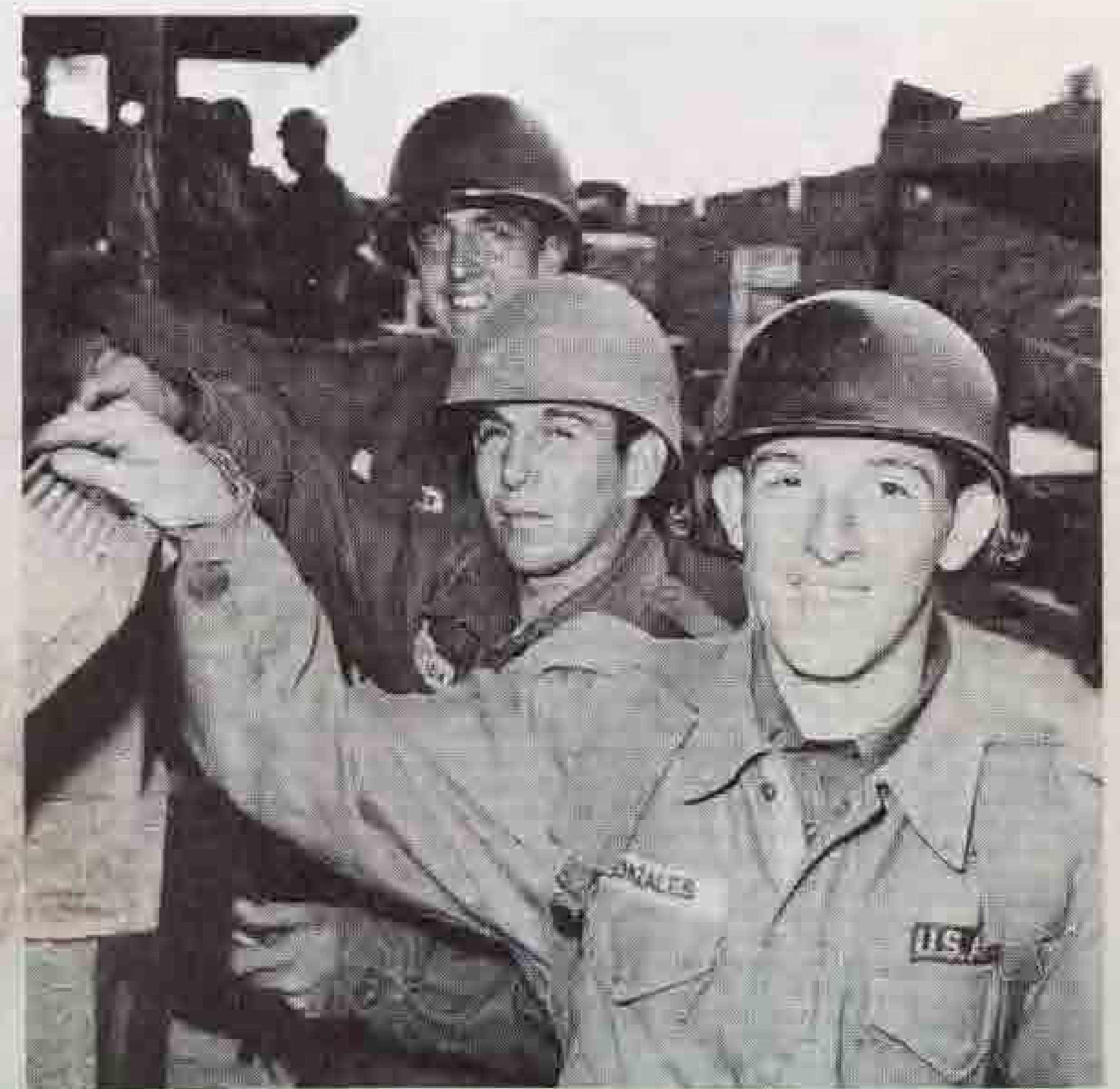
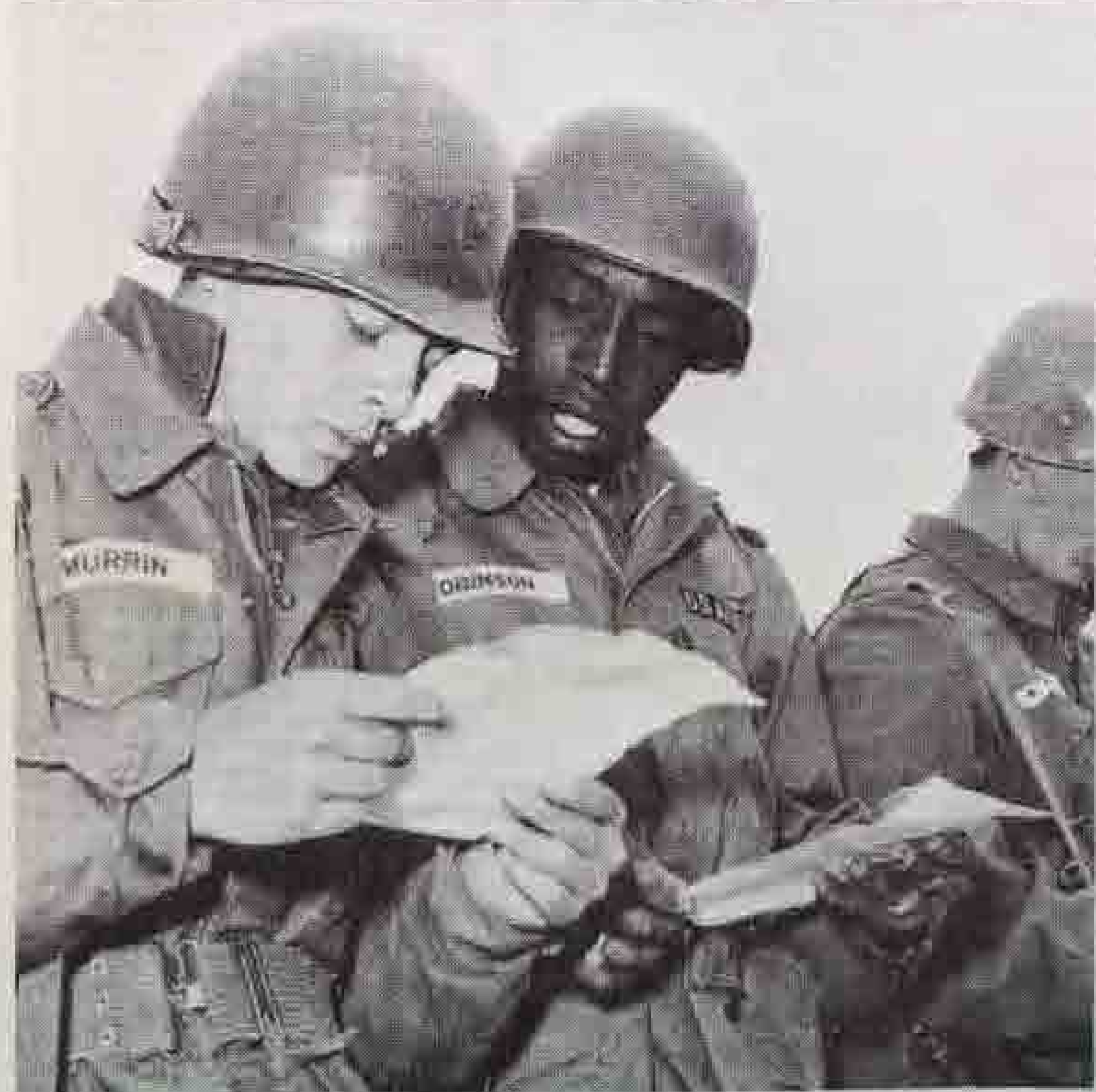


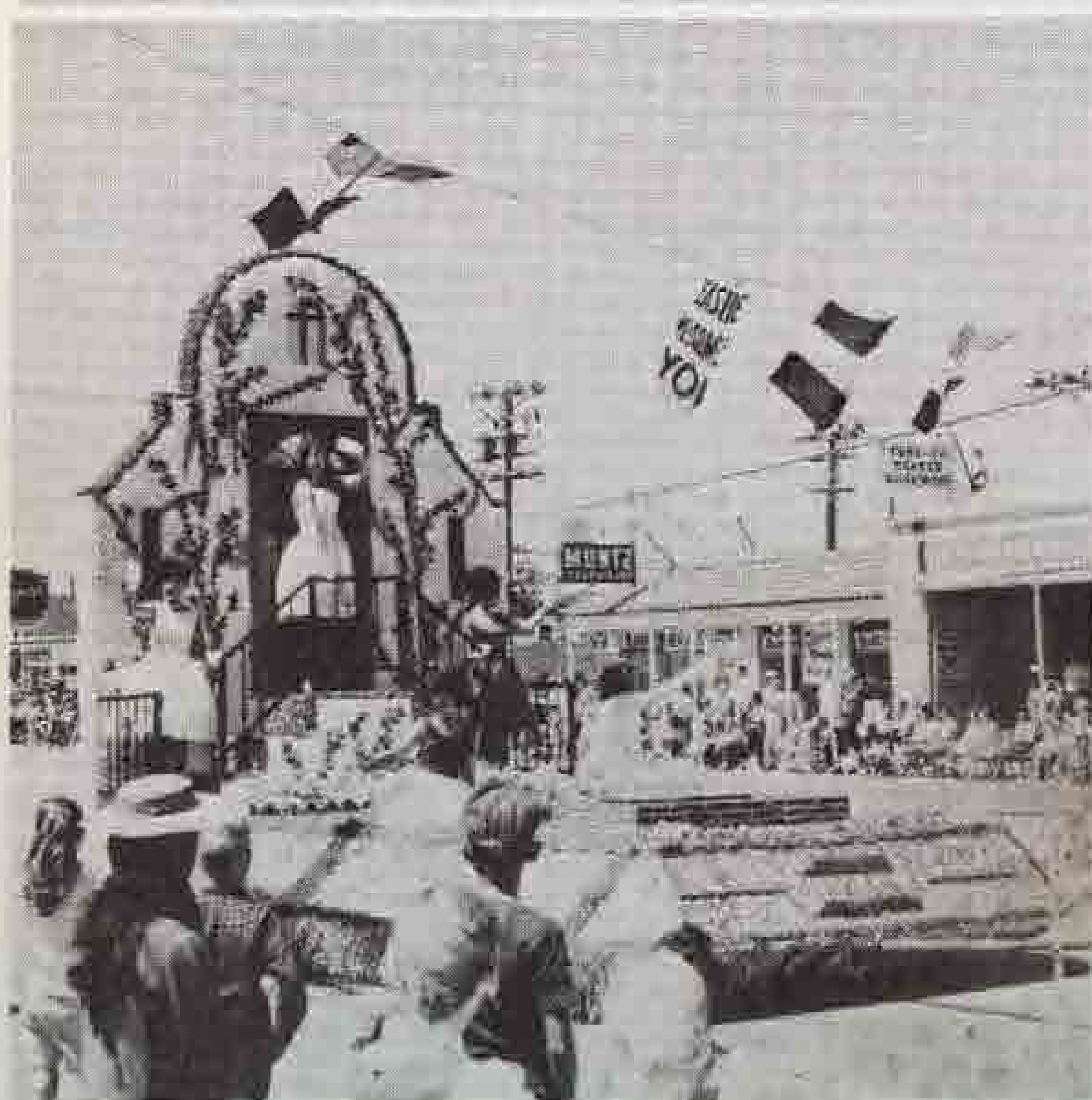
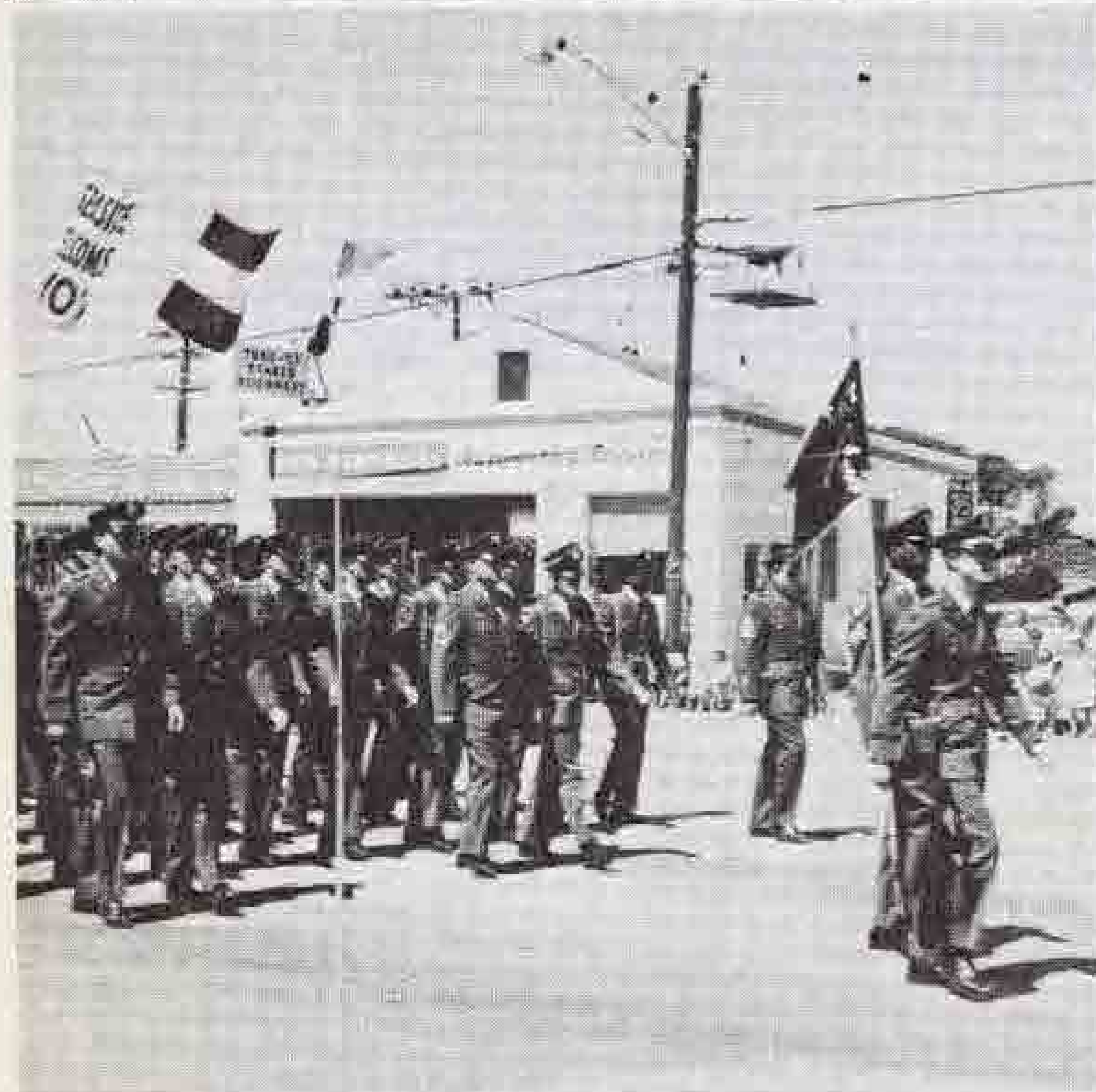
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trainfire





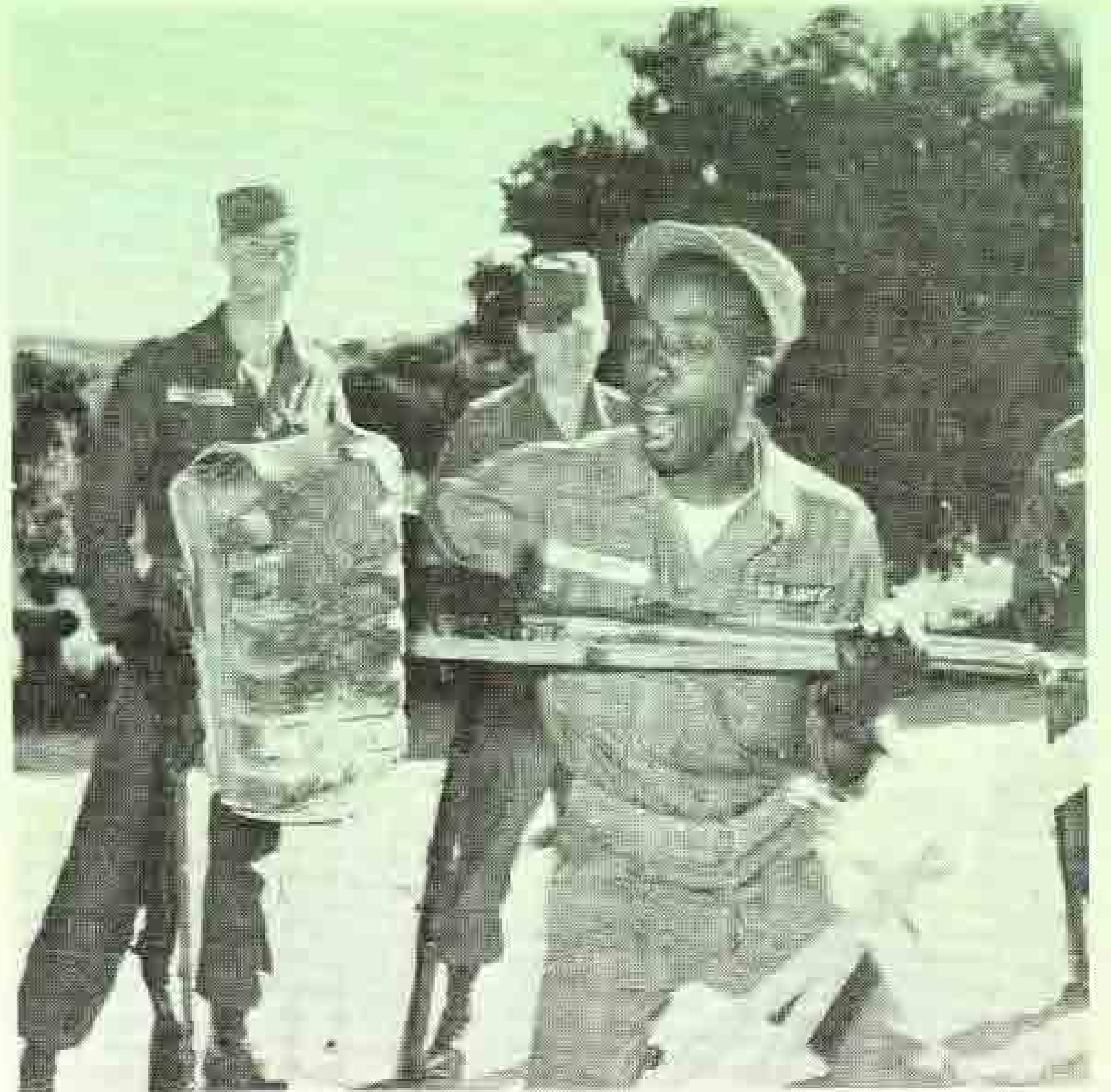


bayonet





bayonet

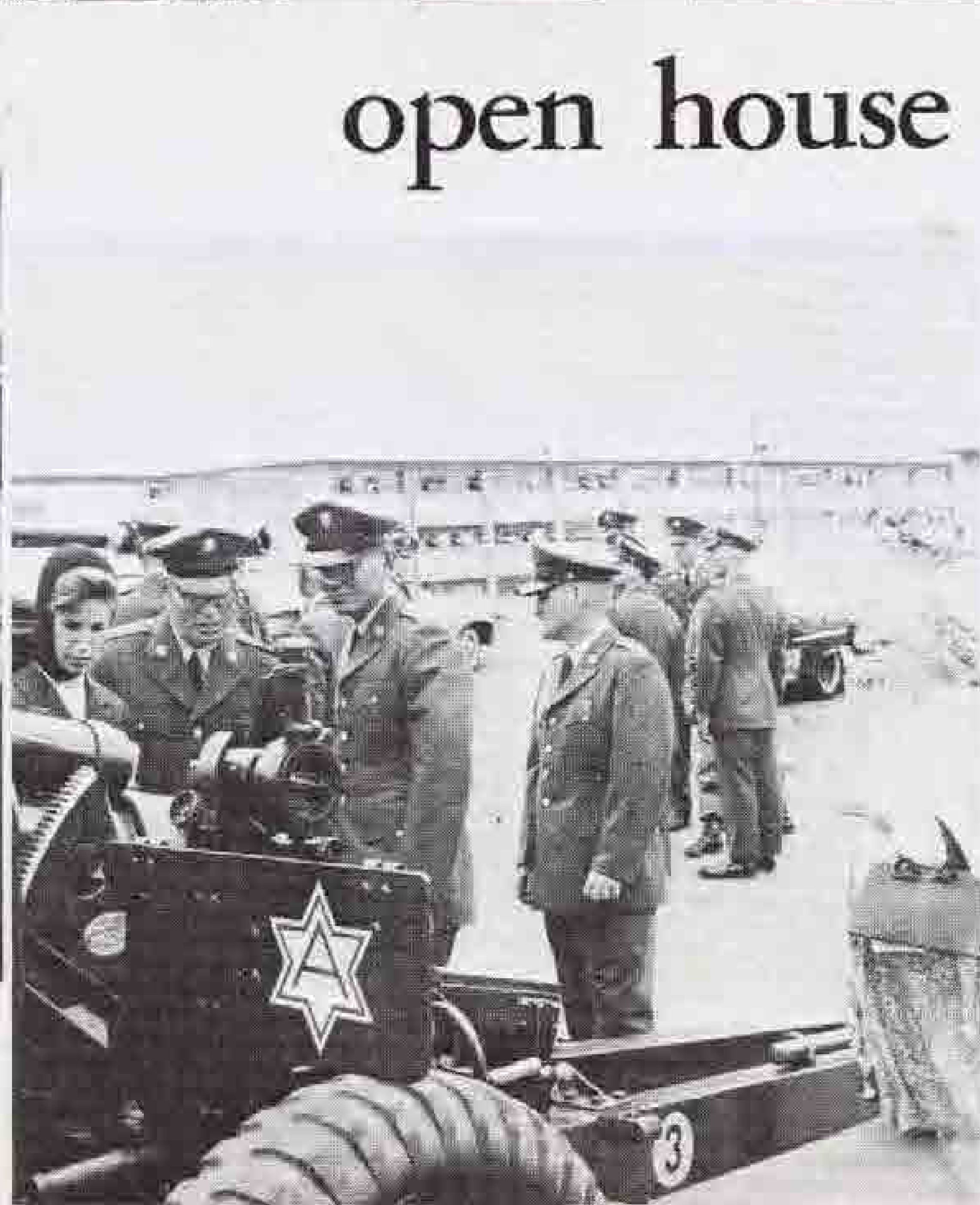
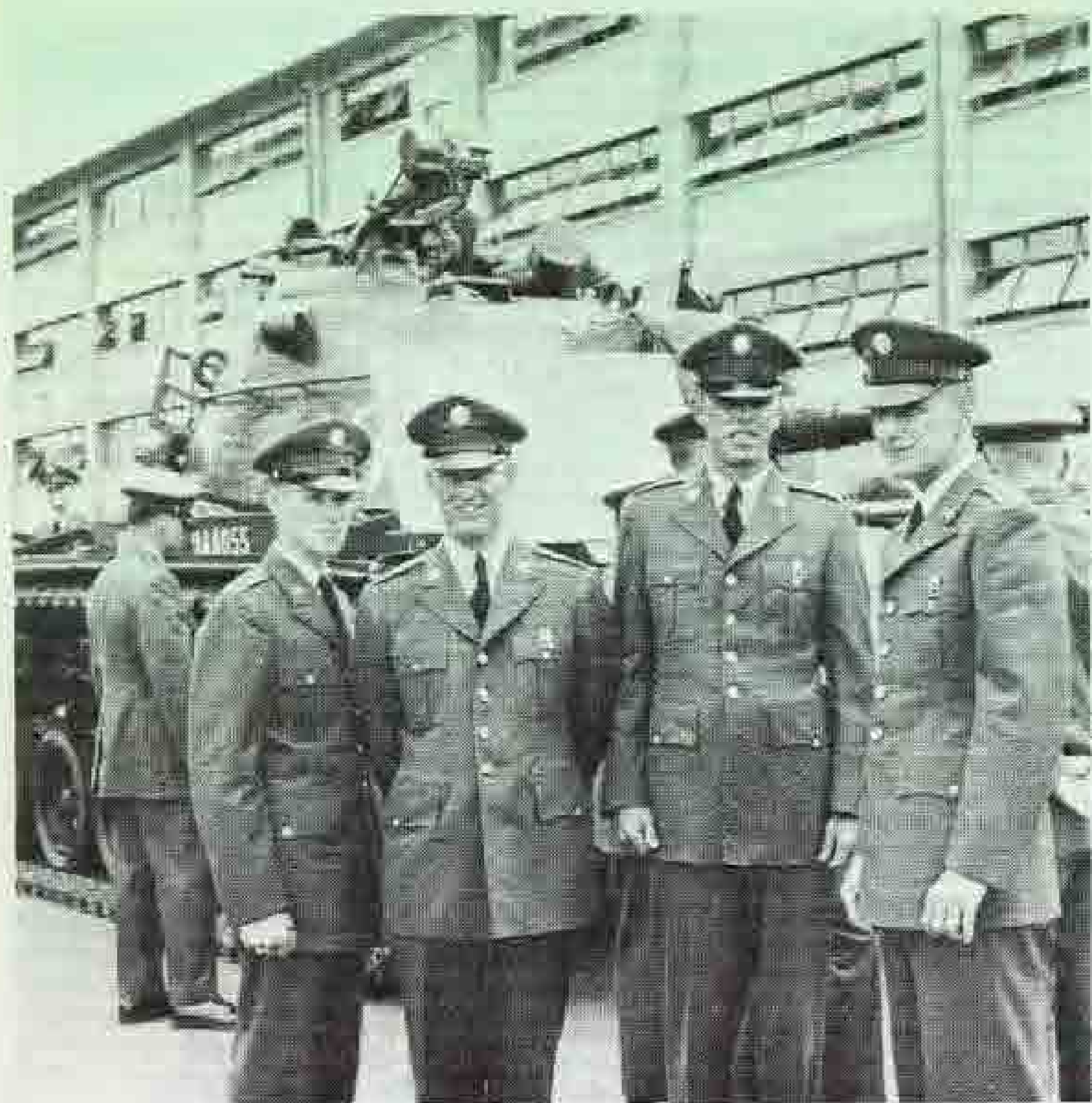




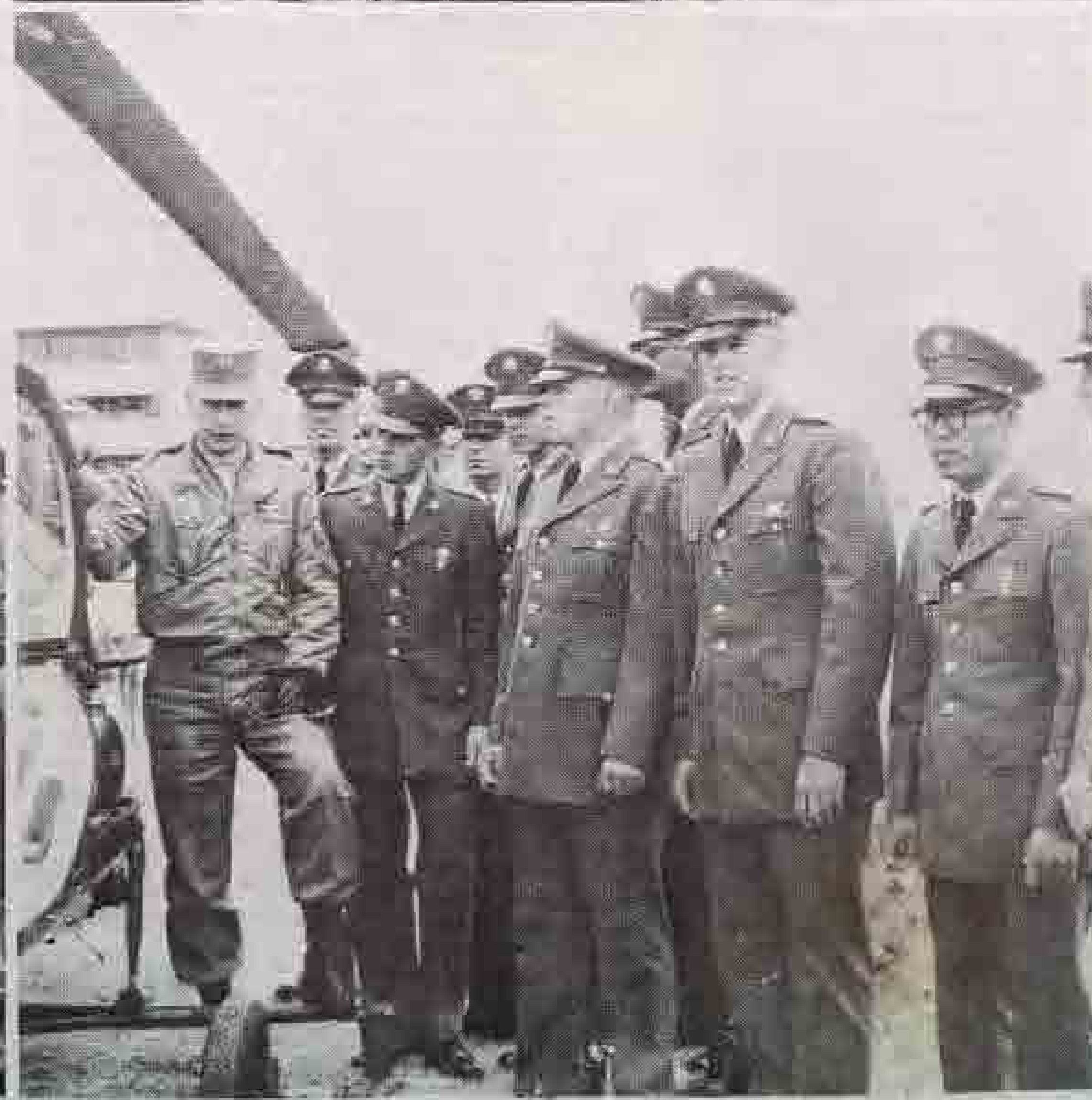
chemical, biological and nuclear warfare







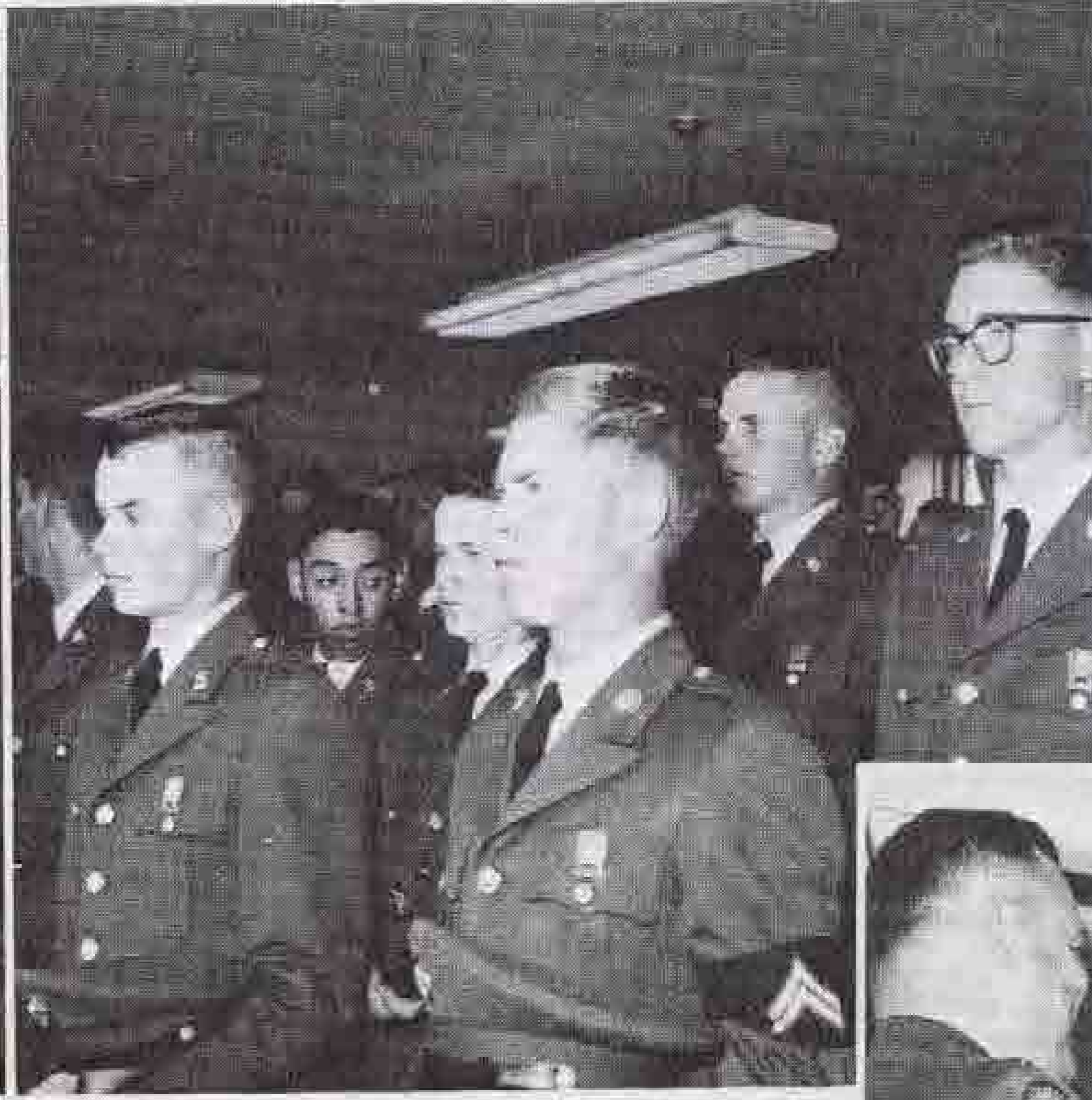
open house



# our training through the eyes of the camera







graduation





outstanding trainees

outstanding trainee

# 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.

