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FORT ORD

CALIFORNIA



U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER INFANTRY

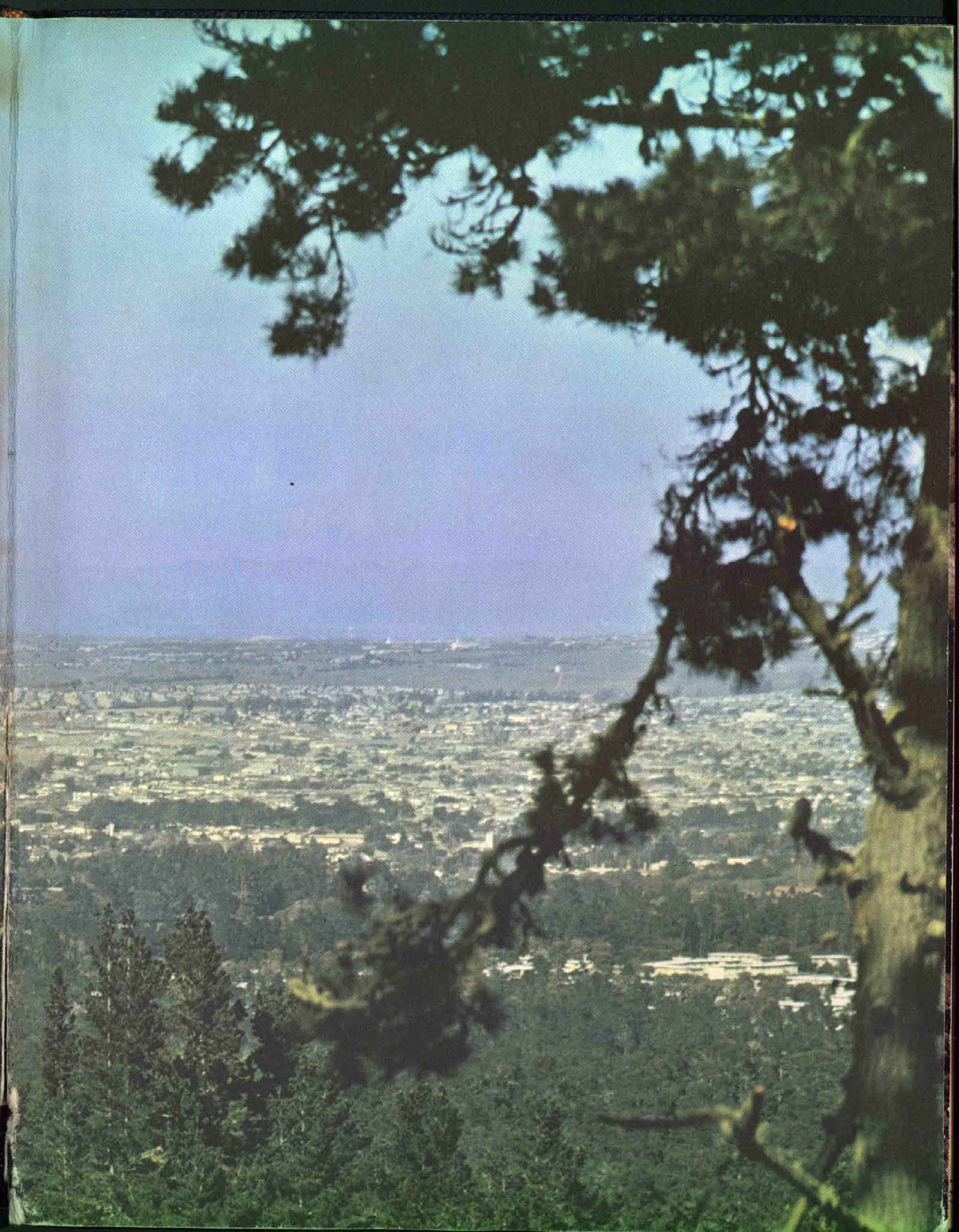
COMPANY A

5th BATTALION

3d BRIGADE

Kenneth Co. Harris
RA 19801338
CLASS 715

FORT ORD, CALIFORNIA



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.

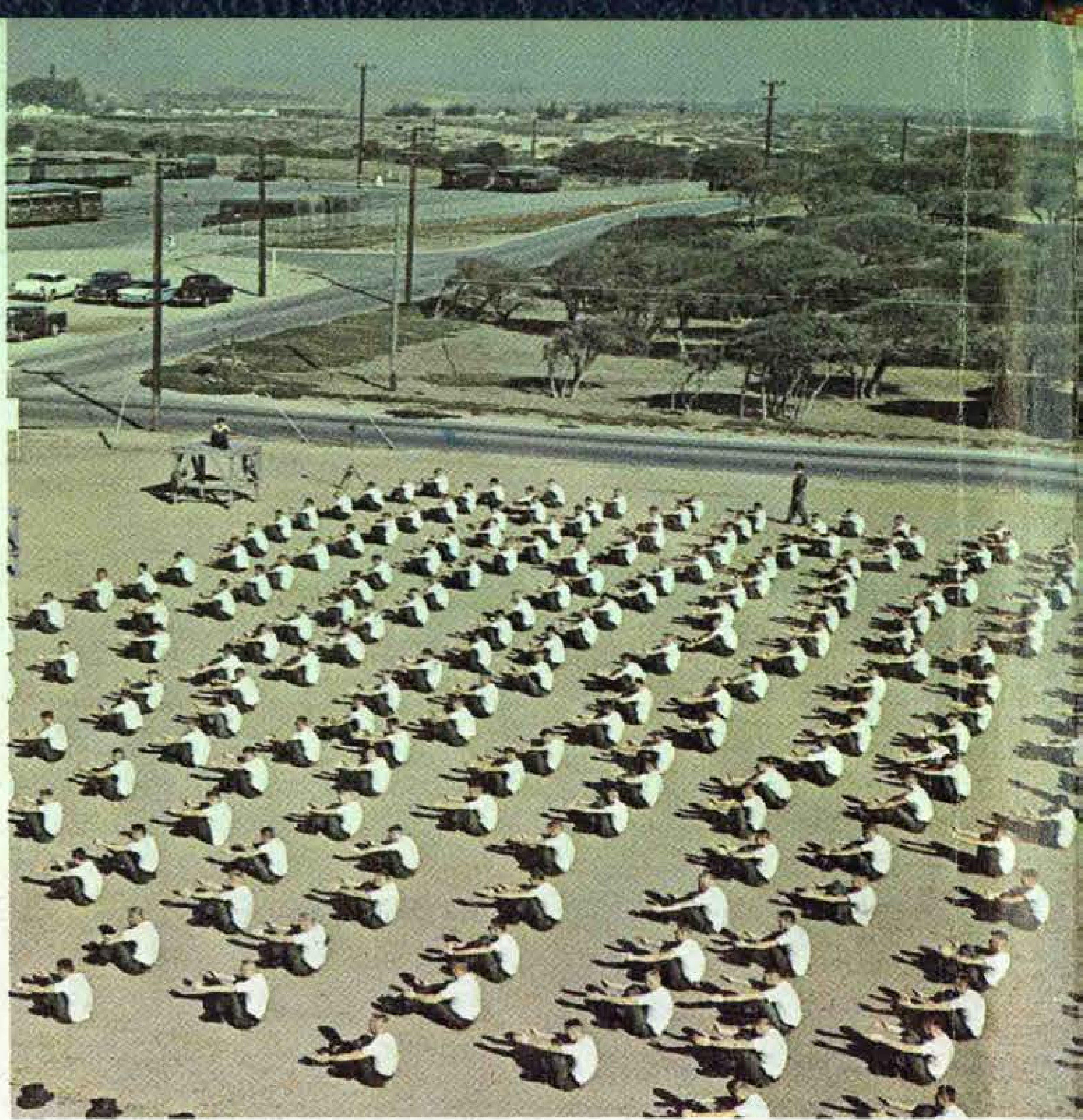
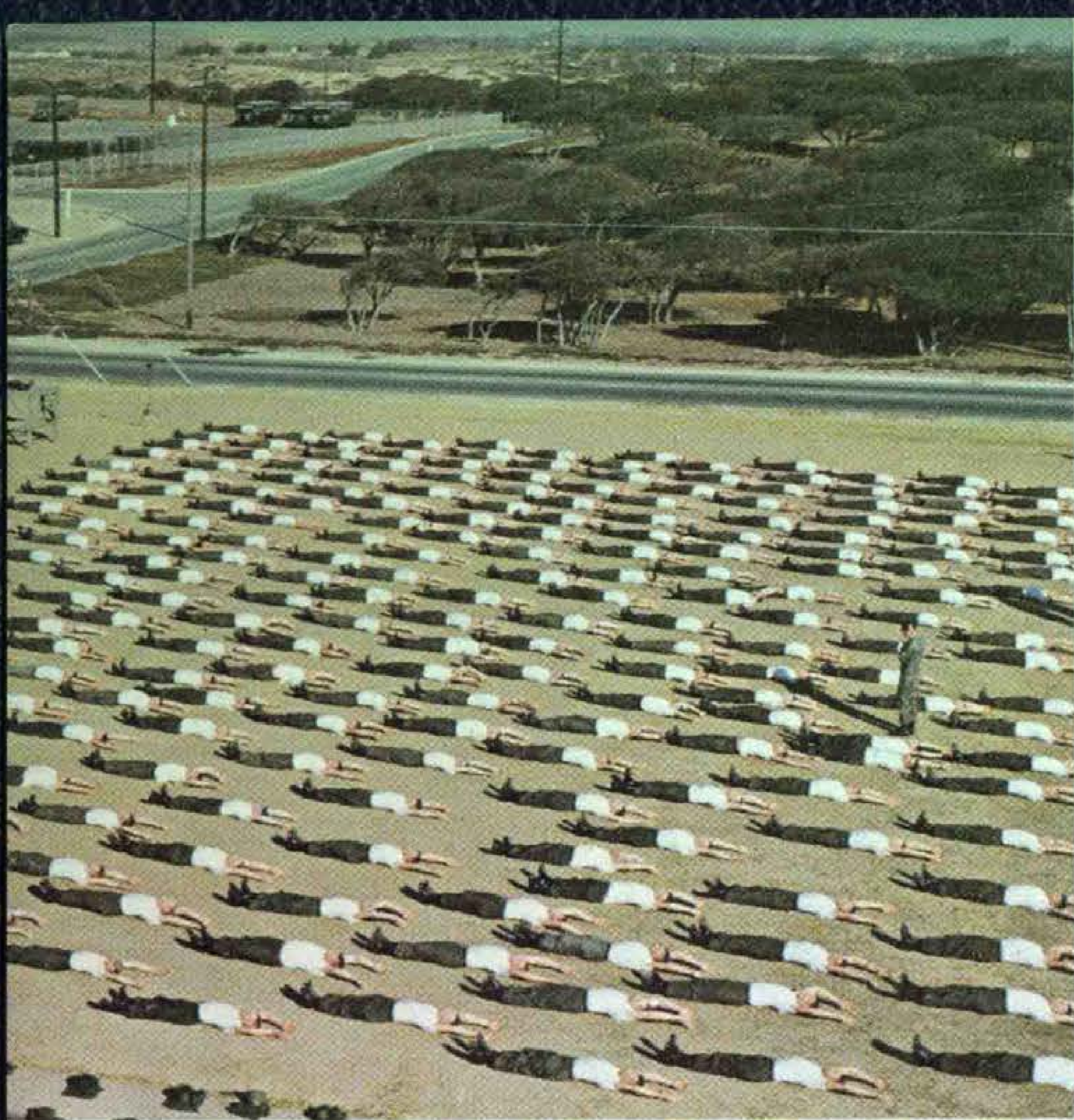
It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

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.

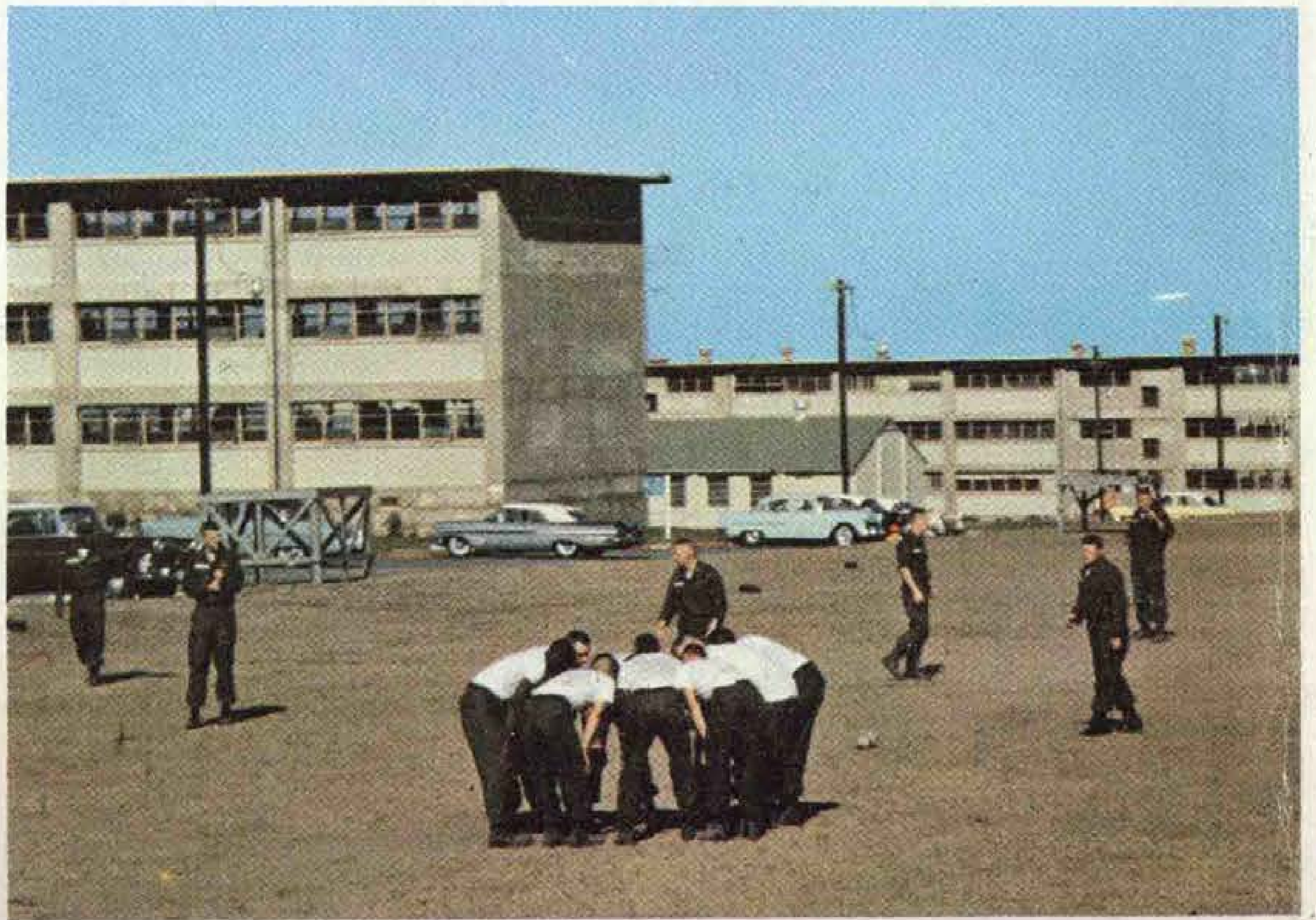
The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was in command.

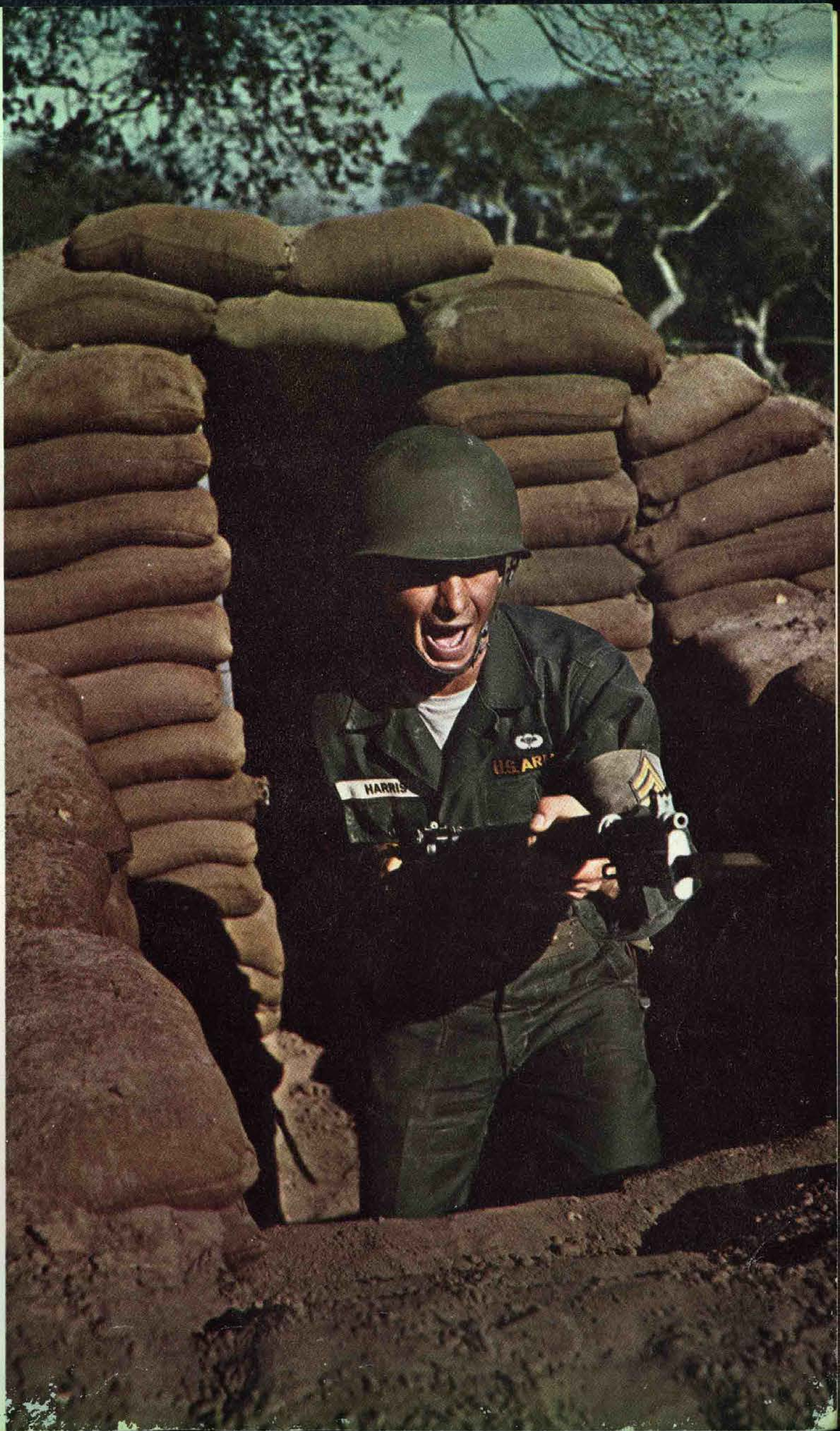
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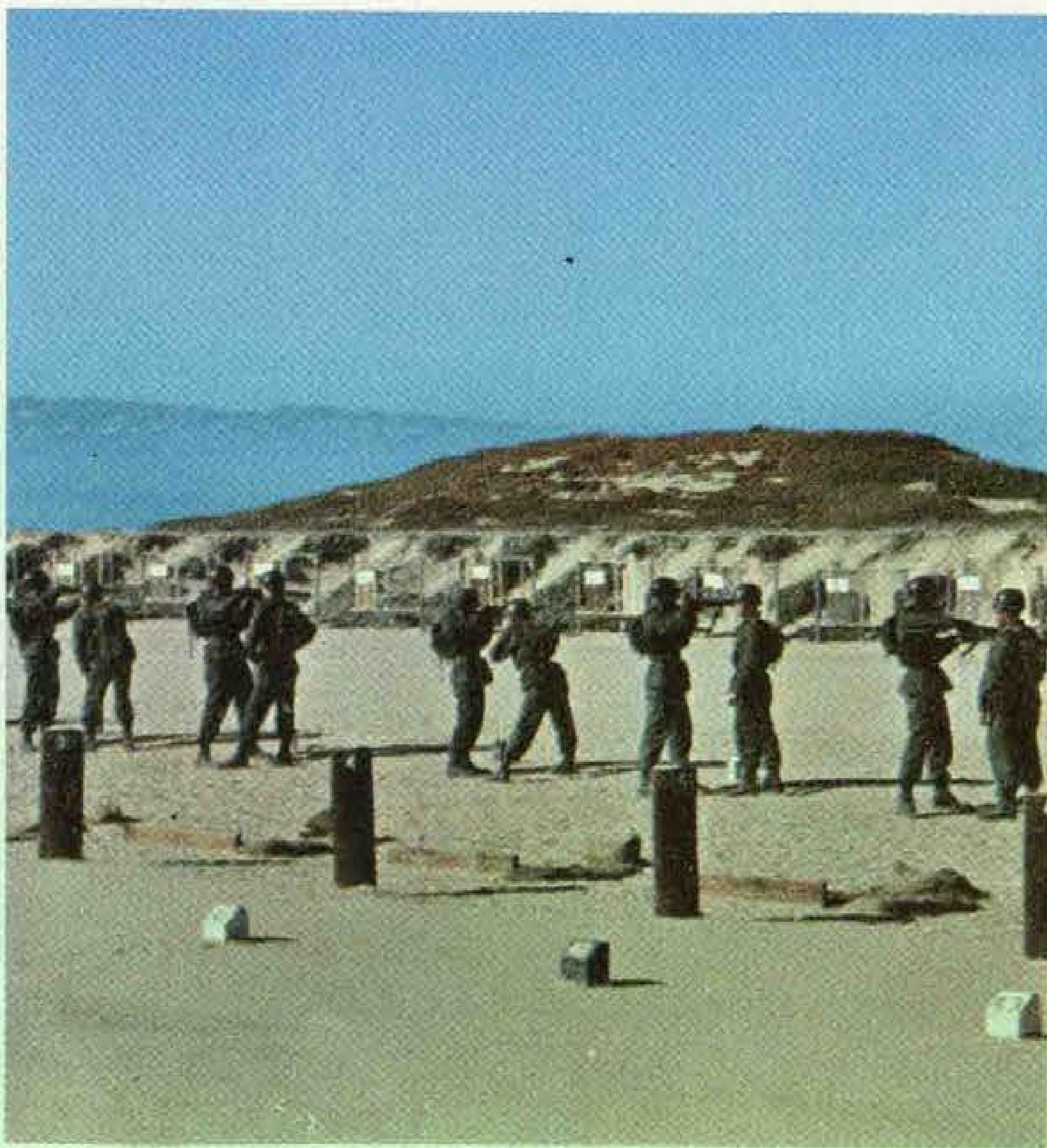
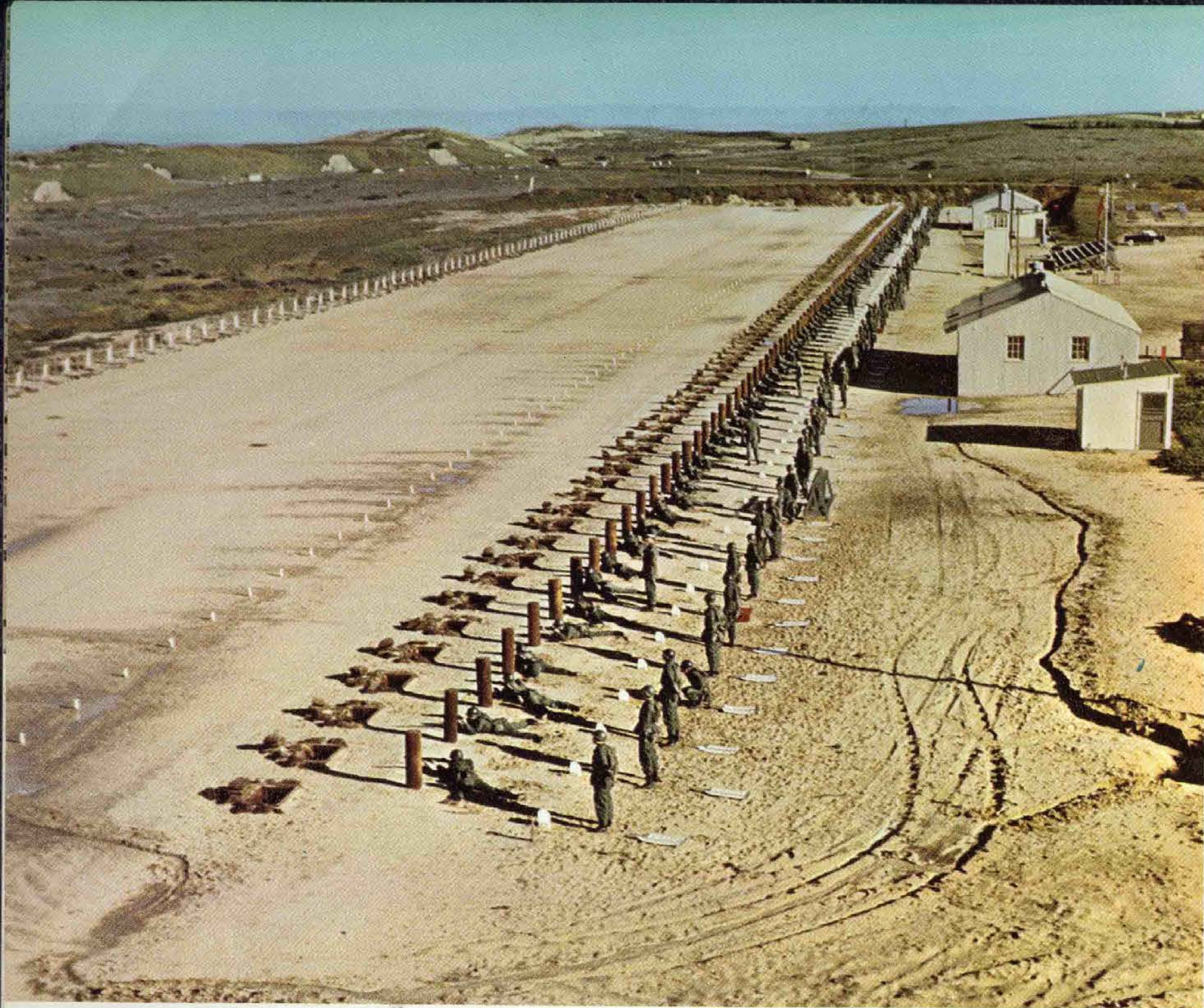


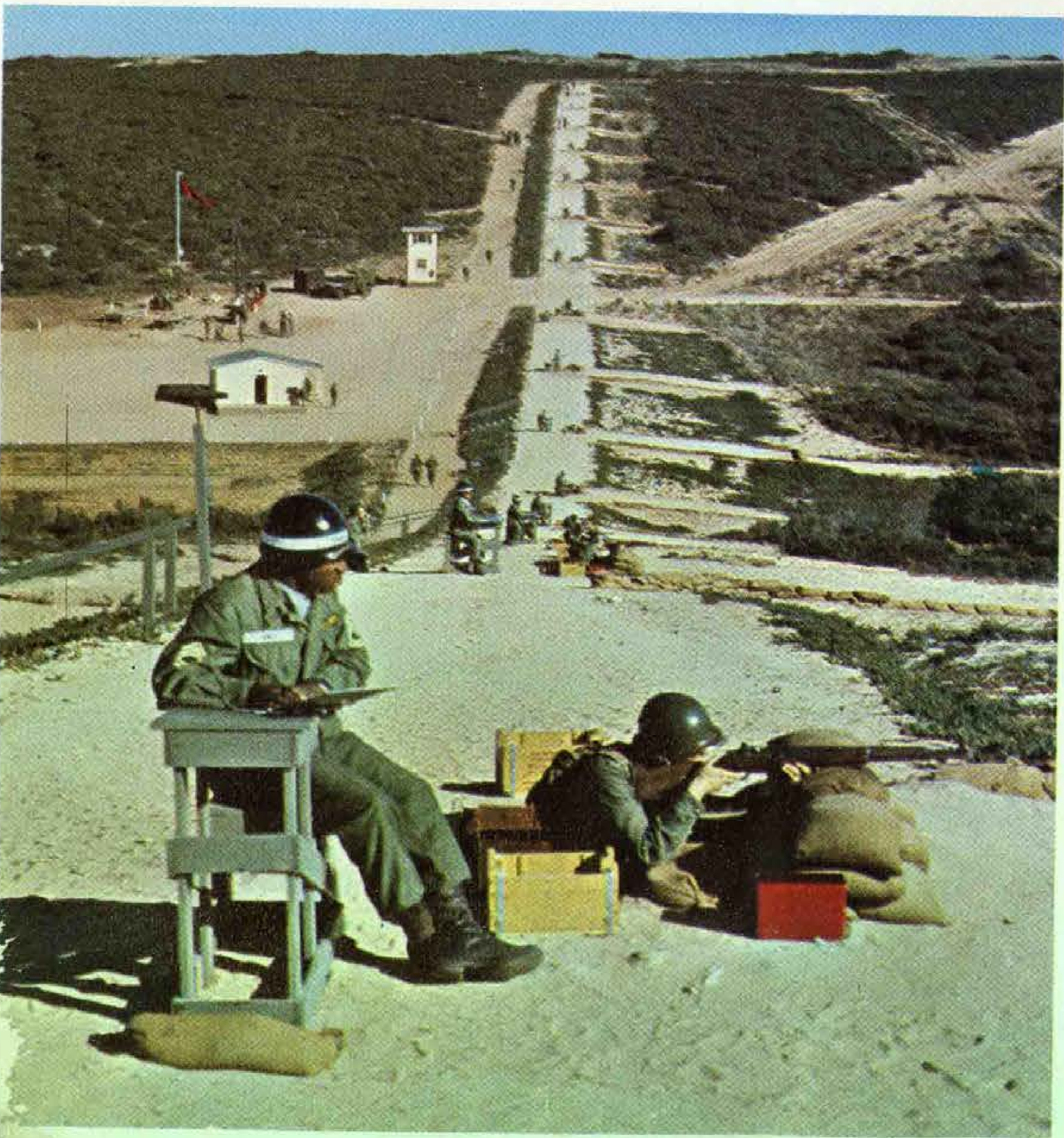
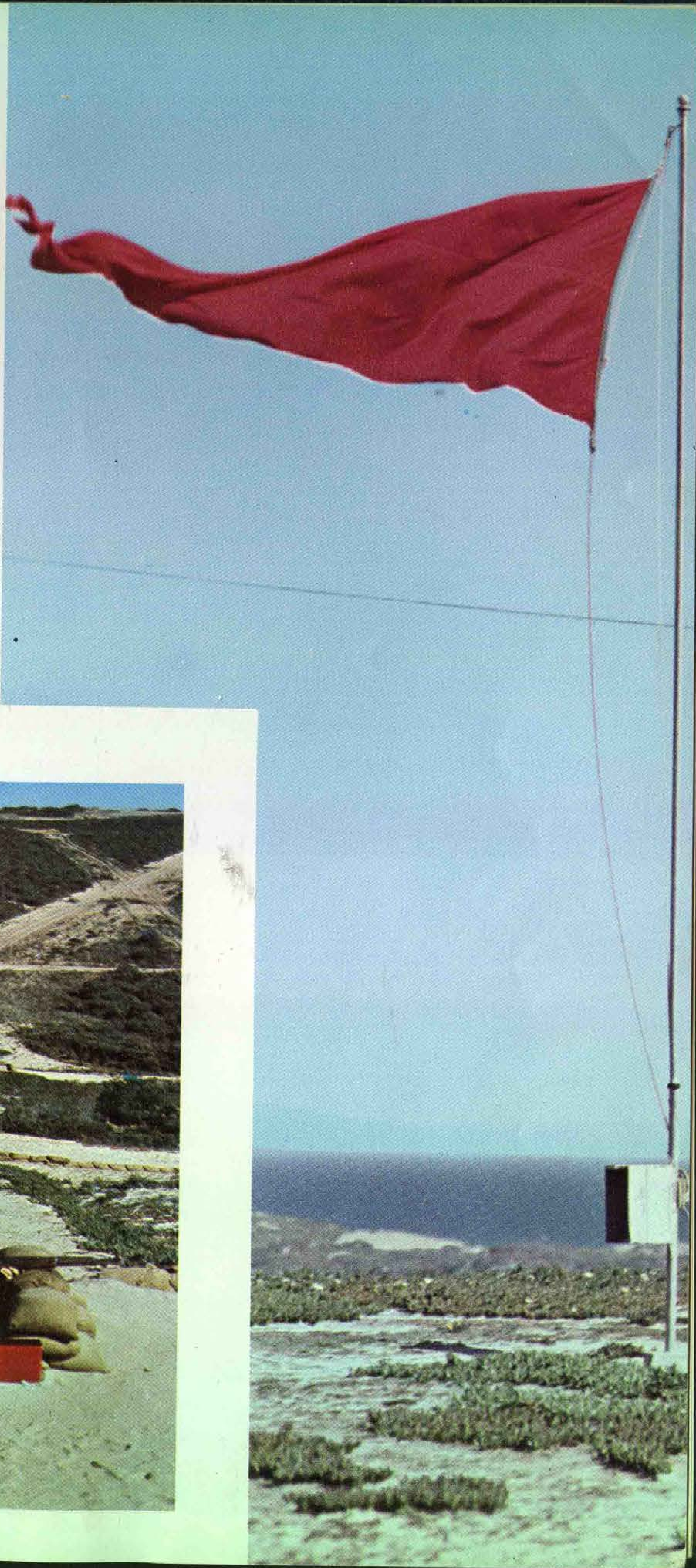
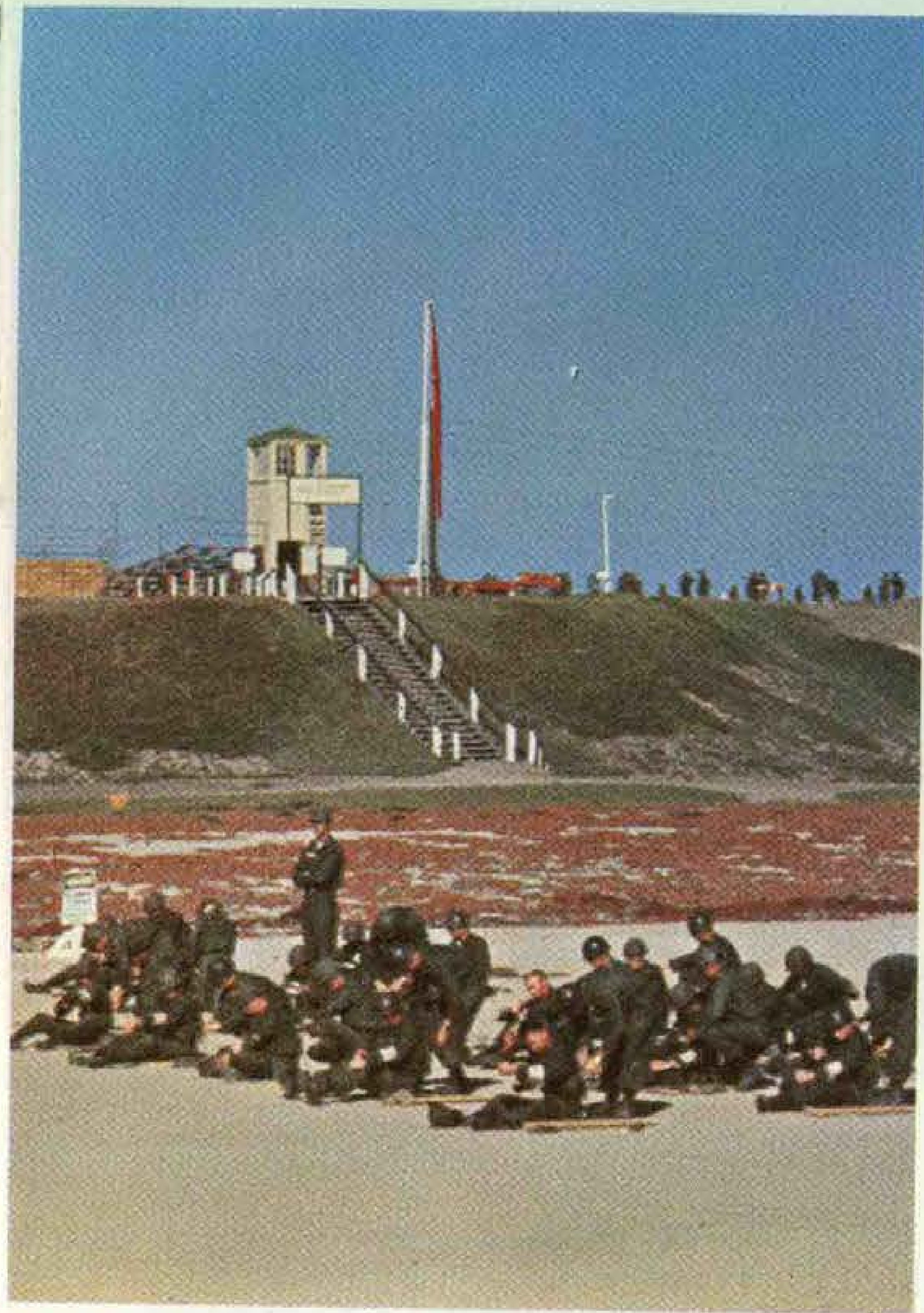


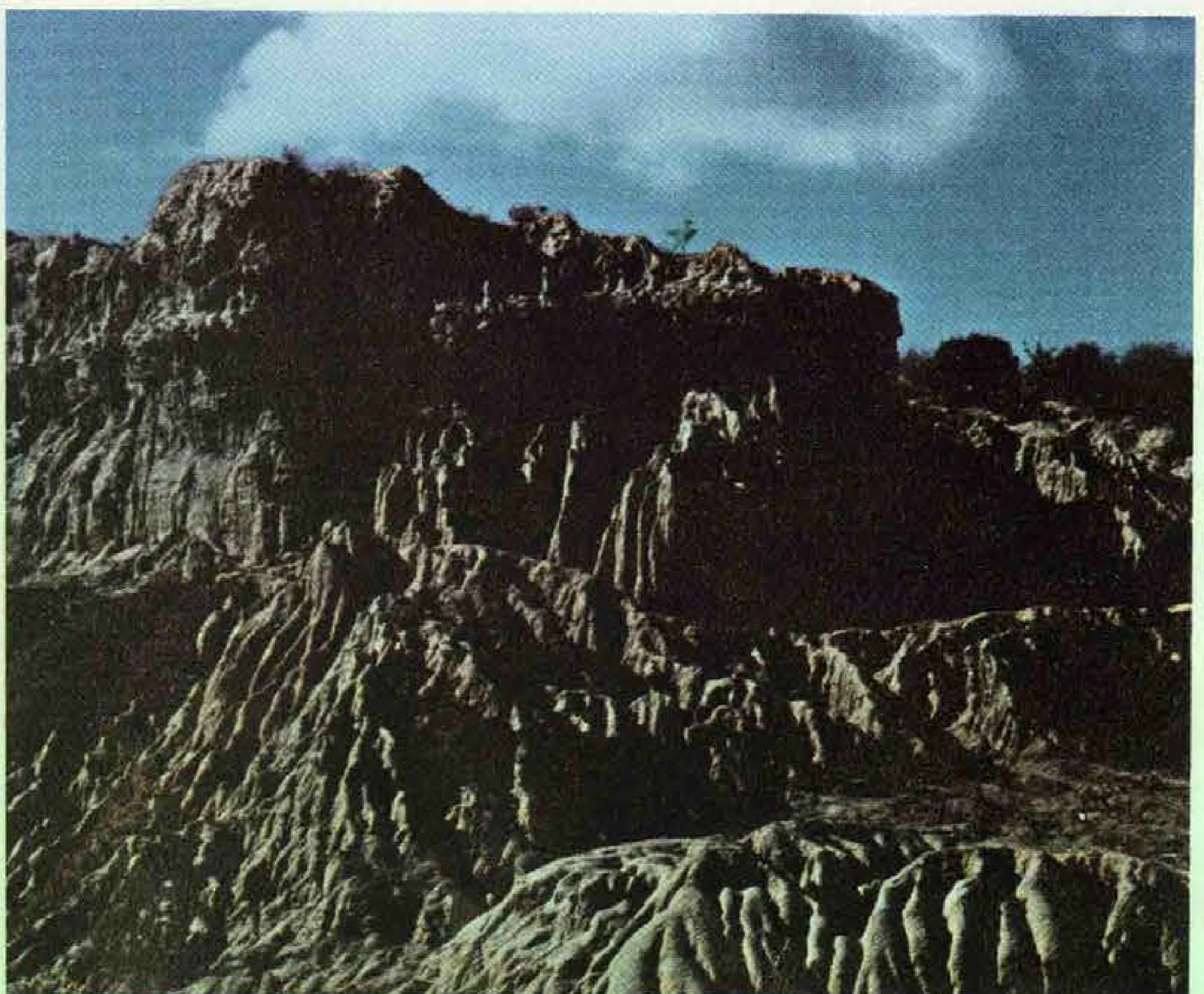
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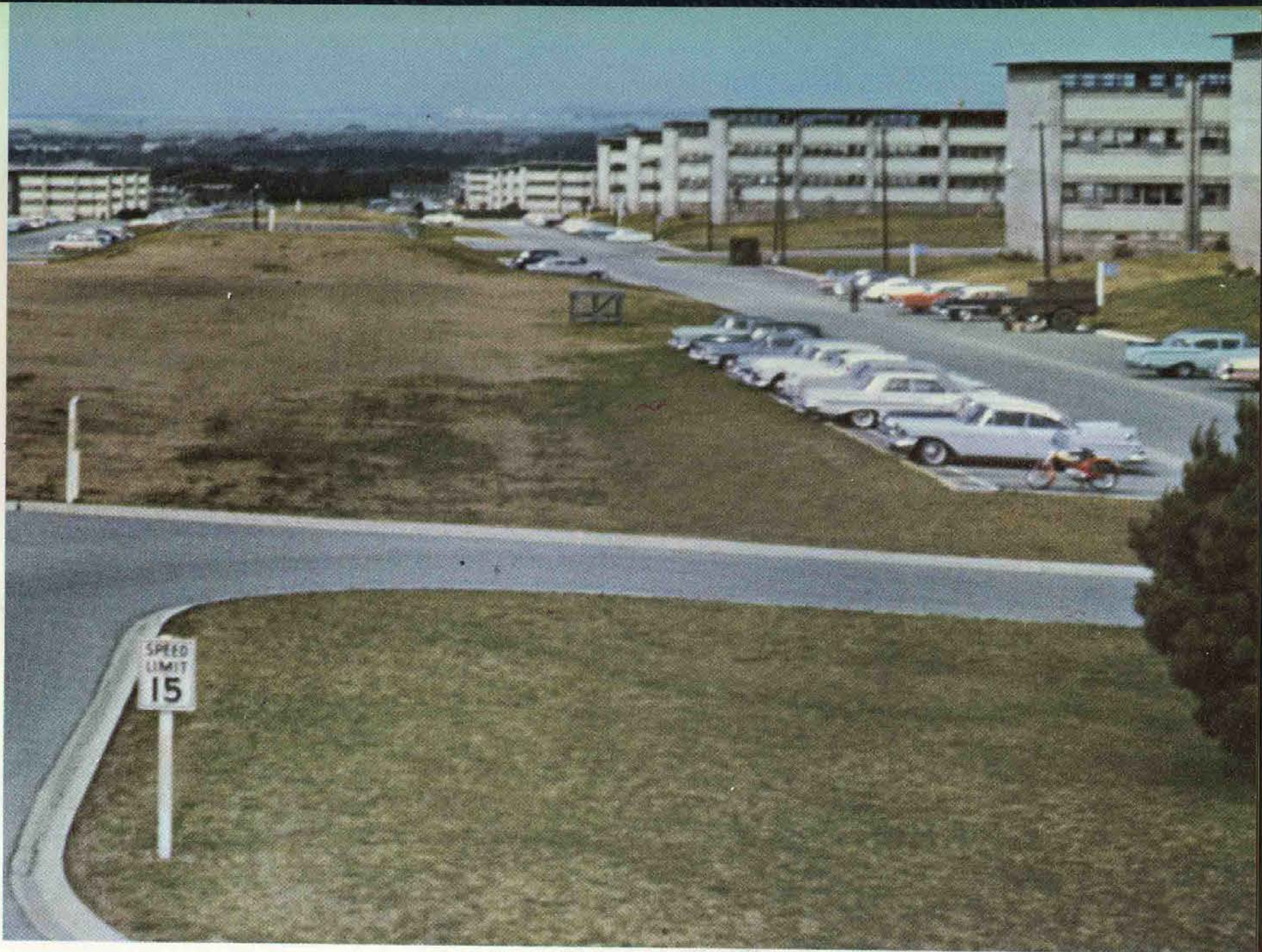


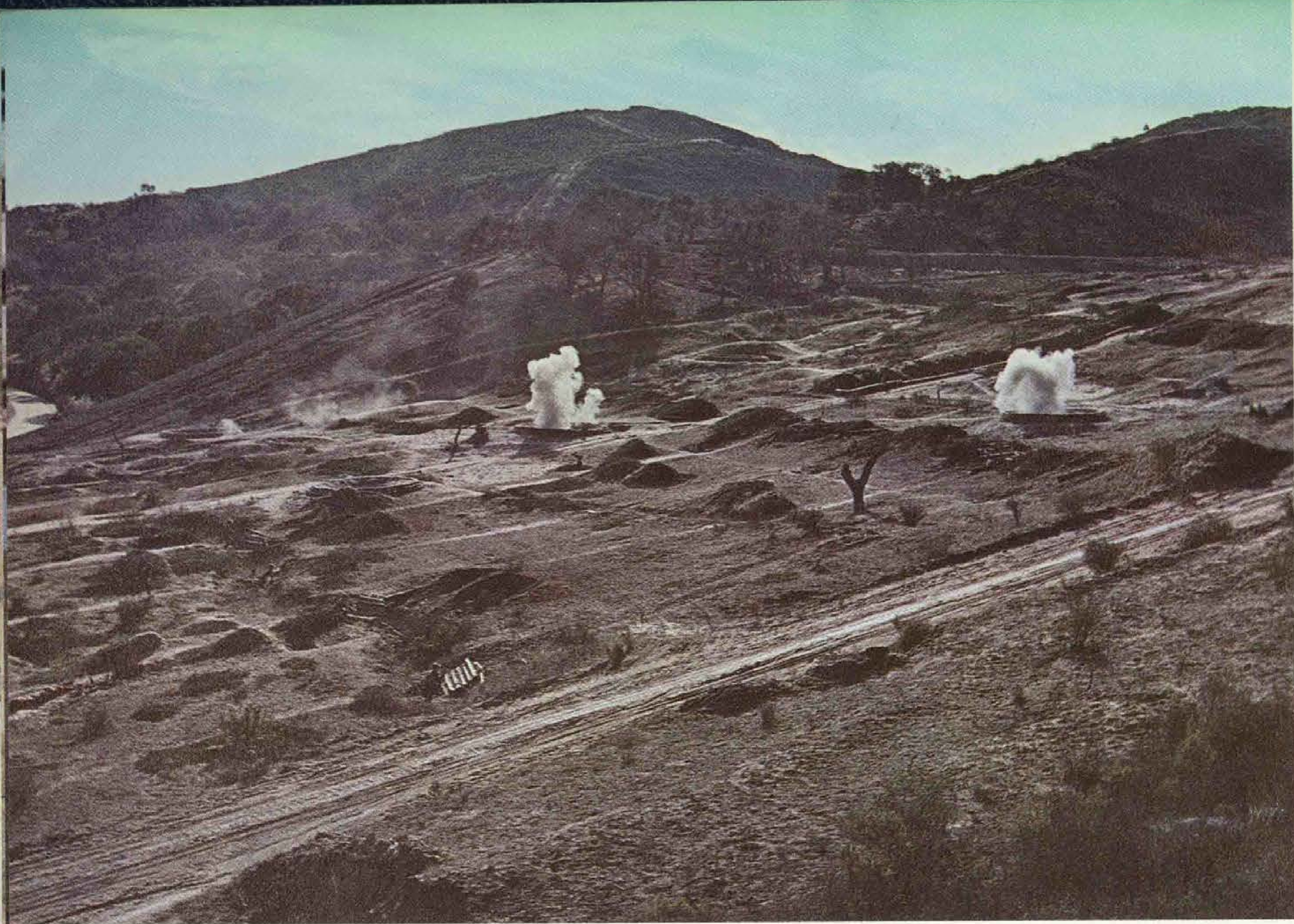






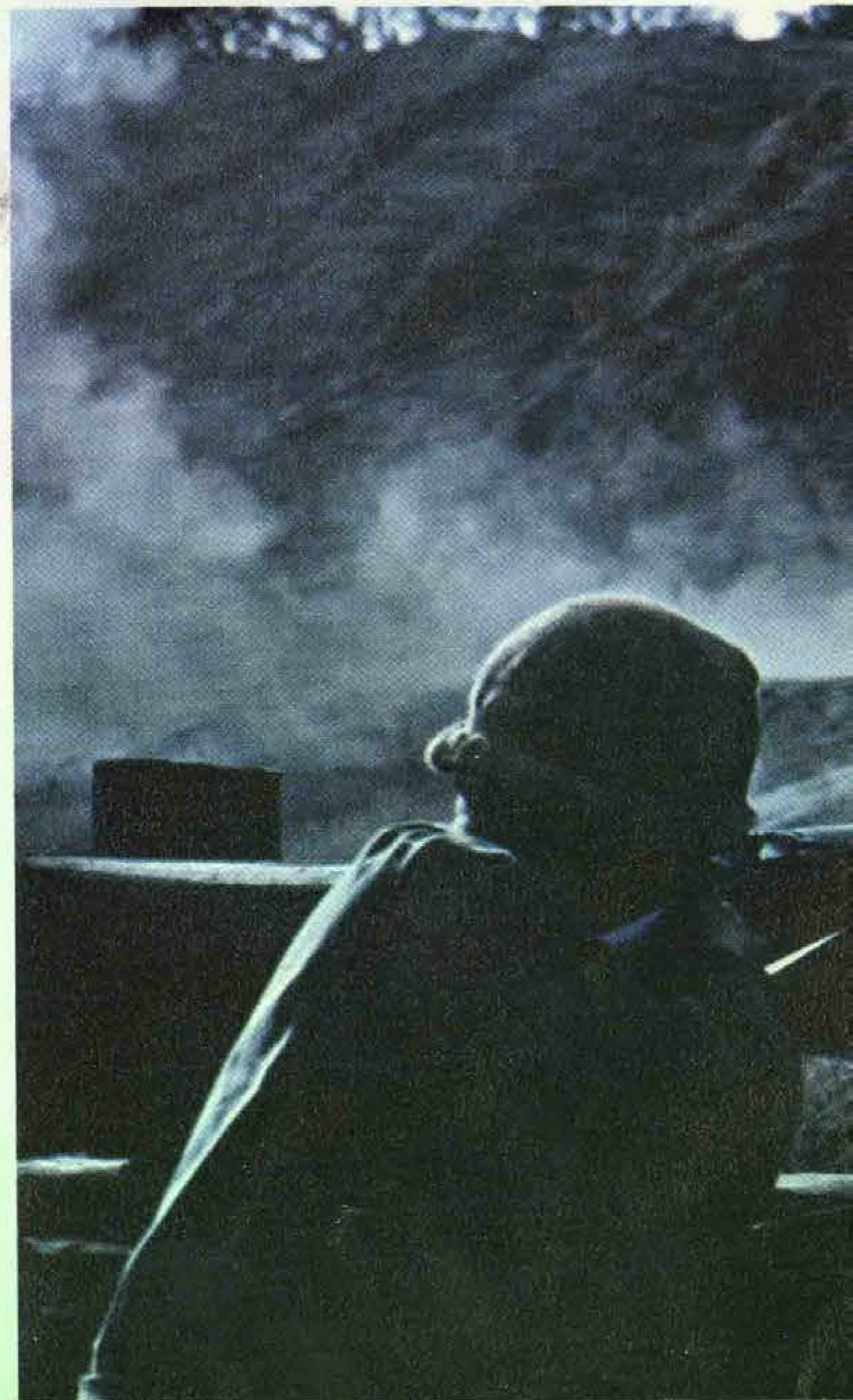
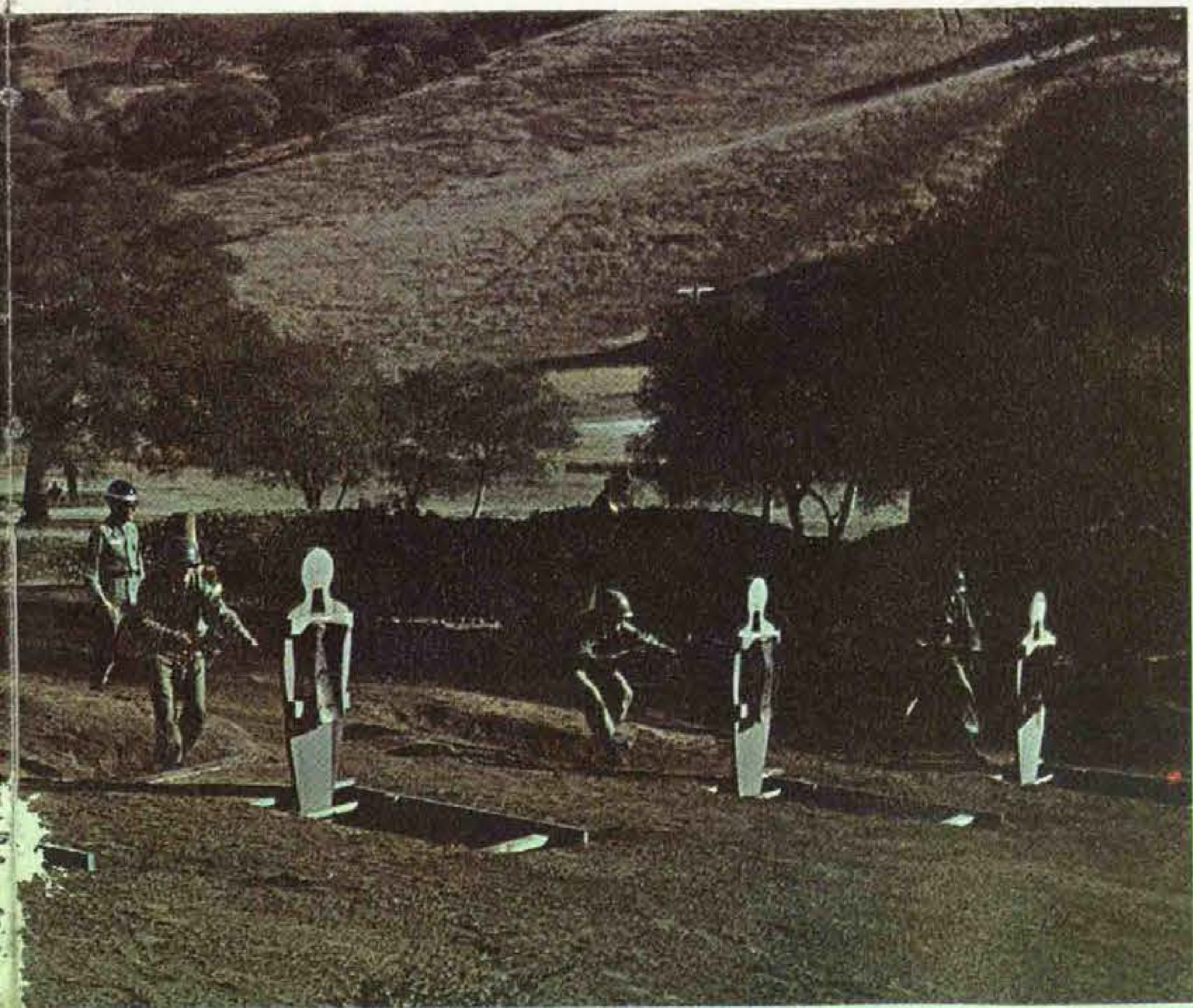
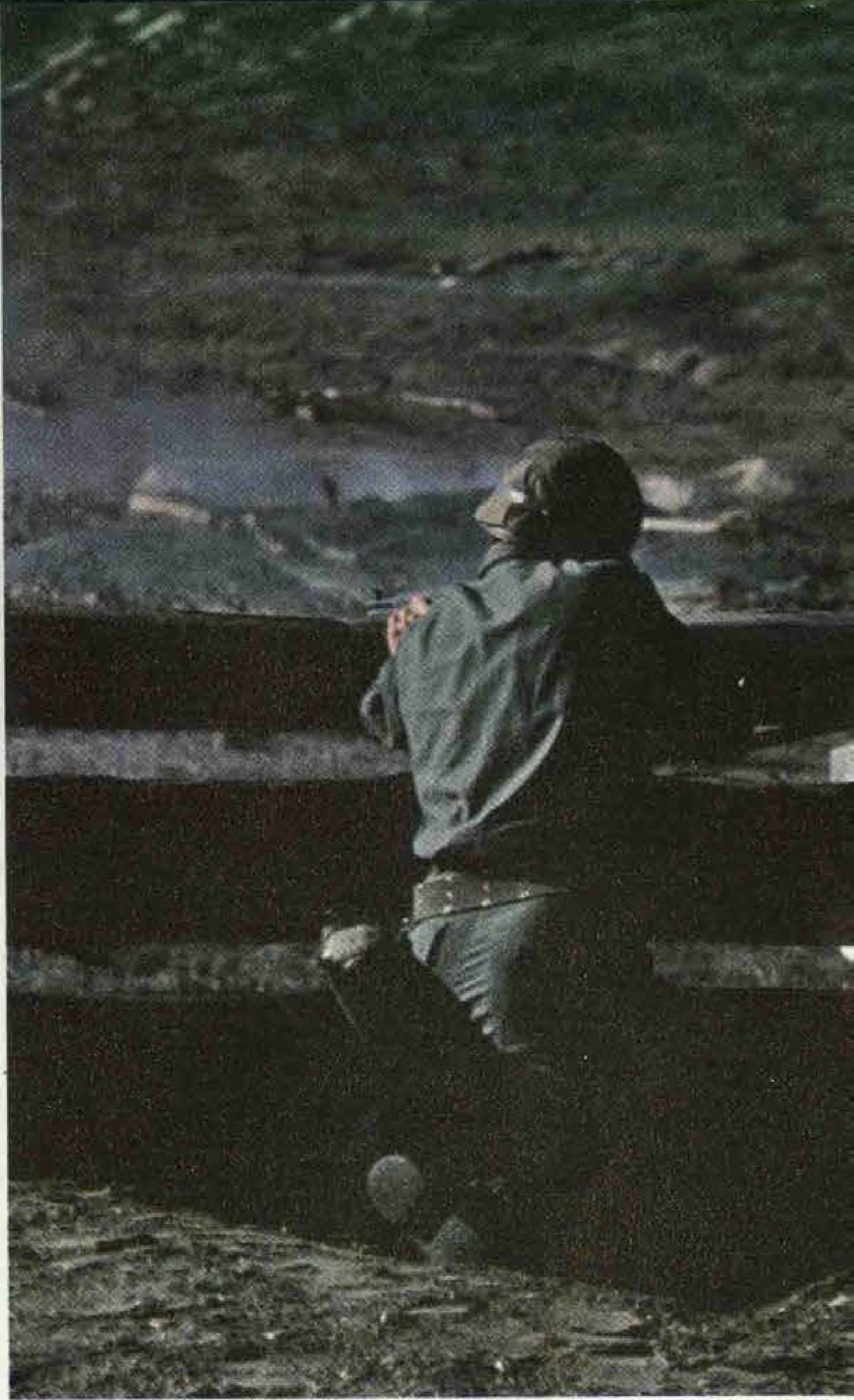
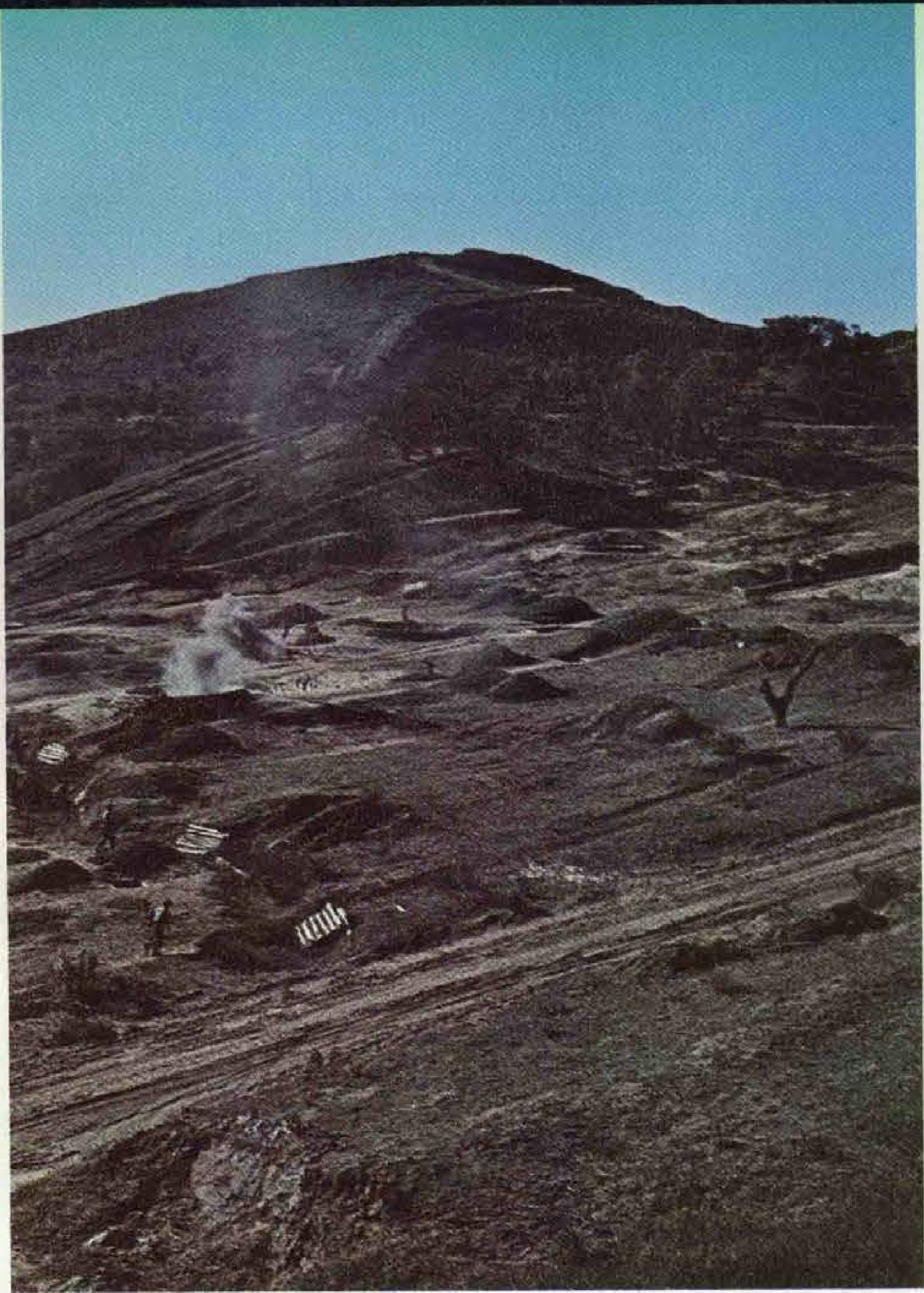


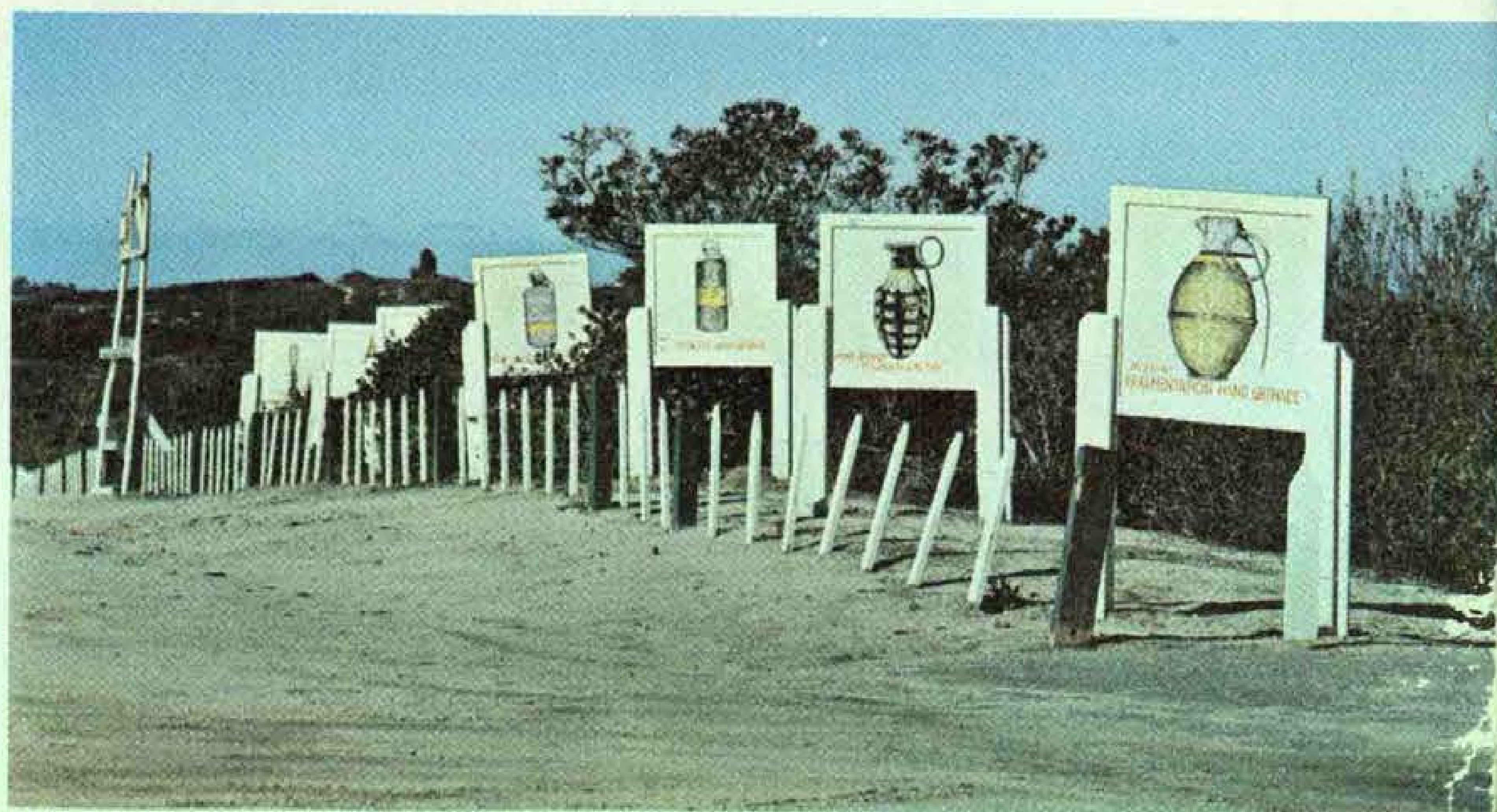
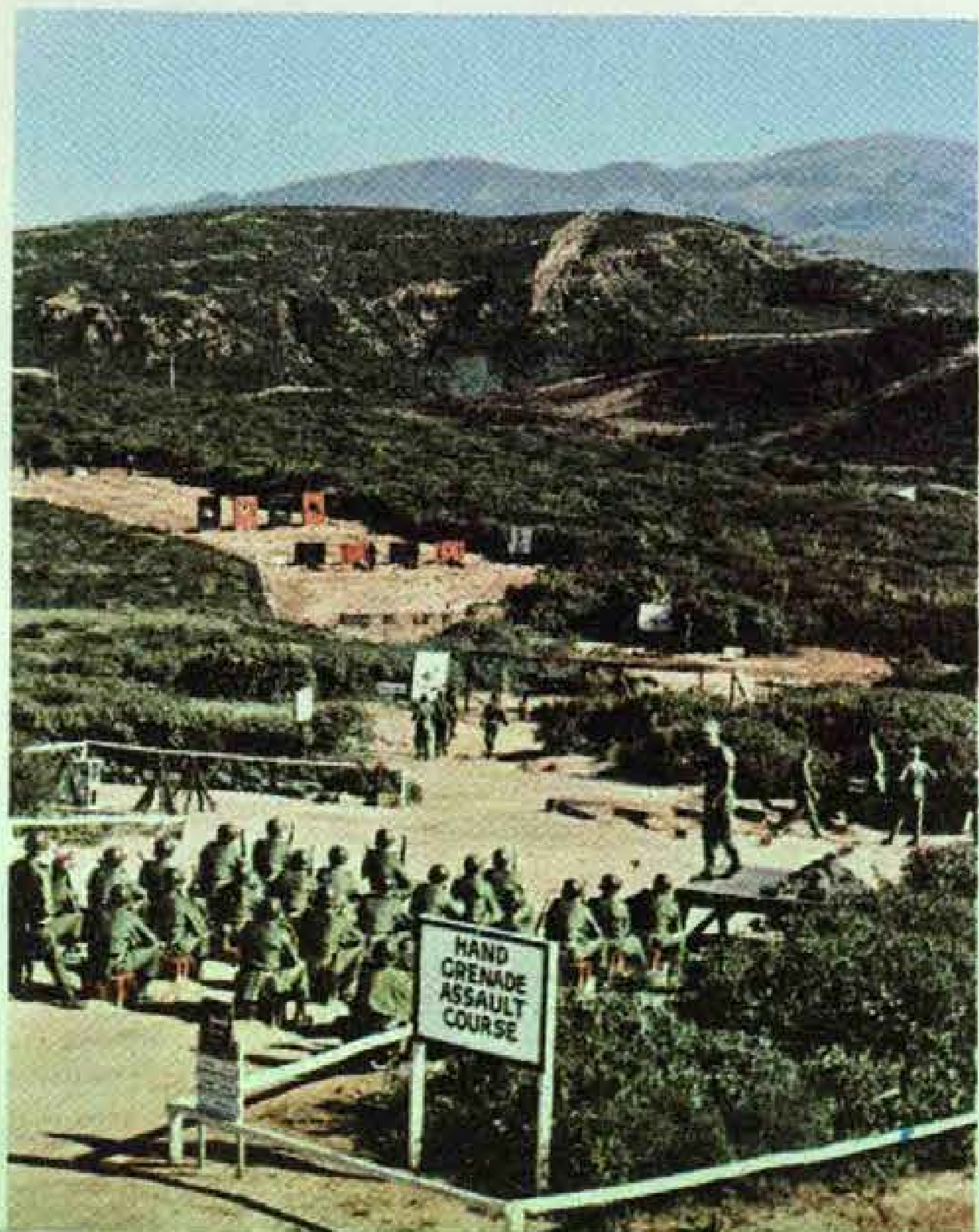


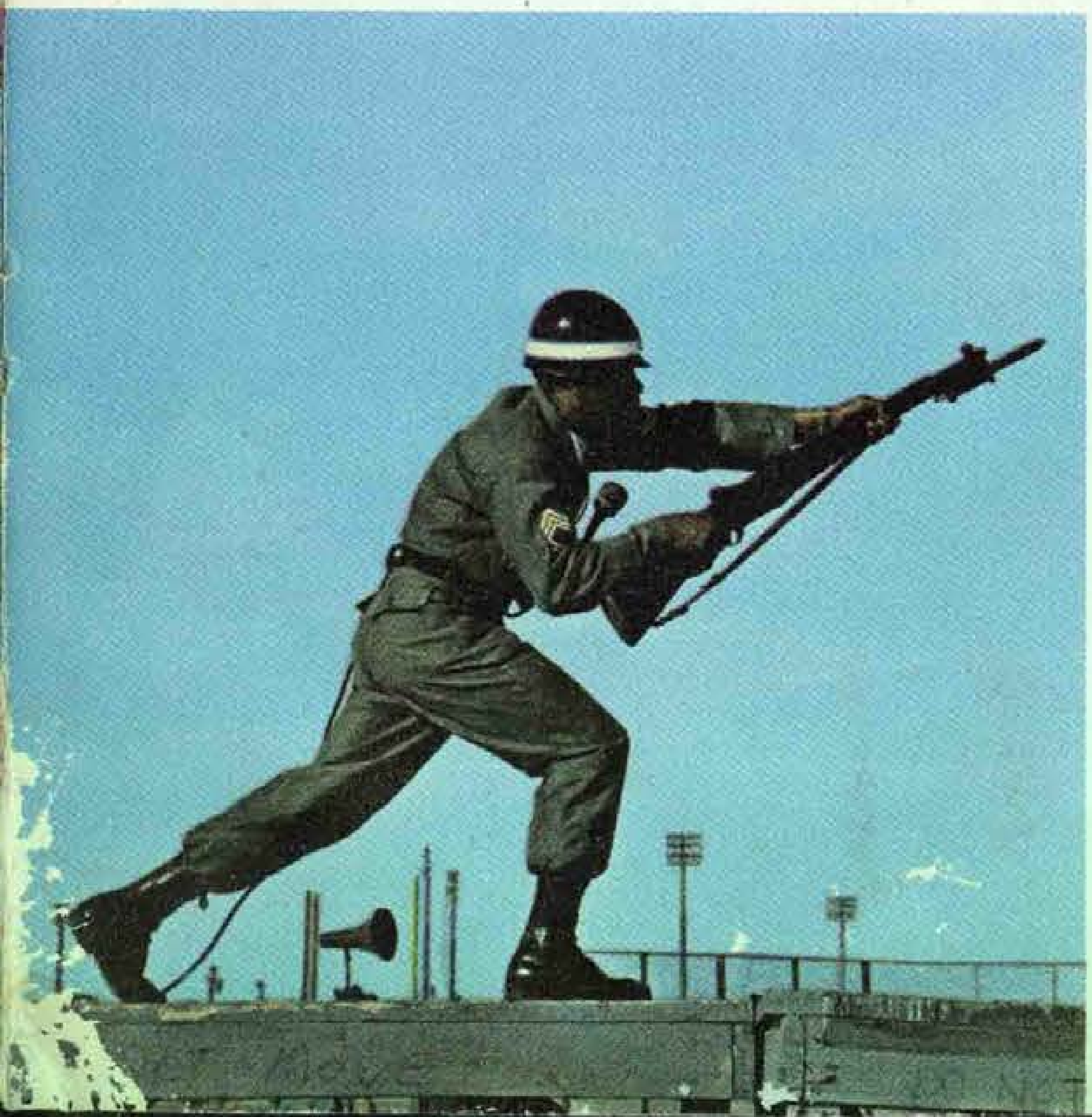
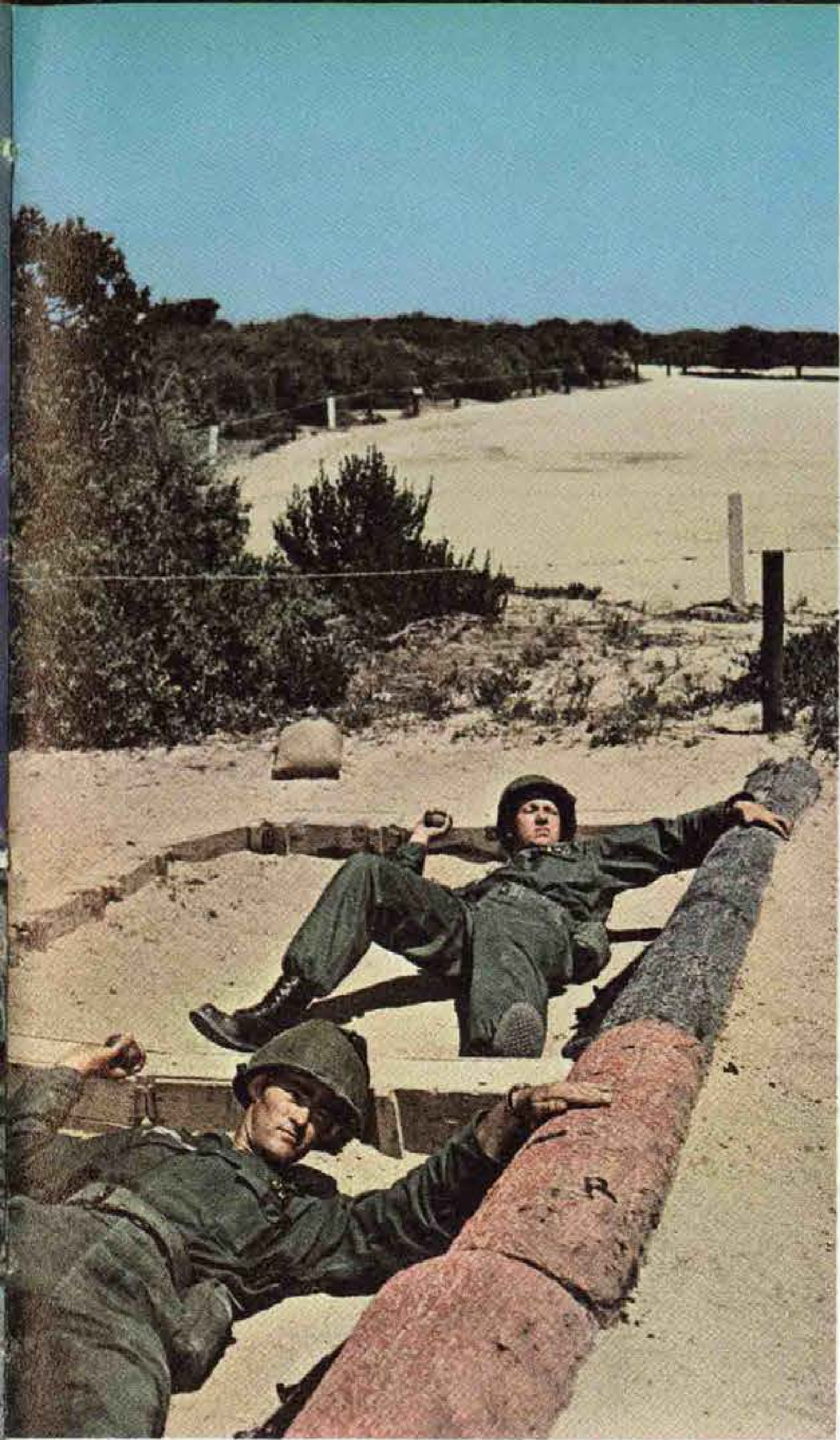


close combat course

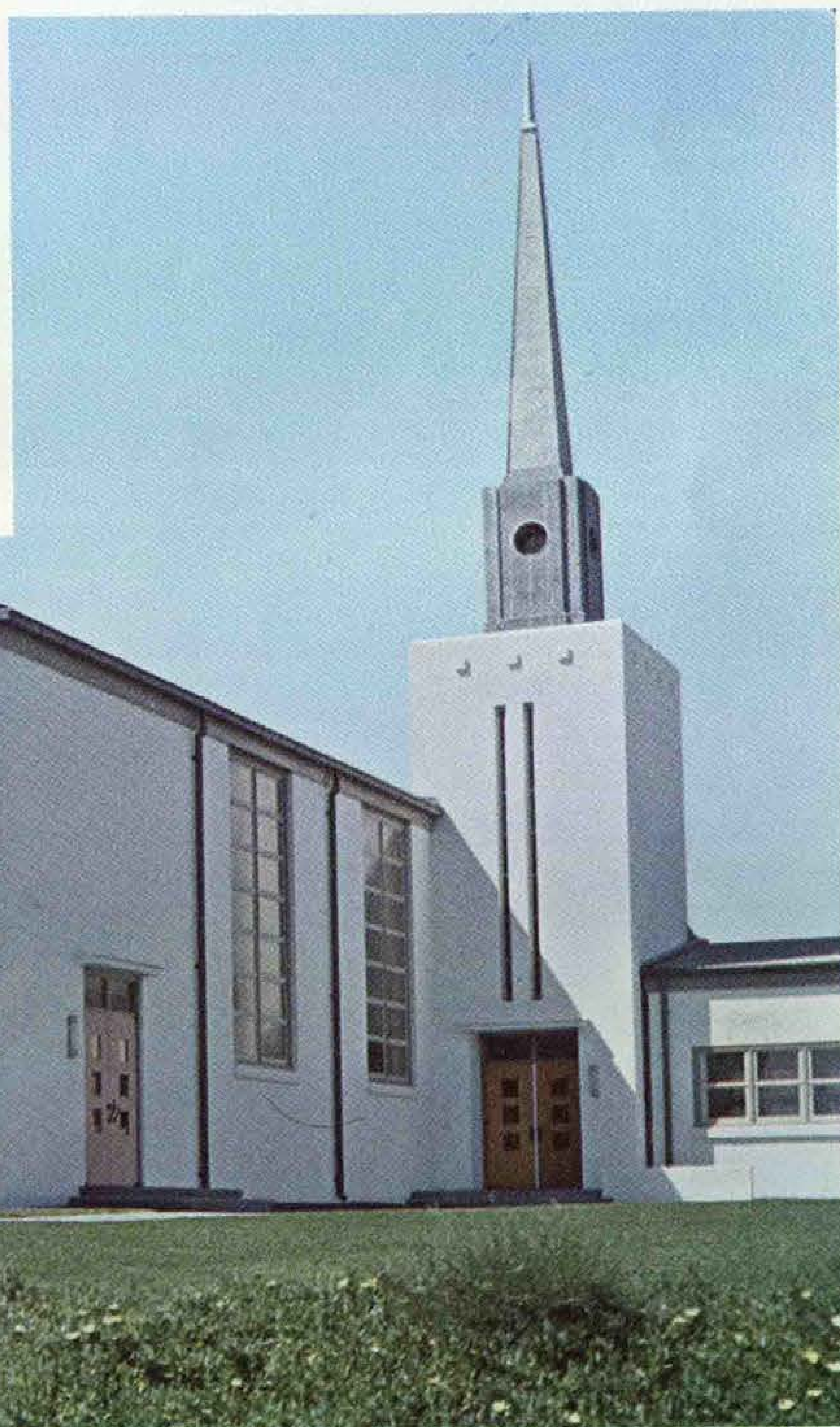
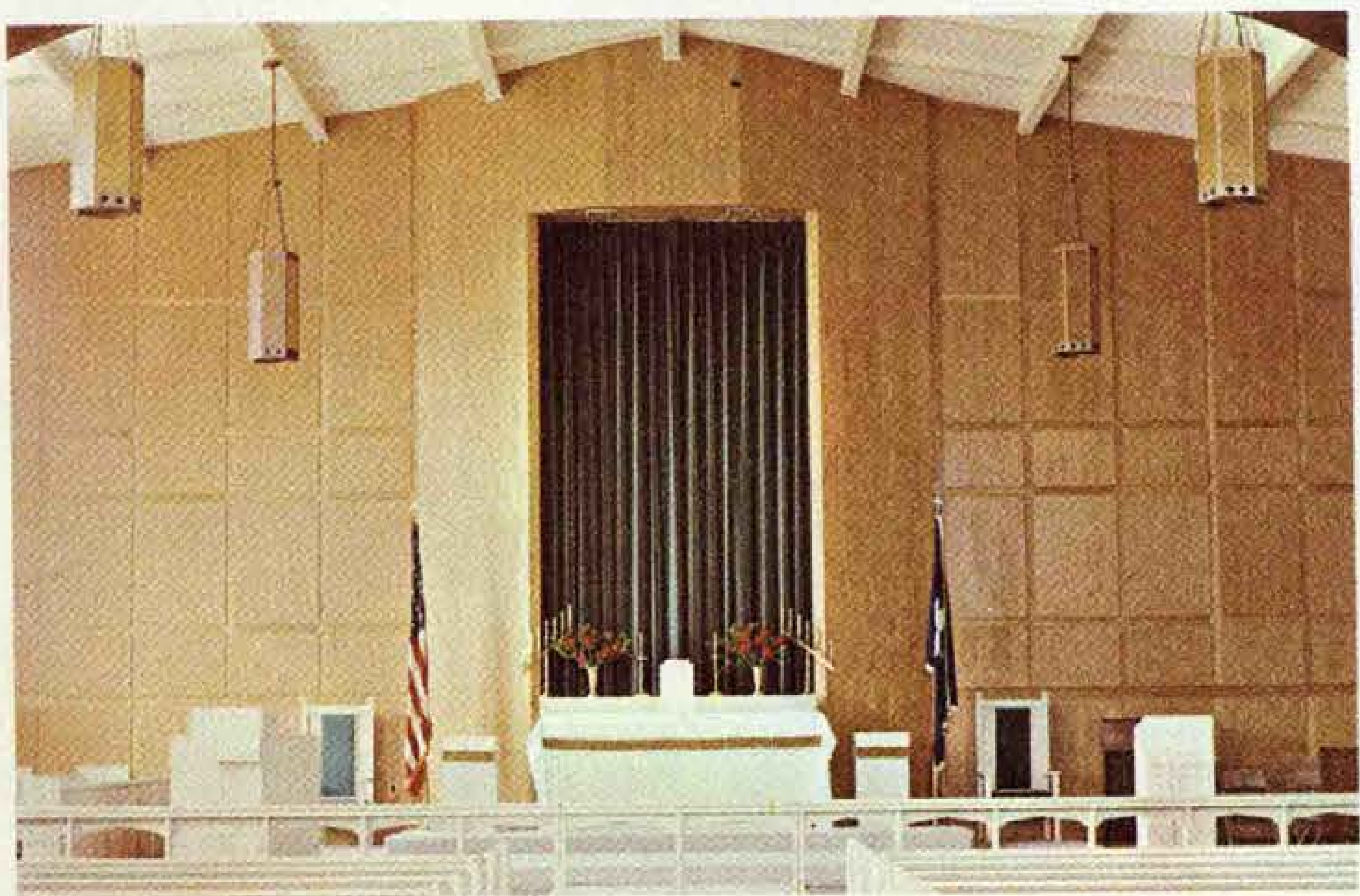




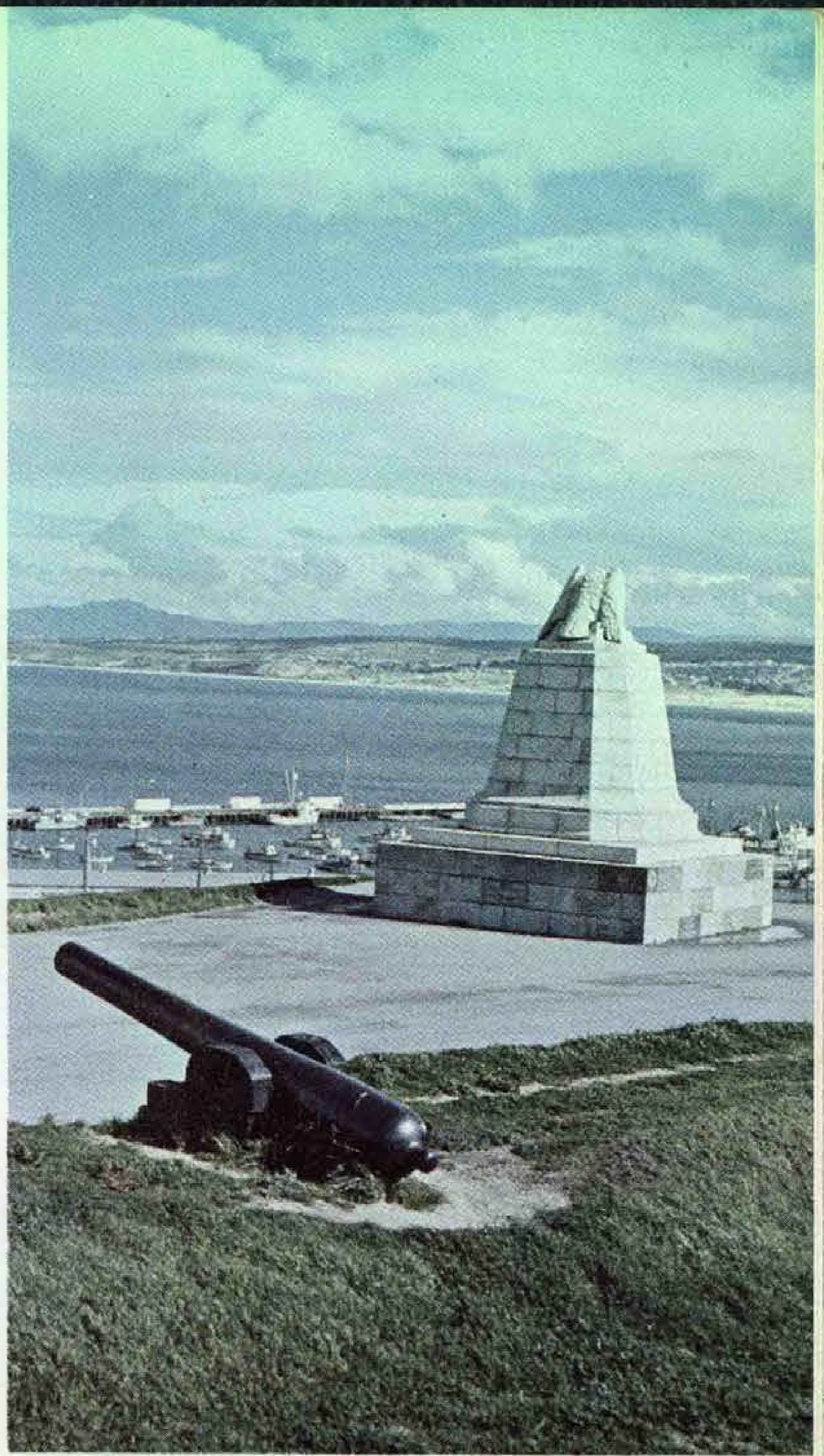
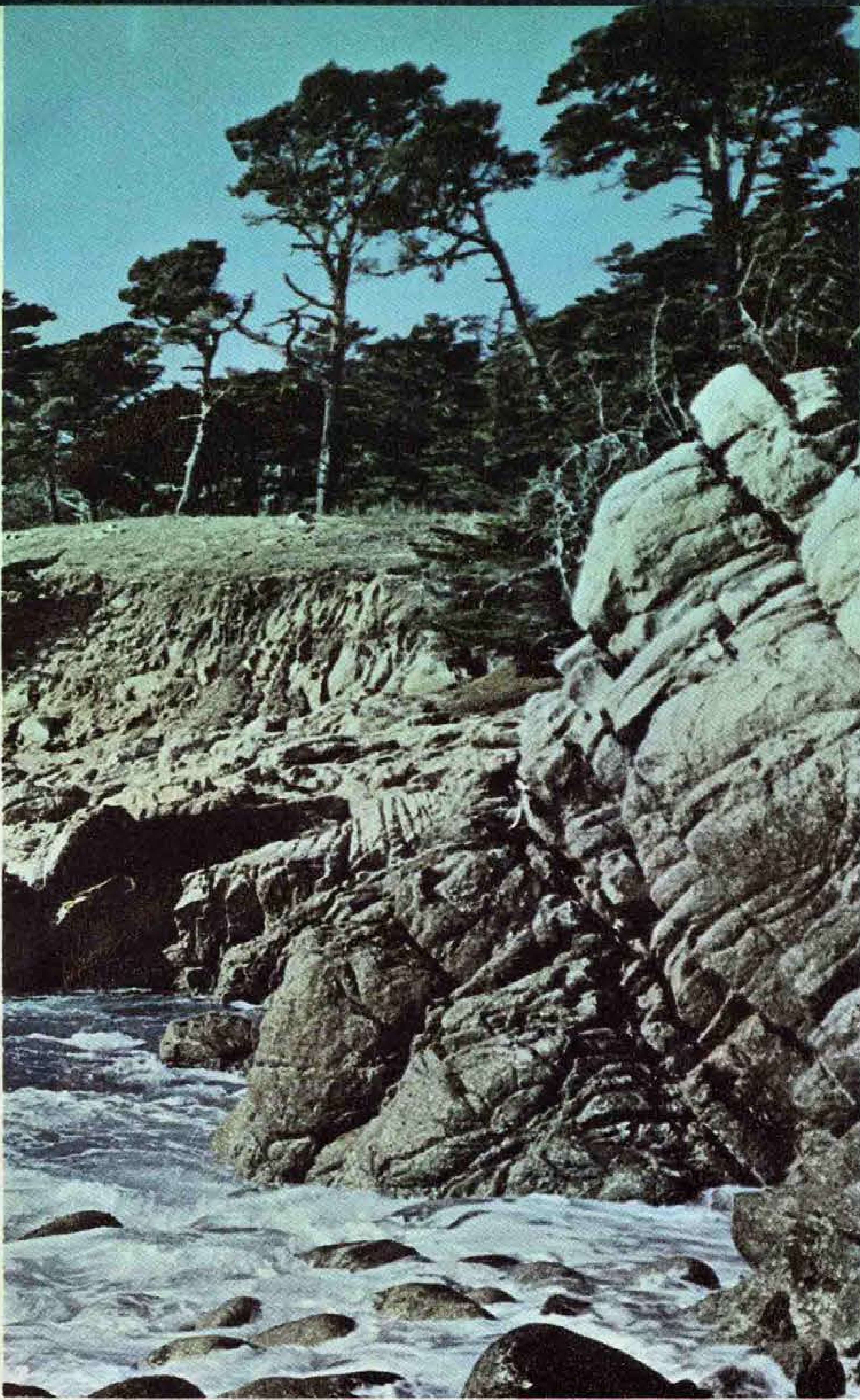










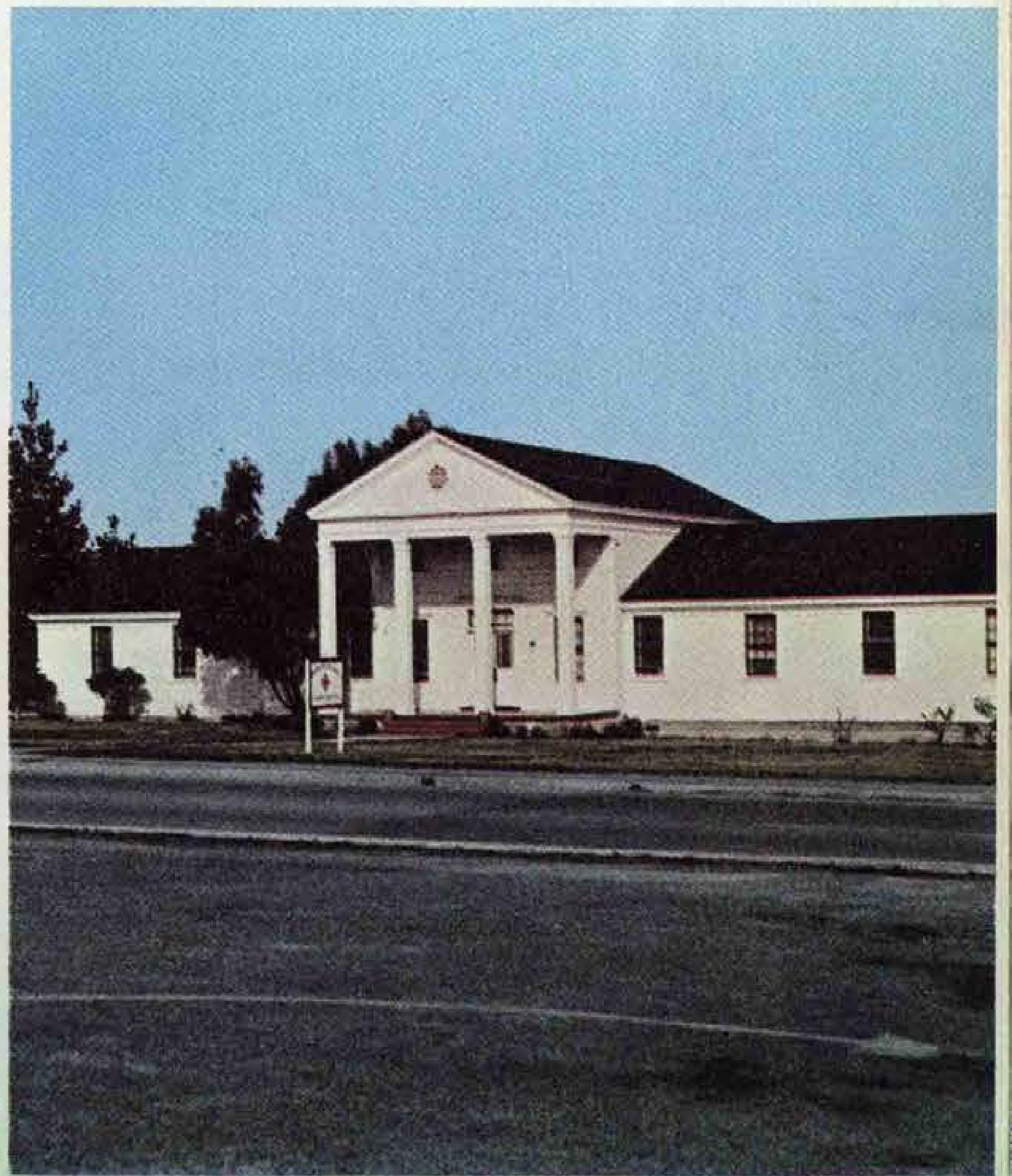


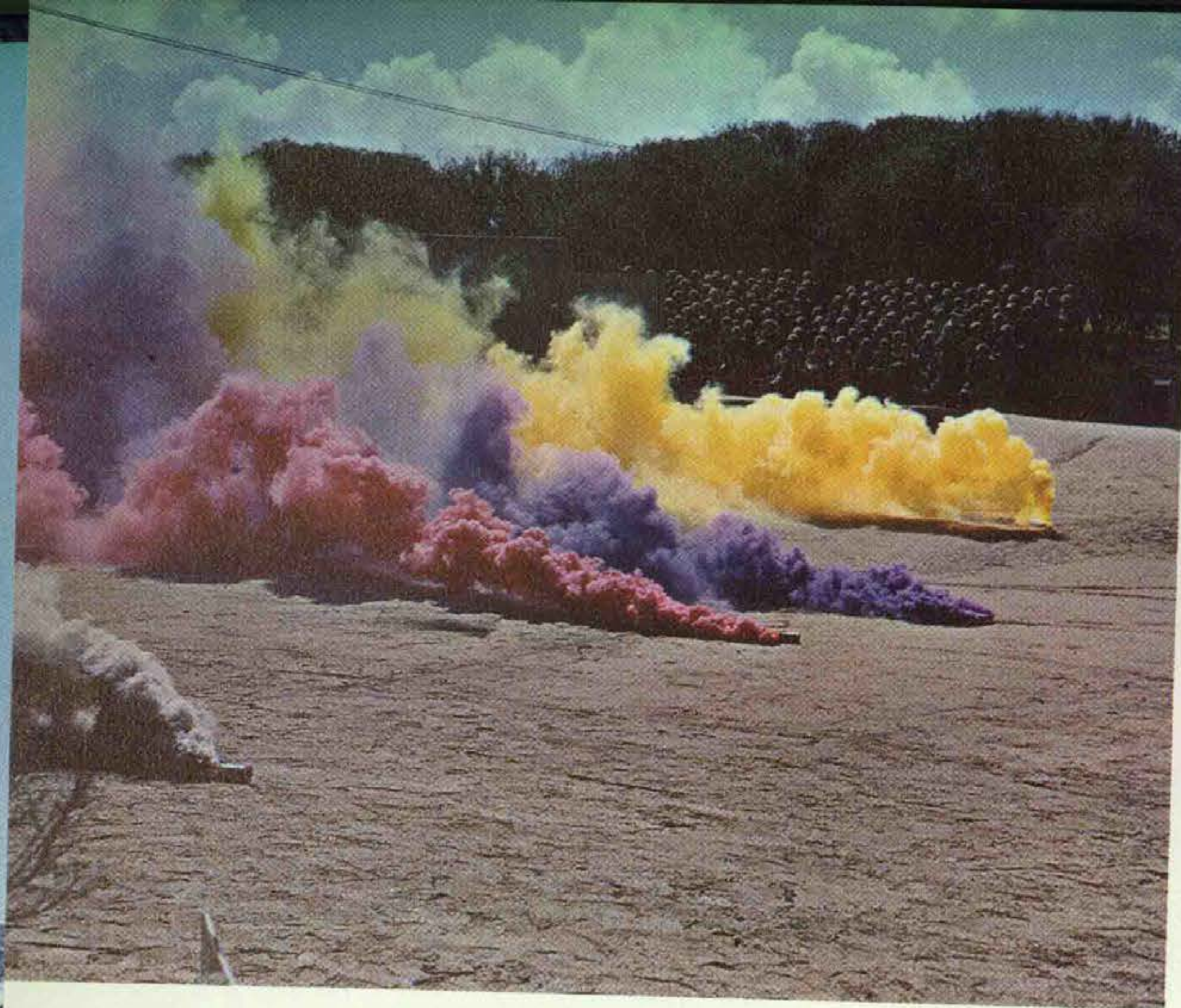
17-mile drive presidio of monterey

golf course

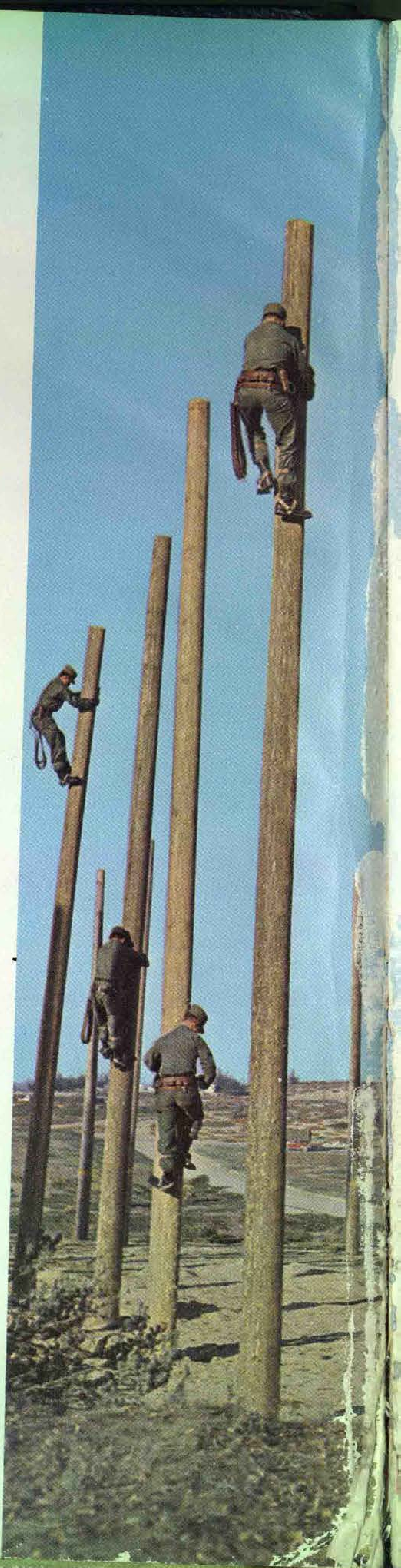
red cross

colton hall



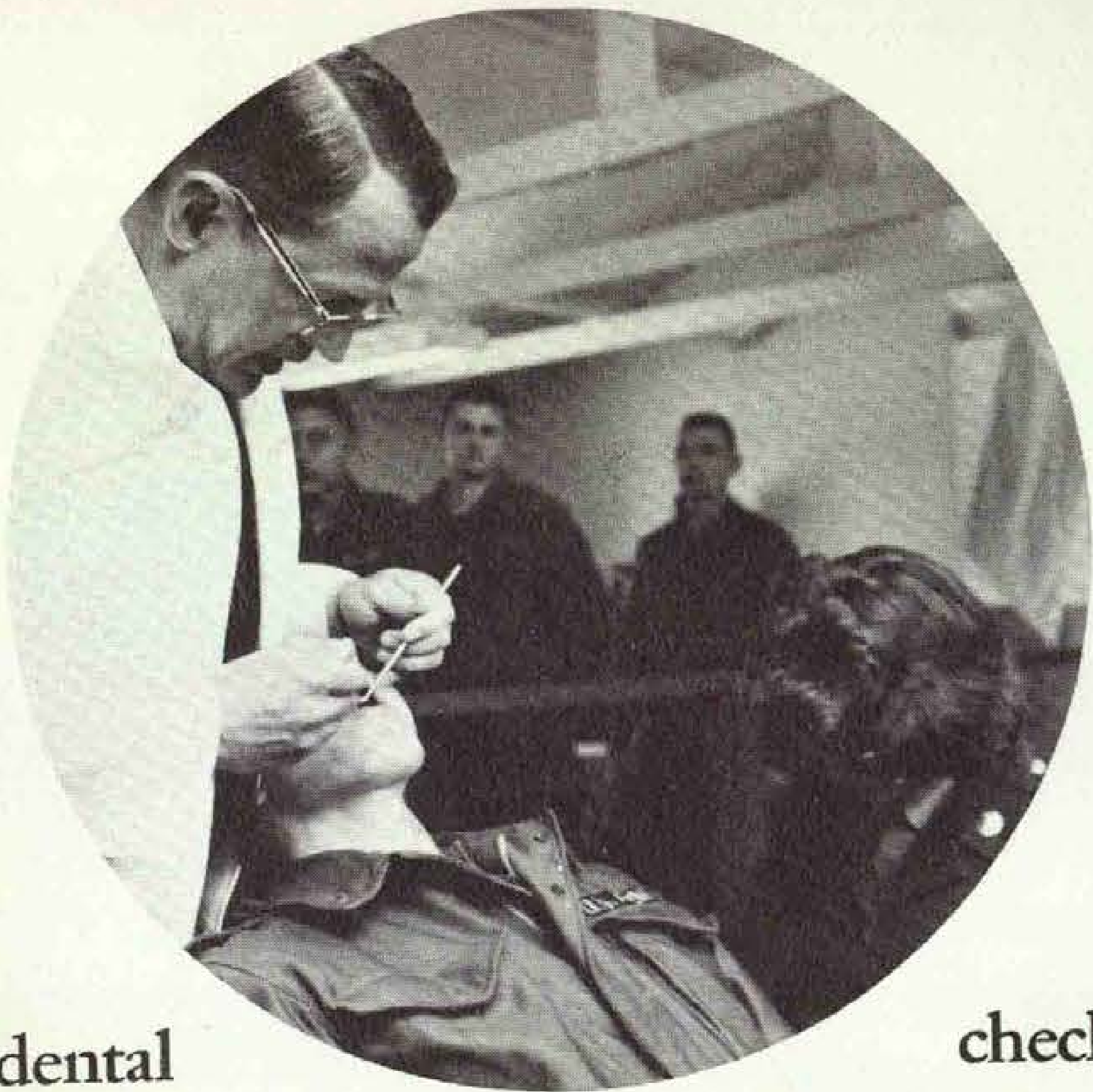


interior and exterior of new service club



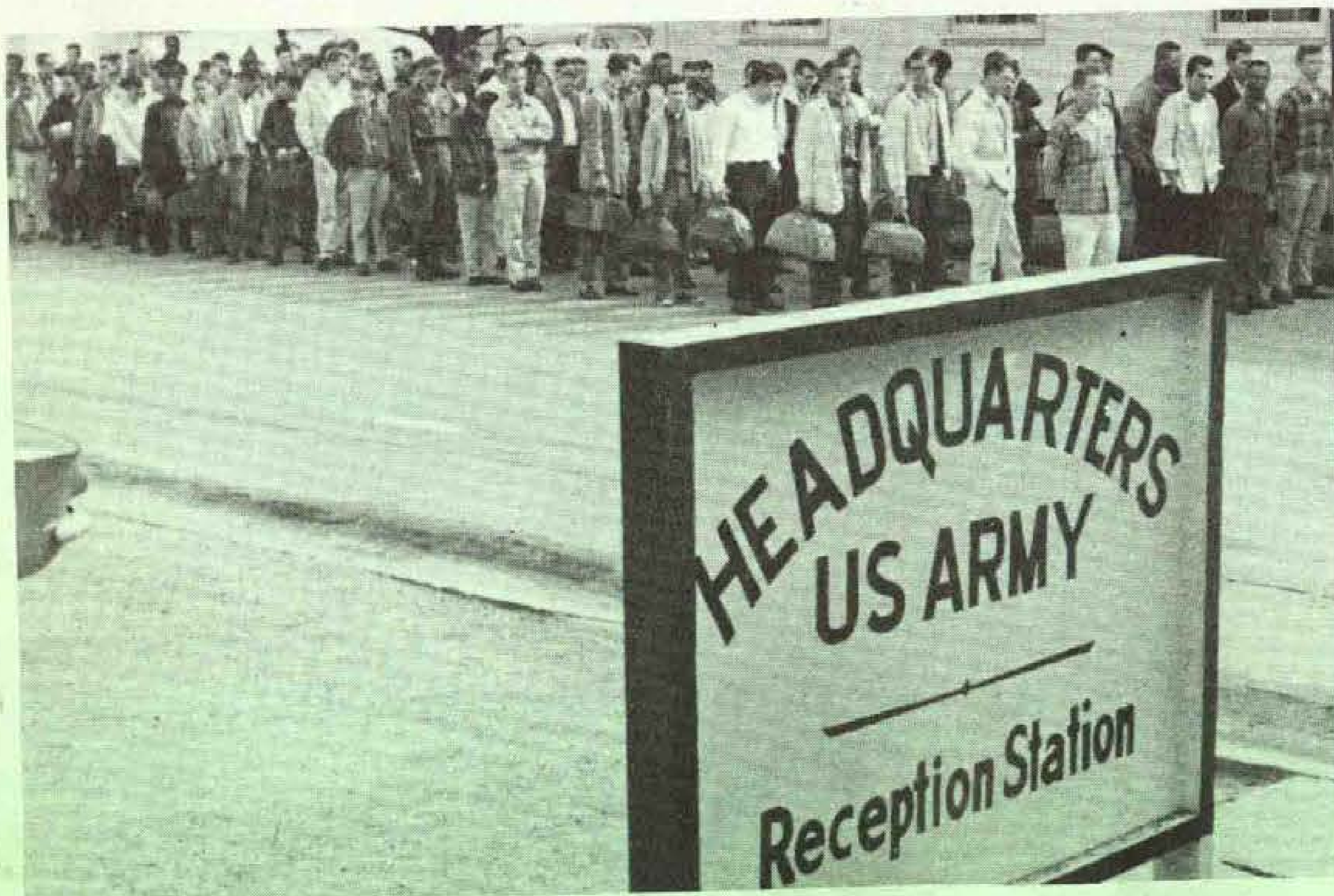


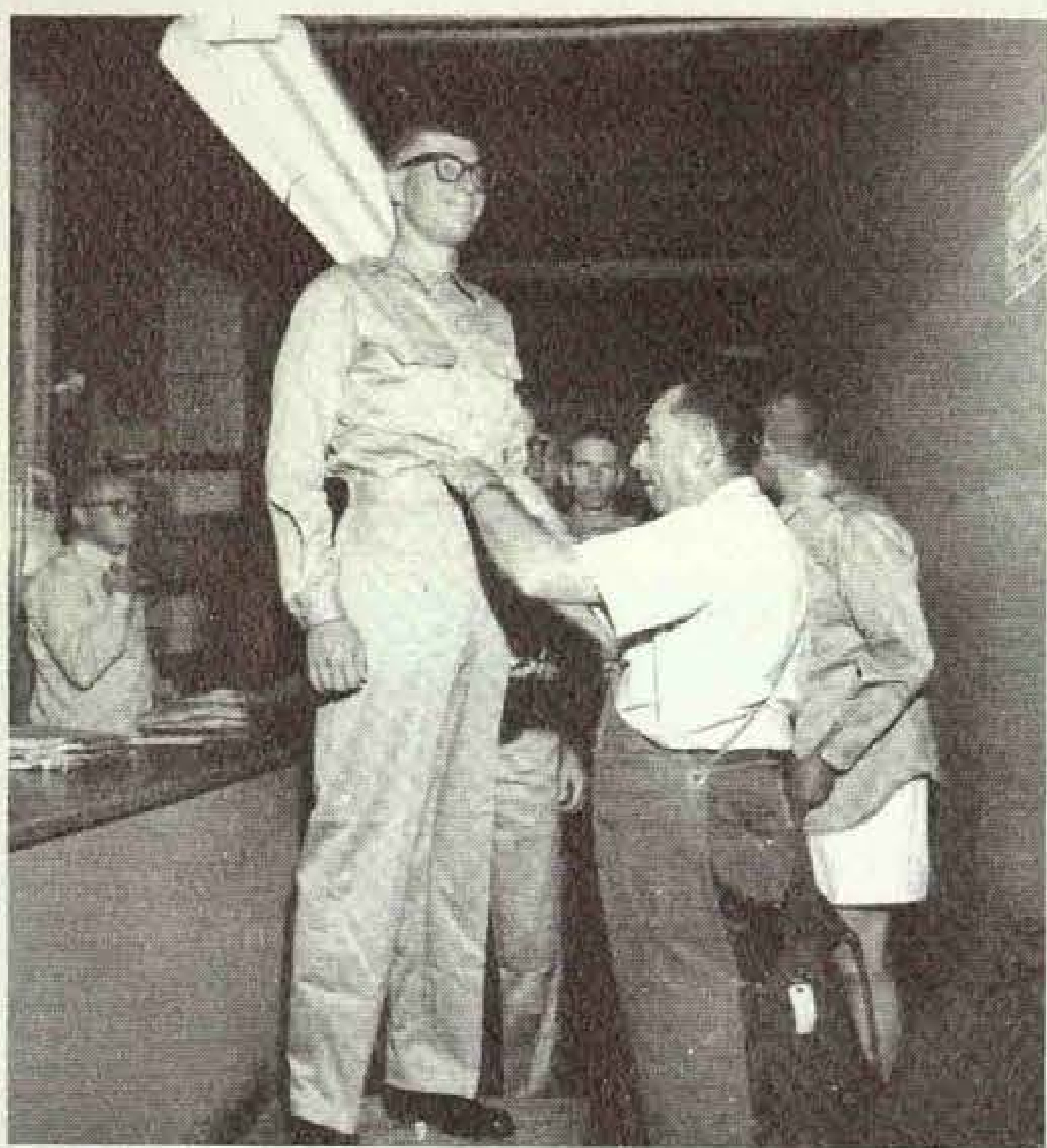
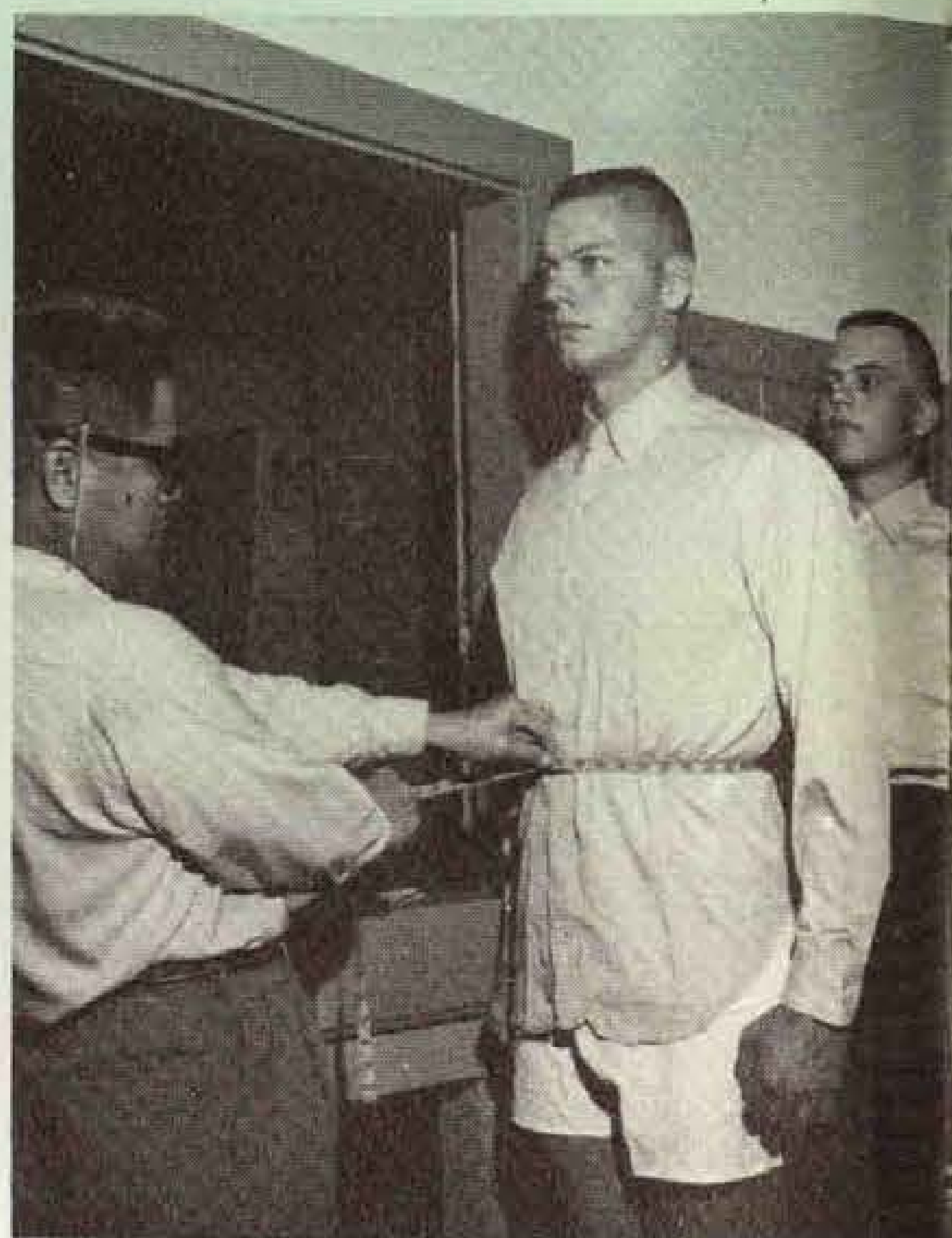
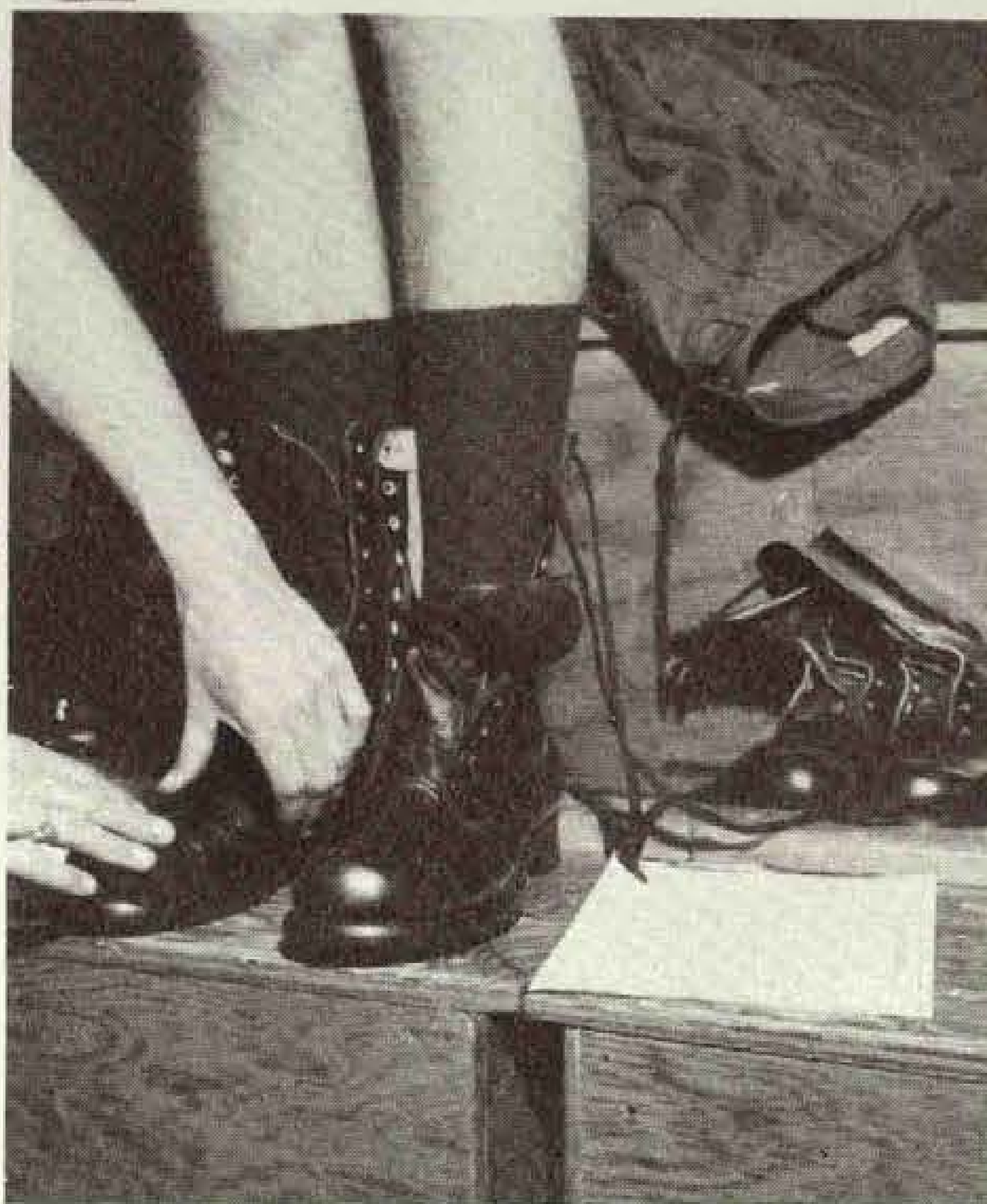
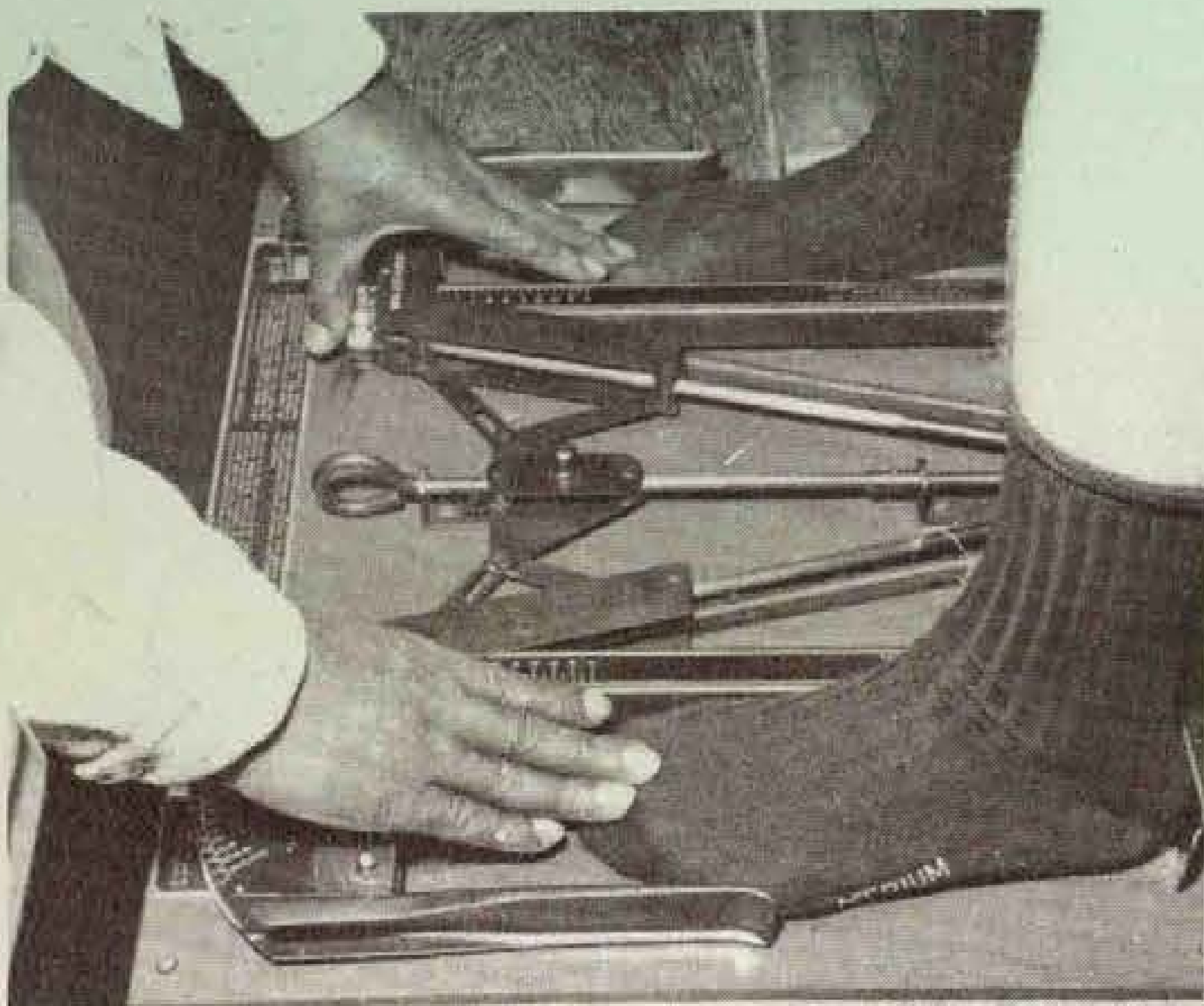
receiving
center



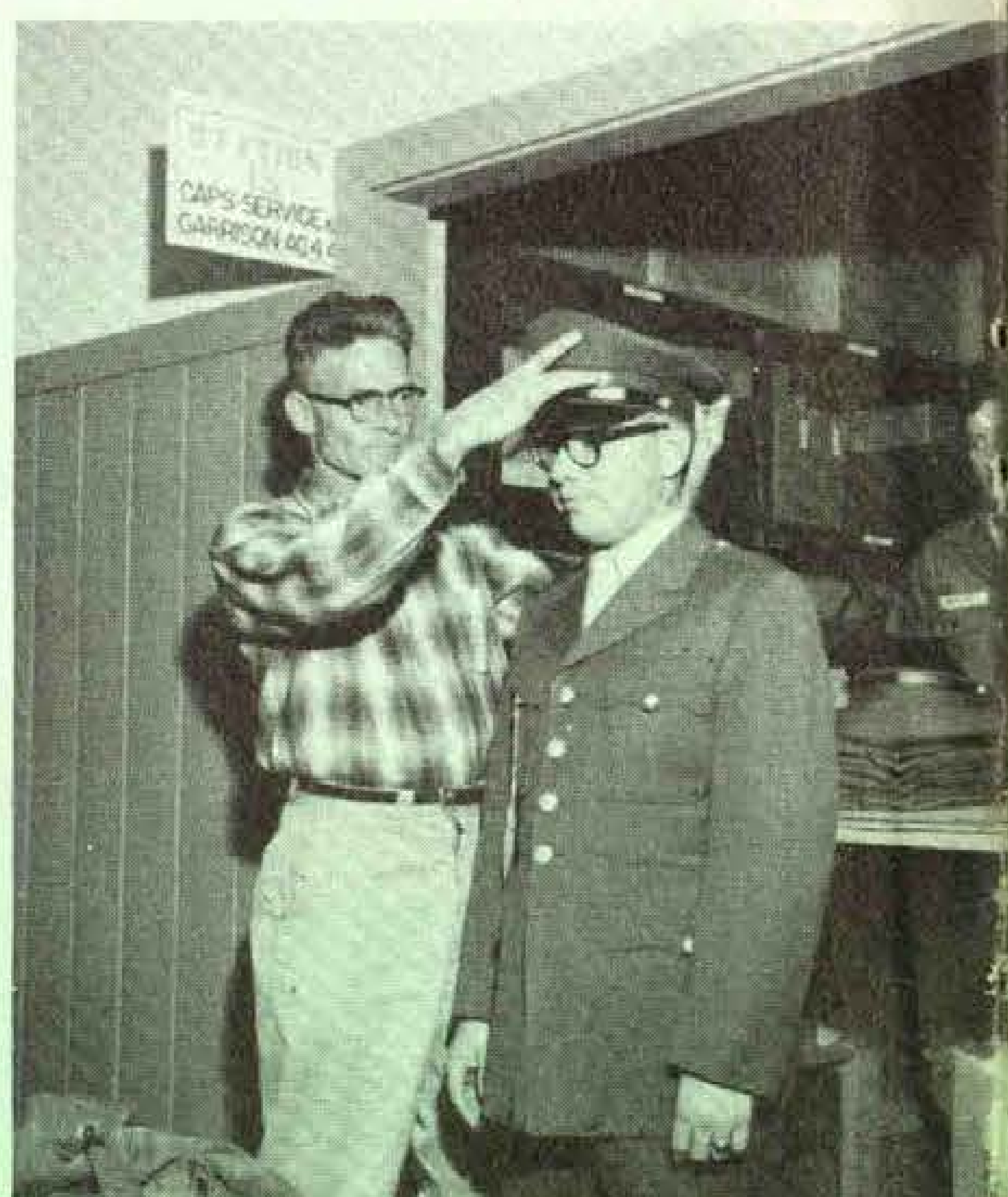
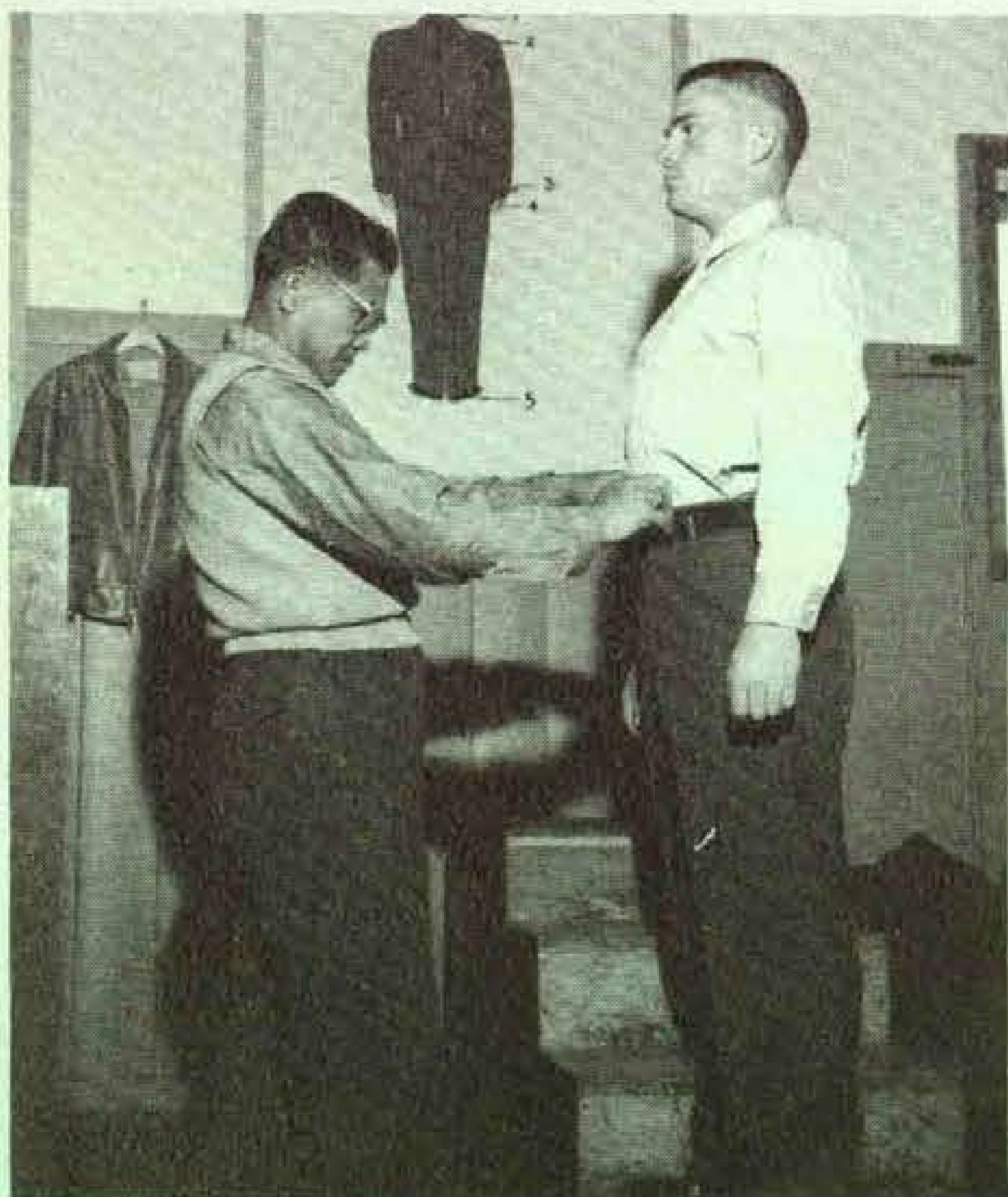
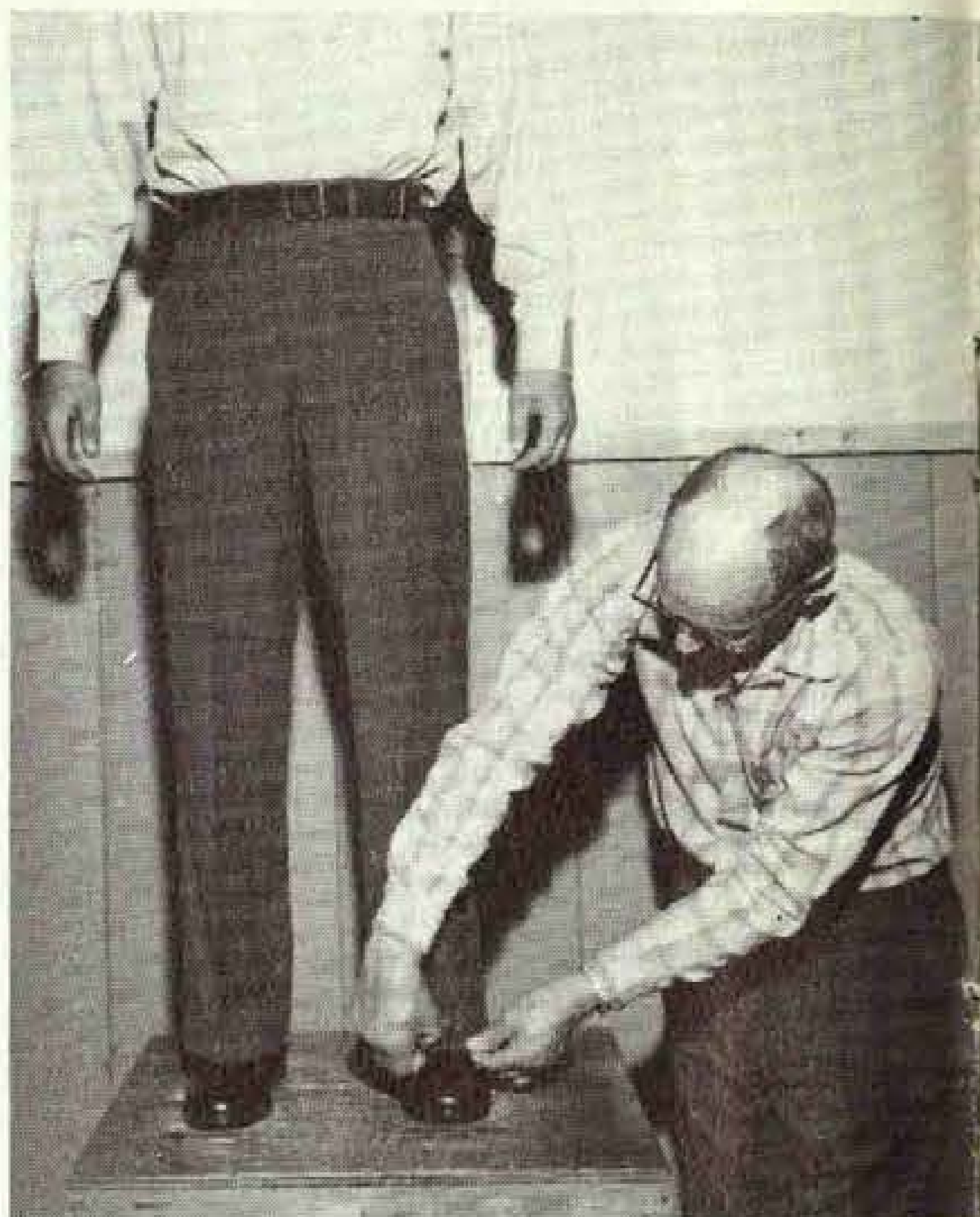
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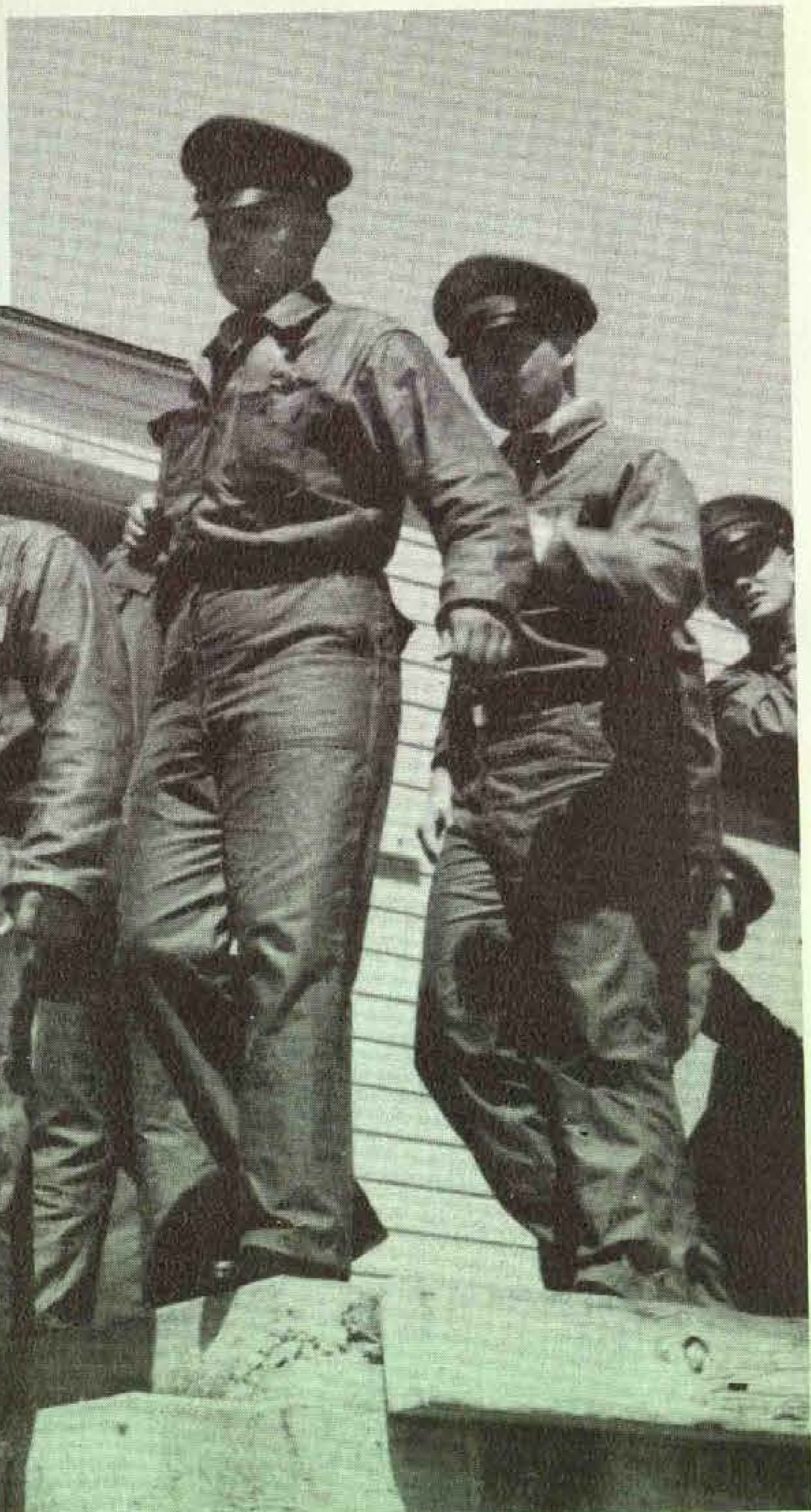
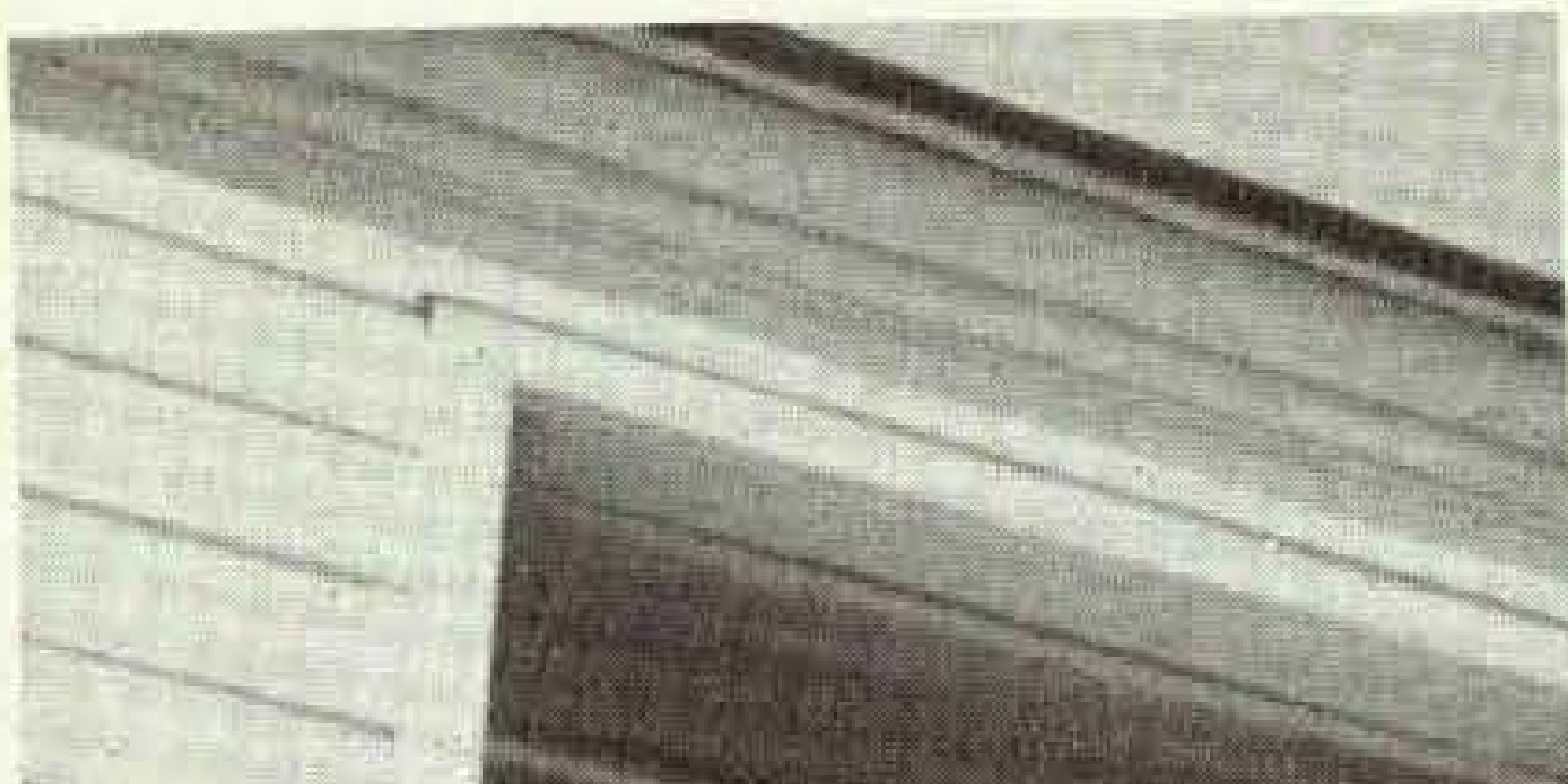
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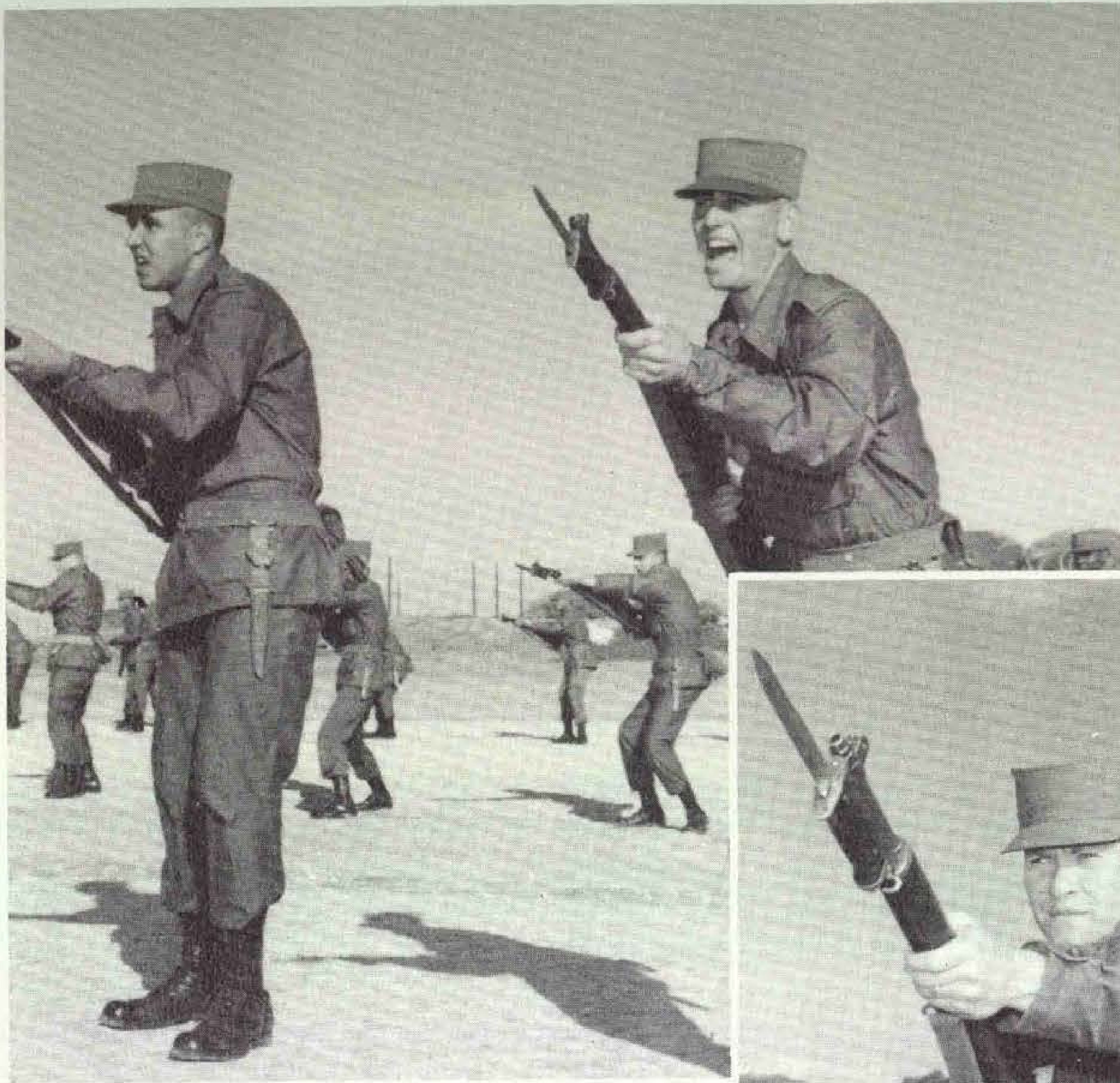




clothing issue







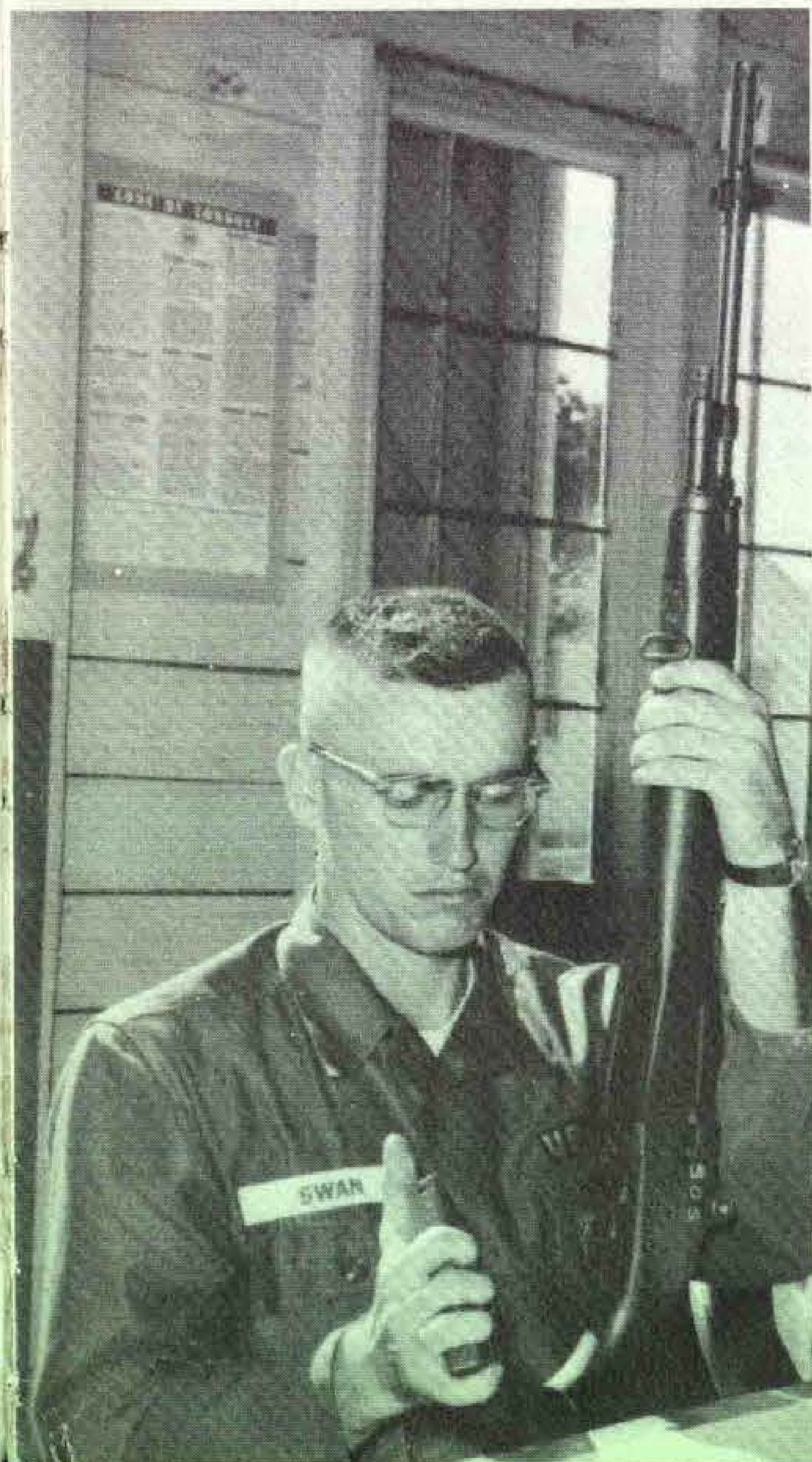
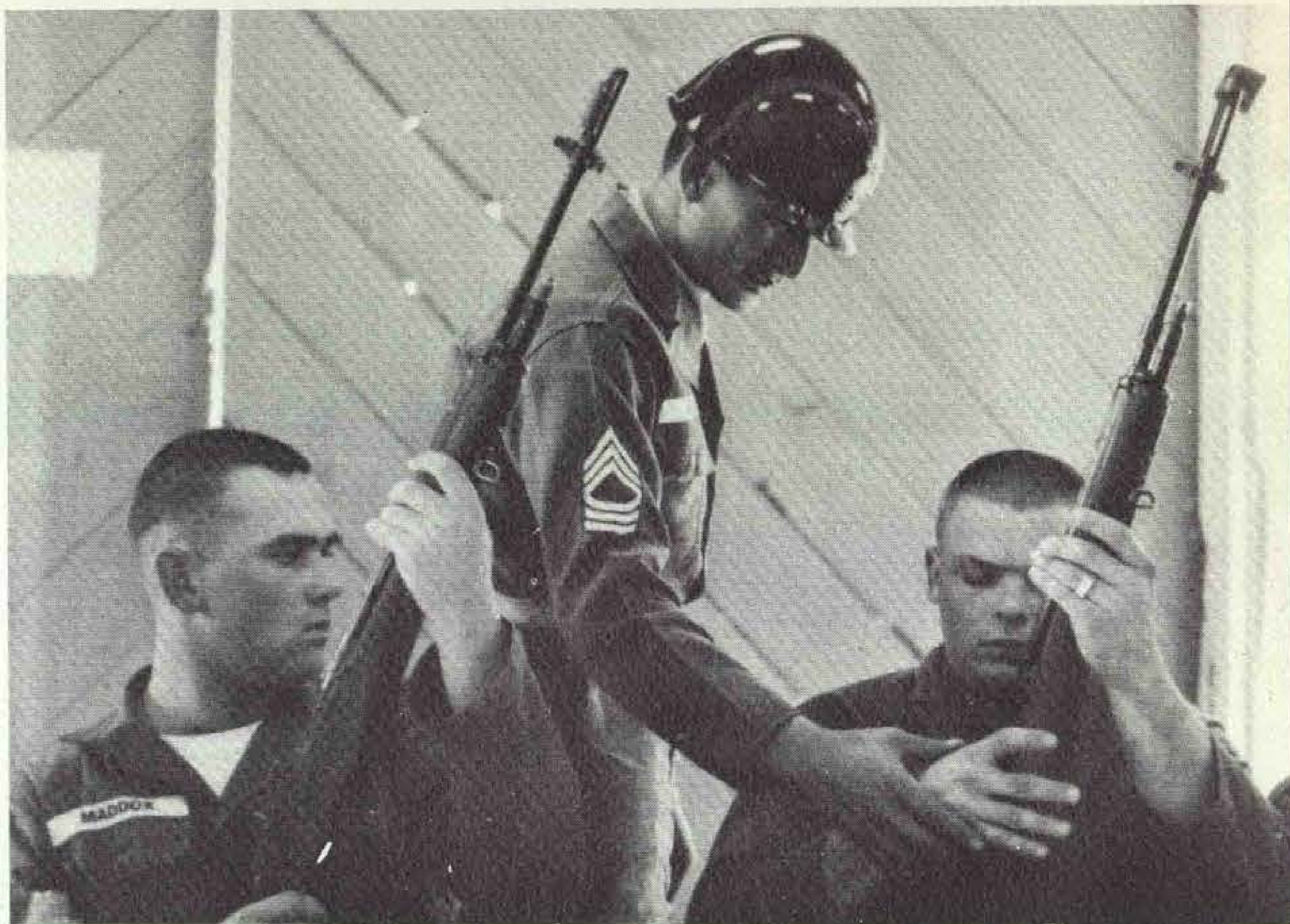
bayonet



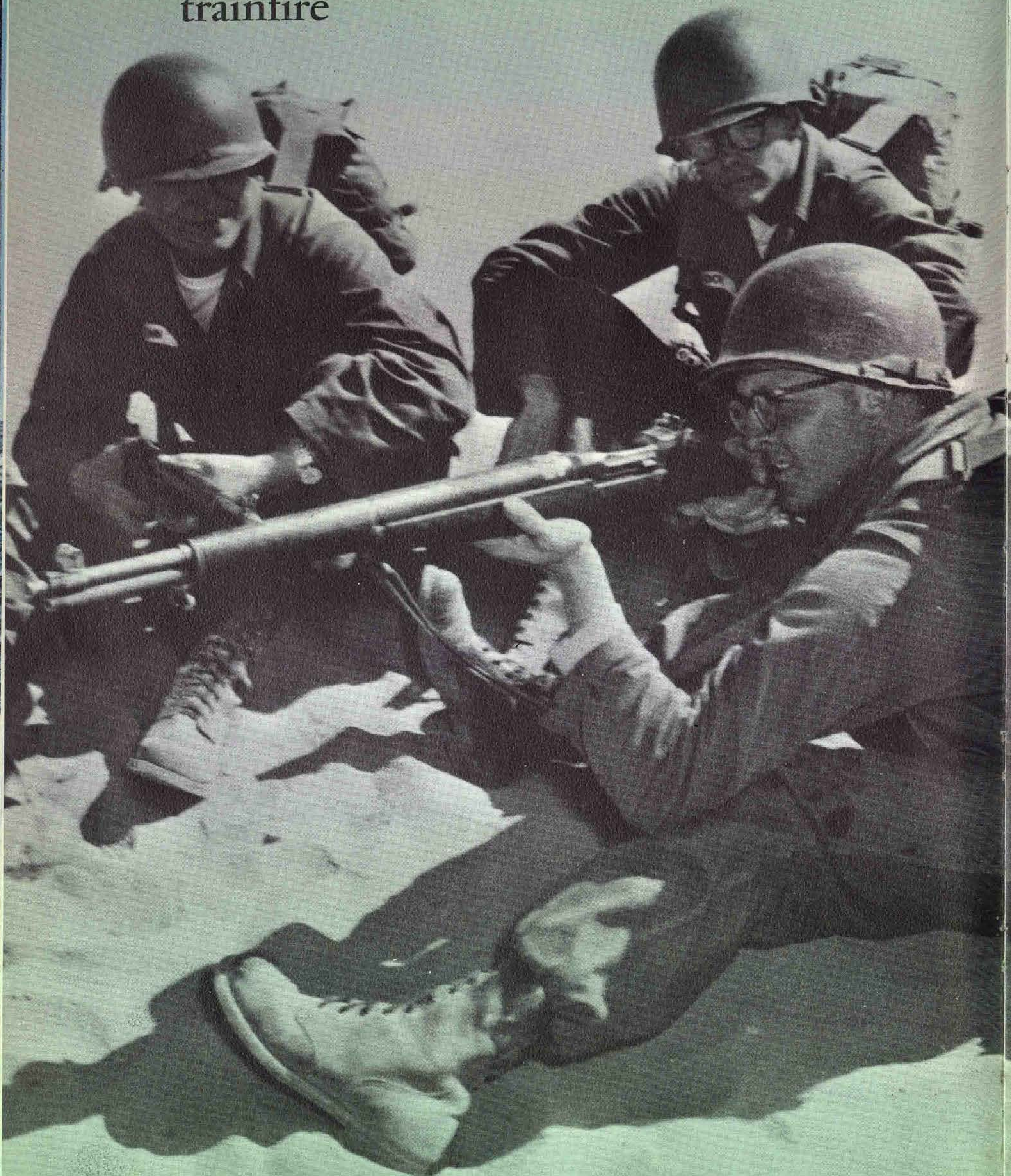


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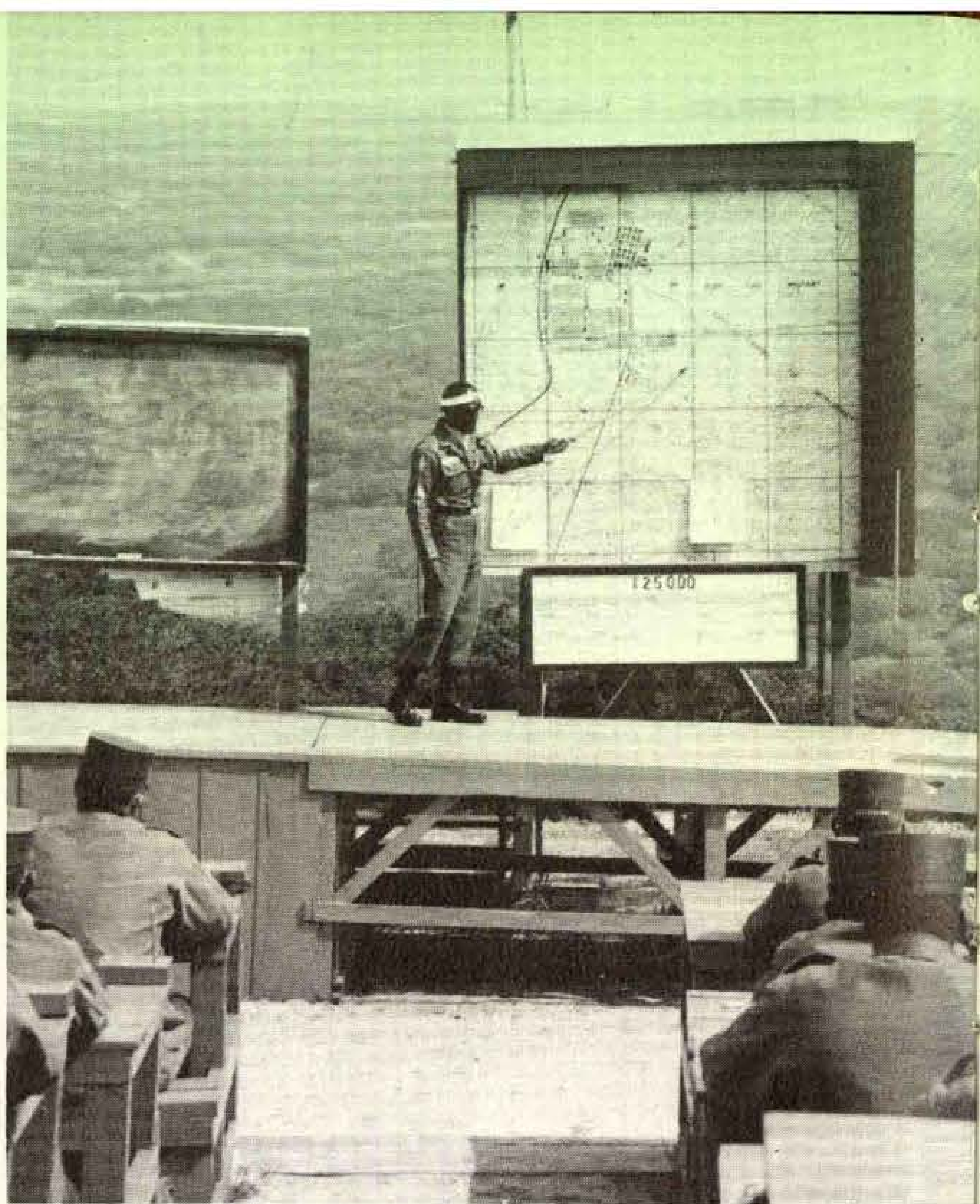
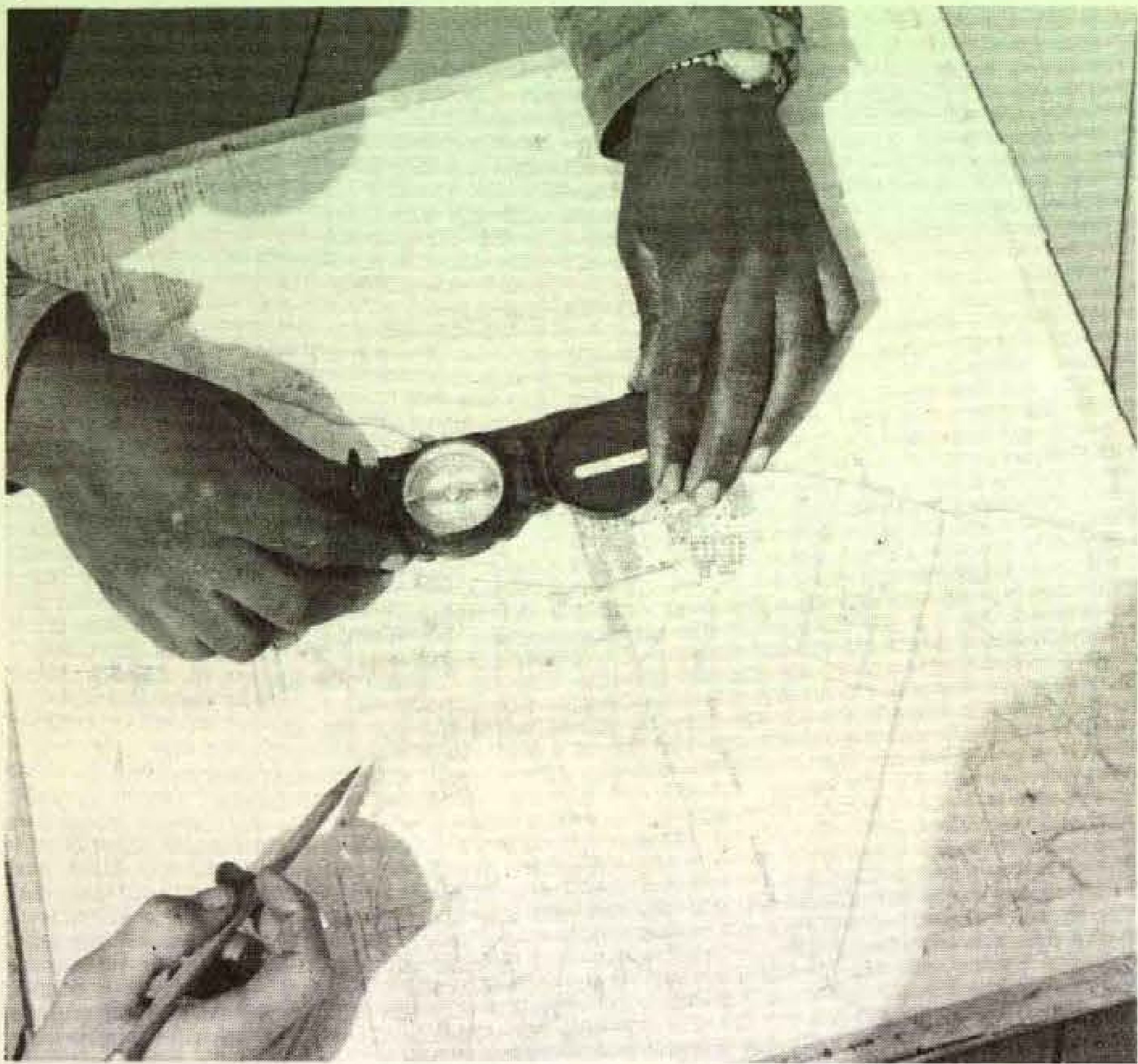
trainfire
classroom



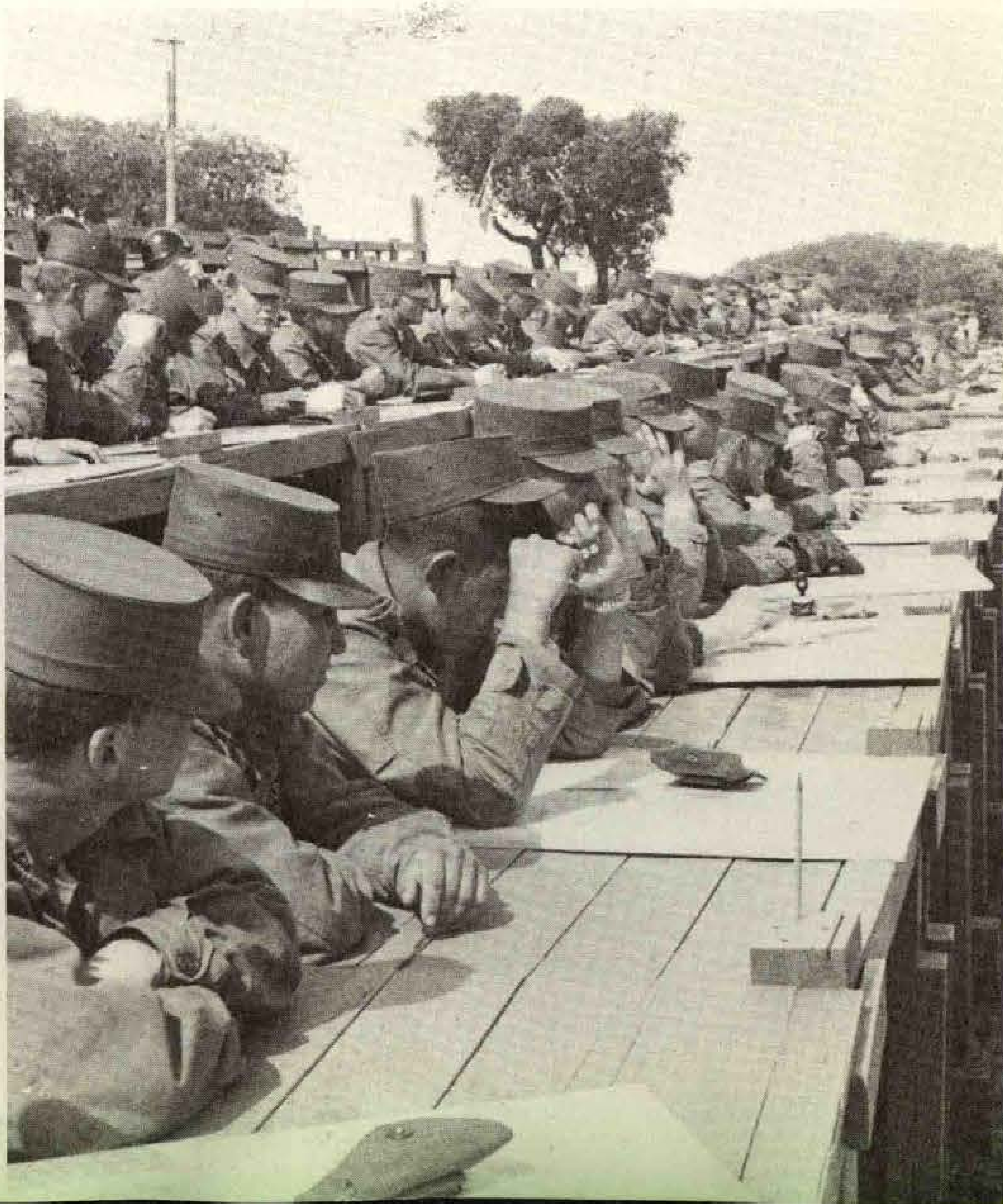
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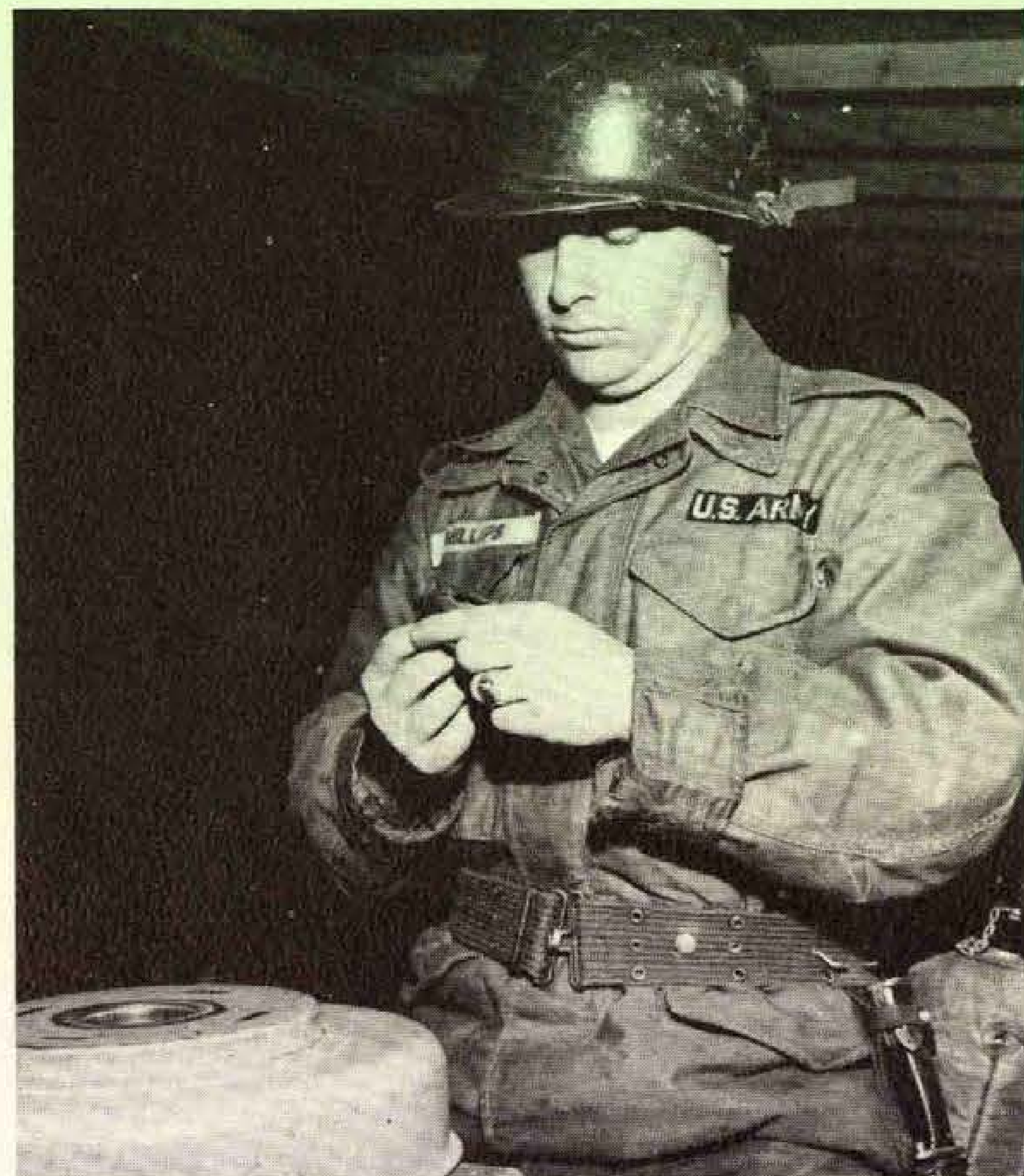
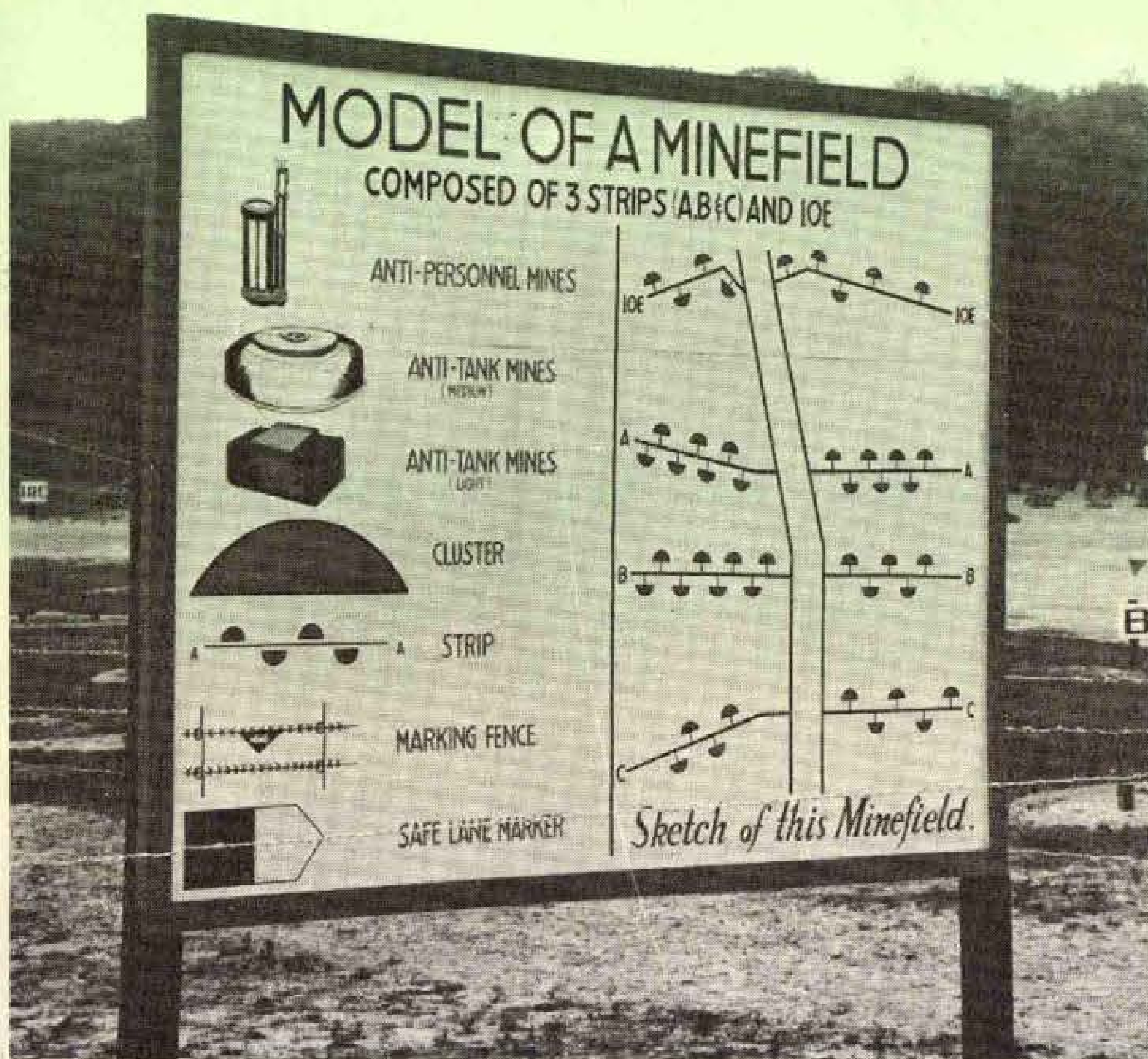






maps



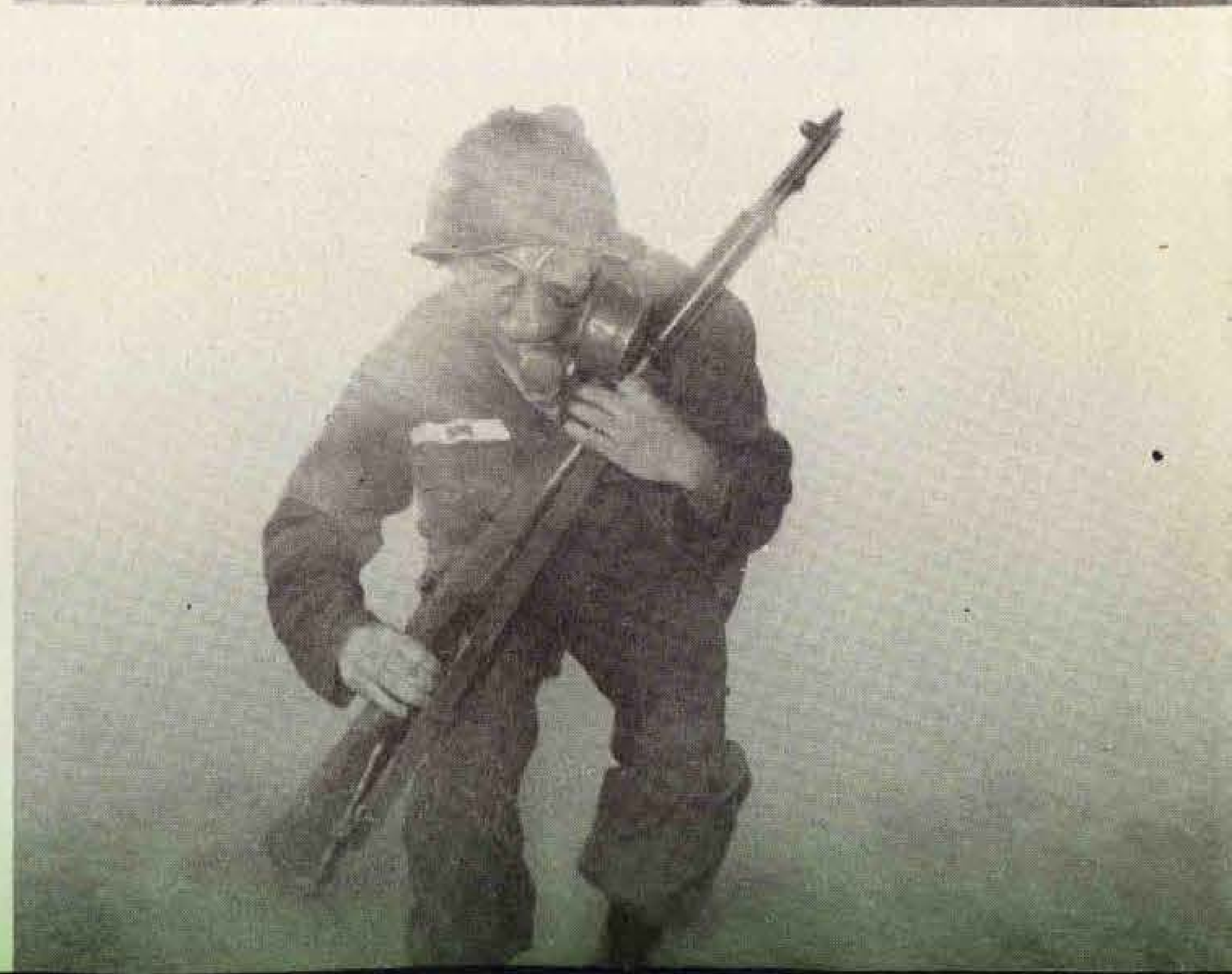
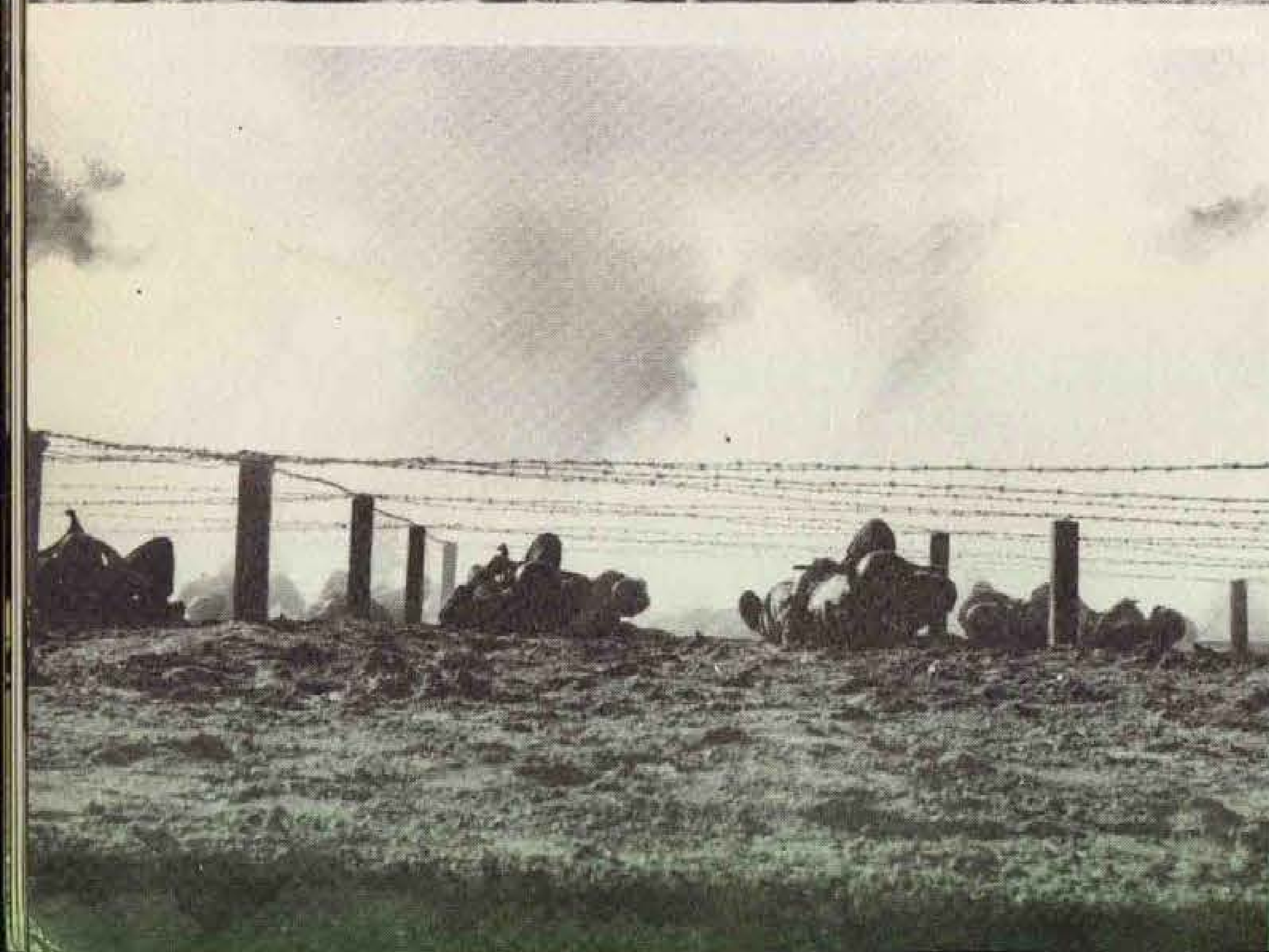


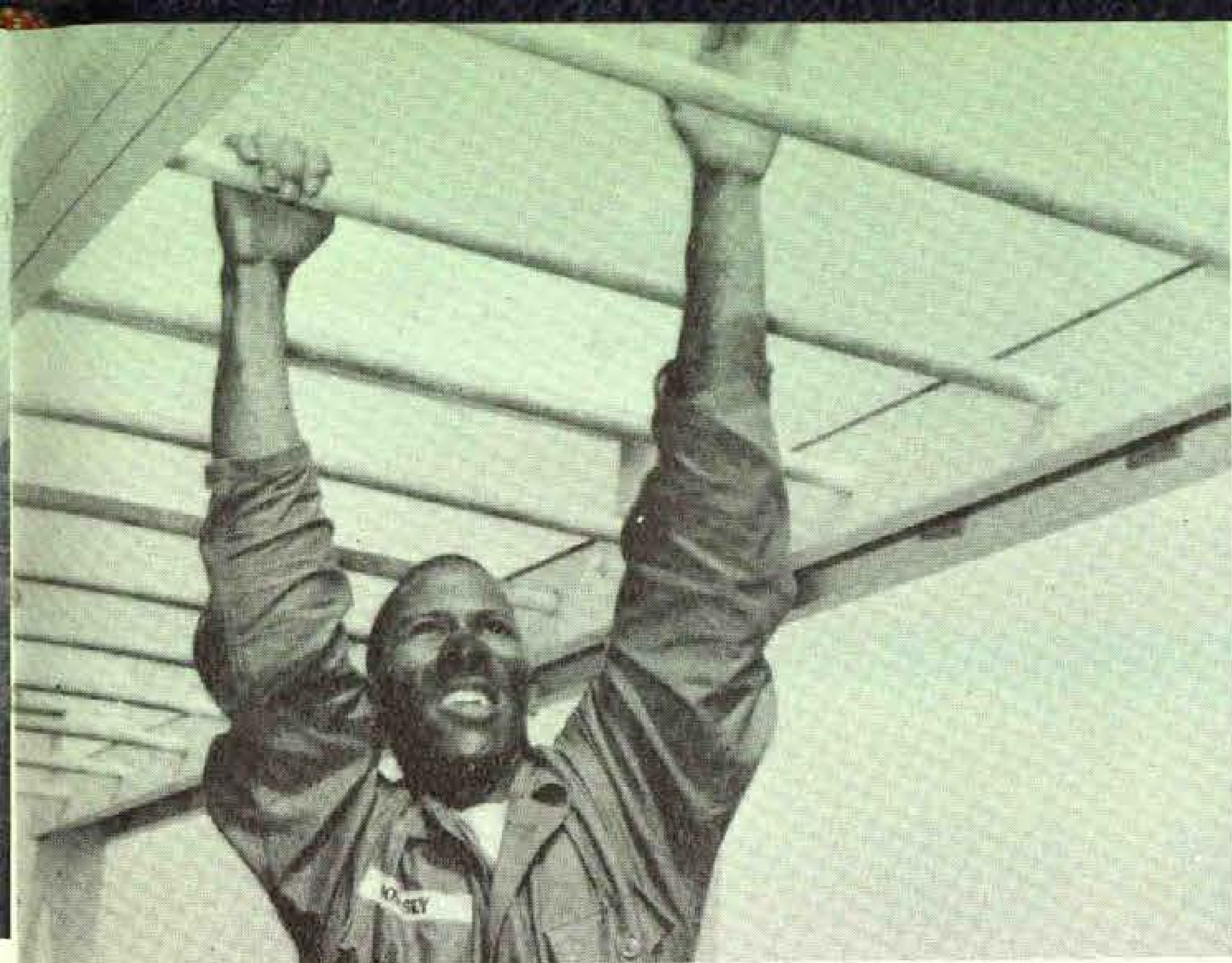
land mine warfare



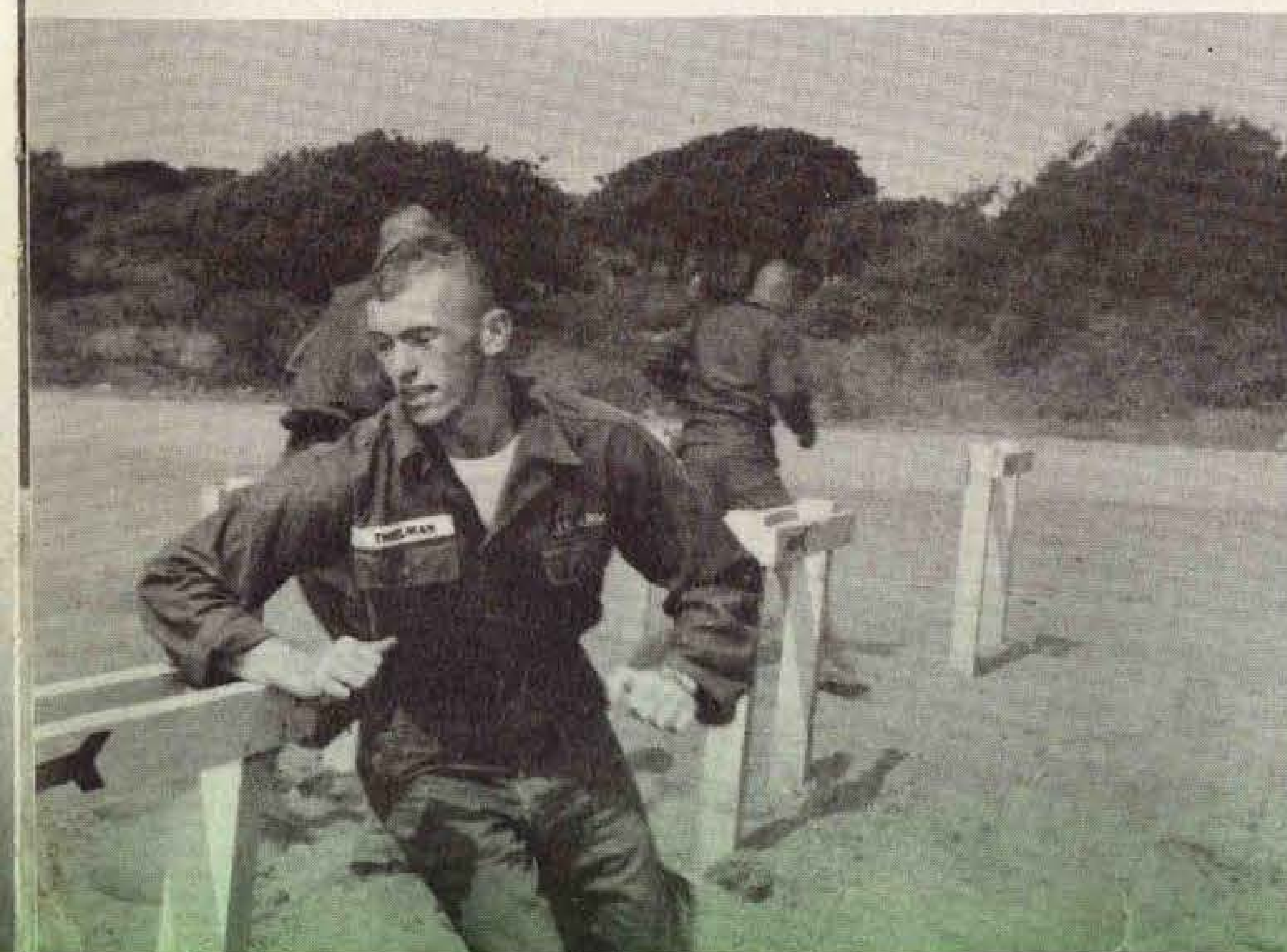
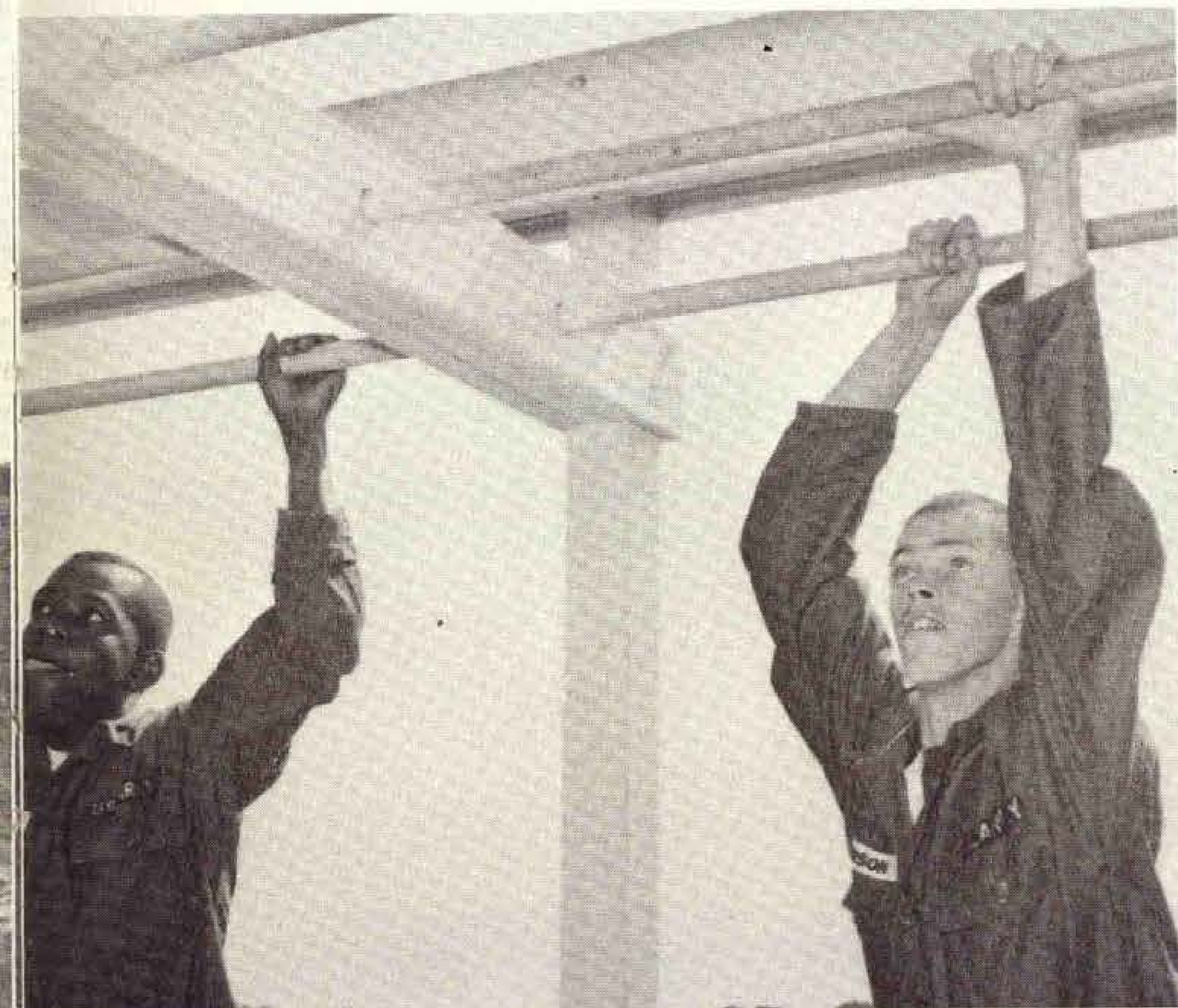


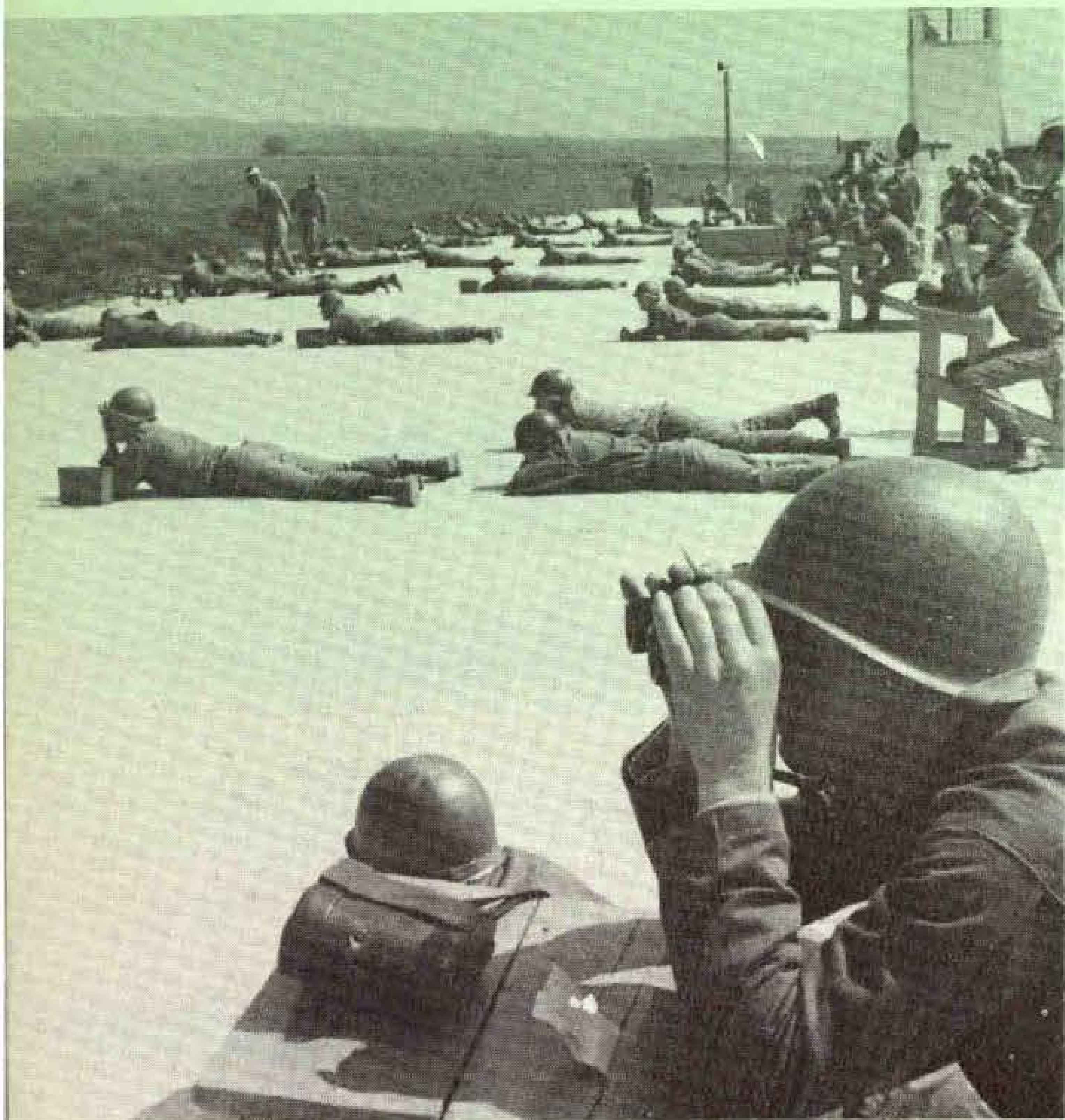
cbn





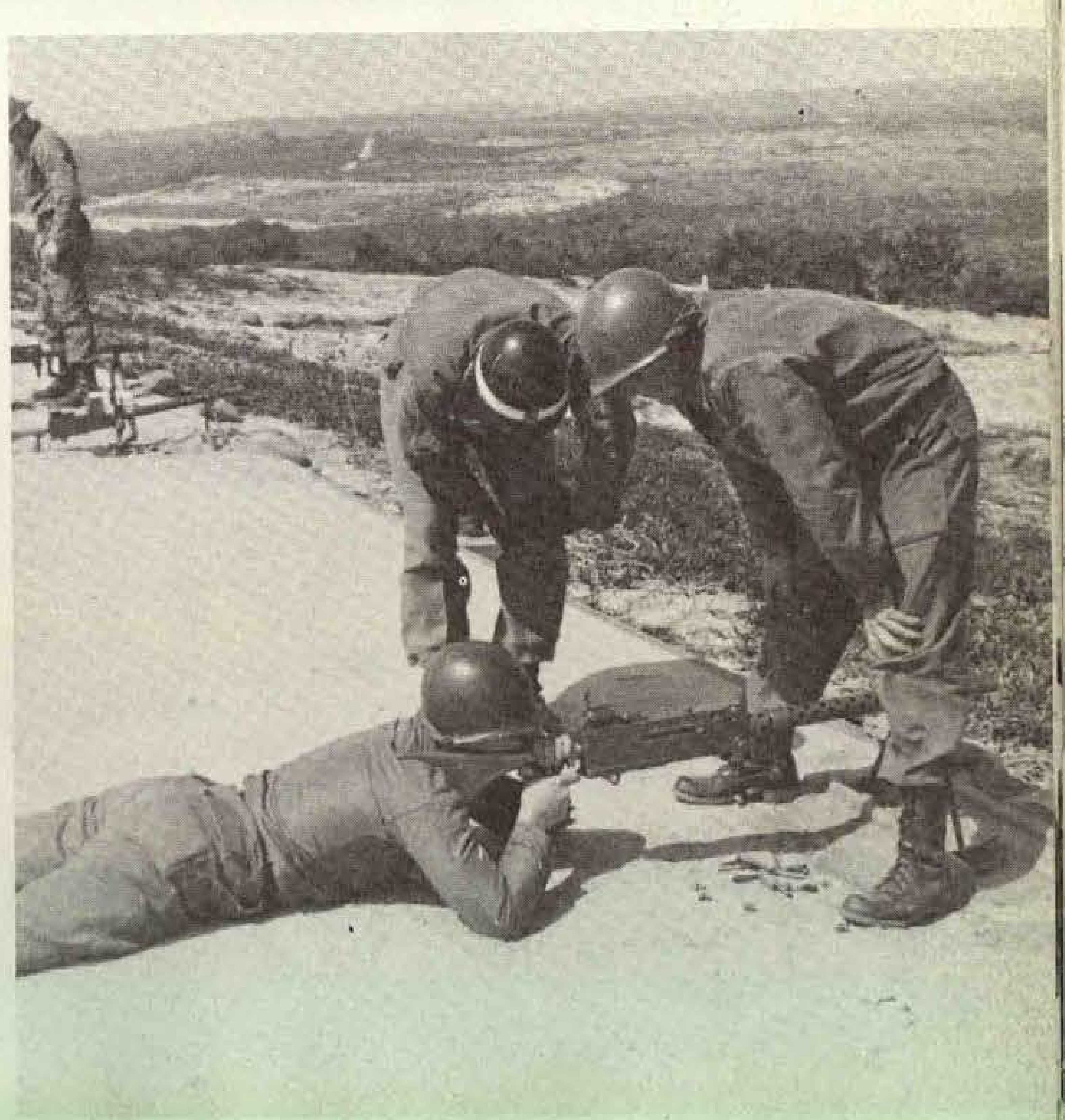
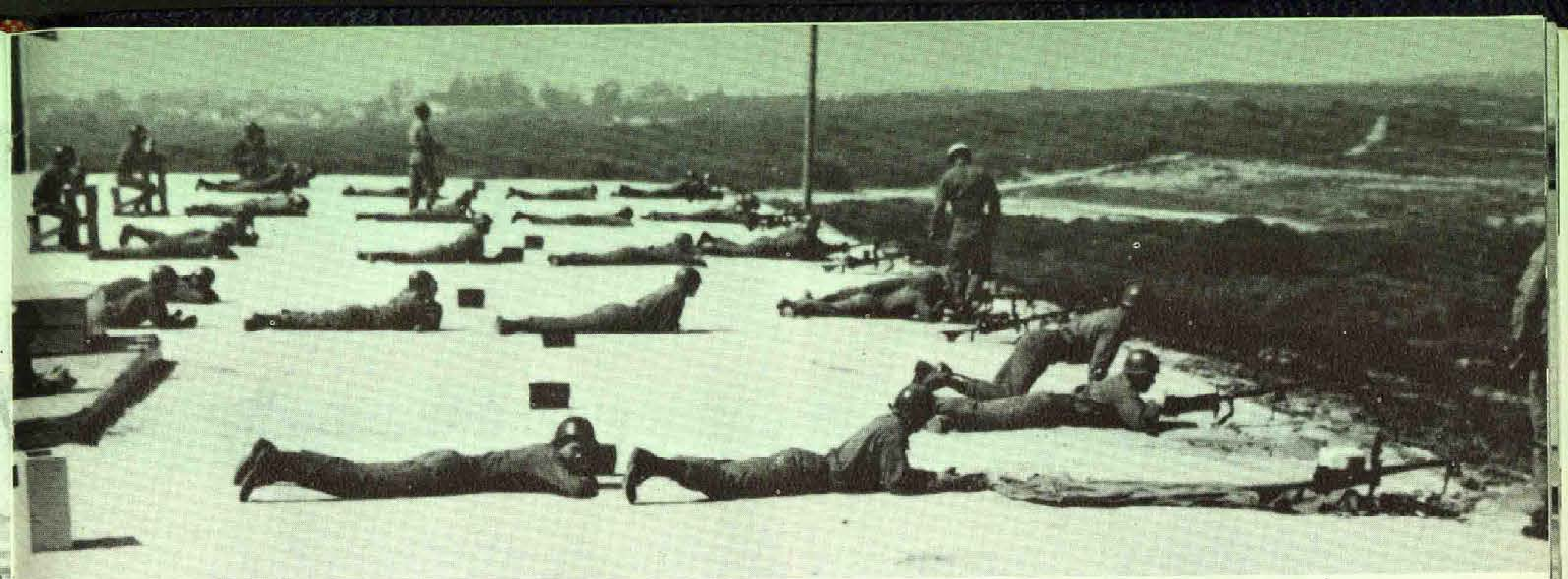
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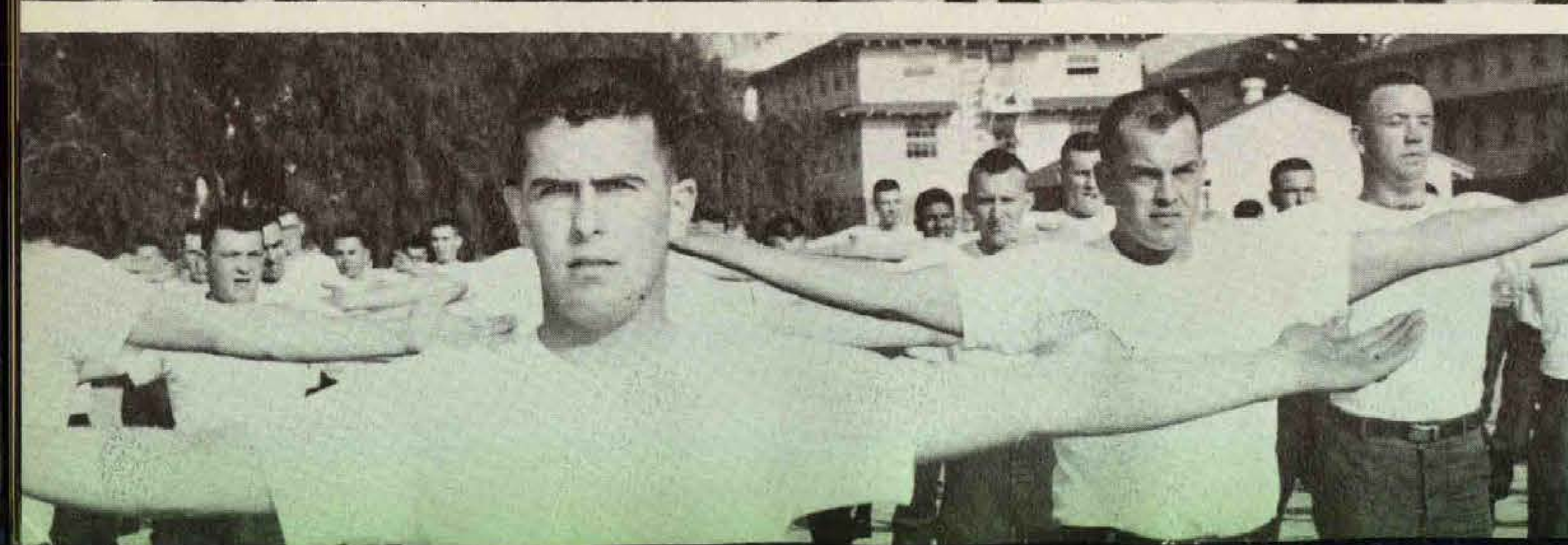
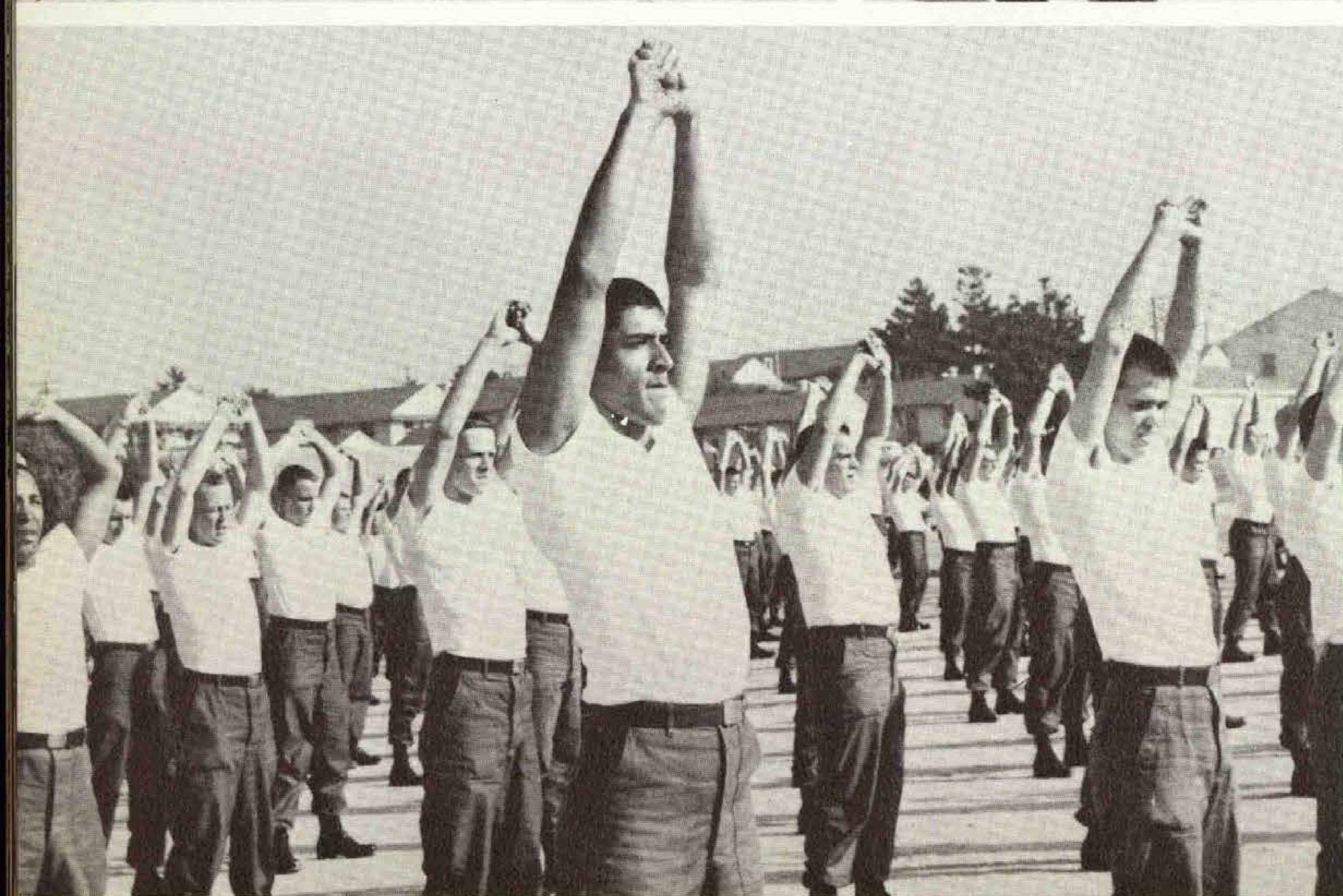
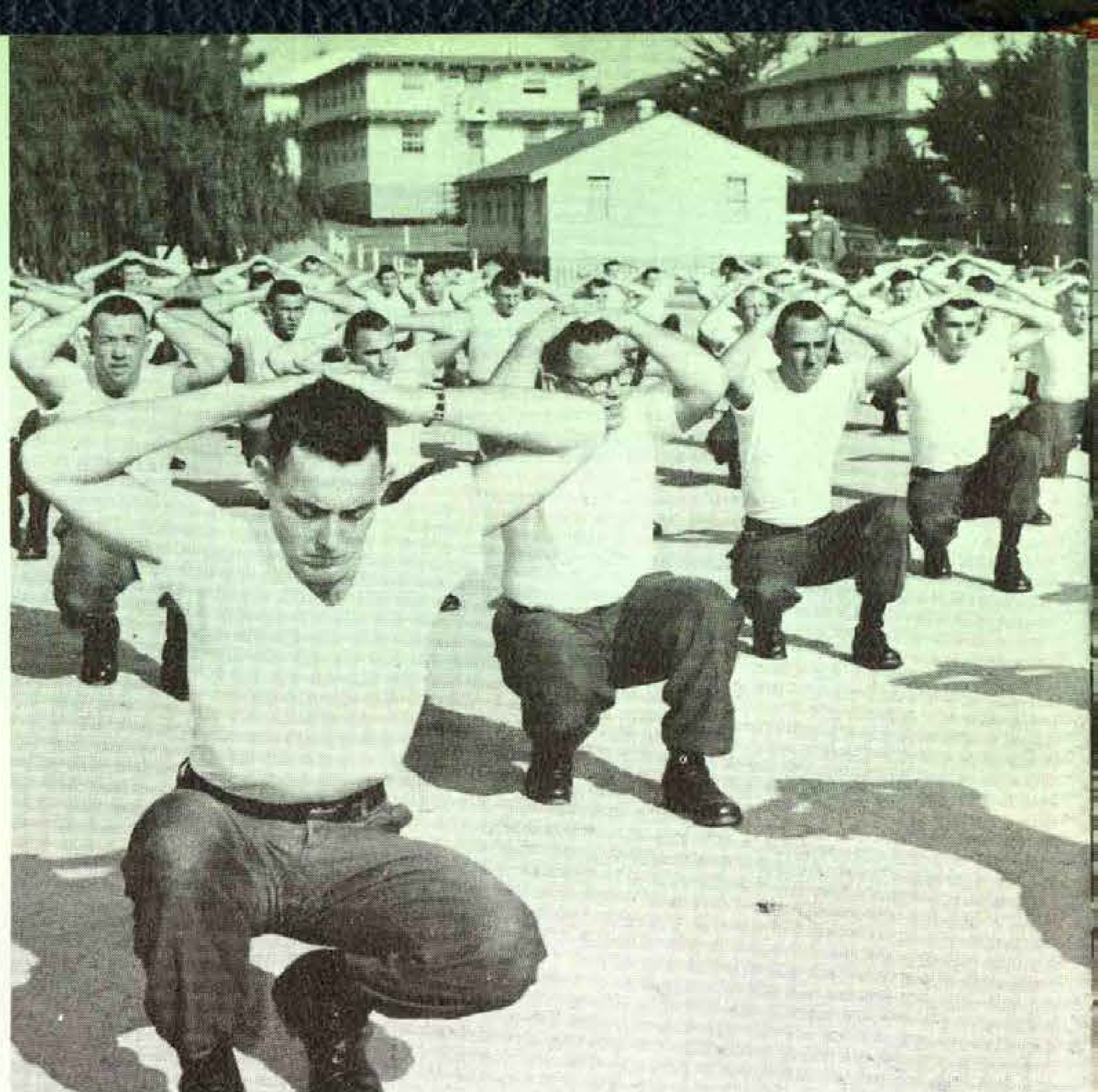
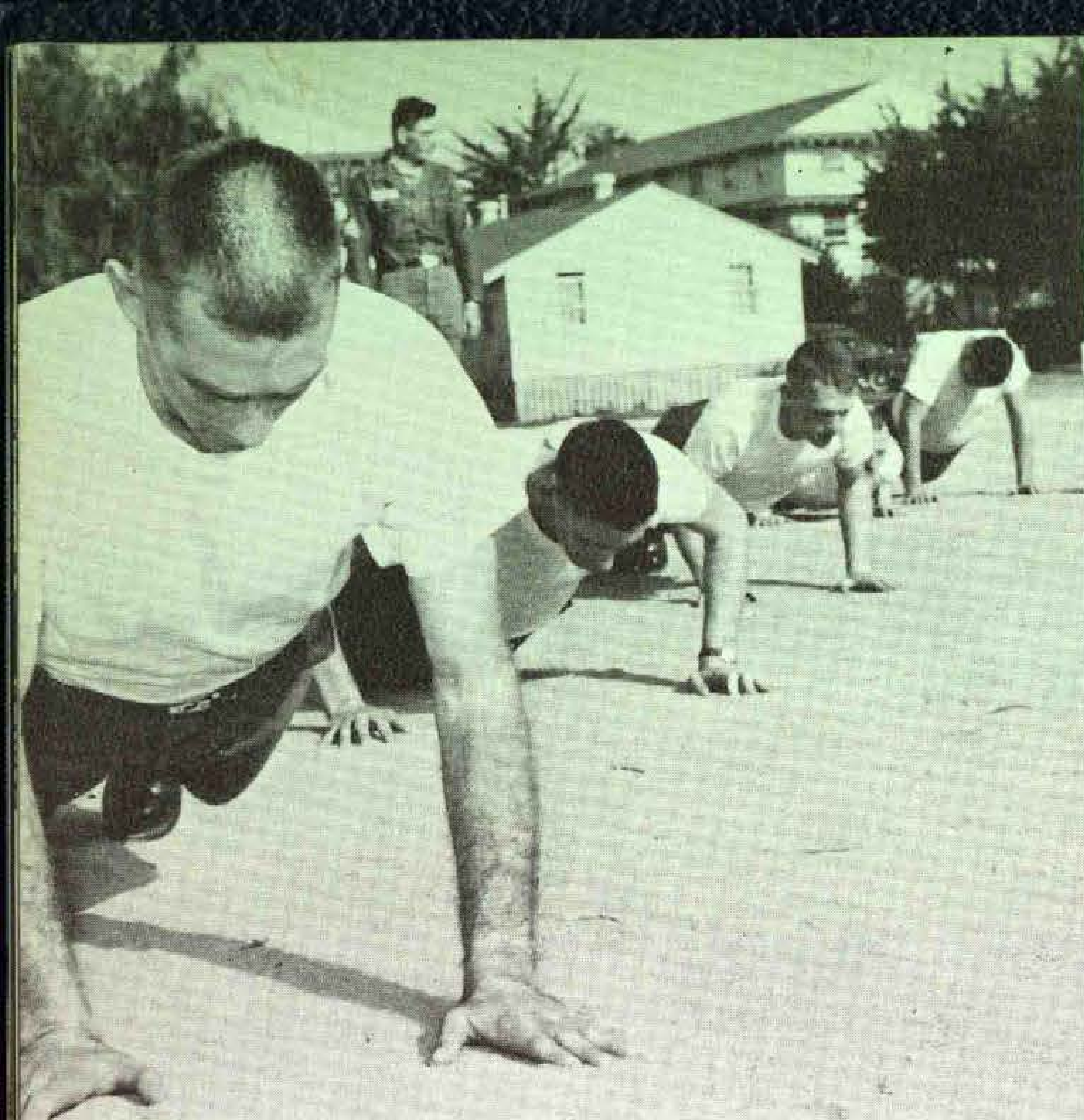




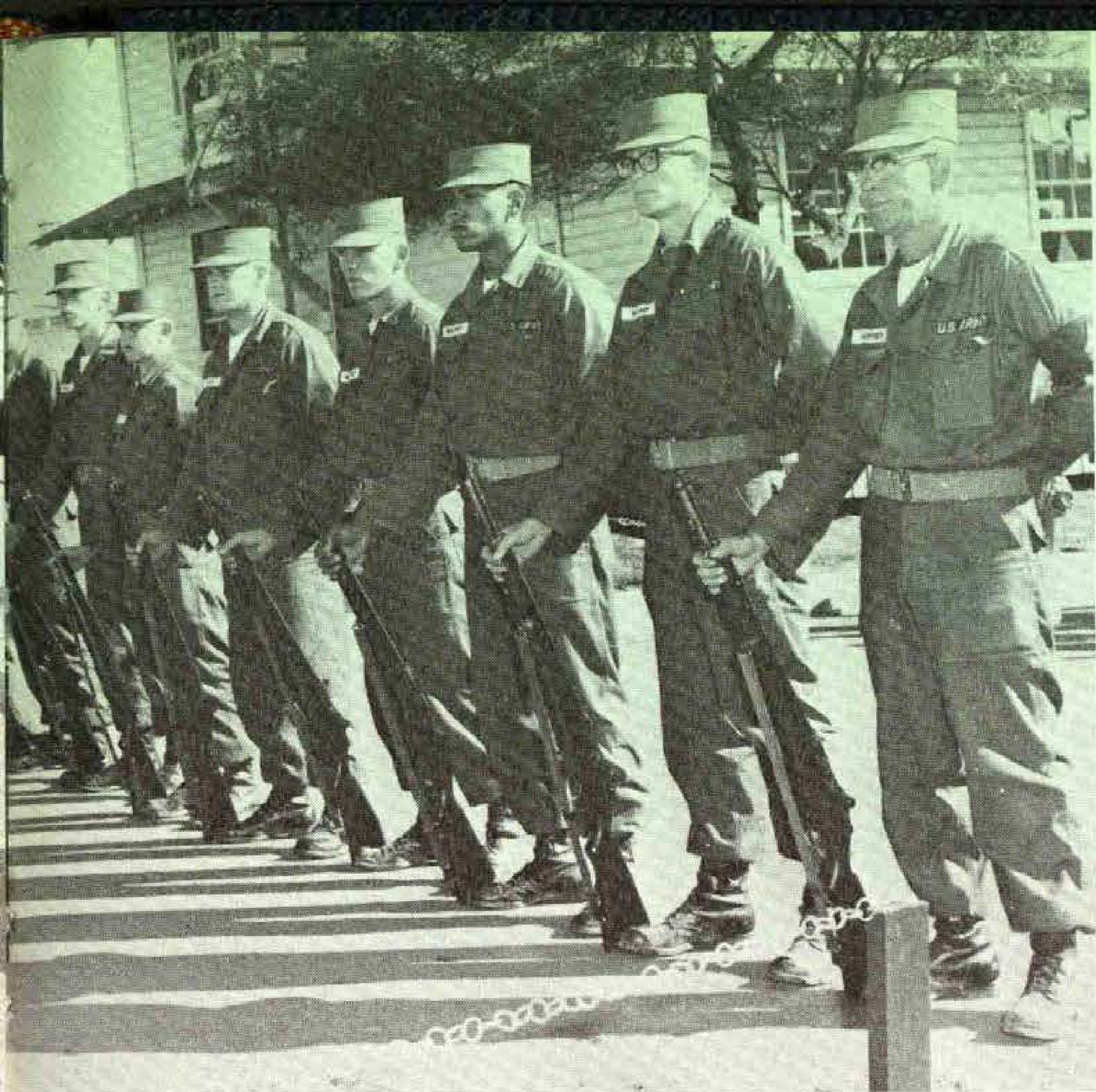
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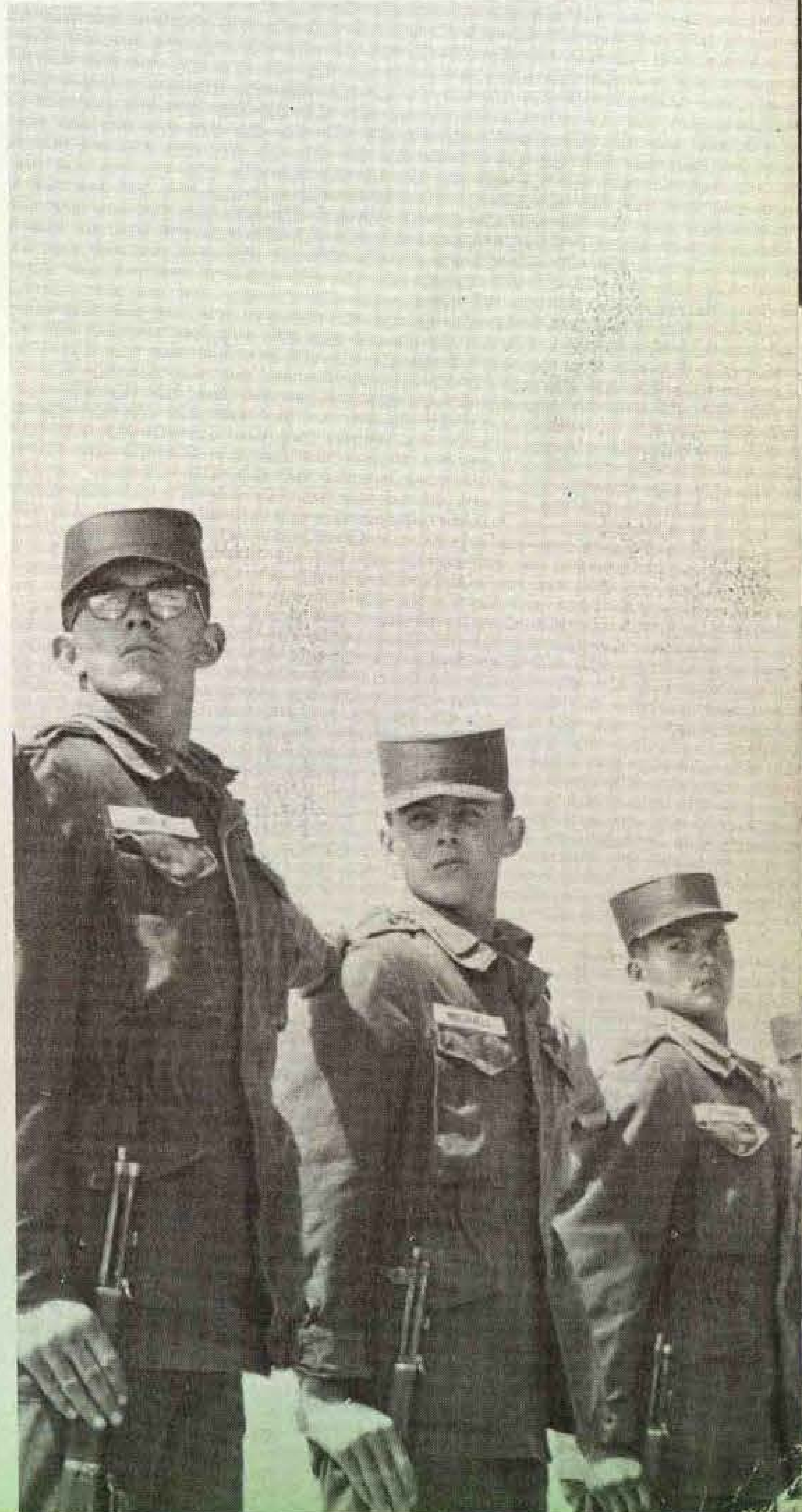




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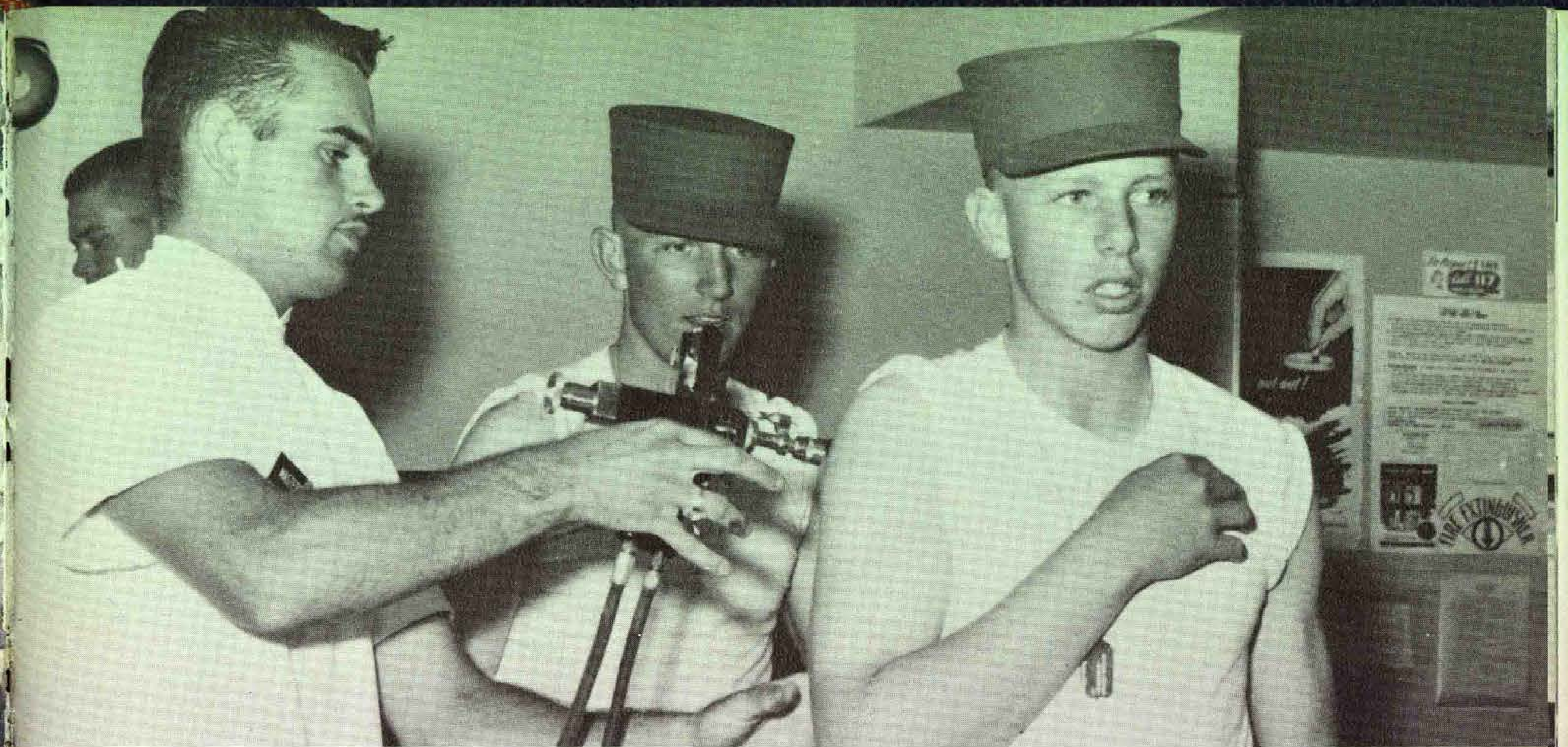
dismounted drill





open house



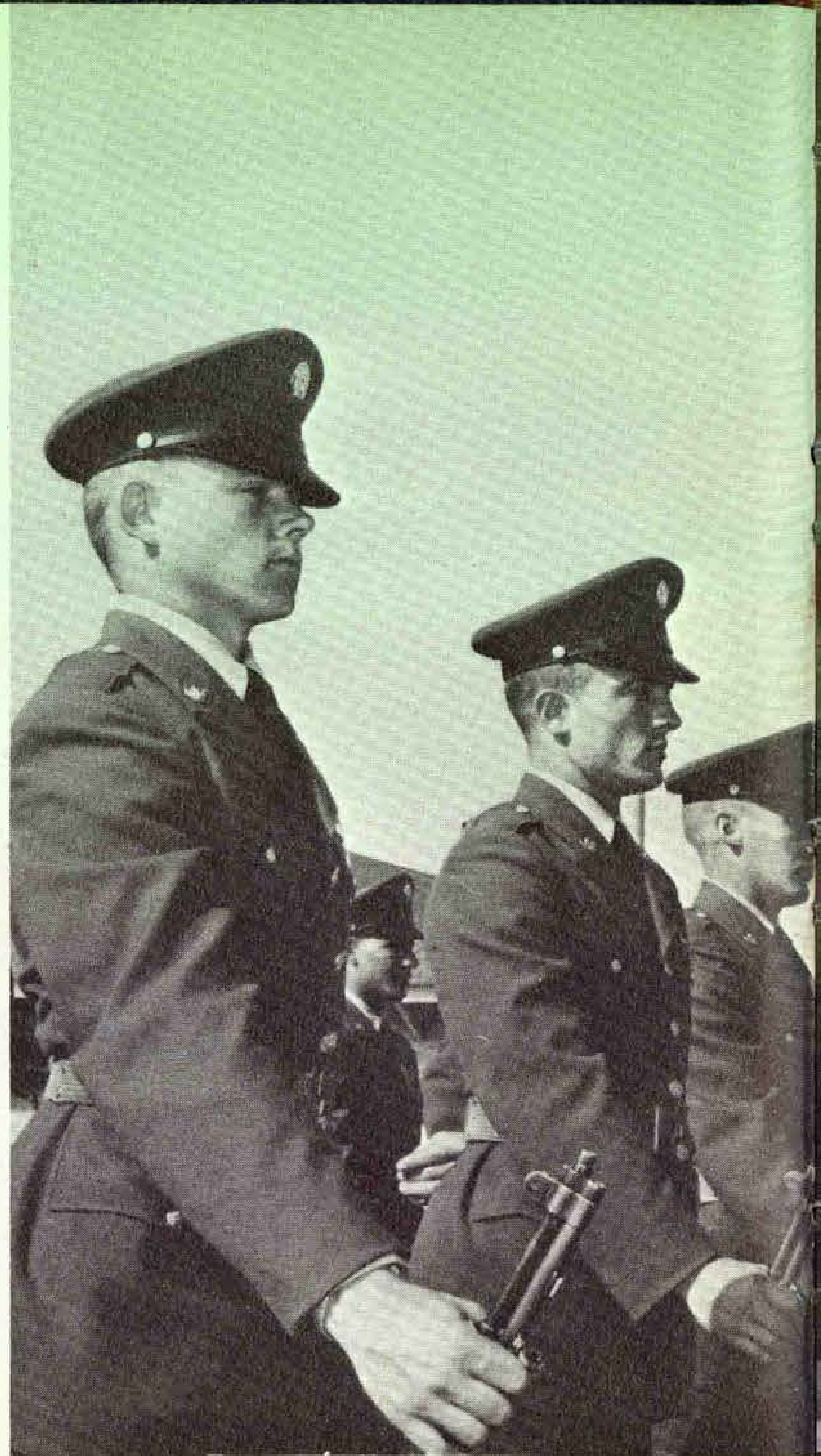


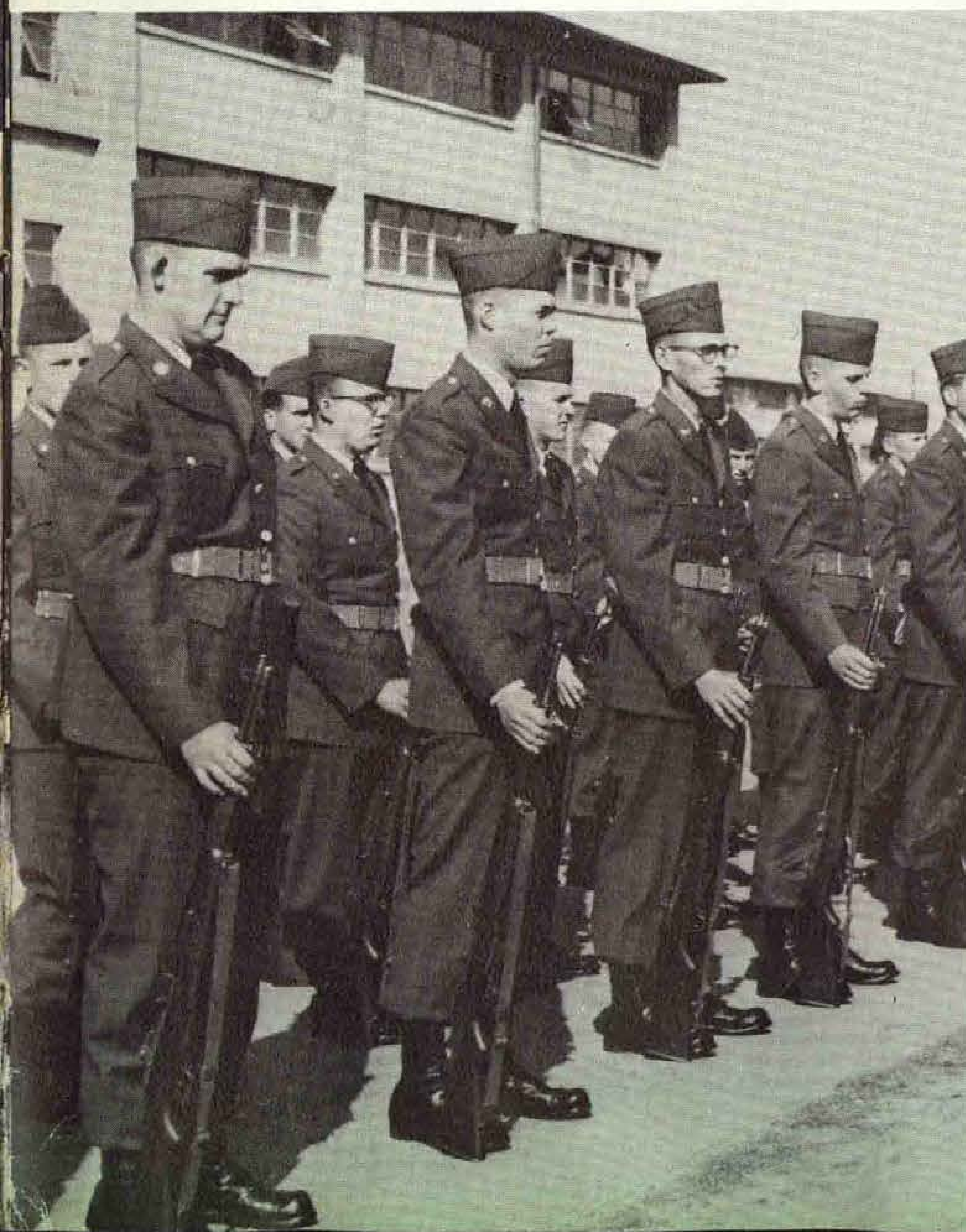
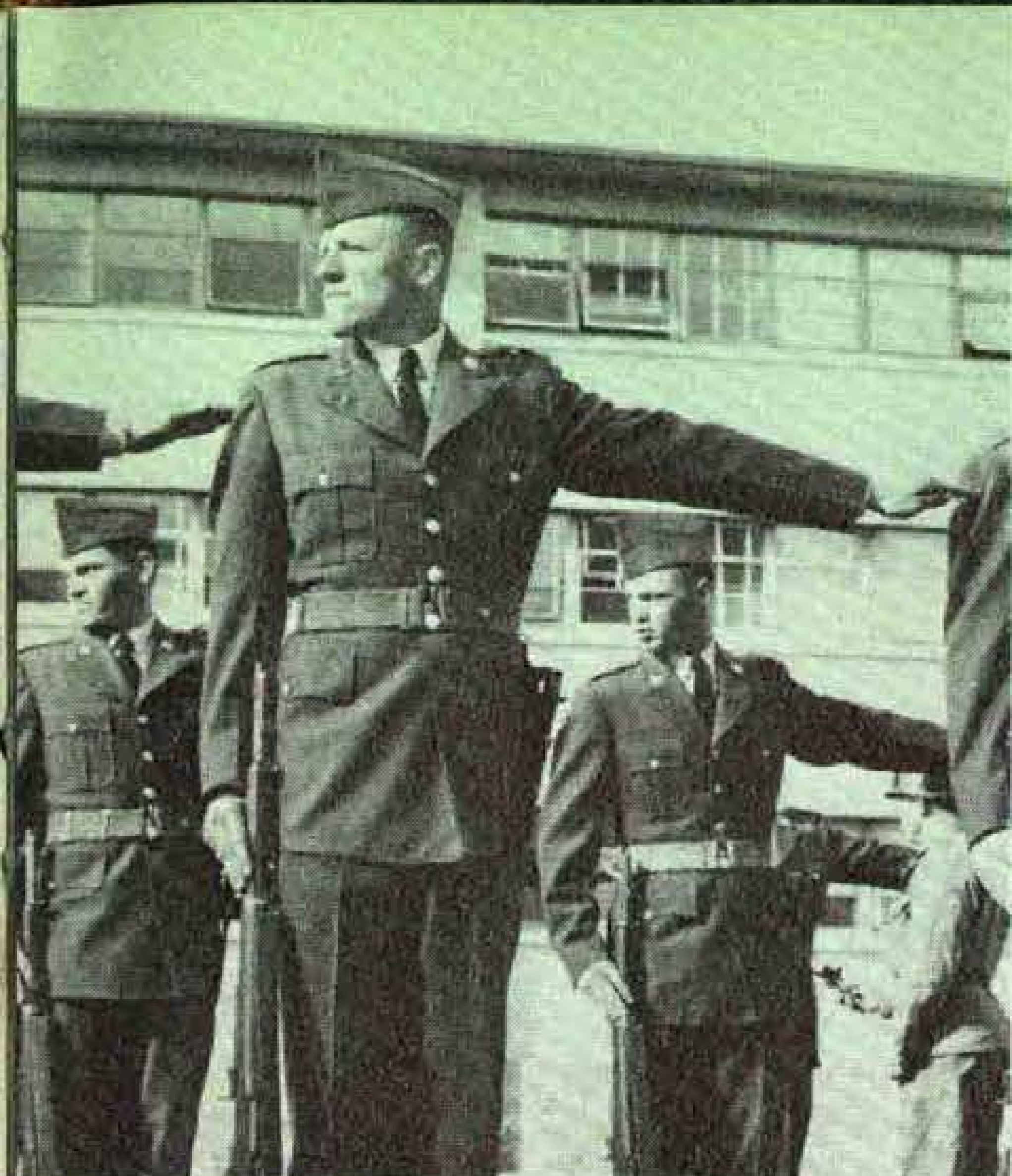
shots





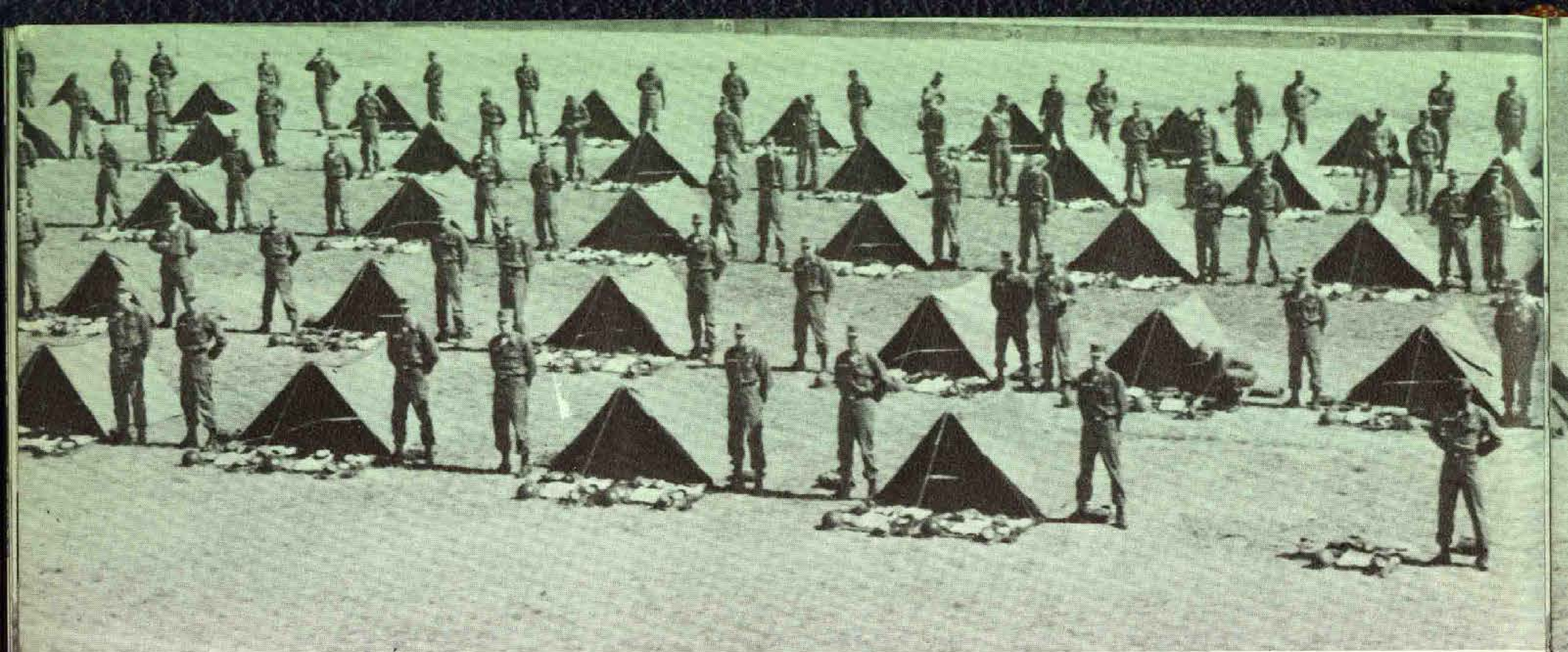
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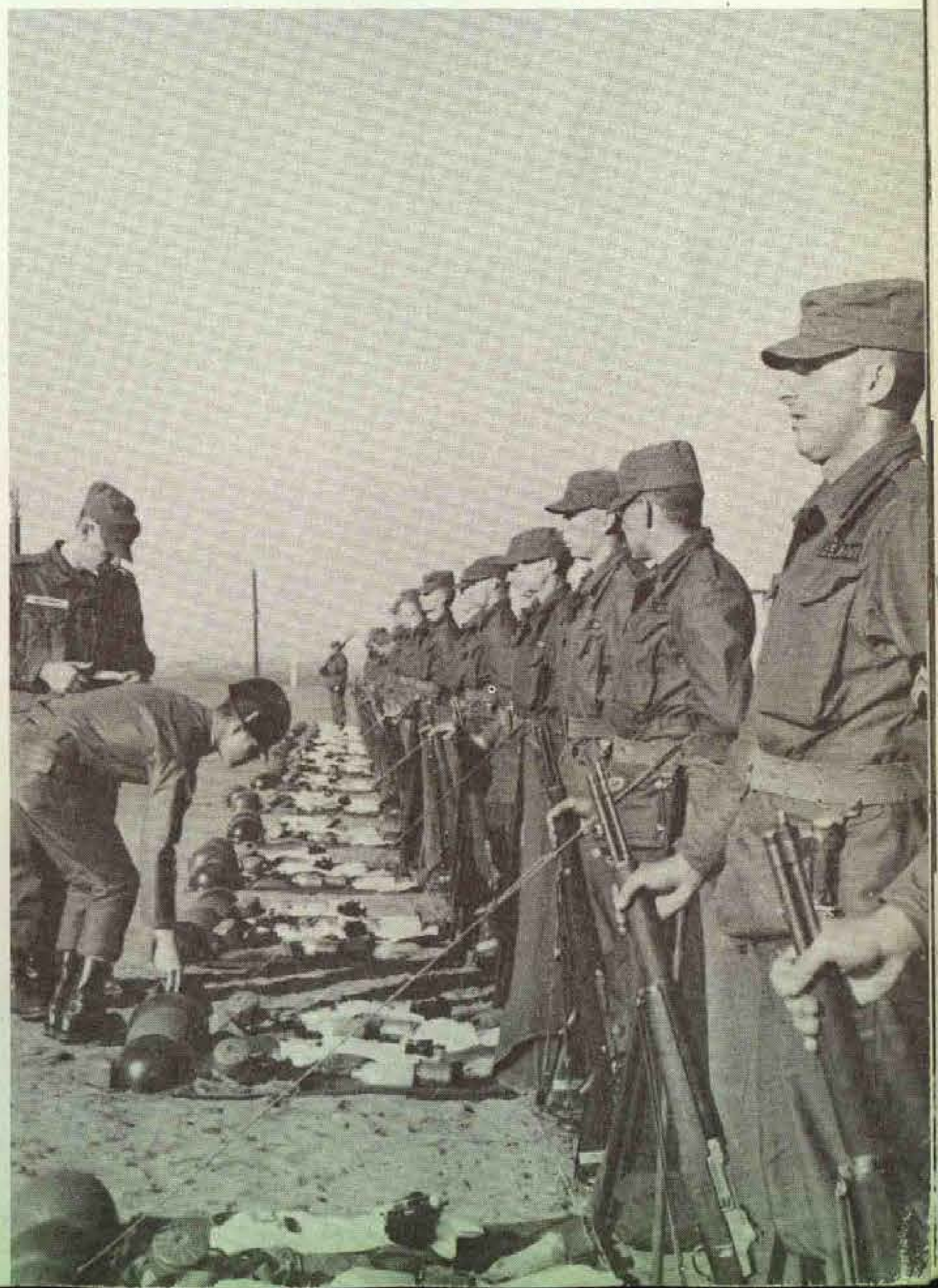
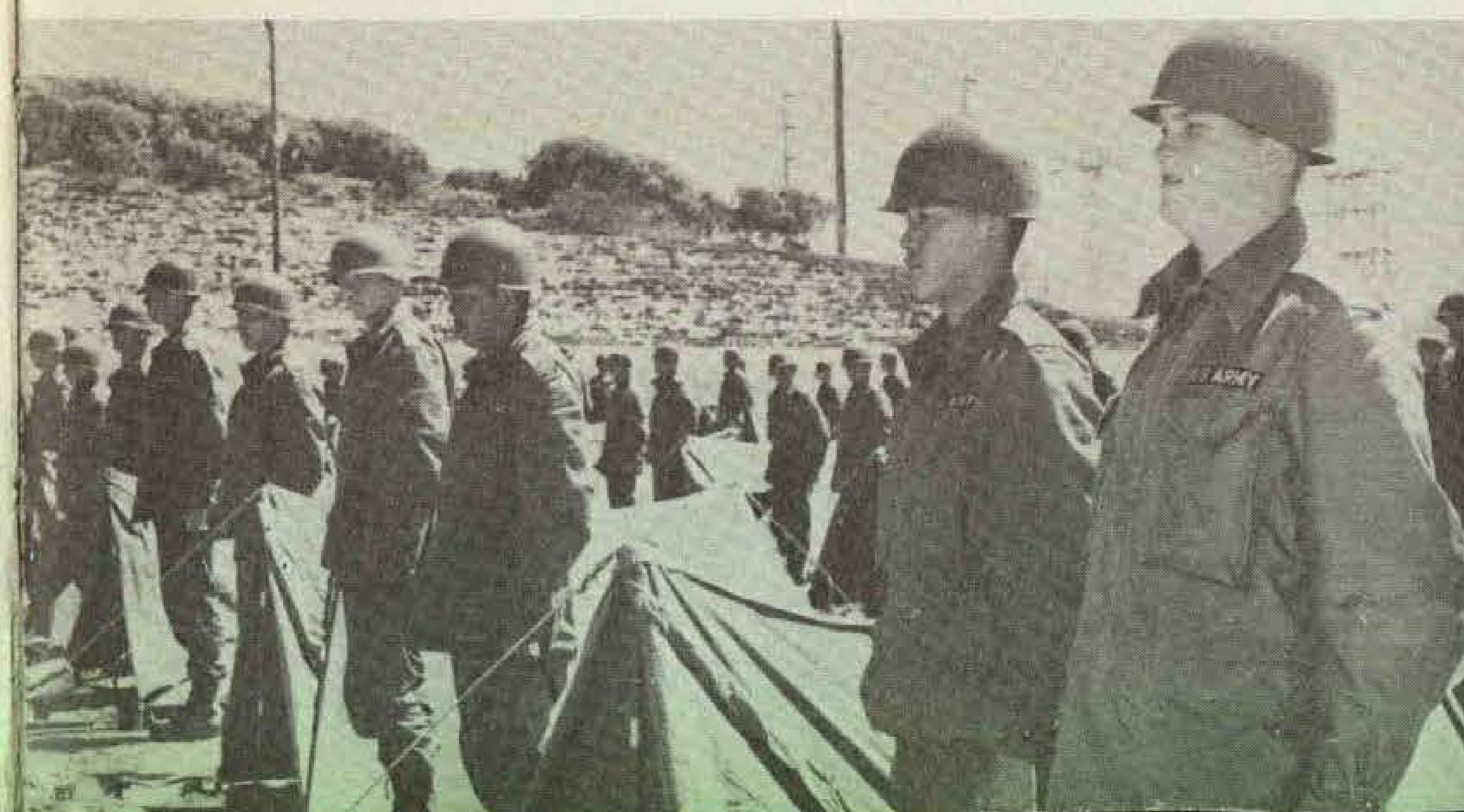
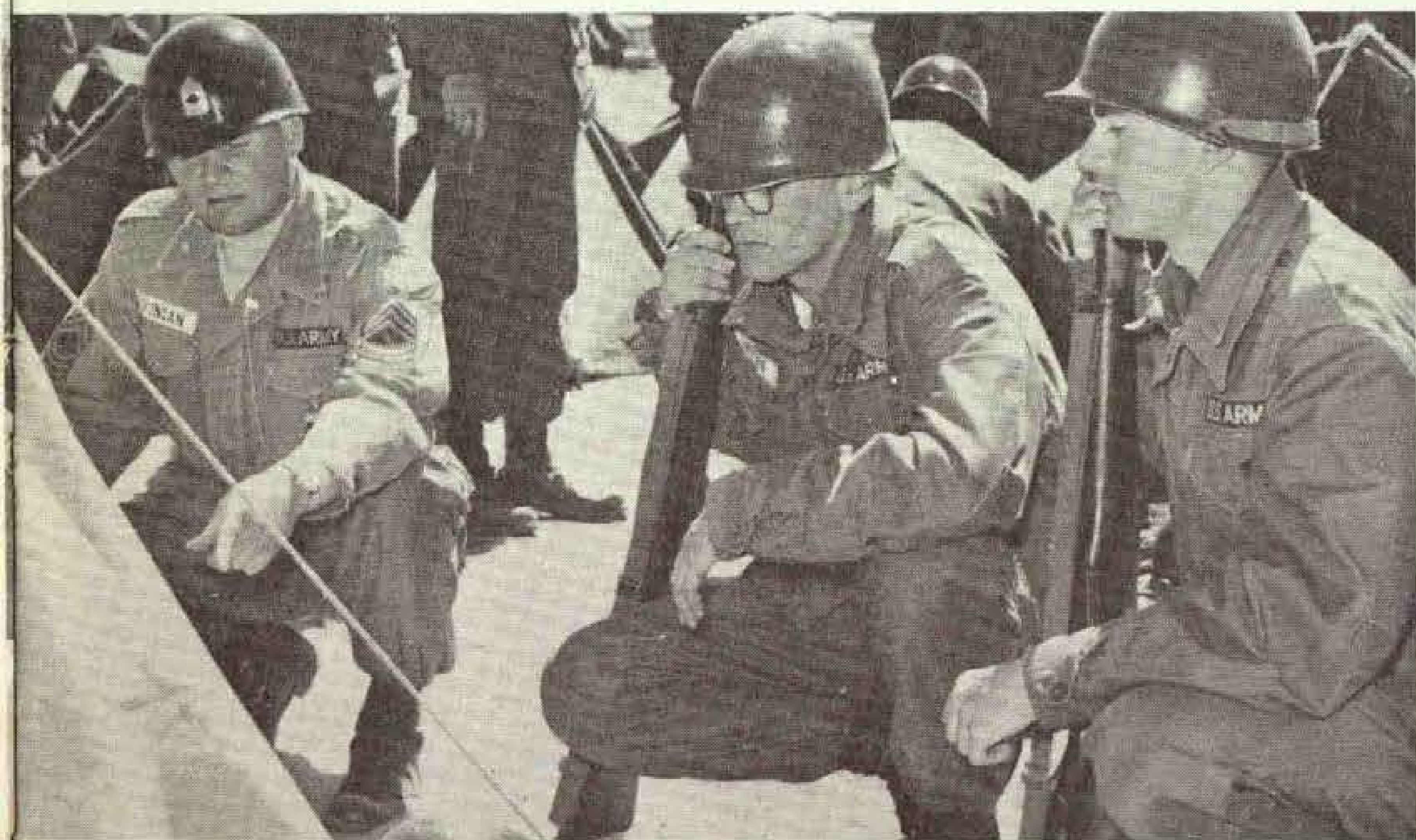
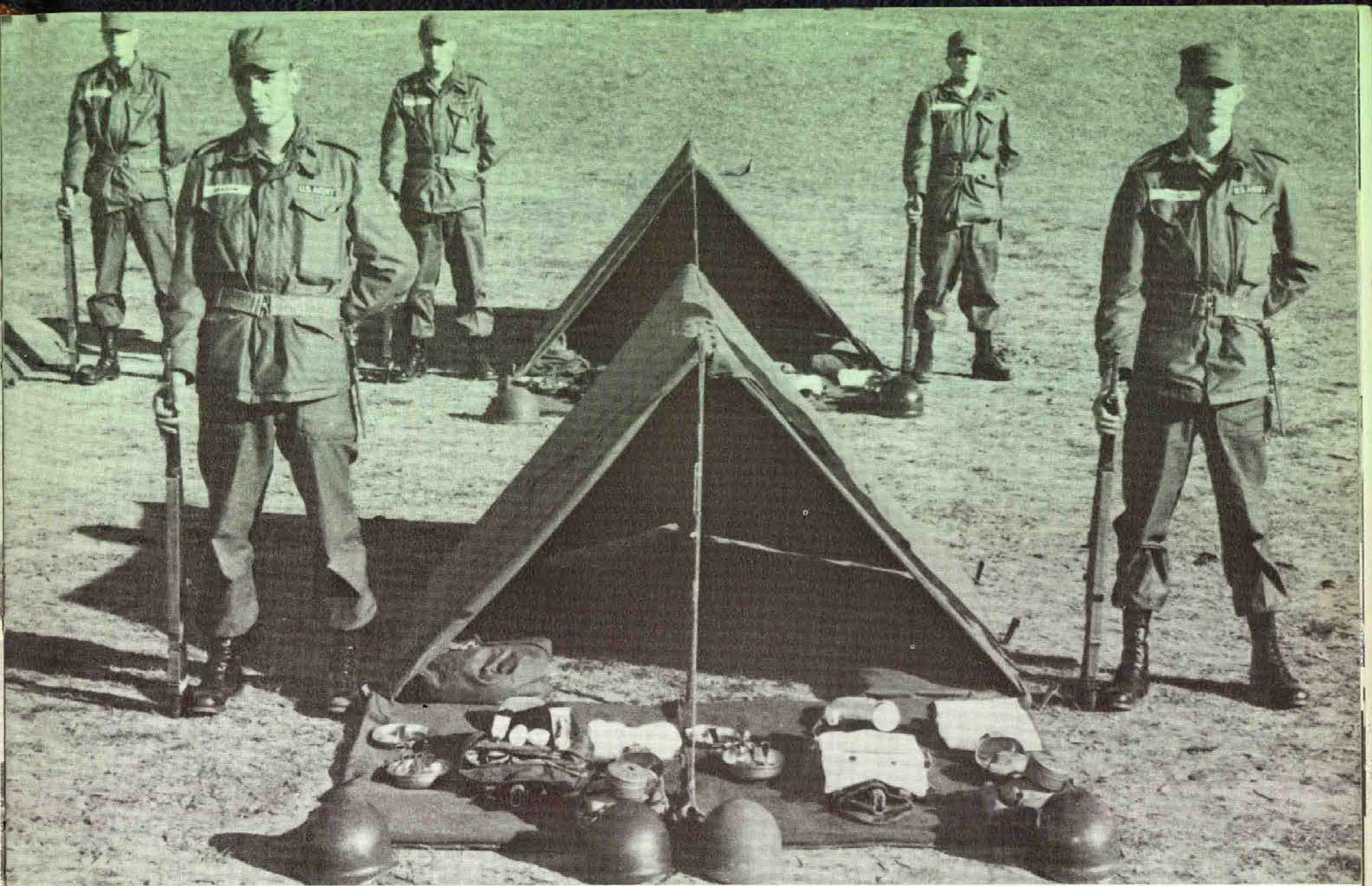


guard mount



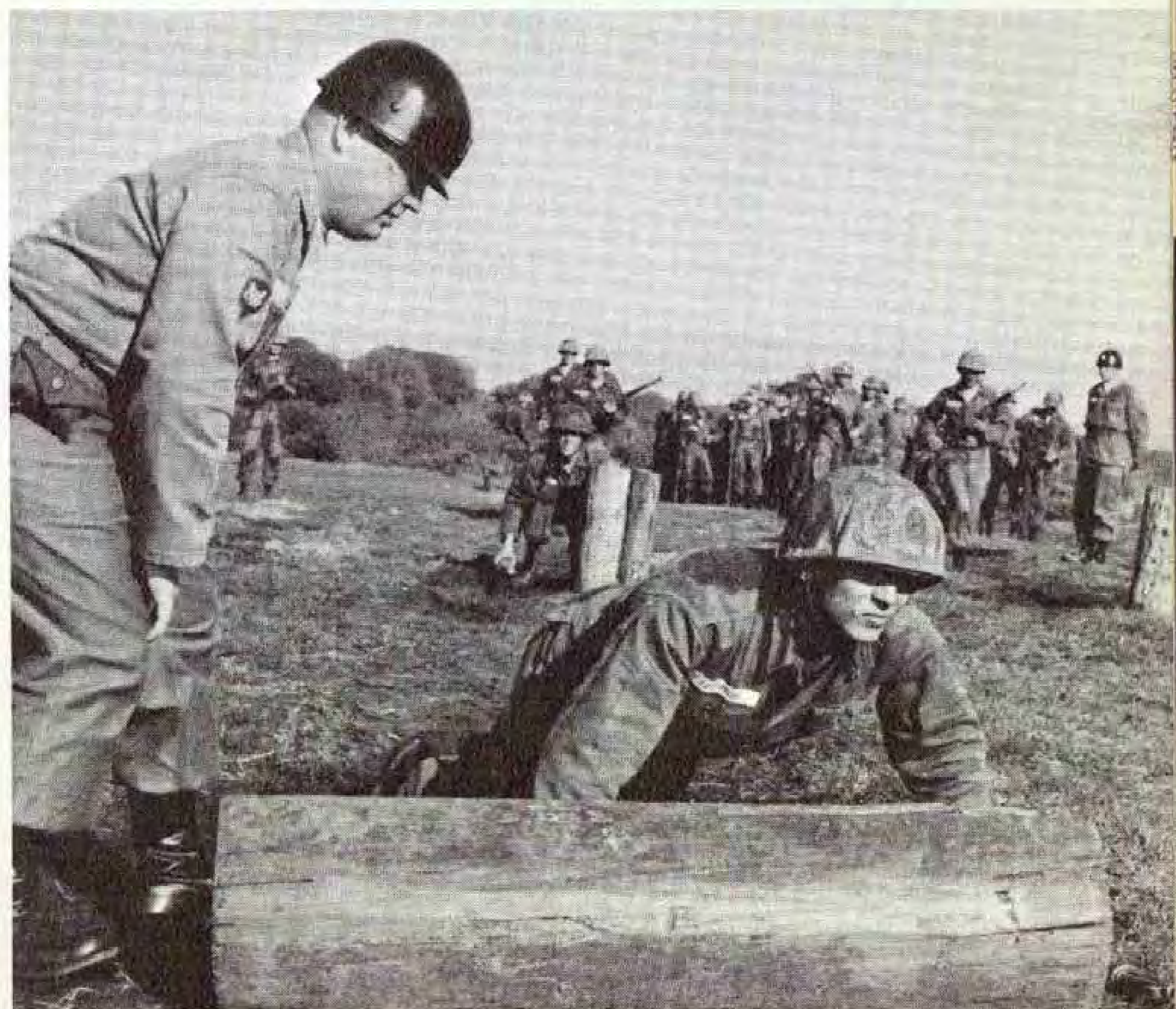


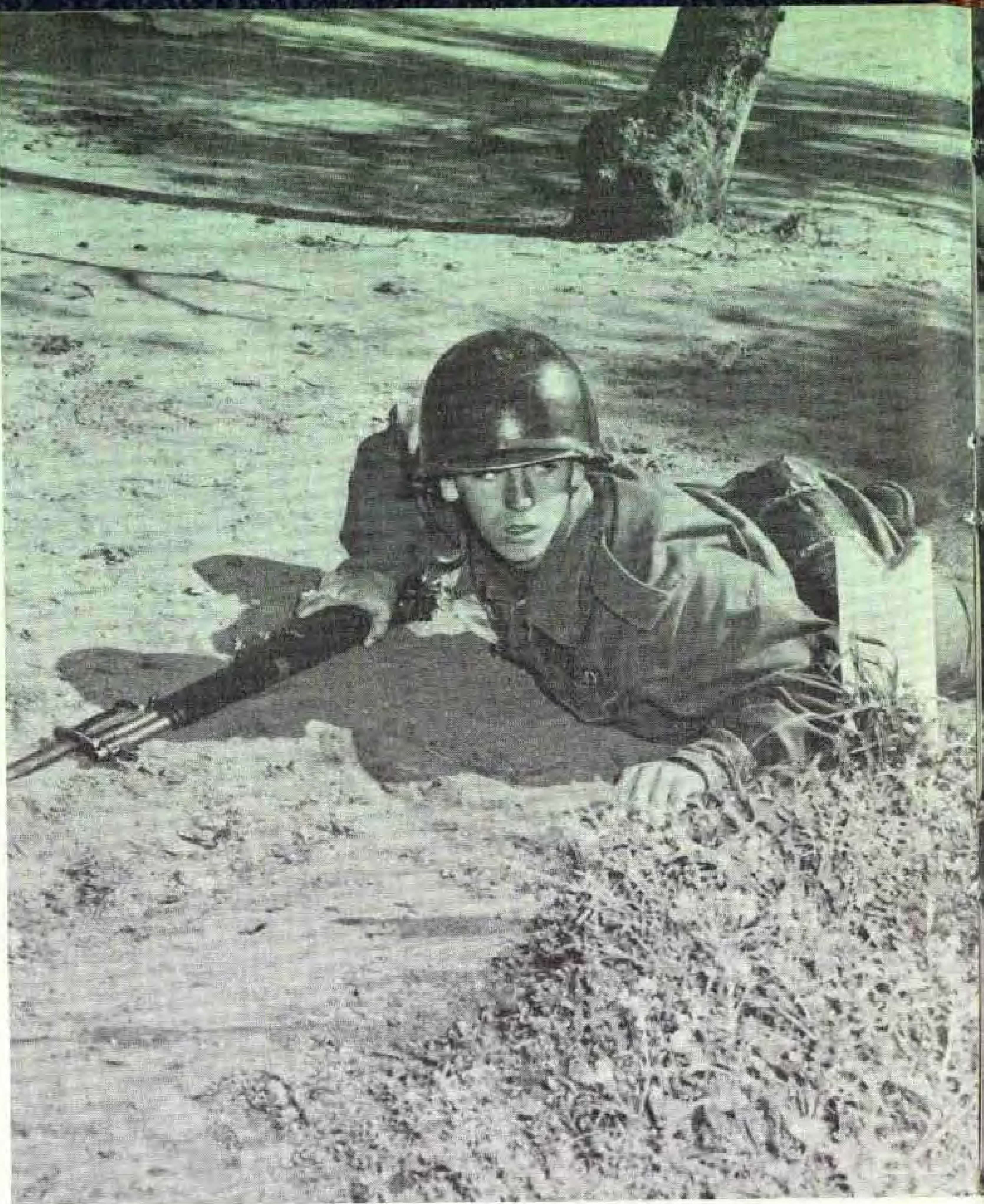
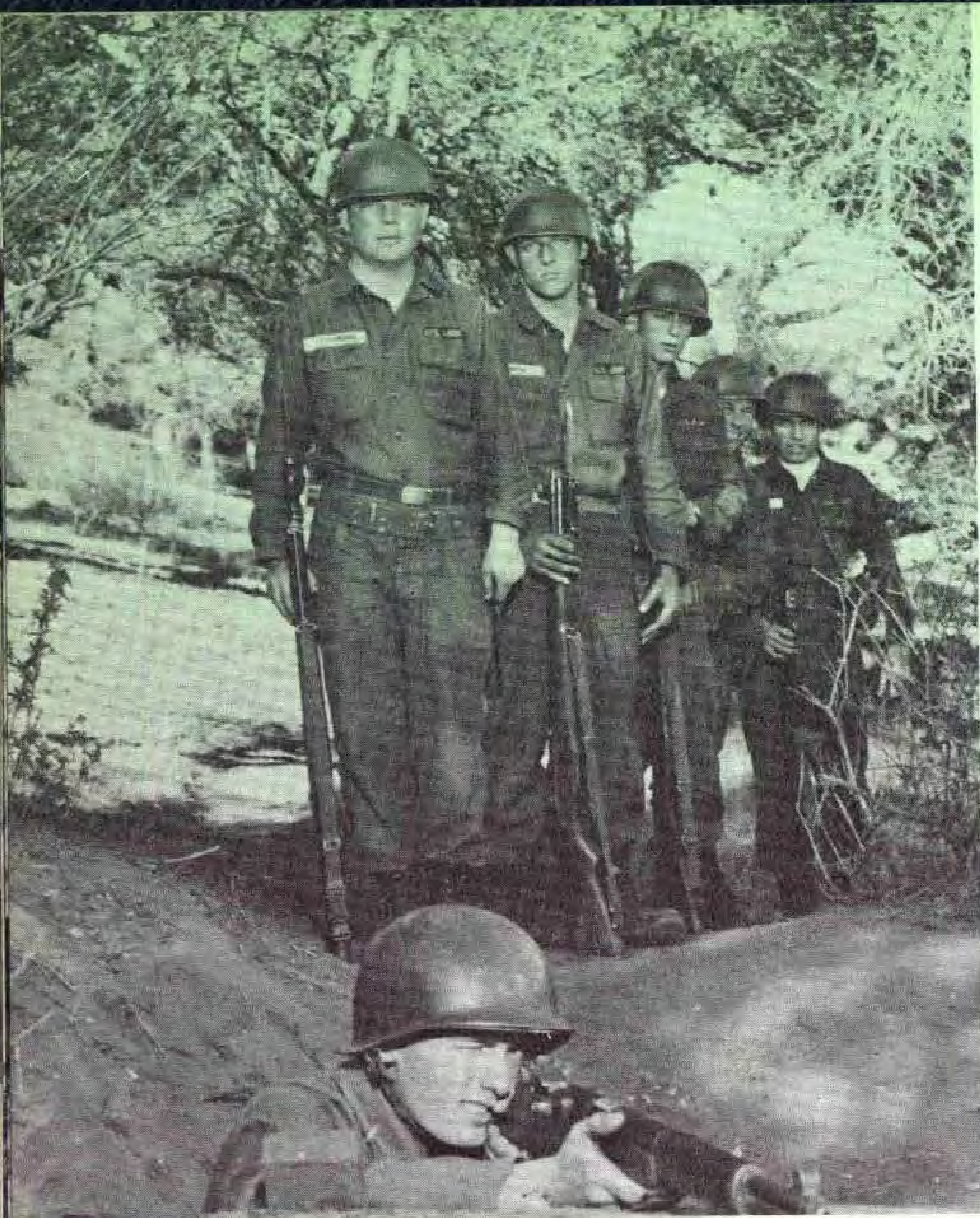
full
field
inspection



cover and movement

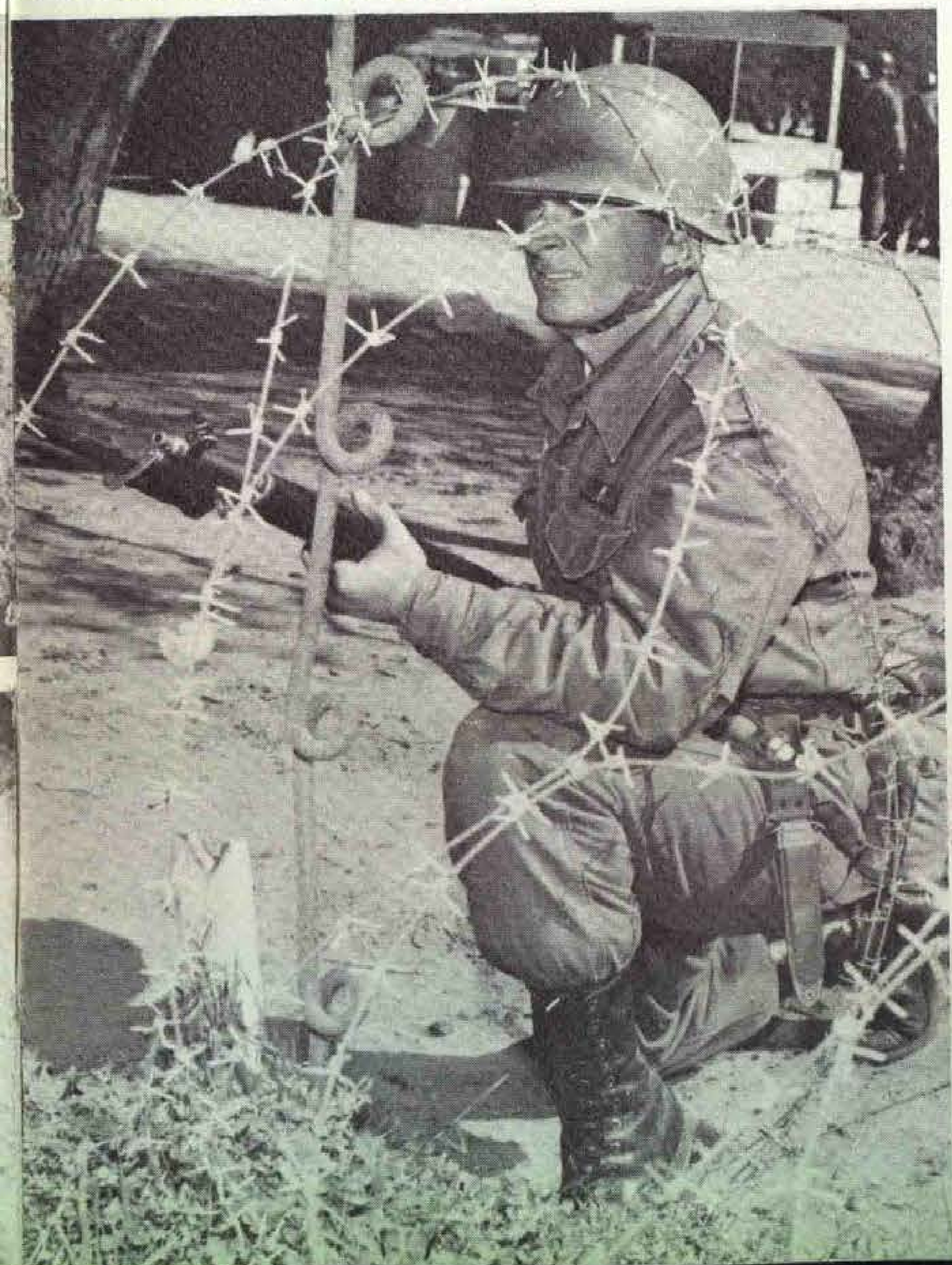
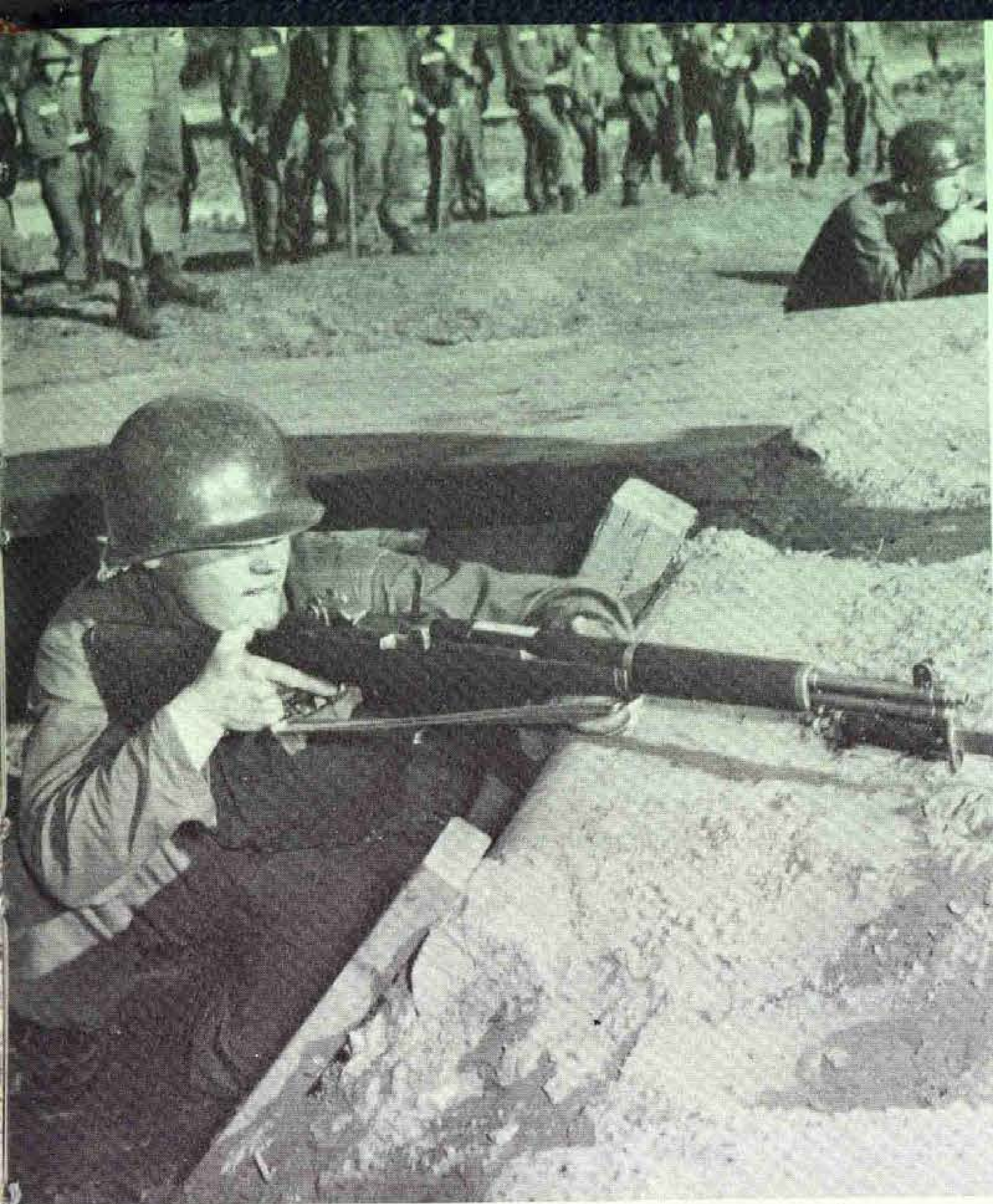


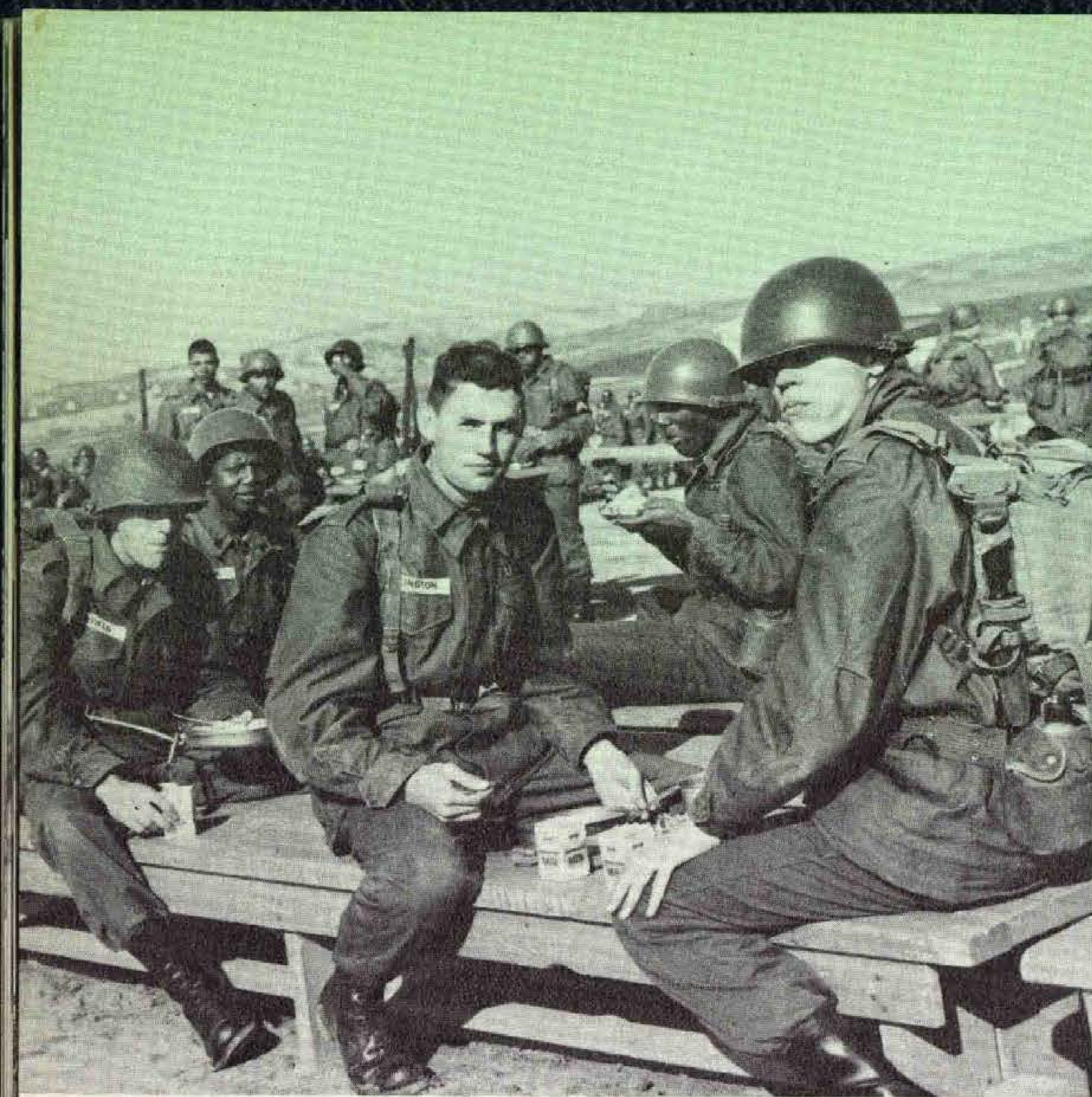




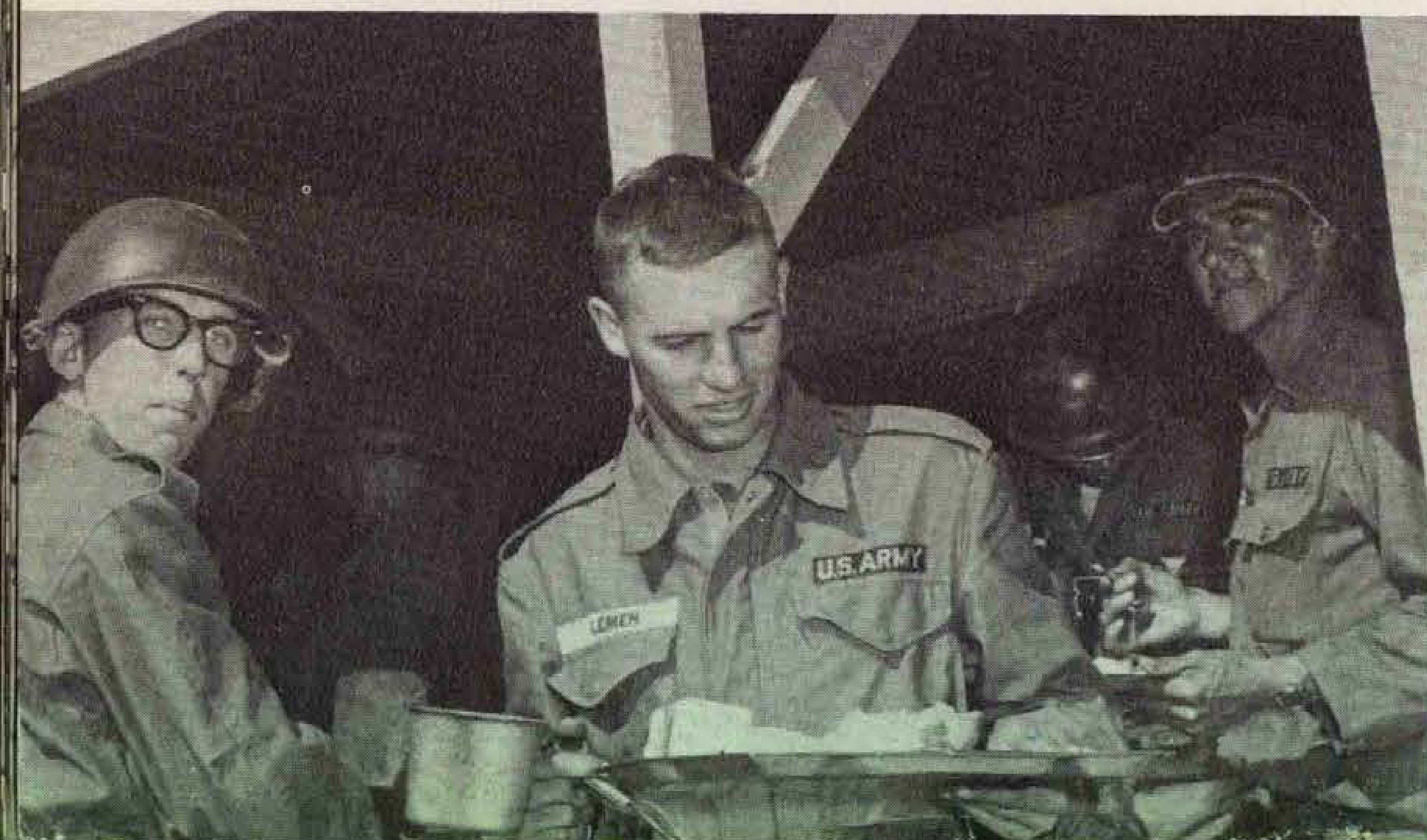
close combat course

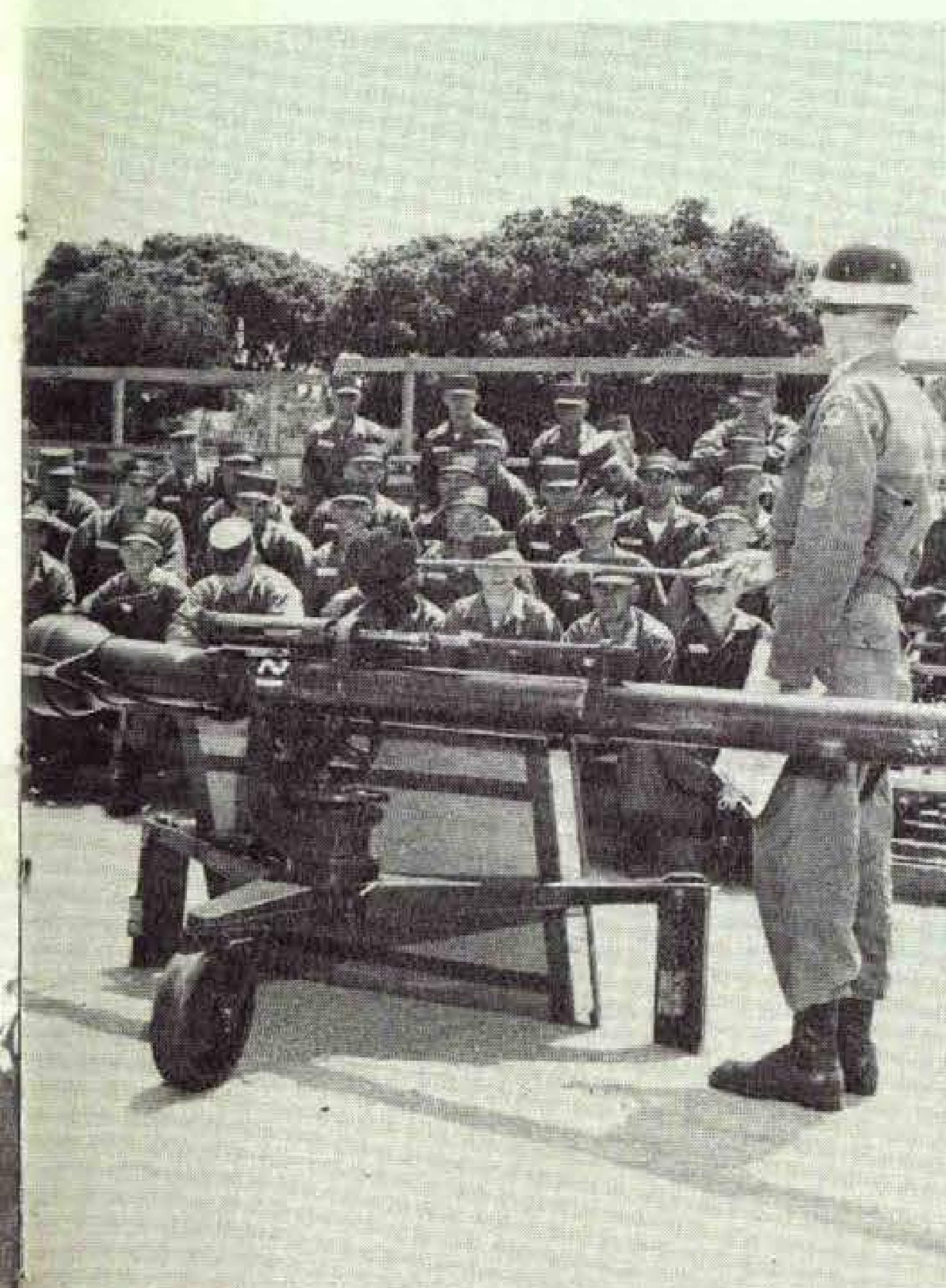
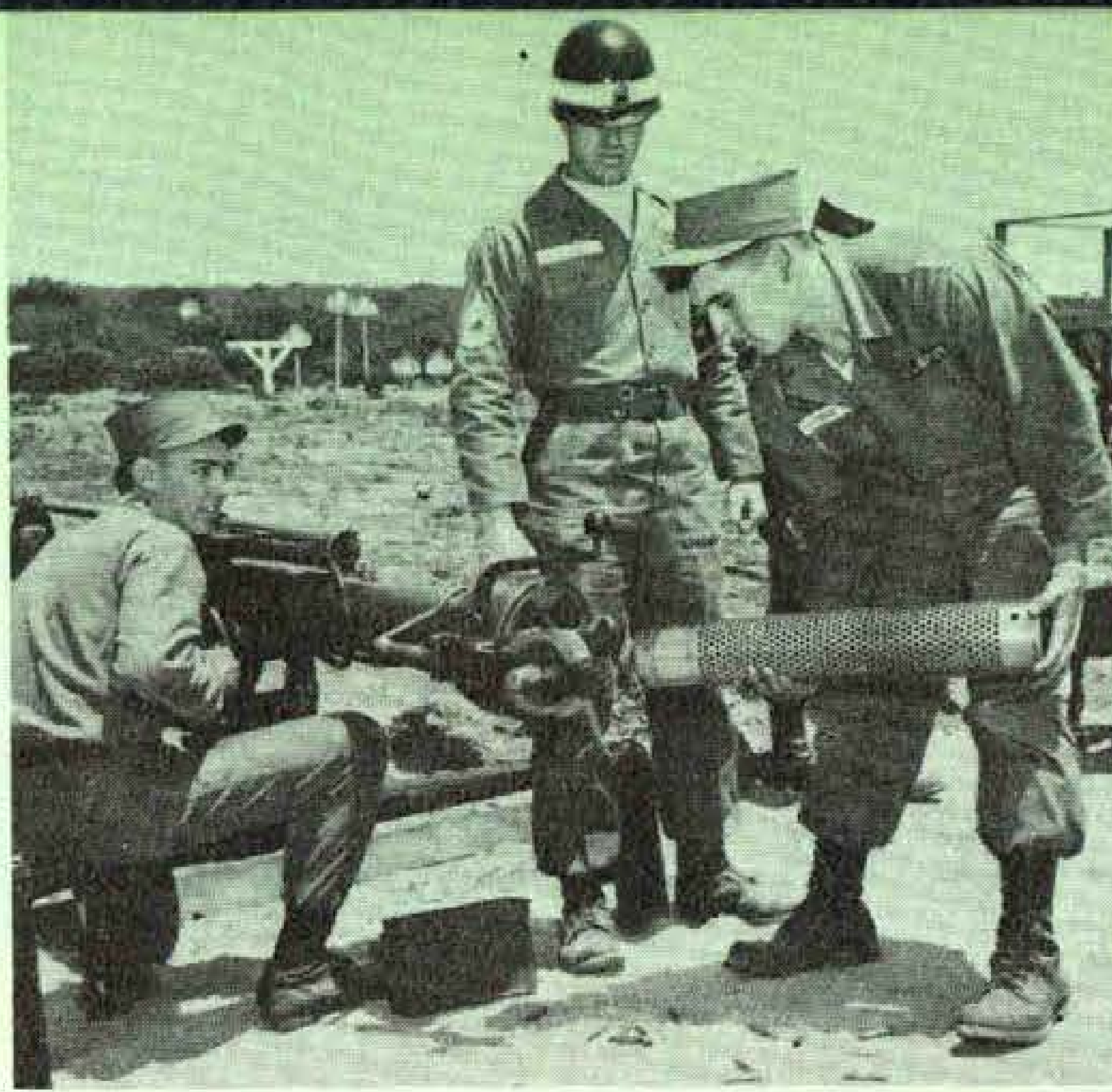
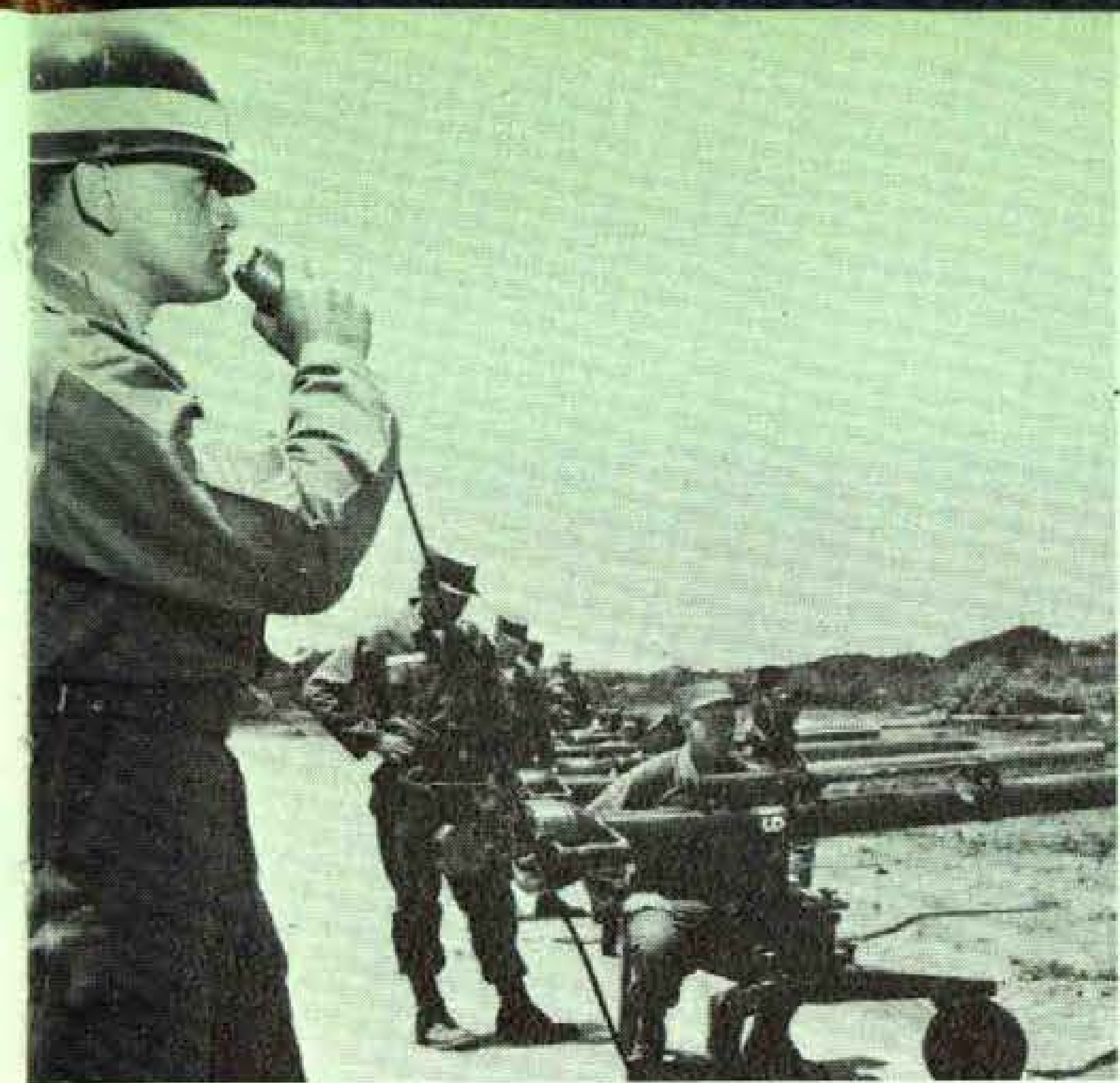




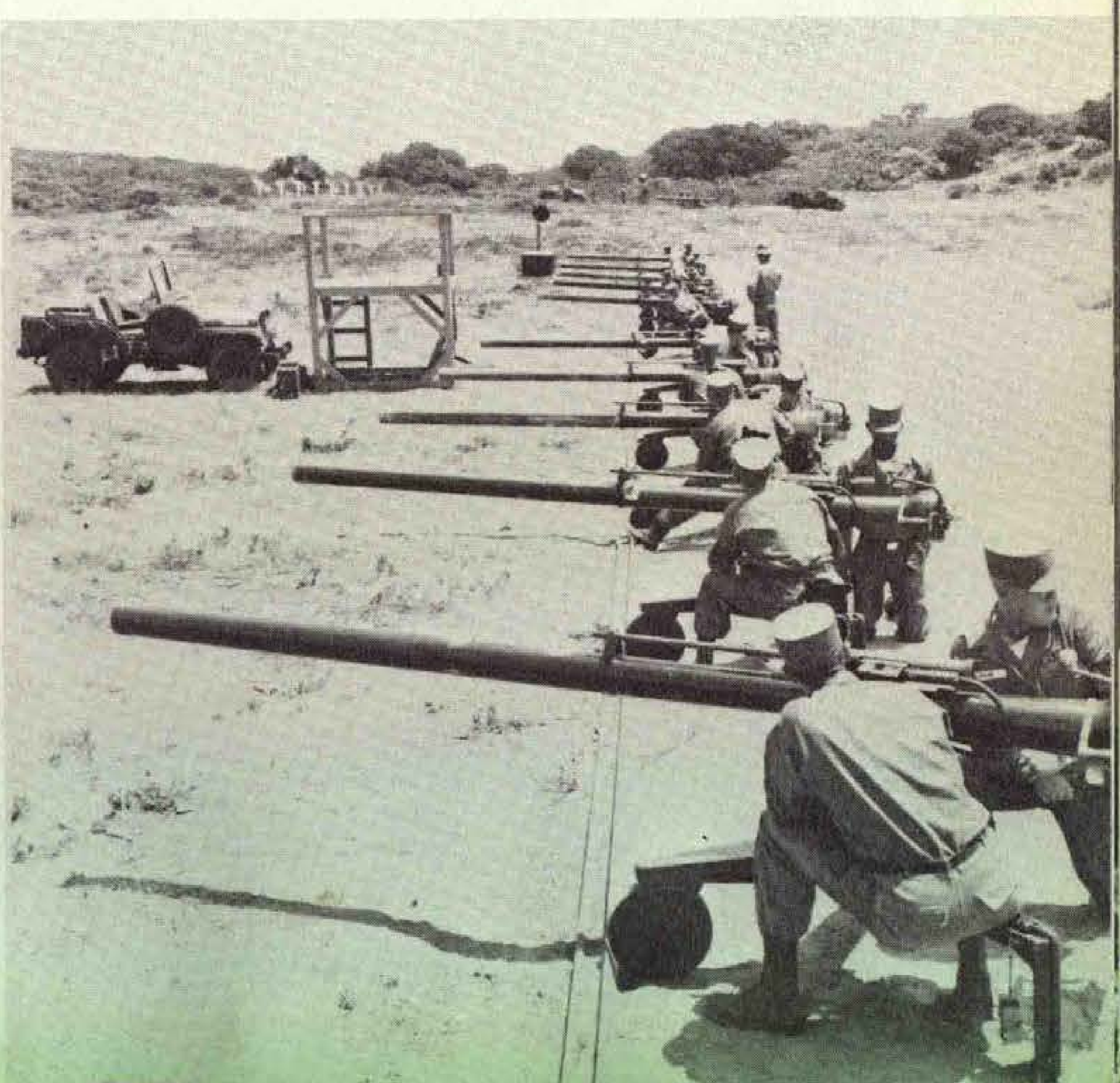
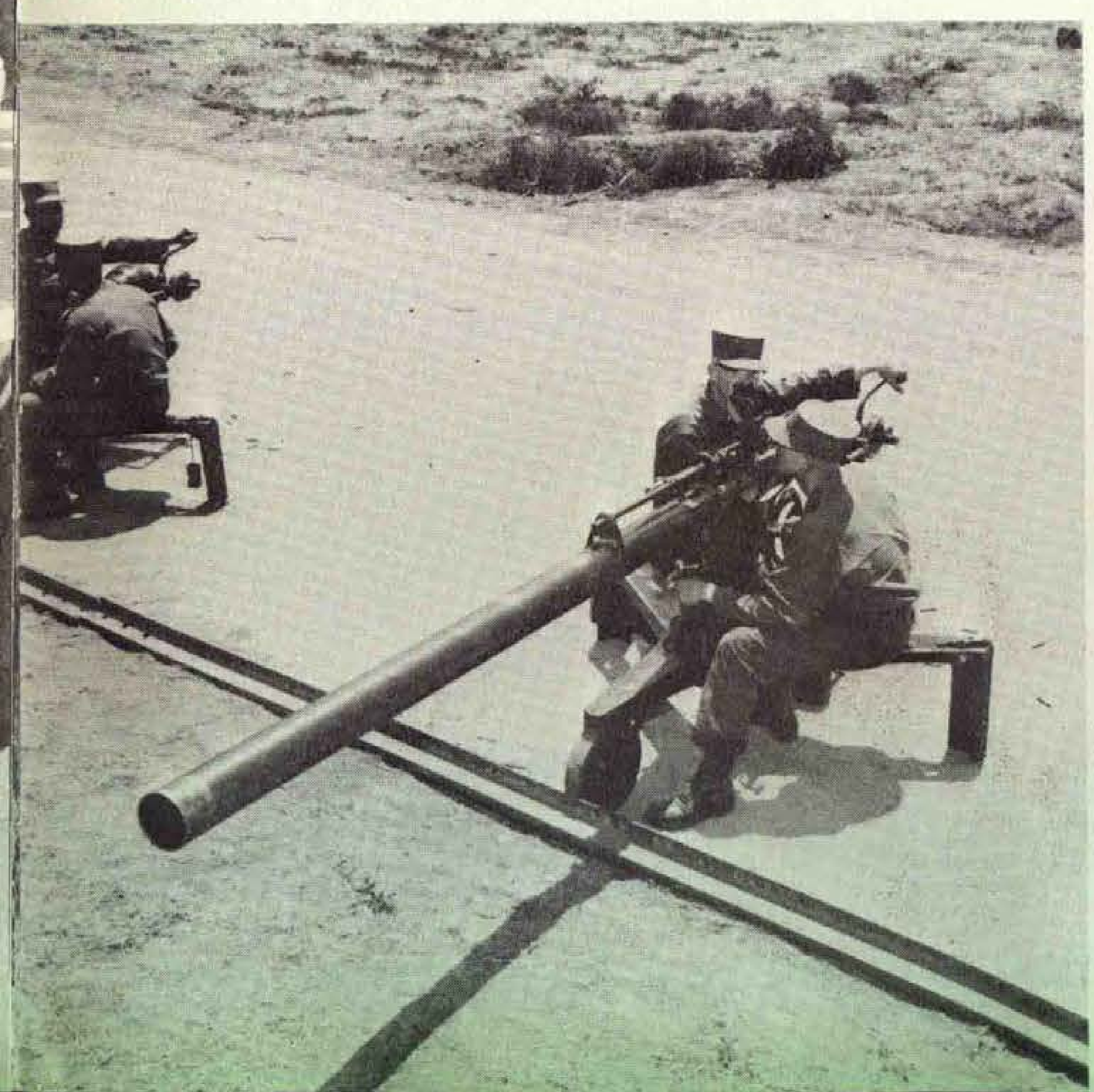
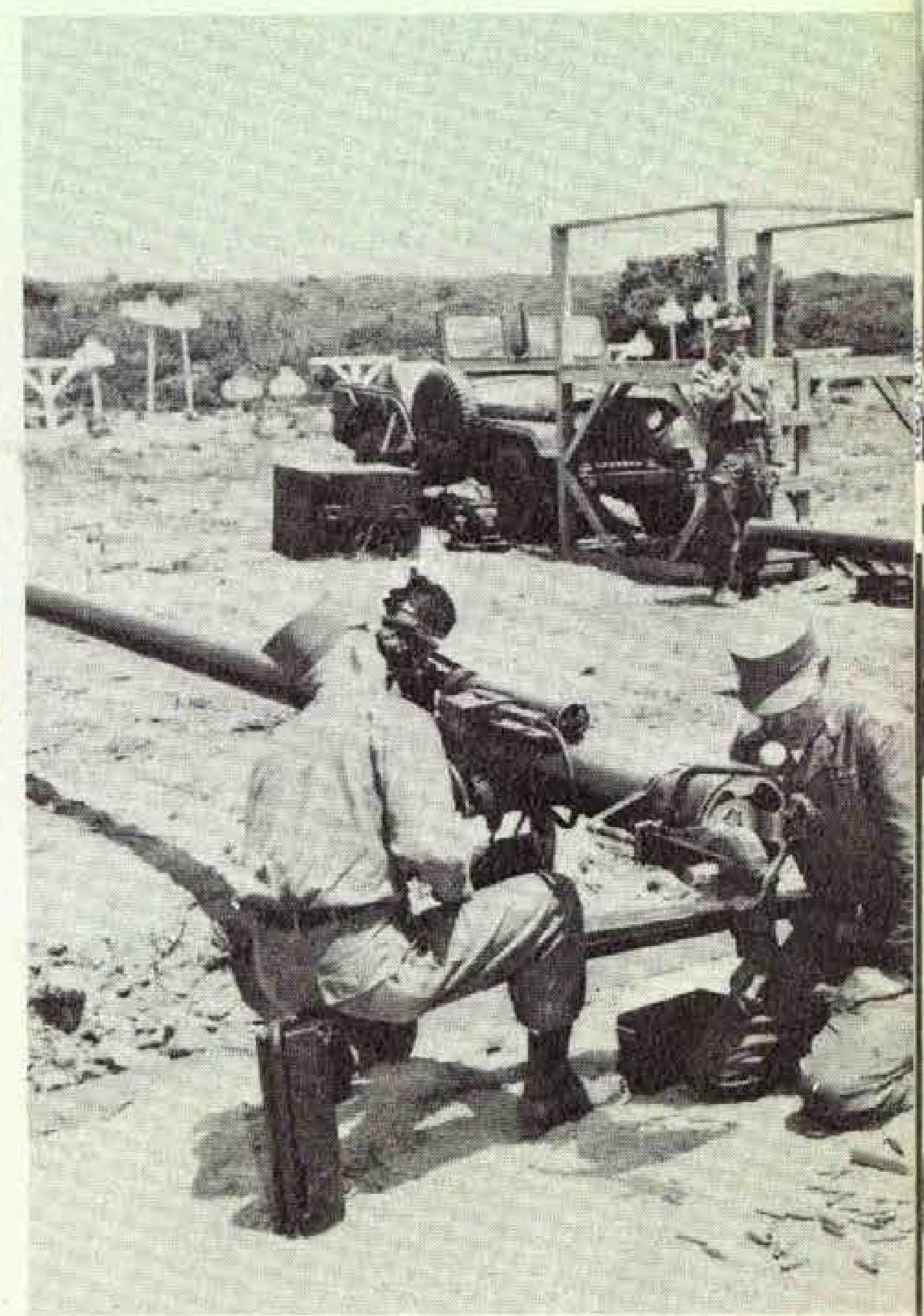


field mess

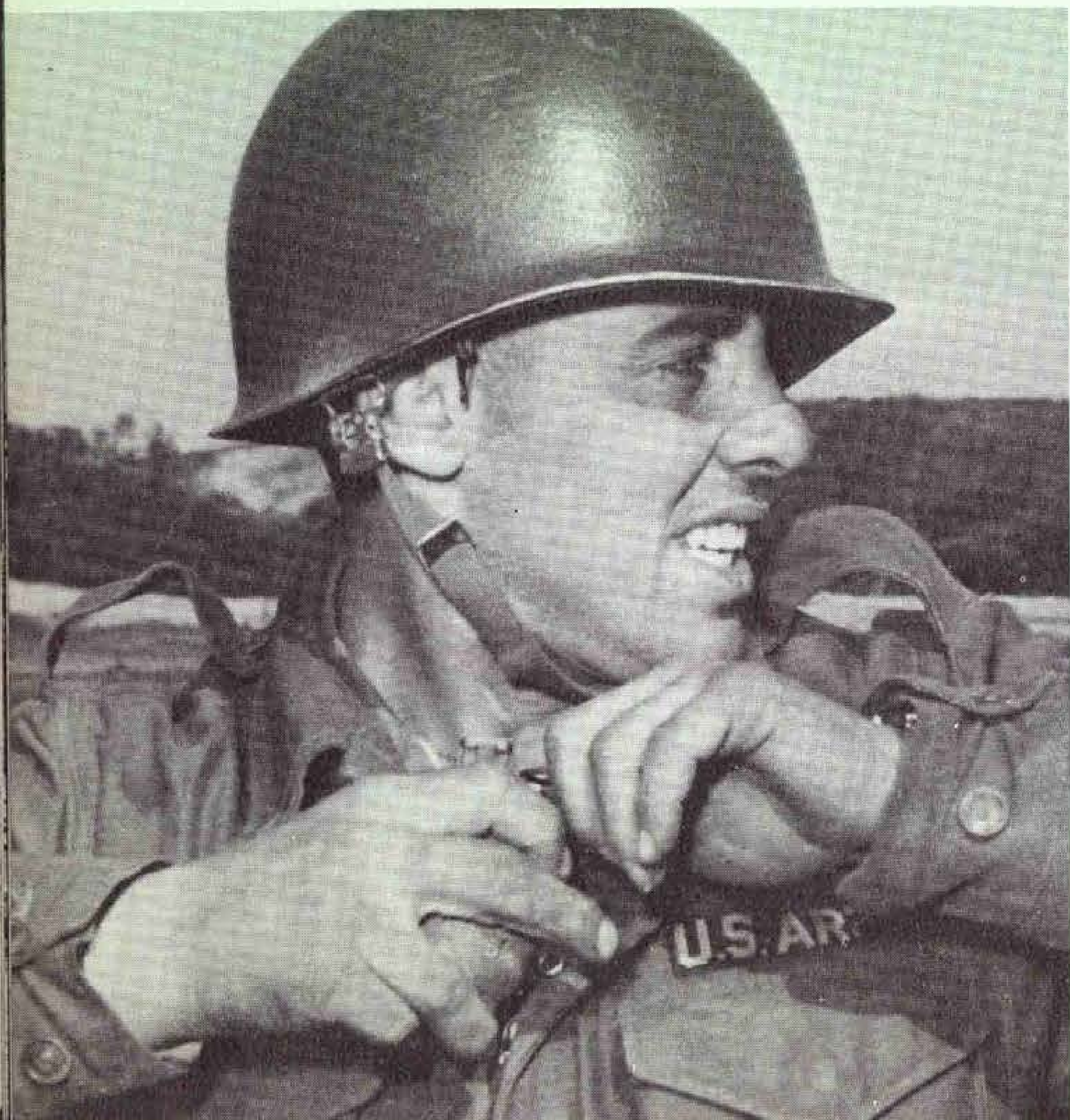


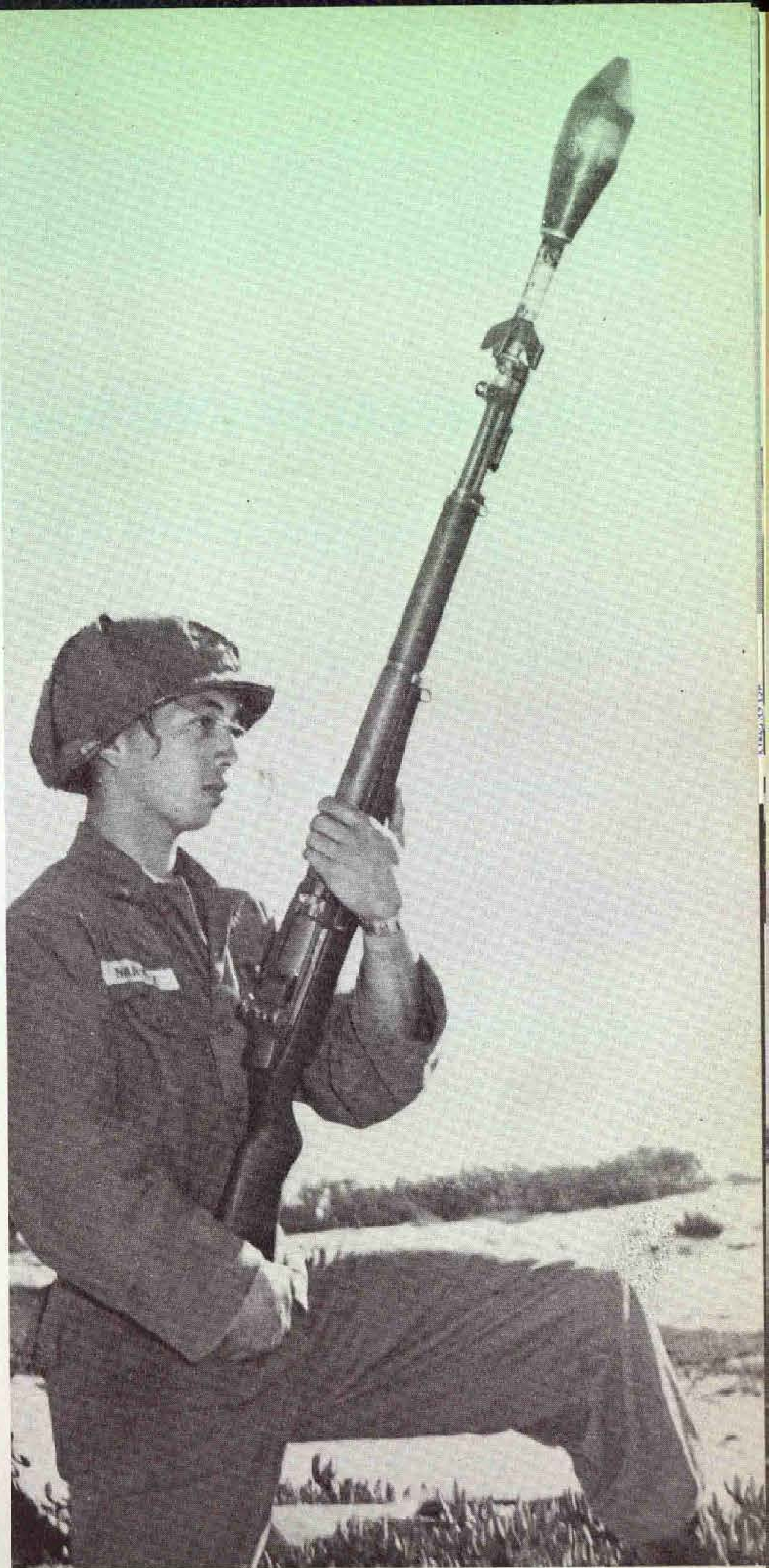


recoilless
rifle

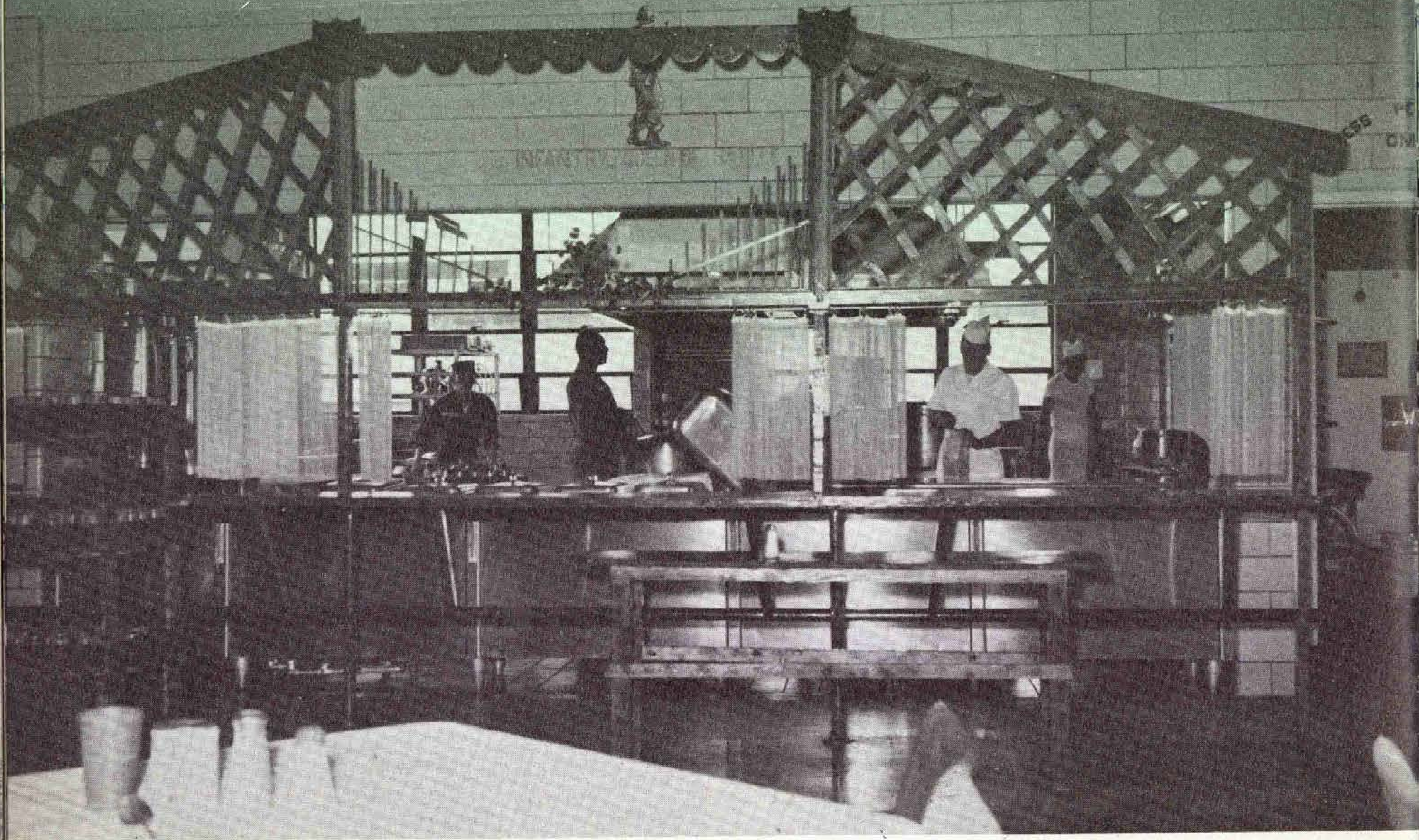


hand grenades

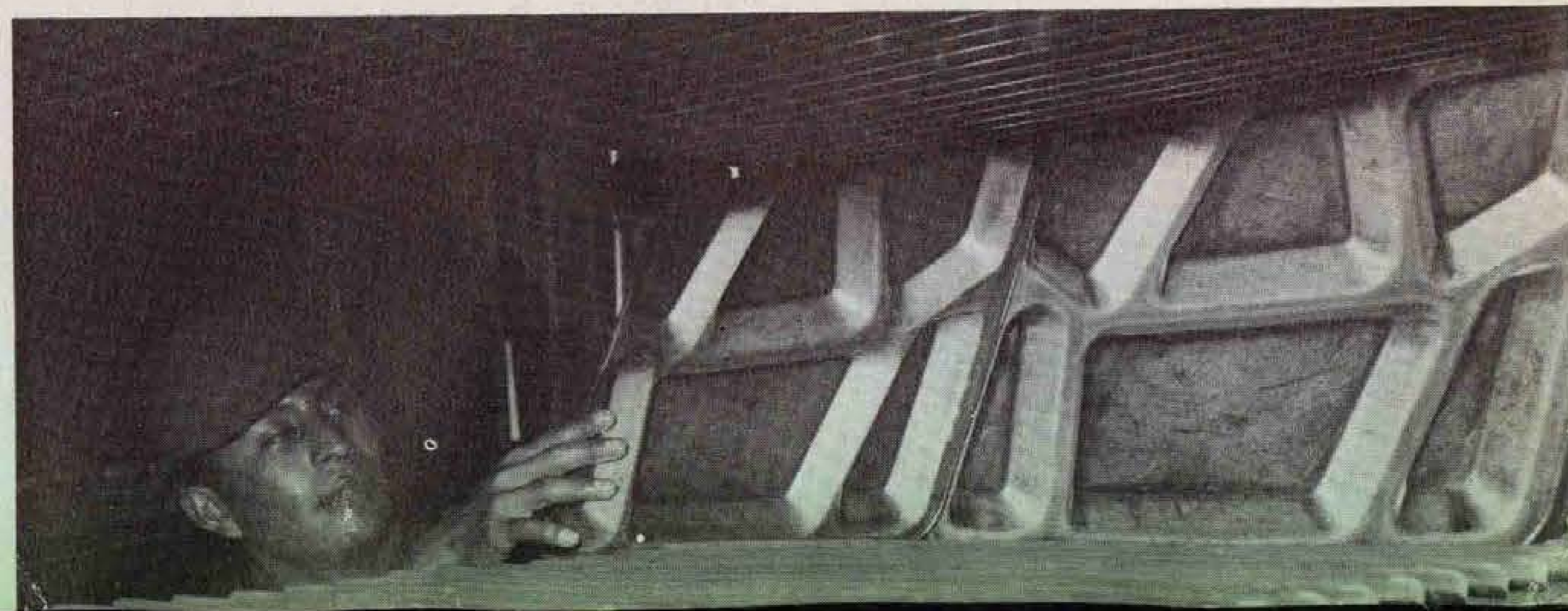




rifle grenades



mess hall

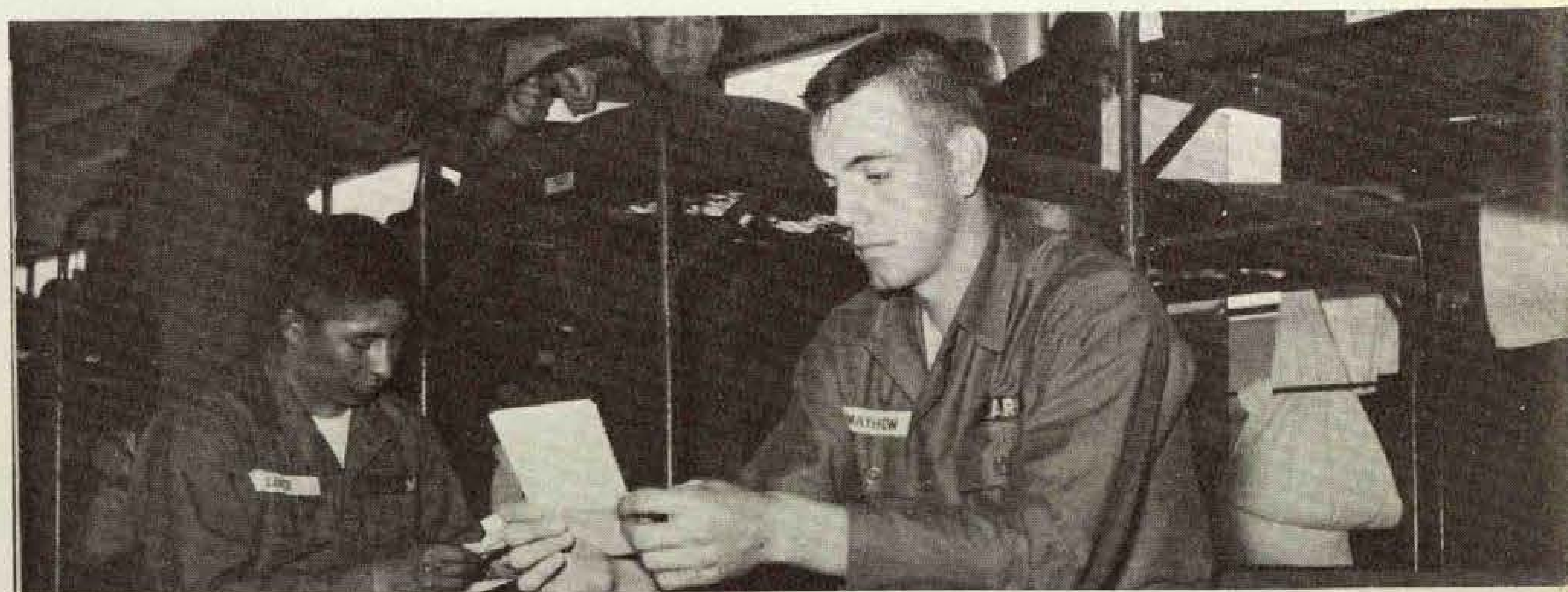
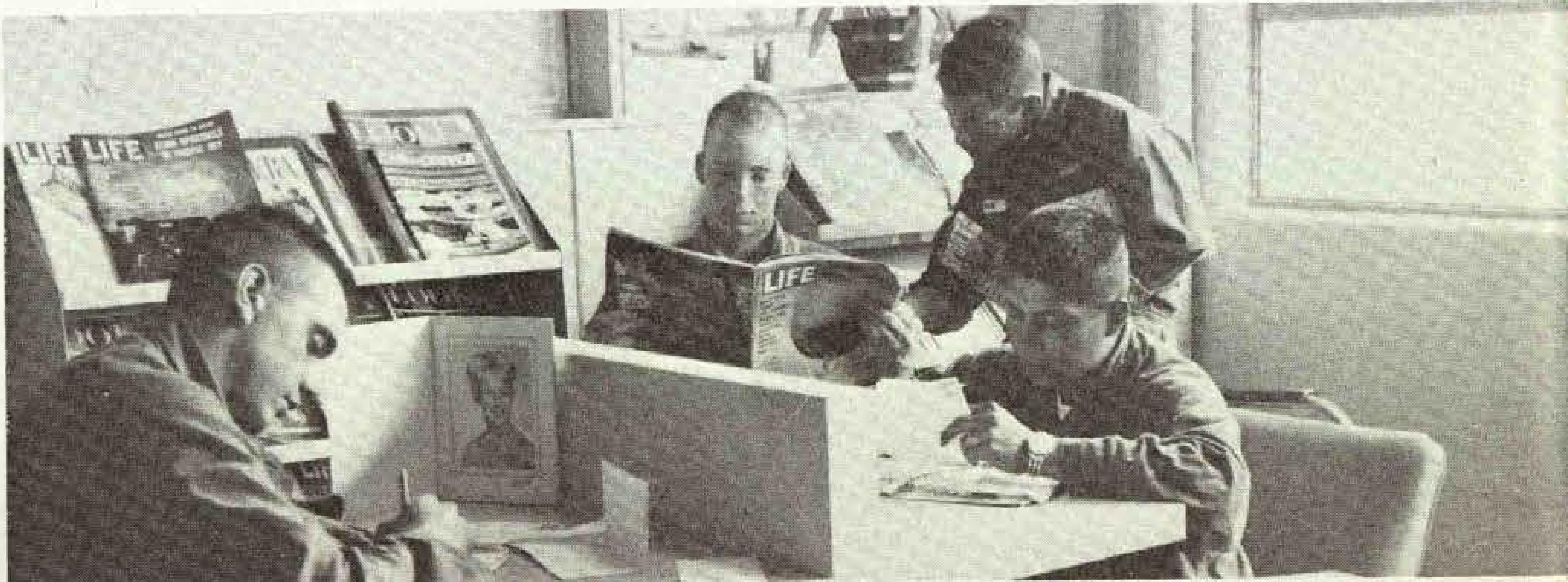
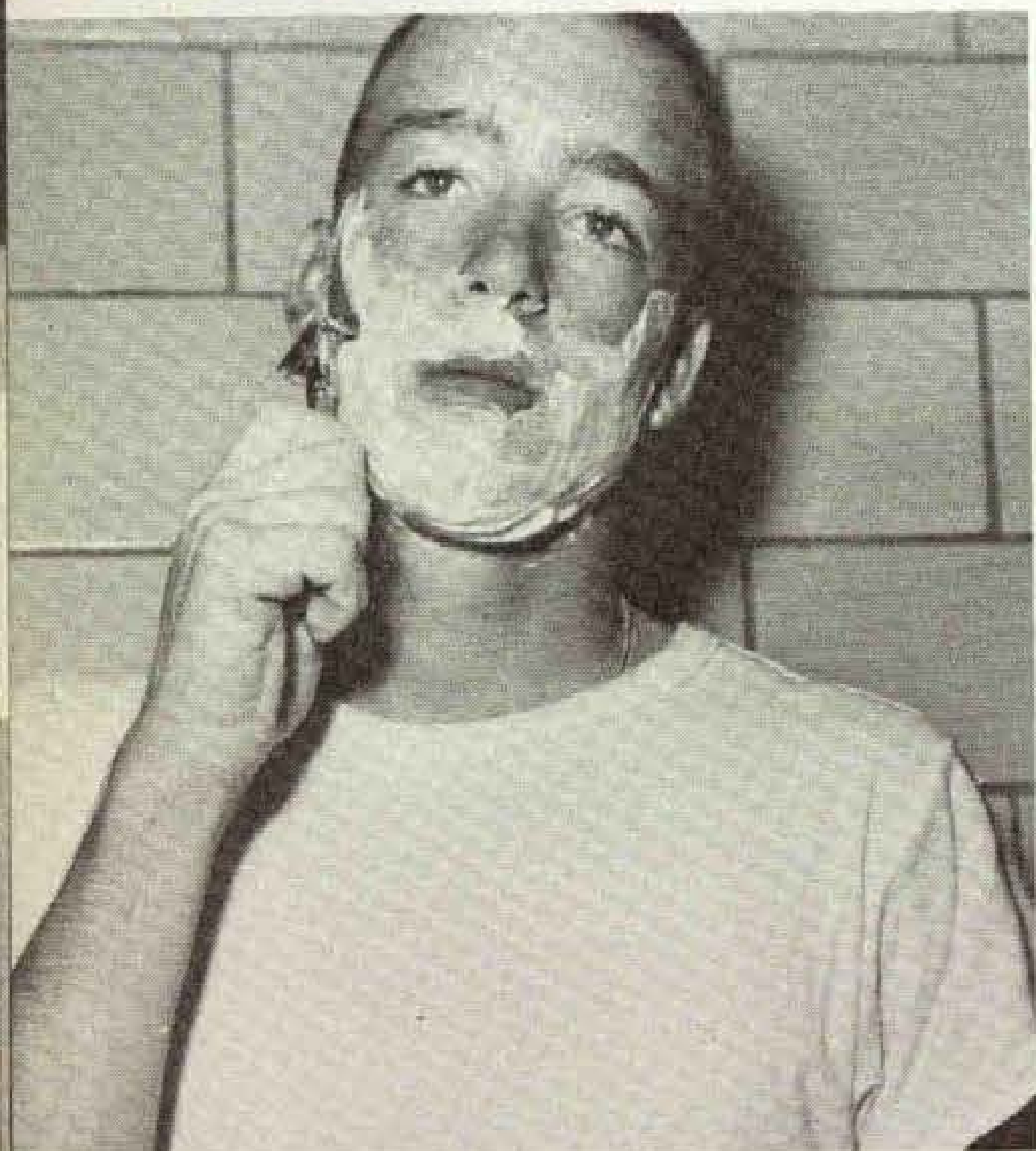


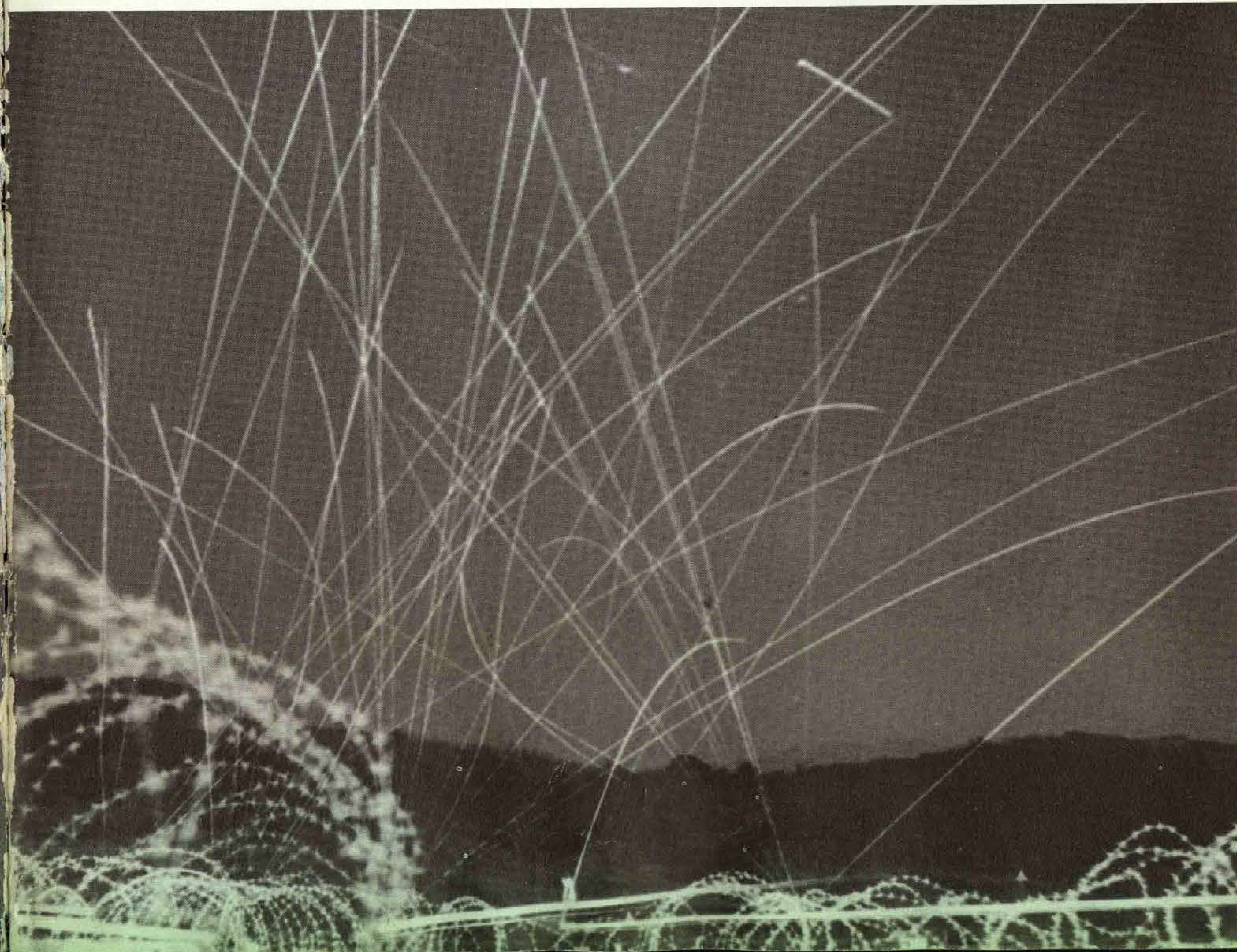
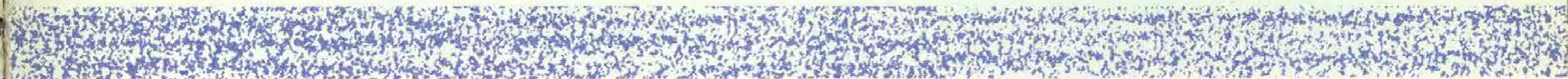
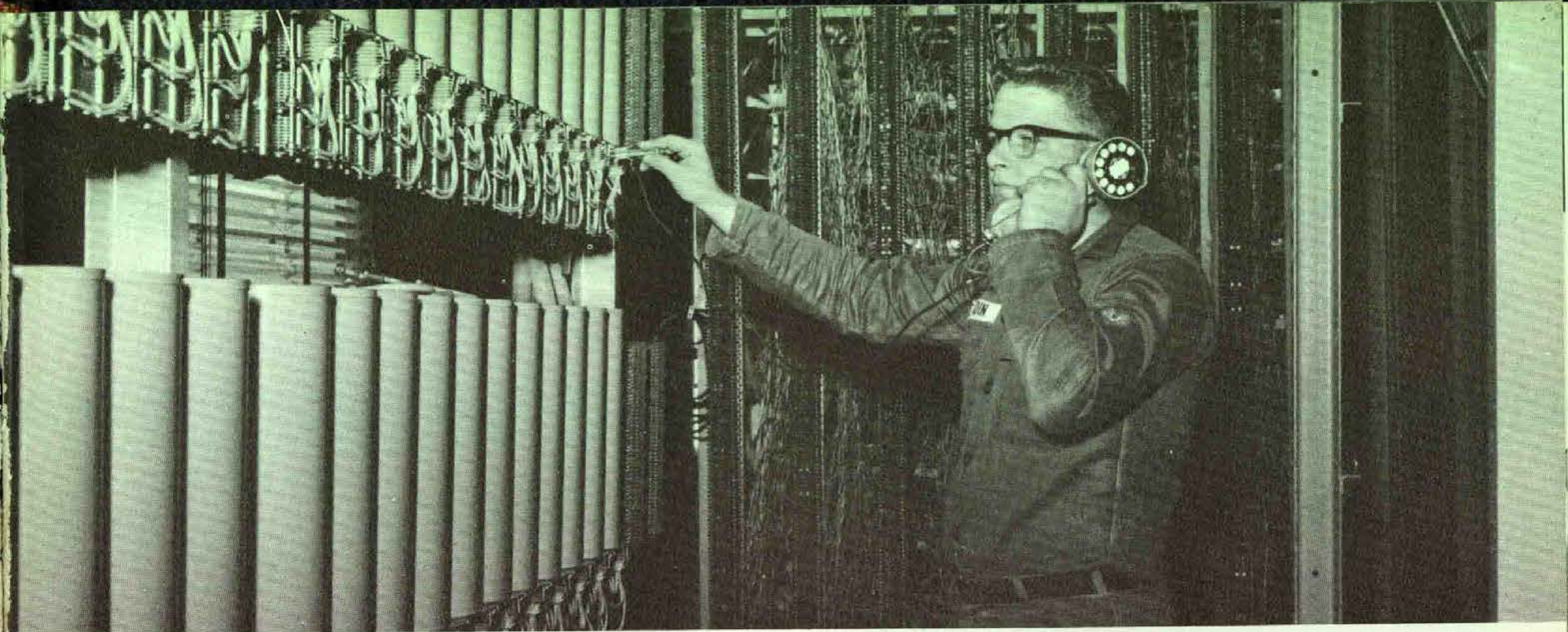


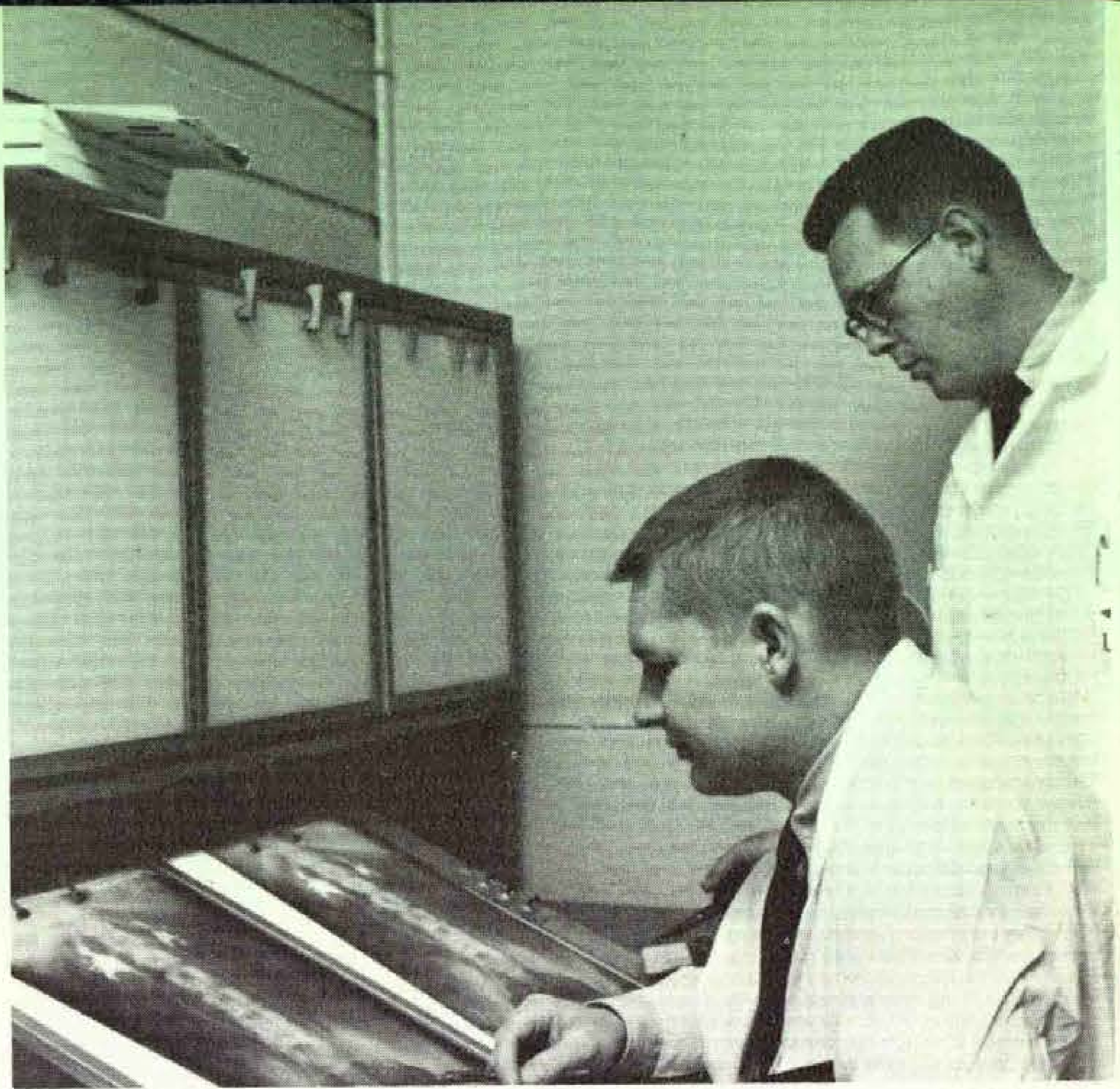
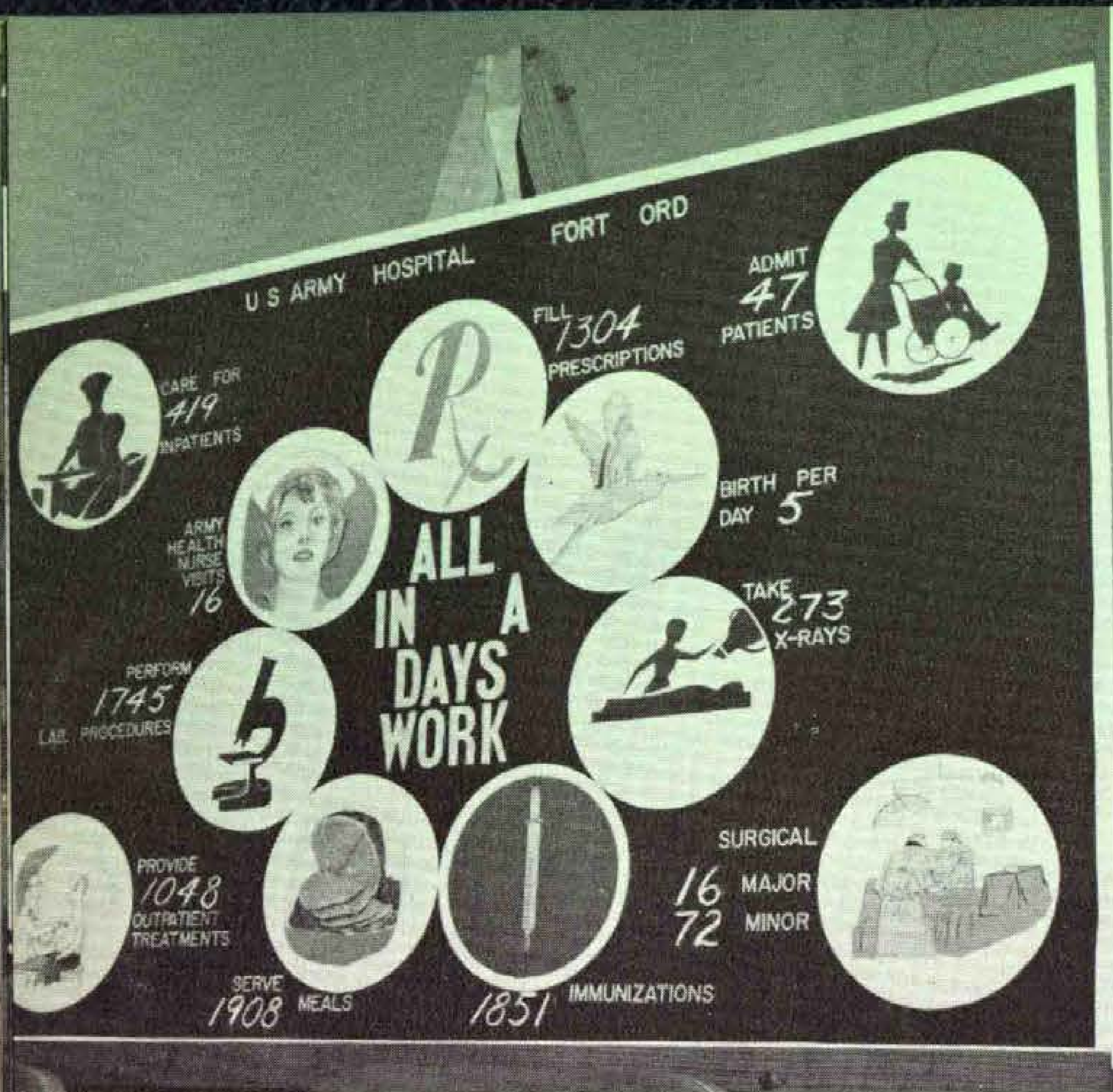
field bakery



post locator and barracks life

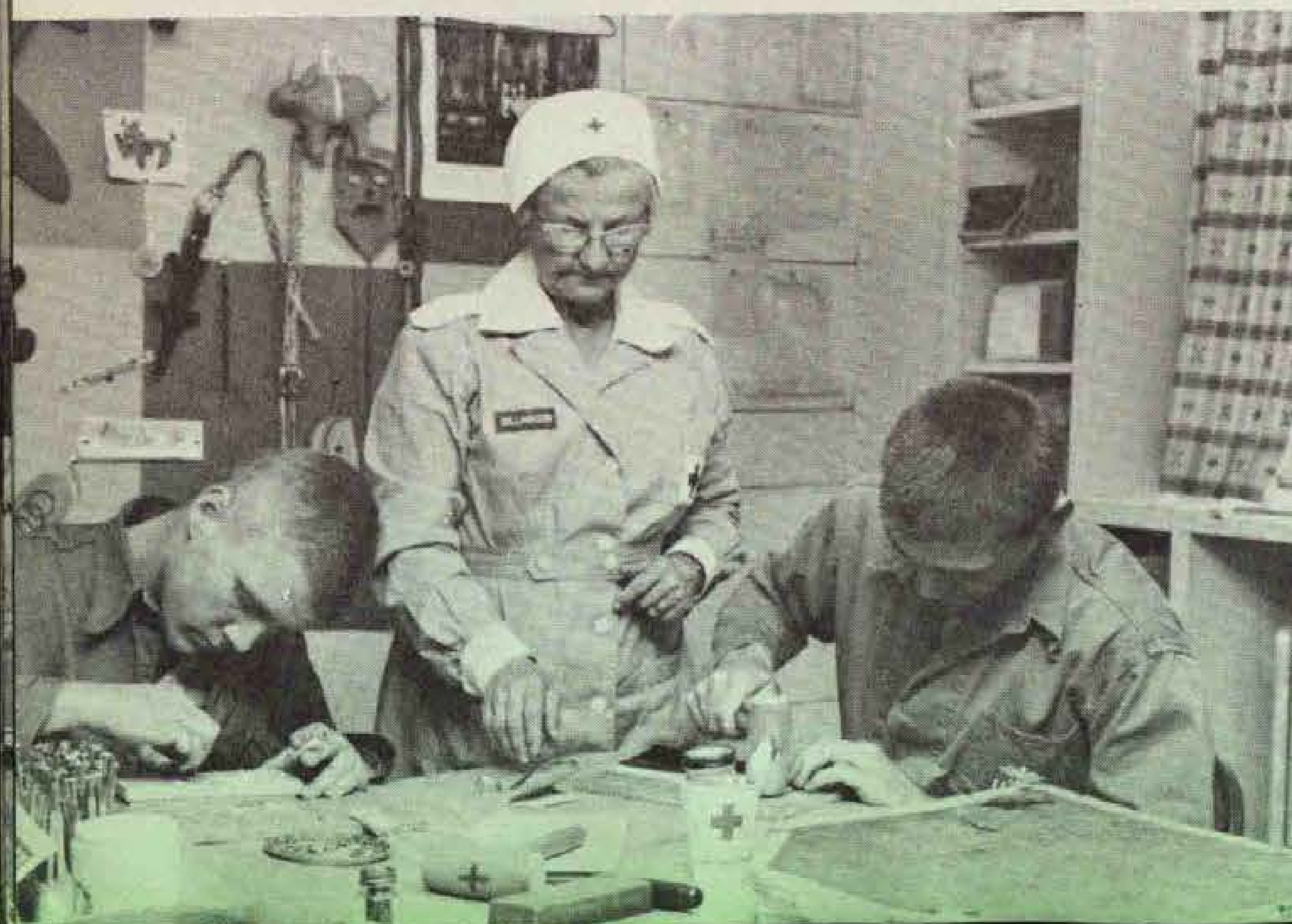
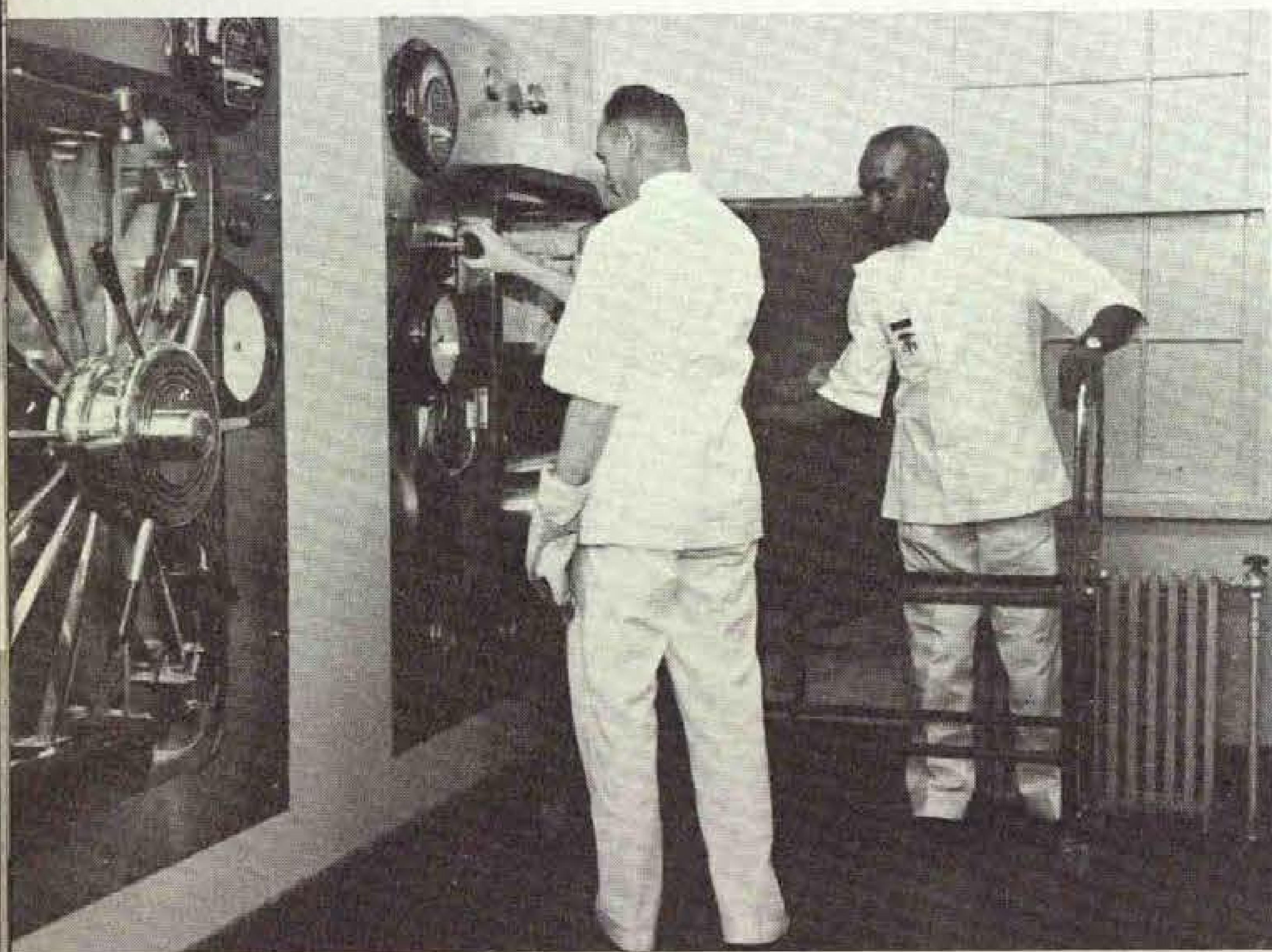


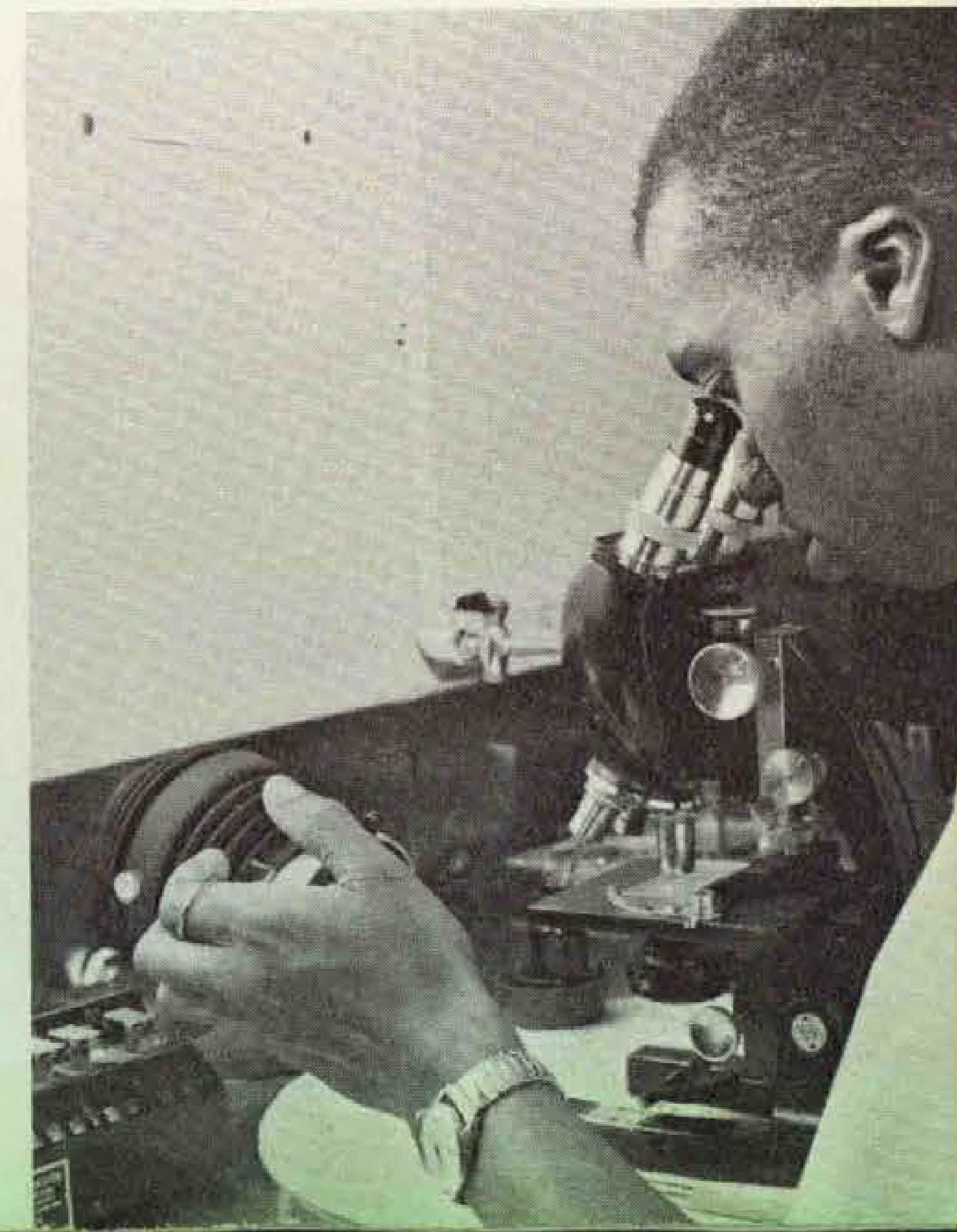
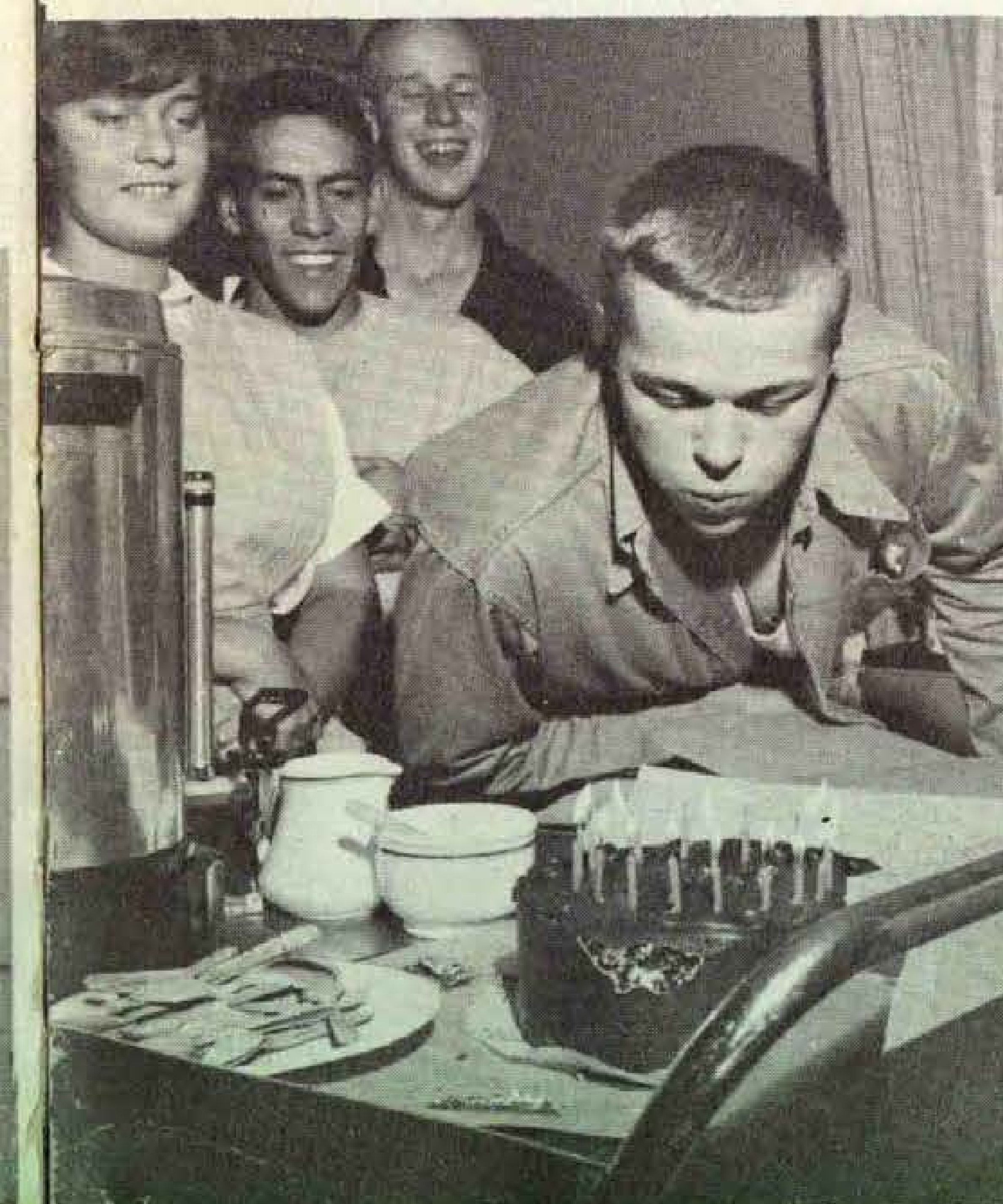
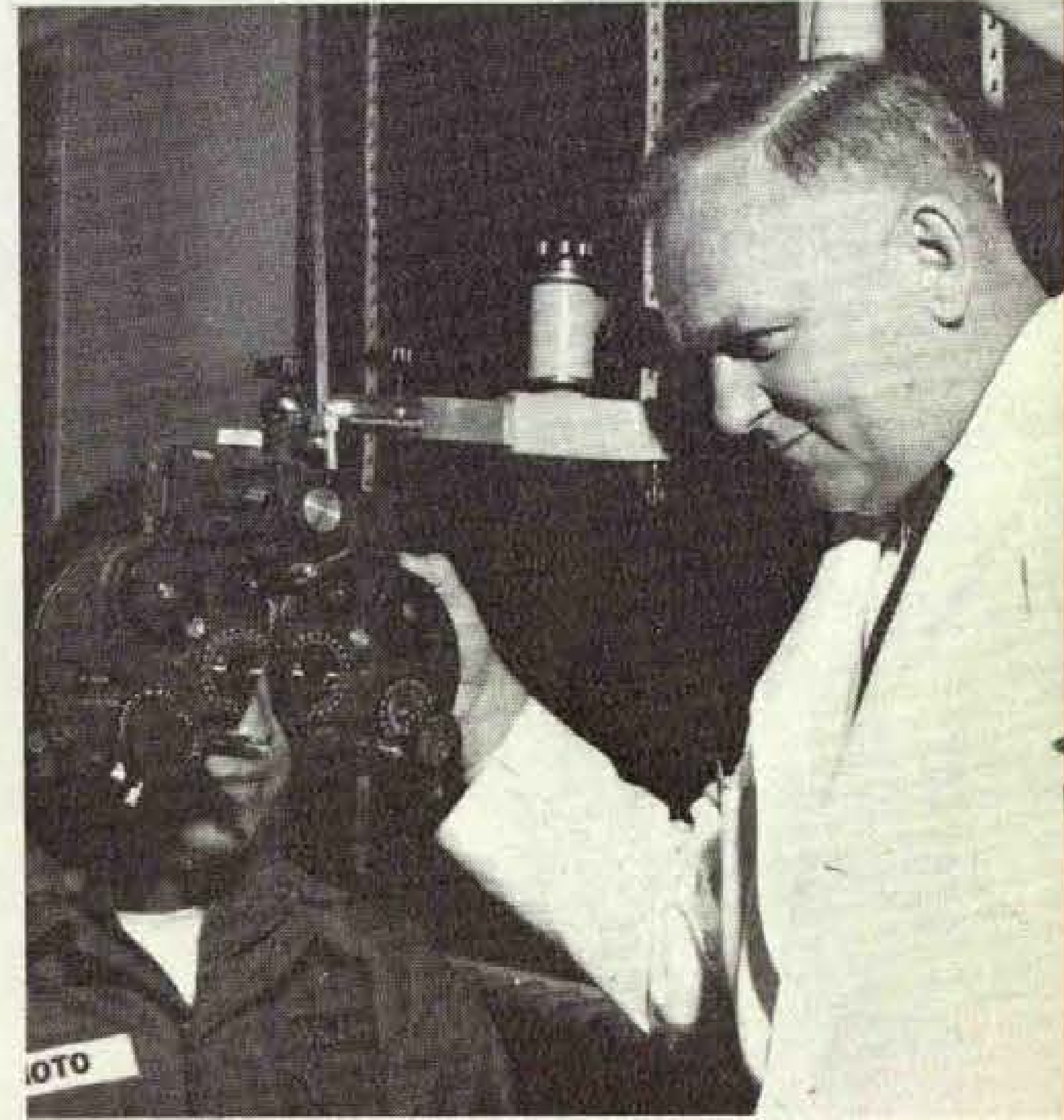
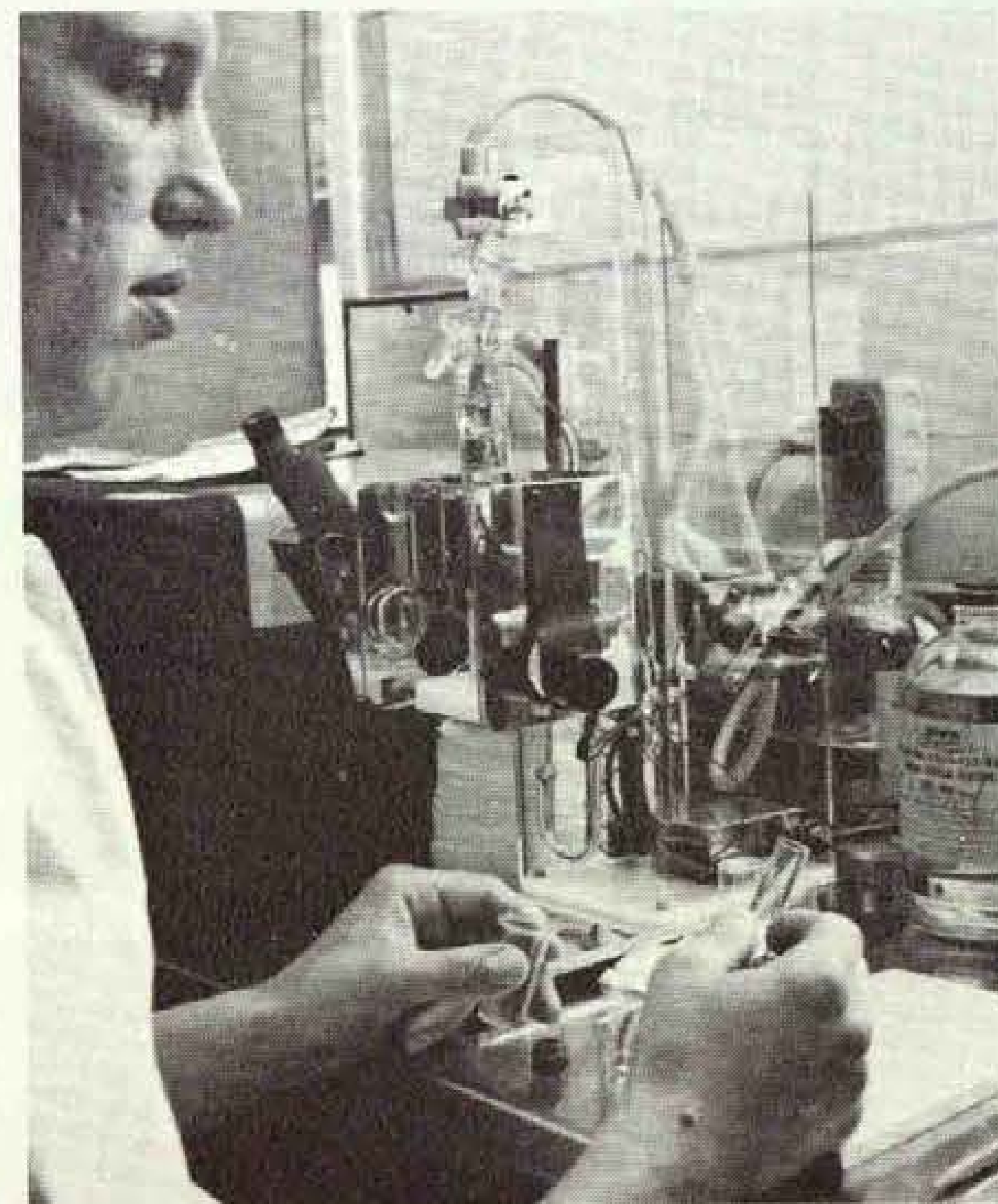
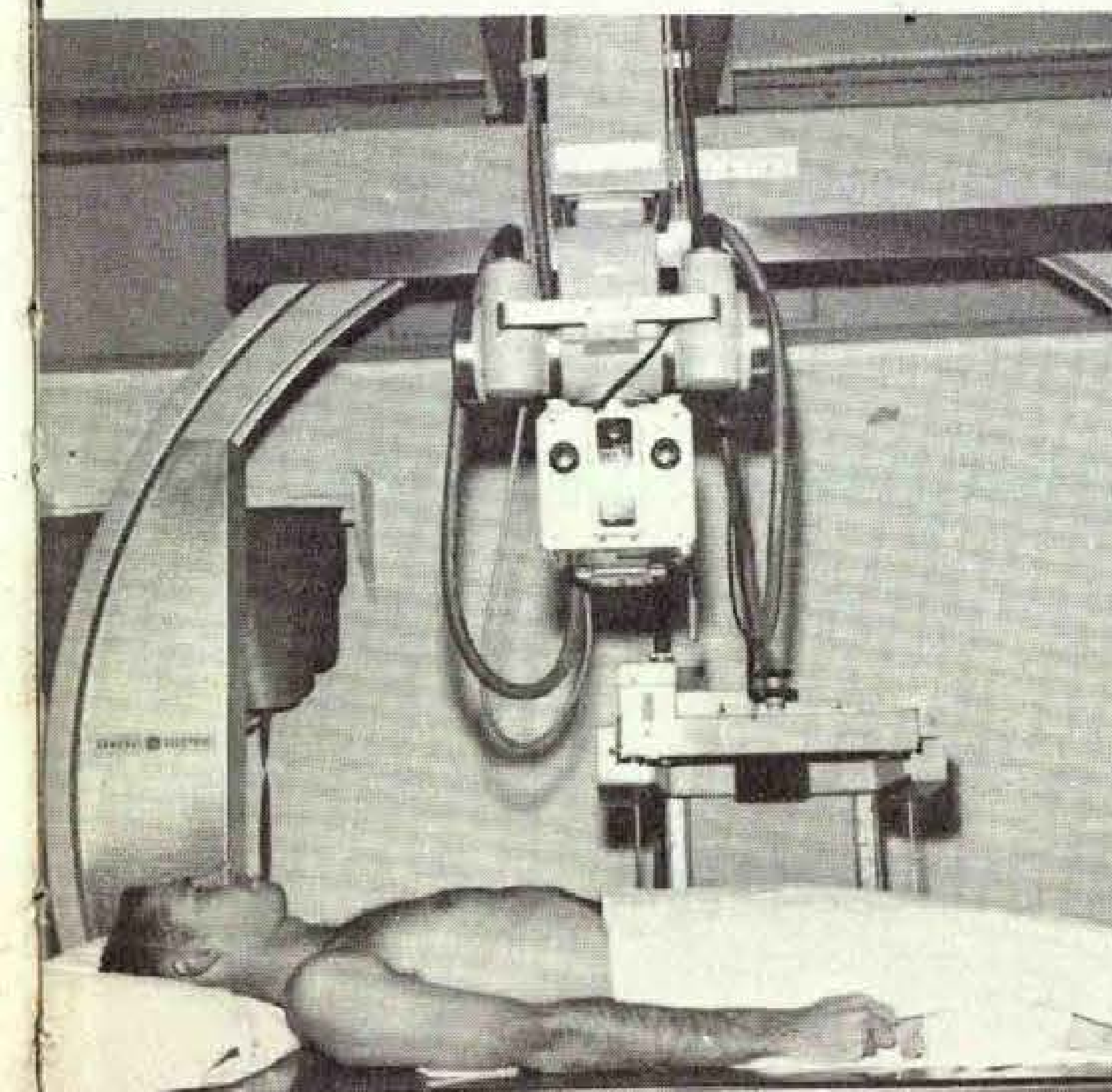
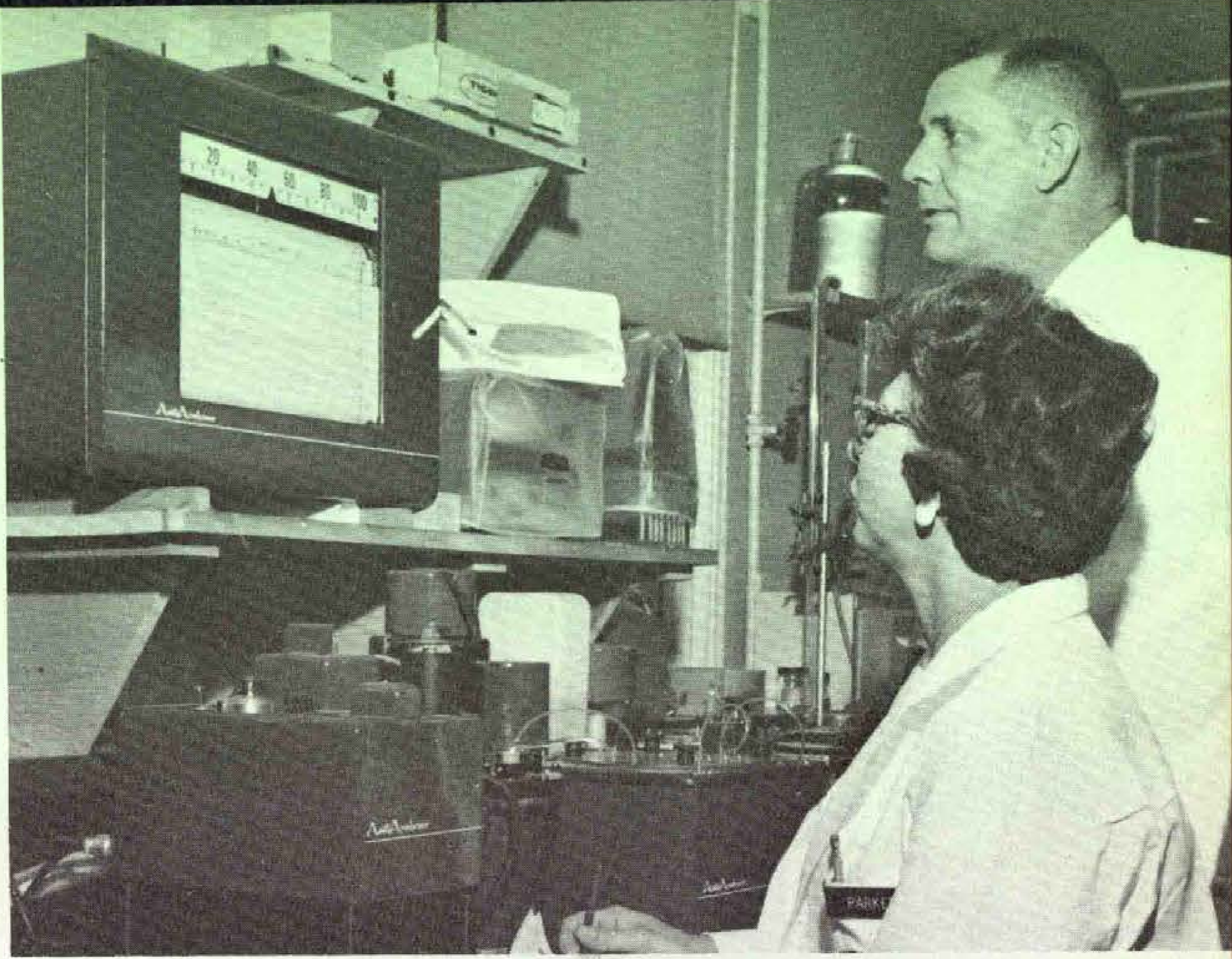
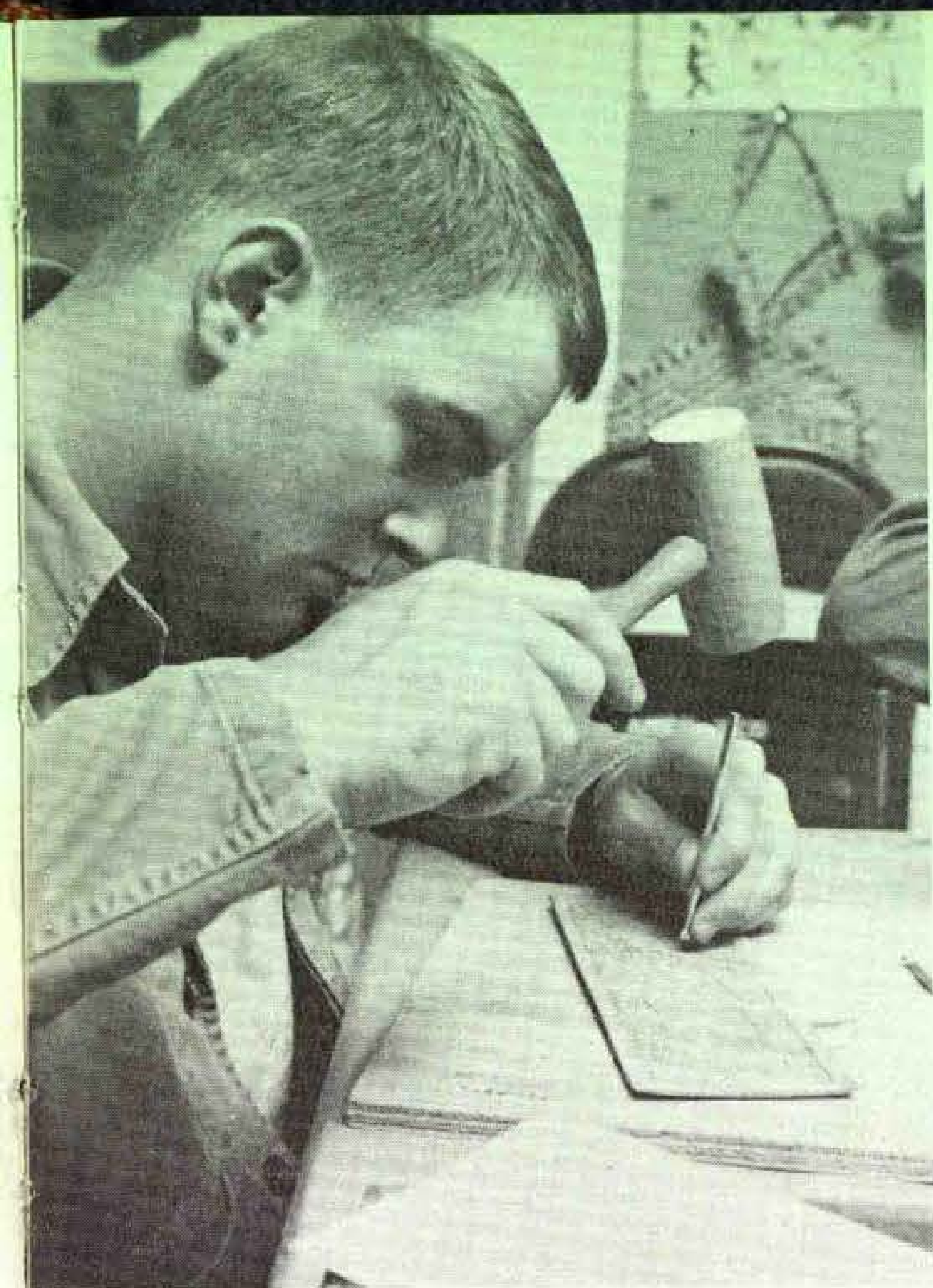




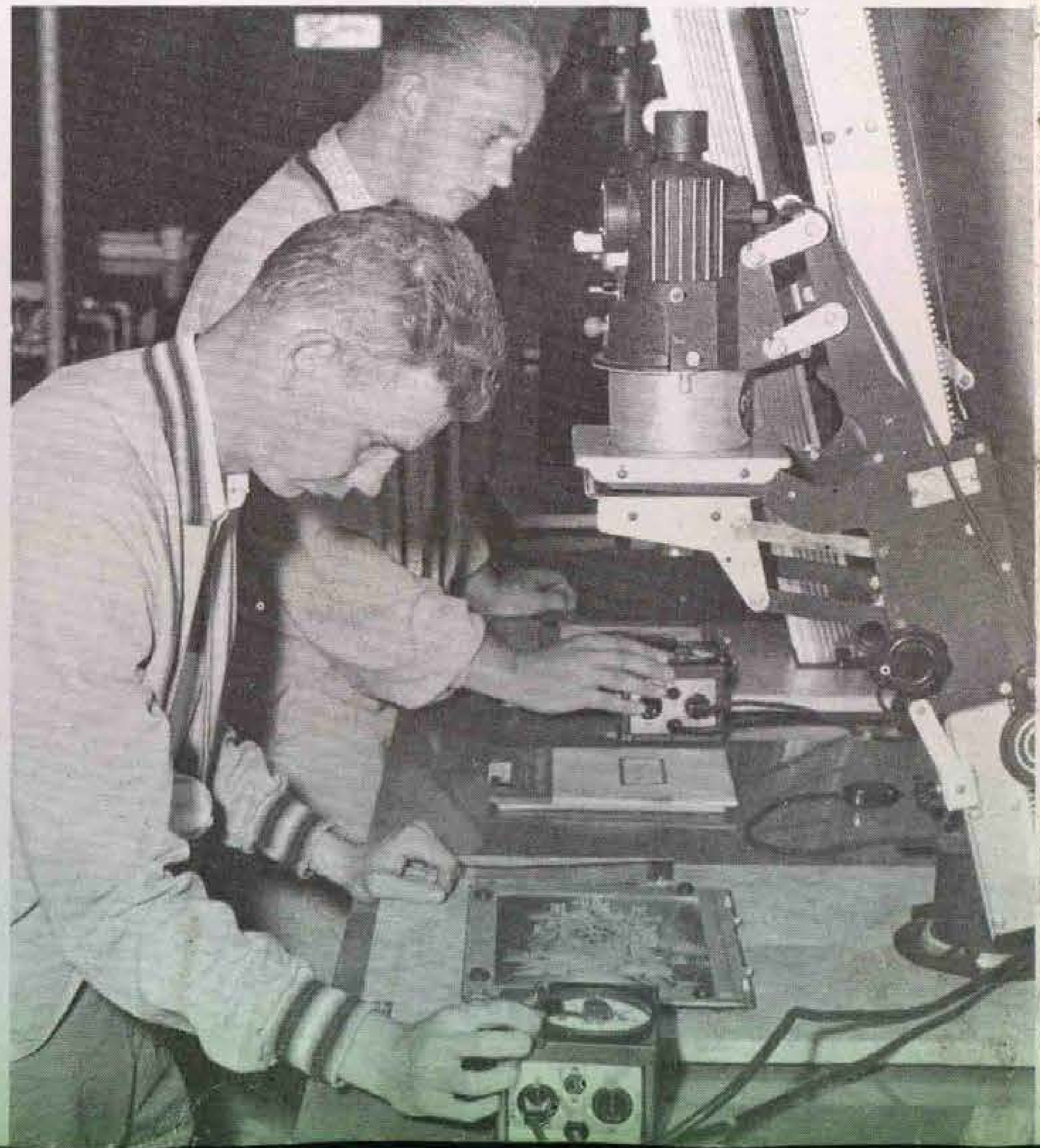
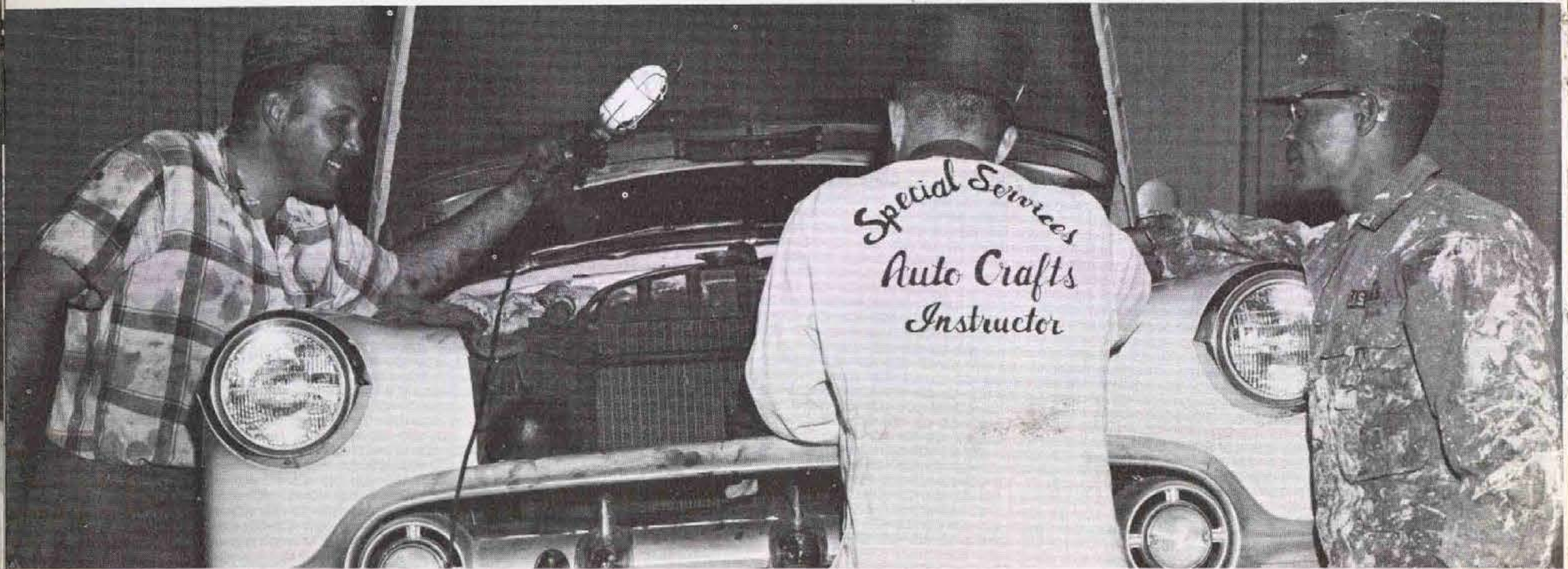
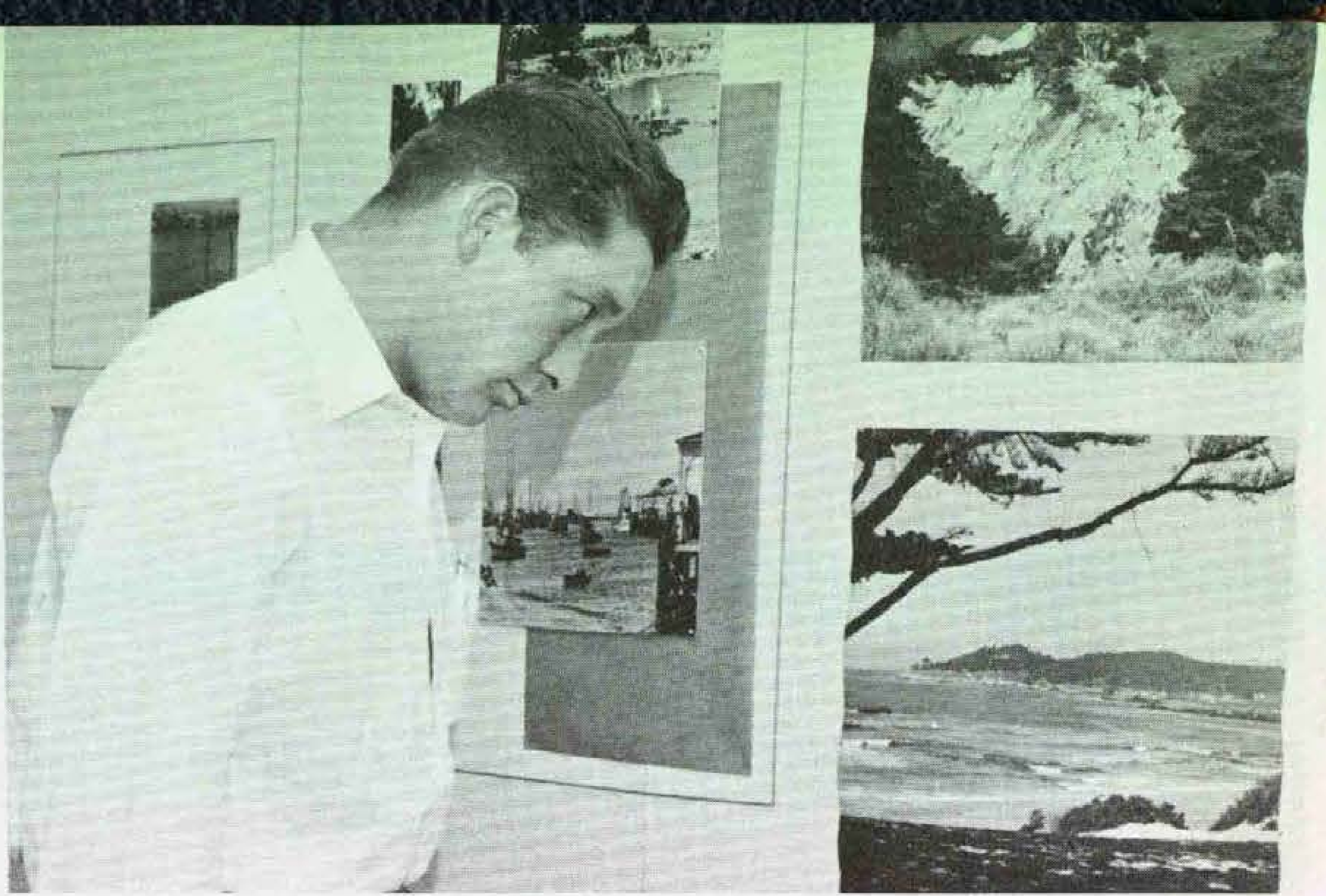
hospital

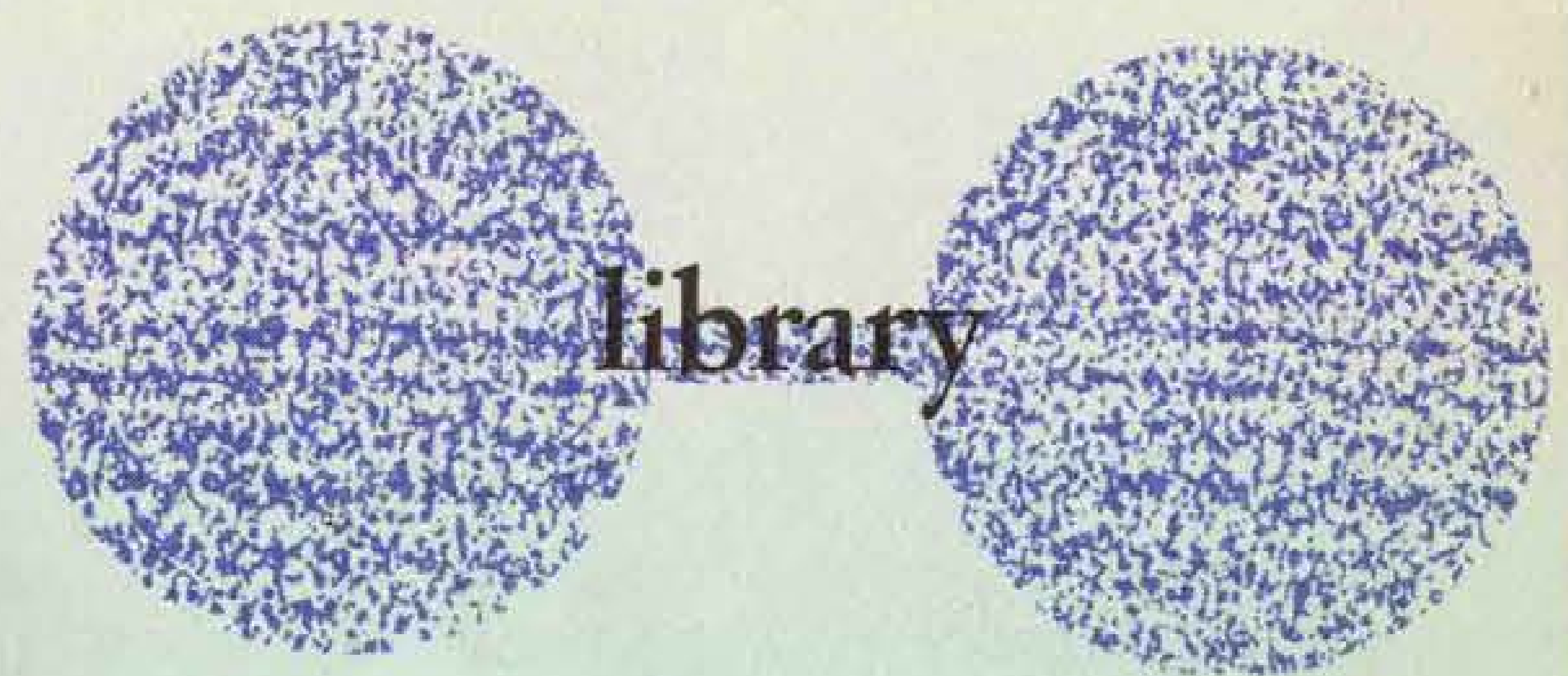
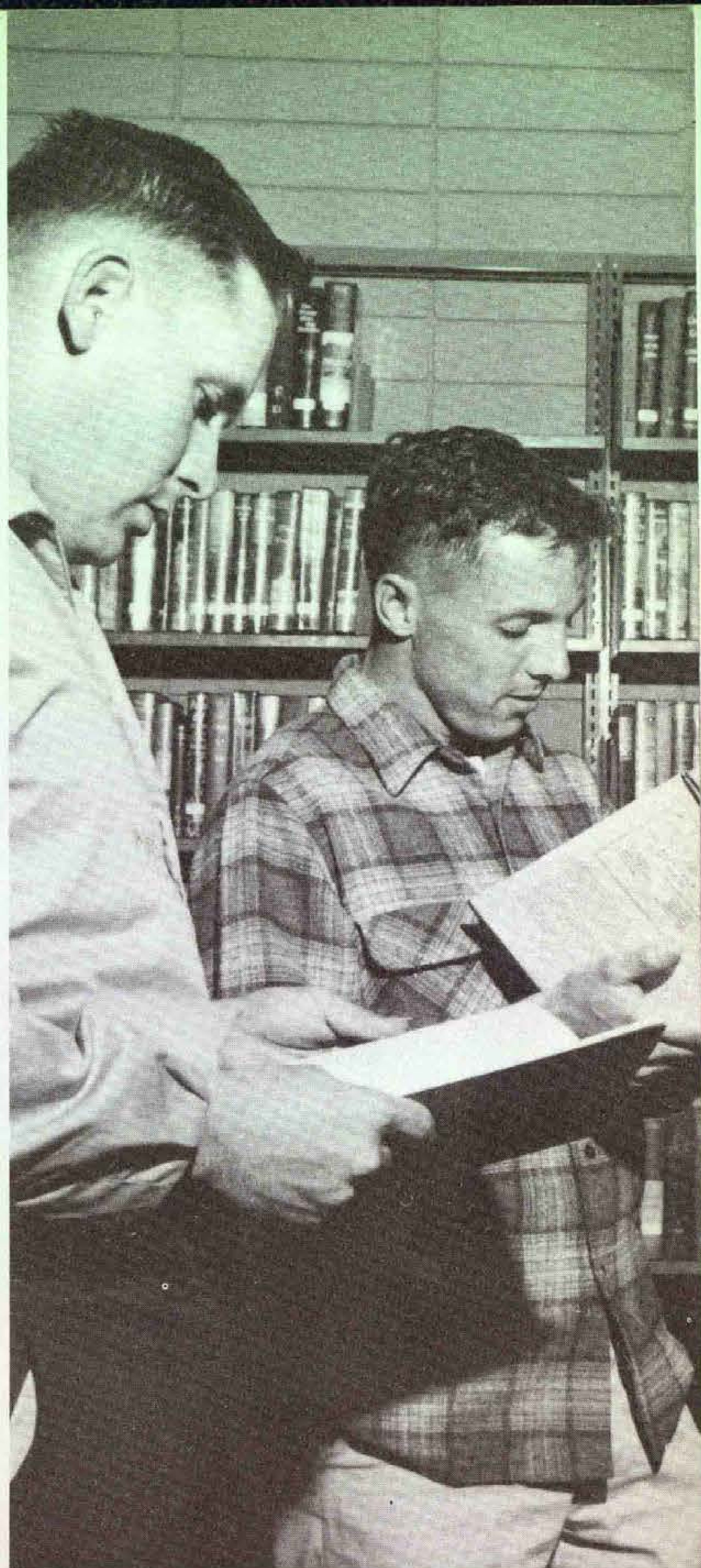
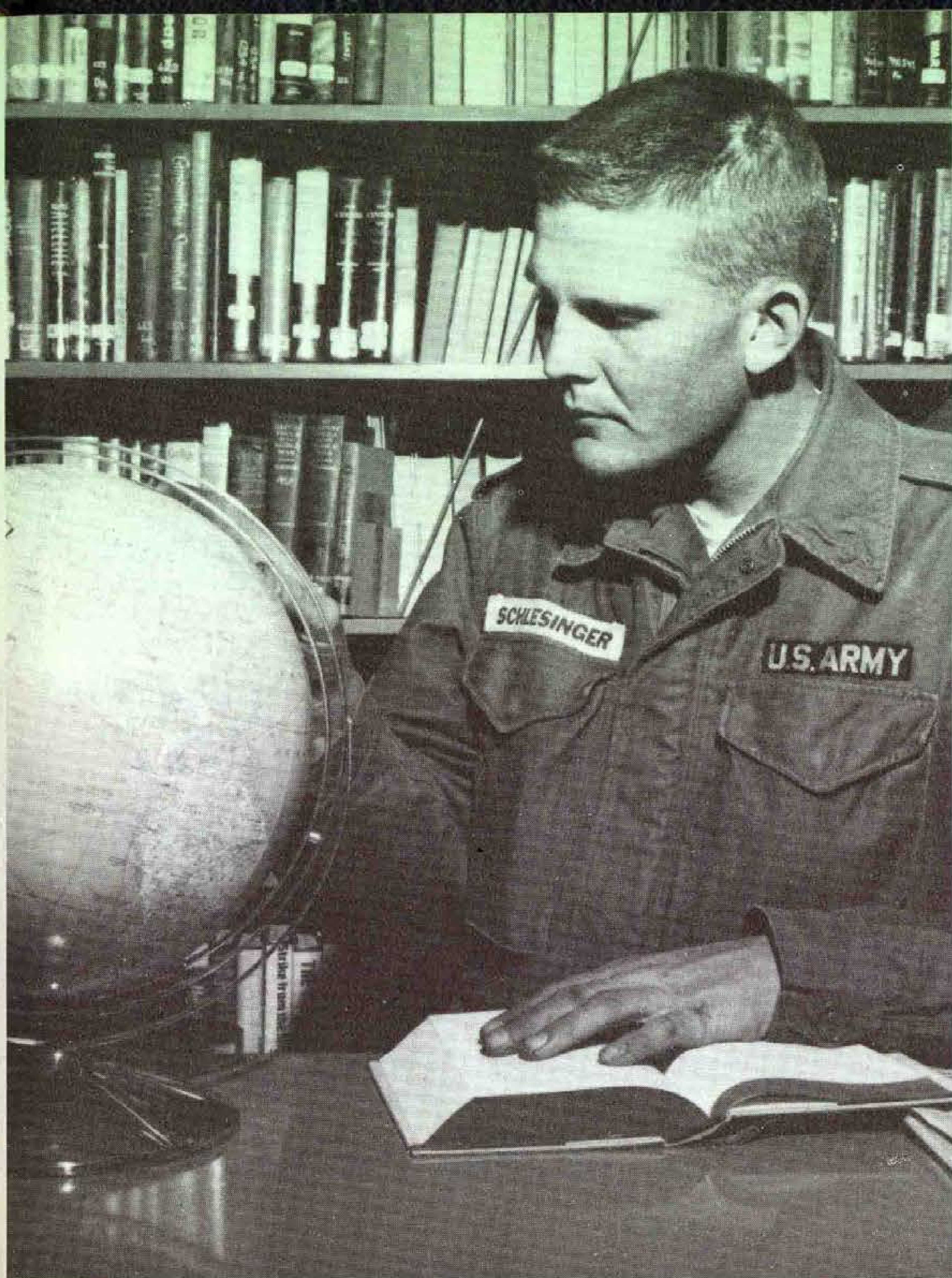
The Fort Ord Hospital has been designated as an Armed Forces Regional Hospital by the Secretary of Defense furnishing complete medical care to approximately 75,000 uniformed service personnel and their dependents. It is a fully accredited hospital with a superb staff of physicians, nurses, and other 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.

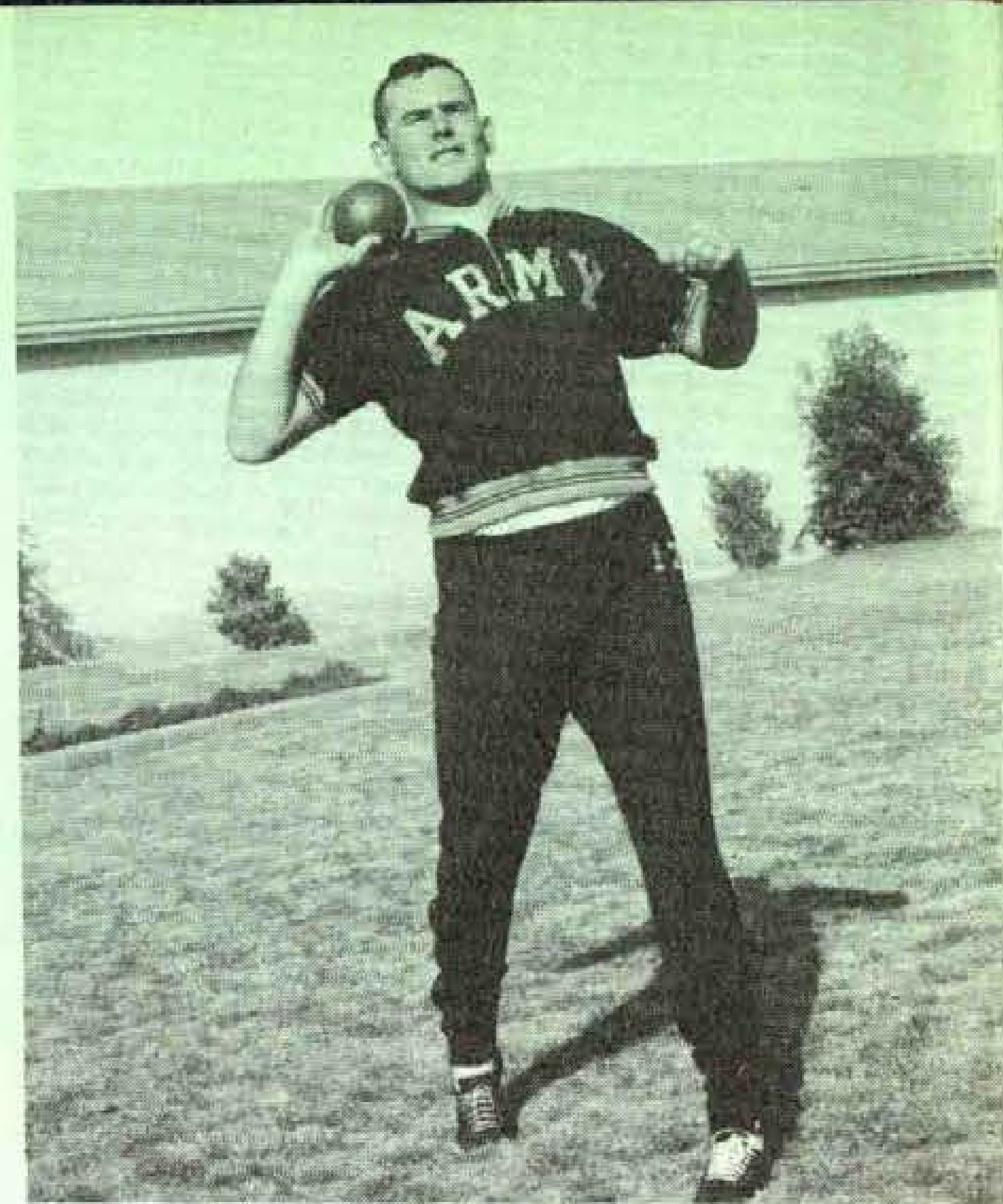
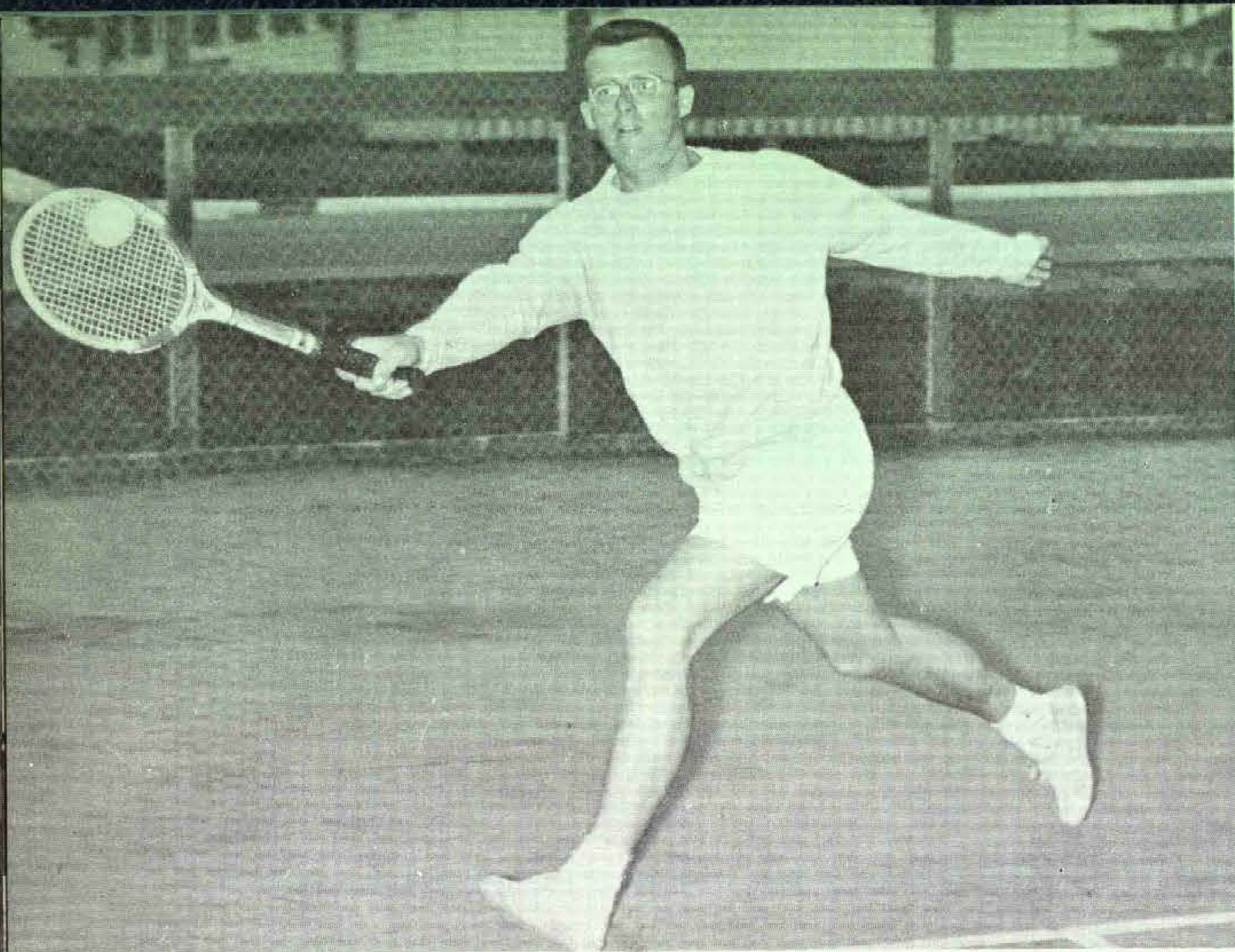




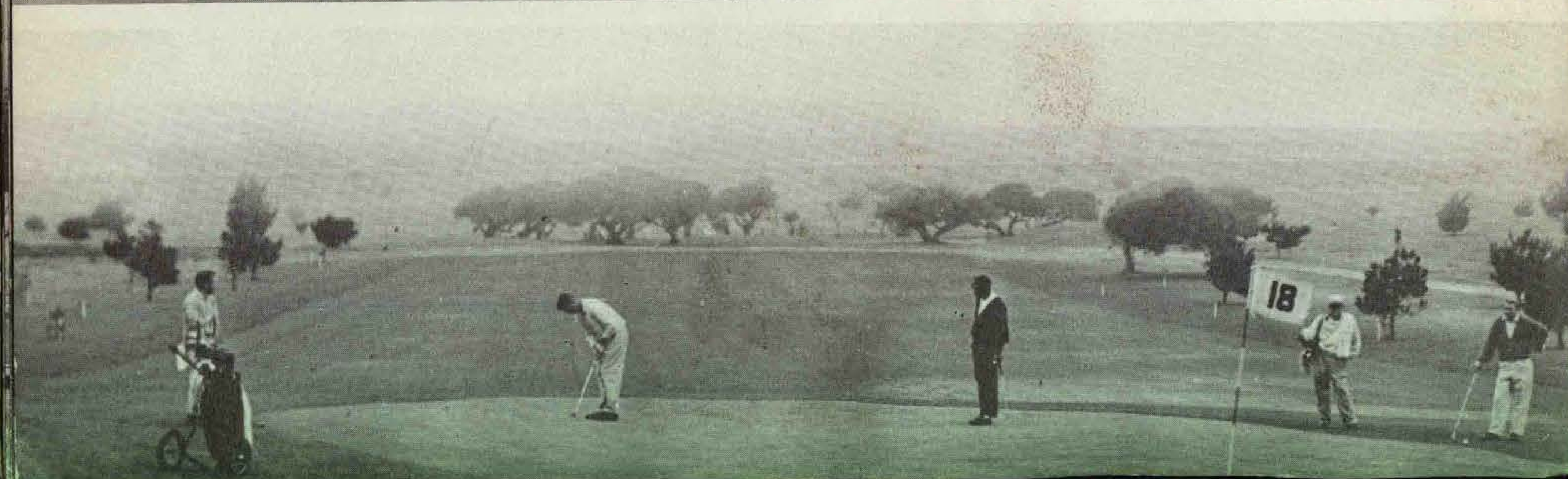
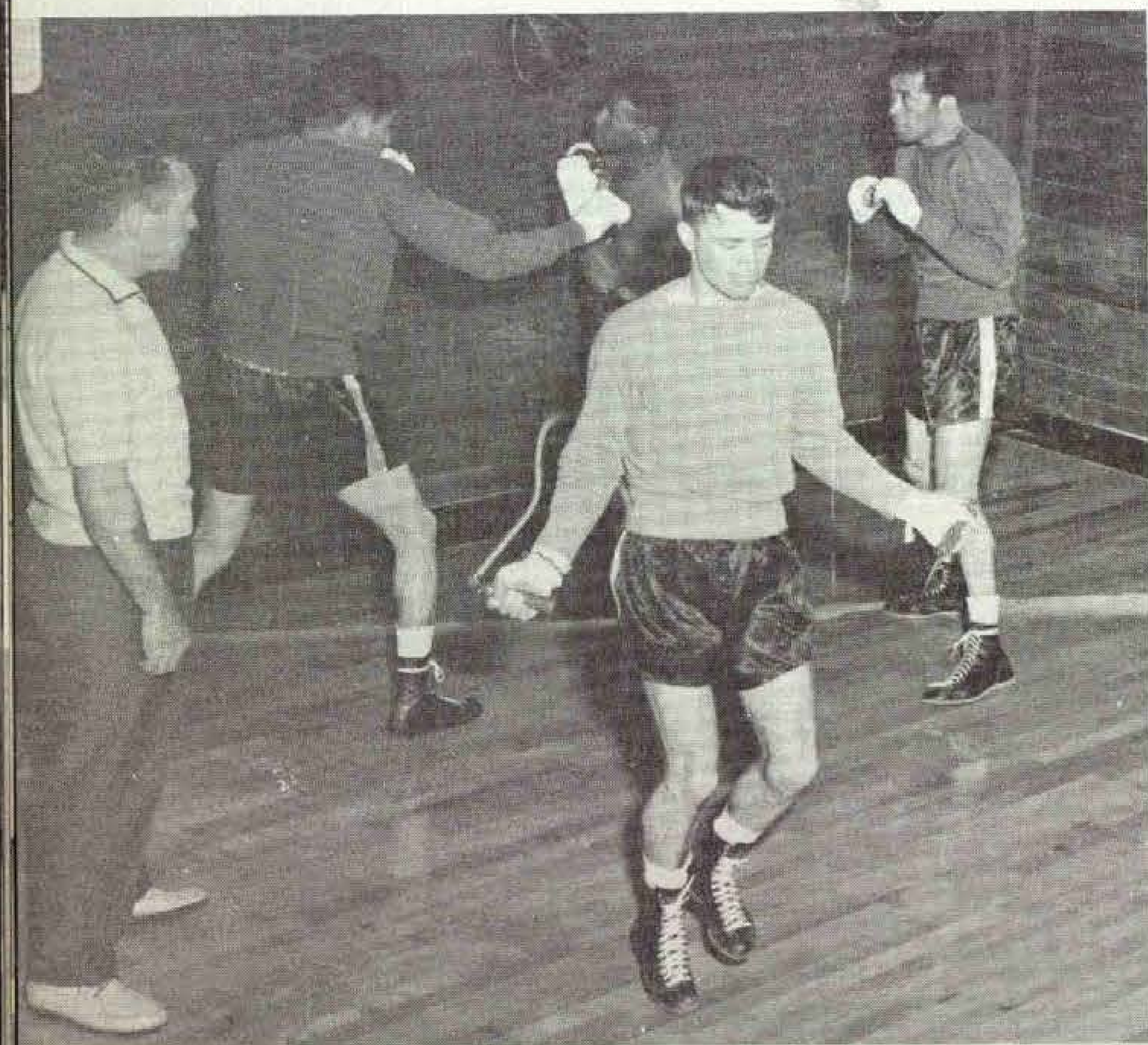
hobbies

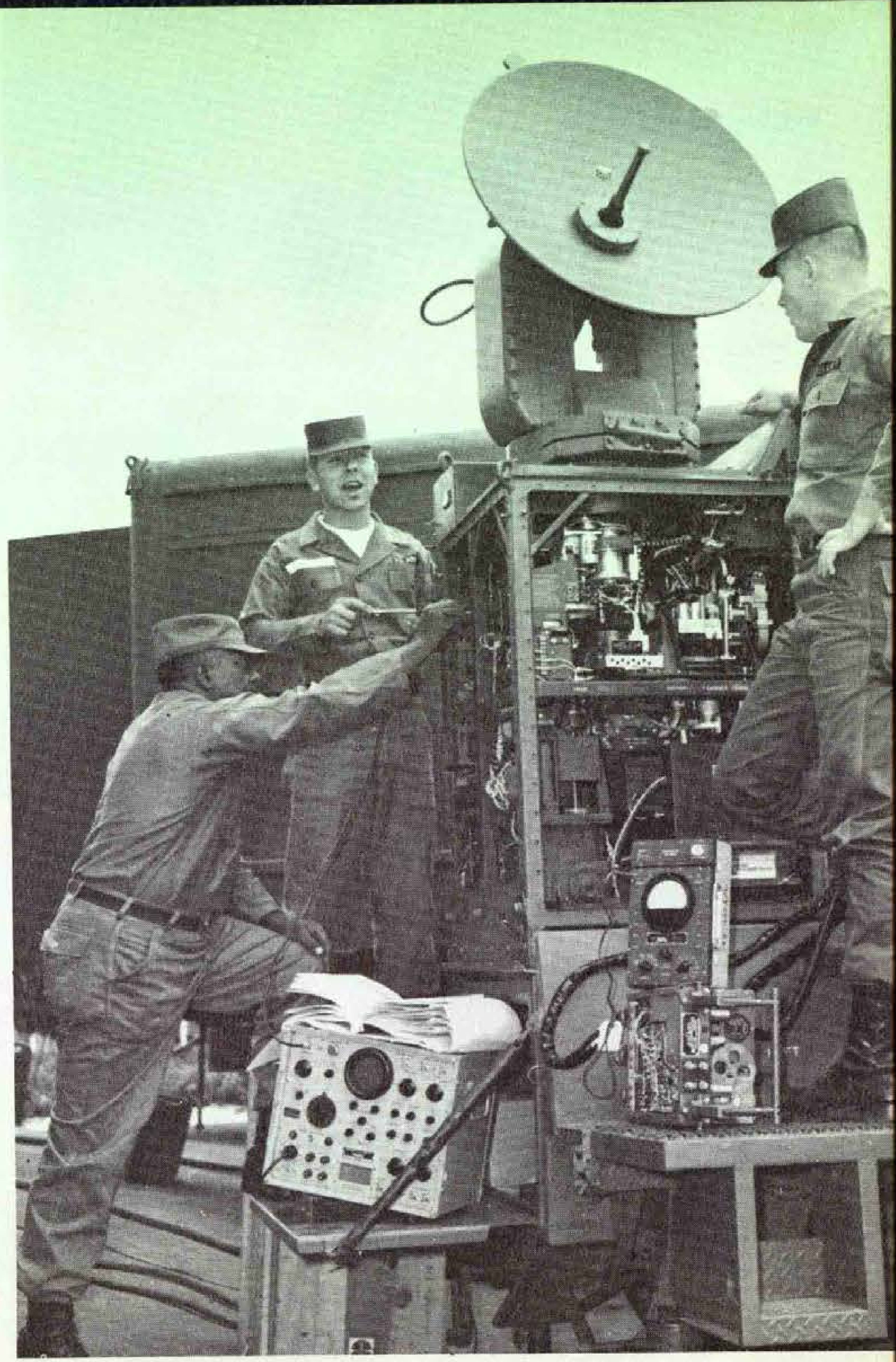




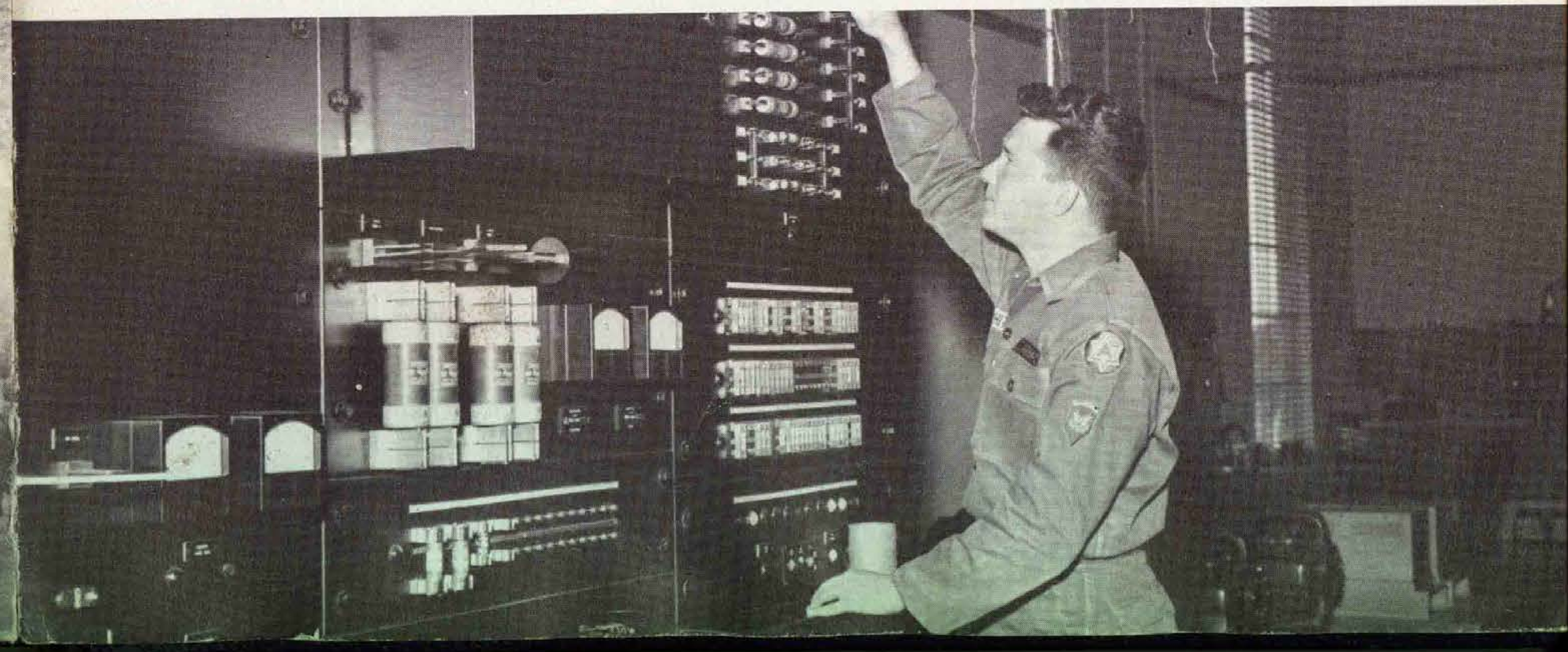


sports





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.

During World War II, he spent two years in Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, where he was concerned with matters related to the organization and training of our expanding Army. Toward the close of the period he observed combat action in the Admiralty Islands and in New Guinea. In July, 1944 he joined the 20th Armored Division and subsequently participated in combat with the division in Central Europe, serving successively as Chief of Staff and Commanding Officer, Combat Command B.

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.

On 2 April 63, he assumed command of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord, California. The command includes, in addition, the Presidio of Monterey, Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, and Camp Roberts, California.

He is married to the former Jeanette Anne Chamberlain, and the couple has four children. Michael P. C. Carns, 1st Lt., U.S. Air Force, Edwin H. J. Jr., 2nd Lt., U.S. Army, and two daughters, Mary S. C. Carns, and Jeannette A. Carns.



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).

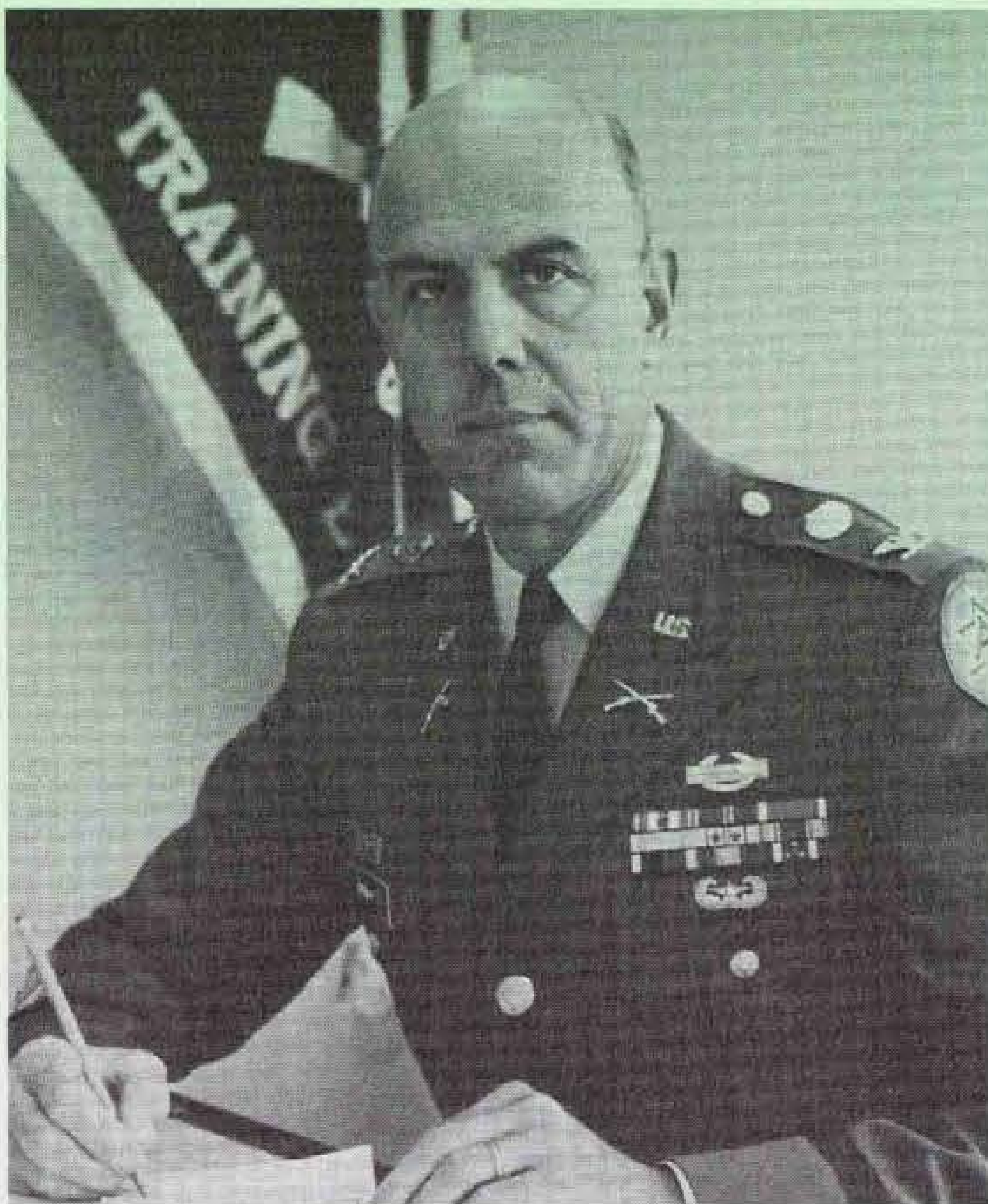
In 1952 General Caufield was a Department Director at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. In 1954 he attended the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. From 1955 to 1957 he was Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, United States Army Europe.

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, Catherine and Caroline, and a son, Frank Jr., who is a Cadet at the United States Military Academy.





Col. John I. Pray
Brigade Commander



Lt. Col. Walter F. Nechey
Battalion Commander

COMPANY A

Started Basic Training: 11 May 1964

FIFTH BATTALION THIRD BRIGADE

Graduated: 3 July 1964



2nd Lt. Gerald L. Fowler
Company Commander



2nd Lt. Anthony B. Hicks
Executive Officer



2nd Lt. William Spitter



1st Sgt. Masaru Fujimori
1st Sergeant



PSG Richard Dahlseid
SDI



PSG Buley
Platoon Sergeant



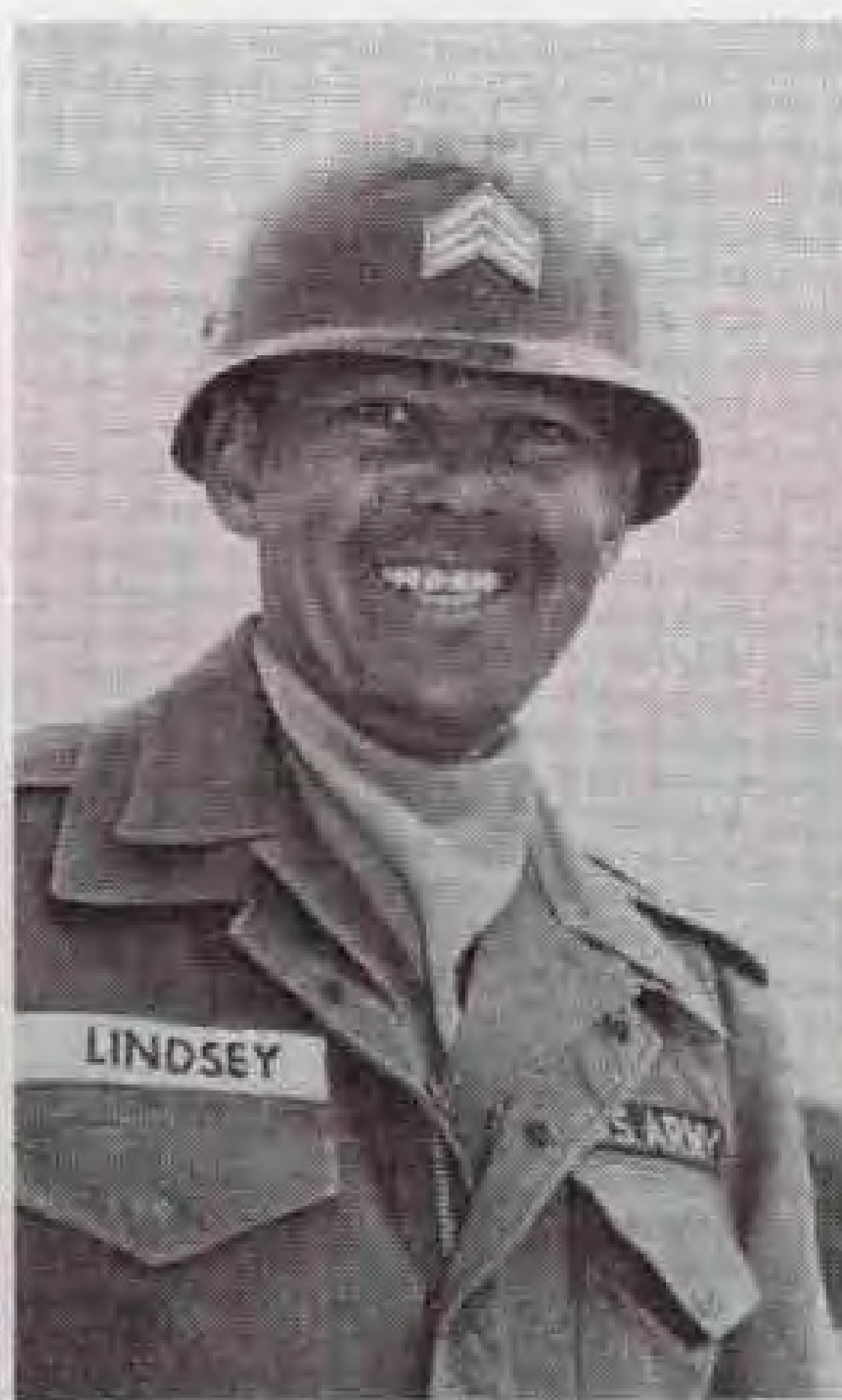
PSG Gampon
Platoon Sergeant



S/Sgt. Smith



Sgt. A. J. Smith



Sgt. Lindsey



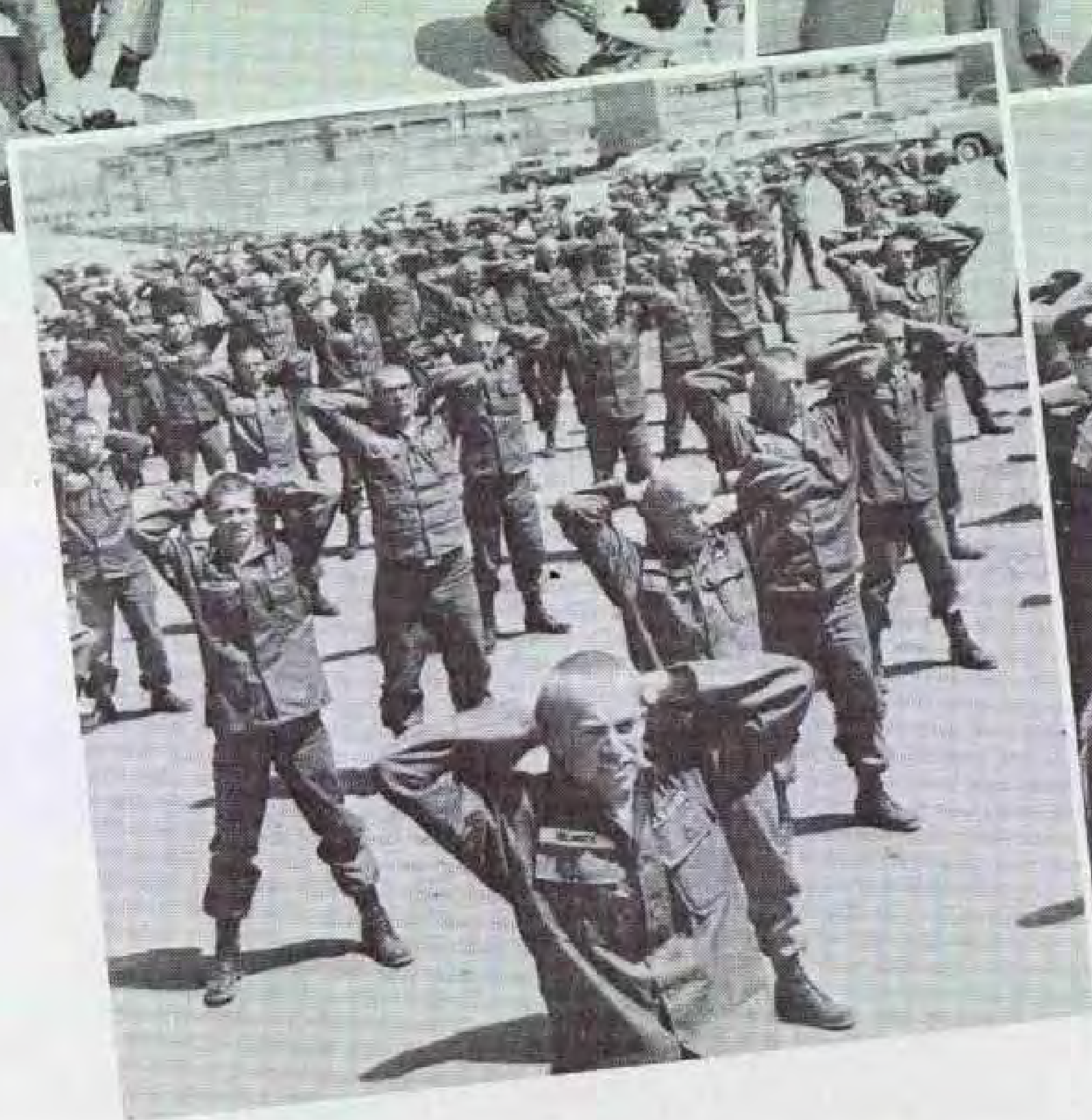
Sp/5 Grigas



PFC Zoellner



PVT Klepper



Fred Adams
Marciso Aguilar
Richard Allen
Calvin Allison
Edward Aluarez



Greg Amo
John Andrew, Jr.
Vern Anderson
Gordon Arakaki
Alfred Asano



Robert Carmona
Richard Carrett
John Carruthers
Jose Castillo
Richard Ceaser



Amratlal Chauhan
J. C. Clements
Bernard Colia
Phillip Collier
William Conrad



William Conney
Howard Cooper
Ralph Cordero
Billy Costley
Ronald Coulter



Michael Criss
Eddie Cumberland
Don Cushman
Raymond Davis
Edwin Decarli



Harry Demazeliere
Harry Demello
James Deurmeier
Jack Dodd, Jr.
Walter Dobonski

Thomas Drew
Harold Duhon
Gerald Duncan
Everett Earhart
Samlin Eiri



Tyler Fenn, Jr.
James Fisher
Walter Flammond
Richard Flickinger
Jerry Franks



James Freedenburg
Tommy French
Norman Frisella
William Fritzsche
Lloyd Fultz



Paul Gage
Rodolfo Garcia
Salvador Garcia
Michael Garden
Norman Garneau



Peter Garzanelli
Larry Gee
Stanley Genser
Gary Goerz
Ronald Gostage





Arden Grody
David Graham
Robert Graham
Byron Gray
Thomas Gronseth



Gary Grossman
Randy Grossmann
Richard Grown
Joseph Guillory
Ronald Haines



Lorne Halls
Teddy Hampton
Harley Hansen
Lyle Hansen
Kenneth Harris



Chester Heine
Stephen Heidt
Carl Helgersen
Richard Helmick
Dennis Henderson



Richard Hildesheim
Glenn Hinton, Jr.
Daniel Holiga
Robert Holloway
Peter Holm

Lawrence Honegger
 Elijah Howard
 William Howton
 Rodney Huffman
 Hans Hundsberger



Donald Jacobson
 Richard Jonasson
 Rafael Juarez
 Ronald Junker
 Michael Kafka



Fred Kardosy
 Delmar Kary
 Dunean Kelso
 John Kiester
 Jerry Kinney



Ronald Komar
 Richard Lawrence
 Leo Lebedeff
 Leonard Lee
 Larry London



Henry Ludington
 Rodney Madden
 Cecil Main
 Allan Massler
 Marvin Merrill





Claude Michael
Alden Miller
Robert Miller
Harry Minger
David Mobley



Michael Montez
Ronald Moore
Woodrow Moore, II
Stephen Mooser
Michael Moreci



John Moret
William Morrell
Michael Mulvihill
Michael Murphy
Nelson Murphy



Bernard Murray
Eliseo Murrietta
Frederick Mustard
Michael Myers
F. McGarrity



Michael McGeough
William McGuire
Sidney McLaughlin
Tom McMahan
Murel McWilliams

Sergio Najarro
James Naughton
Ray Nelson
William Neville
John Nitcher



Patrick Odatto
James Olds
Larry Oliver
William Oliver
Gerald Olson



Lynn O'Steen
Robert Oviedo
Robert Owings
Ronald Paolucci
Thomas Park



Norman Parks
Barney Pelant
Maxwell Pelter
Ronald Pelton
John Pember



Jon Peters
Thomas Pickett
Phillip Pollard
William Pope
Gary Radig





Jesse Randle
Otis Ransier
Dennis Ratcliffe
Gerald Reis
Alfredo Reschman



Fred Reyes
Robert Reynolds
Paul Rice, Jr.
Spencer Riggs
Robert Roberts



Charles Robinson
Robert Roblee
Charles Rockie
Donald Rodenhi, Jr.
Eugene Rogers



Jesus Romero
John Roth
Steven Rothbard
Richard Rudolph
Dennis Rudzinski



Colin Rush
Richard Rush
Kenneth Rusk
Perry Ryan
Victorino Sabino

Walter Sayles
Gerald Schatz
Wolfgang Schwope
Robert Seay
Raymond Shannon



Barney Sharp
Robert Shequin
Earl Snow
Patrick Sweeney
Dennis Torikai



Michael Townsend
Brian Underwood
John Warras
Clifford Watimar
Cole Watson



David Watson
Louis West
Henry Williams
John Wilson
Roy Withney



Robert White
Gerald Wright
Paul Wunder
Robert Zach
Robert Zeller



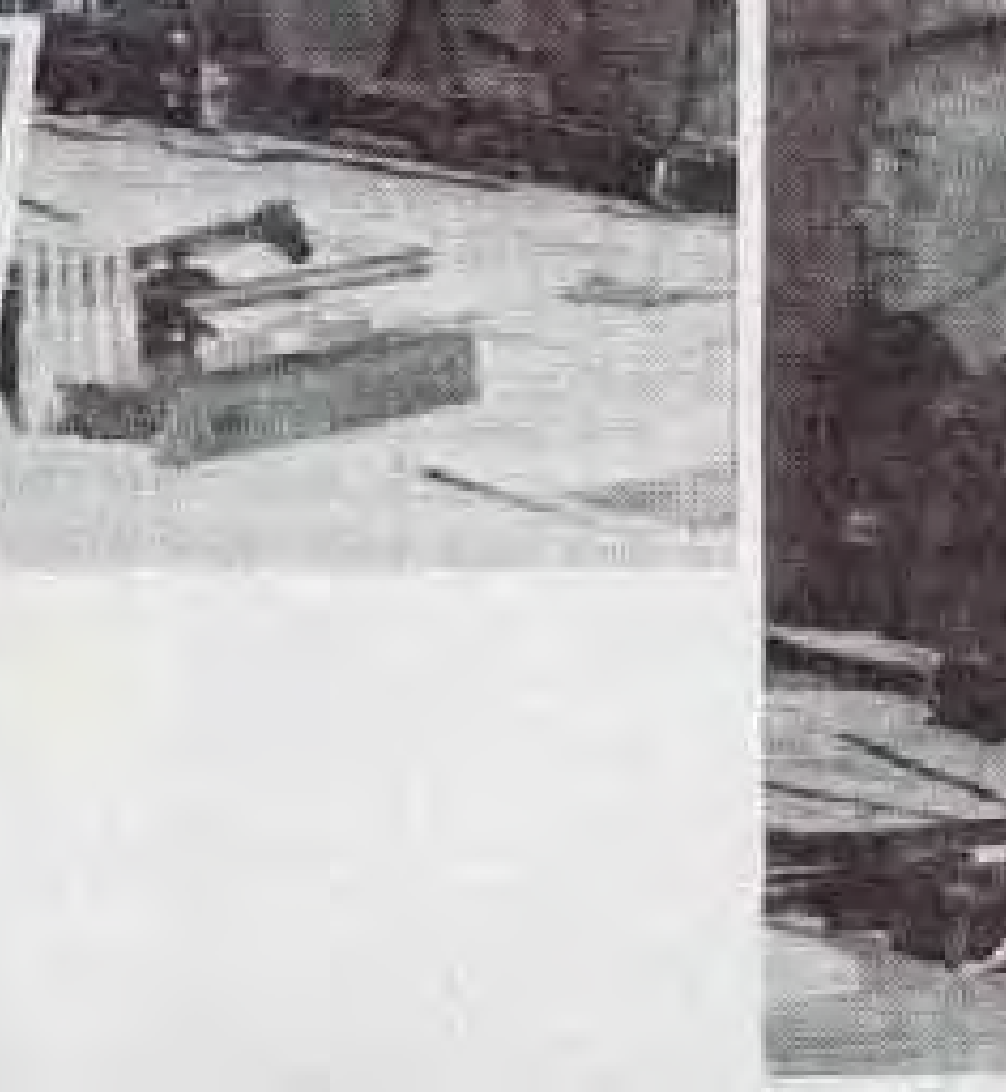


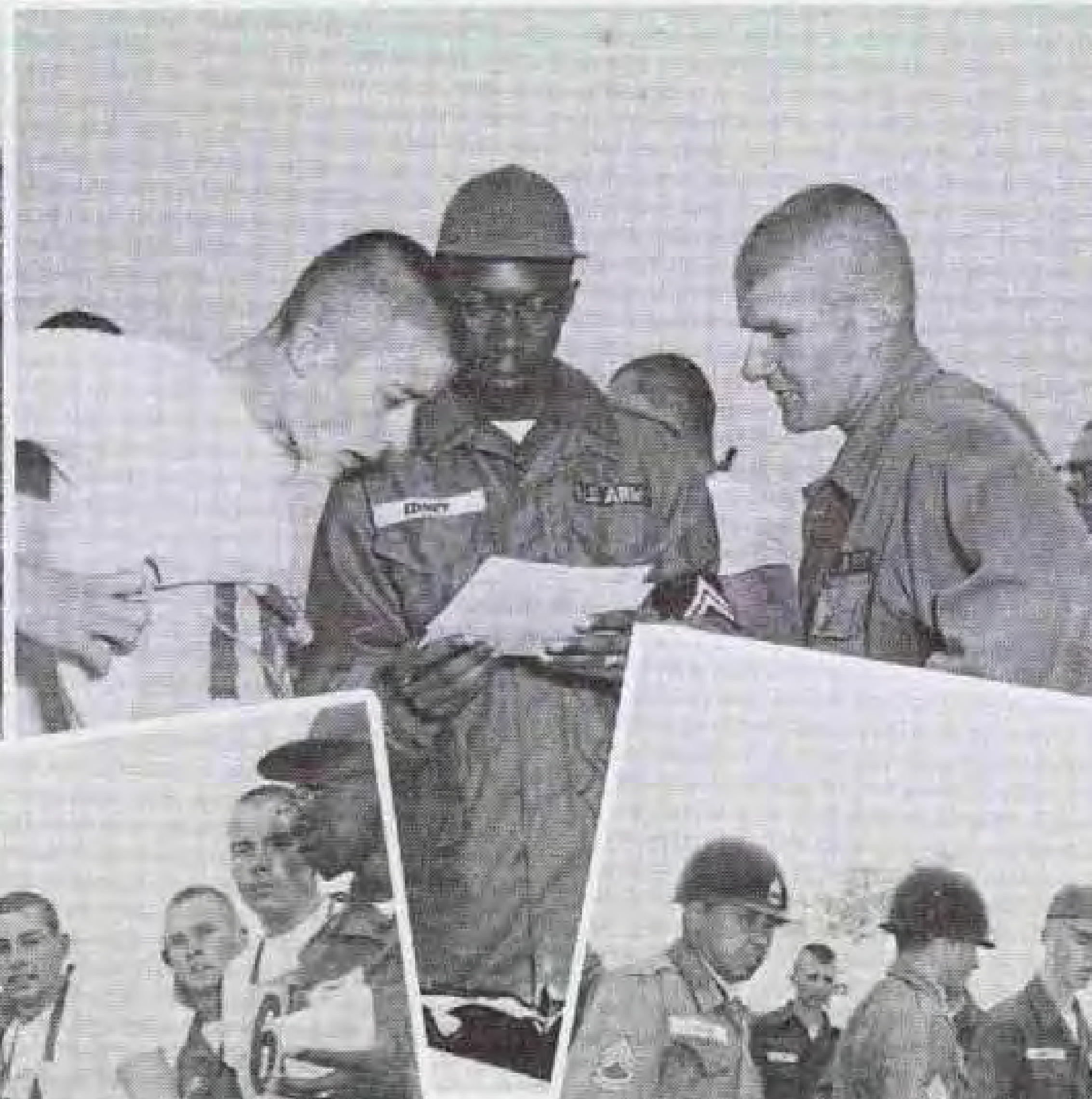
George Black
Bobby Booker
Xavier Torres

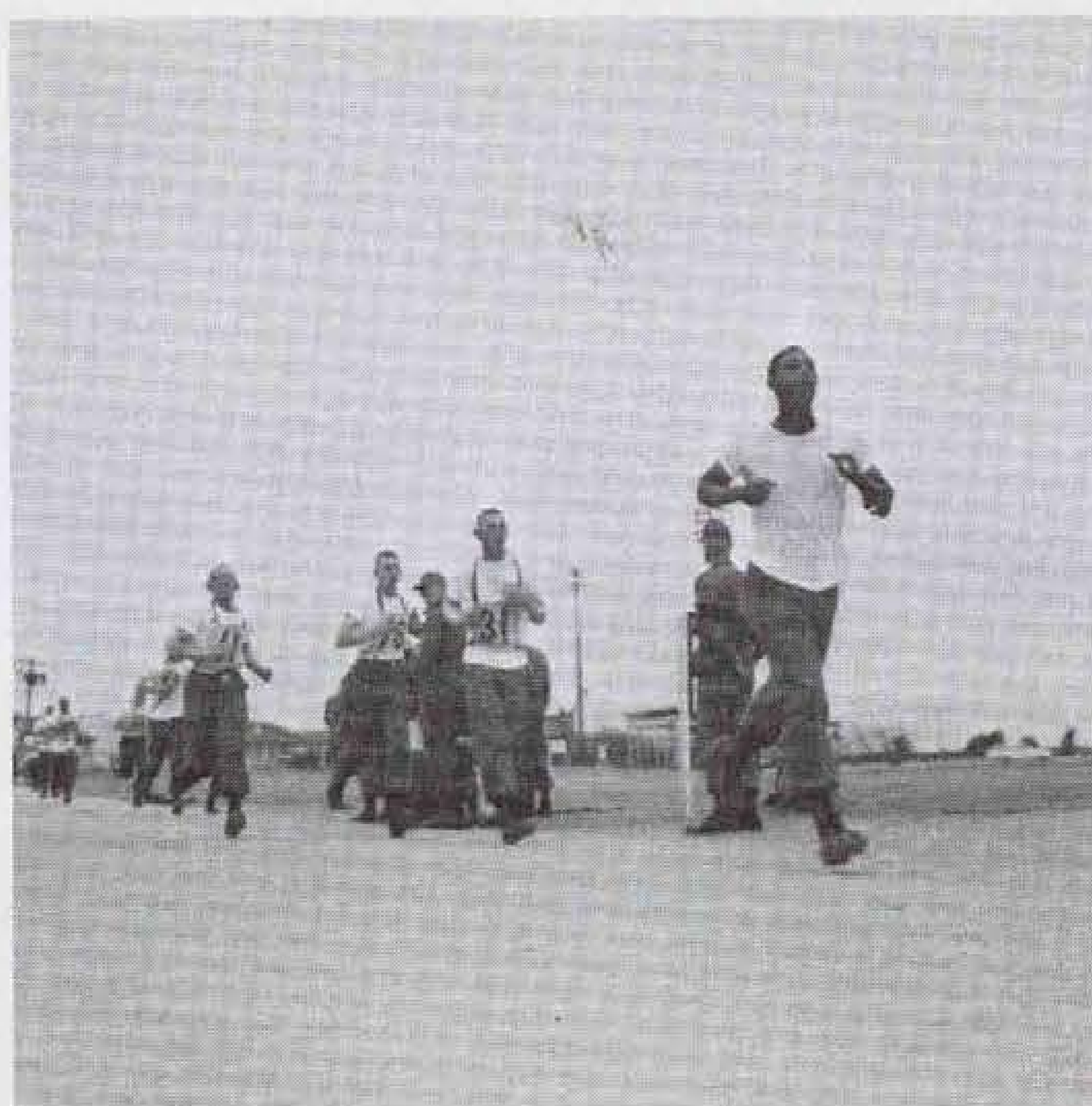
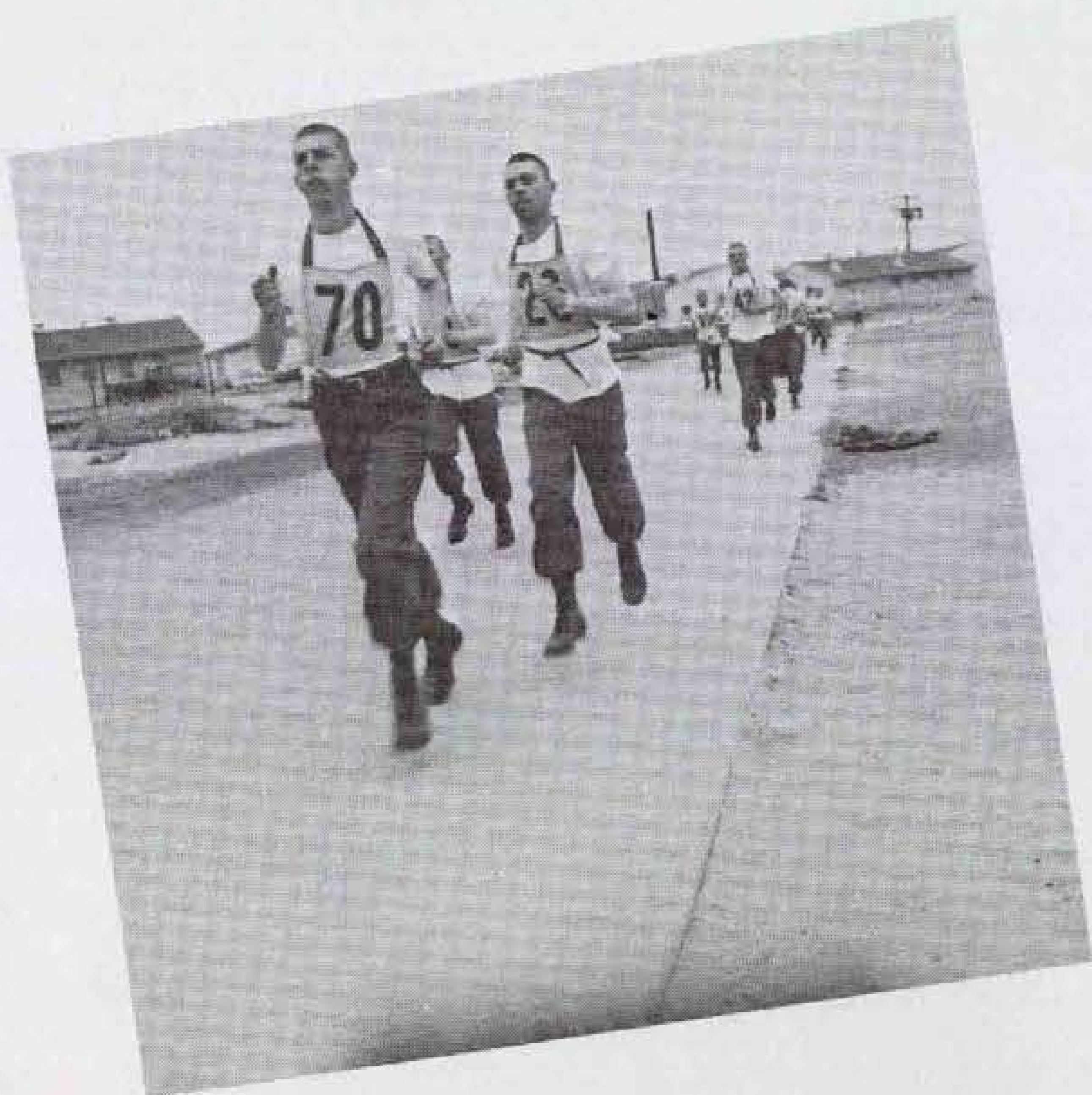
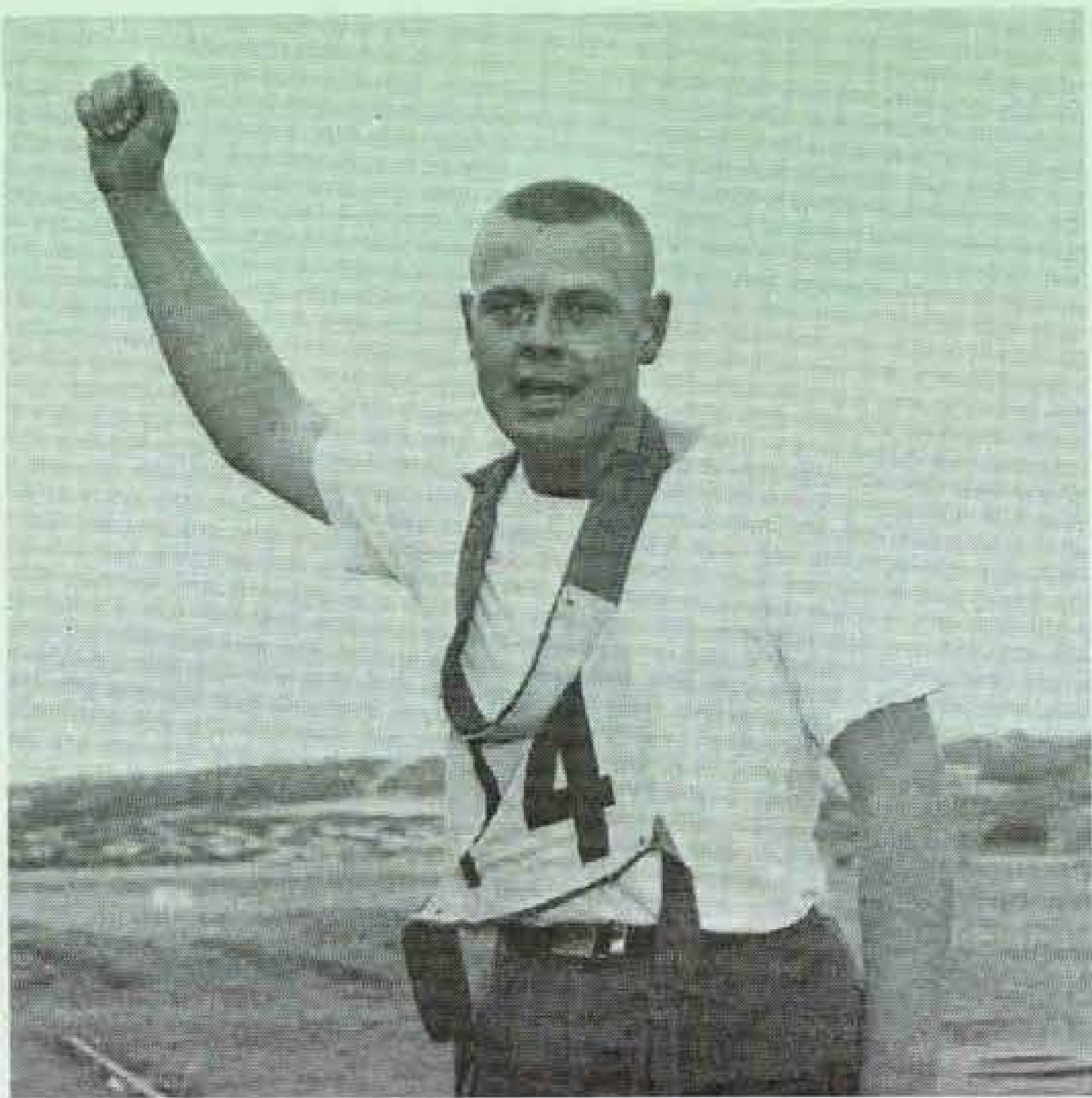
our training through the eyes of the camera

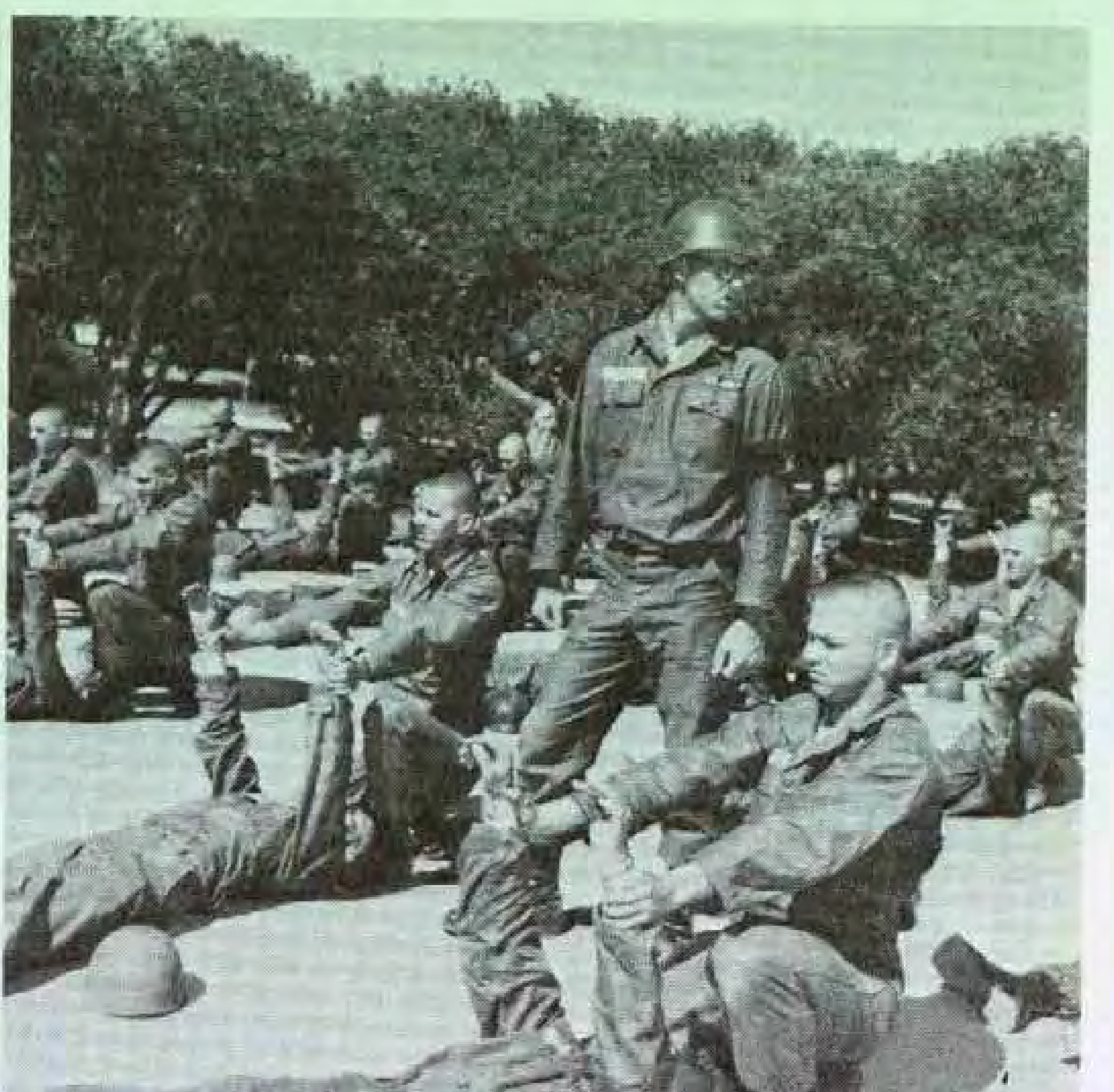
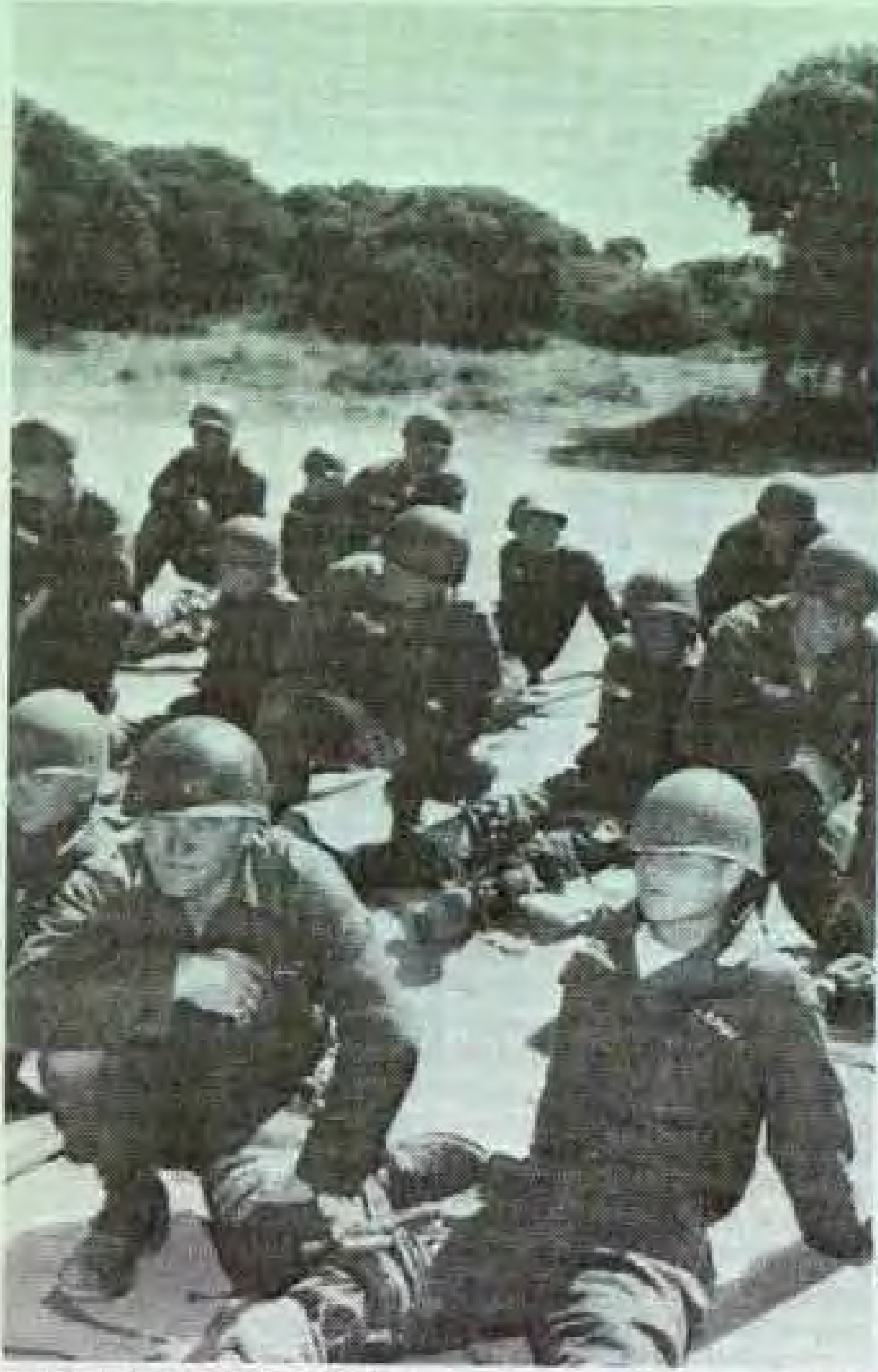








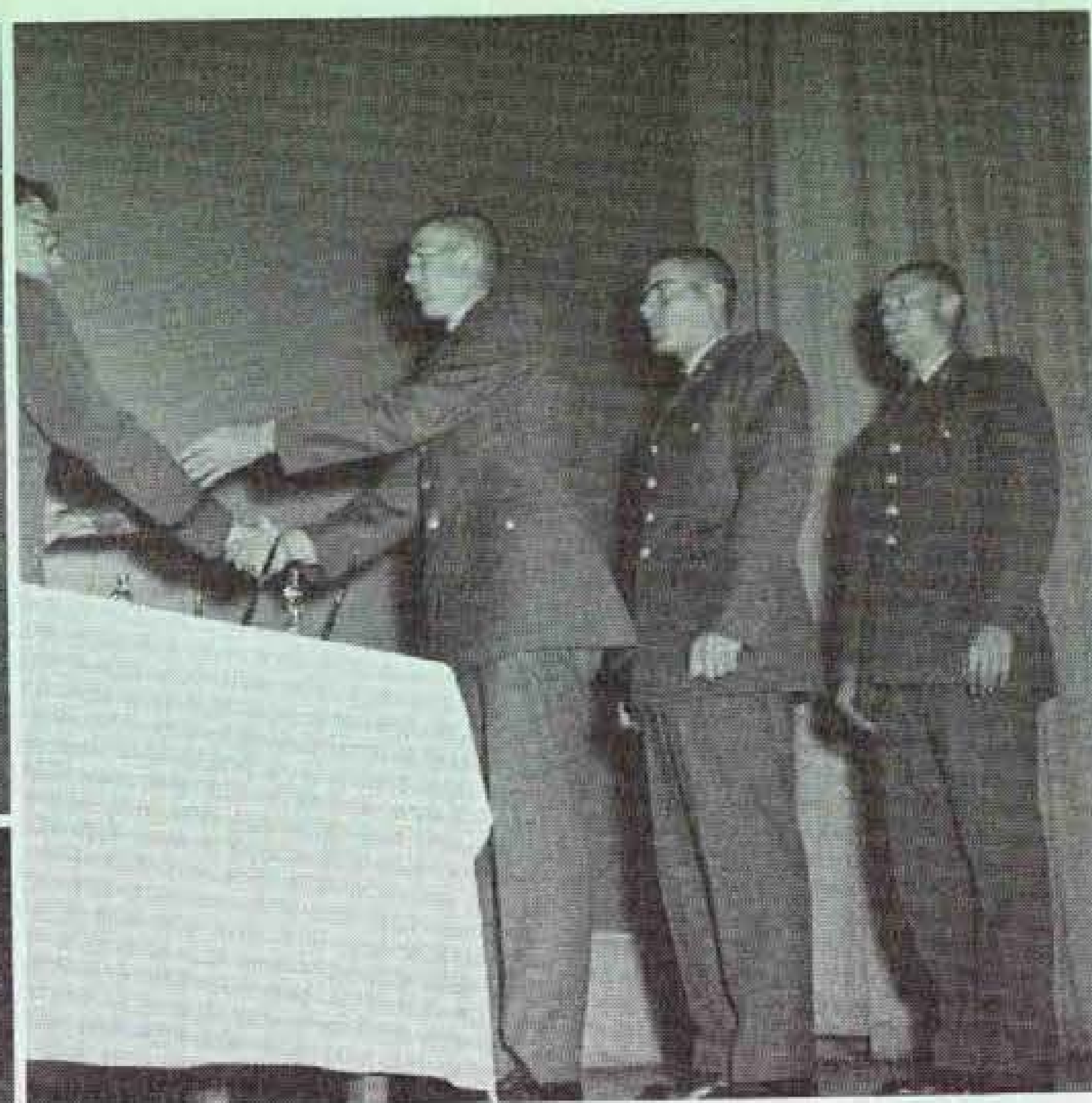












graduation

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.

