

10-7-1963

**Fort Ord Yearbook: Company B, 5th Battalion, 1st Brigade, 7  
October 1963 - 29 November 1963**

U.S. Army

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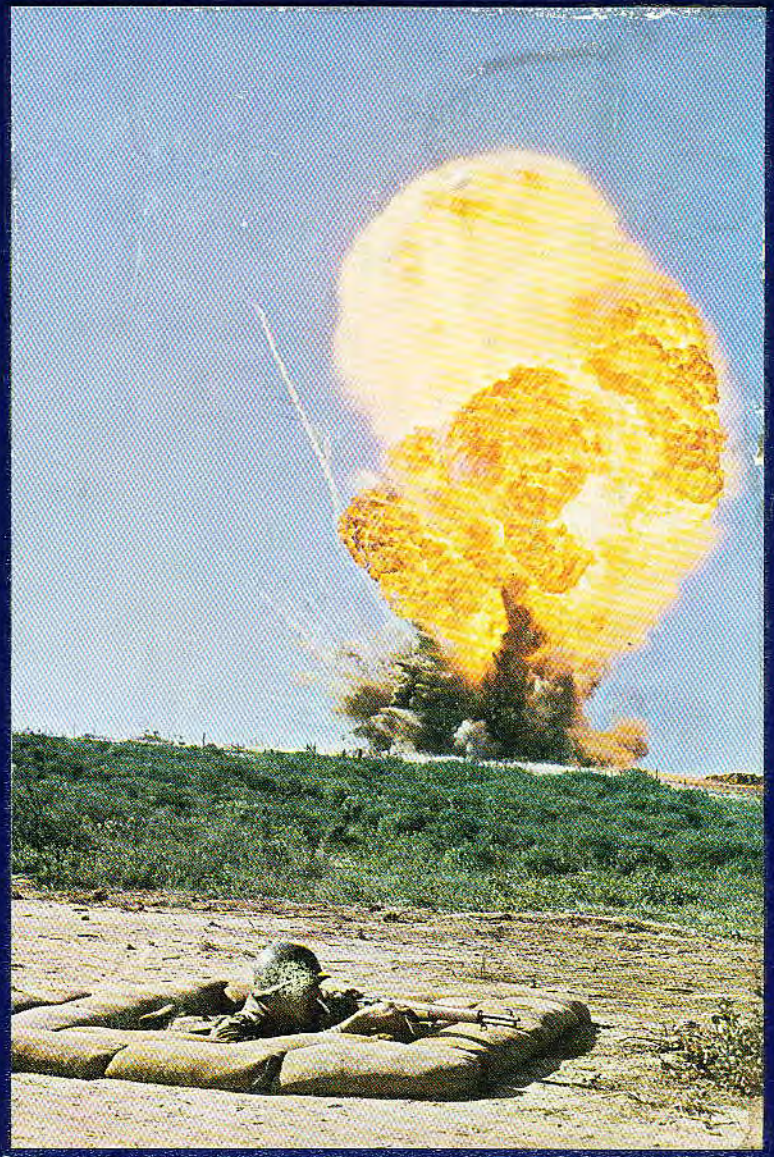
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# FORT ORD

CALIFORNIA



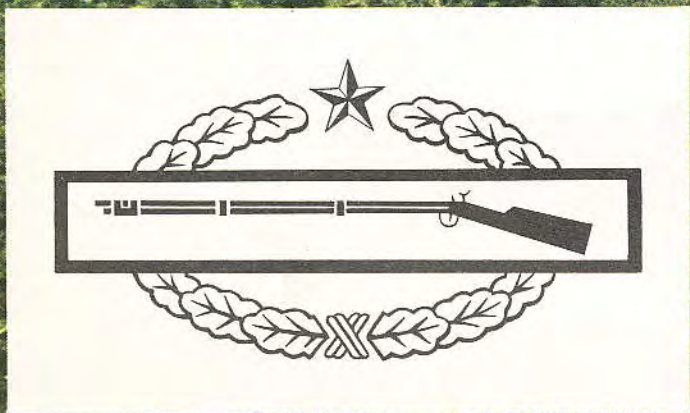
## U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER INFANTRY

COMPANY B

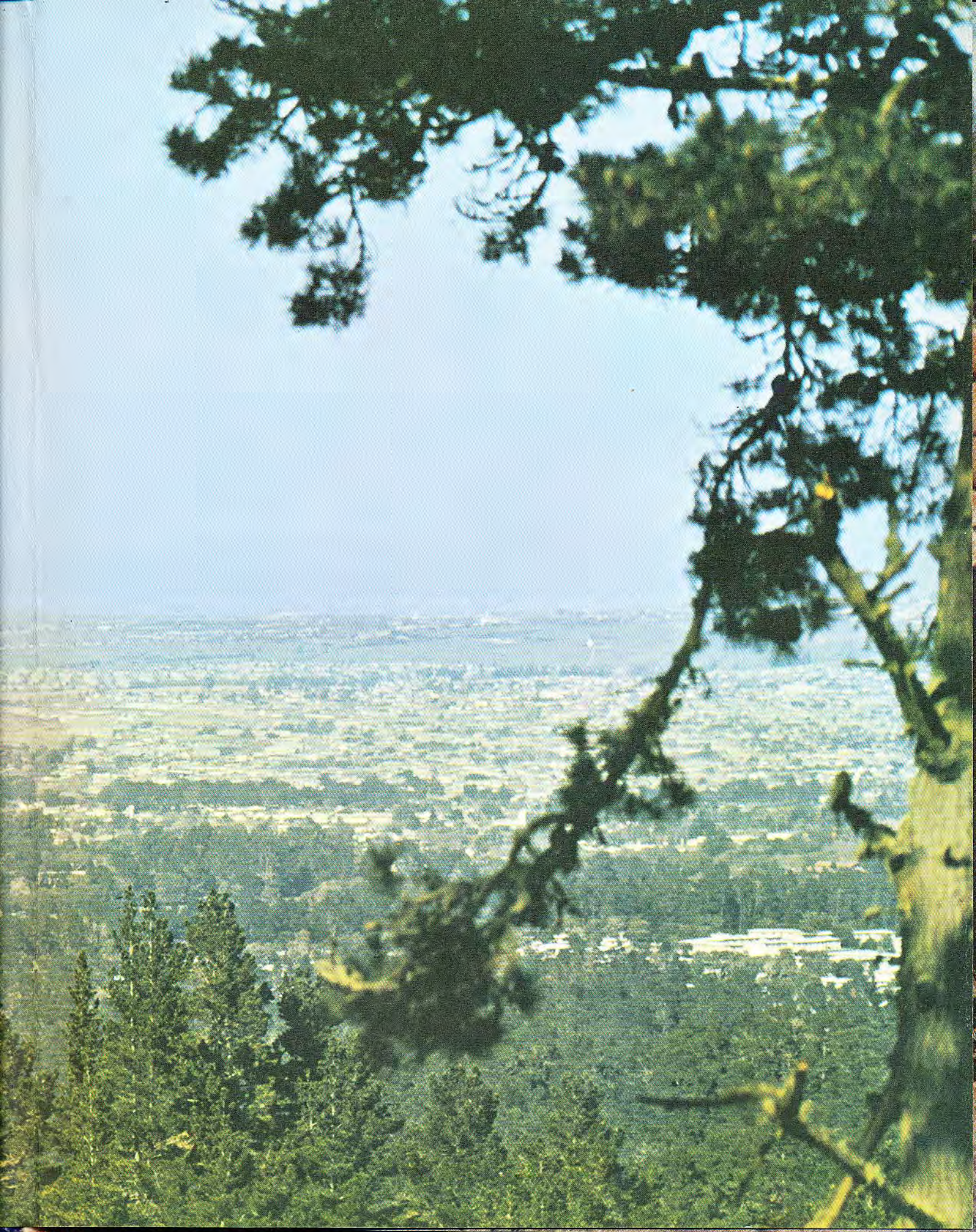
5th BATTALION

1st 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.

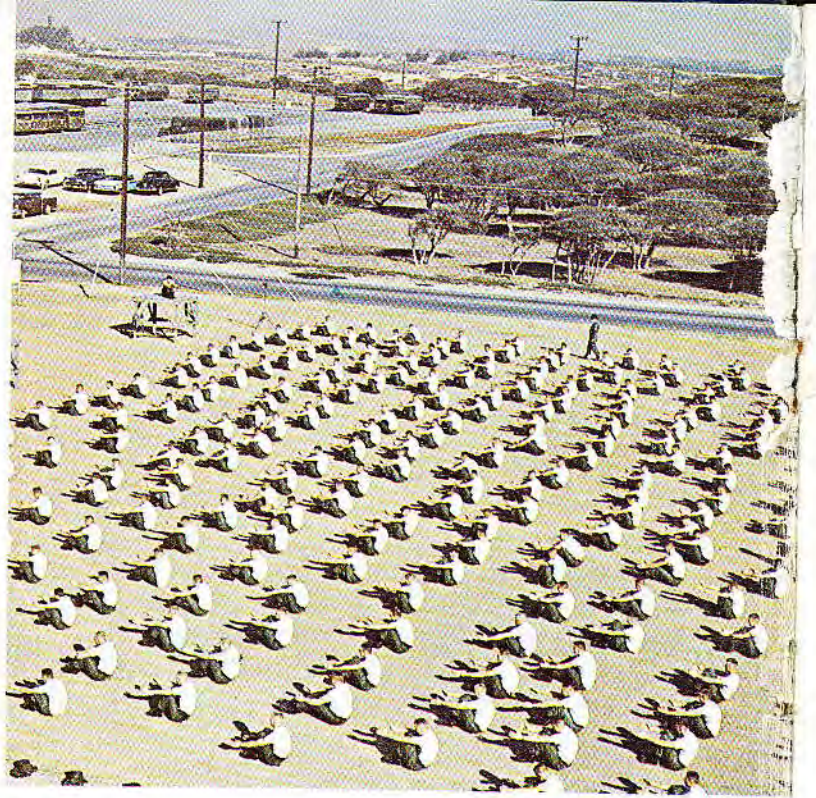
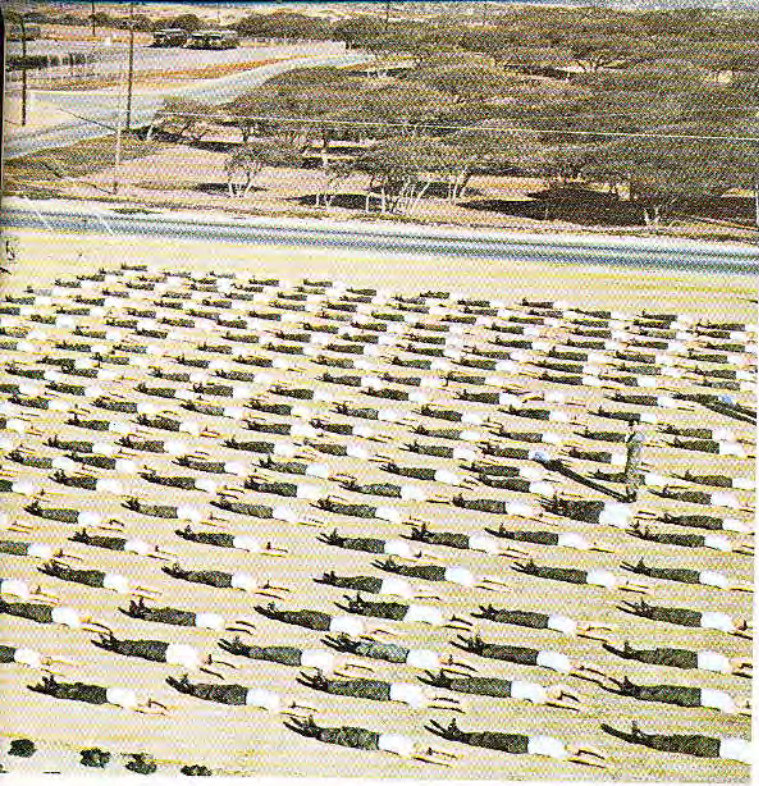
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physical fitness







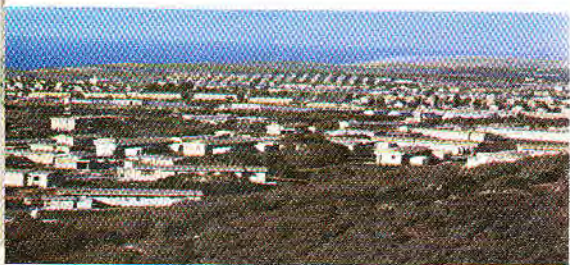
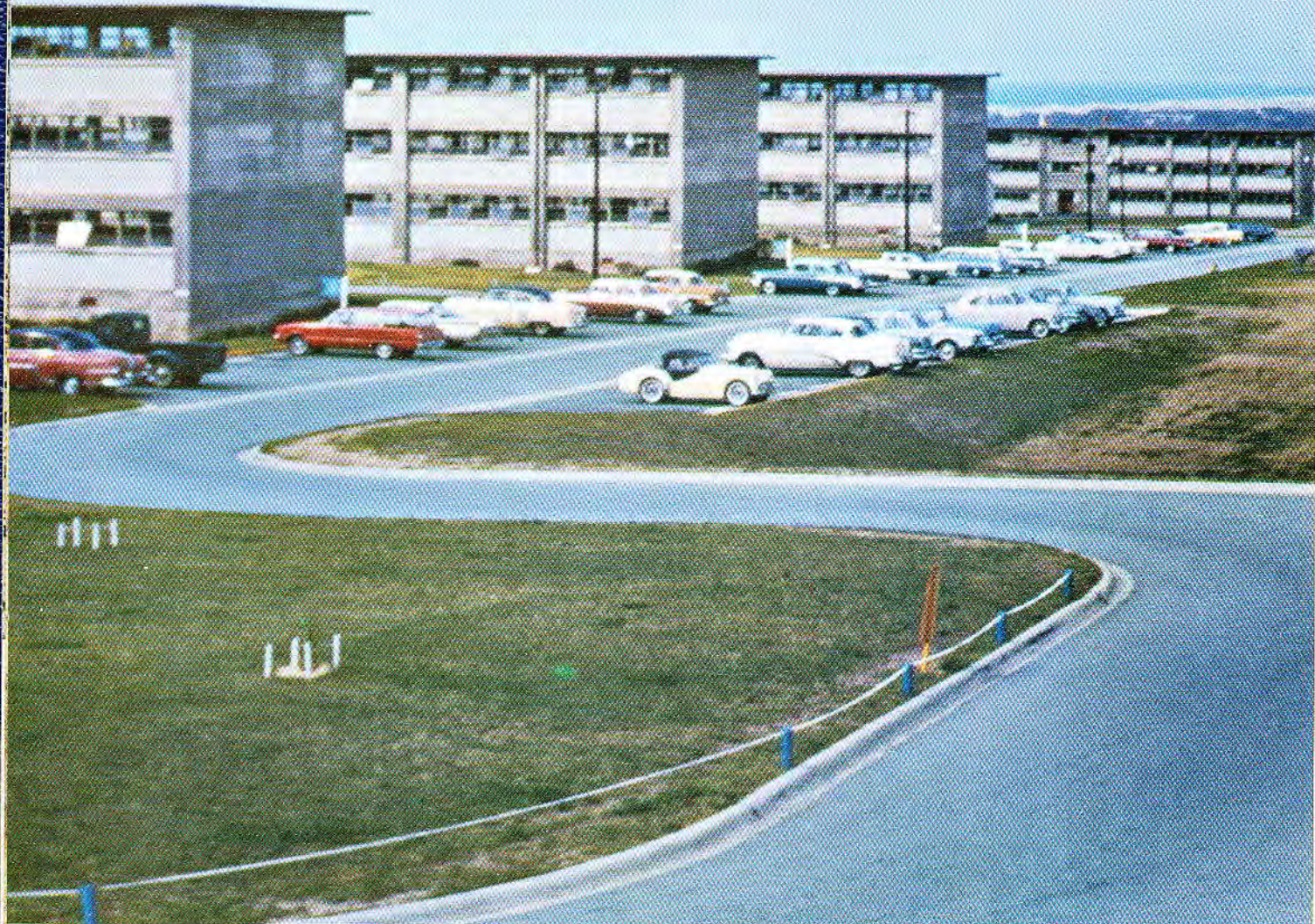




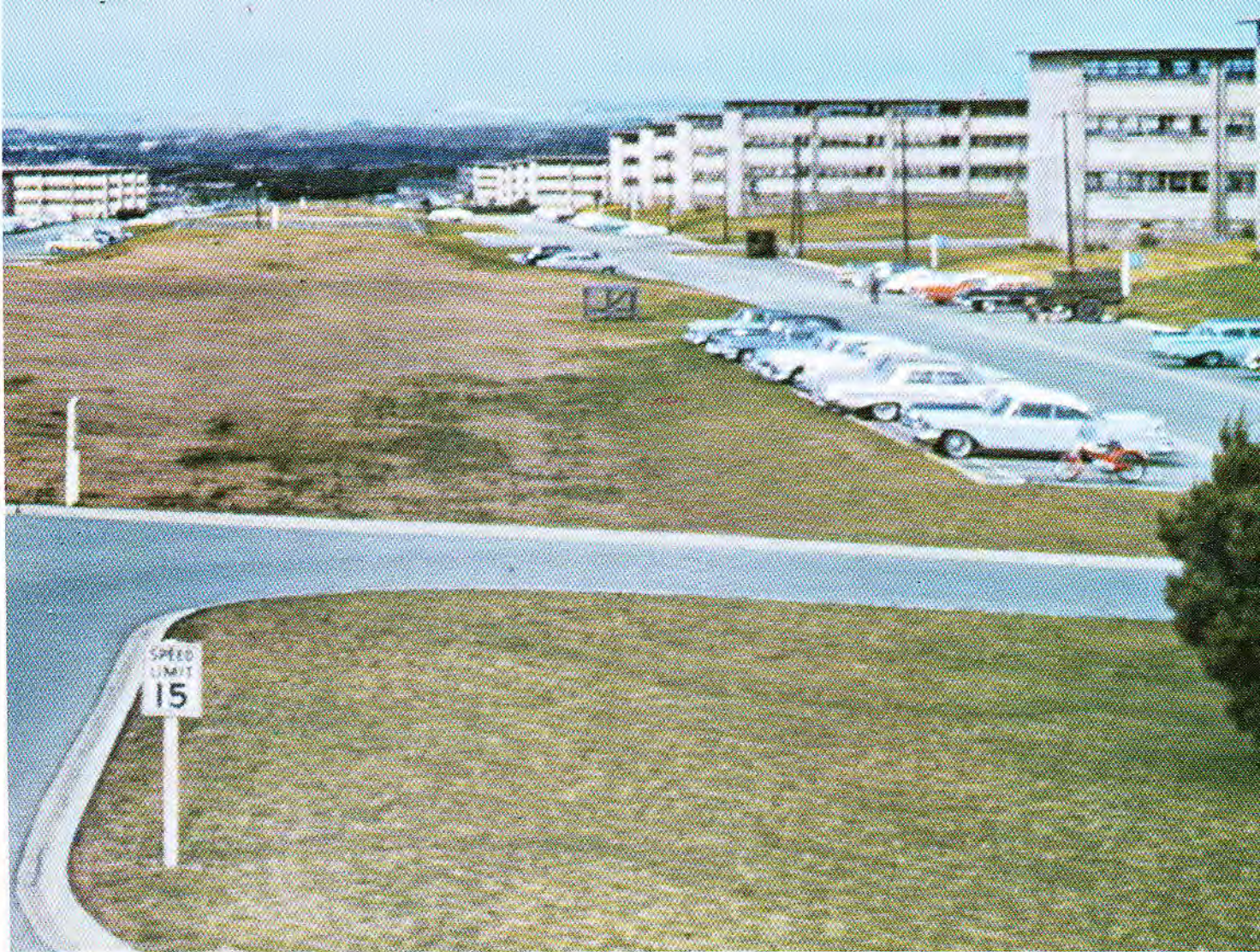












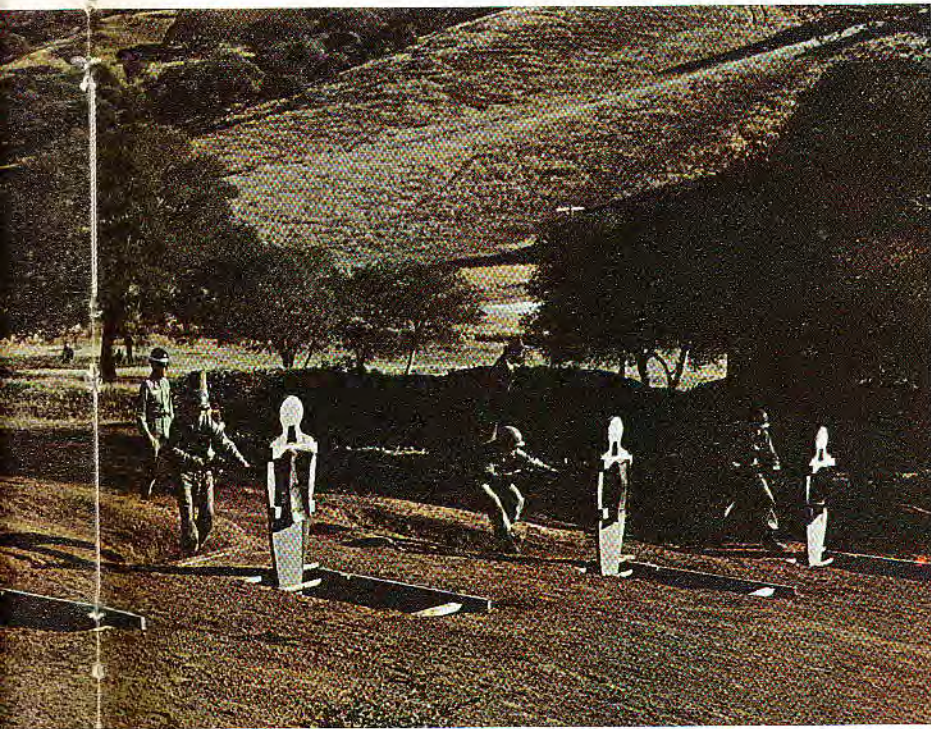
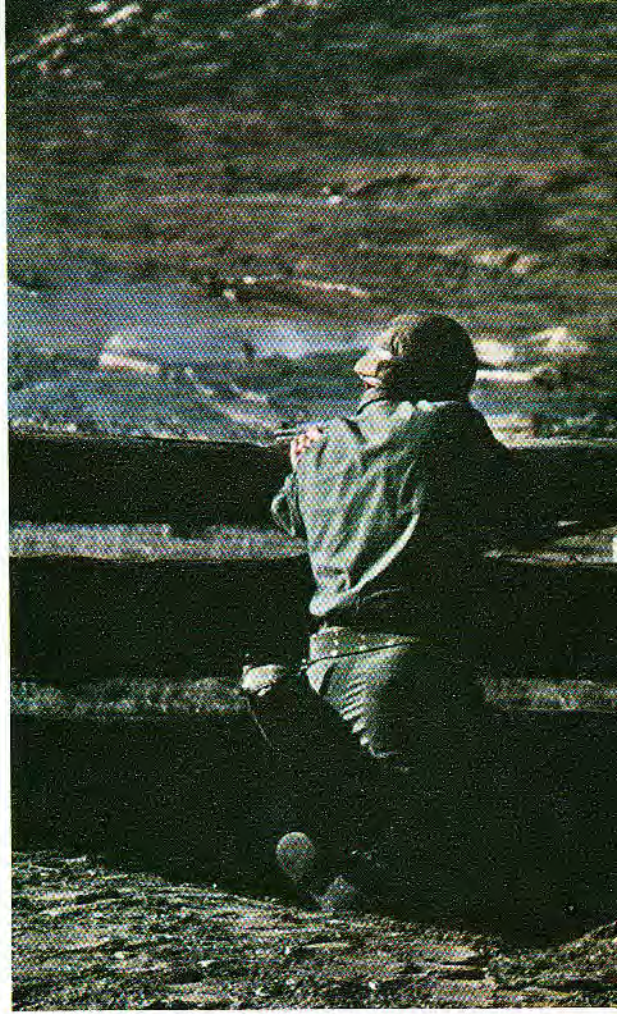




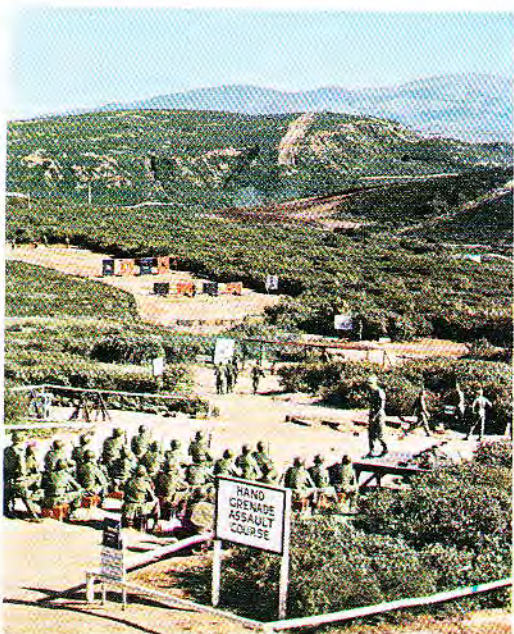
close combat course



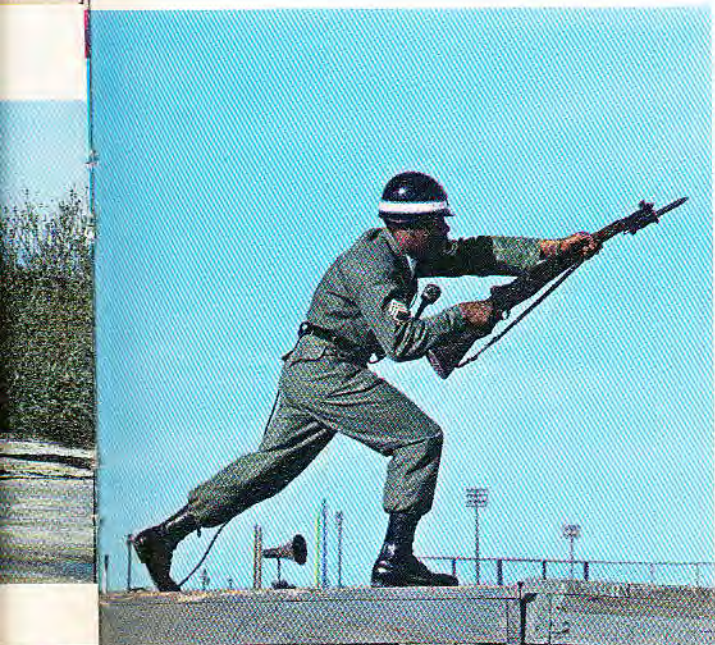
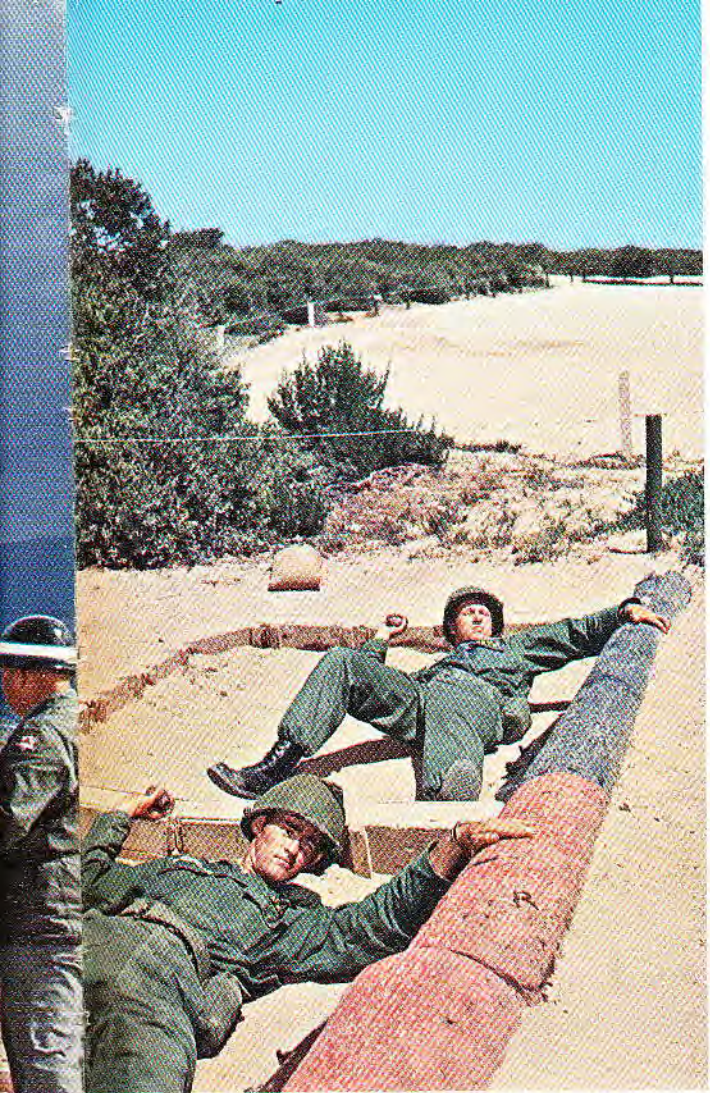
















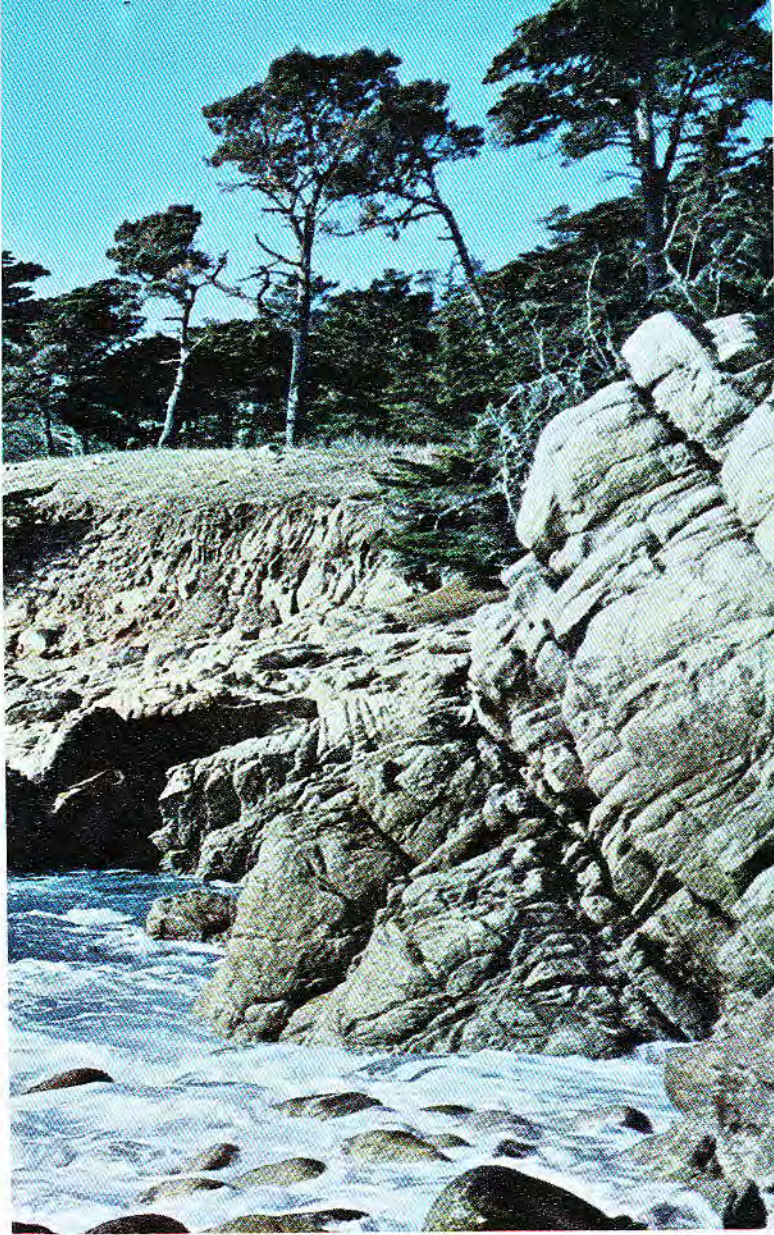












17-mile drive presidio of monterey

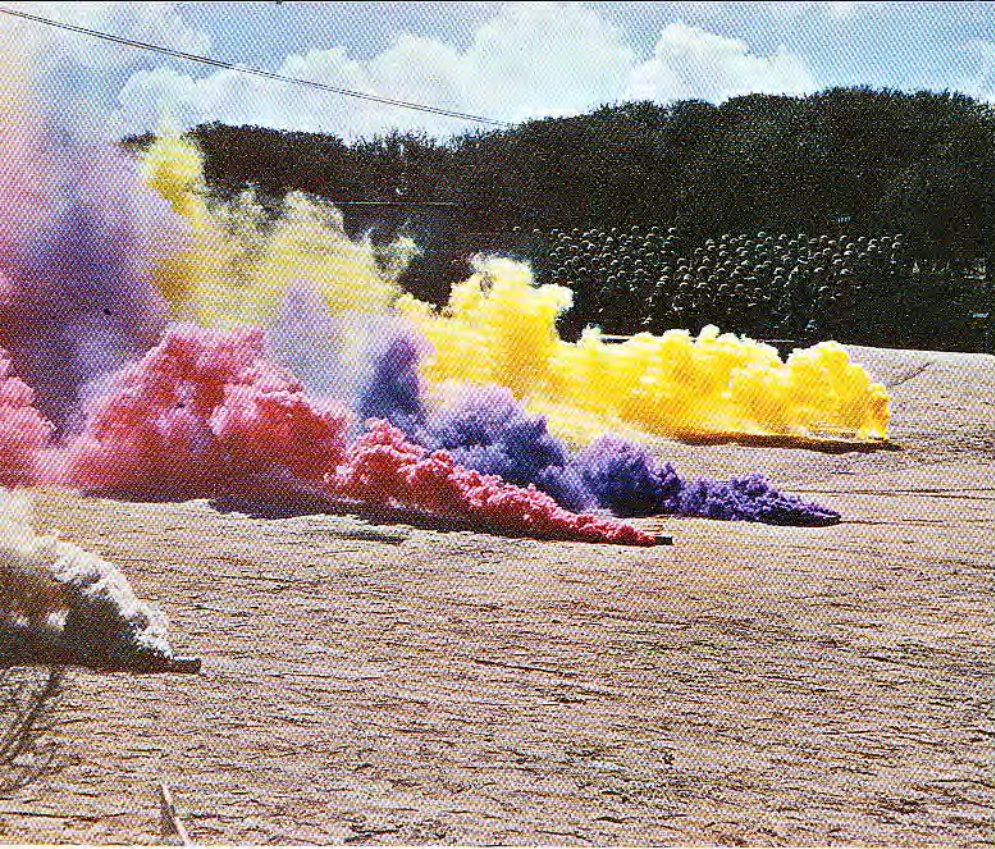
golf course

red cross

colton hall







interior and exterior of new service club



















bayonet

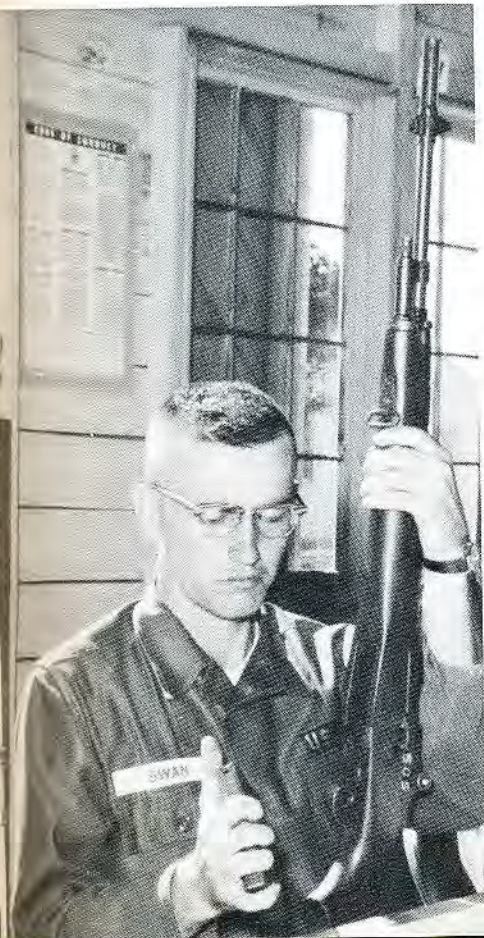






first aid

trainfire  
classroom





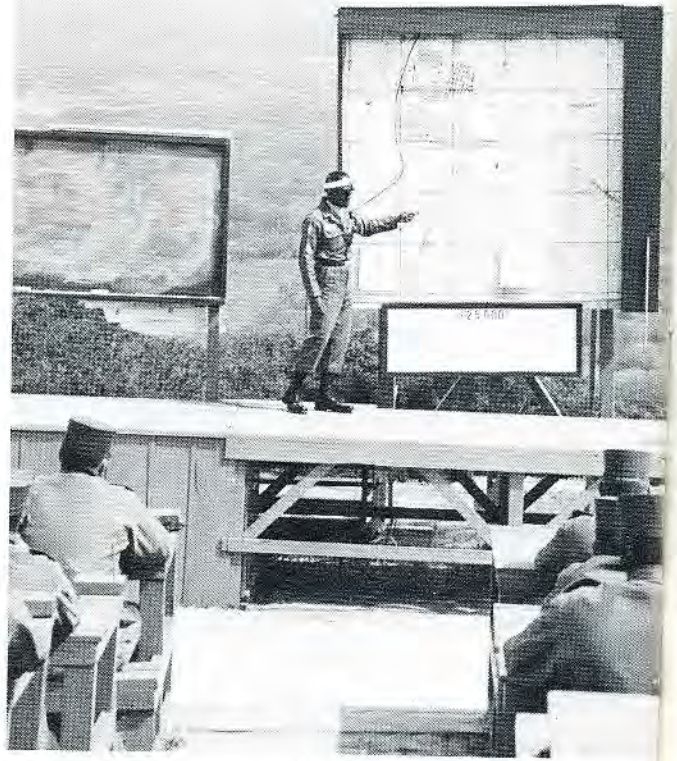
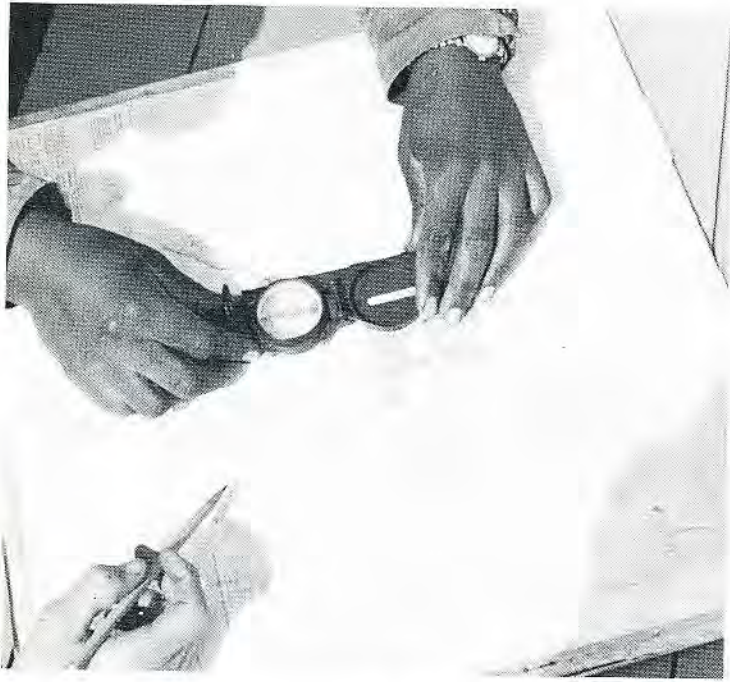
trainfire







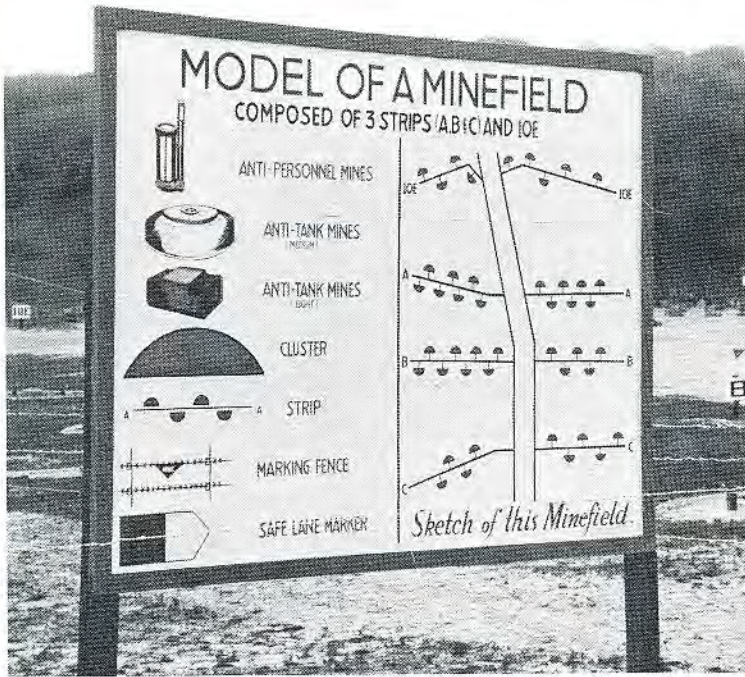




maps







land mine warfare



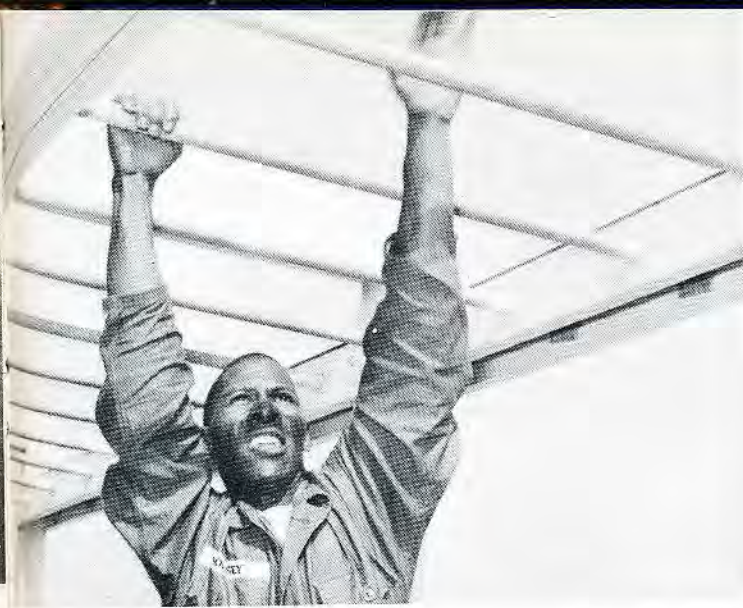




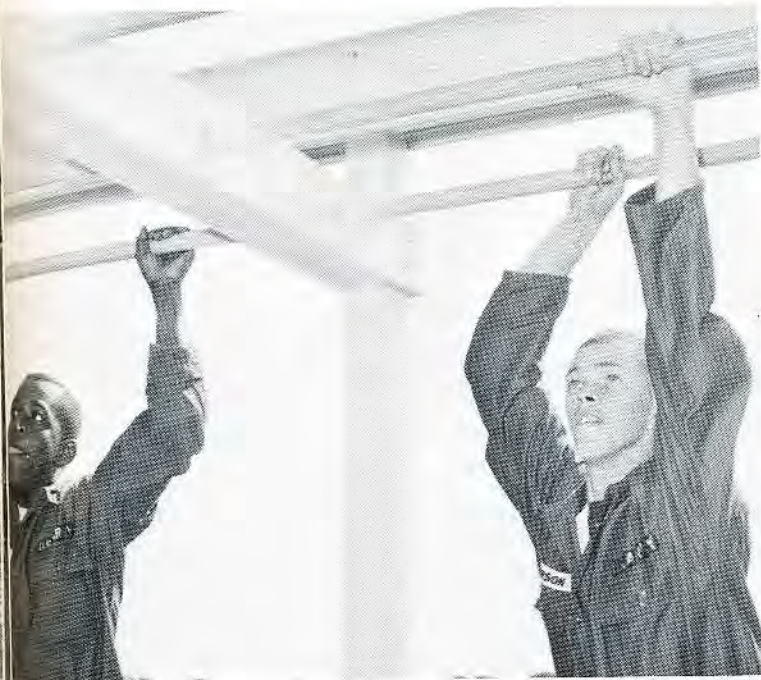
cbn







physical fitness test







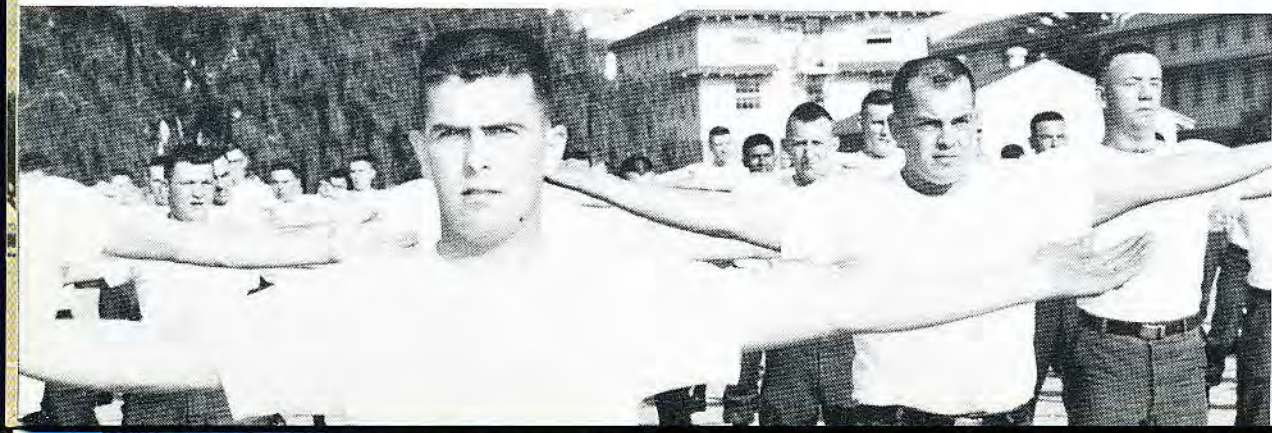
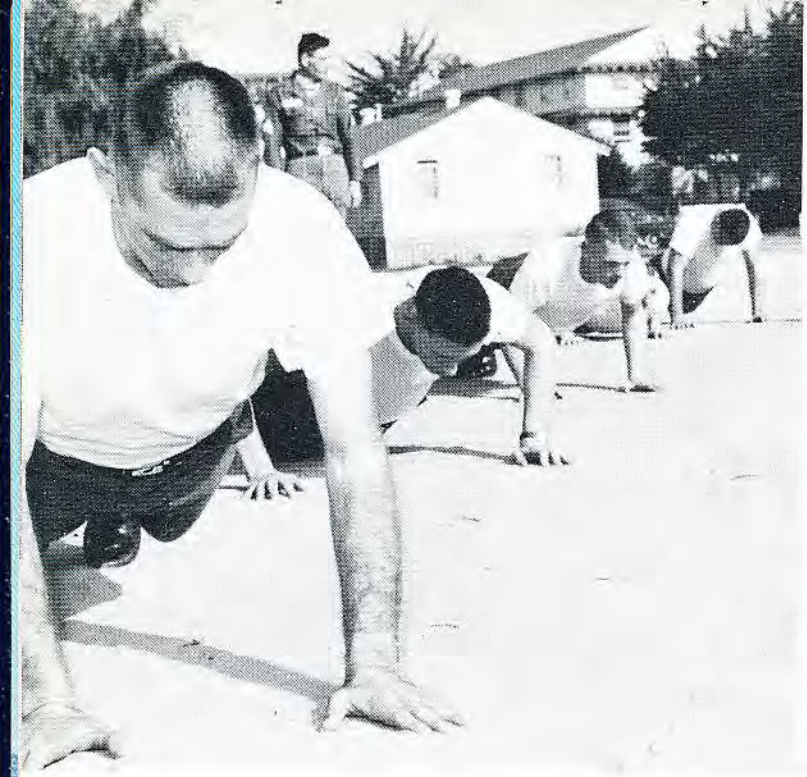
machine gun









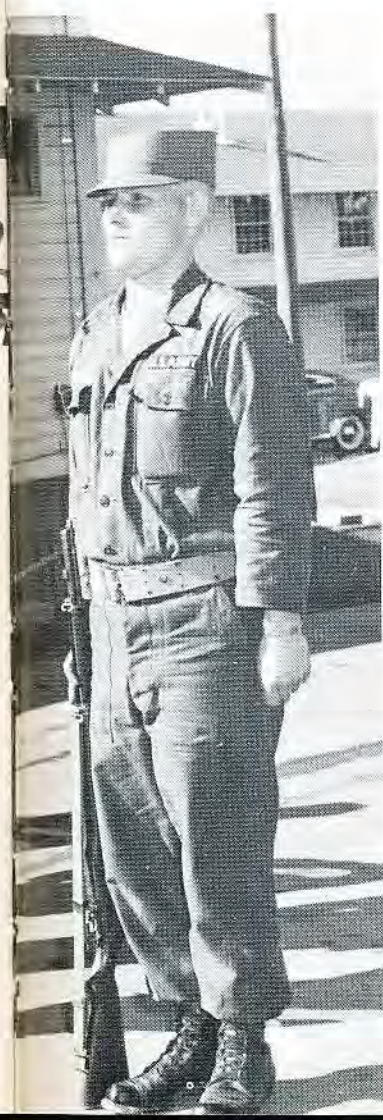


p. t.





dismounted drill







open house







shots



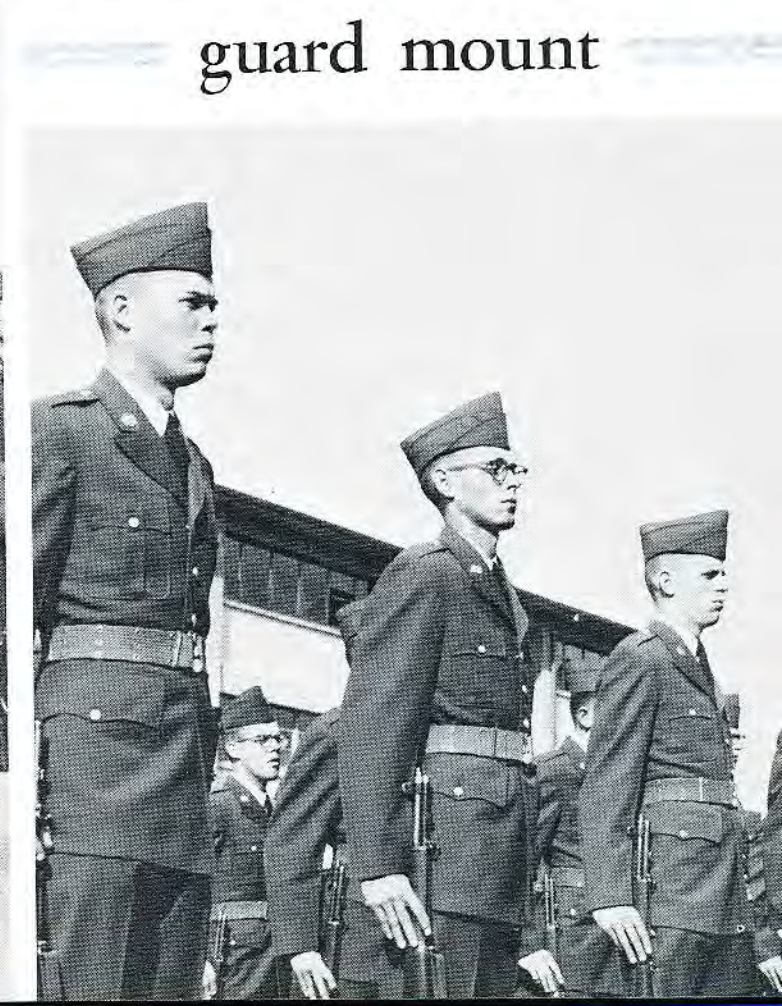
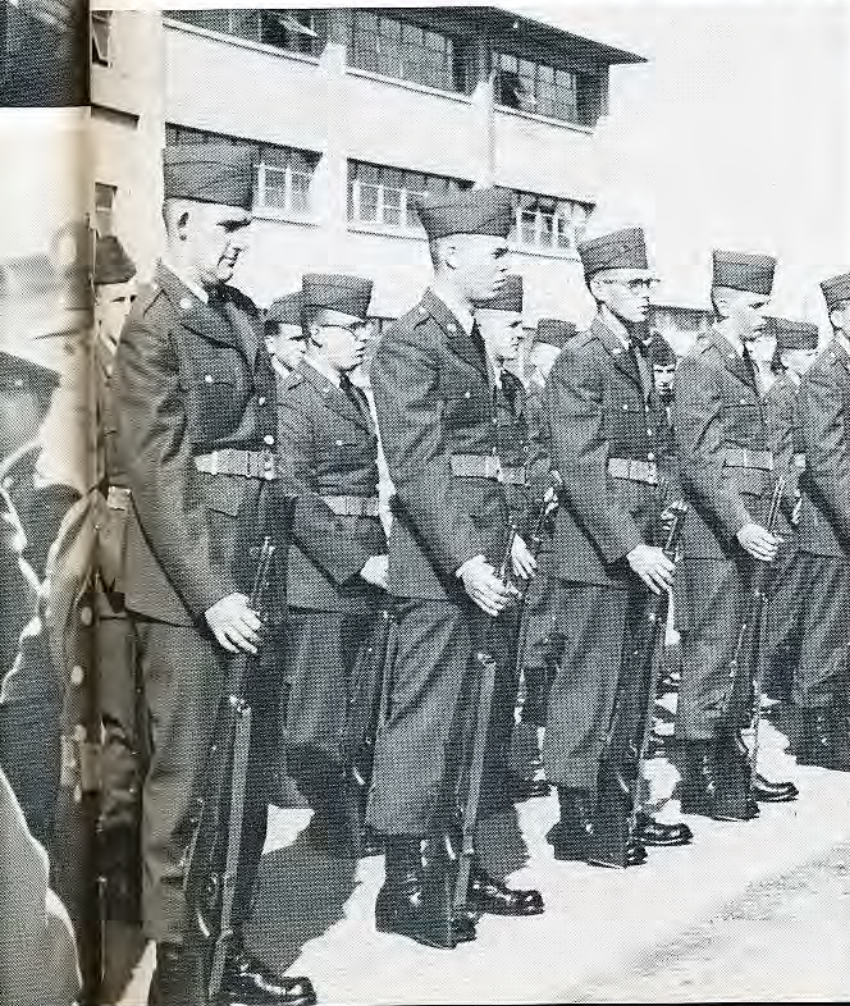




class a inspection







guard mount





full  
field  
inspection







cover and movement







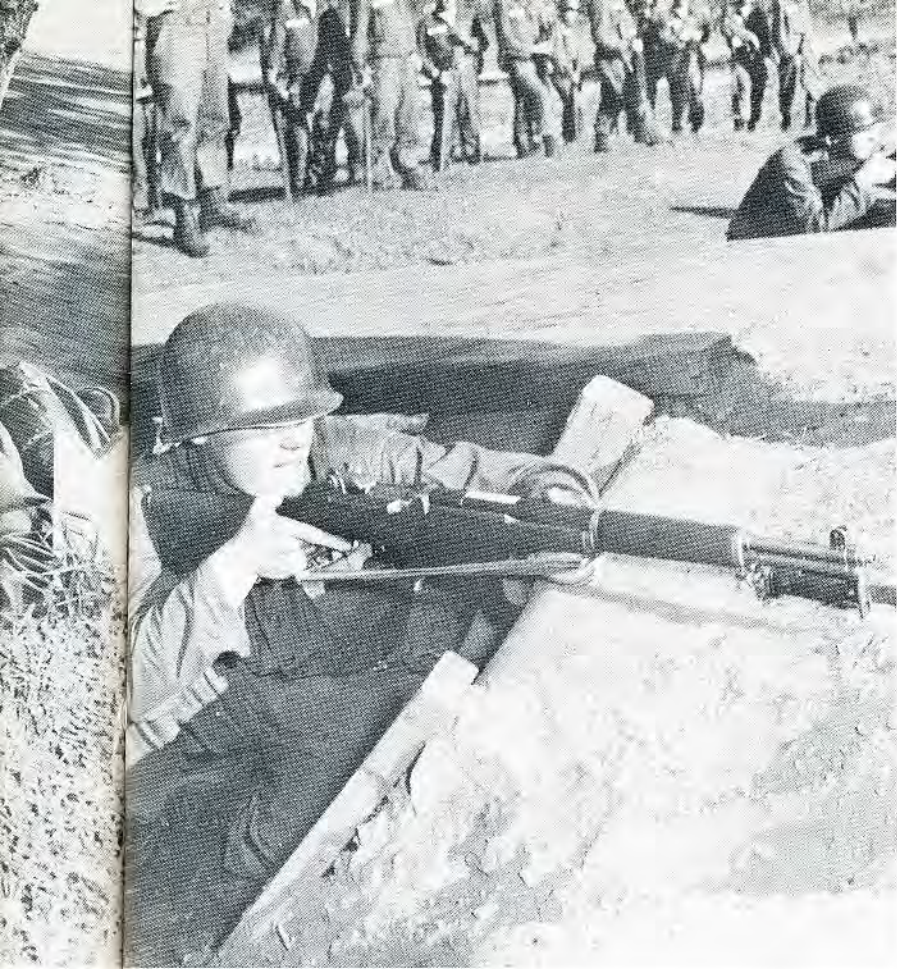




close combat course







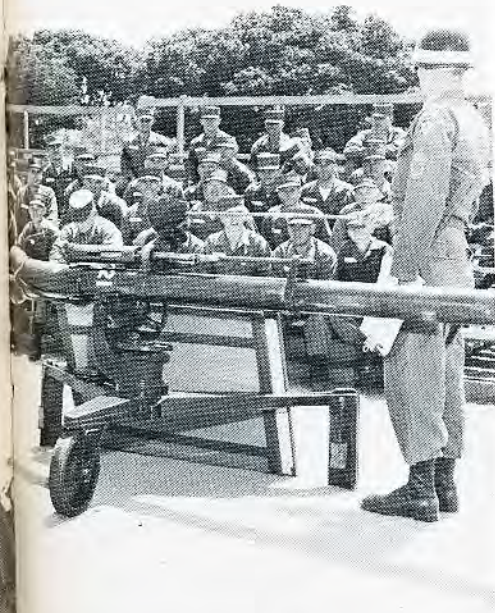




field mess







recoilless  
rifle





# hand grenades

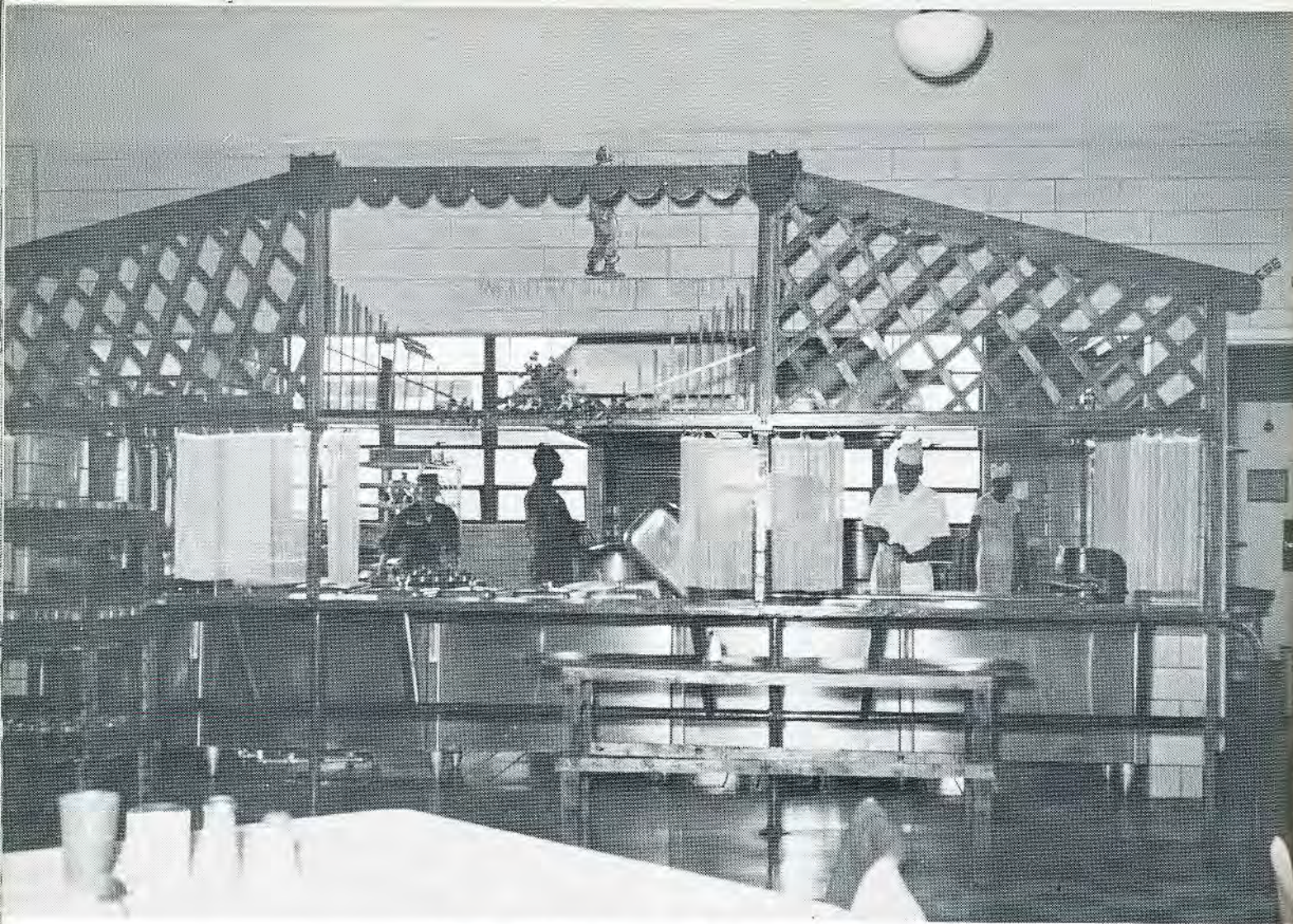




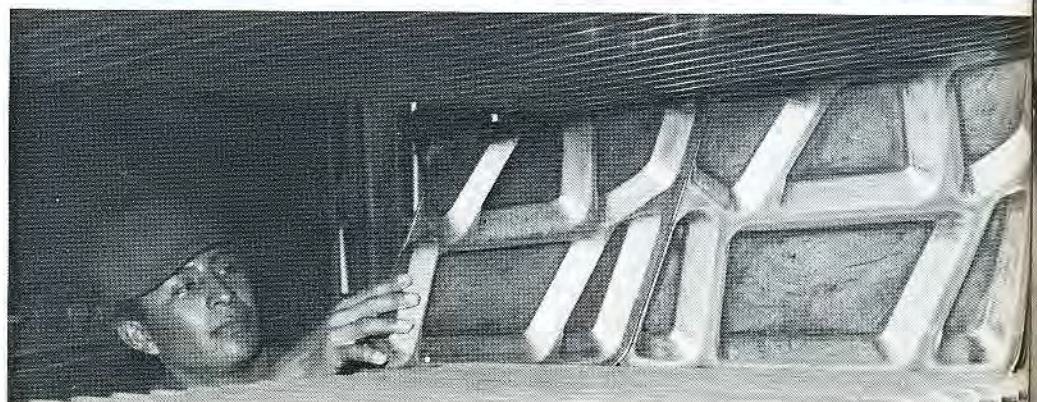
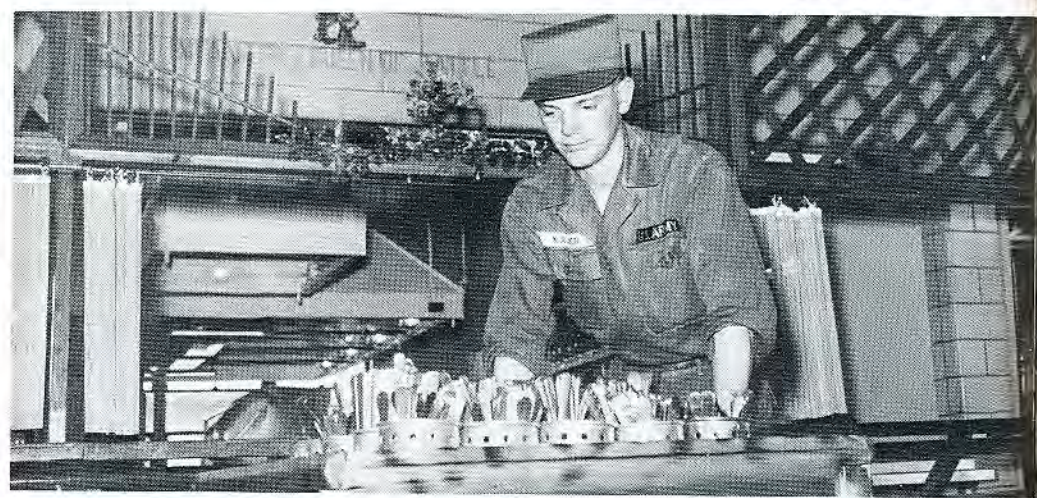


rifle grenades





mess hall







field bakery

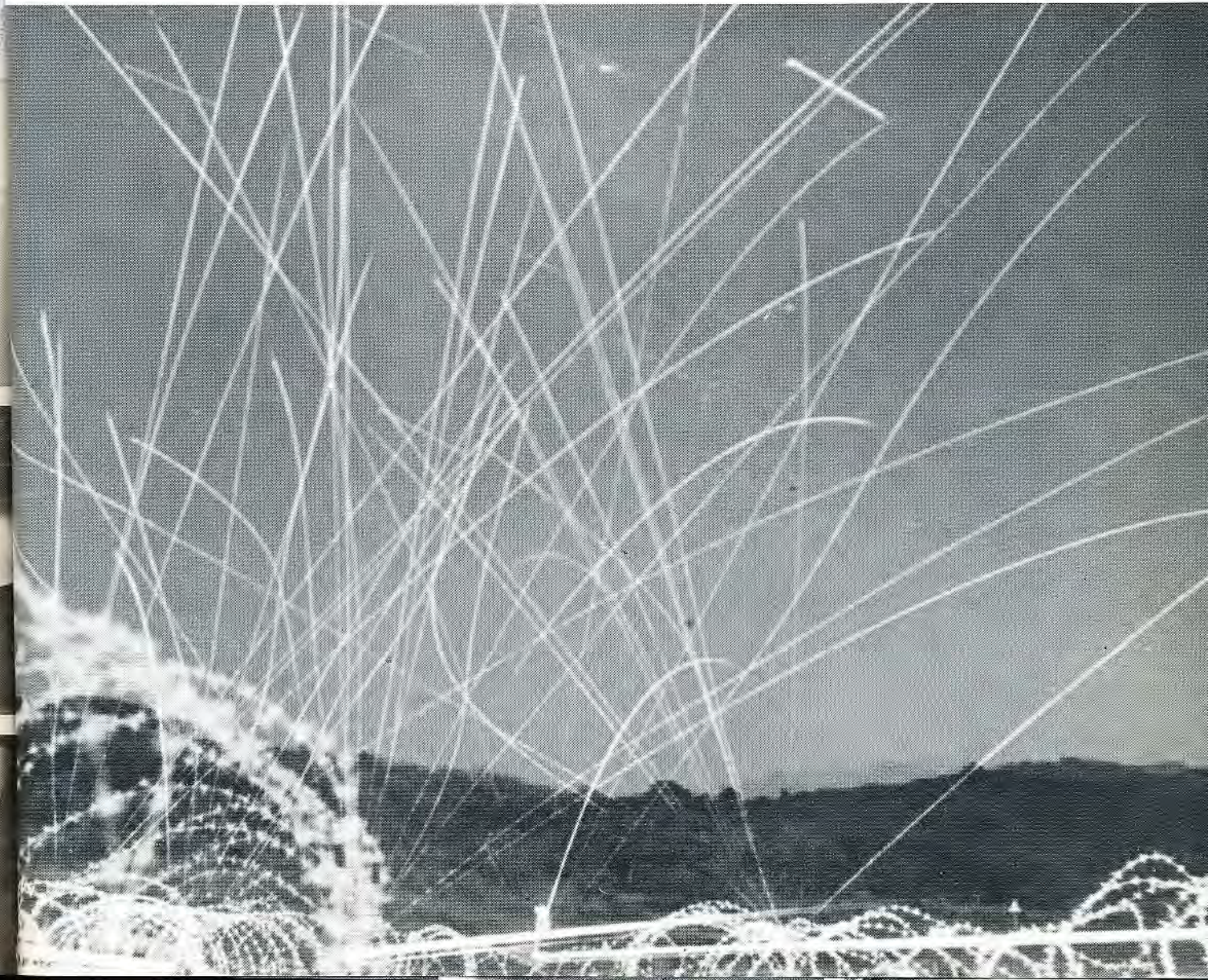




post locator and barracks life









U.S. ARMY HOSPITAL FORT ORD

CARE FOR 419 INFANTS

ARMY HEALTH NURSE VISITS 16

PERFORM 1745 MAJ. PROCEDURES

PROVIDE 1048 OUTPATIENT TREATMENTS

SERVE 1908 MEALS

FILL 1304 PRESCRIPTIONS

BIRTH PER DAY 5

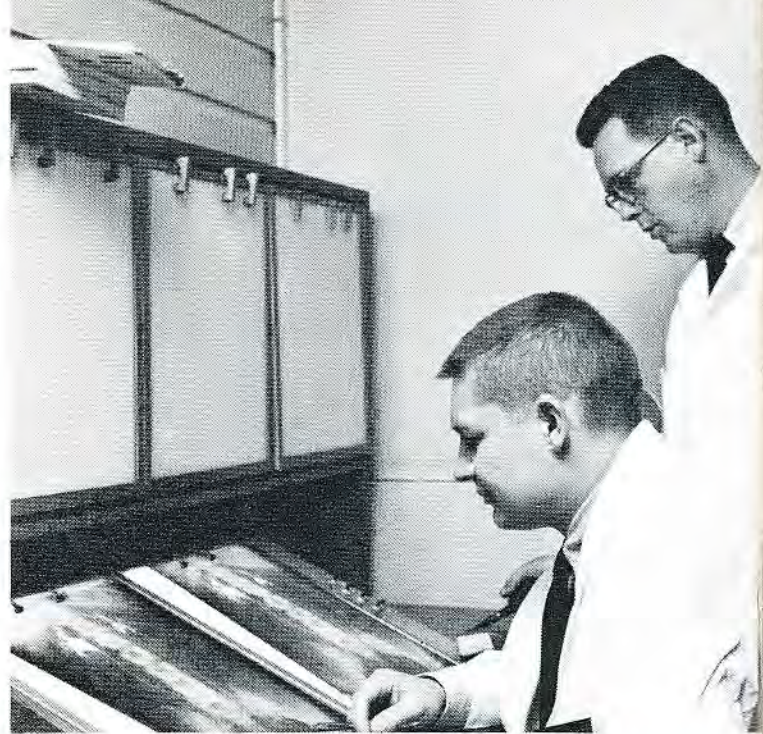
TAKE 273 X-RAYS

SURGICAL 16 MAJOR 72 MINOR

1851 IMMUNIZATIONS

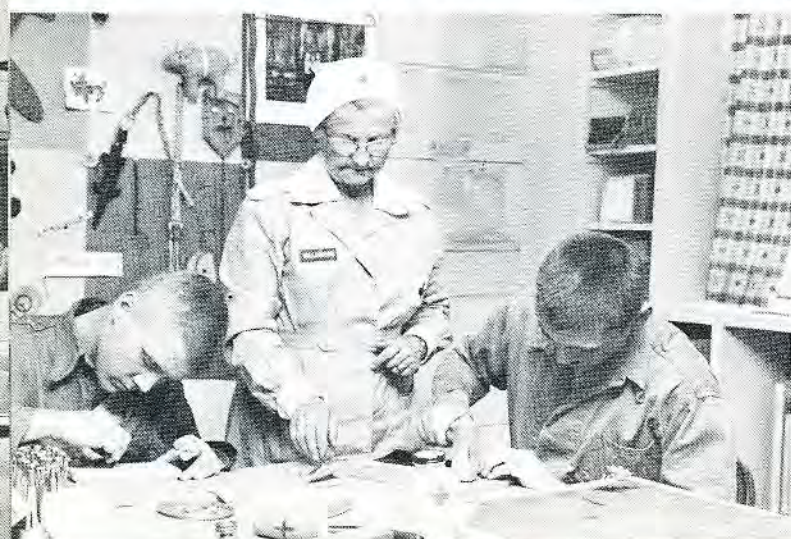
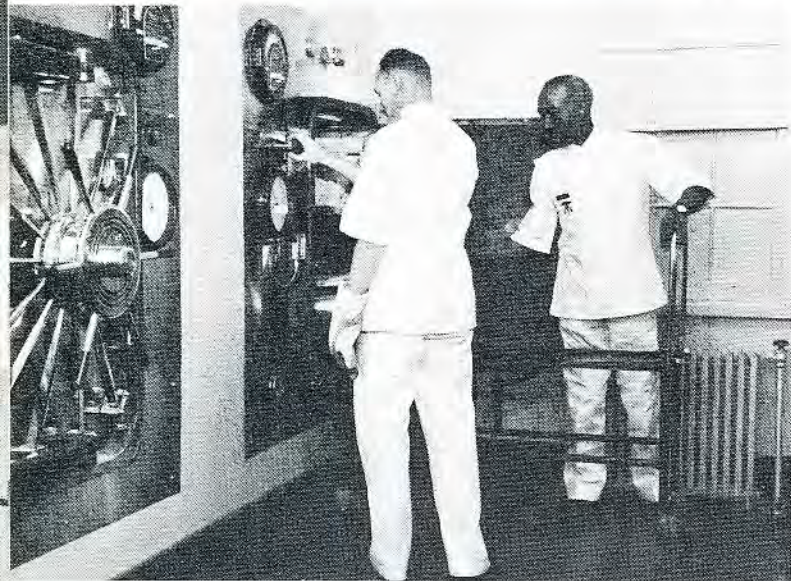
ADMIT 47 PATIENTS

ALL IN A DAYS WORK

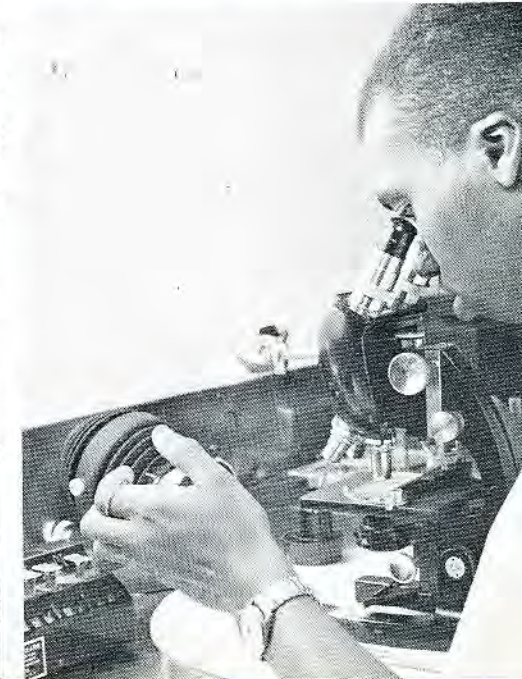
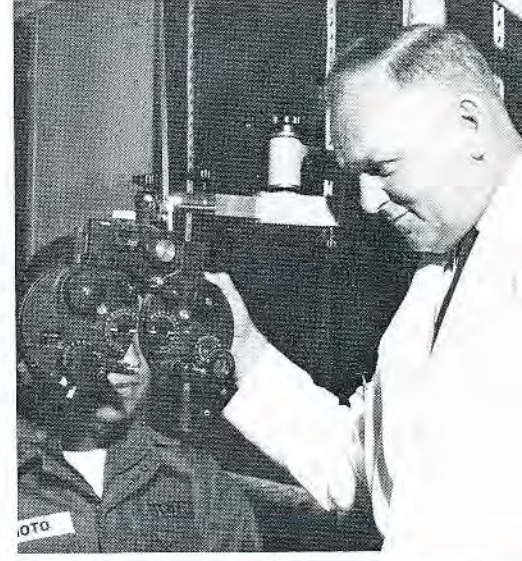
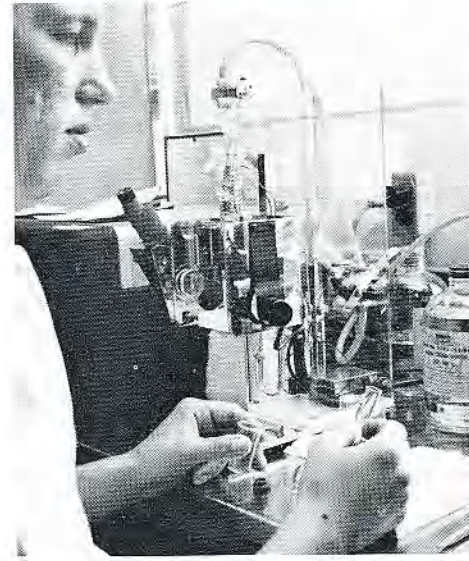
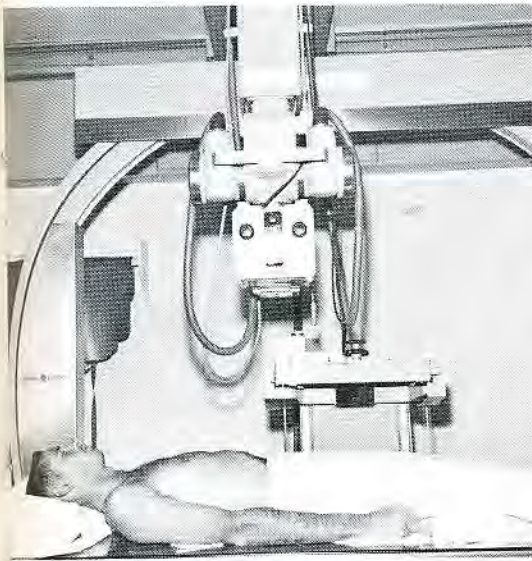


# hospital

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.

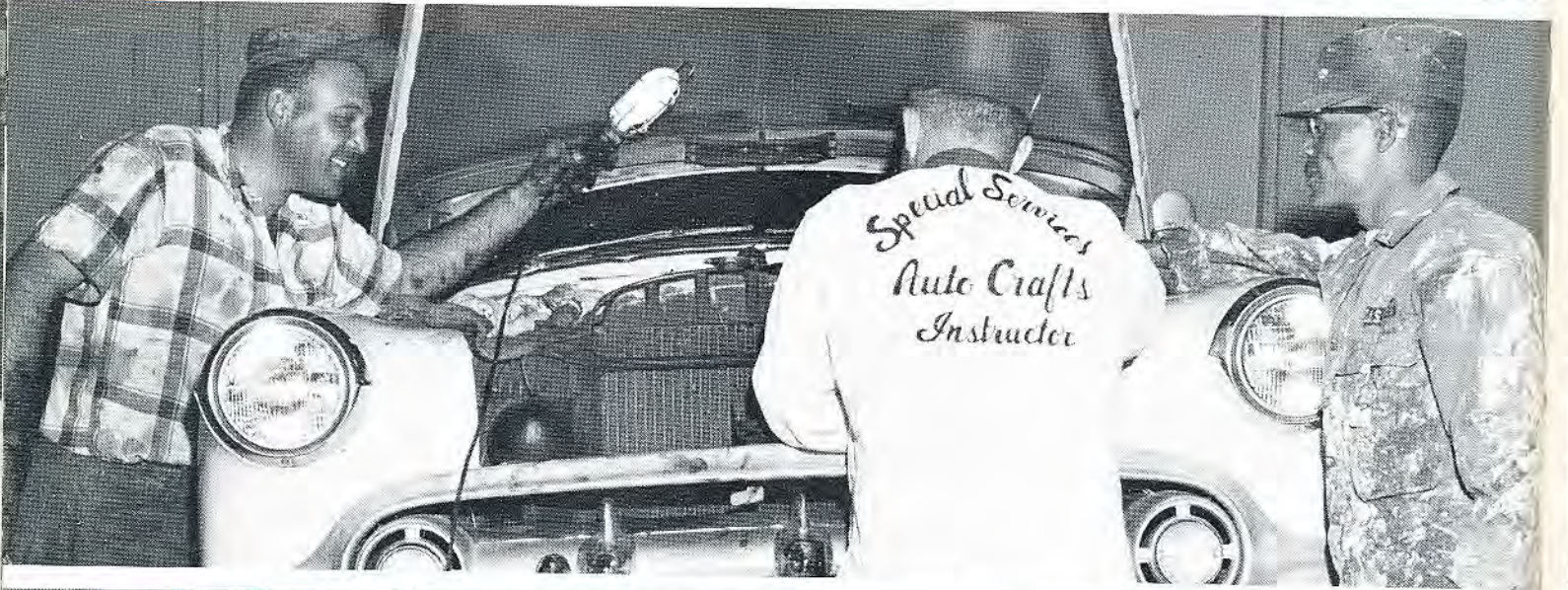




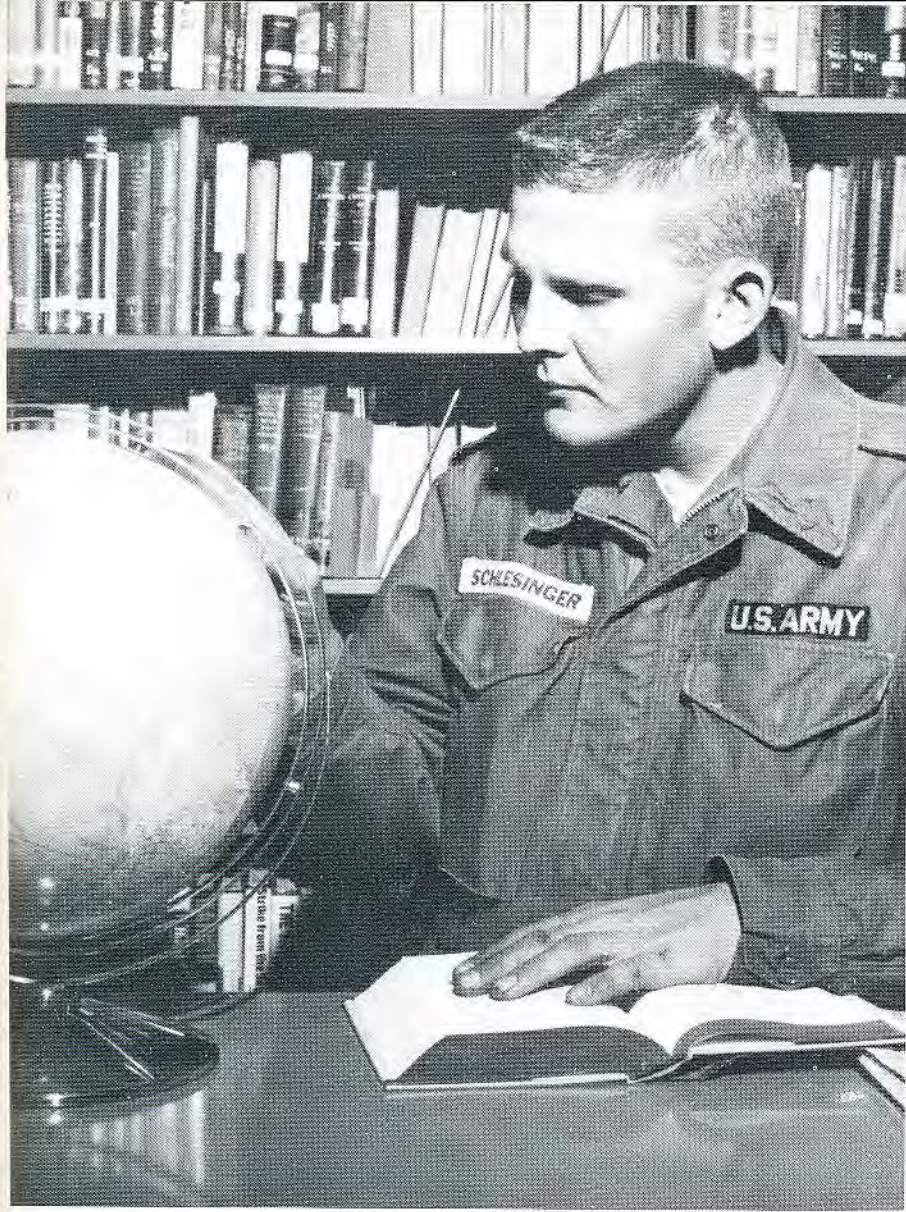




hobbies

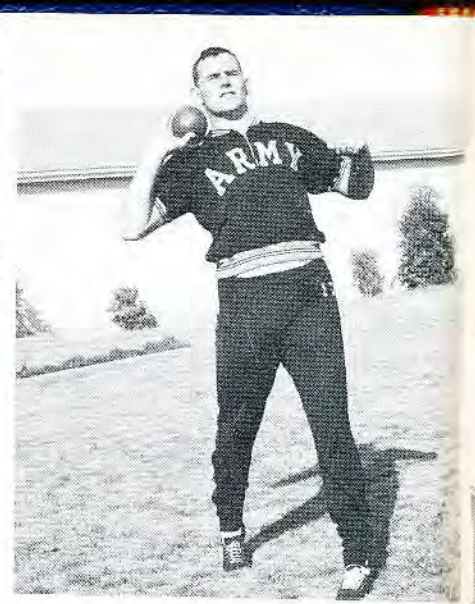






library





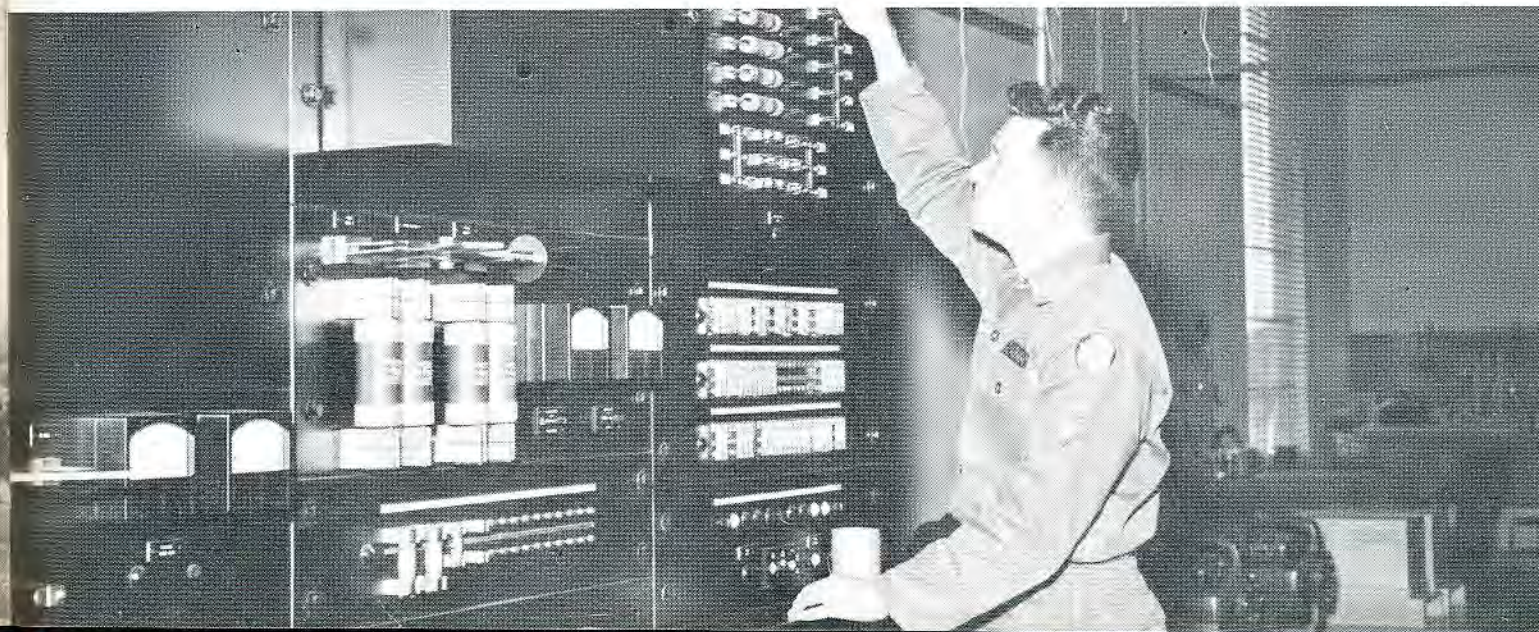
sports







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. Glenn E. Muggelberg  
Brigade Commander



Lt. Col. Kenneth R. Beard  
Battalion Commander

# COMPANY B

Started Basic Training: 7 October 1963

## FIFTH BATTALION FIRST BRIGADE

Graduated: 29 November 1963



1st Lt. Carter Morey  
Company Commander





2nd Lt. Bruce Paton



James Finch  
First Sergeant



SFC Freddie Phillips  
SDI



PSG Graf



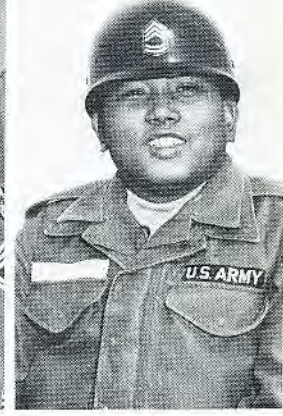
PSG Rowell



M/Sgt. Frederick  
Training NCO



SFC Crowley



SFC Tyquiengco



S/Sgt. White



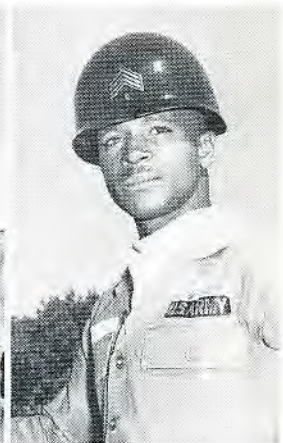
S/Sgt. Perez



S/Sgt. Ussery



S/Sgt. Robishaw



Sgt. Owens





Sp/5 Brumley



Pvt. Youngblood



kitchen staff



Alfred Aldridge  
Robert Andreasen  
Blair Andersen  
Bryan Anderson  
William Anthony



Donald Aubry  
Norman Ballentine  
Roger Barker  
James Bartlebaugh  
Michael Beckham







Dennis Bergstrom  
Charles Bernard  
Michael Blancarte  
Dennis Bindesen  
Richard Booker



Mick Bosustow  
Kenneth Braune, Jr.  
Scott Burchill  
Morton Campbell, Jr.  
James Cardwell



Paul Carlson  
Rickey Carter  
Tom Clark  
Dwight Cole  
Ronald Cole



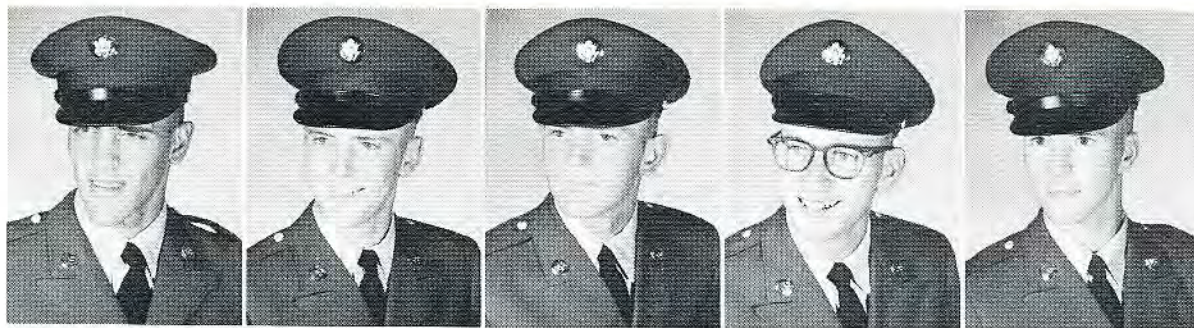
Benjamin Colwell  
Robert Comini  
Prentice Cook  
Clarence Cooper  
John Crowder



Richard Ehlers  
Erroll Ferguson  
Gary Fernandez  
Anthony Ferrucci  
Jerry Fires



David Fridleifson  
Charles Gale  
Roger Garrett  
Stuart Gaylord  
Joseph Gilbert



James Glynn, III  
Fred Gould, Jr.  
Michael Groman  
Freddy Groves  
John Hanrahan



Dennis Hatfield  
Raymond Hayashida  
Daniel Heikka  
David Hendry  
Virgil Hereford



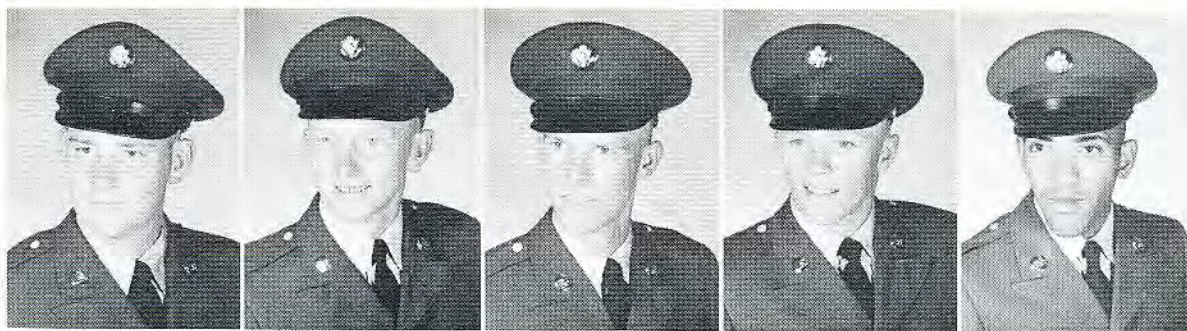
William Heter  
Kenneth Hirabayashi  
Raymond Hill  
Merritt Hinshaw, Jr.  
Alvin Hite



Roy Hocknell  
Robert Hodges  
Richard Holdway  
Ronald Holz  
James Houseman



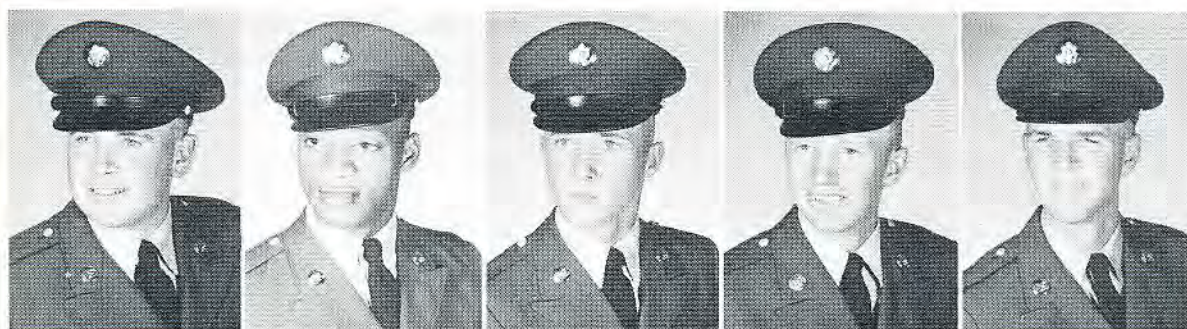




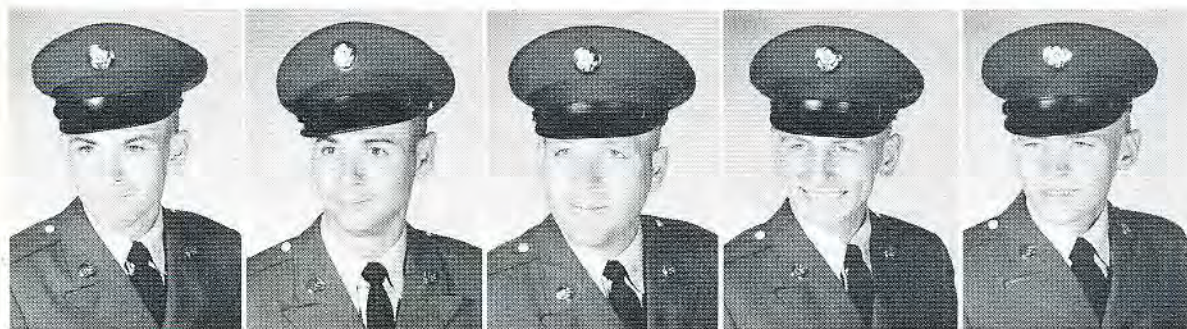
Joseph Howell  
Glen Hudson  
Robert Huntsberry  
Robert Ith  
Albert Jackson



Bernard Jacobs  
L. David Jacobs  
William Jacobs  
Raul Jara  
George Jones, Jr.



Kendall Jones  
Michael Jones  
Barry Johnson  
Theo Johnson  
Michael Johnson



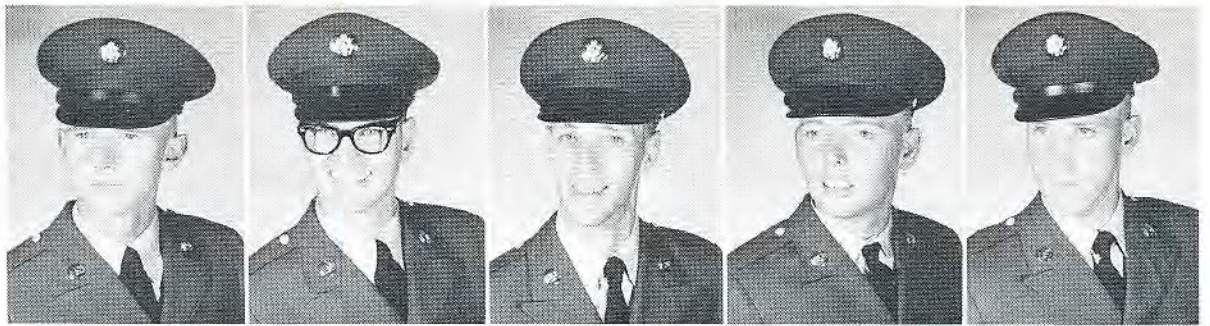
Garry Jorgensen  
Nick Katsanevas  
Larry Kellar  
David Kelly  
Jerry Kelly



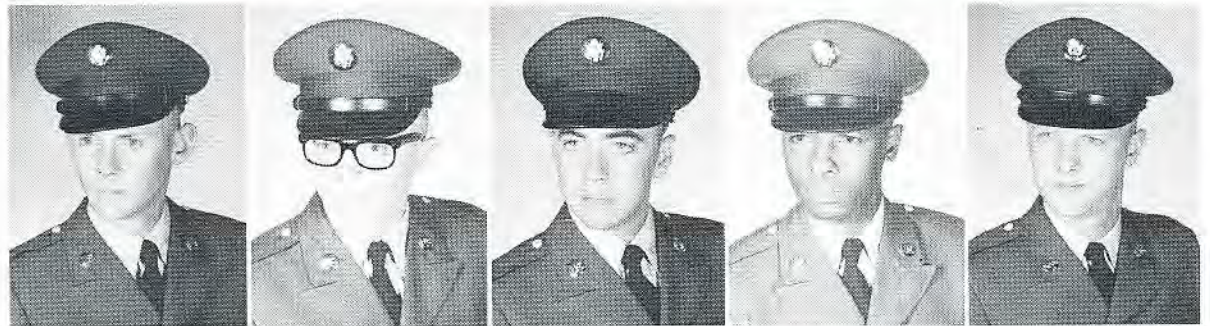
Thomas Kennedy  
Frank Key  
John Kriby  
Wayne Kirtley  
William Kliever



Ronald Kohlmeier  
Richard Kraber  
John Langley  
Thomas Larkin  
Delon Larsen



Michael Lasher  
Louis Laturner  
Patricio Leclerc  
Seab Lee  
Brian Lewis



Jerry Linsner  
Jon Longworth  
Darby Lucas  
Jerry Lyman  
Harold Lynch



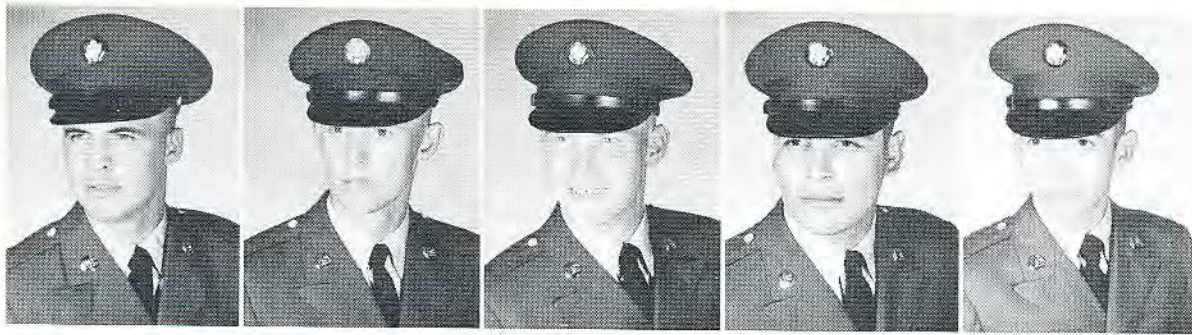
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John Martin  
Joseph Martinez  
John Massey  
T. Matthewson, Jr.



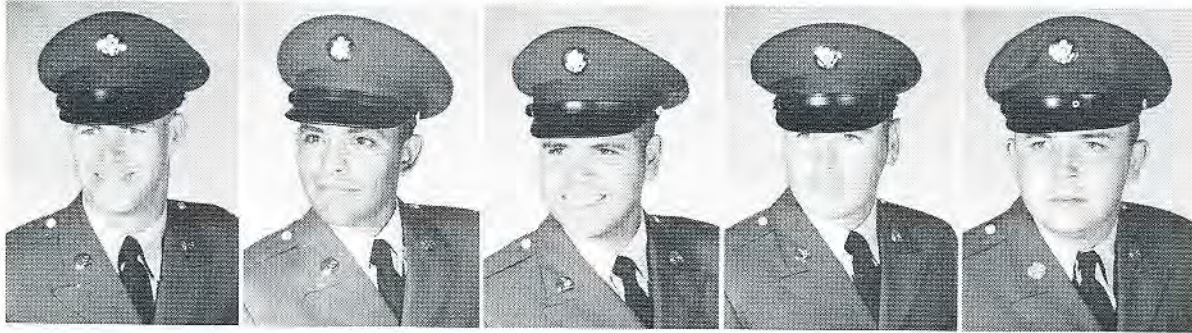
Leonard McConkey  
Richard McDonald  
Donald McVey  
Diomedes Mercado  
Bruce Millar



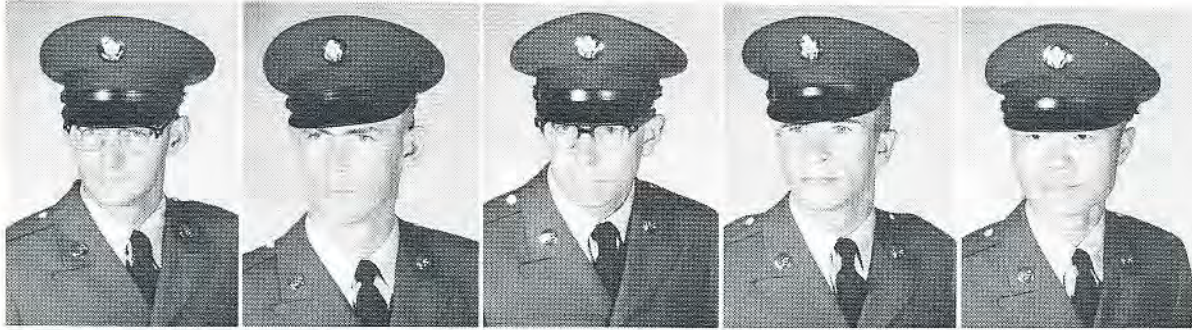




James Miller  
Michael Mitchell  
Erich Mitsch  
Eloy Molina  
Andres Montelongo



Ronnie Moore  
Martin Morales  
Robert Morales  
Raymond Moreno  
Herbert Morey, Jr.



Paul Mullis  
James Myers  
Joseph Myers, Jr.  
Stephen Nabaum  
Larry Nakashima



Jackie Neely  
James Nelson  
Kenneth Harry Nelson  
Kenneth L. Nelson  
Jerome Nichols



Max Nielsen  
Ronald Norton  
Frank Ochoa  
Gary Ogle  
Alfred Olson



Robert Olson  
Dale Omerson  
Dennis Pagenkopp  
John Panner  
Frank Parra



Richard Parrish  
Douglas Peal  
Daniel Pearson  
Pedro Perez  
Jan Peterson



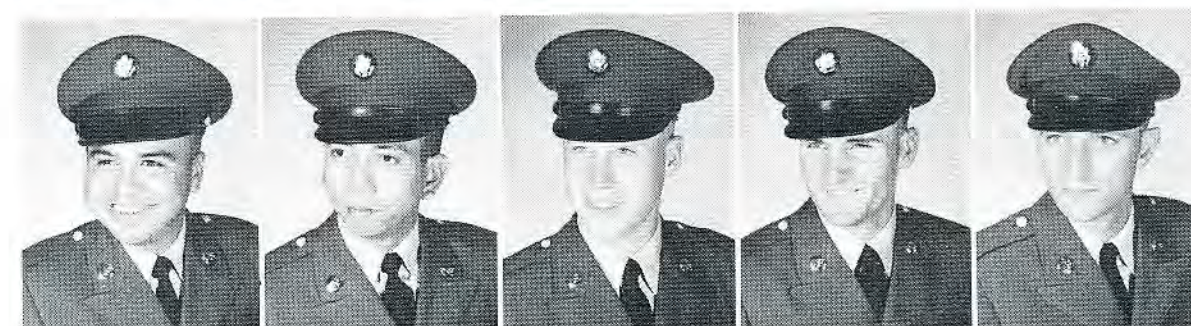
David Phillips  
Robert Pond  
Robert Portman  
Ronald Rasmussen  
Usama Rassam



Harry Raymos  
Larry Raymos  
Brent Rice  
Derrel Rice  
Gerald Ring



Guadalupe Rivera  
Rafael Rivera  
Jesse Roane  
Gary Robinson  
Angelo Ross, Jr.







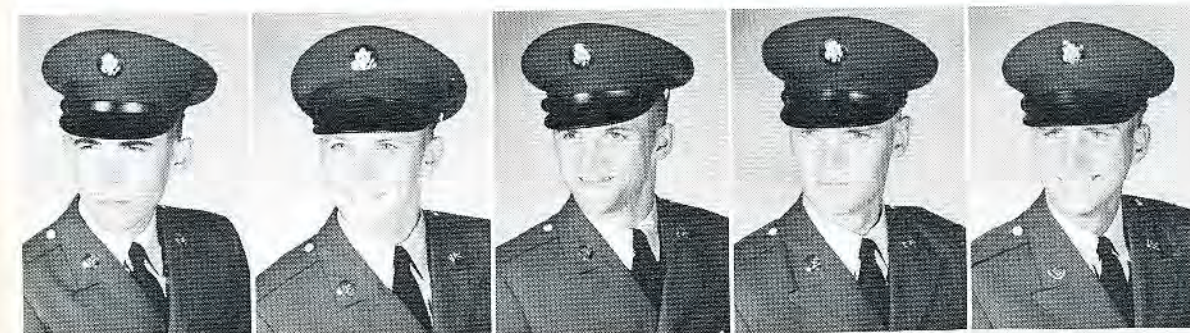
Ellsworth Royer  
Harry Ruppel  
Gilbert Sandoval  
Luis Sandoval  
Donald Schatz



Bernd Schmidt  
Stephen Schneider  
Alois Schubert, Jr.  
Carlos Schulz  
Heinz Schulz



John Schwab  
Donald Shelton  
Alvin Shepherd  
Robert Shepher  
David Shoemaker



David Simmons  
Carlo Smith  
William Smythe, II  
Dale Steadman  
Lawrence Steen



Jack Stoddard, Jr.  
Raymond Sweeney  
Ronald Swenson  
William Taylor  
Ronald Tegland



Bobby Thomas  
Larren Thomas  
Ralph Thompson, Jr.  
Frank Thrall  
Rudolph Turnamar



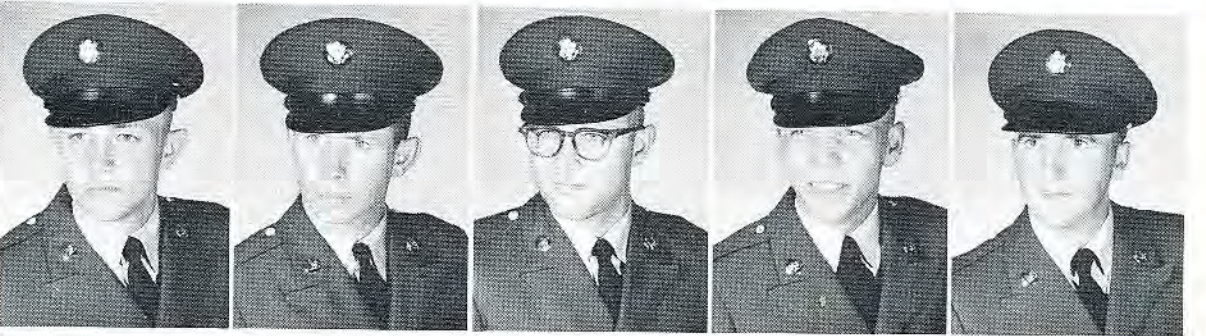
Abel Trujillo  
Carl Turner  
Roy Turner, Jr.  
Ronald Tuscany  
Roberto Ulloa



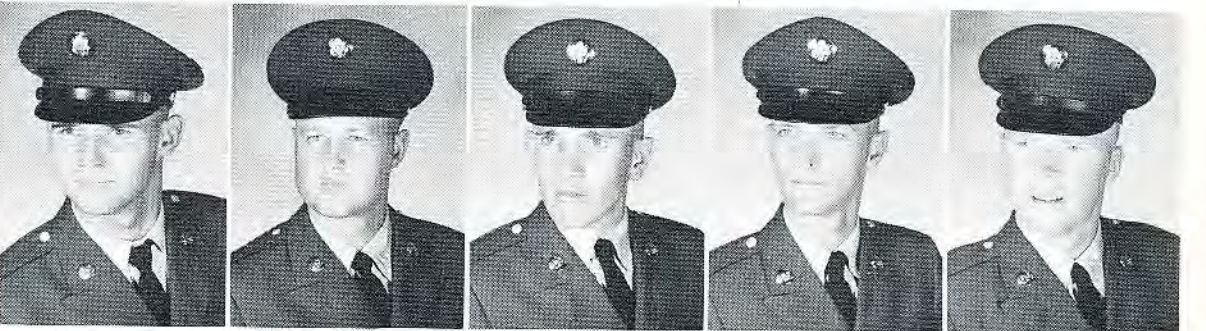
Richard Uphaus  
Narro Van Leeuwen  
Terrence Van Oss  
Henry Velasquez  
Alfonso Villanveva



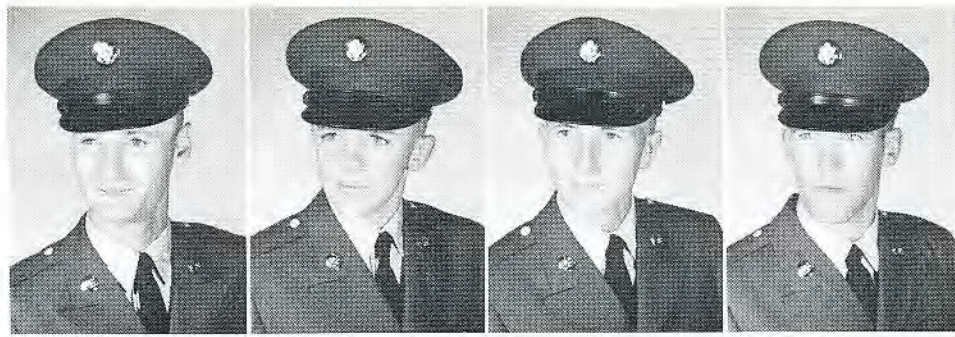
Howard Walker  
Louis Watson  
Thomas Weinerth, Jr.  
Frank Wheat  
Alfred Wiediger



Robert Wilgus  
Donald Williams  
John Wilson  
Paul Wolf  
Merlyn Woods





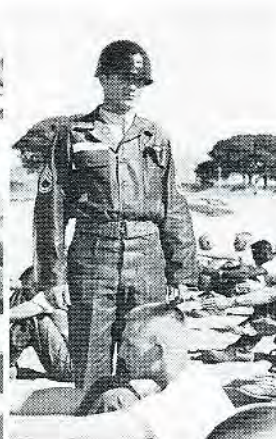


Jack Yarbrough  
Laurence Yaste, Jr.  
Marty Yeager  
Stephen Yung

p. t.







p. t.







first aid



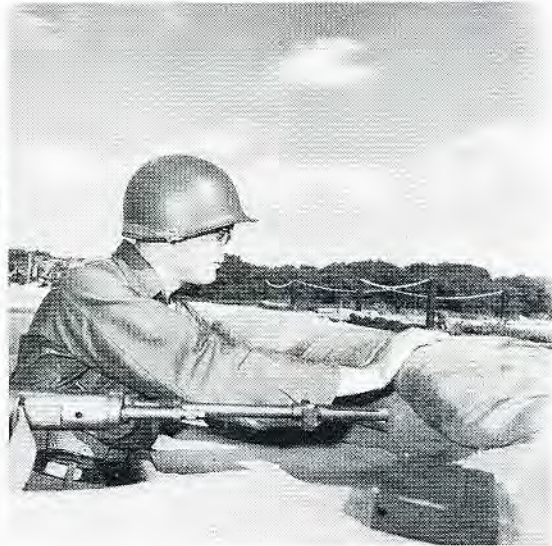
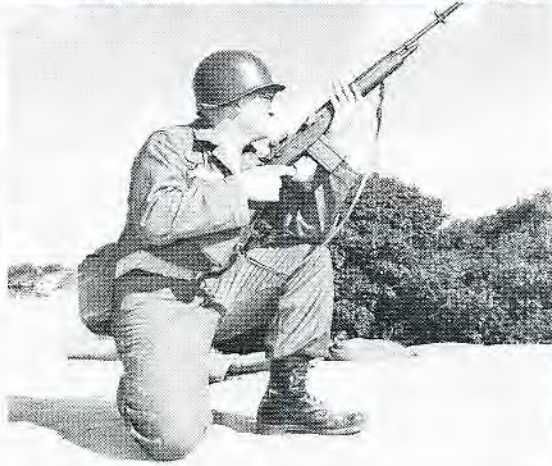




## m-14 instructions







trainfire

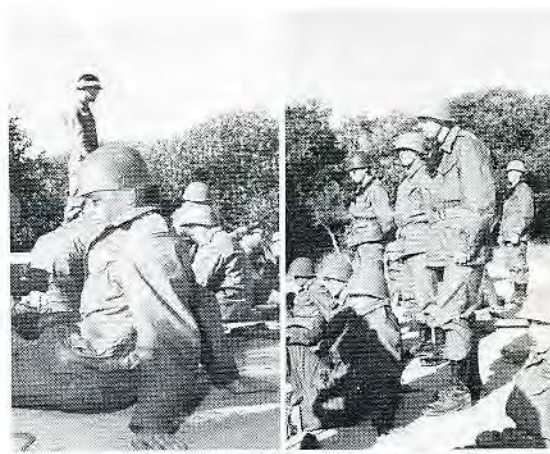
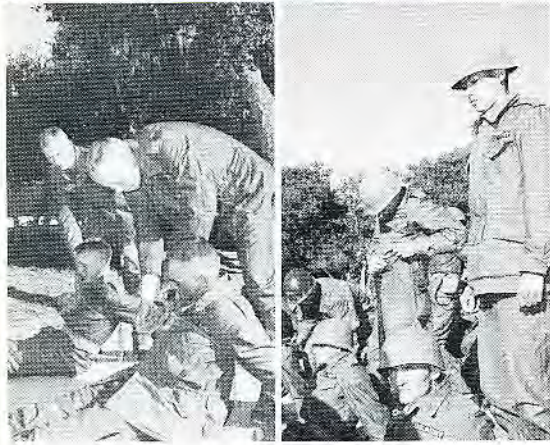




trainfire







first aid







hand grenades



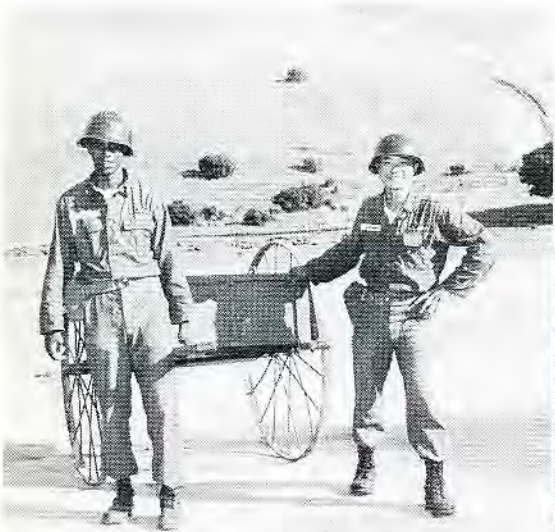




open house







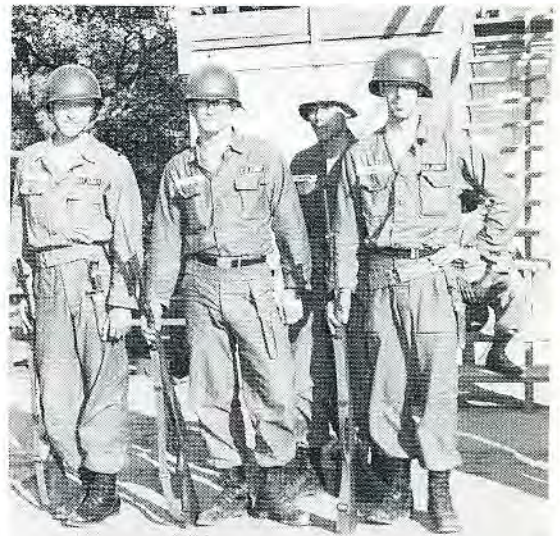
close combat







close combat







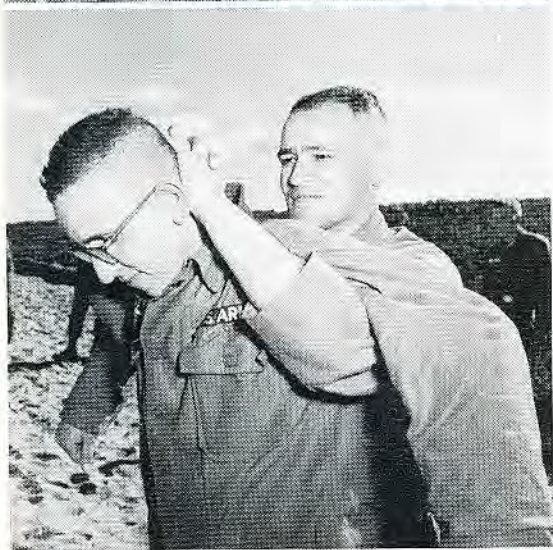
## field chow







hand to hand combat



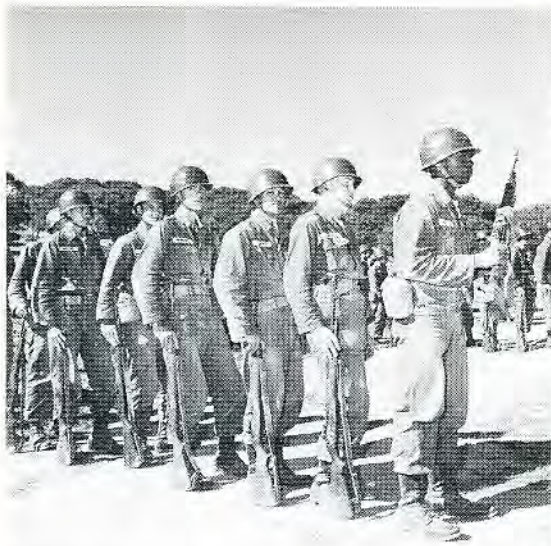




hand to hand combat







individual tactical  
training



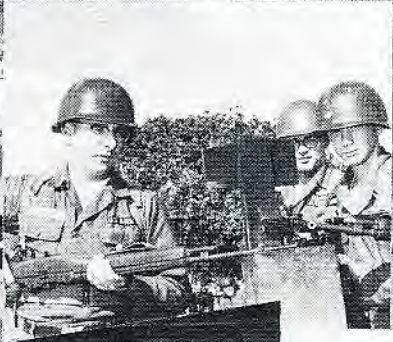
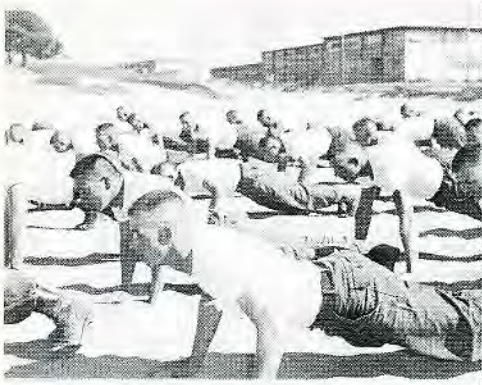




## hand grenades









# our training through the eyes of the camera





## 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.

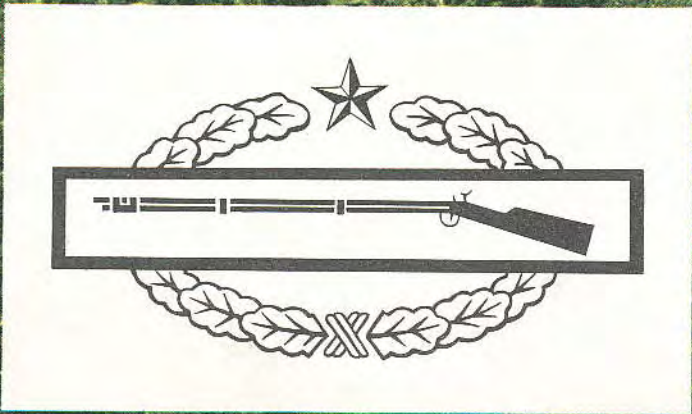
Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the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

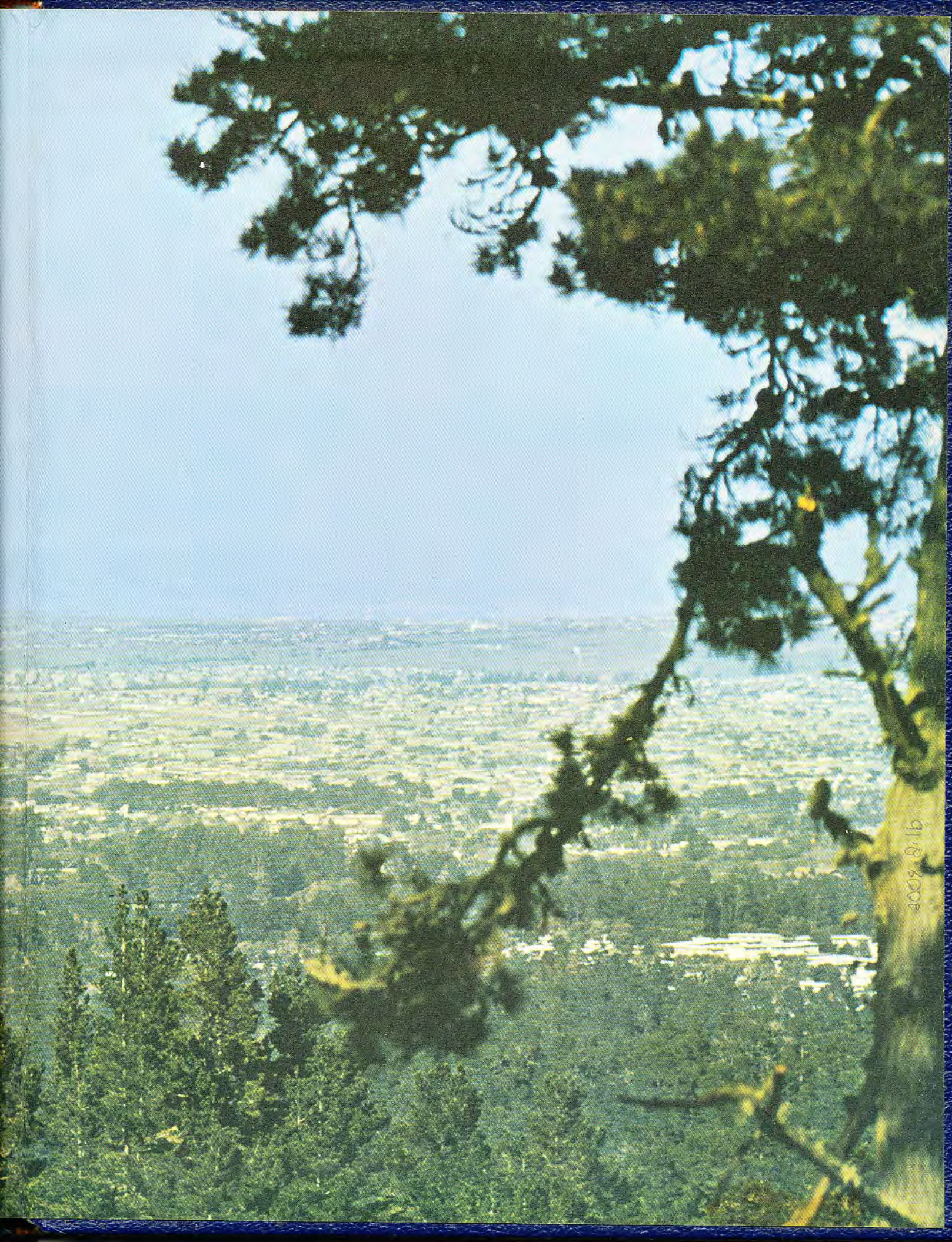
The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.











91.8.16