

12-9-1963

**Fort Ord Yearbook: Company B, 5th Battalion, 1st Brigade, 9
December 1963 - 14 February 1964**

U.S. Army

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/fortord_yearbooks

Recommended Citation

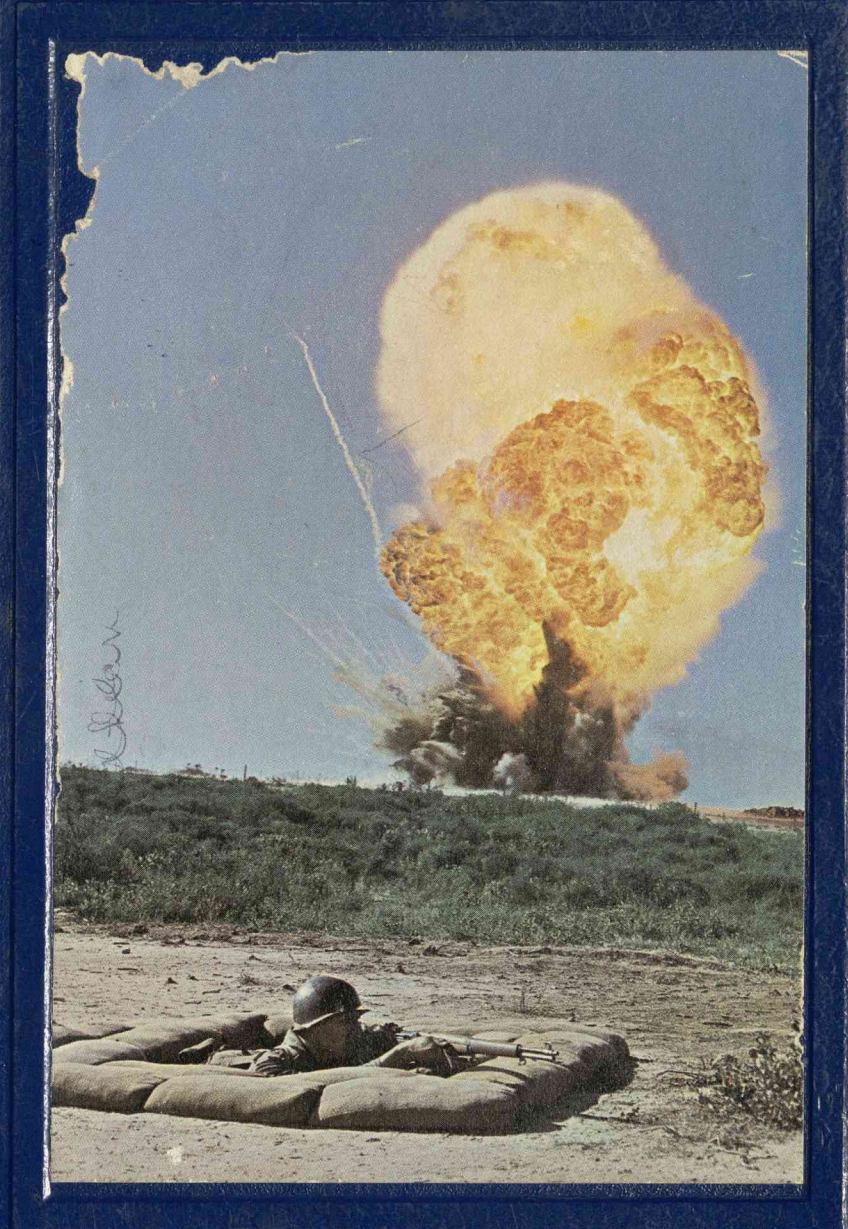
U.S. Army, "Fort Ord Yearbook: Company B, 5th Battalion, 1st Brigade, 9 December 1963 - 14 February 1964" (1963). *Fort Ord Yearbooks*. 20.

https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/fortord_yearbooks/20

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Fort Ord Digital Collection at Digital Commons @ CSUMB. It has been accepted for inclusion in Fort Ord Yearbooks by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ CSUMB. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@csumb.edu.

FORT ORD

CALIFORNIA

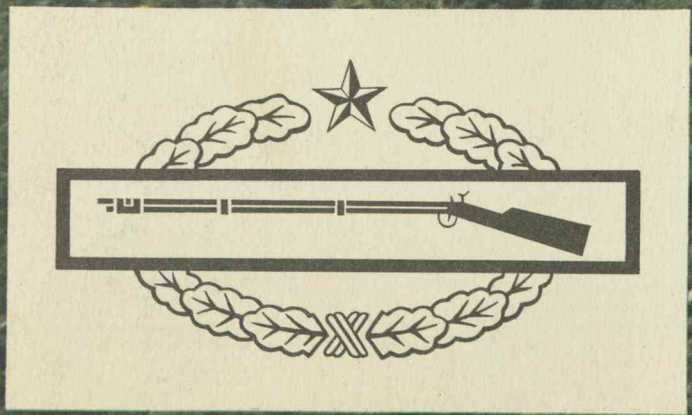
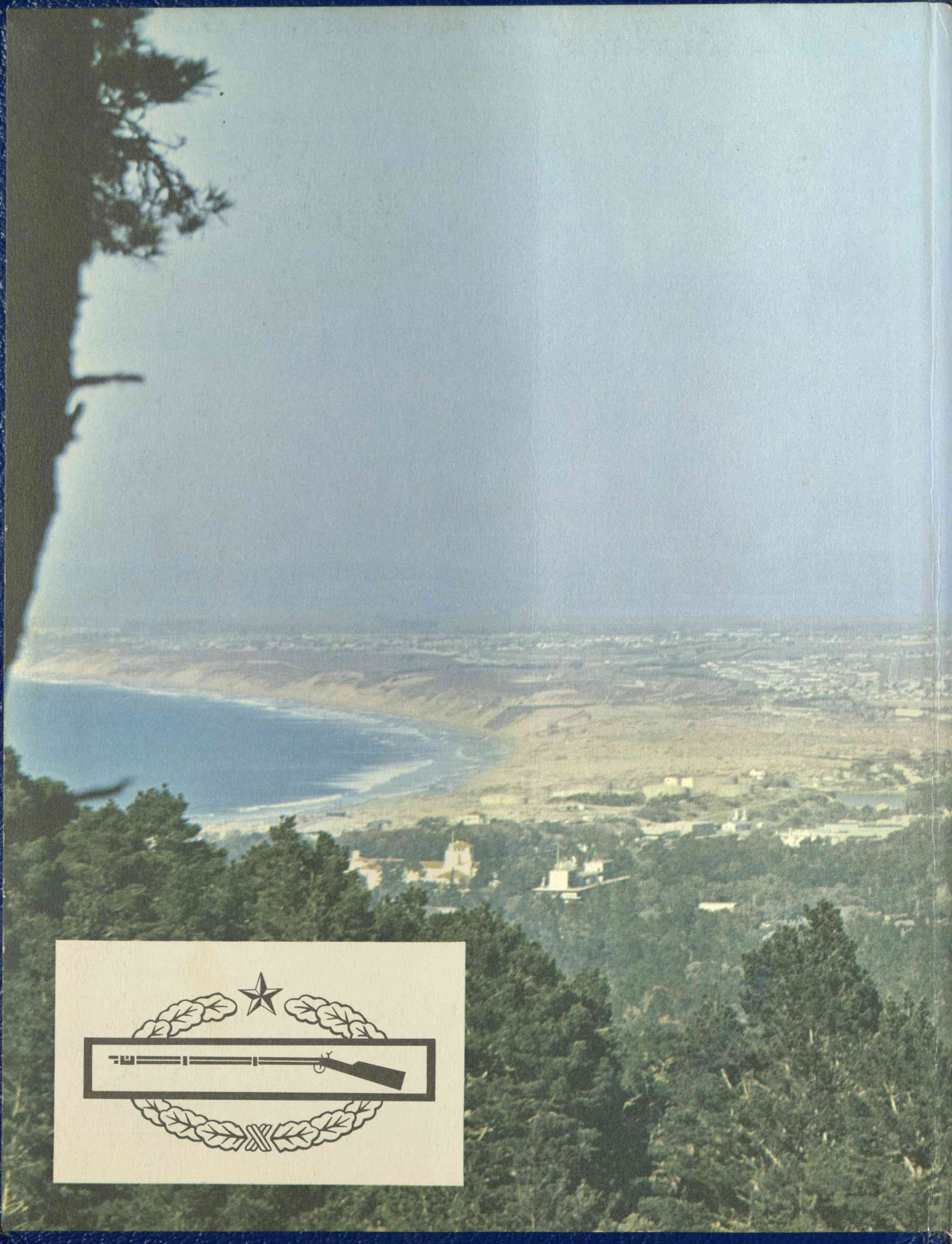


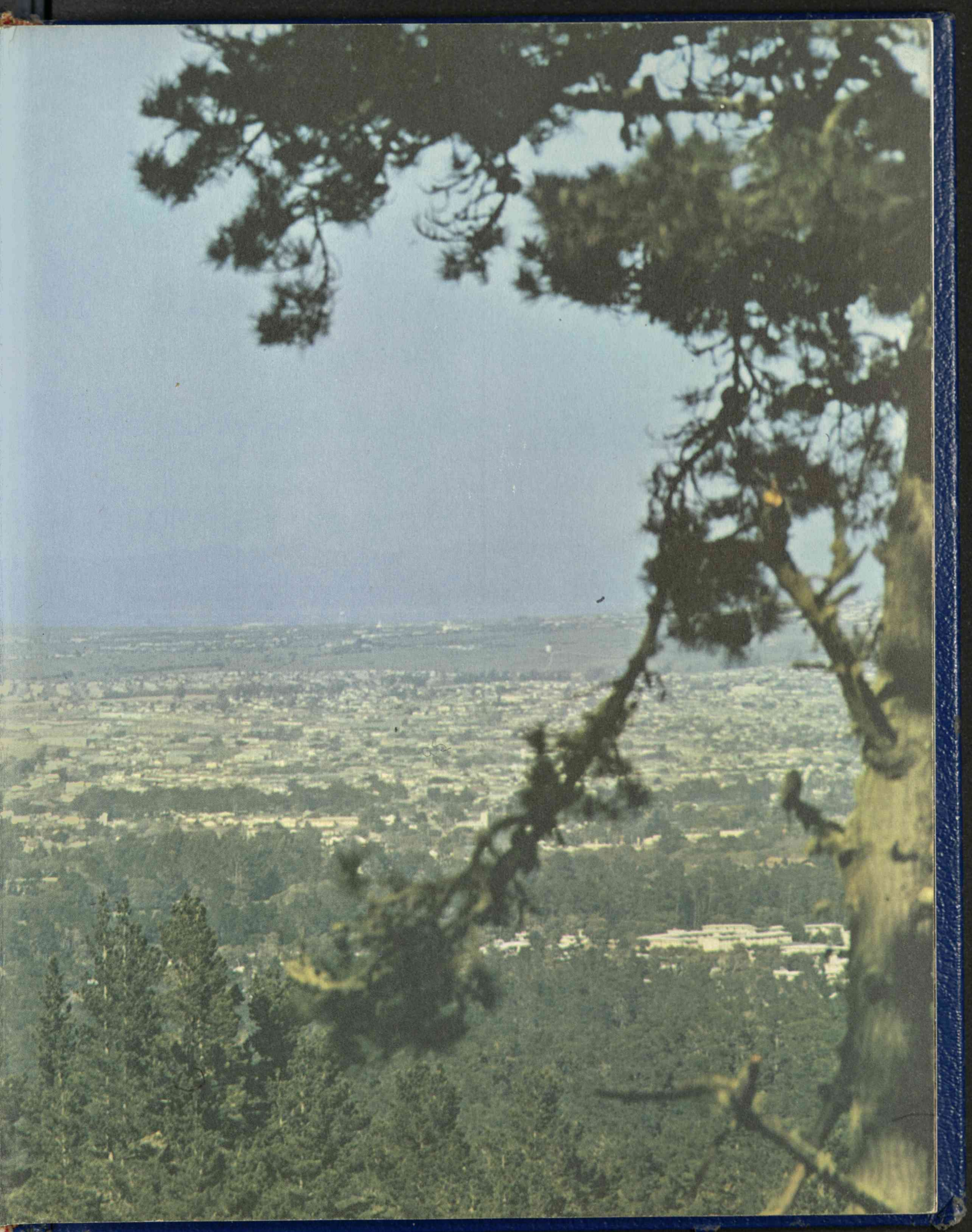
U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER INFANTRY

COMPANY B

5th BATTALION

1st BRIGADE





history of fort ord

SAILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont's Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

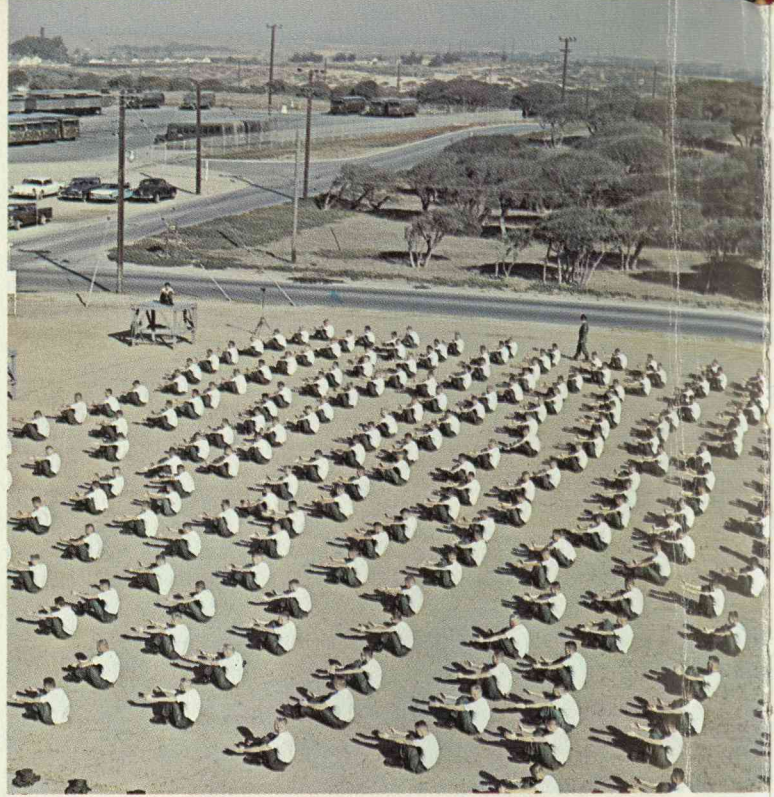
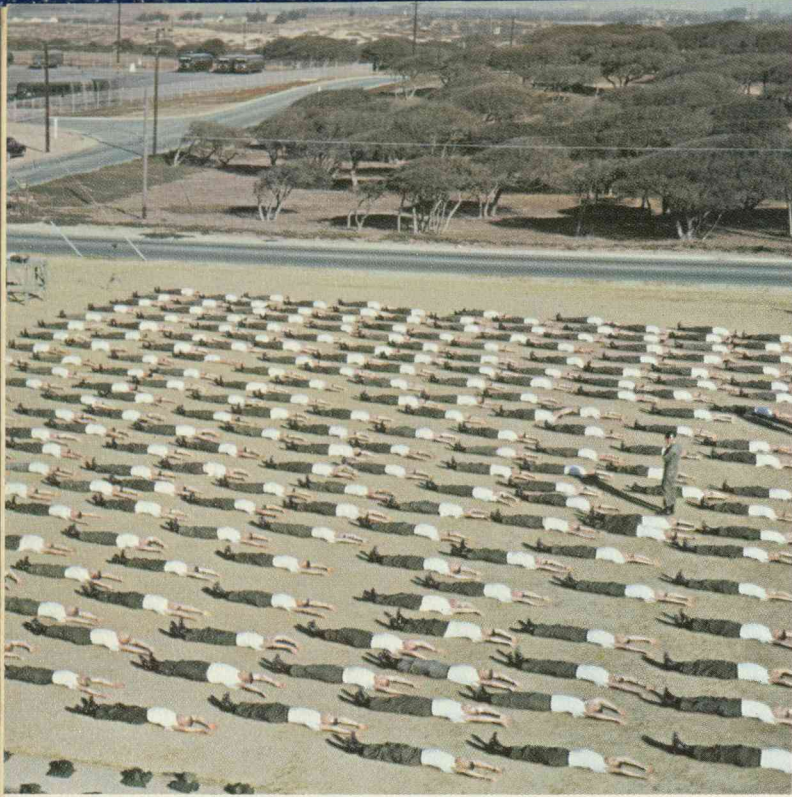
It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

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

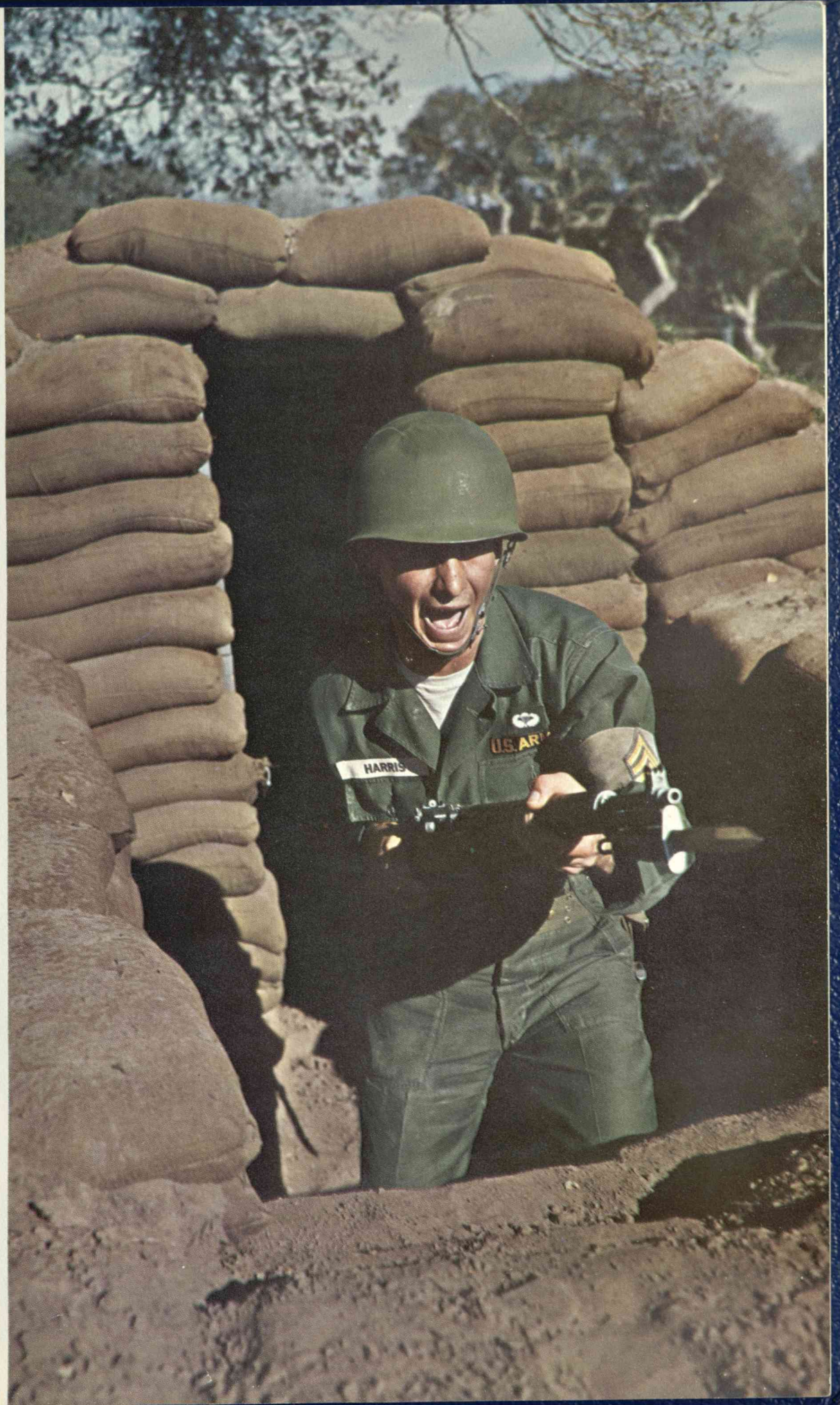
(continued inside back end sheet)

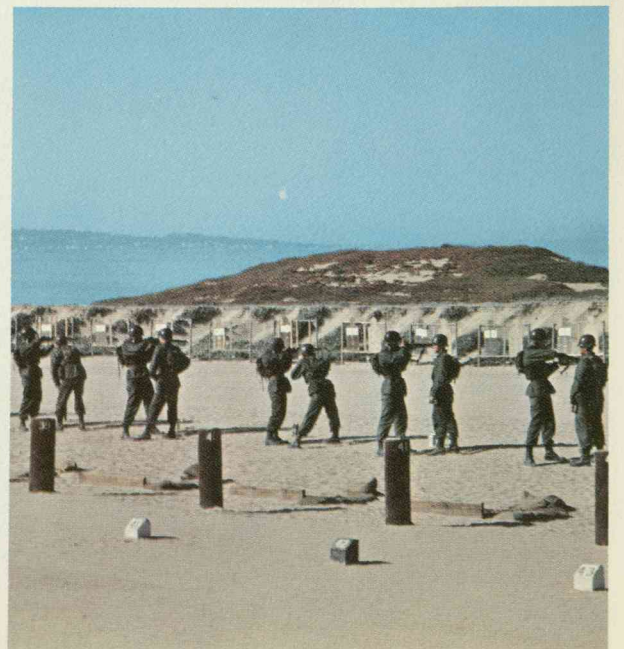
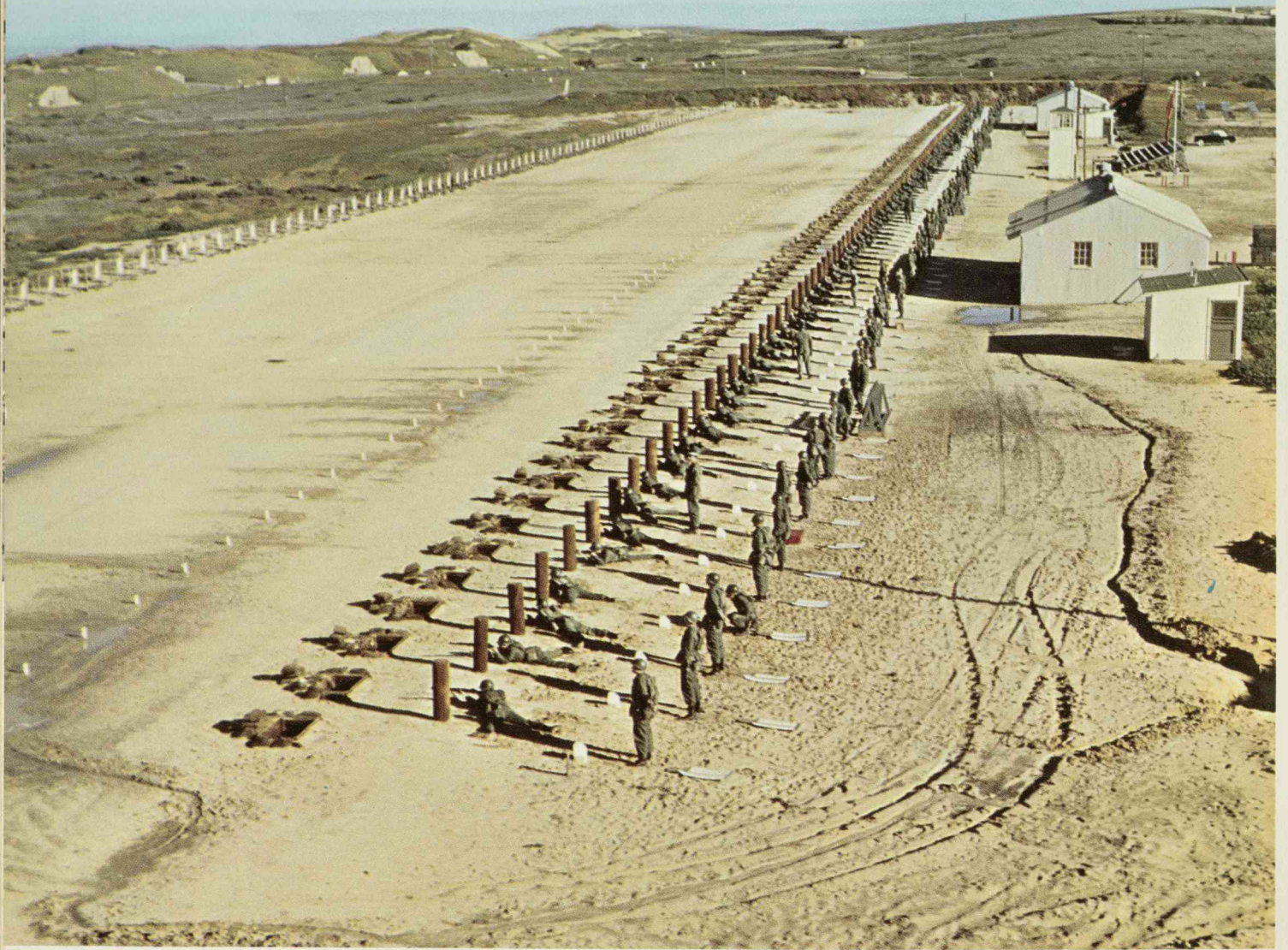


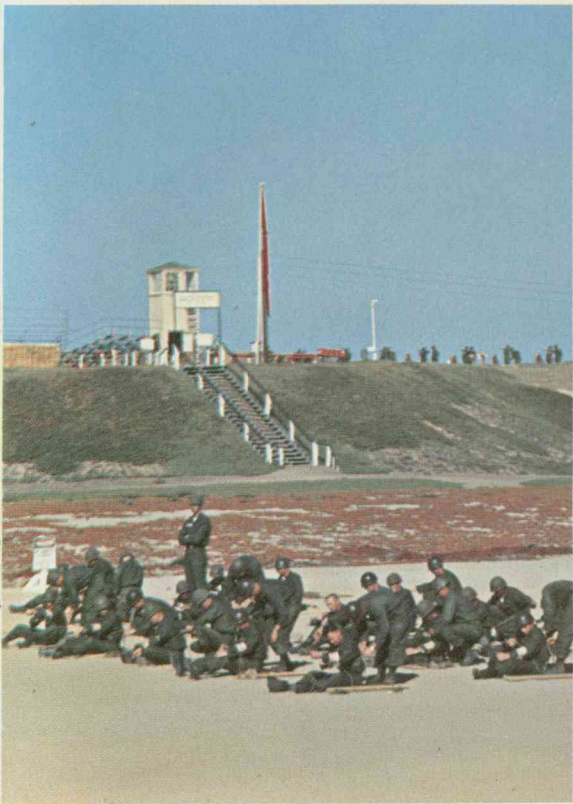


physical fitness







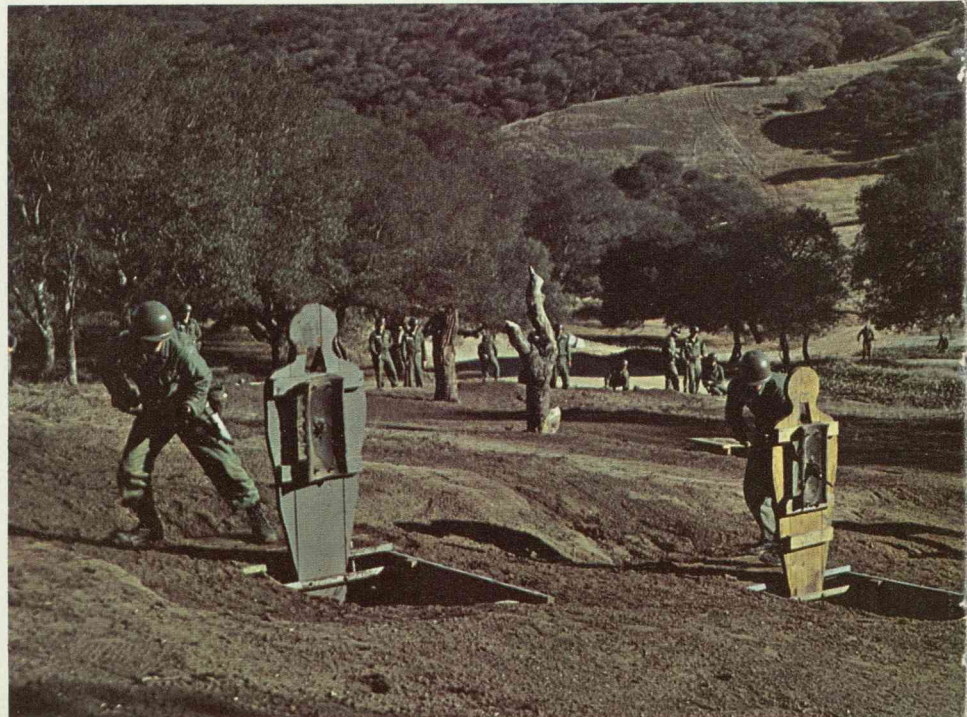


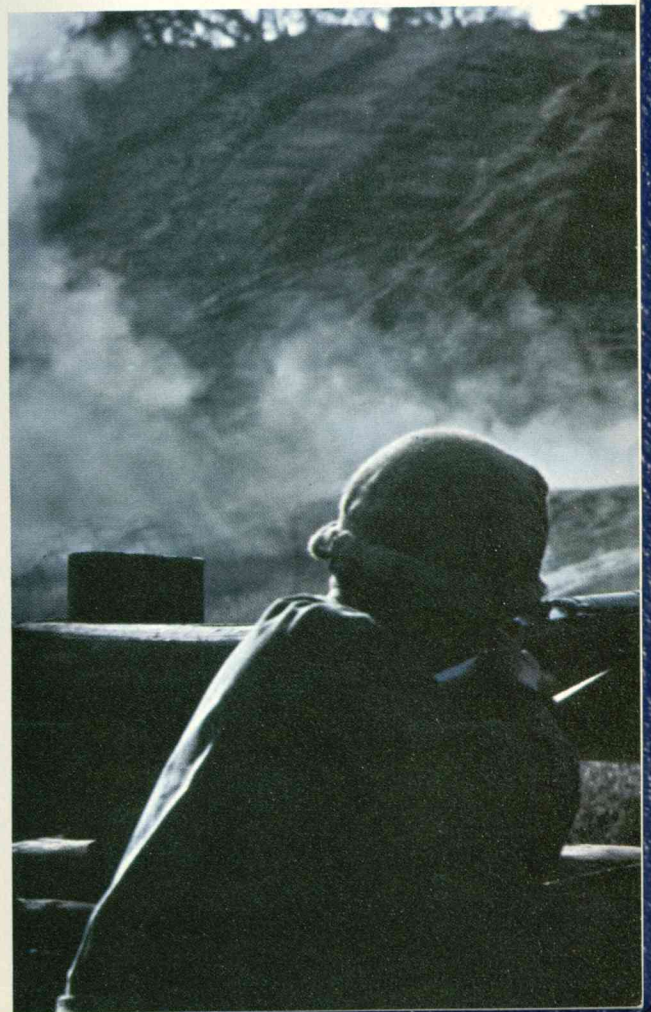
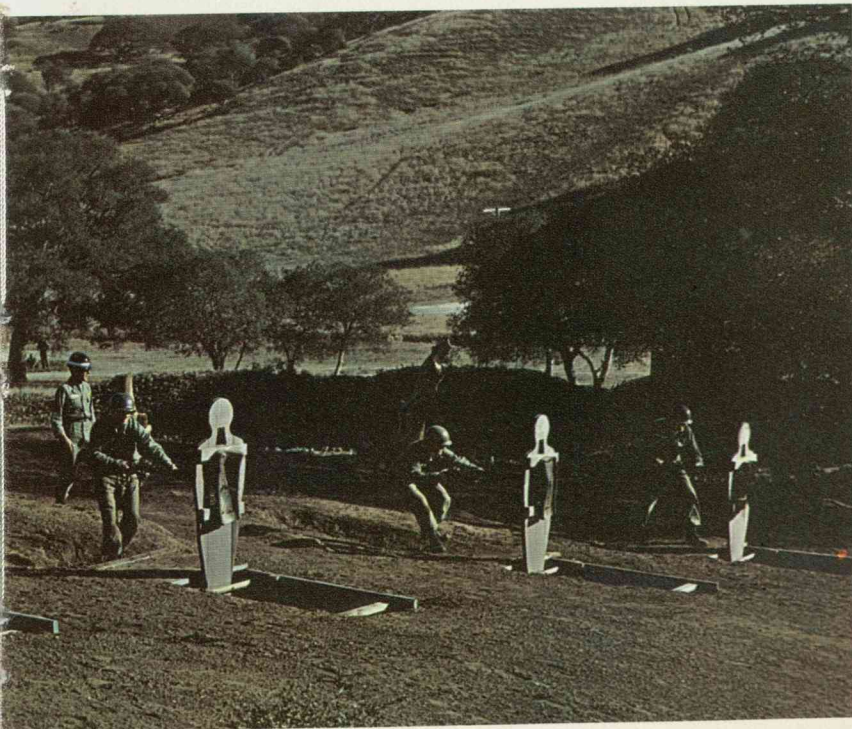
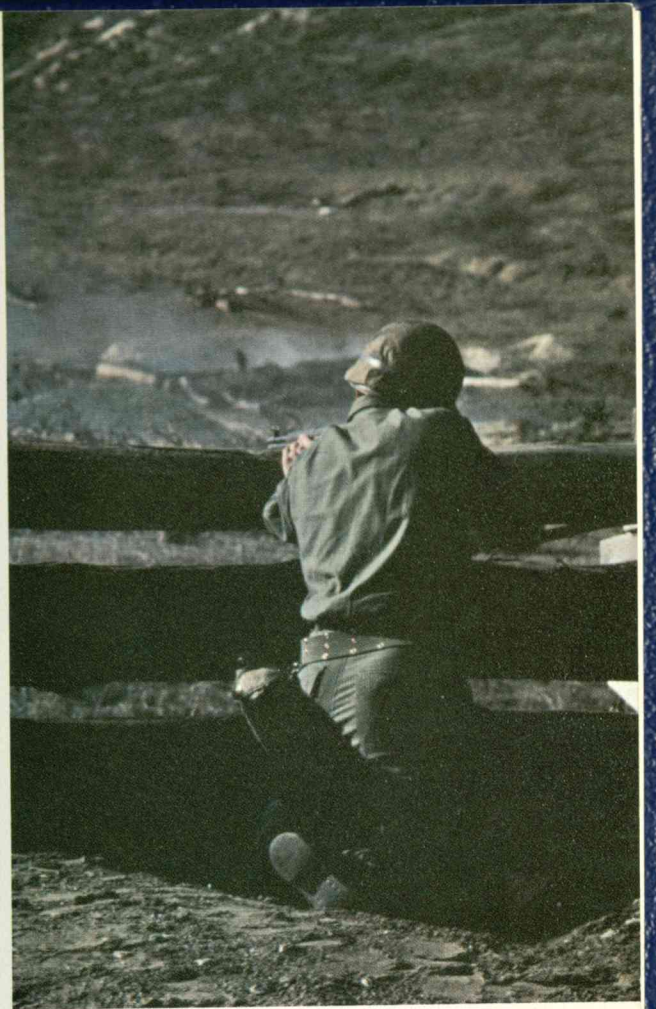
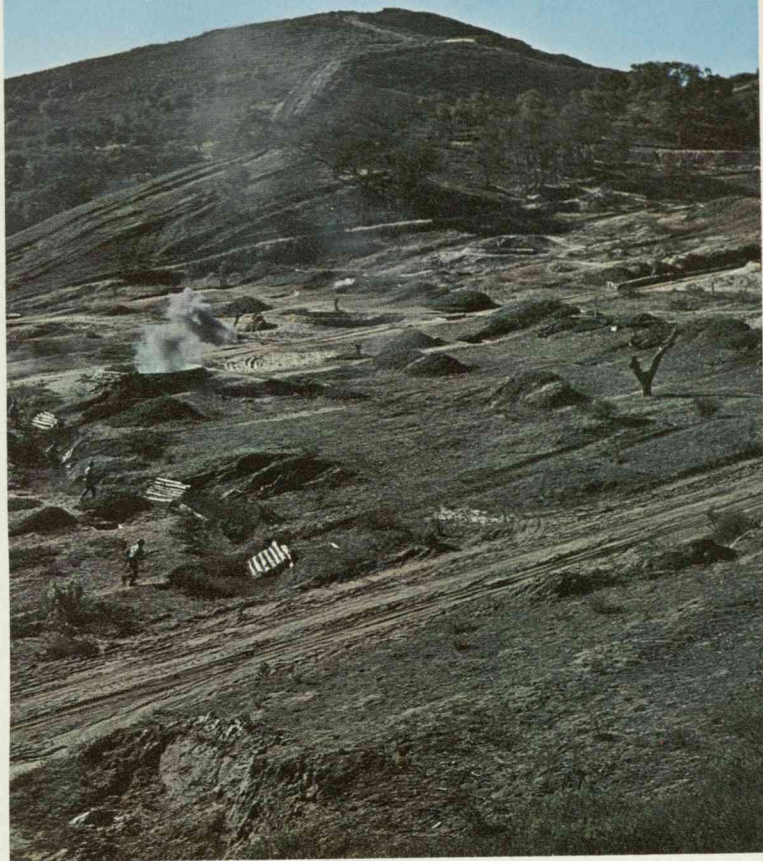




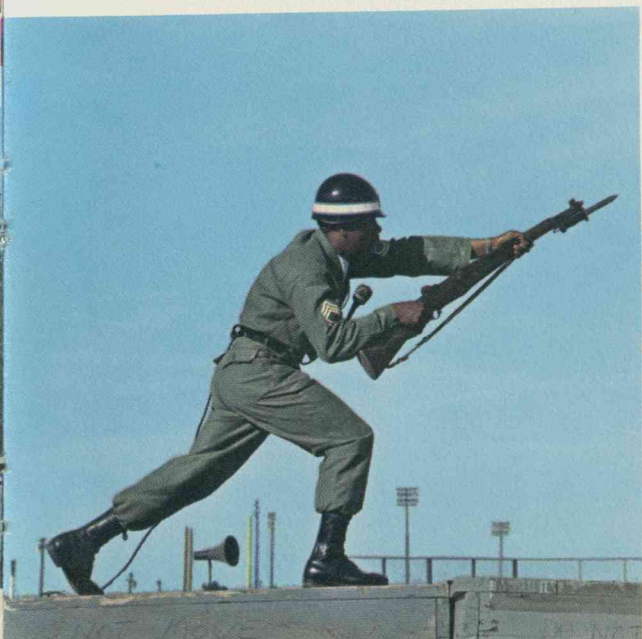


close combat course

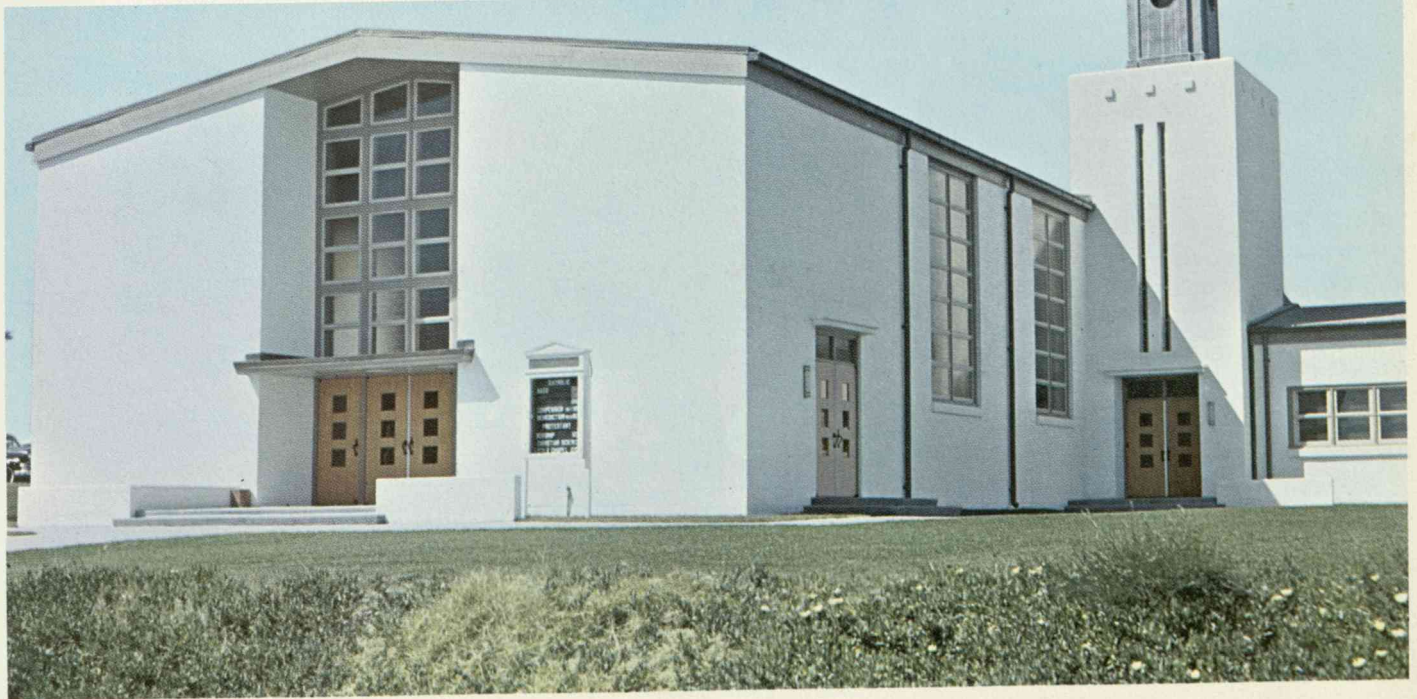
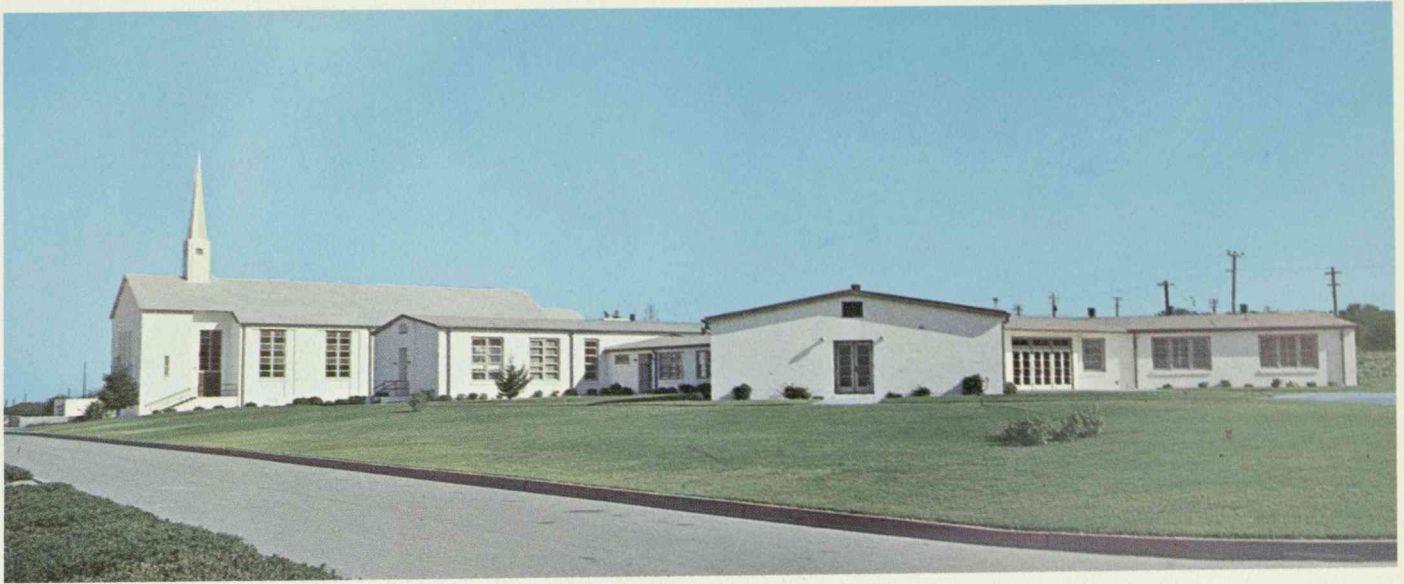




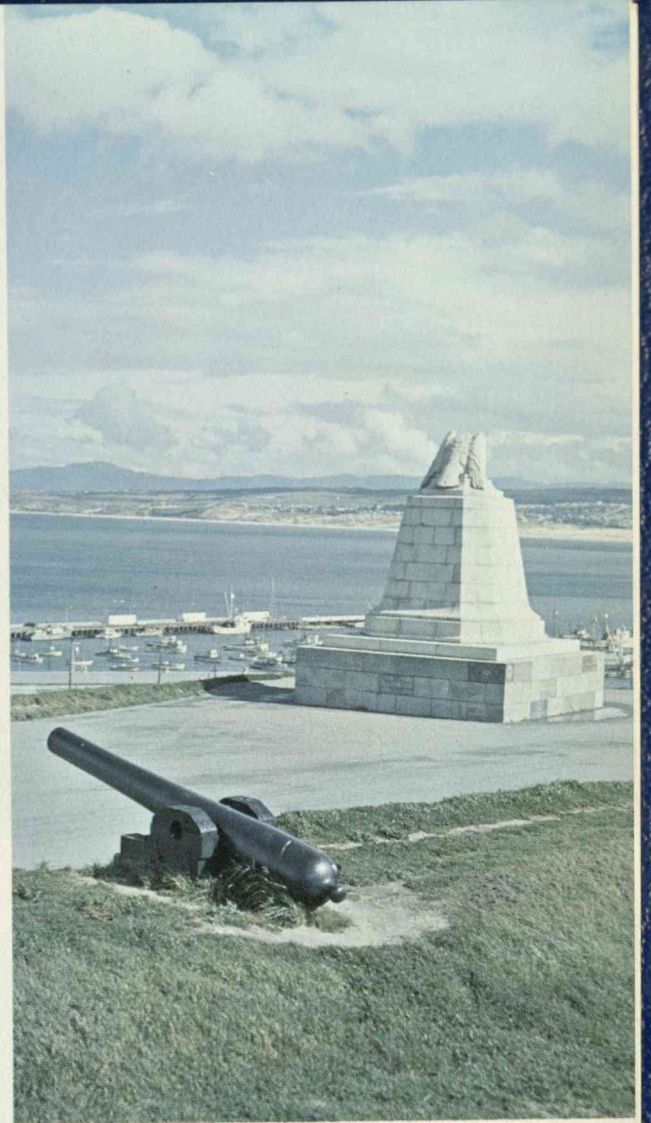
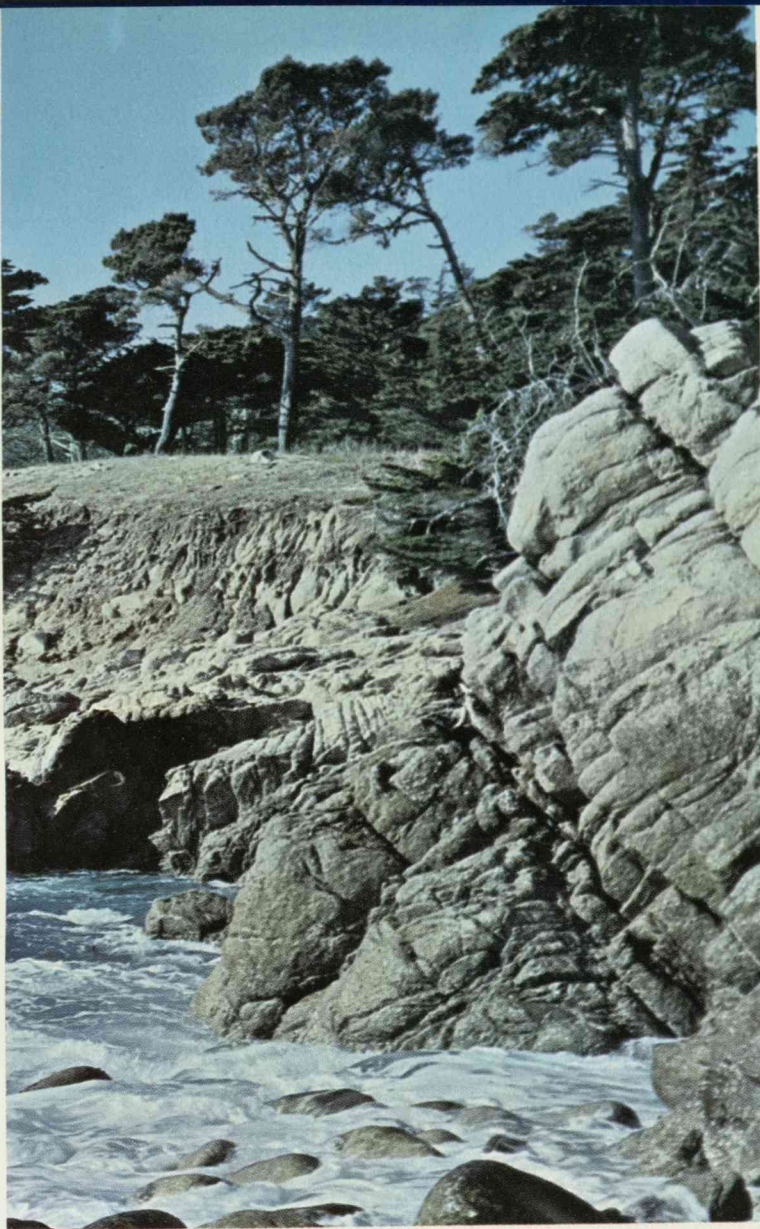










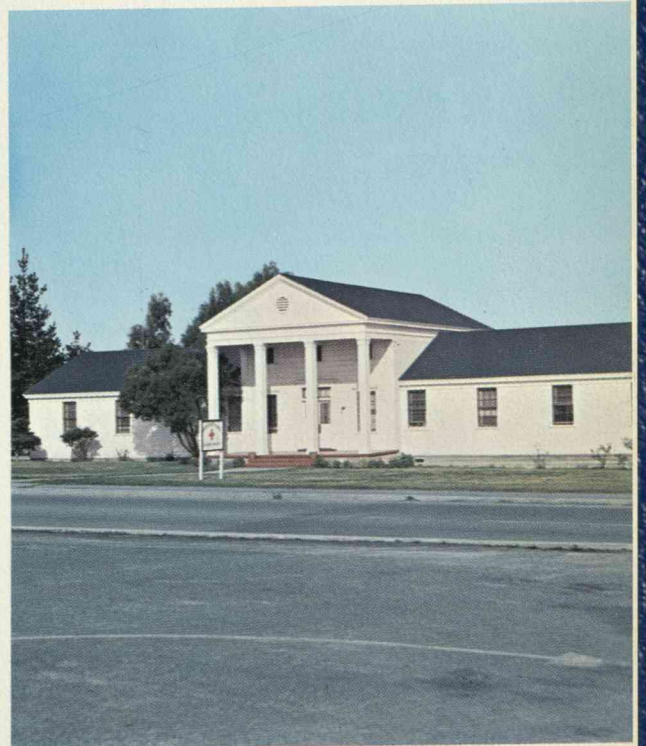


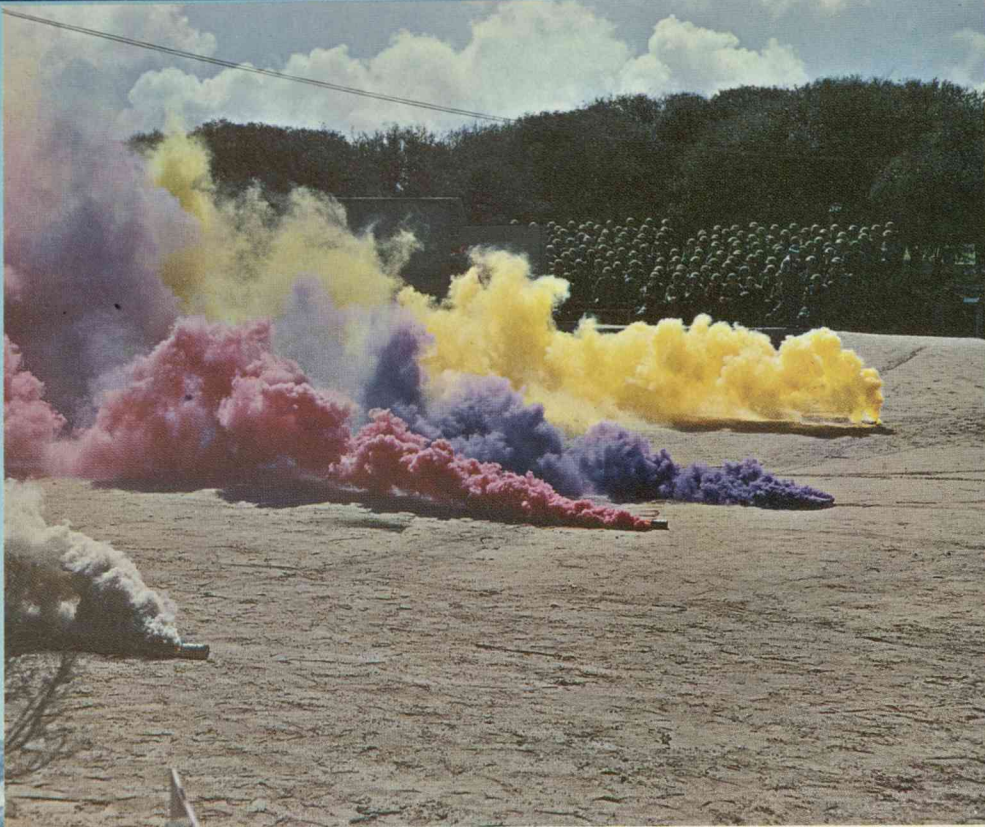
17-mile drive presidio of monterey

golf course

red cross

colton hall



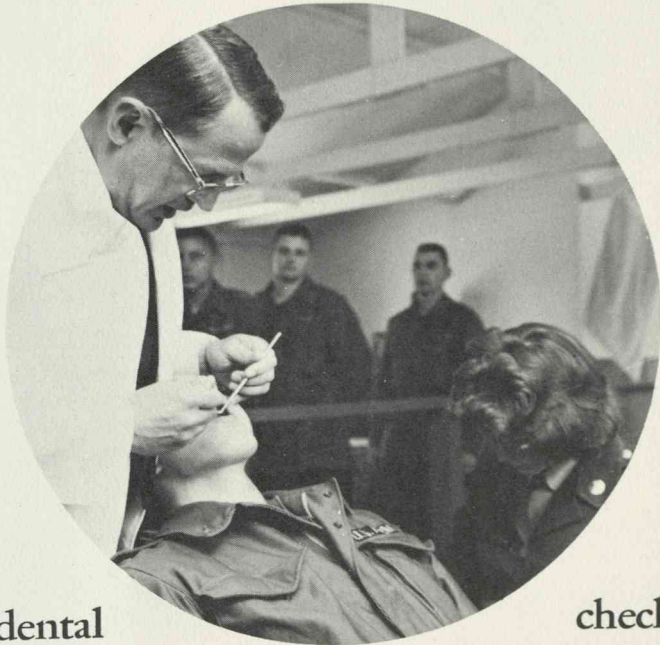


interior and exterior of new service club





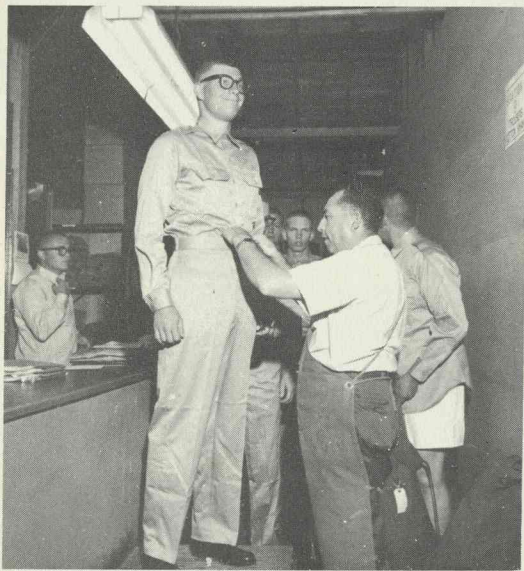
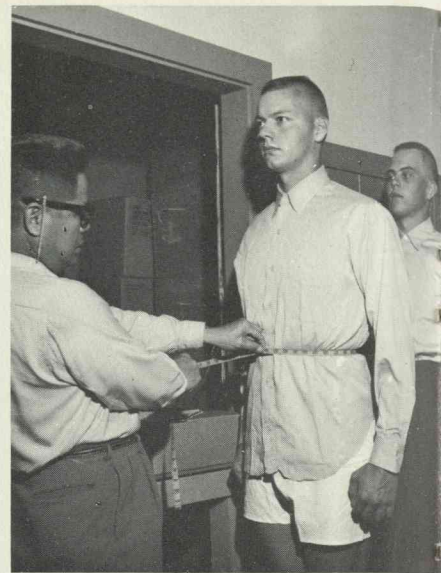
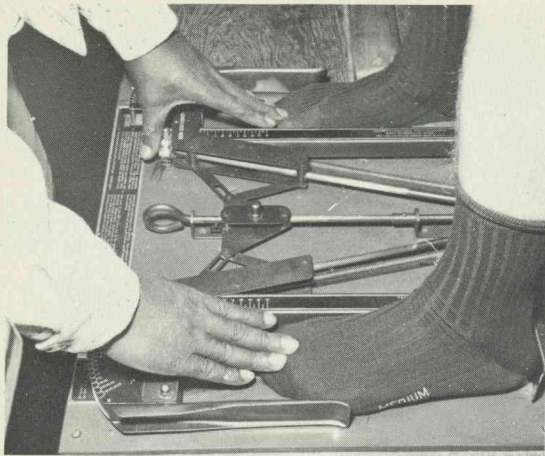
receiving
center



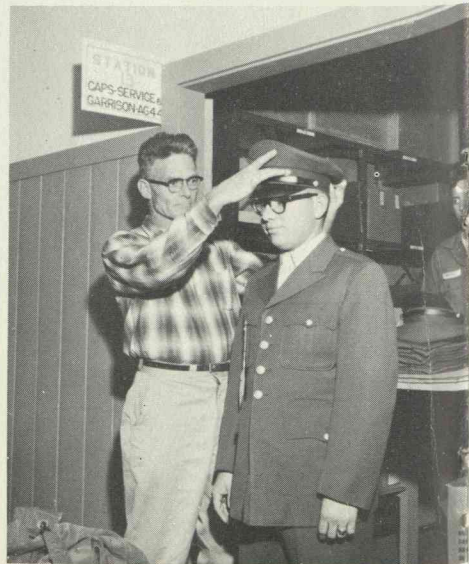
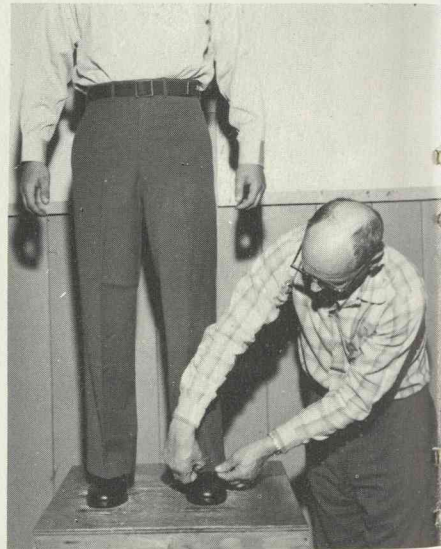
dental

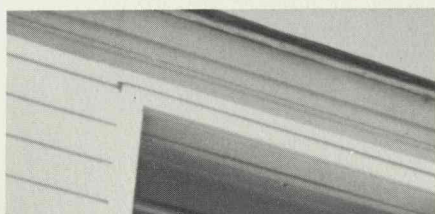
check

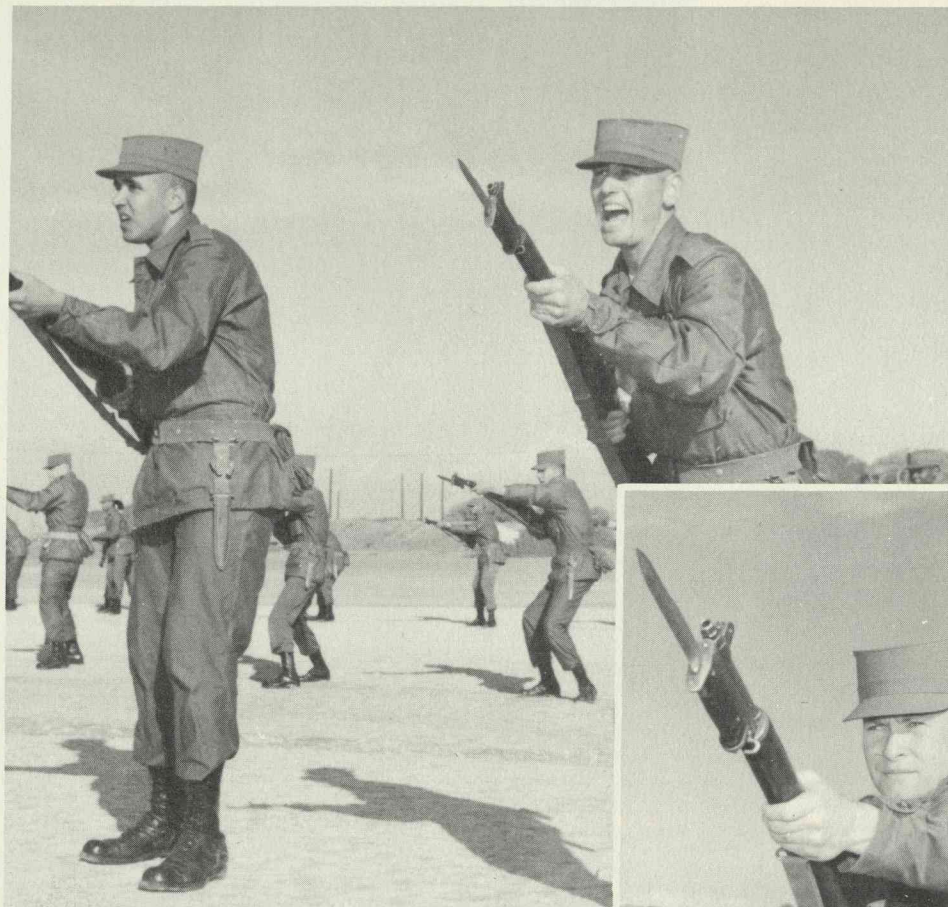




clothing issue







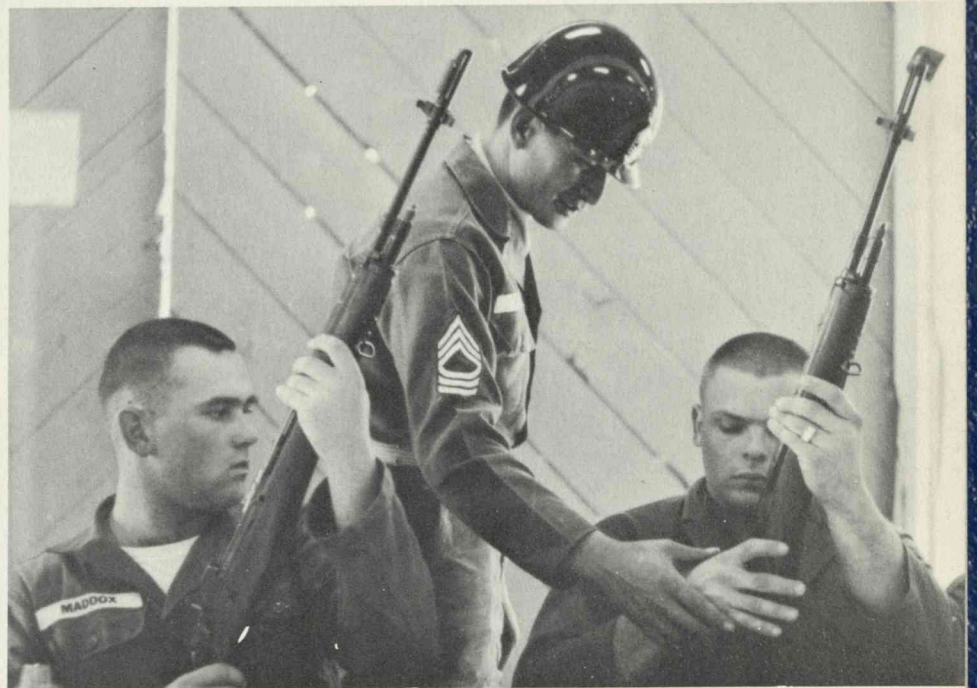
bayonet





first aid

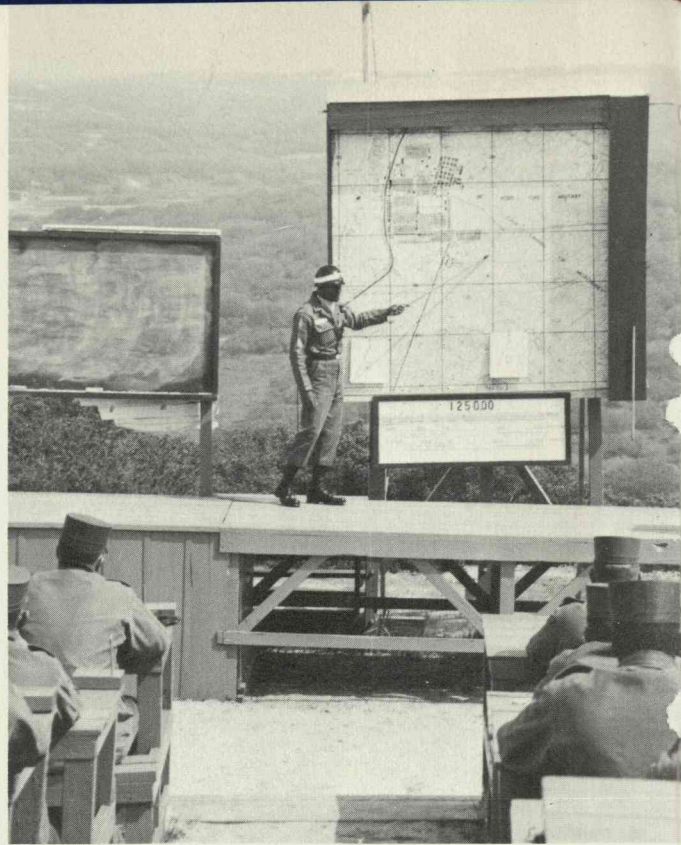
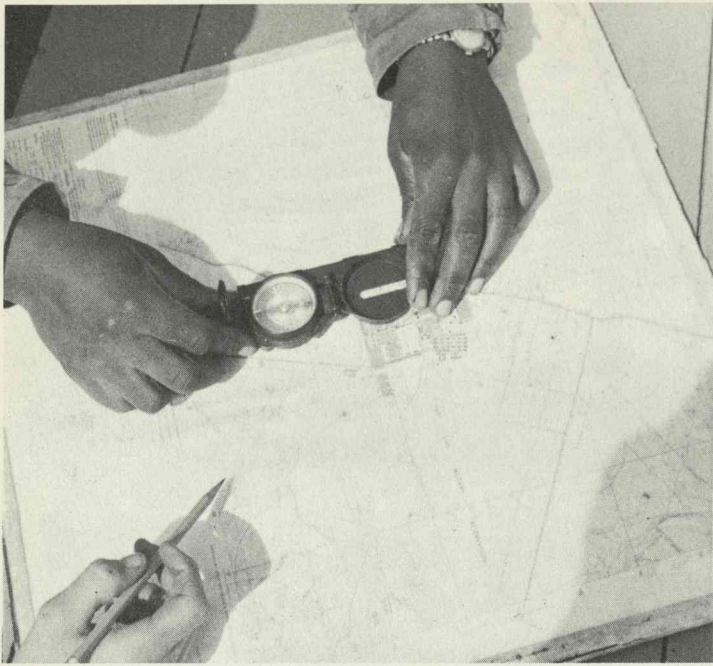
trainfire
classroom



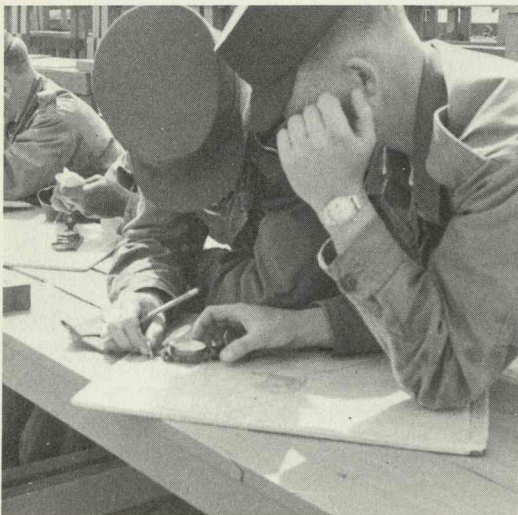
trainfire

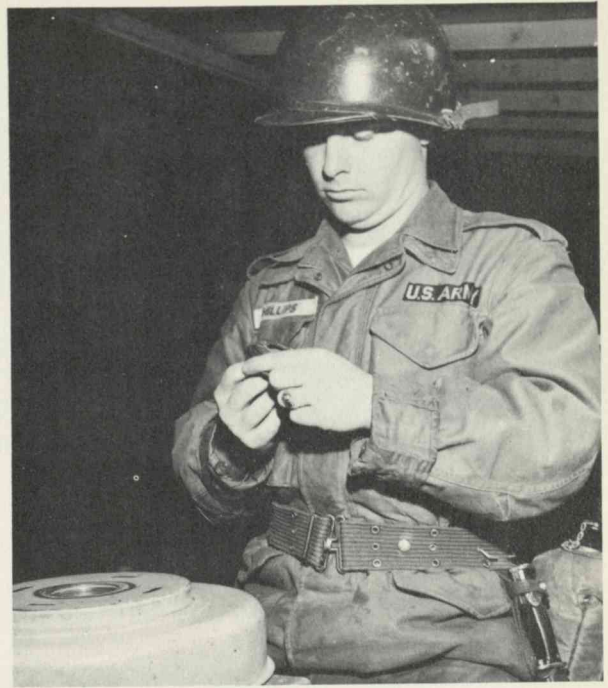
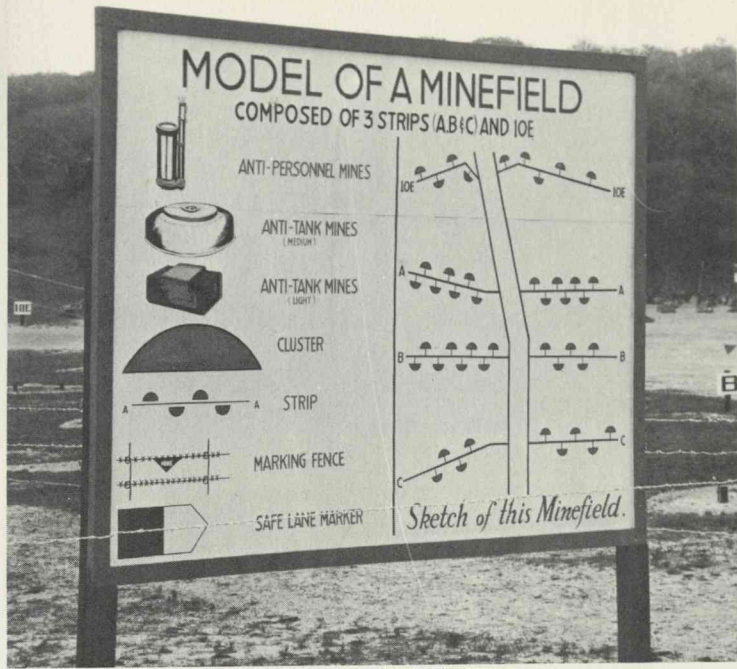






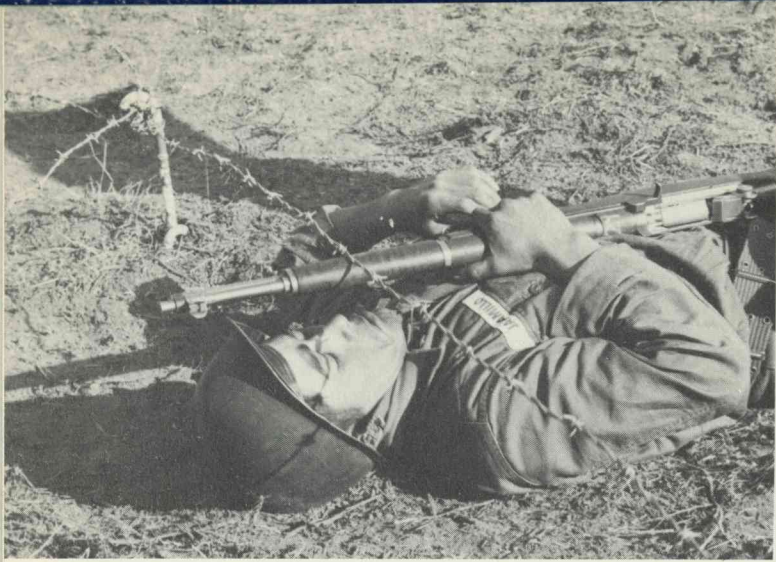
maps





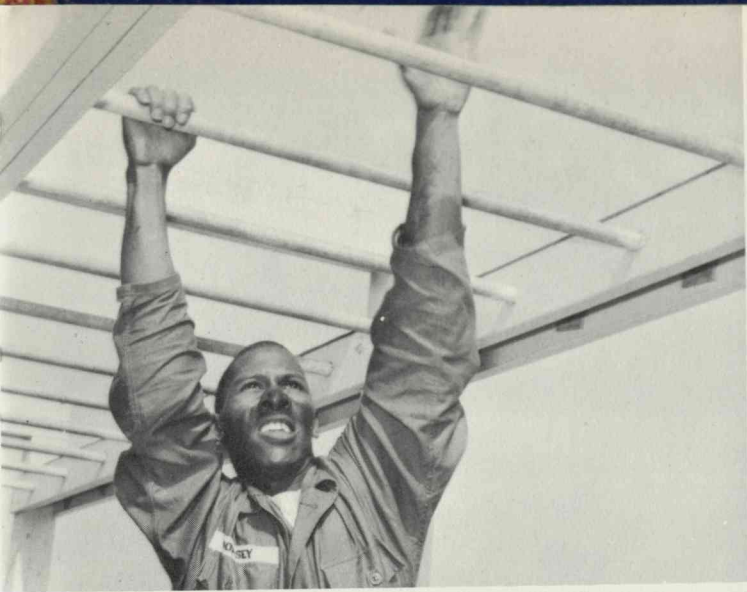
land mine warfare





cbn





physical fitness test

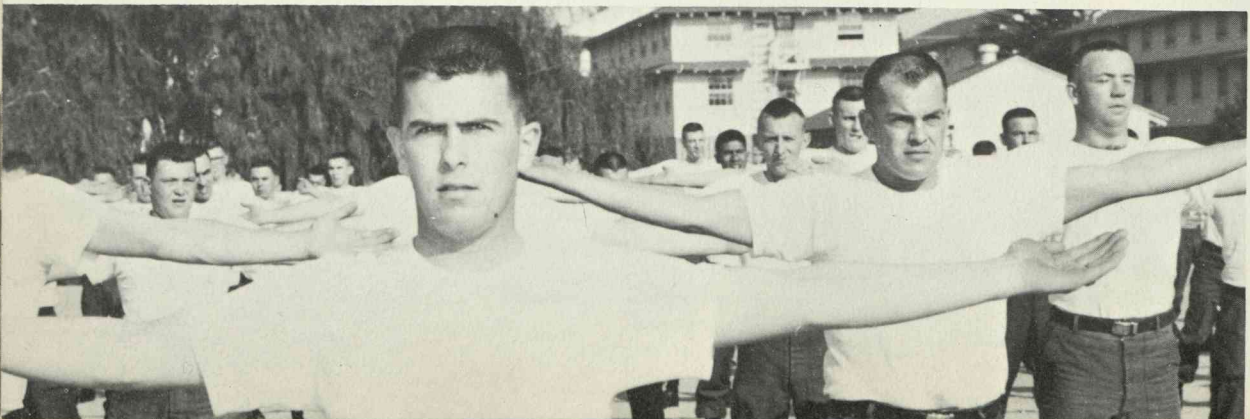
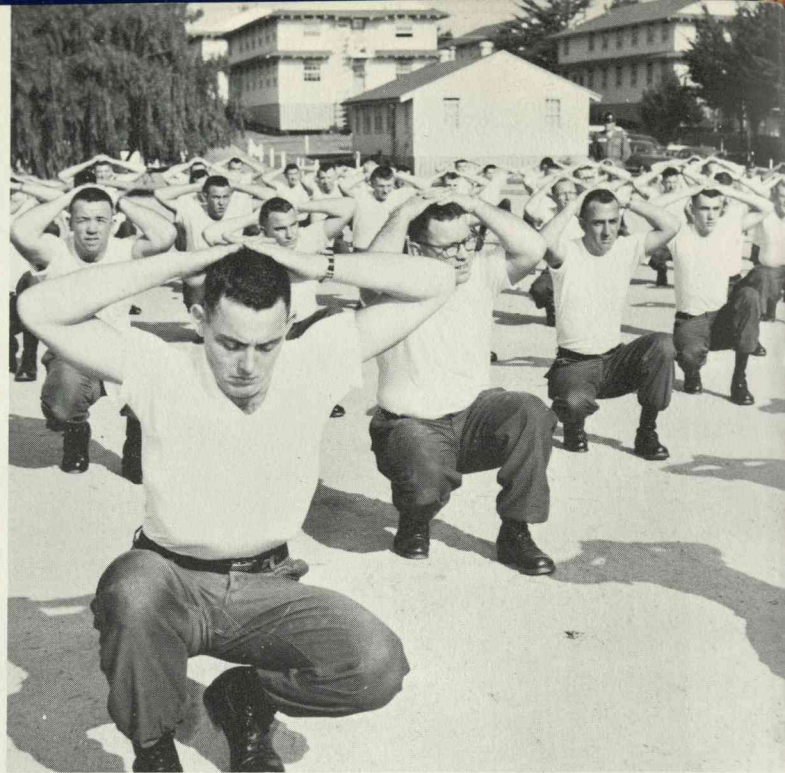
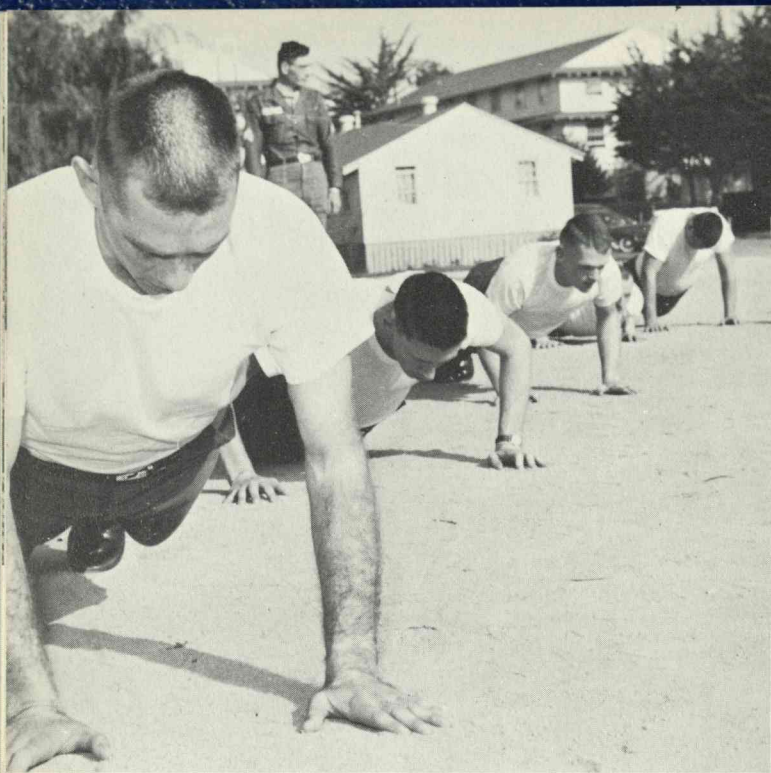




machine gun







p. t.

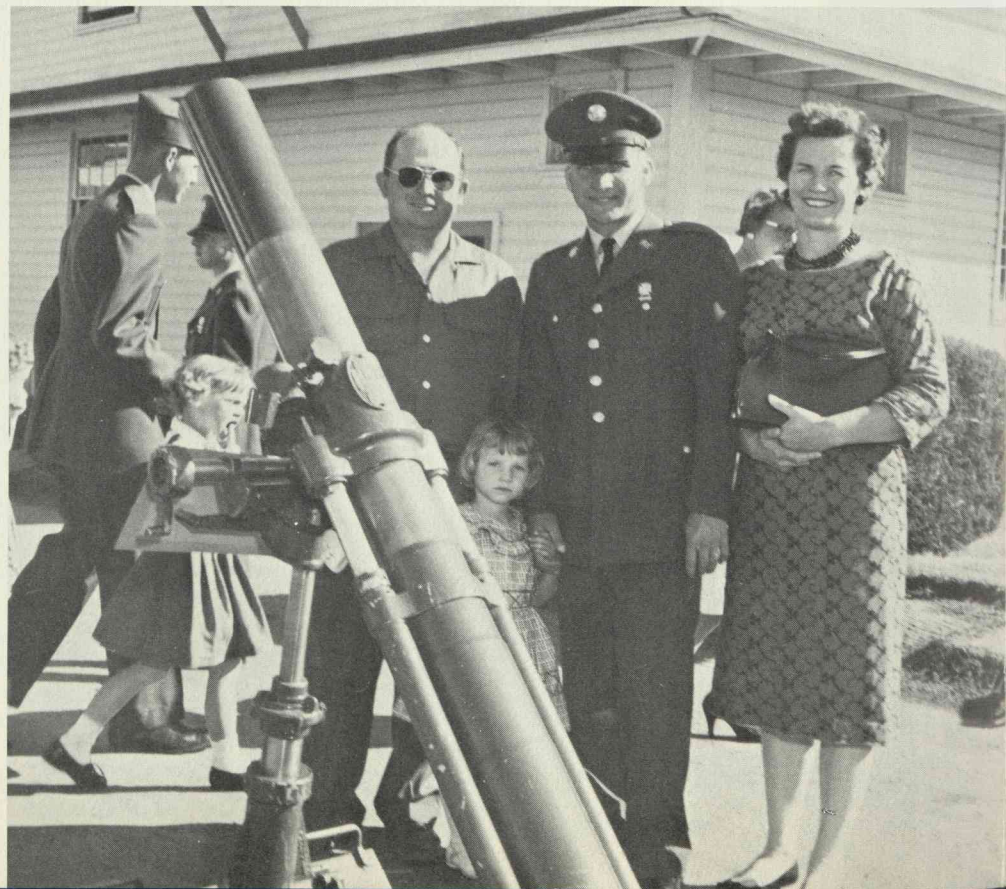


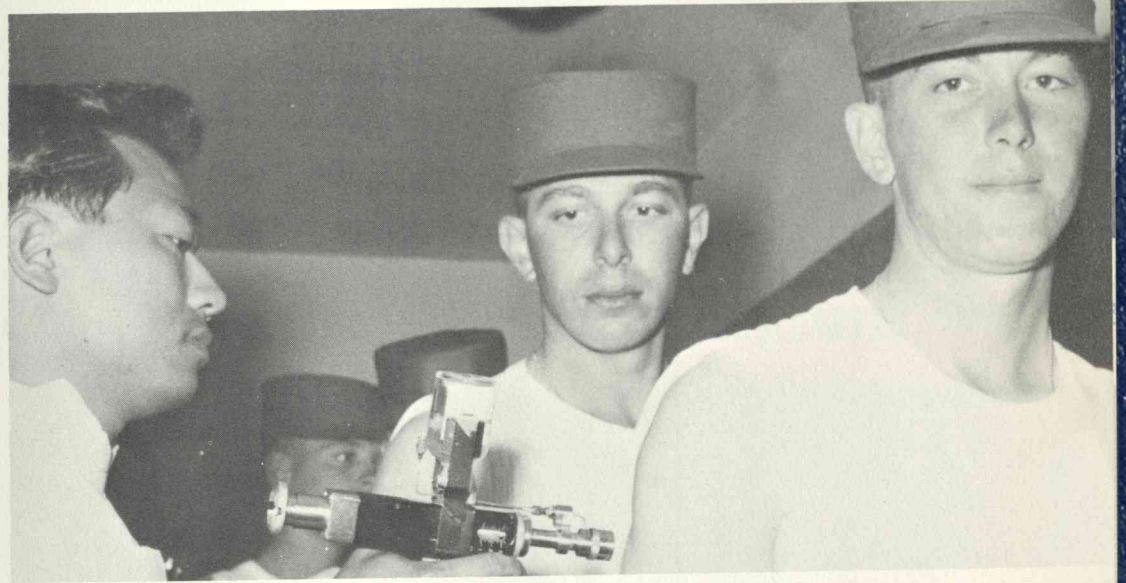
dismounted drill





open house





shots





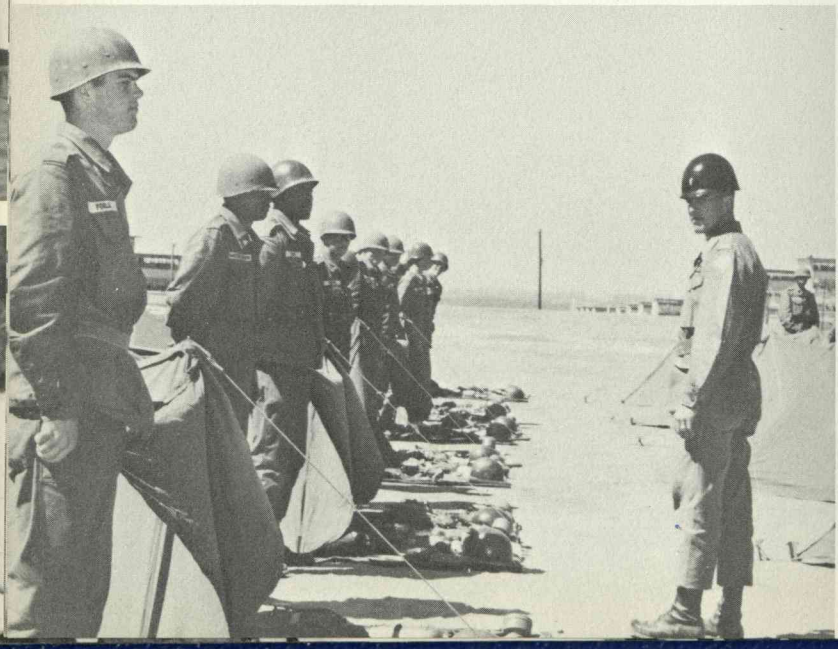
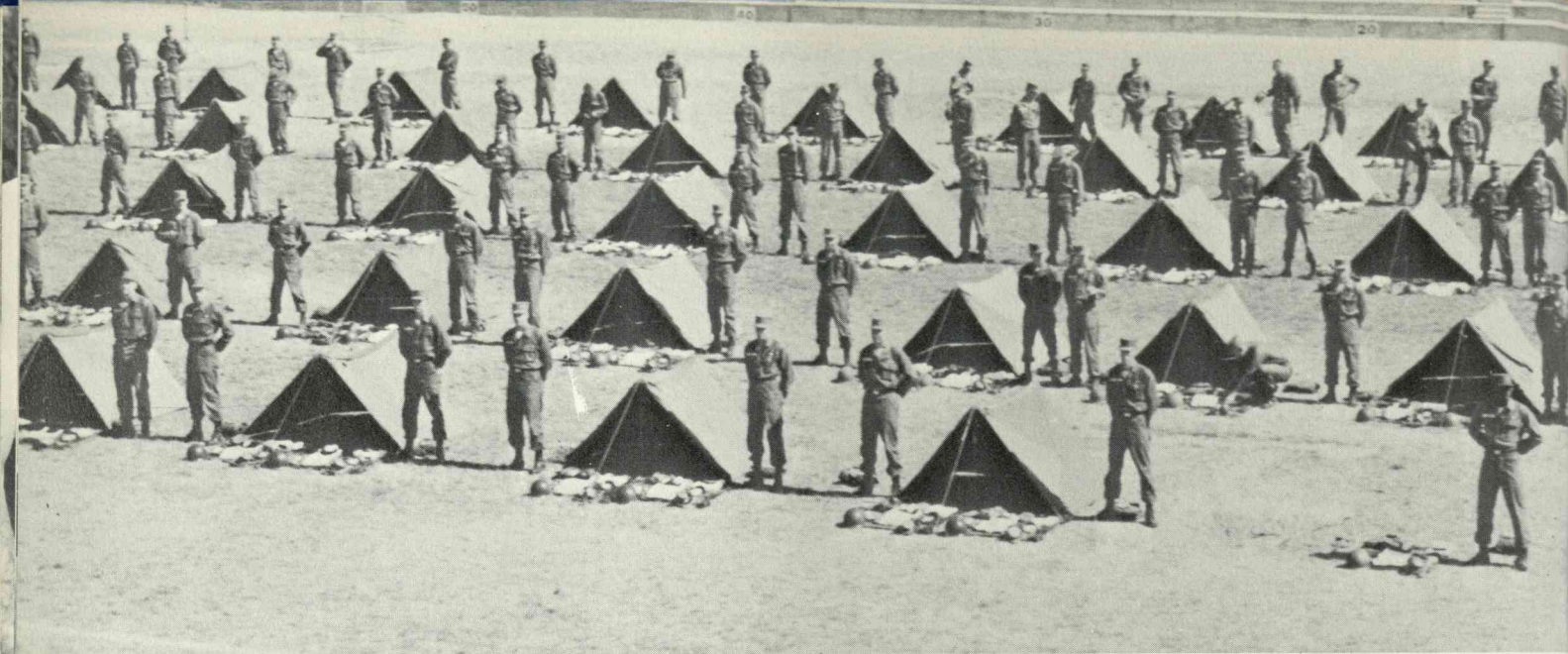
class a inspection





guard mount





full
field
inspection

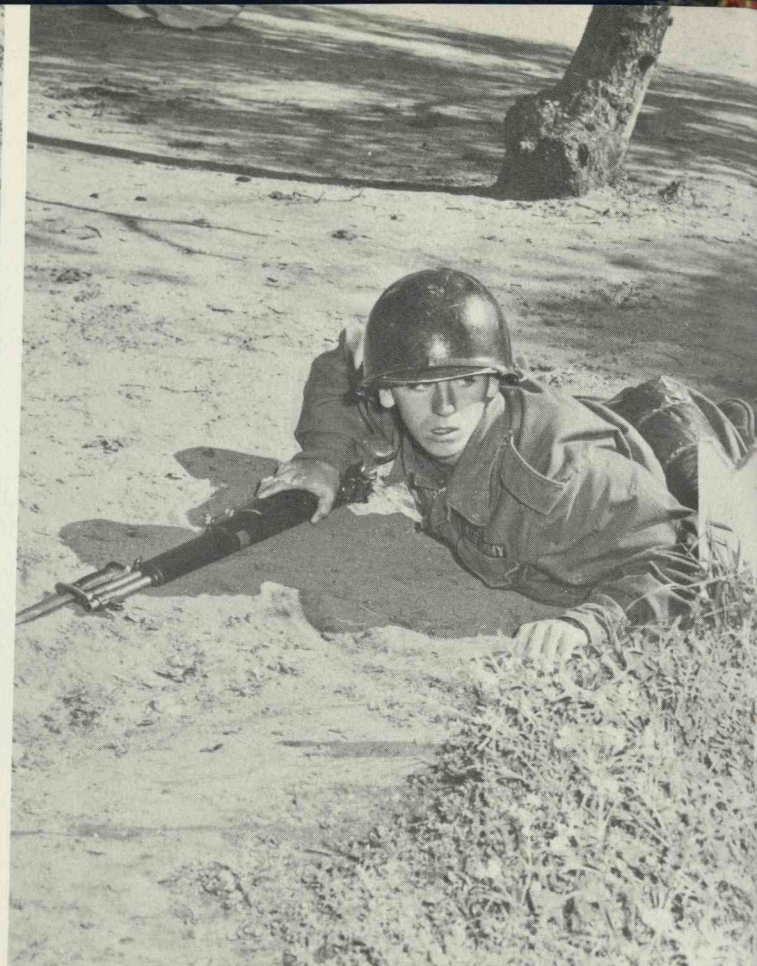




cover and movement







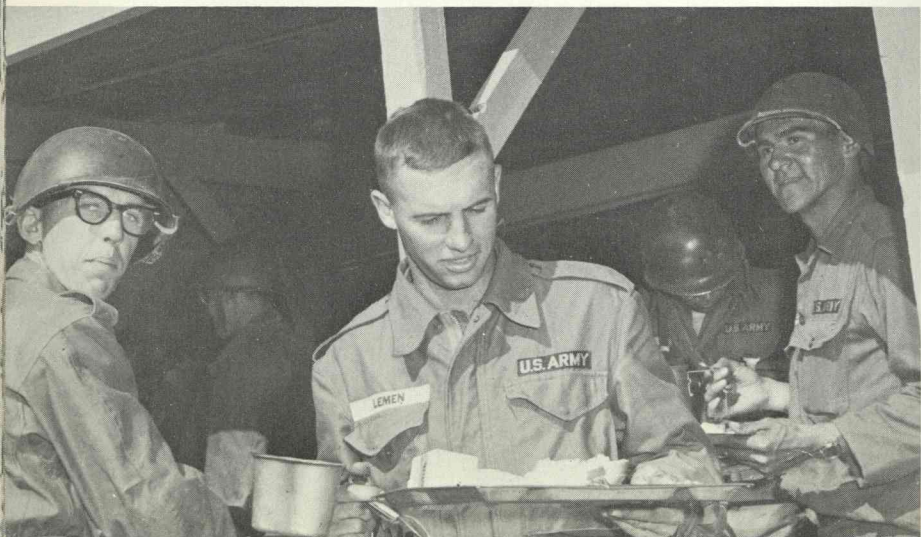
close combat course

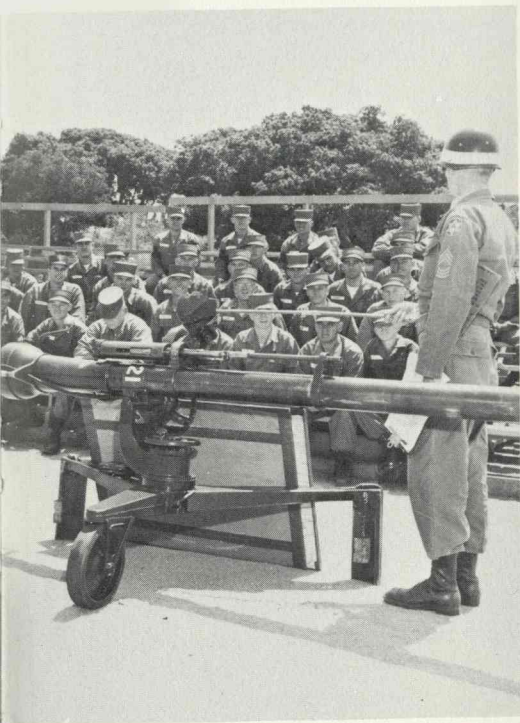




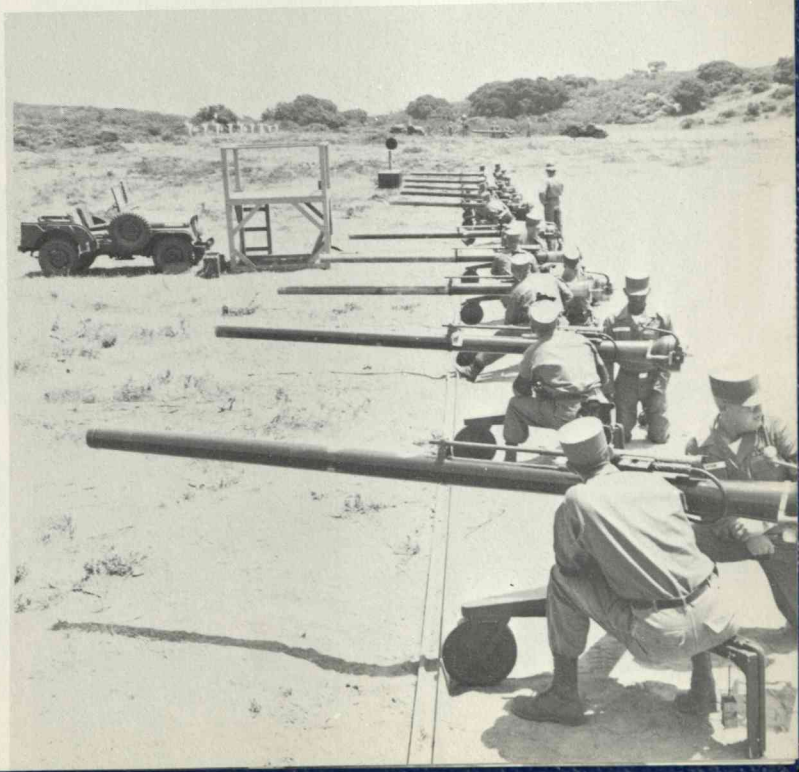
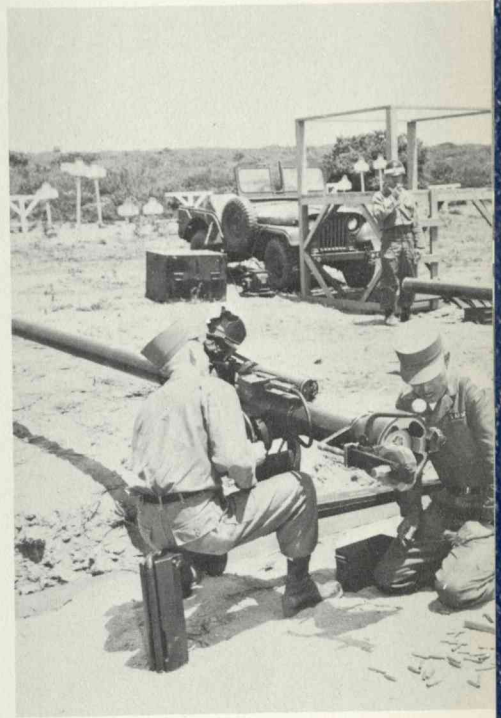


field mess

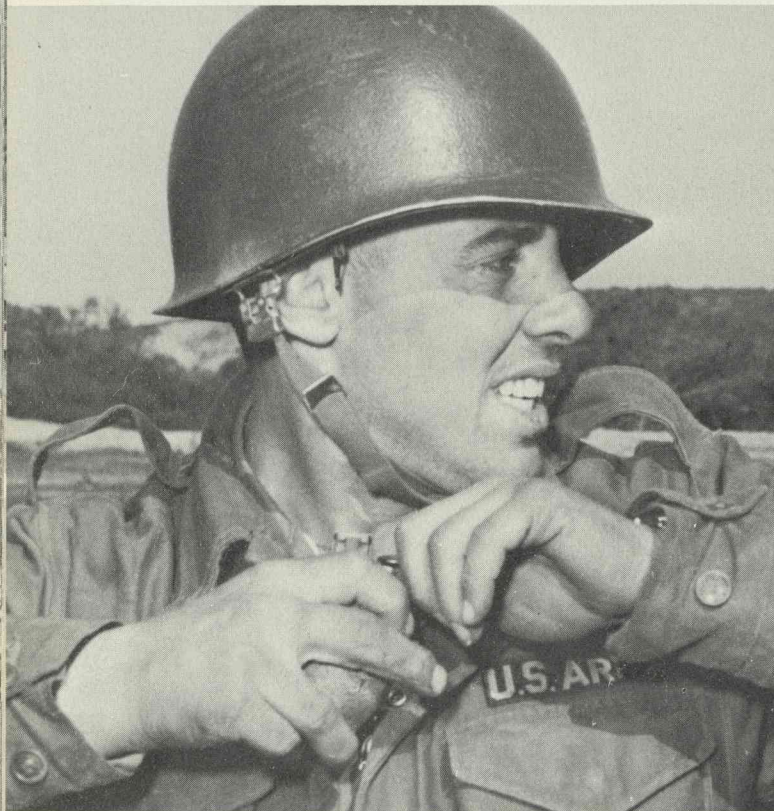




recoilless
rifle

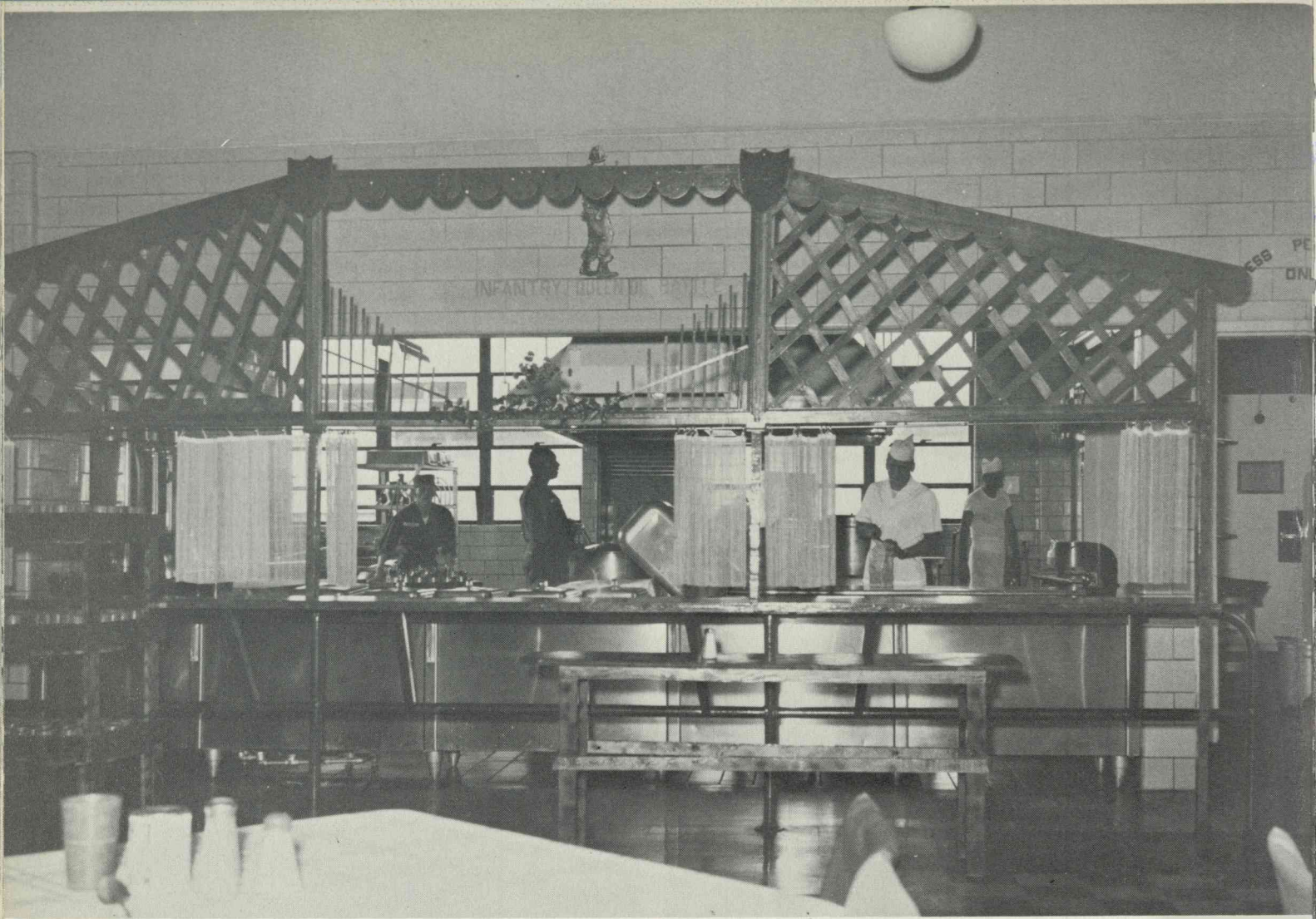


hand grenades

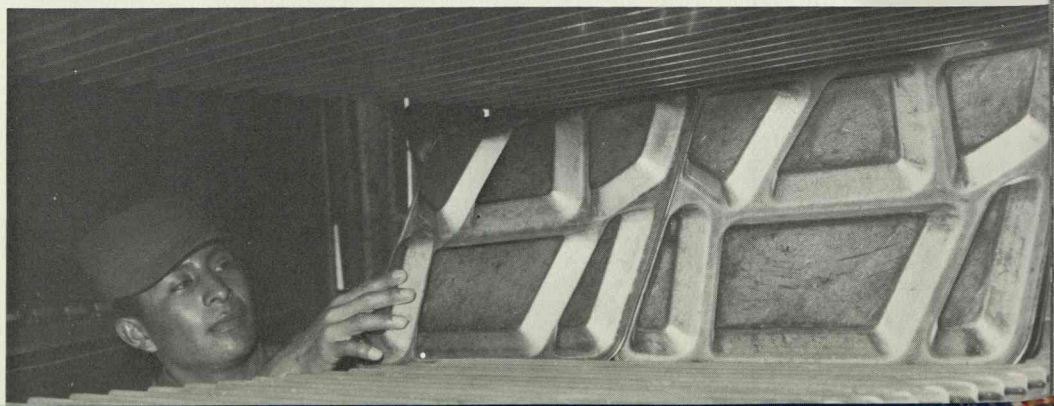




rifle grenades

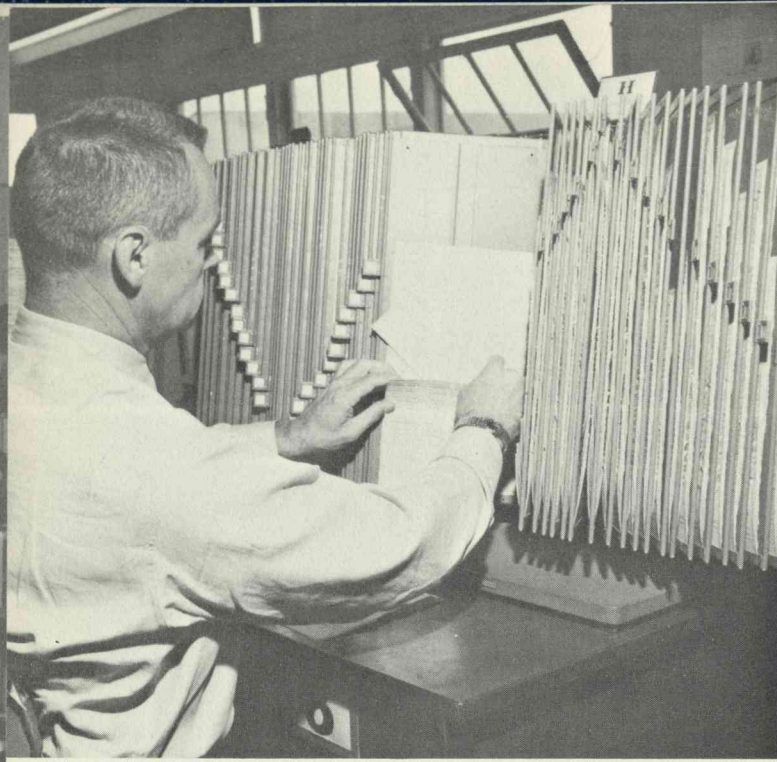


mess hall

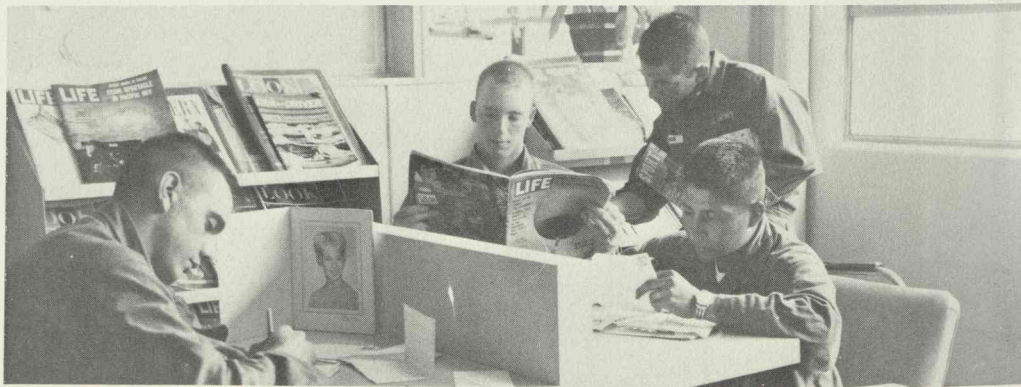
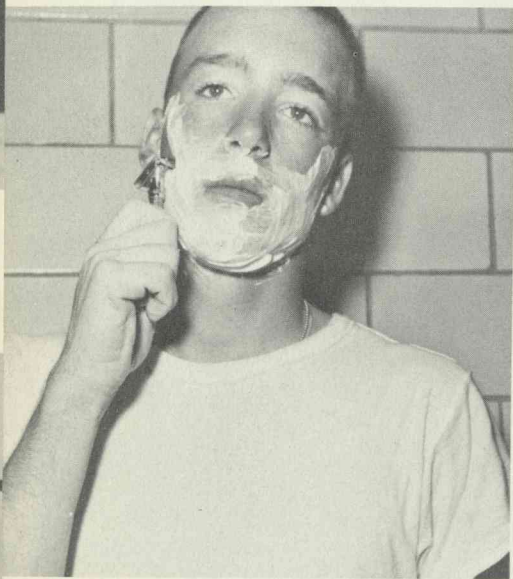


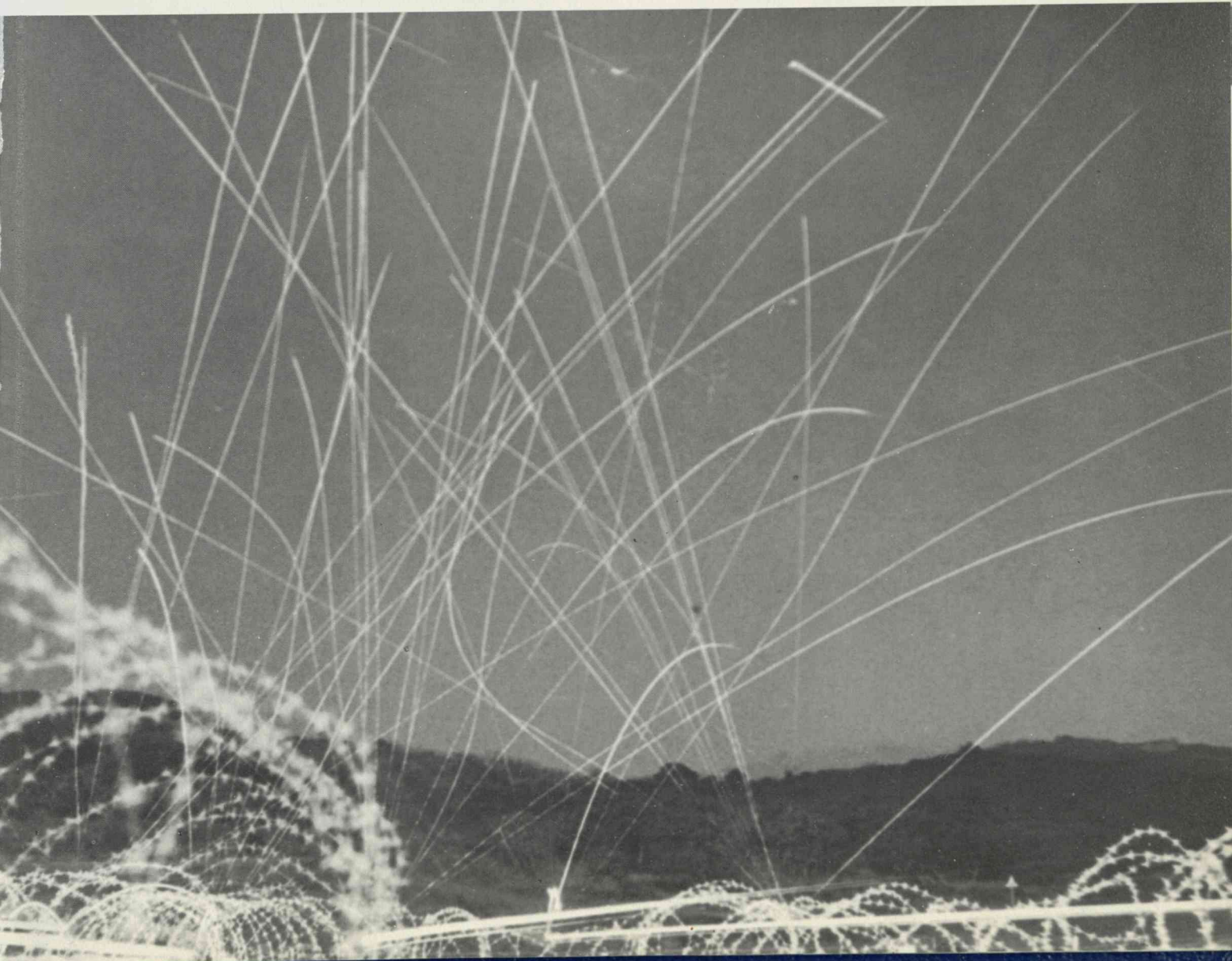


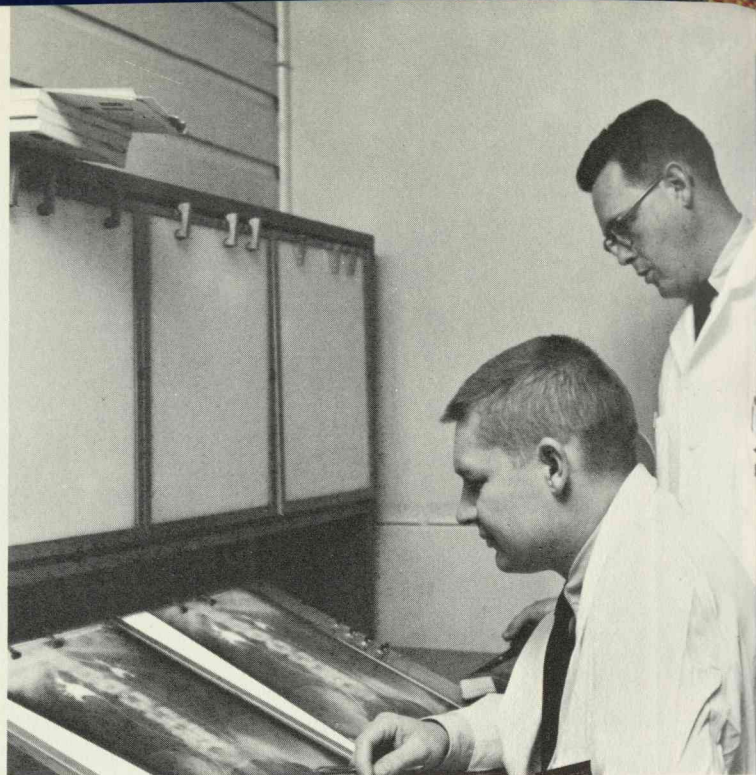
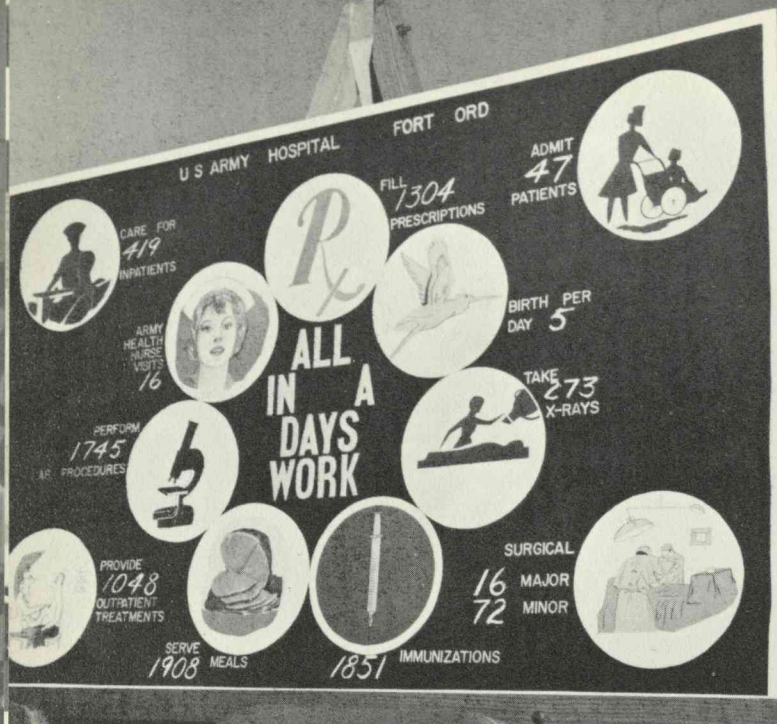
field bakery



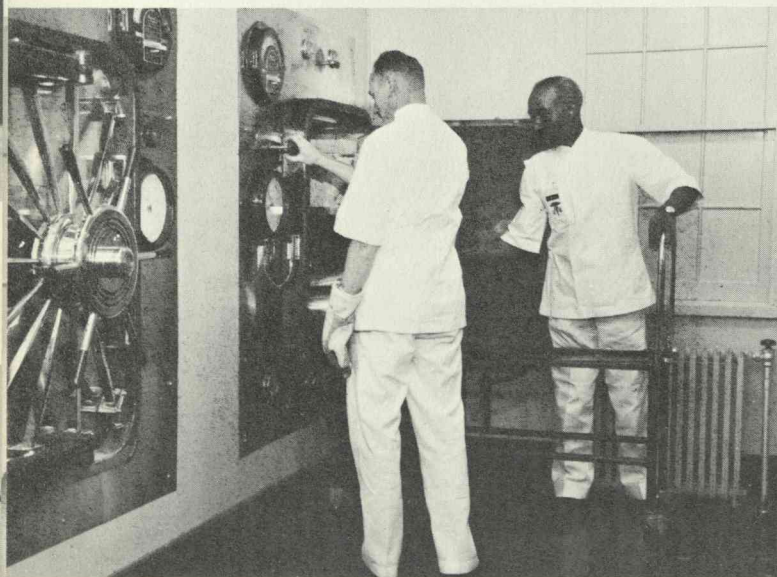
post locator and barracks life





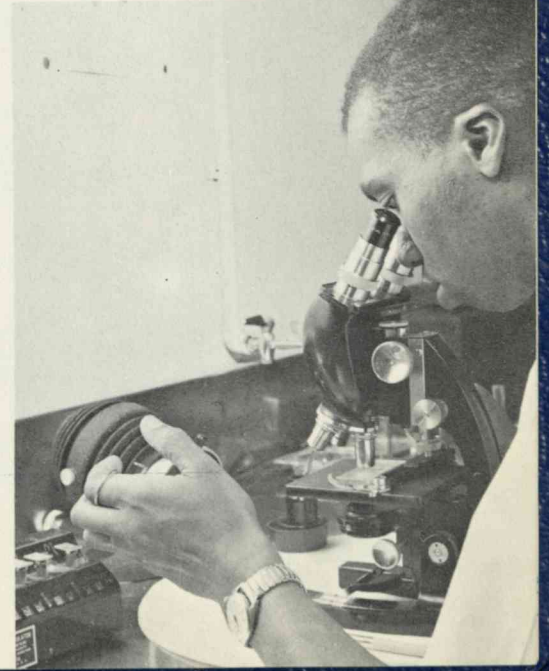
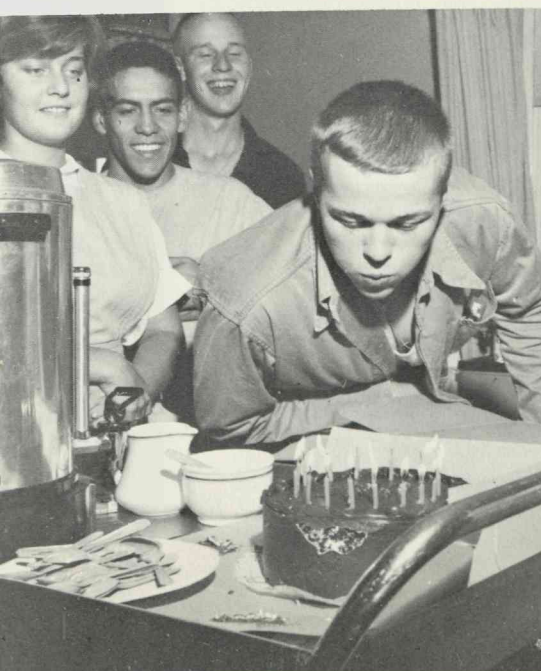
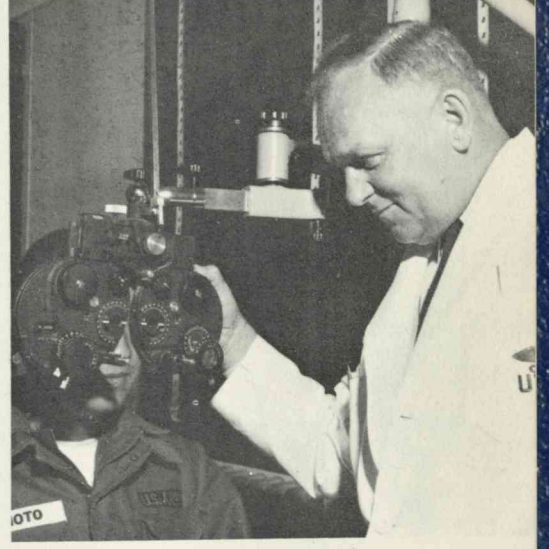
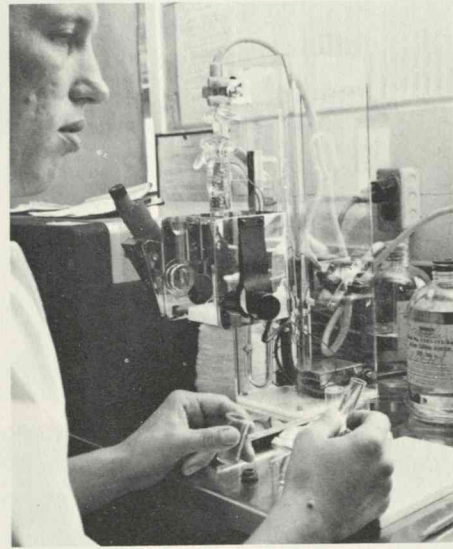
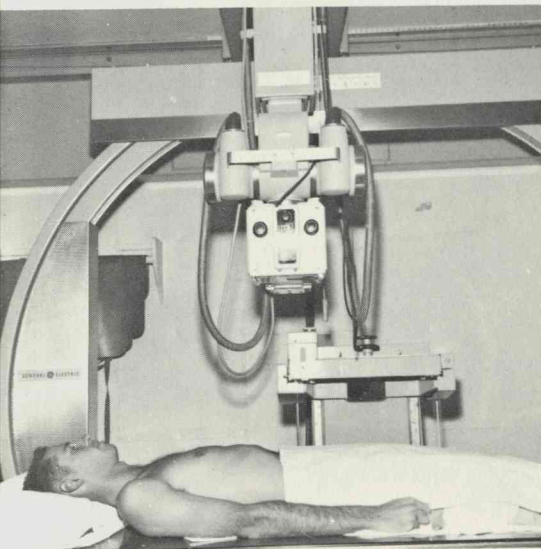
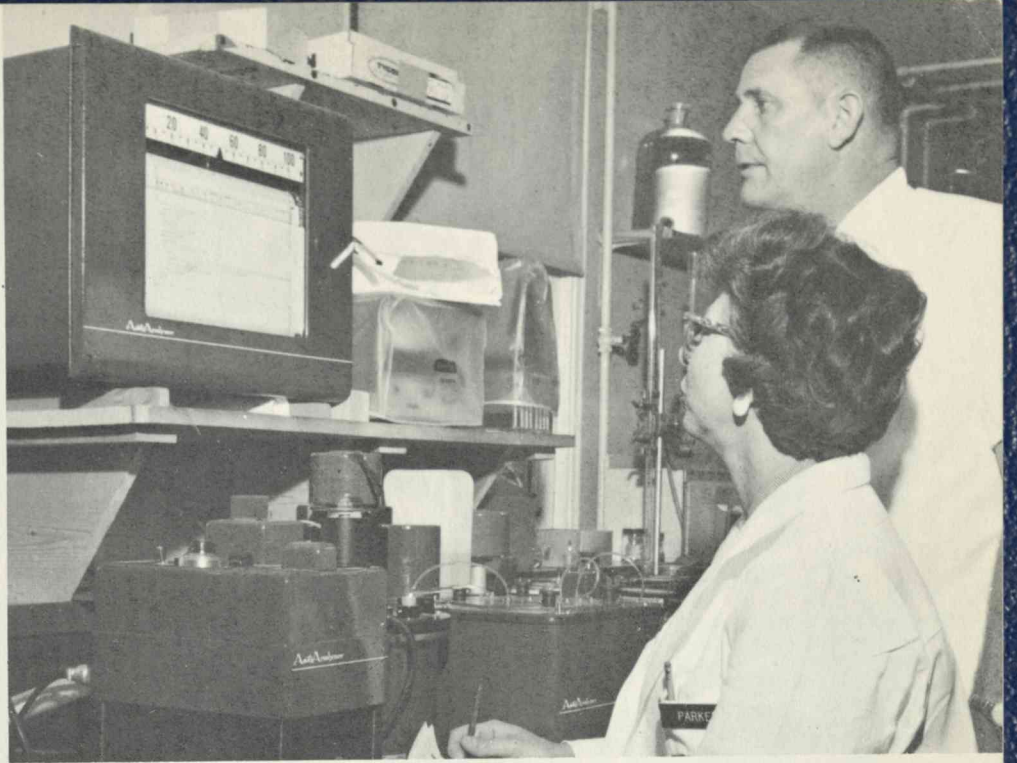
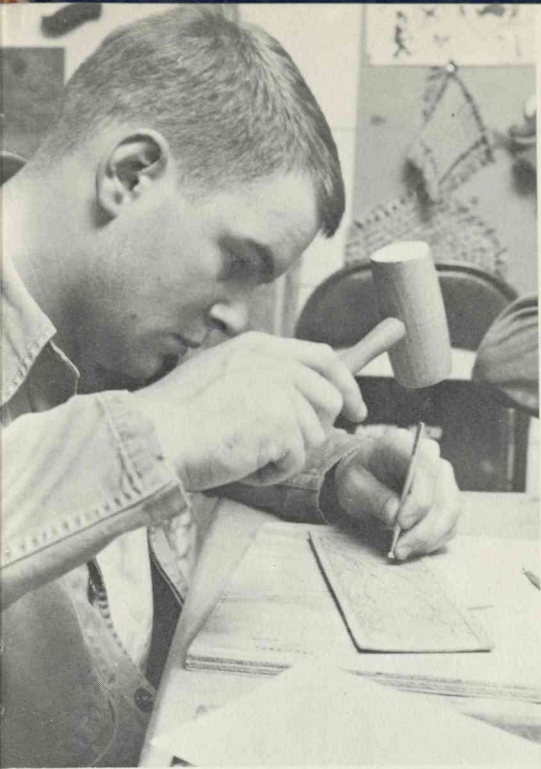


hospital

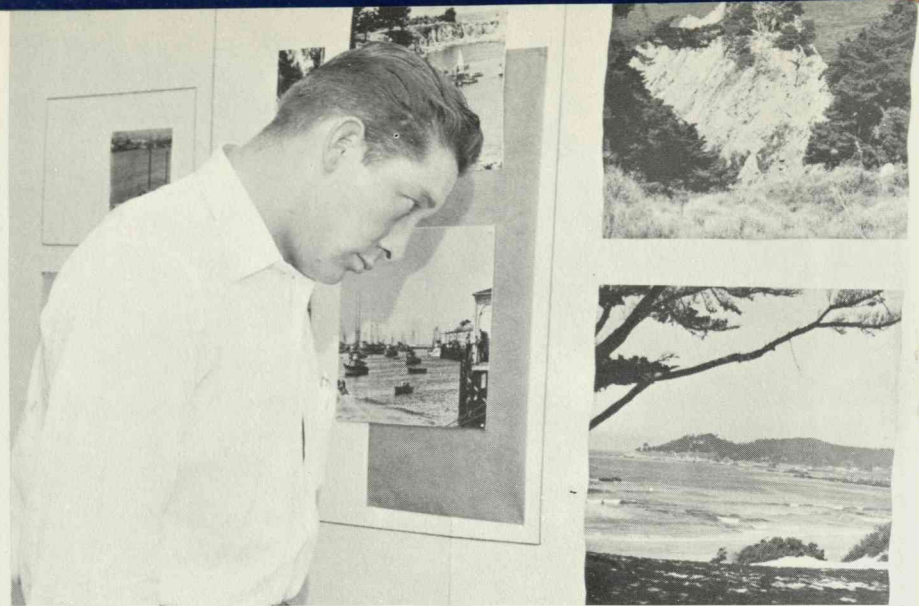


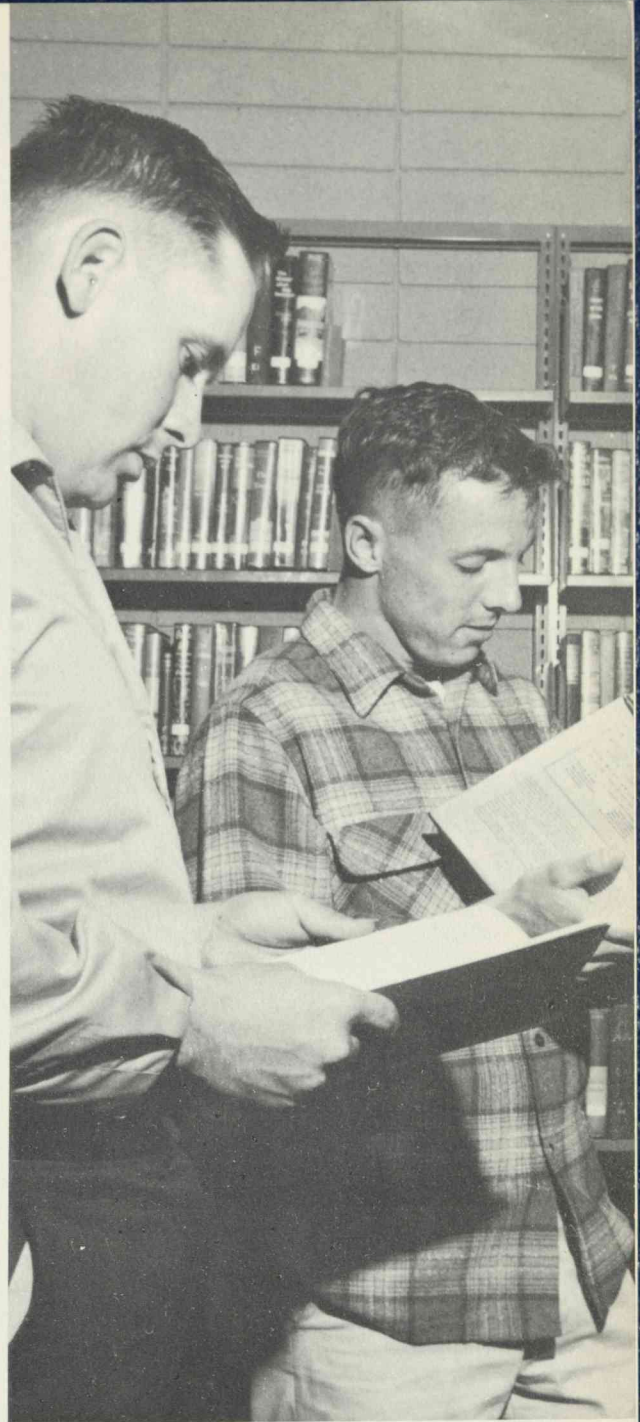
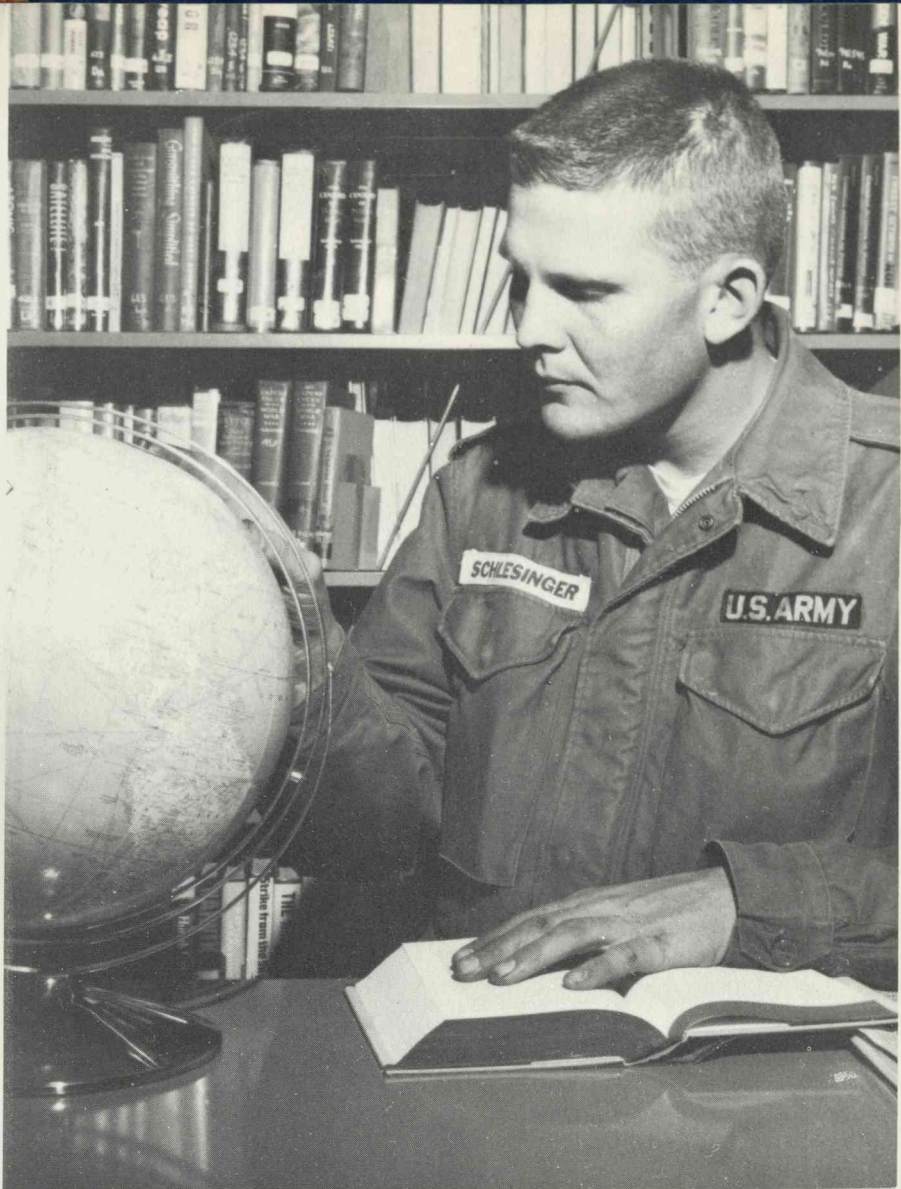
The Fort Ord Hospital has been designated as an Armed Forces Regional Hospital by the Secretary of Defense furnishing complete medical care to approximately 75,000 uniformed service personnel and their dependents. It is a fully accredited hospital with a superb staff of physicians, nurses, and other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

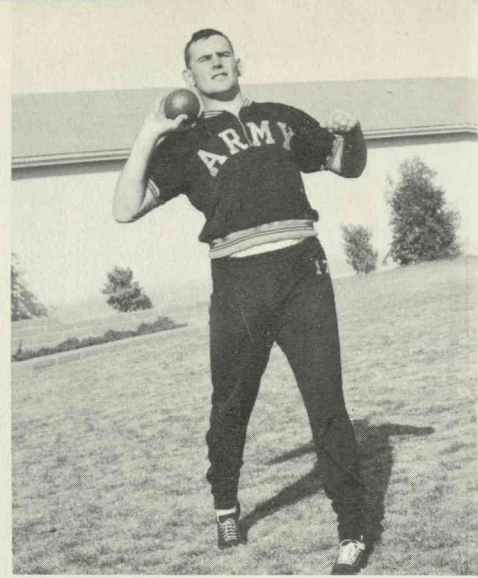
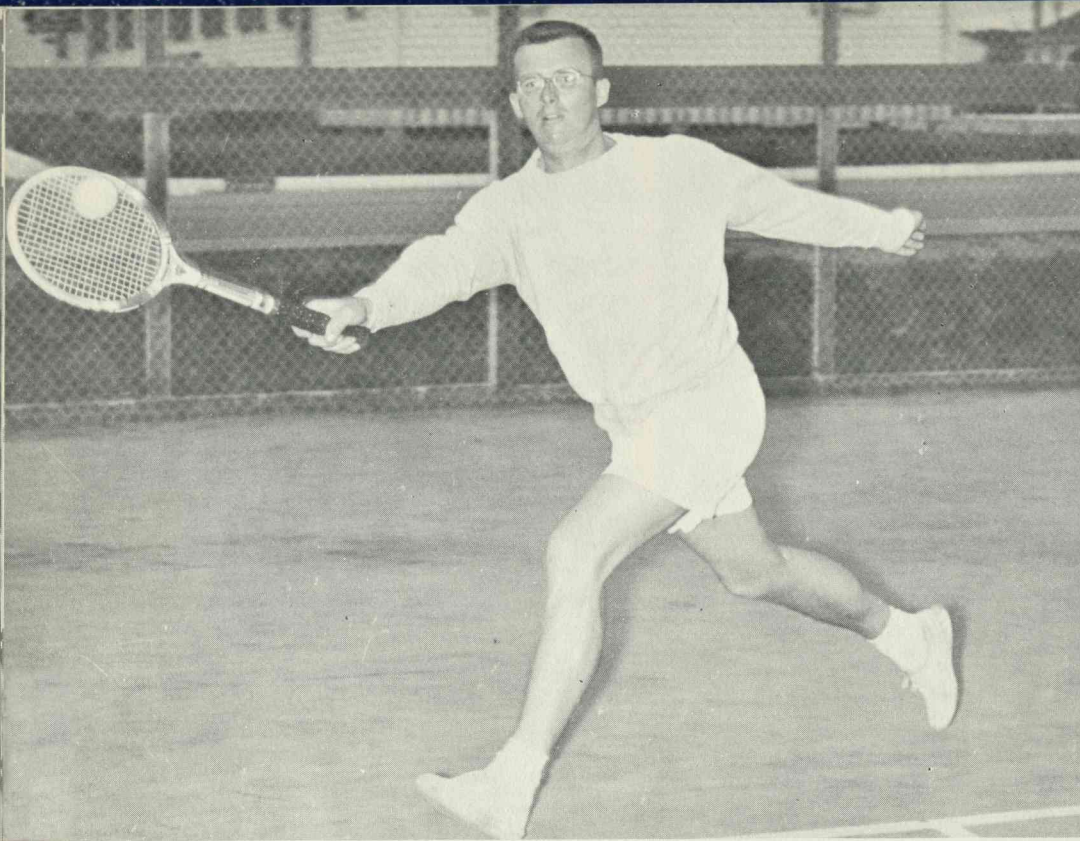




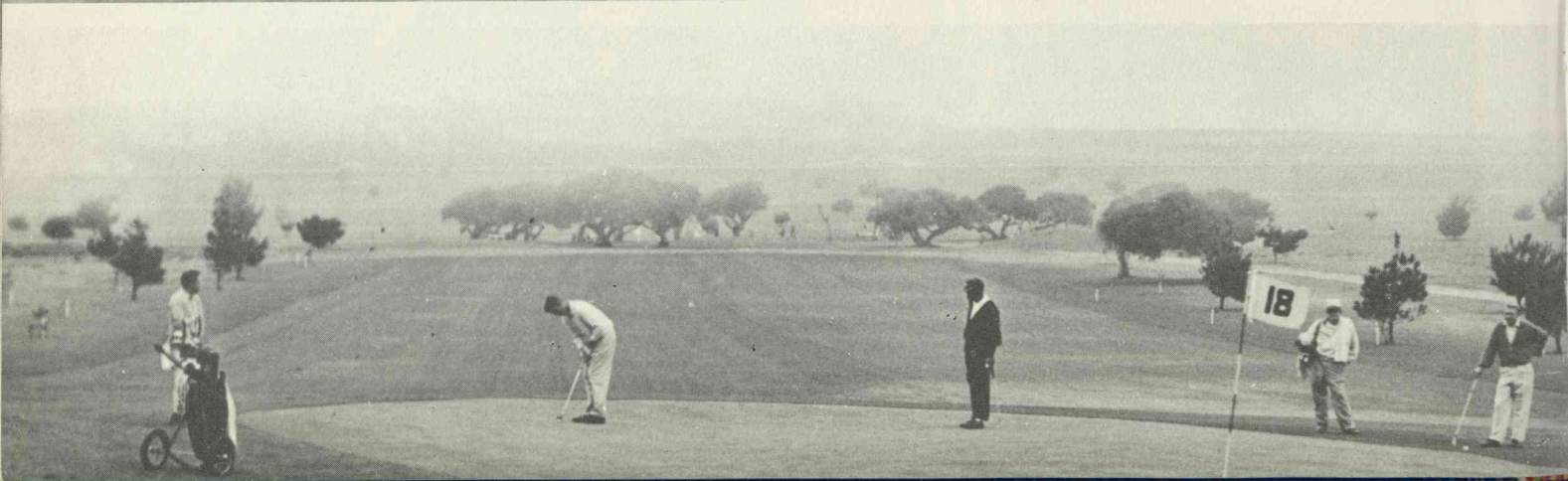
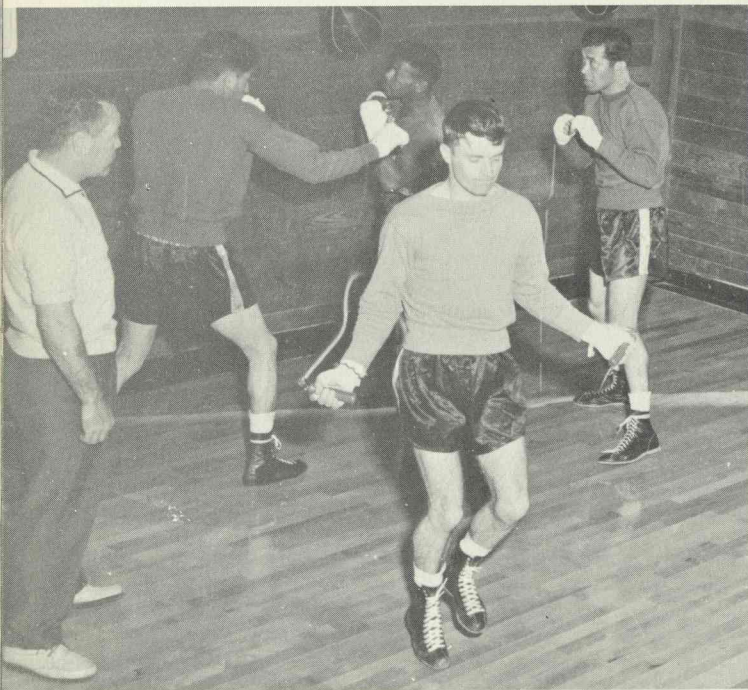
hobbies







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. Glenn E. Muggelberg
Brigade Commander



Lt. Col. Kenneth R. Beard
Battalion Commander

COMPANY B

Started Basic Training: 9 December 1963

FIFTH BATTALION FIRST BRIGADE

Graduated: 14 February 1964



1st Lt. Carter Morey
Company Commander



2nd Lt. Renzo Smith



2nd Lt. Bruce Paton



1st Sgt. James Finch



SFC Freddie Phillips



PSG Graf



PSG Rowell



M/Sgt. Frederick



SFC Crowley



S/Sgt. White



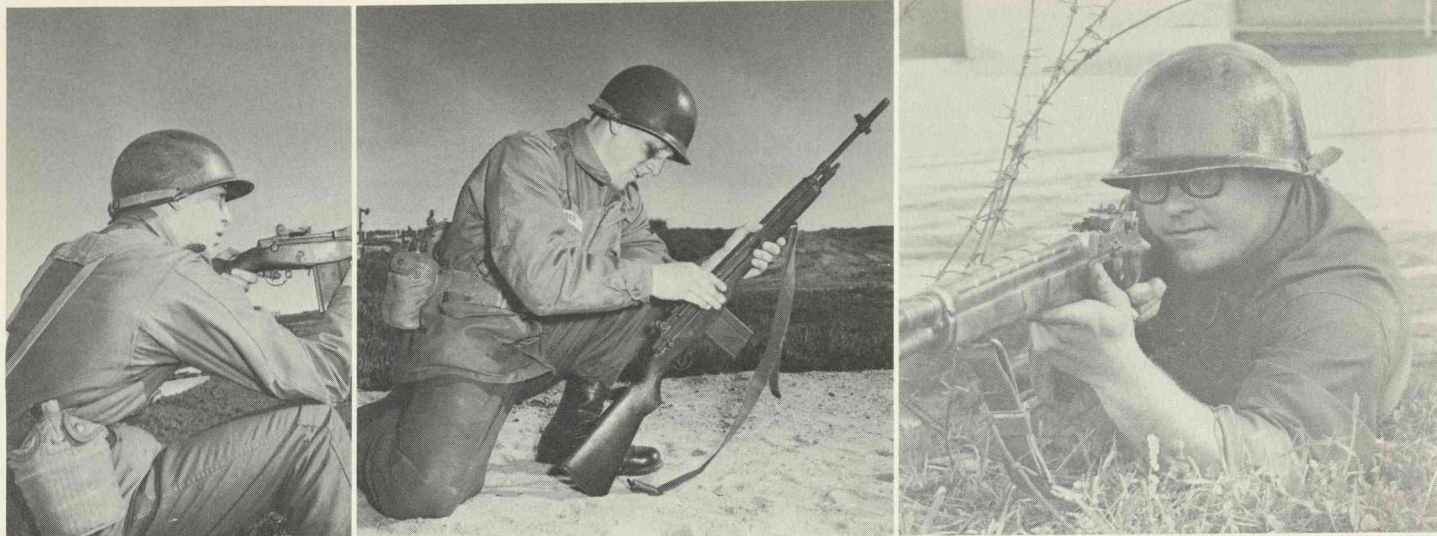
S/Sgt. Perez



S/Sgt. Ussery



S/Sgt. Robishaw



James Adams
 David Amundson
 David Anderson
 James Anderson
 Stephen Andrews



Allen Ashley
 Billy Atseriak
 Martin Attebery
 Rand Auckland
 Richard Avery





Antonio Avila
William Babcock
Gary Bachaus
Robert Bacon
Jerry Baker



Leonard Banks
Sydney Barrat
Maxie Barrett
Elvin Bell
George Bissonette



Gene Blackburn
Wilbert Blair
Roland Blais
Roland Blake
Robert Bloemer



Ralph Bode
Douglas Bowen
Robert Bradford
Richard Brady
Robert Brewer



James Brigance
Roy Brogden, Jr.
James Brown
Jere Brown
Gerard Bruce

Edmund Broussard
 Michael Buckingham
 William Bucknall
 Ellory Buddle
 Louis Bulfer, Jr.



Ronald Burnett
 James Caldera
 Kenneth Campbell
 Melvin Cardoza
 Leroy Carney, Jr.



Jimmie Carr
 Steven Casey
 Castro-Valencia
 Joseph Cesare
 Victor Chan



Arthur Chapa
 David Chaplin
 Dale Chartraw
 Larry Chorn
 Dean Christensen



George Christie
 Stanley Cisney
 Colin Clark
 Hugh Clausen
 James Cochran





George Cole
Craig Coleman
Stephen Collins
Victor Comstock
Elmer Cornelius



Dennis Cox
Maurice Cronin
Max Curran
Robert Daly
John Day



Richard Deering
Robert Deetz
Michael Delaney
F. Delrosario
David Desmond



Thomas Dillon, IV
James Dirker
Ronald Dixon
Bert Dobbs, Jr.
Dennis Donohoe



Raul Donoso
Bob Doughty
Donald Douglas
Michael Drake
Gary Edwards

Rayfield Edwards
Eugene Eliason
Grant Elsby
Keith Erickson
Gene Ernst



Ronnie Evans
Thomas Fettke
Wilbert Fisher
John Forrest
Gilbert Foster



Glenn Fox
Gerald Frickel
Dennis Galloway
Leon Garbers
Richard Gonzales



Merlin Haile
Richard Halgate
Kenneth Hansen
Daniel Harmon
Richard Hartshorn



Harold Herman
Albert Hopper
Micheal Howard
James Howe
William Jackson





Eldon Jennings
Thomas Jensen
Dean Johnson
Arlo Jones
Loren Ketchum



Robert Killam
Carel Kimmey
G. Kistenmacher
Harley Klein
Samuel Kloozko



Ronald Kohler
Gilbert Leivas
Randolph Lindsey
Steve Luppert
Robert MacDonald



Lawrence Mardid
Richard Mallory
John Mann
George Matthews
Calvin Mazza



Max McDonald
Jim McFarland
Charles Mealor
Randall Menoeisohn
Owen Michaelis

Bruce Miller
Robert Miller
Phillip Moisa
Mauricio Montoya
Alexander Moren



Norman Morris
Donnel Murphy
Travis Nash
Gene Nelson
Kurt Nelson



Robert Noffz
Gary Noonan
John Ochoa
Ronald Okimoto
James Orr



Louis Ortega
Thomas Osowski
John Otten
Billy Owens
Claudie Parson



Shelton Pearson
Pee Person, Jr.
Chris Peterson
Gary Peterson
Robert Pettingell





Steven Preuss
Joseph Ramirez, Jr.
Alvin Rasden
Franklin Ribera
Richard Rice



Michael Riggs
Richard Robinson
David Rogge
Sidney Romero
Barry Ross



Woodie Rouse
Roy Russell
Samuel Russell
George Salter
Robert Sandbery



Paul Sanders
William Saueker
Lance Schlichter
Malcolm Scribner
Edward Sharbono



Bobby Sharp
Thomas Shine
Robert Shoberg
Charles Slawson
Walter Smith

Jerry Snelling
Fred Snively
Ronald Springer
Craig Stalker
Dennis Stassens



Donald Steinman
Leon Stempel
Richard Stoehr
Fred Swain
Reece Swofford



John Tamasauskas
Wing Tang
Ray Thiessen
William Thomas
Richard Thull



Clyde Tippie
John Verburg, Jr.
Robert Walker
David Walz
Arthur Webster



Lee Welch
Terry Westergaard
Floyd Westfall
Robert Whitfield
Robert Wikoff

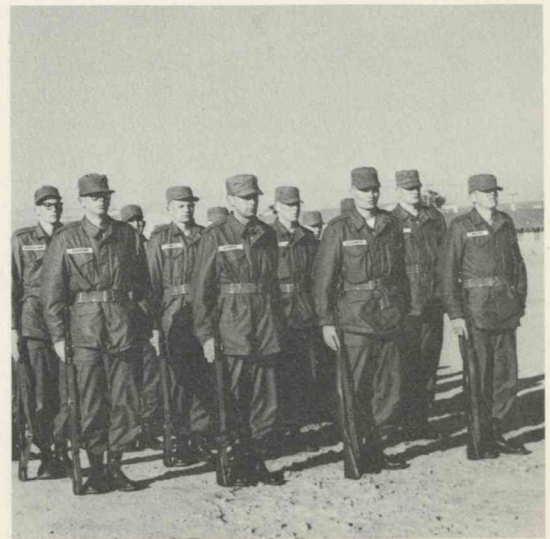


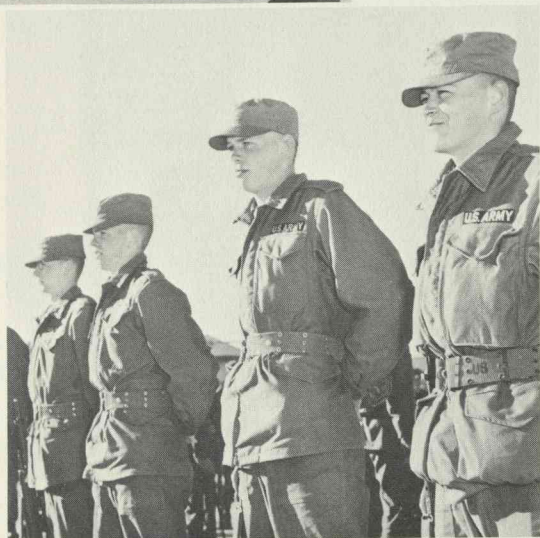


Kenneth Wilford
Calvin Wilhelm
George William
Robert Wilson
Robert L. Wilson

Jeffrey Woodard
Guillermo Arias
John Tarman

dismounted drill



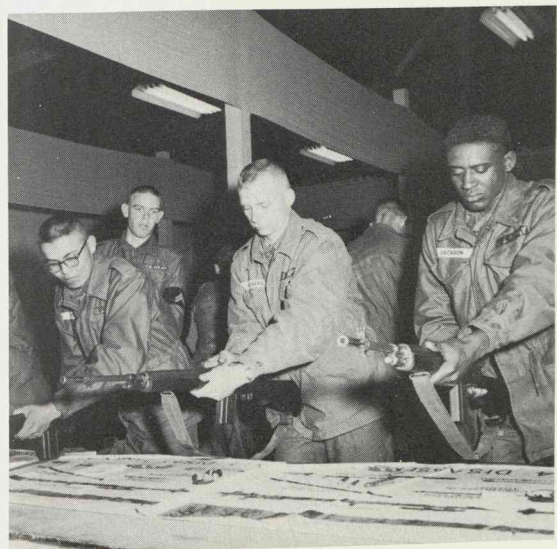


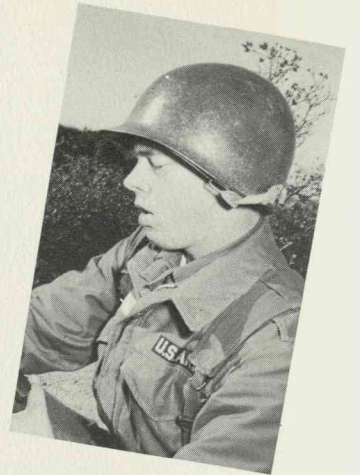
dismounted drill





m-14 instructions



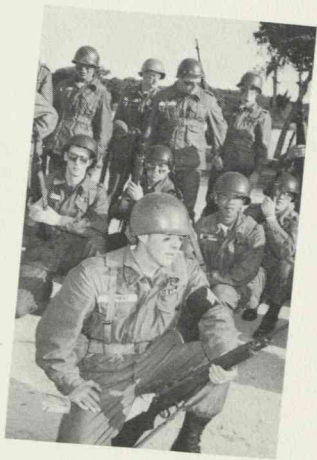


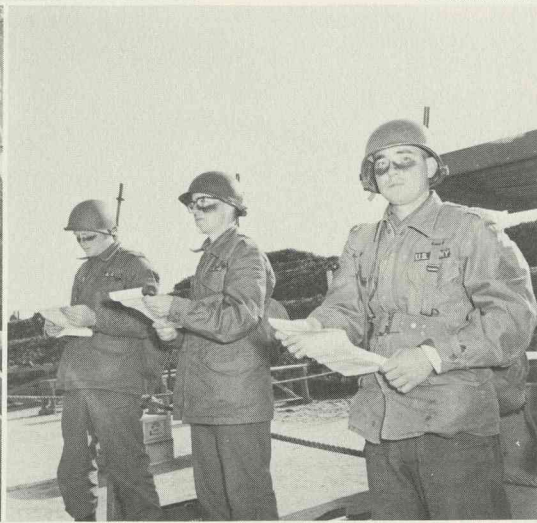
trainfire





trainfire





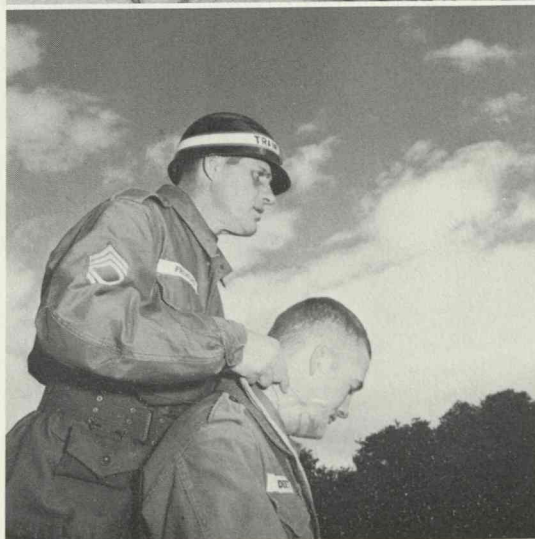
trainfire

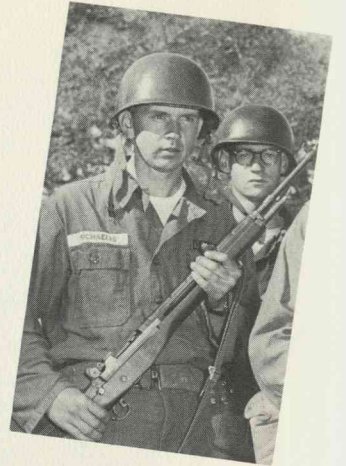
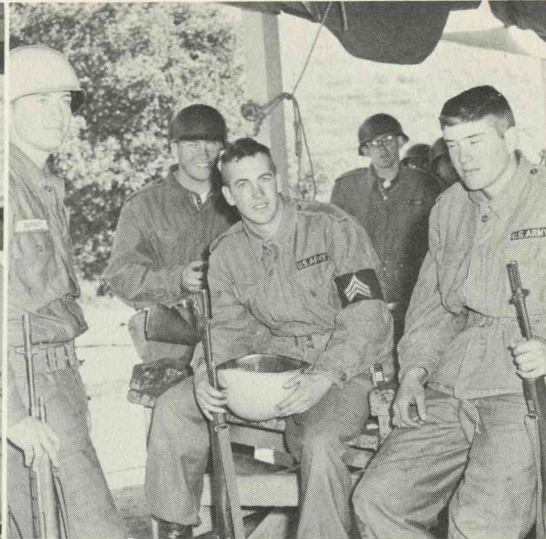
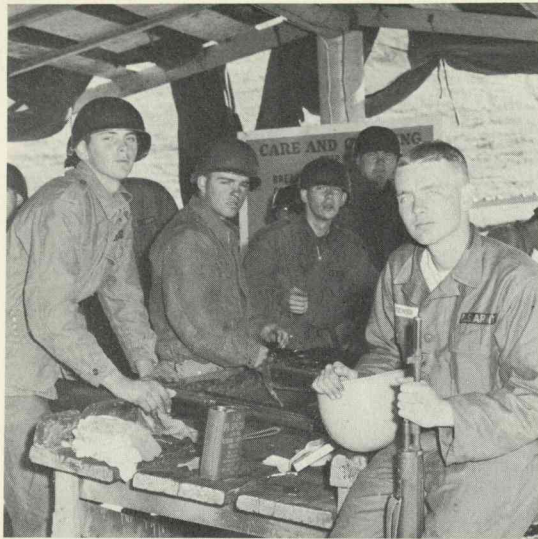
hand grenades



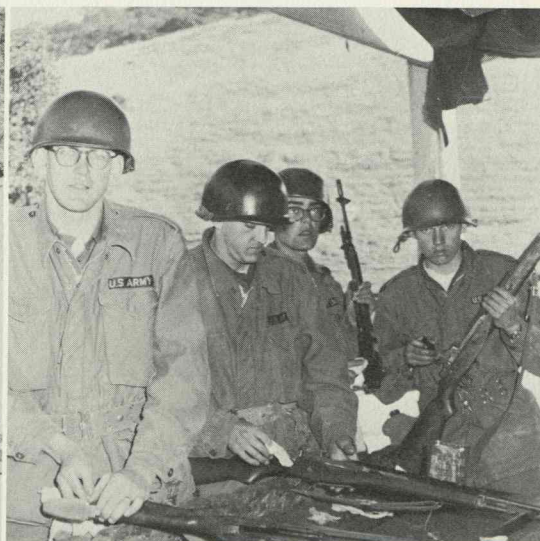


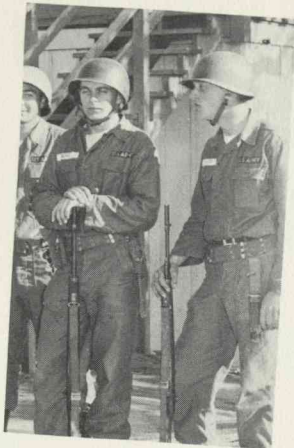
first aid





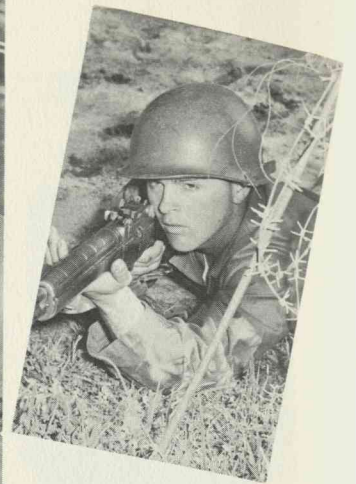
close combat





close combat

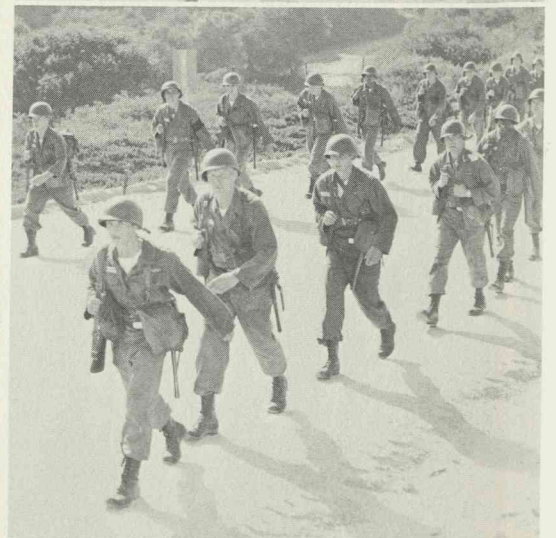
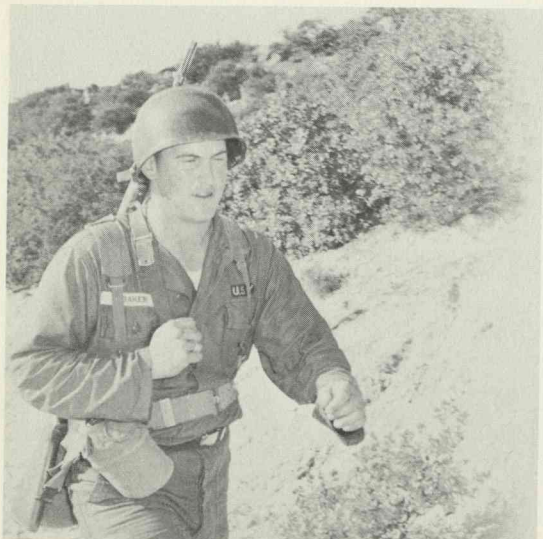
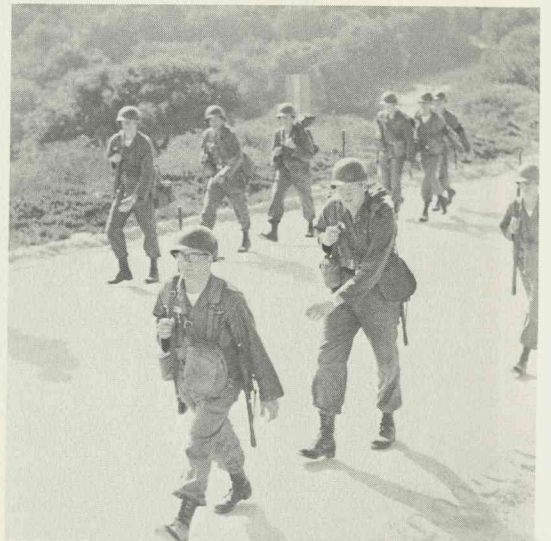




close combat



road march





road march



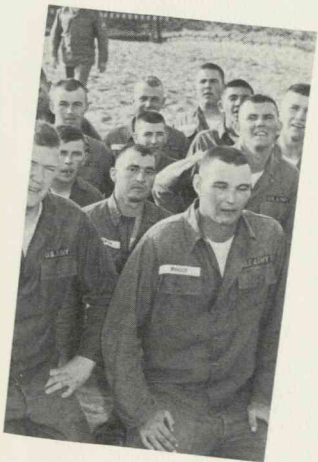
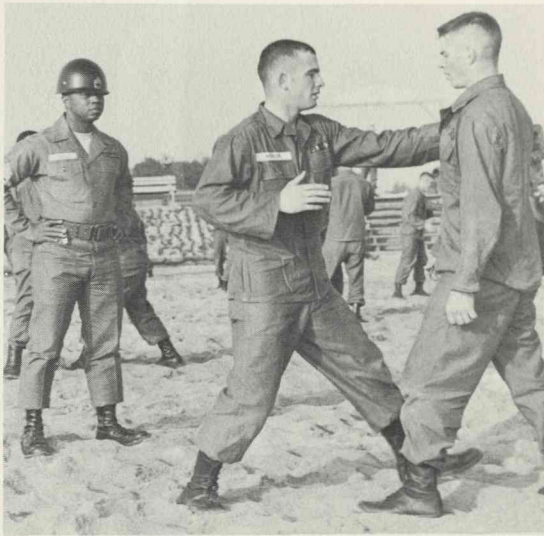


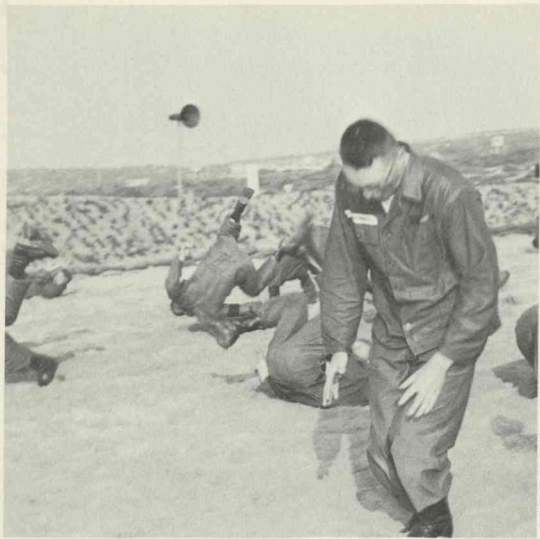
individual tactical training



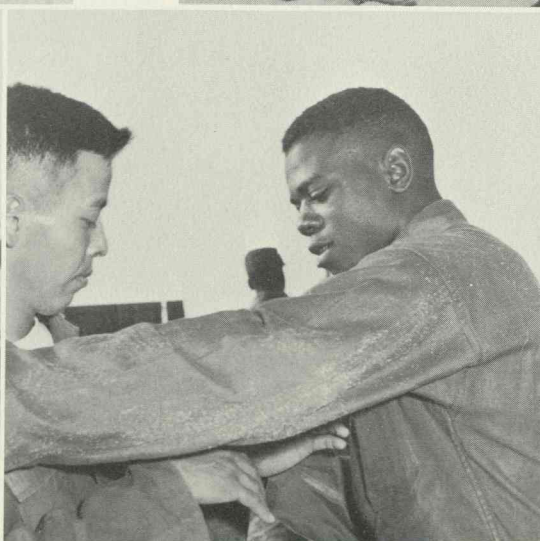
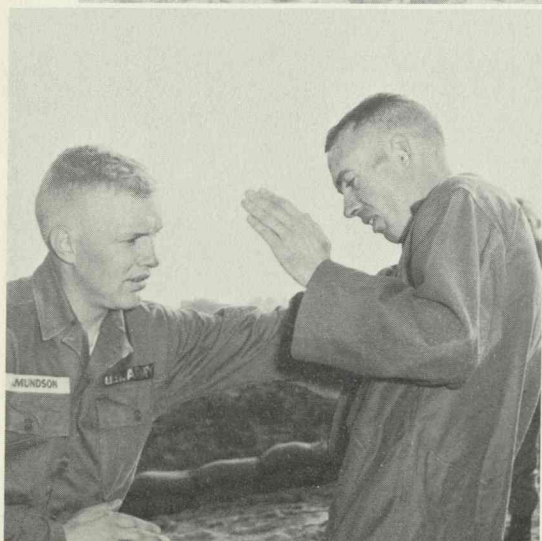
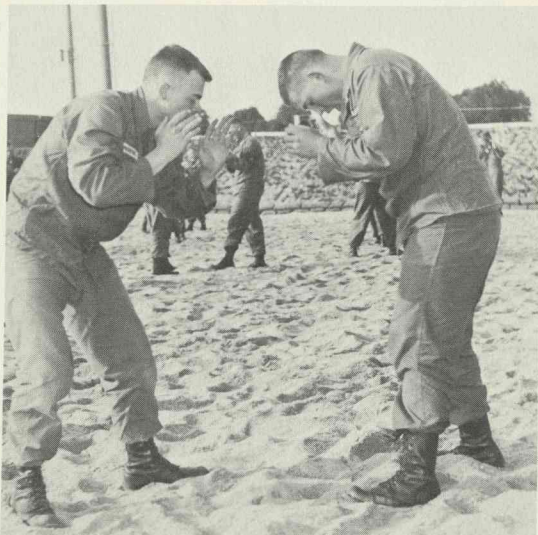


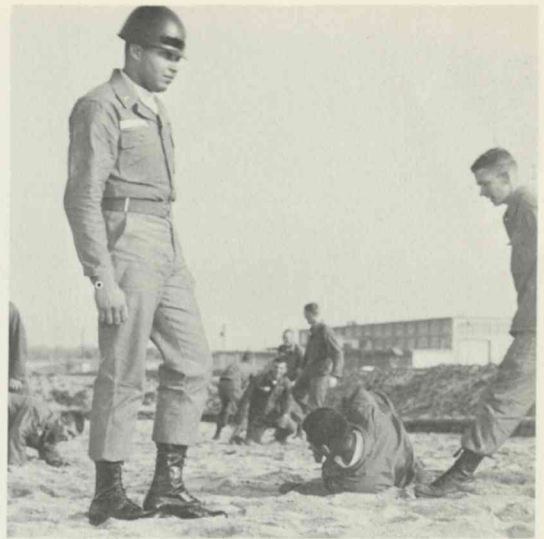
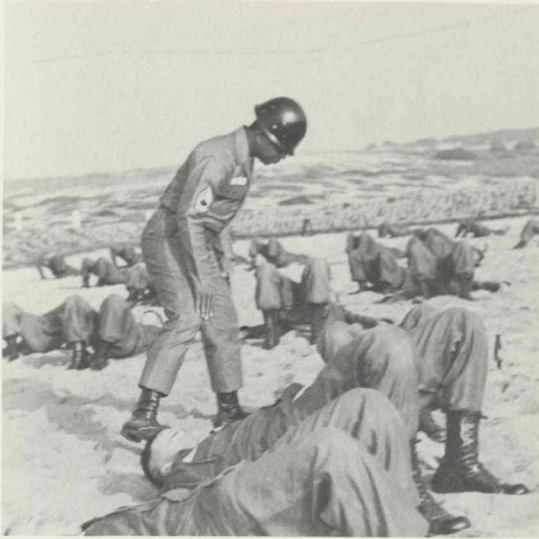
hand to hand combat





hand to hand combat

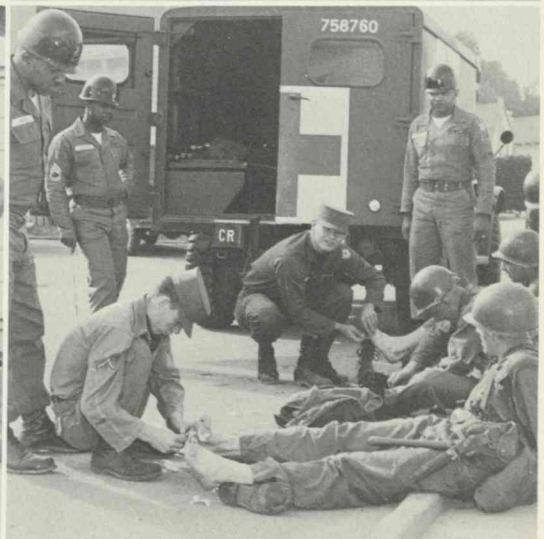


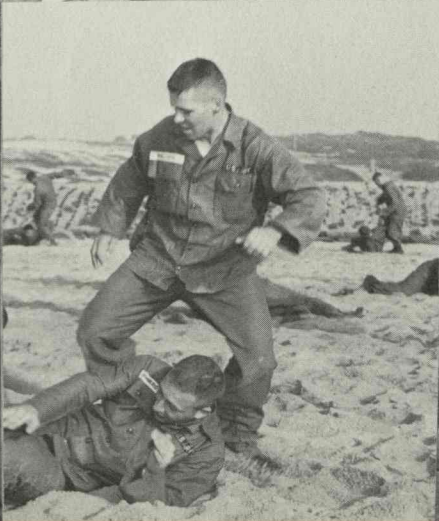
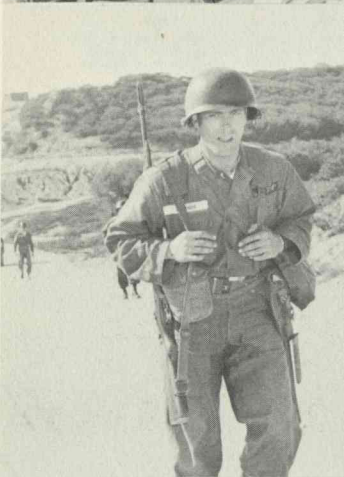


hand to hand combat



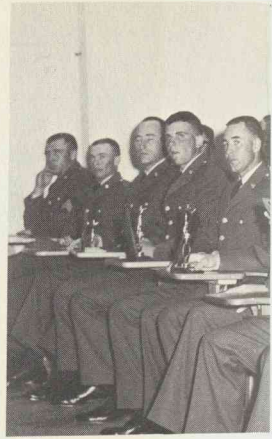
road march





our training through the eyes of the camera





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.

