

10-8-1962

## **Fort Ord Yearbook: Company B, 10th Battle Group, 3rd Brigade, 8 October 1962 - 1 December 1962**

U.S. Army

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/fortord\\_yearbooks](https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/fortord_yearbooks)

---

### **Recommended Citation**

U.S. Army, "Fort Ord Yearbook: Company B, 10th Battle Group, 3rd Brigade, 8 October 1962 - 1 December 1962" (1962). *Fort Ord Yearbooks*. 49.

[https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/fortord\\_yearbooks/49](https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/fortord_yearbooks/49)

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](mailto:digitalcommons@csumb.edu).



# FORT ORD

CALIFORNIA



U.S. ARMY  
TRAINING CENTER  
INFANTRY

COMPANY B

10th BATTLE GROUP      3rd BRIGADE

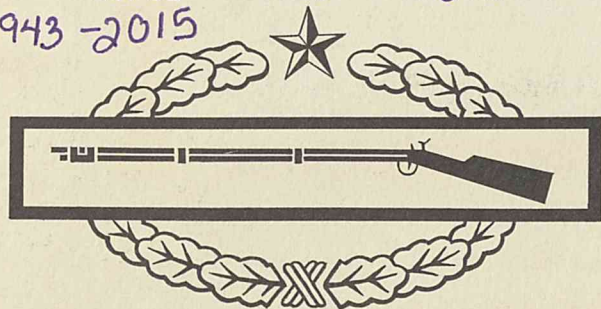


Donated to CSU Monterey Bay,  
Seaside, California, in memory  
of Richard Lineol Gow (1943-2015).

I hope this allows other  
members of this training <sup>group</sup> to view  
photos of their time at Fort Ord.

Kristina Lynn Clover  
(nee Gow)

Richard Lineol Gow  
1943-2015









# 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.

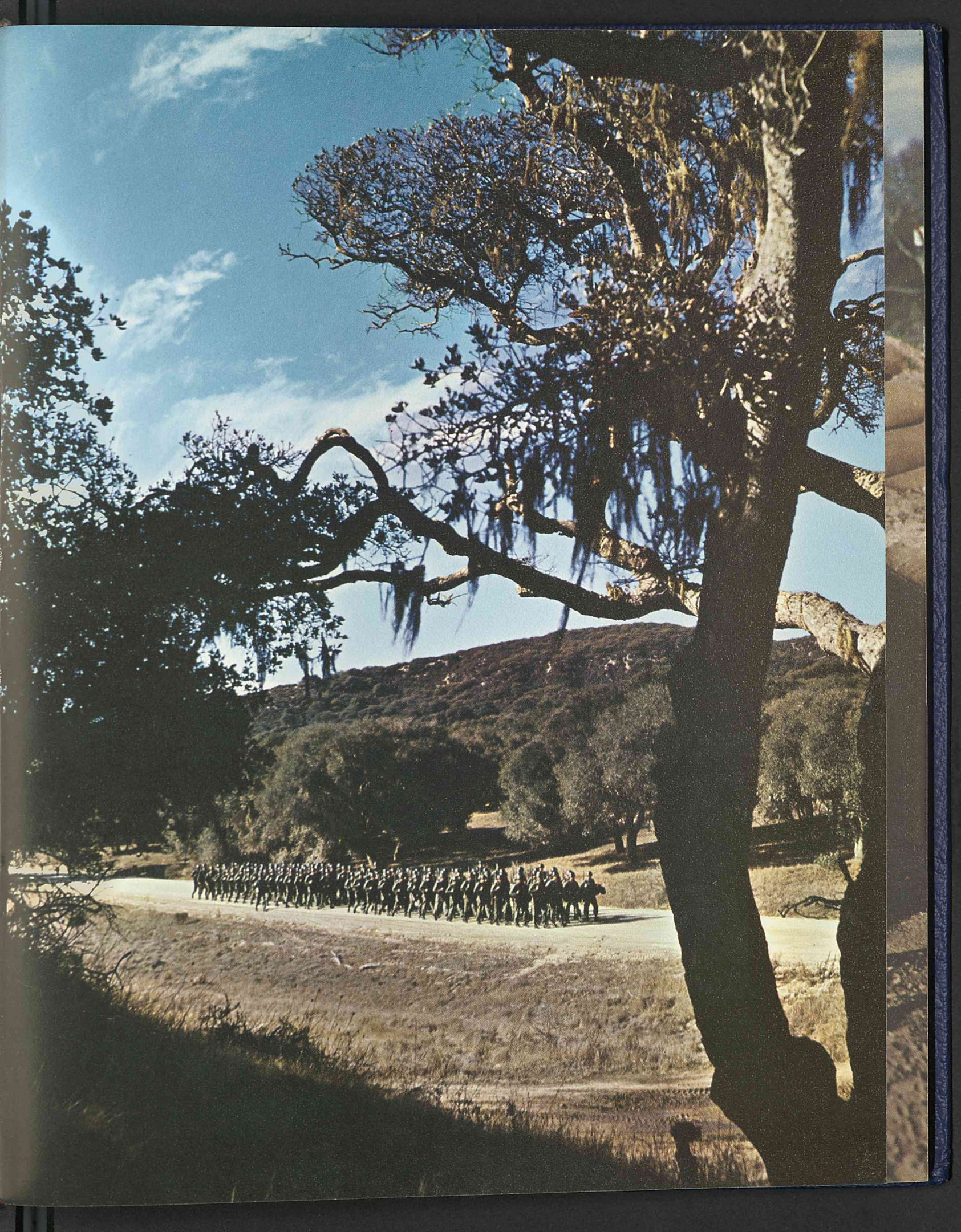
It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

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.

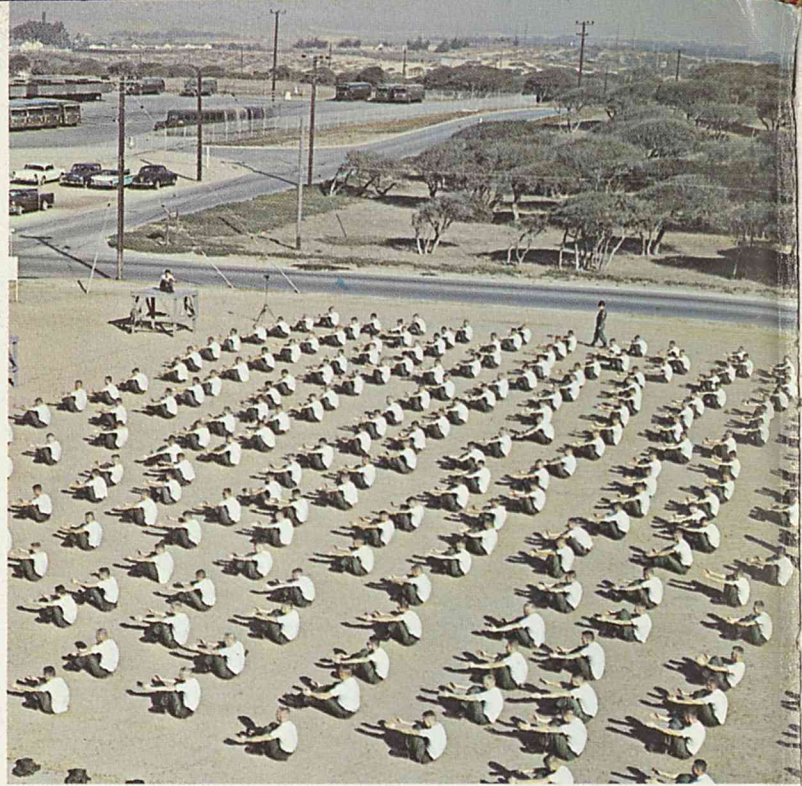
The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the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

(continued inside back end sheet)

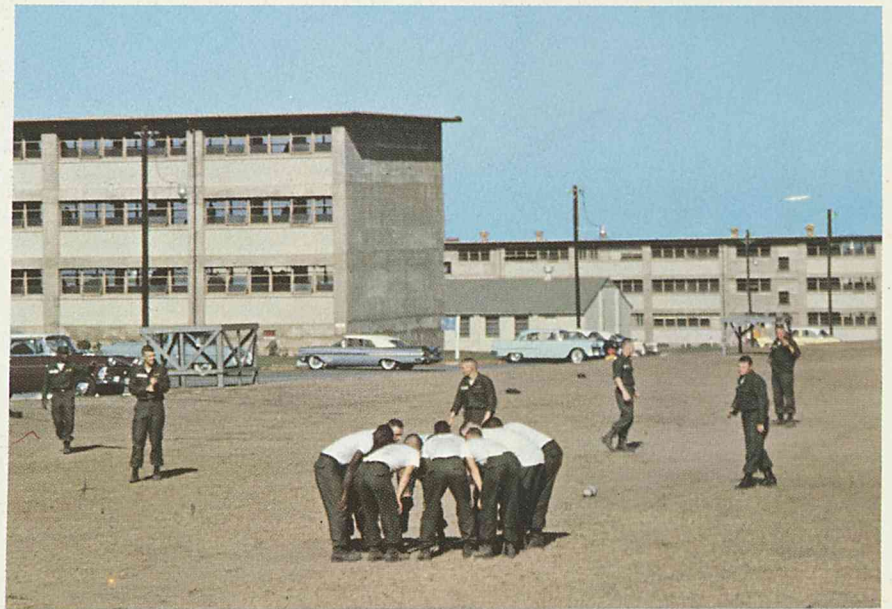








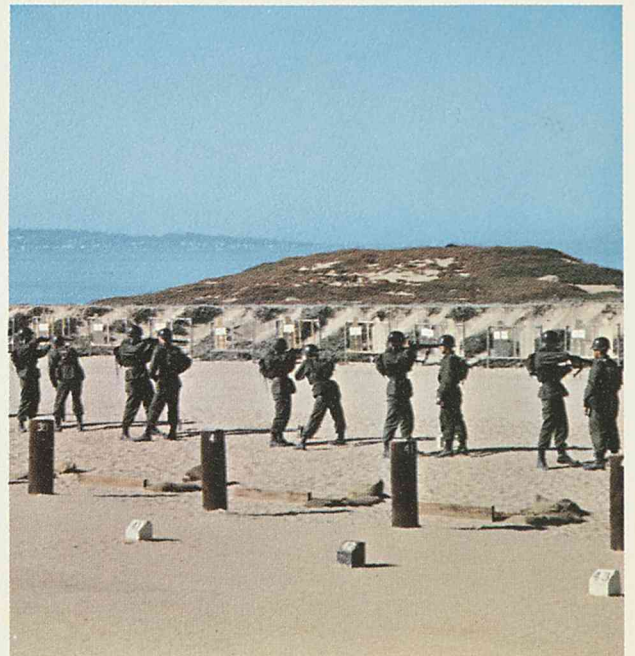
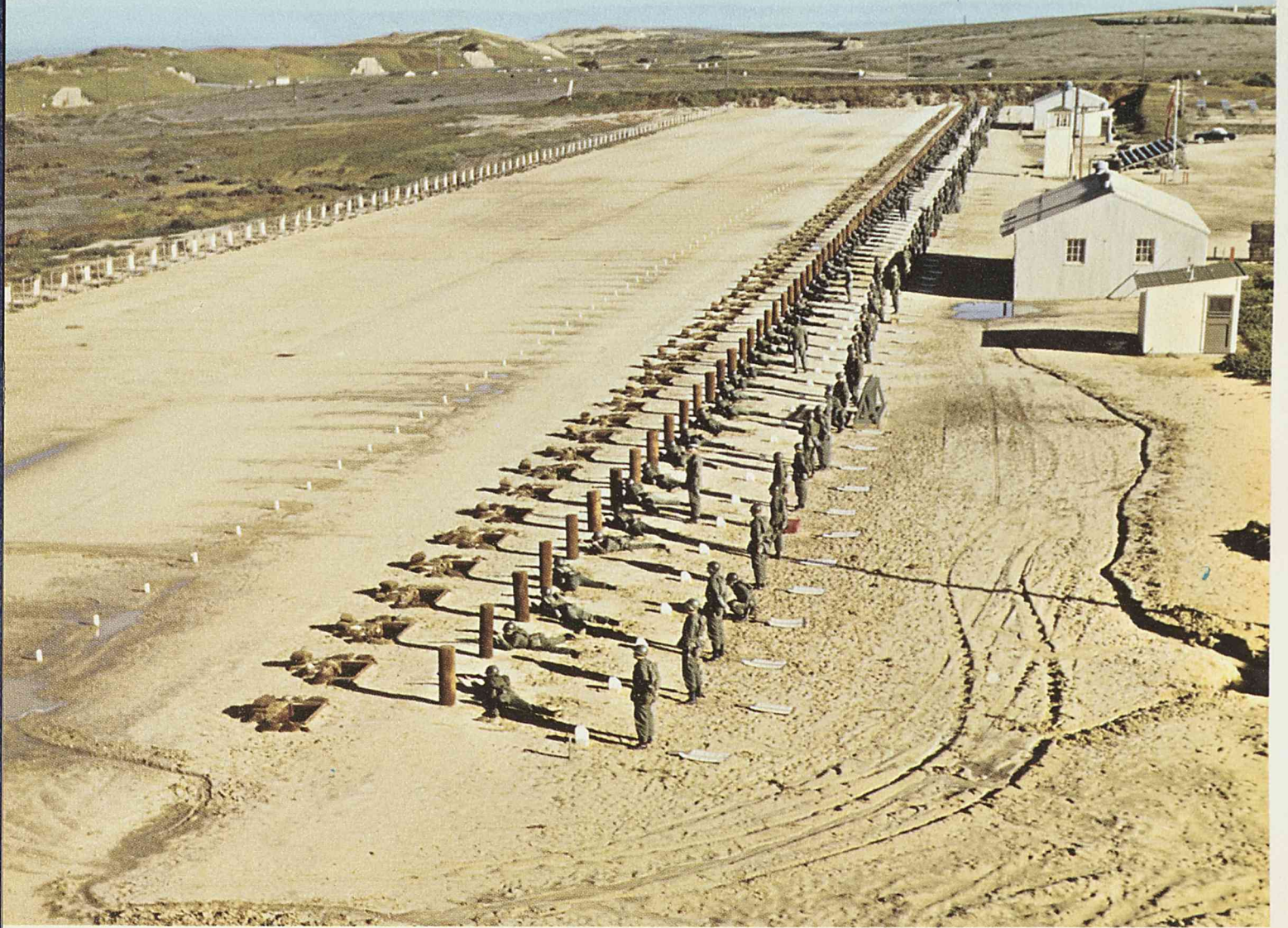
physical fitness



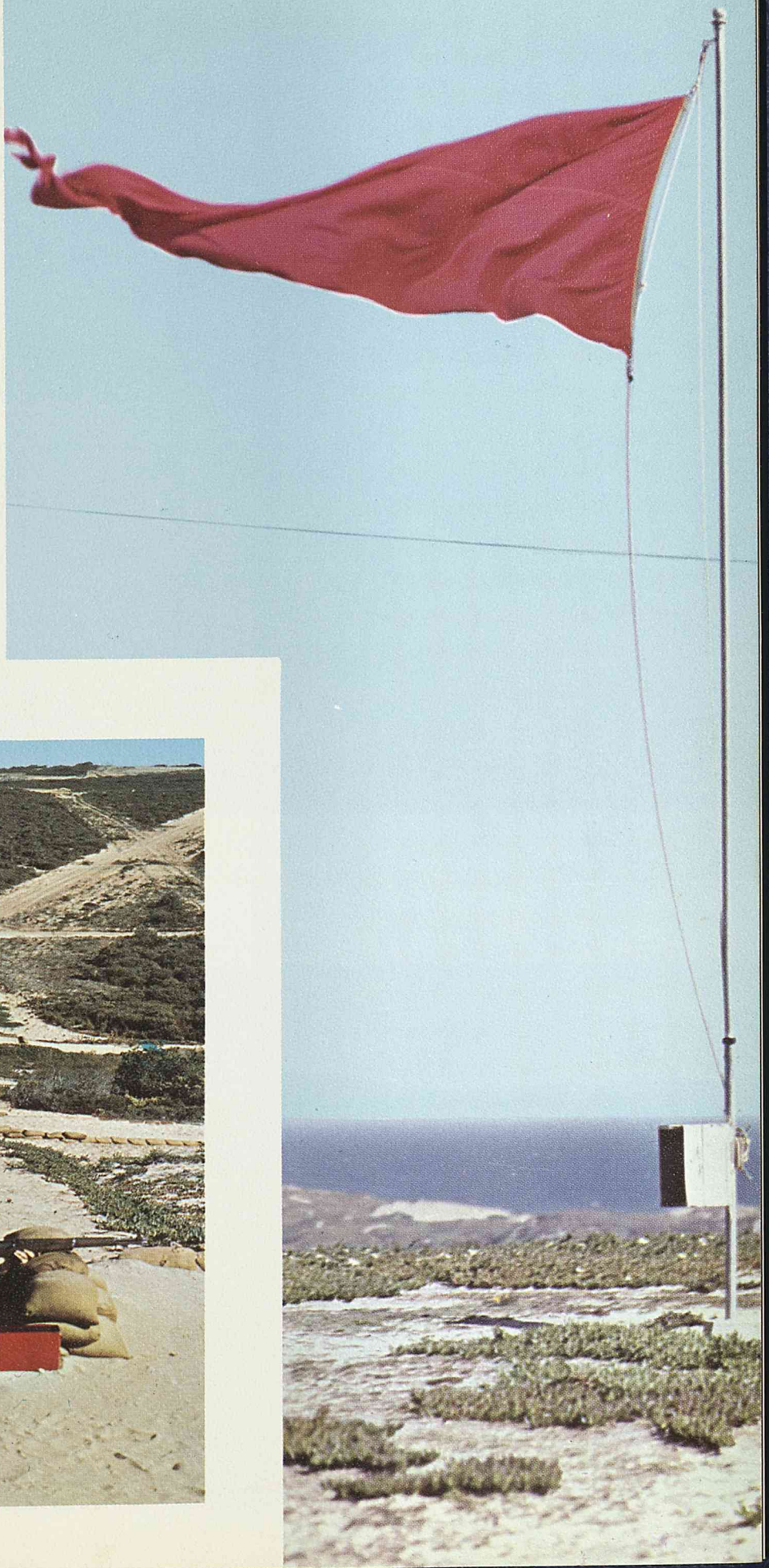




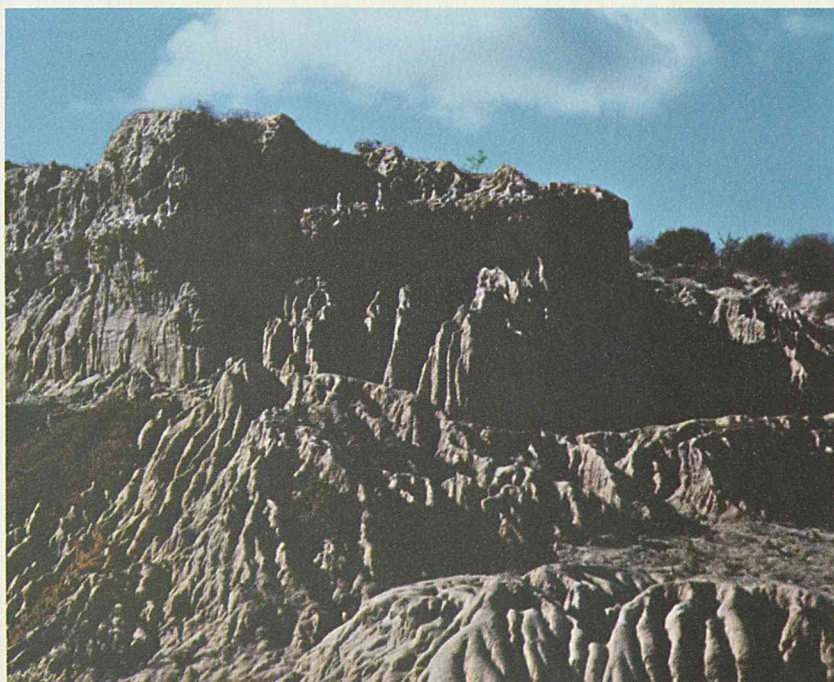
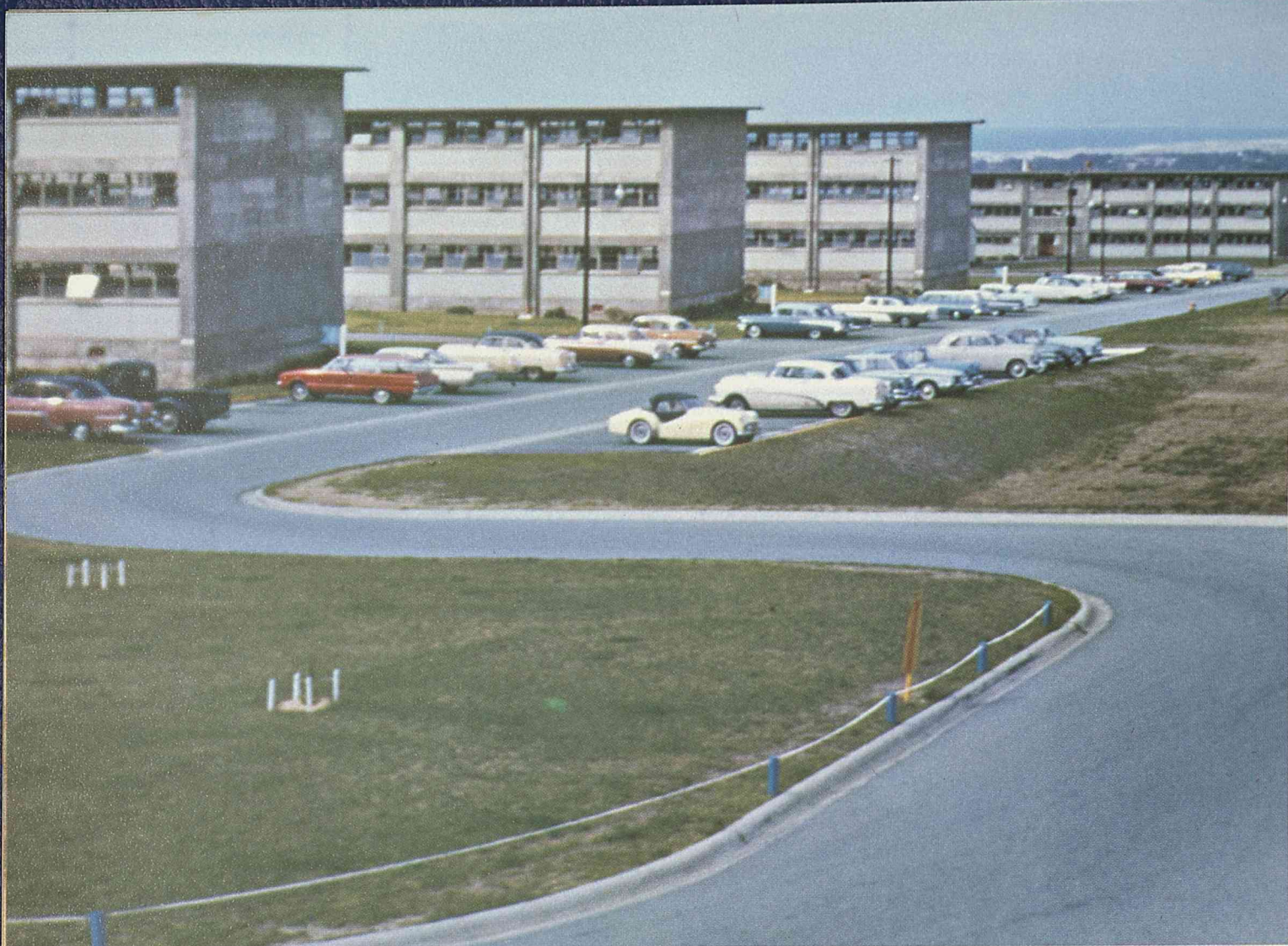




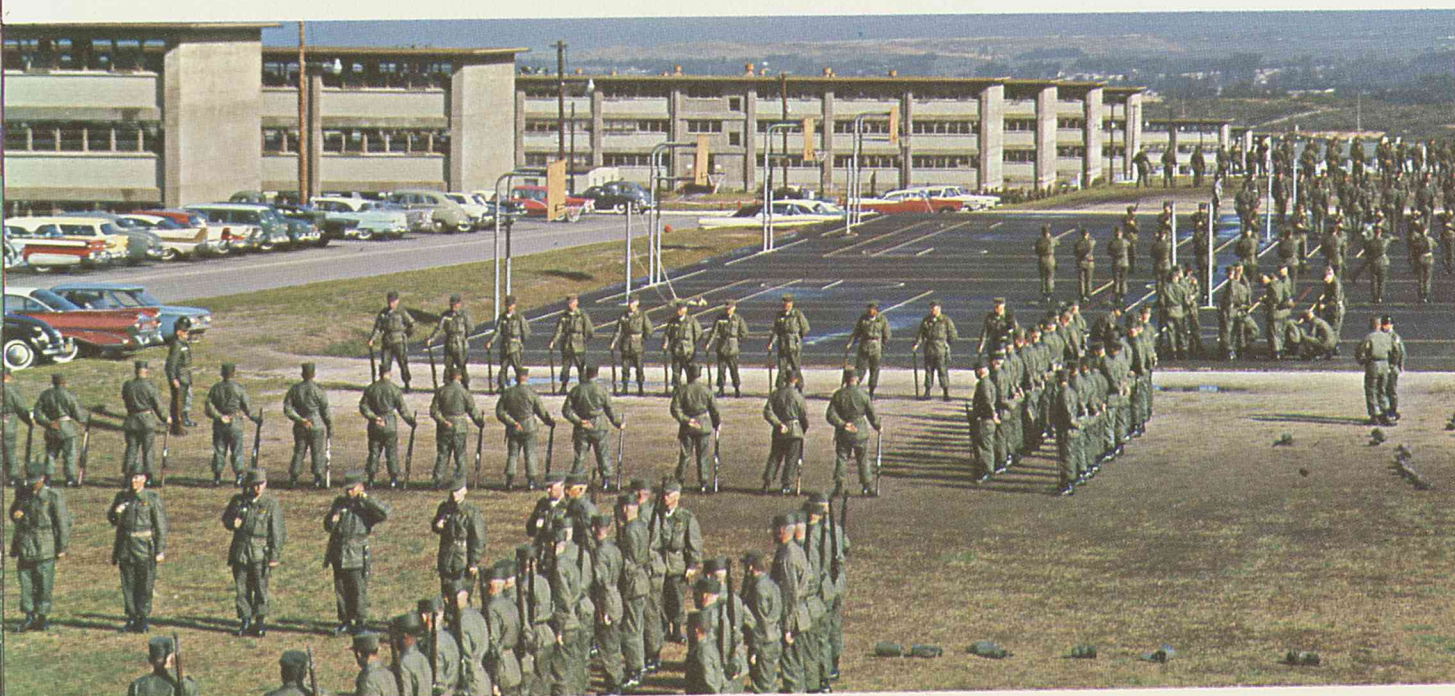
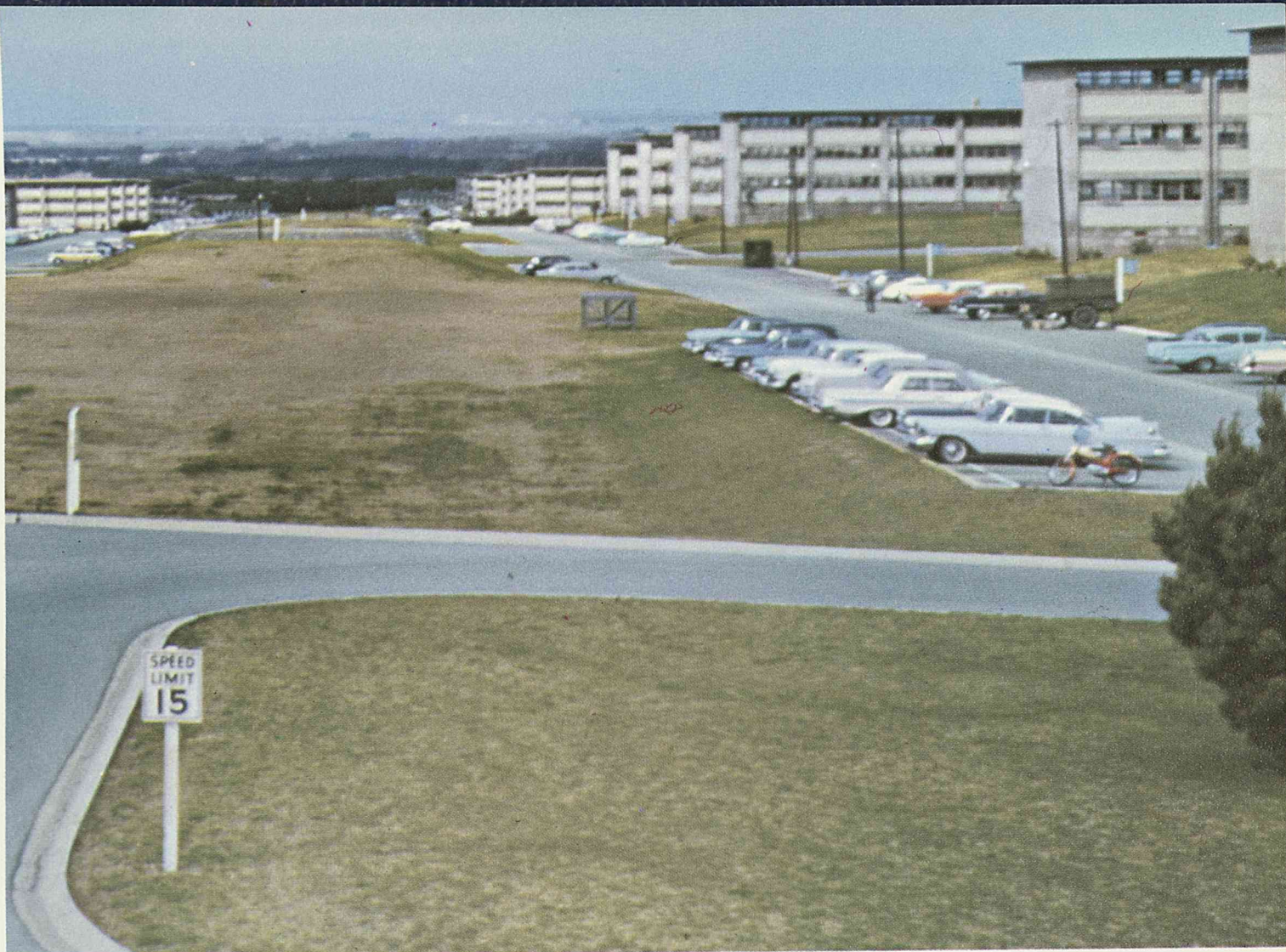












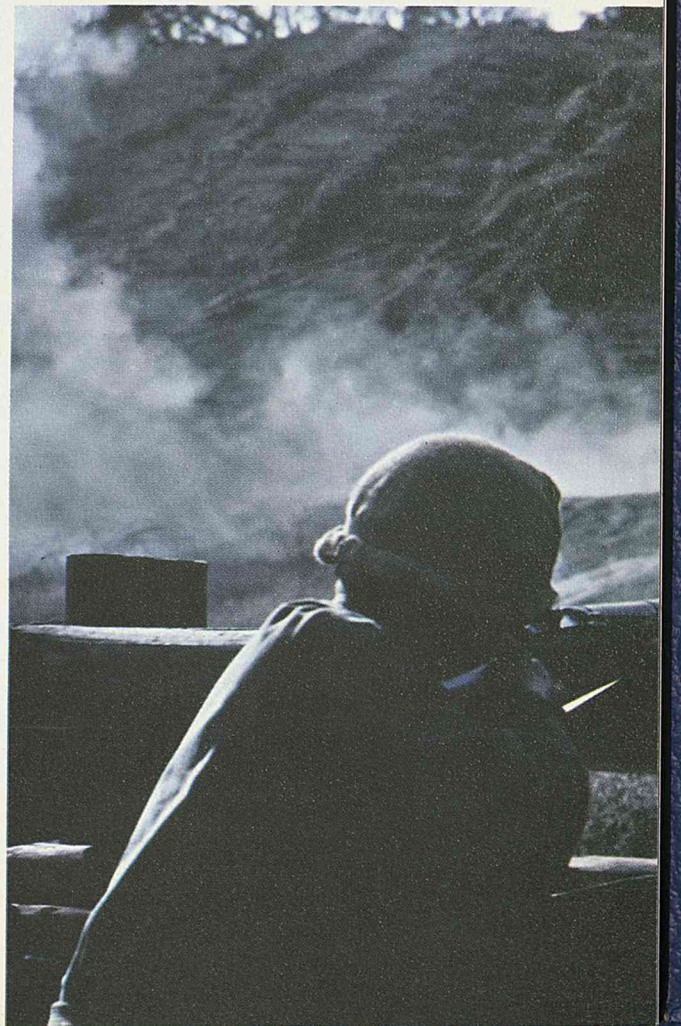
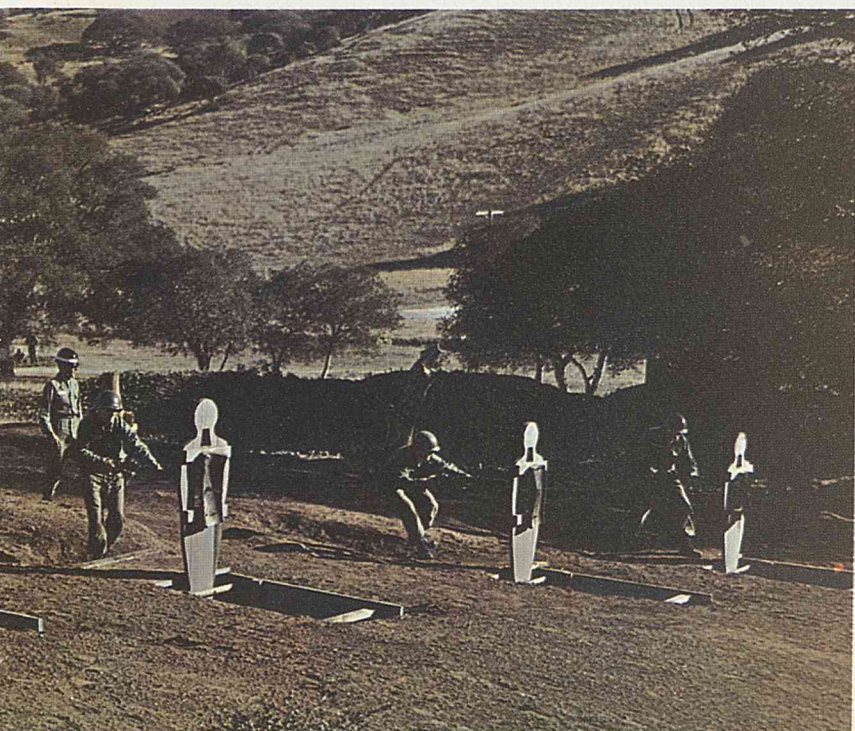
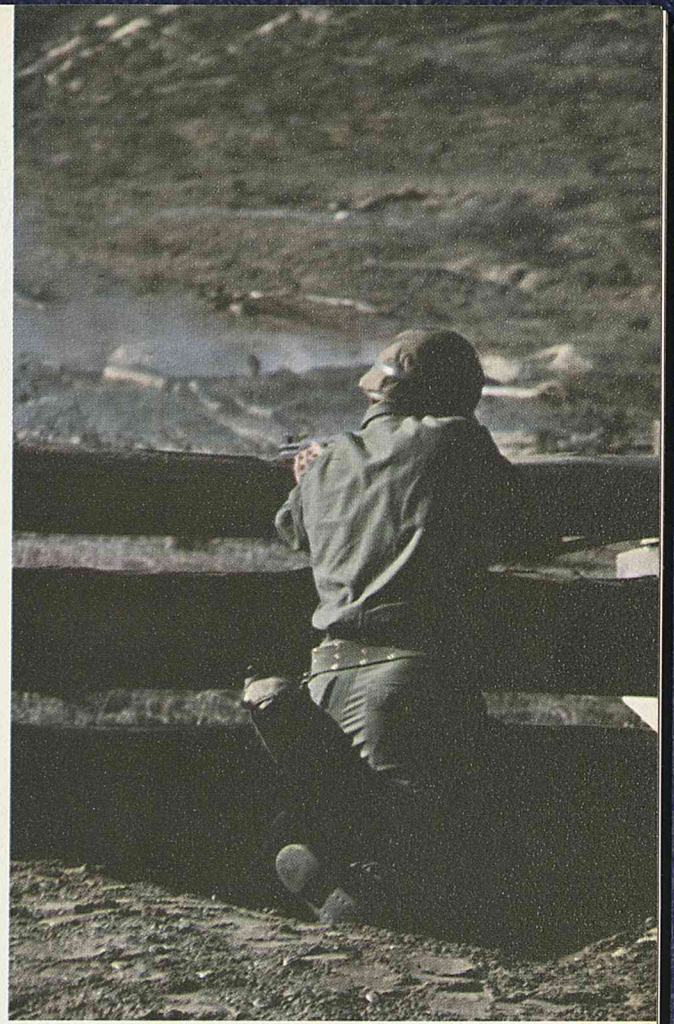
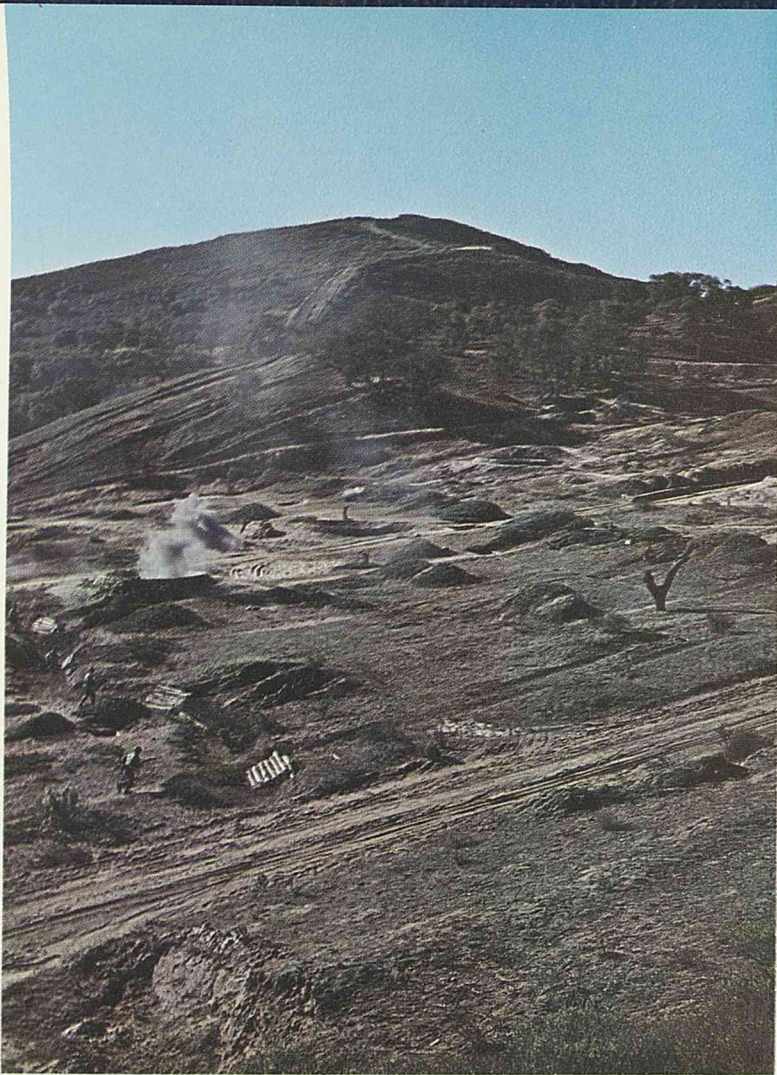




close combat course



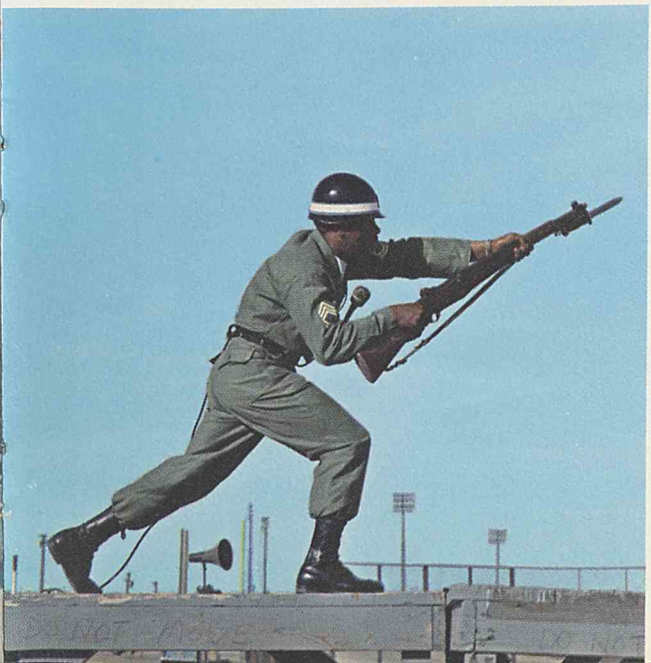








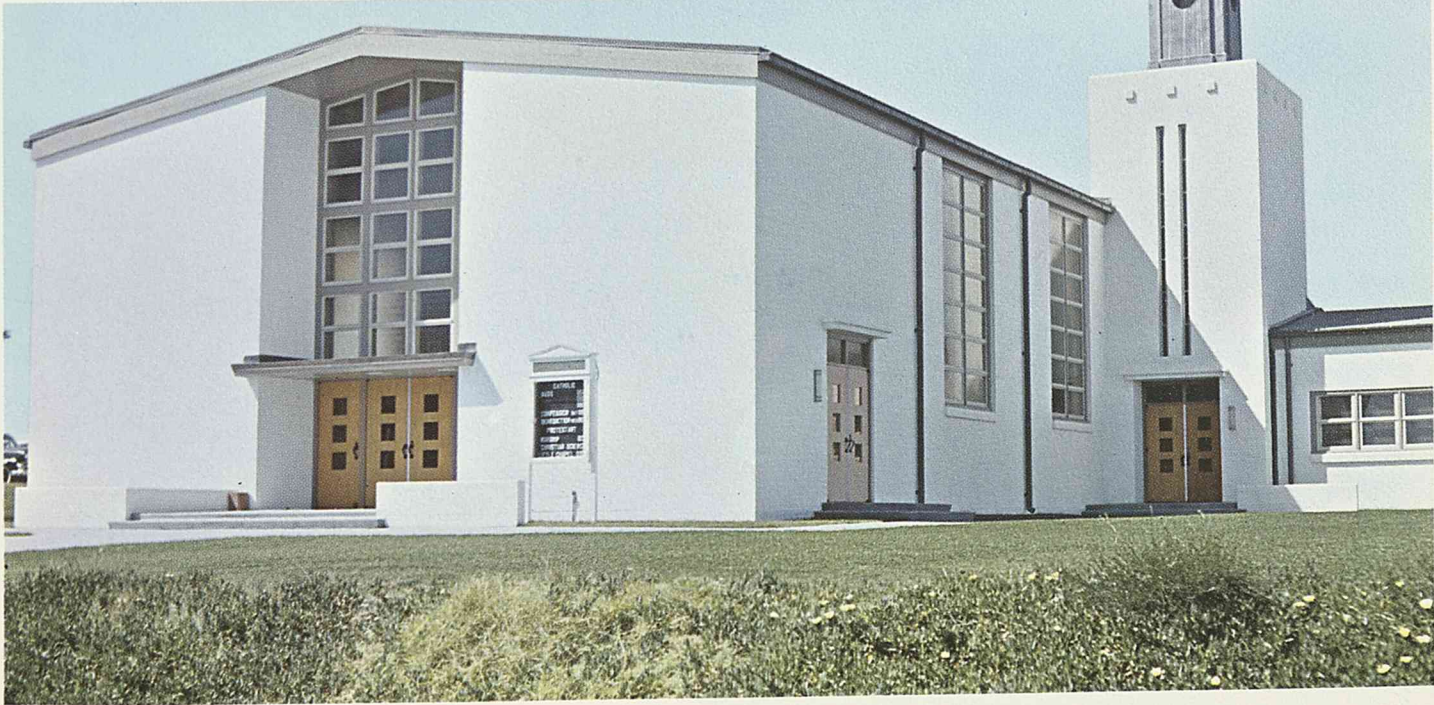
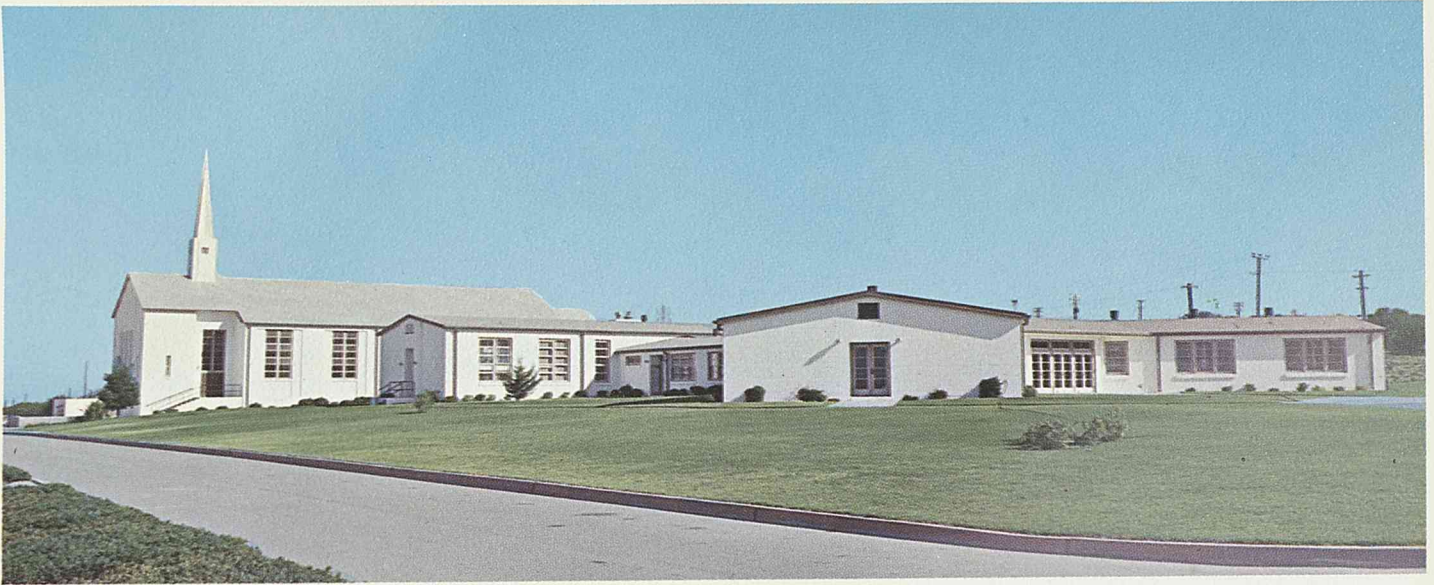








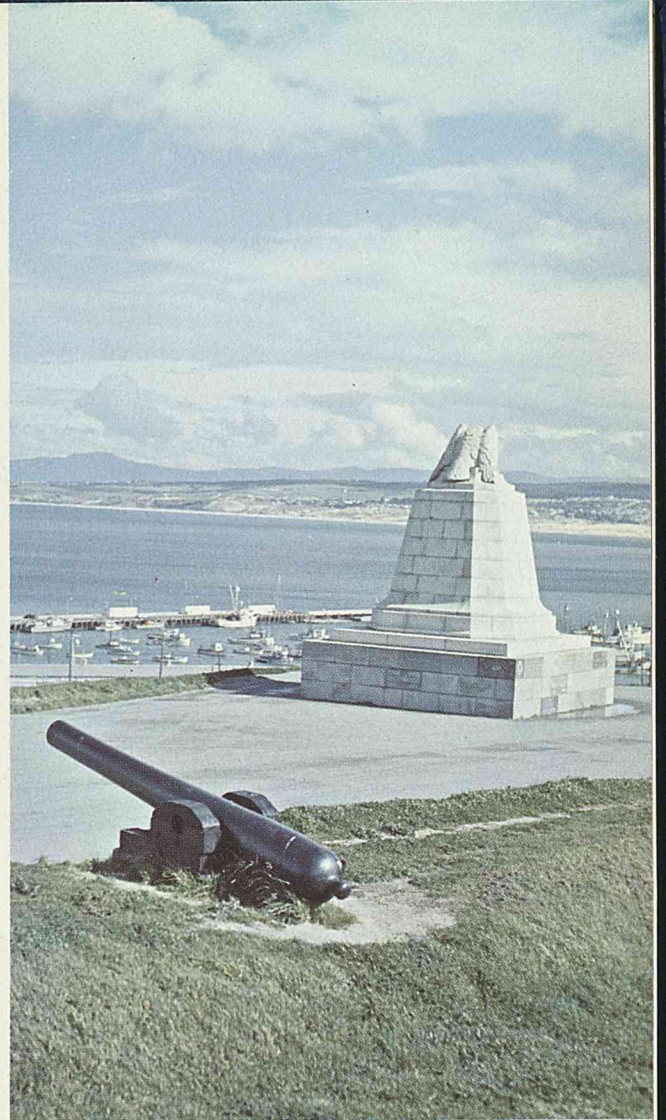
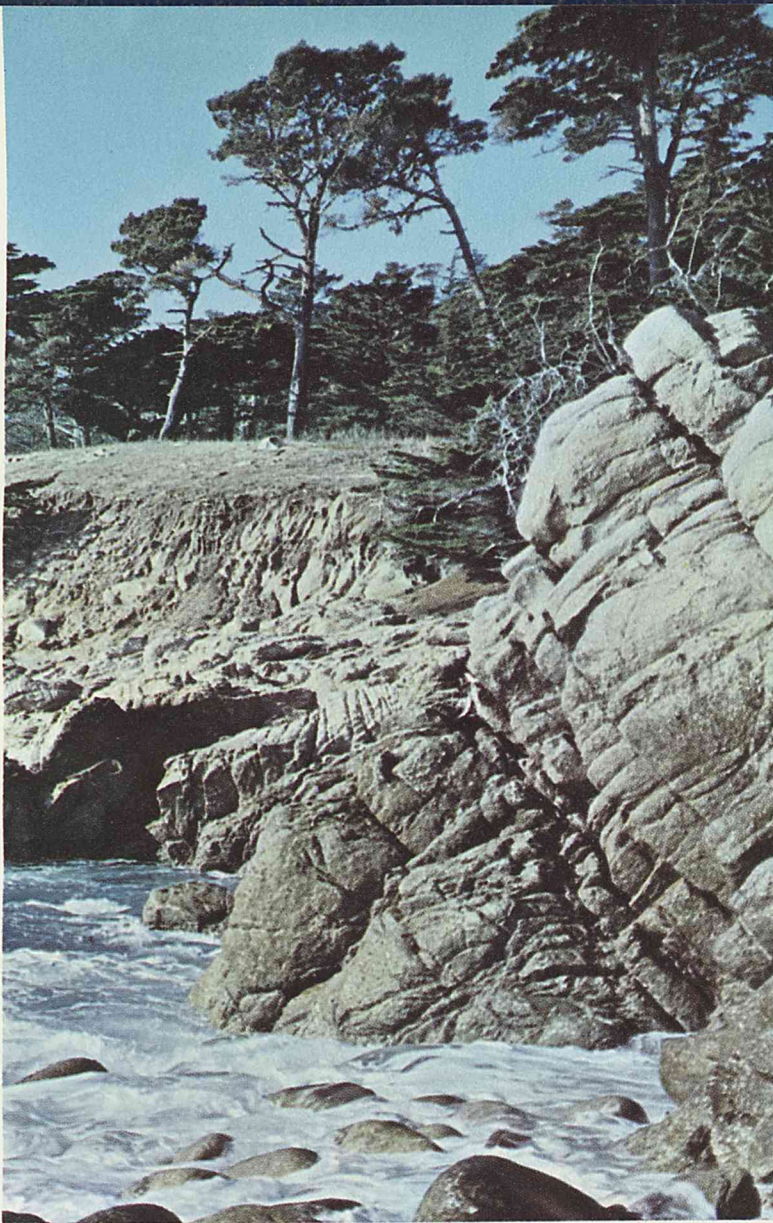












17-mile drive presidio of monterey

golf course red cross

colton hall







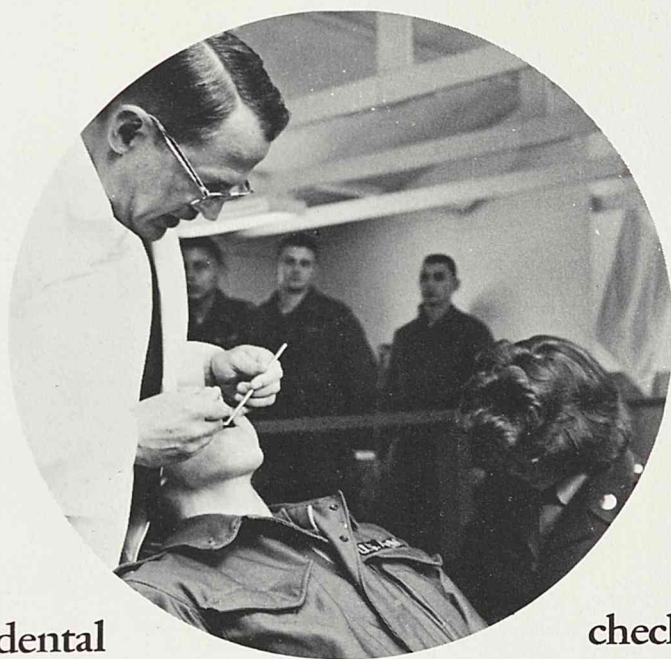
interior and exterior of new service club





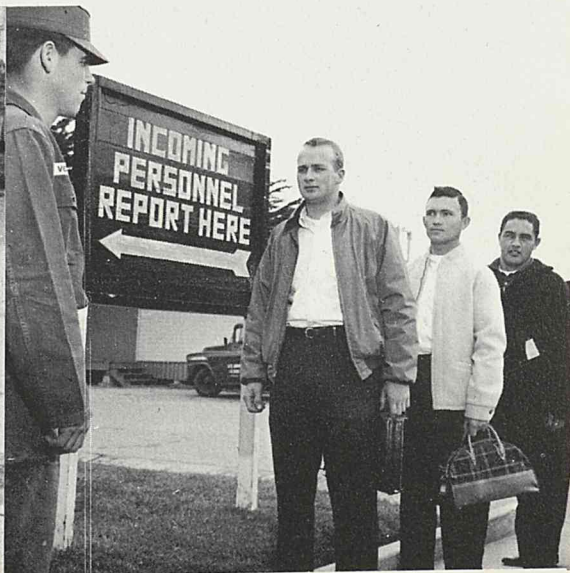


receiving  
center

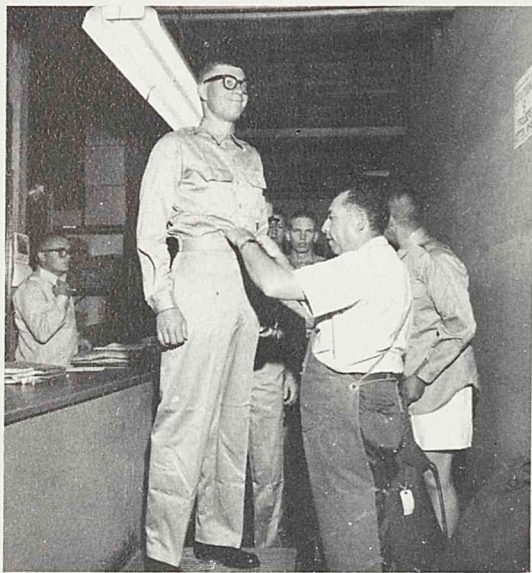
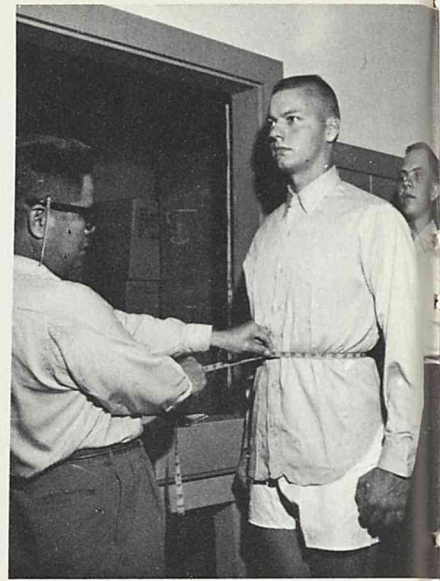
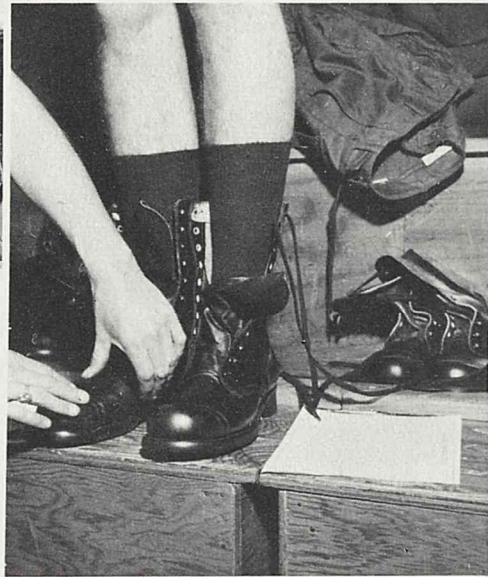
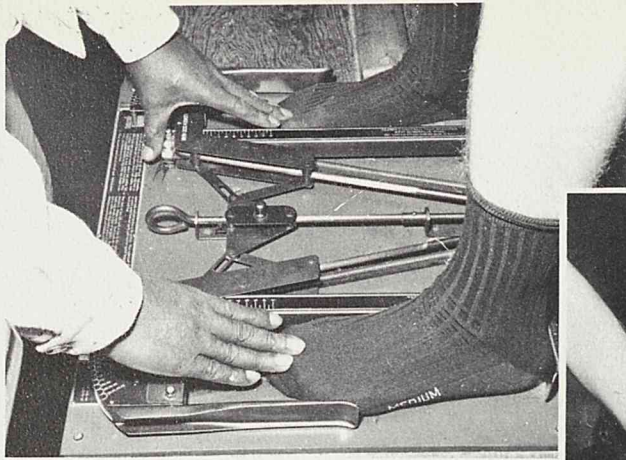


dental

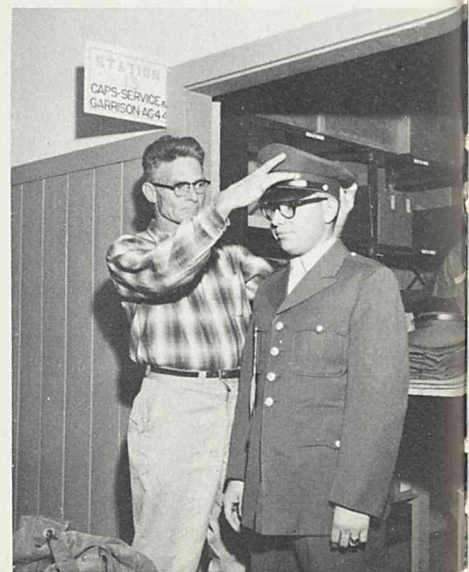
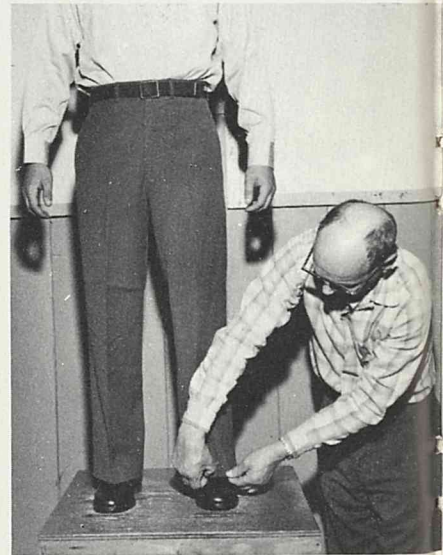
check







clothing issue







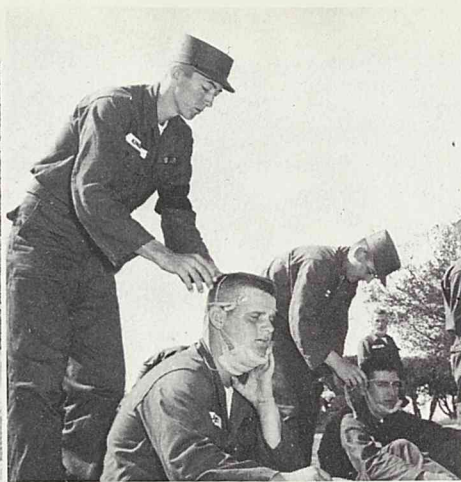




bayonet

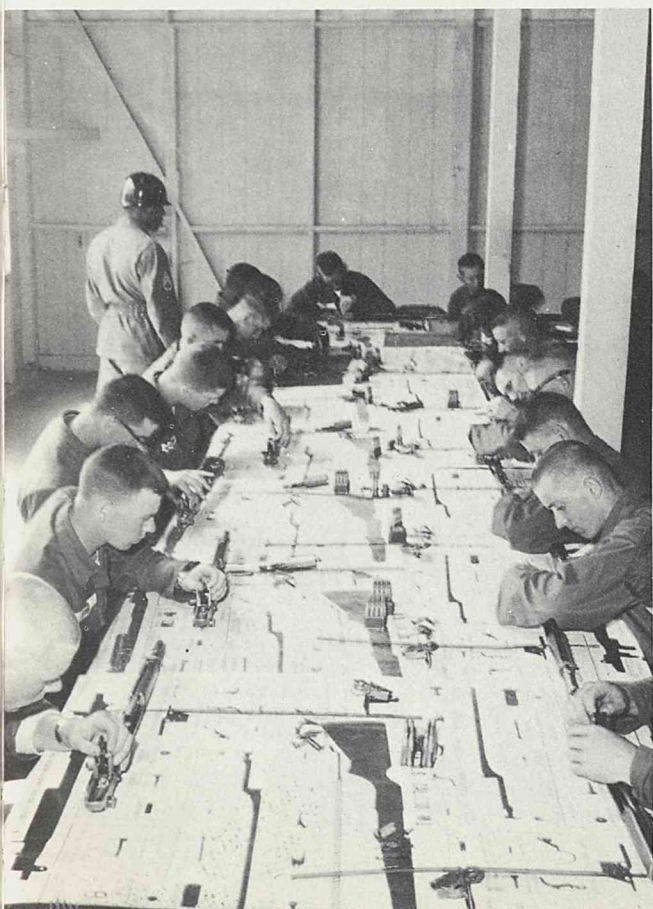






first aid

trainfire  
classroom





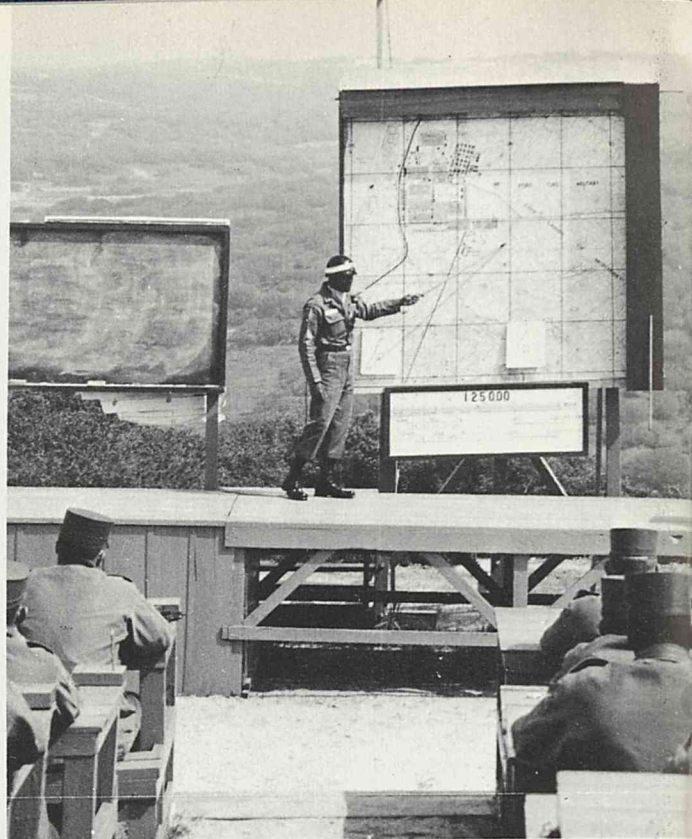
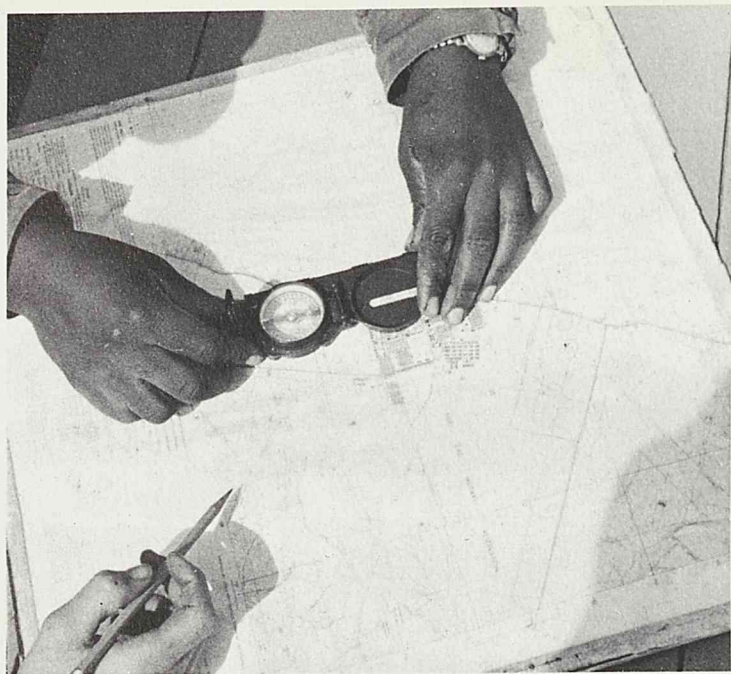
trainfire



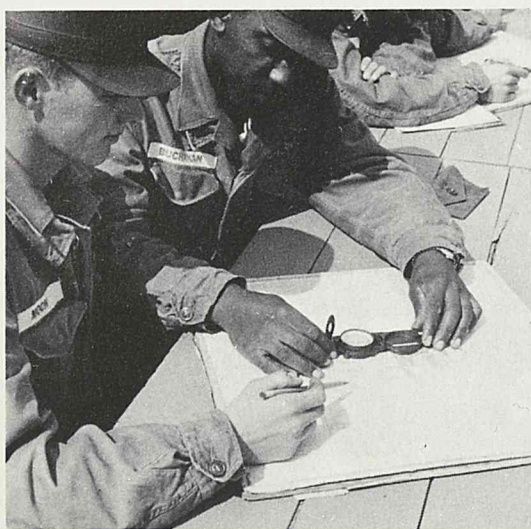
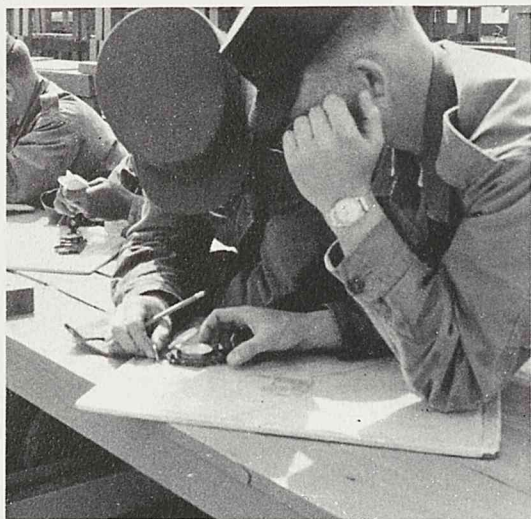




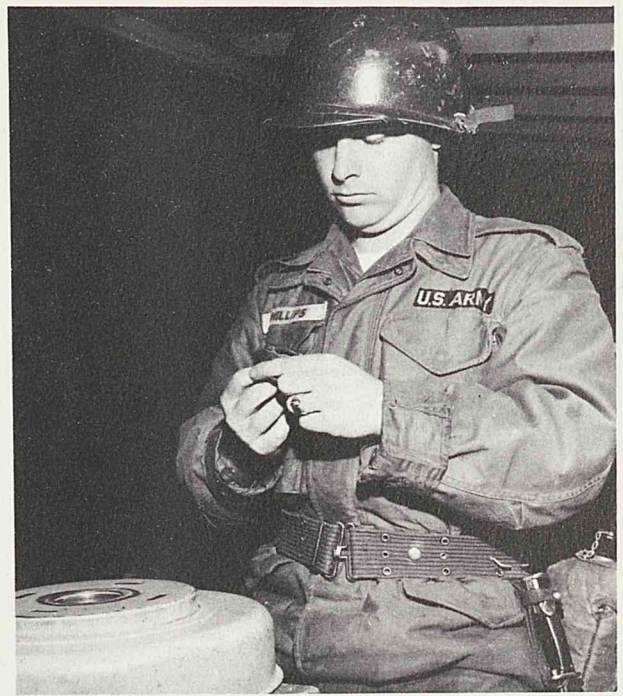
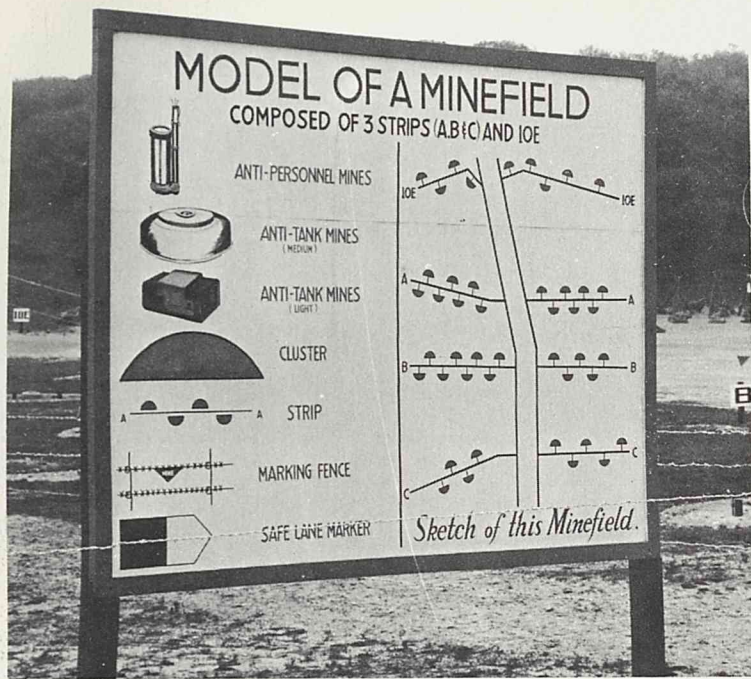




maps



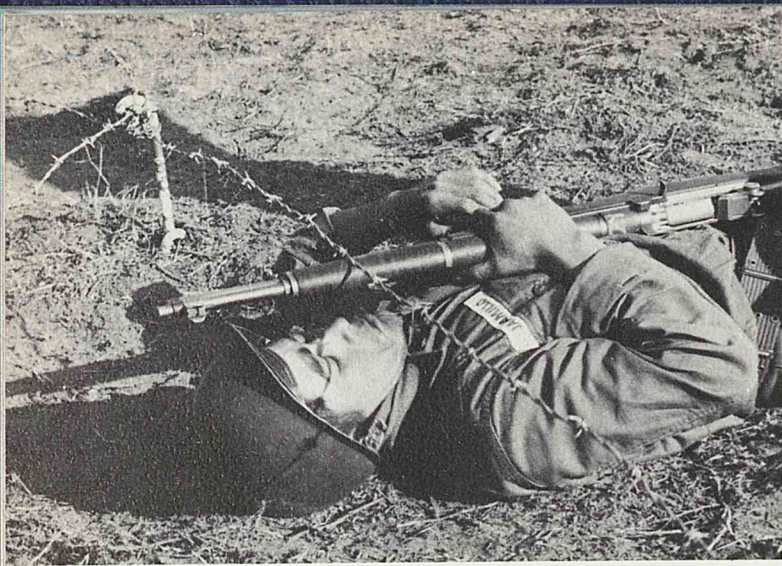




land mine warfare







cbn







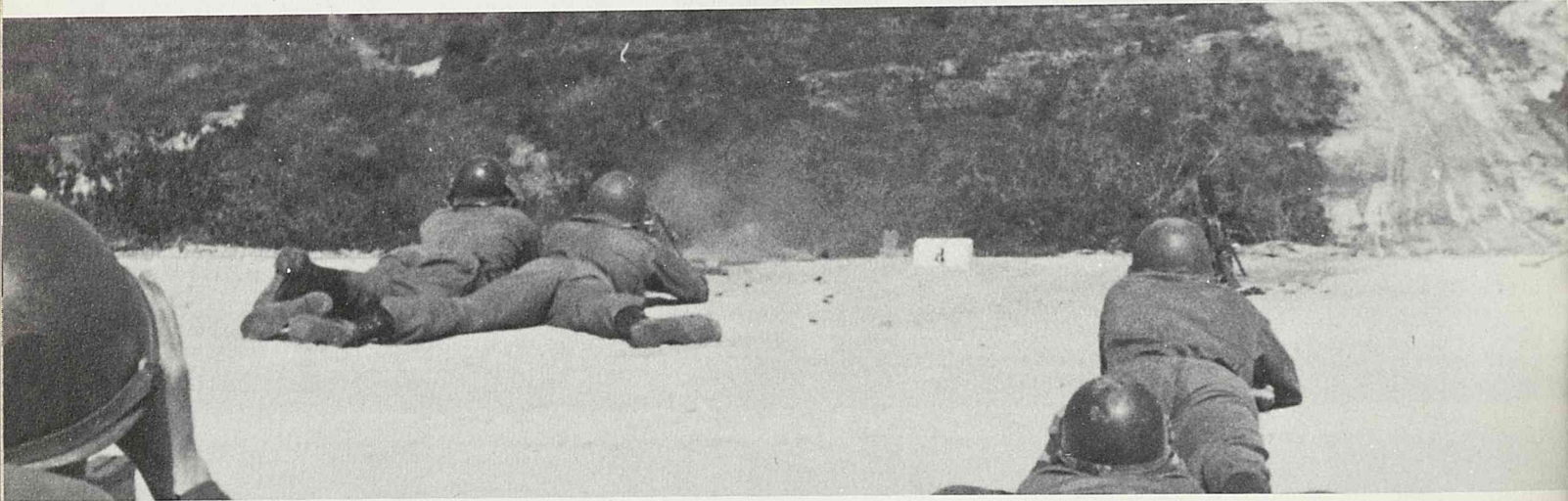
physical fitness test



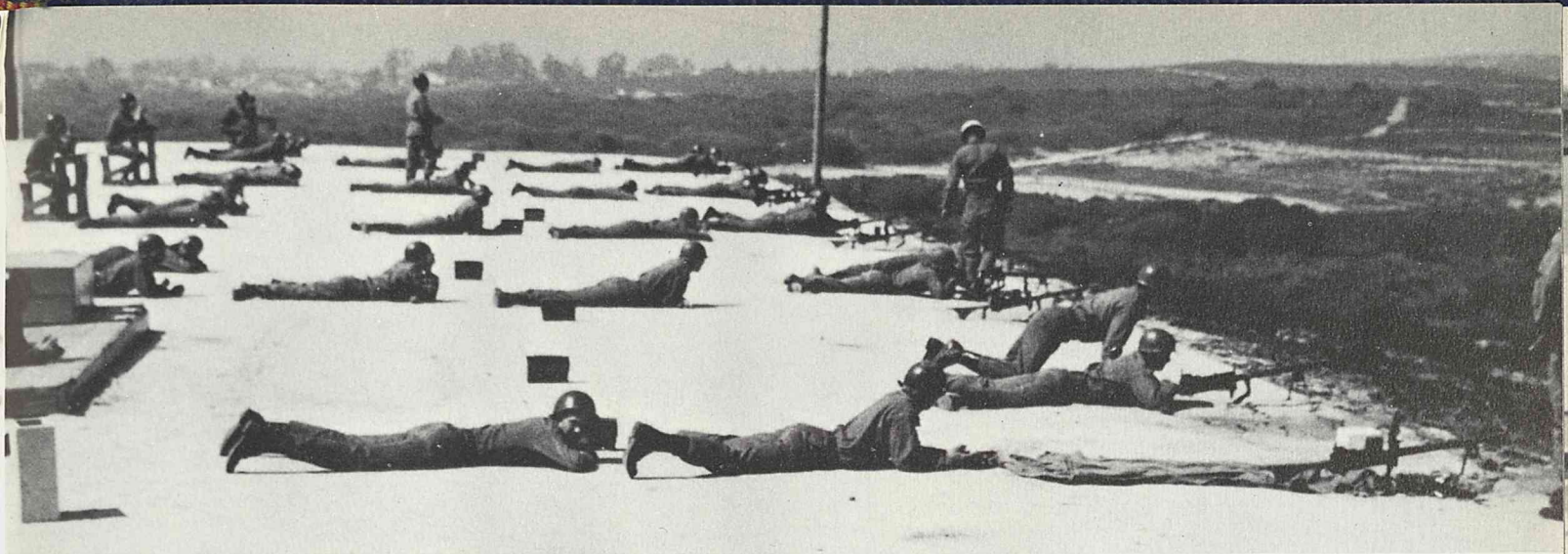




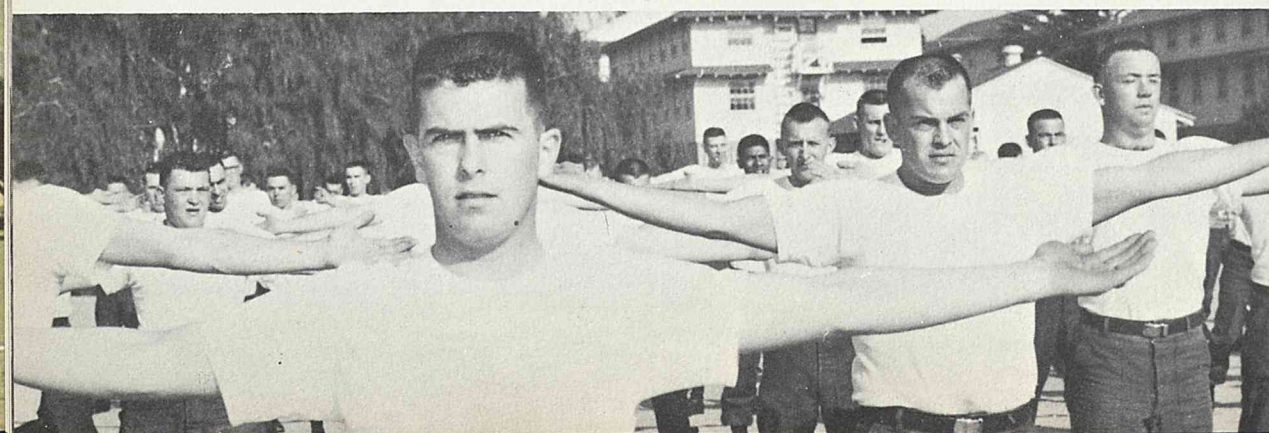
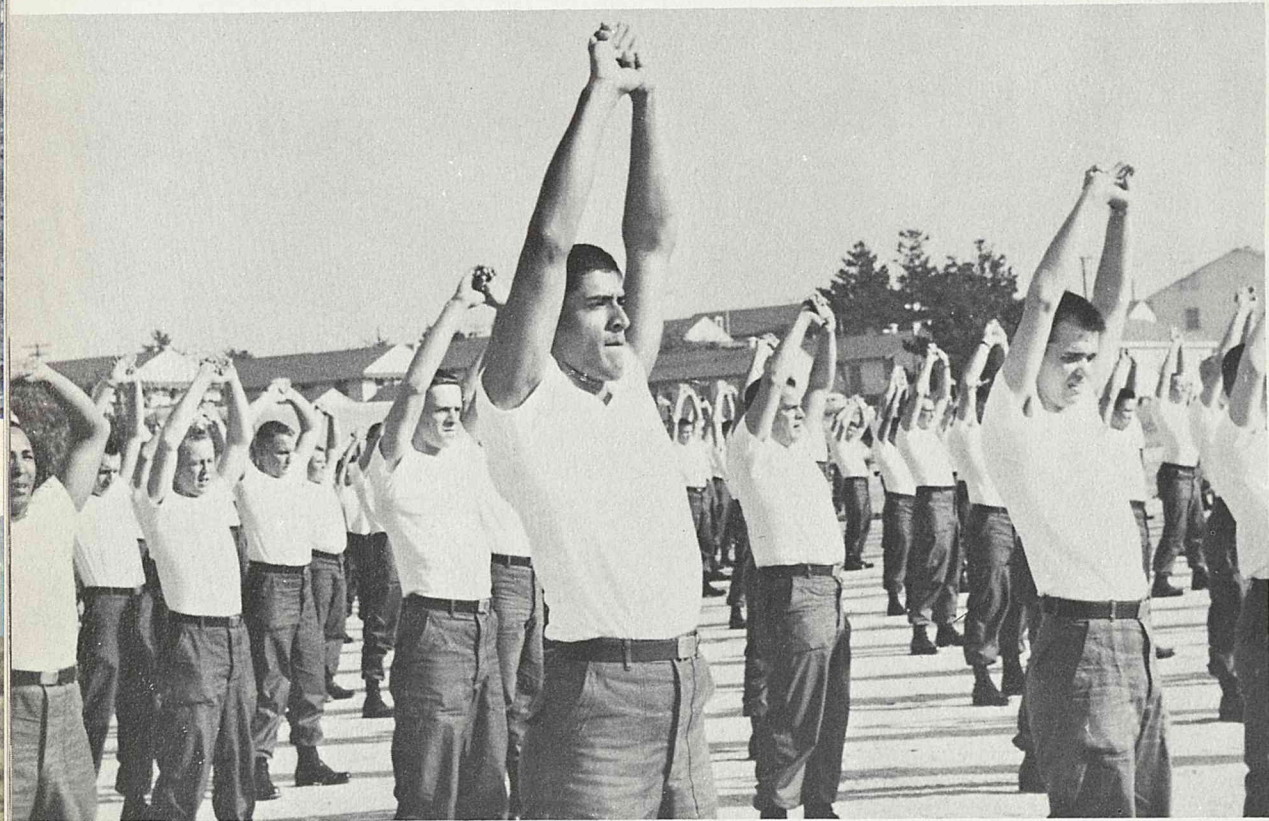
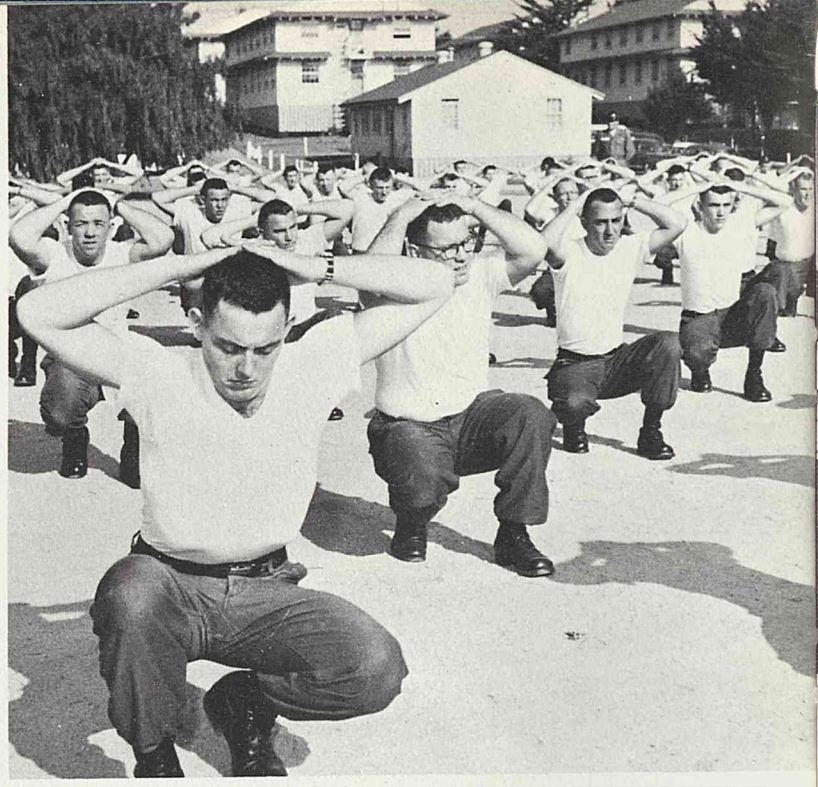
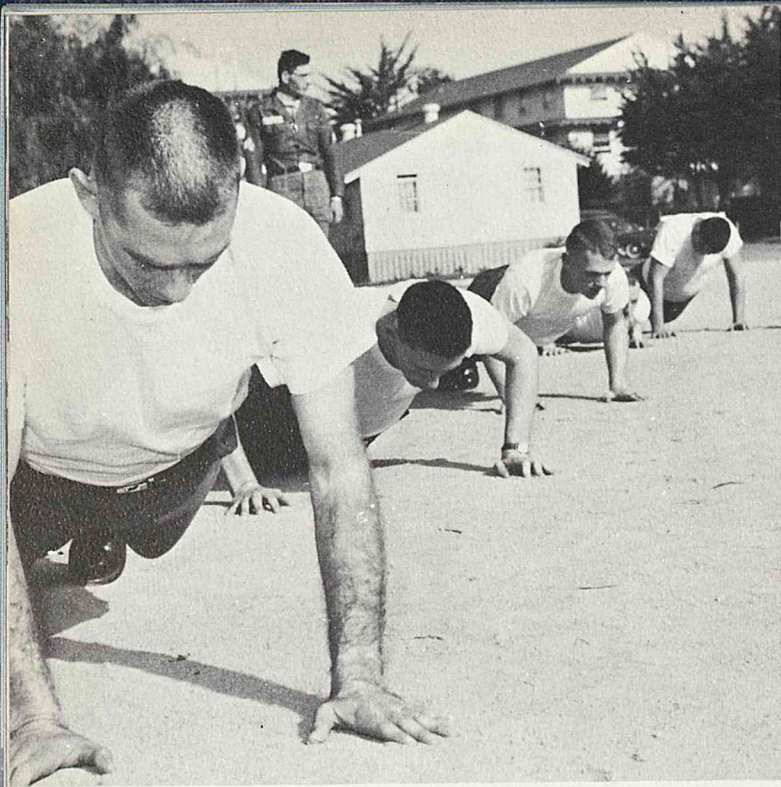
machine gun











p. t.

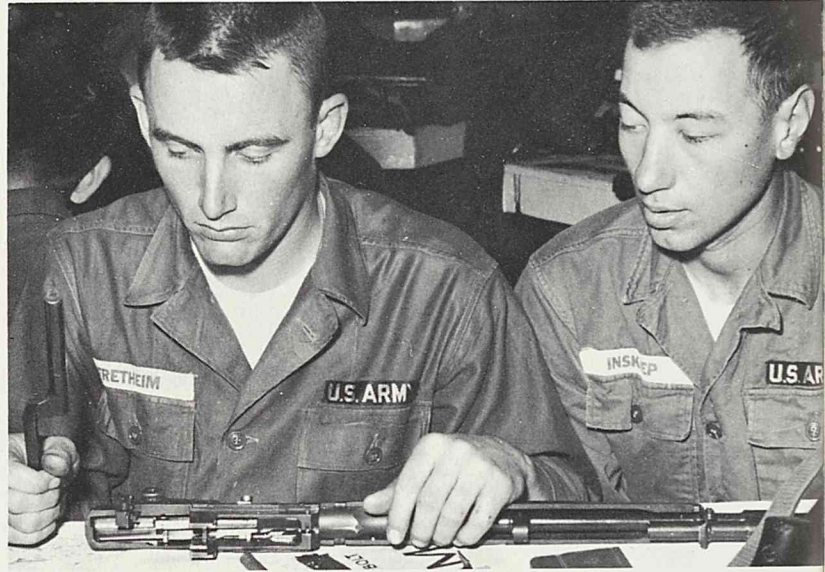
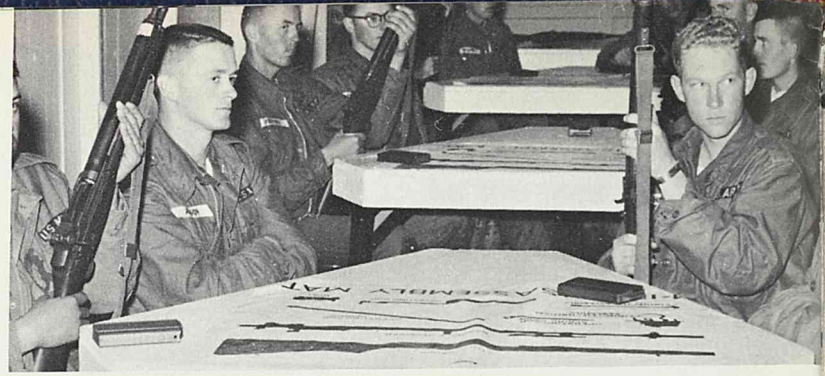




dismounted drill



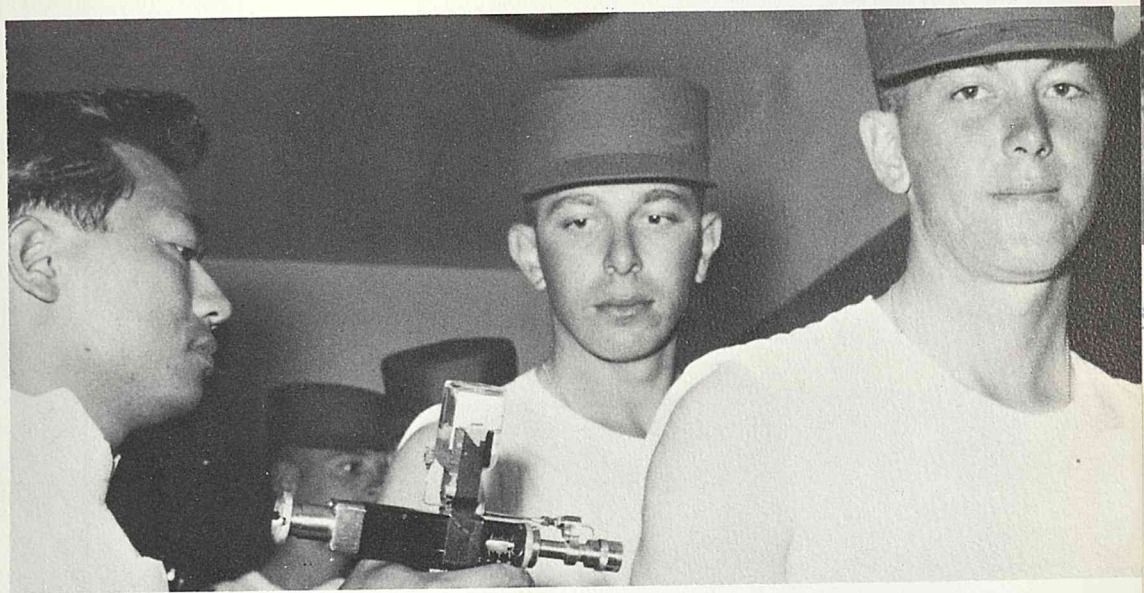




m-14 classroom and open house







shots

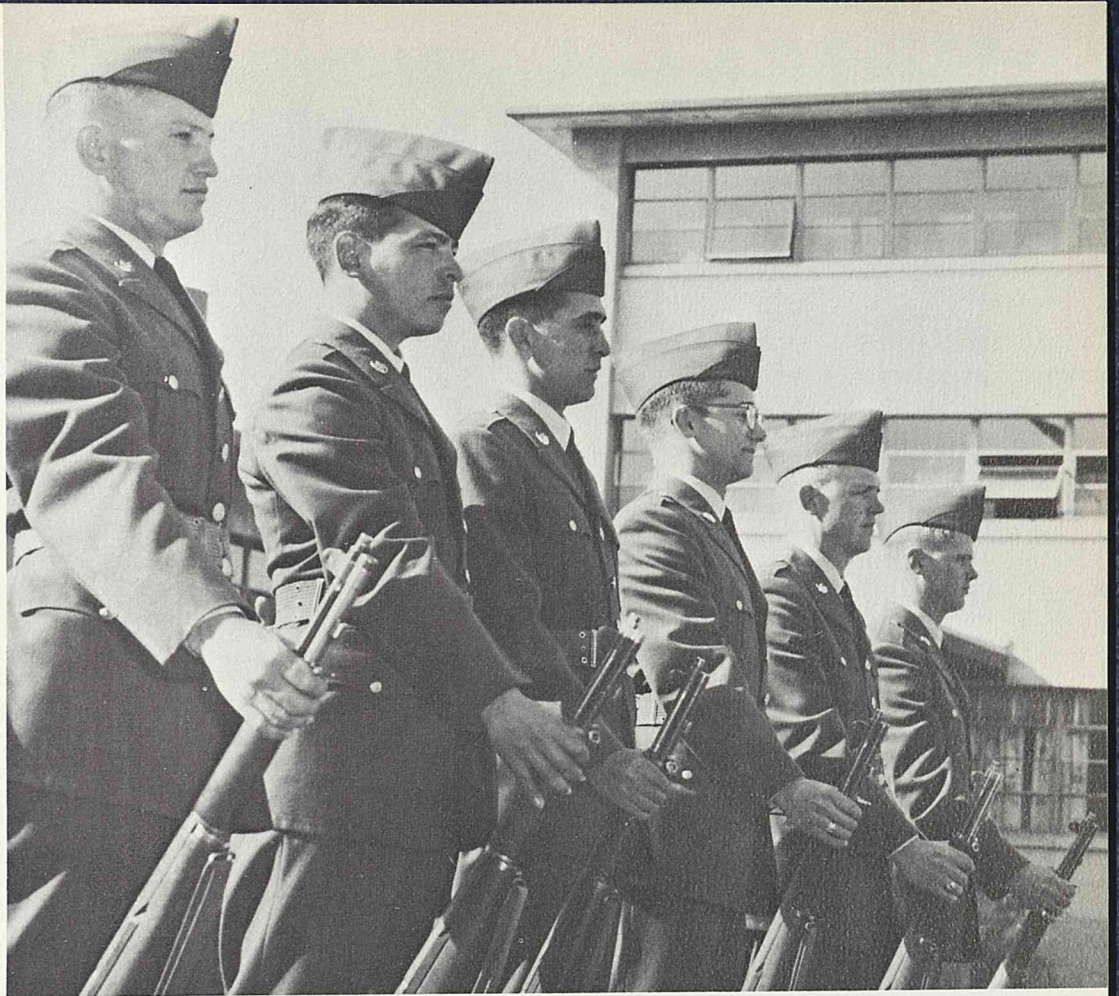




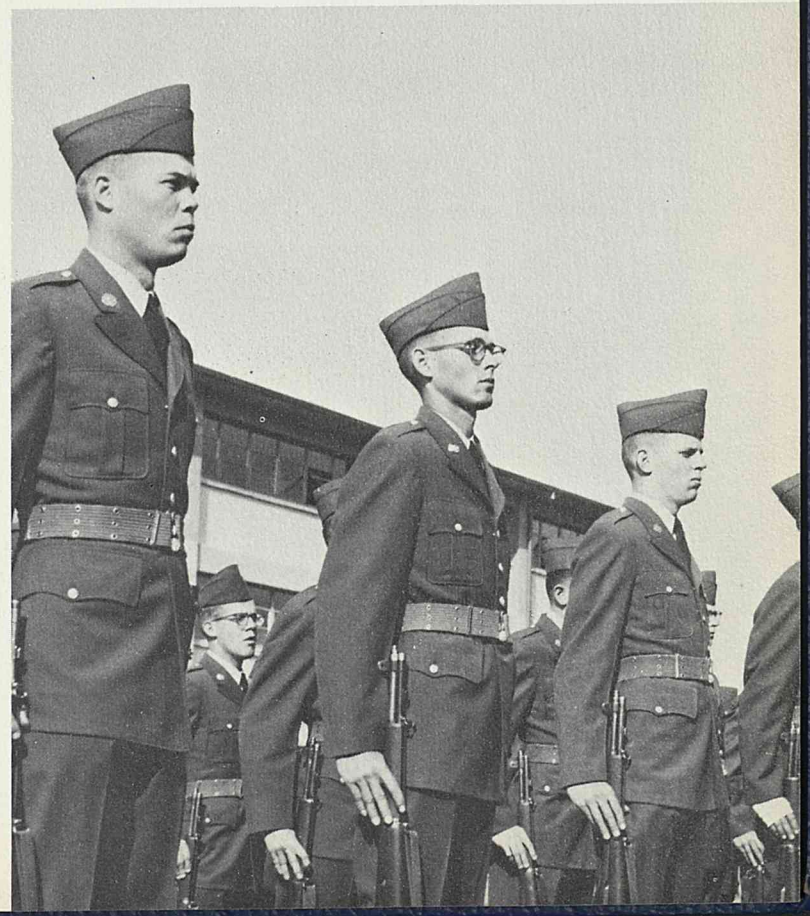
class a inspection



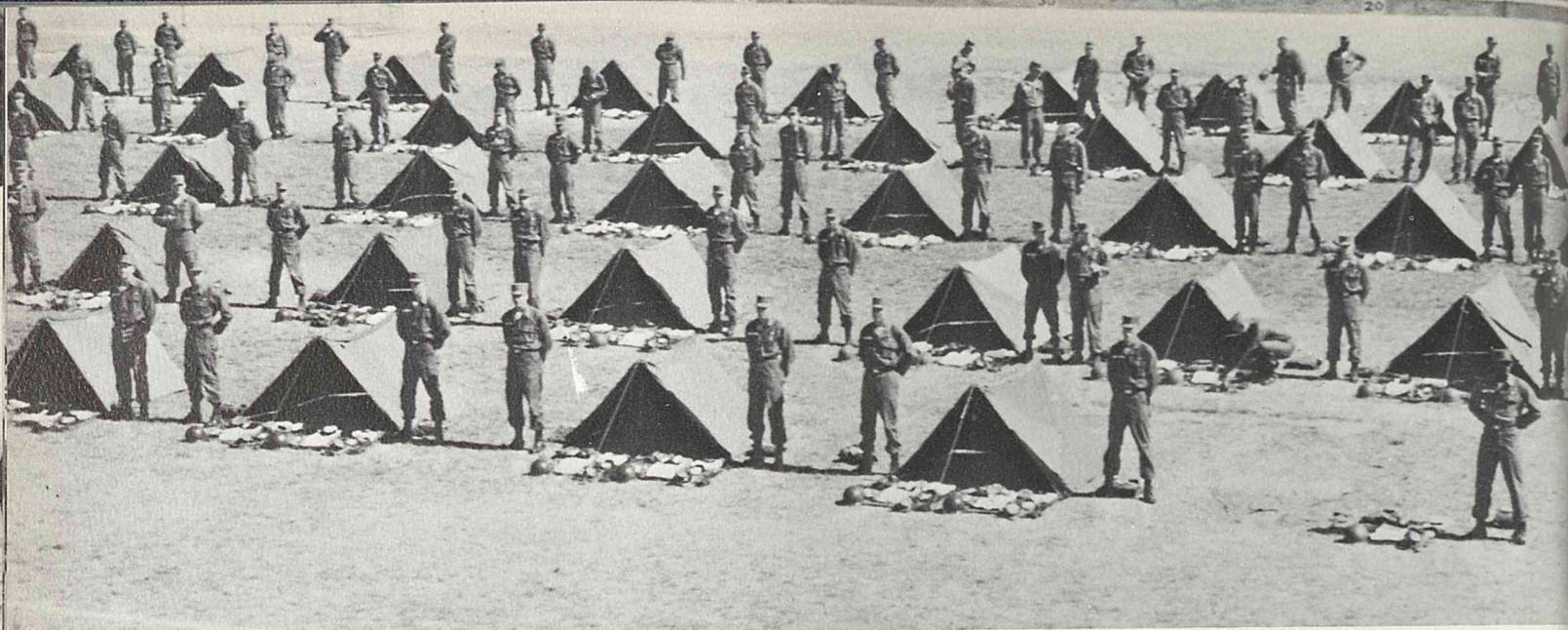




guard mount







full

field

inspection









cover and movement











close combat course



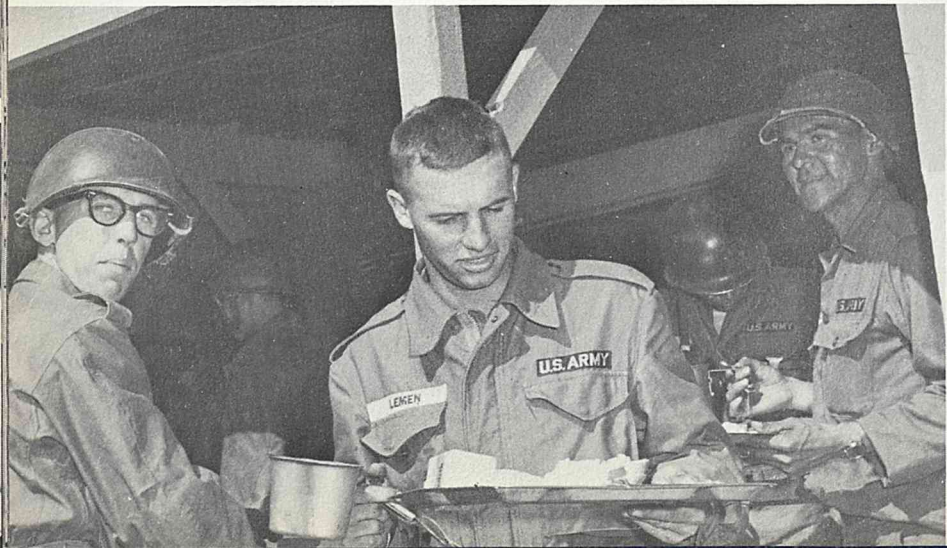




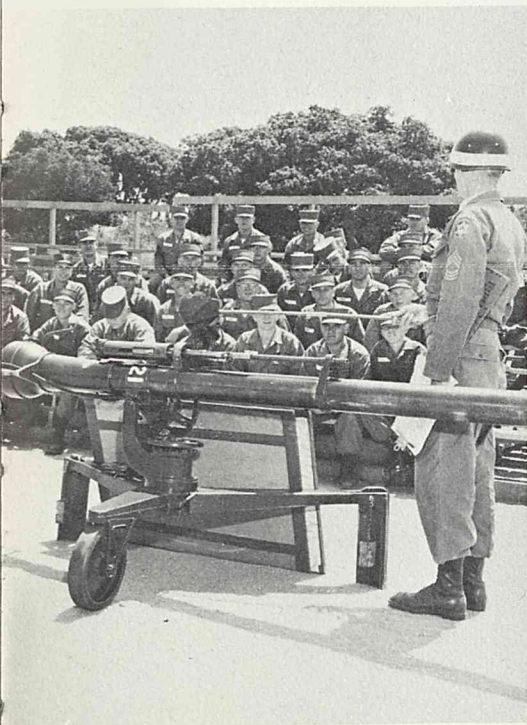
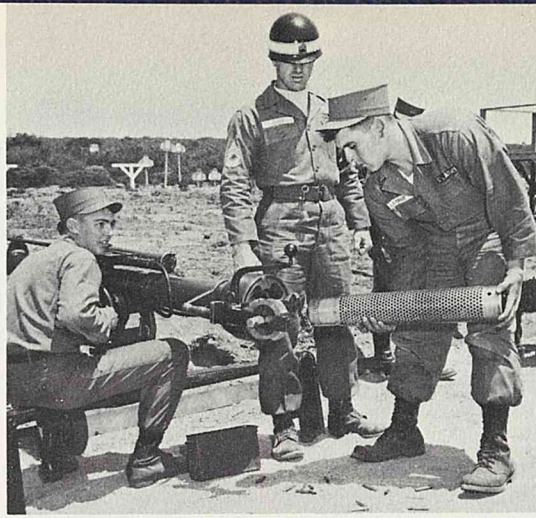




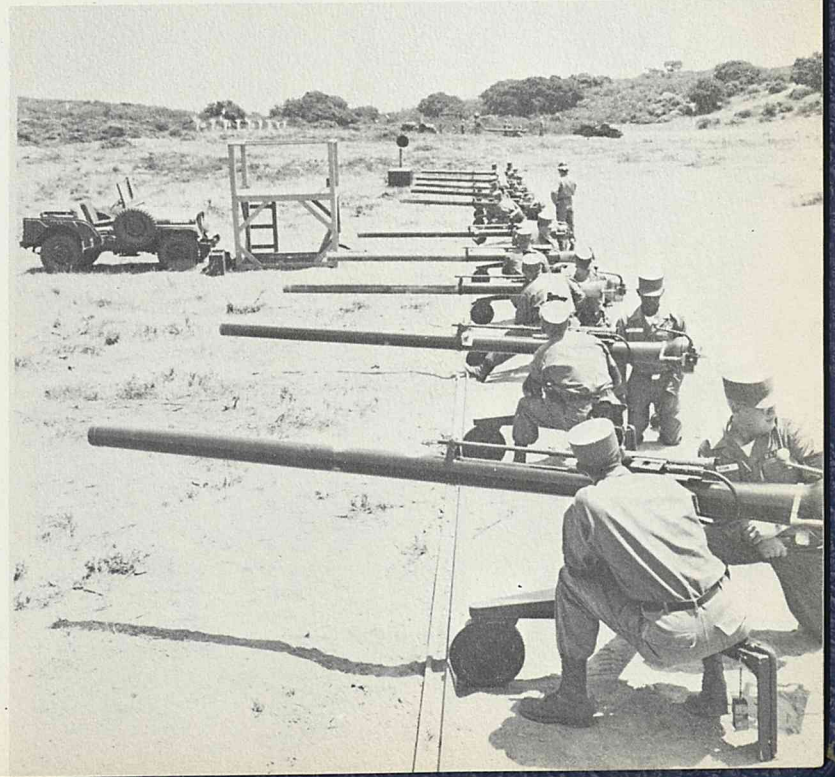
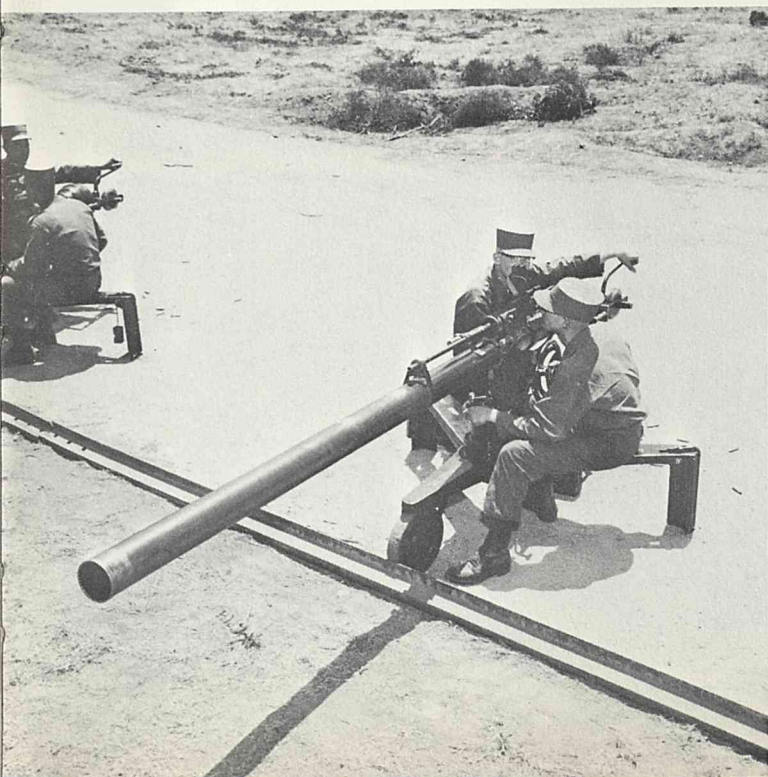
field mess





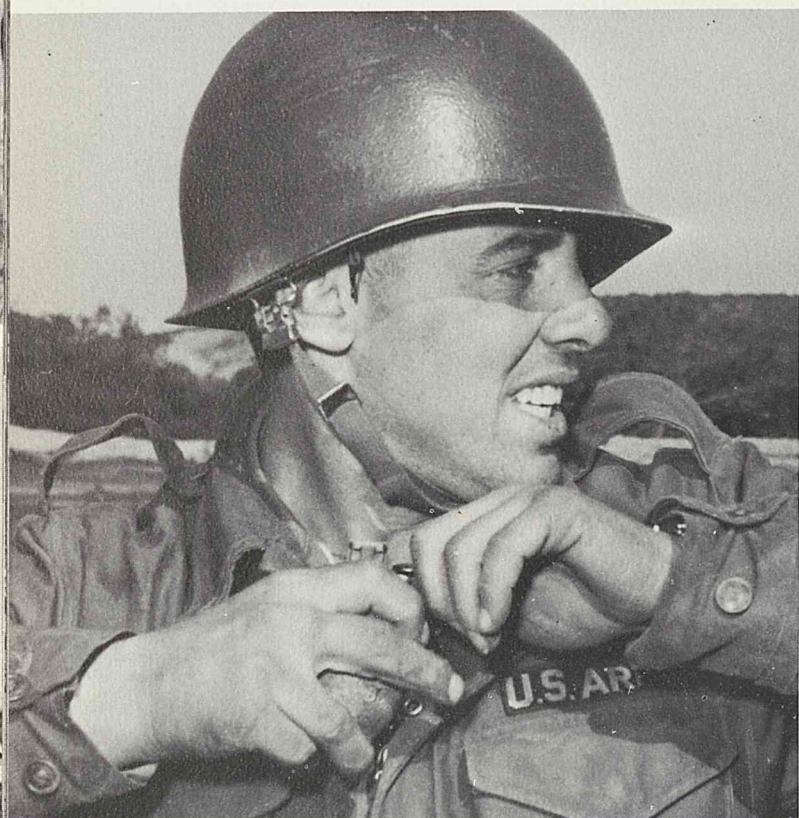


recoilless  
rifle





hand grenades

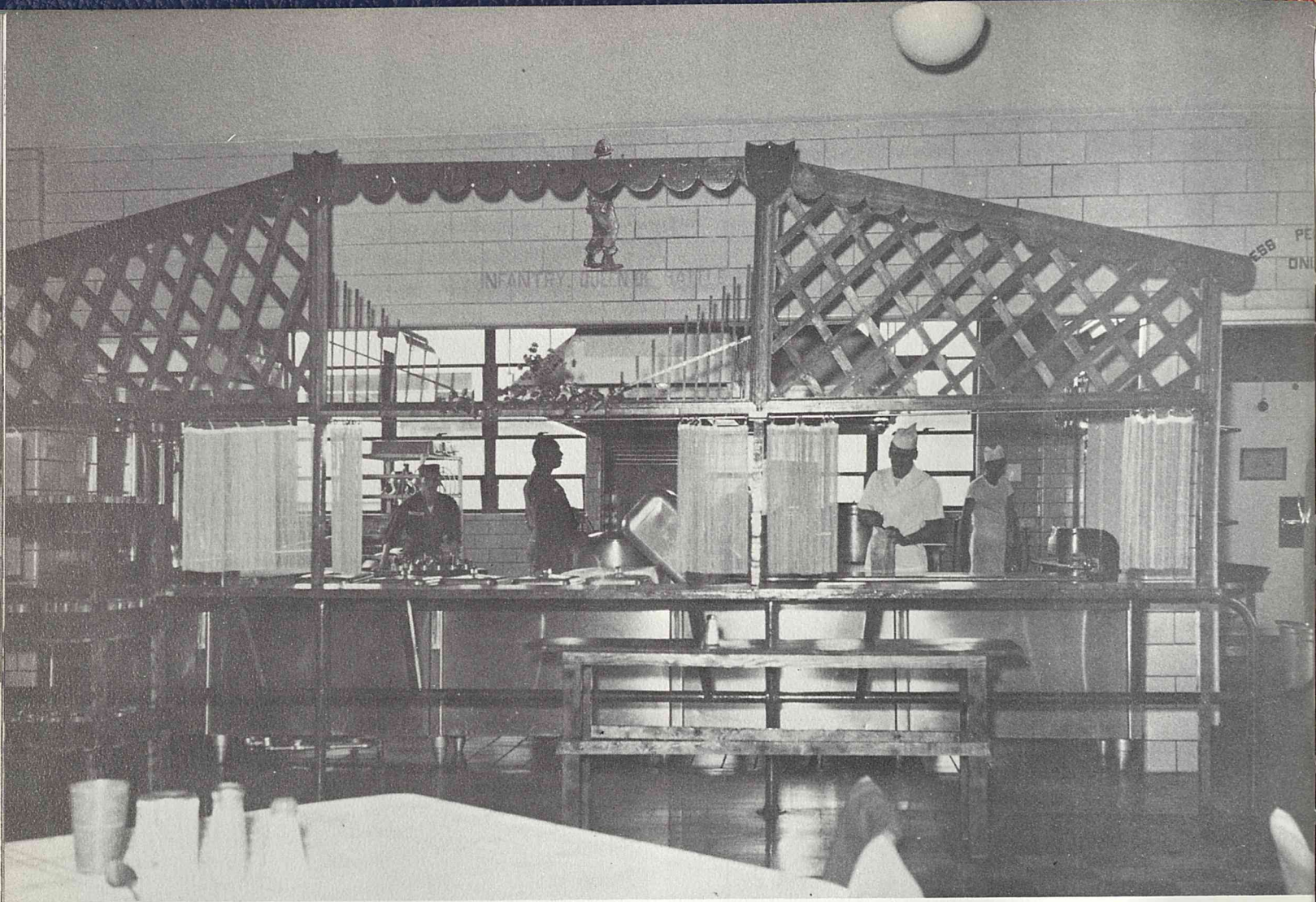




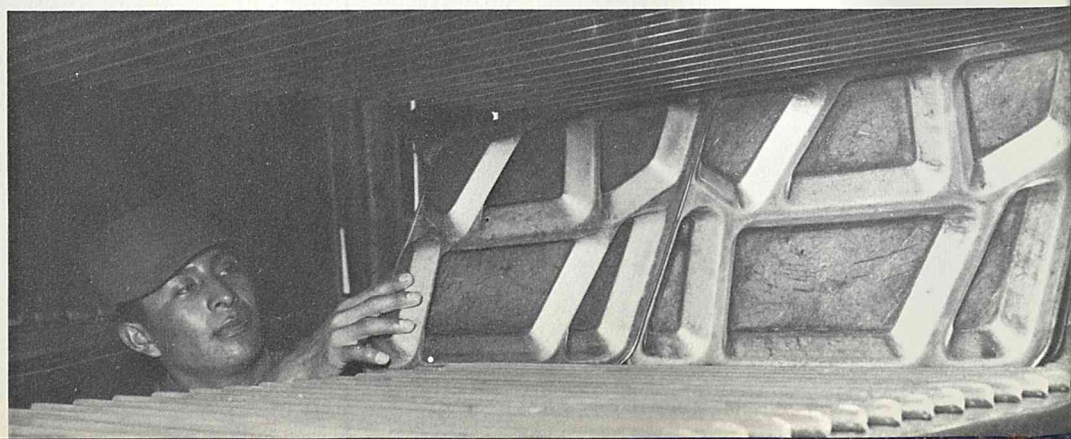
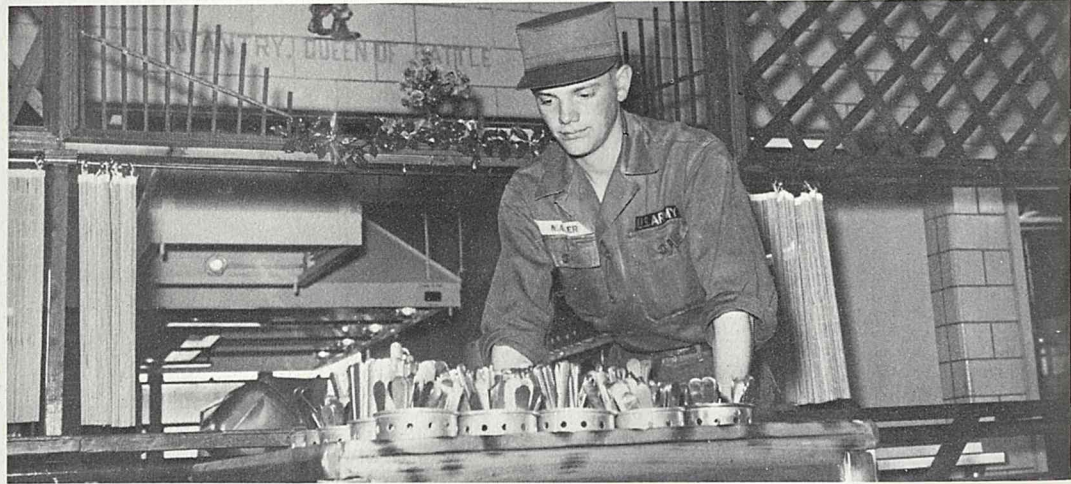


rifle grenades





mess hall

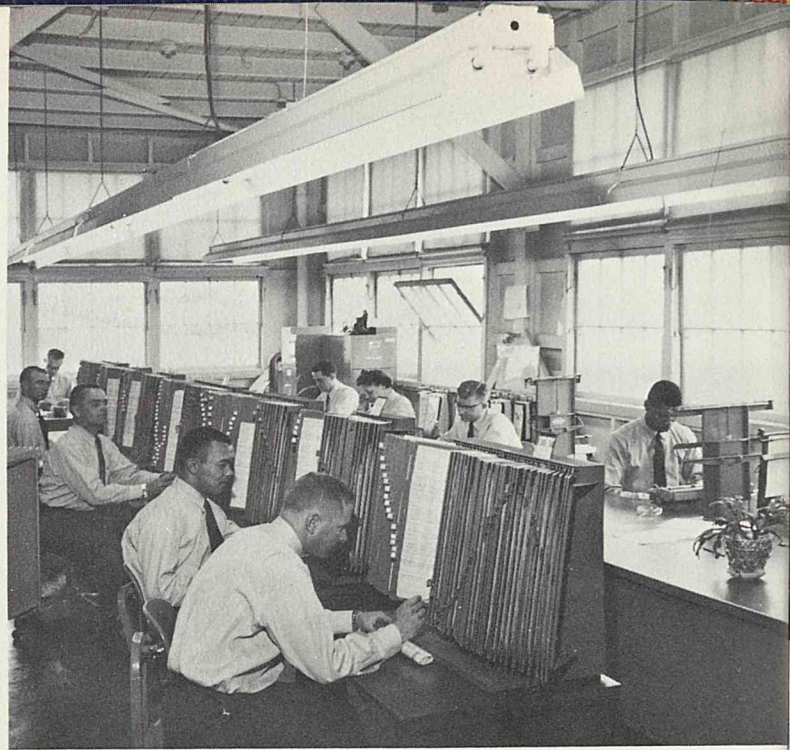
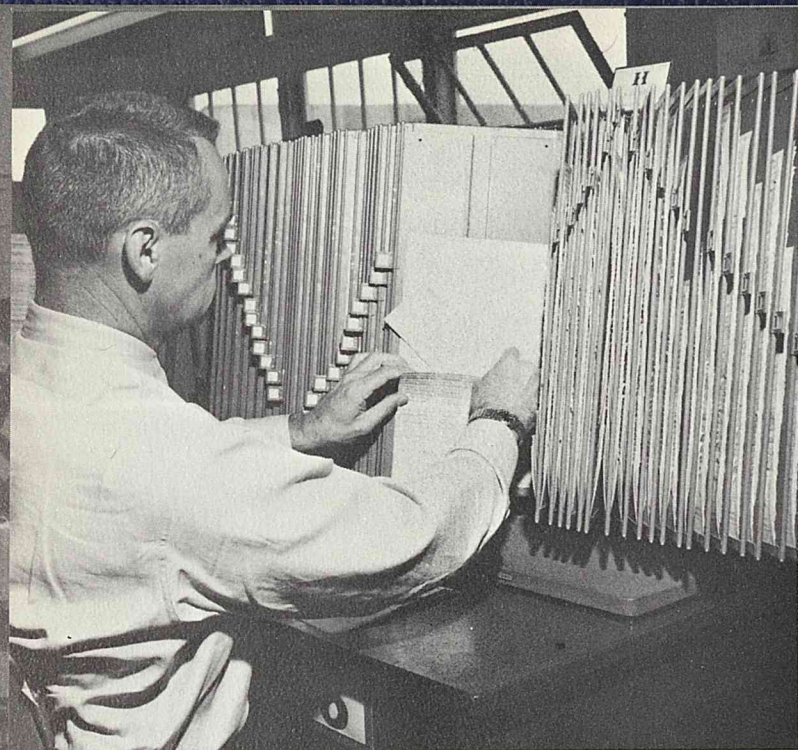




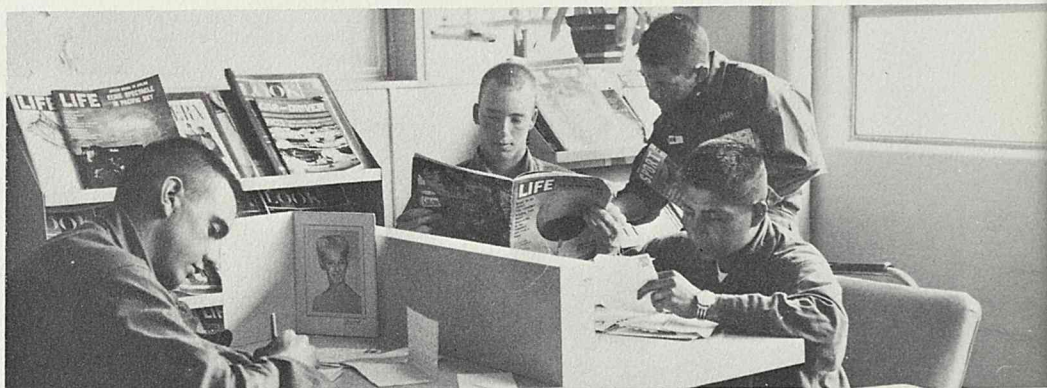
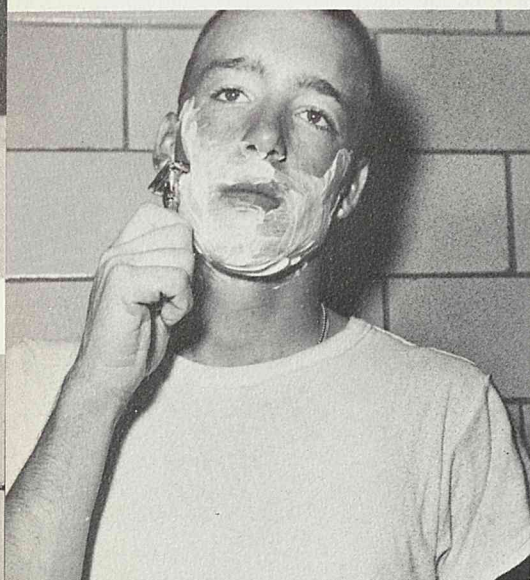


field bakery

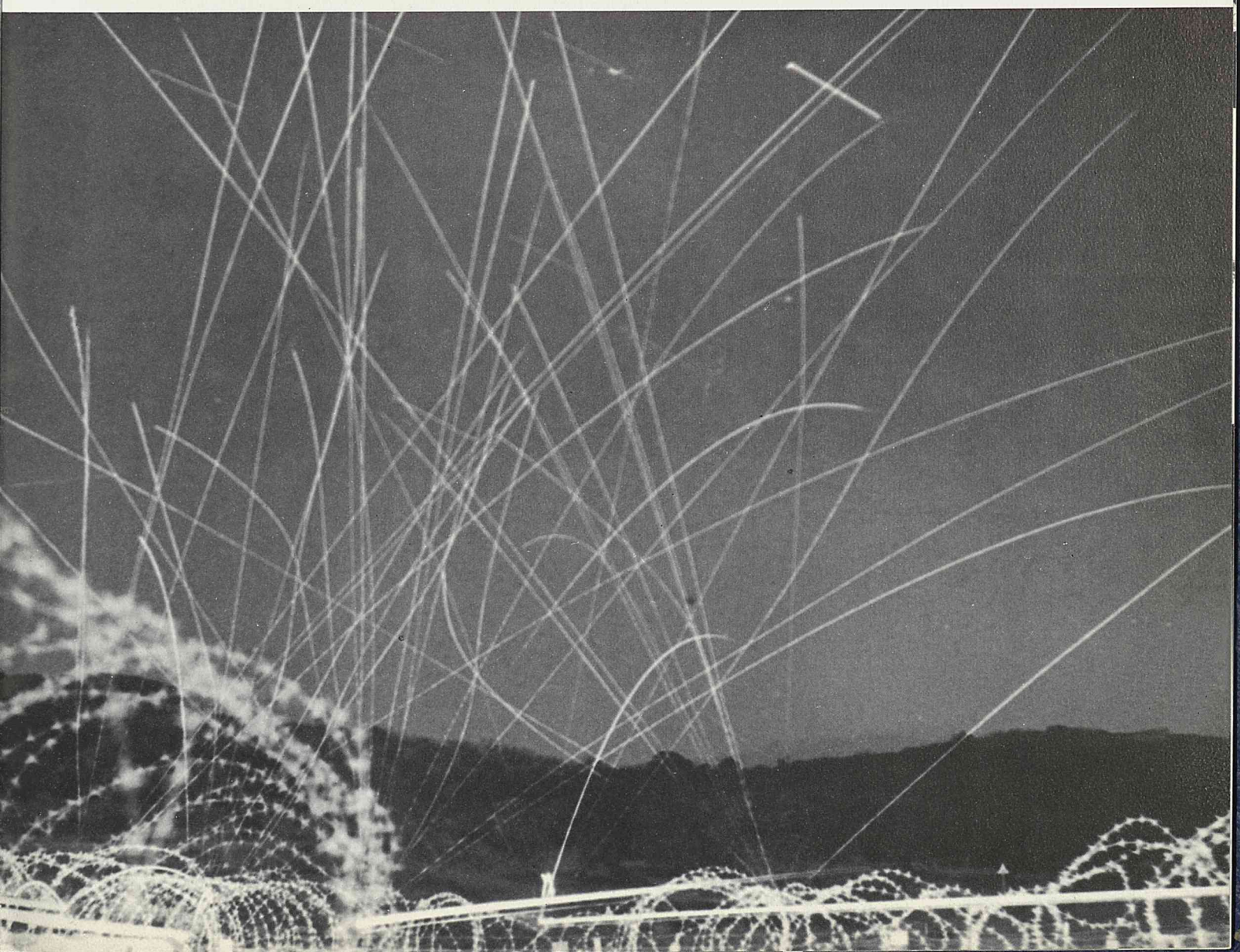
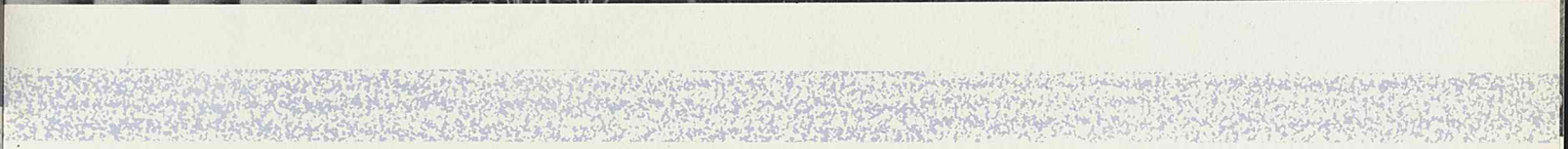
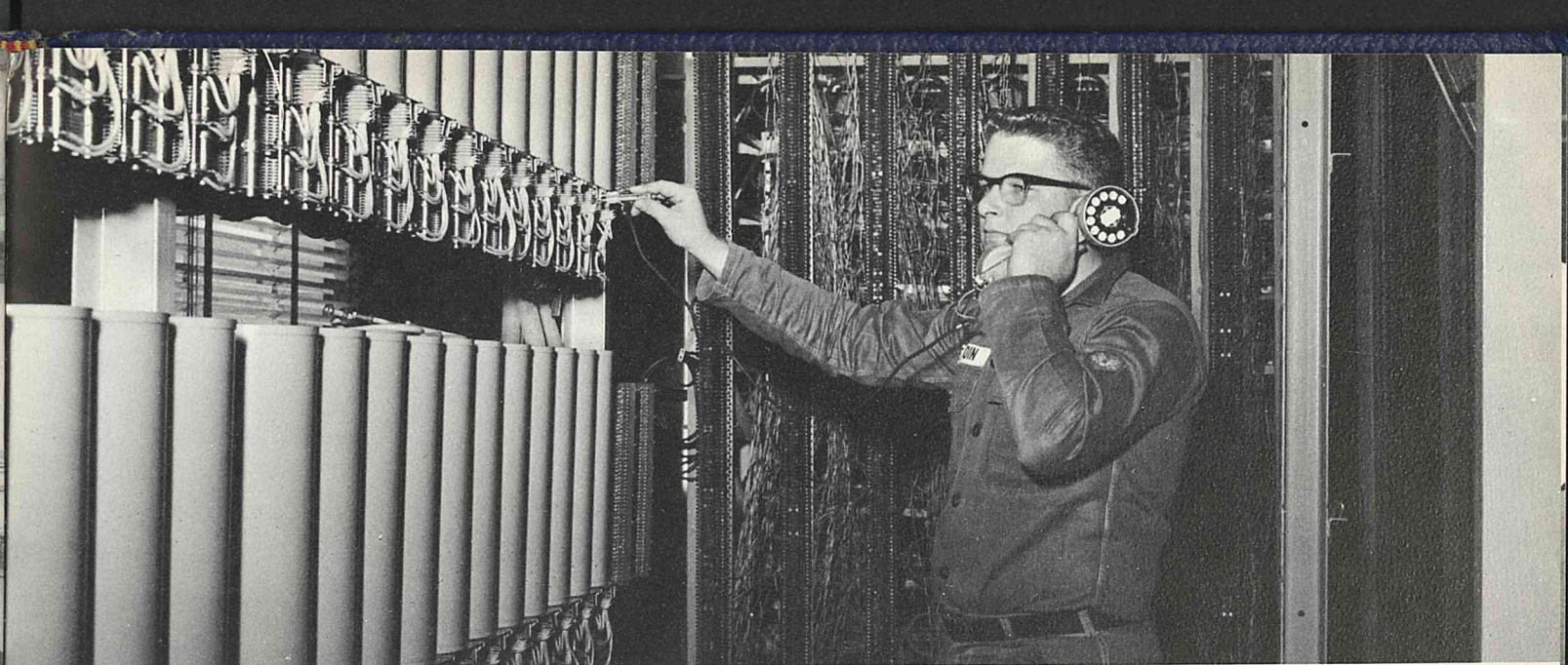




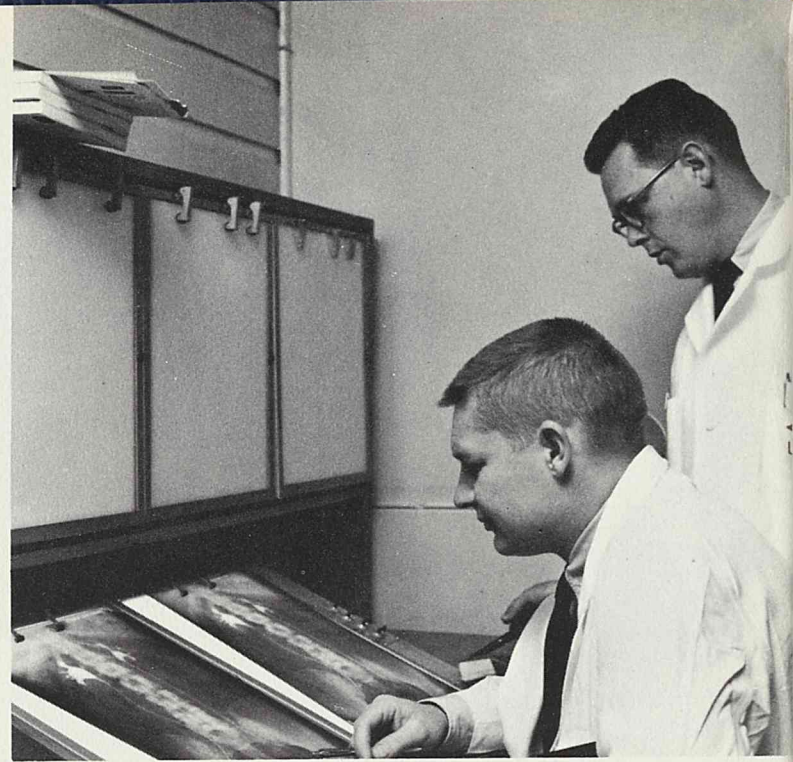
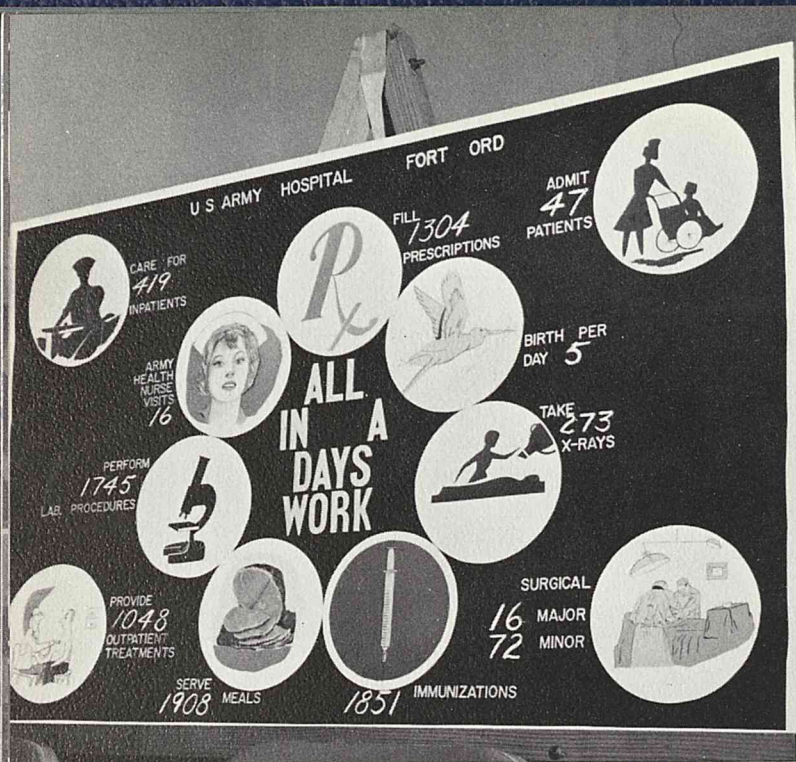
post locator and barracks life





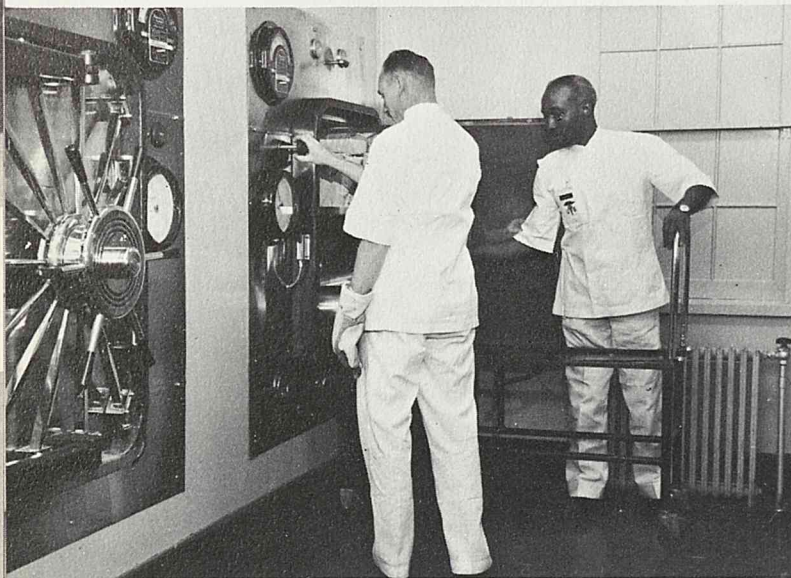




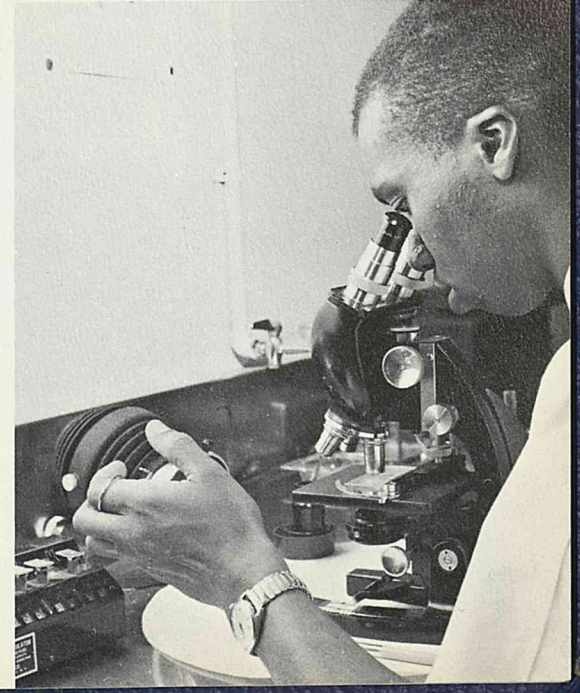
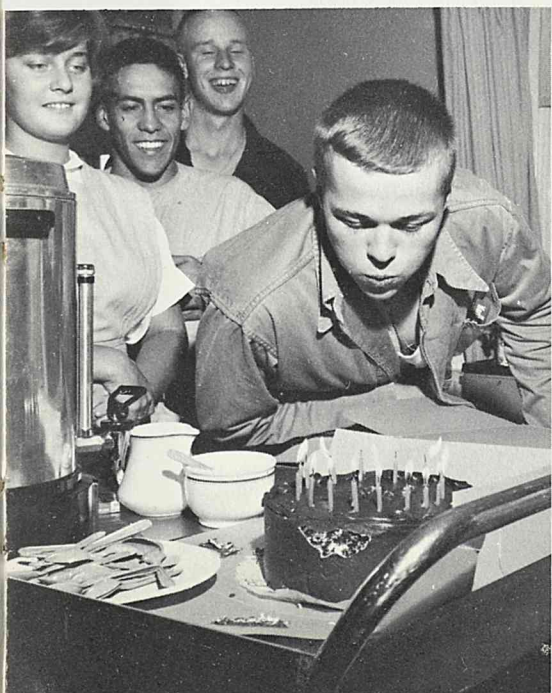
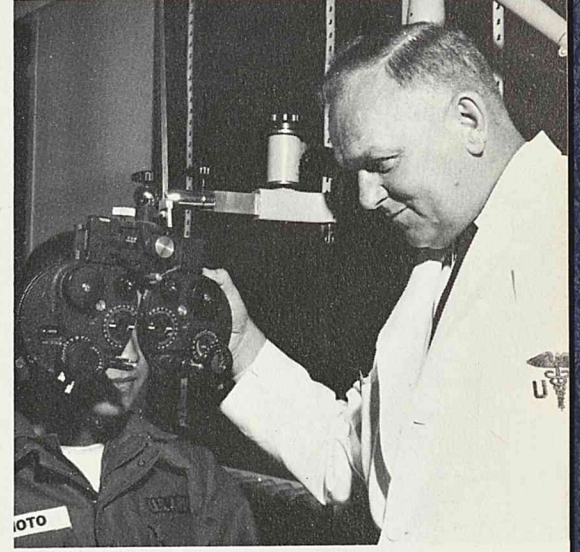
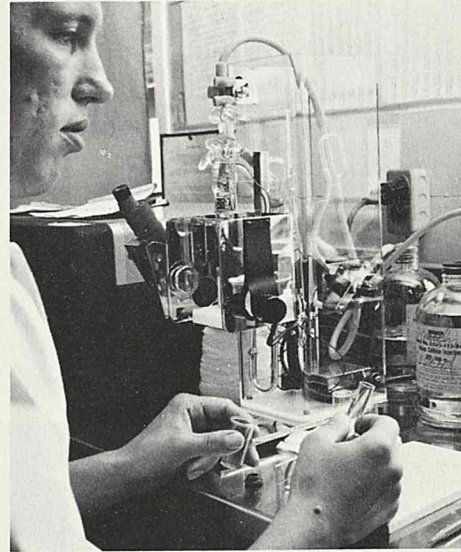
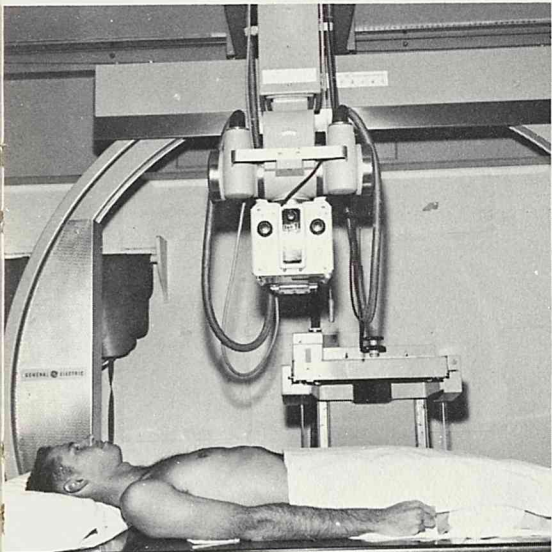
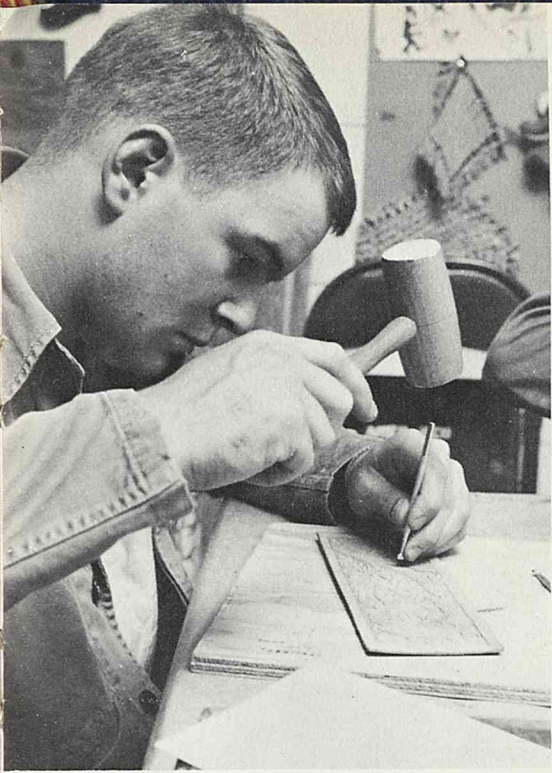


# hospital

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.

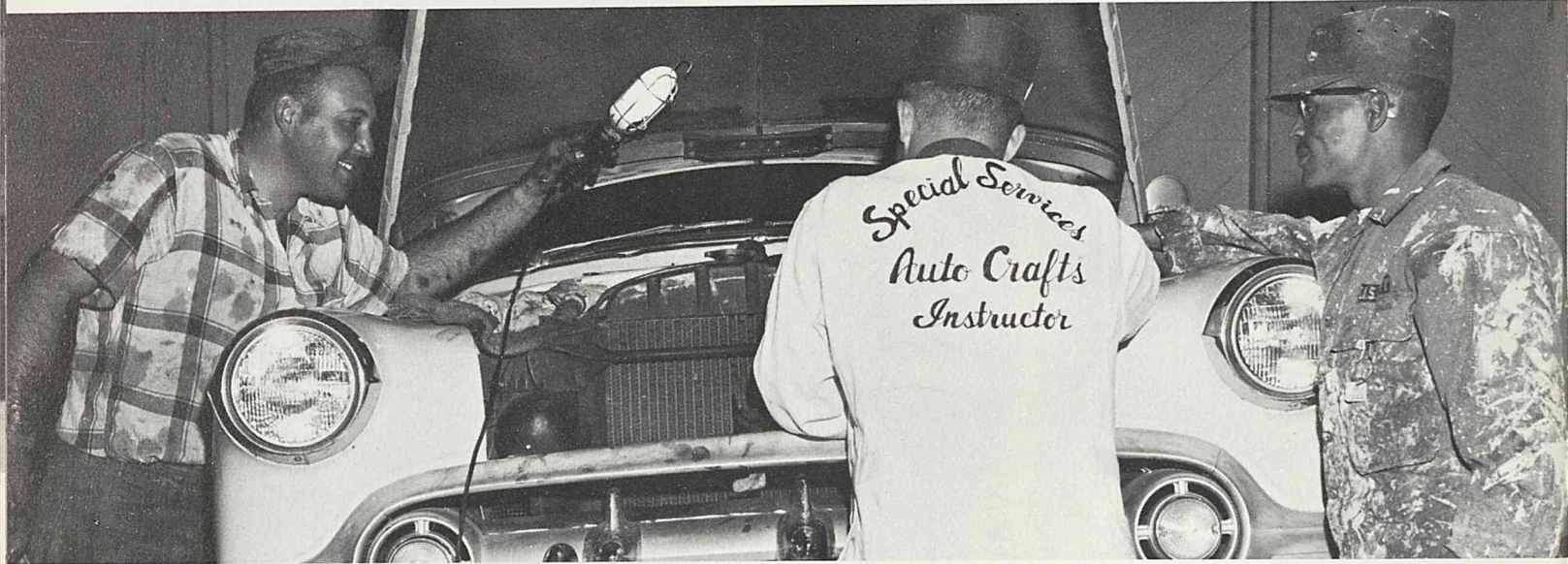
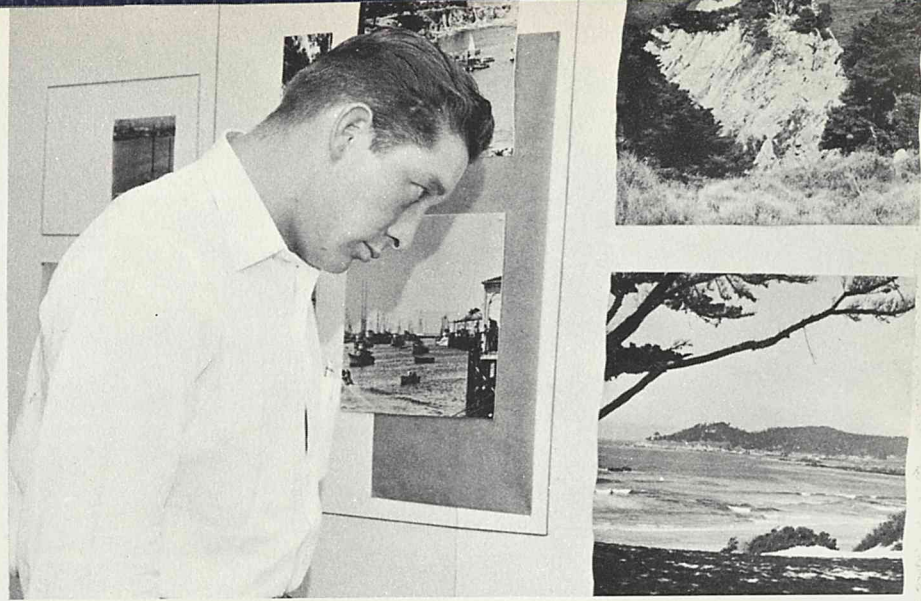




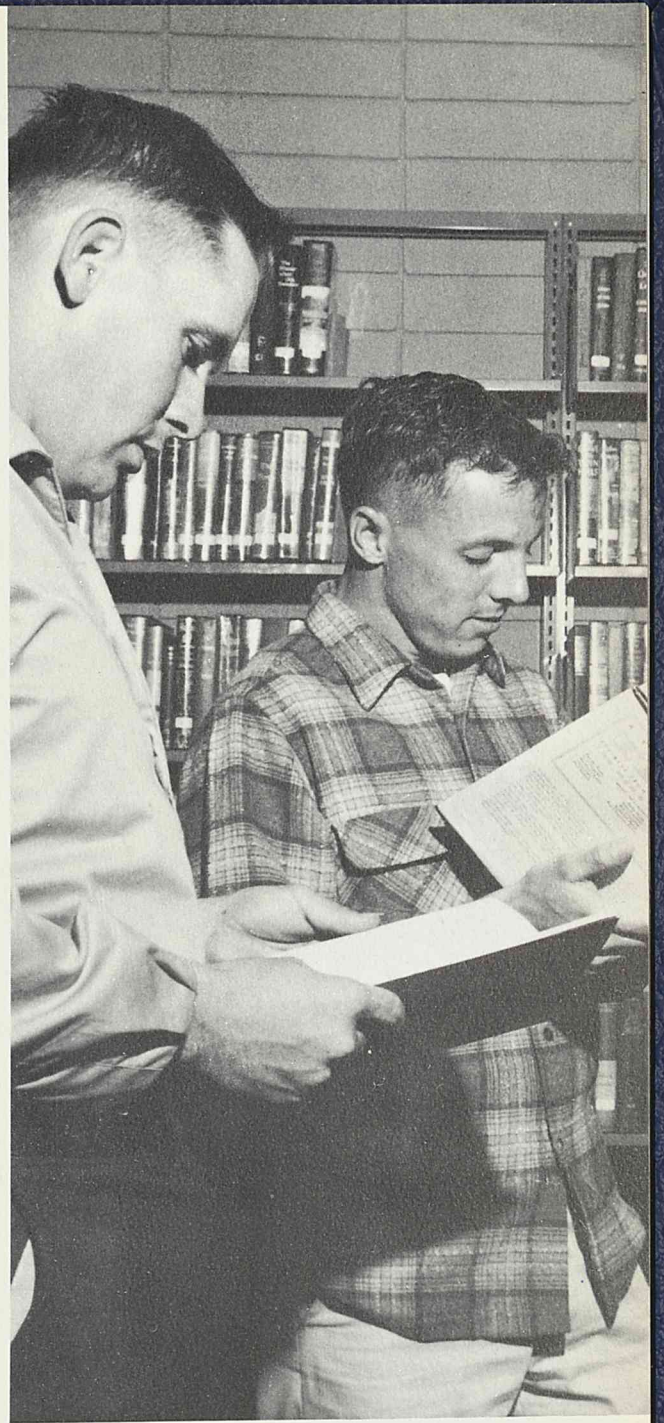
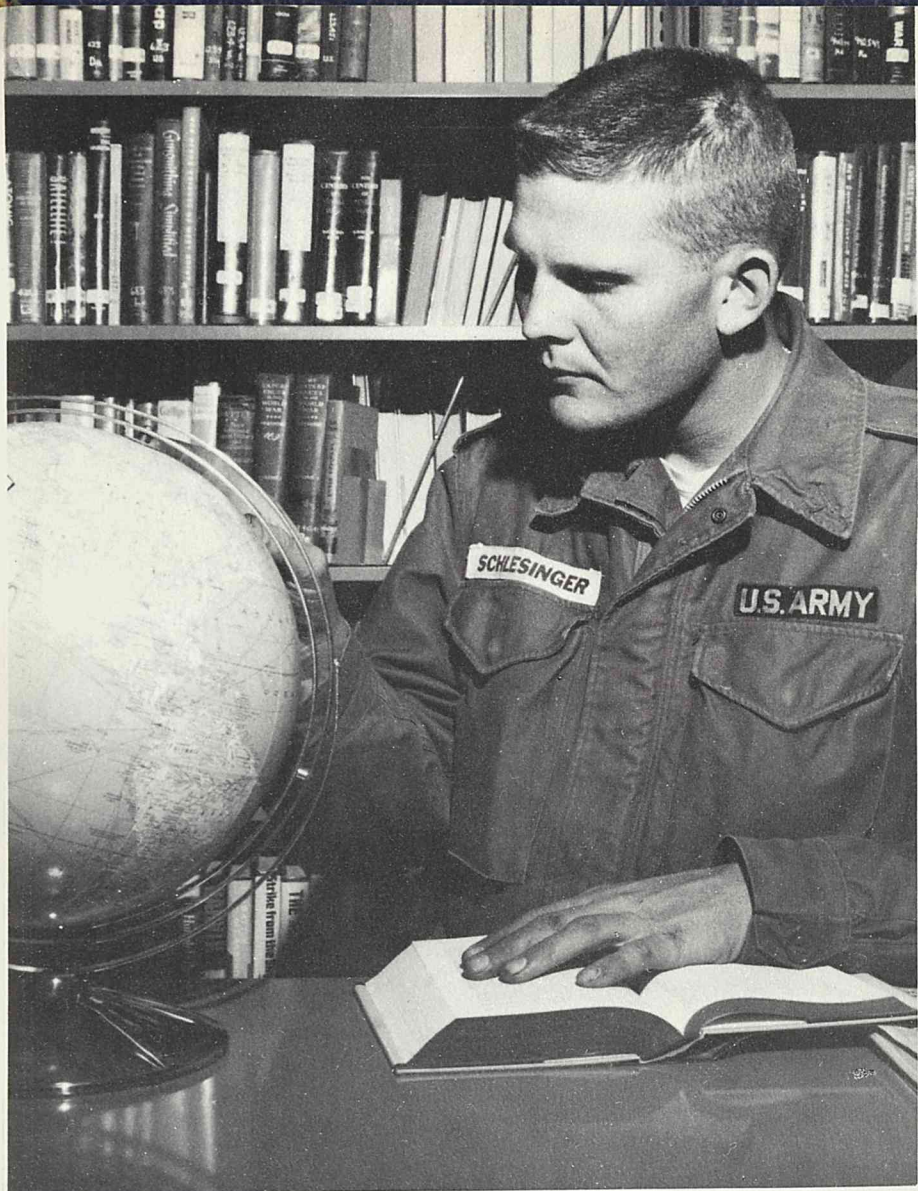




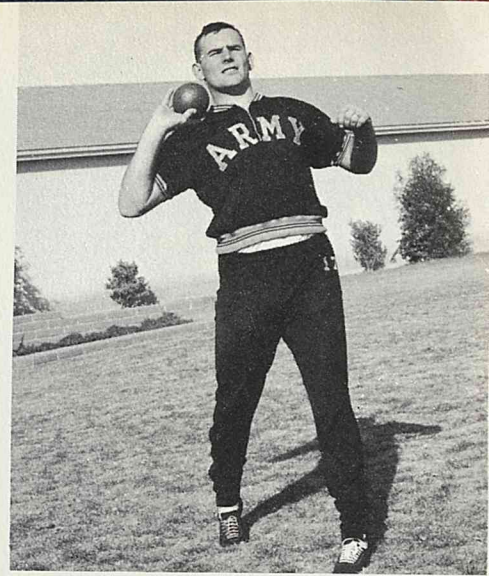
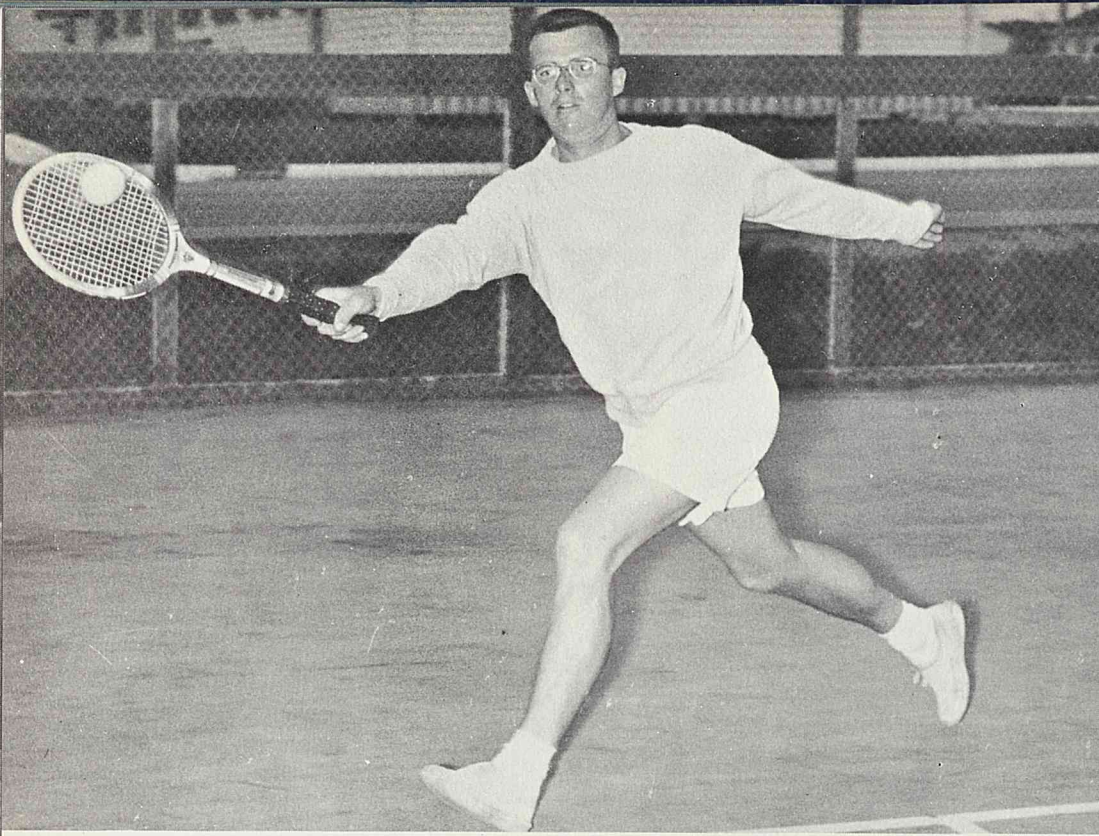
hobbies











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 ORLANDO C. TROXEL, JR.

### COMMANDING GENERAL

Orlando C. Troxel, Jr., was born 15 February 1908 at Fort William McKinley, P.I. He attended schools at Army posts and Washington, D.C. On 11 June 1931 he was graduated from West Point as a second lieutenant. Early assignments included Field Artillery school and units.

He was graduated from the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in 1942, from where he was assigned to the 4th Infantry Division, later becoming Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the division. He remained in that position until after the division landed in Normandy in June 1944. After landing he became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the VII Corps and remained in that position until January 1946.

Subsequent assignments included appointment as a member of the Joint Operation Review Board, under the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Armed Forces Information School as a member of the faculty; 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Benning, as Commanding Officer, Division Artillery; member of the faculty at the Command and General Staff College; National War College; 1st Cavalry Division Commander; Chief of Special Warfare, Department of the Army; Director of Organization and Training, Office Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army; Chief Joint Military Assistance Advisory Group, Korea (Provisional).

From Korea, he was assigned to Fort Ord, California, where on 20 January 1961 he assumed command of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord.

General Troxel has been awarded the Legion of Merit, with Oak Leaf Cluster; Bronze Star Medal, with Oak Leaf Cluster; Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre, with Palm (France); Order of Leopold, with Palm; Croix de Guerre, with Palm (Belgium); and Order of Fatherlands War (Russia).

He is married to the former Miss Lucy Pratt Reynolds. They have a son, Roy Reynolds Troxel.





## BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANK J. CAUFIELD

### DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL

Brigadier General Frank J. Caufield, Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry and Fort Ord, California, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1934. From 1936 to 1938 he was military aide to the Governor of Puerto Rico.

He had various assignments and attended Army schools until October 1943, when he was assigned to command an Infantry battalion in the European theater of combat.

General Caufield was then assigned as a troop movement officer in the Normandy invasion. He was involved in scheduling the movement of troops from barges to the beaches along the entire Normandy beachhead, continuing troop movement activities until the end of hostilities in Europe.

After World War II, General Caufield had duty as military attache to Spain from 1947 to 1949. In 1950 and 1951 he was intelligence officer of the Military Assistance Advisory Group in London, England. This office later became part of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE).

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

He subsequently commanded the 2d Battle Group, 7th Infantry, 10th Infantry Division, stationed at Schweinfurt, Germany. In 1958 he became Assistant Commandant, United States Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, Md. From that post he came to Fort Ord in September 1961. His promotion to brigadier general was announced on August 11, 1961.

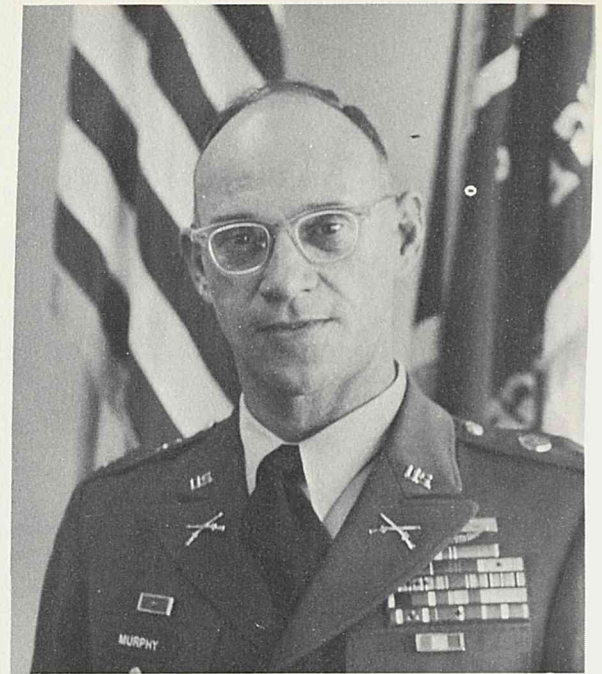
In addition to service medals, General Caufield has been awarded the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal and the Croix de Guerre (Luxembourg).

General Caufield and his wife, Catherine, have two daughters, Catherin and Caroline, and a son, Frank Jr., who is a First Classman at the United States Military Academy.





Col. Leonard E. Garrett  
Brigade Commander



Lt. Col. Arthur P. Murphy  
Battle Group Commander

## COMPANY B

Started Basic Training: 8 October 1962

## TENTH BATTLE GROUP THIRD BRIGADE

Graduated: 1 December 1962



1st Lt. Verlon E. Westmoreland  
Company Commander

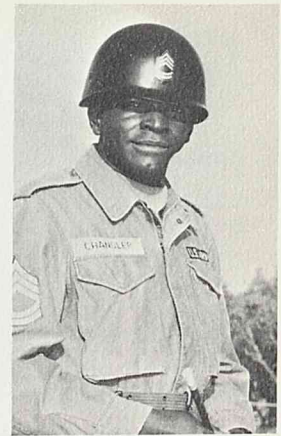




James H. Graves  
First Sergeant



SFC John R. Thomas  
SDI



SFC Chandler



SFC Shephard



SFC Miles  
Mess Steward



SFC Mooney



Sgt. Woods



Sgt. Rochester



SP/4 Gaines





PFC Thompson



SP/5 Wilson

SP/4 Meekins

Frederick Abbott  
 Bondla Alexander  
 Brent Andersen  
 Roger Anthony  
 William Arnold



Malcolm Atterbury  
 Jerry Baldwin  
 Joe Banks  
 Bill Barendregt  
 Dennis Barkley







Roger Barr  
Benny Basel  
Henry Beel  
Stephen Beeler  
Oren Bell



Edmond Berg  
Gary Beydler  
Ralph Born  
Gary Boyle  
John Braun



Keith Brinley  
Robin Brockmueller  
John Brose  
Roger Brummond  
Lawrence Buell



Jerry Burdick  
Ronald Butcher  
Matthew Buzzell  
Garreth Byrd  
Edwin Cagasan



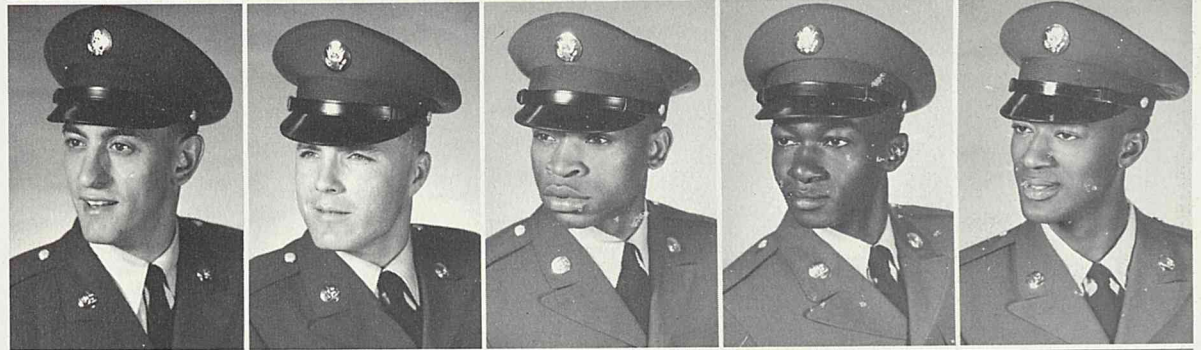
Forrest Calhoun  
Manuel Calzada  
Chris Camacho  
Timothy Caryle  
Craig Carver



Louis Castaneda  
Ramon Castaneda  
Edward Castro  
Ronald Cataraha  
Melford Christianson



Frank Cipriani  
James Clark  
Archester Clayton  
L. T. Cole  
Joe D. Coleman



Douglas Conover  
Robert Corella  
Rogelio Cossio  
Donald Cox  
Freddie Cramp



Bernard Crawford  
Jeffrey Dale  
Robert Dauenhauer  
Loyd Davis  
Terry Davis



William Davis  
William Dearing  
John De George  
Joseph Delaney  
John De Pompa







Robert Dexheimer  
Dennis Dickey  
Arvid Diemert  
Richard Douglas  
John Dravenieks



Leonard Duarte  
John Durham  
Albert Ellis  
Gerald Engel  
Robert Evans



Delano Eyer  
Pete Fachko  
Warren Fairweather  
Jimmie Fancher  
Roy Farrant



Spencer Fisher  
Franklin Fitzgerald  
Kenneth Ford  
Larry Foster  
Gilbert Fuentes



Raymond Gallegos  
Victor Gangitana  
Richard Gann  
Richard Gatlin  
Thomas Gerbi



Richard Gerfen  
David Gibbons  
Hugh Giovanni  
James Goetz  
Carlos Gonzalez



Gary Gores  
Richard Gow  
Walter Green  
Clarence Gronning  
Mitchell Grauer



Robert Grove  
Weldon Hadnot  
Leonard Harms  
Ray Hasegawa  
Paul Hatae



Peter Hermann  
Barry Hilbert  
Bob Hill  
Franklin Hodges  
Jack Hooper



Leo Houston  
William Hudson  
Jesse Ikei  
David Jackson  
Kenneth James







John Johnson  
Leland Johnson  
Lowell Johnson  
Gary Jones  
Rosslyn Jones



Fun Jung  
Clayton Kalima  
Dale Keith  
Michael Kim  
William Knighton



Theodor Kohers  
Bobby Large  
Douglas Larson  
John La Rose  
Walter Lee



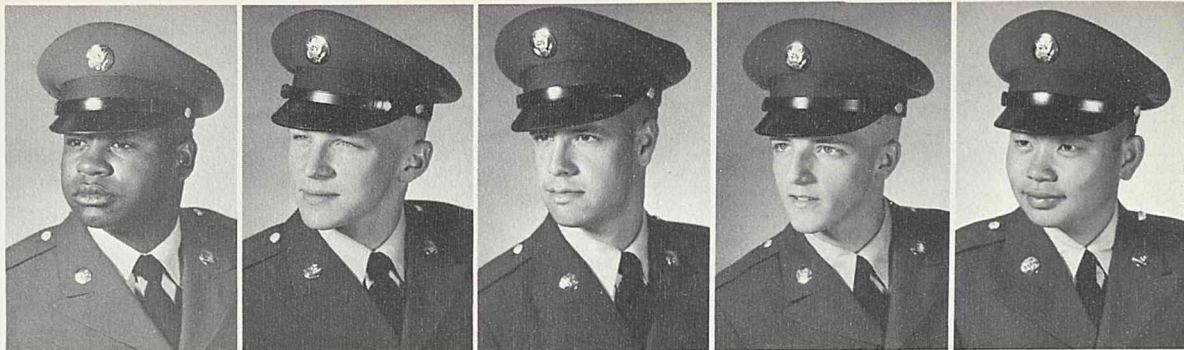
William Lee  
Patrick Lehr  
Fred Lemka  
Philip Lentz  
James Leonard



Donald Levins  
Jerry Lincoln  
James Lodl  
Manly Logan  
Lawrence Lucero



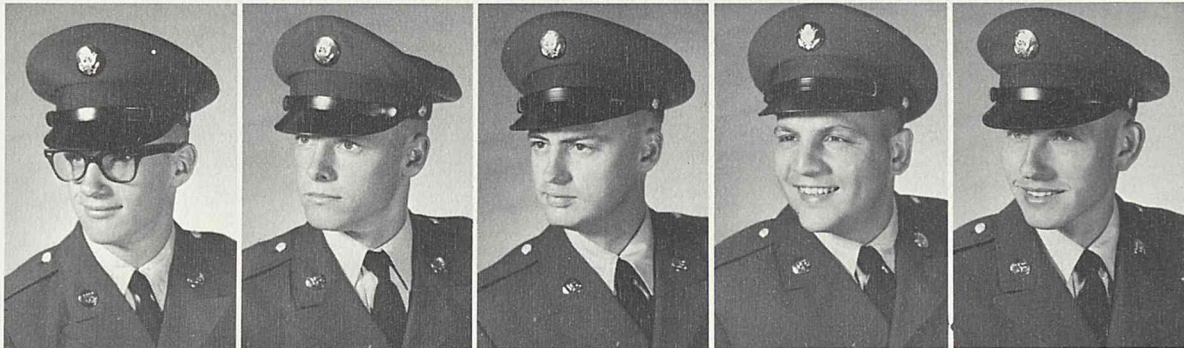
Isaac Mack  
Frank Marshall  
Ronald Marshall  
Jay Martin  
James Masada



Richard Matern  
Wolfgang Mattschi  
Greggory Maurice  
Edward Maxwell  
Jerry McAlister



Gary McCormack  
Herbert McDaniel  
Patrick McHenry  
John Mele  
Larry Miller



Samuel Miles  
James Miller  
Melvin Mims  
Dean Mitchell  
Rodney Miyashiro



Tamihiko Mizatani  
Eliazar Montano  
Charles Moody  
Paul Moore  
Robert Moore







Alvin Morgan  
Donald Morrison  
Richard Morton  
Ronald Moser  
Jay Moss



Jon Mueller  
Frank Mulrime  
Lloyd Murphy  
Gerard Murray  
Larry Musser



Richard Marimatsu  
James Neal  
Dean Neary  
Jack Neiman  
Barry Nelson



David Nelson  
Dennis Nelson  
Paul Nelson  
Thomas Nelson  
Erik Nielsen



Dick Niggebrugge  
Ronald Oeltjen  
Troy Oldham  
David Oar  
Jack Orth



Leon Osterland  
Gilbert Palacio  
James Parsons  
Gary Pearson  
Walt Phinney



Ronald Piette  
Kenneth Pittman  
David Plessas  
Timothy Price  
Ernst Puscher



Charles Qualls  
Willard Quaring  
Stephen Rains  
David Ramsey  
Raymond Ramsey



Manuel Rangel  
Paul Reed  
Steven Rees  
John Renaud  
Roy Robbins



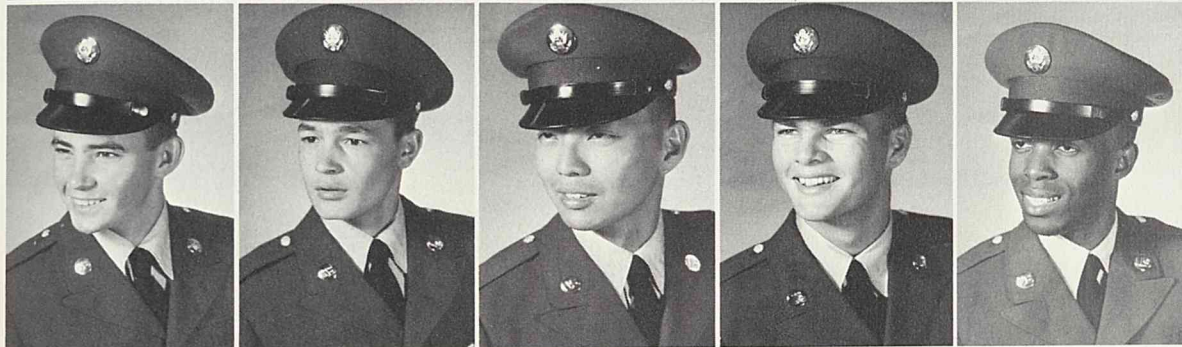
Gary Rocklin  
Caesar Rodriguez  
Rudy Rodriguez  
Raymond Rozzell  
Maurilio Sanchez



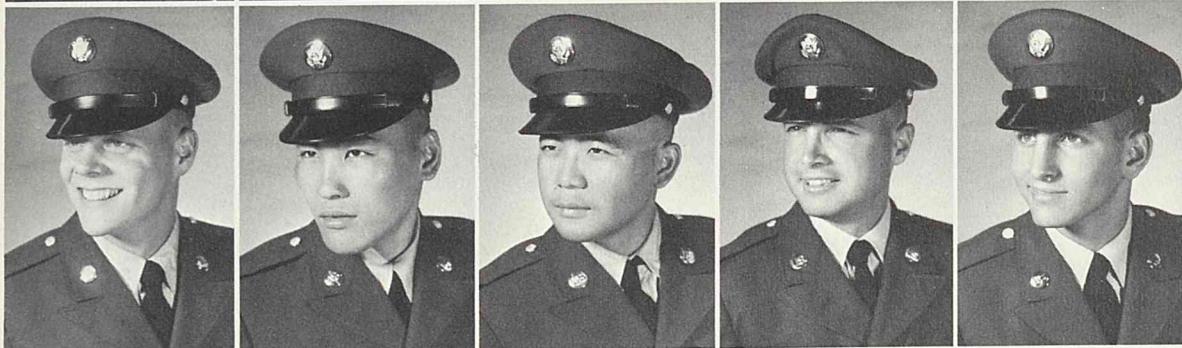




Leonard Sanders  
John Sarboe  
Merlin Saulny  
Michael Sawyer  
Walter Schroeder



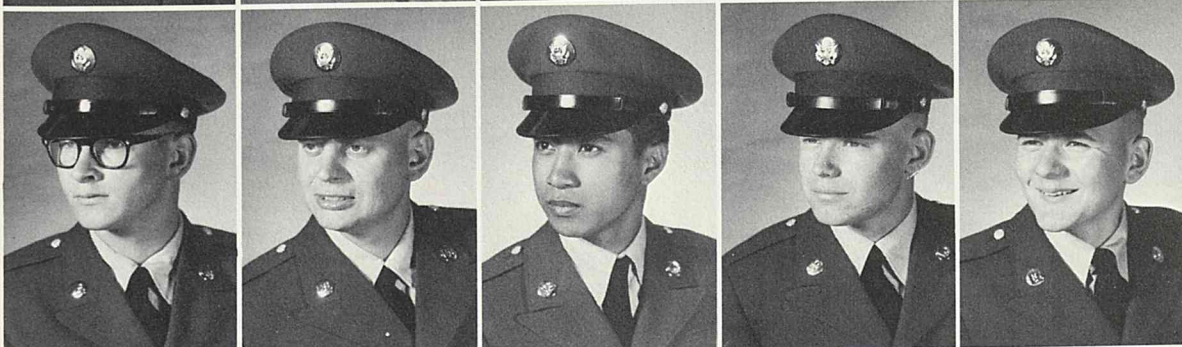
James Searle  
Joe Sedillo  
Carl Segawa  
Robert Scogins  
Vincent Shepherd



Mike Shew  
Roy Shibata  
Edwin Shimabukuro  
Berton Simon  
Stanley Slaton



David Sionecker  
Harry Smith  
Ronald Smith  
Ronald Smith  
Steven Smith



Karl Sorthun  
Donald Sotak  
Antonio Sotero  
James Sparrow  
Paul Swannack



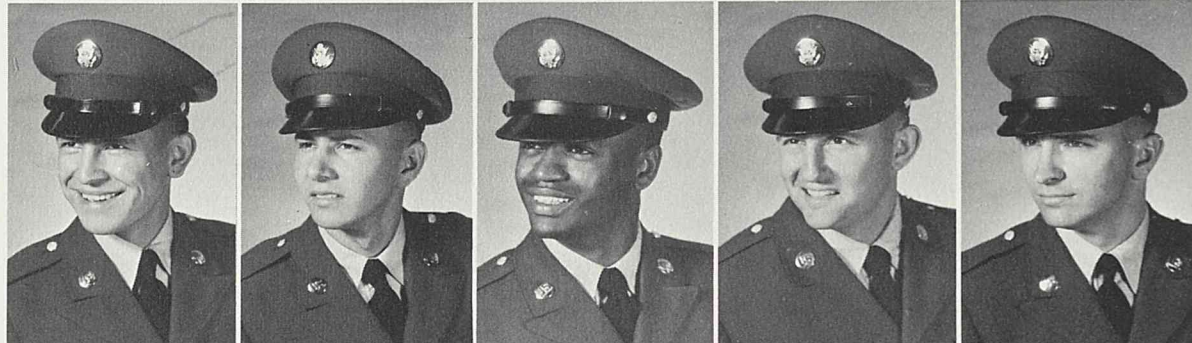
John Tabor  
 Dwight Thompson  
 William Thompson  
 Thomas Tipton  
 Joseph Titone



Phillip Titus  
 Frank Torres  
 Theodore Tourville  
 Harvey Turnbull  
 Tommy Turner



John Valenzuela  
 Richard Vera  
 Roy Walker  
 Thomas Weiss  
 Donald Wentworth



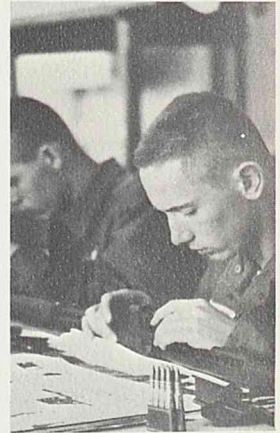
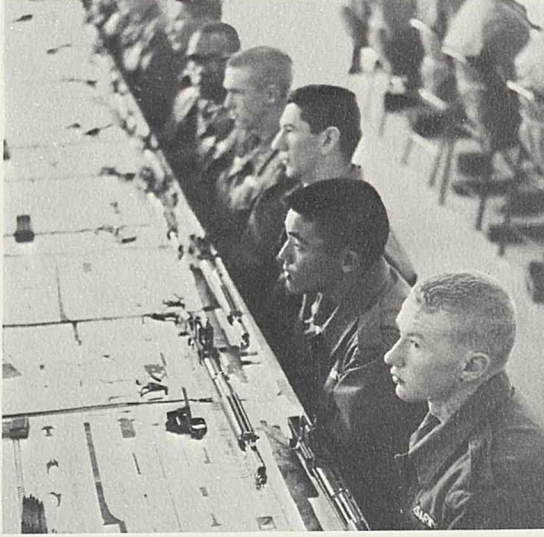
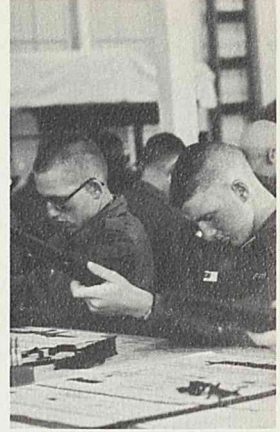
Jerrold Windsor  
 Wayne Young  
 Marlo Zeller  
 Byron Dunker  
 Daniel Heisler



Sadao Naguni  
 Harold Rickard



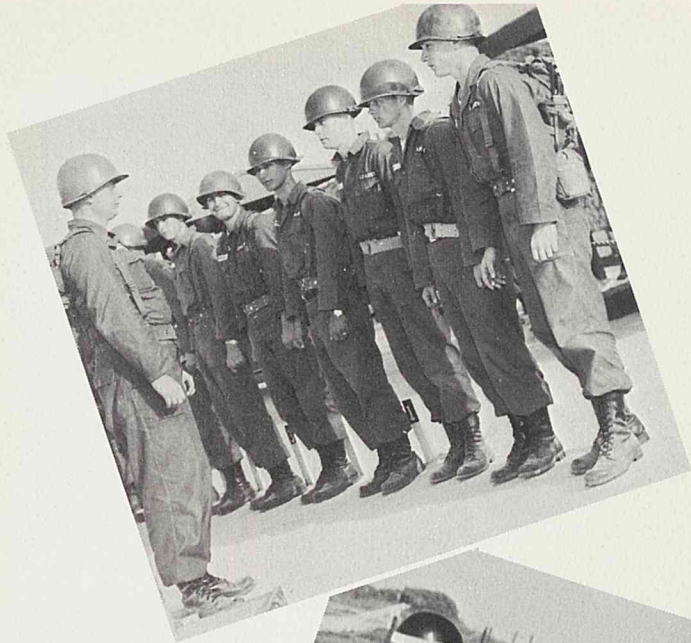




## m1 rifle instruction



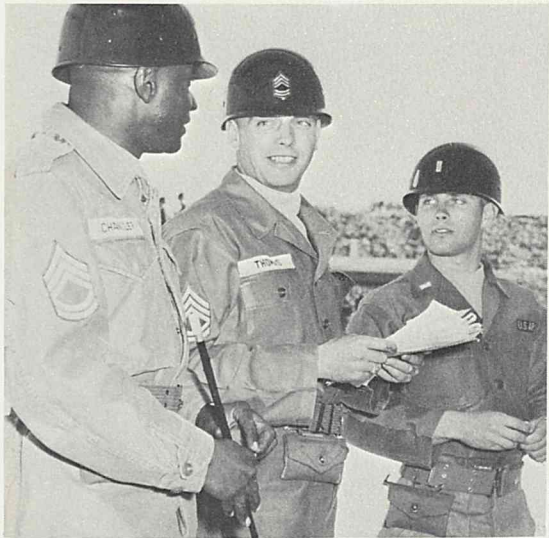




trainfire

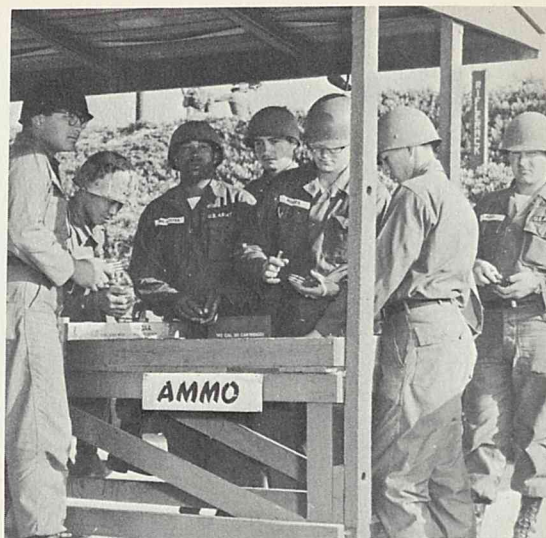






trainfire

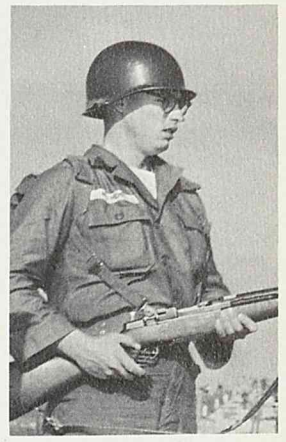
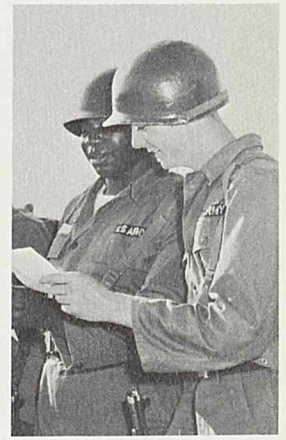
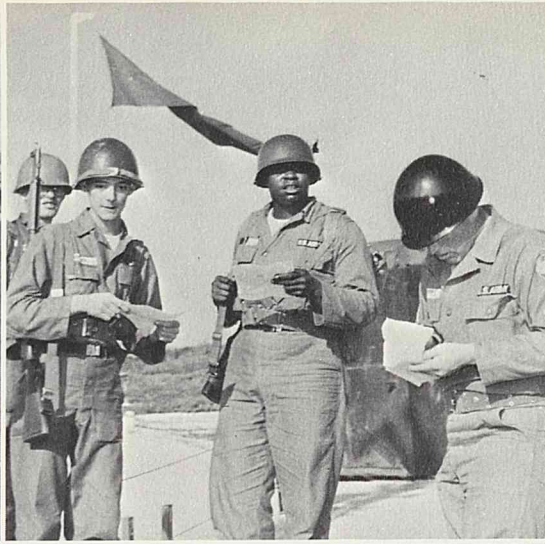
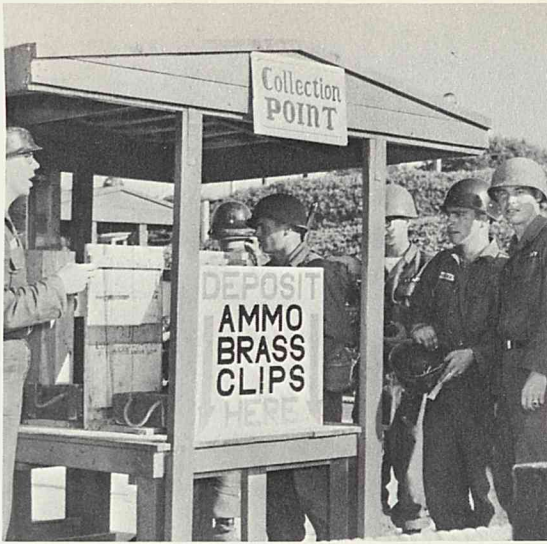




trainfire







trainfire



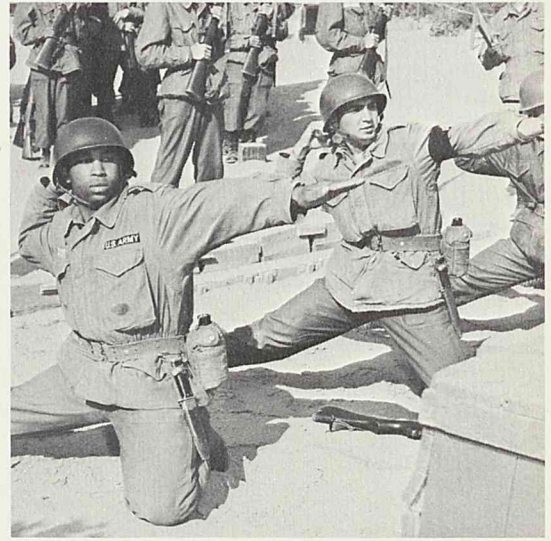




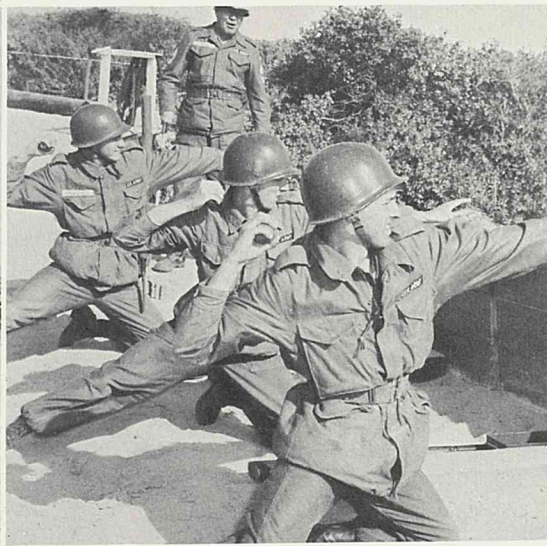
hand grenades



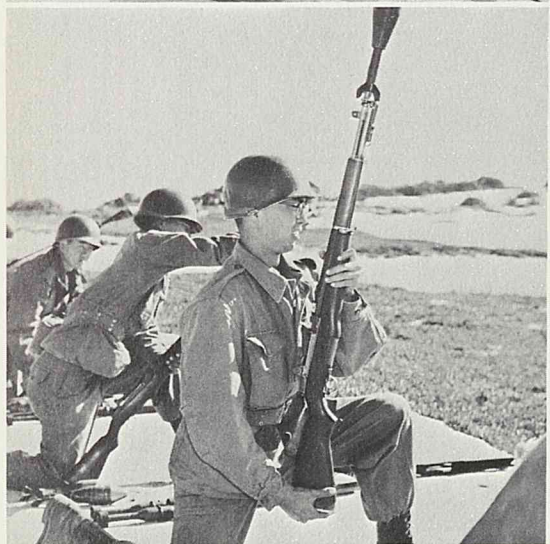
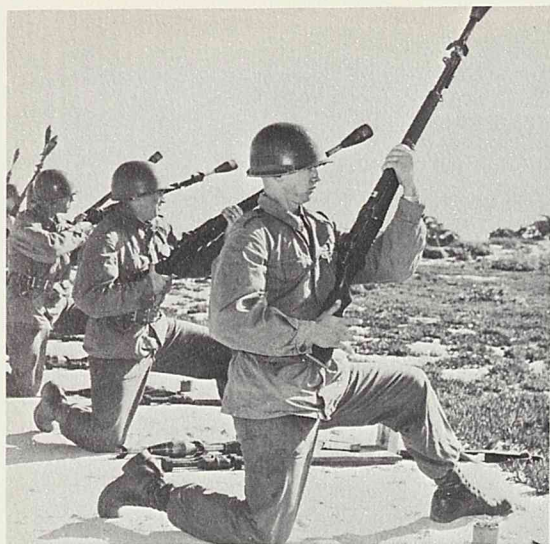




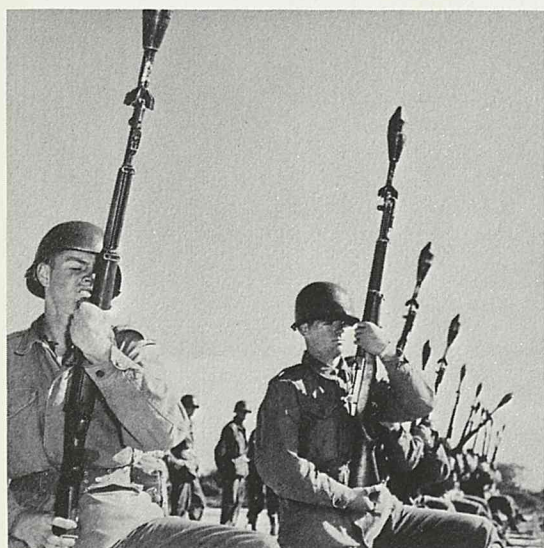
hand grenades



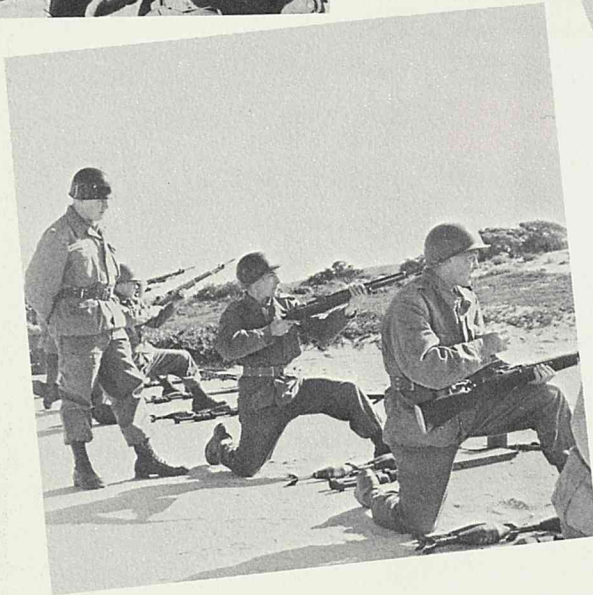
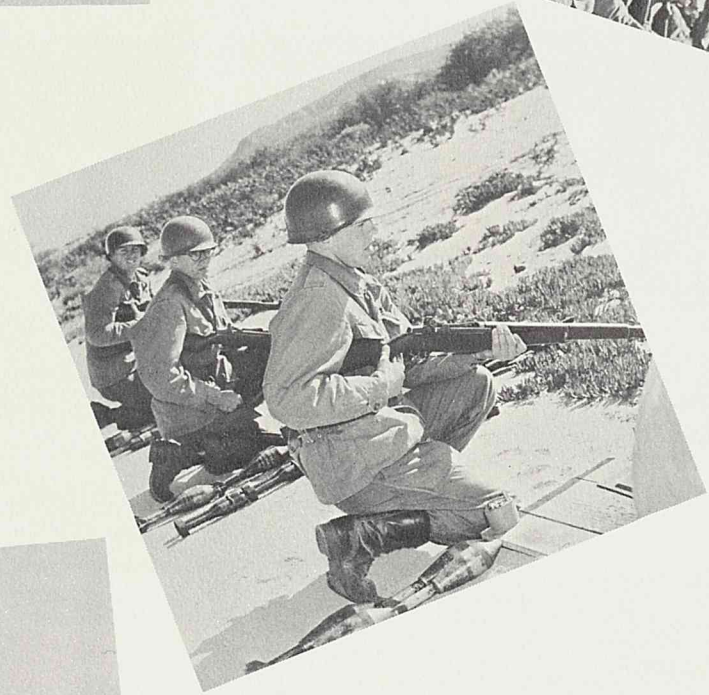
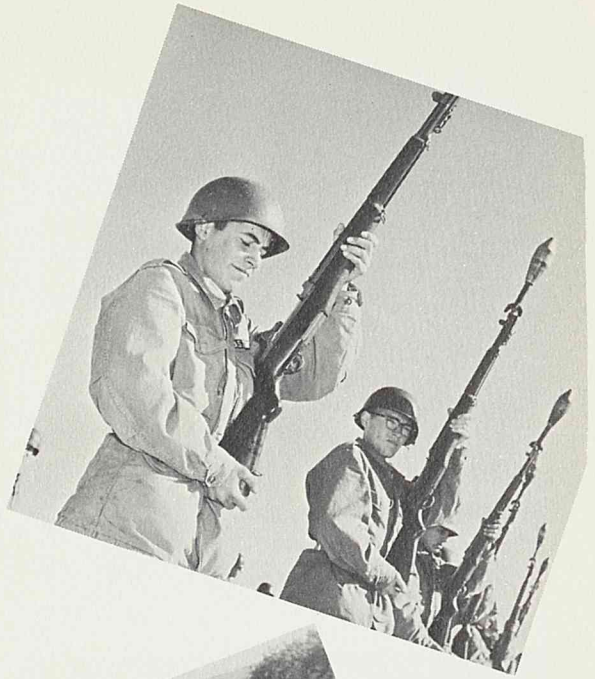




rifle grenades





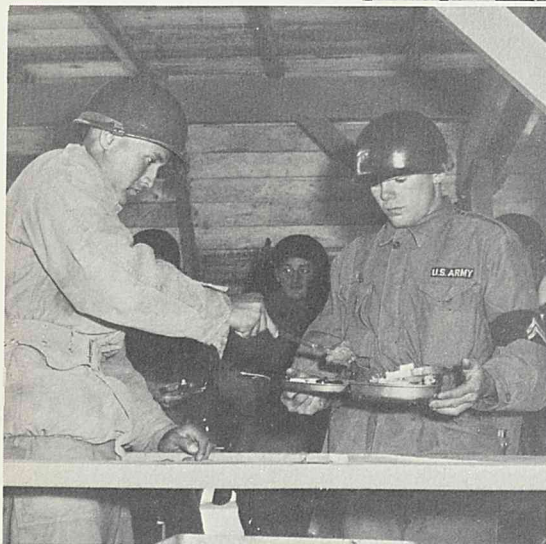


rifle grenades





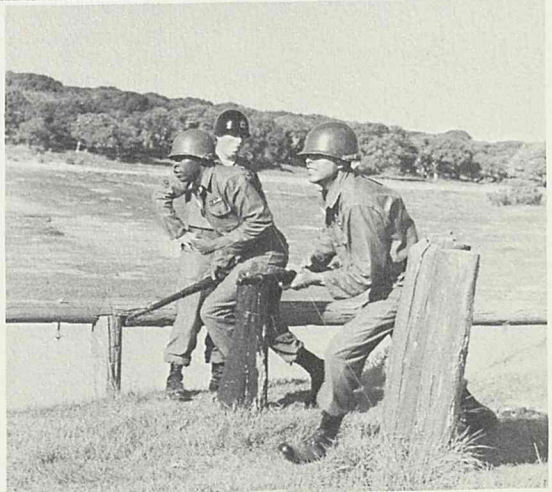
field chow





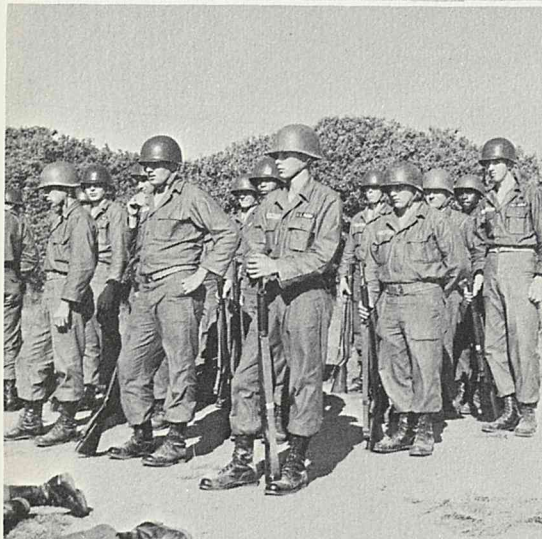


cover  
and  
movement

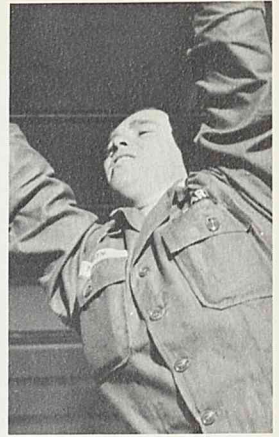




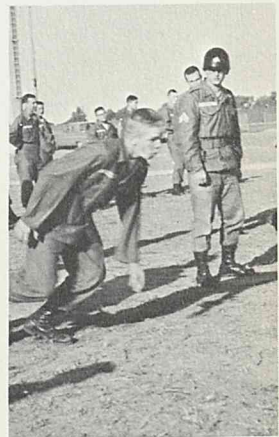
# cover and movement







p. f. t.

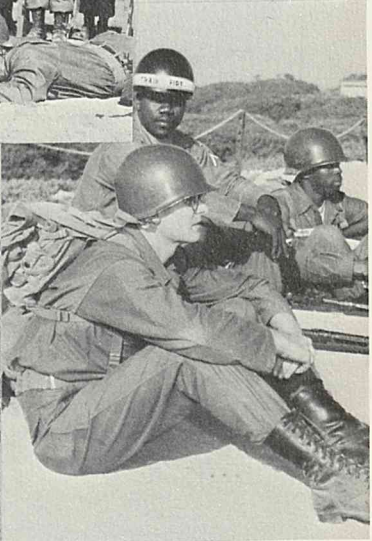
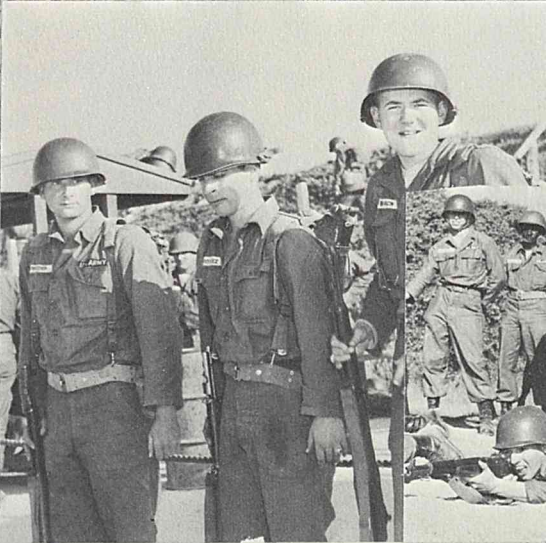
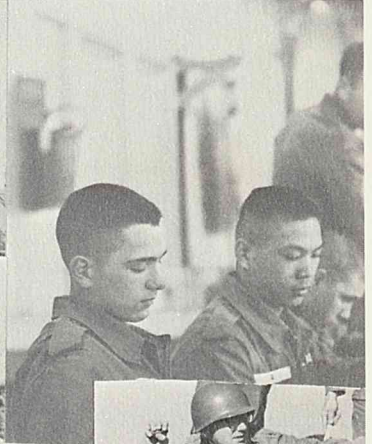
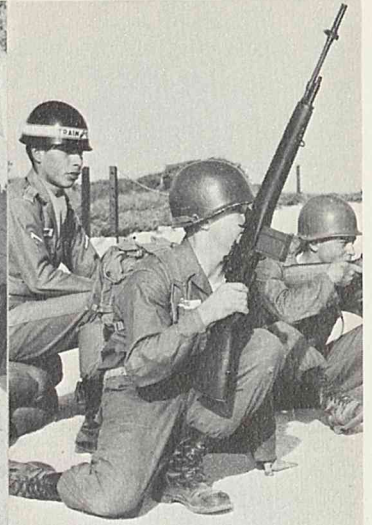
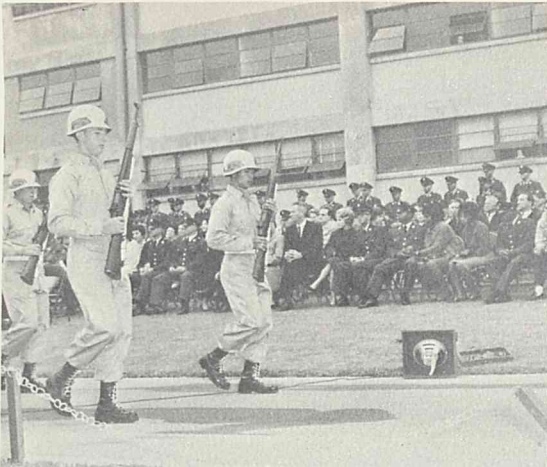




# our training through the eyes of the camera











open house



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.



