

Unit History

11th Infantry Brigade

1 July 1966 to 31 December 1966

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APO 96557

REORDER OF 11TH INFANTRY BRIGADE COMMANDING OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE OFFICER, STAFF OFFICERS, AND SERGEANTS
MAJOR (1 JULY - 31 DECEMBER 1966)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>DUTY POSITION</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>
HENDERSON, ORAN K	COL	BDE CO	1 Jul 66-24 Aug 66
HAY, JOHN H JR	MG	CG	25 Aug 66 -
HENDERSON, ORAN K	COL	DEP BDE CO	25 Aug 66 -
PRICE, JAMES F	LTC	BDE XO	15 Jul 66 -
TUNISON, JOHN T	CPT	BDE S1 (Acting)	1 Jul 66 - 29 Aug 66
CORBIN, DELMAR L	MAJ	BDE S1	30 Aug 66 -
BLACKLEDGE, RICHARD K	MAJ	BDE S2	6 Aug 66 -
DART, FREDERICK R	MAJ	BDE S3	21 Jul 66 - 6 Sep 66
WILDER, BLISS W	LTC	BDE S3	7 Sep 66 - 2 Oct 66
LONGINO, ROBERT B	MAJ	BDE S3	3 Oct 66 -
WRIGHT, ROBERT L	MAJ	BDE S4	1 Jul 66 -
CHORY, WIRTH F	SGM E9	BDE SGM	18 Jul 66 - 1 Nov 66
WALSH, JOSEPH W	SGM E9	BDE SGM	2 Nov 66 -

I. MISSION AND RESOURCES:

A. Mission. "The 11th Infantry Brigade is the US Army Pacific Reserve. It is prepared to move by sea or air and fight anywhere, anytime."

B. Capabilities. At full strength the 11th Infantry Brigade has the following capabilities:

1. Command attached combat, combat support, and combat service support elements in offensive and defensive operations.

2. Accept or release attached elements on short notice.

3. Conduct brigade operations on sustained 24-hour-a-day basis.

4. Supervise the movement and security of attached or supporting administrative elements.

5. Establish liaison with higher and adjacent headquarters.

6. Supervise tactical training of attached elements.

C. Organization. The 11th Infantry Brigade was organized under the "E" series TOEs for the various elements. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 11th Infantry Brigade was organized under TOE 7-42E, dated 15 July 1963, and is designed to command and control attached combat and combat support elements in both training and operations. Annex A, the unit history of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, provides detailed information on this unit. Annex B illustrates the organizational structure of the brigade as of 31 December 1966.

D. Personnel.

1. Shortly after activation of the brigade on 1 July 1966, the initial fill of personnel arrived from Guam, Okinawa, Korea and other areas including medical profile evacuees from Vietnam. Initial assignment and utilization of personnel was difficult because of the large influx of personnel with either physical limitations or MOSs not authorized within the brigade.

2. Personnel that arrived from the mainland consisted of AIT graduates and overseas replacements from CONUS units. Because of a lack of NCOs without physical profiles, unit commanders had to appoint acting NCOs from the lower enlisted ranks.

3. The most critical MOSs in which shortages have existed since activation, are Food Service (94B), Supply (76K), and Infantry (11). In an attempt to alleviate the problem, certain individuals were selected for on-the-job training in critical skills.

4. During the first few months the brigade and battalion headquarters had to function without their executive officers and many of their principle staff officers.

5. Annex C reflects the percentage of assigned strengths for the brigade as of the first day of each month from July through December 1966. Appendix 1 to Annex C lists the brigade commanders, executive officer, principle staff officers and sergeants major of the Brigade Headquarters for the period 1 July - 31 December 1966.

E. Vehicles and Equipment.

1. Vehicles.

a. Initially transportation was a severe problem. Vehicles were not available within the brigade and had to be borrowed from the Schofield Barracks Transportation Motor Pool.

b. The issue of vehicles during August and September 1966 contributed greatly to the operation of the Brigade. By 1 December 1966 most of the authorized vehicles were on hand.

2. Equipment.

a. Most of the supplies and equipment of the Brigade were received and issued during the period September - December 1966. Of primary importance were the receipt of weapons which were urgently needed for training. Due to the late receipt and issue of 106mm Recoiless Rifles, antitank crews had to be trained with weapons borrowed from the U. S. Army Reserves and the Hawaiian National Guard.

b. The Brigade converted from M14 rifles to M16EL rifles during the period 13 - 18 December 1966. Rifle racks were not issued with the new rifles. Therefore, all of the rifle racks which were used for the M14 rifles had to be converted to accomodate the M16EL rifles.

F. Facilities. For a map of the 11th Infantry Brigade facilities at Schofield Barracks, see Annex D.

II. OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

A. Pre-cycle training. During the period 1 July - 9 October 1966, all units of the Brigade conducted pre-cycle training to improve the endurance, health, discipline and technical proficiency of each individual. Officer and NCO schools were conducted within the Brigade with emphasis placed on methods of instruction and troop leadership. During this period, 8 schools were conducted by USARHAW, 2 by the Education Center and 14 by the Brigade to train individuals in their primary or additional duties. Orientation trips to range and training facilities, including Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA), were conducted. 3d Battalion, 1st Infantry provided a marching unit at the retirement ceremony for CINCUSARPAC on 24 August 1966. 4th Battalion, 3d Infantry provided a marching unit for the CINCUSARPAC assumption of command ceremony on 1 September 1966. All units of the Brigade passed in review

for Brigadier General John H. Hay at his assumption of Command of the Brigade on 25 Aug 1966. (On 27 October 1966 General Hay was promoted to the rank of Major General).

B. Basic Unit Training.

1. Basic Unit Training (BUT) was to begin on 6 September 1966, but because of personnel shortages, the starting date was slipped several times. On 10 October 1966 BUT was initiated by the infantry battalions with sufficient personnel fill for one rifle platoon per company. Each unit conducted 81mm and 4.2 inch Mortar training. 106mm Recoilless Rifle sections continued with individual training.

2. Combat service support units continued to perform mission-oriented OJT. The 6th Military Police Company (-) and E Troop, 1st Cavalry conducted BUT training, however, E Troop was handicapped by lack of equipment.

3. On 8 November 1966 squad level training culminated with the conduct of squad ATTs. On 10 December 1966 platoon training was completed and ATTs were conducted by the first platoon of each rifle company plus the heavy mortar platoon of each infantry battalion. BUT commenced on 28 November 1966 for the second platoons of the rifle companies of 3d Battalion, 1st Infantry. Infantry battalion mortar ATTs, 6th MP Company (-) platoon training and Troop E, 1st Cavalry section training were all completed on 2 December 1966.

4. Rifle platoons and reconnaissance platoons of each infantry battalion participated in a Platoon Leadership Exercise on 12 - 17 December 1966. This exercise consisted of a platoon-size combat patrol over difficult terrain for approximately 25 miles and culminated in the destruction of an aggressor supply base. The purpose of this exercise was to familiarize the platoon leaders with independent operations, traversing of mountainous terrain, and leadership problems inherent to such operations.

5. Cadre instruction on the M16E1 rifle was conducted for officers and NCOs 13 - 19 December 1966. M14 rifles were turned in and M16E1 rifles were issued. Instruction on the M16E1 rifle was initiated by all units on 20 December and culminated with qualification firing.

C. Mission Accomplishments.

1. By 31 December 1966 the following elements completed platoon ATTs:

- 1st Infantry.
 - a. Two rifle platoons of each rifle company of 3d Battalion, 20th Infantry and 4th Battalion, 3d Infantry.
 - b. One rifle platoon of each rifle company of 1st Battalion, 3d Infantry.

- c. All weapons and heavy weapons platoons.
- d. All platoons of 6th Military Police Company (-).
- e. Communications platoon of HHC, 11th Infantry Brigade.

2. During the period 1 July - 31 December 1966, 319 men attended schools conducted by USARHAW, 33 at the Schofield Barracks Education Center, 5 at IBM in Honolulu, 4 at the British Jungle Warfare School in Malaysia, and 558 attended schools conducted within the Brigade.

3. On 1 July 1966 there was a very limited number of publications available within the brigade. All available publications from local sources were provided the brigade by USARHAW and USARPAC. By mid-July 1966 a publications account was established with USARHAW and the two CONUS AG Publication Centers for the Brigade Headquarters and each battalion and separate company. However, it was not until October 1966 that accounts were established for every company-size unit of the brigade. As a result many operations were hindered until the necessary publications arrived.

4. Public Information services for all units of the brigade were initiated in November 1966 with the assignment of an Information Supervisor and two photographers. A shortage of photographic equipment has hindered the operation of this office.

5. Chaplain Johansson (Protestant) was assigned to the brigade on 27 July 1966 and conducted the first Protestant worship service within the brigade on 7 August 1966. Chaplain Carey (Catholic) was assigned to the brigade on 26 August 1966 and conducted the first Catholic Mass at Chapel L-3 on 4 September 1966. On 9 September 1966 BG John H. Hay cut the ribbon signifying the official opening of the Brigade Chapel Annex. Chaplain Campbell (Protestant) was assigned to the brigade on 1 November 1966.

6. To direct and maintain an effective combat readiness program, the Brigade Materiel Readiness Council was organized in September 1966. This Council consists of principal brigade staff officers and all Materiel Readiness Officers.

III. SPECIAL EVENTS.

A. Pohakuloa Training Area.

1. Plans were made in September 1966 for squads and platoons to conduct tactical training and for the personnel of crew-served weapons to conduct live fire exercises during the period 31 October - 7 December 1966 at Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) on the Island of Hawaii. A draft SOP for surface and air movement was published. Each unit conducted training in air movement of personnel and equipment. Eight airloading teams (8 men each) were trained by the USAF. All commanders and selected staff officers made

orientation trips to PTA. Air movement control officers and their assistants were selected and trained.

2. Due to shortages of critical equipment and personnel, the training exercise at PTA for November 1966 was cancelled. Air and surface movement and ammunition requirements were then compiled for scheduled movement to PTA during February 1967.

B. Combined Federal Campaign. The Brigade S-2 was appointed brigade chairman of the Combined Federal Campaign for FY 67 which was conducted 6 September - 18 October 1966. 100% of the personnel of the brigade present for duty during the campaign contributed \$17,214.19 (plus 152 confidential contributions).

C. Savings Bonds. The participation in the U.S. Savings Bond Program by personnel of the brigade increased from 70.4% at the end of September 1966 to 97.3% at the end of December 1966.

D. Brigade Level Competition. The only brigade competition conducted during 1966 was for the best company mess of the month. This competition was initiated in November 1966, and Company C, 6th Support Battalion, won the Best Mess Award for that month. In December 1966 the mess award system was changed to a Star Plaque Mess Award. For the month of December 1966, a 3-Star Plaque was awarded to Company B, 6th Support Battalion and HHC, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry for their outstanding mess operations.

E. Blood Donation. The brigade participated in its first Blood Donor Drive, 12 - 16 December 1966. The brigade surpassed its goal of 400 units by donating 412 units of blood to U. S. Army Tripler General Hospital for use in routine care and for Vietnam casualties.

F. Sponsorship Program.

1. Upon activation of the brigade newly arrived officers were sponsored by officers assigned to USARHAW. As the number of officers assigned increased, the new officers were then sponsored by officers of the brigade. When possible, sponsors corresponded with the new officers before they departed the mainland. The sponsors met the new officers when they arrived on the Island and took them to their quarters and unit and helped them to get settled.

2. From the date of activation of the brigade there were sufficient NCOs in the brigade to take care of their own sponsorship program which was similiar to the officers' program.

3. The program for enlisted men was initially handled by selected personnel who were appointed as sponsors on a full-time basis. When large numbers of personnel began to arrive, baggage handlers and drivers were detailed to Hickam AFB and Honolulu International Airport. Personnel Operations were set up in the Schofield Barracks Community Service Center on a 24-hour basis. After the large input of personnel subsided, the sponsorship program reverted to unit control where it has continued successfully.

G. Special Services.

1. During October 1966 a Special Services Officer and two enlisted assistants were appointed. Although the sports program received command emphasis from the beginning, intra-unit competition developed slowly. This was due to personnel shortages in the units, lack of funds, and a limited amount of old athletic equipment that was available for issue. By the end of December 1966, athletic equipment was purchased and distributed to all units.

2. Basketball was the first league sport in which the units competed. The 4th Battalion, 3d Infantry won the Post Championship and then went on to win the 1966 U. S. Army Hawaii Championship.

H. Reenlistment Program. On 28 October 1966 SSG Ronald F. Poor was appointed as full time Brigade Career Counselor, and Reenlistment NCOs were appointed at each battalion. The Career Counselor also serves as reenlistment NCO for the separate companies. Reenlistment statistics for October - December 1966 are shown in Annex E.

INTRODUCTION

The 11th Infantry Brigade was reconstituted on 15 April 1966 in the Regular Army and subsequently activated on 1 July 1966 at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

This is the history of the 11th Infantry Brigade from 1 July 1966 to 31 December 1966.

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