



2nd BCT, 101st ABN DIV (AASLT)
“STRIKE HISTORY”
19 October – 25 October 2014



19 – 23
October 1968

1-501 IN, 1-54 ARVN, 3-54 ARVN, Huong Thuy PF's and US and ARVN Navel elements established a soft cordon vic. YD9126, YD9226, and YD8828, which resulted in the following enemy losses: 3 KIA, 16 VC and 6 individual weapons captured, 18 Hoi Chanhs returning to the GVN. There were no allied casualties.

19 October 1968

1-502 continued RIF operation, security of An Lo, T-Bone and A/1-502 at Phu Vang. No contact made. C/1-502 found a small cache, vic. YD7230.

20 October 1968

A/1-502 was at Phu Vang. B/1-502 conducting security of An Lo and mine sweep. The 1/3 ARVN regiment, working in our AO, vic. YD6529, found 2 VC bodies attributed to D/1-502, 8 days ago. D/1-502 engaged 3 VC, vic. YD6438, with SA fire, with negative assessment. C/1-502, 36 elements, at T-Bone.

20 – 25
October 1968

2-502 IN, 3/7 ARVN Cav Troop, Nation Police Field Forces and Huong Thy RF's captured 24 VC in a soft cordon vic. 9010, 9009, 8910 and 9011. Friendly losses were 1 US KIA and 5 US WIA.

21 October 1968

1-502 had negative enemy contact. PSYOPS personnel, led by Chu Hoi, captured 60mm mortar. Two PACV's from Pistol Pete, started operating in northeast part of our AO, bounded by Song Bo and Jung Rivers. They picked up 1 VCS. Our S-3 acted as aerial observers for this operation.

21 – 25
October 1968

Operation NEVADA EAGLE: Phase II was conducted. This phase consisted of the Phu Bai Cordon. The cordon was established around Phu Bai I and II for the purpose of conducting a screening of all personnel in the village and a search of the area. A, C, & D Companies of the 2nd 502nd and Recon of the 7th Cav ARVN, formed the cordon around the villages of Phu Bai I & II with the 7th Cav ARVN on the North side covering the road; units being in position no later than 063021OCT. Recon PLT of ARVN to search the Village and move the personnel out of the village to the screening point (YD897128).

21OCT:

0630: A, C, and D Companies were in their assigned position of the cordon. Recon of the 7th CAV ARVN secured their portion at 0730h.

0800: Recon Plt (2-502) and one Plt ARVN moved in to Phu Bai II and began moving the personnel out of the village by helicopter to the screening point.

0835: A CO (YD910108) received 2 rounds of sniper fire from unknown location with negative results.

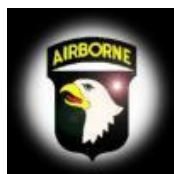
0910: D CO (YD875116) received sniper fire from inside the cordon.

1127: 742nd ARVN Plt (YD913105) found 3 caves which were small, 2-B40 Rocket rounds, 2 Blocks C-4, 1 Claymore and 60 rounds of AK-47 ammo.

1630: The screening point had processed 89 personnel. Results: 8xVCI, 1xVC Suspect, 1xlocal Guerrilla. All the personnel were sent to the province for further interrogation.

2105: A CO (YD905101) spotted one man trying to get through the cordon. A CO engaged with small arms fire with results unknown.

2105: D CO (YD896125) received 5 or 6 rounds of automatic fire from inside the cordon with negative results.



2137: A CO (YD904101) engaged an unknown size force with small arms fire with negative results.

22OCT:
0017: A CO (YD905101) received RPG rounds from unknown size element.
0730: Units began searching Phu Bai I and screening personnel.
1630: 2-502 had processed 234 personnel.

23OCT:
0730: 2-502 began searching Phu Bai VI and screening of personnel.
1630: 125 personnel had been processed.

24OCT:
0730: searching of Phu Bai III began. 227 personnel were screened with 3xVCI sent to the province for further interrogation.
- There were 675 personnel screened which resulted in 22xVCI, 1xVC, 1xVC KIA, and 1xVC suspect.

22 October 1944

The 502nd was providing south flank security for the 101st Airborne Division on the island near Dodewaard, Holland. Seven demolitionists from RHQ were assembled under their section leader, Lt. Richard A. Daly, at a 'Y' junction west of the town. About a dozen German Riegel mines (anti-tank mines) had been recovered from the dirt road where German Engineers had planted them. A table was brought out of a nearby Dutch house and the mines were placed on and near the table as Sgt Schlensker demonstrated how to open the lid and disarm one of them. The Germans had evidently placed an anti-tampering device in that particular mine, which exploded, setting off all the other mines stacked nearby. S/Sgt Schlensker was among those killed immediately by the devastating explosion. Bob Brigham, who had been wounded in LTC Cole's bayonet charge above Carentan, was fatally wounded and would die in the early morning hours of 23 October. Oreste 'Rusty' Quirici was blown into the nearby 'canal' (a narrow, water-filled ditch) and was rescued by other Deuce Soldiers, although he lost one eye and part of his leg, Lt. Daly and all the others present were killed outright by the blast. Others killed in this tragic incident included PFC Edmund Ambrose, PFC Joseph Hill, George Sheppard, and Joe St Clair. (Remembering a Tragic Mine Accident in Holland; Lest We Forget, Mark Bando, 2013)

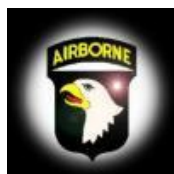
22 October 1968

A/1-502 was at Phu Vang. B/1-502 security of An Lo and mine sweep. C/1-502 worked with PACV's from Pistol Pete. D/1-502 was the only unit to make contact, they engaged 3 VC wounding 1. The other 2 fled carrying the wounded with them.

22 - 31
October 2012

ANA leadership. The MINDEF and GEN Karimi directed a high profile delegation to the Corps AO on 23 OCT 12. The delegation led by the Vice Chief of the General staff and includes 22 ANA HQ staff personnel, will evaluate the ANA living conditions, confirm ANA winterization tasks, and review budget execution and budget management. The delegation intends travel to each Brigade HQs and select Co and Kdk bases. At the conclusion of the visit the team will submit recommendations to MG Waziri to address challenges and define what additional support MOD will provide. A key output of this delegation is to develop the way ahead for resupply operations to OPs in Kunar province. There is a MOD perception that discrepancies exist in Corps financial accounting procedures to deliver funds to local contractors that currently resupply these OPs. This delegation will help to the Corps resolve this challenge and develop a suitable long-term solution to sustain ANA units in Kunar OPs.

Countering insider threats. Due to the increase of insider attacks across RC-East over the last 60 days, both MOD and CJTF-1 assessed the necessity to increase the counter intelligence teams to help mitigate internal threats to the ANSF and CF. Both ANA and CF CI enablers are on track to arrive between the



end of October and mid-November. The inbound ANA CI section, led by a COL, is a permanent addition to the 201 Corps staff and they will close on Gamberi after Eid (o/a 29 OCT). This team will enable the 201 Corps to screen new Soldiers and vet Soldiers assessed as high threat/risk. A permanent 4 x Soldier CF CI team will arrive o/a 28 OCT to further development TAC 1's insider threat and force protection processes with SME investigative capabilities. Finally, a TFAN (Technical Focused Analysis) team will deploy mid-November. This team consists of 4 contract civilians with PCAS (Polygraph and Credibility Assessment System) capability. The TFAN will partner with the ANA CI to assist with screening and vetting, further improving ANA capabilities to counter insider threats.

ANSF enabler training and capacity building. In the last 2 weeks, the 1/201 ANA artillery battery completed D30 howitzer/FDC certification and live fire verification after finishing 8 weeks of training with 2-77 FA, TF MW at FOB Gamberi. 3 months ago the artillerymen of 4/1 Kandak secured checkpoints along Highway 7, and 8 x D30 howitzers were neatly parked in the COP Xio Haq motor pool covered with tarps. On 22 OCT 12, the 1/201 FSO traveled to COP Xio Haq to assist in the battery's preparation to deploy 2 x D30s to FOB Kalagush IOT provide close fires ISO 1/4/201 ANA Kandak. This significant accomplishment is a credit to Corps/Brigade leadership's focus on training organic enablers, and the 4/1 Kandak Soldiers' commitment to their profession. The unit loaded ammunition, howitzer BII, and personal belonging in the back of International trucks towing the guns. Forward observers prepared map boards and plotted targets and friendly OP positions to support the FOB base defense plan. The Brigade will deploy 6 additional howitzers to COP Najil and FOB Methar Lam in coming weeks.

2/201 ANA Brigade Realignment. On 23 OCT 12, BG Nasim departed JBAD Garrison to establish a Brigade TAC at FOB Joyce in preparation for the Brigade HQ deployment on 1 NOV following Eid. The Brigade XO took the S2 and S6, and together with the Soldiers from the GSU, he planed to stay permanently and help set conditions for the BRIGADE HQ to follow. 2/201 ANA continued realignment tasks and assumed control of bases in Northern Kunar. ANA from 3/2 IN Kandak received COP Pirtle-King and CP 2.5 transitioned to ANA and ABP. At FOB Bostick, the new D30 howitzer sections conducted preparations for live fire base defense training. The howitzer sections and FDC conducted dry fire exercises and rehearsed crew drills. Advisors shadow tracked the missions sent to the FDC and checked the fire mission computational procedures.

22 - 31
October 2012

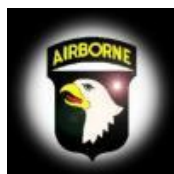
ANSF Consolidation and Realignment. The 4/4/203 ANA KDK COMBAT ADVISORS relocated to FOB SHANK on 25 OCT 12. As part of the CF COP closure plan, COP SANCHEZ was turned over to ANA control, with no CF left on it.

2/4/203 ANA KDK moved from COP CONLON to FOB AIRBORNE, leaving one Tolhi at the COP.

CP closures remain ongoing as part of the framework OPORD plan. As of 31 OCT 12, 21 of 63 CPs slated to close have been verified as shut down.

23 October 1968

B/1-502 while on An Lo Bridge security, engaged 1 VC with small arms, with negative assessment. The S-3 air sighted 2 VC from log bird and engaged, resulting in 2 VC KIA and 2 weapons.



24 October 1968

A/1-502 was lifted from Phu Vang to vic. YD8130. B/1-502 conducted security of An Lo. C/1-502 was lifted from T-Bone (Pictured) to Phu Vang to assume security mission of A/1-502.



25 October 1942

The 502nd begins rigorous training at Ft. Bragg, NC as airborne in battle tactics are tested, refined, and adopted.

25 October 1968

Operation PHU VANG II initiated. Based on the success of the previous PHU VANG, the 2nd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division returned the 1/501st Airborne to team with the 54th ARVN Regiment to conduct further search and destroy - cordon and search operation in the Phu Vang District, eight miles southeast of Hue. Casualties: US 5 KIA; enemy 55 KIA, 67 POW.

25 October 1968

D/1-502 was the only unit making contact; they had engaged 2 VC with negative assessment. They found 3 cases of RPG rounds and other ammo, vic. YD6453.

25 October –
02 November 1968

Operation NEVADA EAGLE: Phase III was conducted. This phase saw two companies followed by a third company move into the canopy area south of Phu Loc District HQ. This move was based upon intelligence reports that elements of the K4B NVA BN were operating in that area. This disposition of the 2-502 IN at the beginning of this phase was as follows: A and D CO were moved by truck to their new AO, B/2-502 OPCON to 1-327, C/2-502 OPCON to 2-501 IN, E CO was responsible for FSB Anzio (Pictured), and the CP was moved to FSB Old Hickory (ZD088007).



25 October 2004

3-502 IN awarded Meritorious Unit Commendation in support of military operations from Apr. 8 – Oct. 1, 2003. 3-502 IN was essential to the success of 2nd Brigade and the 101st Airborne Division in defeating Iraqi military and paramilitary forces. The battalion distinguished itself through exceptionally heroic actions, and selfless service while engaged in combat operations and stability and support operations in the country of Iraq. During Operation



Iraqi Freedom under direct and indirect enemy fire, the "Widowmakers" successfully completed five consecutive combat missions against the Iraqi Regular Army, Republican Guard, Fedayeen, and Al Quds in the cities of Al Kifl, An Najaf, Karbala, southwest Baghdad, Al Mahmudiyah, and stability and support operations (SASO) in Mosul. The battalion's stability and support operations resulted in the safe and secure living conditions for the Iraq people as well as a much-improved quality of life for the citizens of Mosul.

25 October 2010 -
01 January 2011

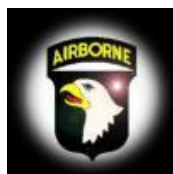
CTF Top Guns Operation Eagle Claw 2 and 3: Following Operation Eagle Claw 1, Combined Task Force Top Guns assessed the operational environment and developed a series of development, governance, and security objectives for the next clearing operation. The operation facilitated the rapid and safe movement of friendly forces through Taliban IED minefields and kinetic strikes reduced a majority of the insurgent sanctuaries in abandoned villages; however, the reduction of IEDs destroyed over 6,000 pomegranate trees, miles of crop walls, and over 60 compounds owned by displaced local nationals.

The Combined Task Force launched an aggressive information operations campaign that directly addressed the necessity for destroying compounds that Taliban had rendered useless with a high propensity of house-borne IEDs. The unit planned development and reconstruction projects to expand trails and footpaths, rebuild irrigation canals, and construct roads that would increase farmers' access to pomegranate and grape fields, provide jobs, and increase the Afghan quality of life. The Battalion had to conduct consequence management, identify landowners, and make reparations and monetary compensation for damages.

The most difficult task was to address absentee landowners and bring them, with the Afghan government, into the village reconstruction process. The Combined Task Force developed Operation Eagle Claw 2 with the primary objectives to rebuild destroyed infrastructure, remove Taliban caches and IEDs, develop genuine relationships linking the people to the government, and increase the perception of security by emplacing physical and psychological obstacles that would protect the population and prevent the re-emergence of the Taliban in the Spring of 2011.

Operation Eagle Claw 2 began on 27 October 2010 and consisted of 14 partnered clearing operations in the villages of Kalaches, Tabins, Khosrows, and Shuyens. The success of these operations was largely due to the increased access to the population and the willingness of the Afghan people to support combined Afghan and Coalition operations. In combined action, Combined Task Force Top Guns, partnered with 1st Kandak, 1st Brigade 205th Afghan National Army, Arghandab District Afghan National Police, Afghan National Defense Services, and Other Coalition Forces, Operation Eagle Claw 2 facilitated the removal of 86 IEDs and 79 Taliban caches in previous Taliban sanctuaries.

Reconstruction and development efforts created 18.6 kilometers of gravel roads, refurbished 2 mosques, employed hundreds of unemployed personnel daily, and set the conditions for rebuilding 4 villages, 4 mosques, 3 schools, and a medical clinic. The efforts of Combined Task Force Top Guns facilitated government access to the people and their administration of essential services. The significant change in the quality of life had a positive effect on the population's perception of security and governance in Western Arghandab District.



During Operation Eagle Claw 2, Combined Task Force Top Guns received Alpha Company, 1st Battalion, 66th Armor Regiment, as well as Bravo Company, 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry Regiment, under its tactical control in Western Arghandab. 1st Battalion, 320th Field Artillery was now responsible for the entire west side of the Arghandab River, an area of operations consisting of 42 villages and an extremely diverse tribal composition. The Battalion controlled 1 forward operating base, 16 combined combat outposts, 14 Afghan National Security Force checkpoints, and over 1750 Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Afghan National Army, Police, and local tribal defense personnel. Following the significant clearing operations of Operation Eagle Claw 2, the Battalion developed a plan to set the defense, protect the population, and remove the insurgents' ability to wage war in an effort to strengthen the "hold" in the Arghandab, continue reconstruction and develop to "build," and enable local governance to succeed in the Summer of 2011.

Under Operation Eagle Claw 3, the Combined Task Force would emplace blocking and turning obstacles along insurgent "rat-lines" and avenues of approach. The development of informants and sources in the communities reduced Taliban access to mobilize the support for the insurgency and permitted selective clearances and raids to detain insurgent leaders and cells. Local police initiatives increased the population's acceptance of Afghan National Police forces, and partnered training increased the capability and the capacity of the police to protect and serve the people. In combined effort with District and Provincial Governments, other government agencies, and provisional reconstruction teams, development efforts continued and with monetary compensation, the Combined Task Force secured construction agency contracts to begin the reconstruction of village mosques, compounds, and wells. More local nationals returned from outlying urban areas to rebuild their villages and establish rudimentary community watches to allow cash-for-work programs to clean, refurbish, and build their villages without Taliban intimidation. The Combined Task Force, in partnership with Operational Detachment Alpha (ODA) personnel, forged training paths to vet and prepare these community watches to carry weapons under the Afghan Local Police initiative. These efforts fortified the hold and provided the time and space for the District Governor and District Chief of Police to encourage their constituency, endear them to the population, and provide credible, basic needs to their people.

During this week, in the span of 72 years since the 502nd Parachute Infantry Regiment originated in July 1941 as the 502nd Parachute Battalion, an experimental unit formed to test the doctrine and tactics of parachute assault, the following awards were awarded to members of 2BCT and the 502nd IN Regiment.

- 1 x Distinguished Service Cross
- 2 x Silver Star Medal
- 2 x Bronze Star Medal with Valor
- 4 x Bronze Star Medal Posthumously
- 2 x Army Commendation Medal with Valor
- 40 x Purple Hearts (26 x Posthumously)
- 5 x Non-Hostile Illness or Injury

19 October 2010

The following Soldiers: SPC Jared Johnson and PFC Kyle Stewart (A/1BSTB) earned the Purple Heart from wounds sustained when insurgents attacked their dismounted patrol with an improvised explosive device.



20 October 1967



SP4 Wayne A. Colantuono (B/2-502 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wound received which resulted in his death from fragmentation wounds when he was hit by a fragment from hostile grenade while setting up perimeter in the province Quan Tin, Republic of Vietnam.

20 October 1968



SP4 Robert E. Rehder (A/2-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death while on combat operation when engaged hostile force in a firefight in the province Thua Thien, Republic of Vietnam.

20 October 1968

SGT Jimmy L. Howard (D/2-502 IN) died from Non-hostile causes as a ground casualty while working as supply clerk when another individual dropped a weapon which discharged, striking SGT Howard; in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

20 October 1971



SFC Billie L. Coleman (E/2-501 IN) died from Non-hostile burns as a ground casualty during a bunker explosion 15 KM SW Cam Ranh Bay Airfield, in the Ninh Thuan Province, South Vietnam.

20 October 2010

The following Soldiers: PFC Joel Moscozo, SGT Joseph Turner and PVT Phillip Sherwood (A/1BSTB) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received when insurgents attacked their dismounted patrol with an improvised explosive device.

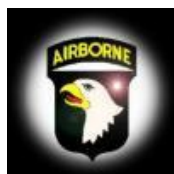
20 October 2010



PFC Gerald Jenkins (A/1BSTB), 19, of Circleville, Ohio; was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death when insurgents attacked his dismounted patrol with an improvised explosive device.

21 October 2010

PFC James Art (C/1-75 CAV) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received when insurgents attacked his dismounted patrol with small arms fire.



22 October 1944

The following Soldiers 1LT Richard A. Daly, S/SGT Oswald G. Schlensker (Pictured), SGT George W. Sheppard Jr., PFC Warren P. Grunert, PFC Joe R. St. Clair (RHQ/502nd PIR), PFC Joseph F. Hill (Pictured) (HQ/502nd PIR), PFC Edmund P. Ambrose (Pictured) (B/502nd PIR) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received in action resulting in their deaths during WWII in Holland, France. (Pictures L-R)



22 October 1967



The following Soldiers: SP4 James M. McCormick and CPL Daniel J. Ryan (B/2-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received in action which resulted in their deaths from small arms gun fire wounds in the Quan Tin Province, South Vietnam.

22 October 1968



SP4 James M. Holmes (A/2-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received in action which resulted in his death from other explosive device wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

22 October 1968



SP4 William W. Lester (A/2-502 IN) earned the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received in action which resulted in his death from artillery, rocket or mortar wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

22 October 2010

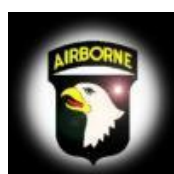
PVT Timothy Payne (2nd ENG BN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received when insurgents attacked his dismounted patrol with an improvised explosive device.

22 October 2010

SGT Efrain Ocasio Jr. (A/1-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received when insurgents attacked his dismounted patrol with an improvised explosive device.

22 October 2010

The following Soldiers: SSG Derek Jennings, SPC Jesus Flores and PFC Russ Hudson (B/1-187 IN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received when insurgents attacked their dismounted patrol with an improvised explosive device.



23 October 1944



CPL Robert W. Brigham (HQ/502nd PIR) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received in action resulting in his death during WWII in Holland, France.

23 October 1944

PFC Jessie Bisbee (E/502nd PIR) died in service and earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) from enemy actions in Holland during WWII. (STRIKE History; 502nd PIR Roll of Honor)

23 October 1968



PFC Robert L. Jones (D/2-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received in action which resulted in his death from other explosive device wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

23 October 1971

SP4 Lonnie W. Mitchell (HHC/2-502 IN) died from Non-hostile causes as a ground casualty in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

24 October 1944

The following Soldiers: PFC John W. Fisher (502nd PIR), PVT Sylvester J. Thompson (I/502nd PIR) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received in action resulting in their deaths during WWII in Holland, France.

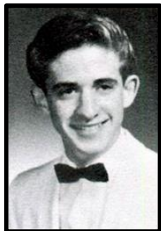
24 October 1967

SFC Garold T. Wilson (B/1-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received in action which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds in the Quang Tin Province, South Vietnam.

24 October 1968

SGT Robert T. Dunn (D/2-501 IN) died from burns received while passenger aboard a military aircraft on a resupply mission when the aircraft crashed and burned. SGT Dunn was admitted to a military hospital, placed on the VSI list, and later died in the province Thua Thien, South Vietnam.

24 October 1968

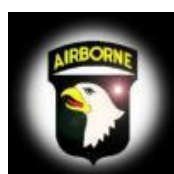


SP4 Horton S. Coker Jr. (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from gunshot wounds to the head during hostile ground actions in the province Phu Yen Province, South Vietnam.

24 October 2003



SGT Michael Hancock (C/1-320 FA), 29, of Yreka, California; was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death when he was shot while on guard duty at a Grain Facility in Mosul, Iraq.



24 October 2010



SPC Steven Dupont (G/3-2 CAV), 20, of Lafayette, Louisiana: was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received when insurgents attacked his dismounted patrol with an improvised explosive device.

24 October 2010

PFC Clayton Stockton (G/3-2 CAV) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received when insurgents attacked his dismounted patrol with an improvised explosive device.

24 October 2010

CPL Alford Brenner (USMC/1st MEF) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received when insurgents attacked his dismounted patrol with an improvised explosive device.

25 October 1944

PVT Junior E. Leafy (C/502nd PIR) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received in action resulting in his death during WWII in Holland, France.

25 October 1965



SP4 Joseph R. Sweda (C/2-502 IN) died from Non-hostile causes from Malaria as a ground casualty in a Province not reported, South Vietnam.

25 October 1967

SP4 Donald R. Foster (B/2-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received in action which resulted in his death from small arms gun fire wounds in the Quang Tin Province, South Vietnam.

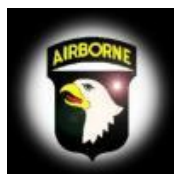
25 October 1967



MAJ Richard K. Boyd Jr. (B/2-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received in action which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds in the Quang Hgai Province, South Vietnam.

25 October 2005

SFC Lonny Hayes (C/1-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received during a patrol along Route Hoosier, SFC Hayes' convoy struck an IED. The IED hit SFC Hayes's truck which was the third M1114 in the convoy resulting in two shrapnel wounds to his inner right thigh.



STRIKE HISTORY (Citation's and Awards):

19 October 1968



CPT Robert G. Mayor (A/2-501 IN) was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Company A, 2nd Battalion, 501st Infantry, 101st Airborne Division. Captain Mayor distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions during the period from 19 October through 25 October 1968 while leading a reconnaissance-in-force operation in the enemy-infiltrated mountains near Da Nang. Late in the afternoon of 19 October, Captain Mayor detected movement on a nearby ridge and quickly positioned his company in an ambush formation. When the North Vietnamese force entered the killing zone, he initiated an attack with Claymore mines and grenades. After the successful skirmish, the unit continued to seek out the enemy. During the early morning hours of 25 October, the company's night position was hit by a hostile force that penetrated the defensive line and swarmed toward the command post. Captain Mayor immediately ordered his men to fire into the center of the camp, even though the members of the command post had only scant protection. After the perimeter troops had unleashed a barrage on the invaders, the command group engaged the fleeing enemy soldiers at close range. Captain Mayor shot one hostile Soldier and used his empty rifle to bludgeon another to death. The remnant North Vietnamese force fled into the jungle. Later in the day as communist mortar rounds began to pound the hill, Captain Mayor decided to break camp and capture a nearby hill held by a well-entrenched enemy force. He located the site of the hostile mortar emplacement and called in artillery strikes on the North Vietnamese entrenchments. When the enemy soldiers were forced out of their bunkers by the devastating barrage, he led an assault up the hill-side. Suddenly his men were pinned down by strafing machine gun fire. Running and crawling forward through the fusillade, Captain Mayor neared the machine gun emplacement which he destroyed with a well-thrown grenade. Shortly afterward, his men successfully routed the enemy force and secured the hill. Captain Mayor's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 3398 (September 4, 1969))

20 October 2010



SPC Anthony Weber (A/1BSTB) was awarded the Army Commendation Medal with Valor when he distinguished himself by exceptional valor in action on 20 October 2010, while engaging in breaching, clearing, and demolition operations under sporadic contact in direct support of Operation Tund Baad while assigned to Company A, 1st Brigade Special Troops Battalion. His actions saved the lives of countless ISAF and ANSF Soldiers during Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) 10-11.

SPC Weber demonstrated selfless service and great courage while conducting demolition operations in the town of Makuan. During emplacement of demolition charges along the wadi line where another squad was working, SPC Weber had moved to the area to retrieve equipment for his own squad's use. As he was moving away an IED detonated on one of the members of the other squad. SPC Weber was struck by the concussion of the blast.

Despite his confusion and shock, SPC Weber immediately, without hesitation, ran to the blast site to aid the injured without regard for his own safety despite the high risk of secondary IEDs. Being one of the first to arrive to aid the injured he came upon a Soldier who had received multiple shrapnel wounds to the face and arms. SPC Weber with the assistance of another Soldier moved the casualty to safety and began providing buddy aid to the wounded.

SPC Weber again returned to the blast site where he assisted with removing a Soldier who was a triple amputee to a safe area, so that the medics could



continue medical aid on the wounded Soldier. SPC Weber returned to the aid of the first wounded Soldier and continued to monitor his status so that the medics could attend the more seriously wounded. He assisted the medics in caring for the Soldiers up to the point when he helped load the wounded onto the MEDEVAC.

23 October 1968



PSG James D. Kyzer (A/2-501 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action in the Republic of Vietnam on 23 October 1968. Platoon Sergeant Kyzer distinguished himself while serving as Platoon Sergeant of the Second Platoon; Company A, 2nd Battalion, 501st Infantry, in the mountains northwest of Da Nang, Thua Thien Province, Republic of Vietnam. On the cited date, Company A participated in a planned search and clear mission through an area known to be controlled by a North Vietnamese Army regiment. As the Second Platoon approached the crest of a peak, the lead element was engaged by exceedingly heavy automatic weapons fire and was unable to maneuver. Sergeant Kyzer immediately took his portion of the platoon and moved to flank the enemy. In doing so, he came under fire from a sniper. His radio was hit and was no longer functional, so he had no contact with the portion of the platoon which was unable to maneuver forward. He worked himself to the front of the platoon in order to try locating the sniper. Sergeant Kyzer located and mortally wounded the sniper, and the element continued its offensive drive. As his element neared the enemy, it came under fire from two directions. Realizing that the other half of the platoon had not shifted its fire, he began to crawl through the heavy enemy fire to get to the other element. With no radio, the task of shifting the fire was accomplished only through his personal gallant actions. With the fire shifted and the sniper eliminated, the entire platoon continued the assault and routed the hostile force. Sergeant Kyzer's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

23 October 2010

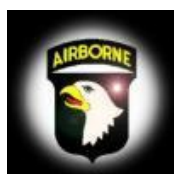


PFC Corey Doty (C/1-75 CAV) was awarded the Army Commendation Medal with Valor when he distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous conduct in the face of the enemy during clearance of Siah Choy as a member of 1st platoon, Company C, 1st Squadron, 75th Cavalry Regiment. His heroic actions prevented further injury to an interpreter assigned to CT Warrior.

Partnered with 4th Company 2/3/205 Corps ANA, Chaos Company, 1-75 CAV conducted an intelligence driven clearance of an insurgent staging area in the village of Sablaghay in Zharay District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. The purpose of the clearance operation was to disrupt Taliban influence and staging locations in the area of operations.

During the operation, PFC Doty was the acting gun team leader attached to 1st squad. As the squad reached the objective area, he set his gun team in and assigned sectors of fire. Within a few minutes of establishing security, a Sapper stepped on a pressure plate IED within five feet of PFC Doty's position. The IED injured the Sapper and a nearby interpreter.

The blast of the IED temporarily stunned PFC Doty. While still regaining his bearings, PFC Doty quickly assessed the situation and noticed multiple wounded from the blast. As the medic moved to the Sapper, PFC Doty provided care for the injured interpreter. Before moving, PFC Doty issued guidance to his gun team, and then with complete disregard for his own safety, fully knowing the enemy's TTP of emplacing multiple IEDs in one area, moved through an un-cleared area. He conducted an assessment and provided immediate care for the interpreter. PFC Doty then assisted the patrol leader in preparing the MEDEVAC request. Once the MEDEVAC helicopter arrived, PFC Doty single-handedly carried the injured interpreter across another un-cleared area to the waiting MEDEVAC.



PFC Doty's actions that day further set him apart in both maturity and bravery from his peers. As a junior enlisted Soldier, he led a gun team, remained calm immediately following an IED blast, provided effective first aid to a wounded interpreter, and assisted in the subsequent evacuation of multiple wounded. PFC Doty's immediate actions in an IED saturated area, without regard for his own safety, enabled him to care for an injured comrade. His actions were selfless and decisive.

24 October 1968



CPT Michael H. Feurer (D/2-501 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action in the Republic of Vietnam on 24 October 1968. Captain Feurer distinguished himself while serving as Commanding Officer of Company D, 2nd Battalion, 501st Infantry. Captain Feurer was leading his company on a reconnaissance in force mission in the jungle near Hue, Republic of Vietnam. The lead platoon came under a heavy volume of fire. The initial burst wounded several men including the platoon leader. Captain Feurer immediately moved forward and assumed command of the platoon. It soon became apparent to Captain Feurer that he was engaging heavily fortified bunker systems that were extremely formidable. As the platoon closed in on the enemy stronghold, Captain Feurer advanced to the front of his unit to determine the extent of the enemy's defenses and the overall strength of the positions. As soon as he came within view of the positions, enemy automatic weapons and rocket propelled grenade fire churned up the earth within inches of his position. The fire increased, severely wounding two men, and making it extremely dangerous for the wounded to be carried to the rear of the column. Captain Feurer organized a small group of volunteers to aid and carry the wounded. He exposed himself to the enemy fire several times in order to reach the fallen men. He then moved to the forward portion of the platoon and directed helicopter gunship fire on the enemy. As the helicopters were firing, Captain Feurer withdrew his forces from the point of contact but remained behind to cover the withdrawal of his men. Captain Feurer's expert knowledge and courageous actions resulted in the evacuation of several wounded men and the safer withdrawal of the company. Captain Feurer remained within twenty meters of the enemy position, continuing to call in gunship support. When he felt sure the company was in a good position, he began to pull back. Captain Feurer and his radio telephone operator had only moved five meters when the radio telephone operator was wounded. Disregarding his own safety, Captain Feurer carried his radio-telephone operator to safety. After Captain Feurer evacuated all the wounded, he called for a resupply of ammunition. As the helicopter came in, it crashed not more than one-hundred meters from the point of contact. He very quickly organized his men and secured a medical evacuation helicopter in order to save four of the men injured in the crash. The entire operation took place after dark and the enemy taking advantage of the company's precarious situations, began a mortar barrage. Captain Feurer continued to evacuate the seriously injured men as the enemy rounds came closer and closer to the hastily constructed landing zone. Captain Feurer's exceptional valor is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

24 October 2010



SGT Curtis Crew (G/3-2 CAV) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor when he distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous conduct in the face of the enemy, as a Squad Leader, Company G, 3rd Squadron, 2nd Stryker Cavalry Regiment while conducting Operation Pake Dushman within the Maiwand District in Kandahar, Afghanistan.

The platoon was tasked with clearing compounds south of Route Iron City within the village of Shalghamay to allow Marine engineer assets to breach along the route. During the early hours of the operation, 2nd platoon was halted next to a compound while a route clearance package was preparing to conduct a controlled detonation of an IED on Route Iron City. At 1150, one of the dismounts triggered an anti-personnel mine along the wall of a compound.



Immediately after the blast, SGT Crew without hesitation set to work trying to make order out of the chaos surrounding him, ensuring the blast site was secure and the casualty was being treated. While securing the blast site and treating the casualty, it became apparent that another Soldier was missing right after the blast. When the remains of the fallen Soldier were spotted on the roof, SGT Crew was one of the first Soldiers to ascend the wall to retrieve his fallen comrade.

It quickly became apparent that the situation was dire, as the platoon confirmed multiple AP mines on the roof top. SGT Crew and the others were now recovering remains on a house-borne IED. SGT Crew directed his men down from the roof and continued their efforts to retrieve the fallen Soldier. Without regard for their own personal safety and despite the clear and present danger, SGT Crew and three other Soldiers remained on the roof of the compound to ensure the fallen Soldier was recovered at all cost. Placing the value of the remains of his fallen comrade at a higher level of importance than his own personal safety or even life, SGT Crew was successful in safely extracting the remains for later pickup by MEDEVAC helicopter.

EOD later performed exploitation on the site. They found many of the rooms in the compound were rigged with explosives which could have easily caused further casualties. SGT Crew's valorous actions on 24 October 2010 led to the successful MEDEVAC of wounded and the recovery of the remains of a fallen Soldier.

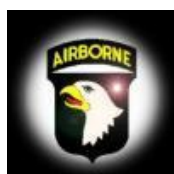
24 October 2010



SGT Brennan Lagemann (G/3-2 CAV) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor when he distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous conduct in the face of the enemy, as a senior line medic, Company G, 3rd Squadron, 2nd Stryker Cavalry Regiment while conducting Operation Pake Dushman within the Maiwand District in Kandahar, Afghanistan.

The company command group was co-located with 2nd platoon who was tasked with clearing compounds south of Route Iron City within the village of Shalghamay to allow Marine engineer assets to breach along the route. During the early hours of the operation, 2nd platoon was halted next to a compound while a route clearance package was preparing to conduct a controlled detonation of an IED on Route Iron City. At 1150, one of the dismounts triggered an anti-personnel mine along the wall of a compound. Immediately after the blast, SGT Lagemann sprinted to the site establishing a casualty collection point and assisting with the call for MEDEVAC.

It quickly became apparent another Soldier was missing. When the remains of the fallen Soldier were spotted on the roof, SGT Lagemann was the first Soldier to ascend to the roof to begin assessment. Despite exhaustive efforts to save his life, the wounded Soldier passed transitioning the CASEVAC to a recovery operation. The situation on the roof top quickly became apparent and multiple AP mines within and on the roof were discovered. SGT Lagemann and three others were now recovering remains on a house borne IED. SGT Lagemann, without regard for his own personal safety and despite the clear and present danger, continued his efforts to ensure the fallen Soldier was recovered at all cost. Placing the value of the remains of his fallen comrade at a higher level of importance than his own personal safety or even life, SGT Lagemann was successful in safely extracting the remains for later pickup by MEDEVAC helicopter. EOD later performed exploitation on the site confirming the compound was a house borne IED. SGT Lagemann's valorous actions led to the successful MEDEVAC of wounded and the recovery of the remains of a fallen Soldier.



***STRIKE HISTORY NOTE:**

A major reorganization took place on 3 February 1964, when the 2nd Brigade of the 101st Airborne Division was activated at Fort Campbell, replacing the 1st Airborne Battle Group, 501st Infantry Regiment. The reorganization from the battle groups to brigades and battalions placed two battalions of the 502nd in different brigades of the 101st. The 2nd Battalion was in the 1st Brigade with 1-327th and 2-327th Infantry. Which deployed to Vietnam 1965, in was most notable commanded by LTC Hank "The Gunfighter" Emerson. The new 2nd Brigade's original organic battalions were the 1st and 2nd Battalions, 501st Infantry, and the 1st Battalion, 502nd Infantry.

December 1967, 2nd Brigade deployed by C-141 aircraft to the Republic of Vietnam. Over the next five years, Soldiers of the "Ready to Go" Brigade participated in twelve campaigns, compiling a distinguished combat record as well as an enviable reputation for success in the rehabilitation of a war-torn nation. The President of Vietnam personally decorated the colors of the Brigade three times, twice with the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry, and once with the RVN Civic Action Honor Medal. The Brigade redeployed to Fort Campbell in April, 1972.

In 1984, with the reorganization of the Combat Arms Regimental System, the 2nd Brigade became the parent headquarters for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions of the 502nd Infantry Regiment. With this reorganization, the Brigade adopted the regimental motto, "Strike."

