



2nd BCT, 101st ABN DIV (AASLT)
 "STRIKE HISTORY"
 15 June – 21 June 2014

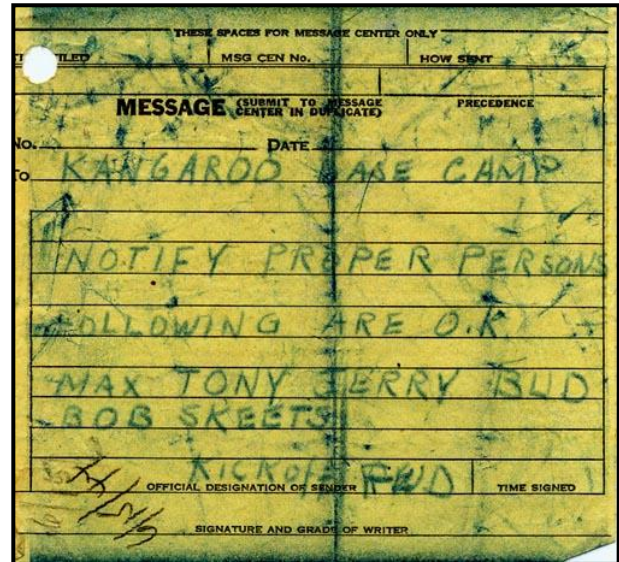


15 June 1944

327th GIR moves to Carentan to assist the 501st PIR and 502nd PIR.

15 June 1944

This memo was sent to "KICKOFF FWD", the 502nd PIR's forward HQ's from the 101st ABN DIV Base Camp (KANGAROO) on 15 June 1944. It gave approved radio nicknames for various unit commanders within the Division. (MAX: is MG Maxwell D. Taylor "101st DIV CDR"; TONEY: is BG Anthony McAuliffe "101st DIV ARTY CDR" who became the Deputy Division Commander after the death of Gen. Don F. Pratt in a D-Day glider crash. He was later the acting Division commander at Bastogne; JERRY: is Gerald Higgins the Chief of Staff; BUD: is COL Joseph H. Harper "Commander of the 327th GIR"; BOB: is COL Robert Sink "Commander of the 506th"; SKEETS: is COL Howard R. Johnson "Commander of the 501st PIR."



"KICKOFF" was the radio call sign for the 502nd PIR during WWII. All units within the 101st had call signs beginning with "K". The 101st Airborne Division was "KANGAROO"; 501st was "KLONDIKE"; 506th was "KIDNAP"; 327th was "KEEPSAKE". Call signs were further broken down by Battalion (1-501: Res, 2-502: White; 3-502: Blue) and company (A/502nd was Kickoff Red Able, 1/502 was Kickoff Blue Item).

15 June 1966

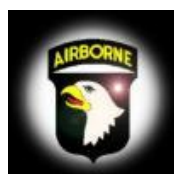
Operation HAWTHORNE: Elements of 2-502 INF and 1-5 CAV engaged a Co size BC force north of the B-52 strike and the enemy broke contact following tactical air strikes. (Operation After Action Report, Operation HAWTHORNE; 22 July 1966)

15 June 1967

Operation MALHEUR: The 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 502nd Infantry had three light contacts resulting in 2 VC KIA (C), 2 individual weapons captured and destruction of 20 tons of rice.

15 June 1968

1-502 conducted a cordon and sweep of the village vic. YD64322. The area was heavily BBT'd. As a result 1 Soldier was WIA, and 2 KIA. [Charlie Company had 5 KIA's this day; PFC Akin was a new replacement who had just arrived in the noon supply chopper. Everett Carter, who was in LZ Sally when the casualties were reported, rejoined Charlie Company which had been moved to An Lo Bridge to regroup after heavy casualties, it was believed that Keith Askin was KIA as PFC Akin hadn't had a chance to be known yet. Per. Keith Askin] An airstrike was requested to destroy BBT's in the village. Bravo Company was in contact being under mortar fire and SA most of the day. They killed 5 KV and captured 3 Hoi Chanh's. Rome plow continued destroying 450 meters of hedgerow, 5 acres of village and 70 bunkers.



- 15 June 1969 Activity was light in the AO as the enemy continued to avoid decisive contact despite the aggressive RIF operations in the AO. At 1000H, B/1-502, vic. BT153018, found a weapons and ammunition cache containing 2 RPG rocket launchers, four 60mm mortars and 1 AK47 as well as assorted types and quantities of small arms and crew-served weapon ammunition. At 1835H, B/1-502, vic. BT138998, engaged an unknown size enemy force with tube artillery and ARA, accounting for 2 VC KIA. A verified report was received from the 5th ARVN Regiment that at 1315H, vic. BT225123, elements of the 5th ARVN Regiment found 10 NVA KIA by artillery during the fighting with the 1-501 around Hill 376.
- 15 June 1969 Still angry over the continued American presence in the A Shau, the NVA sends 200 sappers against the perimeter of FB Currahee. Screaming Eagles of B Co, 2nd Bn, 502nd IN and two artillery batteries thwart the attack and prevent the perimeter from being breach, killing 54 enemy and capturing three in the four-hour battle. The remaining NVA withdraw under a barrage of rocket and RPG fire.
- 15 June 2006 4th Brigade, 6th Iraqi Army Division assumes their own area of operations due to the coaching, teaching, and mentoring provided by the Strike BCT MiTTs. C/1-502 IN gives up the sole responsibility of Latafiah to 1/4/6 IA.
- 16 June 1967 **Operation MALHEUR:** One light contact by the 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 502nd Infantry resulted in 1 VC KIA (C).
- 16 June 1968 A/1-502 IN initiated an ambush, killing 3 VC, capturing 2 VC (WIA) and 2 AK-47's. D1/-502 IN was released from the Rome plow mission and A/1-502 IN assumed Rome plow security. Rome plow destroyed 500 meters of hedgerow and 88 bunkers. PF's conducted patrols and had light contact. Friendly: 1 KIA; 2 WIA

16 June 1969

FSB Currahee: This Fire Base is located on the floor of the A Shau Valley with high grounds on all sides. It is circular in shape with a double perimeter. Three strands of wire enclosed the bunkers, followed by the two strands of wire with alternate positions for the bunker line and perimeter defense. There is approximately 10 meters between the outer wire and the inner wire. Fields of fire had been cleared, but draws, gullies and the proximity of a nearby river allowed avenues of undetectable approach to within 20 meters of the wire. The troop list during the time of the attack included:



- a. 2nd BN, 502nd IN CP
- b. B Co. 2-502
- c. E Co. 2-502
- e. A/2-319 Arty (105s)
- f. B/2-11 Arty (155s)
- g. Metro Station
- h. Counter mortar radar unit
- i. ARA re-arm/re-fuel point
- j. Pathfinder detachment

There were a total of 504 personnel on the Fire Base during the sapper attack.

At 160125 June 1969, an enemy sapper attack was launched against Fire Support Base Currahee. The attack was triggered by the detection of one sapper who had penetrated the wire on the West side of the perimeter. The enemy was engaged with small arms fire



and M79s. Immediately 81mm illumination was provided and direct fire from the 105 artillery battery was used. This resulted in a body count of three (3) NVA KIA. At 0200 hours the enemy began a series of attacks against the entire Northwest side of the perimeter employing approximately 75 men. Artillery engaged this activity with continuous direct fire and illumination. A flare ship was on station at 0230 hours and artillery illumination ceased. At 0240 hours the casualties were eight (8) NVA KIA and three (3) US WIA. At 0300 hours gunships and ARA were on station and employed until 0630 hours. At 0335 hours the flare ship was exchanged on station, while the ARA remained on station with Spooky on call. At 0440 hours the Western portion of the perimeter came under attack. The reaction force was employed to reinforce the bunker line, specifically two bunkers and the remainders of the personnel were used to resupply the bunker line with ammo. At 0545 hours the Northern portion of the perimeter was attacked and gunships were called to fire within 150 meters of the perimeter wire. This caused approximately 30 enemy to charge the wire firing RPGs. At 0500 hours an air resupply of ammo began to arrive and was completely delivered by 0730 hours. At 0600 hours a sweep was made of the area and five (5) additional enemies were killed while hiding in a hole and three (3) were captured. Artillery was used in a direct fire role continuously throughout the entire attack. Other assets used or on station were ARA, gunships, Spooky, 81mm mortar, flare ships, and TAC Air. Total results were 51 NV KIA, 3 NVA POWs, 7 US WIA of which 3 were Medevac'd. (After Action Report; 3 July 1969; LTC George D. Moore Jr., Commanding)

16 June 1969

Activity continued to decrease in the AO as 1-46 and 1-502 conducted RIF operations in the area. At 0945H, D/-502, Vic BT139028, received a burst of small arms fire from a range of 15-30 meters which wounded 1 US; the element returned fire with negative assessment. At 1730H, A/1-502, Vic BT121004, engaged 5-7 enemy with small arms, accounting for 1 NVA KIA. At 1930 B/1-502, Vic BT132995 engaged an enemy soldier who had ignited a trip flare, resulting in 1 NVA KIA.

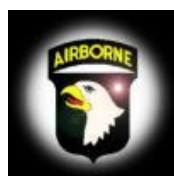
16 June 2006 –
19 June 2006

Iraqi insurgents attacked a military checkpoint near Yusufiyah, Iraq, twelve miles south of Baghdad, within the Triangle of Death. On 16 June, 2006 insurgents killed SPC David J. Babineau and captured PFC Kristian Menchaca and PFC Thomas L. Tucker. An unsuccessful search operation “**Operation Fallen Eagle**” was conducted by 8,000 U.S. and Iraqi troops as well as fighter and attack aircraft, E-8 STARS, Predator UAV’s and dive teams in an attempt to recover the missing Soldiers. On 19 June 2006, a few miles from where they were initially captured, the bodies of PFC Menchaca and PFC Tucker were found by 2-502 IN, booby trapped with an improvised explosive device, with additional bombs lining the road leading to the remains, which it took EOD twelve hours to clear the area of bombs and make it safe to recover the bodies. According to a senior Iraqi military official, the Soldiers’ bodies showed clear signs of having been tortured significantly before eventually being executed.

The Brigade received assistance from other units to include 1-67 AR, 2-22 IN, ISOF and SOF with a total of 11 Air Assaults were conducted and 12 villages searched with the one US Soldier killed, and 12 were wounded. Coalition troops conducted over a dozen raids killing two insurgents and detaining 78.

16-21 June 2012

ANSF Realignment. 201st ANA Corps Command and Staff presented the Corps realignment plan to Brigade commanders, OCC-R director, Zone 1 ABP Commander, and OCC-R deputy director. The plan deliberately repositions forces to fill the gaps created by coalition force withdrawal, it holds critical areas in North Kunar River and Pech River valleys, and consolidates combat power to achieve offensive capability. MOD approves the Corps’ realignment and consolidation plan on 16 JUN 12. Following the brief, MG Waziri conducts a subsequent press conference in Jalalabad to highlight that the 201 Corps is “well-equipped and prepared to maintain security after the withdrawal of ISAF in 2014.” Over the next week, the Corps Commander takes his message “on the road” to gain stakeholder buy-in from provisional leadership, ABP, and AUP commanders in the provinces North of Kabul (NoK).

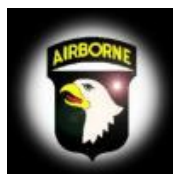


OPERATION SHAHEEN 2. 201st ANA Corps Chief of Staff, BG Malik, deploys a Corps TAC to Siahgrid District Center, Ghorband Valley, to direct future joint clearing operations in the area.

4/201 ANA Brigade RSOI. 201st ANA Corps prepare to receive 1/4/201 and 2/4/201 ANA Kandaks from CFC in Kabul and conduct initial RSOI procedures 22 JUN 12 at FOB Gamberi. A Corps delegation led by the G1 linked up with the Kandak XO's in Kabul to issue G3 movement and RSOI instructions.

AAF aerial resupply of remote Nuristan outposts. After completion of successful AAF aerial resupply to Barge-e Matal, Kamdesh, and Parun districts, the AAF ground a majority of the Mi-17 fleet due to failure to perform regularly schedule maintenance. This significantly affects the ANSF ability to resupply remote outposts in Nuristan and Kunar requiring them to combine air mission requests (AMR) to ensure the best utilization of limited AAF resources. The Corps G3 Air officer conducts a planning session in the OCC-R Central with participants from AUP and ABP IOT develop a plan for joint AMR processing and scheduling over the next several months.

- 17 June 1967 **Operation MALHEUR:** The 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 502nd Infantry commenced cordon and search operations and evacuation of the civilian population of the eastern and western portions of the SONG VE Valley respectively. Results of the day's operation were 632 refugees and 10 tons of rice relocated to the NGHIA HANH Refugee Center. The 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 502nd Infantry had nine light contacts resulting in 3 US WHA, 1 UH-1D damaged, 3 VC KIA (C) and apprehension of 5 detainees.
- 17 June 1968 C/1-502 IN combined with tanks for RIF Vic YD6233 with negative contact. A/1-502 IN, with Rome plow destroyed 93 bunkers, 400 meters of hedgerow and uncovered 3 bodies. Results: Friendly 1 WIA; Enemy: 1 VC POW
- 17 June 1969 Activity was light in LAMAR PLAIN AO. At 1245H, A/1-502, Vic BT144021, found the remains of 1 NVA KIA by artillery approximately one week earlier.
- 17 – 18 June 1971 **Operation LAM SON 720:** On 17 June, the platoon leader, point man and kit Carson scout of 2nd platoon, Company A (2-502 IN) were wounded when a booby trap detonated. The next day the platoon observed and engaged an unknown size enemy force resulting in one Strike Force trooper WIA. Later that day, one RPG round from an unknown enemy force killed one Strike Force trooper and wounded another.
- 18 Jun 1948 Re-designated as the 502nd Airborne Infantry Regiment.
- 18 June 1967 **Operation MALHEUR:** Six light contacts by the 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 502nd Infantry resulted in 6 VC KIA (C) and capture of 3 individual and 1 crew served weapon. 1285 refugees and 4 tons of rice were relocated to the NGHIA HAHN Refugee Center.
- 18 June 1968 C/1-502 IN and tanks conducted RIF. Tanks were utilized to recon by fire and fired canister rounds at suspected BBT. A/1-502 IN continued Rome plow security. Rome plow destroyed 650 meters of hedgerow and 120 bunkers. D/1-502 IN and PF's conducted joint operations at Vic YD6930, finding 5 VC Bodies and 1 SKS, vic. YD6930. PF's with Delta killed 1 VC.
- 18 June 1969 Activity continued to decrease as only the 1-502 reported significant activity. At 1230H, D/1-502, Vic BT173028, observed and engaged 2 VC in the open; the enemy broke contact and fled south leaving behind 1 VC KIA and 1 IWC.



18 June 1971

After receiving small enemy arms fire early this morning while deployed in the NDP near FSB Barbara, the 2nd Brigade's Aero-Rifle platoon called for ARA for support to suppress the enemy. A first light search of the surrounding area revealed three bunkers destroyed by ARA and two observation platforms holding 16 B-40 rockets, 16 mortar rounds, and 1 AK-47, abandoned. A more extensive search later in the day revealed a hut and adjoining bunker guarded by six booby-trap. The BBT's were discovered and dismantled without injury.



18 June 2008

Operation Myrtle Beach IV. Soldiers from C/2-502 IN and Iraqi Soldiers conduct a combined air assault raid in the Latafiyah area during Operation Myrtle Beach IV.

19 June 1967

Operation MALHEUR: Seven light contacts by the 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 502nd Infantry resulted in 1 US WHA, 5 VC KIA (C), 2 detainees, 1 individual and 1 crew served weapon captured.

19 June 1968

Colonel Cushman accepts the Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm Unit Citation from President Nguyen Van Thieu of the Republic of Vietnam at Hue. The streamer is added to the Brigade Colors.

19 June 1968

1-502 IN continued operations with very light contact. Killed 1 VC. Rome plow destroyed 80 bunkers.

19 June 1969

The enemy continued to avoid contact as the 1-46 and 1-502 conducted RIF operations in the AO with negligible enemy activity reported.

19 June 1969

At 0150, FSB TOMAHAWK located 4 miles west-northwest of Phu Loc in Thua Thien Province and occupied by elements of the 2nd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division was attacked by an unknown size enemy force. Results were 10 enemy killed, 1 detained, 10 US KIA and 40 US WIA.



20 June 1941

Members of the 502nd PIB receive their first issue of jump suits and jump boots.

20 June 1967

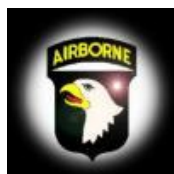
Operation MALHEUR: Four light contacts by the 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 502nd Infantry resulted in 5 VC KIA (C) and 2 detainees.

20 June 1968

1-502 IN continued search and clear operations. 6 VC KIA (one of these was district economic chief, captured 3 AK44's, 1 Czech MG, and 1 SKS. A/1-502 continued security for Rome plow. Rome plow destroyed 400 meters of hedgerow and 90 bunkers.

20 June 1968

In Hue, South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu presented Col. John H. Cushman and the paratroopers of the 2nd Brigade Task Force with the country's Presidential Unit Citation for their combat record since deploying to I Corps in early February. From then



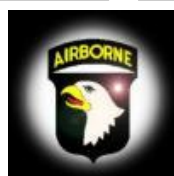
until this date, the task force paratroopers killed 2,382 enemy, detained 257 suspects, and captured 724 enemy weapons.

- 20 June 1969 AO was quiet in the LAMAR PLAIN AO as the enemy avoided contact. 1-502 conducted a CA into vic. BT081013 with negative contact and B/2-17 Cav conducted a maintenance stand-down, significantly limiting the brigade aerial reconnaissance capability.
- 21 June 1967 **Operation MALHEUR:** The 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 502nd Infantry had seven light contacts resulting in 4 VC KIA (C) and 5 detainees captured.
- 21 June 1968 Charlie and Delta Company 1-502 IN and 1 ARVN Company combined for a search and clear operation vic. YD7232. Results: Enemy 1 VC KIA, 3 VC Captured, 7 weapons captured.
- 21 June 1969 Enemy activity increased as the 1-502 reported sporadic contact and B/2-17 CAV returned to the air over the LAMAR PLAIN AO with numerous enemy sightings and contacts. At 0945H, Recon/1-502, vic. BT085120, received scattered small arms fire; the element returned fire and captured one AK47 in the ensuing search. At 1205H, A/1-502, vic. BT042018, engaged five enemy with small arms, accounting for 1 NVA KIA.
- 21 June 1970 **Operation TEXAS STAR:** 2-502 Battalion returned to Camp Eagle for a well-deserved rest and undertook refresher training.

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
5 x Silver Star Medal
5 x Bronze Star Medal with Valor
7 x Bronze Star Medal (2 x Posthumously)
51 x Purple Heart (33 x Posthumously)
2 x Army Commendation Medal with Valor
1 x Non-Hostile Illness or Injury

- 15 June 1944 PVT Matt J. Hoffman (A/502nd PIR) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death when he died from wounds in Normandy, France.
- 15 June 1966 SGT James C. Wallace (B/2-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from small arms gun fire wounds in the Province and Military Region Unknown.
- 15 June 1968 The following Soldiers: SP4 Michael D. David (Pictured), SGT Arthur J. Hoyt (Pictured), PFC John V. Akin (Pictured), and PFC Oscar Valenzuela Jr. (C/1-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in their deaths while on a combat operation when they were hit by fragments from a hostile booby trap in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam. (Pictures L-R)



15 June 1968

PFC Ralph H. Franck Jr. (C/1-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

15 June 1968

PFC Robert D. Brockman (D/2-501 IN) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from small arms gun fire wounds in the Thua Thien Province, Republic of Vietnam.

15 June 1969



PFC Donald L. Wickline Jr. (C/1-502nd IN) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from small arms gun fire wounds in the Quang Tin Province, South Vietnam..

15 June 2010

The following Soldiers: PFC Zachary Fife and PFC Charles Stewart (B/1-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received when insurgents attacked their unit with a rocket propelled grenade.

16 June 1968



PFC Thomas D. Bernard (B/1-502 IN) earned the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death while on a combat operation when he was hit by fragments from a hostile booby trap in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

16 June 1969



CPL Harrel E. Stearns (E/1-501 IN) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from small arms gun fire wounds in the Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam.

16 June 1969

SP4 Tony L. Martin (C/2-501 IN) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds in the Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam.

16 June 1970



CPL Marcus W. Maddox (C/2-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from other explosive device wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

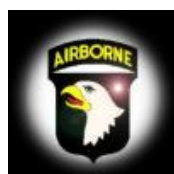
16 June 2006

2LT Scott Cassidy (C/2-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received when an IED strikes his vehicle. It is the second of three purple hearts he will earn within three months.

16 June 2006



SPC David J. Babineau (1-502 IN), 25, of Springfield, Massachusetts; 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 killed while manning a checkpoint when he came under enemy small-arms fire in Baghdad. PFC Menchaca and PFC Tucker were abducted during this attack.

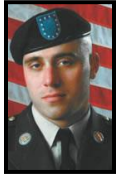


16 June 2006



PFC Kristian Manchaca (1-502 IN), 23, of San Marcos, Texas; awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received when his and PFC Tucker's bodies were found on 19 Jun 06. PFC Manchaca's unit came under enemy small-arms fire while manning a checkpoint during combat operations in Baghdad. He was previously listed as Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown.

16 June 2006



PFC Thomas L. Tucker (1-502 IN), 25, of Madras, Oregon; awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received when his and PFC Tucker's bodies were found on 19 Jun 06. PFC Tucker's unit came under enemy small-arms fire while manning a checkpoint during combat operations in Baghdad. He was previously listed as Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown.

16 June 2006

SPC Cesar Garcia (B/2-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received as a result of enemy or hostile actions.

16 June 2010

SSG Jaime Newman (B/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.

17 June 1969



The following Soldiers: SP4 Wayne L. Noth (Pictured) and PFC Douglas W. McPhee (B/2-502 IN) were awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in their deaths while at an artillery firing position on FSB Currahee when the area came under mortar attack by hostile forces in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

17 June 2006

SGT Irfan Kalvert (A/1-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received in the result of enemy or hostile action.

18 June 1944

CPL Wilbur E. Campbell (G/502nd PIR) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously). CPL Campbell died in Normandy, France.

18 June 1971

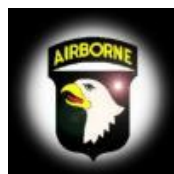


SSG John T. Dozier II (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death by an RPG tied to a tree at chest level and rigged with a trip wire. He died a few hours later after evacuation to a field hospital from a massive head injury in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam. (Account witness by Charles 'Doc' Cooper, First Medic to treat SSG Dozier)

18 June 2010



SSG James Hunter (HHC/2BCT), 25, of South Amerst, 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 unit with an improvised explosive device.



18 June 2010



PFC Benjamin Park (B/1-502 IN), 25, of Fairfax Station, Virginia; 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 unit with an improvised explosive device.

18 June 2010

The following Soldiers: SGT Charles Baca, SGT Edward Bilbo, SPC Christopher Gregory and SPC Corey Hobdy (B/1-502 IN); SPC Brandon Saxman (HHC/1-502 IN); SPC Martin Torres Jr., SPC Allen Wilson and PFC Timothy Waring (B/1-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received when insurgents attacked their unit with an improvised explosive device.

18 June 2010

The following Soldiers: SGT Nicholas Christensen, SPC Kerry James and SPC Mark Baidinger (B/1-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received when insurgents attacked their dismounted patrol with an improvised explosive device.

19 June 1944

1LT Donald C. Alexander (F/502nd PIR) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously). 1LT Alexander died from wounds in Normandy, France.

19 June 1968

The following Soldiers: CPL Kenneth W. Hicks and PFC Michael E. Prothero (B/1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in their deaths from other explosive device wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam. (Pictured L-R)



19 June 1969

The following Soldiers: SSG Edward M. Hardwick, PFC Luis J Simancas (C/2-501 IN) were awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in their deaths from multiple fragmentation wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

19 June 1969



SSG Albert C. Wall Jr. (C/2-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from small arms gun fire wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

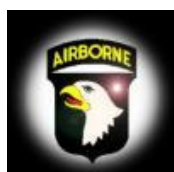
19 June 1969

CPL Donald L. Curtin (C/2-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from small arms gun fire wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

19 June 1970



SP4 Gordon G. Anderson (B/1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from other explosive device wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.



19 June 1971



SP4 Arthur P. Roberson (D/1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from small arms gun fire wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

20 June 1944

PVT David P. Ruby (A/502nd PIR) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously). PVT Ruby died from wounds in Normandy, France.

20 June 1968



PFC Michael Gigliotti (B/1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from other explosive device wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

20 June 1968



SP4 Tommy J. Brehm (C/2-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from small arms gun fire wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

20 June 1969

CPL Robert R. Guerra (E/1-502 IN) died from other non-hostile causes when his bunker collapsed in the Quang Tin Province, South Vietnam.

STRIKE HISTORY (Citation's and Awards):

15 June 1969

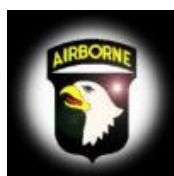
2LT Leroy Moultrie (B/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action while engaged in military operations in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Company B, 2nd Battalion (Airmobile), 502nd Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division, on 15 June 1969. His actions, without regard for his own safety, reflect great credit on himself and the Armed Forces of the United States. (HQ, Department of the Army, General Order Number 23; 14 December 1979)

15 June 2010-
18 July 2010



SGT Michael Austria (B/1-502 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor when he heroically distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous conduct in the face of the enemy as a team leader assigned to Company B, 1st Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment. SGT Michael Austria, while leading a fire team for 1st platoon, was conducting a combined dismounted combat patrol near Pashmul, Afghanistan (an area known to be a haven for Taliban Insurgents) when his patrol was struck by a dismounted IED, killing SSG James Hunter instantly and wounding PFC Allen Wilson.

Without thinking about his own safety, SGT Austria led his fire team into the blast area in order to render first aid to the casualties, established local security and immediately placed his team along the most likely enemy avenue of approach. Once it was confirmed that SSG Hunter was KIA, SGT Austria was in charge of setting up the helicopter landing



zone (HLZ) for the evacuation of SSG Hunter.

SGT Austria then pushed his team out further to provide additional security for the MEDEVAC. Once the HLZ was established, the MEDEVAC arrived soon after to retrieve the casualties when it received small arms fire from the enemy. As the casualties were being moved to the aircraft, the patrol struck a secondary IED killing PFC Benjamin Park who volunteered to help carry SSG Hunter's remains to the MEDEVAC. SGT Austria, without regard for his own safety, placed himself in danger again to retrieve his fallen comrade and friend.

On 15 July 2010, SGT Michael Austria was the lead element for a combined dismounted patrol for 1st platoon when his patrol was struck by a dismounted IED that killed the patrol's medic, SGT Leston Winters, and wounded SPC Allen Wilson (2nd Purple Heart and same Soldier mentioned earlier).



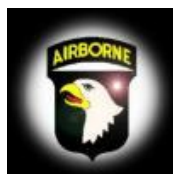
Immediately, SFC John Jarrell, the 1st Platoon Sergeant and patrol leader who was also the closest to SGT Winters, moved forward to render first aid when he struck a secondary IED killing him instantly.

SGT Austria then moved by himself into the kill zone in an attempt to render first aid. SGT Austria, realizing that the patrol leader and medic had been killed, took charge of the combat patrol, treating SPC Wilson, reestablishing security and consolidating the remaining patrol members in order to be prepared to fight off the expected small arms attack from the enemy. SGT Austria displayed a calm and professional demeanor that allowed his patrol to remain effective and was the only leader who had communications with the company command post. Soon thereafter, SGT Austria provided clear and concise instructions which allowed the immediate linkup of the company quick reaction force and Battalion CDR's PSD to the blast site. SGT Austria, although promoted to Sergeant only 30 days prior, showed heroic ability to fight the tactical fight, treat and evacuate the wounded and personally lead the recovery of fallen Soldiers.

16 June 1944



T/4 Robert L. DePinquertaine (502nd PIR) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action. His unusual courage, aggressiveness, and disregard of his personal safety in leading a reconnaissance patrol into enemy territory under extremely adverse conditions were in accordance with the highest standards of the military service. On 16 June 1944, near Carentan, France, Technician Fourth Grade Robert L. De Pinquertaine volunteered to lead a four-man reconnaissance patrol behind enemy lines for a distance of approximately five miles in the vicinity of Periers in an attempt to gain enemy information of vital importance to the Division. Although capture by the enemy was constantly imminent, Technician Fourth Grade Robert L. De Pinquertaine remained behind the enemy lines for a period of two nights and one day observing enemy activity and memorizing enemy dispositions. During the conduct of this patrol, Technician Fourth Grade Robert L. De Pinquertaine was often subjected to heavy enemy mortar and small arms fire as well as friendly artillery fire. Having been discovered by the enemy and coming under artillery fire, the patrol was forced to separate and Technician Fourth Grade Robert L. De Pinquertaine was the only member of the patrol to return to his unit. The information gained was of extreme importance and the direct result of his personal courage and intelligence. His conduct was in accordance with the highest standards of the military service.



17 June 1967

CPT Steven L. Arnold (HHC/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action against a hostile force on 17 June 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. While on a search and destroy mission, Captain Arnold, platoon leader for the Reconcos, halted his men shortly before dusk to set up a night defensive perimeter. Immediately following the establishment of the perimeter an undetermined number of Viet Cong began to probe the Reconcos area. The enemy opened up with automatic weapons and hurled grenades into the friendly position, initiating a raging firefight. Realizing that he was outnumbered and foreseeing the precarious situation that was rapidly developing, Captain Arnold took immediate action. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, Captain Arnold rushed from his covered position and ran through the bitter enemy fire to the location of his radio telephone operator. Captain Arnold immediately called in artillery support and exposed himself to the hail of enemy bullets once again as he courageously moved throughout the area directing the supporting fire and the firepower of his own men. As the firefight raged on, Captain Arnold was all over the perimeter, giving aid and comfort to the wounded, and encouragement to his men. In one instance Captain Arnold, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, rushed across the perimeter through the murderous fire of the enemy, to the aid of one of his wounded men, and carried him to safety of the perimeter where he administered the badly needed medical attention. After the enemy was beaten back into the seclusion of the jungle, Captain Arnold personally led a small patrol outside the perimeter to police up the discarded weapons of the enemy. Captain Arnold's outstanding display of gallantry in action and his devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, the Americal Division, and the United States Army.

17 June 2010



SGT Robert Scabilloni (B/1-502 IN) earned the Bronze Star Medal with Valor for heroism, valor, and exceptionally meritorious service under heavy enemy fire while assigned as a Team Leader with Company B, 1st Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Zharay District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan.

Around 1000 hours, SGT Scabilloni led his team into a known Taliban strong hold 300 meters southwest of the village of Payendi. His mission was to discern the status of the people in the area around the village. As SGT Scabilloni led his team through the grape fields surrounding the town, his team came under fire, by three enemy elements armed with PKM machine guns, AK-47s and Rocket Propelled Grenades. The enemy established their base of fire less than 50 meters away from SGT Scabilloni's position, as they began to maneuver on his element from two directions. During the initial burst of fire SGT Scabilloni became fixed in place, in a grape row 20 meters in front of his team. Under heavy enemy fire and without hesitation, SGT Scabilloni began to coordinate his team's firepower, exposing himself to overwhelming enemy machine gun fire. With bullets cracking over his head and RPGs impacting within meters of his position, SGT Scabilloni instructed his grenadier to provide suppressive fire with 40mm grenades toward the enemy machine gun position 50 meters to their front.

Exposing himself to accurate and effective machine gun and rocket propelled grenade fire once more, SGT Scabilloni moved to his machine gun team's location. Dozens of rounds impacted at SGT Scabilloni's feet as he maneuvered his machine gun team. Despite the overwhelming enemy fire, SGT Scabilloni led his gun team in suppressing the site where the rocket propelled grenades were being fired from. AS RPGs continued to fly over his position, and bullets repeatedly impacted in the grape row directly in front of



him, SGT Scabilloni recognized that his team was still fixed and unable to achieve fire superiority.

After exhausting all other resources, SGT Scabilloni exposed himself to the heavy enemy fire to engage the enemy's machine gun position with an AT-4. SGT Scabilloni, with complete disregard to his personal safety, silenced the enemy's machine gun position through his employment of the AT-4 and allowed his team to egress back to the support by fire position.

SGT Scabilloni came under contact from no fewer than six enemy fighters. Outnumbered and outgunned, his superior decision making and selfless actions allowed his team to escape without suffering casualties. His courage under fire and dedication to duty are unquestionable. Due to his orders given on the ground while under fire he undoubtedly saved not only his life, but the lives of his team members.

18 June 2006

1LT Jeffrey Van Dyke (HHC/2-101 BTB) was awarded the Army Commendation Medal with Valor for actions in combat. 1LT Van Dyke demonstrated tremendous leadership during the search and recovery operations of two missing Soldiers. While serving as the Company Executive Officer he was given the task to lead a Strike Iron Claw mission. The line platoons had been operating for 72 hours straight and were not mission capable. 1LT Van Dyke compiled a platoon comprised of a squad from each line platoon and augmented with headquarters Soldiers. He mobilized this ad hoc platoon in less than two hours in order to conduct the time sensitive and strategic mission. 1LT Van Dyke faced many obstacles which required difficult decisions. His platoon discovered six IEDs including an IED under the bodies. 1LT Van Dyke made the decision to minimize unnecessary Soldier exposure to the horrific scene and placed himself and key personnel in the Buffalo. He provided accurate and timely situational updates to Brigade. His attention to detail, leadership and decision making were crucial to the successful recovery of the body without causing any more trauma to the bodies of his own Soldiers.

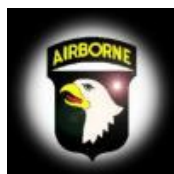
19 June 1966

PFC Charles W. Campbell (HHC/2-502 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor for heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force: Private First Class Campbell distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 19 June 1966, near Dak To, Republic of Vietnam. During a routine sweep and destroy mission, the Recondo platoon suddenly received heavy sniper fire from three well hidden Viet Cong positions. Private Campbell, acting without orders, immediately assaulted the general area of the snipers in an effort to quell the murderous fire. Although subjected to intense enemy fire, he continued forward and charged the Viet Cong, killing one with his M-16 rifle and causing two others to flee. He then opened fire, killing one more before his ammunition was expended. Private Campbell's devotion to duty and personal courage were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service, and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ; 1st BDE, 101st ABN DIV; General Order No: 92; 18 January 1967)

19 June 1968



1LT Robert H. Adams Jr. (B/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor (2-OLC) for heroism in ground combat against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 19 June 1968. First Lieutenant Adams distinguished himself while serving as an aid to the Assistant Division Commander during the conduct of a sweep operation undertaken by Company B, 1st Battalion, (Airmobile), 501st Infantry, in the vicinity of the small village of Chi Cia Le Chanh, Thua Thien Province, Republic of Vietnam. Company B was seeing an area adjacent to the village when it encountered a heavily mined area. As a result of the consequent mine detonations, the company sustained twenty-four wounded and one killed. First Lieutenant Adams immediately organized a litter detail and fearlessly led it into the uncleared mine field to extract the wounded troopers. With utter disregard for his personal safety, First Lieutenant Adams dauntlessly entered the dangerous area on numerous subsequent occasions to minister to the needs of the wounded. His masterful knowledge of landmine warfare was indeed a significant factor in preventing further loss of lives. Under his expert direction and obvious calm,



the casualties were swiftly evacuated by medical evacuation helicopters without further casualties. First Lieutenant Adams' 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. (HQ, 101st General Orders Number 7791)

19 June 1969

SFC William Lawrence Jr. (C/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 C, 2nd Battalion, 501st Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile). Platoon Sergeant Lawrence distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 19 June 1969 while serving as leader of a platoon securing Fire Support Base Tomahawk south of Hue. Shortly after midnight, the entire base perimeter was subjected to fierce attack by a reinforced battalion of North Vietnamese. During the initial mortar and rocket barrage, Sergeant Lawrence was wounded in the face from shrapnel, but despite his wound, he ran from bunker to bunker, directing fire, administering first aid and engaging enemy sappers with grenade and rifle fire. After repelling the sappers who had penetrated the perimeter, Sergeant Lawrence undertook the mission of re-securing an outpost which had been completely overrun and occupied by the enemy force. He quickly organized a small squad and began assaulting the outpost located on a hilltop approximately one hundred meters from the perimeter. As his men began moving up the slope, they came under heavy rocket-propelled grenade fire. Despite wounds in both arms, he continued to lead his squad in a final charge to recapture the outpost. He then set up a hasty defense around the hilltop, had the casualties returned to the main perimeter for evacuation, and held the outpost against additional hostile assaults. Platoon Sergeant Lawrence'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. 102 (January 12, 1970))

19 June 2006

SGT Jason E. Carden (A/1-502 IN) earned the Army Commendation with Valor for action in combat. SGT Carden, while under direct fire, moved to the aid of a wounded comrade struck by an enemy mortar round with complete disregard for his own safety. Upon arrival to the wounded NCO, SGT Carden assisted the platoon medic by conducting cardio pulmonary resuscitation, fully reviving the wounded comrade. SGT Carden's calm demeanor and ability to resuscitate the wounded NCO during an incredibly tense and stressful situation allowed the platoon medic to concentrate on applying a tourniquet to the wounded Soldier's leg and treat his wound. His ability to revive the NCO directly resulted in a stable medical evacuation of the patient to immediate professional medical attention.

20 June 1944

1LT. Ralph Payne was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action. On 230 June 1944, Lt. Payne volunteered to lead a patrol behind the enemy lines in the area southwest of Carentan, France to obtain information regarding their strength, disposition, weapons, and equipment. This information was of extremely vital importance to the successful prosecution of the campaign in that sector. For three days and four nights, Lt. Payne remained behind the enemy penetrating to a depth of some five miles. During this period, Lt. Payne personally located large concentrations of enemy armor, numerous artillery positions, supply dumps, main supply routes, and accurately fixed the location and disposition of approximately five hundred enemy whose presence was heretofore unknown. The information Lt. Payne secured was obtained through extreme and brutal hardship, the exercise of constant vigilance, and by a display of courage and gallantry that indicates complete disregard for his own safety and utter devotion to duty. His conduct was in accordance with the highest standards of the military service.

20 June 1968



LTC Leslie D. Carter Jr. (HHC/1-502 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor for heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force. Lieutenant Colonel Leslie D. Carter Jr. Distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 20 June 1968 while serving as Battalion Commander of the 1st Battalion (Airmobile) 502nd on a search and destroy mission at the village of Ap Nien Pho, Quang Dien Province, Republic of Vietnam. Lieutenant Colonel Carter was moving through the village with a bunker search team consisting of Army of the Republic of Vietnam Agents



and paratroopers of Bravo Company. A series of bunkers were found. As an explanation of the bunkers was given to Lieutenant Colonel Carter, an enemy insurgent started to come out of the second bunker, Lieutenant Colonel Carter jumped on top of the trap door, thus pinning the insurgents arm preventing him from throwing a hand grenade. As Lieutenant Colonel Carter was directing his men into safe positions, two enemy Soldiers came out of similar holes on his left. Lieutenant Colonel Carter shot them before they could fire their weapons. As they tried to get the Soldier out of the bunker he tried to throw a grenade and he was killed. As a result of Lieutenant Colonel Carter's personal bravery and swift actions the enemy was defeated and no friendly casualties taken. Lieutenant Colonel Carter's personal courage 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. (HQ, 101st ABN DIV, General Order Number 7607, 14 Oct 1968)

21 June 1968



LTC Leslie D. Carter Jr. (HHC/1-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action while engaged in military operations against an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 21 June 1968. Lieutenant Colonel Carter distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions while serving as the Battalion Commander of the First Battalion (Airborne), 502nd Infantry on a combat operation in the Republic of Vietnam. During the early morning hours Lieutenant Colonel Carter was directing the assault of Company B from his command and control helicopter on the village of Bao La, Quang Dien District, Thua Thien Province. When the assault element passed several enemy bunkers without seeing them, Lieutenant Colonel Carter observed movement of enemy soldiers. He immediately realized the potential danger. A few yards to the north of these bunkers, the assault element received intense fire and was forced momentarily to halt the advance. This move placed the company command group in extreme danger, since they were directly in front of the enemy bunkers. With the assault element engaged with an enemy to their front, and the rear security too removed to be of immediate assistance, Lieutenant Colonel Carter landed his helicopter approximately fifty meters from the bunker and advanced on it. He exposed himself to fire both from the bunker and the enemy force to the front. He led the attack on the bunker, and quickly destroyed it, killing three Viet Cong. His bravery was a turning point in the battle, both inspiring the men of the assault group, and eliminating a threat to the advancing troops. Lieutenant Colonel Carter's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a superior Viet Cong force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

***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."

