



2nd BCT, 101st ABN DIV (AASLT) "STRIKE HISTORY" 16 June – 22 June 2013



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 enclose 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, 502d 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) additionally enemy 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 Medevaced. (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 193 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. and 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 Soldiers killed, and 12 were wounded. Coalition troops conducted over a dozen raids killing two insurgents and detaining 78.

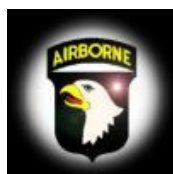
16-21 June 2012

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 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 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.
- 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.
- 18 Jun 1948 Re-designated as the 502d Airborne Infantry Regiment.
- 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.
- 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 2d 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 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 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.
- 22 June 1968 4/3 ARVN Battalion operated in the 1-502 IN AO. While moving into position they were ambushed and later mortared, receiving 6 KIA and 10 WIA. PF's killed 6 VC, captured 1 AK47, 1 AK44, 1 SKS, and 1-90mm mortar. In this operation the PF platoon leader was KIA.
- 22 June 1968 **Operation NEVADA EAGLE:** A/2-502 was released to 1/327, and was given the mission of securing FSB Veghel.
- 22 June 1969 Ground activity remained light in the AO as the air activity increased proportionately as the aggressive aerial reconnaissance program continued. At 1730H, D/1-502, vic. BT087003, found a hospital complex and a search of the area revealed the graves of 10 NVA KIA.
- 22 June 1970 **Operation TEXAS STAR:** 2-502 Battalion CP and A Company went OPCODE to the 3rd Brigade and secured FSB Sheppard until 25 June when they returned to the STRIKE Force.

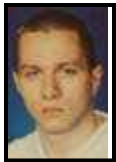


During this week, in the span of 71 years since the 502nd Parachute Infantry Regiment originated in July 1941 as the 502nd Parachute Battalion, an experimental unit formed to test the doctrine and tactics of parachute assault. The following awards were awarded to members of 2BCT, 501st IN (Vietnam) and the 502nd IN Regiment (*See STRIKE HISTORY NOTE).

- 1 x Distinguished Service Cross Medals
- 4 x Silver Star Medals
- 4 x Bronze Star Medals with Valor
- 2 x Army Commendation Medals with Valor
- 7 x Bronze Star Medals (7 x Posthumously)
- 46 x Purple Heart Medals (28 x Posthumously)
- 4 x Non-Hostile Injury or Illness

- 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 wound 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

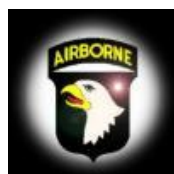


PFC Kristian Menchaca (1-502 IN), 23, of San Marcos, Texas; awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wound received when his and PFC Tucker's bodies were found on 19 Jun 06. PFC Manchaca's unit came under enemy small-arms fire while manning a checkpoint 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 wound 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 and PFC Douglas W. McPhee (B/2-502nd IN) was 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/502d 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 when he stepped on a land mine in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

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



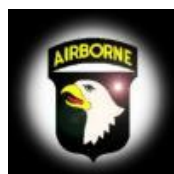
PFC Benjamin Park (B/1-502 IN), 25, of Fairfax Station, Virginia; was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death when insurgents attacked his unit with an improvised explosive device.

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, SPC Martin Torres Jr., SPC Allen Wilson and PFC Timothy Waring (HHC/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/502d 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 (Pictured) 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.

19 June 1969

The following Soldiers: SSG Edward M. Hardwick, PFC Luis Simancas (C/2-501 IN) was awarded 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.

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/2-501st IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wound 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/1-50 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/502d 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

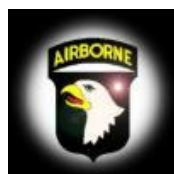
CPL Robert R. Guerra (E/1-502 IN) died from other non-hostile causes when his bunker collapsed in the Quang Tin Province, South Vietnam.

22 June 1969

PFC Charles E. Clubbs (HHC/2-502nd IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

22 June 1970

The following Soldiers: SSG Jimmie L. Chamblee and SGT Ralph A. Gaddis (HHC/2-502nd IN); SSG William W. Morrow (C/2-502nd IN) died from other non-hostile actions in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.



22 June 2006



SPC Paul A. Beyer (2-502 IN), 21, of Jamestown, North Dakota; earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV during combat operations in the vicinity of Baghdad.

22 June 2006



SSG Mario J. Bievre (2-502 IN), 34, of Glendale Heights, Illinois; earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV during combat operations in the vicinity of Baghdad.

22 June 2006

The following Soldiers: SGT Brian Price, SGT Vernon Riedle, and SPC Miguel Rodriguez-Cortes (C/2-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wound received as a result of enemy or hostile action.

STRIKE HISTORY (Citation's and Awards):

16 June 1944



T/4 Robert L. DePinquertaine (502d 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 Recondos, 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 Recondos area. They 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.

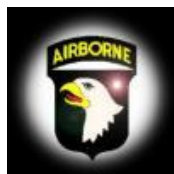
Around 1000 hours, SGT Scabilloni led his team into a known Taliban strong hold 300 meters southwest of the village of Payendi. His mission was to discern the status of the people in the area around the village. As SGT Scabilloni led his team through the grape fields surrounding the town, his team came 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)

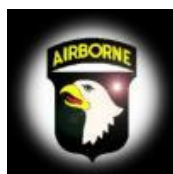
19 June 1968



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 sweeping 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, 2d 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

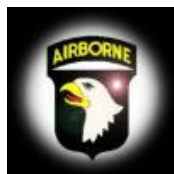
SGT Jason E. Carden (A/1-502 IN) earned the Army Commendation with Valor for action in combat. SGT Carden, while under direct fire, moved to the aid of a wounded comrade struck by an enemy mortar round with complete disregard for his own safety. Upon arrival to the wounded NCO, SGT Carden assisted the 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 2d 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 3d Battalions of the 502nd Infantry Regiment. With this reorganization, the Brigade adopted the regimental motto, "Strike."

