



2nd BCT, 101st ABN DIV (AASLT)
"STRIKE HISTORY"
12 May – 18 May 2013



12 May 1969

Redlegs and troopers of the 2nd BN, 501st IN fend off a vicious attack on Fire Base Airborne, a Screaming Eagle outpost built in the enemy's A Shau "warehouse area." Thirty One enemy die and FSB Airborne remains alive as an irritating roadblock for the enemy. During the Dog Ap Bia fight the 2nd Currahee Battalion exploits the warehouse. (Rendezvous with Destiny, 1969)

12 May 1970

Operation TEXAS STAR: 2-502 IN Recon Platoon and elements of the 3rd Platoon, A/326 ENG repelled onto the top of Hill 882 to cut an LZ. The last helicopter into the area received small arms fire, forcing the chopper to land at First Support Base Shock and seriously injuring the pilot. ARA was employed, and the engineers once again began the dangerous and arduous task of blasting the LZ under enemy fire. D Company continued their sweep north to the top of Hill 882 with no enemy contact. Two bunkers were found and destroyed, and two enemy bodies killed by air strikes were found. Twenty-four M-16 rifle magazines were found on and around the bodies indicating the enemy had used M-16 rifles. No weapons were captured, however. C Company continued to move west.

A Company combat assaulted to the top of Hill 882 on the LZ prepared by the engineers. They joined forced with the Recon Platoon and began movement along the ridge line to the east to line up with C Company in the saddle. D Company, having cleared the ridge to the top of Hill 882, began a sweep back to the south.

13 May 1968

Paratroopers of A/2-502 IN and D/1-501 IN completed a successful cordon of Co Thap village eight miles northwest of Hue. The infantry surrounded an NVA battalion suspected of protecting a nearby enemy regimental headquarters and were joined by members of A/2-17 CAV. The two-day battle resulted in 38 NVA killed and 11 weapons captured.

13 May 1968

Operation DELAWARE: At 1215, Recon/2-502 vic. YD594177 engaged tow NVA.VC along trail with SA. Received return fire form approximately platoon size enemy force. Recon withdrew across a stream after capturing one NVA/VC with documents. Results: 1 NVA/VC Captured.

13 May 1969

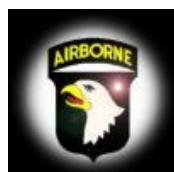
At 0330hrs on this morning a burst of AK-47 fire signaled the attack for the North Vietnamese Forces. Heavy enemy mortar and rocket propelled fire erupted followed by an all out VC/NVA infantry attack. The American Forces held Firebase Airborne and the attack was over by 0530 hrs when North Vietnamese forces withdrew. The US Forces suffered 22 killed in action and 61 wounded on Firebase Airborne. The enemy losses were 39 killed and 2 POW's. (Article from PFC Cleabern Hills Dedication Service program)

14 May 1970

Operation TEXAS STAR: While sweeping to the west in the vicinity of YD504071 the 2nd Platoon of C/2-502 IN engaged 10 to 15 enemy. The enemy returned fire with RPG's, small arms and mortars. The enemy fled to the south leaving behind four bodies. One US Soldier was killed in the engagement.

14 May 2003

1-502 IN, after securing Haditha Dam for over three weeks, rejoins the Brigade and assumes joint presence patrols and stability operations in downtown Mosul.



14 May 2006

Operation Desert Scorpion. 1-502 IN recovered a downed aircraft recovery mission near Rushdi Mulla.

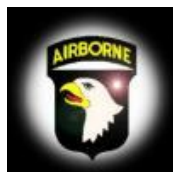
At 1735 1-502 IN Commander and XO are informed that the 2BCT TOC has reported a possible Fallen Angel from Special Operations Forces (SOF) conducting operations in 1-502 IN AO. The Commander alerts D/1-502 IN commander and the Battalion QRF to come to REDCON 1 in order to prepare for search and recovery operations. The commander also orders B/1-502 IN to prepare a platoon to insert into the crash site by foot. Between 1745 and 2045, the Brigade and Battalion organize for recovery operations. 3/B/1-502 IN, led by LT Fisher and SFC Gebhardt, move by vehicle to a permanent checkpoint, and prepare to conduct foot insertion and linkup with SOF at the crash site. 2BCT re-tasks Strike Iron Claw and elements of the 526 BSB to conduct recovery – the end state for initial phase is to position assets at PB Yusufiyah until ground C2 and coordination is complete with MND-B and SOF. At 2055, Strike 3 (LTC McLamb) confirms conditions at the crash site and linkup communication plan with SOF; he subsequently authorizes 1-502 IN to initiate foot movement to the crash site. D/1-502 IN (-) and the recovery assets move forward to PB Yusufiyah, with orders to SP at first light in order to re-clear Mullah Fayyad Hwy to linkup with 3/B/1-502 IN at the crash site. At 2318 SOF passes control of the crash site to 3/B/1-502 IN and departs with the remains of the crew.

At 0600 on 15 May D/1-502 IN SP for the crash site. At 0658 D/1-502 IN reports Buffalo NMC from IED strike on Mullah Fayyad Hwy; Talon 6 and Talon 5 decide to recover the assets back to PB Yusufiyah – the Buffalo is mission critical for clearing the route to the platoon and crash site. 2BCT and 2-101 BTB organize patrol to move forward with a second Buffalo Camp Striker. Between 0830 and 1300, the BCT and 1-502 IN reorganize the recovery team and begin the second attempt to clear Mullah Fayyad Hwy. One platoon of D/1-502 IN is designated to secure the length of the route into the site in order to eliminate enemy opportunities to re-seal the route after the team passes through. D/1-502 IN and an AWT from 1-4 AVN conduct a coordinated attack on an IED emplacement team emplacing IEDs at a key intersection along the insertion route. BDA: 2 enemy KIA, one WIA (later succumbs to his wounds), and one IED support vehicle destroyed.

At 1930, D/1-502 IN reports a Husky damaged in the vicinity of Rushdi Mulla and requires another recovery asset and flatbed to move forward to recover. Talon 6 dispatches one platoon from D/1-502 IN under control of the Company XO, along with a flatbed, to the damaged Husky. As of that afternoon, 3/B/1-502 IN initiated self recovery of the aircraft debris, and used a combination of farm tractor, bongo truck and hand litter to move the wreckage forward to the D/1-502 IN front element. Linkup is accomplished at 2030; 3rd platoon resupplies water from D/1-502 IN and begins ground extraction to their start point. By 2145, all elements of D/1-502 IN and Brigade troops return to FOB Mahmudiyah.

14 May 2008

The Iraqi Army with Coalition over watch began another clearance of Shulla. This iteration of OPERATION STRIKE SILVER JETS called for the complete isolation of Shulla and the JRK. 1-75 CAV Squadron received attachments from 1-64 AR and 4-10 CAV for this operation. Part of the effort required the Iraqi Army to seize key terrain along Creek Rd, specifically the Office of the Martyr Sadr (OMS), an ice factory and the Shulla VOTECH center. Elements of 2/22/6 IA seized all of these objectives under heavy fire. However, it became apparent that they would not be able to hold these objectives and had started to withdrawal from the OMS under constant and heavy fire from small arms and RPG. The IA Corps, Division and Brigade commanders located jointly with the coalition Brigade and Squadron Commanders had given the order to withdrawal. 2/101 BCT Commander ordered the Squadron to secure their withdrawal and the mechanized platoon and tank platoon attached from 1-64 AR moved to and



secured Creek Rd to enable the Iraqi forces in the OMS to complete their withdrawal. Upon assessing the situation, the Squadron Commander made the decision to reinforce and hold the OMS as it had been JAM-SG's center of gravity throughout the fighting since March. B/4-10 CAV, attached for this operation, was ordered to re-seize the building and wait for reinforcements from C/1-75 CAV. By 1400, the OMS was firmly back in ISF possession with elements of C/1-75, B/4-10, and B/1-64 reinforcing the building and securing the routes to and from the objective. This enabled the ISF to retake the ice factory and the Shula VOTECH. The capture of a JAM-SG physical and psychological center of gravity by the ISF was the turning point in fighting against JAM-SG in Northwest Baghdad. Its transformation to an ISF COP marked the end of JAM-SG control of Shula and the JRK and the beginning of a wholesale evacuation of JAM-SG leadership in Northwest Baghdad.

15 May 1954

502nd Infantry Regiment was activated at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

15 May 1965

The 2-502d Inf was reorganized under the Department of the Army TOE 7-35F. Headquarters and Headquarters company was organized under TOE 7-36F, and Rifle Companies "A", "B", "C" under TOE 7-37F. Some months later, "D", and "E" companies were added with "E" company being a Combat Support Company containing the 81mm mortars and 90mm recoilless rifles. Each rifle company consists of 3 rifle platoons with M-60 machine guns and M-79 grenade launchers being organic to the individual platoons. This basic organization was used with some modifications in training and combat.

A Reconnaissance Platoon was organized in the Battalion and assigned to "E" company. The Reconnaissance Platoon was unique in that it was designed to work as a highly mobile rifle platoon or in six man reconnaissance teams. It was employed under direct control of the Battalion Commander.

15-17 May 1968

1-502 IN Battalion had light contact as the Battalion was credited with 6 VC KIA (BC) and 2 VC POW.

15 May 1968

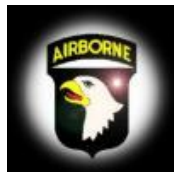
Operation DELAWARE: At 1605, C/2-502 4th Platoon received MG fire from estimated enemy squad and returned fire and swept area. C Co's CO, CPT Anderson was killed in action. Results: 1 US KHA, 2 NVA KIA, 1 RPD, 1 AK-47, 1 RPG-7 Captured.

15 May 1969

Operation BRISTOL BOOTS: was terminated prematurely as the 1st Brigade, with 1-501st and 1-502nd IN, and was redeployed to Tam Ky where it became OPCON to the Americal Division in Operation LAMAR PLAIN. Throughout the twenty-one day operation contact was light and sporadic. It was determined that no large concentrations of enemy forces or installations were in the Ruong Ruong Valley. Results of the operation were: 7 NVA KIA, 1 POW, and 16 individual weapons captured. Friendly losses were 5 KIA and 34 WIA. (HQ, 101st Airborne (Airmobile), Operational Report – Lessons Learned. Dated 20 August 1969)

15 May 1969

Operation LAMAR PLAIN: 1st Brigade TF organizing and deploying from the 101st Airborne Division AO to the Americal Division AO in QUANG TIN (P). At 0045H, the 1st Brigade received a verbal warning order from the 101st Airborne Division to move with two battalions, 1-501st Inf and 1-502nd Inf, and designated support elements to the Americal Division currently operating in southern I Corps; the first element of the brigade were to be



prepared to depart by air NLT 151200H May 69 from the PHU BAI Departure Airfield (DAF). The 1-501 Inf and 1-502 Inf were alerted to move to PZ for extraction from the AO commencing at first light; concurrently, the 2-327 Inf was alerted to assume security of all fire bases in the AO upon extraction of the 1-501 Inf and 1-502 Inf. At 0400H, representatives from the 101st Airborne Division met with the 1st Brigade and coordinated the deployment of the brigade, to include division assets to accompany the brigade, and support to be furnished by the division. At 0830H, the 1st Brigade liaison team arrived at Americal Division Headquarters in CHU LAI and was briefed by the general staff, thereby effecting preliminary coordination between brigade and division staff representatives. At 1415H, the Commanding Officer, 1st Brigade, reported to the Commanding General, Americal Division, and the 1st Brigade fell under OPCON of the Americal Division. The Arrival Airfield (AAF) was TAM-KY S and brigade elements began to arrive that afternoon with the TAC CP, 1-501 Inf and C/2-320 Arty closing by 2130H. At 2345H, the 1st Brigade TF staging area received 5-7 rounds of 60mm mortar fire with negative results. (Combat Operations After Action Report, Operation LAMAR PLAIN (U) 15SEPT1969)

15 May 2008

Operation Strike Silver Jets Strike

Brigade isolates Special Groups Criminals in Shulla NET 15 May 08 to prevent the repositioning and reinforcement of SGC into Sadr City and deny safe havens to displaced SGC leadership. The intent is to deny SGC freedom of movement, deny the ability to move accelerants and resupply their forces, and prevent the establishment of safe havens within the Strike AO. Through five distinct phases (Shaping, Interdiction, Isolation, Transition, Exploitation), end state is defined by four critical points: Security- SGC movement is disrupted and safe havens in Shulla and the JRK are denied, ISF have freedom of maneuver and are willing to establish a permanent presence in Shulla, the population has decreased their active/passive support to the SGC; Government-Iraqi population in Shulla and the JRK is supportive of the GoI with the Shulla NC continuing to provide for the needs of the people of Shulla and the JRK; Economy-Local economic opportunities are improving as competitive advantages are developed in selected industries; Services-Key infrastructure remains intact, operating at near capacity, Shulla NC provides basic services to the Iraqi People.



16 May –
13 August 1969

Operation Lamar Plain: Locations: I Corps: Quang Tin Province; Base Area 117; Tam Ky; LZs Professional and Rustler. Type/Objective: Search and Destroy into enemy Base Area 117, approximately 45 miles south of Da Nang. Units: U.S. – 23rd Infantry Division (Americal) (1-46th IN), 101st Airborne Division: 2d Brigade (1-501st IN, 1-502 IN); NVA/VC – 2nd NVA Division. Events: 21 May – 1-46th IN (Americal) engages an enemy force of unknown size near Phuoc An 12 miles southwest of Tam Ky. Loses: in the five hour firefight: U.S. – 7 KIA, 19 WIA; NVA/VC – 6 KIA. Events: 8 July – A/1-502nd IN squares off against an estimated NVA company near Hau Duc, approximately 20 miles southwest of Tam Ky. Loses: U.S. – 9 KIA, 7 WIA; NVA/VC – 4 KIA Casualties: Totals for Lamar Plain. U.S. – 105 KIA, 333 WIA; NVA/VC – 524 KIA, 11 POWs.



16 May 1969

The 1st Brigade TF continued to deploy from the DAF at PHU BAI to the AAF at TAM-KY S and the 1-501 Inf conducted a CA into the AO. At 0830H, the 1-502 IN and 2-320 Arty (-) began movement by air from DAF to the AAF. At 1200H the 1st Brigade TF assumed OPCON of the 1-46 Inf and C/1-14 Arty which were located at LZ Professional (BT173077). The 1-46 Inf continued to conduct local reconnaissance in force operations in the vicinity of LZ Professional. At 1445H, C/2-320 Arty completed an air move from TAK-KY S to LZ Young (BT188158) where it established a firing position with a battery from the 2d ARVN Div, secured by forces of the 5th ARVN Regt. At 1454H, 1-501 Inf conducted a CA into an LZ to the southwest of LZ Young and commenced RIF operations to the south toward LZ Professional. At 1745H, B/1-501 Inf vic. BT259156 engaged three enemy Soldiers with small arms fire; the enemy south and the element pursued with negative results. At 2230H, the remainder of the 1st Brigade TF combat elements closed into TAM-KY S; also at that time, the AAF staging area received 10-15 rounds of 60mm mortar fired resulting in three US lightly wounded. (Combat Operations After Action Report, Operation LAMAR PLAIN (U) 15SEPT1969)

16 May 1970

Operation TEXAS STAR: at 0420 and enemy sapper platoon launched an attack against the northwestern sector of A/2-502 IN night defensive position. Moving under cover of a heavy rainstorm the enemy attacked, employing mortars, B-40 rockets and small arms. Fire was returned by small arms and claymores. Due to the adverse weather no ARA or flare ship could be employed. The enemy broke contact and fled to the east and west. Three enemies fled to the east encountered the Recon Platoon in an ambush location. The three enemy were killed, and two AK-47's and 1 RPG launcher were captured. A sweep of A Company's perimeter uncovered two enemy bodies, one Ak-47 and one B-40 rocket. Four US Soldiers were killed during the attack.

17 May 1968

1st STRIKE paratroopers of the 1st Brigade completed their phase of Operations Delaware, designed to block the main enemy supply route leading out of the A Shau valley toward Hue. The airborne the Battalion killed 318 NVA, captured three prisoners and 121 weapons during the 28-day operations. Delaware was characterized by the capture of several large caliber ammunition caches, the loss of which further limited enemy capabilities in providing fire support for large scale operations, according to Division intelligence sources. The interdiction of Route 547 was also realized during this operation, completely cutting off its use by enemy forces as a resupply route.

17 May 1968

Operation DELAWARE: 2-502 effectively accomplished its mission during Operation DELAWARE. During phase I it only established a mini-firebase near LZ VEGHEL; however, this was all that was needed. The BN pushed west and south along Hwy 547 and 547A overcoming all enemy resistance in its path. When the contacts became scarce the BN deployed into its new area, effectively established its firebase and conducted reconnaissance in force operations into New Base Area. In both phases the enemy sustained significant losses, particularly in equipment and intelligence documents.

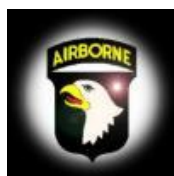
Results of Operation DELAWARE:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>KHA</u>	<u>MIA</u>	<u>WHA</u>	<u>Equipment Lost or Destroyed</u>
US	13	1	99	2 M-16

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>KIA</u>	<u>VC CIA</u>	<u>NVA CIA</u>	<u>C/S Wpns CIA</u>	<u>Ind Wpn CIA</u>	<u>Rice Dest.</u>
ENEMY	43	1	2	2	37	2300lbs

The Battalion personnel strength at the conclusion of Operation was as follows:

Authorized:	920
Assigned:	801
Present for Duty:	755
Not present for duty:	46



Causalities for Operations were as follows:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>KHA</u>	<u>KIA</u>	<u>MIA</u>	<u>DOW</u>	<u>WHA</u>	<u>WIA</u>	<u>INRHA</u>
HHC	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
A Co.	4	2	0	0	27	0	0
B Co.	3	0	0	0	49	0	1
C Co.	5	0	0	1	15	0	1
D Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E Co.	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Total	13	2	1	1	99	0	2

17 May –
25 June 1968

Operation NEVADA EAGLE: Phase I was conducted. RIF operations commenced with little significant action. B/2-502 ran into a small delaying action almost daily but failed to locate any large base camp areas or caches.

17 May 1971

Operation LAM SON 720: One Team of 2-502 IN Recon Platoon air assaulted into FB Shock (Vic 5105). On the same day 3rd Platoon, C Company observed and engaged three NVA's.

18 May 1968

Paratroopers of the 1st and 2nd Brigades and 3rd Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division initiated Operation Nevada Eagle in northern I Corps. It was designed to deny all NVA and Viet Cong forces operating in the area the ability to capture the ripening rice crop growing in the rich coastal plain north and south of Hue.

18 May 1968

Operation NEVADA EAGLE: begins to protect the rice harvest and deny the NVA/ VC access to it. Before its completion, 2nd Brigade will have destroyed the 803rd Regiment of the 324B North Vietnamese Army Division.

18-19 May 1968

1-502 IN BN had light contact, received 2 WIA from Snipers.

18 May 1969

The day was punctuated with a series of sharp clashes as enemy activity increased in the AO. At 0700H, B/3-16 Artillery engaged and enemy force at BT131163 resulting in 6 NVA KIA; the battery was firing in support of the TIEN PHUOC Popular Forces. At 0710H, B/1-501, vic. BT162123, engaged a single NVA who fled; the unit pursued and captured the wounded enemy who later died. At 1127H, C/1-501, vic. BT152123, began to receive heavy small arms and automatic weapons fire from a well dug-in and bunkered enemy. The element employed artillery and ARA and maneuvered against the enemy throughout the day. That afternoon the enemy position was over-ran, resulting in 8 NVA KIA and 9 IWC. C/1-501 sustained 3 KIA and 1 WIA in the bitter day-long fight. At 1240H, B/1-501, vic. BT178112, again received 82mm mortar fire, resulting in 4 US KIA, including the company commander, and 6 US WIA. At 1605H C/1-501 vic. BT163124, observed four enemy Soldiers; the element employed artillery accounting for 4 NVA KIA and 1 Weapon captured. At 1735H, B/2-17 CAV vic. BT190117 engaged an enemy mortar position with 40mm fire, resulting in 4 NVA KIA. Throughout the day, the enemy resisted the 1-501 in its movement to the south. (Combat Operations After Action Report, Operation LAMAR PLAIN (U) 15SEPT1969)

18 May 1969

By D+7 of the Battle for Ap Bia Mountain, the 3-187th Inf had been reinforced with the 1-506th and 2-501st IN BN and an ARVN Bn from the 3rd ARVN Regt. These forces were posted around Hill 937 to seal it off. The Hill had been pounded for 36 straight hours by artillery and air strikes that followed all the other bombardments since the battle began. Two Battalions, the 3-187th and 2-501st, attacked the NVA and by mid-afternoon some platoons had reached the summit but a thunderstorm drenched the hill. Visibility dropped to zero and the mud made for difficult going so the fourth withdrawal was ordered.



18 May 1971 –
31 May 1971

Operation LAM SON 720: A/2-502 IN discovers and old bunker complex and approximately 300 pounds of printing type. Delta and Echo (-) combat assaulted into an area in the vicinity of FB Veghel. D Company moved onto and secured FB Veghel while the remaining elements of the Battalion conducted “Search and Clear” missions three to five kilometers south of FB Veghel. Prior to the Battalions assault into this AO, a unit of Vietnamese Marines had been operating in this area and had numerous enemy contacts. From the sum of intelligence collected, it was concluded that the NVA had a major base of operations located east of the Song Bo River. The Battalion’s mission was to move into the area forcing this base west of the Song Bo, at which time B-52 strikes, FAC airstrikes, and artillery would be dropped on their suspected location. While the 3rd ARVN Regiment was heavily engaged with the 6th NVA Regiment west of the Song Bo River and south of route 547, the “Always First” Brigade moved to secure their eastern flank. Echo Company, 2-502d Infantry secured Dong A Vo mountain while Alpha and Bravo attacked south with extensive fire support. Charlie joined in the final assault on Hill 608. This operation turned out to be a true infantry ground attack.

The combat assaults of the Vietnamese Marines and elements of the 1st ARVN Division into the known location of the 6th NVA Regiment around FB Veghel was heartening to the Strike Force troopers. While the battalion of the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division were deployed along a line north and east of FB Veghel, the South Vietnamese Marines and the Army units struck deep into the 6th NVA territory. This was the first time that American units has passed by Vietnamese units in pursuit of the enemy. The combined operation with the 3rd ARVN Regiment at FB Veghel was a perfect example of this. While the Battalion was securing their artillery and headquarters of FB Veghel, the 3d ARVN Regiment attacked the 6th NVA Regiment at Dong A Tay Mountain.

Having completed the operation south of FB Veghel (Vic 5502), companies A, C, D, and E (-) CA’d into the AO north of FB Veghel while B Company continued to secure firebases.

18 May 2010

2nd Brigade Combat Team cases the Brigade and Regimental colors in preparation for deployment to Afghanistan.

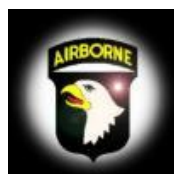
During this week, in the span of 71 years since the 502nd Parachute Infantry Regiment originated in July 1941 as the 502nd Parachute Battalion, an experimental unit formed to test the doctrine and tactics of parachute assault. The following awards were awarded to members of 2BCT, 501st IN (Vietnam) and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

1 x Medal of Honor (1 x Posthumously)
5 x Distinguished Service Cross
28 x Silver Star (7 x Posthumously)
10 x Bronze Star Medal with Valor
3 x Bronze Star Medal (3 x Posthumously)
74 x Purple Heart Medal (55 x Posthumously)
3 x Non-Hostile injury or illness

12 May 1968



SGT Robert M. Fletcher (C/1-501 IN) earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.



12 May 1968

The following Soldiers: SGT John E. Laipple, CPL Charles D. Dorman (Pictured), SP4 Richard W. Van Blarcom, PFC Richard L. Lohse, and PFC Charles W. Harbert (Pictured) (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously). These Soldiers died from small arm gun fire wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam. (Pictures L-R)



12 May 1969

SP4 Olen W. Smith (C/1-502 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 Quang Nam Province, South Vietnam.

12 May 1969

CPL Richard L. Hopkins (A/2-502 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 while at a defensive position when he was mistaken for a member of a hostile force in the Quang Nam Province, South Vietnam.

13 May 1967

PFC Carl R. Konopa (C/2-502 IN) died from Non-hostile causes as a helicopter (UH-1D 65-10056) non crewmember in the Province not reported, South Vietnam.

13 May 1968

PFC Octavio Molina-Rosario (A/1-501 IN) died from Non-hostile causes in the Thua Thien Province, Republic of Vietnam.

13 May 1968

SP4 David A. Garcia (A/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.

13 May 1968

CPL Marvin G. Tozour (E/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 Burn wounds in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

13 May 1968

SP4 Nelson Santiago-Aponte (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.

13 May 1969



The following Soldiers: SGT Oscar D. Boydstron, CPL Robert R. Malecki, CPL Ernest L. Gordon, SP4 Samuel C. Tharpe, SP4 Carl F. Arbogast Jr. (Pictured), SP4 Donald J. Corbett, PFC Cleabern W. Hill Jr., (A/2-501 IN); PFC James M. Thompson, PFC Odell D. Beasley (E/2-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in their deaths from multiple fragmentation wounds on FSB Airborne, in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

13 May 1969

The following Soldiers: SP4 Ira J. Sturgeon, PFC Lynn C. Swanson, PFC William D. Poole Jr. (A/2-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in their deaths from other causes (unknown) on FSB Airborne, in the Thua Thien Province.



13 May 1969

The following Soldiers: SGT Kenneth E. Counts, SP4 Thomas W. Johnson, SP4 Walter T. Givens, PFC William F. Robershaw, PFC Charles G. Coghlan, PFC Ray E. Moon (A/2-501 IN); SP4 Willie C. Harrington, PFC Mark L. Weston (E/2-501 IN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received during action in combat against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam. (HQ, 101st ABN DIV; General Order Number 6335)

13 May 1967

PFC William L. Hayden (E/2-502 IN) died from non-hostile causes in the Thua Thien Province, Republic of Vietnam.

13 May 2006



SPC Ronald W. Gerbur (B/1-22 IN), 23, of Delavan, 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 Baghdad.

14 May 1967

The following Soldiers: SP5 Lee C. Pugh, PFC Douglas Calderwood (HHC/2-502 IN); 1LT George R. Tillman, PFC Michael McNamara (A/2-502 IN); SP4 Boyd D. Pearson (C/2-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received during action in combat against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam. (HQ, 101st ABN DIV; General Order Number 886)

14 May 1969



CPL Leslie L. McCorkley (A/1-502 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 Quang Nam Province, South Vietnam.

14 May 1970

SP4 Boyd D. Pearson (C/2-502 IN) for wounds received in action in earned him the Purple Heart. (U.S. Total Army Personnel Command; Permanent Orders 9-14, 17 January 1995)

14 May 1970

SSG Ronald E. Schmidt (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds on Hill 714, NW of FSB Veghel, in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

15 May 1968

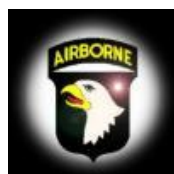
2LT Bruce Saunders (A/2-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously). 2LT Saunders died from multiple fragmentation wounds on FSB Airborne, in the Thua Thien Province, Republic of Vietnam.

15 May 1968

CPT Dennis K. Anderson (C/2-502 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.

15 May 1969

2LT Bruce Saunders (A/2-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received on 13 May 1969 which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds on FSB Airborne, in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.



15 May 2006 SPC Chris Hazen (A/2-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received from hostile action in combat.

15 May 2008 1LT Ryan Chang (1-75 CAV) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received while laying out C-wire to secure the intersection of ASR Illinois and an unnamed route, an IED detonated on the south side of ASR Illinois, approximately 15 meters from 1LT Chang and SSG Albert's position.

16 May 1967 CPL John C. Silver (C/2-502 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 Quang Ngai Province, Republic of Vietnam.

16 May 1970 The following Soldiers: SSG David L. Jones, SGT Billy R. Mc McCullough, and CPL David L. Christopherson (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wound received which resulted in their deaths from multiple fragmentation wounds on Hill 882, NW of FSB Veghel, in the Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam.

16 May 2006



SSG Santiago M. Halsel (2-502 IN), 32, of Bowling Green, Kentucky; earned the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from an improvised explosive device detonated while he was conducting a dismounted clearance mission during combat operations in Baghdad.

17 May 1968

SP4 Ronnie D. Luman (C/1-502 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.

17 May 2006

PFC Brice Patterson (B/2-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received during actions in combat. At approximately 0730 during a dismounted clearance of Route Fatboy, PFC Patterson's team was struck by an IED. PFC Patterson sustained lacerations and puncture wounds to his right arm, abdomen, and groin.

18 May 1967



The following Soldiers: SGT Leon Thornton (A/2-502 IN); SFC Oliver A. Ware, CPL William C. Freund, SP4 John W. Hudgens, SP4 Willie R. Griffith, PFC Calvin L. Taylor, PFC Alvin R. Spider (Pictured) (B/2-502 IN); SP4 Stanley M. Jamrozy (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in their deaths from small arms gun fire wounds on Hill 424 near Duc Pho, in the Quang Ngai Province, South Vietnam.

18 May 1967

The following Soldiers: SSG Roy D. Chitwood (HHC/2-502 IN); CPL Coil Edmond Jr., CPL Florentino C. Barron (B/2-502 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in their deaths from multiple fragmentation wounds on Hill 424 near Duc Pho, in the Quang Ngai Province, South Vietnam.

18 May 1967

PFC Philip J. Olofson (B/2-502 IN) earned 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 on Hill 424 near Duc Pho, in the Quang Ngai Province, South Vietnam.



18 May 1968

SP4 Charles B. Mason (B/2-502 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.

18 May 1969



The following Soldiers: CPL Paul H. Ga Nun (Doc Nun) (Pictured), SP5 Hans L. Mills (HHC/1- 501); CPT John C. Pape , SP4 Lincoln E. Bundy (B/1-501 IN); PFC Rudolph Rossi (C/1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in their deaths from artillery, rocket, mortar wounds in the vicinity of hill 187, 6 KM E-SE of Tien Phuoc, in the Quang Tin Province, South Vietnam.

18 May 1969

The following Soldiers: Russell L. Jett (HHC/1-501 IN); PFC John M. Voomerhausen (C/1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in their death from multiple fragmentation wounds in the vicinity of hill 187, 6 KM E-SE of Tien Phuoc, in the Quang Tin Province, South Vietnam.

18 May 1969



PFC John M. Voomerhausen (C/1-501 IN) earned the Bronze Star Medal (Posthumously) for meritorious service during combat operations in the Republic of Vietnam.

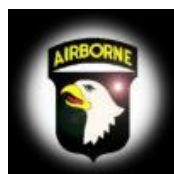
18 May 2006

The following Soldiers: SPC David Radzik (B/2-502 IN); SSG Jonathan Ivory (C/2-502 IN) earned the Purple Heart for military merit and for wounds received as a result of enemy or hostile actions.

STRIKE HISTORY (Citation's and Awards):

13 May 1969

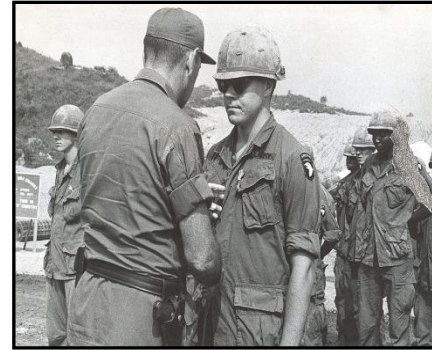
SFC George W. Parker (E/2-501 IN) was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Company E, 2d Battalion, 501st Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile). Platoon Sergeant Parker 1969 when Fire Support Base Airborne came under intense mortar and rocket grenade attack, followed by an enemy sapper assault on the perimeter. With the first incoming rounds, Sergeant Parker rallied his mortar crews and commenced firing illumination and high-explosive rounds on the hostile fire that rained around his mortar emplacement, Sergeant Parker made his way to the platoon leader to warn of the ground attack on two sides of the compound. Suddenly a rocket-propelled grenade struck one of the mortar emplacements and knocked it out. Running to the position, Sergeant Parker immediately set up the mortar tube and started firing on the enemy. Although a satchel charge thrown at his position momentarily stunned him, he continued his mission, often exposing himself to the enemy barrage to obtain re-supplies of ammunition. On one of his trips to the munitions stockpile, he was attacked by four sappers armed with satchel charges, and he eliminated them with a well-thrown grenade. Through his courageous example, the Fire Support Base successfully repelled the enemy attack. Platoon Sergeant Parker'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. (HQ, General Order Number 477, February 20, 1970)

13 May 1969

SGT Roger J. Barski (A/2-501 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action in the Republic of Vietnam on 13 May 1969. Sergeant Barski distinguished himself while serving as a squad leader in Company A, 2d Battalion, 501st Infantry at Fire Support Base Airborne, in the A Shau Valley, Republic of Vietnam. During the early morning hours of the cited date, the base was attacked with heavy mortar fire. Simultaneously, a group of North



Vietnamese sappers penetrated the perimeter, throwing satchel charges through doors and bunker apertures. The First Platoon's sector of the perimeter bore the brunt of the initial main sapper attack, and the platoon leader and platoon sergeant were seriously wounded in the initial conflict. Sergeant Barski immediately took charge and rapidly set up a makeshift defense. Suddenly an enemy mortar round knocked out the friendly mortar used to provide illumination. Sergeant Barski realized the enemy force was preparing to overrun his platoon again, and that the absence of illumination was to the advantage of the advancing enemy. Realizing his platoon would be helpless in the face of a human wave assault; he left his cover and dashed for the supply of boxed star parachute flares located in the Command Post bunker. Despite the heavy enemy mortar fire, which was landing within the entire perimeter, he managed to reach the needed flares. As he maneuvered back toward his platoon, he encountered two North Vietnamese soldiers in his path. He fired at the enemy, killing one and wounding the other. He then provided continuous illumination by hand flares until a flare helicopter arrived. The heavy enemy attack was eventually repulsed. His heroic actions, with complete disregard for his own safety, were responsible for preventing his platoon from being overrun. Sergeant Barski's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

13 May 1969

PFC Vick L. Burnette (E/2-501 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action in the Republic of Vietnam on 15 May 1969. Private Vick distinguished himself while serving as a mortar gunner in Company E, 2d Battalion, 501st Infantry, during combat support operations in the A Shau Valley, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 0330 hours on the cited date, Fire Support Base Airborne was attacked by an estimated battalion of North Vietnamese Army Regulars. The enemy force consisted of an infantry element, mortar section, and sapper squads. Waves of insurgents stormed the perimeter from two sides and immediately penetrated the barbed wire and defensive positions of the bunker line. Enemy Soldiers combed the fire base, hurling satchel charges and engaging in hand to hand combat with men in night defensive positions and mortar crews. A satchel charge exploded beside Private Burnette, amputating his leg below the knee. Despite the loss of his leg, he continued to engage the enemy with his weapon. Maintaining a heavy volume of fire, he blocked the path for the enemy to pass his position and gave the mortar crews enough time to assemble and prevent the mortar section from being overrun. He continued to pinpoint the locations of the attacking enemy to his fellow Soldiers, even though in great pain and steadily weakening from loss of blood. Private Burnette's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.



13 May 1969

SFC George W. Parker (E/2-501 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action in the Republic of Vietnam on 13 May 1969. Sergeant Parker distinguished himself while serving as platoon sergeant of the mortar section of Company E, 2d Battalion, 501st Infantry, during combat support operations in the A Shau Valley, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 0330 hours on the cited date, Fire Support Base Airborne was attacked by an estimated battalion of North Vietnamese Army Soldiers. The enemy force consisted of an infantry element, mortar section, and sapper squads. The enemy force assaulted the perimeter from two sides under the cover of a heavy mortar barrage. The enemy Soldiers penetrated the perimeter line obstacles and immediately engaged the night defensive positions of the fire base. Supported by the infantry, sapper squads moved among bunkers and mortar positions, hurling satchel charges and engaging in hand to hand combat with the defenders. In the immense confusion, Sergeant Parker moved among his mortar crews utilizing his M-16 rifle to cover his advance. While assisting a mortar crew, an exploding satchel charge knocked him unconscious. Upon regaining consciousness, he continued to direct mortar crews in the firing of illumination and high explosive mortar rounds. In the process, he was knocked down three additional times by exploding satchel charges. Sergeant Parker's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

13 May 1969

PFC William D. Poole (A/2-501 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) for gallantry in action while engaged in military operation involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 13 May 1969. Private First Class Poole distinguished himself while serving as assistant machine gunner with Company A, 2d Battalion, 501st Infantry. Company A had just moved to Fire Support Base Airborne in order to secure the area prior to moving into the northern part of the A Shau Valley, Republic of Vietnam. During the early hours, a barrage of mortar rounds began to fall on the partially completed camp, many of them smashing into bunkers manned by friendly troops. Simultaneously, a wave of North Vietnamese sappers pierced the perimeter, heaving satchel charges through the bunker apertures. The friendly forces was caught by surprise by the attack, but fought back heroically. Private Poole was serving as an assistant machine gunner for the Second Platoon and when the platoon defenses were threatened by a wave of satchel-carrying sappers, the machine gunner directed fire into the battalion size enemy force attempting to keep the sappers at a distance where the deadly satchel charges could not be employed. During the ground fighting a deluge of mortar rounds impacted within the perimeter. At a critical point in the action. Private Poole's weapon ran low on ammunition. He reacted immediately to the emergency and abandoned the comparative safety of his bunker to crawl toward the ammunition dump twenty meters away. Enemy mortars continued intent on reaching the much needed ammunition. Although a burst of shrapnel hit him he continued to crawl until he reached his goal. As he was moving back toward his bunker with the ammunition, a mortar round exploded to his immediate front. Though mortally wounded Private First Class Poole tossed the belts of ammunition and the machine gun was able to continue issuing sustained fire. Private Poole's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

13 May 1969



SGT Thomas L. Roehm (A/2-501 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action in the Republic of Vietnam on 13 May 1969. Sergeant Roehm distinguished himself while serving as a squad leader in Company A, 2d Battalion, 501st Infantry. Company A was in the process of fortifying Fire Support Base Airborne, in the mountains west of Hue, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 0330 hours on the cited date, the base was hit by a combination mortar barrage and sapper assault launched by elements of three North Vietnamese battalions. Sergeant Roehm directed the activities of his squad against the advancing insurgents, successfully thwarting repeated enemy



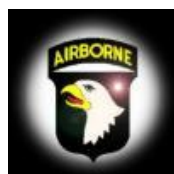
attempts to overwhelm his position. The platoon's Command Post bunker was then hit with multiple mortar rounds. Sergeant Roehm rushed to the battered Command Post position, ignoring the rounds exploding all around him. He applied life saving first aid to the wounded members of the group until the platoon medical aidman arrived. He then attempted to establish communication with the company Command Post but the platoon radios had been damaged beyond repair in the mortar strike. He then maneuvered to nearby Company E, where he realized that he was the only noncommissioned officer left in the sector. He immediately began to reorganize the remnants of the area's perimeter defense. He personally led his men against the sappers who had penetrated the perimeter, killing several of the enemy with his M-16 rifle. After reestablishing security in his sector, he assisted in the defense of the rest of the fire base by opening through the enemy fire in the process. Late in the action, he personally directed the evacuation of the wounded personnel. Sergeant Roehm's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

13 May 1969

PFC Roger A. Veis (E/2-501 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action in the Republic of Vietnam on 13 May 1969. Private Veis distinguished himself while serving as a mortar gunner in Company E, 2d Battalion, 501st Infantry, at First Support Base Airborne, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 0330 hours on the cited date, the fire base was attacked by an estimated North Vietnamese Army Battalion. The enemy force consisted of an infantry element, a mortar section, and sapper squads, assaulting the fire base from two sides. Within minutes, the insurgents passed through the perimeter line defense, and close combat began in bunkers and mortar positions. Private Veis continued to fire illumination rounds throughout the attack. During the attack, he was knocked away from his mortar tube three times by exploding satchel charges, only to crawl back and again begin to fire from his position. Even though wounded, he continued to fire the mortar and was an inspiration to his fellow Soldiers. Private Veis' 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.

13 May 1969

SGT Anthony J. Branco (E/2-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor for heroism in ground combat against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 13 May 1969. Sergeant Branco distinguished himself while serving as a mortar squad leader in Company E, 2d Battalion, 501st Infantry, at Fire Support Base Airborne, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 0330 hours on the cited date, the fire base was attacked by an estimated battalion of North Vietnamese Army Soldiers. The insurgents fought through the perimeter and spread throughout the fire base, throwing satchel charges and firing automatic weapons. Despite the enemy fire and shrapnel from exploding mortar rounds, Sergeant Branco remained at his mortar position, firing illumination rounds into the early morning darkness. A satchel charge thrown within a few feet of this mortar tube wounded the ammunition bearer. After Sergeant Branco moved the wounded ammunition bearer to a safe location and administered first aid, he had the double task of supplying the mortar tube with ammunition and firing the illumination rounds. Although the early morning darkness hindered visibility, he made several trips to the ammunition storage point. In the process of carrying an armful of ammunition to the mortar position, he received shrapnel in his hip. Despite the painful shrapnel wounds, he was determined to have the mortar position remain operational. He succeeded in maintaining almost continuous illumination over the fire base until daylight arrived. Sergeant Branco's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, 101st ABN DIV, General Order Number 8454, 8 July 1969)



13 May 1969

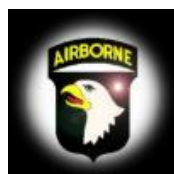
SGT Joseph A. Palazzolo (E/2-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor for heroism in ground combat against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 13 May 1969. Sergeant Palazzolo distinguished himself while serving as a radar team leader in Company E, 2d Battalion, 501st Infantry, during combat operations in the A Shau Valley, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 0330 hours on the cited date, Fire Support Base Airborne was attacked by an estimated North Vietnamese Army battalion. The enemy force consisted of an infantry element, mortar section, and sapper squads. Sergeant Palazzolo and his radar team were thrown from their bunker by an explosion which destroyed the radar bunker. Only after his own men had been taken care of did he allow himself to be treated for his wounds. Even though hampered by fragmentation wounds, he returned to the bunker line where he personally silenced an enemy soldier with his own weapon. He refused to give up fighting until the attack terminated. Sergeant Palazzolo's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, 101st AB DIV, General Order Number 8550, 10 July 1969)

13 May 1969

SP4 Richard A. Powell (E/2-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor for heroism in ground combat against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 13 May 1969. Specialist Powell distinguished himself while serving as a mortar gunner in Company E, 2d Battalion, 501st Infantry, at Fire Support Base Airborne, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 0330 hours on the cited date, the fire base was attacked by an estimated battalion of North Vietnamese Army Soldiers. The insurgents fought through the perimeter and spread throughout the fire base throwing satchel charges and high explosives. Despite enemy automatic weapons fire and shrapnel from exploding mortar rounds, Specialist Powell continued to fire illumination rounds over the fire base. He was thrown from his mortar tube three times by explosions, but each time he returned to the mortar tube and kept his mortar crew operating flawlessly, despite the early morning darkness which hindered visibility. Although he was wounded by shrapnel and could no longer operate the mortar tube, his determination to keep the mortar position operational supplied the fire base with almost continuous illumination throughout the attack. His efforts contributed immeasurably to the successful defense of the fire base. Specialist Powell's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, 101st ABN DIV, General Order Number 8567, 10 July 1969)

13 May 1969

CPT Alan J. Spoor (E/2-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor for heroism in ground combat against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 13 May 1969. Captain Spoor distinguished himself by valorous actions while serving as Commanding Officer of Company E, 2nd Battalion, 501st Infantry, during combat operations in the A Shau Valley, southwest of Hue, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 0330 hours on the cited date, Fire Support Base Airborne was attacked by an estimated battalion of North Vietnamese Army Soldiers. Throughout the battle, Captain Spoor moved to the defensive positions checking the conditions of the men and their supplies of ammunition. He made several trips to ammunition storage points, securing hand grenades, small arms ammunition, and illumination rounds. Although under intense fire, he could be found at the point of heaviest enemy resistance giving advice, making corrections, and laying down suppressive fire with his M-16 rifle. The consistency at which he appeared at the location of heaviest fighting was a display of courage and intelligent leadership. Captain Spoor's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, 101st ABN DIV, General Order Number 7841, 29 June 1969)



13 May 1969

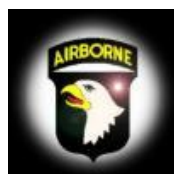
SGT Edward C. Wicks (E/2-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor for heroism in ground combat against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 13 May 1969. Sergeant Wicks distinguished himself by valorous actions while serving as a fire direction leader in Company E, 2nd Battalion, 501st Infantry, during combat support operations in the A Chau Valley, southwest of Hue, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 0330 hours on the cited date, Fire Support Base Airborne was attacked by an estimated battalion of North Vietnamese Army Soldiers. From his position in the Fire Direction Control Center, Sergeant Wicks observed the progress of the attack. He studied the enemy pattern of assault and maintained constant radio contact with helicopter gunships and land-line communication with mortar crews. At times, he had to utilize his M-16 rifle to defend his position as the insurgents threw satchel charges and hand grenades at his bunker. He adjusted the fire of circling gunships on enemy positions just outside the fire base perimeter, foiling several attacks. His accurate calculations to mortar crews brought illumination flares directly over enemy squads rushing the fire base, leaving the enemy force vulnerable to the friendly forces. Sergeant Wicks' 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 ABN DIV, General Order Number 8551, 10 July 1969)

13 May 1969

SGT Kenneth E. Counts (A/2-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor for heroism in ground combat against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 13 May 1969. Sergeant Counts distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions while serving as a team leader in Company A, 2d Battalion, 501st Infantry. Company A was in the process of fortifying Fire Support Base Airborne, in the mountains west of Hue, Republic of Vietnam. Early in the morning of the cited date, the fire base was hit by an intense enemy mortar attack and sapper assault launched by elements of three North Vietnamese Army Battalion. Sergeant Counts grabbed his M-16 rifle and ran out of his bunker. Observing a burning bunker to his front, he moved through the intense fire to the flaming structure and pulled out a friendly Soldier who had been blinded by the fragments from exploding satchel charges. He carried the wounded man to a secure bunker and immediately returned to action. He again saw an enemy sapper preparing to engage another friendly bunker, and he silenced the insurgent before he could employ the satchel charge. He then aided in the evacuation of the wounded Soldiers to a rear area. Sergeant Counts' 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 ABN DIV; General Order Number 8456)

13 May 1969

SP4 Robert C. Farabee (A/2-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor for heroism in ground combat against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 13 May 1969. Specialist Farabee distinguished himself while serving as a rifleman in Company A, 2d Battalion, 501st Infantry, at First Support Base Airborne, Republic of Vietnam. Early in the morning on the cited date, the fire base was hit by a combination mortar attack and sapper assault, launched by elements of three North Vietnamese Army Battalions. Specialist Farabee reacted swiftly to the sapper threat and rushed outside his bunker while under direct small arms fire. He spotted two enemy sappers crawling through the wire and opened fire on them with his M-16 rifle, mortally wounding both. He continued to engage the insurgents in the First Platoon sector while medical aidman treated the seriously wounded personnel. When the last man was evacuated, he left his position and maneuvered to the howitzer area. For the duration of the battle, he helped load and fire the weapon, inflicting heavy casualties upon the North Vietnamese attackers. Specialist Farabee's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United State Army.



13 May 1969

PFC Cleabern W. Hill Jr. (A/2-501 IN) earned the Bronze Star Medal with Valor (Posthumously) for heroism in ground combat against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 13 May 1969. Private Hill distinguished himself while serving as a rifleman in Company A, 2d Battalion, 501st Infantry. Company A was in the process of fortifying Fire Support Base Airborne, in the mountains west of Hue, Republic of Vietnam. Early in the morning on the cited date, the base was hit by a combination mortar and sapper attack mounted by elements of three North Vietnamese Battalions. The sappers poured over the First Platoon's bunker line, intent upon swarming inside the perimeter before the friendly element could defend itself. The members of the First Platoon, bearing the full brunt of the initial assault, fought valiantly to delay the enemy onslaught. Private Hill held his position in one of the hard pressed bunkers, leveling intense small arms fire against the advancing sapper waves. He continued to fight until an enemy mortar round hit his bunker, mortally wounding him. His stubborn persistence provided the rest of the friendly force with valuable moments to brace themselves for the enemy ground assault. Private Hill's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, 101st ABN DIV, General Order Number 9054; 19 July 1969)

13 May 1969

PFC Odell D. Beasley (E/2-501 IN) earned the Bronze Star Medal with Valor for heroism in ground combat against hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 13 May 1969. Private Beasley distinguished himself while serving as an ammunition bearer in Company E, 2d Battalion, 501st Infantry, during combat operations at Fire Support Base Airborne, in the A Shau Valley, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 0330 hours on the cited date, the fire base was attacked by an estimated battalion of North Vietnamese Army Soldiers. The enemy force assaulted the fire base from two sides, with infantrymen and sapper rushing the perimeter under a heavy mortar attack. At the beginning of the battle, Private Beasley immediately assumed his duties as an ammunition bearer for his mortar position. Despite enemy automatic weapons fire and shrapnel from enemy mortar rounds, he completed several trips through the early darkness to an ammunition storage point securing illumination rounds. During the engagement, an ammunition bearer in an adjacent mortar position was wounded and unable to continue supplying the needed ammunition. Private Beasley realized the seriousness of the situation and doubled his trips to the ammunition point, supplying illumination rounds for the shorthanded mortar position as well as his own. In the process of securing another load, Private Beasley was mortally wounded when an enemy satchel charge exploded near him. Private Beasley's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, 101st ABN DIV, General Order Number 9055; 19 July 1969)

15 May 1968



SFC Onorio R. Romo (D/1-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for actions in combat. It has been determined that SFC Onorio R. Romo, is entitled to and was awarded the Silver Star (1st Oak Leaf Cluster) while serving as a member of Company D, 1st Battalion, 502d Infantry, 101st Airborne Division in the Republic of Vietnam for action on or about 15 May 1968 in the vicinity of Hue and Quang Tri. In the absence of orders, this memorandum will be filed permanently in the military personnel record jacket and the official military personnel file. Personnel qualification records will be annotated to reflect this award. This memorandum confirms General Orders 8451 (November 1968), 101st Airborne Division.

16 May 1967

SFC Edward F. Garrett (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action against a hostile force on 16 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. Platoon Sergeant Garrett, while leading a squad-size patrol, was taken under heavy volume of enemy automatic weapons fire from the direct front. Sergeant Garrett quickly placed half of the patrol into position and began to maneuver the other half of the patrol into position maneuvering element was taken under a withering hail of automatic weapons fire from an estimated platoon-size enemy element in well concealed and well



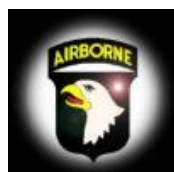
fortified positions. On the initial burst of fire every man in the maneuvering element was wounded with the exception of Sergeant Garrett. Sergeant Garrett immediately called for assistance and began to pull the wounded men to safety. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, Sergeant Garrett moved through the vicious enemy fire four different times to pull wounded men to covered positions. Sergeant Garrett had retrieved all but two of the wounded men when the remainder of the platoon arrived. Quickly briefing the platoon leader on the situation, Sergeant Garrett directed them to give him covering fire so he could pull the two remaining wounded men to safety. Again with complete disregard for his own personal safety, Sergeant Garrett moved through the bullet swept area and brought the two remaining casualties to safety. As a result of Sergeant Garrett's courageous actions, six of his comrades were saved from further injury and possible death. Platoon Sergeant Garrett's outstanding display of valor and intense determination and 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.

16 May 1967

PFC John C. Silver (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) for gallantry in action against an armed hostile force on 16 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam, Private Silver, while serving as a member of a small patrol, was moving down a mountain trail when the patrol was suddenly brought under a tremendous volume of enemy automatic weapons fire. On the initial burst of enemy fire approximately half of the patrol was wounded and the remainder of the patrol was pinned down. Private Silver observed that one of his comrades had been severely wounded and lay in the area completely exposed to the vicious enemy fire. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, Private Silver left his covered position and dashed through the withering enemy fire to the side of his wounded comrade. Quickly Private Silver administered medical aid and then picked his wounded comrade up and started to carry him to a safe area. After having traveled a few meters, Private Silver was struck by an enemy bullet and wounded in the chest. Although seriously wounded, Private Silver completely disregarded his wounds and continued to carry his wounded comrade to safety. As Private Silver approached a safe position he was again struck by an enemy bullet and this time mortally wounded. Private Silver's heroic actions resulted in the saving of his comrade's life, even at the cost of his own. Private Silver's outstanding display of gallantry in action and his devotion to duty even at the cost of his own life are in keeping with the highest military tradition and reflect great credit upon himself, the Americal Division, and the United States Army.

16 May 1967

1LT Robert A. Clifford (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action against an armed hostile force on 16 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. First Lieutenant Clifford was assigned the mission of giving assistance to a beleaguered patrol by extracting their casualties and maintaining contact with the enemy until reinforcements could arrive. Upon arriving at the battle scene, Lieutenant Clifford immediately made an evaluation of the situation and maneuvered his platoon into position in order to place suppressive fire into the enemy position. While placing his men into position, Lieutenant Clifford observed a wounded man who was lying in an area exposed to heavy enemy fire. On two different occasions, men were wounded attempting to pull the injured man to safety. Lieutenant Clifford directed his men to give him covering fire while he, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, charged through the bullet swept area to where the wounded man lay, picked him up and carried him to a safe position and administered the needed medical aid. On numerous occasions, he exposed himself to the enemy while directing the fire of his platoon by pointing out enemy positions. Lieutenant Clifford then called for artillery and supporting fire in order to evacuate the wounded. During the evacuation Lieutenant Clifford and his platoon were brought under a heavy volume of enemy automatic weapons fire, forcing the medical evacuation helicopter to take off before the wounded could be loaded. Immediately, Lieutenant Clifford deployed part of his platoon and personally directed their fire into the



enemy positions. He remained exposed while directing the suppressive fire into the enemy positions until the casualties could be evacuated. As a result of Lieutenant Clifford's courageous actions, the lives of numerous men were saved and his men inspired to such a degree that the mission was successfully accomplished. First Lieutenant Clifford's display of gallantry in action and his devotion to duty even at the cost of his life are in keeping with the highest military traditions and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

16 May 1970



SSG David L. Jones (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) for gallantry in action while engaged in military operation involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 16 May 1970. Sergeant Jones distinguished himself while serving as an acting platoon leader in Company A, 2d Battalion (Airmobile), 502d Infantry, during combat operations in Thua Thien Province, Republic of Vietnam. While set up in a night defensive position; Sergeant Jones' unit came under a concentrated enemy sapper attack. Sergeant Jones returned a heavy volume of suppressive fire on the insurgents and directed his men to their fighting positions. Although wounded during the initial contact, Sergeant Jones moved around the perimeter ensuring that the wounded were treated and that all positions on the perimeter were manned. Observing an enemy position, he crawled forward and engaged the insurgents with accurate rifle fire. While engaging the insurgents, Sergeant Jones was mortally wounded by enemy grenade fire. Sergeant Jones' 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.

16 May 1970

SP4 Edward Matyjasik Jr. (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor for heroism in ground combat against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 16 May 1970. Specialist Matyjasik distinguished himself while serving as a Rifleman in Company A, 2d Battalion (Airmobile), 502d Infantry, while defending a night defensive perimeter in Thua Thien Province, Republic of Vietnam. When numerous heavily armed enemy sappers tried to penetrate his company's defensive perimeter, Specialist Matyjasik, despite being wounded in the initial contact, remained at his fighting position, refusing medical aid. He placed effective fire on numerous insurgent positions and contributed heavily to the defeat of the hostile force. Specialist Matyjasik's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit and the United States Army. (HQ; 101st ABN DIV; G.O. # 9650; 20AUG70)

18 May 1967



SPC Dale E. Wayrynen (B/2-502 IN) (Posthumously) was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with Company B, 2d Battalion, 502d Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, in action against enemy aggressor forces at Duc Pho, Quang Ngai Province, Republic of Vietnam, on 18 May 1967. Specialist Fourth Class Wayrynen's platoon was assisting in the night evacuation of the wounded from an earlier enemy contact when the lead man of the unit met face-to-face with a Viet Cong soldier. The American's shouted warning also alerted the enemy who immediately swept the area with automatic weapons fire from a strongly built bunker close to the trail and threw hand grenades from another nearby fortified position. Almost immediately, the lead man was wounded and knocked from his feet. Specialist Fourth Class Wayrynen, the second man in the formation, leaped beyond his fallen comrade to kill another enemy soldier who appeared on the trail, and he dragged his injured companion back to where the point squad had taken cover. Suddenly, a live enemy grenade landed in the center of the tightly grouped men. Specialist Fourth Class Wayrynen, quickly assessing the danger to the entire squad as well as to his platoon leader who was nearby, shouted a warning, pushed one soldier out of the way, and threw himself on the grenade at the moment it exploded. He was mortally wounded. His deep and abiding concern for his fellow soldiers was significantly reflected in his supreme and courageous act that preserved the lives of his



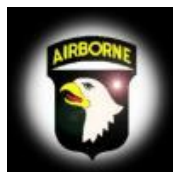
comrades. Specialist Fourth Class Wayrynen's heroic actions are in keeping with the highest traditions of the service, and they reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army. (General Orders No. 66, October 27, 1969)

18 May 1967

SP4 Clifford Dinkins (B/2-502 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 B, 2d Battalion (Airborne), 502d Infantry, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. Specialist Four Dinkins distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 18 May 1967 while serving with an airborne infantry unit on a search and destroy mission near Duc Pho. While moving along a jungle trail, the patrol was suddenly subjected to a heavy volume of enemy automatic weapons fire which inflicted several casualties. Observing a wounded comrade lying in the killing zone of the savage fusillade, Specialist Dinkins unhesitatingly raced through a withering hail of bullets to the casualty, pulled him to the safety of an abandoned enemy bunker and administered emergency medical aid. He then saw two Vietnamese troops fall under the intense Viet Cong fire. Heedless of his safety, Specialist Dinkins began to move across the bullet-swept battlefield to their aid but was knocked to the ground and wounded by an enemy grenade. Disregarding his wounds, he gallantly continued his rescue attempt through a curtain of hostile fire. He reached the fallen men, discovered one was dead, and pulled them both back to the bunker. While treating the wounded trooper, he detected three Viet Cong advancing toward his position. He jumped from the bunker and fired deadly bursts from his rifle, killing one insurgent and forcing the others to withdraw. Unnoticed, a fourth enemy soldier had flanked his position and had crawled close enough to throw a hand grenade into the shelter. Specialist Dinkins leaped for the grenade, picked it up and threw it back at the insurgent. The grenade exploded in midair, killing the Viet Cong and seriously wounding Specialist Dinkins a second time. His fearless action in close combat saved the lives of two fellow soldiers. Specialist Four Dinkins' 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. 1050 (March 9, 1968))

18 May 1967

SP4 Ronald J. Wright (B/2-502 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 B, 2d Battalion, 502d Infantry, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. Specialist Four Wright distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 18 May 1967 while serving as medic of an airborne infantry platoon on a reinforcing mission deep in hostile territory. While moving to relieve the pressure on a sister platoon which was heavily engaged and pinned down by a numerically superior hostile force, his unit was savagely attacked by enemy soldiers firing automatic weapons. As the intensity of the battle increased, Specialist Wright heard a call for help from a wounded comrade. Completely disregarding his own safety, he began working his way toward the man through a hail of murderous fire. The concussion from an exploding grenade knocked him to the ground and stunned him, but he quickly got up and moved to the wounded soldier. He was seriously wounded while administering aid, but he ignored his injury and moved his comrade to safety. Refusing aid for himself, he again dashed through the withering fire to reach another casualty. Despite his own weakened condition, he carried the man back through a curtain of Viet Cong fire and treated the wounded soldier until he could no longer continue. Specialist Four Wright'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. 6350 (December 10, 1967))

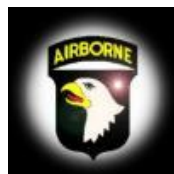


18 May 1967

SP4 John Hogan (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Distinguished Services 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 (Airborne), 502d Infantry, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. Specialist Four Hogan distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 18 May 1967 while serving as fire team leader of an airborne infantry platoon on combat operations near Duc Pho. While moving along a ridge line, his company was heavily attacked by a well-entrenched Viet Cong force firing automatic weapons. Seeing a wounded comrade trapped in the open, Specialist Hogan dashed from the rear of the column under a hail of enemy bullets and dragged the man to safety. Grabbing several hand grenades, he charged through the fire now concentrated on him and destroyed one enemy bunker. Heedless of the bullets striking all around him, he charged another bunker and killed the defenders with another hand grenade. He saw a wounded comrade nearby and quickly began carrying him to safety under a barrage of fire. A Viet Cong soldier stood up to fire on him, but he grabbed the wounded man's rifle and killed the insurgent with a deadly burst of fire. After moving the man to the perimeter, he ignored his own safety to grab his rifle and more grenades and again assault the fortifications single-handedly. Firing furiously, he destroyed another bunker with well-placed grenades. Shouting to his fire team to follow, he quickly knocked out another bunker and moved inside to pick up enemy weapons. Leading his men in a fierce charge, he swept through the hostile positions and aided in destroying four more Viet Cong fortifications. Specialist Four Hogan'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. 5387 (October 22, 1967))

18 May 1967

SP4 Alan Kent (B/2-502 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 B, 2d Battalion (Airborne), 502d Infantry, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. Specialist Four Kent distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 18 May 1967 while serving with an airborne infantry platoon on a combat mission near Duc Pho. His unit was moving to reinforce a heavily-engaged sister platoon when it was fiercely attacked and pinned down by an enemy force firing automatic weapons. Specialist Kent was painfully wounded in the initial barrage, but he refused aid and dashed through a sheet of enemy fire to reach a fallen comrade and carry him to safety. As his platoon attempted to maneuver against the enemy positions, the intensity of the fusillade increased, inflicted several casualties to the friendly forces and caused the unit to pull back. Specialist Kent saw one of the new casualties trapped in the open and moved across the bullet-swept battlefield to aid him. Finding the man dead, he charged into the face of withering fire and destroyed a nearby enemy bunker with deadly rifle fire and grenades. Automatic weapons fire from another position began raking his location, and he assaulted the second emplacement. After being knocked to the ground and wounded by an enemy grenade, he staggered to his feet, continued his charge on the bunker and demolished it. He then conducted a one-man frontal assault on a machine gun bunker. As a hail of bullets cut down brush and kicked up dirt all around him, he fearlessly pressed the attack and silenced the weapon with a hand grenade. His aggressive charge and devastating fire forced the determined enemy to break contact and flee the battlefield. Specialist Four Kent'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. 911 (February 28, 1968))



18 May 1967

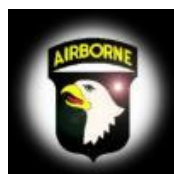
SP4 Bobby E. Spears (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action against a hostile force on 18 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. Specialist Four Spears distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous action while machine-gunner with a small patrol as it moved along a jungle trail and was suddenly engaged by hostile fire. On the initial brutal burst of enemy fire the point-man was wounded and lay in an exposed area. Disregarding his own safety, Specialist Spears rushed through the hail of enemy fire to reach his wounded comrade and pulled him to safety. He then returned to the area of battle and returned heavy fire to the insurgent positions. As the acuteness of the hostile fire increased, Specialist Spears picked up his machine-gun and charged through heavy enemy fire and grenades to assault an enemy bunker. Upon closing on the bunker, a grenade wounded him; disregarding his wounds, he valiantly continued forward and killed two enemy soldiers. Without hesitation or regard for the intensity of fire, he continued to expose himself to the enemy and assaulted a second bunker. He destroyed that bunker and killed two more insurgents. When ordered to pull back, Specialist Spears remained behind in an exposed position giving covering fire for the withdrawing platoon. Only after the wounded were evacuated and his platoon pulled back to a safe area did Specialist Spears rejoin his unit and allow himself medical aid. Through Specialist Spears' aggressive determination and courageous actions, the life of one individual was undoubtedly saved, two enemy bunkers destroyed, and at least four enemy killed. Specialist Four Spears' outstanding display of unquestionable gallantry; his perseverance, resolute and personal determination while engaged in close combat are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, Task Force Oregon, and the United States Army.

18 May 1967

2LT David V. Booth (B/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action. Second Lieutenant Booth distinguished himself by exceptionally heroic action, personal bravery, and leadership while conducting operations against an armed hostile force on 18 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. While conducting a search and destroy mission, Lieutenant Booth was given the mission of moving to a landing zone and securing it. Working in conjunction with a Civilian Irregular Defense Group Platoon, Lieutenant Booth split up his platoon and sent half of his element with half of the other platoon to the landing zone, the element ran into an estimated Viet Cong company which completely surrounded the element and inflicted numerous casualties with murderous automatic weapons fire. Receiving their call for assistance, Lieutenant Booth immediately set out to relieve and reinforce the beleaguered element, upon arriving at the location of the ensuing battle, quickly maneuvered his element against the enemy's flank. The size of the hostile force was much greater than estimated and they pinned down his small force under intense volume of automatic weapons fire. Realizing the precariousness of the immediate situation, Lieutenant Booth, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, exposed himself to the vicious hostile fire and led an assault on the strong, entrenched enemy positions. The advance was halted by intense fire and he was wounded by grenade fragments. Disregarding his wounds and undaunted by the intensity of the enemy fire, Lieutenant Booth led two more assaults through the increasing hostile fire in a vain attempt to overrun the insurgent positions. Unable to advance or destroy the enemy, he reorganized his element so that the enemy could not flank him. He then courageously held his ground until another platoon arrived. In the renewed battle which followed, Lieutenant Booth successfully led an aggressive assault on the enemy bunkers which resulted in several enemy killed and several weapons captured. Lieutenant Booth's outstanding display of unquestionable valor in close combat is in keeping with the highest tradition of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, Task Force Oregon, and the United States Army.

18 May 1967

1LT Edward R. Throckmorton (B/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action against a hostile force on 18 May 1967 in the Republic of Vietnam. Lieutenant Throckmorton distinguished himself by exceptionally heroic action while on a search and destroy mission near Duc Pho, he was directed to move his platoon into an



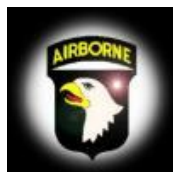
area where another platoon was heavily engaged with an enemy element and needed assistance. Quickly moving his platoon through the enemy infested jungle, Lieutenant Throckmorton reached the platoon and began maneuver against the enemy element. As the platoon moved forward they were suddenly assaulted with a tremendous volume of enemy automatic weapons fire. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, Lieutenant Throckmorton crawled through the vicious enemy fire to within five meters of two enemy machinegun positions so as to place effective fire into them. One of the enemy soldiers detected him and wounded him with a grenade. Disregarding his wounds and refusing medical aid, Lieutenant Throckmorton aggressively placed suppressive volumes of fire into one bunker killing an enemy soldier and enabling his men to destroy two bunkers. Lieutenant Throckmorton then jumped to his feet and moved through the battle area and purposely exposed himself in order to draw the enemy fire, thus allowing his men to successfully destroy the remaining enemy positions. Lieutenant Throckmorton then moved through the area aiding the wounded and giving encouragement. Only after the last wounded man had been evacuated did Lieutenant Throckmorton allow himself to be given medical attention. As a result of Lieutenant Throckmorton's undaunted courage and decisive actions, four enemy bunkers destroyed and three weapons captured. Lieutenant Throckmorton's outstanding display of unquestionable valor, resolute determination and devotion to duty in close combat are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, Task Force Oregon, and the United States Army.

18 May 1967

1LT Gerald R. Petheram (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action. First Lieutenant Petheram distinguished himself by heroic action and personal bravery against a hostile force on 18 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. While on a search and destroy mission, his platoon came under a tremendous volume of automatic weapons fire from well dug-in enemy positions. Seeing that his platoon was surrounded, he exposed himself to the hostile fire, ran to his lead element and directed their fire until gaining fire superiority. With complete disregard for his personal safety, Lieutenant Petheram again moved through the heavy enemy fire to his other squad, and leading the squad, started to maneuver them to engage the enemy. The advance was halted and they were pinned down by the intensity of the enemy fire. Undaunted by the tremendous amount of hostile fire, Lieutenant Petheram exposed himself to their fire and aggressively assaulted the position, destroying it with grenades. Continuing his valiant effort, he assaulted another enemy bunker, silencing it with small arms fire. Inspired by Lieutenant Petheram's courageous example, his squad quickly attacked the remaining enemy positions and succeeded in forcing the enemy to withdraw in a complete route leaving behind six of their dead, two machine guns, and four other weapons. First Lieutenant Petheram's outstanding display of unquestionable valor, fortitude, and devotion to duty in close combat are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, Task Force Oregon, and the United States Army.

18 May 1967

2LT Jerry R. Barnhill (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action against a hostile force on 18 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. Second Lieutenant Barnhill distinguished himself with heroic action while engaged on a search and destroy mission. The first platoon, Company A, 2d Battalion (Airborne), 502d Infantry came under a tremendous volume of automatic and semi-automatic weapons fire from an estimated Viet Cong platoon. Lieutenant Barnhill immediately moved to the front of his element and started maneuvering his element against the enemy positions. As the enemy fire increased, he realized that an enemy machine gun position had to be destroyed before he could effectively engage the enemy. With complete disregard for his own safety, Lieutenant Barnhill, with resolute determination jumped up, exposing himself to a hail of enemy fire and assaulted the machine gun position. His valiant effort silenced the machine gun position by killing two enemy soldiers. As a result of Lieutenant Barnhill's decisive and courageous actions, his platoon was able to



overrun the enemy positions, routing the enemy who left behind nine dead and eight weapons. Lieutenant Barnhill's outstanding display of unquestionable valor in close combat is in keeping with the highest tradition of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

18 May 1967

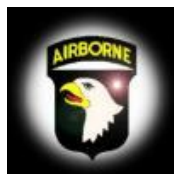
1LT John M. Keane (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action against an armed hostile force on 18 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. First Lieutenant Keane distinguished himself when given the mission to move his platoon to an area where another platoon had become heavily engaged and surrounded by an enemy element. Lieutenant Keane quickly organized his platoon and moved them approximately two thousand meters to the scene of the battle. Upon arriving at the battle area, Lieutenant Keane, realizing that darkness was rapidly descending and that he must reach the beleaguered platoon as soon as possible, quickly maneuvered his platoon into position to assault the rear and both flanks of the enemy element. Lieutenant Keane, aware that maintaining strict control would be the key factor in the execution of a successful assault, directed his platoon not to open fire until fired upon. After having moved less than one hundred meters, the platoon was suddenly brought under a withering hail of enemy fire. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, Lieutenant Keane rushed through the heavy enemy fire, giving his men encouragement and directing their fire by pointing out the muzzle flashes from enemy positions. Lieutenant Keane lead and directed the assault into the enemy with such aggressiveness, and his men were so inspired by his courage, that the assault element successfully overran the enemy positions, forcing the enemy to hastily flee the battle area. First Lieutenant Keane's outstanding gallantry, leadership and 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.

18 May 1967

CPT John C. Pape (B/1-501 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) for gallantry in action while engaged in military operation against an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 18 May 1969. Captain Pape distinguished himself while serving as the Commanding Officer of Company B, 1st Battalion, 501st Infantry, on a combat operation in Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam. ON the cited date, at approximately 1500 hours, the Second Platoon of Company B was given the mission of reconnoitering an area for the company's night location. As it moved into the predetermined area, it received eighty-two millimeter mortar fire. Captain Pape, who was with the First and Third Platoons at the time, skillfully maneuvered the entire company toward the suspected enemy positions and forced the unknown size enemy force to break contact and flee. With nightfall approaching, he gave order to stop and set up in a night defensive perimeter. As the company, was digging its night positions, it again received mortar fire. When the initial rounds wounded numerous personnel, Captain Pape, with utter disregard for his own safety, left his entrenched position to help move the wounded men to safety. It was at this time Captain Pape suffered fatal fragmentation wounds. His conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the cost of his own life saved a number of his subordinates from further injury and possible death. Captain Pape's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

18 May 1967

1LT John F. Pavlansky Jr. (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action against a hostile force on 18 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. First Lieutenant Pavlansky distinguished himself by exceptionally heroic action as his platoon was moving along a jungle trail and became engaged with an enemy force concealed in well-fortified bunkers. During the initial contact the platoon sustained numerous casualties from the enemy automatic weapons fire. Lieutenant Pavlansky moved forward through the enemy fire to the point of contact and quickly reorganized his lead elements into a position to lay down an effective base of fire. He exposed himself to



the vicious fire with complete disregard for his own safety while moving among the positions directing fire and physically placing his men into position. Several times he purposely drew the enemy fire to enable his men to maneuver. When the platoon suddenly received intense volumes of fire from its flank, Lieutenant Pavlansky organized and personally led three of his men in an assault on the enemy position, knocking it out with grenades. He then shouted to the remainder of his platoon to move forward in the assault. Through his personal courage and inspired leadership, Lieutenant Pavlansky personally led his platoon through enemy positions and destroyed eight enemy bunkers. First Lieutenant Pavlansky's outstanding display of unquestionable valor, determination, and aggressive devotion to duty while engaged in close combat are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, Task Force Oregon, and the United States Army.

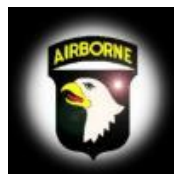
18 May 1967

SSG Larry A. Fletcher (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action against an armed hostile force in the republic of Vietnam. Sergeant Fletcher distinguished himself on 18 May 1967 while conducting a sweeping operation of suspected enemy positions, near Duc Pho. On this date, Sergeant Fletcher's nine man element was suddenly brought under an intense volume of hostile automatic weapons fire from well fortified bunkers. Upon initial contact, the point man was wounded, and completely disregarding his personal safety, Sergeant Fletcher went forward and brought him back to safety. After having evaluated the situation, Sergeant Fletcher directed his small element to the left flank and instructed them to lay a base of fire. Observing an enemy bunker approximately fifteen meters to his right flank, Sergeant Fletcher neared the enemy position singlehandedly, disregarding the increased volume of fire being directed toward him. As Sergeant Fletcher neared the enemy position he was he was wounded and knocked to the ground by an exploding grenade. In spite of his wounds, Sergeant Fletcher got back up, continued his assault and succeeded in destroying the enemy position, killing two enemy soldiers. He then proceeded to assault two more enemy bunkers, killing three more enemy. Sergeant Fletcher then returned to his men and quickly reorganized them, making sure that the wounded were treated and evacuated. Only after the last man had been given medical treatment, did Sergeant Fletcher seek aid for his own wounds. Sergeant Fletcher's outstanding display of aggressiveness and consummate personal bravery were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, Task Force Oregon, and the United States Army.

18 May 1967



SP4 Leon Thornton (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) for gallantry in action against an armed hostile force on 18 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. While serving as radio telephone operator, Specialist Thornton was moving along a jungle trail with the company headquarters group. The lead squad was suddenly taken under a tremendous volume of enemy fire from an estimated platoon size element. The lead squad immediately began to maneuver against the enemy element but was immediately pinned down and found that they were surrounded. The company commander along with Specialist Thornton, his radio telephone operator, upon learning of the precarious position of the squad, quickly moved forward to the beleaguered squad. As the company commander and Specialist Thornton approached the position they were brought under a tremendous hail of enemy fire as two enemy soldiers assaulted them. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, Specialist Thornton threw himself in front of his company commander and at the same time returned the enemy fire. Specialist Thornton succeeded in killing both of the enemy soldiers but was mortally wounded. As a result of Specialist Thornton's gallantry and courageous actions two enemy soldiers were killed, two weapons were captured and the life of his company commander was saved through his supreme sacrifice. Specialist Thornton's outstanding display of gallantry in action and his devotion to duty even at the cost of his life are in keeping with the highest military traditions and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit,



and the United States Army. (HQ, Task Force Oregon (Provisional), General Order Number 57; 26 June 1967)

18 May 1967

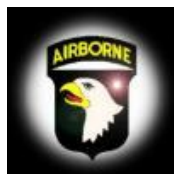
PFC Lionel Gutierrez (B/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action against a hostile force on 18 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. While on a search and destroy mission, Private First Class Gutierrez's platoon was suddenly taken under a tremendous volume of enemy automatic weapons fire. In the initial stages of the fire fight numerous casualties were inflicted. When another platoon moved into the area to assist, they too were brought under intense fire and pinned down. Private Gutierrez moved through the vicious enemy fire with complete disregard for his own safety to an exposed position where he could best give the pinned-down platoon covering fire. Seeing that a wounded man lay in an area exposed to hostile fire Private Gutierrez rushed forward to aid the wounded warrior. Placing himself between the wounded man and the enemy positions, Private Gutierrez began to administer much-needed first aid, while giving the wounded man aid, Private Gutierrez deliberately exposed himself to draw the enemy fire so that he might pinpoint the position. Private Gutierrez continued to expose himself until he located the enemy positions and then succeeded in killing the enemy soldier. Private First Class Gutierrez's unquestionable valorous actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

18 May 1967

SSG Oliver A. Ware (B/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) for gallantry in action against an armed hostile force on 18 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. While on a search and destroy mission, Sergeant Ware's platoon was suddenly taken under tremendous volume of automatic weapons fire from an estimated platoon size enemy element in well fortified positions. Sergeant Ware with complete disregard for his own personal safety, exposed himself to the withering enemy fire while directing the fire of his platoon and moving from position to position giving his men encouragement. Numerous casualties had been received by his platoon on the initial burst of fire and Sergeant Ware on numerous occasions exposed himself to the vicious enemy fire to give aid and comfort to his wounded comrades. Sergeant Ware had begun to reorganize his platoon and to maneuver them in an assault on the enemy positions when he was struck and killed by enemy fire. Sergeant Ware's platoon had become so inspired by his actions that they were able to fight their way out of what was later determined to be an enemy ambush of platoon strength. Sergeant Ware's outstanding display of gallantry in action and his devotion to duty even at the cost of his life are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect the utmost credit upon himself, his unit, Task Force Oregon, and the United States Army. (HQ, Task Force Oregon (Provisional), General Order Number 81; 7 July 1967)

18 May 1967

SSG Roy D. Chitwood (HHC/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) for gallantry in action: Staff Sergeant Chitwood distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry in action on 18 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. The Recono Platoon of the 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 502nd Infantry while conducting a combat operation, had established an ambush position along a jungle trail. During the early morning hours the friendly element was suddenly attacked by an enemy element using automatic weapons and hand grenades. When the attack started Sergeant Chitwood realized that his section was taking the main force of the attack and immediately, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, rushed forward to his sector of the perimeter and began to pull the positions in closer so that his sector would not be overrun. The enemy element, after being beaten back, attacked the friendly perimeter again. Sergeant Chitwood continued to expose himself to the withering enemy fire as he moved from position to position giving his men encouragement and directing effective fire into the ranks of the enemy. As Sergeant Chitwood again exposed himself to the vicious enemy fire while bringing an ammunition resupply to some of his men, he was wounded by a burst of enemy automatic weapons fire. Disregarding his wounds and



refusing medical aid, Sergeant Chitwood continued to resupply his men with ammunition and give them encouragement until he was again struck by an enemy bullet and mortally wounded. Sergeant Chitwood's outstanding display of gallantry in action and his devotion to duty even at the cost of his own life are in keeping with the highest military traditions and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, Task Force Oregon (Provisional), General Order Number 50; 26 June 1967)

18 May 1967

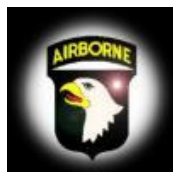
SFC Thomas K. Bennett (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action against an armed hostile force on 18 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. The first platoon of Company C, 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 502nd Infantry, while moving along a jungle trail, suddenly became engaged with an undetermined number of enemy soldiers in well fortified and well concealed bunkers. Sergeant Bennett quickly reorganized his platoon, maneuvered his squads into position and established security elements. Sergeant Bennett, seeing that his platoon had received several casualties, immediately and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, rushed through the withering enemy fire and began pulling the wounded men to covered positions. After pulling the first man to safety, Sergeant Bennett returned through the vicious enemy fire five different times to bring wounded men to safety; each time he was within twenty meters of the enemy positions. During this time Sergeant Bennett also directed the fire of his platoon by exposing himself to the enemy fire while pointing out enemy positions. Later in the battle, Sergeant Bennett received a report that more casualties had been sustained at the other end of his platoon's positions. Again with complete disregard for his own personal safety, Sergeant Bennett moved through the heavy enemy fire across the entire front of his platoon's positions and began pulling the wounded to safe positions and giving them medical aid. Sergeant Bennett's outstanding display of gallantry in action and his devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest military traditions and reflect great credit upon himself, Task Force Oregon, and the United States Army.

18 May 1967

SP4 William A. Moore (B/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action against a hostile force on 18 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. Specialist Four Moore's platoon had been given the mission of assisting a platoon that had become completely surrounded by an enemy company. When his platoon arrived at the scene of the battle, they also became heavily engaged with the enemy element and received numerous casualties. Specialist Moore, the platoon medic, immediately began to pull his wounded comrades to safety and give them medical aid. Specialist Moore observed three wounded soldiers lying in an area completely exposed to enemy automatic weapons fire. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, he rushed through the hostile fire to the first wounded soldier and picked him up. Just as Specialist Moore started for cover he was struck in the leg and wounded by enemy fire. Disregarding his wound, Specialist Moore continued forward, carrying the wounded man until he reached a safe position. Refusing medical treatment, he returned to the bullet-swept area two more times to bring the remaining two men to safety. Still refusing medical aid, Specialist Moore returned to the raging battle and began to take care of the wounded from both platoons as the medic from the other platoon had been seriously wounded. For over an hour Specialist Moore moved through the battle area treating the wounded. On one occasion Specialist Moore moved to within ten meters of an enemy position to aid a wounded man. Specialist Four Moore's outstanding display of valor 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.

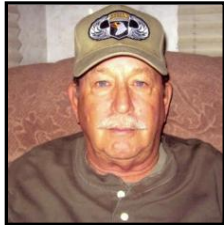
18 May 1967

PFC Willie J. Woodard (B/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action against a hostile force on 18 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. Private First Class Woodard distinguished himself by exceptional valor while on a relief mission when his platoon was suddenly brought under intense volumes of enemy automatic weapons fire which pinned them down. Seeing that most of the grenadiers



were casualties and the platoon was in dire need of heavier support, Private Woodard with complete disregard for his own safety jumped from his covered position and ran up and down the line of friendly positions placing effective grenade fire into the enemy emplacements. Upon being wounded he fearlessly continued the one-man grenade barrage on the enemy without heed to his wound or medical attention. As a result of Private Woodard's determined, aggressive assault, the effectiveness of the enemy fire was sufficiently reduced to allow his comrades to move the wounded to cover and then regroup for an assault which routed the insurgents. Private First Class Woodard's outstanding display of unquestionable valor, dauntless determination and devotion to duty in close combat are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect the utmost credit upon himself, his unit, Task Force Oregon, and the United States Army.

18 May 1969



1LT Valentine J. Zapert (E/1-501 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action in the Republic of Vietnam on 18 May 1969. Lieutenant Zapert distinguished himself while serving as platoon leader of the reconnaissance platoon, Company E, 1st Battalion (Airmobile), 501st Infantry, during a reconnaissance in force operation near Tam Ky, in Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam. Company B, with the reconnaissance platoon attached, received intense enemy mortar fire. Many were wounded by the initial shelling, among them the commanding officer of Company B. Lieutenant Zapert, realizing that his segment of the perimeter was secured and relatively safe from the shrapnel of the exploding enemy mortars, moved to the company headquarters to assist the acting company commander. Assuring himself that the acting company commander had the situation under control, he left his covered position and went into the area of concentrated enemy fire to treat and evacuate the wounded in his relatively secure portion of the perimeter. Having repeatedly subjected himself to the enemy in evacuating all the wounded, Lieutenant Zapert again ascended to the crest of the hill to adjust aerial rocket determination many lives were saved. Lieutenant Zapert's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

***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."

