

101

AIRBORNE

Vietnam

69



AIRMOBILE

Introduction

On December 13, 1969 the Screaming Eagles completed their second year in Vietnam as a full division. In the first year Operation Nevada Eagle had begun the process of expelling the VC and increasing numbers of NVA from the coastal lowlands and other populated areas of Thua Thien Province. So successful was this operation that Tet of 1969 found the city of Hue to be one of the most peaceful population centers in Vietnam. The communists dared not—and, perhaps, could not—strike here.

In spring, 1969 the 101st began its most ambitious attempts to pacify northern I Corps by moving into the communists' mountain base camps and supply areas. Here, in the mysterious tangled jungles of the mountains and valleys just east of Laos, was the key to the security of the entire region.

And here the 101st first subdued and then tamed the famous A Shau Valley, the 35 mile long home, base camp, infiltration route and supply house of the communist forces. In the jagged mountains surrounding the valley and on its lush walls and fertile floor the Screaming Eagles pursued, found and destroyed the enemy and his ability to interfere with the peaceful people of the lowlands.

The Screaming Eagles' second year in Vietnam is largely the story of this valley and the men who fought and died there.



MG John M. Wright Jr.
CG 101st Abn. Div. (Aml.)

Airmobility—speed and violence—and an indomitable spirit to succeed have marked the years 1969-1970 as distinctive chapters in the proud history of the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile).

The period was a time of victory and progress for the division. Early in 1969, the 101st was transformed from an airborne into an airmobile configuration. Airmobility, the employment of the helicopter to bring overwhelming combat power to bear against the enemy at the decisive point with lightning speed, has revolutionized the reaction capability of the "Screaming Eagles" and added unprecedented depth to our operations. Yet, while the concept is new, the invincible spirit of the paratrooper continues to be the unique characteristic of the 101st.

The names Montgomery Rendezvous, Kentucky Jumper, Lamar Plain, Saturate, Randolph Glen, and Texas Star have been etched indelibly into the division's annals. In each operation, "Screaming Eagles" proved the worth of the airmobile concept as they defeated the enemy at every turn, drove him out of his traditional jungle sanctuaries, and forced him to scatter under constant, unrelenting pressure.

These victories were and continue to be the vital prerequisite to the successful realization of the Thua Thien Province pacification and internal development plan. Over the past year, the 101st, in cooperation and coordination with our Vietnamese allies, has extended a belt of security around the populated lowlands. Behind this strong shield, the people are leading normal, productive lives, the economy is developing, and support for the Government of Vietnam is being strengthened.

Similar progress has been made toward the achievement of our ultimate goal of transferring to the Vietnamese government and armed forces all responsibility for the conduct of the war. "Screaming Eagles" have trained and fought with the soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division (ARVN) and territorial forces of Thua Thien Province. The 1st Division has proven time and again that it is equal to any challenge and has defeated the enemy in every battle. Regional Forces, Popular Forces, and People's Self-Defense Forces have acquired new skills and gained confidence in their ability to protect their hamlets and villages from a brutal foe. Political awareness at the rice roots is growing as effective local government becomes more and more responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people.

The firm foundations have thus been laid, yet much remains to be done. I am confident that you will continue to build on the successes of the past. As I depart, I am filled with pride by the courage, esprit de corps, and indefatigable determination of the 101st trooper to win against all odds. You and I are imbued with the conviction that this great division will always meet its "Rendezvous with Destiny" with strength and courage. For me there is no greater reward than to have led the "Screaming Eagles" of the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile). I bid each of you farewell for now, but assure you that my association with the division will continue. AIRBORNE - ALL THE WAY!

John M. Wright Jr.
JOHN M. WRIGHT, JR.
Major General, USA
Commanding

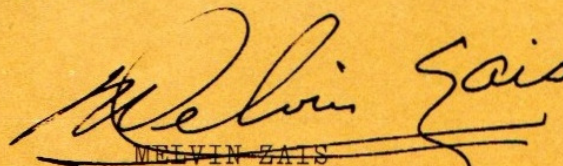


Lt. Gen. Melvin Zais
CG XXIV Corps

No awards, no promotions, no successes, no accolades, no achievements of the past or future will ever match for me the pleasure and pride of having commanded the justly famous and valorous 101st Airborne Division "Screaming Eagles." It is an accepted truism that "leaders make an outfit" and yet the 101st has somehow reversed the application of this statement. It has inspired leaders to perform beyond their wildest expectation. It has imbued ordinary men with its indomitable spirit. Whatever spark exists within a man bursts into flame when he is privileged to serve with this great Division.

With the above in mind, I thank all of you for the privilege of having served with you. Even now as I command the XXIV Corps here in Vietnam, my days and nights are more secure with the sure knowledge that the 101st Airborne Division stands guard in Northern I Corps and helps to protect the ramparts of this brave and ravaged country.

As a young paratrooper in 1942 when the Division was formed, I looked upon it with admiration and awe. Throughout the years I have continued my "love affair" with the "Screaming Eagles" who have met their "Rendezvous with Destiny" in France, Holland, Belgium, Germany and now in Vietnam. Those who have served with the 101st have a right to be proud and I am proud to be one of them.


MELVIN ZAIS
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

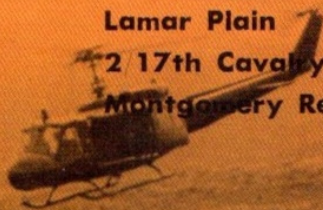
THE CONTINUING



STRUGGLE 1968-1969

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MG Melvin Zais
July 1968–May 1969
MG John M. Wright Jr.
May 1969

CSM Robert A. Young
Sept. 1968—July 1969
CSM William T. Mixon
July 1969

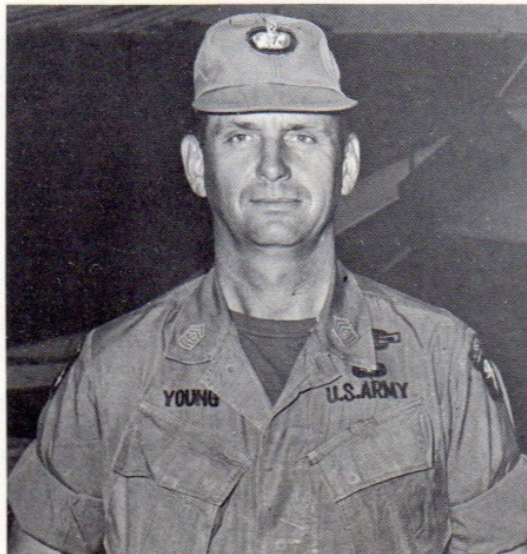
The Decision



MG Melvin Zais
Commanding General



MG John M. Wright Jr.
Commanding General



CSM Robert A. Young
Div. Sergeant Major



CSM William T. Mixon
Div. Sergeant Major

Makers

BG Allen Burdett Jr.
Nov. 1968—April 1969
BG Richard J. Allen
Dec. 1968—Feb. 1969
BG Henry J. Muller
Feb. 1969—Aug. 1969
BG James C. Smith
March 1969
BG John J. Hennessey
Sept. 1969



BG Allen Burdett Jr.
Asst. Div. Commander



BG Richard J. Allen
Asst. Div. Commander



BG John J. Hennessey
Asst. Div. Commander



BG Henry J. Muller
Asst. Div. Commander



BG James C. Smith
Asst. Div. Commander

Col. Hugh A. MacDonald July 1969
 Col. Myron H. Murley Dec. 1968—May 1969
CO, DISCOM
Chief of Staff
 May 1969—July 1969
 Col. Lawrence L. Mowery Dec. 1968—May 1969
 Col. Richard Bresnahan Feb. 1969—July 1969

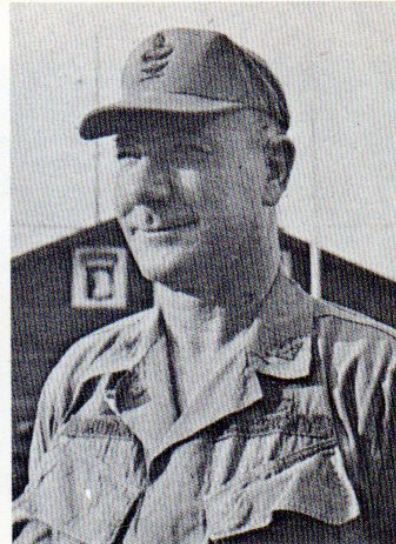
Col. Frank L. Dietrich July 1969
 Col. Harold I. Hayward Aug. 1968—Feb. 1969
 Col. George Maloney June 1969—Nov. 1969
 Col. Joseph B. Conmy Sept. 1968—June 1969



Col. Hugh A. MacDonald
Chief of Staff



Col. Myron H. Murley
Chief of Staff



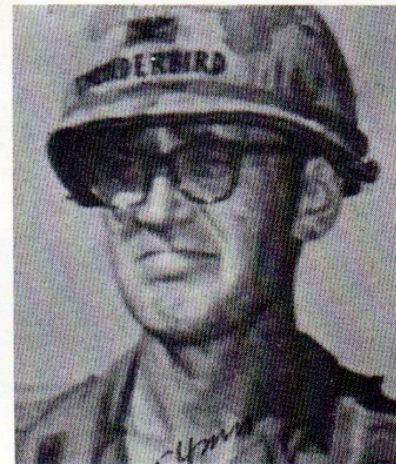
Col. Lawrence L. Mowery
Chief of Staff



Col. Richard Bresnahan
CO, 1st Brigade



Col. Frank L. Dietrich
CO, 1st Brigade



Col. Harold I. Hayward
CO, 1st Brigade



Col. George Maloney
CO, 2nd Brigade

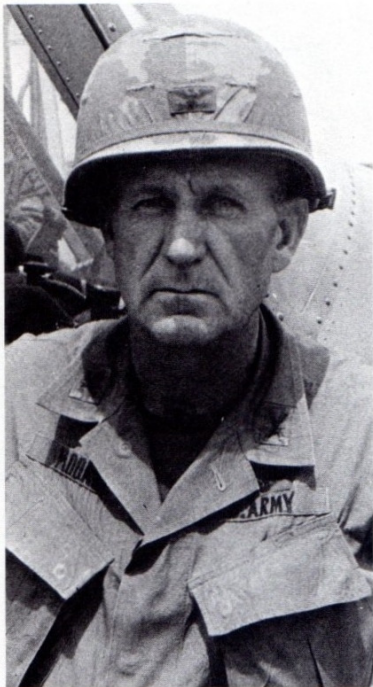


Col. Joseph B. Conmy
CO, 3rd Brigade

Col. Howard Moore
Col. William J. Bradley
CO, DISCOM
CO, 3rd Brigade
Col. Robert H. Siegrist
CO, DISCOM
CO, 3rd Brigade

Aug. 1969
 June 1969—Dec. 1969
 Dec. 1969
 May 1969—June 1969
 June 1969—Dec. 1969

Col. Christopher B. Sinclair July 1969
Col. Lloyd Picou Nov. 1968—Aug. 1969
Col. Raymond L. Kampe Nov. 1969
Col. John Hoefling June 1968—June 1969
Col. Ted A. Crozier July 1968—July 1969



Col. Howard Moore
CO, DIVARTY



Col. William J. Bradley
CO, 3rd Brigade



Col. Robert H. Siegrist
CO, DISCOM



Col. Christopher B. Sinclair
CO, Aviation Group



Col. Lloyd Picou
CO, DIVARTY



Col. Raymond L. Kampe
CO, 2nd Brigade



Col. John Hoefling
CO, 2nd Brigade



Col. Ted A. Crozier
CO, Aviation Group





South China Sea

Vinh Loc

Da Nang

Hue

Phu Bai

Camp Eagle

Phu Loc

Bach Ma

A Shau Valley



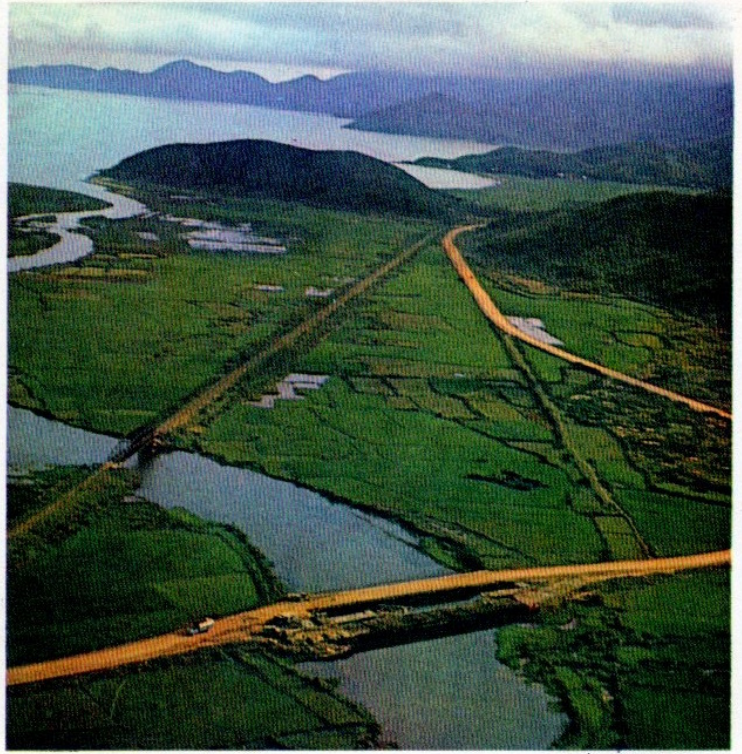
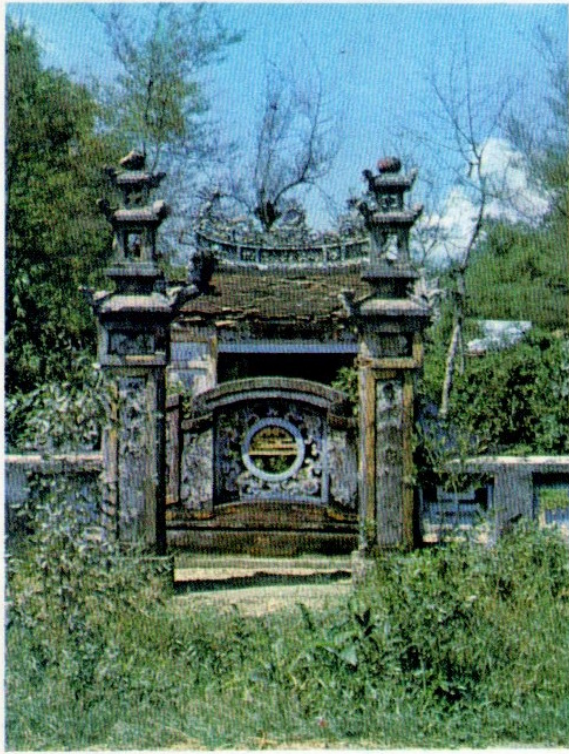
An Eagle's Vietnam

A man—a soldier—travels thousands of miles to a land unlike any he has ever known. There, he finds a land of baking heat and smothering humidity which can change over the course of a few weeks into a flooded, chilled wasteland of mud and cold, driving rain. He finds poverty and despair and, yet, hope and progress. He finds that which is familiar and that which is very, very strange. An Eagle's Vietnam is a land of wonder and contrasts.

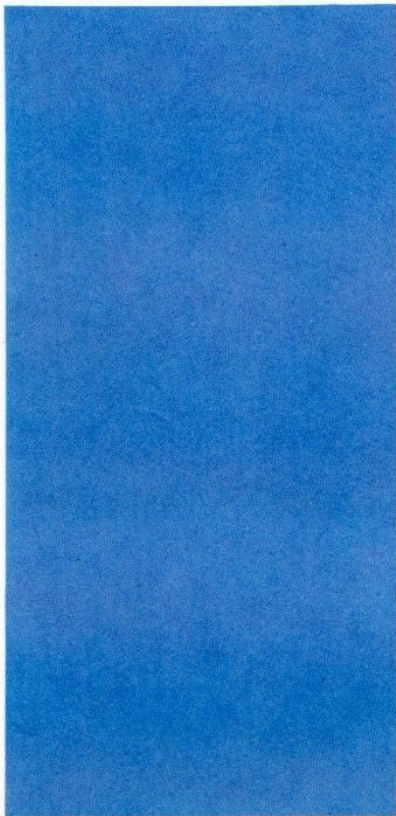
From the rice paddies and sweeping coastal plains to the dark, sleeping jungles this is a land of sensual and sometimes savage beauty. Huts of poor farmers stand next to temples where civilizations, dead before our culture was born, celebrated the wonder of this exotic land.

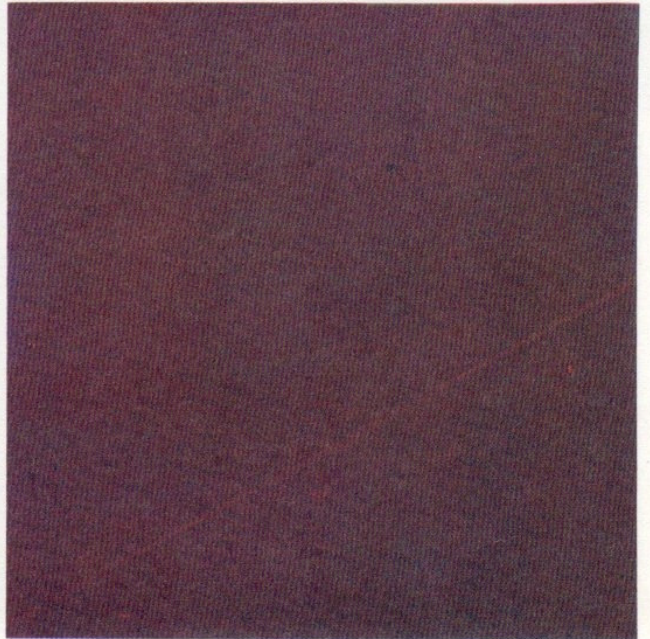
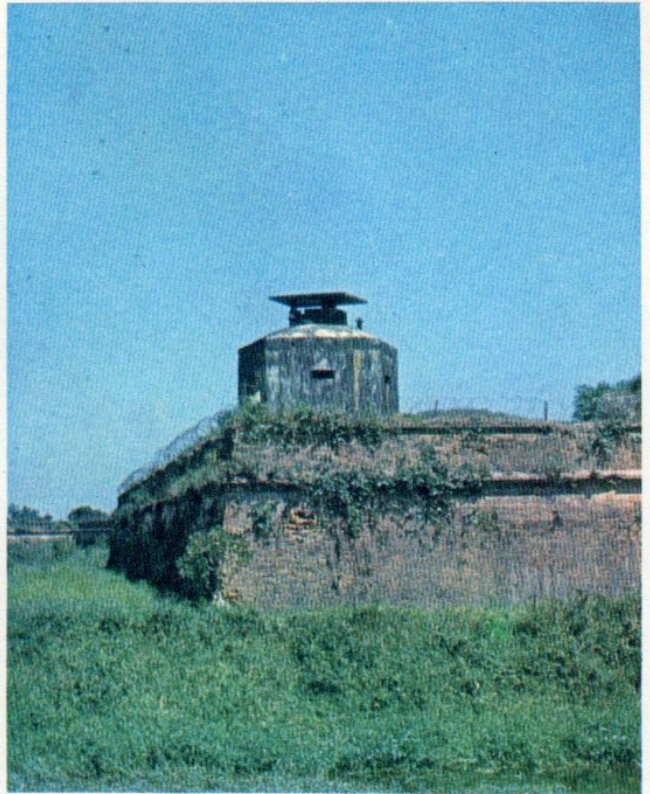
A trooper in a helicopter flying over the convoluted mountains and valleys looks with awe on the weird landscapes which seem to writhe in their coating of morning mist. The jungles could be those of the Earth a million years ago where dragons might walk beneath the triple canopy.

But this is today, in an Eagle's Vietnam.



An Eagle's Vietnam





An Eagle's Vietnam





There Is A Soldier

There is a soldier. He belongs to any one of several races ; his parents or grandparents may have been born in Germany or Russia or England or Turkey, but *his* nation is the United States of America. And now he is in Vietnam.

Here a soldier fights a difficult war against many enemies. He fights the heat and exhaustion of clawing his way up a forested ridge line under full ruck and he fights the shivering cold of the monsoon rains under the flimsy protection of a hastily erected poncho. He fights insects, dirt and discomfort. And, of course, he fights against death.

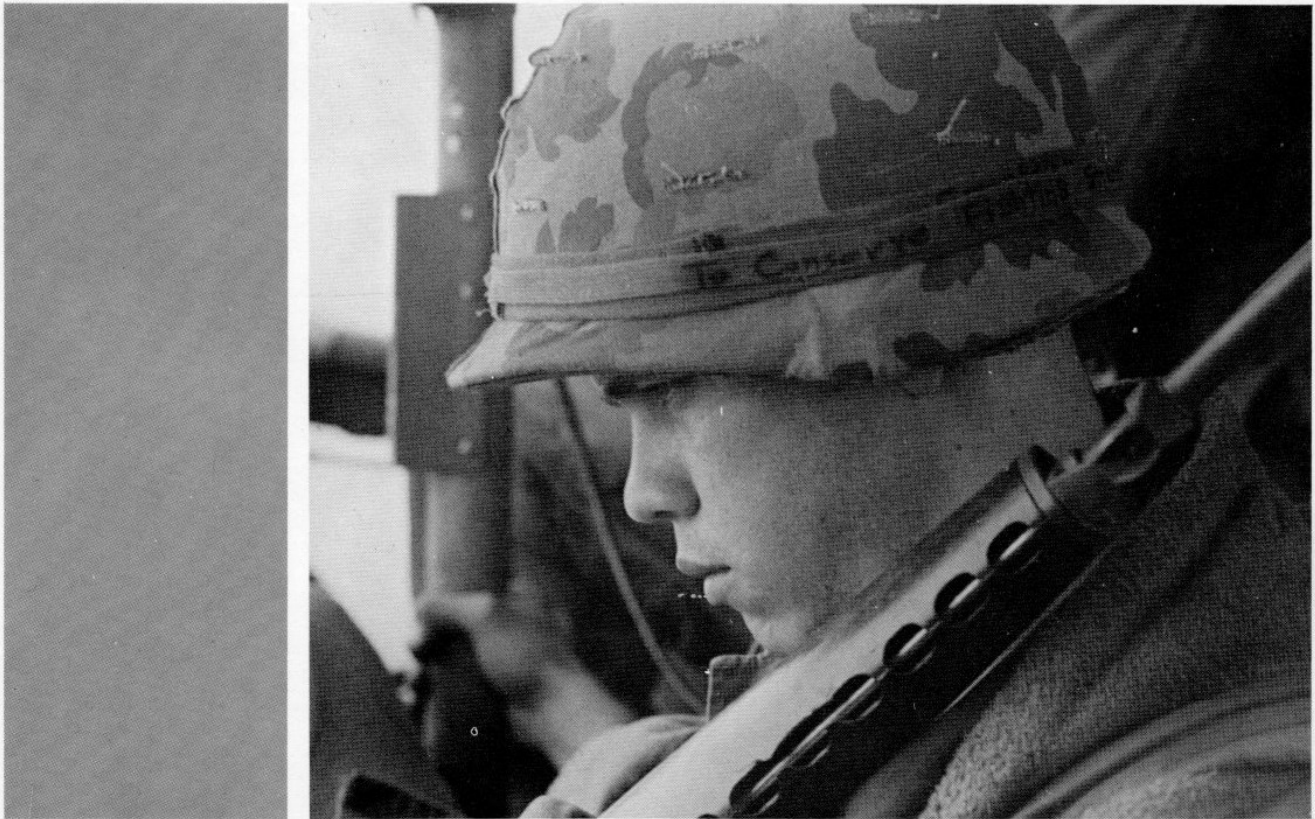
And through all this he gains and maintains that aspect that makes a soldier what he is : a sense of humor in the face of adversity, hope and driving determination in the pursuit of a difficult goal.

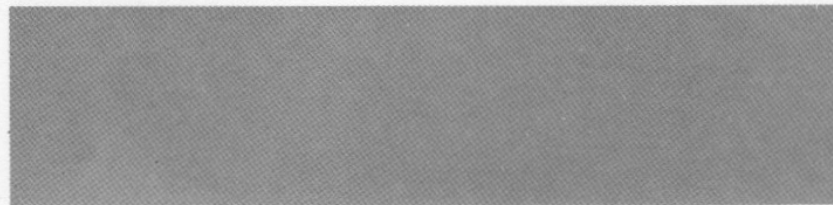
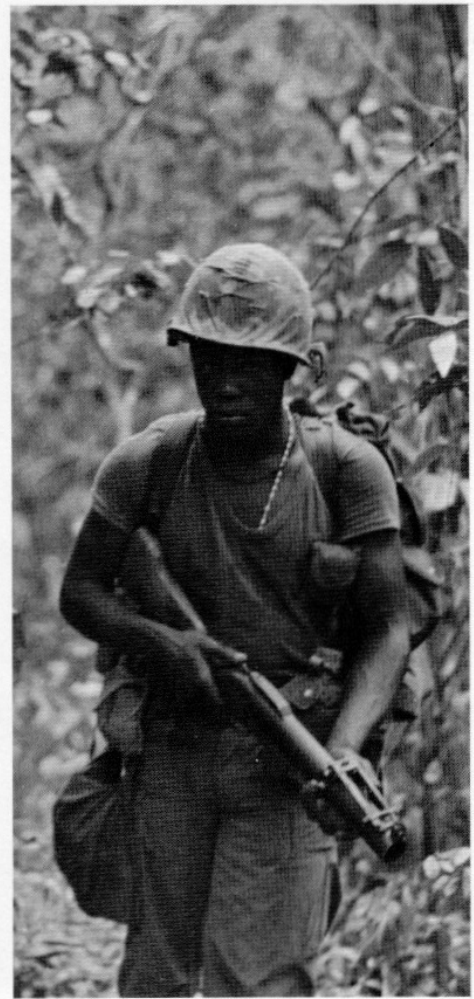
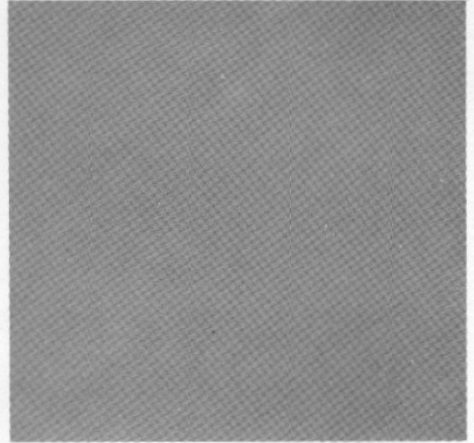
Finally, a soldier is a proud man, knowing he has met and overcome the worst his world can offer. Having bested the most trying tasks, having performed the most difficult of jobs, he can justifiably have faith in himself.

He is a soldier.

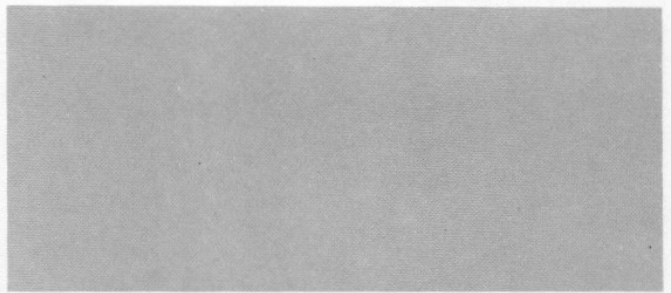
There Is A Soldier





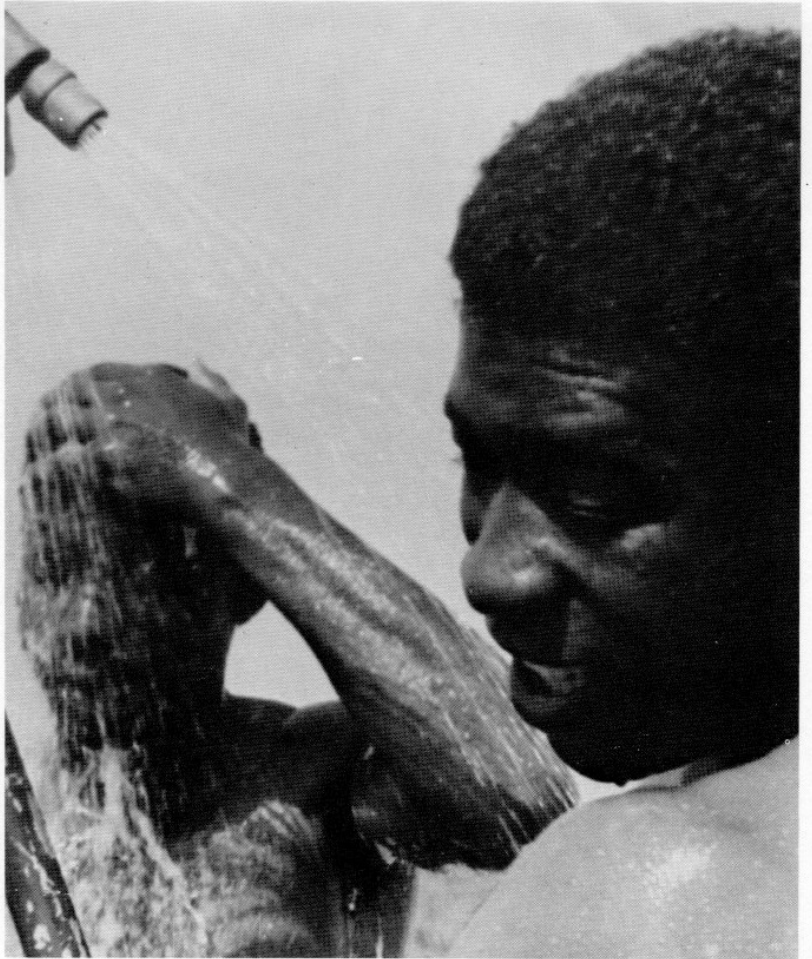
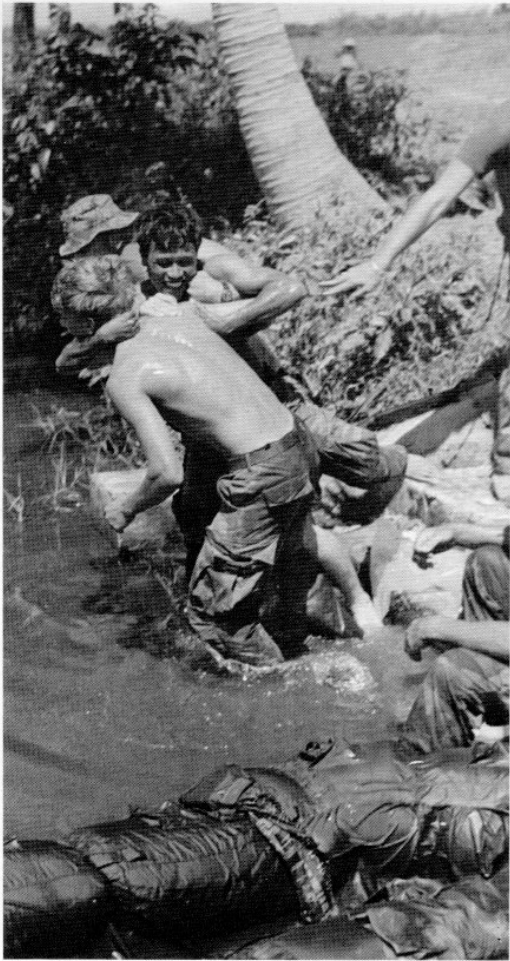


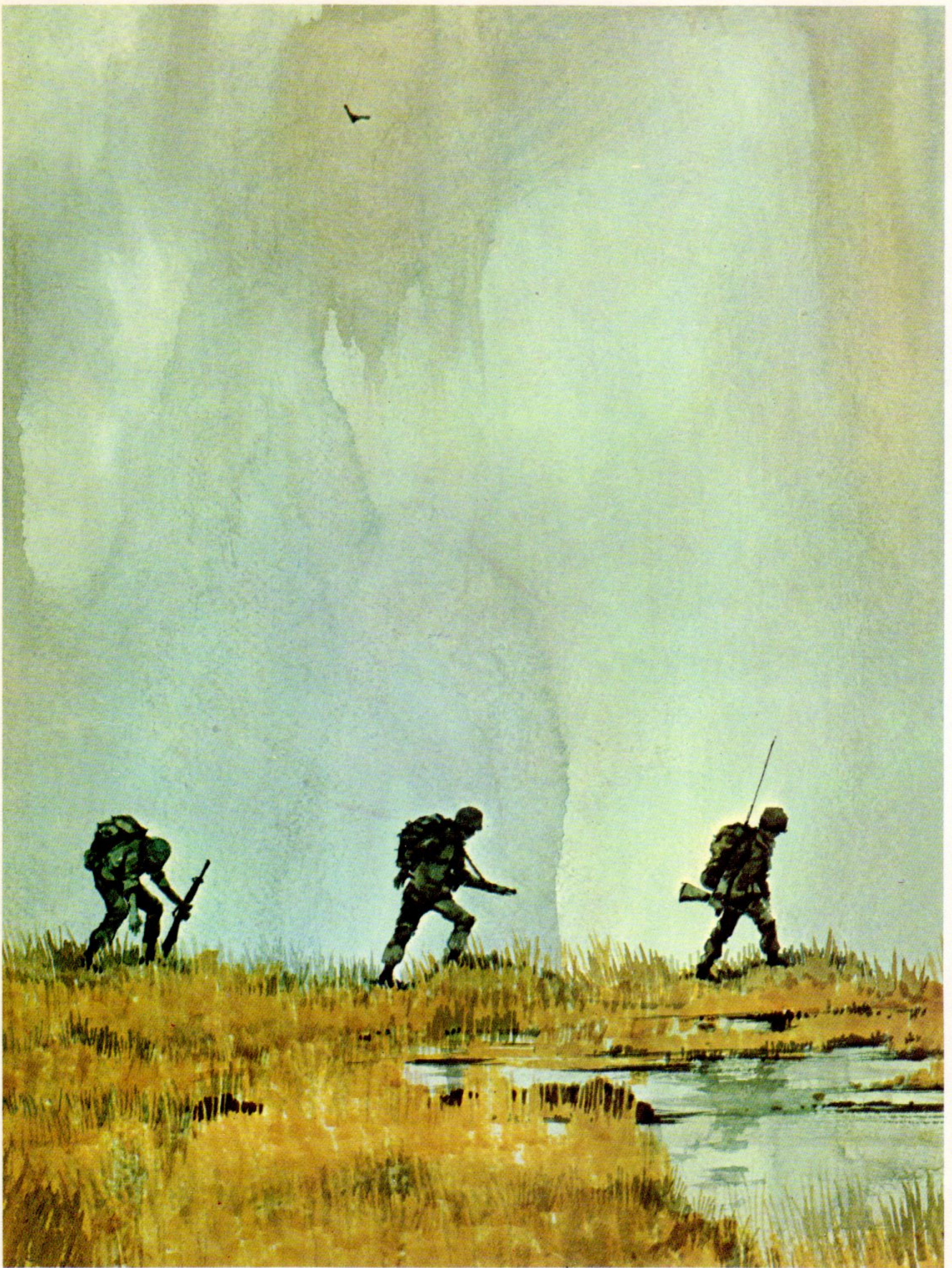
There Is A Soldier





There Is A Soldier





Nevada Eagle

On February 28, 1969 *Operation Nevada Eagle* ended, bringing to a conclusion one of the most successful campaigns in division history. In 288 days of action in the coastal lowlands of Thua Thien Province Screaming Eagles had destroyed 3,299 enemy and captured 798 VC and 55 NVA. Another 714 communists rallied under the Chieu Hoi program. Enough weapons had been captured to equip nine enemy battalions.

The success of *Nevada Eagle* depended largely on the newly conceived "soft cordon" in which villages were secretly surrounded by allied forces without the use of heavy artillery and massive air strikes. Selective use of air power and artillery support against carefully identified targets limited destruction to the enemy, reducing the risk to the civilian population.

This operation enabled the 101st to separate the communist forces from the populated areas of the the coastal plains. Now the enemy troops were driven into the mountains away from the rice supplies. The operation badly hurt the enemy's logistic base as 668 tons of rice were captured, enough to feed ten enemy battalions for one year. This forced the VC and NVA to retreat to their sanctuaries and resupply areas in and around the A Shau Valley.

The stage was set.

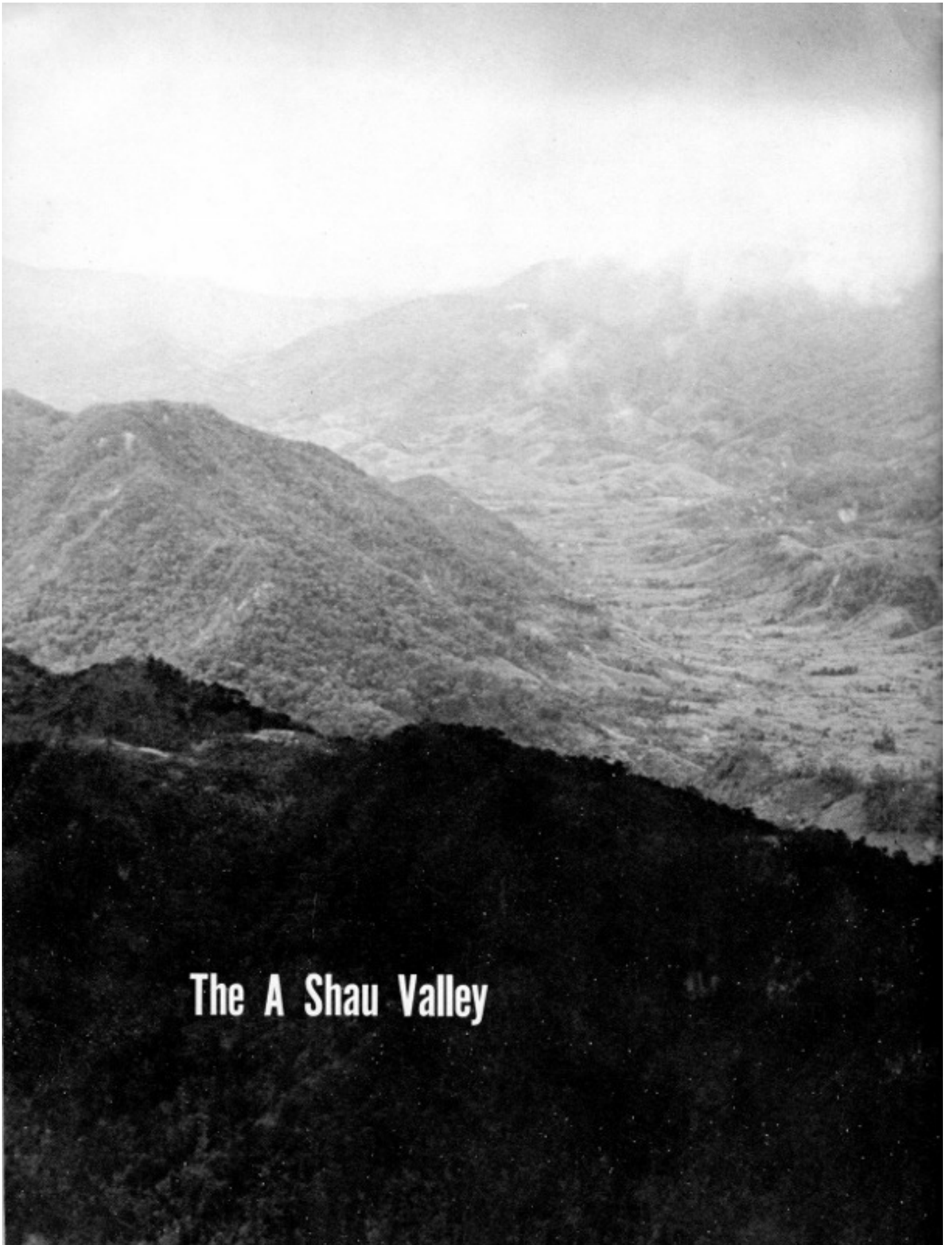


Kentucky Jumper

In March *Operation Kentucky Jumper* began and Screaming Eagles returned to the A Shau Valley for the first time since their daring raid into this communist sanctuary the previous August. But this time the assault would be merely the first of hundreds. This was not a raid; Screaming Eagles would not leave the valley until the enemy's supply lines had been cut, his caches uncovered and his base camps leveled. The A Shau would become Screaming Eagle country.

For the men of the 101st the A Shau was a place with a strange mystique. Here in March of 1966 the Special Forces-CIDG camps at A Luoi, Ta Bat and then A Shau had been closed as the VC/NVA drove the allies from the valley. Then, for two years, the valley belonged to the communists who openly shipped tons of supplies down their own highway, Route 548, running down the length of the A Shau. In May of 1968 the 1st Cav. Div. (Ambl.) aided by the 101st's 1st Brigade, probed with men and machines into the green lushness and then pulled out. The valley returned to the communists until August when the 101st's *Operation Somerset Plain* brought Screaming Eagles into the valley again for a 17 day raid. But again the area was returned to the communists.

In March, 1969, when the Screaming Eagles set out to conquer the A Shau, they knew the struggle would be a difficult one. In 167 days three operations would be conducted under *Kentucky Jumper*. The first of these was *Operation Massachusetts Striker*.

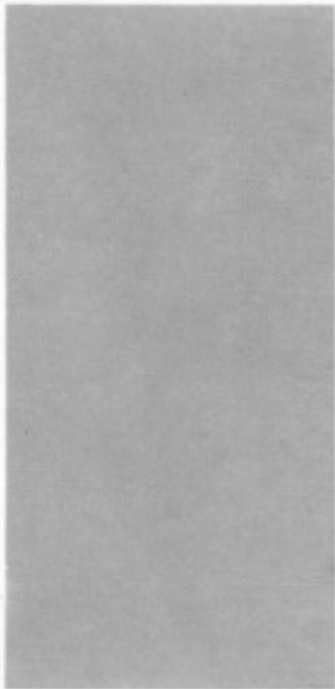
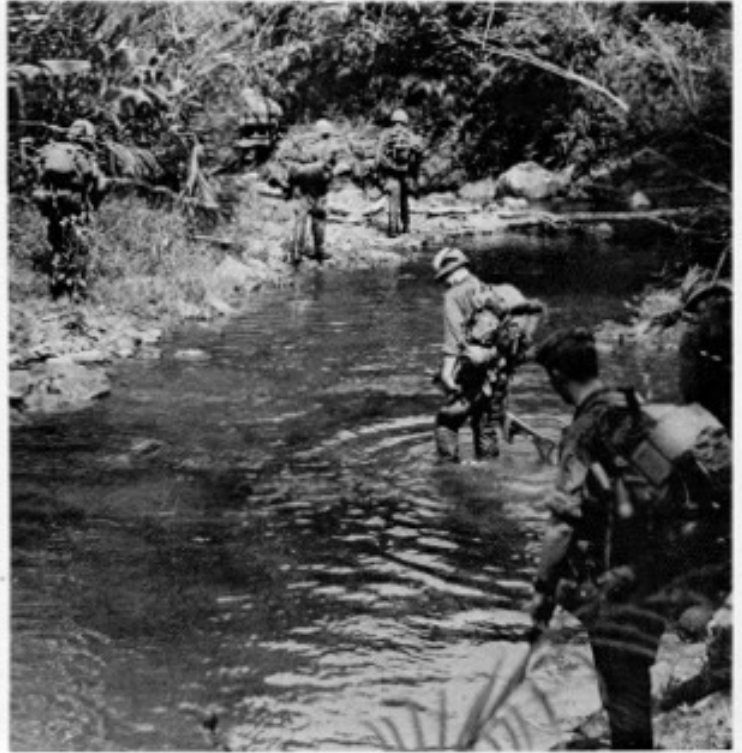


The A Shau Valley





Kentucky Jumper





Kentucky Jumper





Pacification

The Tet offensive of 1968 resulted in large areas of Thua Thien Province—for a time, Hue and many of the coastal villages—being held by the VC and NVA forces. In this period of terror village leaders were assassinated, school teachers tortured and murdered and the villages sacked of grain and other stores.

Eventually the communist forces were driven from these villages and later destroyed or driven into the mountains. But in the wake of the initial fierce battles lay ruined villages and a disrupted economy. Villagers were displaced, living in refugee camps scattered throughout the province.

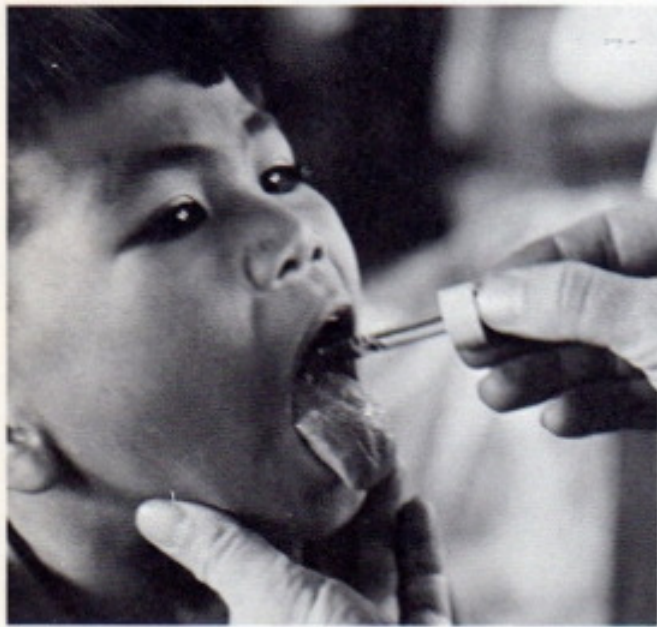
It was the job of the 101st's G-5, Civil Affairs Section, and the pacification program to help rebuild the ruined villages and return the Vietnamese to normal economic and civic life. But the job would not be easy, for not only were villages destroyed, but leaders needed to take charge were no longer available.

As soon as possible after the offensive of 1968 the work was started and continued into 1969. New elections were set up to elect leaders and the leaders helped set up priorities for resettlement. Food, clothing and shelter had to be provided before the 101st and other U.S. units could help the Vietnamese begin rebuilding.

On Vinh Loc Island, for example, the population had been evacuated during the classic cordon operation which swept the communists from the area. In 10 days in September of 1968, 154 enemy were killed and 374 captured. By the fall of 1969 Vinh Loc Island had undergone great changes. Bridges had been rebuilt and improved as had the roads. Villages were thriving with children attending classes and receiving medical care at the 28 new combination school-dispensaries that had been constructed. And the fishing industry was back in operation.

In the entire division area of operations G-5 had completed 227 projects between May 25 and December 23, 1969 with 122 projects still in progress. Completed projects included 92 schools, 12 orphanages, 13 dispensaries, 18 administration buildings, 71 wells, 11 market places and 10 road and bridge projects.

By building when the communists destroy and offering help in the face of enemy terror, the 101st's pacification program works to gain the confidence and support of the Vietnamese people.



Pacification





Support Is Strength

While many other division units may play what seems a more glamorous role in the struggle to help protect the populated regions of Thua Thien Province, the 101st Abn. Div. Spt. Comd. (Ambl.), (DISCOM), is a vital link between the trooper in the field and the attainment of this goal. DISCOM's vital activities range from maintenance of tanks and weapons to speedy medical treatment and preventive medicine for the troops themselves. Food stuffs, from Christmas turkey to C rations, fuel and the whole spectrum of logistic support represents another equally important aspect of DISCOM activity.

The effectiveness of an airmobile division is largely dependent on the performance of the aircraft that provide the muscle and striking power. DISCOM units keep the birds supplied, armed and flying. The wide range of skills needed to keep the complex machines, electronics and aircraft operating are all supplied by DISCOM units.

DISCOM and its subordinate commands: 426th Supply and Service Bn. (Ambl.), 801st Maint. Bn. (Ambl.), 5th Trans. Bn. (Ambl.) and 326th Med. Bn. (Ambl.), work together to embody the motto, "Support is Strength."



Support Is Strength





Support Is Strength





DIVARTY

Flame belches from the howitzer's bore and the projectile—invisible in its swiftness—screams on its way, bullying aside the obstructing air. Seconds later and thousands of meters away, the earth erupts with fire and steel, showering death upon the enemy.

For the artillerymen of the 101st Abn. Div. Arty. (Ambl.), the redlegs, this is the goal behind the long hours, days and weeks of back-breaking and sometimes sleepless labor. For the gun crew members, the gun bunnies, this can mean humping heavy ammunition in sand and mud, blistering heat and chilling downpours. The howitzer, the gun bunny's tool, must be cleaned and cared for and the ammunition protected from enemy fire by high sandbag walls. The artilleryman lives with his howitzer.

Other red legs hump with the infantry. The forward observer and his radio man move with the grunts in the field as the eyes of the computers and the fire direction control officer. They insure that the fire will be on-target—every time.

As elements of an airmobile division, the red legs and their equipment, from the howitzers to the smallest compass, must be ready to airlift with short notice whenever and where ever they are needed. Often, men of a battery will just have settled into life at a fire base when they are called upon to move to another barren mountain top where work must begin again. But this is just part of the job.

Aerial artillery, the rocket-spitting Cobras, are also part of the red leg family, adding the airmobile speed and violence to the artilleryman's punch. Spraying mini-gun fire and sleek, white rockets, the deadly Cobras extend the concept of artillery support into the space age.



DIVARTY





DIVARTY





Aviation Group

For the trooper in the field, the thunder of helicopters can be the most welcome sound in the world. Whether it is a Cobra streaking in to deliver much needed fire support, or a Huey bringing in hot chow and a load of mail, the whine of a jet engine and the slap of rotor blades can be sweet music.

About one half of the division's helicopter strength is supplied by the 101st Avn. Gp. (Ambl.) and its four subordinate commands: the 158th Avn. Bn. (AH) (Ambl.); the 159th Avn. Bn. (AHS) (Ambl.); 101st Avn. Bn. (AH) (Ambl.); and the 163rd Avn. Co. (GS) (Ambl.).

Together these units are responsible for airlift of personnel, equipment and supplies and general aviation support for the entire division.

Perhaps one of the busiest commands in the division, the units of the Aviation Group are constantly on call. Just one battalion, the 159th, for example, flew 101,230 sorties in 1969. This involved the moving of 161,090 tons of cargo, 502 artillery redeployments and 258,030 passengers. And the other units show similarly impressive records.

The Aviation Group also boasts one of the last units still on jump status in the division, the 101st Pathfinders. Capable of infiltrating an objective by land, sea or air, the Pathfinders stand ready to guide helicopters into landing zones anywhere, any time.

In *Operation Lifesaver* the Pathfinders teamed up with the 326th Engr. Bn. (Ambl.) to transform marginal landing zones in the division area into safe ones. The Pathfinders added their professional knowledge to the engineer's skill to make sure that the landing zones had safe approach and take off lanes and were in themselves adequate.

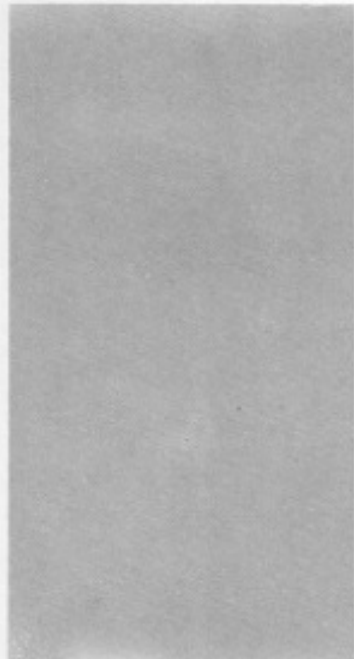
So vital have the efforts of the pilots, mechanics, air traffic controllers, Pathfinders and all the men of the Aviation Group become, that Maj. Gen. John M. Wright Jr., commanding general of the 101st, stated, ". . . In the infantry we no longer look upon Army Aviation as a support element. We look upon Army Aviation as an integral means of fire and maneuver as indispensable as armor and artillery."



Aviation Group



Aviation Group







Brothers In Battle

When communist forces swept into Hue during the Tet offensive of 1968, they came to stay, intending to take and hold this old imperial city which is the key to I Corps. The 1st Div. of the Armed Forces of Vietnam, the 1st ARVN, was the principle author of their failure.

Early on the morning of February 1, 1968 the 10,000 man force of the 324th NVA Div. assaulted the city, eventually seizing everything but the 1st ARVN Headquarters. Meanwhile, the 800th NVA Bn. attacked the Hue airstrip only to meet head-on with the elite 1st ARVN Div. Hac Bao—Black Panther—Co. Using weapons ranging from M-72 Light Anti-Tank Weapons to bayonets, the Black Panthers drove the communists off, killing 30.

Under the cover of intensive air strikes ARVN and allied troops drove toward the communist-held Citadel, finally driving the communists back into the countryside. On February 24 the 2nd Bn., 3rd ARVN Regt. seized the area of the Citadel's main flagpole and ripped down the VC flag that had flown there for 24 days.

This action was typical of the the 1st ARVN Div., a unit which has become widely recognized as among the finest in Vietnam. In the months following Tet of 1968 the unit continued to work with allied forces to drive the communists back into the mountains. In 1969 men of the 1st ARVN Div. worked hand in hand with men of the 101st in the vitally successful operations in the A Shau Valley region and in the mountains just east of Laos. In the critical battle for Dong Ap Bia, Hill 937, men of the 1st ARVN Div. participated in the final assault and seizure of this NVA stronghold.

Now that the immediate communist threat has been removed from the lowlands, the men of the 1st ARVN are actively engaged in the pacification program in Thua Thien and Quang Tri Provinces.

The excellence of the 1st ARVN is largely a reflection of this unit's leadership. Maj. Gen. Ngo Quang Truong has commanded the division since June of 1966 after holding every position in the army from platoon leader to Chief of Staff of the Vietnamese Abn. Div. Former commanders have included President Nguyen Van Thieu and former Premier of South Vietnam Lt. Gen. Nguyen Khanh.

It is fitting that this finest of Vietnamese units should work and fight with the Screaming Eagles of the 101st as brothers in battle.



Massachusetts Striker

On March 22, 1969 the Screaming Eagle assault on the communist-dominated A Shau Valley got off to what at first seemed a faltering start. The men of the 326th Engr. Bn. (Ambl.) had constructed Fire Base Whip near the southern end of the valley, but bad weather prevented its resupply or use as a marshalling point. A planned combat assault into the valley was made on abandoned Fire Base Veghel instead, the farthest point west that could be reached. But as men of the No Slack 2nd Bn. (Ambl.), 327th Inf. assaulted into the fire base, they came under heavy fire. Lt. Col. Donald Davis, Brooklyn, N.Y., battalion commander, radioed back the situation.

"It seems," he said, "that we've accidently jumped into a battalion base area."

At five in the afternoon Charlie Co., 1st Bn. (Ambl.), 502nd Inf. reinforced the No Slack troopers although the helicopters met heavy fire and four out of the first five craft in were hit.

After a night of bitter fighting the NVA withdrew, leaving 20 of their dead behind. The next day Charlie Co. was joined by the rest of the O-Deuce and the battalion began a drive westward in pursuit. For the next 33 days the men of the O-Deuce pushed the hard-fighting NVA force back until the communists made a stand on Dong A Tay, "Bloody Ridge", where at least 90 NVA were killed and many more wounded.

Meanwhile, on March 22, men of the 2nd of the 327th became the first 101st troopers on the valley floor itself, assaulting onto the old A Shau airstrip and beginning a drive toward the Laotian border.

At the same time men of the 2nd Bn. (Ambl.), 501st Inf. were sweeping in the same direction from the Rao Nai Valley southeast of the A Shau. Almost at once Screaming Eagles began uncovering virtual warehouses of enemy equipment and supplies. On April 20 men of the 1st of the 502nd made an astounding discovery at the northern end of the A Shau, just south of Route 614, the "Yellow Brick Road", uncovering the first few items of what would eventually prove to be a 100 ton cache. Fourteen trucks, 600 new SKS rifles, radios and field telephones and medical supplies were found.

As the allied thrust into the A Shau continued, the engineers blasted long chains of landing zones and fire bases into the surrounding hills and mountains and artillery units rapidly moved in to support the ground troops. The valley that had been a sanctuary for the communist forces since the days of French rule was dramatically transfigured as helicopters roamed the valley and Screaming Eagles pushed through the lush vegetation, seeking out the enemy.

On May 8 the operation ended after nine weeks of heavy fighting in which 176 enemy were killed and 859 individual and 34 crew-served weapons captured.

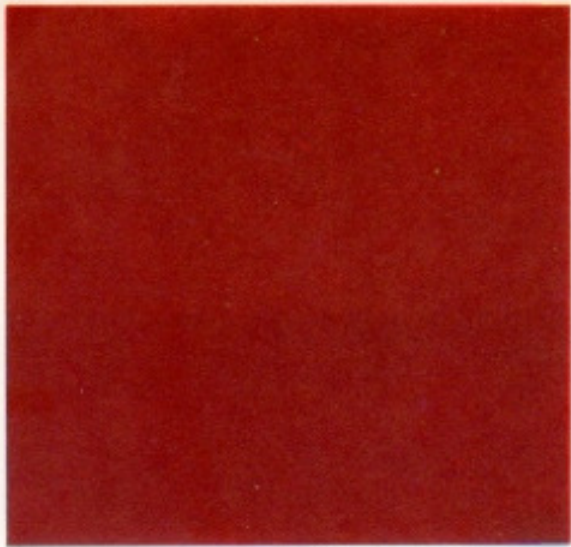
But in the A Shau Valley this was only the beginning.



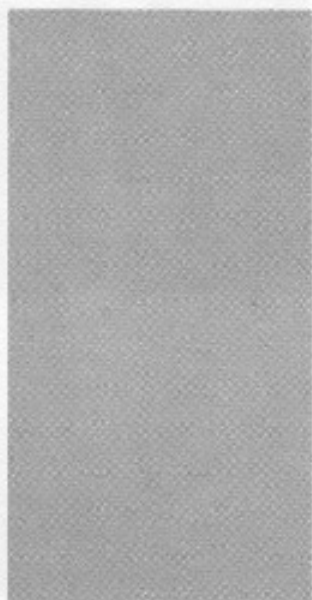
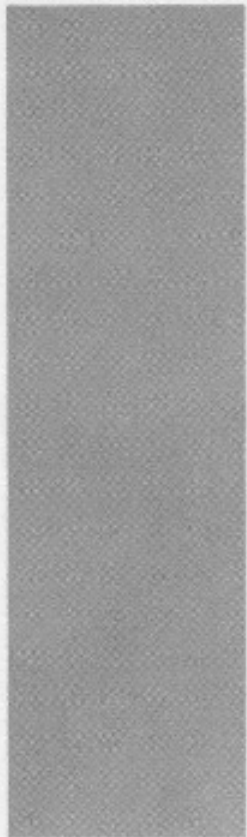
Massachusetts Striker







Massachusetts Striker







Eagle Beach

On May 1, 1969 Eagle Beach, the 101st's well-equipped rest area on the shores of the South China Sea, was formally opened as men of Delta Co., 1st Bn. (Ambl.), 506th Inf. were greeted by a giant layer cake and Maj. Gen. Melvin Zais, then commanding general of the 101st. After the formal greeting and a huge outdoor buffet, the Currahees shed their equipment and weapons and plunged into the cool tropical waters. For the next three days the men of Delta Co. lived and relaxed on the white sand beach, played miniature golf, watched movies and USO productions and made use of the modern enlisted men's club. Other facilities included a massage parlor, speed boats for water skiing, pool tables, basketball courts, a day room and a small PX.

In the following months Eagle Beach offered a respite from the war for hundreds of Screaming Eagles. Here was a sanctuary where men could collect their thoughts and gain strength for struggles ahead. For those with dental problems, a dental clinic was set up with the most modern of facilities.

Over the year Eagle Beach continued to grow as more barracks were added and facilities improved, giving Screaming Eagles the very best of rest and recuperation sites. For the men who fight in the twisted jungles of Thua Thien and northern I Corps only the best is good enough.



Apache Snow

On May 10, 1969 *Operation Apache Snow* began with one of the largest airmobile assaults of the Vietnam conflict. In this XXIV Corps operation seven battalions of the 101st Abn. Div. (Ambl.), 1st ARVN Div. and 9th Marine Regt., 3rd Marine Div. were inserted into landing zones along the Laotian border. Ten artillery batteries were placed at Fire Bases Bradley, Airborne, Currahee, Berchtesgaden and Cannon only 16 hours before the invasion.

By assaulting west of the A Shau Valley, the allies caught the communists by surprise, cutting them off from their escape routes into Laos. Sweeping eastward toward an area in the northern A Shau known to be a rich communist warehouse area, the allies presented the enemy with a challenge. He must either surrender his caches and attempt to flee or stand and fight.

The enemy's decision set the stage for one of the most difficult battles in division history: the struggle for Dong Ap Bia and Hill 937.



Apache Snow





Dong



To the men of the 3rd Bn. (Ambl.), 187th Inf. who swept toward Dong Ap Bia, Hill 937, from the west, it was "just another hill." The two miles between the Laotian border and the hill had been filled with rugged jungle but little resistance from the enemy. But as the Rakkasans approached the hillmass, sniper fire began and became more intense as the battalion progressed. Soon concentrated automatic weapons fire crashed out of the jungled slopes and a full scale engagement began. Although the Rakkasans did not know it at the time, they had stumbled upon the heavily fortified, strategic base camp of the 29th NVA Regt. buried in the depths of Dong Ap Bia.

Air strikes and artillery were called in on the mountain. The next morning Lt. Col. Weldon Honeycutt, Columbus Ga., commander of the 3rd of the 187th, maneuvered his companies along the finger-like ridges leading to the summit. Assaulting through initially dense jungle, the Rakkasans approached an area blasted clear of vegetation by the air strikes and artillery. Here they were pinned down by intense enemy fire. Two squads of Bravo Co. managed to fight their way to within 25 meters of the top but were driven back when a sudden rain storm turned the slope into an impossible mudslide. The battalion withdrew.

More air strikes and artillery were called in on the enemy bunker positions as the Rakkasans attempted to maneuver to better positions the following day. This assault faltered after a 45 minute fire fight. The 1st Bn. (Ambl.), 506th Inf., meanwhile, was



Ap Bia

attempting to reinforce the Rakkasan unit but Screaming Eagles faced determined enemy resistance as they pushed through the dense forest that separated the Currahee unit from Dong Ap Bia. Finally, on May 18, three Currahee companies approached the southern base of the hill and elements of the 2nd Bn. (Ambl.), 506th Inf. and 2-3 ARVN prepared to reinforce.

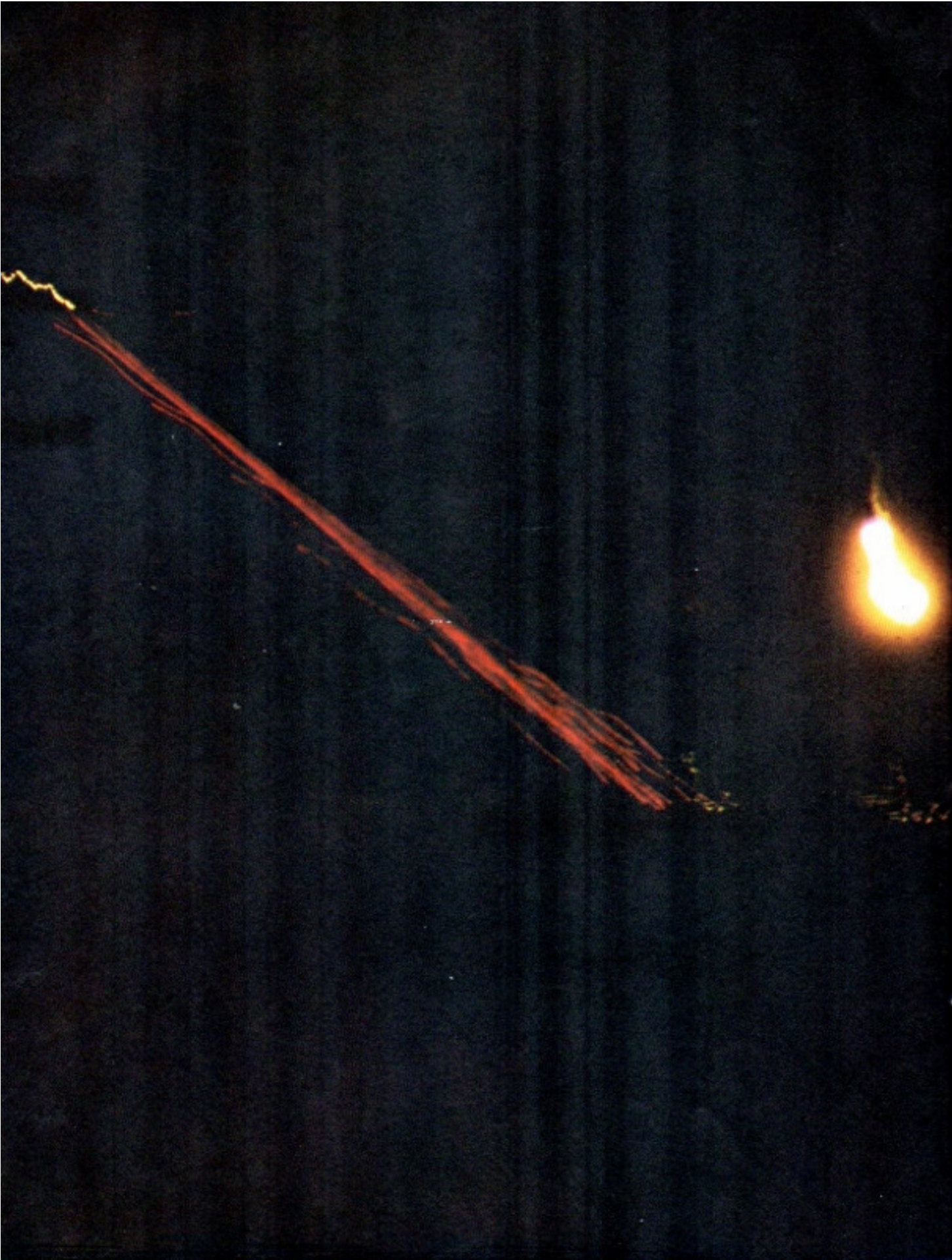
Late in the morning of May 20 four battalions executed a co-ordinated assault on Dong Ap Bia. Rakkasans with Alfa Co., 2nd of the 506th assaulted from the north, the 1st of the 506th from the south and southwest, the ARVN troops from the southeast and Geronimos of the 2nd Bn. (Ambl.), 501st Inf. from the northeast.

Under this intense pressure NVA resistance crumbled and the allied forces swept over the crest. The ten days of bitter fighting resulted in the virtual destruction of the 29th NVA Regt. More than 1,000 tons of bombs and 16,000 rounds of artillery smashed into Dong Ap Bia, destroying hundreds of bunkers and other structures. The NVA had been dealt a stunning defeat.

Maj. Gen. Melvin Zais, then commanding general of the 101st, termed the struggle "a tremendous victory by a bunch of gutty guys."

Twenty days later *Operation Apache Snow* drew to a close after a month of action in the northern A Shau. Totals had reached 675 enemy killed, three detainees, 241 individual and 40 crew-served weapons captured and more than 100,000 rounds of ammunition discovered.





Lamar Plain

As the battle for Dong Ap Bia raged, the 1st Brigade headquarters and two battalions under its operational control, the 1st Bn. (Ambl.), 501st Inf. and 1st Bn. (Ambl.), 502nd Inf., prepared to relive a chapter of 1st Brigade history by joining the Americal Div. at Tam Ky. Twice before the Always First brigade had fought with Task Force Oregon (later designated the Americal Div.) at the battle for Duc Pho and at Chu Lai.

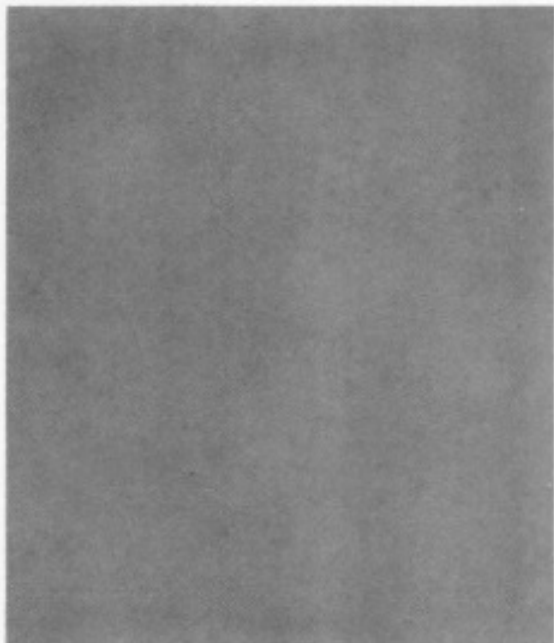
On May 15, 1969 the 1st Brigade again deployed for the Chu Lai-Tam Ky area and *Operation Lamar Plain* began. The enemy was the NVA 2nd Div. which was threatening the Quang Tin Province Headquarters at Tam Ky.

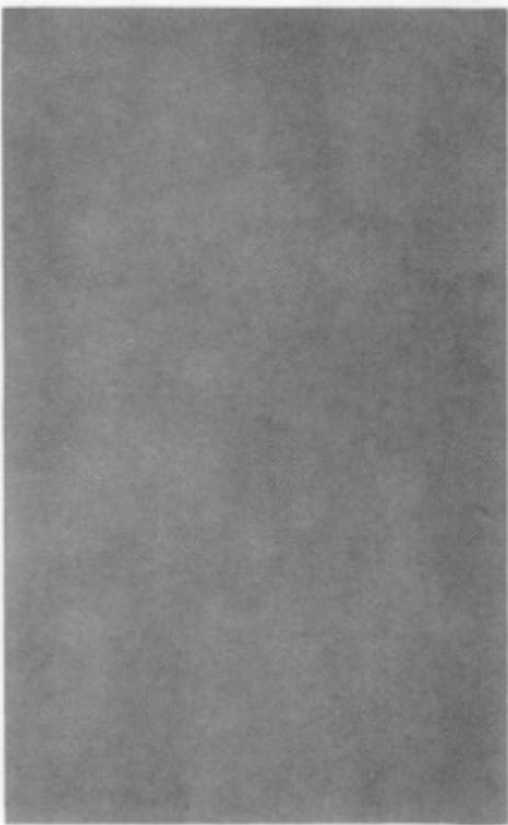
For 90 days the 1st Brigade troops pushed through thick jungle and blistering 120 degree heat in pursuit of the enemy. And the enemy was abundantly available; on May 21 the Geronimos took hill 270, killing 25 NVA. Throughout the operation men of the 1st Brigade uncovered hooch and bunker complexes. Some abandoned bunkers had been occupied only the night before.

By late June the NVA were avoiding contact with the 101st and troopers began turning up abandoned supplies. The largest cache found included 29 SKS rifles, 72 AK-47s and one M-1; three 60mm mortars and thirty-seven 122mm rounds; 13 cases of AK-47 ammunition; thirteen 75mm recoilless rifle rounds and numerous blasting caps and mortar fuzes. Close by, another cache contained two hundred 82mm mortar rounds and 78 rocket propelled grenades.

On August 14 the 1st Brigade returned home, having removed the threat to the province headquarters. In the operation 519 enemy had been destroyed and 257 individual and 18 crew-served weapons captured.

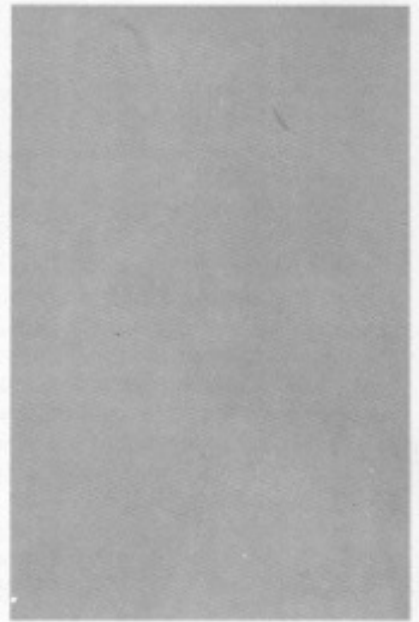
Lamar Plain

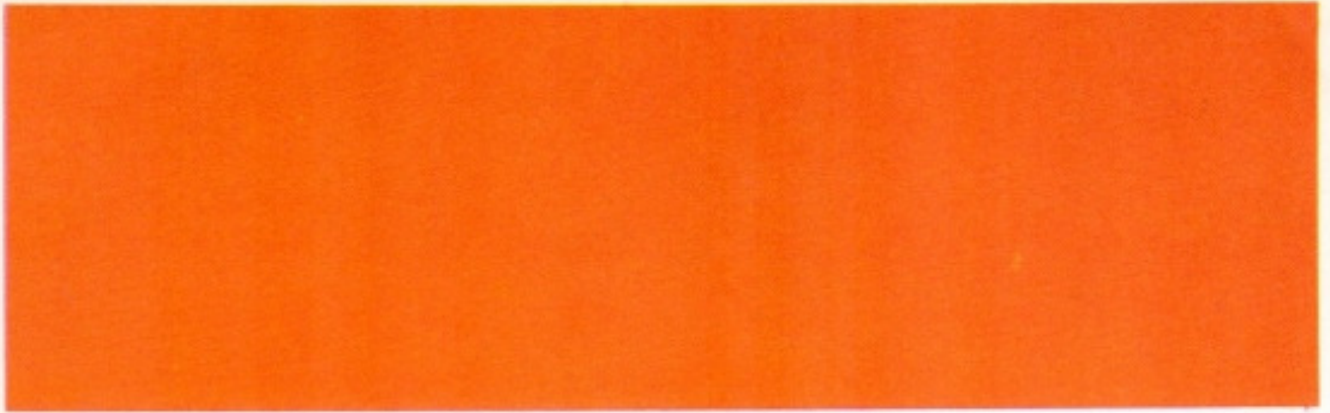






Lamar Plain





2/17th Cavalry

The crossed sabres of the 2nd Sqdrn. (Ambl.), 17th Cav. reflect the traditions of the old horse cavalry and the concept of self-contained efficiency and mobility that has persisted from the days of horse troopers to the era of Huey Cobras and airmobility. The ability to move quickly and strike decisively and independently continues to typify the cavalry today as it did more than 100 years ago.

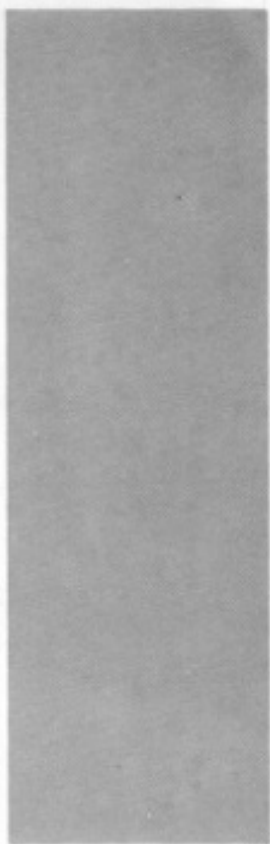
Three of the Cav.'s four troops have the capability of aerial reconnaissance through the use of light observation helicopters (LOHs) and the striking power of Cobra gunships equipped with rockets, miniguns and 40 mm grenade launchers. These two types of helicopters work together in different combinations to form versatile "hunter-killer" teams.

The Cav. also has the use of standard troop helicopters such as the UH-1 series Huey for the transport of the Cav.'s own infantry, the Aero Rifle Platoon. Highly trained in the arts of airmobile warfare, the men of the Aero Rifle Platoons are inserted after the LOHs have found the enemy and the gunships have attacked and weakened or destroyed him. Should the Cav. element meet heavy resistance once on the ground, reinforcements, gunships, Aerial Rocket Artillery, air strikes or artillery may be called in as with conventional infantry. These men of the Aero Rifle Platoon also perform such special tasks as protecting downed helicopters and assessing battle damage after air strikes or artillery raids.

The Rangers, the 2nd of the 17th's elite reconnaissance element, perform short range missions, seeking out the enemy throughout the division's area of operations. Jungle-wise and well-versed in the arts of gathering intelligence while avoiding detection, the Rangers are the eyes of the 101st.

A fourth troop of the 2nd of the 17th acts as a ready reaction force for the other troops and the Ranger teams. The men of this troop also man jeep-mounted recoilless rifles used to protect the 101st's base camp perimeter.

As in days of old, men of the cavalry mix pride in an elite unit with the speed and mobility of the airmobile concept to form a truly effective fighting force.



2/17th Cavalry





Montgomery Rendezvous

On June 8, 1969 *Operation Montgomery Rendezvous* began as 3rd Brigade troops air assaulted into the highlands east of the A Shau and began the final stage of the valley's conquest. While the infantry swept the surrounding hills and mountains, Flying Cranes and Chinooks began airlifting in equipment and supplies for the 326th Engr. Bn. (Ambl.) and its largest operation of the Vietnam conflict; the construction of a 1,500 foot runway on the valley floor. In just 54 working hours the pioneer airstrip was carved into the rugged earth near the old Ta Bat airstrip and the first C-7A, Caribou, twin engine transport landed in a cloud of dust.

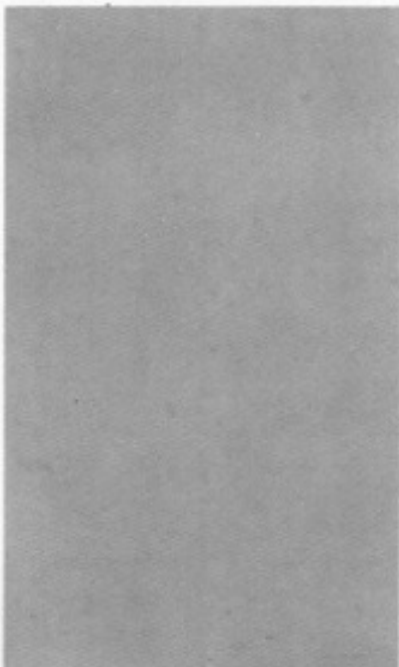
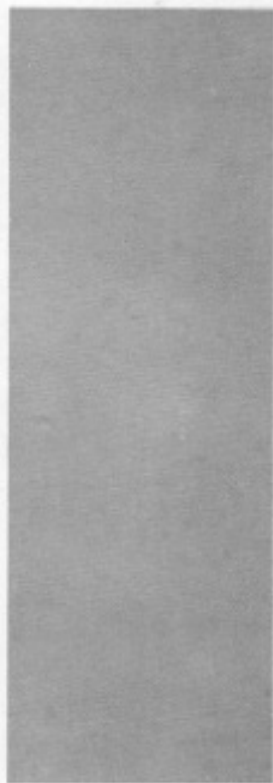
The 27th Engr. Bn., 18th Engr. Bde., meanwhile, completed the final link of a twisting highway, Route 547, leading from Camp Eagle to the A Shau Valley. On June 20, eighty armored personnel carriers of the 3rd Sqdrn., 5th Cav. and the 1st ARVN 3rd Sqdrn., 7th Cav. roared down the newly completed road and became the first armor to roam the lush floor of the A Shau. Later, heavy armor of the Cav. and 2nd Bn., 34th Armor entered the valley, eventually climbing to the top of Dong Ap Bia itself.

Enemy resistance was light and largely confined to futile attacks on Fire Bases Currahee and Berchtesgaden. Although fighting was fierce in these mortar and sapper assaults, the NVA were driven off with the combined loss of 86 communists killed.

When *Montgomery Rendezvous* ended August 14, Screaming Eagles had progressed far along the road toward taming the A Shau. The new airstrip and road offered troops in the valley double assurance of logistic support while the roar of tanks and armored personnel carriers drove the NVA into hiding. On the operation's last day enemy opposition had been virtually eliminated. In all, 393 enemy had been killed and 174 individual and 47 crew-served weapons captured.

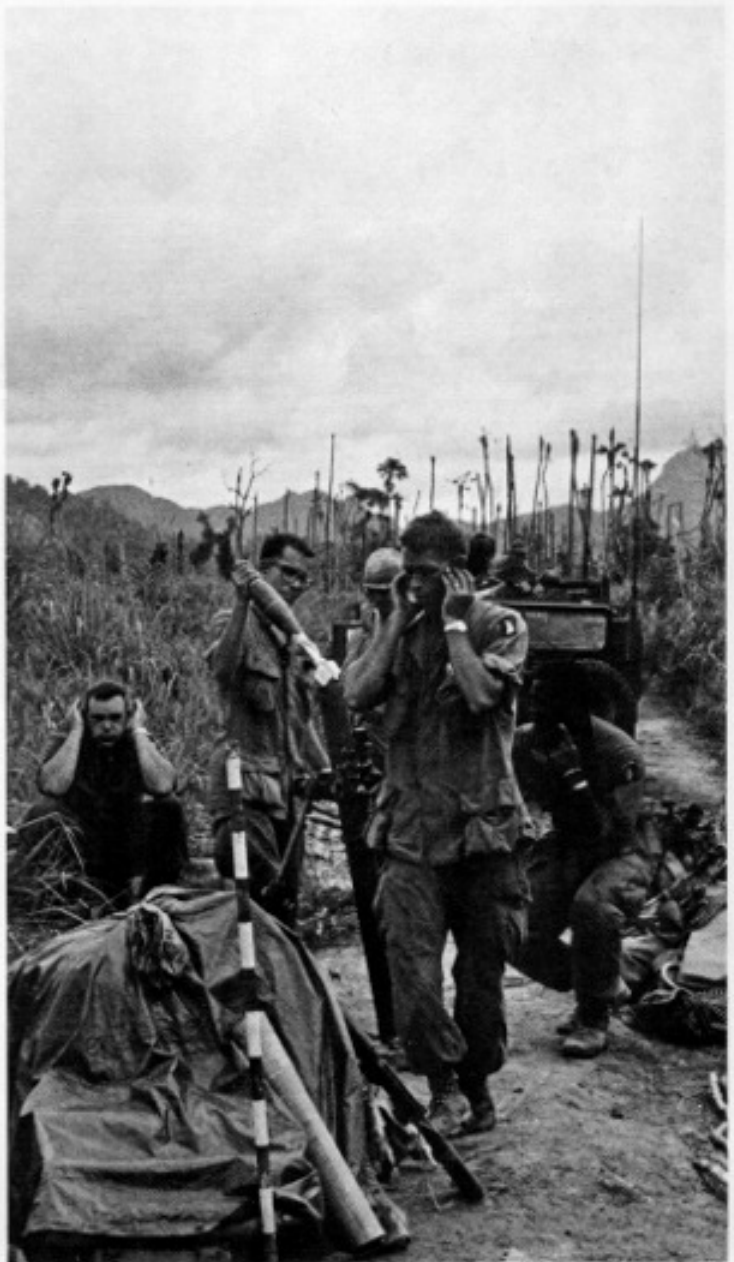
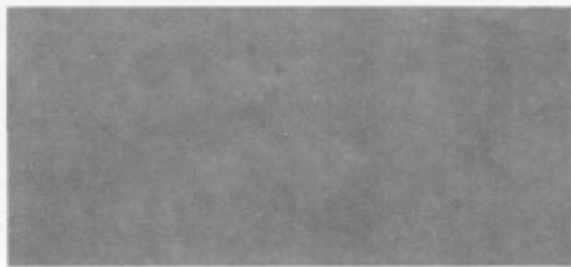


Montgomery Rendezvous



Montgomery Rendezvous







Montgomery Rendezvous





A SHAU VALLEY

VIETNAM
THUA THIEN PROVINCE
Nam Hoa District

LAOS

A SHAU VALLEY
MASSACHUSETTS STRIKER
 March 1-May 6
APACHE SNOW
 May 8-June 7
MONTGOMERY RENDEZVOUS
 June 8-August 14

QUANG NAM PROVINCE

Kentucky Jumper Ends

On the evening of August 14, *Operation Kentucky Jumper* passed into history after 167 days of action in and around the A Shau Valley. The three operations conducted under *Kentucky Jumper*, *Operations Massachusetts Striker*, *Apache Snow* and *Montgomery Rendezvous*, completed the A Shau trilogy. The invasion and conquest of the A Shau have become a part of division legend to live on alongside the great campaigns of World War II and the exploits of the 1st Brigade in Vietnam between 1965 and 1967.

But of greatest importance is the effect this struggle has had on Thua Thien Province. With communists no longer able to use the A Shau as a highway for infiltration and a launching point for attacks on the lowlands, the people of Thua Thien have been able to advance along the road toward rebuilding their shattered land.

On September 24 the 3rd Brigade command post at Fire Base *Rendezvous* closed and was returned to Camp Evans. Three days later men of the 3rd Brigade's 3rd Bn. (Ambi.), 187th Inf. were airlifted back to Evans, completing the withdrawal of division troops from the valley.

Infantry and artillery raids into the valley would continue, blocking any communist attempts to reassert their control of the strange and beautiful landscape that Screaming Eagles had subdued. An airstrip, road, hundreds of landing zones and closed fire bases remained, ready should men of the 101st ever need to return.



The Task Is Ours

For the 326th Engr. Bn. (Ambl.) 1969 was a year of remarkable accomplishment. As Screaming Eagles began their spring thrust into the A Shau, the engineers air assaulted with their bull dozers and other equipment onto rugged mountain tops, beginning a chain of fire bases leading from the lowlands, through the A Shau Valley and beyond. Fire Base Whip was the first constructed in *Operation Massachusetts Striker* and for weeks engineers were cut off from supplies and support when the weather closed in. The men of the 326th collected rain in ponchos for drinking water and continued work.

In June the engineers undertook their largest project of the Vietnam conflict as they slashed a 1,500 foot pioneer airstrip into the A Shau Valley floor near the abandoned Ta Bat airstrip. Fighting water-soaked clay and enemy snipers, they completed the job in a mere 54 working hours. A C-7A, Caribou, with its load of rations and water, became the first fixed-wing aircraft to land in the valley since 1965 as it touched down and thundered to a dusty stop on June 13.

In *Operation Lamar Plain* at Tam Ky elements of the 326th forged new fire bases in the Americal Div. area of operations. Teams of engineers also went out with infantry units, blowing up enemy bunker and tunnel systems as they were uncovered.

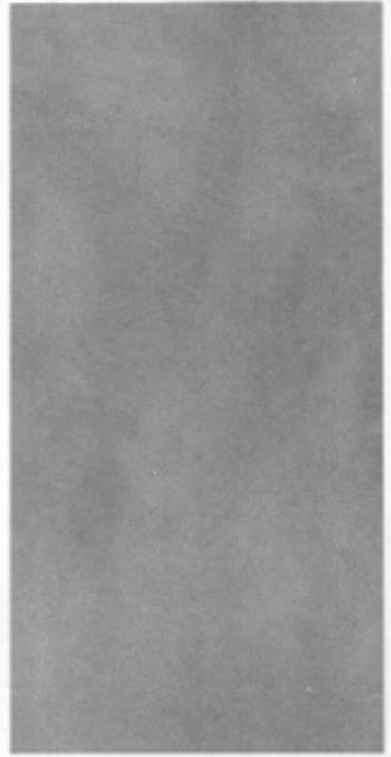
At the Bach Ma the engineers defied winds that sometimes reached 100 miles per hour as they constructed Fire Base Sledge. Setting atop a 4,500 foot ridge, Sledge was both a model fire base and one of the loftiest installations in Vietnam.

In addition to their role as combat engineers, the men of the 326th helped the pacification effort through their actions in civic action projects such as the Phu Thu road. This road serves the dual function of providing the Vietnamese with an easy access to markets and facilitating the logistic efforts of the 101st.

As the year drew to a close, the engineers gave the Screaming Eagles a Christmas present by building a huge outdoor auditorium, the Eagle Entertainment Bowl, where more than 16,000 troopers from the I Corps area saw the Bob Hope Christmas show.



The Task Is Ours





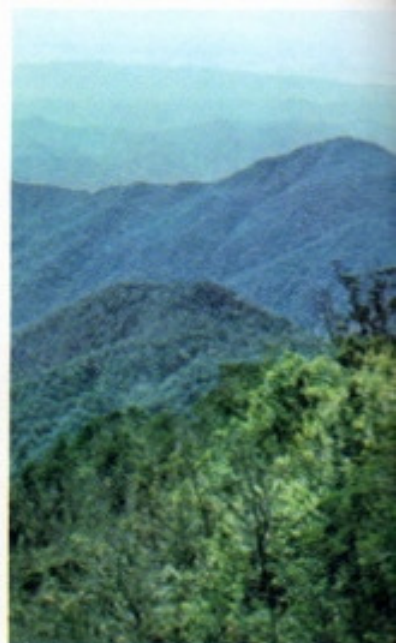
Bach Ma

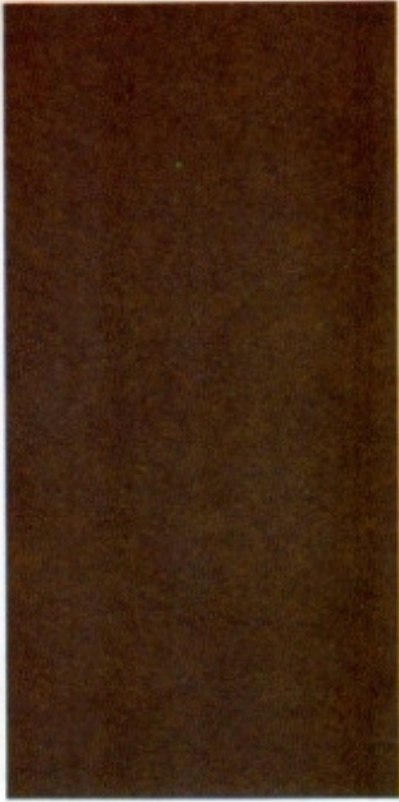
On a ridge overlooking the coastal lowlands of the Phu Loc District stand the ruins of palatial villas and old French resorts. This is the Bach Ma, the 4,500 foot ridge named the "White Horse" from an old Vietnamese legend about the white clouds that often obscure the peak. Here, atop the Bach Ma, the NVA and VC once gathered, marshalling for raids on the lowlands and resting after the battle's end.

But in July the 101st changed all that. The 1st Bn. (Ambl.), 327th Inf. and the 2nd Bn. (Ambl.), 502nd Inf. air assaulted the ridge line along with members of the 54th ARVN Regt. on the 13th. They were followed by men of the 326th Engr. Bn. (Ambl.) who began the construction of Fire Base Sledge among the ruins of French villas. Chinooks and Flying Cranes roared in with sling loads of ammunition and artillery pieces, sometimes fighting high velocity winds that whipped the peak.

Ground operations in the thick jungle around the Bach Ma turned up an enemy sapper camp and a cache of rice, tools and medical supplies. The enemy, however, refused the Screaming Eagle challenge and abandoned the Bach Ma.

On August 11 the operation ended. More than 80 landing zones had been prepared in the area and Fire Base Sledge could always be reopened should the NVA and VC again attempt to dominate the "White Horse."







Mai Loc

On September 30, 1969 two battalions of the 3rd Brigade were called upon to deploy to Quang Tri Province to assist in the redeployment of the 3rd Marine Div. Mai Loc, a lonely village, became the forward command post for the 1st and 2nd Bns. (Ambl.), 506th Inf. Here, on an old Marine airstrip, C-123s landed and unloaded the 1st, and then the next day, 2nd Currahee battalions.

In an eight company combat assault the following day, Currahees jumped into two landing zones just south of the DMZ. Their aim was the prevention of NVA movement from North Vietnam or Laos which might interfere with the Marine redeployment. Two fire bases were established, Scotch and Schrapnel, and immediately defenses were set up. Cobras of Alfa Trp., 2nd Sqdrn. (Ambl.), 17th Cav. suppressed enemy fire against incoming helicopters.

On October 5 elements of the 1st of the 506th assaulted into an area slightly north of Schrapnel and swept to the base of a rock cliff honeycombed with caves. Here they captured a lone NVA and then discovered a cache containing two individual weapons, twenty-two 122mm rockets, more than 100 mortar rounds, 20 Chi-Com grenades, 17 mines, 36 rucksacks, 2,750 pounds of fish, 3,850 pounds of rice and 405 cans of meat.

By October 31 the Marines had completed their redeployment and the Currahees began their own phase-out as the 1st ARVN Div. prepared to take over operations in the area.

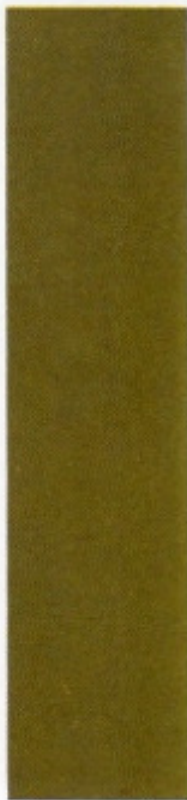
For the Currahees the 38-day operation had been extremely successful. The Marine deployment had been completed, a large cache had been discovered and 59 enemy had been destroyed.



Mai Loc



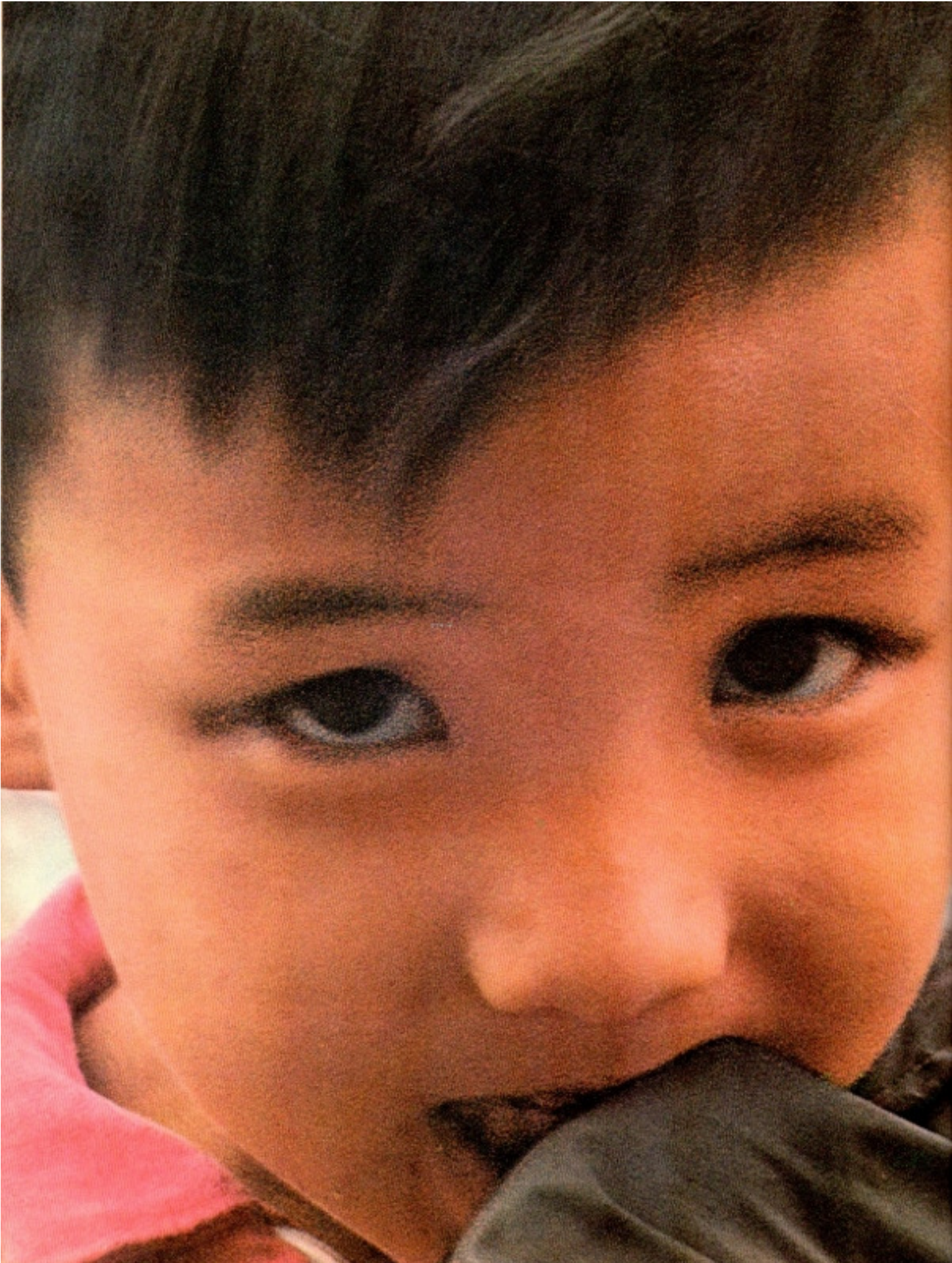






Mai Loc



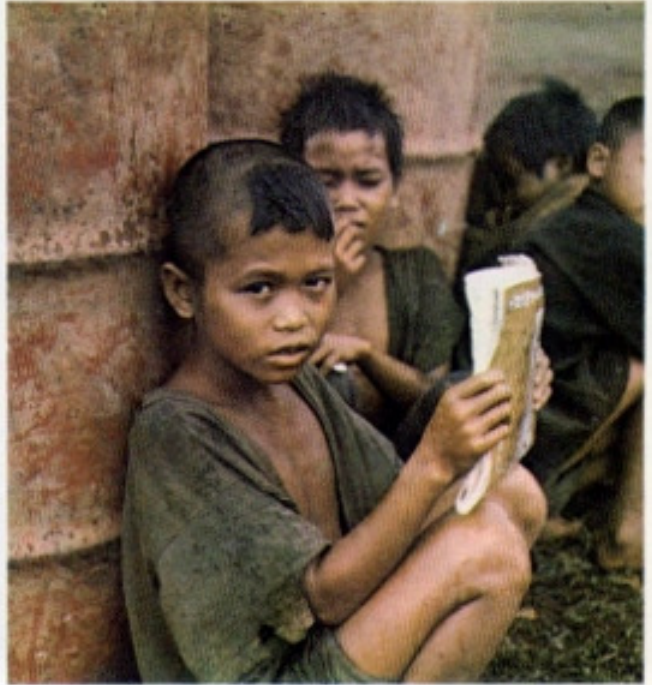


The People Of Vietnam

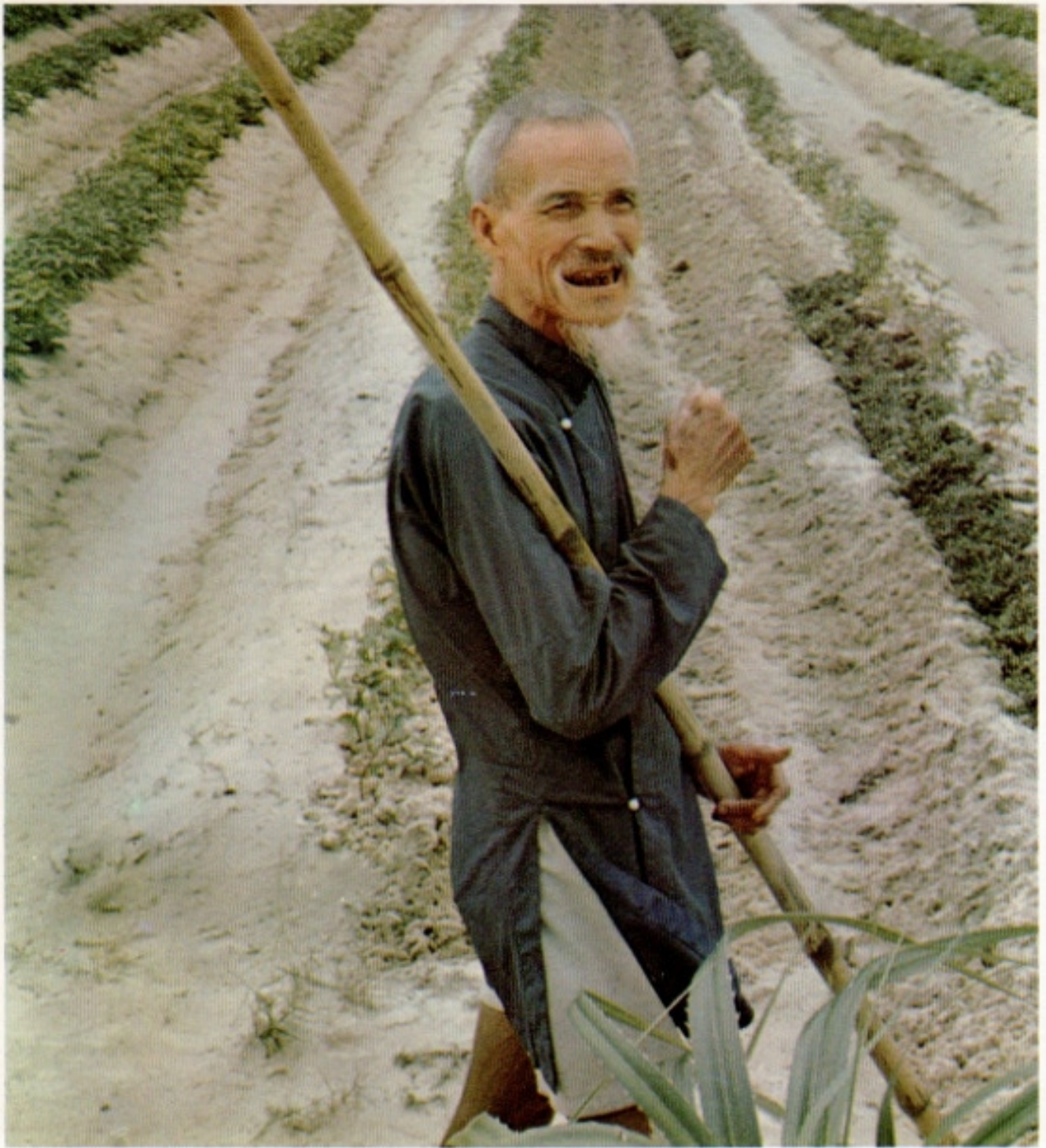




The People Of Vietnam



The People of Vietnam

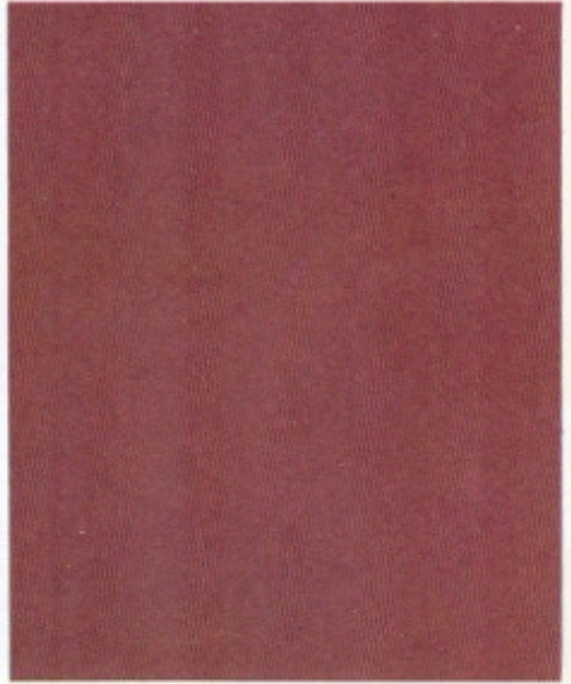


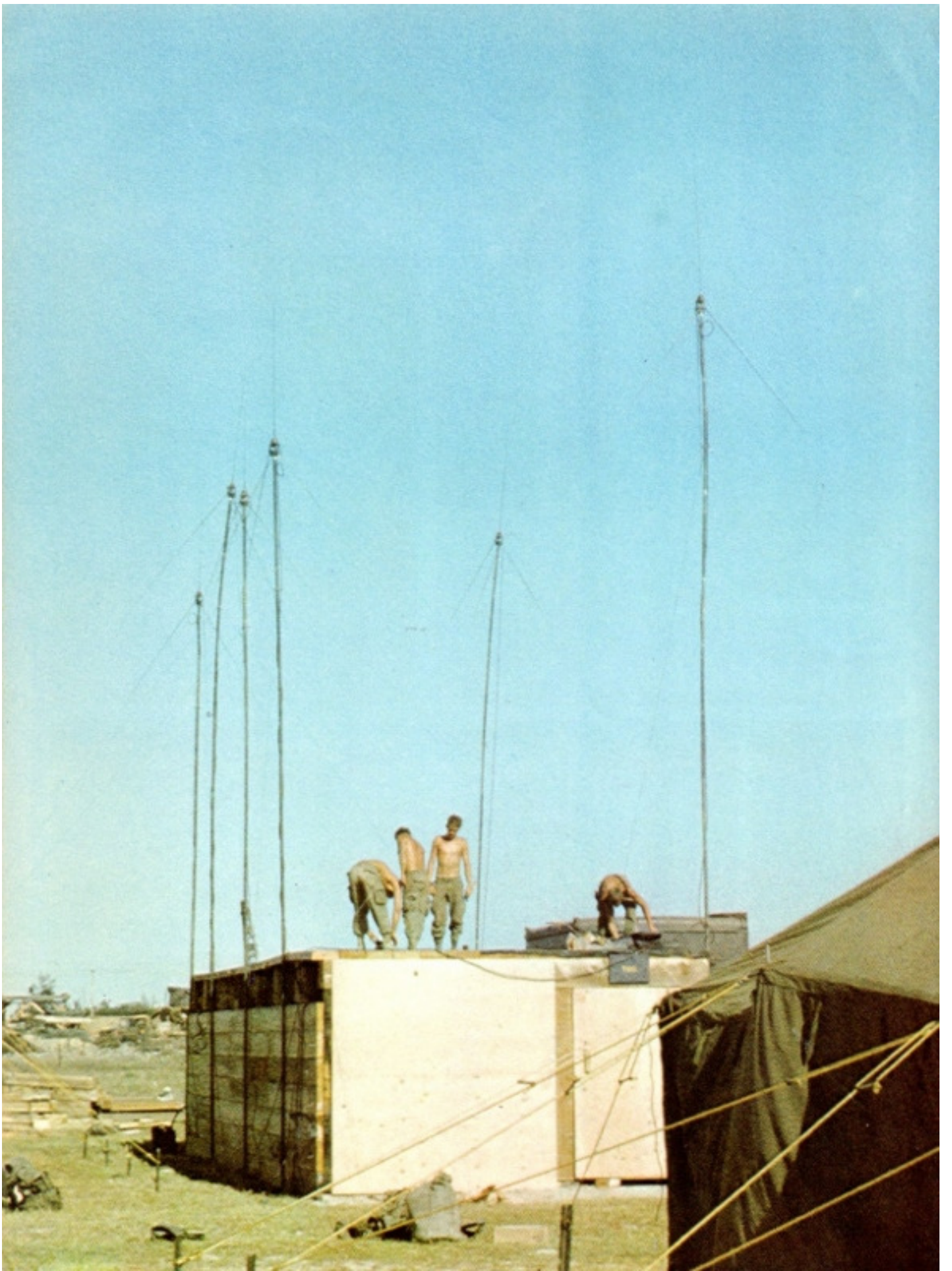
The People Of Vietnam





The People Of Vietnam

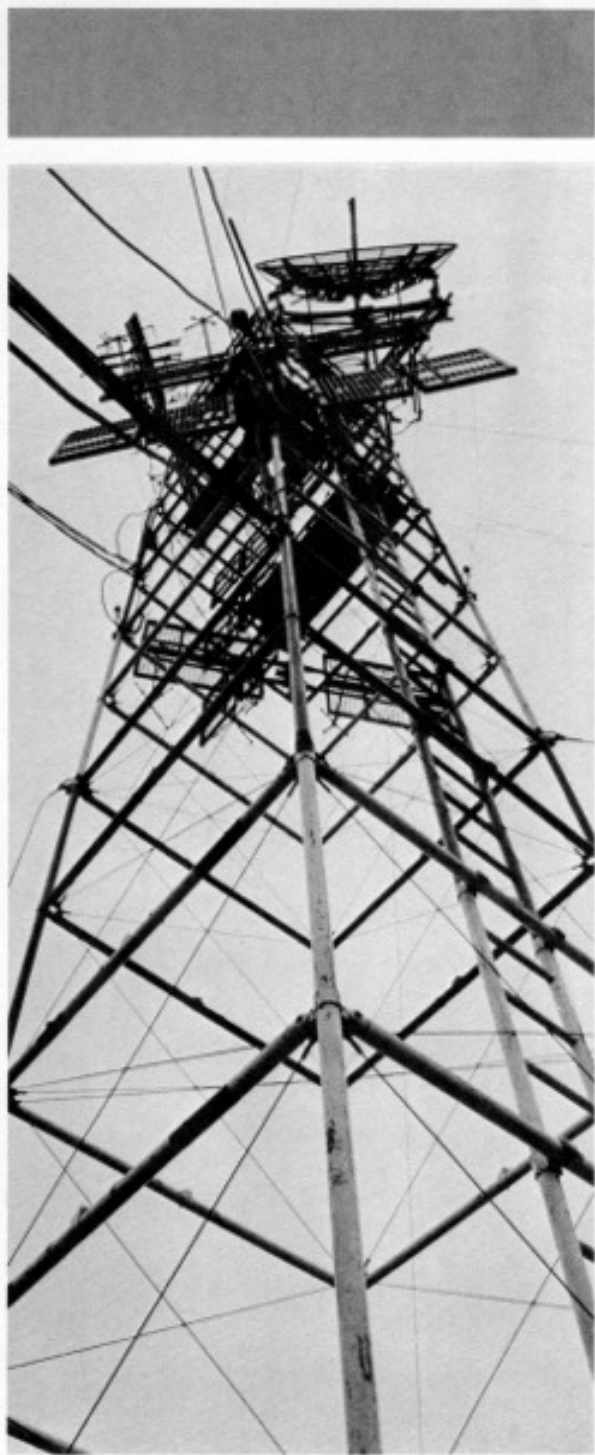
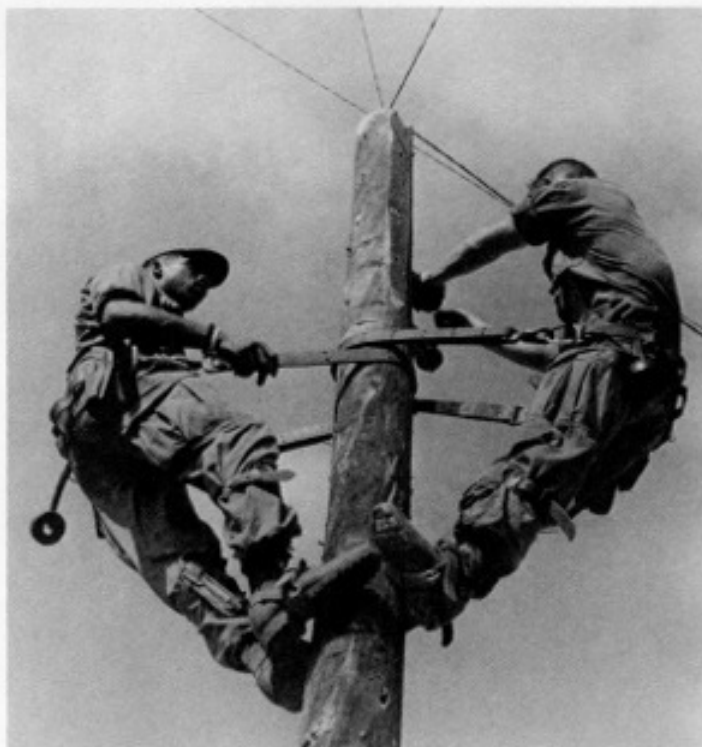




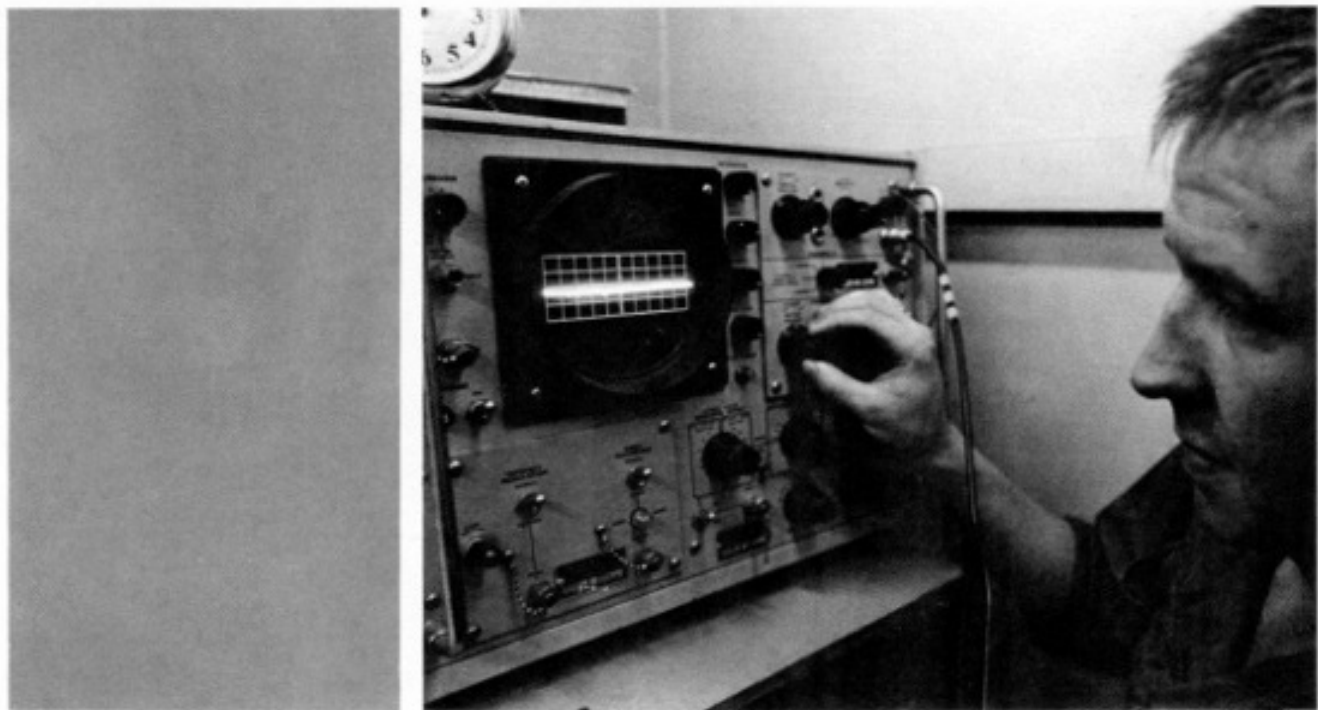
501st Signal Bn.

The men of the 501st Signal Bn. (Ambl.) have the job of establishing and maintaining the lines of communication vital to the 101st. The thousands of miles of commo wire and cables, switchboards and telephones, that make up the land line system are only part of the picture. In addition to linking together the division units at Camp Eagle with the brigades, the 501st keeps contacts with fire bases and other remote units, sometimes through the use of sophisticated microwave equipment.

The ability of the division to respond instantly to tactical situations and to co-ordinate effectively with other units depends on the efficiency of this communications network.



501st Signal Bn.



Visitors



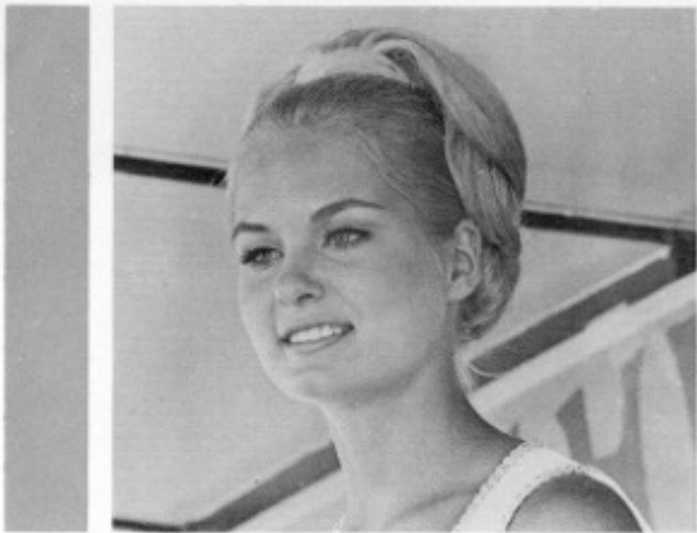


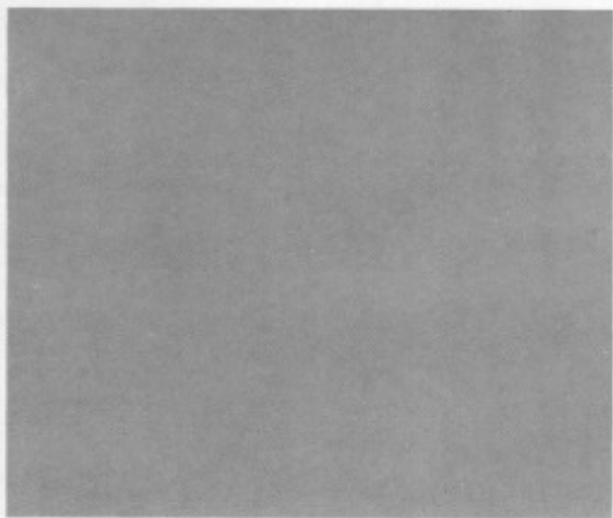
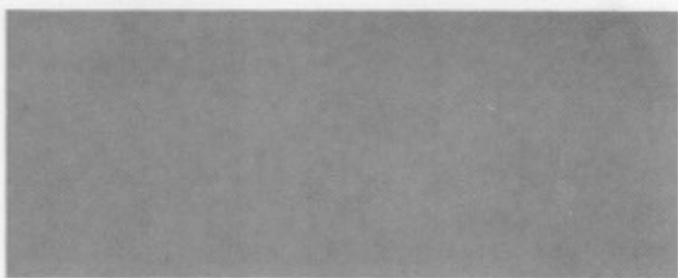
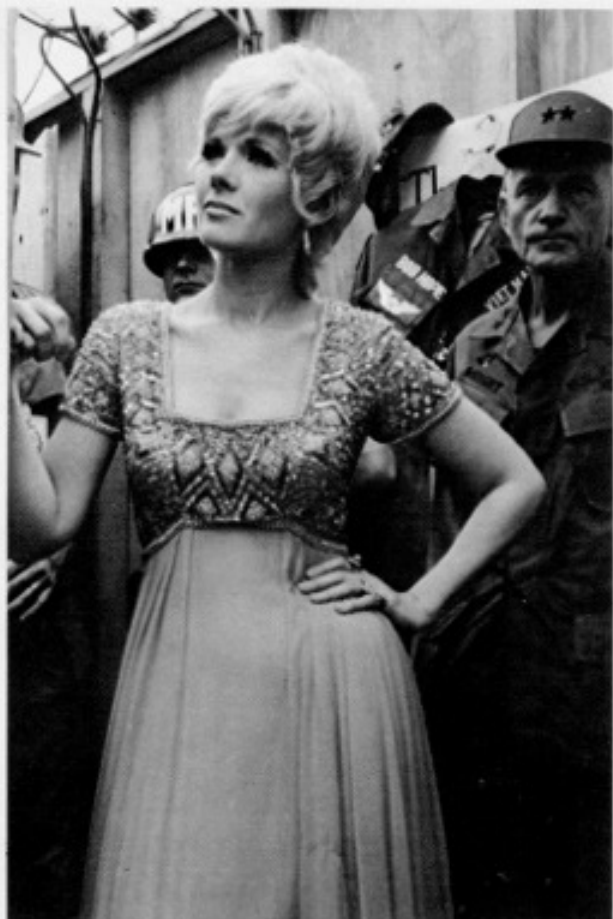
Visitors





Visitors





Visitors





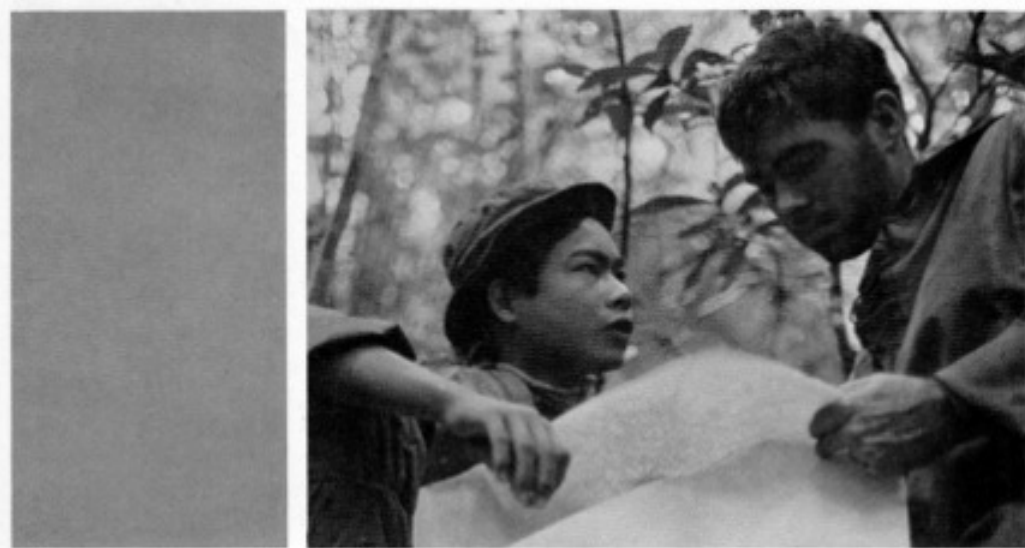
Kit Carson Scouts

Moving down a thickly jungled trail, an element of Screaming Eagles carefully probes the unfamiliar forest. Up front, walking point, a Vietnamese in jungle fatigues suddenly halts and seems to grasp at thin air with two fingers held a few inches above the ground. Between his fingers is a thin black strand of trip wire leading to a booby trap at the trail's edge.

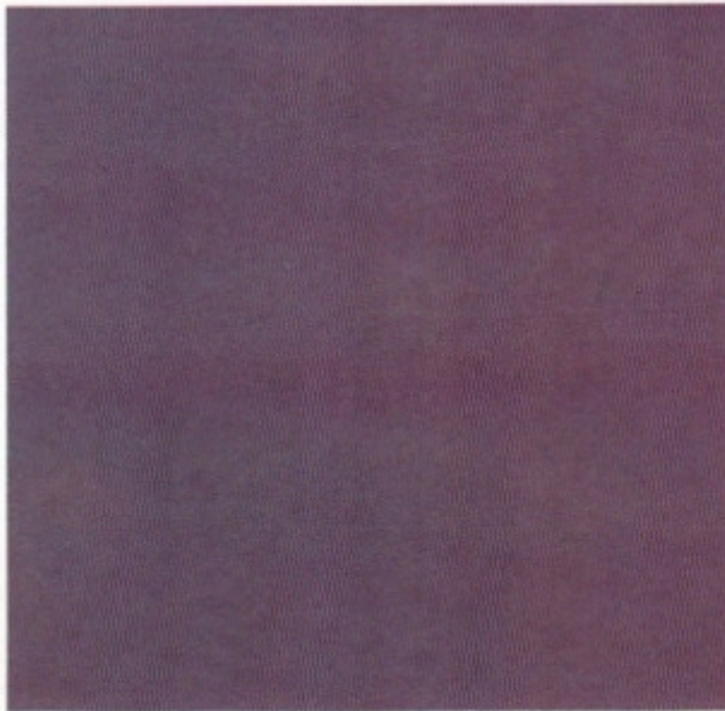
This man is a Kit Carson Scout, a former NVA or VC who has rallied to the cause of the government of the Republic of Vietnam. He plays a vital role in allied operations, helping to save lives and win battles.

Important as the job of pointman is, the Kit Carson Scout brings with him knowledge and insights which make him extremely useful in many areas. He can be used as an interrogator, interpreter, in PSYOPS operations or in the training of American troops in NVA and VC tactics. His prior experience also makes the scout an experienced infantryman, valuable in a fire fight.

Many American lives have been saved through the efforts of Kit Carson Scouts. These men who have made the decision to repudiate their former way of life and fight for the South Vietnamese, have proven to be dedicated, brave and loyal.



Kit Carson Scouts





Operation Saturate

On October 1, 1968 elements of the 1st Brigade readied for a combat assault into the Phu Thu District southeast of Hue. But the planned assault would never take place—at least by air. A stationary storm front over the South China Sea dumped more than 50 inches of rain on the Hue-Phu Bai area, grounding aircraft and flooding the countryside.

On October 5 the Always First troopers made the trip in trucks, for a short time becoming motorized rather than airmobile. When the troops dismounted near their objective, the going was rough. Rivers and canals had overreached their banks and the roads were washed out. In some places the water was chest deep.

While the flood presented problems for the Screaming Eagles, it incapacitated the less well equipped VC. Troops of the 1st Bn. (Ambl.), 327th Inf. surprised eight members of a VC political action group seeking refuge from the flood on a rooftop. After a brief fire fight five surviving VC surrendered. In another engagement two more VC were killed as they tried to flee the area under the cover of darkness in a small boat.

The move into the Phu Thu District had the primary aim of removing this area as a potential marshalling point for VC attacks on Hue or Phu Bai. To accomplish this, 101st troopers first drove the VC from the area and then helped the local citizens to develop a self-defense force.

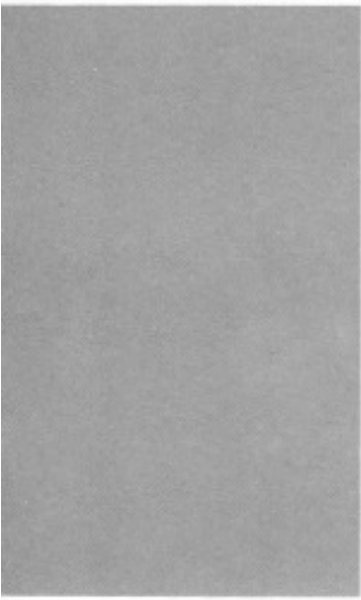
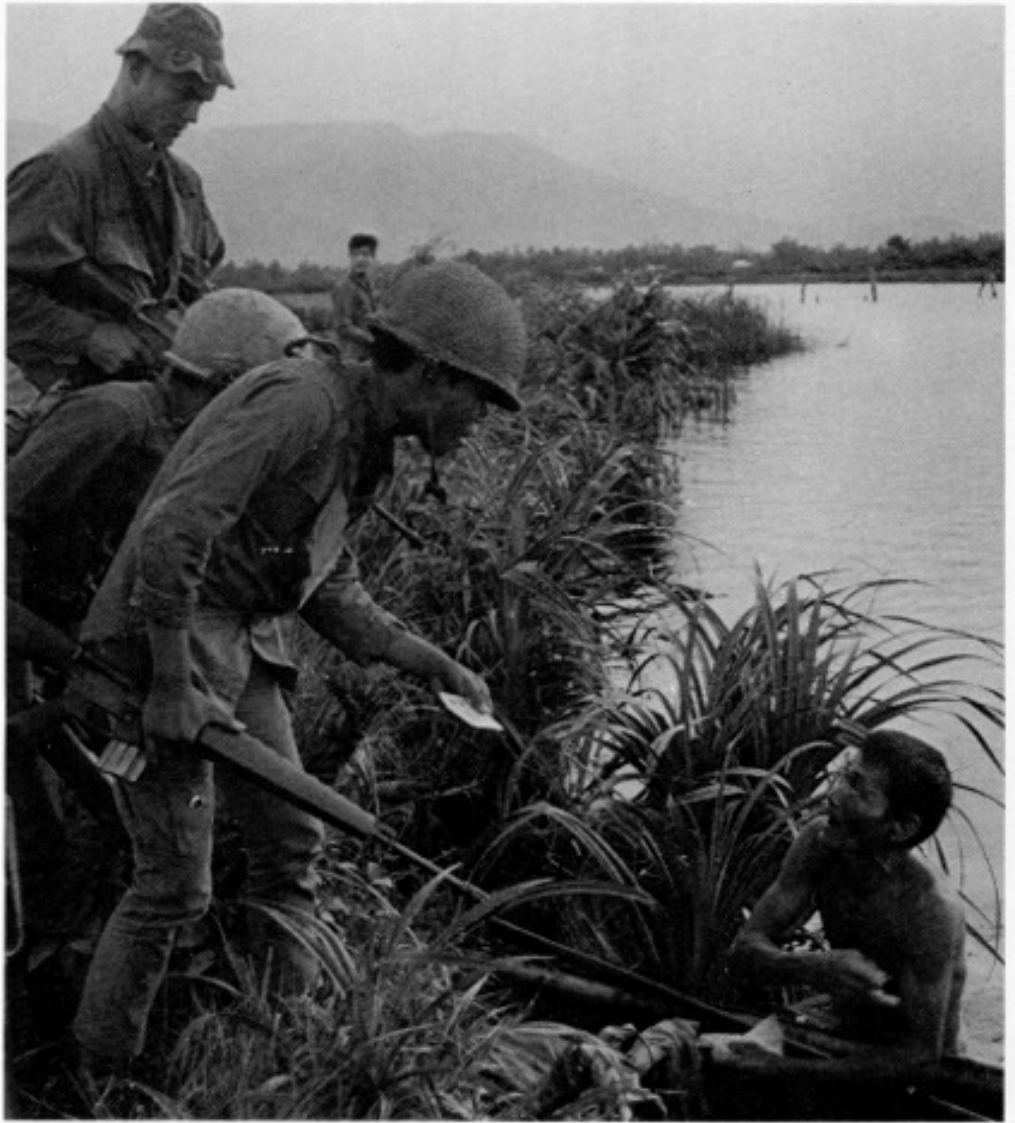
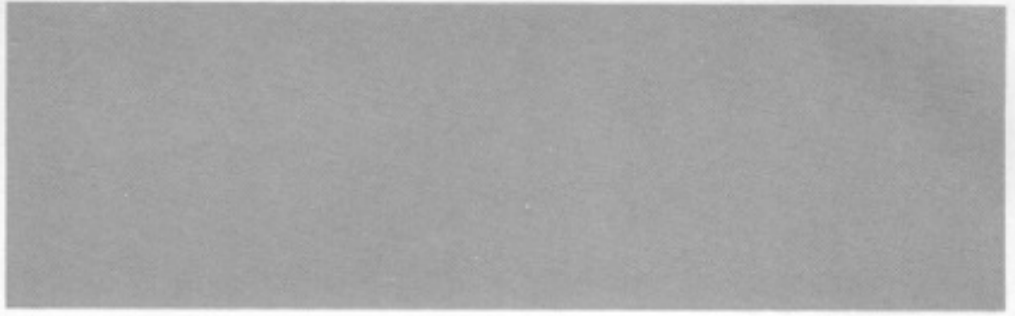
In spite of the rains and the pressure exerted by the need to resettle flooded-out villages, Screaming Eagles succeeded in encouraging the local forces.

Regional forces were drilled in the basics and given classes in patrolling, marksmanship, ambush techniques and weapon maintenance. The 101st helped them to develop a sense of self-reliance while building up their skill in warfare.

The VC, meanwhile, had fled the Phu Thu area and avoided contact with the 101st and Regional Forces



Operation Saturate





2nd Brigade At The DMZ

On November 13, 1969 Geronimos of the 2nd Bn. (Ambl.), 501st Inf. boarded 15 Chinook helicopters and began a journey to the blasted wastelands just south of the DMZ. Here elements of the 1st Bde. 5th Inf. Div. (Mech.) had been engaged in heavy fighting against the 27th NVA Regt.

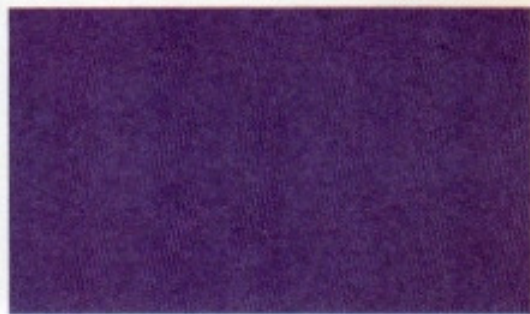
The journey first took the Geronimos to Quang Tri, the jumping off point for a a battalion air assault to the DMZ by UH-1H slicks. As wave after wave of helicopters dropped the Screaming Eagles on the barren landscape, men already on the ground set up a defensive perimeter.

For the next five days the troops uncovered NVA base camps, a small cache and finally, found and engaged the enemy in an all-night battle. In two days of action 29 NVA were killed.

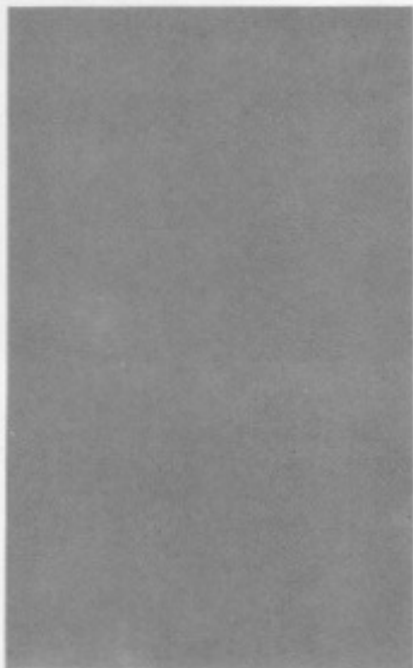
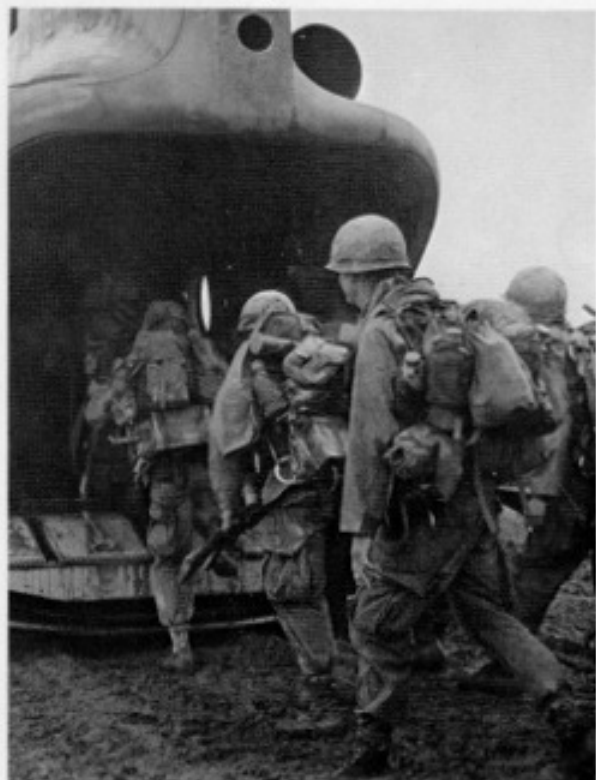
On November 18 the Geronimos again boarded Chinooks, this time for the trip home. The six days south of the DMZ had been days of rough fighting and persistent effort. And few Geronimos would ever forget the barren and twisted landscape where they had met and overcome the enemy.



2nd Brigade At The DMZ



2nd Brigade At The DMZ







The Stand Alone Bn.

For the 3rd Bn. (Ambl.), 506th Inf., the Stand Alone battalion, 1969 began with a fierce ten hour fire fight in the battalion's II Corps area of operations near Phan Thiet. On February 12, 1969 Charlie Co. of the Currahee unit assaulted into the middle of a VC battalion and when the battle ended 58 of the enemy had been killed.

In May the battalion began full-fledged participation in the pacification effort in Binh Thuan Province as Currahees paired-off with members of local Regional Force and Popular Force units and engaged in reconnaissance-in-force operations and provided perimeter security for local hamlets. As a result, local forces increased in proficiency and confidence while hamlet life improved under the new level of security.

Following the successful completion of the pacification project, men of the 3rd of the 506th continued operations from their base area at Phan Thiet, including an amphibious assault by Delta Co. and a combined unit operation in the Song Mao area. The battalion traveled widely in its area of operations, setting up three new fire bases in two months.

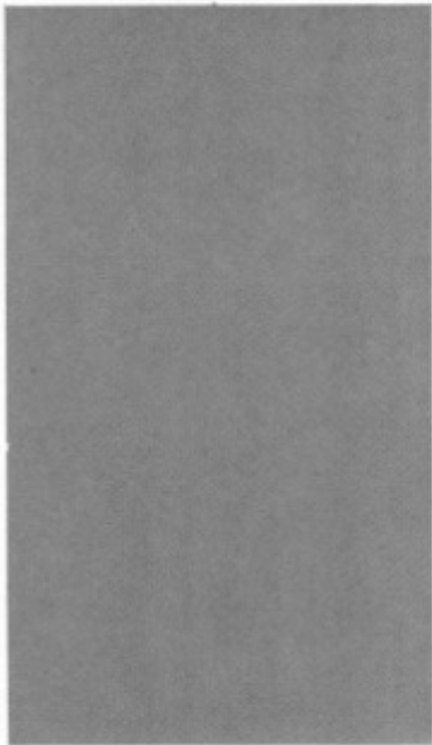
On November 3 the Currahees left Phan Thiet for an operation in the Ban Me Thuot area, providing road security on vital supply route QL-21 to the then besieged camps on the Cambodian border, Bu Prang and Duc Lap.

On December 20th the battalion moved again, this time to the Qui Nhan area for operations with the 173rd Abn. Bde. in the Crowsfoot Mountain Range. Here the Currahees interdicted NVA supply and infiltration routes.

At year's end the men of the 3rd of the 506th celebrated the end of their second year in Vietnam and II Corps. Truly the Stand Alone battalion, the Currahees continued to fight far from their parent unit in the twisted jungles of II Corps.

The Stand Alone Bn.







Spoils

As Screaming Eagles penetrated enemy strongholds in the A Shau Valley region, the secrets of the NVA "warehouse area" began to unfold. On April 20th elements of the 1st Bn. (Ambl.), 502nd Inf. discovered the first items of a fabulous 100-ton cache on QL-614, the "Yellow Brick Road." This single cache yielded 13 Russian trucks, 600 SKS rifles and tons of other equipment. It was the largest cache of the year in I Corps.

This was just the beginning of a year of systematic discovery and destruction of NVA supplies stored in sanctuaries near the Laotian border. Over the calendar year enough weapons were captured to equip four full NVA battalions. Hundreds of tons of supplies, transported with great difficulty and high cost by the NVA from North Vietnam, would never be used against the people of Thua Thien Province or the men of the 101st.



56 Vehicles



Spoils



2,281 Individual Weapons

**897,032 Rounds of
Small Arms Ammunition**



Spoils



259 Crew-Served Weapons

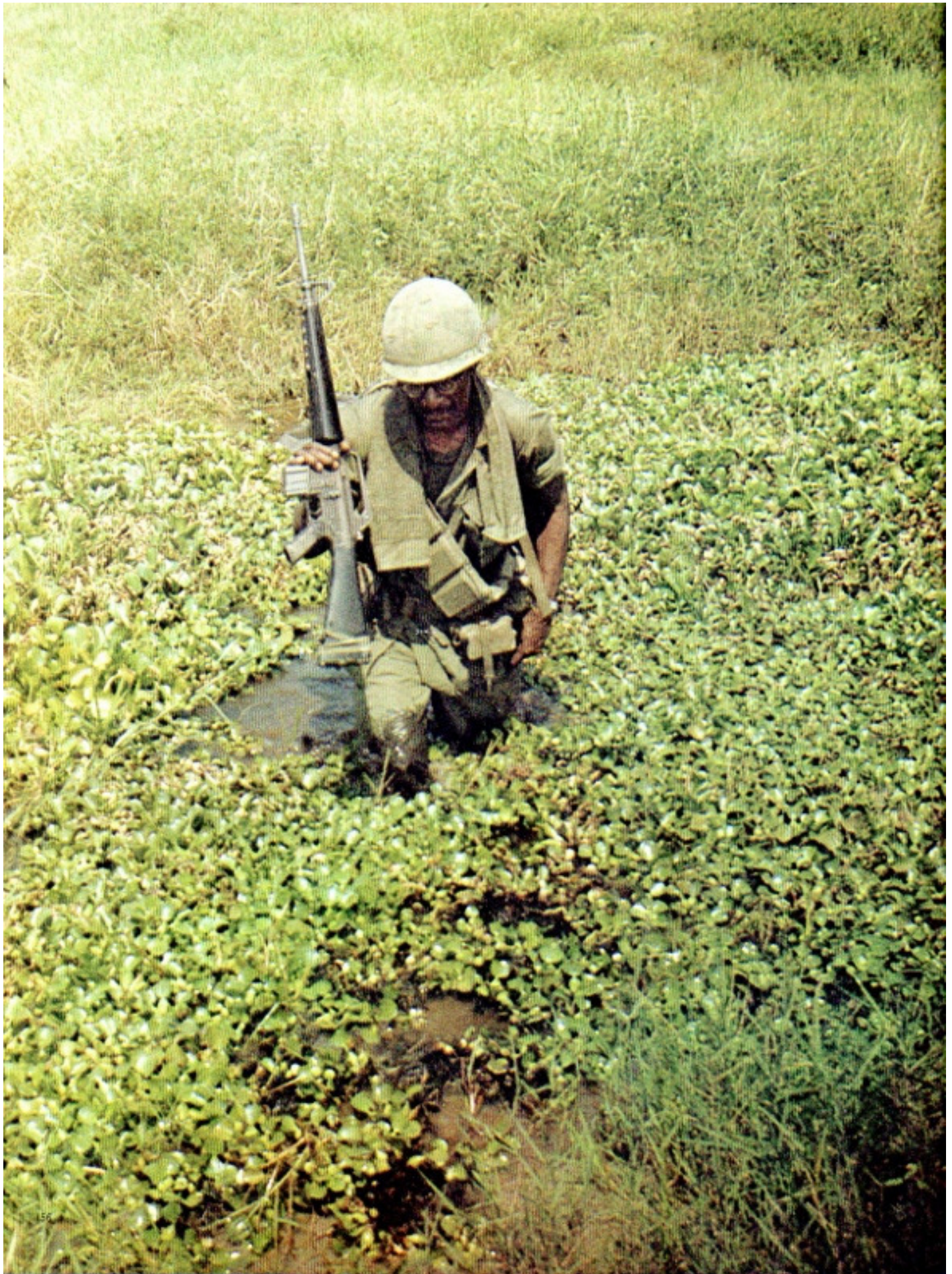
**132,643 Rounds Crew-Served
Weapon Ammunition**





**144.8 Tons of Rice,
Medical Supplies
and
Communication Equipment**





Randolph Glen

In December 1969, as the year drew to a close, Screaming Eagles began *Operation Randolph Glen*. More than any other operation to date, *Randolph Glen* was designed to place the resources of the 101st in men, material, technical skills and organizational experience at the disposal of the Vietnamese people.

As a part of this plan, two battalions of the 101st were assigned long-term areas of operations where they would function in close cooperation with local military and government organizations. These "dedicated" battalions, the 2nd Bn. (Ambl.), 327th Inf. and the 3rd Bn. (Ambl.), 187th Inf., set up their tactical operations centers in their respective district headquarters. With instant communication with the local leaders possible, operations were made more efficient and men had a new opportunity to gain the confidence and respect of the people of the districts.

Other infantry units, although not dedicated to a specific district, arranged close liaison with local leaders to help achieve a similar level of cooperation and communication.

Also part of *Randolph Glen* was an increased effort to upgrade local force groups and thus help achieve better local security. Mobile Training Teams (MTT) of the 101st were organized to help train Regional Force, Popular Force and People's Self Defense Force groups. In keeping with the U.S. policy of Vietnamization, *Randolph Glen* saw increased responsibility placed on such local groups to control guerilla activity virtually unaided by U.S. or regular troops of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam.

Troops of the 101st, meanwhile, worked more closely with ARVN troops than ever before, helping to assure that the allied successes of the *Kentucky Jumper* campaign continued. The allied troops concentrated on keeping the NVA forces from regaining control of their former sanctuary and base camp areas and from staging attacks on the lowlands. By keeping the regular communist troops isolated from the rich lowlands of Thua Thien, the U.S. and ARVN troops assured the people of the province that they would have the security necessary for growth and improvement.

The 2nd Sqdrn. (Ambl.), 17th Cav., meanwhile, patrolled the areas in the 101st's reconnaissance zone, including the A Chau Valley, keeping watch on enemy forces and preventing their return in force to this former sanctuary.

At year's end the struggle in Thua Thien had moved into a new and hopeful phase. The enemy was no longer an immediate threat to the citizens of the province and both the local government and U.S. forces could devote more time and effort to the task of building toward a new and better future for the people of this ravaged land.



Awards

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Medal of Honor | 4 |
| Distinguished Service Cross | 26 |
| Silver Star | 636 |
| Distinguished Flying Cross | 404 |
| Legion of Merit | 54 |
| Bronze Star | 19,201 |
| Bronze Star " V " Device | 1,908 |
| Army Commendation Medal | 28,121 |
| Army Commendation Medal " V " Device | 927 |
| Air Medal | 13,874 |
| Air Medal " V " Device | 612 |
| Soldiers Medal | 101 |
| Purple Heart | 4,015 |

Medal of



SFC Webster Anderson

On October 15, 1967 Sergeant First Class Webster Anderson—then Staff Sergeant—was serving as Chief of Section in Alfa Btry., 2nd Bn., 320th Arty. in operations near Tam Ky. In the early morning hours the battery's position was attacked by an NVA unit supported by heavy mortar, recoilless rifle, rocket propelled grenade and automatic weapons fire. The enemy's determined assault breached the perimeter and soon Anderson's howitzer was furiously attacked. Exposing himself to enemy fire, Anderson brought rifle and grenade fire upon attacking enemy soldiers while personally directing the fire of his howitzer. Two grenades landed near Anderson, wounding him in the legs. Although unable to stand, he propped himself on the parapet and continued directing fire until another grenade landed in the pit. Anderson hurriedly grabbed the grenade and threw it from the pit just as it exploded, wounding him again. Although terribly wounded, Anderson refused medical evacuation and continued to encourage his men in the defense of the position. His courage and daring served as an example to those around him and inspired them to drive off the enemy force.

On May 18, 1967 Brave Co., 2nd Bn., 502nd Abn. Inf. was engaged in combat operations in Quang Ngai Province near Duc Pho evacuating wounded from the scene of an earlier enemy contact. As the element's point man pushed through the jungle, he came abruptly face to face with an enemy soldier in the trail ahead. Shouting a warning, the point man opened fire but was cut down by fire from heavily fortified positions near the trail. Specialist Four Dale E. Wayrynen saw the man fall and ran to his aid, pulling the wounded man back down the trail to where the point squad had taken cover. Suddenly an activated grenade landed among the assembled men. Wayrynen shouted a warning to the squad and, pushing aside another man, threw himself on the grenade moments before it exploded. Wayrynen was fatally wounded. He sacrificed his life to save the other men of his squad, an act certainly "above and beyond the call of duty."



Spec. 4 Dale E. Wayrynen

Honor

October 9, 1969 Sergeant Robert M. Patterson stood on the White House lawn and was presented the Medal of Honor by President Richard M. Nixon. Patterson received his nation's highest honor for an action with the 3rd Plt., 2nd Sqdrn., 17th Cav. on May 6, 1968. Then Specialist Four Patterson was a member of the lead squad of the 3rd Plt. which was pinned down near La Chu by heavy automatic weapons and rocket propelled grenade fire from part of an entrenched NVA battalion.

Patterson and two comrades assaulted and destroyed two bunkers with grenade and machine gun fire and then came under even heavier fire from a third position consisting of a bunker and several spider holes. Although enjoined by his comrades to stay low, Patterson assaulted and destroyed the bunker and spider holes and continued on to other enemy bunkers blocking the element's advance. Single-handed, Patterson destroyed five bunkers with rifle and grenade fire and killed eight enemy soldiers. Inspired by Patterson's actions, the platoon assaulted deeper into the enemy position, penetrating and destroying it.



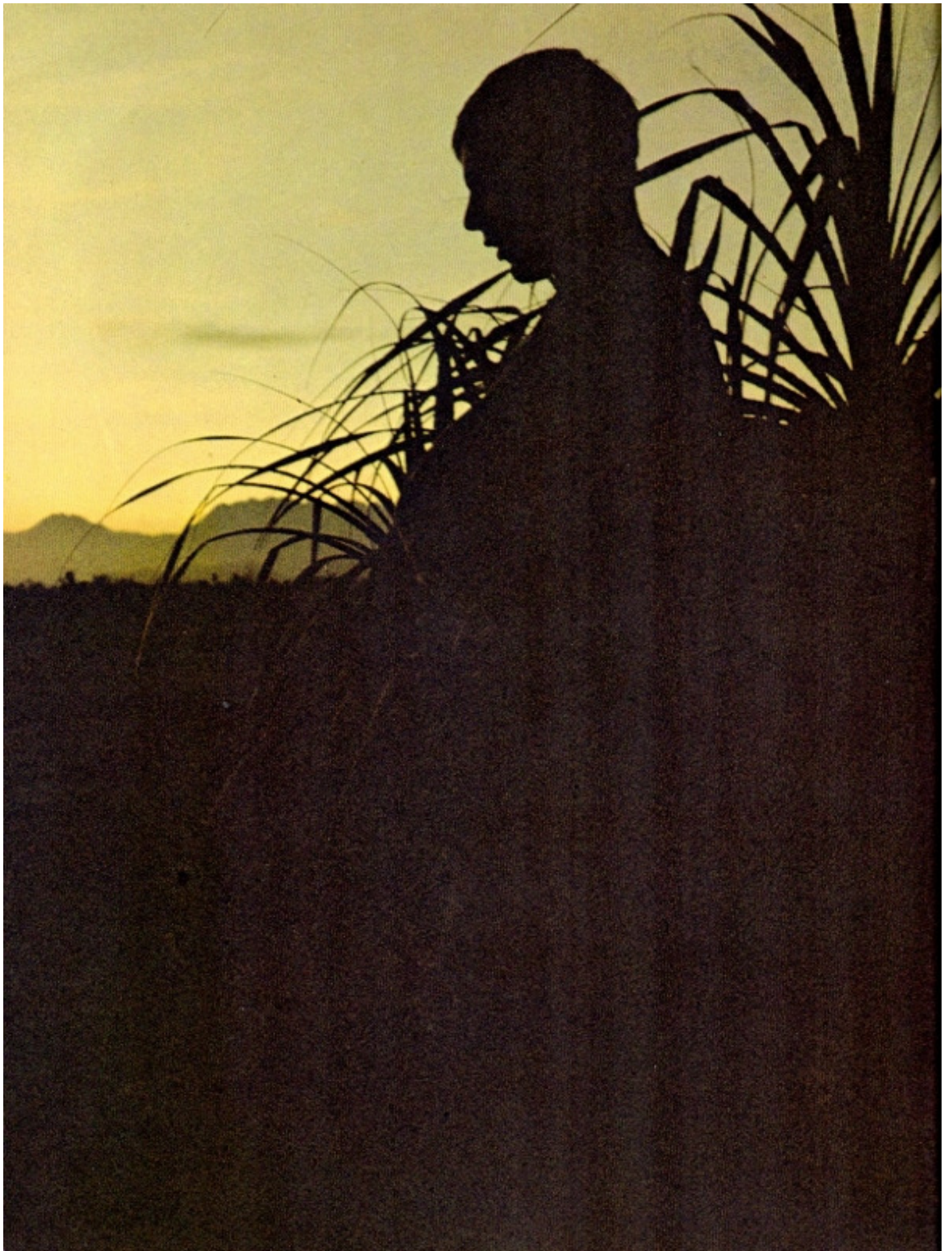
Sgt. Robert M. Patterson



SSG Clifford C. Sims

While serving as a squad leader with Delta Co., 2nd Bn., 501st Abn. Inf. on February 21, 1968, Staff Sergeant Clifford C. Sims gave his life for his fellow soldiers and thereby earned his country's highest award. Sims' company was operating near Hue, assaulting into an enemy position in a dense wooded area, when heavy enemy fire began sweeping the element. The 1st Plt. of Delta Co. was pinned down and in danger of being overrun. Sims led his squad in a furious attack on the enemy position and eased pressure on the 1st Plt., allowing it to maneuver. As the action continued, Sims maneuvered his squad in support of other elements of Delta Co. which were in heavy contact. At one point Sims' quick thinking prevented his squad from being destroyed by an exploding ammunition bunker as he maneuvered his men out of danger under fire.

As Sims' squad approached another bunker, a booby trap was activated with an audible metallic click and Sims—realizing the danger to his men—threw himself onto the device, absorbing the full destructive impact with his body.



In Memory

This Pictorial Review is dedicated to those Screaming Eagles who sacrificed their lives, not primarily to insure their own freedom, but to help insure the freedom of others.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| Cutler, Ralph L. | SP4 | Dunbar, Doyle D. | SP5 | Fuchs, Gregory G. | CPT |
| Cymbalski, Kenneth J. | PFC | Dunn, Donald L. | SGT | Galarza-Quinones, Jose M. | PFC |
| Daniel, Fred J. | SP4 | Dyer, Terry B. | PFC | Galindo, Everardo Jr. | SP4 |
| Davis, Frederic H. | SGT | Eckert, Harold L., Jr. | CW2 | Gantun, Paul H. | PFC |
| Davis, Thomas A. | CW2 | Edwards, Johnny L. | SP4 | Garcia, Nickolas G. | SP4 |
| Dawson, Dennis E. | PFC | Eitel, Dennis | SP4 | Gargus, Roy P. | SP4 |
| Dean, Robert W. | SP4 | Eggleston, David L. | SP4 | Garner, William R. | SGT |
| DeBoard, Robert D. | PFC | Ellis, William W. III | SP4 | Geiger, Waldemar J. | 1LT |
| Dedman, Julian D. | SSG | Encarnacion, Jesus | SP4 | Geissinger, Alan C. | PFC |
| Deitman, Edward | SP4 | Eshleman, Dennis C. | PFC | Gerber, Michael E. | SP4 |
| Delora, Pedro A. | PFC | Eutsler, Johnny N. | 1LT | Gertsch, John G. | SSG |
| De Marinis, Thomas J. | PFC | Farmer, Bobby G. | SP4 | Gibson, Walter M. | 1LT |
| De Mello, Bryan J. | PFC | Fenceroy, Louis E. | PFC | Gilbertson, Larry R. | PFC |
| De Meola, Raymond W. | SP4 | Fenush, Thomas P. | PFC | Girard, Charles P. | SP5 |
| Dennis, Delmar C. | SP4 | Fernhoff, Curtis | PFC | Glassburn, Joe R. | SP4 |
| Dent, William L. | 1LT | Figueroa, Juan J. | PFC | Glover, Ralph L. | SP4 |
| Denton, Gregory J. D. | SP4 | Finger, David H. | PFC | Goc, Paul S., Jr. | SP4 |
| Detrick, Gary G. | SP4 | Finnegan, David G. | SGT | Gohagin, James R. | SP5 |
| Dick, Bruce D. | 1LT | Fisher, Dale C. | SP4 | Golliday, William F. | CPL |
| Dickson, Jim L. | PFC | Fiume, James R. | PFC | Goodner, Robert E. | PFC |
| Diehl, Patrick R. | PFC | Flaherty, Steve | SGT | Gordon, Ernest L. | PFC |
| Dimock, James A., Jr. | 1LT | Flieger, Gerald J. | SP4 | Gourlay, Bruce A. | PVT |
| Dion, Thomas J. | PFC | Flood, Michael H. | SP4 | Grant, Robert E. | PFC |
| Doane, James A. | PFC | Forbes, Michael | SGT | Graves, Carter L. | SGT |
| Dodge, Michael J. | PFC | Fordham, Russell C. | SFC | Green, Jimmy L. | SP4 |
| Doloughy, James C. | SSG | Foreman, Roger E. | SGT | Grella, Patrick M. | SGT |
| Donlan, Richard M. | SP4 | Forsythe, Thomas W. | WO1 | Griffin, Hallia L., Jr. | SP4 |
| Dorsey, James R., Jr. | SSG | Foster, Thomas R. | SGT | Grotzke, Allen F. | SP4 |
| Dotter, Edwin E. | SGT | Fowler, Claudie | PFC | Groves, Dennis M. | PFC |
| Dozier, Willie C. | SGT | Fowler, Larry L. | PFC | Guenther, John C., Jr. | SGT |
| Driver, John C. | 1LT | Frankiewicz, Phillip R. | PFC | Gyulveszi, Theodore L. | SP4 |
| Drozdz, Stanislaw | PFC | Franzinger, Kurt W., Jr. | CPT | Hacker, Thomas E. | SP4 |
| Duarte, John F., Jr. | PVT | Freeman, Moulton L. | CPT | Hale, John Jr. | PFC |
| Dudley, Lawrence W., Jr. | 1LT | Frendling, Edward J. | SP4 | Hales, Raymon D. | SP4 |
| Duenas, Juan L. G. | SSG | Fry, George H. | SP4 | Hall, Byron R. | PFC |
| Dufresne, Willard J., Jr. | SSG | Fry, Rolland K. | SP4 | Hall, Dennis G. | SP4 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Hamilton, Milbert W. | WO ₁ | | | |
| Hanawald, Len M. | LTC | | | |
| Handy, Edward L. | SP ₄ | | | |
| Hardwick, Edward M. | SSG | | | |
| Harley, Donnie R. | PFC | | | |
| Harper, Billy F. | PFC | | | |
| Harper, James C. Jr. | SP ₄ | | | |
| Hartman, Donald O. | PFC | | | |
| Harvey, Alan D. | PFC | Horchem, Nelson L. Jr. | SP ₄ | |
| Harvey, Randall L. | SFC | Howard, Robert L. | SP ₄ | |
| Hathaway, Walter S. | SP ₄ | Howes, Roger H. | PFC | |
| Hattung, William T. | SP ₄ | Huerta, Tommy | PFC | |
| Hatzell, Michael M. | PFC | Huff, Ray G. | PFC | |
| Havlik, Richard A. | PFC | Hunter, Henry D. | PFC | |
| Hawkins, Charles E., Jr. | SP ₄ | Huntley, Michael A. | SP ₄ | |
| Hawley, Lawrence C. | PFC | Hupp, Richard L., Jr. | PFC | |
| Hayward, Arnold C. | LTC | Hurlbut, Thomas W. | PFC | |
| Hedden, Harold C., Jr. | SP ₄ | Hurtault, Cuthbert C. | PFC | |
| Heider, William S. | SP ₄ | Ireland, Elmer G. | PFC | |
| Heim, James P. | SP ₄ | Jackson, Lawrence H. | PFC | |
| Hempel, Thomas E. | SP ₄ | Jackson, Thomas P., Jr. | PFC | |
| Henry, Jimmy L. | PFC | Janto, Paul C. | PFC | |
| Hernadou, Arthur R. | CPT | Jarvis, Danny W. | SGT | |
| Hickson, Leonard M. | SP ₄ | Jenkins, A. | SSG | |
| Hildebrand, Herbert S. | SP ₅ | Jenkins, Clifford J. | SGT | |
| Hill, Charlie III | PFC | Jennings, Robert L. | SGT | |
| Hill, Cleabern W., Jr. | PFC | Jett, Russell L. | SP ₄ | |
| Hinderks, Gregg C. | PFC | Johnson, Adrian J., Jr. | CPT | |
| Hoag, Earl T. | SP ₄ | Johnson, Eric B. | SP ₄ | |
| Hogan, Edward J. | PFC | Johnson, Louis | SP ₄ | |
| Hollifield, Roger D. | SP ₄ | Johnson, Max A. | PFC | |
| Hook, Robert W. | SP ₄ | Johnson, Phil D. | 1LT | |
| Hopkins, Edward A. | SP ₄ | Johnson, Ralph E. | SP ₄ | |
| Hopkins, Paul R. | PFC | Johnson, Robert T. | SGT | |
| Hopkins, Richard L. | PFC | Jones, Charles R. | SP ₄ | |
| Horan, John W. | SGT | Jones, James | PFC | |
| | | Jones, Lloyd W. | SP ₄ | |
| | | Jones, Robert E. | SP ₄ | |
| | | Jones, Thomas D. | PFC | |
| | | Jorgenson, Jerome D. | SP ₄ | |
| | | Karas, Walter | PFC | |
| | | Kaser, Randall F. | PFC | |
| | | Keister, Lawrence L. | SP ₄ | |
| | | Kelley, Louis J. | SP ₄ | |
| | | | Kelley, Richard R. | SP ₄ |
| | | | Kelly, John E., Jr. | CPT |
| | | | Kelsey, D. J. | SFC |
| | | | Kenney, Joseph H. | 2LT |
| | | | Kiel, Steven T. | SGT |
| | | | King, Alexander | SP ₄ |
| | | | King, Bruce T. | 1LT |
| | | | King, Robert E. | PFC |
| | | | King, Robert E. | PFC |
| | | | King, Wylie C. | PFC |
| | | | Kipp, Donald L. | SP ₄ |
| | | | Kirkland, Willie L. | SP ₄ |
| | | | Klukas, Bradley W. | PFC |
| | | | Kochler, John F. | SP ₄ |
| | | | Konyu, William M. | WO ₁ |
| | | | Kraft, Robert L. | SP ₄ |
| | | | Kruse, Paul H. | SP ₄ |
| | | | La Fleur, Gregory L. | SGT |
| | | | Lamelza, Mario | PFC |
| | | | Lamothe, George A. | SP ₄ |
| | | | LaPointe, Joseph G., Jr. | SP ₄ |
| | | | Larsen, Stephen E. | PFC |
| | | | Larsen, Terry L. | SP ₄ |
| | | | Larson, Verle N. | SP ₄ |
| | | | Lavender, Richard A. | PFC |
| | | | Lawrence, Bobby G. | SP ₄ |
| | | | Lawson, Birden J. | PFC |
| | | | Leach, Earl G. | PFC |
| | | | Le Clair, Timothy K. | 1LT |
| | | | Ledford, Alvie J., Jr. | CPT |
| | | | Lee, Jerry T. | 1LT |
| | | | Leopoldino, Larry G. | SP ₄ |
| | | | Leppke, Lyle G. | PFC |
| | | | Lewis, John S. | PFC |
| | | | Lewis, Richard K. | PFC |
| | | | Lipscomb, Thomas D. | 1LT |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| | | Morrison, Carl P. | SP4 |
| | | Mortensen, Terrence J. | WO1 |
| | | Morton, Matthew E. Jr. | PFC |
| | | Mosley, John C. | SP4 |
| | | Motes, James J. | PFC |
| | | Motley, John L. | SP4 |
| | | Motley, Larry K. | PFC |
| | | Muller, Allen D. | PFC |
| | | Mulvey, Lawrence P. | SP4 |
| | | Nadeau, Eric D. | SP4 |
| | | Napier, Lee A. | PFC |
| | | Narcisse, Alvin R. | PFC |
| | | Neff, David R. | SP4 |
| | | Neiman, Gary P. | SP4 |
| | | Nelson, Lawson D. | PFC |
| | | Nevel, Robert J. | SP4 |
| | | Nevins, Floyd C. | SP4 |
| | | Neville, Anthony A. | PFC |
| | | Newby, Bobby G. | PFC |
| | | Newell, Gregg A. | SGT |
| | | Newkirk, Terry C. | SP4 |
| | | Nicholas, John A. | SGT |
| | | Nix, Warren P. | PFC |
| | | Noonan, Michael D. | 1LT |
| | | Norman, James M. | PFC |
| | | Noth, Wayne L. | SP4 |
| | | Nowlin, Fletcher J., Jr. | SP4 |
| | | Offerdahl, William B. | SP4 |
| | | O'Leary, Michael W. | SGT |
| | | Olive, Donald L. | PFC |
| | | Olmos, Alfonso | SP4 |
| | | O'Neill, Daniel J. | 1LT |
| | | Ormond, Dennis A. | SP4 |
| | | Ortiz, Louis T. | PFC |
| | | Ouellette, David D. | PFC |
| | | Page, Gilbert W. | SP4 |
| | | Martin, John D. | PFC |
| | | Martin, Tony C. | SP4 |
| | | Martinez, Alex E. | PVT |
| | | Martinez, Paul D. | PFC |
| | | Matheson, Douglas R. | SGT |
| | | Mattera, Frank J., Jr. | PFC |
| | | Matthews, Roy G. | PFC |
| | | Mattox, Dennis M. | SP4 |
| | | May, Richard E. | SGT |
| | | May, Richard G. | SP4 |
| | | Measell, Kenneth W. | SP4 |
| | | Mee, Randall A. | SP4 |
| | | Melanson, Joseph D., Jr. | 1LT |
| | | Mendenhall, Thomas J. | PFC |
| | | Mendez, John W. | SP4 |
| | | Mettling, Craig S. | SP4 |
| | | Meulbroeck, Kenneth J. | PFC |
| | | Michael, Thomas | SP4 |
| | | Michael, Timothy S. | WO1 |
| | | Miller, Arlen J. | SP4 |
| | | Miller, Richard D. | SP4 |
| | | Miller, Terry D. | PFC |
| | | Mills, Hans L. | SP5 |
| | | Milner, Michael W. | PFC |
| | | Miner, George L. | CPT |
| | | Minor, Armando A. | SP4 |
| | | Mischeaux, Rene C. | PFC |
| | | Mitchell, Malcolm E. | SP4 |
| | | Moeggenborg, Lenard F. | PFC |
| | | Moon, Dean L. | SP4 |
| | | Moore, David T. | SP4 |
| | | Moore, Thomas A. | SGT |
| | | Morland, Thomas L. | SP4 |
| | | Moreno, Miguel O. | SP4 |
| | | Morgan, Luther | SGT |
| | | Morris, Bedford M., Jr. | SP4 |
| Litchfield, Frank E. | 1LT | | |
| Little, Rodney D. | PFC | | |
| Logan, Richard M. | SGT | | |
| Lovell, Jerry M. | SP4 | | |
| Lovsnes, Neal W., Jr. | MAJ | | |
| Loyd, Lonnie D. | PFC | | |
| Lozano, Fernando L. | PFC | | |
| Luscinski, James T. | CPT | | |
| Lundy, Randy J. | SP4 | | |
| Lyden, Michael P. | SP4 | | |
| Lynn, Stephen D. | SP4 | | |
| Lytle, Michael L. | PFC | | |
| McAferly, Robert E. | SP4 | | |
| McCants, Joseph Jr. | SP4 | | |
| McCarrell, John E. | SP4 | | |
| McClain, Wilofard A. II | 1LT | | |
| McCorkle, Leslie L. | PFC | | |
| McCormick, Bruce A. | SGT | | |
| McDonald, John E. | PFC | | |
| McDonald, Robert F. II | PFC | | |
| McGee, Darrell E. | SP5 | | |
| McGhee, Larry D. | SP4 | | |
| McGowan, William L. | SP4 | | |
| McKeathon, Dwight P. | PFC | | |
| McKenna, John M. | PFC | | |
| McMurtry, Ralph D. | SP4 | | |
| McPhee, Douglas W. | SGT | | |
| Malecki, Robert R. | PFC | | |
| Malicek, Donald J. | PFC | | |
| Malin, Michael L. | SP4 | | |
| Mandersfeld, Thomas G. | SP4 | | |
| Manning, James H. | SGT | | |
| Marcy, William L. | SGT | | |
| Margo, James A. | SP4 | | |
| Marks, Tommy L. | SP5 | | |
| Marrero-Estrada, Heriberto | SGT | | |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----|
| Palacios, Tony | SP4 | | | |
| Pape, John C. | CPT | | | |
| Parker, Evan J. E. | PFC | | | |
| Paulus, Robert D. | 2LT | | | |
| Pearce, Charles H., Jr. | SP4 | | | |
| Pedue, Roger W. | SGT | | | |
| Pelajio, Arturo | PFC | | | |
| Penn, Roosevelt | SP4 | | | |
| Peoples, Paul J. | SP4 | | | |
| Perreira, Errol W. | PFC | Ramirez, John A. | PFC | |
| Perz, Terry L. | PFC | Randall, Robert J., Jr. | PFC | |
| Pessier, Steven L. | SP4 | Randolph, Seth E. | SP4 | |
| Peterson, Carl A. | 2LT | Rauber, Dale E. | SP4 | |
| Peterson, Howard M. | SGT | Rawlin, Roy V. | SGT | |
| Peterson, William J. | 2LT | Rawling, Bruce H. | SP4 | |
| Phillips, Edison R. | PFC | Reed, Jimmie L. | SSG | |
| Pickart, Dwayne R. | PFC | Respecki, Donald G. | SP4 | |
| Pickel, George W. | PFC | Revoir, Richard R. | PFC | |
| Pierce, Samuel H., Jr. | SSG | Reynolds, Oliver E., Jr. | PFC | |
| Pilsner, Johnny M. | PFC | Reynolds, Ronald B. | SGT | |
| Piseno, Raymond R. | 2LT | Ricardo, Salvador O., Jr. | PFC | |
| Pitre, Jordy J. | SP4 | Ricciardo, Ronald F. | SP4 | |
| Placzek, Paul G. | PFC | Richardson, Marvin K. | PFC | |
| Poley, David A. | CW2 | Richter, Mervin R. | SP4 | |
| Pomeroy, Alexander P. | PFC | Rinehart, Fred G. | SP4 | |
| Poole, William D. Jr. | PFC | Rios, Pedro A. | SFC | |
| Poore, Robert E. | PFC | Rios, Savador D. S. | SP4 | |
| Prado, Guadalupe Jr. | SP4 | Rivera, Alfredo | SP4 | |
| Pratt, Philip A. | PFC | Rivera, Miguel A. | SP4 | |
| Prete, Robert N. | SGT | Rivera, Santos | PFC | |
| Price, Joseph M. | PFC | Rizzo, Robert C. | PFC | |
| Pulliam, Eric V. | 1LT | Roads, Dennis L. | SP4 | |
| Quesenberry, Bobby R. | PFC | Roberts, Stephen L. | SP4 | |
| Raburn, William F. | SP4 | Roberts, Virgil J. | SP4 | |
| Rada, Terry G. | SP4 | Roberts, Walter E. | SP4 | |
| Ralph, James T. | SP4 | Rocco, William F. | SFC | |
| | | Roediger, Chriss L. | CPT | |
| | | Rogers, Michail F. | PFC | |
| | | Rosenstreich, Aaron L. | SP4 | |
| | | Ross, David B. | SGT | |
| | | Ross, Roger D. | SP4 | |
| | | Rossi, Rudolph | PFC | |
| | | Ruggeri, Antonino | SP4 | |
| | | Ruhlmann, Hienrich | SP4 | |
| | | Rundle, James | PFC | |
| | | | Runser, Robert J. | PFC |
| | | | Rupp, Jeffrey | PFC |
| | | | Russell, David P. | PFC |
| | | | Ruttle, Robert P., Jr. | SP4 |
| | | | Ryan, Samuel F. | SGT |
| | | | Sadler, Thomas W. | CPL |
| | | | Saldano, Vincent | SGT |
| | | | Sanford, James I. | PFC |
| | | | Sanford, Robert R. | PFC |
| | | | Saunders, Bruce T. | 1LT |
| | | | Saunders, Emanuel L. | SGT |
| | | | Scheulen, Gary J. | SGT |
| | | | Schonfield, Jeffrey A. | SP4 |
| | | | Schroeder, Lyle W. | SGT |
| | | | Schumacher, Michael W. | SP4 |
| | | | Searcy, Elton L. | CW2 |
| | | | Seigle, William A. | PFC |
| | | | Semeraro, David A. | PFC |
| | | | Seratte, John S. | PFC |
| | | | Sessions, William R. | SP4 |
| | | | Shellum, John C. | SP4 |
| | | | Shibata, Glenn T. | PFC |
| | | | Shoaps, Kenneth D. | SGT |
| | | | Sholar, Edwin F. | WO1 |
| | | | Silman, Gary W. | PFC |
| | | | Silver, William F., Jr. | PFC |
| | | | Simancas, Luis J. | PFC |
| | | | Simeone, Craig M. | PFC |
| | | | Sisley, William E. | PFC |
| | | | Sitton, David T. | SGT |
| | | | Slemsek, Fred A. | PFC |
| | | | Smelser, Roger W. | PFC |
| | | | Smith, Arthur W. | SP5 |
| | | | Smith, David F. | PFC |
| | | | Smith, Eddie L. | 1LT |

Smith, Ferrol S. PFC
 Smith, Lawrence L. SGT
 Smith, Olen W. SP4
 Smith, Phillip C. SP4
 Smith, Russell F. SP4
 Smith, William W. PFC
 Smitherman, Frank D. PFC
 Sneed, Carl M. SP4
 Snell, Robert M. CPT
 Solivan, Louis SGC
 Sommer, Douglas J. PFC
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 Sparks, Glenn L. PFC
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 Staab, Richard E. SP4
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 Starnes, Keith N., Jr. SP4
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 Stockbauer, Charles T. SP4
 Stockdale, James B. PFC
 Stoner, Clarence M. Jr. SP4
 St. Onge, Thomas G. SP4
 Strickland, Joseph O. SP4
 Struebing, Dewey I. SP4
 Sturgeon, Ira J. SP4
 Sullivan, Benjamin J. PFC
 Sullivan, Daniel SP5
 Swan, David M. PFC
 Swanson, Lynn C. PFC

Taira, Clifford K. SP4
 Talburt, Raymond T. SP4
 Tear, George B. PFC
 Terrazas, Juan L. SP4
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 Tharpe, Samuel C. SP4
 Theobald, David E. PFC
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 Thompson, James M. PFC
 Thompson, David B. PFC
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 Thurston, Daniel T. SP4
 Tiderence, John W. SP4
 Timian, Frank E. SP4
 Timmer, Akke J., Jr. SP4
 Tinker, Gary L. SGT
 Tisdale, Leon SP4
 Torres, Raymond SSG
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 Trecinski, Leon SP4
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 Troxel, Charles L. PFC
 Tucker, Eugene SP4
 Tweedle, Kevin E. PFC
 Ulrich, Jayson F. SP4
 Urdialez, Ruben SP4
 Vande Vegte, Douglas L. PFC
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 Vasil, Thomas J. PFC
 Vevera, Philip J. SP4
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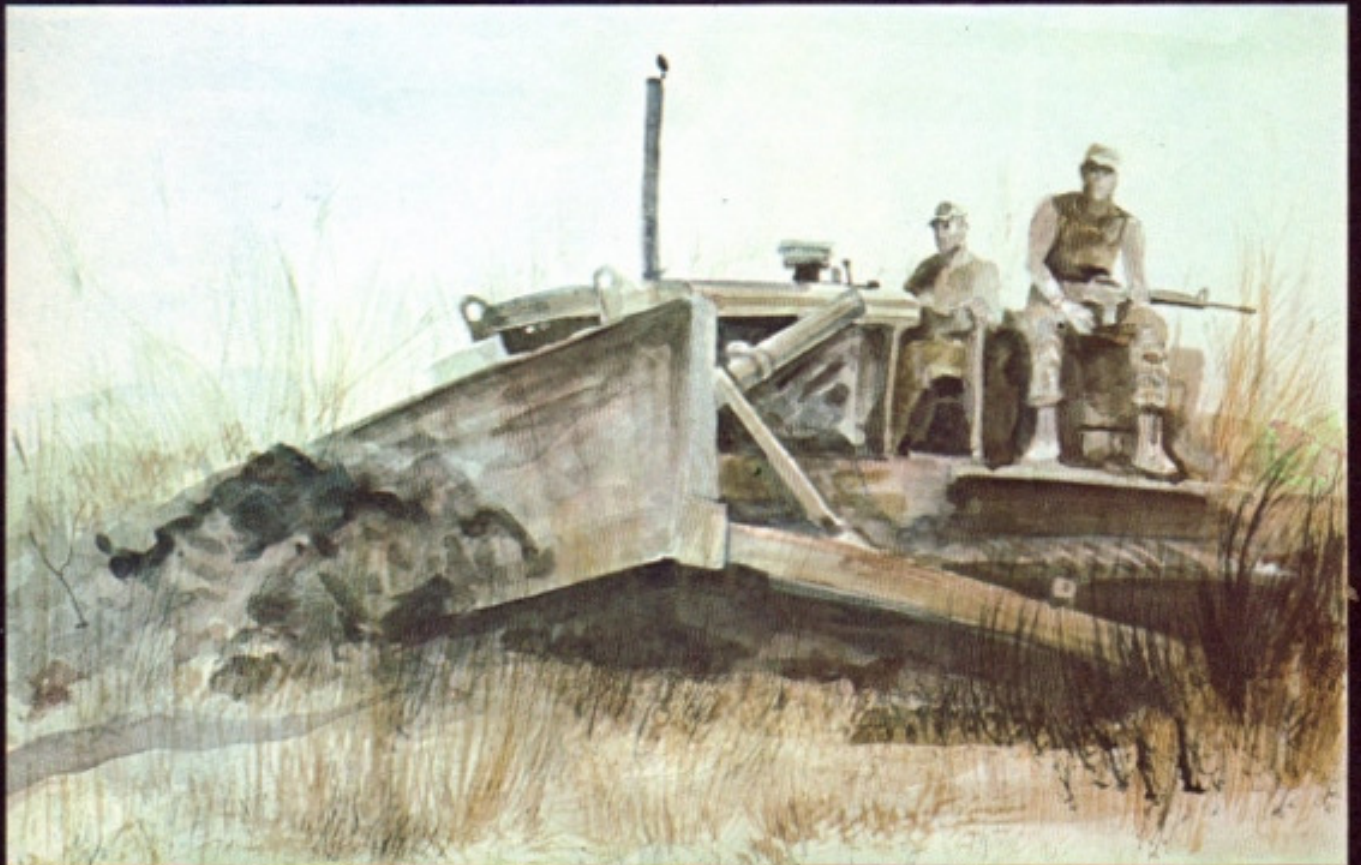
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 Walters, James R. SP4
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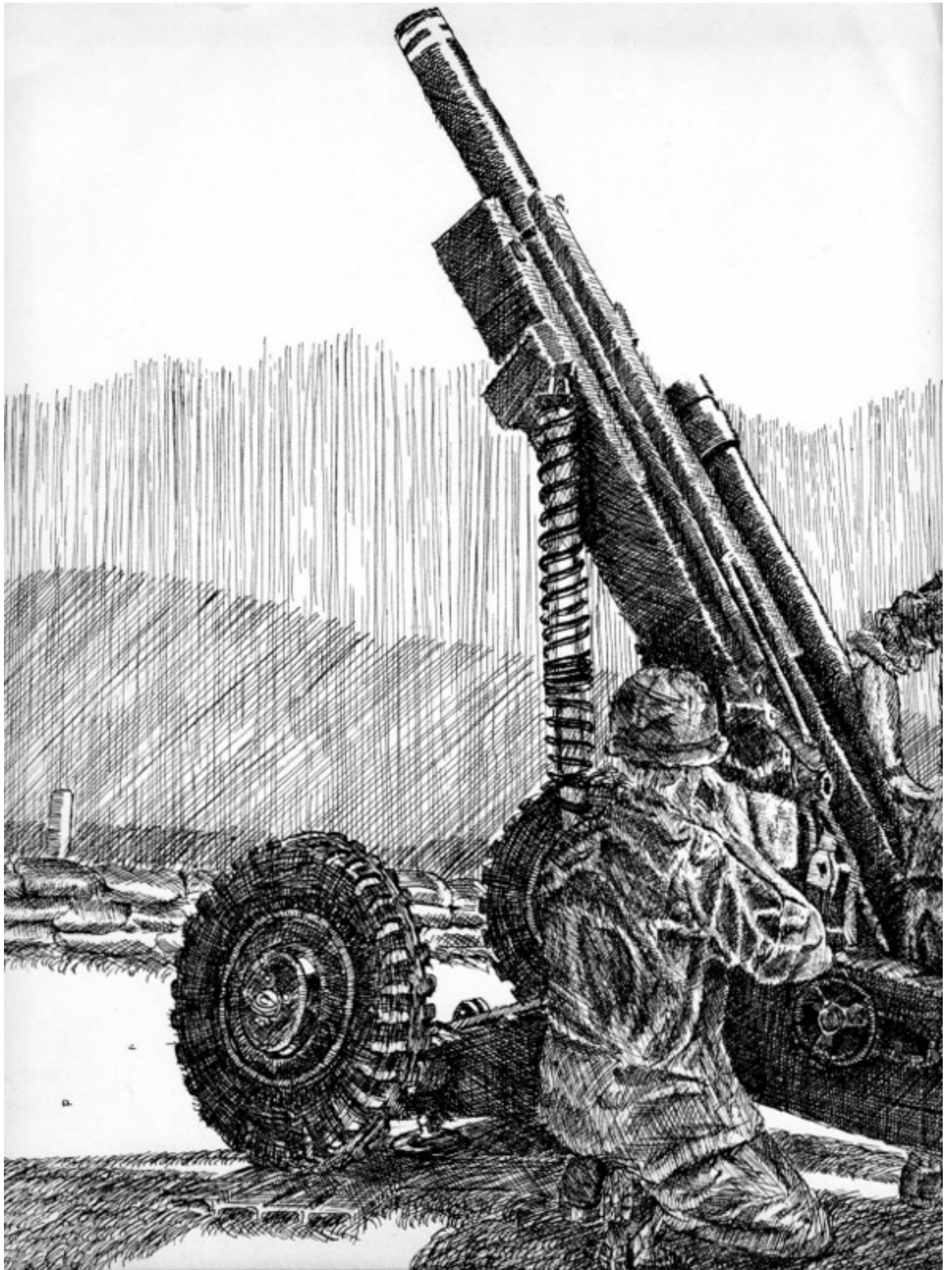
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Combat: The Artist's View















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