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Brief History of the 501st, 502nd and 2nd Brigade (101st ABN DIV)

The 502nd, or "five-oh-deuce", was activated July 1, 1941 at Fort Benning, Georgia as the 502nd parachute infantry battalion, as an experimental unit formed to test the doctrine and tactics of parachute assaults. The 502nd entered combat in World War II on June 6, 1944, by jumping into Normandy, with allied forces landing on D-Day and the Battle of Normandy. Between 1945 and 1964. A major reorganization took place on 3 February 1964, when the 2nd Brigade of the 101st Airborne 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, 502nd Infantry was in the 1st Brigade with 1-327th and 2-327th Infantry. Which deployed to Vietnam and arrived at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam on 29 July 1965, they were commanded by the most notable commander 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 the 501st, 502nd and 2nd Brigade deployed by C-141 aircraft and arrived at Bien Hoa Airbase on 13 December 1967. Over the next five years, Soldiers of the "Ready to Go" Brigade participated in twelve campaigns, compiling of a distinguished combat record as well as an enviable reputation for success in the rehabilitation of a war-torn nation. The Brigade redeployed to Fort Campbell in April 1972.



During this week, in the span of 8 years since the 501st Infantry Regiment, 502nd Infantry Regiment and 2nd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division deployed in support of the Vietnam War the following are from After Action Reports, Staff Duty Logs, and Personal Accounts. (* All items have been reproduced from the Unclassified / Declassified Holdings of the National Archives.)

03 – 04 June 1968

Operation NEVADA EAGLE: 2BDE, 101st ABN DIV continued to conduct offensive operations in support of Operation NEVADA EAGLE to limit and disrupt attempts made by the enemy to extort the VN rice production throughout the coastal plains area and to seek out and destroy enemy forces and installations in the 2BDE AO. Contact was light with a total of 3 contacts. Today's statistics: 1 US KIA; Enemy assessment: 7 VC KIA (BC), 4 NVA KIA (BC), 1 VC POW, 1 NVA POW, 2 SKS, 3 AK-47's, 1 LMG, 1 carbine, 2 60mm mortars, 82mm mortar base plate and bipod and 15,000 lbs. rice.

1-501 IN BN

A/1-501 IN (-) provided security for COCO Beach vicinity YD845320 and ambushed vicinity YD857310. A/1-501 IN, 3rd platoon provided security for FSB MONGOOSE and secured minesweep N and S form FSB MONGOOSE.

B/1-501 IN returned OPCON 1-501 IN BN at 1005H and movement from PZ vicinity YD978168 to LZ vicinity YD783249. Closed LZ at 1103H Conducted maintenance and prepared for future operations. At 1910H moved E to a night position vicinity YD809253.

C/1-501 IN OPCON 2-17 CAV.

D/1-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD828230 and ambushed vicinity YD834230, YD824237 and YD831231. Conducted RIF operation S along both sides of river to vicinity YD833219. Established night position vicinity YD824224.

Recon platoon (-) provided security for OP vicinity YD807186. One (1) squad with 1 PF platoon conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD853195, YD825197 and returned. At 1325H vicinity YD853195 received fire from an estimated 4-5 enemy. Returned SA fire and artillery supported. Negative casualties; Negative enemy assessment. One (1) squad and 1 PF platoon continued to provide security for bridge vicinity YD838176.

A/2-17 CAV, 2nd platoon, provided security for FSB FORWARD. At 1213H A/2-17 CAV (-) reverted to OPCON 1-501 IN BN enroute to FSB FORWARD. Closed 1310H. 3rd platoon remained vicinity YD830245 and provided security for 6 vehicles.

Aero Rifle platoon OPCON to A/2-17 CAV.

Ontos platoon, Alpha company 1st AT, 1st Tank BN, 1st MAR DIV. OPCON to A/2-17 CAV.

2/C/2-34 Armor OPCON to A/2-17 CAV.

2-501 IN BN

A/2-501 IN provided security for HUE Bridges and improved defensive positions.

B/2-501 IN OPCON 2-17 CAV

C/2-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD61520 and ambush vicinity YD625240, YD517239, YD607251 and YD606242. Conducted RIF operation SW along SONG BO River to vicinity YD607235. C/2-501 IN, 2nd platoon continued to vicinity YD612228 and returned to C/2-501 IN company CP vicinity YD607235. One (1) platoon conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD621231, YD620234 and returned. At 1650H, 2 RF platoons joined C/2-501 IN vicinity YD612228. Established night position vicinity YD618234.

D/2-501 IN (-) provided security for FSB PINKY and secured minesweep from FSB PINKY S to HUE. One (1) platoon with 1 PF platoon provided security for MEDCAP. Platoon secured OP/FSB T-BONE and established LP's vicinity YD650204 and YD658202. One (1) squad conducted patrol to vicinity YD647198, YD645204 and returned.

Recon platoon (working with 1 PF platoon and 1 RF platoon) occupied night position vicinity YD678258. Conducted RIF operation vicinity YD668253, where they found and destroyed 6 punji pits and 1 BBT grenade. Two (2) squads continued to vicinity YD662248 and returned. During the afternoon 1 PF platoon and 1 RF platoon departed. Recon platoon and another PF platoon joined at 1620H. Established night position vicinity YD647249.

1-502 IN BN

A/1-502 IN provided security for AN LO Bridge and ambushed vicinity YD600310, YD606312 and YD611312. Secured minesweep from AL LO Bridge and ambushed vicinity YD600310, YD606312 and YD611312. Secured minesweep form AN LO Bridge NW to vicinity YD602310. Conducted mounted patrol during the day from AN LO Bridge NW to AO



boundary. A/1-502 IN, 1st platoon with 1 PF platoon conducted RIF operation SE along N side of SONG BO River to vicinity YD646290, then NE to vicinity YD661297 and returned. At 1145H vicinity YD658297 received 4 82mm mortar rounds from vicinity YD655297 and AW fire from vicinity YD653296. Returned SA fire and artillery supported with contact breaking immediately. Negative casualties; Negative enemy assessment.

B/1-502 IN occupied night position vicinity YD710328. At 0800H conducted a combat assault to LZ vicinity YD713296. Closed LZ at 0824H. One (1) platoon of C/1-502 IN moved from night position vicinity YD718298 to vicinity of LZ and provided security for LZ, OPCON to B/1-502 IN effective 0824H. Conducted RIF operation to village vicinity YD688280. At 1015H vicinity YD699288 destroyed 2 500 lbs. bombs. Established night position vicinity YD723310.

C/1-502 IN occupied night position vicinity YD718298. Provided security for bulldozer operation vicinity YD718297 and conducted patrols of village area to the S. Established night position vicinity YD718298.

D/1-502 IN occupied night position vicinity YD735326. With 1 PF platoon conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD715330. Established night position vicinity YD718318.

Recon platoon OPCON to A/1-502 IN.

2-17 CAV

A/2-17 CAV At 1010H vicinity YD954174 found 2 VC KIA (BC) and 1 Ak-47 (VC had been killed by LFT supporting lift of B/1-501 IN) At 1213H A/2-17 CAV (-) reverted to OPCON 1-501 IN BN.

B/1-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD971169 with 1 platoon securing rice cache vicinity YD967162. At 2230H observed movement to front and engaged with 1 claymore mine. Results: 1 US WIA from back blast of claymore mine. First light check of area resulted in 2 VC KIA (BC) and 1 VC POW. At 1005H B/1-501 IN was located at a PZ vicinity YD978168 and returned to OPCON 1-501 IN BN.

B/2-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD969166. Conducted search of the village vicinity YD972168 and secured rice cache vicinity YD967162 resulting in 2 60mm mortars, 2 AK-47, 1 carbine and 15,000 lbs. rice evacuated. Established night position vicinity YD973169.

C/1-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD985156. Conducted search of village vicinity YD975165 resulting in 4 NVA (BC), 1 NVA POW, 1 SKS, 1 LMG and part of 82mm mortar. Established night position vicinity YD978163.

2BDE

HHC Security platoon provided security for FSB SABRE and secured minesweep form vicinity YD875180 to YD471171.

(Commanders Situation Report; 032001H June – 042000H June 1968; James J Waldeck, MAJ, IN., Kayo 3)

03 June 1968

Operation NEVADA EAGLE: Elements of A/2-17 CAV supported by TAS and Artillery engaged an unknown size enemy force vicinity YD965177 east of PHU BAI, resulting in 2 US KIA, 2 WIA (medevac) and one tank damaged by 2 RPG's with enemy CAS unknown, other scattered contacts resulted in 13 enemy KIA and 3 weapons captured with 20 US WIA (6 medevac); another 20 US were WIA by enemy incoming. Elements continued a cordon operation 10km east of PHU BAI vicinity YD973175 with a coordinated sweep by elements of 2-17 CAV and 1-501 IN BN against an unknown size enemy force resulting in 2 US KIA, 20 WIA (17 medevac) with 46 enemy KIA and 15 weapons captured. (III MAF Significant Events)

03 June 1968

1-502 IN BN continued operations with A/1-502 IN securing AN LO and conducted RIF with 1st platoon of PF's at vicinity YD6231. PF's attacked and killed 3 BC and had 3 WIA. B/1-502 IN combined operations and sweep of area resulted in 1 WIA from fire at vicinity YD7132 and 3 NVA KIA in bunkers at vicinity YD7131, by H/G. Recon 1 KIA, 105mm BBT.

03 June 1969

Operation LAMAR PLAIN: 1-501 IN BN combat assaulted two more companies into the area, encountering light enemy resistance. At 0900H, D/1-501 IN conducted a CA into an LZ vicinity BT203126 and initiated RIF operations to the southeast. The Aero-Rifle Platoon was extracted at the conclusion of the CA. At 0915H, A/1-501 IN conducted a CA into the same LZ and closed the entire unit at 0931H; the unit then conducted RIF operations to the northeast. At 1240H, B/1-501 IN vicinity BT208128, received small arms fire from two enemy soldiers who immediately fled; the element returned fire with negative enemy assessment and suffered 1 US WIA. (HQ, 1BDE, 101st ABN DIV; After Action Report, Operation LAMAR PLAIN; 15 September 1969)

03 June 1969

Operation LAMAR PLAIN: A/1-502 IN continued to RIF to the east discovering and destroying several huts. At 1816H, A/1-502 IN, 1st platoon moving to an ambush site, vicinity BT210029 detonated an unknown booby trap. Results: 2 US WIA. B/1-502 IN encountered no enemy activity. Recon platoon conducted a combat assault form FSSE to vicinity BT208032. The move was completed at 1001H. The 1-502 IN BN security platoon move by CH-47 from HAU DUC to FSSE. The lift was completed at 1155H.

03 June 1970

Operation TEXA STAR: 1-502 IN, 1st platoon found a B40 rocket launcher 30 feet outside perimeter of FB ARSENAL. It was old and rusty with negative signs of recent use. There was an attempt to sabotage the district chief's jeep today. The bomb went off but did not injure anyone.

03 June 1970

Operation TEXAS STAR: A/2-502 IN, 3rd platoon at YD568119 engaged one enemy moving southwest with negative results.



04 June 1967 **Operation MALHEUR:** The 2-502 IN BN (-) terminated operations in NORMANDY AO and conducted airmobile extractions to CARENTAN Base. (HQ, 1st Brigade, 101st ABN DIV; Combat Operations After Action Report, Operation MALHEUR; 02 September 1967)

04 June 1968 1-502 IN BN continued operations and road sweep. B/1-502 IN at CA to vicinity 699288 and conducted S&C operations with negative contact.

04 June 1969 **Operation LAMAR PLAIN:** Action increased sharply as the 1-501 IN BN continued to search the area. The 1-502 IN BN continued RIF to the northeast toward the 5th ARVN Regiment with negligible enemy contact. At 1455H, a UH-1H from A/101 AHB vicinity BT265125 was hit by an unidentified type explosive round from an undisclosed location and crashed, killing all five passengers aboard. The mysterious incident was immediately investigated but the findings were inconclusive. At 1555H, fighting erupted in the 1-501 IN BN area as B/1-501 IN, vicinity BT206124, received heavy small arms and machine gun fire from an unknown size enemy force; B/1-501 IN returned fire and employed air and artillery against the enemy. Simultaneously, D/1-501 IN vicinity BT207123 received mortar and machine gun fire from a concealed enemy force; the element returned fire. The fighting continued throughout the afternoon as both elements attempted to find and fix the well-hidden enemy. Contact was broken with no decisive results; B/1-501 IN accounted for 1 NVA KIA and 1 IWC and suffered 1 US KIA and 1 US WIA, while D/1-501 IN suffered 1 US KIA and 6 US WIA. At 1745H, A/1-502 IN, vicinity BT210029, tripped an unknown type booby-trap resulting in 2 US WIA. (HQ, 1BDE, 101st ABN DIV; After Action Report, Operation LAMAR PLAIN; 15 September 1969)

04 June 1970 **Operation TEXAS STAR:** A/2-502 IN, 2nd platoon killed one NVA/VC and captured an AK-50.

04 June 1971 B/1-501 IN, 4th platoon vicinity YD788058 found a trail two-foot wide. Recent activity two weeks by two individuals moving south. (1-501 IN BN; Annual Supplement to the History; 1 January 1971 – 31 December 1971)

05 – 06 June 1968 **Operation NEVADA EAGLE:** 2BDE, 101st ABN DIV continued to conduct offensive operations in support of Operation NEVADA EAGLE to limit and disrupt attempts made by the enemy to extort the VN rice production throughout the coastal plains area and to seek out and destroy enemy forces and installations in the 2BDE AO. Contact was light with a total of 5 contacts. Today's statistics: 10 US WAI (8 medevac), 4 VC KIA (BC), 2 NVA KIA (BC).

1-501 IN BN

A/1-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD867195 and ambushed vicinity YD856205 and YD868198. At 2030H vicinity YD868198 ambush sustained 8 US WIA (8 medevac) from an unknown type explosion. Conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD847208.

B/1-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD843235 with LP's vicinity YD841237 and YD839235 and ambushed vicinity YD815299. Continued RIF operation to FSB MONGOOSE closed at 1200H. At 1900H departed FSB MONGOOSE and established CP vicinity YD800293, with B/1-501 IN (-) occupying strong points along highway 551 to provide security for POL pipeline.

C/1-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD866184. Conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD830198. At 0908H vicinity YD862195 sustained 2 US WIA from BBT hand grenade. At 1610H C/1-501 IN was shuttled by 1 UH-1 from vicinity YD830198 to YD808186, closed 1830H. Established CP vicinity YD808186 with C/1-501 IN (-) occupying strong points along QL-1 to provide security for POL pipeline.

D/1-501 IN (-) provided security for COCO Beach and ambushed vicinity YD855312. D/1-501 IN, 1st platoon secured FSB MONGOOSE and secured minesweep N and S from FSB MONGOOSE. At 2210H vicinity YD792277, a wooden bridge near FSB MONGOOSE was set on fire by unknown person. A squad patrol was sent out from FSB MONGOOSE to put the fire out and secure the bridge. At 2215H received SA fire from estimated 6 VC vicinity of the bridge. Engaged with SA. Results: 4 VC KIA (BC).

Recon platoon secured OP vicinity YD808187 and ambushed vicinity YD825181. One (1) squad with 1 PF platoon secured bridge vicinity YD838176.

At 1600H received one (1) platoon from A/2-17 CAV. Conducted mounted patrols along highway 551 vicinity YD826312 and YD774250.

2-501 IN BN

A/2-501 IN provided security for HUE Bridge and improved defensive positions. Approximately 1630H 1 NPFF platoon, 1 area development team and 1 railroad security company joined A/2-501 IN at bridge sites to augment security.

B/2-501 IN OPCON 2-17 CAV

C/2-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD628224 and ambushed vicinity YD652226, YD637238, YD640230 and YD628241. C/2-501 IN, 3rd platoon conducted RIF operation to YD646225, YD638212, YD636224 and returned to C/2-501 IN company CP vicinity YD628224. C/2-501 IN (-) remained in night position vicinity YD628224, two (2) platoons conducted ambushes.

D/2-501 IN (-) provided security for FSB PINKY and secured minesweep from FSB PINKY S to HUE, D/2-501 IN, 2nd platoon conducted RIF operations from FSB PINKY to vicinity YD680290. D/2-501 IN, 1st platoon secured OP/FSB T-



BONE and established LP's vicinity YD647205 and YD659202. Two (2) squads conducted combat patrol to vicinity YD645195, YD637198, YD644205 and returned to OP/FSB T-BONE.

Recon platoon (Working with 1 PF platoon) occupied night position vicinity YD665234 and ambushed vicinity YD670235 and YD658320. Conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD671236 and YD670250. At 0709H observed 3 VC fleeing to the NE. A search was made of the area with negative results. At 1100H vicinity YD665240 1 RF platoon joined the Recon platoon. Continued RIF operation vicinity YD658254. Established night position vicinity YD675243.

1-502 IN BN

A/1-502 IN (working with 1 PF platoon unit 1715H) occupied night position vicinity YD656307 and ambushed vicinity YD656288. Conducted RIF operation vicinity YD675310 and YD680310. At 1005H vicinity YD664308 found and destroyed 105mm round BBT. At 1415H vicinity YD676306 received approximately 15 rounds SA fire from estimated 5 enemy vicinity YD685306. Returned fire with SA and artillery supported. Negative casualties; Negative enemy assessment. Established night position vicinity YD693319.

B/1-502 IN provided security for AN LO Bridge and ambushed vicinity YD600310, YD606312 and YD611312. At 0015H ambushed vicinity YD611312 heard explosion to S of road, observed and engaged 1 enemy. Negative casualties; Negative enemy assessment. Secured minesweep NW from AN LO Bridge to vicinity YD605310. Conducted mounted patrol of QL-1 from AN LO Bridge to AO boundary during the day. B/1-502 IN (-) conducted training during the day on "Mines and Booby Traps" and improved defensive positions with the emplacement of flame field expedients.

C/1-502 IN (working with 1 PF platoon until 1449H) occupied night position vicinity YD753315 and ambushed vicinity YD749310. Conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD754337. One (1) platoon remained behind to ambush vicinity YD754337. C/1-502 IN (-) continued to YD768328. Established night position vicinity YD778328.

D/1-502 IN occupied night position vicinity YD718296. Provided security for bulldozer operation vicinity YD717297 and actively patrolled area by cloverleaf method. Established night position vicinity YD718296.

Recon platoon OPCON B/1-502 IN.

Remarks: 1-502 IN BN surgeon conducted MEDCAP vicinity YD735293, treating approximately 80 patients from 1100H to 1400H.

2-17 CAV

At 1600H, A/2-17 CAV, 1st platoon became OPCON to the 1-501 IN BN.

B/2-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD959179 and ambushed vicinity YD956179. Established night position vicinity YD948187.

Amtrac platoon, 1st MAR DIV OPCON B/2-501 IN.

2BDE

HHC Security platoon provided security for FSB SABRE and secured minesweep form FSB SABRE to QL-1.

(Commanders Situation Report; 052001H June – 062000H June 1968; James J Waldeck, MAJ, IN., Kayo 3)

05 June 1968

1-502 IN BN contact was light, with 2 HOI CHANH'S coming into A/1-502 IN NDP. They had 1 AK-47 and 1 SKS.

05 June 1968

Operation LAMAR PLAIN: Significant contact continued in the 1-501 IN BN area as the enemy demonstrated a determination to stay and fight, though elsewhere in the AO, contact was light and sporadic. At 0815H, B/1-46, vicinity BT217076 engaged one enemy soldier moving east, resulting in 1 US KIA and 1 IWC. At 1400H, B/1-502 IN, vicinity BT220015, found 1 VC KIA by artillery. At 1530H, D/1-501 IN, vicinity BT20112, discovered the remains of 1 US KIA during the previous afternoon fighting. While recovering the remains the element was hit by a command detonated mine and began receiving small arms fire from an unknown size enemy force; the element returned fire with negative results. In the fighting, D/1-501 IN suffered 4 US KIA, all killed by the mine, 1 US MIA and 1 US WIA; the MIA was recovered on 16 June 1969 and reclassified as KIA. (HQ, 1BDE, 101st ABN DIV; After Action Report, Operation LAMAR PLAIN; 15 September 1969)



06 – 20 June 1966

Operation HAWTHORNE: Phase II of Operation HAWTHORNE consisted of a double envelopment of the enemy located in the ridge's northeast of TOU MORONG by the 1-327 IN BN and 2-502 IN BN. Operation HAWTHORNE was one of the most viciously contested battles of the Vietnam War. Once the battle was joined, the fighting was continuous. Day and night the battle raged, moving from bunkers to trench line, to spider hole, to bamboo thicket, to stream bed, and finally - to victory. At the conclusion of Operation HAWTHORNE, the 24th NVA North Vietnamese Army Regiment was rendered ineffective as a fighting Unit., suffering over 1200 casualties by body count. By comparison, friendly casualties were 48 dead and 239 wounded.



Slinks of 48th AHC at DAK TO, June 1966

06 – 07 June 1968

Operation NEVADA EAGLE: 2BDE, 101st ABN DIV continued to conduct offensive operations in support of Operation NEVADA EAGLE to limit and disrupt attempts made by the enemy to extort the VN rice production throughout the coastal plains area and to seek out and destroy enemy forces and installations in the 2BDE AO. Contact was light with a total of 4 contacts. Today's statistics: 2 US KIA, 4 VC KIA (BC), 2 SKS, 1 AK-50, 10,000 lbs. rice.

1-501 IN BN

A/1-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD847208 and ambushed vicinity YD847215 and YD843212. Conducted RIF operation vicinity YD837208, YD825226 and YD793228. At 1705H, A/1-501 IN, 3rd platoon was moved by log bird from vicinity YD787235 to YD793222 and returned to vicinity YD793228.

B/1-501 IN (with 1 RF platoon) occupied night position vicinity YD800293 and strong points along highway 551 to secure the POL pipeline from vicinity YD807295 to YD774249. During the day the B/1-501 IN company CP and B/1-501 IN, 3rd platoon returned to FSB MONGOOSE for security mission, B/1-501 IN, 2nd platoon with 1 RF platoon occupied CP vicinity YD793276. B/1-501 IN, 1st platoon occupied CP vicinity YD804293.

C/1-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD808186 and strong points along QL-1 to secure pipeline from vicinity YD783204 to YD829178. At 1000H, C/1-501 IN assumed mission of securing bridge vicinity YD838176.

D/1-501 IN provided security for COCO Beach and 1 platoon secured FSB MONGOOSE and minesweep from FSB MONGOOSE N and S along highway 551. At 1220H, D/1-501 IN, 3rd platoon moved by truck to COCO Beach closing at 1300H.

Recon platoon (-) secured OP vicinity YD808186. One (1) squad with 1 PF platoon secured bridge vicinity YD838176. Ambushed YD792198, YD836176 and YD803196. At 1340H moved by vehicle to vicinity YD781249. AT 1430H moved to vicinity YD788239 and became OPCON to A/1-501 IN.

A/2-17 CAV, 1st platoon patrolled pipeline along 551 from vicinity YD826312 to YD774249. At 2230H vicinity YD776250, lead vehicles were ambushed with SA fire and claymore mines. Fire was returned by 2nd vehicle. Results: 2 US KIA; Negative enemy assessment. At 2345H the platoon (-) closed vicinity YD774249. At 1947H platoon departed FSB MONGOOSE to ambush vicinity YD775227.

2-501 IN BN

A/2-501 IN provided security for HUE Bridges augmented by 1 NPFF platoon, 1 Area Development Team and 1 RR security company.

B/2-501 IN OPCON 2-17 CAV

C/2-501 IN (working with 1 RF platoon) occupied night position vicinity YD628224 and ambushed vicinity YD664224, YD634223, YD638237 and YD627241. At 2130H ambush vicinity YD634223 heard AW fire and then moved their ambush to vicinity YD632228. C/2-501 IN, 2nd platoon ambushed closed vicinity YD643230, then conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD618239, YD607245, YD623257 and to YD608262. The ambush vicinity YD632228 moved to area of AW fire from previous evening where the RF platoon found 1 SKS. At 1320H, C/2-501 IN, 3rd platoon was moved by log bird to a blocking position vicinity YD645233 and returned at 1911H. At 1010H vicinity YD606246 found and destroyed 3 82mm mortar BBT's.

D/2-501 IN (-) secured FSB PINKY and secured minesweep S to HUE. One (1) platoon with 1 PF platoon secured MEDCAPs vicinity YD695218 and YD697204. At 1400H 12 personnel were moved by log bird to OP vicinity YD662222, returned to FSB PINKY by log bird at 1620H. D/2-501 IN, 1st platoon secured OP/FSB T-BONE. Conducted patrol to vicinity YD657194, YD663197, YD660200 and returned to OP/FSB T-BONE.

Recon platoon (working with 1 PF platoon and 1 RF platoon) occupied night position vicinity YD675243 and ambushed vicinity YD663234 and YD668253. Platoon (-) conducted RIF operation to FSB PINKY and zeroed M-16 rifles. At 1205H vicinity YD662248 had 1 CHIEU HOI surrender to Recon platoon. At 1330H moved by log bird to vicinity YD645245 and conducted search of area vicinity YD6424 with negative results.



1-502 IN BN

A/1-502 IN occupied night position vicinity YD693319 and ambushed vicinity YD685311 and YD687318. Conducted RIF operation with 1 PF platoon from vicinity YD684307 E along the north side of the river to vicinity YD704314. At 1620H vicinity YD697303 received sniper fire from approximately 2 enemy. Returned SA fire with negative enemy assessment. At 1650H vicinity YD704306 received SA fire from approximately 7 enemy and received 3 60mm mortar rounds. Returned fire with SA and artillery supported. Negative casualties; Negative enemy assessment. At 1915H vicinity YD705308 found and destroyed 2 BBT 57mm RR rounds. Established night position vicinity YD693319.

B/1-502 IN provided security for AN LO Bridge and ambushed vicinity YD600310, YD606312 and YD611312. Secured minesweep NW to vicinity YD609313. During the day personnel returned to LZ SALLY and zeroed M-16 rifles.

C/1-502 IN occupied night position vicinity YD753315 and ambushed vicinity YD753337. At 2020H ambush captured 7 detainees. At 0230H two of the detainees tried to escape, resulting in 1 VC KIA (BC), 1 escaped. Conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD763323. At 0735H vicinity YD754337 found 1 SKS and 1 AK-50. At 0940H vicinity YD753337 found 10,000 lbs. rice and 1 VC woman with SKS. VC woman killed herself with grenade. C/1-502 IN, 2nd platoon conducted RIF operation vicinity YD765323 and found and destroyed 600 lbs. rice. Established night position vicinity YD753336.

D/1-502 IN occupied night position vicinity YD718296. Provided security for bulldozer operation vicinity YD720297. D/1-502 IN, 3rd platoon conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD700295. At 0935H vicinity YD705297 engaged 1 VC with negative assessment. At 1347H vicinity YD695298 detonated a 105mm BBT with negative results. Established night position vicinity YD719296.

Recon platoon OPCON B/1-502 IN.

2-17 CAV

B/2-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD948187 and ambushed vicinity YD949187. Conducted RIF operation vicinity YD9419 and YD9518.

Amtrac platoon OPCON B/2-501 IN.

2BDE

HHC Security platoon provided security for FSB SABRE and secured minesweep to QL-1.

(Commanders Situation Report; 062001H June – 072000H June 1968; James J Waldeck, MAJ, IN., Kayo 3)

06 June 1968

1-502 IN BN continued operations with D/1-502 IN working with Rome plow. Contact was light, capturing 1 VC, 10,000 pounds of rice, 1 SKS, and 2 VC KIA, and 1 WIA but escaped.

06 June 1969

Operation LAMAR PLAIN: Activity increased throughout the AO as all units reported enemy contact. At 1020H, A/1-502 IN, vicinity. BT218054, observed two NVA; the point element engaged the enemy force killing 1 NVA, inducing the other to rally to the government cause and capturing one weapon. At 1650H, D/1-502 IN, vicinity BT260060, observed and engaged two enemy soldiers, is resulting in 1 VC KIA. At 1750H, D/1-501 IN, vicinity BT202123, received automatic weapons fire from a dug-in position resulting in 2 US WIA. (HQ, 1BDE, 101st ABN DIV; After Action Report, Operation LAMAR PLAIN; 15 September 1969)

06 June 1969

Operation LAMAR PLAIN: 1-502 IN BN TAC CP displaced from HAU DUC to FSB PROFESSIONAL. A/1-502 IN vicinity BT223050 engaged 2 enemy with organic weapons. Results: 1 NVA KIA, 1 NVA POW. A/1-502 IN also apprehended 4 detainees in the same general area. B/1-502 IN moved from PZ vicinity BT223006 to FSSE and assumed security mission. C/1-502 IN discovered a small food cache vicinity BT234048 containing 1300 lbs. of rice in 90 lb. sacks. D/1-502 IN conducted a C/A from FSSE to LZ vicinity BT259049 and then conducted a RIF to the north. A 1550H vicinity BT259069, D/1-502 IN engaged 2 enemy moving to the north at a range of 200 meters. Results: 1 NVA KIA, 1 rucksack captured. Recon platoon apprehended 18 VN vicinity BT213047.

06 June 1969

At 0125H, an enemy sapper attack was launched against FSB CURRAHEE located on the floor of the A SHAU Valley. Units occupying a defending the FSB were B/2-502 IN, E/2-502 IN and Command Post of the 2-502 IN BN, A/2-319 ARTY (105), B/2-11 ARTY (155), ARVN Artillery Battery (105), Metro Station, counter mortar radar section, and a pathfinder detachment. The attack was triggered by the detection of one sapper who had penetrated the wire on the west side of the perimeter. The enemy was engaged with small arms fire and M-79's. Immediately 81mm illumination was provided and direct fire from the 105m artillery battery was used. At 0200H, 75 of the enemy began a series of attacks against the entire northwest side of the perimeter. Artillery engaged this activity with continuous direct fire and illumination. A flare ship was on station at 0230H, to assist and at 0300H, ARA Cobras were on station and were employed until 0630H. At 0440H, the western portion of the perimeter came under attack. The reaction force was employed to reinforce the bunker line. At 0545H, the northern portion of the perimeter was attacked, and gunships were called to fire within 150 meters of the perimeter wire. This caused approximately 30 enemy to charge the wire firing RPG's. At 0500H, an air resupply of ammunition began to arrive and was delivered by 0730H. Total results were 51 NVA KIA, 3 NVA POW, with only seven US wounded of which three were evacuated. (HQ, 101st ABN DIV; Operational Report-Lessons Learned; Period Ending 31 July 1969)



06 June 1970

Operation TEXAS STAR: 1-502 IN BN continued Operation TEXAS STAR employing extensive S/P and N/A with negative results. A maximum usage of mechanical ambushes was obtained.

06 June 1970

Operation TEXAS STAR: A/2-502 IN, 3rd platoon began receiving sniper fire at coordinates YD567118. The platoon took one WIA. ARA was employed with unknown results. Later in the day a member of the platoon detonated a booby trap and was wounded.

06 – 24 June 1971

Operation LAM SON 720: 2-502 IN BN CA'd into the AO north of FSB BASTOGNE, vicinity YD 5209, companies moving onto OP LION (A/2-502 IN), OP VIPER (B/2-502 IN), FB BASTOGNE (C/2-502 IN), OP King (E/2-502 IN) and D/2-502 IN securing route 547. The mission was to interdict any enemy activity such as food agents or tax collectors traveling back and forth from Hue to the Song Bo river area. A/2-502 IN and B/2-502 IN closed out OP's LION and VIPER and moved off them to patrol the AO.

The AO that the 2-502 IN BN was assigned to patrol was one of considerable enemy activity. Though the 1-327 IN BN and the ARVN had patrolled this area for the past 2 years, the 2-502 IN BN found innumerable enemy bunker complexes, high speed trails and sleeping positions. The STRIKE Force Battalion took charge and on 21 June the sniper platoon spotted and engaged 5 NVA, wounding one and capturing him a short time later. The POW was a food carrier/agent for the NVA and was carrying rice and supplies out to the area NW of FB BASTOGNE where he was to link up with an NVA Sapper Unit. The POW related that because of increased presence (2-502 IN BN) in the area the enemy units were critically short of food. The following day the Sniper Platoon found several sets of fresh footprints and a satchel charge.

During the month, all the units were able to get two days at EAGLE Beach for short R&R period. However, E/2-502 IN spent more time there than most because of their outstanding performance. To add to the Snipers, capture on 21 June, Recon Team 1, on 25 June, observed, engaged, and killed 1 NVA. SGT Rathert was leading the patrol when he spotted the NVA walking toward him on the same trail. Reacting instantly, SGT Rathert killed the NVA and began to take necessary precautions for other NVA being in the same area. However, there were no others. One AK-47 and some documents were captured and on 4 June, A Company 3rd Platoon conducted a combined operation with Regional Force companies from NAM HOA District. (2-502 IN BN Unit History, 1971)

07 June 1966

At 0215H, A/2-502 IN and B/2-320 FA were attacked by an estimated NVA battalion in the vicinity of ZB 0935. Two more assaults were made at 0230H and 0400H with contact lasting until 0900H the of this date. In one enemy assault during the night, a 105mm howitzer fell into communist hands, but counterattack managed to regain lost ground. Artillery was directed against enemy positions on the hillside overlying the U.S. force, but heavy enemy small arms fire continued to pour on the Americans after the third attack was repulse. At 0730H, 2-502 IN BN was committed form reserve and conducted a helicopter assault to a landing zone in the vicinity of ZB0844, moving southward on a multiaccess. A/2-502 IN engaged an estimated NVA Company at 1303H in the vicinity of ZB115287 and stayed in contact until 1945H with what had developed into an enemy battalion. A total of twelve immediate air strikes were flown by A-1E's and F-100's dropping 11 tons of bombs. The strikes forced the enemy to break contact and allowed friendly force to reorganize. (Project CHECO Southeast Asia Report, 8 September 1966)

07 – 10 June 1966

Operation HAWTHORNE: 2-502 IN BN was released as I FFORCEV reserve and immediately deployed in an airmobile assault to envelop the enemy's northern flank. Heavy contact was made with the enemy almost continuously as the 1-327 IN BN and 2-502 IN BN sought to dislodge the NVA forces from entrenched position in the dense bamboo jungle. (Operation After Action Review; Operation HAWTHORNE; 22 July 1966)

07 June 1967

Operations MALHEUR II: Operation MALHEUR II was initiated with an airmobile assault by C/2-502 IN into the western portion of BASTOGNE AO, about 30 kilometers northwest of CARENTAN BASE to establish FIRE BASE CHAMPS. Bravo Battery, 320th Artillery (105mm Howitzer) and Charlie Battery, 11th Artillery (155mm Howitzer) were moved into the fire base and used in support of the operation.

07 – 08 June 1968

Operation NEVADA EAGLE: 2BDE, 101st ABN DIV continued to conduct offensive operations in support of Operation NEVADA EAGLE to limit and disrupt attempts made by the enemy to extort the VN rice production throughout the coastal plains area and to seek out and destroy enemy forces and installations in the 2BDE AO. Contact was light with a total of 5 contacts. Today's statistics: 2 US KIA (1 medevac); Enemy assessment: 25 VC KIA (BC), 1 NVA KIA (BC), 1 VC POW, 1 LMG, 1 AK-47, 1 SKS, 1 M-16, 1 9mm pistol and 14 60mm mortar rounds.

1-501 IN BN

A/1-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD786239 and YD793226. A/1-501 IN, 1st platoon and Recon platoon conducted RIF operation astride the river from vicinity YD786239 to vicinity YD809248, YD815232 and YD808230. A/1-501 IN (-) conducted RIF operation from vicinity YD793226 to vicinity YD789220 and YD808230. At 0805H vicinity YD792228 found and destroyed 1 BBT grenade.

B/1-501 IN provided security for FSB MONGOOSE and established strong points from vicinity YD776228 to YD857164 along POL pipeline. Elements of B/1-501 IN at FSB MONGOOSE provided minesweep security N and S from FSB MONGOOSE. During the day elements conducted local patrols along the pipeline.

C/1-501 IN occupied company CP vicinity YD808186 and one (1) platoon CP with 1 PF platoon secured bridge vicinity YD838176. C/1-501 IN (-) provided security for pipeline by establishing strong points vicinity YD776226 to YD857164. During the day conducted patrols along the pipeline.



D/1-501 IN provided security for COCO Beach and ambushes vicinity YD872301 and YD814308. At 0525H ambush vicinity YD814308 engaged movement to their front. Results: 1 VC KIA. D/1-501 IN, 1st platoon conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD870305.

1/A/2-17 CAV OPCON to B/1-501 IN until 1200H, then reverted to OPCON of 2-17 CAV.

2-501 IN BN

A/2-501 IN provided security for HUE Bridges, (augmented by 1 NPFF platoon, 1 Area Development Team and 1 Railroad Security Company)

B/2-501 IN OPCON 2-17 CAV.

C/2-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD629223 and ambushed vicinity YD606257, YD636248, YD638208 and YD633241. At 2250H ambush vicinity YD606257 engaged with organic weapons 2 sampans moving N. Results: 18 VC KIA (BC). Surviving enemy swam to opposite (west) side of river and returned SS fire resulting in 1 RF WIA. At 0005H firely spotted 1 sampan with 2 VC bodies vicinity of the ambush. At 0010H vicinity YD604235 LFT spotted and engaged 2 sampans with negative enemy assessment. At 0720H company CP and C/2-501 IN, 3rd platoon began RIF operations to YD635222, YD642195 and YD636196. C/2-501 IN, 2nd platoon conducted RIF operations vicinity YD606257 to objective vicinity YD630198. At 1100H vicinity YD642195 linked up with company CP. C/2-501 IN, 1st platoon linked up with C/2-501 IN (-) at 1130H vicinity YD642195. D/2-501 IN, 1st platoon (-) linked up with C/2-501 IN at 1130H vicinity YD642195. Objective area was received prep by 3 air strikes and artillery between 1200H and 1515H. Continued moving to objective area following preparatory fires. At 1852H conducted a combat assault with 2 platoons & 50 RF personnel, from PZ vicinity YD633198 to LZ vicinity YD623203. Closed at 1959H.

D/2-501 IN (-) provided security for FSB PINKY & secured FSB MONGOOSE S to HUE. One (1) platoon with 1 PF platoon secured MEDCAP vicinity YD635301. D/2-501 IN, 1st platoon provided security for OP/FSB T-BONE. Platoon (-) conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD645195 and linked up with C/2-501 IN. At 1645H began returning to OP/FSB T-BONE, closed 1737H.

Recon platoon occupied night position vicinity YD663250 with ambushes vicinity YD662240 and YD652240. At 0545H vicinity YD660241, spotted and engaged 5 VC fleeing N. Attempted to locate enemy with a tracker dog team with negative results. During the day the Recon platoon returned to FSB PINKY and zeroed their M-16's.

1-502 IN BN

A/1-502 IN occupied night position vicinity YD693318 and ambushed vicinity YD704313. The platoon ambush moved to vicinity YD704309 and at 0704H received SA fire from approximately 3 enemy. Platoon returned fire with SA and assumed blocking position-oriented S. A/1-502 IN (-) with 1 PF platoon moved to vicinity YD693307 and began sweeping E along the N side of the river towards the platoon blocking position. At 1039H, A/1-502 IN (-) received sniper fire from 1 enemy vicinity YD704304. Returned fire with SA and artillery supported. At 1127H vicinity YD704308 sustained 2 US WIA (1 medevac) from secondary explosion from bunker when grenade was thrown into bunker. At 1325H vicinity YD705308 found 1 LMG and found and destroyed 2 57mm RR rounds BBT. At 1743H, A/1-502 IN (-) linked up with platoon blocking force and conducted RIF operations to vicinity YD706316.

B/1-502 IN provided security for AN LO Bridge and ambushed vicinity YD600310, YD606312 and YD611312. At 0040H, B/1-502 IN (-) received 4 60mm mortar rounds vicinity AN LO Bridge from vicinity YD616298. Negative casualties. At 0435H ambush vicinity YD600310 received 1 60mm mortar round. Negative casualties. Secured minesweep from AN LO Bridge NW to vicinity YD610310. One (1) platoon with 1 PF platoon conducted RIF operation SE along N side of SONG BO River to vicinity YD645290 and returned.

C/1-502 IN occupied night position vicinity YD753336 and ambushed vicinity YD758326 and YD763325. Conducted RIF operation with 1 PF platoon to vicinity YD764325.

D/1-502 IN occupied night position vicinity YD718296 and ambushed vicinity YD701297. At 0620H ambush vicinity YD701297 engaged 1 VC. Results: 1 VC KIA (BC), and found 14 6mm mortar rounds. D/1-502 IN, 2nd platoon conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD704286, YD701296 and returned. D/1-502 IN, 3rd platoon established a blocking position vicinity YD705305 oriented W in support of A/1-502 IN operation. At 1120H vicinity YD704305 engaged 1 VC resulting in 1 VC KIA (BC), 1 Ak-47. D/1-502 IN, 3rd platoon returned to D/1-502 IN company CP and D/1-502 IN, 1st platoon provided security for the bulldozer (both D/L for maintenance) vicinity YD718296.

Recon platoon OPCON B/1-502 IN. Conducted mounted patrol from AN LO Bridge NW to AO boundary.

2-17 CAV

At 1200H, A/2-17 CAV, 1st platoon returned OPCON 2-17 CAV from 1-501 IN BN and began moving to FSB FORWARD.

B/2-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD949192 and ambushed vicinity YD943192 and YD947186. Conducted search of village area vicinity YD942198 and YD946191. Two (2) squads secured Amtrac as they moved to FSB SABRE. Two (2) squads of B/2-501 IN remained and Amtrac returned to CAMP EAGLE for maintenance.

Amtrac platoon, 1st MAR DIV OPCON B/2-501 IN.



2BDE

HHC Security platoon secured FSB SABRE and minesweep to QL-1.

(Commanders Situation Report; 072001H June – 082000H June 1968; James J Waldeck, MAJ, IN., Kayo 3)

07 June 1968

Operation NEVADA EAGLE: 1-502 IN BN continued sear of villages in the AO, capturing 1 VC, 10,000 lbs. of rice, 1 SKS, and 2 VC KIA and wounding one more who escaped.

07 June 1969

Operation LAMAR PLAIN: Bitter fighting continued in the 1-501 IN BN area as all three companies were in significant contact while the 1-46 recorded sporadic contact in its operations to the west. At 0800H, D/-501 IN, vicinity BT202123 received automatic weapons fire from an unknown size enemy force; the element returned fire but was pinned down by the volume and accuracy of the fire. A brigade LOH reconnaissance team flew into the area to assist the ground unit and was subjected to heavy ground fire, resulting in one aerial observer being slightly wounded. Contact was broken that morning with D/-501 IN suffering 1 US KIA and 2 US WIA during the fighting. At 0450H, B/-501 IN vicinity BT209119 received heavy small arms fire from an enemy bunker position on the side of trail; the element returned fire and maneuvered against the stubborn enemy. During the fighting, B/-501 IN lost 3 US KIA and 3 US WIA and accounted for 1 NVA KIA and the capture of an enemy RPG launcher. At 1250H, D/-501 IN, vicinity BT202122, received small arms fire from an unknown size enemy force in tow locations, suffering 1 US KIA and 3 US WIA; the element returned fire with negative assessment. At 1320H, A/-501 IN, vicinity BT205123, received small arms and 82mm mortar fire from an unknown size enemy force; the element returned fire and maneuvered against the enemy force. During the afternoon of fighting A/-501 IN suffered 2 US KIA and 10 US WIA and accounted for 6 NVA KIA and 3 IWC. In the 1-501 IN BN area, the enemy fought tenaciously against the attacking force; fighting from fortified and prepared positions, the NVA were able to extract a considerable toll from the dogged yet determined troops of the 1-501 as they methodically drove the enemy from the battlefield. (HQ, 1BDE, 101st ABN DIV; After Action Report, Operation LAMAR PLAIN; 15 September 1969)

07 June 1969

Operation LAMAR PLAIN: Twenty One 55 gallon drums were filled with thickened fuel to be used as fougasse. Nineteen of the fougasse were installed around the rear area of the 1-501 IN BN and 1-502 IN BN and the 2nd Brigade CP. The other two were installed at FSB HAU DUC.

07 June 1969

Operation LAMAR PLAIN: 1-502 IN BN continued normal operations. D/-502 IN detained 7 VN. D/-502 vicinity BT263075 engaged 2 enemy with negative assessment.

07 June 1970

Operation TEXAS STAR: A/-502 IN, 3rd platoon engaged one NVA within 25 meters. There were negative results from contact.

08 June 1967

Operation MALHEUR II: 2-502 IN BN remained at CARENTAN Base and assumed the mission of Brigade Reserve. A/-17 CAV continued to provide security for the beach logistical site, to operate OP's from the high ground in, vicinity of CARENTAN Base and to assist the Military Police Platoon, 1BDE, 101st ABN DIV in providing route security and convoy escort for logistical convoys moving between the beach and the airfield complex along the MSR.

08 – 29 June 1967

Operation MALHEUR I: 2-327 IN BN and 2-502 IN BN conducted assaults west of SONG BE Valley. The number of enemy contacts were initially high but declined over a period of days. Intelligence indicated that the enemy was withdrawing from the area. At the request of Province officials, the 1BDE turned its attention to evacuation of the civilian population from the SONG TRA CAN and SONG BE Valleys, rich rice-growing areas from which the VC had been extracting food and taxes for many years. The valley clearing operation lasted from 15-22 June, during which time civilian refugees were evacuated to NGHAI HANH. During the course of the valley sweep, the 1-327 IN BN developed contact with what was believed to be elements of the 1st VC Regiment on the high ground north of the mouth of the SONG TRA CAN Valley. In addition, elements of the 2nd VC Regiment were suspected to be in the vicinity of the SONG BE Valley. On 25 June, the 1-327 IN BN launched assaults against the former enemy position and the 2-327 IN BN against the latter. The 2-502 IN BN assisted the 2-327 IN BN. After a fruitless search for the 1st VC Regiment to the north, the 1-327 IN BN moved southwest on 29 June to aid the other two battalions.

08 – 09 June 1968

Operation NEVADA EAGLE: 2BDE, 101st ABN DIV continued to conduct offensive operations in support of Operation NEVADA EAGLE to limit and disrupt attempts made by the enemy to extort the VN rice production throughout the coastal plains area and to seek out and destroy enemy forces and installations in the 2BDE AO. Contact was light with a total of 4 contacts. Today's statistics: 18 US WIA (7 medevac); Enemy assessment: 12 VC KIA (BC), 1 VC POW, 1 Returnee, 1 BAR, 1 M-1, 1 9mm pistol, 1 Sub-MG, 1 M-16, 1 K-44 rifle, 1 RPG-7 launcher, 1 82mm mortar tube, 1 60mm mortar tube, 5 tons rice, 16 60mm mortar rounds, 6 82mm mortar rounds, 4 RPG-2 rounds, 3240 SA rounds, 100 lbs. CHICOM C-4.

1-501 IN BN

A/-501 IN at 2200H vicinity YD818240 picked up 1 detainee who was evacuated and later classified as 1 VC POW. Occupied night position vicinity YD815226 and 2 platoon ambush vicinity YD807246. At 2100H ambush vicinity YD807246 while moving into position received SA fire and 60mm mortar fire. Returned fire with organic weapons and artillery supported. Results: 3 US WIA (2 medevac); Negative enemy assessment. Conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD803720 and YD805210 towards a blocking position occupied by Marine Cap Team 6 and 7. They occupied a blocking position-oriented N from vicinity YD797214 to YD807214. A/-501 IN then conducted RIF operation N to vicinity YD807216, and Recon platoon was released from OPCON at 0934H. A/-501 IN continued to vicinity YD821212, YD824224 and YD827227. At 1045H vicinity YD822214 found and destroyed 100 lbs. of CHICOM C-4 explosive.



B/1-501 IN provided security for FSB MONGOOSE and established strong points from vicinity YD776228 to YD847164 along POL pipeline. Elements of B/1-501 IN at FSB MONGOOSE provided minesweep security N and S from FSB MONGOOSE. During the day elements conducted local patrols along the pipeline.

C/1-501 IN occupied company CP vicinity YD808186 and 1 platoon CP with 1 PF platoon secured bridge vicinity YD838176. C/1-501 IN (-) provided security for pipeline by established strong points vicinity YD776226 to YD857164. During the day conducted patrols along the pipeline.

D/1-501 IN provided security for COCO Beach and ambushes vicinity YD872301 and YD814308.

Recon platoon conducted RIF operation from vicinity YD805216 to YD807227 and YD788232.

2-501 IN BN

A/2-501 IN provided security for HUE Bridges, (augmented by 1 NPFF platoon, 1 Area Development Team and 1 Railroad Security Company).

B/2-501 IN OPCON 2-17 CAV

C/2-501 IN (-) (Working with 50 RF's) occupied night position vicinity YD623201 with C/2-501 IN, 2nd platoon vicinity YD642197 and ambushed vicinity YD631199, YD630195. During the day, C/2-501 IN conducted a search of enemy base camp area within approximately 500m of vicinity YD631195. Results of search: 1 BAR, 1 M-1, 1 9mm pistol, 1 Soviet Sub-MG, (RF's working with C/2-501 IN found an additional 24 individual weapon), 2340 SA rounds, 4 RPG-2 rounds, 4 60mm mortar rounds, 6 82mm mortar rounds. At 1930H, C/2-501 IN began moving from vicinity YD624202 to a night position vicinity YD618198.

D/2-501 IN (-) provided security for FSB PINKY and secured minesweep from FSB PINKY south to HUE. One (1) platoon with 1 PF platoon provided security for MEDCAP vicinity YD705228 and YD712246. (Approximately 150 patients were treated). D/2-501 IN, 1st platoon secured OP/FSB T-BONE. One (1) squad conducted combat patrol to vicinity YD645195 and remained in place throughout the day as an OP for C/2-501 IN operation.

Recon platoon (working with 1 PF platoon and 1 RF platoon) occupied night position vicinity YD677237 and ambushed vicinity YD663238 and YD673268. Conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD653252. At 1630H 2 squads conducted patrols to vicinity YD606259 and YD606249 reconnoitering for night ambush sites. Platoon (-) moved at 1700H to vicinity YD625261.

1-502 IN BN

A/1-502 IN occupied night position vicinity YD705309 and ambushed vicinity YD693306. At 0535H, A/1-502 IN, 3rd platoon moved to a blocking position-oriented E vicinity YD705317 in support of C/1-502 IN. At 1537H, A/1-502 IN, 3rd platoon departed blocking position and linked up with A/1-502 IN (-) vicinity YD705308. A/1-502 IN (-) searched village vicinity YD705308 and found 1-ton rice (evacuated), 2000 SA rounds, 1 60mm mortar tube, and 12 60mm mortar rounds. At 1745H vicinity YD703306 received SA fire from the SE. Engaged with SA with negative enemy assessment. At 1915H vicinity YD703306 received more SA fire. Returned fire and artillery supported. At the close of the reporting period light contact continued.

B/1-502 IN provided security for AN LO Bridge and ambushed vicinity YD600310, YD606312 and YD611312. Secured minesweep from AN LO Bridge NW to vicinity YD607313. Conducted mounted patrol during the day from AN LO Bridge NW to AO boundary.

C/1-502 IN occupied night position vicinity YD756326. At 0400H began search of village vicinity YD733327 and YD714324. At 0634H vicinity YD726323 engaged with SA 2 VC attempting to evade resulting in 2 VC KIA (BC). At 0845H vicinity YD723337 engaged and killed 1 VC. At 1417H vicinity YD726327 picked up 4 detainees. One tried to escape resulting in 1 VC KIA. At 1423H vicinity YD727328 engaged 2 enemy with weapons with negative enemy assessment. At 1429H vicinity YD715325 had 1 VC with M-16 rifle surrender as a CHIEU HOI. At 1543H engaged and killed 2 VC in a bunker, also found in the bunker approximately 4 ½ tons of rice. At 1638H vicinity YD714324 engaged 1 VC in bunker resulting in 1 VC KIA (BC) and 1 K-44.

D/1-502 IN (working with 1 PF platoon) occupied night position vicinity YD718295 and ambushed vicinity YD703286. D/1-502 IN (-) provided security for bulldozer operation vicinity YD718296. D/1-502 IN, 2nd platoon conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD700297 and returned. At 1455H vicinity YD718296 a bulldozer uncovered 1 HMG (secured by PF's).

Recon platoon OPCON B/1-502 IN.

Remarks: 1-502 IN BN surgeon conducted MEDCAP vicinity YD715275, treating 125 patients. A PSYOPS team operating from a ¾ ton truck with loudspeakers system conducted psychological operations vicinity YD670324 using 2 CHIEU HOI's.

2-17 CAV

B/2-17 CAV conducted RIF operation to vicinity YD973163, then SE to vicinity YD987154 where they linked up with B/2-501 IN moving NW. B/2-17 CAV then moved NW to vicinity of night position.



B/2-501 IN occupied night position vicinity YD946198 and ambushed vicinity YD947194. At 2328H the night position received SA, AW RPG and 60mm mortar fire from an estimated company size force. Fire was received from their NW, W and SE. Fire was returned with organic weapons and an LFT requested. From 0010H to 0130H 3 LFT's expended in support. At 0050H medevac was completed for 5 of 7 US WIA (2 slight). Artillery was employed when an LFT was not on station. Sporadic SA and RPG fire continued to be received until 0215H. US Navy river patrol boats screened along the coast east of B/2-501 IN position. They observed movement and directed an LFT to engage the area vicinity YD944197, where the majority of enemy seemed to be located. No enemy assessment was made until first light when a search was conducted of the area resulting in 5 VC KIA (BC) and 3100 lbs. or rice. At 1210H conducted a combat assault from PZ vicinity YD945185 to LZ vicinity YD987145. Closed LZ at 1241H. At 1222H when the 2nd lift touched down at the LZ, AW and SA fire was received from the wood line to the E of the LZ. The LFT supporting the combat assault engaged and suppressed the enemy fire. Contact was broken at 1237H. B/2-501 IN conducted RIF operation NW from LZ to vicinity YD985153 where they linked up with B/2-17 CAV before moving to night position.

Amtrac Platoon, 1st MAR DIV, OPCON B/2-501 IN.

2BDE

HHC Security platoon secured FSB SABRE and secured minesweep to HUE.

(Commanders Situation Report; 082001H June – 092000H June 1968; James J Waldeck, MAJ, IN., Kayo 3)

08 June 1968

Operation NEVADA EAGLE: 1-502 IN BN had heavy activity with all units reporting at least light contact. The BN killed 4 VC, captured 4 VC and 2 M-16, 1 AK-47, 1 CZECH MG and ammo. US Troops had three slightly wounded by shrapnel. Two of the VC captured was in a sampan hauling rice down the river. They said that VC used this method quite often.

08 June – 11 July 1969

Operation MONTGOMERY RENDEZVOUS: Controlled by 3BDE in conjunction with the 3rd ARVN Regiment, began on 8 June against the NVA forces in the high ground to the east of the A SHAU Valley (vicinity FB AIRBORNE) and north of the RAO LAO Valley.

Contact was sporadic until the early morning of 14 June when the Bridge command post was attacked by sappers at FB BERCHTESGADEN, and the following day at FB CURRAHEE received the brunt of sapper attack. The 3-5 CAV began armored cavalry operations in the A SHAU Valley on 20 June, but contact continued to be sporadic with the NVA forces avoiding engagement. On 28 June the 4th Battalion, 1st ARVN Regiment observed a large force of NVA moving south in the open near FB O'REILY and called in TAC Air which accounted for 37 NVA killed. Contact in the high ground north of the RAO LAO erupted with 1-506 IN BN elements and those of the 3d ARVN Regiment meeting stiff resistance on 8 July. On 13 July, 1-327 IN BN was committed to assist in the area. On 10 July, the task organization was changed to support 2BDE operations in the BACH MA. This operation continues with the primary mission of interdiction of the line communications of the NVA forces in the RAO LAO and A SHAU Valleys. Combined totals as of 31 Julye were: 451 NVA/VC KIA, 8 NVA POW's, 231 individual and 47 crew-served weapons captured. (HQ, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile); Operational Report – Lesson Learned, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) for period ending 31 July 1969; 09 December 1969)



FB BERCHTESGADEN



FB CURRAHEE

08 June 1969

Operation MONTGOMERY RENDEZVOUS: This operation begins with the 1-506 IN BN combat assaulting onto the eastern slopes of the A SHAU Valley, joining the 2nd CURRAHEE battalion already in place. Also included in the operation are three battalions of the 1st ARVN Division, the 2-502 IN BN and 2-327 IN BN. (Rendezvous with Destiney (Volume 2, Number 2); Summer 1969)

08 June 1969

Operation LAMAR PLAIN: Fighting continued into the fifth day in the area of HILL 376 as the 1-501 IN BN again met determined enemy resistance while elsewhere in the AO contact was light. At 0345H, A/1-501 IN, vicinity BT206124, detected movement outside the unit NDP, and engaged with claymores; the enemy returned RPG fire. A first light sweep confirmed 1 NVA KIA and 1 IWC. At 1210H, a and D/1-501 IN, vicinity BT202123, received small arms, light machinegun and grenade fire from an unknown size enemy force; the element returned fire and employed air and artillery against the enemy. The fighting continued until 1840H with the units accounting for 2 NVA KIA and 1 IWC, while suffering 1 US MIA and 9 US WIA. (HQ, 1BDE, 101st ABN DIV; After Action Report, Operation LAMAR PLAIN; 15 September 1969)

08 June 1969

Operation LAMAR PLAIN: On the morning of July 8, A/1-502 IN made a grueling march to a location about 3 km northeast of HAU DUC. There, in a fallow rice paddy, they were supposed to rendezvous with a resupply helicopter. CPT Chuck Scribner ordered his third platoon to move forward and recon the area before putting out two squads as perimeter security. As those two squads advanced, the lead squad discovered a line of commo wire. When they reported their finding, they were ordered to follow the wire, which led to a small hootch. With a man on each flank, the squad leader stepped forward and fired into the hootch, killing three NVA soldiers.



The lead squad then turned around and moved back down the trail. Suddenly they heard intense rifle and machine-gun fire. The second squad was caught in an ambush with the enemy positioned on the right side of the trail, and a pair of machine guns, one located on each side, firing directly down the trail. Enemy mortars located on higher ground supported the ambush.

Under intense fire, the ambushed squad maneuvered to form a small defensive position, and desperately fought amid a hail of mortar and RPG fire. Meanwhile, the enemy flanked the lead squad under cover of mortar fire. A fierce firefight ensued. During the confusion of battle, some of the men became separated from the squad while others fell wounded or dead. Late in the afternoon, Alpha's three dead and five wounded were evacuated by helicopter to CHU LAI. The enemy finally broke off the fighting at around 8:00 p.m. There was no radio contact with the two cut-off platoons. Thirteen men were declared missing in action.

During the night, the enemy searched some of the bodies of the missing A/1-502 IN soldiers; some were still alive and feigned death. Toward morning the enemy recovered and buried their dead and began to move out of the area. They left behind some snipers and a small harassment force. (Bitter Fighting In QUANG TIN, Roger Ables)

08 June 1969

Operation LAMAR PLAIN: At 1030H vicinity BT263074, D/1-502 IN received ineffective sniper fire. At 1230H, D/1-502 IN, 3rd platoon observed 6 enemy moving at range of 500 meters. D/1-502, 3rd platoon engaged with M60 and ARA with negative results. Recon platoon conducted surveillance on a village vicinity BT272075. 1 squad captured 1 VCS and 2 VN.

08 June 1970

Operation TEXAS STAR: C/1-502 IN received ice with plastic bag in it. The bag was secured with a rubber band and contained some unknown substance. It was sent to the rear to be analyzed.

08 June 1970

Operation TEXAS STAR: D/2-502 IN returned to the STRIKE Force, while the CP, B/2-502 IN, 1st platoon and B/1-502 IN 2nd platoon became OPCON to the 1-327 IN BN. The A/2-502 IN, 2nd platoon found three graves with NVA/VA killed by air strikes. Also, a cache was found with an RPD machine gun, AK-50's, 9mm pistol, ammunition and satchel charges plus 150 pounds of rice.

08 June 1971

A recon element of the 2-502 IN BN discovered 60 enemy bunkers with overhead cover and 40 fighting positions northwest of FB BIRMINGHAM. (Rendezvous with Destiny (Volume 4, Number 5); Summer/Fall 1971)

09 June 1966

Operation HAWTHORNE: Around the clock air strikes were conducted at night and in poor weather through the use of "Sky Spot" radar bombing system. Ground commanders were highly appreciative of the outstanding air support received during HAWTHORNE, particularly Captain Bill Carpenter, Commander C/2-502 IN, who on this date requested and received an air strike on his enemy-overrun position. B/2-502 IN moved to assist C/2-502 IN who was engaged with another NVA Battalion at 1710H near ZB 144422, A/2-502 IN lined up with C/2-502 IN at 2135H and A/1-327 IN who was attached to the 2-502 IN BN, and moved to C/2-502 IN assistance, engaging an estimated reinforced NVA company at 2150H near ZB 125395.

The USAF FAC with the 1-327 IN BN, Captain Burton Miller, first heard of "C" Company's situation when he visited Brigade Headquarters at DAK TO around 1500 hours. Told that CPT Carpenter was in solid contact, Miller got airborne and radioed Carpenter, who told him he was in a valley bowl with enemy troops on three sides of him with only one egress, a narrow gully where he had entered the valley. Miller called for the first flight, which took 15 minutes to arrive. By the time the flight of two F-4C aircraft arrived, the ground situation had become critical. After the first pass by the F-4C's, about 100 meters away Carpenter radioed that he was being overrun. "Lay it right on top of us", he called. "They are overrunning us, we might as well take some of them too." Captain Miller later said that he realized Carpenter was in a difficult position because he was very excited and apparently nervous. Miller explained the mission to the F-4C pilots. He indicated the smoke which Carpenter had used to mark his position and told the fighters to hit at that point. The lead F-4C came in from the northeast, dropping his napalm about 40 meters short of the smoke but inside the company's perimeter. The second man dropped about 50 meters long, bracketing Carpenter's position but falling right on the edge of Carpenter's perimeter. Carpenter radioed, "That's good, okay, back it out" and it appeared that the napalm had stopped the enemy attack. Captain Miller felt that the drops on the edge of the perimeter did as much good as those inside. There were seven friendly casualties from the short round.

By this time the air was filled with F-4C's and flights were stacked three and four deep. There were nine flights in all, led in by Miller who said: "F-4's were calling other F-4's, that they knew were in the air, to contact Peacock (radio control in II Corps) and get permission to strike." "I was getting airplanes from everywhere," Miller said, "We got some birds back from TIGER HOUND, Marine birds, Navy birds, and some from Pleiku." A Navy flight with 2000-pound bombs aboard expended on the hills above Carpenter, about 500 meters away.

Around 1710H, B/2-502 IN BN engaged another Viet Cong battalion west of Carpenter and about 500 meters away as it was going to Carpenter's aid. A/1-327 IN BN was also engaged by the enemy about 300 meters south of Carpenter's position. The Battalion Commander dropped the idea of linking Carpenter's "C" Company with "A" Company as he did not want Carpenter to abandon his position as long as the Viet Cong could carry off U.S. dead or wounded. Carpenter agreed.

Captain Miller, the 1/327 FAC, ran two strikes, one in support of both "B" Company and "A" Company, before he ran low on fuel and had to relinquish FAC control to Captain Thomas S. Hoff, the Brigade FAC. Hoff ran four more flights, in support of the two units under heavy contact, before darkness set in. During the 9th, 25 immediate and 16 preplanned TAC strikes were flown, 29 in close air support and 12 in direct air support.



The last flights were flown just after darkness, when Carpenter's position was again attacked and the F-4C's, with only ten minutes loiter time left, expended on Carpenter's perimeter. Asked by the FAC if he wanted the strikes brought in closer, Carpenter replied, "That did it fine, I believe". At 2135H, "A" Company of the 2-502 IN BN linked up with Carpenter's "C" Company, which had heavy casualties. The enemy force pulled back from contact with all units. (Project CHECO Southeast Asia Report; Operation Hawthorne, HQ PACAF; 8 Sept 1966)

09 June 1967

Operation MALHEUR: 2-502 IN BN was released as the Brigades reserve, conducted airmobile assaults from CARENTAN Base into the western portion of BASTOGNE AO and commenced search and destroy operations to the south. Two light contacts resulted in 1 US KHA, 1 US WHA; 3 VC KIA (C), 2 detainees and 1 small arm captured. (HQ, 1st Brigade, 101st ABN DIV; Combat Operations After Action Report, Operation MALHEUR; 02 September 1967)

09 June 1967

Operation MALHEUR: 2-502 IN BN conducted an airmobile assault into the AO west of the SONG VE Valley. Operations revealed the presence of elements of both the 1st and 2nd VC Regiment. The number of enemy contacts, initially high, declined over a period of days and intelligence indicated that the 2nd VC Regiment had withdrawn to the west while the 1st VC Regiment was reported to have withdrawn to the northwest. At the request of Province officials, the Brigade turned its attention to the evacuation of the civilian population from the SONG TRA CAU and SONG VE Valley which are highly fertile rice growing in the area from which the VC had been extracting food and taxes for many of years. (Combat Operations After Action Report; Operation MALHEUR)

09 June 1967

Operation MALHEUR: 2-502 IN BN was released as Brigade reserve, conducted airmobile assaults from FSB CARENTAN into the western portion of FSB BASTOGNE AO and commenced search and destroy operations to the south. Two light contacts resulted in 1 US KHA, 1 US WHA; 3 VC KIA (C), 2 detainees and 1 small arm captured. The Long-Range Reconnaissance Patrol Platoon (minus) conducted an airmobile insertion into the southern portion of FSB BASTOGNE AO and commenced a surveillance mission. (HQ, 1st BDE, 101st ABN DIV; AAR; Operation MALHEUR; 2 September 1967)

09 June 1968

A/1-502 IN and C/1-502 IN combined for a cordon search of an area vicinity YD7030. The cordon resulted in 2 VC KIA and a large cache containing weapons, ammo, clothing, and food. There were 23 bunkers in the area, 15 had been used recently and all destroyed. In vicinity YD7133 numerous punji pits were encountered. C/1-502 IN found 5 tons of rice. D/1-502 IN and PF's continued operating with Rome plow. Their progress report shows, 200 meters of hedgerow and 45 bunkers destroyed. During the day, 8 VC KIA, 6 VC POW, and 1 of the VC was a messenger who had a document from his commander stating, his men could not fight due to lack of food, weapons, and ammo. There were 5 friendly WIA from BBT.

09 June 1969

Operation LAMAR PLAIN: Heavy fighting broke out in the area of HILL 376 as the 1-501 IN BN clashed with determined enemy forces throughout the day; elsewhere in the AO, the tempo of activity increased as all units were engaged during the day. At 1155H, D/1-502 IN, vicinity BT202123 engaged one enemy in a tunnel with hand grenades, killing the 1 NVA and capturing his weapon. At 1155H, Recon/1-502 IN, vicinity BT271075, found 1 VC sleeping in a hammock; when confronted, the VC surrendered and was evacuated. At 1300H, A/1-501 IN, vicinity BT206121, received 82mm mortar and small arms fire from an unknown size enemy force, resulting in 1 US KIA and 4 US WIA; the element returned fire with negative enemy assessment. At 1410H, D/1-501 IN, vicinity BT208133, received small arms and mortar fire from a well-hidden enemy force; the element returned fire and maneuvered against the enemy force employing air and artillery in support. D/1-501 IN recorded 7 NVA KIA while suffering 1 U.S. KIA and 3 U.S. WIA in the fighting. At 1445H, C/1-501 IN, vicinity BT202123, after having air moved into the area some five hours earlier, came under heavy small arms, automatic weapons and RPG fire from an unknown size enemy force resulting in 2 US KIA and 5 US WIA; the element returned fire, but the enemy was able to break contact without apparent casualties. At 1520H, Recon/1-501 IN, vicinity BT202131, received a heavy volume of accurate small arms, automatic weapons and RPG fire that effectively pinned the platoon down; fighting from an untenable position, the element suffered 2 US KIA and 3 US WIA, but continued to return fire and employed air and artillery against the dug-in enemy. Contact was broken with negative enemy assessment. At 1830H, A/1-501 IN, vicinity BT204120, found a small arms cache containing 4 AK47, 1 Mauser rifle and 1 RPG launcher. (HQ, 1BDE, 101st ABN DIV; After Action Report, Operation LAMAR PLAIN; 15 September 1969)

09 June 1969

Operation LAMAR PLAIN: Early on the morning of July 9, B/1-502 IN arrived to secure the area while members of A/1-502 IN began a search for their missing men. An air cavalry Loach pilot spotted Ted Brenner, Duane Scott, and John Hanie, three of the missing men. The pilot, Luther Lassiter, landed his chopper. Scott and Hanie crawled inside the cockpit while Brenner hopped onto a skid. The overloaded chopper labored to lift off, but Lassiter managed to gain altitude and fly the soldiers to HAU DUC. When Lassiter returned to the area, he rescued a fourth soldier, Julius Bray.

Troops searching on the ground found two men, Kenneth Walker and Nelson Lucas, alive but wounded. By late morning, the bodies of six soldiers were recovered. The body of the thirteenth missing man, Sgt. James Manning, was not found until the following day. (Bitter Fighting In QUANG TIN, Roger Ables)

09 June 1969

Operation LAMAR PLAIN: B/1-502 IN was moved by CH-47 from FSSE to FSB PROFESSIONAL with the mission of securing the Artillery. C/1-502 IN vicinity BT222085 apprehended 28 VN. D/1-502 IN conducting a search of a tunnel vicinity BT273070, tossed fragment grenades into the tunnel. Results: 1 NVA KIA, 1 IWC, a quantity of food, clothing and equipment was captured. The recon platoon engaged 3 enemy with S/A fire at a range of 150 meters. The enemy fled to the east with negative assessment. In the vicinity of BT271075 Recon platoon accounted for 7 detainees.

09 June 1970

Operation TEXAS STAR: C/1-502 IN received classes today for review on communications and calling artillery. A free-lance writer visited FSB BIRMINGHAM and a field position today. A/1-502 IN, 3rd platoon was on patrol and smelled Marijuana. They sighted two VC 50 meters away and fired at them. There were negative results from contact and the sweep of the area afterwards. This action took place at 735053.



09 June 1970

Operation TEXAS STAR: In the vicinity of YD572113, 2nd and 3rd Platoons of 2-502 IN BN engaged an enemy squad at close range. The results were one NVA/VC killed and one US WIA. A sweep found 1100lbs of rice, mortar rounds, small arms munitions and medical supplies.



Prepared by: Ryan P. Niebuhr



During this week, in the span of 8 years since the 501st Infantry Regiment, 502nd Infantry Regiment and 2nd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division deployed in support of the Vietnam War the following awards were awarded to the service members during combat operations.

3 x Distinguished Service Cross
30 x Silver Star Medal (14 x Posthumously)
4 x Bronze Star Medal with Valor (3 x Posthumously)
22 x Bronze Star Medal (22 x Posthumously)
49 x Purple Heart Medal (45 x Posthumously)
1 x Air Medal
1 x Died of Wounds

03 June 1966



PFC Melvin T. Nishiyama (C/2-502 IN) was awarded was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death as the result of gunshot wound to neck received in hostile ground action in the KONTUM Province, Republic of Vietnam.

03 June 1968



SGT Luis A. Lopez-Ramos (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from fragment wounds while on combat operation when hit by fragments from a hostile rocket in the THUA THIEN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

03 June 1968



SP4 Nickolas Szawaluk (B/1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from Artillery, Rocket or Mortar wounds received while on combat operation when hit by hostile forces during cordon operations near Vinh Phu, 9km E-NE of PHU BAI Airfield in the THUA THIEN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

03 June 1968

1LT Thomas M. Carhart III (A/1-327 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal for military merit and for wounds received during hostile ground action while on combat operations in the Republic of Vietnam. (HQ, 101st ABN DIV; General Orders Number 9; 21 November 1968)

03 June 1969

SP4 Fletcher J. Nowlin Jr. (C/1-501 IN) died from wound from incident that occurred on 21 May 1969 from small arms gun fire wounds in the vicinity of Hill 270, 6 KM E-SE of TIEN PHUOC, in the QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

04 June 1966



PFC Denton W. Crocker Jr. (A/2-502 IN) was awarded was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from small arms gun fire wounds in the KONTUM Province, Republic of Vietnam.

04 June 1969



SP4 Roy P. Gargus (HHC/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from small arm gun fire wounds 9km East of TIEN PHUOC in the QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.



04 June 1969



CPL Gary W. Silman (D/1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds 9km East of TIEN PHUOC in the QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

04 June 1969

Forest "Snuffy" Smith (D/1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal for military merit and for wounds received in the Republic of Vietnam during and ambush from a hail of 60mm mortars and 50 calibers heavy machine gun fire on Hill 376.

05 June 1969



SP4 William H. Ayers (D/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from a command detonated mine 9 km E-SE of TIEN PHUOC, QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

05 June 1969

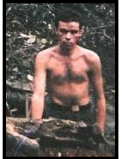


PFC Kevin R. Crowe (D/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from a command detonated mine 9 km E-SE of TIEN PHUOC, QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

05 June 1969

SGT John W. Horan (D/1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from a command detonated mine 9 km E-SE of TIEN PHUOC, QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

05 June 1969



SP4 Lawrence P. Mulvey (D/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from a command detonated mine 9 km E-SE of TIEN PHUOC, QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

05 June 1969



SP4 Robert P. Ruttle Jr. (D/1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from a command detonated mine 9 km E-SE of TIEN PHUOC, QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

06 June 1970

PFC James W. Murray (B 1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal for military merit and for wounds received in the Republic of Vietnam. (HQ, 101st ABN DIV, General Order Number 6936; 19 June 1970)

06 June 1970

SP4 Albert W. Carroll (B 1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal for military merit and for wounds received in the Republic of Vietnam. (HQ, 101st ABN DIV, General Order Number 6936; 19 June 1970)

07 June 1966



PFC David L. Dodson (A/2-502 IN) was awarded was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wound received which resulted in his death from metal fragment wounds to the head and gunshot wound to the chest, right thigh, and right shoulder received while in a hostile ground action during an attack on LZ lima Zulu, 16km Northeast of DAK TO City in the KONTUM Province, Republic of Vietnam.



07 June 1966



PFC Terry F. Huston (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wound received which resulted in his death from a gunshot wound to the head, chest, left thigh and left foot received while in a hostile ground action during an attack on LZ lima Zulu, 16km Northeast of DAK TO City in the KONTUM Province, Republic of Vietnam.

07 June 1969



SP4 Michael P. Callahan (B/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal (Posthumously) for meritorious service in ground operations against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam. (HQ, 101st ABN DIV, General Order Number 8681; 11 July 1969)

07 June 1969



SP4 Michael P. Callahan (B/1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds in the vicinity of Hill 376, 12 KM W-SW of TAM KY Airfield, QUANG TIN Province, South Vietnam.

07 June 1969



SGT Frederic H. Davis (A/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds in the vicinity of Hill 376, 12 KM W-SW of TAM KY Airfield, QUANG TIN Province, South Vietnam.

07 June 1969



PFC Stephen E. Larsen (E/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds in the vicinity of Hill 376, 12 KM W-SW of TAM KY Airfield, QUANG TIN Province, South Vietnam.

07 June 1969



CPL John S. Lewis (E/1-501 IN, Recon Platoon) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds in the vicinity of Hill 376, 12 KM W-SW of TAM KY Airfield, QUANG TIN Province, South Vietnam.

07 June 1969



SGT Michael W. O'Leary (A/1-501 IN); was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds in the vicinity of Hill 376, 12 KM W-SW of TAM KY Airfield, QUANG TIN Province, South Vietnam.

07 June 1969



CPL James Rundle Jr. (B/1-501 IN); was awarded the Silver Star Medal, Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds in the vicinity of Hill 376, 12 KM W-SW of TAM KY Airfield, QUANG TIN Province, South Vietnam.



07 June 1969



SP4 Raymond T. Talburt (B/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor (Posthumously) for meritorious service in ground operations against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam. (HQ, 101st ABN DIV, General Order Number 8362; 7 July 1969)

07 June 1969



SGT Raymond T. Talburt (B/1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds in the vicinity of Hill 376, 12 KM W-SW of TAM KY Airfield, QUANG TIN Province, South Vietnam.

07 June 1970



CPL David L. Womble (E/1-501 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart Medal and Air Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from small arms gun fire wounds in the THUA THIEN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

07 June 1971



SP4 Thomas E. Baumgardner Jr. (B/2-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death while on a combat operation when a mine detonated and a hostile force was encountered 8km West of PHUY LOC in the THUA THIEN Province, Republic of Vietnam. SPL4 Baumgardner was admitted to a military medical facility and later expired.

08 June 1971



SP4 Hiawatha H. Williams (B/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from small arms gun fire wounds while at a landing zone when the area came under attack by hostile force in the THUA THIEN Province, Republic of Vietnam. SP4 Williams was admitted to a military medical facility and later expired.

09 June 1966



1LT James H. Baker Jr. (C/2-502 IN) was awarded was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds during hostile ground action on NGOK Run Ridge, 20km N-NE of DAK TO City in the KONTUM Province, Republic of Vietnam.

09 June 1966



PFC Will P. Barton II (B/2-502 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from gunshot wound to his left leg and neck during hostile ground action on NGOK Run Ridge, 20km N-NE of DAK TO City in the KONTUM Province, Republic of Vietnam.

09 June 1966



PFC Lawrence J. Deisher (A/2-502 IN) was awarded was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from gunshot wounds to left side of chest received during hostile ground action on NGOK Run Ridge, 20km N-NE of DAK TO City in the KONTUM Province, Republic of Vietnam.



09 June 1966



PFC Joseph R. Ellman (C/2-502 IN) was awarded was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death as a result of severe wounds to his left arm and both legs received during hostile ground action on NGOK Run Ridge, 20km N-NE of DAK TO City in the KONTUM Province, Republic of Vietnam.

09 June 1966



PFC Edward T. D. Frodsham (C/2-502 IN) was awarded was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from gunshot wounds to forehead, left shoulder and right side received during hostile ground action on NGOK Run Ridge, 20km N-NE of DAK TO City in the KONTUM Province, Republic of Vietnam.

09 June 1966



PFC Edward Garcia (C/2-502 IN) was awarded was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death as the result of napalm burns of entire body incurred when he was hit by napalm during friendly forces air strike on a hostile position during hostile ground action on NGOK Run Ridge, 20km N-NE of DAK TO City in the KONTUM Province, Republic of Vietnam.

09 June 1966



SFC Robert Hanna (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wound received which resulted in his death from reasons not reported and was missing following the engagement during hostile ground action on NGOK Run Ridge, 20km N-NE of DAK TO City in the KONTUM Province, Republic of Vietnam. Remains have been recovered.

09 June 1966



SGT George A. Morningstar (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wound received which resulted in his death from reasons not reported and was missing following the engagement during hostile ground action on NGOK Run Ridge, 20km N-NE of DAK TO City in the KONTUM Province, Republic of Vietnam. Remains have been recovered.

09 June 1966



PFC Melvin Reeder (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death as a result of gunshot wounds to the right side received during hostile ground action on NGOK Run Ridge, 20km N-NE of DAK TO City in the KONTUM Province, Republic of Vietnam.

09 June 1966



PFC James E. Shuyler (HHC/2-502 IN); was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from gunshot wounds to left lower leg and metal fragment wounds to the right knee received during hostile ground action on NGOK Run Ridge, 20km N-NE of DAK TO City in the KONTUM Province, Republic of Vietnam.

09 June 1966



PFC Walter Williams Jr. (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from gunshot wound to the left shoulder and neck received during hostile ground action on NGOK Run Ridge, 20km N-NE of DAK TO City in the KONTUM Province, Republic of Vietnam.



09 June 1967



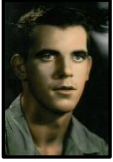
SP4 James C. Martin Jr. (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death when hit by fragments from a hostile grenade 11km SE of MINH LONG Airfield in the QUANG NGAI Province, Republic of Vietnam.

09 June 1968



SP4 Nathaniel Cummings (B/2-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death while on combat operation when hit by fragment from hostile anti-tank round in the THUA TIEN Province, Republic of Vietnam. SP4 Cummings was admitted to a Naval hospital where he later expired.

09 June 1969



SP4 Christopher J. Bean (HHC/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from small arms gun fire wounds on Hill 376 east of TIEN PHUOC, QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

09 June 1969



1LT Waldemar J. Geiger (A/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds on Hill 376 east of TIEN PHUOC, QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

09 June 1969



PFC Donald O. Hartman (C/1-501 IN) was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from small arms gun fire wounds on Hill 376 east of TIEN PHUOC, QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

09 June 1969



SGT Terry G. Rada (D/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from small arms gun fire wounds on Hill 376 east of TIEN PHUOC, QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

09 June 1969



SGT Daniel T. Thurston (HHC/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor, Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds on Hill 376 east of TIEN PHUOC, QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

09 June 1969



SP4 Gary J. Winkler (HHC/1-501 IN); was awarded the Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from multiple fragmentation wounds on Hill 376 east of TIEN PHUOC, QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.



09 June 1969



SGT William D. Bushard (B/1-501 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal, Bronze Star Medal with Valor and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from friendly fire, 105mm Airburst by supporting artillery fire directed at enemy while at NDP 10 KM E-SE of TIEN PHUOC, in the QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

09 June 1969



PFC Larry R. Gilbertson (B/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from friendly fire, 105mm Airburst by supporting artillery fire directed at enemy while at NDP 10 KM E-SE of TIEN PHUOC, in the QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.

09 June 1969



SGT William D. Sparks (B/1-501 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal (Posthumously) for military merit and for wounds received which resulted in his death from friendly fire, 105mm Airburst by supporting artillery fire directed at enemy while at NDP 10 KM E-SE of TIEN PHUOC, in the QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam.



STRIKE HISTORY (Citation's and Awards):

03 June 1966

SGT Darrell E. Sharp (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal while distinguishing himself on 3 June 1966 while serving as a squad leader during a combat mission near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. While providing security for an artillery battery, Sergeant Sharp's unit was attacked by a Viet Cong force using mortar weapons. When directed to attack the insurgent positions, Sergeant Sharp led his squad through intense Viet Cong fire up a steep ridge. As the troopers advanced forward, the platoon sergeant was wounded by a hand grenade. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, Sergeant Sharp immediately assumed command of the platoon. During the ensuing battle, he killed two Viet Cong and threw a hand grenade into an insurgent emplacement, destroying the bunker and killing two more Viet Cong. As a result of his aggressive actions, the Viet Cong were taken by surprise and the two friendly squads successfully withdrew. After administering first aid to his wounded platoon sergeant, Sergeant Sharp led his squad back to the platoon sector and resumed his assigned duties. Through his courage and outstanding leadership, he contributed immeasurably to the success of the mission. Sergeant Sharp's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV, General Orders Number 5767; 21 September 1966)

04 June 1969

1LT Paul D. Wharton (D/1-501 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action in the Republic of Vietnam on 4 June 1969. Lieutenant Wharton distinguished himself while serving as the Artillery Forward Observer in Company D, 1st Battalion (Airmobile), 501st Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile), during a search and clear operation near TAM KY, in QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam. Lieutenant Wharton left his covered position to go to the aid of a rifle squad which was sustaining heavy casualties from intense automatic weapons and from mortar fire. Openly and willingly subjecting himself to the enemy fire, Lieutenant Wharton ran across an open area swept by machine gun fire to reach the beleaguered squad. Upon reaching the squad, he rallied the men, directed them to return fire, treated the wounded and then led the squad back to the company perimeter. Having accomplished this, he again exposed himself to adjust artillery fire on the enemy, thus allowing the wounded to be evacuated. Lieutenant Wharton'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.

07 June 1966



PFC David L. Dodson (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) while distinguishing himself on 7 June 1966 during a combat mission near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. As the left flank of his company withdrew from a large Viet Cong force, Private First Class Dodson remained behind to provide fire cover for his comrades. Although in an exposed position, he placed suppressive fire on the approaching insurgents and killed five Viet Cong. When the insurgents continued to advance closer, he totally ignored the intense hostile fire and held the Viet Cong back until his comrades successfully withdrew to defensive positions. As he started back to join his company, Private First Class Dodson was fatally wounded. Through his courage and determination, he allowed his unit to withdraw with a minimum number of casualties. Private First Class Dodson's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV; General Orders Number 4989; 25 July 1966)

07 June 1966

SGT James G. Moffitt (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal while distinguishing himself on 7 June 1966 while serving as a squad leader during a search and destroy mission near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. While his squad was providing security for an artillery battery, a large Viet Cong force suddenly opened fire on the squad. Although he was receiving intense hostile fire from four sides, Sergeant Moffitt, with complete disregard for his safety, began to maneuver his men out of the encirclement. During the ensuing battle, he personally killed three Viet Cong. After successfully rejoining his company, Sergeant Moffitt skillfully deployed his squad along the defensive perimeter, formed an assault line, and charged the insurgent positions, forcing the Viet Cong to withdraw. As the insurgents disappeared into the jungle, he returned with his men to their original positions. Through his courage and outstanding leadership, he contributed immeasurably to the defeat of the attacking Viet Cong. Sergeant Moffitt's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV; General Orders Number 5805; 26 September 1966)

07 June 1966



PFC Jerry F. Huston (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) while distinguishing himself on 7 June 1966 during a combat mission near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. As the left flank of his company withdrew from a large Viet Cong force, Private First Class Huston remained behind to provide fire cover for his comrades. Although in an exposed position, he placed suppressive fire on the approaching insurgents and killed five Viet Cong. When the insurgents continued to advance closer, he totally ignored the intense hostile fire and held the Viet Cong back until his comrades successfully withdrew to defensive positions. As he started back to join his company, Private First Class Huston was fatally wounded. Through his courage and determination, he allowed his unit to withdraw with a minimum number of casualties. Private First Class Huston's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV; General Orders Number 4989; 25 July 1966)



07 – 09 June 1966

SGT Jerry L. Johnson (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal while distinguishing himself during the period 7 June 1966 while serving as platoon sergeant of a platoon on a combat operation near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. Sergeant Johnson's unit was to provide security for an artillery battery which was receiving intense hostile fire. Upon contact with the insurgents, Sergeant Johnson immediately deployed his men to form a defensive perimeter. During the ensuing fire fight, Sergeant Johnson personally killed three Viet Cong with hand grenades. When the right side of the perimeter was in danger of being overrun, Sergeant Johnson, with complete disregard for his safety, braved hostile machine gun fire as he moved to within five feet of a Viet Cong emplacement before destroying the bunker with hand grenades. He then skillfully directed artillery fire on the remaining insurgents. Shortly after this, he exposed himself to hostile fire while leading a squad onto a hill occupied by the Viet Cong. In the assault, he killed two more Viet Cong. Through his heroic efforts, he inspired his men to press their attack and take the hill. On 9 June 1966, Sergeant Johnson again risked his life as he led his platoon forward to help another embattled company. While moving up a hill toward the besieged company, he halted his platoon and crawled to within three meters of a hostile machine gun position. When the insurgent fired at Sergeant Johnson, he promptly returned the fire, killing the Viet Cong. Sergeant Johnson's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV; General Orders Number 5704; 15 September 1966)

07 June 1966

1LT Karl L. Beach (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (1-OLC) while distinguishing himself on 7 June 1966 while serving as executive officer during a company combat operation near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. First lieutenant Beach's company was to provide security for an artillery battery. The company had successfully counterattacked and repelled a large Viet Cong force. The determined Viet Cong attacked his troops on three separate occasions and each time were repulsed by the equally determined American soldiers. During the vicious battle, First Lieutenant Beach repeatedly exposed himself to intense hostile mortar fire. Despite this, he maintained his command post as close to the Viet Cong concentration as possible so that his subordinate leaders could readily reach him. His skillful use of artillery and deployment of troops, enabled his unit to withstand six hours of repeated hostile attacks. During the course of action, his command post was attacked by a squad of Viet Cong employing rifle grenades, machine guns and automatic weapon fire twenty meters to his left flank. First Lieutenant Beach unhesitatingly returned the fire while directing his command group and completely disrupted the Viet Cong attack. On another occasion, he spotted a Viet Cong squad advancing on an artillery position and motor park. First Lieutenant Beach immediately opened fire on the insurgents and successfully defended against them. Throughout the fierce battle, he was continuously moving from position to position, encouraging his men and directing their fire. Through his courageous efforts, First Lieutenant Beach was most instrumental in the successful operation. His extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior Viet Cong force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV, General Orders Number 5754; 20 September 1966)

07 – 11 June 1966

PFC Peter S. Griffin (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in connection with military operations against an opposing armed force while serving as a Fire Team Leader with Company A, 2d Battalion (Airborne), 502d Infantry, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. During this period Private First Class Griffin's unit was engaged in continuous military operations involving conflict with an armed enemy force near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. The acts of extraordinary heroism repeatedly displayed by Private First Class Griffin while engaging a numerically superior enemy force in close combat with both rifle fire and hand grenades contributed immeasurably to the prevention of the unit positions being overrun and the defeat of the enemy forces. Particularly noteworthy were his actions on the final night of conflict when unit members were hit after being ambushed by the enemy forces and he carried a severely wounded comrade throughout the night until contact was made with friendly forces. Private First Class Griffin's 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. (DA, HQ, 101st ABN; General Orders Number 14; 11 April 1997)

07 June 1966

SSG Tyrone J. Adderly (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal while distinguishing himself on 7 June 1966 while serving as squad leader during an attack on the company perimeter by a large Viet Cong force near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 0230 hours, the company received intense hostile mortar fire. Simultaneously, a numerically superior Viet Cong force assaulted the position. Staff Sergeant Adderly, with complete disregard for his safety, braved the hostile fire to better ascertain the situation. Realizing that the insurgents had breached the perimeter to his left and that his squad was receiving hostile fire from two directions, Staff Sergeant Adderly quickly moved his men into better positions with excellent fields of fire. Throughout the night he continued to expose himself to the insurgent fire as he moved among his men, directing their fire, aiding wounded and distributing ammunition. On one occasion, he personally led an assault on the attacking Viet Cong, killing four Soldiers himself. Through his outstanding leadership and personal bravery, his squad of only seven men was able to repulse a Viet Cong force five times their size. Staff Sergeant Adderly's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior Viet Cong force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV, General Orders Number; 15 September 1966)

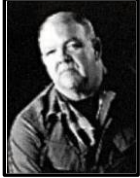


07 June 1969



SP4 Michael P. Callahan (B/1-501 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) for gallantry in action in the Republic of Vietnam on 6 June 1969. Specialist Callahan distinguished himself while serving as a team leader in Company B, 1st Battalion (Airmobile), 501st Infantry, during the conduct of a search and clear operation near TAM KY, Republic of Vietnam. On the cited date, the lead element of Company B was attempting to capture a North Vietnamese Army soldier who gave the pretense of surrender. While capturing the insurgent, the company came under heavy enemy machine gun fire from a nearby position. Realizing that the hostile emplacement must be silenced, Specialist Callahan began to place suppressive fire on the insurgents. Encouraging his men to do likewise, he remained in the open while attempting to gain fire superiority as another element of the company was maneuvering to outflank the insurgents. With complete disregard for his own safety, Specialist Callahan continued to divert the enemy fire, thus providing cover for the main maneuvering element. It was during this courageous act that he was mortally wounded by hostile machine gun fire. His outstanding leadership and courage were a major factor in saving many of his men from injury or possible death. Specialist Callahan'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.

09 June 1966



CPT Walter R. Brown (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Company A, 2d Battalion (Airborne), 502d Infantry, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. During the period 9 June 1966 to 11 June 1966, Captain Brown, the company commander of Company A, had the mission of reinforcing a company that was surrounded by a Viet Cong battalion near DAK TO. Upon receiving the mission, Captain Brown immediately assembled his company and began the 3,000 meters move through darkness and treacherous terrain to the battle area. As his company reached the top of the mountain overlooking the beleaguered company, it received intense hostile fire. With complete disregard for his safety, Captain Brown led a squad to the flank of the insurgent positions and initiated an assault that killed nine Viet Cong and forced the remainder of the insurgents to flee. During the assault, Captain Brown charged a machine gun emplacement and personally killed three Viet Cong. Although the situation was extremely tense, Captain Brown positioned himself with the lead element and continued to advance toward the stricken company. Upon entering a valley, the lead element again received Viet Cong fire from the surrounding high ground. While the rest of the company continued forward, Captain Brown maneuvered his machine guns into a position where they placed suppressive fire on the insurgents. As his unit reached the perimeter of the beleaguered company, the rear element was attacked by a determined Viet Cong force and one trooper fell seriously wounded. Captain Brown immediately raced 30 meters down the slope to the wounded trooper and carried him to safety. He then assumed command of the perimeter and positioned his men to repel the repeated Viet Cong attacks. Throughout the next 30 hours, Captain Brown continuously exposed himself to carry ammunition, call in air strikes, and adjust artillery fire. During a mortar attack on 10 June 1966, Captain Brown moved about the battlefield helping move wounded soldiers from exposed positions. Working against superior odds, he organized his company and rallied his men to successfully fight their way through the Viet Cong encirclement. Although confronted with the arduous task of transporting 45 litter casualties over rough terrain to an evacuation point 1,000 meters away, he never relented from his determined efforts to accomplish his mission. While moving toward the landing zone, they were again hit by a Viet Cong element. Despite the fact that he was wounded by a grenade explosion, Captain Brown ordered a charge that overran the insurgent position. After reaching the landing zone, he returned down the mountain to help his comrades carry the litter patients to the extraction point. Through his courage and outstanding leadership, he contributed immeasurably to the defeat of the Viet Cong force. Captain Brown's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty in close combat against a numerically superior hostile force 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, USARV; General Orders Number 5896; October 3, 1966)

09 June 1966



1SG Walter J. Sabalauski (C/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 C, 2d Battalion, 502d Infantry, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. First Sergeant Sabalauski distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions during the period 9 to 11 June 1966 while participating in a blocking operation near DAK TO. When the Viet Cong occupied jungle suddenly erupted with intense hostile fire from three directions, First Sergeant Sabalauski, realizing that the company commander could not possibly control all the elements in the thick bamboo growth and 50-foot canopies, rallied and directed the beleaguered troops in an attempt to gain fire superiority. With complete disregard for his safety, First Sergeant Sabalauski dashed from position to position and repeatedly exposed himself to muster his unit and quell the hostile fire. As the Viet Cong assaulted the perimeter, First Sergeant Sabalauski quickly organized an assault line and delivered suppressive fire onto the fanatical Viet Cong. After dashing to the rear of the perimeter and observing that the insurgents were surrounding his company, he exposed himself and screamed orders to form a tight defensive perimeter. Although artillery was called in as close as 25 meters from the friendly force and air strikes devastated the jungle around the perimeter, the determined Viet Cong continued to advance. When the company commander called in air strikes on his own position as a last resort, First Sergeant Sabalauski remained on his feet to control the beleaguered paratroopers. For 30 hours, he continued to dash from one side of the perimeter to the other to direct and encourage his men. Although he was wounded himself, First Sergeant Sabalauski aided his wounded comrades, comforted the dying, and continued to direct his men. When reinforcements arrived and a hasty perimeter was again set up, he fearlessly moved forward of the perimeter and retrieved a dead comrade. After a 1,000 meter move to an evacuation point, First Sergeant Sabalauski personally supervised the extraction of the wounded and dead. Through his courage and outstanding leadership throughout the long and perilous battle, he contributed immeasurable to the defeat of the determined Viet Cong. First Sergeant Sabalauski's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV; General Orders Number 5821; September 27, 1966)



09 June 1966



CPT William S. Carpenter Jr. (C/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 C, 2d Battalion (Airborne), 502d Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. Captain Carpenter distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions during the period 9 June 1966 to 11 June 1966 while serving as Commanding Officer of an infantry company engaged in a blocking mission near Tou Morong Outpost. As Captain Carpenter's company advanced, the lead platoon suddenly received intense fire from an estimated two companies of Viet Cong. Captain Carpenter immediately deployed the company to continue its forward progress, but it soon became pinned down by extremely heavy hostile fire from three directions. After Captain Carpenter organized a hasty defense, it became apparent that the insurgent force was at least of battalion size. The insurgents launched a determined frontal attack and were successful in overrunning one platoon. Realizing the severe consequences if the enemy forces were able to penetrate the entire company area, Captain Carpenter ordered supporting jet aircraft to drop napalm directly on the company's position. The napalm bombs hit the top of the trees in the center of the company position and detonated 25 feet above ground. As a result, the fiery napalm carried directly into the charging insurgents and passed over most of the friendly troops. The skillfully directed air strike completely subdued the Viet Cong attempt to overrun the company. As the insurgents withdrew, Captain Carpenter repeatedly exposed himself to the hostile fire to reorganize his command and direct supporting artillery fire. Throughout the remainder of the three-day battle and in the face of almost overwhelming odds, Captain Carpenter continued to direct and inspire the company to repulse three additional determined assaults by the enemy battalion. Through Captain Carpenter's heroic actions and courageous tenacity, his company was spared numerous casualties and was able to withstand the repeated attacks of the Viet Cong battalion until reinforcements arrived. Captain Carpenter'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, USARV; General Orders Number 4125; 14 August 1967)

09 June 1966

MAJ Arthur E. Taylor Jr. (HHC/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal while distinguishing himself on 9 June 1966 while serving as aircraft commander of a helicopter on a reconnaissance mission in support of a friendly ground force conducting a combat operation near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. Major Taylor voluntarily accepted the hazardous mission of flying directly into a Viet Cong infested area at low level to locate and pinpoint hostile emplacements. Immediately upon entering the operational area, Major Taylor's pilot began evasive flight maneuvers. Major Taylor then began communicating with his ground elements, issuing orders and relaying emergency requests to his command post. Suddenly, four hostiles .50 caliber machine guns opened up on the aircraft. Undaunted by the hostile fire which engulfed the helicopter, Major Taylor, with complete disregard for his safety, spotted the Viet Cong machine gun emplacements and radioed their locations to ground elements. He instructed the friendly force in the vicinity on recommended routes of advance to the insurgent positions. His professionalism and courage, under intense hostile fire while flying in adverse weather conditions was instrumental in defeating the Viet Cong force. Major Taylor's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV; General Orders Number 5737; 19 September 1966)

09 June 1966



SGT George A. Morningstar (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) while distinguishing himself on 9 June 1966 while serving as a squad leader during a search and destroy mission near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. When his platoon suddenly received intense hostile fire from a well-entrenched Viet Cong force, Sergeant Morningstar exposed himself to estimate the situation. Since an insurgent machine gun was greatly endangering his platoon, Sergeant Morningstar singlehandedly assaulted the position. With complete disregard for his safety while receiving hostile fire, he ran forward, killed two Viet Cong and destroyed the emplacement. When another machine gun placed intense fire on his platoon, Sergeant Morningstar ran to a position within fifteen meters of the Viet Cong and killed two more insurgents. As he assaulted this position, he was mortally wounded. Through his courage, he contributed immeasurably to the defeat of the Viet Cong force. Sergeant Morningstar's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, UARV; General Orders Number 5278; 9 August 1966)

09 June 1966



LTC Henry E. Emerson (HHC/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star medal while serving as a battalion commanding officer during a combat mission near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. While Lieutenant Colonel Emerson was communicating with his ground elements from his command and control aircraft, he suddenly received intense hostile fire. After the source of fire was located, he immediately relayed their positions to his ground elements. Although his aircraft was constantly receiving intense ground fire, he continued to advise and direct his element leaders for eight hours until the Viet Cong force was defeated. Through his courage and outstanding leadership, he contributed immeasurably to the defeat of the Viet Cong force. Lieutenant Colonel Emerson's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV; General Orders Number 4941; 22 July 1966)

09 June 1966



PFC James E. Shuyler (HHC/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) while serving as a medic during a combat mission near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. When his company received intense hostile fire from a large Viet Cong force, Private First Class Shuyler immediately exposed himself and rushed to the aid of a wounded comrade. As more soldiers were wounded, he moved from man to man and administered first aid. While caring for one of the stricken soldiers, Private First Class Shuyler was wounded in the leg by the Viet Cong fire. Although profusely bleeding, he gave himself an injection of morphine and carried out his mission. When he was wounded a second time, he continued to render medical advice as he lay on the battlefield. Private First Class Shuyler later died from his wounds. Private First Class Shuyler's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV; General Orders Number 4984; 22 July 1966)



09 June 1966



PFC Joseph R. Ellman (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) while distinguishing himself on 9 June 1966 while serving as a radio-telephone operator for the company commander during a search and destroy mission near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. When his company received intense hostile fire from well-fortified Viet Cong positions, Private First Class Ellman exposed himself to better his communications with higher echelons and subordinate leaders. Although he was critically wounded during the ensuing battle, Private First Class Ellman continued to operate his radio for ten hours. When the Viet Cong launched another attack, Private First Class Ellman maintained radio contact and remained with his company commander until he was mortally wounded. Through his courage, he contributed immeasurably to the defeat of the Viet Cong force. Private First Class Ellman's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV; General Orders Number 4985; 25 July 1966)

09 June 1966



1LT James Baker (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) while distinguishing himself on 9 June 1966 while serving as a platoon leader during a search and destroy mission near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. When his platoon suddenly received intense hostile fire from a well-entrenched Viet Cong force, First Lieutenant Baker ran to the head of the column and calmly issued instructions to his men. Observing that a Viet Cong machine gun was greatly endangering his platoon, First Lieutenant Baker personally directed suppressive fire on the insurgent bunker. Although completely exposed to the hostile fire, he led an assault and inspired his platoon to defeat the Viet Cong force. As First Lieutenant Baker was preparing to assault another position, he was mortally wounded. Through his courage and outstanding leadership, he contributed immeasurably to the success of the mission. First Lieutenant Baker's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV; General Orders Number 5276; 9 August 1966)

09 June 1966



PFC Lawrence J. Deisher (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) while distinguishing himself on 9 June 1966 while serving as a member of a squad on a combat operation near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. When his squad was engaged by a large Viet Cong force, Private First Class Deisher while exposed to the hostile fire, killed two Viet Cong. He continued to place suppressive fire on the insurgents to enable his squad to move to good defensive positions. Because of the numerical superiority of the Viet Cong force and intense hostile machine gun fire, the squad was pinned down. Private First Class Deisher, with complete disregard for his safety, moved forward under the supporting fire of his squad and assaulted to within fifteen meters of the hostile machine gun emplacement. He killed two Viet Cong with a well-placed hand grenade before he was mortally wounded by a burst of hostile fire. Private First Class Deisher's unimpeachable valor in close combat against a numerically superior Viet Cong force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV; General Orders Number 5000; 25 July 1966)

09 June 1966

1LT Louis F. Sill Jr. (B/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal while distinguishing himself on 9 June 1966 while serving as commanding officer during a company search and destroy operation near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. In an attempt to locate freshly used trails, the company was moving along three principle routes in Viet Cong infested jungle. During the movement, it received intense hostile small arms fire from several camouflaged positions. Upon being informed by a second element that they too were subjected to intense hostile fire, First Lieutenant Sill immediately moved with the remaining elements to their location. He then skillfully directed artillery and air strikes on the Viet Cong emplacements. After moving through the bullet swept area to a good vantage point, First Lieutenant Sill personally maneuvered his remaining platoon to better positions on a hill. During the course of action, the Viet Cong began to increase their fire. At this time, First Lieutenant Sill again called for artillery fire to within distances of less than one hundred meters from his position. He then moved from the maneuver element to the heavily engaged platoon, directed sub-elements to fire and maneuver and assisted in the evacuation of casualties. With complete disregard for his safety, he continued to move about the battlefield directing supporting fire and leading his men in several assaults against the Viet Cong positions. He also directed and supervised the clearing of a landing zone from which his wounded troops could be evacuated. First Lieutenant Sill's calm and exceptionally cool demeanor under hostile fire was an inspiring example to his men and contributed immeasurably to the successful operation which resulted in the death of nine Viet Cong and the capture of six weapons. His extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior Viet Cong force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV; General Orders Number 5702; 15 September 1966)

09 June 1966



SP4 Michael Baldinger (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal when his company had been surrounded by a North Vietnamese Army battalion and was in danger of being overrun. The company had suffered heavy casualties and many of the wounded were in extremely serious condition. Specialist Baldinger, the medic, kept up with a tireless struggle to save the lives of his comrades. When the water was exhausted and none was immediately available, Specialist Baldinger ran forward, undaunted by the withering fire that engulfed the battlefield, and secured two canteens from a dead Viet Cong. While he was returning with the water, a grenade exploded near him and threw him violently to the ground. With complete disregard for his own life, he jumped up and continued his mission. Specialist Baldinger's gallant actions saved the lives of at least 25 men and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service, reflecting great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, IFFV; General Orders Number 159; 13 February 1967)



09 June 1966



SFC Robert Hanna (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) while distinguishing himself on 9 June 1966 during a search and destroy mission near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. After evacuating a severe heat casualty through dense jungle terrain, Platoon Sergeant Hanna returned to the battalion command post. Without sopping for rest, he volunteered to return to his platoon which was located two kilometers away. Shortly after joining his unit, the platoon suddenly received intense hostile fire from a well-entrenched Viet Cong force. Although he was fully exposed to the Viet Cong fire, Platoon Sergeant Hanna fearlessly moved to the head of the column in an effort to ascertain the situation. Observing that the Viet Cong had excellent fortified positions and fields of fire, he immediately organized his platoon and directed fire and maneuver movements. When Platoon Sergeant Hanna personally led an assault to within fifteen meters of a Viet Cong emplacement, his platoon leader was mortally wounded. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, Platoon Sergeant Hanna delivered suppressive fire onto the insurgent positions, killing one and wounding several others. While moving to the aid of a wounded comrade, Platoon Sergeant Hanna was mortally wounded by Viet Cong fire. Through his courage and outstanding leadership, he contributed immeasurably to the eventual defeat of the Viet Cong force. Platoon Sergeant Hanna's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV; General Orders Number 5856; 30 September 1966)

09 June 1966

SGT Thomas M. Delamater (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action while serving with Company C, 2d Battalion (Airborne), 502d Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. Sergeant Delamater distinguished himself on 9 June 1966 while serving as a Squad Leader during a search and destroy mission near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. When a Viet Cong soldier was observed moving along a trail toward his squad, Sergeant Delamater killed him. While exchanging fire, two hand grenades exploded in his position. Although shaken up by the exploding grenades, Sergeant Delamater placed effective fire on the insurgents and aided his comrades to form a tight defensive perimeter. As the battle raged, Sergeant Delamater repeatedly exposed himself outside of the perimeter, carried his wounded comrades to safety, helped the medics administer first aid and made litters to carry the wounded. When the main body withdrew, Sergeant Delamater and the rest of his platoon remained in position for approximately two hours to protect the perimeter before withdrawing to a landing zone 800 meters away. Through his courage, he contributed immeasurably to the success of the mission. Sergeant Delamater's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV; General Orders Number 5454; 24 August 1966)

09 June 1966

PFC Walter Bray (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal while on a search and destroy mission, Company A, 2d Battalion (Airborne), 502d Infantry was moving down a jungle trail when they suddenly became engaged with an estimated enemy squad to their direct front. Two men were wounded in the initial burst. At about the same time, an enemy squad in the rear of the friendly platoon began firing upon them. Private First Class Bray observed that his two wounded comrades were in an area exposed to crossfire. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, Private Bray rushed through the withering hail of enemy fire to his wounded comrades and pulled one of the men to a covered position. Upon the arrival of the medical aidman, Private Bray unhesitatingly moved back through the bullet swept area in an attempt to retrieve the second wounded man. As Private Bray neared his wounded comrade, he was fired on from a nearby enemy position. Quickly, he grabbed a grenade and charged forward throwing the grenade into the enemy position, destroying it. Private Bray then continued forward to his wounded comrade, and as he started to pull him to safety, he was struck by fragments from a grenade. Disregarding his wounds, he pulled his comrade to safety. Refusing medical aid, Private Bray returned to his position in the perimeter and continued to fight until the enemy was forced to withdraw and flee the battle area. His actions resulted in the saving of two wounded comrades, the killing of two enemy soldiers, and the capture of one weapon. Private Bray's outstanding display of gallantry in action and his devotion to duty are within the highest military tradition and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, IFFV; General Orders Number 641; 9 August 1967)

09 June 1966

2LT William D. Jordan (C/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for distinguishing himself on 9 June 1966 while serving as a platoon leader during a combat mission near DAK TO, Republic of Vietnam. During a vicious battle with elements of an insurgent regiment, Second Lieutenant Jordan repeatedly exposed himself to intense hostile fire as he moved about the battlefield rallying his troops. Second Lieutenant Jordan led an assault in an attempt to dislodge the Viet Cong force from their entrenched positions but was unsuccessful because of the large number of insurgent troops. However, this assault disrupted the Viet Cong long enough to allow the remainder of this company to maneuver against the hostile force. Later that day, his company received intense hostile fire from a large Viet Cong force. With complete disregard for his safety, Second Lieutenant Jordan maneuvered his men, pointed out targets, and assisted his wounded comrades. When air strikes were called in, Second Lieutenant Jordan fearlessly exposed himself while establishing a hasty defensive perimeter. Through his courage and outstanding leadership throughout the fierce battle, he inspired his men to fight with determined aggressiveness and contributed immeasurably to the success of the mission. Second Lieutenant Jordan's extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, USARV; General Orders Number 5935; 5 October 1966)



09 June 1966

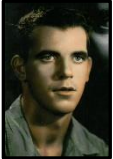
SGT Robert Williamson (A 2-502 IN) was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Valor for heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force. Sergeant Williamson distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 9 June 1966 in the Republic of Vietnam. While conducting an airmobile assault, Sergeant Williams's company was dropped on a landing zone. As the helicopters started to unload the troops, they began to receive sporadic enemy fire and were soon engaged in a heavy fire fight. As the men started to move off of the landing zone, Sergeant Williamson realized that his company was in an enemy mine field and that if the wounded were not removed immediately an extremely serious situation could develop. With complete disregard for his own safety, Sergeant Williamson dashed through the heavy fire and began to pull the wounded men to safety. Numerous times Sergeant Williamson moved through the heavy fire and the mine field until all the wounded had been evacuated. Only after the last wounded man had been pulled from the mine field did Sergeant Williams allow himself to be given medical aid and evacuated. Sergeant Williamson's devotion to duty and personal courage were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service, and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, 1ST BDE, 101ST ABN DIV, General Orders Number 1639; 12 August 1967)

09 June 1967



SP4 James C. Martin (A/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (Posthumously) for gallantry in action against a hostile force on 9 June 1967 near Duc Pho in the Republic of Vietnam. Serving as a platoon point man, Specialist Martin was moving down a jungle trail when he detected voices to his front. Quickly alerting the platoon, he moved forward with his squad in an attempt to pinpoint the location of the voices. Approaching the suspected enemy position, he was spotted by four enemy soldiers who fired upon the squad with automatic weapons wounding one member. Realizing the precarious situation that could develop, Specialist Martin, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, charged forward through the enemy fire; throwing grenades and firing his weapon, he assaulted the position. Specialist Martin, by his courageous action, destroyed the position killing all four enemy soldiers and capturing four automatic weapons before being mortally wounded. Specialist Martin's unquestionable valor in close combat against numerically superior hostile forces, his determination, and intense devotion to duty are in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, Task Force OREGON, and the United States Army. (HQ, TFO; General Orders Number 148; 29 August 1967)

09 June 1969



PFC Christopher J. Bean (C/1-501 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 9 June 1969. Private Bean distinguished himself while serving as a medical aidman with Company C, 1st Battalion (Airmobile), 501st Infantry, during a search and clear operation in the vicinity of TAM KY, QUANG TIN Province, Republic of Vietnam. On the cited date, Company C was suddenly subjected to intense enemy machine gun fire from North Vietnamese Army regulars. Immediately an element of Company C began employing fire and movement tactics in an attempt at neutralizing the enemy position, but the insurgents retaliated with intense rocket propelled grenade and machine gun fire. When one man was wounded by shrapnel from an exploding grenade, Private Bean began to maneuver toward him. He then came under intense machine gun fire and was forced to seek cover. Meanwhile, the main maneuvering element of Company C initiated another assault on the insurgent positions. Behind the suppressive machine gun fire of the main maneuvering element Private Bean crawled forward into the open to his wounded comrades. Disregarding his own safety, he subjected himself to the enemy fire as he remained in the open administering first aid to the wounded man. When the insurgent position gained fire superiority, he attempted to drag the wounded man to safety. Cognizant to the fact that his life was in jeopardy, he refused to leave the wounded man behind. A short distance from his objective, Private Bean was again subjected to intense machine gun fire and was mortally wounded. His dauntless courage and self-sacrificing spirit were an inspiration to all the men of his platoon. Private Bean's personal bravery and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest tradition of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (HQ, 101ST ABN DIV, General Orders Number 12470; 27 September 1969)

09 June 1969



SP4 Joseph J. Saitta (HHC/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action in the Republic of Vietnam on 9 June 1969. Specialist Saitta distinguished himself while serving as a medical aidman in Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 502d Infantry, at Fire Support Base CURRAHEE, in the A SHAU Valley, Republic of Vietnam. The fire base came under an intense mortar attack Specialist Saitta was in the aid station when he received word that an allied unit had received injuries from a direct hit on a bunker. He assembled some first aid material and in the middle of the attack, ran across the entire fire base to recover the wounded men. After bringing the casualties to the aid station, he again moved through the intense mortar fire to attempt to find other injured personnel. While running across open ground, he was seriously wounded by an exploding mortar round, but after hasty self-first aid, he continued to treat other wounded individuals and refused to be evacuated. After the cessation of incoming rounds, he again refused to be evacuated and assisted in the treatment and evacuation of others at the aid station. He remained at the aid station throughout the night and finally consented to be evacuated in the morning when he was assured that no other wounded personnel remained to be treated. Specialist Saitta'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 Orders Number 9281; 21 July 1969)



09 June 1969



MAJ Jerome A. Bruschette (HHC/2-502 IN) was awarded the Silver Star Medal (2-OLC) for gallantry in action while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 9 June 1969. Major Bruschette distinguished himself while serving as Operation Officer for the 2d Battalion, 502d Infantry, 101st Airborne Division. During the early morning hours on the cited date, Viet Cong soldiers launched a massive mortar attack against Fire Support Base CURRAHEE, Republic of Vietnam. The accuracy of the enemy fire forced all personnel in the vicinity to take cover, leaving many of the wounded laying in the open. Major Bruschette resolutely left the Battalion Tactical Operation Center and moved through the intense mortar fire to carry the wounded soldiers to safety. The barrage, which consisted of more than 50 rounds, continued for approximately two hours and during the entire time Major Bruschette risked his life moving from bunker to bunker to pull out the wounded and assist them to the aid station or to the safety of the operations bunker. As he pulled the wounded in, he used his body as a shield until such time as he was able to get the man to a safe area. In one instance, he moved through the barrage to the artillery fire center which had taken a direct hit, pulled out the wounded, and then directed medical aidmen to the position. He reestablished the artillery unit's chain of command and organized the evacuation procedures. Major Bruschette'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 Orders Number 8916; 16 July 1969)



ACRONYMS

ACAV: Armored Cavalry
AD: Americal Division
AD: Airborne Division (Would be after numeric numbers)
Amtrac: Marine Amphibious Tractor
AO: Area of Operations
ARA: Aerial Rocket Artillery
ARCOM: Army Commendation Medal
ARVN: Army of the Republic of Viet Nam (also known as the South Vietnamese Army (SVA))
BAR: Browning Automatic Rifle
BDE: Brigade
BN: Battalion
BSM: Bronze Star Medal
BBT: Booby Traps
CA: Combat Assault
CANOPY: Heavily Wooded Terrain
CO: Company
CP: Command Post
DSC: Distinguished Service Cross
DZ: Drop Zone
FSB: Fire Support Base
HQ: Headquarters
IED: Improvised Explosive Device
IFFV: I Field Force Vietnam
IN: Infantry
KBA: Killed by Air or Artillery
KHA: Killed by Hostile Action
KIA: Killed in Action
KNHA: Killed by Non-Hostile Action
LZ: Helicopter Landing Zone
MI: Military Intelligence
MOH: Medal of Honor
MP: Military Police
NDP: Night Defensive Position
NPFF: Vietnam National Police Field Force
NVA: North Vietnamese Army
OBJ: Objective
OP: Observation Post
PAVN: People Army of Vietnam
POW: Prisoner of War
PF: Popular Forces
PZ: Helicopter Pick-up Zone
Recon Platoon: Reconnaissance Platoon
RIF: Reconnaissance in Force
RF: Regional Force
ROK: Republic of Korea
SA: Situational Awareness
SIGINT: Signal Intelligence
SSM: Silver Star Medal
STRIKE Force: 2d Battalion, 502d Infantry
SVA: South Vietnamese Army
TF: Task Force
TOC: Tactical Operations Center
USARV: United States Army Vietnam
USARPAC: United States Army Pacific
WIA: Wounded in Action
WHA: Wounded by Hostile Action
WNHA: Wounded by Non-Hostile Action
"V": Valor
VC: Viet Cong

