

and did not give any starting times to club. Rumors are that no club play will be allowed at all municipal courses next year. Will keep you abreast of any developments. Good golfing and aloha for now.

SPEECHES



Dr. KENNETH P. MORTIMER, March 25, 1994
(Editor's Note: DR. MORTIMER delivered the following keynote address at the 51st Anniversary Memorial Service held at the National Memorial Service of the Pacific at Punchbowl on March 25, 1994. He is the president of the University of Hawaii - Manoa.)

"Thank you. It is an honor for me to be with your all this morning at this observance of the 51st Anniversary of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

The brave men we salute here today have provided a legacy, not just to Americans of Japanese ancestry, but to all of us. To freedom-loving people the world over, their selfless response to the crisis of World War II, their unflagging perseverance, and their no-holds-barred pursuit of objectives...."Go For Broke"... these stand today as a monument and a model for generations around the world, now and always.

To Americans, these men stand as a stunning reminder of all the values that are literally worth fighting for, and the reasons we hold those values so dear. And, I might add, the reasons we

must continue to cherish those values and work to see them made manifest in our everyday lives.

To the people of Hawaii - who saw their sons, fathers, brothers, and neighbors stand up to defend these islands, their home - the men of the 442 offer a prototype for self-reliance and personal empowerment.

Many of you know that the Manoa campus - as the home-away-from-home for hundreds of young men of draft age - became very war-focused following the attack on Pearl Harbor. The men of the classes of '42, '43, and '44, whose studies were interrupted, became the core of the Varsity Victory Volunteers, the VVV - which President GREGG SINCLAIR called "the most honored initials in Hawaii." They were among the first men enlisted in the 442nd when it formed, and their contributions will be suitably memorialized at the dedication of our new Student Services Center on campus later this year.

To the University of Hawaii, these men are a reminder that we cannot ever hold ourselves aloof from the real-world issues of justice and humanity. We cannot ever abandon personal courage and call our retreat "scholarship."

Indeed, the case has been made that the public education system, and the opportunities for higher education which were presented at the University were a significant factor in a true revolution which took place in the '20s, '30s, and '40s in Hawaii.

Over the course of a single generation, Nisei Japanese became so Americanized that there was absolutely no question that when their Americanism was challenged, they would fight for the opportunity to fight for this country against the home land of their parents.

The Story is Told

These legacies of life and love and loyalty come to each and all of us through a variety of media and public records. Whether or not the men of the 442nd choose to tell their own story, there were reporters, observers, and advisers on hand to record and remember the sacrifices these men of Japanese ancestry made when it

seemed that they had to offer special proof of their claim to American citizenship.

There were onlookers and witnesses to their extraordinary bravery in combat and their extraordinary patriotism in all quarters. There were even a few philosophers to tell us what we ought to think about this, and more have surfaced in recent years; they invite us to wonder whether the United States ever had any right to expect what it got from these citizens.

No legacy of the 442nd is as important, though, as the one these men have created from their own children and grandchildren. And no one but these men themselves can convey to those younger generations the heartfelt emotions - the pride, the fear, the passion, the anger - ALL the heartfelt emotions - that their World War II experience engendered.

Overcoming those fears and prejudices obviously requires something extraordinary, and it is a measure of the phenomenal quality and strength of each and every individual who served in the 442nd that he worked so hard for the opportunity to prove his loyalty to this country.

There are, unquestionably, powerful lessons which must be passed on and learned from you and your comrades. Certainly you, and your parents, knew just how really difficult it was to be a person of Japanese ancestry at the time of the War. Rampant prejudice was prevalent, fear was genuine, suspicion was everywhere - sometimes even among those who served, side-by-side in uniform.

That prejudice, by the way, brought JACK BURNS and my father-in-law together. JACK was a policeman then and he helped to get ERNIE MURAI & his friends through checkpoints so they could meet with the Japanese-American workers.

The Untold Story

There were observers who recorded a great deal of this history, no amount of newsreel footage or yellowed newspaper clipping can deliver that legacy to the generations that did not witness the 442 in action. Only the veterans of the 442nd themselves can deliver this legacy,

and if they do not, it will one day be gone forever.

We know from recent projects at the University that the giving and taking of what we call oral history can be an uncomfortable activity for both the speaker and the interviewer. They ask questions like: "Is this an embarrassing thing to reveal about myself?" "Do I really want to know this about my father?" "Do I sound like I'm bragging?" "Was he really so reckless in his youth?" "How could I have been so foolish, so naive, so headstrong...so young?"

But we know that the pieces of history we gather this way can only be gathered this way. And these are the pieces that generations of historians still to come will weave into a whole and truthful banner of history.. a battle flag, if you will.. the regimental colors we can all rally around, together, because the men of the 442nd not only lived their unforgettable war experience, but shared it with their children, and their children will teach us all.

A final note to you veterans, and to your Sons and Daughters of the 442 -

The telling of tales is and must be a two-part process - the telling and the listening. Many times an older generation will sense that in the telling of tales no listening is taking place - that your sons and daughters, and their sons and daughters are missing the point, or cannot "re-late" to the war stories or to the hard times of the "old days."

Do not despair, for this has ever been the case for generation after generation; you have not necessarily failed in the telling of the tale. Instead, consider that they may have trouble relating to "hard times" because life is so much better for your sons and daughters and their sons and daughters. And rejoice that you all were responsible for that. That is a true victory."

(The Sons and Daughters of the 442nd humbly request the assistance of their father in their newly-launched Oral History project. Questions and appointments can be answered or made by writing Sons and Daughters of the 442nd, Oral History Project, 933 Wiliwili St., Honolulu, HI, 96826, or by calling (808)949-7997.)



MR. GENE CASTAGNETTI, March 25, 1994

(Editor's Note: MR CASTAGNETTI delivered the following welcoming address at the 51st Anniversary Memorial Service held at the National Memorial Service of the Pacific at Punchbowl on March 25, 1994. He is the director of the Cemetery, and an old and valued friend of the 442.)

"Aloha,

On behalf of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the National Cemetery system, welcome to your national shrine.

As we commemorate the 51st Anniversary of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, let us remind ourselves that we are still only a generation away from slavery. There's no guarantee that the accomplishments of your fathers and grandfathers on the battlefields of Europe, where Americans stood as one, to defeat the historic forces of intolerance, won't be needed again.

Your generation's triumph over injustice was no guarantee that the generations to follow wouldn't be forced to fight the same primeval battle to preserve human rights and our American ideals!

As we speak, North Korean, that isolated Stalinist regime, threatens world peace.

The world watches with delayed response as the Serbs conduct ethnic cleansing of the Muslims in Bosnia, Herzegovina.

Closer to home, LOUIS FARRAKHAN's hate is spewed out with bigotry and anti-Semitism against whites, Catholics, and Jews. To the

members of the 442nd, FARRAKHAN should resemble a black ADOLF HITLER.

We must beware of the politicians who attempt to divide their countrymen about the purpose of a strong defense, the potential need to fight, all under the pursuit of being politically correct and a push towards political isolationism.

With no challenge to the likes of FARRAKHAN, the Serbs and North Koreans, we are seeing political correctness run amok.

When we fail to challenge these people we all lose. We lose the rights that your parents so preciously won!

MARTIN NIEMOLLER, a German Protestant pastor during World War II, who spoke up for the Jews and consequently spent almost nine years in a concentration camp for his courage to speak against intolerance had this to say: "The Nazis came first for the Communists. But I wasn't a communist, so I didn't speak up. Then they came for the Jews. But I wasn't a Jew so I didn't speak up. They came for the Catholics, but I was Protestant, so I didn't speak up. Then they came for me. By that time, there was no one left to speak up!

The evil of the world are still out there. When a group of people are singled out because of religious or racial differences and publicly humiliated, then our society is in trouble.

Now often the question is asked, why did the Nisei, the Japanese American soldier of 51 years ago, react and perform so magnificently for their country? I would submit it has to do with their parents, their teachers, their ministers, their community. It's a sense of belonging to a team, the honor of upholding a responsibility to one's fellow man, the shame of letting down under adverse circumstances.

It's a fact that children emulate the values of the adults that nature them so in the specific case of the sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters of the 442nd Veterans group, our community is in safe hands!

I only hope the rest of America's sons and daughters and grandchildren are as dedicated to preserving the values, freedoms, and ideals as you are!

As we commemorate the contributions of the members of the 442nd this day, let us ask ourselves if we are willing to commit ourselves to beating back injustices on humanity again. We may have too.

The American philosopher GEORGE SANTAYANA said "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." By your presence here today, you show you remember!

God bless, and welcome."

RONALD OBA, March 29, 1994

(Editor's Note: RONALD OBA delivered the following keynote address at the Aiea Library Memorial Day Service held at the Aiea Library on May 29, 1994. He is the past president of the 442nd Veterans Club, editor of this Bulletin, and historian and frequent speaker on the 442nd.)

Doctor RICHARD MATSUSHIMA, Families of Aiea boys killed in action, Mr. PAUL TAKAMIYA, and friends,

Approximately 52 years ago, the young men of Aiea were drafted into the 298 and 299th Infantry Battalions. When World War II started on December 7, 1941, the citizens of Aiea were the first ones to see the attack on Pearl Harbor.

I remember running down to the shores of Pearl Harbor and witnessing dive bombers unleashing their torpedoes into Battleship Row. I will never forget the moment I spotted the insignia of the rising sun on the wings of the airplanes. It was the beginning for Japanese Americans to rise to the occasion.

For various reasons, the young Japanese Americans in the 298th and 299th were segregated, and sent overseas to Camp McCoy, USA, for combat training as the 100th Bn.

Soon after, the younger men and brothers of the 100th Battalion met in Aiea Gym in 1943 and were urged to "volunteer" to prove their loyalty by CAPTAIN BURNS who later became the Governor of Hawaii. Every able-bodied man and even fathers with children volunteered to form the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. 9,950 young men from all over Hawaii volunteered.

Close to 3,000 men were selected from Hawaii

In spite of opposition from GENERAL DEWITT, PRESIDENT DELANO ROOSEVELT said the loyalty is not a matter of race or creed but a matter of mind and heart.

Many of the boys volunteered because they thought it would be adventuresome to get off the rock and not have to bend over and labor in the cane fields for the rest of their lives. Yes and there were many who wanted to show their patriotism in times of crises and war.

Thus the 442nd and the 100th trained diligently until the Army felt that the boys were ready to fight.

The 100th fought valiantly, courageously and sometimes hopelessly in Italy, especially at Anzio Beach and the battle for the Casino Monastery where many of our boys were wounded and killed in action against great odds. They became known as the Purple Heart Battalion as the wounded soldiers went back to the front which was unheard of in the army. They were the first AJA combat unit in the history of the United States.

In 1944 GENERAL GEORGE MARSHALL came to inspect the 442nd at Camp Shelby and gave the green light for the men to go overseas to join the 100th Battalion. The 100/442nd fought through Rome, Pisa, and Florence. They fought fearlessly and with great determination to prove that they were for real - that is, REAL AMERICANS, fighting for their country. Their prowess spread far and wide that the Generals on the front lines vied for the services.

The Anti-Tank Company of the 442nd participated in the invasion of Southern France in glider planes. The Aiea veterans, who were on those gliders are: MASARU SUZUKI, MINORI TATEISHI, CHILLY SASAKI, TSUNETO MIZUSAWA, and LIZO HONMA.

The 100/442nd liberated many, many towns, most noteworthy being Bruyeres and Biffontaine where they rescued the "Lost Battalion" of the 36th Division in the Vosges Mountains of France. The rescue of the "Lost Battalion" has been declared by a select committee as one of the ten most outstanding battles in the history of the

United States.

GENERAL MARK CLARK again asked GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER for the return of the 100/442nd Regiment into Italy where the Allies and American troops were at a stalemate on the same spot on the Arno River for over 6 months. The 100/442nd were supposed to start a diversionary action along the western coast from Leghorn into Genoa and northern Italy. However, the boys cracked the line in a day and advanced so fast that the General had to ask the boys to slow down. They helped end the war as thousands of German soldiers surrendered.

History is there to be taught. So today we honored our heroes such as HARUTO and ROBERT KURODA, who earned the Distinguished Service Crosses. Kuroda Field at Ft. DeRussy is named after ROBERT. I'm sure there were others who earned citations for bravery, such as HENRY CHAGAMI, TOSHIO and LARRY NAKAHARA, BIGGIE NAKAKURA, JOE OBAYASHI and others. Fifty young men from Aiea served with the 442nd and approximately 20 were with the 100th Bn. Fourteen of them in their prime gave their lives so that you and I can live in peace. Since World War II, America has fought 60 wars and skirmishes throughout the world. If we are to learn anything from history, we must find a way to solve differences through negotiations and plain talk. Killing people is not the answer to end all wars, nor to battle the world's problem with commitment of American soldiers.

The 100/442nd lost 950 men and suffered 9,486 casualties. History is not the past. It is the present and it must not be repeated.

Let us pray that our boys did not die in vain!

OTHER *News*

Dachau Research Committee by HIDEO NAKAMINE

The past few months were very hectic for this

committee. Letters and phone calls were coming in from such places as Washington, D.C., New York, Salt Lake City, and different parts of California requesting information regarding 522's involvement in the liberation of Dachau Concentration Camps and a proposed documentary film, "The Castle Bell - Okinawa, 1945."

Earlier requests for information on the Dachau liberation came from writers and researchers from Europe, Japan, and the United States. Recent requests for information came from the Sons and Daughters of the 100th/Legacy Foundation, local high schools, and Japanese and French college students doing research on the subject.

Any veterans who are willing to volunteer their time and talk about their war experiences can contact the 442nd Veterans Club, Club 100, or this committee.

One interesting documentary proposed by the film producer came from Spike Productions, Ltd. of Salt Lake City. The title of the documentary is "The Castle Bell - Okinawa 1945." It tells about the battle of Okinawa in three 1-hour episodes: American, Japanese, and Okinawan experiences as told by war veterans and civilian survivors.

This committee is now seeking MIS and former 100/442 veterans who participated in the Battle of Okinawa or served as occupational troops on any of the Ryukyu Islands.

A reputable local artist gave invaluable advice regarding the proposed Nisei Memorial that is to be built in Ft. DeRussy. Some of the faults in the current and past memorials were pointed out by the artist. The proposed monument must symbolize "Americanism and Patriotism" and it must not be just a gravestone. More specific information on this subject will be in the next bulletin.

Earlier in this year 522nd Veterans were invited to Waialua High and Intermediate School to give a talk on their war experiences. Ms. JOYCE AKIMOTO, teacher, sent many letters the students wrote regarding the lecture and she wants to share their letters with the veterans. Here are two interesting letters. More letters will be posted in the Clubhouse bulletin board.

Dear Veterans of World War II,

War stories. War stories were what some of us were expecting when MR. NAKAMINE and MR. TOJO of the 522nd came to our class that day. Now after hearing them speak, I realize war stories weren't told. Not the ones I was prepared for and not like you see on TV either. These were unfortunately a lot more real and painful than those on the tube. I have great respect for these men and those who fought with them. Let's not forget those who had battles elsewhere. These men as they retold their history made me feel proud of them and the whole A.J.A. community of the Islands and of the mainland. They also made me feel ashamed in a way. I had an uncle that served during the war. His name was SMITTY KOGA. I never really got to know him. I met him when I was younger but by the time I learned about the 442nd it was too late. I was and still am ashamed of myself for not being able to learn more about what went down those many years ago. After hearing these men, I can only hope that I will have the same courage and inner strength throughout my own life.

Sincerely,
Marc Onizuka

In February I was given the opportunity to hear two knowledgeable men speak on World War II. MR. NAKAMINE and MR. TOJO explained what they saw and experiences. They were part of the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion that freed prisoners from Dachau. The 522nd Field Artillery is part of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. The 522nd isn't mentioned that often but they were the only people who went into Germany. We were privileged to hear what they had only come to talk about in the past year. They have slowly opened up to talk about it.

MR. NAKAMINE brought us pictures that he has collected. He told us about his collection of photos dating back to World War II. He continues to do research on the holocaust and continues to build his collection.

The pictures we saw told a story about the struggles the people in the concentration camps

faced. His collection is superior.

Mr. TOJO took us on a tour of his mission. He gave us a map and walked us through his journey during World War II. He traveled all over Germany. MR. TOJO shared with us that when they relieved the prisoners from the camp there was no rejoicing. The people had all the life drained from them. They were barely alive. He said people were dying from starvation so they ate a dead horse that was lying there. They suffered tremendously and to survive a trial like that is admirable.

I was very honored to be given the opportunity to listen to someone's experiences during World War II. It's not often that we'll have this chance of a lifetime. My children will not be able to hear someone talk about their personal endeavors. I feel very lucky to be exposed to the history of our country. I only hope and pray that people will learn from the past and not let history continue to repeat itself.

Sabrina Franks

100/442 Archival Research Committee BY TED TSUKIYAMA

With the mounting interest in this year's tour to the 50th Anniversary of Bruyeres's Liberation by the 100/442nd, the Committee thought it timely and appropriate to share a portion of its archival research for the "Bruyeres/ Biffontaine Revisited" trip down memory lane for the boys.

Reprinted is the official "Narrative of Events" for the month of October, 1994, starting with the October 8, 1944 bivouac at SEPTEMES, FRANCE and climaxing with the rescue of "The Lost Battalion" at Foret Dominiale du Champ, near BIFFONTAINE on October 30, 1944. Other records of these epic 100/442n battles in the Vosges contained in the Journal Unit History, Casualty Report, and Citations and Awards for October, 1944 are also available. These documents are now being catalogued into a computerized index system by the Sons and Daughters team, and when completed, will be made accessible first to the 100/442 vets and their families

at the new 442nd Archives and Learning Center.

(Editor's Note: This is the last installment of this series. The first installment appears in the Winter, 1993 edition of the Go For Broke Bulletin, the second in the January-March, 1994 edition. Next issue: "The First Battle of Belvedere," a S-3 report submitted by Capt. SADAMI KATAHARA.)

Oct 26: The 2d Battalion left the reserve area at 0300, moving through the dark forest to an assembly area at 315595. From there they relieved the 3d Bn, 141st Infantry and were immediately engaged in a firefight. 100 Germans were entrenched on high ground at 327598, with five machine guns set up in position to rake the valley extending Northwest. They had two 120mm mortars and SP guns in place on the left flank, reinforced by small arms fire. Faced by this interlocking fire, and heavy shelling by enemy artillery, the 2d Bn dug in, E Co at 524595, F at 322596, G at 323600. During the day reports on the situation of the 1st Bn, 141st Infantry

During the day reports on the situation of the 1st Bn, 141st Infantry, became increasingly grave. The enemy had counterattacked, surrounded the battalion and cut the road behind them. They established a strong road block at 338579 and set up a defense line in back of the surrounding battalion, consisting of automatic weapons, SP guns, and reinforced infantry. The battalion was ordered to fight its way back, but was unable to do so. Communications and supplies were completely cut off. Division reported that emergency supplies would be dropped in the following day by plane.

The 100th and 3d Battalions, enjoying their second day in division reserves, had their rest abruptly ended at 1730 when they were alerted for an attack on the following morning.

Oct 27: Operational instructions issued on the night of the 26th/27th called for the 100th and 3d Bns to attack abreast with the 100th on the right and the 3d Bn on the left. The 2d Bn protected the left flank of the division, and maintained contact with the 7th Infantry, 3d Division, the

organization on the left flank. The mission of the regiment was to break through the reinforced German line of resistance and relieve the 1st Bn, 141st Infantry.

The following units were attached to the 100th Bn; Co B, 753rd Tank Bn (M); Co D (-1 platoon) 83rd Chemical Weapons Bn (4.2 mortars); Co C (-1 platoon) 636th Tank Destroyer Bn.

Attached to the 3d Bn: Co D, 753d Tank Bn (M); Co C, 3d Chemical Weapons Bn (4.2 mortars).

The fire of the 522nd Field Artillery Battalions was reinforced by the 133d Field Artillery Battalion.

The 3d Bn crossed the IP at 0400, followed by the 100th Bn an hour later, and marched to the forward assembly area under cover of darkness.

The attack moved slowly through the thick Foret Dominiale du Champ, meeting small arms and automatic fire. At 1400 the battalions were in line abreast, 100th at 314585, Blue 314595, White 315598. Companies I and K, leading the 3d Battalion, received a tank-led counterattack at 1530. A bazooka team from Company K knocked out one tank, one half track, and forced another tank to withdraw. The attack was broken in the early twilight.

During the day the forward CP moved up to 308586, sharing the CP with the 141st Infantry. 43 German prisoners were taken during the day's fighting.

Antitank Company rejoined the regiment, closing into the train bivouac at the French Calvary Barracks in Bruyeres at 1900 27 October. Antitank Co had been detached from the 442nd Infantry on 14 July in Italy, as previously reported, and attached to the 517th Parachute Infantry Regiment, had taken part in the gliderborne invasion of Southern France on D-Day. The history of Antitank Co for the period of its detachment is contained in separate enclosure.

The return of Antitank Co was effected by secret letter, Headquarters First Airborne Task Force effective 0001 23 October 44 and directed movement to via EPINAL and return to control of parent unit.

Secret letter AG 200.6/040 P-O, Headquarters NATOUSA, 18 Oct 44, Subject: Battle Participation Awards, awarded battle honors to Antitank Co, 442d Infantry, for campaign entitled "Southern France."

28 October: All battalions resumed the attack. Cos I and K made 350 yards and ran into the first of a series of manned German road blocks. Automatic weapon fire and mortars pinned the battalion down. The jungle-like forest gave excellent concealment to many German snipers. After a fifteen minute barrage on the road block at 1400, the battalion pushed again, reduced the block and progressed to 330589, where they dug in for the night.

The three rifle companies of the 100th Bn advanced on the right, meeting stubborn resistance from the German infantry. At 1500 the battalion was subjected to a barrage originating from enemy batteries in the hills around Laveline. A characteristic of the forest fighting was that the numerous tree burst increased the hazard of artillery against our advancing troops, while the German positions were elaborately prepared and roofed over. The A&P platoon of the battalion Headquarters Co constructed dugout for the forward CP and litter patients at the aid station. The Antitank platoon was used as litter-bearers.

While the 3d and 100th Bns were pushing through the forest to rescue the lost battalion, the 2d Battalion began its assault on Hill 617 (328608). The plan of attack called for G Co to make a holding attack on the front, while the main strength of the battalion, making a semi-circular sweep, enveloped the enemy right flank. Accordingly, Cos E and D moved along the road from Grebefosse north to Halley, at which point they entered the sector of the 7th Infantry. The two companies cut across Hill 585, occupied by friendly forces, and by nightfall completed their turning movement and were deployed on the northern slope of Hill 617. In their approach, the two companies cleared the houses between Grebefosse and Halley, and neutralized several isolated pockets at the base of Hill 617. Twenty prisoners were taken, including the battalion commander of 202d Mountain Troop Battalion,

a newly arrived enemy unit.

Heavy shelling caused several casualties in the headquarters area, and forced the regimental CP to change positions, to 302593.

A total of 90 prisoners were taken during the day, additional identifications being the 3d, 5th, 7th, 8th Cos of the 933d Regt, 338th Division, and the 198th Fusilier Division.

Continued freezing weather was a hardship to the troops, and cases of trenchfoot were becoming more numerous.

In an attempt to provide emergency food, Division Artillery shot chocolate "D" ration bars into the area occupied by the lost battalion.

On the 29th the 3d Battalion moved forward at daybreak, following the trail Southwest through the Foret Dominiale. Cos I and K led, with L supporting. At La Croisette crossroads the battalion was stopped by a mined road block, which the enemy was covering with machine gun nests. The enemy artillery unloosed a concentrated barrage on the battalion and heavy casualties ensued.

GENERAL DAHLQUIST, the Division Commander, ordered both the 3d and 100th Bns to push at all costs, and the fight to relieve the lost battalion reached a climax in savage hand-to-hand combat as the troops of the 3d Battalion charged into the machine gun nests with bayonets and grenades. The battalion broke through the road block after killing scores of Germans and a tank dozer was sent up front to remove the obstruction so that the three medium and one light tank attached to the 3d Bn could move ahead. Mortar and artillery fire continued to fall on the battalion, and they dug in for the night at 1715, tied in with the 100th Battalion on the right. Co I in the day's engagement had 5 men killed and 40 wounded. K Co had no officers left and an I Co officer temporarily took command. Supplies were brought up to the battalion under a guard furnished by Antitank Co. Antitank Co also furnished litter bearers for the battalions.

Companies B and C, leading the attack of the 100th Bn, also ran into prepared positions and heavy shelling. They skirted the minefields and set sweepers to work. On firefright broke out on

the right rear of the battalion as the aggressive enemy attempted to infiltrate and GENERAL DAHLQUIST ordered that Co A moved to the edge of the woods, guarding the flank against possible counterattack. The 100th moved along on the right of the 3d battalion, maintaining contact and overcoming the same type of desperate resistance.

Meanwhile on the regimental left flank, the 2d Battalion was developing its attack on Hill 617. Two platoons of G Co moved ahead up the hill and were met with a heavy concentration of small arms, machine guns, and mortar fire. Finding themselves unable to advance, the platoon withdrew to their original position at the foot of the hill. However their attack had diverted the main enemy effort on the hill, and Cos E and F, assaulting from the North, got behind the German positions and killed 100 and captured 41 of the surprised enemy. At 1530 Co E started downhill, to meet Co G moving forward, and clear up the remaining enemy between the two companies. The cost of the operations was 3 KIA and 10 WIA.

During the day, COLONEL PENCE, Regimental Commander, was injured in action and LT COLONEL MILLER assumed command of the combat team. LT COL SINGLES became Executive Officer, and MAJ McKENZIE was assigned as CO of the 100th Battalion.

Relief of the Lost Battalion

30 Oct: A heavy artillery and 4.2 mortar concentration was laid down on the ridge separating our forces from the lost battalion, and at 0900 both battalions jumped off again. The disposition of companies was the same as one the preceding day. The 3d battalion moved up to the road block at 338578, reported mined and manned by 50 Germans and reduced it after a firefight. The heavy losses inflicted on the enemy in the previous day's encounter resulted in lightened resistance, and the battalion made good progress. The artillery perpetration had also been well directed, and large amounts of enemy clothing and material were found scattered about.

At 1400 came the first unconfirmed report that advance patrols of the 3d Battalion had broken through to the lost battalion. Shortly afterwards the anxiously-awaited news was confirmed by radio. The 3d battalion moved up and dug in on the hilltop around the relieved unit. The 100th moved up on the right flank at the same time.

The fifteen days of hard fighting, under continual fire, and in wet and freezing weather, had taken a heavy toll of our troops. The front line strength of the 3d and 100th Bn at the time of the rescue of the 1st Bn, 141st was: Co A 77; Co B 76; Co C 80; Co I 71; Co K 78; Co L 85; Co M 102.

The 3d and 4th platoons of Antitank were committed during the day to protect the right flank of the regiment.

The 2d Battalion finished cleaning Hill 617, and Co F garrisoned the hill. CO G established road blocks at Grebefosse and on the trail coming into Hill 617 from the north, and kept open the Maillefaing road between Halley and the 3d Bn rear. In patrolling the road, several men from Co G were killed by mines. The battalion maintained contact with the 7th Infantry (3d Division) on the regimental left, and protected the left flank of the division. After obtaining contact with the 3d Bn, 141st Infantry, the 2d Battalion was attached to the 141st Infantry for operations.

31 Oct: Following the relief of the 1st Bn, 141st Infantry, the 3d and 100th Bns were ordered to push on to the high ground overlooking La Houssiere and the Corcicieux Valley (Hill 595). The battalions attacked at 1100, with the 3d Bn on the left and the 100th echeloned on the right and slightly to the rear, protecting the trails and draws that come up from the Southwest, and guarding the right flank of the regiment.

A patrol from the 3d Battalion observed 20 Germans setting up a road block on the trail at 349573. The patrol returned and an artillery mission was called on the target. Co I, leading the battalion, reached the road block at 1530 and after a fight reduced the opposition, taking 8 prisoners. Because of the presence of enemy tanks and flak wagons in the sector, the road block was not removed and a company of the 100th Bn garrisoned it while the 3d Bn pressed