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Report date: 31 July 1945

Title: Operational Report, 5 April 1945 to 2 May 1945 – 442nd Combat Team

Author: Army Ground Forces Board, MTO, USA

Abstract: Army Ground Forces Report A-605 on the 442nd Combat Team in the area of Mount Belvedere-Mount Folgorito in the vicinity of Massa, 30 km southeast of La Spezia. Also includes efforts of the 100th Battalion.

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Operational rpt, 5 Apr - 2 May
1945, 442d combat team

DISSEMINATION DIVISION
G-2 Section

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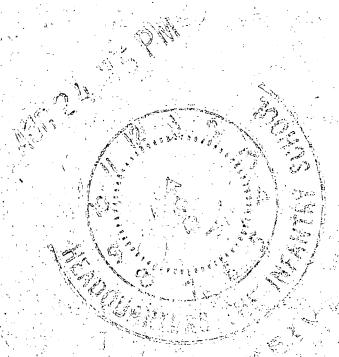
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ARMY GROUND FORCES BOARD
ITCUSA

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Report No. 605

31 July 1945.

OPERATIONAL REPORT
3 April 1945 to 2 May 1945
442d Combat Team

(Reported by Colonel A. R. C. Sandor, Infantry)

Observer's notes: 1. The Operational Report, 3 April - 3 May 1945, 442d Infantry, appended to this report was obtained during a recent visit to that regiment by this observer.

2. During the visit, Colonel Virgil R. Miller, the regimental commander, accompanied by the S-3, took this observer for a tour of the MT. BELVIDERE-MT. VOLGOVITO area in the vicinity of MASSA (30 km SE of LA SPEZIA).

3. Although it was impossible to traverse the rugged area covered by the battalions of this regiment, the key roads and trails were covered by motor and an excellent view of the terrain was obtained. Negotiating the almost inaccessible mountain slopes and ravines by this regiment, with its battalions separated by several miles, was unbelievable and was an accomplishment in itself. When to this is added vicious fighting, transporting supplies and ammunition, and evacuating casualties, it becomes a remarkable military operation.

4. The 1/25,000 maps accompanying the report will indicate the difficult terrain negotiated by this regiment. Sheer cliffs and high peaks were encountered throughout the operation and the narrow ridges, on which the enemy had dug himself in, rendered close air support a problem. The planes supporting the operation were required to fly parallel to the ridge and then sweep in over the target from the side. Slopes on the West were fairly gentle and even, but on the east side (away from the sea) the slopes were almost perpendicular, with jagged tops. Extracts from the daily regimental journal give a vivid picture of the effectiveness of the support, and the necessity for unbroken communication between the ground commander and the pilots. By telephone

to the regimental CP, and by radio to the planes, the CO, 100th Battalion, was able to tell the air exactly where the bombs, rocket and MG fire were striking. Adjustment was readily made for succeeding planes and runs over the target. The effectiveness of air support is indicated by the few casualties suffered by these battalions, after the strikes softened up the enemy, and the resulting successful capture of the objective.

5. This operation enabled the 92d Division to advance and capture LA SPEZIA, after it had been stalemated for a period of several months. The dominating observation wrested from the enemy reversed the situation that had confronted the division previously.

6. The accomplishment of this regiment in this operation compares favorably with that of the 1st Battalion, 88th Mountain Infantry, in the CAMPLANO-MANGIMELLO RIDGE operation, 17-23 March, reported in AGF Board Report No. 536, 3 July 1945, and is an excellent example of what well trained and determined infantry can, and is expected to, accomplish.

7. The night march of the 3d Battalion over un reconnoitered, rugged mountain terrain, and the scaling of the ridge and heights of MT. FOLGORITO and MT. BELVEDERE by the 2d Battalion, and the courageous fight up the spine of the main ridge (coded Georgia, Florida, and Ohio), are examples of the fighting qualities and determination of this fine regiment of Nisei, American-born Japanese.

8. All officers interviewed were high in their praise of the members of this regiment. Colonel Miller stated that he had never seen finer soldiers, and that they had never met an obstacle that they could not overcome—terrain or enemy.

9. In the April offensive this regiment made all its advances cross country, depending on secondary mountain roads and trails for supply and evacuation. During the pursuit, after the fall of CHIOA, small detachments set up road blocks at widely separated places, and did most of its travelling by foot. They had the first Allied troops in TORINO and MILANO. (See operation overlays 4A and 4B, 1/200,000 Map, Italy, sheets 7, 10 and 11 accompanying this report, for locations of elements on successive days.)

10. The fighting qualities and excellent combat record of this fine regiment are officially recognized by the following Presidential unit citations:

100th Inf (1st): A, B, C, D and HQ Companies - SUNETTA BELVEDERE (north of ROME), 27 June 1945, pending - rescue of 1st Bn, 141st Inf

(France), Mts. Pelgorita - Belvedere (Hills Georgia, Florida, Ohio), Italy, April 1944 vicinity of Massa; Co F, O'Conner Task Force, Belfontaine, France, Oct 1944; 2d Bn, E. P. G. H., HQ Cos, Bruyeres, Belfontaine, France, and Italy actions, 18 Oct 1944 - 2 May 1945, three actions; Co L, O'Conner Task Force, Belfontaine, France, Oct 1944; pending--3d Bn, rescue of 1st Bn, 141st Inf, France; to be resubmitted--Pelgorita, Belvedere, Italy, April 1945.

11. Appendices to this report are described as follows:

- a. Appendix 1 (RESTRICTED) (IN QUADRUPPLICATE)
Operational Report, 5 April 1945 to 2 May 1945, HQ, 442d Combat Team.

- b. Appendix 2 (UNCLASSIFIED) (IN SINGLE COPY)
Overlay to accompany Operational Report, HQ, 442d Regiment, June 1945, with following maps (4 copies): Map, Italy, 1/25,000, sheets 96 III SE, 96 III NW, 96 III NE.

- c. Appendix 3 (UNCLASSIFIED) (IN SINGLE COPY)
Overlay to accompany Operational Report, HQ, 442d Regiment, June 1945, with following maps (4 copies): Map, Italy, 1/25,000, sheets 96 II NW, 96 III NE, 96 IV SW.

- d. Appendix 4 (UNCLASSIFIED) (IN SINGLE COPY)
Overlay to accompany Operational Report, HQ, 442d Regiment, June 1945, with following maps (4 copies): Map, Italy, 1/25,000, sheets 104 I NW, 96 II SW, 96 III SE.

- e. Appendix 5 (UNCLASSIFIED) (IN SINGLE COPIES)
Overlays No. 44 and 45, together with maps (4 copies) as follows: Map, Italy, 1/200,000, charts 7, 10 and 11.

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HEADQUARTERS 442D COMBAT TEAM
APO #404
UNITED STATES ARMY

OPERATIONAL REPORT

5 April 1945 to 2 May 1945

Maps: GSMS Italy 1/25,000
Italy Road Map 1/200,000

Introduction:

On 5 April 1945, the 442d Infantry was detached from IV Corps and remained attached to 92d Infantry Division for operations. The order received by division was to attack North, in its zone, from the coast East to the SERONTO VALLEY, with the objective of capturing MOUNT MONTURO (9401), MOUNT BRUCIANA (9105), clearing the coastal area south of the PRIGGIO RIVER and continuing the advance to LA SPEZIA. The 442nd Infantry (2nd Engineer (Combat) Company attached) was assigned the sector east of Highway Number 1, consisting of a long hog-back mountainous ridge, hereafter called "POLGORI TO RIDGE," which reached an elevation of 4,850 feet and runs North and South from VALLEGNA to GENOA. It dominates the flat coastal plain west of Highway Number 1 and approaches the key cities of MASSA and GANDARA from the northeast.

The regiment was supported by the 599th Field Artillery Battalion, the 329th Field Artillery Battalion, first platoon, B Company, 695th Tank Destroyer Battalion, B Company, 84th Chemical Mortar Battalion (4.2 mortars), and the Assault Gun of the 753th Tank Battalion.

Preparations for the attack included the issuance of light machine guns in lieu of the heavy guns in the weapons companies. Only two or three 81mm mortars were carried per weapons company and all battalion reserve and support elements carried extra mortar ammunition. These decisions were dictated by the terrain and anticipated supply difficulties.

The regimental plan of attack called for the 100th Battalion to assault frontally from the south, while the Third Battalion making an undetected approach march, was to envelope MOUNT POLGORI TO from the east and north. Both the importance and danger of this move by the Third Battalion were fully appreciated at regimental and division headquarters. It was recognized that secrecy and surprise were vital to the operation. If discovered the battalion would be caught in single file on the slopes of a bare, almost perpendicular, coverless, ridge with no striking force against an emplaced enemy and with other enemy forces able to observe the battalion from its right rear in daylight. Artillery support was impractical. On the other hand, if the battalion, or even a sizeable part of it, were able to gain the ridge undetected the tactical advantage would be worth the heart-breaking labor necessary to reach the objective.

APP / 4 AGF Bd Report 605

The least likely and most difficult avenue of approach was deliberately chosen. Our forces hold a salient into the enemy lines on a ridge extending south from MOUNT ALTISSIMO and parallel to, and to the east of, VOLCARTO RIDGE on the slopes of which is located the village of AZZANO (978901). The battalion would be able to move into the salient, down into the valley and up the slope of VOLCARTO RIDGE by moving west. Excellent execution and luck both played their part in delivering success in a "battle of miracles."

In the event the flanking movement was unsuccessful it was planned to infiltrate the Third Battalion back to AZZANO into regimental reserve and utilize the Second Battalion, either in a flanking movement around the left flank of the ridge, or to pass through or reinforce the 100th Battalion, as the situation dictated.

The distances and mountainous terrain involved compelled the movement of the Third Battalion into a forward assembly area well prior to the time of the attack at AZZANO. This location had the advantage of being on the flank of the enemy position and permitted the entire battalion to make a visual reconnaissance of the route to the objective. The demands of secrecy dictated the movement of the battalion and all its supplies under cover of darkness the second night before the attack and the absolute restriction of any movement within the village during the day. The village was in full view of the enemy on dominating terrain in three directions. The manner of execution is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that the enemy did not discover the presence of this large force, a point made clear by prisoners.

One company of the Third Battalion was to move along the ridge of MOUNT CIRRETTA and join the 100th Battalion, another to attack MOUNT GARCHIO. The Second Battalion was placed in regimental reserve. H-hour was 0500 hours, 5 April 1945.

Under cover of darkness on the third the 100th Battalion moved up to an assembly area in the vicinity of VALLORIJA. The Third Battalion moved by truck to MESSANIA, and then marched eight miles over mountainous uphill terrain to its assembly area. Twenty-five casualties were sustained in the Third Battalion when men fell off the steep trail. The regimental command post was established in VALLORIJA at 2140 hours, 5 April 1945.

6 April 1945

100th Battalion:

At 0455 hours a ten-minute artillery concentration was directed at enemy positions on "Georgia" (966970), "Chie 1" (963975), "Chie 2" (963977), and "Chie 3" (963979). At 0500 hours A Company crossed the line of departure (967960). B Company, plus the machine gun platoons of D Company, served as a base of fire. C Company was in battalion reserve in rear of D Company. A Company soon captured the crest of "Georgia" after passing through a heavily mined area but was unable to advance against the reverse-slope positions of "Georgia." C Company was committed on the left flank. Both companies, however, were pinned down by artillery, mortar, and automatic weapons fire from

2-9866

the northern slope of "Georgia." The forward companies dug in at 2345 hours and patrols were sent out. A German counterattack of platoon strength was repulsed at 0045 hours.

Battalion casualties: Fourteen killed and fifty-six wounded.

Enemy losses: Fourteen killed, two captured. Several bunkers and machine gun nests destroyed and neutralized.

Third Battalion:

Companies I and L departed from AIZAHO at 042000. Company K remained in AIZAHO as reserve. The leading companies reached the line of departure (ridge-line between MOUNT PULGONTO and MOUNT GARGHEO) at 060000. The climb to the line of departure consisted of scaling in single file and on hands and knees a 3,000 foot peak without the benefit of a trail during most of the journey. The difficulties of the trail are graphically illustrated by the fact that it was necessary to establish twelve litter relay points between the top and the bottom of the ridge to effectuate evacuation. At 0600 hours Company L swung south to attack MOUNT PULGONTO and Company I contacted the enemy on MOUNT GARGHEO to the north. The progress of these two companies was held up by snipers and machine gun fire. These were reduced and nightfall found Company L 600 yards from the base of MOUNT PULGONTO and Company I at the base of MOUNT GARGHEO. Both companies dug defensive positions for the night. The surprise of the enemy was complete. An enemy machine gun was found on the crest of the ridge unmanned with sixteen sleeping Germans in a nearby dug-out. That the heavy preparatory barrage did not alert the enemy can only be attributed to the fact that he had been lulled into a sense of security by the daily heavy barrages laid on his positions during the winter stalemate by the 52d Division. In addition, his communication was poor and what there was was soon knocked out by the barrage. Company K was ordered to move up from AIZAHO at 1000 hours and sustained one killed and twenty wounded in a mortar barrage directed from MOUNT ALISCHED. All supplies and ammunition were hand-carried to the forward companies in a round trip of fifteen hours and on a steep trail subjected to harassing mortar fire.

Enemy losses: Undetermined number killed; fifteen captured; one 75mm pack howitzer captured; two 75mm pack howitzers destroyed; four machine guns plus other automatic weapons, rifles, grenades and ammunition captured.

Second Battalion:

In reserve in the vicinity of VARELLA. The attack having gone according to plan and the position secured the battalion at 2130 hours moved out to follow the route of the Third Battalion around the flank towards MOUNT GARGHEO to protect the north flank of the regiment on the ridge. It utilized the same route previously used by the Third Battalion.

Anti-tank Company:

[REDACTED]

Two platoons were attached to the Third Battalion and one platoon to the 100th Battalion as carrying parties.

Cannon Company:

Emplaced in the vicinity of RIPA the company fired 650 rounds in direct support of the day's operations.

Recapitulation: At least thirty enemy killed; twelve log bunkers and one machine gun destroyed; thirteen prisoners taken, including one officer. Prisoners were from the 181st Regiment, 148th Division.

6 April 1945

The regiment was ordered to hold the positions taken 5 April; to make a limited attack to the north; to clean out the pocket of enemy remaining between the 100th and the Third Battalions. In compliance with these instructions the 100th Battalion was ordered to push North, the Third Battalion to move south to MOUNT CHARITA, and the Second Battalion, expected step the ridge in the early morning after an all-night climb, to capture MOUNT BELVEDERE (949015).

100th Battalion:

At 0850 hours, Company B began a wide flanking move around the left of Company C. Company A and Company C assisted B Company by fire. The going was difficult against a well-emplaced and determined enemy and air support was requested. At 0930 hours four Thunderbolts supported the attack with bombs, strafing and rockets. Ideal air-ground liaison was accomplished in this attack. The battalion commander, at a ground observation post, had the enemy positions in full view. He had direct wire communication with the regimental command post which, in turn, had wire communication with the "Rover Joe" ground radio which had direct radio contact with attacking planes. The pilots were instructed as to the location of the targets relative to their flight during the actual dive. The results were most gratifying and illustrative of what can be done under ideal conditions. An artillery barrage followed and Companies C and B attacked closely and captured their objectives ("Chio 1," "2," "3"), suffering no casualties and finding a stunned and dazed enemy. Company B then attacked and captured "Rocky Ridge" (962973), a nose extending to the West. Company A remained in battalion reserve. Contact was made between the two battalions on MOUNT CHARITA at 1500 hours and the main enemy position was broken. At 2000 hours the enemy was detected massing in the vicinity of STRETTA (949909) for an attack to the southeast. This concentration was successfully dispersed by artillery fire.

SIGN



Battalion casualties: Sixteen killed and forty-six wounded.

Enemy losses: Twenty killed; ninety-two prisoners taken; three ammunition and ration dumps captured; fifteen machine guns, one light mortar, a large number of rifles, 2,000 grenades, bazooka shells, Schu-mines, and other equipment captured.

Third Battalion:

The battalion order called for Company I to continue south to contact the 100th Battalion along a ridge easily defended, disadvantageous to the attacker and defended by bunkers and dugouts its entire length. Company I made contact after a day-long and intense firefight. Company K, following Company I, set up a defensive position midway between MOUNT POLCERITO and MOUNT CARCHITO. Company I moved into position to the north of Company K and the battalion dug in for the night. That night an Italian carrying party of 100 civilians deserted and threw away the battalion's rations, ammunition and other supplies which they carried necessitating the constitution of a new carrying party and twelve hours delay in delivery.

Battalion casualties: Three killed and nineteen wounded.

Enemy losses: An uncounted number killed, eleven prisoners, one 50 caliber machine gun, eight rifles, hand grenades, and an ammunition dump captured.

Second Battalion:

The battalion contacted the Third Battalion on the eastern slopes of MOUNT CARCHITO at 1100 hours after an eleven-hour climb up the side of the steep ridge. Company P was ordered to make a limited attack and capture MOUNT DELVINGHE, the fall of which would endanger the key enemy center of MASSA and force him to take drastic action to avert a serious defeat. MOUNT DELVINGHE was the dominant terrain feature to the North. Company P passed through Company I at a point approximately 800 yards south of MOUNT CARCHITO. Two small knolls between MOUNT CARCHITO and MOUNT DELVINGHE were held by the enemy and were attacked and neutralized by one platoon after a stiff firefight. The time thus consumed made it impractical to continue the attack on DELVINGHE and the company dug in. The bulk of the company was on the eastern slopes of MOUNT CARCHITO. Company N stayed up the northern slopes of MOUNT CARCHITO and dug in at 053014. Company O was in battalion reserve on the south slope of MOUNT CARCHITO, at 053000.

Shelling of the supply lines necessitated the maintenance of a smoke screen in the valley to the east of POLCERITO RIDGE. The enemy had direct daylight observation of the route from MOUNT ALMISCHIO. A smoke generator was used at the south end of the valley and smoke pots at the North, or enemy, end. Constant attempts by the enemy to knock out the smoke pots and generator were unsuccessful.

Enemy losses: Two killed, four captured, machine gun positions and several snipers neutralized.

Cannon Company:

848 rounds fired in support of the regiment.

Recapitulation: Regimental casualties: Thirteen killed and fifty-three wounded. Enemy casualties: 106 Germans captured, including one company commander.

2-2866

7 April 1945

The regiment was ordered to consolidate the positions taken on the 5th and 6th and be prepared to continue the attack on order.

100th Battalion:

Company C consolidated its positions on MOUNT CERRETA. Company A took up defensive positions on the "Olio" hills. B Company remained on "Rocky Ridge" and reverted to battalion reserve. Company B sent a patrol to STUTTOIA, which is in the valley to the West of POLGARITO ridge, and occupied the town without opposition. The 370th Infantry Regiment was contacted two hours later when they entered the town.

No casualties were suffered during the day.

Enemy losses: Six prisoners.

Third Battalion:

Company K plus one platoon of Company I was ordered to make a limited attack on enemy positions on GLE PIANO. This is a spur running West from MOUNT POLGARITO. The platoon of Company I reached its objective but was unable to hold the ground. The platoon withdrew and directed artillery fire on the enemy force. Company K could not support the platoon because contact was lost due to the thick mist, and because it was in contact with other enemy elements in the vicinity of STUTTOIA after making a wide flanking movement to the South where it captured four 82mm mortars. The battalion was running short of rations due to the jettisoning of the supplies by the Italian carrying party on the previous night. Half rations were issued at 1400 hours.

Enemy losses: Four killed, thirty-six prisoners, three machine guns, four 82mm mortars and a large ammunition supply dump captured.

Battalion losses: One killed in action, three wounded.

Second Battalion:

Company F continued the attack on MOUNT PRINCIPALE at 0700 hours with Company E in support on the west slopes of MOUNT CARCHIO and Company D in battalion reserve. MOUNT PRINCIPALE is a large, high, flat-topped mountain, 2,770 feet high with four knolls set as the corners of a rough square. Company F took the first knoll (945013) and advanced on the second knoll (945120). The company met heavy machine gun and sniper fire. The knoll was finally captured at 1300 hours. The town of KUNIGHESSO was bombed with good results through "Rover Joe," again using ground observation communications to the attacking pilots. A threatened counterattack was broken up by this bombardment.

Battalion casualties: Two killed and eleven wounded.

Enemy casualties: Forty-nine captured, an unknown number killed and wounded.

Cannon Company:

Fired 504 rounds in support of the operations.

Antitank Company:

Two platoons were relieved from attachment to the Third Battalion and were attached to the Second Battalion as litter bearers.

Recapitulation: Regimental casualties: Eleven killed and sixty-one wounded.

Enemy casualties: Forty-six captured.

8 April 1945

The division order called for a continuation of the attack. The 130th Battalion was ordered to clear its zone and the Second Battalion to remain in its present positions, to protect the exposed right flank of the regiment, and to be prepared to continue the attack to the North. The Third Battalion was ordered to continue its attack toward the West along OIS 17400 and contact the 475d Infantry. Further Northward movement was delayed pending the advance of the unit on the left. The terrain was such at this point that the enemy could easily bring pressure on the open right flank of the regiment.

100th Battalion:

The battalion was in regimental reserve.

Company C garrisoned MOUNT GARCHIO. Company A occupied MOUNT POLCOMITO. Company B occupied the area from MOUNT VOLCHITO to MOUNT CHIRITO and sent a combat patrol to clear the area to the West. In the afternoon the battalion again displaced forward. Company A moved to MOUNT GARCHIO and MOUNT SILVENERE, Company B moved to MOUNT POLCOMITO and MOUNT GARCHIO and Company C to MOUNT UNLVEURE.

Battalion casualties: None.

Enemy losses: Two prisoners captured.

Third Battalion:

Company K cleared OIS 17400 and Company I, on the right, moved to VISTINO (947898). Company L occupied MOUNT CHIRITO and the battalion moved into MOUNT CHIRITO from the right. The battalion suffered no casualties.

Second Battalion:

Company F resumed its attack on MOUNT UNLVEURE at 0045 hours. The enemy was taken by surprise and the mountain occupied by 0530 hours.

Company G was ordered to move through Company P and attack MOUNT 361, and MOUNT ALTISSIMO (023007) and secure the left flank of the battalion. The attack was launched at 1200 hours moving into stubborn resistance from the Koenigring Machine Gun Battalion. The objective was taken at 2000 hours and an enemy counterattack repulsed at 2300 hours.

Company H was ordered to attack ALTAGUARIA (037035) on the North slope of MOUNT DELVENER which they did without opposition and one platoon occupied the objective at 1800 hours.

Company F was ordered to attack and capture PARIANA (026025) on the same slope and to the West of ALTAGUARIA. Upon approaching the town they met two enemy reconnaissance cars and one tank which stopped their advance. Due to a "party line" communications between company commanders, machine gun, mortar, and small arms fire was brought to bear on the enemy vehicles by Company F to the West and a group of Italian partisans forcing them to withdraw. Upon entering PARIANA a heavy concentration of enemy artillery was laid on the town forcing Company F to withdraw to the outskirts and set up defensive positions for the night. The next morning the enemy vehicles were again in the town, but were driven off by antitank grenades and bazooka fire of Company F.

Battalion casualties: Three killed and eleven wounded.

Enemy losses: Forty-two killed, thirty-six captured, nine machine guns captured, and four 60mm mortars captured.

Cannon Company:

200 rounds were fired in support of the regiment. One man was killed when a truck overturned.

Antitank Company:

Attachments were relieved and reverted to company control at MISTRASATA.

Other actions: Enemy mortars on MOUNT ALTISSIMO (035029) were brought under fire by 155mm rifles. These mortars had been sub-jecting the Second and Third Battalion supply lines to very intense fire since 5 April 1945.

Recapitulation: Regimental casualties: Three killed and eleven wounded.

Enemy casualties: Forty-two killed and thirty-eight captured.

9 April 1945

The division ordered the regiment to capture MOUNT BRUGIARA (014058), protect the division right flank, establish blocks at 061003 and 041003 and send contact patrols to the front. In execution of this directive regiment ordered the 100th Battalion to occupy the high ground from MOUNT BRUGIARA to MOUNT DELVENER with one company, the rest of the battalion to be assembled as regimental reserve. The Second and Third Battalions were to continue the attack to the South bank of the PRIGGIO RIVER, seize the PRIGGIO RIVER line,

and be prepared to move on HILL 847 (901044). The Antitank Company was ordered to establish the blocks.

103rd Battalion:

The battalion remained in its defensive positions. Company B was relieved by Company C, 570th Infantry, at 021007 and moved to positions between MOUNT SAMMUTO and MOUNT SILENTIUM.

Second Battalion:

The battalion resumed the attack at 0700 hours. PARIAM was seized by F Company, eliminating the remaining elements of the Kesselring Machine Gun Battalion. Leading elements moved to the PRIGIDO RIVER and dug in. Companies B and F sent patrols across the PRIGIDO RIVER that night while G Company reverted to Battalion reserve when relieved by elements of the Third Battalion at 1700 hours.

Enemy losses: Company F killed seventy-seven and captured seventy-five (including three officers). One house filled with ammunition, four 50mm mortars, numerous maps, documents, sixteen machine guns, and twelve 50mm mortars were captured or destroyed. Two half-track vehicles which were in PARIAM were damaged but escaped.

Battalion casualties: Two killed and four wounded.

Third Battalion:

The battalion moved out in a column of companies with K Company in the lead followed by I and L Companies. Strong resistance was encountered on CIE TROCHIONE by K Company. I Company continued the attack to the PRIGIDO RIVER. They reached a point two miles South of the river by nightfall.

Enemy losses: I Company killed sixty and captured twenty men and four machine guns. I Company captured ten machine guns, six machine pistols, a truck-load of ammunition, and an ammunition dump.

Battalion casualties: Four wounded.

Cannon Company:

1,245 rounds were fired in support of the regiment.

Other operations: Highway Number 1 was opened as a supply route to the forward battalions thus easing a very tense supply and evacuation problem. It was evident that the heavy losses sustained by the enemy were forcing him to withdraw to the so-called "Green Line". The regimental command post moved to MONTIGNOSO (935394).

Recapitulation: Regimental casualties: Two killed and ten wounded.

Enemy casualties: 151 killed and ninety-five wounded; thirty-six captured.

10 April 1945

The regiment was ordered to continue the attack. The 100th Battalion was placed in regimental reserve in the vicinity of MOUNT BELVEDERE, one company to garrison MOUNT CARCHIC. The Second and Third Battalions were ordered to continue their attacks to the North.

100th Battalion:

Remained in a defensive position until 1000 hours. At 1000 hours the battalion, minus A Company, moved to ALTAGNA and ANTEA (946038). A Company garrisoned MOUNT BELVEDERE and MOUNT CARCHIC. Scattered enemy forces came into the battalion lines to surrender during the day.

Battalion losses: None.

Enemy captured: Unknown.

Second Battalion:

An attack was launched on MOUNT BRUGIANA which was taken without opposition at 1200 hours by Companies E and F.

Battalion casualties: Seven wounded in action.

Third Battalion:

The battalion moved on its objectives--BERGOLA POSCARINA (988950) and the western part of MOUNT BRUGIANA which were seized without opposition at 1000 hours.

Battalion casualties: Two killed and two wounded.

Common Company:

Pired 200 rounds from positions in the vicinity of MONTIGNOSO.

Antitank Company:

Established road blocks along the regimental right flank at FORZED (942038) and GRODIA (962054). The roads were swept by the mine platoon.

Summary: The anticipated stand of the enemy on the north bank of the PRICINO did not materialize and little opposition was encountered with in the sector.

Recapitulation: Regimental casualties: Two killed and nine wounded.

Enemy casualties: Unknown.

2-9866

11 April 1945

The regiment was ordered to continue the advance. The 100th Battalion was ordered to attack COLONNA (923072), the Second Battalion to garrison MOUNT BRUGIANA, and the Third Battalion to occupy MOUNT BRUGIANA and HILL 547 (900046) and support the attack of the 100th and Second Battalions.

100th Battalion:

Company A (minus one platoon on MOUNT GANCHIO) rejoined the 100th Battalion. The battalion captured COLONNA without opposition, capturing twenty-two prisoners. A combat patrol was sent to CHETTE (917052). Two casualties resulted from enemy artillery fire.

Second Battalion:

Company C was ordered to garrison MOUNT BRUGIANA. Company B and Company F captured BIDIZZANO (899031) and DELGLIA (905067) at 1100 hours. No opposition was encountered.

Battalion losses: None.

Third Battalion:

Company E moved into CARNARA, and the town was secured with the aid of the Partisans. Company F sent elements to TORANO (822079), SONGHANO (872076), and CRAGNANA (868088). Company I moved to MIRCOLA POSSALINI (895069) to protect the battalion's rear. No opposition was encountered.

Anti tank Company:

Continued to protect the regimental right flank.

232d Engineer Company:

The engineers had four bulldozers destroyed by mines while clearing roads within the sector.

Recapitulation: Regimental casualties: Two wounded. Enemy casualties: Unknown number killed, twenty-two captured.

12 April 1945

The regiment was ordered to consolidate its newly-won positions.

100th Battalion:

Positions were consolidated and contact was maintained with the Anti-tank Company at FORNO (942068). Elements on MOUNT GANCHIO were relieved by troops of the 92d Division.

Second Battalion:

Company E moved to COLENA (090000). One platoon remained on MOUNT FRANCIA. Company F in BIBIZZANO received some artillery fire. Company C moved to MISERIA (090000). One platoon remained on MOUNT FRANCIA.

Third Battalion:

The battalion consolidated its positions. A small enemy counterattack at GRACIANA was broken up. Two Germans were killed and two were taken prisoner. An outpost was established at CASTELNUOVO. The supply route from NASEA to GARRADA was subjected to heavy artillery fire.

Antitank Company:

Units protect the regimental right flank received some mortar fire.

Recapitulation: The regimental command post moved from MONTFRANCIA to BILIAIR. Unsuccessful efforts were made to drop supplies to elements of the 100th Battalion by air. This was necessitated by the heavily mined roads in the area. Partisans turned 250 German prisoners over to the regiment.

Regimental casualties: None.

Heavy casualties: Two killed, two captured.

25 April 1945

The regiment was ordered to continue the advance to MOUNT FRANCIA. The 100th Battalion was ordered to assemble in the vicinity of GRACIANA, the Second Battalion to attack MOUNT FRANCIA and garrison GALLIGLIA (080000), LA PIZZA (080015), and UCHILLERA (090015), and the Third Battalion to assemble in GARRADA as regimental reserve.

100th Battalion:

The 100th Battalion, minus Company C, which remained at COLOMATA, moved to vicinity of GRACIANA. Heavy enemy artillery fire killed two and wounded twelve.

At 1300 hours Company C was ordered to clear the ridge-line running west of GRACIANA to the town of CASTELNUOVO and CASTELPONCIO to support the forward movement of 475d Infantry Regiment on the left. HILLS 574 and 580 on the ridge were thought clear but found to be strongly occupied by a bypassed enemy force. Two platoons of Company C attacked HILL 580 and one platoon tried to take HILL 574 but both forces met stiff enemy resistance and made little progress. Darkness settled in and further plans of attack were postponed until the following day.

Company B was ordered to CASTELPONCIO at 2000 hours to protect Second Battalion's northern flank.

Recapitulation: Battalion casualties: Two killed and seven wounded.

Muny losses: Unknown.

Second Battalion:

Company B garrisoned GUILLERIA, LA PIZZA, and UCHILERA. Company C and Company D moved to the front to attack MOUNT PIAGGIO from the flank. They were unable to reach the objective prior to dark. After dark Company B was moved to CASTELPIEGGIO to protect the battalion's north flank and reinforce the battalion command group occupying the town.

Recapitulation: Battalion casualties: Three wounded.

Regimental command post moved to SARDARA. 1,800 rounds of artillery fell in regimental sector during the day.

Regimental casualties: Two killed, eleven wounded,

Muny casualties: Unknown.

14 April 1945

The continuation of the attack was ordered. Company B was attached to the Second Battalion and the battalion ordered to resume the attack, the 100th and Third battalions to stay in position.

100th Battalion:

Company C jumped off to renew the attack on HILLS 576 and 580 and behind coordinated fire support had seized the hills and the ridge-line by 1200 hours. After relief Company C later that day was ordered into battalion reserve in the town of CHIAMPAGLIO. In the assault on those two hills the company suffered six killed and two wounded.

Company I reverted to control of the 100th Battalion at 1830 hours. Company A moved one platoon to the high ground west of QUAGLINA to protect the left flank of the battalion.

Recapitulation: Battalion casualties: Twelve killed and three wounded.

Muny casualties: Thirtys-five killed, eight wounded and one prisoner.

Second Battalion:

The forward command group of the battalion plus one section of 81mm mortar, was located at CASTELPIEGGIO with B Company attached.

Company B had arrived at Castelpieggi under cover of darkness. Company B was in position with one platoon facing North, one platoon facing West and one platoon in support. The Germans, completely unaware of Company B's presence, and thinking that only the command group was in

the town, attacked in battalion strength at 0530 hours under cover of a heavy fog. Coming down the valley from the North and cutting around a cemetery the enemy advanced to within thirty yards before the outposts detected them. The first burst of fire killed the enemy company commander and scattered the forces. Ten enemy infiltrated into the town but they were driven off and a few killed. After a half-hours' firefight which saw a heavy exchange of ammunition the attackers were forced to withdraw and fled up the hills to the East and to the North where they were caught under fire by our forces in the town, Companies G and F on the ridge to the East and by Company H's 81mm mortars. The enemy was in complete rout and many were captured when they ran into the lines of Companies F and G. They had a short respite from the heavy fire when they attempted to use red cross flags to escape. Their use was discovered and the heavy fire continued. The enemy suffered at least thirty-five killed, 150 captured and an unknown number of wounded. The force suffered six killed and six wounded during this operation.

Company G continued the attack on MOUNT PIZZAGLIO and gained the objective by 0900 hours. Twelve Germans were killed and fifty-four captured. Two 30mm guns and one machine gun were captured.

Third Battalion:

Company I was ordered to occupy LA MANDRA (657081) and the ridge was taken after a stiff firefight. Company I suffered one man killed and eight wounded. An undetermined number of the enemy were killed.

Antitank Company:

Road blocks at CROILO and PUNGO were relieved by elements of the 475th Infantry. Six FASCIIST prisoners were taken by the Antitank Company prior to its relief. One platoon relieved Company C at COLAVERDI.

Recapitulation: Regimental casualties; seven killed and fourteen wounded.

Enemy losses: Twenty-three prisoners were taken during the day and at least thirty-five enemy were killed.

15 April 1945

The regiment resumed the attack. The 100th Battalion was ordered to relieve elements of the Second Battalion on MOUNT PIZZAGLIO, the Second to attack HILL 706 (656107) and Third to regroup and prepare for a night attack to the West.

100th Battalion:

Company A relieved Companies B and F on MOUNT PIZZAGLIO. Company G attacked HILL 574 (657081). The objective was attained after a fight and an attack launched against HILL 576. The company was pinned down by self-propelled and small arms fire and dug in short of the objective. Company B remained at CACTUSGLO. Two prisoners were taken by Company C.

2-586

Recapitulation: Battalion casualties: Nine wounded.

Second Battalion:

FORT BASTIONE (838107) which had offered stiff resistance the day before, was subjected to an aerial attack and taken by Company C attacking from MOUNT PIZZACUTO. All but a few of the enemy had withdrawn from the fort.

FORT BASTIONE is situated on the highest peak in its vicinity. This peak is 706 meters high and commands all the terrain to the South and West, as well as, the village of CASTELFOSCO.

Recapitulation: Battalion casualties: Two killed and thirteen wounded.

Third Battalion:

The battalion command post at GAGARA was shelled, one was killed and eleven wounded.

252d Engineer Company:

The company relieved Company I on LA RANDITA situated on the ridge overlooking CASTELFOSCO. A strong counterattack by a pocket of bypassed Germans was driven off. It was apparent that the enemy intended to make a determined stand on the ridge and attempt to control the supply route through CASTELFOSCO and to the battalions which had advanced several thousand yards to the North.

Recapitulation: Regimental casualties: Three killed and thirty-three wounded.

26 April 1945

The regiment was ordered to assist the 473d Infantry in capturing ORTONOVO (8407).

100th Battalion:

Company C captured HILL 576, Company B relieved Company C at FORT BASTIONE. Company A remained on MOUNT PIZZACUTO as regimental reserve. Company C sent out a patrol to clean the area north and northeast of ORTONOVO, in the meantime word was received that Company I, 473d Infantry had entered the town of ORTONOVO. Company C moved to CASTELFOSCO as battalion reserve.

Recapitulation: Battalion casualties: One killed and twelve wounded.

Enemy casualties: One prisoner captured, fifteen machine guns captured and destroyed.

Second Battalion:

Company F mopped up MOUNT CRUGOLA. Seven Germans were killed, ten wounded and four captured. The battalion moved back to CASERTA ROMAGNA as regimental reserve.

Third Battalion:

Company I moved up under the cover of darkness and relieved Company F on HILL 703. The company was unable to occupy the road junction of LA PUCI because of intense artillery fire. Company K occupied LA SELVA (649133), MULICA (638123), and MOUNT TUMETIGRA (667147). In a firefight thirteen enemy were captured. Company I occupied MOUNT CRUGOLA (633123) without opposition.

Recapitulation: Regimental casualties: Three killed and twenty wounded and eighteen captured. Stiffening opposition was met on all fronts as the enemy attempted to protect the approaches to LA SPEZIA.

17 April 1945

100th Battalion:

At 0700 hours one platoon of Company B was sent to secure HILL 619 (666099), southwest of PORT BASTIONE, and to clear the adjacent high ground at 654095, but were forced to withdraw due to heavy artillery fire. The remainder of the battalion held the high ground on MOUNT PISSACUTO and patrolled aggressively. No casualties were sustained this date.

Second Battalion:

Remained in position and maintained contact by patrols.

Third Battalion:

Company L attacked northwest towards PORT IL CUCU but was unable to advance because of intense artillery and mortar fire. Company K pushed patrols towards PORTELLA (662160) but was unable to reach the objective because of artillery fire. Company K sent one patrol to MARCIASO (664141). Company I remained on MOUNT CRUGOLA.

Recapitulation: Battalion casualties: Two killed and two wounded by mortar fire.

Cannon Company:

The company displaced guns forward to support the most advance elements of the regiment.

Recapitulation: Regimental casualties: Two killed and two wounded. **Enemy casualties:** Unknown.

18 April 1945

100th Battalion:

Company C relieved Company A. The patrol sent to GIGLIO by Company B had reached CASALE (824111) and was cut off. A combat patrol from Company C was sent out to assist the patrol. An intense firefight ensued, but the patrols made contact. The two patrols fought their way back to FORT BASTIONE. Company A moved to an assembly area at 833153. Total casualties for the day were ten wounded and two killed. One German was captured.

Second Battalion:

Second Battalion was in regimental reserve at CASTELPOGGIO.

Third Battalion:

Company L sent a patrol to MOUNT MELLO. The patrol was forced to withdraw. Company K sent patrols to MARCIANO, and one towards POSTIERIA. This patrol was pinned down by fire. Another patrol reached the outskirts of TIRPOLA before being forced to withdraw.

Recapitulation: Enemy losses: Two machine guns destroyed and seven prisoners captured.

Antitank Company:

Relieved Company B on MOUNT PIETRACUTO.

Recapitulation: Regimental casualties: Four killed and fifteen wounded.

Enemy casualties: Eight prisoners captured and an undetermined number of enemy killed.

19 April 1945

The 100th Battalion was ordered to attack FORDINO, The Third Battalion, FORT IL GUCCU and the Second Battalion to assist the 478d Infantry on the left. Company D was attached to the Second Battalion and Company E to the 100th Battalion.

100th Battalion:

Company E and Company A attacked towards GIUGIANO (901142) at 0500 hours. Company C was in reserve. The attacking companies met stiff resistance and were unable to advance. The battalion suffered three casualties.

Second Battalion:

Company F followed by Company D attacked HILL 217 (814104). The objective was taken at 1500 hours. Company G in FORT BASTIONE sent a patrol to GIGLIO and captured four prisoners.

Third Battalion:

Company L attacked POCO II CUCDOU but was forced to withdraw under heavy artillery fire. Company K sent a patrol from LA SILVA to TENDUA which was forced to withdraw after encountering heavy artillery fire. A patrol of Company K was sent north to PULICA, to maintain contact.

Antitank Company:

Garrisoned MOUNT PICZACUTA.

Decapitulation: Regimental casualties: two killed and twenty wounded.

Enemy casualties: Unknown number killed and nine captured.

20 April 1945

Orders were received to seize AULLA (7822), cut Highway No. 68 at 079211, Highway No. 6520 at 893195 and contact the 370th Infantry. The 100th Battalion was ordered to seize SLP MUSATILLO (848162), and MOUNT POCHIADORA (848169), then swing right at VILLA and cut Highway Number 68 and Highway Number 6520. The Second Battalion to follow the 100th Battalion to VILLA and then swing West to AULLA, the Third Battalion to be in reserve.

100th Battalion:

Company B rejoined the 100th Battalion at 1600 hours and became regimental reserve. Company A attacked HILL 599 (873153) and Company C attacked POSTURA. A Company was unable to advance past OREINA while Company C was pinned down at 880177. A patrol of Company C killed one German, wounded eight, and captured seventeen in a house. Total casualties for the day were eleven.

Second Battalion:

The Second Battalion moved to the vicinity of HANGASCO and prepared to follow the 100th Battalion to VILLA. Company F and Company G had been in constant movement for forty-eight hours. Hill 479 was taken by Company E despite fanatical resistance. Twenty-five Germans were killed and eight captured and a heavy counterattack that night was repulsed. Company G moved on to MOUNT TUMBAGORA.

Third Battalion:

The Third Battalion was still running into stubborn resistance and unable to make much progress. Company K sent a strong patrol north along the ridge from PULICA. This patrol knocked out an enemy observation post with the assistance of another patrol from MOUNT TUMBAGORA. Patrols were also sent to POSDINOVO, TENDUA, and LA POCHE. All received intense small arms and mortar fire.

1,160 rounds mortar fire.

Cannon Company:

239 rounds fired in direct support of the regiment.

Recapitulation: Regimental casualties: Two killed and sixteen wounded.

Enemy casualties: Twenty Germans were captured and thirteen killed. Three machine guns, three pistols, and twelve rifles were captured.

21 April 1945

100th Battalion:

As the attack continued A Company placed an outpost on the high ground above CECINA. C Company reached PUSINELA and assumed a defensive position to ward off an expected counterattack. A Company reached its objective, HILL 500 (078163), and dug in. Contact patrols were sent out by all companies. 1,160 rounds of mortar shells were expended during the day.

Second Battalion:

Battalion in regimental reserve in MARGIAGO (865104).

Third Battalion:

I Company moved a force into PUSINOVO which was forced to withdraw after suffering two men killed and six wounded. A patrol of I Company was unable to reach FOCE IL GUCCU. Part of the Third Battalion sector was taken over by the 473d Infantry, and the Third Battalion regrouped preparatory to a coordinated attack on stubbornly defended MOUNT MEDIONE and PUSINOVO. A direct artillery hit on the I Company command post killed five and wounded six.

Cannon Company:

977 rounds fired in direct support of the regiment. One forward observer was killed.

Recapitulation: Our casualties for the day were eight killed and twelve wounded. Twenty-five Germans were killed and eight captured.

22 April 1945

The pressure against an enemy determined to protect LA SPETTA continued.

100th Battalion:

Company C sent out strong patrols from POSTIERA. Company A captured HILL 578 after an intense artillery barrage. Twelve enemy were killed and the remainder of the force of 200 withdrew. Company A dug in and one platoon of Company B was sent out to protect Company A's right flank.

Second Battalion:

Company E sent one platoon to the vicinity of SAN TENERO. They were forced to withdraw when they met superior numbers of the enemy. Seven casualties were suffered by Company E. Company C and Company F were in defensive positions along the ridge to the South of Company E.

Third Battalion:

Company F attacked and captured RIMBOLA (834163) after an intense fire-fight attacking from the North and South. Five prisoners were taken. Company I passed through Company F and attacked MOUNT MEBIONE from the Northeast. Company I remained in POLICA reorganizing.

Cannon Company:

515 rounds were fired in support of the regiment. The guns were moved forward to the vicinity of MURCIASO.

Recapitulation: Sixty prisoners turned over to the regiment by the Partisans. Enemy losses were twelve known killed, sixty-five prisoners (including prisoners of Partisans). Our losses were four killed and eleven wounded.

23 April 1945

The Second Battalion was ordered to continue the attack. The Third Battalion was ordered to occupy MOUNT MEBIONE and TREDOIA.

100th Battalion:

Company A moved into VIANO without opposition. Company C continued to probe enemy positions with patrols and move to HILL 498 (882157) to make contact with Company A. The battalion was relieved at 1630 hours by the Antitank Company and withdrew to vicinity of CARARA in regimental reserve.

Second Battalion:

Companies E and G were ordered to capture SAN TENERO (845172) and the high ground to the North. G Company moved around the East Flank to the high ground and secured HILL 237 (844174) with little opposition. Company E sent one platoon to secure the high ground East of San Tenero which was done after killing three and capturing twenty prisoners. The second platoon was to cut highway West of town as rapidly as possible so as to deny the enemy that means of escape. This they accomplished only to be pinned down by enemy fire from the high ground to the Northwest. It then became necessary to commit the third platoon to clean out the

enemy pocket in the town and relieve the pressure on the second platoon. This was accomplished after a five-hour firefight. 115 enemy were captured and an undetermined number killed. Company G was then ordered to attack and take LA PIASTRA (850171), Northeast of SAN TERENZO. This objective was taken by 1400 hours. 126 prisoners were taken by the battalion and forty-eight Germans killed. Six artillery radios, thirty bicycles, twenty-five horses, four machine guns, one mortar, two automatic rifles, nine rifles, a "500" radio, and two motorcycles were taken by the battalions.

Battalion casualties: Four killed and eleven wounded.

Third Battalion:

Company L captured MOUNT MELONE at 1130 hours. Company I successfully attacked MOUNT CARBOLO (800167). Ten prisoners were taken in the two operations. A patrol cleared the road from ZANDOLA to FOCE IL CUCU.

Task Force Fukuda:

A special task force was formed to exploit the new apparent breakthrough. Composed of Companies B and F, and a tank detachment, this force was given the mission of moving to HILL 662 (COL DEI CERRI), HILL 603 (787169), and pushing on to MOUNT GROSSE (HILL 665), south of AULLA. The task force jumped off at 1400 hours with Company B in the lead.

Cannon Company:

Eighty-two rounds were fired in support of operation.

Recapitulations: Regimental casualties: Six killed and thirteen wounded.

Enemy casualties: Forty-eight killed and 135 captured.

24 April 1945

100th Battalion:

At rest in the vicinity of CARRARA.

Second Battalion:

B Company and G Company moved on AULLA by way of VILLA and MASSERANO meeting no enemy resistance. F Company was at MOUNT PIANO DI SIBOLA (798209) and C Company (790213) by 1500 hours.

Upon coming within striking distance of AULLA the battalion found another unit deployed in its zone of advance and pinned down by heavy fire from the town. Before the matter could be untangled night had fallen and preparations were made to launch an attack early the following morning. The other unit disengaged and withdrew during the night, as did the enemy.

Third Battalion:

This battalion reverted to divisional reserve. I Company occupied MOUNT CARDOLO and PONZANELLO (607165) while X Company occupied THIBOLA and L Company occupied MOUNT MUSCONE and PONZANELLO.

Task Force Pulauda:

The force reached MOUNT GROSSO by 1200 hours and then moved Northeast to VIVVITINOTTO and BIBOLA. No opposition had as yet been encountered.

Cannon Company:

258 rounds fired in support of operations.

Recapitulations: Regimental command post moved to YENDOLA.

Regimental casualties: None.

Enemy casualties: Unknown.

25 April 1945

100th Battalion:

The battalion moved to the vicinity of SARZANA at 2300 hours, on-trucked and reached POGGIOVERRO (555240) at 0800 hours the next morning.

Second Battalion:

The attack on AULIA was coordinated with Pulauda Task Force. No enemy resistance encountered and town was cleared by 0900 hours. C Company moved on to HILL 301 (764224). The battalion was relieved by the Third Battalion, 370th Infantry, and pulled back to the vicinity of SARZANA.

Third Battalion:

The battalion remained in divisional reserve in the same location as that of 24 April.

Pulauda Task Force:

Coordinated attack on AULIA with Second Battalion and after completion of this mission units returned to the control of their parent organization.

Cannon Company:

One platoon was attached to 100th Battalion as a part of this pursuit force.

Recapitulation: Regimental casualties: None.

Enemy casualties: Unknown.

26 April 1945

The direction of the regiment's attack now shifted back to the coast and a pursuit of the enemy along the coast to GENOA was ordered.

100th Battalion:

The battalion moved by motor towards SESTRI LEVANTE (P-3331). Plans were changed enroute and the battalion moved to CARASCO. No contact was made with the enemy.

Second Battalion:

The battalion was in rest at SARZANA alerted to move to GENOA.

Third Battalion:

The battalion rested during the day. In the afternoon and evening the battalion moved to SESTRI LEVANTE.

Recapitulation: Rapid advances were made to the Northwest against the fleeing enemy. Motorized patrols were actively probing for enemy pockets of resistance. The problem of motorizing the regiment was acute because of the shortage of transportation and gasoline.

27 April 1945

The mission given the regiment was to outflank GENOA from the North. The 100th Battalion was ordered to seize BUSALLA (O-9967) and close the pass to ISOLA DEL GANTONE (P-0176). The Third Battalion was ordered to take the West portion of GENOA and seize the high ground to the Northwest.

100th Battalion:

At 0115 hours the battalion left CARASCO (P-3040). It was necessary to detruck at BOASI because of a blownout bridge. The battalion remained there during the night. The battalion had one platoon of Antitank Company, one battery of the 559th Field Artillery Battalion, one platoon of Cannon Company and one platoon of 92d Reconnaissance Troops attached.

Second Battalion:

Moved by truck to vicinity of CHIAVARI and bivouacked for the night.

Third Battalion:

The battalion moved by truck to SUMAZO, arriving there at 1315 hours. The battalion detrucked and moved by foot in the direction of GENOA. MONTE RADO was reached that night. A reconnaissance patrol entered GENOA and returned.

Recapitulation: The rapid pursuit continued and there were persistent reports of the enemy's desire to surrender.

28 April 1945

100th Battalion:

Company A occupied BUSALLA at 1000 hours. The remainder of battalion marched to CASALE (J-3438). Company C moved to SERAVILLI (J-3585). Later in the day the battalion, minus Company C, moved to ISOLA DEL GAMBONE.

Second Battalion:

The battalion passed through GENOA and moved to assembly areas in the vicinity of BUSALLA. Battalion closed in 0200 hours the morning of the 23rd.

Third Battalion:

The battalion moved into the outskirts of GENOA on foot and commandeered street cars to move to company areas. Perimeter defense set up West of the city. Company K moved to VOLTRI (J-3251).

Recapitulation: The regimental command post moved to BUSALLA. The rapid pursuit of the enemy continued.

29 April 1945

The regiment was ordered to continue the attack within its zone and push North and West to TURIN. The 100th Battalion was ordered to remain in their present area, the Second Battalion to move through the 100th Battalion, and the Third Battalion to hold its position in the outskirts of GENOA.

100th Battalion:

A patrol under command of Battalion S-2, went to ALESSANDRIA to accept the surrender of 300 Germans and thirty-two officers. The battalion moved back into regimental reserve at BOLZANETO.

Second Battalion:

Battalion moved to ALESSANDRIA and arrived there at 1600 hours. Approximately 1,000 Germans surrendered to the battalion in the towns of VILLETTA (J-7817) and CASALE. The surrounding countryside was outposted.

Third Battalion:

Battalion remained in Genoa.

Recapitulation: Approximately 1,332 Germans surrendered to the regiment during the day. No resistance encountered.

30 April 1945

100th Battalion:

Battalion resting. One company was alerted to move to TURIN, but no move was made.

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Second Battalion:

Motorized patrols were sent to occupy ASTI (J-4207), CASALE, and VALBIZIA. These missions were accomplished. The Brazilian Expeditionary Force contacted the Second Battalion at ALESSANDRIA.

Third Battalion:

Company K motorized patrols entered SAVONA (0-8040) and OVADA (0-7675) without resistance.

Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon:

The Intelligence AND Reconnaissance Platoon, with one machine gun section of Company H attached, entered TURIN at 0930 hours. These were the first Allied troops to enter this Partisan-held town.

1 May 1945

The regiment was ordered to locate the enemy elements within its zone and to clear its present area and close the regiment north of the 87 northing by 080000 May.

100th Battalion:

A motorized patrol was sent to MOLINI (0-9368) to clean out an enemy pocket. Before they arrived, the Partisans had reduced this resistance. A motorized contact patrol contacted the 91st reconnaissance group at PAVIA (K-2033). This patrol also contacted a IV Corps command post at HANZ. A group of forty Germans surrendered to a platoon of C Company.

Second Battalion:

The battalion moved to ASTI, and outposted the surrounding country. 1,648 Germans and 1,654 Fascist prisoners taken at ALESSANDRIA were sent back to Prisoner of War cages.

Third Battalion:

Battalion alerted in GENOVA which was later called off.

Recapitulation: No resistance encountered as persistent rumors of an expected German surrender were received.

2 May 1945

The regiment was ordered to locate and reduce any pockets of resistance within its area. The 100th Battalion was ordered to reduce any remaining enemy pockets in the vicinity of ALESSANDRIA. The Second Battalion was ordered to reduce by-passed enemy in the vicinity of ASTI and the Third Battalion to move to NOVI as regimental reserve.

100th Battalion:

Patrols were sent out to locate enemy pockets. None were found.

Second Battalion:

Patrolled area around ASI and discovered small groups of prisoners held by Partisan groups. Patrols were sent to CUNEO and SALIEGO where contact was made with French and British troops.

Third Battalion:

Battalion paraded in SONCA prior to moving to NOVI LIGURIA.

Recapitulation: Regimental command post at ALISEANDRIA. Orders received as to the cessation of hostilities.

S-4 Report:

As great as were the difficulties attendant upon the tactical solution of the operation, the supply problems were even greater. The regiment operated exclusively through rugged mountainous terrain up to, and including, the capture of AULLA. Highway Number 1 presented the only route of supply for two regiments and since this regiment was able to advance much more rapidly than the unit of the right the use of that highway only made the solution of the supply problem possible by moving the regimental supply dumps within daily support of the forward units. Not until after the capture of FORT BASTIGNE was it possible to get any supplies forward of the regimental supply points by vehicle. Hules were always available in sufficient number but could not be used in many cases, due to the lack of even walk trails. The greater portion of the supplies, including water, was transported by hand over routes of supply as long as twenty hours.

The question of evacuation was equally difficult and made necessary the formation of litter staging points—a system that permitted a litter team of as many as ten to carry a litter down the slopes for seventy-five to 100 yards and pass the litter to the next crew.

The manpower necessary to effectuate the successful solution of the problems came from soldiers, civilians and Partisans. The civilians were apt to drop their loads at the first sign of trouble and were, altogether, unreliable. The Partisans were interested mainly in fighting and would refuse to return from the front lines after carrying supplies forward. The only reliable source of manpower was the "GI." Many an individual made the heart-breaking and extremely dangerous trips night after night carrying their heavy loads. The Antitank Company and new reinforcements from the regimental replacement company were used. The new men, particularly, performed splendidly. In one case six of them were captured and after being taken several miles behind the lines killed their three guards and made their way back to the regiment.

Altogether 160 miles, 380 soldiers, 270 civilians, and 180 Partisans

were used and no soldier seriously wanted for any single necessary item.

S-2 report for period 6 April 1945 to 2 May 1945:

The following items of enemy material were captured or destroyed from 5 April 1945 to 2 May 1945:

Automatic Weapons	466
Railroad Guns (Medium Caliber)	3
Mortars (All Sizes)	46
Bazookas	276
Rifles	968
Grenades	17,600
Pistols	60
Mortar Ammunition	14,260 pounds
Small Arms Ammunition	33,000 rounds
Trucks	14
Passenger Cars	2
Horses	76
Motorcycles	11
Bicycles	50

The following total of enemy prisoners from 5 April 1945 to 2 May 1945:

Officers	350
Enlisted Men	4,666

Enemy Killed in Action	(approx) 503
Enemy Wounded in Action	(approx) 753

The following total of our casualties from 5 April 1945 to 2 May 1945:

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Killed in Action	4	30
Wounded in Action	19	601
Died of Wounds	--	9
Missing in Action	--	8
	<u>23</u>	<u>638</u>

For the Commanding Officer,

/t/ JAMES M. HANLEY,
Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry,
Executive Officer,

OFFICIAL:

/s/ William Aull
/s/ WILLIAM AULL
Captain, Infantry,
S-3.

APP 4⁴
AF. Bd
Report 605

ITALY 1:25,000

PIETRASANTA

SECOND EDITION

SHEET 104 I N.W.

REFER TO THIS MAP AS:-
ITALY 1:25,000 SHEET 104 I N.W. PIETRASANTA

A.F.16488

NORTH ITALY GRID

TO GIVE A GRID REFERENCE ON THIS SHEET
Pay no attention to the smaller co-ordinate figures at the corners and in margins.
They are for finding full co-ordinates.PAY ATTENTION TO LARGER MARGINAL FIGURES AND TO
THOSE PRINTED ON THE FACE OF THE MAP.

POINT VERSONA Q 016912

East North
Take west edge of square in which
point lies and read the figures
printed opposite this line on north
or west edge of square or line itself
on the face of the map.Estimate tenths eastwards 6
Estimate tenths northwards 2
Estimate tenths eastwards 016
Estimate tenths northwards 912

Nearest similar reference on this Grid is 500 Km. distant

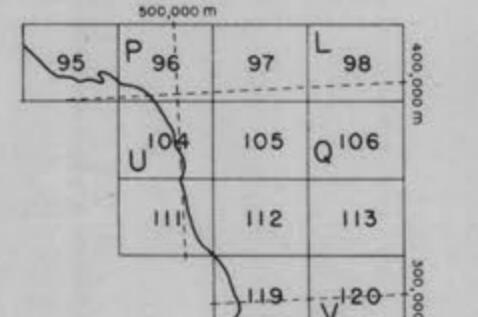
GRID DATA

Projection of Grid..... Lambert Conical Orthomorphic
Spheroid..... Bessel
Origin..... 45°54'N. 14°E. of Greenwich
False Co-ordinates of Origin 800,000m.E. 601,000m.N.CONVERGENCE FOR CENTRE OF EAST
AND WEST EDGES OF THIS SHEETMagnetic N. (June 1944) and Grid N. from True N.
for centre of sheet
TRUE N.
GRID N.
MAG. N.
2° 44'W. 4° 36'W. 2° 41'W. 2° 38'W.
Annual variation about 8' easterly

REFERENCE

Railway, two or more tracks with station	—
" single track and electrified	—
" narrow gauge or Tramway	—
Tram lines on a road	—
Cable railway	—
National Highways (Autostrade) 8 Metres wide, metallized	—
Main Roads (Strade Statali with route numbers), 6 Metres wide or over, metallized	(2-way M.T.)
Other Main Roads (Strade di grande comunicazione), 5 metres wide or over, metallized	(Mostly 2-way M.T.)
Secondary Roads, 3.5 Metres wide, generally metallized	(1-way M.T.)
Other Roads and Cart Tracks, generally unmetalled	—
Mule Tracks	—
Paths	—
Boundaries, state	—
" province	+ + + + + + + +
" district	+ + + + + + + +
" commune	+ + + + + + + +
Canal	—
Aqueduct and irrigation canals	—
Wells, perennial, non-perennial	—
Marsh and Swamp	—
Church, Chapel, Cemetery	—
Lighthouses	—
Radio Telegraph Station	—
Mine	—
Factory	—
Power Station	—
Electric Power Line	—
Trigonometrical Point	—
Heights in metres	△ 150 ○ 328
Cliffs	—
Road Gradients	—
Walls	—
Vegetation:	—
Vine	—
Orchards	—
Woods	—
Scattered Trees	—

INDEX TO SHEETS

Sheet lines of 1:100,000 Series on which
1:50,000 & 1:25,000 Series are based

6" FOCAL LENGTH COVER
JULY 1943
24" FOCAL LENGTH COVER
AUG 1943

AREA REVISED
FROM AIR PHOTOS

1:50,000 m

1:25,000 m

1:100,000 m

1:50,000 m

1:25

APP 4⁴
AGF BD Report 605

2-9866

APP 44 AGF. 605
Report

ITALY I:25,000

MONTE SAGRO

SECOND EDITION

SHEET 96 III N.E.

REFER TO THIS MAP AS:-
ITALY I:25,000 Sheet 96 III N.E. MONTE SAGRO

A.F.-16880

NORTH ITALY GRID

TO GIVE A GRID REFERENCE ON THIS SHEET
 FIGURES, IGNORE THE SMALLER FIGURES PRINTED NEAR THE SHEET CORNERS.
 THESE ARE FOR FINDING THE FULL CO-ORDINATES.
 USE ONLY THE LARGER FIGURES PRINTED IN THE MARGIN OR ON THE
 FACE OF THE MAP.

POINT C. RESPIETTOLI

EAST POINT C. RESPIETTOLI

Take West edge of square in which point lies, and read the figure printed on the margin line on North or South margin or on the line itself (on the face of the map). Estimate tenth Eastwards.

Take South edge of square in which point lies, and read the figure printed on the margin line on East or West margin or on the line itself (on the face of the map). Estimate tenth Northwards.

Reference P908126 To nearest 100 metres
 Source Similar reference on this Grid
 1000 metres
 500000 Metres East
 600,000 Metres North

NOTE This sheet falls on grid letter P

NORTH ITALY ZONE GRID

Projection: Lambert Conical Orthographic
 Sphere: Bessel
 Lat. of Origin: 45° 30' N and 14° E
 False Co-ordinates: 800,000 Metres East
 600,000 Metres North

CONVERGENCE FOR CENTRE OF EAST AND WEST EDGES OF THIS SHEET

Magnetic N (Jun 1944) and Grid N from True N for centre of sheet
 TRUE N
 GRID N ★
 MAG N 2° 49' W. 4° 37' W. 2° 46' W. 2° 44' W.
 DO NOT USE DIAMETER EXCEPT TO OBTAIN NUMERICAL VALUE OF ANGLES
 Annual Variation about B° Easterly

REFERENCE

Railway, two or more tracks, with station	—○—
Railway, single track, under construction	—○— Under Constr
Railway, electrified, single track, double track	—○—
Railway, narrow-gauge or tramway	—○—
Tram Lines on a road	—○—
Cable Railway	—○—
National Highways (Autostrada) 8 Metres wide, metalled	—○— Under Constr
Main Roads (Strada Statale) with route numbers	—○—
Generally 6 Metres wide or over, metalled	—○—
Other Main Roads (Strada di grande comunicazione)	—○—
Generally 5 Metres wide or over, metalled	—○— (Mostly 2-way MT)
Secondary Roads	—○—
Generally 3-5 Metres wide, metalled	—○— (1-way MT)
Other Roads and Cart Tracks, generally unmetalled	—○—
Mule Tracks	—○—
Paths	—○—
Boundaries, state	—+—+—+—+—
Boundaries, province	—+—+—+—+—
Boundaries, district	—+—+—+—+—
Boundaries, commune	—+—+—+—+—
Canal	—○— Over 3m wide Under 3m
Aqueduct (a) raised, (b) underground, (c) surface	(a) (b) (c)
Wells, perennial, non-perennial	○ P ○
Marsh and Swamp	—○—
Church, Chapel, Shrine, Cemetery	+ ■ +
Lighthouse, Radio Telegraph Station	○
Mine, Mill	X
Factory	■
Power Station	—○—
Electric Power Line	—○—
Trigonometrical Point, Spot Elevation	△ 136 .282
Cliffs	—○—
Road Gradients	—○— 7-12% Over 12%
Walls	—○—
Vegetation	—○—
Vine	—○—
Orchards	○○○○
Woods	○○○○
Scattered Trees (Close) (Medium) (Open)	○○○○ ○○○○ ○○○○

Contours at 20 metres VI.

INDEX TO SHEETS
 Sheet lines of I:100,000 Series
 on which I:50,000 & I:25,000 Series are based

500,000		600,000	
72	73	74	75
84P	85	86L	87
88	M 89	90	91
95	96	97	98
103	105	106	107
U	I2	I3	I4 R I5
III	II	II	II
500,000 M	600,000 M		



AUTHORITIES
 Copied from an Italian map dated 1928
 Istituto Geografico Militare
 Revised from Air Photos dated
 June 1944

MONTE SAGRO

N 4405 E 1005 / 5X7.5
 (GREENWICH)



APP 3⁴
AGF. Ed 605
Report

APP 24 AGF. 605
Report

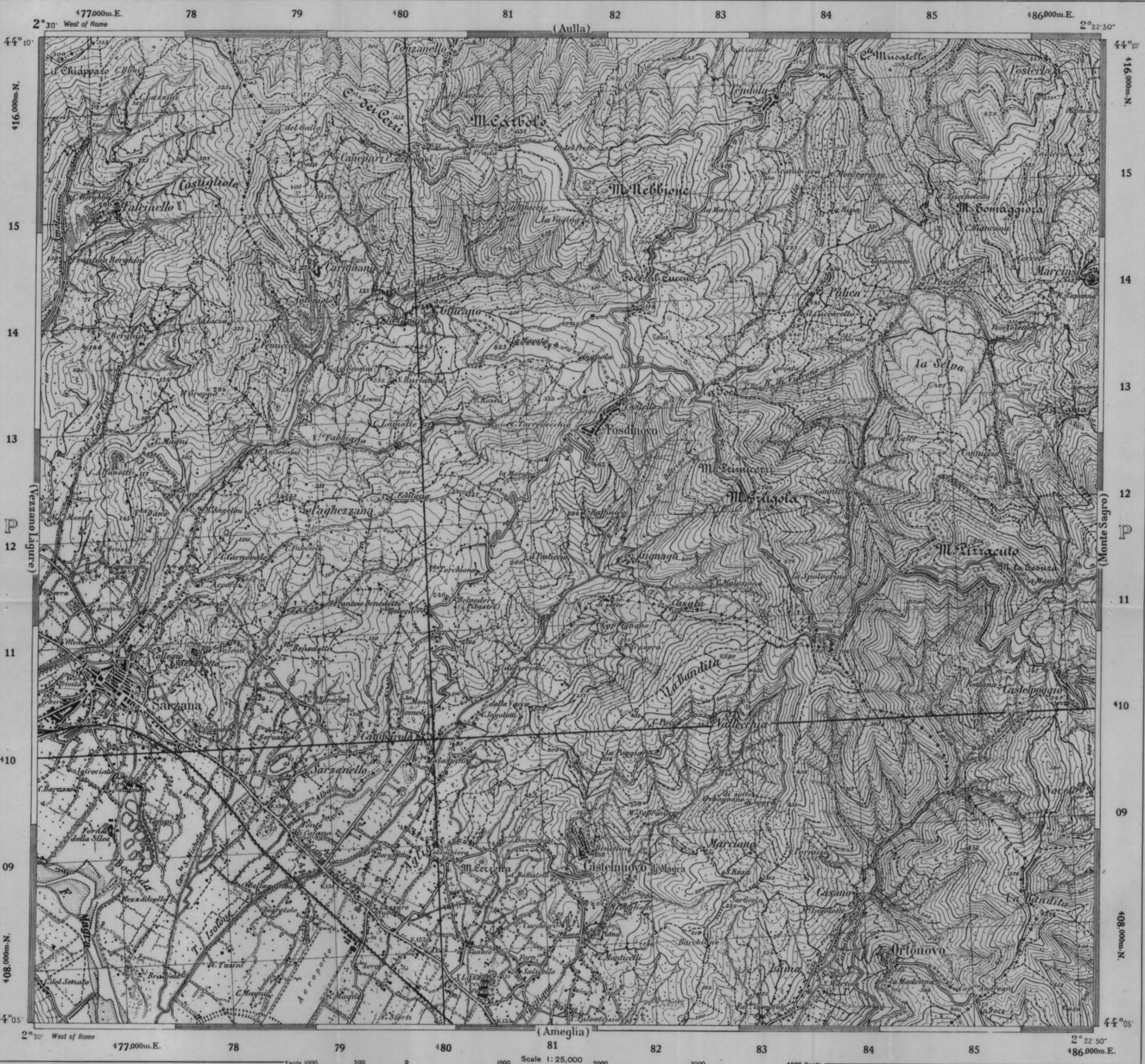
ITALY I: 25,000

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SARZANA

SECOND EDITION

SHEET 96 III N.W.

REFER TO THIS MAP AS—
ITALY I:25,000 Sheet 96 III N.W. SARZANA

AF-16937

NORTH ITALY GRID

POINT C. BAFFINO	
East	Take West edge of square in which point lies, and read the figure of the grid reference line on North or South margin or on the line itself (on the face of the map)
North	Take South edge of square in which point lies, and read the figure of the grid reference line on East or West margin or on the line itself (on the face of the map)
Latitude	Longitude
5	5
REFERENCE P 815/2C	To nearest 100 metres Metres Seems Refer to similar reference on this side
815	120 100 metres 500 km. Scale

NOTE This sheet falls on grid letter P

NORTH ITALY ZONE GRID

Projection: Lambert Conical Orthomorphic
Spheroid: Bessel
Origin: 45°54' N & 10°E
False Co-ordinates of Origin: 800,000 Metres East
600,000 Metres North

CONVERGENCE FOR CENTRE OF EAST AND WEST EDGES OF THIS SHEET

Magnetic N (Jun 1944) and Grid N from True N. for center of sheet
TRUE N. GRID N. MAG N.
2° 54' W. 4° 59' W. 2° 52' W. 2° 49' W.
DO NOT USE DIAMETER EXCEPT TO OBTAIN NUMERICAL VALUE OF ANGLES
Annual Variation about 8° Easterly

REFERENCE

Railway, two or more tracks, with station	—
Railway, single track, under construction	Under Constr
Railway, electrified, single track, double track	—
Railway, narrow-gauge or tramway	—
Tram Lines on road	—
Cable Railway	—
National Highways (Autostrada) 8 Metres wide, metalled	Under Constr (2-way) N°133 (M.T.)
Main Roads (Strade Statali) with route numbers	—
Generally 6 Metres wide or over, metalled	—
Other Main Roads (Strade di grande comunicazione)	—
Generally 5 Metres wide or over, metalled	(Mostly) (2-way M.T.)
Secondary Roads	—
Generally 3-5 Metres wide, metalled	(1-way) (M.T.)
Other Roads and Cart Tracks, generally unmetalled	—
Mule Tracks	—
Paths	—
Boundaries, state	—
Boundaries, province	{ — }
Boundaries, district	{ — }
Boundaries, commune	{ — }
Canal	Over 3m wide Under 3m
Aqueduct	(a) raised, (b) underground, (c) surface
Wells, perennial, non-perennial	—
Marsh and Swamp	—
Church, Chapel, Shrine, Cemetery	+ ■ □
Lighthouse, Radio Telegraph Station	—
Mine, Mill	X
Factory	—
Power Station	—
Electric Power Line	—
Trigonometrical Point, Spot Elevation	△ 136 282
Cliffs	—
Road Gradients	—
Walls	—
Vegetation:	—
Vine	—
Orchards	—
Woods	—
Scattered Trees (Close) (Medium) (Open)	—

Contours at 20 metres VI.

INDEX TO SHEETS

Sheet lines of 1:100,000 Series
on which 1:50,000 & 1:25,000 Series are based

500,000M	600,000M
72	73
74	75
76	77
84 P	85
86 L	87
88 M	89
95	96
97	98
99	100
102	105
106	107
108	109
U	Q
I112	I13
I14	R I15



COMPARATIVE INDEX			
NW	NE	SW	SE
NE	SW	SE	NW
SW	SE	SW	SE
SE	NW	NE	SW
NW	NE	SW	SE
NE	SW	SE	NW
SW	SE	SW	SE
SE	NW	NE	SW

AUTHORITIES
Copied from an Italian map dated 1928
Istituto Geografico Militare
Minor Amendments from Air Photos
dated June & July 1944.SARZANA
N4405E957/5X75
(GREENWICH)REFER TO THIS MAP AS—
ITALY I:25,000 Sheet 96 III N.W. SARZANA

AF-16937

GRIPPER

Geographical Section, General Staff No. 4228
Published by War Office 1943 2nd Edition 1944
Minor Amendments by 66th Engg Top. Co, U.S. ARMY Metres 1000
Aug 1944 from air photos dated June & July 1944Scale 1:25,000 2000 3000 4000 Yards
1000 500 0 1 2 3 4 Kilometres

HEIGHTS IN METRES

These meridians are based on the meridian of Rome which is 12° 27' 7" East of Greenwich
PHOTOLITHOGRAPHED BY 66TH ENGR TOP CO, U.S. ARMY, JAN 1945

APP 2 ⁴ AGF. 84 Report 605

APP 2 ⁴
AGF. Ed Report 605-

APP 3⁴ AGF. B4 605
Report

APP 3^A AGF ED Report 605