

100TH INFANTRY BATTALION SEPARATE
APO 34, U. S. Army

SUMMARY OF EVENTS FOR MONTH ENDING 30 JUNE 1944.

On 1 June 1944 the 100th Infantry Battalion Separate was located at G901389, tactical attachment to 135th Infantry still in effect. At 1200 hours Major General Ryder visited 135th Infantry CP.

At 1355 hours six (6) enemy artillery shells landed in vicinity of the battalion forward CP. One shell made a direct hit on an OP killing an enlisted man from another organization. At 1545 hours more artillery shells landed in the same area, wounding runners from Companies A and C a radio operator and two $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton truck drivers. One enlisted man from Company B was killed.

At 2345 hours the battalion moved out from the area G901389 to relieve 1st Bn, 135th Infantry. At 0125 hours 2 June 1944 1st Bn, 135th Infantry was relieved by 100th Infantry Battalion.

With Company B on the left and Company C on the right and Company A in reserve, the 100th Infantry Battalion advanced in face of heavy enemy fire to its objective Pian Marano over hilly terrain spotted with olive trees. First contact with the enemy was made around 0900 hours and until darkness that night bitter fighting was carried on by both the enemy and the battalion. The battalion objective, however, was taken at 0720 hours 3 June 1944.

This engagement to capture Pian Marano was characterized by outstanding heroic performances in action. At 1100 hours 2 June 1944 one of the men of Company C was wounded in the enemy minefield. In face of intense enemy machine gun and sniper fire from a distance of approximately 100 yards, Pvt Kobei Nakamura, 30105919, Company C, fully aware of the danger that lay before him and with utter disregard for his own personal safety immediately went forward to aid his wounded comrade. In attempting to reach his comrade, he set off a mine and was mortally wounded.

From 0900 hours to 2100 hours 2 June 1944 Pfc Robert H. Yasutake, 30105956, Company C, brilliantly and heroically defended the right flank of his company advancing toward its objective. His company had moved so rapidly ahead of other units on right and left that both flanks of the company were exposed and unprotected. Pfc Yasutake was assigned the mission of covering the exposed right flank. Armed with a BAR, he secured a position on left side of a deep gully, overlooking the enemy positions. In addition to being able to deliver very effective fire against the enemy, he could observe the enemy and thus was able to keep his superiors informed

of enemy movements. Using his BAR and hand grenades, he wounded seven German soldiers from this position. At one time, Pfc Yasutake engaged an enemy machine gun 700 yards away with his BAR and after about ten minutes of rapid firing, he silenced the machine gun. When his company began its assault on enemy positions by capturing dugouts, Pfc Yasutake kept advancing with his company. At one time, he found himself in a captured dugout only 15 yards away from the enemy. Being fully aware of the danger of being surrounded and cut off from the rest of his company, he remained exceptionally alert and soon noticed a German soldier crawling through the grape vines toward him. He let the German advance to within five yards of him when he delivered a short but thoroughly effective burst from his BAR, killing the German instantly before he could fire on Yasutake. Soon he observed three more Germans advancing toward him from the front. Again he waited and let the Germans advance until they were within 20 yards when he opened fire with his BAR, wiping out all three. During these actions, Pfc Yasutake was alone, his rifleman having been previously wounded in action and left behind.

In this engagement to secure Plan Merano, one officer and six enlisted men were killed in Company C, thirty-five men and officers wounded. Company B lost one enlisted man killed and one officer and twenty-two enlisted men wounded. Company D suffered two casualties (wounded) and Medical Detachment lost six men wounded in action.

At 1145 hours 3 June 1944, a telephone message was received by the battalion executive officer from Division G-3 with orders that Lieutenant Colonel Gordon singles, Commanding Officer of 100th Infantry Battalion Separate, was placed in command of a combat team composed of 100th Infantry Battalion, 125th Field Artillery Battalion, 151st Field Artillery Battalion, Company C, 191st Tank Battalion, Company A, 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion and Company C, 84th Chemical Battalion and that the combat team was to advance immediately to secure Hill 415 and the road directly north-east of Hill 415.

The forward elements of the battalion as thus reinforced was at G908442 when it jumped off at 2030 hours. 125th Field Artillery Battalion had been ordered as direct support of the infantry troops and 151st Field Artillery Battalion as general support for the combat team. As the attack started, the tank destroyer guns displayed brilliant marksmanship in delivering devastating fire on the summit of Hill 415, all shells hitting a few yards from the summit, wiping out any observation posts or gun emplacements or personnel that the enemy might have had on the hill. Company C, 84th Chemical Battalion, was used to lay smoke on Hill 415 and on the road beyond the hill which had been assigned as objective for the combat team.

In capturing Hill 415, elements of 29th Panzer Group were contacted. 100th Infantry Battalion lost four men killed and fourteen men wounded in Company A, three men wounded in Company D and one man wounded in Headquarters and Service Company.

Hill 415 was taken by the combat team at 2400 hours 3 June 1944.

At 0100 hours 4 June 1944, fifteen prisoners captured by Company B, 100th Infantry Battalion were brought in to forward CP.

Throughout the day the combat team advanced so swiftly with little opposition that rear and forward elements had no means of communication. Communication with Division CP was also out. There was, however, enough opposition to cause casualties; one man was lightly wounded and three men seriously wounded in Company A, 100th Infantry Battalion.

At 1430 hours the rear CP of 100th Infantry Battalion moved into Frattochie, joined by the battalion at 1530 hours which had moved by trucks about ten miles.

At 1015 hours 5 June 1944 100th Infantry Battalion moved by foot ten miles beyond Valleranello on secondary road and stopped at 1500 hours to await vehicles to continue the pursuit after the enemy. At 2100 hours the battalion entrucked and moved toward Rome. At 2200 hours the battalion detrucked in vicinity of Rome (G692622).

The second anniversary of departure of the 100th Infantry Battalion from Hawaii was appropriately commemorated by entry into Rome on 5 June 1944.

At 1300 hours 6 June 1944 the battalion left the area in vicinity of Rome to an area located at G560660 by trucks where men were given a brief rest. The kitchen train was brought into the area, the first time that the train had caught up with the troops in seventy days. All attached units, 151st Field Artillery, 84th Chemical Battalion, 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion and 191st Tank Battalion units were released from control of 100th Infantry Battalion Commander on 6 June 1944, with the exception of 125th Field Artillery Battalion.

At 0800 hours 7 June 1944 the battalion again entrucked on trucks and advanced approximately fifty miles to G180905 in vicinity of Civitavecchia. 125th Field Artillery Battalion was released from control of 100th Infantry Battalion.

On 9 June 1944 at 1445 hours the troops left the area G180905 near Civitavecchia by foot and moved five miles to G220916. The battalion was held as VI Corps reserve.

The battalion, still being held as VI Corps reserve, on 10 June 1944 moved by trucks to rest area at G213421. Movement was completed at 0715 hours. Some elements of 442nd Infantry moved into the area on 10 June 1944.

On 11 June 1944, 100th Infantry Battalion was attached to 442nd Infantry per General Orders Number 44, Headquarters 34th Infantry Division.

From 10 June to 20 June 1944, the battalion was held in rest and daily training program was conducted to keep the men in condition. On 13 June 1944 one officer and thirty men were sent to Rome for five-day rest at Forte Mussolini in addition to 10 per cent of command who were sent on one-day pass to Rome. From 14 June to 20 June 1944, 10 per cent of command was sent daily to Rome on pass.

On 13 June 1944, the Red Cross girls attached to 34th Division visited the battalion and served coffee and doughnuts to the personnel.

At 0810 hours 16 June 1944, Major General Ryder accompanied by Colonel Pence, commanding officer of 442nd Infantry, visited the 100th Infantry Battalion area and left at 0845 hours.

On 17 June 1944, another group of one officer and thirty enlisted men were sent to Rome for rest and the first group sent on 13 June 1944 were returned to their respective companies.

On 18 June 1944 at presentation ceremony held at 34th Infantry Division CP area, Pfc Masao Awakuni, 30102030, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action 8 February 1944 at Cassino, Italy. The following officers and enlisted men were awarded Silver Star Medals for gallantry in action,

For action at

1st Lt James Boodry, 01317876, Isola Bella, Italy, 9 and 10 May 1944,
2nd Lt David Novack, 01298647, Cisterna di Littoria, Italy, 22 April 1944,
Sgt Kenso Suga, 30101172, S. Maria Olivetto, Italy, 5 November 1943,
Pfc James K. Komatsu, 30102438, Isola Bella, Italy, 9 and 10 May 1944,
Pfc Masanori Aoki, 30101763, Cassino, Italy, 24 January 1944,
Pfc Chester C. Hada, 30101804, Colli, Italy, 29 November 1943.

At 1900 hours 20 June 1944 two officers and fifty enlisted men left for audience with Pope Pius XII at Vatican City.

At 1600 hours 20 June the battalion was alerted to move 70 miles north to vicinity of Grosseto with troop movement scheduled for 0800 hours 21 June 1944.

The movement of the battalion from bivouac area 7 miles north of Civitavecchia to area G705650 near Grosseto was completed at 2015 hours when motor convoy carrying troops pulled into the new area.

At 1645 hours 22 June 1944, eleven men were awarded Bronze Star Medals by Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Singles for heroic achievement:

For heroic or meritorious achievement

2nd Lt William S. Pye, 01312107, Scapoli, Italy, 28 to 30 November 1943
T Sgt Tadashi K. Ohta, 30101506, Colli, Italy, 28 November to 11 December 1943; 8 to 13 February 1944 at Cassino, Italy.
T Sgt Yeiki Kobashigawa, 30101851, Scapoli, Italy, 28 to 30 November 1943.
Sgt Susumu Misashi, 30101083, Scapoli, Italy, 28 to 30 November 1943.
Sgt Kaneichi Morimoto, 30100072, Scapoli, Italy, 28 to 30 November 1943.
Pfc Akira Ishikawa, 30101828, Cassino, Italy, 9 February 1944.
Pfc Teikichi Higa, 30101872, Scapoli, Italy, 28 to 30 November 1943.
Pvt Everett R. Odo, 30102005, Scapoli, Italy, 28 to 30 November 1943.
Pvt Nobu Miyashiro, 30100583, Scapoli, Italy, 28 to 30 November 1943.
Pvt Hiromu Kobayashi, 30100591, Scapoli, Italy, 28 to 30 November 1943.
Pfc Masao Awakuni, 30102030, S. Angelo, Italy, 23 October 1943.

At 1300 hours 23 June 1944 company commanders were called for meeting with Battalion Commander for instructions pertaining to movement of the battalion that night or the following morning.

On 24 June 1944 the troops had their breakfast at 0500 hours. The kitchen train with anti-tank and ammunition and pioneer platoons of Headquarters and Service Company with the quartering officer left the bivouac area near Grossetto for the new area at G474874. The battalion left the area at 1205 hours and after traveling over dusty secondary road and over highway for 27 miles arrived at new area at 1330 hours.

Five men selected for rotation and return to the United States for the month of June 1944 were sent to report to Division Rear to await orders for trans-shipment to the United States.

At 1330 hours 25 June 1944 the battalion left the area at G474874 by foot over dusty road 13½ miles to G353877. Upon arrival at new area at 1840 hours the battalion was placed in regimental reserve. Additional orders was received that the battalion was to move into position on the lines before daybreak the following morning.

At 0600 hours 26 June 1944, message received that 442nd Infantry was to continue the Division attack with 2nd Bn, 442nd Infantry to pass through 142nd Infantry, 36th Infantry Division, 3rd Bn, 442nd Infantry to pass through 517th Para Bn and 100th Infantry Battalion to remain in regimental reserve for 442nd Infantry. At 0630 hours, the battalion left its area at G353877 on foot and marched approximately two miles to new area at G337902 at 0700 hours. At 0930 hours orders was received to move again to assembly area at G313933. The battalion moved out at 0930 hours and closed into new area at 1130 hours after marching approximately four miles.

Hardly had the battalion arrived at the assembly area before it was ordered to wipe out strongly defended German center of resistance at Belyedere, Italy, dominating the Suvereto-Sassetta Highway and impeding the

advance of the Division to the North.

Not having sufficient time for proper ground reconnaissance, after a thorough map study, the battalion was advanced to east of Belvedere, along trail, thence to a high point about a mile northeast of Belvedere, with Company B leading the advance followed by Company A, Command Group, Company C and Company D. 522nd Field Artillery Battalion was to furnish supporting artillery fire.

From this high point, a large German infantry and artillery forces including tanks, half-tracks, trucks and self propelled guns defending this area was sighted. The enemy battery of artillery was also observed firing on our troops to the southeast.

Unable to secure prompt artillery support, Captain Sakae Takahashi, 0409160, commanding Company B, the leading company, immediately sent his LMG's and HMG platoon attacked from Company D down the slope to deliver fire on the vehicles and the artillery guns. In the meantime, first platoon was sent to clean up Belvedere while the second platoon advanced to the west to cut the road northwest of Belvedere. The third platoon was sent south to intercept the road bend southwest of Belvedere. Basics had to be used to close vulnerable gaps between the platoons. By this employment of troops, the highway had been cut off at three different places to prevent the enemy from fleeing northward along the road from Belvedere.

Company A, 100th Infantry Battalion, was called upon to continue the advance. Captain Mitsuyoshi Fukuda, 0372977, commanding Company A, sent his first platoon northward along the road on the east side to continue mopping up. The second platoon was sent across the road on the west side to clean up any snipers or machine guns which might harass or impede the advance of the first platoon while the third platoon was to swing further west of second platoon to clean up the area and then rejoin the company.

See attached sketch for details of operations on 26 June 1944.

At 1515 hours 26 June 1944 the battalion had secured grounds 1,000 yards north of Belvedere although 3rd Bn, 442nd Infantry, was still fighting south of Belvedere. One platoon of Company C was sent at 1530 hours to work through Belvedere southward to meet 3rd Bn, 442nd Infantry, supposedly in Suvereto.

At 1630 hours Company A reached PTA Michelino (G275969) and captured the following German equipment: Two motorcycles with sidecars, 14 vehicles, one field gun and one tank. In addition, it captured 15 prisoners, 1 battalion CP intact. At least 30 enemy soldiers were known to have been killed in this action.

At 2000 hours 23 additional prisoners were brought into battalion rear CP.

During the advance of Company B on 26 June 1944, Pvt Henry N. Nakamura, 30104997, armed with a BAR, personally and heroically accounted for four Germans killed. During a frontal attack by Pvt Nakamura's squad and approximately 100 yards from the objective, four Germans, one of whom was an Officer, started a counterattack on the left flank of the squad. This action, combined with friendly artillery falling short, caused the squad to withdraw slightly but still firing at the enemy. Pvt Nakamura was wounded by a German "potato masher" thrown by one of the counterattacking Germans but determinedly held his ground. In spite of his wounds, Pvt Nakamura by skillful use of his BAR killed the four Germans, two of whom had been armed with machine pistols.

Pfc Satoru Okayama, 30101971, Company A, acting squad leader of third squad of first platoon, Company A, was ordered to take his squad to flank an enemy machine gun position in a house. As he and his squad advanced over open terrain, trying to reach an olive grove about 30 yards to the right of the machine gun nest, they were pinned down by intense machine gun fire but finally crept to the olive grove. Taking full advantage of the cover furnished by the olive trees, they reached a position about 15 yards from the house. Instructing his men to cover his advance, Pfc Okayama reached the window of the house and threw a hand grenade at the enemy inside, enabling his squad to join him to charge into the house and capture three prisoners, one machine gun and two pistols.

Another acting squad leader of Company A, Pfc Takeo Takahashi, 30101948, was ordered to take four of his men to reconnoiter an area 200 yards in the left front of his platoon sector. Advancing 25 yards forward, his patrol met heavy machine gun fire. Locating the direction of this enemy fire, Pfc Takahashi crept slowly forward alone for about 50 yards and completely surprised and captured two Germans who were busy firing machine pistols at his men. The patrol resumed its advance and came upon a German motor pool. Directing his men to cover his advance, he slowly crept forward 75 yards and surprised and captured five enemy guards together with five vehicles comparable to our $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks, one $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton personnel carrier, five motorcycles and two $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks.

Four men of Company A, Pfc Seitoku Hanashiro, 30102418, Pfc Masaru Kadomoto, 30102036, Pfc Seichi J. Maeda, 30101447, and Pfc Tetsuo Tateishi, 30100401, by gallant performance effected the release of three enlisted men of the division who had been captured by the enemy. These four men of Company A were company runners and were advancing with the Command Group behind the attacking platoons when they were suddenly fired upon from a house. Although they had no previous combat experience as riflemen but with determination to destroy the enemy, they immediately returned concentrated fire, forcing the enemy to cease firing and withdraw from the doors and windows of the house. They advanced slowly to within 20 feet of the house when Pfc Maeda threw a hand grenade into the doorway of the house. Immediately following the grenade explosion, some one from inside the house was heard shouting: "We are Americans! Don't fire!" The men stopped firing and ordered them to come out whereupon three American soldiers came out of the building with their hands up. Upon interrogating them, it was ascertained that these

three soldiers had been members of a reconnaissance group which had been captured by the enemy that morning. Pfc Tateishi covered by fire from the other three men of his patrol advanced to the door of the house and forced three Germans who had been firing on them previously to surrender to them. A search of the house disclosed one German killed and one seriously wounded. A large quantity of ammunition and arms was also captured.

At 0430 hours 27 June 1944 the 100th Infantry Battalion went into defensive position in vicinity of Pisciareello (G273975). At 1015 hours Company A was sent to take positions at G274984.

At 1030 hours 27 June 1944, Commanding Officer, 442nd Infantry, gave orders for the 100th Infantry Battalion to clean up the town of Sassetta. However, orders was received from Commanding General, 34th Infantry Division, to wait for further instructions. At 1200 hours, the battalion was ordered by Major General Ryder, Division Commander, to attack with initial objective as Sassetta. Third Bn, 442nd Infantry was to be on the left, 100th on the right and 2nd Bn, 442nd Infantry in reserve. 133rd Infantry was assigned a sector to the left of 442nd CT and 168th Infantry on the right. Company A, 100th Infantry Battalion was ordered to advance along the road to Sassetta followed by Company B. Company C made a flanking movement on the objective from the right. At 2100 hours 27 June 1944, Sassetta was taken and road block established by the 100th Infantry Battalion. Pfc Isemu Tsuji, Hq and Serv Co driver, who had previously driven into the German lines near Sassetta on erroneous information that Sassetta had been taken and cleared of German troops, was reported safe, having escaped after Germans opened fire on his 1-ton vehicle. He had escaped and hidden in an Italian house while the Germans made a futile search for him.

At 2120 hours 28 June 1944, the 100th Infantry Battalion secured the road at G265066 and established itself in defensive position.

The results of these actions by the 100th Infantry Battalion on 26 and 27 June 1944 at Belvedere and Sassetta, Italy, was the destruction of the right flank position of the enemy, killing at least 178 German soldiers, wounding about 20 and capturing 73 prisoners and forcing the rest of the enemy battalion to surrender about six miles of ground. The battalion captured or destroyed 46 vehicles of different type, 5 tanks, 3 field pieces, 1 SP gun, 2 AT guns and 1 battalion CP, complete with radios, maps and codes. All this had been accomplished at cost of only four men killed and seven wounded in the entire battalion.

At 1200 hours 29 June 1944, the 100th Infantry Battalion assembled at G255065 and at 1430 hours left the area on foot ten miles to a new bivouac area approximately 1,000 yards south of Bibbona (G240143), closing into new area at 2030 hours.

At 1455 hours 30 June 1944, information was received at battalion CP

that the enemy had launched a counterattack in area southwest of 133rd Infantry sector. The battalion was alerted to move if necessary.

GORDON SINGLES,
Lt Col, 100th Inf Bn Sep,
Commanding.

OFFICIAL:

Samuel M. Sakamoto
SAMUEL M. SAKAMOTO,
1st Lt, Infantry,
Adjutant.

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HEADQUARTERS 34TH INFANTRY DIVISION
UNITED STATES ARMY, APO-34

GENERAL ORDERS)

17 June 1944

NUMBER 50)

EXTRACT

AWARDS OF THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL ----- SECTION I
AWARDS OF THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL (POSTHUMOUSLY) ---- SECTION II
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AWARDS OF THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL - SECTION I

1. Under the provisions of Army Regulations 600-45, as amended, a Bronze Star Medal is awarded to each of the following named individuals:

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TADAO T. ARAMAKI (30100037), Private First Class, Medical Department, United States Army. For heroic achievement in action on 21 October 1943, in the vicinity of Alife, Italy. Pfc Aramaki, acting in the capacity of liaison man between the Battalion forward CP and the litter squads, ran back 200 yards through heavy enemy fire and guided the litter bearers to several casualties. As an aid man in the ensuing action, Pfc Aramaki, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, ran to the aid of a wounded comrade. While treating the wounded man he was severely wounded in the leg by enemy artillery fire, but continued to give aid to his fellow soldier. The courage, initiative and leadership of Pfc Aramaki was exemplary and worthy of highest praise. Entered military service from Honolulu, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii.

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MASAAKI (NMI) KAWAMOTO (30100399), Sergeant
Infantry, United States Army
Entered military service from Honolulu, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii.

TATSUMI (NMI) FURUKAWA (39076171), Private
Infantry, United States Army
Entered military service from Concord, California.

For heroic achievement in action on 10 May 1944, in the vicinity of Cisterna di Littoria, Italy. During intense enemy shelling of one of our mortar positions, one shell threw hot fragments which set fire to a cache of mortar shell increments which in turn set fire to the camouflage net over the mortar pit. Though the enemy shells continued to land in the immediate vicinity, these men with utter disregard for their own personal safety left their cover and pulled the burning net from the gun pit, and immediately extinguished the fire with water, preventing the blaze from reaching 40 rounds of HE shells which were in the pit. Their initiative and quick thinking saved valuable ammunition and preserved the safety of the mortar crew and others who were in close proximity to the ammunition.

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GO No. 50, Hq 34th Inf Div., USA, 17 June '44, Cont'd.

KAZUMA (NMI) HISANAGA (01703068), Second Lieutenant (then Staff Sergeant), Infantry, United States Army. For heroic achievement in action on 10 January 1944, in the vicinity of Cervaro, Italy. When the 1st and 3rd platoons of his Company were leading the attack on a ridge below Hill 1270 northeast of Cervaro, the Company Commander and the officer leading the 1st platoon became casualties. In the natural confusion which resulted Lt Hisanaga quickly assumed command of the 1st platoon, regrouped his unit successfully and withdrew them to a more advantageous point where coordination with the 3rd platoon was effected and a line of fire built up. Lt Hisanaga's excellent leadership and his direction of fire and use of every weapon at his command were instrumental in driving the enemy off the ridge, and in the successful accomplishment of his company's mission. Entered military service from Hilo, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii.

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AWARDS OF THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL (POSTHUMOUSLY) - SECTION II

2. Under the provisions of Army Regulations 600-45, as amended, a Bronze Star Medal is awarded to each of the following named individuals, posthumously:

* * * *

MASAHARU (NMI) TAKEBA (30101509), Sergeant, Infantry, United States Army. For heroic achievement in action on the night of 9 January 1944, in the vicinity of S. Michele, Italy. During the attack on a ridge north of Hill 1270 by the first and second platoon of an Infantry company, the first platoon was pinned down by devastating machine gun fire from the crest of the ridge. Sgt Takeba, then acting platoon Sergeant of the second rifle platoon, fully aware of the proximity of the enemy, without regard for his own personal safety went forward to make a personal reconnaissance to locate the enemy machine gun position. After crawling over terrain which offered no cover to hide his approach from the enemy, he spotted the gun position about 75 yards away. Returning to his platoon, he led his men to the left flank of the first platoon to within 25 yards of the enemy position. At this point the enemy discovered Sgt Takeba's platoon advancing and opened up with sweeping machine gun fire. Ordering his men to throw hand grenades, Sgt Takeba moved to a position away from his platoon and deliberately exposed himself to draw the enemy fire away from his men. Sgt Takeba was instantly killed by the first burst from an enemy machine gun by thus exposing himself. His men, temporarily freed from enemy fire were able to throw hand grenades and destroy the enemy machine gunners, thus securing the ridge which had been assigned as an objective for this company. Through Sgt Takeba's heroic and brilliant reconnaissance the objective was taken with a minimum of casualties. Entered military service from Honolulu, Hawaii. Next of kin: Mr. Magoichiro Takeba (Father), 1909 A-South King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

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GO No. 50, Hq 34th Inf Div., USA, 17 June '44, Cont'd.

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By command of Major General RYDER:

NORMAN E. HENDRICKSON,
Colonel, GSC,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ D. M. White
DEE M. WHITE,
Lt. Col. AGD.,
Adjutant General.

CERTIFIED A TRUE EXTRACT COPY:

Hideo Kajikawa
HIDEO KAJIKAWA
WOJG USA
Asst Adj

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R E S T R I C T E D

**HEADQUARTERS 34TH INFANTRY DIVISION
UNITED STATES ARMY, APO-34**

GENERAL ORDERS)

17 June 1944

NUMBER 48)

AWARDS OF THE SILVER STAR ----- SECTION I

AWARD OF THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR THE SILVER STAR (POSTHUMOUSLY)- SECTION IV

AWARDS OF THE SILVER STAR - SECTION I

1. Under the provisions of Army Regulations 600-45, as amended, a Silver Star is awarded to each of the following named individuals:

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JAMES K. KOMATSU (30102438), Private First Class, Infantry, United States Army. For gallantry in action on 9 and 10 May 1944, in the vicinity of Isola Bella, Italy. Pfc Komatsu volunteered to accompany an officer on a continued reconnaissance behind enemy lines to get vital information needed for subsequent raids. While moving up, they were subjected to enemy machine gun and mortar harassing fires, as well as our own friendly artillery fire, but fearlessly continued on to a vantage point approximately 50 yards to the left rear of an enemy outpost and here they remained all day, observing and noting enemy installations. Pfc Komatsu withdrew the following night with the officer, and reported to his organization with vital information which materially aided in the plans for a subsequent raid. The outstanding example set by Pfc Komatsu in volunteering for such hazardous work was an inspiration to his fellow comrades and reflects great credit on himself and the Armed Forces of the United States. Entered military service from Honolulu, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii.

* * * * *

JAMES (NMI) BOODRY (01317876), First Lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army. For gallantry in action on 9 and 10 May 1944, in the vicinity of Isola Bella, Italy. Lt Boodry, accompanied by another man, volunteered to go on a continued reconnaissance behind enemy lines to get vital information needed for subsequent raids. While moving up, they were subjected to enemy machine gun and mortar harassing fires, as well as our own friendly artillery fire, but fearlessly continued on to a vantage point approximately 50 yards to the left rear of an enemy outpost and here they remained all day, observing and noting enemy installations. Lt Boodry withdrew the following night with his comrade, and reported to his organization with vital information which materially aided in the plans for a subsequent raid. Lt Boodry's outstanding performance without regard for his own personal safety was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. Entered military service from Clinton, Massachusetts.

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R E S T R I C T E D

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GO No. 48, Hq 34th Inf Div., USA, 17 June '44, Cont'd.

AWARD OF THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR THE SILVER STAR (POSTHUMOUSLY) - SECTION IV

4. Under the provisions of Army Regulations 600-45, as amended, an Oak Leaf Cluster for the Silver Star is awarded to the following named individual, posthumously:

MASAHARU TAKEBA (30101509), Sergeant, Infantry, United States Army. For gallantry in action on 7 January 1944, in the vicinity of Cervaro, Italy. Sgt Takeba, acting as platoon sergeant led his men in occupying part of the north end of Hill 1109, without knowing that the enemy was on the top of a hill approximately 200 yards away. With excellent observation the enemy immediately delivered heavy mortar, machine gun and rifle fire on Sgt Takeba and his platoon. One of his men was hit by an enemy sniper and seriously wounded. Notifying his second-in-command that he was going to advance forward and at the same time take the wounded man to cover, he instructed the platoon to cover his advance. With utter disregard for his own safety, Sgt Takeba ran over the open terrain to his wounded comrade. Although bullets were flying all around him, Sgt Takeba picked up the man and carried him 75 yards over exposed rocky terrain to a covered position. By his heroic deed in the face of heavy enemy fire, Sgt Takeba saved the life of his comrade who undoubtedly would have been killed if left on the open terrain exposed to further enemy fire. The coolness, courage and excellent leadership of Sgt Takeba was highly commendable and in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service. Entered military service from Honolulu, Hawaii. Next of kin: Mr. Magoichiro Takeba (Father), 1909 A-South King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii.

* * *
By command of Major General RYDER:

NORMAN E. HENDRICKSON,
Colonel, GSC,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

D. M. White /s/
DEE M. WHITE,
Lt. Col., AGD.,
Adjutant General.

CERTIFIED A TRUE EXTRACT COPY:

Hideo Kajikawa
HIDEO KAJIKAWA
WOJG USA
Asst Adj

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SKETCH SHOWING DISPOSITION
OF CO 'B' WHEN CONTACTED ENY
IN VICINITY OF BELVEDERE,
ITALY 26 JUNE 1944.

ORDER OF MARCH BY PLATS:
2ND, 1ST, WPS, 3RD, HVY WPS ATCHD.
BASICS COMMITTED TO CLOSE
VULNERABLE GAP.
'A' CO PASSES THROUGH 'B' CO
SWINGING NW.

NORTH

2ND PLAT 'A' CO
OVERPOWERS ENY
AND ADVANCES

1ST PLAT 'A' CO
ADVANCES

3RD PLAT 'A' CO
ON WIDE SWEEP

3 BARS

3B
(-)

60MM
MORTARS

BELVEDERE

BASICS FILL GAP

SUVERETO

BNR

