

HEADQUARTERS 913TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO #88

For the Month of September 1944

1 September 1944:

At the beginning of the month of September 1944, the Battalion was in position in the vicinity of Marti, Italy, tactically attached to the 424th Field Artillery Group, with the IV Corps Artillery supporting the 1st Armored Division. The front lines in our sector were generally along the south bank of the Arno River which had been held on a defensive mission for several weeks. Aggressive patrol activity had been followed and on the night of 31st August, 1st September, a strong combat group of Company strength was to cross the Arno. Plans had been made for the Battalion to fire a preparatory concentration in support of this crossing. At 0115, 1st September, these fires were fired by the battalion. During the morning various reports were received indicating the patrol had gone as far as 1000 yards beyond Castelfranco towards Montefalco without contact with the enemy. Later reports showed patrols at five points on the Arno River, reporting no contact with the enemy. Bridges were immediately started across the Arno River and a general advance was started in pursuit of the enemy. Orders were given that the Battalion could not fire except on call from the 424th Field Artillery Group after 1000. Reconnaissance parties left at 1015 for new positions immediately south of the Arno. Positions were found in the vicinity of S. Romano. Permission to move was secured as soon as the 27th Armored Field Artillery had displaced. At 1410 the Battalion OP at S. Bartalomeo was moved to S. Romano. At 1600 working parties were infiltrated forward to prepare the new positions, and at 1810 the first echelon of the Battalion moved to the new positions in the vicinity of San Romano. At 2145 all of the Battalion had displaced to the new area. The day was marked by entire lack of enemy firing on the entire Corps front.

2 September 1944:

Reconnaissance was begun to find positions forward. A profitable move in our sector would have placed the Battalion in a dense coniferous forest for the distance advanced by the forward elements during the morning. At 1130 a new reconnaissance was commenced and a new area found in the vicinity of Staffoli, Italy, 34.8-68.5. Permission was secured for the move and at 1425 the Battalion moved to the new positions, closing into the new area and being ready to fire at 1540. No organized elements of the enemy were contacted during the day.

3 September 1944:

During the morning of September 3rd, a German deserter was turned over to the Battalion by an Italian Priest. The prisoner had been a deserter for three months. He was sent to a PW cage. Advance during the day was very slow. No organized enemy resistance was met but demolitions and mines slowed the progress. During the night harassing missions were fired on order of the 424th Field Artillery Group.

4 September 1944:

Reconnaissance was carried out in the morning for new positions. At 1325 another reconnaissance was made on order of the 424th Field Artillery Group, for positions in the vicinity of grid square 85-72 for occupation for a considerable time. At 1555 a counter-battery mission was fired on call from the 424th Field Artillery Group. The Battalion fired 102 rounds. At 1620 a man gave himself up to the Battalion, claiming he was a Yugoslav escapee. It was believed he had served in the German Army, and he was sent to a PW cage.

5 September 1944:

At 0840 Captain Jordan left the CP with his section to replace Lt. Combs as Liaison Officer with the 6th South African Armored Division. At 0940 permission was granted to move to the new location anytime we were ready. At 0942 wire crews for the Battalion left for the new positions to prepare them for occupation. At 1010 the march was started to the new location. At 1030 the Battalion closed into the new position at 34.92-72.45.

6 September 1944:

At 0110 a message was received to have a Liaison Officer report to the 88th Infantry Division. At 0250 Lt. Hopkins and crew left for this mission. At 0730 the Air OP dropped a message to have reconnaissance parties report to the 351st Infantry to reconnoiter an assembly area in the vicinity of Florence for proposed concentration of Division. We verified with IV Corps that the Battalion would be released to rejoin the Division and reconnaissance parties left the CP at 0830. These parties returned at 2150 having reconnoitered positions for an assembly area in the vicinity of 73.3-61.6 and had information the Battalion would move around 1200 on the 7th of September.

7 September 1944:

A Quarters party left at 1035 for new positions. The Battalion started the march for the assembly area at 1130. At 1915 Headquarters Battery, "A" and Service Battery moved into the assembly area at 73.3-60.5, South of Florence, Italy. "B" and "C" Batteries were detained from arriving by washed out bridges and impossible fords. They bivouaced for the night in the vicinity of 51.8-38.3.

8 September 1944 - 20 September 1944:

After bivouacing enroute to Division concentration area, "B" Battery arrived in the Battalion area at 0915, 8 September 1944. "C" Battery arrived at 1000, the same day. Due to the heavy rains occurring prior to and during the move of the battalion, personnel and equipment were in need of much cleaning and attention. While the area of our bivouac offered good drainage, nevertheless the intensity of the rains and the fact that much of the Battalion arrived at the area during a downpour, caused the camp to be established in a muddy area. This did not facilitate the rapid cleaning that was desired. After the establishment of the camp, we were fortunate in having greatly moderated weather, and soon, due to the diligent effort of all men and officers, a cleanup was accomplished. Showers and clothing exchange for all personnel was made available and all vehicles were thoroughly washed. Complete 1000 mile, and where applicable, the 6000 mile maintenance of all vehicles was established, and military courtesy and discipline was reinvigorated. Sectional training, stressing lessons learned during the past operations, was also included in the schedule. Several complete inspections of personnel and equipment were made by the Battalion commanding Officer, assisted by Officers of the Staff.

During this period, close attention was maintained with units of the 5th Army in the front lines, in their assault on the famed Gothic Line. Captain Corcoran, and Captain Jordan, were called by the Division Artillery, 88th Infantry Division, to maintain liaison with divisions in the line and spent almost the entire time at this work. Reconnaissance was made on numerous occasions into the front lines for prospective positions and bivouac areas, as tentative plans for the employment of the Battalion, both separately and as part of the division as a whole, were from time to time formulated. Both Staff Officers and the Battery Commanders made these reconnaissances.

20 September 1944:

In compliance with orders from Division Artillery, the CO, BCs and reconnaissance parties left the bivouac area at 0730, and infiltrated to the 338th Field Artillery bivouac in the Sieve River valley. The CO, S-3 and S-2 went immediately to advance CP of Division Artillery, conferred with the Commanding General, 88th Infantry Division Artillery and thence to reconnoiter position areas in the vicinity of Rifredo, Italy (91.0-00.7). In the meantime, Battery Commanders reconnoitered new bivouac areas in the vicinity of 91.3-00.6. At 1430, the Battalion closed the old bivouac area and commenced the march through Florence, Italy, to the new area, arriving at the new area at 1645. The reconnaissance of the Commanding Officer was completed and upon return to the new bivouac, the Battery Commanders were taken forward to reconnoiter the positions by the S-3 and S-2. Order were given for the Battalion to move to the position areas beginning at 2100. The Battery Commanders returned from their reconnaissance just fifteen minutes prior to the time of the march. At 2100 the treacherous march to positions was commenced. The weather was rainy, foggy and cold, and the road most difficult in ordinary times with its series of hairpin curves to reach the crest of the Apennines, and in their usual thorough manner the enemy had by their demolitions, made the route a most dangerous one. After moving approximately six miles, a washed out demolition fell, and a blocked convoy in front of the battalion found a halt in the march and the order was given to pull to the side of the road and secure what rest could be obtained. Officers were sent to the scene of the obstruction to notify our column as soon as it was possible to continue the march. There the battalion remained the rest of the night, with a drop of fifty feet on one side of the road and a bluff on one hundred-fifty feet on the other.

21 September 1944:

At 0630 the Battalion was able to continue its march and at 0730 we closed into position with the CP in the vicinity of Rifredo, Italy, 91.0-00.7. The mission of the Battalion was to give reinforcing fire to the 338th Field Artillery Battalion and general support to the attack of the 349th and 350th Infantry. The 351st Infantry was to remain in II Corps reserve. A Liaison Officer was immediately sent to the 338th Field Artillery Battalion. The regular Liaison Officers were also sent to the 351st Infantry to remain with them pending their commitment in the division sector. Very little opposition was met during the day and no fires were called for from the Battalion; due to inclement weather the Air OPs could not operate. Our main battle was with the elements. Rains had reduced our positions to near quagmires and roads into "B" and "C" batteries positions had to be worked from trails barely passable to jeeps, to roads accommodating the prime movers with the howitzers. Reconnaissance was made during the day to determine progress of roads to the front and it was found no more than 1200 yards advantage in range could be made by a displacement.

22 September 1944:

At 1330, Lt. Berkeley, reported to the CP, a new officer assigned to the Battalion. He was then assigned to "B" Battery. At 1310 the Battalion fired three unobserved missions on enemy strong points. 108 rounds were expended on these targets which were fired for Division Artillery, 85th Division. Reconnaissance was made during the day and new positions secured, allowing a 3000 yard increase in range. Permission to move and road clearance was obtained and at 1640 the positions were closed. At 1810, the Battalion arrived at the new location at 93.8-03.6. During the night harassing fires in the sector to our right were requested in support of British 13th Corps.

23 September 1944:

At 0840 the Battalion fired for assistance to the 910th Field Artillery Battalion of the 85th Division on enemy withdrawing up a road. 122 rounds were expended with unknown effect. At 0730 the Battalion Commanding Officer and Battery Commanders left for reconnaissance of new positions. Positions were found in the vicinity of 94.95-06.80 and approval of the positions secured. At 1110 the Battalion was ordered to march and at 1120 the Battalion was on the road, arriving at the new positions at 1400. During this march the Battalion had to cross the Sauterno River just east of Firenzuola, which was under heavy harassing fire the entire day. During the afternoon the 351st Infantry was committed to action and at 1900 the Battalion went into direct support of its normal combat team infantry. At 1800 the Air OP adjusted the Battalion on enemy trucks mules and personnel. Our fire set an ammunition dump on fire and the effect on mules and personnel was unobserved. At 1830, on call from the 337th Field Artillery Battalion, we fired on an enemy strongpoint with unknown effect. During the night the 351st Infantry completed the relief of the front line elements and our Liaison Officer with the 338th Field Artillery Battalion returned to our Battalion.

24 September 1944:

Reconnaissance forward was made early in the morning and at 0845 "A" and "B" and advance detachment of the Battalion CP were ordered forward to new positions at 97.2-11.0 where these elements arrived at 0930. At 0930 an adjustment was attempted to be made by "A" Forward Observer on enemy personnel in a house. At 1100 Liaison Officer 3 adjusted on machine guns and mortars, neutralizing this strong point and knocking out the mortars and machine guns with 85 rounds. At 1030, "C" Btry had moved forward and all batteries were laid and ready to fire in the new position. During the mid-day, the enemy kept up a continuous harassing fire in the vicinity of the Battalion area but the only casualties suffered were the appetites of the personnel. At 1330, the 3rd Battalion, 351st Infantry was counter-attacked and our Liaison Officer called for fire. 121 rounds were fired [by] the Battalion. At 1330, word was received from Liaison #2, that Private Linton, Headquarters Battery. and a member of the 2nd Liaison Party was wounded, not thought to be serious. At 1400, Liaison #3, reported shelling from an SP gun with an estimated range and azimuth. A map study showed a likely position and the Commanding Officer authorized a Battalion concentration on the area. At 1405, "A" Battery Observer fired 65 rounds on an enemy machine gun neutralizing the area. From 1445 to 1500 the enemy again harassed the Battalion with several small concentrations. No damage to our installations were reported. Private Cashman, Headquarters Battery sustained a slight wound in his right foot. He was not evacuated. At 1500, Liaison #3, reported that his Liaison Sergeant, Sgt. Leahy, had been wounded and evacuated.

At 1940, "A" Battery reported that they had captured an enemy soldier in the vicinity of their motor park. He was turned over to the MPs at the Division PW cage. At 2030, the Battalion fired 100 rounds of propaganda and at 2045, the harassing fires for the night were commenced. At 2200, Liaison Officer #3 called for the prearranged defensive fire to be fired which the Battalion fired. Prefires for an attack by the 351st Infantry, 3rd Battalion to start at 0300 and thereafter on call were prepared.

25 September 1944:

At 0320, "A" Battery Forward Observer requested fire for an unobserved mission which the Battalion fired. Beginning at 0425 and until 0530 several heavy concentrations were received within the general area of the Battalion. A total of over 500 rounds were received in 18 hours, At 0520, "B" Battery reported that Pfc Wade (NMI) Sawers sustained a wound in the right thigh but was not evacuated. At 0530, the Battalion fired on call from "A" Battery Forward Observer in preparation for an attack by "A" Company, 351st Infantry. At 0730, Liaison Officer #2 fired the Battalion with 92 rounds on enemy machine guns and mortars, covering the area well. At 0800, a report was received that Colonel Furr, Battalion Commander of the 3rd Battalion, 351st Infantry was believed captured. Reports later in the day revealed that it was more probable he was killed, adding to the already long list of Battalion Commanders of our infantry lost through enemy action. At 1030, Liaison Officer #2, requested TOT [Time On Target] on enemy strong point and personnel. The Battalion arranged for our fire to be reinforced by fire from the 339th, 337th and 248th Field Artillery Battalions and the results were reported as very good. At 1045 Liaison Officer #3 reported a counter-attack against the 3rd Battalion in company strength. The attack was broken up by our fires and the fires of the 337th, 339th and 248th Field Artillery Battalions who we had called in to support our fire. At 1130, Liaison Officer #4, fired the Battalion on an enemy machine gun nest. At 1125, a TOT on Castel Del Rio was fired on call from Division Artillery. At 1130, Liaison Officer #2 found 50 to 60 enemy retreating, carrying supplies and brought 107 rounds of fire from the battalion on this target. Hits were reported on the road used by the enemy and on the house in which they had taken cover. At 1200, Liaison Officer #2, fired the 351st Cannon Company through our fire direction center on an estimated fifteen enemy in a house. The house was hit and ammunition set on fire and repeat fire fell into the area where the enemy fled. At 1415 a storm warning was given by Division Artillery. The warning proved most correct for severe thunder storms commenced soon after. At 1800 the Battalion fired on a suspected enemy OP scoring two hits on the house. On occupation of the house later, sixteen enemy dead were found. At 1310 the Battalion fired on enemy personnel and again at 1420 on approximately twenty personnel near a group of houses, covering the area in both cases. At 1445, "A" Battery Forward Observer fired on an enemy machine gun securing three hits on the position. At 1515, Liaison Observer #2 fired an unobserved mission on enemy personnel on a road. At 1845, "A" Forward Observer fired on an SP gun, covering the area with 122 rounds. The 3rd Battalion was ordered to attack at 2400 and several call missions were arranged through our Liaison Officer with this Battalion. Liaison Officer #4 reported an enemy regimental CP location secured from a PW interrogation and the Battalion fired 84 rounds of unobserved fire on this position at 2210. We hope the 134th Regimental CP spent a miserable night. At 2145 we began firing to mark an objective for the 3rd Battalion and to fire the harassing fires for the night.

26 September 1944:

At 0455, Liaison Officer #3 prepared a TOT on Castel Del Rio at 0600. Arrangements were made for

this fire to include the 337th, 338th, 339th, 248th Field Artillery Battalions, and the 351st Cannon Company, as well as our own battalion. At 0605 the Battalion fired on an SP gun on call from our Liaison Officer with the 351st Regiment. After this mission the Infantry called and thanked us for the excellent fire. At 0745, and 0805 we fired on enemy machine guns for "A" Forward Observer and Liaison Officer #3 and at 0855, "A" Forward Observer fired on an enemy strong point hitting the house two times and causing an estimated fifteen enemy casualties. Reconnaissance was made during the morning and advance positions selected. At 1050 "A" Battery was alerted to move at approximately 1300. During the morning, many missions were called for and adjusted by our Liaison Officer and Forward Observer. Battery Commanding Officers of Headquarters, "C" and "B" batteries were taken to the new area for reconnaissance of new positions, and at 1500, "B" Battery was ordered forward to their new position. "C" Battery moved shortly thereafter and at 1540, an advance detachment of Headquarters moved to the new position in the vicinity of 00.1-12.9. All batteries closed into their new area and an extensive shelling of the Headquarters area commenced at 1650. It became increasingly apparent that the position of the CP was becoming untenable. At 1830 in a heavy concentration on the area, eight men were wounded and one man killed. Sergeant Albert Fossa, Message Center Chief was killed, and the following men were injured: Corporal LaRock and Pfc Santos A. Gioca of "A" Battery; Pvt Seymour Siwoff of "B" Battery, and T/4 George D. McClees, Cpl Edward Haig, T/5 John Moran, Desideriy Tamagni, and Pvt Duane Weiss of Headquarters Battery. In making report of the shellings and casualties to Division Artillery, it was authorized that a move be made, if possible, to the position formerly occupied. This was determined to be done and immediately vehicles were started infiltrating back to the former CP. The step was well taken for throughout the night the area was continually harassed by enemy artillery.

During the afternoon many observed missions were fired by our Liaison Officer and Forward Observers. At 1215, "A" Forward Observer secured six hits on a house used as an enemy machine gun position. At 1230, Liaison Officer #4 fired on an enemy stronghold and at 1315 the Battalion fired for "C" Forward Observer to mark an objective. At 1400 "A" Forward Observer fired on a motorcycle and personnel securing hits on the motorcycle and houses in the vicinity. One hundred and fifty enemy were fired on by "B" Forward Observer while the enemy was using a road. 266 rounds were fired by the Battalion on that mission. A house used by the enemy as a strongpoint was hit four time by "A" Forward Observer. At 1415, and again at 1445, the same officer hit another house containing a machine gun and enemy personnel. At 1630, Liaison Officer #4, fired on enemy personnel in a house with unknown effect. At 1730, Liaison Officer #2 fired on more enemy personnel on a road, covering the area with 101 rounds. At 1815, the same officer fired on three vehicles, reporting that he believed the vehicles were knocked out. At 1830, Liaison Officer #2 fired on an enemy SP Gun and at the same time the Battalion fired to mark an objective feature on call from the Liaison Officer with the 3rd Battalion. During the night only normal harassing missions were fired.

27 September 1944:

At 0530 the Battalion fired a TOT on Castel Del Rio bringing in the fire of the 248th Field Artillery Battalion. At 0700, on call from Liaison Officer #3, the Battalion adjusted on an enemy strong point, firing 112 rounds. Early in the morning a reconnaissance party was sent forward for position for the Battalion Headquarters and at 0815 an advance CP group left for a new OP at 99.2-12.7. At 1010 the remainder of Headquarters Battery moved. Reconnaissance was also made for a new position for "A"

Battery in the vicinity of the rest of the Battalion. Positions were found and permission to move was granted and "A" Battery displaced in the morning to 00.3-13.3. At 1030 word was received that Lt. Robert S. Hight, Forward Observer from "B" Battery, was wounded and would be evacuated. Lt. Naab was ordered to go to 2nd Battalion, 351st Infantry to replace Lt. Hight. At 1015 "C" Forward Observer adjusted on enemy infantry and at 1000 and 1130 adjusted two other missions on like targets. At 1145 the Air OP adjusted on enemy mortars, silencing them with 88 rounds. At 1150, the Air OP again adjusted the Battalion on eleven men and a mule near a house, hitting the house three times, and at 1250 fired on another machine gun. At the same time, Liaison Officer #3, fired on enemy machine guns, and at 1250 fired on another machine gun. At 1430 two German prisoners were brought to the CP from the former CP area. They were questioned and turned over to the PW cage. At 1310, Liaison Officer #3 fired and hit enemy machine guns, several times. At 1325, enemy infantry were fired on by "C" Forward Observer, and at 1330 and 1345, Liaison Officer #3 fired on an enemy machine gun in the same sector. An enemy strong point with machine guns was fired on by Liaison Officer #3, who reported that our fire of 141 rounds had excellent effect. During the afternoon, spasmodic harassing fire on the road along the Battalion area kept all personnel alert for a near fox hole, but no damage was reported.

28 September 1944:

Throughout the early hours of this day, the enemy harassed the vicinity of the Battalion with artillery fire. At 0625, Liaison Officer #4 adjusted "C" Battery on enemy machine guns. At 0650, it was reported that the enemy artillery fire had caused casualties in "A" Battery. One enlisted man in the attached Anti-Aircraft [Artillery] with this battery was killed and another, his twin brother, was seriously injured. Private Henry I. Jolly of "A" Battery was lightly wounded in the buttocks by shell fragments and was evacuated. At 0915, Liaison Officer #4, requested four TOTs on enemy strong points that could not be observed. These were fired and the 248th Field Artillery Battalion and 351st Cannon Company were brought in on these fires. The targets were developed from PW interrogations. At 0930 this officer asked for another TOT and a continuous harassing of the target. Heavy enemy artillery was reported to be falling on the front line infantry and a corp harassing counter battery program was set up to discourage this fire. Weather prevented the use of Air OPs and through this we learned anew to appreciate their great value. At 1245, Liaison Officer #3 fired on enemy machine guns. At 1045, we fired an unobserved mission on enemy activity, through request from the 338th Field Artillery Battalion. At 1200, Liaison Officer #3 fired on an enemy machine gun and at 1255, "C" Forward Observer fired on an enemy fortification, both missions reported unknown effect. At 1330, Liaison Officer #2, fired on mortars and machine guns, silencing them. At 1335, Liaison Officer #3, fired on enemy personnel, and at 1405, Liaison Officer #2 fired on a suspected CP and enemy personnel. 187 rounds were fired on this last concentration. At 1435 Division Artillery called for our support in firing on a counter-attack in the sector to our right. Again at 1515 and 1545 the Battalion fired on counter-attacks in this sector on call from the 338th Field Artillery Battalion. In each case the attack was stopped by the artillery fire. At 1805, a counter mortar mission was fired with unobserved effect. An extensive program of harassing fires were arranged for the night through Liaison Officers.

29 September 1944:

Enemy artillery shelling commenced with marked intensity against our front elements at 0320 on this date. At 0755 an intensive preparatory fire was fired for an attack by the 2nd Battalion. This fire was

arranged by Liaison Officer #2 and arrangements were made for the 351st Cannon Company to join in on this preparation. At 0845, the attack by the enemy on the 350th Infantry, to our right, on Mt. Battaglia was re-nued and we fired again on the call from the 338th Field Artillery Battalion. Again at 1055 we fired on a counter-attack in this area. In both cases the attack was stopped by artillery fire. At 0930, Liaison Officer #2 fired on enemy personnel covering the area with 162 rounds. Two missions were fired at 1000 and 1010 on enemy machine guns and personnel. Again at 1115 machine guns were taken under fire, adjustment being made by Liaison Officer #3, who reported the machine guns were silenced and several hits made close to the guns. At 1140, Liaison Officer #2 fired on an enemy OP and reported the OP was abandoned after our fire. Liaison Officer #2 requested and we fired several rounds of smoke to mark an objective of the 2nd Battalion, 351st Infantry at 1205. At 1415, Liaison Officer #2 fired on enemy infantry, reporting the area was well covered by our fire. At 1435, the same officer fired on enemy in the open. 134 rounds were fired and the observer reported a very good adjustment with casualties inflicted on the enemy. Enemy infantry with machine guns and machine pistols were fired upon by Liaison Officer #2 at 1455. The 124 rounds fired were reported to have neutralized the area. Liaison Officer #3 adjusted on enemy machine guns in a house at 1535, reporting after the mission that the house was hit four times. At 1530, [missing text at this point] enemy infantry at a suspected OP, resulting in dispersing the enemy. At 1545, an unobserved mission was fired on enemy infantry. Usual harassing fires were fired and at 2250 an unobserved mission was fired on an enemy strong-point on call from Liaison Officer #1 and again at 2310, a like mission was fired on call from Liaison Officer #3.

30 September 1944:

At 0001, 2nd Lt. Finn, was sworn in as an officer of the Army of the United States, 2nd Lt. (Temp.) Finn was given a battle field commission after recommendation from our Commanding Officer. He had been 1st Sergeant of Headquarters Battery and had been with the Battalion and Division since its activation. The Commanding Officer expressed his sentiments, after Lt. Finn had been sworn to the officer's oath, of his pleasure of having an officer of Lt. Finn's ability in his command, for he already knew of the outstanding capacity of this new officer from his long association with him in the past.

At 0200, on call from Liaison Officer #1, an unobserved mission was fired on an enemy machine gun area; again at 0523 Liaison Officer #1 fired on machine guns and a strong point. At 0630, another mission was fired on enemy machine guns with results reported that one machine gun was knocked out and the surrounding area well covered with fire. At 0635, Liaison Officer #2 fired on an enemy machine gun with unknown results. At 0700, Liaison Officer #2, fired on a strong point of machine guns and mortars. The observer reported our fire was effective as machine guns and snipers stopped. At 0945 Liaison Officer #2 reported three men of his section and the B Battery Forward Observer party were injured. They were Corporal Porter of Headquarters Battery who was later reported to have been killed, and Corporal Eska of "B" Battery and Private Arnold of "B" Battery were both wounded. At 1020, Liaison Officer #2 reported that Private Ceely of the 2nd Liaison section was also wounded. At 1028, Liaison Officer #3, requested a fire mission on an enemy strong point. This mission was referred to the 339th Field Artillery Battalion but they could not fire it, the mission was taken by our Battalion. Liaison Officer #1 fired on enemy personnel at 0945 and again at 1015 with unknown effect. At 1245, Liaison Officer #3 fired on an estimated thirty enemy personnel covering the target area with 91 rounds. The same [effort] was reported by Liaison Officer #1, in a fire mission at 1425 on enemy machine guns and snipers. Again at 1530, Liaison Officer #1 fired on enemy mortars with 104 rounds. During the day our

Battalion sent four fire missions to the 339th Field Artillery Battalion from our observers which they fired. During the night eight harassing fires were fired by the Battalion.

s/F. P. Miller

F. P. MILLER

Lt. Col., 913th FA. Bn.

COMMANDING.