WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 29 September two heavy bombers attacked enemy installations on Shumushu.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. The Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew more than 1,100 sorties in support of ground operations during the 24-hour period ending at sunset, 29 September. Thirty-five enemy aircraft were destroyed; we lost ten planes.

During the night 29-30 September, 39 RAF bombers dropped 57 tons of explosives on Karlsruhe; 13 others laid 77 mines in the Kattegat and in Helgoland Bay.

The 8th Air Force dispatched 833 escorted bombers on 30 September to attack rail yards at Hamm, an ordnance depot and power station at Bielefeld, and a rail junction at Munster. Preliminary reports indicate that we lost ten bombers.

Eight flying bombs reached England during the 24-hour period ending at 0600, 30 September; two penetrated the London area.

2. On 30 September our First Army made small advances southeast of Rotgen and southwest of Prum. Our Third Army repulsed numerous counterattacks and scored minor gains east of the Moselle. In the Seventh Army sector our positions northwest of Belfort were
improved in spite of strong counterattacks. Heavy fighting continued in the Eindhoven-Nijmegen corridor without significant change; British and Polish troops captured a small town four miles northwest of Turnhout. Canadian troops captured Calais, although mopping-up of scattered elements continues.

**MEDITERRANEAN THEATER**

1. Bad weather continued to restrict Mediterranean air operations during 29 September. However, fifty-two fighter bombers attacked rail lines leading south from Milan and shot down one enemy plane. A small mission of Balkan Air Force fighters attacked a town in Yugoslavia.

Weather forced cancellation of 15th Air Force operations the next day.

2. By noon, 30 September, British and American troops of the Fifth Army had registered small gains northwest of Lucca and cut the Modena-Lucca highway in two places north and west of Piteglio; elements advancing astride the Florence-Bologna highway pushed to within a mile of Monghidoro. In the Adriatic sector Allied troops strengthened their line along the southern bank of the Fiumicino River and were mopping up in Savignano.

**ASIATIC THEATER**

1. During 27 and 28 September Eastern Air Command planes raided tactical targets in scattered areas from the Arakan coast to
north Burma.

Five Japanese planes bombed our Liuchow airfield on the night of 27-28 September; two of our planes were damaged. The next day 27 escorted B-24's of the 14th Air Force attacked Samshui, while 13 lighter aircraft hit the Chuanhsien-Kweilin area. Six P-38's dropped Napalm (flaming oil) bombs on targets in French Indo-China.

2. On 29 September British troops were in contact with the Japanese at Haupi, four miles northeast of Tiddim.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 26 September 40 Solomons-based bombers and fighters raided enemy installations on Bougainville and New Ireland. The next day more than 100 sorties were flown against shipping and land targets in the New Guinea-Timor-Celebes-Mindanao area. These included a 20-ton attack by heavy bombers on an airfield in the Wewak district. A single Navy patrol bomber, operating in the Darvel Bay region, exploded fuel and ammunition dumps, fired docks, and sank a 4,000-ton freighter transport, three smaller freighters and six cargo barges.

2. During 28 September 14 B-24's dumped 33 tons of explosives on Truk; lighter aircraft attacked Taroa and Nauru. The next day a single heavy bomber and more than 20 fighters attacked Pagan,
three B-24's hit Marcus, and fighters raided Wotje and Babelthuap.

By 1800, 29 September, Ngesebus and Kongauru had been captured by our troops. On Peleliu mopping-up operations continued on the northern end of the island and on Umurbrogol Mountain.

EASTERN FRONT

During 30 September clashes occurred between advancing Finnish units and German rearguards in Lapland. Red Army forces landed on Muku Island, off the Estonian mainland. The Soviets forced the Borgo Pass in the eastern Carpathians and established a bridgehead in Yugoslavia, across the Danube opposite Turnu-Severin on a front of approximately 40 miles.