

MR 203(2), Sec. 32 — WAR DEPARTMENT OPERATIONAL SUMMARIES

September, 1944

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OSB Letter, 6-3-72

372

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Date-8-2-71

Signature- RT.

CONTINUED

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1025

0700 September 29 to 0700 September 30, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Two B-34's attacked Japanese installations on Paramushiro on 27 September.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. In RAF operations on the night of 27-28 September, 219 bombers dropped 1,041 tons of explosives on rail facilities at Kaiserslautern. The next day 266 bombers blasted the Calais area with more than 1,200 tons. On the night of 28-29 September, 43 Mosquitoes dropped 61 tons on Brunswick while small missions attacked Frankfurt, Aschaffenburg and Heilbronn.

During the 24-hour period ending at sunset, 28 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew nearly 2,300 sorties in support of ground operations. Forty-four enemy aircraft were destroyed; we lost 13 planes.

During 8th Air Force operations on 28 September, 2,560 tons of explosives were dropped on targets in Germany. Thirty-six enemy aircraft were destroyed; we lost 49 heavy bombers and 16 fighters.

On 29 September, bad weather prevented 8th Air Force operations.

2. Seven flying bombs reached the English coast on 29 September; none penetrated to the London area.

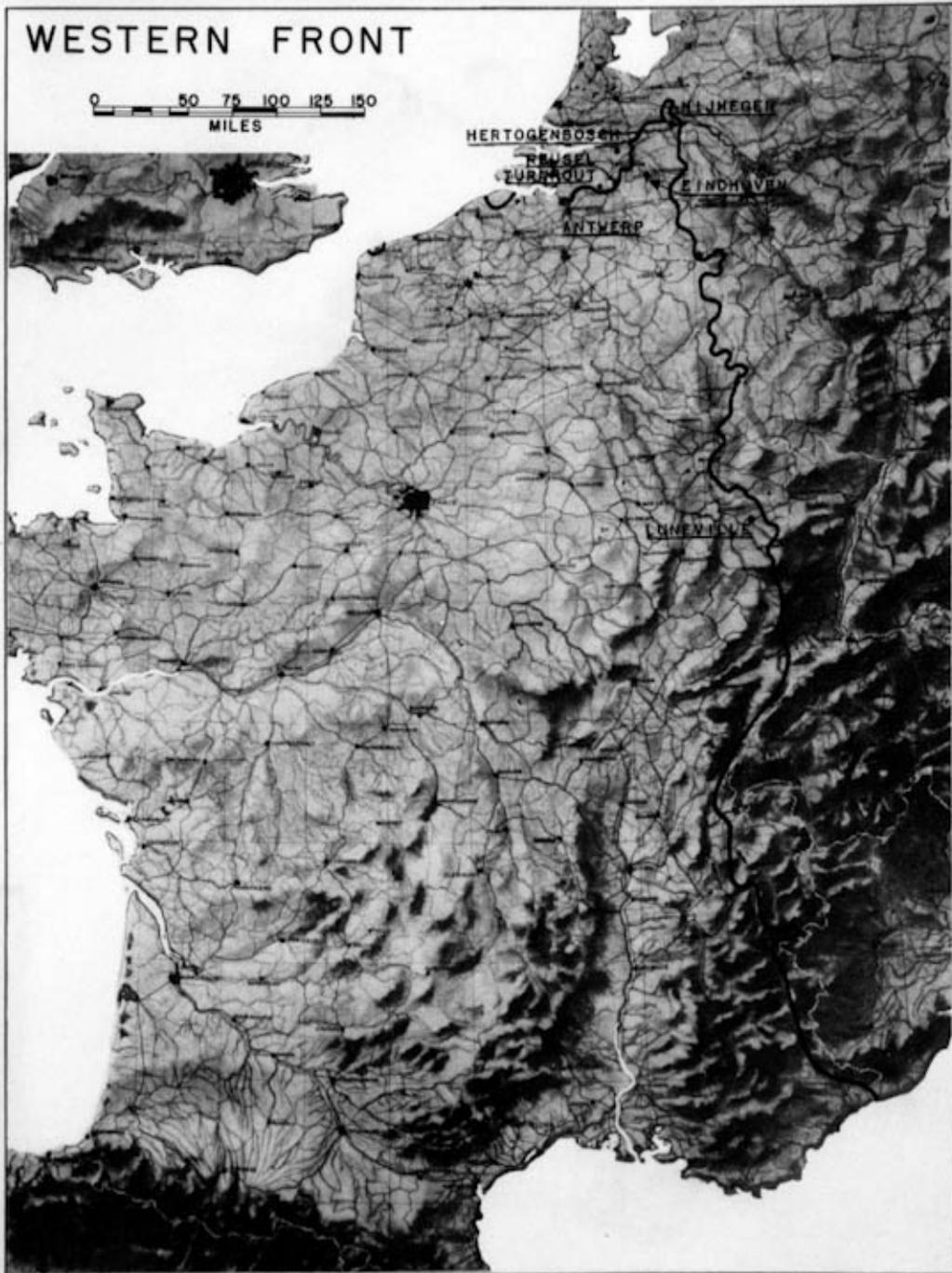
3. During 29 September, counterattacks were repulsed and active patrolling was continued throughout our First, Third and Seventh Army

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OSD Letter, 6-8-72

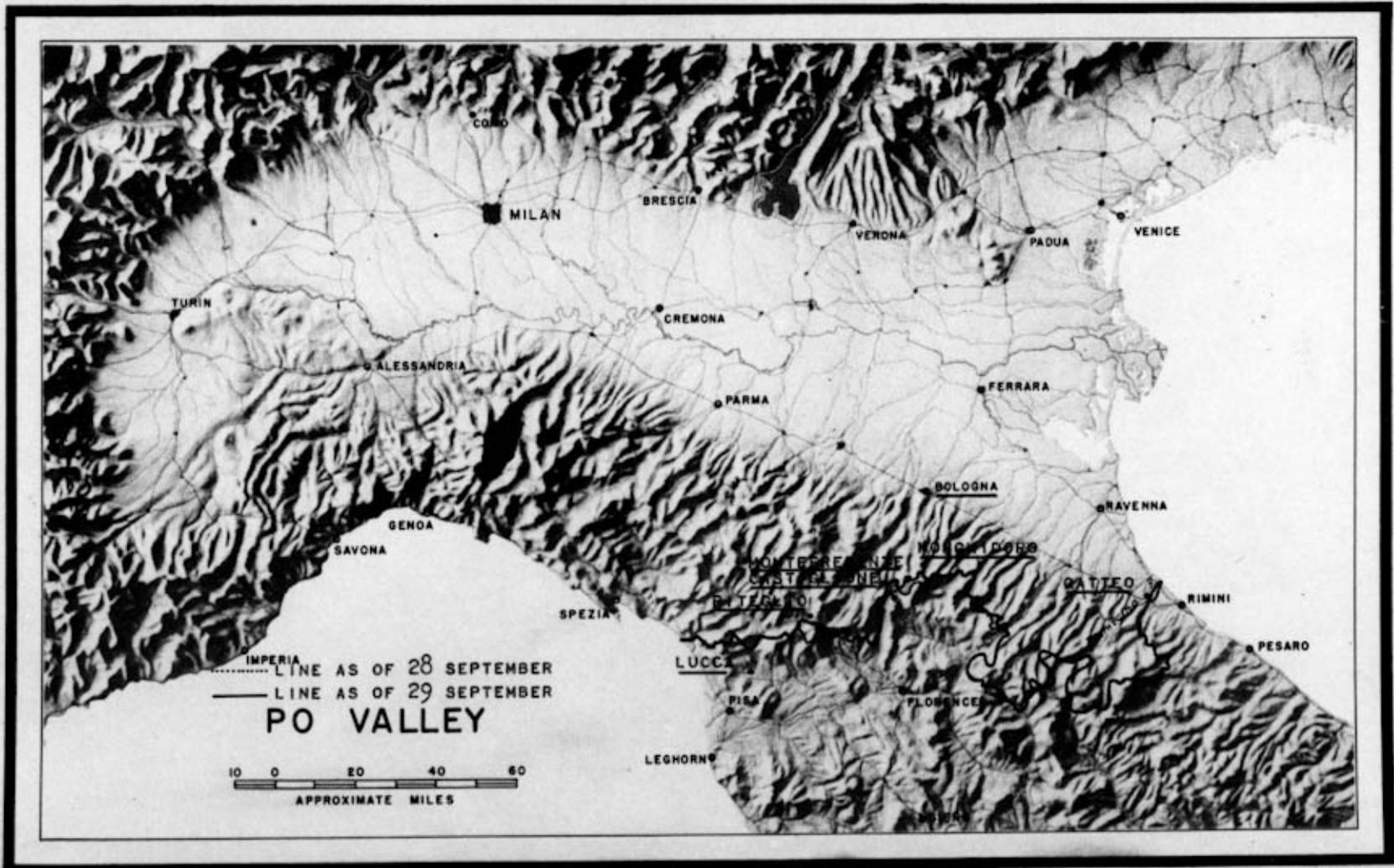
# WESTERN FRONT

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MILES



TOP SECRET

REF ID: A66517  
D Letter, 5-8-72  
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BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)  
4 NOVEMBER 1943

R & A, OSS  
REPRODUCED, OSS

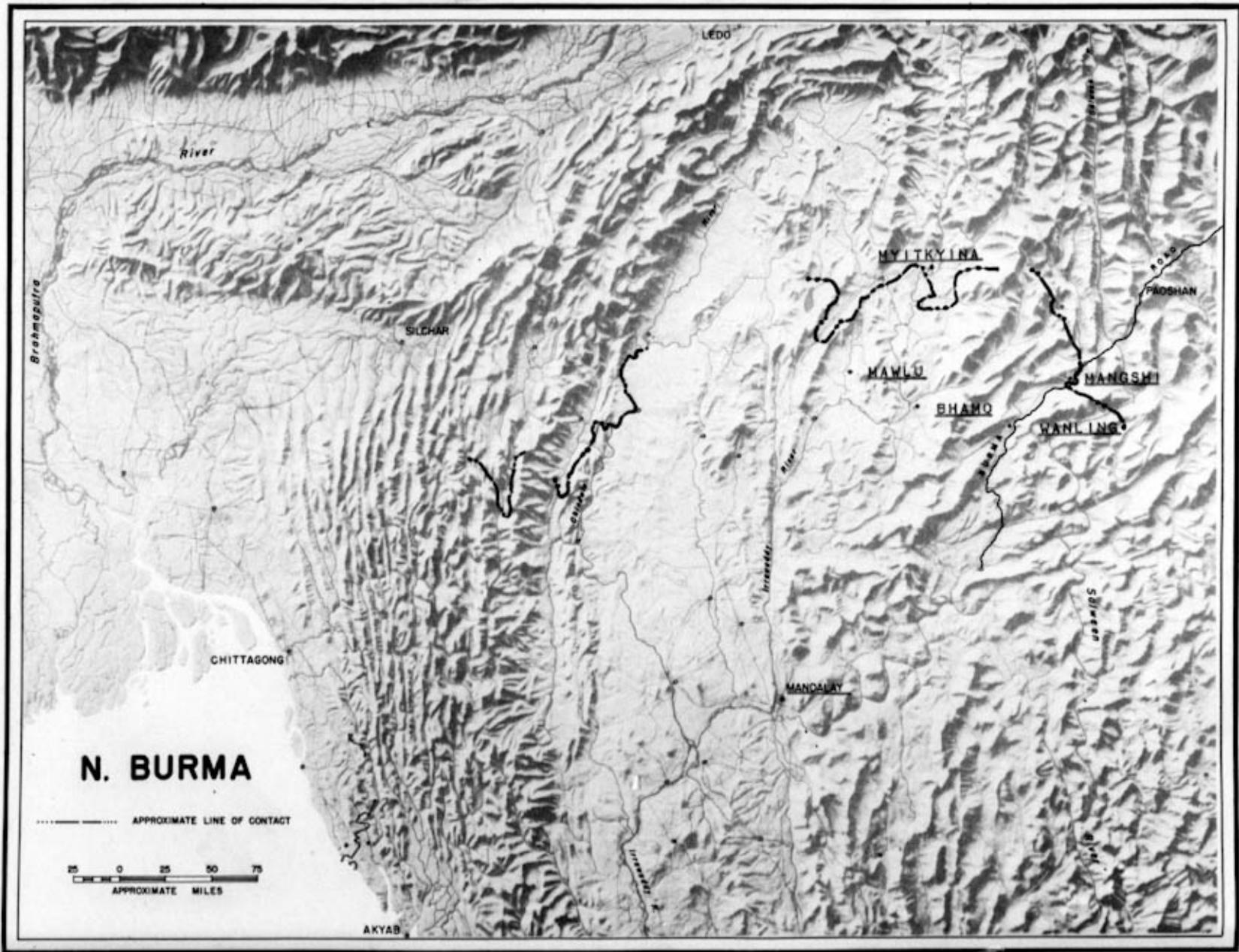
fronts. Minor gains were scored northeast of Luneville, but there was no significant change in the general situation. In the Eindhoven-Nijmegen corridor, British troops advanced slightly toward Hertogenbosch, but at the base of the corridor, the Germans reoccupied Reusel. West of Turnhout troops of the Canadian I Corps widened the bridgehead over the Antwerp-Turnhout canal to approximately ten miles.

#### MEDITERRANEAN

1. During 28 September, 46 fighter bombers and fighters attacked communications northwest of Spezia. Other operations were cancelled due to weather. Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Adriatic and targets near Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. Fighters of the Balkan Air Force destroyed three aircraft at an airdrome in Greece and damaged rail and motor transportation over Albania and Yugoslavia.

2. On the night of 27-28 September, four fighter bombers from the Middle East destroyed two enemy planes and damaged another near Maleme, Crete. The next day four fighter bombers destroyed two small vessels near Andros Island.

3. By noon, 29 September, Fifth Army troops in the western sector of the Italian front had advanced more than two miles and reached positions around Piteglio. North of Florence our troops had pushed three miles beyond Castiglione and had occupied Montefredente. On the Florence-Bologna road, our II Corps is within two miles of Monghidoro. Despite heavy rains, hard fighting continues along the Fiumicino (Rubicon)?River;



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at one point Canadian troops have been forced to abandon a bridgehead.

ASIATIC THEATER

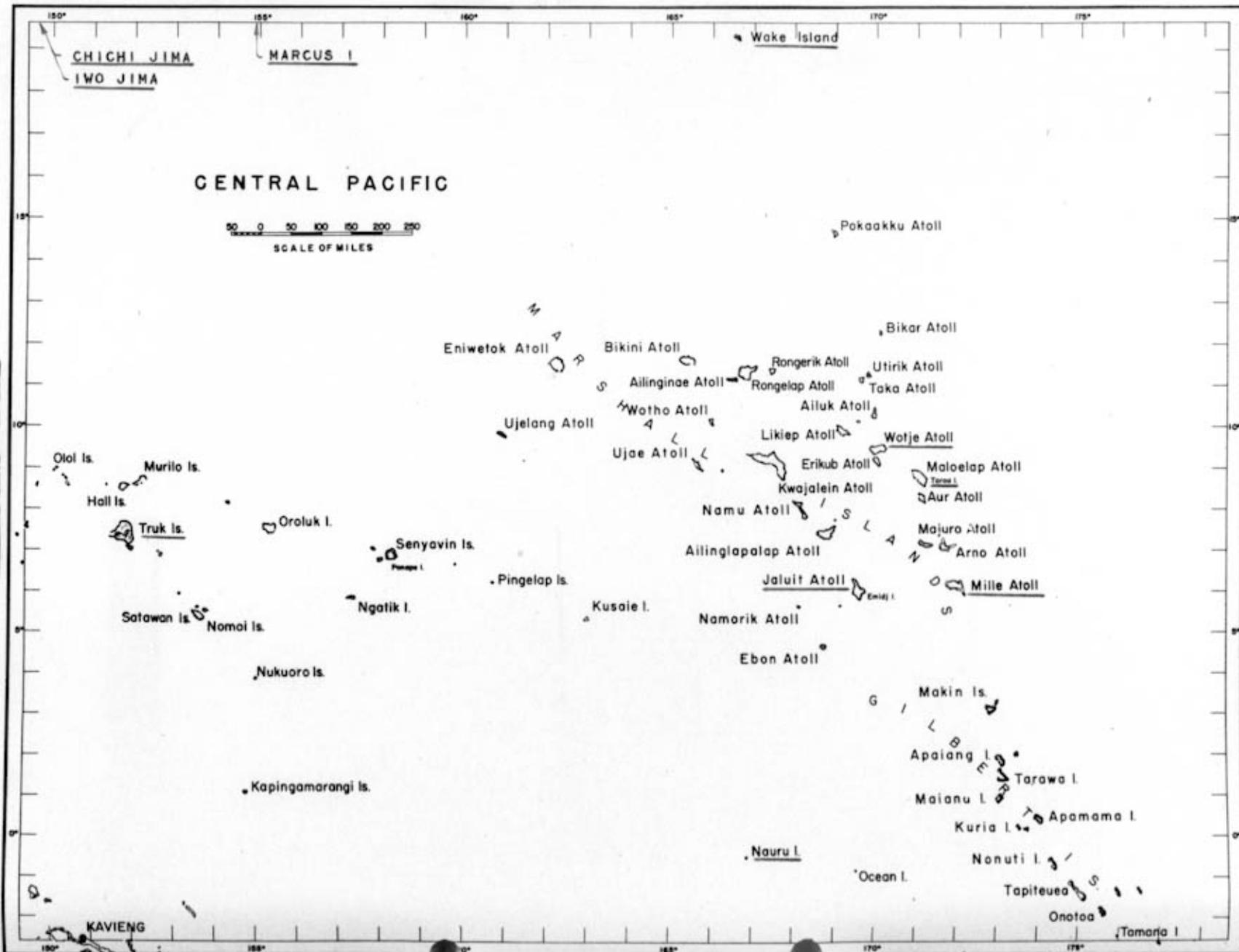
1. On 26 September, the Eastern Air Command flew more than 130 sorties over central Burma. The next day, 17 medium bombers attacked Mangshih, Wanling and the Bhamo area and a small mission of fighters raided rail transportation south of Mandalay.

2. Delayed reports for the period from 23 September through 26 September reveal that about 290 additional sorties were flown over central China from the Yellow River to Canton; chief targets were troop concentrations and transportation. Japanese planes bombed the Liuchow and Chihkiang airdromes during this period, destroying three of our parked planes. On 27 September, about 50 sorties were flown against targets in the Lingling area, and 16 sorties against targets in the Salween River area. Heavy bombers sank a ship in the South China Sea.

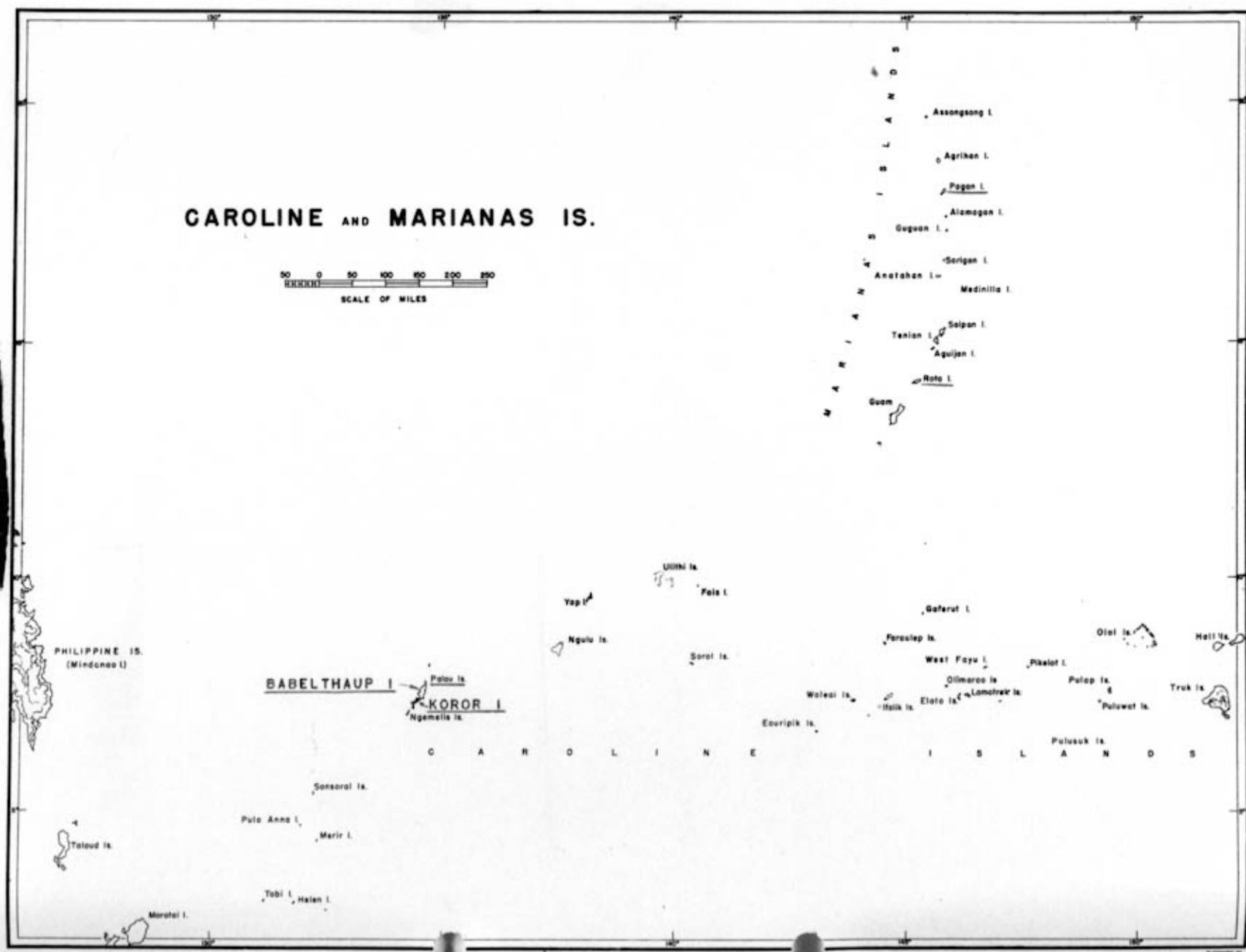
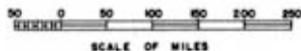
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 27 September, 22 Solomons-based medium bombers and fighters attacked targets in the Bougainville area. On the next day, 67 bombers and fighters raided shipping, troop and shore installations from Borneo to New Guinea and from Flores Island to Mindanao; one 1,000-ton vessel was sunk. Adverse weather restricted all other air operations.

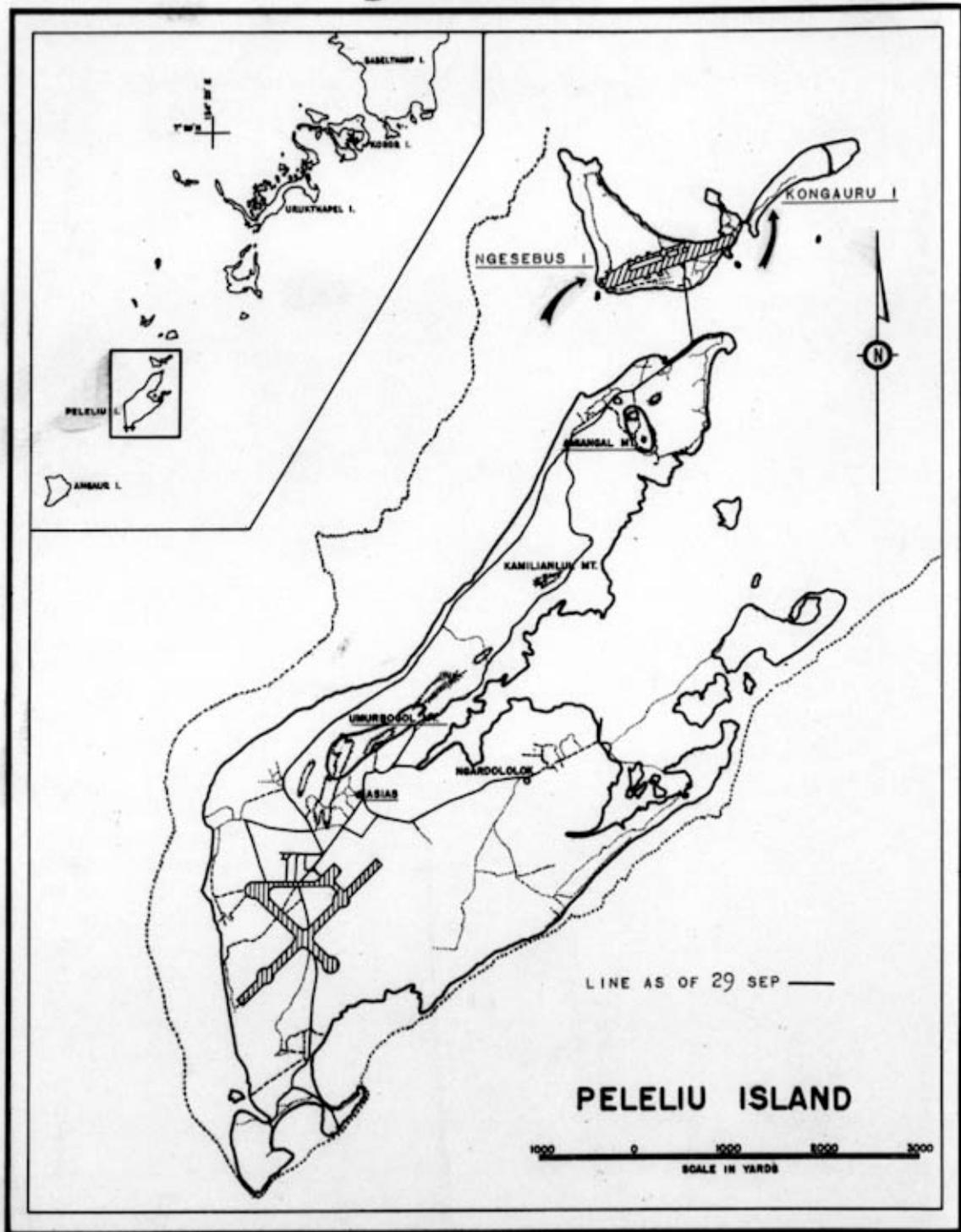
2. On 26 and 27 September, Pacific Ocean Area heavy bombers hit



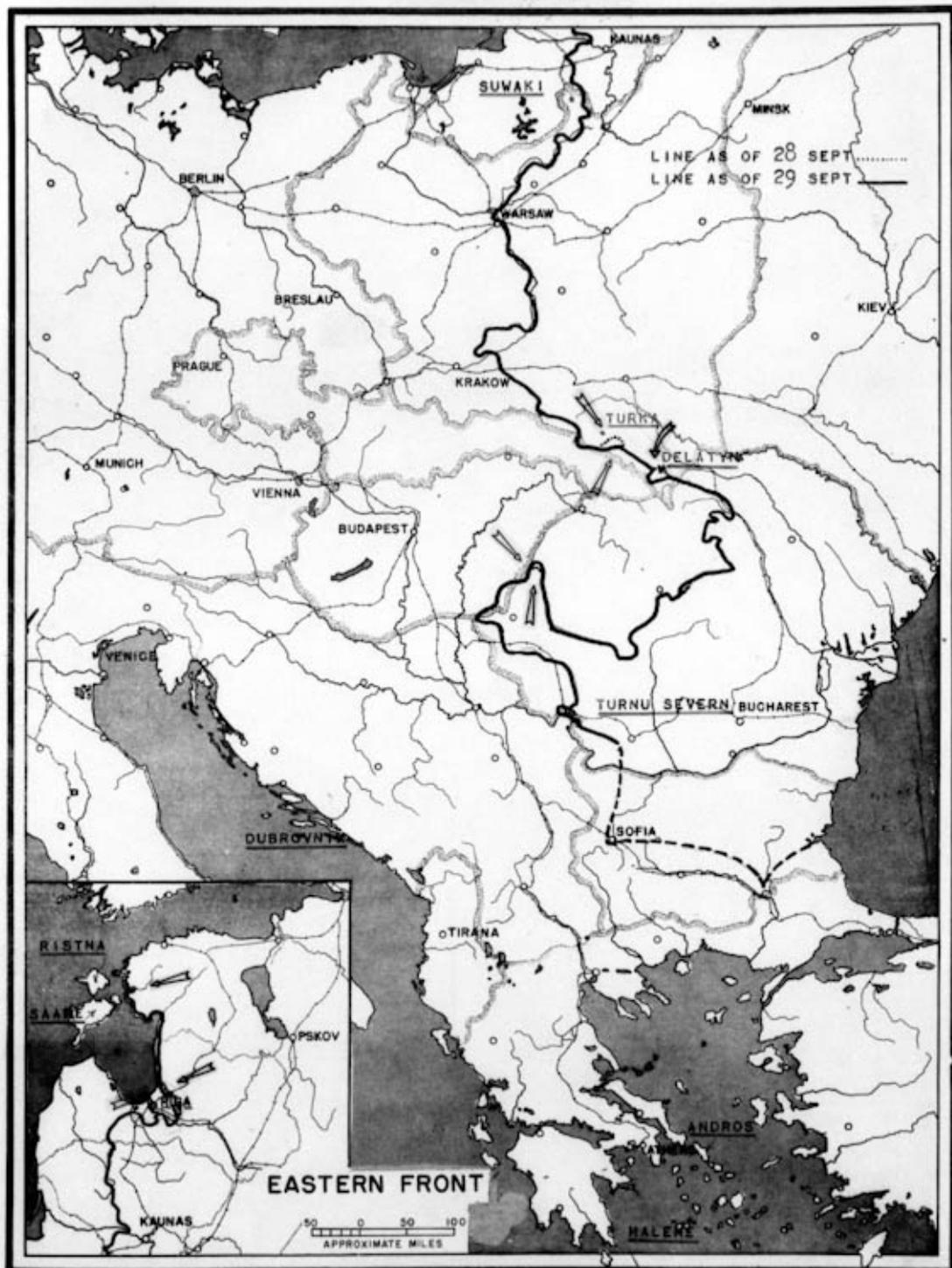
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OSD Letter, 5-3-72



TOP SECRET



Marcus, Wake, Iwo Jima and Truk; medium bombers attacked Nauru and fighter aircraft raided Rota, Pagan, Taroa, Jaluit, Yap, Wotje and Mille. In the Palaus, our planes sank three enemy ships and eight barges, and bombed the airfield at Babelthuap; 30 fighters hit the Koror-Babelthuap area. On 28 September, 18 heavy bombers dropped 24 tons of explosives on naval installations at Chichi Jima, while 22 fighters attacked buildings and installations on Pagan.

3. Marine troops occupied Ngesebus and Kongauru Islands on 28 September. These islands are connected to the northern end of Peleliu by a causeway. After heavy Naval surface and air preparation the occupation was made in a shore-to-shore movement from Peleliu. Opposition was light; by late afternoon only a small pocket of resistance remained to be mopped up. Other troops on Peleliu continued to reduce remaining pockets of resistance in the hills above Asias and on the northern end of the island.

#### EASTERN FRONT

Finnish units continued their slow advance during 29 September, impeded by mines and demolitions. The Soviets continued to apply pressure in the Riga sector. South and east of Turka Red Army units gained up to ten miles over rough terrain and south of Delatyn the Soviets advanced 15 miles reaching the Tartar Pass.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

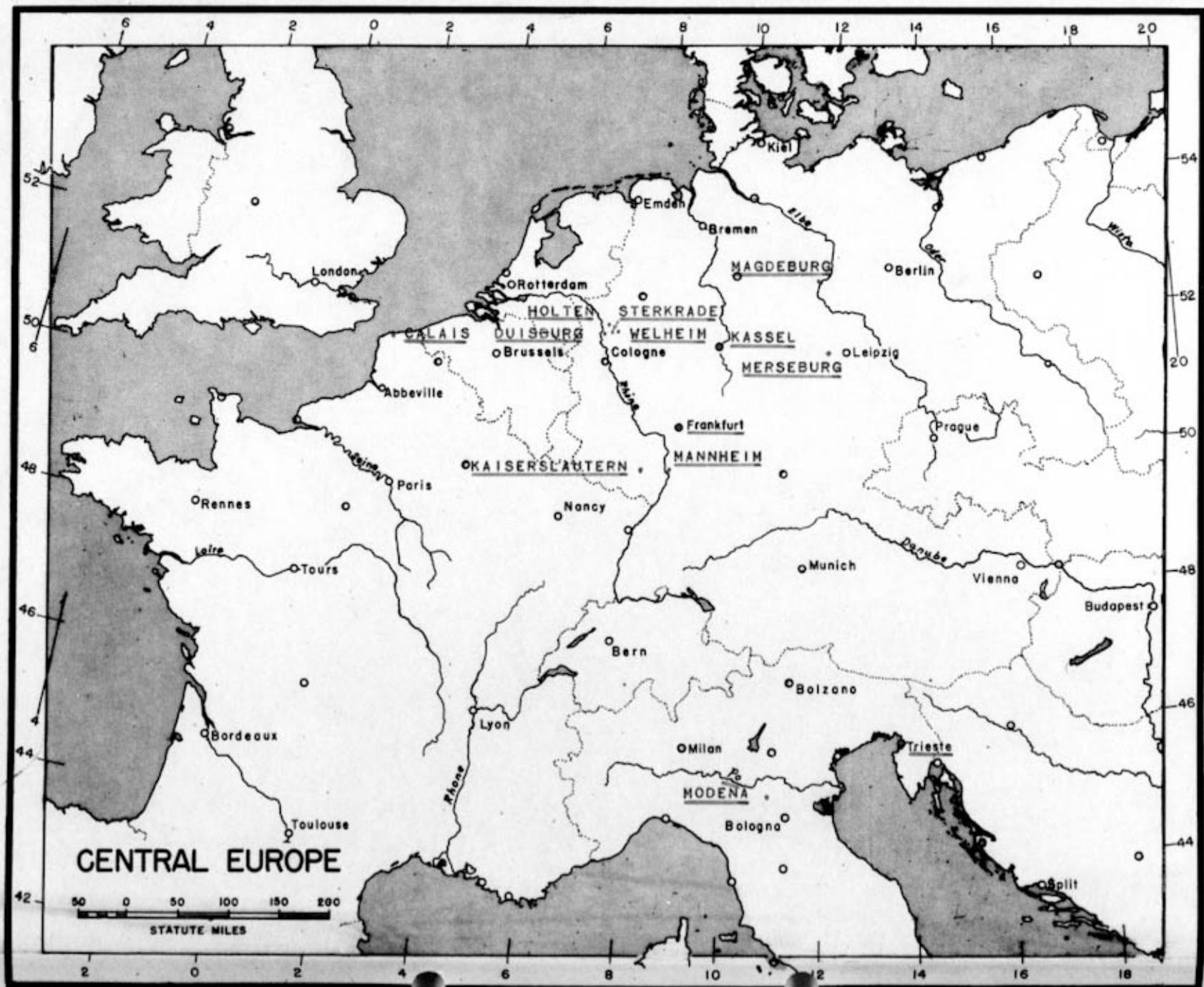
No. 1024

0700 September 28 to 0700 September 29, 1944

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

During the night of 26-27 September, four B-24's attacked Suribachi, Paramushiro.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. On 27 September, 323 RAF bombers dropped 1,855 tons of explosives on positions at Calais. Two hundred and twenty-one other bombers dropped 444 tons on synthetic oil plants in the Welheim, Sterkrade-Holten and Duisburg areas. That night rail installations at Kaiserslautern were attacked by 55 bombers, at Kassel by 45 bombers, and at points southeast of Frankfurt and southeast of Mannheim by small missions of Mosquitoes. Three planes are missing from these operations; one enemy plane was probably destroyed.

During the 24-hour period ending at sunset, 27 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 2,498 sorties in support of Allied ground operations. Forty-five enemy aircraft were destroyed; we lost 17 planes.

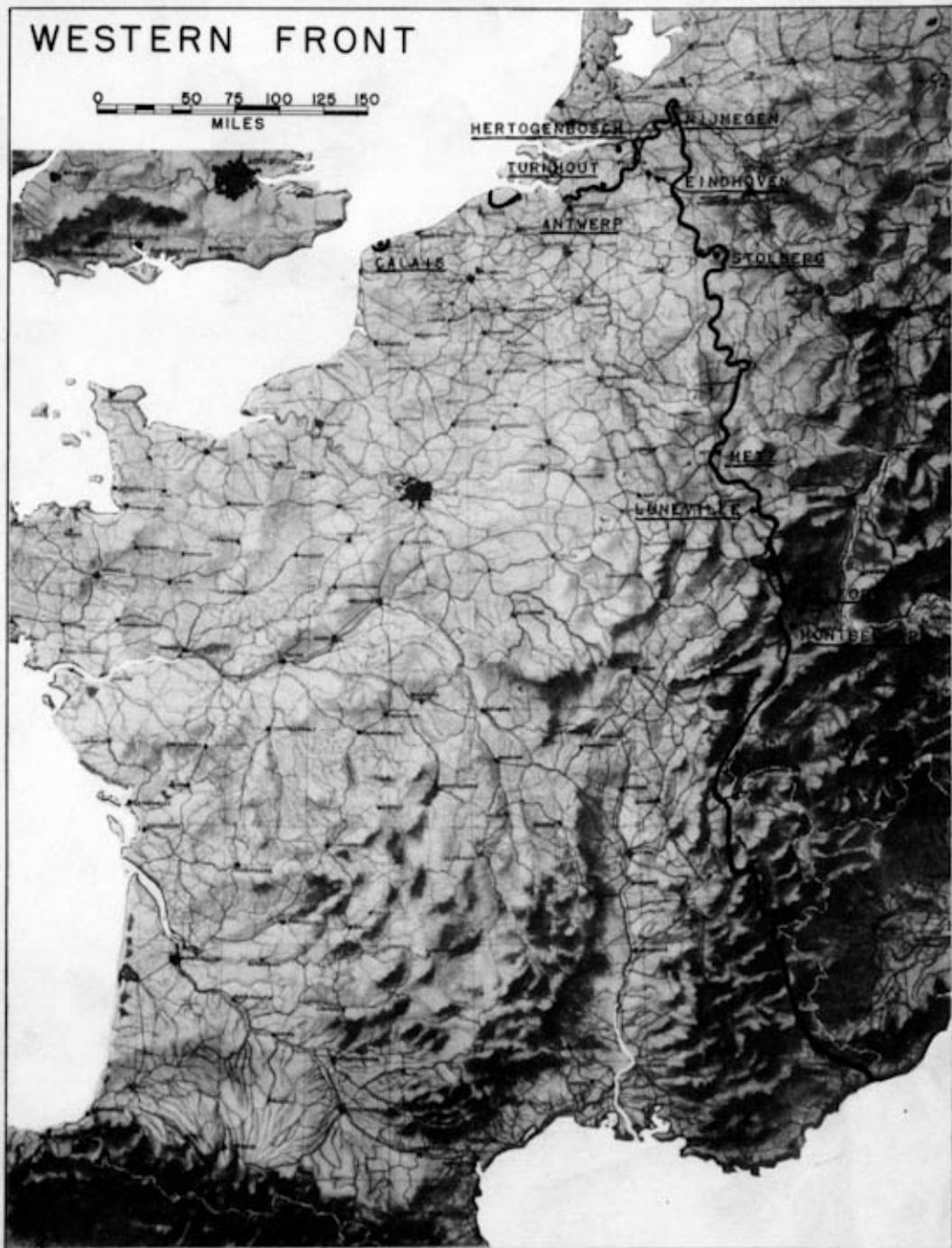
During 8th Air Force operations on 27 September, 3,072 tons of explosives were dropped on targets in Germany. Forty-one enemy aircraft were destroyed; we lost 42 heavy bombers and two fighters.

On 28 September, the 8th Air Force dispatched 1,048 bombers, escorted by 740 fighters, against armament works and rail yards at Magdeburg, motor transport works at Kassel and a synthetic oil plant at Merseburg. Preliminary reports indicate that 21 enemy aircraft were destroyed and that we lost 50 bombers and 12 fighters.

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# WESTERN FRONT

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MILES

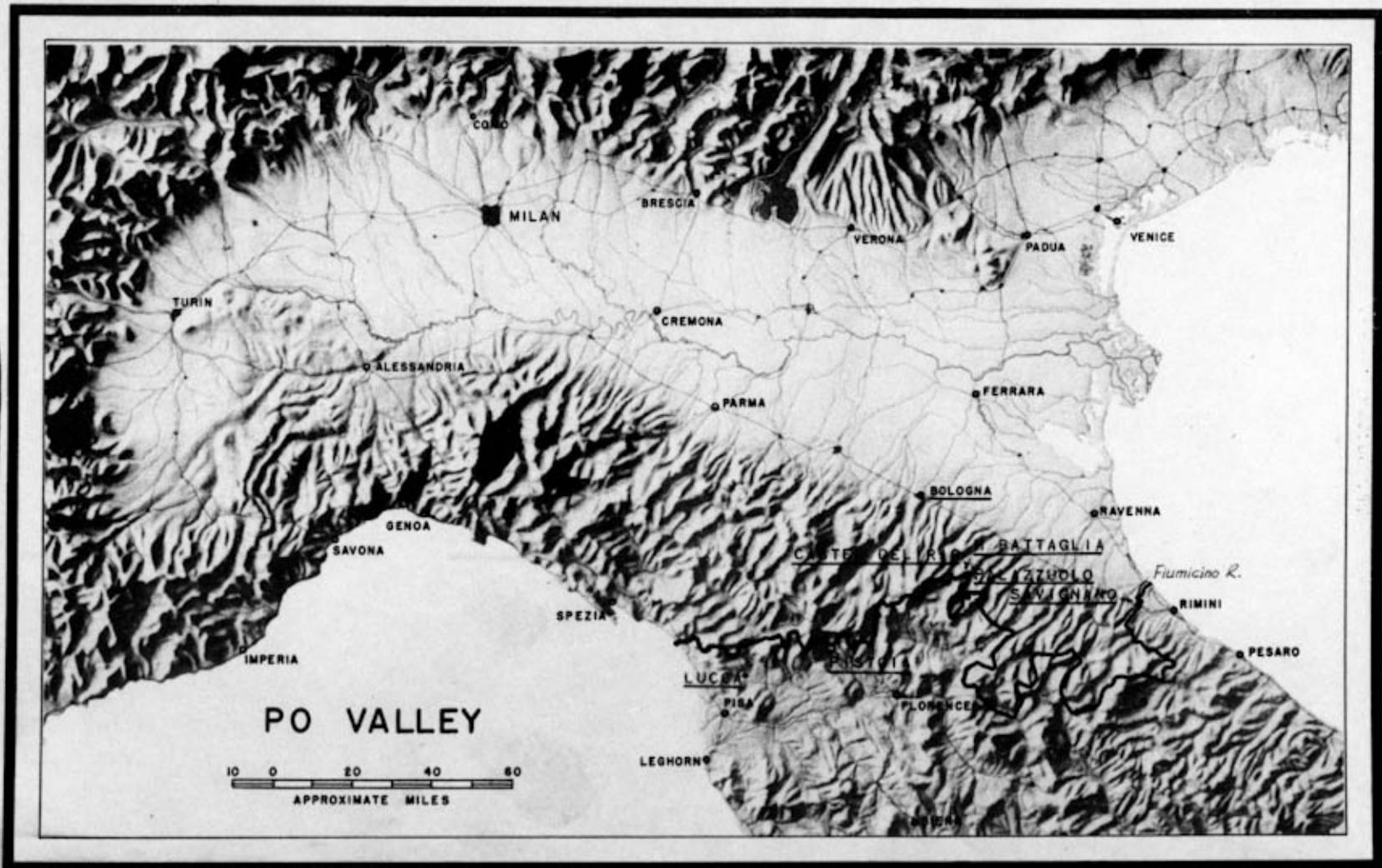


2. No flying bombs reached England during the 24-hour period ending at 0600, 28 September.

3. On our First and Third Army fronts there was no significant change in the situation; active patrolling was continued against stiff opposition; counterattacks west of Metz and northeast of Luneville were repulsed. On our Seventh Army front, VI Corps troops continued to push to the northeast with an average gain of five miles throughout the Corps sector. French troops gained some ground northwest of Belfort, but south of Montbelliard they were forced back by a counterattack. By noon, 28 September, the base of the Eindhoven-Nijmegen corridor was broadened by a push to the west where infantry and armored units reached points within five miles of Hertogenbosch; there was heavy fighting throughout this sector. To the west, British troops strengthened their bridgehead over the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal. Canadian troops continued to close in on Calais.

#### MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800, 27 September, about 350 light bombers and fighters attacked enemy transportation and other targets in the Po Valley and north of the battle area; rail yards from Modena to the Adriatic were also attacked. Adverse weather continued to limit tactical operations. Coastal aircraft set fire to a 1,000-ton ship and a schooner off Trieste. Balkan aircraft swept northern Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia, hitting gun positions, barracks and motor parks.



BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)  
4 NOVEMBER 1943

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 OSD Letter, 5-8-72

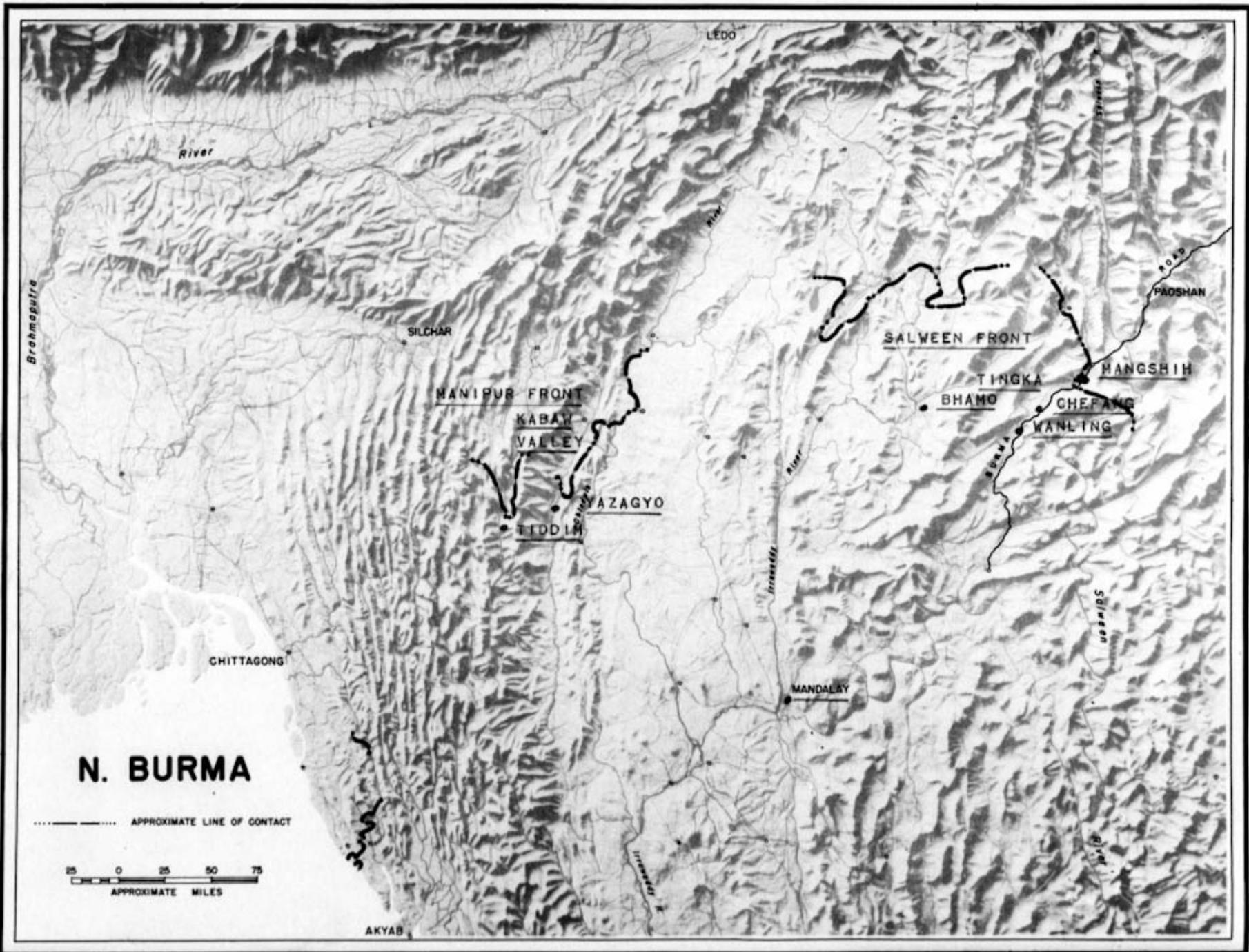
Operations of the 15th Air Force were cancelled on the night of 27-28 September and throughout the next day and night because of bad weather.

2. On the night of 26-27 September, four fighter bombers from the Middle East destroyed four enemy planes off Crete. The next day eight fighter bombers swept the Andros Islands and scored hits on a 300-ton vessel.

3. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, 28 September our II Corps continued to advance toward Bologna, capturing Mt. Battaglia and Castel del Rio, and scoring other gains to the west. North of Lucca, our IV Corps advanced about three miles on a wide front against light resistance. Other gains were made north of Pistoia. To the east, British XIII Corps troops advanced north of Palazzuolo but were hampered by bad weather. In the Adriatic sector Allied troops approached the Fiumicino River on a ten-mile front; there was fighting in the outskirts of Savignano.

#### ASIATIC THEATER

1. The 20th Bomber Command's B-29 operation on 26 September included attacks on steel works at Anshan and on dock areas at Dairen and airdromes at Kaifeng and Loyang. One hundred and eight bombers were airborne, of which 97 reached and bombed the target. Five enemy aircraft were destroyed; none of our planes was lost.



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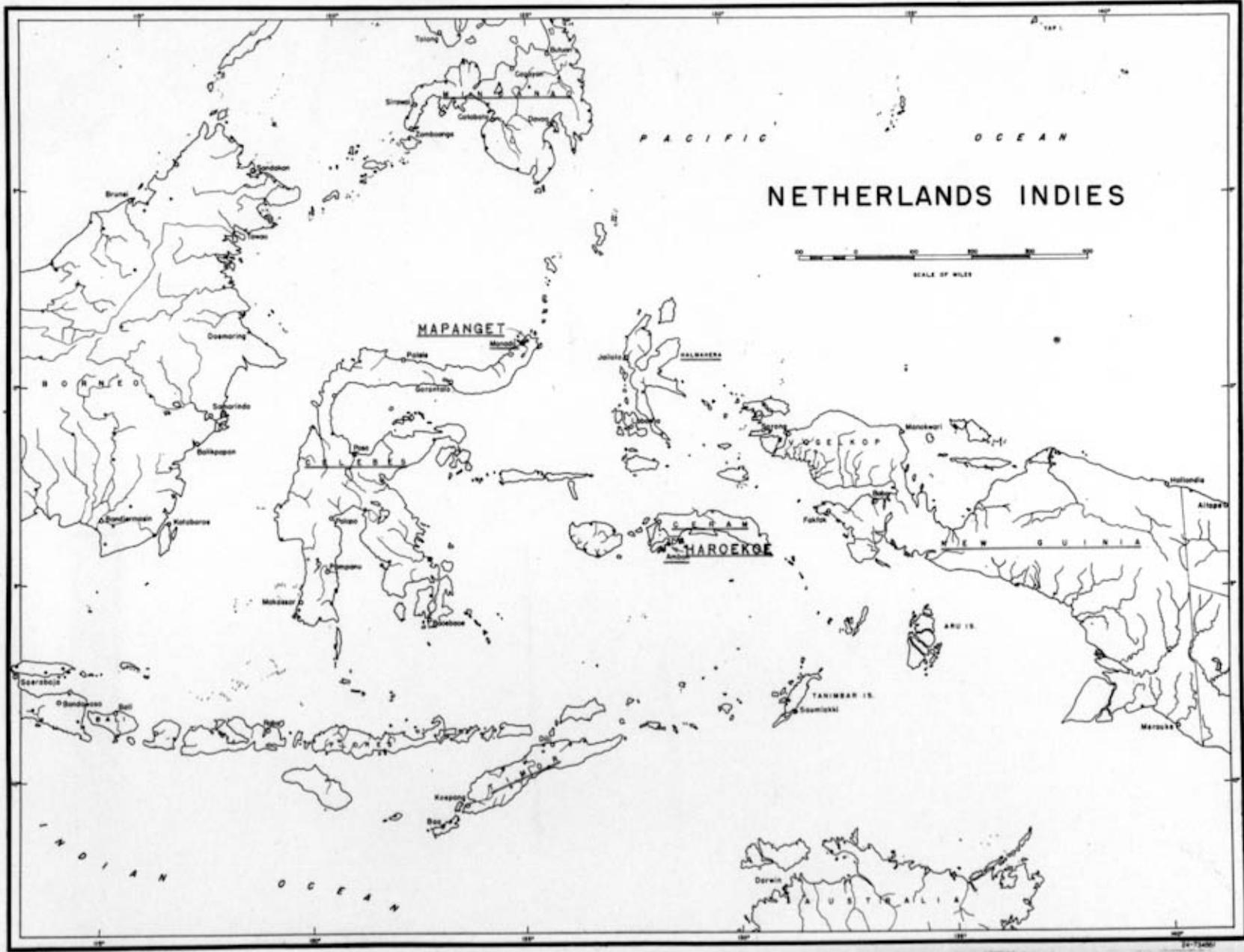
2. On 25 September, the Eastern Air Command flew about 135 sorties in the Mandalay, Kabaw Valley and Tiddim Road areas. On 26 September, 29 medium bombers dropped 78 tons of explosives on buildings in the Bhamo and Wanling areas; five B-24's dropped 14 tons on rail yards and bridges near Mandalay. About 40 fighters raided the Tiddim area.

3. On 24 September, a small mission of fighters raided the area south of Tanchuk. On 25 September, about 95 medium bombers and fighters swept the Chuanhsien-Changsha area attacking troops, bridges, rail yards, transportation and Japanese positions at Paoching. In the Nanning-Luchow area 23 fighters struck shipping and buildings; other fighters attacked shipping along the French Indo-China coast. On 26 September, widely scattered missions were flown by 36 bombers and fighters against targets from Taohsien to Kweilin. On the Salween front, 20 medium bombers and fighters destroyed a bridge at Tingka on the Burma Road and attacked targets near Chefang and Mangshih.

4. On 27 September, British troops again made contact with the enemy on the Tiddim Road; villages about six miles northeast of Tiddim itself were reported clear of Japanese troops. Other British troops in the Kabaw Valley advanced to positions three miles north of Yazagyo.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 26 September, 135 Solomons-based medium bombers and fighters attacked targets on New Ireland and Bougainville. On 27 September, 18

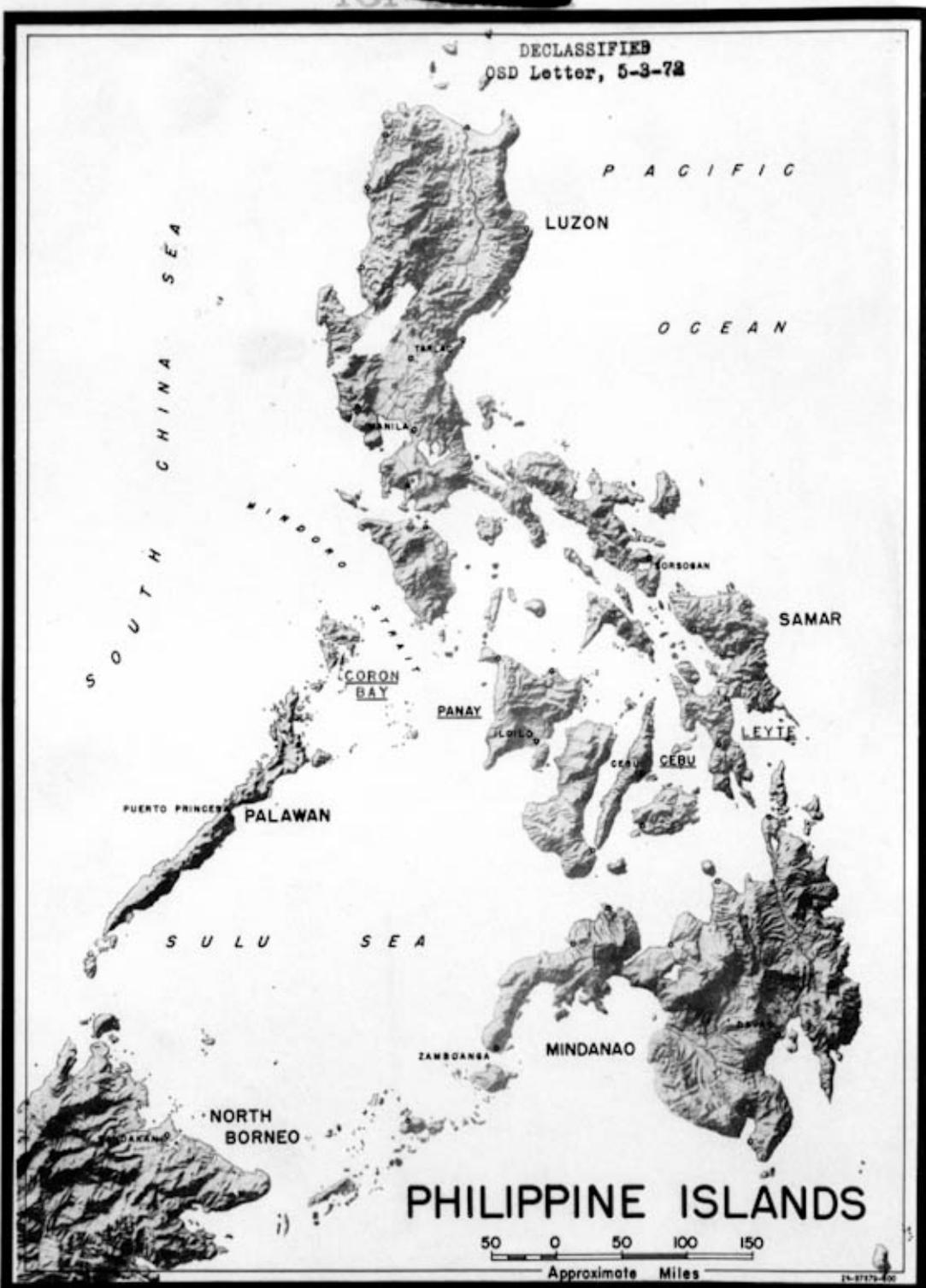


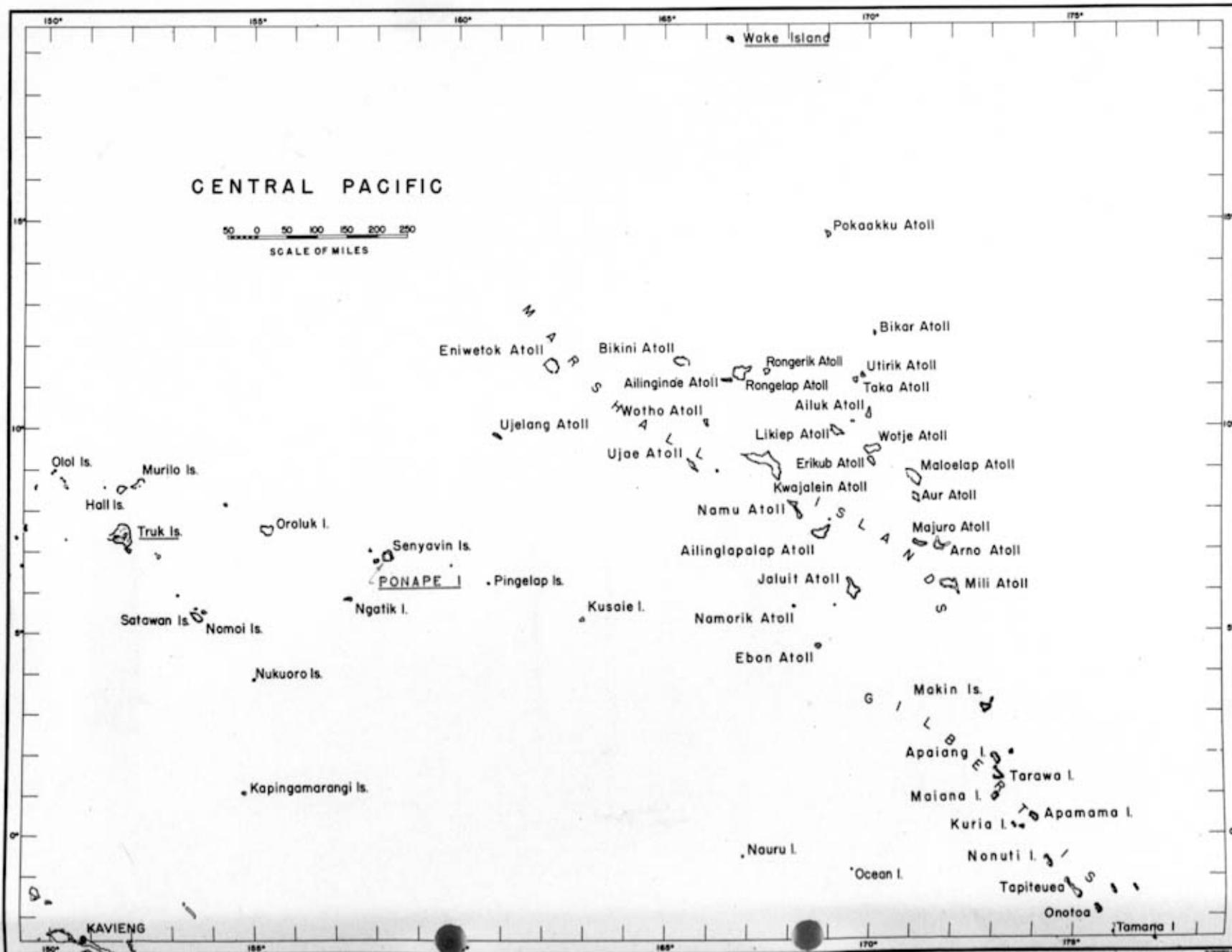
NETHERLANDS INDIES

SCALE OF MILES

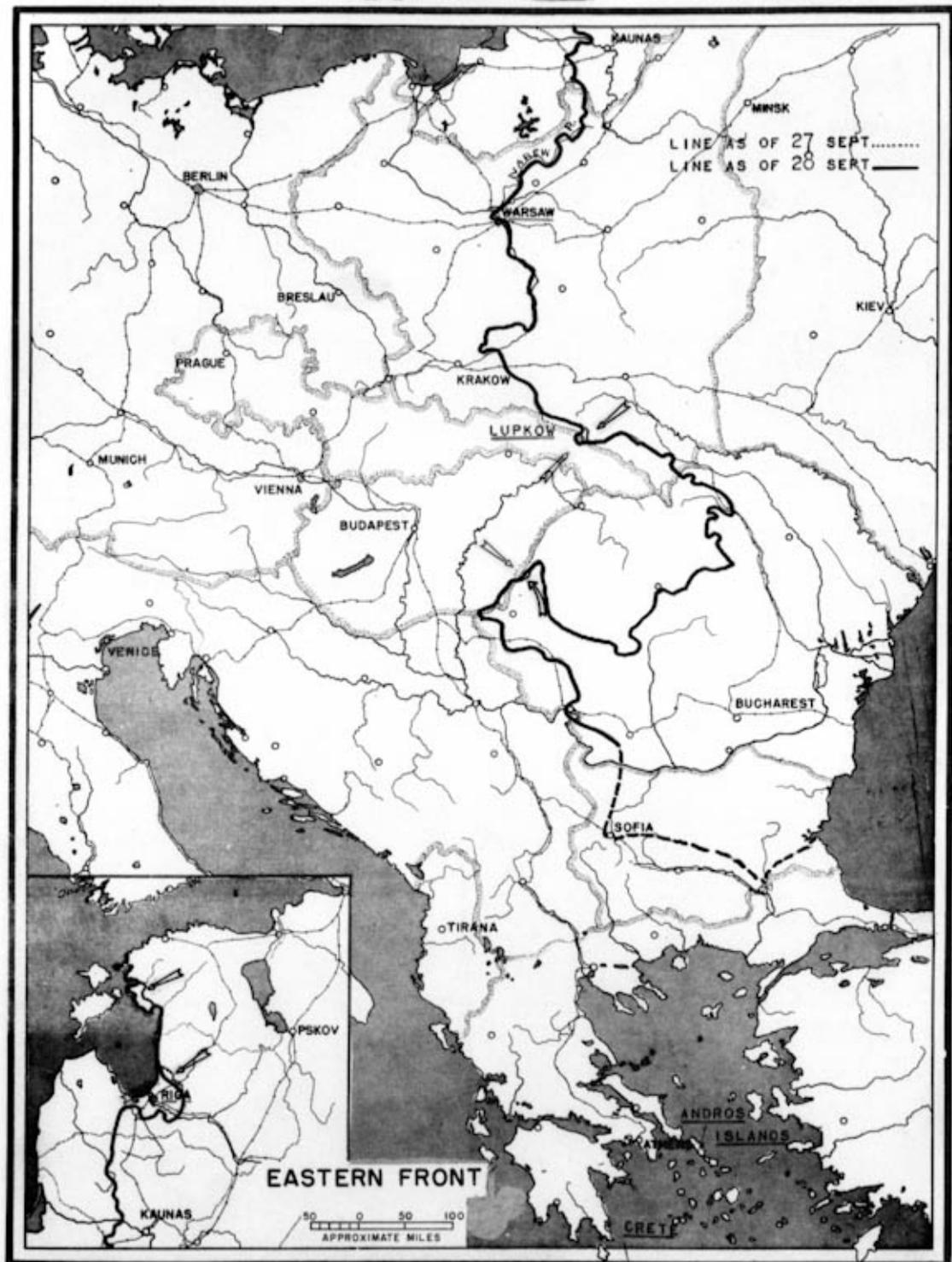
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SD Letter, 5-3-72

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72





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OSD Letter, 5-3-72



heavy bombers attacked the airdrome at Haroekoe, Ambon, while 23 others bombed bivouacs, storage areas, and runways at Manado and Mapanget in the Celebes. Ninety-five sorties were flown against shipping and enemy defenses in the New Guinea, Ceram, Timor, Halmahera and Celebes areas. Navy patrol bombers left a 10,500-ton transport sinking southwest of Mindanao.

2. On 24 September, carrier-based aircraft made a heavy strike at the Philippines, concentrating on the Coron Bay-Panay-Cebu-Leyte areas. Thirty-two enemy vessels were destroyed and 53 were damaged. Warehouses, barracks, piers, oil refining and storage facilities, airfields and other targets were destroyed or damaged. Seven enemy aircraft were shot down, 29 destroyed on the ground; we lost ten planes. Enemy air power in the Philippines is now completely neutralized.

During the night of 24-25 September, 125 medium bombers of the 7th Air Force attacked airfields and gun positions at Ponape; 26 B-24's dropped 55 tons of explosives on targets at Truk, and a single heavy bomber hit Wake.

#### EASTERN FRONT

Northeast of Riga, the Soviet advance has been slowed by strong German defenses. Heavy fighting continues south of Riga. Polish resistance has ceased in the southern part of Warsaw, but clashes between Poles and Germans continue in the center of the city. The Soviets have reached the crest of the Carpathians in the Lupkow pass and at one point are four miles inside Czechoslovakia.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

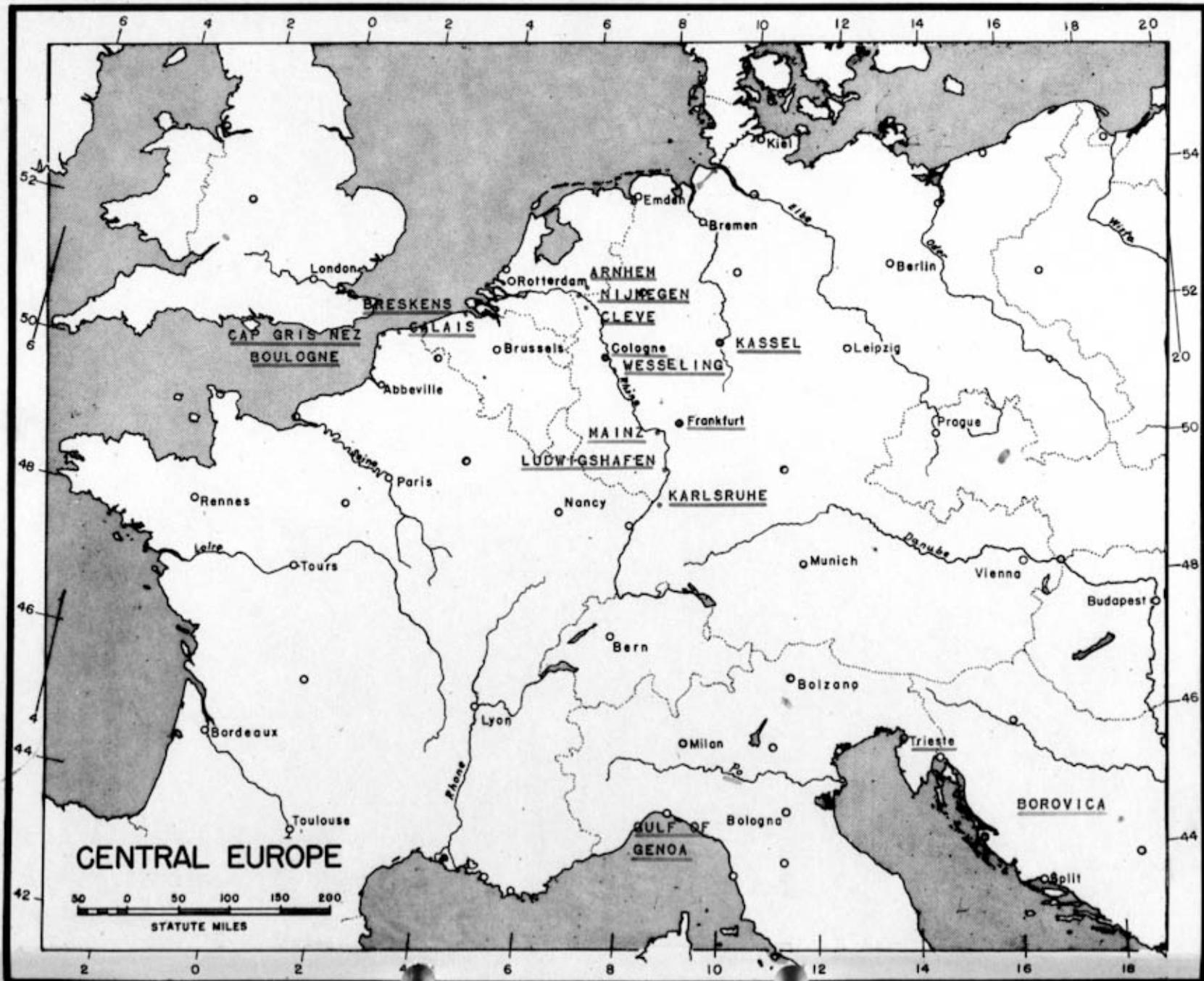
No. 1023

0700 September 27 to 0700 September 28, 1944

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OSD Letter, 6-3-73

EUROPEAN THEATER

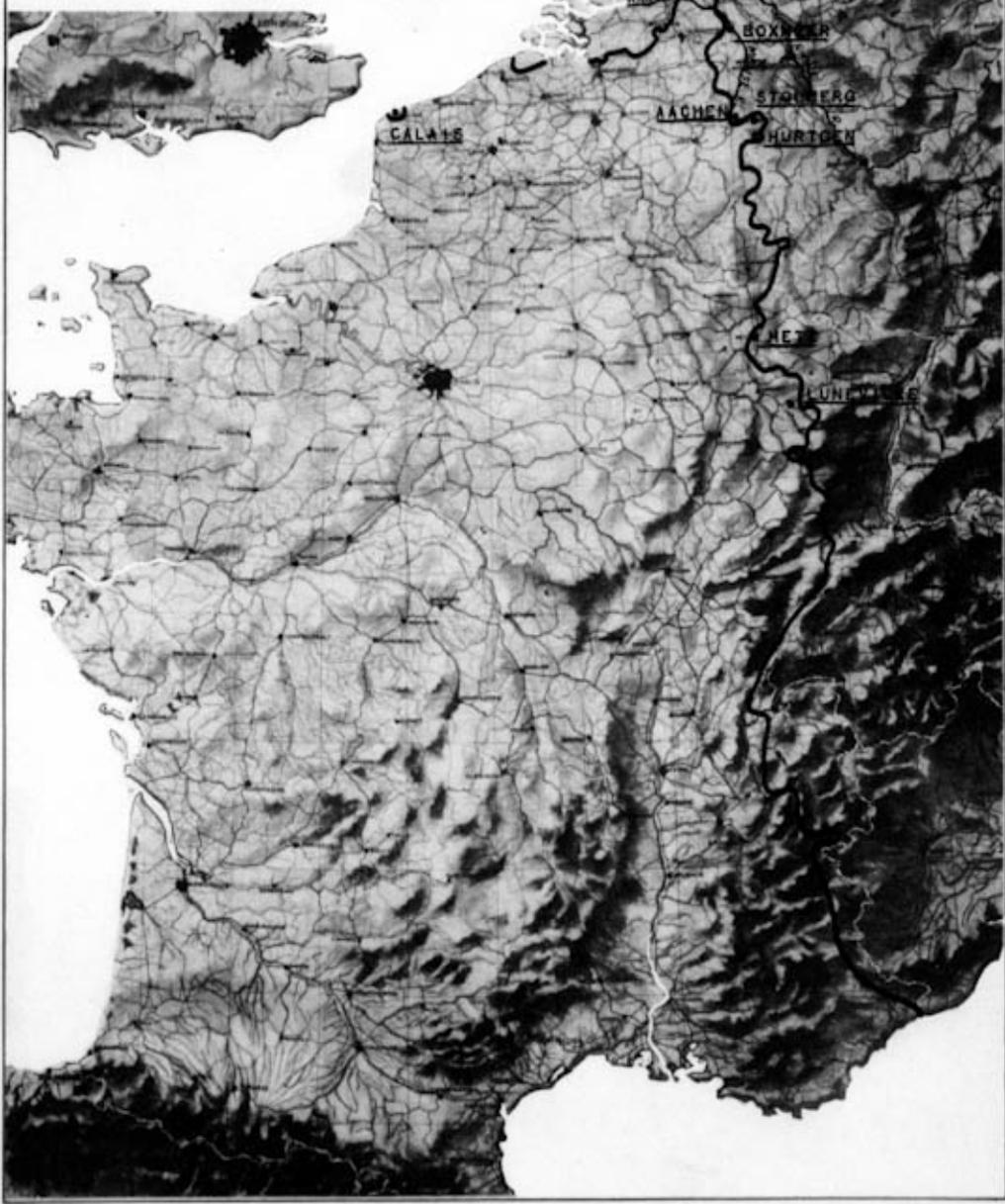
1. Further reports of RAF operations for 25 September, reveal that 215 fighters shot down 16 planes in the Nijmegen-Arnhem area for the loss of three fighters, and that six transport planes dropped supplies to the airborne troops in Holland, for the loss of one transport. On 26 September, 497 heavy bombers and 19 Mosquitoes dropped 3,052 tons of bombs on defenses south of Cap Gris Nez, between Calais and Boulogne; photographic observations indicate battery positions and trenches were obliterated. In another mission, 171 heavy bombers and 12 Mosquitoes dropped 906 tons on defenses in the Calais area. More than 600 planes operated over Belgium, Holland and Germany on various missions, providing escorts, patrolling the battle area and transporting troops and supplies. Forty-two light bombers dropped a total of 219 tons of bombs on Breskens, Holland and Cleve, Germany. During the night of 26-27 September, 211 heavy bombers and ten Mosquitoes struck Karlsruhe with 1,030 tons while 49 Mosquitoes dropped 63 tons on Frankfurt; two heavy bombers failed to return.

During the 24-hour period ending at sunset, 26 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew a total of 1,703 sorties in support of ground and airborne operations in the battle area. Fourteen enemy aircraft were destroyed; our losses were one medium bomber and eight fighters.

On 27 September, 1,185 bombers and 693 fighters of the 8th Air Force were airborne to attack rail yards at Cologne, rail yards and

# WESTERN FRONT

0 50 75 100 125 150  
MILES



chemical works at Ludwigshafen, a synthetic oil plant at Wesseling, industrial works at Kassel and Gustavsburg and an ordnance plant at Mainz. Twenty-two enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air and three on the ground.

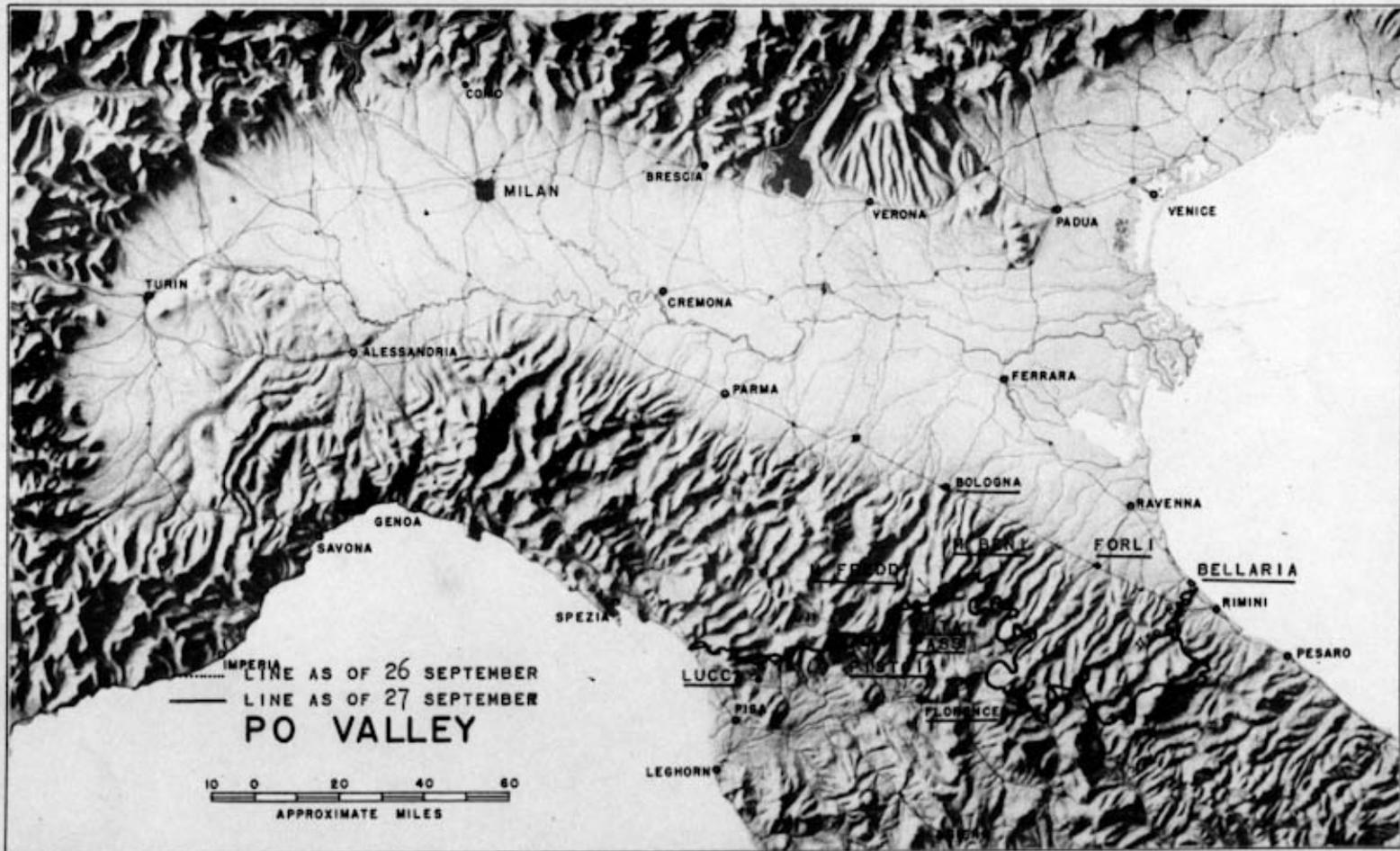
Further reports for 8th Air Force operations on 26 September, indicate that 2,872 tons of explosives were dropped on targets in northwestern Germany for a loss of nine bombers. Our fighters destroyed 34 enemy aircraft; we lost three fighters.

2. Between 0345 and 0405 hours, 27 September, four flying bombs crossed the coast; one reached London.

3. During the 24-hour period ending 0600, 27 September, the Dover area was struck by approximately 50 long-range artillery shells, fired from the French coast.

4. Active patrolling continued from north of Aachen to the Luneville area on 27 September. The VII Corps of our First Army encountered stiff resistance near Hurtgen southeast of Stolberg. The XX and XII Corps of our Third Army repulsed enemy counterattacks west of Metz and northeast of Luneville, respectively.

During the night of 25-26 September, approximately 2,000 troops of the British I Airborne Corps, which had held the airhead north of the Rhine River withdrew across the river to the south. The British XXX Corps strengthened the Nijmegen bridgehead by making slight advances to the east and west between the Waal and Rhine Rivers. The British VIII Corps advanced east to the Meuse River and occupied the line of the river



BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)  
 4 NOVEMBER 1943

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 OSD Letter, 6-8-79

for approximately five miles to the north and south of Boxmeer.

MEDITERRANEAN

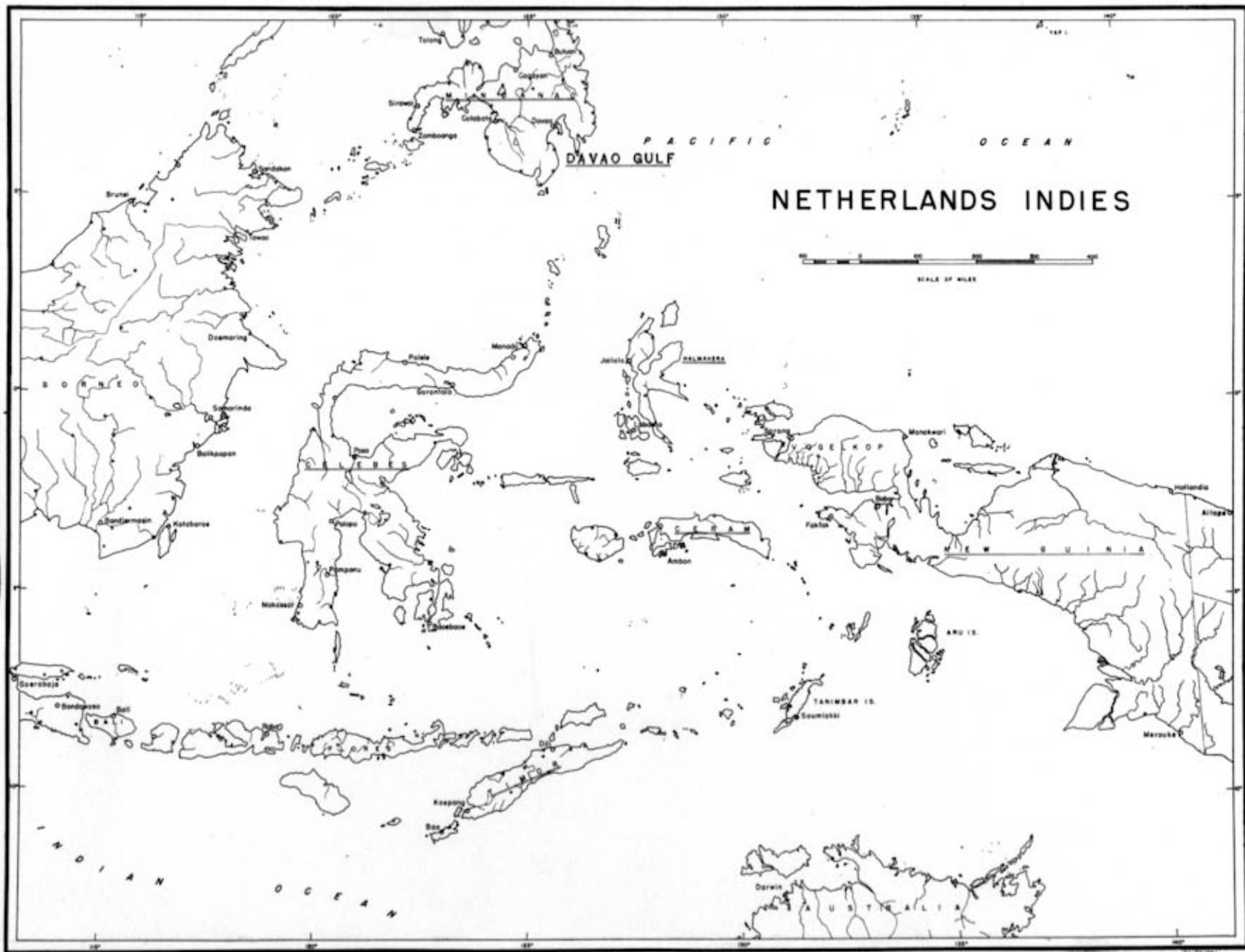
1. During the night of 25-26 September, 26 light bombers started fires in several areas of northern Italy. On 26 September, 315 medium bombers attacked rail and road bridges in the Po Valley; eight bridges were hit. On the same day, 113 fighter bombers and fighters attacked communications in northern Italy and targets behind the central battle area; one plane was lost and one enemy plane was destroyed. Six fighter bombers of the Coastal Air Force damaged a barge near the Gulf of Trieste; four others attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa. Twelve light bombers of the Balkan Air Force bombarded a town in Yugoslavia; 18 fighters attacked observation posts on the Dalmatian coast; and seven fighter bombers struck at gun emplacements on Corfu.

Eighty-four heavy and medium bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 200 tons of explosives on a rail viaduct at Borovica, Yugoslavia, during the night of 26-27 September. Unfavorable weather forced cancellation of operations the next day.

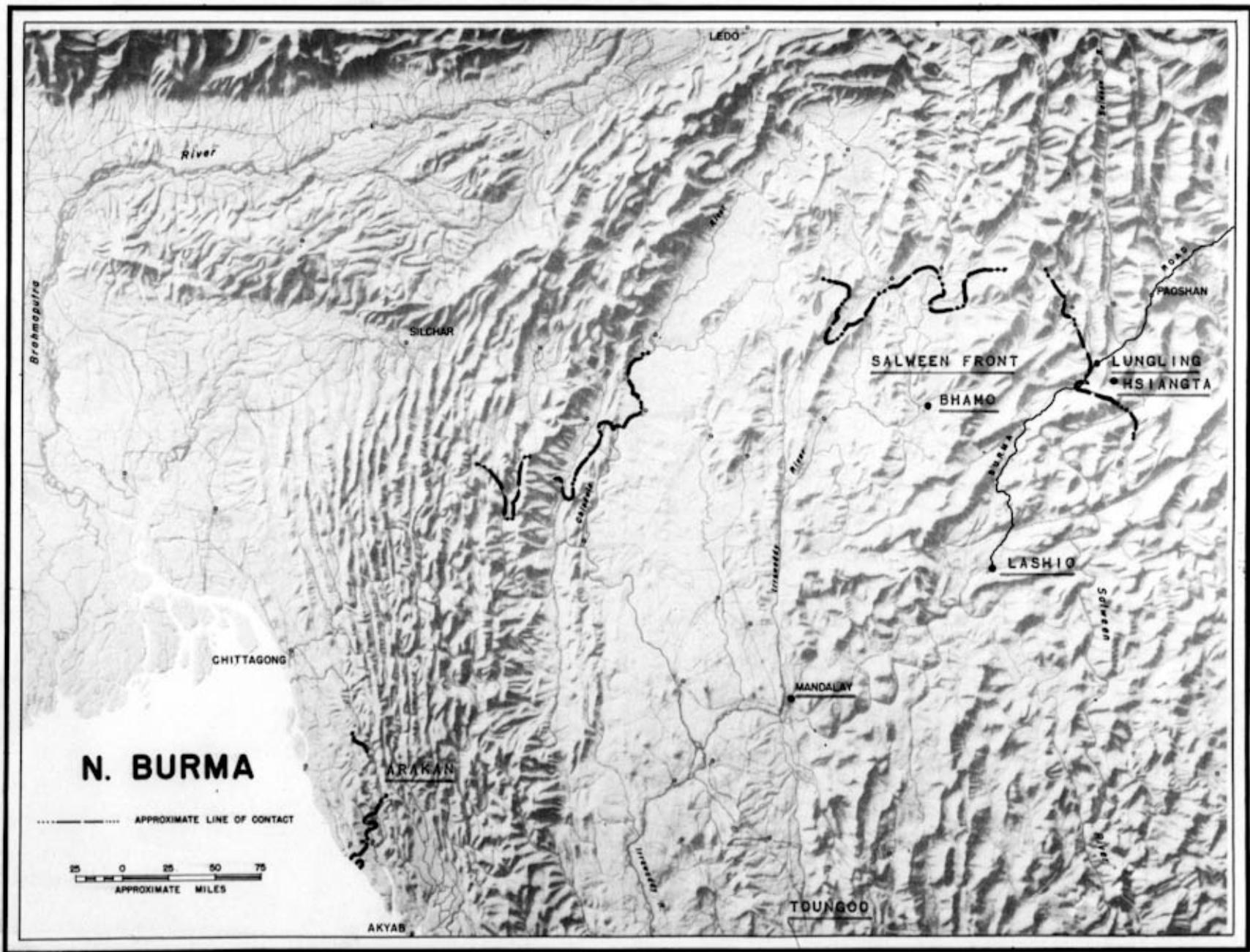
2. As of 0600, 27 September, slight gains had been made at numerous points in the battle area from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic. Everywhere resistance was heavy. Our II Corps captured Monte Beni and Monte Freddi to the west of the Florence-Bologna highway. The British XIII Corps made further progress toward Forli. The Canadian I Corps reached the vicinity of Bellaria on the Adriatic.



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ASIATIC THEATER

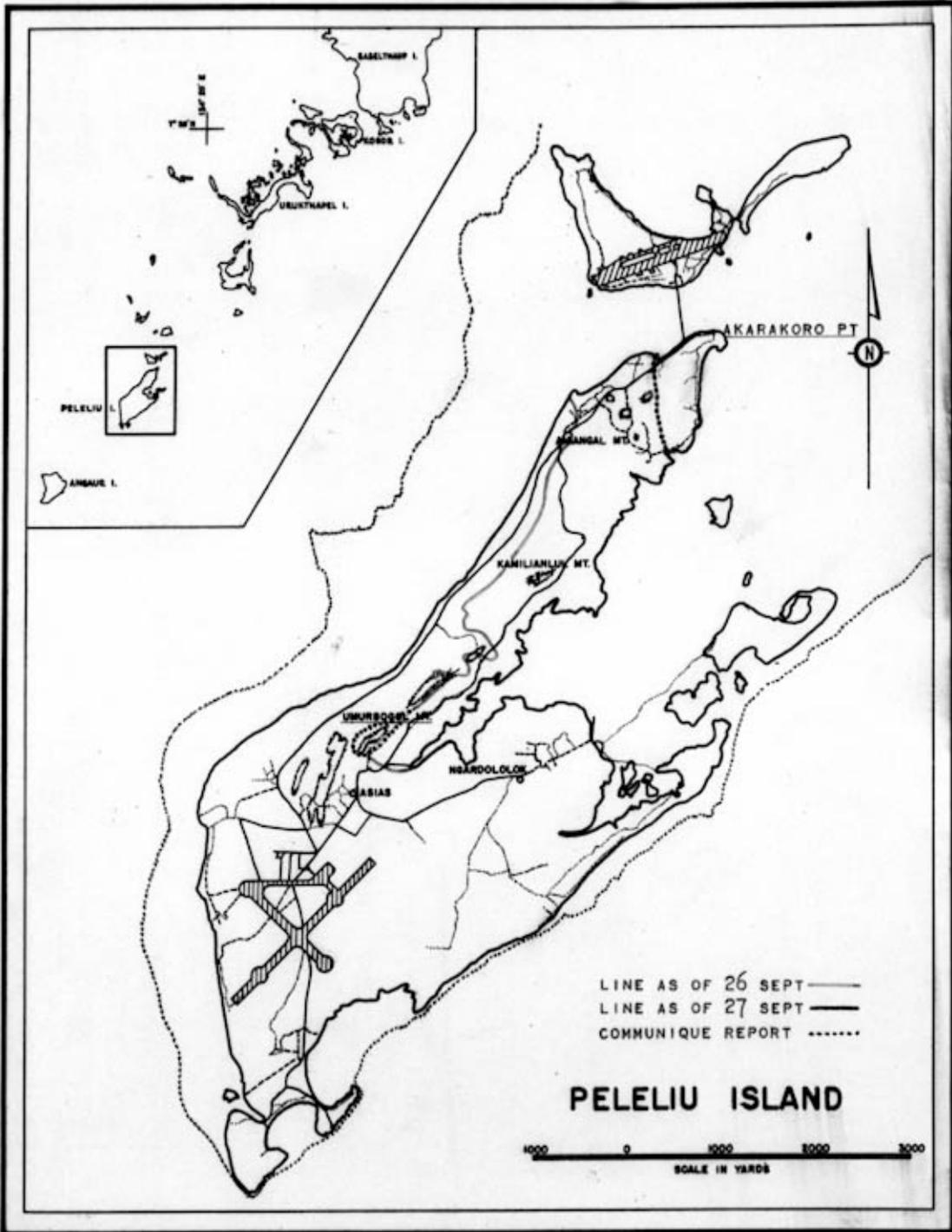
1. On 23 and 24 September, Eastern Air Command fighters flew about 250 sorties against river traffic, supply dumps, bridges and other tactical targets over a wide area in Burma from the Arakan coast northeast to the Hhamo-Lashio areas and south to Toungoo. On 24 September and the following night, 34 B-24's dropped 72 tons of bombs on rail workshops and sidings south of Mandalay. The next day an additional 87 sorties were flown, chiefly over northwestern Burma.

2. In the Lungling-Hsiangta area, Chinese attacks and Japanese counterattacks during 25 and 26 September, resulted in no important changes in the situation.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Additional reports for 25 September disclose that five barges in Davao Gulf were set afire by a Navy patrol bomber. On the same day, 36 Solomons-based dive bombers and fighters attacked Kavieng, New Ireland while 62 bombers and fighters struck targets on Bougainville. On 26 September, more than 30 planes attacked shipping, bridges and other targets in the New Guinea, Ceram, Timor, Halmahera and Celebes areas; a Navy patrol bomber sank a 1,000-ton vessel.

2. Thirteen B-24's dropped 18 tons of bombs on the Iwo Jima airfield on 25 September; one of four intercepting fighters was destroyed. On the following day 21 Army fighters bombed Pagan and two B-24's dropped





three tons on Marcus.

3. By 1800, 26 September, our forces controlled all of Peleliu Island except two small areas at the island's northeastern tip and near Mt. Umurbrogol respectively.

EASTERN FRONT

Finnish troops continued to move northward in central Finland on 27 September. Red Army troops have taken the island of Vormsi off the Estonian coast; other units advanced 20 miles toward Riga from the northeast. Fighting continues in Warsaw. The Russians have reached the divide of the Carpathians at several points, and advance elements have crossed into Hungary.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

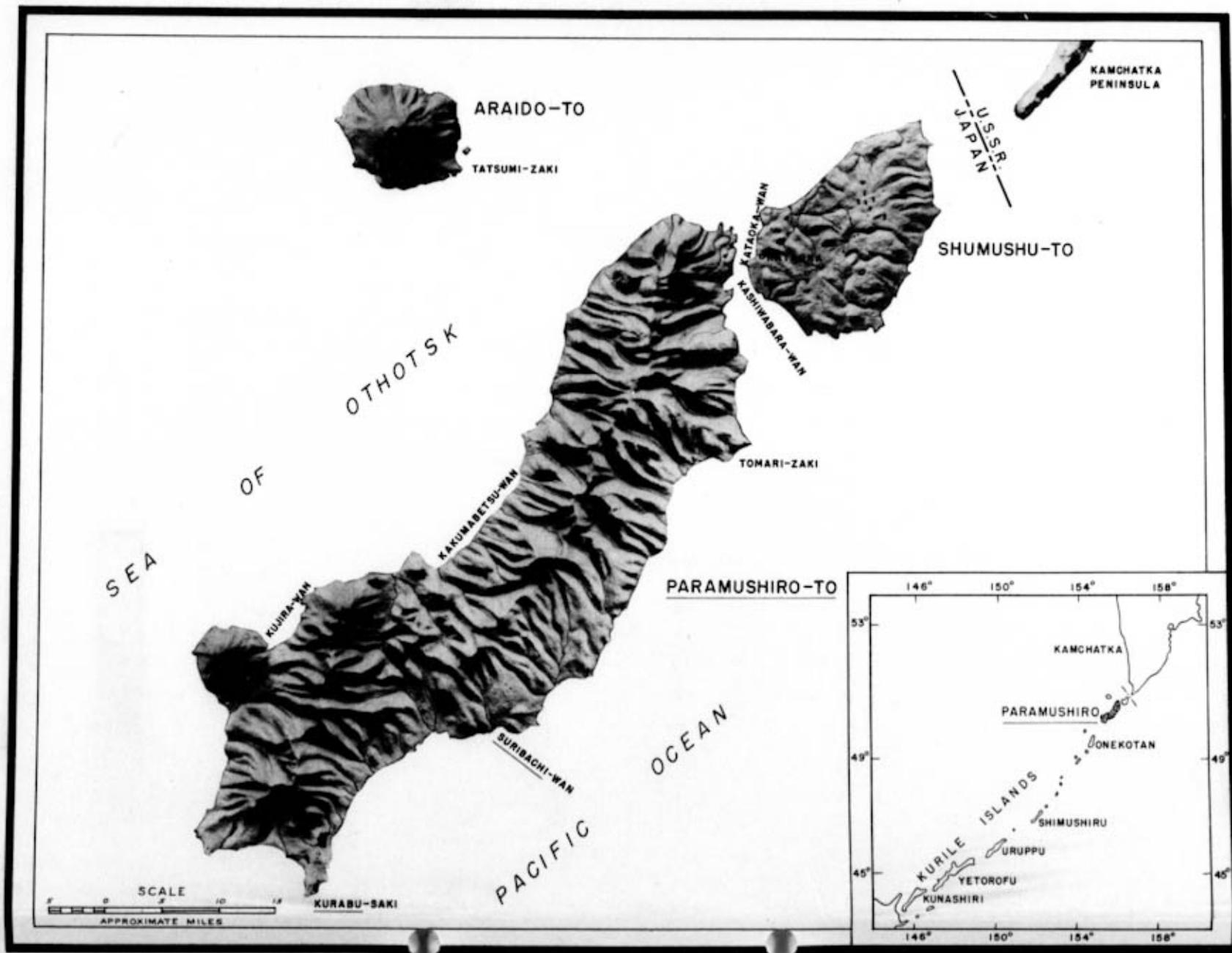
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0700 September 26 to 0700 September 27, 1944

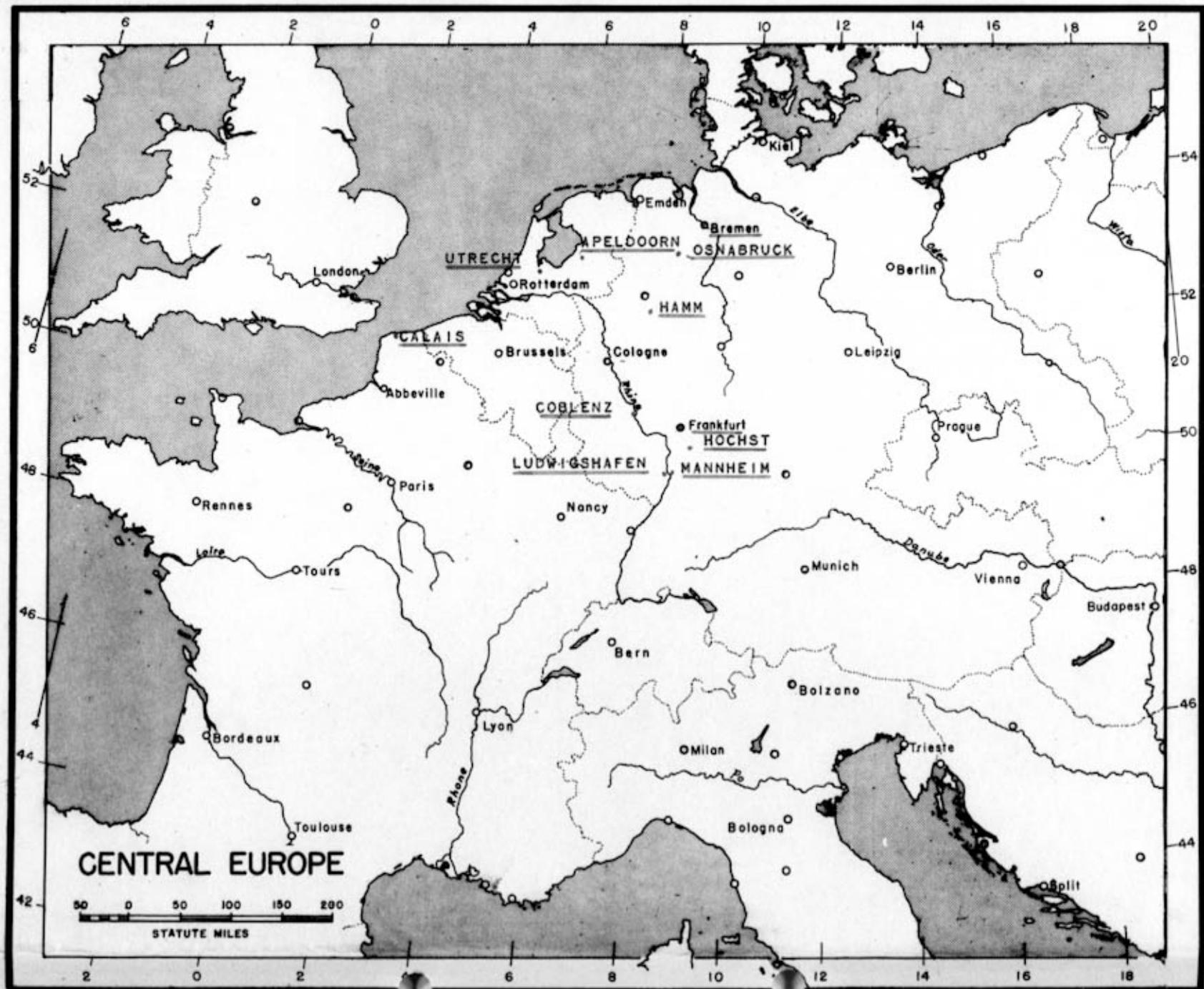
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THE WHITE HOUSE

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 OSD Letter 5-9-79



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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 24 September, Suribachi on the southeast coast of Paramushiro was attacked by one Navy bomber.

EUROPEAN THEATER

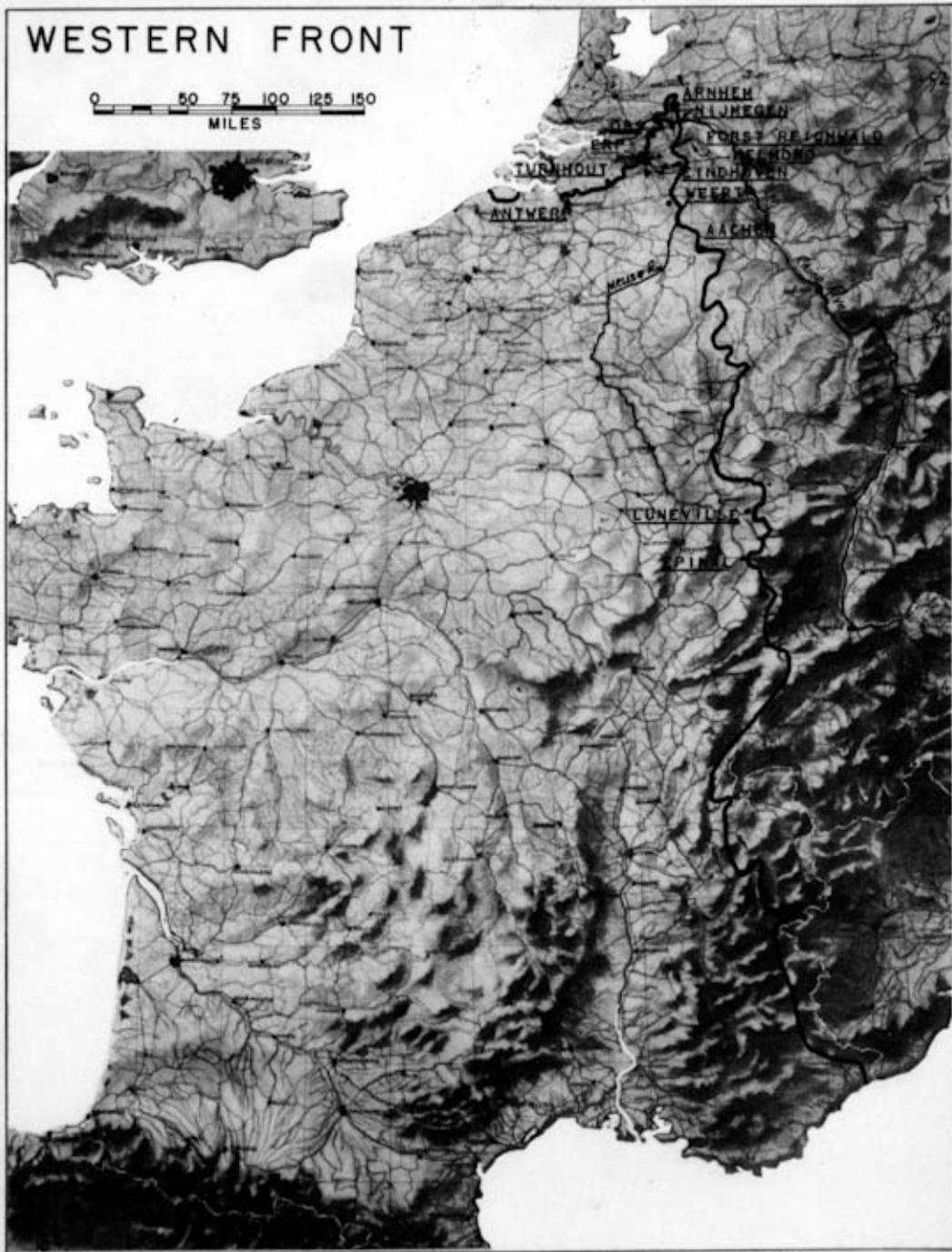
1. During the night of 24-25 September, 49 RAF Mosquito bombers attacked road and rail targets in the Schelde-Utrecht-Apeldoorn area, with the loss of one plane. The next day 280 RAF bombers dropped more than 1,400 tons of high explosives on enemy defenses west of Calais. Seventy heavy bombers carried 26,000 gallons of fuel to France. Nearly 400 light and fighter bombers attacked targets in the battle areas, transportation in Holland, and shipping and defense positions along the Dutch coast. Five (probably nine) enemy planes were destroyed for the loss of six British planes.

Complete reports for 25 September on the 8th Air Force operation against Frankfurt, Coblenz and Ludwigshafen indicates that 1,115 heavy bombers dropped nearly 3,100 tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs in those areas. The next day over 1,150 escorted heavy bombers were airborne to attack rail yards and steel works at Osnabruck, rail yards at Hamm and industrial targets in Bremen. Three hundred eighty additional 8th Air Force fighters supported Allied airborne operations in Holland.

2. During the night of 25-26 September, two flying bombs of four plotted along the British coast made landfall.

# WESTERN FRONT

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MILES



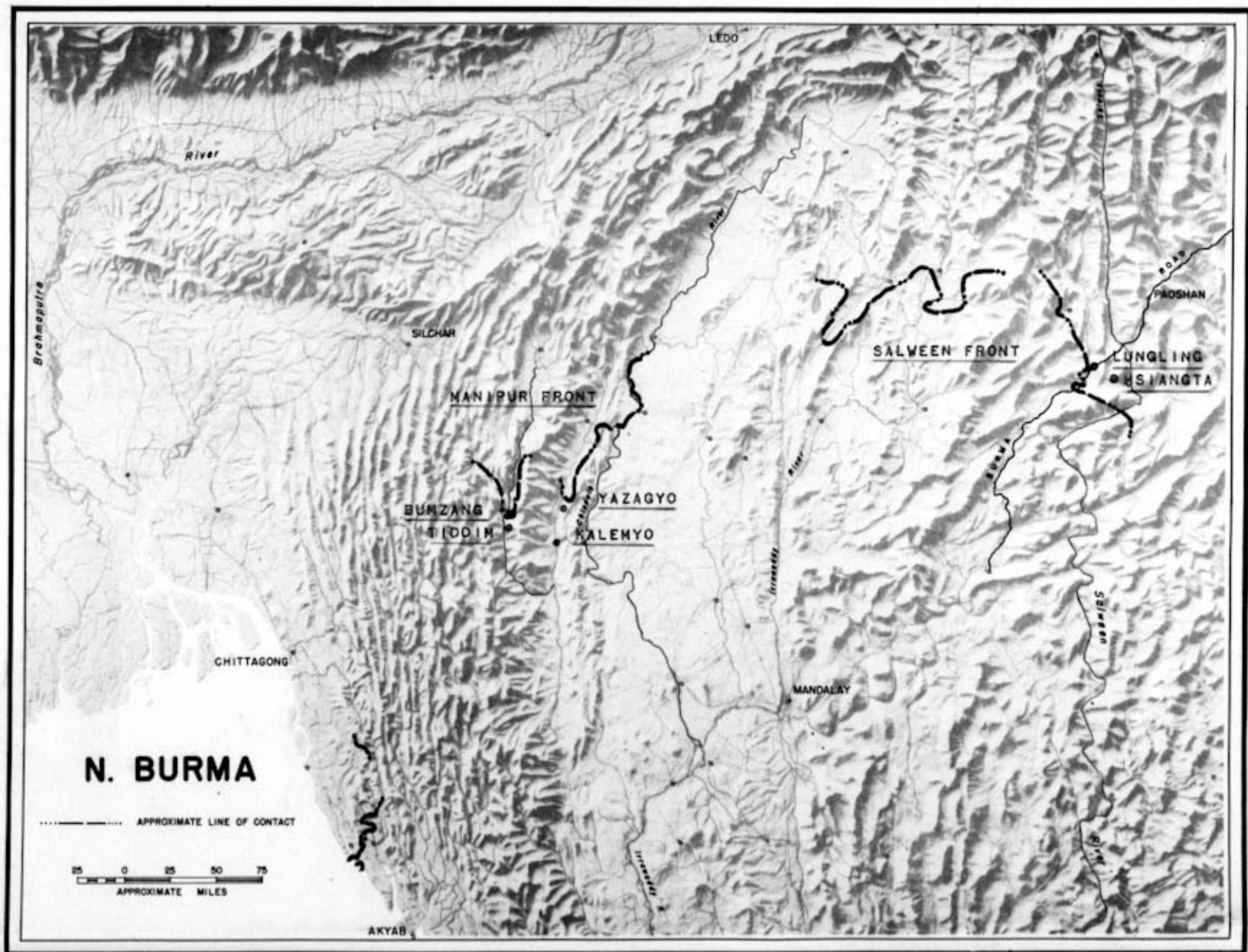
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3. For the 24-hour period ending 0600, 26 September, 24 long-range artillery shells, fired from the French coast, caused extensive damage to houses and shops in England.

4. During the 24 hours ending at noon on 26 September, there were no significant changes from Aachen to Luneville. The US XV Corps dispersed enemy counterattacks in the vicinity of Luneville with artillery fire and destroyed 17 enemy tanks. The US VI Corps was encountering stiff opposition east of Epinal. On the Canadian First Army front the bridgehead across the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal has been widened. To the east, on the British Second Army front, heavy opposition was met northwest of Eindhoven with gains reported towards Oss. The British airborne troops in the airhead north of the Rhine River were still holding out despite heavy German attacks. Other British units were encountering strong opposition west of the Forst Reichswald. In the VIII Corps sector, US forces threw back German counterattacks near Erp which the enemy launched in efforts to cut the axis of the corridor to Nijmegen. Other elements of the Corps extended its advance as far as the Meuse River to the northeast of Helmond and Deurne and advanced along the line of the Meuse to the south of Weert.

MEDITERRANEAN

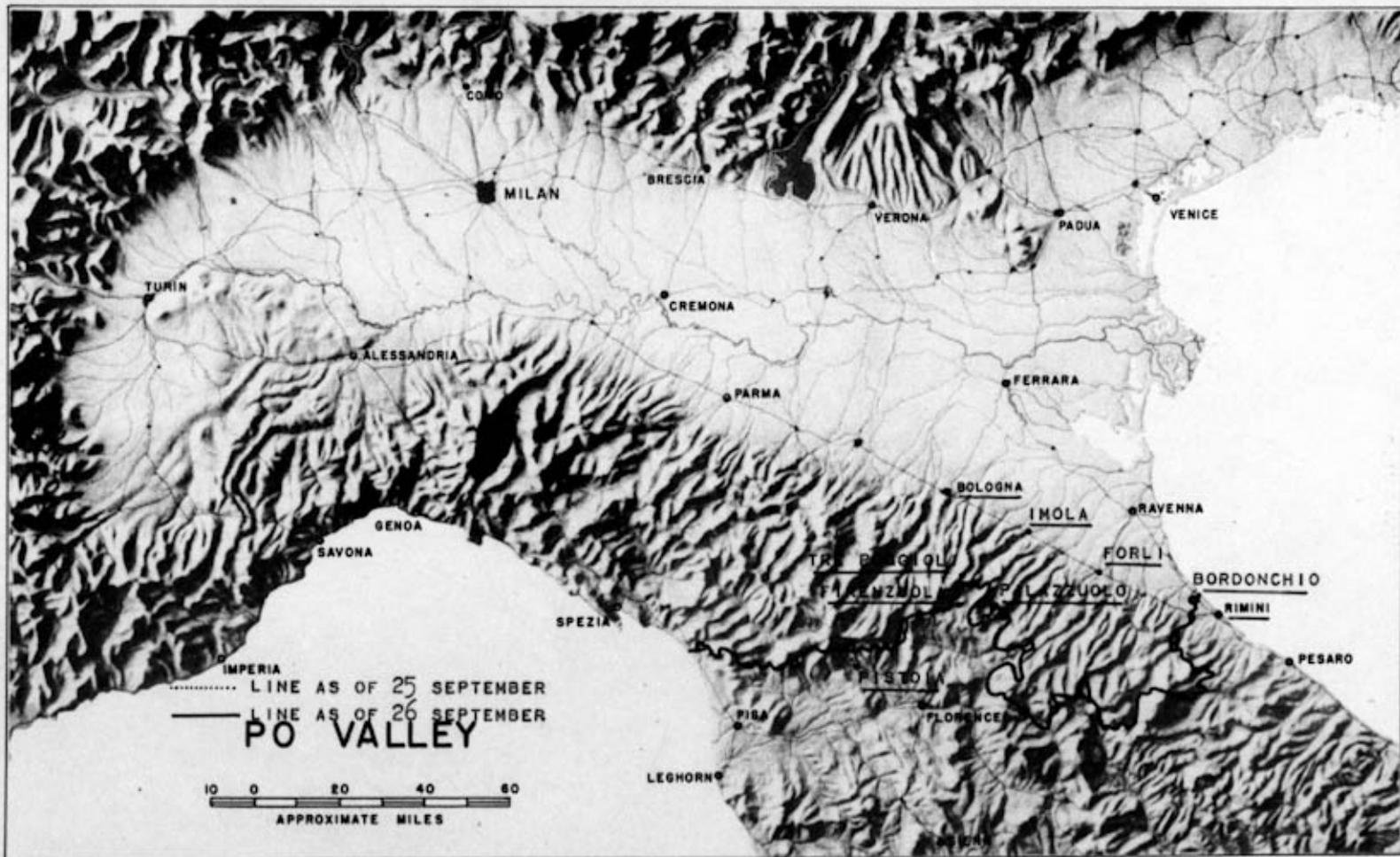
1. During 25 September, more than 600 Tactical Air Force planes attacked enemy communications in northern Italy, and battle targets in support of the Eighth Army. Six planes failed to return. The Balkan



DECLASSIFIED  
Letter, 5-8-78



DECLASSIFIED  
 ORD Letter, 5-8-78



BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)  
 4 NOVEMBER 1945

R & A, 085  
 REPRODUCED, 065

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 OSD Letter, 6-8-72

Air Force in a sweep against communications and barracks in Yugoslavia, guns on Corfu, and troop concentrations in Albania and northern Greece lost one plane. The Coastal Air Force attacked shipping and land targets in the Adriatic.

Operations of the 15th Air Force for 26 September were cancelled because of unfavorable weather.

2. By 0600, 26 September, little change had taken place on the Italian front. The US II Corps despite increasing German resistance scored minor gains toward Bologna at several points. However heavy German counterattacks forced a slight retirement from Tre Poggioli. The British XIII Corps inspite of heavy resistance in its advances toward Faenza and Forli occupied Palazzuolo. On the Adriatic, Canadian forces captured the village of Bordonchio, six miles north of Rimini and widened their bridgehead over the Uso (Rubicon) River.

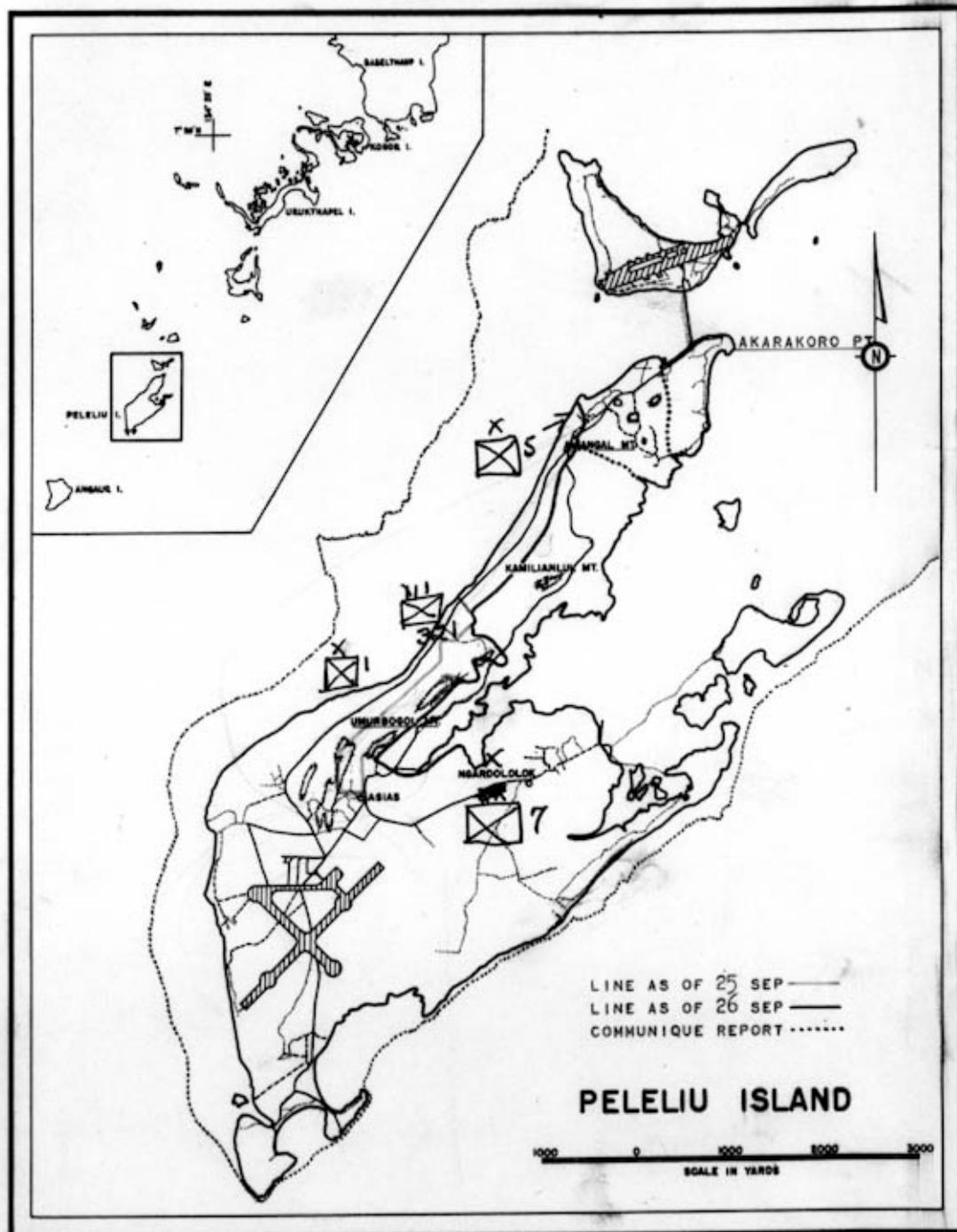
#### ASIATIC THEATER

1. One hundred eight B-29's of the 20th Bomber Command were airborne during the night of 25-26 September to attack the Showa Steel Works at Anshan (Manchuria). The next day three waves of Japanese bombers attacked our Hsingching air base damaging five planes but not harming the runways or taxi strip.

2. Chinese troops repulsed several Japanese attacks in the Lungling and Hsiangta areas on 24 September.

On 25 September British patrols pushed to Bumzang, three and





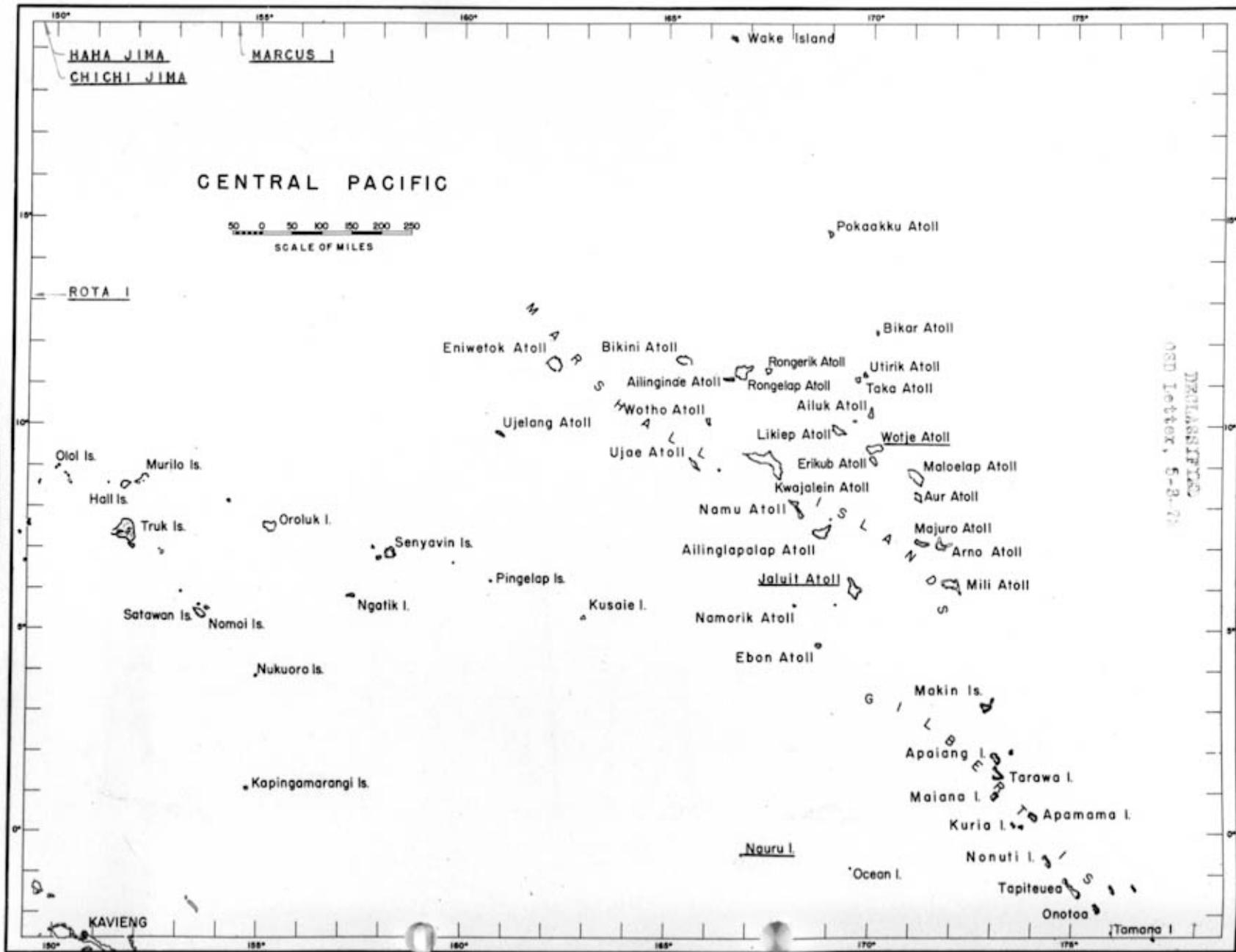
one-half miles northeast of Tiddim, without opposition.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 24 September five Southwest Pacific B-24's attacked Haroekoe (Ambon) and eleven others hit Lautem (Timor). The same day 138 Solomons-based aircraft bombed targets on Bougainville, New Ireland and New Britain. On the next day nearly 200 planes attacked airdromes, shipping and other tactical targets in the New Guinea-Ceram-Aroe area; included in the above were heavy attacks on runways at Utarom and Namlea and on waterfront installations and fuel tanks at Boela by heavy, medium and light bombers which dropped 86 tons of explosives in these areas. Targets on Halmahera were attacked by 47 other aircraft. More than 50 sorties were flown in the Celebes area and between Mindanao and Borneo where a small freighter was sunk and other small shipping damaged. The attack on the Celebes included a strike on Kendari by 20 escorted heavy bombers which dropped 36 tons on the airfield and bivouacs; two parked enemy bombers were destroyed and a small freighter sunk in the harbor. Two (probably three) of eight intercepting enemy aircraft were destroyed for the loss of one of our fighters.

2. Sixteen B-24's dropped 15 tons on Chichi Jima and another heavy bomber harassed shipping at Haha Jima on 24 September.

By 1800, 25 September US forces on Peleliu had advanced along the west coast to within one-half mile of the northern tip of the island against light resistance.



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3. Army and Marine bombers attacked Wotje, Jaluit, Rota and Marcus during 24 September.

EASTERN FRONT

The Soviets completed the occupation of Estonia except for a small bridgehead opposite Saare during 26 September. Northeast of Riga Red Army advances up to 25 miles despite German rear-guard resistance at several strong points were reported.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

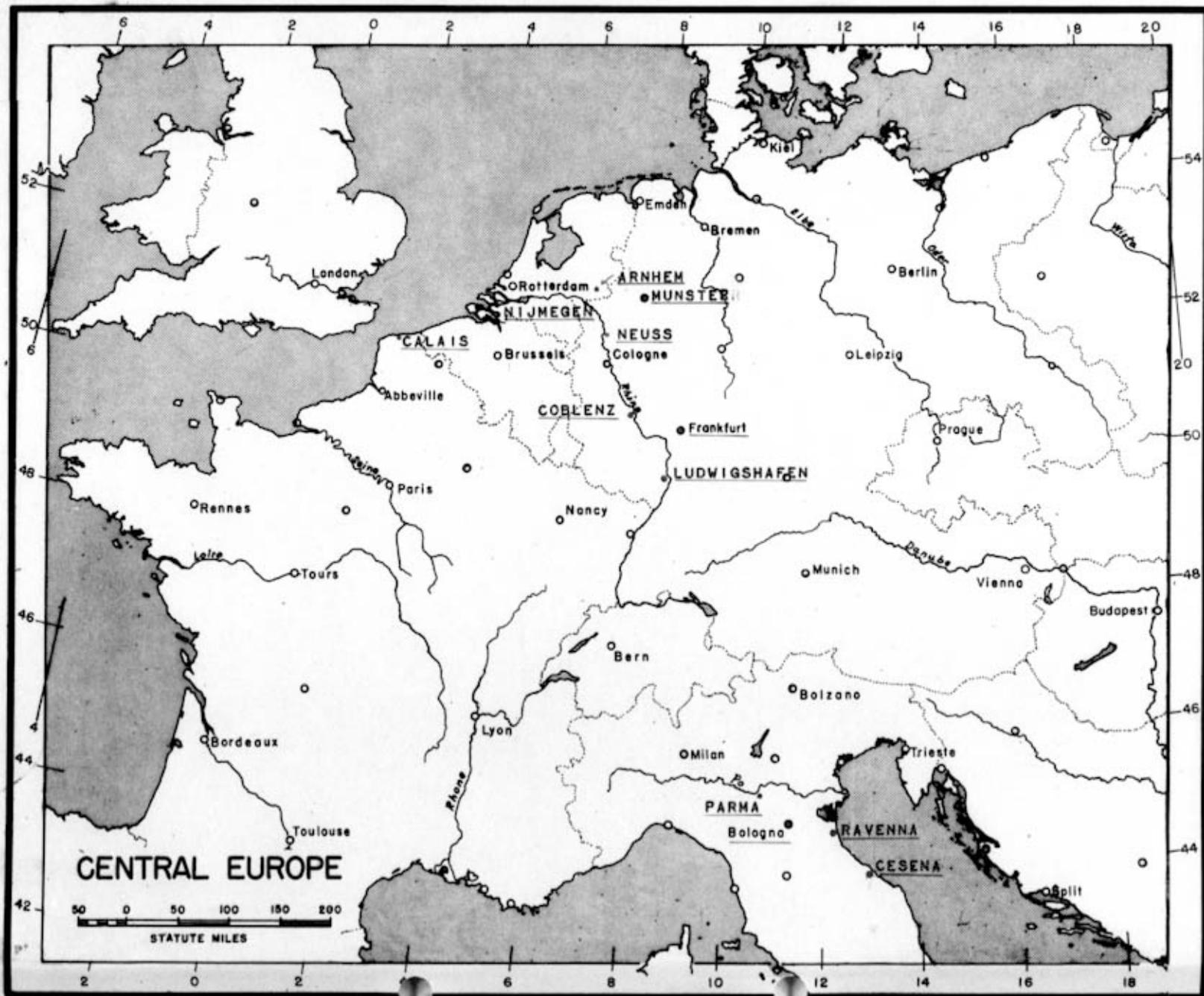
No. 1021

0700 September 25 to 0700 September 26, 1944

COPY FOR

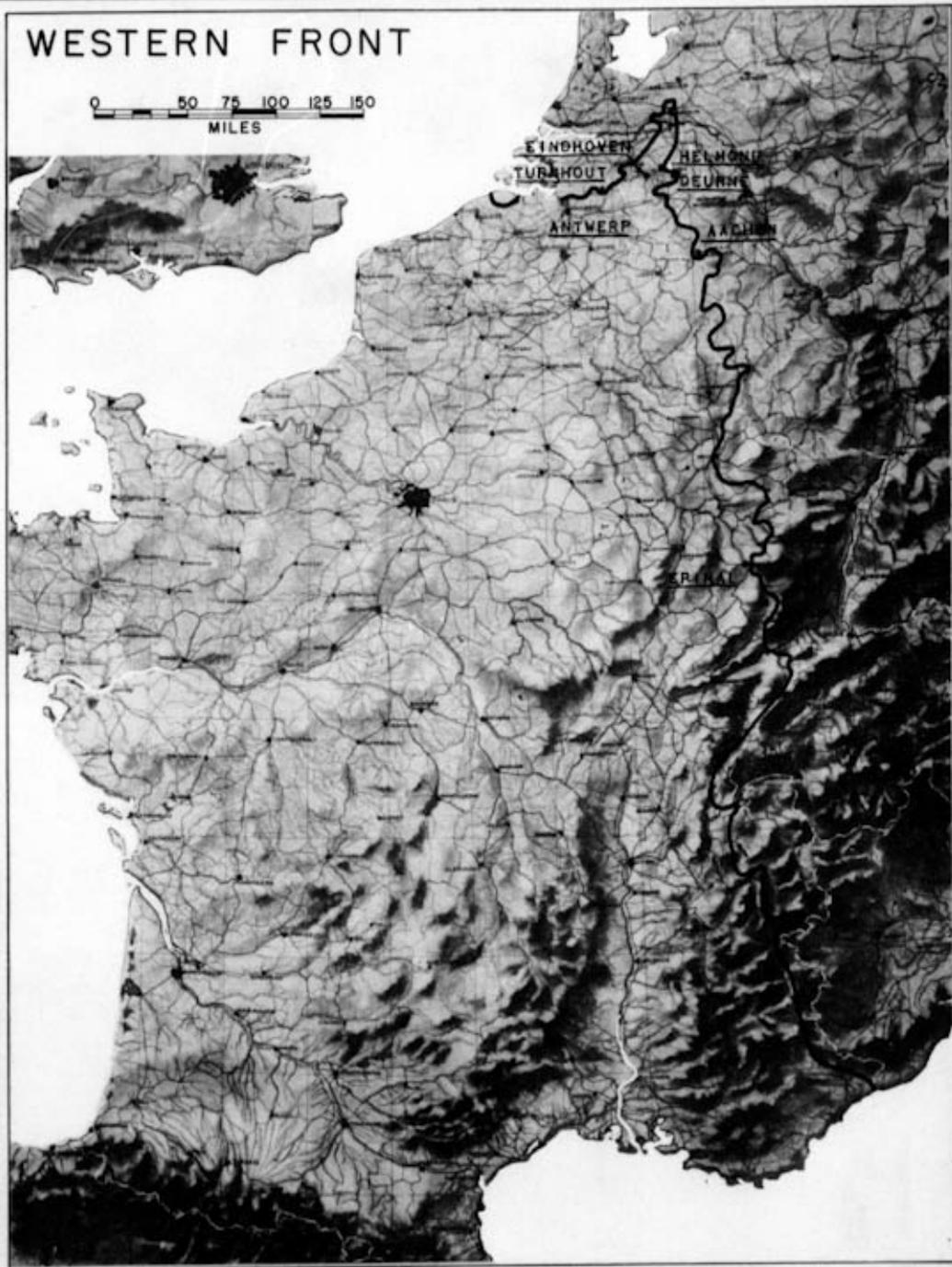
THE WHITE HOUSE

103(2)



# WESTERN FRONT

0 50 75 100 125 150  
MILES



EUROPEAN THEATER

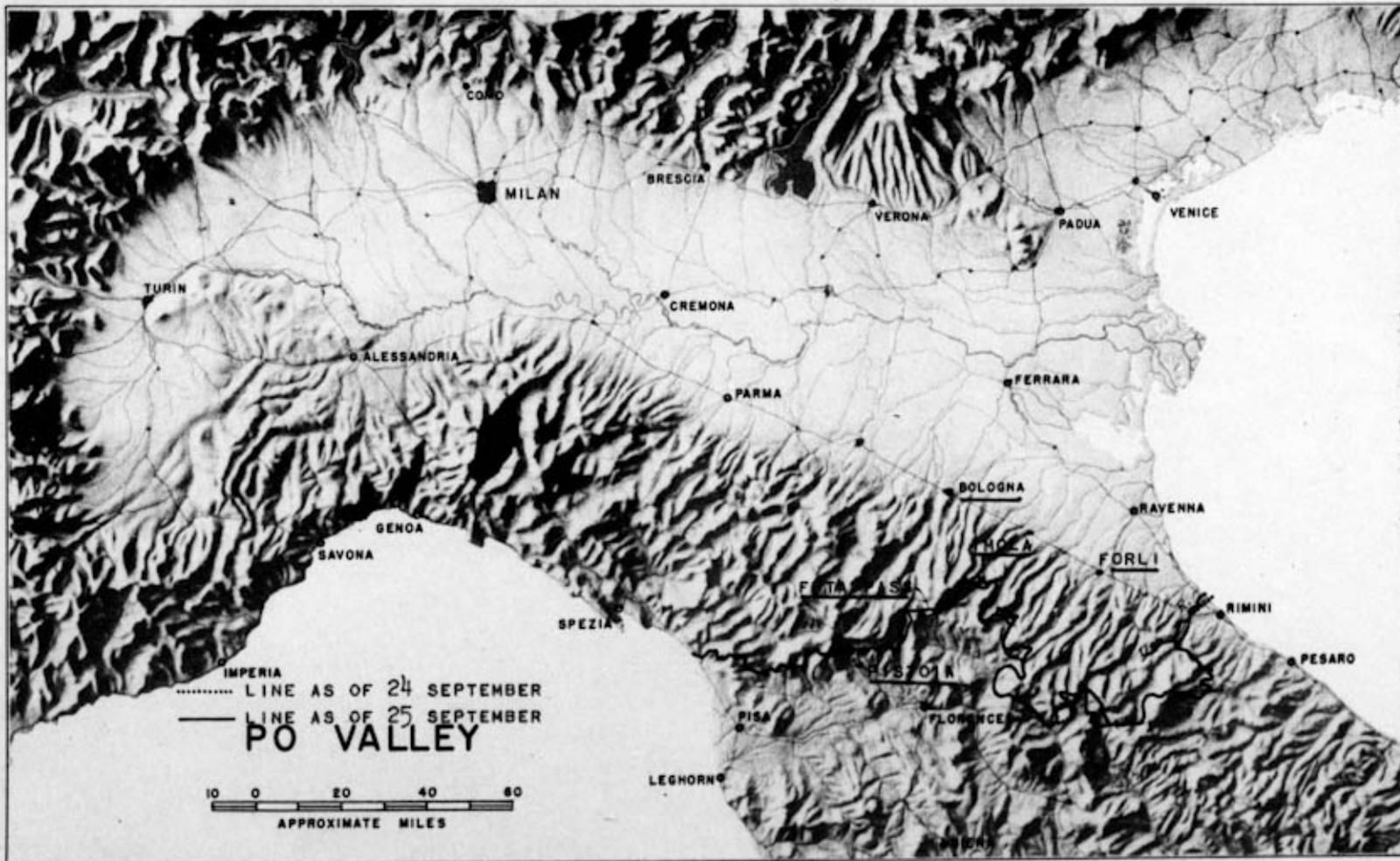
1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset, 24 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew more than 775 sorties; these included many fighter-bomber sorties in support of ground forces near Arnhem. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed; our losses were six fighter bombers and two medium bombers.

Subsequent reports for the RAF attack on the night of 23-24 September against Neuss and Munster reveal that a total of approximately 4,000 tons of bombs was dropped on those targets. The next day, 79 transport planes and 114 fighters operated over the Nijmegen area. More than 100 heavy bombers hit defensive positions at Calais with 537 tons; nine of the bombers failed to return.

On 25 September, the 8th Air Force dispatched approximately 1,300 escorted bombers against rail yards and chemical works in the Frankfurt, Coblenz and Ludwigshafen areas. Seven bombers and two fighters are missing.

2. In the 24-hour period ending 0600, 25 September, 18 flying bombs were plotted over the English Channel; six of the bombs made landfall and three of them penetrated to the London area.

3. During the 24-hour period ending 1200, 25 September, there were no significant changes in the battle line from Aachen to the Swiss border. Elements of the US VI Corps, having completed the occupation of Epinal, have pushed several miles east of the Moselle River. The



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 4 NOVEMBER 1945

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 OSD Letter, 5-8-72

French II Corps launched an offensive the morning of 25 September toward Le Thillot.

The British Second Army continued to expand the base of the corridor to the airhead on the Rhine. Helmond and Deurne have been captured and a slight advance was made to the southwest of Eindhoven. British airborne units in the airhead north of the Rhine River are encountering heavy shelling and mortar fire and are contending with supply difficulties. They are now in contact with other British troops which crossed the river during the night. West of Turnhout a bridgehead was established across the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. On 24 September, over 300 medium and fighter bombers of the Tactical Air Force concentrated on bridges and transportation targets in the Parma and Bologna-Ravenna-Cesena areas; adverse weather limited other operations. Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Adriatic. Fighter planes of the Balkan Air Force, two of which are missing, attacked targets in Yugoslavia and along the Albanian coast.

The next day, 51 escorted B-24's of the 15th Air Force dropped 120 tons of bombs on targets near Piraeus (Greece); one bomber is missing.

2. During the 24-hour period ending at noon, 25 September the II Corps of our Fifth Army scored advances of from one to three miles at numerous points in the Futa Pass region in the general direction of Bologna; heavy resistance was encountered. The British XIII Corps,



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GSD Letter, 5-8-78





also meeting strong resistance, made further advances toward Imola and Forli. On the Adriatic, elements of the British Eighth Army crossed the Uso (Rubicon) River after heavy fighting.

3. On 23 September, 20 fighter bombers from Middle East bases destroyed an 800-ton merchant vessel off Denusa Island (east of Naxos). One plane failed to return and a second crashed on landing.

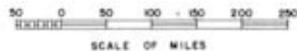
#### ASIATIC THEATER

1. Additional reports for 22 September indicate that 14th Air Force planes flew a total of 144 sorties in the Hengyang-Lingling area. Targets included road transport, river traffic and bivouacs; five enemy planes were destroyed. The next day, 15 heavy and six medium bombers caused landslides which blocked a portion of the Burma Road southwest of Mangshih; six other medium bombers attacked Lungling. In the latter area, a troop-carrier squadron, escorted by fighters, dropped 100 tons of food and ammunition to Chinese ground forces.

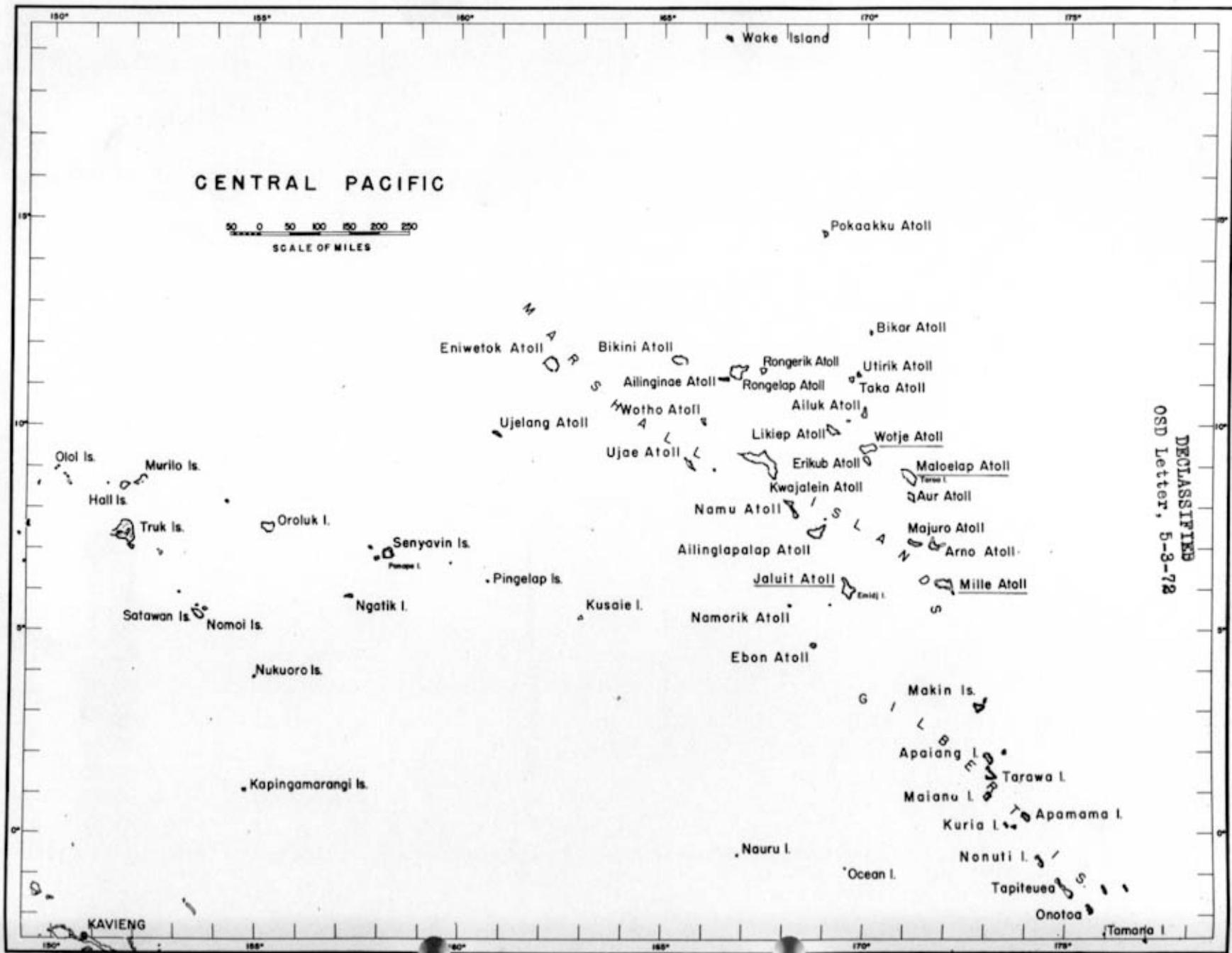
#### PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Further reports for 22 September indicate that 23 heavy bombers of the 5th Air Force dropped 66 tons of bombs on Liang (Ambon), and the next day, 15 others dropped 34 tons on the runways at Sidate. On 24 September, Navy patrol bombers swept the Celebes and southern Mindanao areas destroying a seaplane tender, two destroyer escorts and a 10,000-ton oiler, and damaging a 3,000-ton vessel and two smaller

# CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.



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CENTRAL PACIFIC

0 50 100 150 200 250  
SCALE OF MILES

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

KAVIENG

SEA OF OTHOTSK

PACIFIC OCEAN

ARAIDO-TO

TATSUMI-ZAKI

KATAOKA-WAN

KASHIMABARA-WAN

TOMARI-ZAKI

SHUMUSHU-TO

KAMCHATKA PENINSULA

U.S.S.R.

JAPAN

KURABU-SAKI

BURIBACHI-WAN

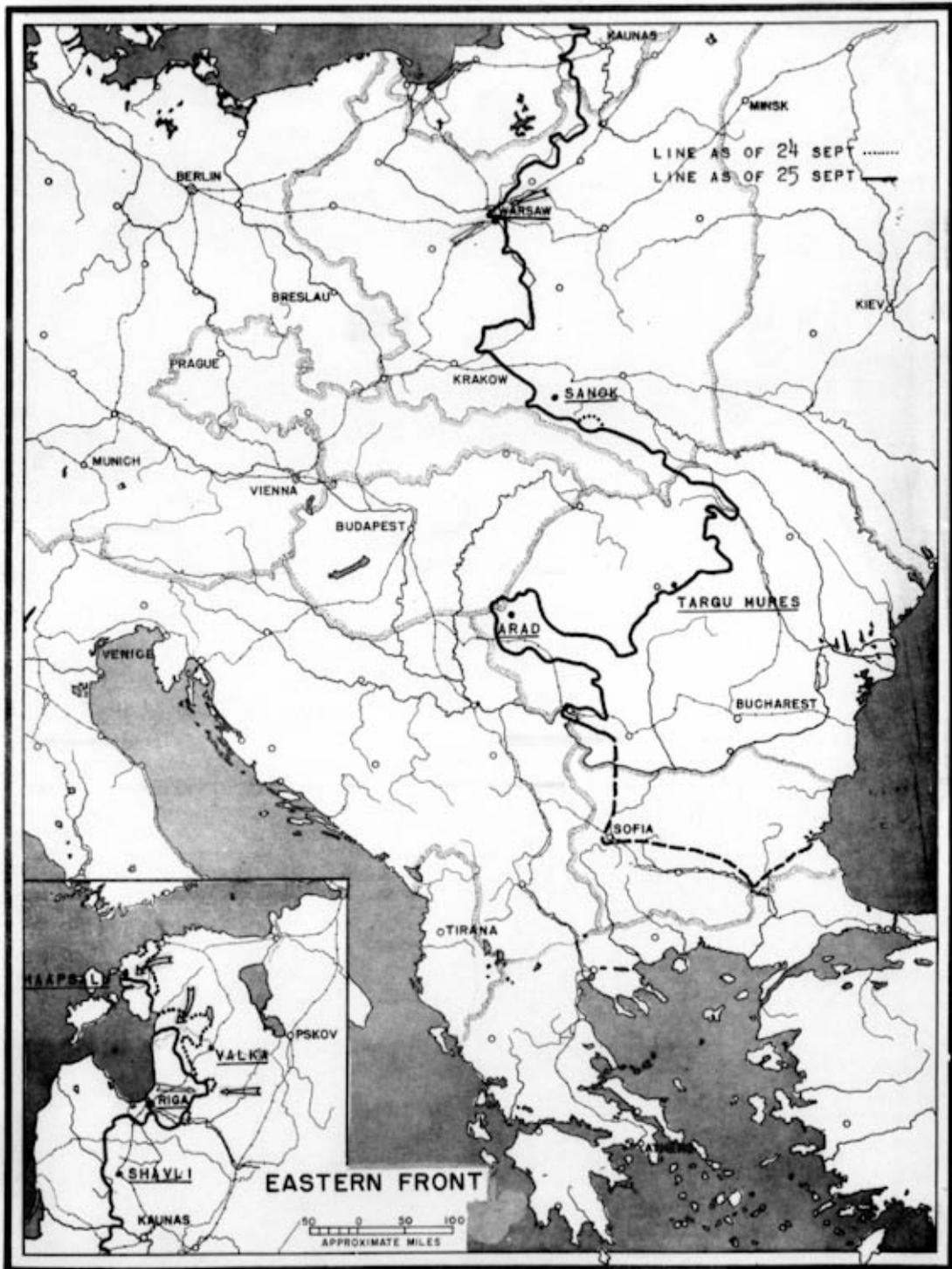
KAKUMABETSU-WAN

KUJIRA-WAN

PARAMUSHIRO-TO

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-8-72





ships. A total of 138 sorties were flown on 24 September by Southwest Pacific aircraft against targets in the Celebes, Ceram and New Guinea areas. The previous day, seven Solomons-based bombers caused explosions in barge hide-outs at Rabaul, while 100 bombers and fighters from the same bases attacked targets on Bougainville.

2. During 23 September ten B-24's dropped 22 tons of explosives on Chichi Jima, Ani Jima and Haha Jima Islands; a lone B-24 hit Pagan. Medium bombers dropped 14 tons on Nauru and Marine bombers attacked Japanese-held islands in the Marshalls with 31 tons.

#### EASTERN FRONT

By 25 September the Soviets had virtually completed the occupation of Estonia and had taken the port of Haapsalu. Red Army units rolled back German rear guard formations west of Valka as they advanced an average of eight miles. Polish forces inside Warsaw state that the Soviet bridgeheads remain and that the Germans are withdrawing from the southern part of the city.

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Eight B-24's of the 11th Air Force attacked the Kurabu airdrome on the southern point of Paramushiro on 24 September. Over 11 tons of bombs were dropped on the runway and hangars where two large fires were started; one of 12 intercepting planes was shot down. One of our planes was forced to land in neutral territory due to engine trouble.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1020

0700 September 24 to 0700 September 25, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at 2100, 23 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew over 500 sorties, dropping Polish troops and supplies in the Nijmegen airhead. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed; our losses were one fighter bomber and six transport aircraft.

On 23 September, 559 fighters of the 8th Air Force supported the ground operations of our airborne units in Holland. Twenty-seven enemy aircraft were destroyed; our losses were 12 planes. Adverse weather prevented operations the next day.

During 22 September and the following night 67 RAF transport planes, escorted and supported by nearly 250 fighters, dropped supplies to airborne forces in Holland. On 22 September, 20 Mosquitoes covered the Rotterdam-Utrecht area. The next day 20 heavy bombers and five Mosquitoes dropped 204 tons of bombs on heavy coastal batteries near Domburg (Walcheren). That night, 776 RAF heavy bombers and 26 Mosquitoes hit Neuss and Munster. Nearly 50 other Mosquitoes dropped 64 tons on Bochum and Rheine. From these operations 23 bombers and three transport aircraft are missing.

2. German long-range artillery resumed the shelling of the Dover-Folkestone area of southern England during 23 September.

3. In the 24-hour period ending 0600, 24 September, 11 flying bombs were plotted; seven made landfall but none reached London. It is believed the bombs are being launched from enemy aircraft over the North Sea.

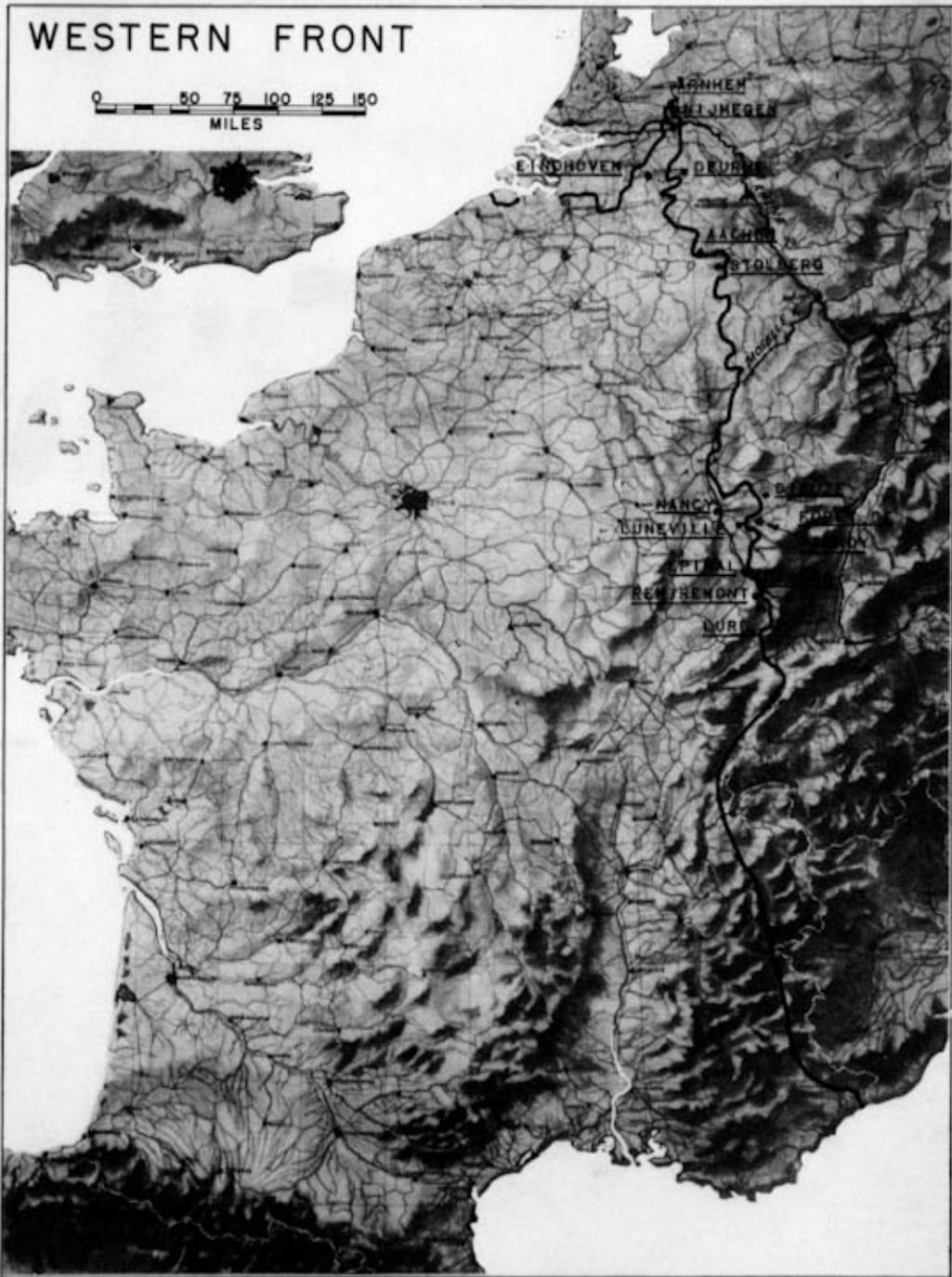
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DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-8-78

1:1,000,000

# WESTERN FRONT

0 50 75 100 125 150  
MILES

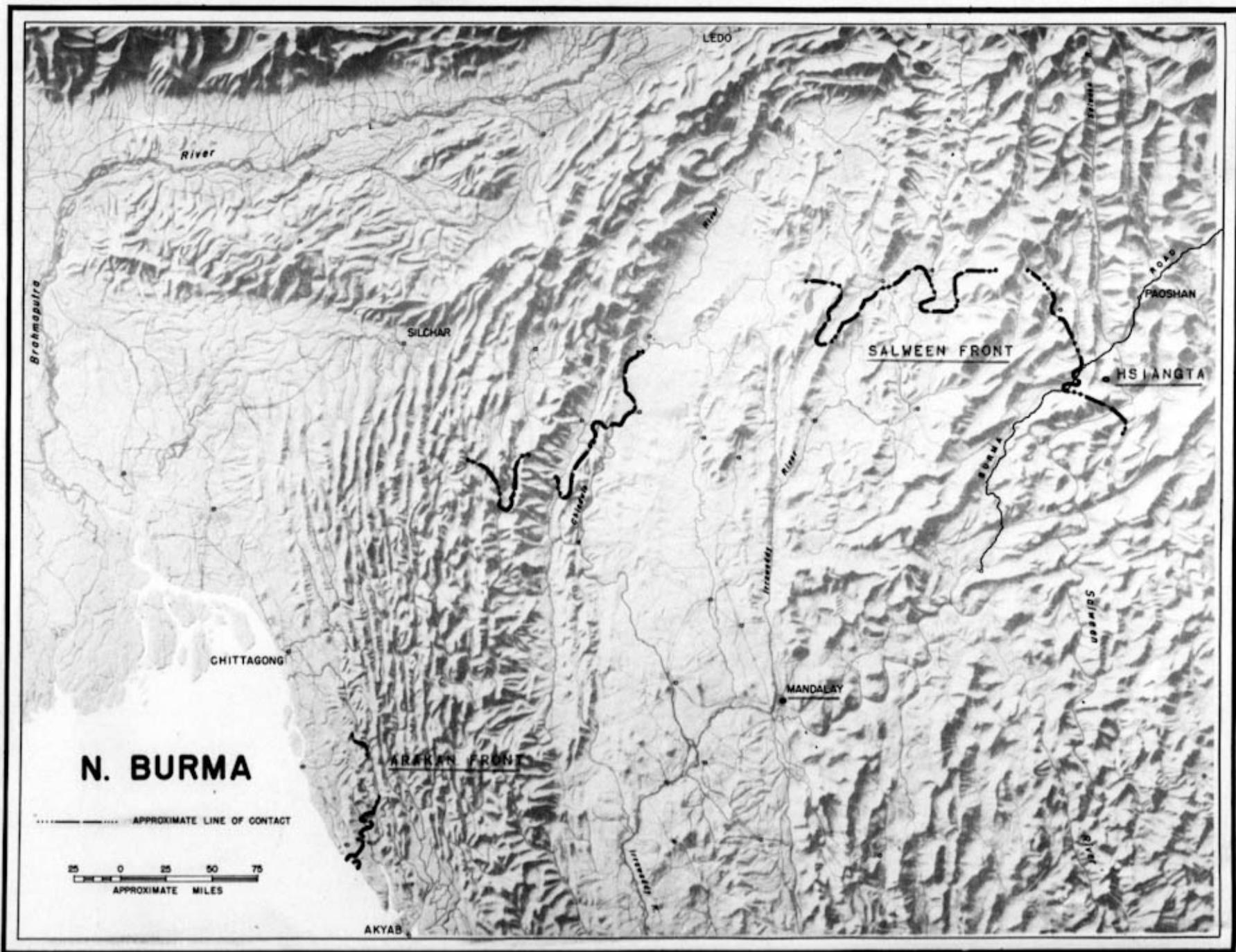


[REDACTED]

4. During the 24-hour period ending at noon, 24 September, heavy resistance and numerous local counterattacks were encountered by American troops in the battle area from Lure north to Nancy. Our Seventh Army has occupied Epinal and Remiremont, crossed the Moselle River in many places between the two towns and is continuing to advance north from Elayes. Our Third Army's advance to the east and southeast of Luneville met heavy resistance from German tanks south of Dieuze and in the Foret de Parroy. Local gains were made to the northeast of Nancy. The VII Corps of our First Army had cleared Stolberg. In the Nijmegen area heavy fighting continued. The remainder of the Polish Parachute Brigade was dropped south of the Rhine during the afternoon of the 23rd; elements of the brigade crossed the river that night with supplies for the units in the Arnhem airhead. To the east of Eindhoven progress was made in the direction of Deurne.

MEDITERRANEAN

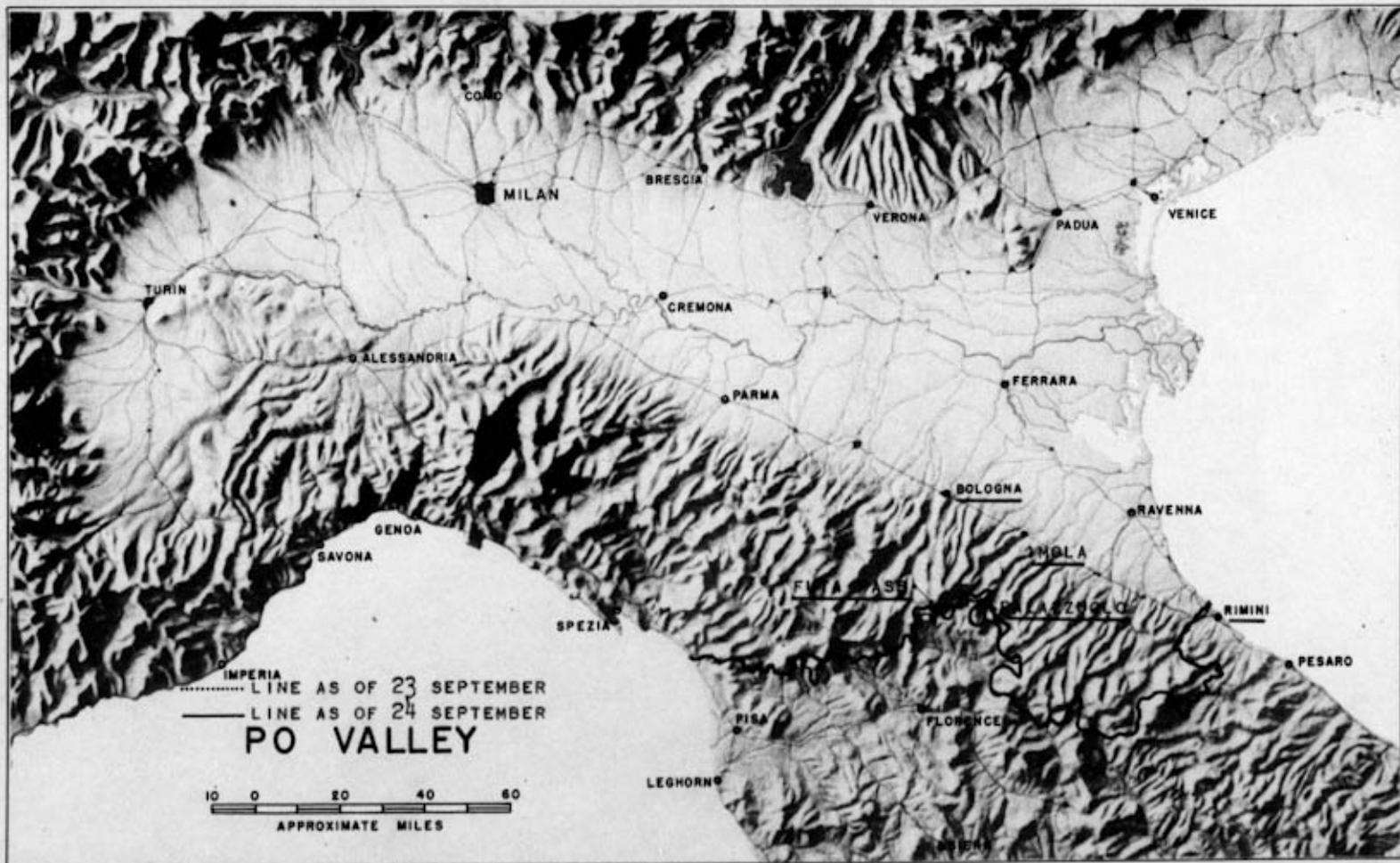
1. During the night of 22-23 September, 67 bombers dropped 177 tons of bombs on the San Benedetto ponton bridge, and 32 bombers started fires in Cesena. The next day, 229 medium bombers attacked bridges and fuel dumps in the Po Valley; 27 others hit a cruiser in Spezia Harbor. More than 150 medium and light bombers and more than 285 lighter aircraft hit targets in the Cesena area. Coastal planes attacked shipping in the Adriatic and the Gulf of Genoa, leaving two schooners ablaze in Umago Harbor. The Balkan Air Force bombed targets in Yugoslavia and patrolled



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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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GSD Letter, 5-3-72



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4 NOVEMBER 1943

R & A, OSS  
REPRODUCED, OSS

over Albania and northern Greece; one schooner was destroyed.

On 24 September, 362 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 750 tons of bombs on airdromes, rail yards, and harbor facilities in Greece and the Aegean Sea. One bomber and one fighter failed to return.

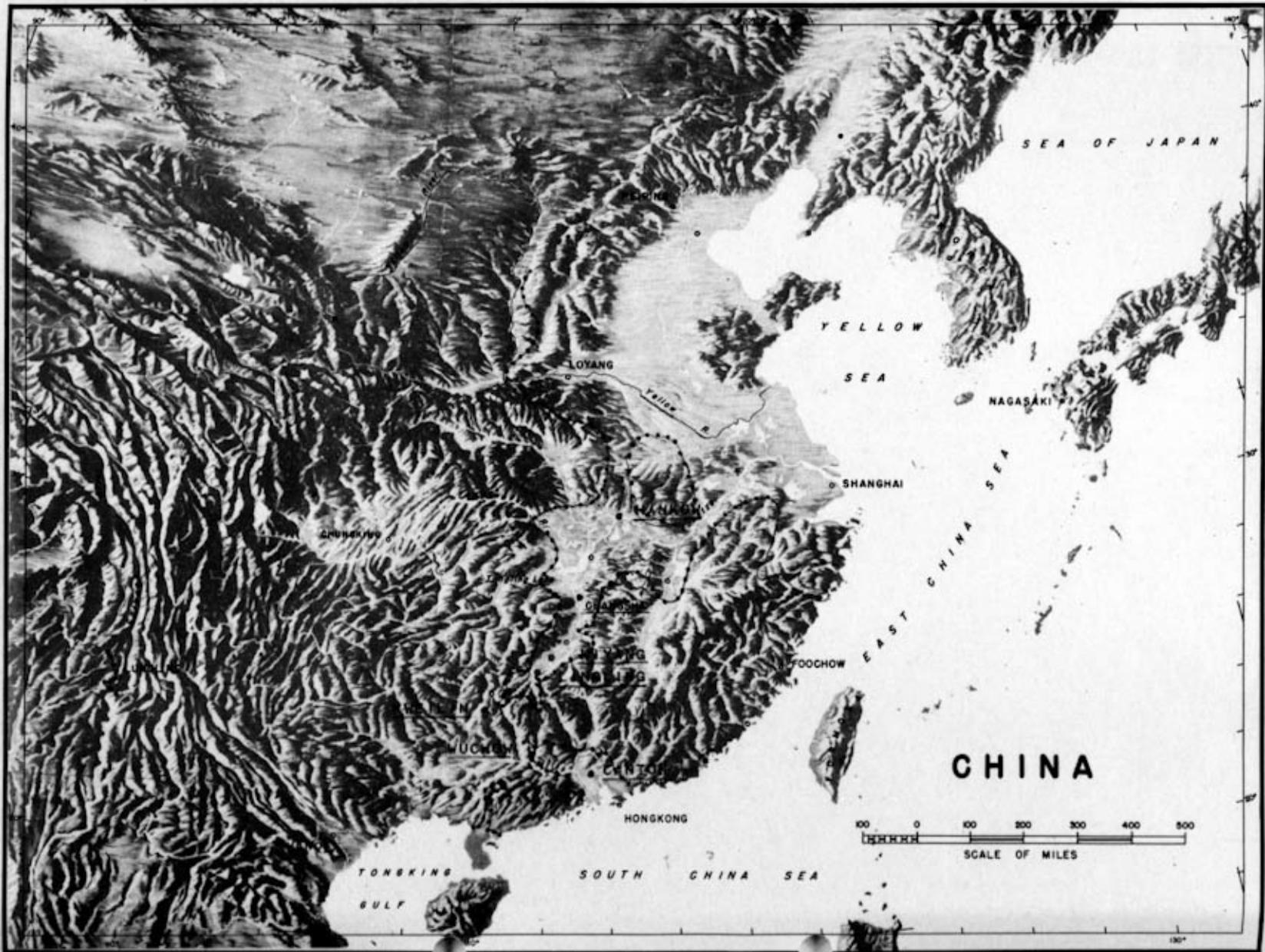
2. By noon, 24 September, elements of our Fifth Army had advanced some three miles towards Bologna and Imola against scattered resistance. British forces have pushed to Palazzuolo.

On the Adriatic, Canadian units scored small gains along a six-mile front against heavy opposition about four and one-half miles north of Rimini.

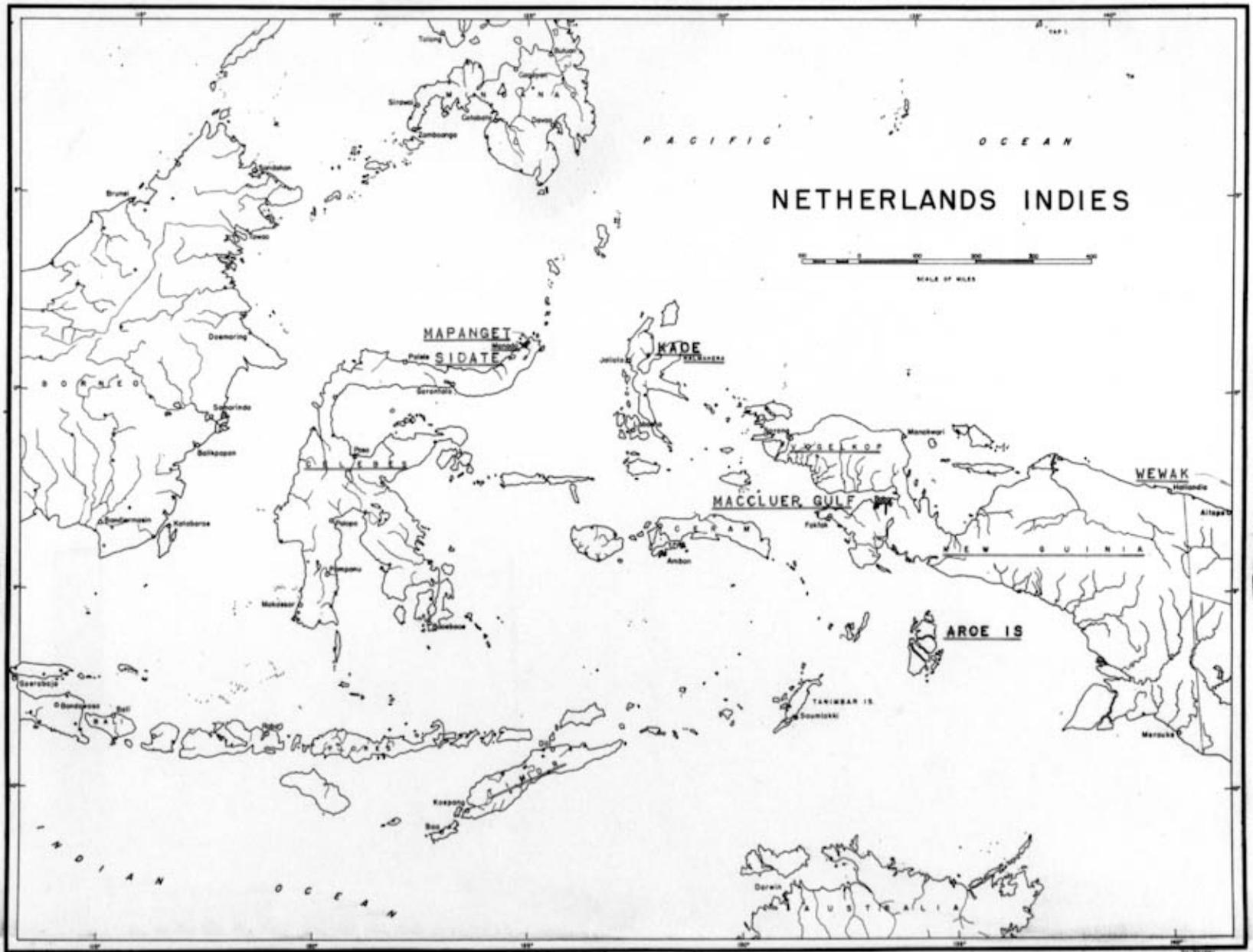
#### ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 22 September planes of the Eastern Air Command attacked numerous targets from the Arakan coast to southeastern Burma. The next day 20 B-25's bombed railroad communications, bridges and rail yards in the Mandalay area.

2. A delayed report for 20 September describes an attack on bridges over the Yellow River by five escorted B-25's of the 14th Air Force. The next day 125 sorties were flown over the Changsha, Yiyang and Lingling area; eight interceptor planes were shot down. Twenty-four sorties were flown against oil installations at Wuchow. On 22 September, 23 B-24's bombed Hankow.



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SD Letter, 5-3-72



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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

3. During 22 September, Chinese troops lost one hill feature three miles south of Hsiangta as heavy fighting continued in the sector.

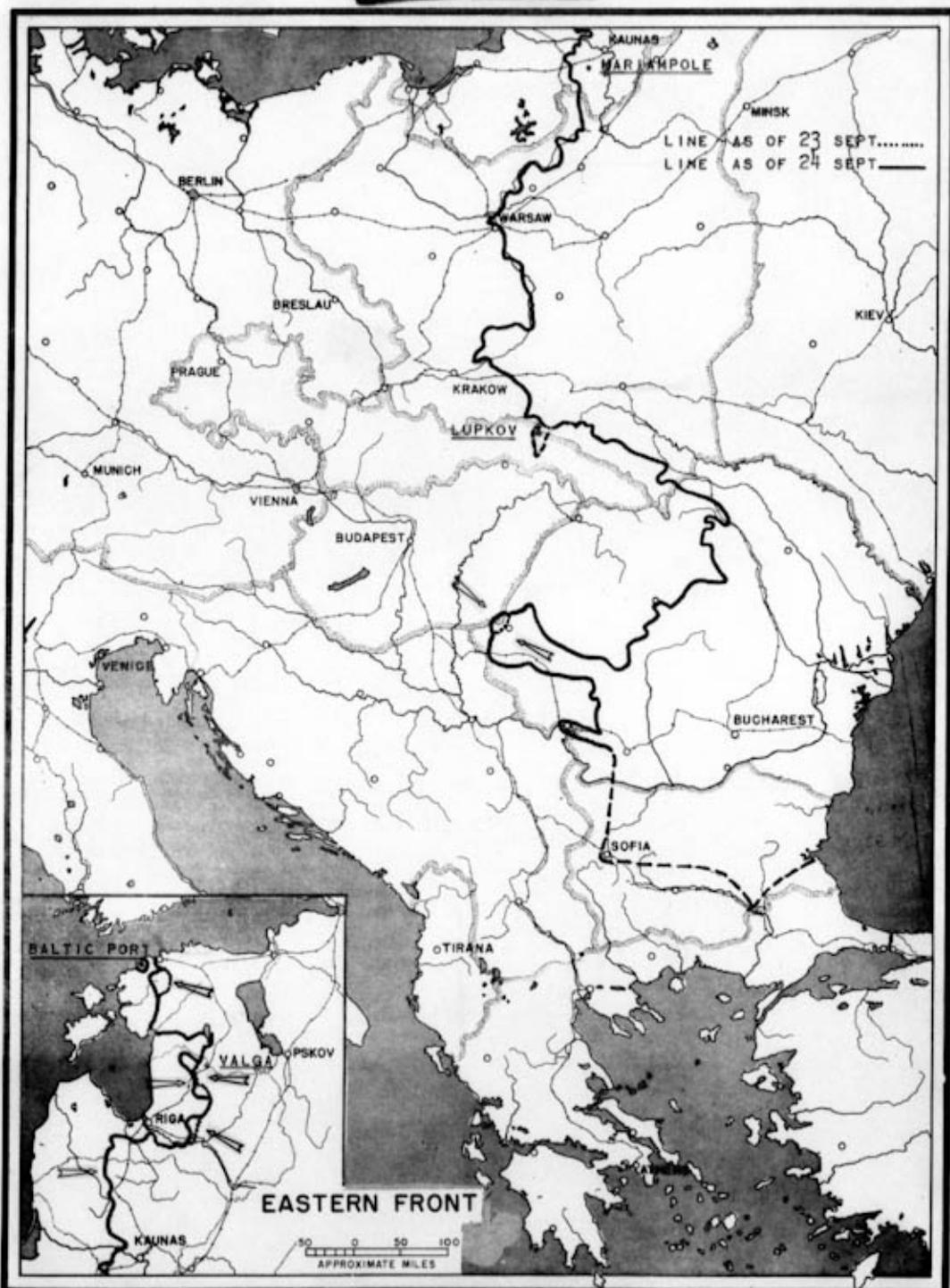
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Over 170 Solomons-based medium bombers and fighters attacked targets in the Bougainville, New Britain and New Ireland areas during 22 September. The next day about 100 sorties were flown against targets near Wewak, on the Vogelkop Peninsula, on the New Guinea mainland, and on islands from Timor to the Aroes. Included in the above figure was an attack by 33 fighters on the airfield at Babo, New Guinea. Heavy and medium bombers attacked Manado, Sidate, and the Mapanget area in the Celebes; 12 fighters attacked runways at Kaeo on Halmahera.

2. Further reports of the attack of 20 and 21 September on targets on Luzon Island by carrier-based aircraft indicate that a total of 169 aircraft were shot down from the air, 188 were destroyed on the ground, and an additional 45 probably were destroyed on the ground. Forty vessels were sunk and many others, including two floating drydocks, were damaged. Extensive damage also was done to harbor installations.

EASTERN FRONT

During 24 September Finnish units advanced 10 to 20 miles north in central Finland without encountering resistance. Soviet Marines occupied the former naval base of Baltic Port, as Red Army units made



gains elsewhere in Estonia. German withdrawals continued west of Valga. The Soviets improved their position in a brisk local action northwest of Mariampol.

GENERAL

The 100th Infantry Division (Maj. General Withers A. Burress) is scheduled for movement from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to New York Port of Embarkation for shipment to the European Theater of Operations.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1019

0700 September 23 to 0700 September 24, 1944

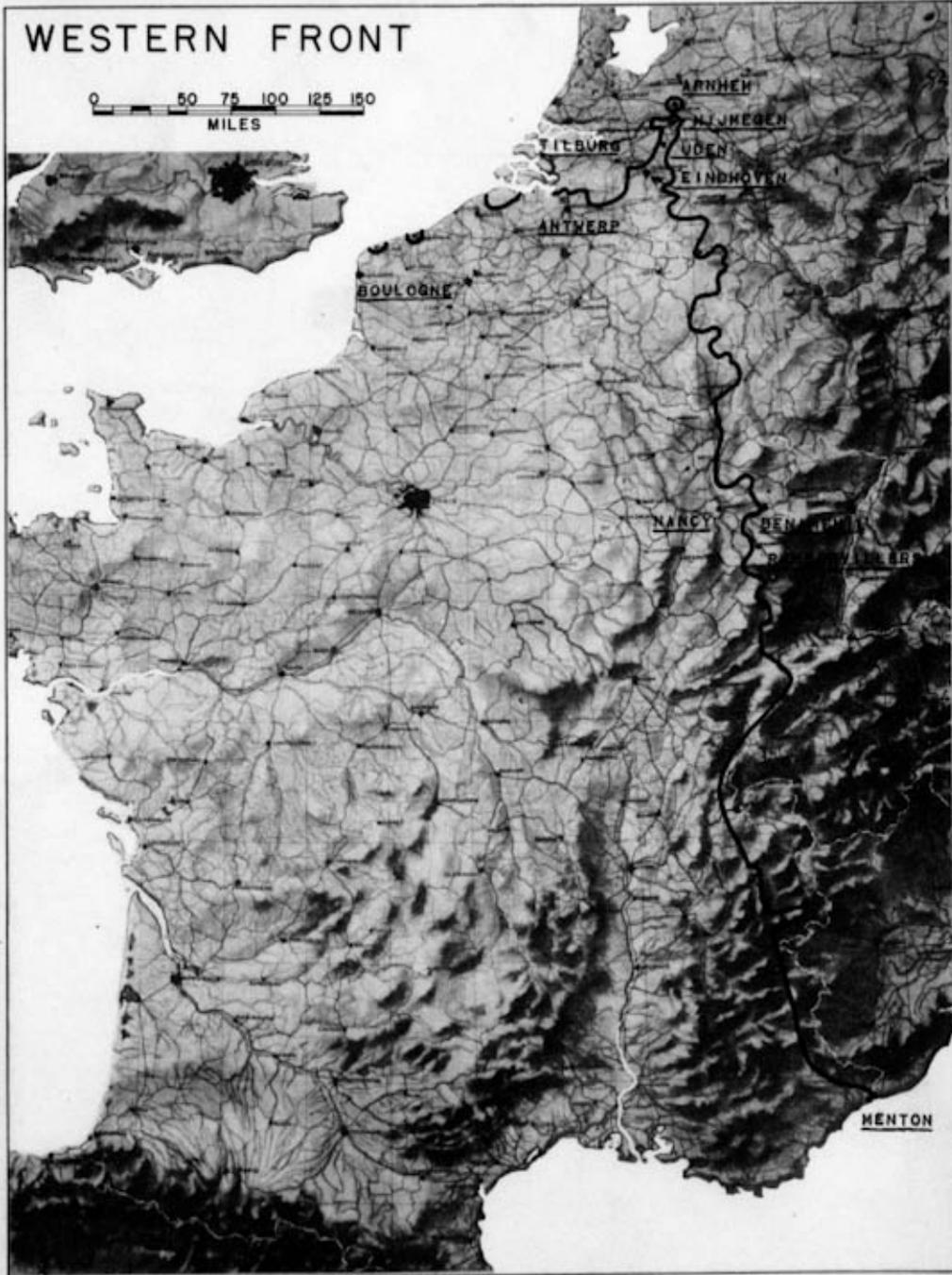
COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

# WESTERN FRONT

0 50 75 100 125 150  
MILES



TOP SECRET

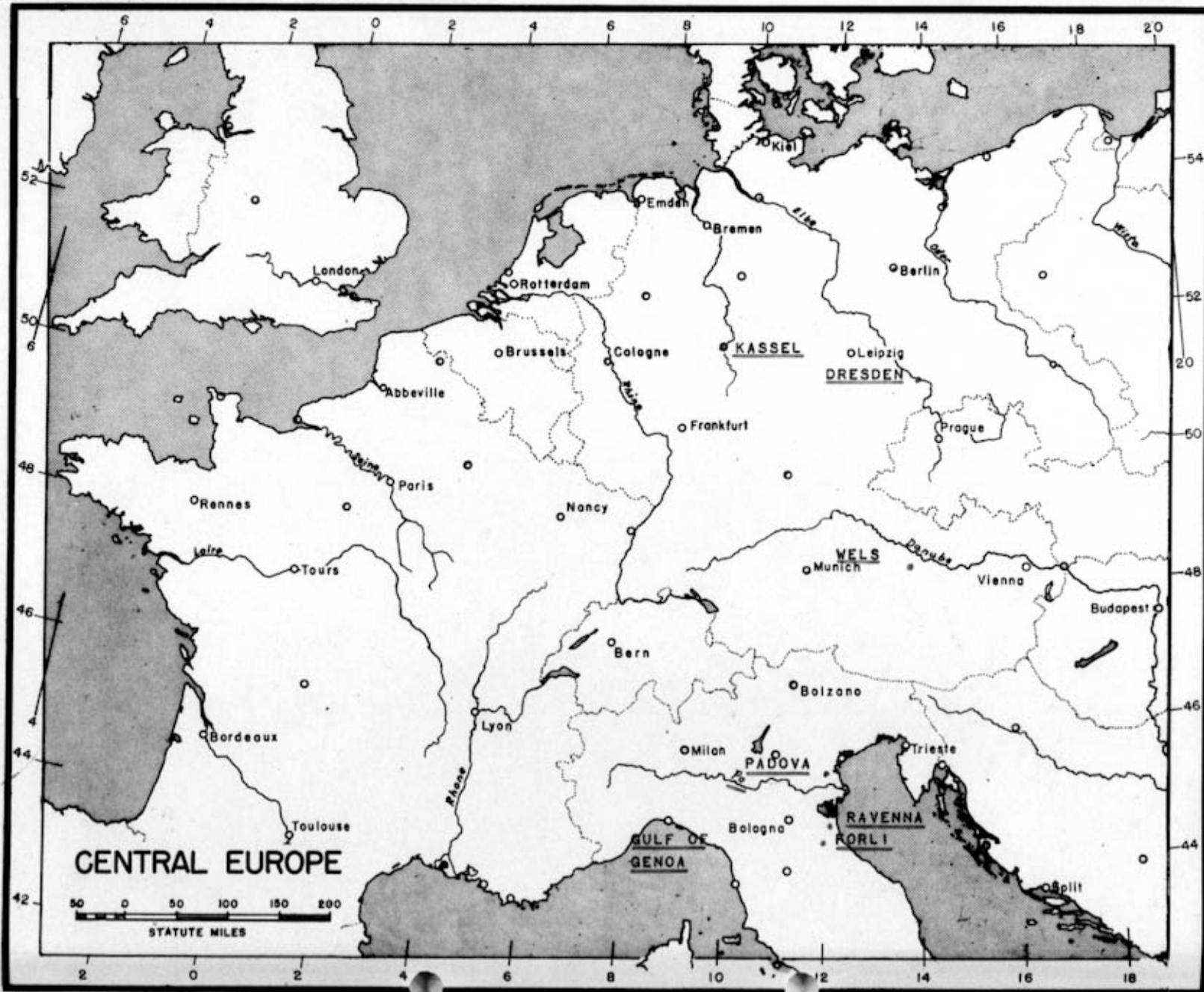
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at 2100, 22 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew a total of 692 sorties. Our losses were seven fighters and one transport.

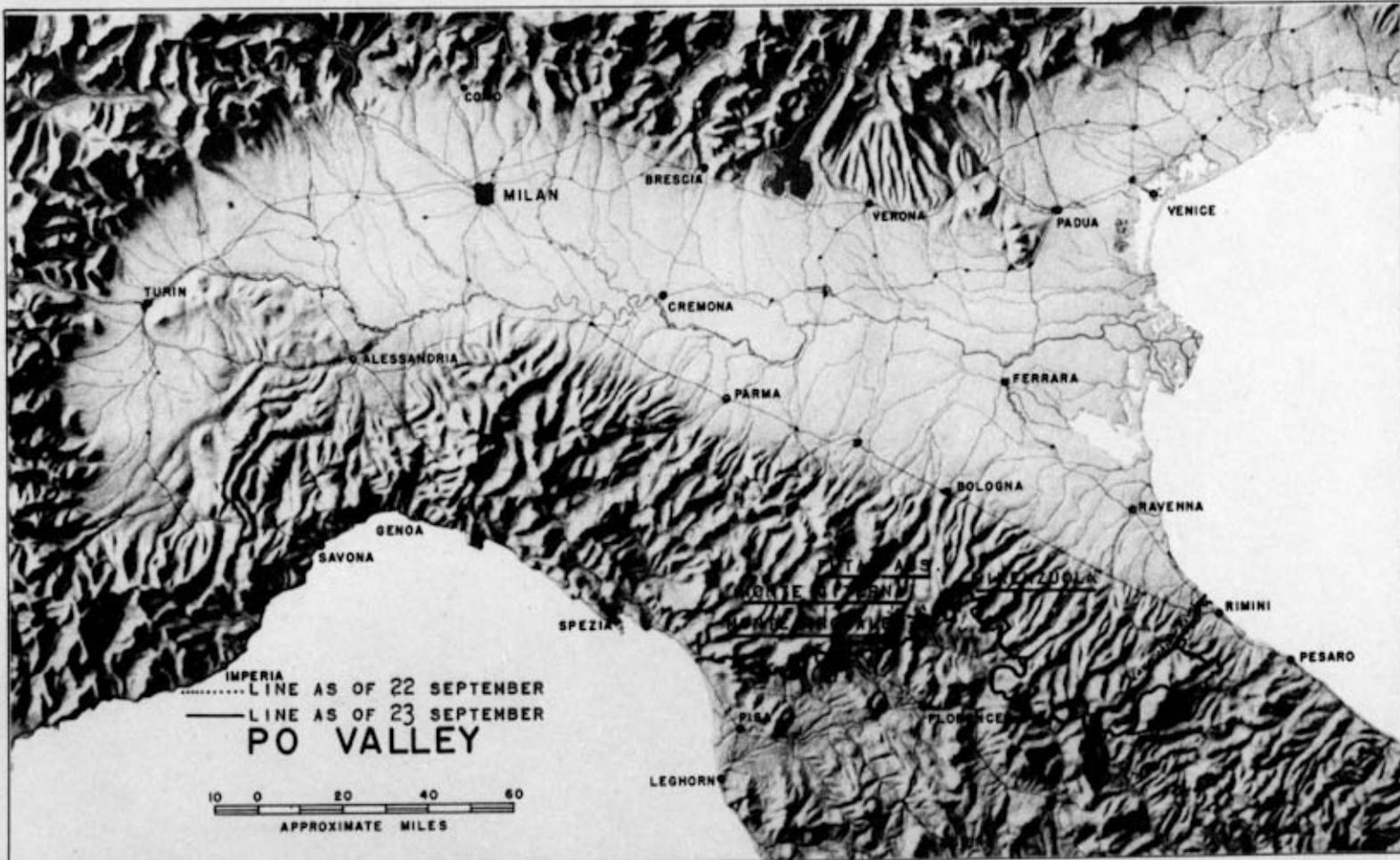
RAF activities for 22 September and the night of 22-23 September were limited by bad weather to 119 fighter sorties flown in support of ground operations.

For the 24-hour period ending at 0600, 23 September, nine flying bombs were plotted; one of four making landfall reached London.

2. By noon, 23 September, Menton, on the French Riviera, had been occupied. There was relatively little change on the remainder of the battlefield; strong resistance and numerous counterattacks continued in all sectors. Small advances were made to the vicinity of Benamenil and Rambervillers, southeast of Nancy. The British airborne division in the airhead at Arnhem was holding firm in spite of repeated enemy attacks and heavy fire; the enemy however was still holding the southern half of the Arnhem bridge. An armored car column of the Second British Army, by-passing enemy resistance north of Nijmegen, established contact with the Polish Parachute Brigade. US airborne troops in the area between Eindhoven and Nijmegen were attacked from the southeast in the area of Uden by an enemy force supported by 30 tanks; after an initial penetration this force was driven from the main Eindhoven-Nijmegen highway. To the west of Eindhoven gains were made in the direction of Tilburg. After establishing a bridge-



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~~TOP SECRET~~

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

head across the Meuse-Escaut Canal the British I Corps and the Canadian II Corps made advances to the east of Antwerp.

All resistance in the Boulogne area has ceased.

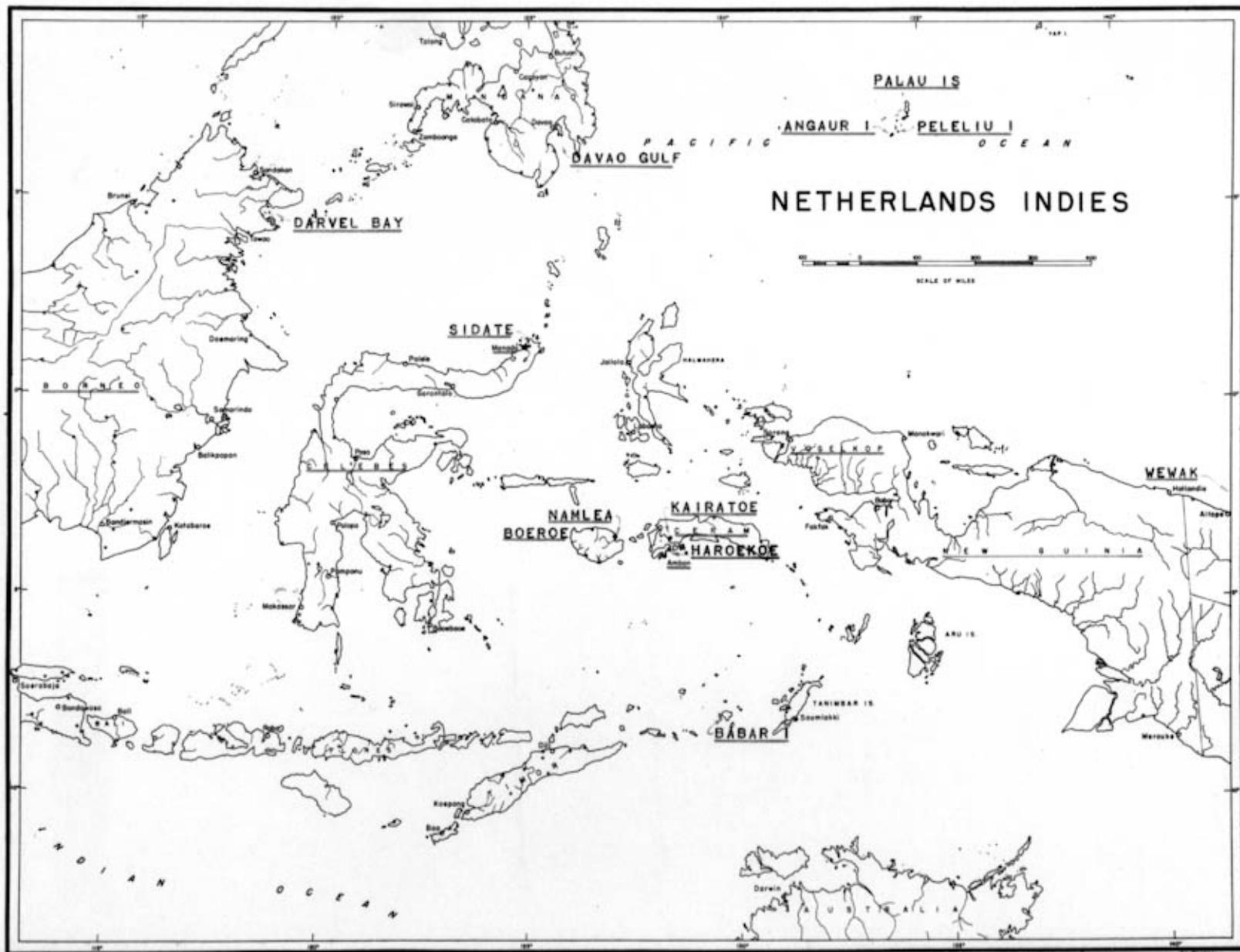
MEDITERRANEAN

1. During 22 September, 213 medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force scored hits on ten rail bridges in the Po Valley and north of Padova. Roads and fuel dumps near Ravenna and workshops near Forli were attacked by 96 light bombers while more than 300 fighters and fighter bombers carried out armed reconnaissance in northern Italy, destroying 14 locomotives and one parked enemy plane for a loss of two fighters. Coastal aircraft patrolled the Dalmatian coast and the French Riviera, and bombed shipping in the Gulf of Genoa. Fighters of the Balkan Air Force cut rail lines in Yugoslavia and destroyed two grounded enemy planes for a loss of two fighters.

During 23 September, 358 bombers, escorted by fighters, dropped some 1,000 tons of bombs on a synthetic oil plant in the Dresden area, the railroad yard at Wels (Austria) and five bridges in northern Italy. One of three intercepting aircraft was destroyed; two bombers are missing.

2. During the 24-hour period ending at 1200, 23 September, the Fifth Army continued its push south of Bologna. Monte Citerna and Monte Tronale to the west of the entrance to the Futa Pass were captured and substantial gains were made to the northeast and east of Firenzuola despite heavy resistance.

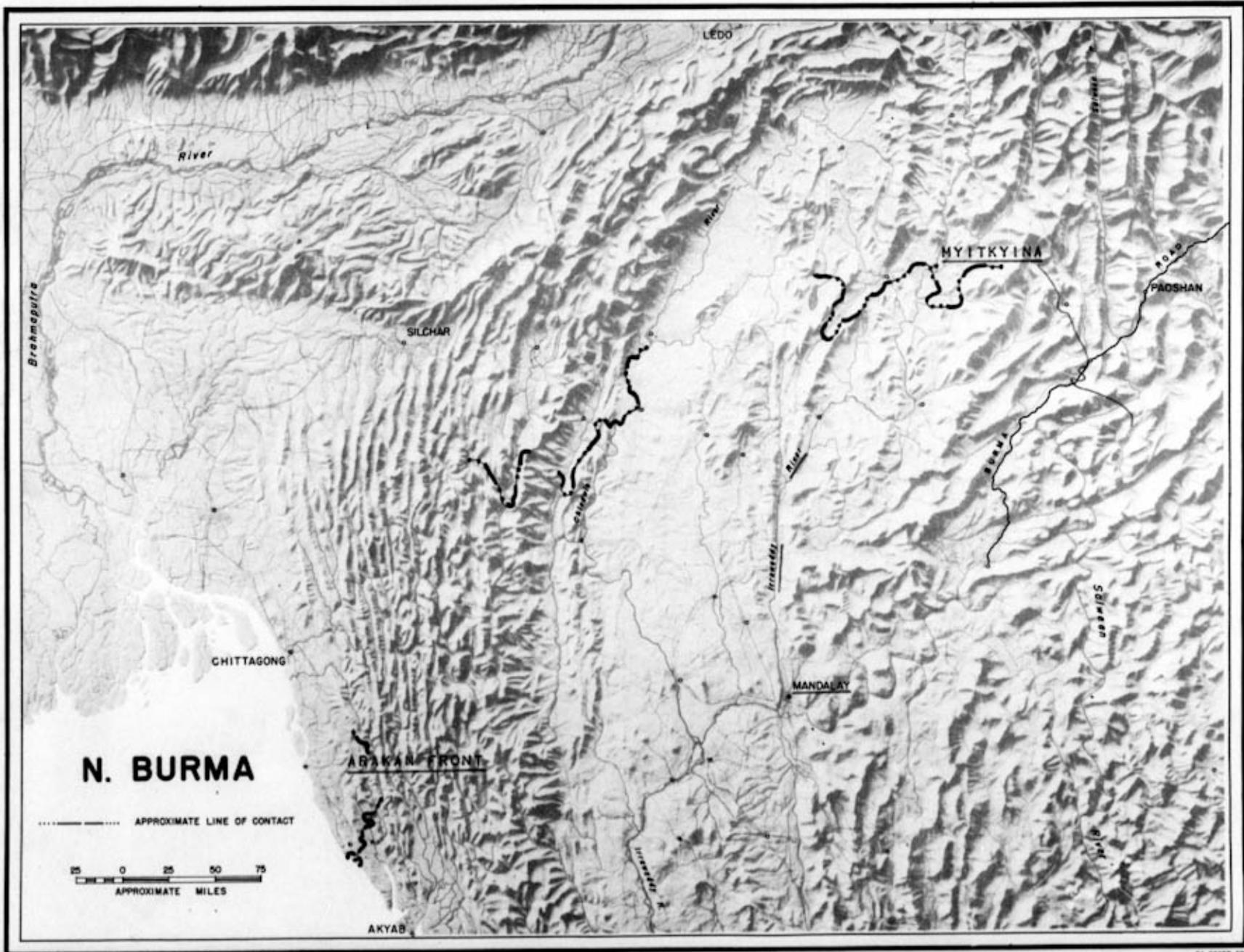
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OSD Letter, 6-8-78



In the Adriatic sector troops of the Eighth Army have cleared all resistance south of the Marecchia River and have considerably enlarged their bridgehead north of the river.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 20 September more than 50 P-47's flew sorties in the area south of Myitkyina. The next day small numbers of fighters and fighter bombers of the Eastern Air Command attacked targets in the Mandalay area and along the Irrawaddy River, and patrolled the Arakan coast.

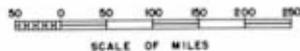
2. Additional operations reported by the 14th Air Force for 19 and 20 September include 19 sorties flown in the Canton area and more than 80 in the vicinity of Hengyang and Lingling. Small flights harassed northeast French Indo-China and the Liuchow Peninsula. During the night of 21-22 September, two B-24's sank a 450-foot troop transport 25 miles northeast of the Pescadores; three other B-24's mined Hongkong harbor.

3. On 22 September Jap columns operating from the Canton area occupied Wuchow.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 21 September eleven medium bombers attacked Kairatoe airdrome (Ceram) and nine others hit Namlea (Boeroe). A small B-24 mission dropped eight tons of bombs on Sidate and Manado; patrol bombers sank three small vessels. The next day 97 planes struck targets in the Wewak and northwestern New Guinea areas. Fifty B-24's dropped 109 tons on airdromes in

# CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.



## CHICHI JIMA

- Assungang I.
- Agrihen I.
- Pagan I.
- Alomogan I.
- Guguan I.
- Serigan I.
- Anatohan I.
- Medialla I.
- Tenian I.
- Saipan I.
- Aguijan I.
- Rota I.
- Guan

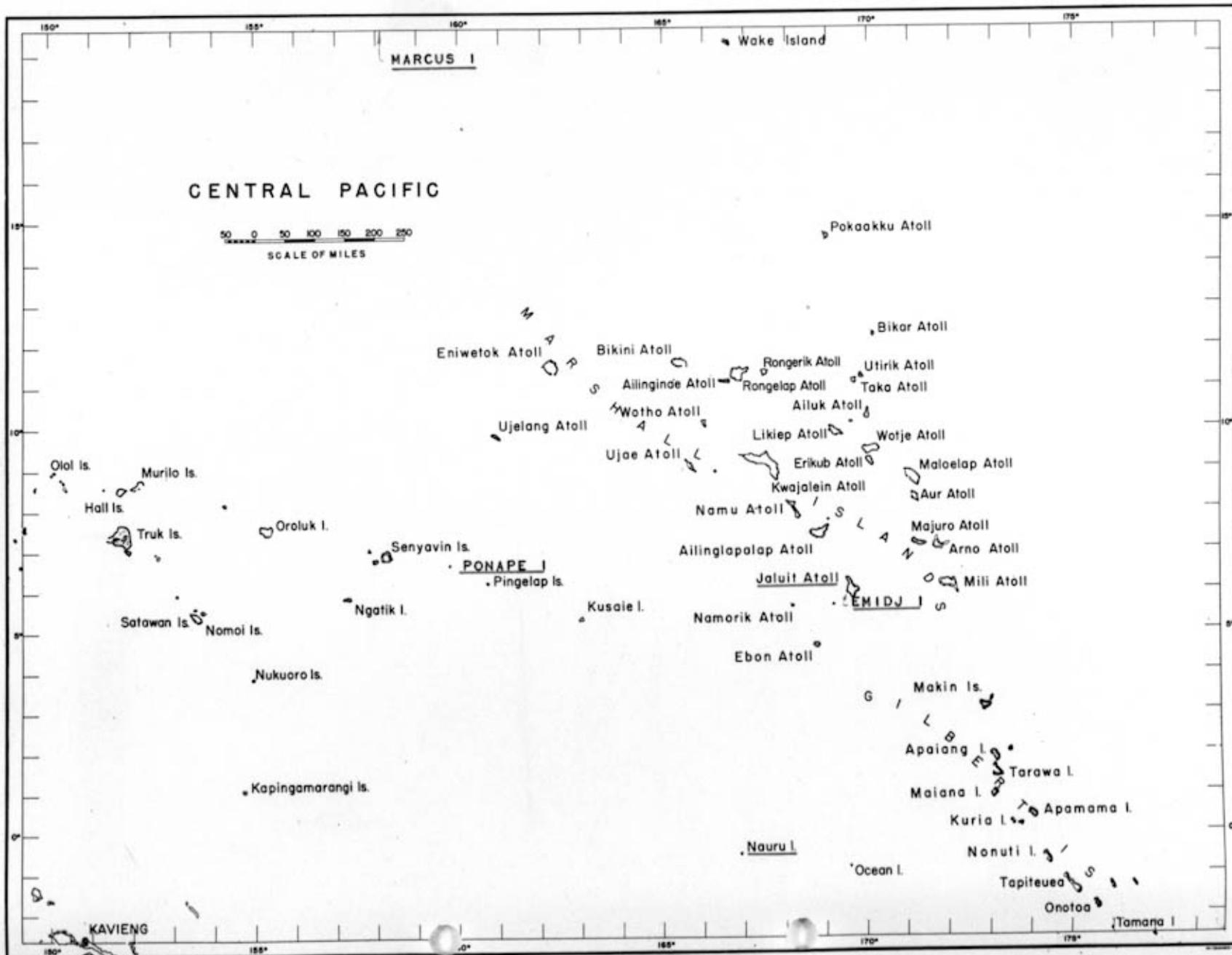
## FALALOP I

- Yap I.
- Ngulu Is.
- Sorol Is.
- Palau Is.
- Ngemelle Is.
- Sonsorol Is.
- Palu Anna I.
- Merir I.
- Tabi I.
- Helan I.
- Fala I.
- Yiithi Is.
- Goerul I.
- Paroulep Is.
- West Fayo I.
- Olimorao Is.
- Elato Is.
- Lamotek Is.
- Woleai Is.
- Maik Is.
- Eauripik Is.
- Palauk Is.
- Olak Is.
- Hell Is.
- Truk Is.
- Pulowat Is.
- Marotai I.

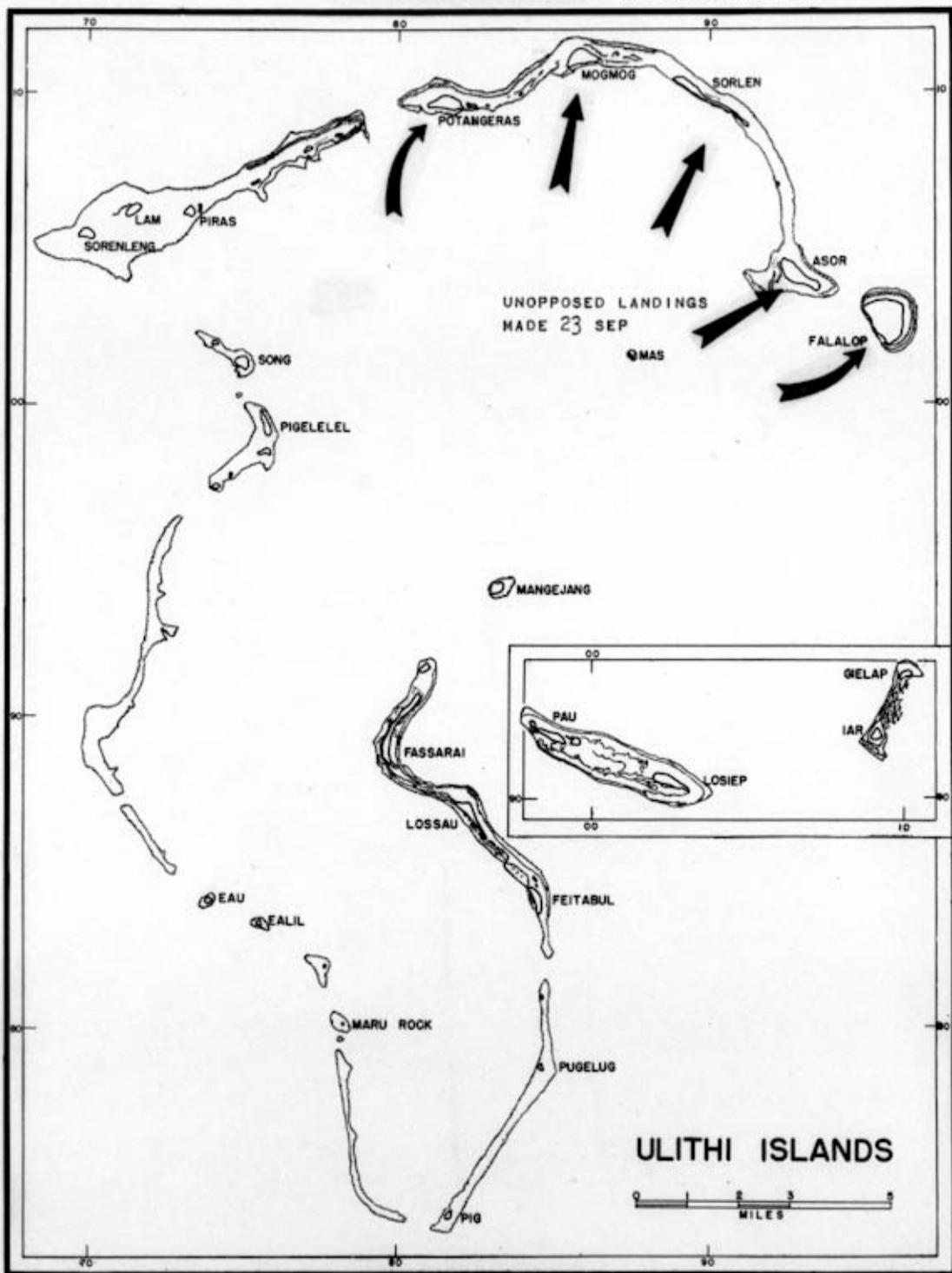
C A R O L I N E I S L A N D S

PHILIPPINE IS.  
(Mindanao I.)

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

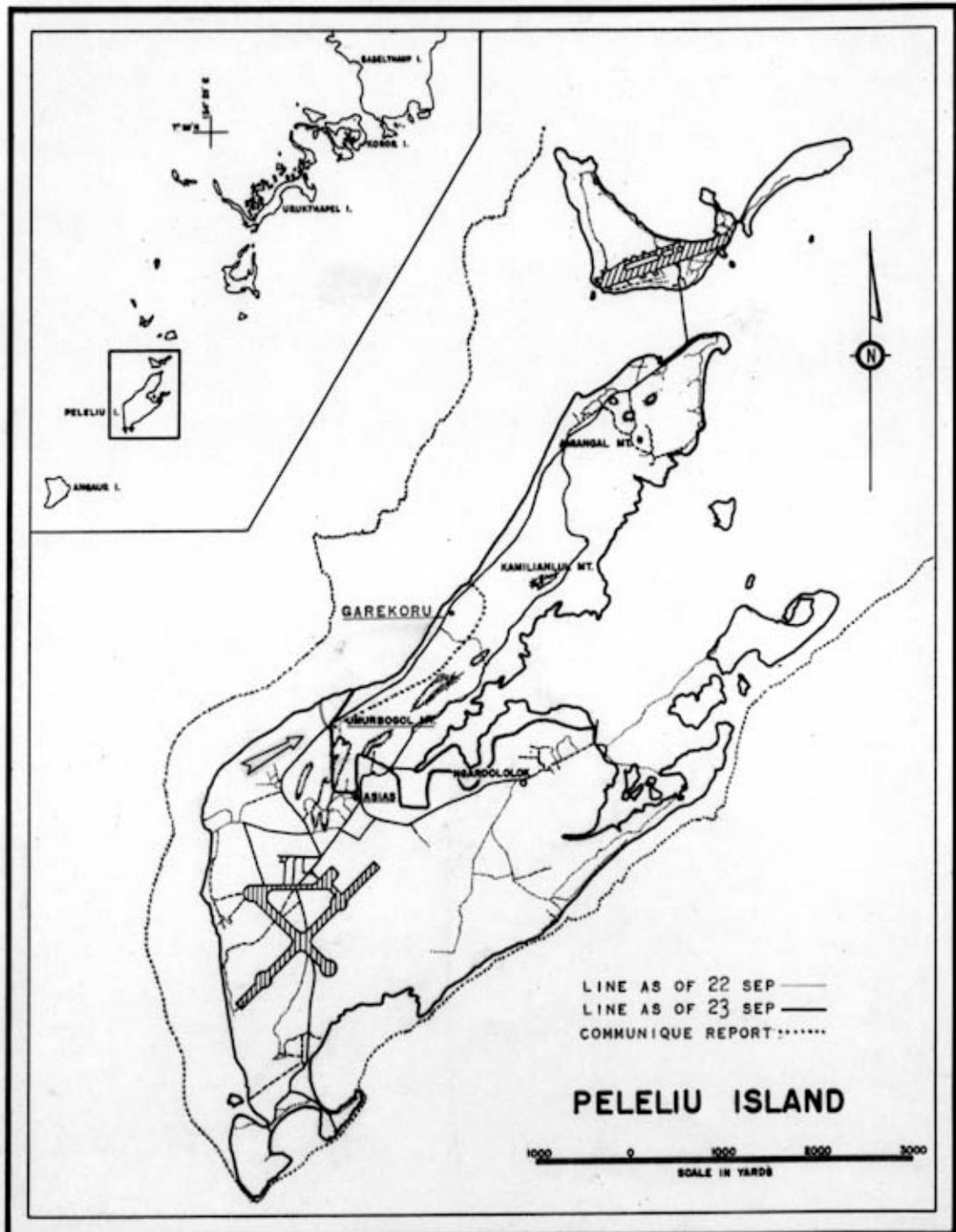


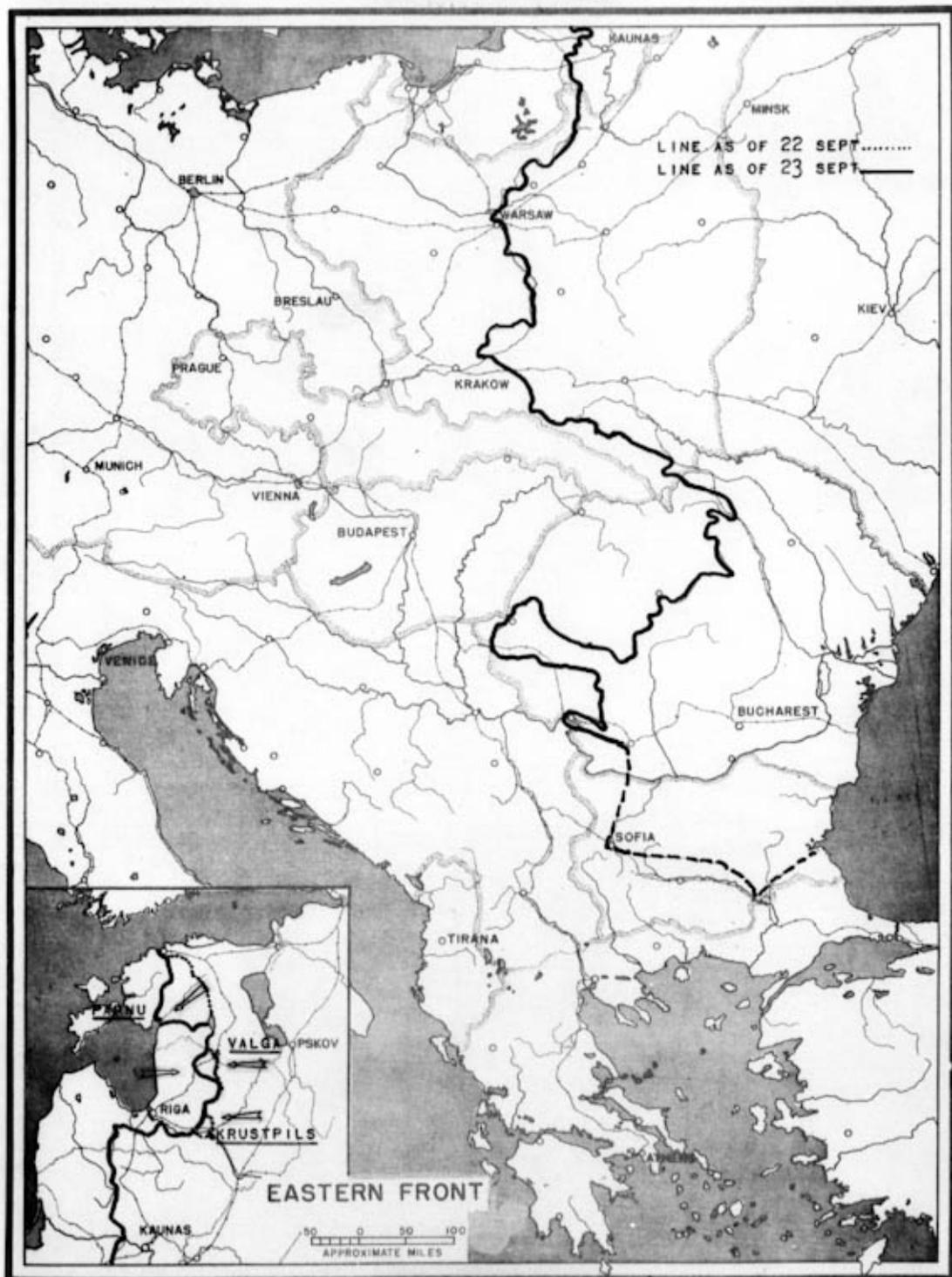
DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72



ULITHI ISLANDS

0 1 2 3 4 5  
MILES





the Celebes, and Haroekoe (Ambon) was hit by 25 medium bombers. Smaller missions were directed against the Babar and Ceram Islands. Solomons-based aircraft continued their raids against targets in the Bougainville-New Britain-New Ireland area.

2. On 21 September, 30 B-24's bombed Marcus; other B-24's raided Pagan and Emidj. Army B-25's hit Nauru while 15 Marine planes struck gun positions on Rota. The next day 15 B-24's attacked Chichi Jima sinking one barge. Marcus, Ponape, Pagan, Anatahan, Rota and Jaluit were also raided.

3. On 23 September after two days of reconnaissance of Ulithi Islands, our troops made unopposed landings on Falalop and four other islands in the northeastern part of the group.

4. By late afternoon 23 September the Marines on Peleliu had occupied Garekoru Village and an unnamed island to the northeast. Seven Japanese barges were destroyed off the northern beaches of Peleliu by bombing, strafing and ships' gunfire.

#### EASTERN FRONT

The port of Parnu, on the Gulf of Riga, was taken by the Soviets on 23 September while gains up to 20 miles were made west of Valga. A small advance was made north of Krustpils. Finnish units have engaged German defense detachments in central Finland.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1018

0700 September 22 to 0700 September 23, 1944

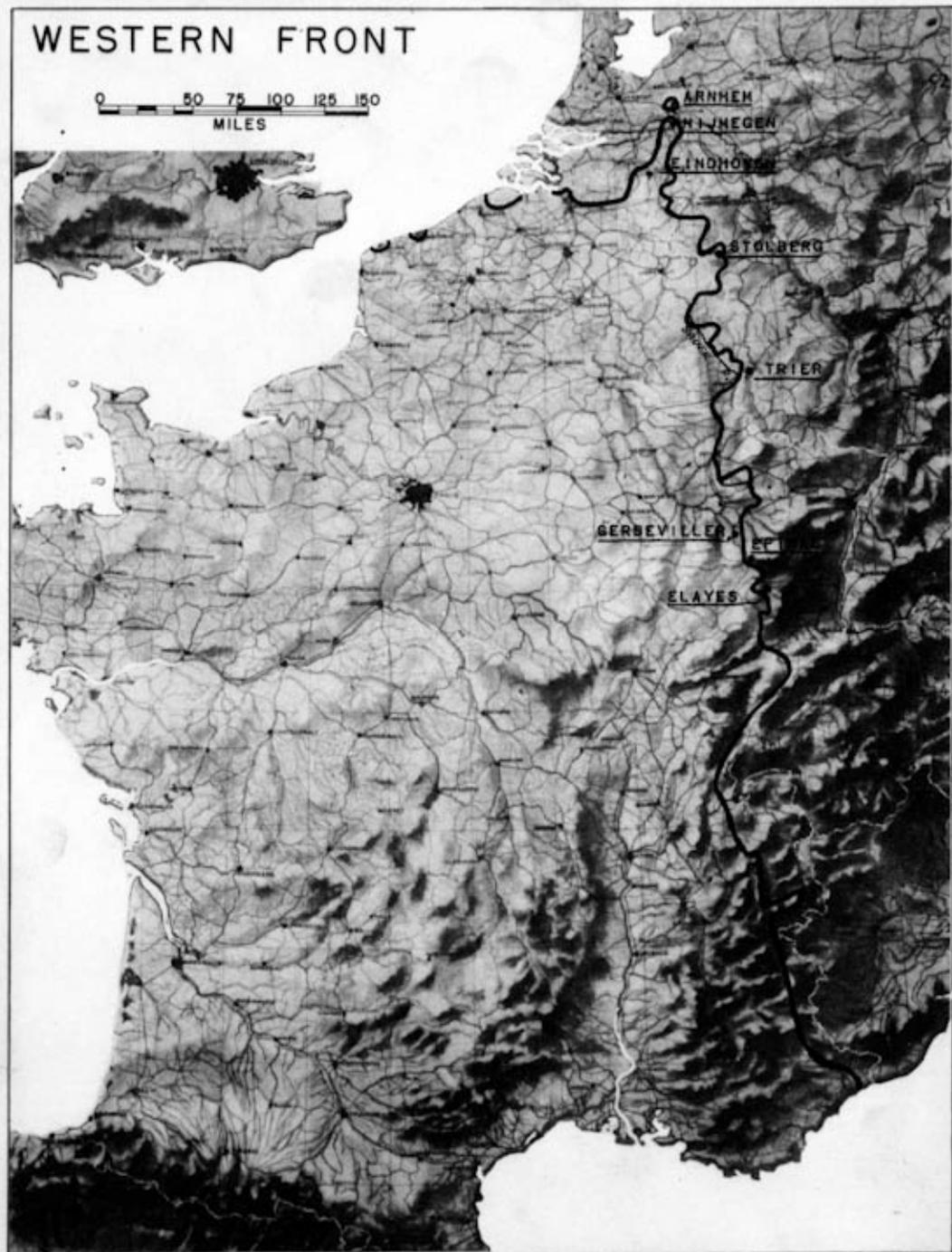
COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

# WESTERN FRONT

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

EUROPEAN THEATER

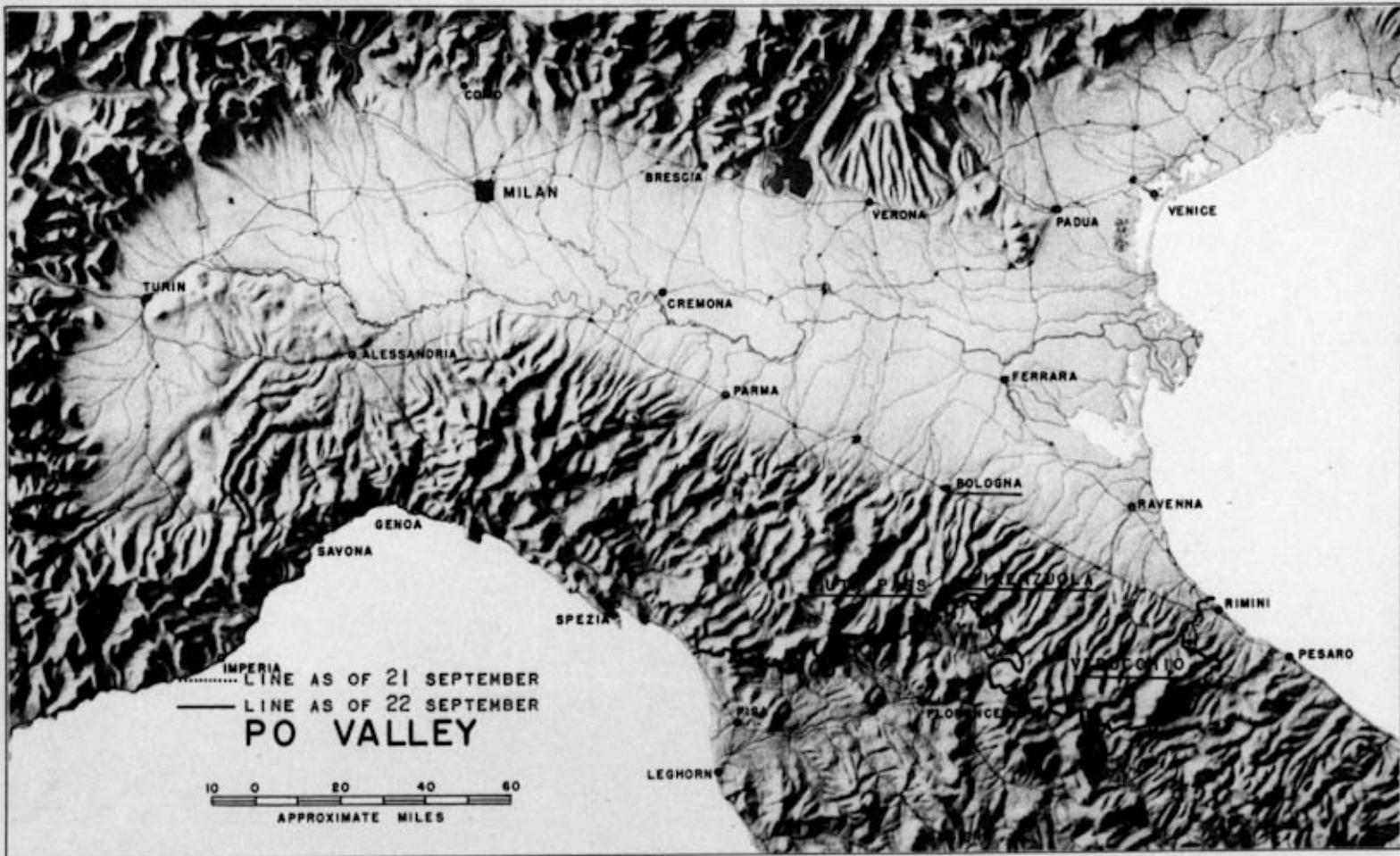
1. During the 24-hour period ending at 2100, 21 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 564 sorties chiefly in support of airborne operations in Holland; four enemy aircraft were destroyed. Our losses were three fighters, one medium bomber, and 39 transport aircraft.

Eighty-one RAF transport planes, supported by 135 fighters, carried reinforcements and supplies to the forces in the Eindhoven-Arnhem area; 29 of the transport planes are missing. Over 200 other fighters patrolled the Breda-Arnhem-Reichswald area. Operations for 21-22 September were cancelled due to bad weather.

Sixteen flying bombs were launched of which eight made land-fall and three reached the greater London area.

According to preliminary reports of 8th Air Force operations for 22 September, some 650 bombers were airborne to attack industrial works and an ordnance depot at Kassel (central Germany); there was no enemy opposition in the air. Nine bombers and five fighters failed to return.

2. During the 24-hour period ending at noon 22 September the Douarnenez Peninsula in the Brest area was cleared of all organized resistance. Troops of the US VI Corps crossed the Moselle River to the north and south of Epinal and approached that town; further to



BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)  
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the southeast they advanced on Elayes. Units of the XV Corps registered minor gains to the east of Gerbeviller. In the Trier sector the V Corps repulsed numerous counterattacks and strengthened a bridgehead across the Sauer River. The VII Corps continued to mop up in the Stolberg area and made a slight advance to the southeast; fighting continues in the city.

The British Second Army expanded slightly the base of the Nijmegen corridor to the east and west of Eindhoven. During the afternoon of 21 September the Polish Parachute Brigade was dropped south of the Arnhem area but according to unconfirmed reports has been unable to establish contact with the main body of the British 1st Airborne division north of the River. In the face of strong resistance, the British XXX Corps has been unable to make any further advance north from the Nijmegen bridgehead.

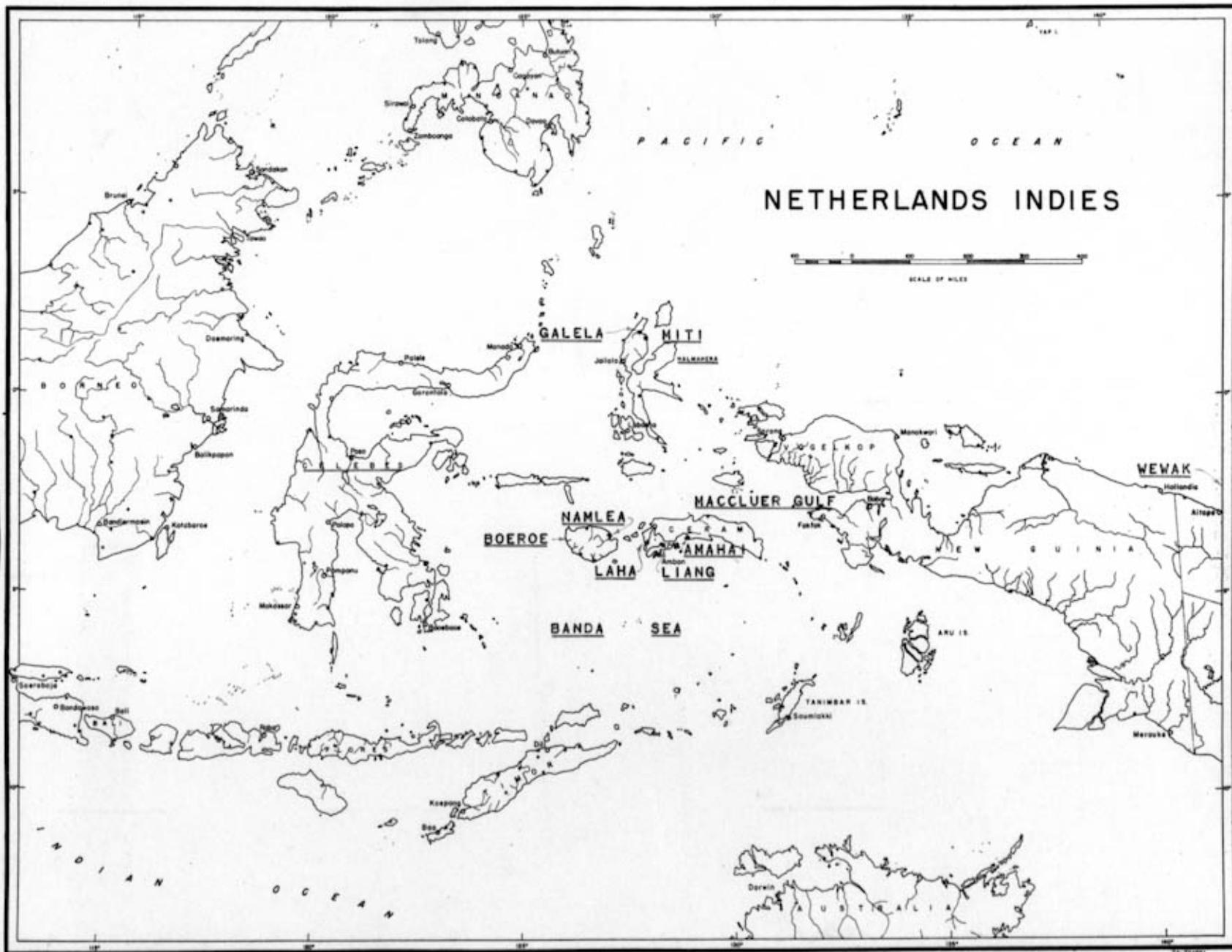
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. During 21 September bad weather forced cancellation of tactical operations of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force. Coastal planes raided shipping off the Dalmatian Coast and patrolled the Rhone Valley. The Balkan Air Force struck airdromes and communications in Greece and Albania.

That night 71 medium and heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 163 tons of bombs on Salonika port facilities and three other planes dropped supplies to Polish forces fighting in Warsaw.

During 22 September, 376 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th





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Air Force dropped 675 tons of bombs on the airdrome and industrial area at Munich and 111 heavy bombers dropped 185 tons on the railroad yards at Larissa in Greece. Seven heavy bombers and four fighters are missing.

2. By 0600, 22 September there had been little change along the Mediterranean Coast. North of Florence, however, US troops advanced two miles through the Futa Pass along the road to Bologna, captured the town of Firenzuola, and made other gains to the east of that town. In the Adriatic sector the Eighth Army made small advances, taking Verucchio.

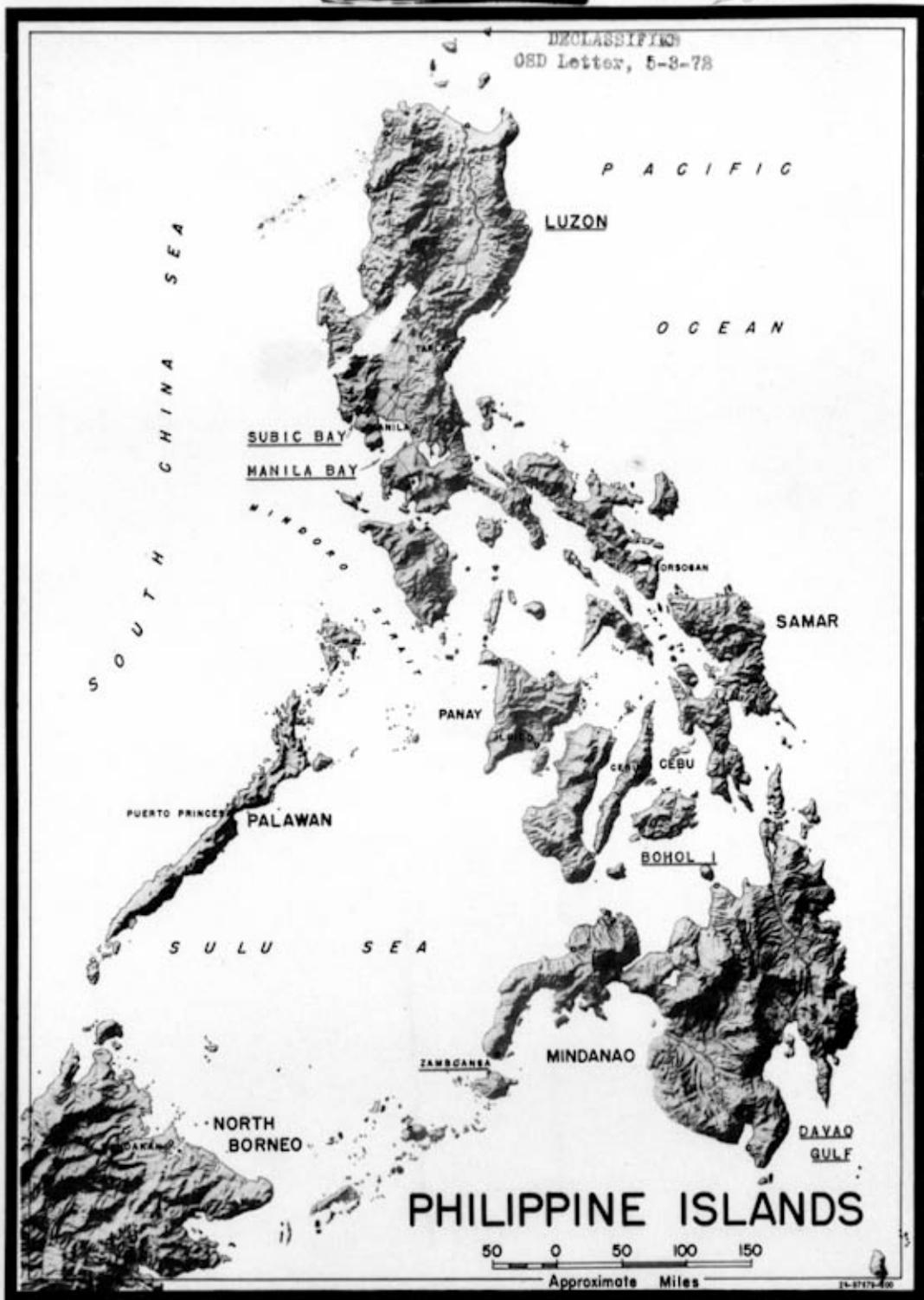
#### ASIATIC THEATER

On 19 September, 28 fighter bombers hit villages and bridges on the Arakan front. During 20 and 21 September, fighters and fighter bombers of the Eastern Air Command flew some 90 sorties over Burma from the area south of Myitkyina to the Arakan coast, chiefly against rail and river traffic.

#### PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 19 September carrier-based aircraft flew 104 sorties against Galela and Miti airdromes in the Halmaheras destroying eight parked aircraft. The next day 59 B-24's struck Laha, Liang and Amahai airdromes near Ambon; other B-24 missions were flown against targets in the Banda Sea area. Twenty-two medium bombers dropped

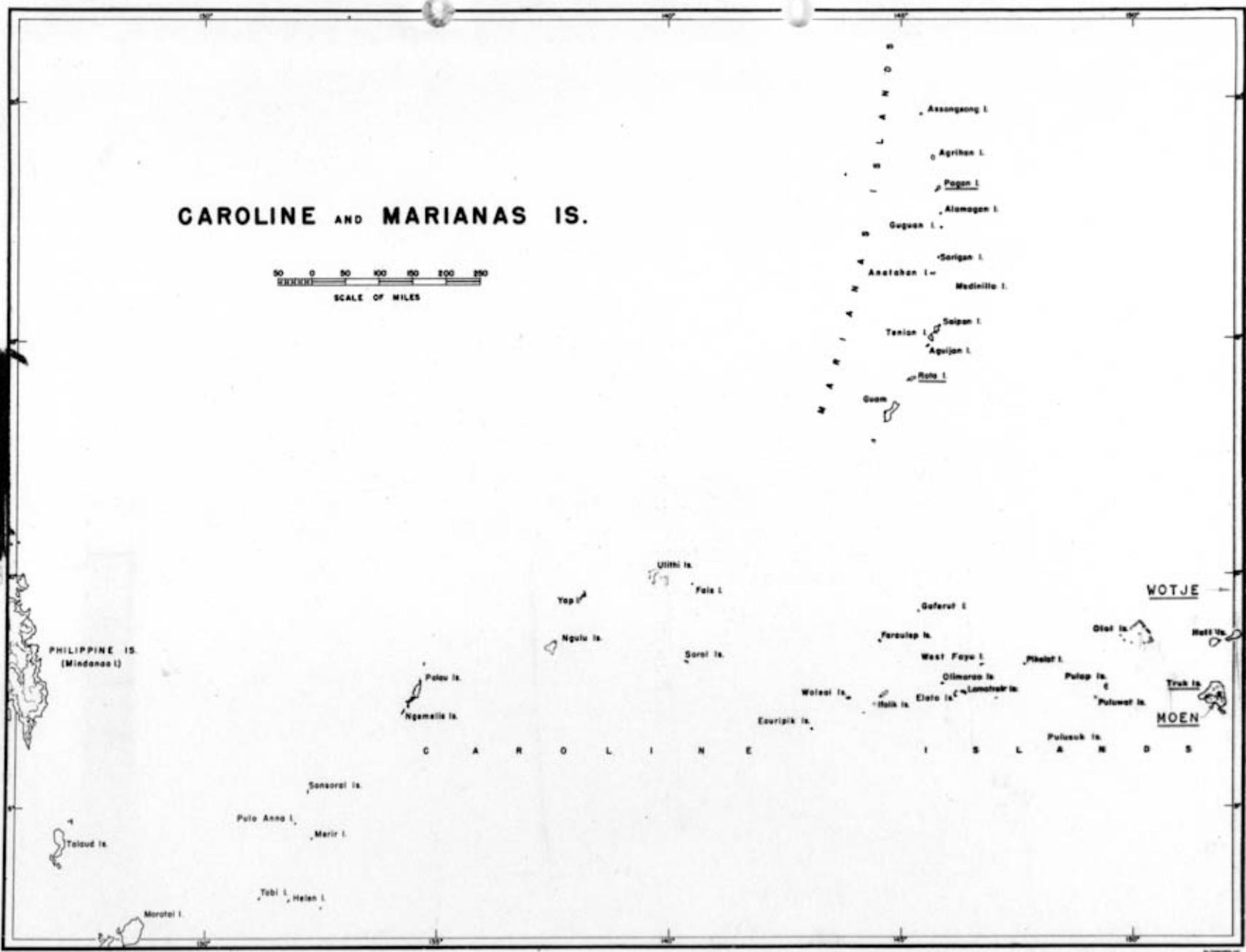
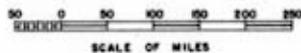
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OSD Letter, 5-8-78

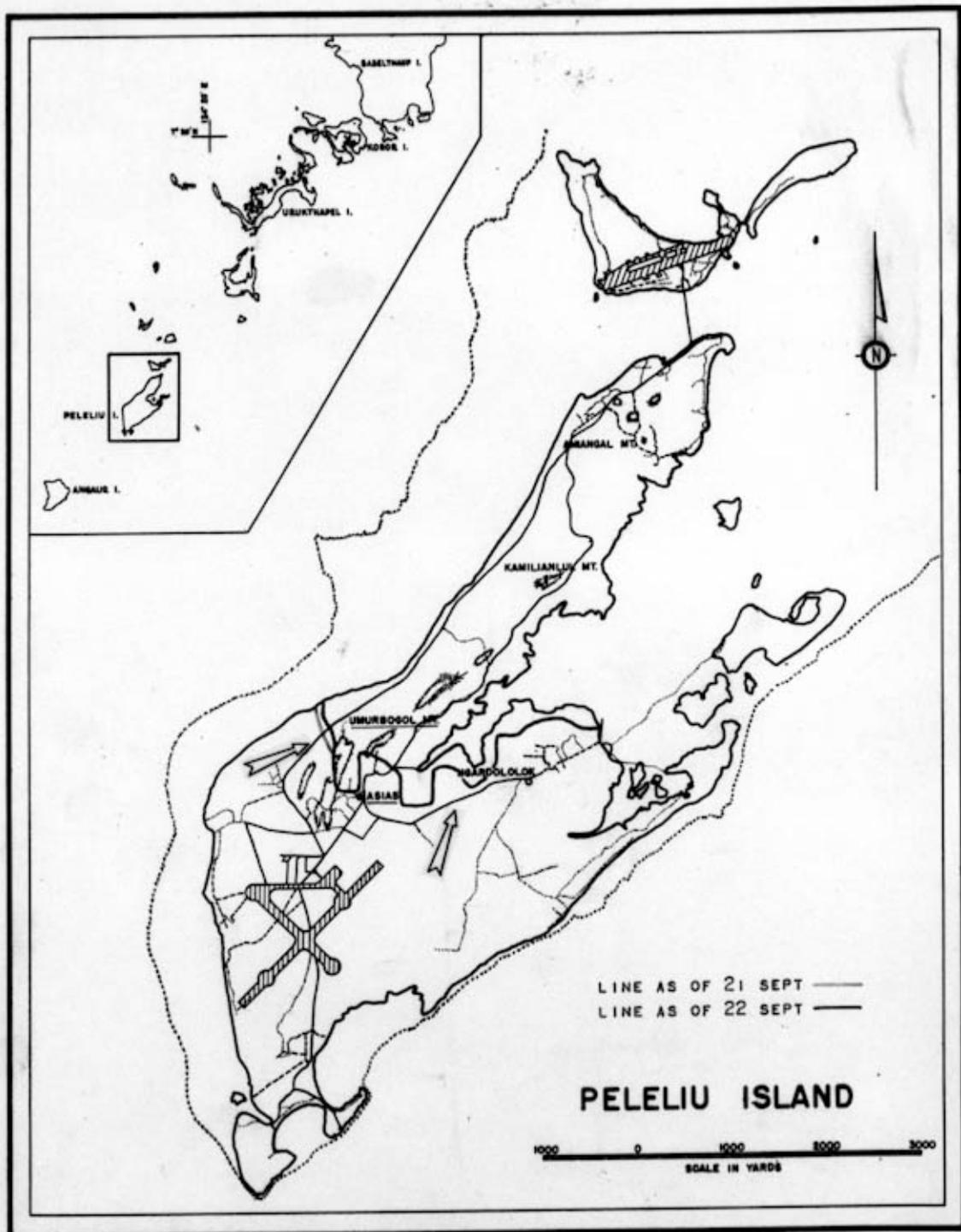


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18 tons of bombs on Namlea airdrome (Boeroe); other planes dropped 21 tons on Halmahera targets; a Navy patrol bomber damaged two freighters in a sweep off Zamboanga and Bohol Island in the Philippines. On 21 September, 16 medium and fighter bombers hit targets in the Wewak-MacCluer Gulf area and other aircraft operated over northern Halmahera. A Navy patrol bomber sank a 1,000-ton vessel in Davao Gulf. Solomons-based aircraft flew an additional 76 sorties on 20 September in the Bougainville, New Britain, New Ireland area.

2. On 19 September 28 B-24's dropped 69 tons of bombs on Moen airfield (Truk). The next day fighters harassed Wotje, Pagan and Rota.

3. During 21 September, Marines continued to advance slowly on Peleliu; mopping-up continued on Angaur.

#### EASTERN FRONT

Red Army units, encountering negligible resistance, advanced 45 miles to take Tallinn, on 22 September; the Germans state that they have evacuated northern Estonia. In the Carpathian foothills the Soviets made minor gains southeast of Sanok against strong resistance. Soviet and Romanian formations took the city of Arad in western Transylvania, and advanced to within two miles of the Romanian-Hungarian border.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

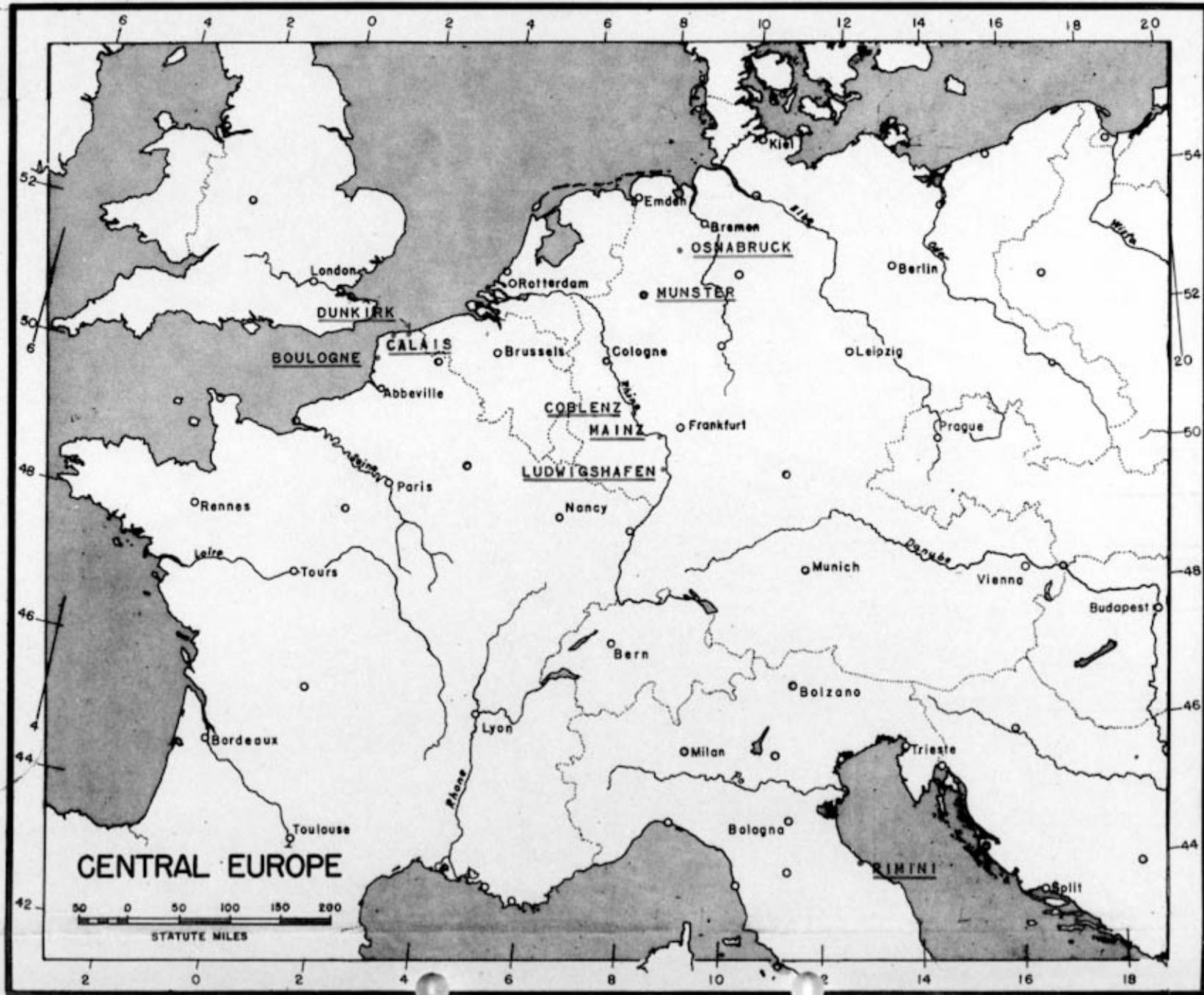
No. 1017

0700 September 21 to 0700 September 22, 1944

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THE WHITE HOUSE

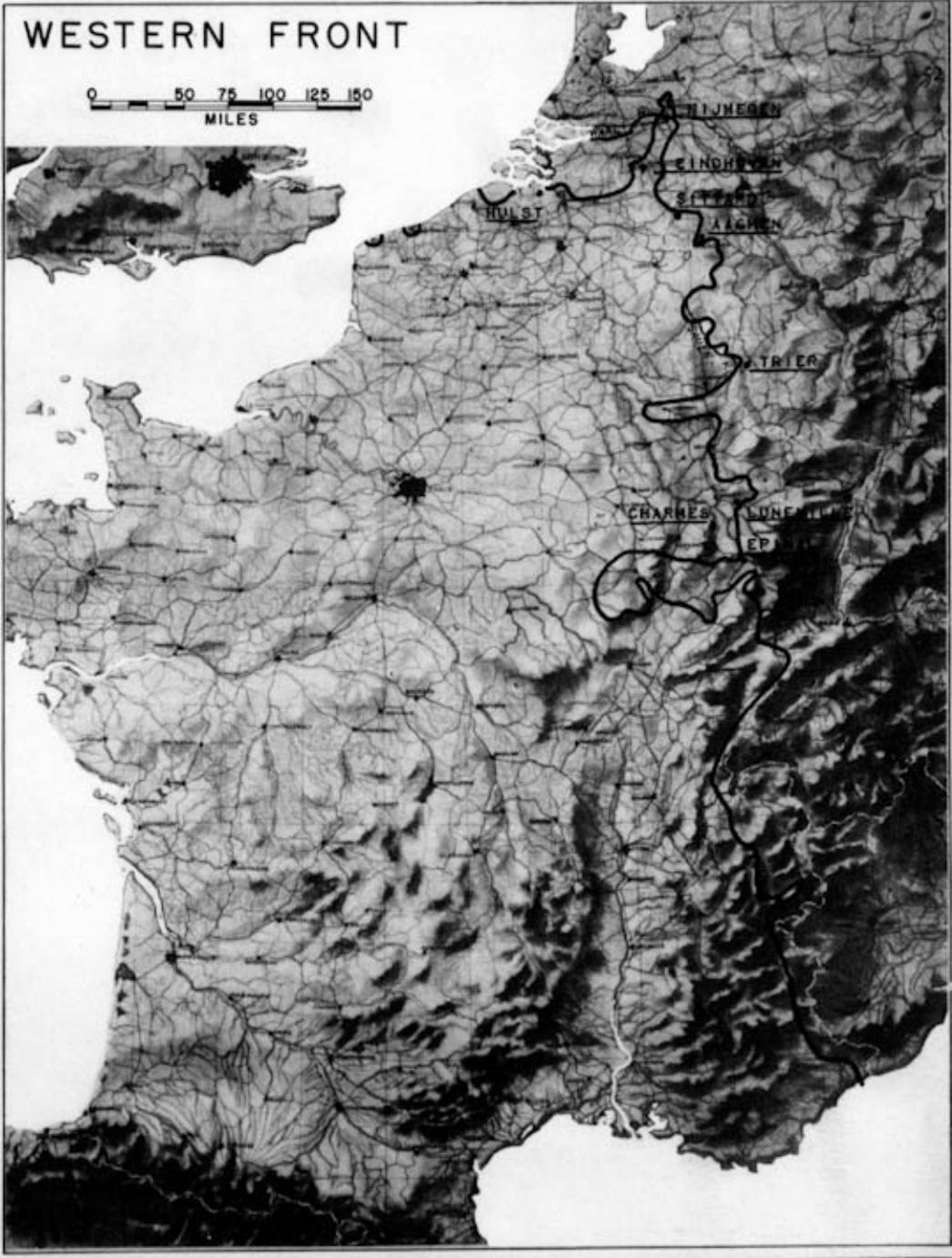
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# WESTERN FRONT

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

During 20 September, seven B-34's struck targets on the south-east coast of Paramushiro.

EUROPEAN THEATER

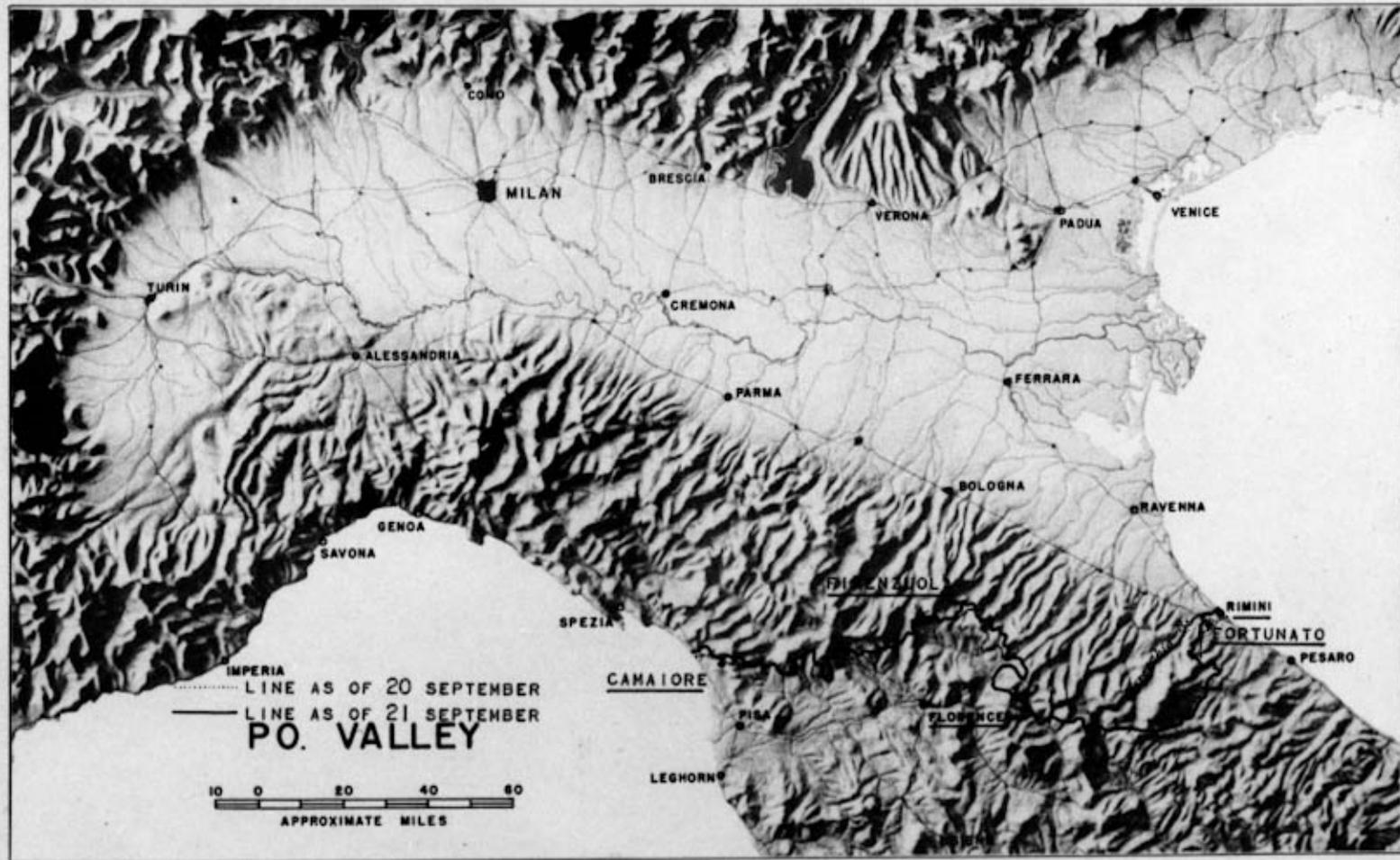
1. During the 24-hour period ending at 2100, 20 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 819 sorties in support of ground operations and 520 sorties in connection with airborne operations. Five fighters and 15 transport aircraft were lost.

During 20 September, 599 RAF bombers and 35 Mosquitoes dropped 3,703 tons of bombs on enemy defenses in the vicinity of Calais. One hundred forty-seven transport planes, escorted by 246 fighters, were dispatched to drop and land reinforcements and supplies in Holland. Fourteen of the transport planes are missing. Operations for that night were cancelled because of bad weather.

On 21 September, nearly 500 escorted bombers of the 8th Air Force were airborne to attack the Mainz ordnance depot, the Coblenz rail yards and the Ludwigshafen chemical works. Three bombers were lost.

2. During the 24-hour period ending 0600, 21 September, 20 flying bombs were plotted. Of 11 making landfall, four reached London.

3. By noon, 21 September, the XV Corps had advanced to the east of Charmes and had reached a general north-south line between Epinal and Luneville. Between Aachen and Trier several enemy counterattacks were



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 4 NOVEMBER 1948

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repulsed; north of Trier, the V Corps was forced to withdraw from a bridgehead across the Sauer River. In the First Army sector the XIX Corps advanced between Aachen and Sittard to the general line of the German frontier which was crossed to the southeast of Sittard.

The British Second Army expanded the Eindhoven-Nijmegen corridor on the east and southwest of Eindhoven. During the afternoon of 20 September US airborne troops crossed the Waal River and made contact with the British forces at Nijmegen. That town has been cleared of organized resistance and the bridges there have been captured intact. The Canadian First Army made minor gains in the vicinity of Hulst.

#### MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the 24-hour period ending 1200, 21 September, progress in the coastal area was limited to minor local gains to the west and northeast of Camaiore. In the sector north of Florence small advances were made toward Firenzuola against strong opposition. In the Adriatic sector troops of the Eighth Army have advanced into San Marino and have cleared the ridge on which Fortunato is situated. Canadian troops of the Eighth Army entered the eastern end of the Po Valley, capturing Rimini and crossing the River Marecchia.

2. During 20 September medium bomber operations were cancelled because of bad weather; however, 253 fighter bombers scored many hits on enemy positions in the Rimini area and 66 fighters flew reconnaissance





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missions. Coastal aircraft swept the Dalmatian coast and sank a 350-foot schooner in the Adriatic. Ninety-eight fighter and fighter bomber sorties were flown by the Balkan Air Force against targets in Yugoslavia and Greece; two grounded enemy planes were destroyed and a 200-vehicle motor park was attacked. That night 61 medium and heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 87 tons of bombs on rail yards in northwestern Hungary; four medium bombers were lost.

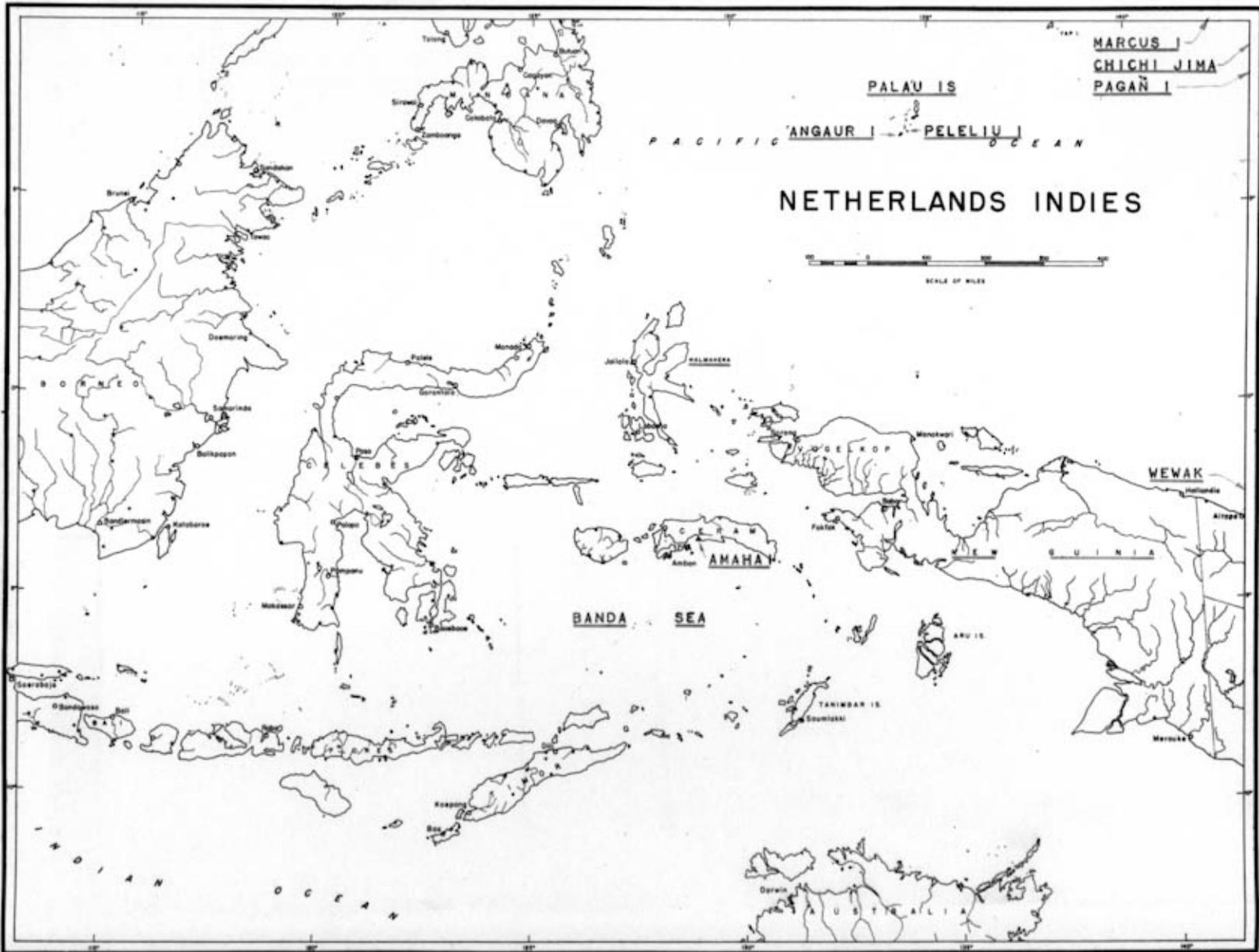
The next day, 522 heavy bombers and 360 fighters of the 15th Air Force dropped 938 tons of explosives on three rail yards and four bridges in the Debrecen-Belgrade area. One bomber and four fighters are missing.

#### ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 19 September, nine B-24's bombed the Mandalay rail yards and other targets in that area; 16 fighters flew sorties in the Tiddim area and along the Chindwin River.

2. On 18 September, 25 medium bombers struck Lingling, starting large fires. Small fighter missions operated over the same area, while other mediums bombed Taohsien. Forty fighters struck transportation targets near Changsha; one of 12 intercepting planes was destroyed. Other fighters patrolled the French Indo-China coast and north Hainan Island. On 19 September two B-24's operating off the Pescadores Islands sank one 400-foot vessel, three 250-foot vessels and two 200-foot vessels.

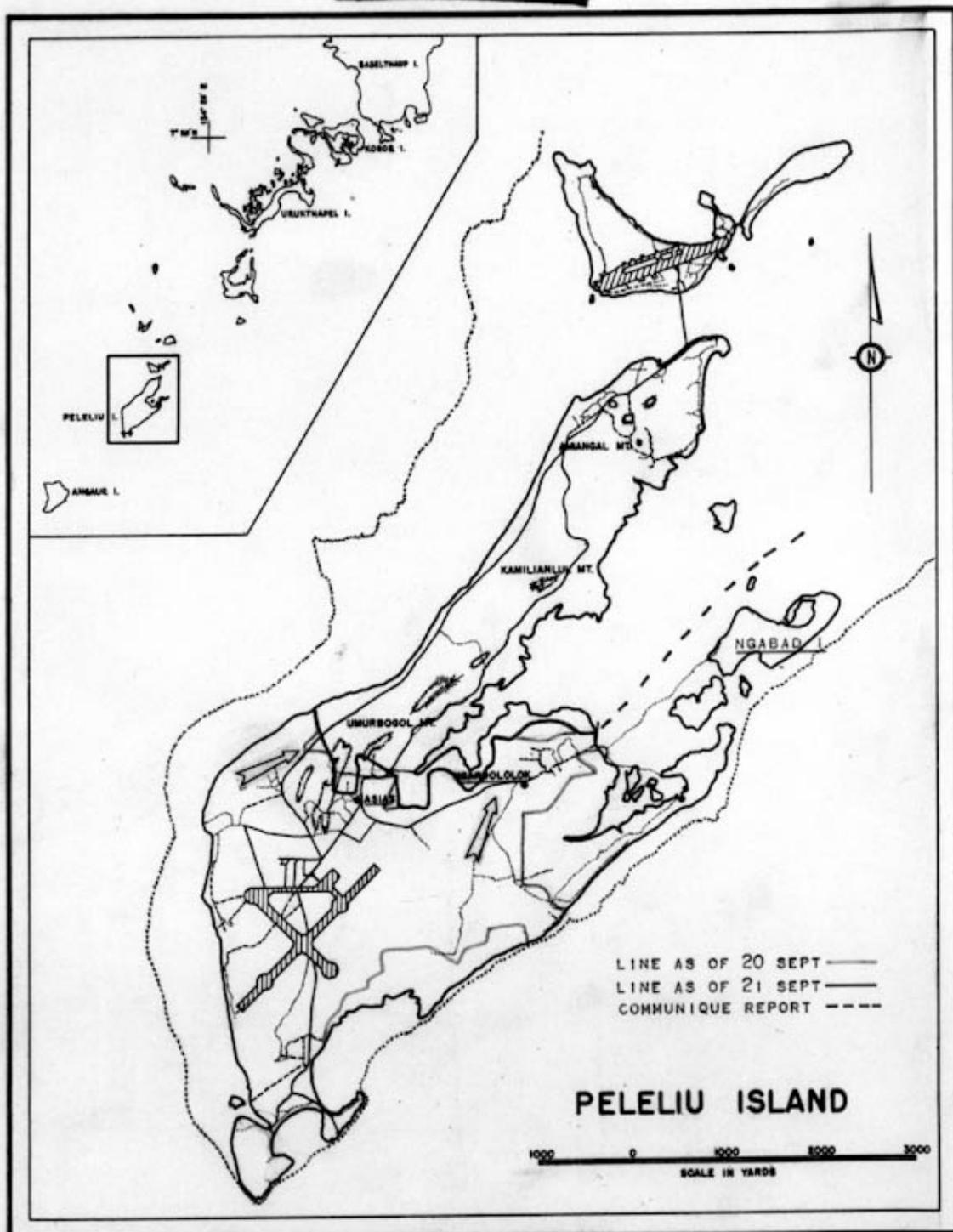
3. By 20 September advance elements of Chinese troops had advanced



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to Talawgyi, 22 miles southwest of Myitkyina on the Irrawaddy River. No contact was reported.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

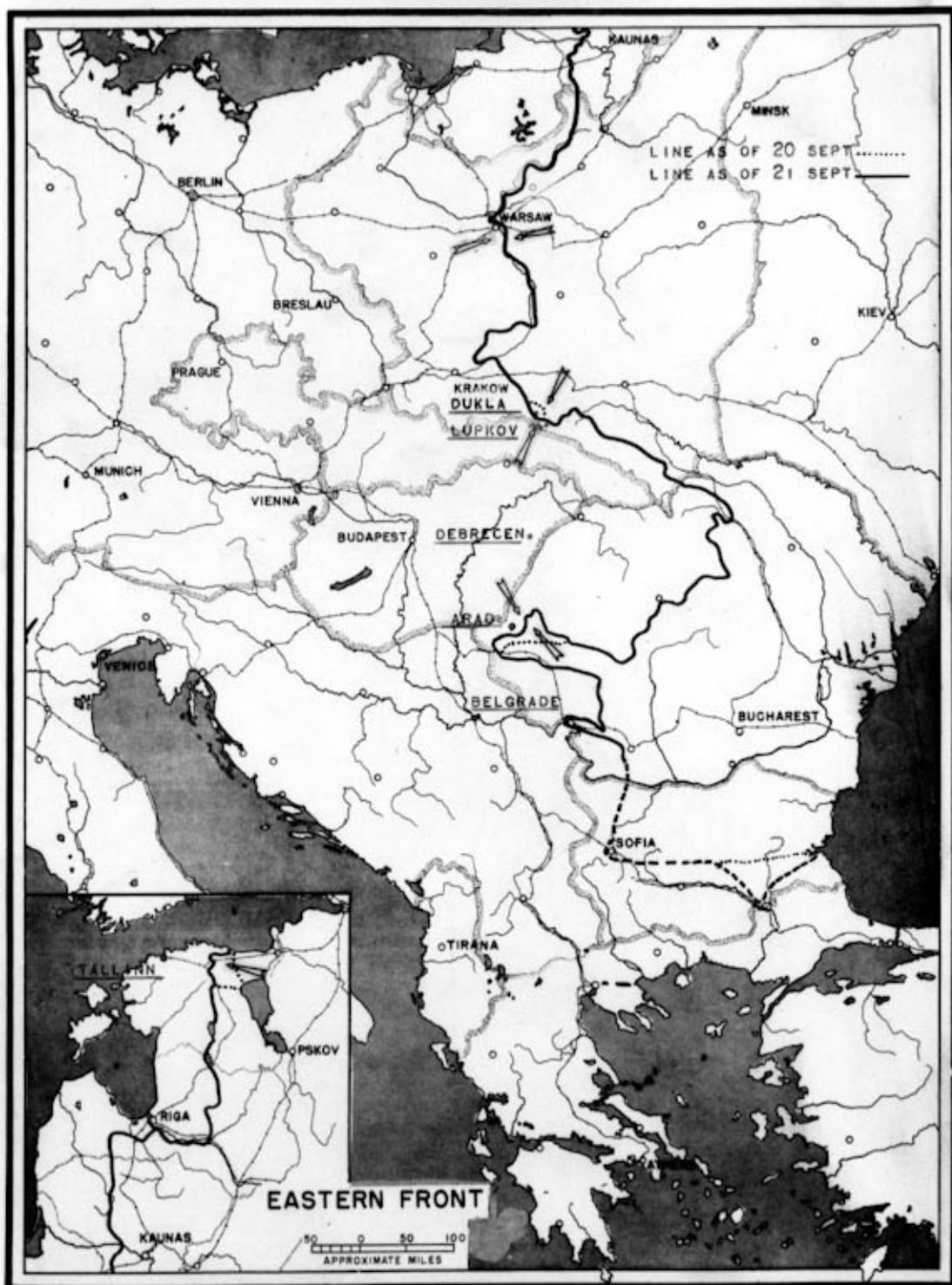
1. Further reports for 18 September disclose that three B-24's struck Amahai airdrome with nine tons while 108 sorties by carrier-based planes were flown against airdromes in northern Halmahera; five enemy aircraft were destroyed. The next day 22 fighter bombers dropped 14 tons of bombs in the Wewak area. On 20 September, 16 medium bombers and fighters returned to Wewak and northwest New Guinea while 29 other planes struck villages and installations in the Banda Sea area. Solomons-based aircraft flew 89 sorties on the 18th, 124 on the 19th and 32 on the 20th against targets in the Bougainville, New Britain, New Ireland area.

2. On 19 September dive bombers dropped 27 tons on Wotje, B-25's dropped 11 tons on Ponape, and B-24's dropped 41 tons on shipping and shore installations at Chichi Jima. Two B-24's struck Marcus and 24 fighter bombers strafed and bombed Pagan.

3. On 20 September, Marines on Peleliu continued to advance against strong opposition; the entire eastern portion of the island has now been taken including the small island of Ngabad.

EASTERN FRONT

Heavy fighting was reported near Salla in north central Finland



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on 21 September; the Germans retreated westward under Soviet pressure. In northern Estonia the Soviets continued their advance to within 45 miles of Tallinn. In the south Red Army units reached the entrances of the Dukla and Lupkow Passes. In Transylvania Soviet and Rumanian troops moved to within 15 miles east and south of Arad.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

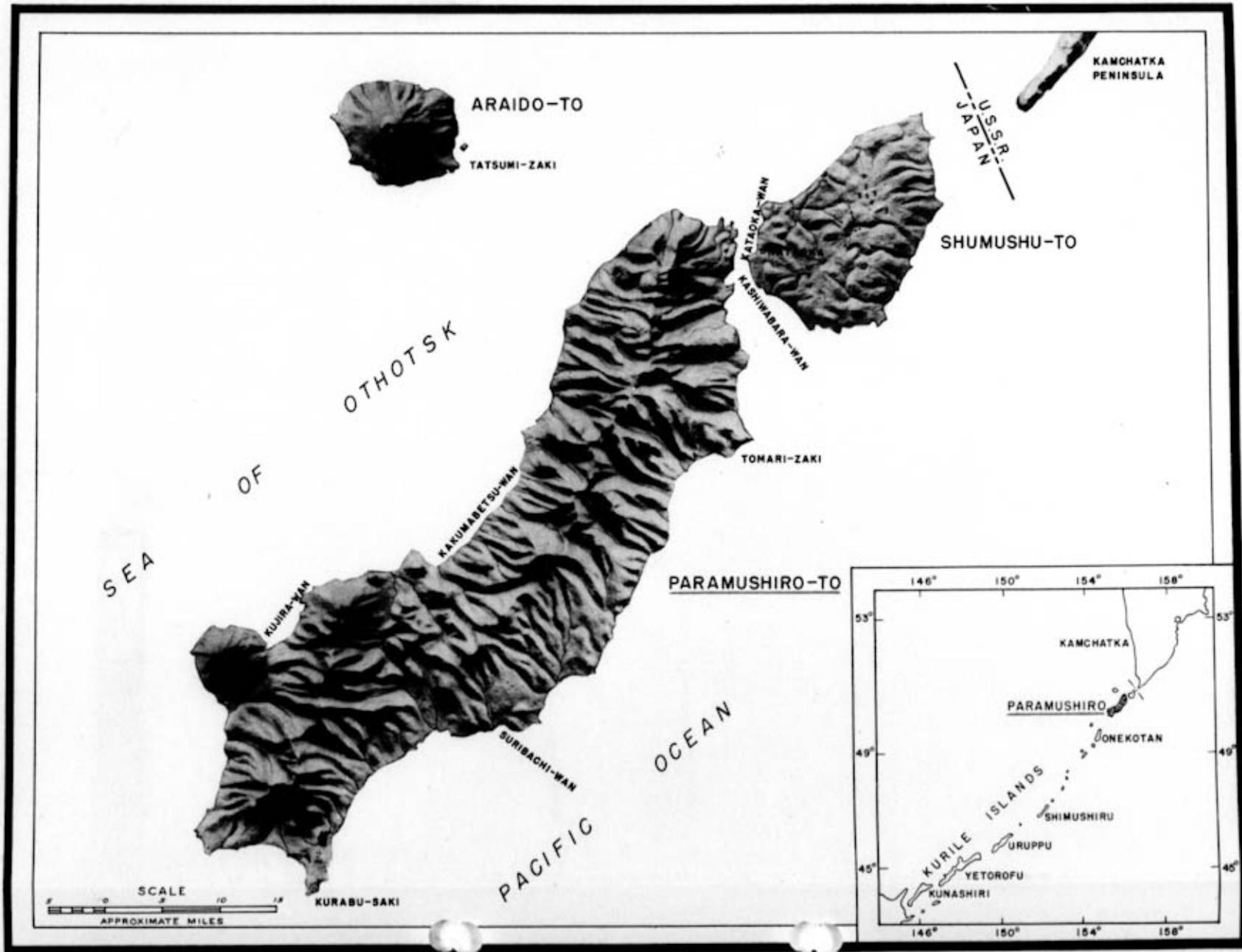
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0700 September 20 to 0700 September 21, 1944

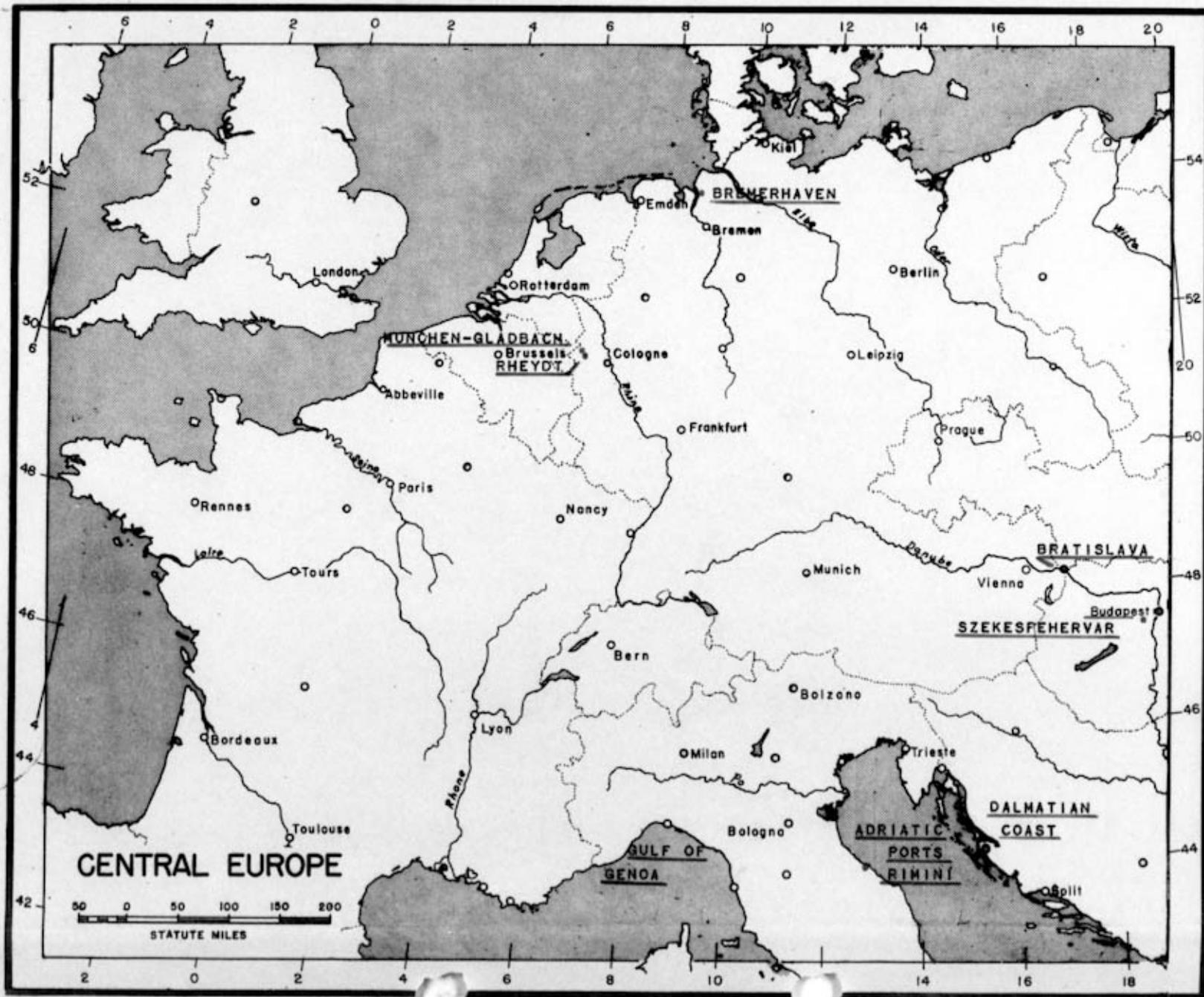
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OSD Letter, 5-8-78

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 20 September, one medium bomber attacked a cannery on Paramushiro.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at 2100, 19 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 431 sorties in support of Allied ground operations; 1,151 sorties were flown in connection with airborne operations. A bomber, a fighter, and 47 transport aircraft were lost during these operations.

More than 175 RAF sorties were flown in support of airborne operations in Holland. During the night of 19-20 September, 210 heavy bombers and nine Mosquitoes dropped 709 tons of explosives on Munchen-Gladbach and Rheydt. From these operations 20 aircraft are missing.

On 20 September, 8th Air Force bomber operations were cancelled because of bad weather. However, 681 fighters were dispatched to support airborne operations in Holland during the late afternoon.

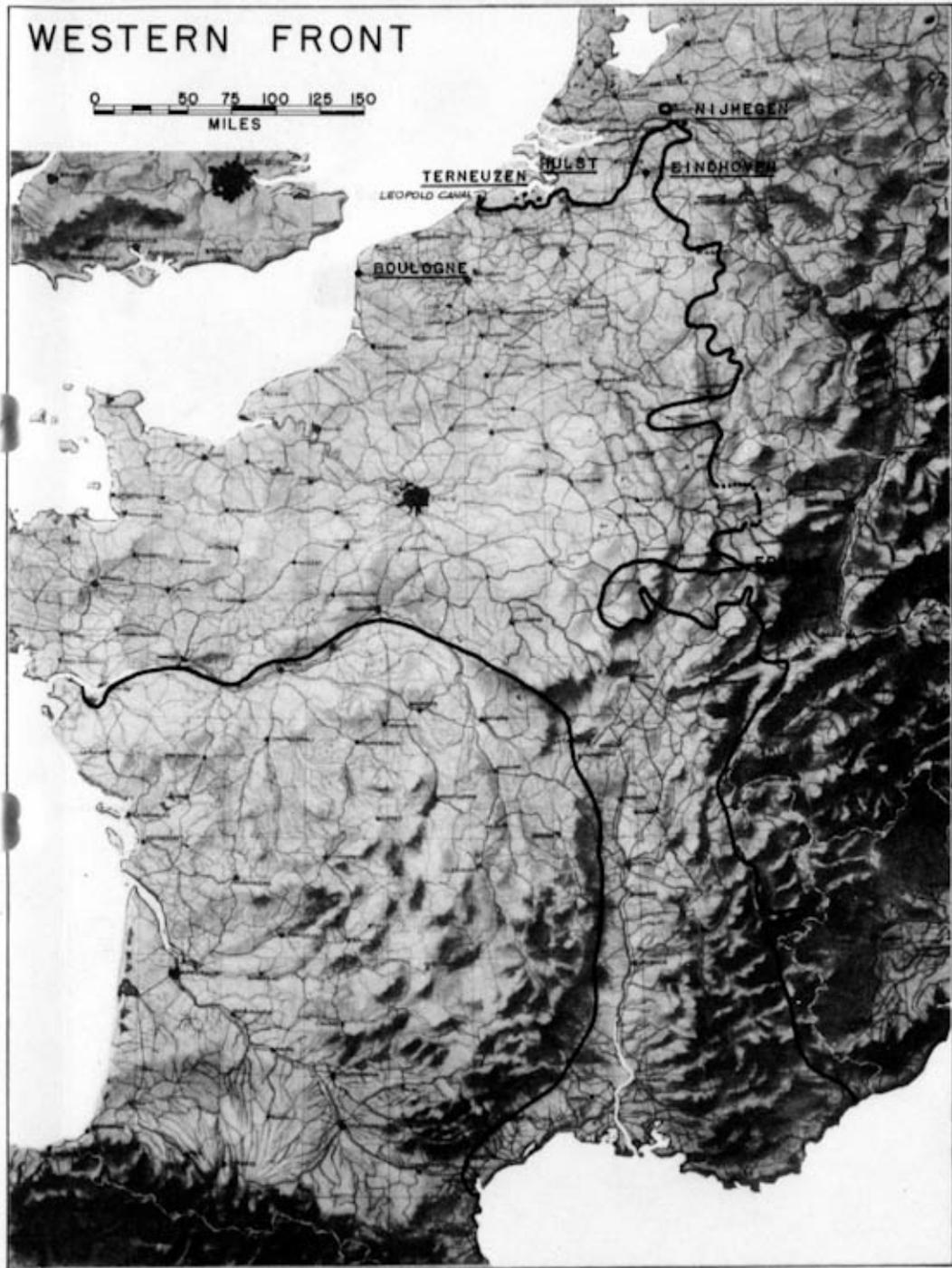
2. During the 12-hour period ending at 0600, 20 September, 19 flying bombs were plotted from the direction of Holland. Of 11 making landfall, two reached the London area.

3. Harbor facilities at Le Havre were reported as 90 per cent destroyed. At Brest the harbor facilities have been almost completely destroyed and hardly a building in the city remains intact.

4. British ground forces and troops of the First Allied Airborne

# WESTERN FRONT

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Army have captured Eindhoven and consolidated the area between that city and Nijmegen. To the west armored troops bridged the canal west of Hulst and advanced to within five miles of the port of Terneuzen; other armored troops held a line generally along the Leopold Canal to the coast.

Communiques report the capture of Boulogne and the surrender of some 19,000 enemy troops south of the Loire River.

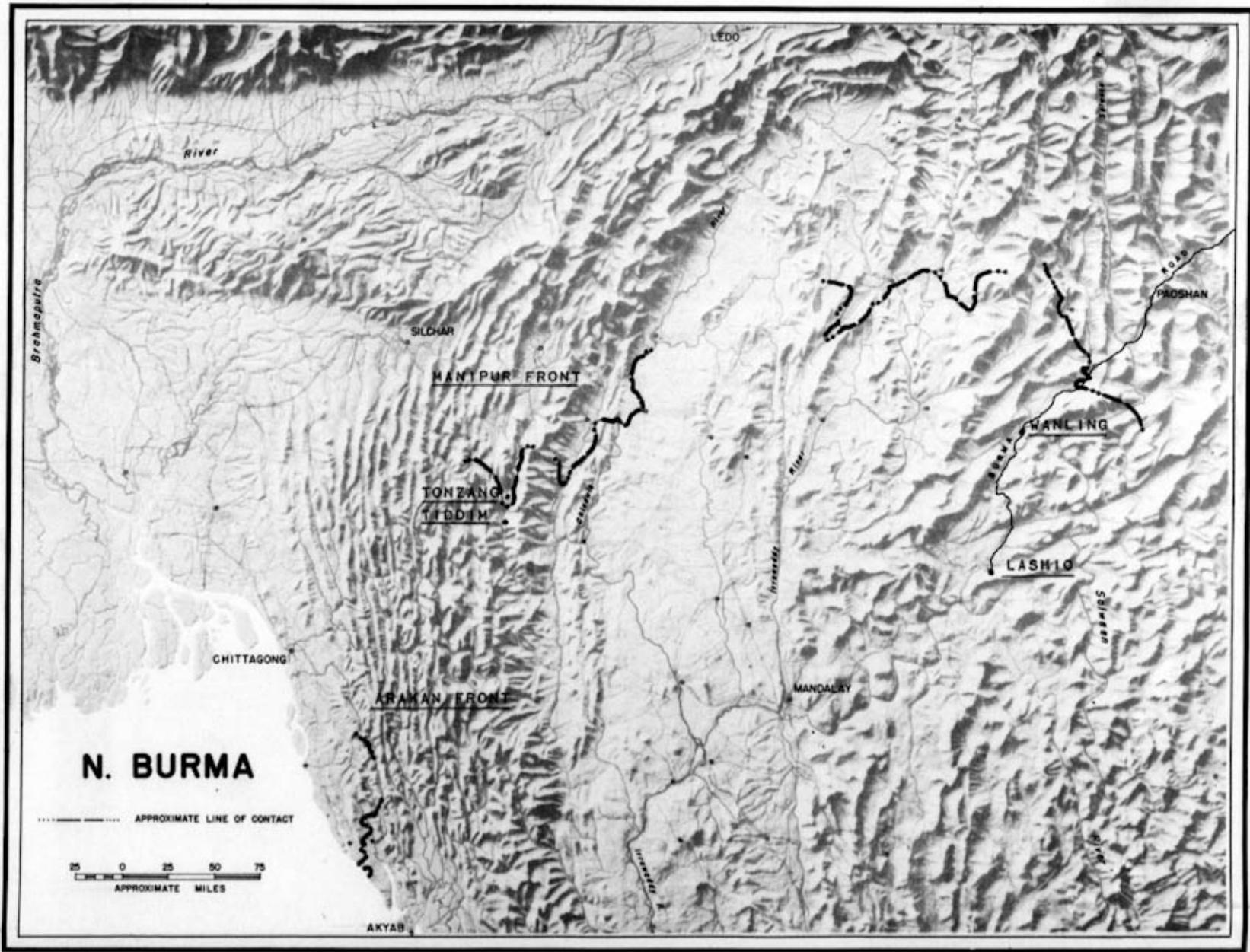
By noon, 20 September, our VI Corps had advanced north to within ten miles of Epinal and reconnaissance elements were in contact with the French 2d Armored Division in the Epinal area.

#### MEDITERRANEAN

1. During 19 September, 72 light and medium bombers struck enemy positions west of Rimini while 489 fighters and fighter bombers concentrated on close support targets in the Eighth Army sector. Coastal aircraft attacked ports in the Adriatic and shipping in the Gulf of Genoa. Balkan aircraft in 108 sorties attacked targets in Yugoslavia and shipping along the Dalmatian coast, destroying two grounded planes and one 500-ton vessel.

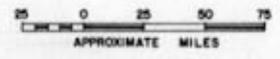
During the night of 19-20 September, 78 bombers of the 15th Air Force struck Szekesfehervar railroad yard in Hungary with 200 tons of explosives.

On 20 September, 545 bombers and 369 fighters of the 15th Air Force dropped 1,272 tons of explosives on railroad bridges, railroad yards, an oil refinery and an airdrome in the Budapest-Bratislava area.

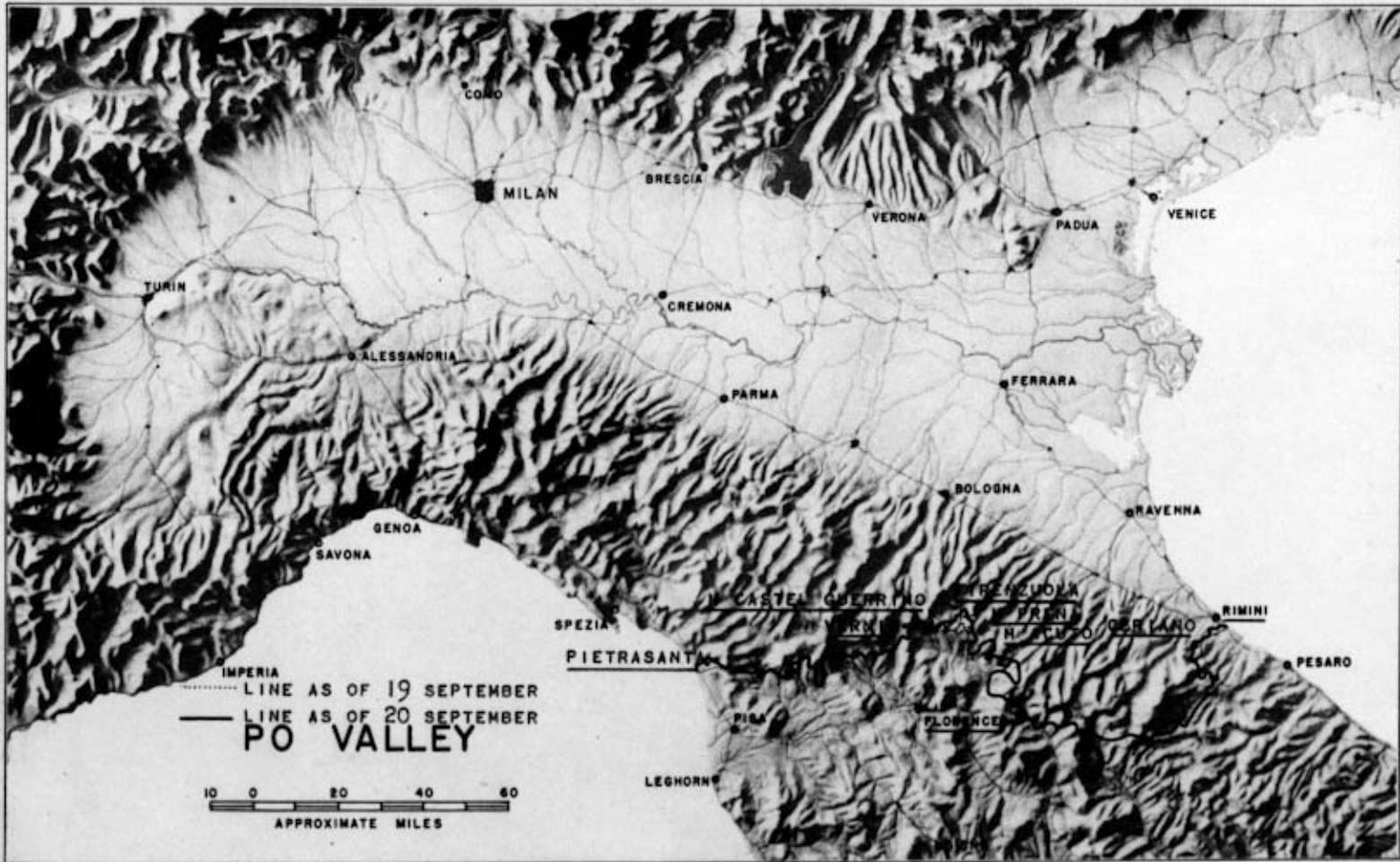


# N. BURMA

..... APPROXIMATE LINE OF CONTACT







BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)  
 4 NOVEMBER 1945

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2. By 0600, 20 September, Fifth Army troops in the coastal sector had advanced approximately two miles to Pietrasanta; there were minor gains northeast of Vernio. In the sector north of Florence the mountains Castel Guerrino, Acuto and Frena were captured as infantry troops advanced four miles down the northern slopes to points east of Firenzuola, in the Po watershed. Eighth Army troops captured Ceriano and, further east, advanced to within two miles of Rimini against heavy resistance.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 16 September, in previously unreported missions, 40 fighter bombers struck villages in the Hengyang area; others sank a 300-foot vessel on the Yangtze. In an attack on our Liuchow airfield, Jap bombers destroyed one B-24. The next day 118 medium and fighter bombers attacked targets from Changsha to Lingling, sinking five river vessels; small fighter missions were flown against rail yards in the Canton sector and shipping off the French Indo-China coast. On 18 September, four B-24's sank one 250-foot freighter off the west coast of Formosa.

2. During 18 September, 16 medium bombers of the Eastern Air Command struck the Wanling area with nine and one-half tons of explosives while fighter sweeps were carried out in the Chindwin, Tiddim Road and Rangoon areas.





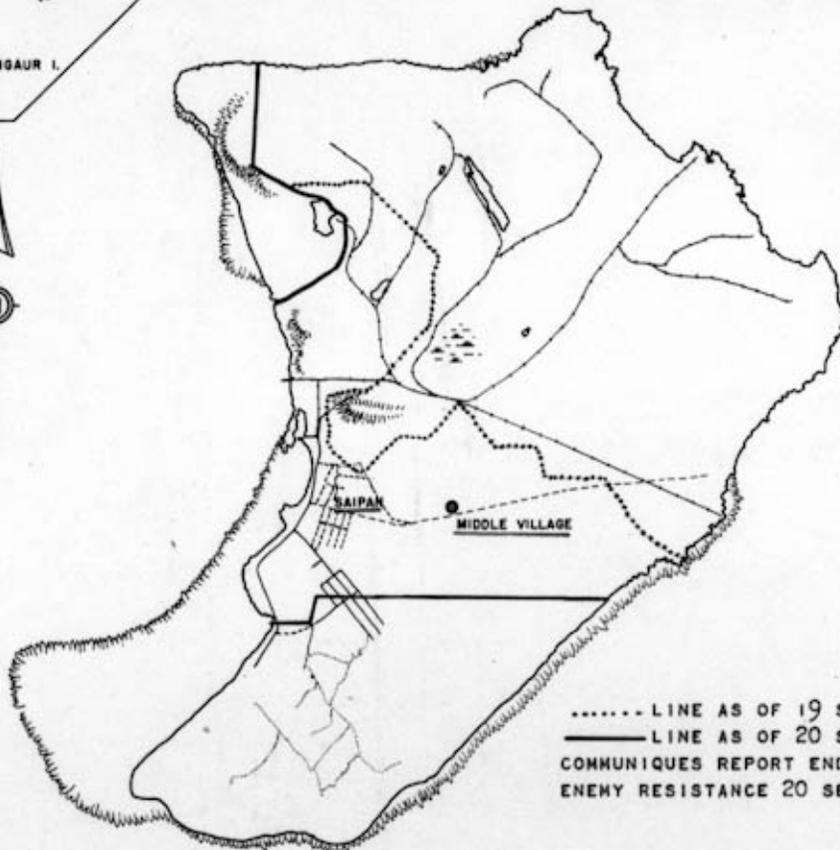
# ANGAUR ISLAND



PELELIU I.

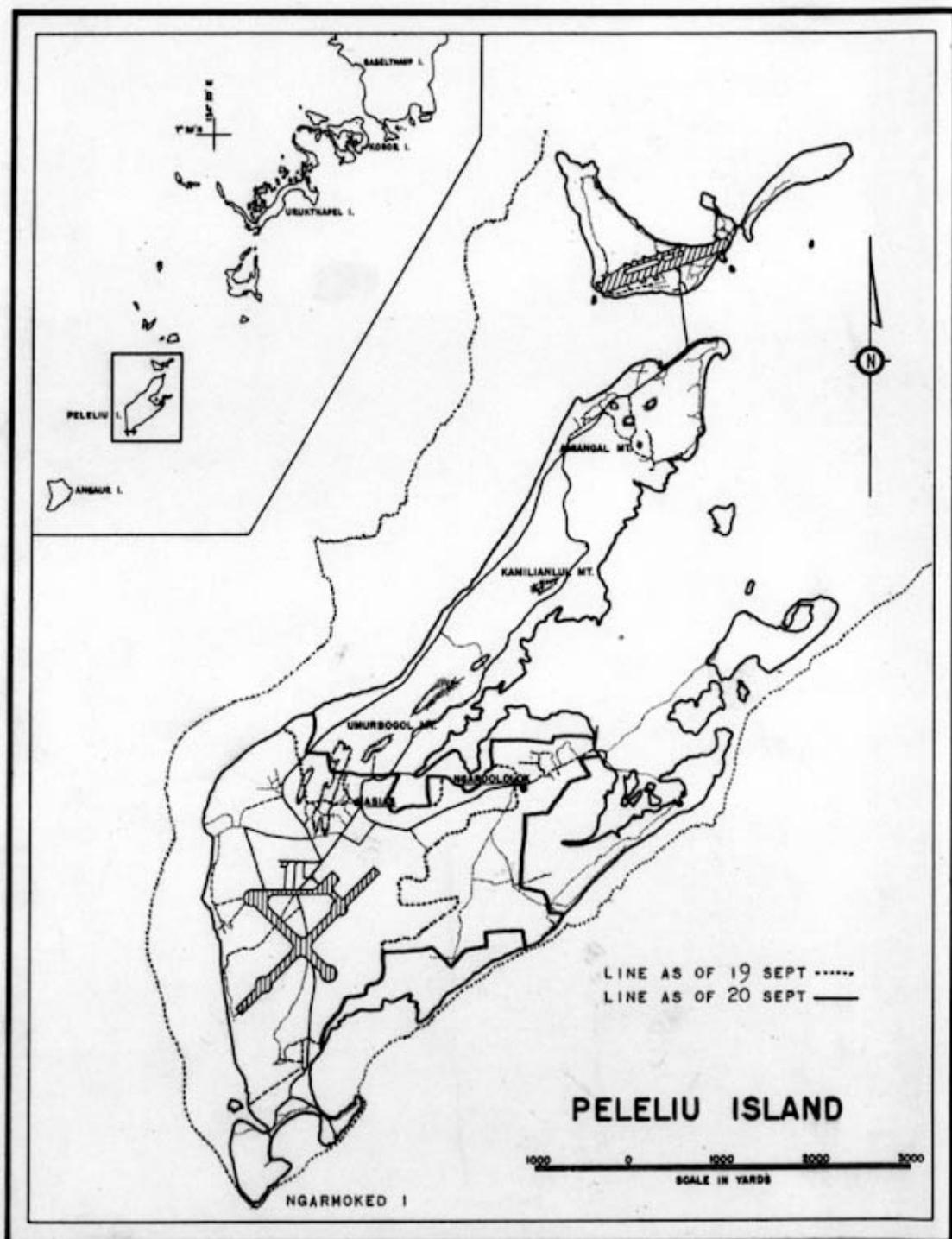
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ANGAUR I.



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ENEMY RESISTANCE 20 SEPT

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PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 19 September, 24 B-24's bombed the airdrome at Amahai, Ceram; 43 other B-24's escorted by 25 fighters dropped 84 tons on targets in the Celebes. Sixty-five medium bombers escorted by 31 fighters dropped 44 tons on Mapanget and Langoan airdromes and on other targets in the Celebes. On the 18th, Solomons-based aircraft flew 43 sorties in the Bougainville-New Britain-New Ireland area.

2. On 18 September, our landings at Morotai were reported fully established.

3. By 1800, 19 September, Marines on Peleliu Island had advanced northeast more than half a mile against strong enemy resistance; 117 enemy aircraft, most of them badly damaged, were found on Peleliu airfield. On Angaur Island our troops captured Middle Village against light resistance and occupied nearly two-thirds of the island. Organized enemy resistance ceased on the 20th.

EASTERN FRONT

In the northern sector the Red Army advanced to within 64 miles of Tallinn on 20 September after driving more than 35 miles in three days of fighting. Small advances were made around Valga and west of Madona. In the central sector Red Army units made gains up to six miles in the Dukla and Lupkov Passes.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1015

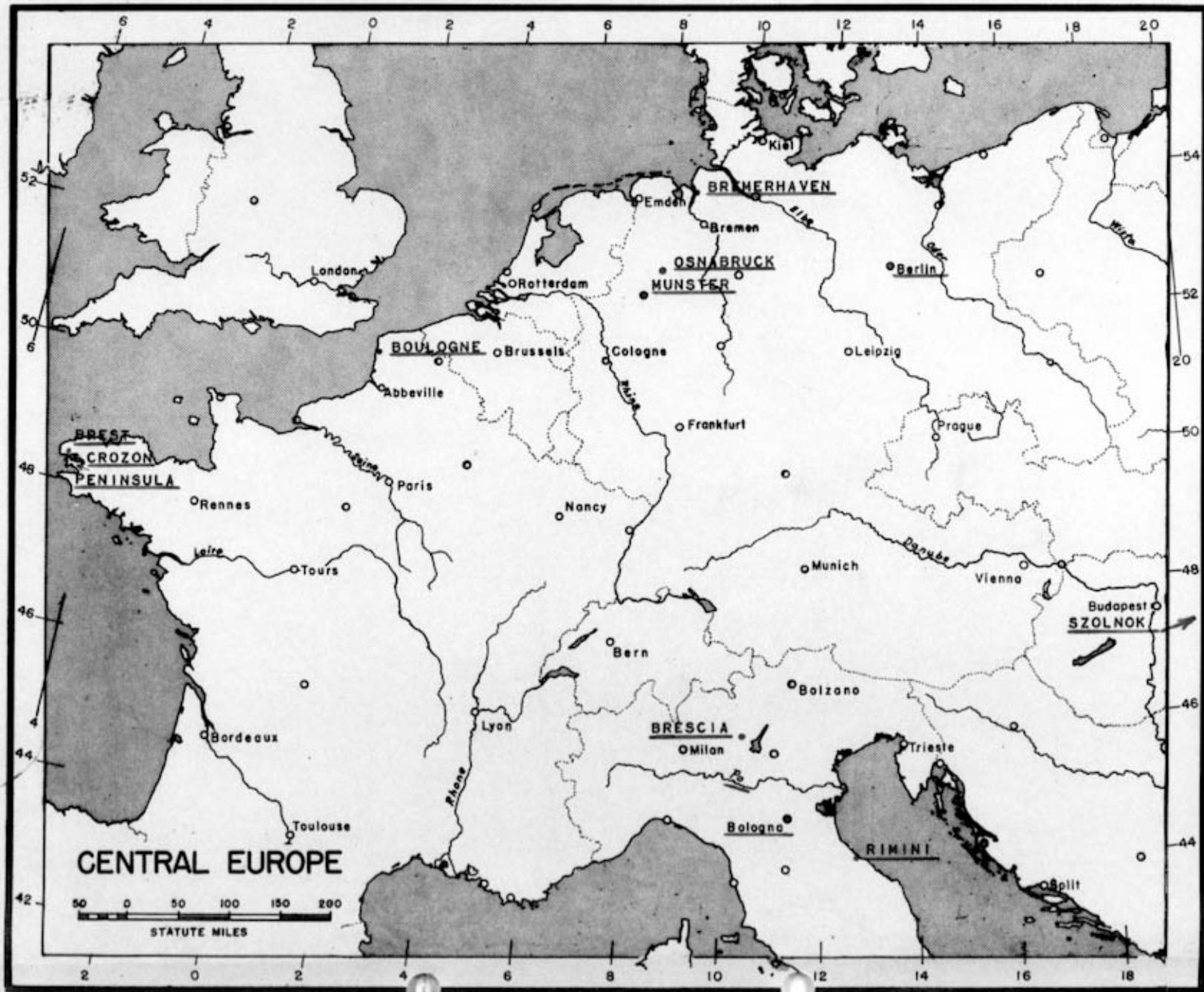
0700 September 19 to 0700 September 20, 1944

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

During 17 September four medium bombers struck Paramushiro and the eastern coast of Shumushu in the Kuriles. One intercepting plane was destroyed.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at 2100, 18 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 715 combat sorties in support of Allied ground operations and 2,753 troop carrier sorties in connection with airborne operations. Eight fighters and 32 transport aircraft are missing; one enemy plane was destroyed.

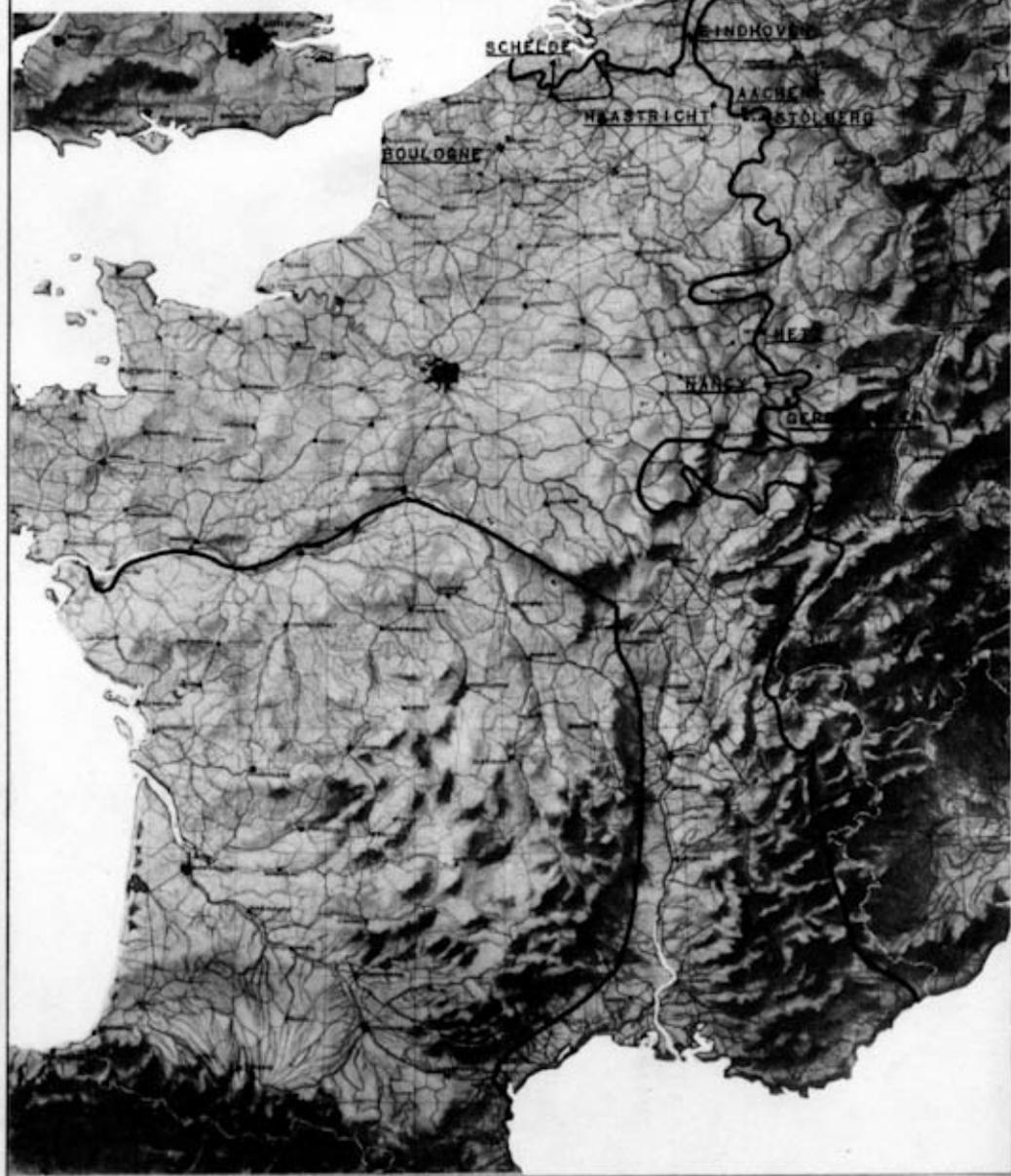
Additional reports of RAF operations for 17 September disclose that 690 bombers dropped 3,740 tons of bombs on Boulogne. During the night of 18-19 September more than 200 heavy bombers attacked Bremerhaven, and 22 Mosquitoes dropped 37 tons on Berlin. From these operations four bombers and two Mosquitoes are missing.

On 19 September, the 8th Air Force dispatched 798 bombers and 339 fighters to attack rail yards, an ordnance depot, and other targets in the Munster-Osnabruck area while 132 fighters escorted airborne operations. Preliminary reports indicate that 26 enemy aircraft were destroyed for a loss of 10 bombers and four fighters. Ninety-three escorted bombers, taking off from bases in Russia, attacked the Szolnok rail yards and continued to an Italian base.

During 19 September, 10 flying bombs were plotted from the direction of Holland. Six made landfall, of which three reached the

# WESTERN FRONT

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London area.

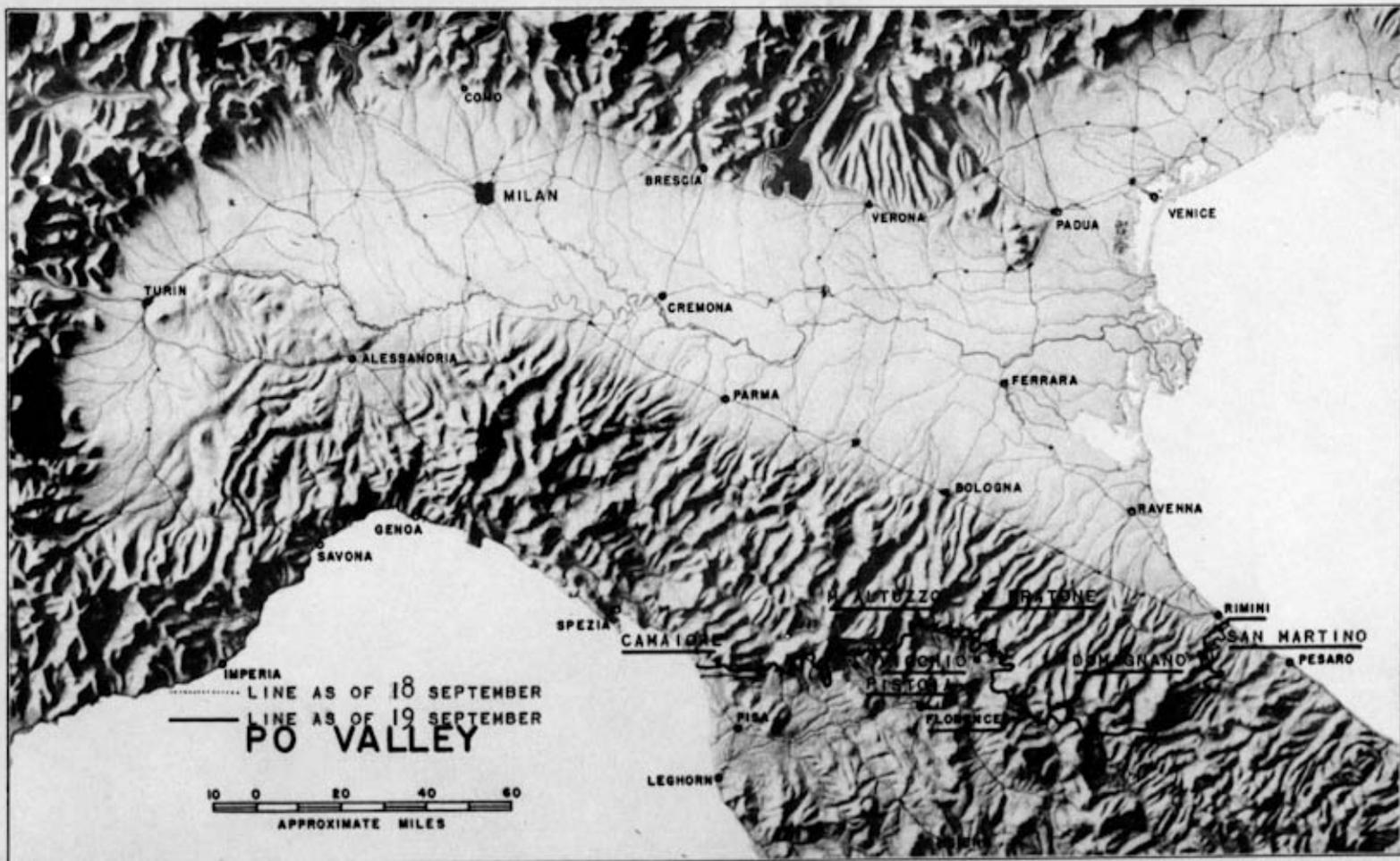
2. On 17 and 18 September, three divisions of the First Allied Airborne Army landed in Holland northwest of Eindhoven, southeast of Nijmegen and northwest of Arnhem, respectively; airheads were firmly established in the three areas. By 19 September troops of the British XXX Corps had contacted elements of the Airborne Army in the Eindhoven area and at least four bridges across principal rivers and canals in the airhead sectors had been secured intact.

In Brittany all organized resistance ceased in Brest and our troops cleared the enemy from the Crozon Peninsula. On the Third Army front our forces liberated Gerbeviller southeast of Nancy and made gains south of Metz against stubborn resistance. On the First Army front our troops were meeting heavy determined resistance east of the German-Luxembourg border. Mopping up continued in the area southeast of Aachen and heavy fighting was in progress east of the city in the Stolberg area. On the British Second Army front gains of seven miles were made northeast of Maastricht. The Canadian First Army met stubborn resistance south of the Schelde Canal; at the French channel port of Boulogne they captured the Citadel and Mont Lambert.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. On the night of 17-18 September, 85 bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 213 tons of explosives on the Brescia rail yards. The following night, 97 others dropped 340 tons on troop and equipment concentrations at Rimini. During the 19th, 96 escorted B-24's dropped 264 tons on

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BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)  
 4 NOVEMBER 1948

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

bridges in Yugoslavia, where one enemy fighter was destroyed. During these operations two medium bombers were lost.

On the night of 17-18 September, 40 light bombers of the Tactical Air Force struck gun positions near Rimini; 645 medium and fighter bombers attacked strong points on the central and eastern battle fronts, and 87 fighters flew close support missions. The next day, 144 fighter bombers struck rail facilities in the Po Valley and 273 mediums bombed gun positions and troop concentrations at Rimini and rail bridges in the Bologna area. Balkan aircraft attacked targets in Yugoslavia and Albania destroying five enemy planes. From all these operations nine of our aircraft are missing.

On the night of 17-18 September, five Middle East-based medium bombers again struck Portolago harbor, Leros.

2. As of 0600, 19 September, Allied troops in the western sector of the Fifth Army front had made advances up to three miles and were approaching Camaiore; minor advances were made northwest of Pistoia without opposition. In the sector north of Florence infantry troops captured Mts. Altuzzo and Pratone. Gains were also registered northeast of Vicchio. On the Eighth Army front British troops captured Domagnano and advances up to two miles were made and San Martino was captured after heavy fighting.

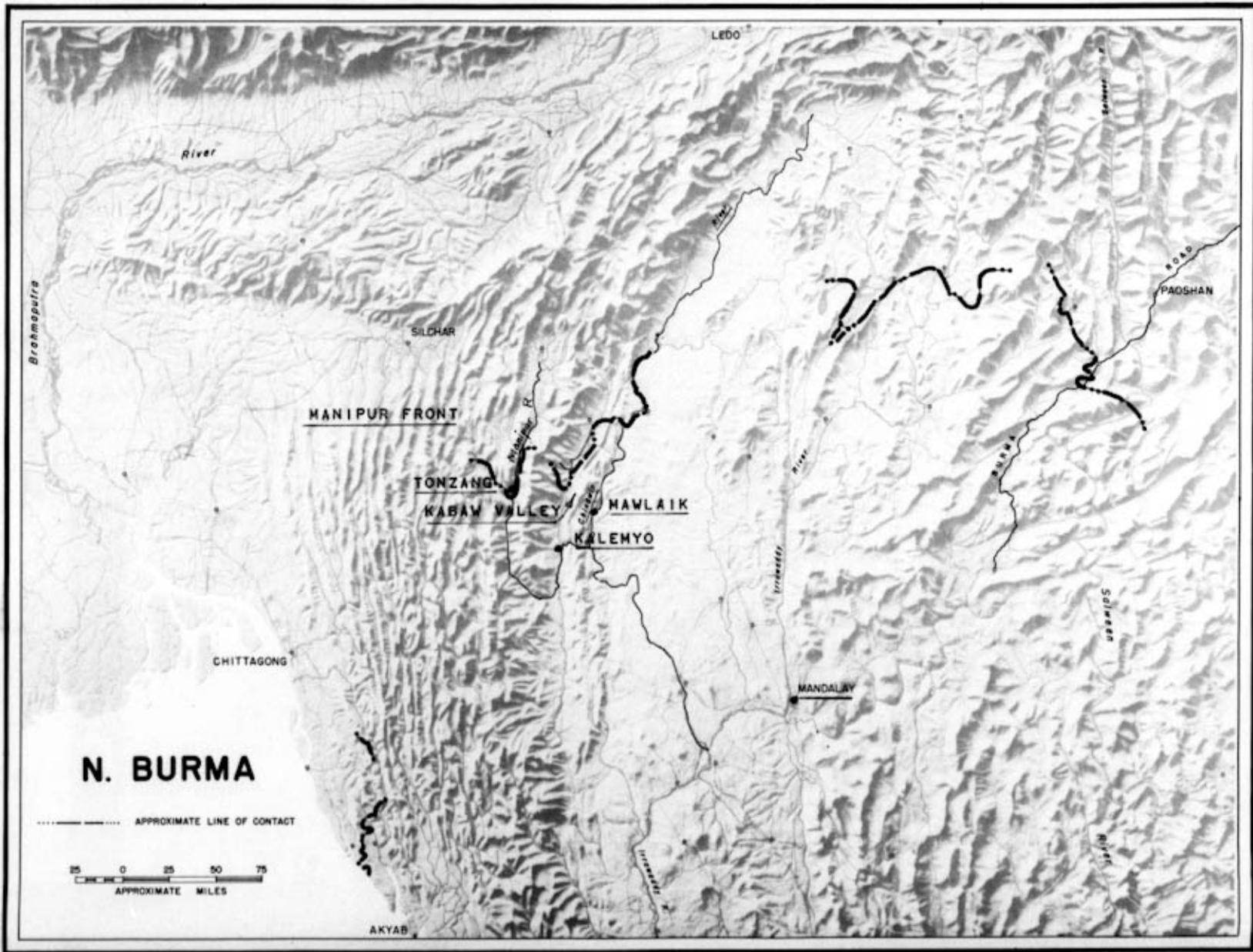
ASIATIC THEATER

During 16 September two B-24's of the 14th Air Force probably sank two 200-foot freighters off the south China coast; and medium and fighter

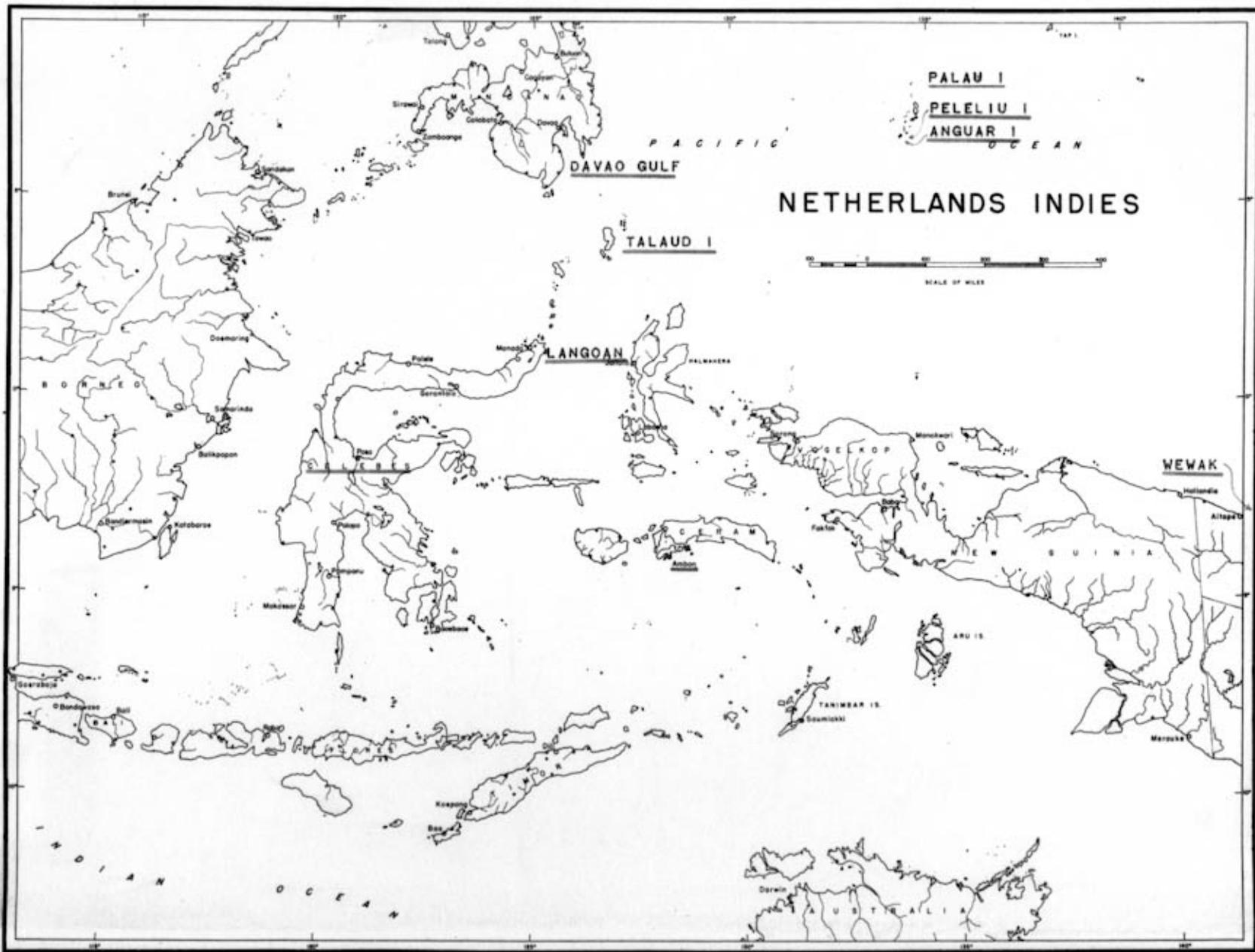
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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

bombers attacked targets southwest of Hengyang. Next day 27 heavy bombers struck Changsha and fighter bombers attacked Jap columns advancing toward Kweilin.

During the 16th, 20 B-24's of the Eastern Air Command dropped 58 tons of bombs on rail facilities in the Mandalay area; three planes were lost. The next day weather limited air operations; however fighter bombers operated in the Chindwin area and six medium bombers attacked rail targets near Mandalay.

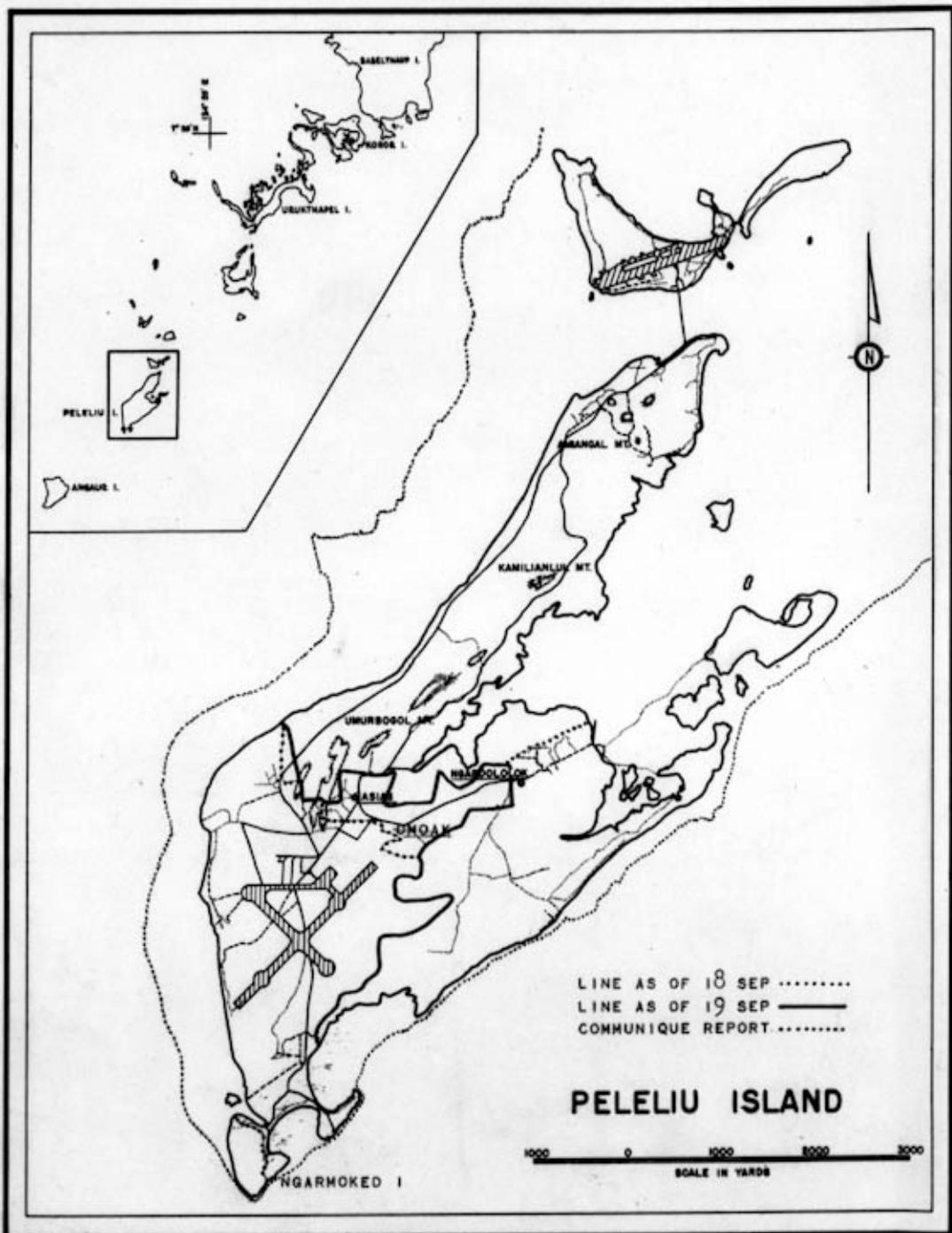
British forces advanced two miles south of Tonzang on the Tiddim Road on 18 September. The British force operating in the Kabaw Valley advanced five miles south towards Kalemyo, placing British forces in this area about 30 miles west and northwest of Mawlaik.

#### PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

On 18 September one group of B-24's struck two airfields on Ambon, and 56 B-24's attacked airfields in the Davao Gulf area of the Philippines. Another group of B-24's bombed Talaud Island. Seventy B-25's attacked Langoan airfield and bivouacs in the Celebes, destroying four grounded planes. Nearly 100 sorties of medium and light bombers were flown against targets at Wewak and in northwestern New Guinea. The previous day Solomons-based planes flew 167 sorties in the Bougainville-New Britain-New Ireland area.

During 17 and 18 September, Jaluit, Iwo Jima, Wotje and Nauru were attacked by aircraft of the Pacific Ocean Area Command.

~~TOP SECRET~~



~~TOP SECRET~~

# ANGAUR ISLAND



PELELIU I.

URUKTHAPEL I.

ANGAUR I.

N

SAIPAN

MIDDLE VILLAGE

LINE AS OF 18 SEP .....  
LINE AS OF 19 SEP ———  
COMMUNIQUE REPORT - - - -



~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

During the night of 17-18 September, Marines on Peleliu repulsed a Jap counterattack and next day captured Asias against heavy resistance. They now hold all of Peleliu south of that town. On Angaur the same day our 81st Division repulsed three counterattacks and advanced to occupy Saipan town and the northern two thirds of the island.

EASTERN FRONT

During 19 September on the northern front the Red Army captured Valga and advanced to within ten miles of Riga on a broad front. In Rumania Soviet and Rumanian troops entered the city of Timisoara, 35 miles from the southern border of Hungary.

~~TOP SECRET~~

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DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1014

0700 September 18 to 0700 September 19, 1944

COPY FOR

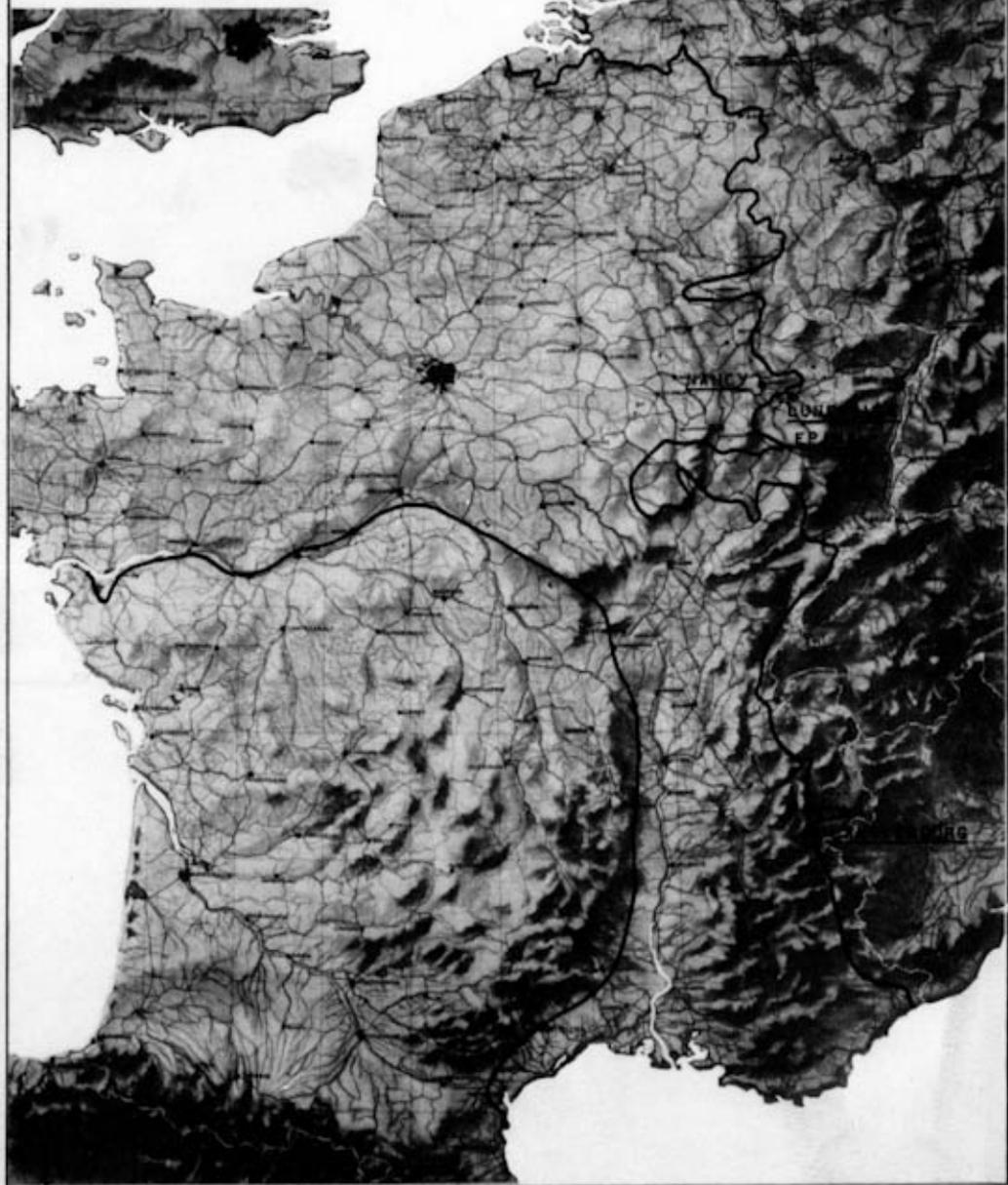
THE WHITE HOUSE

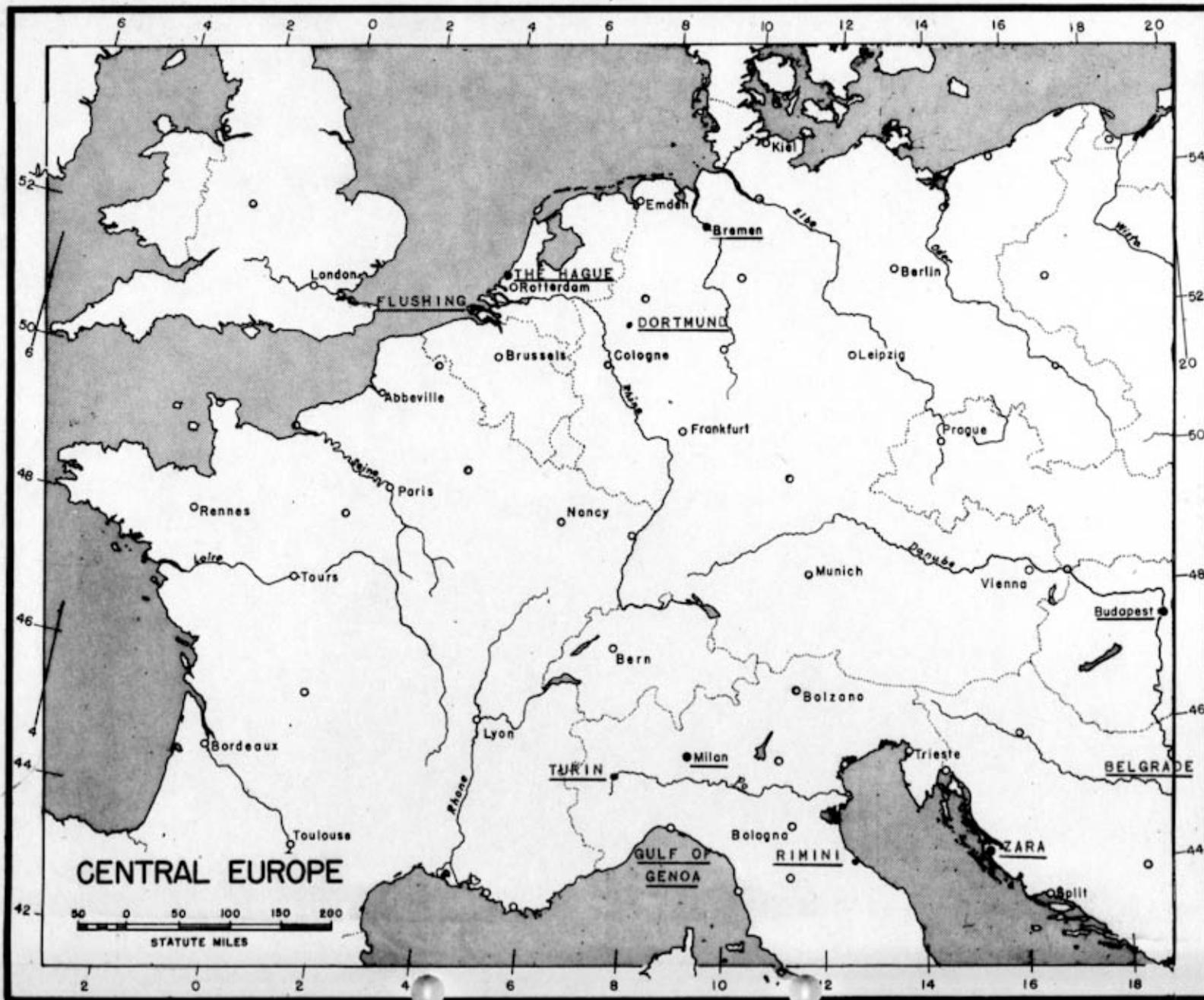
203(2)

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# WESTERN FRONT

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MILES





DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-9-72

EUROPEAN THEATER

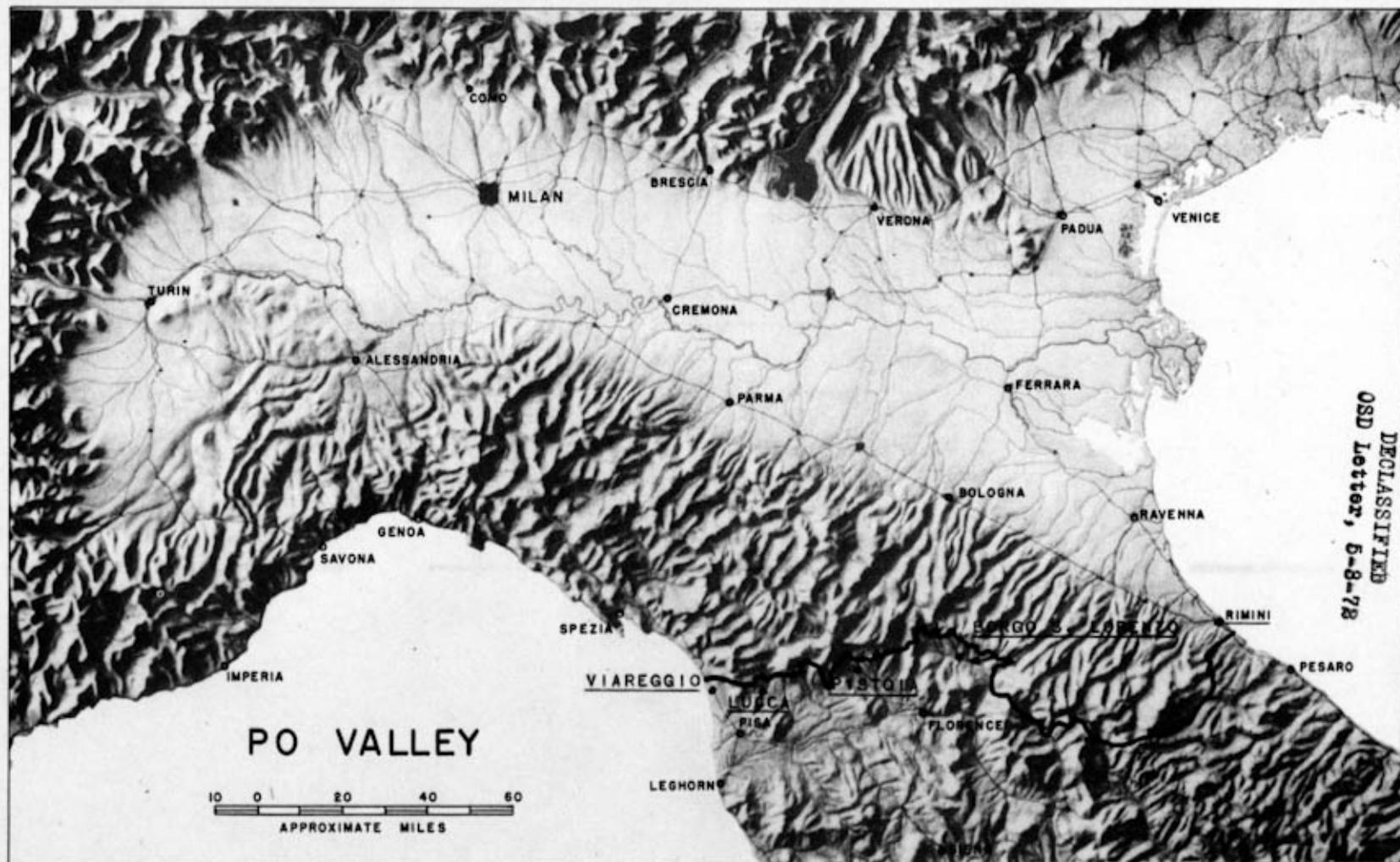
1. During the 24-hour period ending at 2100, 17 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 1,316 sorties in support of Allied ground operations. More than 2,000 sorties were flown in airborne operations; 33 troop carriers and five gliders were destroyed.

Ninety-six RAF bombers attacked gun positions in the Flushing area with 655 tons; 30 others dropped 190 tons on a supply depot northeast of The Hague. That night 42 bombers dropped 61 tons on Bremen and six bombers raided Dortmund.

On 18 September the 8th Air Force dispatched 107 escorted bombers to drop supplies to ground forces in Warsaw and continue on to shuttle bases in Russia, 250 escorted bombers to drop supplies to the airborne forces in Holland, and 433 fighters to escort troop carrier aircraft. Preliminary reports indicate that seven enemy aircraft were destroyed during these operations; 13 bombers and one fighter are missing.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, 18 September, four flying bombs were plotted from the direction of Holland. One of three which made landfall reached the London area; one was destroyed by fighters.

2. By noon 18 September our VI Corps in southern France had advanced to within 20 miles of Epinal; French troops reached Lanslebourg,



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 OSD Letter, 5-8-78

BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)  
 4 NOVEMBER 1943

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one mile from the Italian border. Southeast of Nancy, Third Army troops occupied Luneville.

Communiques report the junction of Allied ground troops with our airborne forces in Holland on 18 September.

MEDITERRANEAN

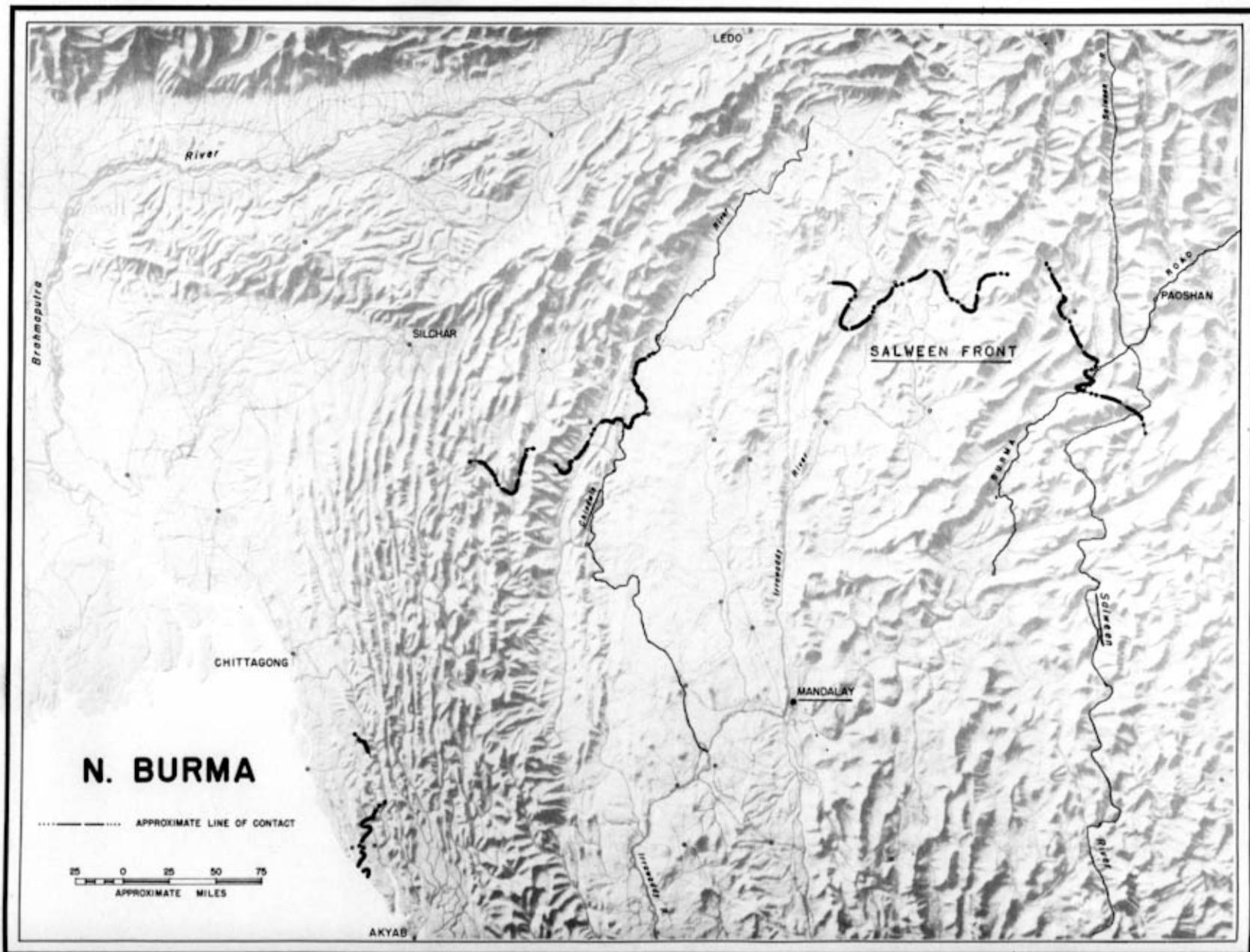
1. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800, 17 September, 775 medium, light and fighter bombers of the Tactical Air Force made their main effort against close support targets in the Rimini area, and also attacked pontoon bridges across the Po, road and rail transport in the Turin and Milan areas. Coastal medium bombers attacked shipping in the Adriatic and Gulf of Genoa and bombed a Greek port. Balkan aircraft flew 72 sorties over Yugoslavia and sank a large tanker and several smaller craft at Zara. Five planes are missing from all these operations.

On 18 September, 516 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 1,172 tons of bombs on two marshalling yards and five railroad bridges from Budapest to Belgrade; one bomber is missing.

2. By 0600, 18 September, on the Fifth Army front Allied troops had advanced beyond Viareggio and gained ground generally in the sector northwest of Lucca. Minor advances were made in the sector between Lucca and Pistoia and north and <sup>east</sup> west of Borgo San Lorenzo. On the Eighth Army front, V Corps troops strengthened their bridgehead over the Marano and advanced to the northwest. Canadian I Corps troops were engaged in heavy fighting on the Rimini airfield.



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OSD Letter, 5-3-78



Italian ground casualties to 11 September:

	<u>Killed or Missing</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Prisoners of War</u>
American	24,548	52,551	77,099	33,700
British	29,411	62,276	91,687	21,984
Italian	989	1,182	2,171	33
Polish	<u>1,932</u>	<u>5,944</u>	<u>7,876</u>	<u>3,165</u>
TOTALS	56,880	121,953	178,833	58,882

Allied air casualties to 11 September:

<u>Killed or Missing</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Total</u>
14,651	2,872	17,523

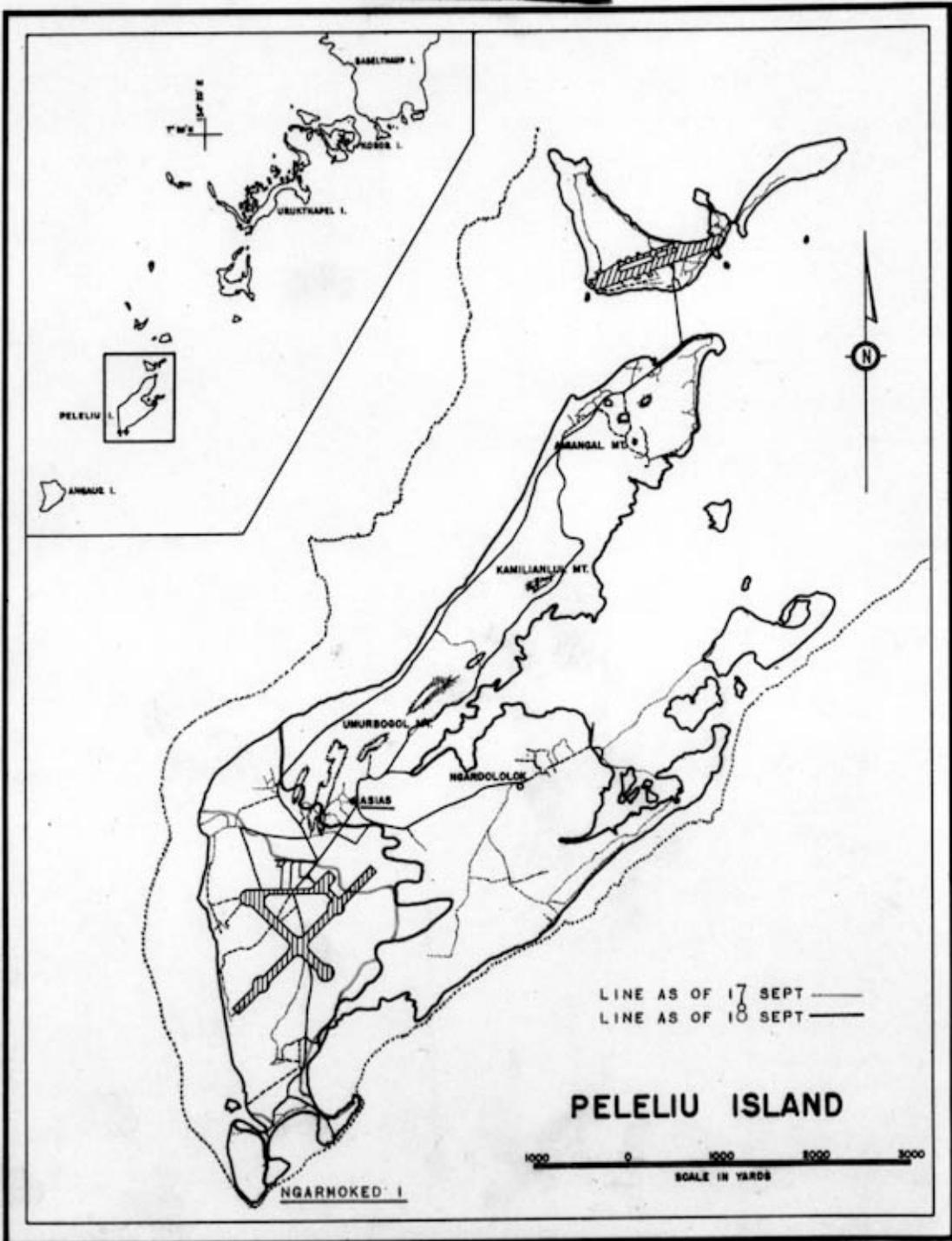
Southern France ground casualties to 13 September:

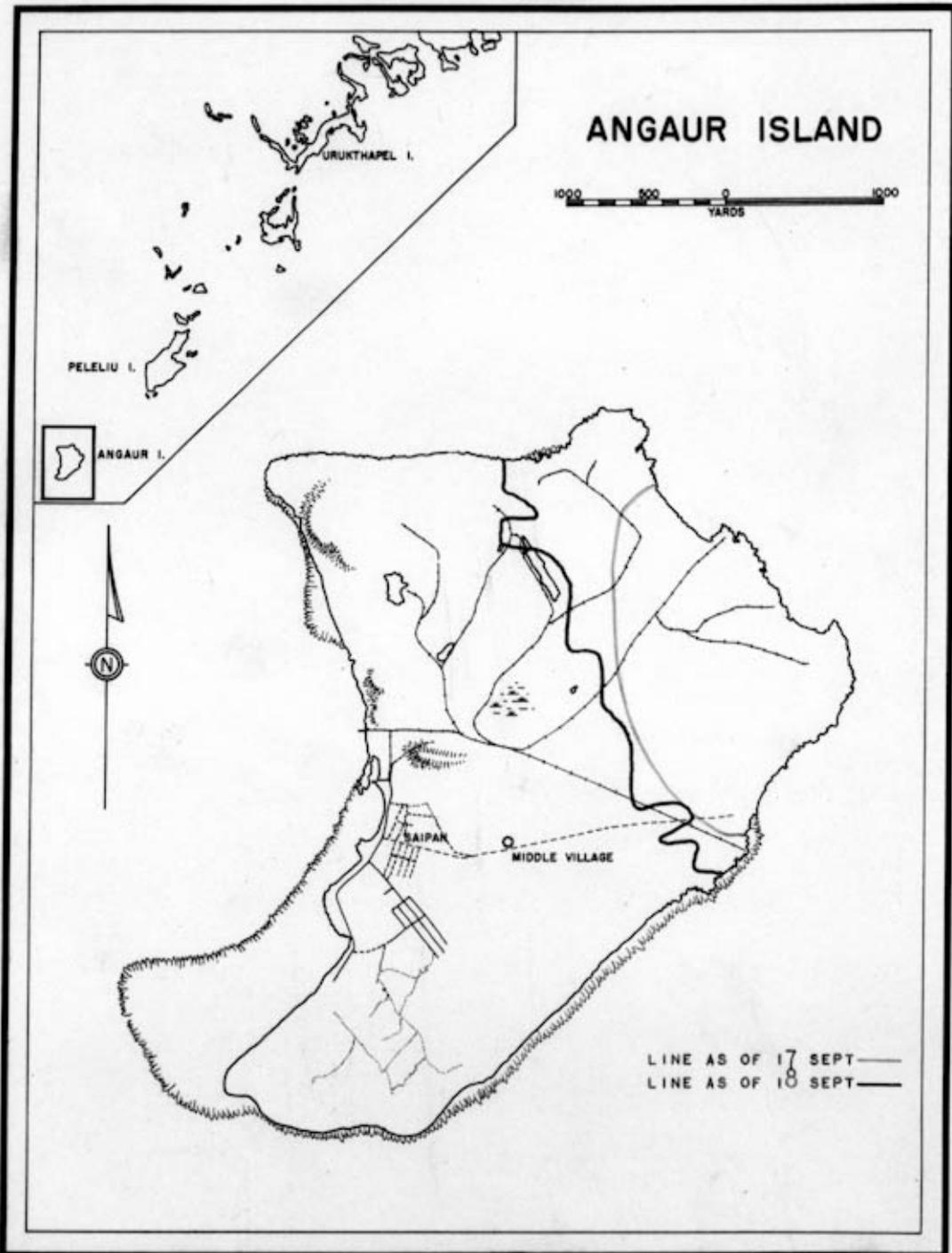
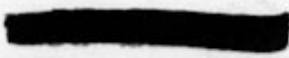
	<u>Killed or Missing</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Prisoners of War</u>
American	2,365	4,123	6,488	31,462
French	<u>1,096</u>	<u>4,322</u>	<u>5,418</u>	<u>34,835</u>
TOTALS	3,461	8,445	11,906	66,297

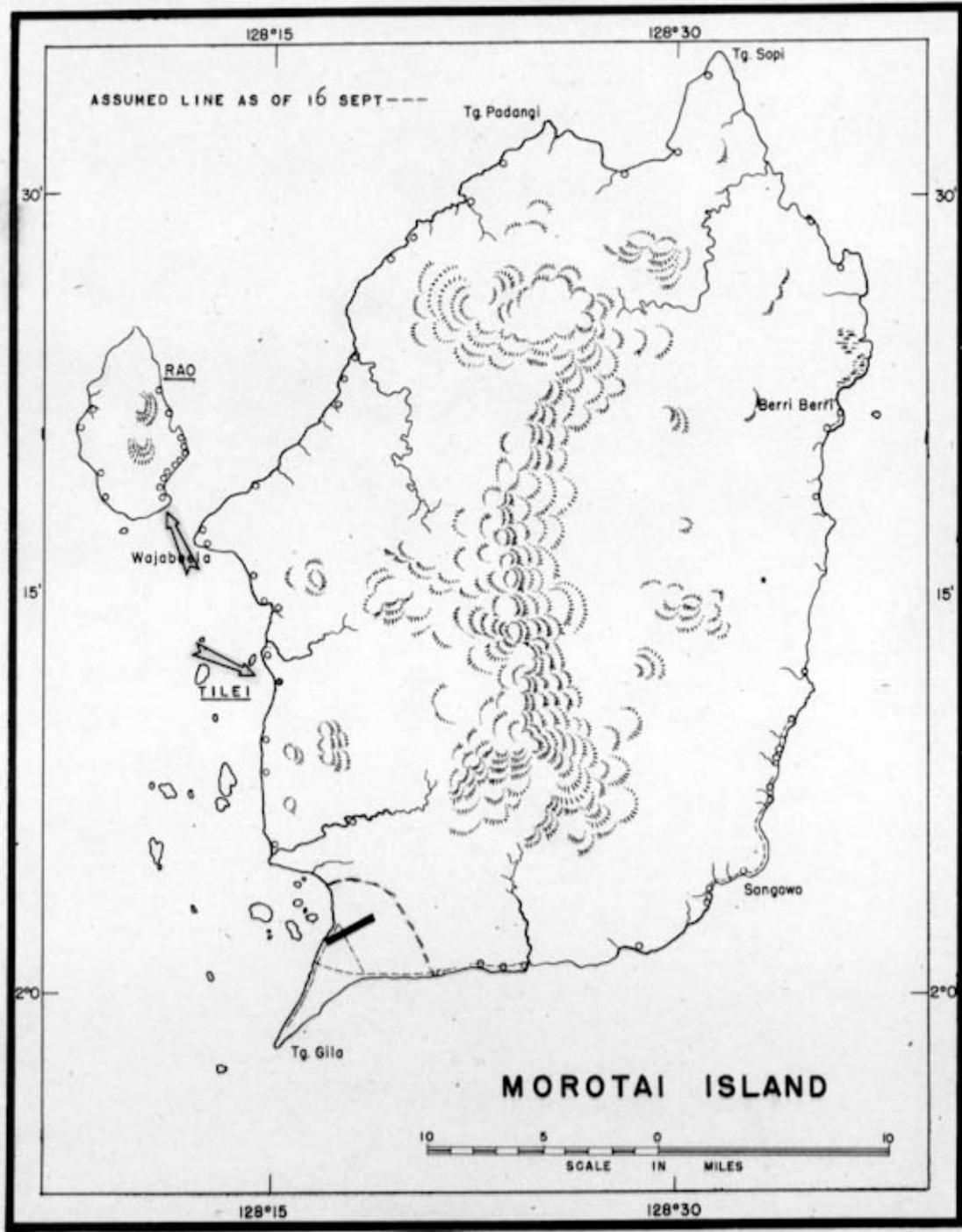
ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 16 September weather restricted Eastern Air Command operations in Burma; however, 17 fighter sorties were reported against targets in the Chindwin River area and thirty medium bombers struck rail facilities in central Burma and south of Mandalay.

2. Additional reports for 14 September reveal that 100 14th Air Force fighters attacked rail and river traffic and destroyed a railroad bridge in central China. The next day two B-24's sank five enemy freighters off Hongkong, and four fighters harassed shipping off the Luichow Peninsula.







[REDACTED]



During 16 September, 20 B-24's bombed Hengyang. Eighteen fighters swept the Yangtze River in the Hankow area; 19 others supported ground operations on the Salween front.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. A supplementary report of operations for 16 September states that two squadrons of B-24's bombed Liang (Ambon) and one squadron bombed Laha; 75 additional sorties were flown in the Timor-Banda Sea-Celebes area. Solomons-based aircraft flew more than 250 sorties over the Bougainville, New Britain, and New Ireland areas. On 17 September two airdromes on Ceram were struck by a group of B-24's and 39 P-38's while 14 P-38's hit an ammunition dump on Ambon. A Navy patrol bomber destroyed an 8,000-ton vessel off Kendari; 66 escorted heavy and medium bombers attacked the Langoan airdrome and 12 others hit the Buayan (Mindanao) airdrome; nearly 100 other sorties were flown in the Kaimana-Timor-Ceram area.

Southwest Pacific ground forces made two unopposed landings, one on the west coast of Morotai and another on the ~~island of Rao to the west.~~ <sup>SE coast.</sup>

2. During 16 and 17 September, Marine dive and fighter bombers hit Wotje with 45 tons of explosives. One plane was lost.

3. By nightfall 17 September in the Palaus our troops on Peleliu advanced north from 500 to 1,000 yards against heavy resistance and reached the center of Asias town; to the south only a part of Ngarmoked Island remained in enemy hands. On Angaur the 81st Division consolidated the area between its beachheads and held approximately one-third of the island. Our casualties on Peleliu: killed in action, 229; wounded in



~~TOP SECRET~~

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

action 1,650; missing, 44; total 1,923. Angaur: Killed in action, 3, wounded in action, 75; total 78.

EASTERN FRONT

During 18 September, Red Army units in the Baltic sector continued strong attacks against firm German resistance. To the south along the Slovakian border Soviet forces broadened the base of their salient toward the Lupkov Pass.

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DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1013

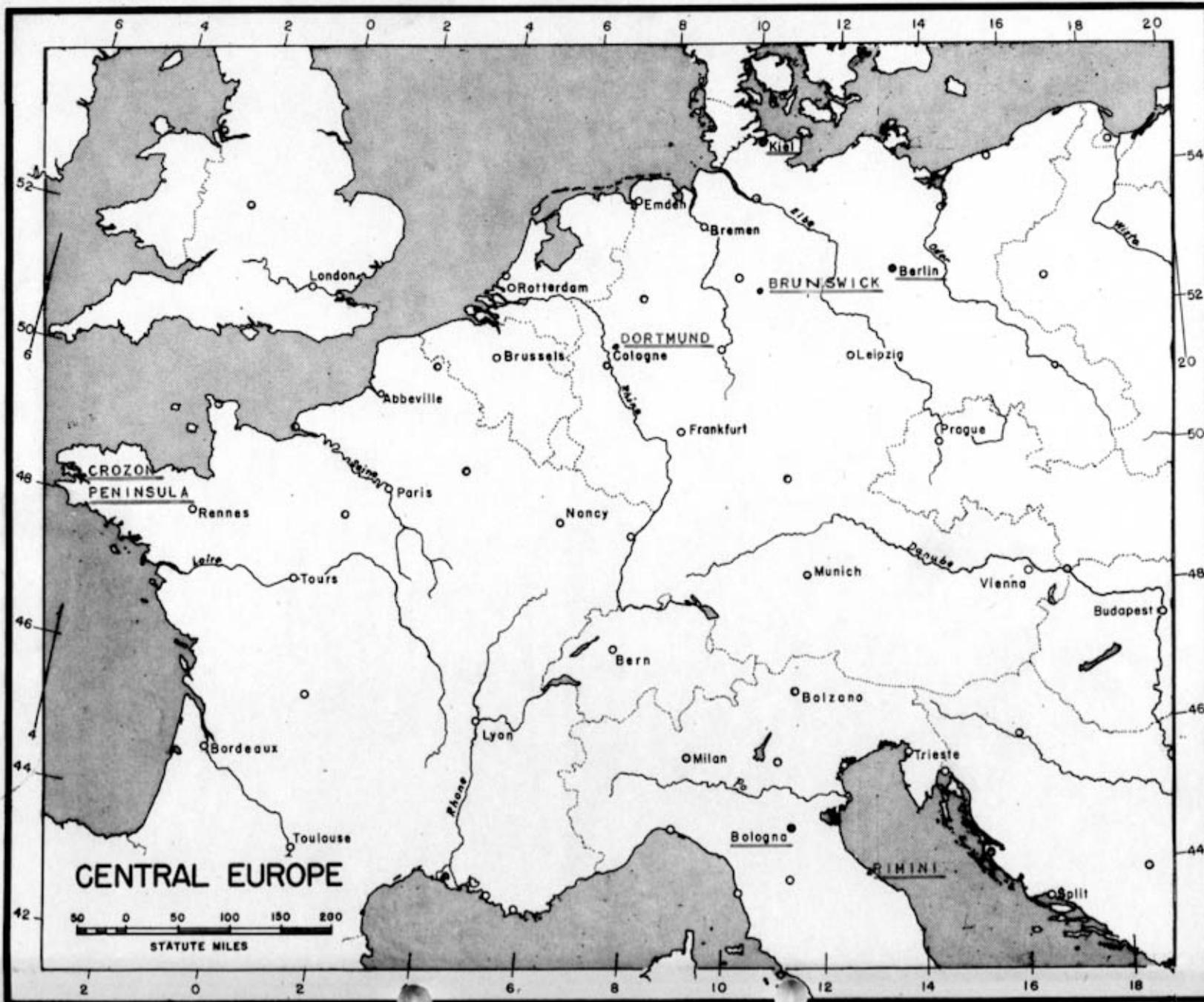
0700 September 17 to 0700 September 18, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

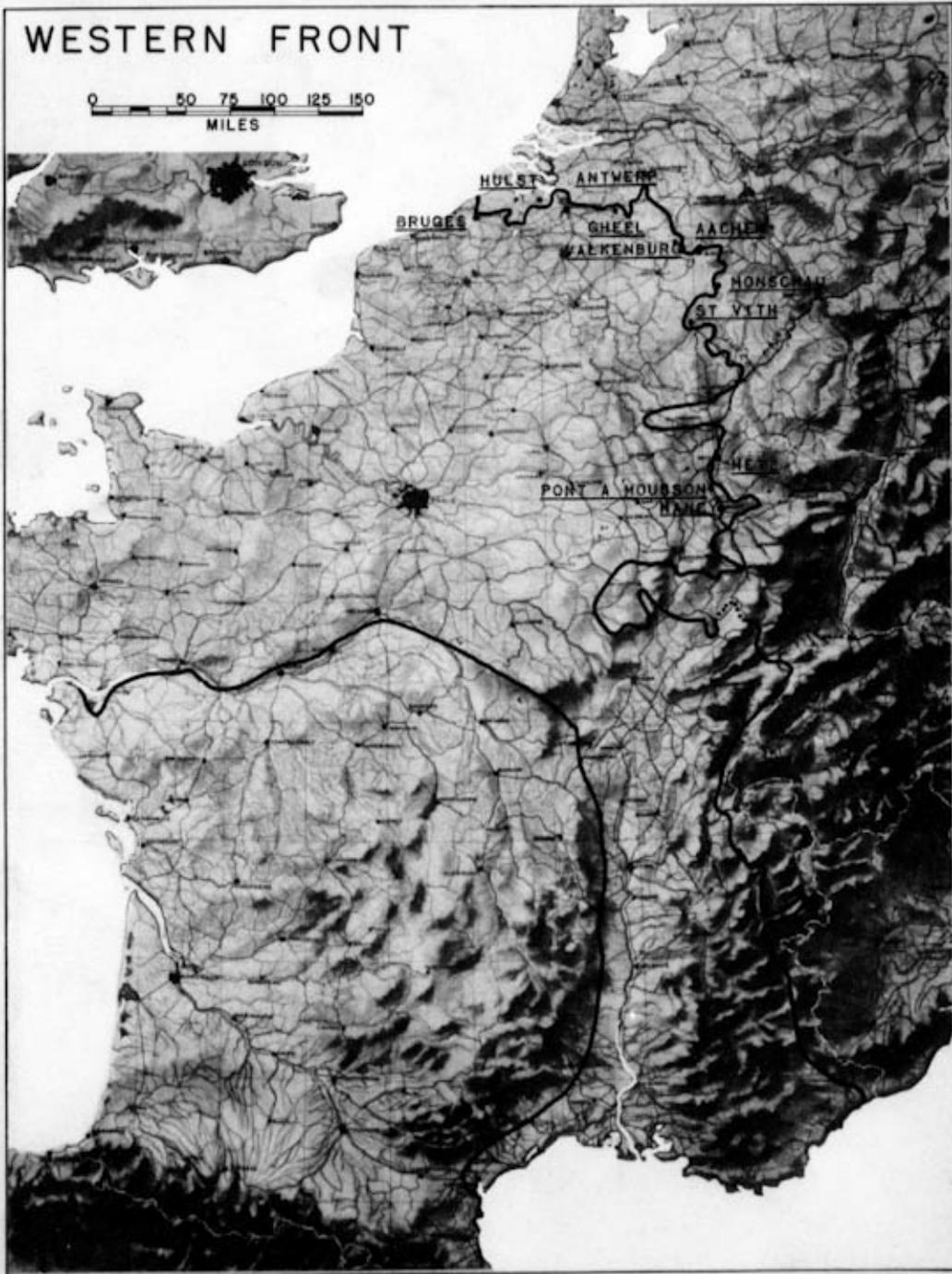
~~TOP SECRET~~



DECLASSIFIED  
 OSD Letter, 5-2-78

# WESTERN FRONT

0 50 75 100 125 150  
MILES



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 16 September, three B-24's attacked Kataoka on Shumushu Island.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. On 16 September, 13 flying bombs were plotted over the English Channel from the direction of the Dutch Islands; six made landfall, two reaching the London area.

During the 24-hour period ending at 2100, 16 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 1,492 sorties in support of Allied ground operations; included were 160 9th Air Force medium and light bomber sorties against targets in Holland. Fourteen planes are missing from these operations.

During the night of 16-17 September, 282 RAF bombers attacked airdromes and other targets in Holland and northwestern Germany. Brunswick was attacked by 25 bombers; three others hit Dortmund.

On 17 September, 875 escorted bombers of the 8th Air Force were dispatched to attack ground targets in preparation for airborne operations; 57 fighters provided direct support to troop carriers and gliders. There was no enemy air opposition; two of our bombers and three fighters are missing.

2. On our Ninth Army front, the attack on Brest continued during 17 September; other troops advanced west on the Crozon Peninsula. On our Third Army front armored units pushed approximately 22 miles east of Nancy; the bridgehead over the Moselle between Pont-a-Mousson and



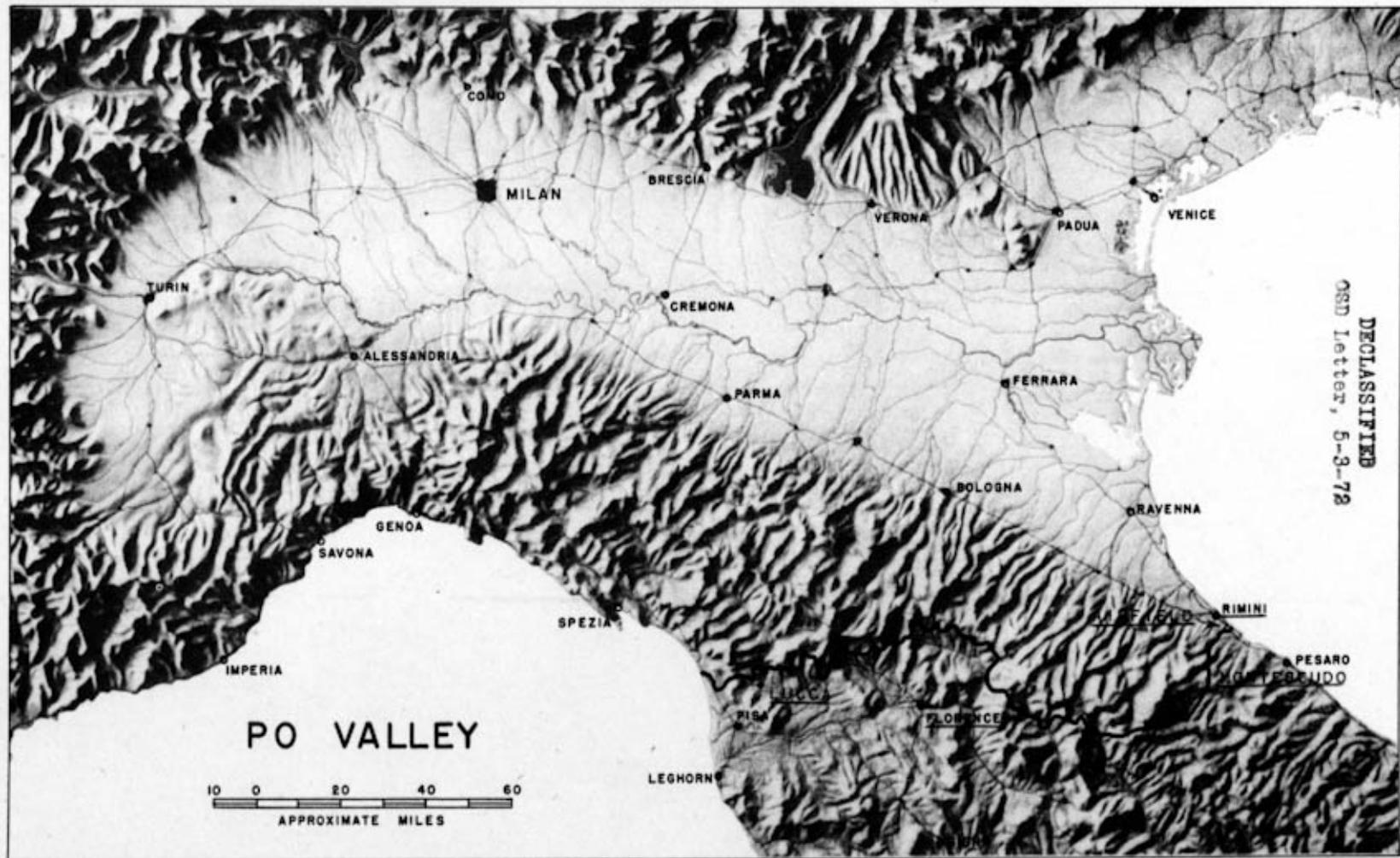
Metz was enlarged. On the First Army front an armored column crossed the Sauer River and penetrated seven miles into Germany; infantry troops advanced to approximately 12 miles southeast of St. Vith against heavy artillery fire. Other units pushed into Germany near Monschau, enlarged the penetration of Siegfried Line defenses and continued to reduce enemy resistance in Aachen. On the Army's left flank, infantry occupied Valkenburg and armored units advanced to the north. On the British Second Army front advances were made north of Ghent. West of Antwerp, Canadian armored troops pushed across the Dutch border to within two miles of Hulst; other armored troops had reached a line approximately 17 miles east of Bruges.

Communiques report an Allied airborne landing in Holland, which was stated to be progressing satisfactorily.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800, 16 September, weather continued to restrict air operations; more than 1,000 bombers and fighters of the Tactical Air Force, however, attacked dumps and defense positions from Bologna to Rimini, raided targets in the Eighth Army sector and flew armed reconnaissance over the western battle area. Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Adriatic and in the Ionian Islands. Balkan aircraft, in 87 sorties, swept highways and gun positions and attacked other targets in Albania and Yugoslavia.

On 17 September, 574 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped more than 1,157 tons of explosives on railroad yards and oil



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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)  
4 NOVEMBER 1943

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

refineries in the Budapest area. No enemy aircraft were encountered; four of our fighters are missing.

2. On the night of 15-16 September, five medium bombers based in the Middle East attacked airfields on Crete.

3. As of 0600, 17 September, on the Fifth Army front, Brazilian troops had advanced approximately two miles in the sector west of Lucca. North and northeast of Florence armored troops made minor gains against slight resistance. On the Eighth Army front, British troops advanced slowly against heavy resistance west of Montescudo. Canadian troops advanced to the northwest edge of the Rimini airfield.

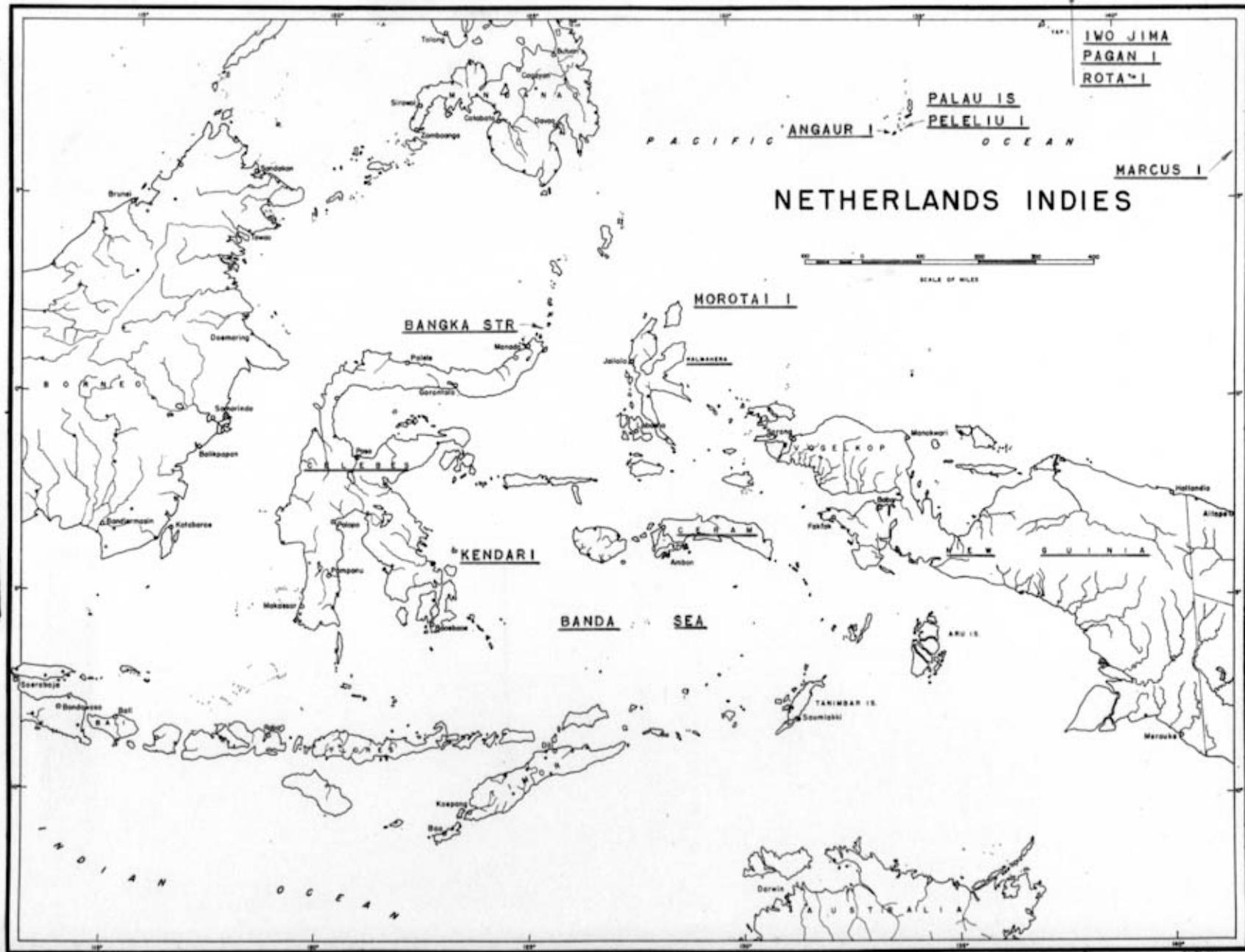
#### ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 13 and 14 September, small numbers of 14th Air Force fighters attacked targets in the Lingling-Yochow area and destroyed and damaged small shipping off the Luichow Peninsula and the French Indo-China coast and in the Red River delta. On 15 September three B-24's bombed Hengyang, and four fighters attacked strong points at Ichang on the Yangtze River.

2. Chinese troops reentered Lungling on 15 September after hard fighting.

#### PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 15 September Solomons-based aircraft flew 119 sorties against targets on the Gazelle Peninsula and Bougainville.



IWO JIMA  
PAGAN I  
ROTA I

PALAU IS  
PELELIU I

ANGAUR I

MARCUS I

NETHERLANDS INDIES

SCALE OF MILES

MOROTAI I

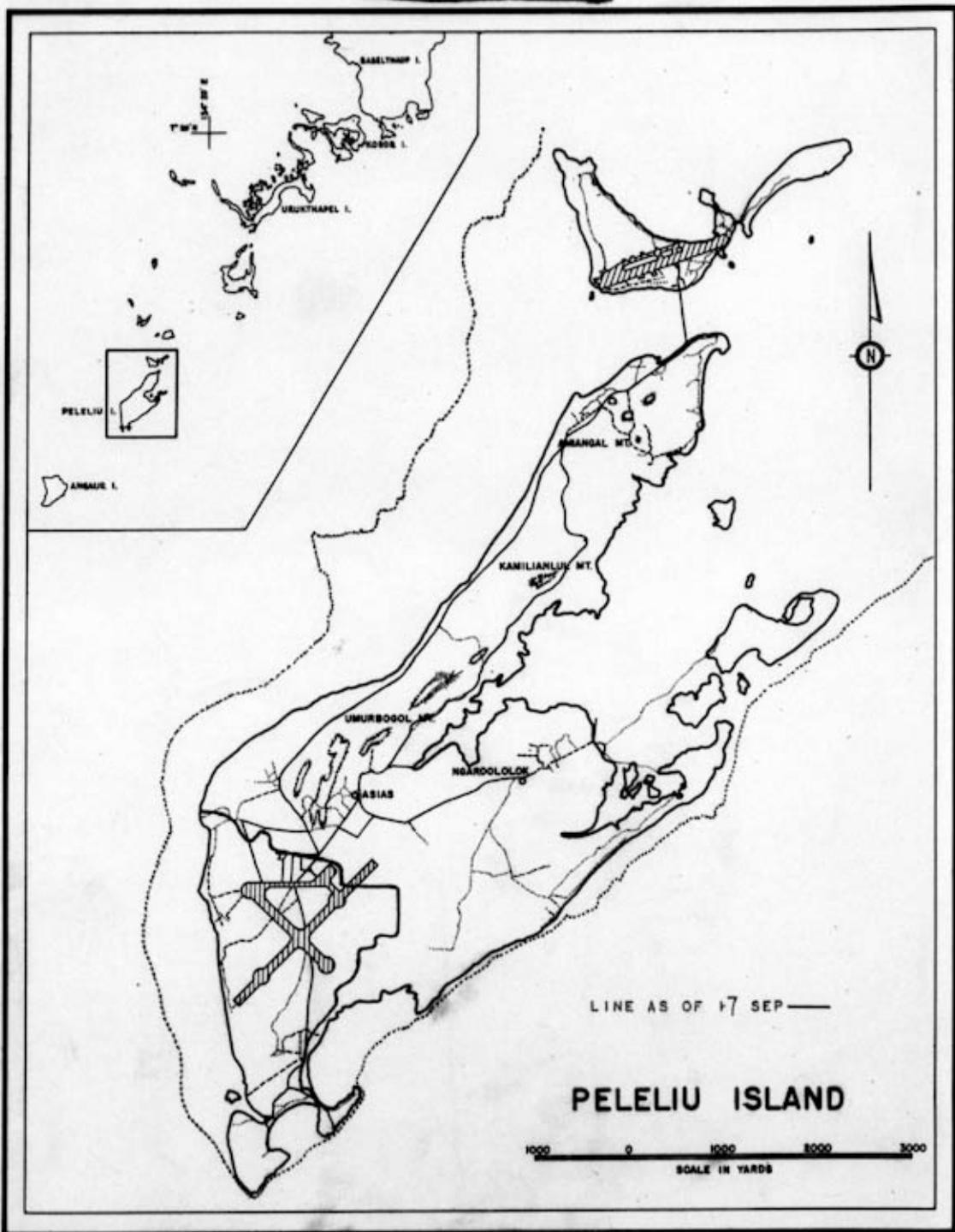
BANGKA STR

KENDARI

BANDA SEA

NEW GUINEA

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 OSD Letter, 5-3-72



# ANGAUR ISLAND

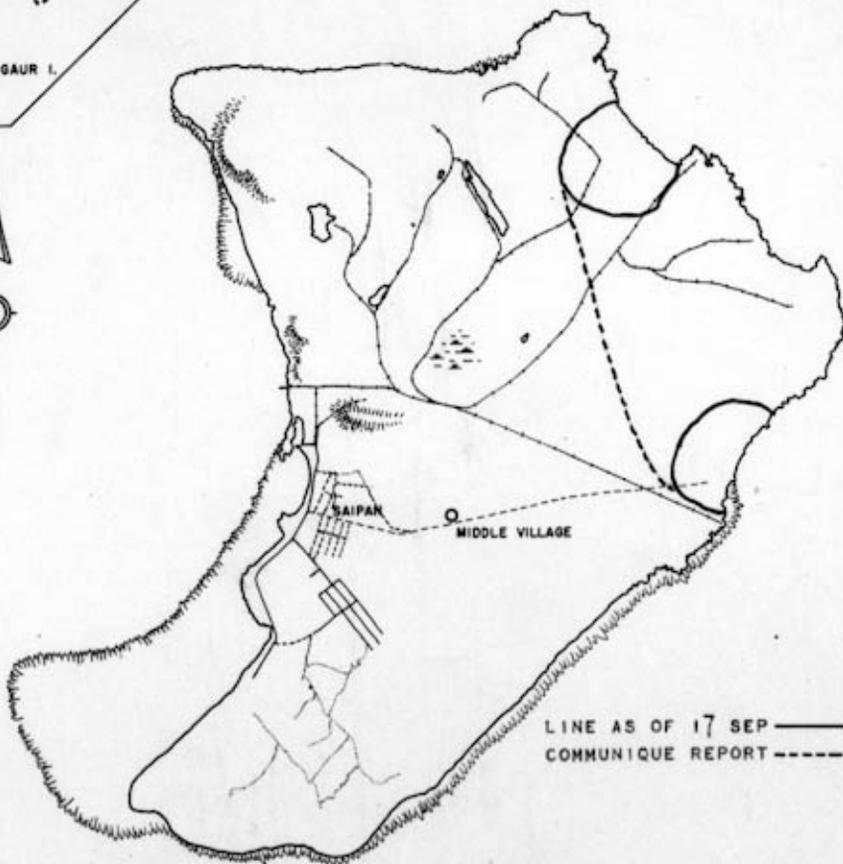


PELELIU I.

URUKTHAPEL I.



ANGAUR I.



LINE AS OF 17 SEP ———  
COMMUNIQUE REPORT - - - -

The next day Allied fighters and patrol bombers in 95 sorties continued to harass enemy installations on northwestern New Guinea and in the Banda Sea and Celebes area; a 3,000-ton freighter was sunk in the Bangka Strait and another smaller vessel was forced aground off Ceram. Kendari (Celebes) was attacked by 54 B-24's which dropped 81 tons of explosives and destroyed or damaged an estimated two-thirds of the buildings in the area; two intercepting fighters were shot down. Thirteen medium bombers raided storage areas in the northeastern Celebes. Carrier-based fighters swept Halmahera airdromes, destroying three enemy planes; six of our planes were lost.

Our troops on Morotai continued to consolidate their positions; patrols were active but only slight contacts were made.

2. On 15 September fighters hit the air strip and gun positions on Rota; medium bombers hit Ponape. On 16 September 15 B-24's dropped 38 tons of bombs on the airfield area at Iwo Jima. Small missions of B-24's raided Marcus and Pagan; fighters attacked Pagan with rockets and again hit Rota and Wotje.

3. On 17 September Marine troops on Peleliu Island, using flame-throwers and supported by tanks, artillery, air and naval gunfire, advanced against strongly prepared enemy defenses organized in depth. Material gains were reported north of the airfield; to the south our troops were within the southern peninsulas.

At 0830 the 81st Division, with strong air and naval gunfire support, landed on the northeast and east coasts of Angaur Island. Encountering light opposition, the two forces effected a junction and advanced 1,000 yards inland.

EASTERN FRONT

On 17 September Red Army elements reached Baldone, 17 miles southeast of Riga in a new Baltic offensive. In Transylvania, Soviet-Rumanian forces advanced to within three miles of Targul-Mures. Turda has been recaptured by the Hungarians and fighting continues south of the town.

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1012

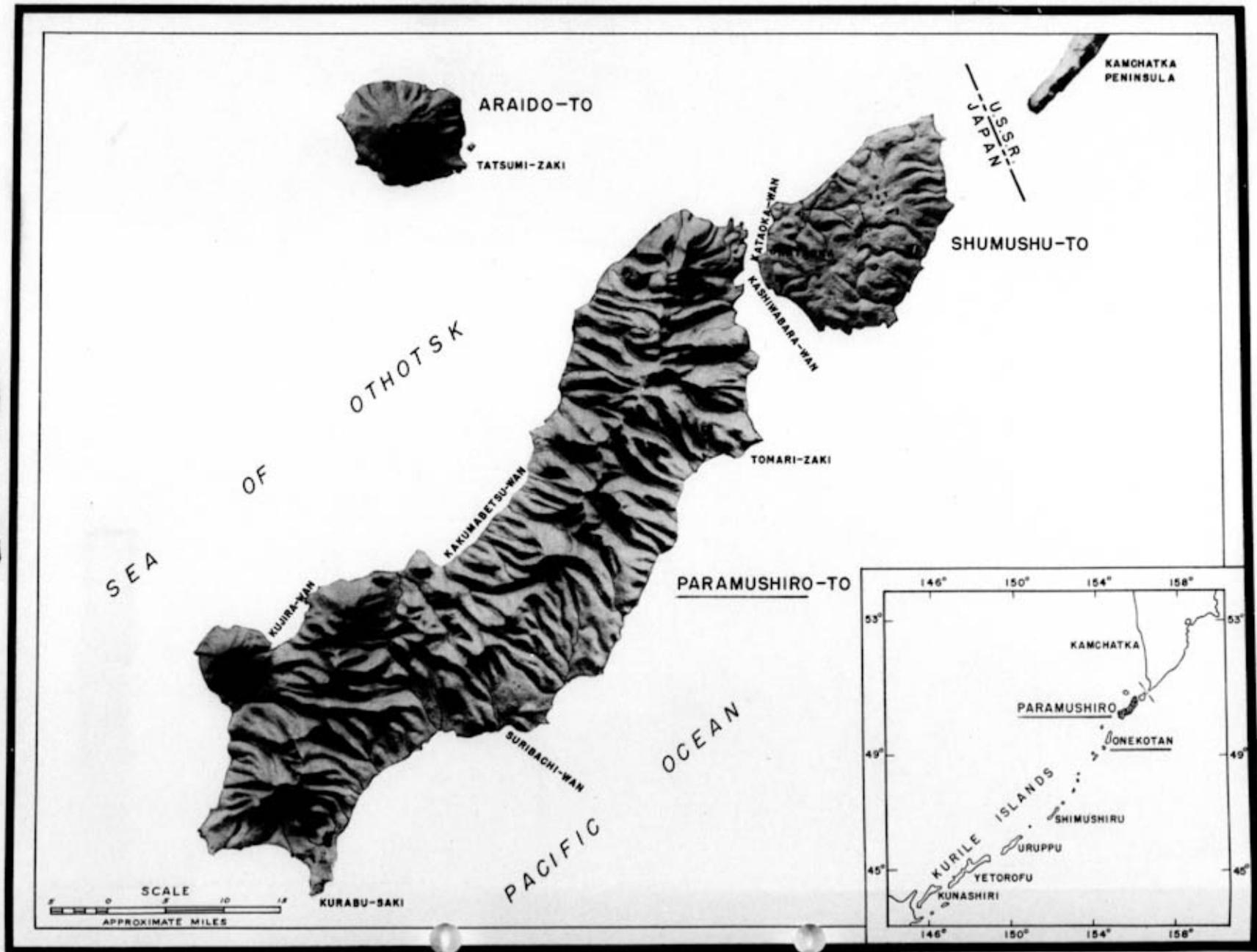
0700 September 16 to 0700 September 17, 1944

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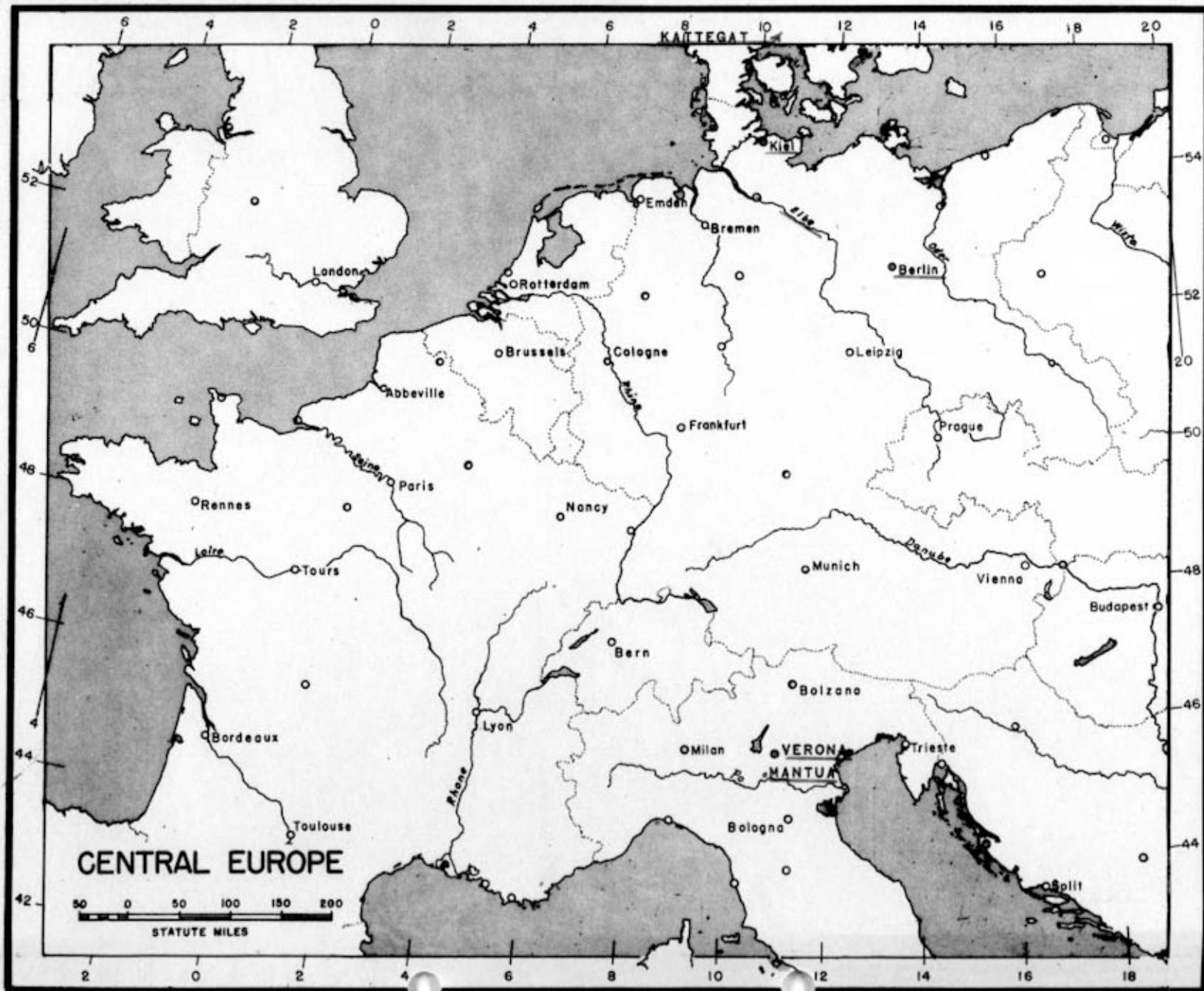
THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

~~TOP SECRET~~



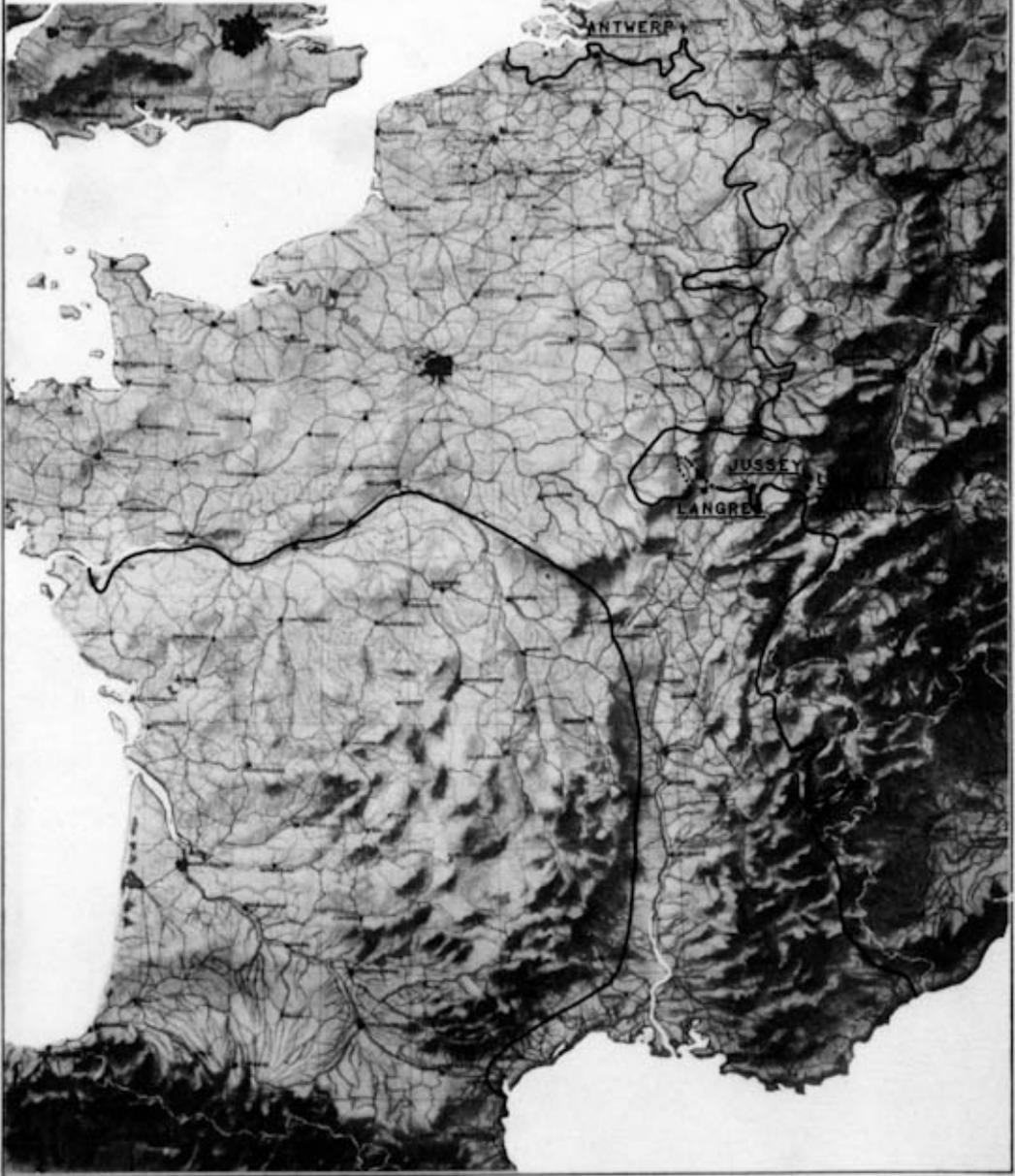
DECLASSIFIED  
 by Letter, 5-8-78



DECLASSIFIED  
 Letter, 5-2-72

# WESTERN FRONT

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MILES



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 14 September two medium bombers raided Paramushiro and Onnekotan.

EUROPEAN THEATER

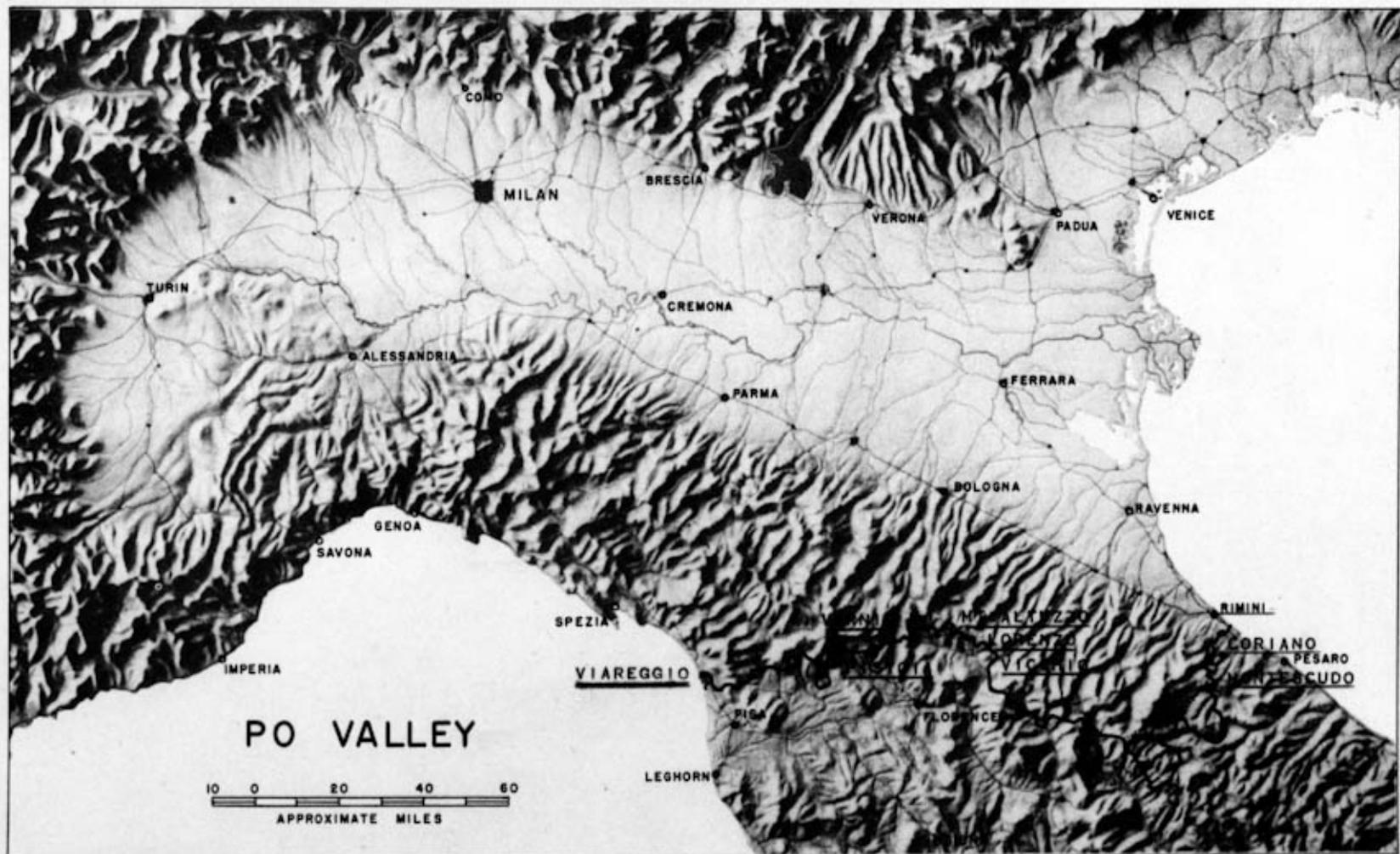
1. On 14 September, after a respite of nearly 10 days, flying bombs fell in England at Woolwich, Rotherfield, and Sudbury.

2. During the 24-hour period ending at 2100, 15 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 907 sorties in support of Allied ground operations; two fighters were lost.

On the night 15-16 September, 481 RAF bombers attacked Kiel, 27 raided Berlin, and 16 others attacked a railway center and two cities in northwest Germany. Diversionsary sweeps and support patrols were carried out by 227 bombers; 65 bombers laid 293 mines in the Baltic, the Kattegat and the Elbe River. Eleven planes are missing from these missions.

On 16 September, 8th Air Force bomber operations were again cancelled because of weather. However, 337 fighters were dispatched to attack transportation targets in Holland and Germany.

3. On 16 September in southern France, French I Corps infantry advanced east along the Arc River to within three miles of the Italian border. Our VI Corps pushed north against slight resistance, occupying Lure and consolidating previous gains south of Luxeuil.



BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)  
 4 NOVEMBER 1943

R & A, 085  
 REPRODUCED, 085

French II Corps armor advanced to within a mile of Jussey and reconnaissance troops probed north from Langres over a wide area. No official reports have been received concerning operations on our Third and First Army fronts. Communiques indicate that Allied troops in the British sectors have made advances between Antwerp and the sea.

MEDITERRANEAN

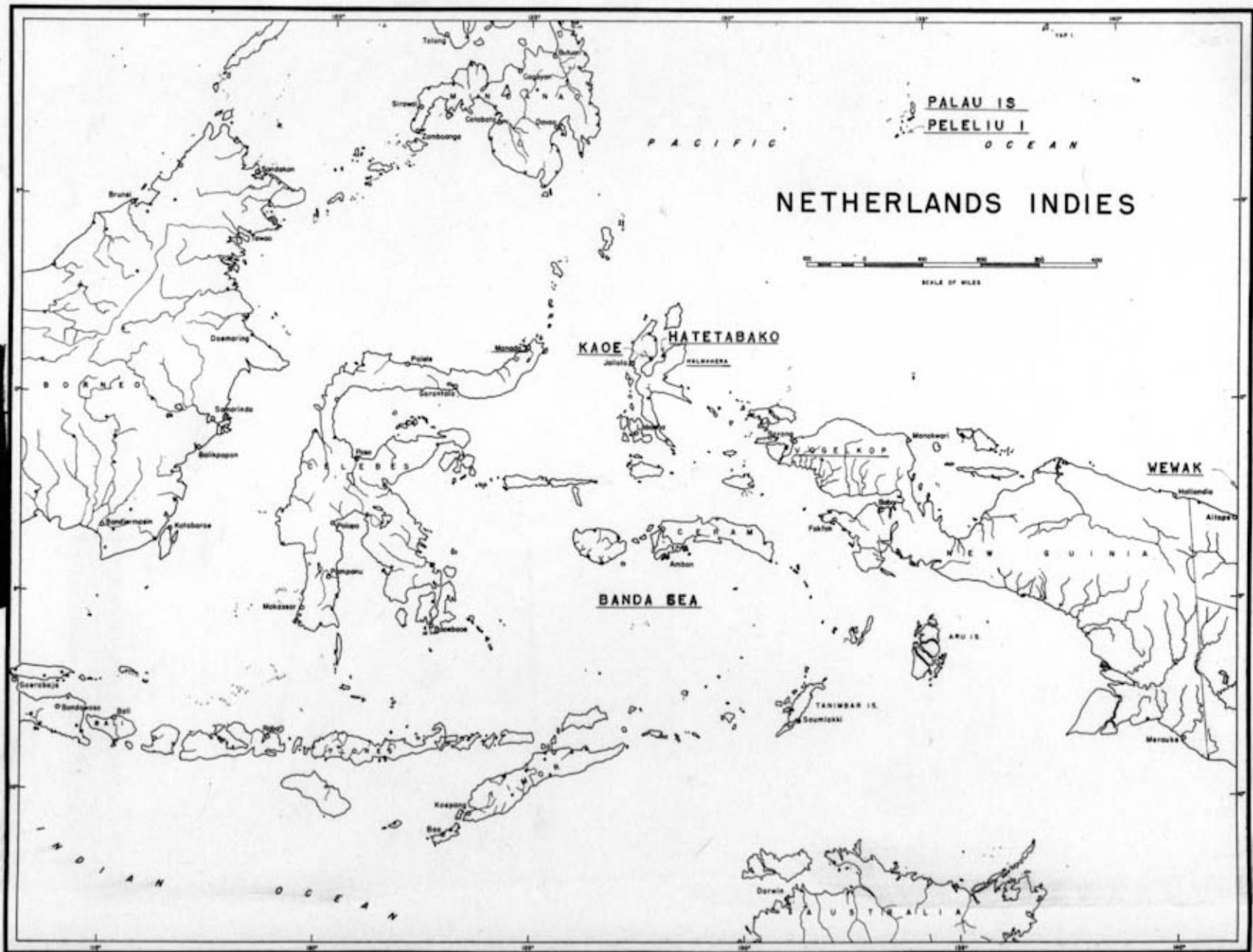
1. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800, 15 September 479 light and fighter bombers cut rail lines in the Verona-Mantua area and attacked communications, troop concentrations, storage dumps and other targets in the Adriatic sector. Coastal aircraft bombed Corfu and Preveza (Greece) and sank several small vessels in the Adriatic. Balkan aircraft flew 64 sorties over Yugoslavia and Albania. In general, air operations were restricted by adverse weather.

2. As of 1200, 16 September an armored column of our Fifth Army had entered Viareggio in force; other armored troops made slight gains northeast of Pistoia. In the area between Vernio and Mt. Altuzzo II Corps troops advanced slowly in difficult terrain against stiff resistance. Small advances were registered northeast of Borgo San Lorenzo and Vicchio. On the Eighth Army front, V Corps troops captured Montescudo and crossed the Marano west of Coriano; further crossings were effected by Canadian I Corps troops. Near the coast an infantry column pushed to within three miles of Rimini.





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
Letter, 5-3-72



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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 13, 14 and 15 September, the Eastern Air Command flew 323 previously unreported tactical sorties against targets throughout Burma, from Rangoon to the Arakan coast. The Salween front was also attacked during this period. Troop carrier planes continued to fly supply missions.

2. Delayed reports for 10, 11 and 12 September reveal that 265 additional sorties were flown by the 14th Air Force against railroad and river traffic in the Lingling-Hengyang area, 86 against enemy installations and traffic on the Salween front, and 39 against important targets in the Canton sector.

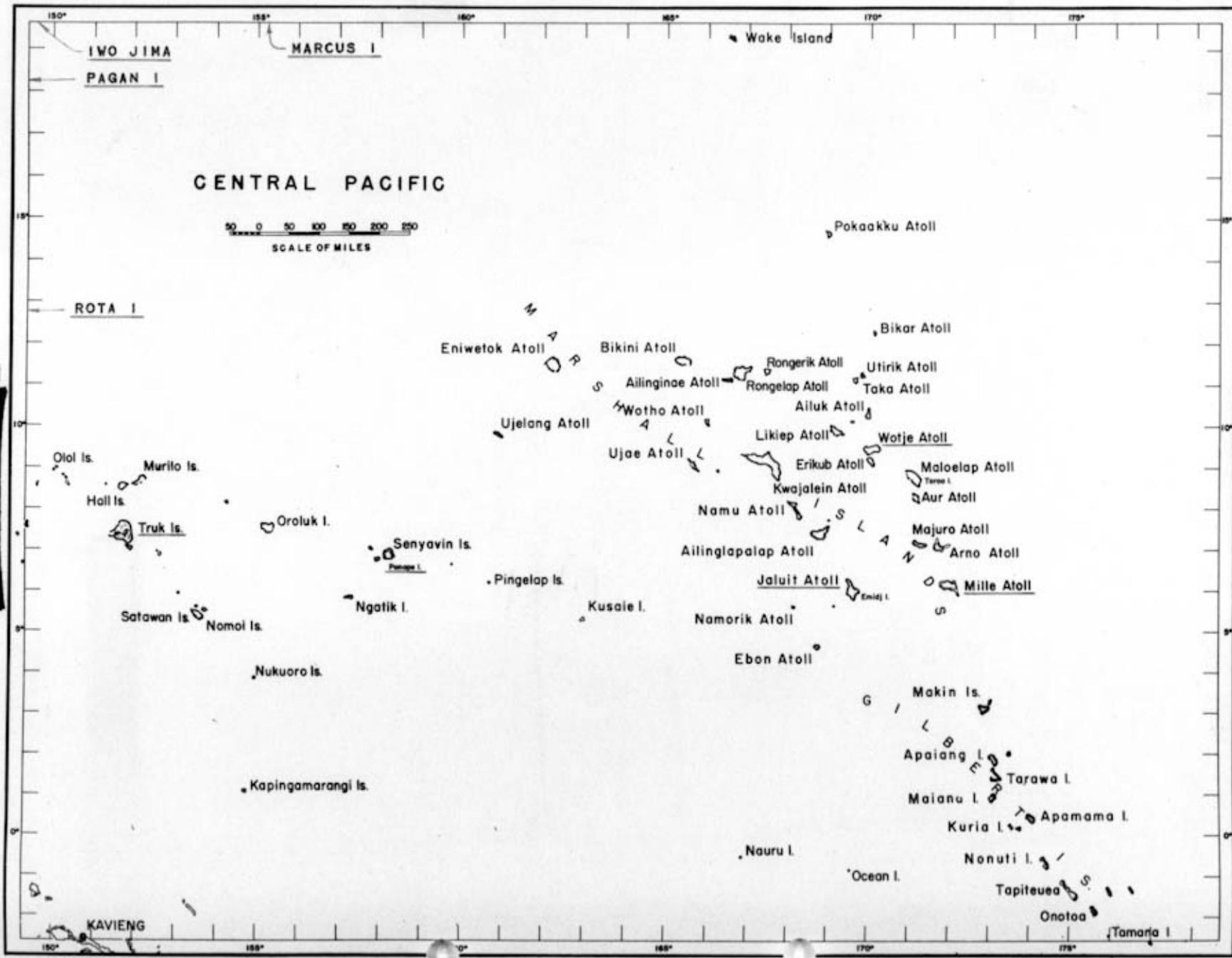
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 15 September, airfields on Halmahera at Hatetabako and Kaeo were attacked by six squadrons of B-24's and by 97 other planes. Thirty-seven sorties were flown against scattered targets in the Banda Sea and as far north as Manado. Fifty other sorties were flown principally against airfields in the Wewak area and on the Vogelkop Peninsula.

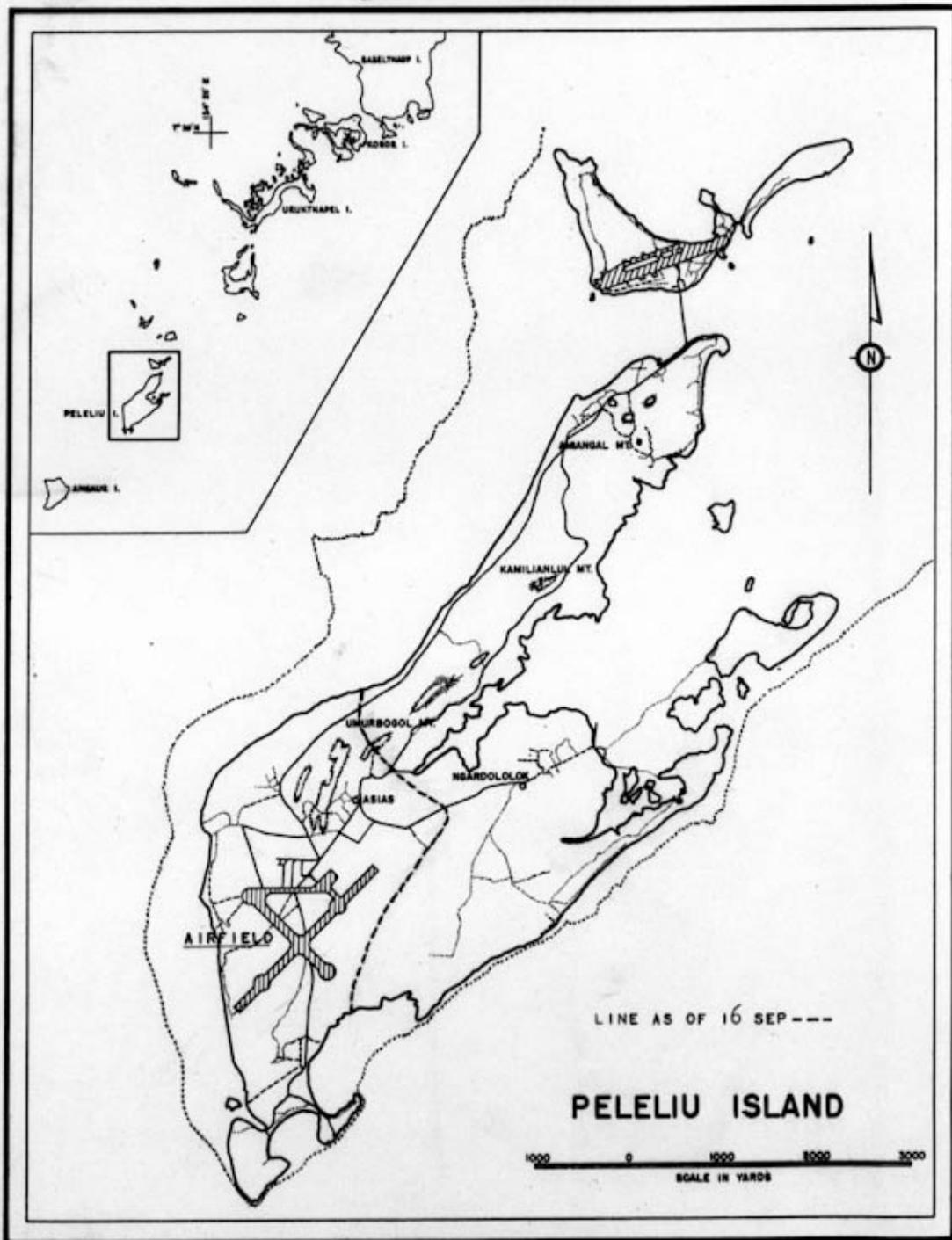
All D-Day objectives on Morotai were captured on schedule; 21 Japanese were killed and 11 captured.

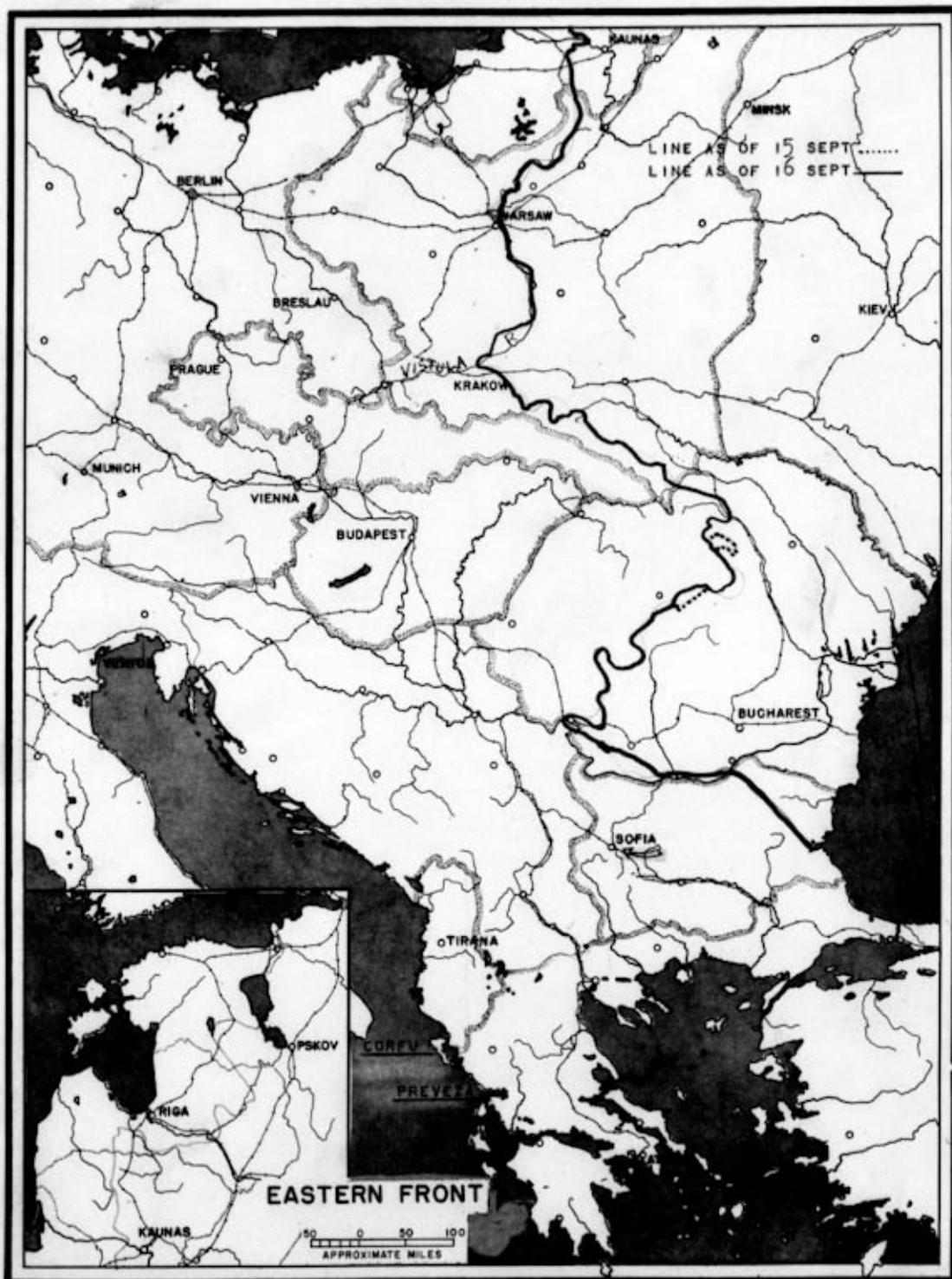
The preceding day Solomons-based aircraft flew 212 sorties attacking targets on Bougainville, New Britain and New Ireland.

2. On 14 September 28 B-24's dropped 53 tons of bombs on Iwo



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 OSD Letter, 5-8-78





Jima; two B-24's dropped five tons on Marcus. Jaluit, Mille, Rota and Pagan were also attacked. On 15 September, 29 B-24's hit Truk with 72 tons and medium bombers dropped six tons on Ponape. Other planes attacked Pagan and nine tons were dropped on Wotje.

3. By noon of 16 September the 1st Marine Division had taken the airfield on the southern end of Peleliu Island and had repelled several counterattacks. Our casualties were reported as 27 killed and 422 wounded.

EASTERN FRONT

During 16 September Red Army units made small gains near Warsaw and in Transylvania. Further south Soviet forces have entered Sofia.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-8-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

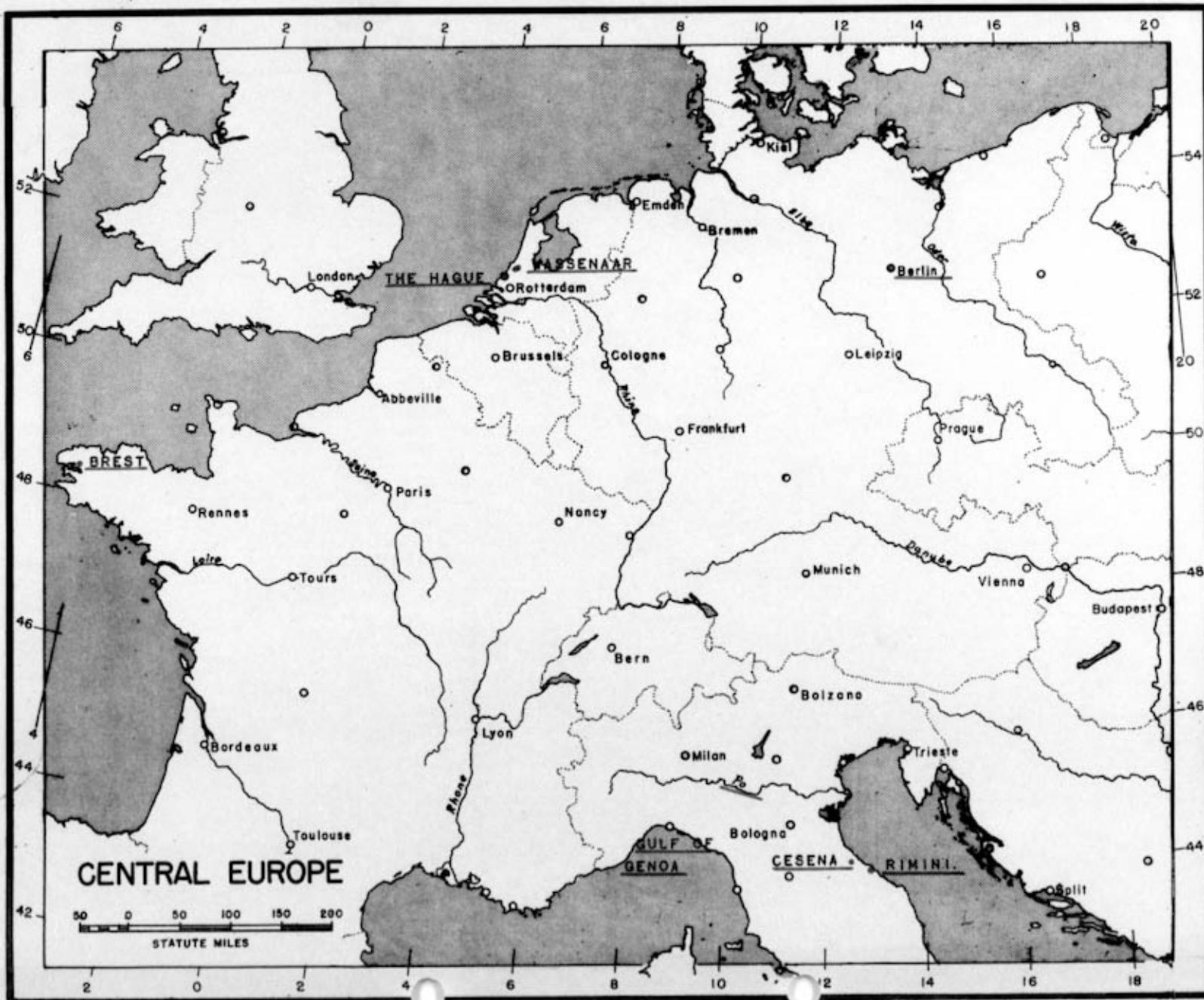
No. 1011

0700 September 15 to 0700 September 16, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

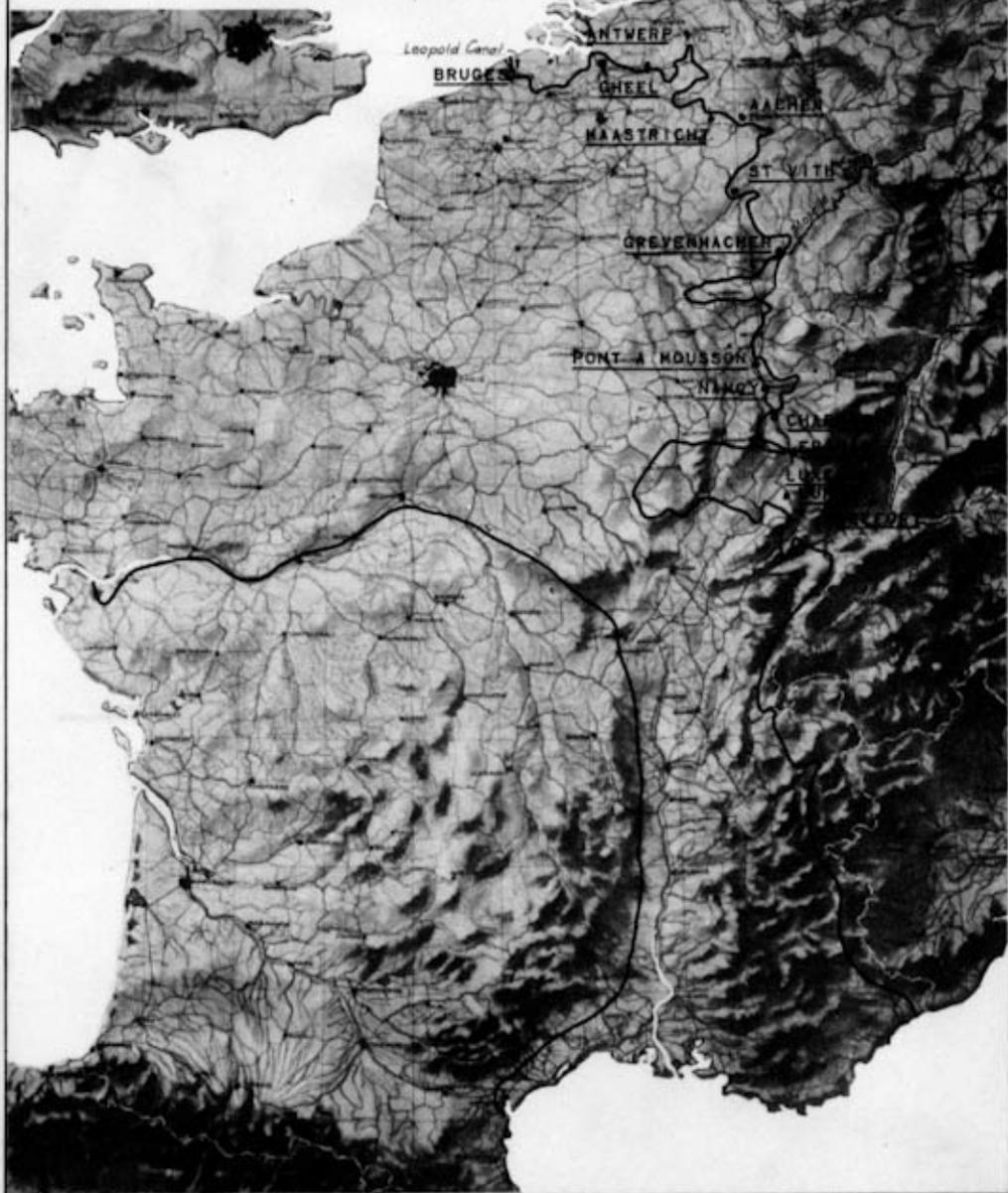
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DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-8-72

# WESTERN FRONT

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MILES



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 14 September, three B-24's of the 11th Air Force attacked targets on Paramushiro.

EUROPEAN THEATER

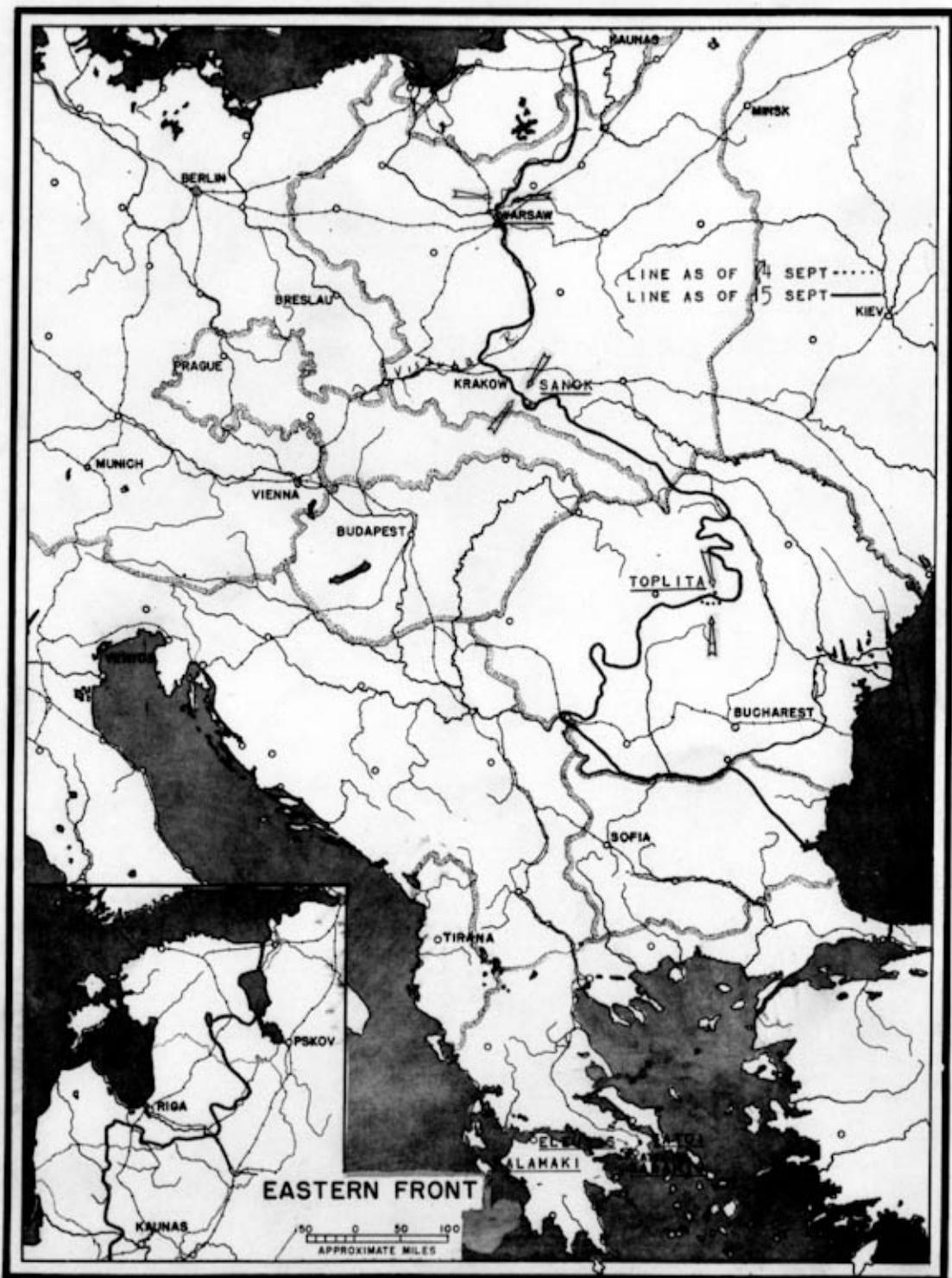
1. During the 24-hour period ending at 2100, 14 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 546 sorties in support of ground operations; these included a 189-ton attack by 128 medium and light bombers on Brest. Four of our planes were lost.

RAF bombers dropped 205 tons of bombs on an ammunition dump northeast of The Hague. Adverse weather forced cancellation of other operations during the period.

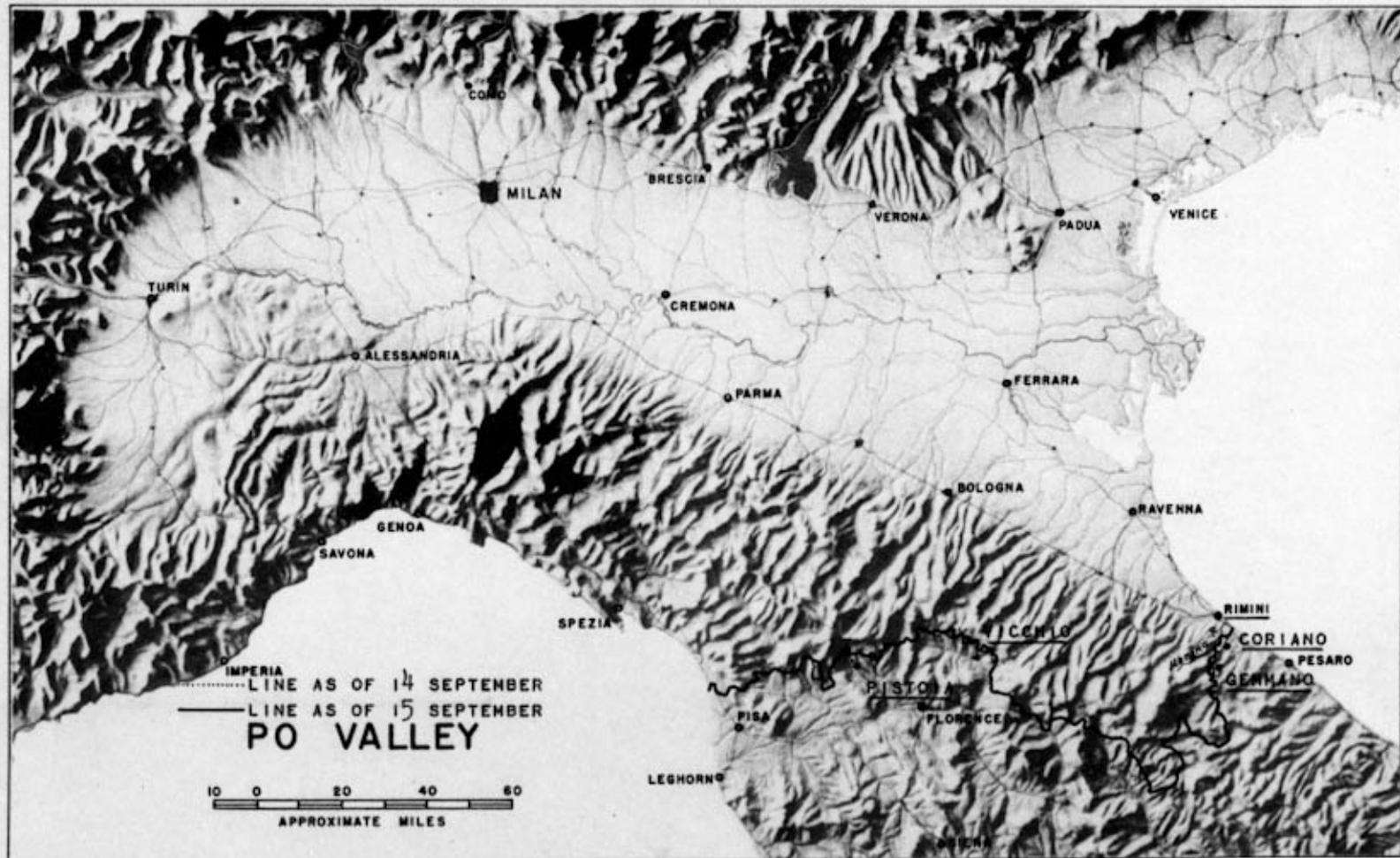
Enemy long-range artillery continued intermittent shelling of the Dover area.

2. On 15 September in southern France, the French I Corps made minor gains against heavy resistance south of Belfort. Our VI Corps pushed to within seven miles of Lure and to within four miles of Luxeuil. On our Third Army front, a French armored spearhead reached the Moselle north of Epinal, US infantry bridged the river north of Charmes and a US armored column drove to an area 15 miles east of Nancy. The bridgehead east of Pont-a-Mousson continued to be expanded. On our First Army front, V Corps troops captured Grevenmacher and reached the German border. South and east of St. Vith they drove four miles into German territory. VII Corps troops in the Aachen area advanced through the first line of west

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BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)  
 4 NOVEMBER 1943

R & A, 085  
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 OSD Letter, 5-8-78

wall defenses and closed in on the city itself. In the XIX Corps sector, infantry units captured Maastricht and to the northeast an armored column advanced more than ten miles. On the British Second Army front, gains were scored northeast of Ghent. On the Canadian First Army front, armored troops crossed the Leopold Canal northeast of Bruges.

The Seventh Army passed to operational control of SHAEF 15 September.  
MEDITERRANEAN

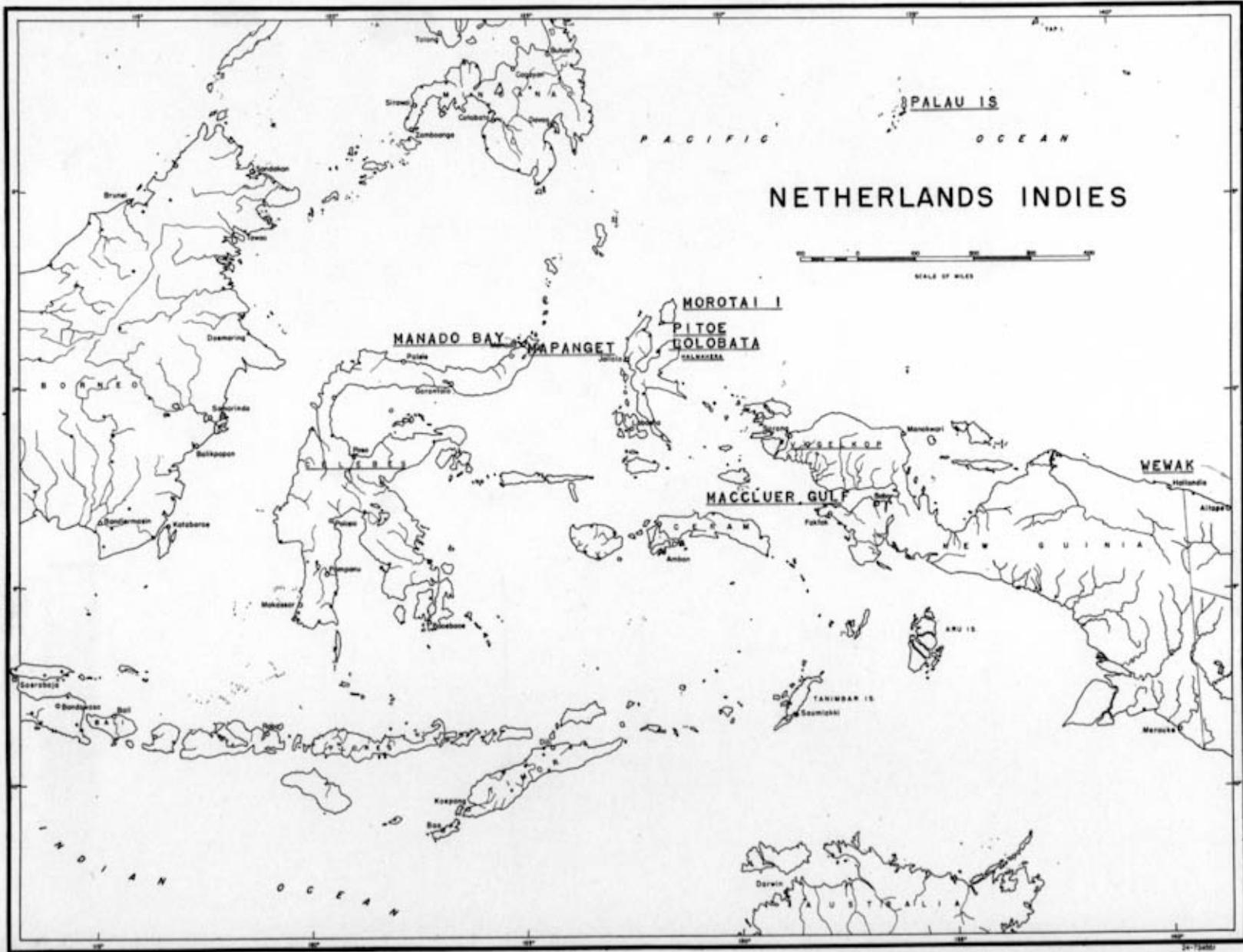
1. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800, 14 September, 667 Tactical Air Force planes attacked motor transport and defense installations in the Rimini area. Enemy strong points south of Cesena were raided by 147 B-25's, while 155 fighters attacked roads, bridges and marshalling yards in the Po Valley.

In three missions from 13 September to 15 September, 515 heavy and medium bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 1,088 tons of explosives on the Tatoi, Kalamaki and Eleusis airdromes in Greece; on the latter date, the Salamis submarine base also was attacked. Fighter escorts destroyed ten enemy planes; four of ours were lost.

2. On the night of 13-14 September, five Middle East medium bombers attacked two airfields on Crete. Eight fighters attacked shipping in the Aegean the next day.

3. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, 15 September, minor gains were scored throughout the Fifth Army front from the Pistoia area to the sector east of Vicchio. On the Eighth Army front there were





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advances up to one and one-half miles between Gemmano and Coriano. Canadian troops established a bridgehead over the Marano River four and one-half miles south of Rimini.

#### ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 12 and 13 September, medium bombers and fighters of the Eastern Air Command flew 285 sorties against river traffic, bridges, enemy strong points and other tactical targets on the India-Burma fronts. On 12 September, ten B-24's, one of which is missing, attacked targets at the mouth of the Pakchan River on the Malay Peninsula; the next day 18 other B-24's dropped more than 20 tons of bombs on the railway station at Moulmein.

2. During 12 September, the 14th Air Force flew some 100 sorties, attacking bridges and river shipping in the Hengyang-Lingling area. Missions were also flown in the Formosa Strait, Luichow and French Indo-China areas; shipping was attacked and several freighters were sunk.

3. On 14 September Chinese forces captured Tengchung on the Salween front.

#### PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 14 September eight squadrons of B-24's bombed four airfields in the vicinity of Lolobata (Halmahera) and 57 B-24's attacked the runway at Mapanget. More than 70 fighter sorties were flown in the Wewak, Vogelkop, MacCluer Gulf areas. Three B-24's in the Celebes area

scored a direct hit on a 3,000-ton freighter-transport in Manado Bay. Three B-24's bombed airdromes on Palau. The preceding day more than 230 sorties were flown in the Bougainville, New Britain and New Ireland areas.

US Army units occupied Pitoe airdrome on Morotai Island without opposition during the night of 14-15 September.

2. On 15 September our forces on Peleliu Island in the Palau Group had pushed 200 to 400 yards inland and had landed tanks.

#### EASTERN FRONT

German forces in northern Finland have begun a slow withdrawal toward Norway. In the central sector the Red Army occupied additional suburbs of Warsaw. Further south, other Soviet units advanced to a point nine miles south of Sanok. In Transylvania Toplita was occupied.

~~TOP SECRET~~

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

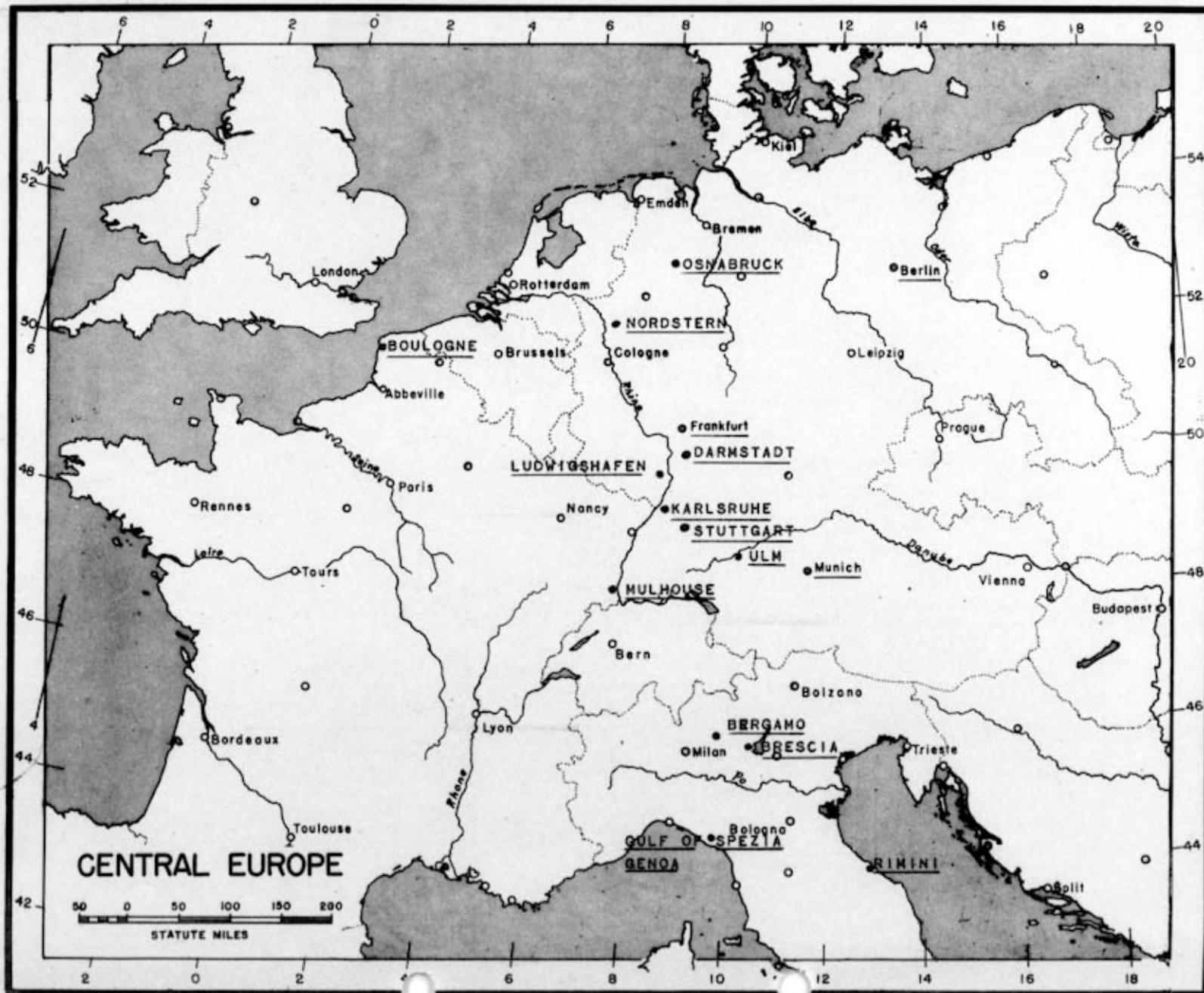
No. 1010

0700 September 14 to 0700 September 15, 1944

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THE WHITE HOUSE

~~TOP SECRET~~



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 OSD Letter, 5-8-75

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Five US bombers raided the Kurile Islands on 13 September.

EUROPEAN THEATER

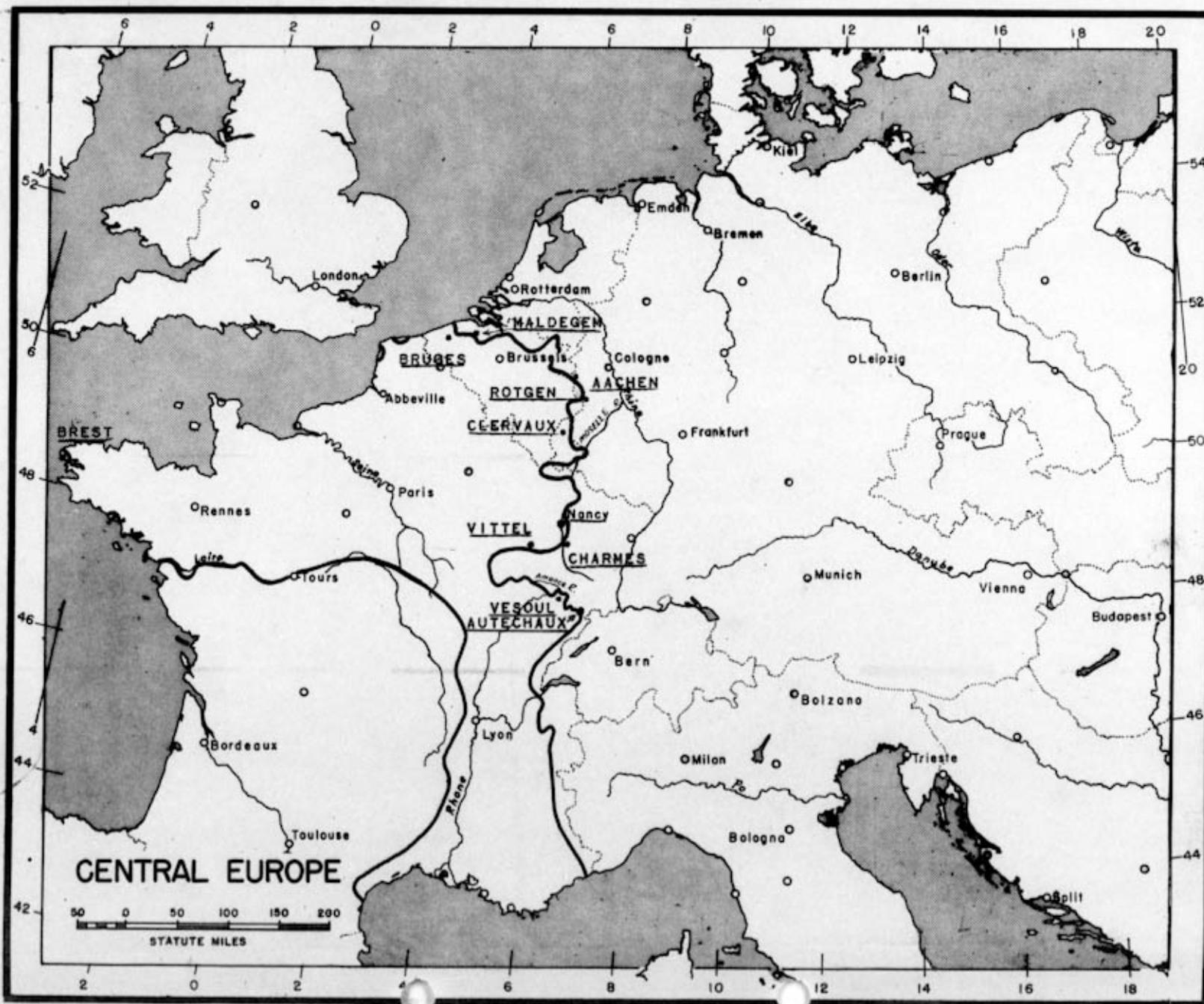
1. During the 24-hour period ending at 2100, 13 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 955 sorties in support of ground operations in France, Belgium and Holland. This included a 117-ton attack by 72 medium and light bombers on enemy strong points in the Boulogne area.

One hundred twenty-four RAF bombers dropped 544 tons of bombs on a synthetic oil plant and other targets in the Nordstern area; 115 bombers dropped 430 tons on rail facilities at Osnabruck. That night 37 medium bombers hit Berlin and Karlsruhe.

On 13 September, 784 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force dropped more than 2,000 tons of bombs on industrial targets in the Darmstadt-Ulm-Ludwigshafen area. Fighter escorts strafed the Munich area, destroying 58 enemy aircraft. Our losses totalled 26 bombers and 11 fighters. On 14 September, 8th Air Force operations were cancelled because of adverse weather.

2. During the 24-hour period ending 0600, 14 September, enemy long-range guns on the Continent continued to shell the Dover-Folkestone area intermittently causing 16 casualties and considerable damage.

3. On 14 September French armored troops of our Third Army cleared



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 OSD Letter, 5-8-75

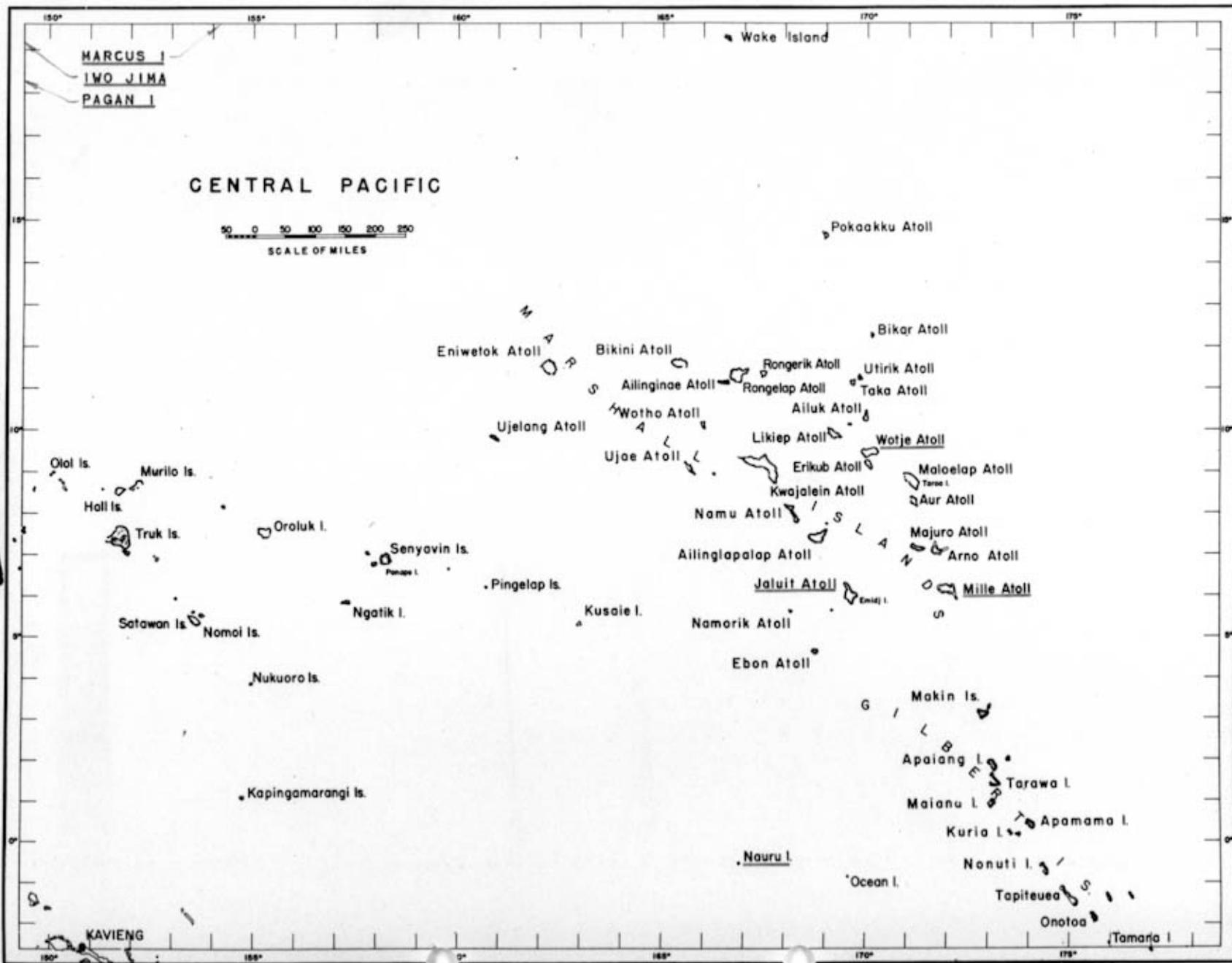
Vittel and continued to advance to the east. Other Third Army units reached the Moselle River at Charmes and still others strengthened the bridgehead north of Nancy. On the First Army front the drive into Germany east of Clervaux continued; an armored column crossed the German border near Rotgen. Infantry troops were reported within two miles of Aachen and were meeting increasing resistance in this sector. On the Canadian First Army front, armored troops continued to advance east of Bruges and reached the line of the Leopold Canal north of Maldegem.

MEDITERRANEAN

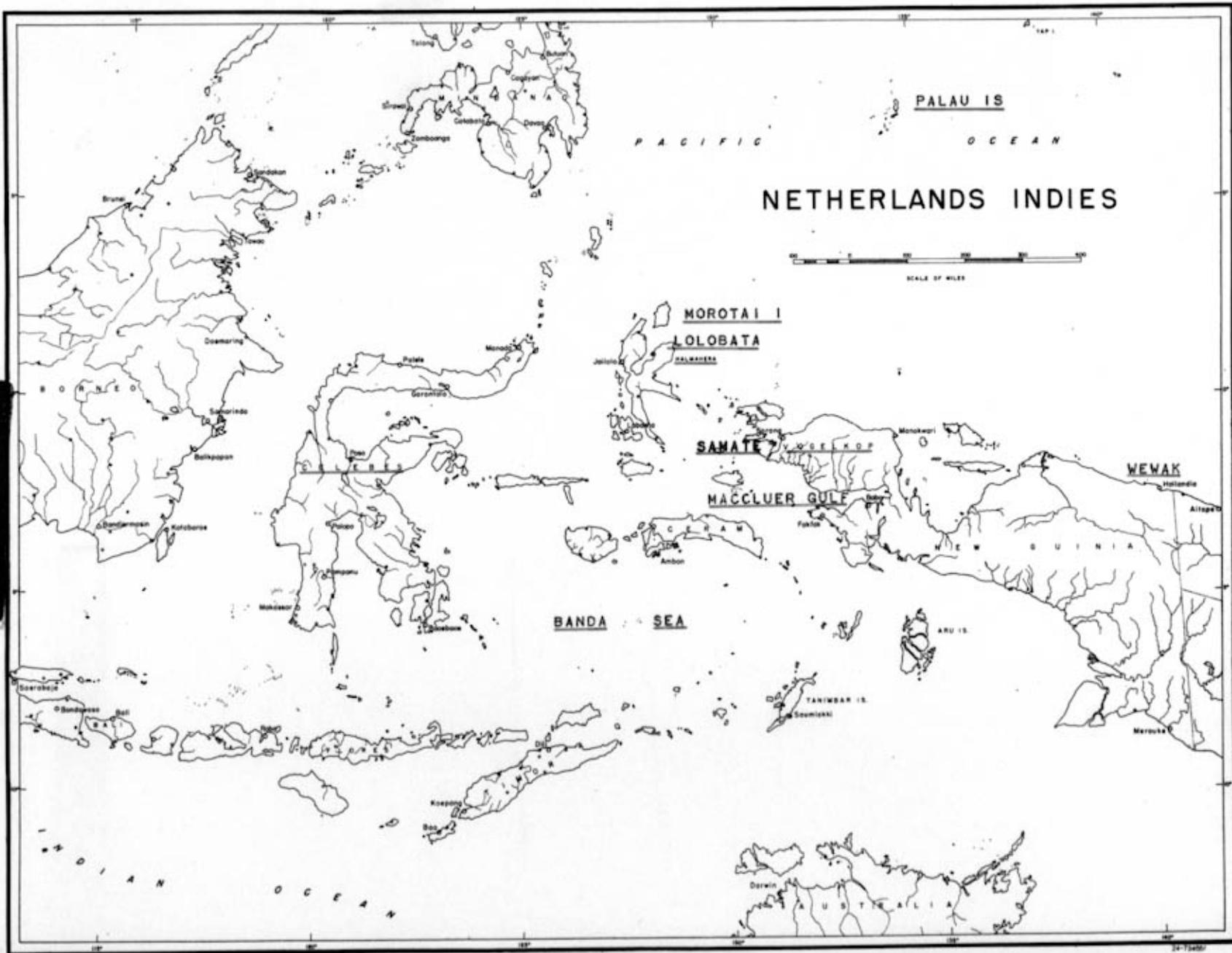
1. On 14 September our VI Corps continued to advance north of Vesoul. French II Corps troops scored gains up to eight miles toward the Amance River. Elements of the French I Corps captured Autechaux.

2. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800, 13 September, 420 medium and light bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked enemy strong points, communications, and bridges in the Rimini area. Seven hundred fifty-six lighter aircraft carried out armed reconnaissance over northern Italy, attacking bridges, roads, rail lines and close support targets in the battle area. Eight fighters swept the Mulhouse area of eastern France. Coastal aircraft attacked ports on the Adriatic and shipping in the Gulf of Genoa; Balkan aircraft in 56 sorties harassed targets on the Dalmatian coast.

On 14 September, 15th Air Force operations were cancelled because of adverse weather.



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 OSD Letter, 5-8-78



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 OSD Letter, 5-3-78

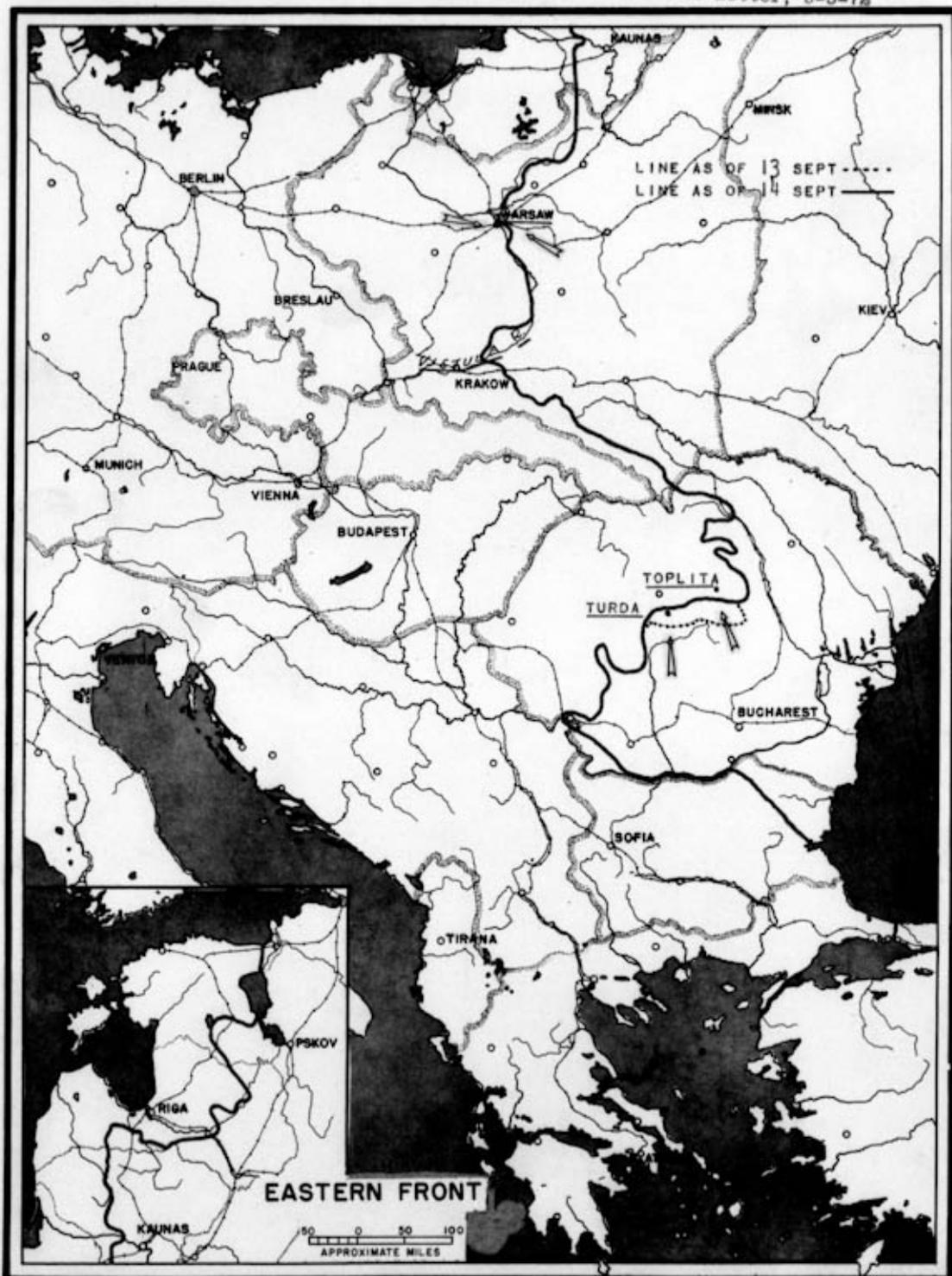
3. As of 0600, 14 September, Fifth Army troops were continuing to advance north of Pistoia and had scored gains north of the Sieve River where they reached positions five and one-half miles northeast of Vicchio. On the Eighth Army front Coriano was captured and minor gains were made northwest of San Savino.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 12 and 13 September four B-24's harassed Palau. Fighters and medium bombers flew more than 300 sorties against targets in the New Guinea area while some additional 300 sorties were flown, largely by heavy and medium bombers, against targets from the Banda Sea to the northern Halmaheras and Celebes. Included in these sorties were a heavy strike by B-24's against Lolobata and another by more than 100 fighters against airdromes in the Samate area. On 12 September Solomons-based aircraft flew more than 150 sorties over the Bougainville, New Britain and New Ireland areas.

Late reports indicate that a landing was effected by Southwest Pacific forces on Morotai Island on 15 September.

2. On 11 September, airfields on Iwo Jima were bombed by 15 Army B-24's. The next day Central Pacific fighters, patrol and dive bombers attacked targets on Jaluit, Nauru, Pagan, Wotje and Mille. On 13 September, two B-24's hit Marcus and another attacked Pagan. Army fighters also hit Pagan and medium bombers dropped 15 tons of bombs on Nauru; Navy fighters again attacked Wotje.



3. Under cover of naval aircraft and gunfire bombardment, US Army and Marine assault troops established beachheads in the Palau Islands on 15 September, against stiff ground opposition.

EASTERN FRONT

On 14 September, Soviet and Polish forces captured the suburbs of Warsaw on the east bank of the Vistula. In Transylvania Soviet and Rumanian troops captured Turda and, further east, advanced to within three miles of the railroad junction of Toplita.

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

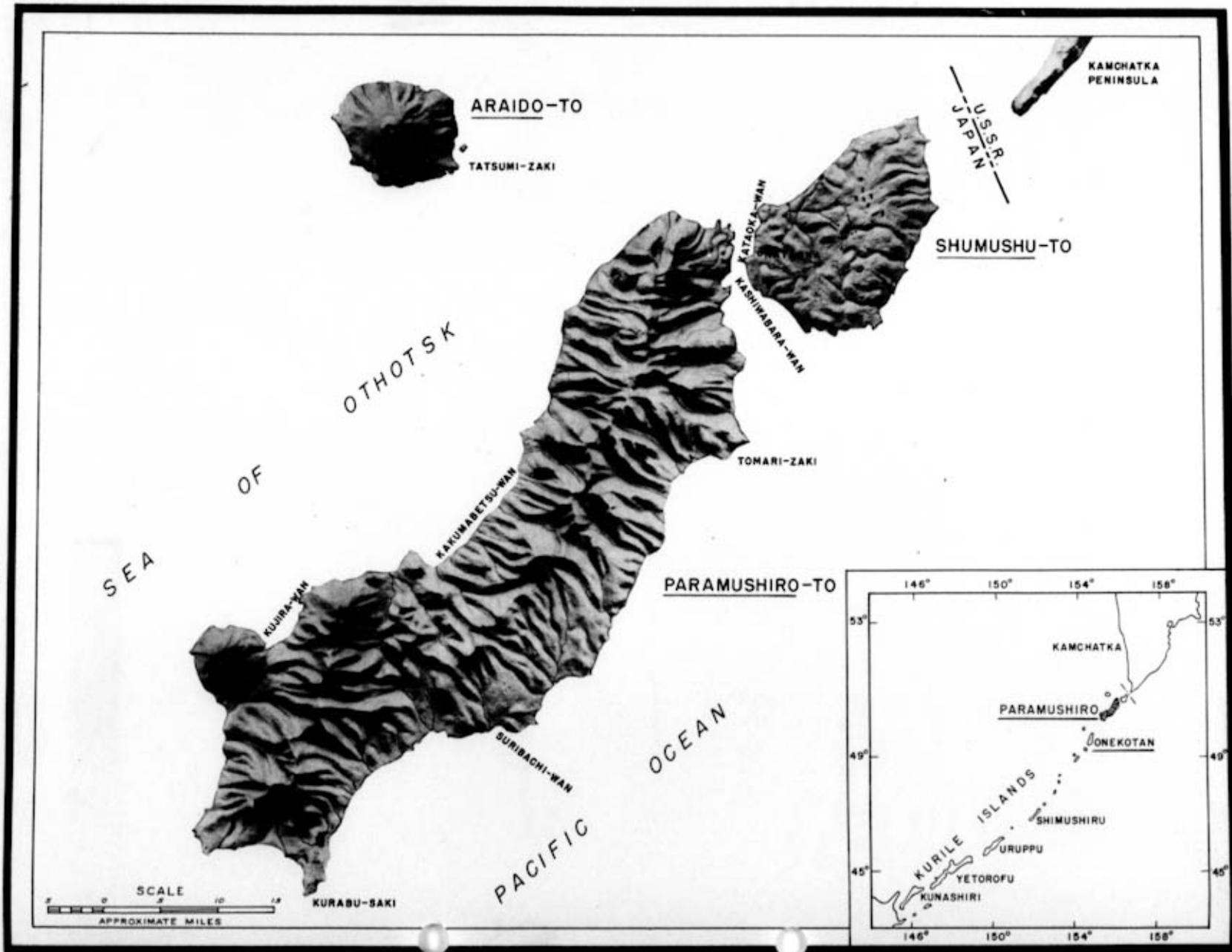
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0700 September 13 to 0700 September 14, 1944

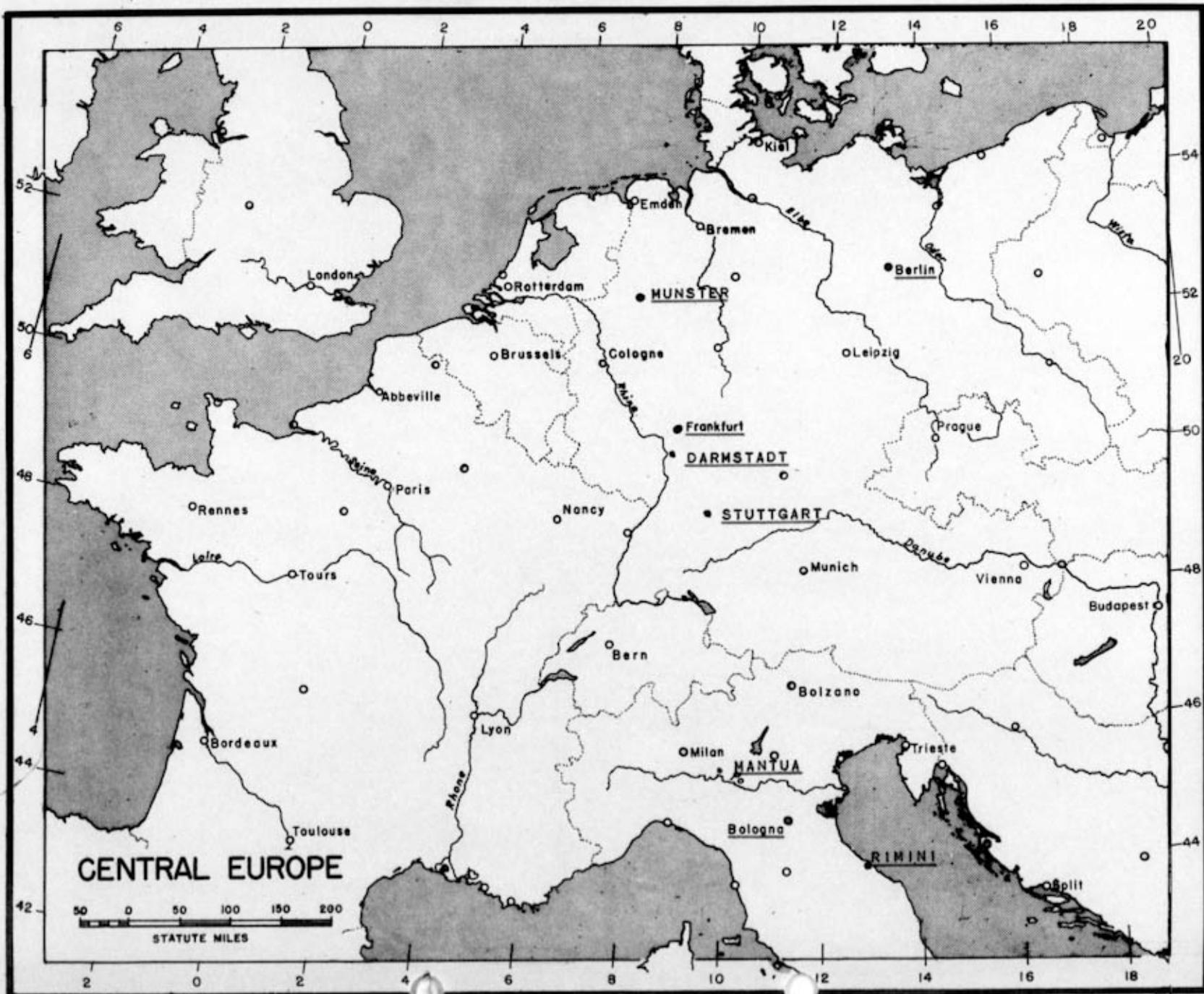
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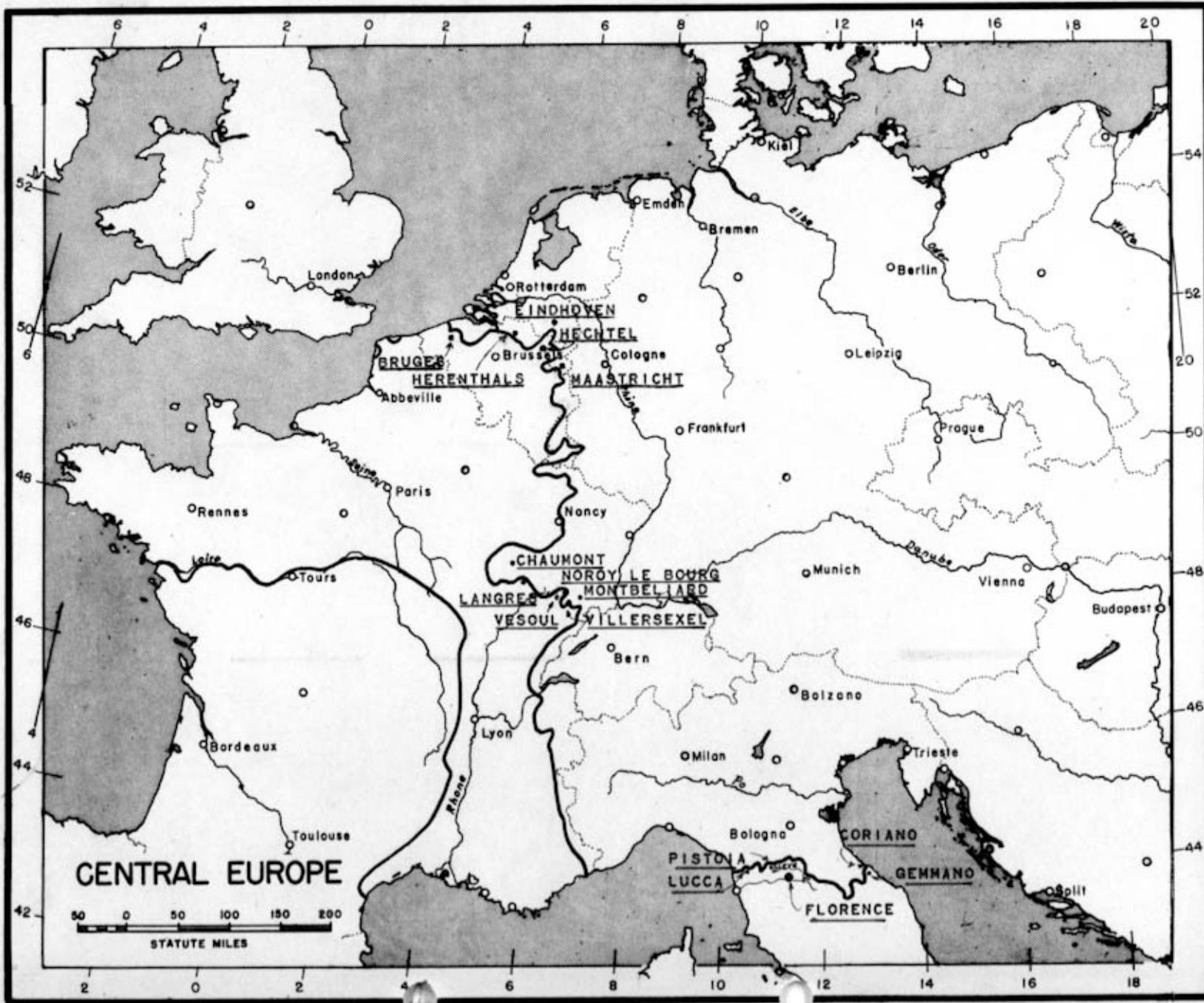
THE WHITE HOUSE

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SD Letter, 5-3-72





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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 12 September four medium bombers attacked Araido, Paramushiro and Onnekotan Islands in the Kuriles. Two other medium bombers sank five ships of an enemy convoy off Shumushu and reported two others as possibly sunk.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Enemy aircraft flew approximately 400 sorties in opposition to 8th Air Force operations during 12 September. That night some 80 enemy aircraft intercepted the RAF raid on Darmstadt.

For the 24-hour period ending 2100, 12 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew a total of 1,764 sorties in support of ground operations in France, Belgium and Holland.

During 12 September a total of 476 RAF heavy bombers, escorted by 485 fighters, dropped nearly 1,900 tons of bombs on oil centers in the Ruhr and on rail facilities in Munster; nine bombers are missing. That night 581 heavy bombers struck Frankfurt and Stuttgart and 29 Mosquitoes bombed Berlin; 21 bombers were lost on these missions.

2. During 13 September troops of our First Army enlarged their bridgehead across the Meuse and advanced to the outskirts of Maastricht. Units of the British Second Army cleared Hechtel and patrolled to the Meuse River; to the north they forced a crossing of the Escaut Canal and advanced into Holland to within seven miles of Eindhoven. To the west other British troops advanced to Herenthals. Armored forces of the First Canadian Army

occupied Bruges and advanced to the Leopold Canal.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 11-12 September, 35 light bombers raided gun positions in the Rimini area. On 12 September, 381 bombers and 544 fighter bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked bridges, communications and enemy positions in northwestern Italy; 137 fighters flew patrols, escorts and armed reconnaissance north of the battle area. Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and on the northeast Italian coast and supported Fifth Army operations. The Balkan Air Force raided waterfront installations on the Dalmatian coast, barracks in Greece and an airdrome in the Belgrade area.

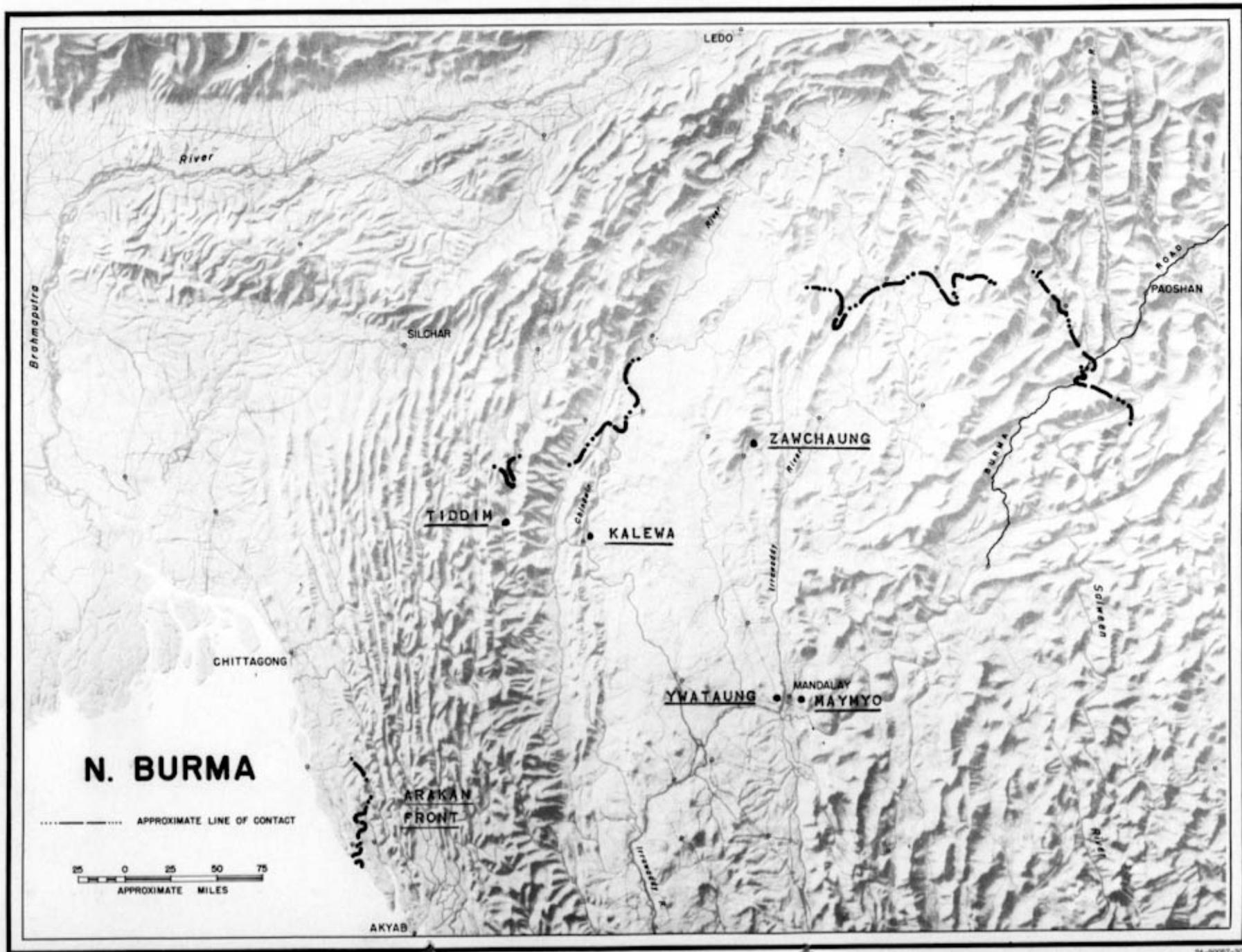
On the night of 12-13 September, 84 15th Air Force bombers dropped 241 tons of explosives on the Bologna rail yards.

Next day 513 15th Air Force bombers and 312 fighters were airborne to attack oil facilities in southeast Germany and Poland and railroad bridges in northern Italy. Seventy-four escorted 8th Air Force heavy bombers taking off from Russian bases and landing in Italy dropped 163 tons on locomotive works in Hungary. During these operations two enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air; 31 bombers and one fighter were lost.

2. As of 0600, 13 September, Fifth Army troops had advanced four miles beyond the Sieve River on a broad front and were continuing to advance north of Lucca and Pistoia. On the Eighth Army front slight gains were made in the Coriano area and south of Gemmano.



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3. During 13 September, our VI Corps, driving north and east, captured Vesoul and Noroy le Bourg. Other VI Corps units entered Villersexel against stiff opposition. Units of the French II Corps occupied Langres, with reconnaissance units pushing on to Chaumont. Units of the French I Corps advanced to within eight miles of Montbeliard.

Casualties as of 5 September:

	<u>Killed, Captured &amp; Missing</u>	<u>Wounded</u>
American	2,344	2,952
French	1,096	4,322

Prisoners of war taken: 72,000.

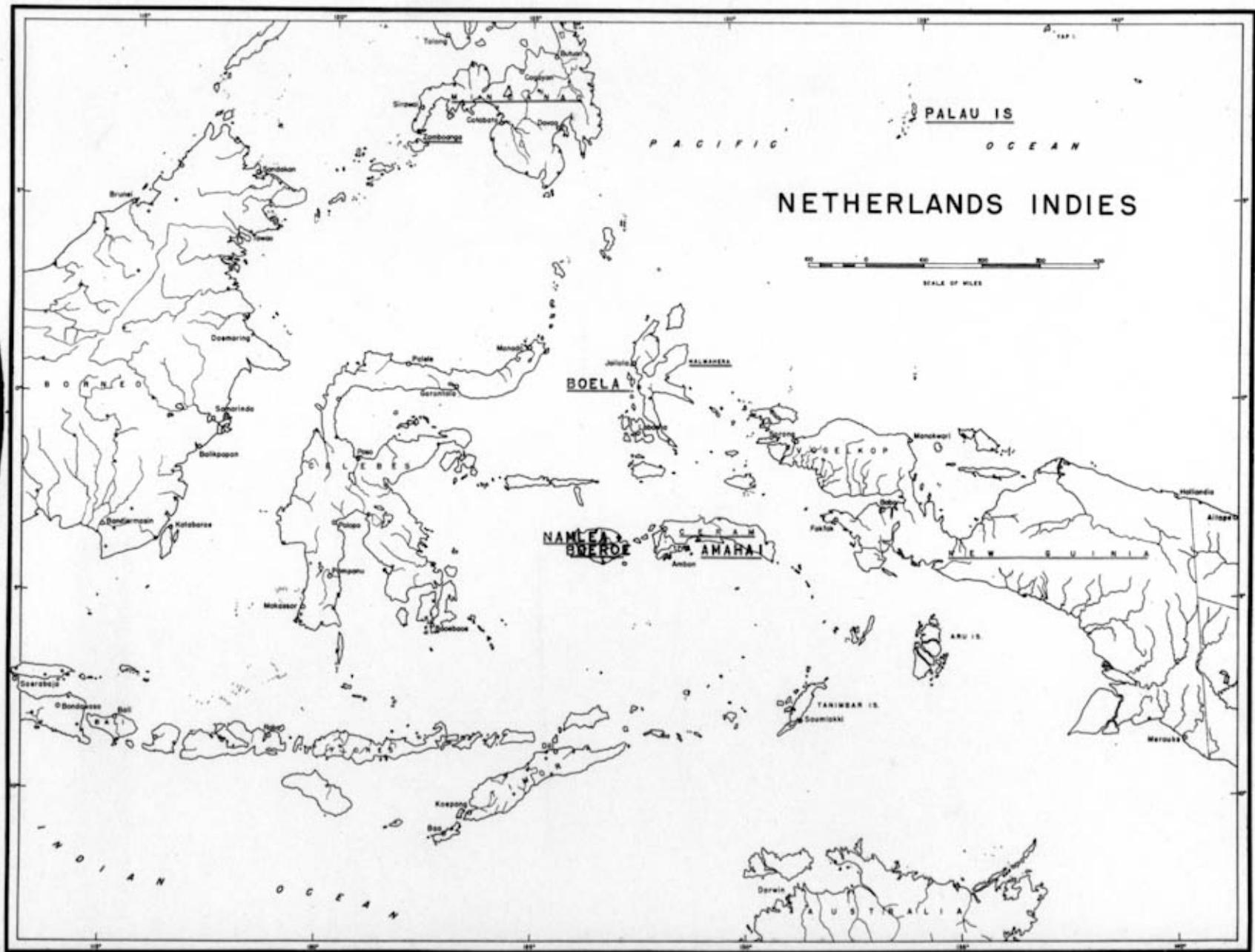
#### ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 11 September planes of the Eastern Air Command flew 163 sorties against targets on the Arakan front and in the Tiddim-Kalewa area. Nine medium bombers attacked the Zawchaung bridge on the Burma railway, and 13 B-24's dropped 21 tons of bombs on railway installations at Maymyo and Ywataung in the Mandalay area.

2. By 11 September the Japanese had driven into Kwangsi Province to a point 100 miles northwest of Canton. Wenchow fell to the Japanese on 7 September.

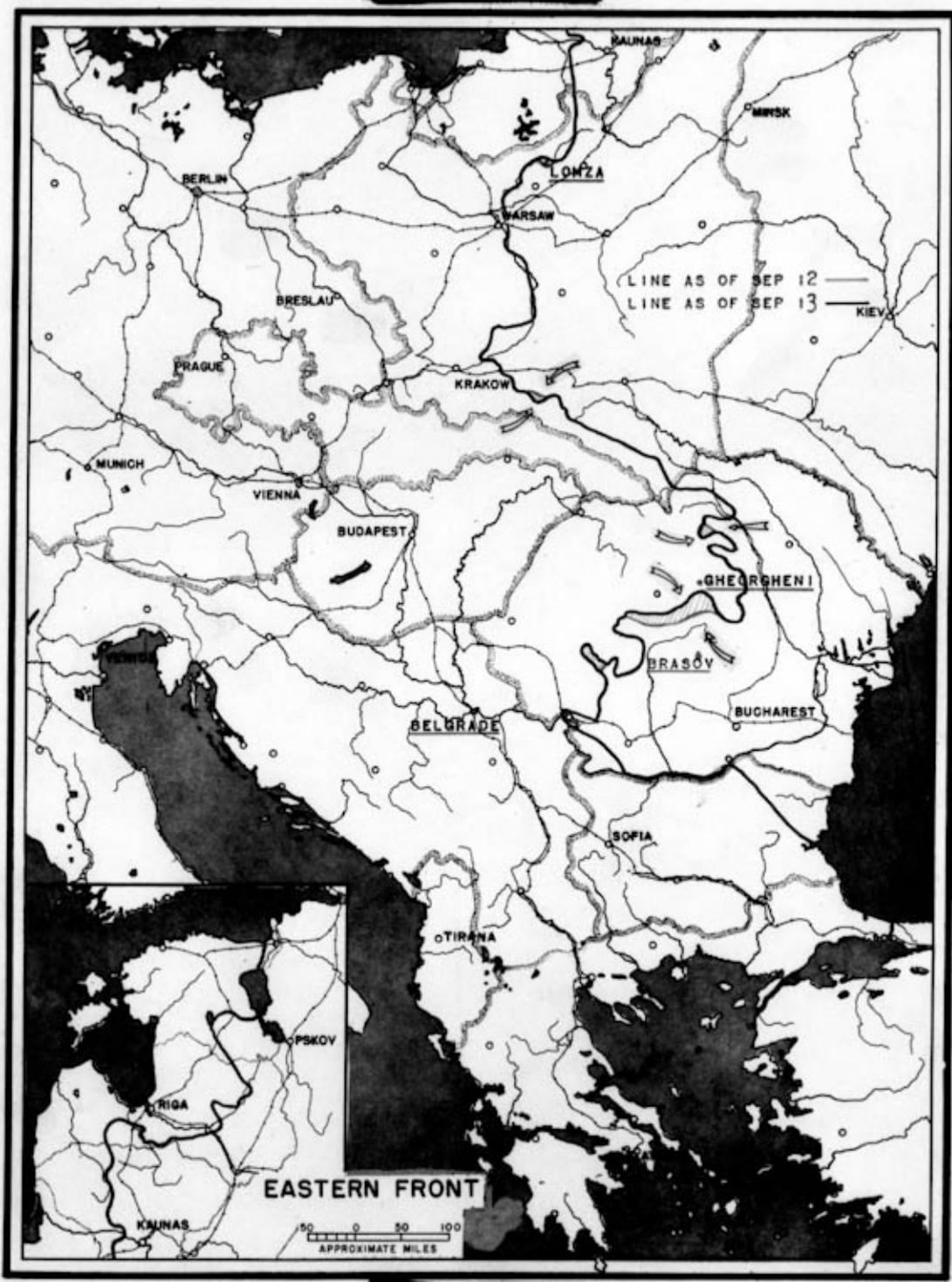
#### PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. In previously unreported operations for 10 and 11 September, 545 medium and light bombers and fighter aircraft attacked 11 airdromes in the New Guinea-Ceram-Boeroe areas, particularly heavy raids being



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carried out against airdromes at Amahai, Namlea and Boela. These operations also included support for ground troops on the New Guinea mainland and raids against shipping during which numerous small vessels were destroyed or damaged. On 11 September four B-24's attacked airdromes at Palau, a group of B-24's and light bombers attacked three airdromes on Halmahera; and a single B-24 attacked an airdrome near Zamboanga (Mindanao). Solomons-based aircraft, hampered by adverse weather, flew 89 sorties against Bougainville, New Ireland and New Britain targets.

Known Japanese casualties to 12 September:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Captured</u>
Aitape	8,900	120
Biak	5,456	388
Noemfoor	1,840	230
Sansapor	498	77

EASTERN FRONT

In the central sector Lomza fell to the Soviets on 13 September. In Transylvania Soviet and Rumanian forces thrust northward from Brasov to within seven miles of Gheorgheni railroad junction.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

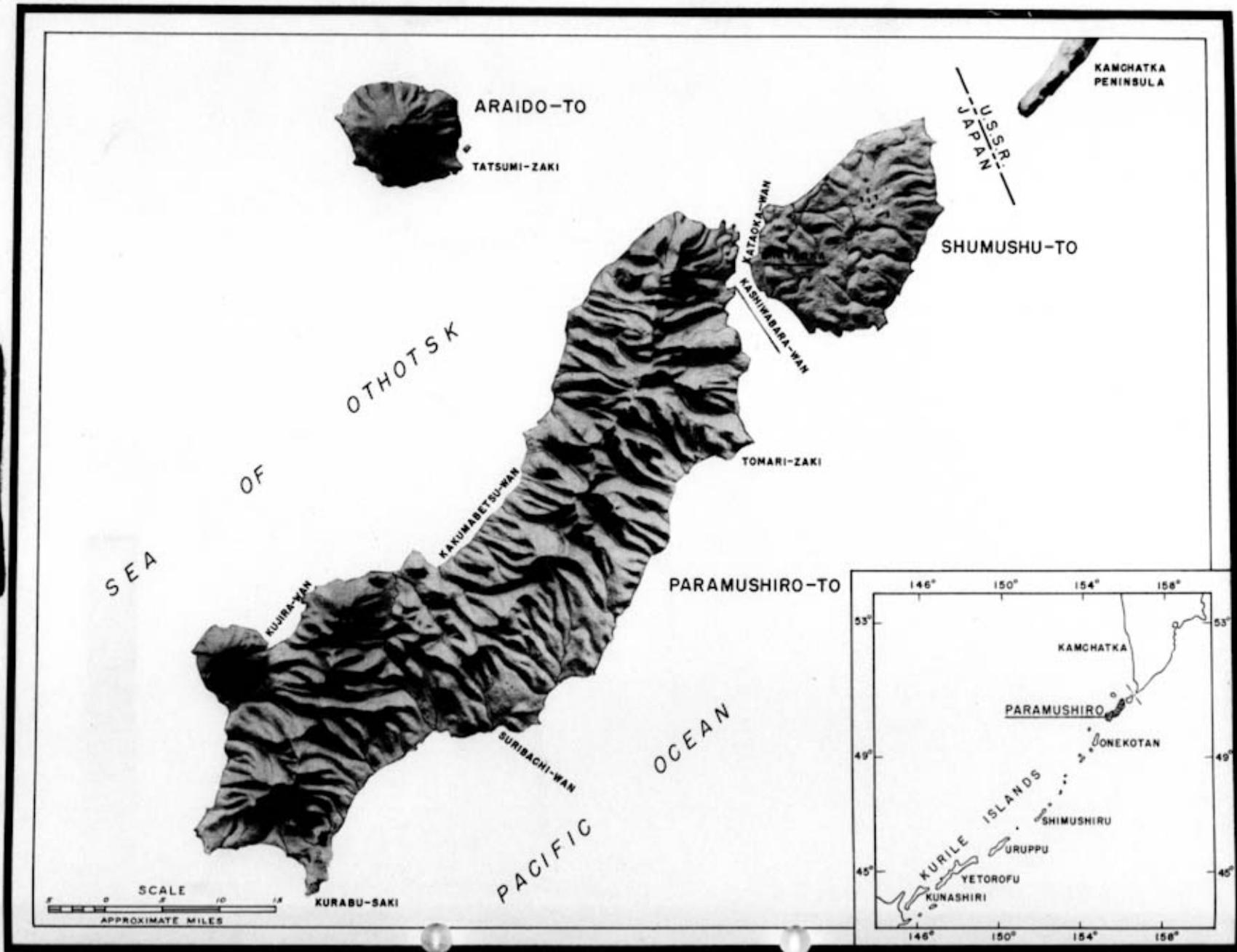
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0700 September 12 to 0700 September 13, 1944

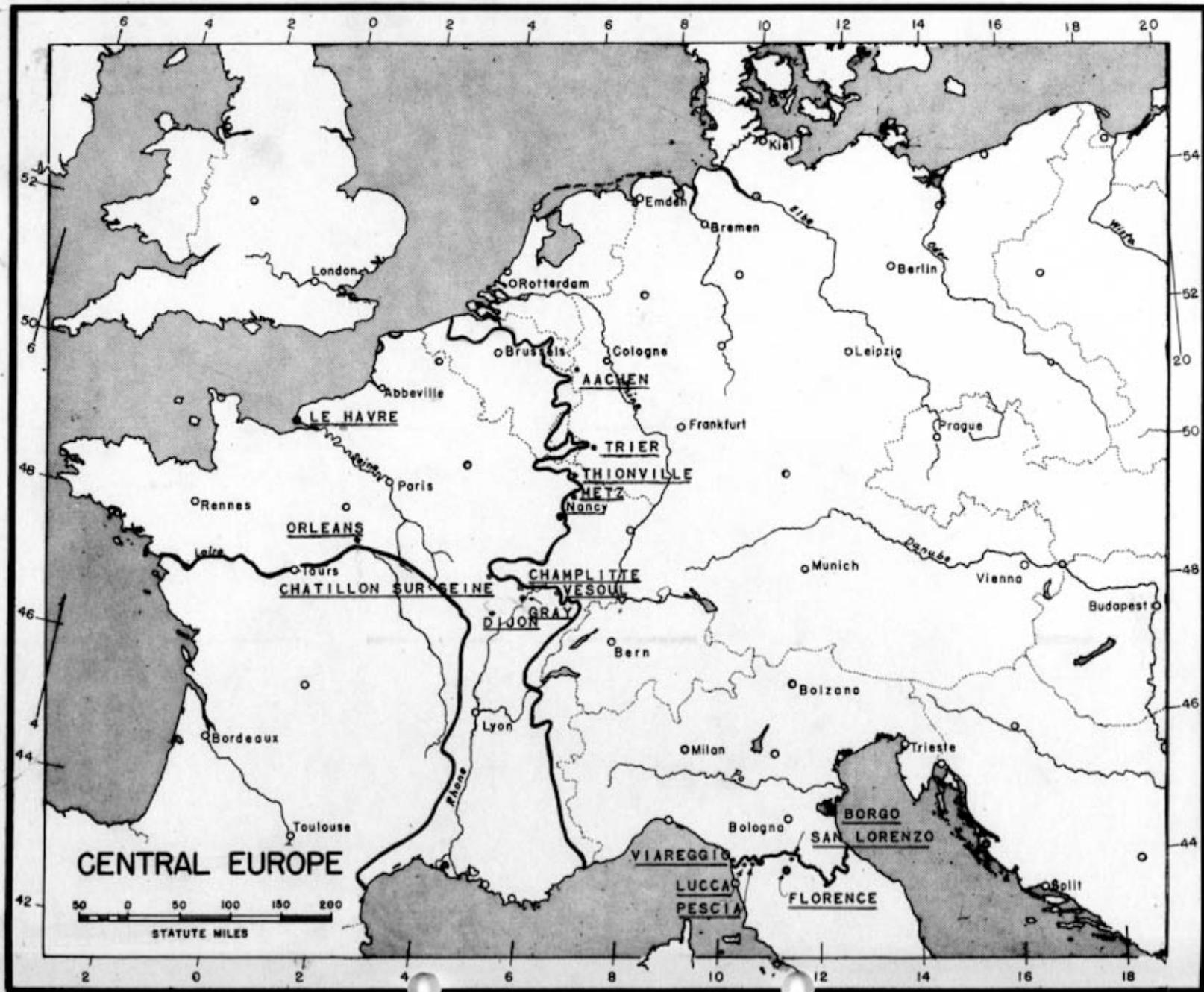
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 OSD Letter, 5-3-75



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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

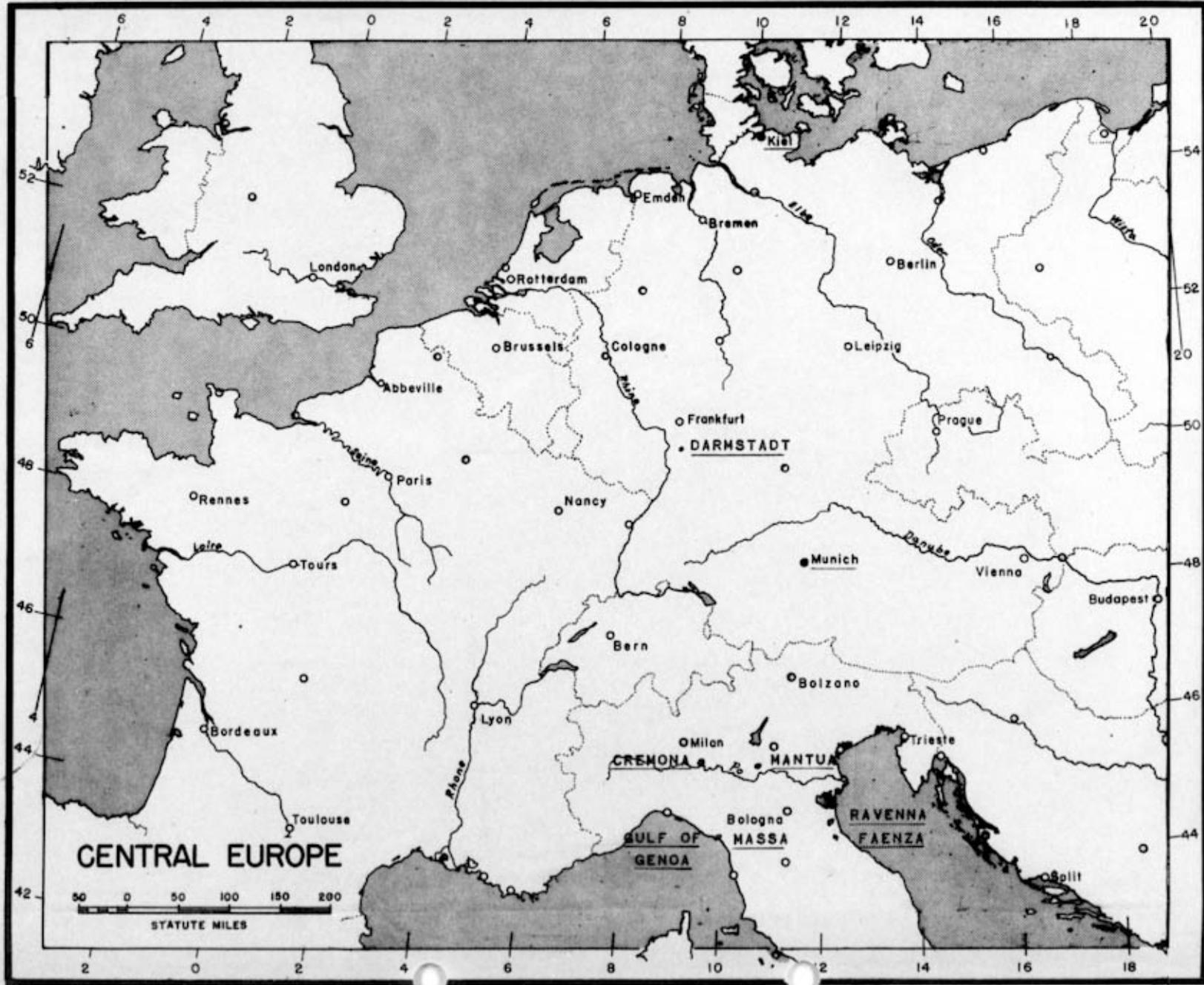
1. On 10 September, B-34's attacked shipping in the northern Kuriles. The next day, four medium bombers attacked shore installations and shipping on the east coast of Paramushiro. Another medium bomber attacked Kataoka (Shumushu) and still another shot down a Jap plane east of the Kuriles.

2. The 99th Infantry Division (Major General Walter E. Lauer) was ordered from Camp Maxey, Texas, to the Boston Port of Embarkation for further movement overseas.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. US Ninth Army forces made slight gains in their attacks on Brest during 12 September. An armored column of our Third Army, driving south-eastward from the Orleans area, joined forces with troops of the French 1st Armored Division, from south France. On our Third Army front the XV Corps drove rapidly southeastward toward the Moselle River while the XII Corps crossed that river in force south of Nancy. The XX Corps pushed infantry units six miles east of the river in the Thionville area. Forward columns of our First Army's V and VII Corps cleared the remaining Germans from the Ardennes Forest and probed into Germany between Trier and Aachen; the XIX Corps crossed the Meuse into Holland. The enemy forces at Le Havre surrendered after a strong coordinated attack by troops of the Canadian First Army.

2. For the 24-hour period ending at 2100, 11 September, the Allied



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Expeditionary Air Force flew a total of 1,559 sorties in support of ground operations in France, Belgium and Holland. Seven bombers and two fighters failed to return.

RAF attacks on 11 September involved a total of 516 heavy bombers and 10 Mosquitoes; targets included enemy defenses at Le Havre and three synthetic oil plants in Germany. Nine of the bombers were lost and an additional one crashed in England. That night well-concentrated attacks were made on Darmstadt and Berlin by 226 heavies and 41 Mosquitoes respectively; thirteen bombers were lost.

Detailed report of 8th Air Force operations on 11 September against industrial targets in central Germany reveal that 175 enemy aircraft were destroyed for a loss of 52 bombers and 32 fighters. On 12 September, 888 heavy bombers and 720 fighters were airborne to attack a V-1 components plant at Kiel and oil facilities and machine shops in central Germany. Our fighters shot down 106 enemy planes; losses were 43 bombers and 17 fighters.

175  
106  
---  
281  
lost 97B  
.49F  
146.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During 12 September the French II Corps continued to advance north and northwest of Dijon, occupying Champlitte and Chatillon-sur-Seine; at the latter point it joined forces with French Armored units of the US Third Army. Our VI Corps captured Vesoul against heavy resistance and continued to advance to the north and northeast.

2. By noon on 12 September, Fifth Army patrols reached the outskirts of Viareggio on the coast; to the east, other patrols advanced four miles

north of Lucca and Pescia. In the Florence sector our troops continued the attack, occupying Borgo San Lorenzo which had been by-passed. On the British Eighth Army front intensive patrolling was reported.

3. On the night of 10-11 September 26 15th Air Force bombers dropped 40 tons of mines in the Danube.

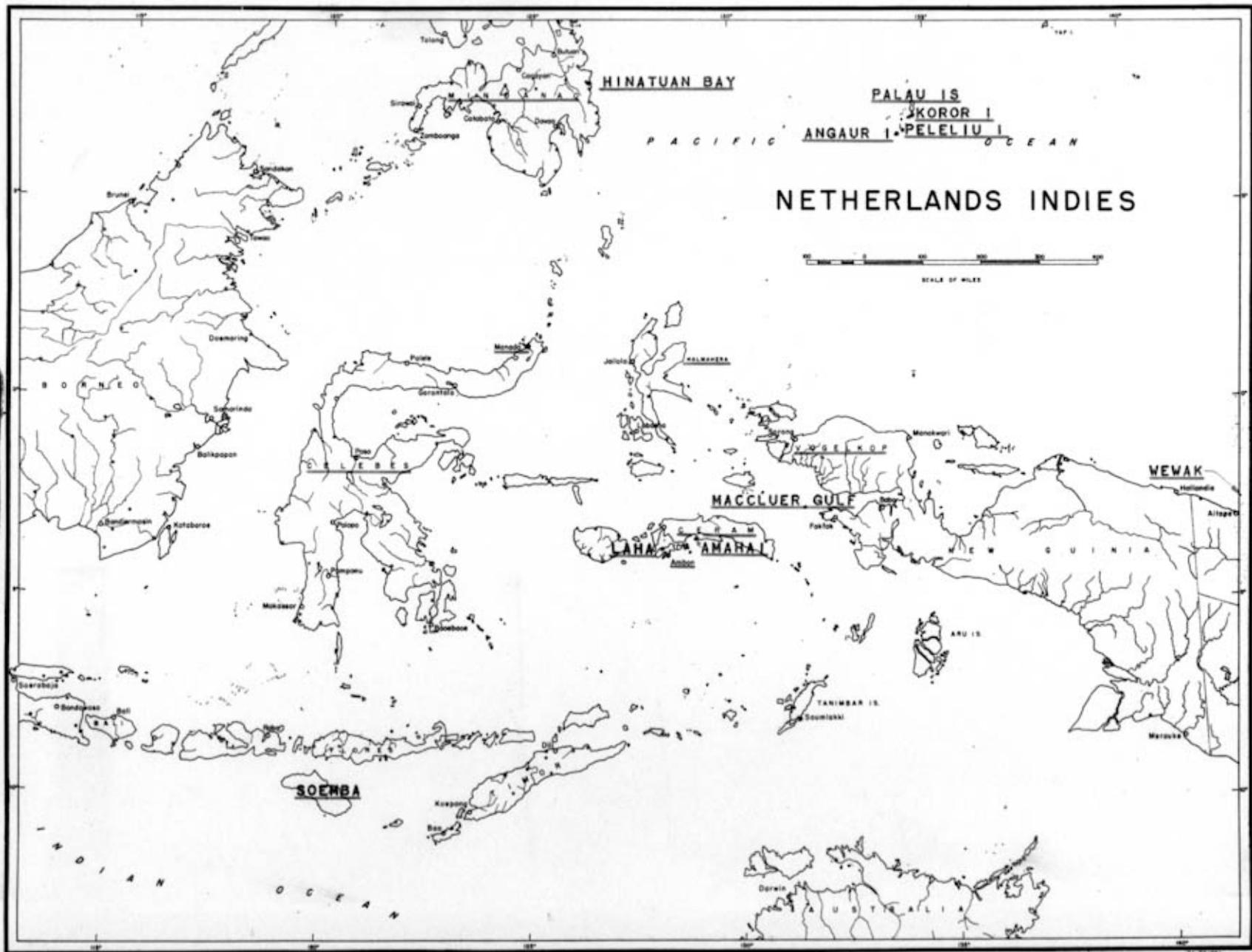
During the 24-hour period ending at 1800, 11 September, 280 medium and light bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked marshalling yards at Faenza, ammunition factories west of Massa, and tactical targets north of the battle area. Fighter bombers and fighters flew 527 sorties in close support of ground operations and against enemy communications north of the battle area and in the Po Valley. Coastal medium bombers hit Ravenna and the Preveza (Greece) waterfront, attacked small shipping in the Gulf of Genoa, and strafed the Mantua-Cremona Road. Seventy-seven fighters supported Fifth Army operations. Balkan aircraft in 87 sorties attacked communications, waterfront installations and shipping along the Dalmatian coast.

On 12 September the 15th Air Force dispatched 487 heavy bombers, escorted by 318 fighters, to attack airdrome installations, engine works and a jet-propelled aircraft factory in the Munich area; 959 tons of bombs were dropped. No enemy aircraft were encountered; 17 bombers and one fighter are missing.

#### ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 10 September the Eastern Air Command flew more than 100 tactical sorties in widely dispersed missions over Burma. In these sorties,





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six coastal vessels and a gunboat were destroyed and railroads, bridges, river traffic and targets of opportunity were attacked.

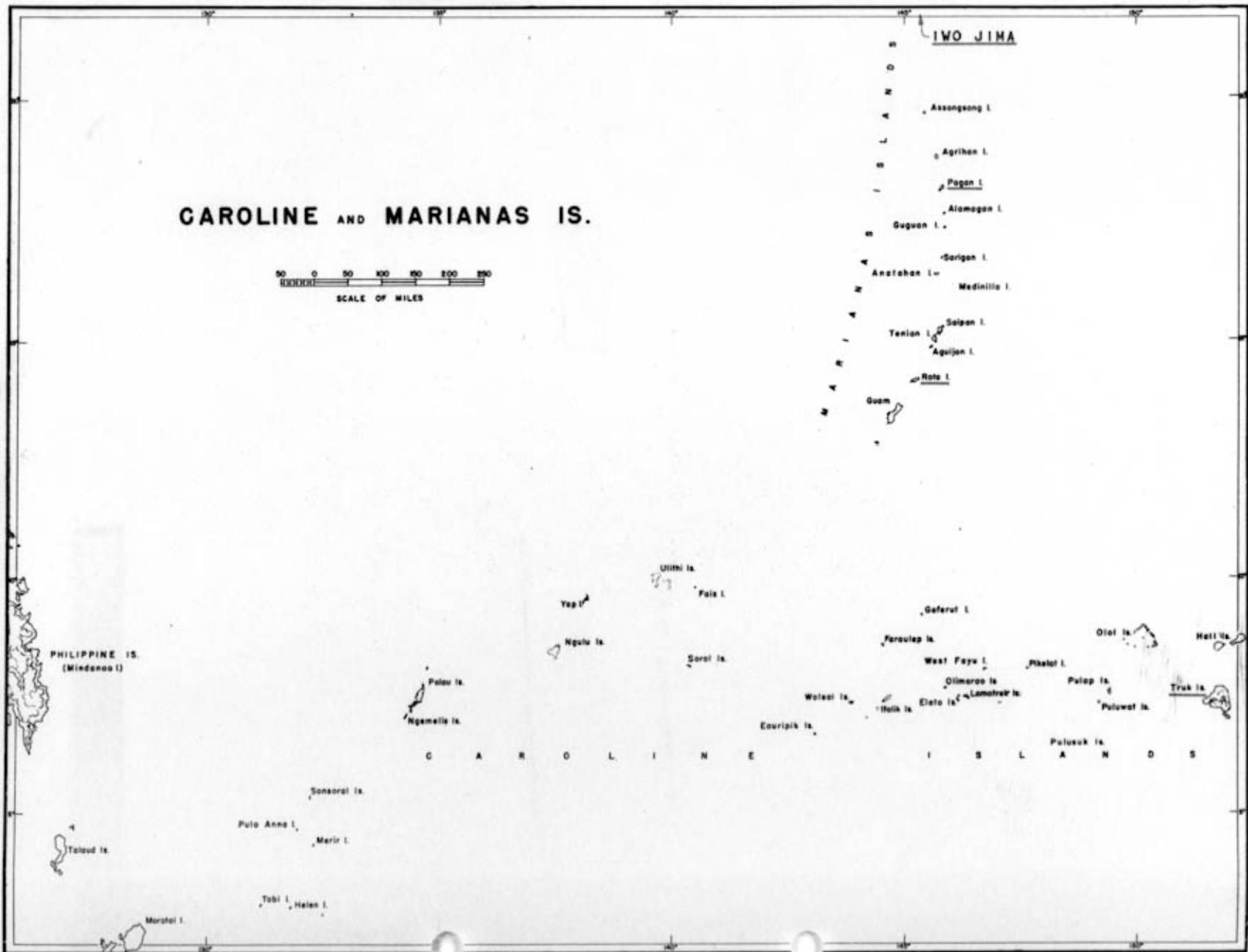
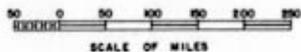
2. Delayed reports for 8 September state that six B-25's attacked airfields and storage areas in the Canton area. The next day 62 medium bomber and fighter sorties were flown against tactical targets in the Lingling, Hengyang and Yungfeng areas while 20 other fighters raided the Samshui area. On 10 September 53 medium bombers and fighters attacked buildings and storage areas on the Salween front; seven of our fighters shot down five enemy aircraft.

3. Japanese troops, after taking Lingling, were reported on 11 September to have pushed approximately 35 miles south and southwest of that town.

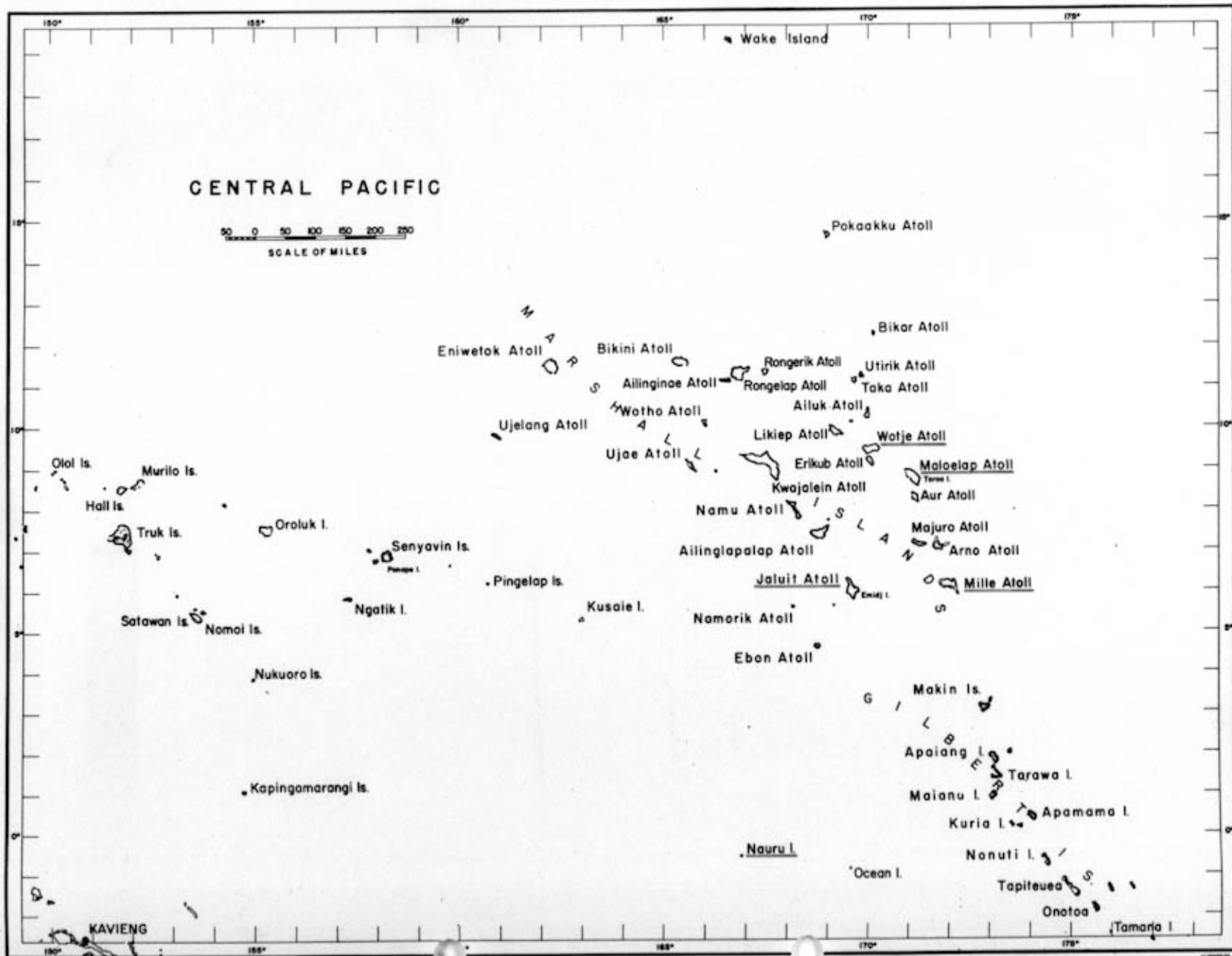
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. According to a delayed report for 9 September, 87 additional sorties were flown in the Wewak, MacCluer Gulf and Ceram areas. The next day, 64 fighters attacked airdromes on the Vogelkop Peninsula and 154 sorties were flown against airdromes and targets in the Ceram area. During a strike at Ambon several vessels were sunk. One hundred nine B-24's hit targets in the Celebes-Halmahera area. Seventy-two Solomons-based aircraft hit targets on Bougainville. That night a patrol bomber left a 2,000-ton vessel sinking southwest of Manado and caused a medium cargo vessel to be beached. On 11 September, 24 B-24's hit Laha airdrome, destroying three enemy aircraft on the ground; four B-25's bombed installations on Soemba.

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2. During 10 September medium bombers dropped 12 tons of bombs on an airfield and gun positions on Nauru; 36 fighters attacked a Wotje coastal defense battery, and 16 B-24's bombed Iwo Jima, shooting down five enemy interceptors; one B-24 crash-landed at a home base. Other fighters attacked an airfield at Rota. On 11 September, 29 B-24's dropped 72 tons of bombs on Truk; one of five intercepting enemy aircraft was destroyed. Attacks on a lesser scale were made on Mille, Maloelap and Pagan.

EASTERN FRONT

On 12 September, Soviet and Rumanian forces in Transylvania continued to advance north of Brasov; to the west, they captured Blaj and, in the Surduc Pass area, they drove more than 40 miles north to Deva.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

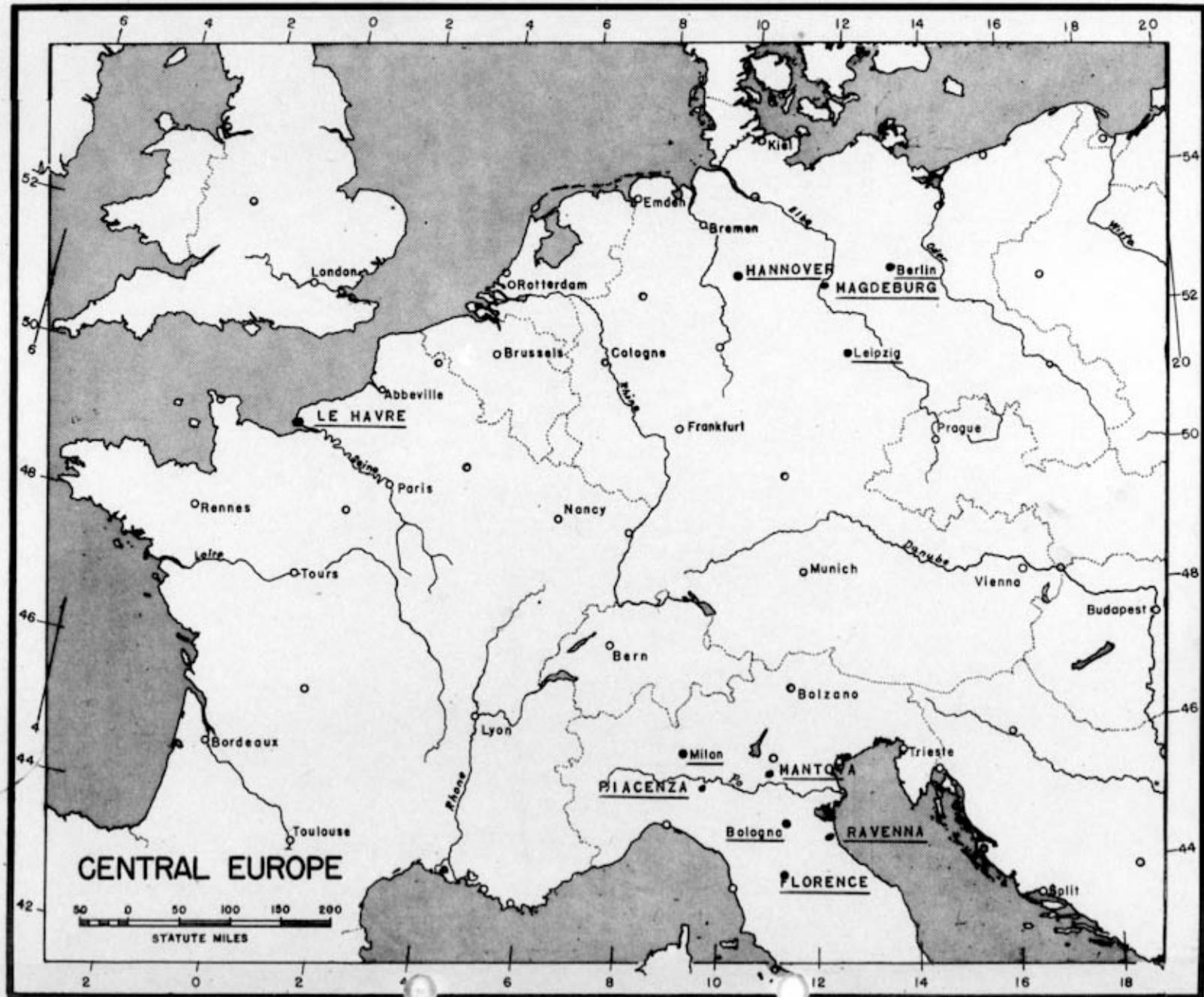
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0700 September 11 to 0700 September 12, 1944

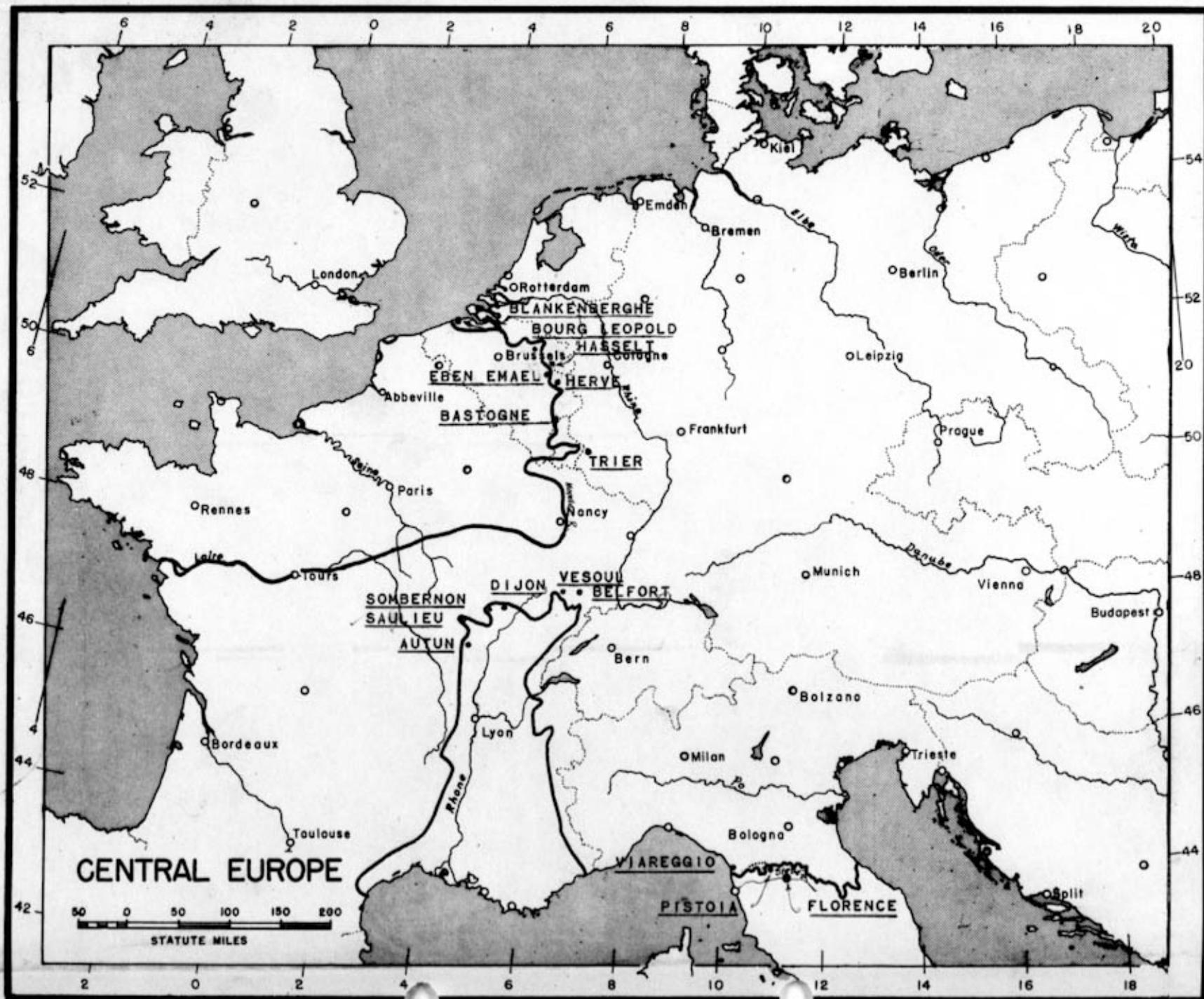
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 Letter, 5-8-74



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. On 10 September four B-24's, accompanied by two long-range reconnaissance planes, attacked targets in the northern Kuriles. Two of six B-25's failed to return from a mission in the same area.

2. The 11th Armored Division (Brig. General Charles S. Kilburn) was ordered from Camp Cooke, California, to New York Port of Embarkation for further movement overseas about 10 September.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. For the 24-hour period ending 2100, 10 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 2,312 sorties in support of ground operations in eastern France.

Escorted RAF heavy bombers attacked German defenses in the Le Havre area with 5,434 tons of explosives. That night 41 Mosquitoes attacked Berlin. ✓

During the 8th Air Force operations on 10 September a total of 119 enemy aircraft were destroyed instead of 85 as previously reported. Our losses were 12 bombers and 17 fighters.

On 11 September, 1,129 bombers and 840 fighters of the 8th Air Force were airborne to attack oil refineries, machine shops, and airdromes in the Hannover-Magdeburg-Leipzig areas. Our fighters claim 149 enemy planes destroyed for a loss of 48 bombers and 15 fighters.

2. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, 11 September, 15 shells

fired by long-range enemy artillery from the continent caused damage and casualties in the Dover area.

3. During 11 September our Third Army troops met stubborn resistance along the Moselle. First Army troops crossed the Luxembourg-German frontier near Trier; to the north advances were made in the vicinity of Bastogne in Belgium. The enemy salient between Hasselt and Herve was reduced and Eben Emael was captured. The British Second Army enlarged its bridgehead at Bourg Leopold and Canadian First Army troops reached Blankenberghe.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. By noon of 11 September, French II Corps troops in southern France occupied Autun and Dijon and advanced to Saulieu and Sombernon. The American VI Corps pushed to within two miles of Vesoul, while on the north-eastern flank French I Corps units, advancing five miles, gained to within 13 miles of Belfort. In the vicinity of Sombernon, 10 miles west of Dijon, contact was established between our Seventh and Third Armies.

2. By 1200, 11 September, Fifth Army troops on the Italian front advanced to within two miles of Viareggio on the coast and to the east captured Pistoia. Units north of Florence, after forcing crossings of the Sieve, advanced up to three miles north of the river. In the Eighth Army sector enemy counterattacks were repulsed as heavy fighting continued.

3. On the night of 9-10 September six medium bombers from the Middle East mined the harbor of Khalkis in southern Greece.



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 OSD Letter, 5-3-78

4. On the night of 9-10 September, 75 strategic bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 236 tons on the canal wharfs at Ravenna.

The following day 201 medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked a factory and troop concentrations north of Florence, bridges in the Bologna-Mantova-Piacenza area, and strong points in northern Italy. Five hundred one fighter bombers and fighters attacked tactical targets in the battle area. The Coastal Air Force swept the Italian west coast and supported Fifth Army ground operations. Balkan planes attacked communications in Albania and Yugoslavia.

Railway yards at Milan were attacked the night of 10-11 September by 70 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force which dropped 138 tons of explosives.

On 11 September 15th Air Force operations were cancelled because of bad weather.

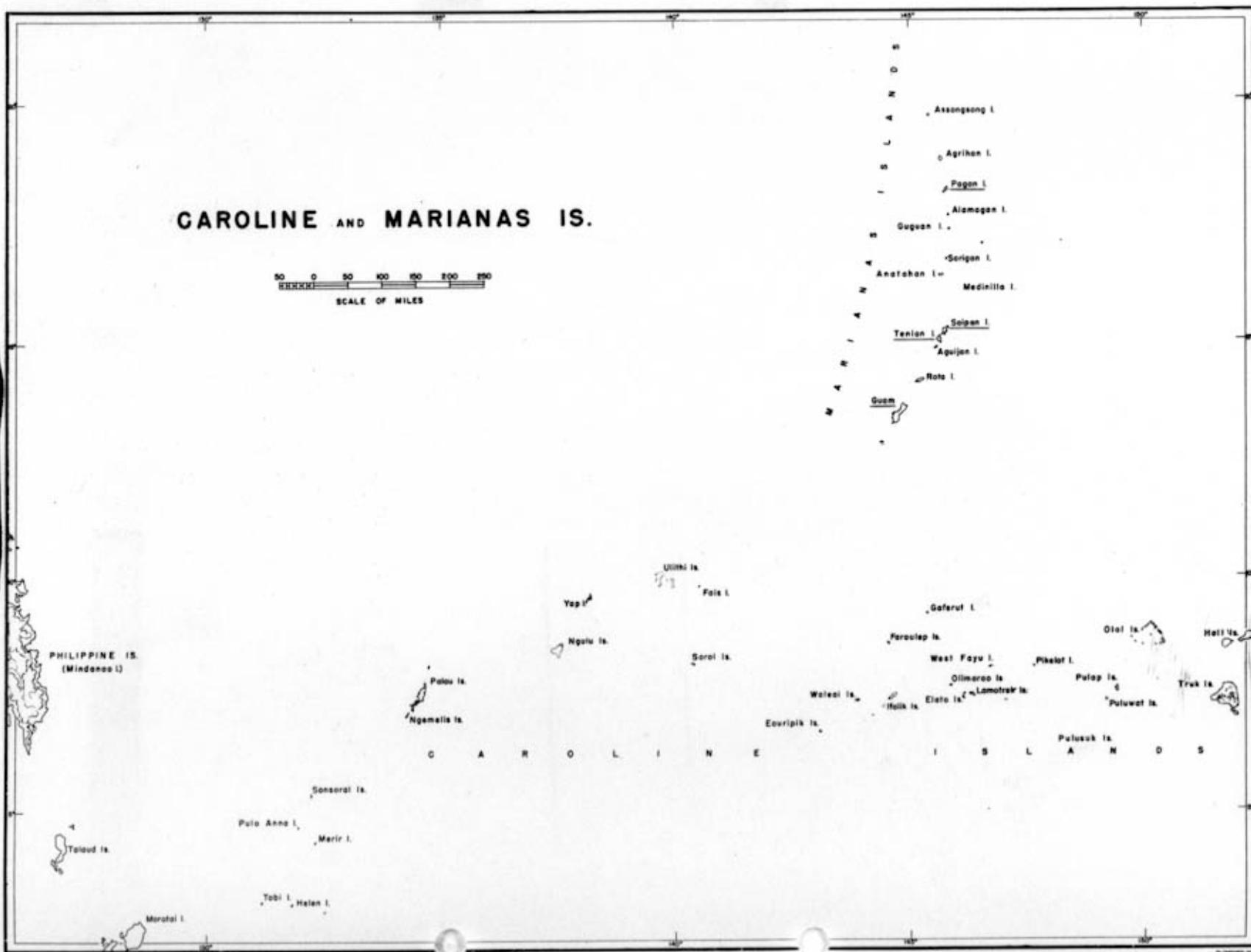
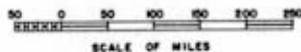
#### ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 9 September the Eastern Air Command continued its fighter sorties against tactical targets in the general Tiddim Road-Chindwin area.

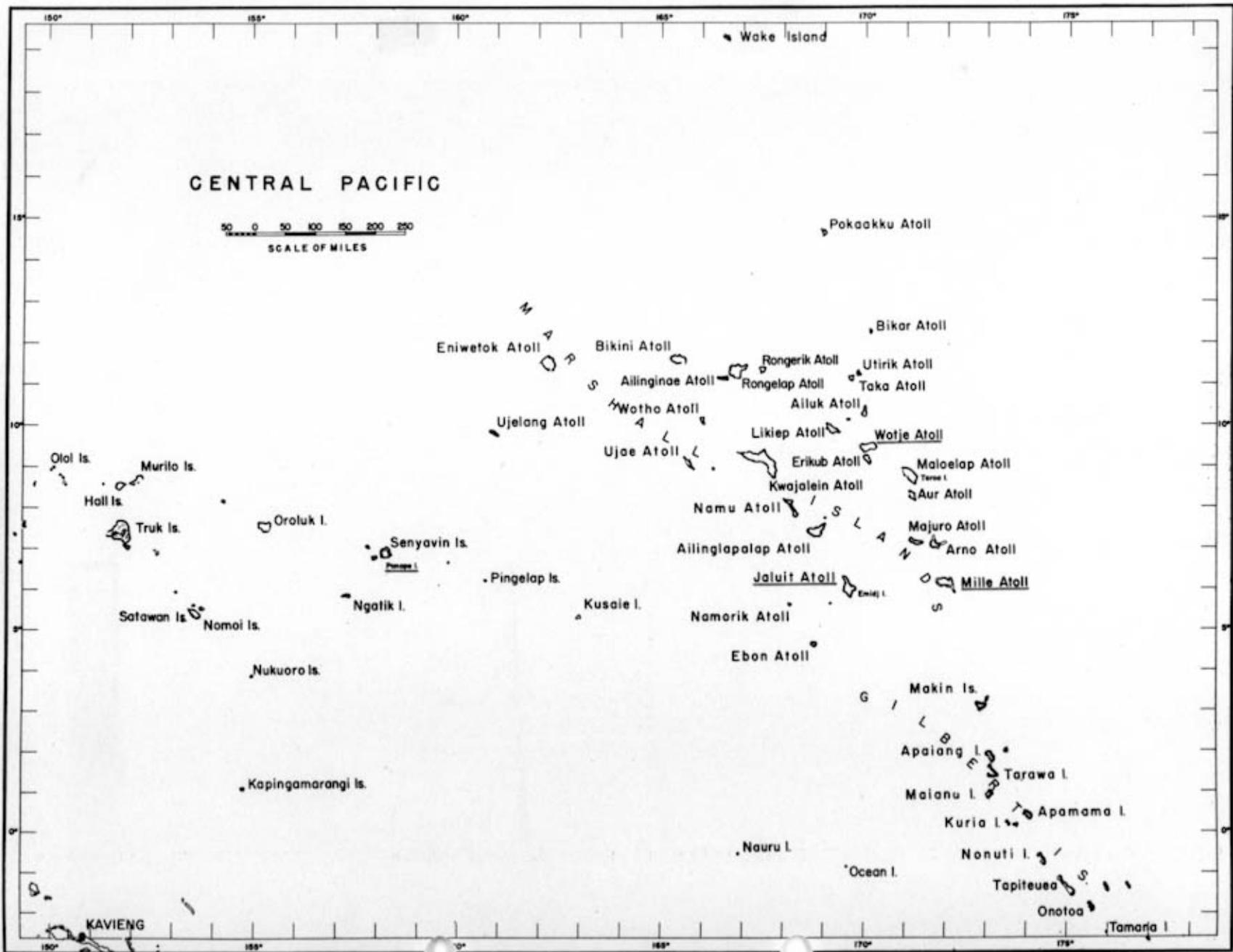
2. Subsequent reports for 8 September reveal that the 14th Air Force flew 126 fighter and bomber sorties against bridges and river shipping in the Hengyang-Lingling area. The next day 47 fighters patrolled the Salween River area. On the night of 9-10 September, five B-24's on a sweep of the South China Sea sank two freighters southeast of Hongkong, and a lone Liberator bombed installations in Amoy harbor.



# CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.



DECLASSIFIED  
BY: 1007, 6-8-78



PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 8 September 22 B-24's dropped 62 tons of explosives on the Lolobata (Halmahera) airfield. On 9 September, 175 light bombers and fighters harassed the New Guinea-Ceram-Boeroe area; included in these attacks was a raid by 72 fighters on the Liang (Ambon) airdrome. Fifty-nine B-24's, escorted by 18 fighters, attacked bivouac areas and gun positions in the Manado area (Celebes) with 158 tons and three others hit Kendari airdrome; one group of B-24's bombed Galela (Halmahera). The Bougainville, New Ireland and New Britain areas were attacked by 181 Solomons-based aircraft. Next day a patrol plane scored hits on two 7,000-ton vessels off southwest Mindanao.

2. Mopping up continues on Saipan, Tinian and Guam. By 29 August, 15,195 enemy had been killed on Guam, and by 31 August, 25,387 enemy had been killed on Saipan.

3. Mille was attacked on 8 and 9 September by Central Pacific dive and fighter bombers. Three heavy bombers hit Wotje on the 9th and dive and fighter bombers struck Jaluit; 12 mediums attacked Ponape and Pagan was raided by a single B-24.

EASTERN FRONT

In the central sector Soviet forces pushed within two and a half miles of Lomza on 11 September. Farther south the Germans announced the evacuation of Krosno.



**TOP SECRET**  
DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

In Transylvania Russian troops expanded their holds on the Blaj-Brasov railway, capturing the junction of Sighisoara. To the southwest they penetrated the Surduc Pass north of Craiova and took Petrosani.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-8-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1006

0700 September 10 to 0700 September 11, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

~~TOP SECRET~~



EUROPEAN THEATER

1. For the 24-hour period ending 2100, 9 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 1,121 sorties. Two bombers and ten fighters are missing.

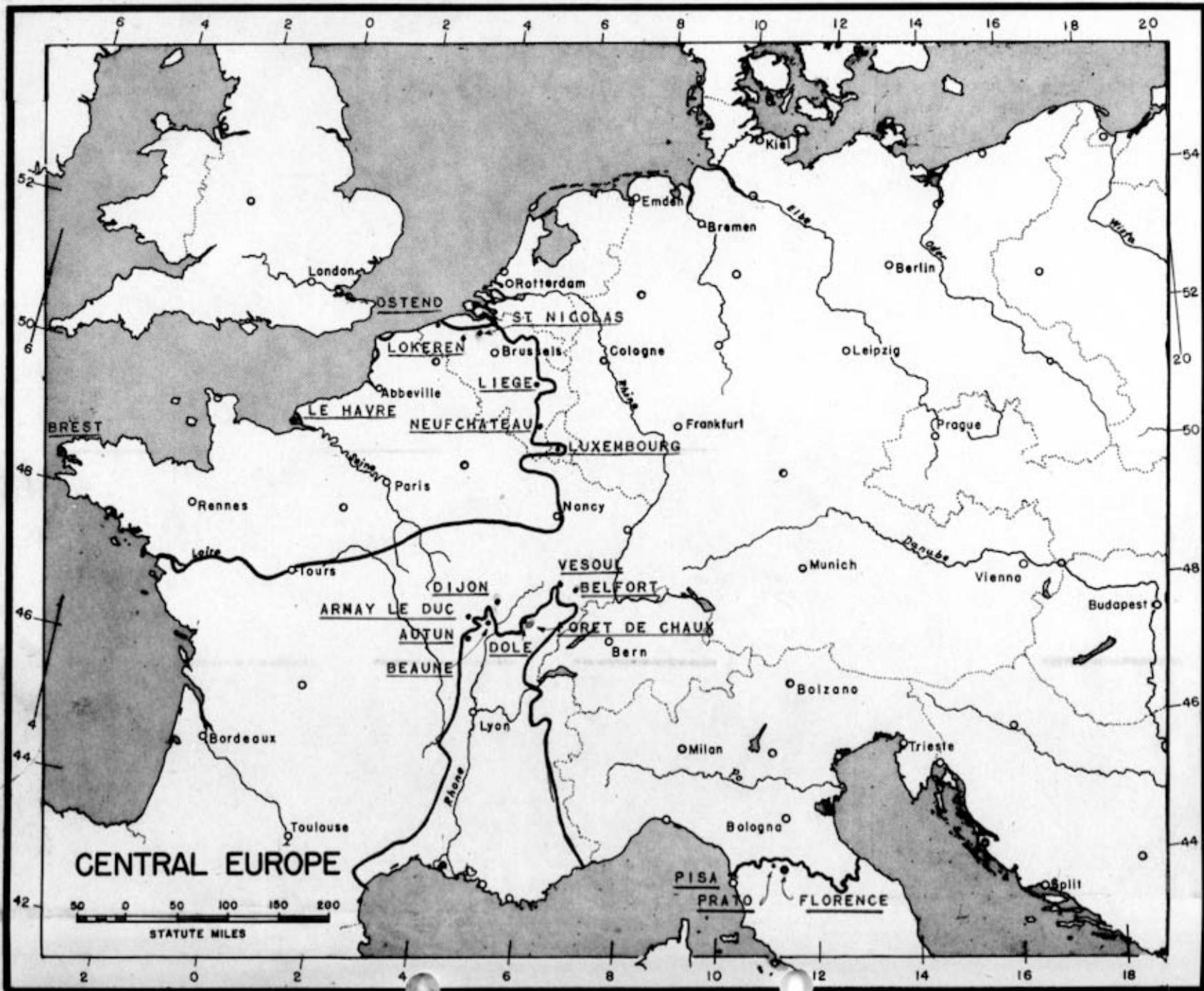
Nine hundred forty-four escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force dropped nearly 2,500 tons on industrial and railroad targets in western Germany. Nearly 200 fighter bombers struck enemy shipping and installations on the Dutch islands of Schouwen and Walcheren and rail and road traffic in the Frankfurt area. In these operations 14 enemy aircraft were destroyed; 21 of our bombers and eight fighters were lost.

On the night of 9-10 September, 113 RAF heavy bombers and 24 Mosquitoes attacked Munchen-Gladbach; 39 Mosquitoes dropped 59 tons of bombs, including 24 4,000-pounders, on Brunswick.

The next day nearly 1,200 8th Air Force escorted bombers were airborne against targets in southern Germany; engine plants, depots and an airdrome in the Stuttgart, Nurnberg and Ulm areas were attacked. Fighters claim five enemy aircraft shot down and 40 destroyed on the ground; 12 bombers and nine fighters are missing. In other missions, 135 fighters strafed airdromes east of the Rhine and destroyed 40 enemy aircraft on the ground for the loss of eight of our fighters.

2. Long-range enemy artillery on the French coast fired 11 shells into the Dover area during 9 and 10 September.

3. On our Ninth Army front house-to-house fighting was in progress



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 OSD Letter, 5-3-72

in the outskirts of Brest during 10 September. There was no change in the situation on the US Third Army front. To the north our First Army liberated the city of Luxembourg and reduced an enemy salient between Neufchateau and Liege. The British Second Army cleared the enemy from the area south of St. Nicolas and Lokeren and Canadian First Army troops occupied Ostend. Other Allied units, supported by air and naval forces, continued to attack the garrison and fortified positions at Le Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During 9 September, 232 fighters and medium bombers carried out armed reconnaissance over northern Italy, giving close support to ground operations mainly in the Adriatic sector. A 2,000-ton merchant vessel was destroyed south of Trieste. Albania and Yugoslavia were swept by 57 sorties of the Balkan Air Force.

On 10 September, nearly 500 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force were dispatched to attack two oil refineries near Vienna and railroad yards and harbor installations at Trieste. More than 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped. Sixteen bombers and two fighters are missing. No enemy aircraft were encountered.

2. On 9 September French II Corps troops had advanced to within nine miles of Dijon and pushed west from Beaune 15 miles to Arnay le Duc. Our VI Corps advanced two miles northward toward Vesoul and moved west through the Forêt de Chaux to Dole, 20 miles from Dijon. To the east, the French I Corps advanced two miles in its drive on Belfort.



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 OSD Letter, 5-3-72

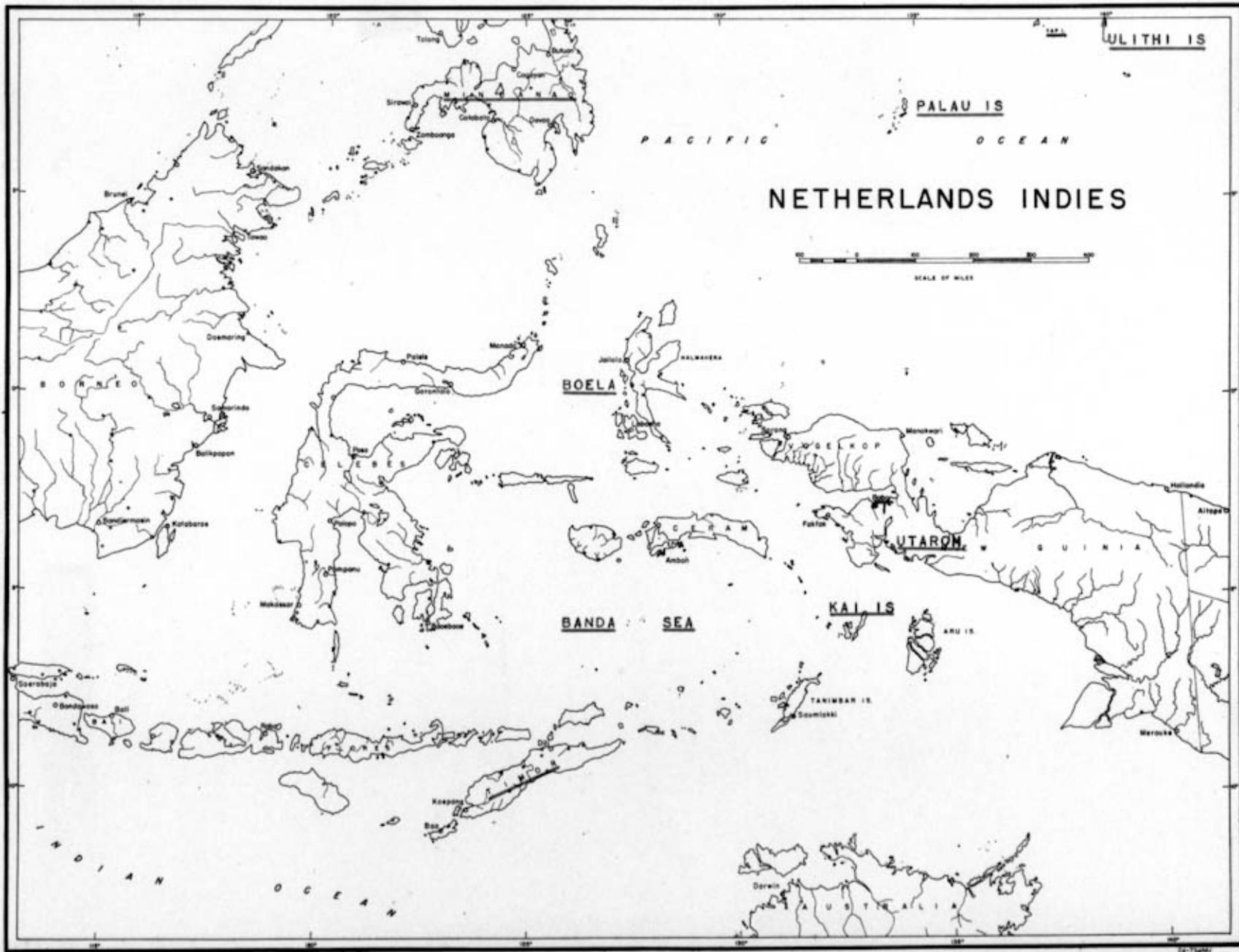
3. During the 24-hour period ending at noon on 10 September, troops of the Fifth Army advanced up to two miles north of Lucca and three to four miles along a 17-mile front north of Prato. The Florence-Prato-Pisa highway is now in our hands. In the Eighth Army sector, the enemy has withdrawn to strong positions along the entire X Corps front and our troops are now driving in his outposts. In the Adriatic sector patrol clashes continued.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 8 September more than 250 sorties were flown by the Eastern Air Command, largely by fighters which attacked river, road and railway traffic in northern and western Burma.

2. During 7 September fighters and bombers of the 14th Air Force flew 122 sorties over the area from Lingling to Yochow, attacking river and rail traffic and airfields. Eleven medium bombers attacked two air-dromes and a storage area near Canton. One of nine B-24's on a sweep of the South China Sea sank three 400-foot freighters and one smaller vessel south of Hongkong. The following day 17 B-24's carried out a sweep into French Indo-China. Four fighters on a mission on the Salween River front shot down two of 12 intercepting planes. A preliminary report states that on the night of 8 September, three B-24's sank a 400-foot destroyer in the South China Sea, southeast of Hongkong.

3. Our heavy bomber fields in the Chengtu area were attacked by Japanese aircraft on the night of 8-9 September; no damage was reported.



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 OSD Letter, 5-8-78



PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 8 and 9 September, approximately 150 bombers and fighters attacked targets in the New Guinea area. Included in these figures are one strike made by some 48 B-25's on Babo airdrome and another by a similar number of A-20's on Utarom. Fighters and bombers flew 182 sorties against targets in the general area of the Molucca passage from Boela to Mindanao, where a 10,000-ton tanker was destroyed. Thirty-seven medium bombers operated over the area of the Banda Sea, hitting targets from Timor to the Kai Islands. On 8 September 164 Solomons-based aircraft attacked targets on Bougainville, New Ireland and New Britain.

EASTERN FRONT

Fighting continued in the Campulung area during 10 September. To the south, Red Army units took Bicaz and cooperating Rumanian and Soviet forces cleared the road between Brasov and Oitoz Pass and advanced north to take Sfantul Gheorghe and Bicsad.

~~TOP SECRET~~

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OSD Letter, 5-8-73

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

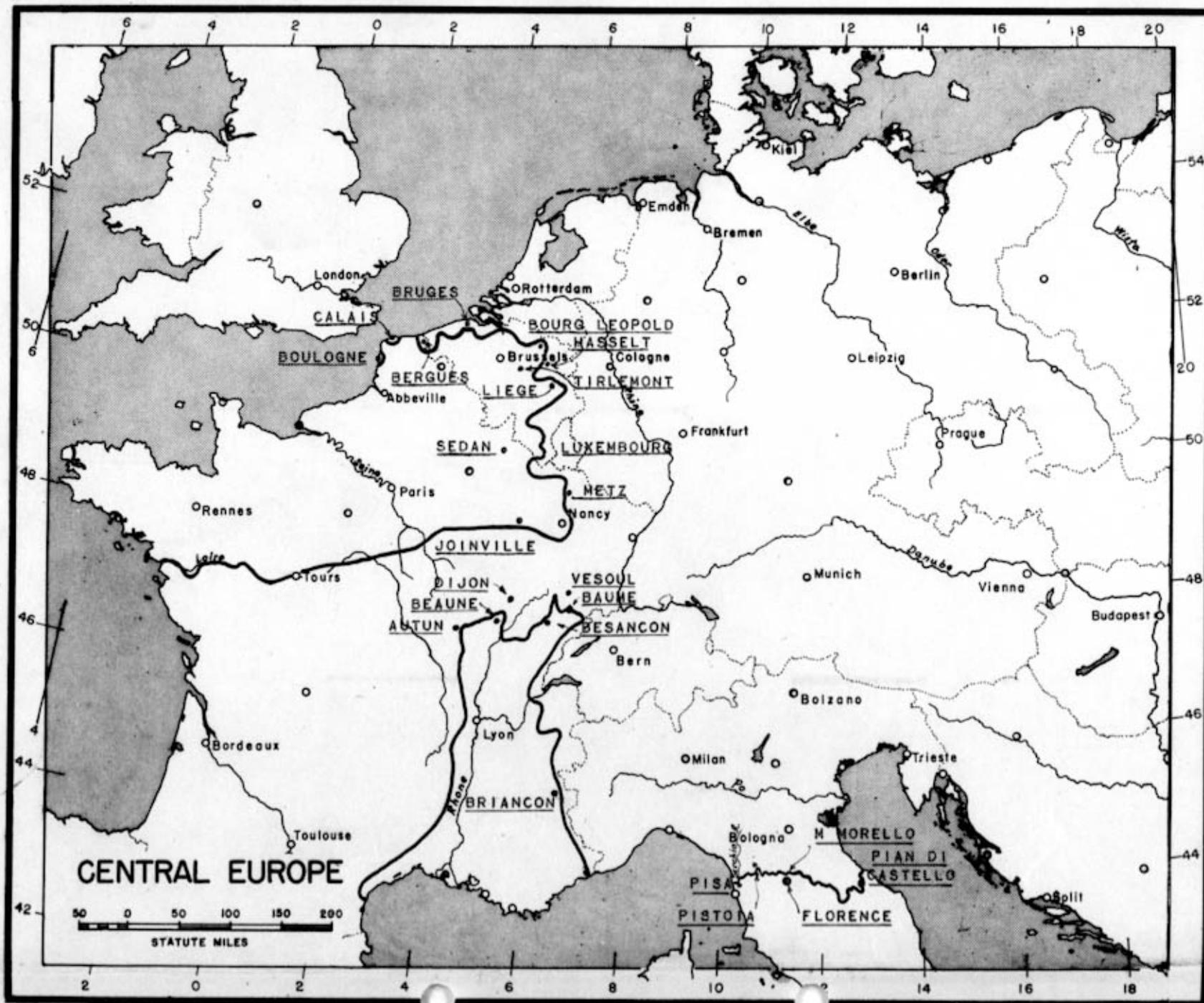
No. 1005

0700 September 9 to 0700 September 10, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

~~TOP SECRET~~



DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. During 8 September, two Navy medium bombers attacked targets in the Kuriles.

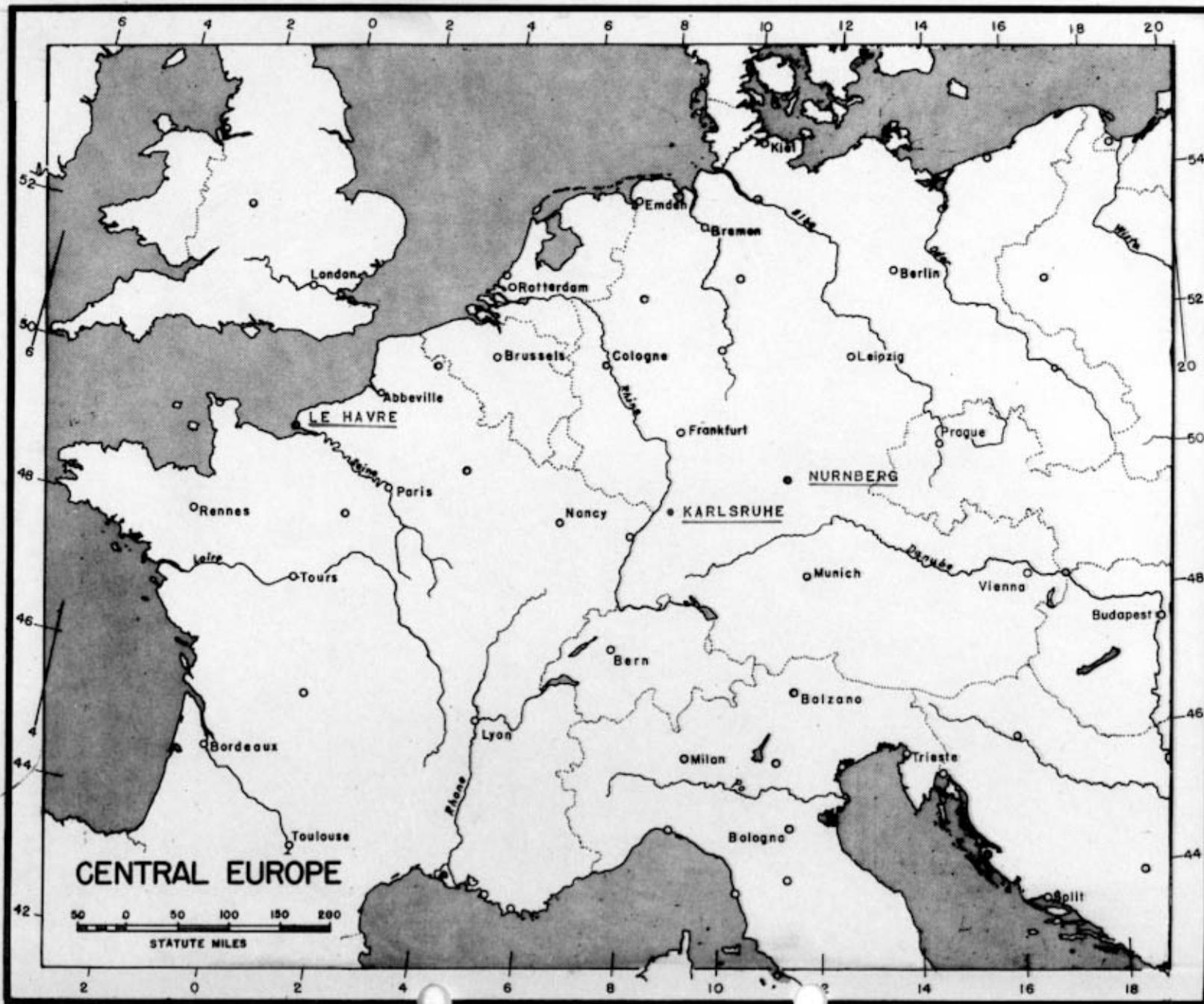
2. The 12th Armored Division (Major General Douglas T. Greene) has been ordered from Camp Barkeley, Texas, to New York Port of Embarkation for further movement overseas.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. For the 24-hour period ending 2100, 8 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 610 sorties. One bomber and ten fighters are missing.

One hundred nine planes of the RAF Bomber Command struck strong points and ammunition dumps at Le Havre with 584 tons. That night 44 Mosquitoes hit Nurnberg.

2. Ninth Army units launched a coordinated attack against Brest on 9 September; slight advances were reported. ~~On the southern flank of the Third Army front the XV Corps moved to Joinville. The XX Corps made two new crossings of the Moselle near Metz. Armored units of the First Army east of Sedan advanced to within seven miles of Luxembourg border. The VII Corps gained 15 miles beyond Liege and was reported nine miles from the German frontier. Troops of the XIX Corps captured Tirlemont and were two miles from Hasselt. The British Second Army pushed to the Bruges area.~~ *Resistance this sector very heavy.* *and* *to within* *7*



DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-8-72

and the Canadian First Army, continuing to invest Le Havre, Calais, and Boulogne, advanced to Bergues.

MEDITERRANEAN

*Southern France*

1. During 8 September, the Tactical Air Force flew 24 sorties against rail facilities in the Belfort-Dijon-Briancon area of southern France. One hundred forty sorties of fighter bombers attacked targets in Italy between the battle line and the Po Valley. Eight fighter bombers set fire to the liner REX in the north Adriatic.

All operations of the 15th Air Force were cancelled by weather during the night of 8-9 September and the following day.

2. Two medium bombers based in the Middle East raided Maleme airfield, Crete, on the night of 7-8 September.

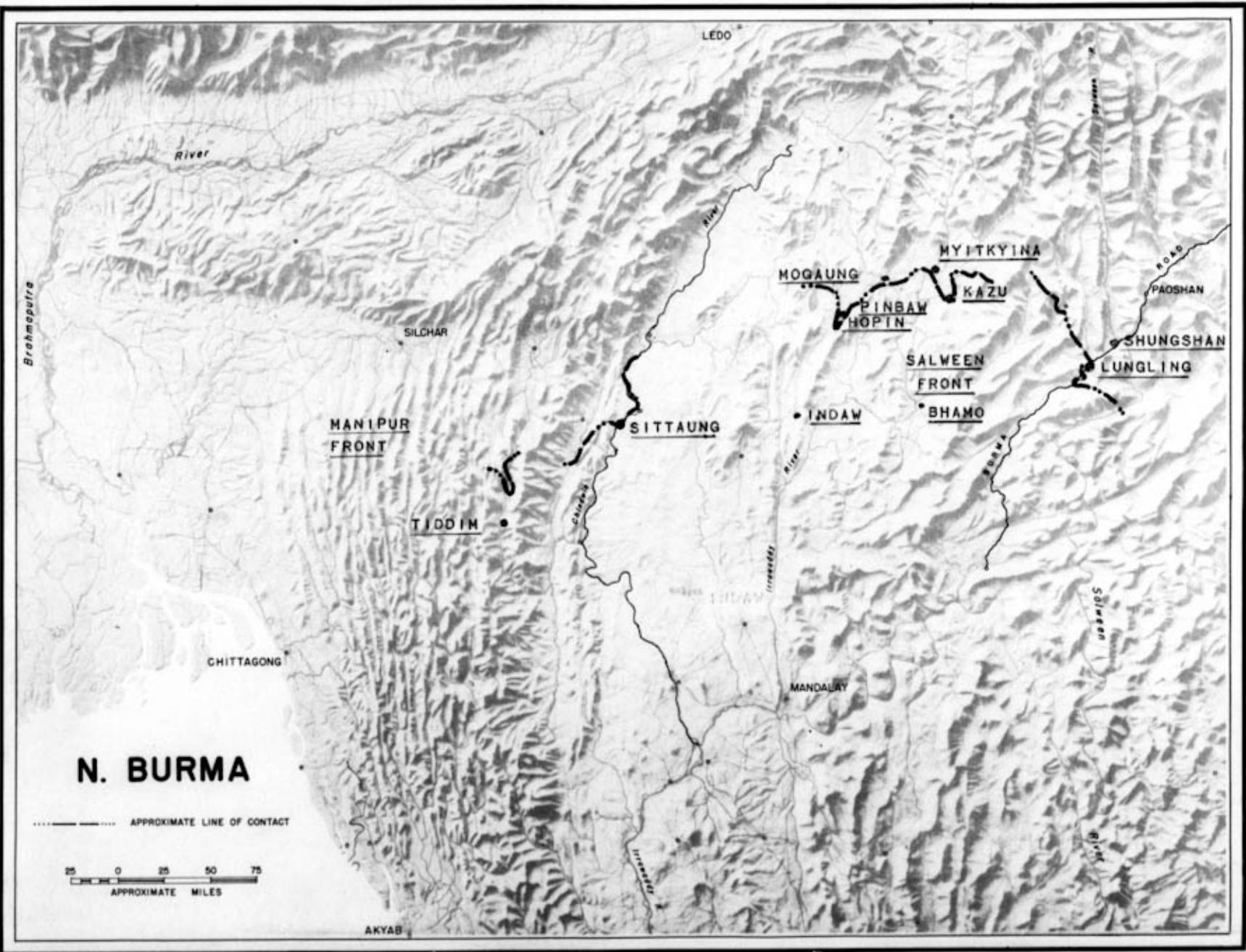
3. During 8 September, the French ~~II Corps captured Beaune in an~~ advance <sup>of 15 miles</sup> <sup>to within</sup> ~~of 15 miles of Dijon; to the west forward troops reached Autun.~~ *General Truscott;* Our VI Corps, captured Besancon, crossed the Doubs River east of Baume, and pushed to within seven miles of Vesoul. On the southeast sector French troops recaptured Briancon.

*Holy* 4. By noon 9 September, Fifth Army units had enlarged their bridge-head over the Serchio north of Pisa and patrols were probing into Pistoia. Gains of more than one mile were made in the Monte Morello area north of Florence. (Heavy fighting continued along the Adriatic with an advance of two miles in the sector northwest of Pian di Castello.)

*One Regimental combat team of Brazilian Expeditionary Force now in forward area with Fifth Army.*



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OSD Letter, 5-3-72



ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 7 September the last enemy positions on Shungshan Hill were captured and the Burma Road cleared as far as Lungling; heavy fighting continued southwest of the town.

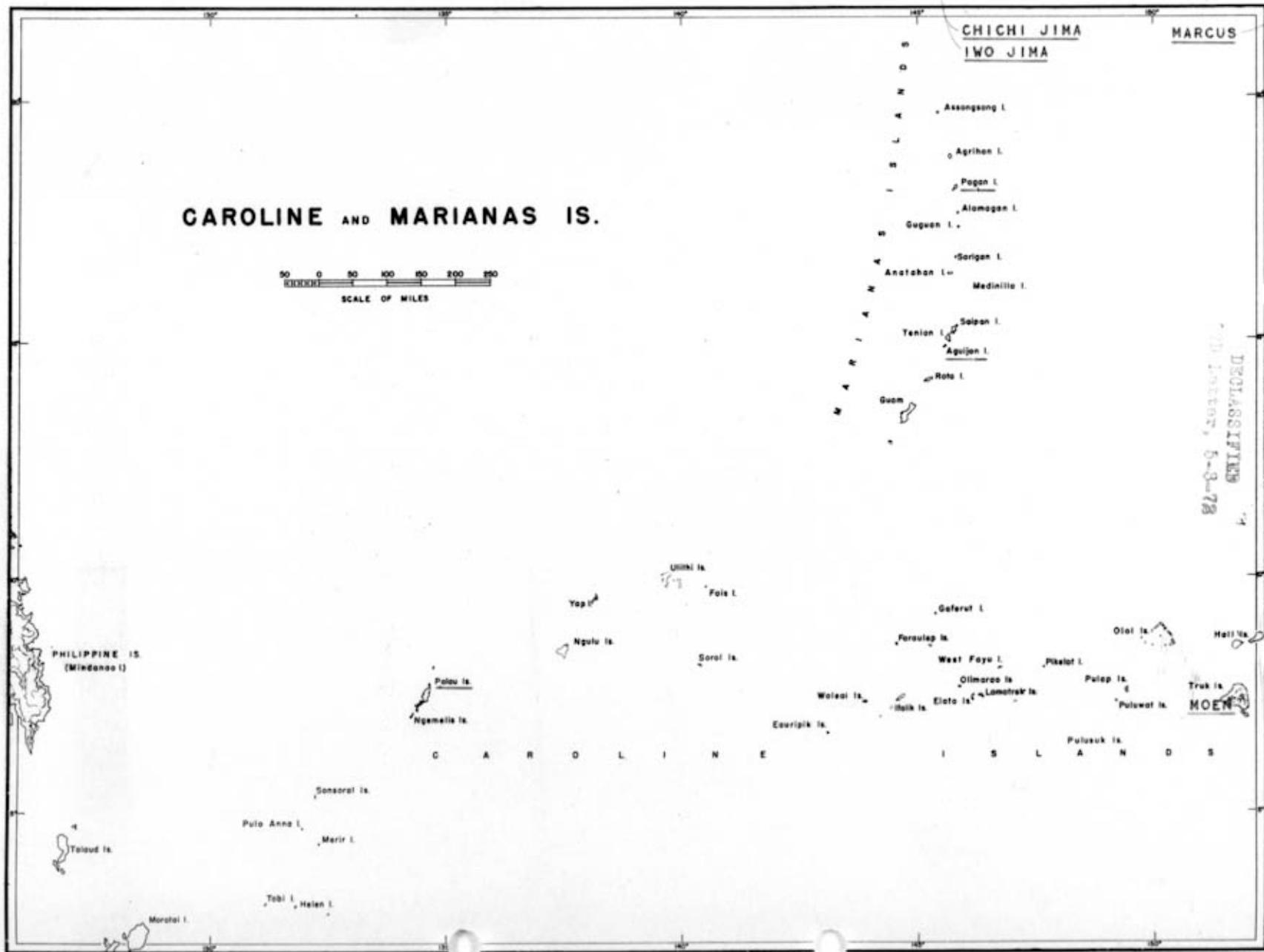
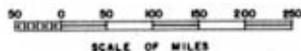
As of 8 September British forces on the Manipur front had occupied Sittaung and driven all enemy forces from west of the Chindwin River, north of the town. British troops advancing down the Tiddim Road against light resistance had reached a point 24 airline miles north of Tiddim. On the Mogaung front Chinese patrols had advanced down the Burma railroad 12 miles past Pinbaw to Hopin without resistance. On the Myitkyina-Bhamo road Chinese forces had reached Kazu and patrolled five miles south of the town without contact.

2. During 6 September the 14th Air Force continued to attack Japanese columns moving southwest from Hengyang. That night three B-24's mined Keelung harbor on northern Formosa, and ten B-25's attacked targets in the Canton area. Twenty-two B-24's of the Eastern Air Command dropped 40 tons on rail yards in Thailand. The next day 23 medium bombers dropped 27 tons on Indaw supply dumps and more than 100 fighters and fighter bombers were dispatched against tactical targets in the Manipur and Arakan areas. A small 14th Air Force fighter mission swept the Red River Valley of French Indo-China.

3. Further reports on the B-29 raid of 8 September indicate that 92 aircraft bombed Anshan, seven bombed Sinsiang and one bombed a target of opportunity. One plane is missing and two crash-landed during return to bases; seven enemy aircraft were destroyed.

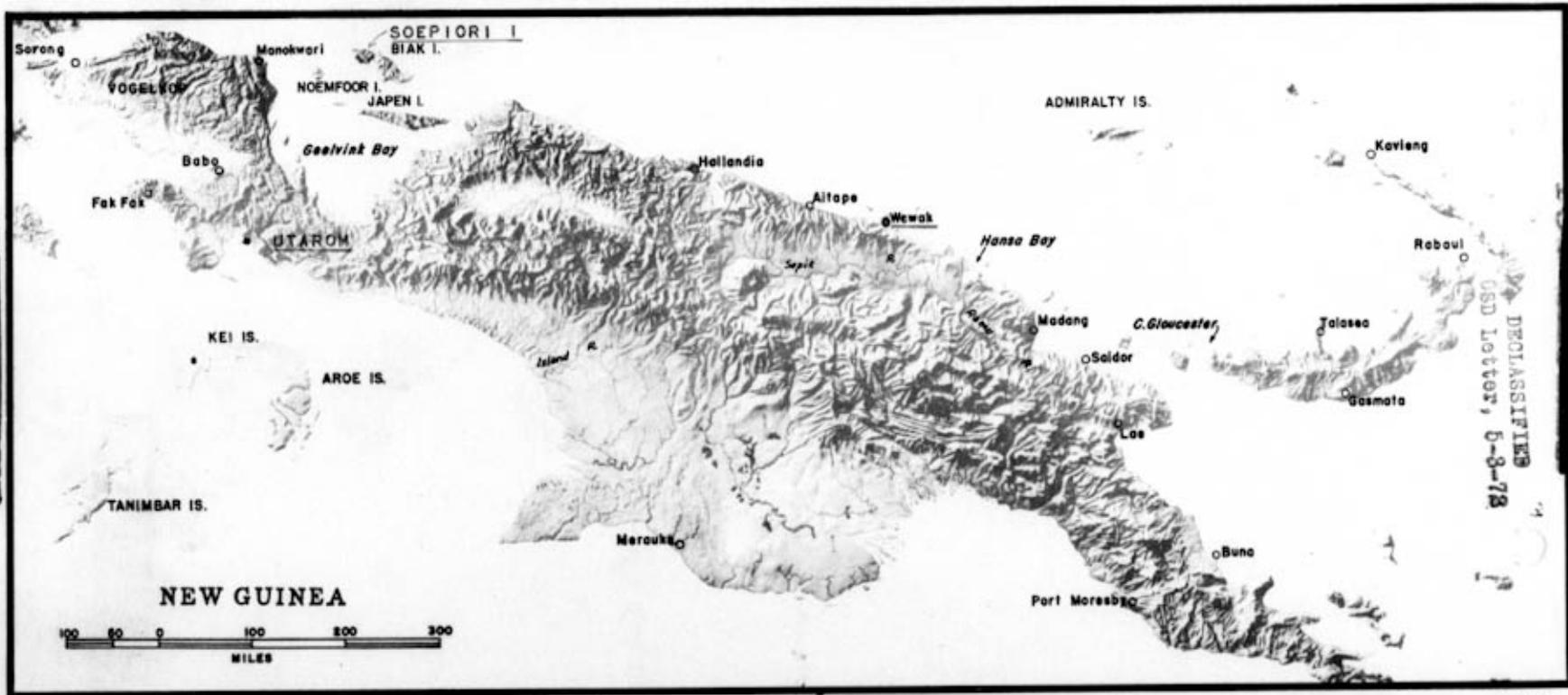


# CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.



DECLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-78

MOEN





PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 7 September three B-24's bombed Palau, 12 B-25's dropped 12 tons of explosives on Utarom airdrome and nearly 100 other planes attacked targets in the New Guinea area from Wewak west.

Simultaneous landings were effected without opposition at three points on southern Soepiori Island.

2. On 7 September, 26 B-24's of the 7th Air Force dropped 69 tons on Moen airfields. Pagan, Aguijan and Marcus were also raided during the day. The next day nine B-24's hit Iwo Jima with 20 tons of bombs and six other heavy bombers struck shipping in Chichi Jima harbor. Other planes attacked Nauru, Wotje and Jaluit.

EASTERN FRONT

In the south Red Army units launched a new thrust for Borgo Pass on 9 September advancing to within 15 miles of Campulung. Other units reached the entrance of Bicaz Pass, took Targul-Sacuesc and Alba-Iulia, and captured railroad stations to the east and west of Elaj.

In Bulgaria Soviet forces captured Razgrad, Sumen, and Burgaz before the end of military operations was announced.

~~TOP SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1004

0700 September 8 to 0700 September 9, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

~~TOP SECRET~~



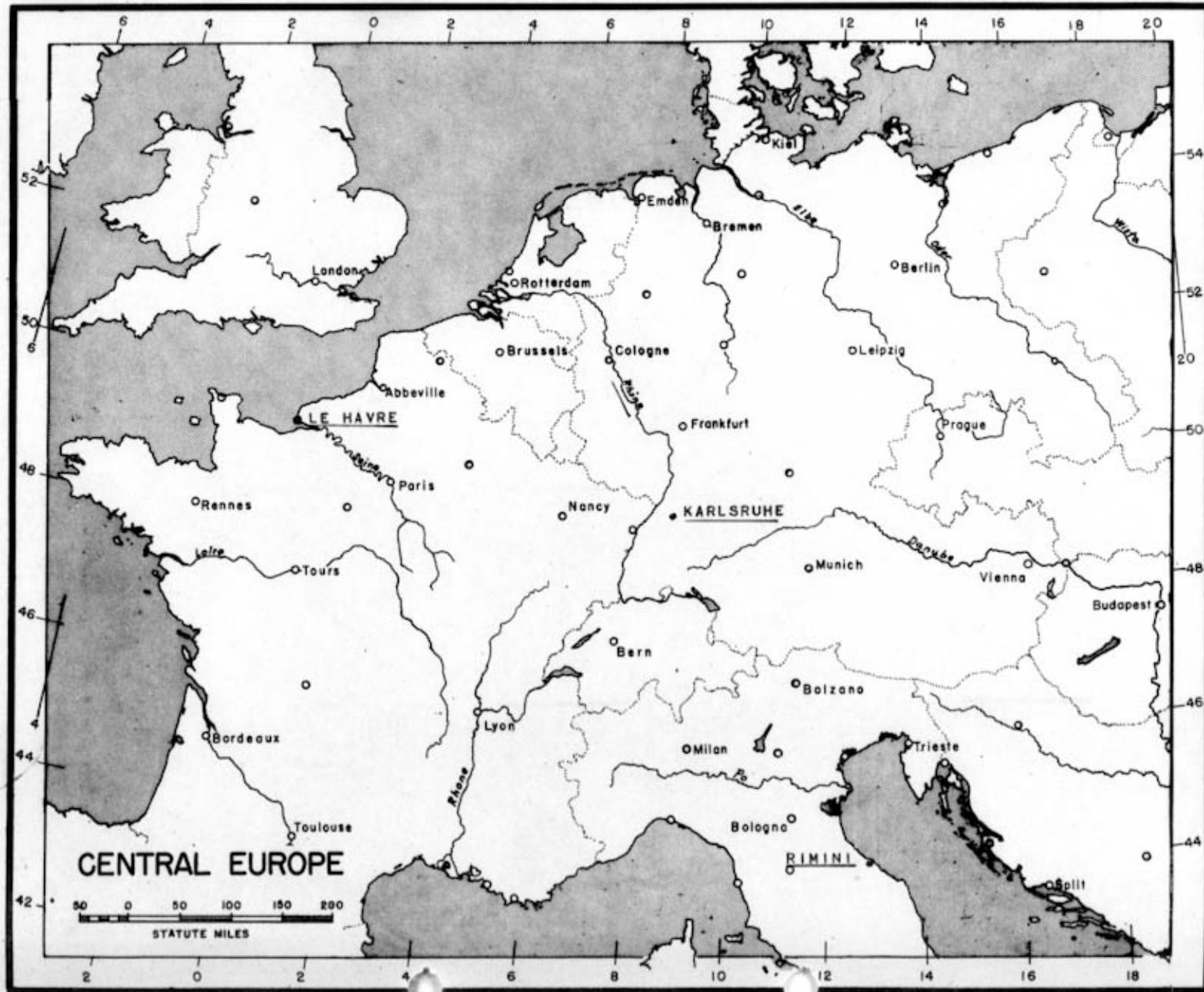
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. The Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 168 sorties in the 24-hour period ending 2100, 7 September. Three hundred forty-four RAF bombers attacked Le Havre with 1,531 tons of explosives. That night 41 Mosquito bombers hit Karlsruhe.

All operations of the 8th Air Force were cancelled because of weather during 7 September.

During 8 September, more than 1,050 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force were dispatched to attack communications and industrial targets in west central Germany; preliminary reports indicate that 23 bombers and three fighters are missing. Three hundred eleven fighters of the 8th Air Force were airborne to attack transportation targets east of the Rhine.

2. There was no significant change in the situation in the Ninth Army zone on the Brittany Peninsula during 8 September. To the east Third Army armored units reached the Moselle opposite Metz. In the First Army zone, V Corps troops captured Sedan and advanced 12 miles to the east; columns probing the Ardennes north of Sedan reported gains of eight miles. The VII Corps liberated Dinant and Liege and widened its bridgehead across the Meuse east of Namur. The British Second Army completed the capture of Bourg Leopold, captured Roulers and Dixmude and reached Thielt. In the coastal sector the Canadian First Army continued to close in on Le Havre, Boulogne and Calais.



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OSD Letter, 5-8-78

MEDITERRANEAN

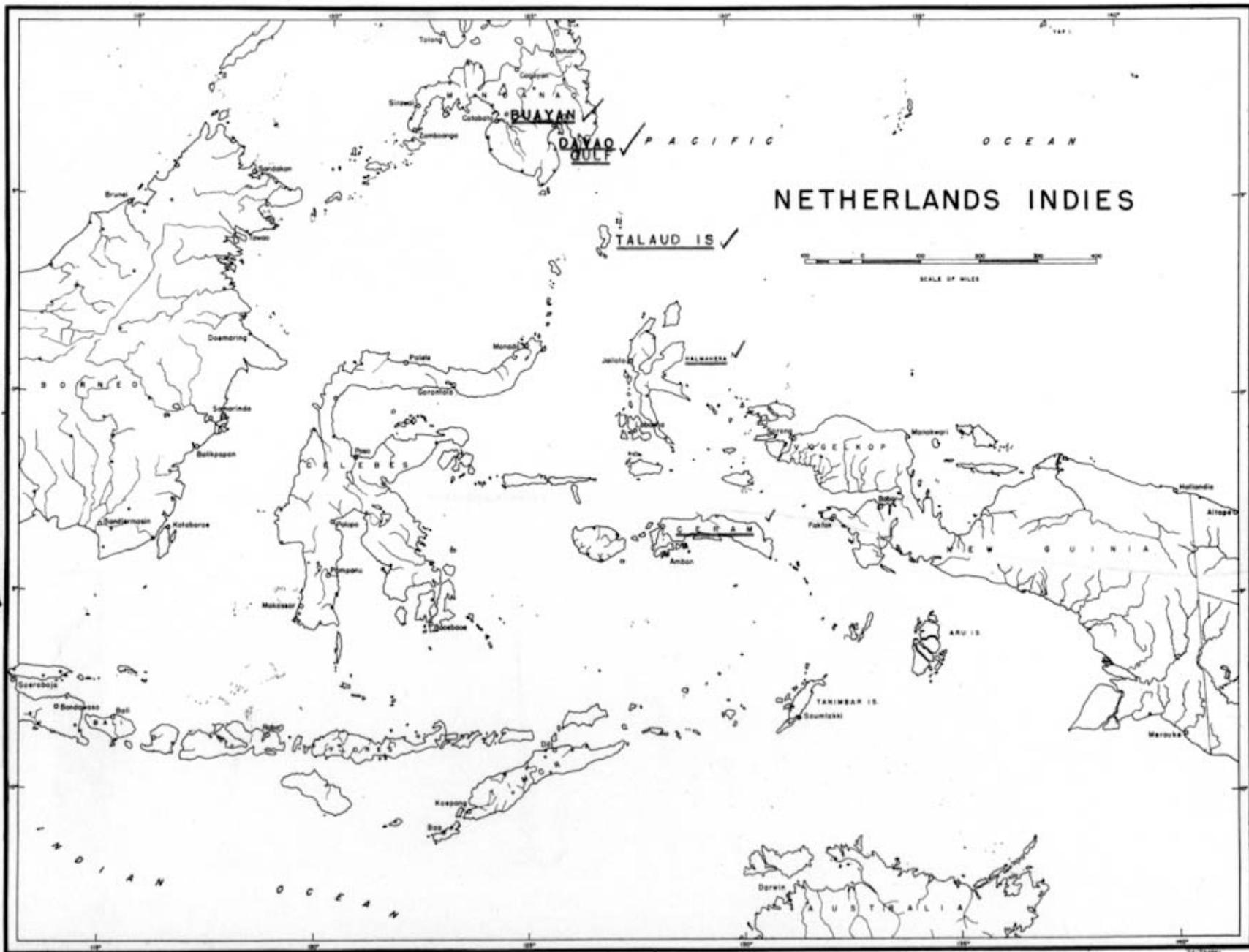
1. The first Liberty ships were berthed at Toulon during 5 September.

2. Medium and light bombers of the Tactical Air Force were grounded by unfavorable weather on 7 September; fighter activity was limited to four missions, including the bombing of tactical targets near Rimini. Balkan aircraft attacked communication lines in Yugoslavia. That night strategic operations were again cancelled because of unfavorable weather.

During 8 September, 330 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 940 tons of explosives on railroad yards and bridges in Yugoslavia. Escorting fighters destroyed at least 36 parked enemy planes; we lost two bombers and two fighters.

3. Despite heavy rains which hampered operations in Italy, by 1200, 8 September, troops of the Fifth Army had established a bridgehead across the Serchio north of Pisa and had reached the outskirts of Montecatini. Patrols advanced two miles north of Prato. North of Florence, Monte Morello has been occupied. On the British Eighth Army front heavy fighting continued

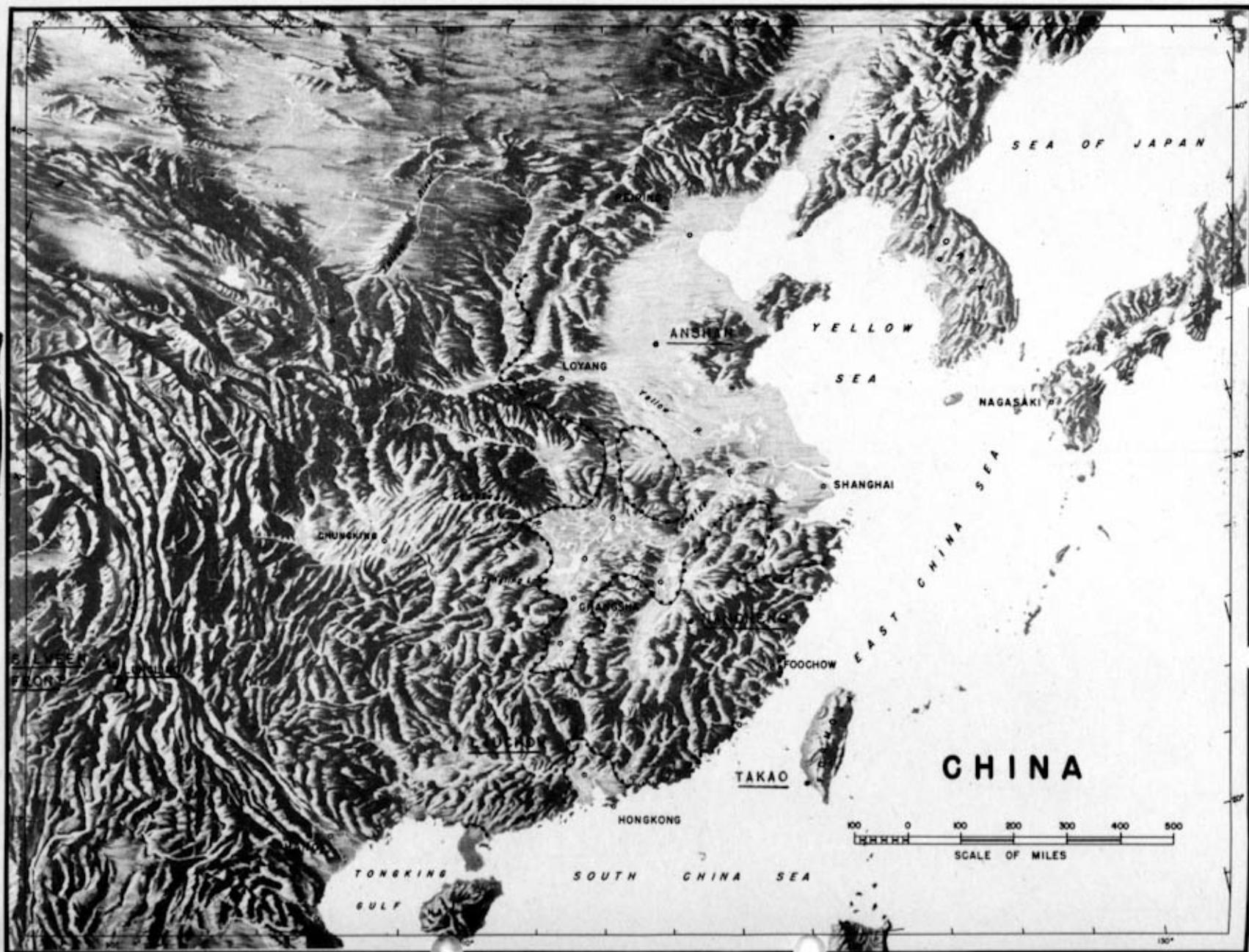
4. By noon 7 September, French I Corps troops, advancing three to four miles reached the line Clerval-Saint Hippolyte, within 19 miles of Belfort. Our VI Corps continued its attack on Besançon against strong resistance. To the west, French armor advanced to within two miles of Beaune capturing Couches-Les-Mines and Chagny. On the Riviera the line had been straightened from Monaco to Albertville.



NETHERLANDS INDIES

SCALE OF MILES

DECLASSIFIED  
 OSD Letter, 5-3-74



ASIATIC THEATER

1. Heavy fighting continued at road block positions near Lungling on the Salween front during 6 September.

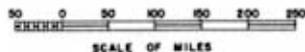
2. A small mission of fighters of the 14th Air Force patrolled the Salween front on that day. On the night of 5-6 September, Japanese bombers attacked our airfields at Liuchow and Nancheng, causing minor damage.

3. On 6 September, 22 B-25's of the Eastern Air Command dropped 21 tons of bombs on barracks and supply dumps in the Falam and Kalewa areas, while over 175 fighters struck transportation and river craft in southern Burma.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 7 September, 44 B-24's dropped 100 tons of explosives on port and warehouse facilities in the Davao Gulf area and 11 B-25's bombed the Buayan airdrome. Fifteen heavy bombers dispatched to the Philippines, attacked the Talaud Islands as a secondary target; medium and fighter bombers struck airdromes and bivouacs in the Halmaheras. Navy patrol bombers sank a 1,000-ton vessel and probably sank two larger ships off Ceram, and sank or damaged four 1,000-ton ships off the Philippines. Over 100 sorties of medium, light and fighter bombers attacked targets on the New Guinea mainland from Wewak west. Formations totalling 142 Solomons-based aircraft attacked targets on Bougainville, New Ireland and New Britain.

# CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.



MARCUS I  
IWO JIMA

- Assangsong I.
- Agrihan I.
- Pagan I.
- Alamagan I.
- Guguan I.
- Sarigan I.
- Anatohan I.
- Medinilla I.
- Tanion I.
- Saipan I.
- Aguijan I.
- Rota I.
- Guam

PHILIPPINE IS.  
(Mindanao I.)

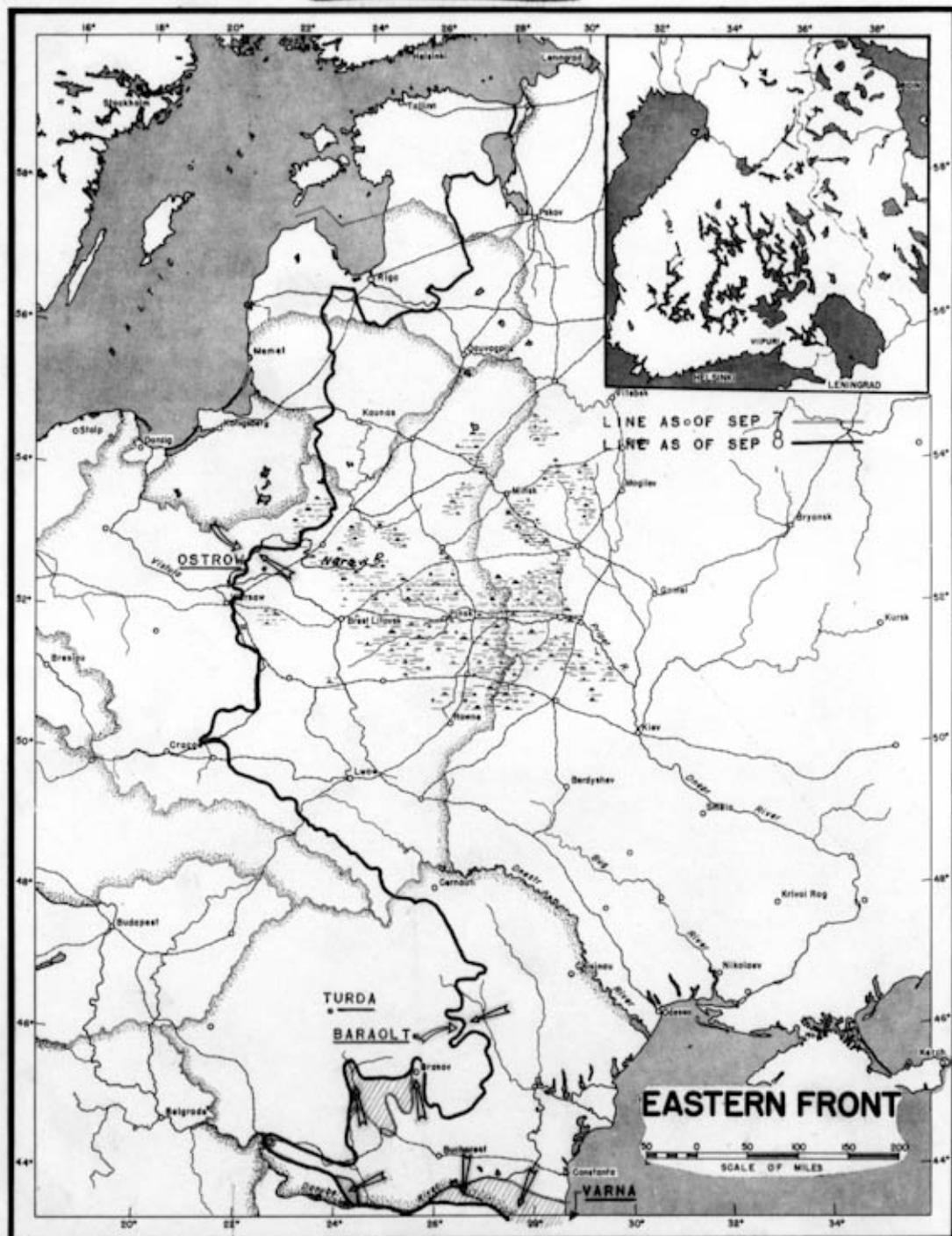
- Ulithi Is.
- Fols I.
- Yap I.
- Ngela Is.
- Sorol Is.
- Garerut I.
- Poreolep Is.
- West Fays I.
- Olmaroo Is.
- Lamotrek Is.
- Wotol Is.
- Elato Is.
- Itak Is.
- Eouripik Is.
- Palap Is.
- Pulap Is.
- Pulawat Is.
- Truk Is.
- Ngemelis Is.
- Pulap Is.
- Palau Is.
- Palusuk Is.
- Sonsorot Is.
- Pulo Anna I.
- Merir I.
- Toloud Is.
- Maratal I.
- Tabi I.
- Helen I.
- Diol Is.
- Hell Is.

C A R O L I N E I S L A N D S

PONAPE I

NAURU I

UNCLASSIFIED  
USD Letter, 5-3-78



~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

2. Lt. General Robert L. Eichelberger has been designated Commanding General, Eighth Army.

3. On 5 September, 7th Air Force medium bombers attacked Nauru and Ponape with 23 tons of explosives. The next day 17 B-24's hit airfields at Iwo Jima and other Pacific Ocean Area planes struck Marcus and Pagan Islands. On 6 and 7 September, carrier-based planes attacked Palau.

EASTERN FRONT

On 8 September in the sector west of Ostrow Red Army units were fighting to consolidate their three small bridgeheads across the Narew in the face of strong German counterattacks. In the south, Slovak units gained ground in the mountainous sector of central Slovakia against German punitive forces. In Transylvania, Romanian forces engaged Axis troops on a front extending from Turda to Baraolt. Red Army units penetrated the Transylvanian Alps at two points and were moving north to support the Romanians. On the southern flank Red Army units advanced 45 miles entering Bulgaria and capturing the port of Varna.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1003

0700 September 7 to 0700 September 8, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

~~TOP SECRET~~

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the night 5-6 September, RAF Mosquitoes dropped 60 tons of bombs on Hannover. Next day RAF bombers dropped 1,640 tons on gun positions, strongpoints and ammunition dumps at Le Havre, and 637 tons on Emden. The night of 6-7 September, 29 Mosquitoes hit Hamburg.

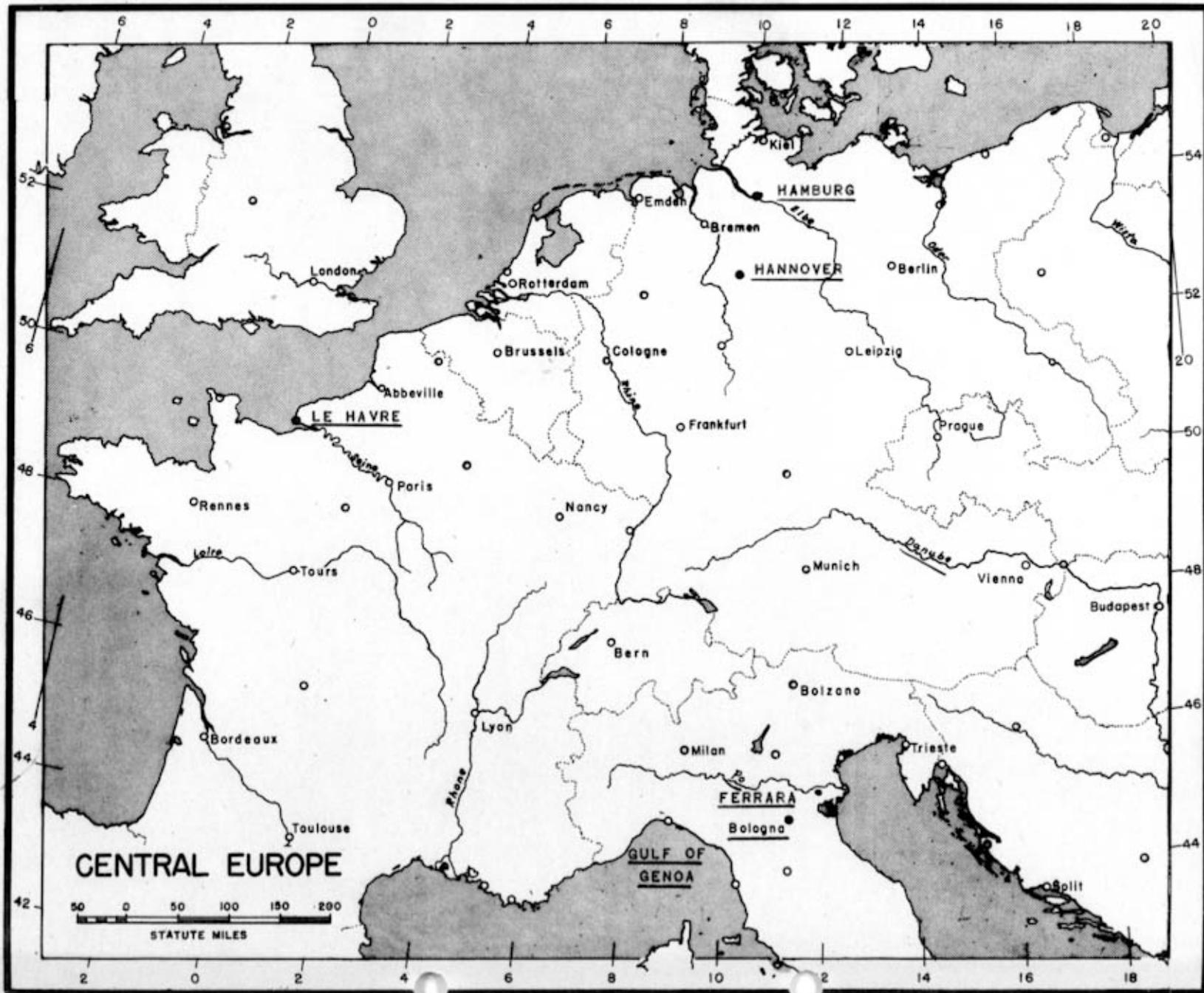
For the 24-hour period ending 2100, 6 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 1,728 sorties.

2. There was no reported change in the Ninth Army sector on the Brittany Peninsula during 7 September. In the Third Army zone infantry columns of the XII Corps forced a crossing of the Moselle at Pont-a-Mousson; columns of the XX Corps advanced to an area 25 miles east of Verdun. In the First Army zone V Corps armor pushed to within five miles of Sedan and elements of the VII Corps drove to an area immediately west of Liege. The British Second Army captured Wavre; further north it crossed the Albert Canal at Beeringen and advanced to Bourg Leopold; on the Army's northwestern flank Allied columns captured Ypres and advanced to the Roulers area. The Canadian First Army continued to close in on Boulogne and Calais.

The Ile de Cezembre, off St. Malo, was captured on 3 September.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Despite heavy rains on 7 September, Allied troops of the Fifth Army gained three miles in the sector between Lucca and Pistoia,



DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-78

capturing Monsummano and Montecarlo. Troops north of Florence advanced about one mile in a drive on Monte Morello. On the Eighth Army front the enemy continued to withdraw in the Tiber Valley. Heavy fighting continued in the Adriatic sector with the enemy stubbornly resisting in Croce and Gemmano.

2. As of noon, 7 September Allied forces in southern France had entered Albertville; elsewhere there was a general consolidation of gains.

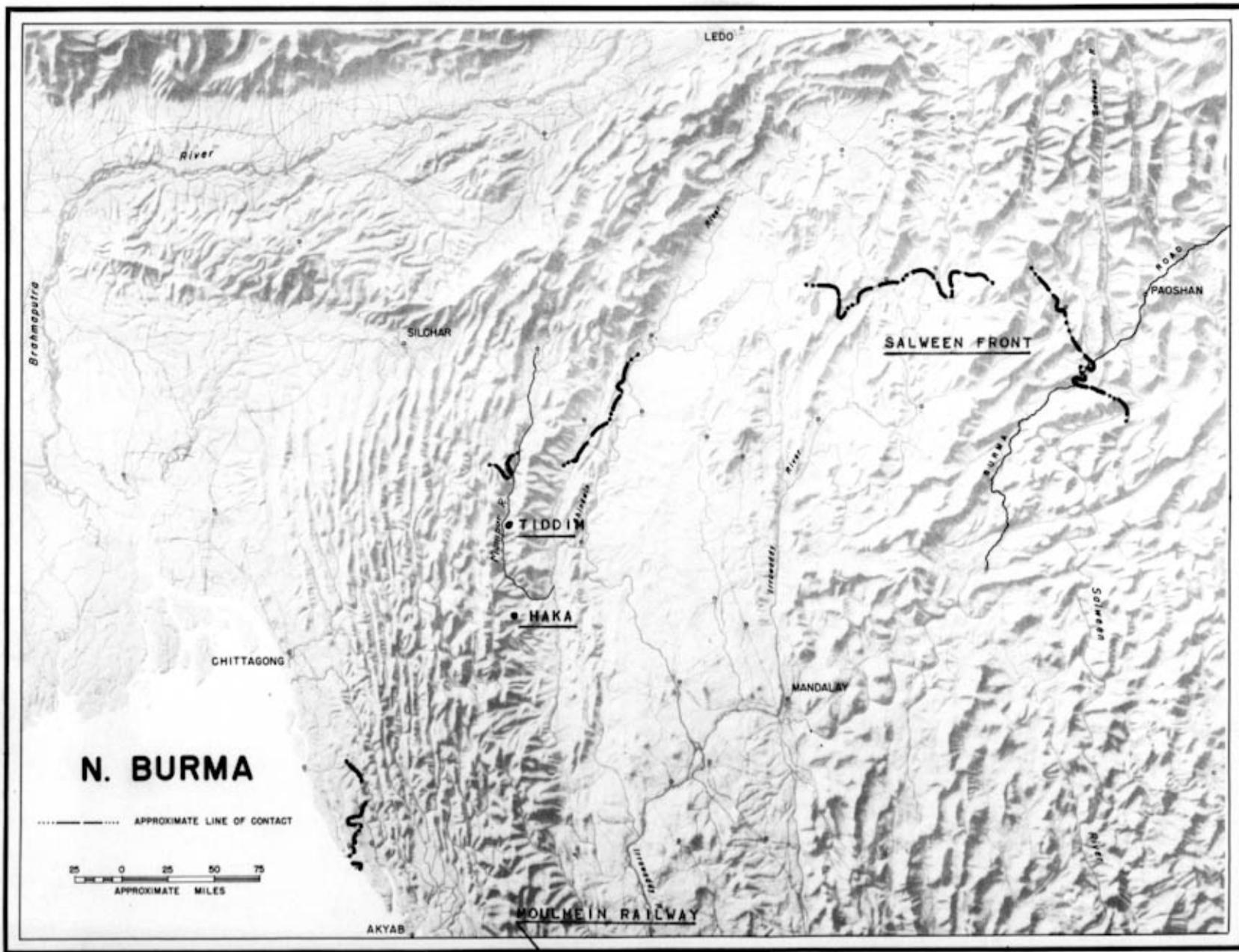
3. During 5 September, 134 previously unreported fighter bomber sorties attacked enemy lines of communication to southern France. That night, bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 209 tons of explosives on Ferrara marshalling yards while light bombers struck other targets in north Italy. Weather cancelled medium bomber operations the next day; however, 322 sorties of fighter bombers attacked targets between the Italian front and the Po Valley. Other planes struck harbor installations in the northern Adriatic, shipping in the Gulf of Genoa, and communications in Yugoslavia. In these operations four enemy planes were destroyed for the loss of four of our aircraft.

On the night of 6-7 September, 68 bombers dropped 177 tons on marshalling yards at Bologna and mined the Danube; one plane is missing from these operations. Weather cancelled Strategic operations for 7 September.

On 6 September, twelve rocket-carrying fighters scored hits on all three ships of a small convoy in the southern Aegean.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Four groups of B-29's, totalling 108 planes, were reported airborne on 8 September to attack the Showa Steel Works at Anshan,



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USD Letter, 5-3-78



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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

Manchuria; alternate targets are the harbor facilities at Dairen, Manchuria, and the railroad yards at Sinsiang, China.

2. The advance down the Tiddim Road by British forces continued during 6 September.

3. On 4 September our airdrome at Lingling was demolished and evacuated. Next day forward Jap elements entered the outskirts of the city, having occupied Kiyang.

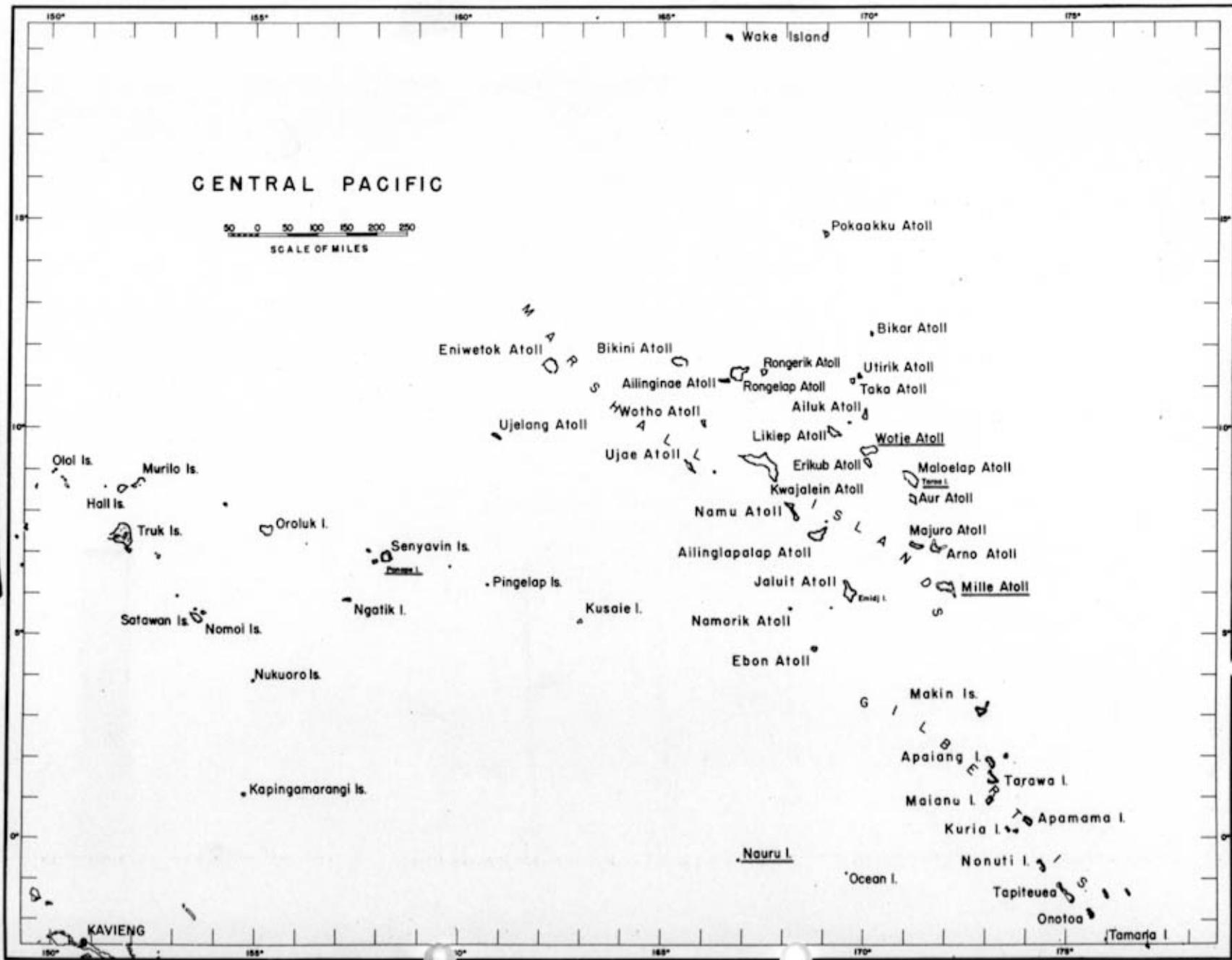
4. During 4 and 5 September, 14th Air Force operations were concentrated against targets between Hengyang and Lingling. These operations included missions in which 37 B-25's attacked villages and river shipping. Fighters patrolled the Salween front and made a sweep into French Indo-China. Our losses totalled seven planes.

On the night of 6-7 September, B-24's sank three freighters in Takao harbor.

5. During 4 and 5 September, nine B-24's of the Eastern Air Command dropped 17 tons on the Moulmein railway; thirteen others laid mines in the Bangkok River and in Koh Sichang harbor near Bangkok; twenty-four B-25's bombed buildings at Haka. Other planes struck river craft in western Burma and harassed enemy communications.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER

1. Additional reports for 5 September indicate that 36 B-24's hit Palau with 67 tons. Fifty-five other heavies bombed Langoan

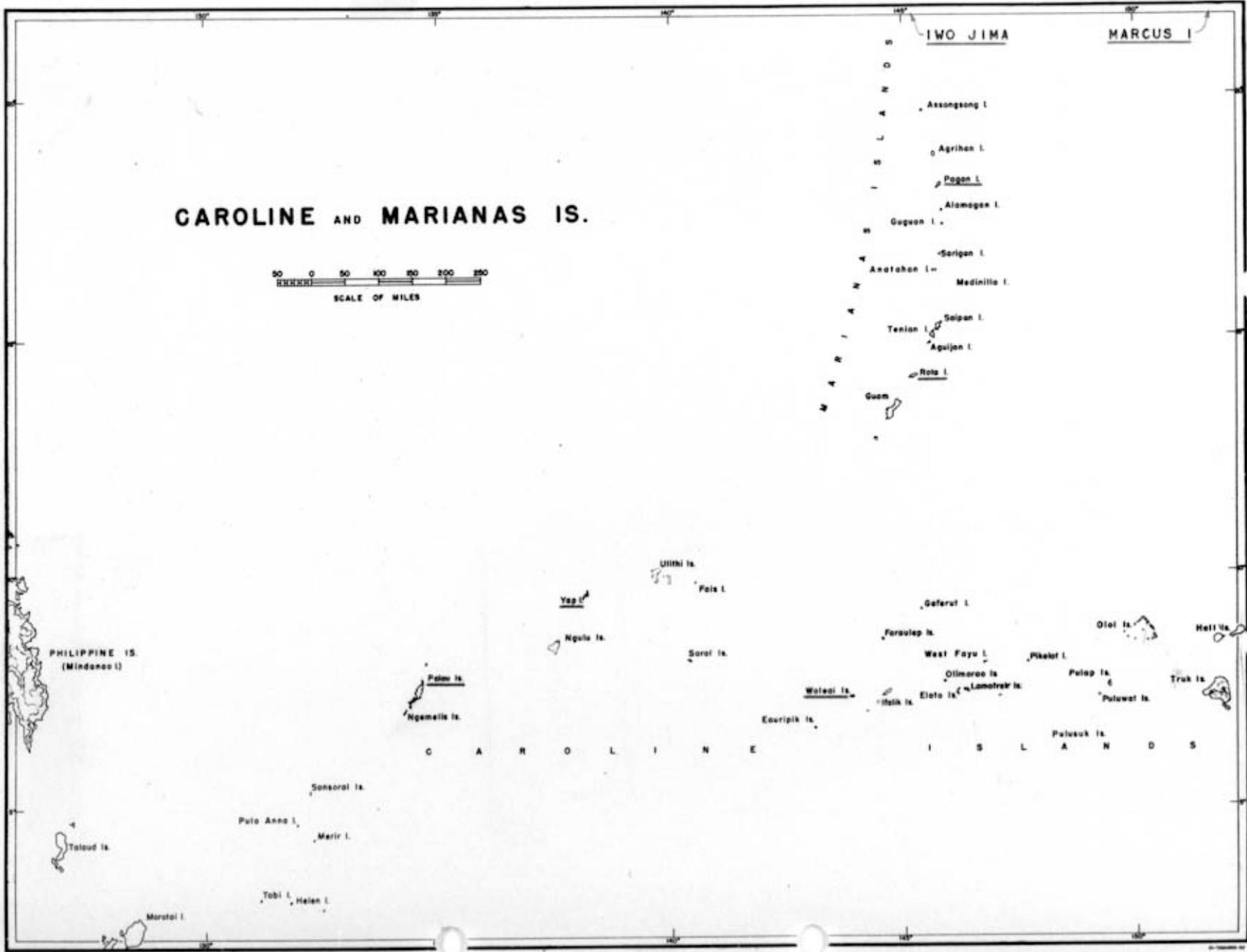
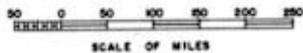


CENTRAL PACIFIC

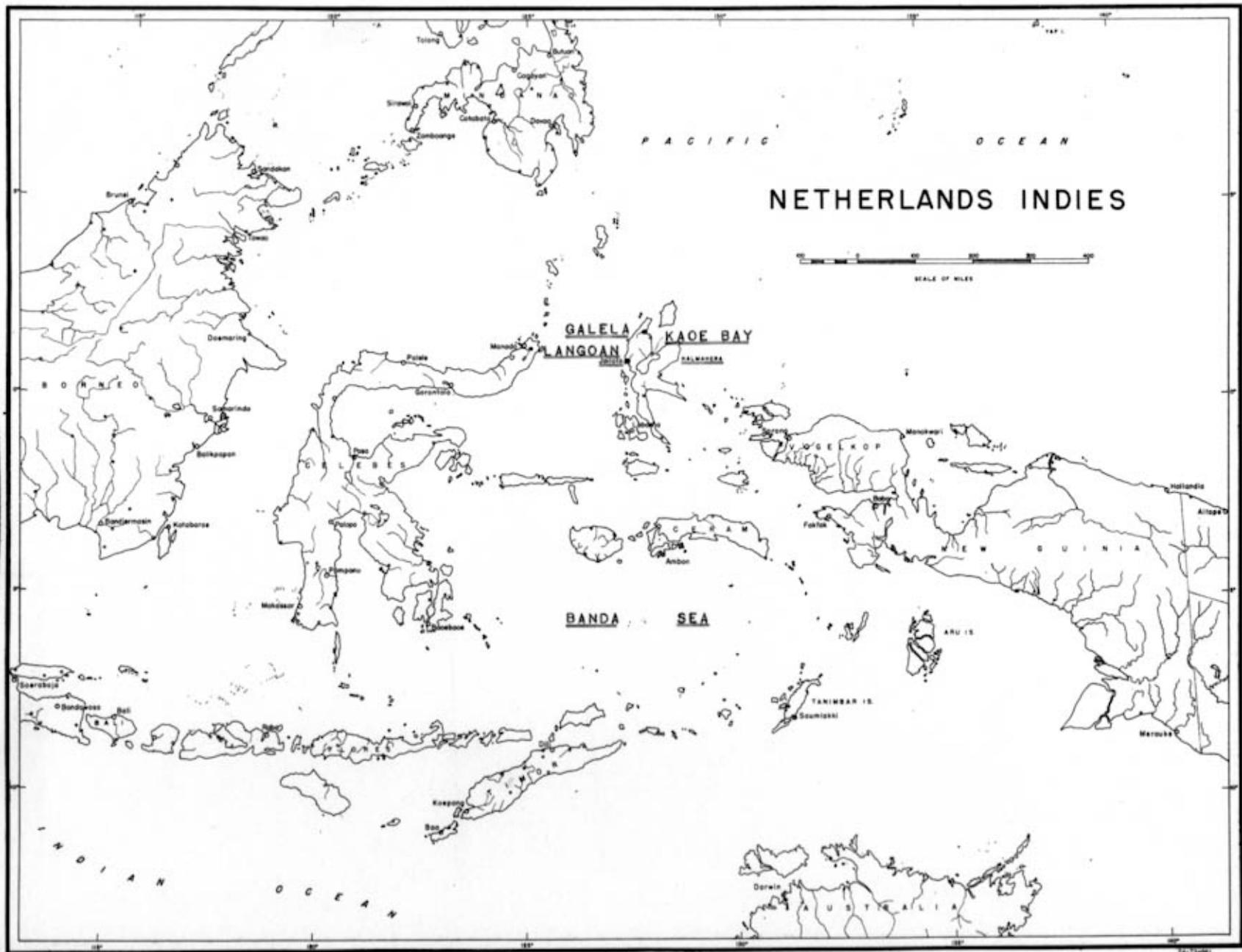
50 0 50 100 150 200 250  
SCALE OF MILES

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-8-72

# CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.

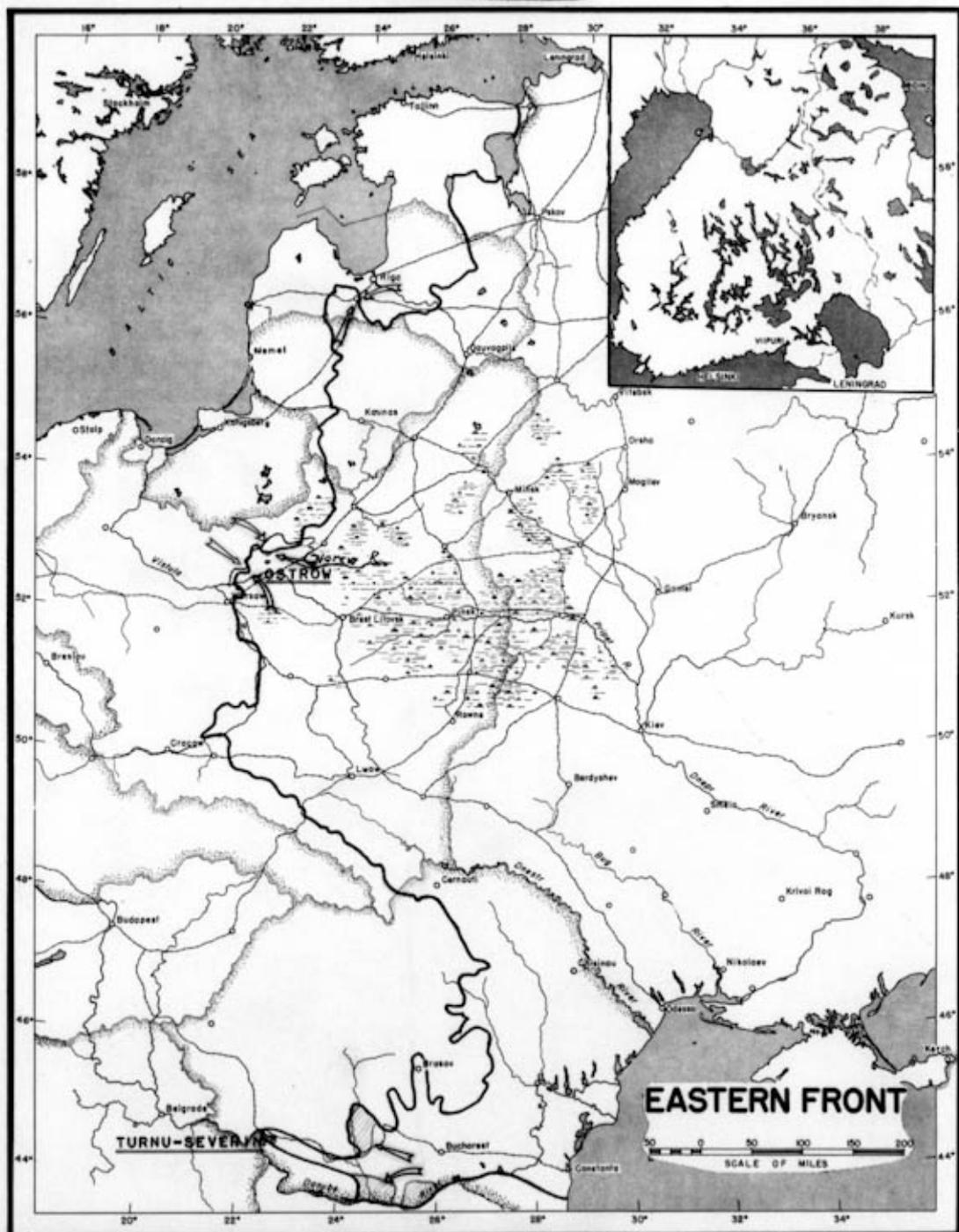


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OSD Letter, 5-8-72



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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

~~TOP SECRET~~



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airdrome, Celebes, with 86 tons; 15 aircraft were destroyed on the ground and probably one in the air. Nearly 100 medium and fighter bombers struck the Halmaheras, bombing Djailolo and Galela and attacking coastal shipping in Kace Bay. One hundred fifty-one Solomon based sorties were flown against targets in Bougainville, New Britain and New Ireland. Next day fighters continued their operations in northwest New Guinea; other planes struck installations and shipping in the north Banda Sea area.

2. Between 4 and 7 September our planes continued to harass enemy installations in the Mariana, Marshall and Caroline Islands, and on Ponape, Nauru and Marcus. During this period, Iwo Jima has been hit by at least 36 B-24's, dropping at least 63 tons of bombs.

EASTERN FRONT

Soviet forces made further slight gains near Ostrow during 7 September; they now hold three bridgeheads across the Narew in this area. Romanian units battled German and Hungarian troops in Transylvania. On the south flank Red Army columns widened the base of their salient extending to Turnu-Severin.

~~TOP SECRET~~  
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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1002

0700 September 6 to 0700 September 7, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

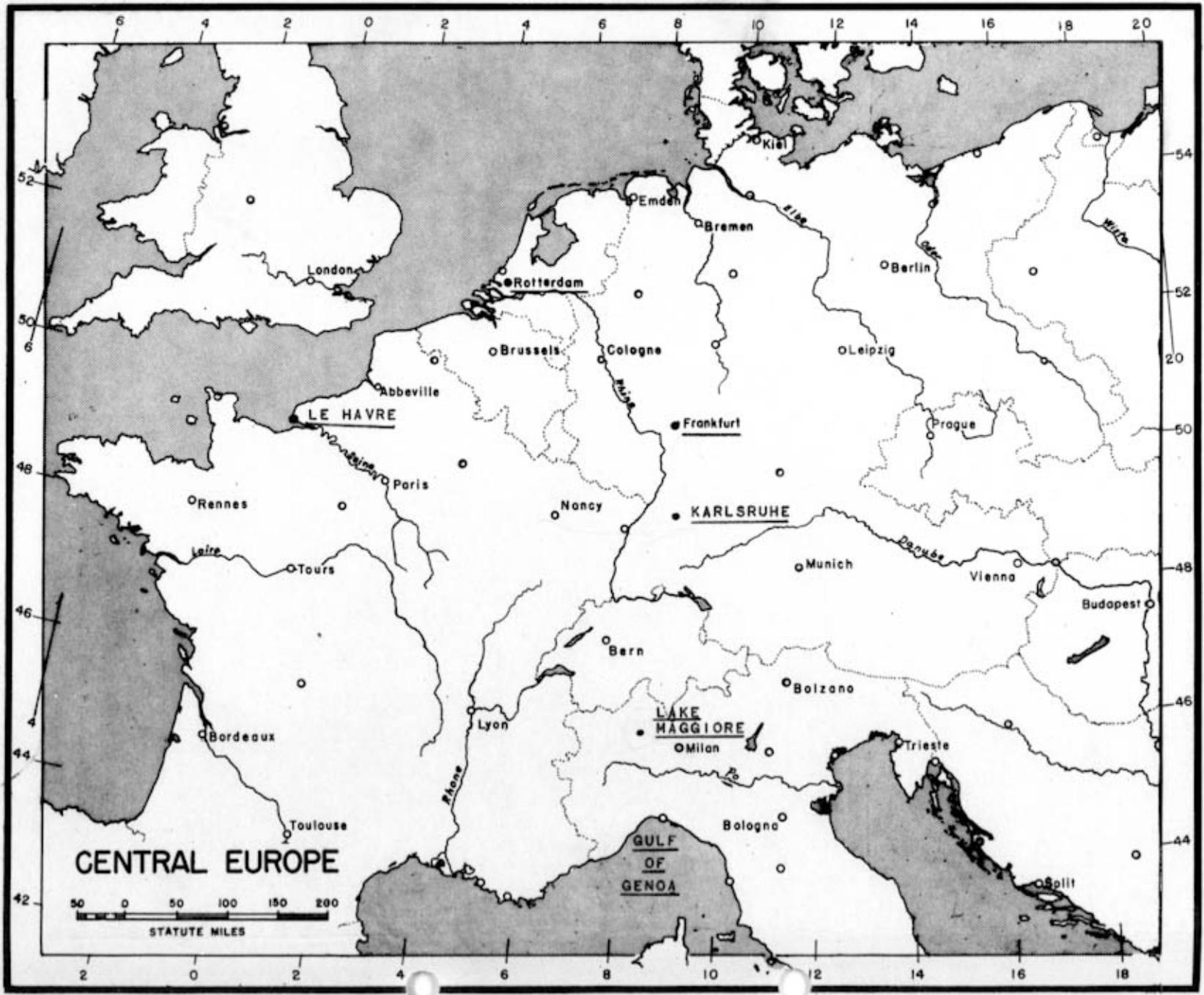
203(2)

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ODD Letter, 5-2-78



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

During the night 4-5 September, 5 B-34's bombed installations in the Kuriles.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the night 4-5 September RAF bombers dropped 67 tons of bombs on Karlsruhe and on an airfield in Holland. Next day, 374 heavy bombers and 24 Mosquitoes attacked targets at Le Havre and Brest, dropping a total of 2,404 tons of bombs.

For the 24-hour period ending 2100 hours, 5 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 647 sorties; two enemy aircraft were destroyed for a loss of seven fighters.

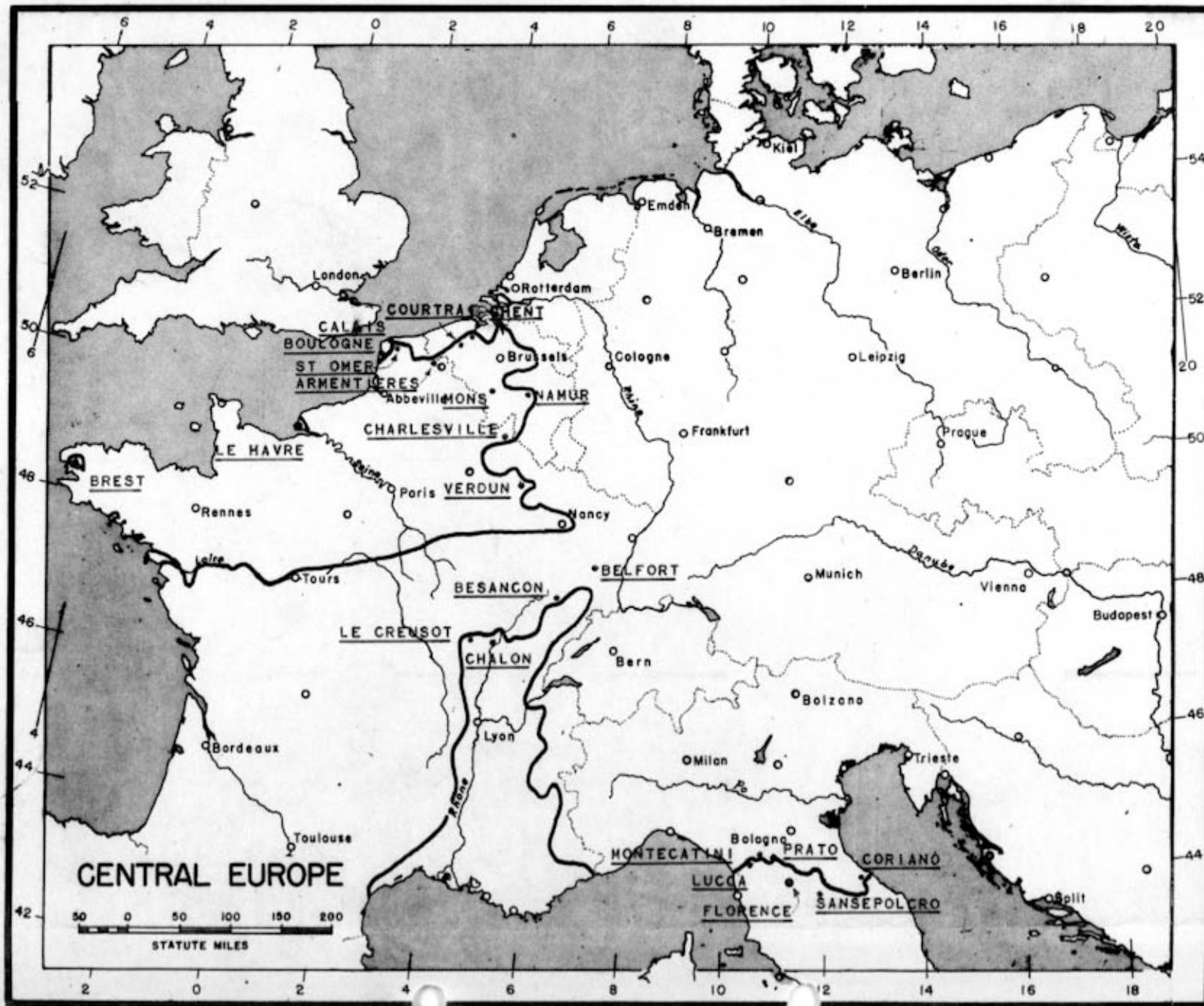
Further reports on 8th Air Force operations for 5 September reveal that 700 of our fighter planes destroyed a total of 172 enemy aircraft. Our losses were 13 fighters.

Unfavorable weather grounded 8th Air Force bombers on 6 September; 240 fighters struck transport targets in the Rotterdam area and airdromes near Frankfurt.

No flying bomb activity was reported for the 24-hour period ending at 0600, 6 September.

2. In the Central Group of Armies our Ninth Army (Lieutenant General William H. Simpson) assumed command of the VIII Corps (2nd, 8th, 29th and 83rd Infantry Divisions and 6th Armored Division) on 5 September.

There were no significant developments in the attack on Brest.



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Third Army columns continued to advance to the east and north-east of Verdun. Our First Army cleared the enemy from west of the Meuse between Charlesville and Namur and continued to push toward the German frontier. Southwest of Mons the VII Corps completed the reduction of a pocket of resistance, capturing 9,000 enemy troops, 1,500 motor vehicles and 40 tanks. In the Northern Group of Armies, the British Second Army captured Ghent and Armentieres and reported Courtrai cleared of the enemy. The Canadian First Army occupied St. Omer, with its armored units advancing to the vicinity of Cassel; Allied troops were in the outskirts of Boulogne and forward elements surrounded Calais. Fighting continued at Le Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 4-5 September, light and fighter bombers flew armed reconnaissance in the Po Valley and along the northwest Adriatic coast. Next day, 234 medium bombers attacked rail and road bridges in the area from the Po Estuary to Lake Maggiore, scoring direct hits on six bridges. One bomber is missing. Five hundred fifty tactical aircraft attacked strong points and other targets in the battle area; 13 enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground. Our losses were seven fighters. The Coastal Air Force sank a 600-ton merchant vessel in the Gulf of Genoa and damaged two larger vessels; the Balkan Air Force attacked railways in Yugoslavia.

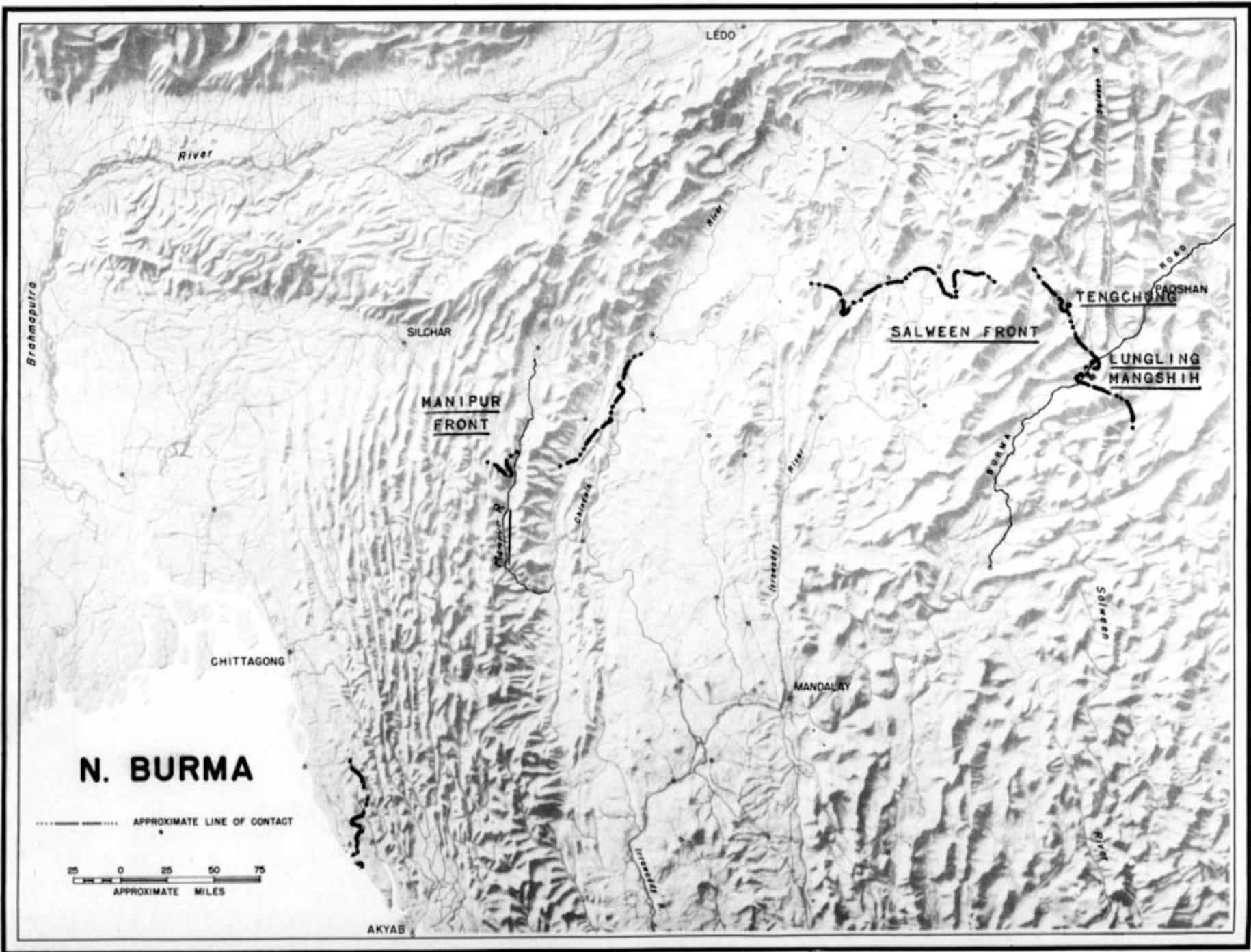
During 6 September, 562 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 1,360 tons of explosives on railroad yards and bridges in Romania, Yugoslavia and Hungary.

2. As of 0600, 6 September there was little change on the Fifth Army front in the vicinity of Lucca. To the east, a local advance of four miles was made toward Montecatini, Prato was occupied, and smaller gains were made north of Florence. The US II Corps assumed command of the British 1st Infantry Division, the Corps sector being extended to include the Florence area (where the British 1st Infantry Division is operating). On the Eighth Army front the line held by the British X Corps northeast of Sansepolcro was straightened by the occupation, without resistance, of a portion of the upper Tiber Valley. Heavy fighting was in progress in the Adriatic sector where troops of the Eighth Army now hold commanding ground from Coriano to the sea.

3. By noon of 6 September the French I Corps was moving rapidly to the northeast along the Swiss frontier and advance elements had arrived at a point 25 miles from Belfort, by-passing Besancon. Troops of our VI Corps are holding positions across the Doubs River to the south and southwest of Besancon. To the west Chalons-sur-Saone has been occupied by units of the French II Corps and advance elements have reached Le Creusot, 20 miles to the west.

#### ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 3 September, 14th Air Force fighters supported ground action





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in the Hengyang area. That night ten B-24's bombed the railway yards and other installations at Nanking with good results. Eleven B-25's raided an airfield and motor transportation near Hengyang. Next day fighter missions attacked enemy positions and an air strip in the Lungling area and covered troop carrier planes, which dropped 72 tons of supplies to Chinese ground forces.

2. During 3 and 4 September, the Eastern Air Command attacked airfields, river traffic, road and rail transportation from Rangoon to the Manipur region. Two planes were lost.

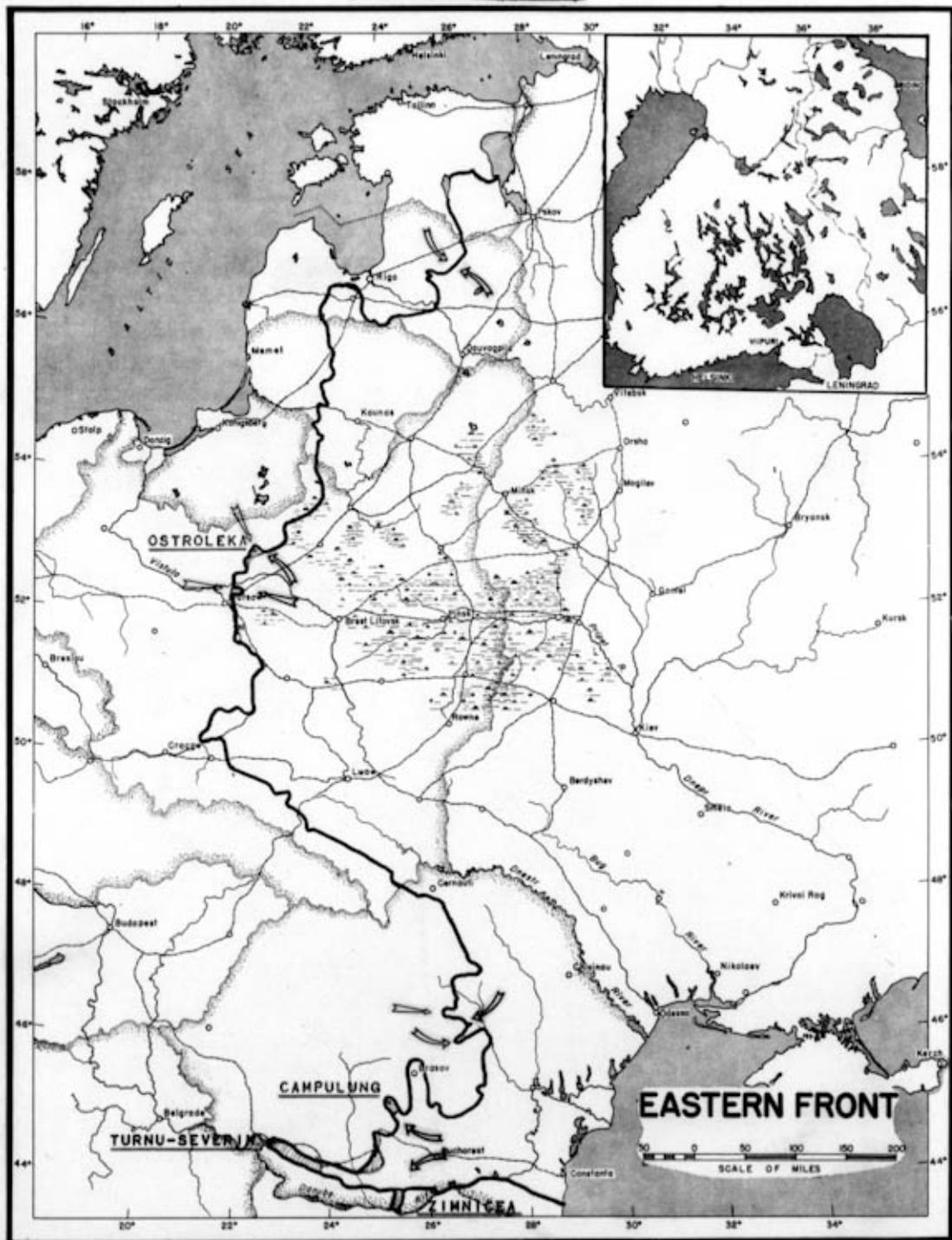
3. On <sup>3</sup> September, Japanese columns driving southwest penetrated to within three miles of Paoching (60 miles west of Hengyang), and are continuing their drive in the direction of Kiyang.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 5 September fighter bombers hit two airfields in north-western New Guinea and continued to pound Wewak. Small formations harassed enemy coastal shipping and installations in the Banda Sea area.

Because of bad weather Solomons-based aircraft flew only 52 sorties during 4 September; all of these were directed against targets in the Bougainville area.

2. On both 3 and 4 September lone B-24's bombed the Yap airdrome.



EASTERN FRONT

In the central sector Soviet troops captured Ostroleka on 6 September. In the south a Soviet spearhead advanced 60 miles to the Yugoslav border and occupied Turnu-Severin at the Iron Gate. Other units took Campulung and consolidated holdings to the south, reaching the Danube at Zimnicea.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1001

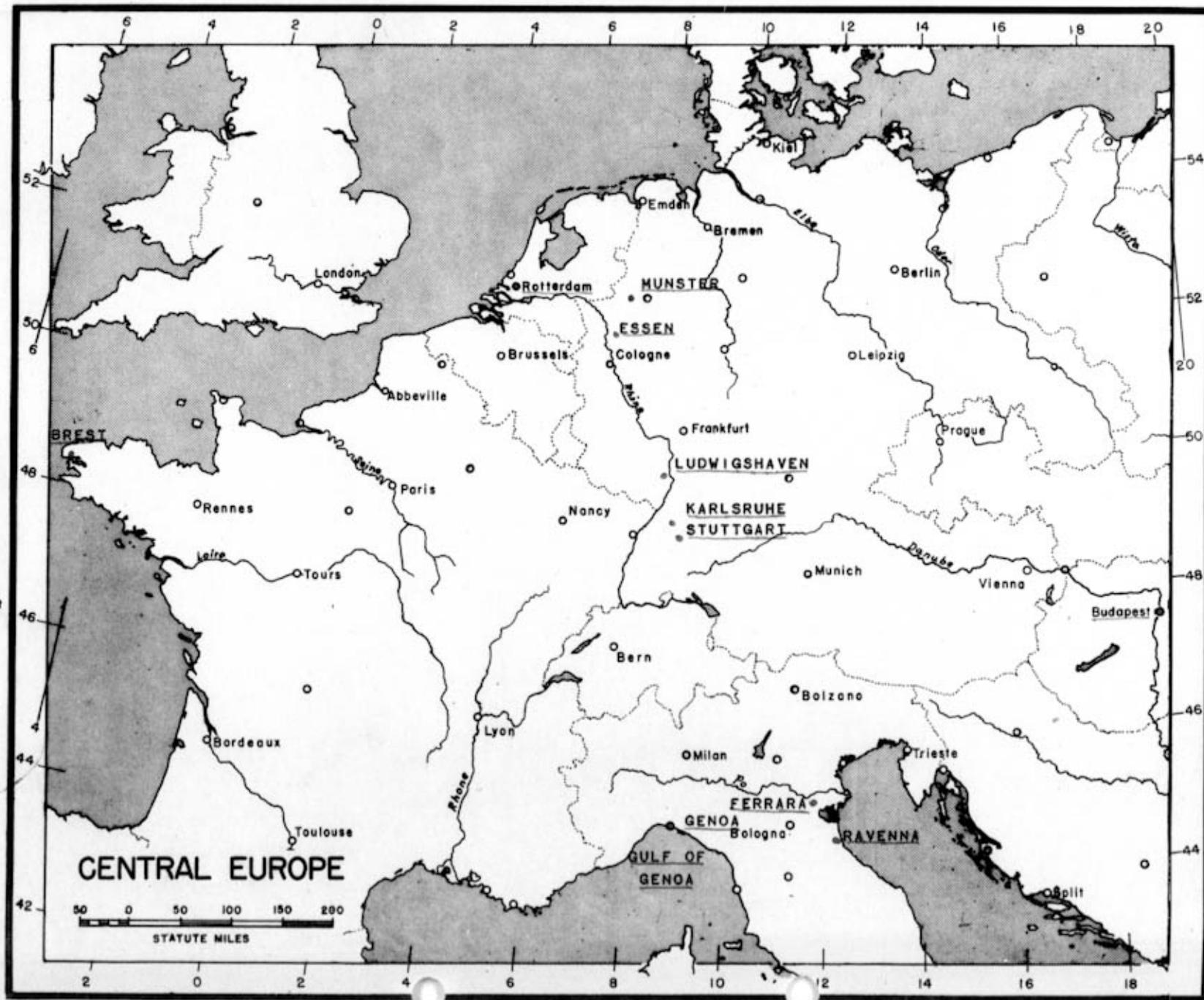
0700 September 5 to 0700 September 6, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

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 OSD Letter, 5-3-78

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 2 September, a lone B-34 made a harassing raid in the northern Kuriles.

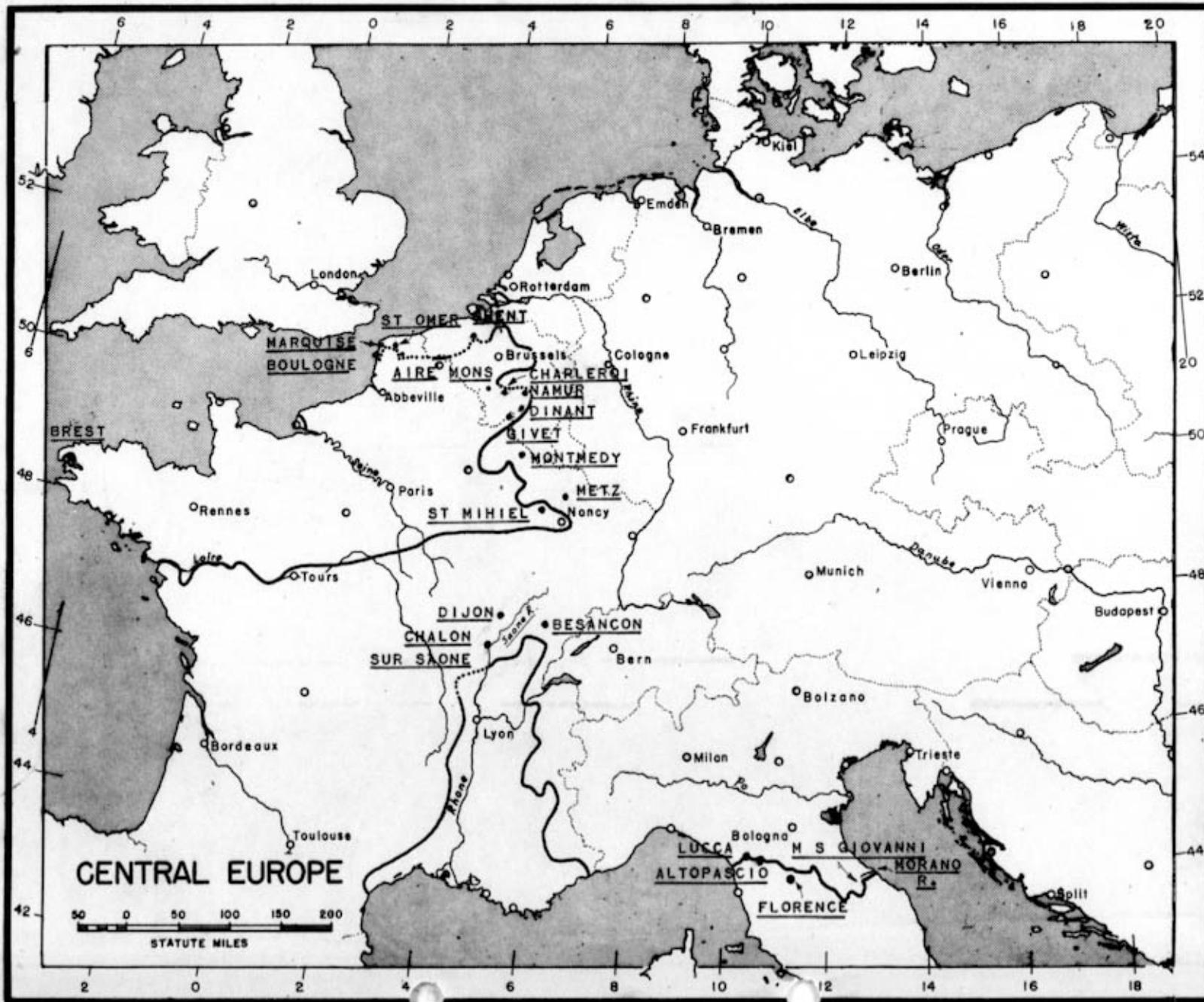
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. For the 24-hour period ending 2100, 4 September the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 360 sorties.

Preliminary reports of the 8th Air Force operations for 5 September reveal that 740 heavy bombers escorted by 469 fighters attacked Ludwigshafen, the Karlsruhe railroad yards and an engine and armaments works at Stuttgart. Another mission of 142 escorted heavy bombers attacked strong points at Brest. Fifteen bombers are missing. Nearly 250 fighters attacked transport in the Rotterdam, Munster and Essen areas. Twenty-five enemy planes were destroyed in the air and 77 on the ground for a loss of seven fighters.

Flying bomb activity was resumed after a 96-hour lull. For the period ending 0600, 5 September, 14 were plotted and 10 made land-fall, but none reached London.

2. ~~As of the night of 5 September there has been little change on our Third Army front. The VIII Corps continued its Attack on Brest.~~ XII Corps infantry was probing northeastward from St. Mihiel toward Metz, and XX Corps armor had pushed to within seven miles of Montmedy. <sup>25 miles SW of Sedan.</sup> In general, the elements of our First Army were consolidating previous gains, mopping up isolated pockets of enemy resistance, and



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 OSD Letter, 5-3-78

preparing to attack to the east. The VII Corps completed the capture of Charleroi and Namur and established bridgeheads east of the Meuse, at Dinant and Givet. <sup>AMERICANS</sup> ~~Elements~~ <sup>AMU</sup> of the XIX Corps were operating north of Mons and <sup>ARE</sup> were continuing operations in the area southwest of Mons where many enemy troops are surrounded. The British Second Army pushed to the outskirts of Ghent; Canadian First Army columns, by-passing Boulogne, advanced to a line Marquise-St. Omer-Aire.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 3-4 September, light bombers and fighters attacked enemy transportation and flew armed reconnaissance missions in northern Italy, destroying four enemy planes without loss. Next day, medium bombers concentrated on bridges in northern Italy, scoring hits on at least 16 of the 18 bridges attacked; other aircraft struck tactical targets and operated against rail lines and motor transport north of the battle line. In the same area Coastal planes bombed industrial installations and an ammunition dump. Shipping in the Gulf of Genoa was also attacked. Nine of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

During the night of 4-5 September, 65 Allied medium and heavy bombers attacked the Ravenna railroad yards, dropping 233 tons of explosives with good results.

On 5 September, 436 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 1,193 tons on railroad bridges near Budapest and at Ferrara, Italy.

Photographs of the attack made on 4 September by bombers of the 15th Air Force disclose that four submarines, one torpedo boat,

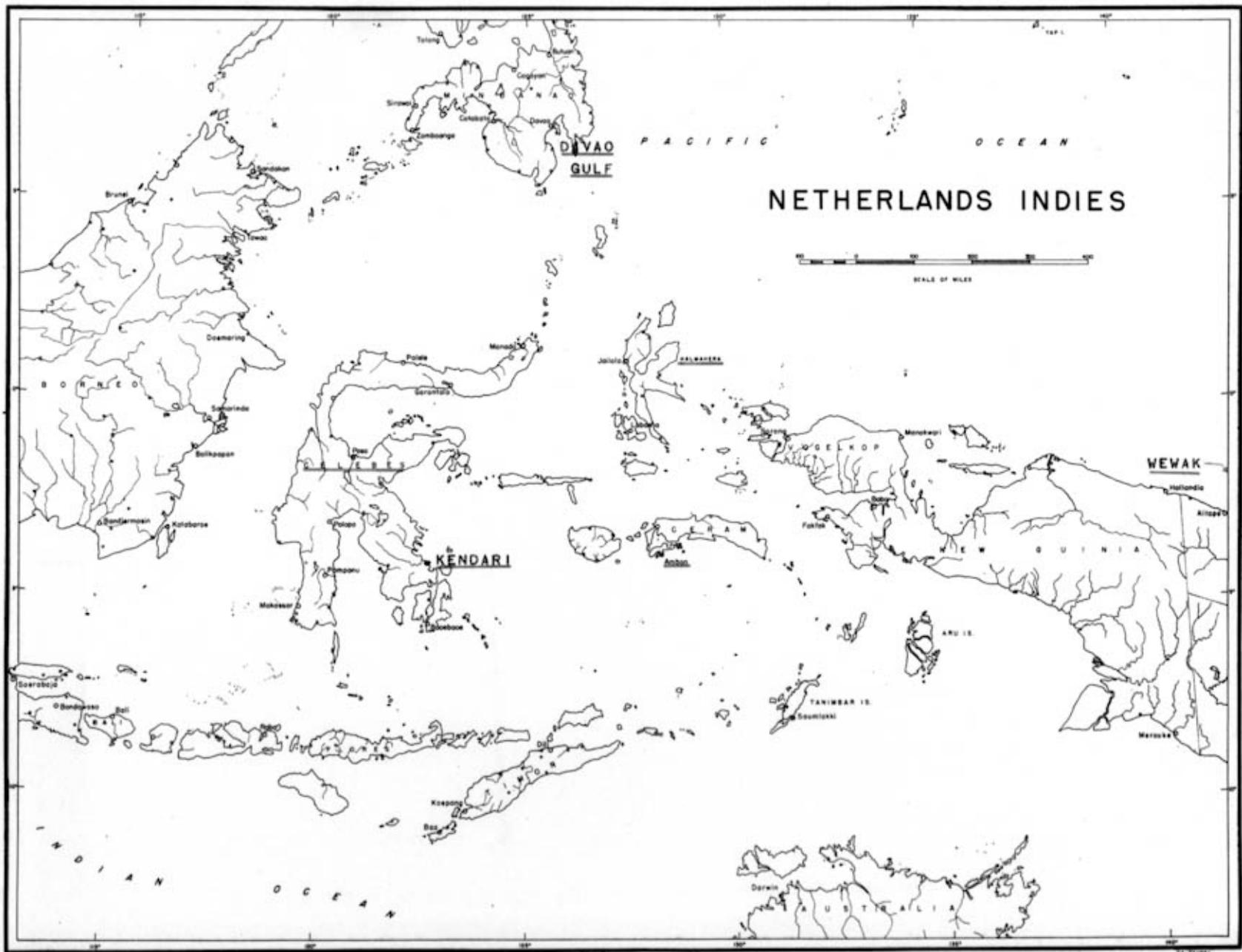
two munitions carriers, and an escort vessel were sunk in Genoa harbor, which is reported to be the last hideout of German naval craft in the western Mediterranean. Dock facilities and repair installations also were severely damaged.

2. By noon of 5 September Allied forces moving north on Besancon and Dijon had advanced some 20 miles and forward units were approximately 22 miles southwest of Besancon and 35 miles southeast of Dijon. French armored and motorized columns moving up the Saone River valley cleared the enemy from Macon and advanced to within 18 miles of Chalons-sur-Saone.

As of 4 September 262,968 troops, 51,742 vehicles, and 217,951 tons of supplies had been unloaded.

3. American columns of the Fifth Army captured Altopascio and pushed into Lucca during the 24-hour period ending on noon 15 September. North of Florence British troops continued to advance in the high ground overlooking the city. On the 8th Army front Canadian units gained two miles in their drive toward the Morano River, while British and Indian infantry advanced toward Monti San Giovanni, which was reported to be strongly held by the enemy.

4. During the night 3-4 September, 21 medium and fighter bombers based in the Middle East attacked shipping and harbor installations in the Aegean Sea.



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ASIATIC THEATER

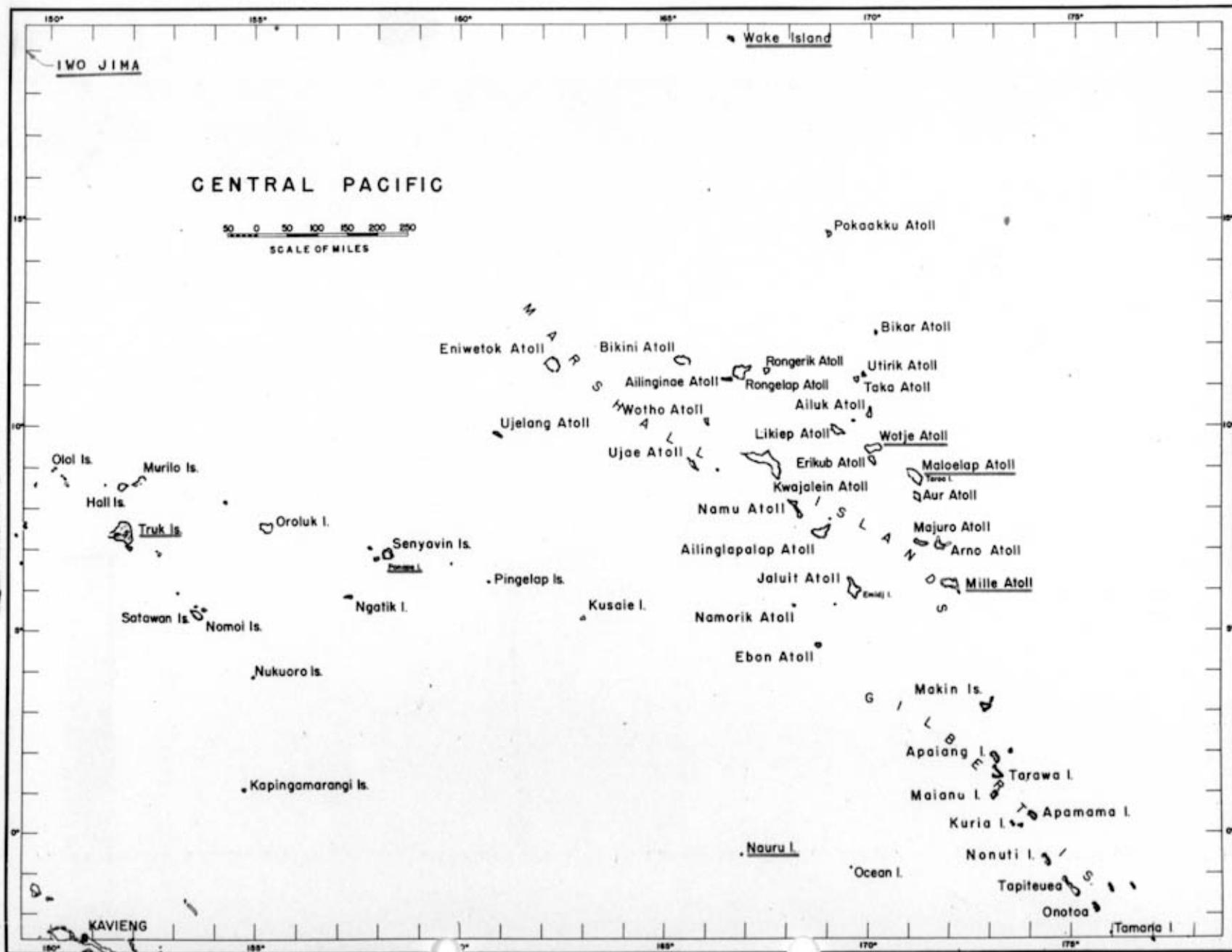
1. During the night of 1-2 September four B-24's effectively attacked coastal shipping south of Hongkong and probably sank a submarine; medium bombers attacked airfields and harbor facilities in the Canton-Hongkong area. That night enemy aircraft bombed our Kanchow airfield causing no damage. Next night Japanese aircraft hit Kiyang.

2. On 2 September nearly 150 Allied tactical sorties were flown over western Burma and northeastern India, chiefly over the Manipur front; crossings over the Manipur River and road and rail traffic were attacked.

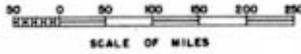
3. Reports from the 14th Air Force indicate that by 4 September a small Jap column had advanced southwest of Hengyang to within ten miles of Kiyang. Another Jap column had penetrated six miles southeast of Lishui with advance elements reaching a point 50 miles from Wenchow.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 4 September, 23 B-24's dropped 35 tons of explosives in a strike against Kendari, in the Celebes. Fighter bombers continued the attack against Wewak. Patrolling bombers attacked enemy shipping over a wide area; a 1,000-ton vessel was forced to beach off Ambon, another was sunk and small shipping was seriously damaged in the Halmaheras, and one vessel was sunk in Davao Gulf.



# CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.



BONIN IS  
VOLCANO IS

MAUG I

Assongsong I

Agrihan I

Pagan I

Alomagan I

Guguan I

Sarigan I

Anatohan I

Medinilla I

Taxian I

Solson I

Aguijan I

Rota I

Guam

PHILIPPINE IS.  
(Mindanao I)

Yap I

Ulithi Is

Fais I

Ngulu Is

Sorol Is

Gaferut I

Faroutep Is

Olat Is

Hell Is

Palau Is

Ngemalik Is

West Faye I

Akelot I

Pulap Is

Truk Is

Olimoroo Is

Elato Is

Lomotrak Is

Paluwat Is

Waleai Is

Halk Is

Eweripik Is

Pulusuk Is

C A R O L I N E I S L A N D S

Sonsoral Is

Pulo Anna I

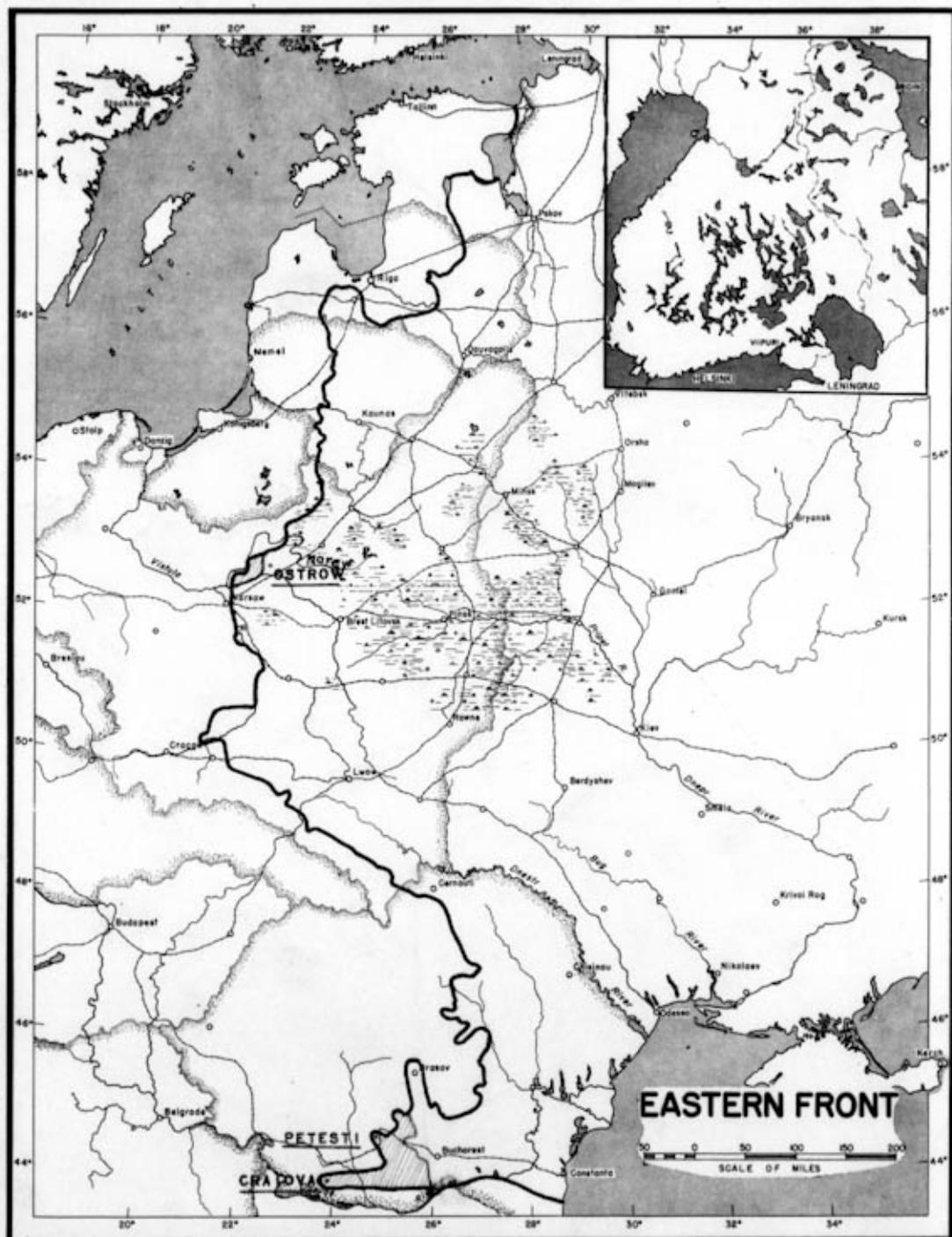
Merir I

Takaud Is

Tobi I, Helen I

Marshall I

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78



During 3 September, nearly 200 Solomons-based aircraft were dispatched to attack targets on Bougainville, on New Ireland and in the Rabaul area.

2. During the period 1 September through 3 September, Army medium bombers and fighters and Marine fighters and dive-bombers attacked a number of islands in the Central Pacific area, including Rota, Maug, and Pagan in the Marianas; Mille, Wotje and Maloelap in the Marshalls, and Nauru. On 2 September, Truk received 55 tons of bombs from B-24's and Ponape 11 tons from B-25's. On 3 September, 40 Army B-24's dropped 96 tons on Iwo Jima.

EASTERN FRONT

West of Ostrow on 5 September, Soviets gained up to 15 miles against strong German resistance. Other Red Army units reached the Narew River at several points, while mobile columns took Petesti and Craiova in a rapid advance toward Yugoslavia.

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1000

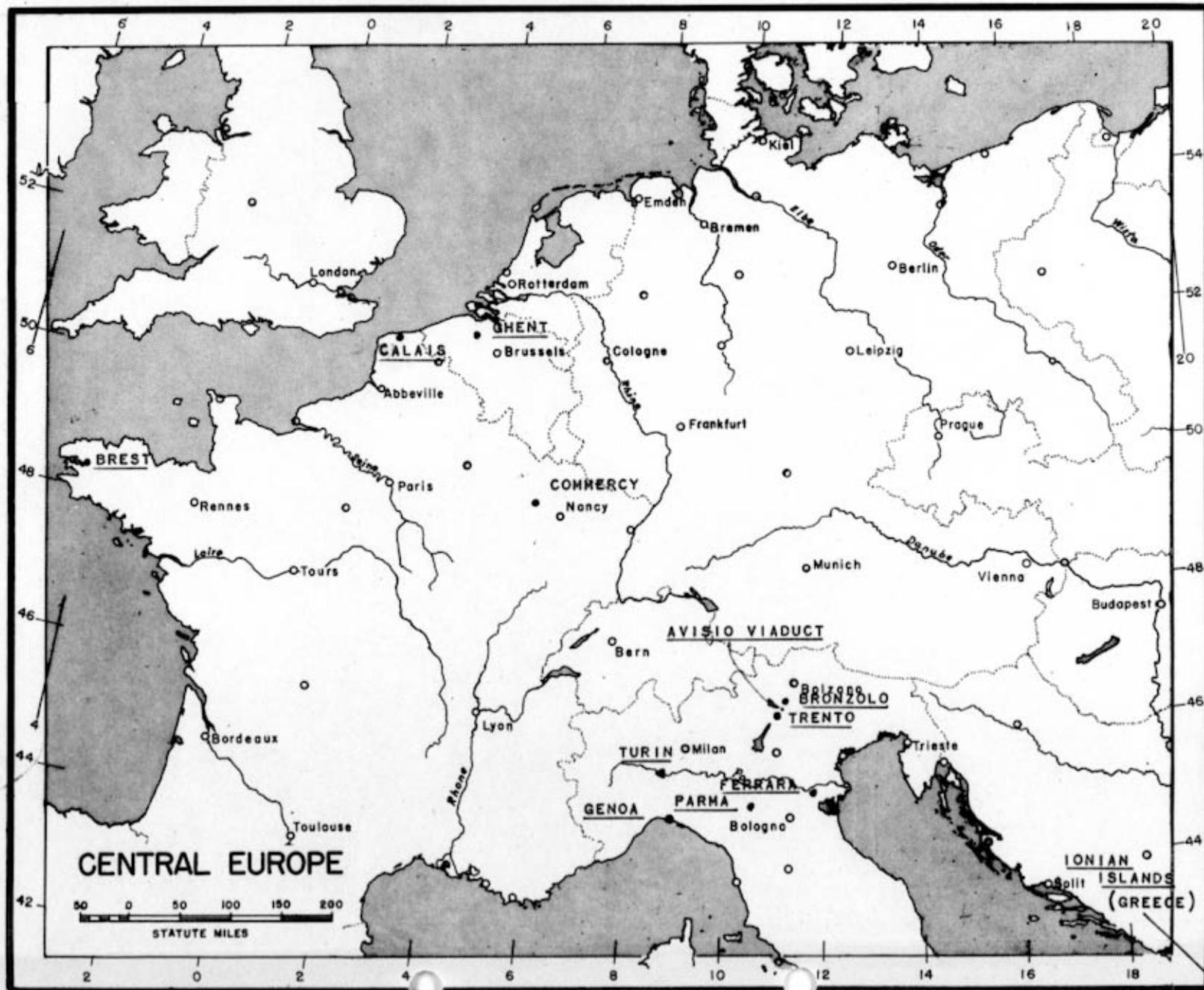
0700 September 4 to 0700 September 5, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

~~TOP SECRET~~



DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-73

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Only meager reports on the operations in northern France are available. On the night of 4 September our Third Army was advancing northeast of St. Mihiel. To the north, the First Army had captured Mons and reduced a pocket southwest of that city. The British Second Army had captured Brussels, Louvain and Antwerp. Lille had been liberated. One corps of the Canadian First Army continued to close in on Le Havre, while another corps of the same Army advanced to Montreuil.

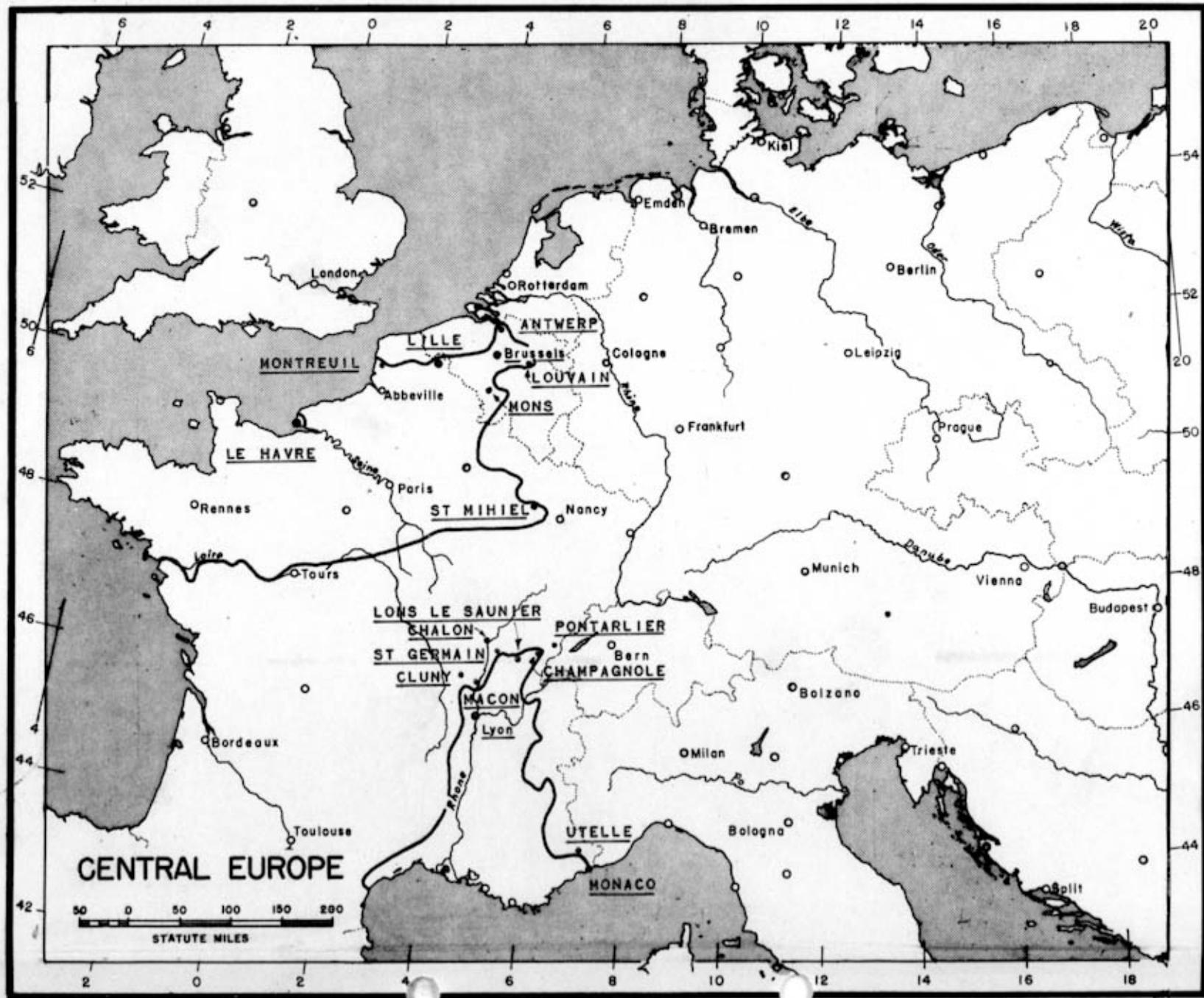
By midnight 30-31 August, 227,651 prisoners had been captured.

2. During the 24-hour period ending 2100, 3 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 2,482 sorties. Included in this total was a mission of over 200 9th Air Force bombers which dropped 337 tons of explosives, chiefly on strongpoints and bridges at Brest; also included were nearly 600 fighter sorties which provided ground force cover in the areas of Nancy, Commercy and Verdun. Three German aircraft were destroyed; we lost 17 planes.

During 3 September, the RAF Bomber Command flew 927 sorties, including supporting fighters, and dropped nearly 4,000 tons of bombs on airdromes in Holland. Three bombers are missing.

German long-range artillery shells from the French coast hit East Langdon, St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, Dover and Deal.

Unfavorable weather prevented 8th Air Force operations on 4 September.



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 OSD Letter, 5-3-72

No flying bomb activity was reported for the 24-hour period ending 0600, 4 September.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night 2-3 September, 72 heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force dropped 230 tons of bombs on the Ferrara rail yards, and 38 light bombers raiding northern Italy, started fires in Genoa harbor and Porto Fino. Next day medium, light and fighter bombers concentrated on bridges and rail yards in the upper Po Valley and rolling stock in the Turin area. The Coastal Air Force bombed an ammunition dump east of Parma and sank two 500-ton merchant vessels off the Ionian Islands. The Balkan Air Force carried out offensive sweeps over Albania and Yugoslavia.

During 4 September, 493 heavy bombers and 170 fighters dropped 1,322 tons of bombs on Genoa submarine installations, the Avisio viaduct, the Bronzolo and Trento rail yards and bridges in northern Italy. Three bombers are missing.

2. By noon of 4 September the Allied forces, completing the occupation of Lyon, had pushed forward on a 40-mile front east of the Saone for some 70 miles beyond Lyon, reaching a general line St. Germain du Plain, Lons le Saunier, and Champagnole, with reconnaissance elements moving northeast toward Pontarlier. West of the Saone two columns of the French Army B were advancing on Macon and Cluny. On the Riviera forward elements now hold the high ground on a line from Monaco to Utelle.

3. There has been little significant change on the Fifth Army front. In the sector of the US IV Corps the lines were straightened east of Pisa with a 5-mile advance on Lucca. Patrols probed into the southern part of Monsummano and a slight advance was made from south-east of Monsummano to Signa. Local gains were made to the northeast of Pontassieve. On the Adriatic the Canadian I and British V Corps, after heavy fighting, captured Misano, S. Clemente and Tavoletto, and established a bridgehead across the River Conca.

#### ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 2 and 3 September about 100 14th Air Force fighters attacked ground targets and river shipping in the Changsha-Hengyang area. Three B-24's mined Hongkong harbor. A troop carrier squadron on the Salween front dropped 22 tons of supplies to Chinese ground forces. A small mission of fighters swept into French Indo-China and harassed river traffic in the Hanoi area.

2. On 2 September Chinese troops continued the battle for Shungshan Hill and made slight gains in Tengchung.

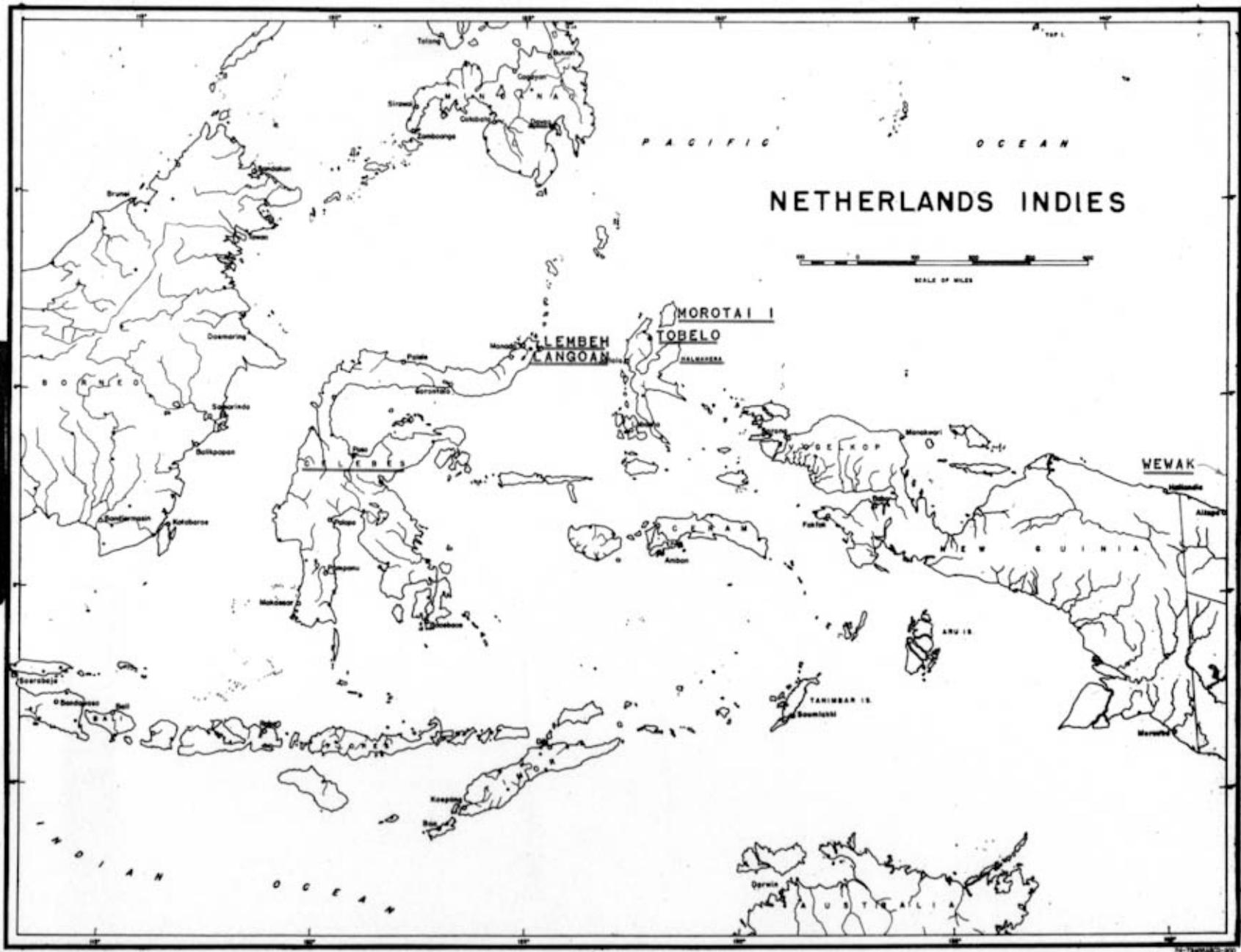
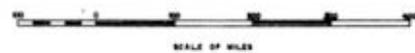
In the Manipur area British troops advanced to within two miles of Sittaung and have made contact with the enemy 15 miles north-west of Tonzang.

#### PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 2 September, 58 B-24's, escorted by P-38's, dropped 130 tons of explosives on airfields and barracks in the Davao area; all

PACIFIC OCEAN

# NETHERLANDS INDIES



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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

of three intercepting planes were destroyed. Our fighters on this mission flew the greatest distance yet flown in that theater by escorts. This same day medium bombers harassed enemy coastal targets on south-east Morotai and hit warehouses, shipping and shipyards in the northeast Celebes. The neutralization of enemy installations in the Rabaul-Kavieng areas and on Bougainville was continued by more than 250 planes. Next day fighters and fighter bombers again attacked targets in the Wewak area and in northwestern New Guinea. Two missions of 22 B-24's and 38 B-24's, respectively, operating over the eastern Celebes, bombed Langoan airdrome and the Lembah waterfront installations; they destroyed 15 parked planes and at least three of 20 enemy interceptors for the loss of one of our planes. Patrolling bombers sank two enemy cargo vessels of more than 1,000 tons each and caused extensive damage to shipping in the southern Philippines and eastern Celebes areas. Eleven mediums attacked enemy targets at Tobelo (Halmaheras).

EASTERN FRONT

There was little change in the general situation in the northern sector during 4 September. On the central front attacks west of Ostrov gained ten miles despite strong German resistance. Heavy fighting continued in the Warsaw area. Polish resistance within the city has ended and elements of Polish forces are attempting to infiltrate through the German lines. In the southern sector Soviet columns with Romanian support penetrated Transylvania Alp passes taking the communications center of Brasov. A 20-mile gain was registered by the Soviet forces west of Bucharest.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 999

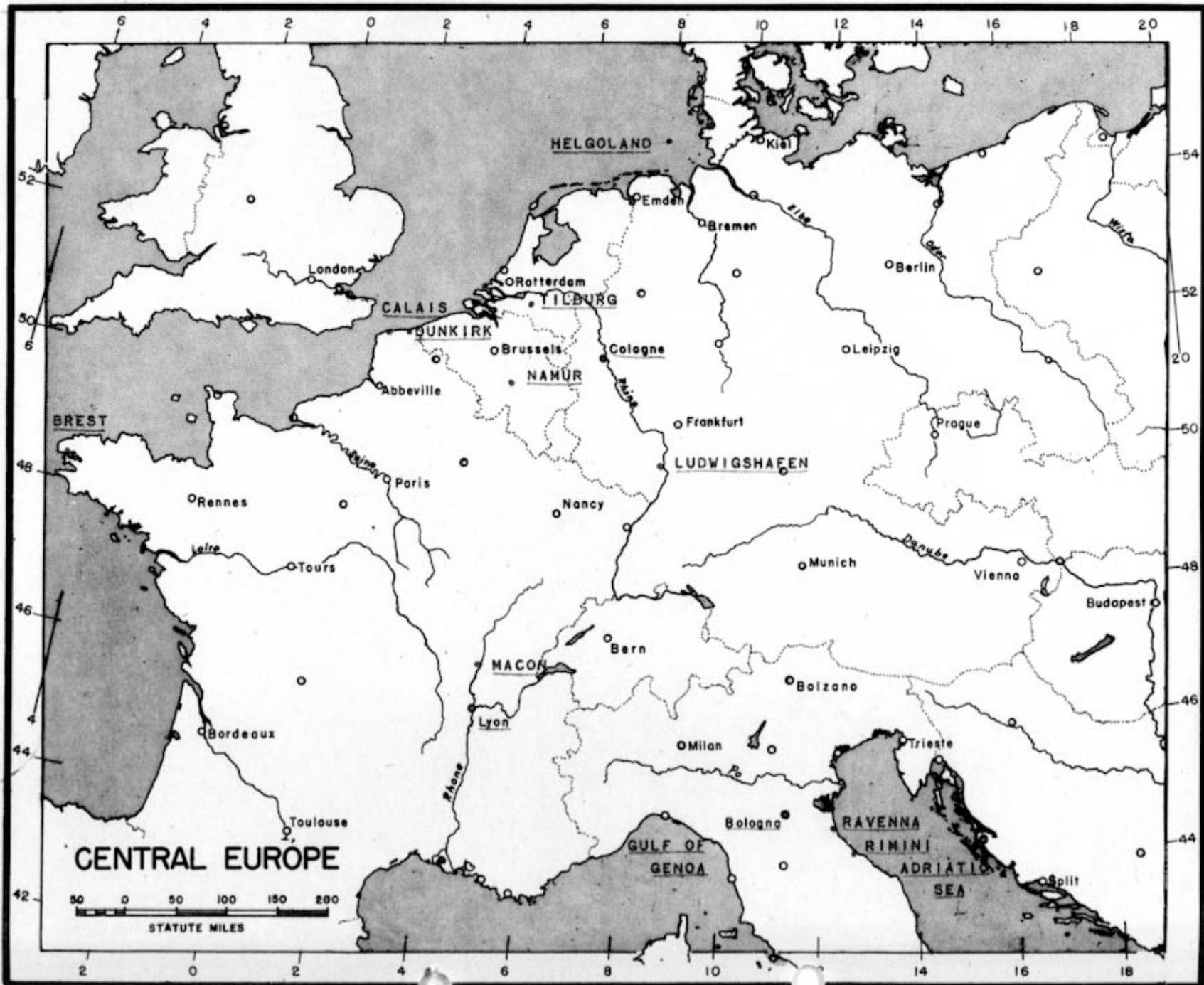
0700 September 3 to 0700 September 4, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

~~TOP SECRET~~



UNCLASSIFIED  
 OSD Letter, 5-3-78

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 1 September, Paramushiro was hit by one B-24. One enemy vessel in the area was sunk by a medium bomber.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. For the 24-hour period ending at 2100, 2 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 674 sorties.

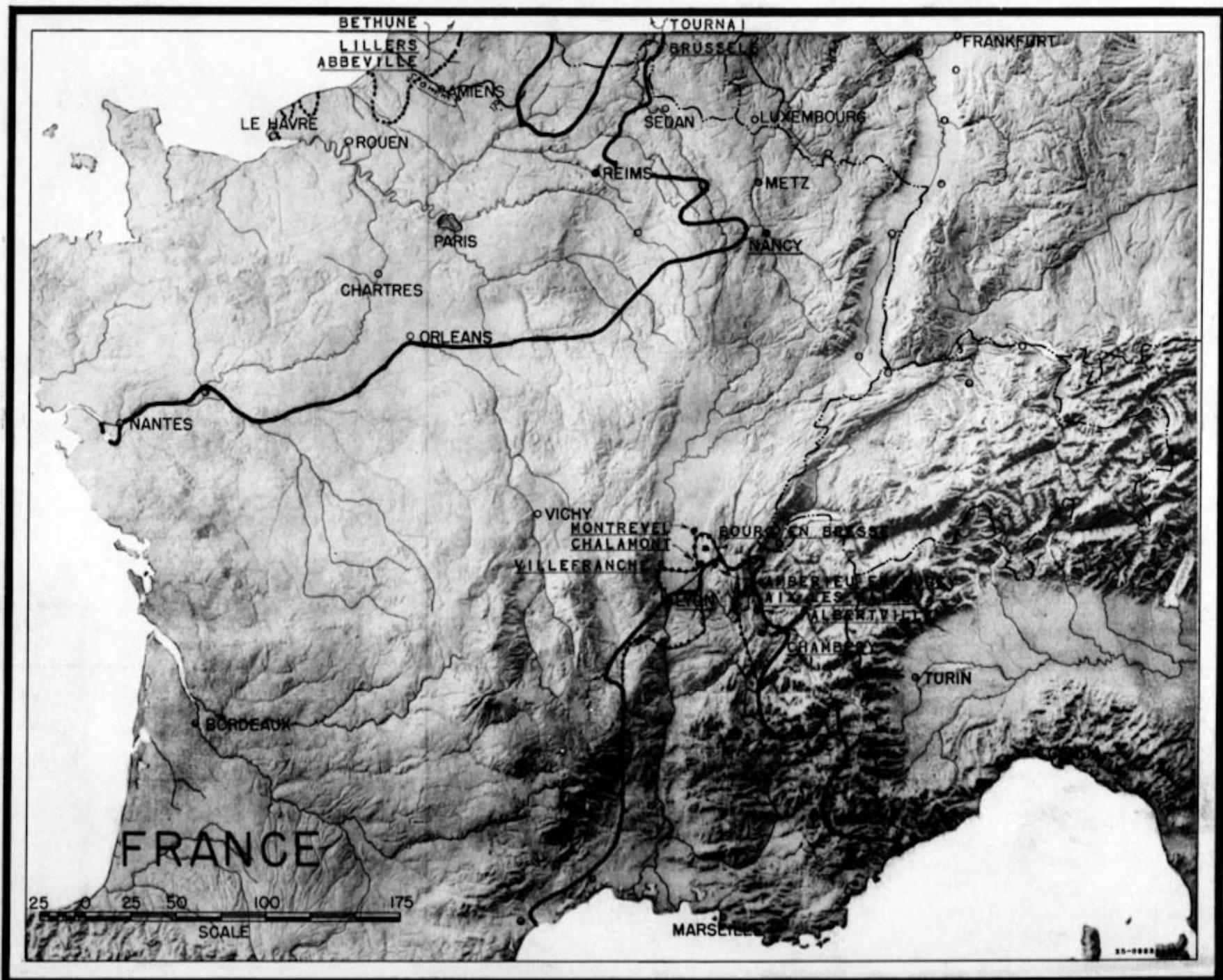
The RAF flew 105 sorties on 2 September, dropping 437 tons of bombs on docks and shipping at Brest, and raiding enemy shipping generally. Three planes are missing. Operations for the night of 2-3 September were cancelled due to weather.

Weather cancelled all bomber activity of the 8th and 9th Air Forces for 2 September. One hundred forty-eight P-47's of the 9th Air Force carried out armed reconnaissance over central France.

Preliminary reports for 3 September state that 406 bombers of the 8th Air Force, escorted by 270 fighters, were dispatched against the Ludwigshafen chemical works while 348 bombers were airborne to attack Brest. One hundred seventy fighters were dispatched against rail targets in the Tilburg-Namur-Cologne area and gun emplacements at Brest. Three bombers and one fighter are missing.

No flying bomb activity was reported for the 24-hour period ending 0600, 3 September.

2. During the 24-hour period ending at noon on 3 September, units of the British Second Army occupied Tournai and pushed on across the



Escaut River. To the west other units reached the vicinity of Bethune and Lillers. Near Abbeville Polish units under the Canadian First Army crossed the Somme River.

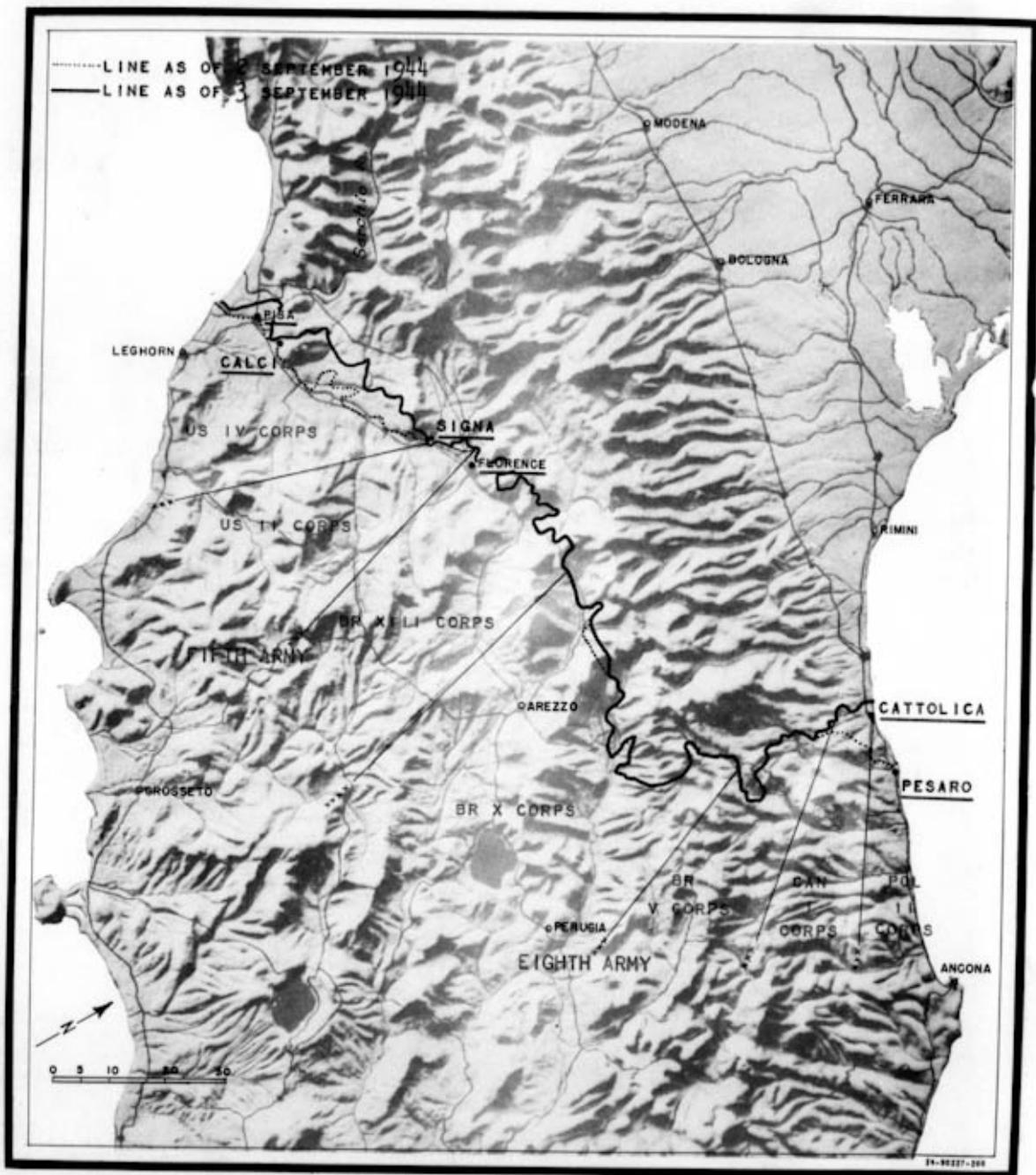
Reports of American activity during this period have not been received.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 1-2 September, 73 heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force dropped 160 tons of bombs on the rail yards at Bologna; 52 light bombers attacked targets in the western Po Valley and on the Adriatic in the vicinity of Ravenna and Rimini. Next day 736 medium, light and fighter bombers hit bridges in the Po Valley, attacked road traffic and gave close support to operations in the Italian battle area; eight of our planes were lost. Seventy-four fighters cut the tracks and destroyed rolling stock on the Lyon-Macon railroad line in southern France. The Coastal Air Force continued to attack shipping in the Gulf of Genoa while the Balkan Air Force carried out numerous sweeps over Yugoslavia.

During 3 September the 15th Air Force dispatched 347 heavy bombers to drop over 900 tons on bridges and ferries in Hungary and Yugoslavia. Two hundred fifteen fighters served as escorts, attacked shipping and strafed roads; six fighters are missing.

2. By the evening of 2 September, VI Corps, after meeting only light resistance south of Lyon, reported the southeastern section of the city cleared of the enemy, which continued to defend road blocks to



the northeast of the city. Further east Aix les Bains and Chambéry have been occupied. Our troops have moved up the Isère to within twelve miles of Albertville.

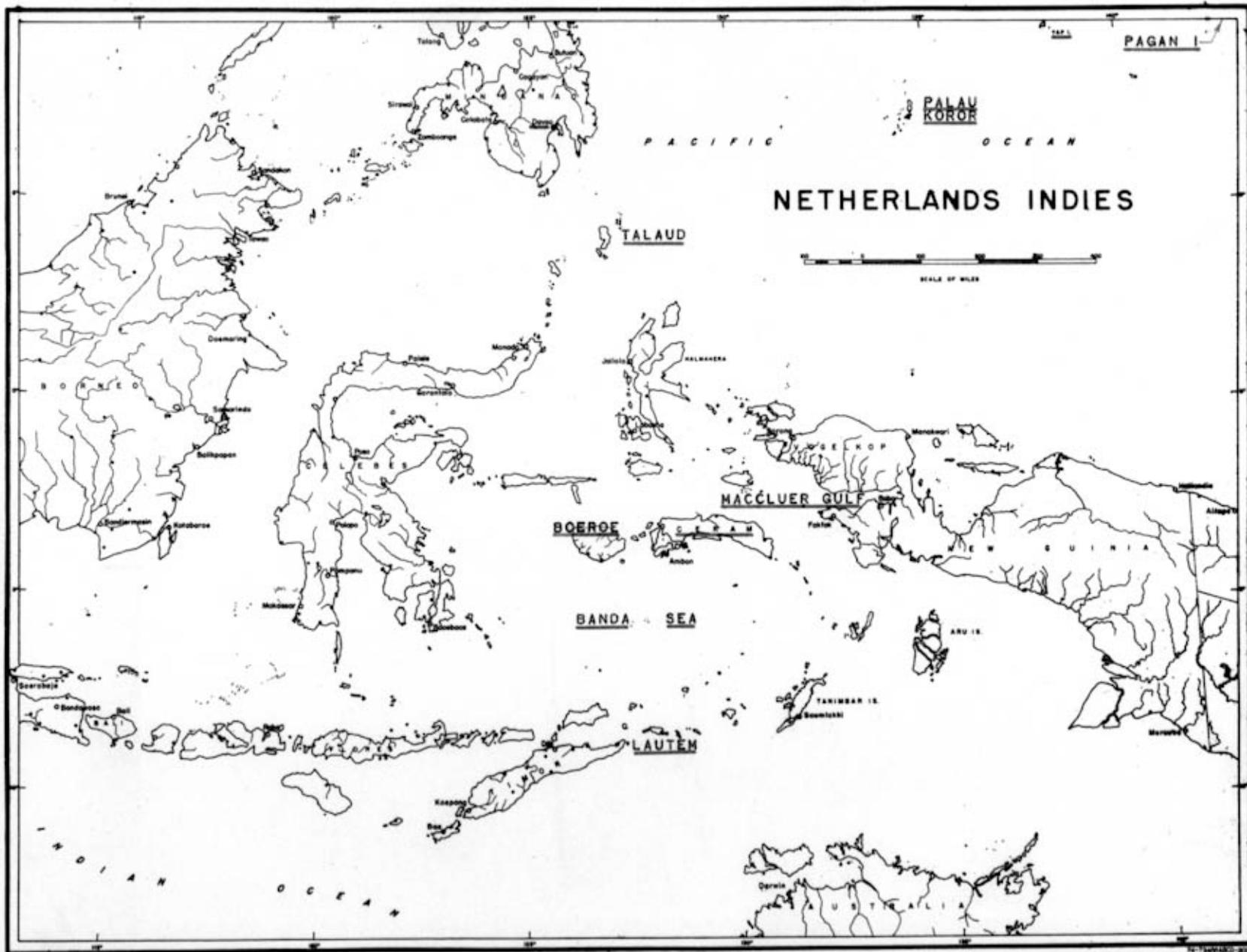
Late dispatches report Allied progress in areas north and northeast of Lyon, where Allied troops have reached Villefranche and Montrevel.

3. By noon of 3 September progress had been made on both the eastern and western flanks of the Italian battle line. On the west, units of the US Fifth Army completed the occupation of Pisa and advanced to the Serchio River; between Calci and Signa Fifth Army troops made advances up to ten miles and lesser gains were made to the northwest and northeast of Florence. On the east the Canadian I Corps advanced past Cattolica. The Polish II Corps cleared Pesaro and continued operations in that area.

#### ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 31 August and 1 September some 50 sorties were flown by the Eastern Air Command against tactical targets and river traffic in western Burma.

2. During 30 August the 14th Air Force flew 59 fighter sorties over the general Hengyang region, attacking road and river traffic, bridges and troop concentrations. The following day an additional 90 sorties, including several medium bomber missions, were flown against



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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-8-72



similar targets in the same area and against airdromes near Canton. Sixteen heavy bombers laid mines off Takao and bombed a concentration of enemy shipping which jammed the harbor; one 400-foot and two 500-foot freighters or tankers were destroyed; two planes were lost.

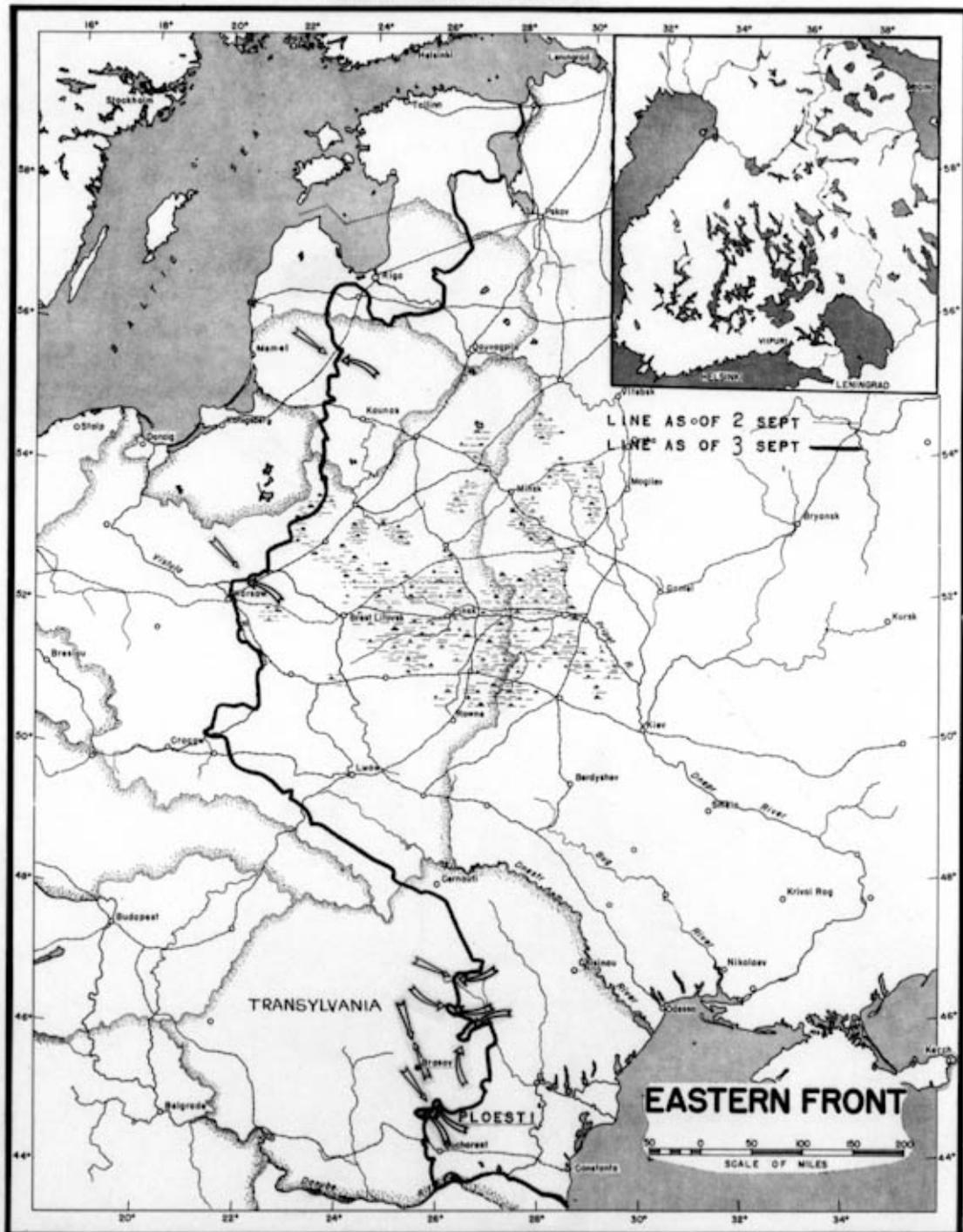
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 1 September a total of nine B-24's raided the Davao area, Talaud, and Palau. Some 100 aircraft attacked targets in the MacCluer Gulf, Ceram and Boeroe areas. The following day 32 B-24's returned to Palau and bombed Koror town, causing explosions and large fires; one B-24 was lost. Sixty-five fighters and light bombers operated over the areas of MacCluer Gulf and Ceram and 24 B-24's covered the general area of the Banda Sea, hitting the Lautem airdrome and attacking shipping. The previous day Solomons-based aircraft flew 136 sorties against enemy positions in the Bougainville, New Britain and New Ireland areas.

2. On 1 September a B-24 dropped two tons of bombs on the Yap airdrome while P-47's strafed Pagan Island.

EASTERN FRONT

There was little change in the situation in the northern and central sectors during 3 September. In the south Soviet columns, aided by Rumanian troops, attacked enemy positions in the Translyvanian passes. Ten-mile gains were registered south of Brasov; Rumanian elements to



~~TOP SECRET~~  
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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

the north were endeavoring to join with these columns. Red Army  
troops gained ten miles west of Floesti.

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DECLASSIFIED  
O&D Letter, 5-8-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

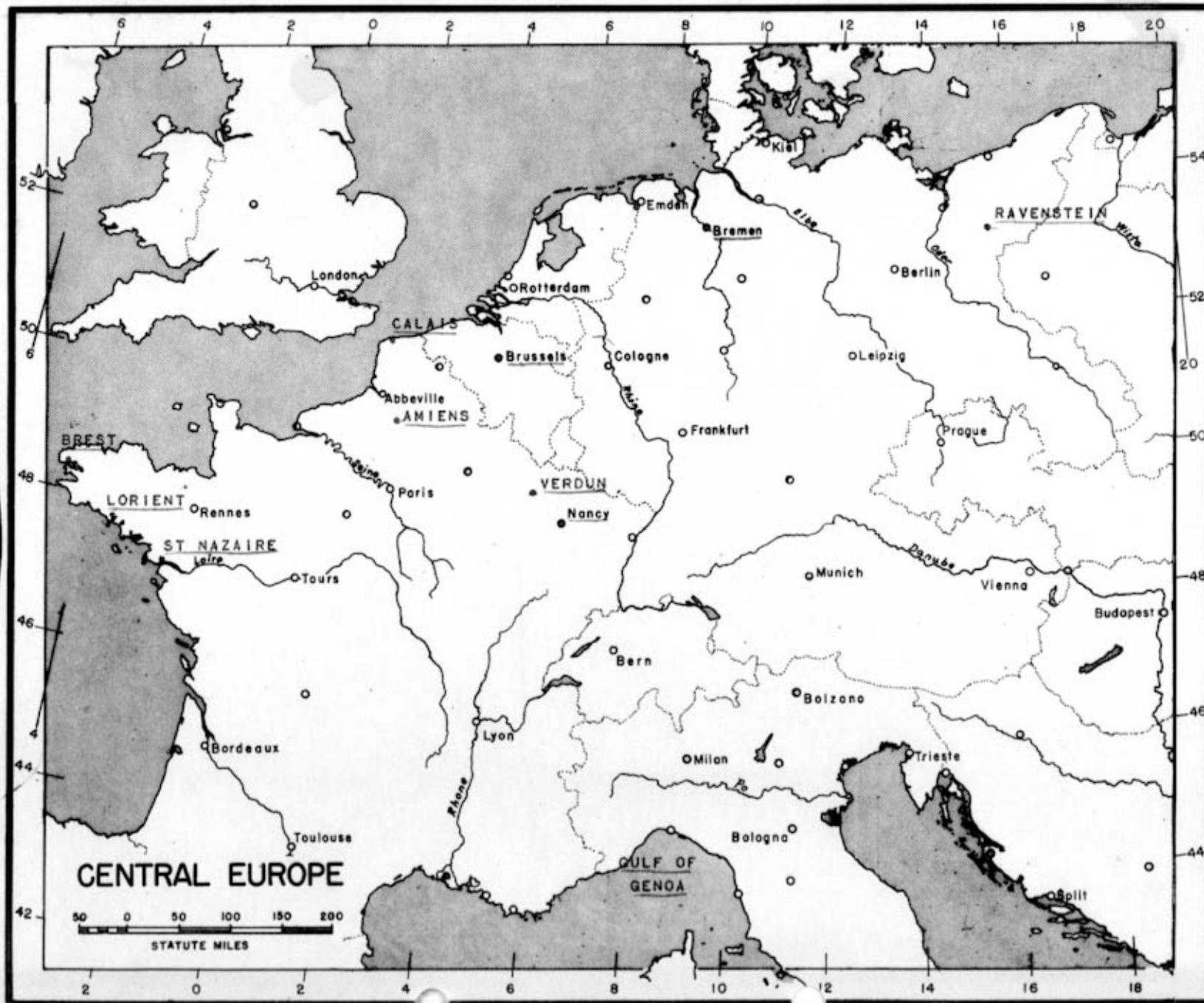
No. 998

0700 September 2 to 0700 September 3, 1944

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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24-87117-300

EUROPEAN THEATER

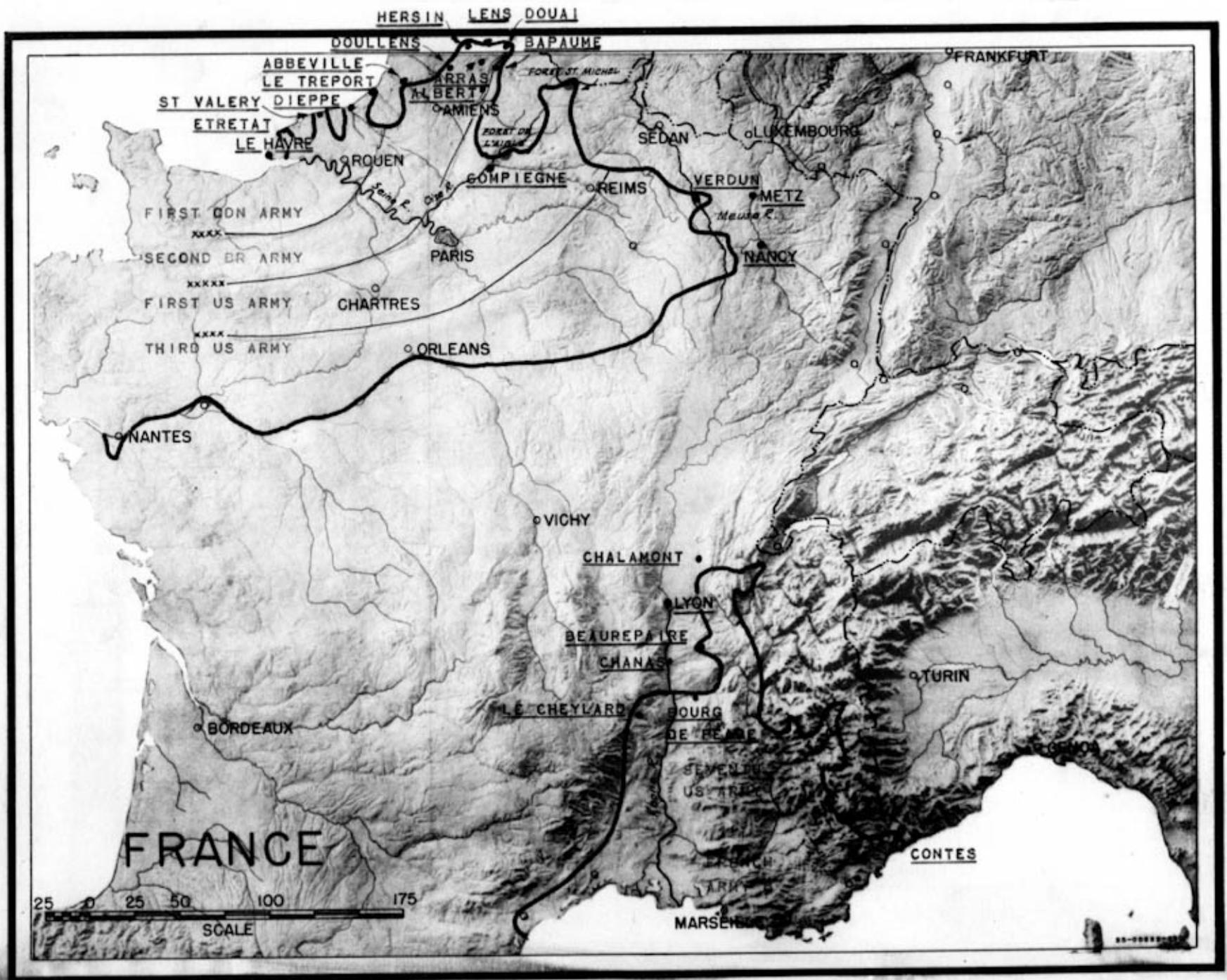
1. Despite adverse weather which continued to hamper operations of the 8th Air Force on 1 September, 12 B-24's dropped 24 tons of bombs on the Ravenstein (Prussia) railroad bridge and 296 fighter bombers dropped 70 tons on rail lines in northern and eastern France. Ten enemy planes were destroyed for the loss of three of ours. The 9th Air Force dispatched 121 B-26's which attacked gun batteries at Brest with 230 tons; leaflets were dropped on Brest, St. Nazaire and Lorient. About seven hundred fifty fighters operated over the area from Brussels-Amiens to Verdun-Nancy, providing bomber escort and dropping 68 tons of bombs. The same day RAF bombers made three strikes on flying bomb supply depots in the Pas de Calais; 113 bombers dropped some 500 tons of bombs. That night 34 Mosquitoes dropped 51 tons on Bremen; included in this tonnage were 22 two-ton bombs, which caused large fires and explosions.

For the 24-hour period ending at 2100, 1 September, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 2,500 sorties in support of ground operations in France; one bomber and one fighter were lost.

On 2 September, 36 P-47's made low-level sweeps over Belgium; all returned.

Flying bomb activity for the 24-hour period ending at 0600, 2 September: Of eight bombs plotted, four made landfall, none reached London; three were destroyed.

2. During a two-hour period on 2 September, long-range German



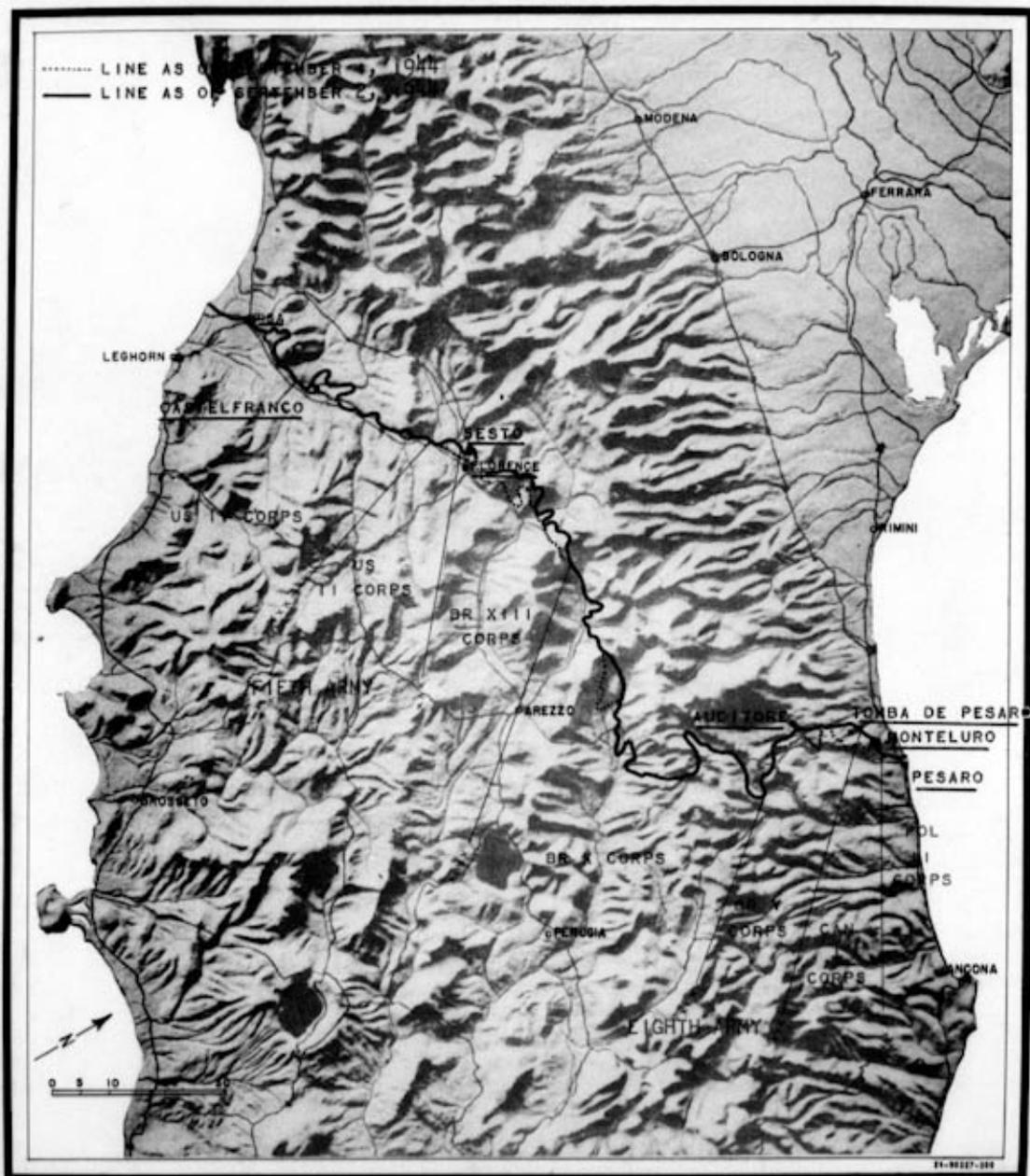
artillery fired 117 shells from the French coast, hitting Dover and Folkestone.

3. During the 24-hour period ending at noon 2 September, the situation at Brest remained virtually unchanged; fighting continues. Elements of the US Third Army continued to move eastward and to cross the Meuse; there were reconnaissance operations northwest of Verdun and in the direction of Nancy. The First Army's VII Corps, after passing through the Foret St. Michel, crossed the Belgian frontier. The V Corps has occupied Compiègne and pushed beyond the Foret de L'Aigle to the Oise River. On the First Army's left flank, armored elements of the XIX Corps, closely followed by infantry, have crossed the Somme. The British Second Army driving forward seven miles beyond Arras, is advancing on a front now extending from Douai through Lens to Hersin. Albert, Bapaume and Doullens have been occupied and the British are on the outskirts of Abbeville. The Canadian First Army, after taking Dieppe, has expanded its front on the channel coast to Le Treport to the northeast and to St. Valery to the west. The port of Le Havre is now isolated by a Canadian thrust extending from the mouth of the Seine to Etretat on the channel.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 31 August-1 September, 54 light bombers of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces flew tactical missions in northern Italy. On 1 September, 737 medium, light and fighter bombers concentrated

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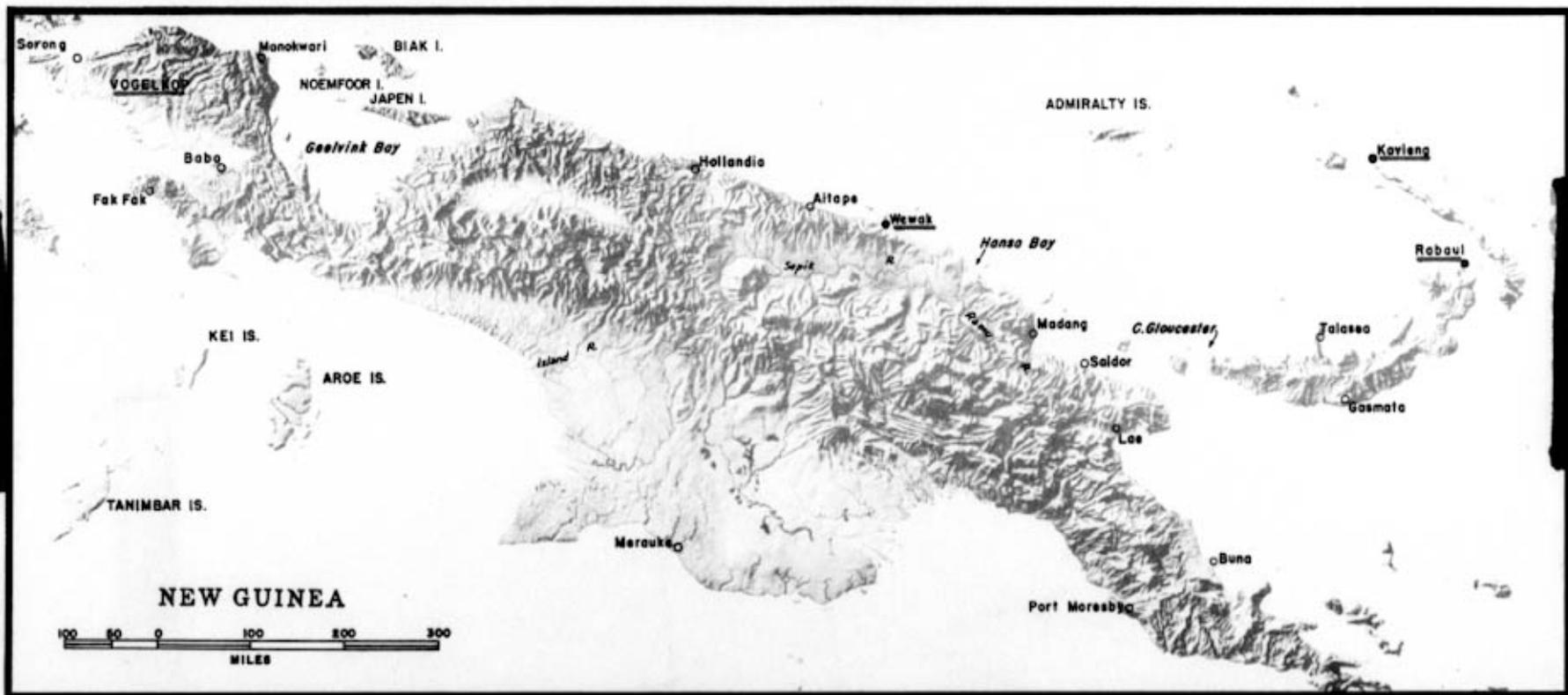
on close support targets in the Italian battle area, particularly in the eastern sector. The Coastal Air Force continued its attacks on shipping in the Gulf of Genoa, sinking one small vessel. The Balkan Air Force attacked shipping and roads in Albania and Yugoslavia. Seven of our fighters are missing.

On 2 September, 409 escorted heavy bombers of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force dropped 984 tons of explosives on bridges and railroad yards in Yugoslavia and Hungary. Two bombers and one fighter are missing. More than 175 fighters attacked communications in the Nis-Belgrade area. Two intercepting enemy fighters and one grounded plane were destroyed. Ten fighters are missing.

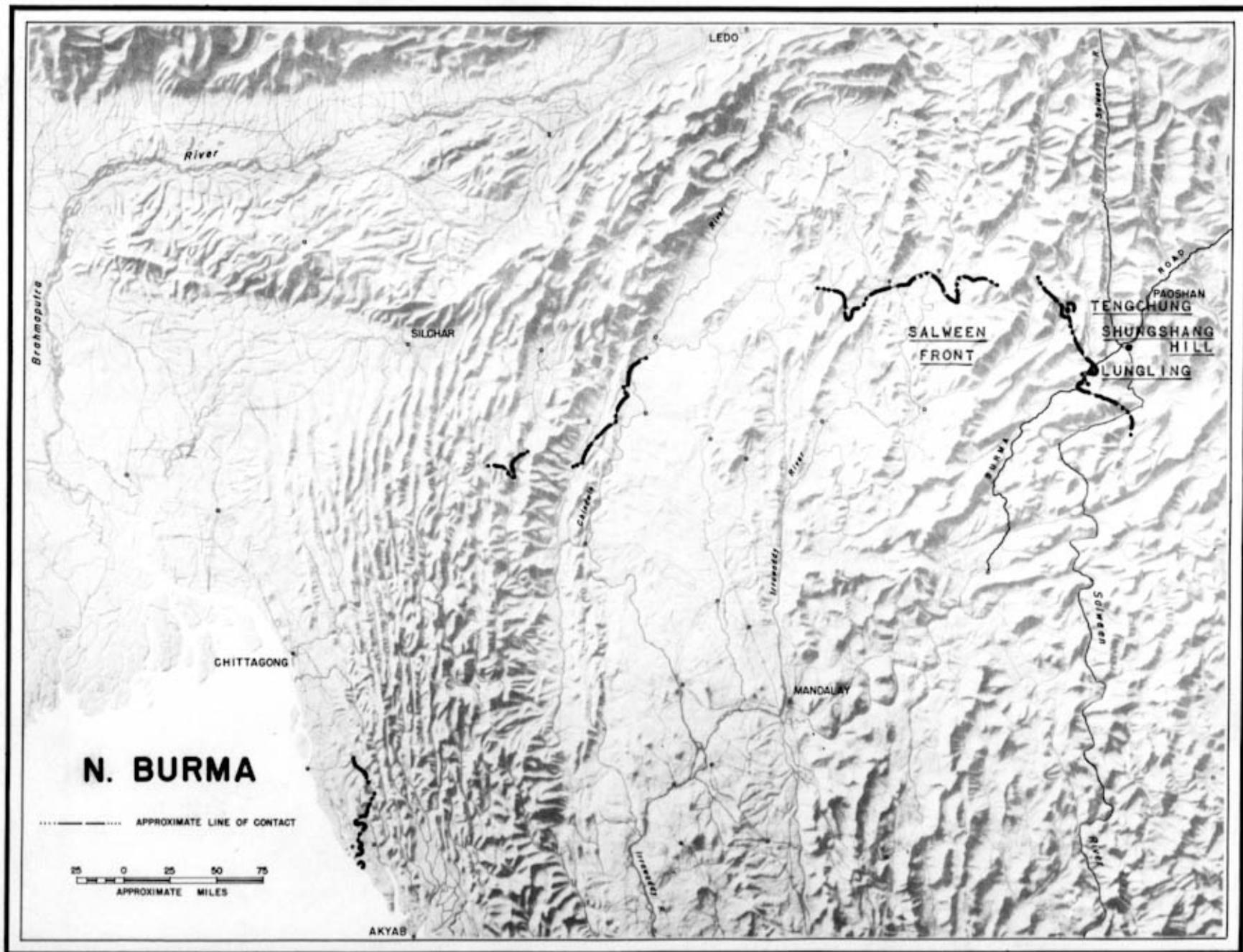
During 31 August and 1 September, American B-17's of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces evacuated 1,063 Allied air force personnel from Romania. The bombers, escorted by long-range fighters, landed in the vicinity of Bucharest, were loaded with the liberated pilots and crewmen, and returned to Italy. None of our planes was lost or damaged in the operation.

2. By 2 September elements of the US VI Corps were concentrating in the area northeast of Lyon, with reconnaissance pushed north as far as Chalamont. Other elements of the Corps are moving from Bourg de Peage toward Chanas, on the Rhone River, 12 miles south of Lyon. To the southeast, US airborne troops have reached Contes, with patrols reaching the Italian border. West of the Rhone, French forces continued to move north, toward Le Cheylard.

3. By 0600, 2 September, the Fifth Army had advanced generally from







two to four miles; had made additional crossings of the Arno River; and had captured Castelfranco and Sesto. The capture of Pisa was announced on 2 September. West of Pesaro the Eighth Army lines have been pushed forward from one to two miles on a 15-mile front extending from Auditore to Monteluro. Tomba de Pesaro has been taken in this advance.

ASIATIC THEATER

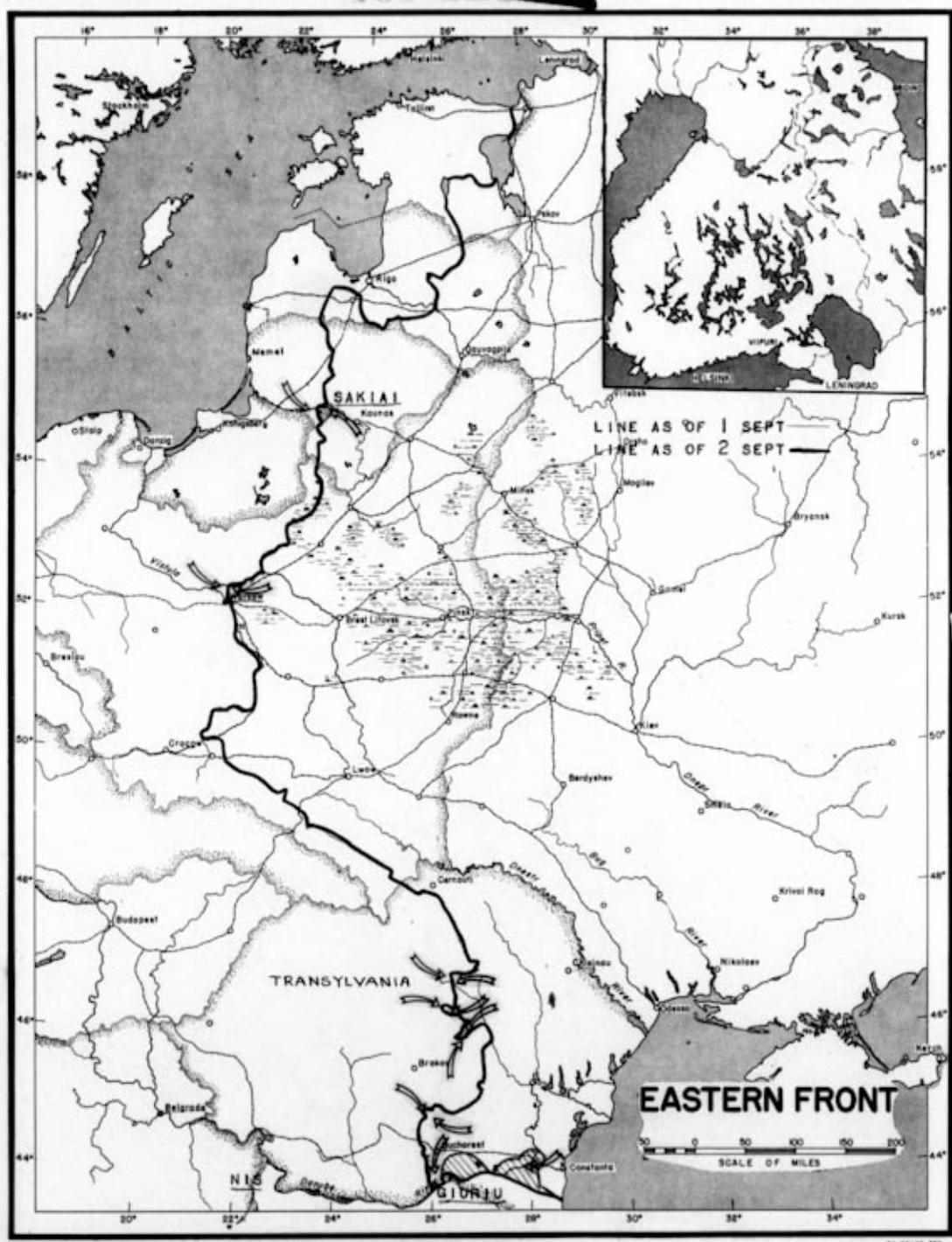
Chinese troops occupied another Japanese strong point at Shungshan Hill on 31 August. Enemy attacks four miles southwest of Lungling were repulsed.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 31 August, 34 B-24's bombed two airdromes and other targets, including the town of Koror, in the Palau Group. Next day 34 heavy bombers returned to attack Koror, starting large fires. Fifty-seven B-24's bombed three airdromes in the Davao area, destroying or badly damaging 26 fighters and 11 bombers on the ground; two bombers were lost. Lighter aircraft continued to harass enemy installations in the Wewak area and on the Vogelkop Peninsula; other Allied formations hit Japanese shipping in the Banda Sea. During the night of 1-2 September two Japanese aircraft raided Biak; one plane was shot down.

On 31 August Solomons-based aircraft again pounded enemy positions on Bougainville and in the Kavieng-Rabaul area.

2. On 31 August Central Pacific aircraft continued their strikes against Nauru, Mille and Pagan.



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EASTERN FRONT

Soviet forces occupied Sakiai on 2 September and held that town despite repeated German counterattacks. The Red forces improved their positions northeast of Warsaw while heavy fighting continued around that city. Soviet attacks, with Romanian support, against enemy positions in the Translyvanian passes were repulsed. East of Giurgiu the Red forces occupied the north bank of the Danube and pushed to the 1940 Romanian-Bulgarian border.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 997

0700 September 1 to 0700 September 2, 1944

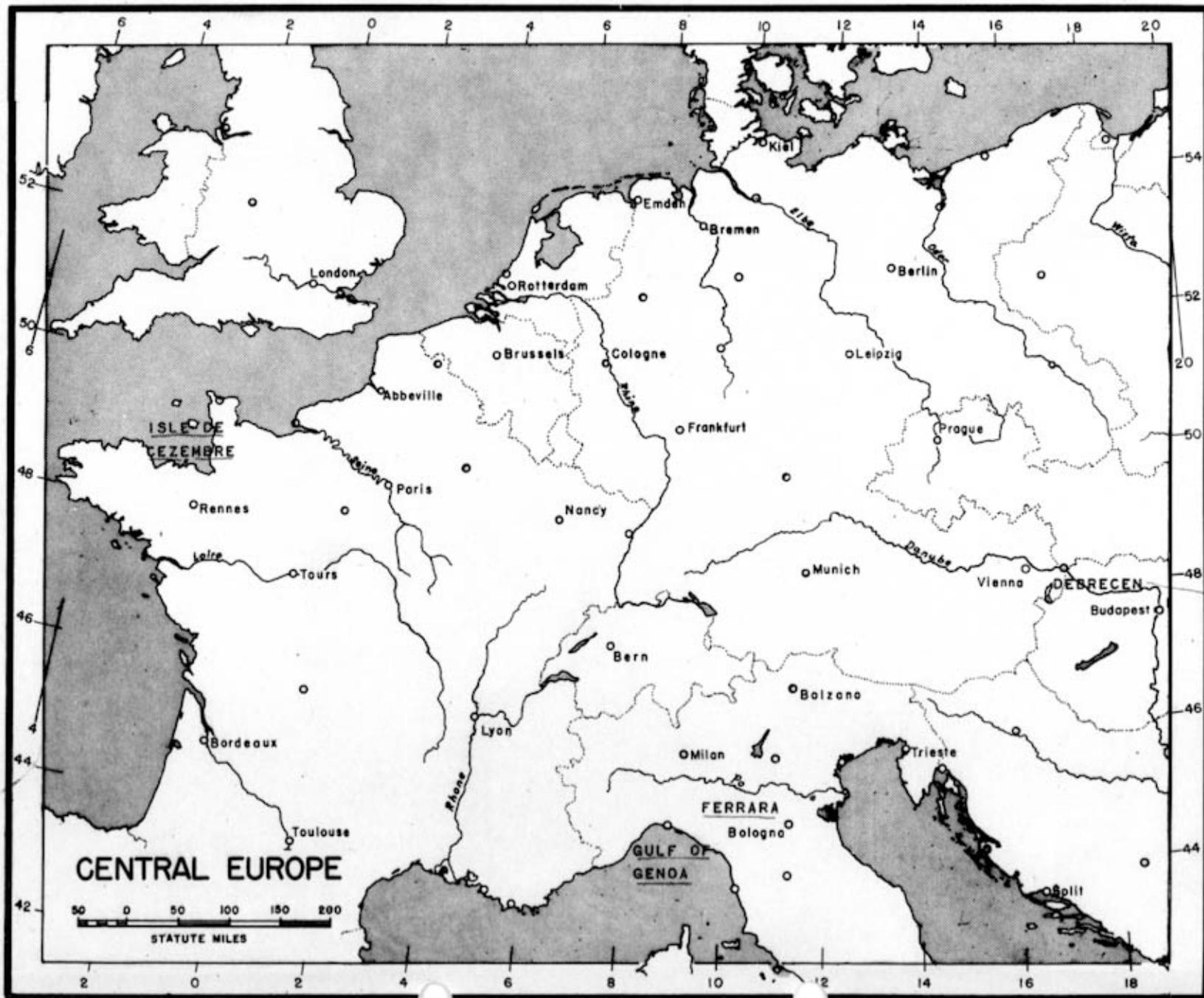
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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Headquarters, XVI Corps (Maj. General J. B. Anderson), the 84th Infantry Division (Brig. General Alexander R. Bolling), and the 102nd Infantry Division (Brig. General F. A. Keating) have been ordered to proceed to the New York Port of Embarkation for further movement overseas about 1 September.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. For the 24-hour period ending at 2100, 31 August, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 2,023 sorties in support of ground operations in France.

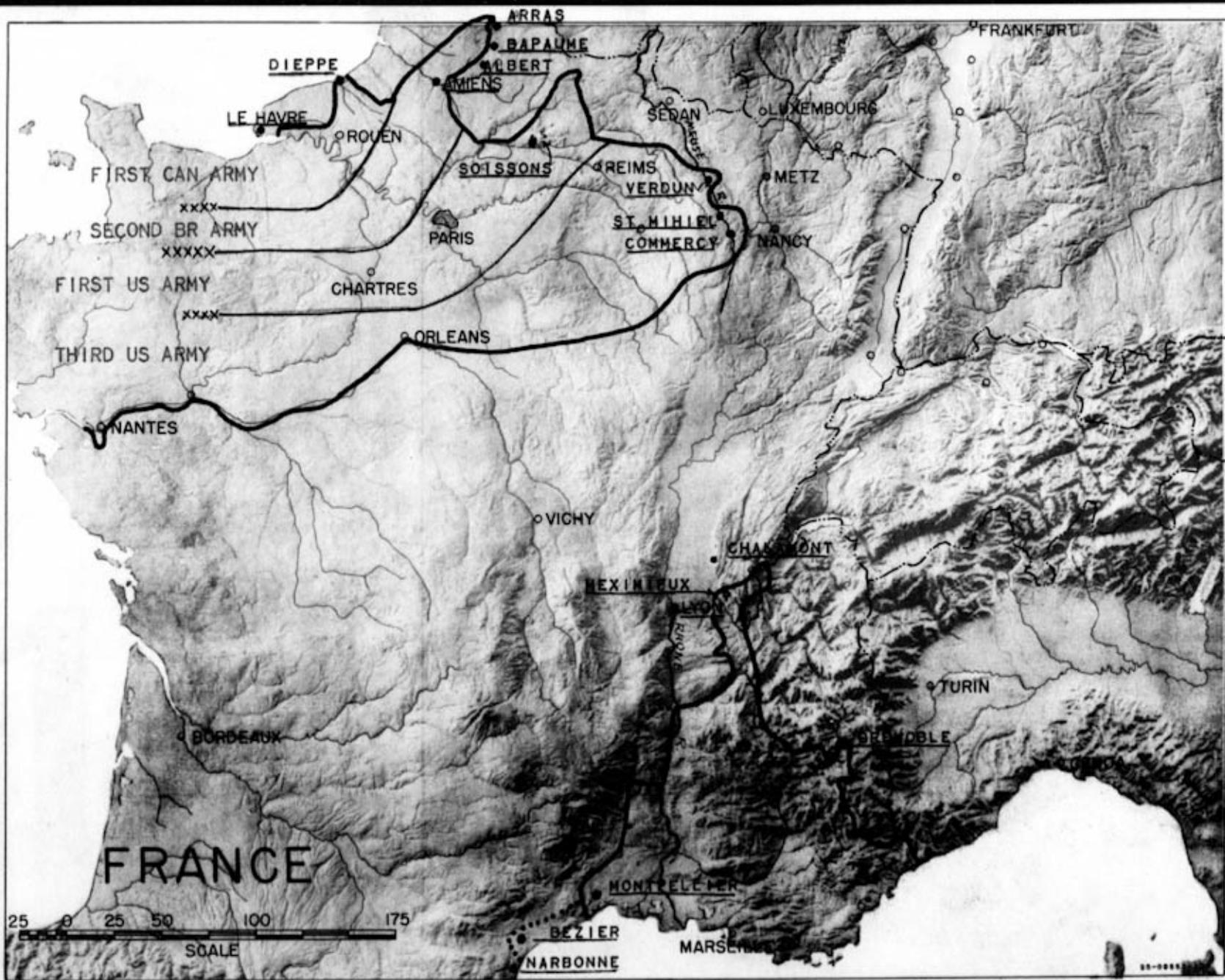
In nine missions, 662 bombers of the RAF dropped more than 3,500 tons of bombs on the Isle de Cezebre and flying-bomb supply depots in France.

Adverse weather conditions curtailed operations of the 8th Air Force on 31 August and 1 September; however, on the latter day 190 fighters were dispatched against transport targets in Holland and Belgium.

Flying bomb activity for the 24-hour period ending at 0600, 1 September: Of 52 plotted, 19 made landfall, 10 reached London and 21 were destroyed.

2. On 31 August and 1 September, long-range German artillery fired 52 shells from the French coast, hitting Dover, Folkestone, Margate and Ramsgate.

3. During the 24-hour period ending at noon on 1 September the



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advance of all four Allied Armies continued. Armored columns of our Third Army captured Commercy, St. Mihiel and Verdun and pushed across the Meuse, reaching to within 40 miles of the German border. In the First Army zone the VII Corps changed direction to the north and at last report forward armored elements were within seven miles of Belgium. The V Corps encountered heavy resistance in the Foret de Compiègne, west of Soissons. Armored elements of the British Second Army advanced 27 miles from Amiens to Arras, by-passing enemy strong-points at Albert and Bapaume. The Canadian First Army advanced its right flank in conjunction with the attack of the British while swinging its infantry strength to the north and reaching the English Channel at Dieppe. Allied columns north of the lower Seine reported further progress; units on the extreme left flank pushed to within five miles of Le Havre without contact.

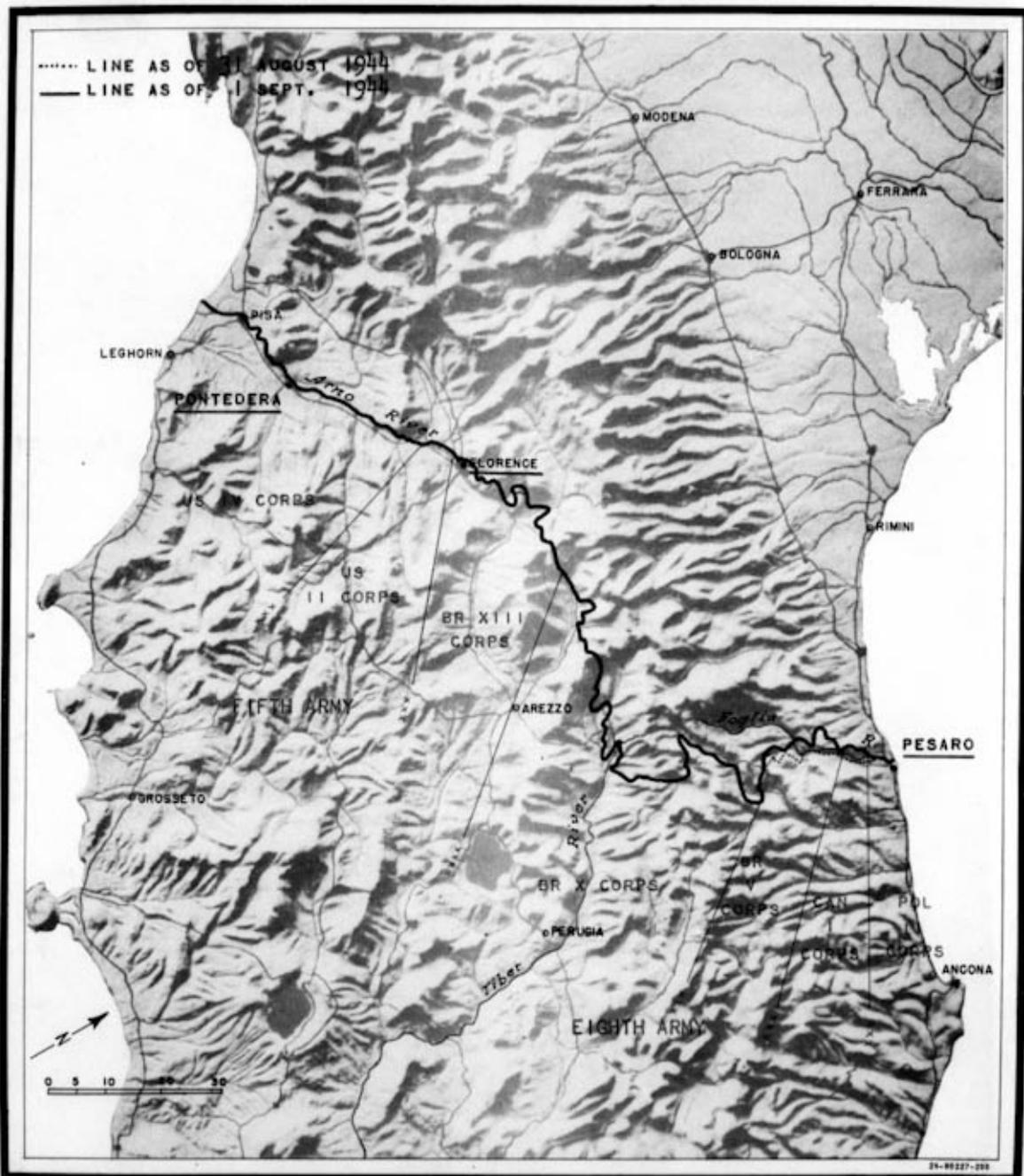
MEDITERRANEAN

1. The French Army continued its advance northward up the Rhone Valley; it cleared the western bank and at noon, 1 September, had reached a point approximately 45 miles south of Lyon. To the southwest forward elements entered Narbonne without opposition. Reconnaissance units of the VI Corps reached Chalamont, north of Meximifux.

Total casualties as of 1 September:

	<u>Killed or Missing</u>	<u>Wounded</u>
American	1,746	7,694
French	956	3,714
Total	2,702	11,408

Prisoners of war taken as of 29 August: 54,595.



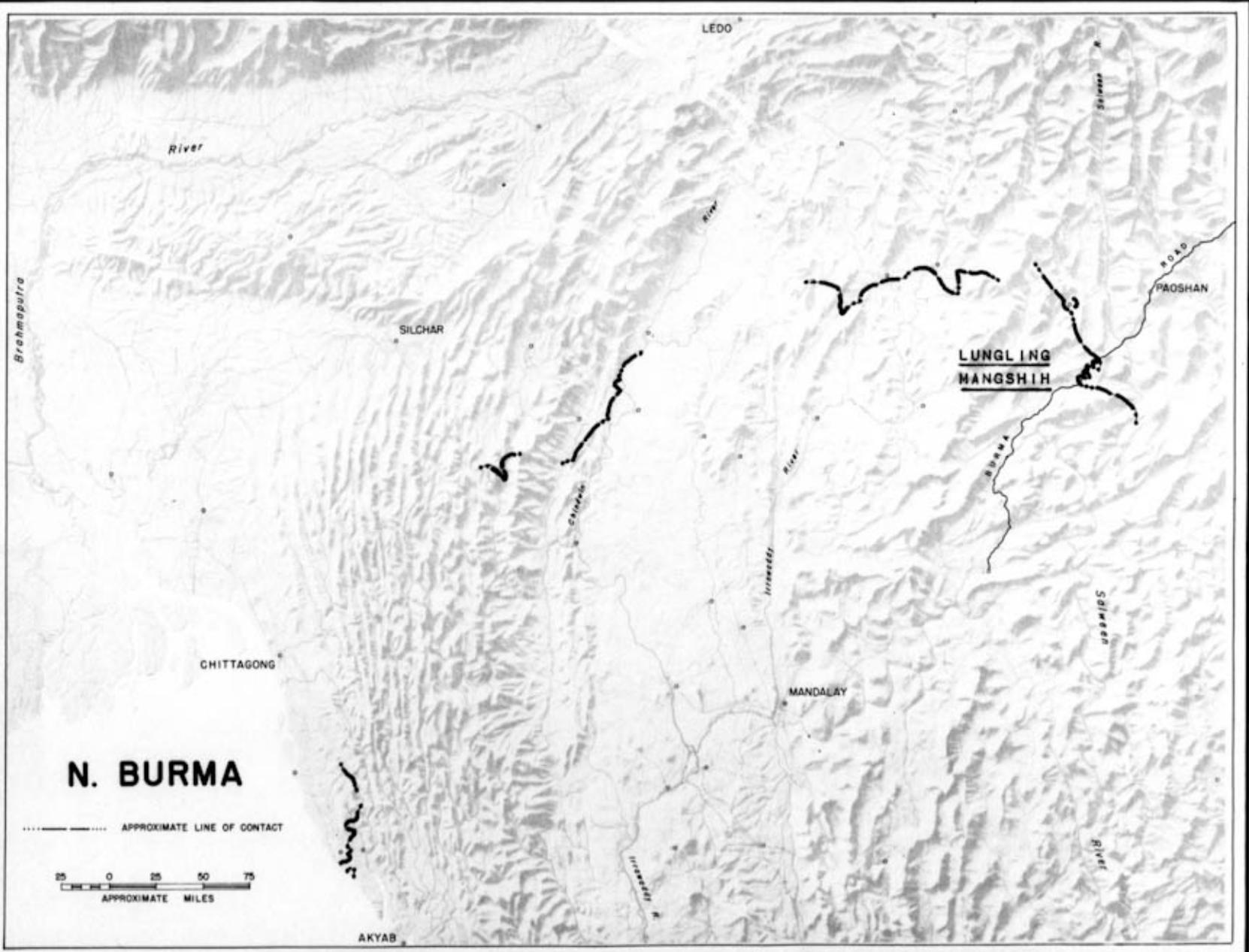
2. During 31 August a regiment of our 92nd Infantry Division crossed the Arno near Pontedera. Other Allied infantry units established a bridgehead across the river immediately west of Florence and minor gains were scored to the north and east of the city against light opposition. On the Eighth Army front patrols advanced along the west bank of the Tiber without making contact. Heavy fighting continued through the Adriatic sector southwest of Pesaro. Allied columns crossed the Foglia River on a broad front and, gaining up to three miles, penetrated the Gothic Line.

3. A corrected report of the Strategic Air Force mission of 30 August directed against Balkan airdromes discloses that 97 enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground instead of the 12 originally claimed. During the night of 30-31 August, 48 planes of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force flew tactical sorties in northern Italy. The following day over 270 medium, light and fighter bombers struck tactical targets in north Italy and south France. The Coastal Air Force harassed shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and medium and light aircraft of the Balkan Air Force attacked roads and bridges in Yugoslavia; one plane is missing.

During the night of 31 August-1 September, 72 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 216 tons of bombs on the railroad yards at Ferrara.

The following day 531 escorted heavy bombers of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force dropped more than 1,300 tons of bombs on airdromes, bridges and railroad yards in northern Italy, Yugoslavia and Hungary.

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The attack on the Debrecen (Hungary) airdrome resulted in the destruction of 59 enemy aircraft on the ground; four airborne enemy planes were destroyed; one bomber and four fighters are missing.

ASIATIC THEATER

On 30 August Chinese troops made slight gains in Lungling and repulsed strong Japanese counterattacks northeast of Mangshih.

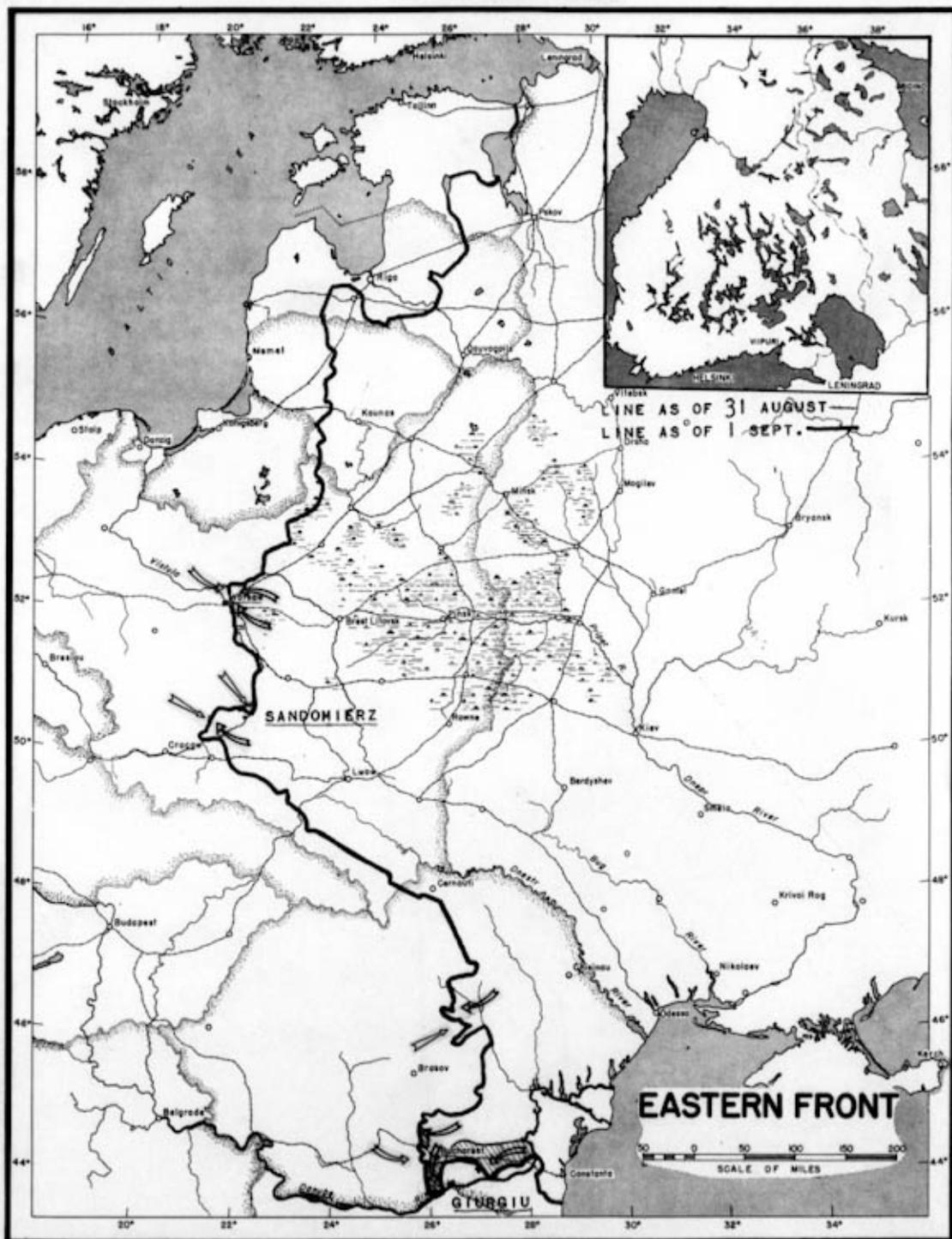
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 31 August, 144 sorties were flown in the Wewak-Vogelkop-MacCluer Gulf area, including an attack by 64 bombers and fighters on the Utarom area. Twenty-four B-24's dropped nearly 45 tons of bombs on the Cape Chater (Timor) airdrome; three others hit the Matina (Mindanao) airdrome. Patrol bombers and small missions of medium bombers attacked shipping in the Banda Sea damaging a 1,000-ton freighter and three smaller vessels. The previous day Solomons-based aircraft flew 118 sorties against enemy installations on Bougainville, New Britain and New Ireland.

2. On 29 August a single B-24 raided Yap and Woleai. That night one patrol bomber harassed Nauru, seven B-24's damaged airfield installations at Pagan and two other B-24's hit Iwo Jima. The following day more than 100 fighters and dive bombers attacked Mille, 36 medium bombers pounded Nauru and a single B-24 again raided Yap and Woleai. Fourteen fighters attacked Pagan during the same period.

EASTERN FRONT

Northeast of Warsaw the Soviets improved their position on 1 September,



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despite German counterattacks. The Germans report that the extreme north flank of the Soviet bridgehead at Sandomierz was reduced. Mobile Soviet columns reached the Danube at the river port of Giurgiu.