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"Operational Report," Hq 442d CT, APO 464, US Army, Contd.

Second Battalion:

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

Third Battalion:

The battalion moved by truck to Sumarzo, arriving there at 1315 hours. The battalion detrucked and moved by foot in the direction of Genoa. Mount Bado was reached that night. A reconnaissance patrol entered Genoa and returned.

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

28 April 1945

100th Battalion:

Company A occupied Busalla at 1000 hours. The remainder of battalion marched to Casale (J-6432). Company C moved to Seravelli (O-9383). Later in the day the battalion, minus Company C, moved to Isola del Cantone.

Second Battalion:

The battalion passed through Genoa and moved to assembly areas in the vicinity of Busalla. Battalion closed in 0200 hours the morning of the 29th.

Third Battalion:

The battalion moved into the outskirts of Genoa on foot and commandeered street cars to move to company areas. Perimeter defense set up West of the city. Company K moved to Voltri (O-8251).

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

29 April 1945

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

100th Battalion:

A patrol under command of battalion S-2, went to Alessandria

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to accept the surrender of 300 Germans and thirty-two officers. The battalion moved back into regimental reserve at Bolzaneto.

Second Battalion:

Battalion moved to Alessandria and arrived there at 1300 hours. Approximately 1,000 Germans surrendered to the battalion in the towns of Volenza (J-7817) and Casale. The surrounding countryside was outposted.

Third Battalion:

Battalion remained in Genoa.

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

30 April 1945

100th Battalion:

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

Second Battalion:

Motorized patrols were sent to occupy Asti (J-4207), Casale, and Valenza. These missions were accomplished. The Brazilian Expeditionary Force contacted the Second Battalion at Alessandria.

Third Battalion:

Company K motorized patrols entered Savona (O-6040) and Ovada (O-7675) without resistance.

Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon:

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

1 May 1945

The regiment was ordered to locate the enemy elements within its zone and to clear its present area and close the regiment north of the 57 northing by 020800 May.

100th Battalion:

A motorized patrol was sent to Molini (O-9368) to clean out an

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enemy pocket. Before they arrived, the Partisans had reduced this resistance. A motorized contact patrol contacted the 91st reconnaissance group at Pavia (K-2033). This patrol also contacted a IV Corps command post at Manoz. A group of forty Germans surrendered to a platoon of C Company.

Second Battalion:

The battalion moved to Asti, and outposted the surrounding country. 1,648 Germans and 1,054 Fascist prisoners taken at Alessandria were sent back to Prisoner of War cages.

Third Battalion:

Battalion alerted in Genoa which was later called off.

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

2 May 1945

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

100th Battalion:

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

Second Battalion:

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

Third Battalion:

Battalion paraded in Genoa prior to moving to Novi Ligure.

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

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"Operational Report," Hq 442d CT, APO 464, US Army, Contd.

S-4 Report:

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

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

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

Altogether 180 mules, 380 soldiers, 270 civilians, and 150 Partisans were used and no soldier seriously wanted for any single necessary item.

S-2 report for period 5 April 1945 to 2 May 1945:

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

Automatic Weapons . . . . .	466
Railroad Guns (Medium Caliber) . . . . .	3
Mortars (All Sizes) . . . . .	44

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Bazookas . . . . .	276
Rifles . . . . .	968
Grenades . . . . .	17,500
Pistols . . . . .	30
Mortar Ammunition . . . . .	14,250 rounds
Small Arms Ammunition . . . . .	33,000 rounds
Trucks . . . . .	14
Passenger Cars . . . . .	2
Horses . . . . .	76
Motorcycles . . . . .	11
Bicycles . . . . .	50

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

Officers . . . . .	336
Enlisted Men . . . . .	4,866
Enemy Killed In Action . . . . . (approx)	503
Enemy Wounded In Action . . . . . (approx)	733

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

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Killed In Action . . . . .	4	90
Wounded In Action . . . . .	19	501
Died of Wounds . . . . .		9
Missing In Action . . . . .		3
Total	23	603

For the Commanding Officer:

*James M Hanley*  
 JAMES M. HANLEY,  
 Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry,  
 Executive Officer.

OFFICIAL:

*William Aull*  
 WILLIAM AULL,  
 Captain, Infantry,  
 S-3.