

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 709

0700 November 18 to 0700 November 19, 1943

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The Army Ground Forces have issued directives for the movement of the 79th Infantry Division (Major General I. T. Wyche) from Camp Young, California, to Camp Phillips, Kansas, upon completion of its maneuver training, and of the 80th Infantry Division (Major General H. L. McBride) from Camp Phillips, Kansas, to Camp Young, California, for maneuver training.

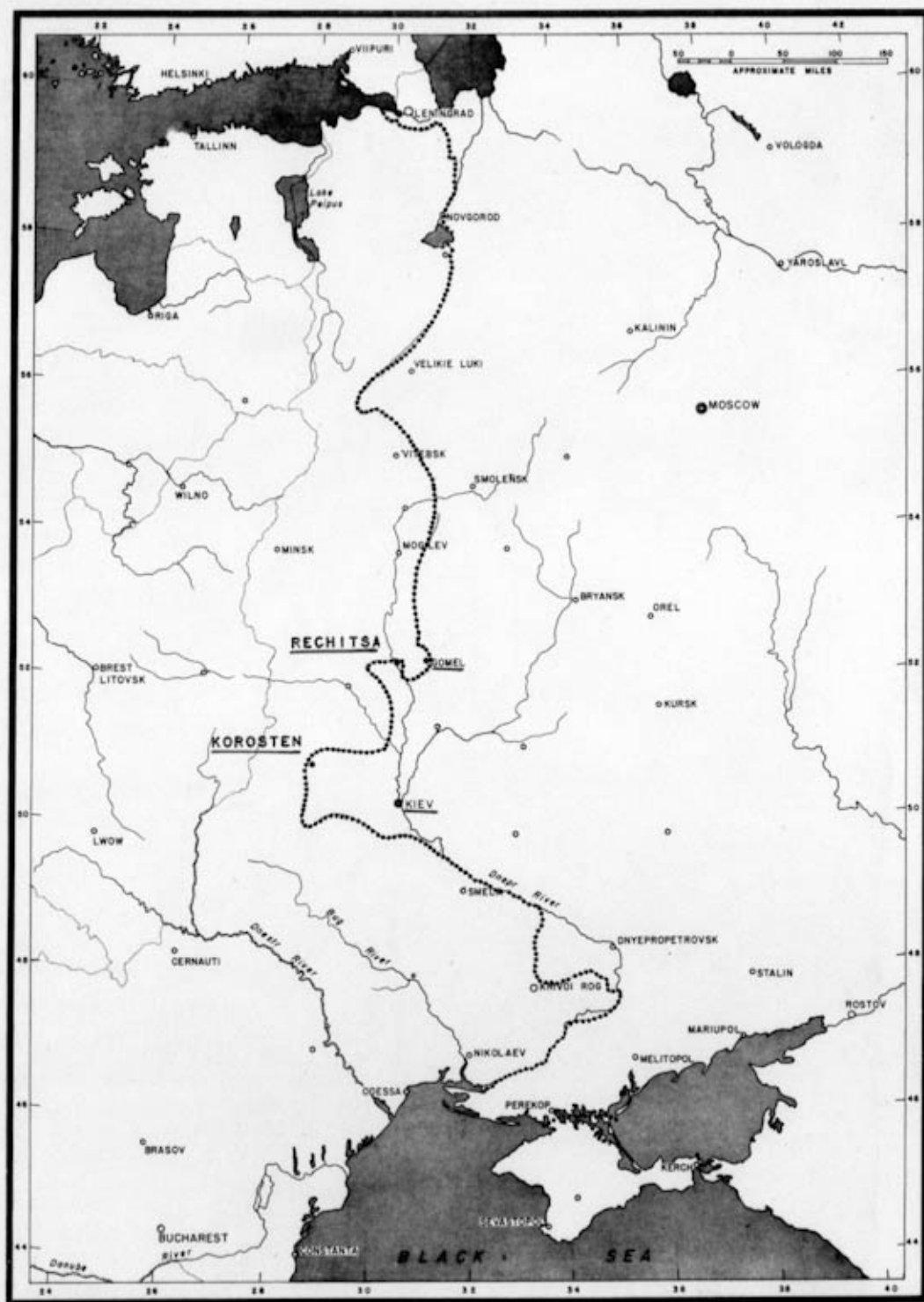
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Large formations of US B-24's attacked the principal Luftwaffe repair and maintenance base in Norway at Kjeller on 18 November. Eight enemy aircraft were destroyed; nine B-24's are missing, but three are reported to have landed in Sweden.

2. For the week ending 14 November American air units based in the United Kingdom destroyed 37 (probably 48) enemy planes for a loss of 22 bombers and 13 fighter planes. The RAF reports eight (probably nine) of the enemy shot down and 53 of their own planes lost. The operations of this week included the US raids on Bremen and Munster and those of the RAF on Modane and targets in the Cannes area.

3. At the request of the Polish Embassy in Washington, 172 German prisoners of war of Polish nationality who have volunteered for service with the Polish armed forces in Great Britain will be transferred to England where they will be released to a Polish representative.





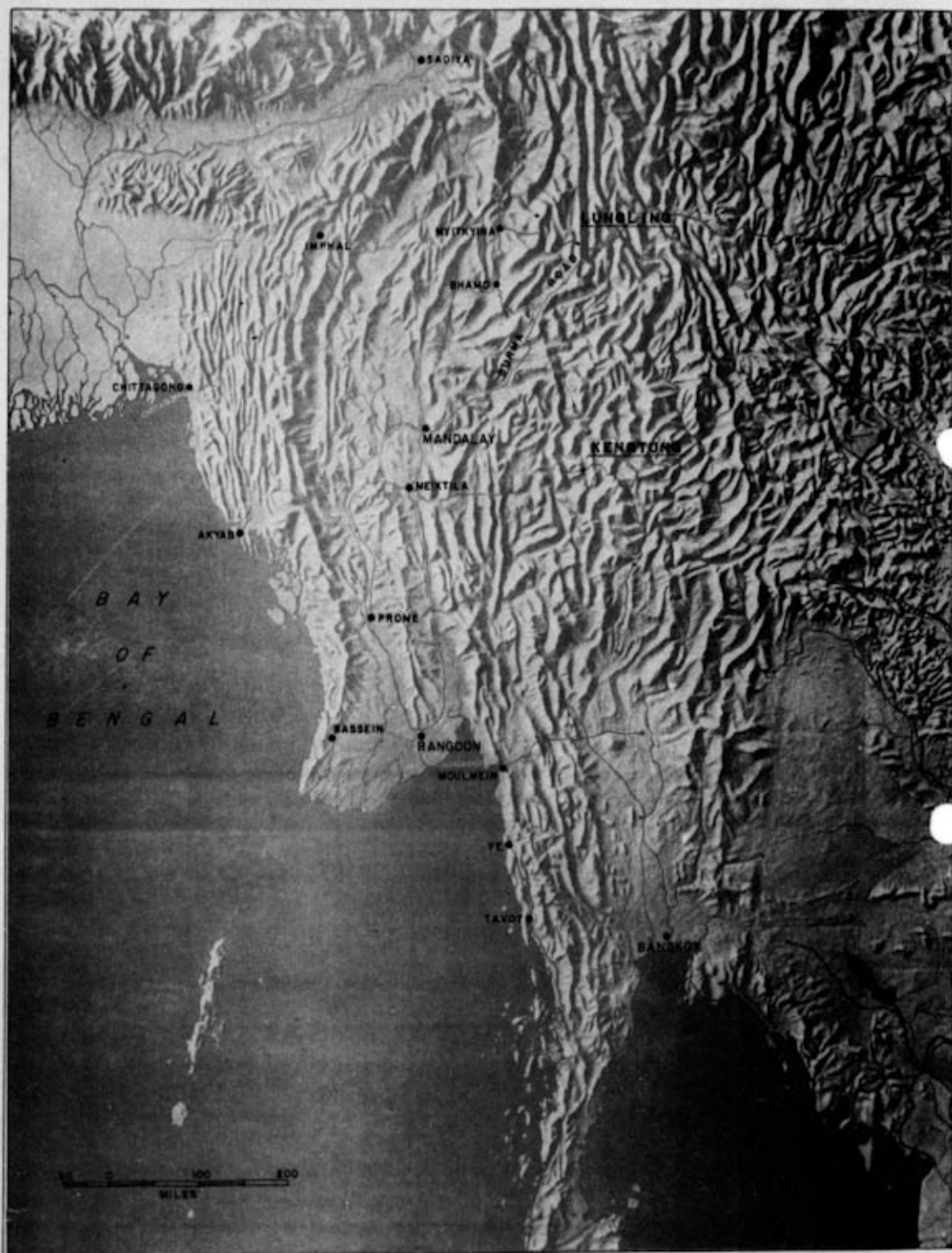
4. Despite German counterattacks on the Kiev salient which made no appreciable gains, the Soviets captured Korosten on 18 November. Rechitsa also fell to the Red forces which now hold the railroad for a distance of 25 miles west of the town. Red attacks north of Gomel render its position critical.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. On 17 November 41 US B-17's and formations of US B-25's and B-26's with Allied escort attacked the Eleusis and Kalamaki airdromes at Athens. Heavy damage was observed and at least five enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and two in the air. Allied fighter bombers attacked targets and communication lines in the Italian battle area.

2. Adverse weather conditions continued to restrict ground operations until the night of 17-18 November. Patrols pushed forward on both flanks of the Eighth Army. The US II Corps, composed of the US 3rd and 36th Divisions, has assumed control of a zone between the British X Corps and the US VI Corps.

3. On 17 November Allied bombers and fighters in the Middle East attacked Crete, destroying motor transportation. The enemy launched heavy air attacks on Samos leaving Tigani badly damaged and Port Vathi inoperative. That night supplies were dropped to patriot forces in Greece.



BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS

ASIATIC THEATER

1. 10th Air Force planes continued their active operations over northern Burma during 16 November, attacking roads, railroads and enemy-held towns.

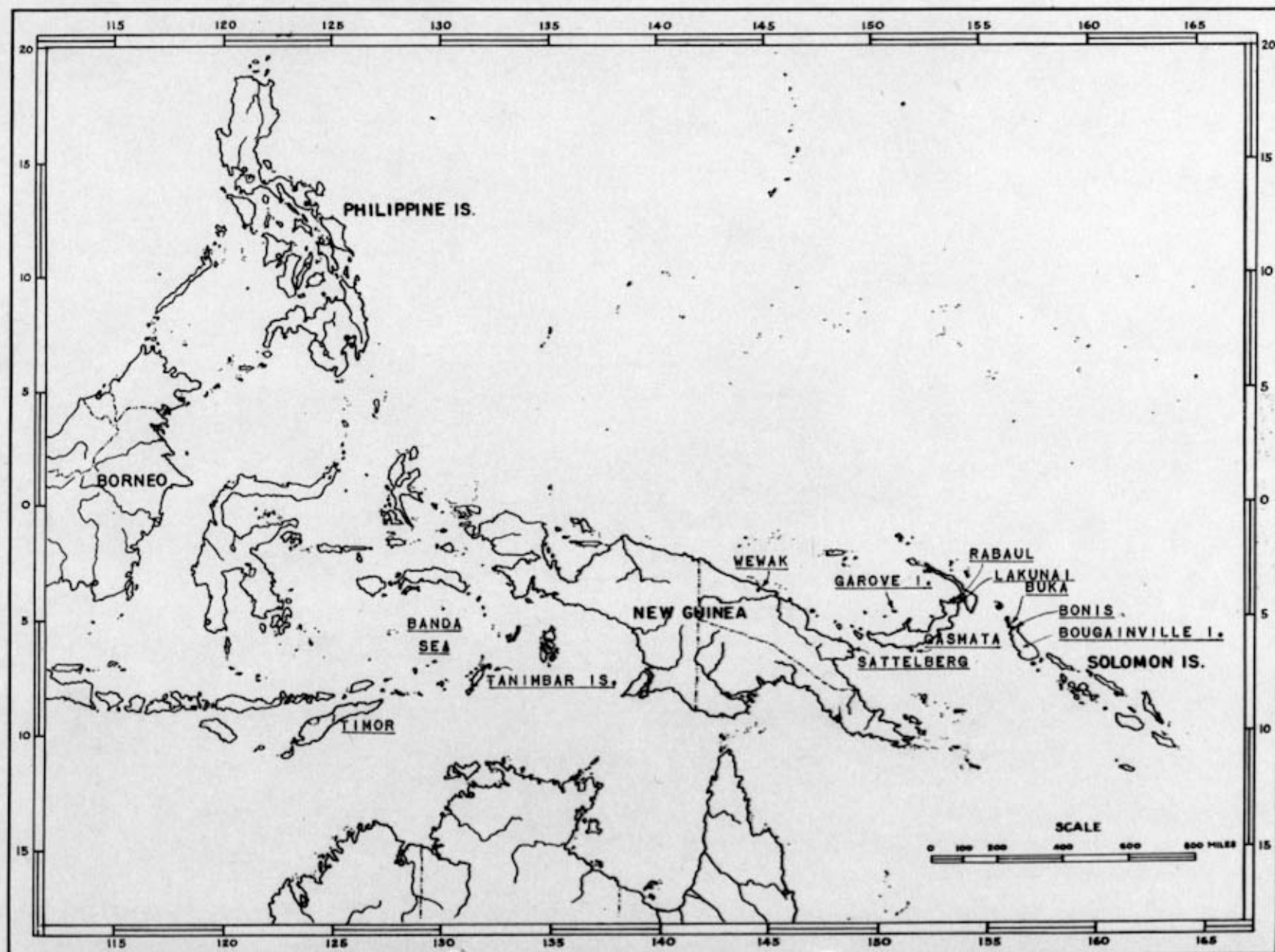
2. On 17 November, 14th Air Force fighters attacked Kengtung and supported Chinese ground troops in the vicinity of Lungling. Northwest of Hanoi our fighters destroyed buildings and harassed road-building operations.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Allied ground forces advanced to positions one mile east and one mile south of Sattelberg on 17 November despite strong resistance.

Although bad weather hampered full-scale air operations, Allied aircraft attacked Lakunai airdrome, the Gasmata dump area and other targets along the coast of New Britain and at Carove Island, and bombed enemy installations along the northeast New Guinea coast. Twenty-two P-38's shot down six (probably seven) of some 30 enemy fighters intercepted over Wewak; two P-38's are missing. Farther west, other formations attacked villages and shipping along the southwest coast of New Guinea, bombed a village in Timor and destroyed a corvette and a troop-laden sea truck in the Banda Sea.

2. Our airplanes mined the Buka Passage during the night of 16-17 November. Large numbers of enemy aircraft attacked Allied shipping off



Bougainville and harassed Allied destroyers approaching Buka; three (probably four) of the enemy planes were destroyed. Allied air patrols, intercepting 35 enemy aircraft over Bougainville, shot down 16 for a loss of two of our planes. The next day more than a hundred US Army and Navy bombers damaged the Buka and Bonis airdromes and destroyed two enemy planes in the air; one Navy bomber failed to return.

3. Six B-24's, intercepted by seven to fifteen enemy planes during an attack on Maloelap in the Marshalls on 16 November, were forced to jettison their bombs. One enemy plane was probably destroyed and one bomber failed to return.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 708

0700 November 17 to 0700 November 18, 1943

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)





EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Small numbers of Allied airplanes bombed an airfield at Brest and the synthetic oil plant at Paimbouef without opposition on 16 November and left two 1,000-ton vessels off Trouville on fire. That night British Mosquito bombers harassed targets at Krefeld, Geldern, Cologne, and Gelsenkirchen.

2. On 17 November the point of the Kiev salient was five miles from Korosten; strong enemy counterattacks southeast and northeast of Zhitomir and in the Fastov area gained a little ground. Soviet forces recaptured several towns, including Chernobyl, along the lower reaches of the Pripet. Extending their hold along the Gomel-Pinsk railroad, Soviet forces are now fighting in the western outskirts of Rechitsa; the enemy is counterattacking north of Gomel.

MEDITERRANEAN

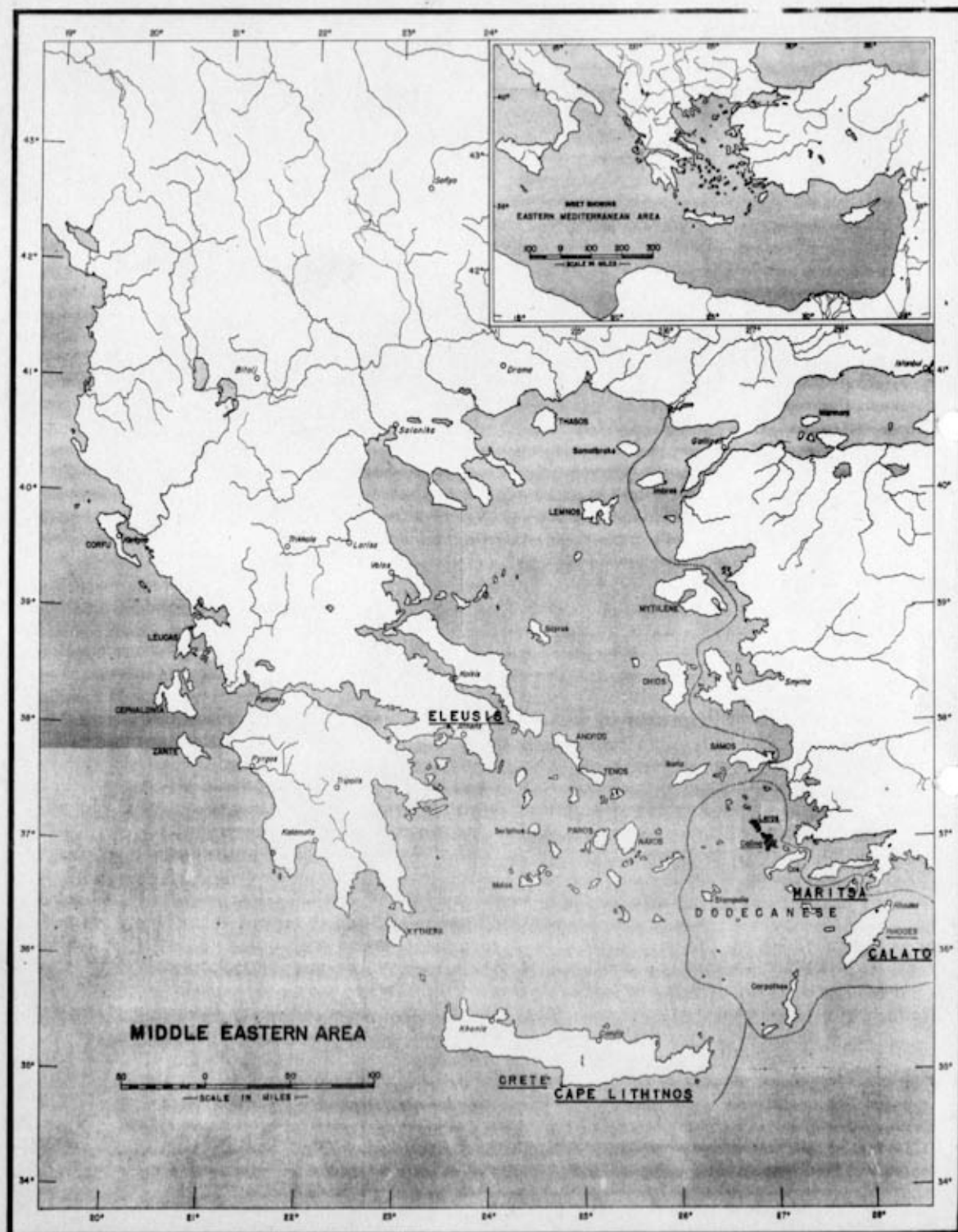
1. On 16 November 126 US medium and heavy bombers with fighter escort attacked the airdromes at Istres and Salon near Marseilles; both targets were well covered. A total of 108 US medium bombers escorted by long-range fighters attacked the harbor at Sibenik in Yugoslavia, hitting railroad and dock installations, and the Eleusis airdrome at Athens where bomb bursts were reported in the runway, hangar and building areas.

Allied lighter aircraft harassed the enemy in the battle areas and others attacked traffic between Split and Bihac in Yugoslavia.



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
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During these operations 13 enemy planes were destroyed in combat for a loss of three B-17's, one B-26 and one Spitfire. At least 13 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground.

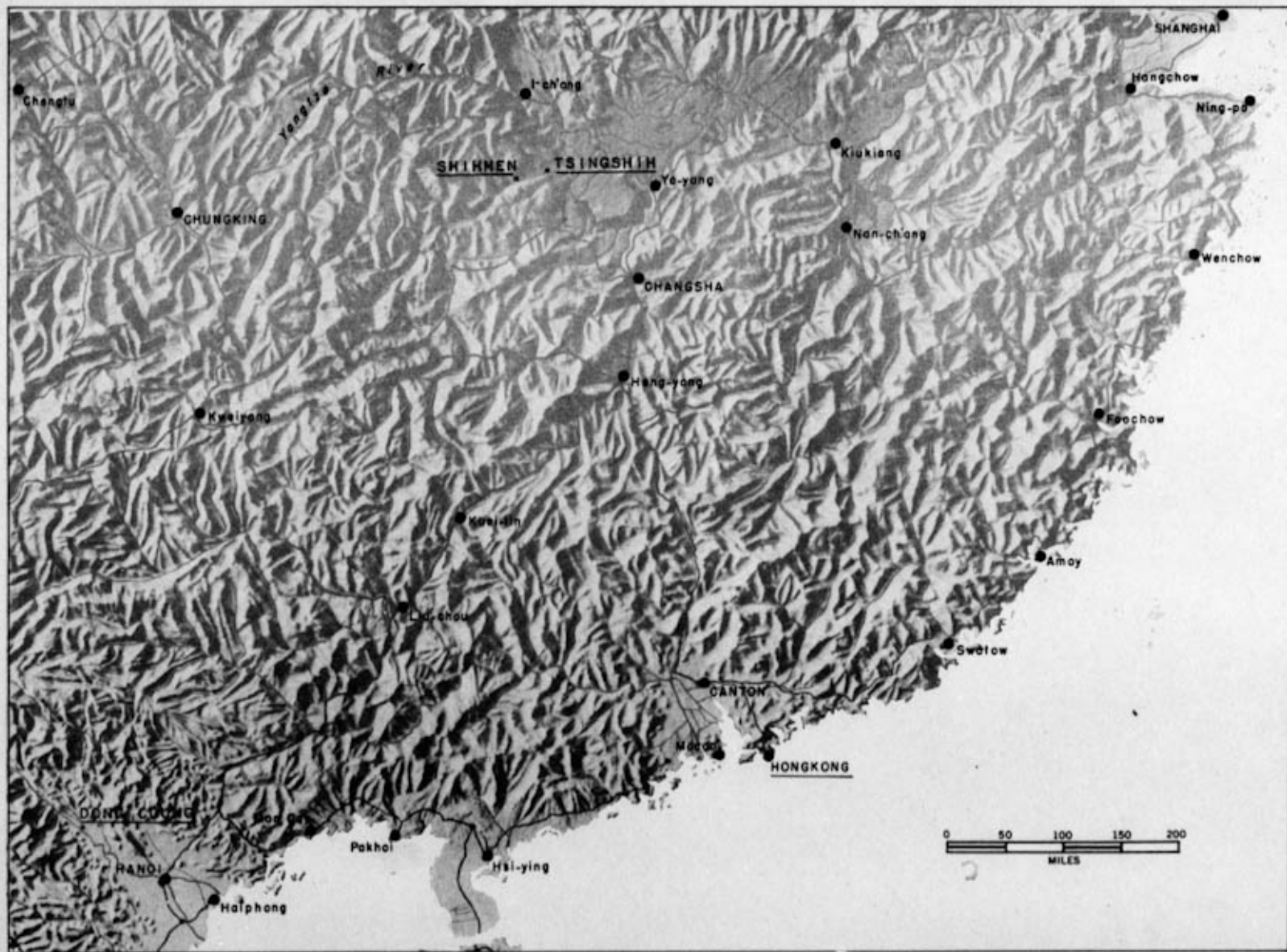
2. Bad weather continued on 17 November, rivers being flooded. Patrols were active along the entire line; the enemy heavily shelled our positions opposite the Cassino-Frosinone corridor. Eighth Army patrols advanced beyond San Marco repulsing counterattacks from the northwest.

3. On 16 November Allied aircraft carried out offensive sweeps in the vicinity of Rhodes and Leros, and machine-gunned an enemy camp at Cape Lithinos and blew up a Siebel ferry west of Calino. Three Beaufighters are missing after being engaged by 15 German bombers and fighters. That night Allied planes bombed the Calato and Maritsa (Rhodes) airfields and dropped supplies to patriot forces in Greece and to Allied troops on Leros.

4. The Allied garrison on Leros is reported to have included 3,800 British and 6,000 Italians. Orders were issued for an emergency evacuation beginning on the night of 17-18 November. Prior to the surrender the island was under constant German air attack. In reinforcing the island the British lost six destroyers and suffered damage to other naval vessels.

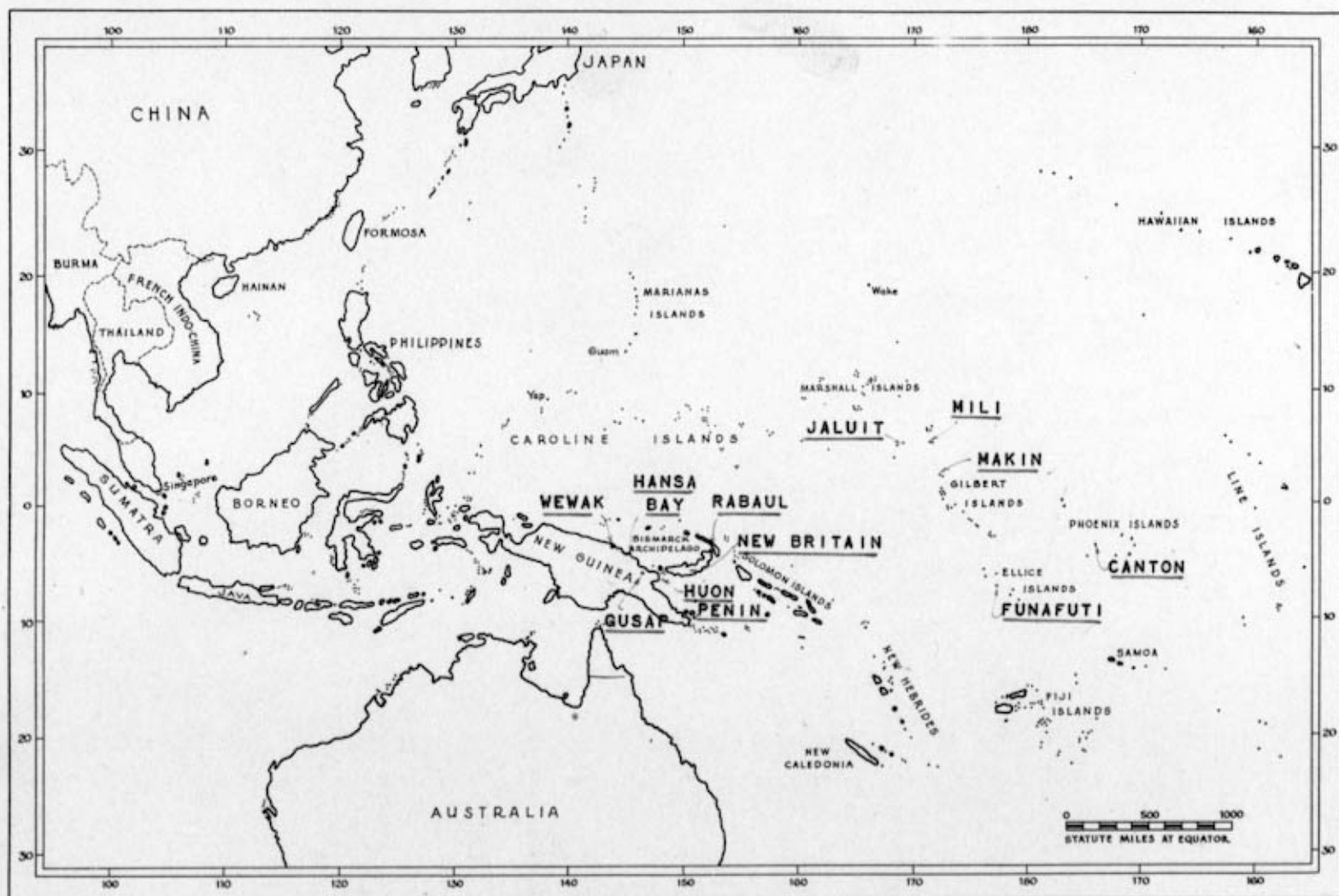
ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 16 November 16 B-24's and three B-25's of the 10th Air Force escorted by six P-51's, attacked the Meiktila barracks area in central



MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OSS
PRINTED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS



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Burma, with excellent results; the P-51's destroyed two of three Japanese planes encountered over the target.

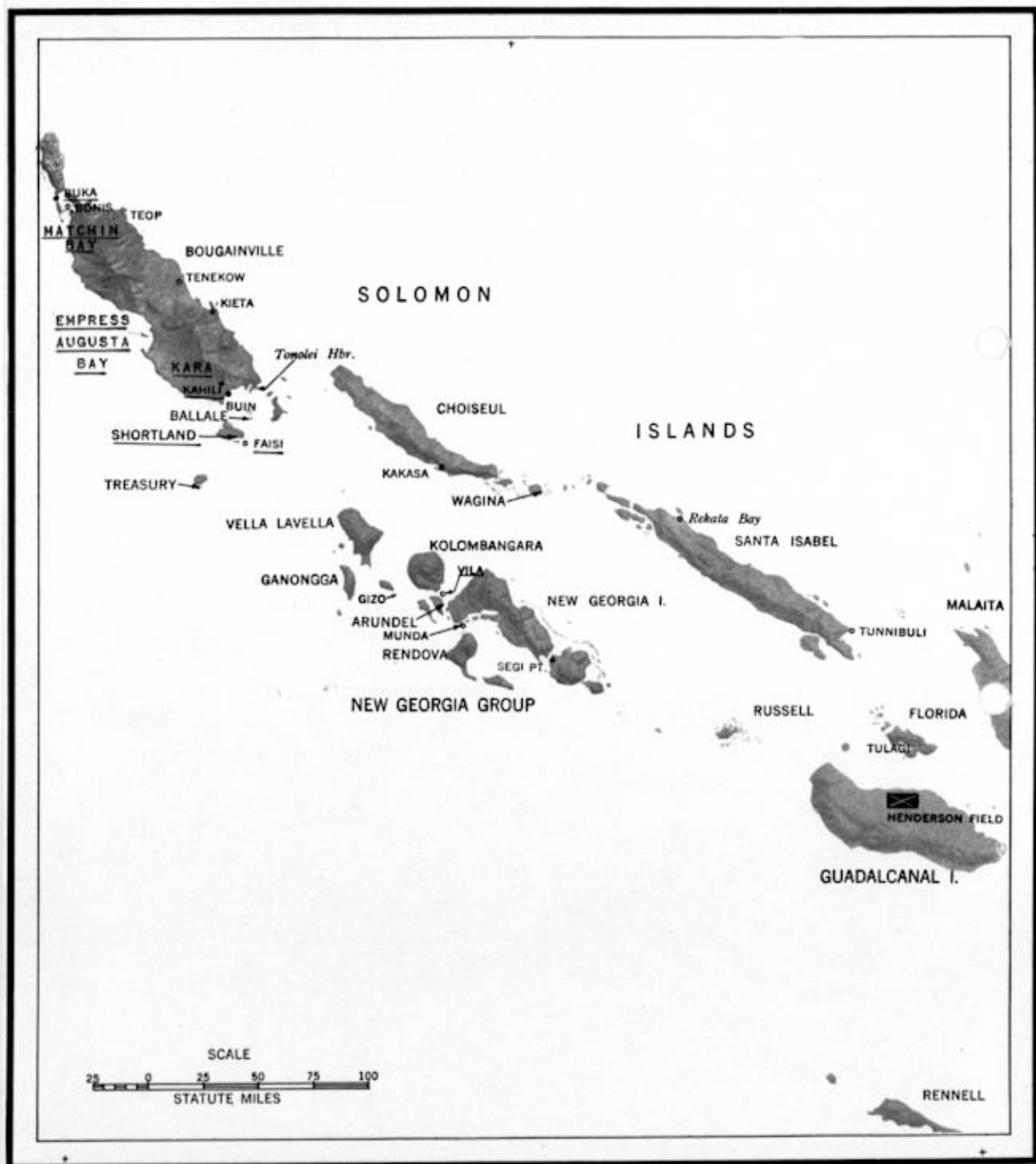
2. 14th Air Force planes, harassing the Japanese from Shihmen to Tsingshih on 16 November caught a cavalry unit crossing a river at Shihmen and killed about 130 troops and more than 50 horses. In addition, buildings were destroyed and small river craft were sunk. Ten escorted B-24's bombed strategic targets in the Hong Kong area; two enemy planes attempting interception were driven off. Coordinating their attack with the heavy bombers, medium bombers, in a low level attack on shipping in the harbor, sank one 11,000-ton cargo vessel and two 1,000-ton freighters. Fighter missions were carried out against enemy rail traffic in south-eastern China. All our planes returned.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. 5th Air Force B-25's destroyed two (probably four) of eight intercepting enemy fighters over Gusap on 15 November, and 15 P-47's shot down five (probably eight) of some 15 to 20 enemy planes engaged over Wewak. Allied Catalinas scored two hits on a 6,000-ton enemy freighter northeast of Rabaul during the night. The next day Allied aircraft in the Southwest Pacific sank several small enemy boats off the south coast of New Britain, badly damaged a 2,500-ton freighter northeast of Hansa Bay, and harassed the enemy along the Huon Peninsula coast.

On 15 November there were four destroyers, five submarines and 19 merchantmen totalling 83,000 tons in Rabaul harbor.

SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA



2. On 14 November our aircraft raided targets at Buka, Matchin Bay, Kahili and in the Shortland-Faisi area; one B-24 is missing. The next day 77 Navy bombers escorted by 16 fighters attacked Kara, scoring hits on the runway, gun positions and installations.

Our beachhead at Augusta Bay is about eight thousand yards long and six thousand yards deep, with patrols beyond.

3. Seventeen B-24's from Funafuti, attacking Japanese targets on Jaluit in the Marshall Islands during the afternoon of 15 November, achieved complete surprise, starting fires in the target area including one freighter. Antiaircraft fire was light and there was no interception. After sunset eight B-24's from Canton bombed Mili in the Marshalls and Makin in the Gilberts from low altitude without enemy interference. All our aircraft returned.

Nine to twelve enemy aircraft dropping 70 to 80 bombs on our advanced base at Funafuti on 17 November, destroyed a B-24 and a C-47, demolished the radio station, and scored hits on the runway.

4. A report dated 17 November states that 1319 of a total of 1429 persons aboard the "Cape San Juan" had been rescued, seven were known to be dead, and 103 were still missing.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

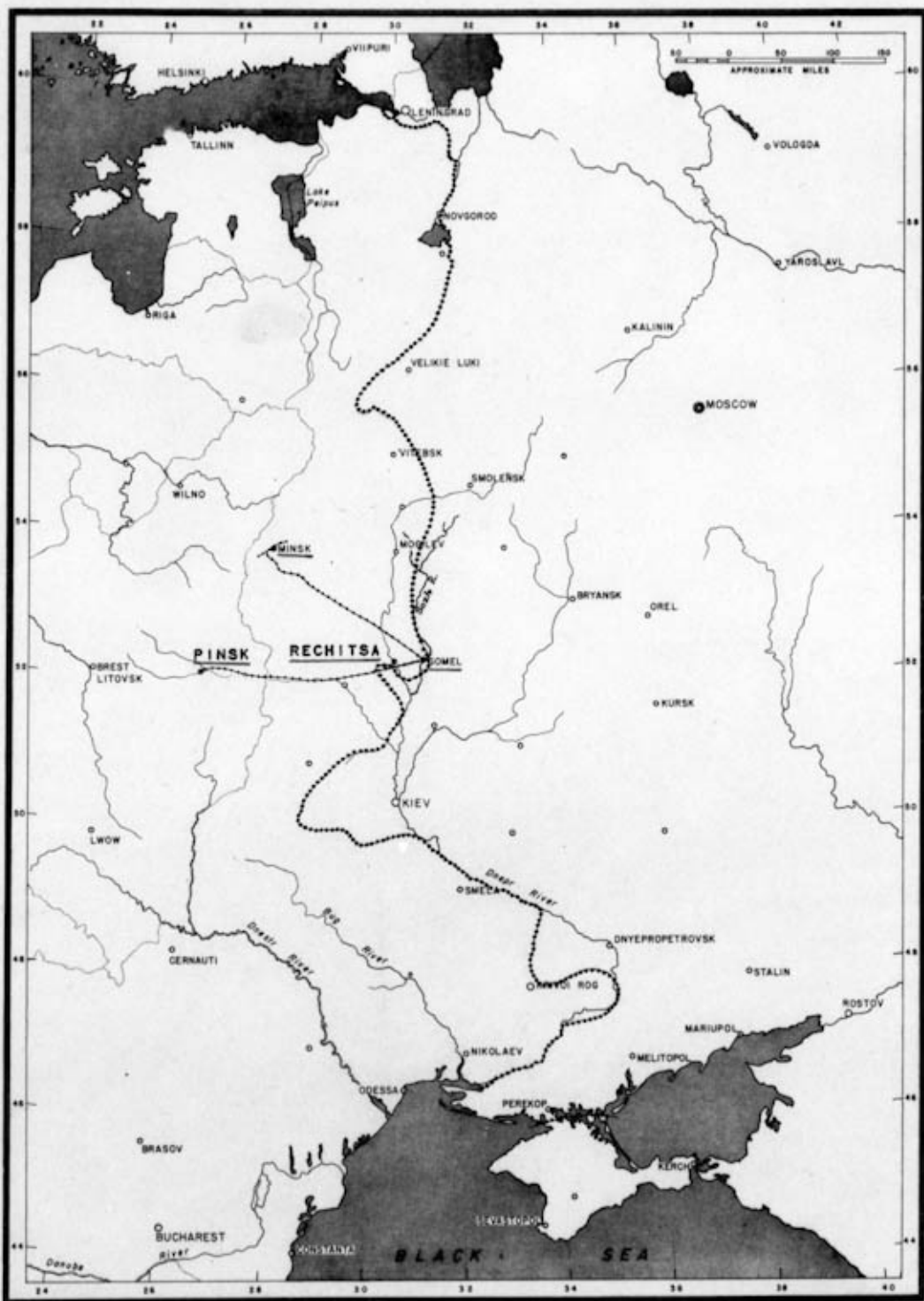
No. 707

0700 November 16 to 0700 November 17, 1943

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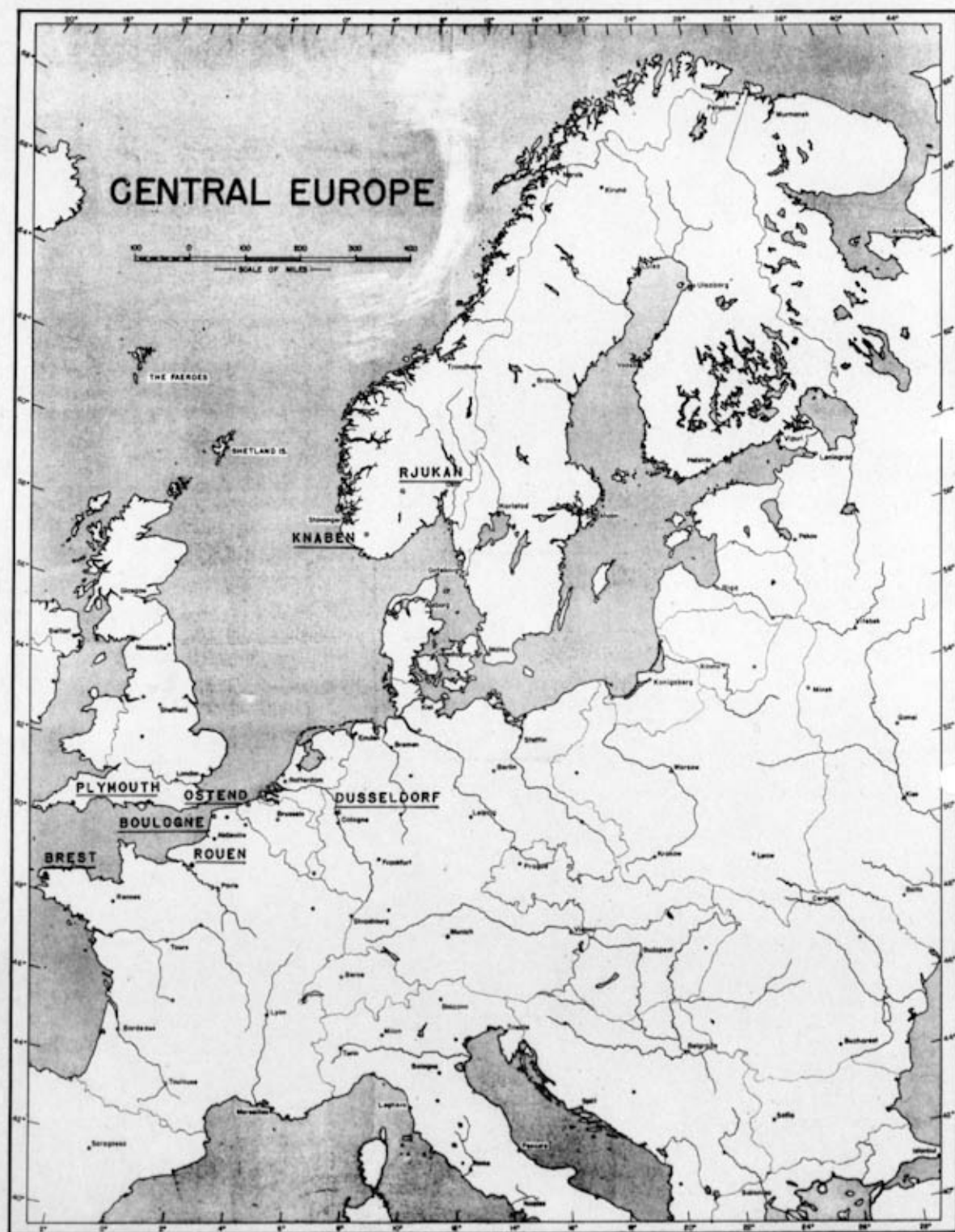
THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



CENTRAL EUROPE

0 100 200 300 400
MILES
SCALE OF MILES



EUROPEAN THEATER

1. On 16 November large formations of unescorted 8th Air Force B-17's and B-24's successfully attacked two targets in Norway. One of them was the molybdenum mines at Knaben which are believed to be the sole source of that metal available to Germany. The other was the power station at Rjukan in the area containing the world's largest electrolytic hydrogen plant and other explosives factories. Six enemy aircraft were shot down; two of our bombers are missing.

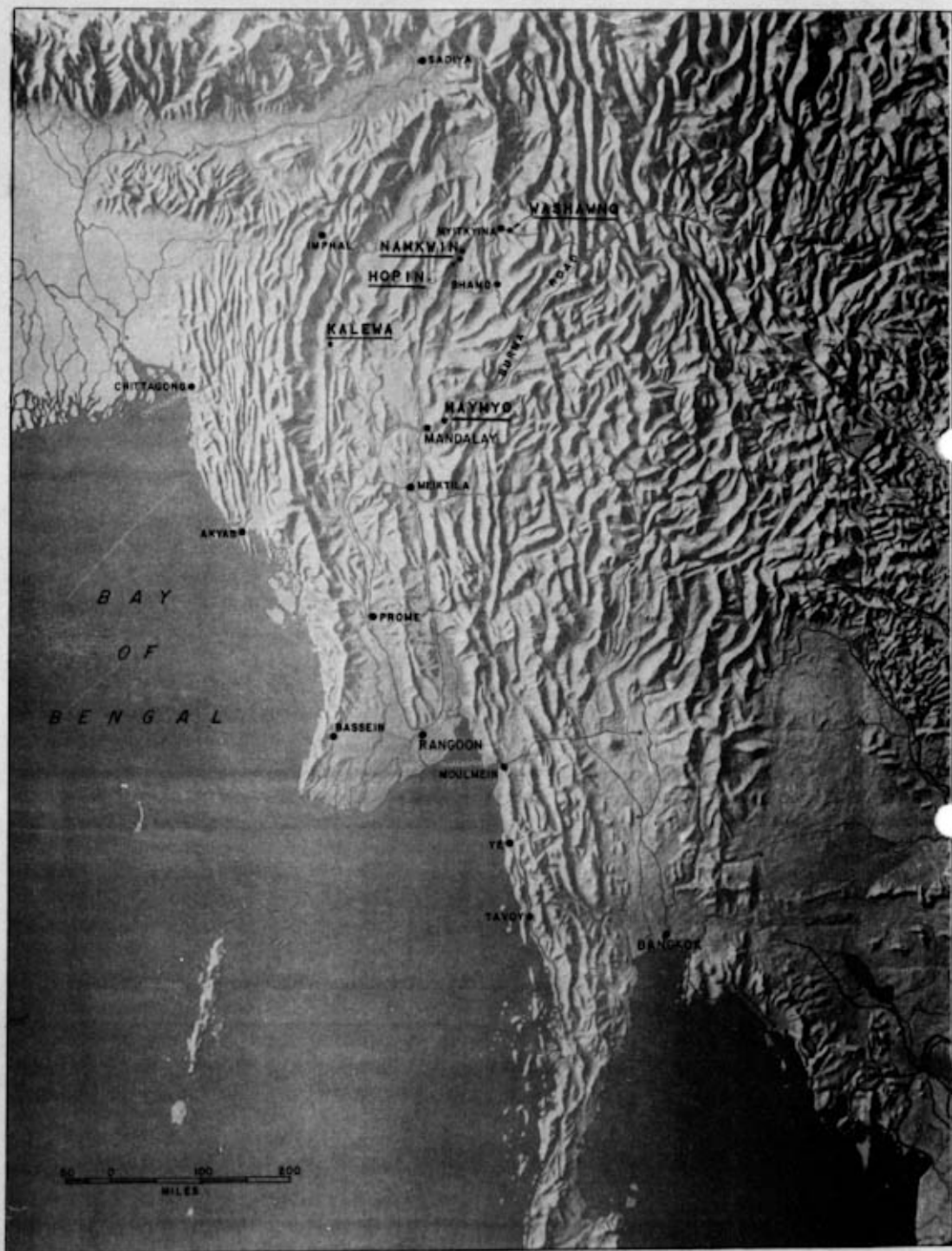
2. During 15 November, British light aircraft damaged two 500-ton freighters off the Brest peninsula and harassed the Rouen area. Two P-47's are missing from a reconnaissance flight in the Ostend-Boulogne area. That night's Mosquito operations included a raid on the armament works at Dusseldorf; three are missing.

Early on 16 November, 15 aircraft operated over southwestern England causing damage at Plymouth.

3. West of Rechitsa the Soviets now hold a nine mile stretch on the Gomel-Pinsk railroad. A strong Soviet attack north of Gomel improved the Soviet bridgehead west of the Sozh River.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. On 15 November 45 US B-25's and 46 B-24's escorted by long-range fighters attacked the Eleusis and Kalamaki airdromes at Athens and 24 Spitfires damaged the oil storage depot at Durazzo. Adverse



BASE MAP NO 2447 (FREE)
26 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
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weather restricted fighter operations to attacks on motor transportation; two of our aircraft are missing.

2. On 16 November bad weather along the whole front restricted ground activities. Patrols from the left of the Eighth Army advanced beyond Castel S. Vincenzo; on the right Tornareccio was reoccupied by the enemy.

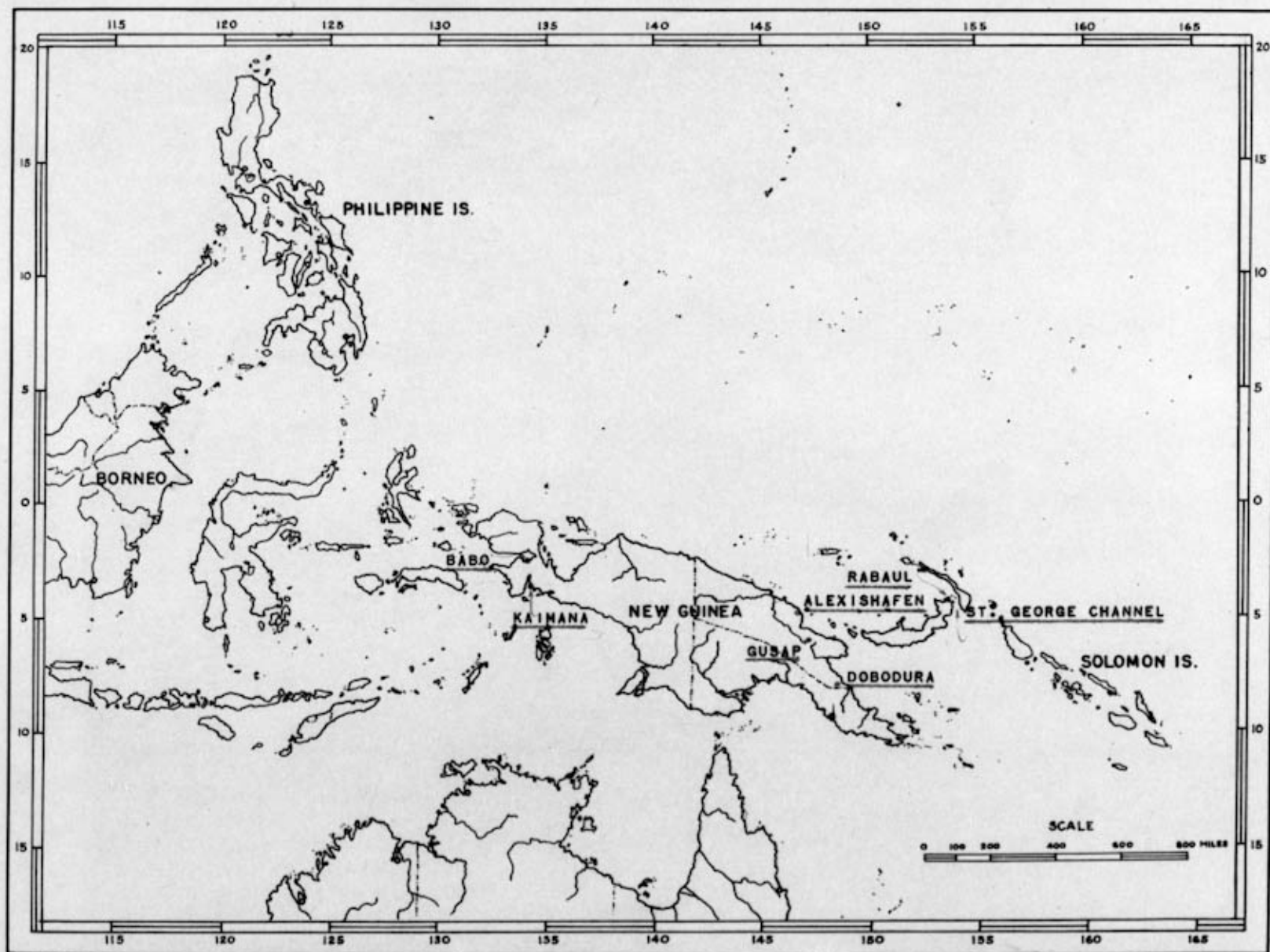
3. Leros has been captured by the Germans.

4. Allied aircraft engaged in fighter sweeps over Crete, Rhodes, and Leros on 15 November. A US B-25 scored a direct cannon hit on a destroyer west of Calino. That night Allied aircraft attacked Calato and Maritsa airfields (Rhodes).

5. The War Department has informed General Royce of its intention to send him shortly the initial detachment of a unit of 255 WACS.

ASIATIC THEATER

On 13, 14, and 15 November the 10th Air Force was very active. On 13 November its aircraft bombed an enemy headquarters and supply dump near Washawng, communications at Hopin, and a railroad bridge at Namkwin; good results were reported. On 14 and 15 November, operations extended over northern Burma, where roads, railroads, bridges, enemy-held towns, barracks and supply areas were effectively attacked. In central Burma six B-25's bombed Maymyo and Kalewa. Eleven B-24's, prevented by weather from bombing Maymyo, were intercepted enroute to their alternate target



by 16 enemy fighters, five of which were destroyed for a loss of three B-24's.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

Australian bombers attacked shipping in the harbor at Rabaul, during the night of 14-15 November, sinking an 8,000-ton transport and damaging another large merchant vessel. The next day, 31 B-24's attacked Alexishafen, starting large fuel fires and destroying an enemy parked plane. To the west, Australian Catalinas raided Babo and Kaimana, exploding fuel and ammunition dumps.

A minor raid in the Dobodura area during the morning caused no damage or casualties. At Gusap, an attack by 15 enemy bombers and 30 fighters started fires and destroyed two C-47's. Intercepting Allied aircraft destroyed 20 (probably 26) enemy planes for a loss of two P-40's.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 706

0700 November 15 to 0700 November 16, 1943

COPY FOR

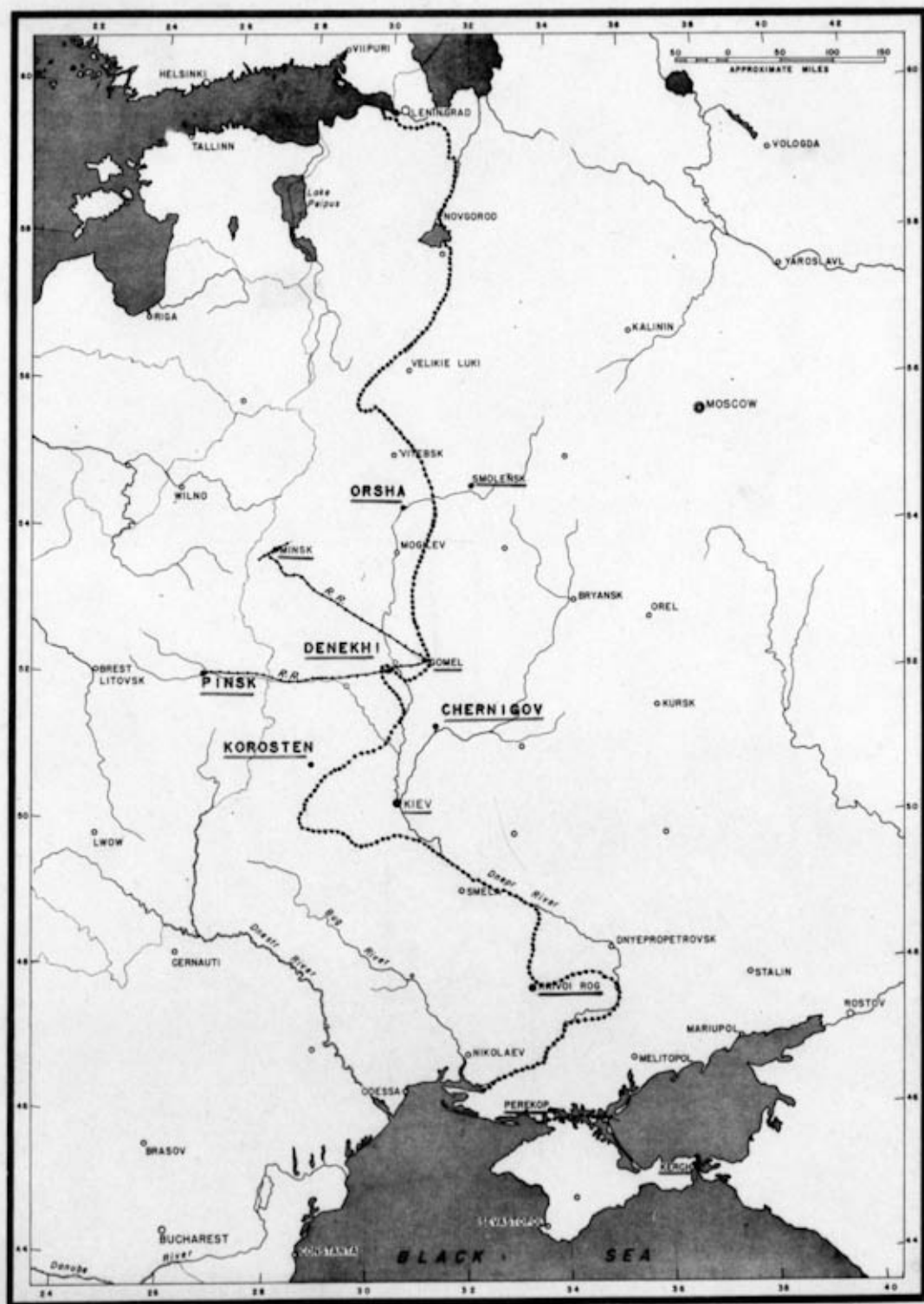
THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

CENTRAL EUROPE

0 100 200 300 400
MILES
SCALE OF MILES





EUROPEAN THEATER

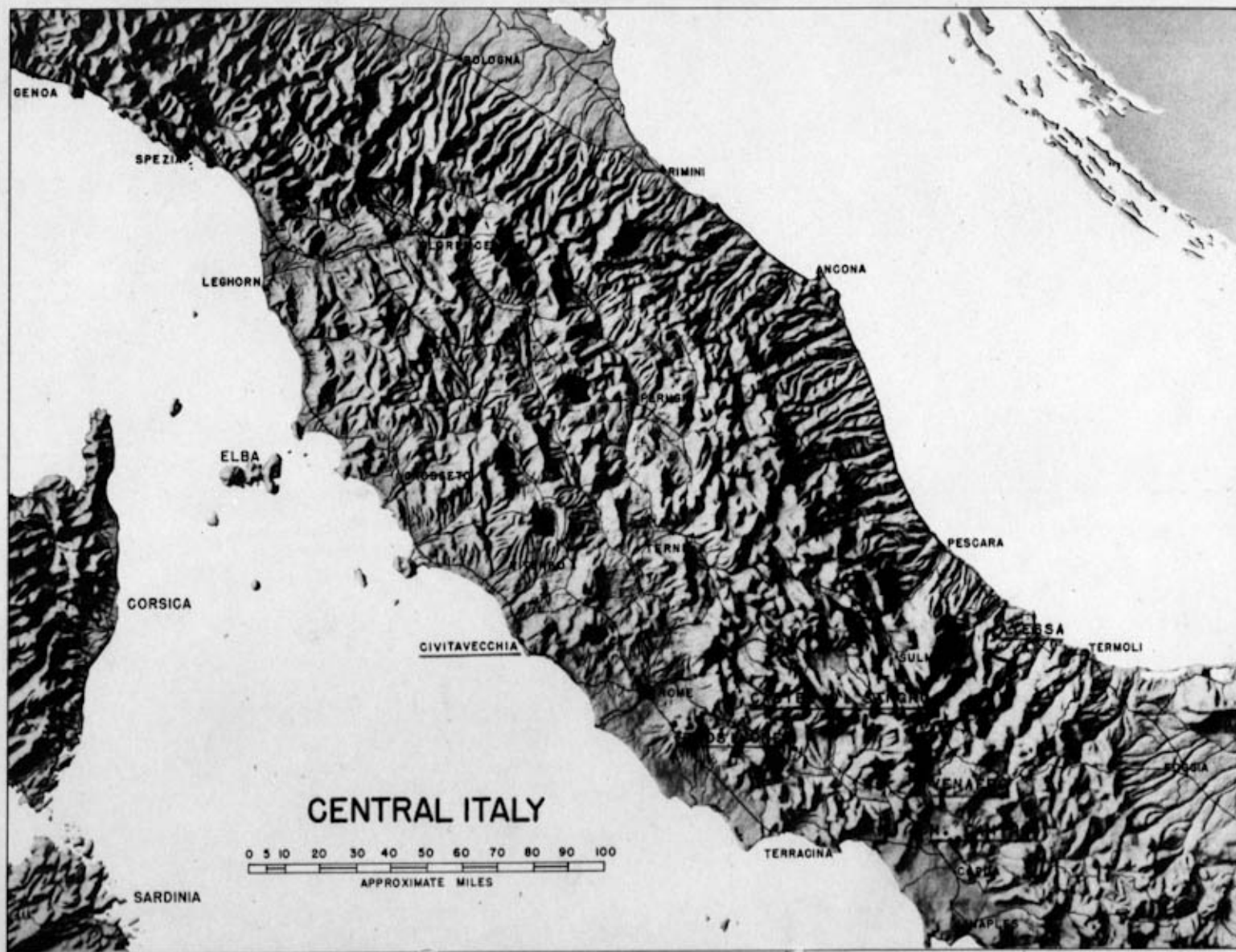
1. On 13 November 61 Allied fighters and fighter bombers attacked targets in northern France and the Low Countries; six fighters and one fighter bomber are missing. That night seven Mosquitoes bombed blast furnaces and armament works at Bochum, and others attacked Berlin, Emden, and Bremen.

2. General Devers reports that in the 13 November raid against Bremen a strange B-24 without markings followed our formation to the enemy coast and fired blue rockets; five minutes later accurate anti-aircraft bursts came up to our formation. A B-17 F with old Air Force insignia and no personnel in the turrets joined our formation near the German coast and accompanied it until about five miles beyond the English coast.

3. Fighting continued on 15 November in the Kerch and Perekop areas. Red forces made slight gains north of Krivoi Rog; beyond Kiev they extended their gains in the Korosten area. In a heavy drive northwest of Chernigov, Red forces captured Denekhi on the Gomel-Pinsk railroad, thus cutting one of the two railroads running westwards from Gomel and imperiling that town. Red forces showed increased activity along the Smolensk-Minsk highway east of Orsha.

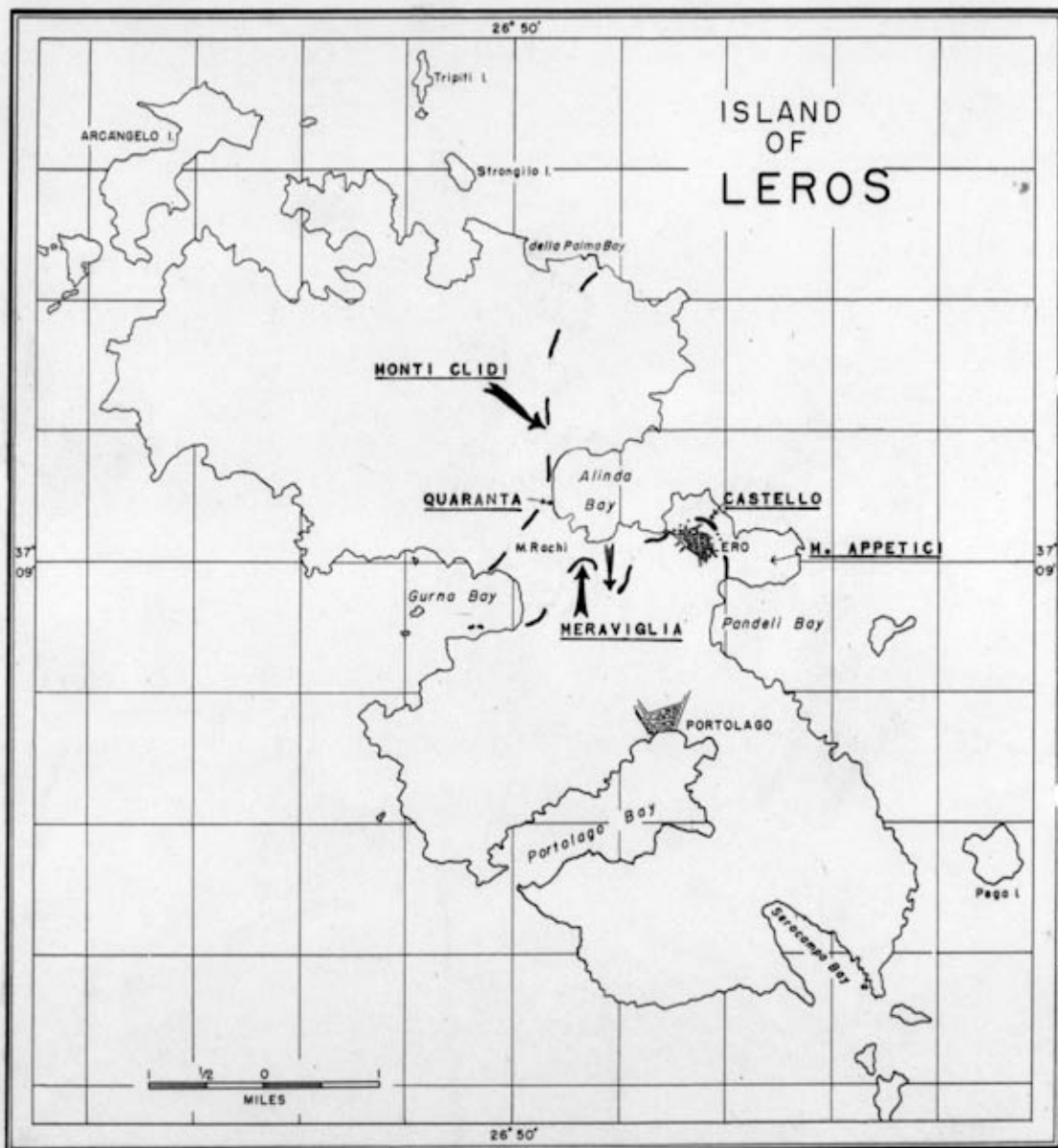
MEDITERRANEAN

1. Allied aircraft bombed a railroad bridge near Nice, the Antheor



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

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viaduct, the harbor at Civitavecchia, and roads near Frosinone during the night of 13-14 November. On 14 November fighter bombers machine-gunned trains at Metkovic and Sarajevo, attacked an enemy camp south of Metkovic and enemy shipping off Split.

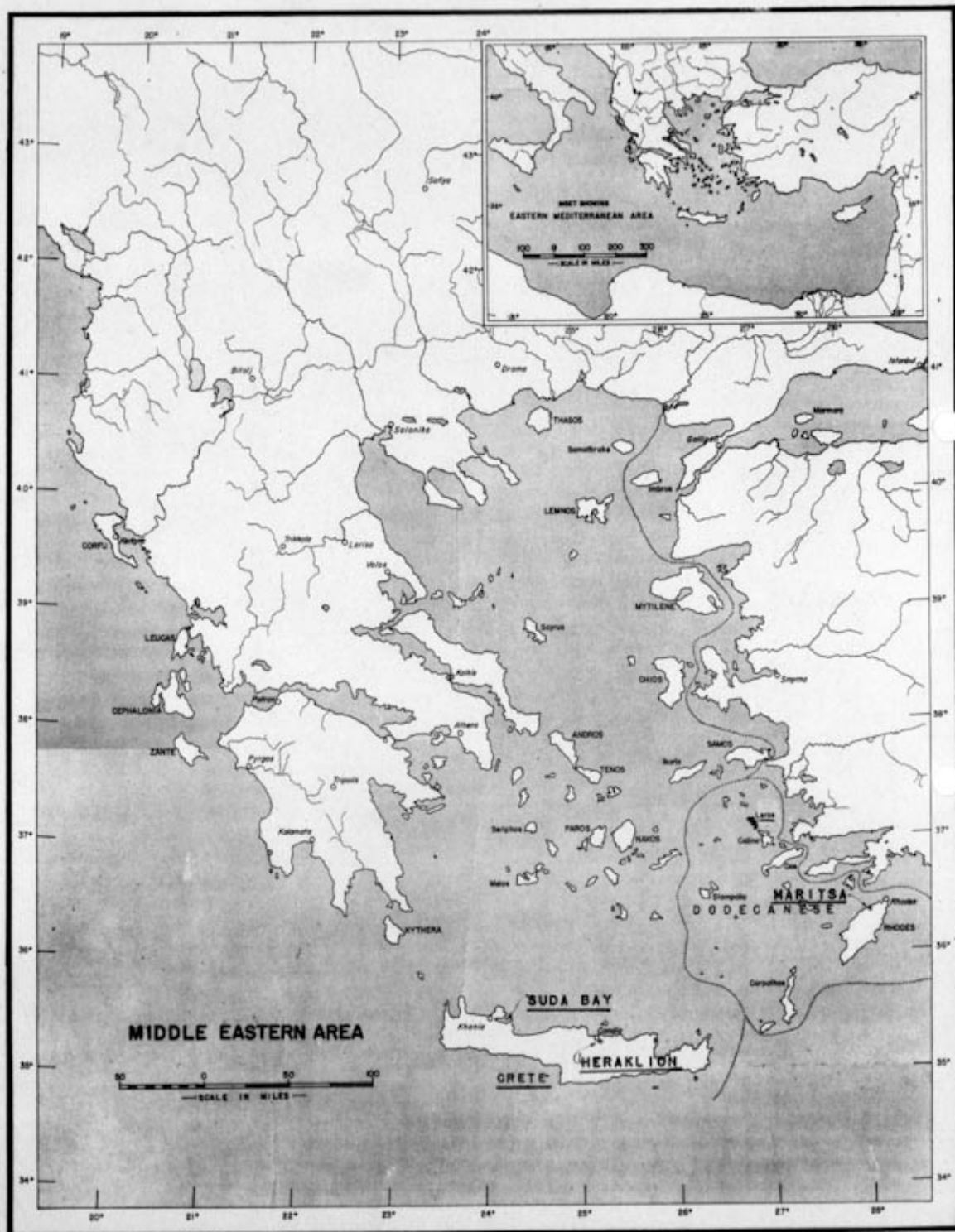
2. On the Fifth Army front our 45th Division withdrew slightly northwest of Venafrò following two enemy counterattacks on the afternoon of 14 November. On 15 November the Eighth Army continued its follow-up, reporting gains southeast of Castel di Sangro and north of Atesa.

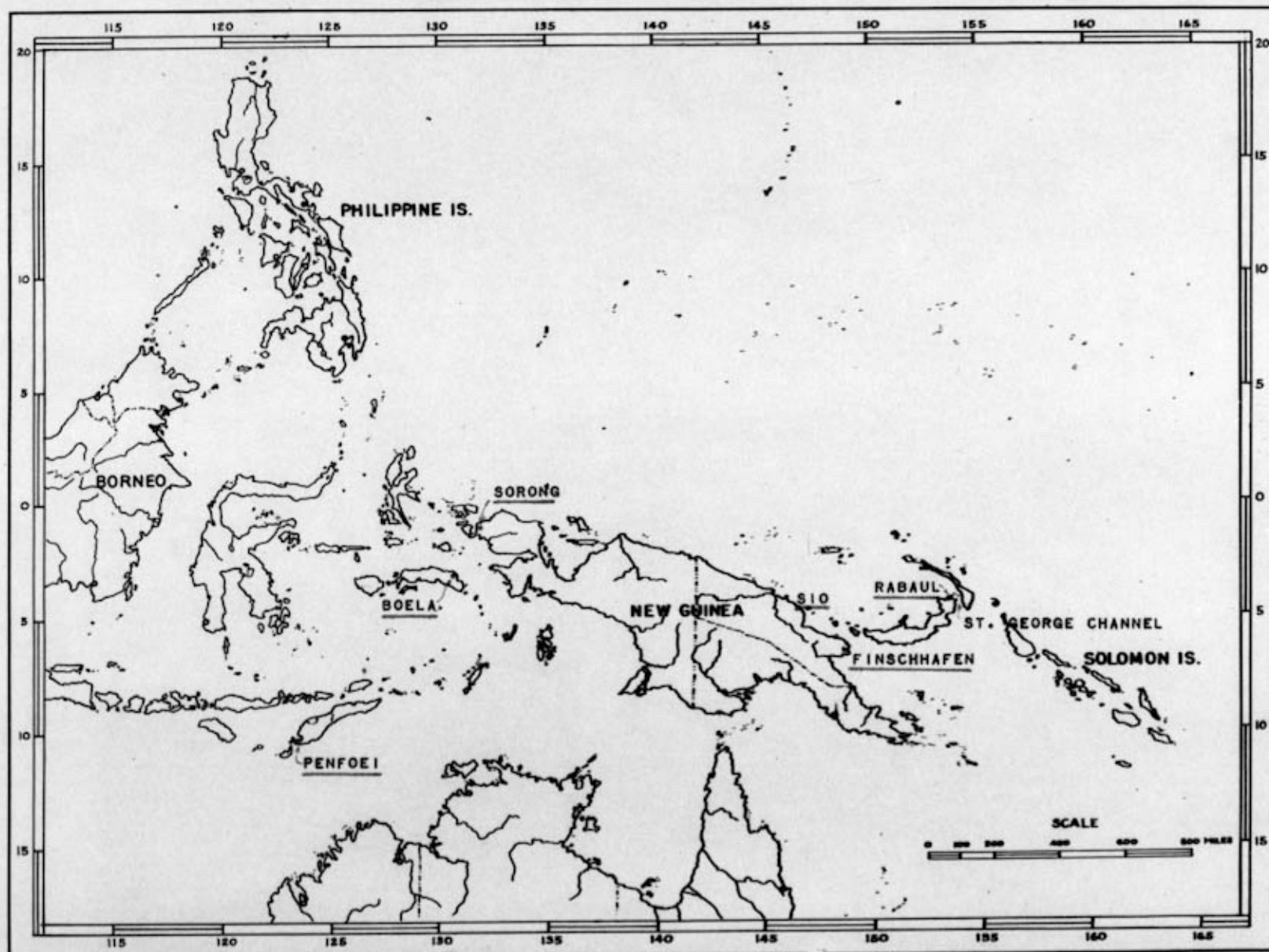
3. Following are the latest casualty reports for operations on the mainland, (12 November):

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>
US VI Corps	1407	5675	2601
British X Corps	1349	5650	2546

4. The situation on Leros, although still critical, had improved considerably by noon 14 November. During the morning German reinforcements who landed during the night increased their grip on the neck between Gurna and Alinda Bays; an enemy attack on Meraviglia hill gained considerable ground despite British counterattacks against the M. Appetici area. Later in the morning British attacks southeastwards from Monti Clidi gained ground near Quaranta; in the south, British troops driving northward secured part of the Rachi Ridge and held the enemy in the M. Appetici area. More than 200 Germans have been taken prisoner.

5. On 14 November Allied aircraft machine-gunned enemy headquarters





buildings in Crete, attacked shipping in Suda Bay and furnished protection to naval units. That night, supplies were successfully dropped to the patriots in Greece and to the Allied garrison on Leros; other planes bombed the Heraklion and Maritsa airdromes. During this period one enemy plane was shot down; one British bomber and nine fighters are missing.

ASIATIC THEATER

General Chennault reports that American B-25's attacked shipping and docks at Fort Bayard on 15 November. That night 14th Air Force B-24's bombed similar targets at Hongkong many hits being reported in the target area.

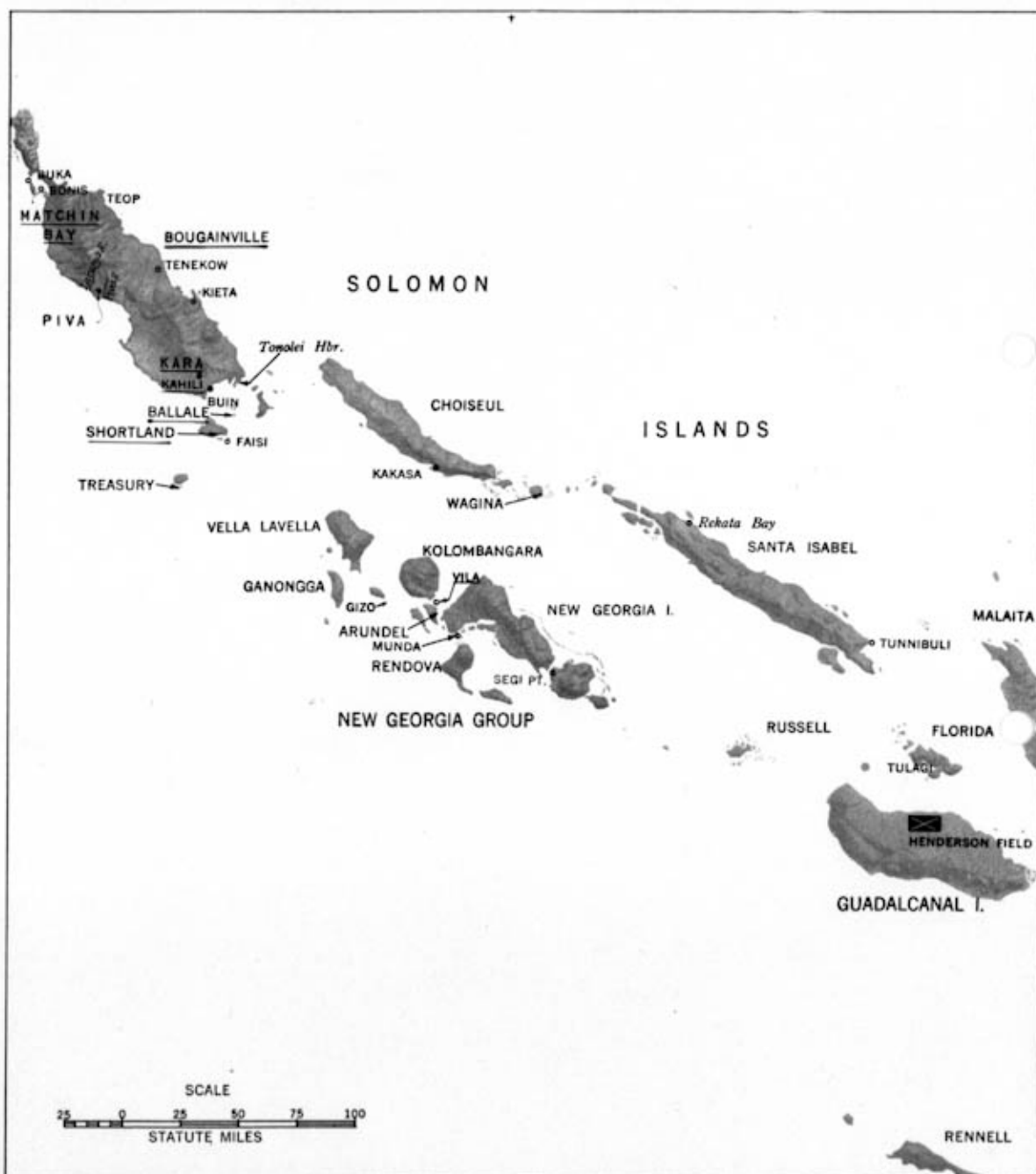
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 14 November Catalinas hit a cruiser and a large cargo vessel with heavy bombs northwest of Rabaul. B-25's harassed the enemy along the coast southeast of Sio, while other Allied planes bombed targets near Penfoei, Sorong and Boela.

Thirteen enemy aircraft bombed the Finschhafen area during the morning, causing no damage or casualty.

2. Delayed reports for 13 November state that 24 P-39's machine-gunned targets in the Matchin Bay area. The airfields at Ballale, Kahili and Shortland were heavily attacked on 14 November and other Allied planes supported our ground troops northeast of Piva Village. Buka, Kara, Kahili and Ballale airdromes were unserviceable on 15 November. On Bougainville

SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA



our patrols have encountered Japanese near the Laruma river. Our east flank has reached the Piva River.

On 15 November our search planes damaged a 10,000 ton freighter in St. George Channel, forcing the ship to beach.

3. Eighteen B-24's dropped demolition and fragmentation bombs on Tarawa on 14 November, a high percentage of the bombs hitting in the target area. One plane has not returned.

4. Late reports estimate that 1180 survivors of the SS Cape San Juan have been rescued by ships and aircraft.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

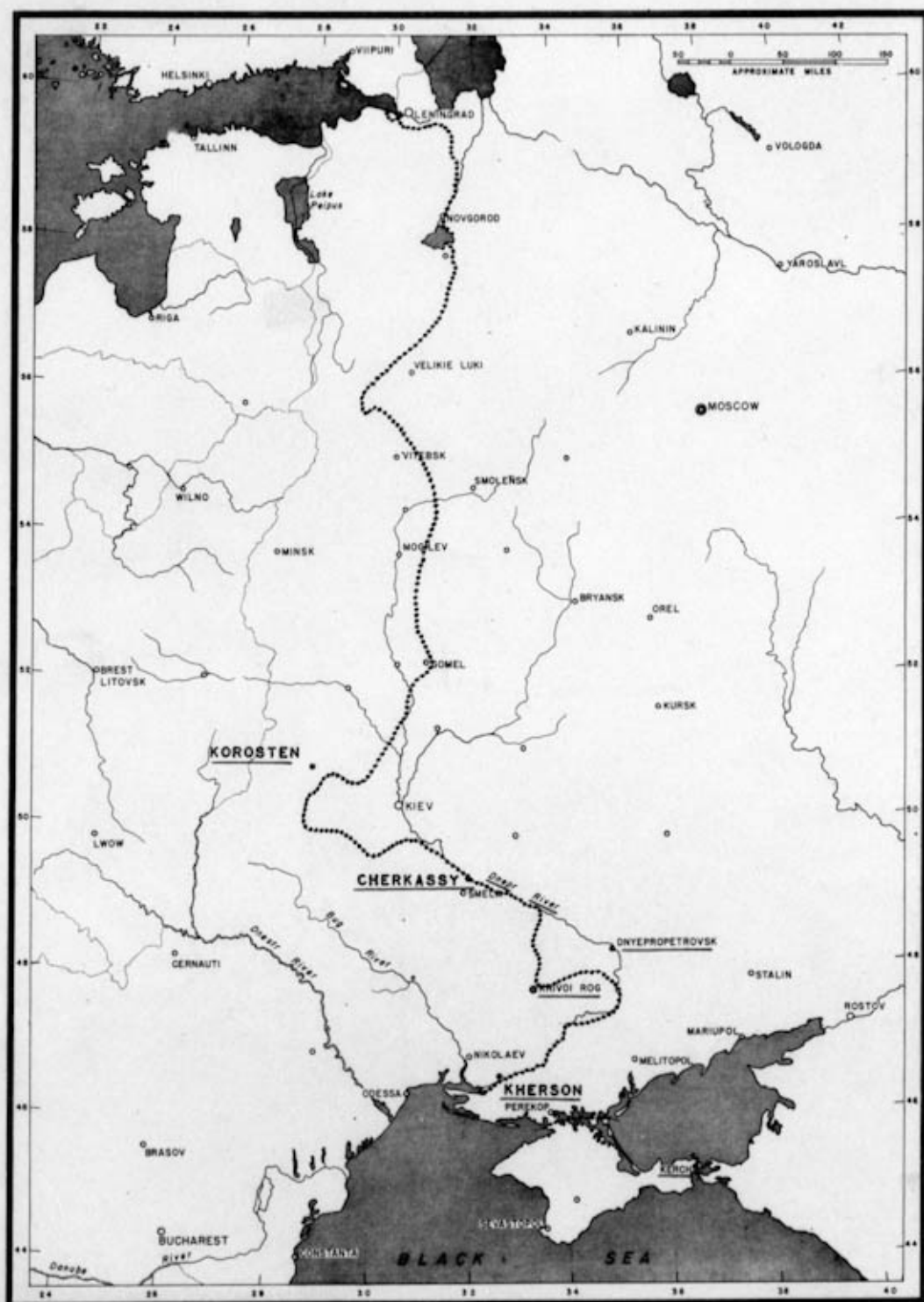
No. 705

0700 November 14 to 0700 November 15, 1943

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



GENERAL

The War Department has requested recommendations from Generals Stilwell, MacArthur and Harmon with a view to establishing a procedure for the return to the United States of individuals, other than air combat personnel, after especially hard, debilitating, or isolated service. A figure of one percent of the theater strength per month, beginning 1 March 1944, is suggested as a basis. One evident handicap is the possible shortage of shipping to continue the planned build-up of troops in the theaters while transporting replacements necessitated by such a rotation policy.

EUROPEAN THEATER

On 14 November Red forces made slight gains in the Kerch area but failed in attempts to cross the Dnepr River at Kherson and Cherkassy. Heavy fighting is taking place southwest of Dnepropetrovsk and north of Krivoi Rog. West of Kiev, Red forces are within 15 miles of the rail junction of Korosten.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. British bombers damaged barracks and railroad yards at Pontassieve on the night of 12-13 November; other Allied bombers attacked enemy rail and motor transportation in central Italy. The next day our light bombers and fighter-bombers attacked airdromes, lines of communication, and targets of opportunity. At least 60 sorties were flown over the battle





BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
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~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
GDS Letter, 8-8-78

area by the enemy; nine enemy aircraft were shot down.

2. On 13 November the enemy made additional counterattacks on the Fifth Army front in the Venafro area. On 14 November both flanks of the Eighth Army edged forward, units on the left arriving three miles south of Castel di Sangro and those on the right reporting Tornareccio cleared.

3. Railroad yards at Sofia were attacked on 14 November by 91 B-25's escorted by 45 P-38's; the target was well covered, important shops and buildings receiving direct hits. Nine (probably 10) enemy aircraft were destroyed in combat; one of our P-38's failed to return.

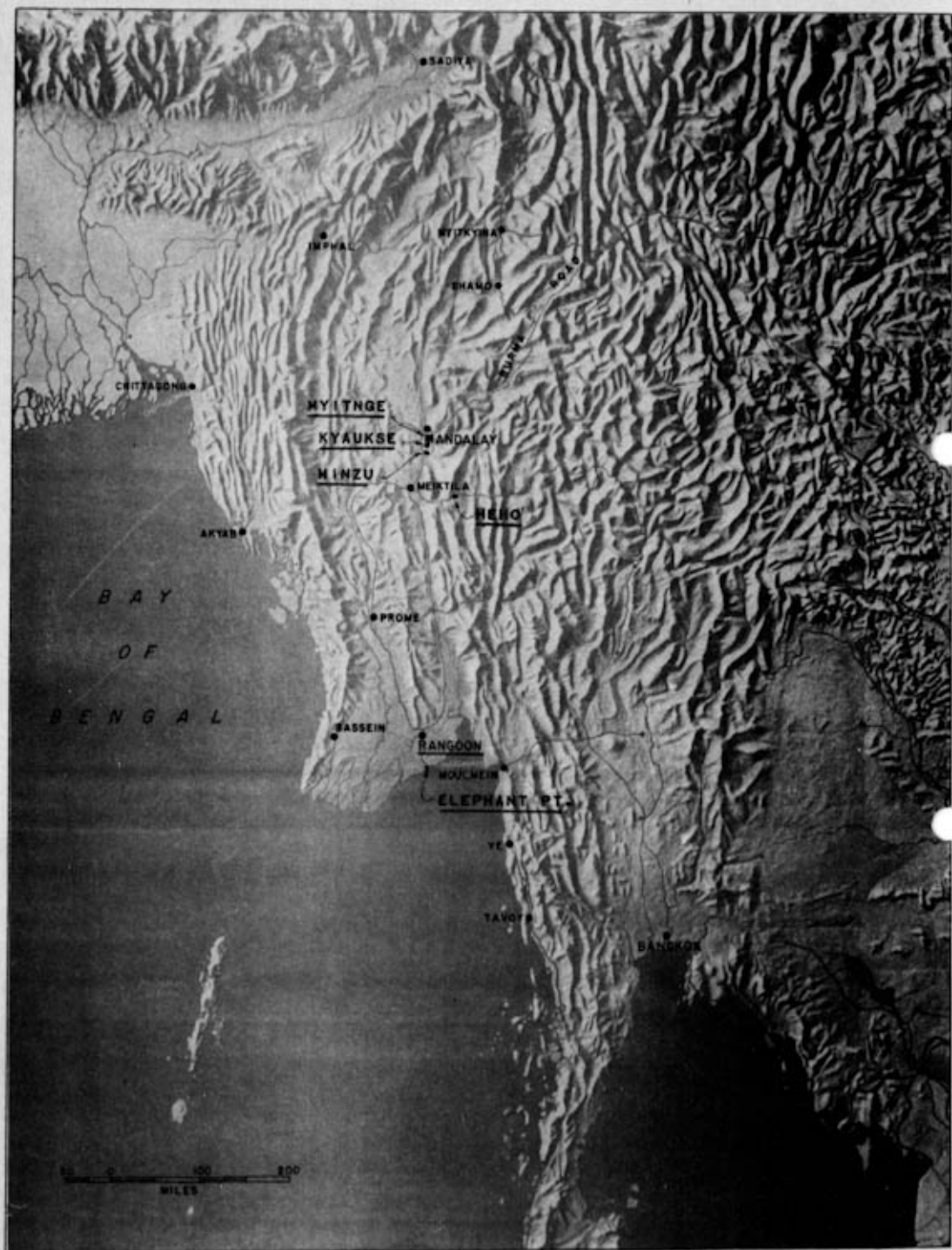
4. Additional landings on Leros by the Nazis on 13 November brought the total invasion force to approximately 3,000. In addition, the enemy is reported to have 1,500 troops, including one infantry battalion, in reserve. The situation is critical.

British Aegean Headquarters was moved from Leros to Samos on the night of 11-12 November.

5. On 13 November Allied aircraft maintained offensive sweeps over Crete, Rhodes and Leros. That night airdromes on Rhodes and Cos were attacked by Allied aircraft, which also hit a small vessel south of Cos.

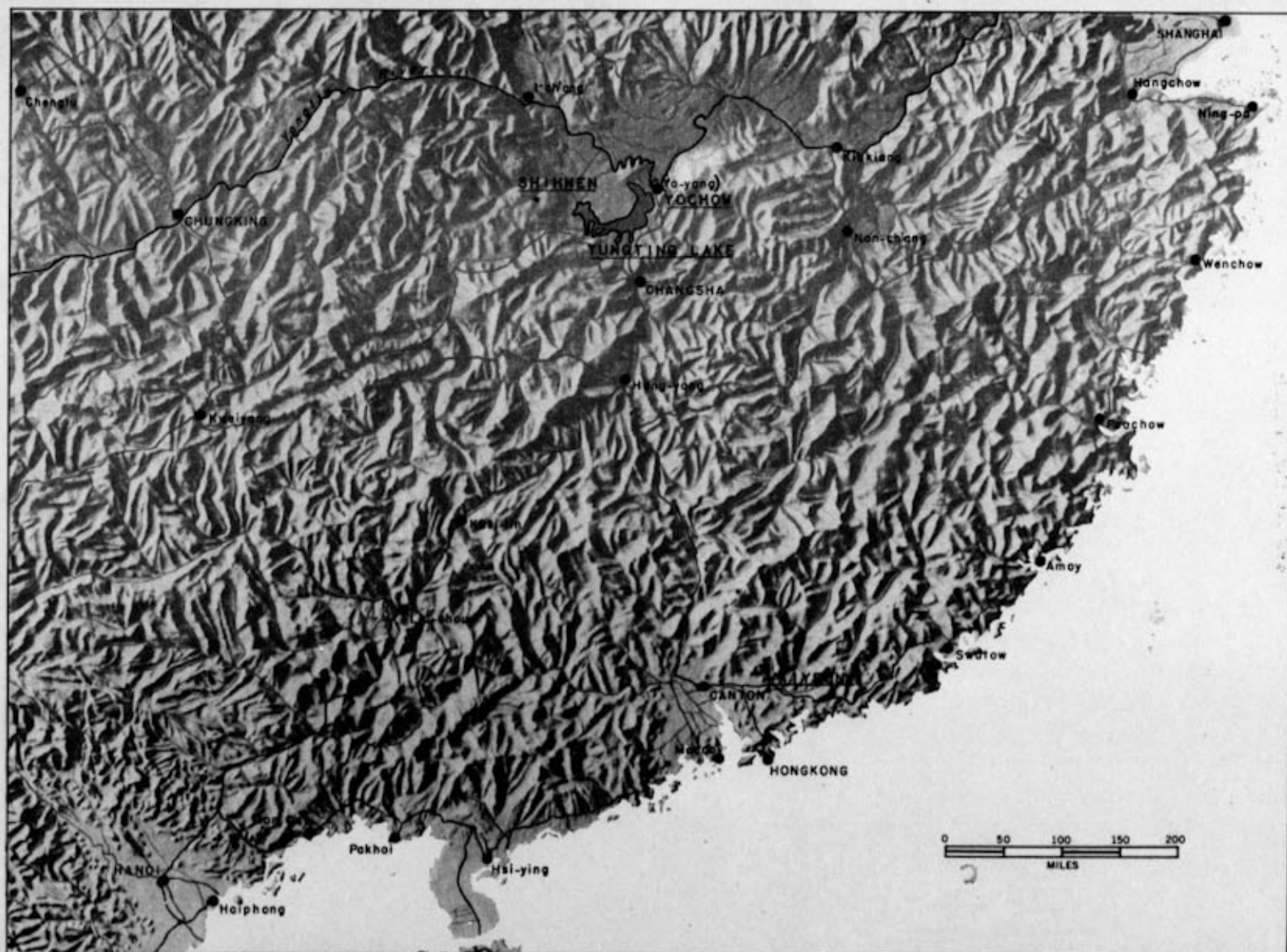
ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 11 and 12 November 21 B-24's of the 10th Air Force attacked the Heho airdrome with good results, shooting down three (probably



BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS



MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OSS
PRINTED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS

four) enemy fighters. Our aircraft also mined the river four miles northwest of Elephant Point, and harassed the Minzu airdrome and Kyaukse town.

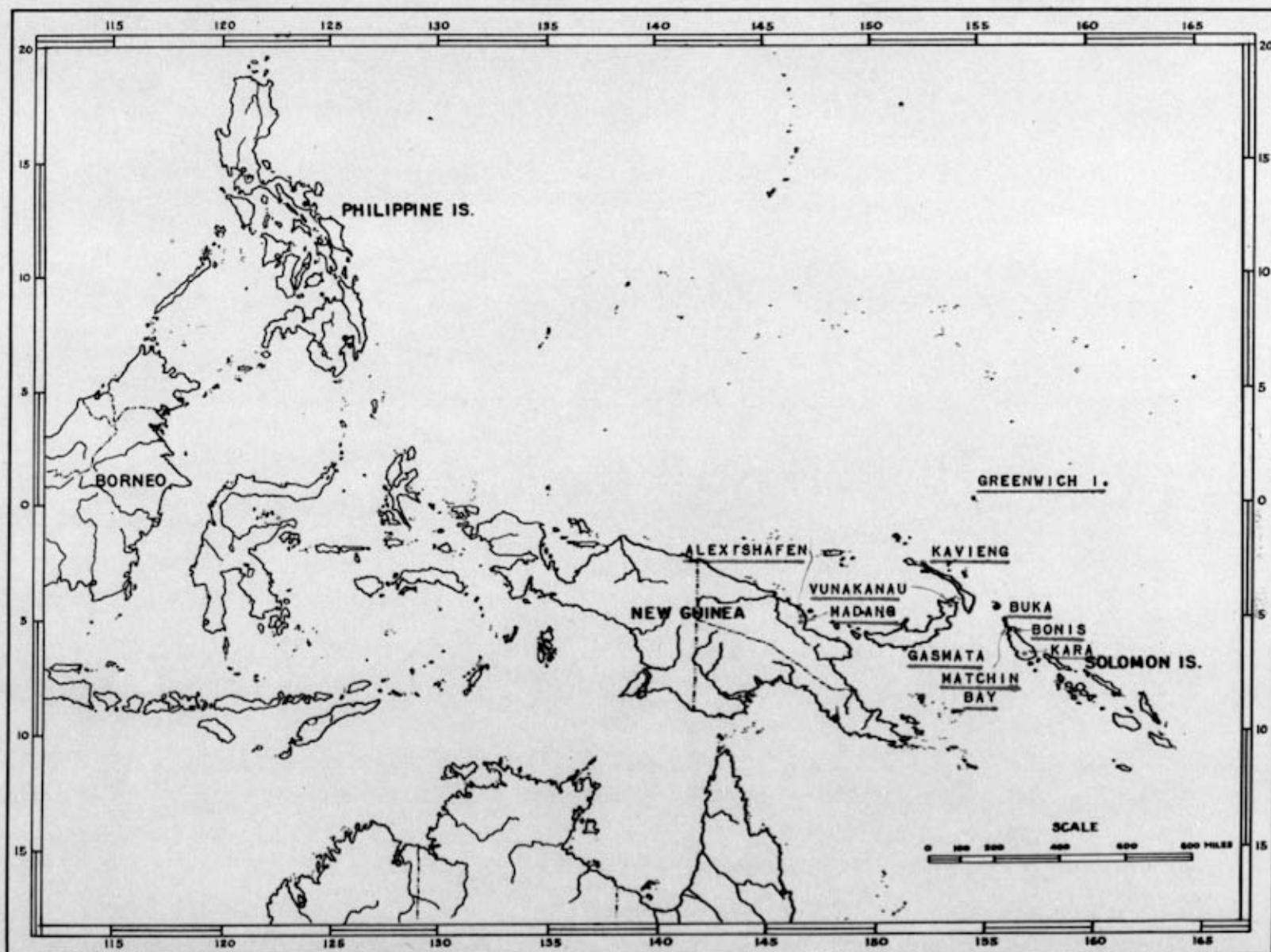
On 13 November, 14 escorted B-24's hit and probably entirely destroyed the railroad shops at Myitnge, one of the railroad bottleneck installations of Burma.

2. On 13 November a total of forty-eight 14th Air Force aircraft, including B-25's armed with 75 mm guns, carried out repeated successful attacks against the railroad yards, warehouses and antiaircraft installations at Yochow; one bomber was destroyed. Roads and towns along the Yangtze and small boats and motor launches on the river and on Tungting Lake were also attacked.

Japanese planes bombed Waiyeuni and Shihmen on 13 and 14 November; details are lacking.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. A total of 127 heavy and medium bombers and 84 fighters of the 5th Air Force heavily machine-gunned in low altitude attacks, shelled and bombed the Alexishafen and Madang areas on 13 November, obtaining excellent results; no enemy interceptors appeared. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground and others damaged; one of our fighters is missing. Other missions attacked Gasmata airdrome and surrounding islands, the Vunakanau airdrome at Rabaul, freighters in convoy southwest of Kavieng, and enemy-held islands and shipping to the west.



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

2. On 12 November, 82 Allied planes successfully attacked the runways, ammunition and supply dumps and personnel areas at the Kara airdrome. The next day 17 B-25's from the South Pacific attacked the airdrome at Bonis, hitting the runway, antiaircraft positions and dispersal area. Earlier that day, P-38's machine-gunned the field destroying four planes on the ground; other fighters machine-gunned Buka. A patrol bomber destroyed five enemy aircraft and damaged float planes and buildings on Greenwich Island.

3. Incomplete reports state that some 750 of the 1335 US Army troops reported aboard the SS Cape San Juan, sunk on 11 November, have been rescued.

4. Six Japanese bombers attacked Funafuti, in the Ellice Islands, on 13 November, putting our main radio transmitter station temporarily out of commission; two of our planes and a gasoline dump were destroyed.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 704

0700 November 13 to 0700 November 14, 1943

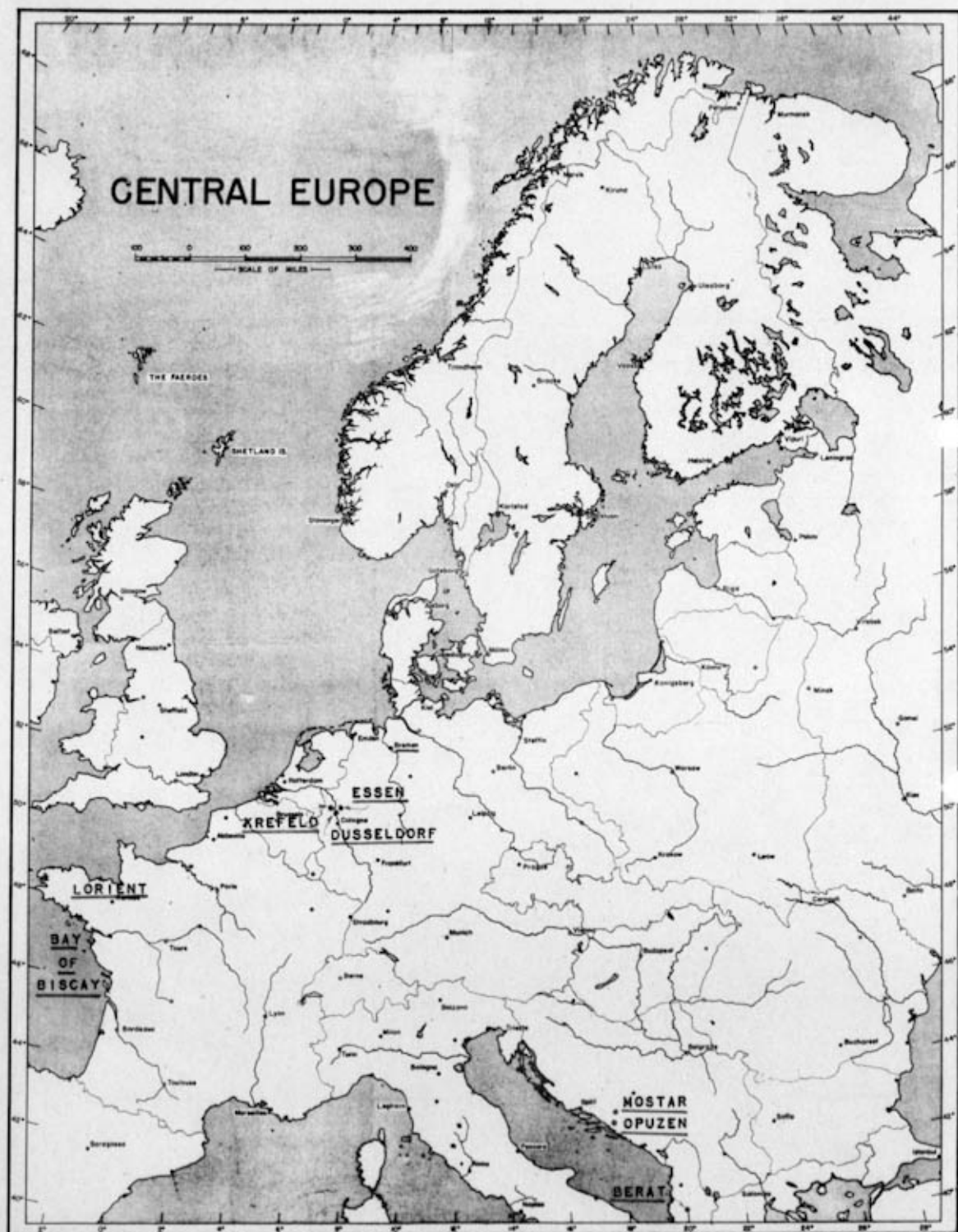
COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

CENTRAL EUROPE

0 100 200 300 400
SCALE OF MILES





EUROPEAN THEATER

1. On 11 November large numbers of heavy enemy fighters from Lorient operated on interception patrols over the Bay of Biscay.

Mosquito bombers harassed the enemy steel works at Krefeld, Dusseldorf, and Essen during the night of 12-13 November. The next day, 269 US B-17's and B-24's escorted throughout by 457 P-38's and P-47's attacked Bremen, Germany's greatest shipping center, after Hamburg, where long-range submarines, destroyers, aircraft and other war materiel are produced. Intense fighter opposition was encountered and 42 (probably 63) enemy planes were shot down; 15 of our heavy bombers and ten fighters have not returned.

2. The Red Army in its westward drive from Kiev has captured the important town of Zhitomir, cutting the Odessa-Vitebsk railroad.

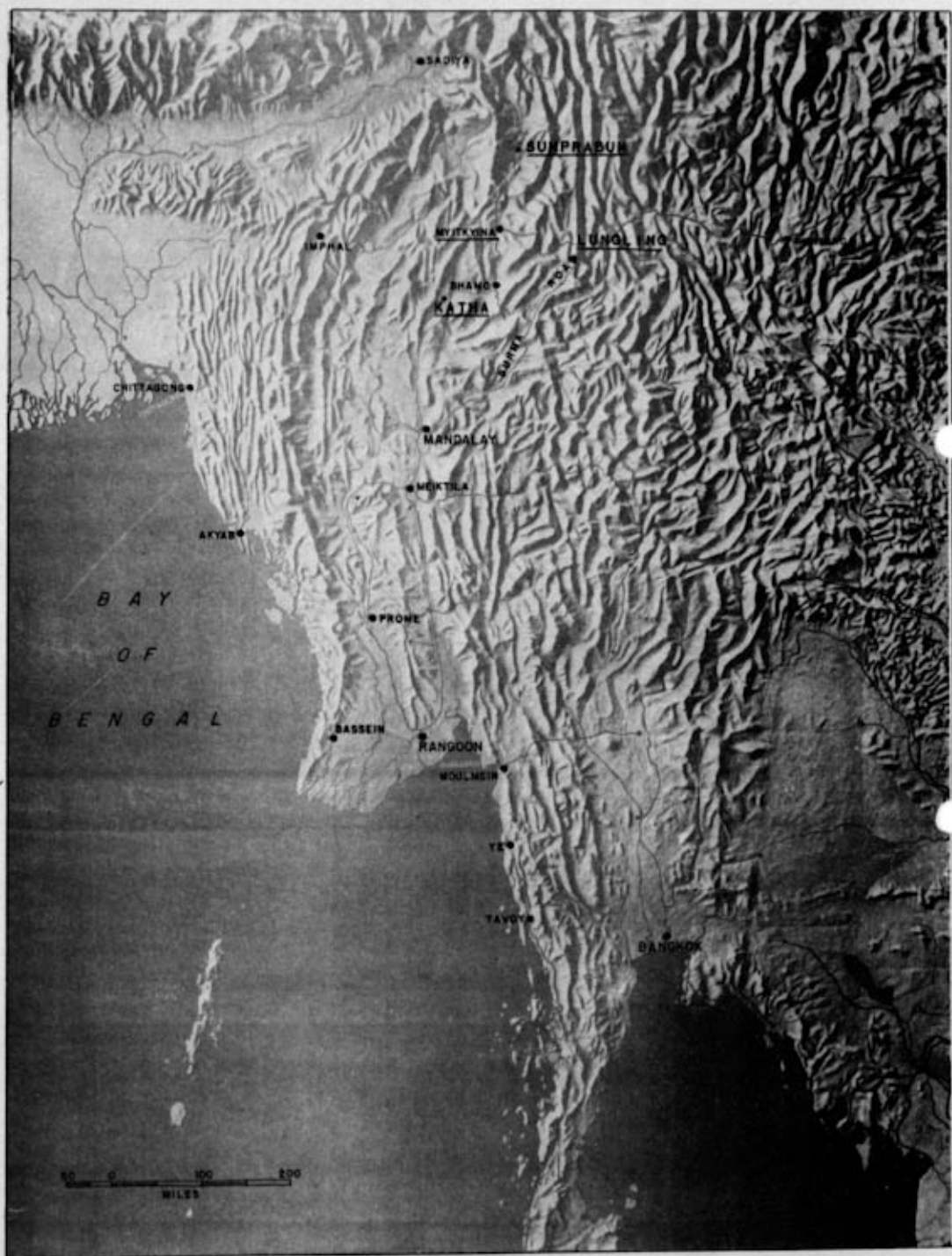
MEDITERRANEAN

1. British bombers damaged the railroad yards and rolling stock at Prato during the night of 11-12 November, and other Allied aircraft obtained considerable effect on the docks and harbor at Civitavecchia. The next day a total of 96 light bombers attacked targets in the battle area while 77 B-25's bombed an airdrome and oil refinery at Berat. Other missions cut the railroad north of Orbetello, attacked the airfields at Ancona, Lesi and Mostar, and locomotives in the Opuzen area. Four enemy parked planes were destroyed and five (probably seven) shot down for the loss of two B-25's.



LEROS





BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS

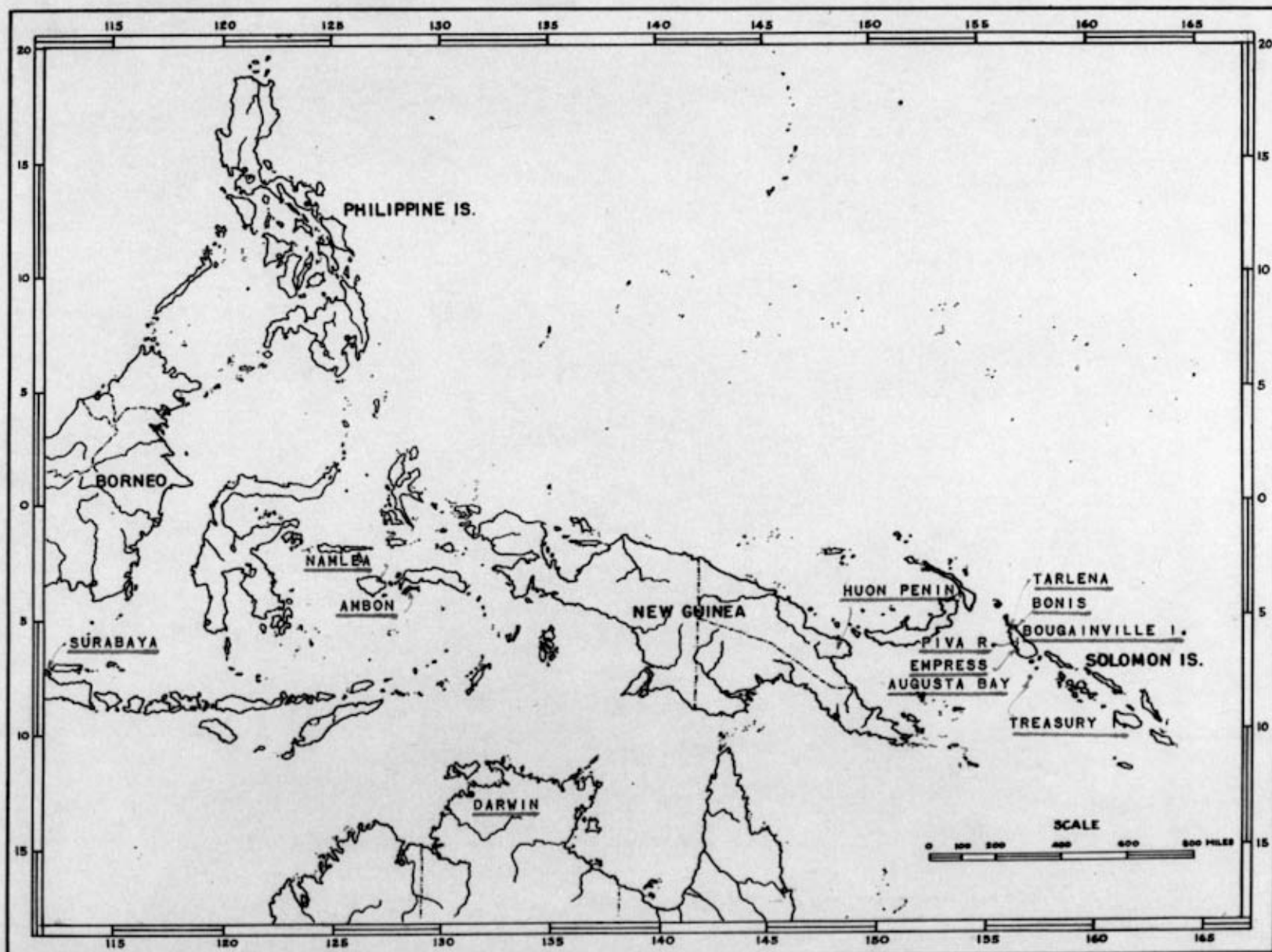
2. On 13 November the enemy again counterattacked north of Monti Maggiore at the entrance to the Cassino-Frosinone corridor; no details have been reported. The right of the Fifth Army and the left of the Eighth Army pushed forward to the slopes of the hill mass of Monti della Meta, reaching the outskirts of Castel S. Vincenzo. The Eighth Army entered Vastogirardi and captured Ateessa, repulsing several counterattacks.

3. The initial landings on Leros early on 12 November were made by about 600 Nazis on the northeast shore, while parachutists dropped on Monti Rachi. At 2 P.M., 13 November, the enemy held two bridgeheads and controlled Monti Rachi, the waist between Gurna and Alinda Bays, and the east coast near Della Palma Bay. Additional landings were made on 13 November. The enemy apparently has air superiority but the defenders do not regard the situation as hopeless.

4. Allied planes scored hits on two large freighters northwest of Crete on 12 November, leaving one ablaze. Antimachia, Lambi, and Maritsa airfields were bombed, and supplies were dropped to patriots on Greece. Two Allied aircraft are missing.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. 10th Air Force efforts were concentrated on targets in the Sumprabum-Myitkyina-Katha area in northern Burma on 11 and 12 November; numerous missions were flown in support of ground operations, enemy-held towns and airports were bombed and rail installations machine-gunned.



~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
O&D Letter, 8-8-78

2. Escorted bombers of the 11th Air Force supported Chinese ground troops in the Tungting Lake area on 12 November. Eight fighters patrolling the air transport route bombed Lungling.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Medium and light bombers of the Fifth Air Force attacked villages, shipping and other targets along the Huon Peninsula coast, on 12 November. Twelve B-24's again attacked the enemy naval base at Surabaya, and other Allied planes bombed Ambon and the Namlea airdrome on Boeroe.

Nine enemy planes raiding Darwin during the morning caused slight damage; Allied fighters shot down two of the enemy.

2. A South Pacific reconnaissance plane, reporting two enemy convoys totaling 15 ships west of Kavieng, damaged a large transport. P-38's machine-gunned targets at Bonis and along the east coast of Bougainville and B-25's bombed Tarlena Village; results were unobserved.

3. 37th Division troops landed at Empress Augusta Bay on 9 November; one infantry regiment combat team relieved a similar Marine unit in the western sector two days later. Expanding their beachhead our ground forces were advancing toward the Piva river on 12 November.

To date 26,700 personnel and 19,000 tons of cargo and equipment have been landed at Empress Augusta Bay and 7,700 personnel and 5,800 tons of cargo and equipment have been transported to Treasury Island.

~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-72

4. Twelve Japanese planes bombed our installations on Nanumea in the Ellice Islands on 11 November; small fires were started in ammunition dumps. One of the enemy bombers was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

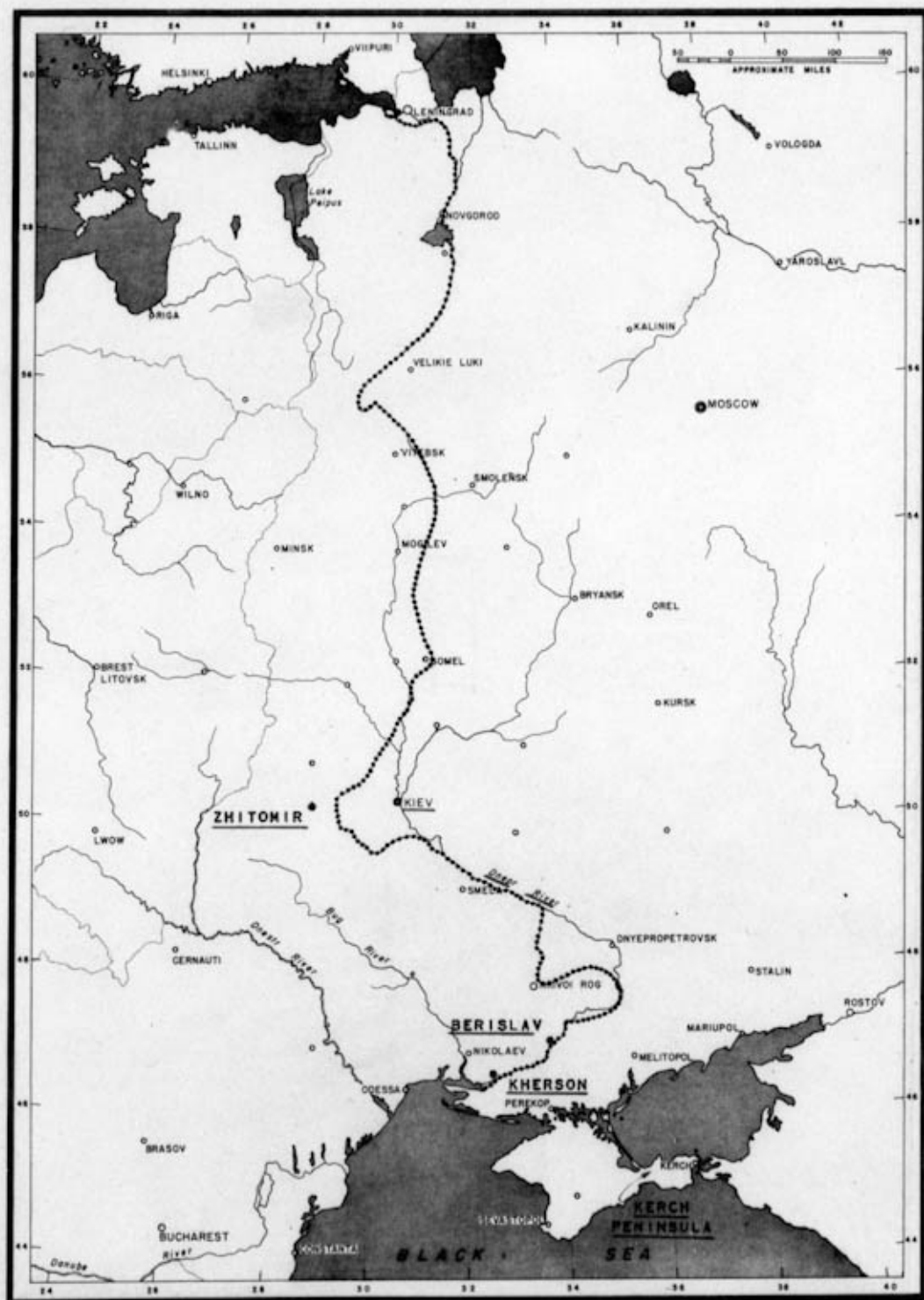
No. 703

0700 November 12 to 0700 November 13, 1943

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(1)



CENTRAL EUROPE

0 100 200 300 400
MILES
SCALE OF MILES



EUROPEAN THEATER

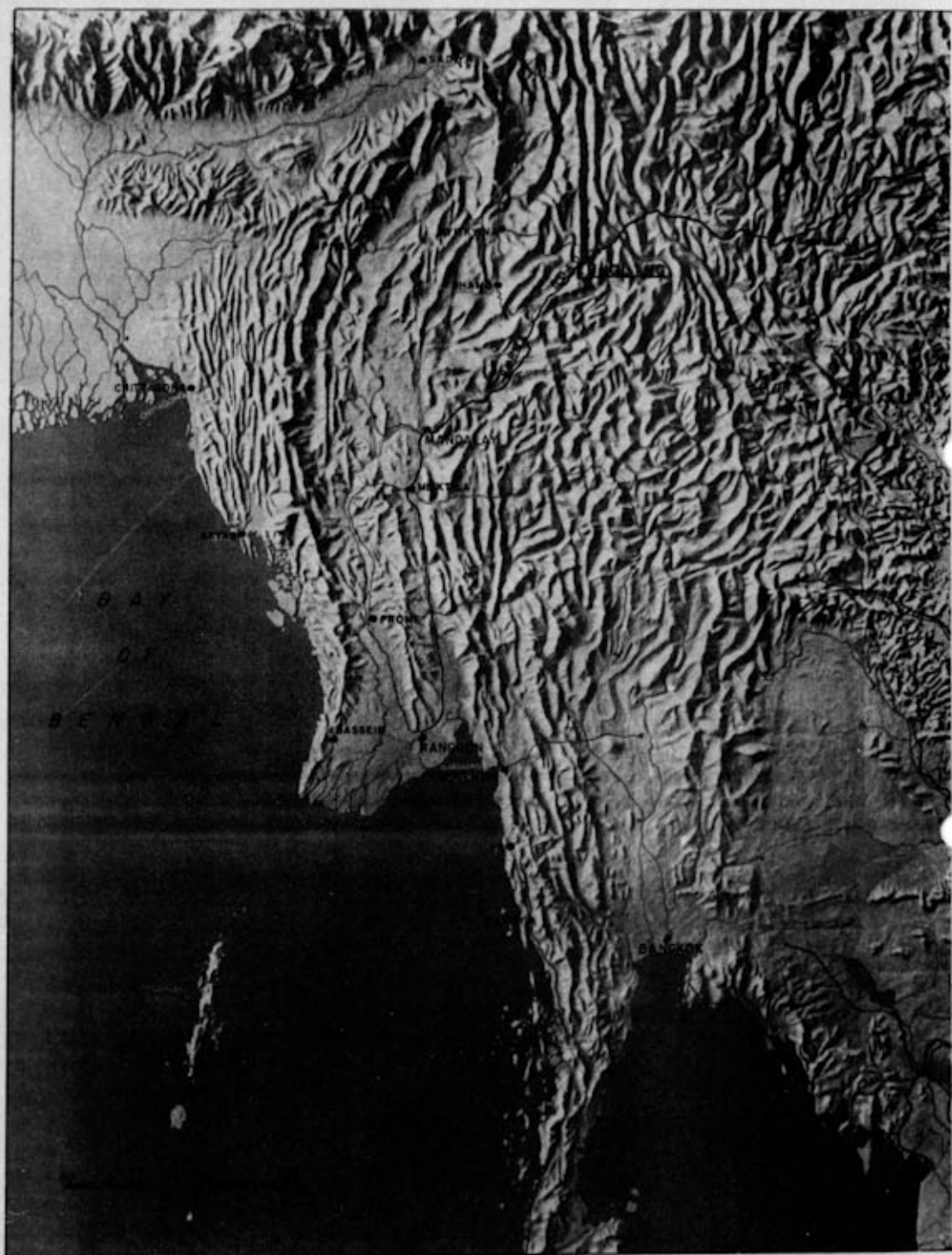
1. On 11 November, British aircraft made a heavy attack on military objectives southeast of Cape Gris Nez and damaged two small vessels at Brest. That night 134 RAF heavy bombers attacked the Cannes railroad yards, bombs being well concentrated in the target area; five bombers are missing. Ten RAF bombers attacked the Antheor viaduct and another at Agay and then landed in Northwest Africa. British Mosquitoes raided Dusseldorf, Berlin, Hanover, and Bochum.

2. On 12 November the Soviets improved their Kerch bridgeheads but their attempts to cross the Dnieper at Kherson and Berislav were unsuccessful. Heavy fighting in the Kiev salient carried the Red forces to about 15 miles from Zhitomir.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Previously unreported air missions for 10 November include the bombing of the ball-bearing works at Perosa by 22 escorted B-24's, an attack on Durazzo by 12 B-25's which started oil fires and destroyed barges, and a similar attack on Split where a 5,000-ton merchant vessel was hit. Lighter aircraft flew combat missions in the battle area. An additional four, probably six, enemy planes were shot down without further Allied losses.

That night British bombers attacked the Recco viaduct, claiming several target hits including one by a two-ton bomb. On 11 November



BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
20 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH 055
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH 055



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 8-8-72

19 B-24's attacked the viaduct at Antheor and 17 others damaged the ball-bearing works and yards at Annecy. Fighters and light and fighter bombers were very active over the battle area in support of our ground troops; three enemy planes were destroyed.

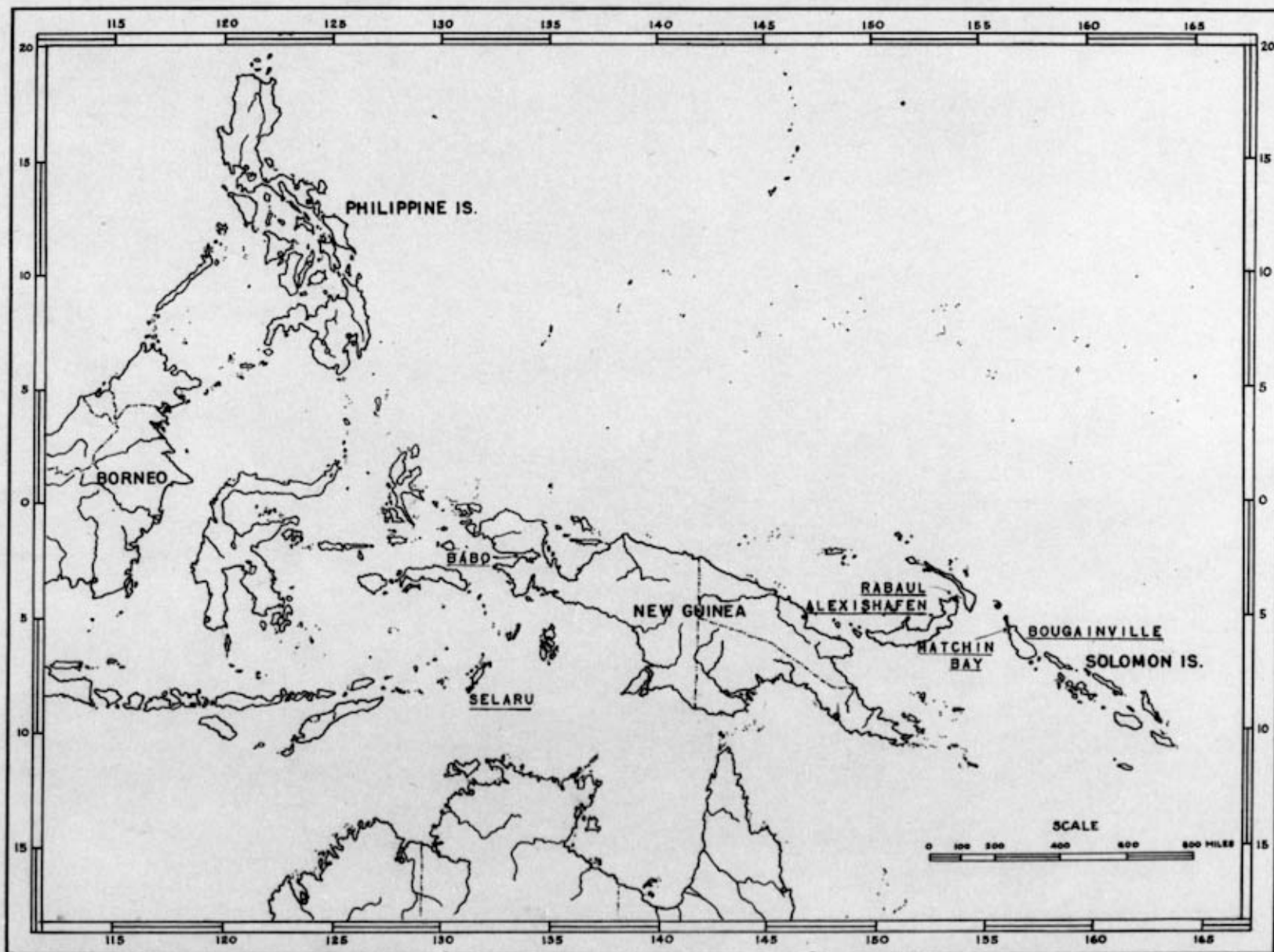
Twenty-five to thirty enemy planes raided Naples during the morning of 10 November, causing minor damage; one was shot down.

2. On 12 November the Fifth Army reported local gains against stiff resistance north of Venafro; enemy counterattacks on Monti Camino made some progress. The Eighth Army captured Pagliarone and Agnone and other villages in a local advance of some four miles without opposition, but progress elsewhere was delayed by demolitions. On the right flank aggressive patrolling was maintained beyond the Sangro River.

3. An Allied convoy was attacked by 25 German bombers off Oran during the afternoon of 11 November. Two freighters and two tankers were sunk and two other ships slightly damaged. Two (probably three) enemy planes were shot down by antiaircraft fire.

ASIATIC THEATER

P-40's of the 14th Air Force on 11 November successfully raided Japanese installations in the Tungting Lake area, and probably sank a river steamer and several smaller craft. Six B-24's dropped nine tons of bombs on the Burma Road near Lungling in an attempt to block it with a landslide; the effort was believed to be successful.



PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On the evening of 10 November and the following day 17 Allied planes bombed the Rabaul airdromes; 26 others destroyed at least two bombers without loss in attacks on the Alexishafen airdrome. Australian aircraft raided Babo and Selaru and shot down an enemy float plane.

2. Three unescorted B-25's attacked the Matchin Bay area on 10 November, sinking an enemy freighter.

3. On 11 November, 42 B-24's from the South Pacific attacked shipping at Rabaul without success; however, they shot down five enemy fighters for a loss of two B-24's.

4. Later reports of our naval air attack on Rabaul on 11 November (local time) state that an additional 97 carrier-based Navy bombers, covered by 71 fighters, attacked Rabaul; in all, one cruiser and two destroyers were sunk and one cruiser and 11 other destroyers were damaged. Thirty-one enemy planes were shot down for a loss of six bombers and six fighters.

Enemy planes carried out four separate attacks on our naval task force off Bougainville; 85 Japanese planes were shot down by carrier-borne and land-based aircraft. We lost five planes.

5. The Cape San Juan, 6700 tons, carrying 1335 US Army troops and 4,000 tons of Army cargo, was torpedoed and sunk on 11 November south-east of the Fiji Islands. The vessel left San Francisco on 28 October

for Australia. Our ships in the immediate vicinity have been ordered to go to assist in the rescue of survivors.

6. The Army Service Forces have notified Generals MacArthur, Harmon and Richardson that carbines have now become available to replace the model 1903 or 1917 rifles which were temporarily issued. Tables of Equipment provide that nearly all field artillery and armored troops and one-third of the infantry troops shall be armed with the carbine.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

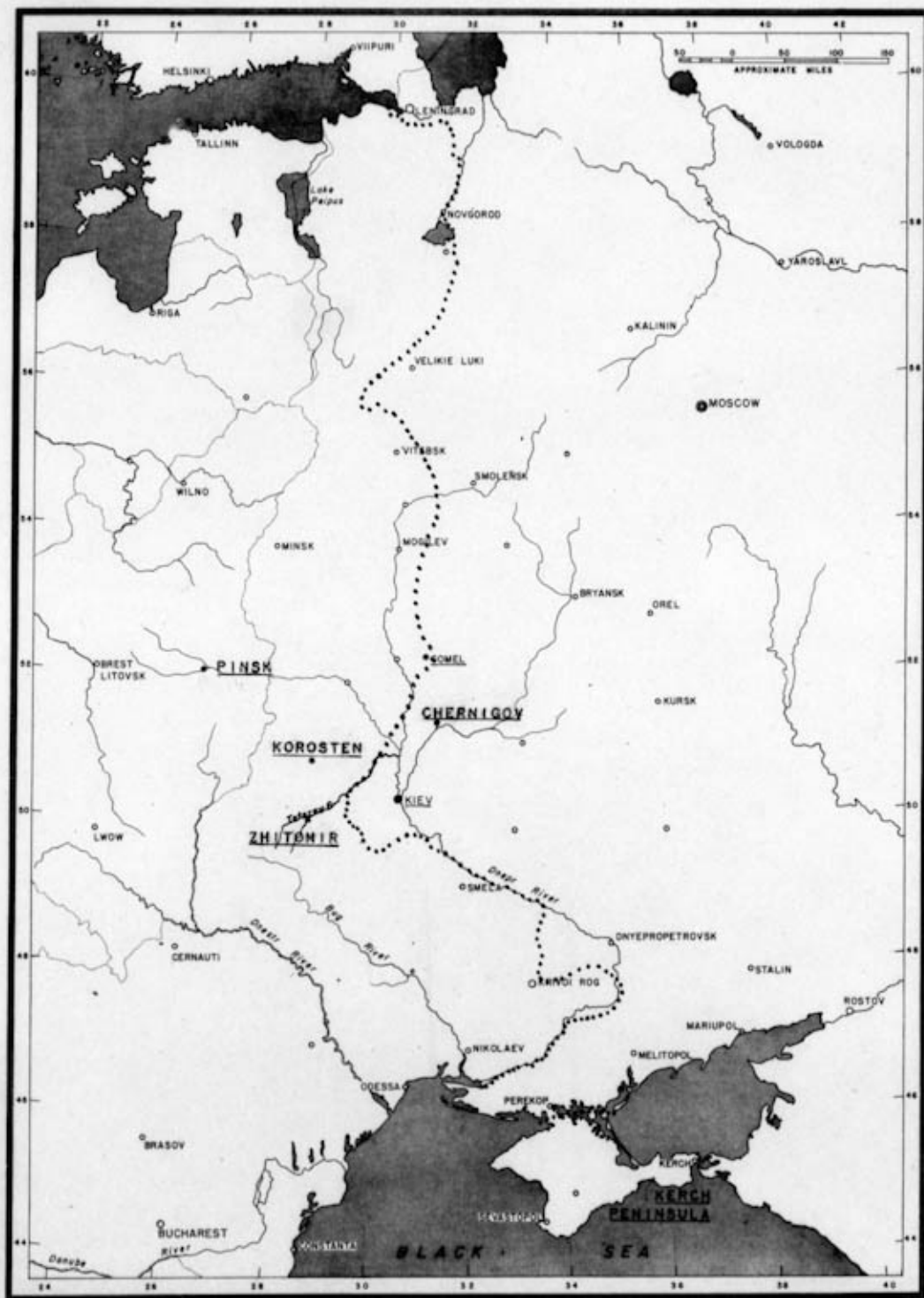
No. 702

0700 November 11 to 0700 November 12, 1943

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



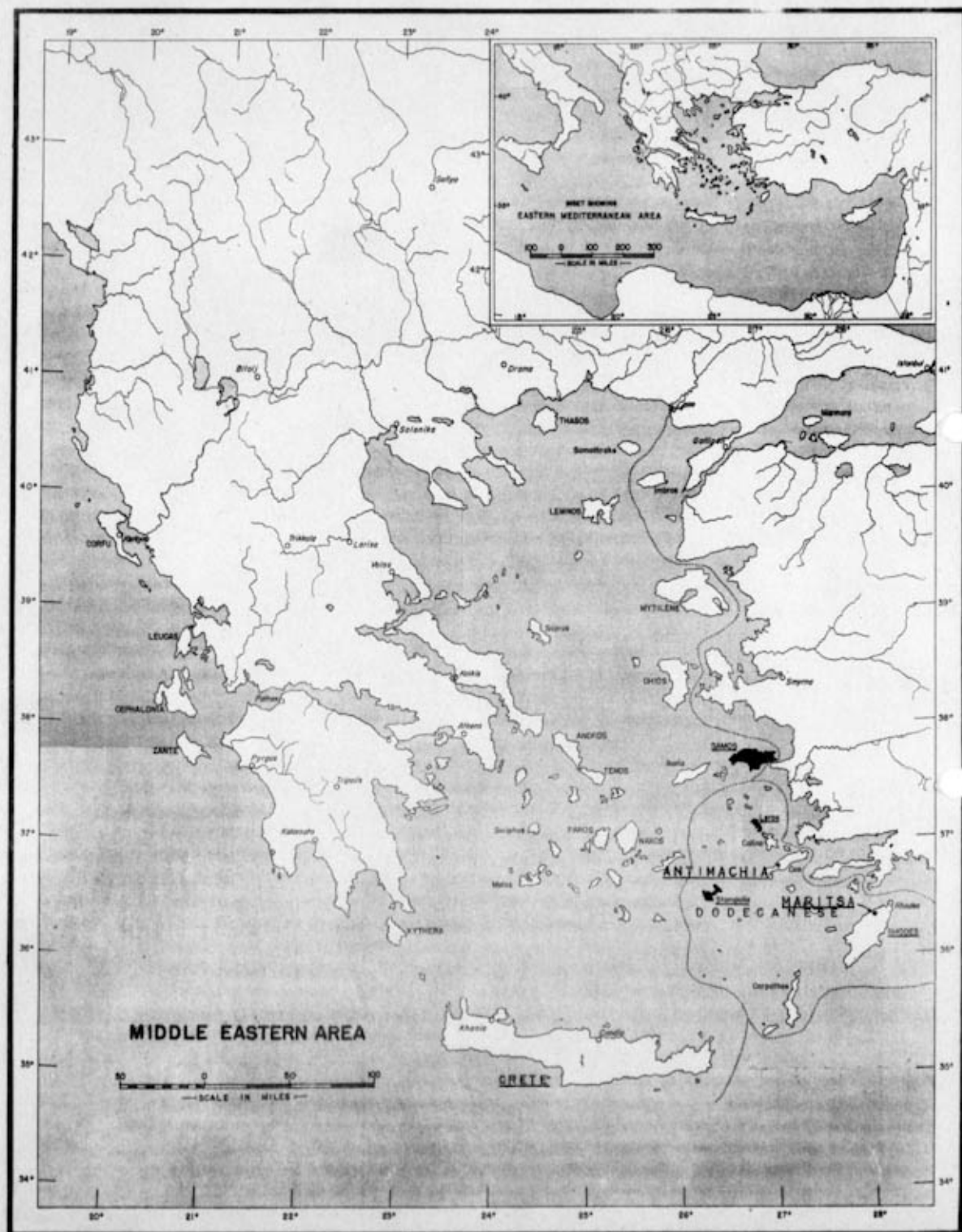
PHOTOGRAPH





BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, 055
REPRODUCED, 055



EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the night of 10-11 November 313 RAF heavy bombers attacked the railroad center at Modane; Mosquitoes harassed Dortmund. Defenses over Modane were negligible; all aircraft returned.

2. B-17 formations of the 8th Air Force escorted by P-38's and P-47's attacked the vital rail junction at Munster on 11 November. Military objectives in the Cherbourg Peninsula were attacked by US B-26's escorted by Allied Spitfires. Preliminary reports indicate that 20 enemy aircraft were destroyed in aerial combat during these operations; four heavy bombers and three of our fighters are missing.

3. On 11 November the Soviets improved their positions on the Kerch Peninsula. In the Kiev salient they are 16 miles from the Zhitomir-Korosten railroad. About 40 miles northwest of Kiev they consolidated their positions along the Teterev River. Northwest of Chernigov the enemy was driven back to a point 28 miles from the Gomel-Pinsk railroad.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 9-10 November, 21 British Wellingtons attacked the railroad and bridge at Pontassieve and dropped bombs on Talamone, Grosseto and in the Arno Valley. The following day 69 B-17's attacked the railway bridge and yards at Bolzano; hits were scored on the electric locomotive and car sheds and shops, and much rolling stock

was destroyed. It is believed the yards are now unserviceable; the line to Innsbruck was temporarily cut. Single B-17's attacked Savona, Genoa docks, Alessandria yards and the railroad near Loano. Three intercepting airplanes were probably shot down, six of our aircraft are missing.

2. Bad weather continued on the Italian front. Additional enemy counterattacks at the entrance of the Cassino-Frosinone corridor were repulsed by the Fifth Army on 10 November. The right flank of the Eighth Army made further progress in the Atesa area on 11 November.

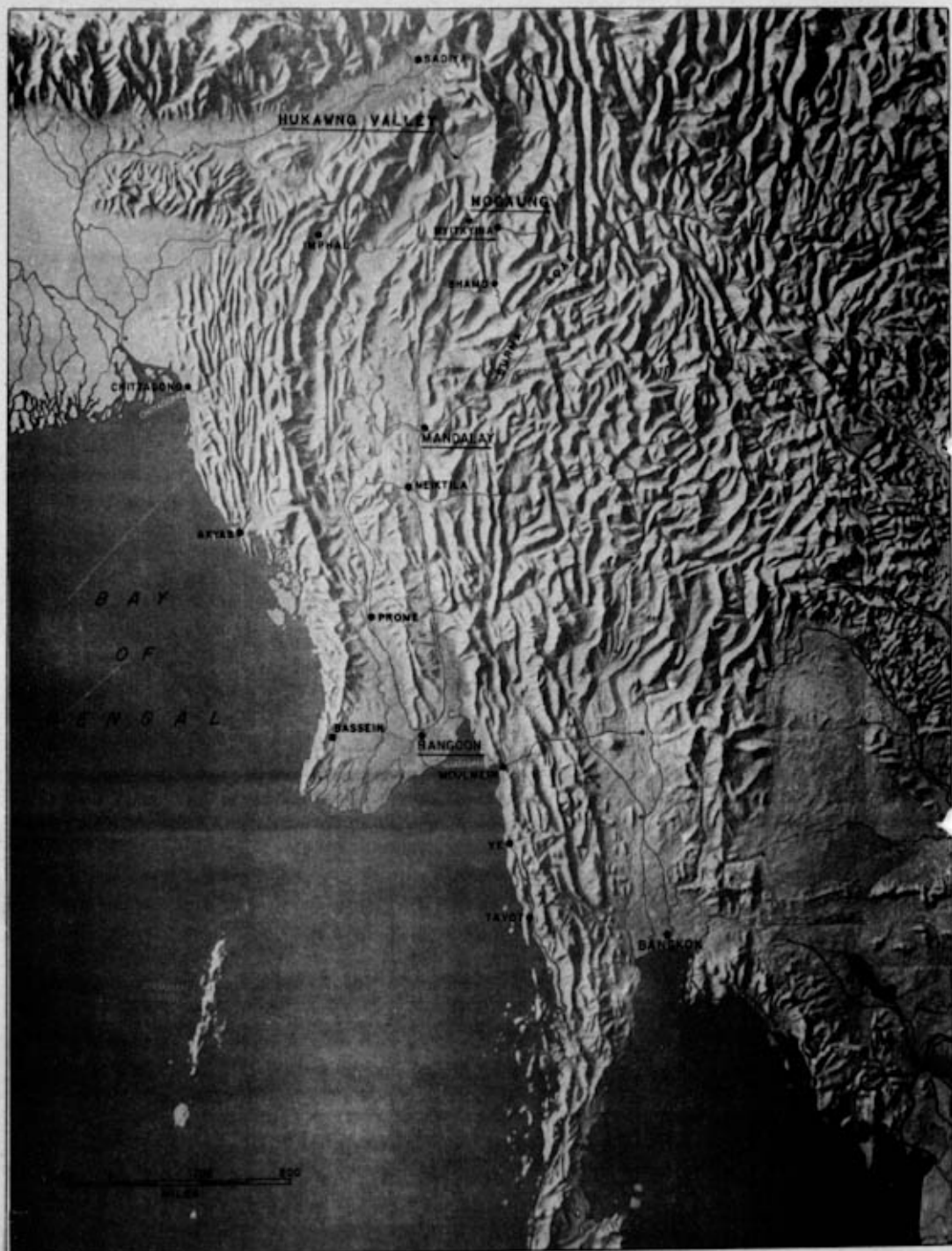
3. On 10 November four Allied planes attacked enemy positions in Crete and a fifth bombed Stampalia harbor; three Allied planes are missing. Allied aircraft also attacked Antimachia (Cos) and Maritsa (Rhodes) landing fields. Supplies were dropped on Leros and Samos and to patriot forces in Crete.

The defenses of Leros were under continuous enemy bombing attacks throughout the day, major damage resulting; one enemy plane was destroyed and one damaged.

4. A report has just been received that the Germans have invaded Leros.

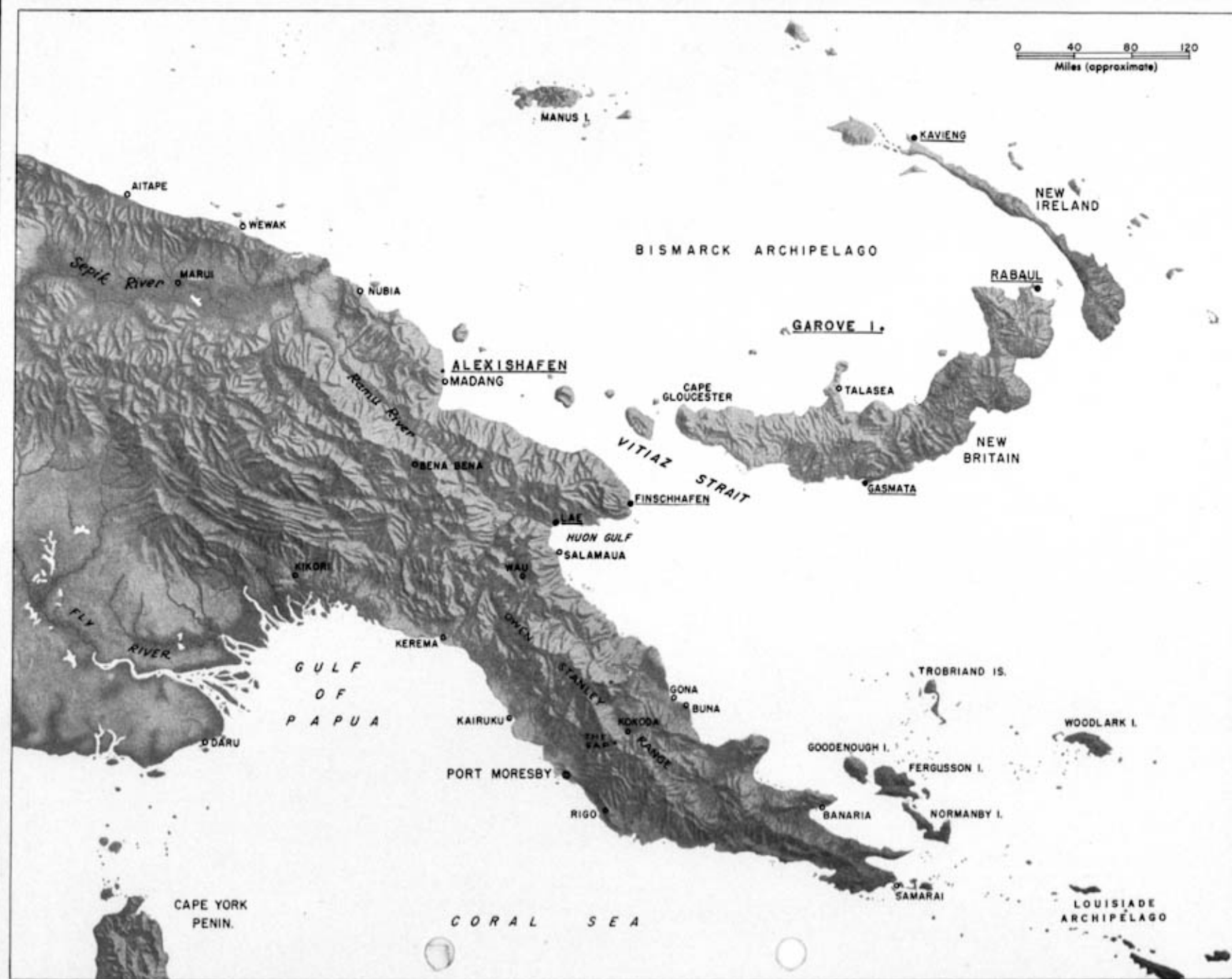
ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 9 November 10th Air Force airplanes attacked the railroad at Mogaung and obtained hits on the runway and destroyed a large building



BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS



in a roof-level attack on the Japanese headquarters at Myitkyina. Other bombers and fighters supported ground operations in the Hukawng Valley, and damaged engine sheds southwest of Mandalay. The next day 24 B-24's attacked the Mingaladon airdrome near Rangoon, good effect being observed.

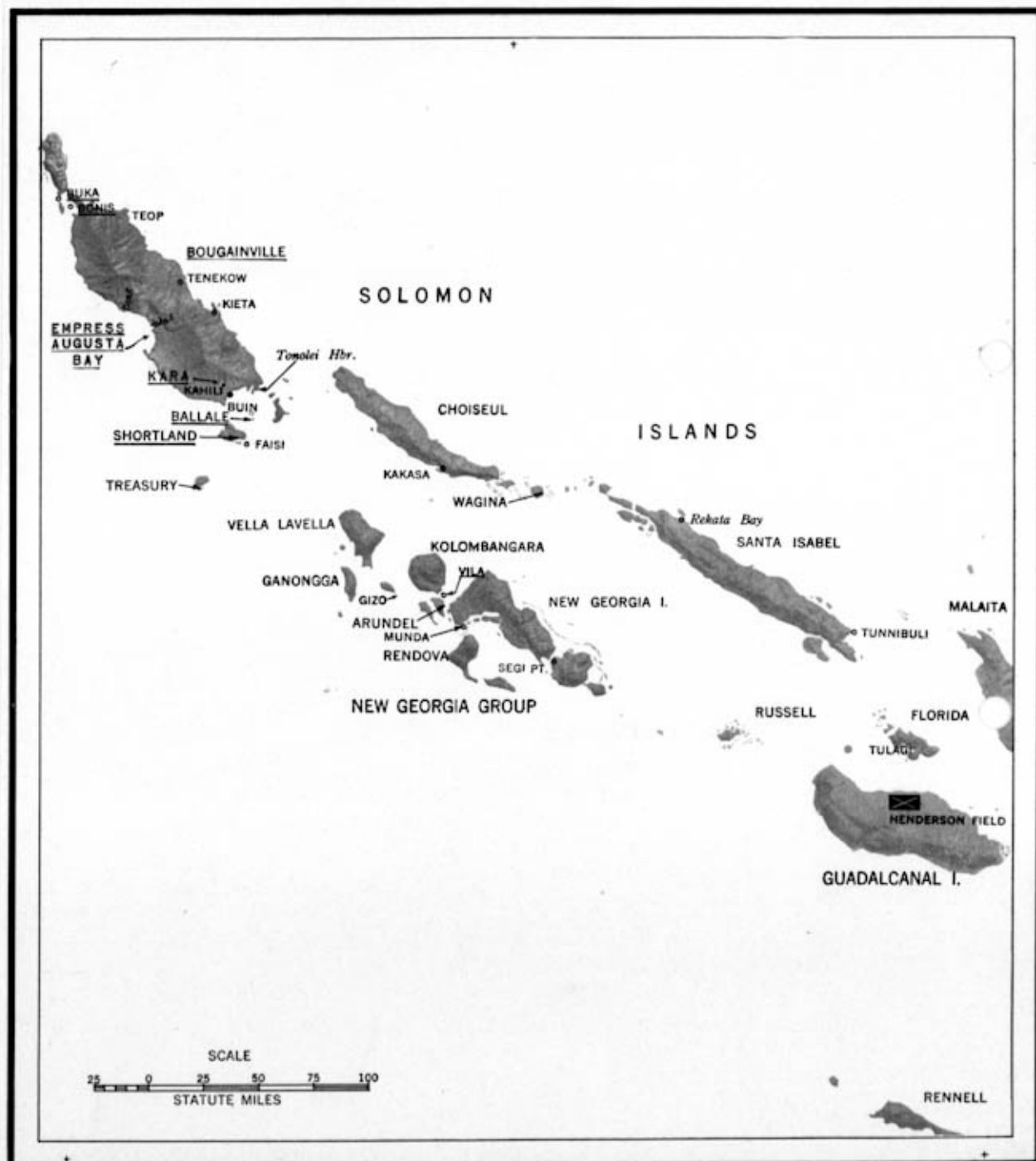
2. Fighter bombers and fighters of the 14th Air Force on 10 November sank 18 motor boats, sampans and barges filled with supplies during sweeps over the Yangtze River.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 9 November, seven Allied bombers attacked Rapopo airdrome at Rabaul and shipping in nearby waters, scoring a probable torpedo hit on an enemy light cruiser. The next day 12 B-24's damaged Lakunai airdrome near Rabaul; one B-24 is missing. Other B-24's sank a destroyer southwest of Kavieng and bombed buildings on Garove Island, and 22 B-25's with fighter escort bombed, shelled and machine-gunned installations in the Alexishafen area. Twenty-five P-40's ignited a fuel dump at Gasmata; 15 P-39's destroyed three (probably four) of 12 enemy bombers intercepted over Lae. In a 2,000-mile round-trip, 11 B-24's bombed the naval base at Surabaya in Java; results were unobserved due to overcast.

2. In two raids during 9 November, a total of 103 Navy bombers, escorted by 24 Army fighters, damaged the runway, gun positions and an ammunition dump on Ballale Island, attacked the Kara runway and hit

SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA



other targets in the southern Bougainville-Shortland Island area. The following day our B-25's attacked the Ballale and Kara runways and Navy bombers reported excellent results in attacks on the Buka and Bonis airfields. All enemy airdromes on Buka and Bougainville were rendered unserviceable. A force of 29 Navy bombers hammered Japanese positions along the Piva and Jaba Rivers, in support of our ground forces.

Between 30 and 40 enemy torpedo planes attacked Allied shipping 25 miles southwest of Empress Augusta Bay; our antiaircraft fire destroyed seven enemy planes.

3. On the morning of 10 November 46 Navy bombers covered by 55 fighters attacked Rabaul, scoring at least two hits on enemy destroyers in spite of unfavorable weather. Two of the 30 to 40 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down; one of our bombers was lost.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

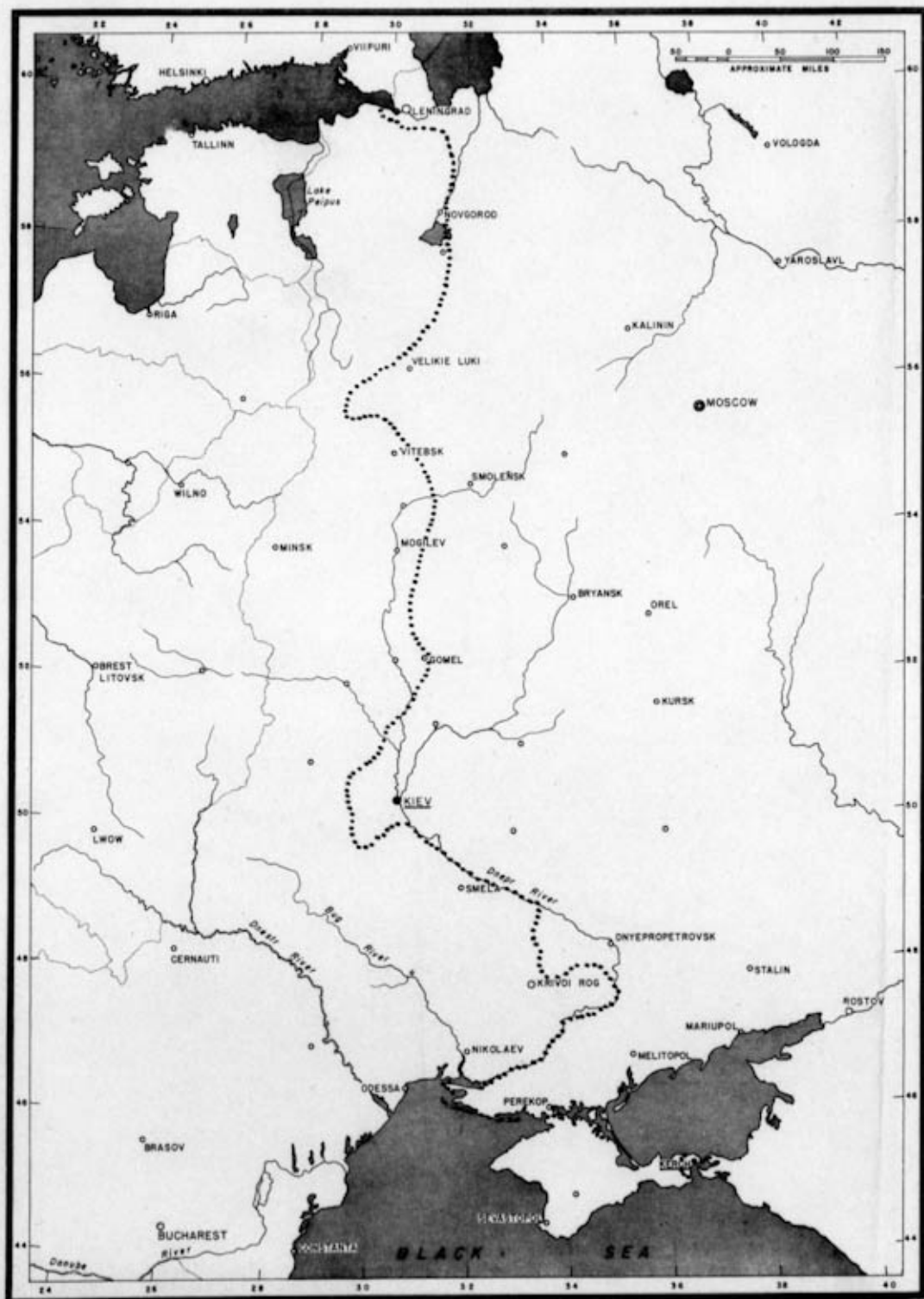
No. 701

0700 November 10 to 0700 November 11, 1943

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



SECRET
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-78

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the nights of 8 and 9 November Mosquito bombers harassed enemy targets at Duisburg, Cologne and Bochum. Only four enemy planes penetrated to London during this period; scattered bombing was reported.

2. B-26's escorted by Allied Spitfires attacked an enemy airfield southwest of Brussels on 10 November. No enemy fighter opposition was encountered and all of our aircraft returned.

3. The 8th Air Force destroyed 85 (probably 106) enemy aircraft during the week ending 7 November for a loss, from all causes, of 15 B-17's, three B-24's, four B-26's, two P-38's and 14 P-47's. The British added 28 (probably 31) to this score, losing 48. The operations of this week included our heavy attacks on Wilhelmshaven, Gelsenkirchen, Munster, Wesel and Duren and those of the RAF on Dusseldorf and Cologne.

4. On 10 November Soviet efforts to enlarge their beachheads on the Kerch Peninsula were checked by German and Rumanian counterattacks. The Russian salient west of Kiev was enlarged in heavy fighting in fog and rain.

MEDITERRANEAN

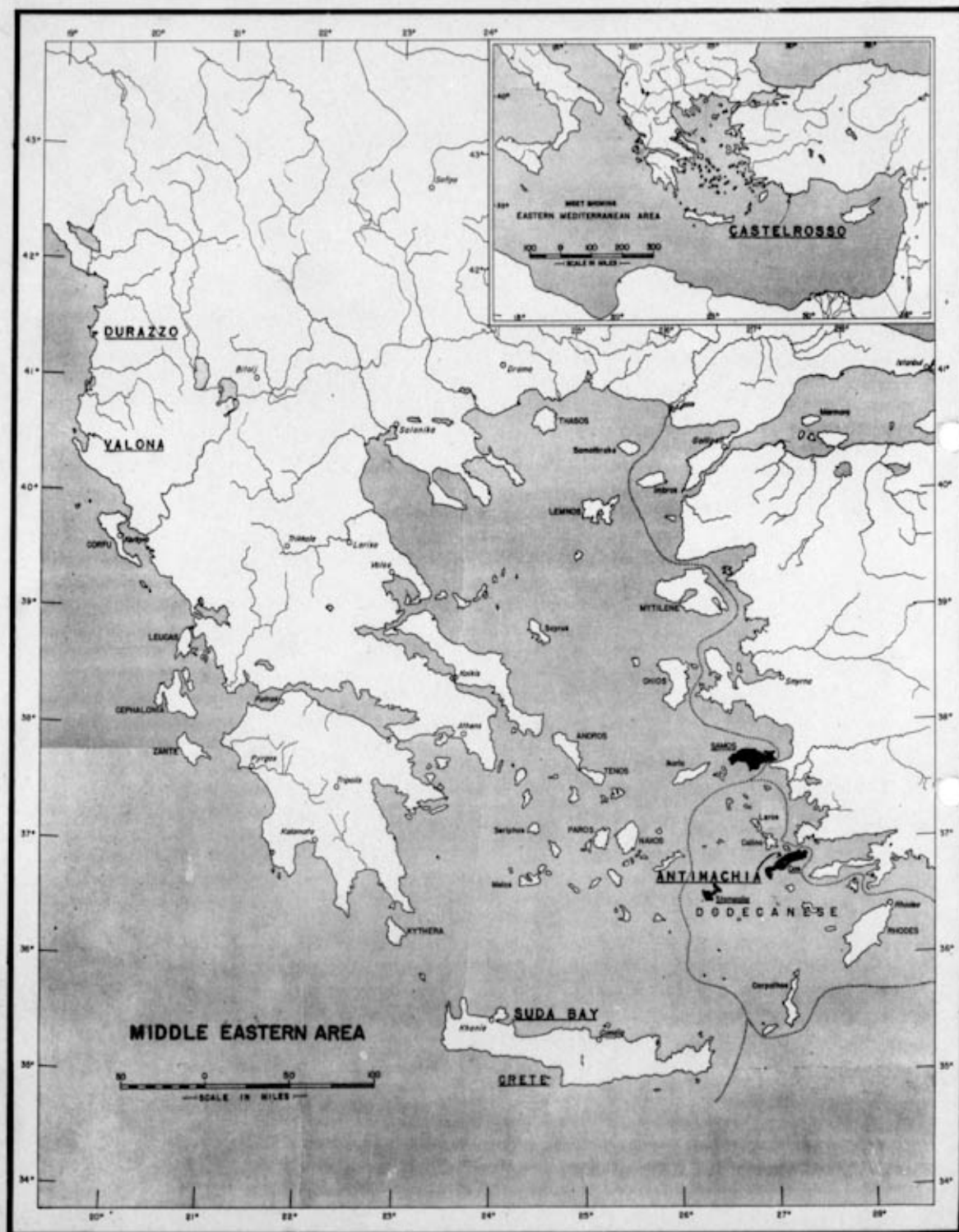
1. During the night of 8-9 November, Wellingtons damaged a bridge near Grosseto. On 9 November 24 B-17's and 20 B-24's, escorted by P-38's to the limit of their fuel capacity, attacked industrial plants in the

TURIN



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS



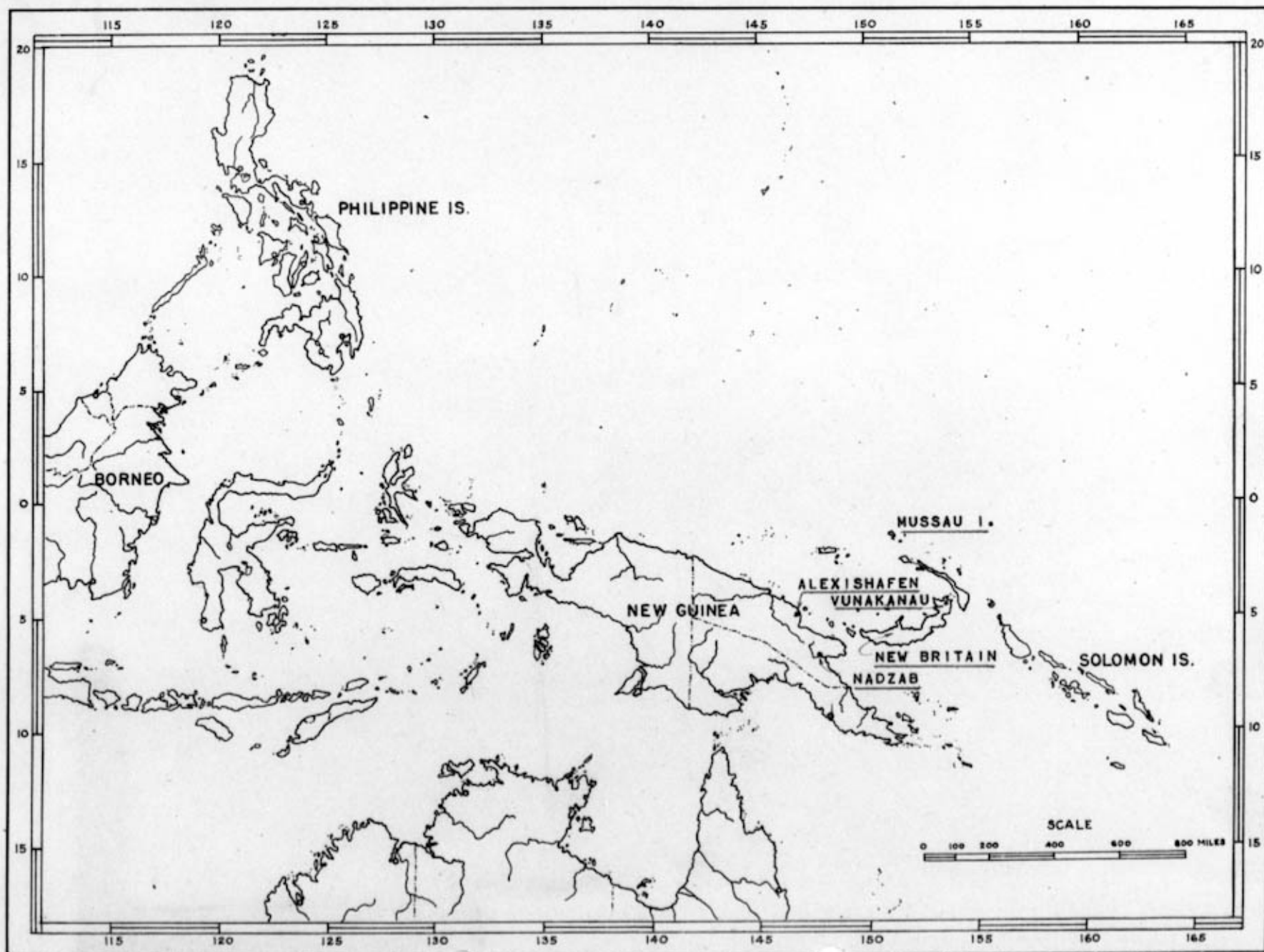
Turin and Genoa areas and destroyed one enemy fighter; no losses were reported. Lighter aircraft concentrated on enemy positions and communications; they also bombed enemy railroads in a sweep north of Rome, attacked shipping, gun positions and tanks in the Valona-Durazzo area; and hit a freighter at Split.

Allied planes operating in the Middle East on 9 November scored hits on oil and ammunition dumps in Crete, bombed shipping and the jetty at Suda Bay, Crete, hit a small freighter northeast of Stampalia, and attacked Antimachia airfield.

2. On 10 November, despite renewed counterattacks, the Fifth Army continued to push toward the entrance to the Cassino-Frosinone corridor, registering gains in the difficult terrain north and west of Mignano. Advancing on the Sangro River defenses the left flank of the Eighth Army passed through Rionero; near the east coast its patrols crossed the Sangro near Fossacesia on 9 November. Snow was falling in the mountains.

3. Further Allied reinforcements were landed on Castelrosso during the night of 6-7 November.

4. General Eisenhower reports the number of prisoners held by US and British forces as follows:



	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>GERMANS</u>	<u>ITALIANS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Held by <u>US</u>	North Africa	1,611	67,923	69,534
	Sicily	1	15,424	15,425
	Italy	442	-0-	442
	In US or enroute	118,728	45,205	163,933
 Held by <u>British</u>	North Africa	1,686	29,863	31,549
	Sicily	220	9,919	10,139
	In UK	1,125	23,559	24,684
	Italy	Number unknown		
 Grand Totals		123,813	191,893	315,706
 <u>PAROLED IN SICILY</u>		<u>SICILIANS</u>		
	By US	60,658		
	By British	3,350		
 Total		64,008		

ASIATIC THEATER

B-25's of the 10th Air Force mined the Rangoon River from low altitude on 8 November.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

Two missions totaling 47 medium and light bombers covered by 29 fighters damaged the Alexishafen airfield during the morning of 9 November; they destroyed 21 parked airplanes and shot down 14 (probably 16) enemy fighters; three P-38's did not return. Nine Allied planes bombed the Vunakanau dispersal areas with good results; others destroyed some small craft off northern New Britain, and sank a 10,000-ton freighter west of Mussau Island.

~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-78

Twelve P-39's and P-40's intercepted twelve enemy fighters over
Nadzab and shot down three.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 700

0700 November 9 to 0700 November 10, 1943

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

202(2)



TURIN



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

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

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During 8 November, 70 Allied light and medium bombers with fighter escort attacked military objectives near Calais, meeting no fighter opposition; one B-25 was destroyed by antiaircraft fire. Ten enemy aircraft operated over southern England during the night; four reached London causing minor damage, and two were destroyed.

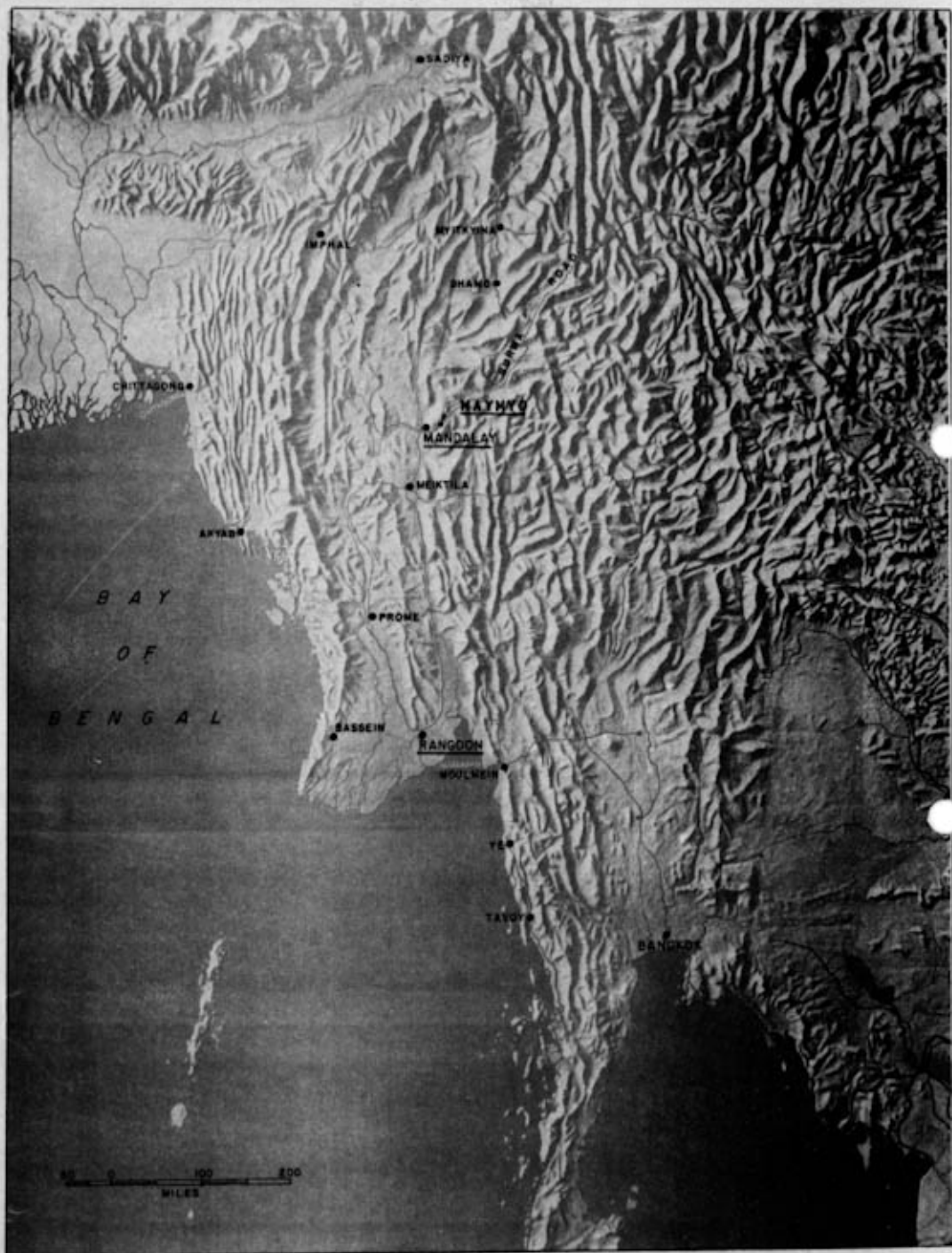
2. Fighting continued on 9 November in the Kerch, Genichesk and Perekop areas. The enemy again retired slightly west of Kiev.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 7-8 November our light bombers damaged the harbor area at Durazzo. The next day 81 B-17's, escorted by 44 P-38's to the limit of their fuel supply, attacked Turin, leaving the ball-bearing factory probably completely inoperative, locomotive sheds and repair shops partially destroyed, railroad lines cut and the Fiat Motor and Aero Engine Works damaged. Few enemy fighters were met and no aircraft losses were reported. Allied planes also attacked enemy gun positions and lines of communication, particularly in the eastern battle area.

2. The enemy is now offering stubborn resistance to the further advance of the Fifth Army; three counterattacks on our VI Corps and one on the British X Corps were repulsed on 8 and 9 November opposite the





BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS

entrance to the Cassino-Frosinone corridor. The right of the Fifth and the left of the Eighth Army made some progress, reaching Cerro and capturing Forli. The Eighth Army entered Castiglione.

3. 150 Nazis landed on Simi on 2 November; two days later German Marines and Italian Fascists looted the town. Naxos was evacuated by the British on 5-6 November.

On 8 November, Allied planes on anti-shipping missions in the Aegean hit five small craft and two merchant vessels with cannon or bombs. Enemy aircraft harassed Leros.

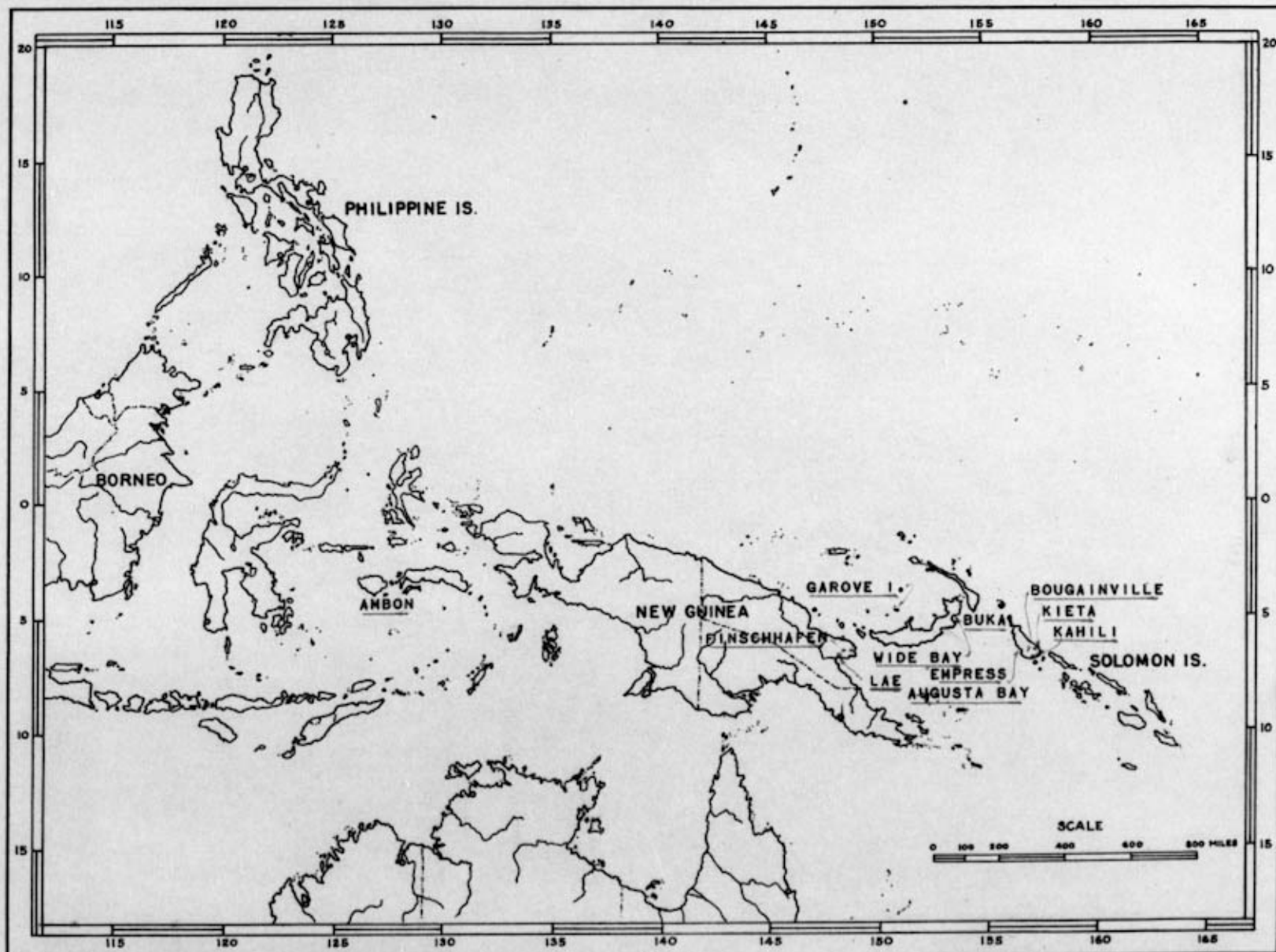
ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 6, 7, and 8 November medium and heavy bombers and light aircraft of the 10th Air Force damaged railroad bridges, rolling stock, and yards near Mandalay, barracks at Maymyo and the city of Rangoon. Escorted fighter bombers also attacked railroads and enemy camps in northern Burma. A total of 75 sorties were reported for these days.

2. Two B-25's of the 14th Air Force successfully bombed an air-drome on Hainan Island on 8 November; three or four parked aircraft were destroyed and many others damaged.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 8 November, Allied artillery assisted our ground forces in making further gains in the Finschhafen area.



On the night of 7 November four Allied planes started large fires in the waterfront area at Ambon. The next day, Allied search planes destroyed a jetty at Wide Bay and damaged an antiaircraft position on Garove Island.

Allied aircraft scored hits on two small enemy vessels in the waters to the west of New Guinea.

The enemy made two small and ineffective air attacks on Lae on the night of 7 November.

2. Japanese planes bombed the Marines' positions in the Empress Augusta Bay area on the night of 6-7 November, causing some casualties. One-half of the 300 Japanese who landed northwest of these positions on 7 November were killed in action.

On 8 November, six escorted B-25's attacked buildings at Kieta and the airdrome at Buka; two enemy planes were destroyed. Twenty-one B-24's later again struck at Buka airfield and one B-24 bombed Kahili airfield. Allied patrols intercepted 61 Japanese bombers and fighters over Bougainville, shooting down 26 (probably 33) enemy planes for a loss of four of ours.

Twelve Japanese planes attacked Allied shipping in Empress Augusta Bay without effect; five enemy planes were destroyed.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 699

0700 November 8 to 0700 November 9, 1943

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

CENTRAL EUROPE

0 100 200 300 400
MILES
SCALE OF MILES

THE FÆRÖES

SHETLAND IS.

TRIQUEVILLE

BERNAY

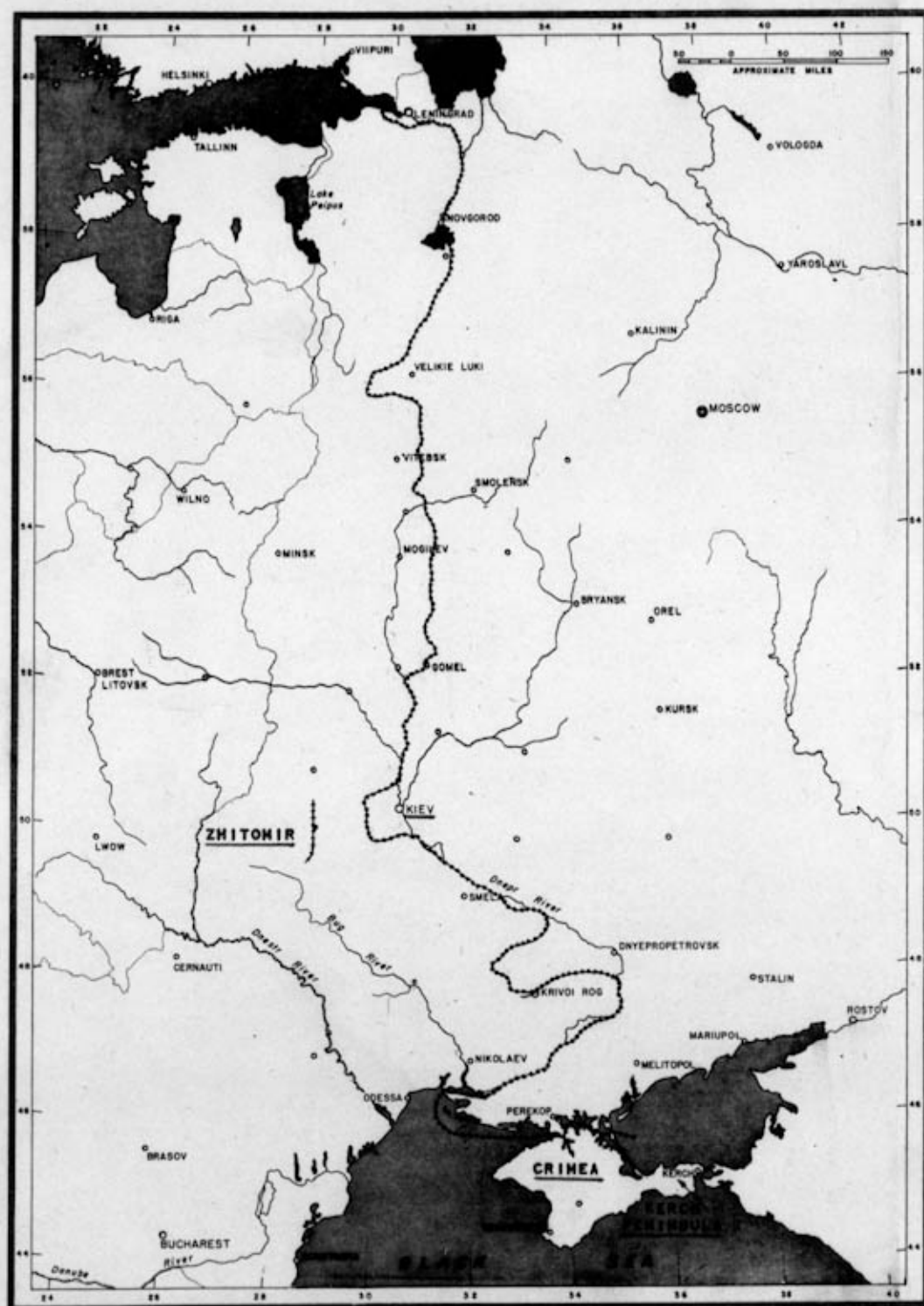
BEAUMONT LE ROGER

VESEL

ESSEN

DÜREN

ULCINJ



~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 8-8-72

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. In the 7 November attacks 121 B-17's and 314 P-47's used 229 tons of bombs on the railway centers of Wesel and Duren, finding complete cloud coverage of the targets. Few enemy fighters were encountered and all of our bombers returned; one enemy plane was destroyed but six P-47's are missing. 208 B-26's, escorted by 22 squadrons of RAF Spitfires, 52 P-47's and 58 P-38's, flew diversionary missions from which two P-38's and one Spitfire have not returned. Escorted Allied light bombers raided Bernay, Tricqueville and Beaumont le Roger airfields without opposition.

That night British Mosquito bombers harassed Essen. Three German aircraft, penetrating to the London area, killed 70 people by a hit on a dance hall.

2. In the Kerch Peninsula enemy counterattacks failed to prevent a steady enlargement of the Soviet bridgeheads but Soviet attempts to break through the Perekop Isthmus into the Crimea failed. The center of gravity of fighting is now in the Kiev area. The heads of three Soviet columns are midway between the city and the important north-south railroad through Zhitomir, the last enemy lateral line of communication in the Ukraine.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Despite bad weather on 7 November, B-25's damaged enemy



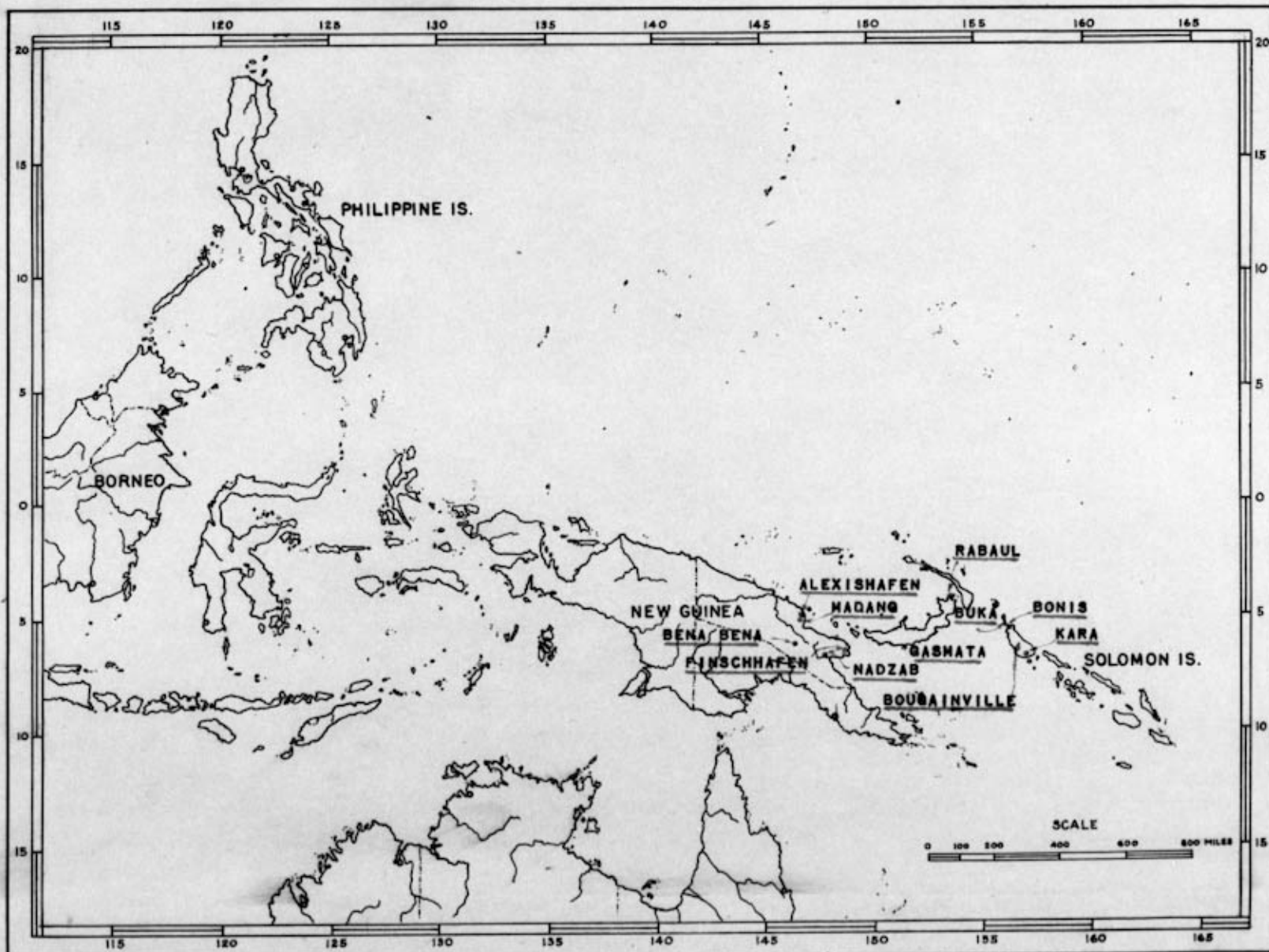
BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

installations at Ulcinj, Yugoslavia, and shipping at Ancona. Other medium, light and fighter bombers attacked enemy gun positions, communications and bivouacs, particularly in the Cassino and Fossacesia areas, and reported excellent results at Split where a large oil fire was started and a ship was sunk.

2. In spite of bad weather and heavy demolitions the Fifth Army on 8 November pushed forward toward the Cassino-Frosinone corridor; at Monti Maggiore it met heavy resistance but gained ground in the Venafro area. With little active opposition the Eighth Army advanced its left to the line: Forli-Castiglione; its right flank passed through Casalanguida and several other villages and is now overlooking the Sangro River.

3. General Spaatz reports that, in operations during the year ending 7 November, 1943, aircraft of the Northwest African Air Forces dropped 92,233 tons of bombs on enemy installations and destroyed 3058 (probably 3798) enemy aircraft in aerial combat and an additional 2453 on the ground; over 70 per cent of these results were accomplished by the AAF, the remainder by our Allies. They sank 185 (probably 295) ships of all classes totaling 173,400 (probably 360,400) tons (not including warship tonnages), and damaged 243 vessels totaling 373,700 tons. These figures do not include accomplishments by the Malta, Middle East and 9th Air Forces. 3491 enemy aircraft were abandoned on captured airfields. Our operations resulted in a loss of 1545 Allied airplanes



by enemy action as follows: US, 1027; RAF, 518.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Escorted B-25's bombed the Rapopo airfields (Rabaul) at noon on 7 November, destroying 12 enemy planes on the ground and shooting down 23 (probably 31) of some 50 to 60 intercepting enemy fighters; five P-38's are missing. Other Allied air accomplishments that day and previously unreported for 6 November include possible hits on a destroyer west of Bougainville and a cruiser southwest of Buka, the bombing of supply dumps at Gasmata, and aerial engagements over Madang, Alexishafen and Nadzab which was under air attack. Seven (probably nine) enemy bombers and 13 (probably 19) enemy fighters were destroyed; no aircraft losses were reported on our part. Enemy aircraft bombed Finschhafen and Nadzab, destroying two parked P-39's, and machine-gunned the Bena Bena area.

2. On 6 ^{or} and 7 November an enemy force landed from 21 barges west of the Marine positions on Bougainville Island; it is now being engaged by our forces.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 698

0700 November 7 to 0700 November 8, 1943

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

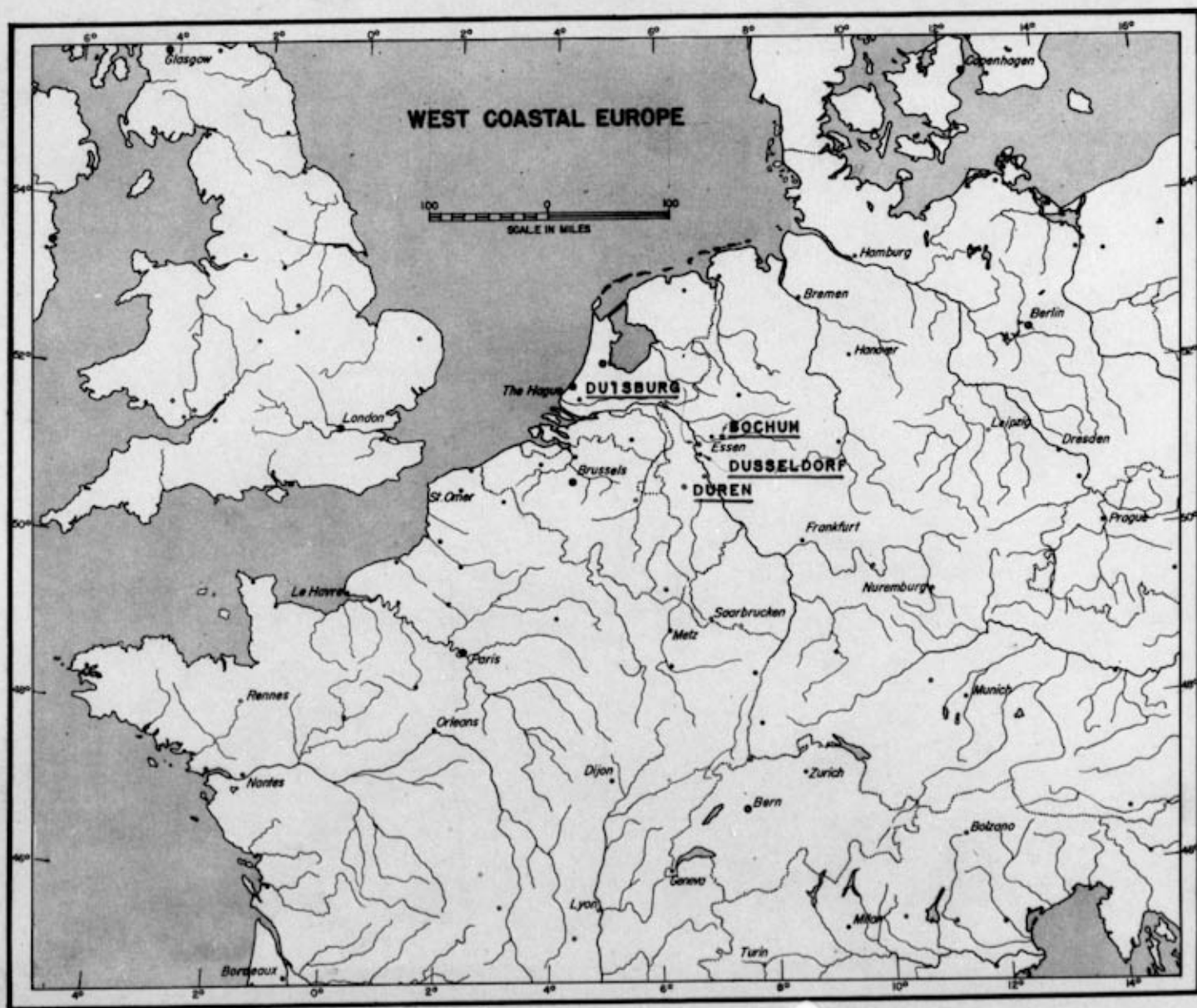
GENERAL

The War Department has designated campaigns of the current war to date; stars may be worn on the appropriate theater ribbons for service during these campaigns. The theater commander determines the eligibility of units to whom credit shall be accorded; members of these units and attached personnel are then authorized to wear the appropriate stars. Regulations prescribe that units shall be accorded credit if they, or a specified proportion of their components, actually participated in combat; service units are entitled to credit if they served in the combat zone as defined in each instance by the War Department. Only one star may be worn for each named campaign.

The campaigns announced are as follows:

Asiatic-Pacific Theater

- a. Central Pacific, (for presence at Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, and for any of the various actions in this area), from 7 December 1941 to a final date to be announced later.
- b. Philippine Islands, from 7 December 1941 to 10 May 1942.
- c. East Indies, (withdrawal through this area), from 1 January 1942 to 22 July 1942.
- d. Papua, (offensive), from 23 July 1942 to 23 January 1943.
- e. New Guinea, (current offensive), from 24 January 1943 to a final date to be announced later.
- f. Guadalcanal, from 7 August 1942 to 21 February 1943.
- g. Northern Solomons, from 22 February 1943 to a final date to be announced later.



- h. Burma, 1942, (this covers the withdrawal of the Chinese Armies under General Stilwell) from 7 December 1941 to 26 May 1942.
- i. India-Burma, (current operations), from 2 April 1942 to a final date to be announced later.
- j. China, from 4 July 1942 to a final date to be announced later.
- k. Aleutian Islands, from 3 June 1942 to 24 August 1943.

European-African-Middle Eastern Theater

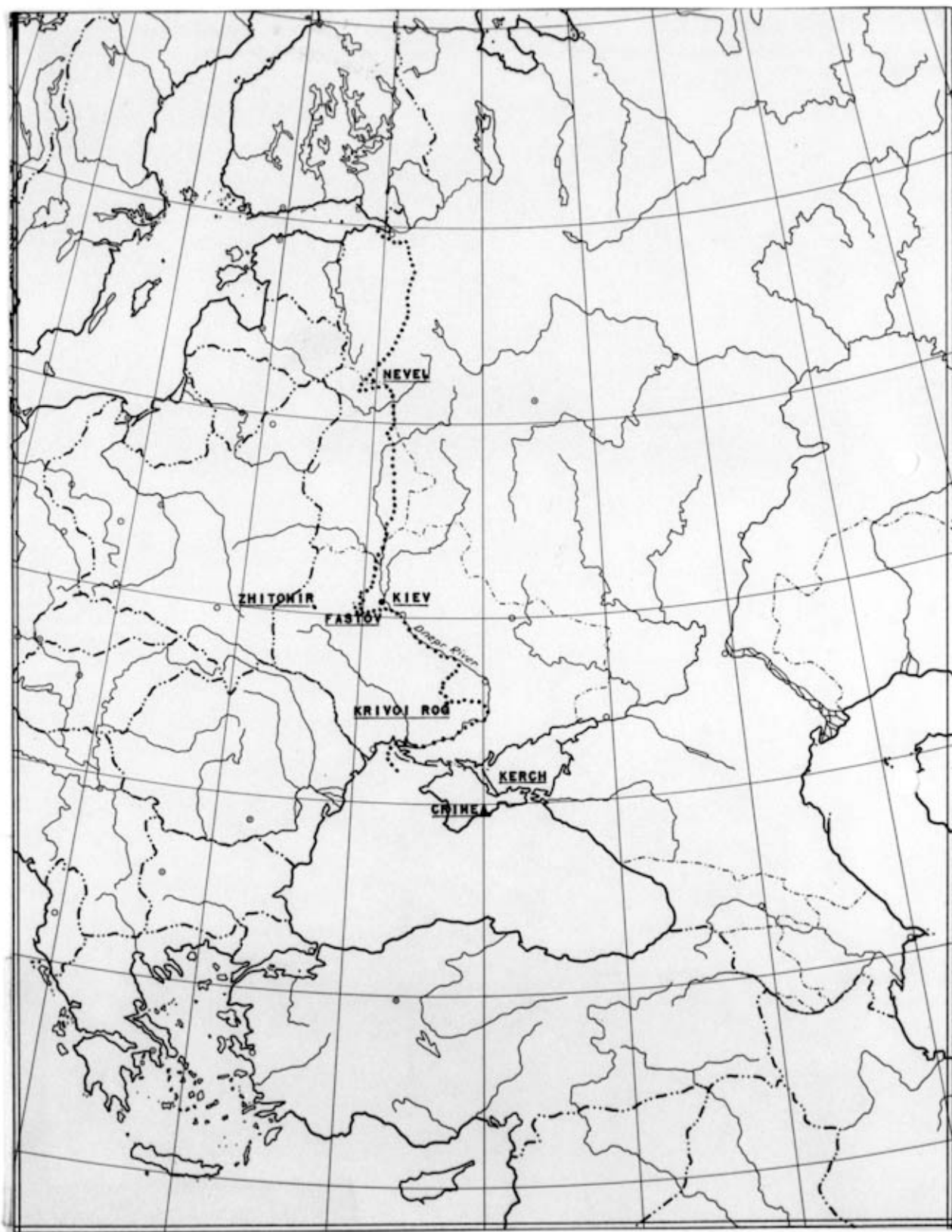
- l. Air Offensive, Europe, from 4 July 1942 to a final date to be announced later.
- m. Egypt-Libya, from 11 June 1942 to 12 February 1943
- n. Algeria-French Morocco, (the landings), from 8 to 11 November 1942.
- o. Tunisia, from 8 November 1942 (air), 17 November 1942 (ground) to 13 May 1943.
- p. Sicily, from 14 May 1943 (air), 9 July 1943 (ground) to 17 August 1943.

A star is also authorized for anti-submarine warfare in any theater and for participation in ground or aerial combat under conditions which are definitely distinct and disassociated from any named battle or campaign.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. On 6 November, British fighter planes damaged oil storage tanks, locomotives and a mine-sweeper in northern France and Belgium. That night, Mosquitoes harassed targets at Duisburg, Bochum, and Dusseldorf.

About 24 German planes operated in three phases over England causing slight damage and casualties; two were destroyed in air combat





BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

and one by antiaircraft fire.

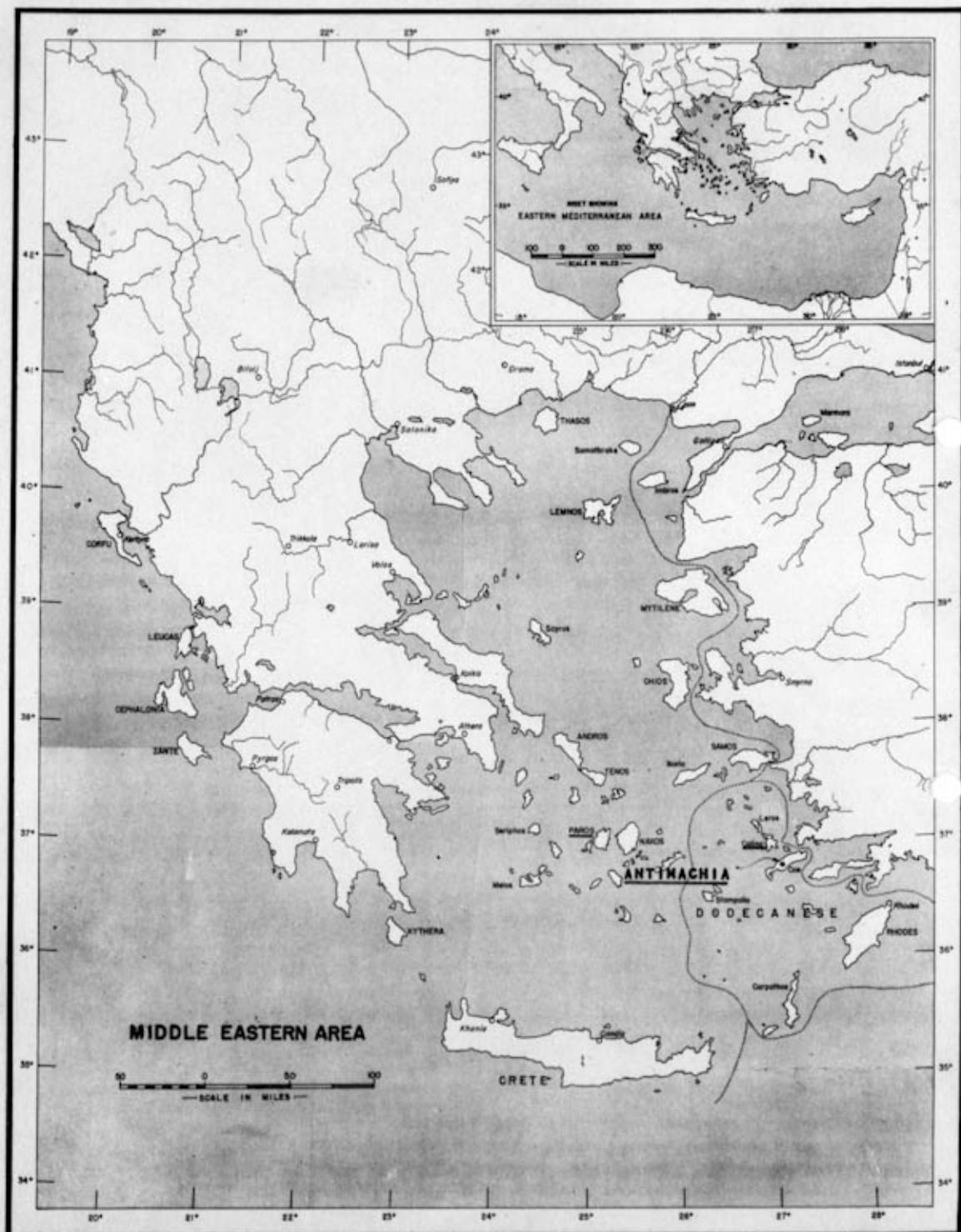
B-17's of the 8th Air Force, escorted by P-47's, attacked Duren and other targets in western Germany on 7 November; P-38's supported these missions by flying diversionary sweeps over northern France. One fighter is missing.

2. On 7 November heavy fighting continued in the Crimea. West of Kiev the enemy lost the railroad junction of Fastov on his important lateral line of communication between Krivoi Rog and Zhitomir. In the Nevel area the front line now is about 50 miles from the old Polish border.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 5-6 November, Allied planes bombed buildings at Giulianova, and attacked roads along the east and west coasts of Italy. The following day Allied light aircraft attacked the airfield at Tarquinia, electrical installations at Montalto di Castro, and gun positions and communications in the vicinity of Assisi, Gioia and elsewhere in the battle area. Fighter planes of the Desert Air Force destroyed motor vehicles at Metkovic, on the Dalmatian coast.

2. At noon 7 November little change on its left was reported by the Fifth Army. Heavy resistance in its center culminated in an enemy counterattack in the Venafrò area which was repulsed, and a gain of about two miles was made toward Cassino. The enemy is using many anti-personnel plastic mines. In the Isernia area the Fifth Army pushed



~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 6-8-72

northwestwards about a mile. On its left the Eighth Army was clearing the enemy from east of the Trigno River; on its right it made substantial gains capturing many villages, among them Carunchio, Furci, and Casalbordino. The enemy in this area is reported to be withdrawing to his Sangro River defenses.

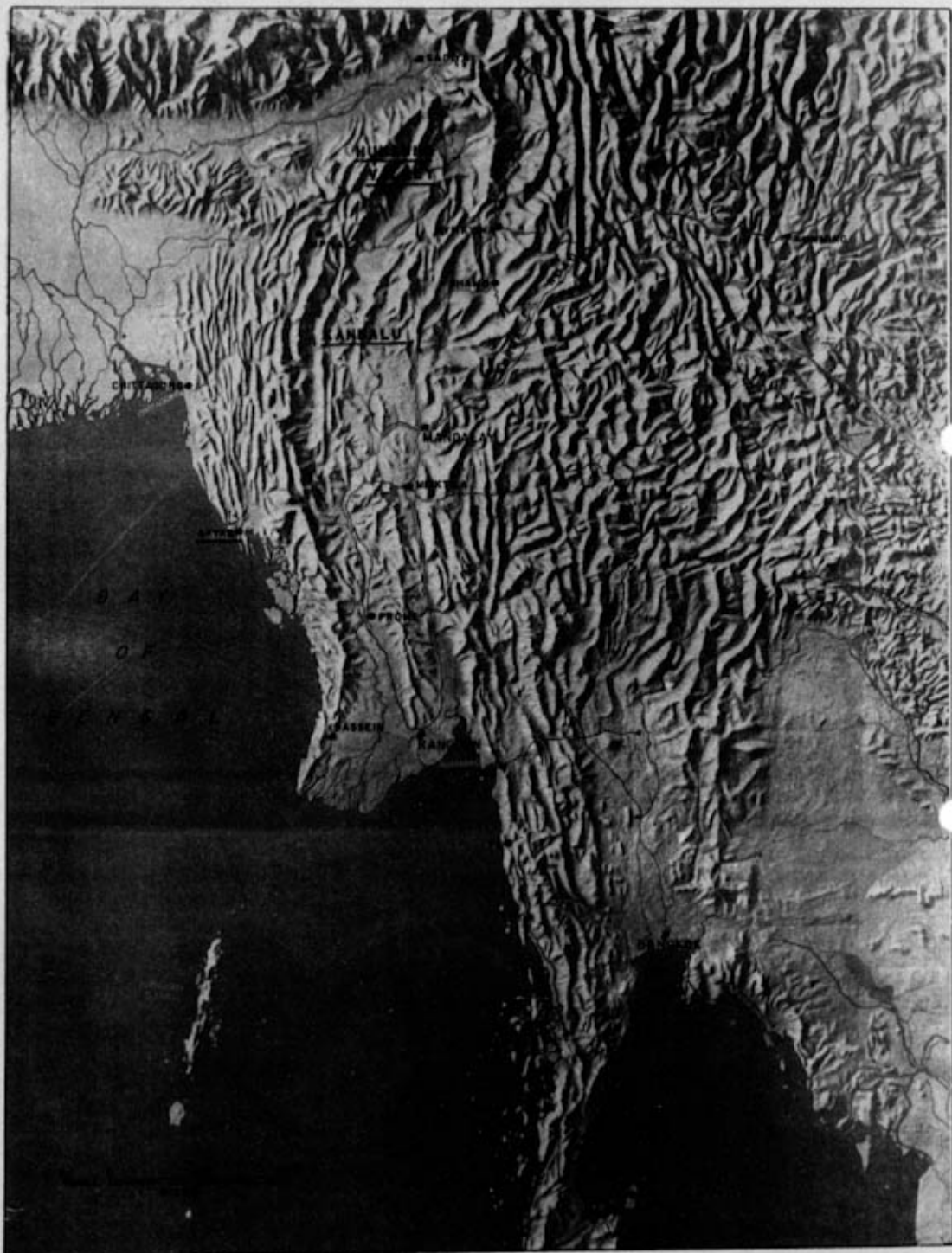
3. The following casualties for operations on the mainland were reported on 7 November:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>
US VI Corps	1195	4145	2399
British X Corps	1309	5573	2542

4. In the 5 November raid on Naples about 30 enemy aircraft destroyed supplies, ammunition and a mole; one (probably two) were shot down.

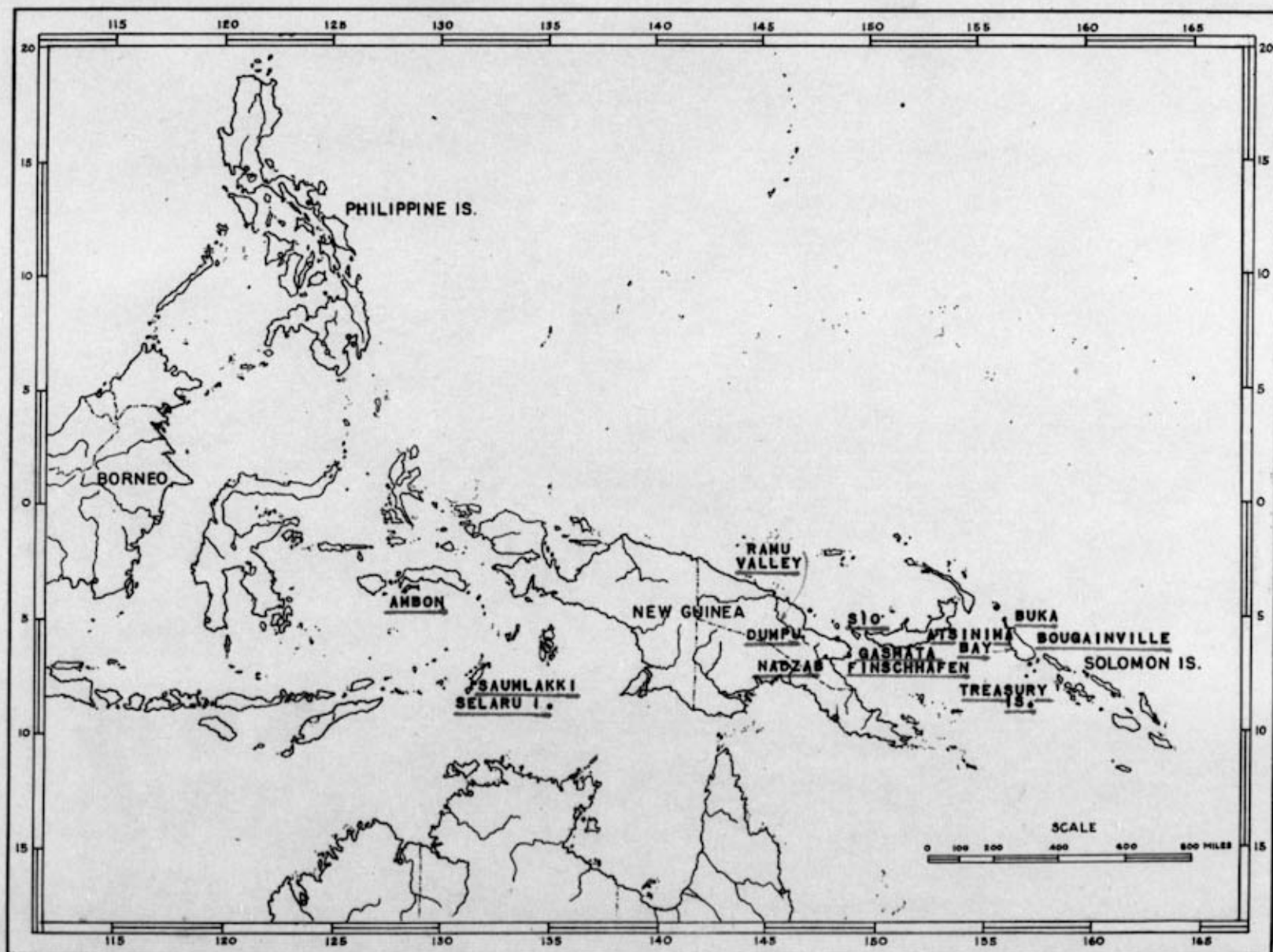
On 6 November enemy planes attacked an Allied convoy off Philippeville, Algeria, sinking the US destroyer "Beatty" and a transport; one other transport was damaged. Most of the troops were transferred within the convoy; details of casualties are not reported. The same day the British hospital ship "St. Andrew" was attacked by German planes east of Termoli, but there was no damage or casualties.

5. On 6 November Beaufighters damaged several enemy craft off Paros; three airplanes did not return. British bombers attacked the Antimachia airfield and mined Calino harbor.



BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS



ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 4 November 22 light bombers of the 10th Air Force attacked targets in the Hukawng Valley in support of Allied ground troops, and hit supply buildings and targets of opportunity in northern Burma. The following day, 28 B-24's, 27 B-25's and nine P-51's attacked Akyab in three waves. Excellent results were obtained and many fires were started. Five B-25's hit buildings, and railroad equipment near Kanbalu.

2. 14th Air Force B-25's with fighter escort attacked seven ships in Amoy harbor on 7 November sinking one Japanese destroyer and four other vessels despite heavy antiaircraft fire.

3. Major General John R. Deane assumed command of the United States Military Mission to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 1 November. This mission absorbs the functions of our Military Attache's office.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. A total of 28 enemy aircraft attacked Dumpu, Finschhafen, Nadzab and a fighter strip in the upper Ramu Valley on the night of 5-6 November and the following day. Two of our parked fighters were destroyed. Allied aircraft attacked targets at Gasmata, and Sio, Ambon, Saumlakki and Selaru.

2. On 6 November, B-25's sank two enemy barges and three small

~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-72

cargo ships in masthead attacks on enemy shipping in northern Bougainville and Buka. Sixty-one Navy bombers and 32 fighters dropped 39 tons of explosives on enemy installations at Kara airfield; one dive bomber is missing. The next day eight B-25's dropped quarter-ton bombs on barges and the beach area at Atsinima Bay with unobserved results.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

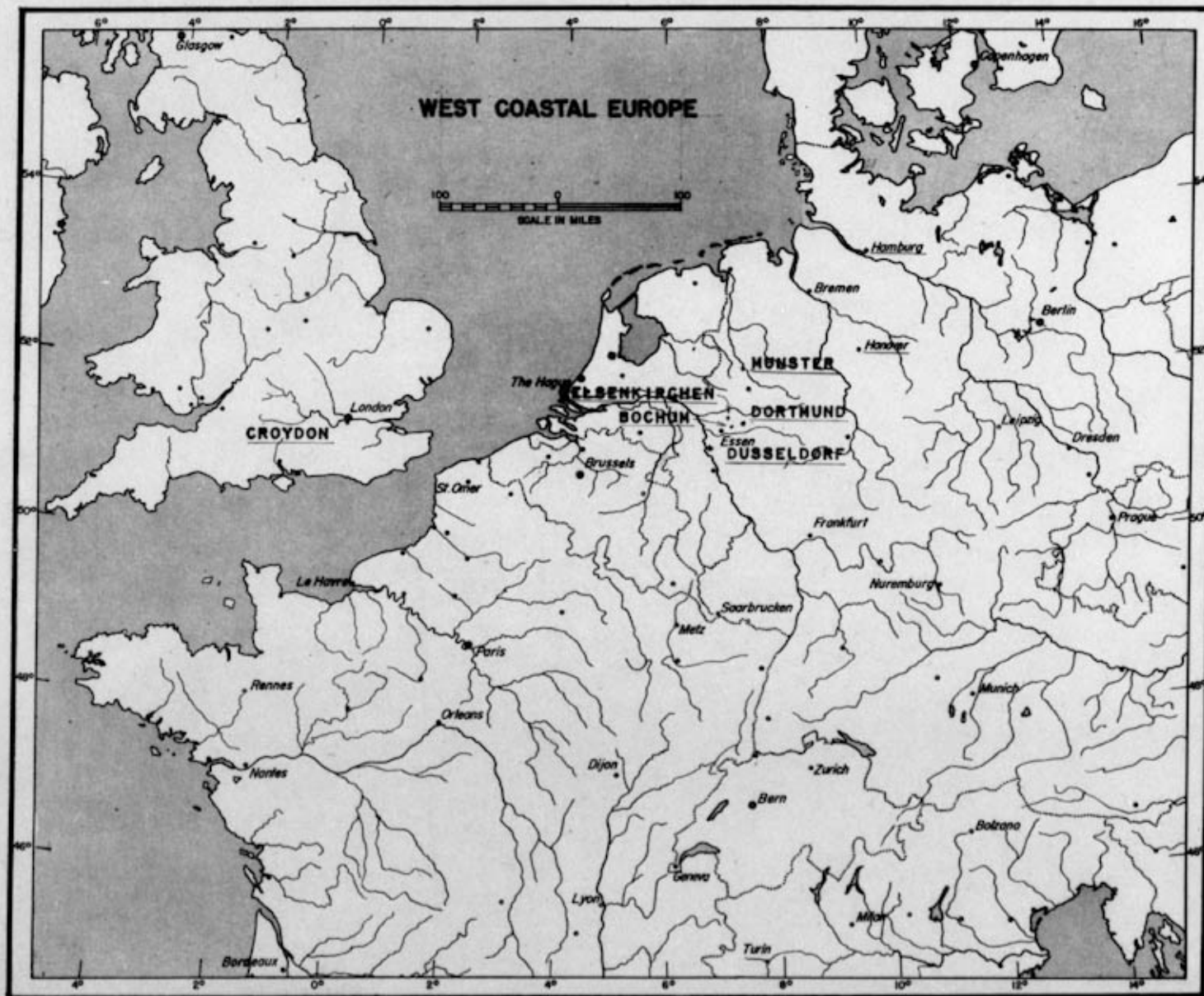
No. 697

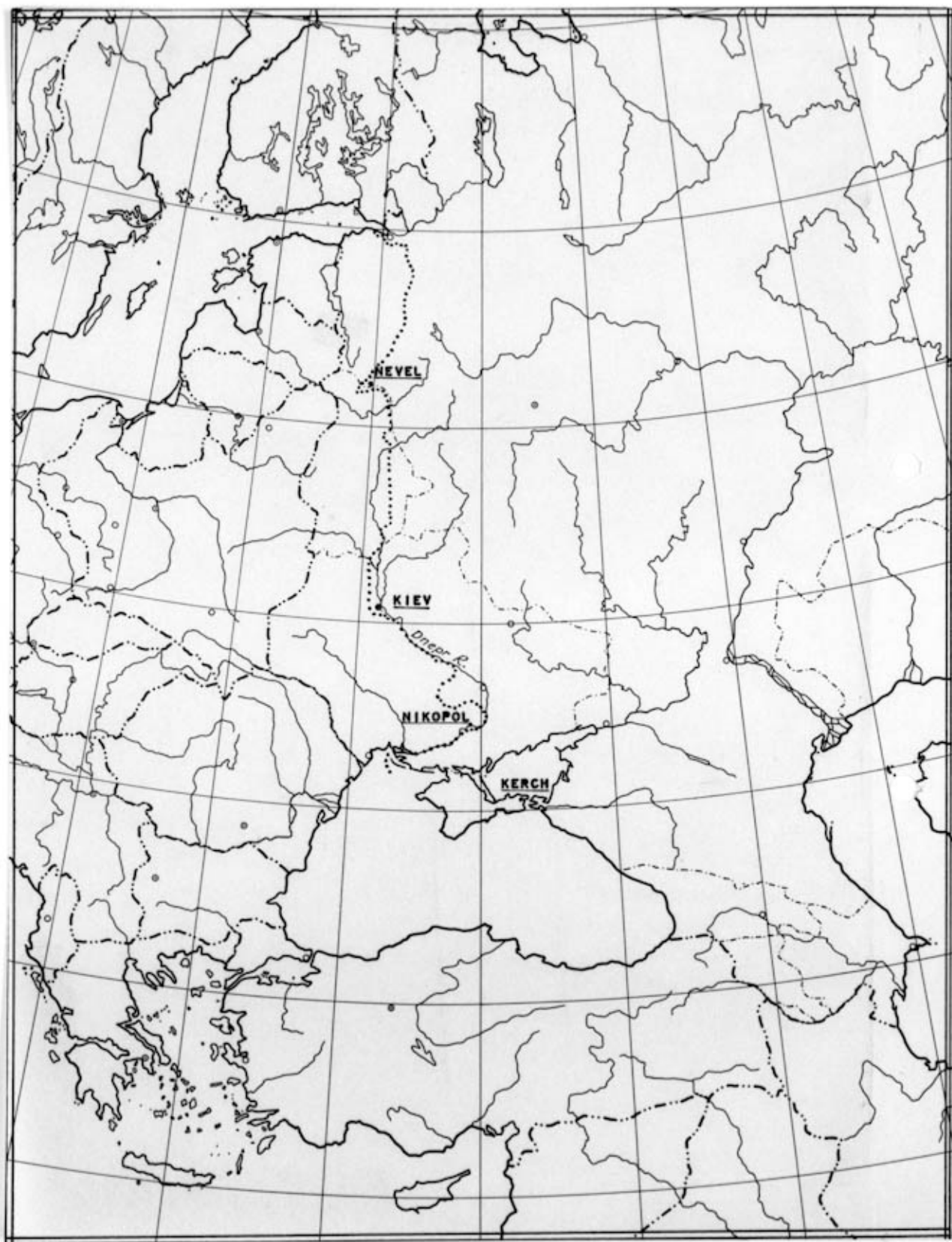
0700 November 6 to 0700 November 7, 1943

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

20361





WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The Army Ground Forces have issued a directive for the movement of the 8th Infantry Division (Major General William C. McMahon), from Camp Forrest, Tennessee, to an eastern port of embarkation for further movement overseas.

EUROPEAN THEATER

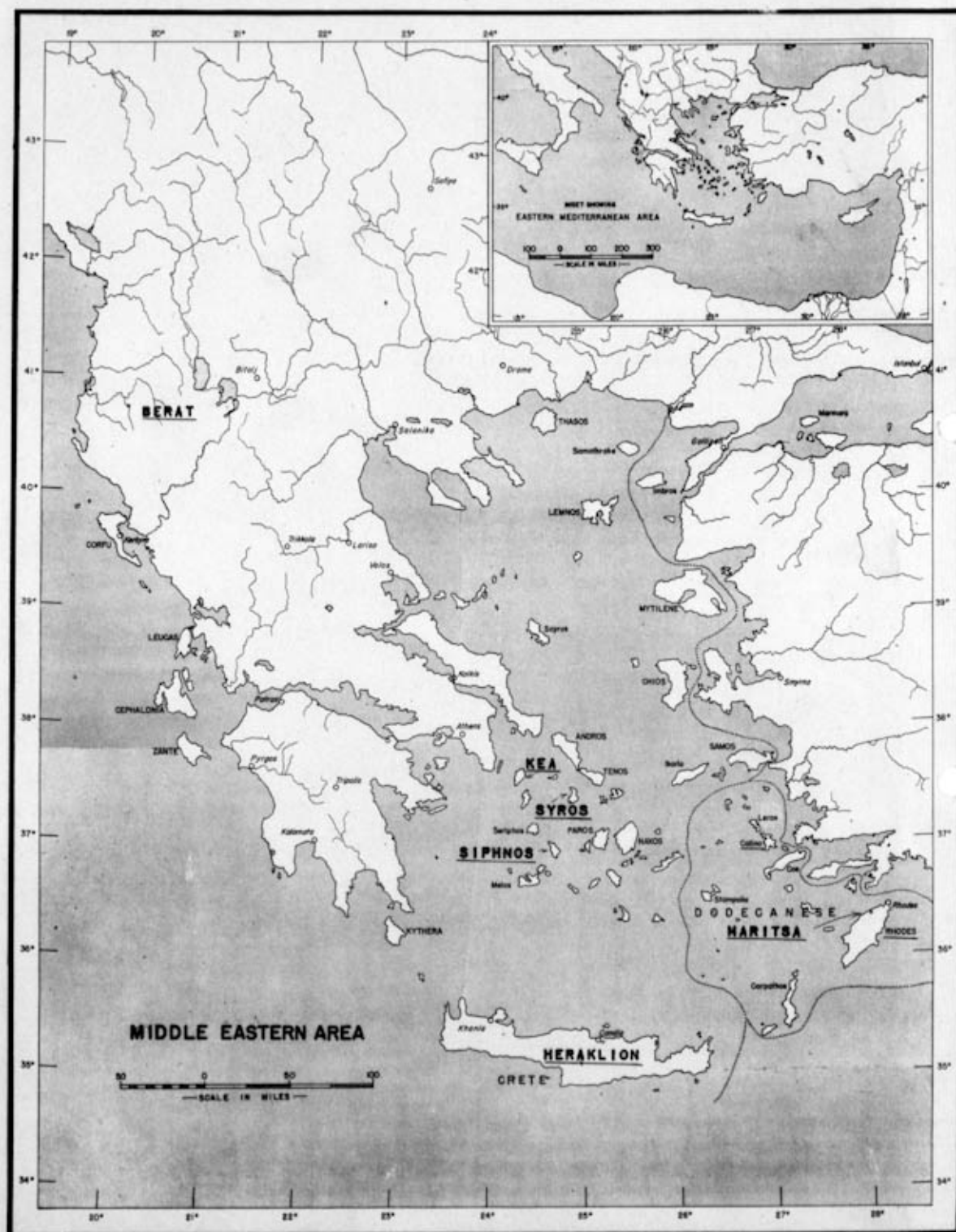
1. During the night of 5-6 November RAF Mosquitoes made harassing attacks on Bochum, Hamburg, Hanover, Dusseldorf and Dortmund. Of eight enemy aircraft operating over England, two reached Croydon; one was intercepted and destroyed.

A total of ⁴⁵1181 airplanes participated in our 5 November attacks on Gelsenkirchen, Munster and northern France.

2. On 6 November the Russians captured Kiev and established themselves west and southwest of the city. The Soviets expanded their Kerch beachheads but their attempts to advance on Nikopol were checked.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 4-5 November, 42 British planes dropped 75 tons of bombs on the railroad yards at Orte. On the following day, escorted B-25's heavily bombed the Berat airdrome in Albania while P-40's scored six hits on a 200-foot merchant vessel in Split. Other Allied aircraft ranged over central Italy attacking roads, railroads,



bridges and motor vehicles.

2. By noon of 6 November forward troops of the Fifth Army had established themselves along the lower eight miles of the Garigliano River, and, despite considerable resistance and many mines, had made gains elsewhere along their front. On its right flank the Fifth Army had reached the high ground east of Fornelli, cooperating with the left flank of the Eighth Army which had cleared the enemy from the Isernia area and had pushed some six miles northwest to capture a main road junction one mile south of Forli in spite of bad weather and skillfully prepared demolitions. On its right the Eighth Army had captured Celenza and expanded its Vasto-Cupello bridgehead, crossing the Sinello River. The 36th Division is moving up from the Salerno area.

3. More than 20 enemy bombers attacked Naples harbor on the evening of 5 November. No details as to damage have been reported.

4. Additional Allied troops disembarked at Leros during the night of 4-5 November. Beaufighters attacked enemy shipping in the harbors of Siphnos and Kea on 5 November, scoring hits on small cargo vessels and barges; six planes are missing. That night British aircraft bombed Heraklion harbor and Maritsa airdrome and mined Calino and Syros harbors.

5. The War Department has directed the Army Service Forces to ship to Iran for the use of the Iranian gendarmerie, on a cash reimbursement basis, certain quantities of uniform cloth, shoes, and motor

MUSSAU I.

0 40 80 120
Miles (approximate)

MANUS I.

KAVIENG

NEW IRELAND

BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO

RABAUL

NUBIA

MADANG

CAPE GLOUCESTER

TALASEA

NEW BRITAIN

GASMATA

AIR ATTACKS
IN SUPPORT
OF GROUND TROOPS

OBENA BENA

FINSHCHAFEN

LAKE

HUON GULF

SALAMAUA

WAU

GULF
OF
PAPUA

KIKORI

KEREMA

KAIRUKU

PORT MORESBY

RIGO

GONA

BUNA

KOKODA

THE GAP

RANGE

GOODENOUGH I.

TROBRIAND IS.

WOODLARK I.

FERGUSON I.

NORMANBY I.

BANARIA

SAMARAI

LOUISIAD ARCHIPELAGO

CAPE YORK
PENIN.

CORAL SEA



SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA



~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 8-8-72

transportation, provided these items are clearly surplus and not needed in our war effort.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. General MacArthur reports that on 5 November a South Pacific Navy air task force damaged six heavy cruisers, one light cruiser and two destroyers at Rabaul. Twenty-four (probably 46) enemy aircraft were shot down.

2. At mid-day, following the Navy mission, 27 escorted B-24's of the 5th Air Force again attacked the waterfront at Rabaul causing heavy damage and destroying two (probably four) of the few fighters which remained to intercept our efforts. That night three Allied planes probably torpedoed a heavy cruiser in the harbor. Heavy air attacks were made in support of our ground troops in the Ramu River valley; harassing missions were performed over the New Britain and northeastern New Guinea coastal areas; four P-47's shot down six out of twenty enemy fighters encountered over Wewak.

On 5 November, after an Allied artillery bombardment, the enemy withdrew from positions in the Finschhafen area.

3. Six B-25's on an antishipping mission northeast of Bougainville destroyed one enemy freighter, damaged another, and machine-gunned enemy barges. These B-25's also attacked the bivouac area at the Kieta airfield with bombs and machine-gun fire.

WAR DEPARTMENT

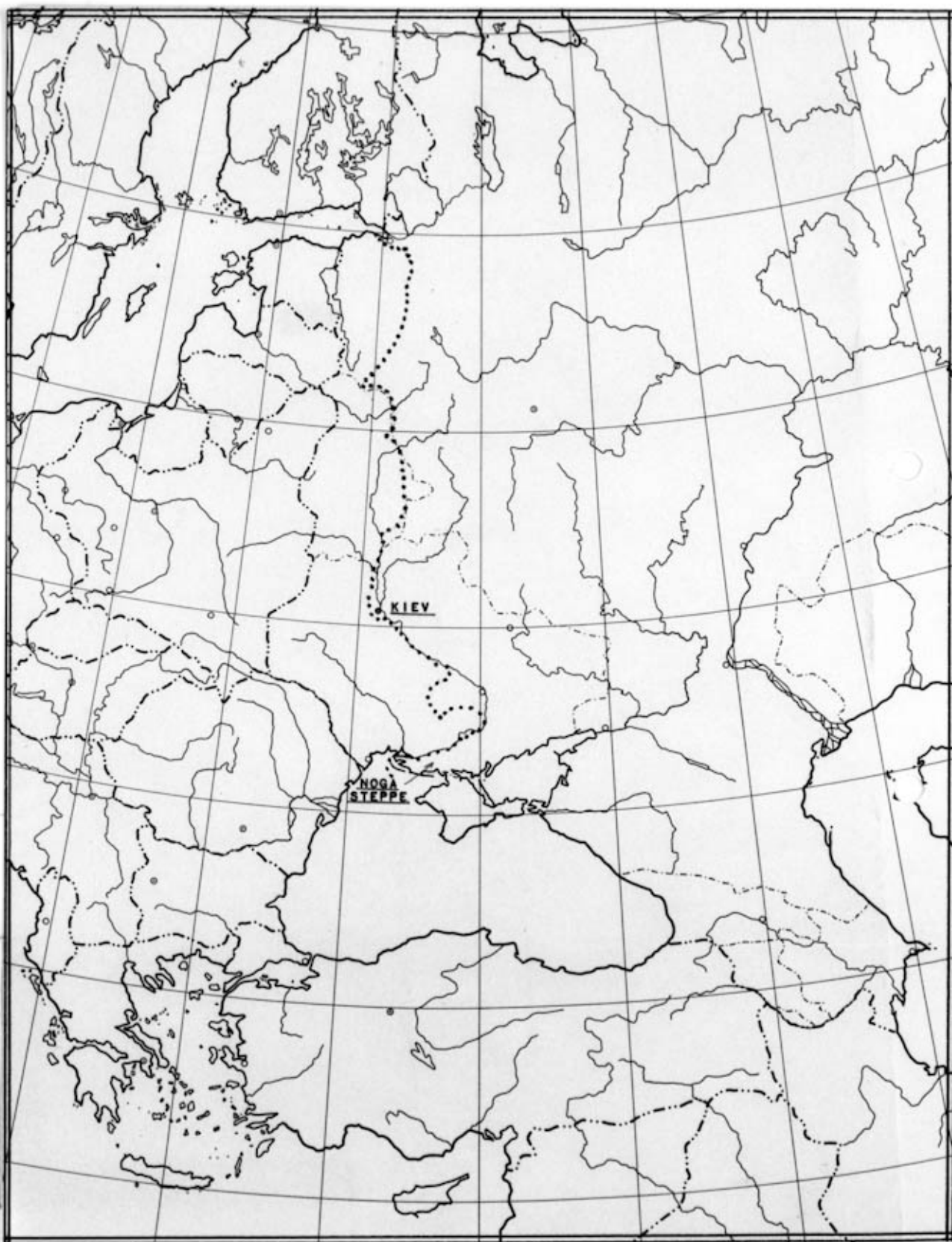
DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

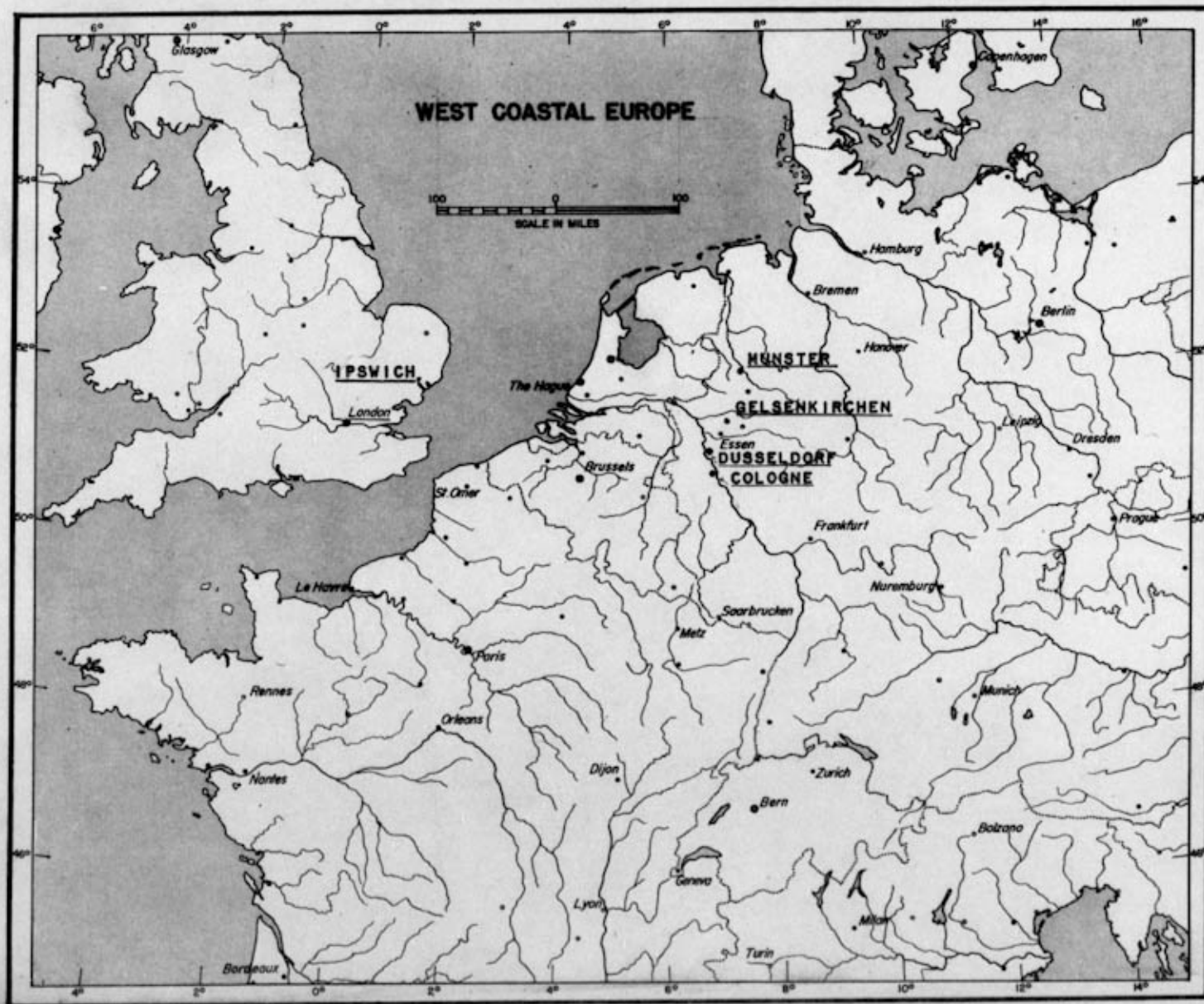
No. 696

0700 November 5 to 0700 November 6, 1943

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE





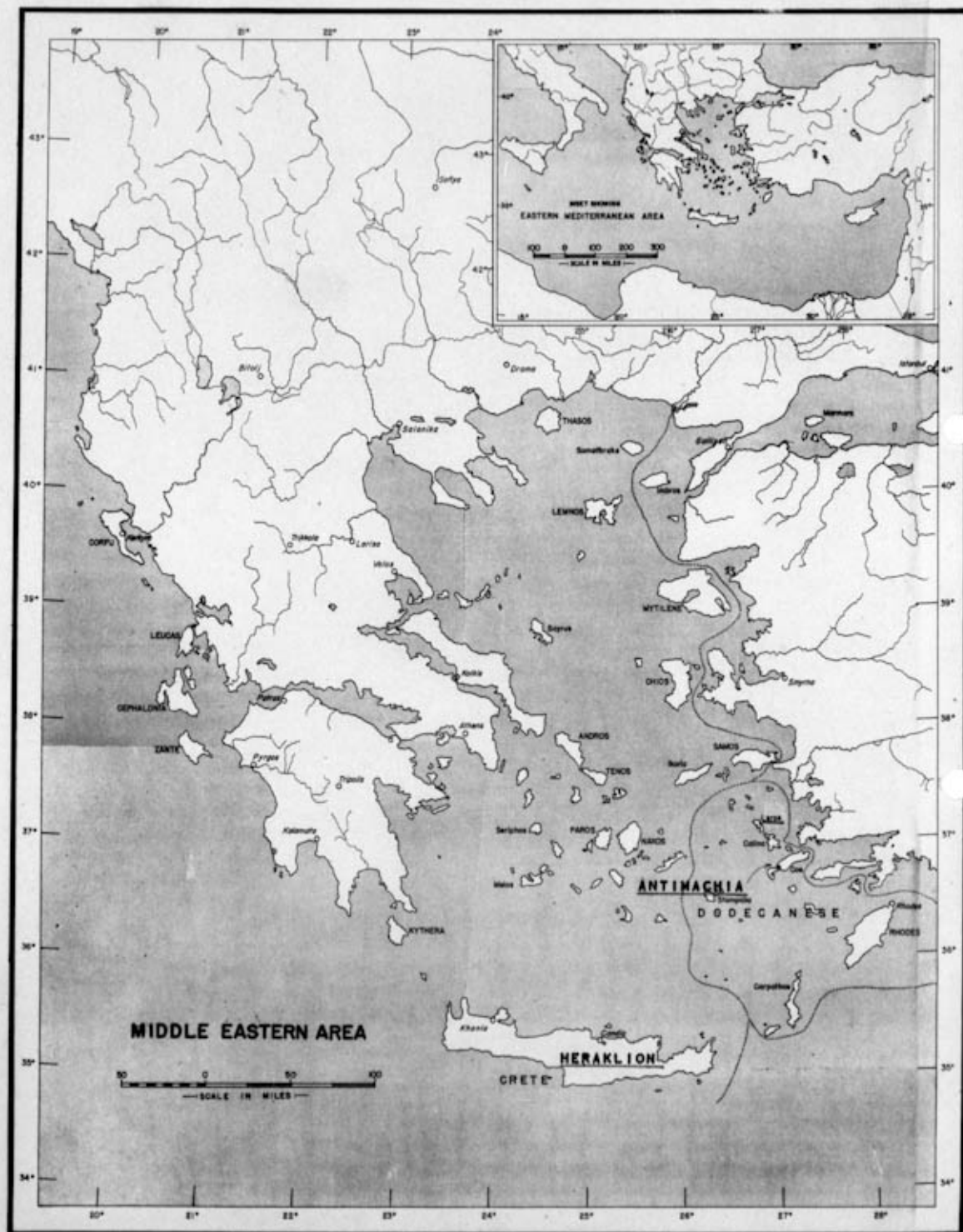
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. On the night of 3-4 November about 15 German aircraft operated over eastern England, Ipswich being the chief target. The following night two enemy aircraft were over the London area.

On the night of 3-4 November 524 RAF aircraft dropped 2,160 tons of bombs in a concentrated attack on Dusseldorf. Enemy fighters were numerous and four were destroyed; twenty bombers are missing. The same night 49 RAF bombers dropped 248 tons of bombs on Cologne. On the night of 4-5 November Mosquitoes attacked a chemical works and again harassed Dusseldorf.

2. On 5 November 505 B-17's and B-24's of our 8th Air Force attacked industrial targets at Gelsenkirchen and the railroad yards at Munster; they were escorted by P-38's and P-47's throughout the operations. Details have not been received but 38 enemy fighter planes are reported destroyed; ten of our heavy bombers did not return. B-25's, B-26's, P-47's and A-36's struck at military targets in northern France; many squadrons of Allied fighters covered these missions and made diversionary sweeps. Two medium bombers and five of our fighters are missing.

3. Soviet forces have completed their occupation of the western tip of the Noga steppe. On 5 November they captured the suburbs four miles north and west of Kiev; it is believed that the enemy has evacuated the city. There was local fighting on other fronts.





BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, 055
REPRODUCED, 055

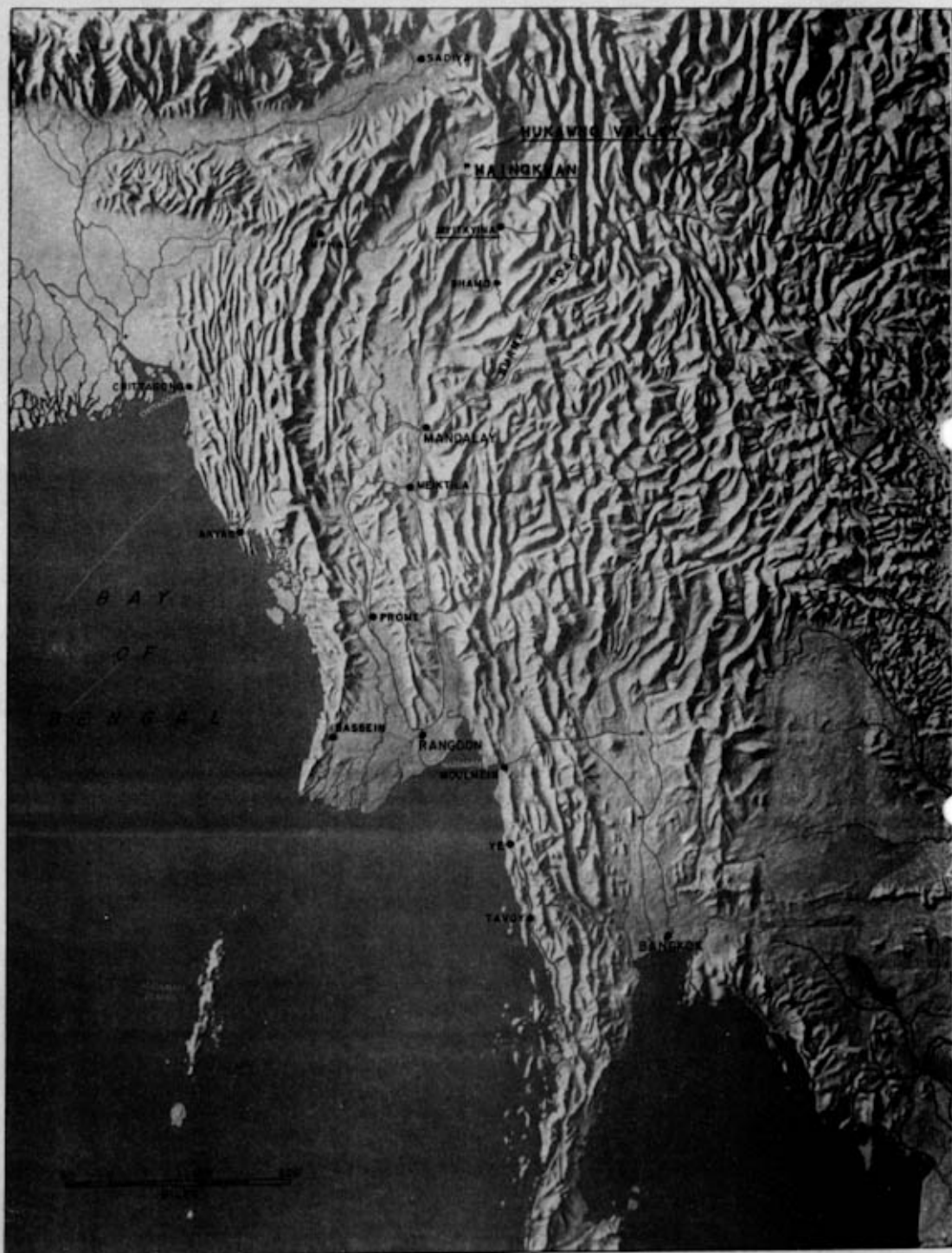
MEDITERRANEAN

1. B-17's cut the railroad tracks near Orbetello and Cecina on 4 November. Lighter aircraft hit the railroad viaduct near Terni, carried out missions in support of our ground troops and destroyed considerable railroad equipment and motor vehicles. Eight enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day; one A-36 was destroyed by antiaircraft fire.

2. At noon 5 November the general advance of our VI Corps was continuing, a further gain of about one mile being accomplished along its entire front; the enemy appeared to be avoiding contact with our troops. Patrols were being pushed forward aggressively. On its left flank the Eighth Army was slowed by demolitions, but entered Sessano and Duronia; enlarging their bridgehead over the Trigno River near the Adriatic, troops of the Eighth Army captured Vasto and Cupello. Elements of two German Infantry Divisions are now operating on the front of the Fifth Army, bringing to nine the number of enemy divisions in contact with our troops in Italy.

3. Allied reinforcements were landed on Leros during the night of 2-3 November. A B-24 which was dispatched to drop supplies in Yugoslavia is missing. On 4 November Beaufighters scored 20 mm cannon hits on four craft in the Aegean.

Allied planes again bombed Antimachia and Heraklion airdromes, during the night of 4-5 November.



BASE MAP NO 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS

MUSSAU I.

0 40 80 120
Miles (approximate)

GREENWICH I.

MANUS I.

KAVIENG

NEW IRELAND

RABAU

BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO

WIDE BAY

JACQUINOT BAY

NEW BRITAIN

OTALASEA

GASMATA

CAPE GLOUCESTER

VITIAZ STRAIT

LANGENAK BAY

SONG R.

LAE

HUON GULF

SALAMAU

WAO

KEREMA

KAIRUKU

PORT MORESBY

RIGO

GONA

BUNA

KOKODA

THE GAP

GOODENOUGH I.

FERGUSON I.

NORMANBY I.

SAMARAI

WOODLARK I.

TROBRIAND IS.

LOUISIAD ARCHIPELAGO

CORAL SEA

GULF OF PAPUA

CAPE YORK PENIN.

AITAPE

WEWAK

MARUI

NUBIA

MADANG

OBENA BENA

KIKORI

Sepik River

Ramu River

FLY RIVER

BOARU

DECLASSIFIED
GSD Letter, 8-2-72

4. Major General James H. Doolittle has been designated to command the 15th Air Force. For the time being General Spaatz retains command of the 12th Air Force.

5. General Connolly reports that during the month of October, Khorramshahr and nearby ports in the Persian Gulf handled a total of 178,107 tons of cargo of which 158,153 were for the USSR. In addition, 6,103 trucks were assembled and delivered, loaded with cargo, to the USSR. The total tonnage delivered to the USSR during October amounts to 213,988, an increase of 16,558 tons over September.

ASIATIC THEATER

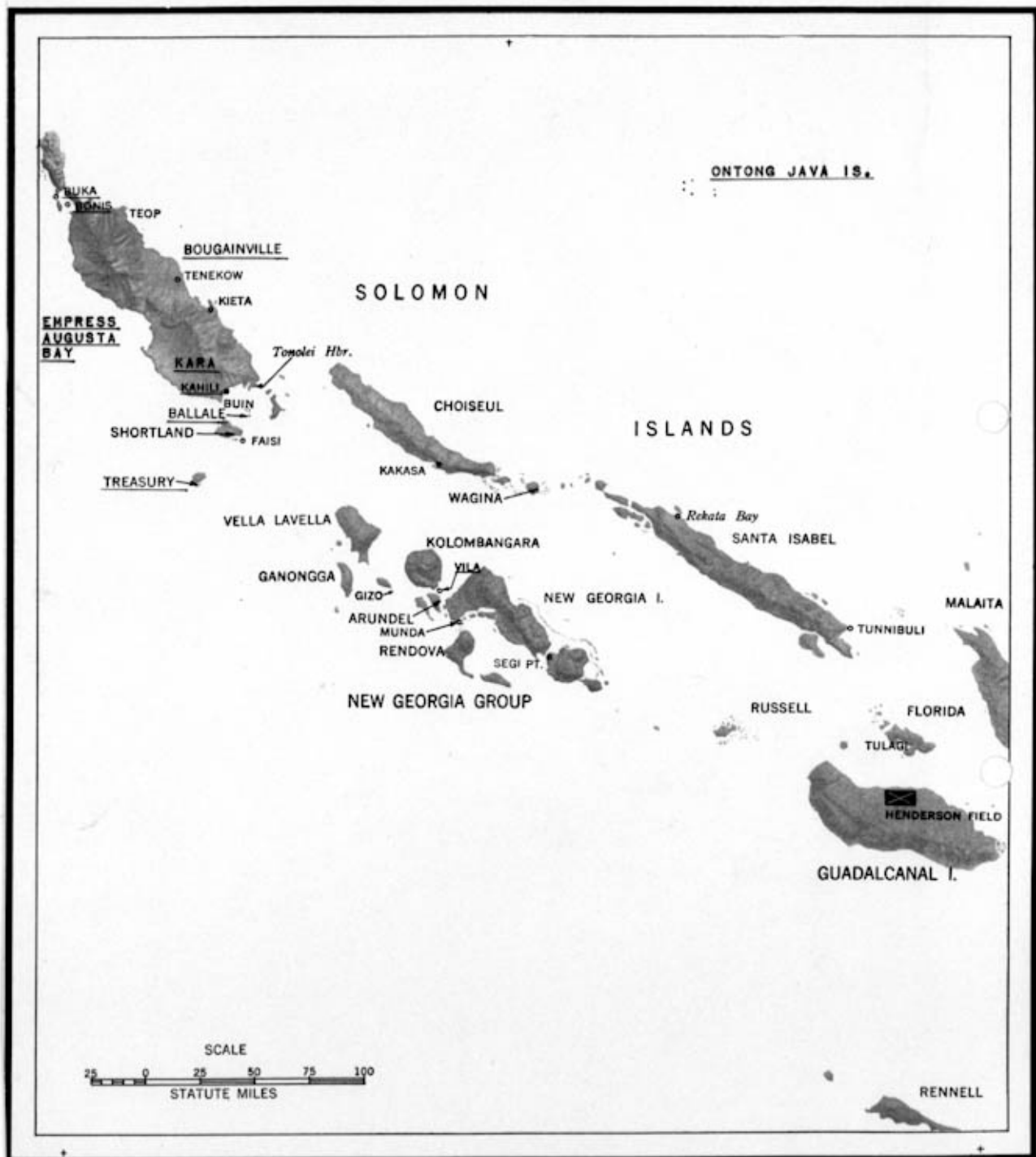
Operations by the 10th Air Force on 3 November included attacks on the Myitkyina landing ground by fourteen light aircraft, destruction of buildings in central Burmese towns by twelve others, and support of our ground troops near Maingwan in the Hukawng Valley by six A-36's.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Our artillery was active on 4 November against the enemy north of the Song River.

On 3 and 4 November, 36 Allied light aircraft attacked enemy installations at Jacquot Bay; on 4 November eleven others damaged enemy installations at Wide Bay, New Britain Island. A reconnaissance plane sank a small freighter northeast of Cape Gloucester. Other aircraft damaged enemy barges off the New Guinea coast.

SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA



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

An enemy airplane bombed and machine-gunned the Langemak Bay area on 4 November without damage.

2. On 2 November an attack by 100 Japanese on our positions on the northwest coast of Treasury Island was repulsed. Sixty Japanese were killed; our casualties were very light.

3. On 3 November a search plane sank an enemy freighter 60 miles northeast of Ontong Java. On 4 November 76 Allied bombers heavily attacked the Kahili airfield; one of our bombers failed to return. The fighter escort for this mission later machine-gunned enemy-held villages in northern Bougainville and vessels off the coast. B-24's dropped 18 1/2 half-ton bombs on Buka. One of our search planes shot down a hostile float plane near Greenwich Island. A B-24 hit a tanker 168 miles north of Kavieng; another B-24 scored two direct hits on a large freighter 115 miles northeast of Mussau Island.

Photos reveal that on November 4 the Kahili, Ballale and Buka airdromes were still unserviceable to the enemy, Kara partly so; Bonis airdrome was usable.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

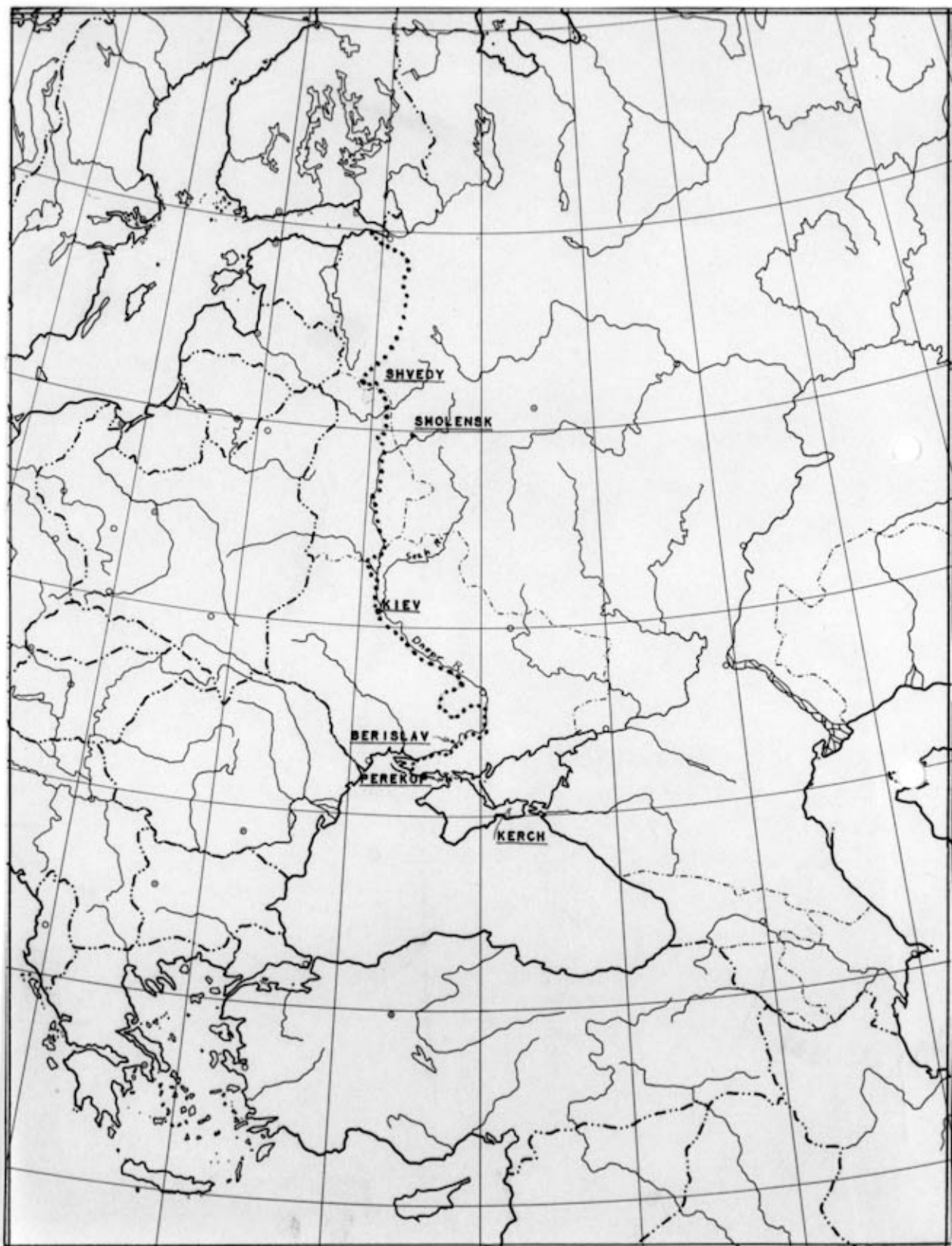
No. 695

0700 November 4 to 0700 November 5, 1943

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



GENERAL

The War Department notified Generals MacArthur, Eisenhower, Stilwell, Devers and Royce that the President has proposed that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in collaboration with the Secretary of State, establish areas of active operations into or through which civilians who are not agents of the State, War or Navy Departments may not travel without approval of the President or the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and prior consultation with the theater commander concerned. Theater commanders were asked to designate areas in their theaters which should be classified for this purpose as areas of active operations.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the week ending 31 October, the RAF destroyed four enemy aircraft with the loss of 18 of its own planes from all causes. None were reported destroyed or lost by our Air Forces during this period.

2. On 4 November, Soviet troops reached the mouth of the Dnepr River whose east bank they are holding as far upstream as the Sozh River. Their attempts to force the Dnepr near Berislav was stopped by the enemy. Fighting continued north and south of Kerch and south of Perekop. The Soviets made some gains north of Kiev, and northwest of Smolensk they captured Shvedy.





MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 2-3 November, 36 Wellingtons scored hits among dispersed aircraft on the Fiano Romano airdrome, while Allied light bombers attacked Zara harbor on the Dalmatian coast. The following day medium, light and fighter bombers heavily attacked enemy-held towns, railroad yards, supply dumps, roads, and landing grounds in Italy, as well as troop concentrations, gun positions and other targets in support of our ground forces. A mission of 45 B-25's escorted by 47 P-38's bombed the Araxos airdrome, Greece, where five parked aircraft were destroyed; we lost a B-25 by antiaircraft fire.

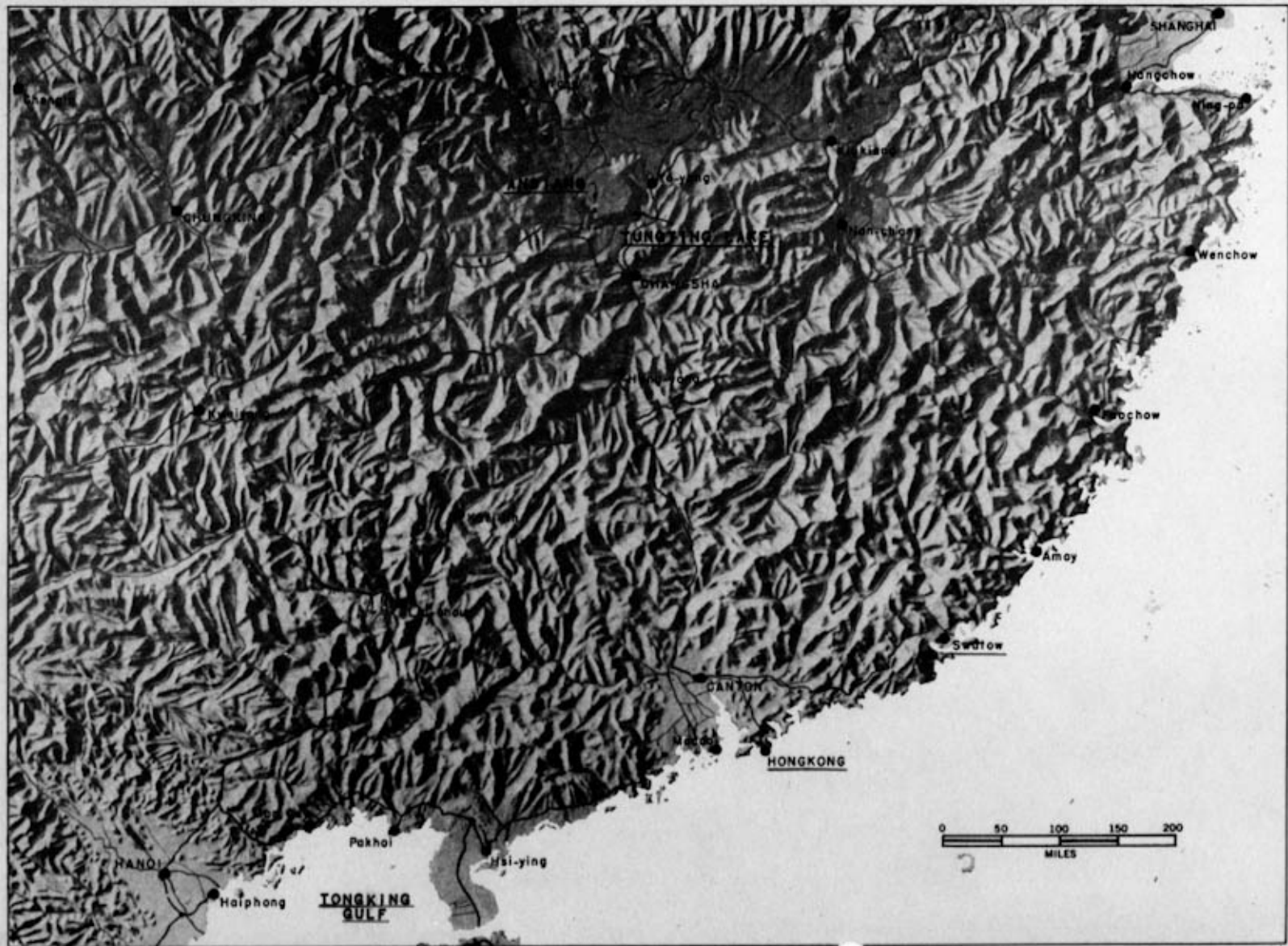
During the nights of 2-3 and 3-4 November, Allied bombers attacked Heraklion (Crete), Syros Harbor, and Antimachia (Cos) airfields, as well as gun positions on Seriphos. Two enemy planes attacked Leros on the night of 2-3 November.

2. At noon on 4 November, General Eisenhower reported a general advance along the entire front of the Fifth Army. Entirely clearing the Monti Massico position, its left flank advanced to within two miles of the Garigliano River whose lowlands are reported flooded by the enemy. In its center the Fifth Army captured Sipicciano, and reached the outskirts of Venafrò in an advance of some five miles, cutting all highways leading to the town. The left of the Eighth Army cleared the Monti del Matese position, its patrols entering Isernia; other gains were reported along its front particularly northwest of Frosolone and



BASE MAP NO 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS



MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OSS
PRINTED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS

~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-72

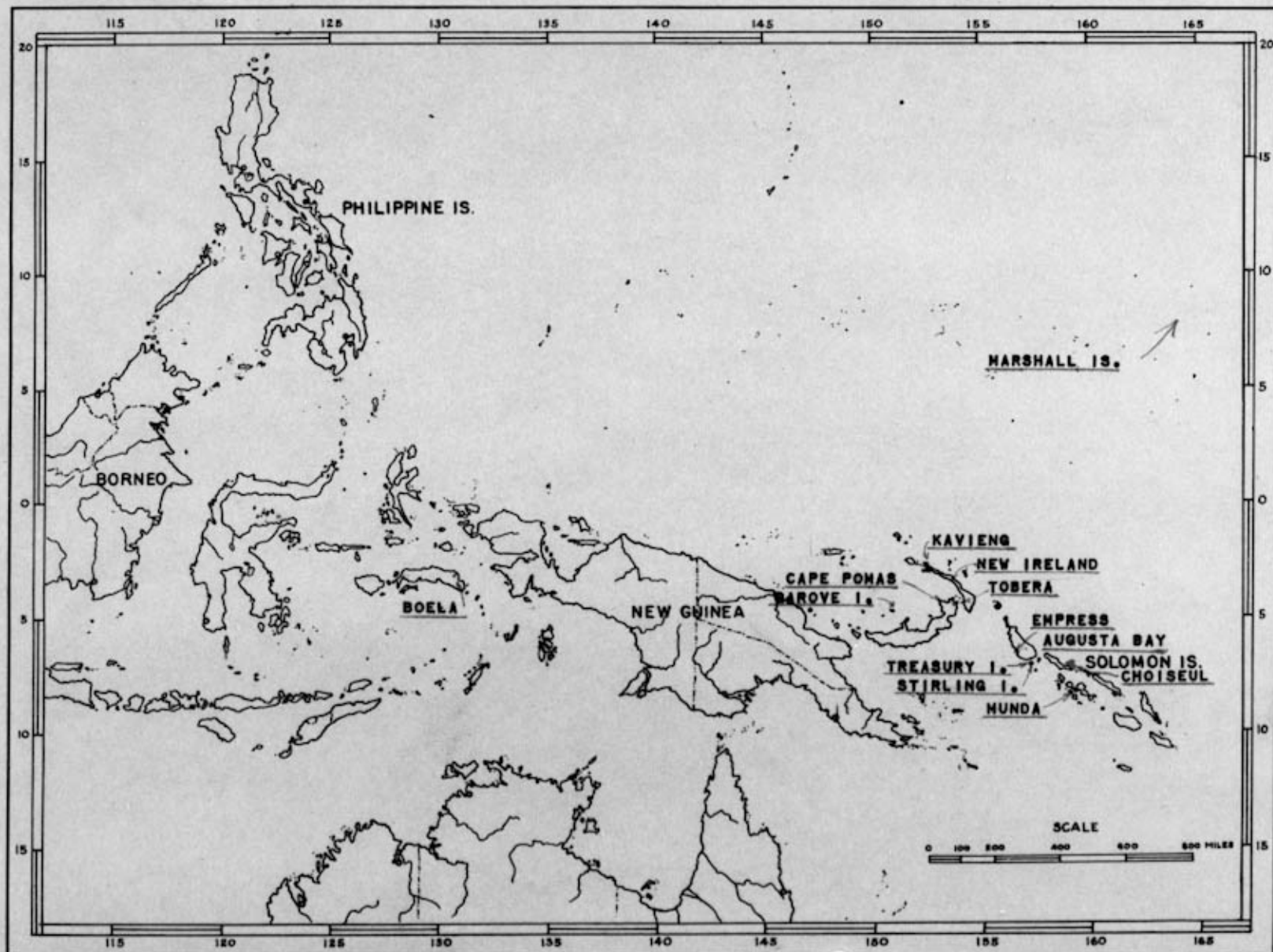
Tufillo. On its right flank, the Eighth Army passed San Salvo and was advancing on Vasto.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. 10th Air Force aircraft set fire to buildings and a dump area and machine-gunned a small enemy camp north of Myitkyina on 1 November. The following day enemy towns, railroad bridges and yards in central and northern Burma were attacked by a total of 18 B-25's and 43 lighter aircraft; excellent results were reported in some cases. On 3 November, 13 B-24's scored numerous direct hits on the runway at Loiwing; two missions totaling 17 B-25's obtained excellent results in an attack on the Shwebo airfield.

2. On 3 November 21 B-24's of the 14th Air Force, escorted by 30 fighter-planes, were prevented from bombing Hong Kong by an overcast. Our formation was attacked by 30 enemy fighters and preliminary reports indicate that four (probably five) Japanese planes were destroyed. Nine B-25's scored hits on enemy installations north of Tungting Lake, and eight P-40's bombed Lashio airdrome. During the day Japanese planes bombed Ansiang in the Tungting Lake region.

On 4 November, B-25's of the newly arrived Chinese-American Wing in conjunction with veteran bombers, sank one 400-foot freighter and probably sank a smaller one; one B-25 failed to return. Two B-25's are missing from a mission over Tongking Gulf.



~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
NWJ letter, 8-8-78

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During the night of 2-3 November eight Australian planes damaged Tobera airfield (southeast of Rabaul). The following day a B-24 sank an 8,000-ton freighter off Cape Pomas. Other Allied planes bombed, machine-gunned and shelled villages, barges and trails along the northeastern New Guinea coast. Three B-24's started fires in the workshop and dump areas at Boela, Ceram.

2. Enemy planes dropped a few bombs on Stirling Island and Munda, on the night of 1-2 November, causing no material damage. Early on 3 November 19 B-24's attacked a convoy of three destroyers and three cargo vessels 135 miles northeast of Kavieng. A large freighter was left settling and a fire was started on a smaller ship. Four (probably seven) enemy fighters were destroyed; we lost one B-24. An Allied plane also sank a 1,000-ton freighter in the Marshall Islands.

3. A total of 14,300 men and 6,200 tons of supplies and equipment were landed at Empress Augusta Bay by the first echelon. After the initial landing no enemy in strength were encountered. On 4 ~~November~~ ^{NOVEMBER} our forces had reached their second objective. Our parachute-troops have withdrawn from Choiseul, leaving land mines and booby traps.

4. One of our heavy bombers attacked and destroyed either a heavy or a light cruiser off New Ireland on 4 November.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 694

0700 November 3 to 0700 November 4, 1943

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

CENTRAL EUROPE

0 100 200 300 400
MILES
SCALE OF MILES



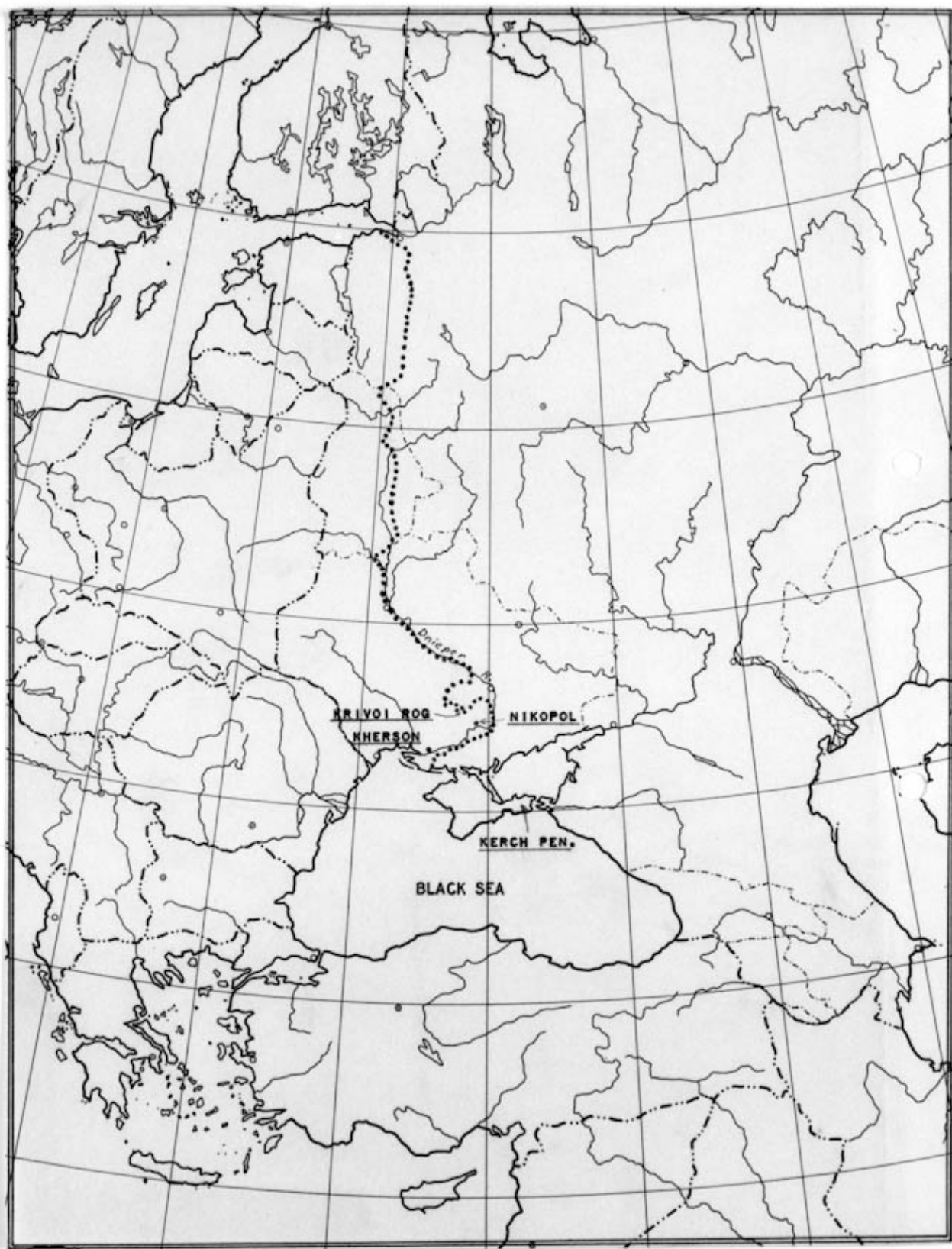
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Headquarters, XVIII Corps, (Major General John B. Wogan, in temporary command), has commenced its movement from Presidio of Monterey, California, to Camp Bowie, Texas.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. On 3 November our 8th Air Force made the largest daylight heavy bomber raid of the war when 448 B-17's, 117 B-24's, 401 P-47's, and 56 P-38's were dispatched to attack Wilhelmshaven, the vitally important German North Sea naval base. Our aircraft, whose direction-finding equipment enabled them to work unhampered by a complete overcast, attacked in three waves, dropping about 1,500 tons of high explosives and incendiaries. Slight to moderate antiaircraft fire was experienced over the target. Enemy fighter opposition, strong at first, deteriorated as additional bombers and escorting fighters (which worked in relays) arrived in the target area; 34 (probably 48) enemy planes were destroyed for a loss of seven B-17's and two P-47's. Three diversionary missions totaling 216 B-26's, with 30 squadrons of RAF Spitfires as escort, dropped more than 400 tons of bombs on the St. Andre de L'Eure, Tricqueville, and Amsterdam-Schipol airdromes, good results being reported. There was weak fighter opposition at all targets and strong antiaircraft fire only at the last target; two (probably three) enemy fighters were destroyed for the loss of two B-26's.

{ 565 B
457 F }



2. During 1 and 2 November a few enemy aircraft operated over southern England, two of them bombing London on the second night; three enemy airplanes were destroyed. On 2 November Allied aircraft made harassing attacks on shipping along the Brest Peninsula and over northern France where three enemy aircraft were destroyed and railroad rolling stock damaged.

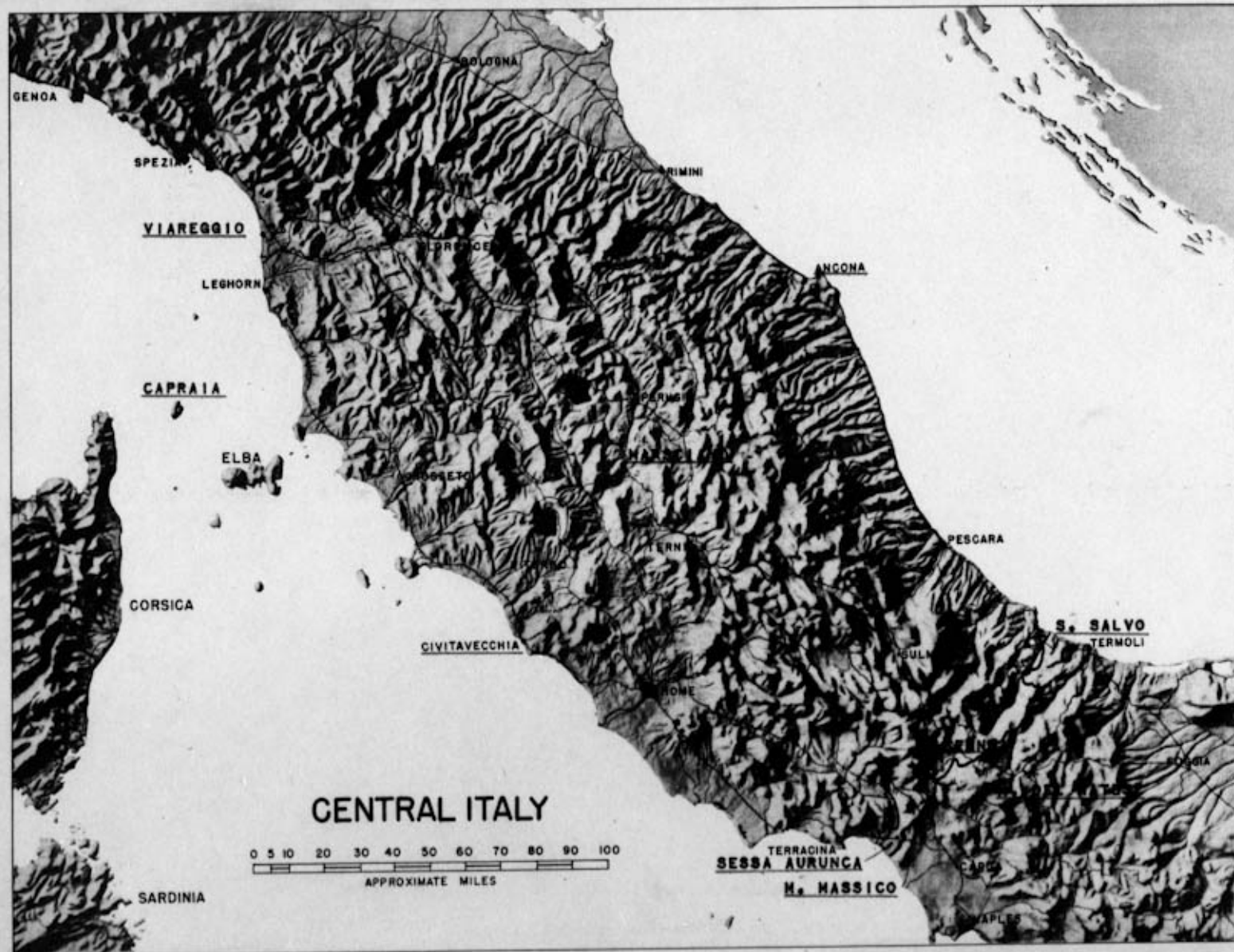
3. Fierce enemy counterattacks against several Soviet bridge-heads are taking place on the Kerch Peninsula. On 3 November Soviet westward advance across the Noga steppe reached a point 13 miles south of Kherson. The enemy continued to resist Soviet pressure in the area south of Nikopol and retired slightly in the northern sector of the Big Bend. At Krivoi Rog the violent enemy counterattack continued.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. The British 50th Infantry Division as well as our 1st Division commenced their movement from Sicily to England on 26 October.

2. A German raiding party, landing on Capraia (30 miles northeast of Bastia, Corsica) on 31 October, captured one officer and four civilians and destroyed the telegraph and radio office.

3. British Wellingtons bombed the Viareggio railroad yards during the night of 1-2 November. The next day our medium bomber missions heavily attacked the harbor of Civitavecchia, a railroad bridge near Marsciano, and the railroad yards at Ancona, finding no air opposition.



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

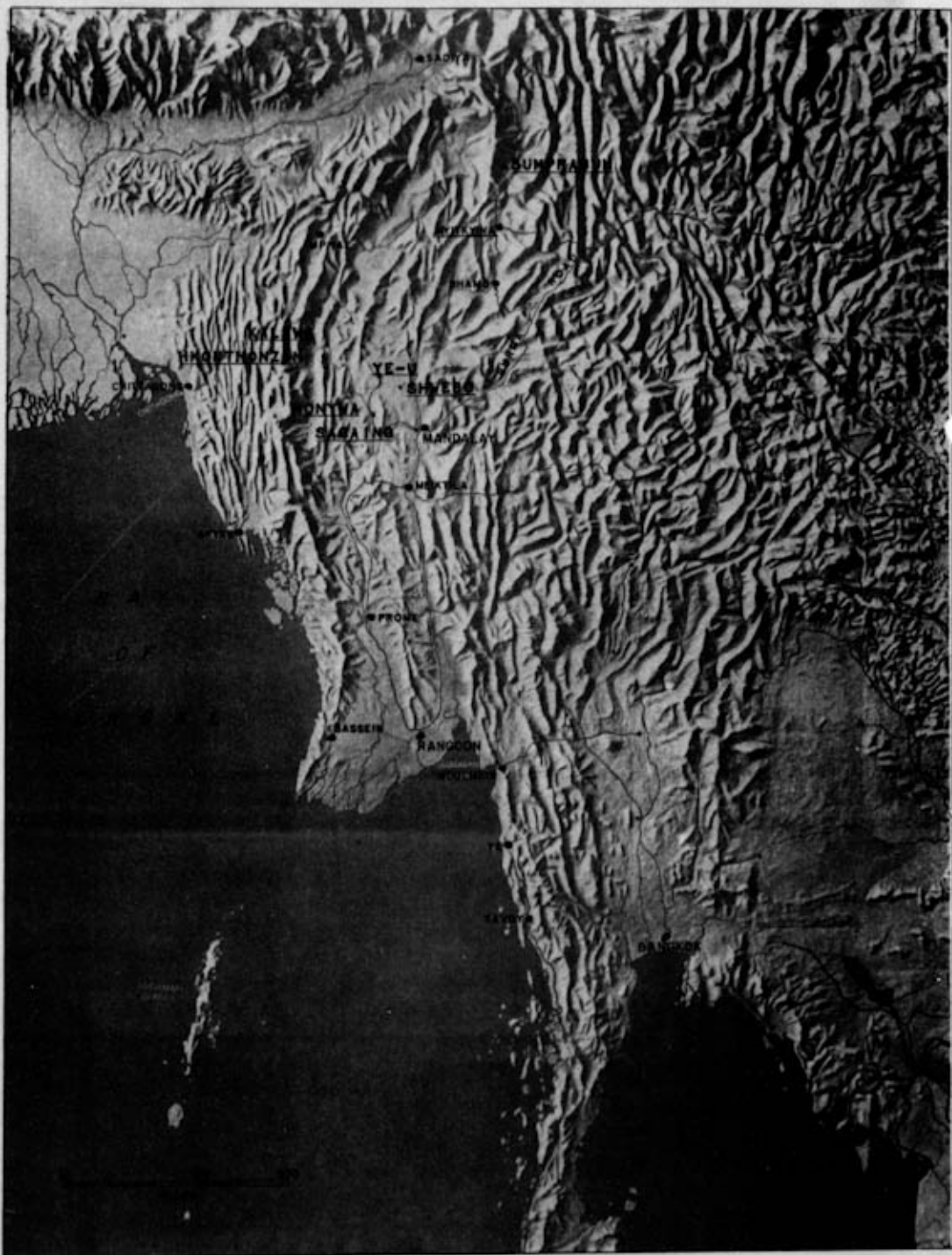
R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

Bridges, enemy batteries, and motor vehicles continued to be the objectives of heavy pounding by our medium bombers and lighter aircraft which dropped more than 210 tons of bombs and in addition destroyed nine enemy planes in combat.

Twenty Italian fighter planes attacked the airdrome at Podgorica, Montenegro, and claimed 36 German aircraft destroyed on the ground and one in aerial combat.

4. By noon of 3 November the Fifth Army had cleared the enemy from his Monti Massico position, our patrols reaching Sessa Arunca and other points on the forward slopes overlooking the Garigliano River valley. The right of the Fifth Army advanced to within three miles of Isernia. The Eighth Army advanced its left flank still further around the north-east slopes of Monti del Matese. On the Adriatic coast the Eighth Army with naval and air support attacked across the Trigno capturing San Salvo; and repulsing enemy counterattacks it continued to advance in the face of stiff opposition.

5. Later reports of the 2 November attack on Wiener Neustadt indicate that 112 of our B-17's and B-24's, escorted by P-38's, reached the target and dropped 336 tons of bombs. It is evident that the bombing was excellent and a major degree of destruction accomplished. Particular damage was wrought in the air-frame works area. Enemy fighter reaction was intense and some 50 enemy aircraft were destroyed in a continuous forty-minute battle; twelve bombers are missing, but some may



BASE MAP NO 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS

have reached advanced flying fields.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 1 and 2 November a total of 22 B-25's and 24 B-24's of the 10th Air Force attacked the Shwebo, Sagaing, and Monywa railroad yards, Kalewa, Hkonthonzin, and Ye-U. The weather was generally unfavorable over the entire area and visibility was poor; many buildings were observed to be hit and results ranging from fair to excellent were reported.

2. Eight B-25's of the 14th Air Force, escorted by 12 P-40's, bombed Shasi (west of Tungting Lake) on 2 November, scoring hits on the docks and warehouses. Three of the P-40's later set fire to a 100-foot tug. Other fighter planes flew reconnaissance missions that day over the Myitkyina, Sumprabum, Lake Tungting and Hongkong areas.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Seventy-five escorted medium bombers of our 5th Air Force returned to Rabaul on 2 November and, attacking from the masthead height blasted the harbor and airfield installations, sinking three destroyers, eight 5,000 to 8,000-ton freighters and four luggers, hitting and damaging two heavy cruisers, two destroyers, seven freighters and two large tankers, and destroying 67 (probably 90) enemy fighters in combat and 17 other aircraft on the ground and in the harbor. The enemy's fierce resistance cost us nine bombers and ten fighters. Other missions that day, and previously unreported missions for 1 November, included attacks



by P-39's on gun positions along the upper Faria River, the bombing of bridges on the northeast coast of New Guinea, and attacks on enemy-held villages in the Aroe Islands. Enemy barge traffic along the northeast coast of New Guinea was again hit; a night reconnaissance airplane bombed an enemy cruiser southwest of Cape St. George.

2. On 1 and 2 November our B-24's bombed Kahili obtaining excellent results despite heavy antiaircraft opposition.

In other aerial encounters during the two-day period at least 36 Japanese planes were destroyed.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

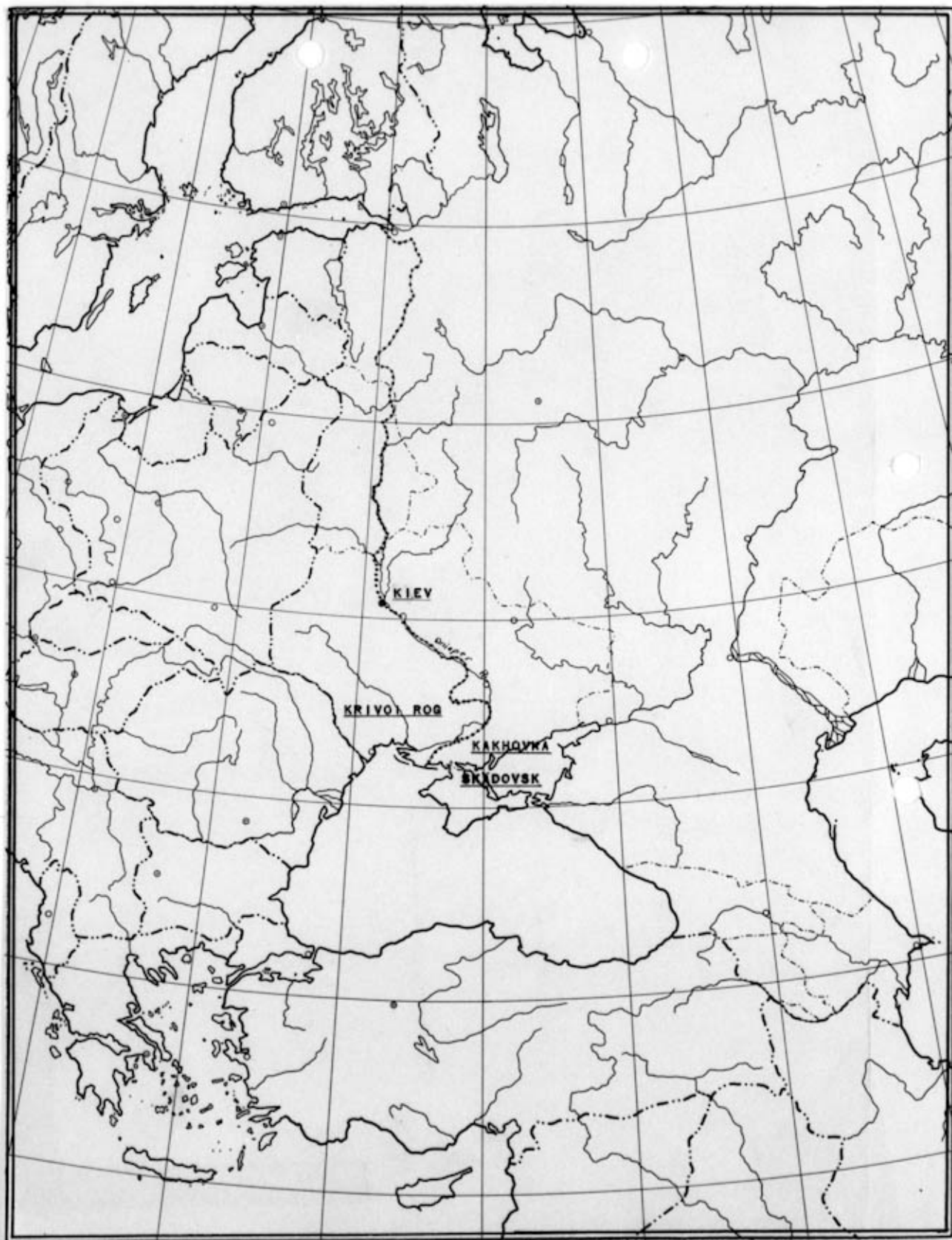
No. 693

0700 November 2 to 0700 November 3, 1943

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)





BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, 055
REPRODUCED, 055

EUROPEAN THEATER

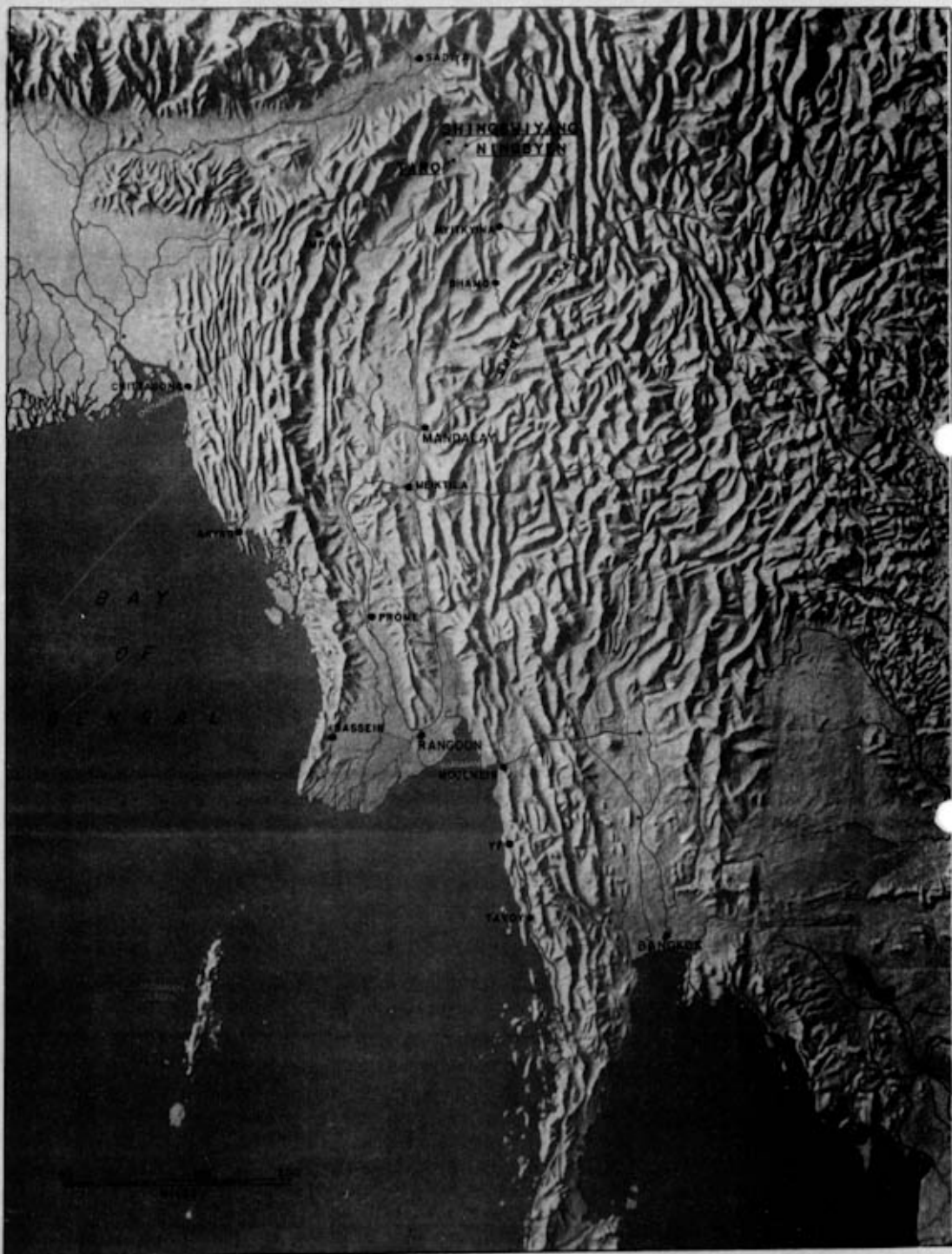
On 2 November the Soviet advance across the Noga steppe reached Skadovsk. The line now extends along the lower reaches of the Dnieper on a 50-mile front above and below Kakhovka. In the Big Bend the enemy continued his retrograde movement. Fierce enemy counterattacks continued north and northwest of Krivoi Rog. Fighting of local character took place southeast of Kiev.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. On 1 November, 38 B-17's bombed railroad bridges at Recco and Vezzano and the harbor at Spezia; clouds impaired observation of the effect. Sixty-eight escorted US B-25's attacked the railroad yards and shipping at Rimini and Ancona, where a 5000-ton merchant vessel was hit. Allied light bombers and fighters attacked road and rail communications and targets of opportunity in the battle area as well as shipping in Split harbor where two German bombers were destroyed. Two Italian transport airplanes, escorted by 12 US P-38's, dropped supplies to patriot forces in Yugoslavia.

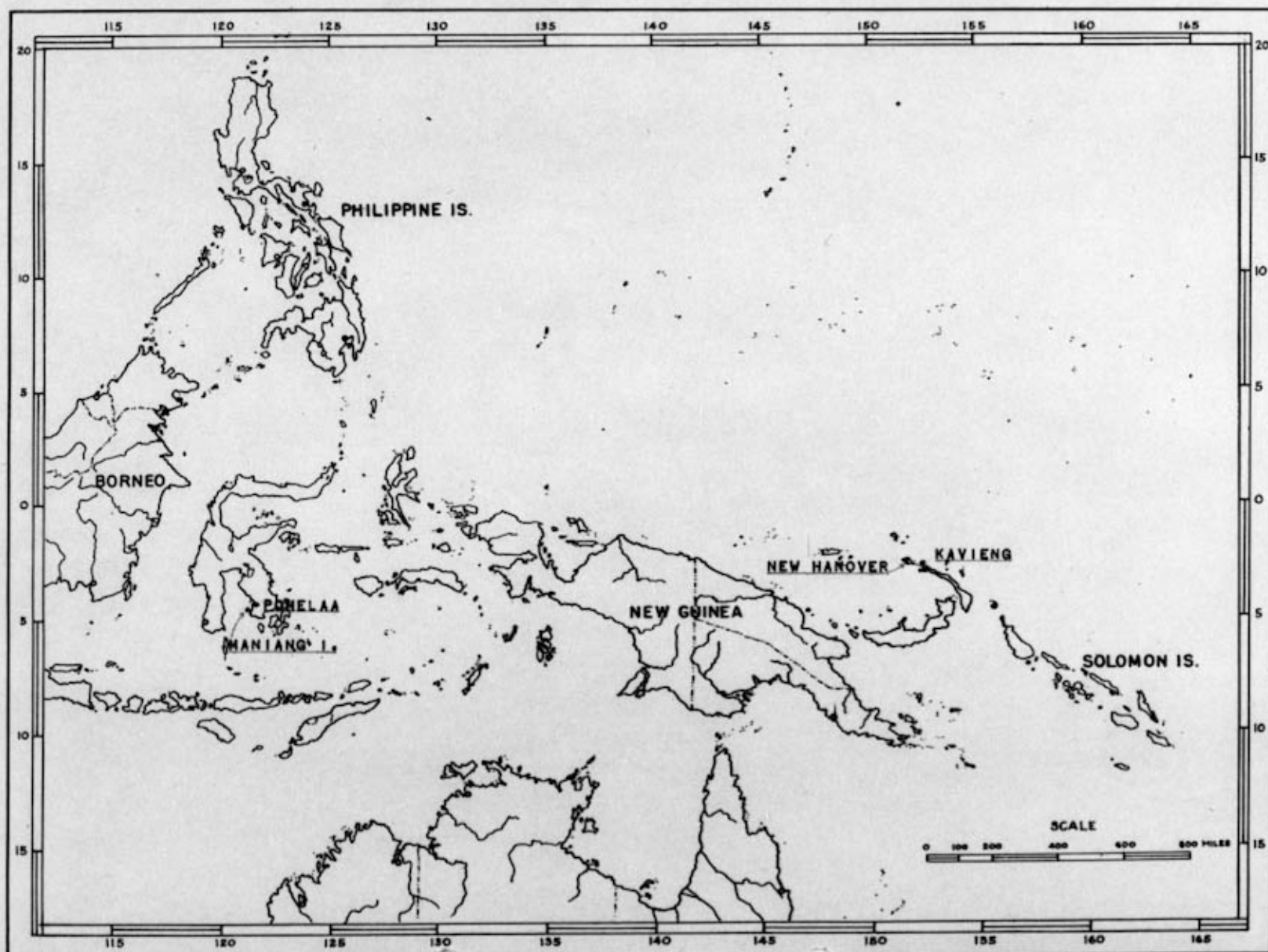
Taking off from Tunisia 86 B-17's and 53 B-24's of the 15th Strategic Air Force attacked the Messerschmitt assembly plant at Wiener-Neustadt in clear weather at 1:00 PM on 2 November; preliminary reports indicate that highly successful results were obtained.

2. By noon of 2 November a general advance of more than two miles



BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS



~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-72

along the front of the Fifth Army carried our units up the slopes of Monti Massico. Troops of the Eighth Army forced another crossing of the Trigno River capturing Tufillo on the far bank.

3. Amorgos Island, west of Cos, was occupied by the Germans on 29 October. The next day, an Italian vessel was sunk during a bombing attack near Samos.

ASIATIC THEATER

In the Hukawng Valley of northern Burma leading elements of Allied forces were reported to be in the general vicinity of Taro, Shingbuiyang, and Ningbyen.

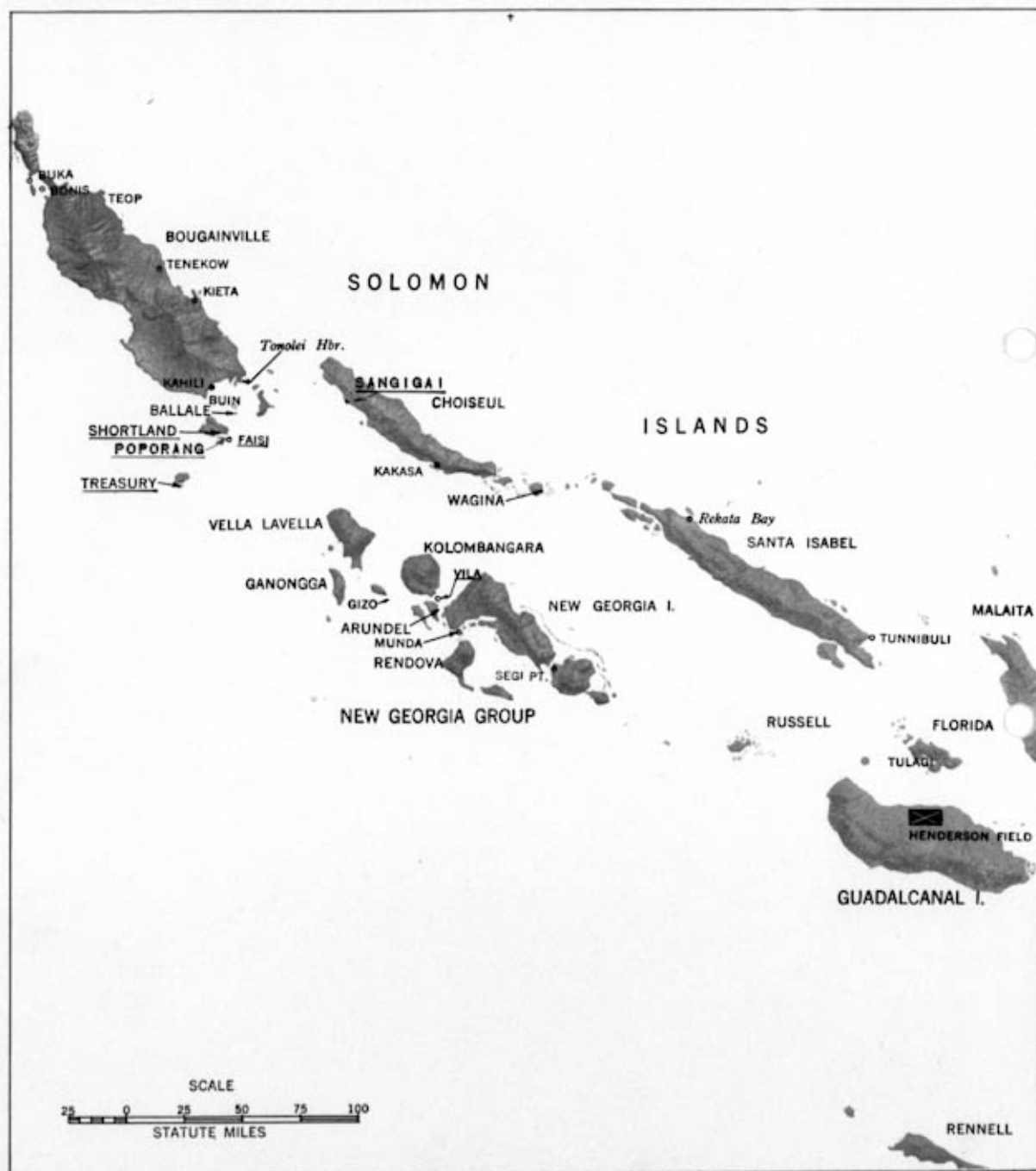
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 31 October bombs of four Allied Catalinas started large fires at Kavieng. The next day, 11 B-24's again effectively bombed the nickel plant and wharf area at Pomelaa, in the Celebes, as well as Maniang Island nearby. A B-24 sank a large transport in convoy west of New Hanover.

2. On Choiseul, our forces captured Sangigai, on 30 October; 25 Allied aircraft supported these operations. The next day, a B-24 destroyed an enemy bomber southeast of Shortland Island.

Our second echelon landed on Treasury Island on 1 November without incident. Allied troops have reached the north coast; about 100 enemy troops remain in the center of the island.

SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA



~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-72

The same day, four B-25's machine-gunned barges, a wharf and ramp and destroyed a float plane at the enemy's Faisi-Poporang float plane base. In five patrol missions over the Solomons 40 of our fighters intercepted 98 to 112 Japanese bombers and fighters; 12 (probably 15) of the enemy planes were shot down.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

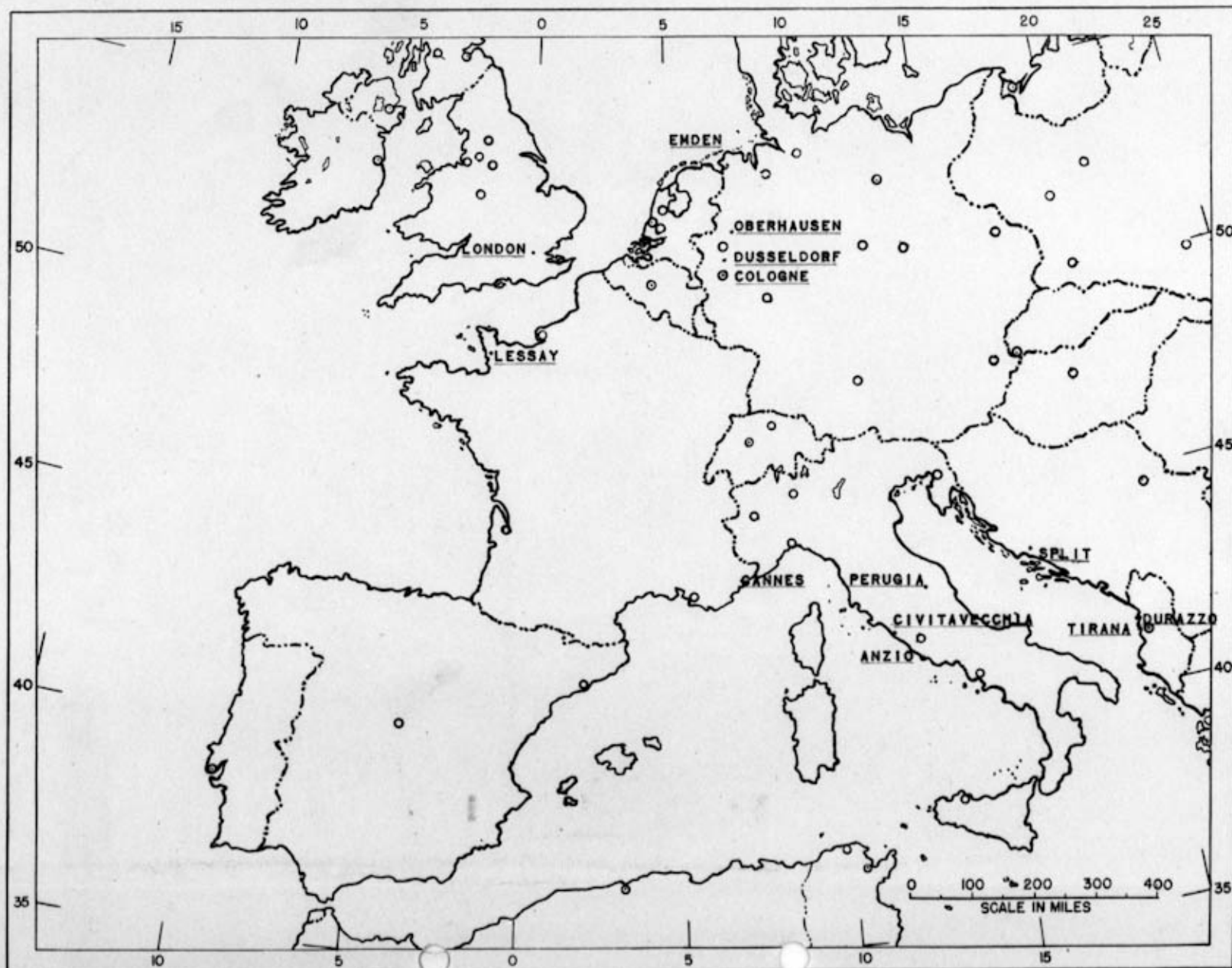
No. 692

0700 November 1 to 0700 November 2, 1943

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



EUROPEAN THEATER

A few German aircraft again penetrated to the London area during the nights of 30 and 31 October, causing some casualties. British Typhoon bombers attacked the Lessay airfield during daylight hours on 31 October; that night Mosquito planes made harassing raids over Emden, Dusseldorf, Cologne and Oberhausen.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Wellington bombers dropped 35 tons of explosives on the Perugia airdrome during the night of 30-31 October; two of the planes did not return. The next day 38 B-17's attacked the Antheor viaduct southwest of Cannes with 108 tons of bombs; many direct hits were noted and it is believed the viaduct was rendered unserviceable. Escorted medium bombers dropped 52 tons of bombs with observed effect on docks and shipping at Civitavecchia and Anzio respectively. P-38's attacked the Tirana airfield hitting the hangars and later machine-gunned the area, setting fire to buildings and parked aircraft. Two of five enemy planes encountered north of Durazzo were destroyed. P-40's bombed and machine-gunned a small tanker in the western approaches to Split, leaving the vessel ablaze.

2. During 1 November the Fifth Army made considerable progress as it closed with the enemy's Monti Massico position, gaining nearly two miles at the western shore and as much as five miles in the vicinity



BASE MAP NO. 2759 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

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of Teano; our advance elements are now less than six miles from Venafro. The right flank of the Fifth Army and the left flank of the Eighth Army continued to work around the forward slopes of Monti del Matese. At the north end of the line the Eighth Army was working on additional crossings of the Trigno River. The enemy is apparently preparing a defensive position on the heights west of the Sangro River.

3. Allied casualties in the North African Theater of Operations from 8 November, 1942 to 29 October, 1943, are as follows:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Total</u>
US	5,539	17,621	7,966	31,126
British	9,514	28,288	11,031	48,833
French	4,306	7,043	5,329	16,678
Total	19,359	52,952	24,326	96,637

During the same period the Axis lost about 40,000 killed and 90,000 wounded; Axis prisoners total 468,055.

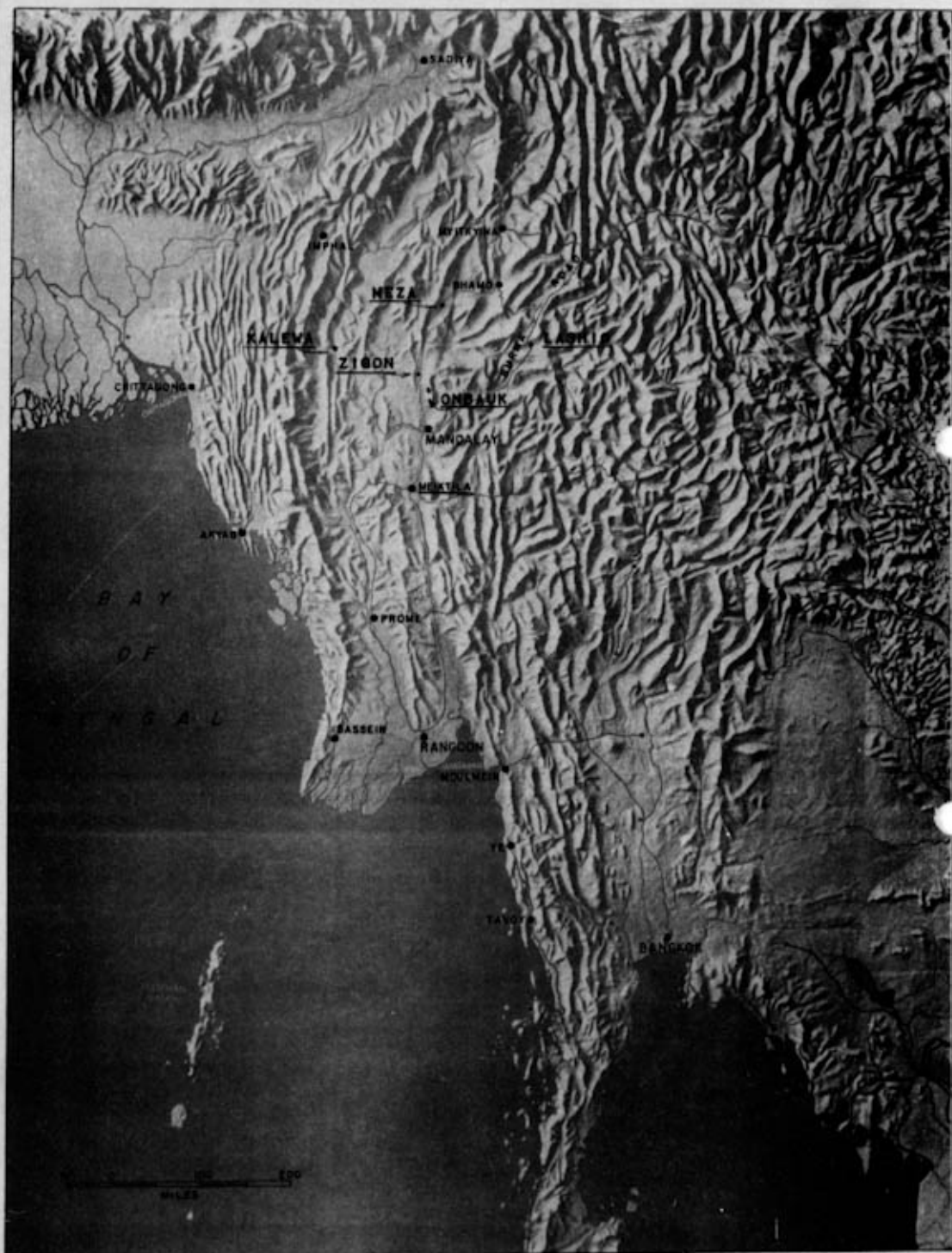
On October 29 our cumulative casualties for the operations on the Italian mainland were:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Total</u>
VI Corps	1,096	3,741	2,314	7,151
X Corps	1,221	5,073	2,494	8,788

The Fifth Army had taken 2,679 prisoners during the operations.

4. An Italian hospital at Leros was destroyed by bombs on 29





BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS

October. Enemy aircraft attacked Patmos and Leros on 30 October and Castelrosso and Leros the following day.

Supplies and personnel were successfully dropped on Samos during the night of 31 October-1 November.

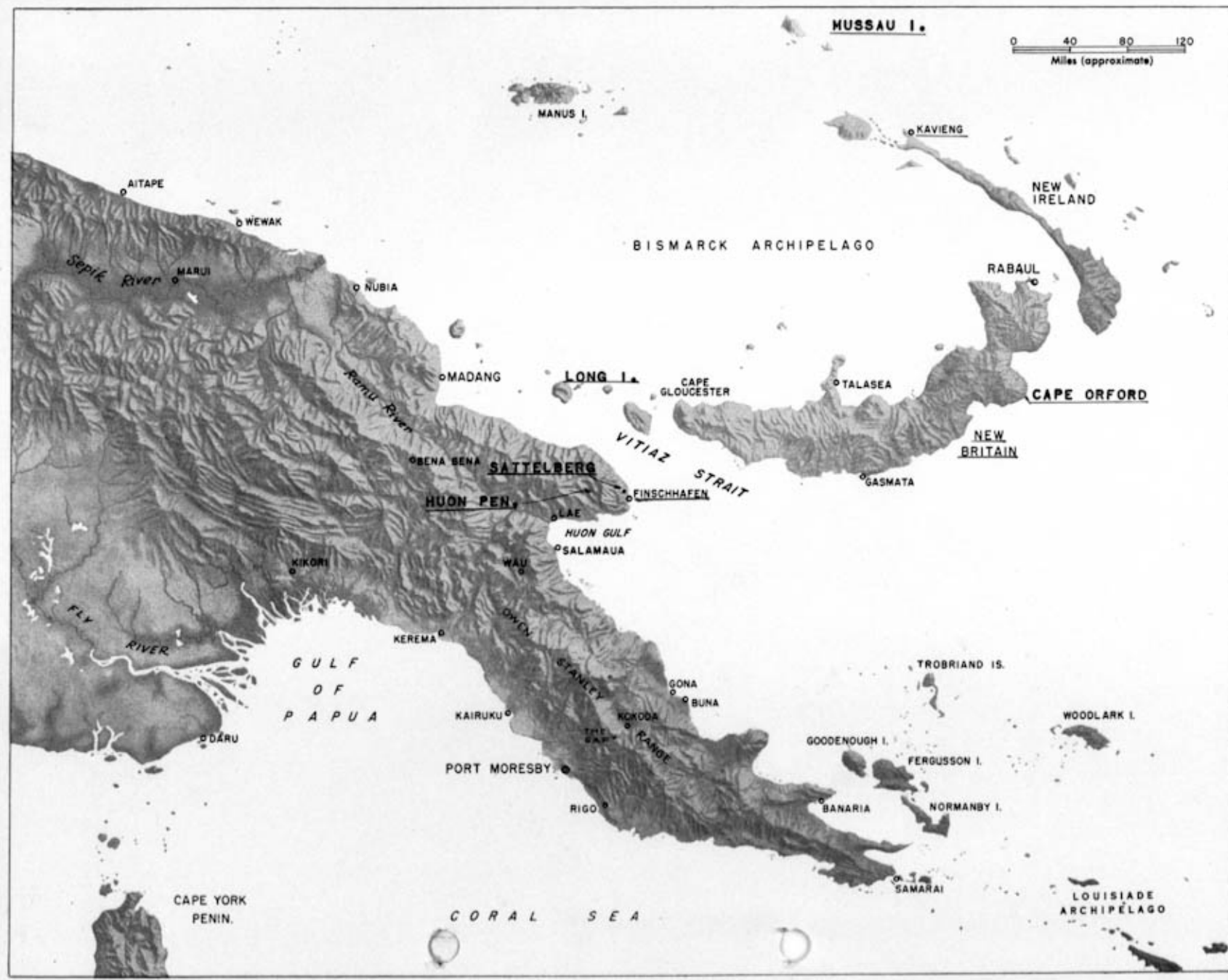
ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 29 October four B-24's of the 10th Air Force reported excellent results from a mission on the enemy barracks at Lashio. The next day 19 B-25's damaged the barracks at Meiktila with many hits; one bomber is missing. Other attacks were made on Kalewa, the Onbauk and Lashio airfields by 11 B-24's which dropped more than 22 tons of bombs with excellent results. On 31 October 23 B-25's bombed the Zigon and Meza railroad bridges, hitting a span at Zigon and destroying track-age.

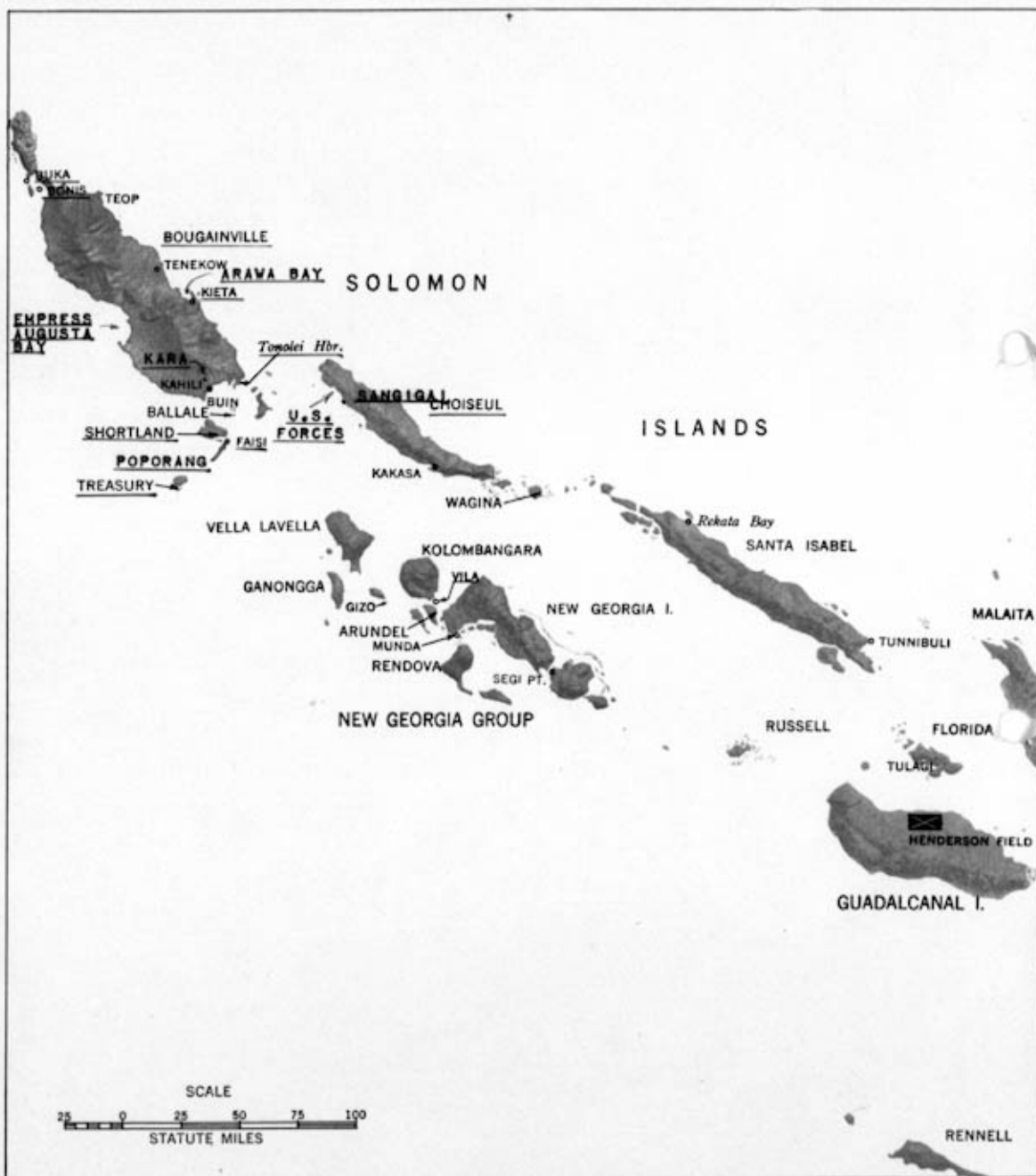
2. Six B-25's of the 14th Air Force escorted by 9 P-40's dropped 36 quarter-ton bombs on Yochow railroad yards in the Tungting Lake region on 1 November. The storage warehouses and rail installations were hit and large fires were observed. Heavy enemy antiaircraft was encountered and one P-40 was lost.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 29 and 30 October Australian aircraft attacked airdromes near Kavieng, bombed an enemy supply area north of Sattelberg, and patrolled the south coast of New Britain, sinking a barge off Cape Orford and destroying a medium bomber. Single B-24's bombed ships off



SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA



Long Island and Mussau Island.

Allied forces, surrounding an enemy position north of Finschhafen, caused a number of casualties.

2. On 30 October, 95 Navy bombers covered by 46 fighter aircraft bombed and machine-gunned the Kara strip and antiaircraft positions with 61 tons of bombs; all planes returned. The next day, a total of 54 Allied bombers and fighters attacked Kieta airdrome, also setting fire to three freighters in Arawa Bay; three of our planes are missing. Thirty-six Army and Navy fighters, machine-gunning shipping in Tonelei Harbor, sank a freighter and a barge, and damaged others; one P-39 crash-landed. The Kara airfield and defenses were targets for 65 tons of bombs from missions totalling 82 Allied bombers escorted by 64 fighters; all these planes returned. All fields in southern Bougainville are now unserviceable.

A Japanese attempt to penetrate our perimeter defense on Treasury Island was repulsed during the night of 29-30 October; active Allied patrolling continued. On Choiseul, our forces have attacked Sangigai from two sides, killing more than 70 Japanese and destroying installations.

3. US troops landed at Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville at 0730 local time on 1 November. Although enemy planes forced the transports to withdraw, unloading was resumed at 0920. Naval task forces covered the landing and in addition shelled the Buka, Bonis, Shortland, Poporang and Faisi areas.