

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

162

MR 203(2) Sec. 28 -- WAR DEPARTMENT OPERATIONAL SUMMARY
MAY, 1944

MR 203(2) Sec. 28 -- WAR DEPARTMENT OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Map Room
Box 59

May, 1944

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

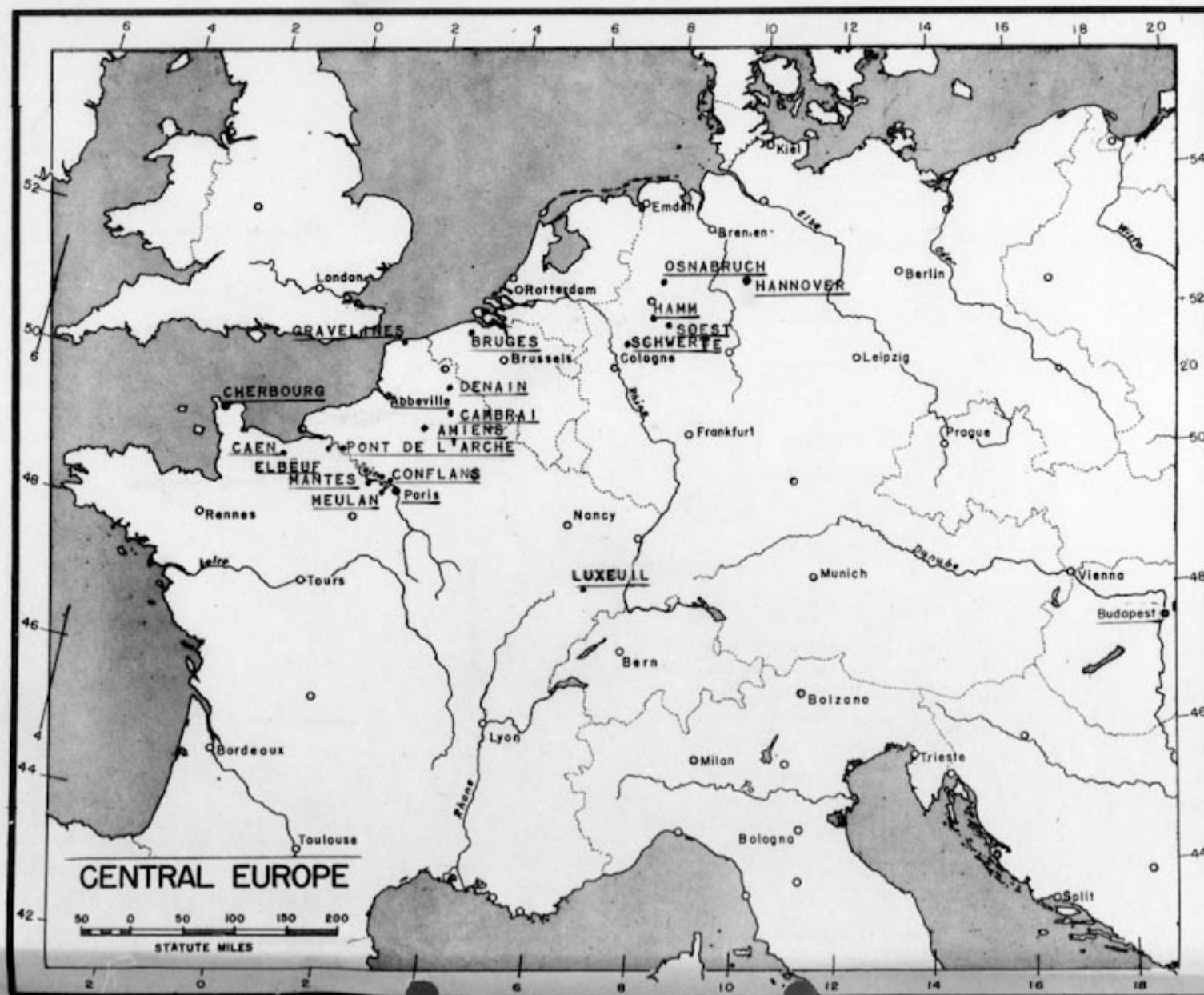
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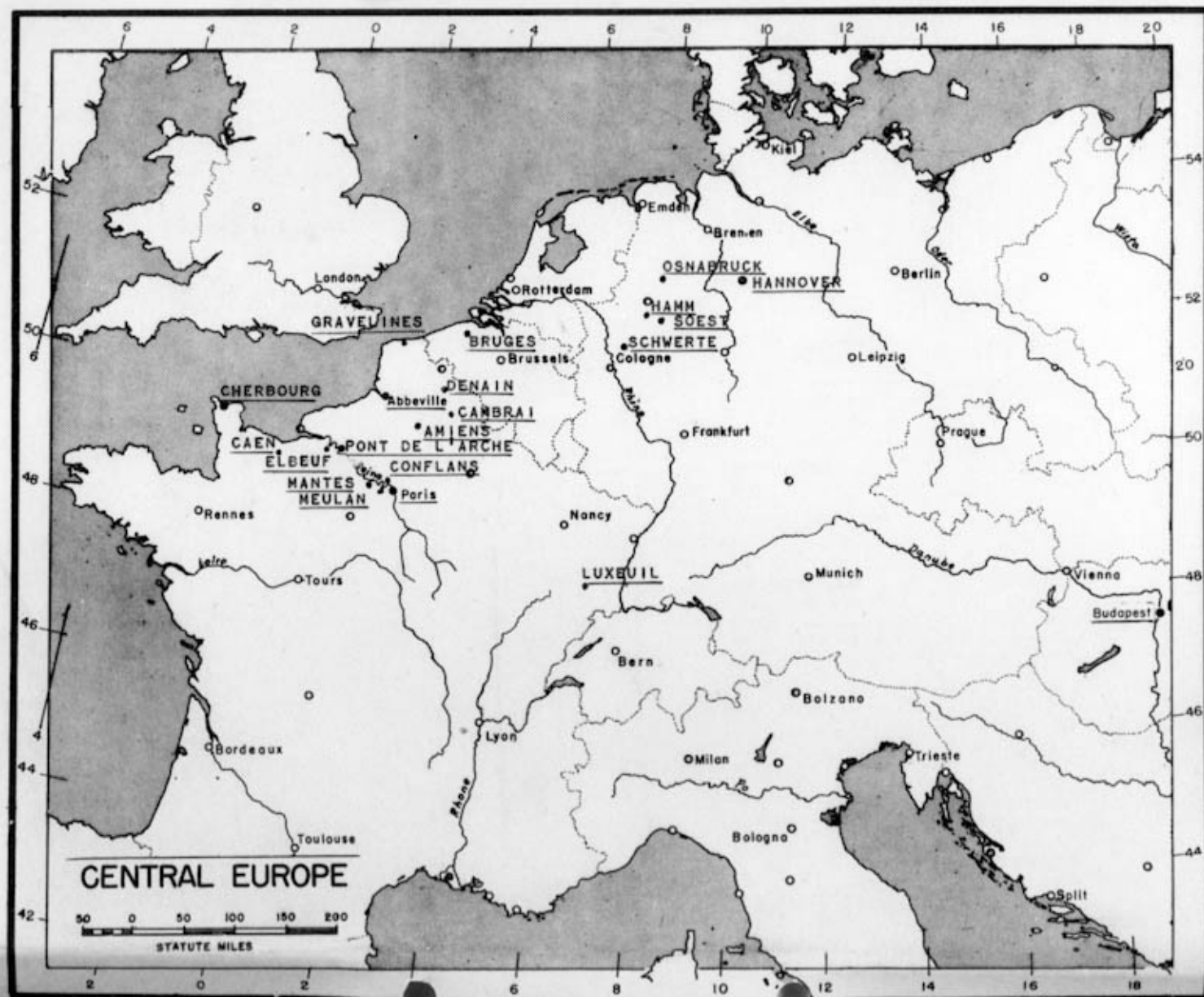
0700 May 31 to 0700 June 1, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(v)





WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 30 May two B-25's sank one Japanese auxiliary vessel and damaged another northeast of Paramashiro. That night three Navy bombers again raided Shumashu.

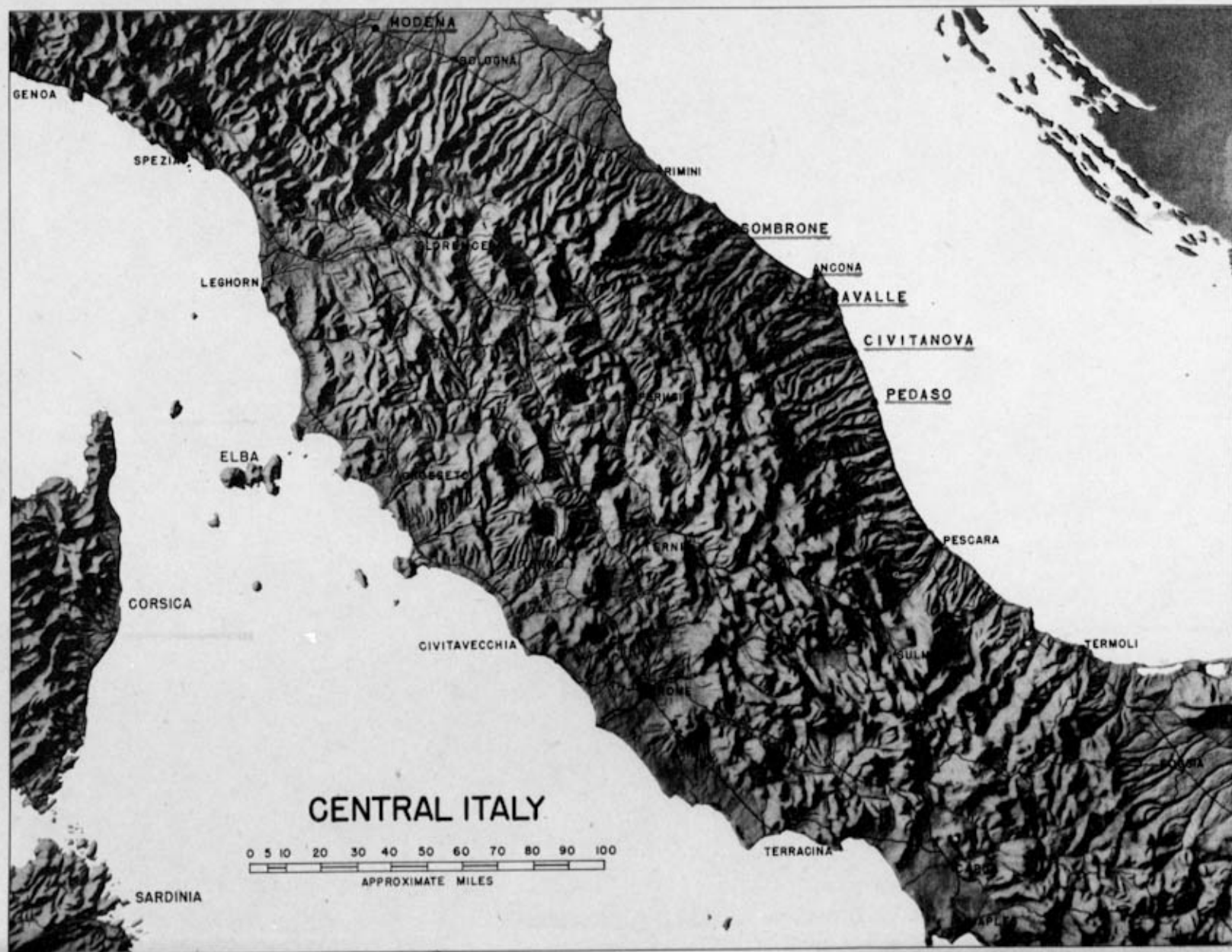
EUROPEAN THEATER

On 29 May 252 RAF light aircraft effectively bombed coastal targets from Cherbourg to Gravelines as well as lines of communication, radar installations, and defenses in northern France and Belgium. Twenty-nine Mosquitoes attacked Hannover with two-ton bombs.

More than 60 enemy bombers and reconnaissance aircraft operated over the southern coast of England during the night, causing some damage. One German airplane was destroyed.

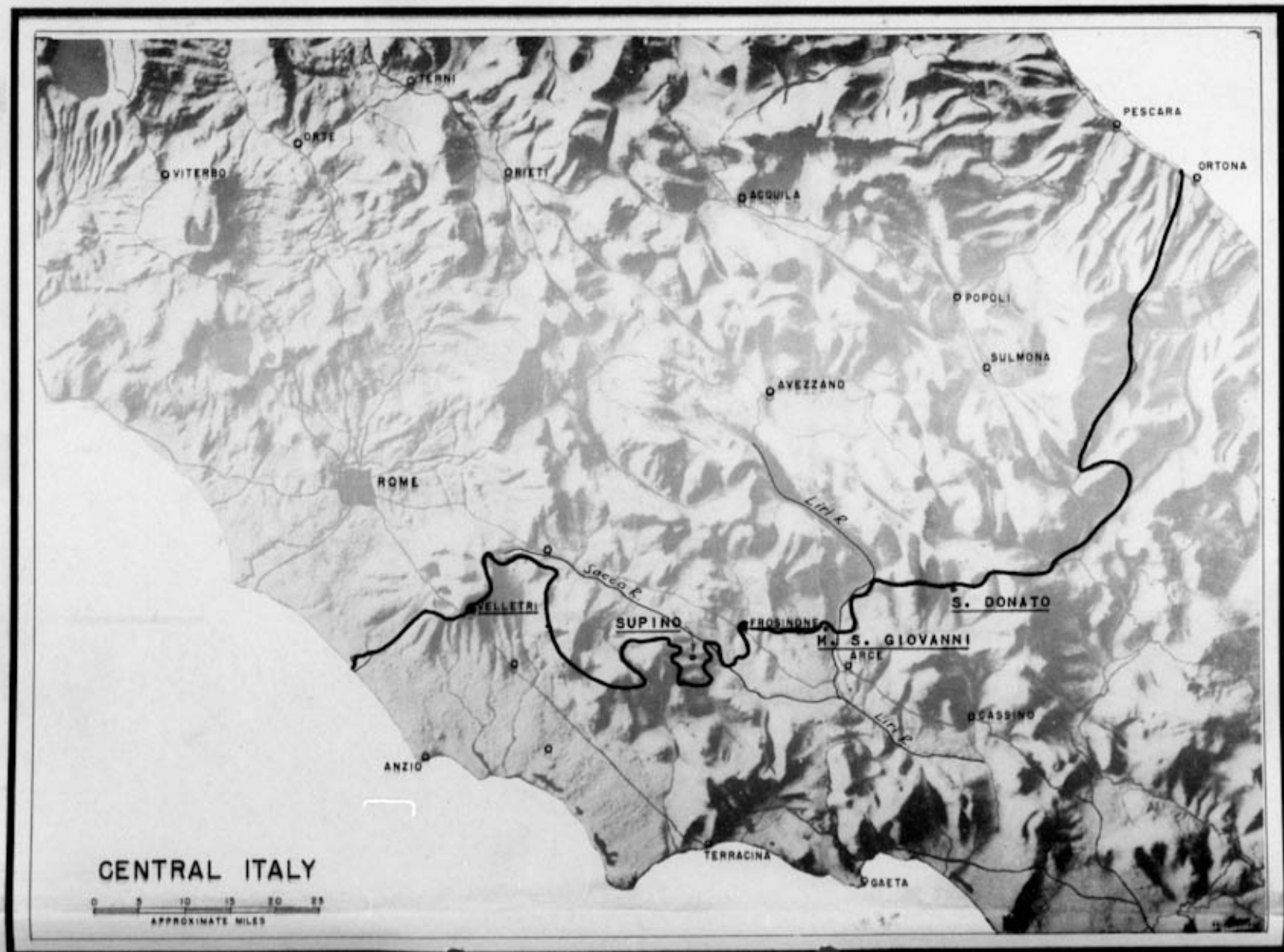
9th Air Force missions totalling 667 planes bombed airfields at Denain and Cambrai and ten bridges north of Paris during 30 May, dropping 709 tons of explosives. Results of the attacks on the airfields were fair to good, and bridges at Meulan, Mantes, Conflans, Elbeuf and Pont de l'Arche were rendered unusable. There was no enemy opposition. ||

Over half of the 1,025 escorted 8th Air Force heavy bombers which took off on 31 May turned back because of unfavorable weather. The primary targets hit were an airdrome at Luxeuil and rail yards at Soest, Hamm, Osnabruck, and Schwerte. We lost one B-17 and four fighters; four enemy fighters were destroyed.



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
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MEDITERRANEAN

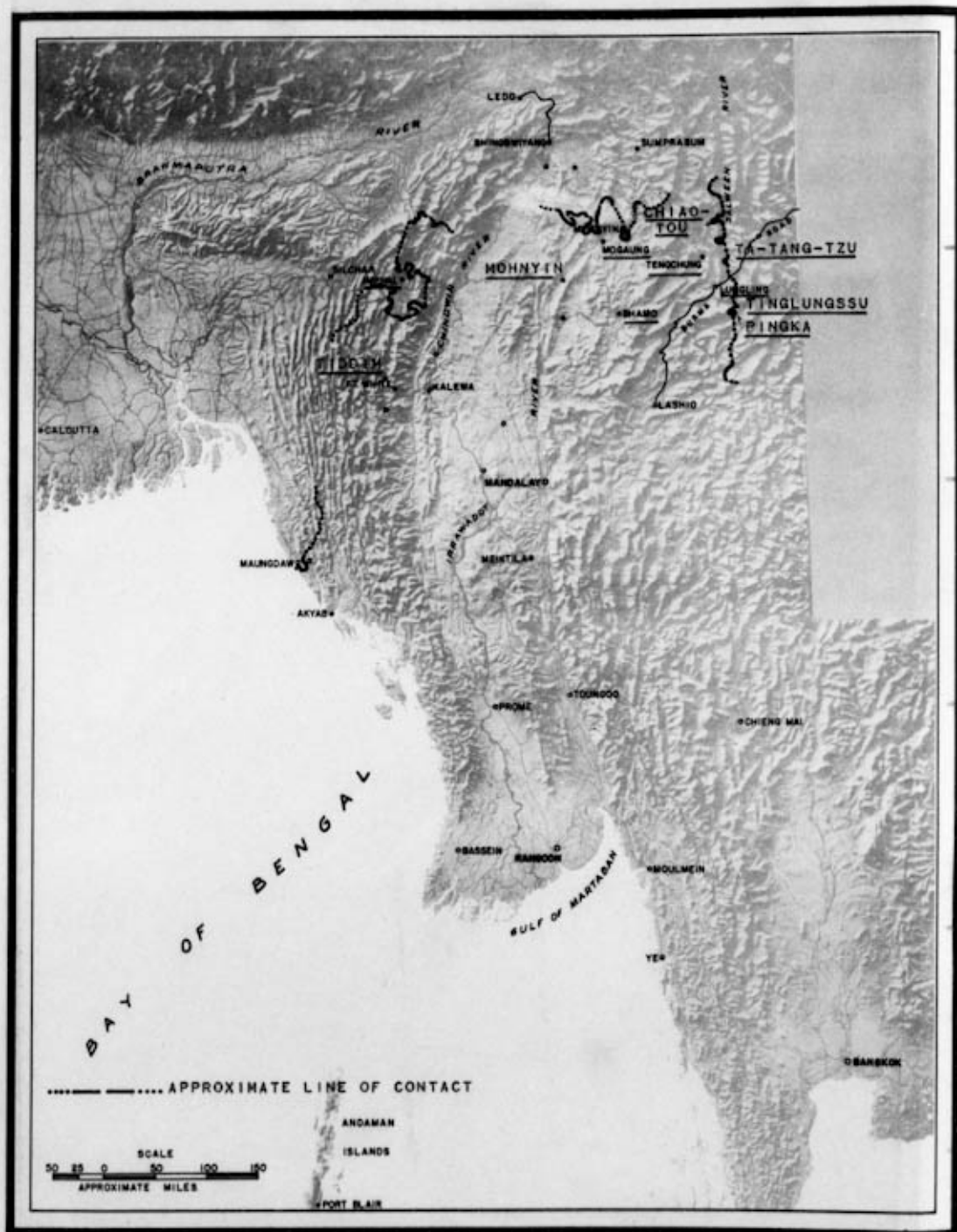
1. During the night of 29-30 May, 37 RAF Wellingtons attacked an enemy airdrome in Austria and twelve B-24's successfully laid mines in the Danube, northwest of Budapest. Light bombers attacked Civitanova, the harbor at Ancona, a bridge at Chiaravalle and traffic in the Rome area. ||

The following day 950 medium, light and fighter bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked towns, gun positions, and bivouac areas southeast of Rome and lines of communication as far north as Modena. Seventy-eight medium and light bombers attacked enemy concentrations and communications in Yugoslavia as well as bridges at Pedaso and Fossombrone in Italy. A total of 2,341 sorties were flown by all Air Forces. Five heavy bombers and five other aircraft are missing; 15 (probably 20) enemy aircraft were destroyed.

2. Oil refineries at Ploesti were the target for 557 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force on 31 May. More than 1,100 tons of bombs were dropped with fair results despite an effective smoke screen. Thirty-two tons were dropped on Turnu-Severin. Antiaircraft fire was intense and accurate and some 50 to 75 enemy planes were encountered. Our claims have not as yet been evaluated; 13 of our heavy bombers and four fighters are missing. ||

EIGHTH

3. During 31 May British ~~Fifth~~ Army troops near the pivot of the advance gained ground through the hills, their patrols entering San Donato.





MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

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LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS

Beyond the Liri they reached Monte San Giovanni and captured Frosinone. The French Colonials, despite strong opposition, passed over the crest dominating the Sacco River Valley and crossed the stream north of Supino; gains of five miles were reported at some points.

American troops, attacking north of Velletri made a five-mile advance and have surrounded that town. Other American units progressed in this area; on the left flank the British advanced their line about two miles to the northwest.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 29 May 27 US B-25's attacked communications at Mogaung, Mohryin and Bhamo. The next day demolitions were effected along the Imphal-Tiddim Road and railroads in northern Burma were bombed. Ninety-six Allied aircraft supported ground operations in western and northern Burma.

2. During 29 May the Japanese recaptured Chiao-tou; Chinese troops repulsed counterattacks east of Ta-tang-tzu. Southeast of Tengchung the Chinese occupied Tinglungssu.

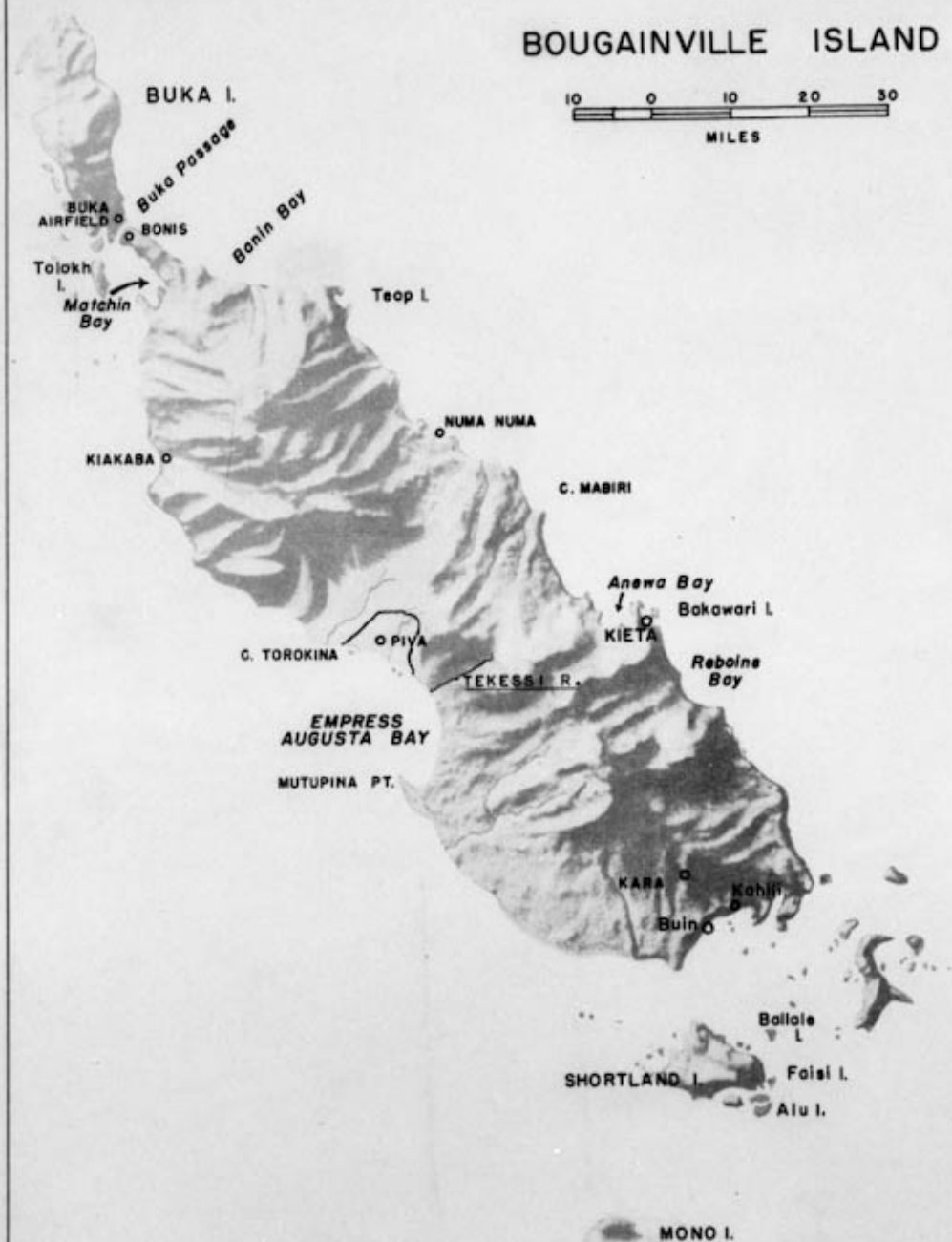
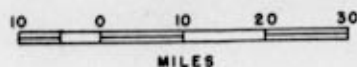
3. On 29 May 14th Air Force P-40's sank an enemy gun boat along the Siang River and harassed the enemy in the Lushan and Nanchang areas. ||

On 30 May 48 fighter sorties were carried out in support of Chinese ground troops on the Salween front. Nine B-25's destroyed ||
warehouses at Lungling.

Twenty-two enemy planes caused minor damage and destroyed a



BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND



grounded P-40 at Hengyang. Other Japanese aircraft destroyed a gasoline dump and three of our aircraft on the Liangshan airfield. ||

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. After the tank battle on the west face of our Mokmer salient on Biak Island early on 29 May, our forward units withdrew to defensive positions during the afternoon. Our patrols found only small enemy parties north and east of Bosnek and were pushing northward the next morning. In the Maffin Bay area, US forces withdrew to positions near Maffin Village.

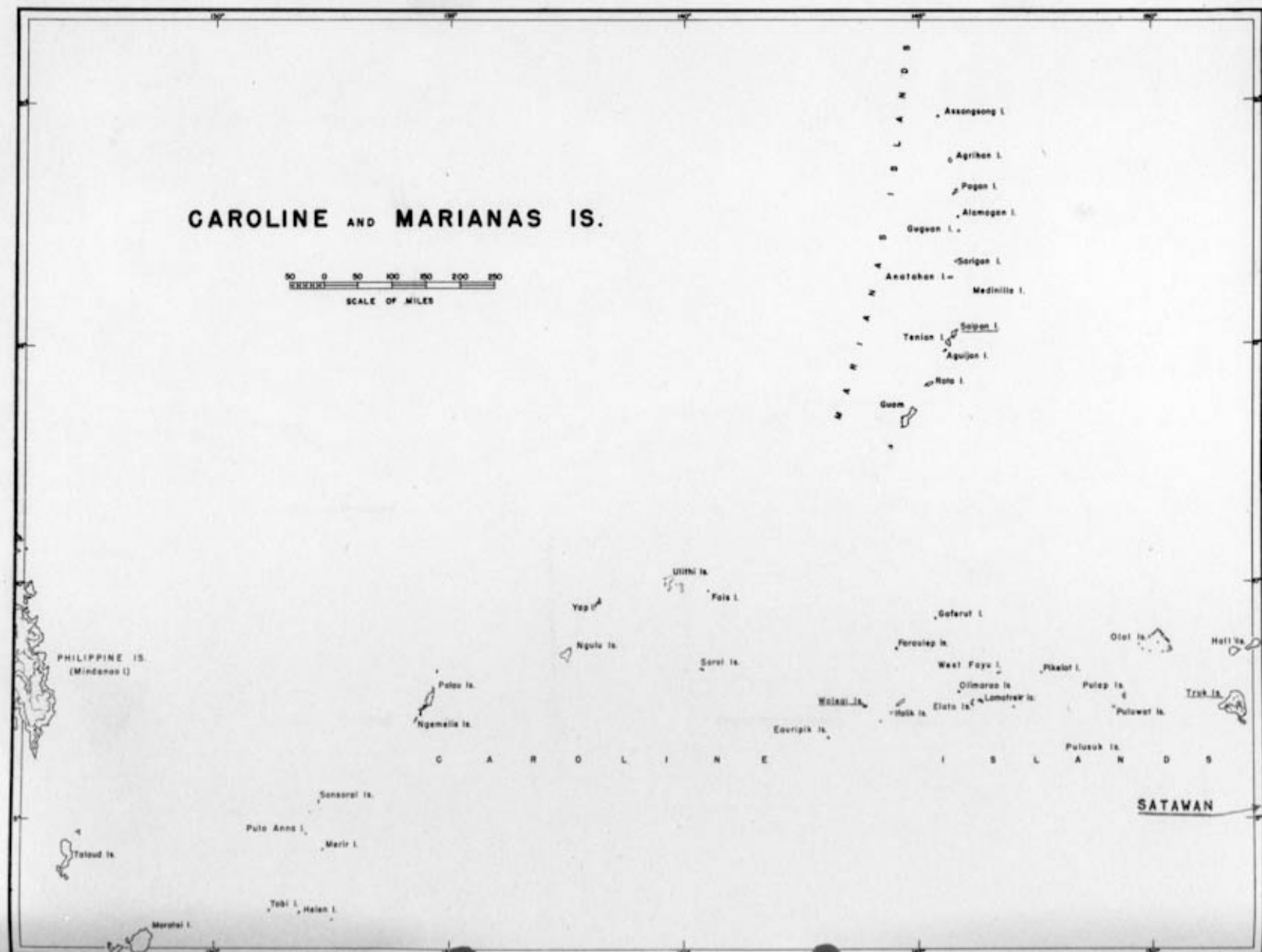
Satawan in the Carolines was successfully bombed on 29 May by 20 B-24's which started large fuel fires. That night, four heavy patrol bombers raided Truk and Woleai. On 30 May weather prevented air operations over Biak Island. Medium and light bombers, however, supported our ground forces at Maffin Bay while the Hansa Bay and Wewak areas were targets for other aircraft of which 34 hit the latter targets. To the west, Timoeke was attacked by 11 B-25's and an airdrome on Ambon was hit by nine Australian bombers.

2. South Pacific air forces continued their attacks against Rabaul targets on 29 May, more than 100 bombers participating in the day's operations. Bomber and fighter aircraft operated against targets on Bougainville.

During 30 May US infantry and artillery established positions on the north bank of the Tekessi River outside the Torokina perimeter. A Fiji patrol encountered the Japanese six miles north of the beachhead.

CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
SCALE OF MILES



A reconnaissance party landed on Tingwon (west of New Hanover) without opposition and destroyed enemy fuel and ammunition.

3. Twenty-two Central Pacific Army and Navy heavy bombers attacked Saipan Island (Marianas) on 29 May. Twelve Japanese fighters intercepted and two were probably shot down; we lost one B-24. The same day 29 B-25's dropped 29 tons of bombs on Jaluit. Navy and Marine bombers and fighters continued their attacks against Wotje, Taroa and Mille. /

EASTERN FRONT

There was no material change on the eastern front during 31 May although German pressure north of Jassi continued.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 903

0700 May 30 to 0700 May 31, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Late on 29 May, seven Army and Navy bombers attacked targets in the Kurile Islands as far south as Matsuwa. Two large fires were observed at Shumushu. All planes returned.

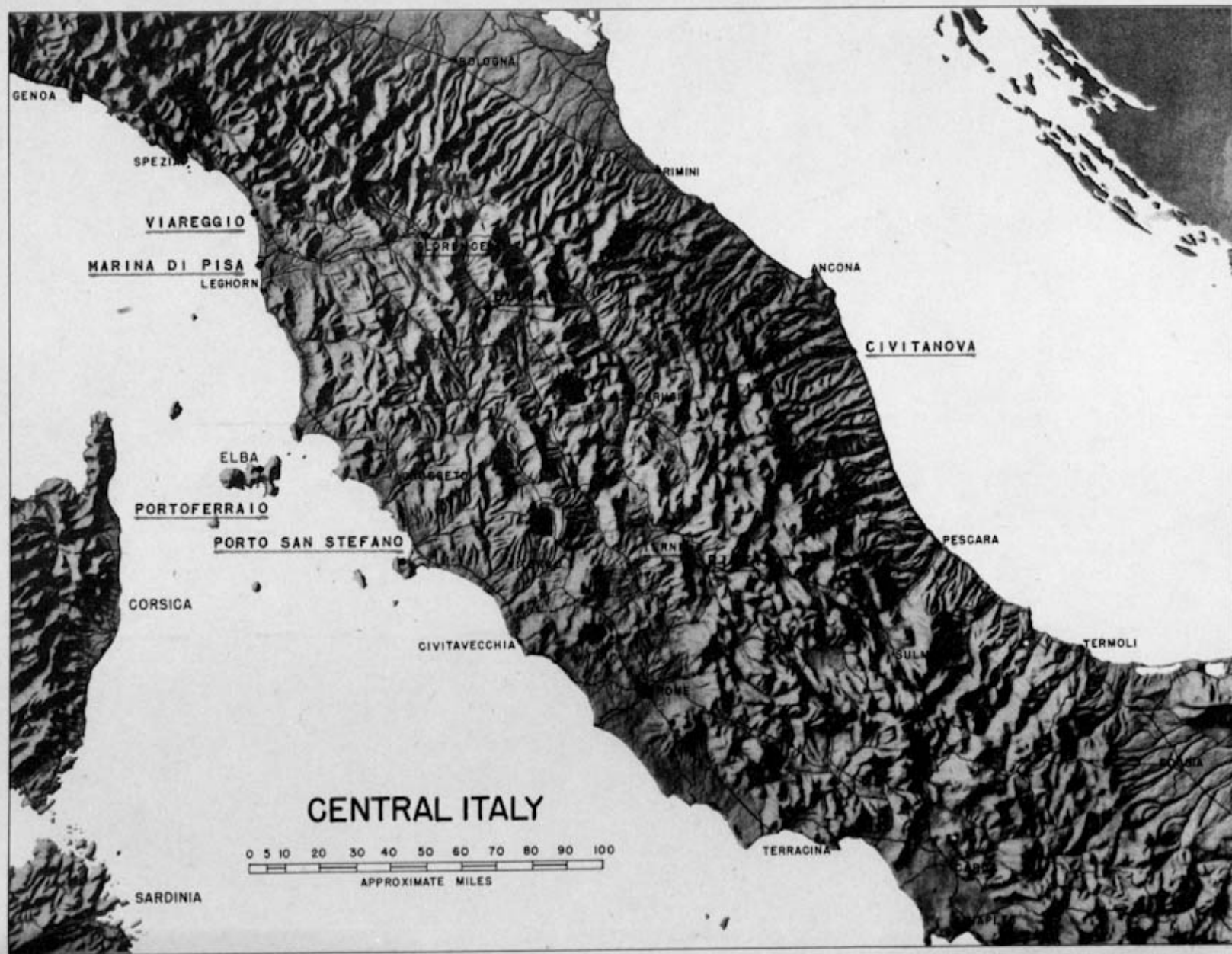
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Single enemy bombers were sighted over Jan Mayen and Iceland during 29 May. Antiaircraft scored hits on both planes.

2. The night of 28-29 May, 294 RAF planes dropped 1,423 tons of bombs on the railway center of Angers and gun batteries at Saint Martin de Varreville, Mardyck and Eu. Thirty-six tons of bombs were dropped on Ludwigshafen by 29 Mosquitoes. Thirteen other RAF bombers, dispatched to drop leaflets over France, are missing.

During 29 May, 390 medium and 101 light bombers of the 9th Air Force dropped 770 tons on bridges, airdromes and special military installations in Belgium and northern France; during these missions bridges at Liege, Mons and Orival were destroyed. Of the 388 fighters providing escort, 48 dive-bombed antiaircraft positions in the Calais area. In addition, 244 P-47's dive-bombed five airfields in Brittany with excellent results. One bomber and one fighter are missing from these operations.

8th Air Force missions, totalling 968 B-17's and B-24's escorted by 1,420 fighters were airborne on 30 May; targets attacked were enemy airdromes at Halberstadt, Rotenburg, Oldenburg, Bad Zwischenahn,



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

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Handorf, and Diepholz; railroad yards at Brussels, Troyes and Reims; aircraft assembly plants at Dessau, Oschersleben and Halberstadt; and military installations at Watten and Siracourt. Fair to excellent results were reported. Our fighters, encountering between 100 and 200 enemy fighter planes in the Magdeburg area, shot down 58 (probably 61) enemy aircraft and destroyed seven (probably eight) others on the ground. We lost 12 heavy bombers and nine fighters.

3. During the night of 27-28 May, 45 German long-range bombers operated over the southern coast of England, dropping high explosive and incendiary bombs and probably laying mines off the coast. Two of the bombs caused casualties in an American military camp at Dorchester.

The following night six enemy aircraft made scattered raids over southeastern England including an attack on an American airfield near Norwich. The same night 35 German long-range bombers reaching the south coast of England under cover of returning Allied bombers, caused some damage; one enemy plane was shot down.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 28-29 May, RAF bombers dropped 98 tons of bombs on port installations at Porto San Stefano, and others attacked the railroad south of Brenner Pass. Light bombers and fighters hit Rieti and Civitanova and harassed communications in the battle zone. Strategic bomber operations for the 24-hour period ending at 1800, 29 May, which included the attacks against Austrian and Yugoslavian targets reported



yesterday, set a new record with the dispatch of 931 bombers and 393 fighters.

That same day a total of 233 medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force destroyed the Bucine viaduct and attacked six railroad bridges between Terni and Florence and another at Viareggio. About 1,000 medium and light bombers and fighter planes attacked bridges, gun positions, tanks, roads and troop concentrations in central Italy and flew armed reconnaissance patrols and escort missions. Other missions hit Marina di Pisa and Portoferraio, and harassed traffic along the Dalmatian coast.

During this period less than 30 enemy planes operated over the battle area.

On 30 May, 593 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force escorted by 225 fighters, were dispatched against six aircraft component factories in the Vienna area and the yards at Zagreb in Yugoslavia. Bomb loads aggregating 1,057 tons were dropped with results assessed at from good to excellent. Two groups of P-38's, in addition to escort duties, harassed targets in the Bihac area. Of the 30 enemy aircraft encountered, eight (probably 11) were destroyed; our losses were five bombers and one fighter.

2. On 30 May, Italian troops at the pivot of the advance had moved forward to Monte Irto. British troops continued their rapid advance, reaching the Liri at Sora and Isola; other British units pushing into the valleys beyond the Liri reached Strangolagalli and approached to within three miles of Frosinone.

On the Fifth Army front, French Colonials cleared Ceccano and advanced two miles to the west; moving toward the crest dominating

the valley of the Sacco, they pushed a column into Carpineto. American units were about one and one-half miles from Valmontone. On the left flank British troops occupied Ardea and reached a line conforming to the forward positions of our armored units south of Albano.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On the Salween front, Chinese forces held Chiao-tou against Japanese attacks on 28 May and scored local gains northeast of Tengchung.

The following day Allied troops continued to gain in their attacks to clear Myitkyina. In a flanking movement, a Chinese unit crossed the Kamaing-Lonkin road and arrived three miles southwest of Manyaseik. There was local fighting on the west Burma front.

2. On 28 May, 41 medium bombers and fighters demolished warehouses at Mogaung, attacked railroads in northern Burma and bombed the Tiddim Road. Other Allied planes harassed enemy installations and communications in western and northern Burma; they set fire to an oil pipe line in southern Burma. More than 350 effective sorties were reported.

More than 20 Japanese fighters were engaged over the Palel area on 29 May by 14 Spitfires; one Allied fighter was lost.

3. On 29 May, 41 medium bombers and fighters of the 14th Air Force attacked targets in support of Chinese ground forces in the Tengchung area. Ten B-24's dropped a total of 34 tons of bombs on Wanling and the Burma Road during the day. Two B-24's sank one 250-foot freighter and damaged another off Hainan Island. More than 90 sorties were reported.



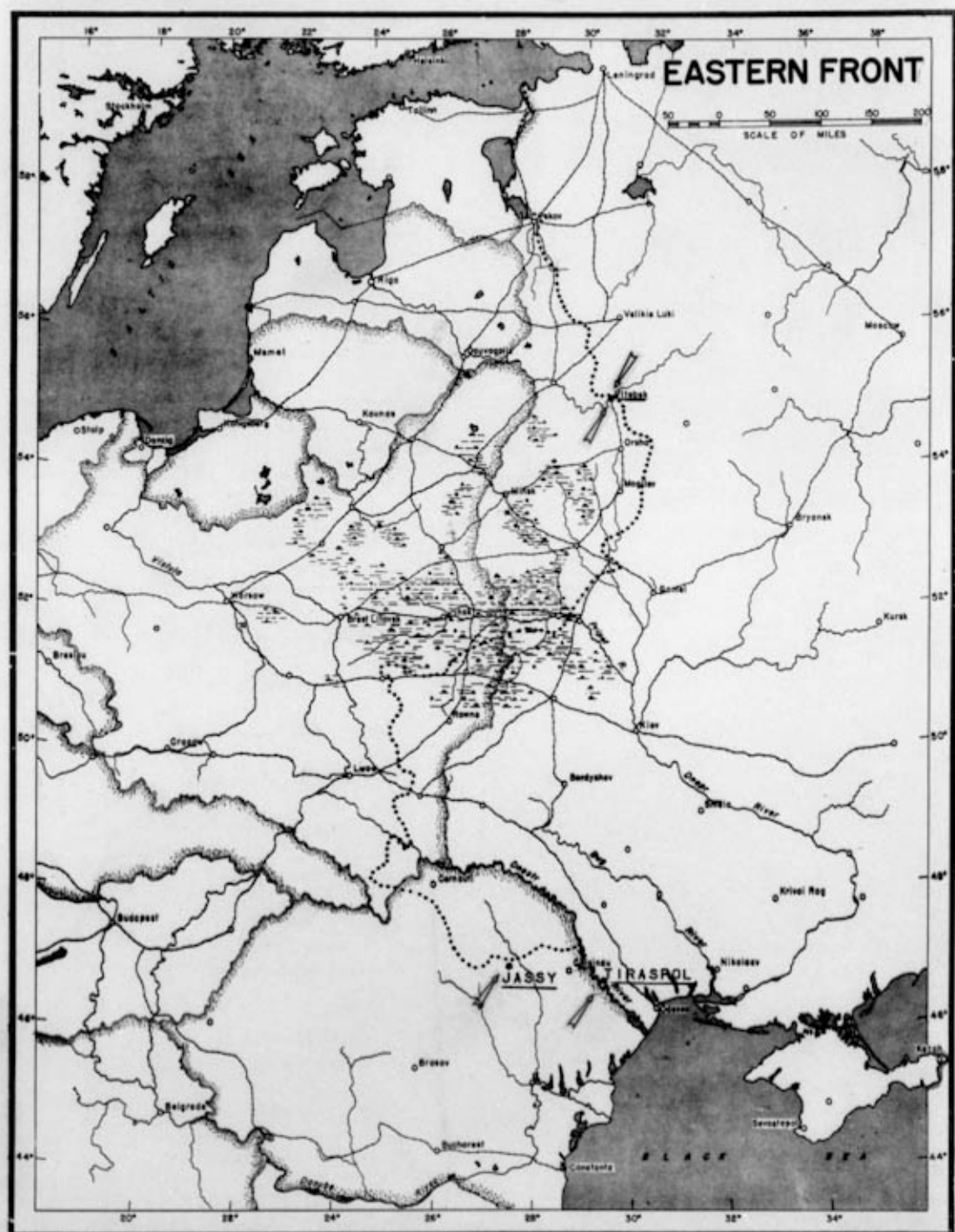
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 28 May, 23 B-24's bombed Woleai Island with excellent results destroying two parked aircraft. The next day 96 medium and light bombers struck again at gun positions and troop concentrations near Wewak, P-47's assisting with machine-gun attacks. Support for ground forces on Biak was provided by our heavy, medium and light bombers, B-24's dropping 80 tons on enemy positions while A-20's and B-25's hit tanks and artillery. In northwest New Guinea 11 B-25's attacked Babo.

Fighting continued near the Maffin airstrip. Australian patrols advanced six miles northwest of Bunabun reporting no contact. Our ground troops landed at Boekisi and defeated the local garrison. [At Biak Island no action was reported on the east flank but on the west our infantry was heavily engaged by a force estimated to be a reinforced battalion, supported by tanks and naval guns; eight enemy tanks were destroyed as were six of nine enemy fighters harassing our ground troops in this area.]

2. Bad weather during the night of 27-28 May prevented all but one harassing attack against Rabaul. The following day a total of 142 South Pacific bombers and fighters hit three air fields in this area with good results. Fighters operating over Bougainville machine-gunned supply areas, gun positions and barges.

3. During 28 May, 161 Navy planes dropped over 50 tons on Wotje Atoll; two of our planes crashed near Majuro. Ponape was heavily hit by 76 medium and heavy bombers which dropped 101 tons on both airfields, supply, bivouac, and town areas and Langar Island. Jaluit and Mille



received seven tons each from Navy missions.

EASTERN FRONT

With the exception of local thrusts north of Vitebsk and renewed German activity north of Jassy, the eastern front remained generally quiet on 30 May.

GENERAL

The War Department has reminded senior commanders that military personnel involved directly or indirectly in allocation of Lend-Lease material or credits will not be permitted to accept decorations from the foreign nations concerned. This prohibition does not affect personnel involved only in transport processing or servicing of such material.

For the time being, presentation of American decorations to members of British armed forces, and acceptance of British decorations will be restricted to awards for heroism or service directly connected with combat operations. Recommendations for all other awards to British military personnel will be held in abeyance by the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

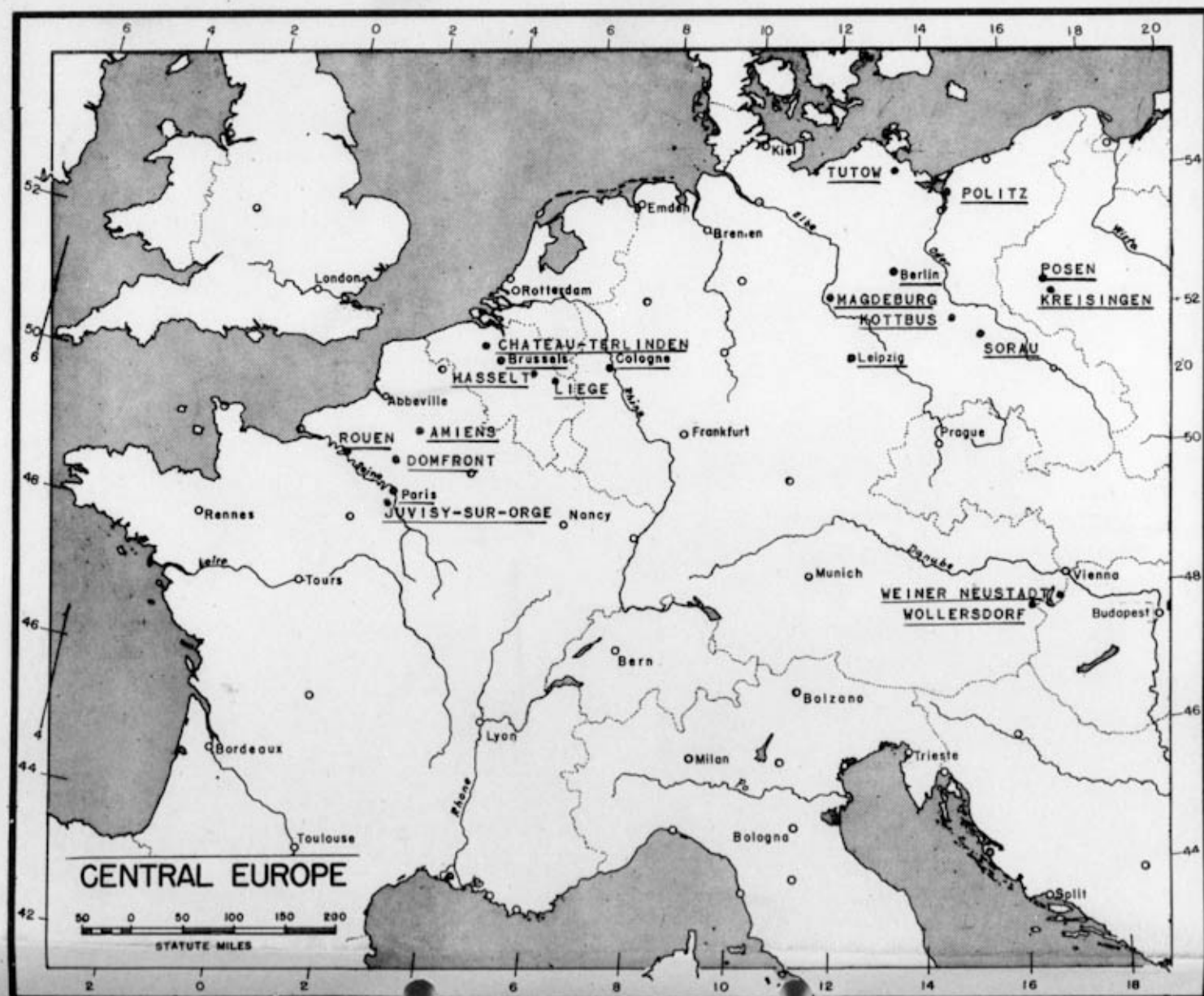
No. 902

0700 May 29 to 0700 May 30, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



EUROPEAN THEATER

In the 8th Air Force operations on 28 May, 863 heavy aircraft completed their bomb runs dropping an aggregate total of 1,927 tons of explosives on the targets in the Leipzig-Magdeburg area and on the Cologne railway yards. Our leading elements experienced the strongest German air reaction in some time, 200 determined interceptors being encountered over Magdeburg; other combat wings met about 100 additional planes. Ninety-eight (probably 129) planes were shot down and five others destroyed on the ground. We lost 32 heavy bombers and 14 fighters.

During the day, in addition to providing part of the escort for 8th Air Force bombers, 9th Air Force planes flew more than 1,600 sorties without encountering enemy air opposition. Nine hundred and forty-two medium and lighter bombers dropped almost 1,200 tons of bombs on bridges in the Liege and Paris areas and at Hasselt, Juvisy-sur-Orge and Rouen and attacked Chateau-Terlinden (near Brussels), a fuel dump at Domfront, rail yards at Amiens, and other targets.

On 29 May, almost 1,000 heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force, escorted by 1,300 fighters, returned to the Continent to attack targets in Poland and central and eastern Germany. Seven aircraft components and assembly plants at Tutow, Leipzig, Kottbus, Sorau, Posen, and Kreislingen and a synthetic oil plant at Politz, were bombed with observed effect in most cases. Our escorting fighters shot down 37 (probably 39) German planes and destroyed another 14 on the ground; 35 heavy bombers and ten fighters are missing.



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

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During the past week the number of Allied personnel saved by air-sea rescue organizations passed the 1,000 mark.

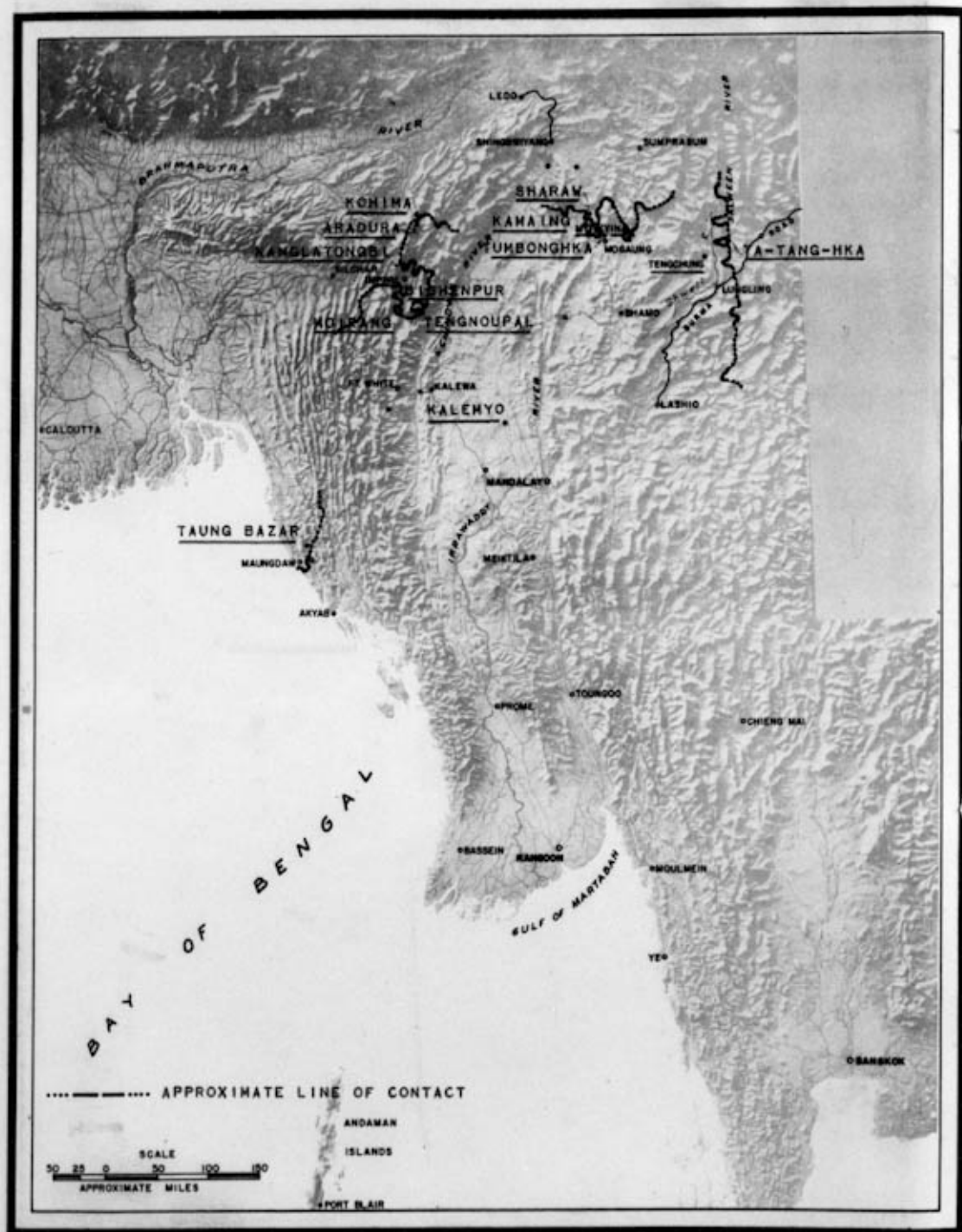
MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 27-28 May, Allied planes bombed roads in the Viterbo area. The next day, 368 Tactical Air Force medium bombers centered effective attacks on an ammunition dump and on enemy communications in the regions of Terni, Arezzo, Pisa, Genoa and Civitanova. One hundred and ninety-six fighters raided railroads in central Italy and along the Adriatic. Three hundred and ninety-eight light bombers and fighters closely supported our ground forces in the battle area. Only 28 enemy aircraft were observed, one being shot down. We lost one medium bomber and three fighters.

The next day 880 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force were dispatched to attack hostile air installations in the Wiener-Neustadt area and troop concentrations in Yugoslavia. Airdromes at Wollersdorf and Wiener-Neustadt and an aircraft factory received 1,700 tons of explosives. About 200 enemy planes were encountered, 66 (probably 80) being shot down; 20 of our bombers and seven fighters are missing. One wing of heavy bombers flew double sorties in support of Yugoslav Partisans without opposition or losses.

2. During 29 May, the ~~Eighth~~ ^{EIGHTH} Army continued its advance through the hills beyond Atina, reaching within one mile of Fontechiari as well as to the outskirts of Fontana Liri. Canadian troops were four miles





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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

from Frosinone while French Colonials gained ground along their entire front, reaching the outskirts of Ceccano.

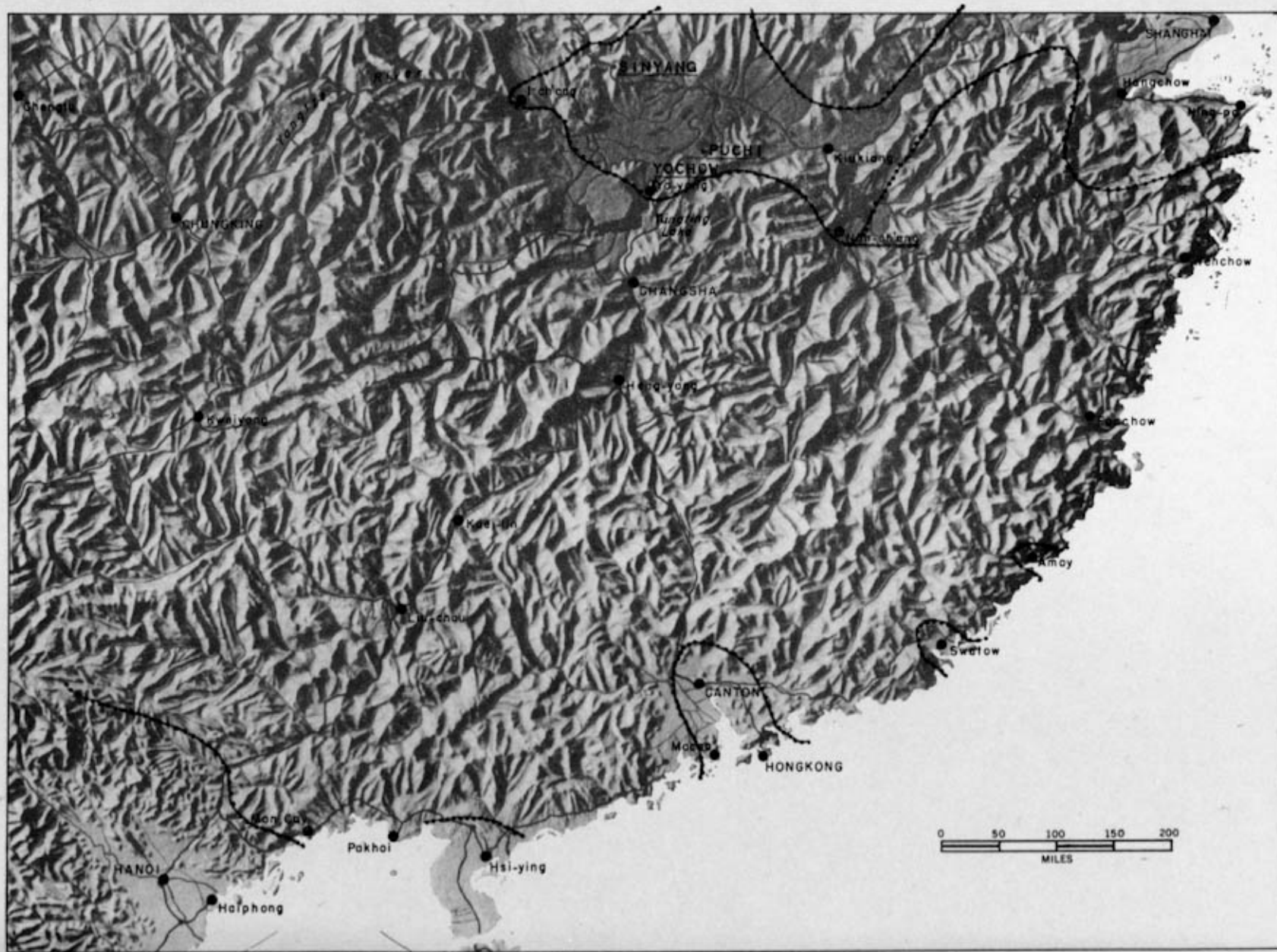
Late on 28 May, our forces in the Artana area repulsed German counterattacks. Stiff opposition has been met in the Velletri area; however, the spearhead of the advance of our armored units is moving around the southern slopes of the hill northwest of Velletri and yesterday had driven to within three miles of Albano.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Operations on the Salween front during 27 May were hindered by weather. During 28 May, American and Chinese troops gained ground in the southern part of Myitkyina and blocked the Japanese escape route to the southeast. In the Mogaung Valley Chinese forces captured Sharaw and moved on Tumbonghka (10 miles southeast of Kamaing). On the Assam front, a Japanese attack in the northern part of Kohima was repulsed. Around Imphal there was minor fighting and in the Arakan area Allied troops captured an enemy position two miles southeast of Taung Bazar.

2. On 28 May, 10 B-24's bombed Kaleymo while Allied fighter bombers attacked enemy positions in the Kohima, Imphal and Moirang areas.

3. During 27 May, 12 P-40's, carrying rockets, effectively attacked a Japanese barracks area west of Sinyang and enemy installations at Nanchang. Twelve others made a harassing sweep from Yochow to Puchi; this formation was intercepted by about 15 enemy planes of which one was shot down; two of our fighters are missing. The next day 33



MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

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LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS



fighter sorties were flown in support of Allied troops on the Salween front; a bridge over the Shweli River, north of Tengchung was destroyed. The Troop Carrier Squadron dropped 15 tons of supplies to Chinese forces near Mamien Pass during the day.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 28 May our forces in the Wakde area were encountering resistance one mile south of the Maffin airstrip. US forces on the eastern flank of our Biak Island beachhead have reached Soriari (one and one-half miles east of Bosnek). On the western flank they are encountering strong opposition in the Mokmer and Parai areas and from the high ground overlooking the coast. Patrols are being used to dislodge Japanese troops in caves near Bosnek. Enemy strength on the island is reported to be 8,000. Our ground forces are now established at Bunabun Harbor.

During the night of 27-28 May, Allied bombers harassed enemy positions in the Wewak area as well as targets on Woleai and at Truk. The following day an enemy bomber caused a few casualties at Wakde. Sixty-five Southwest Pacific medium, light and fighter bombers supported our ground forces and continued their effective strikes on troop concentrations and supply dumps in the Wewak area; heavy and medium bombers attacked targets on the east coast of the Vogelkop Peninsula, two airfields on Noemfoor Island and Seroei on the south coast of Japan Island. Nine B-24's dropped 11 tons on oil installations at Boela (Ceram).

2. South Pacific medium bombers continued their harassment of Rabaul during the night of 27-28 May; the next day in 207 sorties, 92 tons of bombs were dropped on gun positions in that area, destroying three of them. Four B-24's hit the Tobera runway during the day and patrol bombers raided New Ireland targets. Sixty-six Army and Navy bombers attacked targets in the Buka Passage area and enemy installations in southern Bougainville.

On the night of 27-28 May scouting parties landed on the western shore of the Gazelle Peninsula and had some brushes with the enemy.

3. Three B-25's bombed Pagan Island (Marianas) on 25 May.

On 27 May, 45 B-25's dropped 45 tons of bombs on storage areas and gun positions at Jaluit, and nine others machine-gunned Ponape and Pakin Islands. Navy planes attacked Wotje and Mille with five tons each during the day.

EASTERN FRONT

There was no change in the situation on the eastern front during 29 May. Active reconnaissance by both sides continues.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 901

0700 May 28 to 0700 May 29, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

During the night of 27-28 May (target time), five Navy bombers dropped bombs over Kakumabetsu (western Paramushiro) and Shumushu with unobserved results.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. The scale of the 8th Air Force operations on 27 May (previously reported) against rail yards in the upper Rhine region, aircraft engine factories at Strasbourg and Woippy and coastal gun positions at Fecamp and St. Valery is indicated by the fact that the 930 escorted heavy bombers making the attacks dropped an aggregate bombload of 2,194 tons. The claims are 48 (probably 53) enemy aircraft destroyed; 24 heavy bombers and six fighters are missing.

During the day more than 1,000 Allied planes operated over northern France and along the channel coast delivering heavy blows at French airdromes, rail centers, military objectives, radar installations, and coastal batteries. That night 1,072 RAF bombers continued punishing blows against Berlin, cross-channel batteries, the rail centers of Aachen and Nantes, the airfield at Rennes and a German military camp 30 miles east of Antwerp. Twenty-seven bombers are reported as missing from the day's operations.

2. First reports of 8th Air Force operations on 28 May state that 1,023 heavy bombers escorted by 1,502 fighters were dispatched to attack key German industrial, rail and supply installations. The synthetic oil

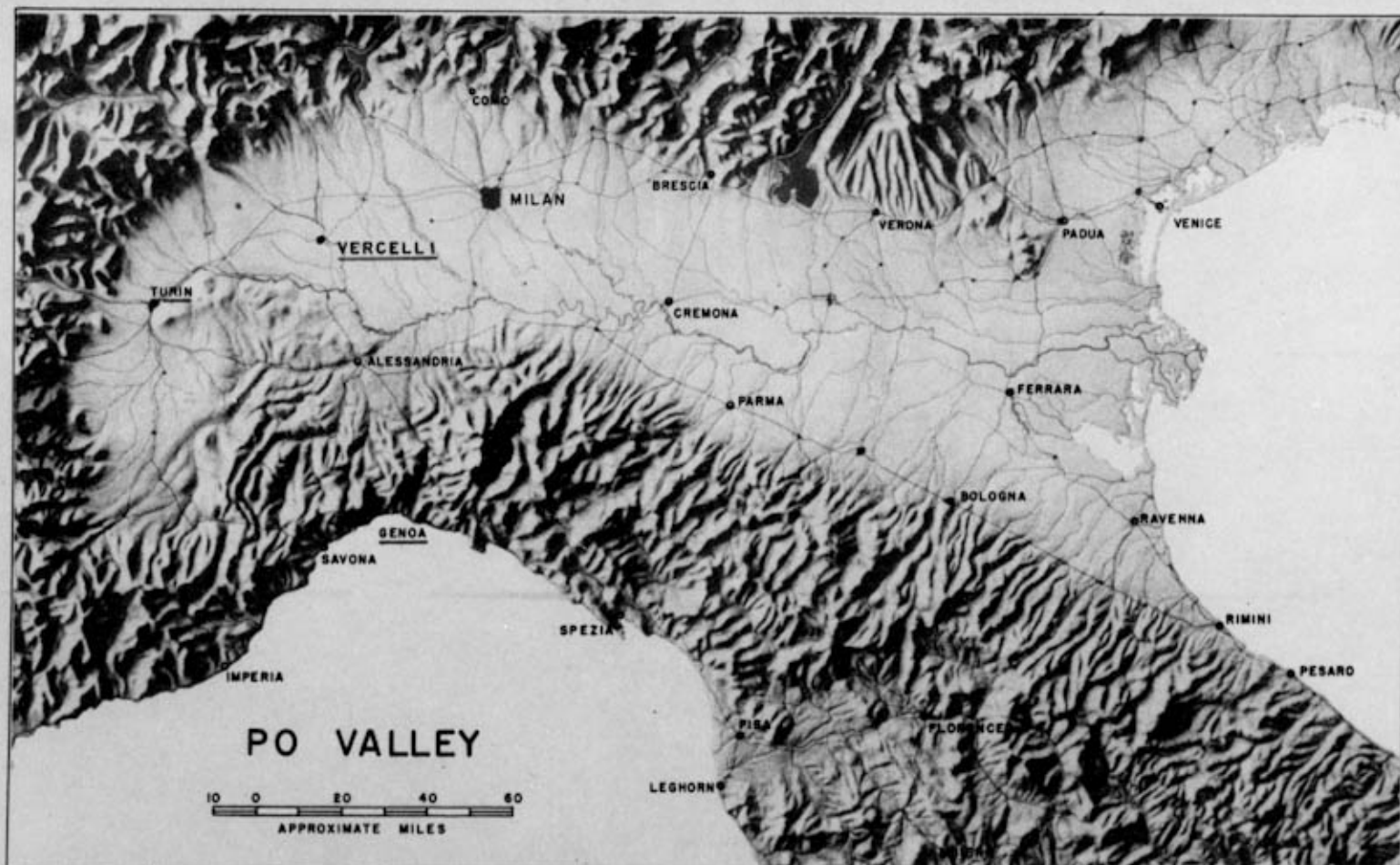
refineries at Ruhland, Merseburg, Zeitz, Magdeburg, and Lutzkendorf and the military depot at Konigsborn were each attacked by two combat wings, the aircraft assembly and engine factory at Dessau was bombed by three combat wings; one combat wing, using glide bombs, attacked the Cologne rail yards reporting excellent results. Incomplete claims list nine enemy aircraft destroyed and 35 heavy bombers missing.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Cumulative casualties of Allied forces in Italy follow:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>POW</u>
<u>V Corps (to 26 May)</u>	305	1,472	216	1,993	80
<u>Eighth Army (to 25 May)</u>					
British	4,455	17,506	2,788	24,749	6,205
Polish	663	2,943	343	3,949	60
Italian	18	74	4	96	9
Totals	5,136	20,523	3,135	28,794	6,274
<u>Fifth Army (Excl. ABF) (to 25 May)</u>					
US	6,250	23,695	4,597	34,542	7,059
British	3,119	14,587	4,847	22,553	3,346
French	3,282	13,236	1,114	17,632	5,069
Italian	186	413	483	1,082	9
Totals	12,837	51,931	11,041	75,809	15,483
<u>Anzio Beachhead (to 25 May)</u>					
US	3,149	12,134	3,891	19,174	4,242
British	1,723	7,763	4,581	14,067	1,442
	4,872	19,897	8,472	33,241	5,684
<u>Grand Totals</u>	23,150	93,823	22,864	139,837	27,521

2. During the night of 26-27 May, 52 medium and light bombers attacked road nets around Rome. The next day, the 15th Air Force operations,



BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)
4 NOVEMBER 1945

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

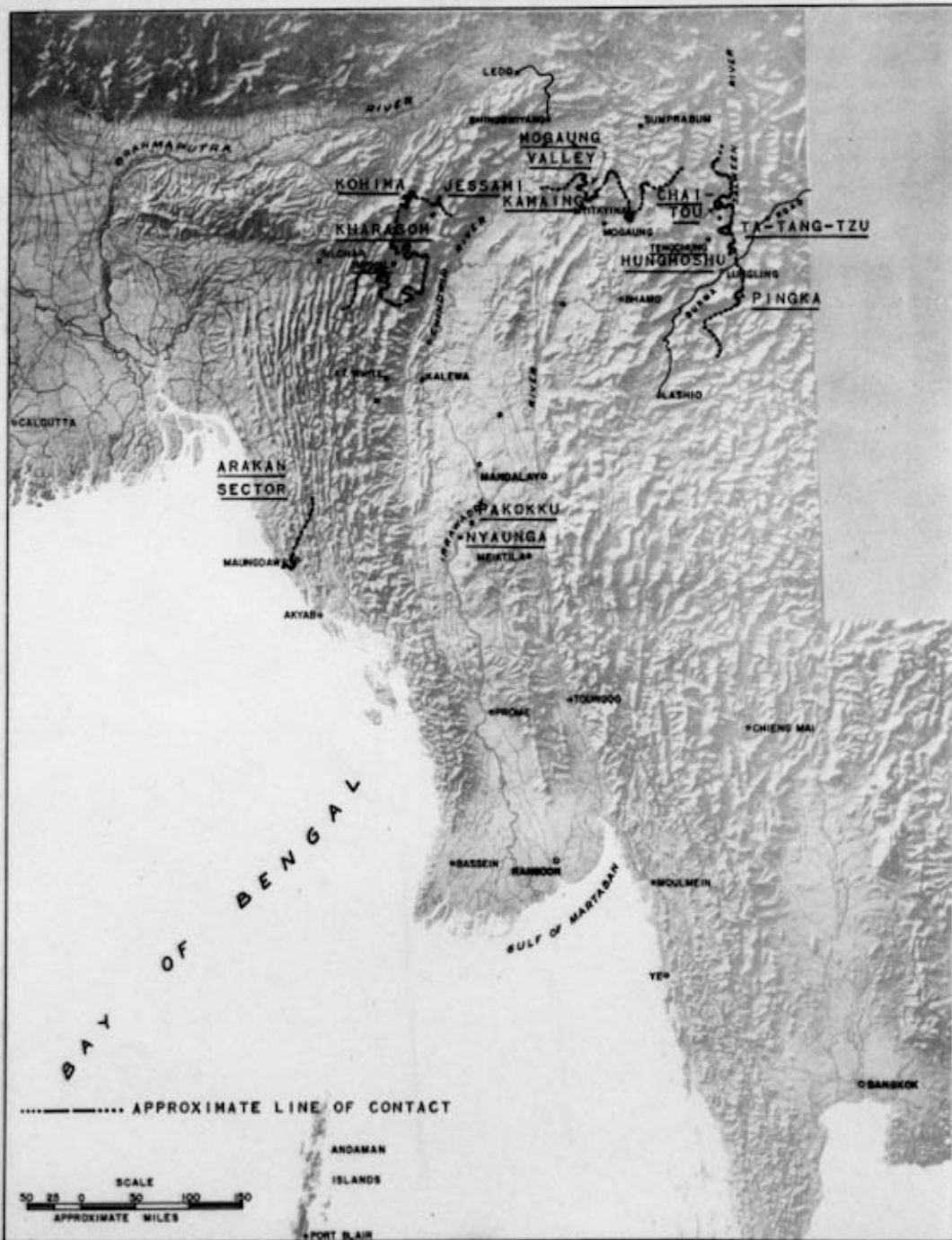


as reported yesterday, included attacks of 794 tons on the rail yards at Avignon, Nimes, and Marseille; 514 tons on airdromes at Salon and Montpellier, and 61 tons on the Yugoslavian port of Razanei. Of the 753 heavy bombers dispatched, 688 made the attacks. Nearly 500 medium bombers and more than 700 lighter aircraft of the Tactical Air Force made heavy attacks against bridges, roads and railways in central Italy and in the battle areas. Coastal planes bombed targets in Yugoslavia and on the west coast of Italy, and sank a ship off the Dalmatian coast. Eighty-one enemy aircraft were encountered over the battle areas. Eight (probably 10) were shot down and two others destroyed on the ground; our losses were seven B-24's and 12 fighters.

3. Heavy bomber formations, totalling 138 B-24's with 40 P-51's as escort were dispatched on 28 May to bomb Turin railroad yards. Finding that target completely overcast, 67 bombers attacked the harbor at Genoa and 37 others hit the Vercelli rail yards, northeast of Turin.

Ninety-five P-38's, in support of Yugoslavian Partisan operations, harassed targets in the Bihac-Livno-Banjaluca area. Eighteen enemy planes were destroyed on the ground; two other planes were shot down without loss.

4. The Allied armies in Italy made slow but steady progress during 28 May. New Zealand troops occupied Atina and crossed the Melfa River beyond that town. Indian units pushed forward in the hills northeast of Arce and Canadians were well across the Liri west of Ceprano. French Colonials cleared the Germans from the south bank of the Sacco



River from its confluence with the Liri to Castro dei Volsci.

Our VI Corps extended its gains near Ardena and Velletri and cut the Anzio-Albano road.

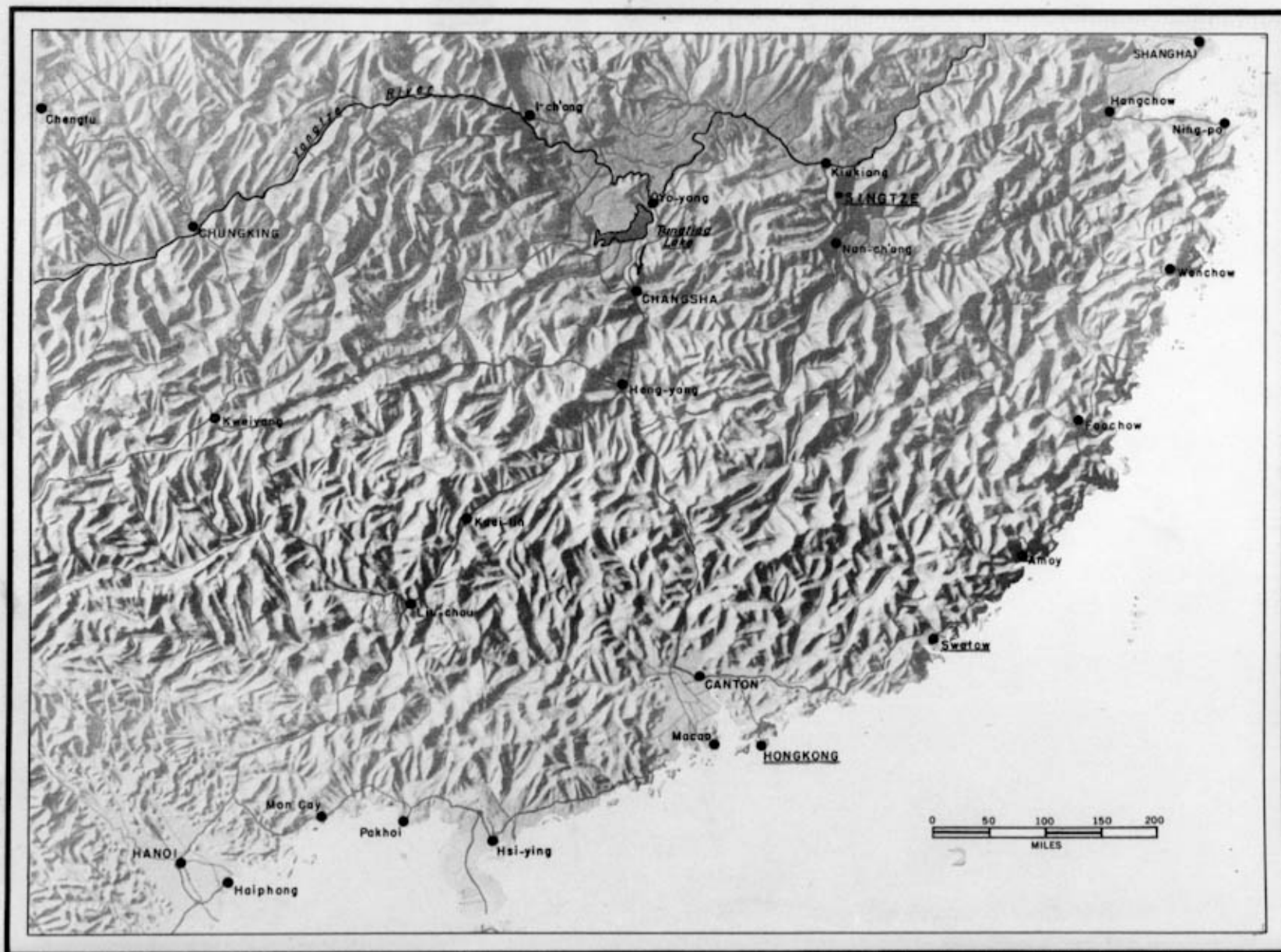
ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 26 May on the Salween front the Chinese were advancing westward following the capture of Ta-tang-tzu. The enemy occupied Kai-tou but unsuccessfully attacked Chai-tou (32 miles northeast of Tengchung). There was considerable fighting in the Pingka area during the day. Increased difficulties are being encountered on the mountain trails because of heavy rains and ice, and the rising Salween River is hindering troop crossings.

During 27 May our troops were fighting in the southern part of Myitkyina. To the north our forces prevented the Japanese from reinforcing their garrison from the west. One Chinese column by-passed Kamaing and crossed to the west bank of the Mogaung River six miles southeast of that town; other Chinese troops are moving south along the Lasi River. British troops have established a roadblock 12 miles south of Jessami on the trail to Kharasom. In the Bishenpur area there was heavy fighting as the British advanced from the south.

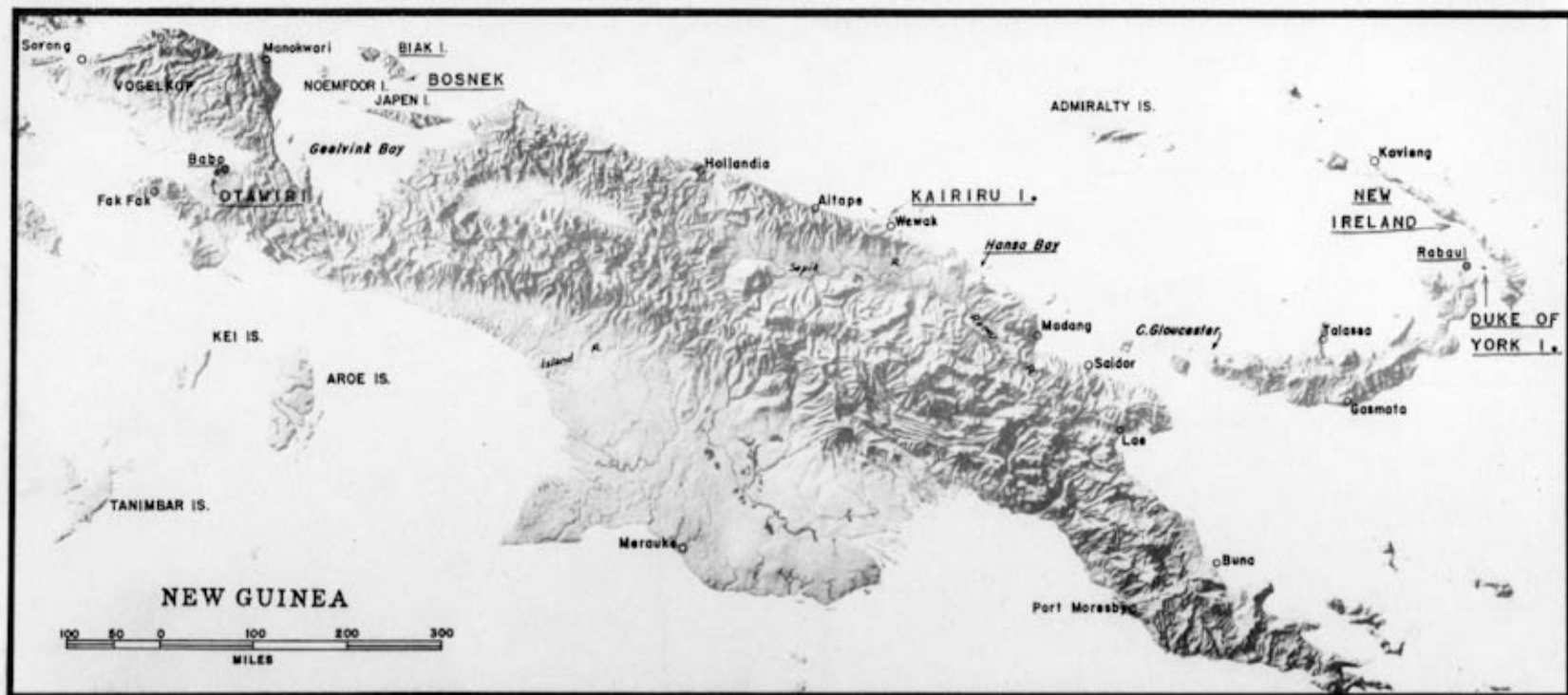
2. During 27 May, nine B-24's bombed Pakokku with 27 tons of explosives and six others attacked Nyaunga with 18 tons. Poor weather limited Tactical Air Force missions during 26 and 27 May to a small number of sorties over the Kohima-Imphal area.

3. Two B-25's of the 14th Air Force damaged a 100-foot tanker



MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

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



north of Swatow on 26 May. Twelve P-40's, on a sweep of the Tungting Lake region, were attacked by 12 to 16 Japanese fighters; two P-40's were lost. Chinese-American P-40's attacked Singtze in the Yangtze River area.

4. On 17 May, the Ledo Road had been graded for 164 miles except for a few gaps totalling three miles; it had been metalled for 133 miles except for gaps of seven miles. One hundred and forty-two miles of the pipe line have been laid and it is in operation for 122 miles, with nine pumping stations in operation.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Later reports of our 27 May landing on Biak Island reveal that two US regimental combat teams established a beachhead two miles wide with forward elements at Mandon, two miles west of Bosnek. Eight light and medium artillery pieces were captured. Twelve escorted enemy bombers attacked Allied vessels off the beachhead during the afternoon; one of the attackers crashed on a submarine chaser setting the boat afire. Five (probably six) enemy bombers and four enemy fighters were shot down. Allied bombers, including 103 B-24's, supported the landing, dropping more than 260 tons of bombs while RAAF P-40's provided the air cover.

In other air action during the day Allied bombers and fighters harassed the enemy isolated between Hansa Bay and Kairiru Island. Twenty-two heavy and medium bombers attacked Babo and Otawiri airfields, destroying or damaging six grounded aircraft and scoring a hit on a sea truck off the coast. Twelve Dutch B-25's destroyed fuel dumps at

See Village (Timor).

2. Twenty South Pacific B-25's attacked enemy stores and dumps in the Rabaul area on 26 May starting large fires. Other medium and fighter bombers caused demolitions on Duke of York Island, New Ireland, and Bougainville.

3. Nine B-25's of the 7th Air Force bombed gun positions and a warehouse at Ponape on 26 May. Jaluit, Wotje and Mille were also hit during the day by Navy bombers.

EASTERN FRONT

There were no significant changes on the eastern front during 28 May.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

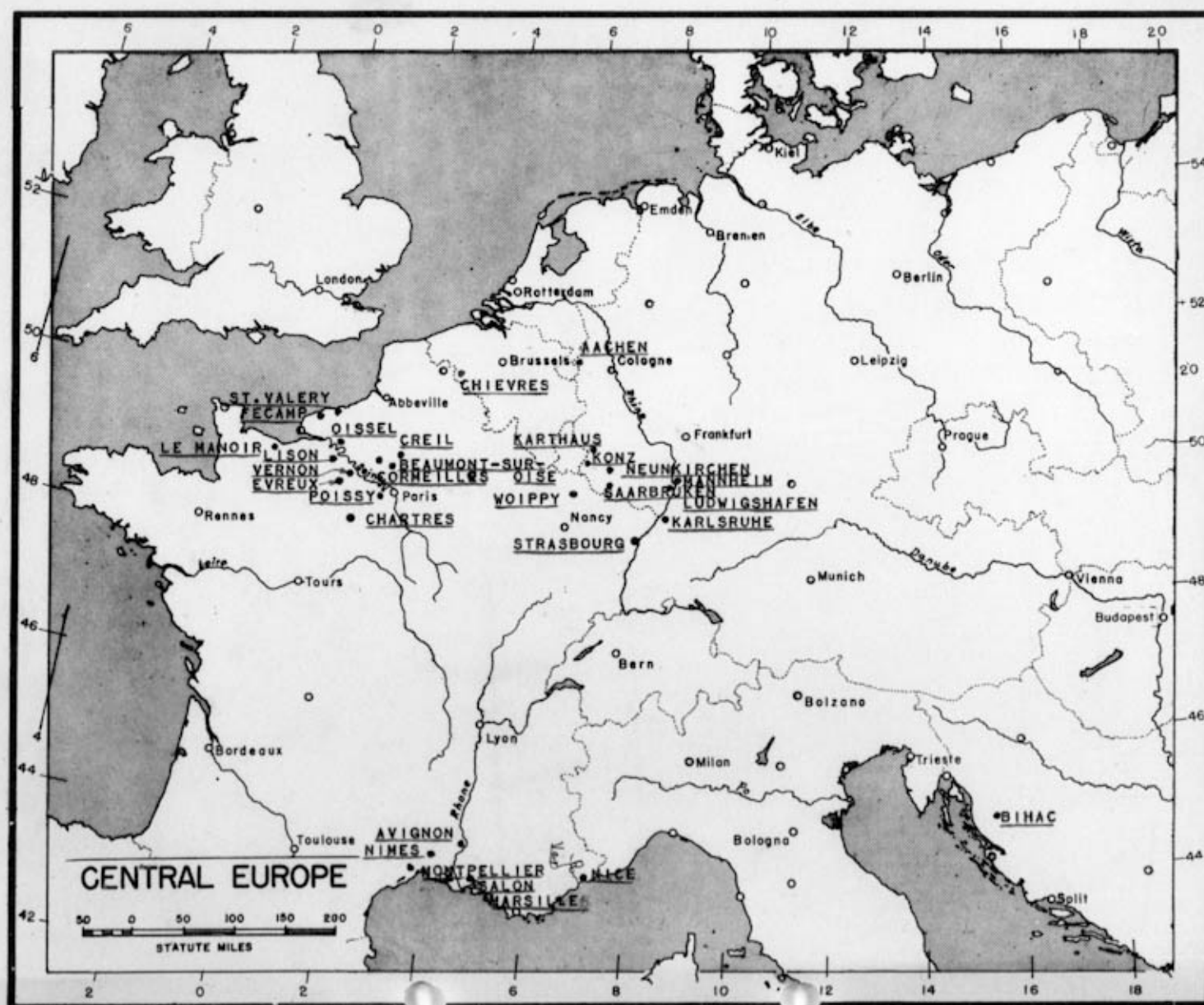
No. 900

0700 May 27 to 0700 May 28, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(4)



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

A total of six Navy planes bombed and photographed an enemy airfield on central Shumushu on the night of 23-24 May, starting one large and many small fires.

EUROPEAN THEATER

During the early morning of 26 May, an unidentified plane was heard south of Jan Mayen Island. Late that night, a southbound two-engine hostile plane was observed over the northeast coast of Iceland.

During 25 May, 260 RAF bombers dropped 150 tons of explosives on twelve targets in northwestern France, Chievres receiving 85 tons of this total. 8th Air Force operations for 26 May were cancelled because of unfavorable weather in the target areas. Two hundred sixty-five B-26's of the 9th Air Force attacked the Chartres airdrome with 258 tons and highway bridges at Poissy and Vernon with 256 tons. Seventy-three A-20's bombed the Beaumont-sur-Oise landing field with 72 tons. Eighty-three dive bombers attacked airdromes at Evreux, Cormeilles and Creil and the Oissel railroad bridge with a total of 79 tons of bombs; 16 P-38's raided the Le Manoir railroad bridge. Thirteen (probably 15) enemy planes were destroyed on the ground during these operations. The night of 26-27 May, in addition to extensive sea-mining operations off the northwestern coast of France and Holland, 30 Allied planes hit Ludwigshafen with 51 tons and 17 other aircraft harassed railway centers at Lison and Aachen with 32 tons.

POGGIBONSI

ANCONA



8th Air Force heavy bombers returned to action on 27 May and attacked seven rail yards in the Saar region at Ludwigshafen, Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Strasbourg, Konz-Karthaus, Saarbrücken and Neunkirchen, aircraft engine factories at Strasbourg and Woippy, and coastal gun installations at Fecamp and St. Valery. German fighter reaction was strong in the Ludwigshafen area but weak elsewhere. Preliminary fighter claims are 45 enemy aircraft destroyed; 24 of our heavy bombers and seven fighters are unreported.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 25-26 May, 126 Allied aircraft attacked the road through Viterbo with 110 tons, motor transport around Rome, and the towns of Valmontone, Atina and Ancona. The next day, operations of the 15th Air Force (reported yesterday) included attacks by a total of 687 escorted heavy bombers which dropped 1,644 tons of explosives on railroad yards in southern France, the Var River bridge at Nice, and troop concentrations in Bihac, Yugoslavia.

Tactical aircraft flew more than 1,500 sorties during the day, continuing their close support of our advancing ground troops. Four hundred seventy-one medium bombers effectively hit key road and rail junctions, bridges and viaducts, in central Italy, centering their attacks around Poggibonsi, Viterbo, and Valmontone. More than 1,000 fighter bombers ranged the battle areas, concentrating on enemy troops, motor transport, ammunition dumps and targets of opportunity. Other aircraft supported Partisan operations in the Bihac area and continued their

raids on enemy communications along the Italian west coast. During this period, about 60 enemy aircraft operated over the combat zone, 18 of which bombed the Cassino-Rapido River area during the night. A total of 31 (probably 36) enemy planes were destroyed during the day for a loss of six heavy, two medium, and two light bombers and 11 fighters.

Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force in formations totalling 554 B-24's and 199 B-17's were dispatched on 27 May to attack airdromes at Salon and Montpellier and rail yards at Avignon, Mimes, and Marseille. Initial reports state that targets were well covered and one (probably three) of some 30 enemy aircraft encountered were destroyed; five heavy bombers are missing.

2. The total tonnage of bombs dropped by the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces during May exceeded 40,000 tons on 27 May.

3. The Allied Armies continued their advances all along the Italian battle line during 27 May. In the Eighth Army sector New Zealand troops occupied Belmonte and probed three miles to the northwest. Strong enemy rearguard positions south and east of Arce were being assaulted by British ground units, supported by armor. Canadian troops crossed the Liri and captured Ceprano. On the Fifth Army front the French continued their rapid advance and at last report had pushed along the high ground to a point two miles west of Ceccano. The American II Corps occupied high ground north of Roccagorga and Sezze, and our VI Corps continued to broaden its front. Notable gains were made in the Ardena-Velletri area, and some of our troops are now north of the road connecting

the two towns. British elements on the western end of the trans-Italian battle line also improved their positions.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 25 May, one Allied column on the Salween front was reported to be just north of Chiang-tso (20 miles northeast of Tengchung); another occupied Kai-tou (26 miles northeast of Tengchung). On the southern flank, a Chinese combat team has occupied Hopang and is advancing on Kunlong. Five complete divisions and elements of five others are across the Salween River. In spite of stiff Japanese resistance, our forces in the Myitkyina area continued their attacks and made some progress during 26 May. In the Mogaung Valley, a Chinese battalion has captured Warong and other Allied units made local gains on both sides of the river. There was no change in the general situation on the Kohima front during the day. In the Imphal area, a British brigade has cleared the enemy from Moirang and now holds a road block at that point on the Tiddim Road. Fighting continues near Bishenpur and to the north. On the Arakan front, patrols were active; in the upper Kaladan Valley Allied units were withdrawing to Mowdok, where they will be reinforced.

2. During 26 May, Chinese-American fighters over the Yangtze and Yellow River areas destroyed three loaded troop barges and three supply barges on the Yangtze and raided motor transport around Loyang. Two medium bombers hit Pinglu, on the Yellow River, starting many fires. Unfavorable weather prevented 14th Air Force support of Chinese troops on the Salween front.



PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Since the start of our campaign in the Admiralty Islands, 3,455 Japanese dead have been buried; 89 prisoners have been taken.

Our forces in the Maffin Bay area continued their advance to the west during 26 May. Large stores of food, ammunition and clothing were captured at Maffin Village.

Our air attacks on troop concentrations and installations at Wewak continued, 107 medium and fighter-bomber sorties being flown during the day. To the west Manokwari was bombed by 20 B-24's; medium bombers raided buildings and jetties and sank a schooner at Dobo (Aroe Islands).

2. A total of 108 South Pacific bombers and fighters concentrated on enemy installations in northern Bougainville and the Buka Passage area during 25 May. Twenty-three heavy, medium and fighter bombers attacked the Rabaul area of New Britain and 34 Navy planes bombed the Kavieng (New Ireland) runway and gun positions.

3. Twenty-two Central Pacific planes again pounded antiaircraft batteries and a radio station on Jaluit Atoll during 25 May. Sixty-three other planes, including 11 B-25's, repeated their attacks on the Wotje Atoll with some 30 tons of bombs; one fighter was lost in these operations. Eight B-25's attacked the new airfield on Ponape.

EASTERN FRONT

Opposing forces on the eastern front have been engaging in vigorous reconnaissance, particularly around Vitebsk and between Lwow and Tiraspol.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

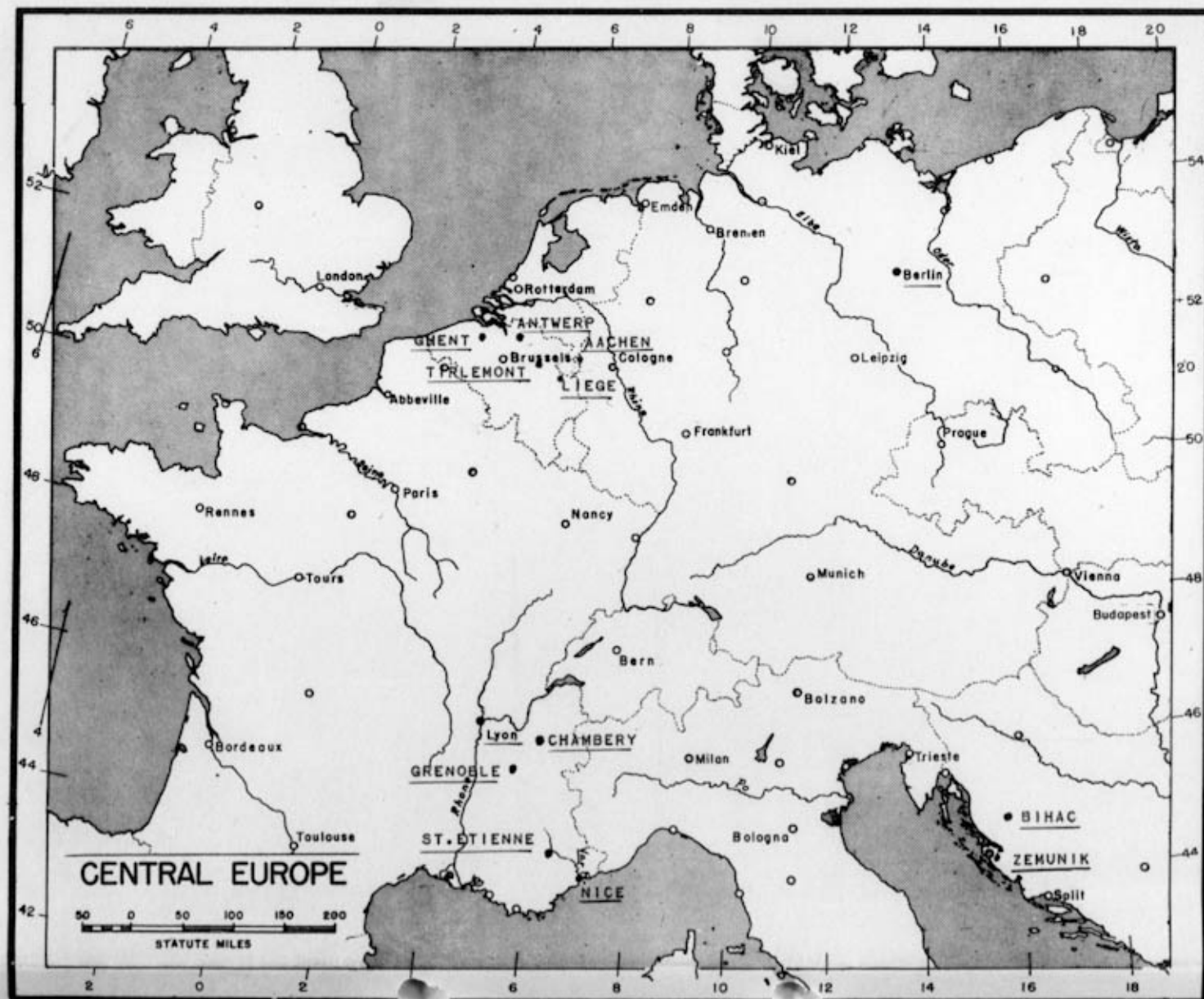
No. 899

0700 May 26 to 0700 May 27, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(4)



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

During the night of 25-26 May (target time) two Aleutian-based bombers raided Shumushu and another island to the south in the Kurile chain. No enemy opposition was reported.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. A German plane was sighted over Jan Mayen Island on the morning of 25 May flying a southeasterly course.

2. During 24 May, 600 RAF bombers attacked airfields, rail centers and other military objectives in northern France, expending over 300 tons of explosives and 400 rocket projectiles. That night 406 bombers blasted the rail center at Aachen with 2,243 tons of explosives; 263 others hit the motor assembly plants at Antwerp and four coastal batteries with an aggregate bombload of 1,302 tons. Fourteen Mosquitoes harassed Berlin. Twenty-seven bombers are missing.

Later reports on our 8th Air Force activity for 25 May indicate that 845 heavy bombers carried the attacks, dropping a total of more than 2,100 tons of explosives. Nine (probably 11) enemy planes were destroyed in the air and three additional on the ground; we lost four heavy bombers and 12 fighters.

During the day, 216 medium and light bombers of the 9th Air Force attacked four Belgian railroad bridges (three near Liege) and two landing fields in northeastern France with a total bombload of 386 tons; two B-26's were lost to antiaircraft fire. In addition, 288 escorted

P-47's dive-bombed the railroad between Tirlemont and Ghent and six railroad bridges in Belgium and northeastern France with 193 tons of explosives; one P-47 was destroyed by antiaircraft fire. No combat missions were flown by the 8th Air Force on 26 May.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Allied medium bombers attacked the Valmontone road net during the night of 24-25 May. In the bombing missions against communications in Italy and railroad yards in southern France on 25 May, 627 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 1,481 tons of explosives. Allied Tactical aircraft continued their support of ground units throughout the day. One hundred and forty-six B-25's concentrated on highways and rail lines between Florence and Rome while 178 B-26's effectively hit roads and bridges throughout the battle areas. Fifty-four medium and light bombers attacked bridges along the Adriatic coast. Supply dumps, lines of communication, troop concentrations and enemy motor transportation in the battle areas were targets for more than 1,400 lighter aircraft. More than 600 motor vehicles were destroyed and at least as many damaged. A total of 2,214 Tactical and Coastal sorties were flown during the day; two bombers and nine fighters are missing from these operations. Ninety-one German sorties were reported over the battle areas; twenty enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air and three on the ground.

On 26 May, 743 escorted 15th Air Force heavy bombers were dispatched to attack communication targets in the Lyon area, southern

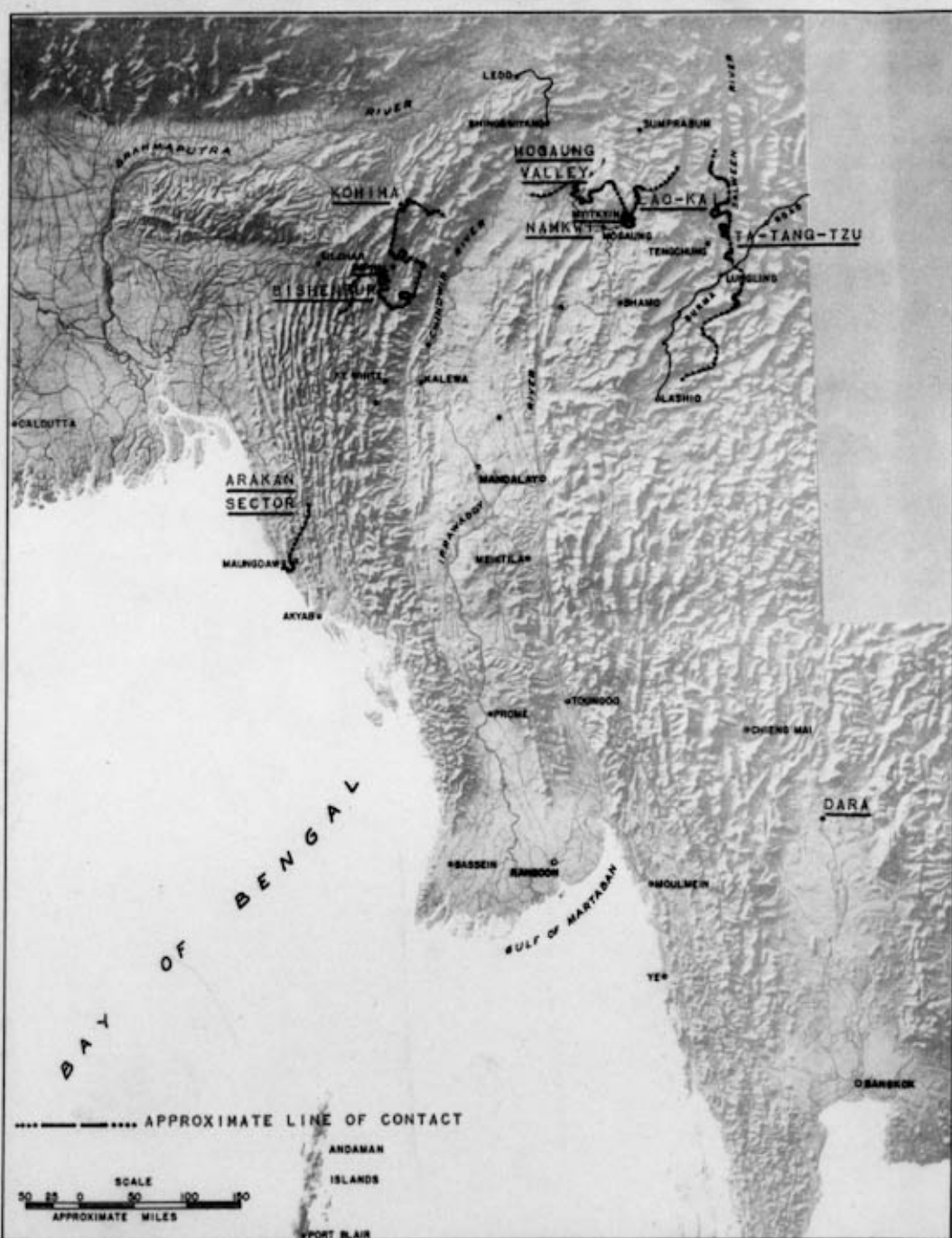
France and near Bihac, Yugoslavia. At St. Etienne, Nice, Chambery, Grenoble and Lyon accurate attacks were made on rail yards; the Var River bridge at Nice was hit with five tons. Twenty-four P-38's machine-gunned the Zemunik airfield in Yugoslavia during the day. Seven of our heavy bombers are missing.

Early on 25 May, a German attack on General Tito's headquarters was made with airborne troops, supported by bombers. The situation is not clear.

2. During 26 May, our advance continued. Monti Cairo was occupied by the Poles, and Terelle and Castrocielo by British troops. The Eighth Army advanced four miles beyond the Melfa River but was being slowed up by mines and demolitions. South of the Liri the French Corps, after breaking down the remnants of enemy resistance, mopped up San Giovanni and established itself on Monti San Cataldo, Monti Solo, Castro dei Volsci, and Amaseno. Our II Corps extended its gains, reaching the Amaseno River and the outskirts of Piperno; moving through the hills east of the Pontine Marshes it also occupied Sezze. Armored elements of our Beachhead Force reached Artana from which point it commanded the Via Casilina at Valmontone, while the mass of the effort of the Beachhead Force was being exerted westwards along the Via Appia towards Rome; advance elements were just south of Velletri.

Many prisoners have been taken; in one case a whole battalion surrendered to one of our divisions. Since 11 May the Fifth Army has captured 12,000 prisoners.





ASIATIC THEATER

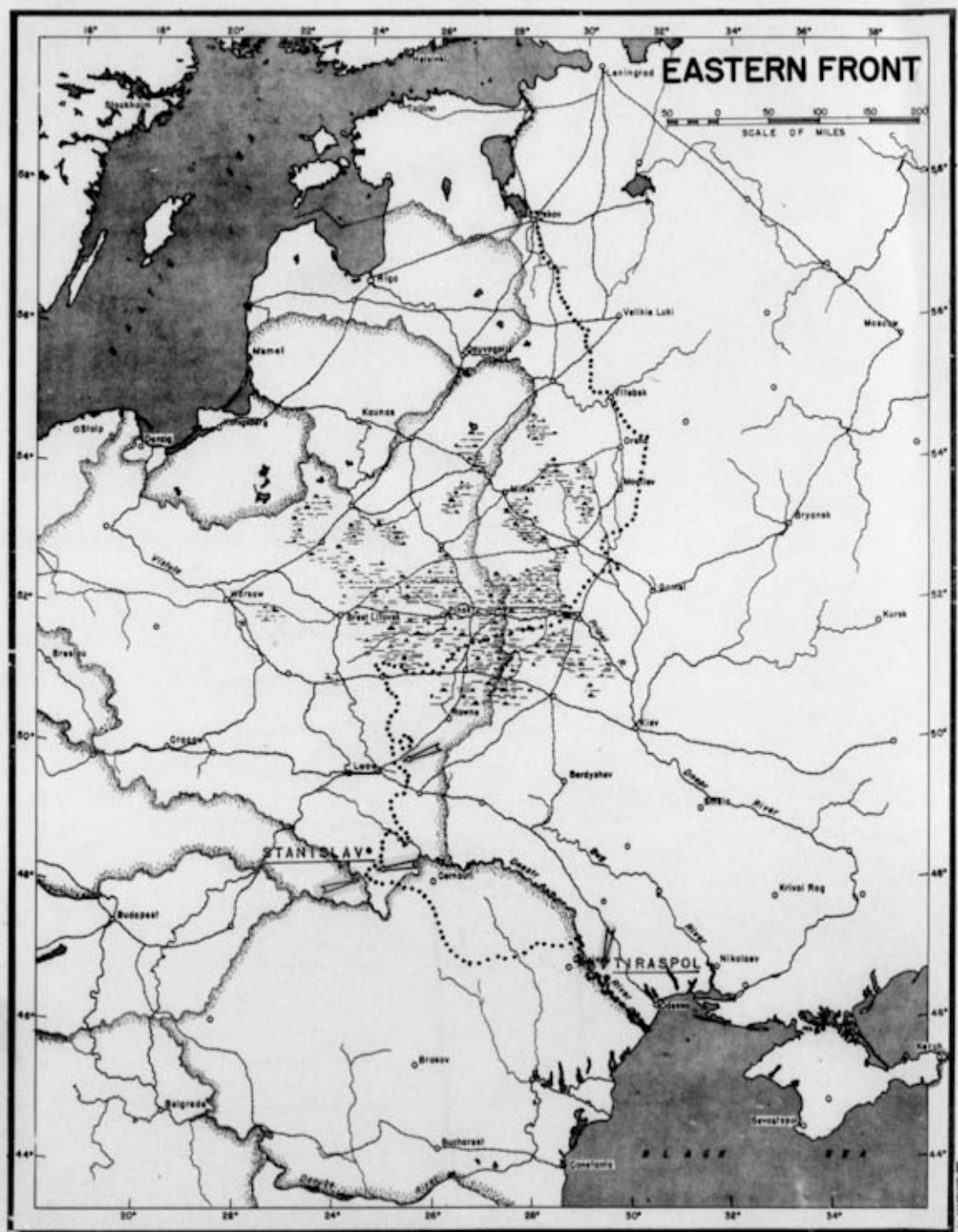
1. During 25 May more than 100 fighter bombers raided railroad and river communications in southern Burma and attacked enemy positions along the western and northern battle fronts. One of about 20 enemy planes engaged over the Imphal area was shot down for a loss of one Allied fighter.

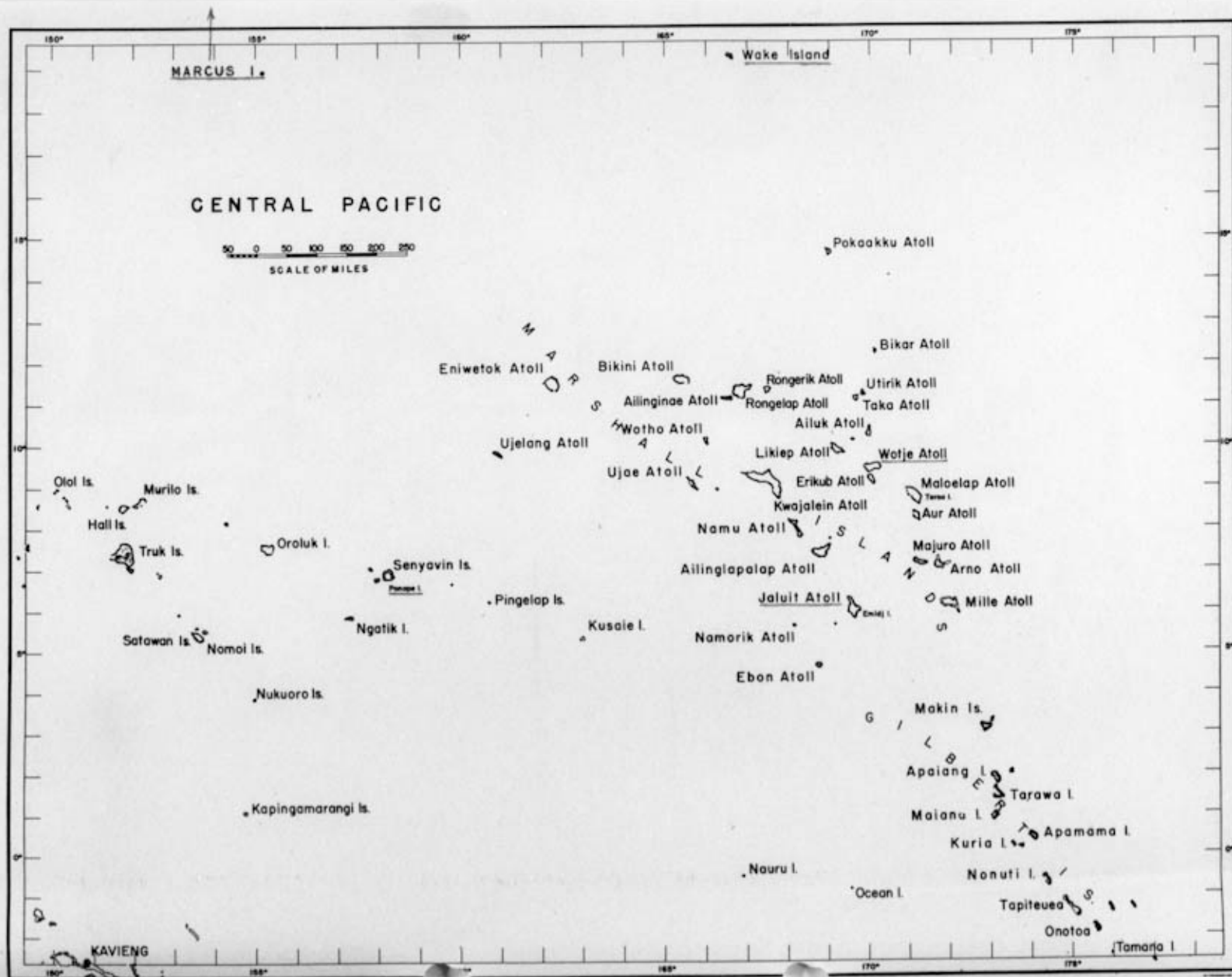
2. On 24 May, part of a Japanese force that had been encircled at Ta-tang-tzu broke out of the Chinese lines and were being pursued to the west. Fighting continued in the Myitkyina region, Chinese and American forces making some gains north of the town; Japanese attempts to reinforce the Myitkyina garrison from the west were stopped by our troops at Nankwi. There were no significant changes in the Mogaung Valley or the Kohima area. Another enemy attack was repulsed south of Bishenpur.

3. During the three-day period, 23 to 25 May, inclusive, 14th Air Force fighter bombers rendered close support to Chinese troops by dropping supplies, machine-gunning roads around Loyang and attacking Yangtze River traffic. On the 25th, six B-25's damaged the Dara bridge, in Thailand; four other medium bombers scored hits on rail installations at Van Trai and Phu Dien Chau and on a mill at Nam Dinh, in French Indo-China. Two B-24's sank two medium-sized freighters in low-altitude attacks off Hainan Island.

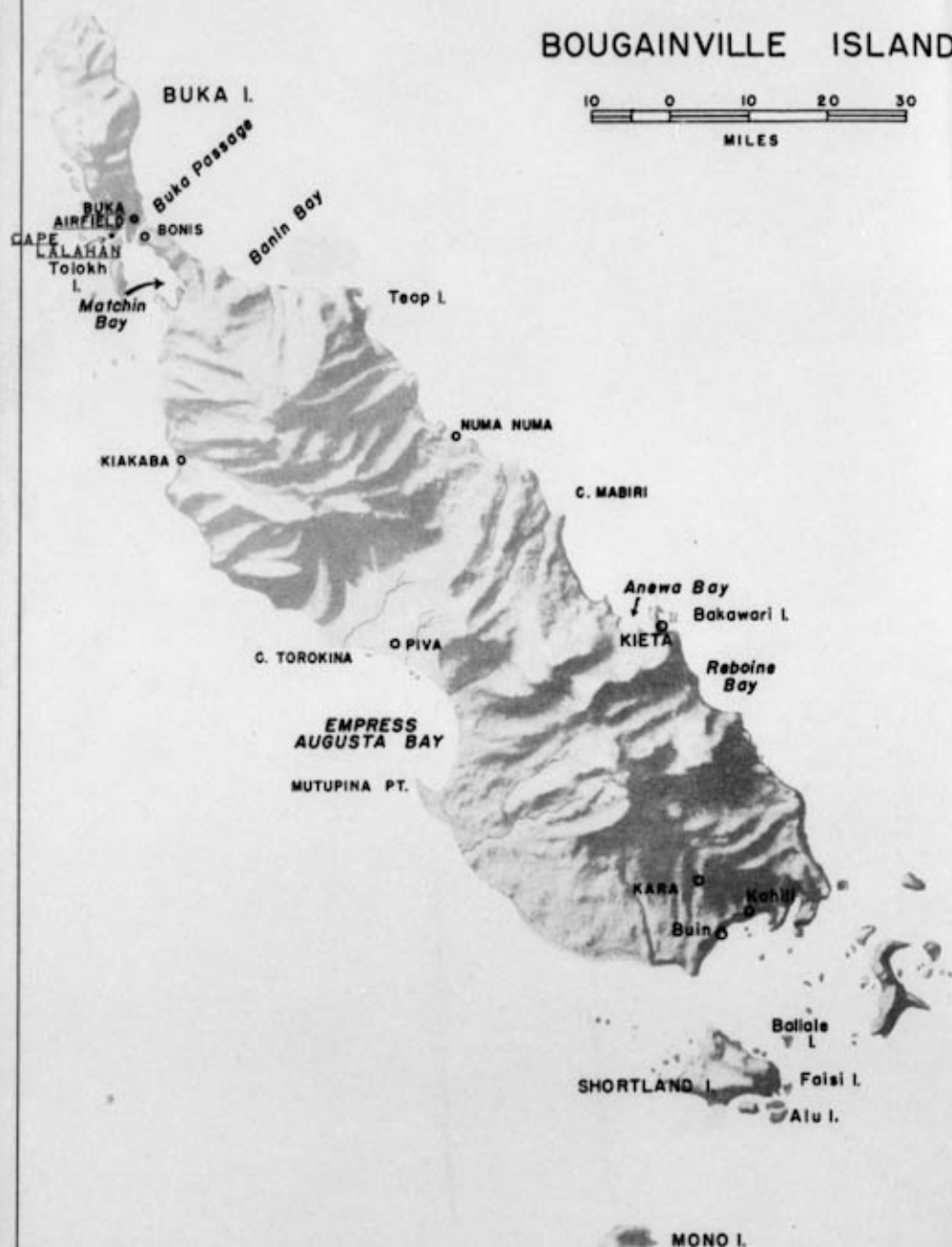
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

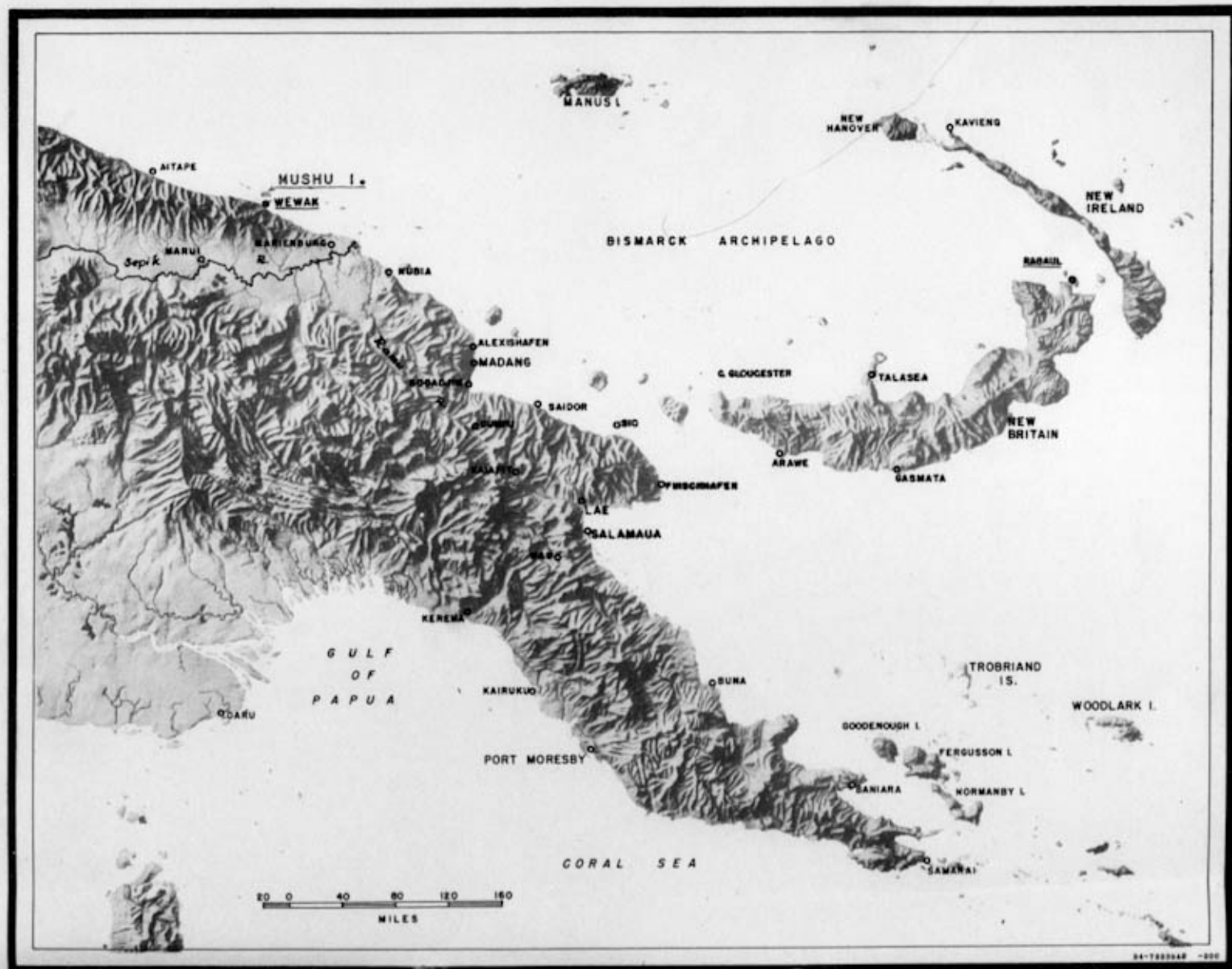
1. During 25 May, patrols in the Hollandia area reported only slight





BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND







contact. In the Wakde region, our troops reached Maffin village in their advance toward Sarimi. Patrols reported contact with the enemy east of the Tementoe Creek and one and one-half miles south of the Tor River mouth.

Early today our troops, with naval and air support, made a successful landing at Bosnek on Biak Island. Hostile fire was encountered but the landing is proceeding on schedule. Casualties were light.

2. During 25 May, Bivouac areas and enemy installations north of Wewak, at Mushu Island and along the Sepik River area were targets for a total of 1146 planes. Heavy bombers attacked Manokwari, Mokmer (on Biak Island), Sarimi, and the Orai River area (west of Wakde).

3. On 24 May, targets in the Rabaul area, including antiaircraft gun positions and trucks were attacked by 111 Army and Navy bombers and fighters. The Buka airfield, and Bougainville targets were attacked by more than 50 planes.

4. Three B-24's raided Ponape on 24 May. Wotje Atoll was attacked throughout the day by 48 Navy and Marine bombers, dropping over 13 tons on the radio station, an antiaircraft position, ammunition magazines and buildings. Twenty-one B-25's and two Navy bombers hit Jaluit during the day with 22 tons.

EASTERN FRONT

The Germans hold bridgeheads on the east bank of the Dnestr, 19 miles northwest of Tiraspol.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 898

0700 May 25 to 0700 May 26, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

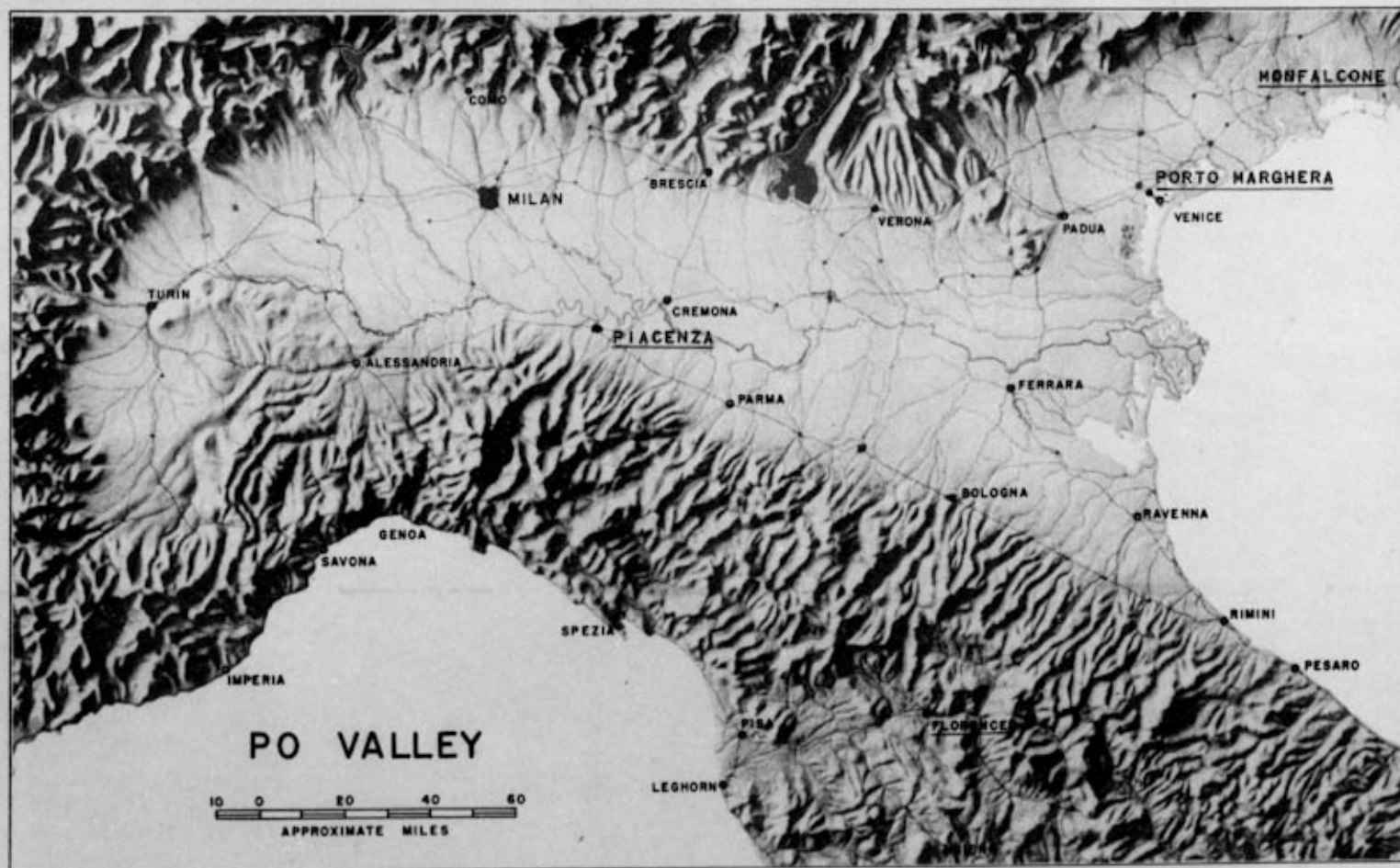
Two Navy planes bombed enemy installations in central Shumushu during the night of 24-25 May.

EUROPEAN THEATER

The 1,111 RAF bombers which operated during the night of 22-23 May concentrated more than 3,500 tons of bombs on Dortmund, Ludwigshafen, Brunswick, Le Mans and railway centers in northern France and Belgium. The next day, 159 RAF planes attacked enemy radar installations in northern France with 42 tons of explosives and 350 rockets. Sixty-nine others hit the Le Havre coastal defenses and Dinard airfield while light and fighter bombers raided railway traffic in northwestern France. On the night of 23-24 May, Dortmund and Berlin were harassed by 39 Mosquito bombers.

Further reports on 8th Air Force operations on 24 May indicate that 877 heavy bombers dropped a total of 2,312 tons of explosives and incendiaries on Berlin and on four French airdromes; three targets of opportunity were hit with 131 tons of bombs from 59 other heavy planes. Nearly 400 enemy fighters were encountered by our formations which shot down 62 (probably 93); two others were destroyed on the ground. We lost 33 B-17's and 20 fighters.

During the same day, railway bridges at Beaumont-sur-Oise, Verberie, and at Creil were attacked by 131 fighter bombers of the 9th Air Force which used 56 tons of explosives; three enemy aircraft were encountered in the air and were shot down and another was destroyed on the ground.



BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)
4 NOVEMBER 1943

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In other 9th Air Force operations, 434 medium and light bombers hit seven French airfields with nearly 600 tons of bombs. Gun positions at Etretat, Barfleur and Etaples, and objectives at Dieppe were the targets for 231 other bombers which dropped an aggregate bombload of 374 tons. P-47's dive-bombed three airdromes, six military installations, and two railroad targets. No bombers were lost but four fighter bombers are missing.

On 25 May, 1,013 heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force, escorted by 914 fighters, were airborne to attack railway yards in northwestern Europe, a French airdrome, and gun positions along the coast. Fourteen combat wings bombed railway yards at Sarreguemines, Thionville, Metz, Blainville, Mulhouse, Troyes, Belfort, Liege, Brussels and Montigny. Another combat wing concentrated on Liege railroad station obtaining observed effect. The Nancy-Essey airdrome was attacked by two combat wings with excellent results. Coastal gun positions at Fecamp and St. Valery were targets for 54 heavy aircraft.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 22-23 May, an Allied force made a successful, unopposed landing on Mljet Island off the Dalmatian coast. Our planes furnished air support the next morning and the enemy was surrounded by 0900; further details have not been received.

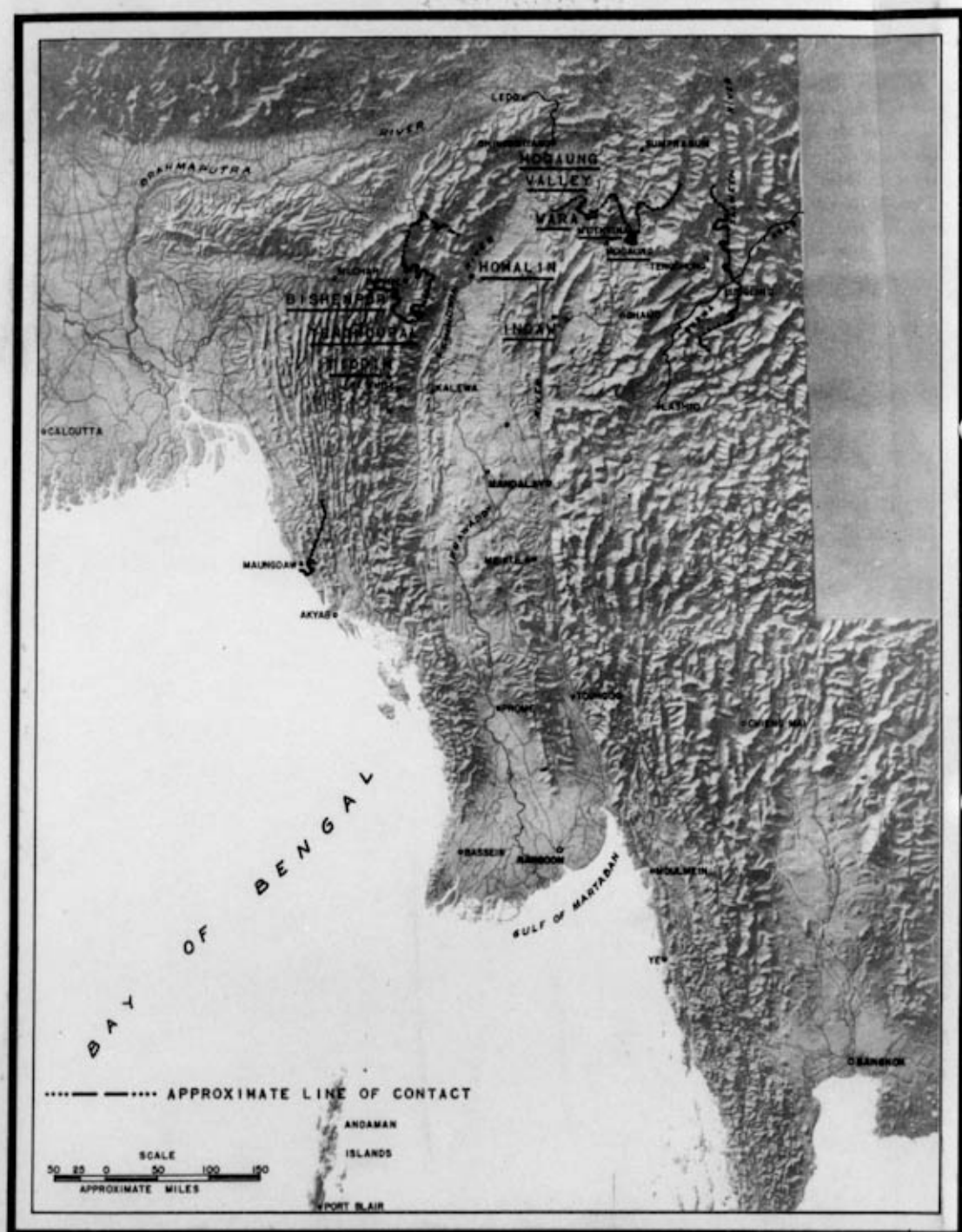
2. During the night of 23-24 May, 92 Allied bombers maintained their attacks on the enemy's road net in the battle area. The next day while the 15th Air Force was concentrating on central European and

Balkan targets (already reported), 299 B-25's and B-26's attacked German communications and supply dumps from Florence to Sulmona and critical road junctions in the battle area; 784 light and fighter bombers hit targets throughout the battle area and north of Rome. Allied fighters flew escort patrols, fighter sweeps and carried out reconnaissance missions. During the day more than 600 enemy motor trucks were destroyed or damaged. Approximately 66 enemy aircraft were encountered, three of which were destroyed; three medium bombers and seven fighters are missing. A total of 2,946 sorties were flown by all air forces.

In 15th Air Force operations on 25 May, 710 escorted B-17's and B-24's were dispatched to bomb targets in southern France and north-eastern Italy. Attacks were made on rail yards at Lyons, Carnoules, Amberieux and Givors, the airdrome at Piacenza, the Porto Marghera oil storage area, and on Monfalcone harbor. Preliminary claims indicate that eight (probably ten) enemy aircraft were shot down; 17 of our bombers and one fighter are missing.

3. During 25 May, Piedimonte was cleared of the enemy. British armored units, by-passing the Polish Corps, report Castrocielo clear. In a general advance toward the Melfa River, other British units established another bridgehead beyond the stream near its junction with the Liri. The French in hard fighting reached San Giovanni and Pastena in an advance along their entire front, making a maximum gain of five miles when they captured Monti Rotondo.

Our II Corps, moving over the mountains, was within two miles



of Piperno. General Devers reports that after our forces had met south-east of Littoria the entire Pontine Marsh area was found to be clear of the enemy. Our troops are at the foot of the hills to the northeast with elements in the outskirts of Sezze.

The Beachhead Force renewed its attacks, fanned out to the north and northwest, and captured Cisterna. Its armored elements moved seven miles towards Valmontone from which town they were, at last report, eight miles distant; they also advanced to within three miles of Vallettri.

ASIATIC THEATER

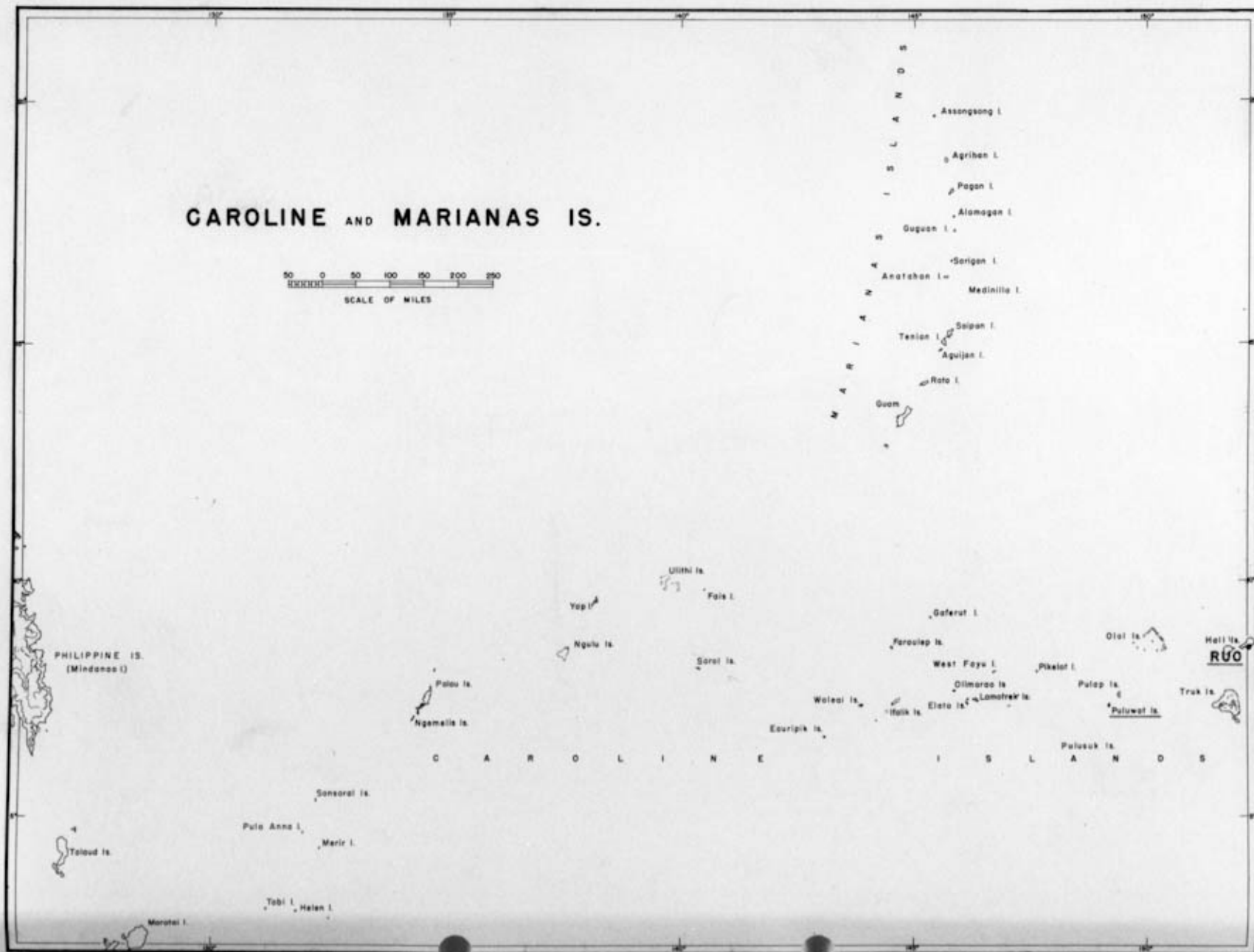
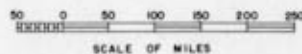
1. During 23 May, five B-24's bombed Homalin while three other heavy bombers attacked the Indaw railroad yards. The next day Allied light aircraft attacked targets in support of ground operations in western Burma and harassed enemy airfields.

2. Allied forces continued to make satisfactory progress in the Myitkyina region on 24 May. Japanese advances north of the town and toward the airdrome were repulsed. On the main front east of the Mogaung Chinese troops continued their eastward flanking action through Wara; west of the river they scored local gains. In western Burma heavy fighting was reported along the Imphal-Tiddim road. British troops repulsed Japanese attacks south of Bishenpur. Other Allied units recaptured a hill near Tengnoupal, after heavy fighting.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. In the Maffin Bay area, during 24 May, our troops, supported

CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.



by tanks, artillery and fighter aircraft, reached Tirfoam Creek two miles west of the Tor River. Active patrolling continued at Hollandia and Aitape. A total of 192 medium, light and dive-bombers hit targets along the Sepik River and the coast north of Wewak, dropping 92 tons on gun positions, bivouacs and buildings. Sixteen fighter bombers harassed the Hansa Bay area. A-20's bombed the Kamiri and Namber airdromes on Noemfoor Island, destroying eleven aircraft on the ground. Four Dutch mediums bombed and machine-gunned Soemba Island, destroying several buildings while four others destroyed a small vessel in the Tanimbars.

2. On the night of 22-23 May, four B-25's raided Rabaul. The next day 119 bombers attacked gun positions and buildings in that area. In 61 sorties, fighter bombers destroyed a float plane near Buka and attacked targets in Bougainville.

3. Bad weather caused cancellation of most Central Pacific missions for 23 May. However, eight mediums and five heavy bombers attacked gun positions and both airfields on Ponape with good effect.

A search plane scored direct hits on a radio weather station and destroyed a housing area on Puluwat Island. Incendiary bombs were dropped on buildings on Ruo (Hall Islands).

EASTERN FRONT

There were no significant changes on the eastern front during 25 May.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

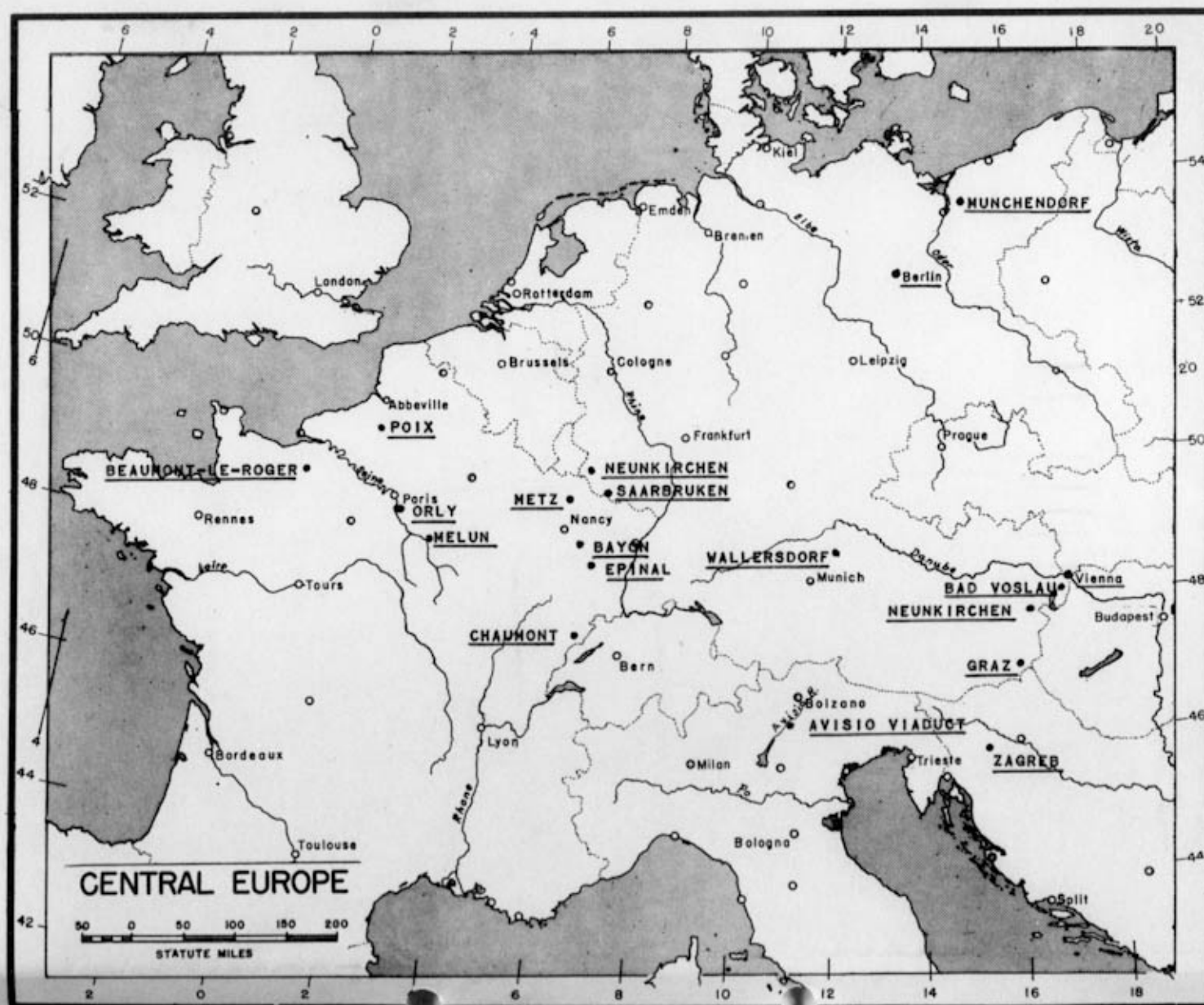
No. 897

0700 May 24 to 0700 May 25, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Two B-25's sank a Japanese auxiliary vessel in a low-level attack off Paramushiro on 23 May. That night a single Navy bomber attacked central Shumushu.

EUROPEAN THEATER

Further details on the 8th Air Force attacks of 23 May list the railroad yards at Metz, Saarbrucken, Neunkirchen, Epinal, Bayon, Chaumont and seven airdromes as attacked by 812 heavy bombers; the aggregate bomb load dropped during these operations exceeded 2,200 tons. Only about 30 enemy fighters were observed. One German plane was probably destroyed; we lost six heavy bombers and four fighters. Seventy-three medium bombers of the 9th Air Force dropped a total of 142 tons of bombs on an airdrome and two coastal batteries. Five P-38's were lost in dive-bombing operations against French railroad targets.

In 8th Air Force operations on 24 May, 1,097 heavy bombers, escorted by about 1,200 fighters, were sent to attack the German capital and three airdromes in the Paris area. Berlin was effectively bombed by nine combat wings of B-17's; airfields at Melun, Orly and Poix were attacked by seven combat wings of B-24's which reported fair to good bomb patterns. Heavy fighter opposition was encountered over Berlin; our losses were 32 B-17's and 15 fighters.

As a result of air-sea rescue operations carried out by the 8th and 9th Air Forces during March and April, all or part of the crews of 54 of the 129 planes known or believed to have gone down at sea were saved.

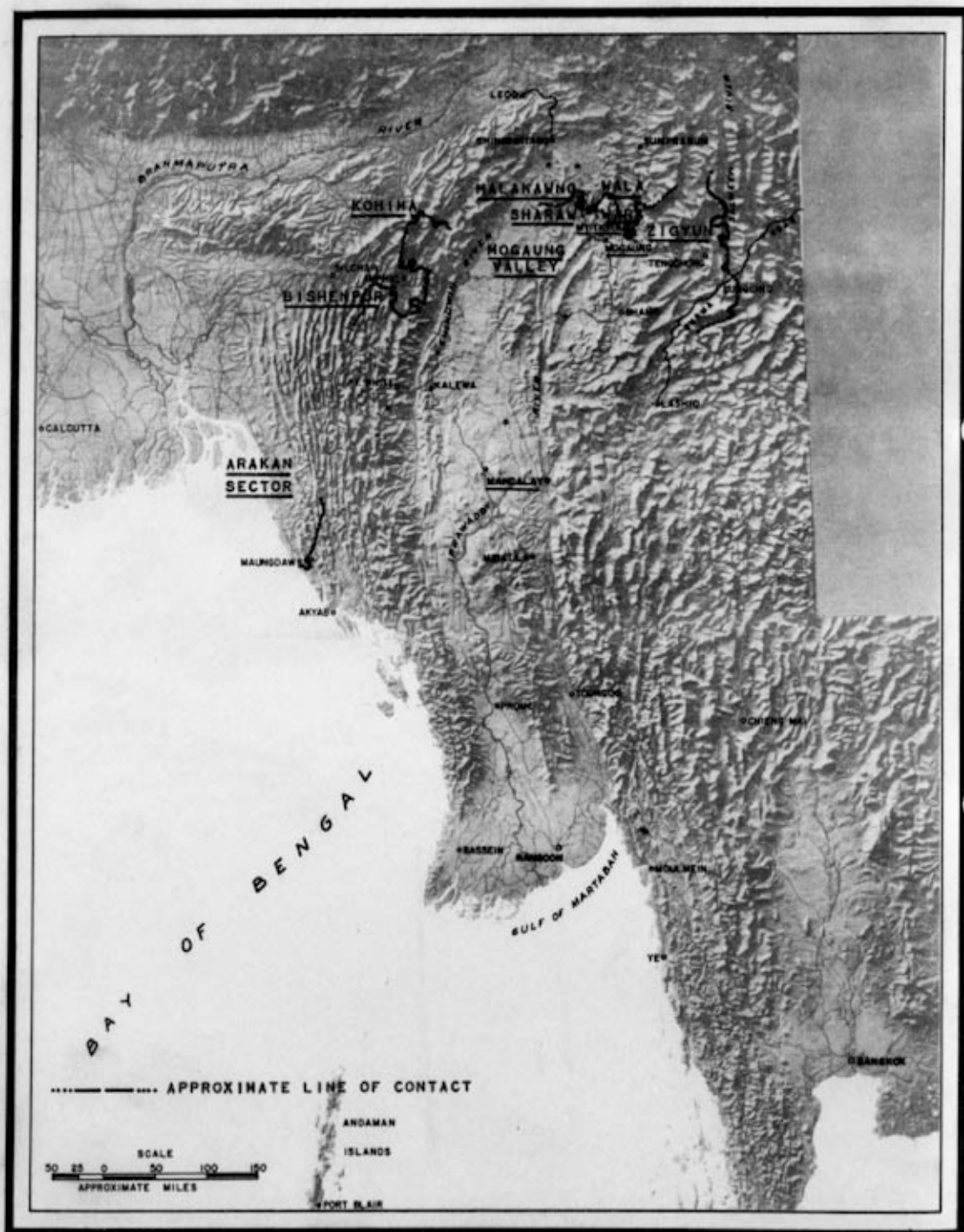


MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 22-23 May, 65 Allied bombers concentrated 133 tons of explosives on two key points along the Via Casilina while 24 RAF bombers attacked other vital road junctions in the enemy's rear. In addition to the direct support given the Allied offensive in Italy on 23 May by the Strategic missions reported yesterday, Tactical aircraft flew 1,110 sorties on similar missions. Enemy communications in the battle areas were the primary targets for these operations. Ten (probably 12) enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air and on the ground; our losses for the day were one heavy bomber and five fighters.

The 15th Air Force on 24 May dispatched 792 escorted heavy bombers on long-range missions. Attacks, during which 1,658 tons were dropped, were carried out against aircraft factories at Vienna, Munchendorf, and Zagreb, the Avisio viaduct, an airdrome near Graz, and the towns of Wallersdorf, Bad Voslau and Neunkirchen. We destroyed 55 (probably 76) enemy planes for a loss of 25 planes.

2. During 24 May Canadian armored units passed through the lines, pushed down the Via Casilina, and crossed the Melfa River while other Canadian troops almost completed the encirclement of Pontecorvo. Polish troops were still fighting in Piedimonte. The French Corps threw a rested division into the attack which, in stiff fighting, drove to within two miles of San Giovanni and Pastena. On their left the French reached Monti Pizzuto but after their troops had been driven off by an enemy



counterattack American troops recaptured the hill. American units also widened their salient in the hills north of Sonnino. On the extreme left our II Corps occupied Terracina and advanced three miles beyond; a late report states that its reconnaissance units pushed across the Pontine Marshes and made contact with troops from the beachhead force today.

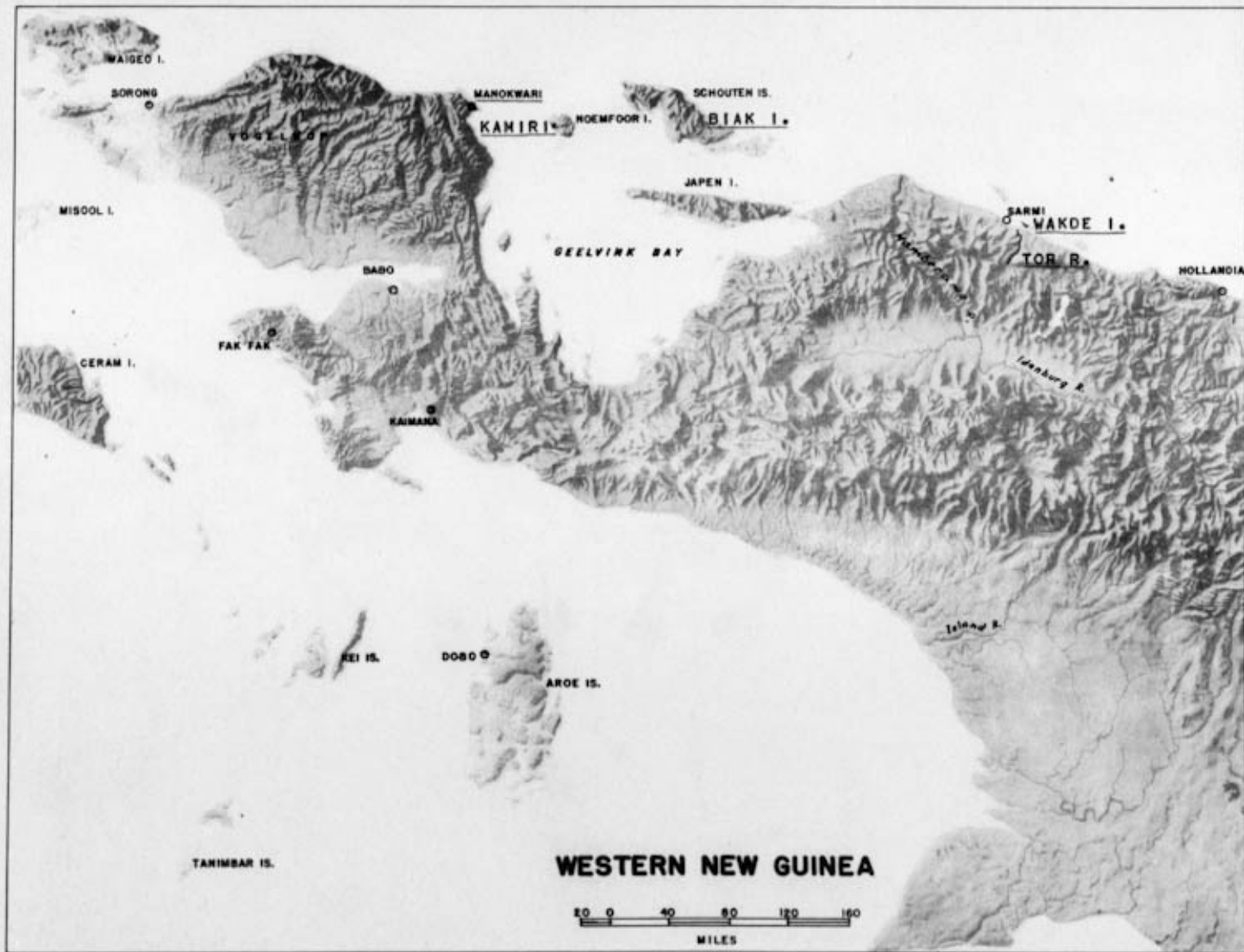
At the beachhead our VI Corps was on its initial objectives and had surrounded Cisterna.

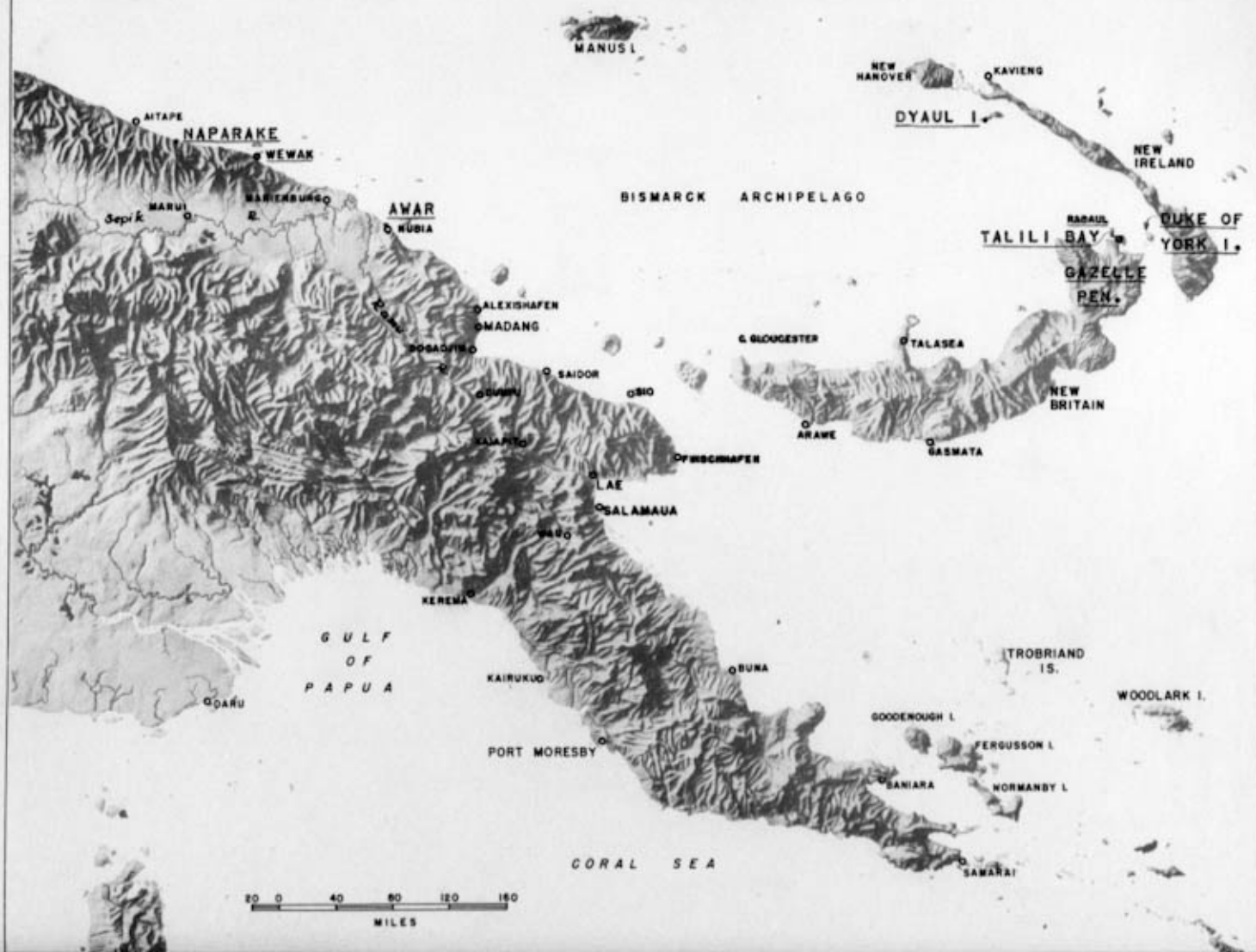
ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 21 May, Mogaung was attacked by 13 B-25's with over 20 tons of bombs while other medium bombers and fighters supported Allied ground forces on the Myitkyina and other fronts. That night a B-24 bombed the Mandalay railroad yards. Operations during the next two days were curtailed by unfavorable weather.

2. Heavy fighting continued in the Myitkyina area during 23 May; Chinese forces repulsed several Japanese attacks at Zigyun. In the Mogaung Valley, local gains were made north of Sharaw and south of Wala. Chinese troops occupied Wara and were five miles south of that town. There was considerable fighting in the Bishenpur area.

3. 14th Air Force operations during 22 May included 74 fighter sorties from our eastern bases against Japanese installations, shipping and other targets in the Yangtze River area. Near Sienning, eight P-40's were intercepted by 12 enemy fighters and shot down one (probably





three) without loss. Chinese-American fighters supported operations in the Yellow River area and destroyed two Japanese fighter planes in a sweep along the Yangtze; one plane is missing. Operations on the following day were prevented by weather.

4. A report from the Southeast Asia Command states that, during the week ending 20 May, the Eastern Air Command flew 5,000 sorties of which the US Army Air Force flew 2,200. From 11 May to 15 May inclusive, the Troop Carrier Command flew 1,061 sorties, moving 4,567 tons of supplies and 12,965 men; 1,441 casualties were evacuated.

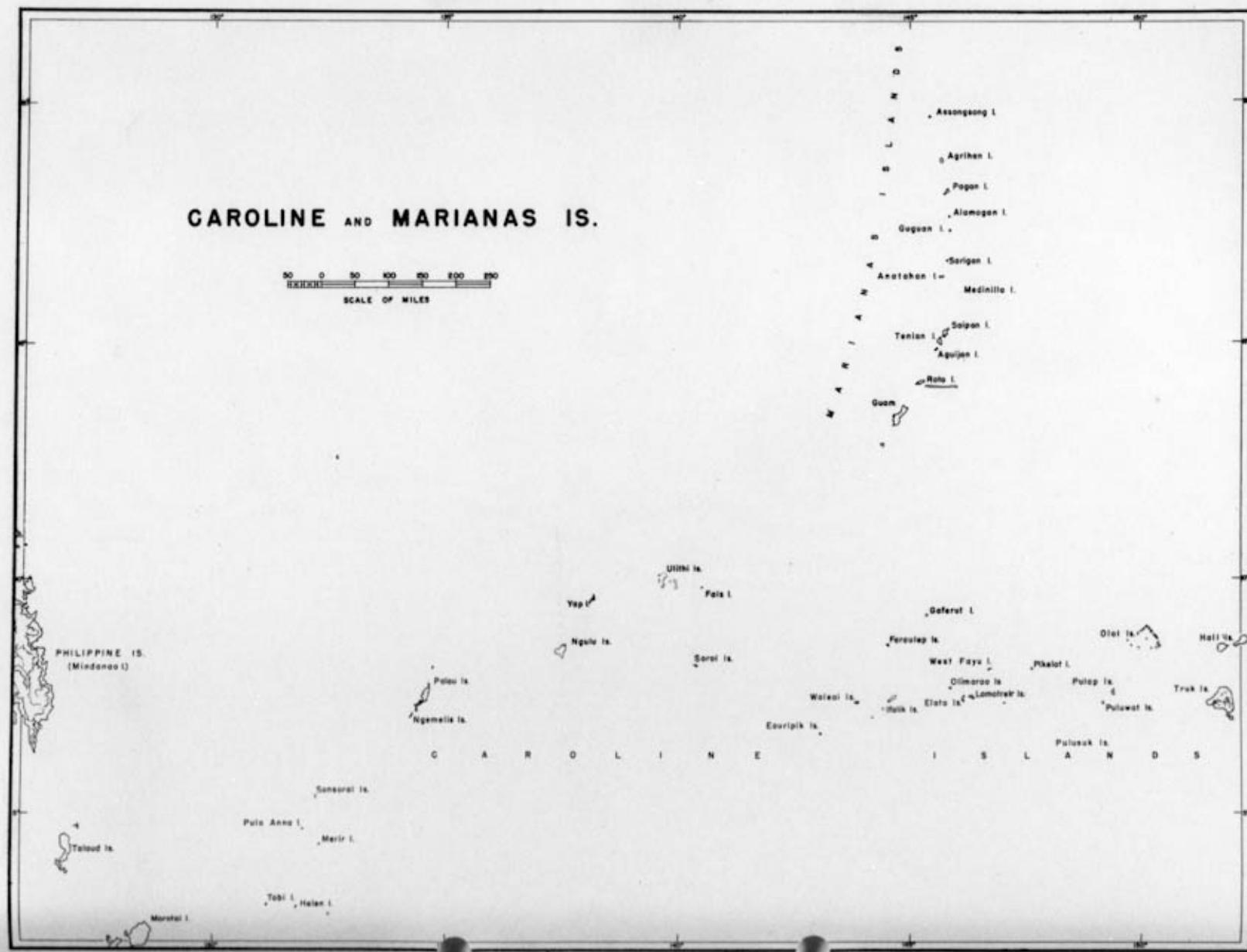
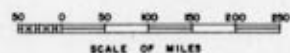
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Our outpost at Naparake (30 miles southeast of Aitape) was forced to withdraw on 23 May. In the Wakde area our forces were extending the bridgehead west of the Tor River against little enemy resistance.

During the night of 22-23 May, five B-24's raided Manokwari and Kamiri. Although operations on 23 May were limited because of unfavorable weather, A-20's destroyed a gun position and a small boat in the Biak Island area and a patrolling B-24 sank a 1,800-ton vessel northwest of Manokwari. Thirty-two A-20's unable to reach Wewak destroyed trucks and started fires near Awar.

2. South Pacific B-25's continued their harassing attacks on the Rabaul area during the night of 21-22 May. The next day 79 Army and Navy bombers were again over the northern Gazelle Peninsula, concentrating on the northern coast and at Talili Bay. Other US planes demolished

CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.



buildings on Duke of York Island, and targets on Dyaul Island and Bougainville.

3. In a coordinated aerial assault, Central Pacific aircraft, flying over 200 sorties, dropped 230 tons of bombs on the Wotje Atoll during 22 May. Included in these strikes were 55 B-24 and 57 B-25 sorties by the 7th Air Force. Sixteen bombers hit the radio station at Mille. On 23 May, nine B-24's bombed the runway at Rota Island in the Marianas.

EASTERN FRONT

No significant changes were reported from the eastern front during 24 May.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

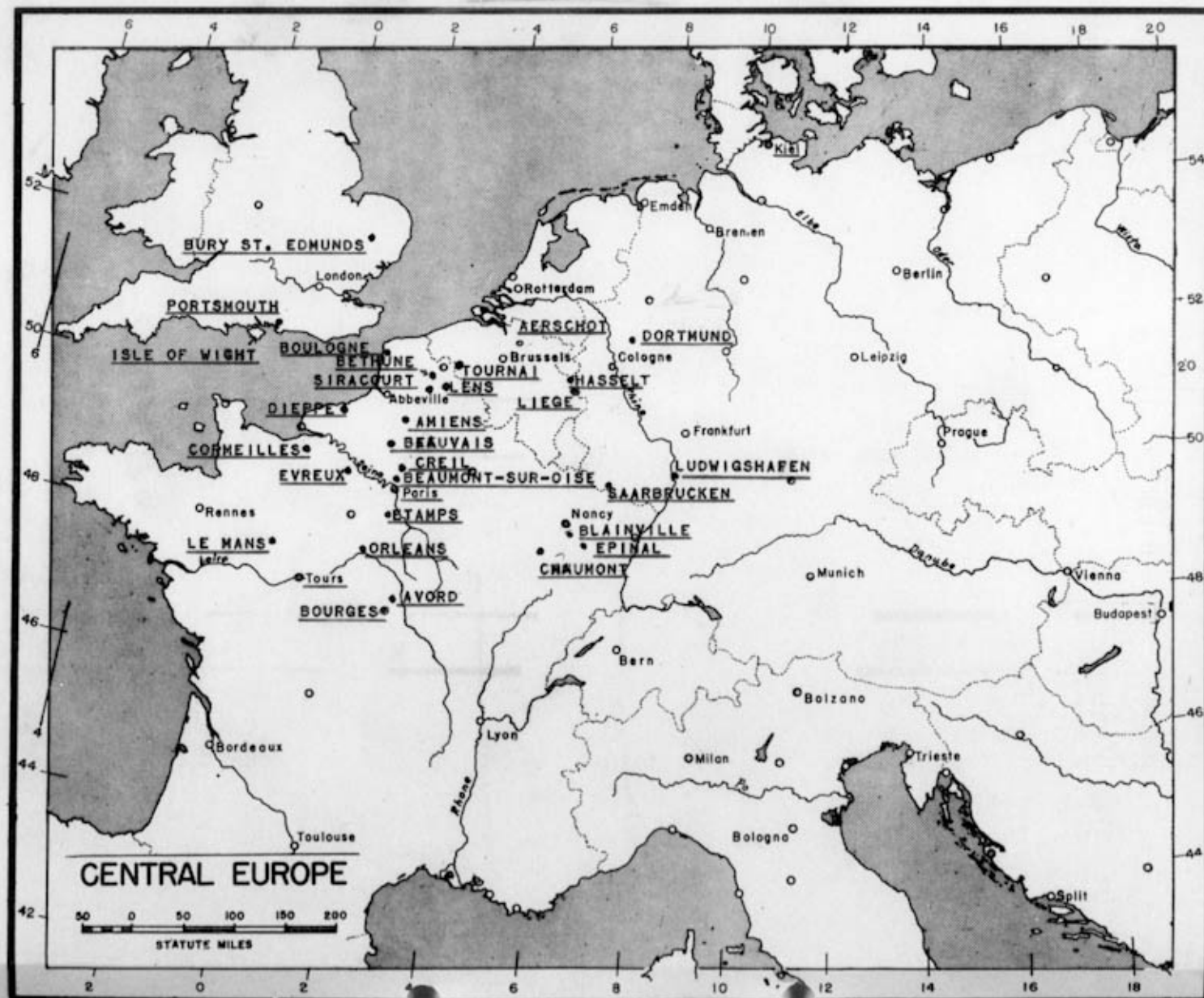
No. 896

0700 May 23 to 0700 May 24, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



EUROPEAN THEATER

An eastbound enemy airplane was sighted north of Jan Mayen Island early on 22 May.

8th Air Force bombers in the 22 May attacks against Kiel and Siracourt dropped 959 tons of bombs. About 360 fighters were encountered, 100 of them over Kiel; our escorting fighters provided excellent support in dispersing them. Bridges at Hasselt and Liege were bombed with over 40 tons by 134 P-47's.

In 9th Air Force operations that day, 252 B-26's distributed 487 tons of bombs on three cross-channel gun positions and the airdromes at Corneilles and Beauvais; 68 light bombers hit the Evreux airdrome with 70 tons. Three hundred and seventeen fighters dive-bombed railroad yards at Tours, Bethune, Beaumont-sur-Oise, Creil, Aerschot, Tournai and Lens. There was no enemy air reaction to these operations; two A-20's and two P-47's failed to return.

During the afternoon of 22 May, more than 400 RAF fighters attacked various targets including rail, road and river traffic in northern France and Belgium, and destroyed four German planes in combat. That night 375 RAF bombers, dispatched to attack Dortmund, reported a well-concentrated bomb pattern in the target area. In other major bombing missions during the night, 233 RAF aircraft attacked Brunswick with only fair results and 128 other bombers attacked the railway center at Orleans with observed effect. Mosquito bombers raided Ludwigshafen, the yards at Le Mans and an airdrome near Courtrai. During these night operations two enemy planes



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
28 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

were shot down; 22 RAF bombers were lost.

8th and 9th Air Force formations, totalling more than 2,500 heavy bombers and fighters, were sent against targets in northwestern Europe on 23 May. Of the 1,006 heavy bombers dispatched, six combat wings attacked Saarbrücken; seven other combat wings bombed airdromes at Avord, Orleans, Bourges, and Etampes, the railroad yards at Blainville, Epinal and Chaumont and targets of opportunity, reporting generally good results. No fighter opposition was encountered; three heavy bombers and three fighters failed to return.

During the night of 21-22 May, three German aircraft operated over East Anglia, stalking Allied bombers returning home. The next night, 40 enemy planes bombed the Portsmouth-Isle of Wight area causing slight damage; six others attacked an American airfield near Bury St. Edmunds with five bombs; damage has not yet been assessed. Night fighters destroyed four of the intruders.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. In previously unreported action on the night of 21-22 May, 30 RAF bombers effectively attacked Portoferraio and Piombino with 35 and 25 tons, respectively. On 22 May while heavy bombers hit troop concentrations and communications in central Italy as reported yesterday, Tactical fighter bombers and fighters operated in direct support of the Allied offensive. Three hundred and eighty-nine P-47's and RAF Spitfires swept highways north of Rome and railroad installations in central Italy. Bridges, roads, motor transport and enemy positions were targets for



CENTRAL ITALY

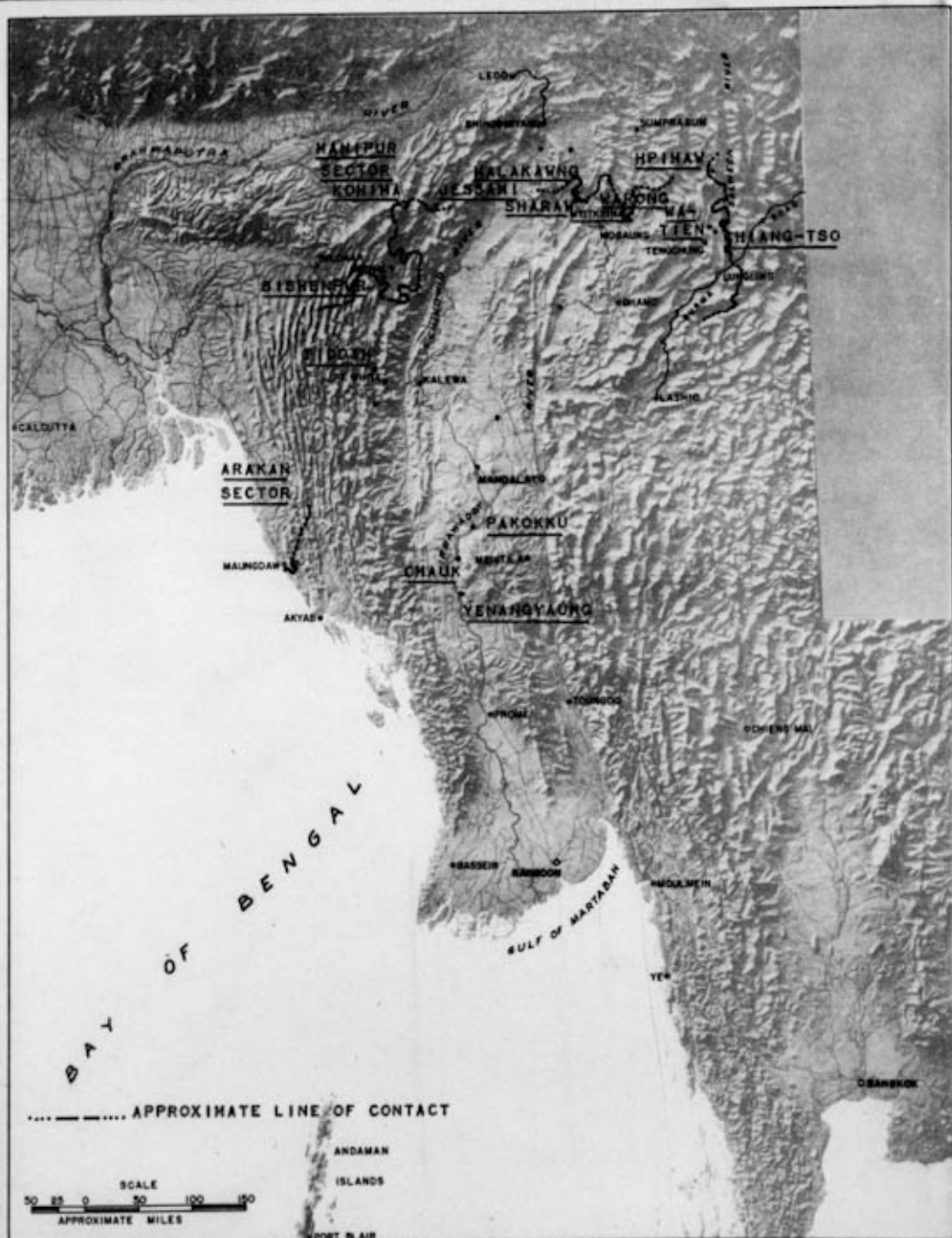
0 5 10 15 20 25
APPROXIMATE MILES

400 other Allied light and fighter bombers throughout the battle areas. Aircraft on offensive missions along the Dalmatian coast, scoring nine hits on a 1,500-ton vessel, set it afire and caused observed effect on a concentration of some 300 ammunition and fuel trucks near Imotski. During the 2,157 sorties flown that day, one (probably two) enemy aircraft were destroyed; one B-24 and seven Allied fighters are missing.

On 23 May, 721 Strategic heavy bombers, with 320 planes escorting, were dispatched against troop concentrations and key road centers between Rome and Cassino. Although weather seriously hampered operations, a total of 794 tons of bombs were dropped on Avezzano and on three other towns near Lake Albano. Seventy-eight P-38's and P-47's harassed the Ferrara airdrome, destroyed four (probably five) planes on the ground and two in combat. Three B-24's are missing.

Twenty enemy bombers dropped bombs and flares over our lines but caused no damage; antiaircraft fire destroyed one (probably two) of these planes.

2. At 0600 on 23 May, Canadian troops attacked the Hitler Line north of the Liri River. In hard fighting this Line was pierced, the road between Pontecorvo and Aquino being captured. Polish troops were still fighting in Piedimonte. South of the Liri, the enemy made several counterattacks in the hills, using his armored units, and held French gains to a few hundred yards along their entire front. The American II Corps, with increased momentum, advanced to capture Sonnino and Monti Curio, making an advance of eight miles and placing their forward elements within nineteen miles of the beachhead force. American tanks were



operating in the outskirts of Terracina; we have captured the heights dominating the town.

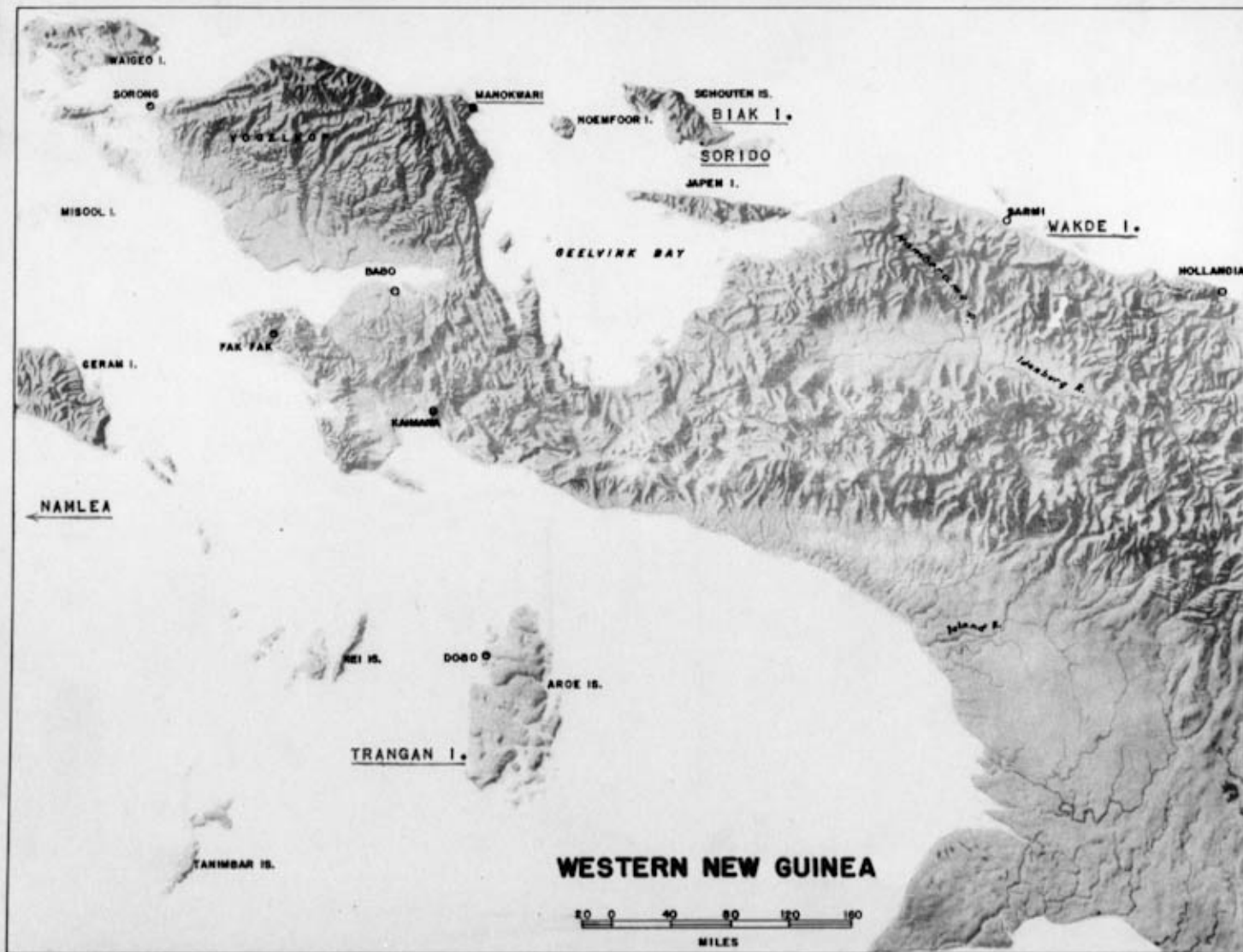
At 0630 the same day, following a 40-minute artillery preparation, American armored and infantry forces drove northeastward from the beachhead; at last report they had cut the road and railroad southeast of Cisterna, and had reached a line extending generally northwest of that town. British forces also advanced on the left end of the beachhead.

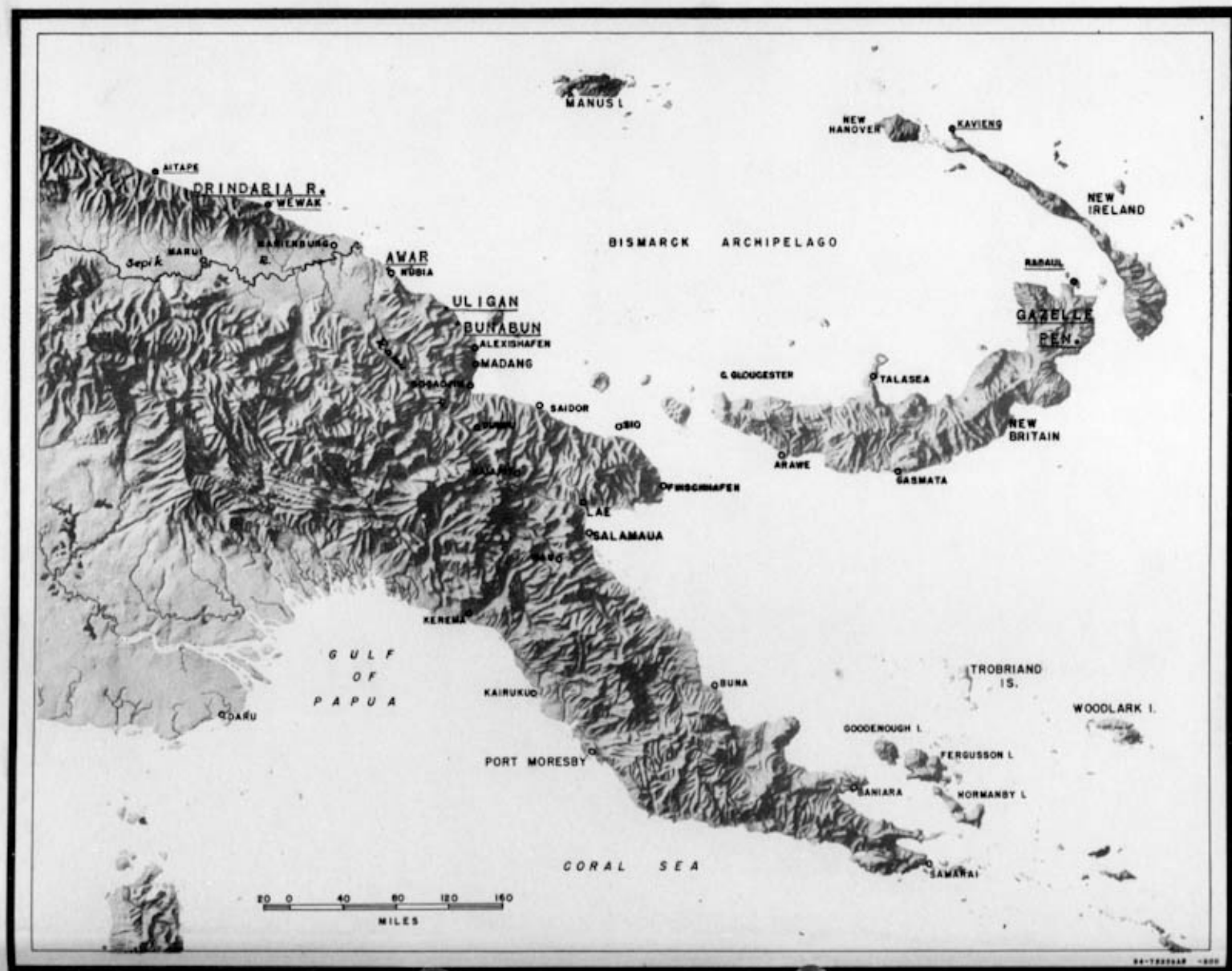
ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 20 May Strategic bomber missions of 16 B-24's, escorted by 24 P-51's, bombed oil installations near Yenangyaung and Chauk and other targets in southwestern Burma. The next day, Tactical aircraft operated primarily against enemy installations in the Arakan and Manipur sectors.

2. On the Salween front, one Chinese division advanced westward towards Chiang-tso and Wa-Tien during 21 May. Other Allied forces made local gains in this region.

US and Chinese forces in the Myitkyina area attacked the town from three sides during 22 May and were battling for a key road junction to the north. East of the Mogaung River, one Allied column was approaching Sharaw but a second column met resistance at Warong. Units west of the river scored local gains near Malakawng. British forces are gradually encircling the enemy in the Kohima area by cutting the Kohima-





Jessami trail and moving south from Jessami. Other units holding a road block on the Tiddim road repulsed several more Japanese attacks. Some gains were also made in the Bishenpur area during the day.

3. Operations of the 14th Air Force during 22 May were prevented by unfavorable weather.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. A reconnaissance of the Uligan and Bunabun region reveals that the Japanese have apparently abandoned this area; defense positions were overgrown. Increased enemy activity forced our patrols to withdraw from the Drindaria River area, 30 miles southeast of Aitape on 22 May. Wakde area garrisons were reinforced during the day.

Fifty-six B-24's, dropping over three hundred 1,000-pound bombs, started a number of fires in the storage area at Sorido. Camp areas and villages in the Wewak and Sepik River areas were attacked by 198 Allied bombers and fighters; one plane is missing. Our aircraft also destroyed fuel supplies near Awar, and harassed enemy positions on Trangan Island. In night attacks, 11 B-24's bombed an ammunition dump, a bivouac area and a supply point at Manokwari; a lone heavy bomber hit Truk and an Allied patrol plane bombed several vessels northwest of Namlea.

2. Four B-25's harassed Rabaul and Kavieng during the night of 20-21 May; the following day 155 bombers and fighters attacked airdromes and other targets on the northern Gazelle Peninsula, and 44 other planes

attacked Kavieng. Thirty-nine South Pacific planes bombed bridges in Bougainville.

3. More than sixty planes, from Central Pacific bases, bombed Japanese installations in the Marshalls and hit Ponape in the Carolines with 41 tons on 21 May and the following night; Wotje and Maloelap received 18 and 17 tons, respectively.

EASTERN FRONT

No significant change was reported on the eastern front during 23 May.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

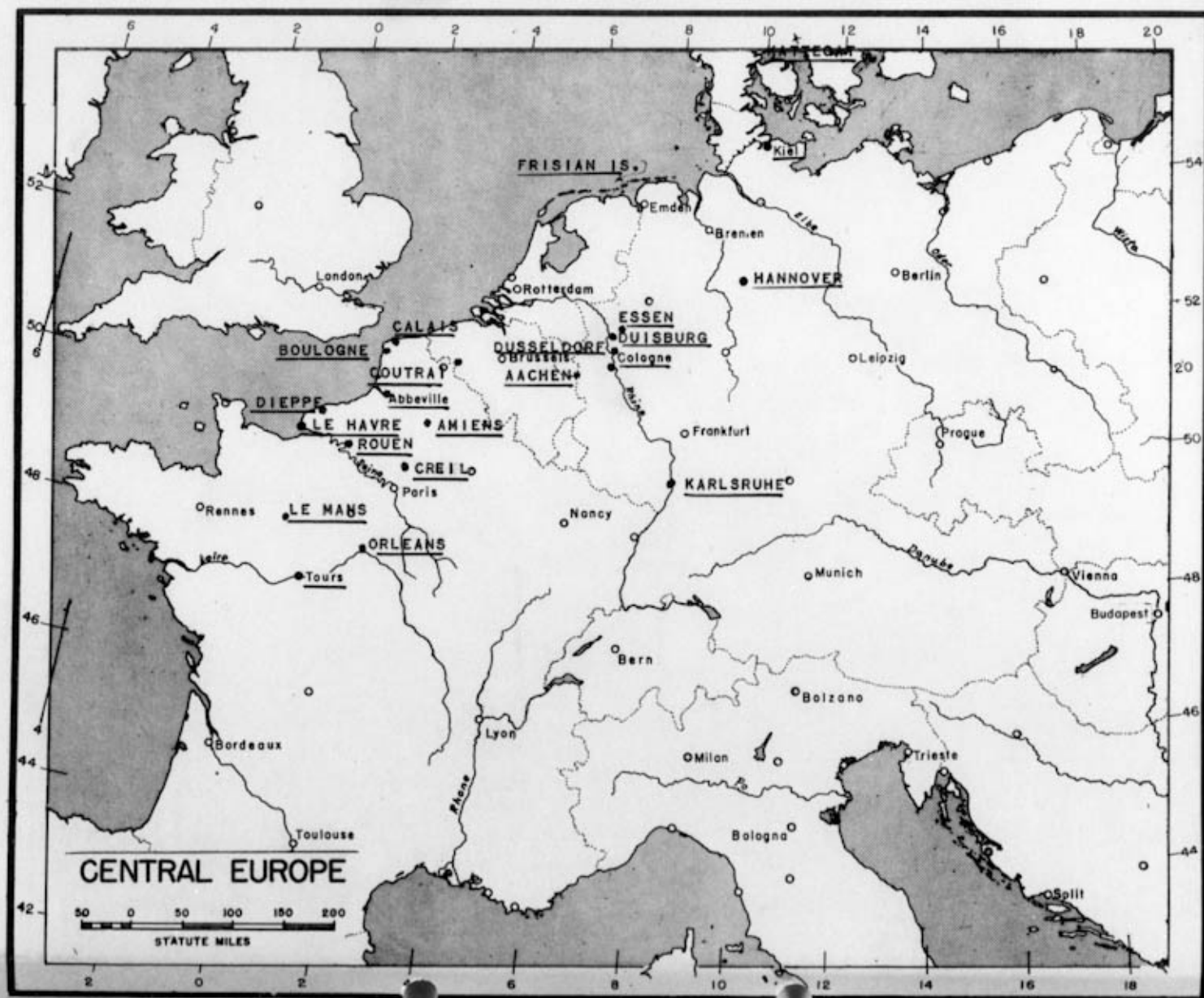
No. 895

0700 May 22 to 0700 May 23, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Three Navy bombers attacked central Shumushu and Paramushiro through a heavy overcast late on 21 May (target time); all planes returned safely.

EUROPEAN THEATER

Detailed reports of RAF operations on the night of 19-20 May, show that an aggregate bombload of 3,313 tons was dropped by 680 planes on the railroad centers at Boulogne, Orleans, Amiens, Tours, Le Mans and other targets.

During 20 May RAF bombers and fighters dropped more than 200 tons of explosives on the Creil airdrome and targets in the Le Havre, Rouen, Amiens, Dieppe and Abbeville areas. Dusseldorf and a nearby chemical works were attacked that night by Mosquito bombers which dropped 77 tons.

Details of the Allied Air Force fighter operations from the UK during 21 May indicate that 1,151 P-38's, P-47's and P-51's of the 8th and 9th Air Forces and 392 RAF fighters participated in the destructive attack against enemy railroads and other targets in northwestern Europe. Of the 124 enemy aircraft destroyed, 104 were on the ground; US losses total 36 fighters, mostly through antiaircraft fire. Seventeen RAF fighters are missing.

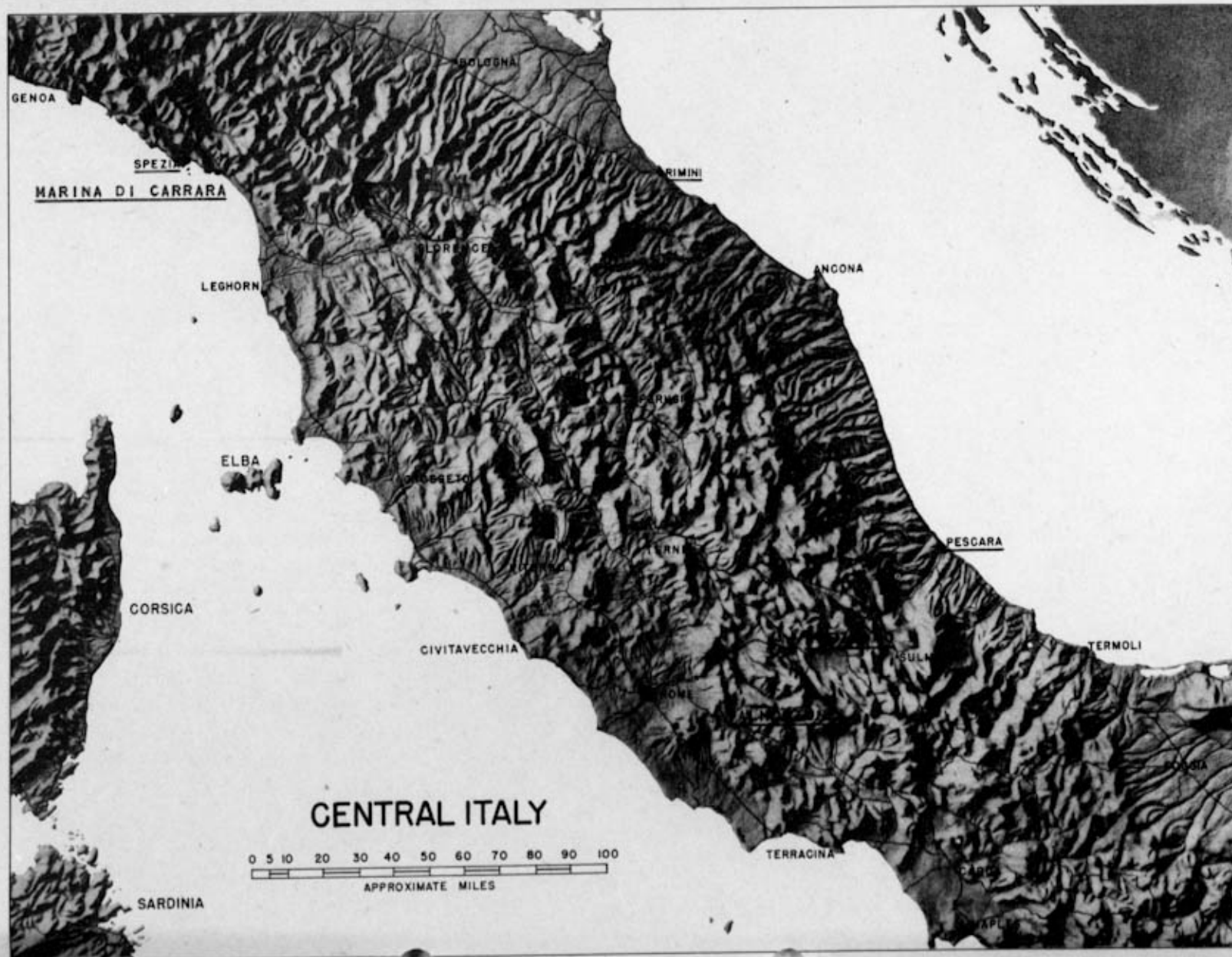
One hundred and seventy-four escorted bombers of the two US Air Forces dropped 554 tons of bombs on airdromes near Abbeville and two military targets in the Calais area. Smaller Allied bombing missions

attacked the Rouen area and radar stations along the coast.

That night Duisburg was hit with 1,493 tons of incendiary bombs and 930 tons of high explosives in heavy bombs by an RAF mission of 483 bombers, 29 of which were lost. Mosquito bombers attacked Hannover and an airdrome near Courtrai with smaller bombloads. Extensive mining operations were carried out along the enemy coastline from the Frisian Islands to the Kattegat.

On 22 May, Kiel and military installations in the Pas de Calais were the targets for an 8th Air Force mission of 433 bombers and 564 escorting fighters. At the latter target no air opposition was encountered and no losses were reported, but five bombers and seven fighters were lost at Kiel; 22 (probably 26) enemy aircraft were destroyed. Four groups of P-47's dive-bombed railroad bridges in Belgium; one plane is missing.

2. A summary of the combined bomber offensive against Germany during April by Allied Strategic bomber forces based in the Mediterranean and the UK indicates that more than 73,000 tons of bombs were dropped during the month, nearly 34,000 tons of which fell on German targets. The primary objective was the destruction of the German aircraft industry; its productiveness was probably held to a low point. German cities which received more than 1,500 tons of bombs during this period were Aachen, Dusseldorf, Essen, Karlsruhe and Cologne. Bombers and fighters of the 8th and 15th Air Forces destroyed a total of 1,603 enemy planes during these operations.



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

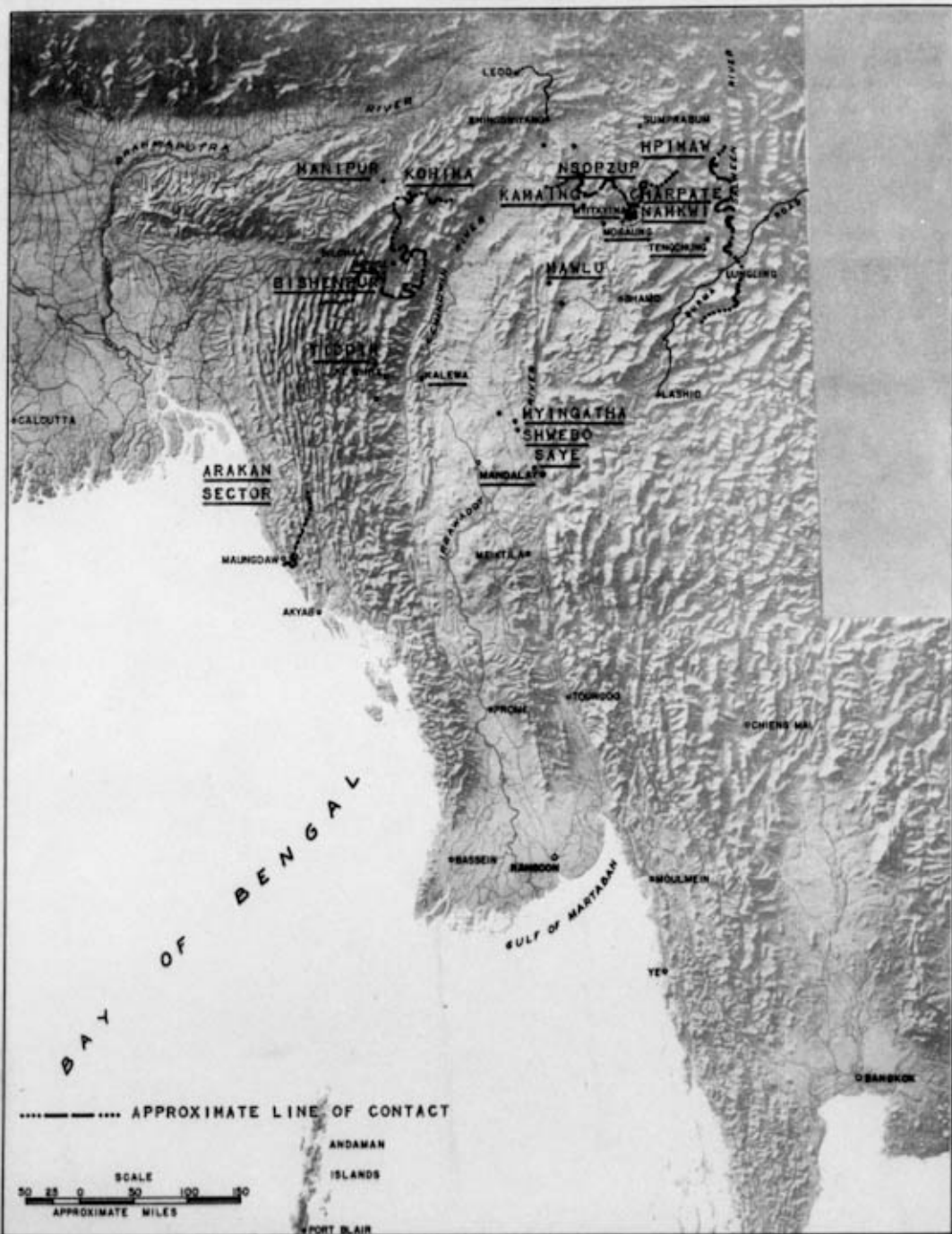


MEDITERRANEAN

1. Although Strategic bombers were grounded by weather on 21 May, Tactical and Coastal aircraft flew 1,468 sorties. Medium and light bombers concentrated on bridges and troop concentrations in the battle areas while fighter bombers attacked lines of communication and troop concentrations to the north. Two tunnels in central Italy were blocked by P-47's which in addition destroyed a bridge and two armored railroad cars in the same general area. Eight (probably nine) of some 24 enemy planes reported over the battle area were destroyed; we lost five aircraft during the day.

Supply and ammunition dumps at Marina di Carrara, port installations and oil depots at Spezia, railroad lines between Pescara and Rimini, the towns of Valmontone and Avezzano were attacked by 739 escorted B-17's and B-24's of the 15th Air Force on 22 May. Because of heavy cloud cover, results of these missions, most of which were against secondary targets, were generally unobserved; one B-24 and one P-38 are missing.

2. By evening of 22 May, American units northeast of Terracina had continued their advance through the mountains, at some points making a gain of four miles during the day; the enemy was holding Terracina lightly. On the right flank of our II Corps, French Colonials captured Pico after a hard fight and pushed forward, capturing Monti Castello; the Itri-Pico road is now firmly in our possession. Eighth Army units maintained their pressure; some fighting continued at Piedimonte. There were no significant changes on the remainder of the trans-Italian front or at the beachhead.



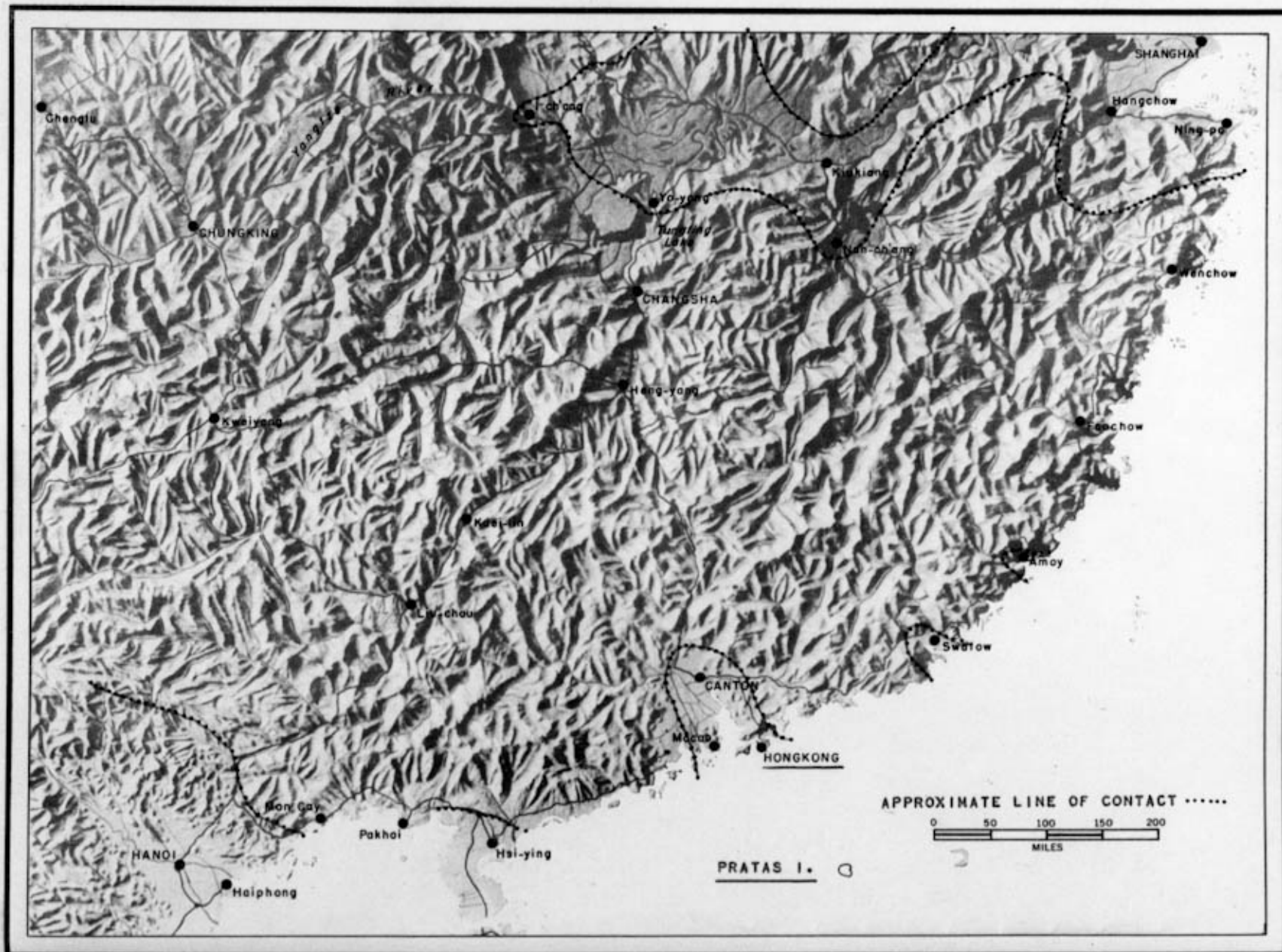
3. Twelve B-26's and 12 A-30's, escorted by eight Spitfires, bombed the runway and northern area of the Maleme airfield in Crete on 21 May.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 18, 19 and 20 May, Allied aircraft actively supported our operations in Burma. Our B-25's bombed bridges over the Mu River west of Mandalay, at Myingatha and Saye, and the Mawlu-Mandalay road with varying results, and destroyed two enemy planes. RAF bombers struck the Tiddim Road and the Kalewa supply area. Tactical aircraft gave effective support to operations on the Manipur front, bombing supply areas, enemy positions and headquarters installations in the Kohima-Imphal areas. P-40's and P-51's attacked bridges, enemy positions and supply areas in the Kamaing-Myitkyina area. Two P-38 missions, attacking airdromes near Shwebo and Mandalay, destroyed five enemy aircraft on the ground and two in the air. Seven P-51's engaging 16 enemy aircraft west of Mogaung shot down three.

On 18 May, 40 enemy aircraft over the Bishenpur area were engaged by 17 RAF fighters which downed two (probably seven) for a loss of two planes; antiaircraft fire claimed an additional two raiders. Eight enemy bombers attacking our Myitkyina airfield destroyed one transport plane and damaged three others; antiaircraft fire shot down one (probably two) of the enemy.

2. On the Salween front, Chinese troops are still crossing the river; Hpimaw was occupied on 19 May. Allied forces continued to make



MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

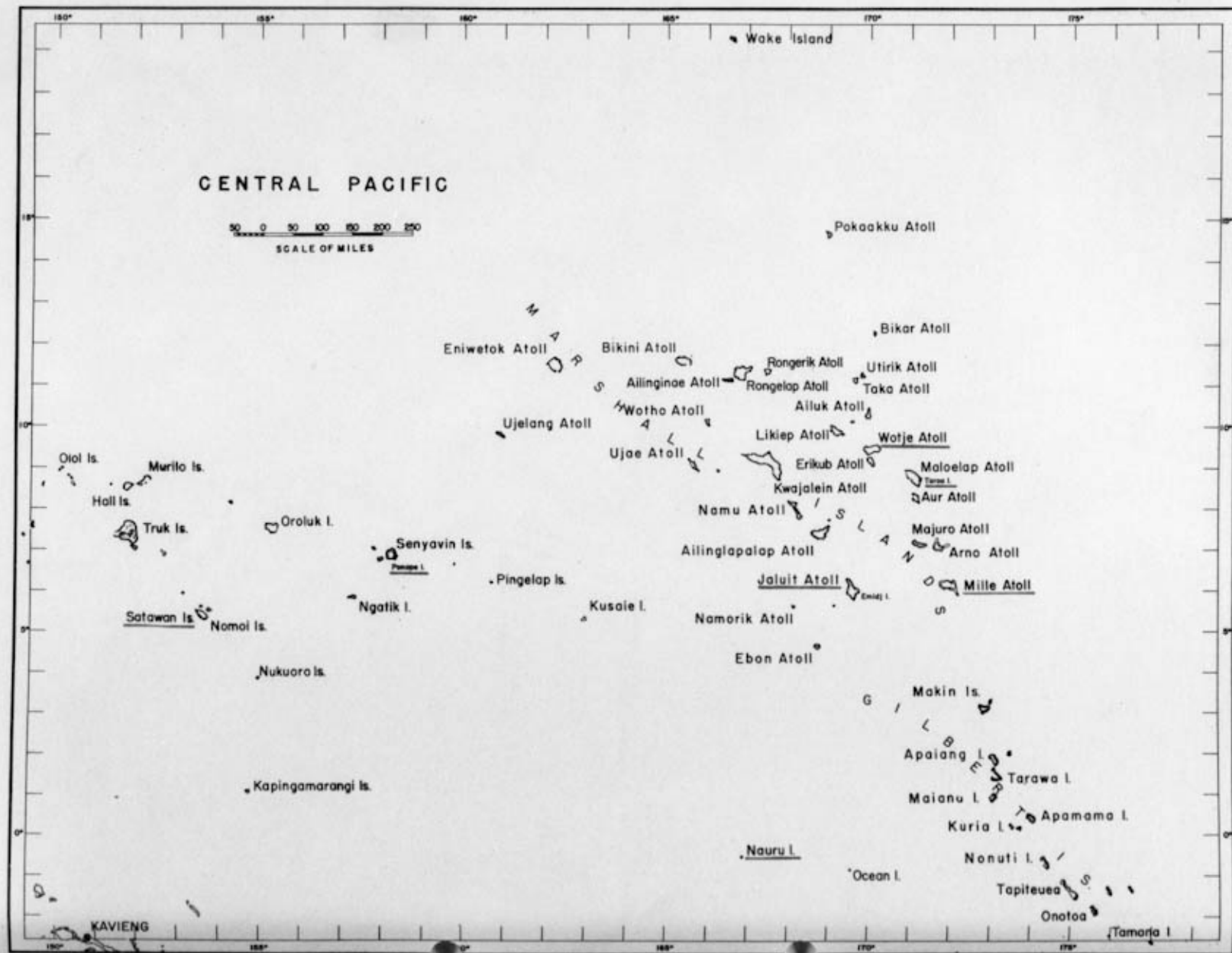
COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OSS
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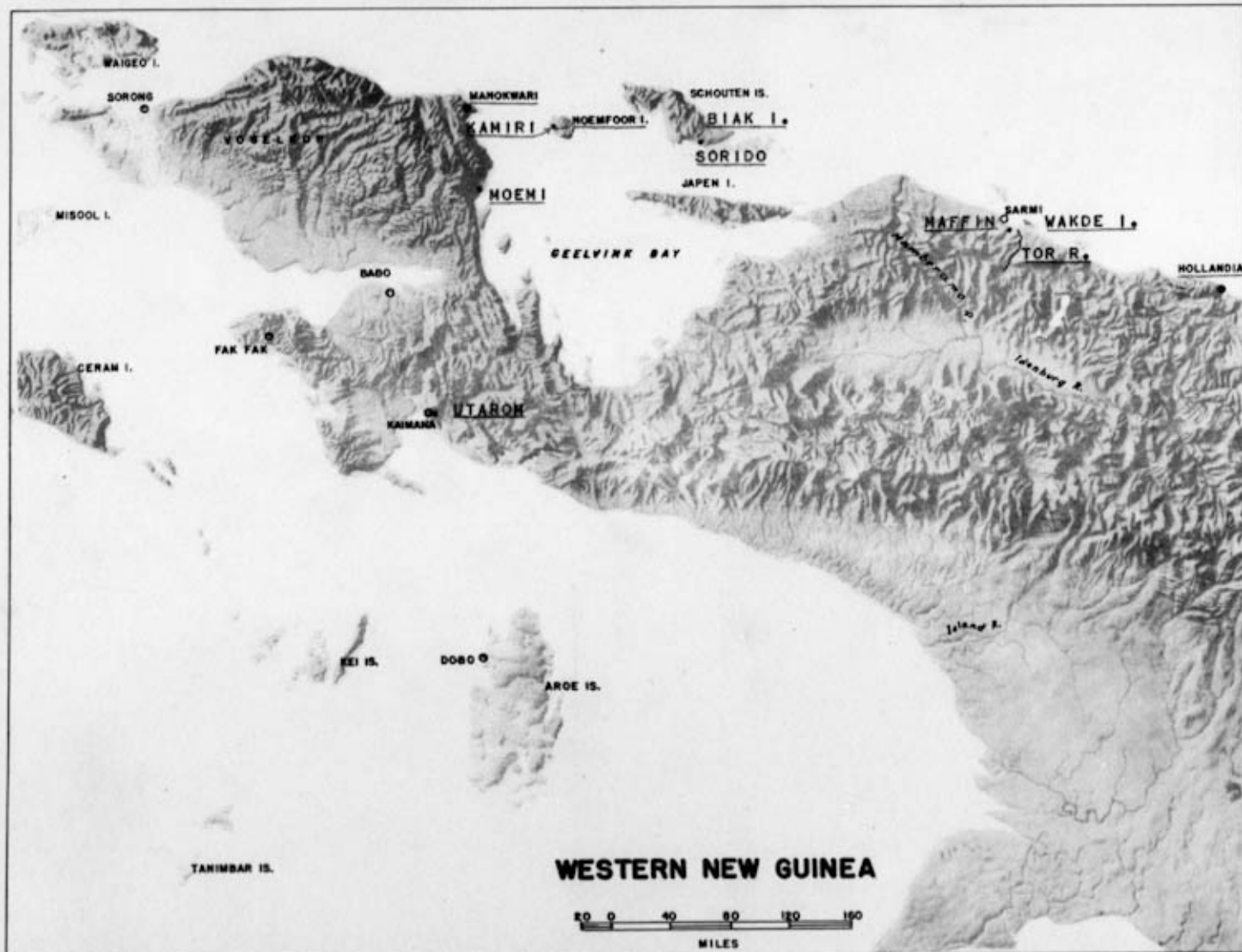
progress in the Myitkyina area during 21 May; heavy fighting continues in the center of the town. North of Myitkyina, the Chinese were established along the line between Namkwi and Charpate and a US battalion was moving to cut the Nsopzup-Myitkyina road. Allied forces advancing south astride the Mogaung River scored local gains during the day. British forces made some progress in the Kohima area. Units blocking the Tiddim road 15 miles south of Bishenpur repulsed a heavy enemy attack. In local fighting on the Arakan front British positions were restored.

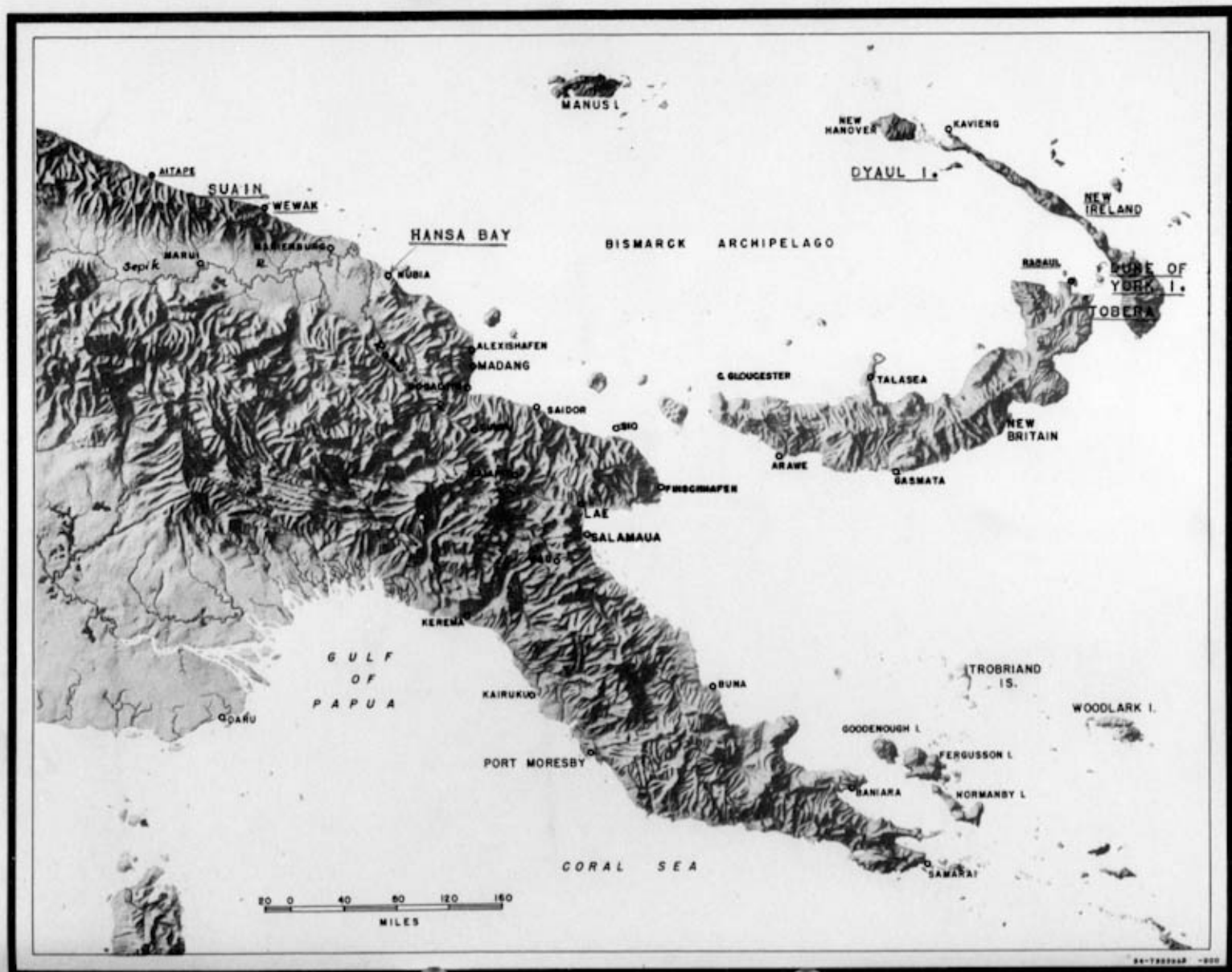
3. On 19 May, two B-24's of the 14th Air Force demolished buildings of a radio station on Pratas Island. Another B-24 damaged a freighter southeast of Hongkong; thirteen B-24's sent to intercept a convoy in the same area sank a freighter and two small ships; the escorting destroyer was probably sunk and another freighter was damaged. Five B-24's are missing. Chinese-American planes continued attacks on enemy communications in the Yangtze and Yellow River areas during 20 May. Four P-40's, over the Salween front, damaged a bridge north of Tengchung.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Troops in our Tor River bridgehead (opposite Wakde Island) reported enemy harassing fires during 21 May. Allied artillery shelled Japanese defensive positions extending west from Maffin village. Our forces in the Hollandia and Aitape areas were engaged in extensive patrolling.







2. On 20 May one of our B-24's shot down one of two enemy bombers southeast of Palau.

Preliminary reports indicate that heavy bombers of the 13th Air Task Force attacked islands in the Truk Group during 21 May and were intercepted by 35 to 40 Japanese fighters; one B-24 was lost. Missions totalling 221 Southwest Pacific medium, light and fighter bombers heavily attacked targets at Hansa Bay, and enemy bivouacs, coastal villages and gun positions from Wewak to Suain. Twelve A-20's destroyed enemy barges at Kamiri on Noemfoor Island. Thirty-four B-24's bombed supply areas at Sorido on Biak Island with observed effect. Manokwari and Moemi runways were hit by twelve B-24's; seven others bombed the Utarom runway and supply areas.

3. A total of 105 South Pacific aircraft bombed bivouacs and gun positions in the Kahili area during 20 May. Thirty-three other planes attacked enemy barge traffic, bridges and targets of opportunity along the northern coast of Bougainville. Three B-24's bombed the Tobera (Rabaul) runway and patrol planes effectively attacked barge traffic off Duke of York Island. Thirty-six escorted dive and torpedo bombers destroyed eight bridges on New Ireland and a radio installation on Dyaul Island; one B-24 hit Satawan.

4. Twenty-one B-25's of the 7th Air Force bombed Nauru and Ponape with over 16 tons during 20 May. Seventy-six Navy and Marine bombers continued their attacks against enemy installations on Wotje, Taroa, Mille and Jaluit during that day and the following night with over 40 tons of bombs.

EASTERN FRONT

There was no significant change in the situation on the eastern front during 22 May.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

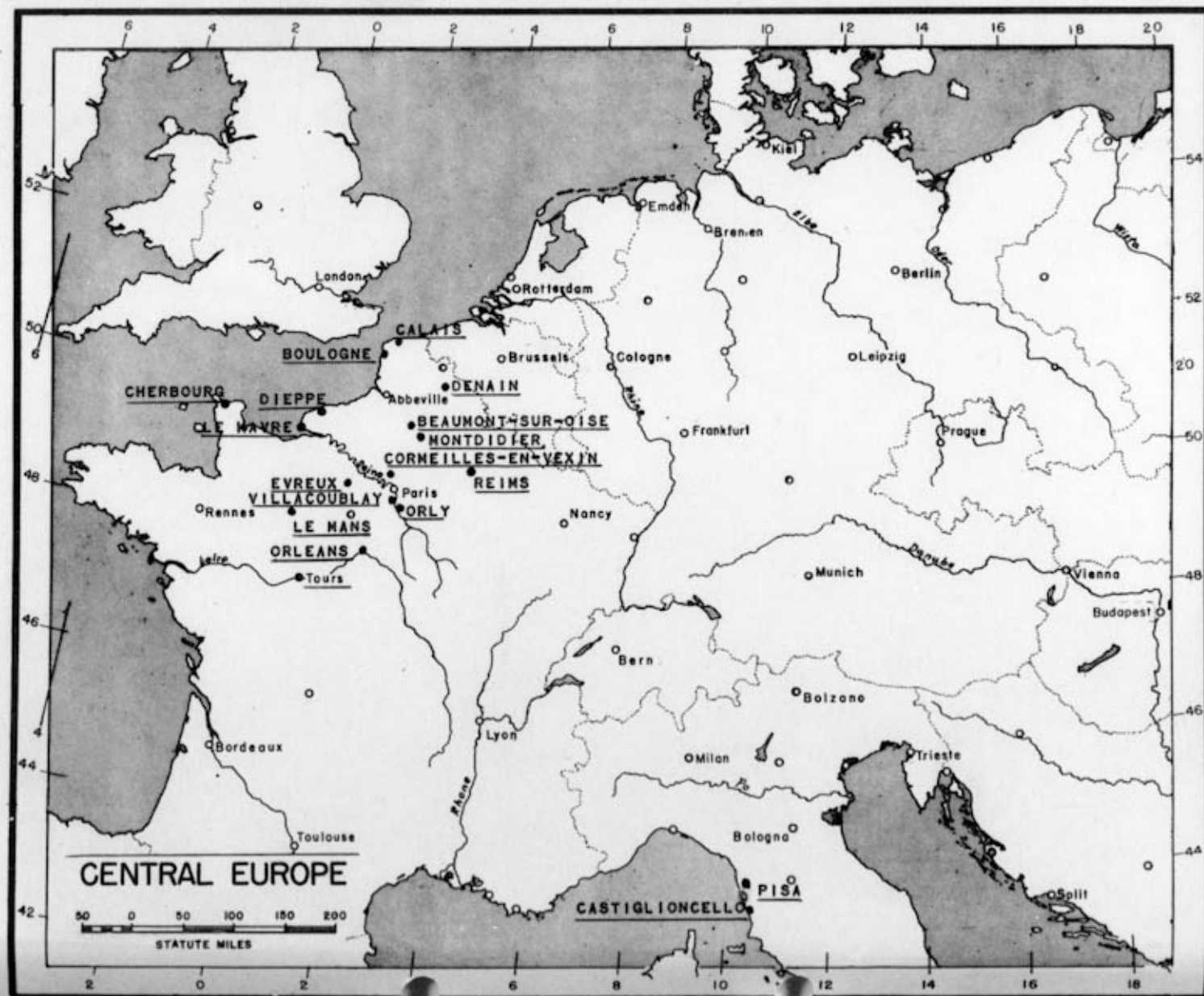
No. 894

0700 May 21 to 0700 May 22, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

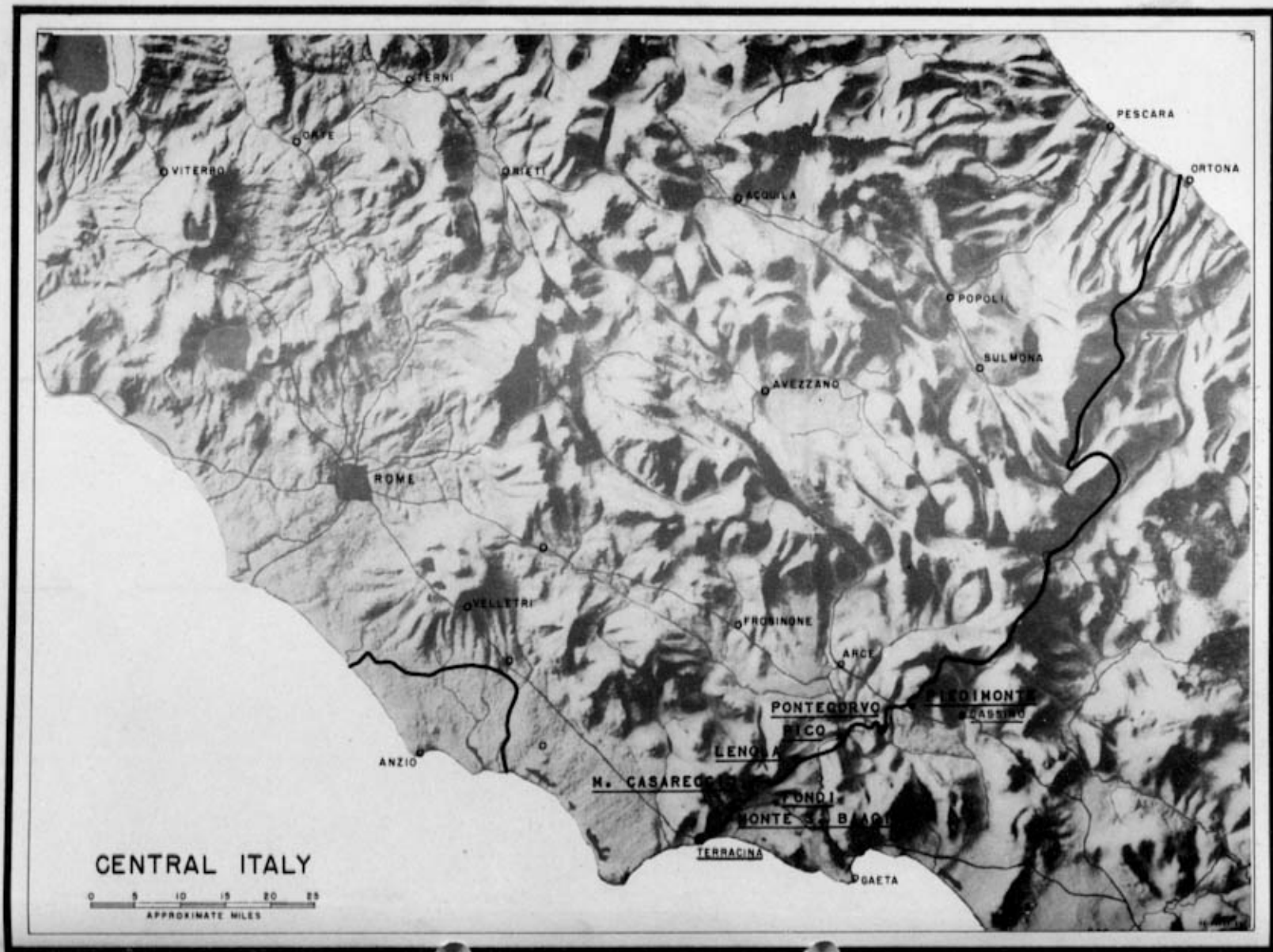


EUROPEAN THEATER

More than 1,000 Allied bombers and fighters were dispatched against railroad and other targets in the Calais-Cherbourg area during 19 May. That night 382 RAF bombers were sent to attack railroad yards at Boulogne, Orleans and Tours. Smaller missions attacked the Le Mans yards and enemy installations along the Channel coast. Ten British aircraft were lost.

Bombloads dropped by 289 heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force on enemy air installations at Villacoublay, Orly and Reims and the railroad yards at Reims totalled 776 tons; the remainder of the force was kept from its targets by weather. The escort numbered 953 fighters. Our aircraft destroyed three enemy aircraft; we lost two bombers and four fighters. 9th Air Force missions that day, totalling 461 medium and light bombers, dropped 828 tons of bombs on the port area at Dieppe, on five gun positions between the Le Havre area and Boulogne, and airdromes at Evreux, Denain, Montdidier, Corneilles-en-Vexin and Beaumont-sur-Oise. No enemy aircraft were seen. A total of 409 P-47's expended 153 tons in dive-bombing attacks on railroad yards.

On 21 May, 148 escorted bombers of the 8th Air Force were airborne to attack two military installations in the Pas de Calais area. About 1,280 Allied fighter planes carried out widespread assaults against railroad bridges and equipment, airdromes and other targets in Germany, France and the Low Countries. Preliminary reports indicate that over 100 German planes were destroyed and 200 locomotives were damaged or destroyed by 8th Air Force units alone.



MEDITERRANEAN

1. Heavy and medium bombers were grounded by the weather during 20 May; the Tactical Air Force supported our ground action, hitting the entrance to a tunnel at Terracina, and attacking roads and railroads between Rome and Pisa. The Coastal Air Force operated along the west coast of Italy scoring hits on shipping and a factory at Castiglione Cello. Off the Dalmatian coast Allied planes destroyed two small German naval boats and damaged other craft.

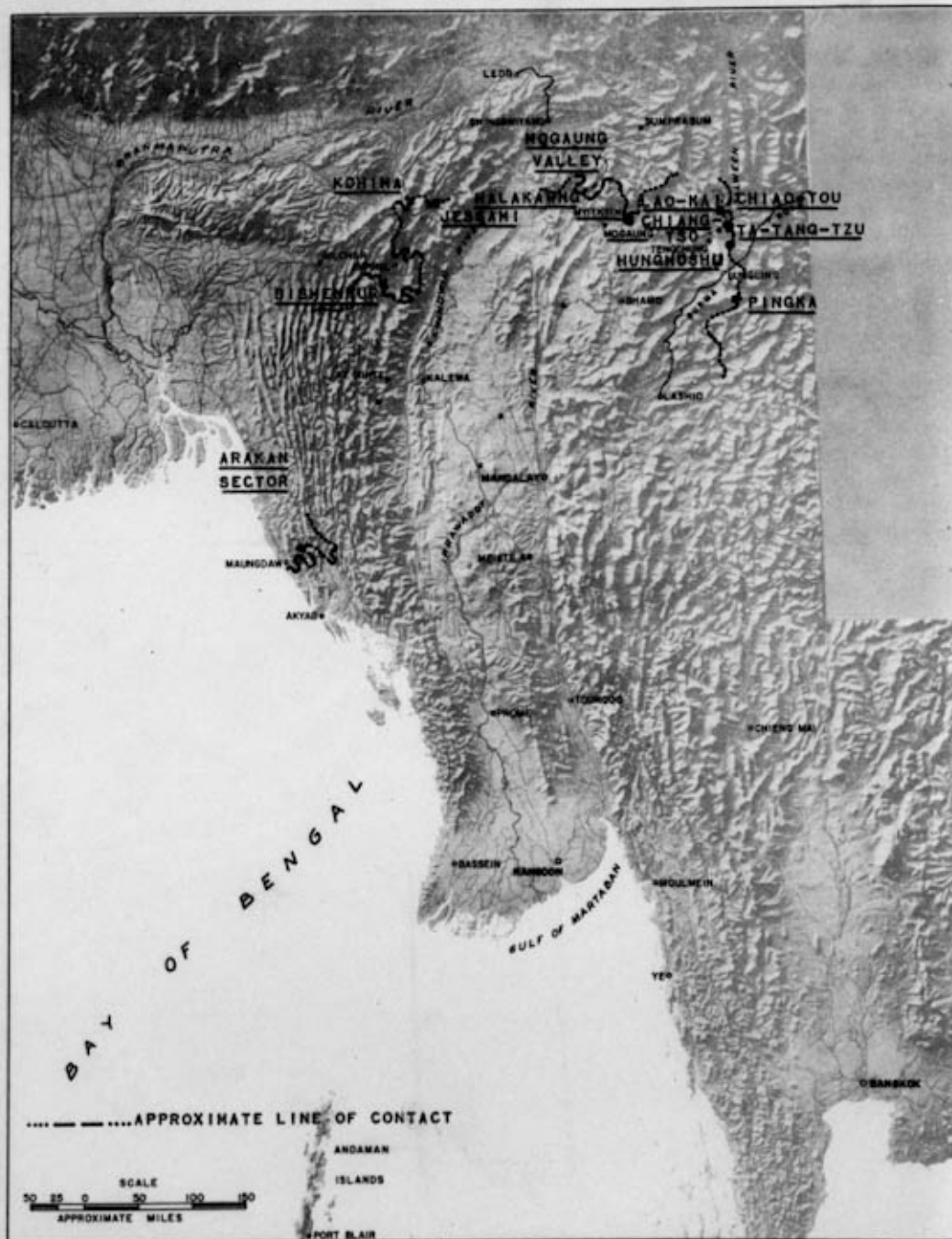
The 15th Air Force did not operate on 21 May due to unfavorable weather.

2. By evening of 21 May, American troops had occupied Monte San Biagio and Monti Casareccio, northeast of Terracina; other units were pushing across the lowlands southwest of Fondi and had patrols in Terracina. French Colonials have continued their advance along their entire front, reaching the outskirts of Lenola and Pico despite strong resistance; further penetrations have been made north of the Pico-Pontecorvo road while Pontecorvo itself was threatened from the rear.

Maintaining its pressure the Eighth Army has found the Hitler line to be held in strength. Polish troops have captured Piedimonte. Along the northern part of the line there was little change.

Since the attack started on 11 May, our left flank has been swung through a 25-mile arc pivoting on a point about five miles north of Cassino.

In the beachhead there were minor clashes on the evening of 20 May.



3. Cumulative casualties to 19 May follow:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>POW</u>
<u>V Corps</u>	265	1,241	167	1,674	73
<u>Eighth Army</u>					
British	4,138	16,343	2,939	23,420	4,943
Polish	434	2,219	242	2,895	60
Italian	<u>11</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals (Excl. ABF)	4,583	18,624	3,182	26,389	5,006
<u>Fifth Army</u>					
US	6,082	22,865	4,568	33,515	6,120
British	3,160	14,595	4,799	22,554	3,344
French	2,812	11,361	955	15,128	3,812
Italian	<u>185</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>1,074</u>	<u>9</u>
Totals	12,239	49,227	10,805	72,271	13,285
<u>Anzio Beachhead</u>					
US	2,749	10,142	3,835	16,726	2,253
British	<u>1,603</u>	<u>7,387</u>	<u>4,499</u>	<u>13,489</u>	<u>1,398</u>
Totals	4,352	17,529	8,334	30,215	3,651

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Chinese troops occupied the railroad station in the center of Myitkyina on 20 May. With reinforcements flown in, American and Chinese forces are blocking a Japanese withdrawal to the north and have cut the road and railroad leading to Mogaung. The Chinese also made local gains in the Mogaung Valley east of the river and were attacking in the Malakawng area. On the Salween front, a Chinese division, after bypassing Mamien Pass, has occupied Laokai and Chiao-tou on the Shweli River; farther south Chinese forces are moving west from Ta-tang-tzu towards Chiangtso. Hungmoshu and the Pingka area are in Chinese hands. In the Kohima area,



MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

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

the British were attacking Jessami, 26 miles east of Kohima. A Japanese attack south of Bishenpur was repulsed. Local fighting was reported in the Arakan sector.

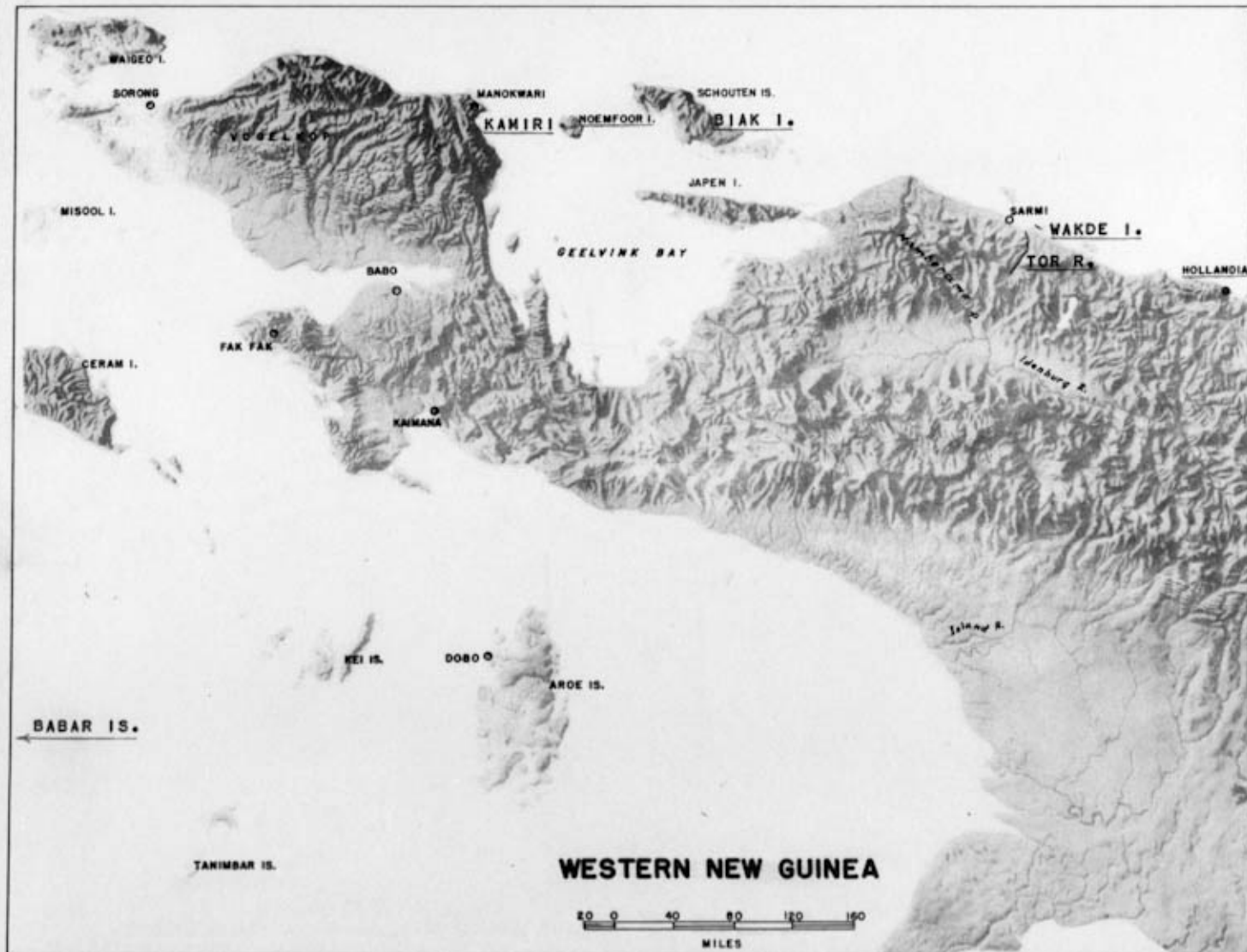
2. Two B-24's of the 14th Air Force attacked an escorted convoy southeast of Hongkong on 19 May and damaged two large freighters. One B-24 was lost. B-25's destroyed several boats near Hongkong. US and Chinese fighter aircraft harassed Likiatien (20 miles northeast of Anking), scored a hit on a bridge southeast of Wuchang, and successfully attacked targets of opportunity in sweeps over the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers.

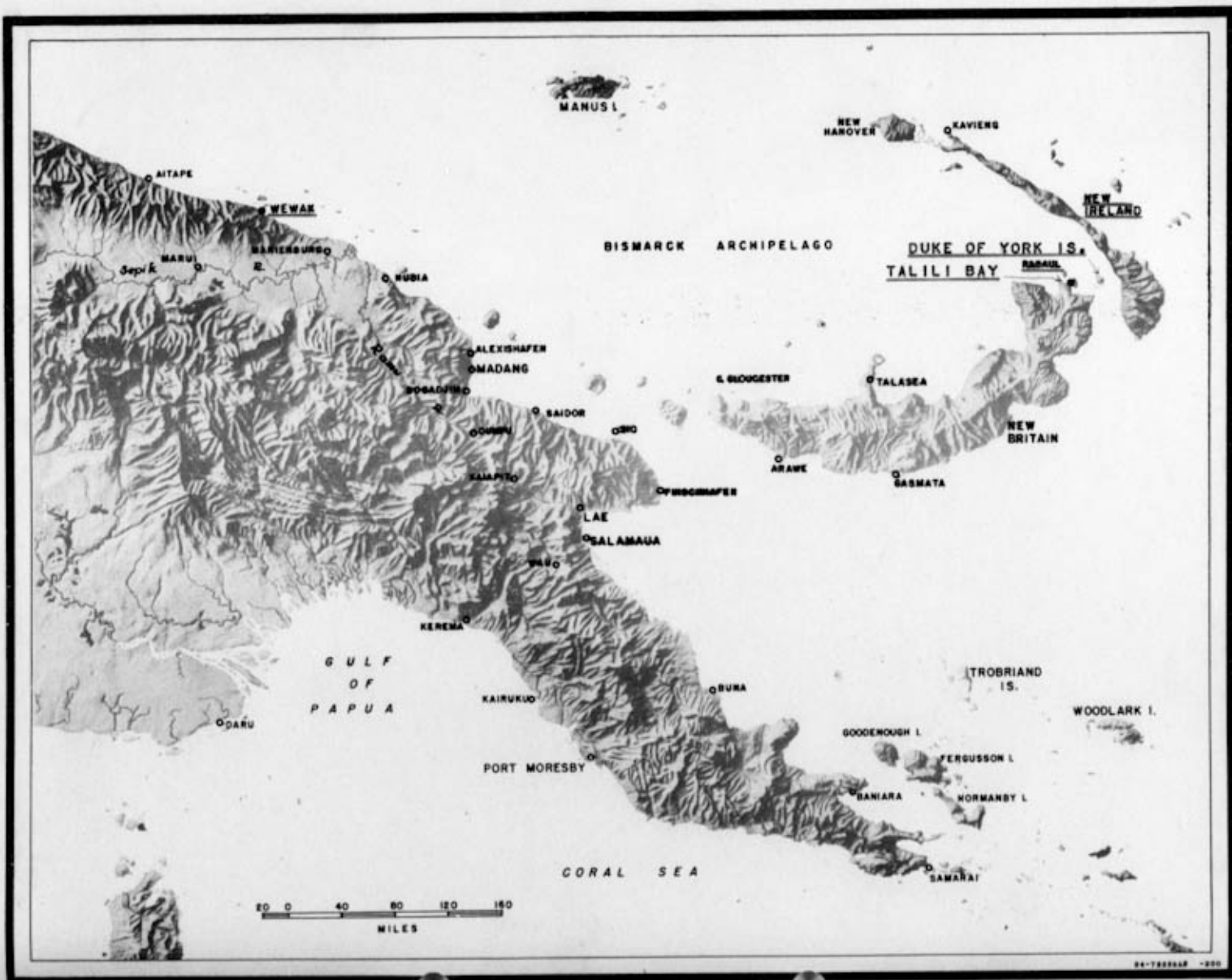
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

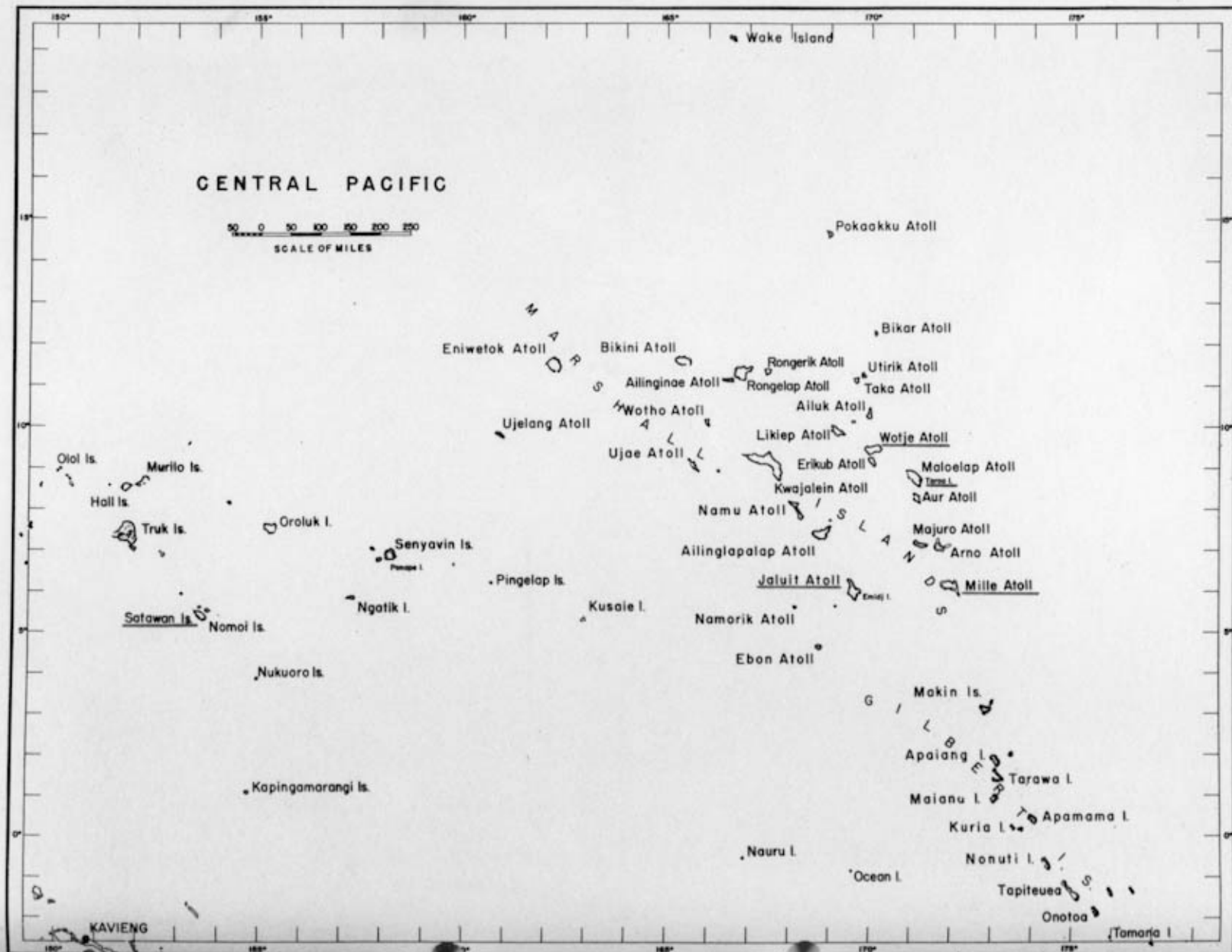
1. In the Hollandia area 455 Japanese have been captured. Our forces in the beachhead opposite Wakde repulsed two counterattacks on the west bank of the Tor River during the night of 19-20 May.

Eleven B-24's bombed Kamiri airdrome on Noemfoor Island during the same night. The next day, two groups of B-25's and 138 Allied light bombers and fighters harassed bivouac areas and coastal targets northwest of Wewak. Twelve A-20's attacked the air strips on Biak Island, destroying one parked plane, and other fighter aircraft supported ground operations in the Wakde area. Eight RAAF medium bombers attacked a radio installation in the Babar Islands.

2. Seventy-five South Pacific bombers and fighter bombers attacked the Bougainville-Buka area on 19 May, destroying several bridges. A total of 37 bombers operated against the Rabaul area, hitting gun positions







at Talili. Elsewhere during the day fighter planes attacked Duke of York Island and targets in New Ireland.

A B-24 set fire to a freighter at Satawan and shot down one of four intercepting planes.

3. In three daylight attacks, 59 Army, Navy and Marine bombers effectively concentrated 40 tons on Tarca on 19 May. Other Central Pacific aircraft carried out four attacks against Mille, three against Wotje and two against Jaluit during the day. Navy planes continued harassing missions against Wotje that night.

EASTERN FRONT

There was no significant change in the situation on the eastern front during 21 May.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

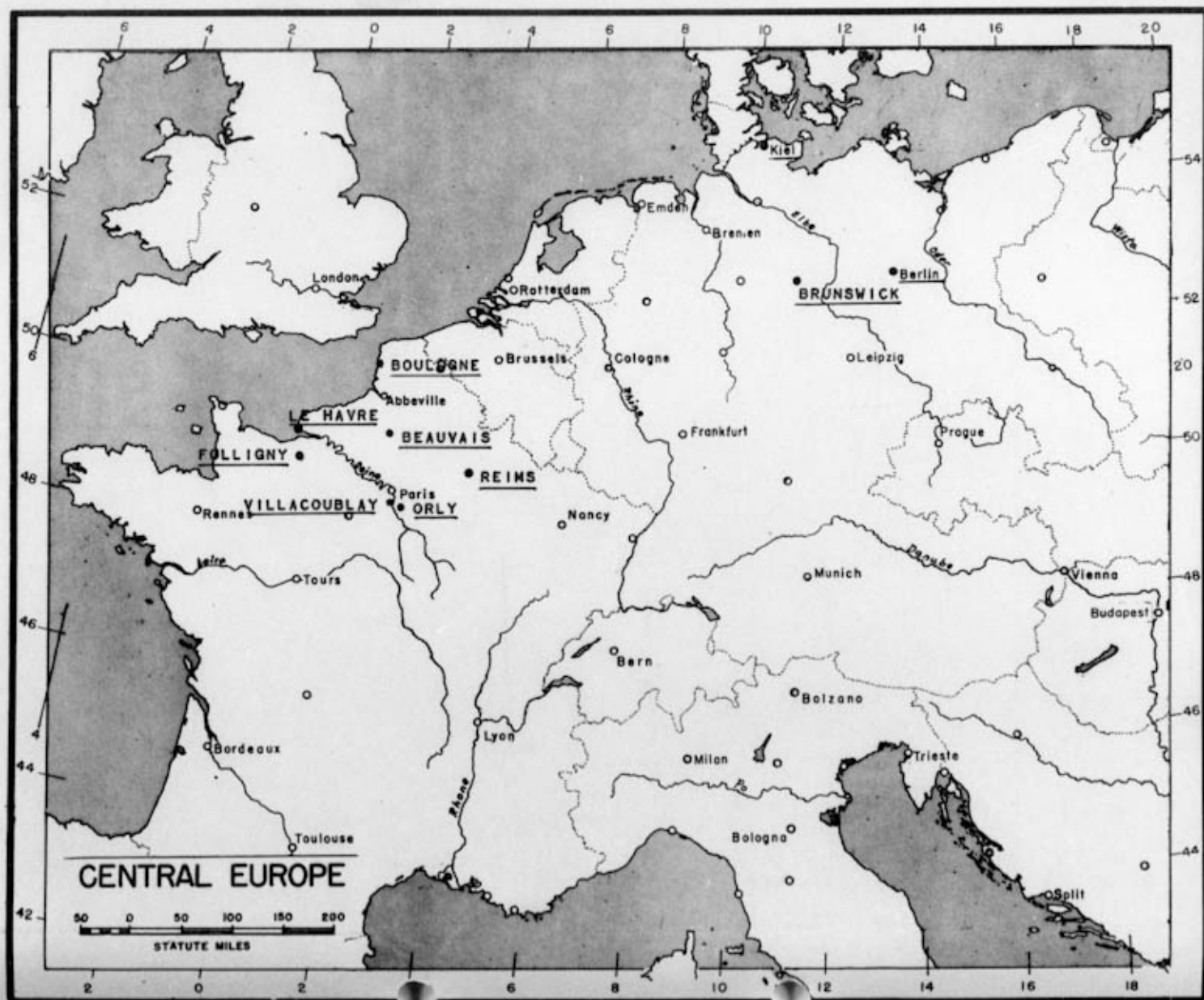
No. 893

0700 May 20 to 0700 May 21, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

In addition to the 80-foot enemy boat, reported yesterday as sunk during 19 May northeast of Paramushiro, a 150-foot boat was sunk in the same area by two B-25's in a low-level attack.

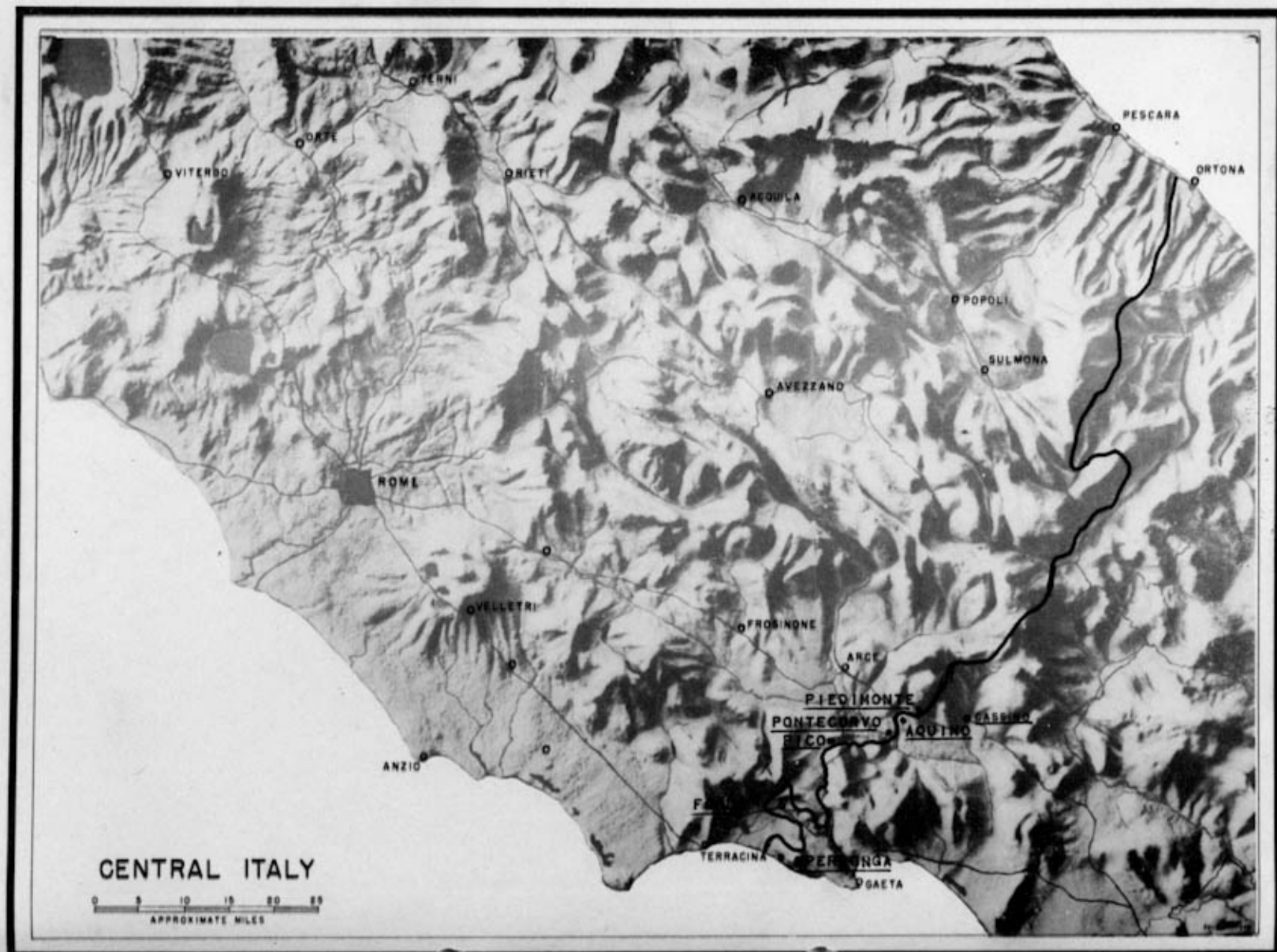
Seven Navy planes bombed installations on Shumushu during the night of 19-20 May, starting large fires at the central airport and at Higashizaki. An Army B-24 performed a similar mission over Shimushiru and Ketoi.

A US Navy auxiliary ship was machine-gunned by a Japanese bomber off Kamchatka but sustained no damage.

EUROPEAN THEATER

Seventy Allied fighter bombers and fighters in sweeps over western and northwestern France during 18 May, destroyed three enemy planes, hit the Folligny railroad yards with rocket projectiles, and successfully machine-gunned motor transport; two of our planes were destroyed by antiaircraft fire.

Additional reports of the 8th Air Force operations for 19 May state that Berlin was attacked by 484 heavy bombers which dropped 1,070 tons of explosives and incendiaries. Brunswick received 800 tons from 272 other bombers. Kiel was also hit with 109 tons. All targets were bombed through an overcast with unobserved results in most cases. Our bombers, 27 of which failed to return, claim the destruction of 53 (probably 70) enemy aircraft. The escort, which encountered about 400 enemy aircraft,



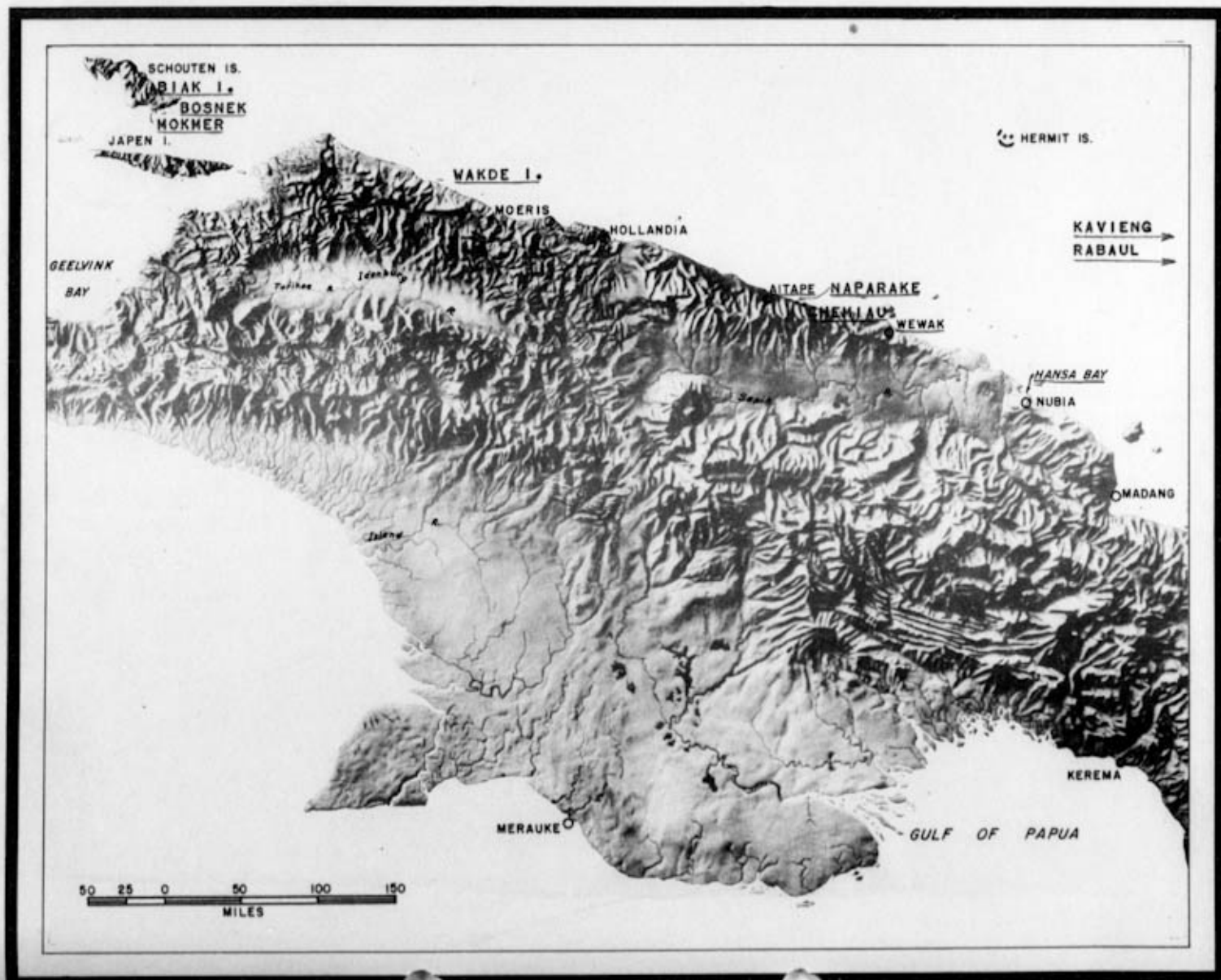
destroyed 89 in the air and on the ground for a loss of 16 of our fighters.

That same day, 585 medium, light and fighter bombers of the 9th Air Force bombed, dive-bombed and machine-gunned targets in northwestern France, including nine cross-channel coastal batteries and four airdromes and three rail yards in Picardy. Over 600 tons of bombs were dropped and results were described as fair to excellent; there were no claims or losses.

8th Air Force missions totalling 640 heavy bombers and more than 1,100 fighters were airborne during 20 May against targets in France. Airdromes at Villacoublay, Orly, and Reims, as well as the Reims railroad yards were attacked with results ranging from good to excellent. Enemy fighter opposition was weak; two of our heavy bombers and five fighters are missing.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Strategic air attacks against rail yards and harbors in northern Italy on 19 May, reported yesterday, were supplemented by Tactical and Coastal missions which flew some 1,300 sorties during the day. Formations of medium bombers totalling 232 aircraft attacked bridges in the Florence area, between Rimini and Ancona, and elsewhere in northern Italy. Lines of communication in central Italy were the targets for 121 P-47's; similar targets and military installations behind the battle positions were hit by 216 light and fighter bombers. Other fighter aircraft continued their attacks against rail lines and shipping beyond the



Adriatic. Enemy aircraft flew 24 sorties during the day, one fighter being destroyed; we lost three B-24's and four fighters.

Adverse weather prevented operations of the 15th Air Force during 20 May.

2. During 20 May our II Corps pressed rapidly westward. Near the coast our left flank advanced three miles northwest of Sperlonga while other US troops pushed a salient up the Appian Way for a distance of two miles beyond Fondi and were holding the high ground to the north of that town.

The French Corps continued its advance through the mountains toward Pico and now holds the hills overlooking the upper Liri valley. Its tanks cut the road between Pico and Pontecorvo. Increasing resistance was met in the Pico area.

The left flank of the Eighth Army advanced to within 300 yards of Pontecorvo. British and Indian units captured Aquino, and Polish troops pushed a little farther along the Via Casilina south of Piedimonte.

There was no change north of Cassino or at the beachhead.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. In addition to operations previously reported for 17 May, General Stratemyer's B-25's bombed Kazu and also hit a large building at Nanti. Allied light aircraft supported our ground operations in the Myitkyina area.

On 18 May Allied planes harassed road, railroad and river communications in central and southern Burma and enemy-held villages

and positions in western Burma.

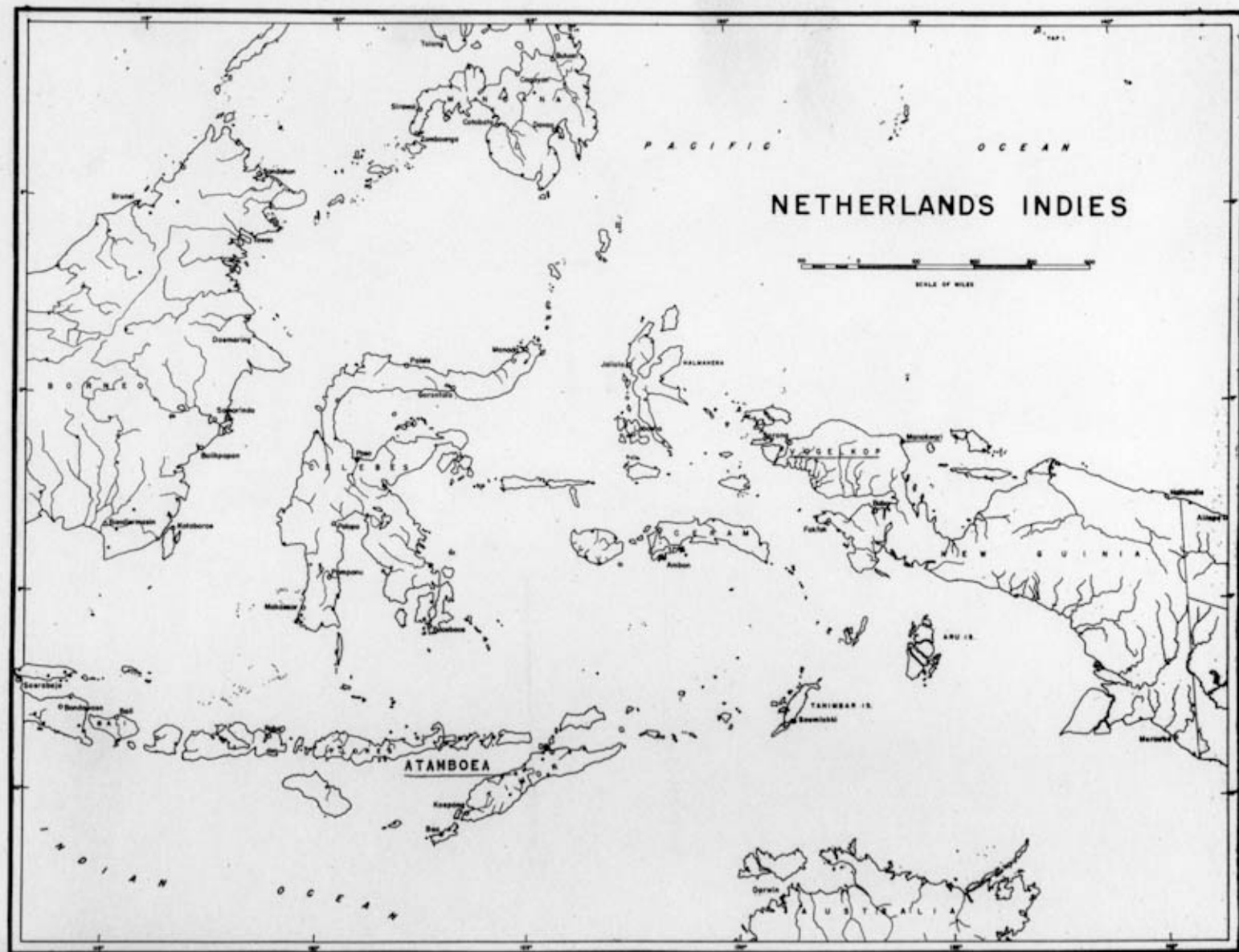
2. American and Chinese troops, by 19 May, had occupied positions in the outskirts of Myitkyina which is being attacked from the north and west. American units have captured Zigyun, four miles to the south; their patrols are operating as far as Katkya on the south (east) bank of the Irrawaddy. Our forces also have established a road block on the Mogaung-Myitkyina road, fifteen miles northwest of the latter town. In the Mogaung Valley Allied troops reported further progress, advancing to positions about eight miles north of Kamaing.

On the Manipur front British forces also have established a road block on the Imphal-Tiddim road 33 miles south of Imphal; fighting continues in this area but no significant changes were reported in other sectors of the Burma fighting fronts.

3. Twenty-five Chinese and Chinese-American fighter planes damaged Japanese installations and motor vehicles in the vicinity of Suichen in the Yellow River combat area on 18 May and caused at least 3,000 Japanese casualties. The following day 31 fighter sorties were carried out in support of Chinese ground operations on the Salween front; a bridge over the Shweli River was demolished.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Allied ground forces operating in western New Guinea had cleared Wakde Island of the enemy by the evening of 19 May. Southeast of Aitape a perimeter defense was established between Naparake and Chemiau.



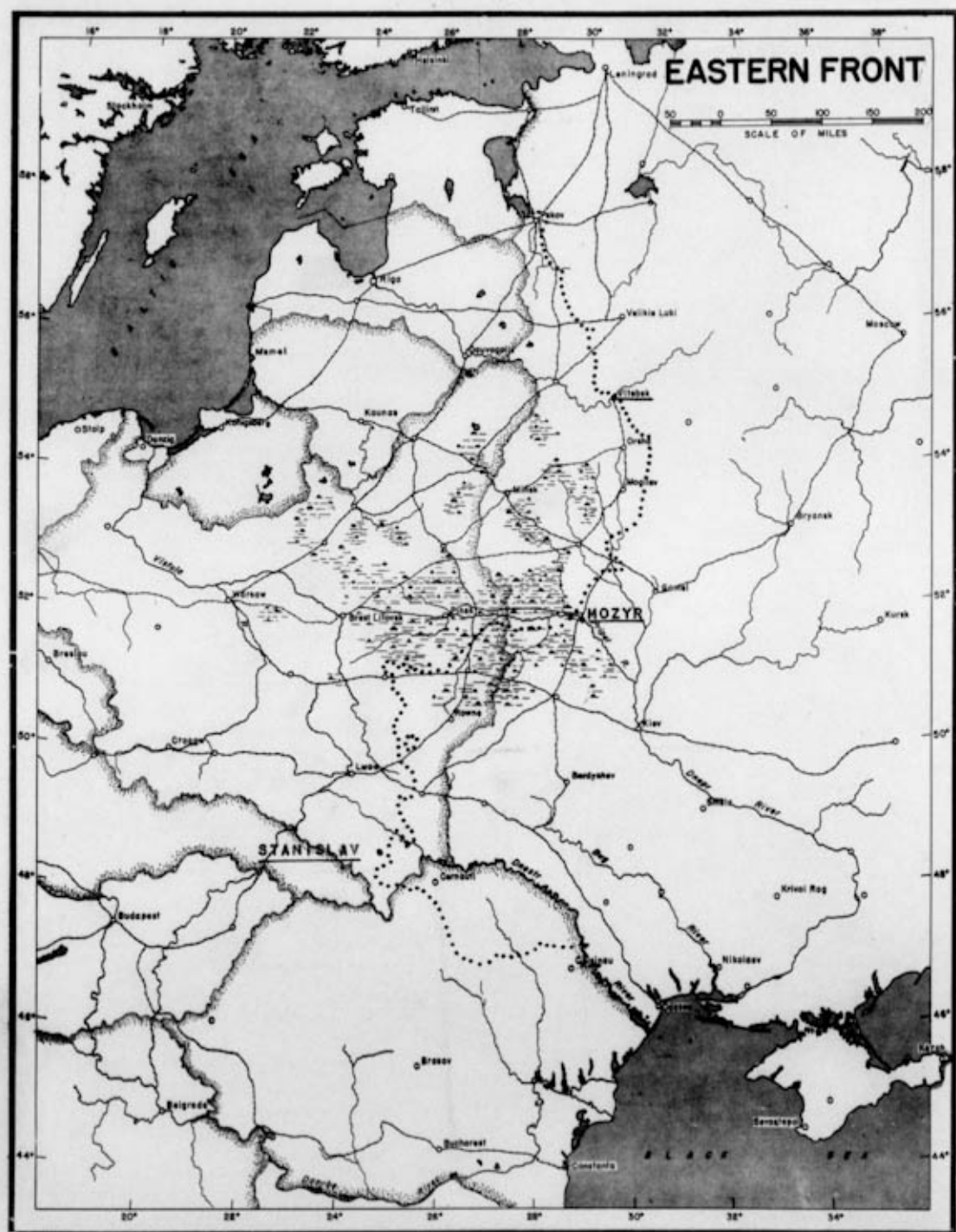
During 19 May, B-24's of the 13th Air Task Force attacked targets at Truk; heavy bombers of the 5th Air Force caused fires and explosions at Bosnek and Mokmer on Biak Island, and raided Manokwari where fires were started and several parked planes were destroyed or damaged. Two intercepting planes were shot down. Manokwari was also attacked by 12 A-20's escorted by P-38's which destroyed three freighters and damaged seven planes on the ground. A total of 190 Australian and US medium, light and fighter bombers demolished targets northwest of Wewak. Nineteen other planes bombed and machine-gunned installations near Hansa Bay. Twelve Dutch B-25's bombed Atamboea on Timor.

2. South Pacific air operations during 18 May consisted of 86 light and fighter bomber sorties against targets on Bougainville and bomber attacks by 35 Navy planes on installations and bridges near Kavieng. Inclement weather precluded attacks on Rabaul; four planes sank three small enemy craft and set a schooner afire near Tobera.

3. On 18 May, 18 B-24's of our 7th Air Force dropped 38½ tons of bombs on Wake. Antiaircraft fire was intense and accurate and one B-24 was lost over the target. A total of 37 Army and Navy bombers and fighters raided targets on Wotje, Jaluit, Taroa, and Ponape during the day.

EASTERN FRONT

Southeast of Vitebsk the Germans counterattacked on 20 May to neutralize the slight gains previously made by the Soviets. The



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

Soviets carried out active reconnaissance southwest of Mozyr. German pressure continued southeast of Stanislav.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 892

0700 May 19 to 0700 May 20, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

During the night of 18-19 May, six Navy bombers started large fires on Tomari Zaki and at two airfields on Paramushiro. Photographs showing enemy installations also were obtained. Early the following morning two 11th Air Force bombers sank an 80-foot enemy boat some 150 miles north-east of Paramushiro. All planes returned from their missions.

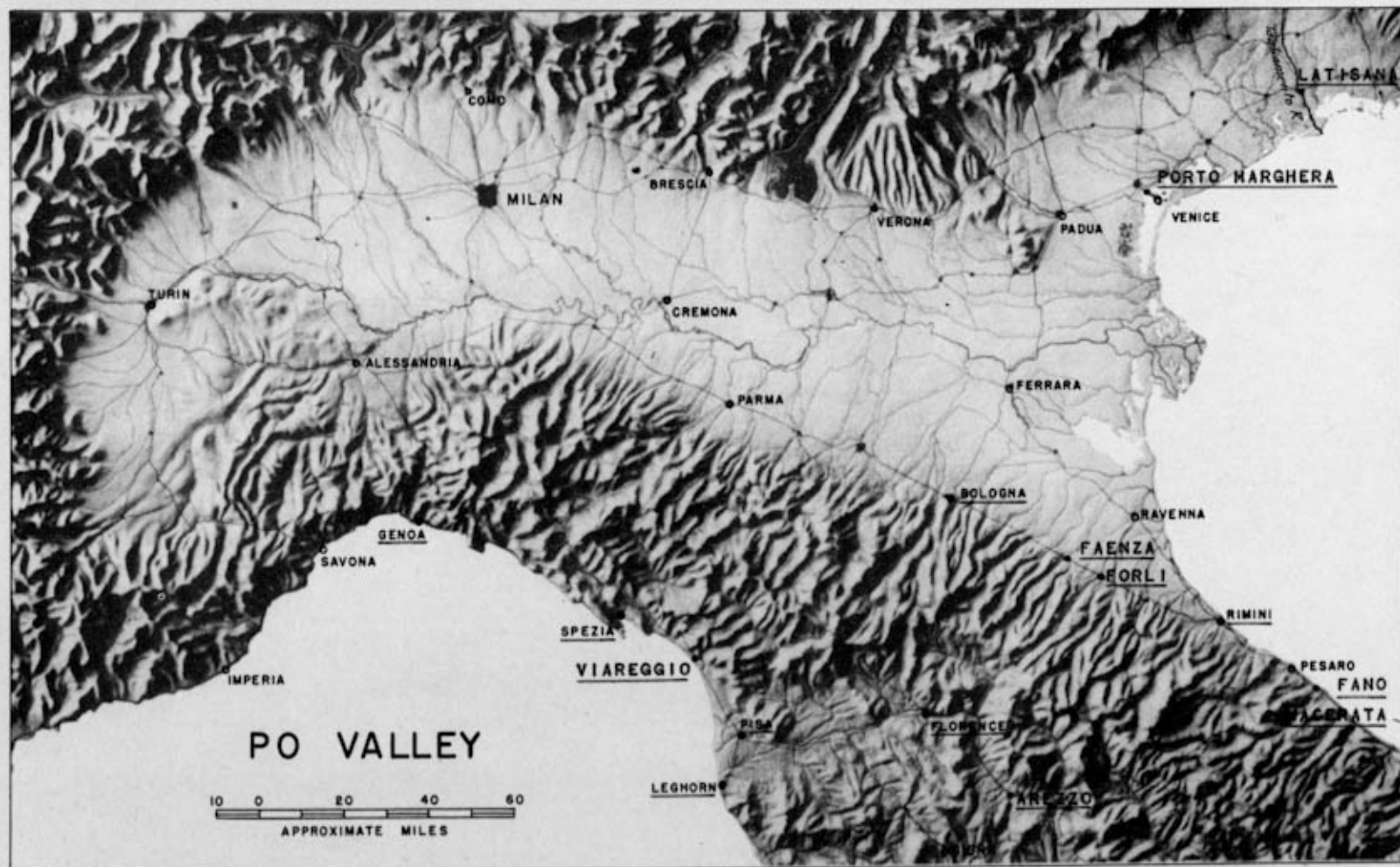
EUROPEAN THEATER

Weather again prevented bomber and fighter operations for the 8th and 9th Air Forces on 18 May. The next day, 993 heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force, escorted by about 900 fighters, were dispatched to attack Berlin and Brunswick, eight combat wings bombing the German capital while five others hit the latter city. Preliminary fighter claims indicate that 71 enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air and on the ground. Twenty-five of our heavy bombers and 14 fighters are missing.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 17-18 May, 12 RAF Wellington bombers attacking Frosinone scored hits on the main road and airdrome. Fifteen enemy planes attacked our bridges over the Rapido River but no damage resulted. The next day, when Strategic bombers were attacking Balkan targets as reported yesterday, over 1,300 Tactical and Coastal sorties were flown. One hundred and ninety medium bombers and 217 fighter bombers and fighters concentrated on critical points on Italian communication lines, hitting





BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)
4 NOVEMBER 1945

R & A, C85
REPRODUCED, C86

bridges near Arezzo, Bologna, Viareggio and Fano, and raiding railroad targets between Rome and Florence and in the vicinity of Macerata. Supporting the ground forces, 378 light and fighter bombers effectively hit artillery positions, motor transport, lines of communication and towns behind the battle line.

2. Seven hundred and fifty-six 15th Air Force heavy bombers escorted by 292 fighters, operating over northern Italy on 19 May, attacked railroad yards and shipping at Genoa, Leghorn, and Spezia, oil storage tanks at Spezia and Porto Marghera, and railroad installations at Bologna, Rimini, Faenza, Latisana, Forli, and over the Tagliamento River; bombing varied from good to excellent. Three bombers and 11 fighters are missing; nine of these fighters are believed to have landed in Corsica. No enemy aircraft were encountered.

3. During 19 May, American troops captured Monti Dragone, Itri, and Monti Grande; only slight resistance was being met by these units which were clearing out the area of the Gaeta Peninsula. To the north, French Colonials captured Monti Vele and Campodimele, occupied Monti Fontanino, two miles south of Pico, and gained the crest of Monti Del Mandrone where they were meeting strong resistance from the north.

The British Eighth Army advanced westward to within one mile of Pontecorvo and Aquino, penetrating the Adolph Hitler line near the latter town but being forced to withdraw. West of Cassino, British and Polish forces joined along the Via Casilina. Polish patrols entered Piedimonte, where fighting continued during the afternoon. Activity

elsewhere along the front and at the beachhead was limited to patrolling.

4. During the night of 17-18 May, four RAF bombers attacked the town and harbor of Syros. The following day three A-30's bombed a flour mill at Kalamata and probably destroyed a 200-ton vessel in the harbor.

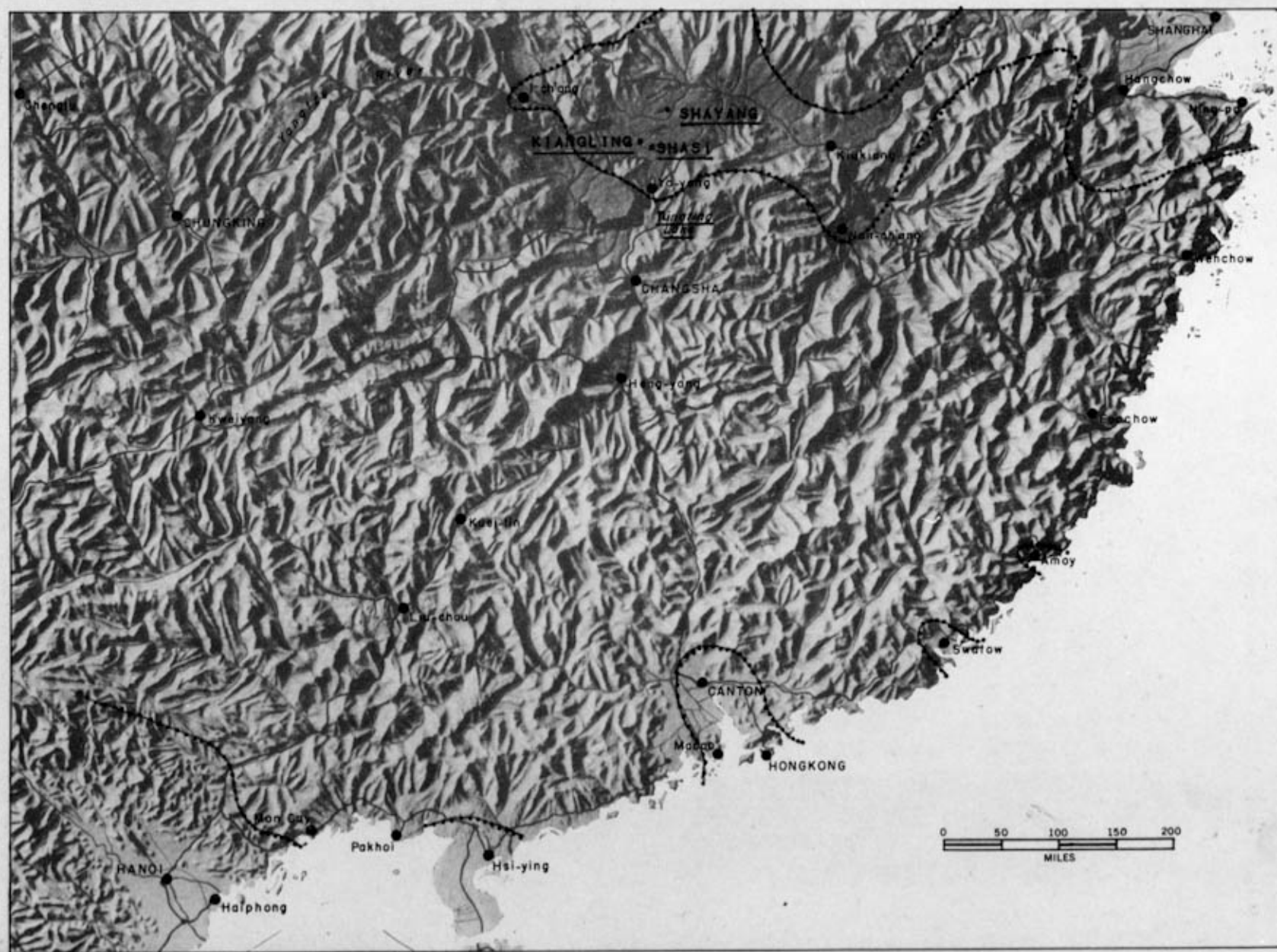
ASIATIC THEATER

1. On the Salween front the town of Ta-tang-tzu changed hands four times during 16 May; at last report it was in possession of the enemy. The next day Chinese forces captured Chiao-tou, 32 miles northeast of Tengchung, but lost the town of Hungmoshu to the Japanese. Pingka was in Chinese hands, but heavy fighting was reported around the town.

Chinese units continue to cross the Salween River.

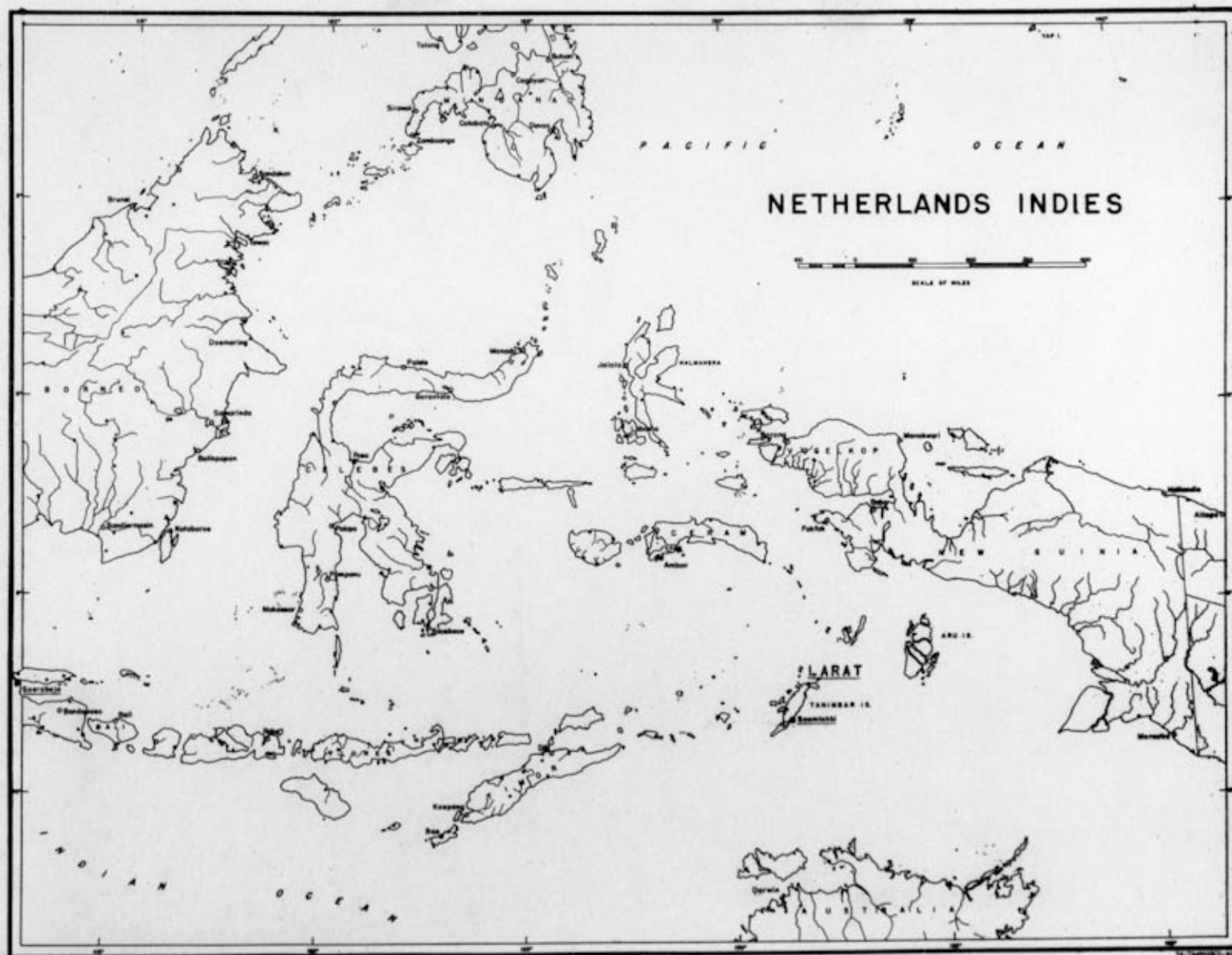
2. During the night of 16-17 May, five B-24's attacked the railroad yards at Ywataung and Sagaing. The next day six RAF bombers attacked the Tiddim road near Khuaivum and 18 B-25's set fire to the oil installations at Chauk. Other Allied aircraft raided enemy positions and destroyed river craft in the Arakan sector, and damaged two enemy airplanes on an airfield near Meiktila.

3. Twenty medium bombers and fighters of the 14th Air Force, operating over the Lake Tungting region, attacked enemy barracks at Shayang and harassed Japanese troops and transportation northeast of Shasi on 17 May. Four (probably 10) of 36 intercepting Japanese fighters were shot down; two P-40's were forced down in friendly territory.



MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

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



NETHERLANDS INDIES

SCALE OF MILES



The next day our B-24's supported Chinese operations on the Salween front by bombing Lungling and Tengchung while fighter planes attacked Japanese installations and troops. Six B-25's and 12 P-40's bombed barracks and a warehouse area north of Kiangling with good effect.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. An Allied patrol landed at Cape Djeruen, 50 miles southeast of Aitape, during the night of 16-17 May. US forces completed the occupation of the airstrip on Wakde Island by the afternoon of 18 May; there was still some opposition on the northeastern end of the island. During 19 May, our forces made additional landings at Liki and Niroemcar Islands (25 miles northwest of Wakde) without opposition or casualties.

Following the devastating attack by a combined air force on Soerabaja, seven of General Kenney's B-24's made an effective attack on the railroad yards at that city. On 18 May, B-24's struck heavily at storage areas at Bosnek, on Biak Island, and those of the 5th Air Force bombed Sorido. Medium, light and fighter bombers attacked airfields, villages, camps, storage areas and targets of opportunity between Hansa Bay and Mushu Island during the day. Four Dutch B-25's bombed and probably destroyed two and damaged a third vessel in an attack against Larat and Saumlakki (Tanimbars); one B-25 was lost.

One enemy plane bombed Hollandia during the night of 17-18 May, causing no damage.

2. South Pacific B-24's destroyed six float planes and set fire

to a fuel dump at Lamotrek in the Carolines on 17 May. A total of 239 bombers and fighter bombers attacked airfields and gun positions in the Rabaul area, raided targets on New Ireland, and bombed bridges and barracks at Bougainville.

3. During 17 May, 23 B-24's scored effective hits on Wake Island targets with 45 tons of bombs. Other planes attacked Taroa, Wotje, Nauru and Ponape.

EASTERN FRONT

Northwest of Tiraspol on 19 May German efforts were directed at checking further progress by the Red forces on the west bank of the Dnestr.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 891

0700 May 18 to 0700 May 19, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

GENERAL

The following is a digest of our Army Air Forces combat operations for April, 1944.

	<u>Theaters of Operations</u>						
	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Medit.</u>	<u>SWPA</u>	<u>So. Pac.</u>	<u>Cent. Pac.</u>	<u>China & India</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Total Number of Attacking Aircraft</u>	34,440	25,885	9,791	2,421	1,308	4,516	78,361
<u>Bomb Tonnage</u>	35,280	28,164	7,355	1,967	1,899	1,758	76,423
<u>Losses in Aerial Combat</u>							
Heavy bombers	251	119	3	5	1	3	382
Light & Mediums	7	6	1	1	0	5	20
Fighters	164	43	4	1	0	9	221
<u>Total Losses</u>							
Heavy bombers	444	211	16	16	9	12	708
Light & Mediums	53	14	38	7	0	13	125
Fighters	308	139	38	9	22	28	544
<u>Enemy Aircraft Destroyed in Aerial Combat</u>							
Definitely	875	640	84	41	2	42	1,684
Probably	1,060	815	97	49	4	54	2,115
<u>Total Enemy Aircraft Destroyed</u>							
Definitely	1,388	945	456	41	2	107	2,939
Probably	1,600	1,156	476	49	4	126	3,411

EUROPEAN THEATER

Berlin was subjected to a 34-ton raid by 28 Mosquito bombers the night of 16-17 May.

Inclement weather prevented major operations by either the 8th or 9th Air Forces during 17 May.



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

CENTRAL EUROPE



MEDITERRANEAN

1. Tactical aircraft, on 17 May, supplemented the Strategic Air Force operations against Italian communications (reported yesterday) with attacks against rail and highway bridges both in northern Italy and north of the battle front. Included in more than 1500 tactical sorties were attacks by 226 medium bombers against the Viterbo airdrome and bridges as far north as Castro, by 119 light and fighter bombers against enemy gun positions and command posts, and by 239 fighter aircraft against rail lines in central Italy and shipping along the east coast. One fighter mission set fire to a large ship in Viareggio harbor. Two of our bombers and five fighters are missing. Only one enemy aircraft was observed over the battle area during the day.

On 18 May, 208 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 499 tons of bombs on the Floesti oil refineries. Other formations totaling 146 heavy bombers attacked the yards at Nis and Belgrade with 96 and 280 tons, respectively; 21 other B-24's attacked targets between Turmu-Severin and Nis. Weather made it difficult for the fighters to maintain contact with bomber formations, so that some groups were either unescorted or had only intermittent cover. Enemy interceptors made aggressive attacks over Floesti, Nis, and along the route; of about 100 encountered, 18 (probably 32) were destroyed. Our fighters machine-gunned airdromes at Nis and Scutari, claiming one (probably three) additional enemy aircraft destroyed on the ground. Our losses were 15 heavy bombers and two fighters.

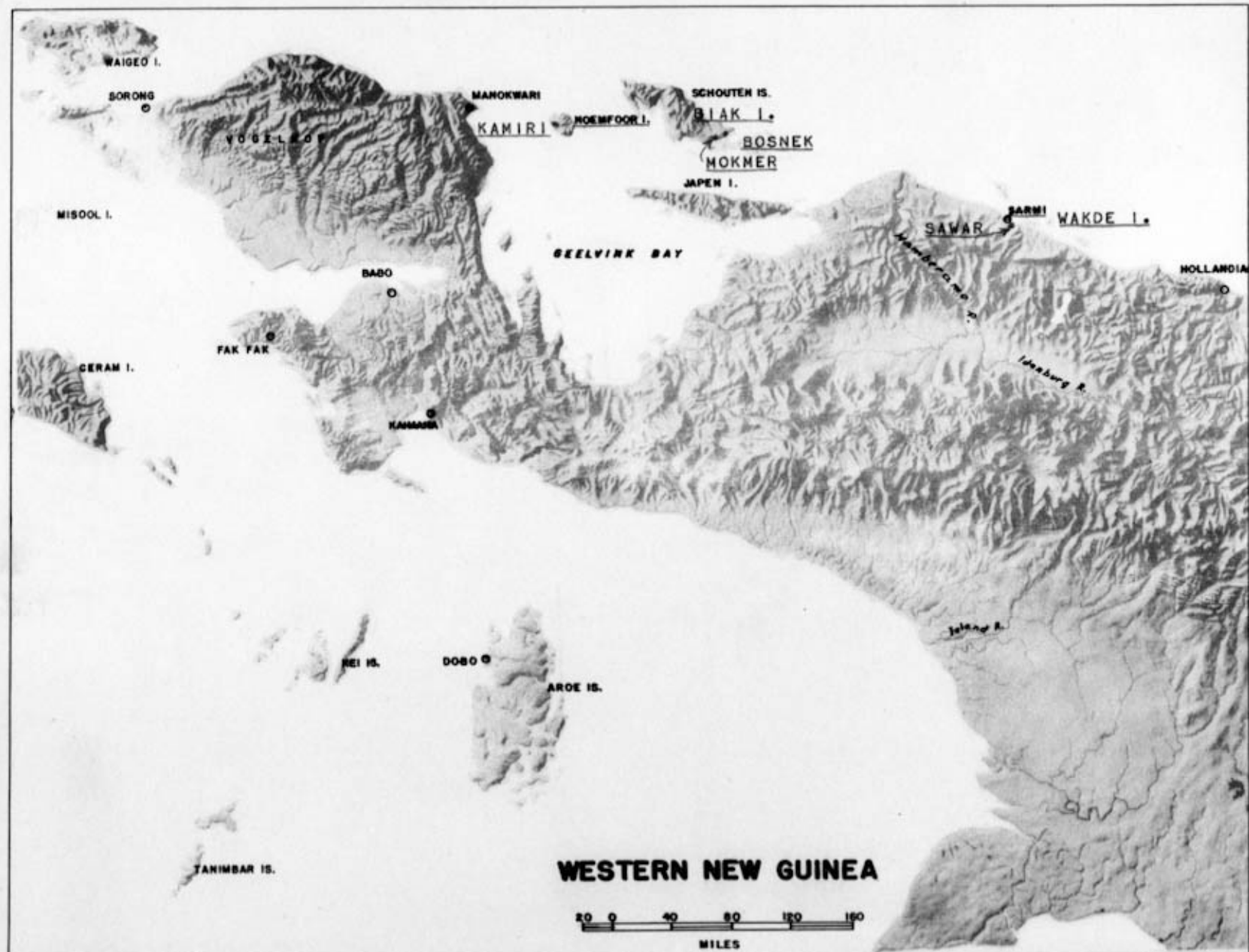
2. By evening of 18 May, American forces had captured Formia; continuing their advance through the hills north of the coast they had reached to within 600 yards of the Itri-Pico road. Maintaining its momentum, the French Corps had captured Monti Le Pezze which also lies within 600 yards of the Itri-Pico road; to the northeast, after taking Monticelli and overrunning Monti d'Oro, the French captured Santa Oliva, a key point of the Adolph Hitler line, and other hills extending to the northeast as far as the Liri River. Cassino and Monti Cassino were occupied by Allied troops. British units captured additional positions along the railroad to the southwest of that town and pushed to within two miles of Pontecorvo.

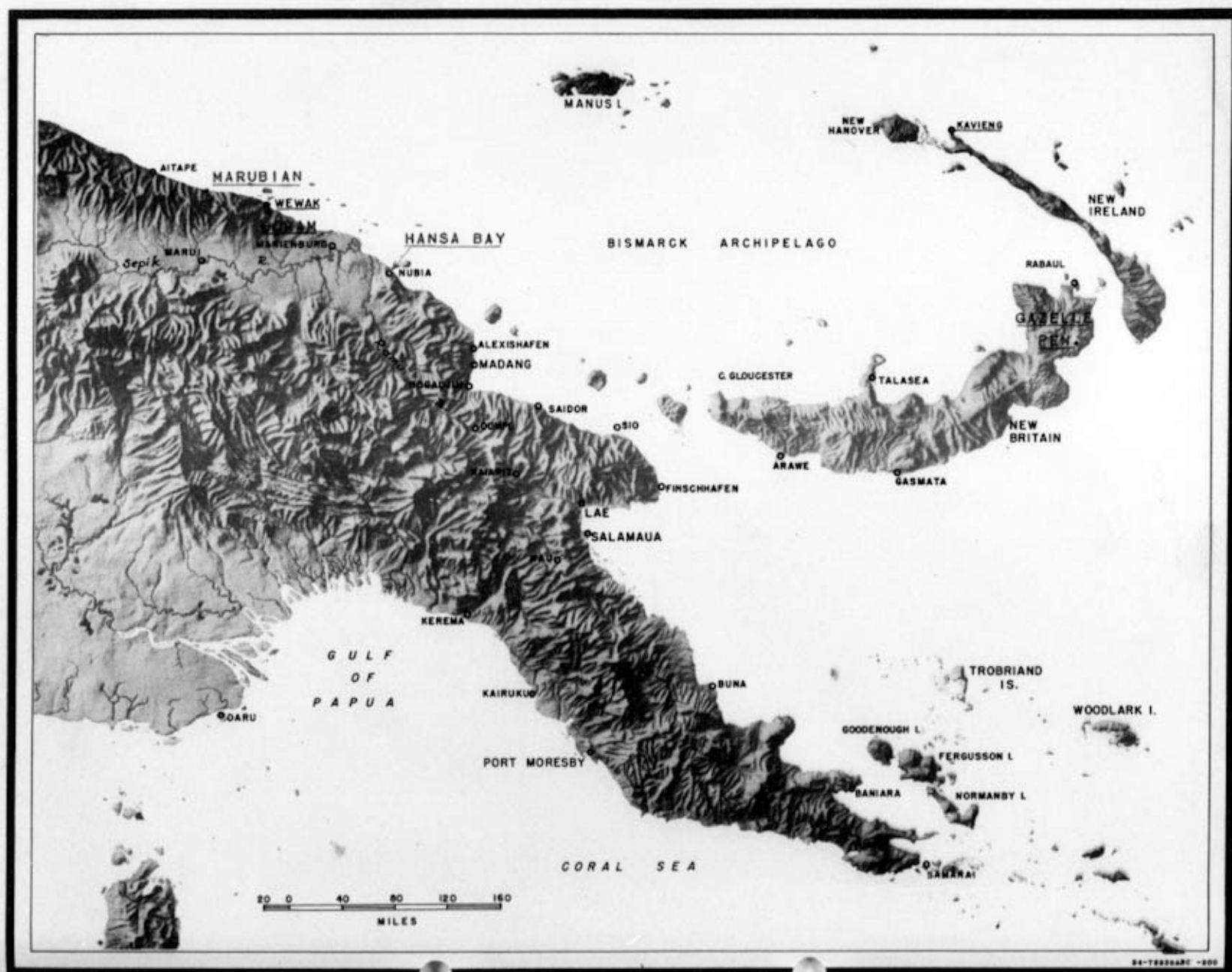
Along the remainder of the front the situation was quiet. The situation in the beachhead remained unchanged.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Our troops have placed the southern airdrome at Myitkyina in operation and reinforcements have arrived by air. The city of Myitkyina is under attack by our forces. East of the Mogaung River, Chinese forces are progressing in their attack against Warong and have continued their drive west of Tarongyang. West of the river four attacks by Japanese forces trapped in the Malakawng area were repulsed.

The situation in the Kohima area remains unchanged; British forces have established a strong point six miles northeast of Jessami (near the trail between Kohima and Tamanthi). North of Imphal fighting continued around Kanglatongbi.



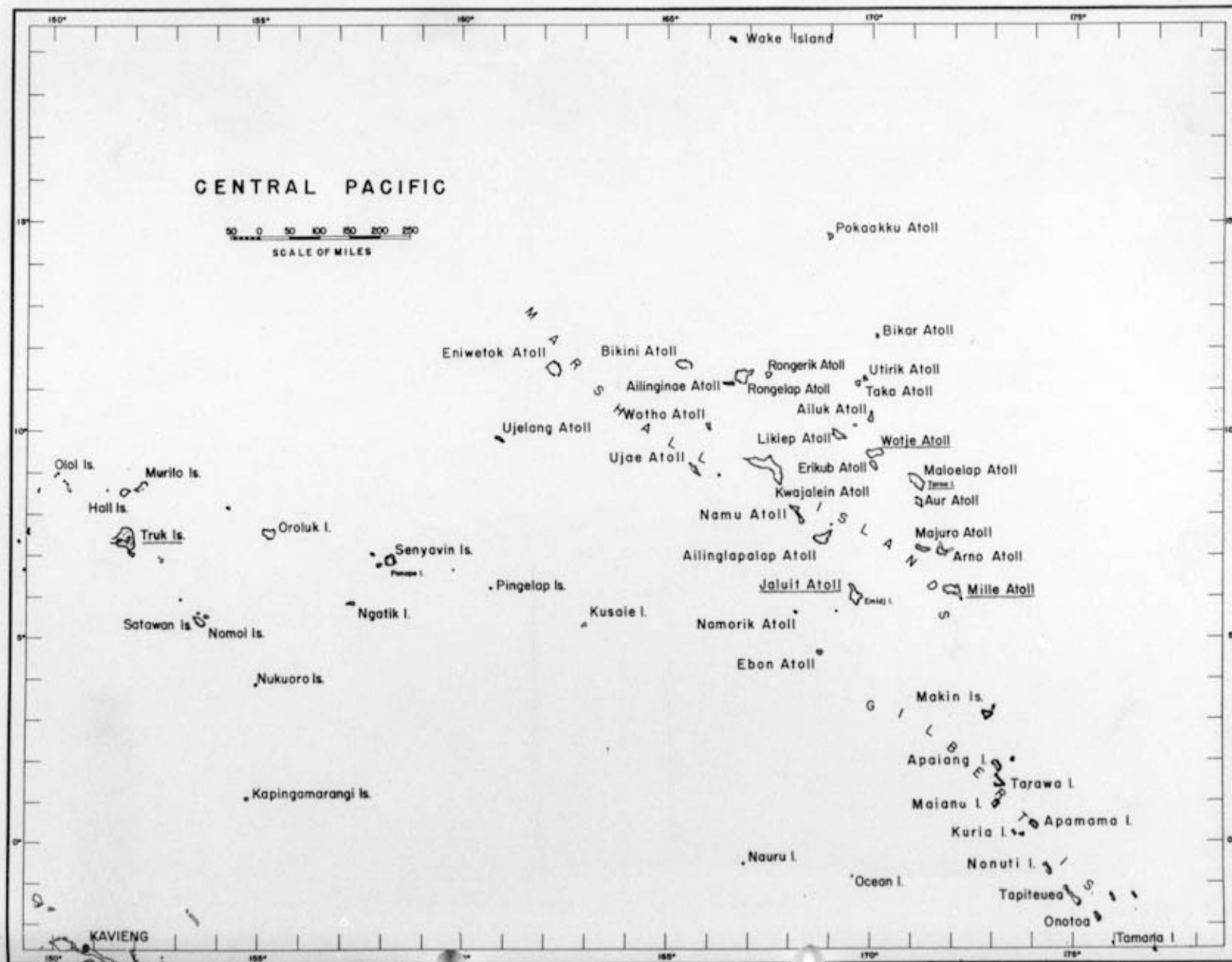


2. Chinese-American aircraft, operating in support of Allied ground forces in the Yellow River area near Loyang, destroyed an enemy bomber and four fighters on 16 May. The next day, 11th Air Force P-40's supported ground operations on the Salween front, attacking bridges, troop and motor concentrations, and enemy positions west of the river between Lukiangpa and Mamien Pass.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. The task force which made the successful landings on the mainland of New Guinea opposite Wakde Island on 17 May, landed troops the next day on Wakde Island itself. The movement was preceded by naval gunfire and our troops went ashore under effective rocket support delivered by infantry landing craft; heavy and light bombers also supported the operation. Some opposition and sniping was encountered but our forces, at last report, were advancing across the airstrip.

2. In a previously unreported heavy bomber strike on 16 May, 41 B-24's bombed the Bosnek area on Biak Island starting three large and several smaller fires. The next day five groups of B-24's hit Biak Island causing large explosions in the Mokmer-Bosnek area. Other heavy and medium bombers attacked the Boram airdrome near Wewak; light and fighter bombers, in formations totalling 67 planes, attacked gun positions, bridges and bivouacs in the Hansa Bay area and supported our ground forces near Marubian. To the west seven B-24's bombed Kamiri airdrome on Noemfoor Island.



3. On 16 May, 64 fighters and fighter bombers of the South Pacific area attacked targets in Bougainville including the Bonis airfield. Enemy installations on the northern end of the Gazelle Peninsula and at Kavieng were struck by 67 and 27 planes, respectively.

4. Our Central Pacific planes attacked Wotje, Jaluit, Mille and Taroa during 16 May and continued their harassment of Marshall Island targets through the night.

5. An American search plane, observing 12 ships in the harbor at Truk on 16 May, bombed a 5,000-ton freighter and a 10,000-ton tanker, sinking the latter vessel and probably the former.

EASTERN FRONT

The Soviets continued to make a little progress southeast of Stanislav during 18 May. German forces counterattacked northwest of Tiraspol in an attempt to wipe out small Soviet gains on the west bank of the Dnestr River.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 890

0700 May 17 to 0700 May 18, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. A JU-88 operated over the east coast of Iceland on the night of 16-17 May.
2. No air operations were conducted by the 8th and 9th Air Forces on 16 May.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 15-16 May RAF bombers attacked shipping in the harbors of Patras and Zante and other aircraft raided shipping off the Dalmatian coast. Twelve to 15 enemy planes attacked Allied bridges over the Rapido but no damage was reported. Mediterranean Allied Air Forces flew 1,839 sorties during the 24-hour period ending at 1800 on 16 May. A heavy overcast grounded Strategic missions on 16 May but Tactical aircraft operated against road and rail communications in central Italy. The principal targets for 181 medium bombers were three bridges in the Pisa area, five others in the Foligno-Fano area and the harbor at Piombino. Good results were reported by returning crews. Four hundred and thirty-two light bombers lent support to our ground troops by concentrating against gun positions, motor transport and enemy concentrations in the battle areas. P-47's operated against communications around Rome and machine-gunned enemy airfields near Viterbo destroying seven (probably 11) planes on the ground for a loss of two of our fighters. Seven other Allied planes were lost during the day. Only ten enemy sorties were reported over the battle area.

The Strategic Air Force was active again on 17 May, striking at the harbor facilities of San Stefano, Portoferraio, Piombino and Ancona, the causeway at Orbetello and a troop concentration at Bihac, Yugoslavia. A total of 455 bombers, some of them unescorted, dropped 1,002 tons in all; fair to excellent results were reported. Two bombers failed to return. Airdromes, communication lines, and targets of opportunity were machine-gunned by 74 P-38's which claimed five (probably 21) enemy aircraft for a loss of nine fighters.

2. During 17 May, American troops maintained their pressure along the Tyrrhenian coast. Farther inland they pushed westward over the difficult hills advancing more than three miles and reaching positions on Monti Ruazzo. On their right French troops maintained their rapid advance through the mountains, interdicting with their artillery fire the road running north from Itri; one of their columns reached Monti Faggeto while another, after capturing Esperia and working around to the northwest side of Monti d'Oro, reached the outskirts of Monticelli. In a successful drive Canadian troops forming the left flank of the Eighth Army advanced to within four miles of Pontecorvo against heavy opposition. Other British units cut the road and railroad south of Cassino; this achievement, together with a successful advance of the Polish Corps on their right, has placed Cassino in a deep pocket. There was no material change in the situation along the northern part of the line nor at the beachhead.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. After being compelled to withdraw towards the Salween River, northeast of Tengchung, on 13 May, Chinese forces successfully counter-attacked on the following day. By 15 May, a Chinese regiment reached Laokai on the Shweli River. Other Chinese forces captured Hungmoshu (21 miles east of Tengchung) and Pingka (24 miles southeast of Lungling).

US and Chinese troops from the Mogaung Valley sector occupied the southern airdrome at Myitkyina on 17 May. Our forces also have cut trails south of Malakawng and west of Tarongyang leading from the enemy main base in the Manpin sector. North of Imphal, British forces have made slight progress at Kanglatongbi.

2. RAF bombers harassed enemy communications in the vicinity of Kalewa, Indaw, and Akyab, during the nights of the 14th, 15th, and 16th of May. On intervening days, 29 B-25's and nine RAF Wellingtons bombed the Imphal-Tiddim road at four points with over 52 tons of explosives. Tactical aircraft attacked troop concentrations and enemy positions in the vicinity of Buthidaung and continued their raids on Burmese lines of communication. Seventeen P-38's hit Japanese airfields at Heho and Kangaung; eight (probably ten) enemy planes were shot down and seven others destroyed on the ground. Gun positions in the Hopin area were effectively bombed by B-25's and P-51's.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Landings were made by US units at Iris Bay, ten miles west of Cape Tanahmerah, on 13 May.

An infantry company from our Aitape forces, moving southeast along the coast on 16 May, encountered an enemy force (estimated at one battalion) and was forced to withdraw by sea to Naparake, six miles west of Marubian.

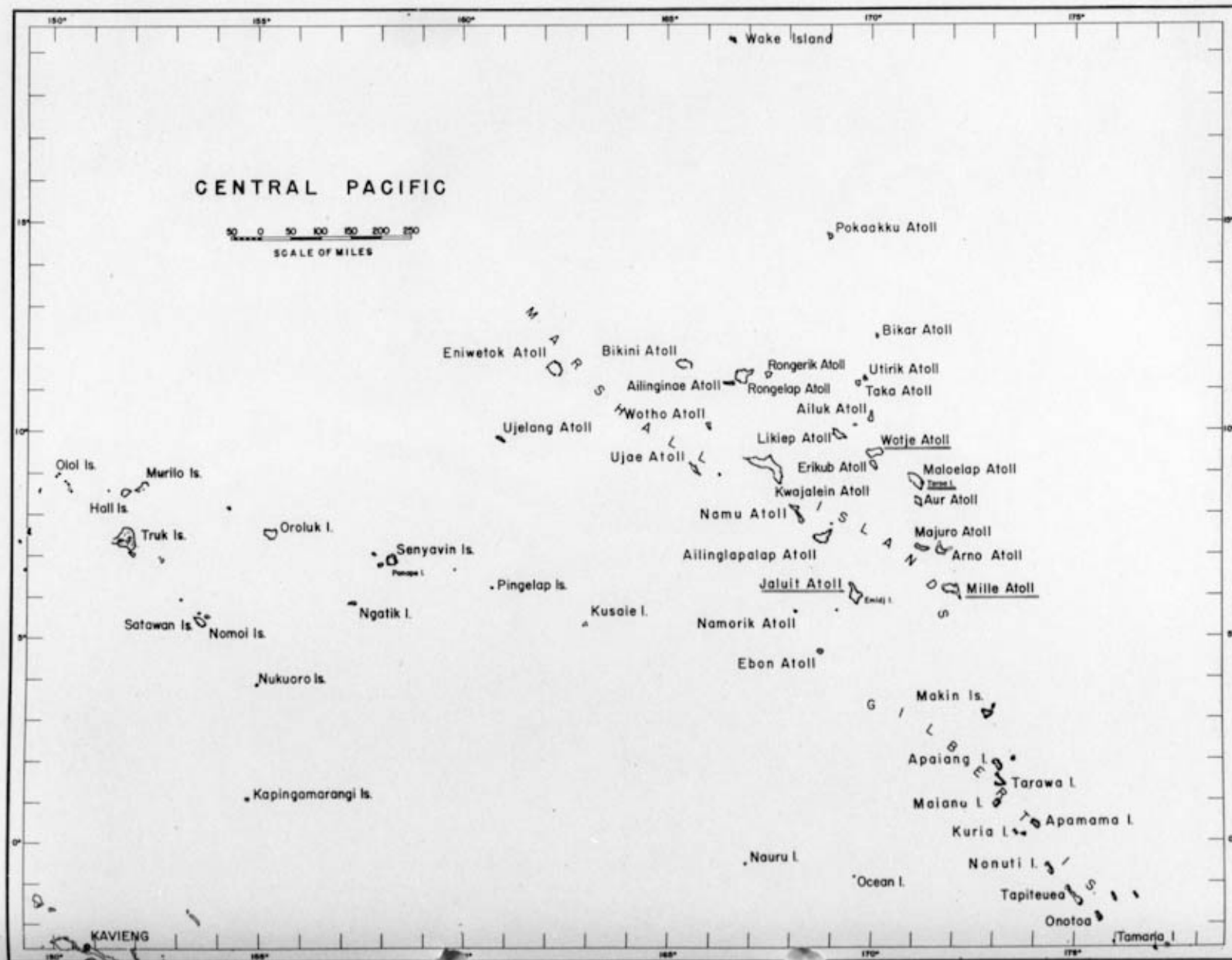
Australian forces from the Madang area have advanced northwest, reaching the Gilagil River unopposed.

A small detachment from the task force which seized the beach-head opposite Wakde on 17 May was landed on Insoemanai Island.

2. Prior to our landings the Wakde Island area was again attacked on 16 May by 43 B-24's and 44 B-25's which dropped more than 150 tons of bombs. Twenty-one heavy bombers raided targets in the southern portion of Biak Island and six others bombed the Mamberamo River area of Dutch New Guinea. Another mission of 17 B-24's bombed Kamiri on Noemfoor Island. Sixteen P-38's, on an escort mission over Geelvink Bay, shot down two enemy fighters; a B-24 on reconnaissance destroyed an enemy bomber over the same area. Sixty-four A-20's, 11 Australian medium bombers and nine P-47's raided targets along the northeast New Guinea coast between Hansa Bay and Wewak.

An enemy reconnaissance plane was reported over Darwin at noon on 16 May.

3. On 15 May, South Pacific formations totalling 110 bombers and fighters caused many fires in the Buin area, suspected location of the Japanese Army Headquarters. Cape Friendship and Chabai as well as gun positions in the Shortlands were attacked by 11 bombers and 47 fighter bombers.



Seventeen other bombers hit Kavieng in an early-morning attack.

4. Jaluit was hit by the heaviest concentration of shore-based Central Pacific air power to date during 15 May and the following night, (target time). In 284 separate sorties, 240 tons of explosives were dropped on this target from altitudes ranging from 50 to 10,000 feet. Army B-24's and B-25's contributed 183 tons. Navy and Marine aircraft bombed, dive-bombed and machine-gunned the area. There were no reported losses. This was the first of a series of joint operations projected for other Marshall Islands targets. Harassing missions also were flown against Mille, Taroa and Wotje during this period.

EASTERN FRONT

There were no significant changes on the eastern front during 17 May.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

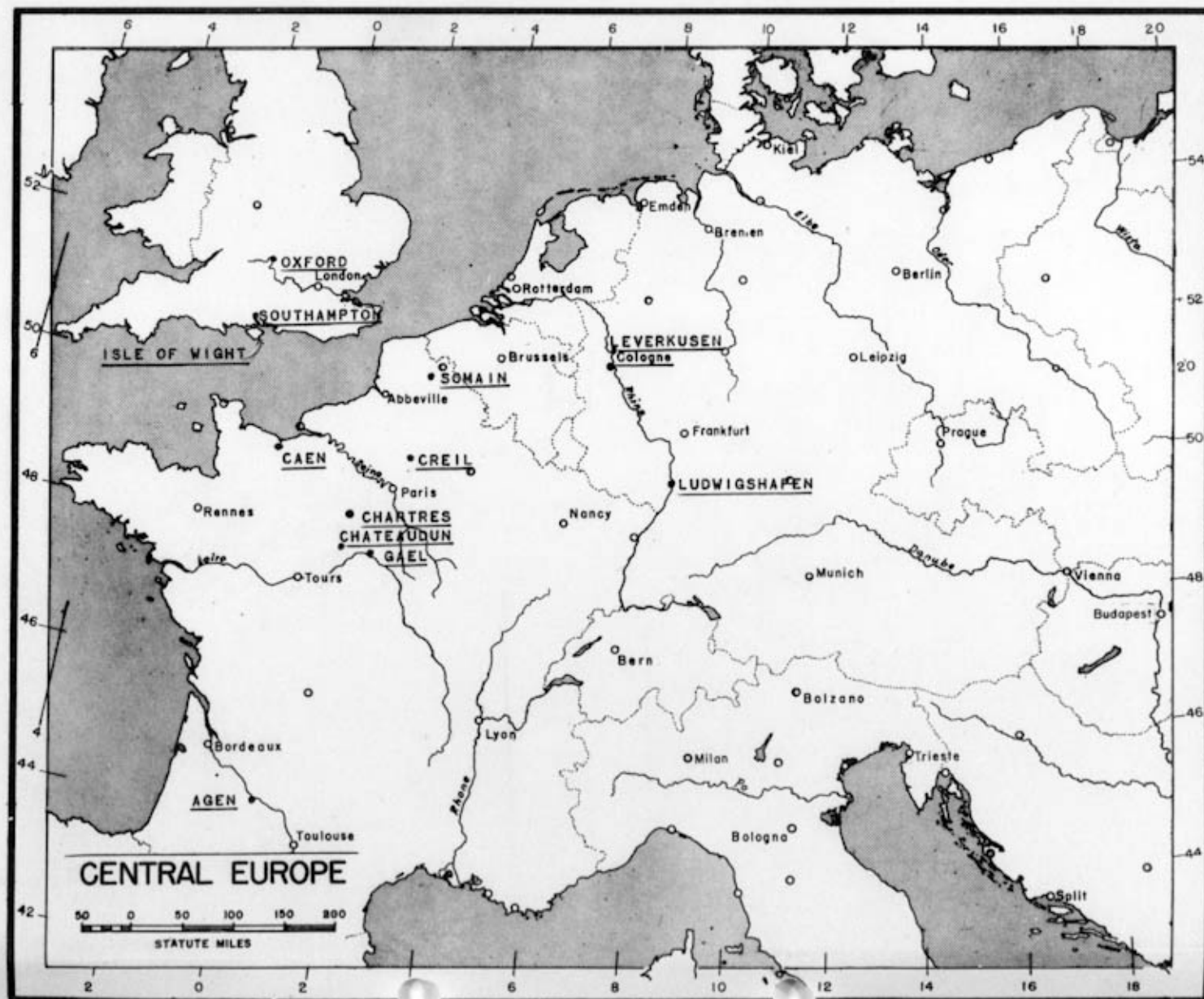
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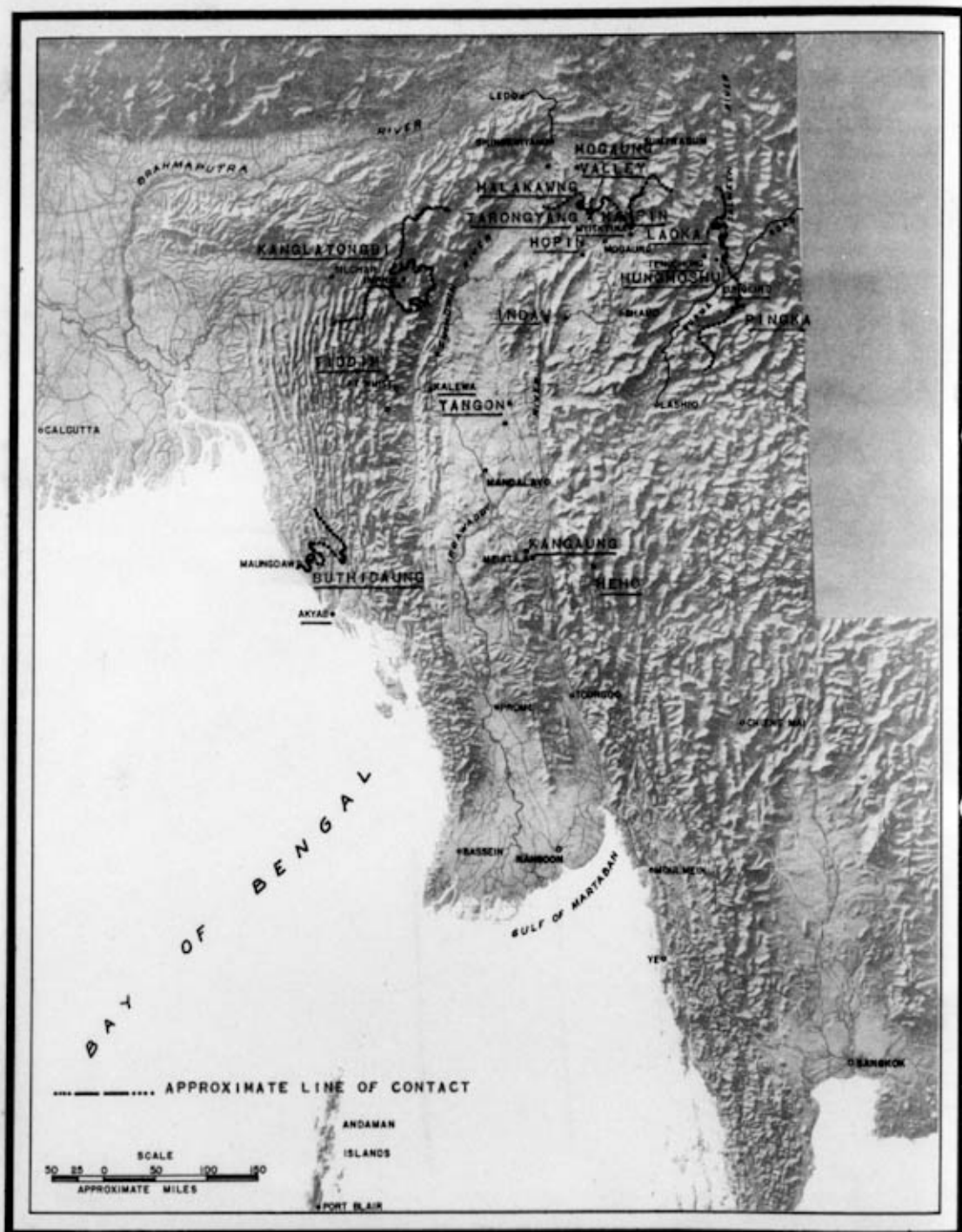
0700 May 16 to 0700 May 17, 1944

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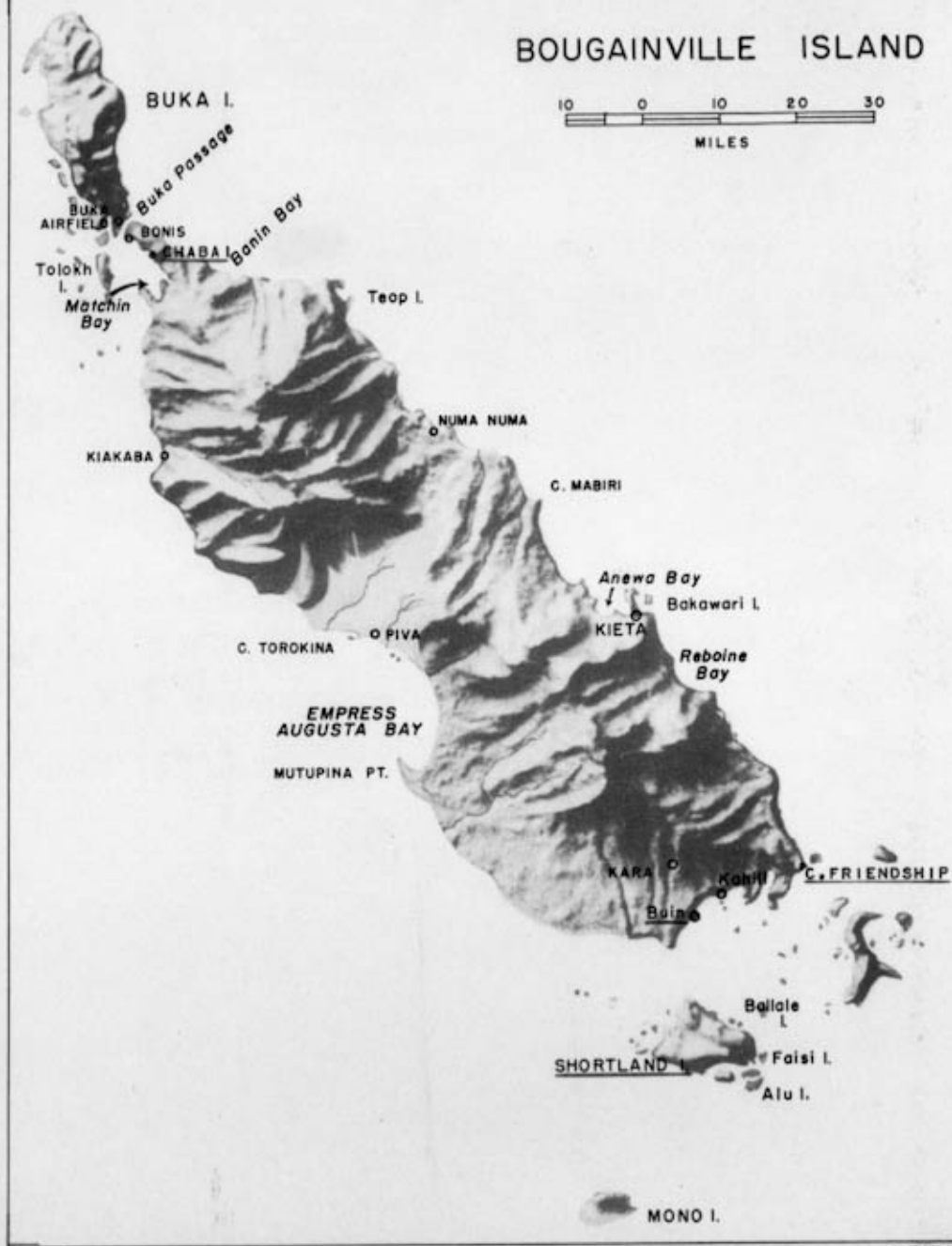
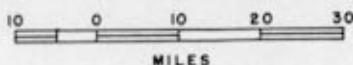
THE WHITE HOUSE

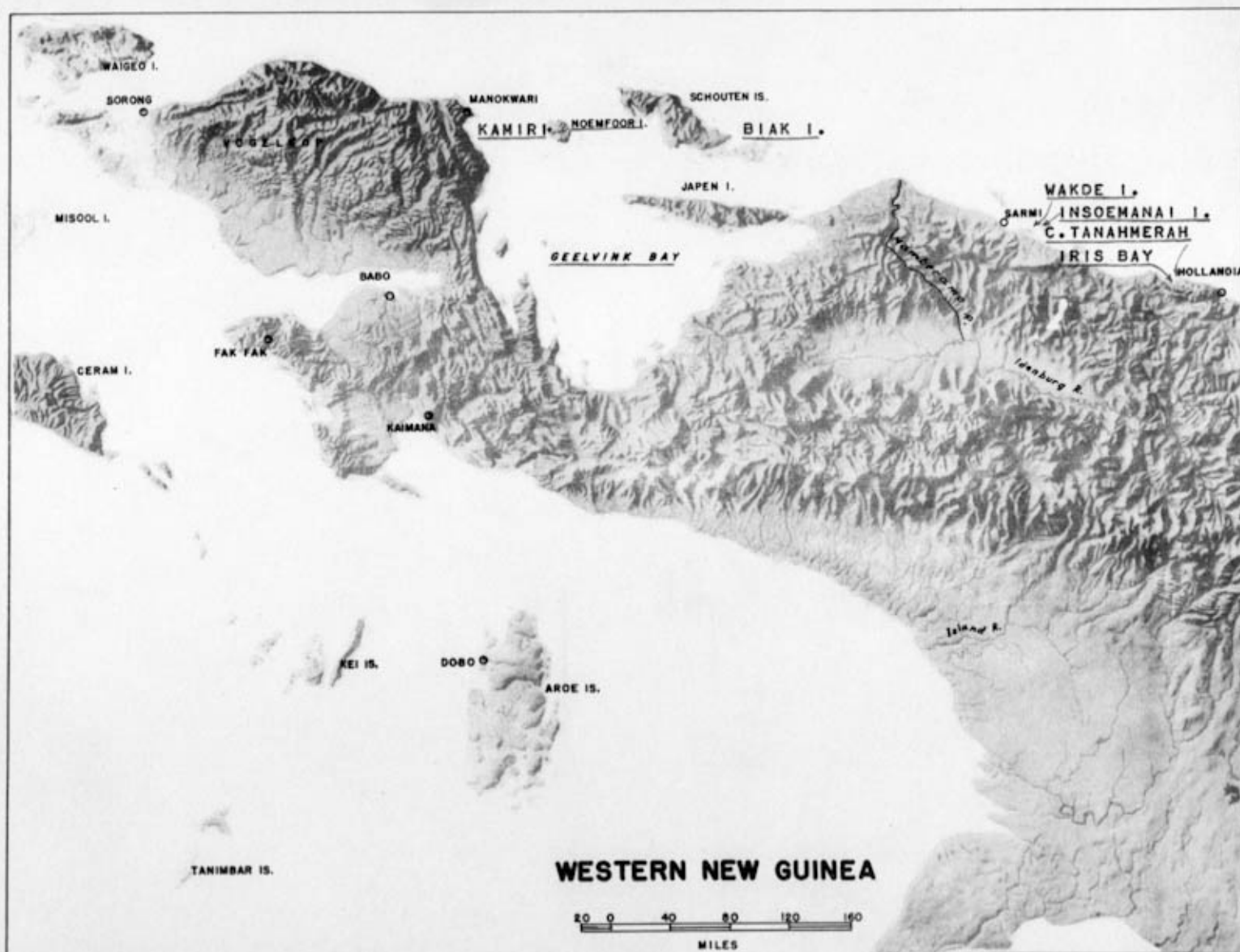
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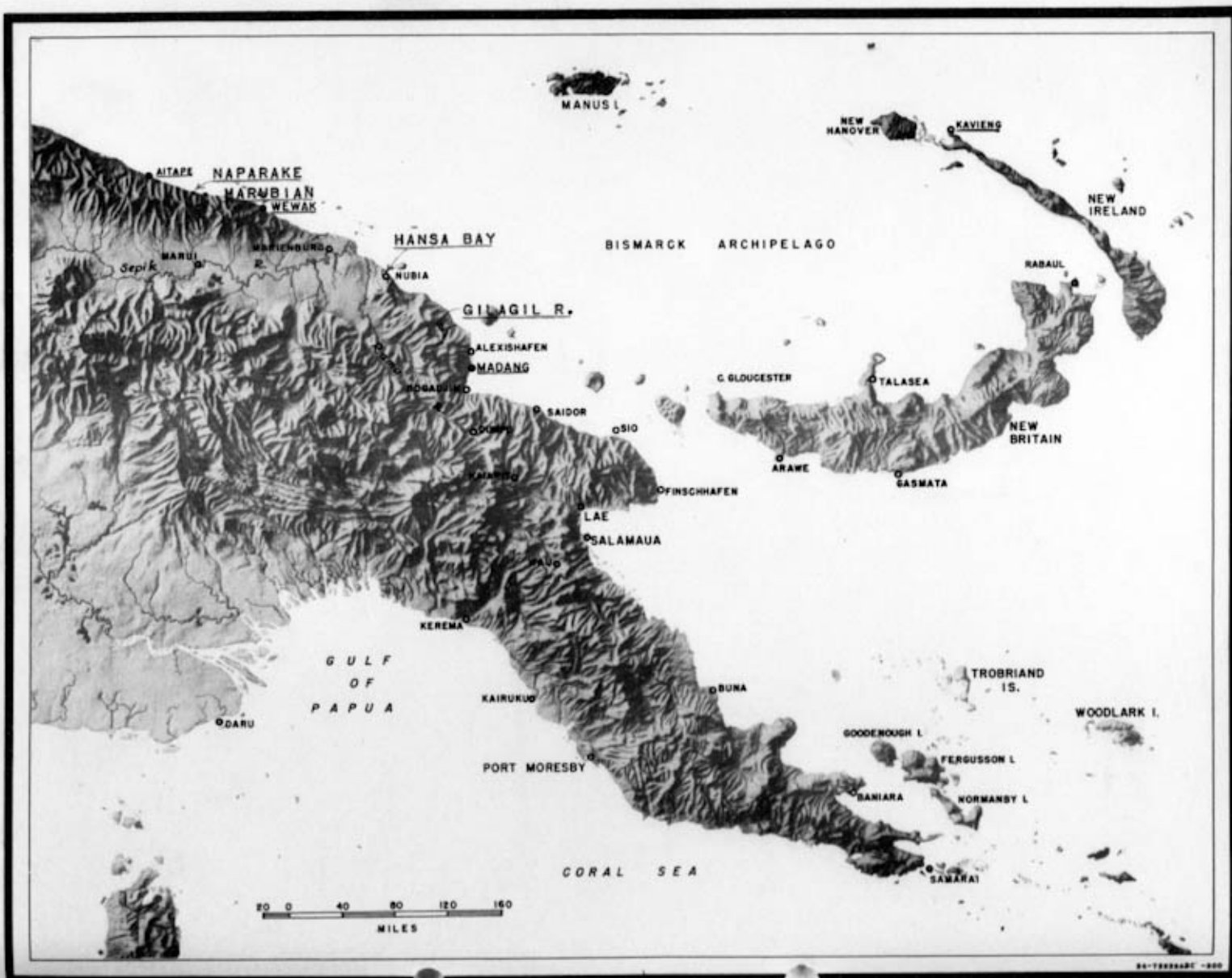




BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND







EUROPEAN THEATER

During the night of 14-15 May, 114 enemy aircraft operated over southern England, penetrating as far as Oxford; a few casualties but no major damage was reported and 15 of the raiders were shot down. The next night 80 enemy planes concentrated over the Isle of Wight-Southampton area, dropping high explosive bombs that caused minor property damage and a few casualties. Night fighters claimed to have shot down five. During this period RAF bombers mined sea lanes off the coasts of France and the Low Countries and made successful attacks against enemy shipping off the Dutch coast leaving three vessels afire. Mosquito bombers made minor raids against airfields near Cologne and Caen, an ammunition dump near Chateaudun, the Leverkusen chemical works, and Ludwigshafen. Fighters and fighter bombers in sweeps over northern France attacked six railway centers, an airfield, and transportation equipment.

Additional reports on the 8th Air Force attack on 15 May indicate that 128 heavy bombers dropped 408 tons on two military objectives on the northwest coast of France. In 9th Air Force operations that day 45 medium and light bombers attacked the Creil airdrome and the Somain railway yards with 55 tons of bombs; 103 P-47's bombed airdromes at Chartres and Gael with 35 tons; generally good results were reported. Six P-51's raiding the Agen airdrome, destroyed two airplanes.

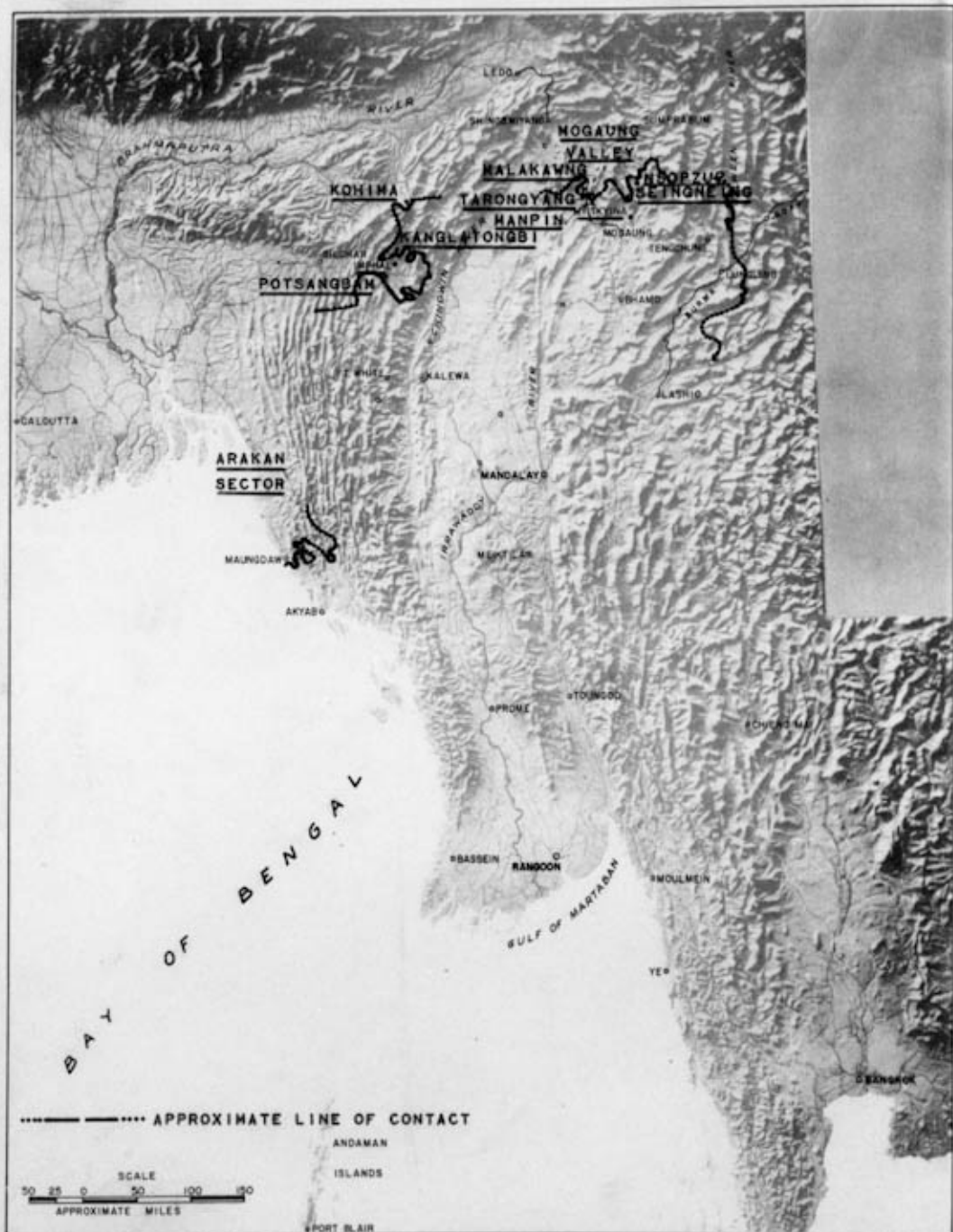
MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 14-15 May, 35 RAF bombers attacked two north Italian railroad bridges with 58 tons of bombs; direct hits were

scored on both bridges. Five B-24's attacked the Porto Marghera oil refinery with 14 tons; a good concentration was reported. Light and fighter bombers attacked motor transport and lines of communication between Rome and the battle areas and in east central Italy. The next day 103 US medium bombers concentrated on the harbors of Piombino, Ancona, San Stefano and Portoferraio; 63 others attacked railroad bridges at Pisa, Pontedera and the Calafuria viaduct with fair results. Other Allied aircraft successfully attacked roads, dumps, bridges, motor transport and gun positions in the battle areas. Beyond the Adriatic, Allied aircraft destroyed a barracks (killing 50), harassed motor transportation, exploded a fuel dump (killing 100); they also scored a hit on a radar station in Corfu. During the 1,866 sorties flown during this 24-hour period seven (probably eight) enemy aircraft were destroyed for a loss of five bombers and three fighters. The enemy made 34 sorties.

No missions were flown by the 15th Air Force on 16 May because of unfavorable weather.

2. During 16 May, American and French units of the Fifth Army continued their rapid westward movement through the mountains north of the Tyrrhenian Sea. [American units had arrived within two miles of Formia and French troops had reached Esperia at the base of Monti d'Oro, which dominates the Liri Valley from the south. Eighth Army troops advanced about another half mile between Cassino and the Liri, and captured Pignataro. Additional British troops have entered the Eighth Army line.] North of Cassino and at the beachhead there was little change in the situation.



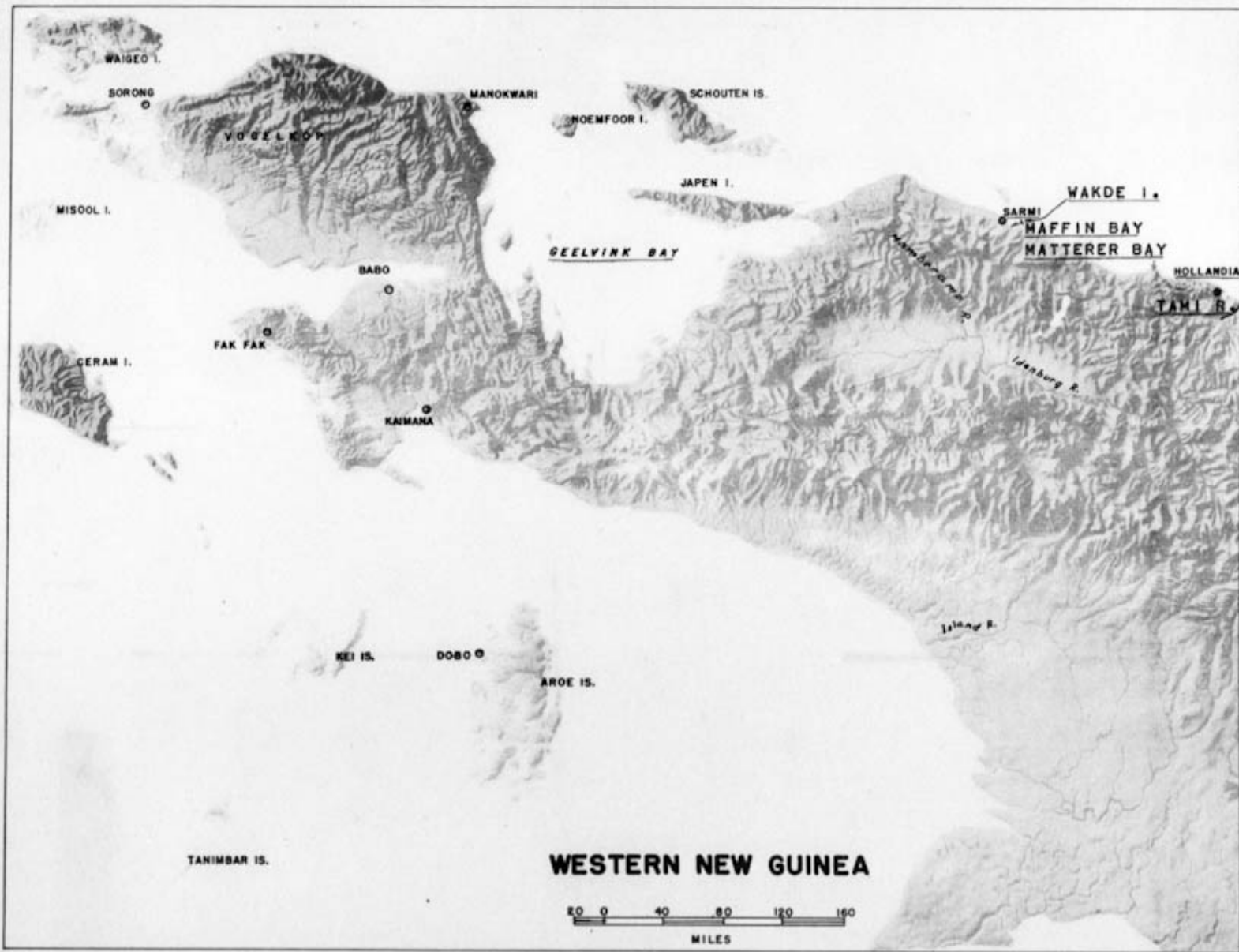
Resistance is strong in the Eighth Army Zone but appeared to have weakened considerably in that of the Fifth Army.

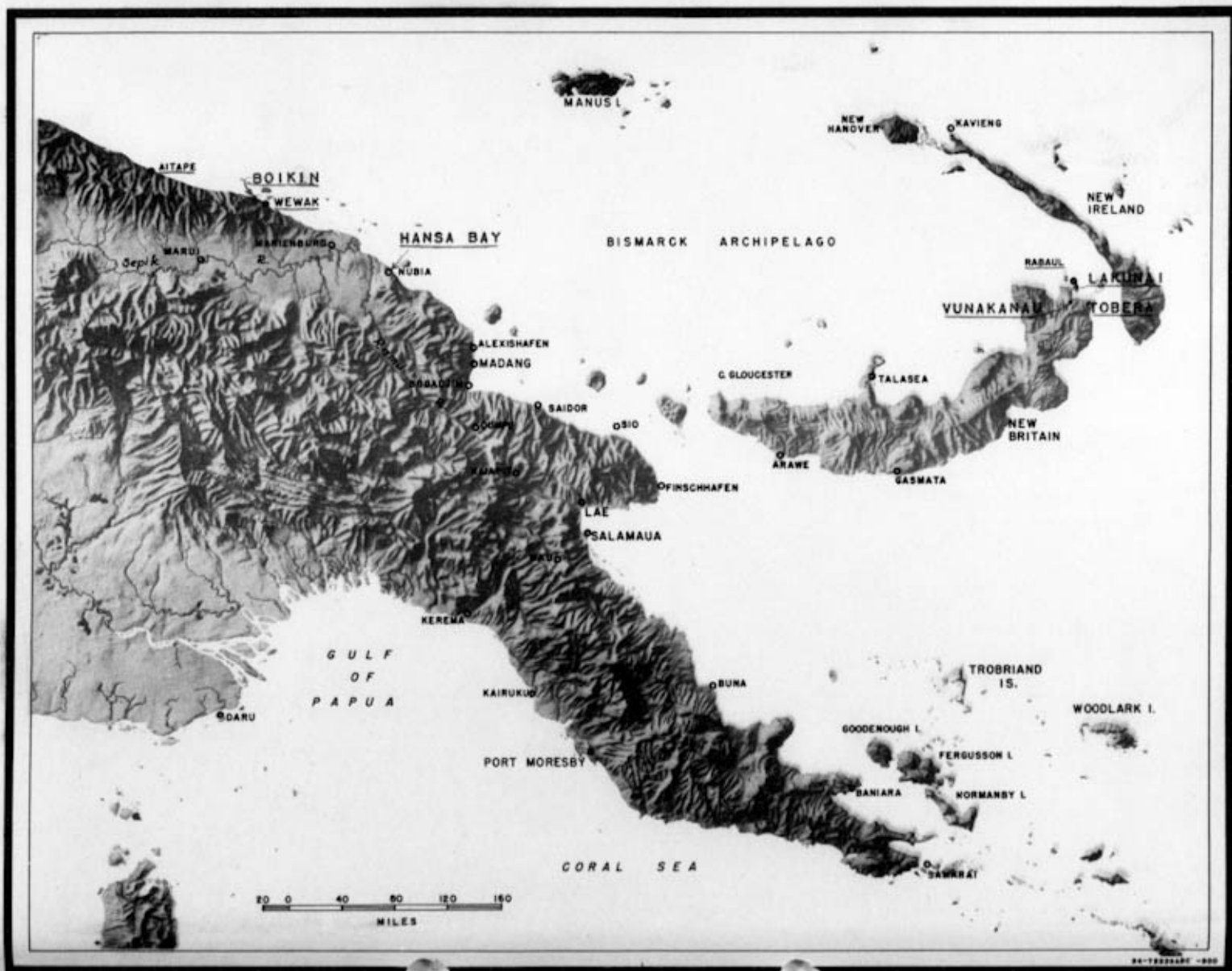
ASIATIC THEATER

1. By a deep thrust on 15 May, Chinese troops in the Tarongyang area of the Mogaung Valley established contact with adjacent units at Manpin, have advanced to positions four miles east of Malakawng, and are reducing Japanese pockets of resistance; west of the Mogaung River the advance is somewhat slower. Other US and Chinese troops have occupied Seingneing, 17 miles northwest of Myitkyina. A third Allied column is advancing on a village sixteen miles southwest of Nsopzup. On the western Burma battle fronts, British forces have improved their positions in the Kohima sector but heavy fighting still continues. In the Imphal area, a Japanese attack was repulsed in Potsangbam; the British took the offensive near Kanglatongbi. There were no significant changes in other sectors of this front.

2. In additional fighter-bomber missions on 14 May, the 14th Air Force attacked enemy lines of communication, motor transport and river traffic in the Lake Tungting area. Six Japanese bombers attacked our Kienow airdrome causing some damage and rendering the field temporarily unusable.

3. During April 11,555 tons of supplies were flown "over the hump;" 6,757 tons went to the 14th Air Force, 3,292 tons to other US activities and 1,506 tons to Chinese activities.





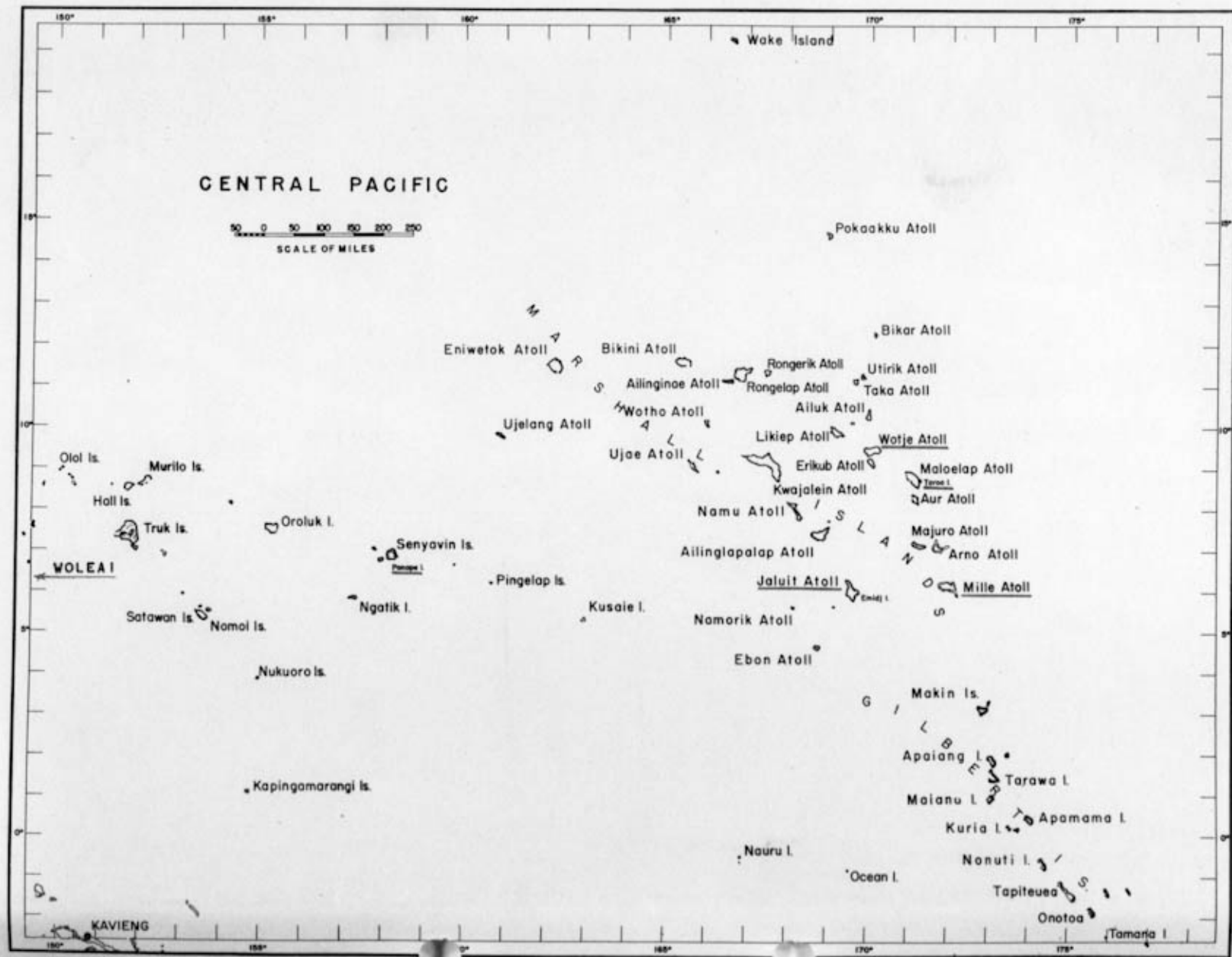
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Patrols from Aitape probed some 35 miles southeast and 30 miles northwest during 15 May while troops from the Hollandia area reconnoitered as far west as Matterer Bay and east to the Tami River. Fifty-eight B-24's and 24 B-25's effectively attacked a Japanese headquarters area in the Sarimi-Maffin Bay area with 200 tons of bombs. 13th Air Task Force heavy bombers hit Woleai in the Carolines. Lighter Southwest Pacific aircraft concentrated on the Hansa Bay area and airdromes near Wewak. Seventeen RAAF medium bombers dropped ten tons on another enemy headquarters area at Boikin. Fourteen P-40's, escorting reconnaissance aircraft, shot down five of 15 to 20 enemy planes encountered over Geelvink Bay.

2. Our forces, early on 17 May, made a new landing farther west in Dutch New Guinea, on the mainland opposite Wakde Island. Before noon a beachhead eight miles wide had been secured without opposition from the enemy.

3. South Pacific aircraft, maintaining a 24-hour air cover over Rabaul, continued to pound enemy installations at Vunakanau, Lakunai, and Tobera during 14 May; 155 sorties were flown over this area and our bombs started large spreading fires, hit guns and runways, and destroyed barges, trucks and buildings. Targets in the Buka Passage area and on Bougainville were also raided during the day.

Patrols from our Torokina beachhead discovered large amounts of ammunition of all types north of our positions.



4. Navy and Marine bombers dropped 15 tons on enemy installations in the Jaluit Atoll on 14 May (target time). Six B-24's bombed Taroa with 18 tons. Ponape was attacked by eleven medium bombers, receiving eleven tons; that night other US planes harassed Wotje, Taroa and Mille.

EASTERN FRONT

Red Army counterattacks northwest of Tiraspol to regain footholds on the west bank of the Dnestr River made some progress during 16 May. There were no significant changes elsewhere on the eastern front.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 888

0700 May 15 to 0700 May 16, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. On the night of 13-14 May (target time) two of seven US planes dispatched bombed and photographed targets on central Shumushu and started several fires around an airfield. Four failed to reach the target and one is unreported. The next night, one of our bombers again reached Shumushu attacking the northeastern portion of the island with unobserved results.

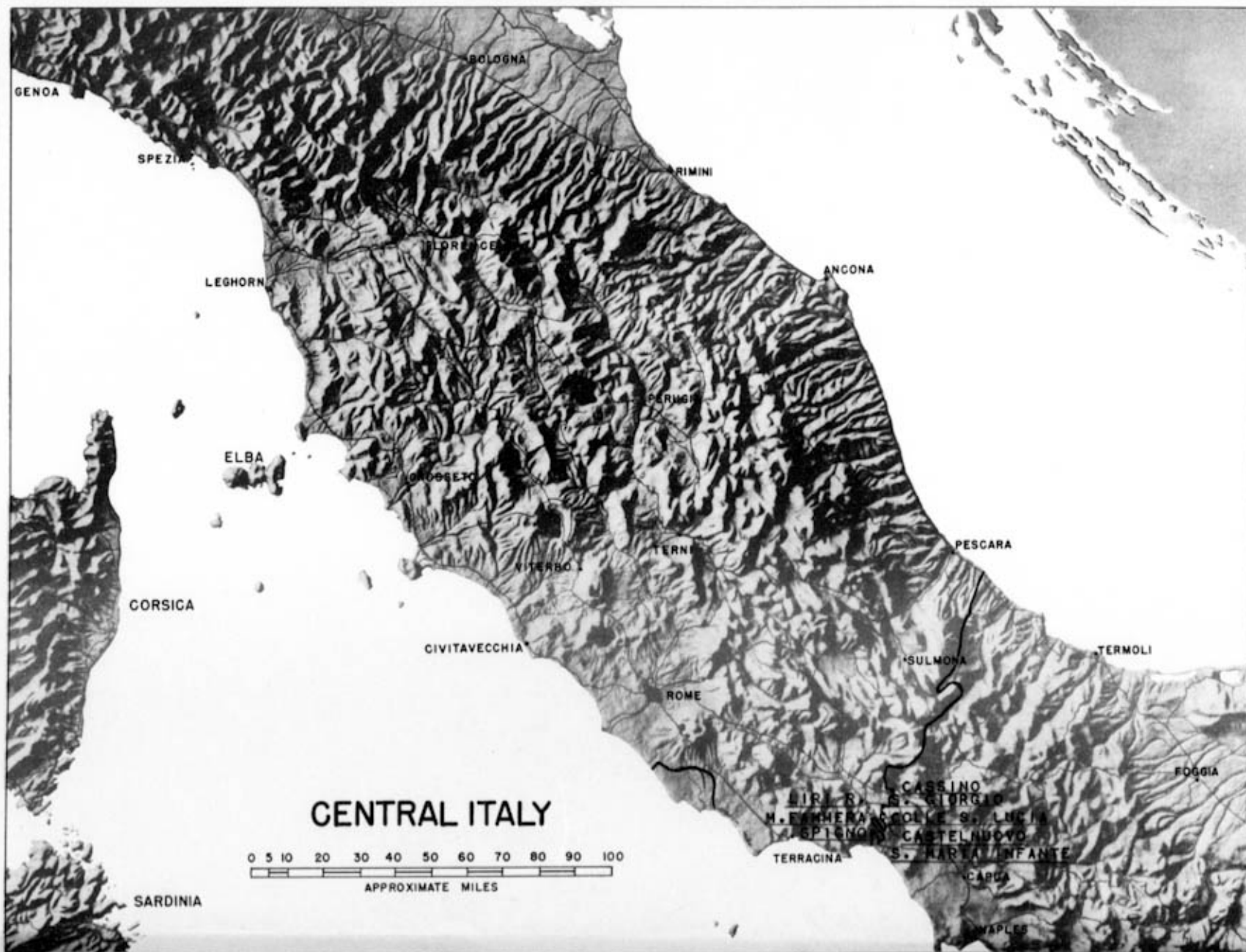
2. Major General Robert L. Walsh has been relieved as Commanding General, US Army Forces, South Atlantic, and assigned to the US Military Mission to the USSR. Brigadier General Ralph H. Wooten, commanding the 6th Air Force, has been relieved as commander of that organization and will assume command of the US Army Forces, South Atlantic.

EUROPEAN THEATER

According to a preliminary report, 168 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force were dispatched on 15 May against military installations in the Pas de Calais area. Two such targets were attacked without aerial opposition from the enemy. Only one plane (a fighter) was lost, that attributed to mechanical failure.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 12-13 May, the Naples area was raided by about twenty enemy aircraft which dropped bombs and circling torpedoes. No damage to shipping or military installations resulted; two of the raiders were shot down by our planes.



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
 24 OCTOBER 1943

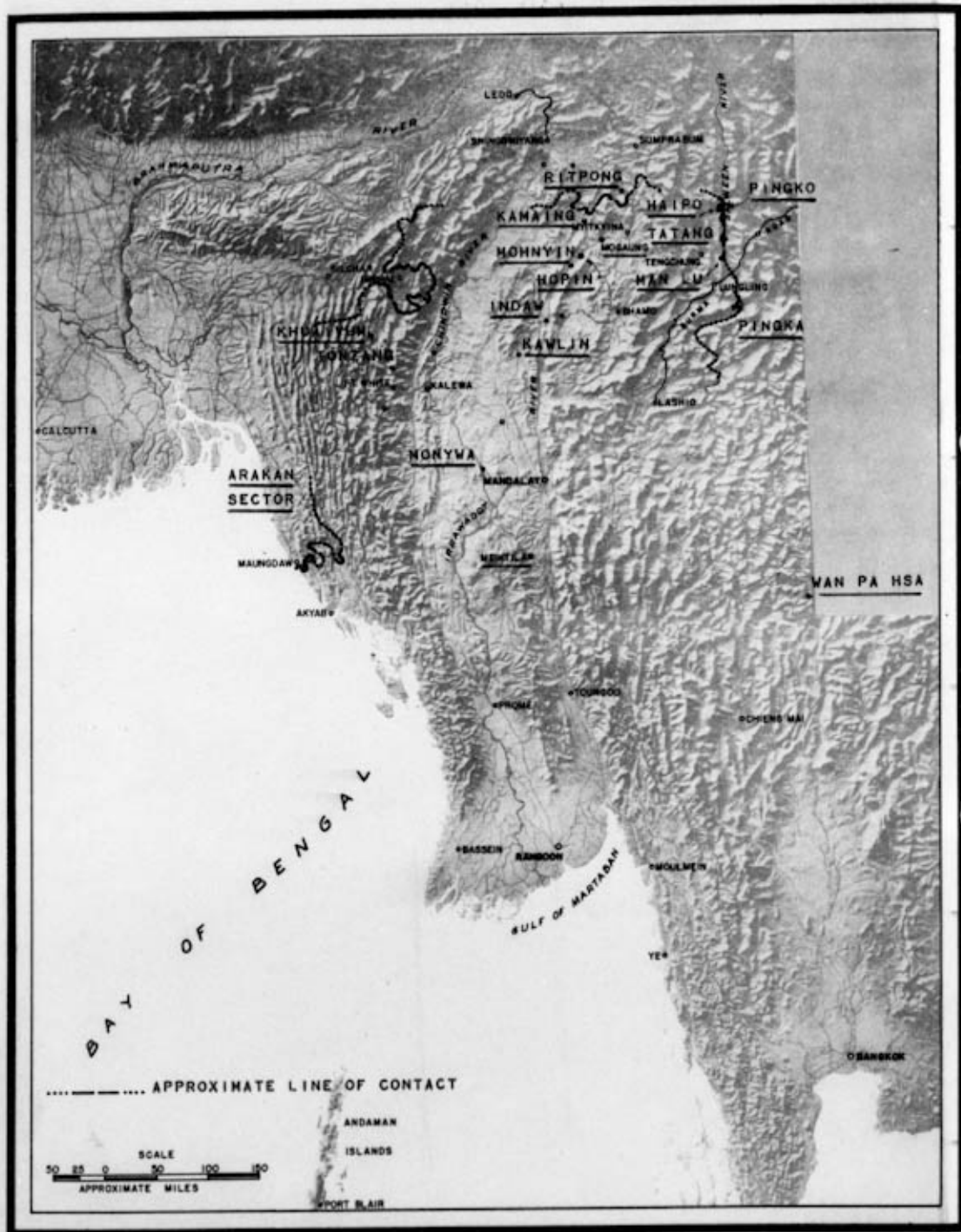
R & A, OSS
 REPRODUCED, OSS

In the successful attack against the important bridge across the Avisio River in northern Italy on 13 May, 15th Air Force B-17's employed radio-controlled bombs, securing an estimated four direct hits at a net bombing altitude of 21,000 feet. By employing this new technique in conjunction with normal bombing operations, improved accuracy of the overall bombing pattern can be expected. On this particular occasion, the standard general purpose bombs, released simultaneously with those of the new design, apparently also scored direct hits and damaging near misses on the target. The damage resulting from this attack effectively blocked all rail traffic through the Brenner Pass until repairs can be effected.

Medium and fighter bombers of the Tactical Air Force gave close support to our offensive operations in Italy during 14 May, concentrating against rail lines and bridges north and northwest of Rome. Good coverage of hostile gun positions in the battle area also was reported. Nine enemy planes were shot down during these operations, from which three of our aircraft are missing.

Adverse weather again prevented operations of the 15th Air Force heavy bombers on 15 May.

2. During the 24-hour period ending at noon on 15 May, US, French and British troops continued to advance in Italy. US units advanced three miles northwest of S. Maria Infante, capturing the high ground in the vicinity of Spigno. For the second day French units again made a deep advance, one of its four advancing columns registering a five-mile gain. Positions have been established by these troops

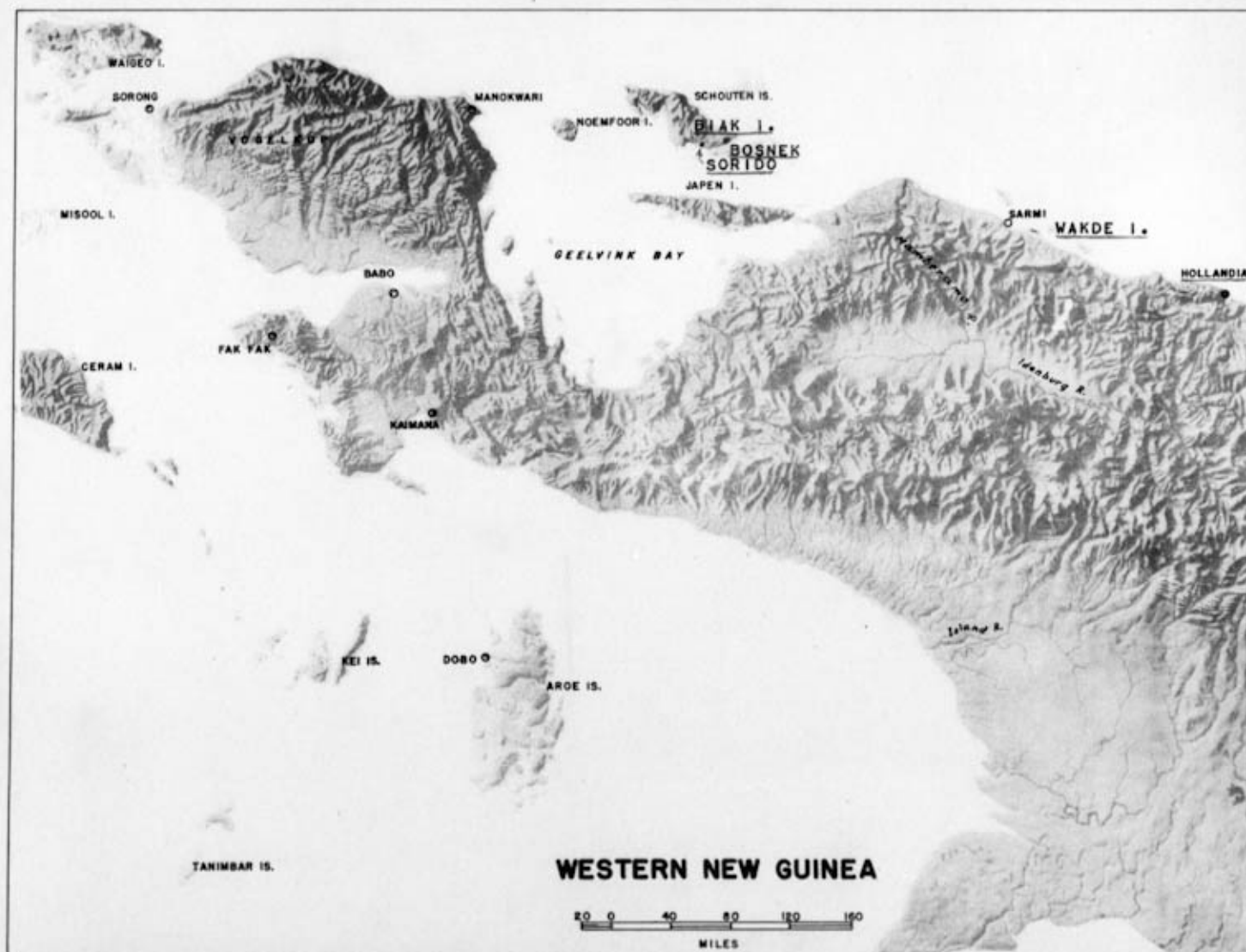


on M. Famera, Castelnuovo has been captured, Colle S. Lucia occupied, and S. Giorgio taken from the enemy. Between the Liri River and Cassino, Indian and British units made a general advance of one-half mile. Ten bridges have been constructed across the Rapido, eight of which are in use. Allied artillery is moving forward. There was no change in the situation on the front of the Polish Corps north of Cassino. In the Adriatic sector an Allied counterattack, supported by artillery, recaptured and consolidated the positions lost to a strong German attack the previous day. Enemy artillery activity, reported as heavy in this area, was silenced by counter-battery fires.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Chinese forces continued to advance westward astride the Burma Road on 12 May. One column reached Pingko and occupied Haipo. Enemy resistance was being encountered in the vicinity of Tatang, west of Man Lu, and southeast of Pingka. Three Chinese divisions and three additional combat teams had crossed the Salween. Farther west, US troops had cleared the enemy from the Ritpong area. In the Arakan sector British troops continued to withdraw to more favorable positions for the impending monsoons without interference by the enemy. There was little change in the situation on other Burma fronts.

2. During the three-day period from 12 to 14 May inclusive, eleven B-24's bombed the Indaw railway station and airfield. Two missions of 11 B-25's each raided an enemy camp area east of Kawlin, and the town of Monywa; four B-25's attacked positions south of Myitkyina and 35 other

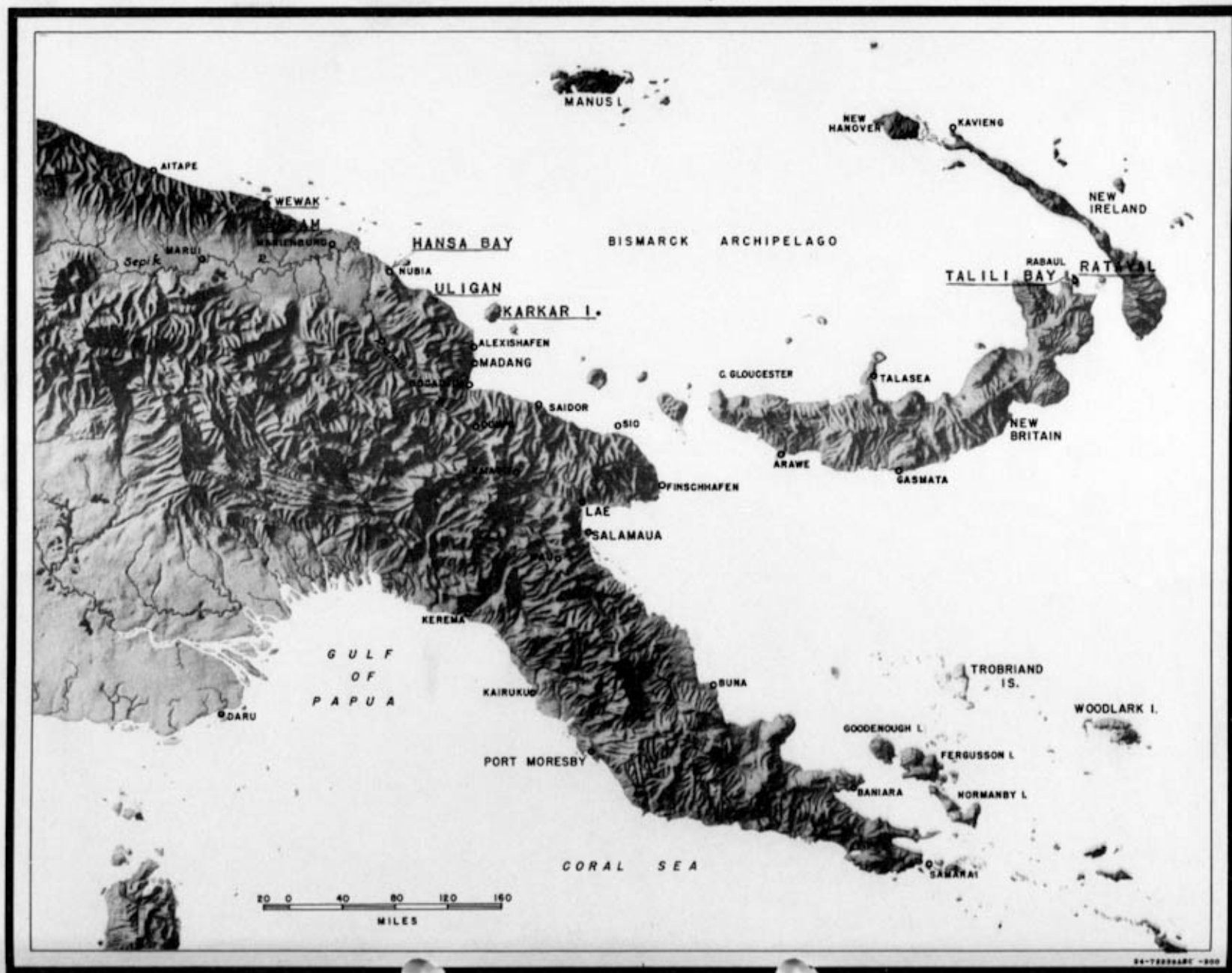


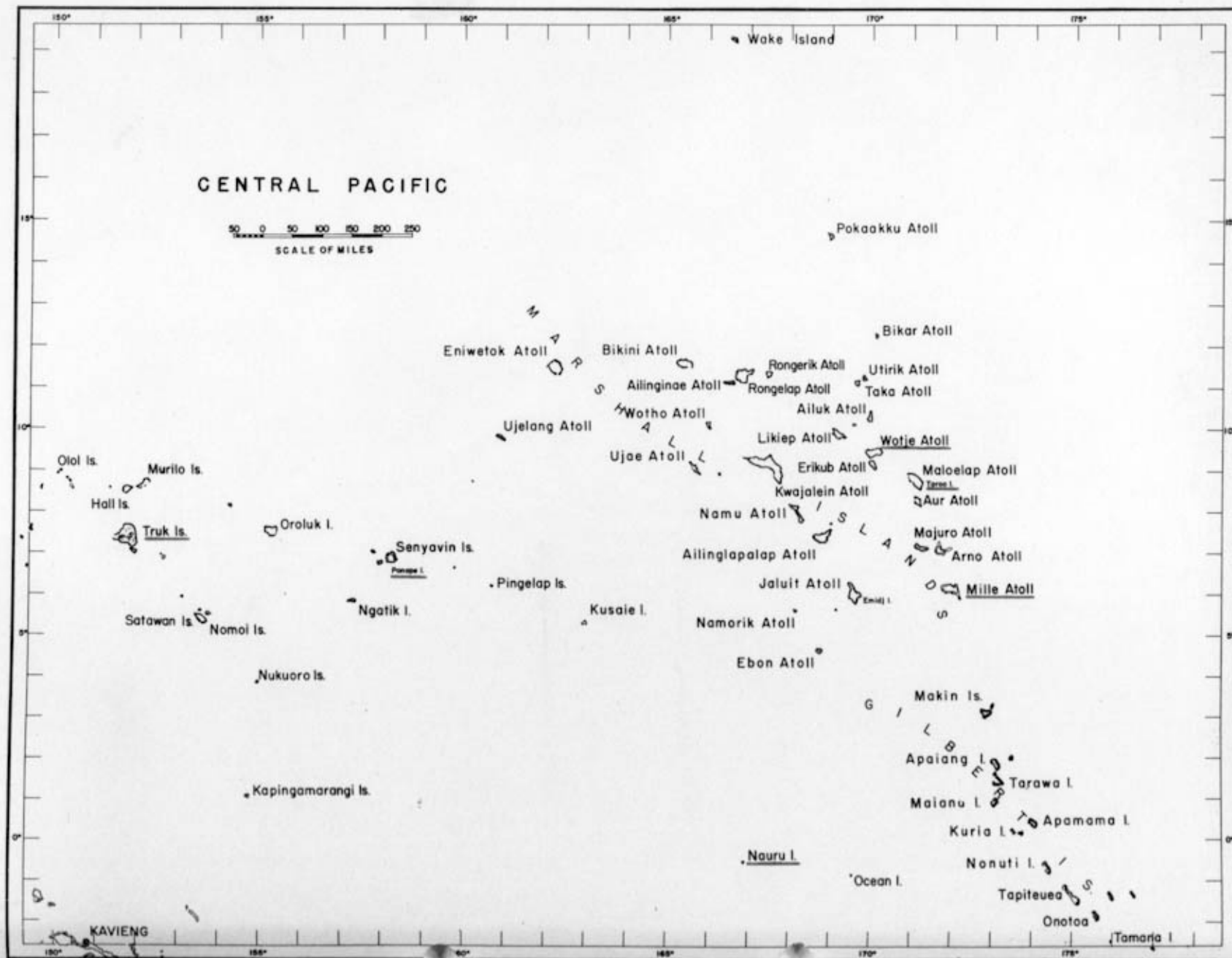
medium bombers raided the Imphal-Tiddim Road in the vicinity of Tonzang and Khualivum. Tactical missions concentrated against lines of communication in northern and western Burma, attacked enemy positions in the Arakan and Manipur sectors, and supported our troops in northern Burma, bombing bridges and enemy installations in the vicinity of Myitkyina, Mohnyin, Kamaing, Hopin, and Mogaung. Four (probably seven) enemy planes were shot down on a sweep over the Meiktila area and three additional planes were destroyed over western Burma during 14 May.

3. Sixteen B-25's of the 14th Air Force effectively bombed the Japanese supply and fuel dump and the nearby bridge at Wan Pa Hsa on the Burma-Thailand border during 14 May; many large explosions and fires were observed. Twenty fighter bombers gave close support to Chinese troops in the Salween offensive by bombing and machine-gunning the Mengta-Tatang area and the enemy-held villages of Pingko and Haipo during the day.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 14 May, 60 B-24's, together with B-25's and P-40's, hit gun positions, supply and personnel areas and villages in the Wakde area. Other B-24 missions bombed Sorido airdrome and Bosnek supply areas on Biak Island, causing explosions and large fires. Twenty-nine B-25's demolished buildings on Karkar Island and formations of B-24's, medium bombers, and P-47's raided the Wewak area, obtaining an excellent concentration on the Boram airdrome. Light aircraft attacked installations





at Hansa Bay and glide-bombed targets at Uligan. Six enemy planes dropped 32 bombs on the Hollandia area without causing damage.

There was no significant change in the ground situation on New Guinea during this period.

2. South Pacific air operations during 13 May consisted of 61 sorties on villages, gun positions and other installations on Buka and northern Bougainville and bomber missions totalling 140 planes, including 21 B-25's, against supply and storage areas at Rataval and Talili in northeastern New Britain.

3. Central Pacific aircraft during 12 and 13 May (target time) made repeated attacks against enemy-held positions in the Marshall Islands. Nauru was raided by 22 B-25's which dropped 21 tons of bombs on the runway, power plant and phosphate installations. The night of the 13th, five airfields in the Truk Group received 30 tons of bombs dropped by 15 B-24's; three other heavy bombers raided Ponape with nine tons. That same night harassing raids were continued against Taroa, Mille and Wotje.

EASTERN FRONT

On 15 May, German attacks southeast of Stanislav were ineffective. Northwest of Tiraspol, Axis troops have gained bridgeheads on left bank of Dnestr.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

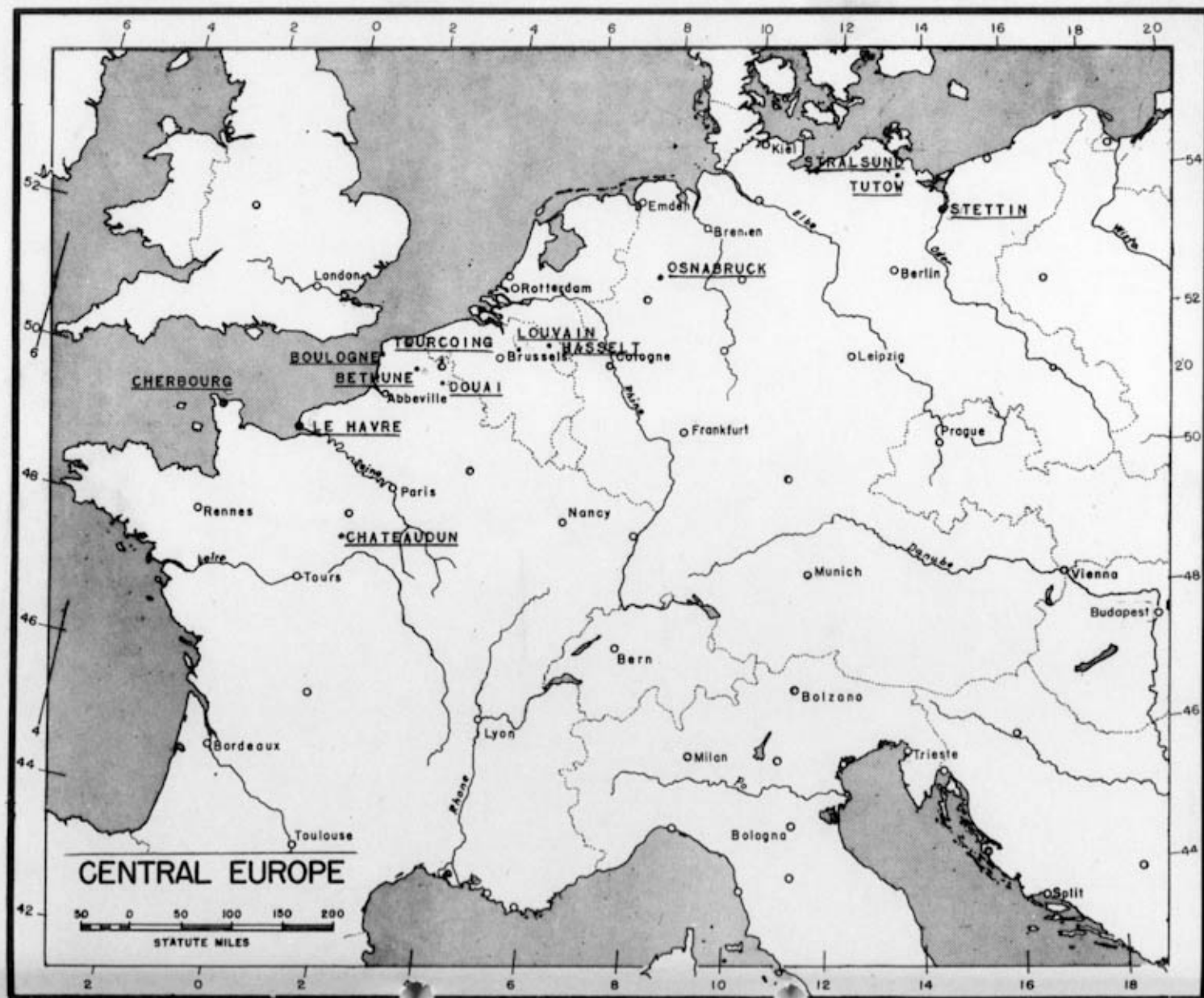
No. 887

0700 May 14 to 0700 May 15, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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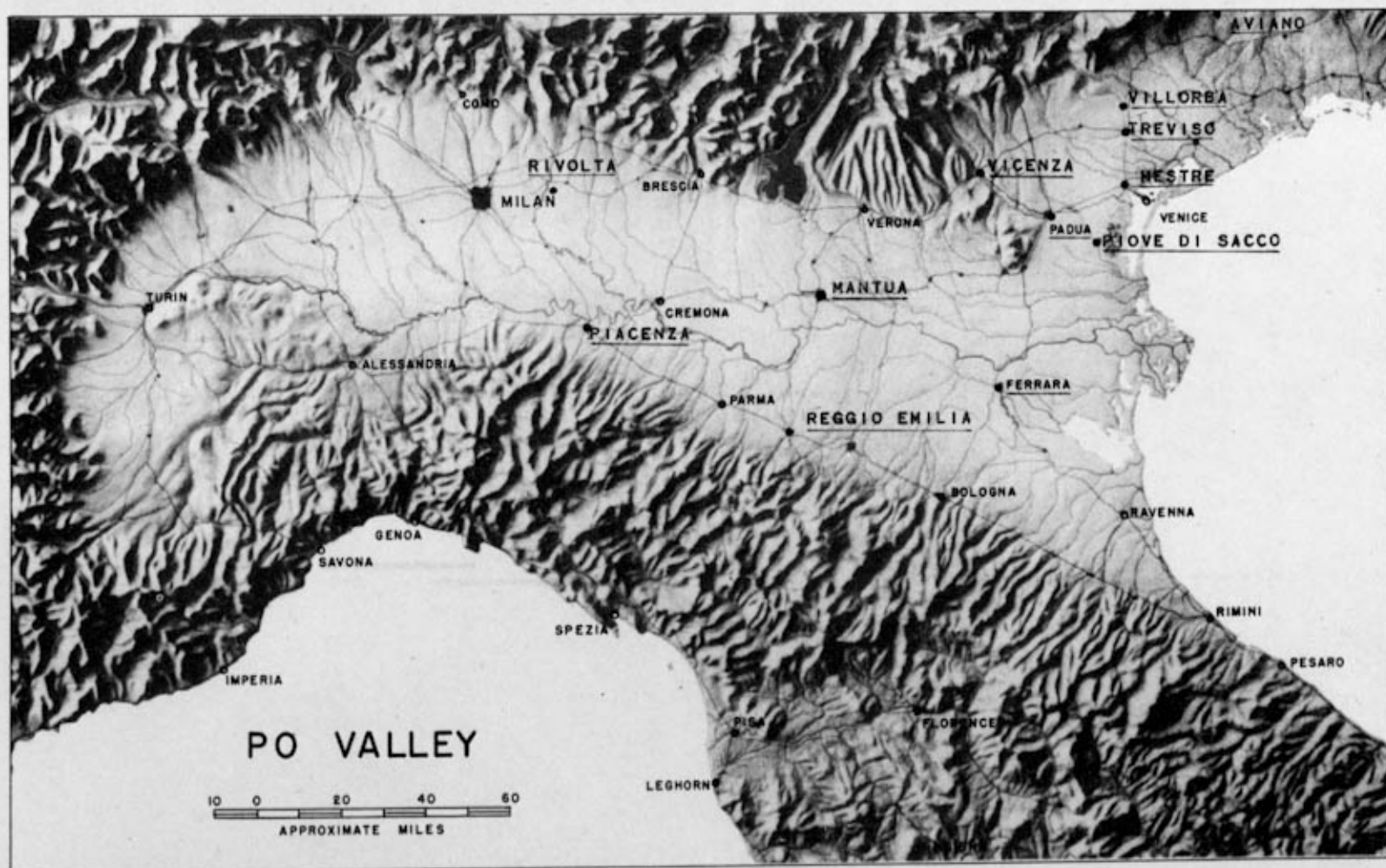


EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Adding to the attacks of our own aircraft, already reported, the Royal Air Force also hammered enemy railroad yards, coastal batteries, and other military objectives in western Europe during the period 11 to 13 May. Seven hundred and thirty-two aircraft concentrated on rail targets and other objectives in France and Belgium during 11 May, and that night 343 bombers heavily attacked the Hasselt and Louvain yards and batteries in the Boulogne and Le Havre areas; 1,711 tons of bombs were dropped. On 12 May, 701 RAF planes again attacked coastal defenses near Boulogne and Cherbourg, and the railway center at Douai. The bombers returned to Louvain and Hasselt that night, dropping 870 tons with good effect. Other RAF targets included the Chateaudun ammunition depot. On 13 May, 579 RAF aircraft struck at railroad yards at Tourcoing, Bethune and Douai, attacked enemy transport targets in north France and Belgium with rocket projectiles, and hit military objectives along the French coast. During this three-day period, RAF bombers and supporting fighters destroyed 37 (probably 38) enemy planes for the loss of 41 of their aircraft.

2. During 12 and 13 May a total of 1,056 9th Air Force medium, light and fighter bombers attacked airdromes, coastal batteries, bridges, railroad yards and other targets on the Continent with 1,432 tons of bombs; fair to excellent results were reported. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed; we lost two medium bombers and two fighters.

Supplemental reports of 8th Air Force operations for 13 May



BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)
4 NOVEMBER 1943

R & A, OS5
REPRODUCED, OS5

indicate that 1,649 tons of bombs and incendiaries were dropped on Tutow, Osnabruck, Stettin and Stralsund. Although aerial opposition to the day's operations was generally weak, 69 (probably 75) enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air and 16 on the ground; we lost 12 heavy bombers and 14 fighters.

No operations were planned for the 8th and 9th Air Forces on 14 May due to unfavorable weather.

3. During the week ending 7 May US aircraft shot down 19 (probably 22) enemy aircraft in combat and destroyed four (probably five) more on the ground. We lost 15 bombers and 22 fighters. During the same period the RAF shot down 25 (probably 26) enemy planes and lost 93 planes from all causes.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 12 May over 50 enemy aircraft attacked two Allied airdromes in Corsica, destroying 23 aircraft and damaging 62 others. Four (probably nine) enemy planes were shot down. Increased enemy air activity was noted in Italy on 13 May, 11 (probably 14) Axis planes being shot down.

2. On 13 May, Allied tactical aircraft provided air support to ground troops and attacked communications targets in central Italy. A total of 2,804 Strategic and Tactical Air Force sorties were made that day.

3. On 14 May, 711 of our escorted heavy bombers dropped over 1600



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

tons of bombs on the railroad yards at Padua, Ferrara, Mantua, Vicenza, Treviso, and the Mestre, Piacenza and Reggio Emilia airdromes, and targets at Piove di Sacco. Results were generally good. Forty-nine P-38's machine-gunned the Aviano, Villorba and Rivolta airdromes. Seventeen enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and one (probably two) in combat.

4. Allied forces continued to advance between Cassino and the Tyrrhenian Sea on 14 May. American infantry were mopping up S. Maria Infante and captured M. Rotondo. After cleaning out enemy resistance at San Andrea and in the neighboring hills, French forces captured Vallemaio and M. Castellone in a five mile advance. S. Angelo was cleared of the enemy. Despite strong German counterattacks Allied units succeeded in reaching the Cassino-Pignataro road. Immediately north of Cassino our patrols encountered stiff opposition. Near Orsogna a local enemy attack over-ran a forward Allied position.

Considerable shelling of the port of Anzio was reported during the night of 11-12 May and the following night.

5. Cumulative casualties on the Italian mainland to 12 May are as follows:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>V Corps</u>	225	1,029	113	1,367
<u>Eighth Army</u>				
British	3,515	12,974	2,190	18,679
Polish	72	410	5	487
Italian	7	46	0	53
<u>Total</u>	<u>3,594</u>	<u>13,430</u>	<u>2,195</u>	<u>19,219</u>

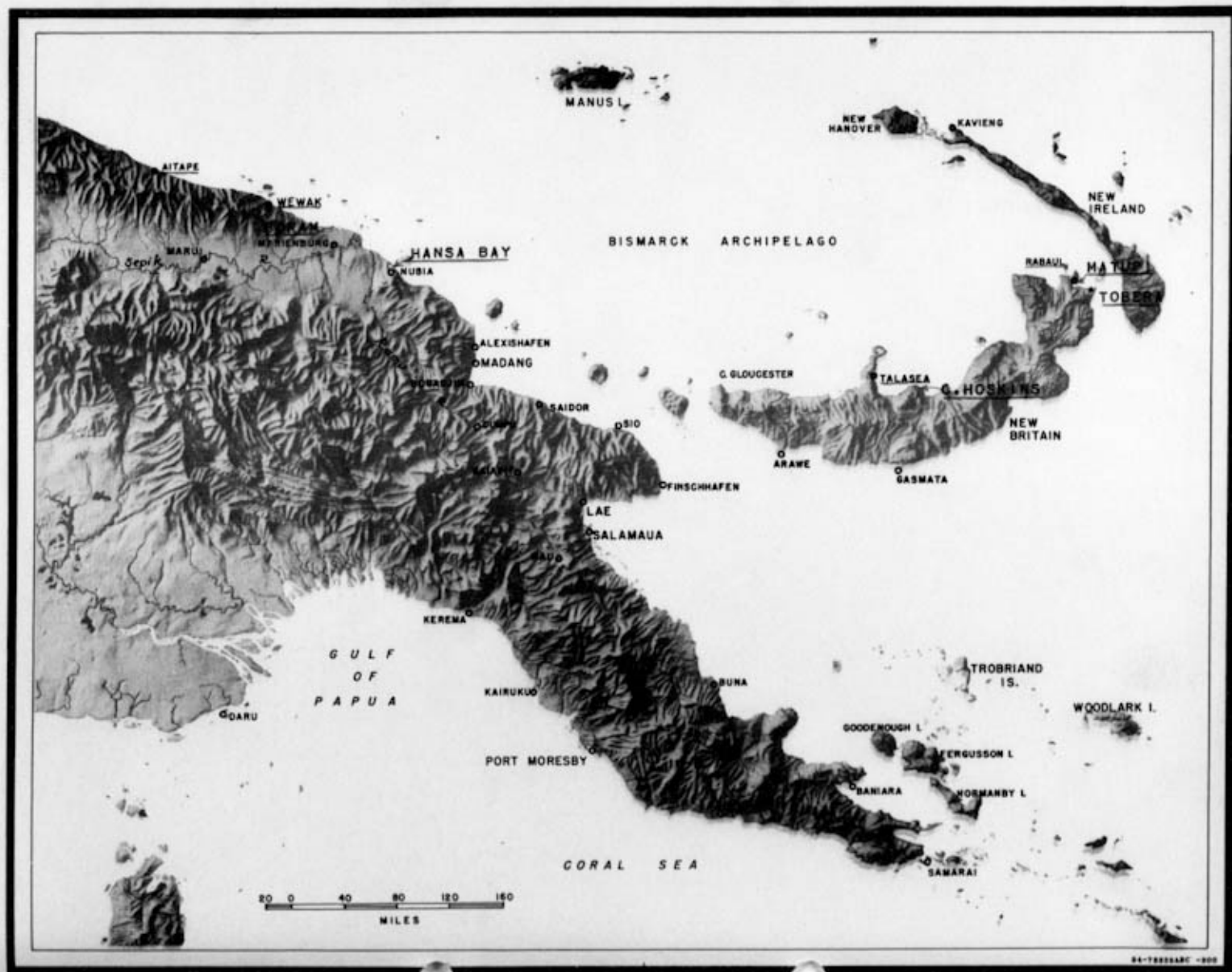
	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Fifth Army (Excl. ABF)</u>				
US	5,747	20,190	3,436	29,373
British	3,160	14,595	5,399	23,154
French	2,272	8,506	658	11,436
Italian	185	406	483	1,074
Total	11,364	43,697	9,976	65,037
<u>Anzio Beachhead</u>				
US	2,697	9,959	3,812	16,468
British	1,565	7,236	4,495	13,296
Total	4,262	17,195	8,307	29,764

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Chinese troops crossed the Salween River on 11 May launching a new westward offensive. The crossings were made at Chihtaocho, Tahei Ferry, Man Lu and Mengta, in Yun-Nan Province. Other Chinese troops are advancing on Lungling from the east.

2. During 11 and 12 May our medium bombers effectively attacked central and south central Burma railway communications. One hundred and forty-nine tactical medium and fighter aircraft carried out widespread attacks over northern and western Burma, concentrating on villages, railroads, bridges, and enemy positions. Eight (probably 11) enemy planes were shot down in an attack on the enemy's airfields near Meiktila and Heho.

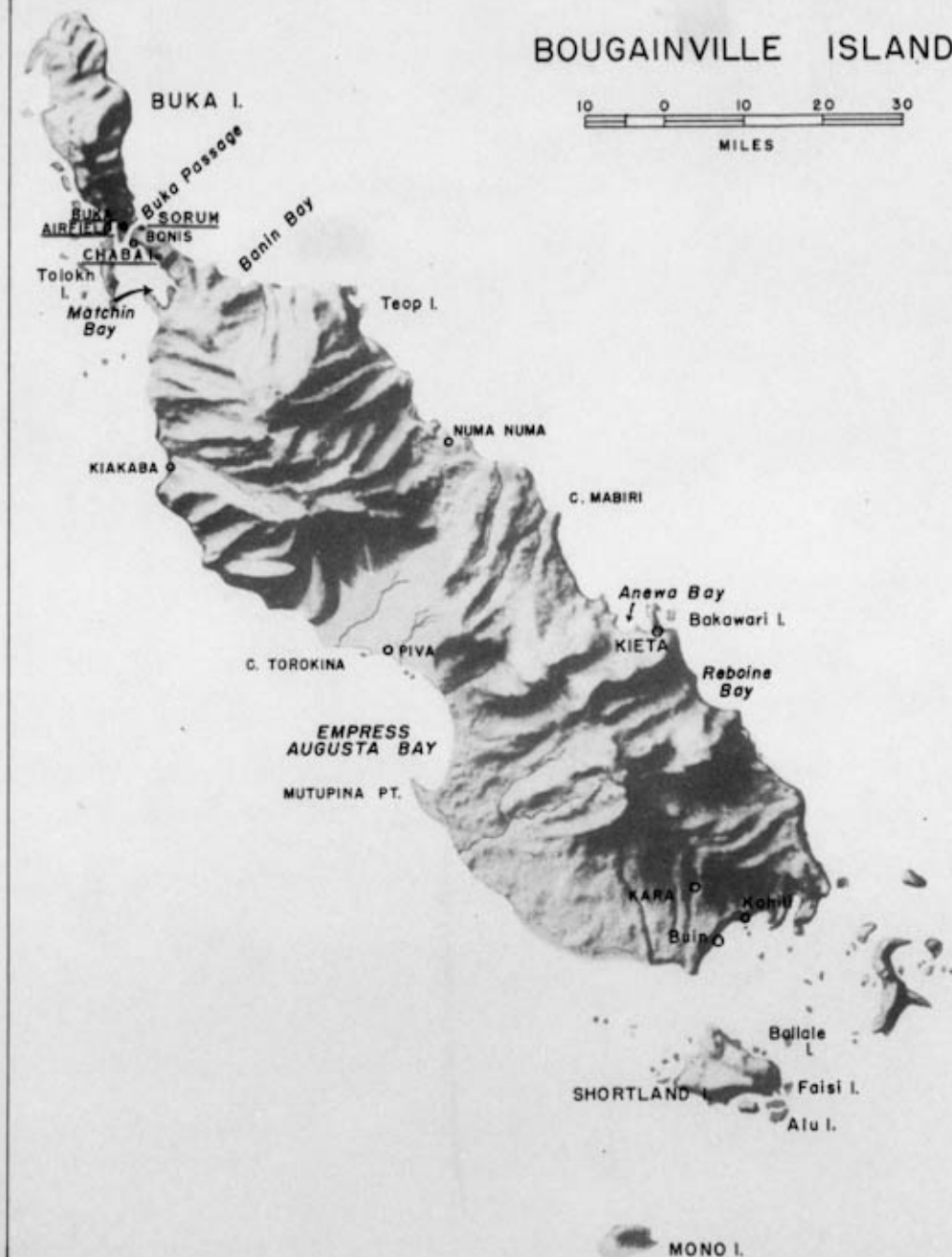
3. Medium bombers of the 14th Air Force attacked bridges at Hsenwi and Mangshih, and started a large fire in the warehouse and storage area





BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND

10 0 10 20 30
MILES



at Lungling on 13 May. Fighter planes damaged enemy installations at Tatang and Mengta.

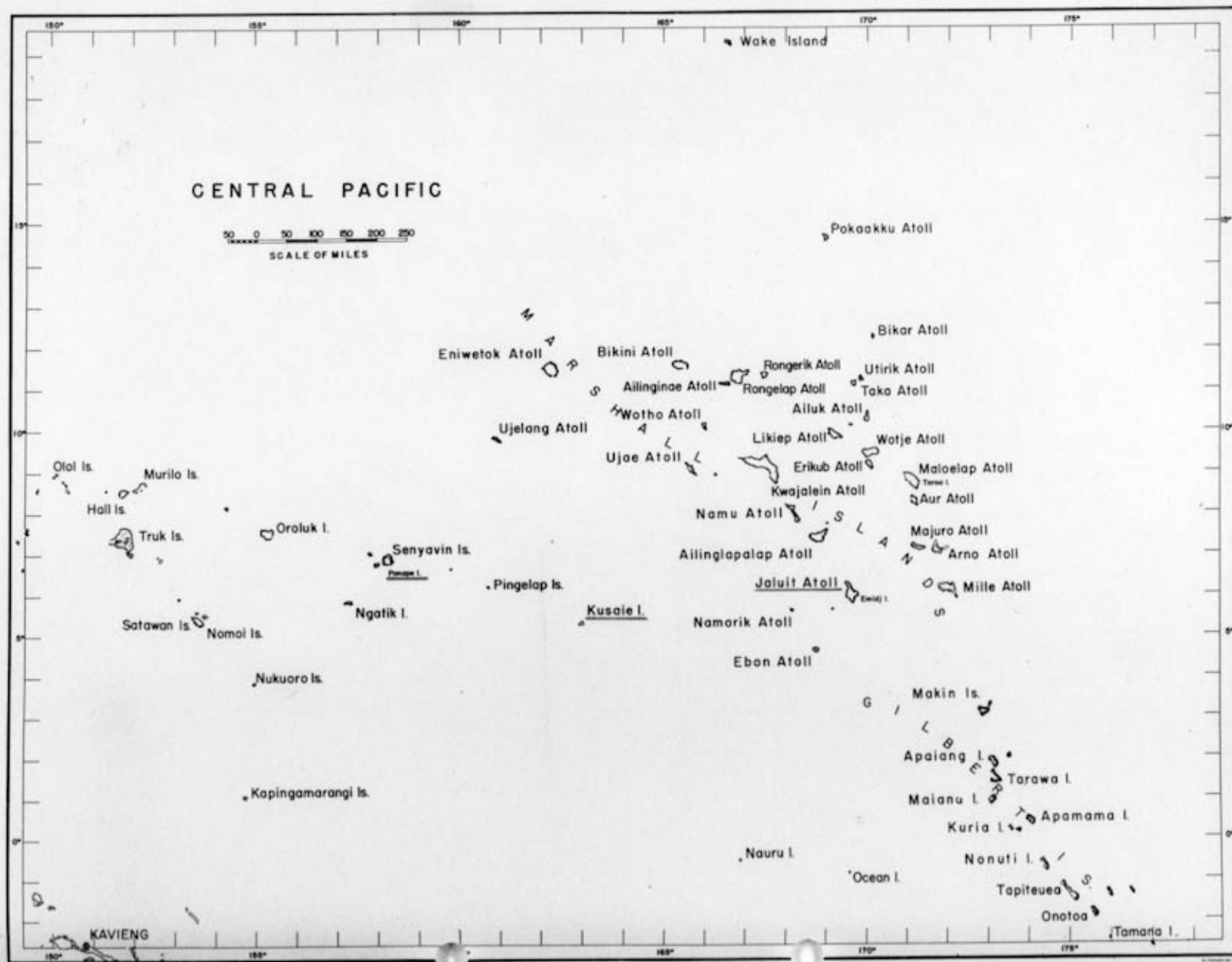
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. An infantry regiment of the 40th Division is now in the Talasea and Cape Hoskins area.

2. Twenty-nine of our heavy and medium bombers attacked the Boram airdrome. Others dropped more than 200 tons of bombs on the Wakde, Maffin and Sawar runways, dumps and bivouac areas; two bombers were destroyed on the Wakde runway. Light aircraft harassed bivouac areas and dumps in the Wewak area and in the vicinity of Hansa Bay. 13th Air Force heavy bombers caused demolitions at Bosnek on Biak Island. Three B-24's bombed Sorido at night. Ten B-24's hit Namber and eight others bombed the Moemi runway.

Final reports on destruction of Japanese aircraft at Hollandia show that 340 aircraft were damaged on the three Hollandia airstrips and that 62 fighters and ten bombers were destroyed in combat over Hollandia during a period of two weeks. Eighteen additional planes were destroyed on the ground at Tadji making the total 430 enemy airplanes destroyed in the area.

3. One hundred and twenty South Pacific aircraft damaged the docks in the Buka area and bombed the Buka airstrip, Sorum and Chabai during 12 May. In the Rabaul area 81 Army and Navy bombers attacked gun positions and barges; 85 other planes raided Tobera leaving the runway unserviceable.



4. On 12 May, 19 Army and Navy bombers attacked Jaluit. Other aircraft attacked Ponape and the airstrip on Kusaie.

EASTERN FRONT

There were no significant changes on the Eastern Front during 14 May.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

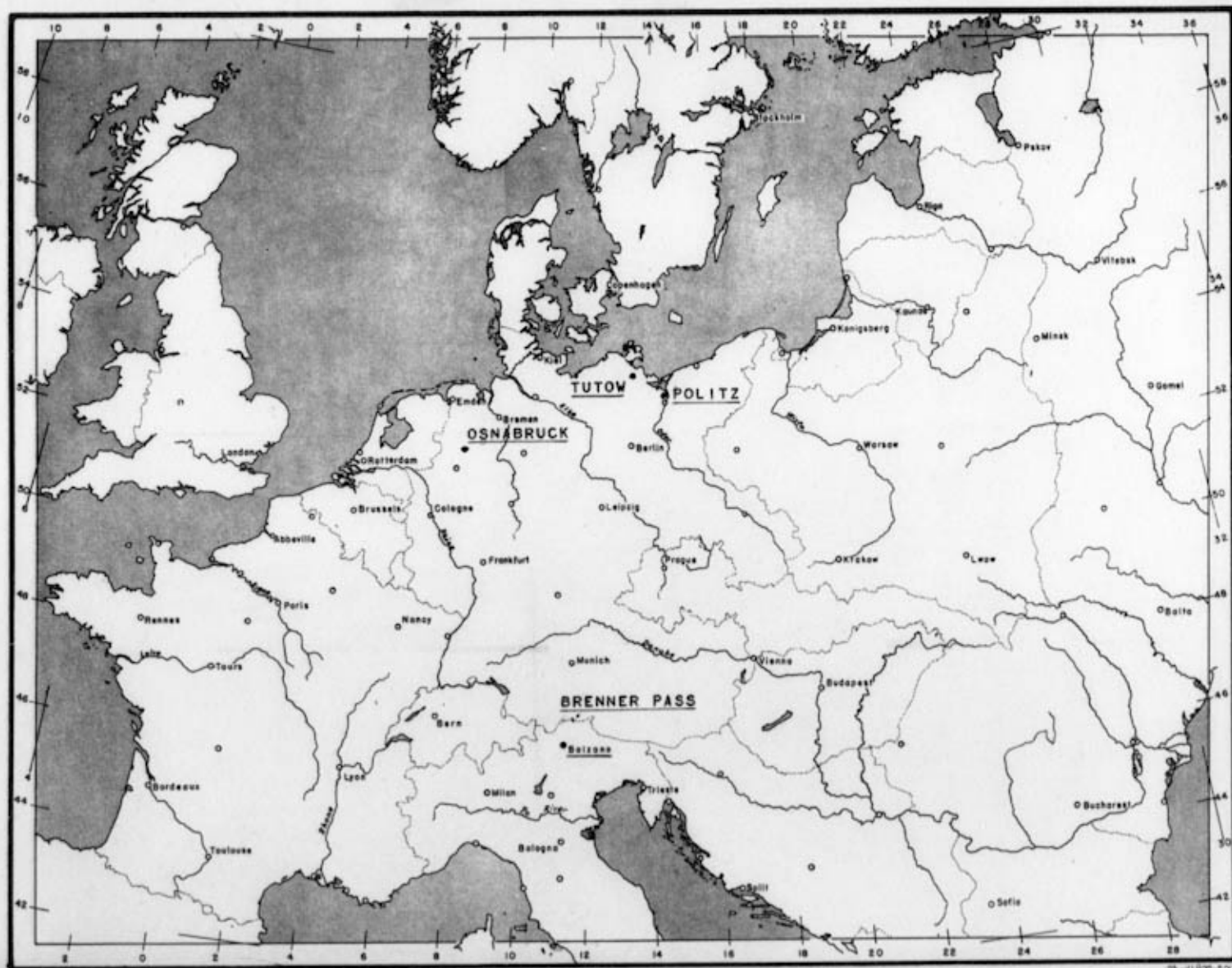
No. 886

0700 May 13 to 0700 May 14, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)





EUROPEAN THEATER

Preliminary reports covering 8th Air Force operations for 13 May indicate that 783 bombers, escorted by about 1,100 fighters, were dispatched against German targets. The marshalling yards at Osnabruck, oil refinery installations at Politz, and Tutow were attacked with generally good results. Incomplete claims list 53 (probably 56) enemy planes destroyed; 13 heavy bombers and eight fighter aircraft are missing.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 12-13 May, British forces constructed a bridge across the Rapido south of Cassino; as of noon the next day it was reported to be in operation and suitable for heavy traffic. Two other bridges were in operation southeast of S. Angelo. Reports indicate that at least nine battalions, together with tank units, are established in the bridgehead across the Rapido. Only isolated centers of resistance remain in the town of S. Angelo. South of the Liri River French troops driving west and northwest have taken high ground overlooking S. Andrea, captured Monti Majo, occupied Castelforte and established a line on the high ground to the northwest of that town. On the extreme left flank US forces were attacking Monti Rotondo and S. Maria Infante and had advanced southwest of that town against stiff enemy resistance. Elsewhere along the Italian battle fronts the situation was reported to be generally quiet.

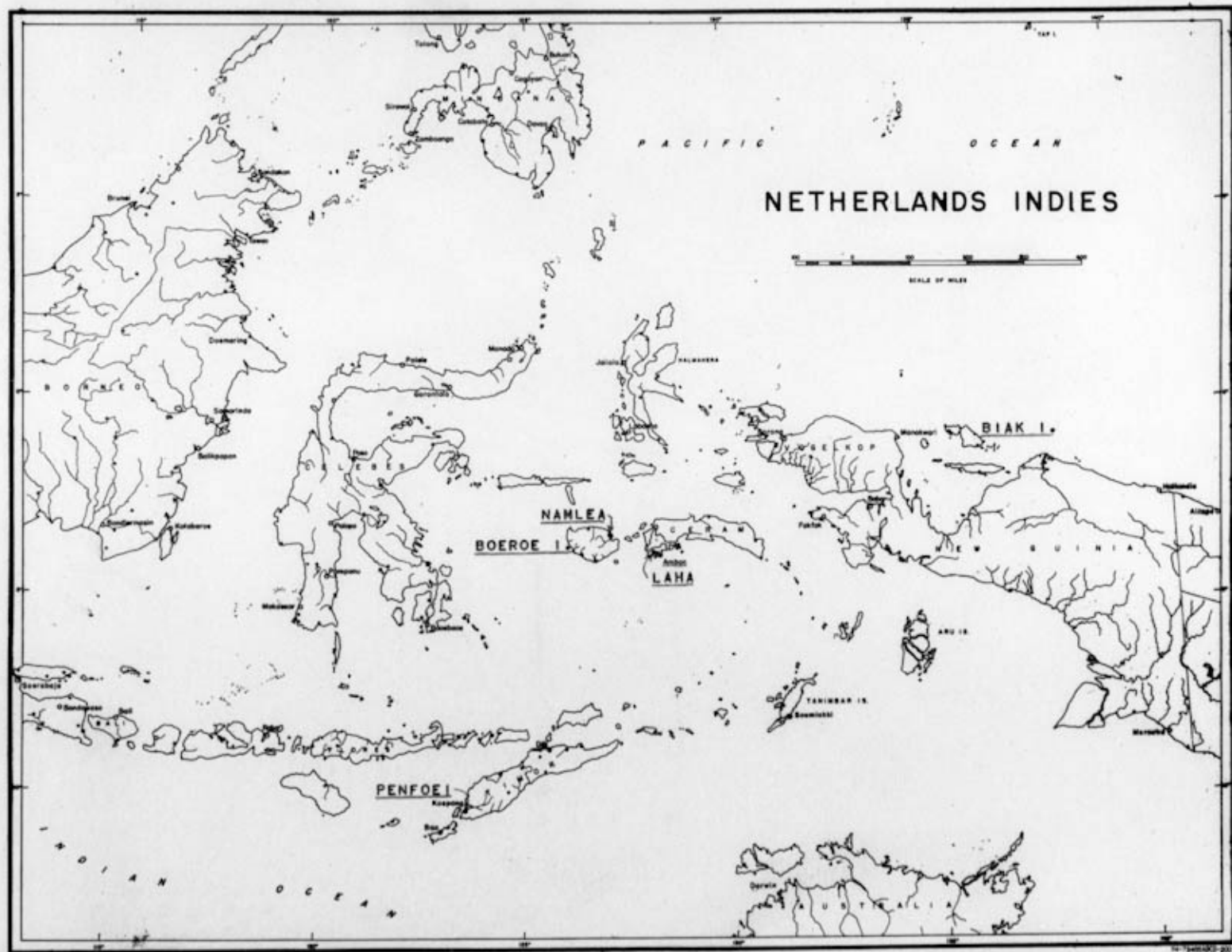
2. On 13 May, 717 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped more than 1,700 tons on nine railroad yards on the rail line traversing the Po Valley between Piacenza and Cesena and on five key points near Bolzano controlling traffic through the Brenner Pass. Good concentrations were reported on most targets. Fighter opposition was encountered only over the Bolzano and Modena areas and one (probably three) enemy aircraft were shot down; two B-24's and one P-38 are missing.

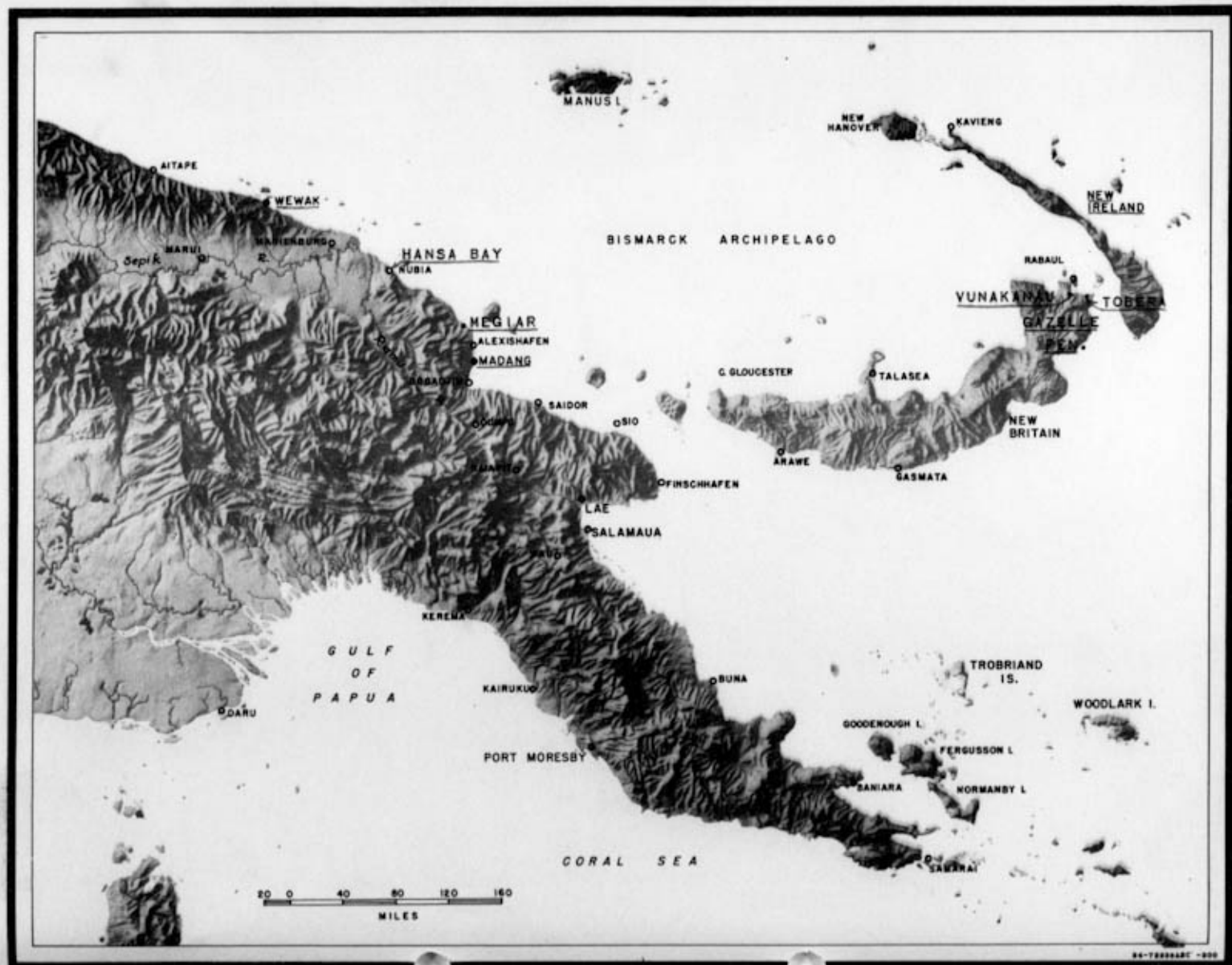
3. Twenty-two Allied bombers and fighters hit buildings, runway and a dispersal area at Maleme airfield, Crete, on 12 May.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Progress by Allied troops in northern Burma was reported on 13 May. Chinese forces in the Mogaung Valley repulsed an enemy attack west of the Mogaung River and continued to advance. In the Fort Hertz Valley British troops have penetrated the outer defenses of Tiangzup and were fighting along the road north of Nsopzup. Between the two valleys Allied columns have pushed southward to occupy Arang, eight miles southwest of Ritpong. In the Manipur and Arakan sectors fighting continues with little change in the situation.

2. 14th Air Force action for 11 May included attacks by six B-25's and 24 P-40's against enemy rail and water transportation north of Tungting Lake, during which warehouses, a rail yard and rolling stock were damaged and a 150-foot freighter and several smaller craft were sunk.





On that day and the next the radio station on Cat Bai Island was damaged by P-40 missions, rail yards and rolling stock northeast of Hanoi were successfully raided, and offensive missions were flown over the Salween River area.

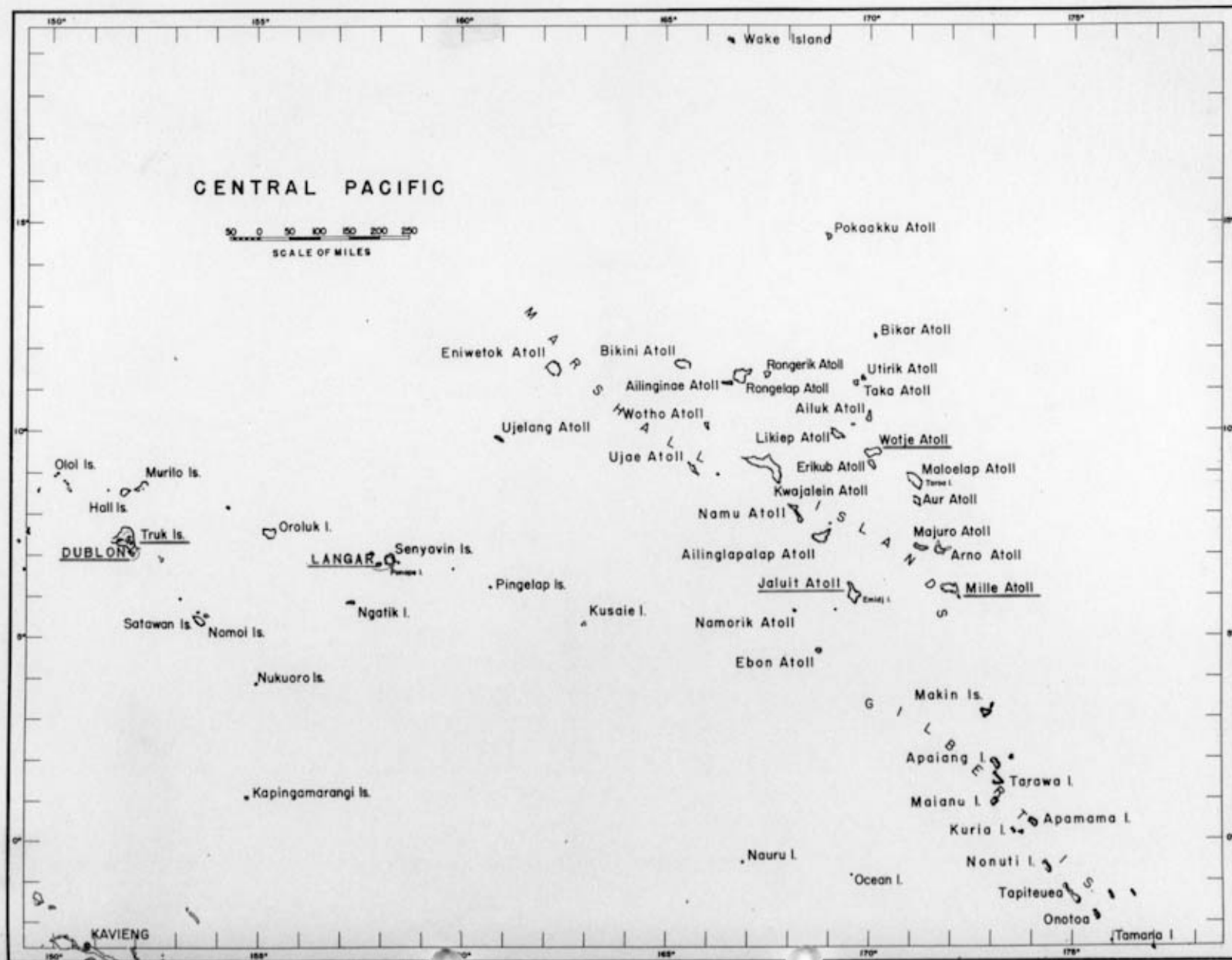
During this period Japanese aircraft operated against several of our airfields in central and southern China but details of these raids are lacking.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Australian ground forces from the Madang area reached Megiar Harbor during 12 May. Forty-two bombers and fighters raided targets in the Hansa Bay-Wewak portion of the northern New Guinea coast; the air installations on Biak Island continued to be the target for B-24 missions during the night of the 11th and the following day. One B-24 was lost but the crew is safe.

Farther west, seven B-24's and three Australian patrol bombers caused numerous fires and explosions at Namlea (Boeroe Island); six other B-24's raided Laha on Ambon and Dilli on Timor. Formations totalling 30 Dutch and Australian medium bombers attacked a radio station and village in western New Guinea, and effectively raided a barracks area at Penfoei, Timor.

2. Targets in the Buka-Bougainville area including the Buka air-strip were attacked by South Pacific formations totalling 114 aircraft on 11 May. The Rabaul airfields of Vunakanau and Tobera and supply



areas in the northern Gazelle Peninsula were raided by 79 bombers and fighters; Navy missions totalling 58 aircraft bombed gun positions on New Ireland.

3. On 11 May (target time) six B-25's delivered a six-ton bomb load to Langar Island. Other Central Pacific missions totalling 57 aircraft attacked Wotje, Mille, and Jaluit. That night 21 B-24's raided Truk; 62 tons of bombs were dropped and one (probably two) of eleven intercepting planes were shot down without reported loss. An airfield on Ponape was hit by one other B-24.

EASTERN FRONT

Soviet forces made light thrusts south of Narva on 13 May. Red counterattacks northwest of Tiraspol to regain their bridgehead over the Dnestr River were unsuccessful.

In the 35-day Crimean campaign, the Soviets claim to have killed 50,000 Axis troops and to have captured 61,000 prisoners.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The War Department has placed all military missions in Latin America, with the exception of that in Paraguay, under the centralized direction of the Caribbean Defense Command. The mission to Paraguay is being placed under the direction of Headquarters, US Army Forces, South Atlantic. The Joint Brazil-US Military Commission in Rio de Janeiro will continue to be administered by the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

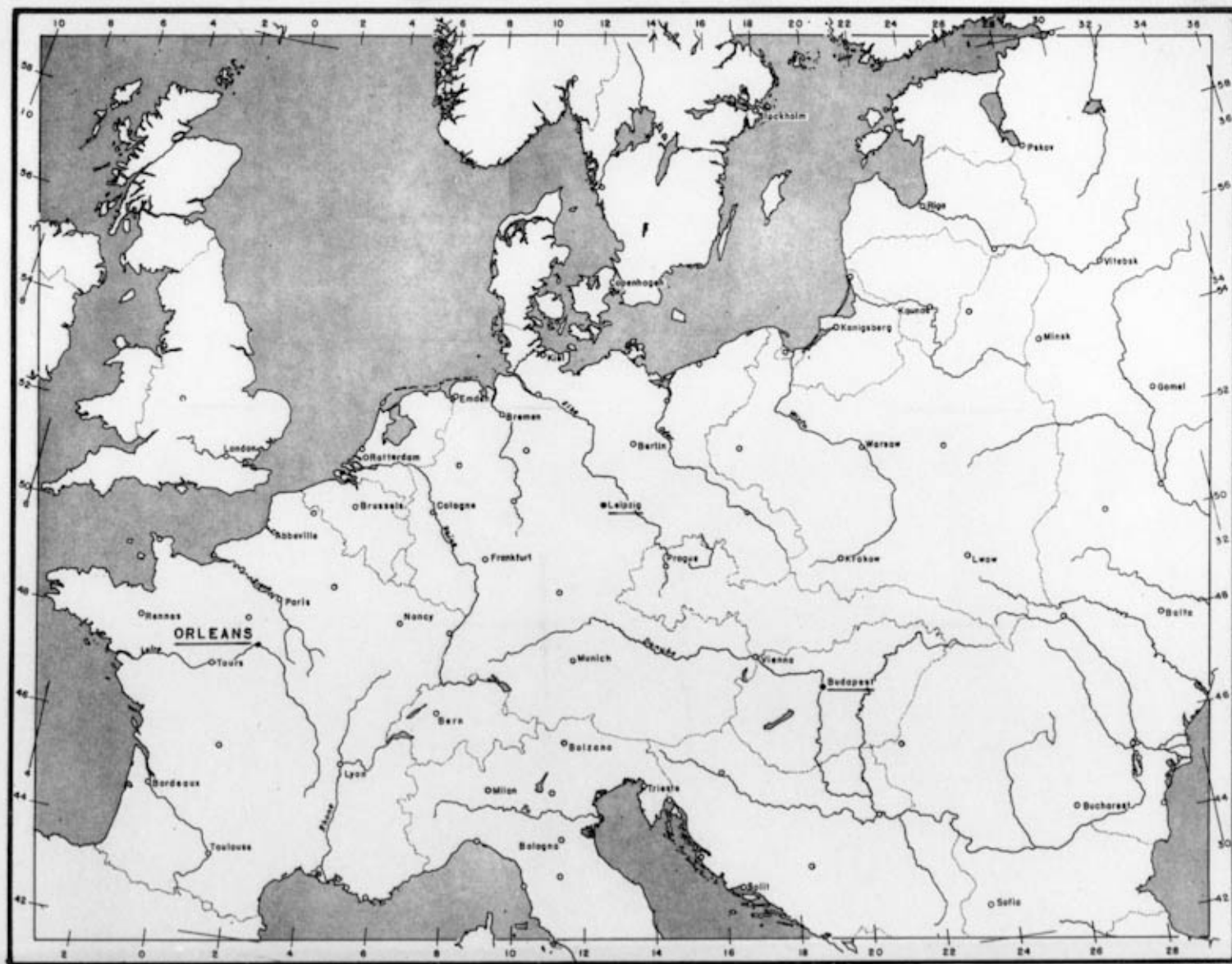
No. 885

0700 May 12 to 0700 May 13, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



EUROPEAN THEATER

In the 8th Air Force operations on 11 May against airfields at Orleans and important railroad yards in eastern France, Alsace and Lorraine, more than 2,300 tons of bombs were dropped and 24 (probably 27) enemy planes were destroyed in the air and on the ground. We lost 16 heavy bombers and five fighters. 9th Air Force missions that day attacked four gun positions, two airdromes and two railroad yards, a total of 257 medium and 87 light bombers dropping 571 tons during these operations. Similar targets were hit with 126 tons by 286 P-47's.

On 12 May, 952 8th Air Force bombers, escorted by 950 fighters, were airborne against five synthetic oil plants and an aircraft assembly plant in the vicinity of Leipzig. According to preliminary reports bombing was fair to excellent on all primary targets and 73 enemy aircraft were shot down. Forty-four of our heavy bombers and nine fighters have not returned.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 10-11 May, 41 Allied bombers dropped 69 tons of bombs on railroad yards at Budapest. The following day 149 medium and 186 fighter bombers attacked railroad bridges and installations in the Florence, Orvieto and Ancona areas and the harbors of Portoferraio (Elba) and Piombino. A mission of 55 P-47's also struck Portoferraio, damaging a factory and storage tanks and hitting the main jetty. Thirty-six A-30's attacked gun positions in the battle



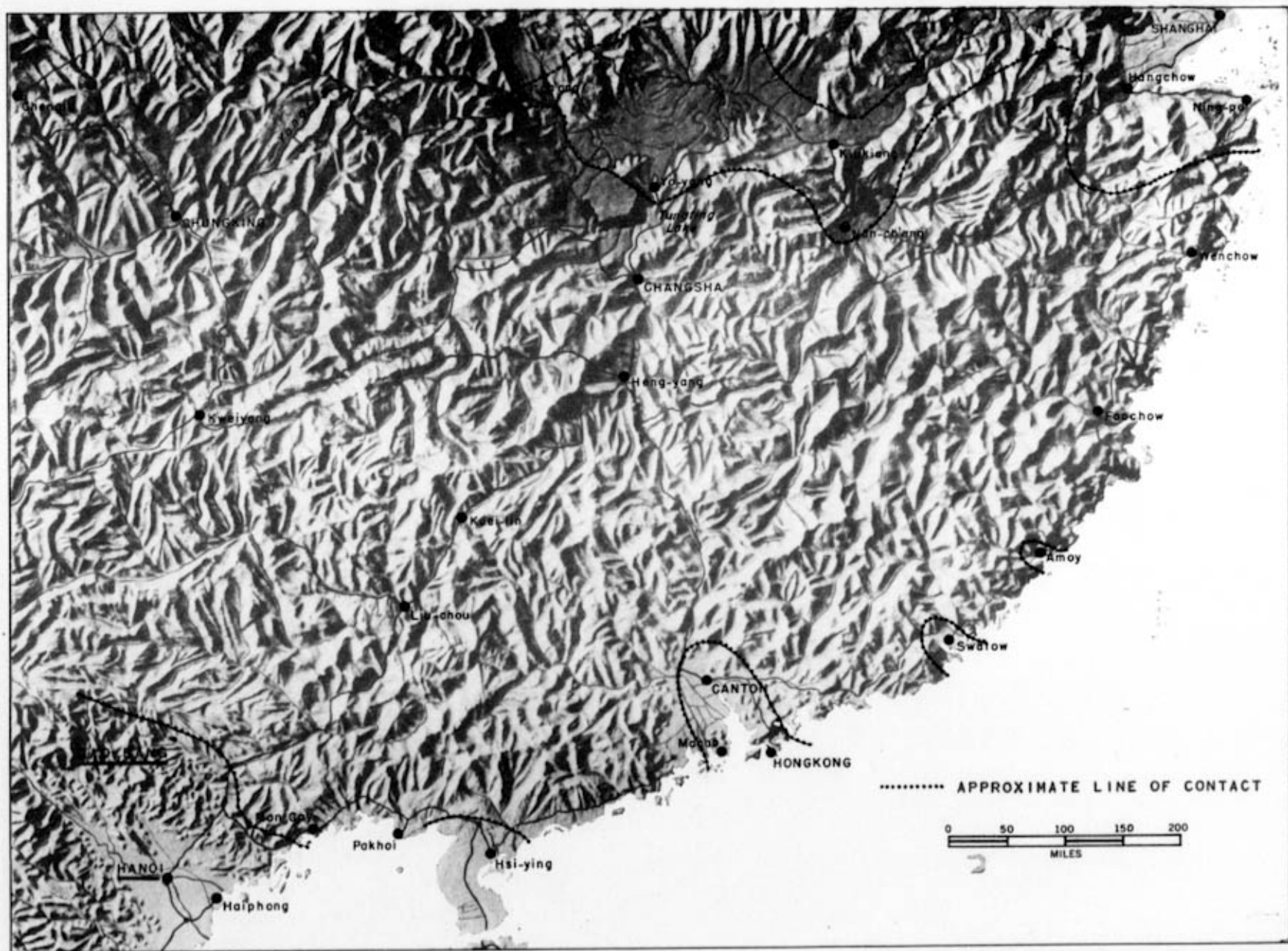
area with fair results.

Approximately 25 enemy aircraft operated against an Allied convoy; five enemy planes were shot down without Allied loss.

2. On 12 May more than 700 heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force attacked warehouses, railroad yards, chemical works, an enemy corps headquarters and other profitable targets in Italy, as far north as Genoa and Ferrara. In most cases accurate results were reported. A total of 1854 tons were dropped. One B-24 was lost; one (probably two) enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Medium and fighter bombers attacked troop concentrations, gun positions and bridges behind the enemy lines giving direct support to the Allied drive against the Gustav line. More than 2,750 sorties were flown during the day, the largest single day's operations for our Mediterranean Allied Air Forces to date. Only one enemy airplane was sighted over the battle area. Fourteen of our light aircraft are missing.

3. By noon of 12 May American troops had advanced one-half to three-quarters of a mile along their entire front from the Tyrrhenian Sea northwards, taking several small villages, including Damiano. The French on their right flank had also advanced, capturing Monti Faito. British troops had established a narrow bridgehead across the Rapido between Cassino and the Liri River and were consolidating their positions. Farther north the Polish Corps initially made some gains but were finally driven back by repeated enemy counterattacks. Bitter



MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

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

resistance was being encountered along the whole front of attack.

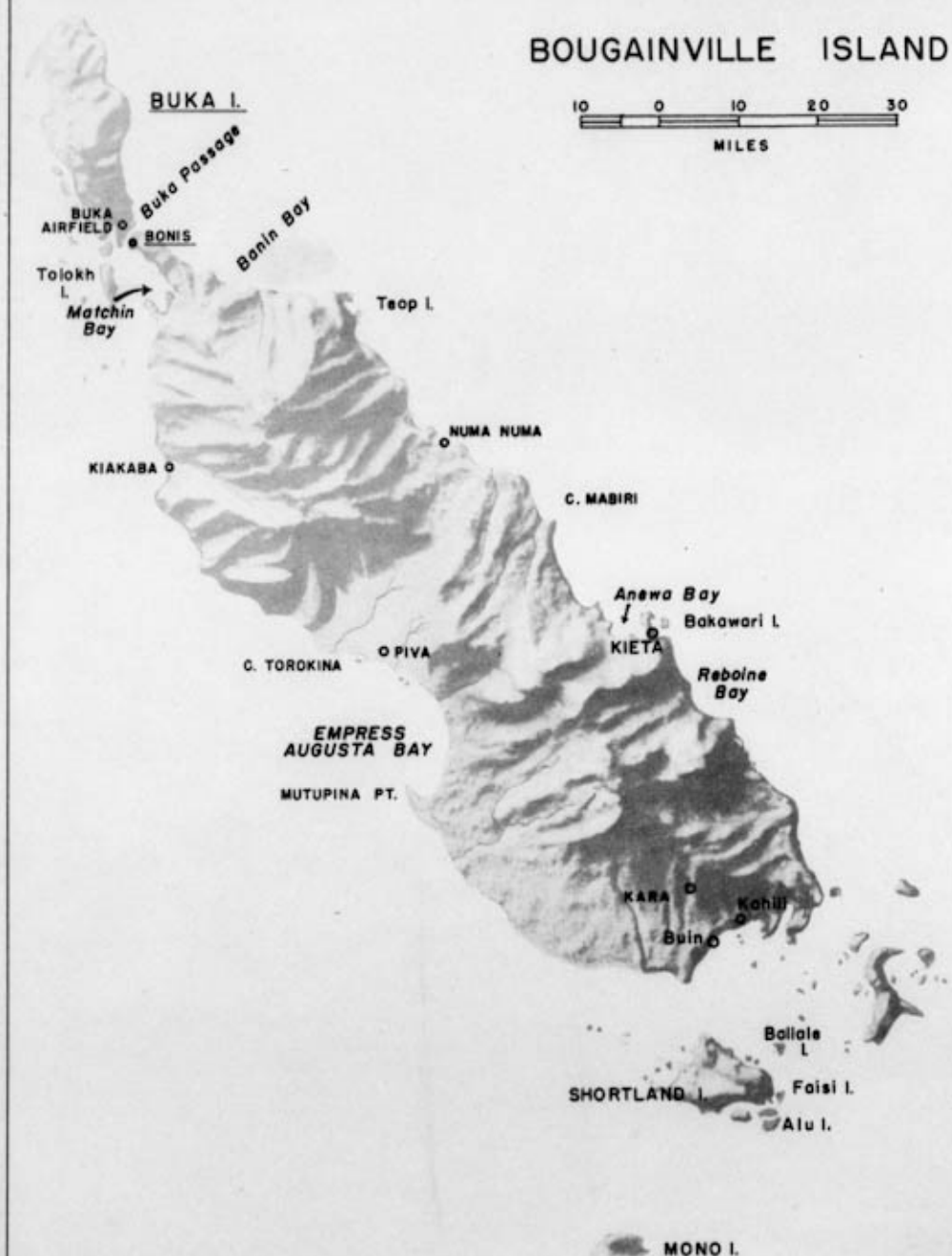
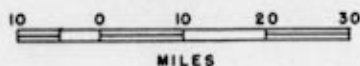
ASIATIC THEATER

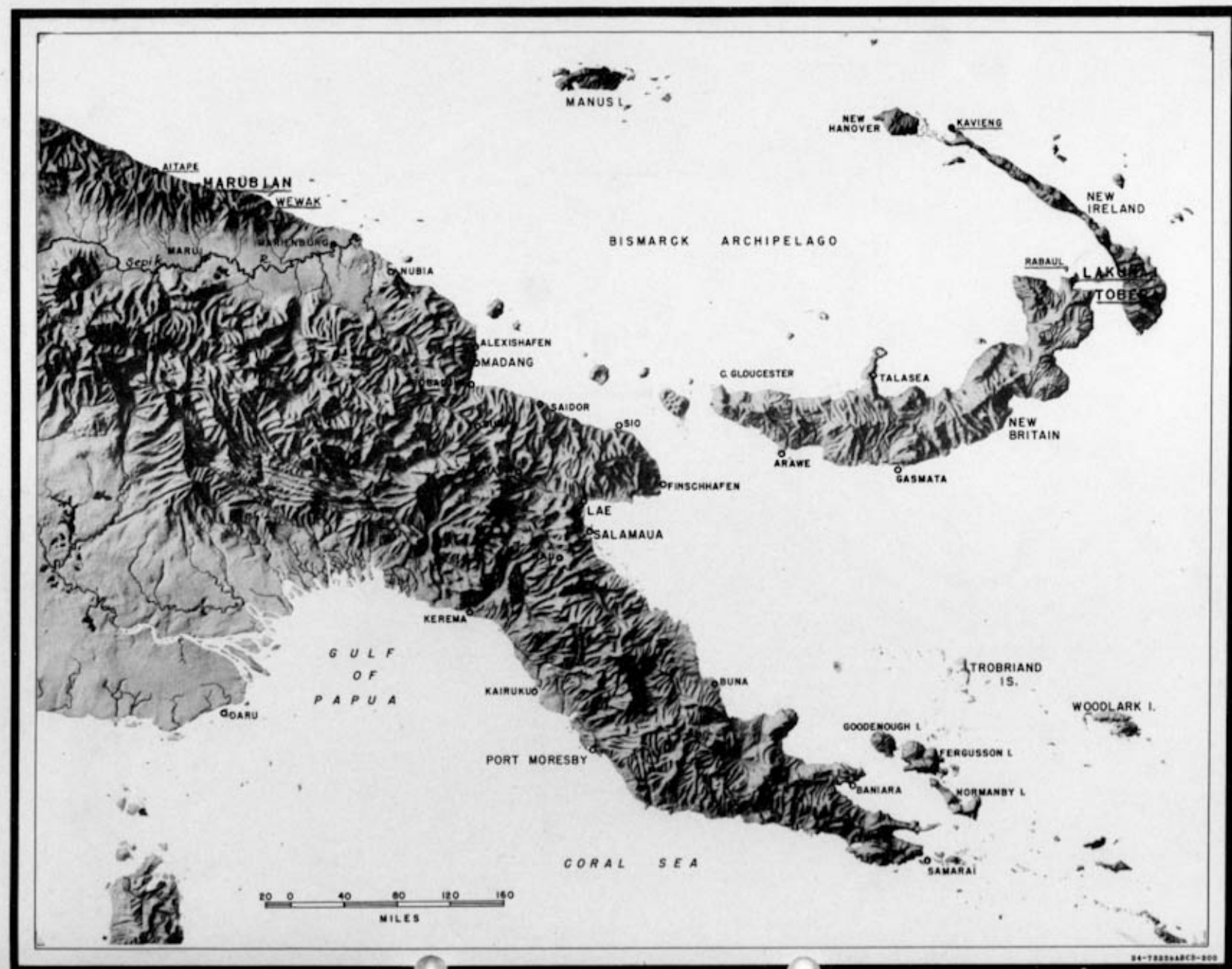
1. During the night of 9-10 May, three B-24's started several fires in the enemy barracks at Nagorn Sawarn and five others mined the approaches to Mergui. The next night nine B-24's bombed storage and barracks areas at Myitkyina and one other bombed Mogaung. In tactical air operations for the period 9 to 11 May, inclusive, medium and fighter bombers flew many missions throughout central, western and northwestern Burma, striking at enemy transport facilities, battle positions, and supply installations. Two missions of nine B-25's each started numerous fires in Myitkyina. The Tiddim road in the Tongzang area received several direct hits from 19 Allied bombers; Aungban and another enemy airfield were attacked by P-38's which destroyed six (probably nine) planes in the air and on the ground with no loss to themselves. In another sweep of enemy airfields in the Meiktila-Anisakan-Heho area, 24 P-51's destroyed 13 (probably 15) of the 25 enemy planes encountered, losing no planes.

On 9 May, more than 20 Japanese planes raided Palel; two bombs hit an ammunition dump. The next day enemy planes raided the Bishenpur and Buri Bazar areas causing a few casualties at the latter target; antiaircraft fire claimed three (probably five) enemy planes.

2. Additional fighter missions of the 14th Air Force on 10 May damaged bridges and bombed the town of Tengchung. Other fighters

BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND







operated against railroad installations and rolling stock northeast of Hanoi. Six P-40's, two of which were armed with rockets, caused considerable damage to a hydro-electric dam west of Cao Bang.

The following day four B-24's damaged the Burma Road with 1,000-lb. bombs. Fighter planes destroyed the main bridge north of Mangshih and started numerous fires in a village north of Tengchung.

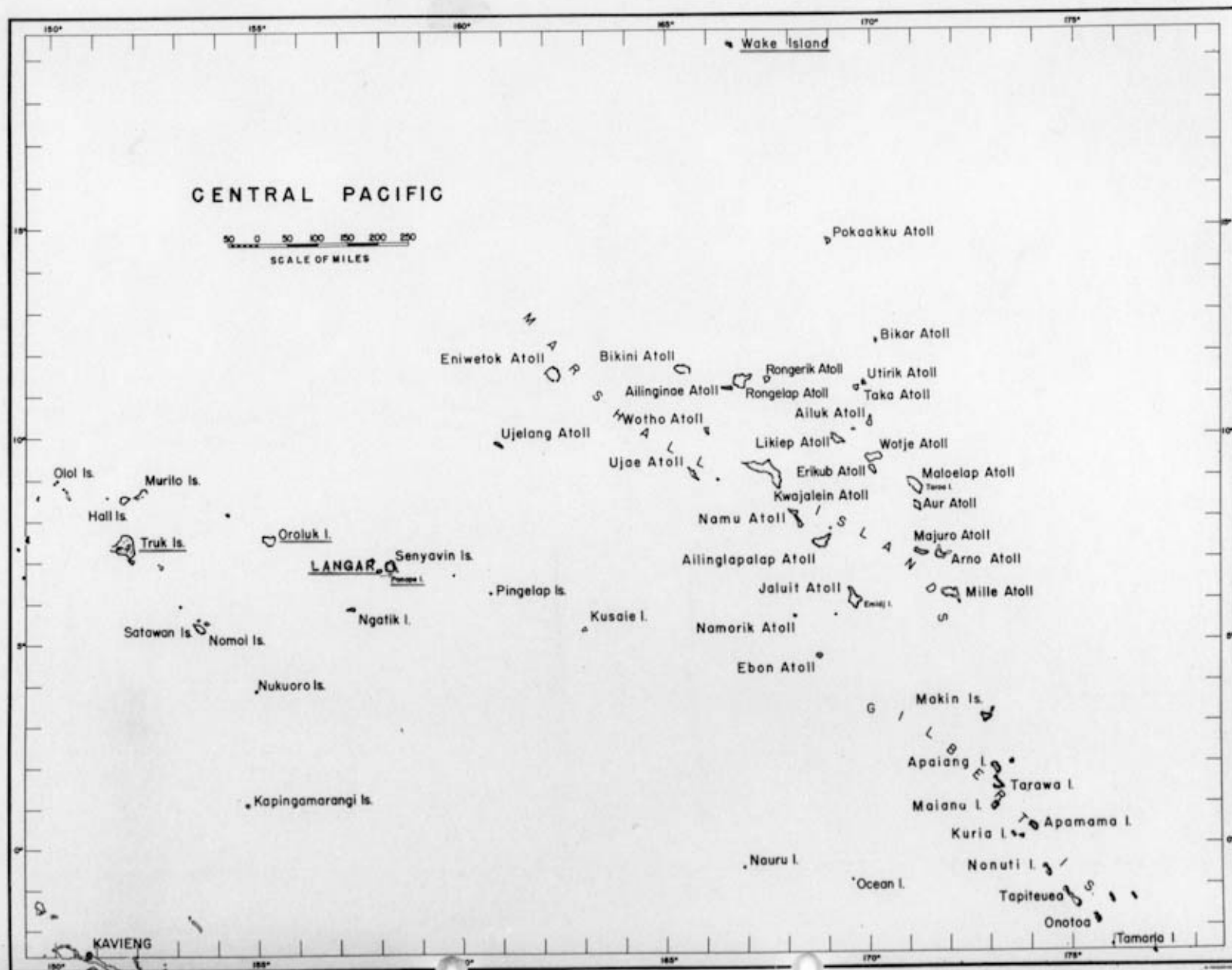
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Elements of our Aitape ground force occupied Marubian on 11 May. Enemy dead in the Aitape-Hollandia area now total 1,600.

Mokmer airdrome on Biak Island was harassed by B-24 missions during the night of the 10th and the following day; another heavy bomber damaged a 2,000-ton vessel 280 miles east of Palau. Large fires started and ammunition dumps exploded when Wakde Island was attacked by 23 B-24's and 61 B-25's. Airfields and supply areas in the Wewak area and targets along the Sepik River were hit during the day by formations totalling 32 heavy, 21 medium, and 23 light bombers.

2. Eighty-two medium, dive, and fighter bombers attacked the Tobera and Lakunai airfields and other targets in the Rabaul area on 10 May. The Kavieng airfields and gun positions were pounded by 66 Navy bombers; and 85 other planes, including 12 B-25's, raided the Buka-Bougainville region starting a large fire in a supply area, damaging the Bonis runway, destroying a bridge and setting fire to a village.

3. Truk was hit with 39 tons of bombs dropped by two formations



totalling 14 B-24's during the night of 9-10 May (target time). Ponape and Oroluk each were attacked by one B-24. The next day 34 tons of bombs were distributed over Marshall Islands targets by 78 other Central Pacific planes, including 24 B-25's. Six B-25's raided Langar Island. That night Wake was attacked by three B-24's which dropped six tons of bombs without encountering antiaircraft fire.

EASTERN FRONT

Considerable Russian guerrilla activity was reported south of Polotsk on 12 May. The remaining Axis forces in the Crimea have been destroyed.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

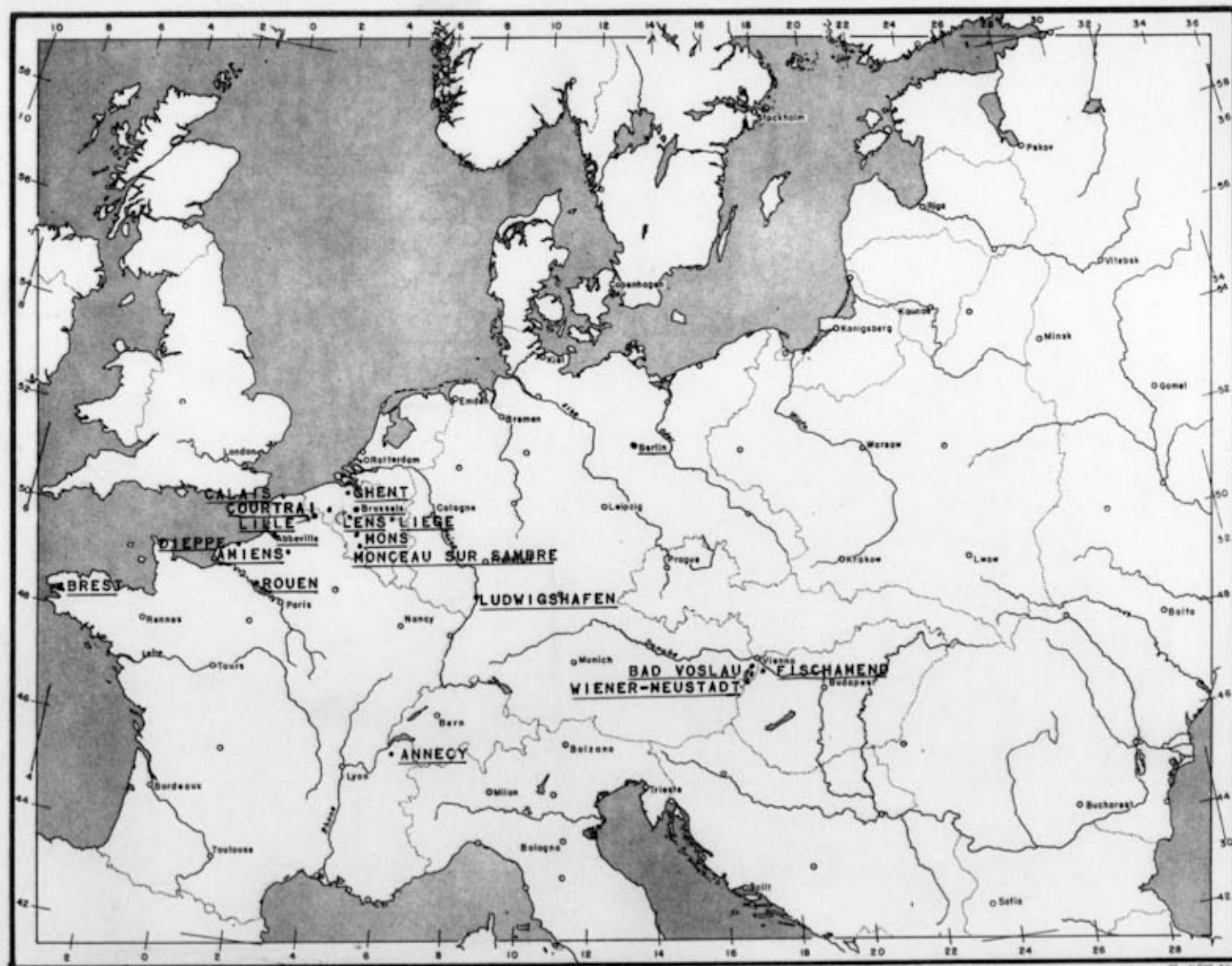
No. 884

0700 May 11 to 0700 May 12, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



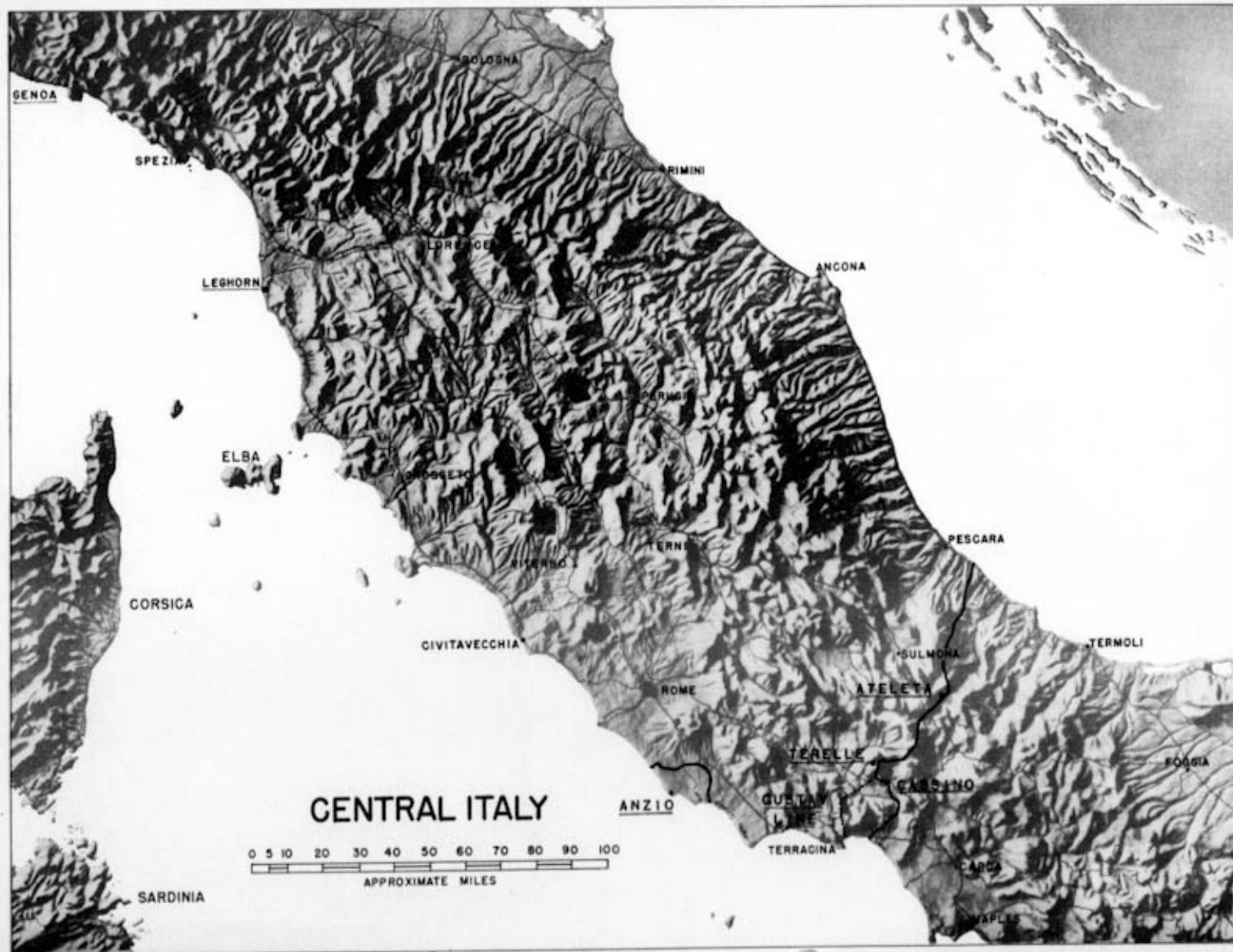
EUROPEAN THEATER

9-10
RAF bombers during the night of 8-9 May dropped more than 2,900 tons of high explosives on targets in western and southern France and on Berlin. The targets included seven coastal battery positions (2,066 tons), a foundry at Paris (344 tons), air installations at Brest (338 tons), the Annecy ball-bearing factory (111 tons), and Berlin (36 tons). The next day some 350 planes struck targets in northern France and Belgium with 399 tons of bombs.

During 10 May 373 more planes hit railway centers at Monceau-Sur-Sambre and Mons, military objectives in the Calais-Abbeville-Amiens area and a Rouen ammunition dump with a total of 172 tons of explosives. That night railroad yards at Ghent, Lens, Courtrai and Lille, a coastal battery at Dieppe, and Ludwigshafen were targets for nearly 2,500 tons of high explosives dropped by the RAF. Fifteen bombers are missing from the night's operations.

Although 8th Air Force strategic missions were recalled because of bad weather conditions on 10 May, the 9th Air Force was able to operate against rail yards, airdromes and military installations in Belgium and France. Formations totalling 833 planes dropped a total of 786 tons of explosives on these objectives. Six enemy planes were destroyed on the ground; we lost five.

Incomplete reports indicate that some 1,000 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force on 11 May attacked two rail centers in Brussels and nine others along the western German boundary between Liege and the Swiss border.



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
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MEDITERRANEAN

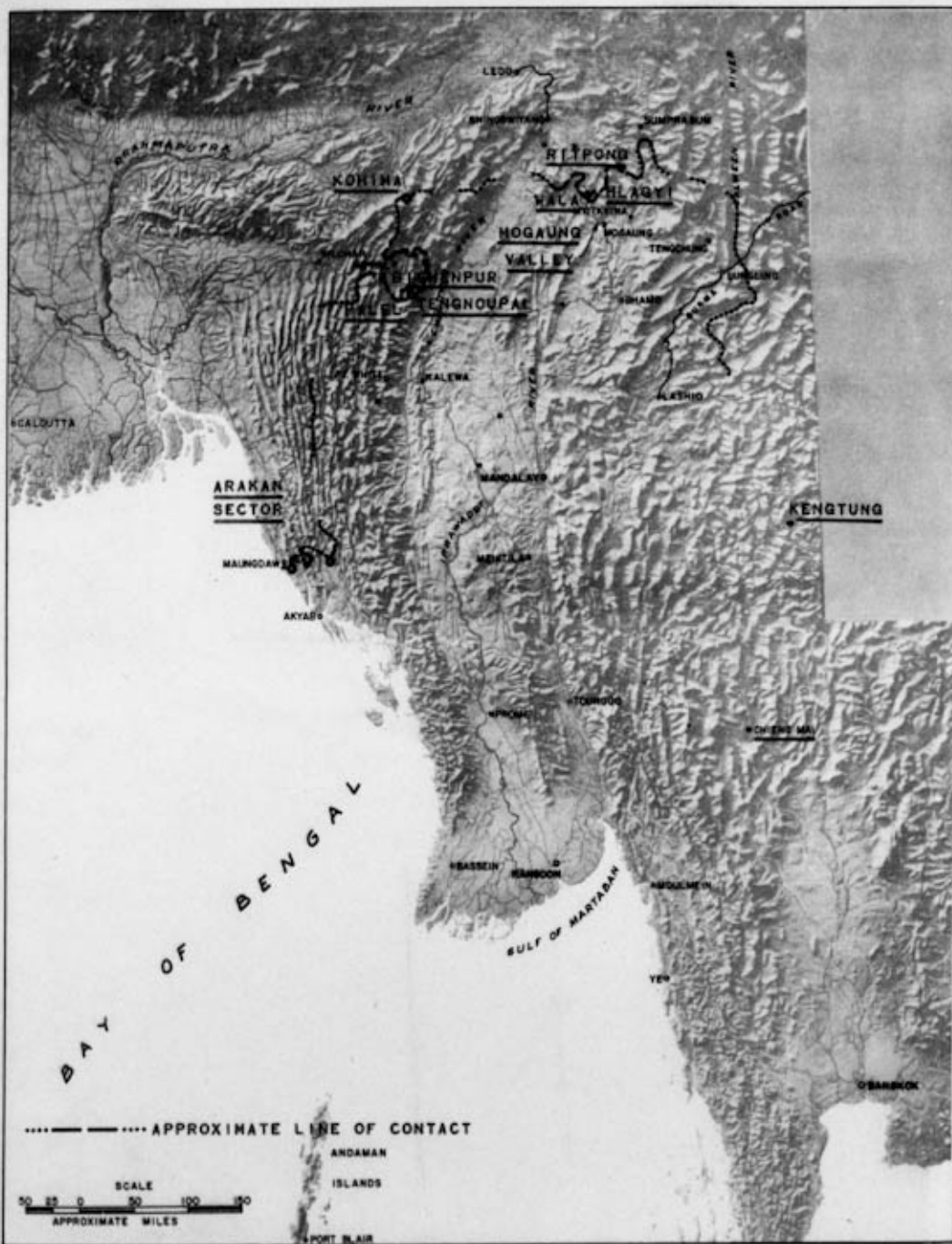
1. During the night of 9-10 May, 30 RAF planes bombed the harbors of Leghorn and Genoa and eight B-24's laid mines in the Danube River. Fifteen enemy planes attacked our installations at Anzio; no damage was reported and antiaircraft fire claimed two planes as probably destroyed.

During 10 May, when strategic missions were over Austrian targets as reported yesterday, 252 medium and light bombers concentrated against bridges and railroad lines in central and western Italy. Fighter bomber missions attacked railroad lines and bridges along both coasts and communications and supply dumps in the Rome area. Spitfires raided harbors, gun positions and enemy concentrations in Albania.

Additional reports of the attack on 10 May against the Wiener-Neustadt aircraft works state that the antiaircraft fire was the heaviest yet encountered by the 15th Air Force. In two of the groups participating in the attack every aircraft was hit. It is believed that the antiaircraft defenses there have been reinforced with guns from other points.

Adverse weather on 11 May caused cancellation of 15th Air Force operations.

2. In appraising the effectiveness of enemy air attacks off the North African coast, the North African Theater reports that between October 1943 and April 1944, 224 Allied ships were sailing daily along the North African coast in major convoys, aggregating 47,712 ship-days, each affording the enemy a chance to attack. During this time 16 Allied freighters have been sunk, 11 damaged, two escorts sunk, and one damaged.



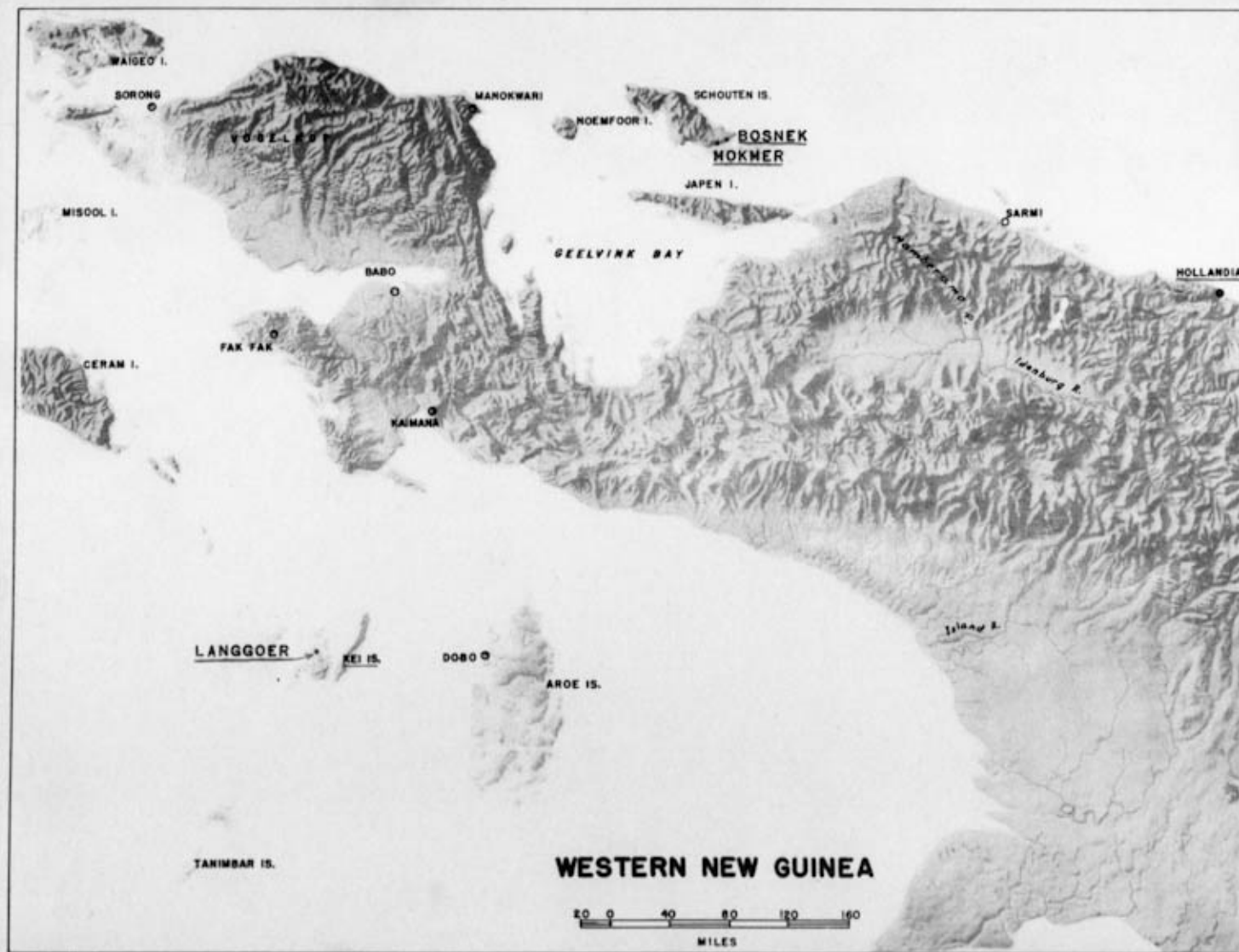
These successes have cost the enemy 41 airplanes destroyed by aircraft, 14 by antiaircraft fire and other causes, plus eight probables. The Theater points out that this loss represents more than 15 percent of the enemy's aircraft operating on these missions.

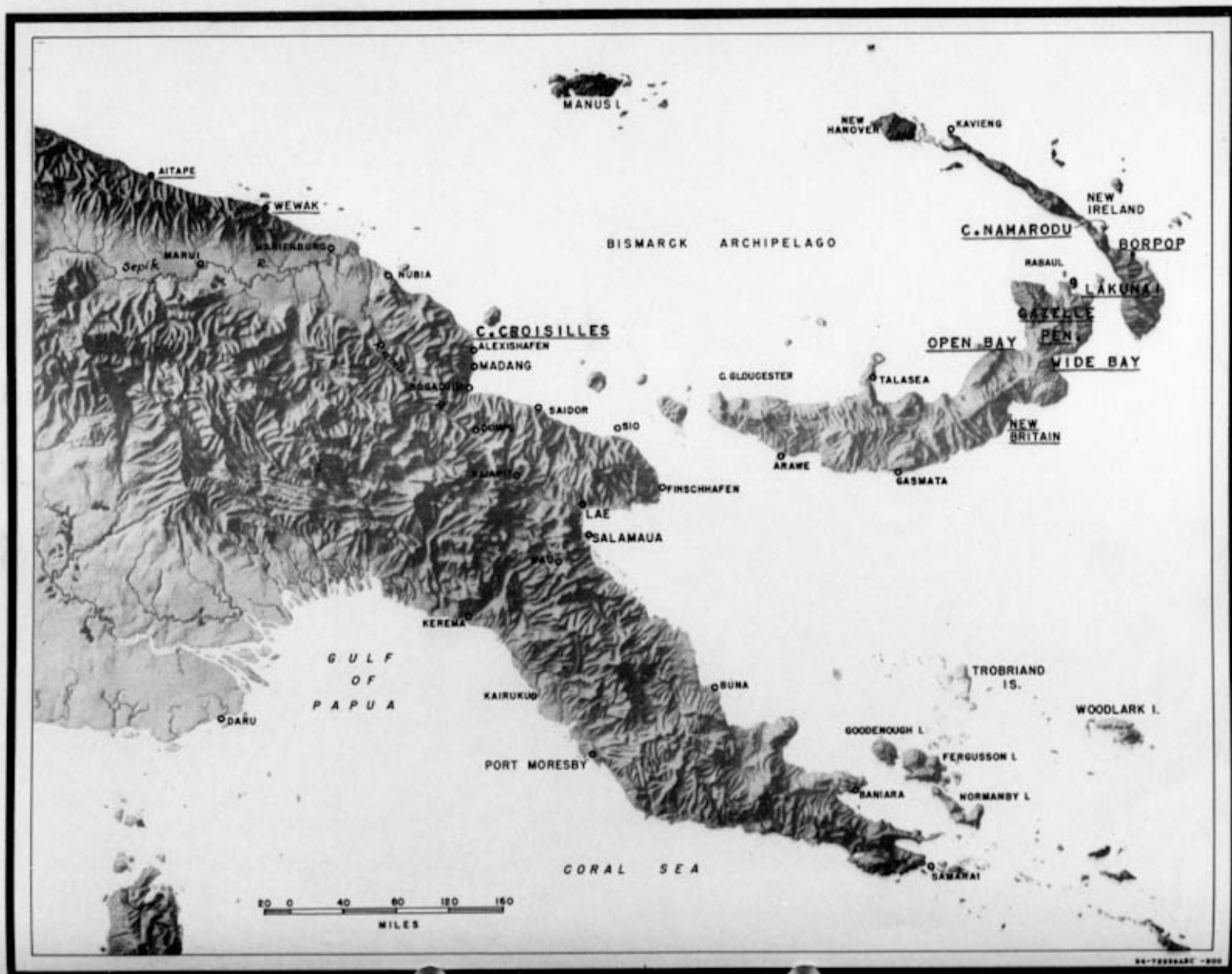
3. During the 24-hour period ending at noon on 11 May, the Cassino area and the sector to the north were the principal centers of activity on the Italian front. Considerable patrol action and exchanges of artillery and mortar fires were reported in the area west and northwest of Ateleta and southeast of Terelle; numerous enemy patrols were repulsed in the Cassino area, two in the town itself. At the beachhead the enemy was reported to be generally alert, reacting quickly to Allied movements.

According to a late communique, the recent aggressive patrol activity on the trans-Italian battle line has covered a regrouping of Allied forces, preparatory to a major attack against the Gustav Line. The Fifth and Eighth Armies launched this effort at 11 PM (theatre time) on 11 May.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On the eastern side of the Mogaung Valley, Allied troops have occupied Hlagyi and Wala. Stiff resistance is still being encountered west of the river. Farther east, Riptong has been cleared of the enemy and our troops have advanced two miles to the south. In the Manipur sector inconclusive fighting continues around Kohima. British forces made some progress south of Bishenpur and continued on the offensive. Increased fighting in the Tengnoupal area resulted in a slight withdrawal





by British forces whose forward positions are now eight miles south of Palel. No change was reported in the situation on the Arakan front.

2. In a sweep of the south China coast on 10 May four P-40's destroyed at least six 50-foot junks and damaged many others. Two other P-40's flew an offensive photo reconnaissance over the Chiengmai-Kengtung area and destroyed six trucks along the road.

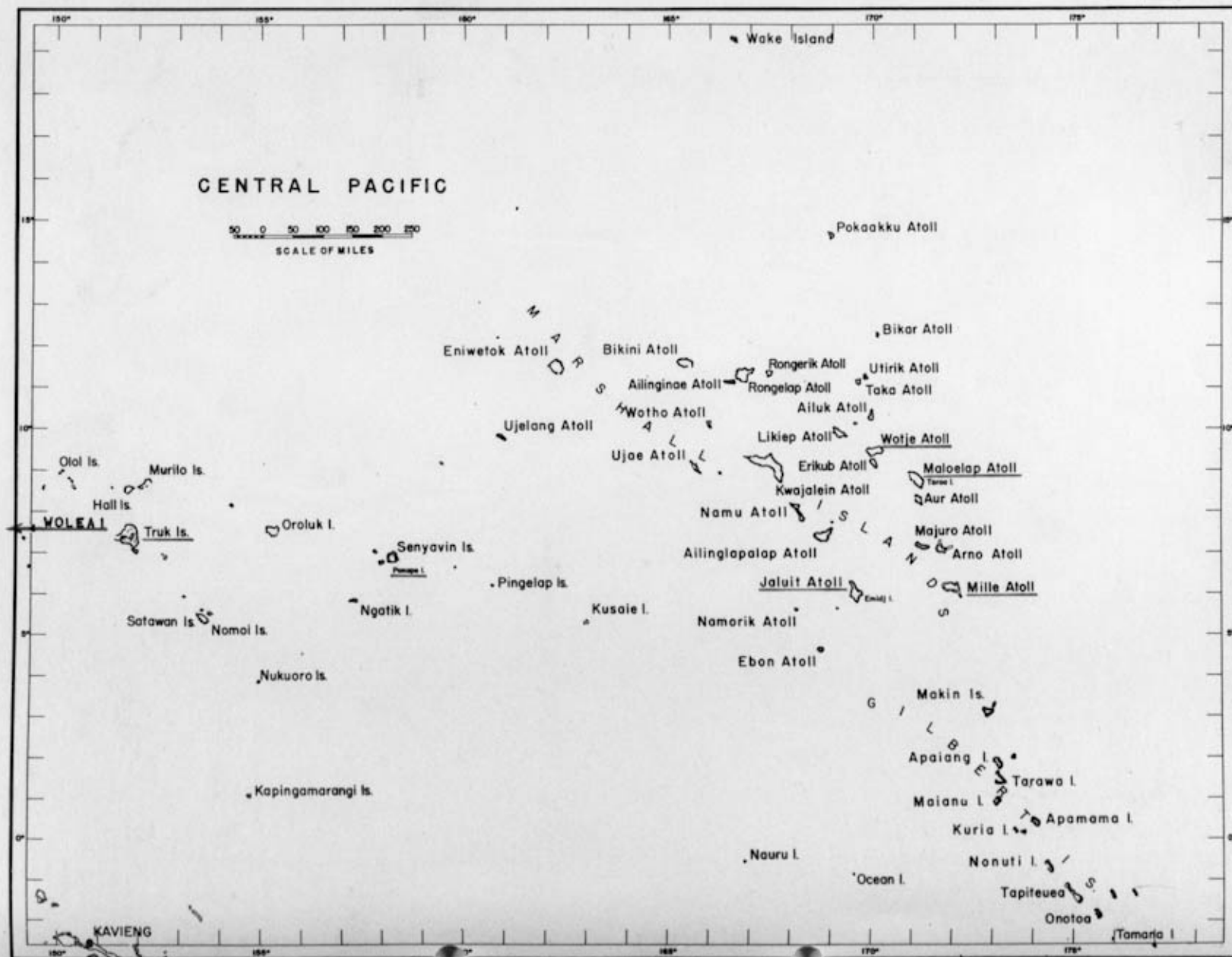
The Liangshan airfield 100 miles northeast of Chungking was attacked by six enemy bombers which hit the runway with 36 bombs.

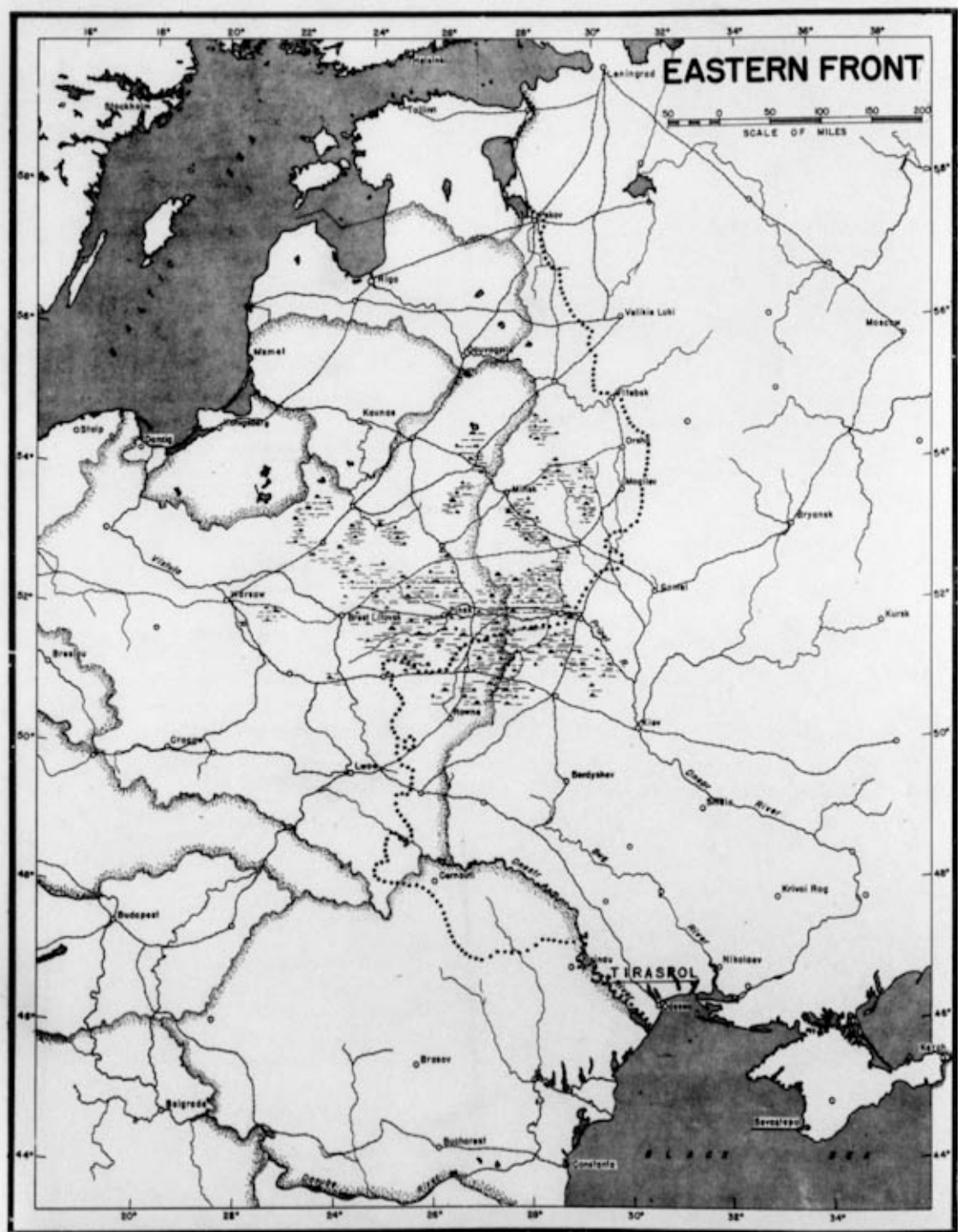
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Allied ground patrols approached Cape Croisilles on 10 May without contact with the enemy. Two hundred and fifty-eight Japanese have been captured in the Hollandia-Aitape area, and about 731 individuals of various Allied nationalities have been liberated.

Twelve 5th Air Force B-24's dropped 27 tons of explosives on the Woleai runway on 9 May. The ammunition dumps and supply areas at Bosnek and the Mokmer airdrome dispersal areas were attacked that day and the next by a total of 39 B-24's. On the latter day 13th Air Force heavy bombers based in the Admiralties attacked Truk, starting two large fires; one B-24 was lost. Sixty-five bombers and fighter bombers started fires in supply areas near Wewak with 43 tons of explosives. Langgoer airfield and village in the Kai Islands were attacked by nine Dutch medium bombers.

2. South Pacific air missions during 9 May consisted of attacks





by a total of 47 Navy dive bombers on coastal guns in New Ireland, 33 fighter-bomber sorties on targets near Lakunai, and sweeps by 98 Army and Navy bombers on gun positions, buildings and ammunition dumps in the Buka-Bougainville and Shortlands areas.

3. Central Pacific planes flew 77 sorties against targets on Jaluit, Wotje, Mille and Maloelap during 9 May (target time) attacking gun batteries, power installations, ammunition magazines and bivouac areas. Ponape received 14 tons from two missions, one of six B-25's and the other of 11 B-24's en route from the Admiralties to their Central Pacific base.

EASTERN FRONT

A German surprise attack on 11 May wiped out the Soviet bridgehead on the west bank of the Dnestr, northwest of Tiraspol. In the Crimea, the remnants of the Axis forces are being mopped up.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 883

0700 May 10 to 0700 May 11, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



GENERAL

The War Department has instructed the Army Air Forces Redistribution Center at Atlantic City to warn personnel returning from the European and North African theaters to be particularly careful not to discuss military matters except in line of duty. Special attention is to be given to briefing combat air crews returning on leave as well as regular ATC trans-Atlantic crews and passengers.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. 9th Air Force missions totalling 1,184 medium, light and fighter bombers attacked military installations, coastal guns, railroad yards and other targets on the Continent during 9 May with 1,086 tons of explosives. Our losses from these operations were one medium bomber and two fighter bombers. Two enemy aircraft were shot down.

2. On 10 May, 1,015 heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force which took off to attack targets in northwestern Germany were recalled because of unfavorable weather en route to their targets.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Strategic missions were cancelled during 9 May because of weather. Tactical aircraft of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces flew a total of 1,114 sorties on that day, striking at targets in central Italy and shipping in the Adriatic and performing routine missions. Railroad bridges and the viaduct at Incisa, and an enemy headquarters



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

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south of Aquila were among the objectives attacked with observed effect. Railroad installations and yards in the Florence area were accurately bombed by 74 P-47's.

More than 750 escorted 15th Air Force B-17's and B-24's were dispatched to attack aircraft factories and aircraft installations at Wiener-Neustadt during 10 May. Heavy overcast was encountered en route and 333 of our heavy bombers were forced to turn back. The attacking aircraft dropped 936 tons of explosives with fair coverage. Intense and accurate antiaircraft fire and between 160 and 190 enemy fighters were encountered in the target area. Our fighters shot down 11 (probably 14) enemy planes; our bomber claims have not as yet been evaluated. Thirty heavy bombers and three fighters failed to return. Railway yards at Knin were the target for 12 B-24's whose crews reported hits in the area.

2. German and Allied patrols were active in the Adriatic sector during the 24-hour period ending at noon 10 May. Our troops now occupy Palena and Taranta. Elsewhere along the trans-Italian battle line and at the beachhead increased patrol activity and artillery exchanges were reported.

3. On 2 May, the following was the status of Axis prisoners of the Mediterranean Theater:

Held by US forces:	79,990
Held by British forces:	50,567
Sent to US:	177,299
Sent to UK:	33,166
Sent to Middle East:	3,975

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Chinese troops were advancing slowly down the Mogaung Valley according to latest reports; units on the east flank were engaged with the enemy in the Auche and Warong areas. There was little change on the western Burma fronts; British troops made some gains in the Kohima area where heavy fighting continues. Minor skirmishes were reported north of Imphal and near Tengnoupal. On the Arakan front Allied withdrawals to monsoon positions continued.

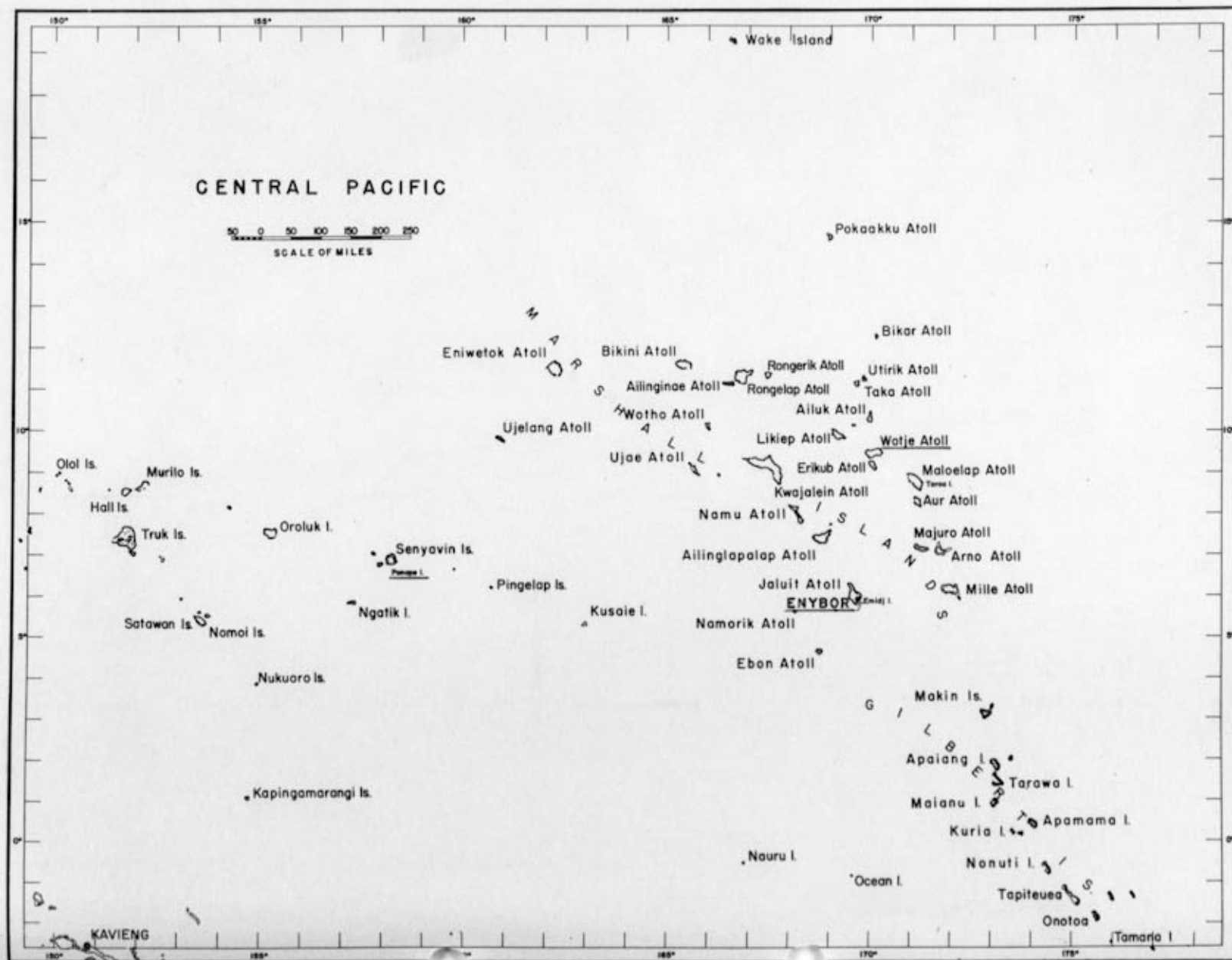
2. Sixty-eight Allied aircraft attacked enemy positions, supply dumps and lines of communication in northern and western Burma during 9 May. Other planes bombed an enemy headquarters in the Ukhrul area during the day.

3. On 8 May, 14th Air Force and Chinese-American P-40's damaged rolling stock and buildings along the railroad northeast of Hanoi. They also attacked shipping along the Yangtze in the Tungting Lake area, sinking a gasoline barge and damaging many small boats. Two of our planes failed to return.

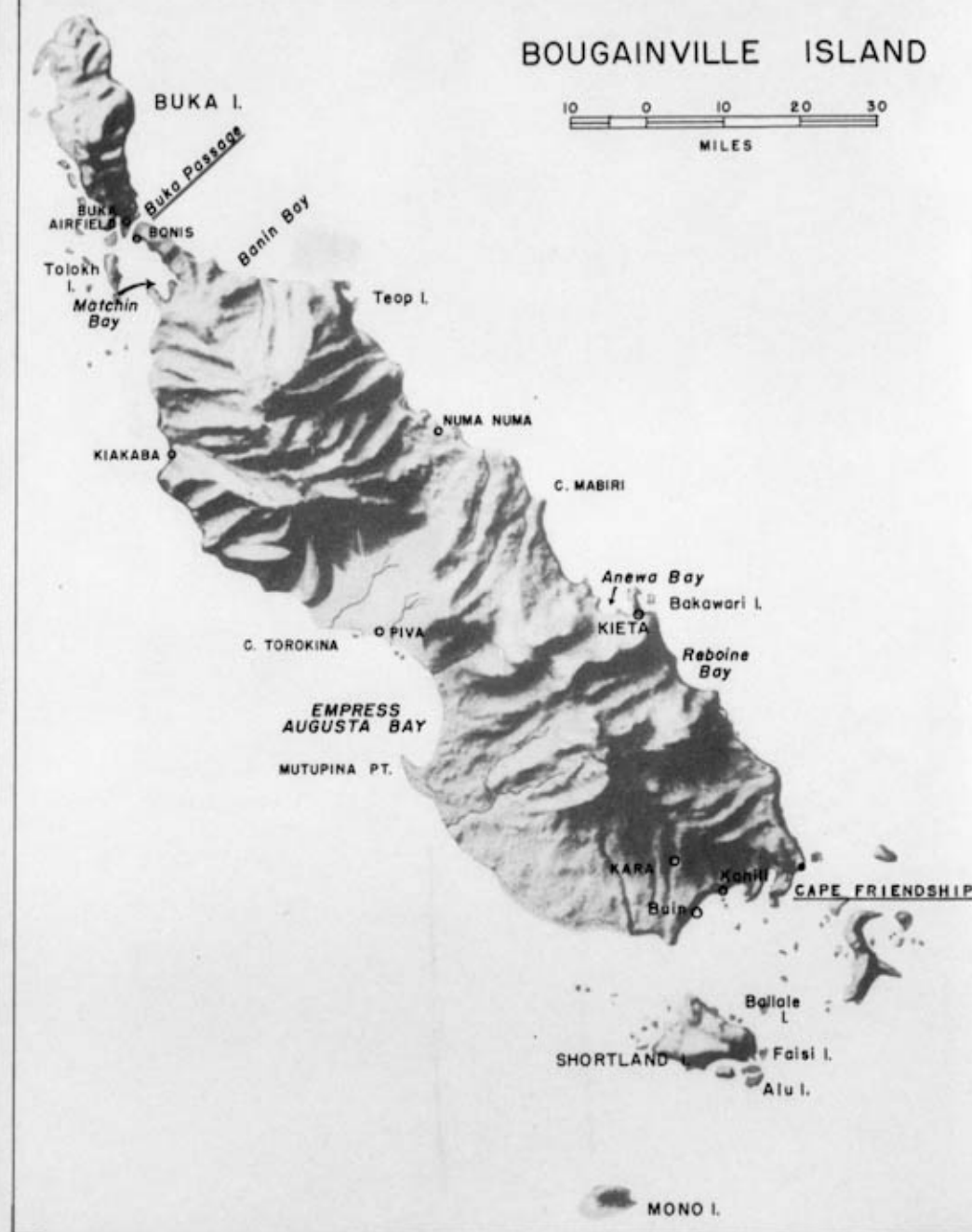
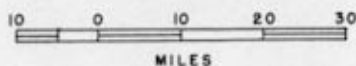
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

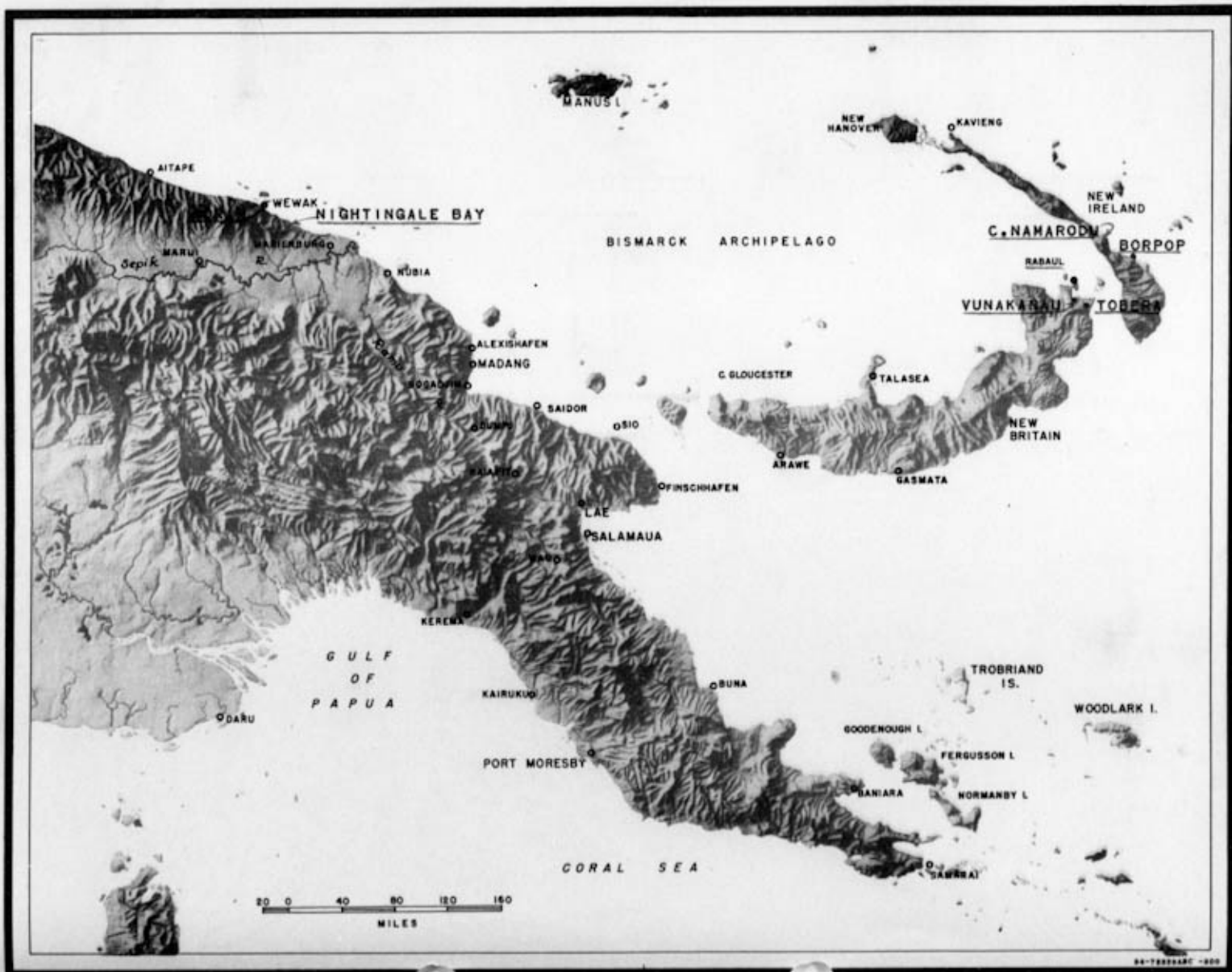
1. Japanese troops evacuated their position four miles north of the Hollandia airdrome during 9 May.

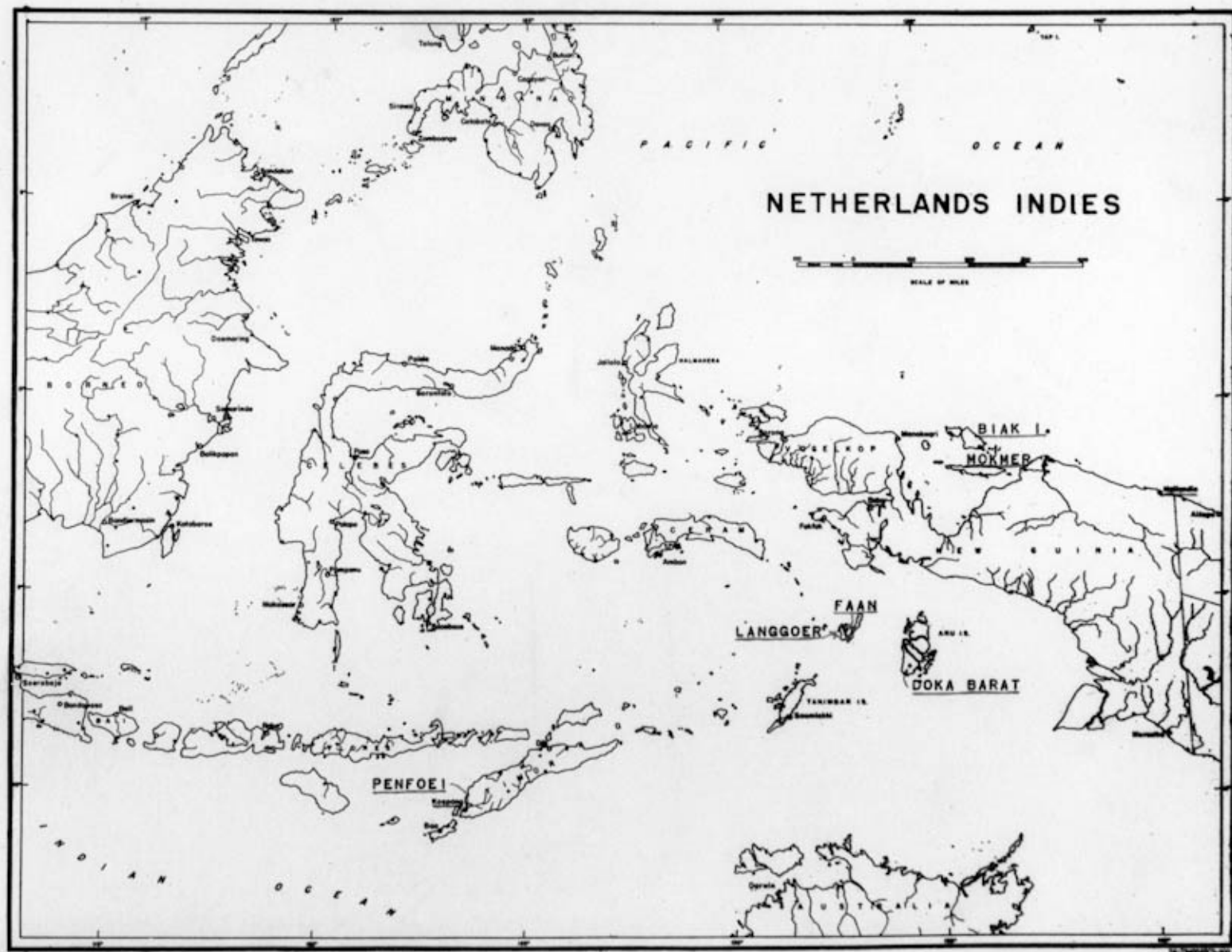
Forty-five heavy bombers maintained our attacks on the Mokmer airdrome during 8 May using 69 tons of bombs; one enemy plane was destroyed



BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND







on the ground. Thirty-three A-20's raided supply areas at Boram and Nightingale Bay. That night Biak Island, Penfoei and Koepang were also attacked. On 9 May more than 137 Allied aircraft struck at enemy supply areas in northeastern New Guinea, and 22 others harassed villages along the Sepik River. The Langgoer, Faan, and Doka Barat airdromes were also targets for Allied aircraft.

2. Our South Pacific aircraft effectively attacked gun installations in the Buka Passage area on 8 May, using 23 tons of bombs and rockets; gun positions at Cape Friendship were attacked by Navy dive- and torpedo-bombers. Forty fighter-bombers attacked targets in Bougainville and other bombers renewed their attacks on enemy installations at Rabaul, Vunakanau and Tobera with 35 tons of bombs; two Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground. Borpop and gun positions at Cape Namarodu received 23 tons of explosives from Navy dive-bombers.

3. Central Pacific-based medium bombers attacked airfields and other targets in the Marshalls and Carolines on 8 May, dropping twelve tons on buildings on Enybor, twelve tons on a Wotje gun position and five tons on airfields in the Ponape Group.

EASTERN FRONT

No important change in the situation on the eastern front was reported during 10 May.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

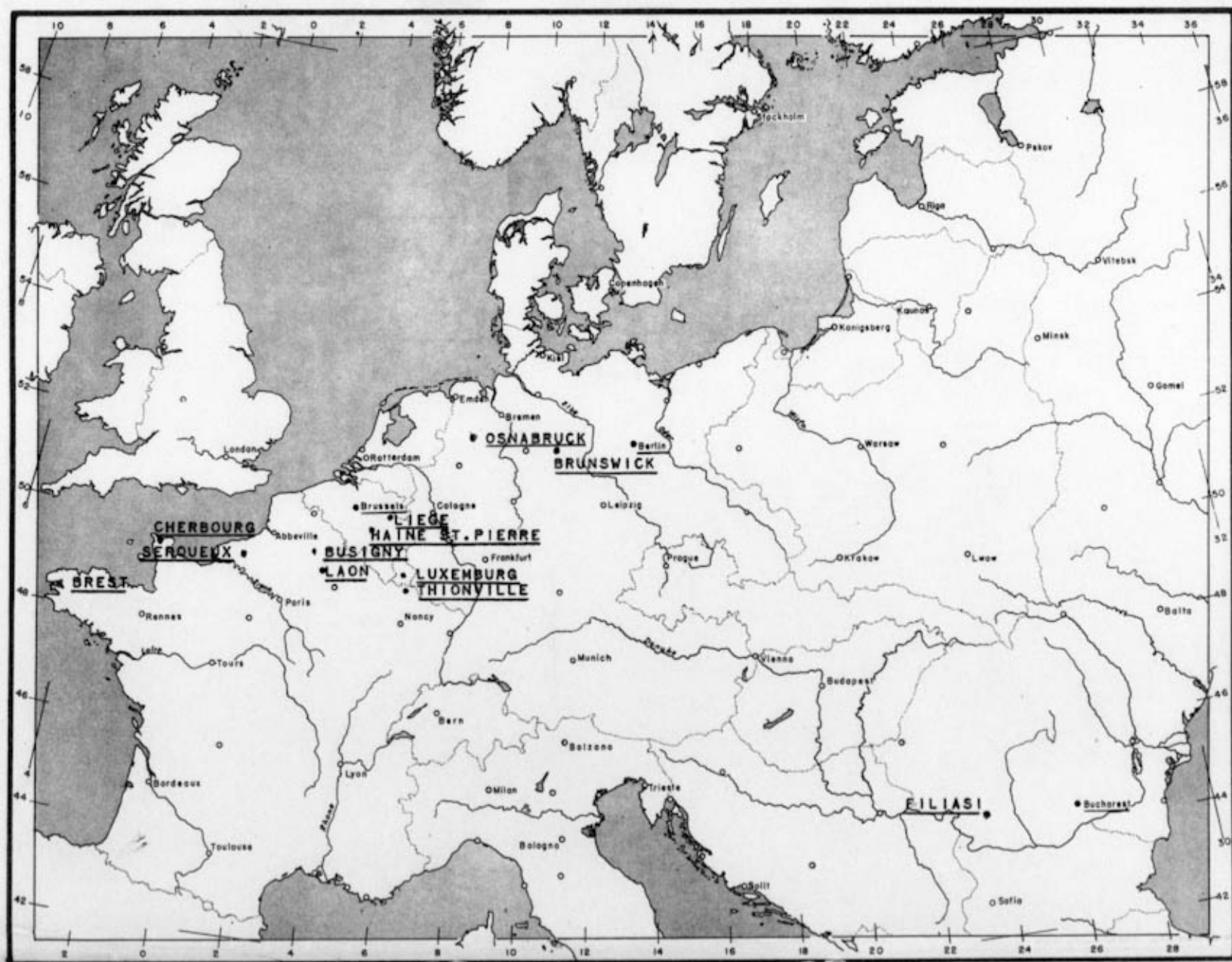
No. 882

0700 May 9 to 0700 May 10, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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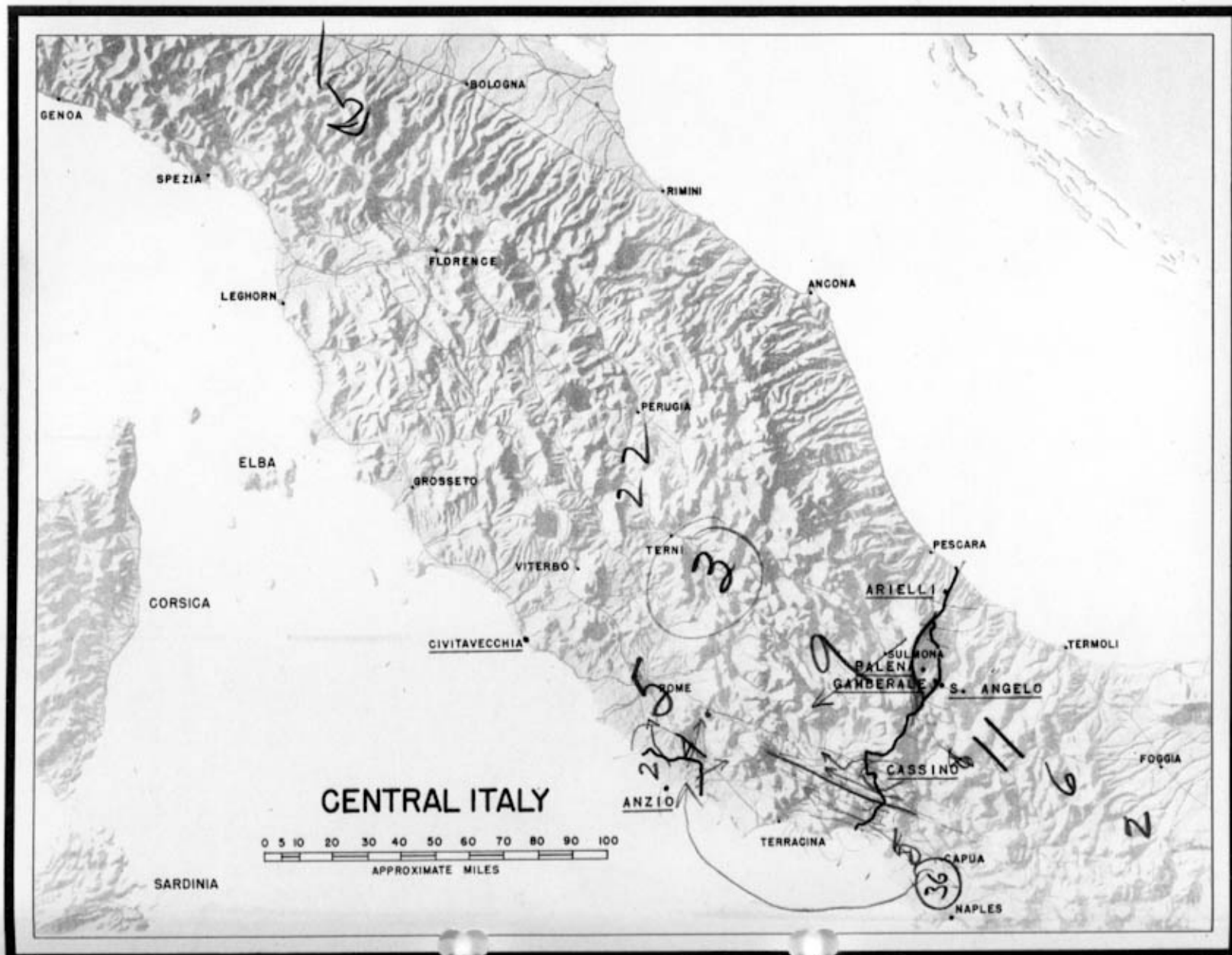


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EUROPEAN THEATER

1. One of three JU-88's observed over Iceland on 8 May was probably damaged by antiaircraft fire.
2. Revised figures for the 8 May attack against Berlin and Brunswick, in which our bombers dropped nearly 1,700 tons of incendiaries and explosives, raised the total of enemy aircraft destroyed to 107 (probably 127). In operations later that day, during which 92 B-17's dropped 126 tons on military installations in the Pas de Calais area and 57 B-24's hammered the Brussels marshalling yards with 163 tons, five B-17's were lost to intense antiaircraft fire over the former target area. That same day 424 B-26's, 117 A-20's and 334 P-47's of the 9th Air Force hit three coastal gun positions, six bridges, five airdromes, and two railroad yards in northwestern Europe with 841 tons of bombs. Two B-26's are missing.

RAF operations during 8 May included a heavy attack against military installations in the Pas de Calais during which escorted bombers dropped 453 tons and attacks against the marshalling yards at Busigny and Serqueux. That night 119 bombers dropped 501 tons in the Haine St. Pierre marshalling yards and three cross-channel coastal batteries received bomb loads of between 150 and 200 tons each. Sixty-three other RAF bombers dropped 366 tons on airfields and seaplane installations near Brest. Osnabruck was the target for 27 Mosquito bombers with 18 two-ton bombs. Ten bombers are missing from these operations.



CENTRAL ITALY

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APPROXIMATE MILES

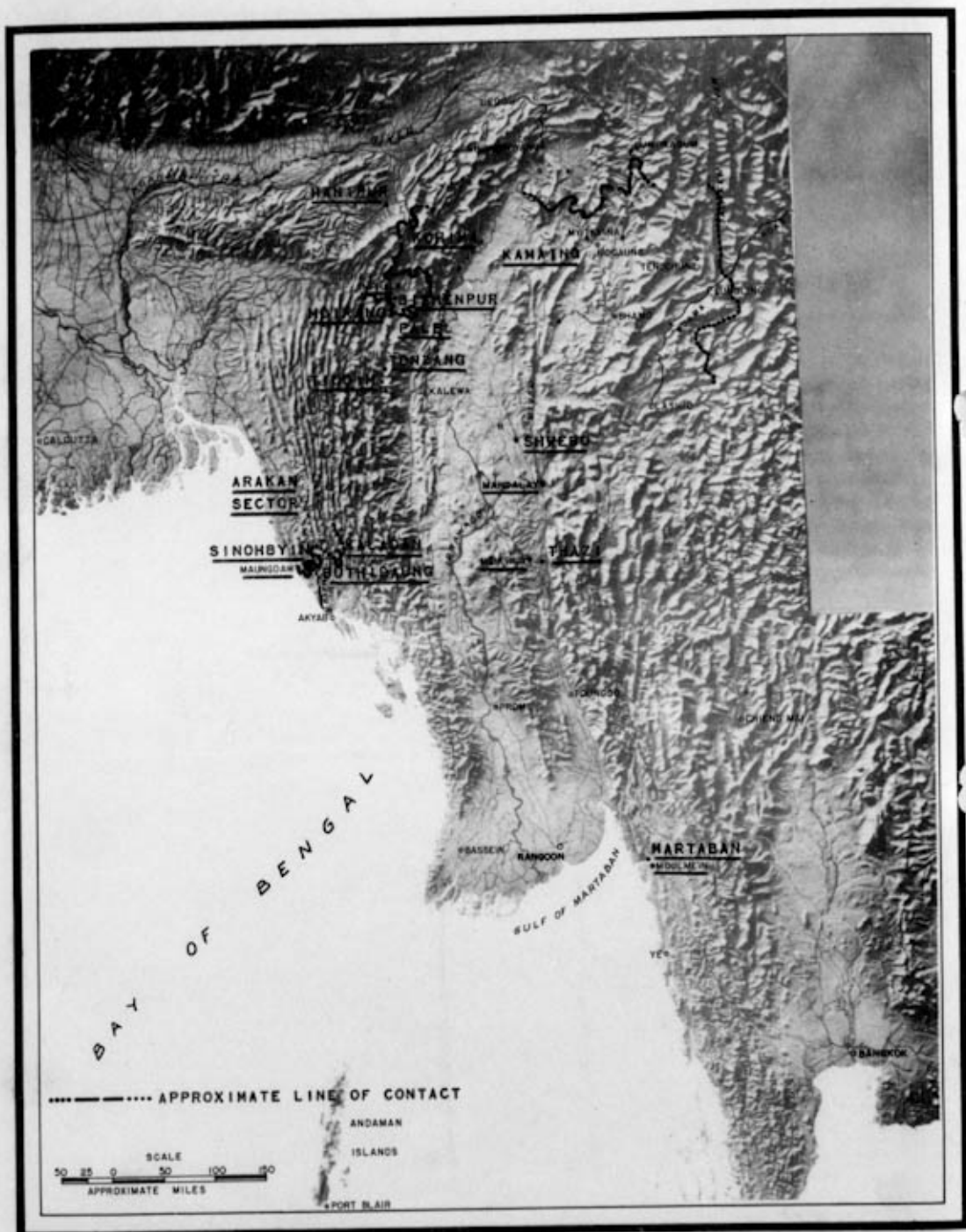
Railway yards at Thionville, Luxemburg, and Liege and seven airdromes in northwestern Europe, including two near Laon, were attacked by 8th Air Force missions during 9 May. Eight hundred fifty-nine heavy bombers escorted by more than 1,000 fighters were dispatched on these missions. Six enemy aircraft were destroyed; six bombers and seven fighters failed to return.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Bucharest was attacked by 59 Allied Strategic bombers during the night of 7-8 May with 54 tons of bombs. Fires were burning in the city upon arrival of this mission which scored observed hits in the industrial area and railroad yards. Two other heavy bombers attacked the railroad bridge at Filiasi, dropping four tons from minimum altitude. Seven bombers are missing from these missions. Twenty-two light bombers attacked motor transportation in the Rome area and three railroad towns to the north and northwest.

The next day unfavorable weather precluded operations of our heavy and medium bomber units. Light and fighter bombers in numbers exceeding 300 planes attacked a radar station south of Civitavecchia, highways and railroads north of Rome and gun positions, supply dumps and motor transport north of the beachhead. Thirty-four other aircraft raided a reported German headquarters area, motor transportation and shipping in Yugoslavia and Albania.

2. Our Anzio beachhead forces, on 9 May, repulsed an enemy attack against the center of the line during which they scored four hits on six



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DECLASSIFIED
CED Letter, 8-8-78

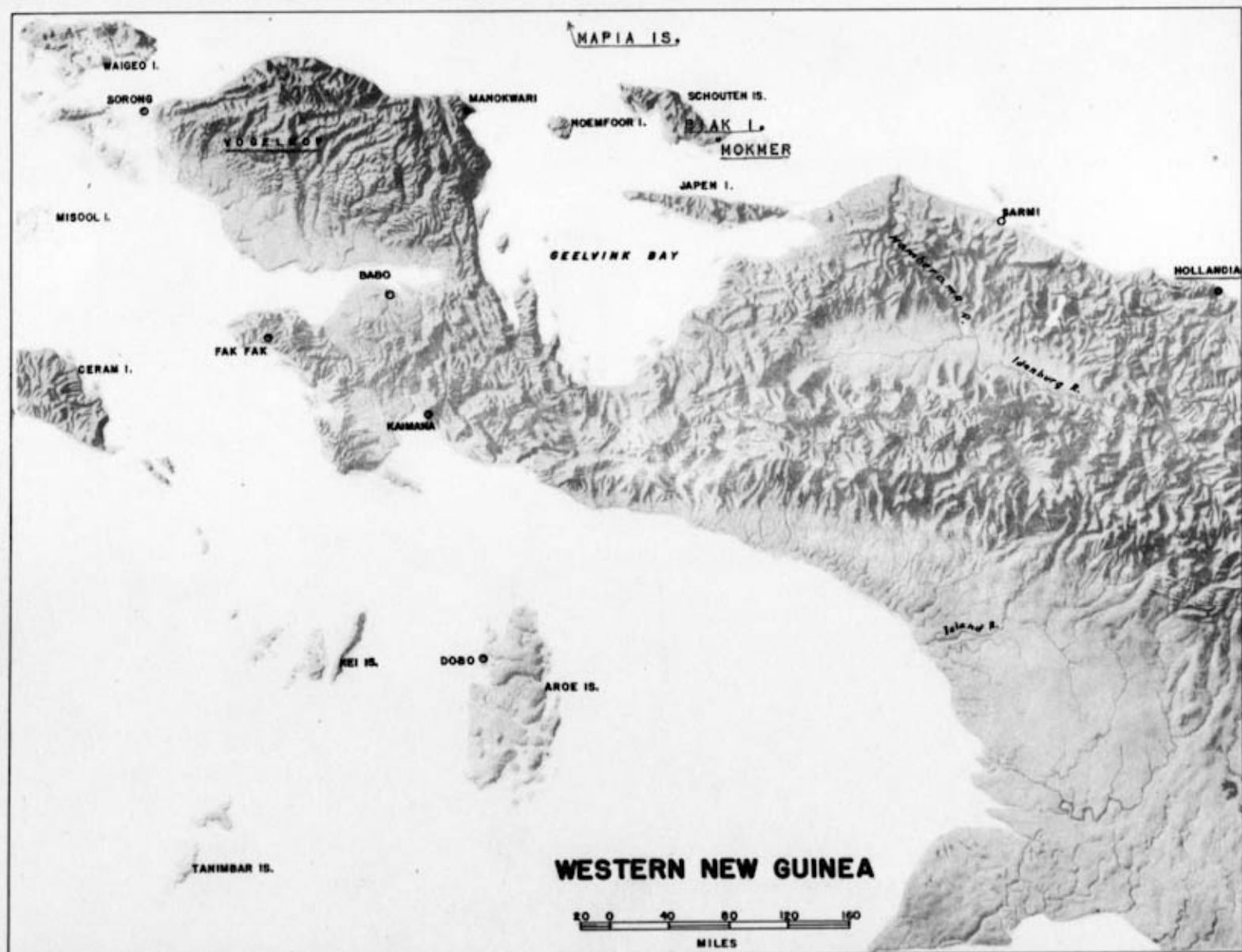
enemy tanks. On the east flank, US patrols engaged an Italian patrol, inflicting casualties. Along the trans-Italian battle line enemy patrols and working parties were active, particularly around Cassino and north of Arielli. Our patrols in the Palena area operated without contact with the enemy, occupied Gamberale and reported that the high ground northwest of S. Angelo was free of enemy forces. Artillery and mortars of both sides were active along both battle fronts. The night of 8 May about 50 enemy shells fell in the Anzio port area without damaging shipping.

3. The Greek harbor of Khalkis was successfully mined by three RAF bombers during the night of 7-8 May. Eight medium bombers and four light bombers cratered the Maleme airdrome on Crete, during the night. Explosions and fires were observed.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Between 7 and 9 May inclusive Allied strategic bombers attacked a variety of targets in central and southern Burma. The largest mission of 22 Wellingtons started a large fire and caused a series of explosions in the Moirang area. Other formations scored hits on the Shwebo rail yards and on the Tiddim-Imphal road north of Tonzang, bombed Martaban and laid mines in the Martaban-Moulmein ferry area.

On 7 and 8 May, tactical aircraft attacked enemy positions and installations in the Kohima and Imphal areas, river craft in the Mayu-Kaladan sector, and rolling stock in the Mandalay and Thazi areas. P-38 missions attacked an airfield near Meiktila on both days, destroying



four enemy planes on the ground and in the air. P-40 missions raided Kamaing.

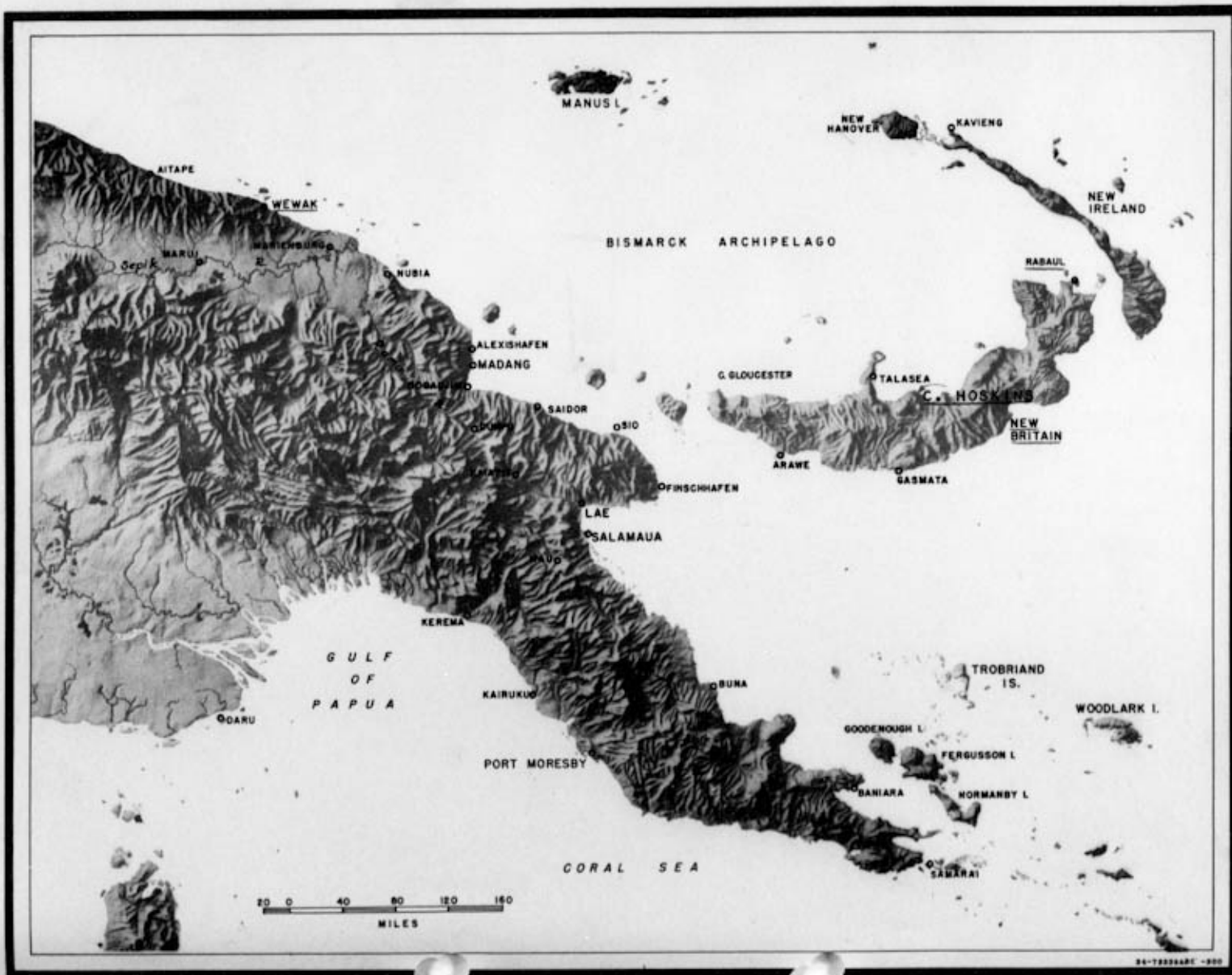
2. No significant changes developed on the battle fronts in the Manipur area and in northern Burma according to the report of 9 May from the Theater. Fighting continues near Bishenpur and Palel, Japanese attacks being repulsed in both areas. On the Arakan front, fighting continues southeast of Maungdaw. The Japanese occupied Sinohbyin, three miles north of Buthidaung, following British evacuation of the town.

3. Previously unreported 14th Air Force action for 6 May indicates that 14 medium bombers with 38 fighters as escort heavily raided enemy installations at Hankow airdrome starting many fires and causing large explosions. Of some 30 enemy aircraft which attempted interception, one (probably four) were shot down; four of our escorting fighters are missing.

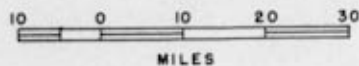
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

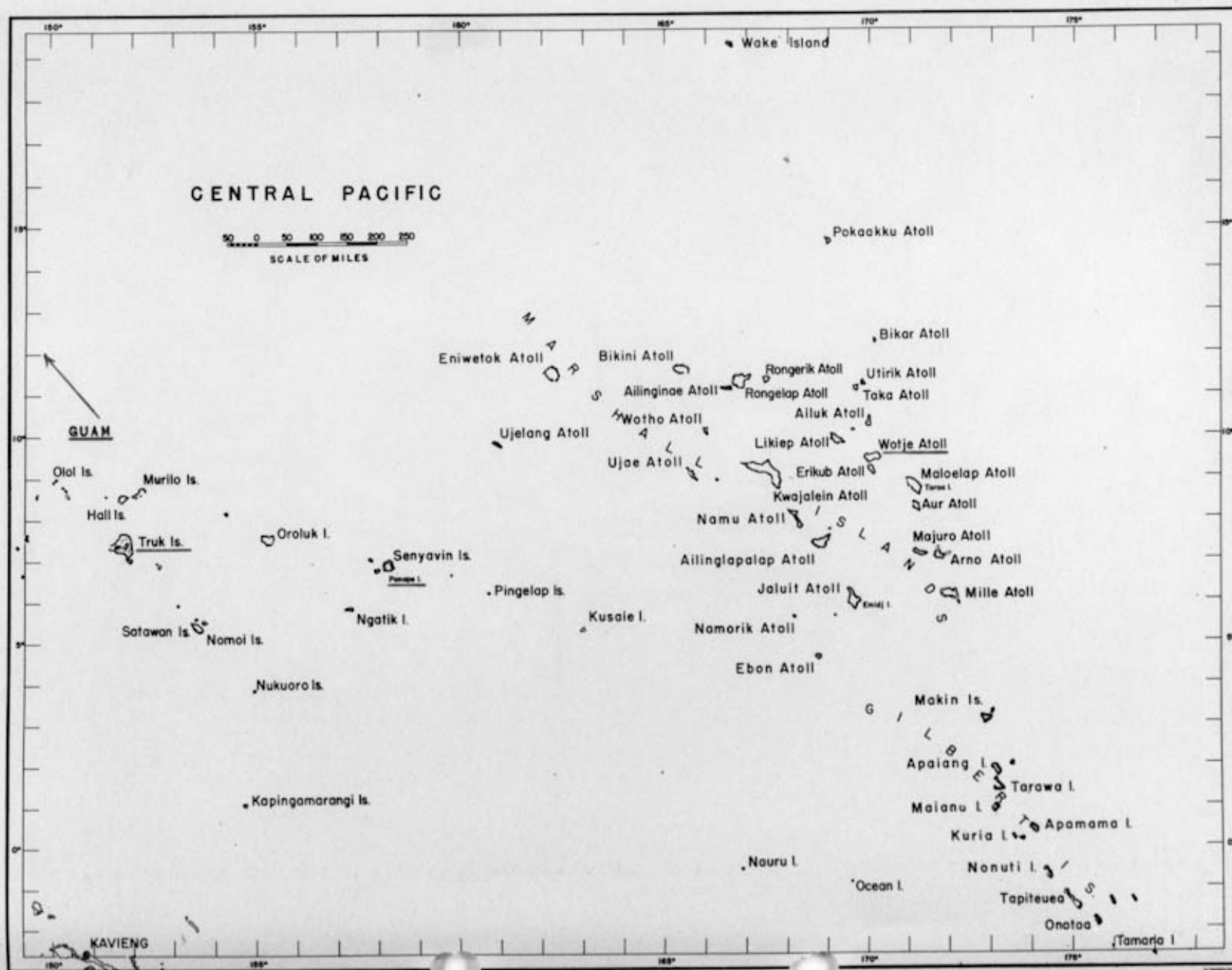
1. In New Britain, the Cape Hoskins airdrome was occupied by our forces during 8 May; no contact with the enemy was reported in that area. Active patrolling continues in the Hollandia area.

In addition to the mission of 45 B-24's which hit Mokmer airdrome on Biak Island on 7 May (reported yesterday) ten others raided that target during the night and the following day. Good coverage that caused fires and explosions in the dispersal areas was reported. On 8 May, 24 P-40's over the same area machine-gunned a large freighter and



BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND





a lugger. Fifteen Australian medium bombers started large fires in the storage areas at Wewak. Patrol missions totalling 14 B-24's over the Vogelkop Peninsula-Mapia Island area shot down two enemy bombers and destroyed at least one of eleven enemy interceptors.

2. During 7 May, when weather prevented South Pacific aircraft from reaching Rabaul, 15 B-25's and six Navy bombers raided the Cape Friendship area in southern Bougainville. Navy bombers and Army fighters attacked gun positions and supply areas on either side of Buka Passage causing large explosions at Porton Plantation and Sohana Island. Twenty-two other Army fighters raided targets in the Empress Augusta Bay region.

3. Vital defense areas on the island of Guam were bombed and photographed at noon on 7 May by ten B-24's and six Navy photographic planes, all of which returned to our base in the Admiralties. Seven (probably 10) of 25 intercepting Japanese aircraft were shot down. Central Pacific bombers, in 72 sorties, continued the raids on enemy positions in the Marshall Islands and on Ponape with over 38 tons of bombs during the day. That night 14 B-24's bombed enemy installations in the Truk Group. Five heavy bombers hit Ponape during this same period. The next day, 24 Navy and Marine planes raided Wotje gun positions with over four tons.

EASTERN FRONT

Sevastopol was captured by the Soviets during 9 May.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

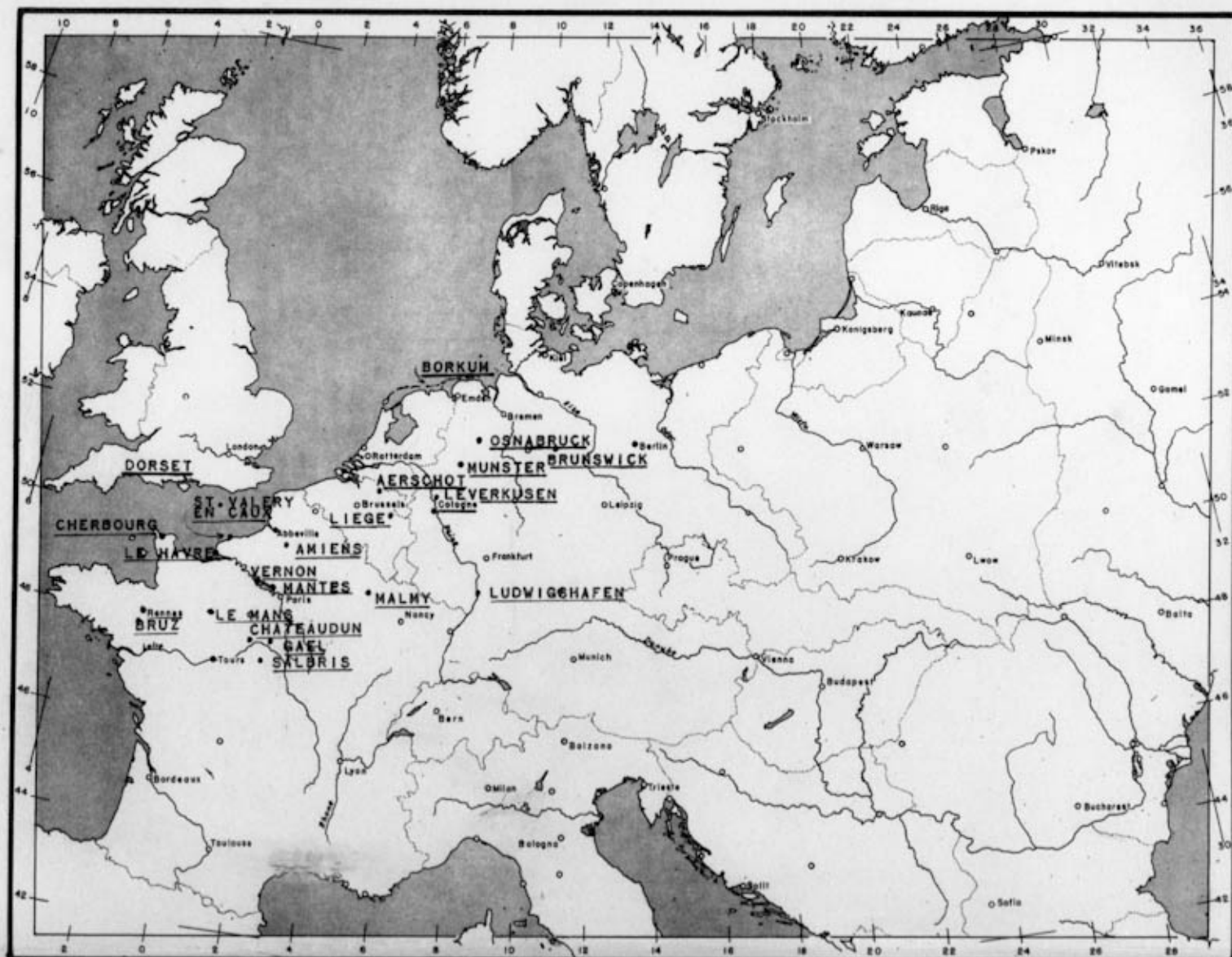
No. 881

0700 May 8 to 0700 May 9, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Unidentified aircraft were plotted over Iceland on 7 May.
2. On 6 May six B-25's hit coastal defenses at Le Havre with 12 tons of bombs and 13 Mosquito bombers dropped 14 tons on military objectives in the Abbeville-Amiens area. A Spitfire mission attacked Gael airfield. RAF missions also successfully attacked enemy shipping. British carrier-based aircraft attacked two convoys off Norway, sinking a 2,500-ton vessel and scoring hits on four other vessels. Other fighter aircraft attacked a 19-vessel convoy 12 miles north of Borkum, hitting several vessels and leaving three afire and one probably sinking. That night 149 RAF bombers raided the Mantes marshalling yards with 665 tons of explosives, reporting good concentrations in the target area. Two ammunition dumps south and southwest of Le Mans were hit by formations totalling 120 bombers carrying an aggregate bombload of 720 tons. Mosquito bombers, armed with two- and four-ton bombs, attacked Ludwigshafen, Leverkusen and Cologne. Five bombers are missing from these operations.

Enemy aircraft operated over the British Isles the night of 6-7 May, attacking shipping off Scotland and bombing a Dorset military camp, causing several casualties.

Later reports of the 8th Air Force attack over Germany on 7 May, indicate that 1,342 tons of explosives and incendiaries were dropped on Berlin by 553 escorted B-17's and that Osnabruck and Munster received 858 tons from 312 B-24's. Results were unobserved at all targets and enemy air opposition was reported as weak. None of the 20 enemy planes

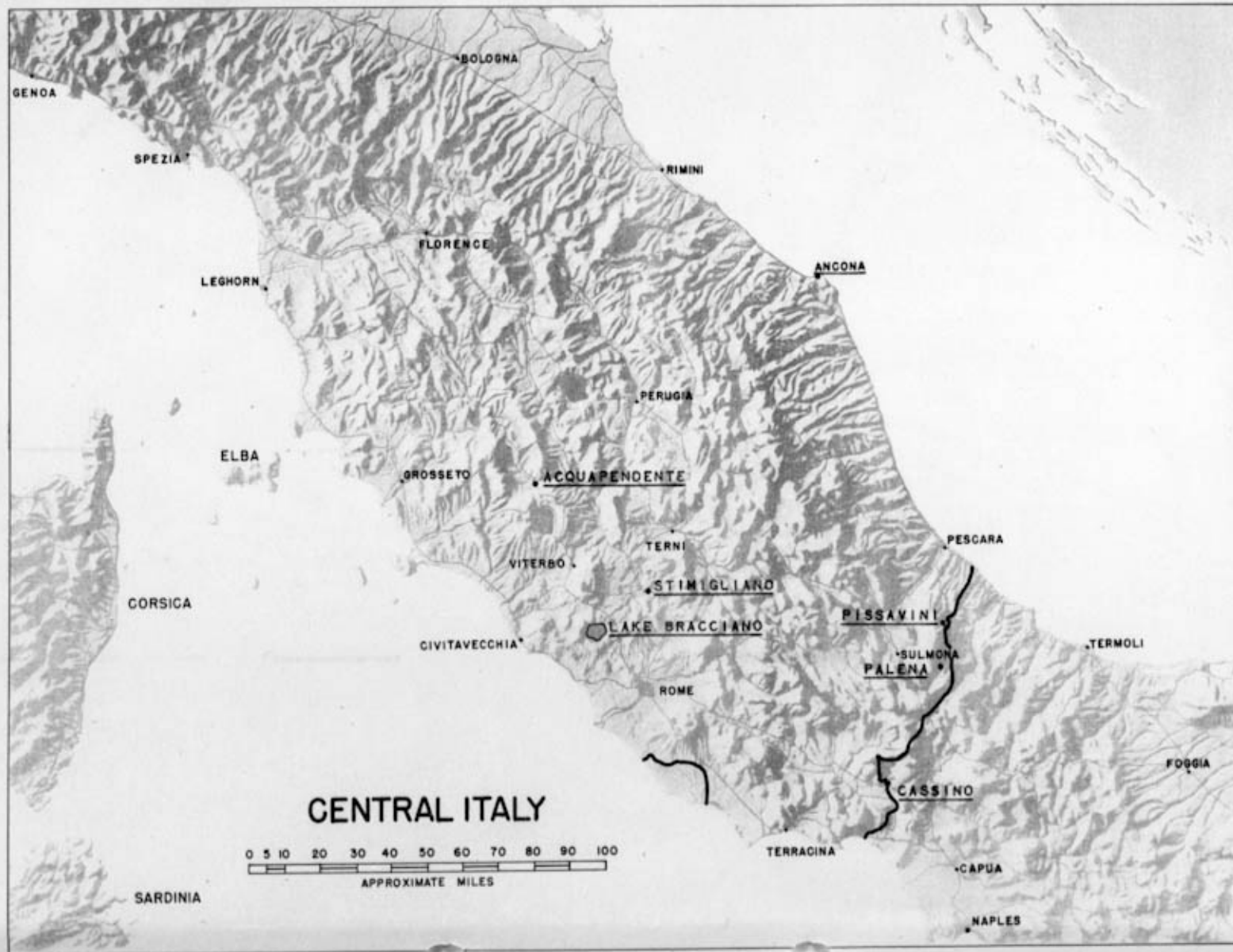
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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 8-3-72

encountered showed determination in pressing home attacks and no claims were reported either by our bombers or their 627 escorting fighters. We lost nine bombers and four fighters. In the afternoon 29 B-24's dropped 84 tons of bombs on the rail yards at Liege; results were poor, no enemy aircraft were encountered and there were no claims or losses.

During the morning of 7 May, 125 B-26's of the 9th Air Force dropped 245 tons of bombs on the railroad yards at Mesieres, Aerschot and Malmy. That afternoon 170 medium bombers dropped 329 tons of general purpose bombs on three coastal gun sites, a military installation, and an aircraft factory at Le Mans. A total of 276 P-47's armed with 112 tons of bombs hit railroad yards and airdromes, and destroyed two bridges at Vernon and Mantes. Our losses for the day were one B-26 and six fighters.

During the night of 7-8 May, 91 RAF bombers dropped 296 tons of high explosives on the Nantes airfield. A total of 417 RAF planes attacked Saint Valery en Caux, airfields at Rennes and Tours, ammunition dumps at Chateaudun, Salbris and Bruz, and a chemical works at Leverkusen.

On 8 May, 927 bombers and 924 fighter planes of the 8th Air Force were airborne in a follow-up attack on Berlin and on Brunswick. Our fighters shot down 59 (probably 62) enemy planes. Preliminary reports state that we lost 36 heavy bombers and 13 fighters. During the evening 185 bombers, escorted by 72 fighters, were airborne to attack military installations in the Pas de Calais and Cherbourg Peninsula and a rail yard in Belgium.



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

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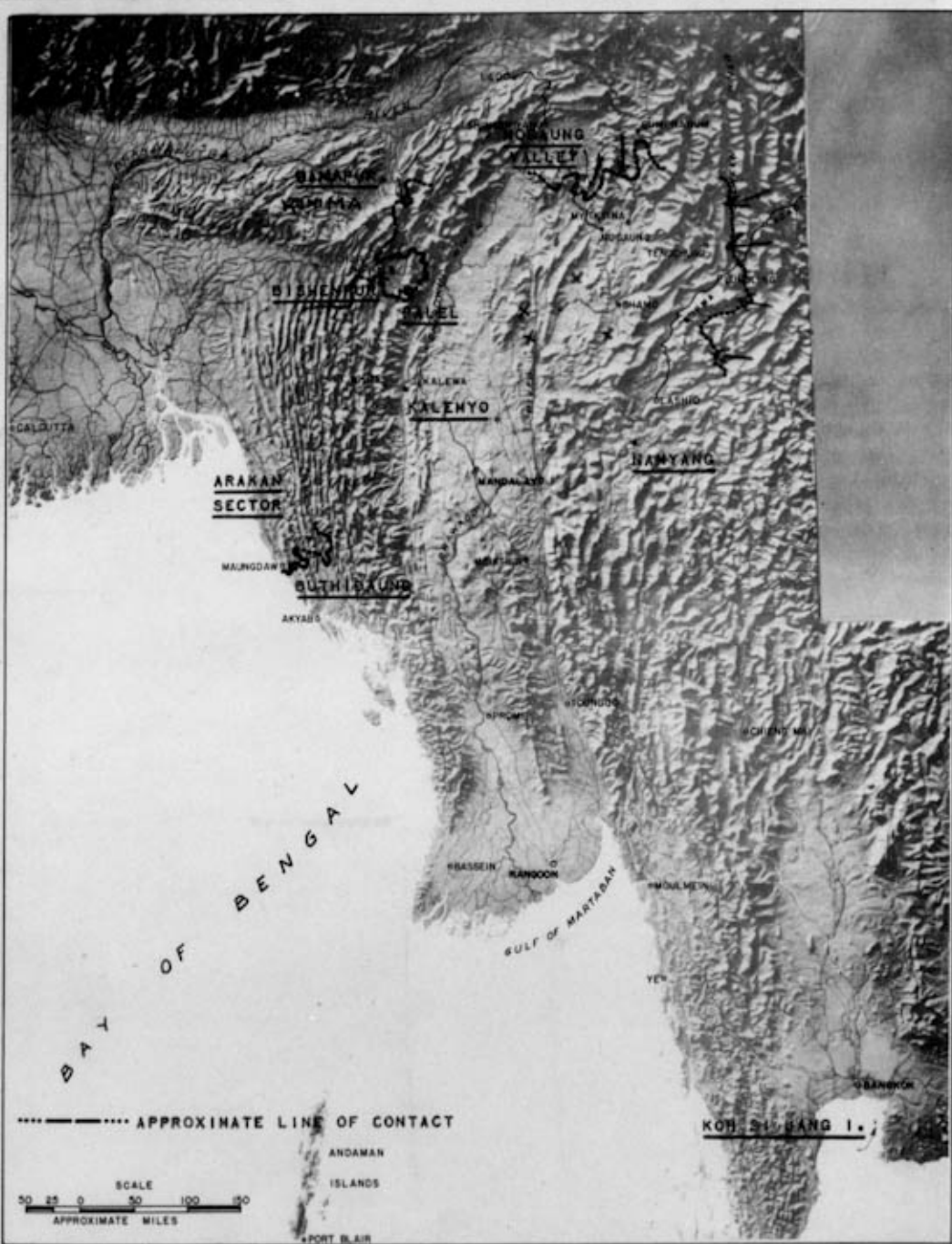
MEDITERRANEAN

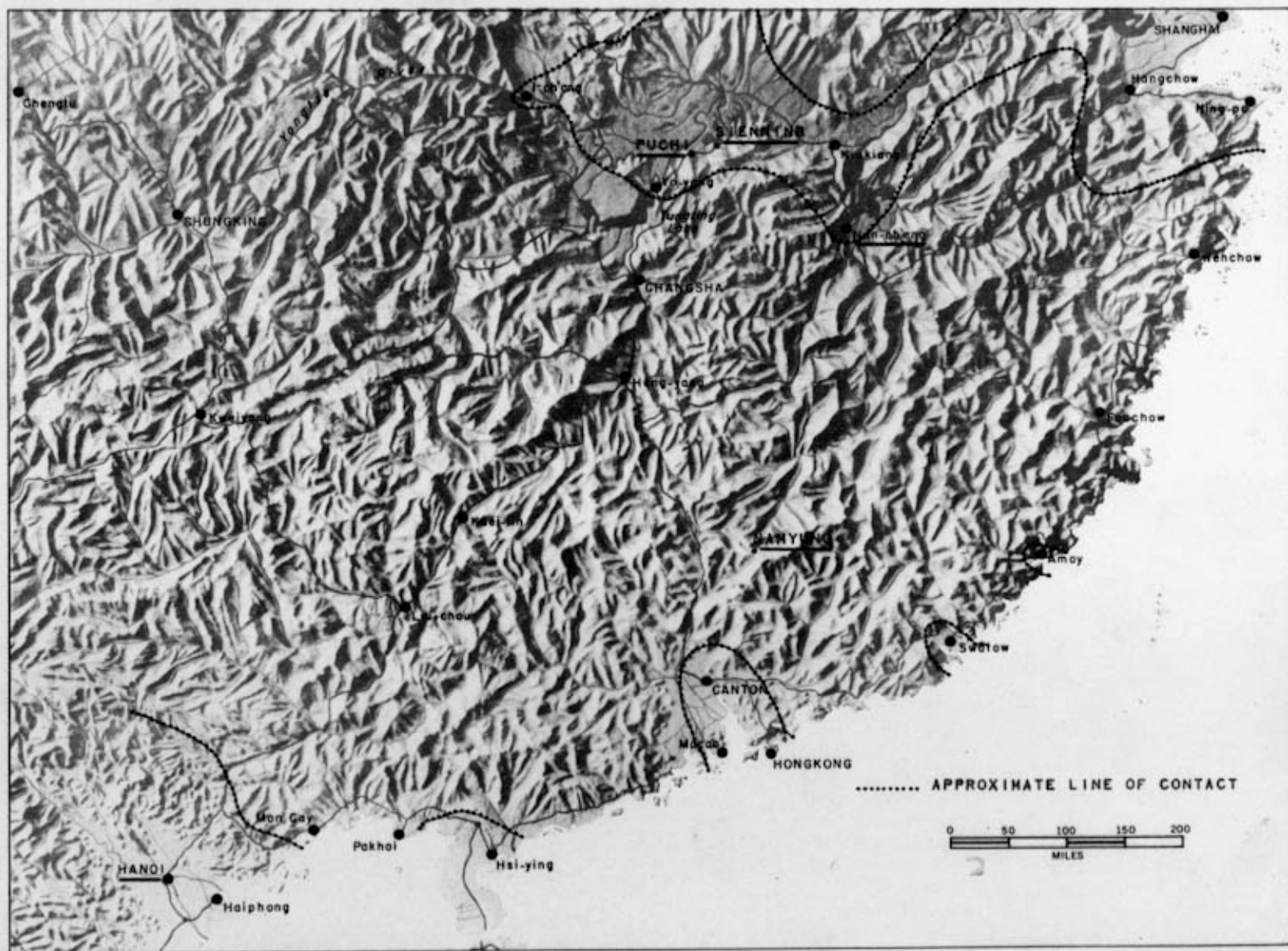
1. The 15th Air Force, which made heavy attacks against Balkan targets on 7 May as reported yesterday, was prevented from operating on 8 May by unfavorable weather.

Tactical formations on 7 May attacked roads in the Stimigliano-Lake Bracciano area, bridges near Acquapendente and Ancona and rail installations in central Italy. Gun positions north of the beachhead and supply dumps in the Rome area were attacked by fighter aircraft; north of Lake Bracciano an encounter with 18 enemy aircraft resulted in the destruction of nine without loss on our part. Along the Dalmatian coast a railroad junction, military installations, bridges, and shipping were hit by other fighter missions.

2. Increased enemy artillery and mortar fire was reported by the Allied troops operating in the Cassino area during the 24-hour period ending at noon on 8 May. To the north, enemy shells hit a dump area, causing casualties and damage to equipment. Allied patrols, operating to Palena and Pissavini, reported the former area clear of the enemy and proceeded southward. At the Anzio beachhead the enemy reacted aggressively to US patrol action; his artillery is reported to be more heavily concentrated in rear, rather than forward, areas.

3. RAF planes attacked the airfield at Pediada Kastelli (Crete), raided Portolago Bay (Leros), and mined Khalkis Harbor (Greece), during the night of 6-7 May.





MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

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

ASIATIC THEATER

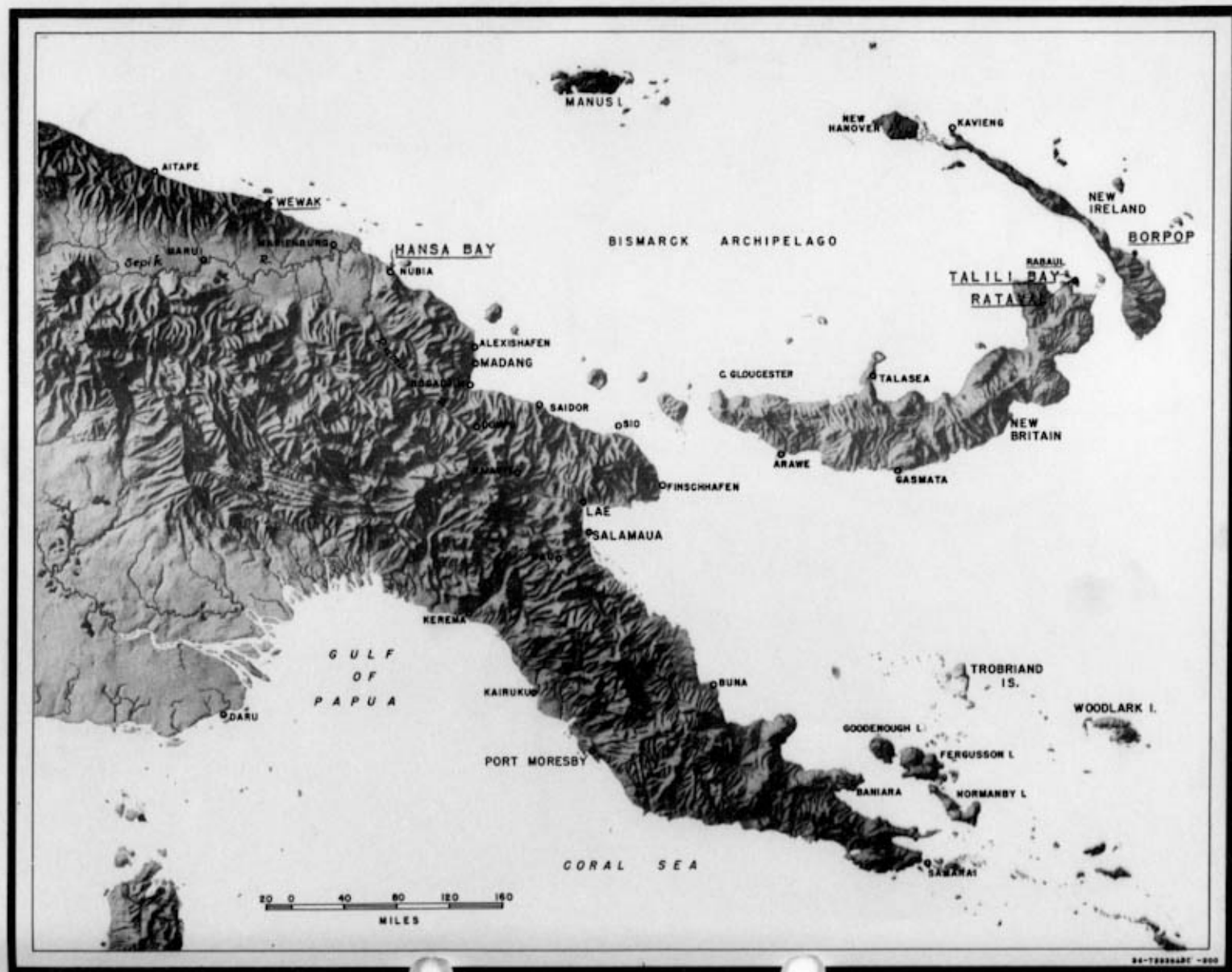
1. Slight gains were reported by Allied forces in the Mogaung Valley and in the Manipur area; a Japanese attack in the Palal area was repulsed and British forces have occupied several small villages to the northeast. Fighting continued in the Bishenpur area. On the Arakan coast, Buthidaung has been evacuated by British forces which withdrew on 6 May.

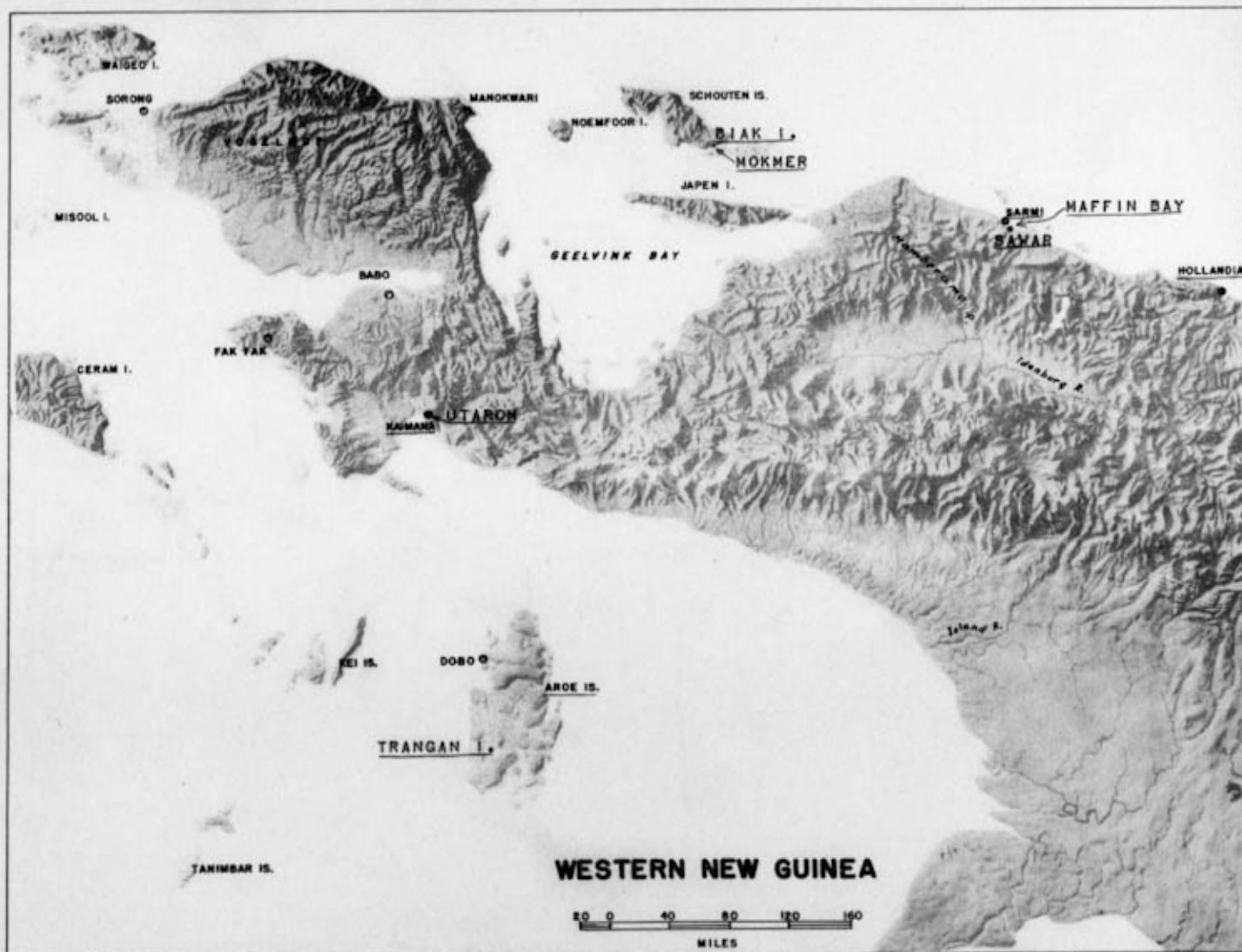
2. On 5 and 6 May, Strategic bombers mined the harbor of Koh Si Jang Island, in the Gulf of Siam, attacked a storage area north of Kalemvo in western Burma and lines of communication, bridges and targets of opportunity in northern and central Burma.

Tactical aircraft, in addition to flying ground support missions, raided gun positions, villages, a supply dump, rolling stock, airfields and river craft in the enemy rear areas in Burma.

Six Japanese fighter bombers attacked two Allied airfields on 6 May; only light damage resulted. The same day 18 Japanese bombers and fighter bombers raided the Bishenpur area. RAF interceptors shot down two (probably three) of the enemy's planes.

3. On 6 May, 11th Air Force fighters sank or damaged several small boats along the French Indo-China coast and bombed mines at Nanchang. Fifteen P-40's attacked the bridge at Sianning and destroyed rolling stock along the railroad between that town and Puchi. That day and the next other planes attacked enemy rail installations northeast of Hanoi destroying locomotives and other rolling stock.





On 6 May, 14 Japanese planes bombed Namyung, damaging the radio station and hangar and a taxiway.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Previously unreported Southwest Pacific air action on 6 May listed attacks by 12 B-24's on the Woleai airdrome and by 19 B-24's against the Mokmer supply area. That night five B-24's started fires in the dispersal area at Mokmer; the next day escorting fighters for another B-24 mission against this target shot down nine of twelve enemy interceptors.

Supply and bivouac areas at Sarimi were effectively bombed by 62 B-24's and large fuel fires were started at Sawar and Maffin Bay by 42 B-25's. Two hundred and ninety-five tons of explosives were used on these two missions. Twelve other heavy bombers hit the Utarom runway at noon. Light bombers and fighters raided the Wewak and Hansa Bay areas. During this period four RAAF bombers started large spreading fires in the supply areas in Kaimana Township and another bombed the Utarom airdrome. Six RAAF fighters hit an airdrome on the Aroe Islands.

2. Numerous fires were started and a large explosion observed during 6 May on Bougainville when 71 South Pacific aircraft raided enemy targets on that island. One hundred and eleven Army and Navy planes effectively hit Japanese installations on the northern Gazelle Peninsula during the day concentrating on the Talili and Rataval supply areas. Forty-eight others dive bombed Borpop gun positions in New Ireland.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

EASTERN FRONT

Red Army units closed in on Sevastopol during 8 May, advancing to the outskirts of the city on three sides.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

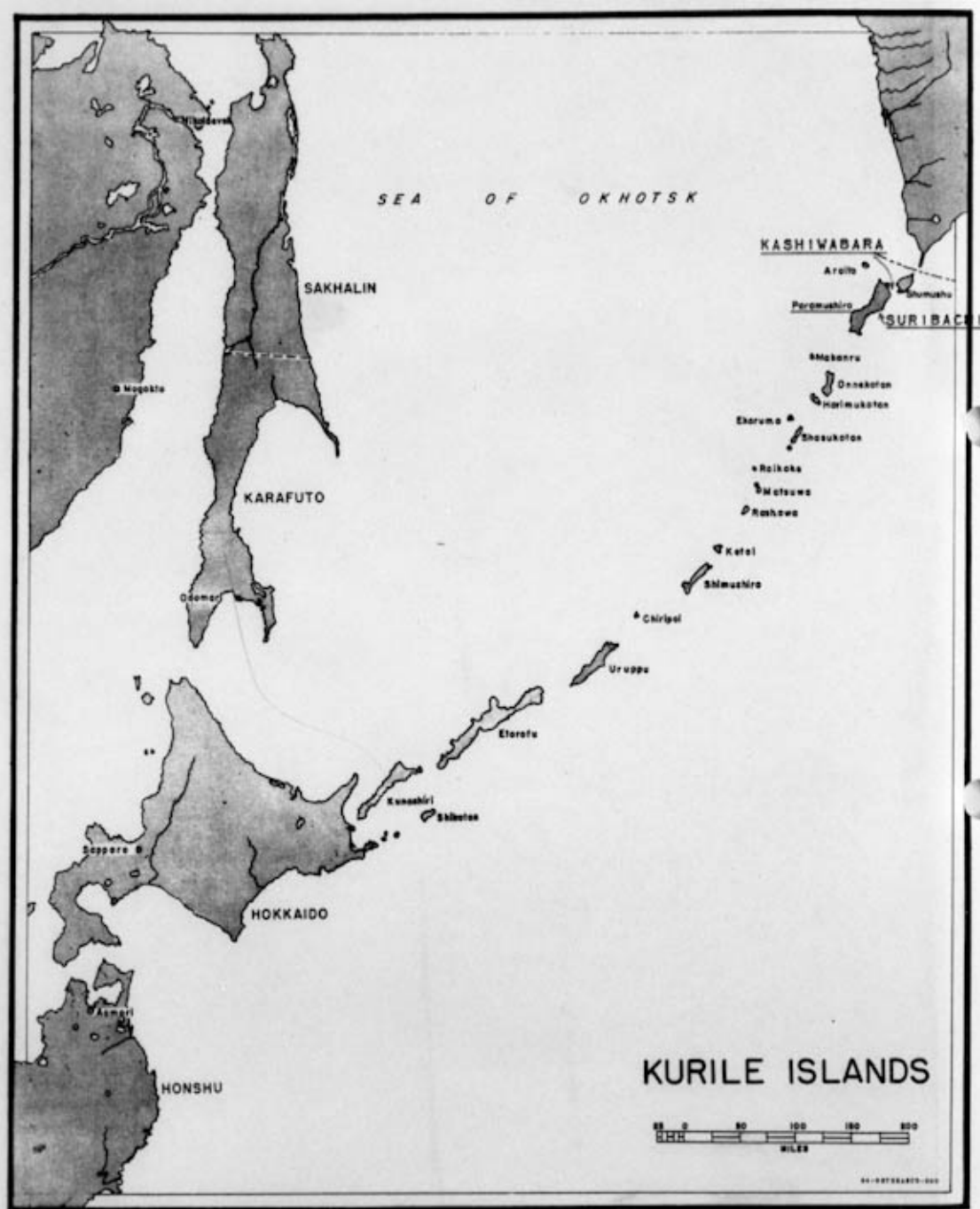
No. 880

0700 May 7 to 0700 May 8, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)





204-518-9000 • 900

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Sixteen US bombers attacked Kashiwabara, Suribachi and other targets on Paramushiro early on 7 May. The targets were bombed through an overcast by the use of radar equipment. We lost one plane.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. An unidentified aircraft was reported over Iceland early on 6 May.

2. The railroad center at Cambrai was the target on 5 May for 52 medium and light bombers which dropped 84 tons of bombs. Fighter bombers attacked the railroad centers of Hazebrouck and Le Havre.

On 6 May, 54 B-24's bombed military installations on the continent. The next day a total of 1,011 B-17's were dispatched against Berlin, Osnabruck and Munster. Approximately 980 fighter planes were detailed to provide the cover for these formations. Details of the attack have not been reported; ten bombers and five fighters failed to return.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 5-6 May an RAF mission of 43 bombers attacked the Campina railroad yards and oil refinery with 35 tons of bombs claiming many hits in the target areas. Thirty-one other bombers mined the Danube River. On 6 May, while US strategic bombers were attacking Roumanian rail targets (reported yesterday), Allied Tactical aircraft maintained



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R S A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

their efforts against enemy communications and supplies in central Italy, including strikes against Itri, Farindola and the Viterbo and Spoleto areas.

On 7 May, 424 bombers of the 15th Air Force, escorted by 232 fighters, dropped 1,114 tons on the railroad yards at Bucharest. Hits were scored on the roundhouse, work shops, rolling stock and buildings. A smaller mission bombed the railroad bridge at Pancevo, near Belgrade, with 105 tons; six of our bombers and one fighter were lost in these operations.

During the night of 6-7 May Allied heavy and medium bombers attacked Bucharest.

2. Ground operations at the Anzio beachhead and on the trans-Italian battle front up to noon on 7 May were limited to mortar and artillery fires and patrol activities; our troops repulsed a strong raid northeast of Castelforte while Ortona was heavily shelled by the enemy. The Germans were busy in and around Cassino.

3. Cumulative casualties on the Italian mainland to 4 May follow:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>V Corps</u>	184	893	108	1,185
<u>Eighth Army</u>				
British	3,436	12,539	2,181	18,156
Polish	41	258	13	312
Italian	5	38	0	43
Total	3,482	12,835	2,194	18,511

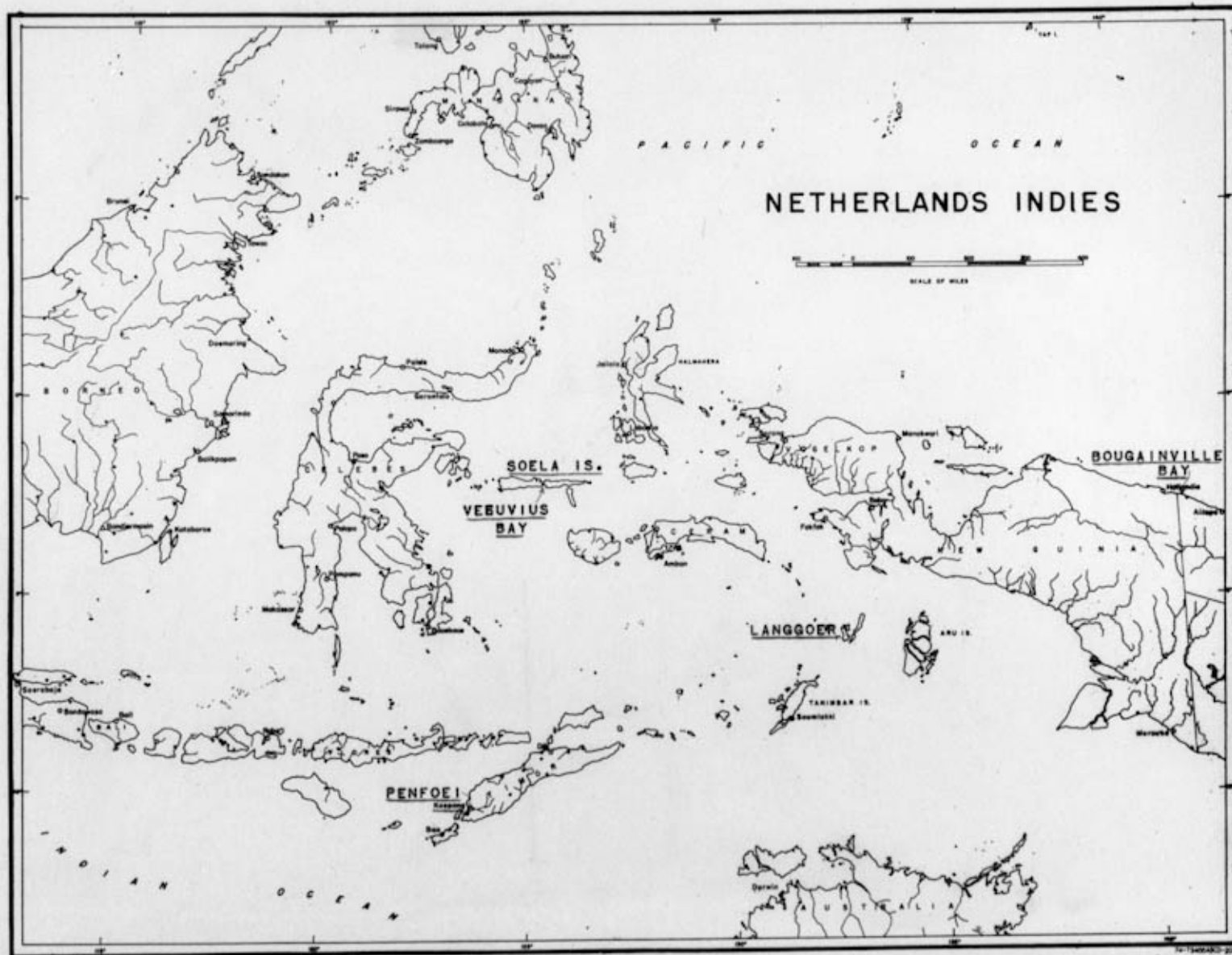
	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Fifth Army</u>				
US	5,712	20,004	3,430	29,146
British	3,160	14,595	4,799	22,554
French	2,247	8,376	653	11,276
Italian	185	406	483	1,074
Total	11,304	43,381	9,365	64,050
<u>Anzio Beachhead</u>				
US	2,618	9,643	3,808	16,069
British	1,532	7,012	4,489	13,033
Total	4,150	16,655	8,297	29,102
Grand Totals	19,120	73,764	19,964	112,748

4. On 6 May, 25 RAF fighter planes attacked radar stations and enemy installations in southern Greece and Crete. That night German planes dropped several bombs and flares on Alexandria but caused only slight damage.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Little change is reported from the Mogaung Valley. In the Kohima area, heavy fighting continues and the British forces have made slight gains, occupying Cheswema. Allied attacks, north of Imphal, have encountered stubborn resistance in the Mapao area. In the Arakan sector, British forces have made slight gains, occupying a small village two miles southeast of Godusara, but were forced to withdraw near Buthidaung.

2. RAF planes bombed a dump area at Kalewa, started fires at the Sagaing railroad yards, damaged oil derricks southwest of Mandalay and



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OSD Letter, 8-8-78

attacked targets of opportunity in the Kaladan area, during the night of 4-5 May. The following day, US and British planes attacked enemy installations in the Buthidaung area, troop concentrations and supplies southwest of Mogaung and villages and enemy positions in the vicinity of Imphal. Twelve heavy bombers attacked the Tiddim Road north of Zampi. Other missions destroyed and damaged numerous river craft in western and southern Burma, and set fire to a large warehouse 25 miles east of Monywa.

3. Twenty-five medium bombers and fighters of the 14th Air Force successfully attacked railroad yards and storage installations at Sinyang on 5 May. Chinese-American fighter planes harassed Japanese troops and traffic on the road between Loyang and Luchow and near Linhochen; two enemy bombers were shot down. Eight B-25's with a 23-plane fighter escort set fire to warehouses at Kiukiang on the Yangtze. The following day fighter planes damaged a bridge near Loiwing on the Burma-China border and two B-24's attacked a seven-ship convoy off the southeast coast of China with unobserved results. Chinese-American missions supported Chinese ground troops in the Yellow River region.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 6 May a patrol from the Hollandia area landed at Bougainville Bay and made slight contact with the enemy.

Penfoei and Koepong, on Timor, as well as Langgoer, in the Kai Islands, were bombed by Allied heavy and medium bombers with observed effect; two enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground. Ninety-eight light and fighter bombers attacked enemy villages, bivouacs and supply

dumps in the Wewak and Hansa Bay areas. Two Australian bombers damaged at least one medium-sized ship out of seven which they attacked in Vesuvius Bay (Soela Islands).

2. Twenty-four B-25's heavily damaged Buka coast defense guns on 5 May. Ninety-two Army and Navy planes cratered the Tobera runway and effectively struck at the Lakunai airfield in four waves; one B-25 was lost. Twenty-four Navy dive bombers attacked gun positions at Borpop (New Ireland). Eighty-three other South Pacific aircraft demolished targets in northern Bougainville and the Kieta area including a probable ammunition dump. All enemy airfields in the Bismarcks had been rendered unserviceable on 5 May.

3. During 5 and 6 May (target time) Central Pacific aircraft continued their attacks against targets in the Marshall Islands; 39 B-24's and eight B-25's damaged the town and defenses of Ponape during the two-day period with 95 tons of bombs. One of our heavy bombers is missing.

Ten Army B-24's attacked Truk on 6 May (target time), dropping 30 tons of bombs; one plane is missing.

4. On 4 May the 98th Division completed its movement from the mainland to Hawaii. This Division takes over from the 33rd Infantry Division the infantry defensive missions on the island of Oahu and the outlying islands of the Hawaiian group. The 33rd Division is en route to the Southwest Pacific area.

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

EASTERN FRONT

No significant changes were reported on the eastern front during
7 May.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 879

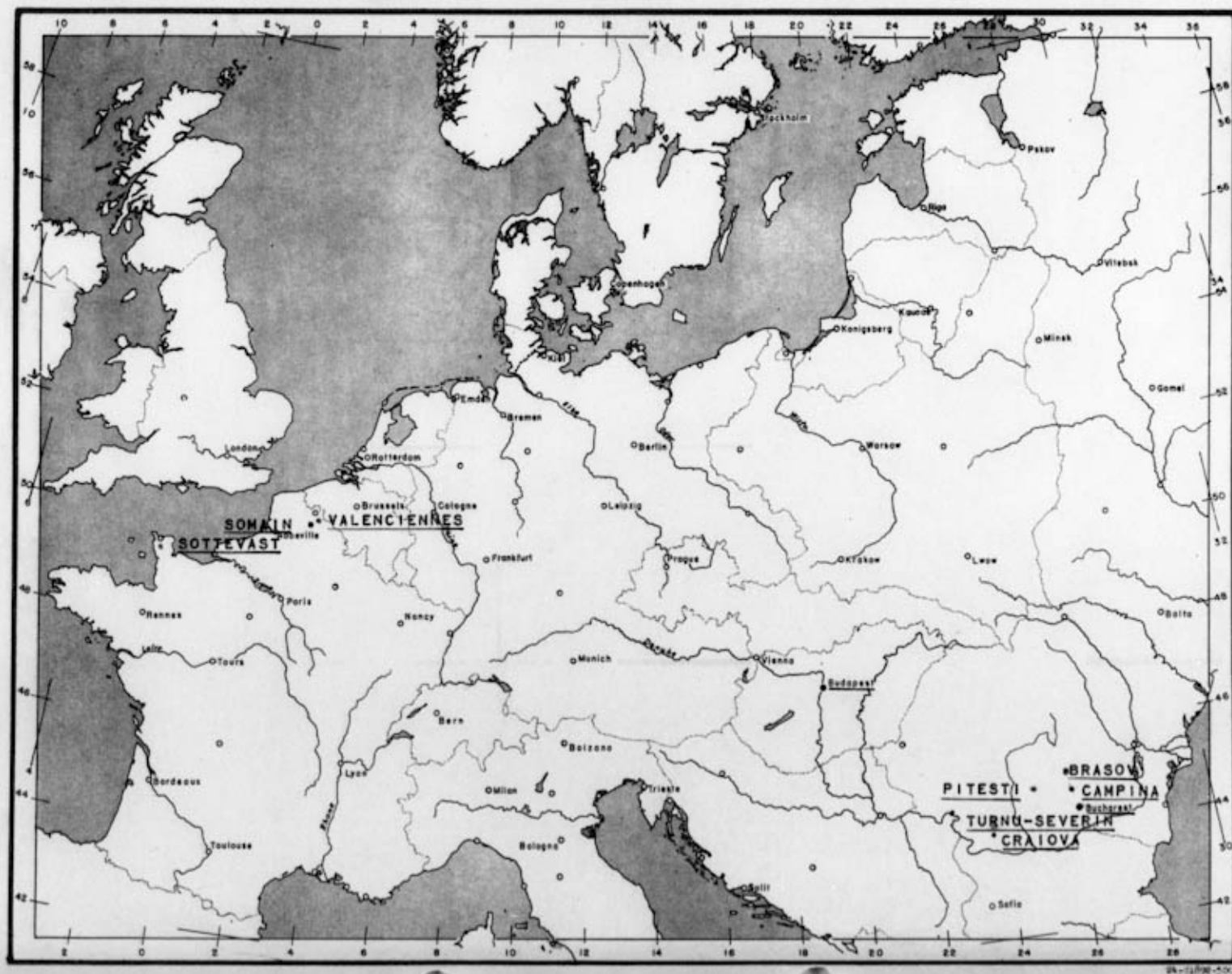
0700 May 6 to 0700 May 7, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)





WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Three Navy bombers over the Kuriles during the early morning of 5 May attacked Suribachi on Paramushiro and a previously undetected airfield on Shumushu.

EUROPEAN THEATER

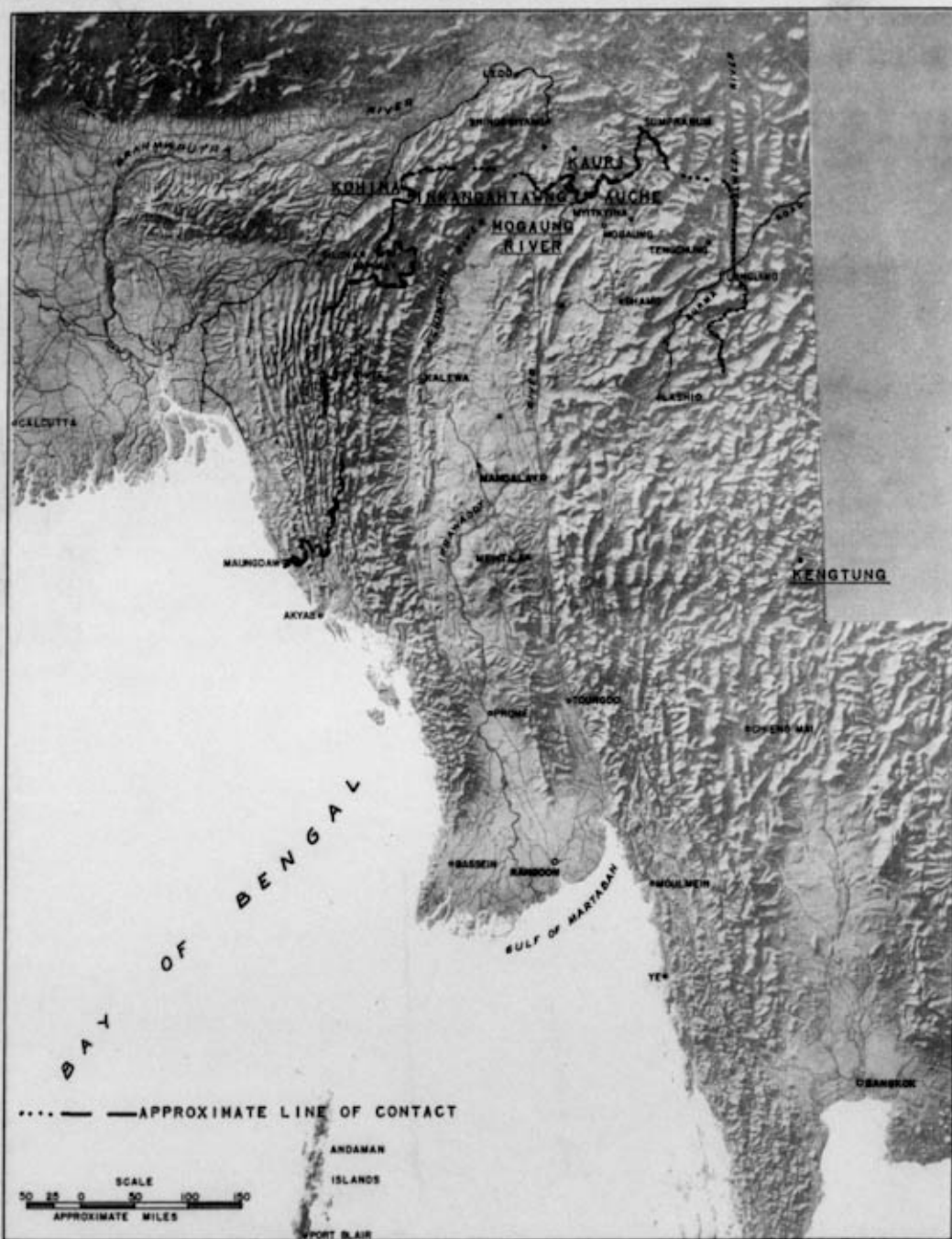
During 5 May, while 33 B-24's were attacking a military installation at Sottevast, 92 P-47's of the 9th Air Force dive-bombed the Valenciennes and Somain marshalling yards with 41 tons of bombs reporting generally good results.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 4-5 May, 65 RAF planes dropped 89 tons of explosives and incendiaries on railroad yards in Budapest; there were several encounters with enemy planes and one Wellington failed to return.

Tactical aircraft bombed the railroad yards at Aquila and roads, gun positions and supply installations north and south of Rome the next day. A direct hit scored by fighter bombers on the sluice gate of the Torre dam released waters from the reservoir. Shipping, motor transport and a powerhouse along the Dalmatian coast were damaged by other Allied missions.

For the second consecutive day our Strategic Air Force operated against Balkan targets on 6 May. Six hundred and seventy-one heavy bombers attacked the Rumanian railway centers of Turnu-Severin, Pitesti, Craiova and Campina and the rail yards and an aircraft factory at Brasov





MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

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

~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 8-3-78

with 1,535 tons of bombs. Eight (probably 12) enemy planes were shot down for the loss of seven heavy bombers.

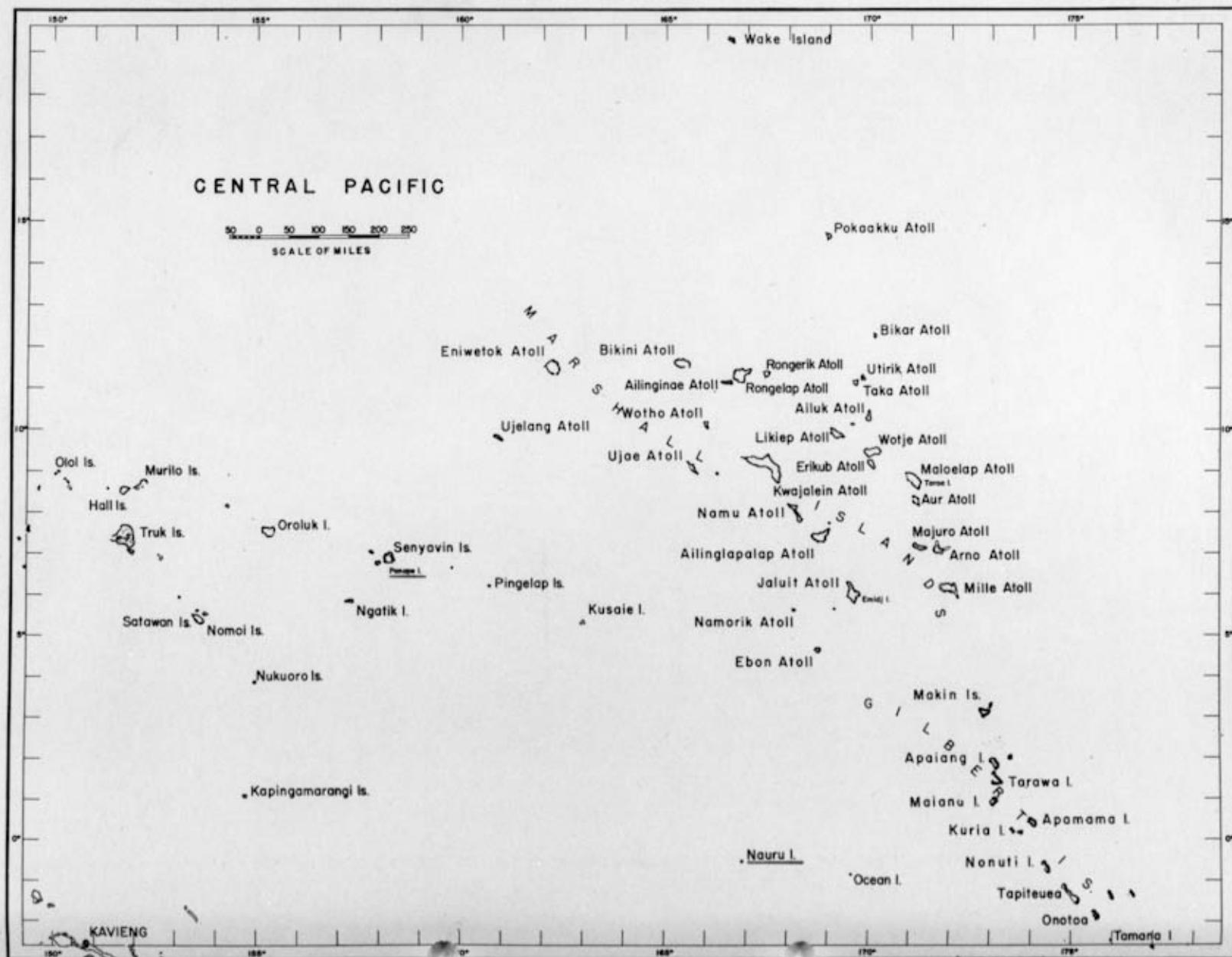
2. An enemy raid in force, supported by tanks and artillery, against the center of our Anzio beachhead position was repulsed early on the morning of 6 May. US artillery concentrations destroyed three German tanks during the day. On the trans-Italian battle line activity was characterized by active patrolling; several small enemy raids were repulsed.

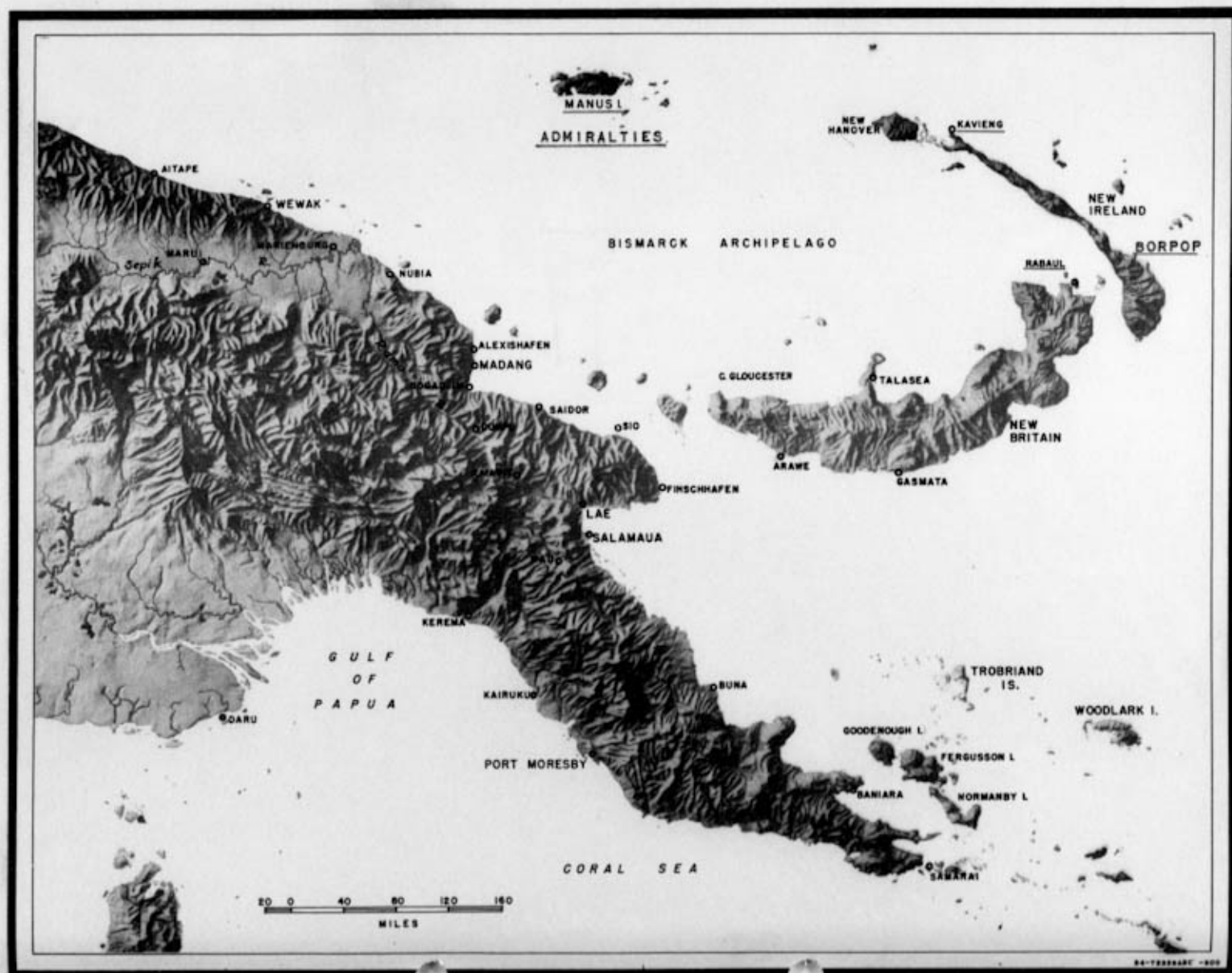
3. Three RAF bombers from bases in the Middle East successfully mined harbors at Rhodes and Khalkis during the night of 4-5 May. The next day 25 RAF fighter bombers attacked three enemy radar stations on Crete and one on the Greek mainland.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Chinese troops advancing southward in the Mogaung Valley were reported on 6 May to be making satisfactory progress. West of the river mopping up operations were in process in the vicinity of Inkangahtawng; Chinese troops were consolidating their newly won gains. East of the river, troops continued their advance. Farther to the east our troops have captured Kauri and are advancing on Auche. British operations to clear Kohima are progressing satisfactorily with all elements making gains.

2. On 4 and 5 May, medium bombers and fighters of the 14th Air Force effectively attacked gun positions near Yochow, enemy concentrations







in the Loyang area, a bridge, barracks, and other installations near Kengtung on the Burma-Thailand border, and small coastal craft off the south China coast. During the next night, five B-24's bombed docks and shipping at Haiphong and six others bombed harbor installations and shipping at Saigon where hits were scored on a 200-foot vessel and a 350-foot vessel and large fires started in the dock area. One B-24 is missing from these operations.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Ground activity in the Southwest Pacific battle areas from the Admiralties to Dutch New Guinea was limited to patrolling during 5 May. Heavy bombers again attacked installations at Biak Island, but details were not reported. Two other B-24's hit Sarmi in a pre-dawn raid. Small light bomber and fighter missions raided Manan Island and targets in the Nubia-Sepik River area.

2. One hundred and ten South Pacific aircraft bombed airfields and supply areas near Rabaul and 56 others attacked Kavieng and Borpop, on New Ireland, during 4 May. Targets in Bougainville were hit by 47 planes. No significant changes were reported in the ground situation in Bougainville during 5 May. B-24's on patrol sank one and damaged two of five medium-sized vessels sighted west of Truk.

3. Eighty-six Central Pacific bombers dropped more than 70 tons of explosives on enemy positions in the Marshall Islands and on Ponape during 4 May. Eight others raided Nauru with eight tons.

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DECLASSIFIED
QSD Letter, 5-8-72
6a.

EASTERN FRONT

No significant changes were reported on the eastern front for
6 May.

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

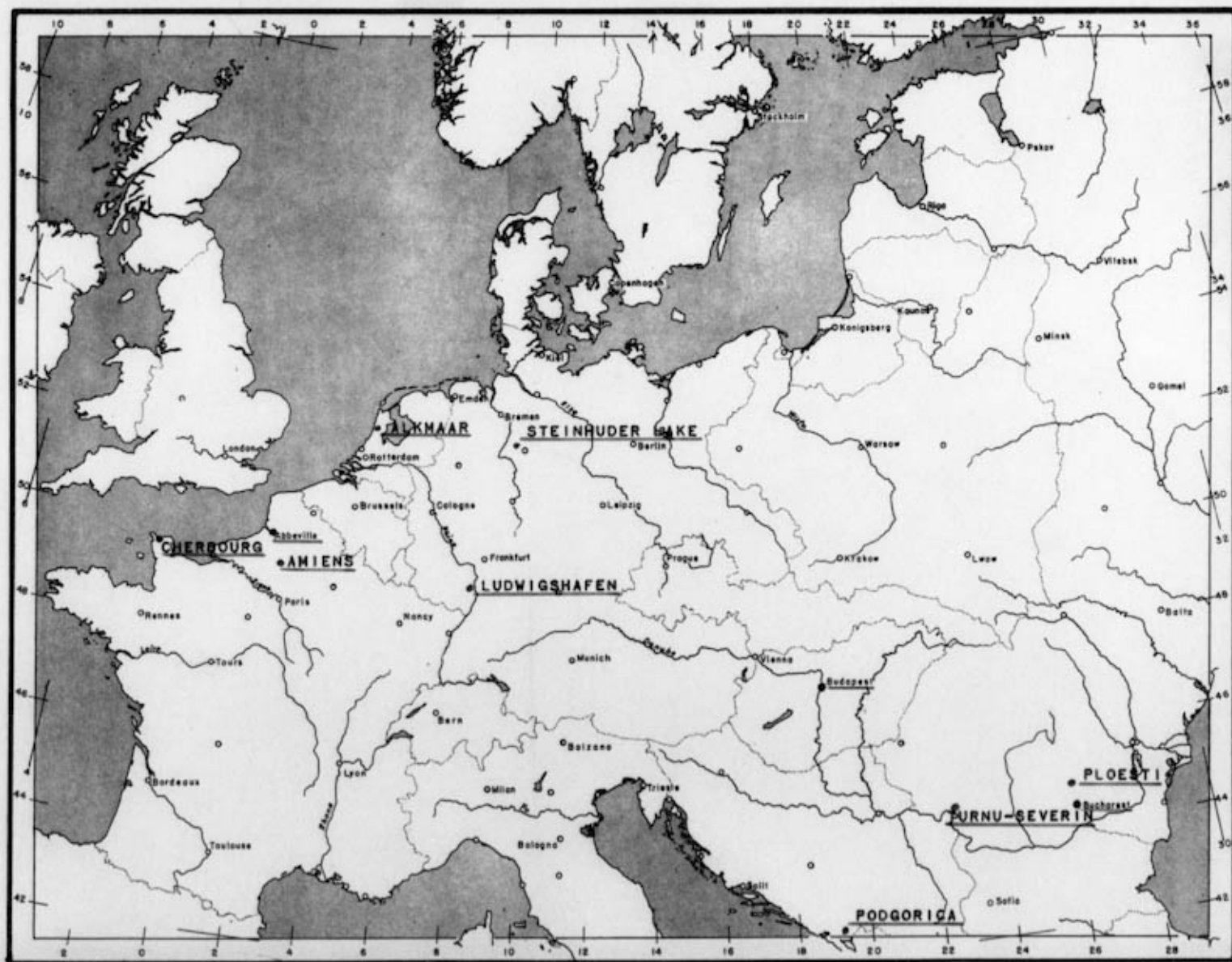
No. 878

0700 May 5 to 0700 May 6, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



24-51872-90

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Three Navy bombers attacked targets on Paramushiro during the early morning of 4 May, causing explosions and starting large fires.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Three unidentified planes were reported over the south coast of Iceland during 4 May.

2. Although the formations of 8th Air Force planes dispatched on 4 May against German targets were recalled due to weather, one target of opportunity, the airfield at Alkmaar, was attacked by 48 B-17's which dropped 116 tons of explosives and incendiaries with good results. There was no air opposition. Escorting fighters for our bombers that day encountered some 150 enemy aircraft in the Steinhuder Lake district and claimed the destruction of nine (probably 11) for the loss of three US fighters. 9th Air Force planes dropped 371 tons on five gun positions with fair to excellent results; there was no air opposition, antiaircraft fire was negligible, and there were no claims or losses.

RAF medium and fighter bombers attacked military objectives in northern France on 4 May, 35 B-25's dropping 64 tons on targets in the Abbeville-Amiens area and 26 fighters dropping 13 tons on a target in the Pas de Calais area. One medium bomber was destroyed by anti-aircraft fire. That night 28 Mosquito bombers raided Ludwigshafen with 45 tons of explosives including 19 two-ton bombs.



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

RRA, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

An 8th Air Force mission of 73 B-24's escorted by 52 P-51's attacked military installations in the Cherbourg peninsula without incident during 5 May.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 3-4 May, 56 Allied planes attacked the railroad yards at Bucharest with 61 tons of bombs. Although strategic operations the next day were cancelled due to weather, tactical missions were flown consisting of 1,040 sorties. Three railroad bridges at Grosseto, Albinia and south of Castelfiorentino were attacked by 55 medium bombers with good coverage reported. Other missions directed their efforts against rail lines in central Italy, motor transport on roads in the western area, and shipping at San Benedetto and Giulianova. It was reported that rail lines were cut in many places. Five Allied planes were lost during this period.

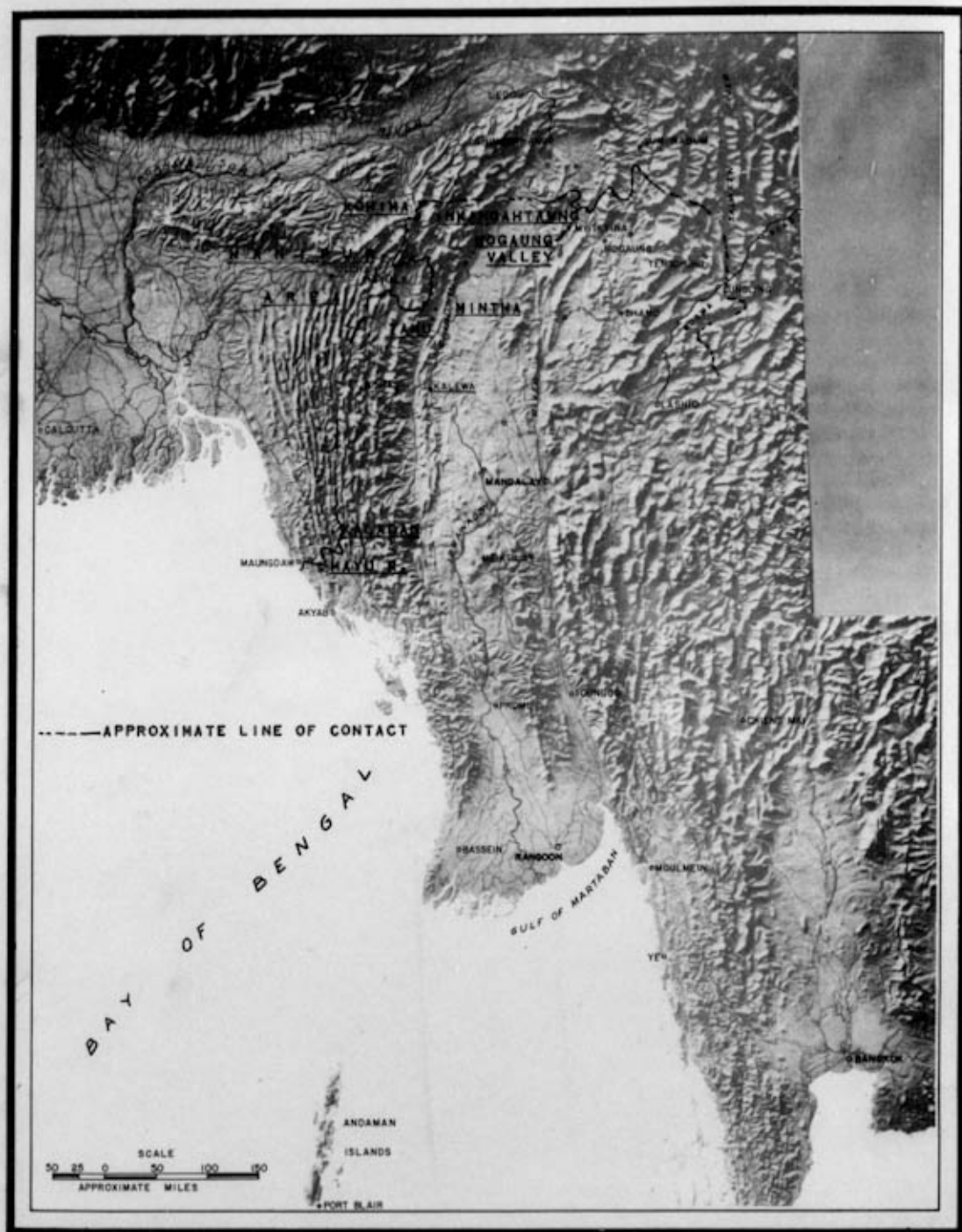
On 5 May, some 500 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked Balkan targets. Refinery and railway installations at Floesti were hit with about 1,250 tons of explosives and, although the enemy defended with an effective smoke screen, subsequent photo reconnaissance showed numerous fires in the target areas. A troop concentration at Podgorica and the Turnu-Severin railroad yards received bombloads of 276 and 117 tons respectively. During these operations 25 (probably 37) enemy aircraft were destroyed for a loss of 15 bombers and four fighters.

2. Patrols of both the enemy and our own forces were active on 5 May particularly in the Adriatic and Cassino sectors. One enemy attack



MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

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



from west of Cassino was repulsed by artillery and machine-gun fire; east of S. Ambrogio an enemy raiding party attempting to cross the Carigliano in rubber boats was repulsed. At the beachhead, our artillery destroyed three enemy tanks.

3. Eighteen escorted medium and light bombers attacked the Maleme landing ground, Crete, on 4 May, obtaining hits on the runway and starting a fire.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. During the night of 2-3 May, Allied planes attacked installations, motor transportation, and troops in the Kalewa area and along the Mintha-Tamu road. On the two succeeding days heavy and medium bombers continued their attacks against Kalewa and other aircraft carried out widespread raids against targets in central Burma and continued their close support of ground forces in the Manipur and Mayu-Kaladan areas.

2. In the Mogaung Valley a coordinated offensive, employing air, artillery, armored and infantry units, succeeded in breaking the enemy defenses of Inkangahtawng which was subsequently occupied by Allied forces. Chinese troops moving around the west flank cut the main road two miles to the south. Enemy trapped in the area are being mopped up. No tanks were lost in this operation and Chinese ground casualties were reported as light. In the Kohima area British forces launched a general attack which, at last report, was progressing satisfactorily. Elsewhere minor clashes were reported.



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DECLASSIFIED
GSD Letter, 8-8-72

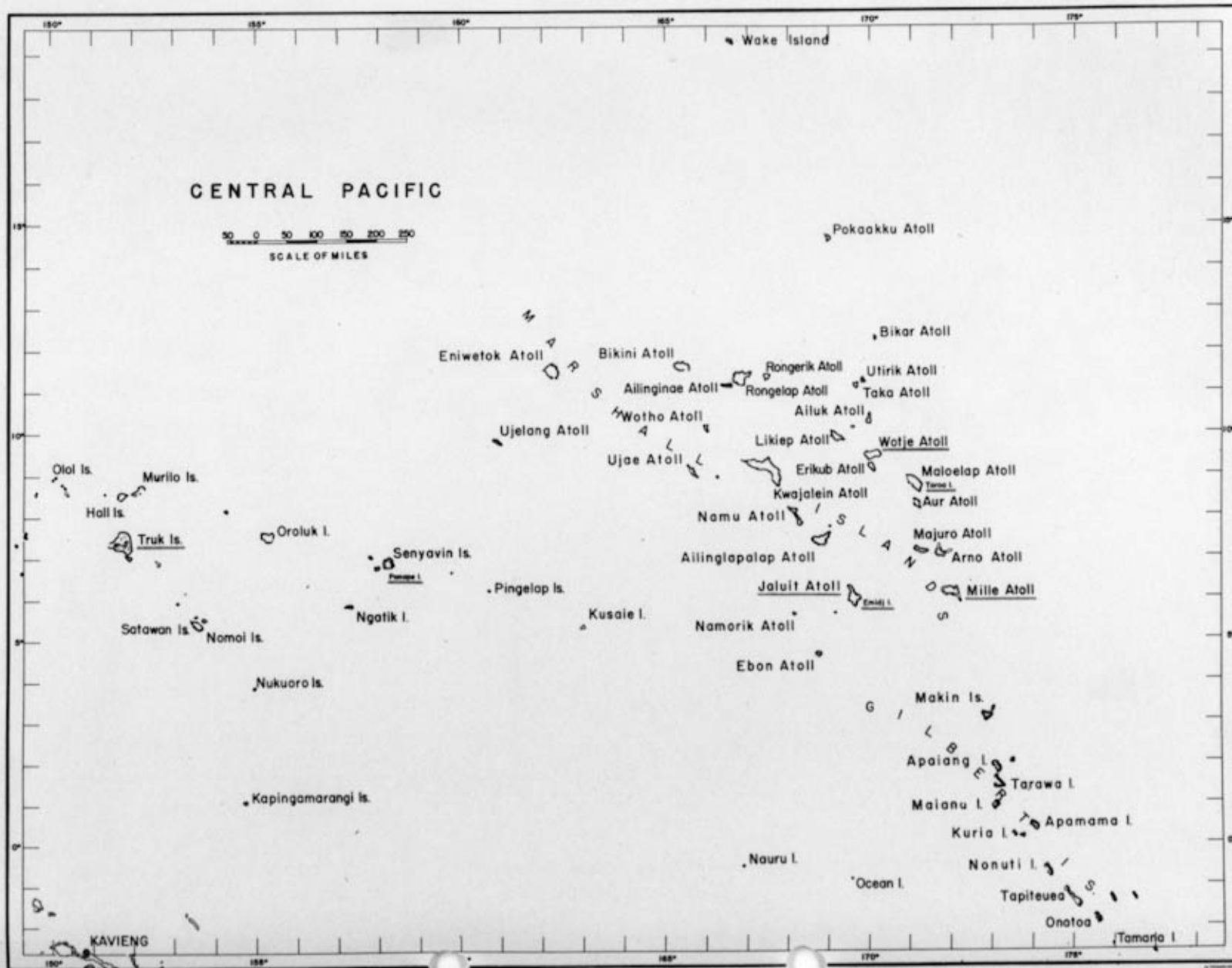
3. Four 14th Air Force escorted medium bombers obtained good results on 3 May in attacking the Tangyang airfield. A Chinese-American mission of seven B-25's and ten P-40's supported ground operations in the Loyang area, scoring 11 direct hits on a bridge over the Yellow River and bombing and machine-gunning enemy motor columns in that area. That night another enemy raid on our field at Hengyang was made by seven enemy planes which destroyed one and damaged another fighter and severely damaged a transport. Bad weather prevented air operations on the 4th.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Patrols in the Altape area on 4 May reached points 30 miles west and 34 miles southeast of the town. The enemy casualties in this area totalled 525 killed and 25 prisoners. In the Hollandia area, 35 enemy have surrendered at Wari since our landings there on 3 May.

During 4 May, 72 planes attacked enemy installations in the Wewak area, dropping a total of 114 tons of bombs on bivouacs, supply areas and an airdrome. To the west, B-24's struck again at Mokmer airdrome on Biak Island, destroying planes on the ground and repulsing a force of 12 enemy fighters which unsuccessfully attempted to intercept our bombers. Eleven RAAF planes raided installations on Timor exploding a fuel dump and setting a barge afire.

2. During 3 May, 160 South Pacific bombers and fighter bombers attacked targets in the northern portion of the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain; 40 other planes raided gun positions on Buka and enemy positions along the northeast coast of Bougainville.



The ground situation in Bougainville for 3 and 4 May remained unchanged.

3. Central Pacific bombers and fighters continued their attacks on Wotje, Mille, Taroa, Jaluit, and Emidj on 2 and 3 May. During the intervening night, 18 B-24's dropped 50 tons of bombs on the Truk group hitting air strips and causing several fires; one B-24 bombed Ponape. All planes returned.

EASTERN FRONT

No new developments were reported along the eastern front during 5 May.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

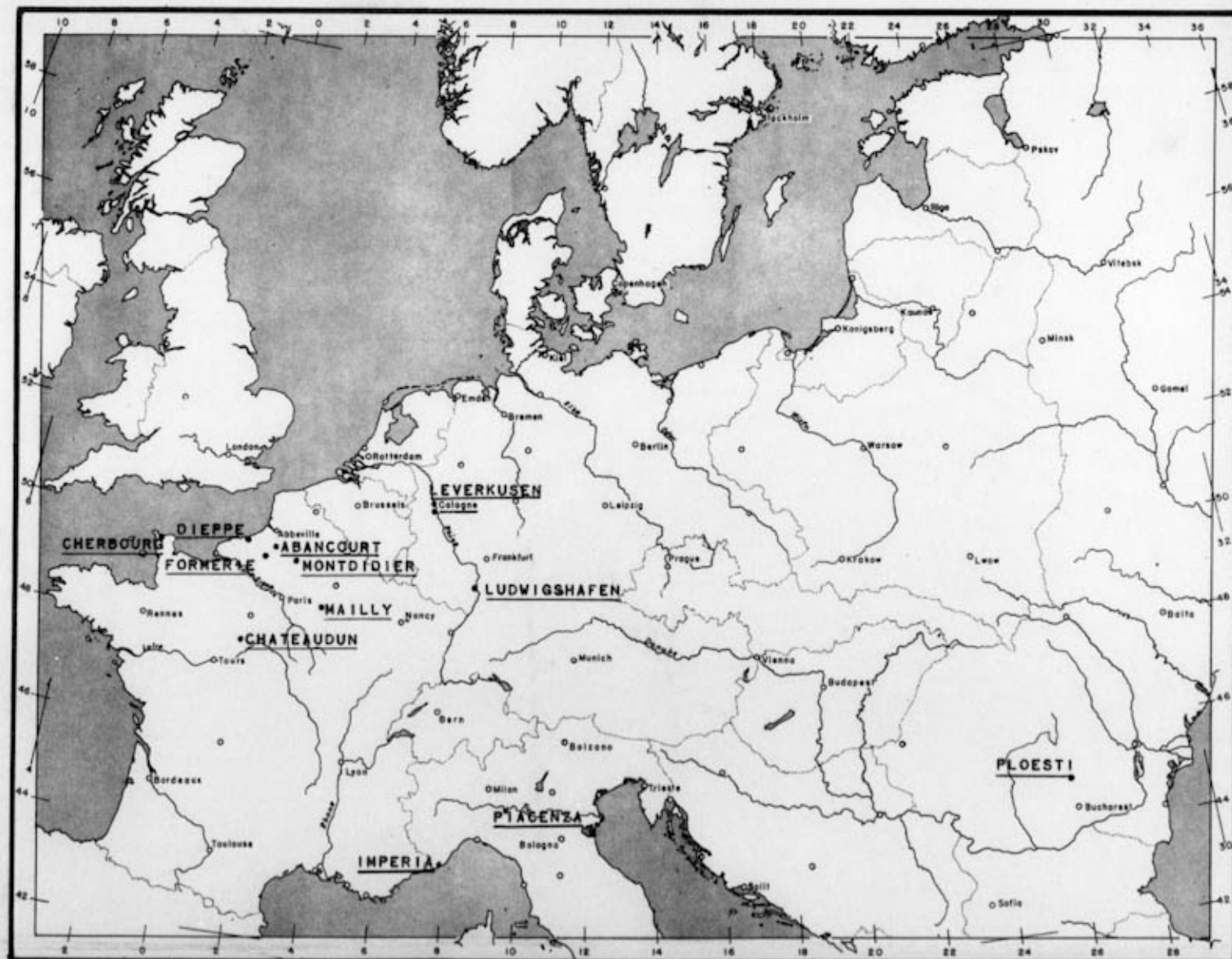
No. 877

0700 May 4 to 0700 May 5, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



74-51900-9.00

EUROPEAN THEATER

During the night of 2-3 May, 21 Mosquito bombers attacking the Leverkusen chemical works reported good concentrations which started fires in the target area. Six others attacked Cologne. The next day 12 Mosquito bombers attacked the Abancourt railroad station with 11 tons of bombs and 96 RAF fighter aircraft attacked a canal bridge at Cherbourg, a railroad bridge near Dieppe and the Formerie railroad sheds with rocket projectiles, reporting effective results. During the night of 3-4 May 84 RAF bombers hit the Montdidier airdrome with 419 tons of explosives; another mission of 362 bombers attacked a military depot near Mailly, reporting good concentrations. Intense enemy fighter activity was encountered over the latter target area and on the return; 42 heavy bombers are missing. Smaller missions raided Ludwigshafen and an ammunition dump at Chateaudun.

A large 8th Air Force bomber mission, although airborne, was recalled because of weather conditions on 4 May.

MEDITERRANEAN

The Piacenza rail yards and the ports of Genoa, Leghorn and Spezia were attacked the night of 2-3 May by 31 Allied planes. Weather cancelled strategic operations on 3 May. Tactical missions, in addition to patrols over the battle area and attacks on supply installations, included two medium bomber strikes by 111 planes against railroad bridges near Imperia and in the Orvieto-Perugia-Ficulle area. Fighter-bomber



missions were flown against Civitavecchia and against rail, gun and supply installations in the Rome area by 257 and 129 planes, respectively. Other aircraft raided shipping and rail transport facilities along the Yugoslavian and Albanian coasts.

A powerful striking force of 11 groups of bombers, airborne to attack the Ploesti railroad yards on 4 May, was recalled because of adverse weather enroute.

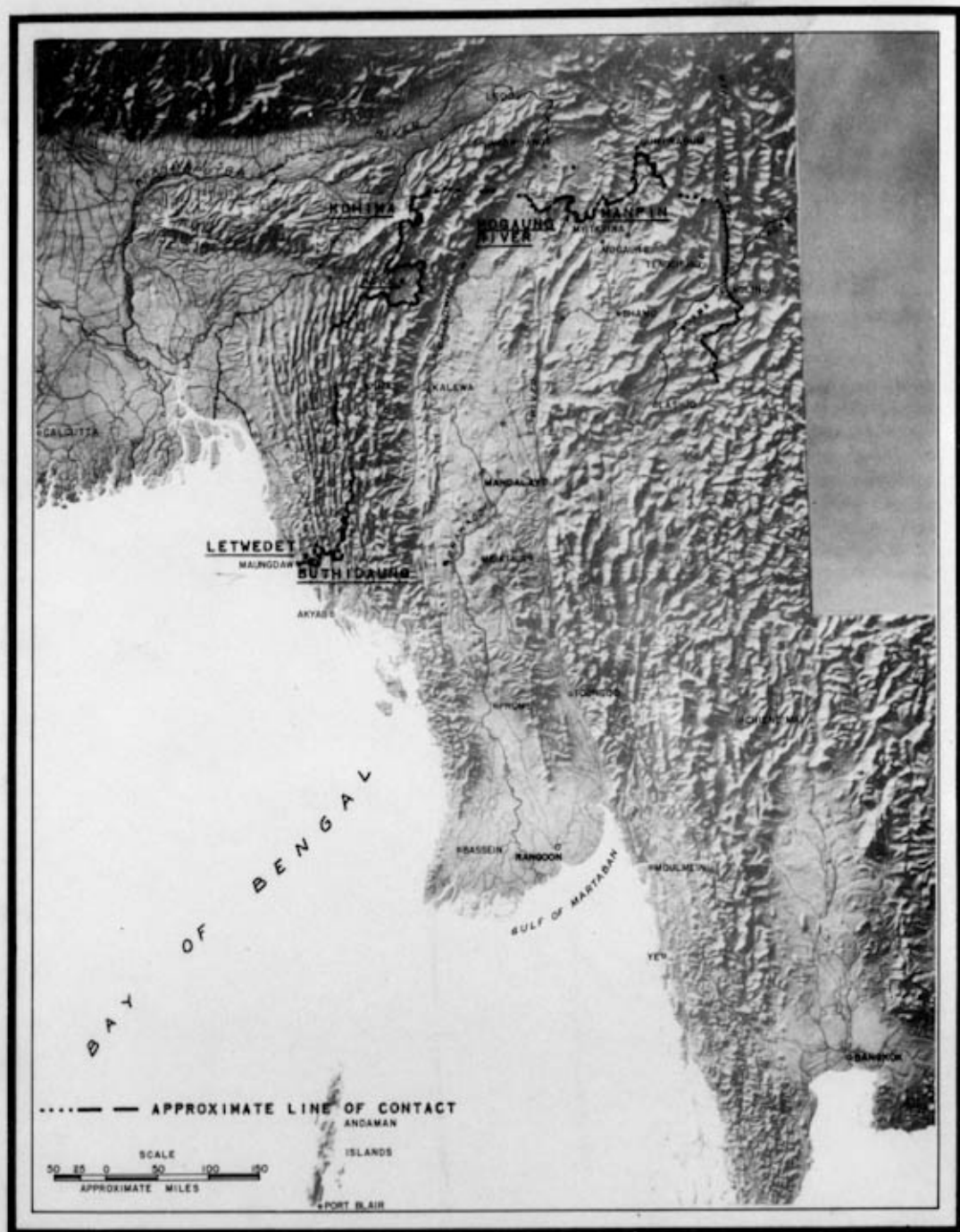
2. Active patrolling continued along the trans-Italian battle front during 4 May with the enemy effecting some infiltration along the Adriatic coast. Our artillery was active particularly against hostile motorized movements on the Eighth Army front and near Cassino.

At the beachhead minor patrol clashes occurred; US troops in the center of the line improved their positions and repulsed two small enemy attacks. Two enemy air raids over Anzio harbor the night of 2-3 May caused no damage; the next day the port area was subjected to a slight shelling.

3. Cargo clearing through the ports of the Persian Gulf Command for the Soviet Government during April totalled 144,569 long tons; 5452 cargo trucks for Russia were assembled during this period.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Allied forces near Manpin and in the Mogaung Valley were reported, on 4 May, to have repulsed enemy attacks and, in the latter area, to have scored further gains. Inconclusive fighting continued in the Kohima





area and south of Imphal. In the Arakan sector, British units captured a position three miles southwest of Letwedet and were fighting for another feature three miles north of Buthidaung.

2. On 2 May, eight fighter bombers of the 14th Air Force attacked railroad installations northeast of Hanoi, damaging bridges and destroying rolling stock. Two other planes destroyed three sampans and damaged three others in the Gulf of Tongking. The next day, two heavy bombers, on a sweep over the South China Sea, sank one large and one small freighter.

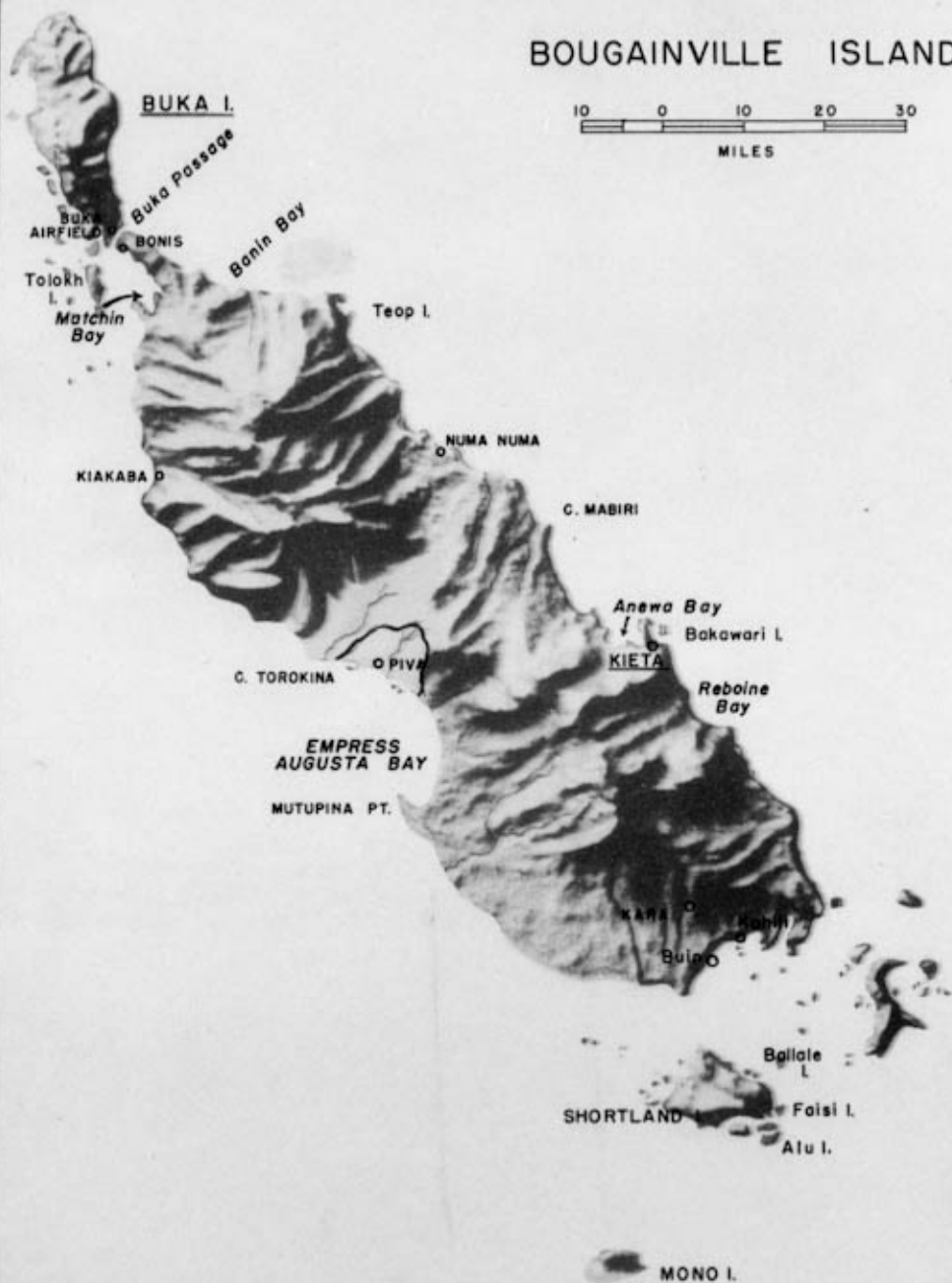
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

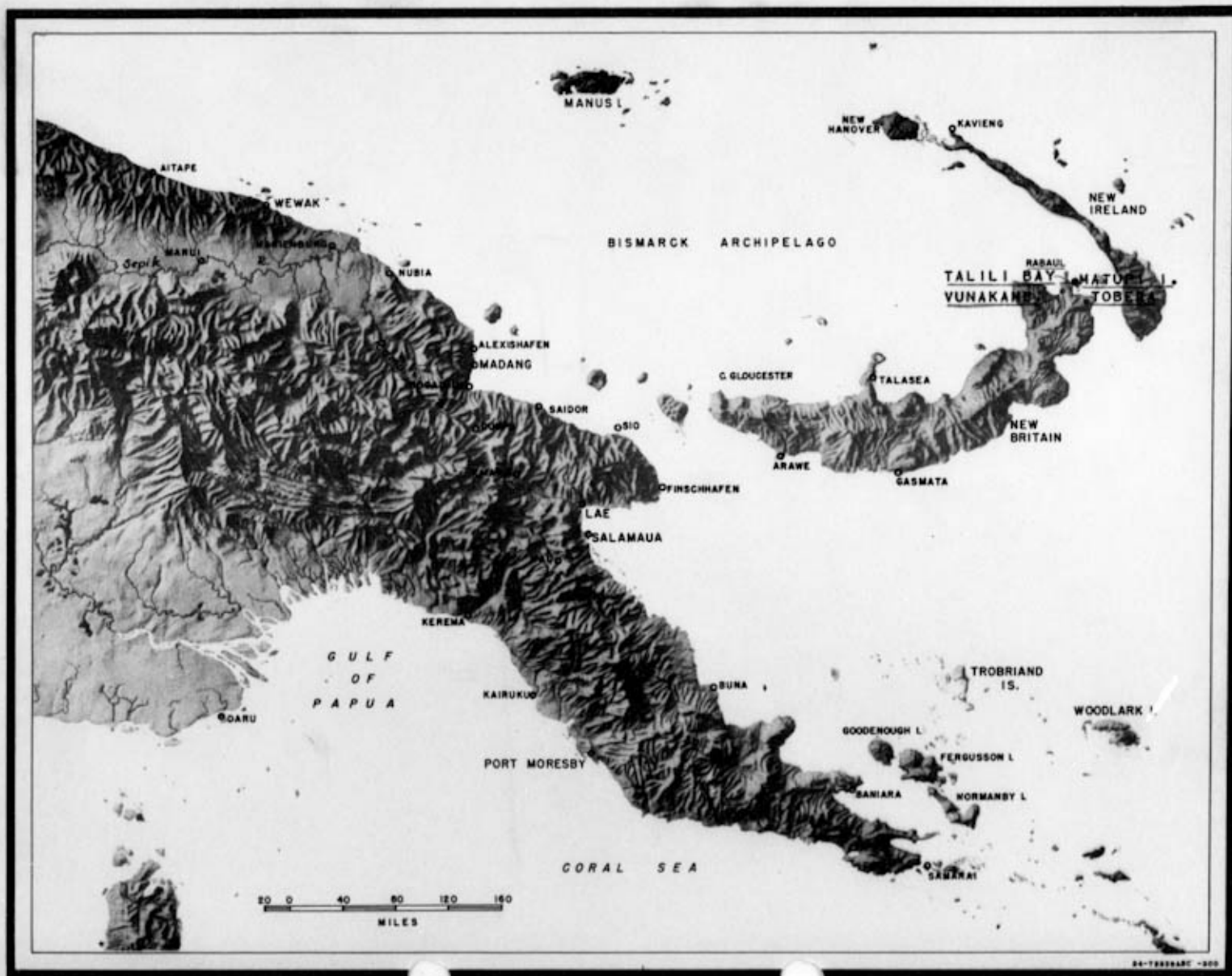
1. In the Hollandia area, our forces landed at Wari on 3 May without opposition. Since our landings in this sector, 107 of the enemy have surrendered voluntarily. At Aitape, patrolling continued with only minor contacts.

Southwest Pacific bomber formations totalling 23 B-24's, four B-25's, and 87 A-20's attacked the Boram runways, the Wewak supply dumps and Mushu Island personnel areas with 193 tons of bombs. Another mission of 21 A-20's hit the personnel areas at Hansa Bay with parachute fragmentation bombs and machinegun fire. Targets in the Wakde area were bombed and machine-gunned by eight B-25's. Smaller missions raided villages along the Sepik River and targets near Uligan.

An enemy air raid against the Hollandia area caused some damage and casualties.

BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND





2. South Pacific bombers concentrated against targets in the Rabaul area during 2 May. Two missions totalling 31 B-25's bombed the supply area at Talili with 20 tons and destroyed 20 buildings on Matupi Island. Thirty fighters started numerous fires in the Vunakambi supply area. Gun positions at Tobera and on Buka were the targets for 125 Navy bombers. Fighter aircraft operating over Bougainville bombed Kieta and villages in the southeast portion of the island.

EASTERN FRONT

The battle lines of the eastern front remained essentially unchanged during 4 May.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 876

0700 May 3 to 0700 May 4, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

GENERAL

The War Department has established a policy for overseas theaters, bases and departments whereby leaves and furloughs are authorized within the percentage quota prescribed for rotational purposes as an alternate means of facilitating rest periods in the US. This privilege permits a 21-day leave or furlough at a designated US address and will be limited to officers and enlisted men who have rendered outstanding service and/or whose skills or abilities would be difficult to replace.

EUROPEAN THEATER

8th Air Force operations on 2 May were limited to an attack by 50 escorted heavy bombers with 197 tons on a military installation in the Calais area. Medium and fighter bomber missions of the 9th Air Force, totalling more than 800 sorties, struck nine rail yards and three air-dromes in Belgium and northern France dropping 567 tons of bombs with good to excellent results. Four (probably five) enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground for a loss of one fighter. The next day, 53 escorted B-24's of the 8th Air Force attacked a military target on the northwest French coast. 9th Air Force operations for the day were limited to one fighter sweep.

During the month of April, 9th Air Force planes dropped a total of 10,431 tons of bombs from 12,427 attacking aircraft.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 1-2 May, 83 British planes dropped a total of 140 tons of bombs on the Alessandria railroad yards and the harbors



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

of Genoa, Leghorn and Spezia; one Wellington failed to return.

In addition to 2 May strategic bomber attacks in northern Italy reported yesterday, tactical missions totalling more than 900 aircraft, continued the air offensive against bridges and yards of railroad lines north and northeast of Rome. Gun positions in the battle areas, supply dumps near Rome and shipping along the Yugoslavian coast also were included in the day's targets.

2. Aggressive patrol activity by both German and Allied units characterized activity on the trans-Italian battle line during the 24-hour period ending at noon on 3 May. Several small enemy raids against our Anzio position were repulsed. British forces, counterattacking in the western sector, advanced to the German lines, engaged in hand-to-hand fighting but were unable to consolidate their gains and subsequently withdrew.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Chinese troops advancing south astride the Mogaung River scored small gains during 2 May. Farther to the east, Allied troops were in contact with the enemy along trails in the Warong-Manpin-Auche area and engaged in heavy fighting. Allied positions in the vicinity of Kohima were slightly improved during the day. Only minor actions were reported in the Imphal and Arakan sectors.

2. In an additional strike on 1 May, 20 B-24's attacked enemy oil installations at Yenangyaung. The next day, 86 Allied dive and fighter-



MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

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



bombers flew close support missions for ground forces in the western combat zones and raided enemy rear areas.

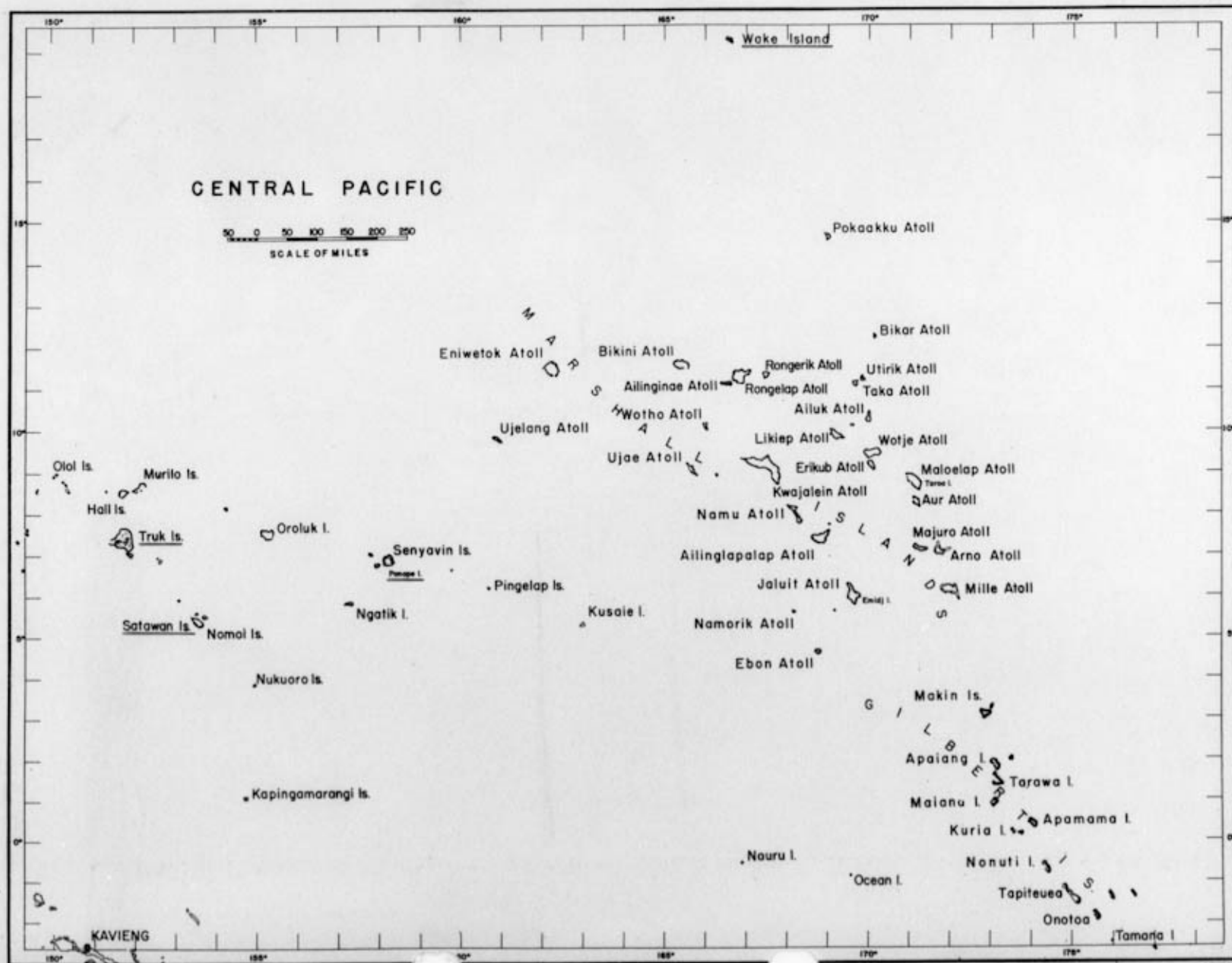
3. Additional 14th Air Force operations during 1 May included an effective medium bomber strike against shipping in the harbor at Amoy; two bomb hits and cannon fire sank a 150 foot freighter. Seven B-25's, escorted by eight fighter-bombers, attacked a Japanese airdrome at Tangyang, in the Yangtze River area, with excellent results. The fighter escort raided an enemy cavalry garrison in the vicinity, destroying transportation, starting fires and killing a number of the enemy. Fighter missions hit the Nanchang Carbide Mines and raided rail and water communication facilities in French Indo-China. Seven enemy planes attacking Hengyang airfield caused only slight damage.

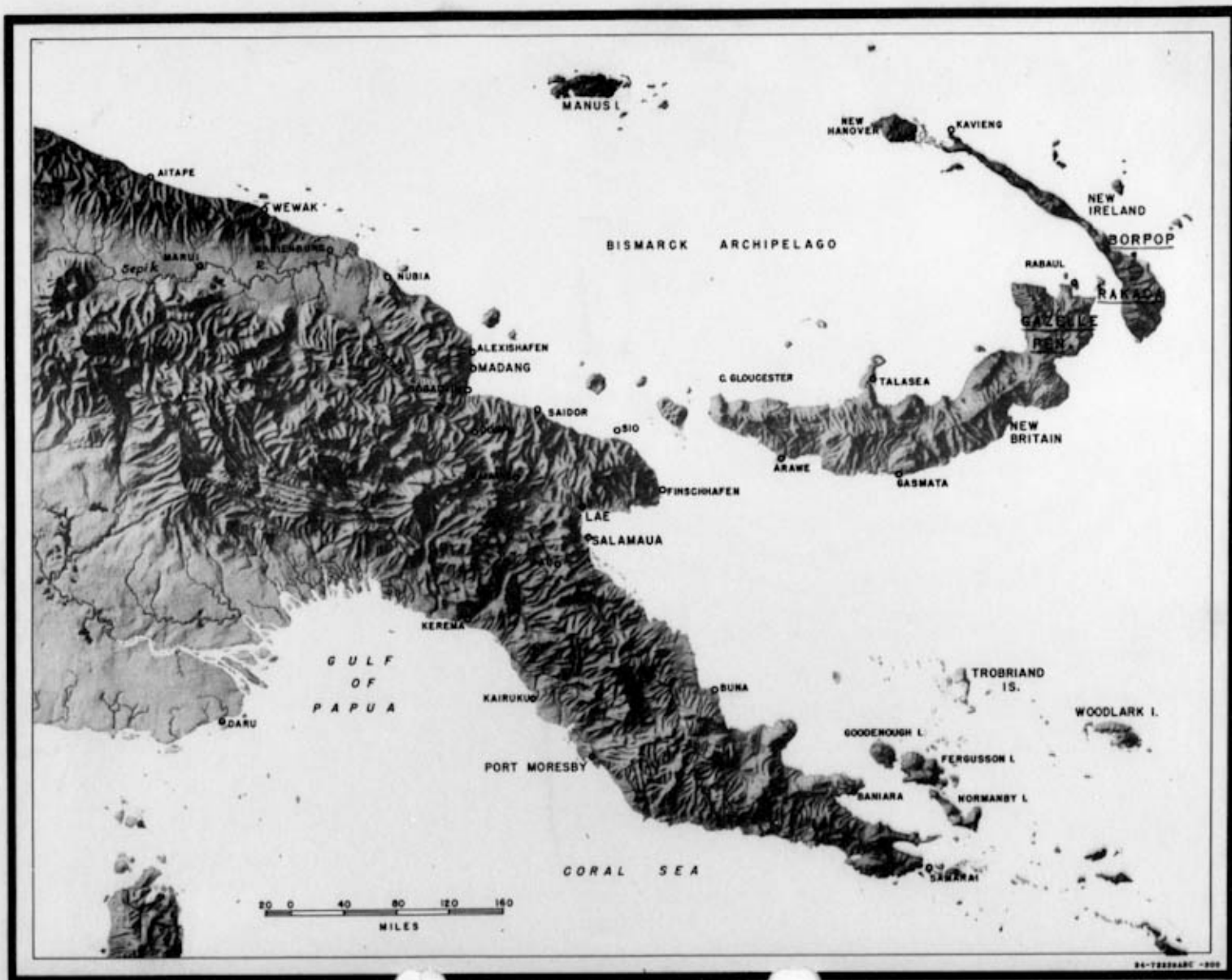
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Our ground forces in the Hollandia area encountered practically no enemy resistance on 2 May. Allied fighters landed on the Hollandia airdrome during the day.

Eighty-five Southwest Pacific aircraft raided personnel areas, ammunition dumps, gun positions and barges along the northern New Guinea coast, destroying two fighters at Wakde Island. Farther west, nine Dutch medium bombers and six RAAF fighter-bombers attacked Koepang and Penfoei on Timor expending 12 tons of bombs; the Mokmer airstrip on Biak Island received seven tons from two B-24's.

2. One hundred and thirty-nine South Pacific planes carried out





effective raids on enemy installations on the northern Gazelle Peninsula during 1 May. Three B-24's bombed the Rakada runway on Duke of York Island and 24 B-25's attacked Borpop coastal guns. Fifty-eight fighter bombers attacked scattered enemy targets throughout Bougainville destroying buildings, barges and scoring hits on a river causeway.

3. A heavy raid on Wake was made during 1 May, (target time), when 42 B-24's dropped 94 tons that caused large explosions on the northern end of the island. No interception was attempted and all our bombers returned. Forty-eight other Central Pacific bombers and fighter bombers raided enemy installations in the Marshalls with 27 tons. Eight medium bombers dropped eight tons on the old and new airfields at Ponape causing large explosions and fires.

EASTERN FRONT

There were no significant changes in the situation on the eastern front during 3 May.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

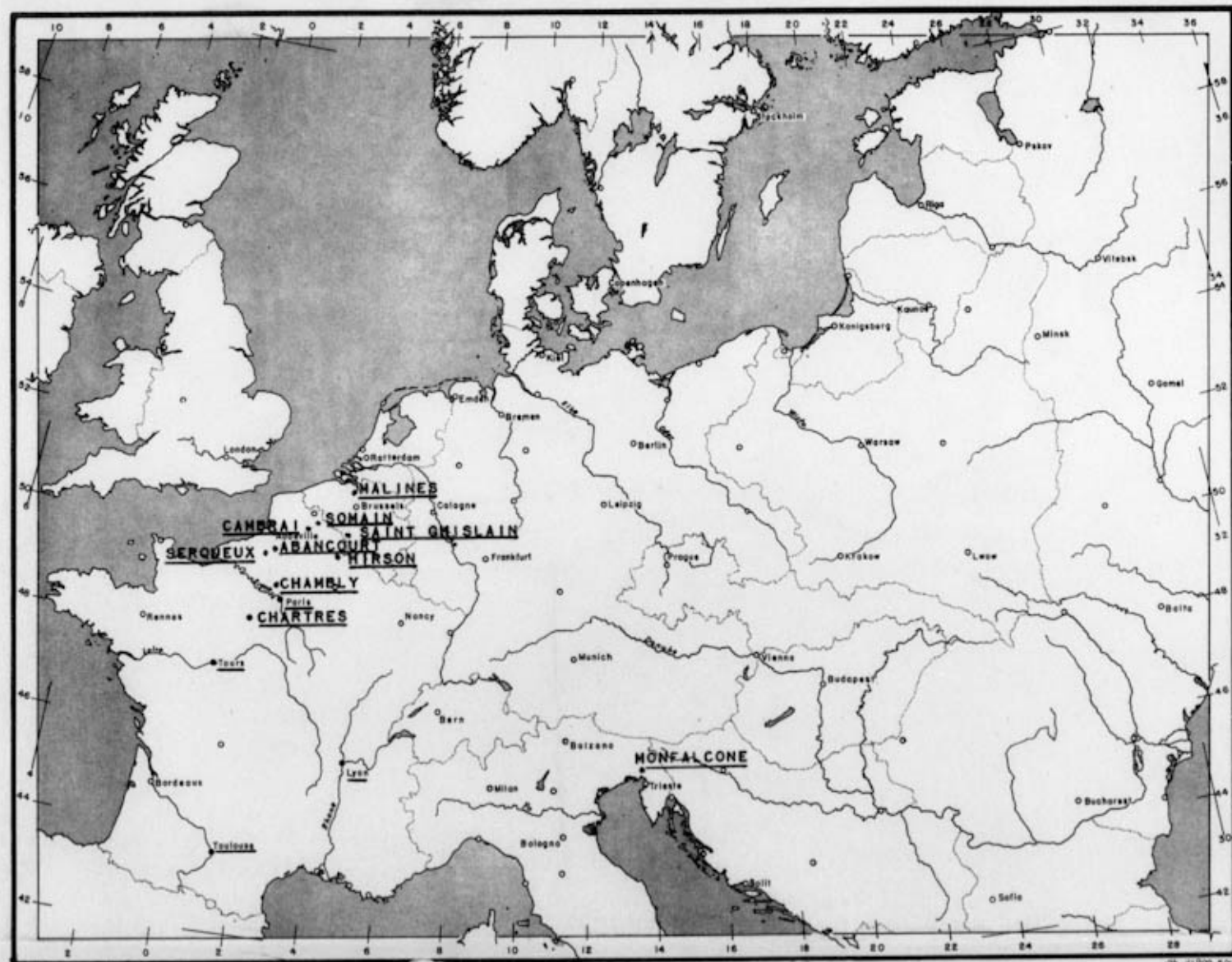
No. 875

0700 May 2 to 0700 May 3, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



24-12120-50

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. On 28 April an enemy E-boat sank an LST off the south coast of England. Casualties were 202 US dead or missing of which 131 were Army personnel.

2. During 1 May, while the 8th Air Force missions reported yesterday were attacking six important French and Belgian rail yards on an arc east and southeast of Paris, 958 bombers and fighters of the 9th Air Force hit 15 other railroad centers and two airdromes with more than 1,000 tons of explosives. Hirson, Cambrai, Abancourt and Serqueux were targets for smaller Allied raids.

In powerful night missions flown by the RAF on the nights of 30 April and 1 May, four important railroad yards at Somain, Malines, Saint Ghislain and near Paris were hit with bomb loads totalling 2,404 tons, an ammunition supply area northeast of Chartres was severely damaged with 696 tons, and a supply depot at Chambly and a motor vehicle factory at Lyon receiving 581 and 381 tons, respectively. Smaller attacks were made on industrial plants at Toulouse and Tours and the usual harassing missions were flown over western Germany.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Small missions of Allied Strategic bombers attacked the Monfalcone shipbuilding yards and the harbors at Genoa, Leghorn, and Spezia with 74 tons of bombs during the night of 30 April-1 May. The same night 16 light bombers raided the town of Terracina and attacked motor vehicles and



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

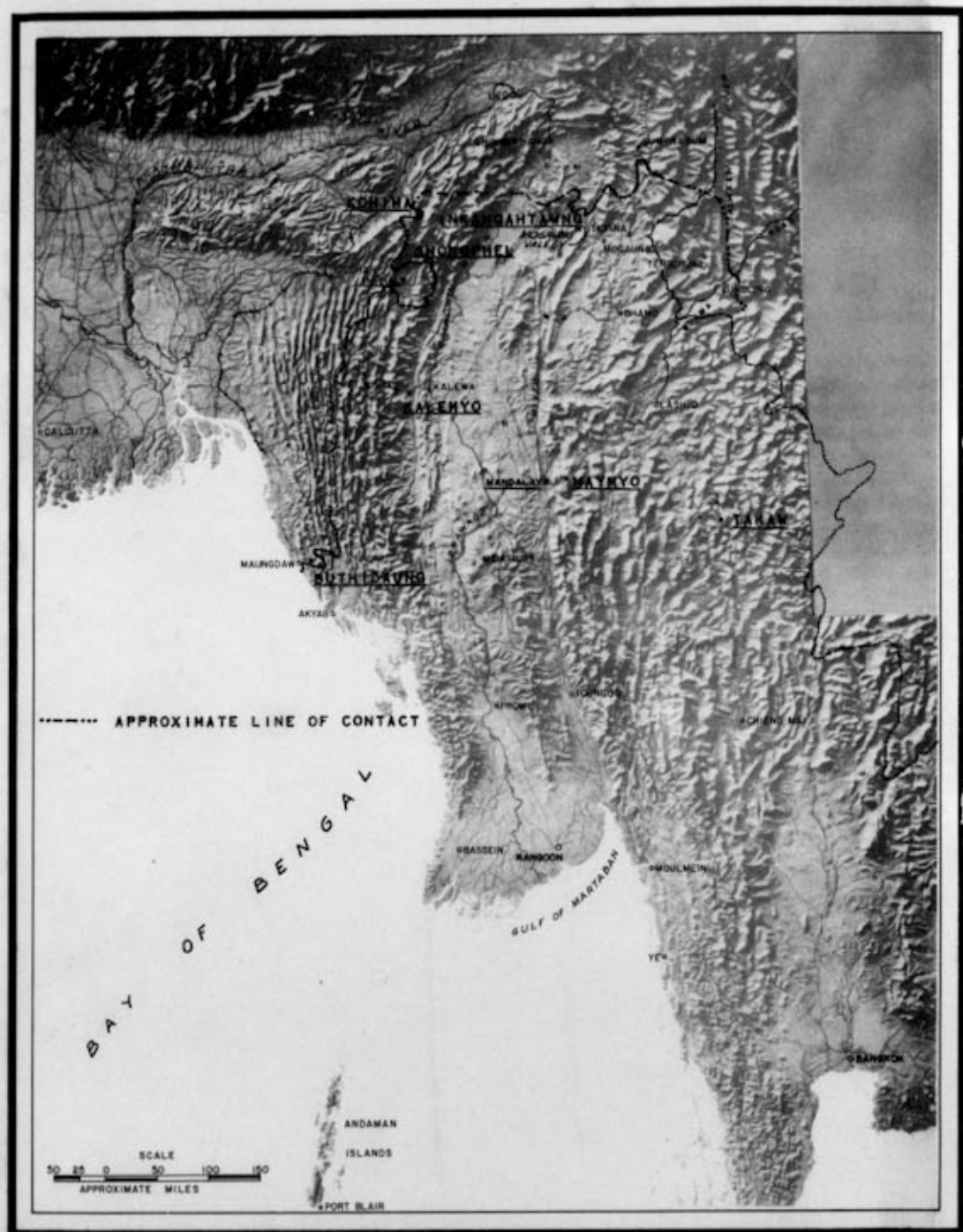
R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

supply dumps in the vicinity of Rome, Terni, and Rieti. On the following day medium bombers concentrated on bridges north of Rome and the rail yards at Florence. Light and fighter-bombers hit lines of communication, factories and supply dumps north and south of Rome and gun positions in the beachhead area. Other fighter missions hit three small vessels along the Yugoslavian coast.

Heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 102 tons of bombs on the Castelmaggiore railroad yards on 2 May, scoring direct hits in the yards and causing a large explosion south of the target. Other strategic missions attacked the town and railroad yards at Faenza, a railroad bridge at Orbetello and the harbor and railroad yards at Spezia, where 155 tons were dropped with good results. One B-24 bombed the Ancona docks.

Three RAF bombers attacked Monemvasia harbor, Greece, during the night of 30 April-1 May causing fires and explosions.

2. Both sides engaged in active patrolling near Anzio on 2 May. The Allied forces raiding Cerreto Alto and a blockhouse on the coast to the south found both places evacuated. On the left flank of the beachhead British units repulsed a strong enemy raid during the early morning hours and dispersed German units forming for another attack. An hour later the enemy, in making a third attempt, effected a slight penetration of the Allied positions which were later restored by local counterattacks. On the trans-Italian front enemy raids during the night of 1-2 May and the following day were driven off by Allied forces.



ASIATIC THEATER

1. Chinese troops captured a Japanese position two miles northwest of Inkangahtawng, in the Mogaung Valley, on 1 May. North of Imphal, British forces occupied Shongphel. Elsewhere along the battle fronts no significant changes were reported.

2. Fourteen escorted RAF bombers attacked the town of Kalemmyo and nearby roads on 1 May. Other US and British planes bombed enemy positions and supply dumps in the Buthidaung area. That night five B-24's bombed Maymyo and another B-24 started a large fire in the Mandalay railroad yards.

3. 14th Air Force fighter planes dive-bombed and destroyed a bridge west of Takaw and machine-gunned enemy installations in the area on 1 May. Other fighters raided Japanese installations along the border between Burma and Thailand.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. An Allied patrol encountered 200 Japanese troops southwest of Tadjil on 1 May; 59 of the enemy were killed before the patrol withdrew. The known enemy dead to date in the Hollandia and Aitape areas is 970. Our air transport planes are now operating from one Hollandia airstrip. Australian patrols in the vicinity of Rempel village reported no contact with the enemy.

2. Heavy patrol bombers over Geelvink Bay on 30 April shot down



six (probably eight) of 18 intercepting enemy planes. The next day a direct hit was scored on a 2,500-ton merchant vessel off Biak Island by a lone heavy bomber. Light and fighter-bomber missions of 126 planes damaged bridges, enemy supply dumps and land and water transportation in the Hansa Bay and Wewak areas. RAAF fighter aircraft damaged a radio station in the Aroe Islands.

3. On 30 April, South Pacific bombers and fighters attacked Rabaul targets including three airfields. Gun positions and villages in Bougainville and Buka were bombed and machine-gunned by 38 P-39's.

4. A Central Pacific search plane damaged a ship, probably a light cruiser, at Truk with three half-ton bombs late on 30 April.

EASTERN FRONT

Soviet forces counterattacked to neutralize the strong German pressure southwest of Kovel on 2 May. Continued German pressure southeast of Stanislav resulted in no significant gains.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

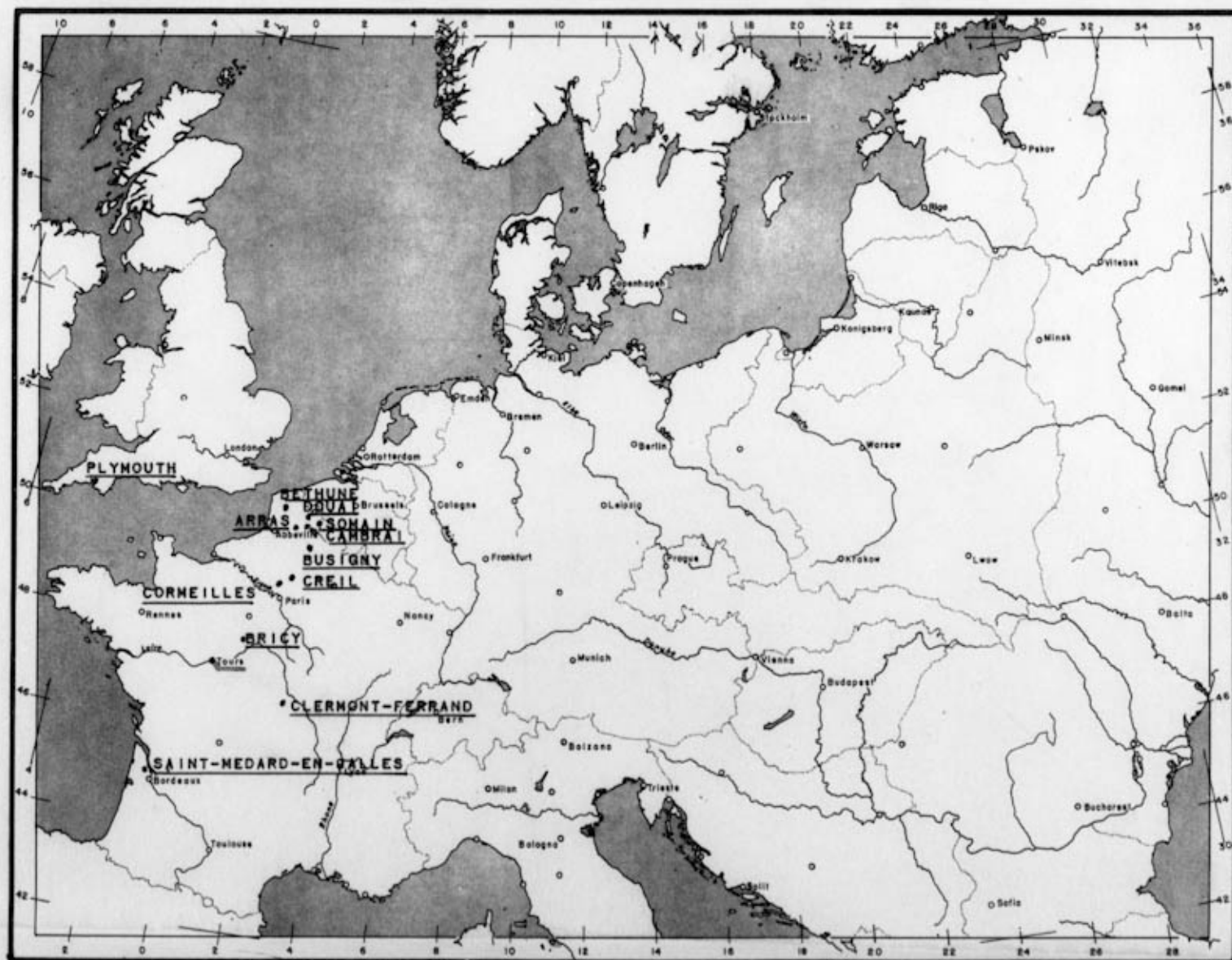
No. 874

0700 May 1 to 0700 May 2, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



EUROPEAN THEATER

On the night of 29-30 April, 132 RAF bombers carried out effective raids against the Saint-Medard-en-Jalles explosives works and the Clermont-Ferrand aircraft works. Other bombers flew harassing and sea-mining missions. Twenty enemy raiders operated over Cornwall and South Devon during the night, starting fires in the Plymouth area and causing a small number of casualties. Three (probably four) enemy aircraft were destroyed.

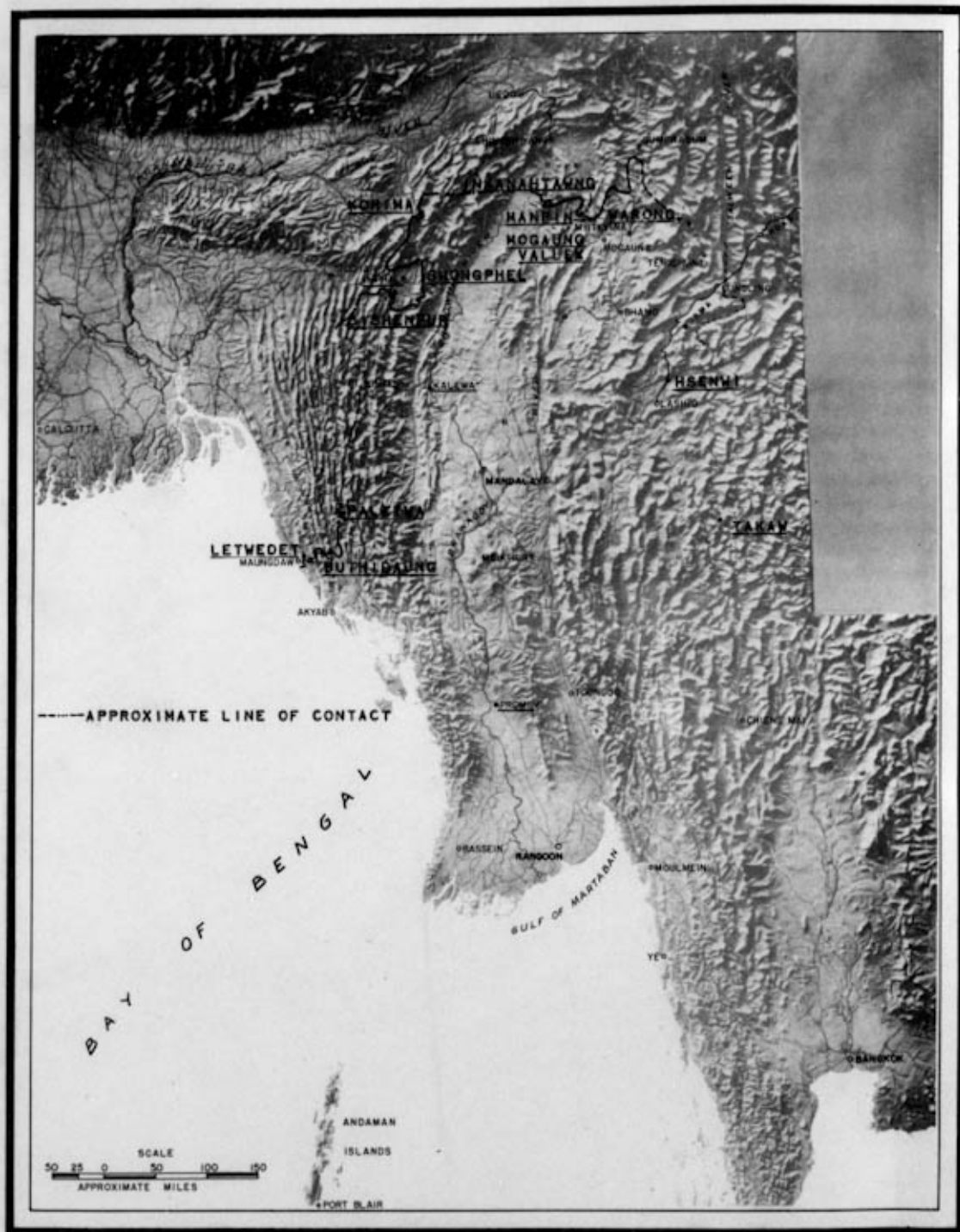
The next day our 8th Air Force missions (reported yesterday) were supplemented by medium, light and fighter-bomber strikes of the 9th Air Force. More than 1,000 planes attacked Tours and Bricy airfields, military installations in western France, airdromes at Corneilles and Creil, and rail yards at Busigny, Somain, Bethune, Arras, Cambrai and Douai. In these operations our aircraft destroyed 24 (probably 25) enemy planes in the air and eight on the ground; four P-51's were lost.

During the morning of 1 May, 567 heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force, escorted by 286 fighters, were dispatched to attack 23 military installations on the northwestern French coast. Preliminary reports indicate that fair to good results were obtained by part of the force; ten of 27 groups abandoned operations due to weather over assigned targets.

That evening, 401 bombers of the 8th Air Force with approximately 687 fighters were airborne to attack four French and two Belgian railroad yards.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Harbor installations at Genoa were hit again on the night of





BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
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29-30 April by 12 Allied heavy bombers; 34 others attacked the ports of Spezia and Leghorn.

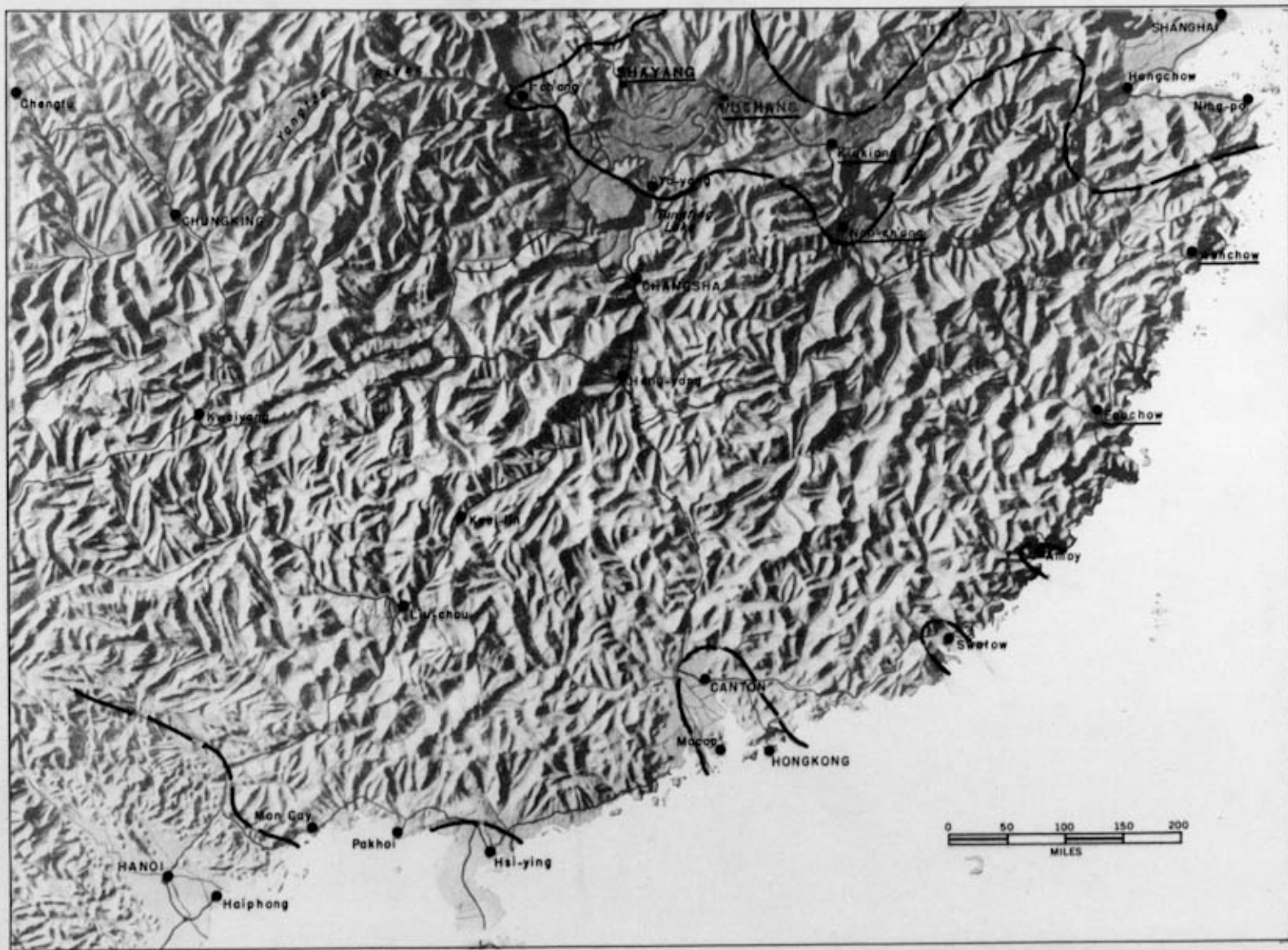
A total of 182 B-25's and B-26's effectively bombed railroad bridges and communications between Avezzano and Florence. Light and fighter-bombers continued their raids on motor transportation, rail lines, and gun positions in the battle areas with good results.

2. German patrols operated aggressively along the trans-Italian battle line during the 24-hour period ending at noon 1 May. Minor clashes occurred in the Adriatic sector and near Giacchetta. Along the Tyrrhenian coast, US forces improved their positions. At the Anzio beach-head our troops launched a raid in force against Cerreto Alto but results were not reported. The enemy, in a local attack, overran British forward positions.

3. Twelve to fifteen enemy aircraft, attempting to bomb Anzio during the night of 30 April-1 May, jettisoned their bombs before reaching their target area; four (probably six) enemy aircraft were destroyed.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 29 and 30 April, 15 heavy and 19 medium bombers effectively attacked a bridge, a tank concentration, and enemy supply dumps at Kalewa. Allied aircraft continued their attacks against enemy troop concentrations, communications, rolling stock, gun positions and airfields in northern Burma and the battle areas to the southwest; three (probably five) enemy planes were destroyed in the air and on the ground. The night of 29-30 April, 38 heavy bombers, including 19 B-24's, effectively attacked enemy



MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

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



supply dumps in the Proma area. Several large explosions resulted and the whole area was covered with fires.

2. Chinese forces in the Mogaung Valley, encountering stiff resistance near Inkanahawng on 30 April, scored only local gains; on the east flank mopping-up operations were in progress in the Manpin-Warong area. To the west, British troops made slight progress in the Kohima area. North and northeast of Imphal, Allied patrols were active, successfully raiding Shongphel. Enemy attacks in the Bishenpur area and south of Letwedet and Buthidaung were repulsed during the day.

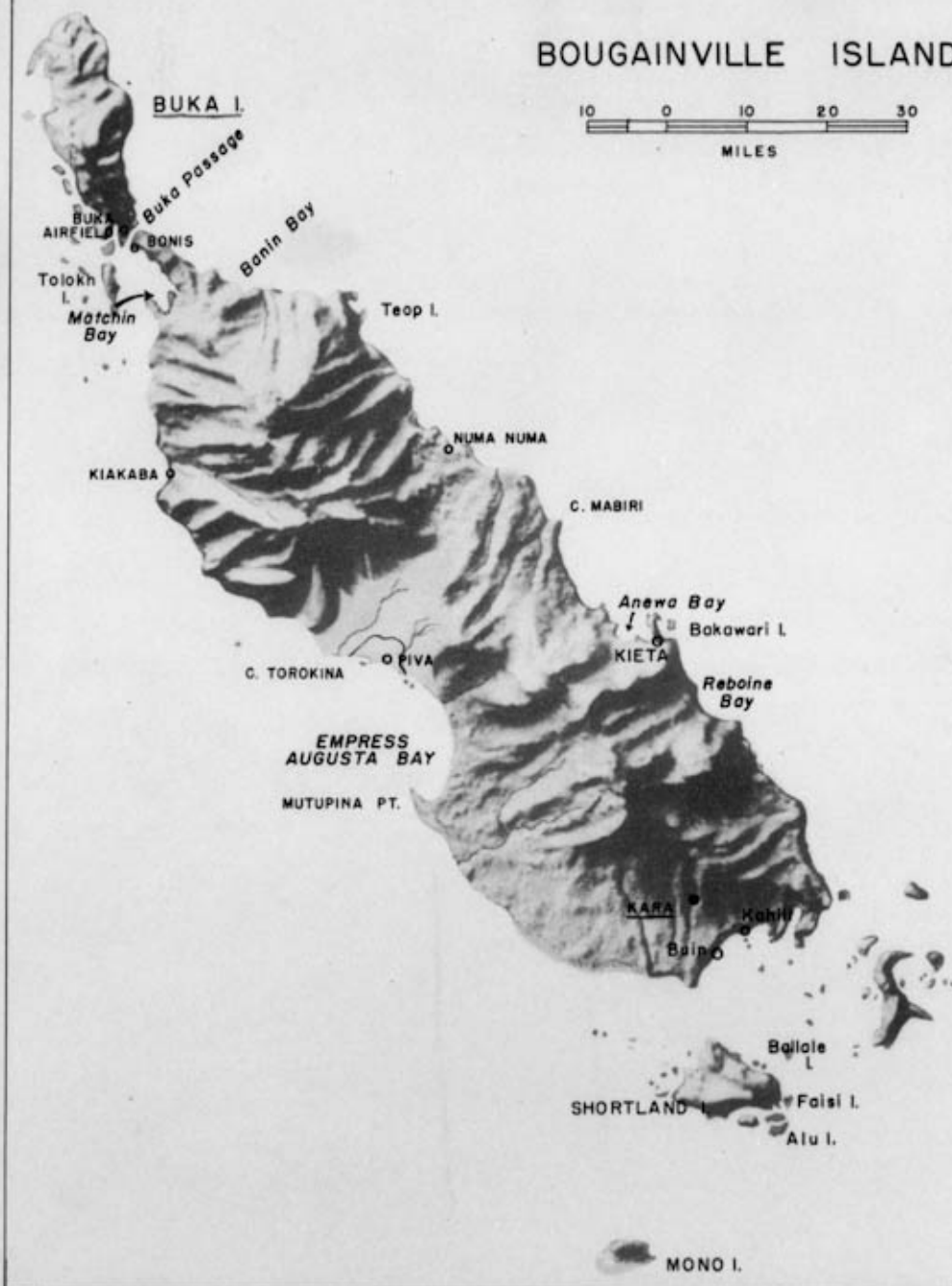
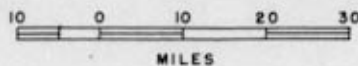
3. Preliminary reports covering 14th Air Force operations between 28 and 30 April, inclusive, indicate that our medium bombers were active along the Yangtze and the east coast of China. One mission attacked enemy installations southeast of Wuchang; another hit the warehouse and barracks area at Shayang and two missions, with Chinese crews, raided shipping near Kiukiang and between Foochow and Wenchow. Fighter aircraft during this period attacked a Japanese barracks near Nanchang, machine-gunned a fuel dump near Hsenwi and attacked enemy positions near the Takaw ferry.

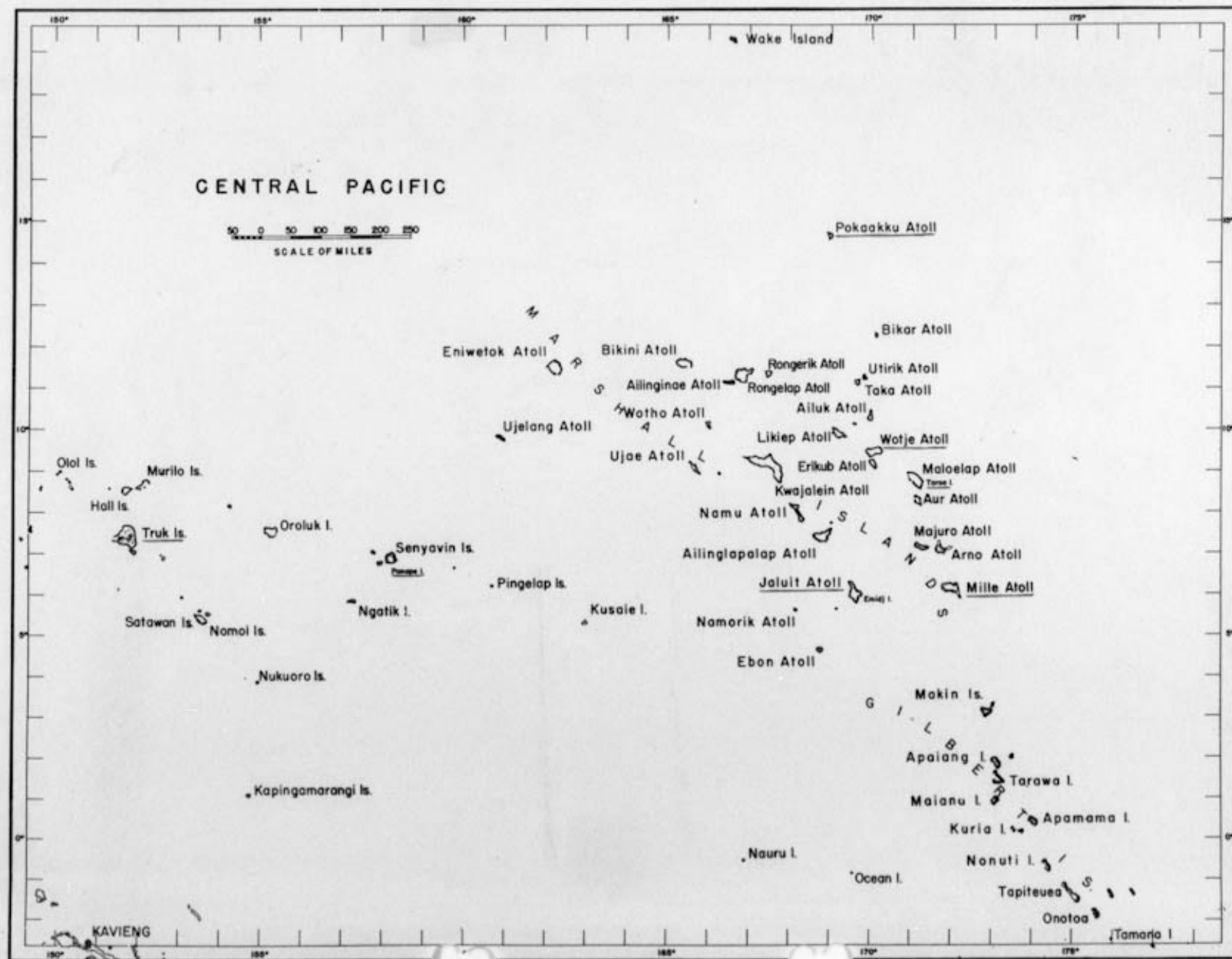
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Infantry patrols were active in the Hollandia airdrome area during 30 April. An infantry battalion, supported by artillery, cleared the enemy from a hill north of Nefaar during the day.

2. During the day, 23 B-24's of the 13th Air Force attacked Woleai;

BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND





seven others bombed the runway and dispersal area on Noemfoor Island. Medium, light and fighter-bombers attacked trails south of Wewak and targets in the Hansa Bay area, destroying or damaging 30 trucks.

3. Three Allied light cruisers and four destroyers shelled Wakde Island early on 30 April, starting fires and causing ammunition explosions.

4. Diverted from Rabaul targets by weather on 29 April, 12 B-25's and 63 Navy bombers dropped more than eight tons of bombs on the Buka airstrip and 38 tons on coastal gun positions; another twelve B-25's scored hits on the runway at Kara. Forty-five P-39's bombed targets in the Buka-Bougainville area and raided a plantation and bridge along the northeast coast of the latter island.

5. Central Pacific aircraft, flying 96 sorties during 28 April, dropped 56 tons of bombs on Taroa, Mille, Ponape, Jaluit, and Wotje targets. Only meager antiaircraft fire was encountered. The next day Jaluit was hit by six missions totalling 34 planes which dropped 56 tons of bombs. Other US planes raided Taroa, Pokaakku and Ponape. The night of 29-30 April, 18 B-24's dropped 41 tons of bombs on enemy installations in the Truk Group.

EASTERN FRONT

No change was reported on the eastern front during 1 May.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

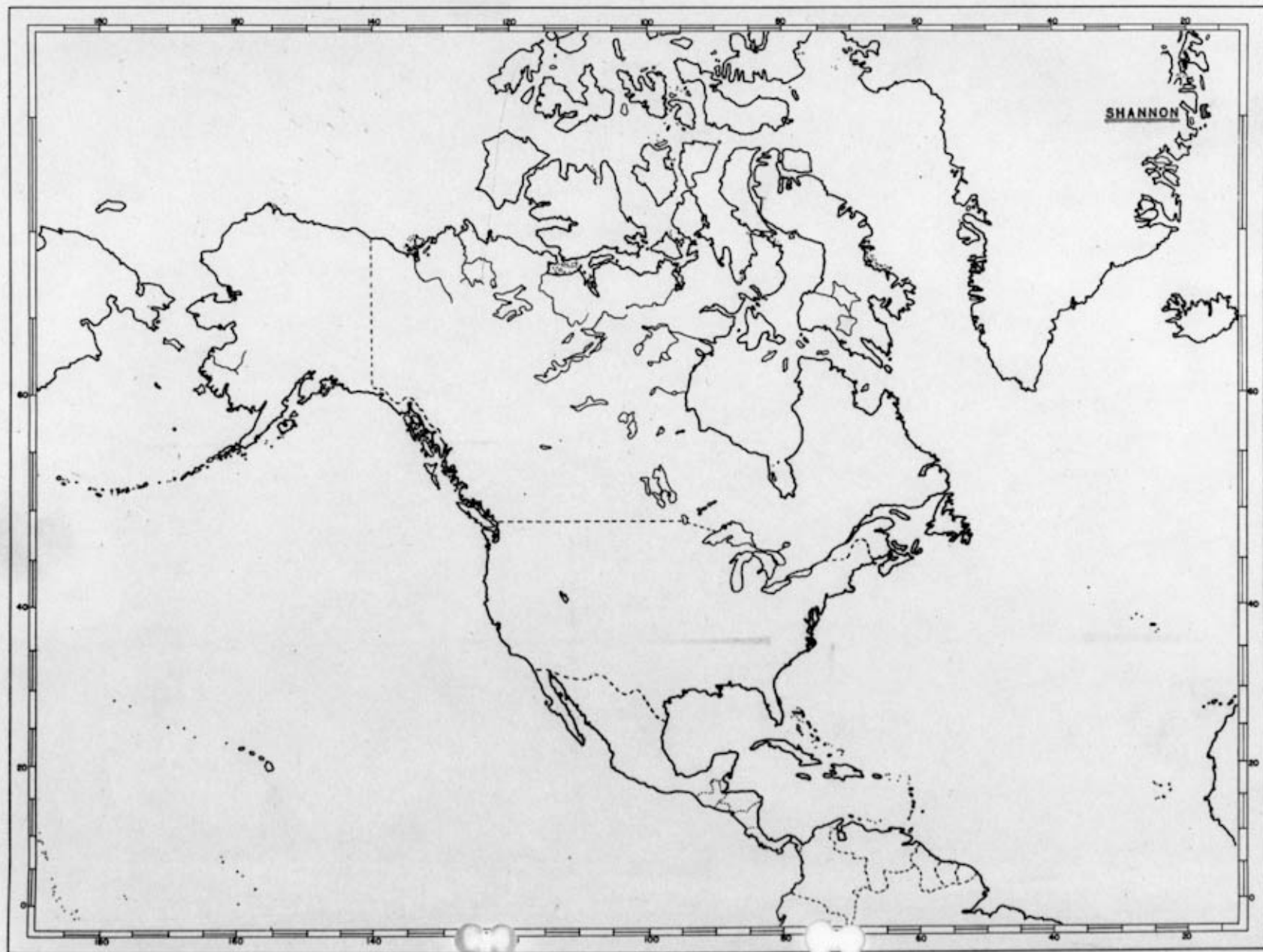
No. 873

0700 April 30 to 0700 May 1, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(4)





WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. Three Navy bombers raided enemy installations on Paramushiro and Shumushu Islands early on 30 April.
2. The enemy on Shannon Island (off the northeast coast of Greenland), who were attacked by a seven-man Danish patrol, defended with rifle and machine-gun fire. After 30 minutes of fighting, the patrol withdrew to its base at Sengstackes Bay on Shannon Island leaving one of the enemy dead and others wounded. A radio antenna was seen at the hostile installation.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Enemy aircraft were observed over three different areas in Iceland during 29 April.
2. Sixty-five 9th Air Force P-47's attacked the Chartres and Rennes airdromes during 29 April, reporting good results at both targets.

In operations on 30 April 323 bombers of the 8th Air Force, escorted by 734 fighters, were dispatched against targets in France. Attacks were carried out against Lyon and Clermont airdromes, an aircraft repair factory at Tours, and a Pas de Calais military installation. In the Lyon area some 60 interceptors were encountered. Preliminary figures list 28 (probably 29) enemy planes as destroyed by our fighters in the air and on the ground; one heavy bomber and four fighters are missing.



MEDITERRANEAN

1. In the Anzio anchorage on 29 April some mines detonated. Some of these may have been laid during an attack by about 30 enemy aircraft the previous night. The raiders failed to damage shipping and nine were shot down.

During the night of 28-29 April, 30 heavy bombers attacked Genoa with 44 tons and San Stefano and Piombino with smaller bomb loads. Twenty-one medium bombers carried out widespread raids on motor transportation and bridges in Central Italy. The next day 130 US medium bombers attacked the Terni viaduct and rail bridges at Attigliano, Incisa and Pontassieve. Additional light and medium Tactical Air Force bombers hit rail and communication lines and supply dumps opposite the battle areas.

On 30 April 569 escorted heavy bombers dropped more than 1,347 tons on targets in the Po Valley and on the northern Adriatic coast. The heaviest attacks were made on Alessandria where excellent coverage was obtained with 541 tons, a rail center and an aircraft factory at Milan which were hit with 295 and 157 tons, respectively, and an aircraft factory at Varese with 201 tons. We lost five heavy bombers and destroyed 12 (probably 13) enemy planes. Also hit by smaller missions were the Reggio nell Emilia airfield, the Castelmaggiore airfield and the railroad near Fano.

2. Activity on the Italian fronts for 30 April was limited to artillery and mortar exchanges. Northeast of Cassino an enemy patrol

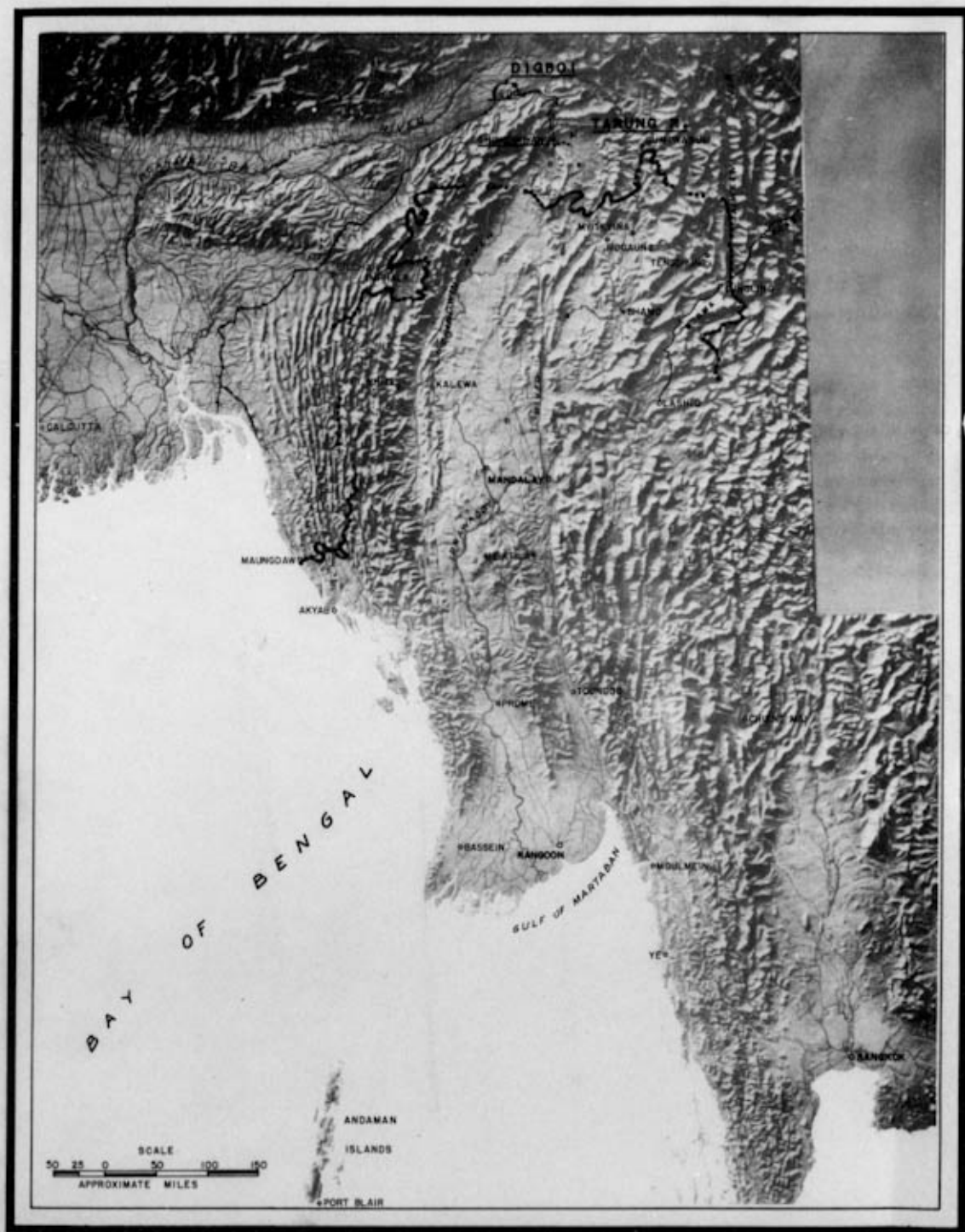
was driven off by artillery and small arms fire.

3. Cumulative casualties on the Italian mainland follow:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>V Corps</u> (to 28 April)	162	795	105	1,062
<u>Eighth Army</u> (to 28 April)				
British	3,413	12,426	2,177	18,016
Polish	22	163	6	191
Italian	3	38	0	41
Total	3,438	12,627	2,183	18,248
<u>Fifth Army</u> (to 27 April)				
(Excl. ABF)				
US	5,647	19,164	1,887	26,698 ✓
British	3,194	14,858	4,674	22,726
French	2,235	8,319	652	11,206
Italian	185	406	483	1,074
Total	11,261	42,747	7,696	61,704
<u>Fifth Army</u> (to 27 April)				
<u>ABF</u> (Anzio Beachhead Force)				
US	2,420	8,661	4,694	15,775 ✓
British	1,472	6,693	4,457	12,622
Total	3,892	15,354	9,151	28,397
Grand Totals	18,753	71,523	19,135	109,411 ✓

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 27 and 28 April, Allied medium and fighter bombers made widespread attacks against enemy installations, positions and lines of communication in western and northern Burma.





2. Minor action on the Burmese fighting fronts during 29 April failed to effect any significant changes in the lines.

The Ledo pipeline is in operation from Digboi to Shingbuiyang, a distance of 119 miles. Tests have been completed on the line as far south as the Tarung River.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

Our ground forces in the Aitape area continued active patrolling during 29 April. Two infantry companies were repulsed in an attack on an enemy position two miles north of Nefaar. Two reinforced companies made an unopposed landing at Denta, west of Tanahmerah Bay, and a patrol landed at Dosojo, east of Tanahmerah Bay. A Japanese attack against our defenses was repulsed during the day.

Additional missions by our Southwest Pacific aircraft during 28 April indicate that 17 B-24's hit Wakde and 13 others bombed Mokmer airdrome (Biak Island), destroying one bomber on the ground and shooting down one intercepting plane. Ninety-two light and fighter bombers raided enemy installations along the northeastern coast of New Guinea destroying and damaging troop-laden barges and motor transportation. The next day, our heavy and medium bombers continued their attacks in the west. One formation of six B-24's and 46 B-25's hit Wakde, Sarimi and coastal villages. Seven B-24's bombed Jefman Island, 11 medium bombers attacked Dilli and a heavy bomber damaged three coastal vessels at Cape Waios and left a yacht sinking off Manokwari. One hundred and eighteen light and fighter bombers attacked enemy bivouacs at Bogia, Potsdam and Bunabun and

destroyed enemy supply dumps at Wewak and Boram and one enemy bomber on the ground.

EASTERN FRONT

There were no significant changes in the situation on the eastern front during 30 April.