MR 203(2) Sec. 29 — War Department Operational Summary

June, 1944

CONTINUED
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 909

0700 June 5 to 0700 June 6, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

One B-24 bombed the central Kuriles on the night of 4-5 June.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. On 3 June, 490 Allied fighter planes attacked Abbeville and targets along the coast from Brittany to the Pas de Calais, installations along the Seine and Somme Rivers, and rolling stock and motor vehicles in France and Belgium. That night 238 RAF bombers dropped 1,117 tons of bombs on coastal targets from Le Havre to Wimereux. Seventy-one Spitfires attacked similar targets on 4 June. That night 255 RAF bombers dropped 1,079 tons of bombs on Cologne and cross-channel targets.

2. During 8th Air Force operations on 4 June, 903 escorted heavy bombers dropped 2,453 tons on tactical installations in the Pas de Calais area, on airfields at Bourges, Romorantin, Avord, Bretigny and communications in the vicinity of Paris. One bomber and three fighters were lost.

That same day 245 bombers of the 9th Air Force hit coastal batteries and positions along the Channel coast, dropping 309 tons with generally good results. Sixty-seven B-26's knocked out three spans of the Courcelles railroad bridge with 130 tons. A total of 190 fighter bombers attacked rolling stock northeast of Paris, collapsed three spans of the Rouen bridge, and scored hits on both ends of a bridge at Conflans. One P-47 was lost.
Preliminary reports state that 8th Air Force bombers were airborne on 5 June to attack tactical installations and gun positions along the Channel coast, and a bridge at Abbeville.

3. Communique No. 1 from Supreme Headquarters of Allied Expeditionary Forces issued at 0332, 6 June, states that under the command of General Eisenhower Allied Naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 3-4 June RAF aircraft assisted the ground troops and, with rockets, destroyed four small boats in a convoy off the west coast of Italy. The next day, while Strategic bombers struck at communications in northwestern Italy, Tactical and Coastal aircraft, flying more than 1,100 sorties, continued their support of the ground operations damaging or destroying over 600 vehicles; hits were scored on a German headquarters on Brac Island. Seven enemy aircraft sorties were reported for the day.

Targets for 15th Air Force bombers on 5 June were five marshalling yards in the Po Valley as well as railroad bridges in the same area. A total of 473 heavy bombers dropped 1,106 tons, good coverage being reported on all targets. Fighters machine-gunned and bombed the airfields at Ferrara, Poggio Renatico, Bologna, and Reggio Emilia. Seven (probably 17) enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and four (probably five) in the air; our losses were four bombers and two fighters.
2. During 5 June, Fifth Army units cleared the Germans from the left bank of the Tiber, secured undestroyed bridges, and began to replace those that had been demolished. An armored column was pushed seven miles west of the city and progress was made to the northwest and north of Rome. The Germans left Rome in good condition and without evidences of demolition. French Colonials were fighting at Tivoli.

In the Eighth Army sector British armored units met strong opposition at Monti Canino; Indian troops captured Colleparado and pushed three miles northwestward toward Subiaco.

3. Supported by British artillery, Yugoslav partisans cleared a German position on the eastern end of Brac on 5 June; hard fighting continues. The British began their withdrawal on 4 June.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Preliminary reports state that 85 B-29's, in their shake-down mission bombed the Makasan railroad shops in Bangkok on 5 June. Bombing was conducted through overcast by radar from 23,000 to 25,000 feet. Enemy opposition was weak; four of our bombers crash-landed and one is missing.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Elements of our Biak Island forces occupied OwI and Woendi Islands during 4 June without resistance. Our forces in the western sector of the Biak beachhead sustained a minor attack; other units reached a point two miles northeast of the Mokmer airdrome without contact; patrols reached the northeast tip of Biak Island without contact with the enemy. In the Aitape sector a small enemy attack was repulsed; an enemy force was encountered south of Yakasul. During 2, 3, and 4 June enemy aircraft operated over the Biak area, 42 planes participating on the 4th; at least eleven were shot down.

2. Additional reports on the 3 June bombing of Truk indicate that 38 B-24's carried out this mission; seven (probably eight) enemy interceptors were destroyed; we lost one B-24. That night a Navy bomber scored two hits on a destroyer off Manokwari, and a B-24 sank a destroyer and hit two other ships northeast of Halmahera. Medium, light and fighter bombers on 4 June continued their pounding of the Wewak area. Six B-24's attacked bivouacs and supply areas at Maffin Bay and another shot down an enemy flying boat east of Mindanao. Light bombers hit Manokwari, sinking a small freighter. Dutch medium bombers started fires and explosions at Toeal (Kai Islands).

3. During 3 June, our troops pushing down the west coast of Bougainville crossed the Maririci River, seven miles south of the Jaba River, without contact. Four B-25's continued their harassing raids on
Rabaul during the night of 2-3 June; bad weather prevented operations over this area the next day. Forty-eight Allied fighter bombers attacked transportation and destroyed an ammunition dump on Bougainville. Other fighters hit Kavieng.

1. Sixty Central Pacific bombers successfully attacked Wotje, Taroa, Maloelap and Nauru during 3 June. The airfields and storage areas at Truk were attacked early on 4 June (target time) by 17 B-24's with 40 tons of explosives; air and antiaircraft resistance was slight.

EASTERN FRONT

Sharp engagements north of Jassy were reported on 5 June.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 903

0700 June 4 to 0700 June 5, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. On 3 June an Allied plane sank an enemy submarine between Norway and Iceland.

2. During 2 June, 253 RAF fighter planes using rockets and bombs attacked targets from Cape de la Hague to Cape Gris Nez; other aircraft attacked communications in Brittany and northern France. That night about 300 RAF planes dropped 1,647 tons of bombs on five heavy batteries and a radio station near Cape Gris Nez; others struck the rail center at Trappes with 523 tons, and laid mines off the coast of France and Holland. Mosquitoes harassed Leverkusen, two French airfields, and railroad junctions at Lison and Laval. Nineteen bombers are missing.

Complete reports of 8th Air Force operations on 3 June show that 534 escorted heavy bombers dropped 1,580 tons on coastal batteries and defenses in the Pas de Calais; results were unobserved because of overcast.

Preliminary reports state that on 4 June 8th Air Force heavy bombers attacked targets on the Channel coast, railway facilities in the Paris area, and four airfields in central France.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 2-3 June, Allied heavy bombers using 53 tons set fire to the docks and storage areas at Giurgiu, in southern Romania. The next day the Tactical Air Force flew over 1,600 sorties against communications in and beyond the battle area. Particularly
APPROXIMATE LINE OF CONTACT
4 JUNE
3 JUNE

CENTRAL ITALY

APPROXIMATE MILES
heavy attacks were directed against bridges between Rome and Florence and along the east coast. Our light aircraft fired an ammunition dump and a gasoline dump near Tivoli and harassed shipping between Leghorn and Elba. Fighters operated over Yugoslavia, attacking transportation and sinking two schooners.

On 4 June, 621 escorted bombers of the 15th Air Force were dispatched to attack yards at Turin, Genoa, Novi Ligure and Savona and bridges and viaducts along the Riviera and the Gulf of Genoa. Bombloads totalling 1,209 tons were dropped with fair to excellent results. Six bombers and one fighter are missing.

2. Reconnaissance troops of our 88th Division entered Rome at 0800 on 4 June.

The Fifth Army also captured the entire hill mass overlooking Rome from the southeast and advanced to within nine miles of Ostia. French Colonial troops made gains west of Palestrina and cleared the area south of Cave and Faliano. On the Eighth Army front British units continued their gains in the hills beyond the Sacco, capturing Faliano and Figlio; Indian troops captured Guarcino and Vico.

3. Cumulative statistics of the Allied forces in Italy follow:

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<th>Wounded</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>POW</th>
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<tr>
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<td>222</td>
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<td>Eighth Army (to 1 June)</td>
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<td>3,035</td>
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Fifth Army (to 1 June)

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<td>19,791</td>
<td>117,314</td>
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</table>

Grand Totals: 25,550 101,885 23,394 150,829 32,312

Total since 10 May: 5,461 25,677 6,142 37,300 15,599

* POW to 31 May.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 1, 2 and 3 June weather restricted air activities throughout Burma. Heavy and medium bombers concentrated over 30 tons of explosives on the Tiddim Road; seven B-25's hit the approaches to the railroad bridge near Budalin and probably damaged a bridge near Meza. Tactical aircraft supported Allied ground forces in the Myitkyina and Manipur areas and harassed highway and river traffic in northern and central Burma.

2. On the Salween front Chinese troops on 2 June captured Kaitou, Ta-pa and several nearby villages. On 3 June a Japanese attack on an Allied road block six miles southeast of Kamaing was repulsed. There were local activities on the Myitkyina, Lumph and Kohima fronts. In the Arakan area a Japanese attack along the upper Pi Chaung River was repulsed.

3. On 31 May, three waves of Japanese planes bombed Laoshou airfield and nine waves of enemy planes bombed Ankang airfield. Neither
field was damaged but considerable damage was done to a nearby town. The next day seven Japanese planes bombed Changsha.

On 1 and 2 June, Chinese-American bombers and fighters attacked Japanese rail yards and storage facilities in the Yellow River area. Seven out of ten Japanese fighters intercepting an attack on Chenghsien were shot down. Fighters and bombers supported Chinese ground forces in north central China, causing observed destruction.

During the month of May heavy, medium and fighter aircraft of the 14th Air Force flew a total of 2,848 sorties dropping an aggregate bombload of 496 tons.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Our westward advance on Biak was resumed during 3 June. During the day between ten and twenty enemy planes dive-bombed and machine-gunned shipping and beach positions in the area; nine of the attackers were shot down. At Yakamul, 25 miles southeast of Aitape, our patrols repulsed several enemy attacks.

Heavy bombers in attacks during the night of 2-3 June dropped 20 tons on the Liang airfield (Asbon), and raided Truk causing explosions and large fires. The next day 75 planes struck enemy installations in the Wewak-Kairiru Island area. Nineteen P-47’s demolished targets at Hansa Bay with glide bombs. Our bombers raided Sarmi, provided close support for our troops at Maffin Bay and attacked Sercei on Japen Island; they hit the Ransiki airstroke on the Vogelkop destroying four (probably six) grounded enemy planes and the Kamiru airfield on Noemfoor Island;
they also attacked Timceka. Escorting fighters shot down 11 (probably 14) of 20 enemy planes attempting interception near Babo.

2. During 2 June, on Bougainville our troops made additional landings south of Mupeka against ineffective enemy artillery fire. Fighter bombers attacked Kieta (Bougainville) and airfields on Buka and Bougainville. More than 90 bombers maintained the attack on Rabaul targets; other planes hit Kavieng and Namatanai in New Ireland.

3. During 1 June (target time), Wotje, Jaluit, and Taroa in the Marshall Islands, were attacked by 77 Central Pacific bombers and fighters. The next day 53 planes attacked Taroa, Mille and Ponape.

EASTERN FRONT

There was no significant change on the eastern front during 4 June.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 907

0700 June 3 to 0700 June 4, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 2 June, two B-24's bombed targets on Matsuwa and four Navy bombers started two large fires on Shumushu.

EUROPEAN THEATER

In the 2 June operations of the 8th Air Force, 1,104 escorted heavy bombers dropped a total of 3,277 tons on gun positions and other cross-channel targets, railroads in the Paris area, and six airfields in northern France. We lost seven heavy bombers to antiaircraft fire.

The next day, 224 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force returned to attack coastal installations and defenses in the Pas de Calais. Bombing was accomplished through an overcast. Medium and light bombers of the 9th Air Force dropped 543 tons in the same area with fair to good results. A total of 465 fighter planes hit bridges, railway installations and other targets with 270 tons, reporting generally good results. Two aircraft were lost to antiaircraft fire. There was no air opposition on either day.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 1-2 June, RAF heavy bombers dropped 72 tons on the railyards at Szolnok in Hungary while light bombers attacked yards and motor transport north and northeast of Rome. The next day, while Strategic bombers operated over the Balkans, as reported yesterday, Tactical aircraft flying some 1,100 sorties, continued their support of
our ground operations. Only seven enemy sorties were observed during the day. Coastal fighters attacked enemy positions at Brac, Yugoslavia, with observed effect. Beaufighters, in a rocket attack, exploded a 2,000-ton freighter off Marseille.

Six Allied planes effectively bombed Portolago Bay, Leros, on the night of 1-2 June. Following the remunerative attack on Heraklion harbor by 19 bombers the same night, 22 medium and light bombers in a daylight attack hit a burning freighter which sank.

Unfavorable weather restricted 15th Air Force operations during 3 June. However, 74 B-24's attacked Omis and Split on the Adriatic coast of Yugoslavia.

2. On 3 June, New Zealand units of the British Eighth Army pushing up the Liri Valley encountered strong enemy resistance southwest of Balsorano. Northwest of Alatri British armored elements advanced more than three miles to a general line just south of Trivigliano. Northwest of Ferentino, Canadian and South African units drove an eleven-mile salient into the hill mass, advancing four miles beyond Anagni on the road to Paleiano, and reaching Castellaccio, just north of the Sacco River.

South of the Sacco River, French troops of the Fifth Army, pushing north and west, captured Segni and Gavignano and made contact with the II Corps in the Colle Sughero area. Elements of the II Corps pushed northward to within a mile of Palestrina and, in a rapid thrust northwest along the Via Casilina, reached a point twelve miles from the outskirts of Rome. Our VI Corps, also advancing to the northwest, reached a line running generally south from Colle Tano and along the eastern
shore of Lago di Nemi. After repulsing two counterattacks it captured Lanuvio.

Our air superiority has greatly contributed to the success of our ground troops; the incessant attacks upon the enemy's supply lines have been reflected in the marked superiority of our artillery fires. By 2 June, the enemy had lost 16,000 prisoners in this battle; the Allies had sustained about 30,000 casualties, of which 1,700 were killed.

3. During the night of 1-2 June, an Allied force, 3,600 strong, landed on Brac Island off the Dalmatian coast, seized an area on the south side and surrounded 500 Germans on the north side.

**ASIATIC THEATER**

1. During 1 and 2 June the situation was unchanged on the Arakan front. There was some fighting in the Bishenpur and Kohima areas. Chinese forces have cut the Kamaing--Nanyaseik road six miles northwest of Kamaing and have pushed down the Mogaung Valley to within a mile of Mataing Sakun. US and Chinese troops, which have been further reinforced by air, continued to close in on Myitkyina. On the Salween front Chinese troops captured Hsiaop-pa (20 miles northeast of Tengchung) and advanced to the outskirts of Chiao-tou. A Japanese counterattack at Chai-kung-tang, near Namien Pass, was repulsed.

2. Ten B-24's of the Eastern Air Command bombed the Ye-U railroad yards on 31 May. On that day and the next, B-25's and fighter aircraft supported ground operations on the Myitkyina, Mogaung, and
western fronts.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 2 June, fighting continued along the ridge north of Mandon, on Biak; an enemy counterattack in this sector was repulsed. Destroyers and a squadron of B-24's continued to give fire support to our forces. Allied troops landed on Jarsoen Island (30 miles east of Wakde) and on Karkar Island (Madang area) during the day. Patrol engagements were reported along the Drinomer River, east of Aitape.

On 1 June, a single B-24, in a low-level attack on Woleai, killed an estimated 200 Japanese on an airdrome and probably wounded 300 others. Three B-24's bombed Truk and the following day 13th Air Force heavy bombers continued the attack, causing large fires and explosions. Other Allied bombers operated in the Wewak and Maffin Bay areas. Twenty-two B-25's hit Timoska and Kaukenau, and four others destroyed a sea truck off Timor; targets on Ambon, Boeroe, and Ceram were attacked by Catalina bombers.

2. On Bougainville, our troops made an unopposed landing on the south bank of the Jaba River on 1 June. Fighters and bombers attacked targets on Bougainville and Buka. More than 100 planes bombed the Rabaul area including targets on Duke of York Island.

3. On 2 June, US Navy planes destroyed a 7,000-ton cargo vessel, set fire to two small cargo vessels, exploded an ammunition dump and raided a seaplane base in the Truk Group.
EASTERN FRONT

On 4 June German attacks achieved some success north of Jassy.
WAR DEPARTMENT
DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY
No. 906
0700 June 2 to 0700 June 3, 1944
COPY FOR
THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Late on 1 June two B-24's attacked Eureton Bay on Shumashiru with unobserved results. Four Navy bombers operated over airfields and other installations in the Shumashiru-Paramushiro area, starting large fires at Kashiwabara. All planes returned.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. An enemy plane was observed over Jan Mayen Island on 1 June.

2. On 31 May bad weather limited RAF operations to a small number of fighter sorties over northwestern France. That night 596 RAF bombers effectively dropped 4,988 tons on a radio station near Cherbourg; 528 tons on a radar station in the Boulogne area, 1,007 tons on the rail centers of Trappes, Tergnier and Saumur and performed sea-mining operations. Eight planes are missing.

Despite bad weather on 1 June, 91 B-26's of the 9th Air Force successfully attacked cross-channel batteries; other Allied aircraft harassed communications on the Brest Peninsula. That night 99 RAF bombers dropped 4,712 tons on another Cherbourg radio station, and 56 others returned to Saumur junction with 276 tons.

On 2 June 906 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force attacked batteries on the coast of France, bombing through an overcast without air opposition; no losses were sustained.
MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 31 May-1 June Allied heavy bombers mined the Danube east of Belgrade and dropped 83 tons of explosives along the Iron Gates Canal near Turnu Severin with good results. Other bombers attacked towns north of the battle line. The next day Tactical aircraft flew over 1,550 sorties chiefly in support of our ground forces, over 200 trucks being destroyed or damaged and railroads and roads cut or cratered. Light aircraft carried out offensive sweeps over Yugoslavia. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed and five of our planes are missing.

2. During the night of 31 May-1 June heavy bombers based in the Middle East attacked the Heraklion airdrome in Crete. The next day 29 medium bombers and 47 fighters, some carrying rockets, were dispatched to attack an enemy convoy north of Crete. A destroyer, two freighters, and an escort vessel were left afloat from bomb and rocket hits. Two (probably four) escorting enemy fighters were destroyed; four of our planes were lost. That night 19 heavy and medium bombers again attacked Heraklion harbor but lost one plane.

3. On 2 June, the 15th Air Force inaugurated shuttle bombing between Italy and bases in Russia. Formations totalling 718 escorted heavy bombers dropped 1,535 tons on seven railyards in Hungary and Romania, hitting choke points, roundhouses, and rolling stock. Antiaircraft fire varied in intensity but no enemy fighters opposed our formations. Two heavy bombers are missing. Included in the above attacks were 130 B-17's and
69 P-51's under General Eaker's command which, after attacking Debrecen, went on to Russian bases. One bomber from this force was lost enroute.

4. During 2 June, New Zealanders of the British Eighth Army occupied Campoli and Pescosolido and, assisted by parachute troops dropped north of Sora, moved three miles into the hills up the Liri Valley. Indian troops captured Veroli, other British units were fighting for Alatri, and Ferentino was taken by Canadian forces.

In the Fifth Army zone the French captured Sgurgola and Montelanico and continued their advance for another mile and a half. American forces drove the enemy from Valmontone and, converging towards the point of the Canadian advance, pushed four miles southeast along the Via Casilina to the Colle Sughero area. An American column north of Velletri registered a three-mile gain. There was little activity elsewhere along the trans-Italian battle line.

**ASIATIC THEATER**

1. Northeast of Tengchung, Chinese forces on 31 May reported progress in their attack on Chai-kung-tang, a renewed drive on Chiao-tou and Kaitou, and the capture of several villages in their thrust westward toward Wa-tien.

2. During 30 May, the Eastern Air Command harassed the railroads leading south from Mogaung; the bridge at Loilaw was wrecked. During this day and the next, light aircraft supported ground operations on the Manipur front and in the Mogaung-Nyitkyina areas. About 20 enemy aircraft operated over the Falei area; no damage was reported.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Units on the right flank of the Biak Island beachhead engaged in mopping up operations on 1 June. The Mokmer airdrome area was bombed by 32 B-24's and shelled by destroyers, the latter also sinking three troop-laden barges east of Bocnek. B-25's and P-47's supported ground operations in the Maffin Bay area.

   Ninety-six medium and light bombers attacked villages in the Wewak area and fighter missions harassed Hansa Bay targets. Two squadrons of A-20's escorted by P-38's, bombed and machine-gunned Ransiki airdrome on Vogelkop Peninsula. Four Dutch medium bombers raided Larat (Tanimbars), silencing gun positions. Ten B-24's, in a night strike, hit Laha, Namlea, and Letfoeau (North Banda Sea).

2. During 31 May, 101 South Pacific bombers continued to hammer the Rabaul area; large fires were started in the wharf area. Thirty-six P-39's attacked targets in Bougainville; other planes harassed Kavieng.

3. The dock area and airfield on Guam was the target for 14 heavy bombers of the 7th Air Force on 29 May (target time). About 12 enemy interceptors were engaged, one of which was probably destroyed.
On 31 May 16 B-24's dropped 42 tons of explosives on Wake and seven others hit Truk with 12 tons, starting fires visible for 150 miles. Wotje, Ponape, and Tarca received 20 tons from missions totalling 78 planes. A Navy reconnaissance bomber raided Taongi in the northern Marshalls. No losses were incurred.

EASTERN FRONT

No significant change was reported on the eastern front for 2 June.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 905

0700 June 1 to 0700 June 2, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Four Navy bombers on 31 May attacked an airfield on Shumushu; all planes returned.

EUROPEAN THEATER

During 30 May RAF aircraft attacked a bridge near Rouen and other targets north and northwest of Paris; over 200 tons of explosives and 500 rockets were expended with generally good effect. That night heavy bombers attacked a coastal battery at Boulogne and chemical works at Leverkusen with 209 tons and 46 tons, respectively.

On 31 May 9th Air Force escorted medium bombers again operated against the bridges at Rouen, Benneecourt and Courcelles. Three hundred fifty-seven tons of explosives were dropped without enemy opposition and with generally good results; one B-26 was destroyed by a bomb dropped from a higher flight.

Small-scale enemy raids were reported over southeast England during the night of 31 May-1 June. The enemy planes probably also laid mines off the coast.

All 8th Air Force operations were cancelled on 1 June because of weather.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. By evening of 1 June British units had forced their way westward along the Via Casilina to within two miles of Ferentino. Clearing the
heights dominating the northern side of the Cassino-Frosinone corridor, other British columns were converging on Veroli, while New Zealand troops debouched from Sora and put patrols into Isola. The French Colonials continued to advance down the slopes to the Sacco River, reaching a line running generally eastward from Cori; they captured Morolo against stiff resistance. American forces cut the Via Casilina just east of Valmontone, and in a general advance southwest of that town reached the lip of the volcanic cone northwest of Velletri. On the western end of the line British troops reported minor gains.

2. During the night of 30-31 May, about 35 enemy planes attacked an Allied convoy off the African coast, sinking one freighter; four of the attackers were shot down. RAF medium bombers dropped 67 tons on Subiaco and others attacked roads serving the battle area. The next day, in our strategic bomber operations against Ploesti, our planes shot down 41 (probably 51) enemy aircraft. Tactical aircraft, in some 1,600 sorties, continued their attacks in support of our ground operations and struck at troop concentrations and lines of communication in Yugoslavia.


4. On the night of 30-31 May and the following day Allied bombers attacked Rhodes harbor, an airfield on Crete, and other targets in the Aegean. One enemy plane was shot down.
Approximate Line of Contact
ASIATIC THEATER

1. On the Salween front another Japanese counterattack west of Ta-tang-tzu was repulsed by Chinese troops on 30 May. The following day Allied troops in the Mogaung Valley occupied Malakawng. Chinese and American troops continued to gain ground in the Myitkyina area. British troops repulsed Japanese attacks southwest of Palel and south of Bishenpur.

2. During the period 10-25 May, nearly 13,000 sorties were flown by the Eastern Air Command, the majority of which were in direct support of Allied forces in northern Burma. In the 5,165 sorties flown by the Troop Carrier Command, 11,400 tons of supplies and equipment and 29,500 men were transported; 4,200 casualties were evacuated.

3. On 30 May 11th Air Force fighters swept the railway south and west of Feiping causing observed damage; all our planes returned. Other medium and fighter bombers attacked the bridge at Nanchang and other targets in the Yangtze River area. Chinese-American planes harassed the Japanese along the Yellow River. The next day 27 heavy bombers demolished buildings at Lashio and Lungling; six medium bombers knocked out the center span of a bridge in northwest Thailand. Fighters supported Chinese ground troops on the Salween front.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Additional US troops landed at Bosnek, on Biak Island, during 31 May. At Hollandia patrols are mopping up; in the Maffin Bay area 49 enemy infiltrating into our lines were killed.
2. Alet Island, in the Puluwat Group, was hit by 20 B-24's of the 13th Provisional Air Task Force on 30 May; good coverage of dispersal areas and gun positions was reported. The next day medium and light bombers supported ground operations in the Biak Island and Maffin Bay areas; 17 B-24's bombed Cape Moem. Other targets were attacked near the Ransiki River on the Vogelkop, on Japen Island, in the Newak area, and along the coast to the northwest. Patrolling night bombers raided Woleai, Puluwat and Truk in the Carolines. Ten B-24's bombed Liang (Ambon). Three squadrons of B-25's bombed Babo and shot down one of 15 enemy interceptors. During the night eight enemy aircraft operated over Bosnek without reported damage; one was shot down.

3. During the night of 29-30 May and the following day, South Pacific planes continued to pound targets in the Rabaul area. Forty-three Navy bombers dropped 31 tons on the Kavieng runway; three planes failed to return. Forty-one fighters destroyed bridges in southern Bougainville and hit targets in the Buka Passage area.

4. Central Pacific aircraft, flying 75 sorties, bombed and machine-gunned installations on Mille, Maloelap, and Wotje on 30 May. Hits were scored on runways, gun positions, and buildings; all our planes returned.

EASTERN FRONT

No change was reported from the eastern front for 1 June.