

MR 203(2) Sec. 30 -- WAR DEPARTMENT OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

July, 1944

491

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OSD Letter, 5-8-73

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

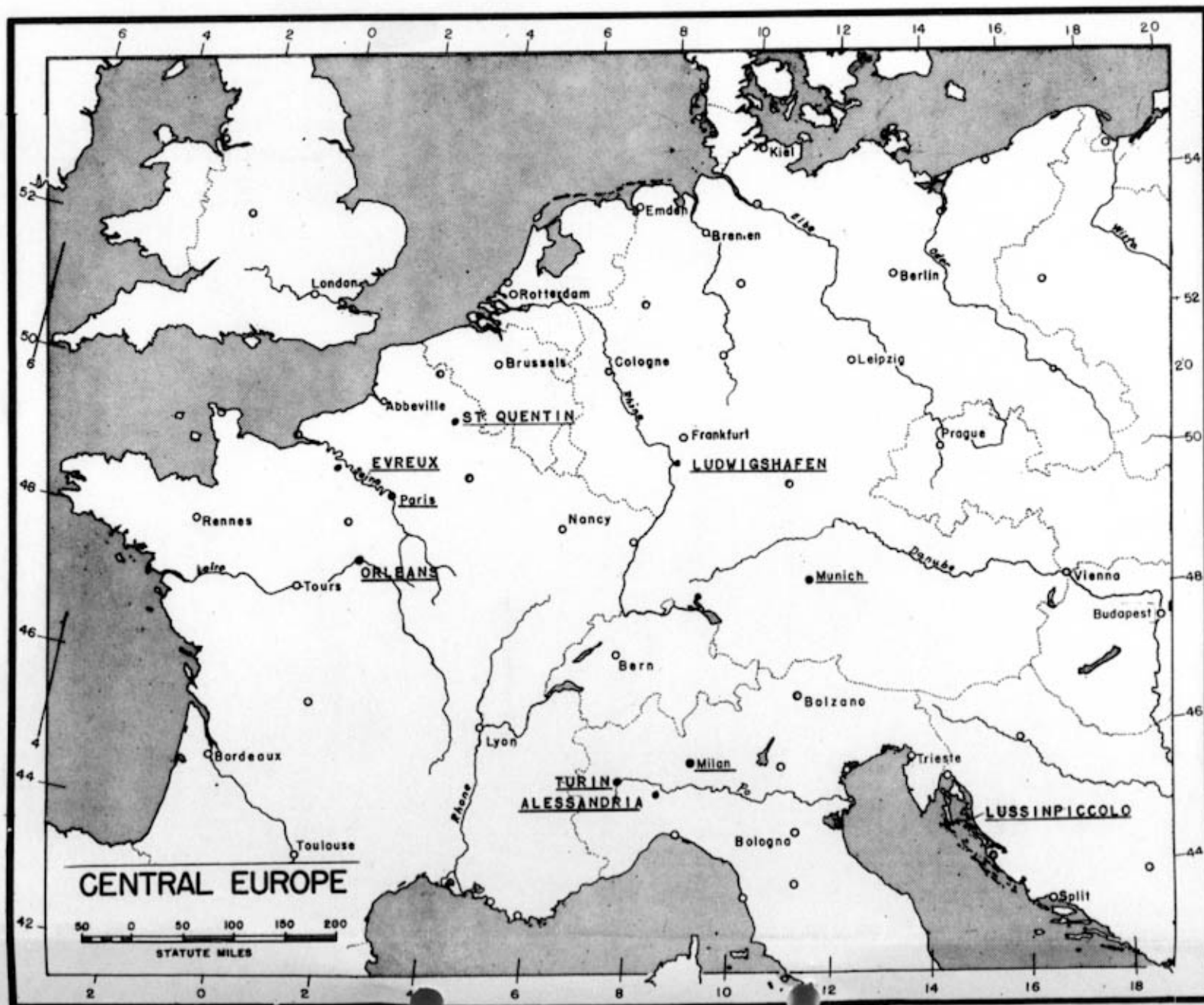
No. 965

0700 July 31 to 0700 August 1, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(4)



EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Late on 29 July, 73 RAF bombers dropped 214 tons of high explosives on a supply dump in Picardy. The next day, 375 RAF planes, supporting the advance of the right flank of the British Second Army, bombed the area Villers Bocage-Caumont-Jurques with 1,531 tons of explosives. No air opposition was encountered, but seven heavy bombers were lost. Air escort for 49 Beaufighters on a reconnaissance off Norway destroyed seven enemy planes for the loss of one Beaufighter.

On 30 July, the 8th Air Force flew 237 fighter sorties against rail and motor communication systems in the Evreux-St. Quentin-Paris-Orleans area. Twelve enemy planes were destroyed for the loss of one fighter.

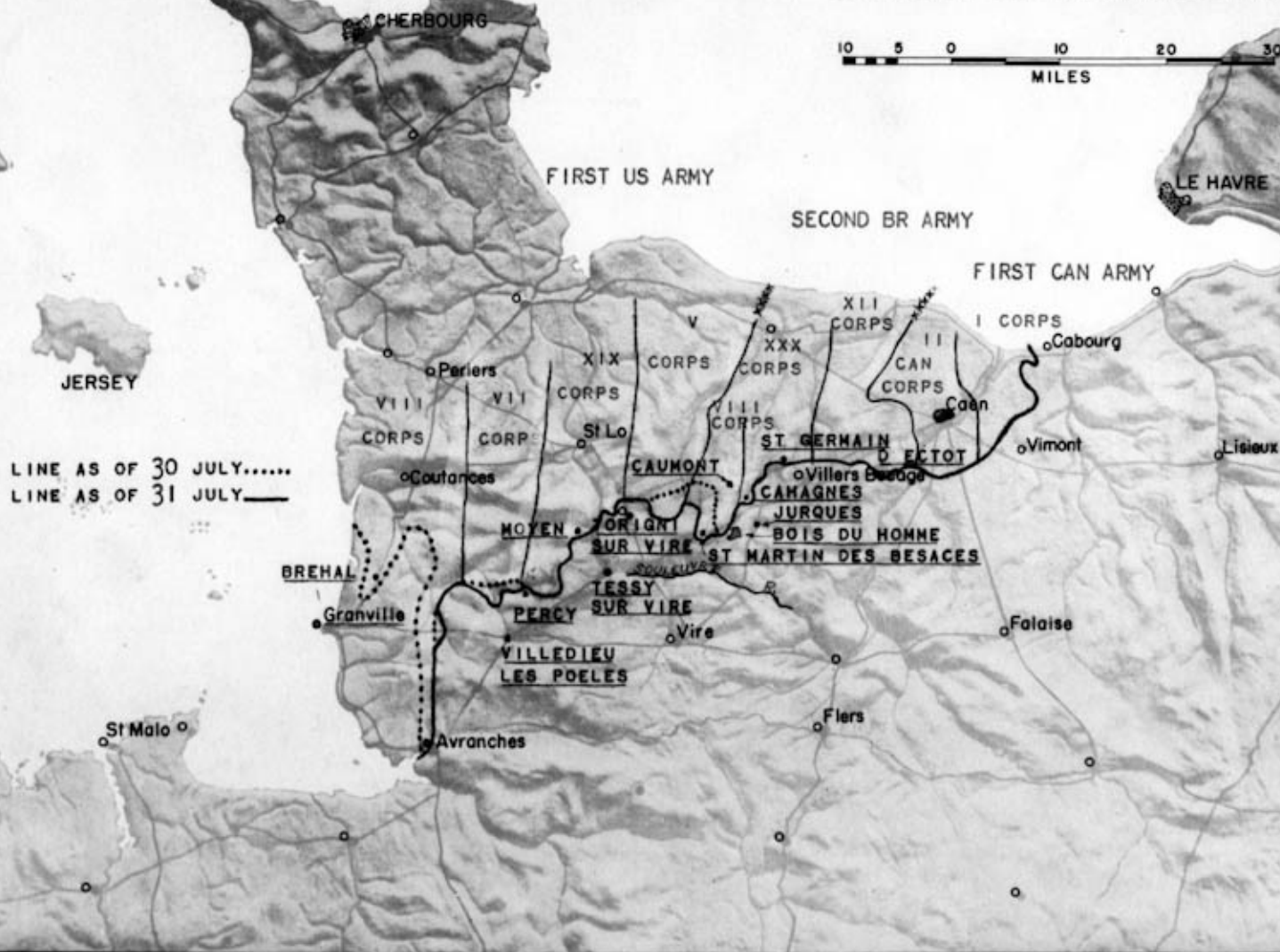
During the 24-hour period ending at 1100, 31 July, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew over 3,800 sorties in support of our Normandy operations. About 230 enemy aircraft were seen of which 14 were destroyed for the loss of four medium bombers and 12 fighter bombers. During this period 95 flying bombs were launched; 29 penetrated to London and 24 were destroyed.

More than 1,200 of our heavy bombers, strongly escorted, attacked targets in the Munich-Ludwigshafen area and airfields in France on 31 July; the escort also attacked rolling stock. Sixteen of our bombers and four fighters are missing. There was no enemy air opposition.

2. Our First Army continued its general advance on 31 July. Our VIII Corps armored units reached Granville and those enemy troops cut

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off in the Avranches-Granville-Brehal area are being mopped up. An armored drive on our VII Corps front advanced to within four miles of Villedieu les Poeles and reconnaissance elements, by-passing that town to the west, reached the highway 176 to Avranches, seven miles south of Villedieu. Heavy fighting continued at Percy, our infantry making a two-mile advance west of that town. Another heavy enemy counterattack south of Moyon was repulsed by our XIX Corps during the afternoon of 30 July. The next morning, infantry units launched an attack against stiff opposition north and west of Tessy sur Vire; by noon our troops were advancing against less resistance. On the V Corps front a two-mile gain against strong enemy reaction was made east of Torigni sur Vire.

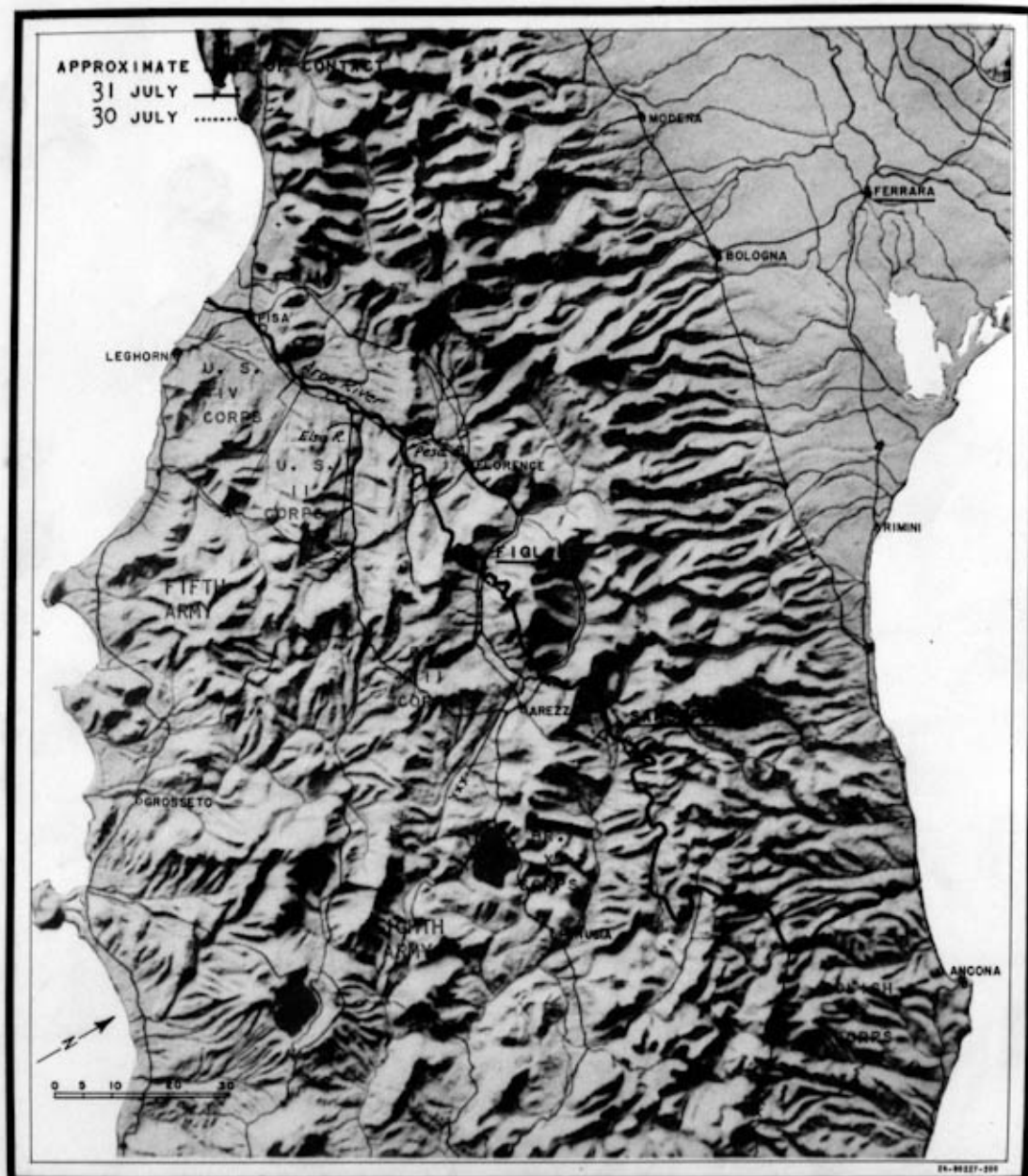
On the British Second Army front their VIII Corps moved forward five miles after a heavy attack by over 200 medium bombers against troop concentrations and strong points west of Bois du Homme and occupied St. Martin des Besaces. Reconnaissance units pressed forward four miles to the north bank of the Souleuvre River cutting into the hill mass dominating the area. The British XXX Corps occupied Cahagnes and St. Germain d' Ectot despite stiff resistance. The enemy used 12 robot tanks against the Canadians south of Caen; five of them were destroyed.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 29-30 July and the following day 137 Tactical Air Force medium bombers and fighters attacked bridges in northwest Italy and destroyed two spans of a highway bridge at Ferrara; 150 fighters harassed communications in Lombardy. Nearly 400 sorties were flown by fighter bombers

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throughout the battle area. Coastal planes damaged shipping in the Adriatic and attacked waterfront installations at Lussinpiccolo. Five enemy planes were reported destroyed for the loss of one medium bomber and two fighters.

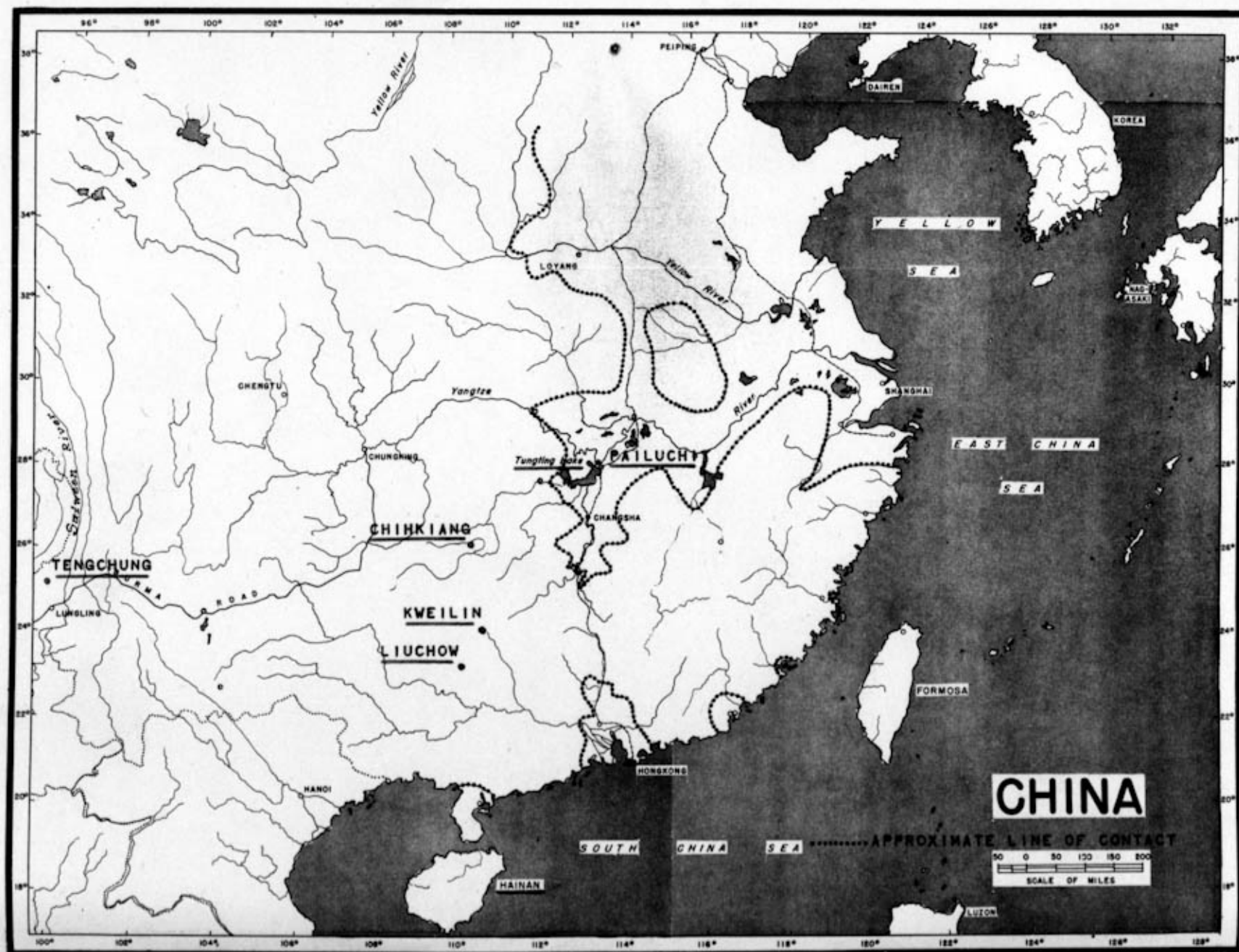
On the night of 30-31 July, 52 Allied bombers mined the Danube. The next day 368 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked oil refineries and storage areas at Floesti and Bucharest with 941 tons of explosives. Of some 100 enemy aircraft encountered, 30 (probably 31) were destroyed for a loss of five bombers and four fighters.

2. There were no important changes on the Italian front during the 24-hour period ending at 1200, 31 July. The Fifth Army reported a slight increase in enemy artillery fire. The Eighth Army, hindered by natural barriers and minefields, cleared the enemy from the area between the Pesa and Elsa Rivers south of the Arno, made minor gains east and west of Figline, and advanced three miles in the area west of Sansepolcro. There was little change in the situation along the Adriatic coast.

ASIATIC THEATER

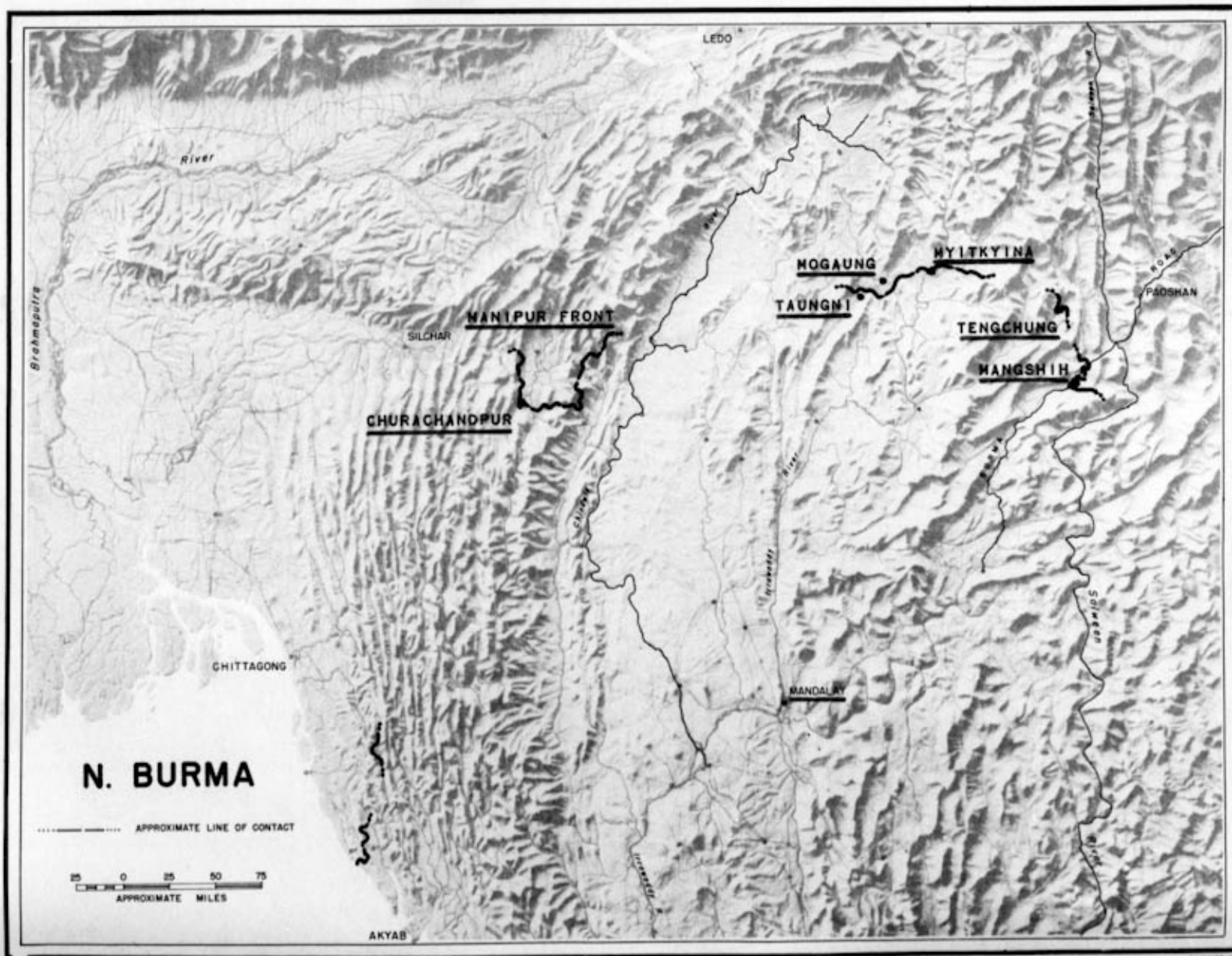
1. On the Salween front Japanese attempts to break out of Tengchung during 29 July again failed; at Mangshih fighting continues for positions east of the town. Allied troops continued to gain ground in Myitkyina the next day and occupied enemy positions six miles north of Taungni. British forces occupied Churachandpur and are in contact with the enemy south of the town.

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2. Thirteen B-24's of the Eastern Air Command bombed railway installations west and north of Mandalay on 29 July. The following day lighter aircraft supported ground operations in the Manipur and Chindwin areas.

3. Additional reports for 27 July indicate that sixteen 14th Air Force fighters destroyed three (probably six) of 20 airborne Japanese planes in the Tungting Lake area. The following day our bombers and fighters harassed river shipping, railroad yards, and traffic in the same area, destroying two (probably four) Japanese interceptors. Fighter bombers struck Pailuchi airdrome to destroy 18 (probably 33) enemy planes for the loss of one fighter. On 29 July our attacks were renewed. Air support was also given to Chinese ground operations in the Yellow River area on 29 and 30 July.

During 29 July, 26 escorted B-24's bombed warehouses and storage areas on Hainan Island with 43 tons; seven (probably 15) Jap interceptors were destroyed. Eight B-25's damaged shipping in Yulin Harbor.

On the Salween River front, B-25's and P-40's attacked Tengchung in support of ground operations.

In attacks against enemy shipping off Hongkong during this period our planes sank four freighters and at least two other vessels.

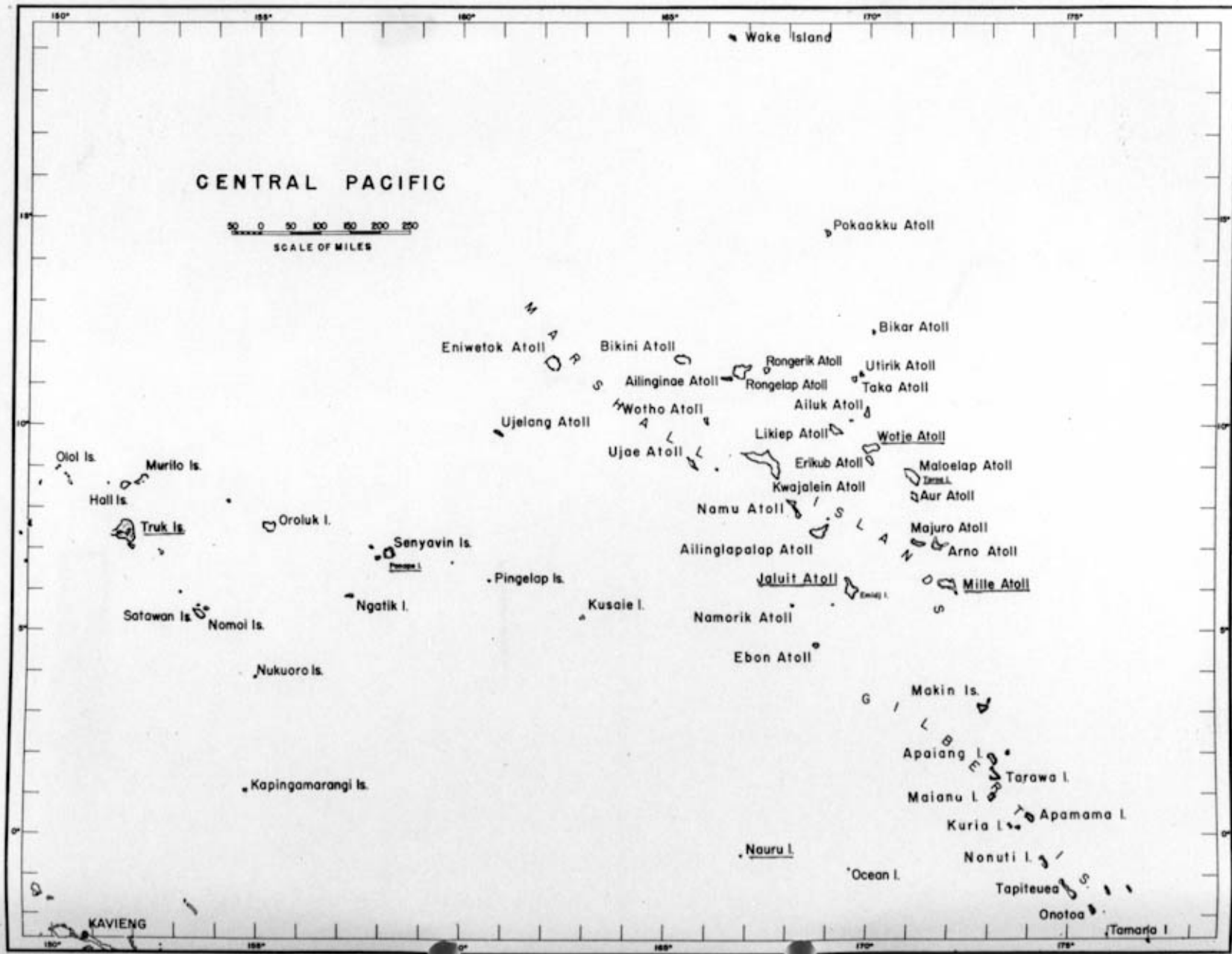
During the nights of 27 and 28 July, Japanese planes attacked our airfields at Chihkiang, Liuchow, and Kweilin causing some damage.

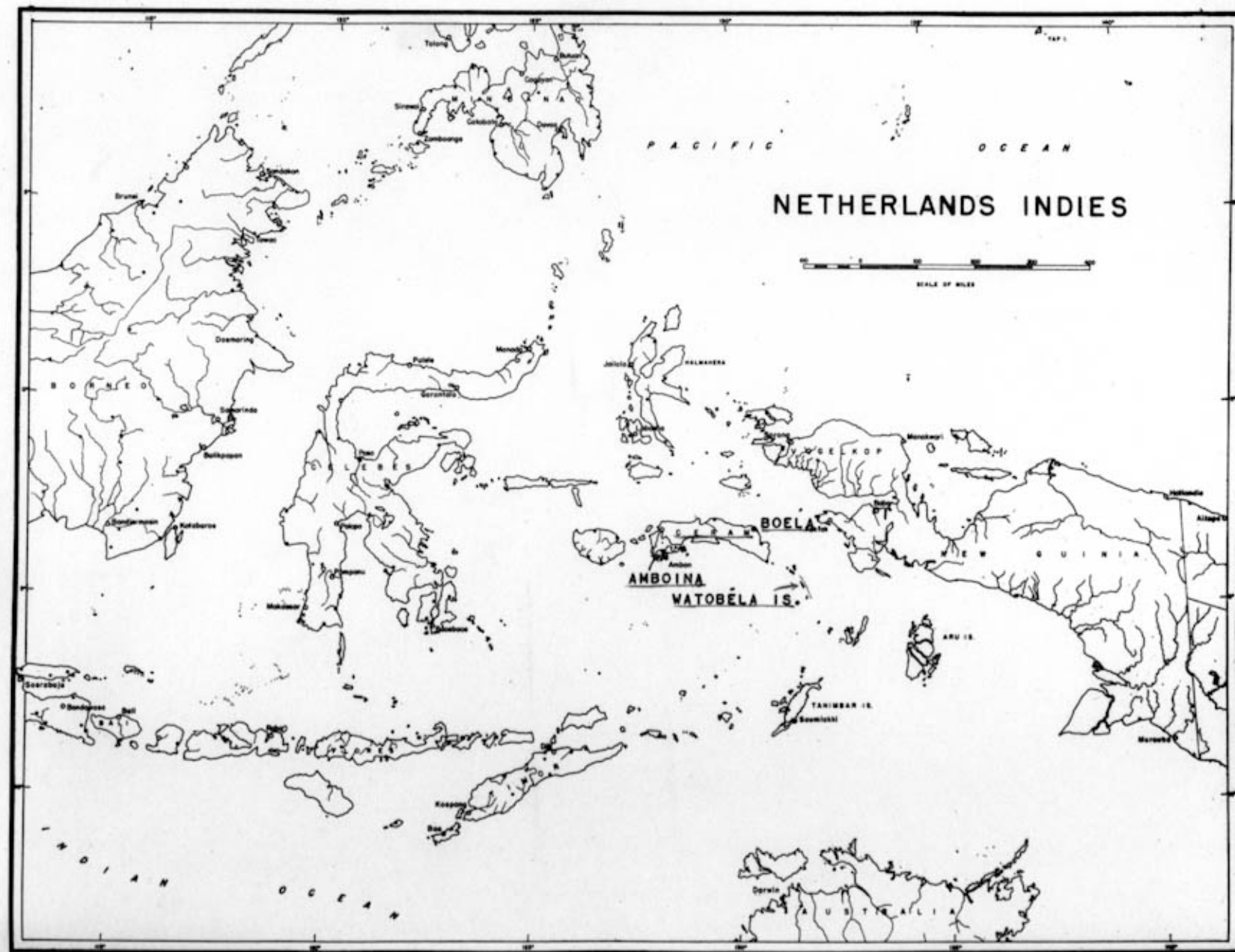
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

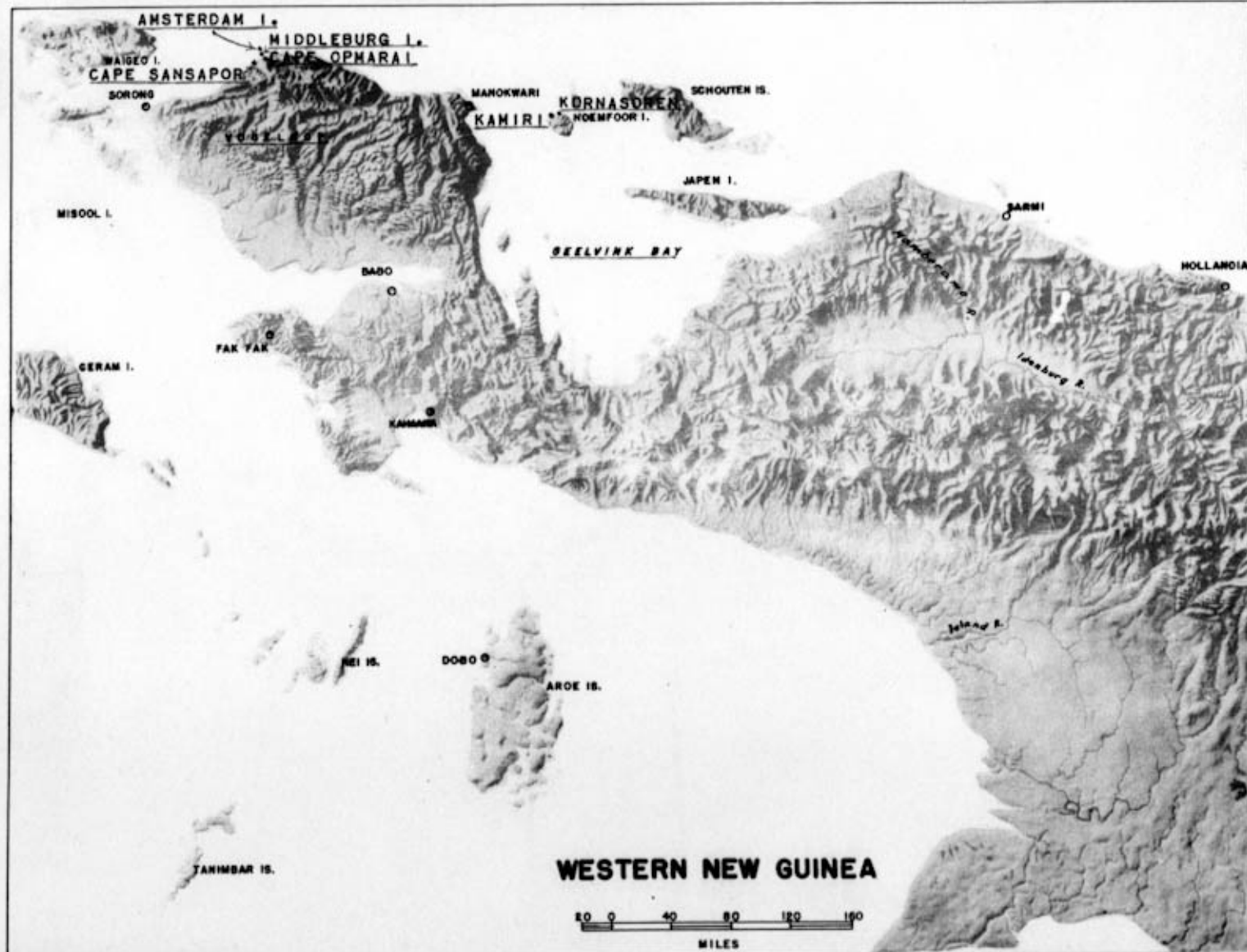
1. US troops, covered by 67 Australian P-40's, landed without

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opposition at Cape Opmarai and Cape Sansapor on the north coast of Vogelkop during the morning of 30 July; Middleburg and Amsterdam Islands were also occupied. This operation bypassed and isolated the Japanese base at Manokwari. In the Aitape area our forces near Afua repulsed an enemy attack by about two companies.

On 29 July, ten B-24's again bombed the Boela oil storage area; P-38's fired a 3,000-ton freighter-transport off Ceram, damaged a 5,000-ton freighter-transport off Talaga and damaged a seatruck off Amboina.

On the New Guinea mainland the next day, lighter aircraft continued attacks on targets of opportunity near Wewak; other missions operated over western New Guinea to attack targets in the Geelvink Bay area. Small missions of heavy and medium bombers attacked targets on Ceram and Watobela, and 12 B-24's bombed supply dumps at Woleai. The night of 30 July two enemy aircraft bombed Kamiri and destroyed a small fuel dump at Kornasoren.

During 29 July, 109 Solomons-based aircraft continued to attack targets on Bougainville, east New Britain, and New Ireland.

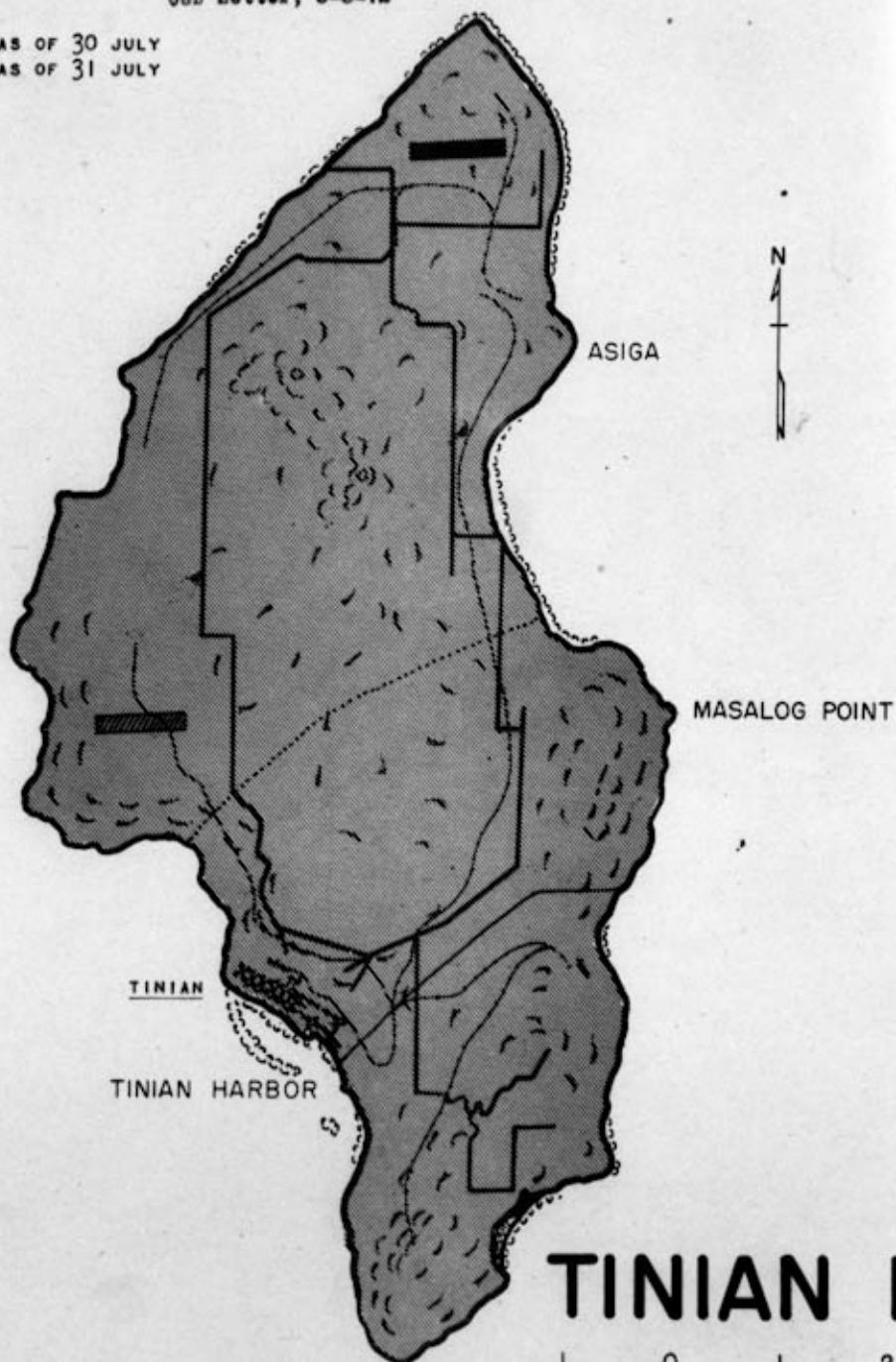
2. Central Pacific medium, dive and fighter bombers flew 85 sorties during 29 July against Wotje, Jaluit, Mille and Nauru; four Navy B-24's raided Truk, Ponape, Taroa and Mille. The following day, 25 B-24's concentrated nearly 75 tons on Truk airfield, town and waterfront; one (probably two) intercepting enemy planes were destroyed.

3. Our patrols on Guam crossed the island to Togcha and Ylig Bays

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—— LINE AS OF 31 JULY

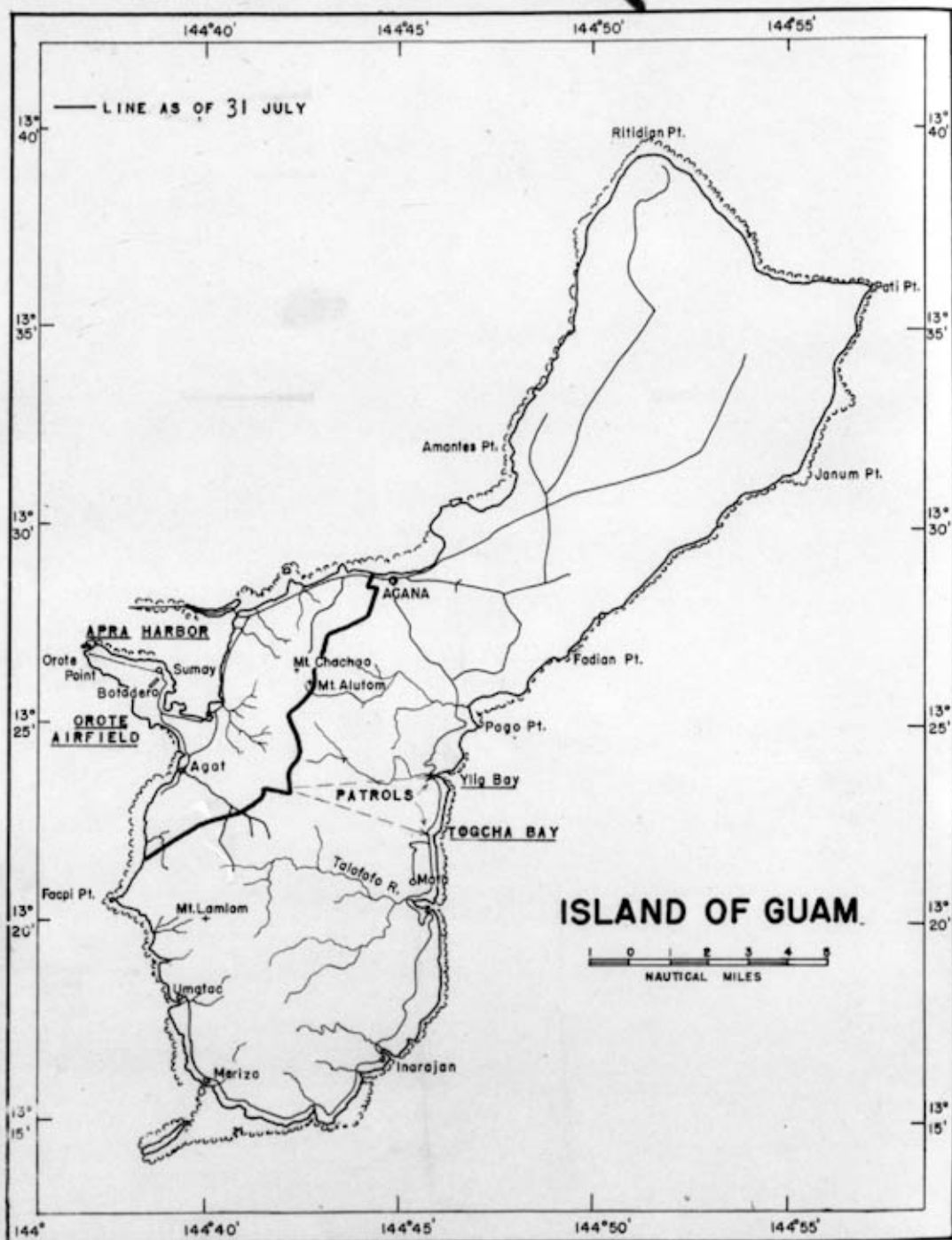


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on the eastern coast without contact during 30 July. Apra Harbor, found in good condition, is being put to use immediately. A section of the Orote airfield is being used for emergency landing. Our casualties are now 958 killed, 4,739 wounded and 290 missing.

4. Our forces on Tinian moved forward rapidly during 29 and 30 July against increasing opposition; a three-mile advance was made along the entire front; Tinian town was captured the afternoon of the 30th. Casualties to the afternoon of 29 July were: killed, 124; wounded, 594; missing, 33. We have 181 POW's and have interned 494 civilians.

EASTERN FRONT

The Red Army made slight gains west of Pskov and Dvinsk on 31 July. The capture of Jelgava by Soviet troops cut railroad communications between Riga and Germany. The Soviet drive in the Kaunas-Bialystok sector gained an average of 15 miles on a 130-mile front. East of Warsaw Red Army troops advanced along the east bank of the Vistula and were six miles from the suburb of Praga.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 964

0700 July 30 to 0700 July 31, 1944

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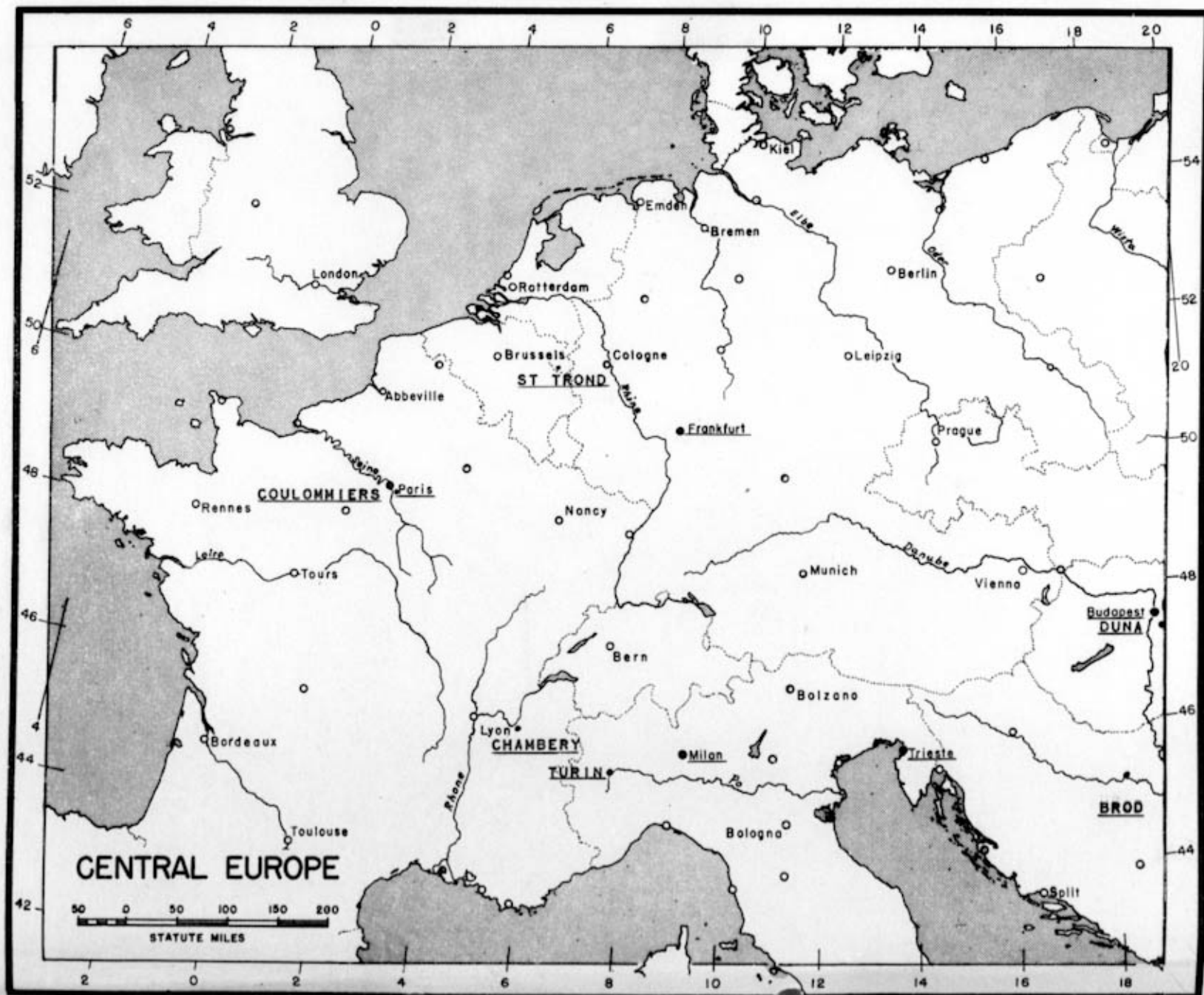
THE WHITE HOUSE

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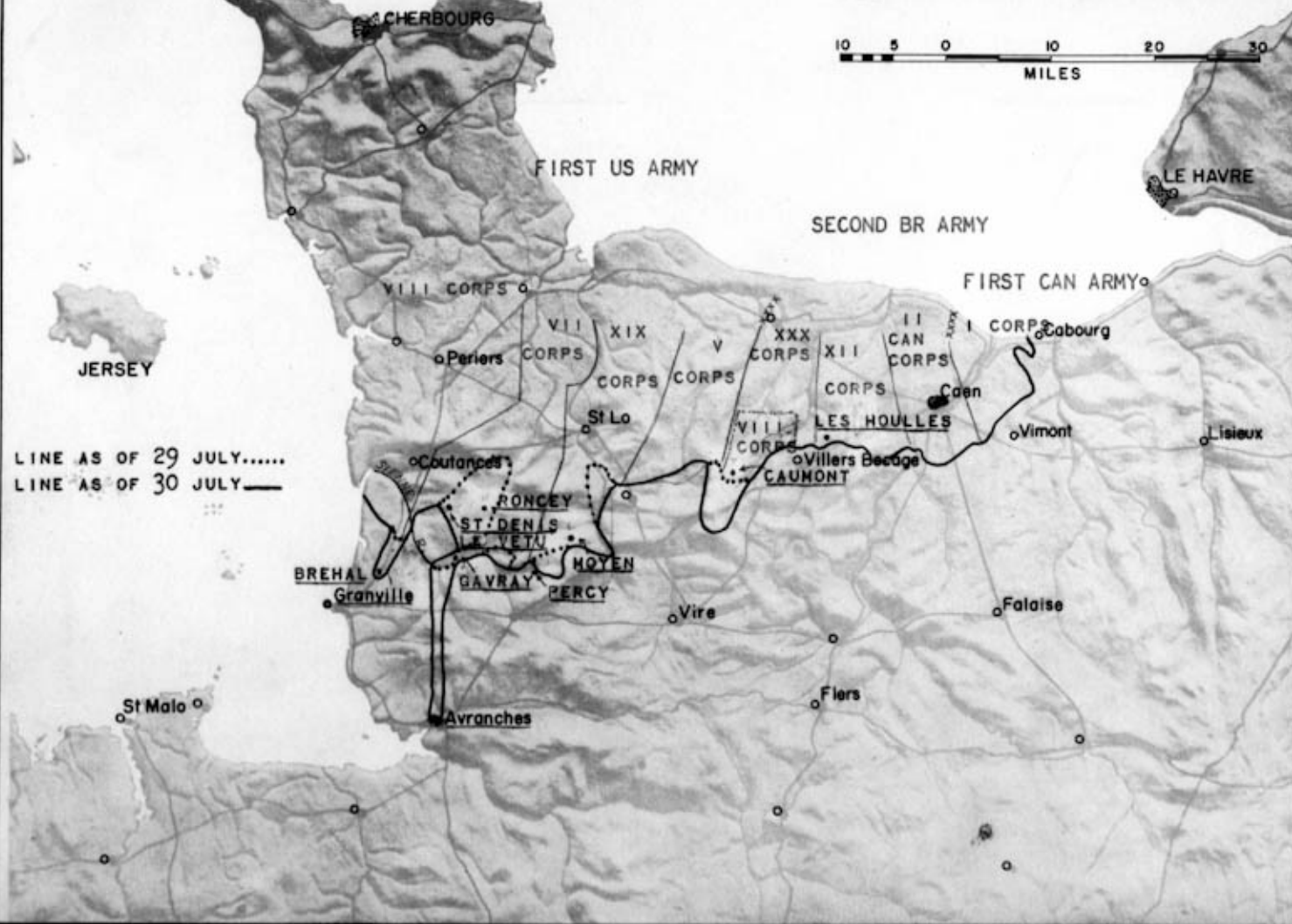
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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Two 11th Air Force B-24's attacked targets in Paramushiro and Shimushu (Kuriles) during the night of 28-29 July.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Twenty-seven RAF Mosquitoes attacked Frankfurt on the night of 29-30 July; their loads included 20 two-ton bombs. Smaller formations harassed airfields at Saint Trond and Coulommiers.

During the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 30 July, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew over 2,600 sorties to attack rail and motor transportation systems and gun positions in and beyond the Normandy battle area. Enemy fighter resistance encountered during this period was negligible. Six German planes were destroyed for the loss of two bombers and 12 fighters. One hundred and thirty-four flying bombs were launched against England; 42 penetrated to the London area and 32 were destroyed.

Revised statistics for the 8th Air Force attacks on 29 July against industrial targets in northwest Germany and airfields northeast of Paris indicate that 1,122 heavy bombers dropped a total bombload of 2,958 tons. Weather prevented heavy bomber operations the next day.

2. Rapid advances were continued on all Corps fronts of the US First Army through the morning of 30 July. On our VIII Corps front armored units, closely followed by infantry, advanced south from Muneville sur Mer, occupied Brehal and pushed to within three miles of Granville. Another thrust which had reached the east bank of the Sienne at La Jourdanniére, on the previous

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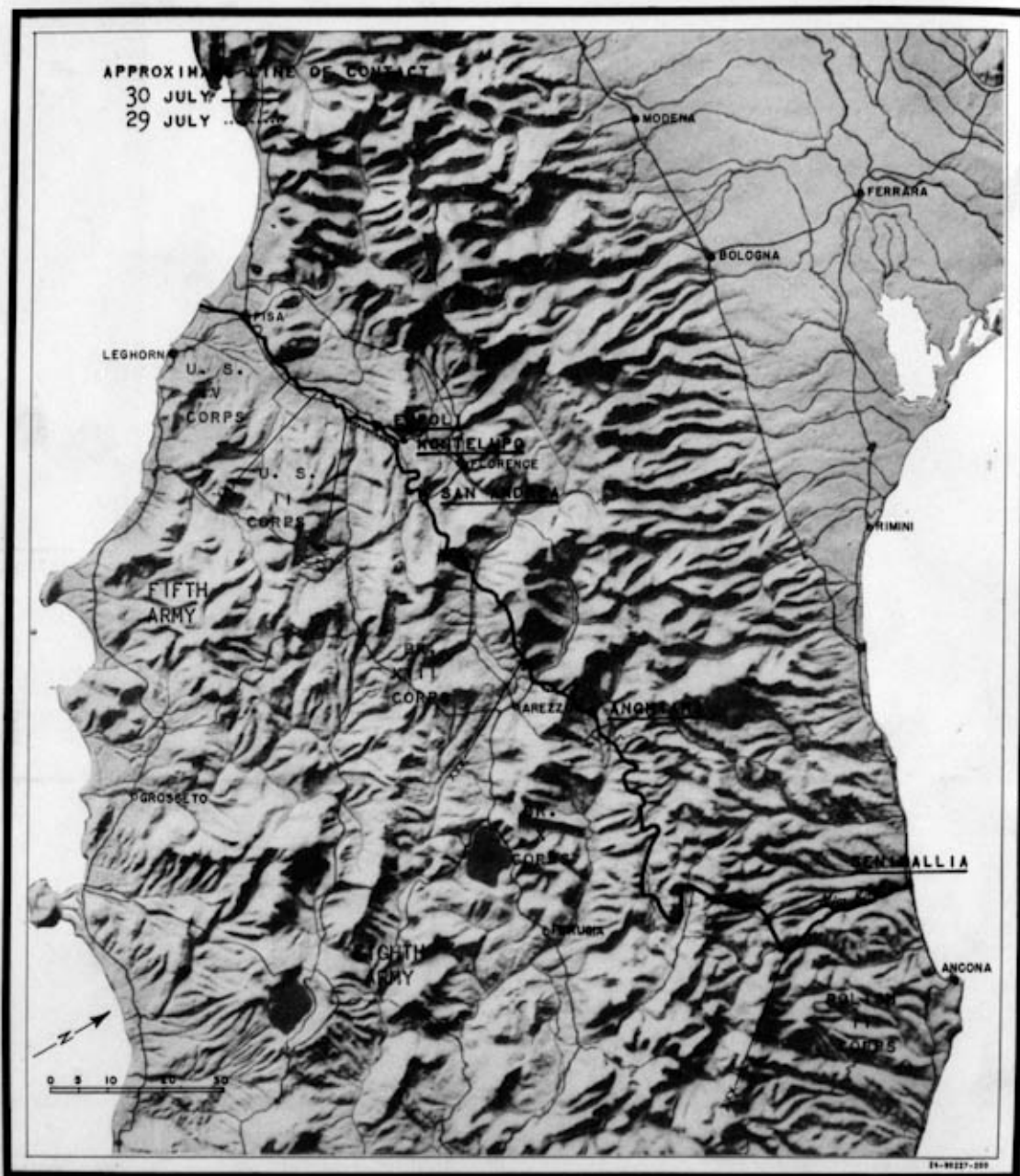
day, crossed the river to occupy that town and then drove into Avranches. The VII Corps attacked south from St. Denis le Gast to occupy Gavray on the north bank of the Sienne while other units continued to mop up encircled German units north and northeast of Lengronne; armor, cooperating with aircraft, destroyed enemy tanks and vehicles at St. Denis le Vetu and Roncey. Infantry units captured Hambye and advanced to the outskirts of Percy. On our XIX Corps front advances were made southeast of Villebaudon to a line Percy--La Capelliere--Beaucoudray; a heavy enemy counterattack south of Moyon was repulsed. Infantry units on the V Corps front made steady advances against strong resistance to the Torigni sur Vire--Caumont road.

On the British Second Army front, the British VIII Corps, spearheaded by armor and closely supported by air, attacked on 30 July and advanced five miles south of Caumont across difficult terrain and against emplaced tanks and minefields. On the British XXX Corps front advances were made to Le Mesnil Levrneau-St. Germain D'Ectot-Orbois despite heavy mortar fire and minefields. The British XII Corps advanced one-half mile south of St. Vaast sur Seullles and repulsed a heavy enemy counterattack on Les Houlles.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 28-29 July, 42 Allied bombers patrolled the Po Valley, the northwest Italian coast and attacked towns behind the battle area; one bomber is missing. The next day, over 300 fighter bombers hit targets throughout the battle area and rail communications

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north of the combat zone. Eighty-two P-47's effectively attacked five rail bridges in the Turin-Milan area and destroyed 23 parked planes on three airdromes southeast of Chambery (France). Coastal Air Force planes attacked harbor facilities in the Trieste area and continued to raid communications in Yugoslavia.

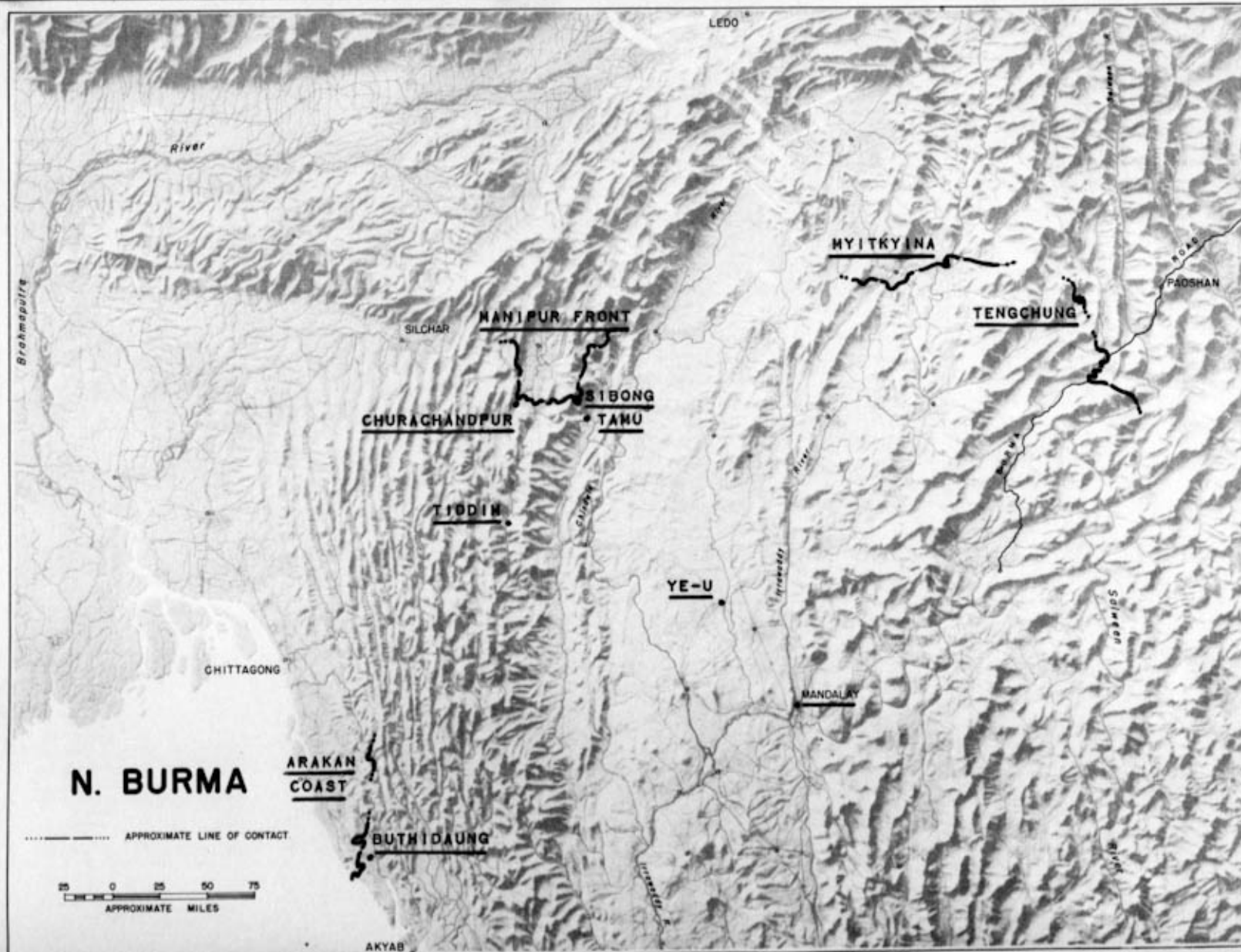
On 30 July, 394 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked an airdrome and an oil refinery at Budapest with 255 tons; the Duna aircraft factory with 419 tons and the Brod marshalling yard with 260 tons. Of approximately 125 enemy fighters encountered near Budapest, five (probably six) were destroyed for the loss of six bombers and two fighters.

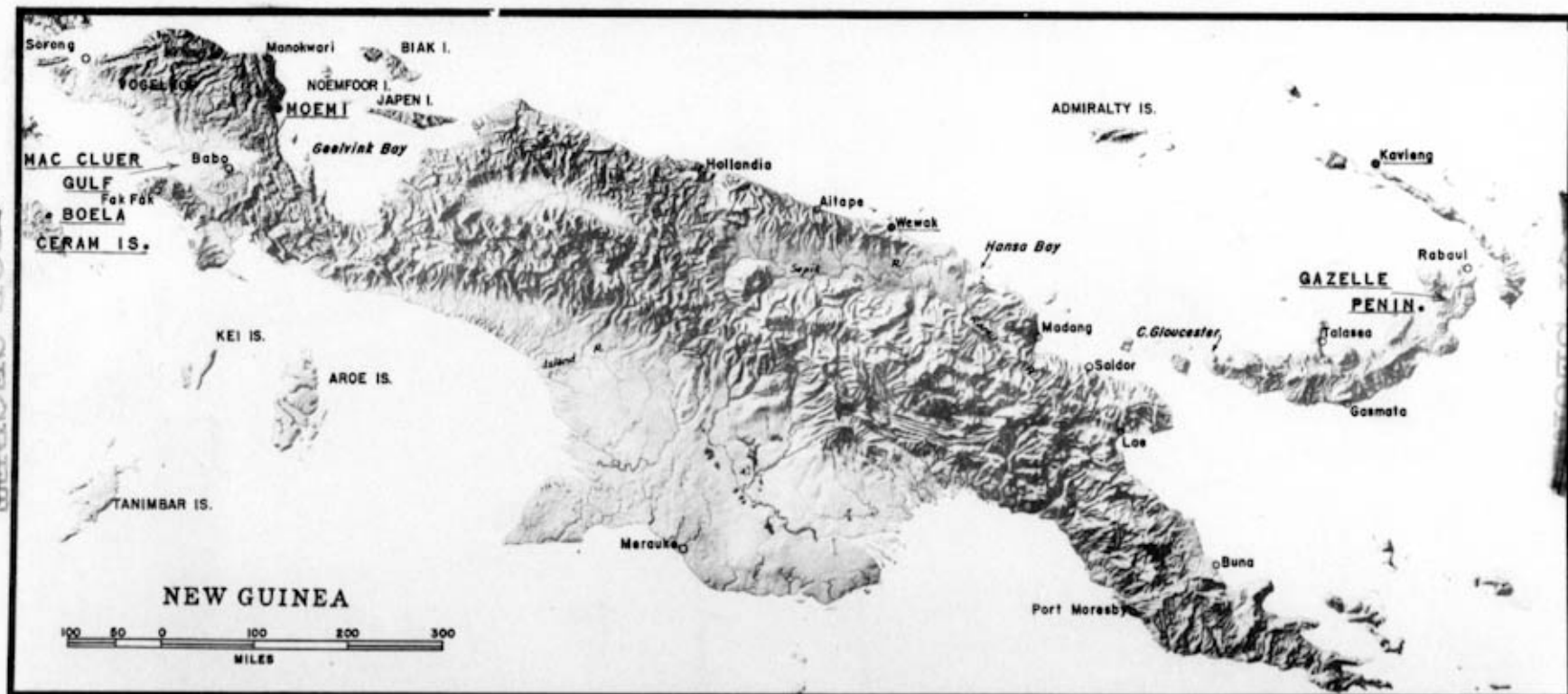
2. During the period ending at noon 30 July, the Fifth Army reported patrol and artillery action and some regrouping. On the left flank of the Eighth Army, Indian troops of the British XIII Corps captured Empoli, established a front line along the railroad on both sides of that town, and advanced to within a mile of Montelupo. New Zealand infantry occupied San Andrea against slight resistance. Throughout most of the Corps sector enemy resistance was fierce and there were repeated counterattacks which our troops withstood successfully. In the British X Corps, forward units, reporting two mile gains, captured Anghiari. The Polish II Corps cleared Senigallia of the enemy and enlarged their bridgehead around the city; enemy troops remained in force along the northern banks of the Misa River.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. After two days of concentrated attacks, with Allied air support, on the southwestern suburbs of the city, Chinese troops on 28 July held

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all the ground outside the Tengchung wall. Four attempts by the enemy to breach Chinese defenses failed. The next day, considerable advances by all units were reported again from the Myitkyina area. On the Manipur front British troops, with artillery support, reached positions one and one-half miles south of Sibong on the Tamu Road.

2. During 27 July, 11 heavy and medium bombers of the Eastern Air Command attacked rail installations and supply dumps around Mandalay and seven B-24's bombed the Ye-U railway station. Tactical aircraft carried out raids in support of Allied ground operations on the India-Burma fronts. The following day, fighter bombers struck river traffic along the Arakan coast near Buthidaung while other missions raided motor transport on the Tiddim Road. South of Mandalay, fighter bombers damaged two locomotives and other rolling stock and attacked river shipping.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

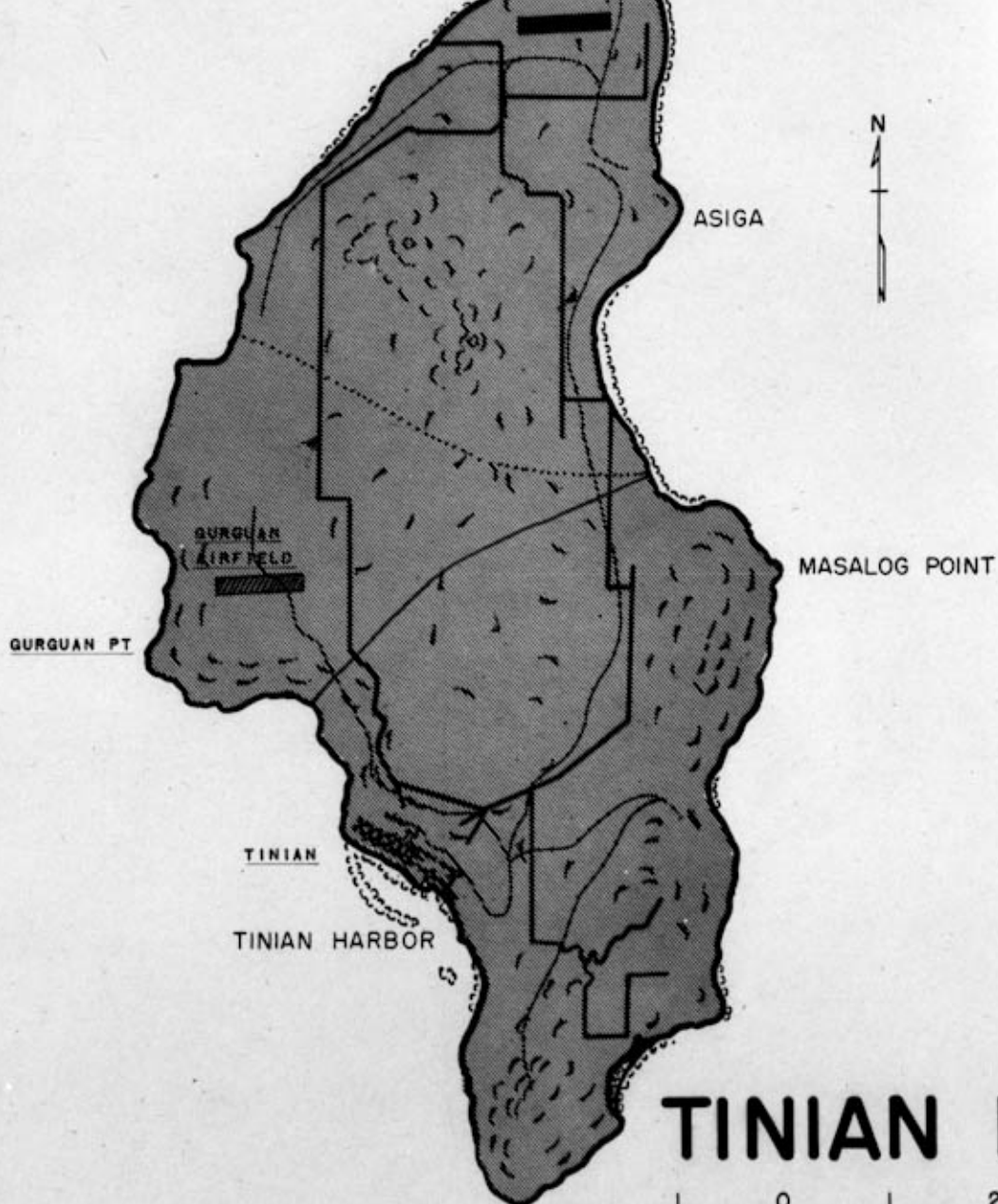
1. During 28 July, seven B-24's (previously unreported) bombed Moemi airdrome and ten B-24's struck dispersal areas at Boela (Ceram Is.).

Woleai supply areas were attacked the following day by 24 heavy bombers which dropped a total of 26 tons. More than 90 lighter aircraft continued raids against tactical targets in the Wewak area while smaller missions of heavy and medium bombers and fighters attacked shipping and coastal villages on northwestern New Guinea and destroyed an oil derrick and bombed two airdromes on the MacCluer Gulf. Other missions operating west of New Guinea struck targets in the Halmaheras. A single B-24 and 29 medium bombers attacked airdromes on Timor and Ceram.

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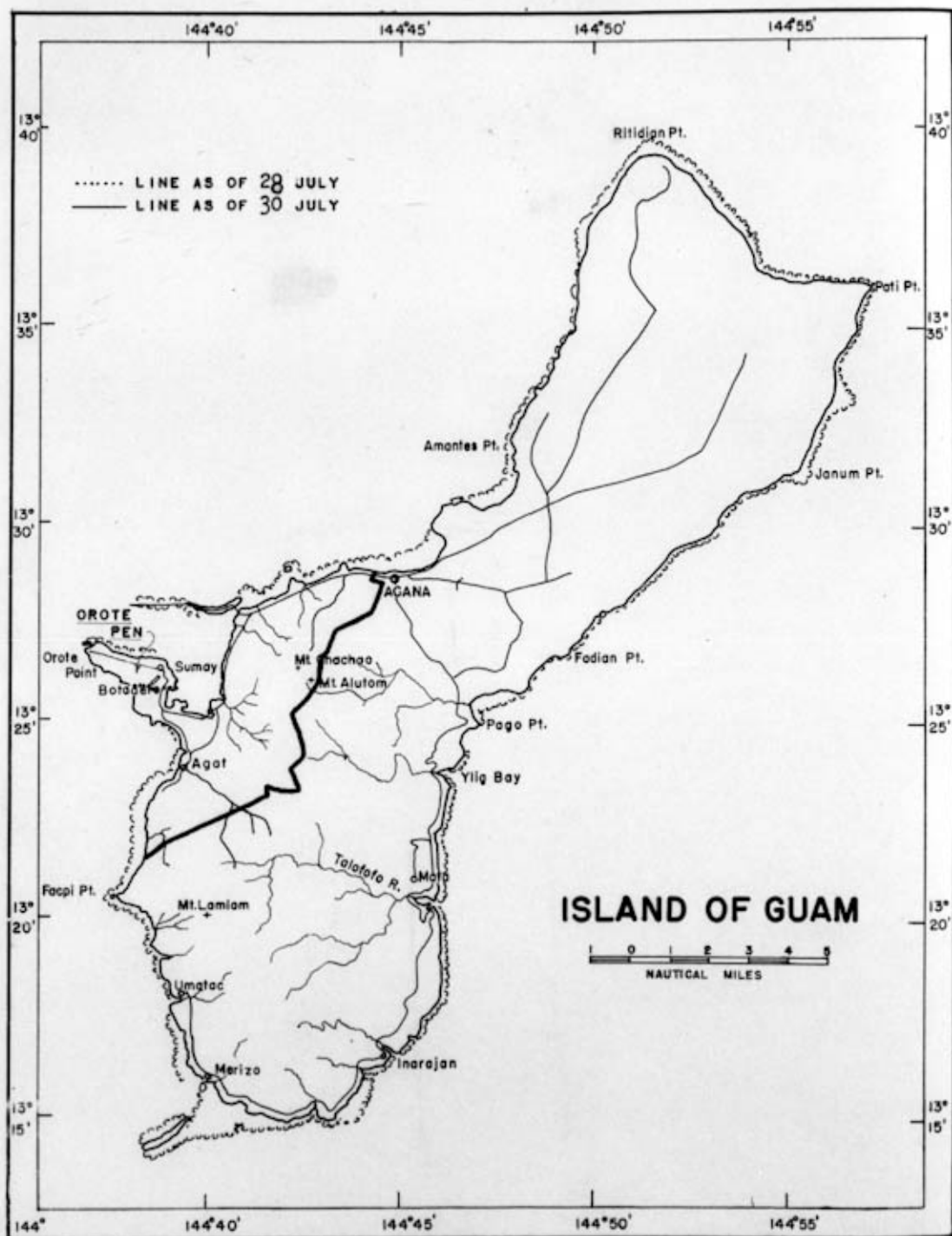


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The previous day, 63 Solomons-based aircraft harassed the Bougainville east coast, damaged enemy transportation on the Gazelle Peninsula and raided Kavieng.

2. Fifty-seven Army and Marine medium and fighter bombers raided Wotje, Mille, Jaluit and Nauru during 28 July.

3. By that afternoon our troops on Tinian had occupied one-half of the island. During a day-long drive against light opposition, units on our western flank advanced to within a mile and one-half of Tinian town, capturing the Gurguan Point airfield.

4. On Guam, Marine troops completed the capture of the Orote Peninsula late on 29 July. There was no change in the front line of our forces advancing eastward; however, our patrols were active on the entire front, probing forward a distance of over one mile with one group reaching to within a half mile of the east coast. Our casualties to the afternoon of 29 July totalled 918 killed, 4,380 wounded and 324 missing.

EASTERN FRONT

The Soviets launched a new offensive on 30 July in the Kaunas-Grodno sector securing an average advance of 15 miles along a 65-mile front; leading elements were reported to be within six miles of Kaunas. The Germans held firm along the Shavli-Riga railroad and forced the Red Armies to widen the salient in their drive on Riga. On the Warsaw-Przemysl front there was little change as German defenses held the Red Army to no reported gains

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during the day. South of Lwow and west of Stanislawow the Soviets advanced in a move to encircle Strvj.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 963

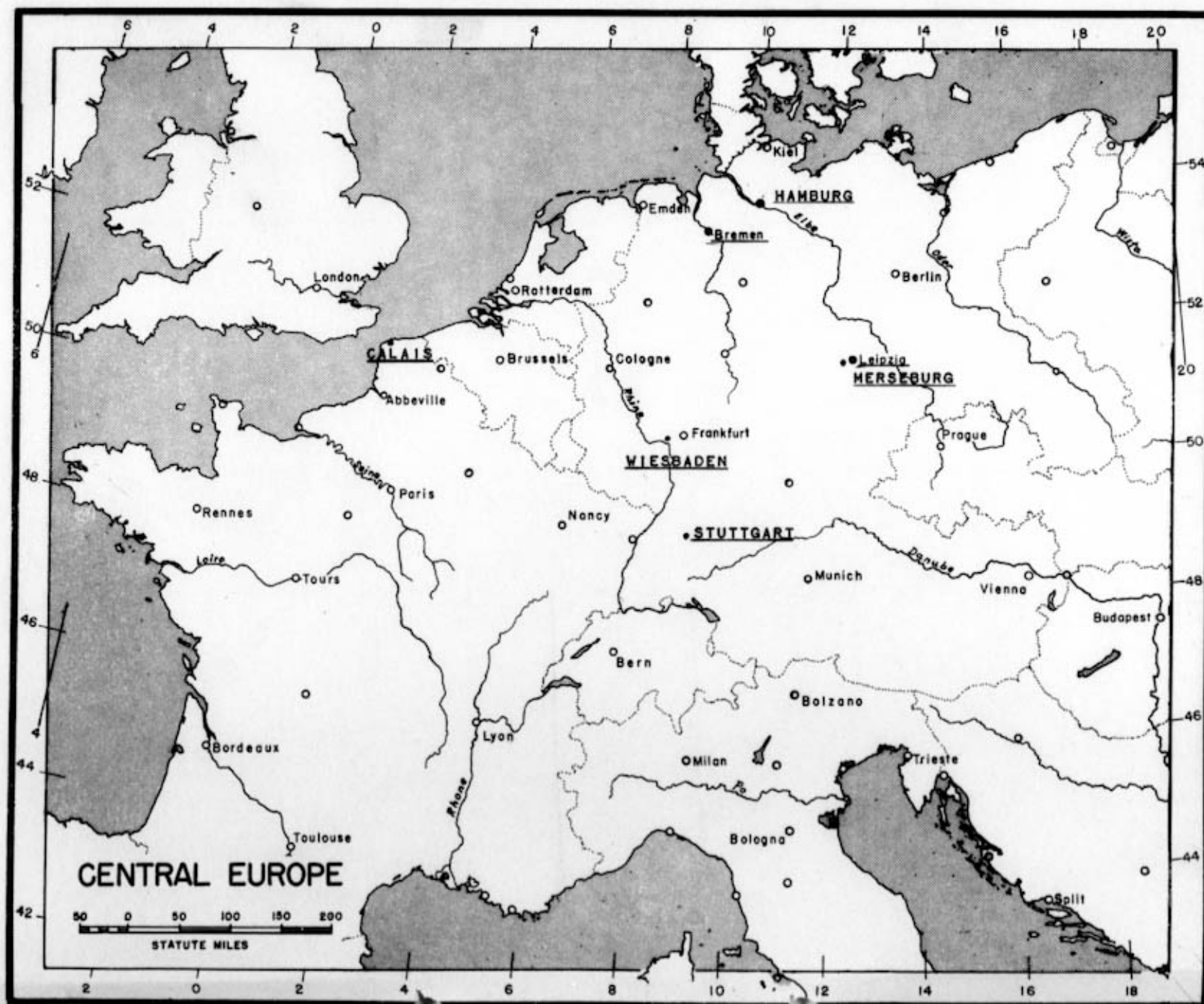
0700 July 29 to 0700 July 30, 1944

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OSD Letter, 5-3-79

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Late reports indicate that the planes of the 8th Air Force attacking targets in northwestern Germany on 28 July dropped 1,602 tons on the Merseburg oil refinery, 90 tons on Leipzig and 43 tons on Wiesbaden. During 29 July, 659 B-17's returned to bomb the Merseburg oil plant, 473 B-24's attacked an oil refinery at Bremen and 96 B-24's struck two airfields northeast of Paris. Of 60 enemy aircraft encountered at Merseburg, 38 (probably 39) were destroyed for the loss of 17 bombers and six fighters.

During the 24-hour period ending sunrise 29 July, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew over 3,000 sorties in support of our ground forces in France; 13 enemy aircraft were destroyed for the loss of nine of ours. One hundred and twenty-three flying bombs were launched against England, 84 making landfall and 40 reaching the London area; 32 were destroyed.

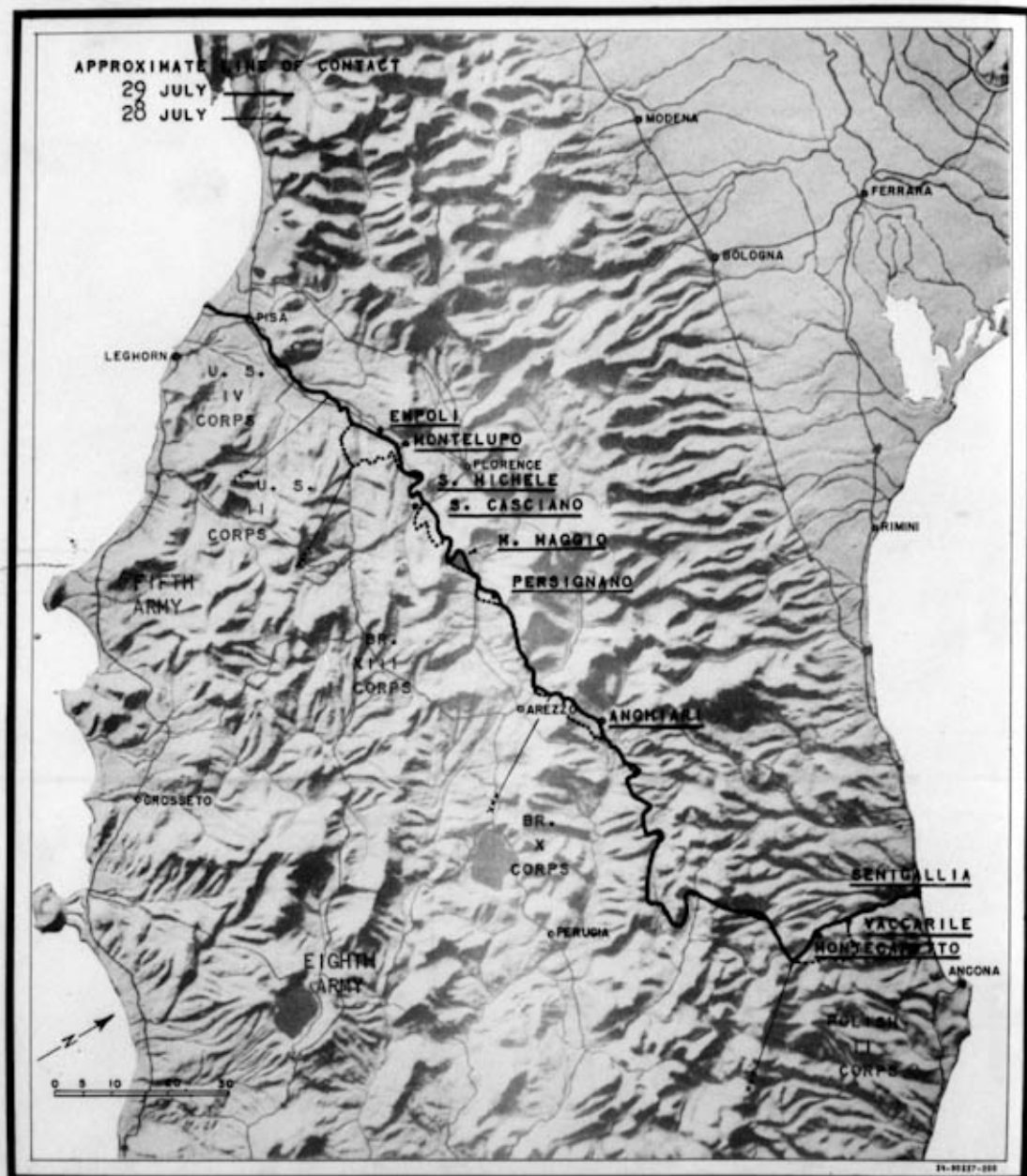
During 28 July, 102 tons were dropped by 20 heavy bombers of the RAF on launching sites in the Pas de Calais area. One hundred and fifty-two British heavy bombers and 20 Mosquitoes struck a supply dump in the same vicinity; one heavy bomber was destroyed. The following night British heavies and Mosquitoes returned to bomb the supply dump again with 361 tons. British heavy bombers placed 1,415 tons of high explosives and 362 tons of incendiaries on Stuttgart; 39 bombers are missing. At Hamburg bombers of the RAF dropped 1,294 tons of bombs. Many fighters were encountered and 23 bombers are missing.

2. The impetus of our First Army advance accelerated during 29 July.

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FIRST ARMY

SECOND BR ARMY

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JERSEY

LINE AS OF 28 JULY
LINE AS OF 29 JULY

MUNEVILLE
LA JOURDANNIERE

Granville

St Malo

Avranches

PERCY

Vire

LES PHILIPPES
LE MESNIL OPAC

VILLEBAUDON

Fiers

Falaise

Vimont

Lisieux

Caen

Cabourg

LE HAVRE

CHERBOURG

VIII

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VIII Corps armor probed southward to the Muneville sur Mer area while VII Corps tanks drove nine miles southwestward from St. Martin de Genilly to the Sienne at La Jourdanniére, the latter thrust cutting off elements of two German divisions. Infantry units of the VII Corps reduced the salient between Villebaudon and St. Denis le Gast. The XIX Corps captured Villebaudon and reached to within one mile of Percy. Enemy infantry and emplaced tanks were still resisting in the Moyon and Le Mesnil Opac areas. On the front of the V Corps our advance carried to a line Conde sur Vire-Le Philippes. There was no change in the situation on the British Second or Canadian First Army fronts.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 27-28 July, 23 B-24's of the 15th Air Force dropped 69 tons on the Florina marshalling yards in Greece. The same night light and fighter bombers of the Tactical Air Force flew intruder missions over the Po Valley attacking roads leading from the battle areas; one enemy plane was destroyed for the loss of two bombers. The following day operations were restricted by adverse weather. Light bombers struck rail facilities in the Rapallo area while 105 P-47's attacked railroad lines along the Italian Riviera and in the Bologna-Milan vicinity. Approximately 200 Tactical sorties were flown over the battle area. In operations along both Italian coasts one enemy plane was destroyed for the loss of one fighter.

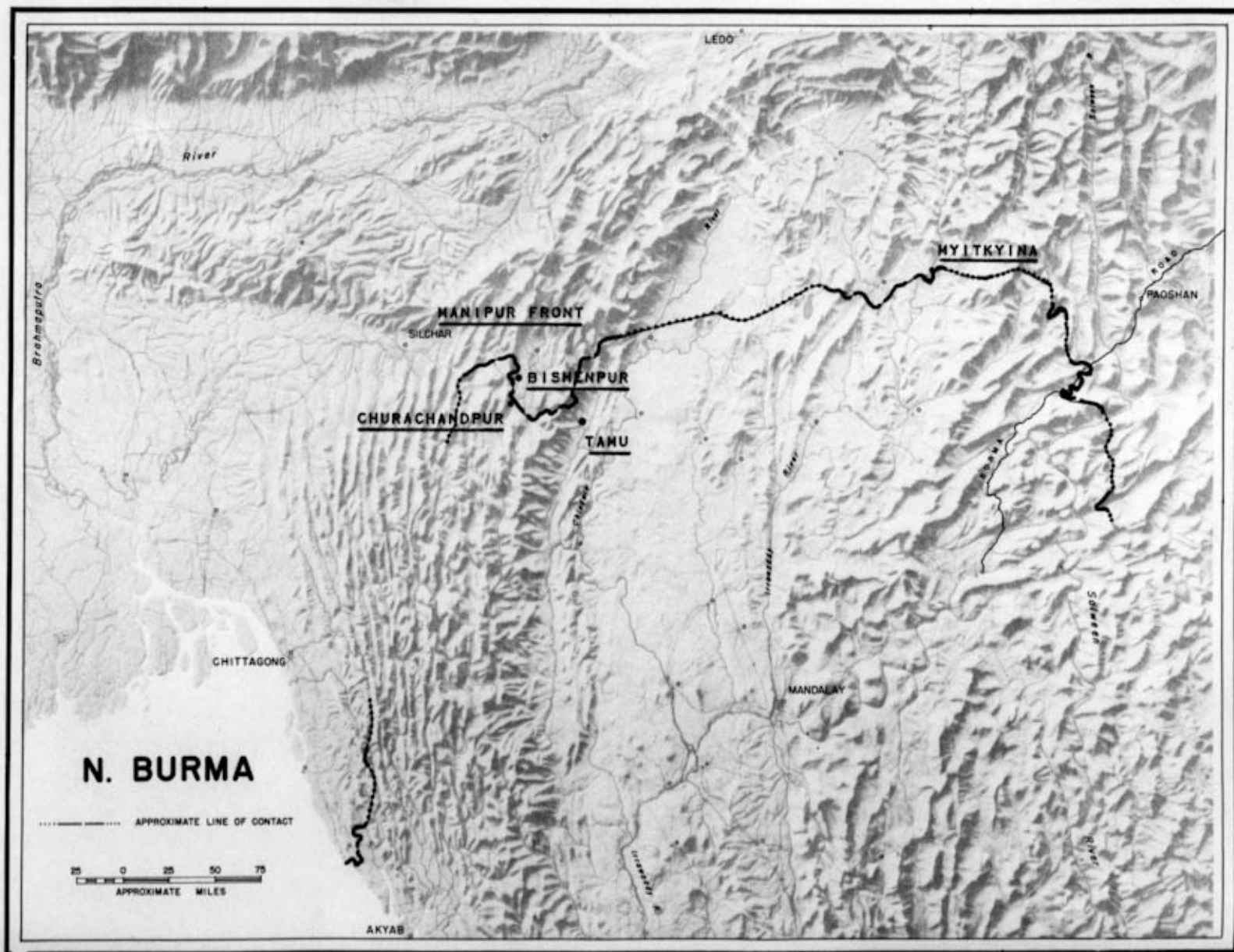
2. During 28 and 29 July the situation on the front of the Fifth Army remained substantially unchanged. Patrols of the British Eighth Army pushed to the outskirts of Empoli. East of Montelupo German infantry and

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Tiger tanks heavily counterattacked forward New Zealand units, which after slight withdrawals gained their lost ground and advanced capturing two enemy strong points in the San Michele area. Minor gains were made east of San Casciano, Indian troops occupied Monti Maggio, British armored troops captured Persignano, and a column advancing up the Tiber Valley reached Anghiari. In the Adriatic sector the Polish Corps, occupying Montecarotto, beat back heavy enemy attacks on that town and against Vaccarile.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Fifty-six B-29's of the 20th Bomber Command unloaded 112 tons of explosives on industrial targets at Anshan, in the Mukden area (Manchuria) during 29 July. Twenty-four other B-29's hit port facilities at Tangku near Tientsin with 28 tons and the Chenghsien-Hankow railway with 20 tons. This was the first daylight B-29 operation against Japanese targets; initial reports indicate that results were good to excellent. One B-29 crashed near its base, two others are missing.

2. On the Manipur front 27 July British troops attacked Japanese positions on Tamu road six miles northwest of the town, but were forced to withdraw. The following day British forces south of Bishenpur had advanced to within one mile of Churachandpur; contact with the enemy was lost. At Myitkyina Allied troops made considerable gains ^{South} ~~North~~ and east of the city.

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PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Our troops in the Aitape area continued to clear enemy positions west of the Drinumor River during 27 July.

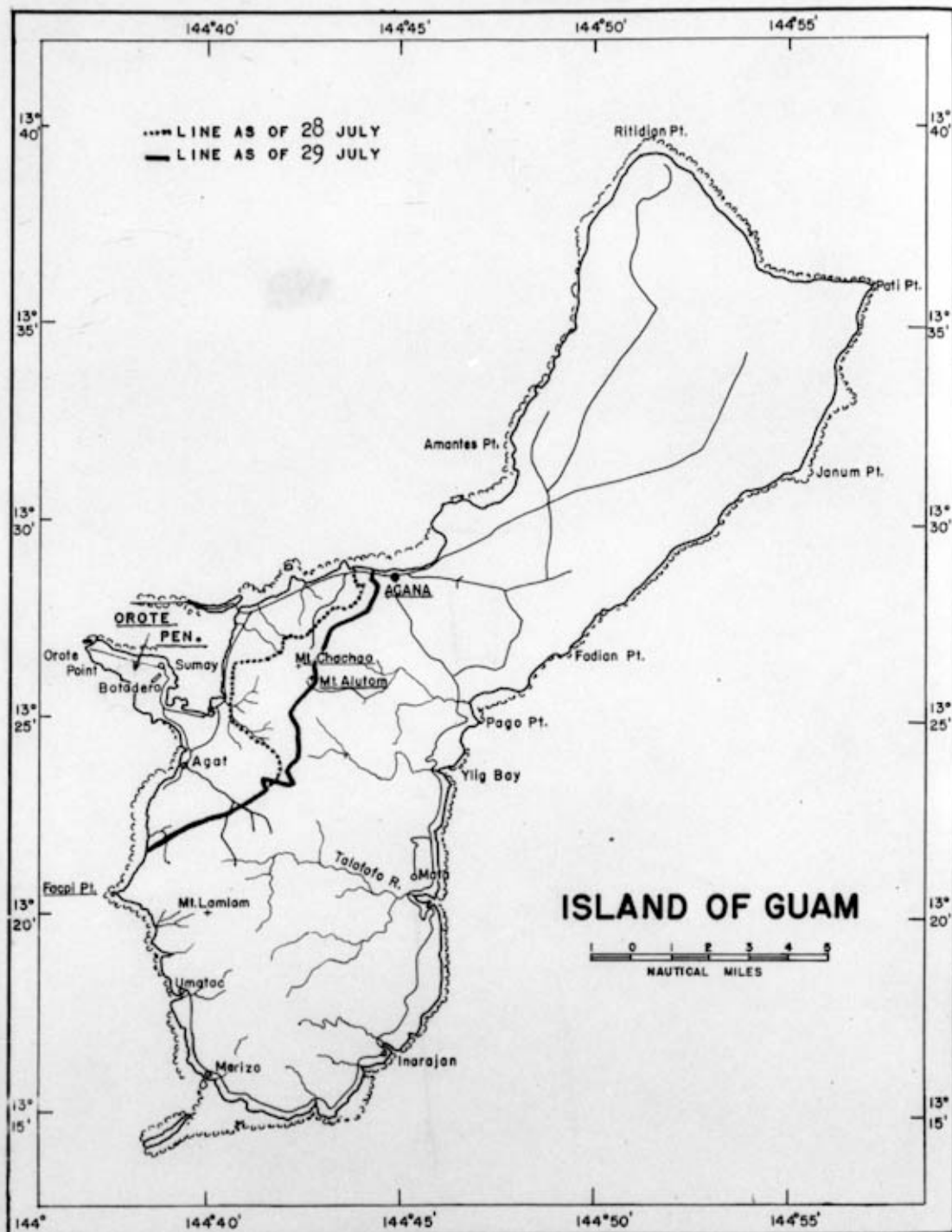
Late reports indicate 11 B-24's attacked Samate airdrome with 24 tons during 26 July. Revised figures for the surprise raid on Halmahera airdromes the following day indicate 30 aircraft were destroyed on the ground and 15 in the air; two of our fighters were lost. During 28 July 23 B-24's hit Woleai supply areas with 30 tons. In the Wewak area bombers and fighters raided enemy supplies and, cooperating with Navy PT boats, destroyed two barges. Operating over northwestern New Guinea 35 heavy bombers attacked the Manokwari airdrome while medium bombers and fighters sank a lugger in Kaimana Bay and strafed shipping and villages in the Geelvink Bay area. In scattered raids to the west heavy bombers struck the Namlea airdrome, Cape Chater, and damaged a lugger at Dobo (Aroe Is.). Lighter aircraft raided an enemy camp and airdrome on Timor.

The previous day nearly 175 Solomons-based aircraft attacked targets on Bougainville, hit enemy transportation and supplies on the Gazelle Peninsula and bombed the Kavieng area. One intercepting enemy plane was destroyed.

2. During 27 July nearly 150 sorties of Central Pacific planes attacked Wotje, Jaluit and Mille. Twelve B-25's of the 7th Air Force struck gun positions on Ponape. The following day 25 B-24's released more than 60 tons over Truk; two (probably three) enemy planes were destroyed for the loss of one heavy bomber. During 27 and 28 July, fighter aircraft flew 129 tactical sorties over Tinian in support of ground troops; one fighter

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was lost.

3. On Guam our forces continued to score gains during 28 July, consolidating the north and south beachheads and occupying Mounts Chachao and Alutom. We now occupy an area two miles deep along the west coast extending from Agana on the north to within one and one-half miles of Facpi Point on the south. We have advanced to within two miles of the tip of Orote Peninsula.

4. During 25 and 26 July carrier-based planes raided Yap, Ulithi and Palau destroying 26 enemy planes and sinking one destroyer, one destroyer escort, seven small freighter transports, one small tanker and several other small craft. We lost 15 planes.

EASTERN FRONT

The Red Armies continued to advance on the north and central fronts during 29 July. Their spearhead in the north thrust to within 20 miles of Riga despite repeated German counterattacks. Other Soviet forces advanced to within five miles of Kaunas and reduced the German salient west of Grodno. South of Deblin, Red troops extended their front along the Vistula River. In the Przemysl area fierce fighting continued with Soviet troops gaining west of the city while the Germans regained some ground to the east. Soviet gains were also reported in the Lwow-Stanislavow area against increased German and Hungarian resistance.

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DD Letter, 5-8-78

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 962

0700 July 28 to 0700 July 29, 1944

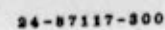
COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Forty-seven British heavy bombers and 10 Mosquitoes struck four launching sites in the Dieppe-Rbuen area 27 July with 226 tons of high explosives. That night 27 Mosquitoes attacked Stuttgart and Aachen with a total of 40 tons including 18 two-ton "block-busters".

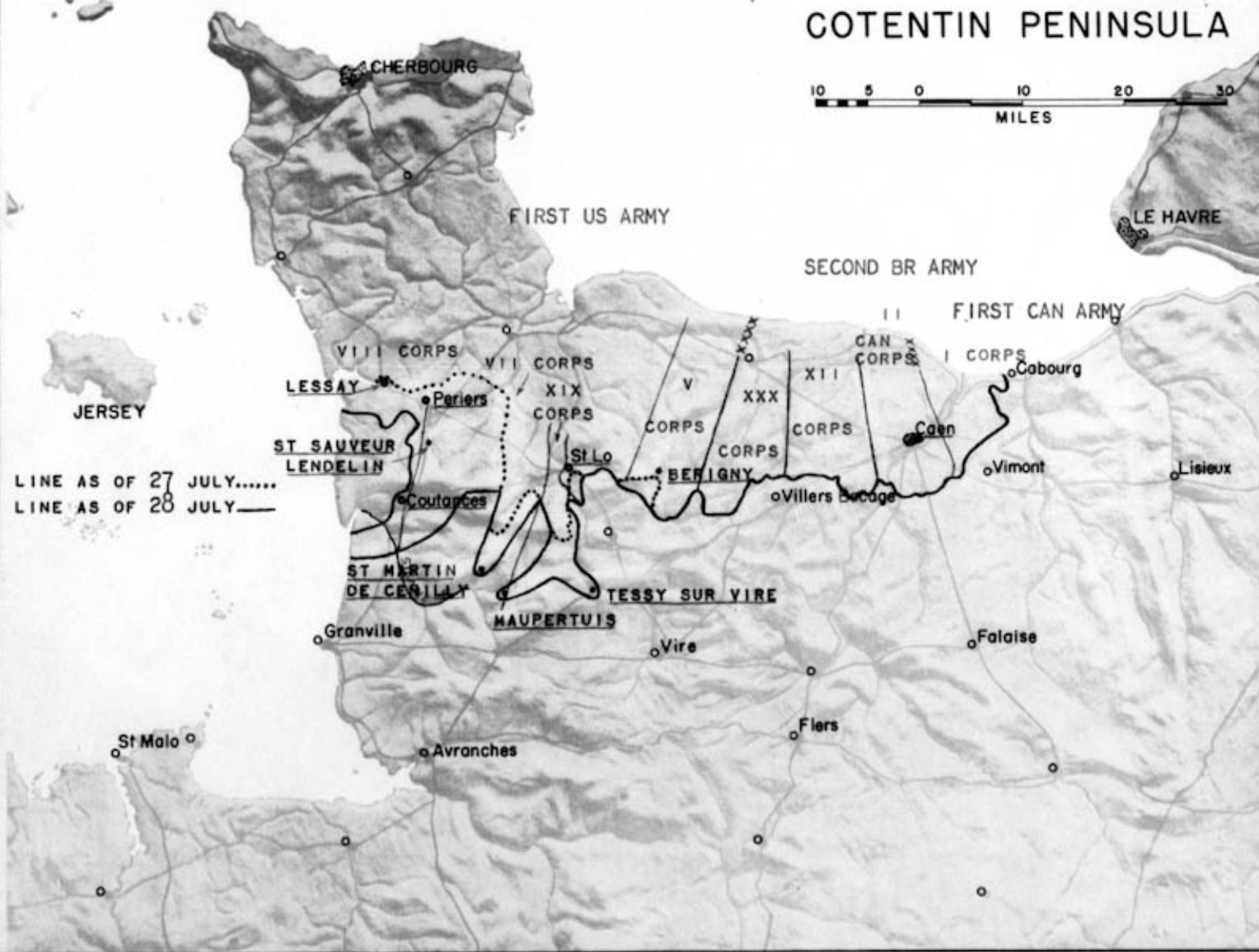
During the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 28 July the AEAFF flew nearly 3,000 sorties to cut railroad lines and attack other targets in support of our ground operations in Normandy. Enemy air operations were reduced from the scale of the previous day; two groups of 40 enemy planes were observed in the Caen area. During these operations 23 (probably 26) enemy aircraft were destroyed for the loss of 23 of our planes. One hundred and fifty-one flying bombs were launched against England, 57 reaching London; 58 were destroyed.

During 28 July, 1,057 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force were airborne to attack targets in northwest Germany, Belgium and the Paris area. Sixteen combat wings attacked a synthetic oil plant at Merseburg and one combat wing attacked a target of opportunity. Adverse weather forced other formations to abandon operations. Three (probably five) enemy planes were destroyed; seven of our bombers and two fighters are missing.

2. Our First Army continued to make rapid progress on all its Corps fronts throughout 28 July. On the west our VIII Corps, spearheaded by armored units, broke through the enemy defenses, moved forward and occupied Lessay, Periers and St. Sauveur Lendelin. This morning they passed through Coutances and reached the sea south of the Sienne estuary.

COTENTIN PENINSULA

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MILES



LINE AS OF 27 JULY.....
LINE AS OF 28 JULY——

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686 Letter, 5-6-73

Coutances is clear of the enemy and our infantry units are clearing the area cut off by our encircling movement. Armored units of our VII Corps advanced three and seven miles respectively, capturing St. Martin de Genilly, Maupertuis, and Tessy sur Vire. Our XIX Corps pushed two miles south of St. Lo, and our V Corps advanced four miles south of Berigny. Very close and successful cooperation was reported between the air and ground forces, many enemy tanks and motor transports being destroyed by our planes. British aircraft furnished excellent support in the sector south of Caen giving the enemy on that front no rest and breaking up repeated counter-attacks.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

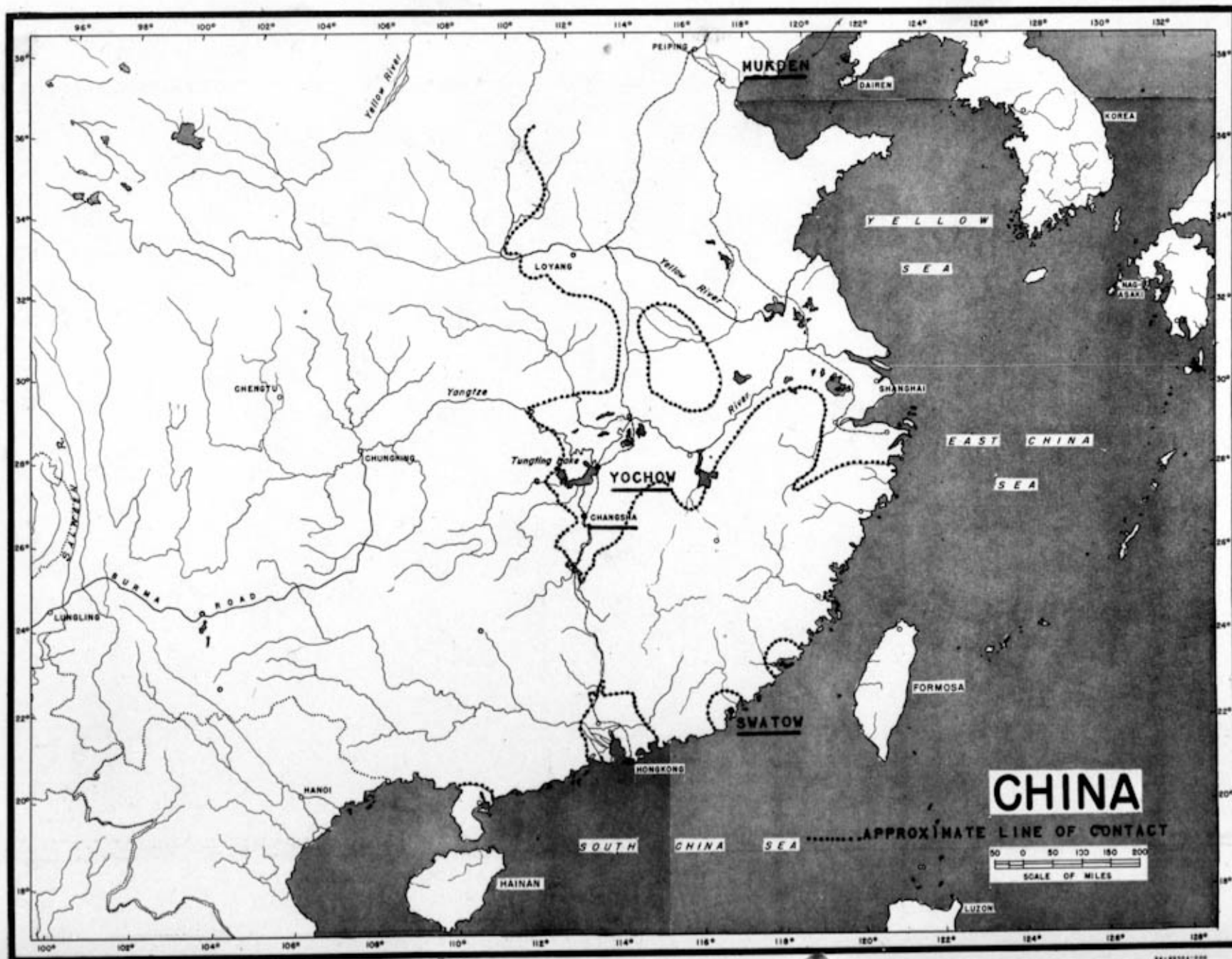
1. During the night of 26-27 July, 74 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked a Ploesti oil refinery with 131 tons.

The following day, in addition to strategic air operations over the Balkans reported yesterday, over 200 bombers, chiefly mediums, concentrated on railroad bridges in northern Italy and the Forli marshalling yards; more than 700 fighter and fighter bomber sorties were flown. Coastal aircraft sank an 80-foot schooner and damaged a 1,200-ton vessel off the Dalmatian coast while other missions attacked rail and road communications in Yugoslavia. Five enemy aircraft were destroyed, three of them on the ground; four of our fighters are missing.

The night of the 27th, 138 tons were placed on a Bucharest oil refinery by 78 heavy bombers, one of which failed to return. Four hundred and twenty-nine B-17's and B-24's, dispatched on a daylight attack against two Ploesti oil refineries 28 July, attacked with a total of 922 tons.

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OSD Letter, 6-8-78

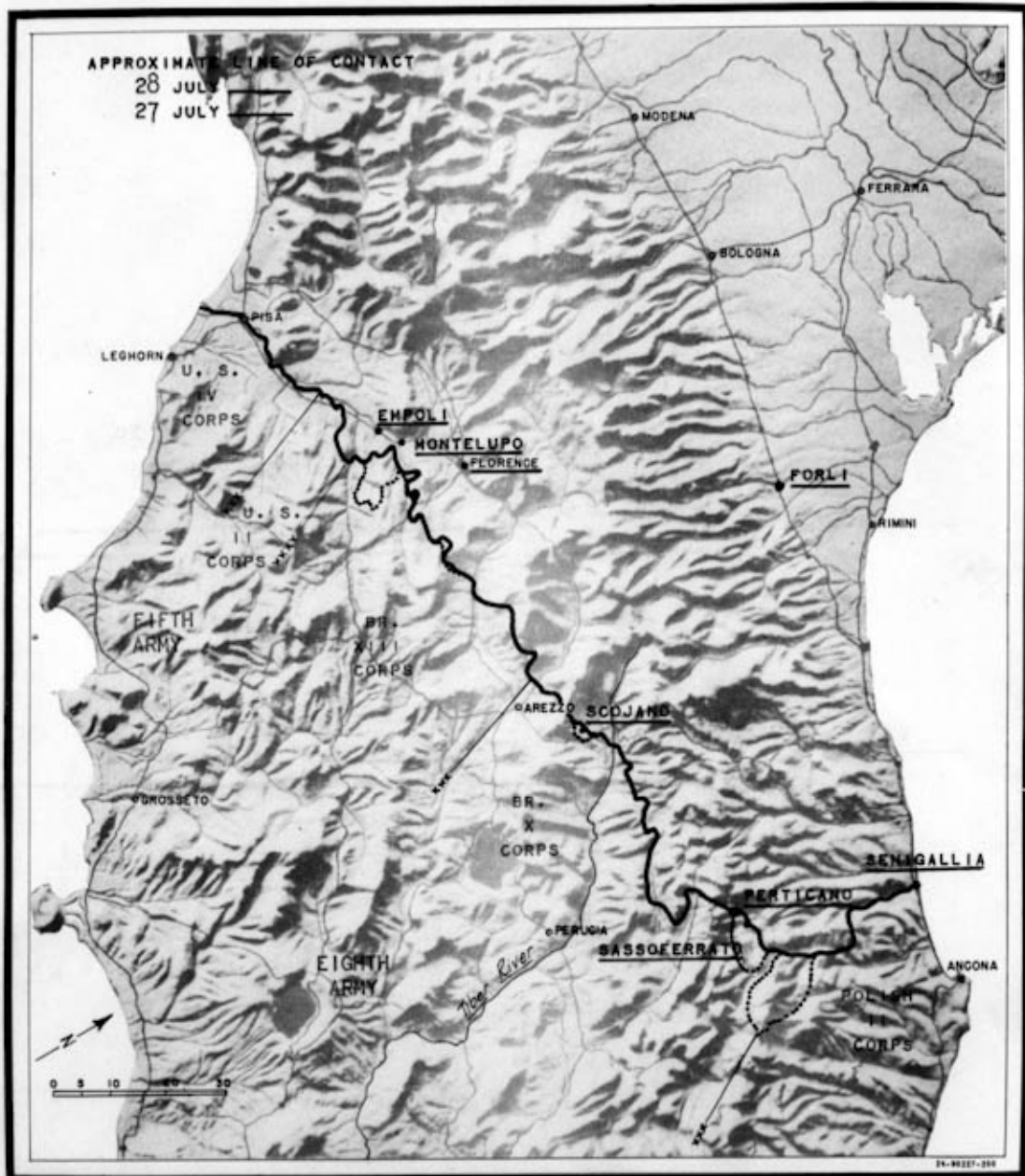
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OSD Letter, 6-8-78



Of about 80 enemy interceptors encountered, 11 (probably 13) were destroyed for the loss of 18 bombers and four fighters.

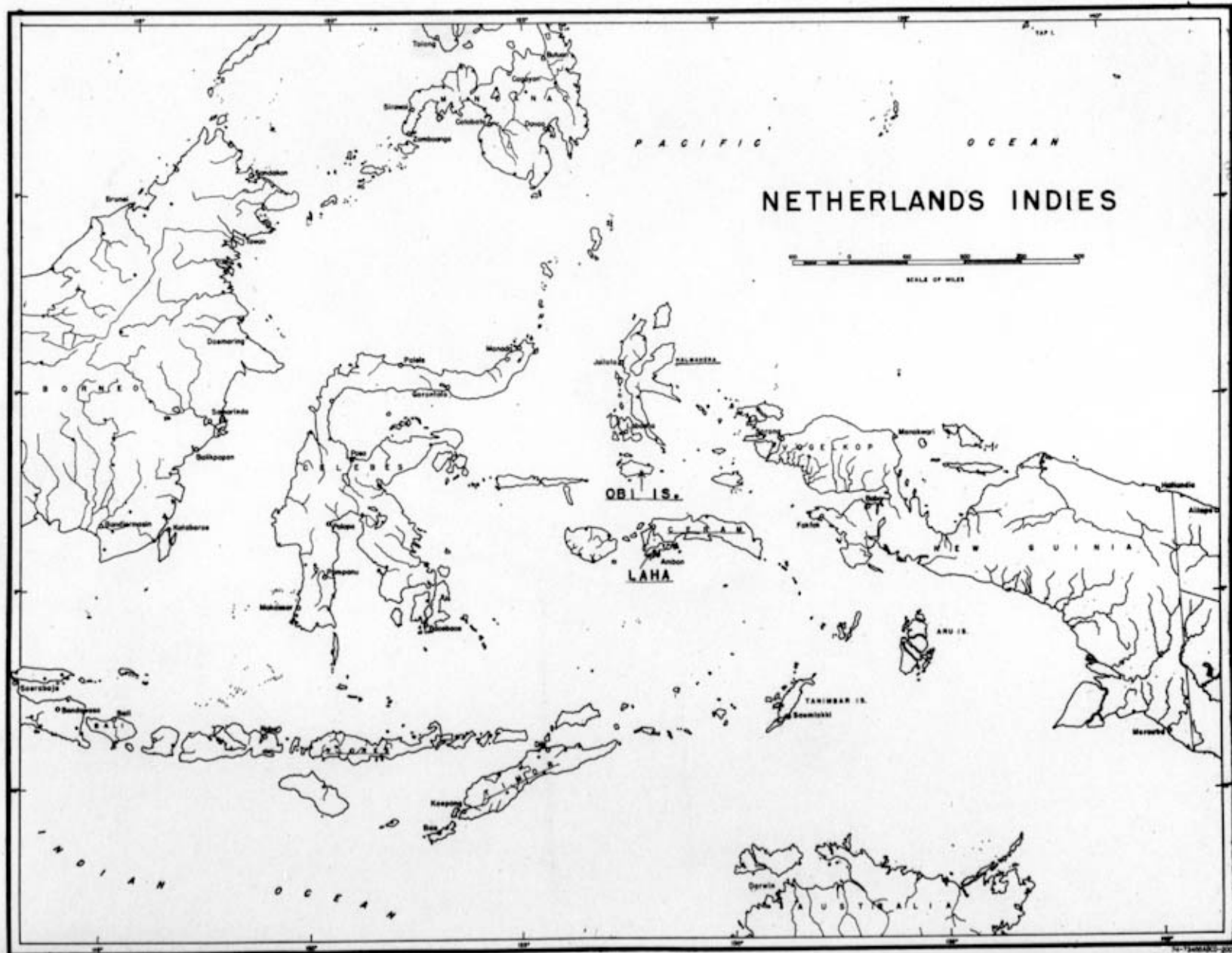
2. Forward positions of the Fifth Army remained unchanged during 27 July. Indian units of the Eighth Army, in advances from three to five miles, advanced to within four miles of Empoli and two miles of Montelupo. New Zealand infantry reported a two-mile gain which placed them five miles from Florence. In the upper Tiber valley Indian troops occupied Scojano. Patrols in the eastern sector of the front reported Perticano and Sassoferrato clear of the enemy. Polish units on the Adriatic have entered Senigallia.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. B-29's of the 20th Bomber Command made a daylight attack on the Mukden industrial area on 29 July. This was the first attack to be made in daylight against the Japanese inner zone.

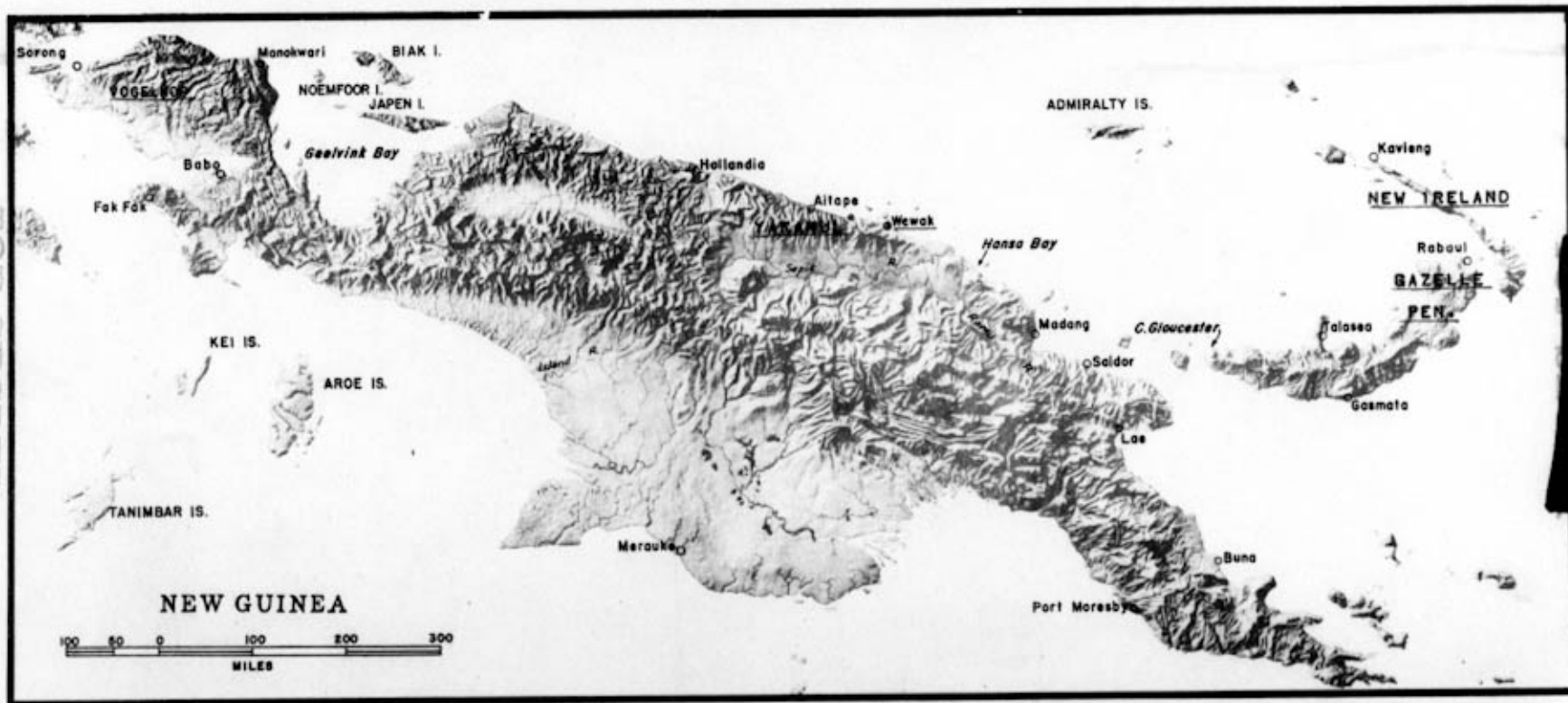
2. In the 14th Air Force escorted B-24 mission against Yochow on 25 July, 27 P-40's destroyed six of 20 Jap interceptors. The same day two B-25's destroyed two freighter-transports off the China coast southwest of Swatow. During 26 and 27 July fighter bombers inflicted heavy casualties in attacking troop concentrations, highway traffic and river shipping in the Changsha area. Twenty-seven B-25's bombed Tengchung and 32 fighters hit tactical targets along the Salween River on the 26th.

3. During 26 July, three B-24's attacked rail lines at Monywa and two others hit supply dumps in the Kalewa area. More than 60 RAF planes supported ground operations on the Manipur fronts.



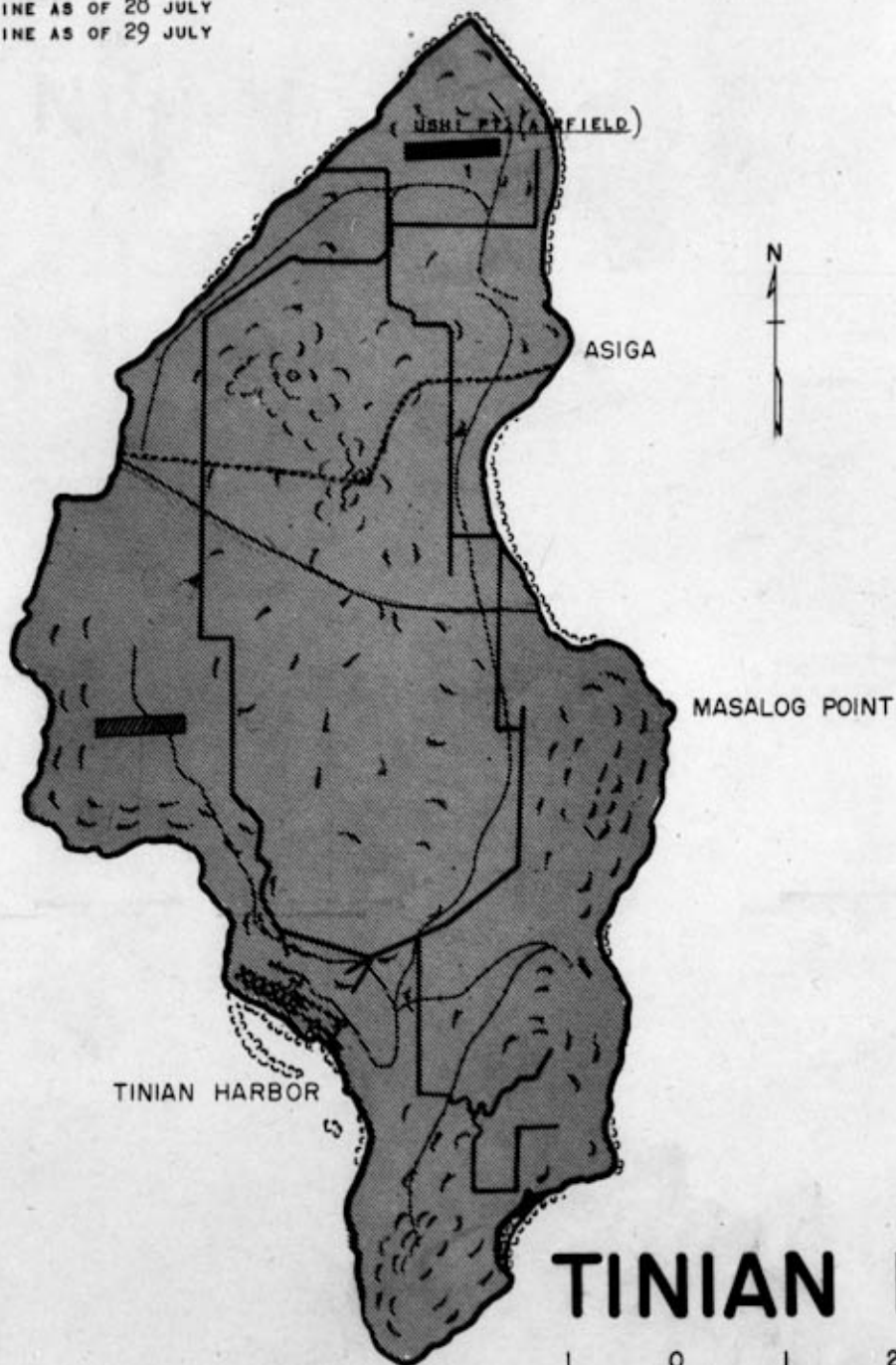
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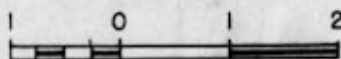


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O&D Letter, 6-8-72

— LINE AS OF 28 JULY
..... LINE AS OF 29 JULY

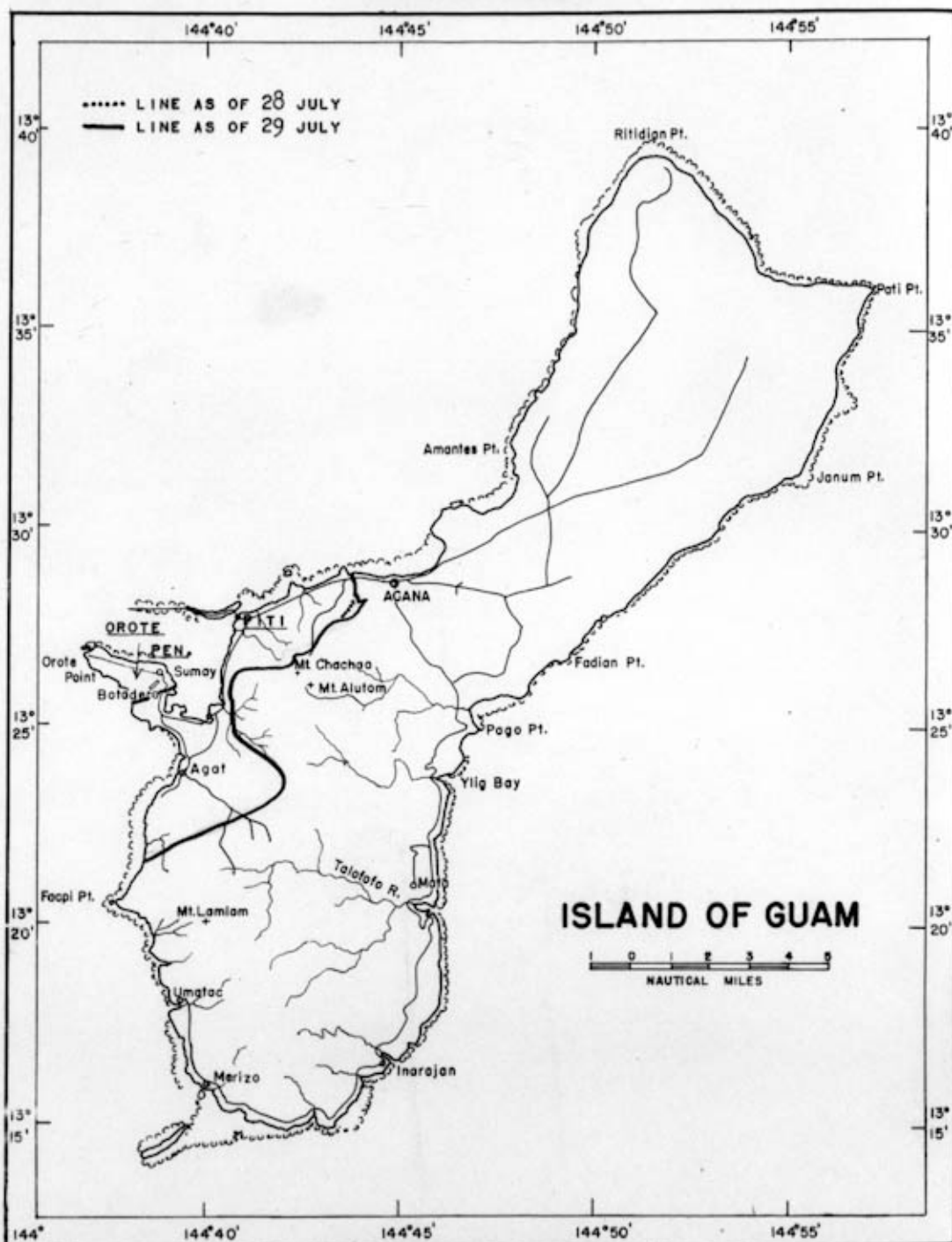


TINIAN I.



Approximate Miles

24-98514-100



PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 27 July, 24 heavy bombers struck the enemy's supply dumps at Woleai. On the New Guinea mainland light and fighter bombers continued to attack troop concentrations, coastal shipping, and motor transports from Wewak to Yakamul. Medium and fighter bombers sank a 100-foot vessel and set fire to a seatruck and two barges in waters off the Vogelkop Peninsula. Sixty-two escorted B-24's and 26 B-25's attacked airdromes and shipping in the Halmahera and Obi Islands; at least 13 enemy planes were destroyed and one lugger sunk. Eighteen other B-24's attacked Laha airdromes (Ceram) and targets on Timor; seven B-25's struck supply dumps in the Flores Islands.

In nearly 150 sorties, Solomons-based planes continued to neutralize the enemy on the Gazelle Peninsula; 27 medium and fighter bombers attacked New Ireland targets.

2. During 26 July, 24 B-24's of the 7th Air Force dropped 72 tons of bombs on the Truk naval base; 31 Marine fighter bombers struck Wotje.

3. During 27 July our forces on Guam advanced slowly in the northern sector and on the Orote Peninsula against stubborn and strongly-emplaced opposition. Clearance of Piti Harbor is proceeding in advance of the capture of Orote Peninsula. Our casualties as of 1800 27 July were: 996 killed, 3,640 wounded, 309 missing.

4. Our troops on Tinian on 27 July attacked southward during the morning and by mid-afternoon had advanced more than two miles along the eastern coast. The Ushi Point airfield is now usable. Casualties as



TOP SECRET
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-78

of 1800 26 July were: 159 killed, 441 wounded, 32 missing; 2,089 enemy were killed and 62 POW's captured.

EASTERN FRONT

Red Army troops advanced on a broad front north and south of Dvinsk on 28 July and widened their salient at Shavli, moving to within 50 miles of Riga. Other forces are now 20 miles from Warsaw. Soviet forces also took Brest-Litovsk (where they surrounded three German divisions), Jaroslav and Przemyśl, and advanced in the Carpathian foothills.

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 961

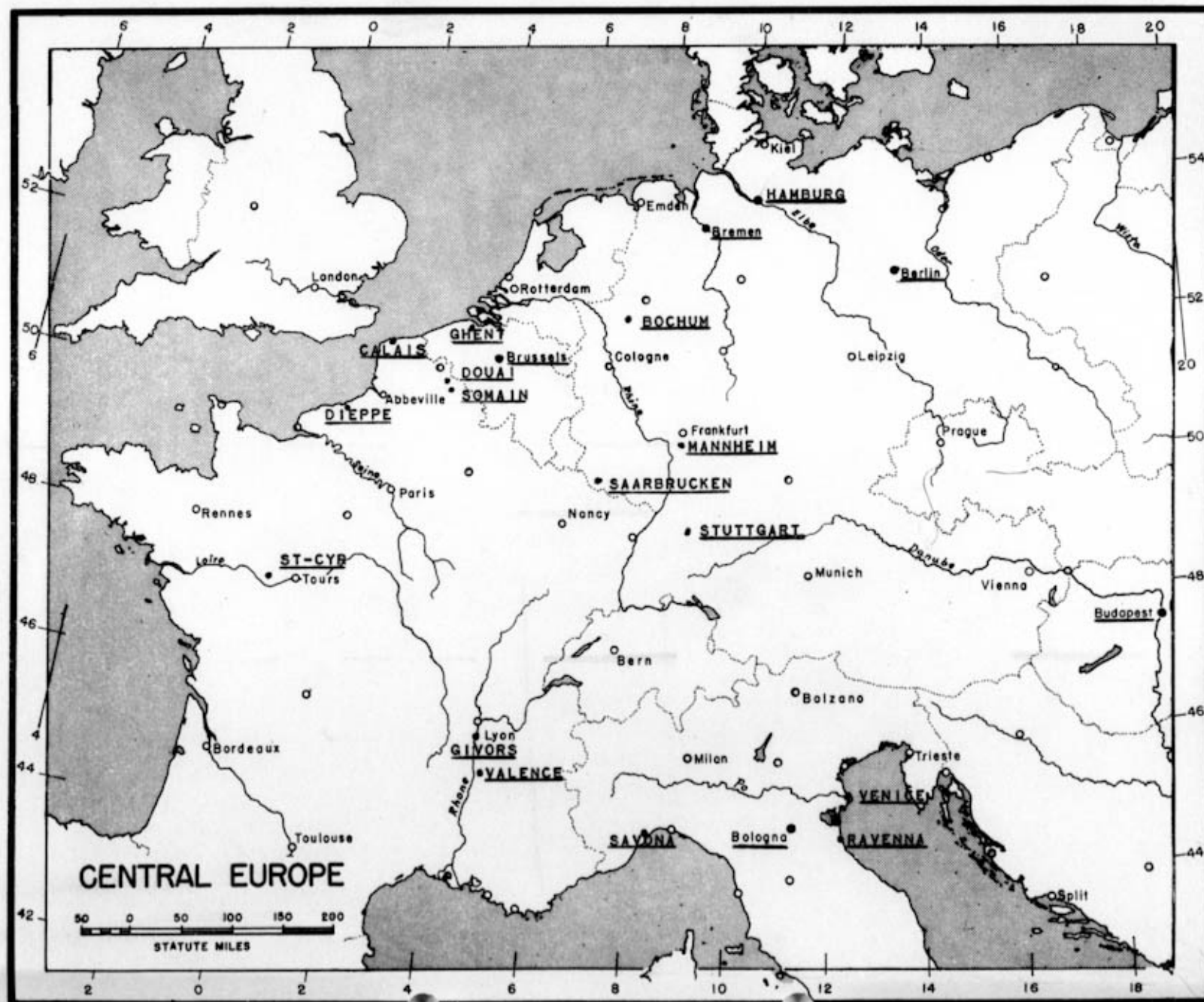
0700 July 27 to 0700 July 28, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

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EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During 25 July the RAF struck flying bomb sites in Picardy with 493 tons. That night other bomber missions dropped over 500 tons of bombs on a signal depot near St. Cyr, 459 tons on a synthetic oil plant northwest of Bochum, 1,564 tons on Stuttgart, nearly 300 tons on launching sites in northern France, harassed Berlin with 14 two-ton bombs, and made lighter raids against Bremen, Mannheim and a rail center east of Douai. In these operations three (probably five) enemy planes were destroyed for the loss of 13 bombers. The night of 26-27 July, 187 bombers attacked the Givors rail junction. Thirty Mosquitoes dropped 46 tons on Hamburg while smaller missions attacked Saarbrücken and the railway center east of Douai. Seven planes failed to return.

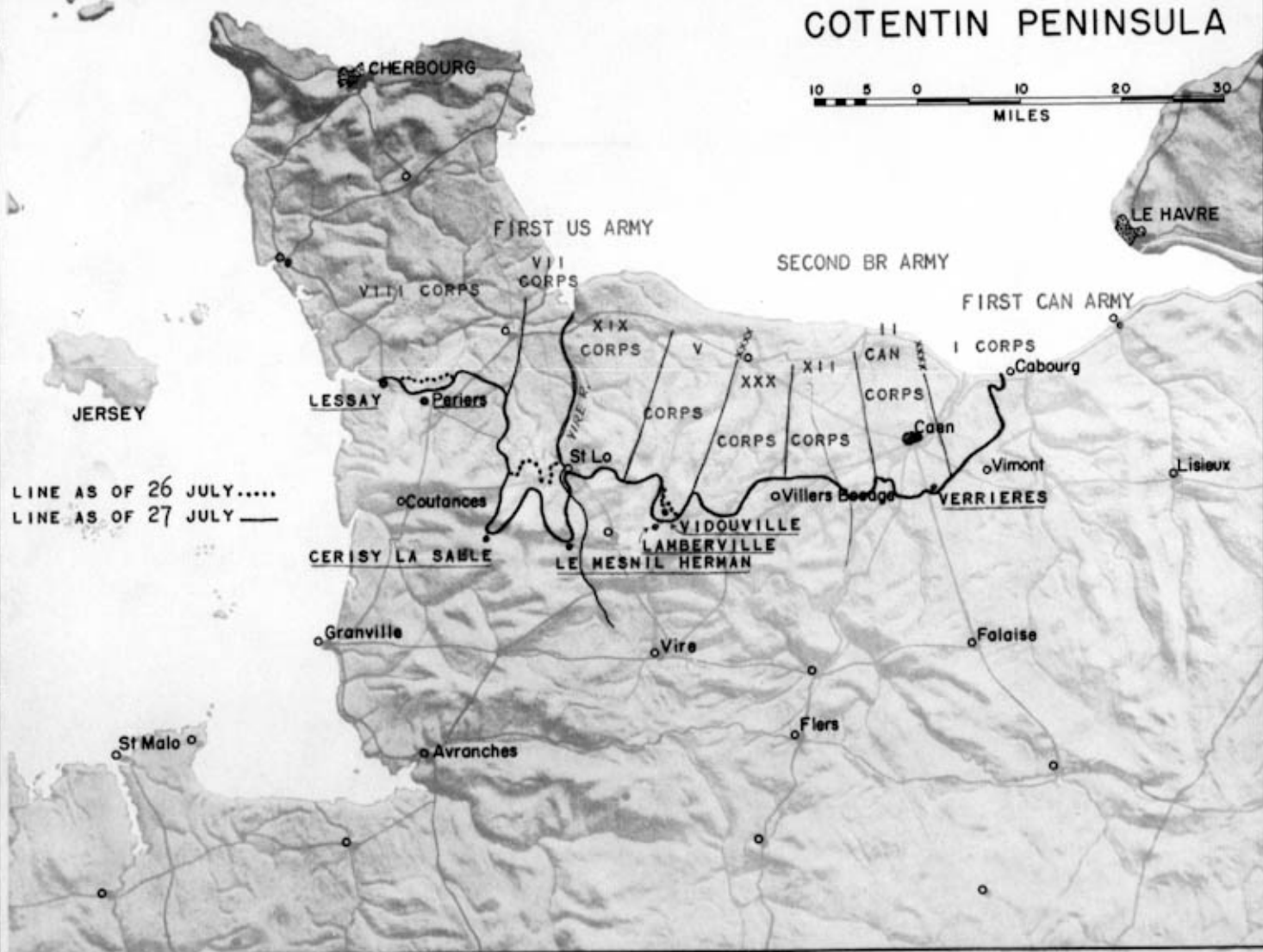
During the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 27 July, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew more than 3,500 sorties. The enemy fighter effort over Normandy was noticeably stronger, about 400 sorties being reported during the period. Of these 16 (probably 17) planes were destroyed for the loss of one of our bombers and 22 fighters. One hundred and five flying bombs were launched against England, 73 making landfall and 25 reaching the London area; 72 were destroyed.

One hundred and forty-seven escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force were airborne 27 July. Part of this force attacked Ghent and a signal depot at Brussels; the remaining planes did not bomb due to adverse target weather. One bomber and one fighter were lost for the destruction of one parked enemy plane.

2. Our First Army continued to push rapidly to the south during

COTENTIN PENINSULA

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MILES



LINE AS OF 26 JULY.....
LINE AS OF 27 JULY —

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OSD Letter, 6-8-78
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26 and 27 July. The VIII Corps advanced its center units more than a mile reaching the Lessay-Periers road. Our VII Corps armored units made extensive gains driving five miles to Cerisy la Salle and to le Mesnil Herman respectively, while infantry mopped up the rear areas west of the Vire. Our V Corps advanced 2,000 yards to Lamberville, capturing Vidouville despite heavy resistance.

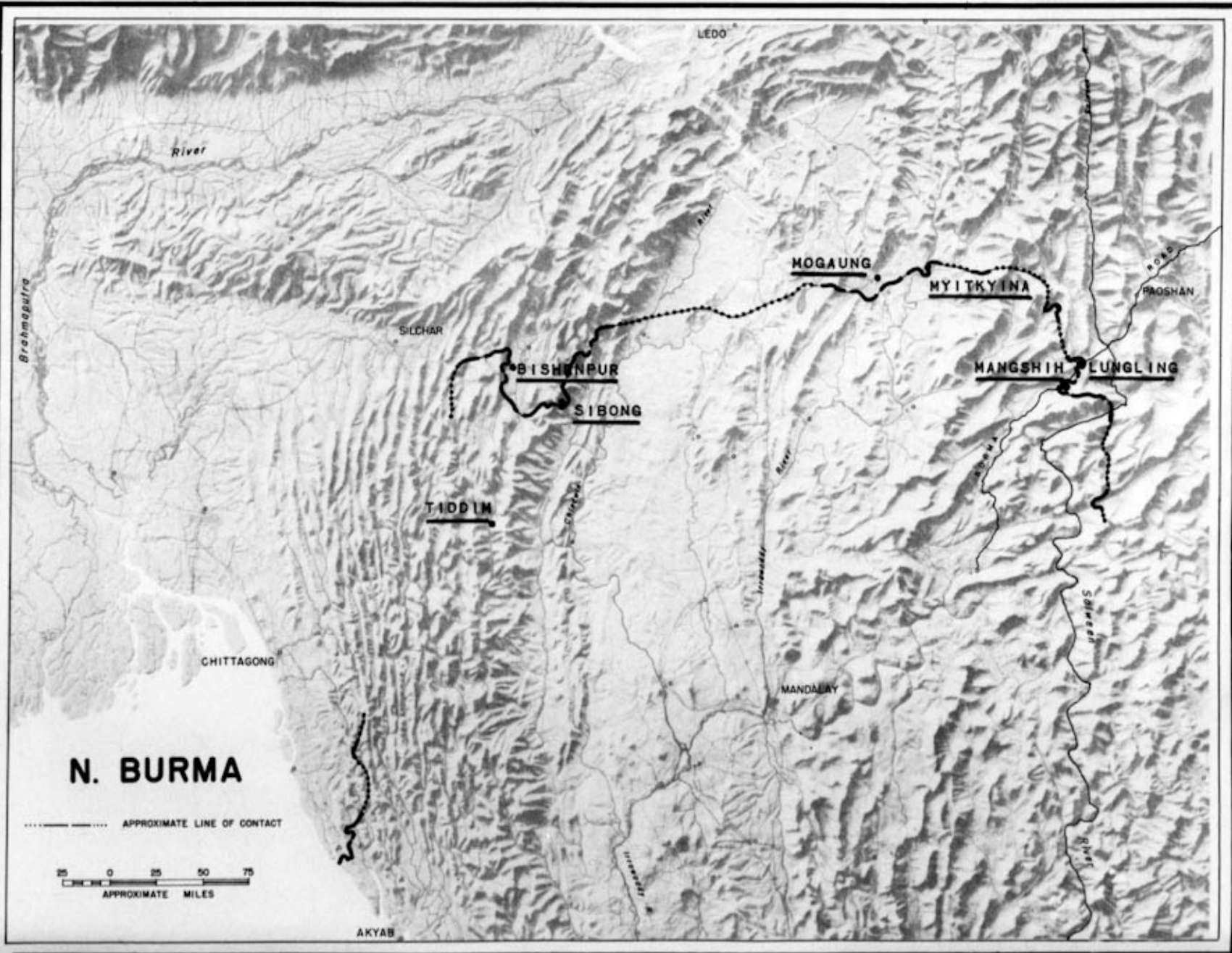
On the British Second Army front the Canadian II Corps reported an unsuccessful enemy attack in the Verrieres area during the night of 26-27 July.

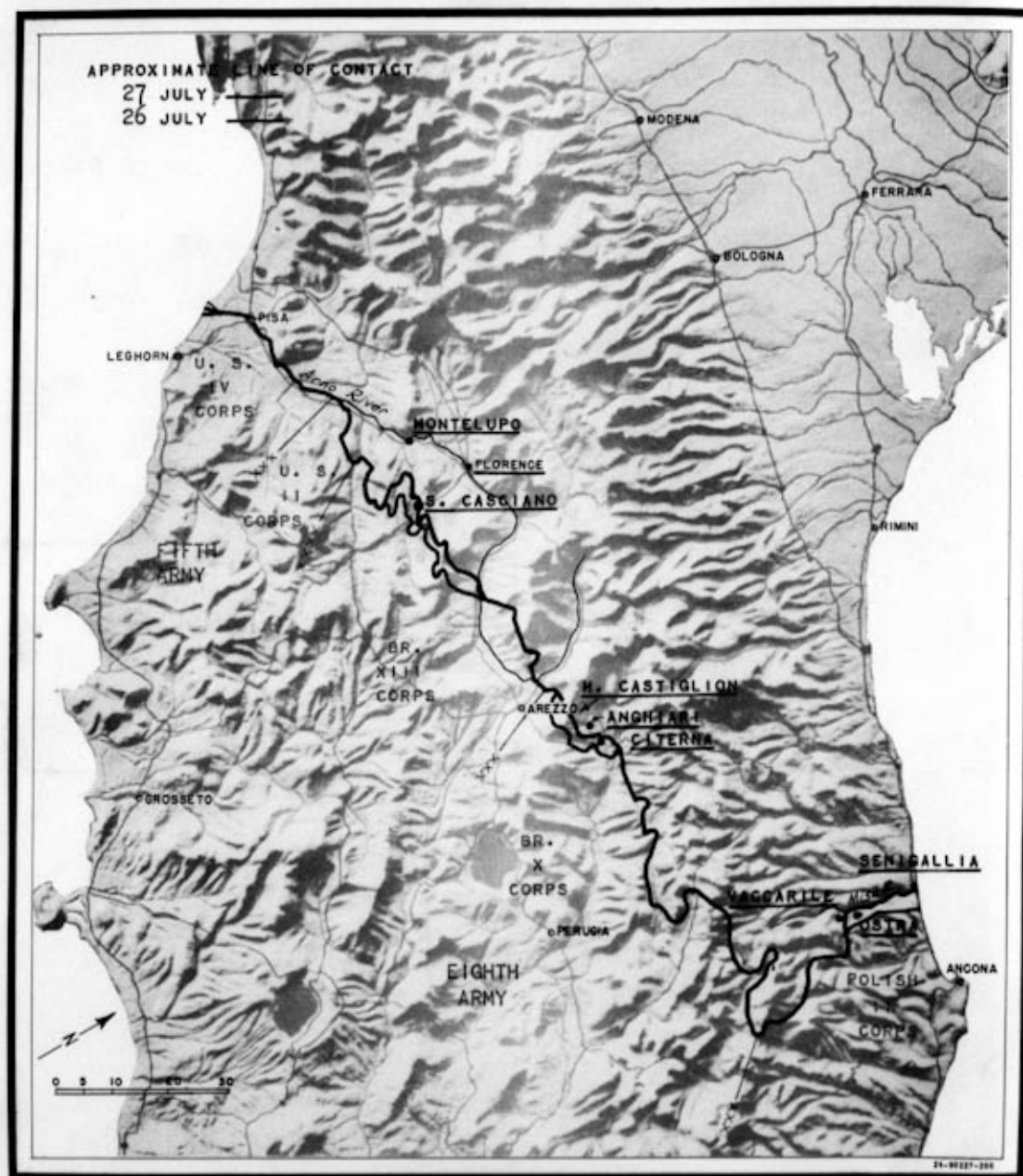
Over 61,000 enemy prisoners have been processed during the Normandy operations. More than a million and a half troops have been landed.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. In addition to strategic bomber operations on 26 July, reported yesterday, 233 Tactical Air Force medium bombers attacked highway and rail bridges in northern Italy and rail yards in the Bologna-Ravenna area. Twenty-four A-20's set fire to a fuel dump near Savona, and fighter aircraft, in addition to normal support missions, destroyed 13 (probably 27) parked planes on the Valence airdrome. The Coastal Air Force destroyed two schooners and damaged another south of Venice. Four enemy aircraft were shot down; two of our medium bombers and four fighters are missing. Another German plane was destroyed off Malta.

The 98 long-range fighter bombers of the 15th Air Force which returned from Russia on 26 July destroyed six enemy aircraft on the ground





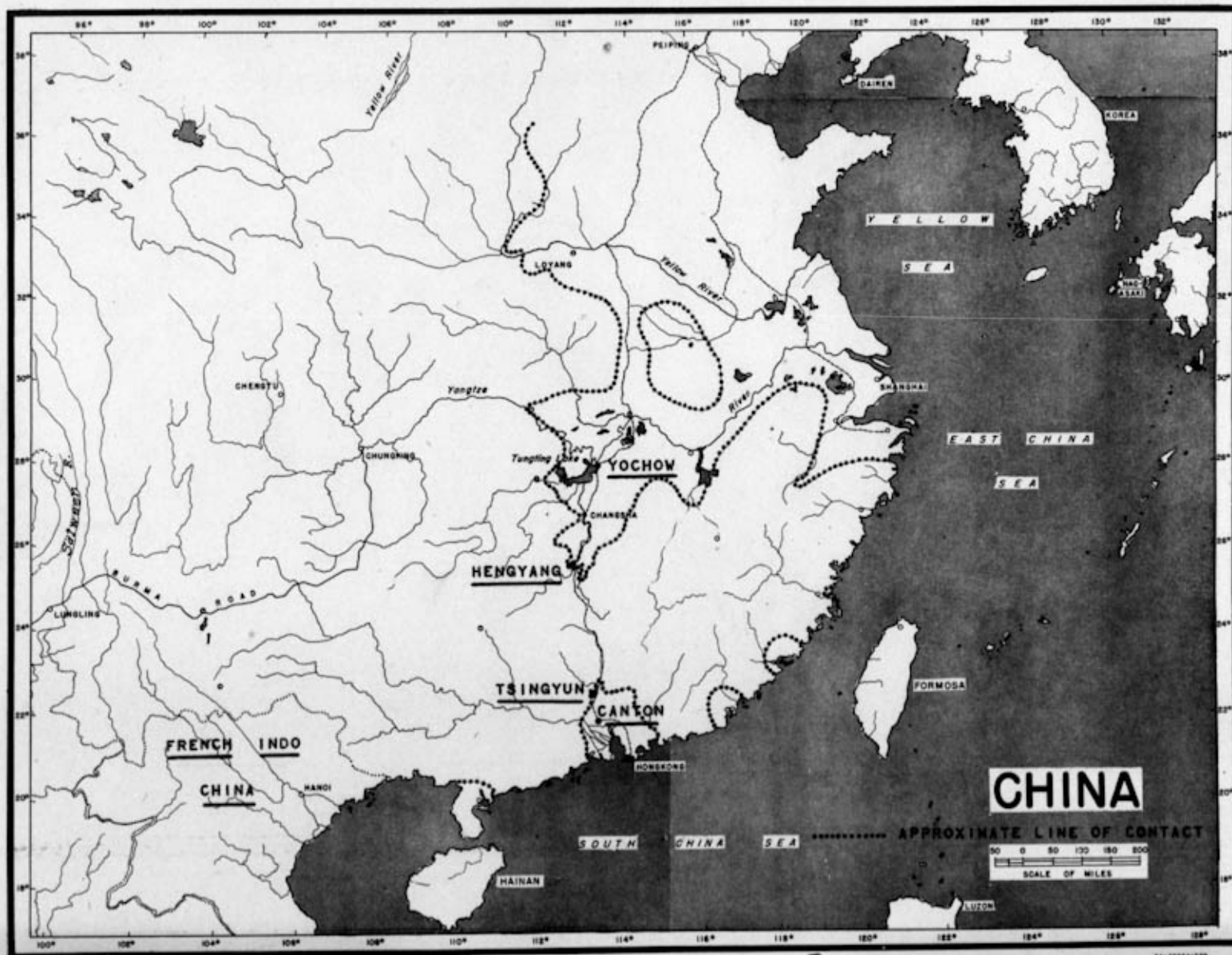
in the Floesti-Bucharest area. Of about 55 enemy fighters encountered 20 were shot down; two of our planes are missing.

Three hundred and ninety escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force operated against armament works at Budapest and the Pec rail yards in Yugoslavia with over 1,000 tons of explosives during 27 July. About 100 enemy fighters were encountered in the Budapest area and while bomber claims are not totalled, fighters report destruction of 14 enemy planes; nine heavy bombers and three fighters are missing.

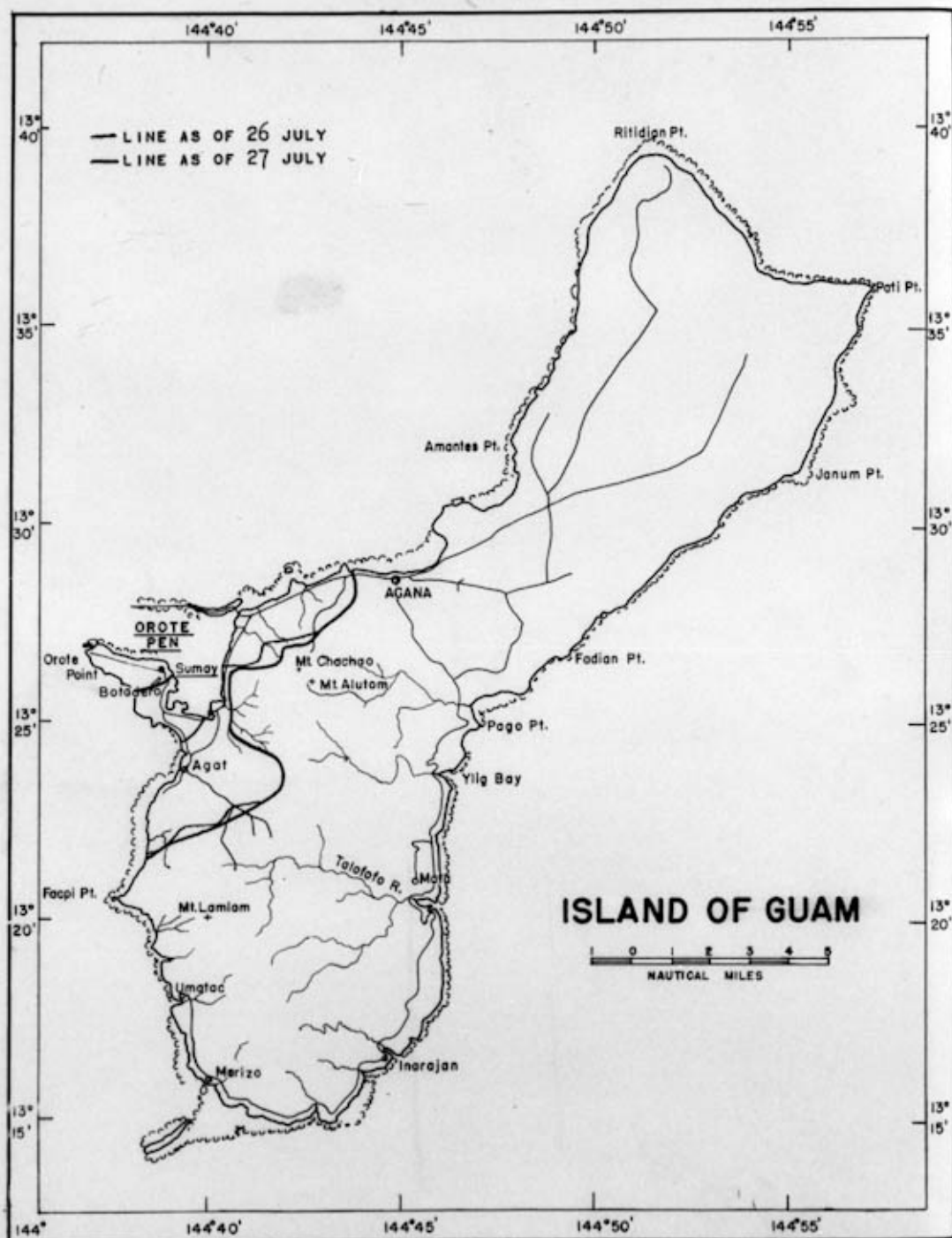
2. There was no change in the situation on the Fifth Army front during the 24-hour period ending at noon on 27 July. In the Eighth Army the XIII Corps made gains of three miles along its front, forward troops at last report having reached to within six miles of Montelupo and seven miles of Florence. San Casciano was occupied by New Zealand units without opposition although demolitions in the town delayed further advances in that area. British X Corps troops captured and held Monti Castiglione and Citerna despite determined opposition and repeated counterattacks and, at last report, had driven to within two miles of Anghiari. In the Adriatic sector the Polish Corps reached the line of the Misa River from Vaccarile to the sea with patrols on the far bank, and were fighting in the outskirts of Senigallia; Ostra was occupied during the advance.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On the Salween front on 25 July Chinese troops made local gains southeast of Mangshih; other columns advanced to within one quarter mile of the south side of Lungling. On the Mogaung front, Allied forces scored

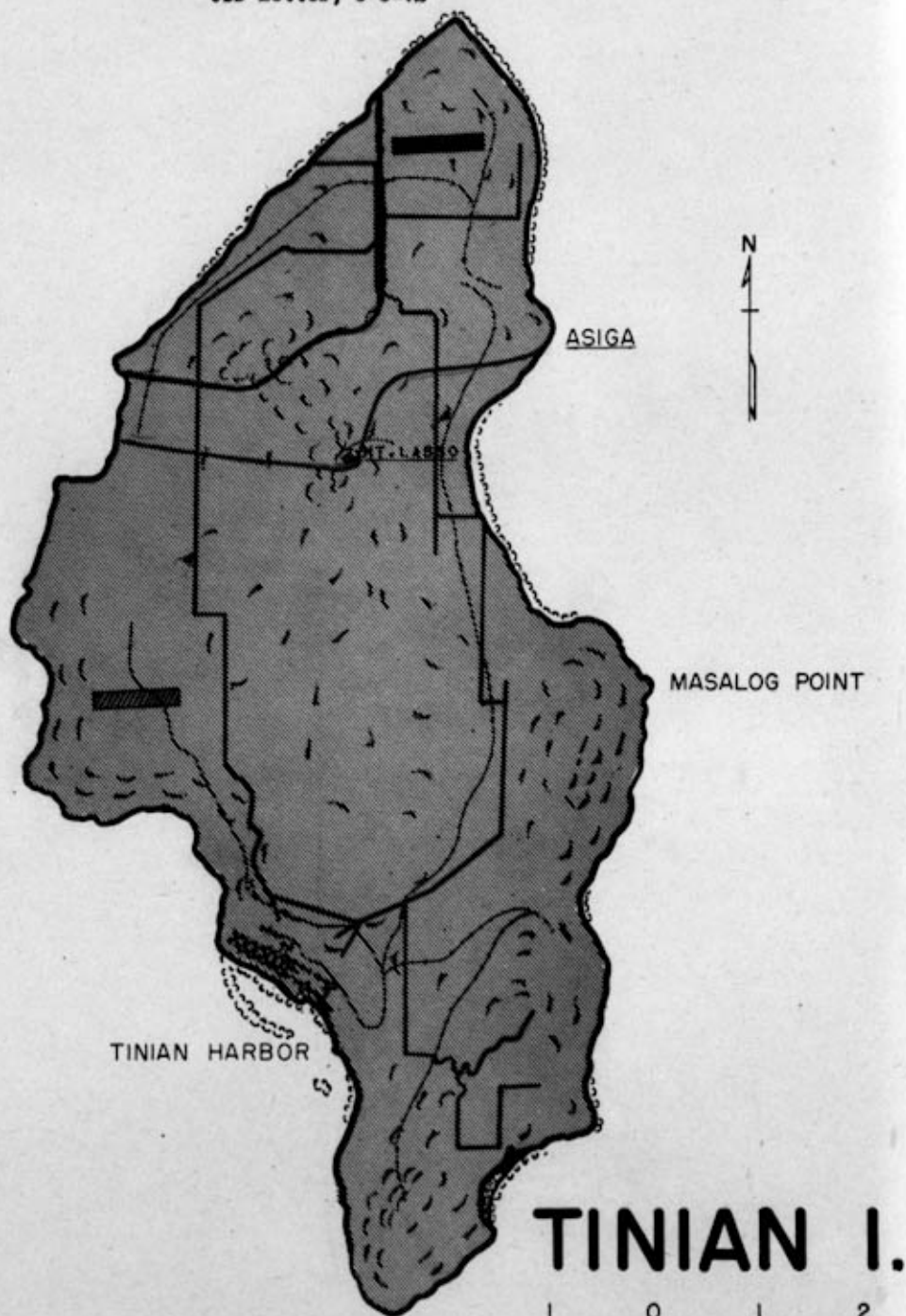


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OSD Letter, 5-8-78



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Approximate Miles

24-95814-100

small gains in Myitkyina. In the Manipur area British forces repulsed a Japanese counterattack at Sibong and cleared the Tiddim Road to a point 16 miles below Bishenpur.

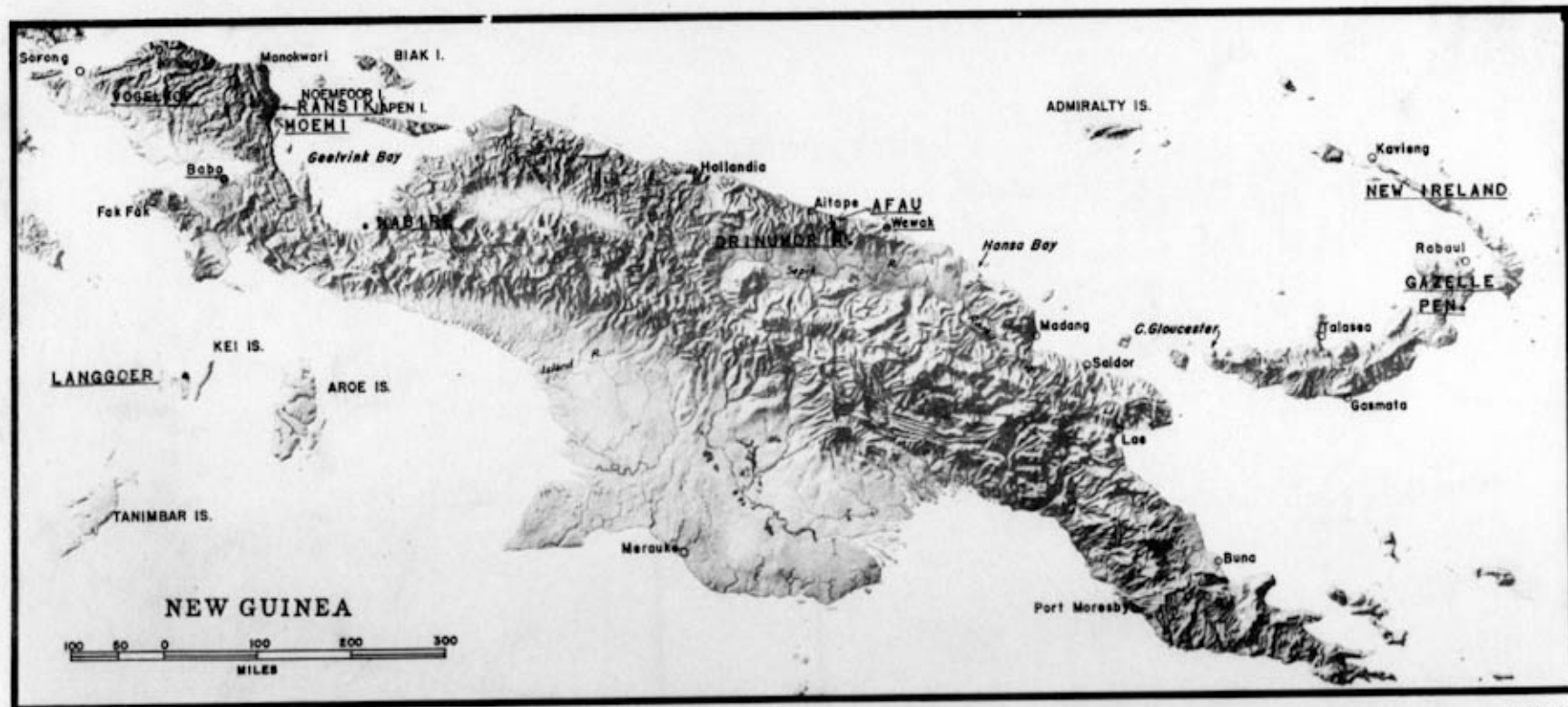
2. The 14th Air Force on 24 and 25 July continued to support the Chinese ground operations in the Hengyang-Tungting Lake area, many loaded river craft being sunk; near Canton P-51's dive bombed Tsingyun and attacked an airdrome. P-40's over the French Indo-China coast sank six coastal craft and bombed a railroad yard. Six Japanese bombers hit the Lungling airdrome but details were unreported. On 25 July, 24 B-24's reported good concentrations in bombing storage areas and railroad yards at Yochow. Fighter missions supported Chinese operations along the Salween River.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 26 July, American infantry in the Afau area were engaged in clearing the enemy from west of the Drinumor River.

Bad weather restricted air operations over New Guinea during the day; however, US and Australian medium, light and fighter bombers continued their attacks against the isolated enemy troops and installations near Wewak and Afau. A total of 37 B-24's and nine A-20's attacked the Babo airdrome and installations at Moemi, Nabire and Ransiki. Twenty-three other B-24's again attacked supply dumps on Woleai. Eleven Australian B-25's bombed the airfield at Langgoer.

Solomons-based planes attacked enemy installations on the Gazelle Peninsula in more than 100 sorties; 22 sorties were flown against targets

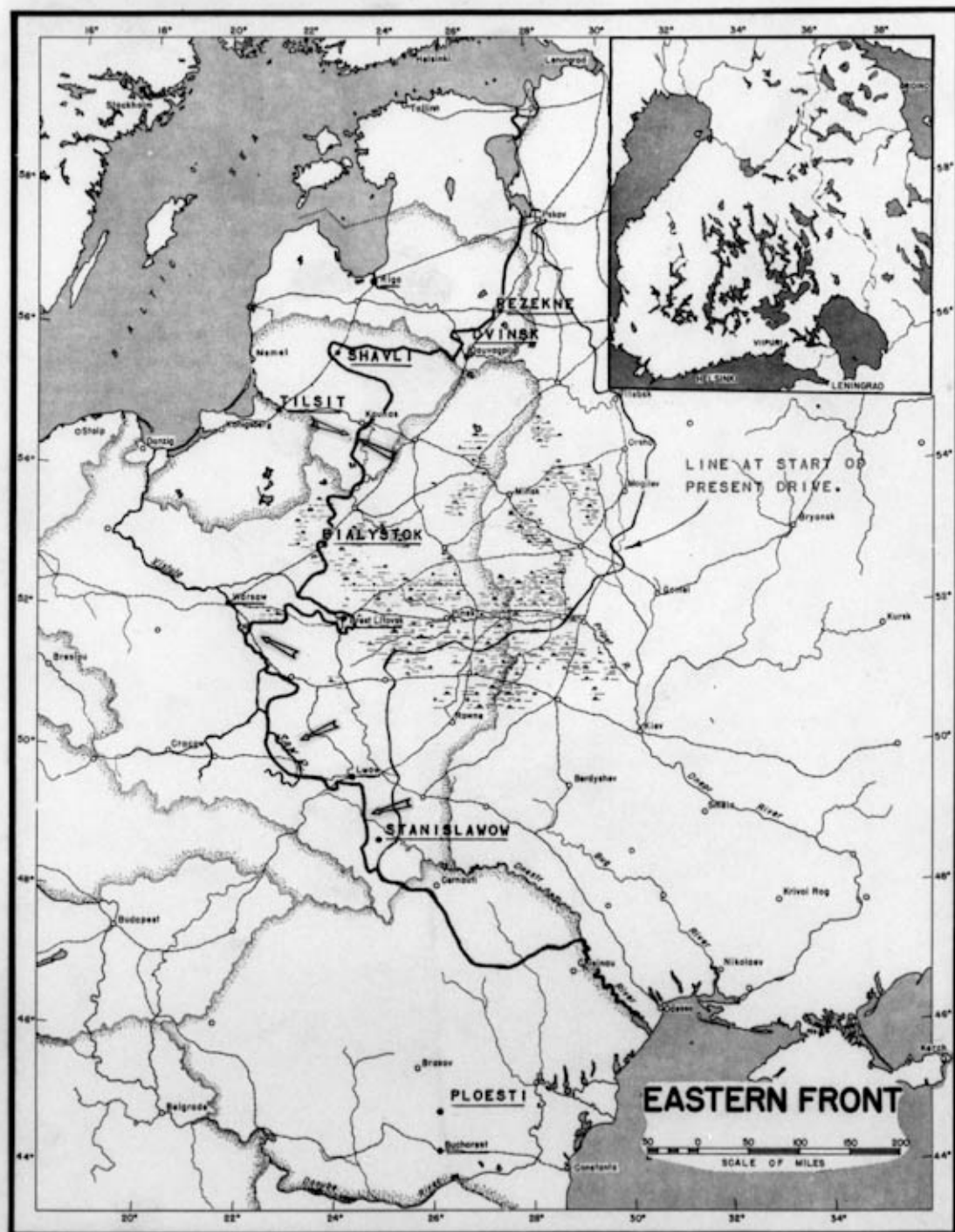


on New Ireland. The following day an Emirau-based patrol bomber attacked a five-vessel convoy south of Palau damaging two ships. That afternoon six medium bombers again attacked the convoy, probably sinking one vessel and setting fire to three.

2. During 25 July, 96 Central Pacific aircraft attacked Mille, Jaluit, Truk and Taroa and 11 B-25's struck Ponape. Pagan was attacked by 20 aircraft based at Saipan; Rota was also bombarded and attacked from the air.

3. Japanese attempts to break out from Orote Peninsula during the night of 25-26 July were stopped by our artillery fire, the enemy suffering 400 casualties. Next morning, following heavy artillery and naval gunfire and naval bombing which destroyed 12 tanks, Marine units pushed forward more than a mile to reach Sumay. To the north, Japanese attacks which started the previous evening resulted in their infiltrating our beachhead in considerable force. At dawn, Marine troops in the area proceeded to clear the beachhead of the enemy, many hundreds of whom were annihilated within and without our lines. There was no change in the situation of our 77th Division in the southern sector. Our casualties to 1800 on 26 July totalled 587 killed, 2,798 wounded and 191 missing. The enemy known dead total 2,783.

4. During 26 July our troops on Tinian launched a general assault and advanced rapidly against light opposition; by nightfall the northern part of the island, including Mt. Lasso, Asiga Point and the two airfields, had been occupied. Our casualties continued light; enemy dead to date total 1,958.



EASTERN FRONT

Red Armies on 27 July took Rezekne and Dvinsk and made gains along the railroad between these cities. They cut the main railroad between Riga and Tilsit at Shavli in a 23-mile spurt, captured Bialystok and further narrowed the escape corridor of the German garrison at Brest-Litovsk. Their forces on the Vistula advanced to within 30 miles of Warsaw from the southeast; unofficial German and Soviet reports stated the Red Armies have crossed the Vistula at several points and have established a bridgehead beyond the San River 15 miles deep and more than 50 miles wide. Lwow and Stanislawow have fallen to the Russians who made progress along the entire sector between these cities and to the south of the latter.

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-78

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 960

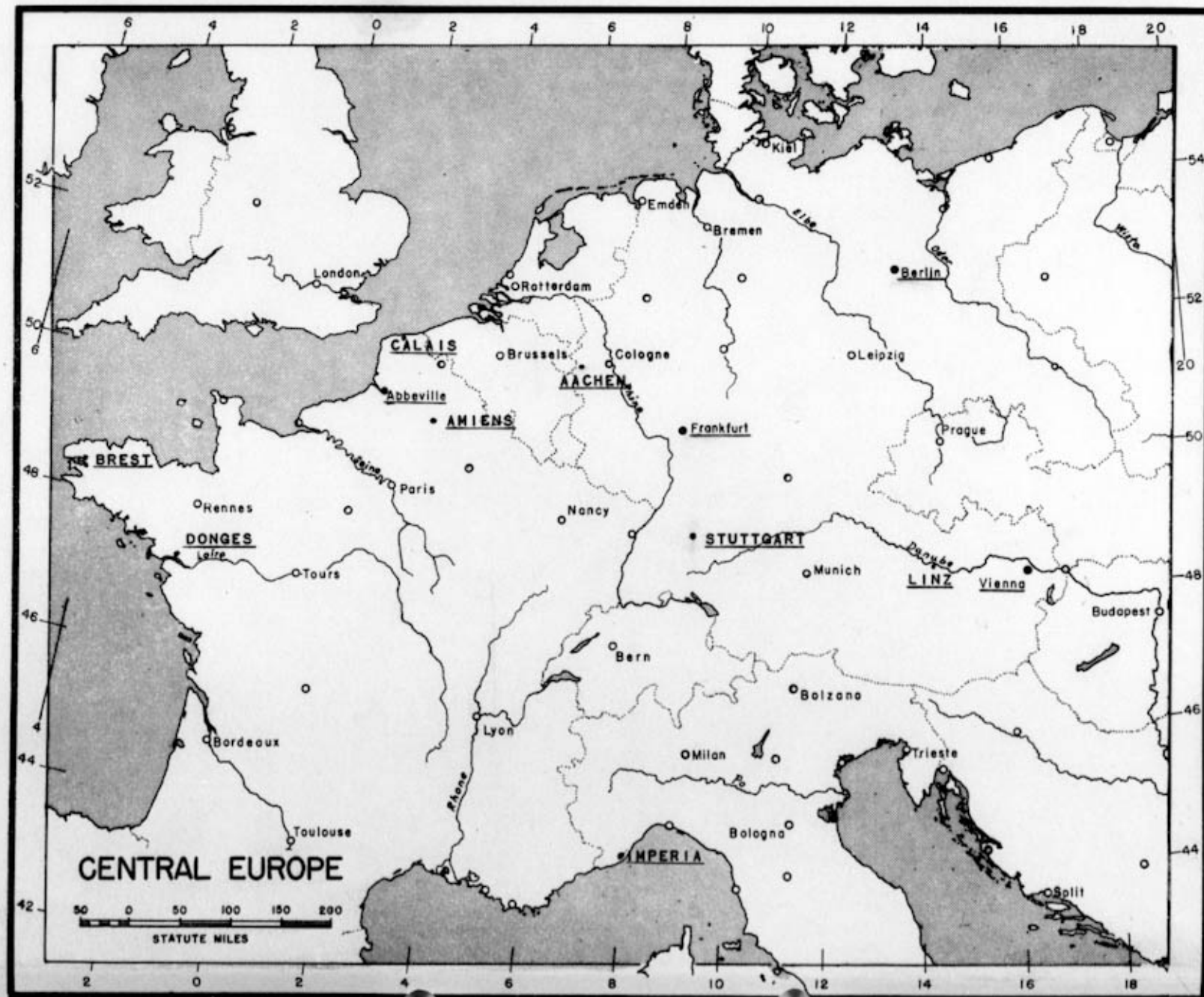
0700 July 26 to 0700 July 27, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During 24 July and the following night, 98 RAF bombers dropped 328 tons of explosives on flying bomb sites in the Abbeville-Amiens and Calais areas. Stuttgart was the target for a night mission of 576 bombers which attacked with 1,920 tons. Other formations hit the Donges oil storage depot with 660 tons, harassed Berlin with 22 two-ton bombs and made light raids against Frankfurt and Aachen. Losses incurred during these operations totalled 26 bombers. Enemy air operations the night of 24-25 July included attacks against Allied shipping off the Brest Peninsula by 15 German bombers and against targets in Normandy by 25 others.

Further details covering the 8th Air Force support of Normandy ground operations during 25 July reveal that our heavy bombers dropped 3,394 tons of explosives and fragmentation bombs on the battle areas around Periers and St. Lo. Although heavy bombers did not operate during the 26th, 194 P-47's were airborne to attack fuel dumps in France.

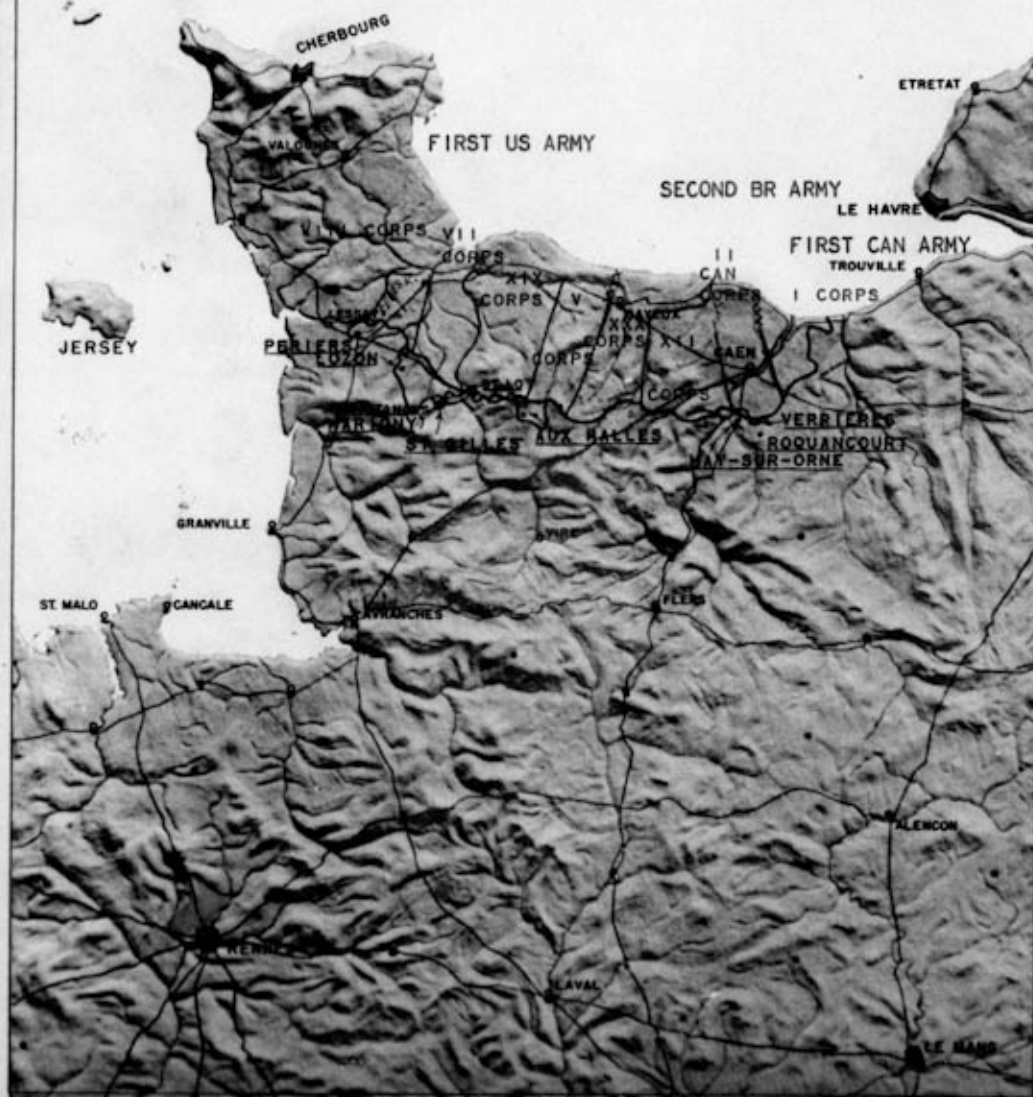
In the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 26 July, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew over 4,000 sorties to attack railway centers, supply dumps, gun positions and other tactical targets in northern France in support of our ground forces. Fifteen (probably 16) enemy planes were destroyed for the loss of three bombers and 18 fighters. Although no flying bombs were reported during the day, 45 were dispatched towards England during the night. Of these only 16 penetrated to the London area; 14 were destroyed.

2. Forward units of our VIII Corps advanced more than one mile against increasing and determined enemy resistance during 25 July, troops on the

COTENTIN PENINSULA

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MILES

LINE AS OF 25 JULY —
LINE AS OF 26 JULY —



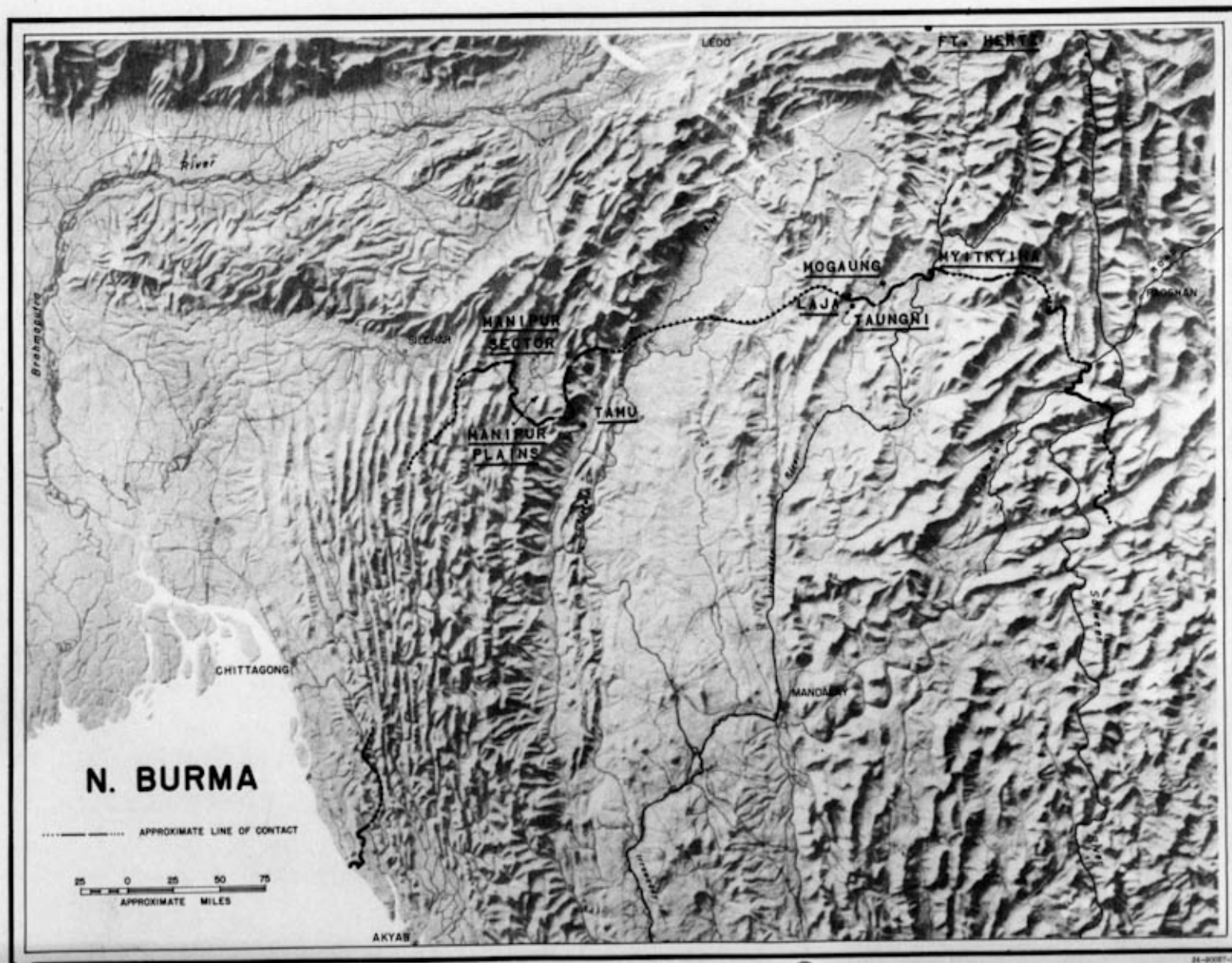
east flank reaching the St. Lo-Periers road. Early the next morning this Corps, carrying on the attack, gained 500 to 1,000 yards across the Seves in the direction of Periers. VII Corps units, breaking through stubbornly-held forward defenses, captured Lozon, Marigny and St. Gilles in three separate attacks and cut the St. Lo-Coutances road. On the extreme left of the First Army front our V Corps also attacked, reporting advances up to 2,500 yards and the capture of aux Malles.

On the British Second Army front the Canadian II Corps, by-passing May-sur-Orne during the morning of 25 July, occupied Verrieres and pushed 500 yards southeast of that village where the advance was held up by fire from German tanks, anti-tank guns and mortars in the Roquancourt area. An enemy counterattack of considerable strength directed against Verrieres from the southwest was repulsed after heavy fighting.

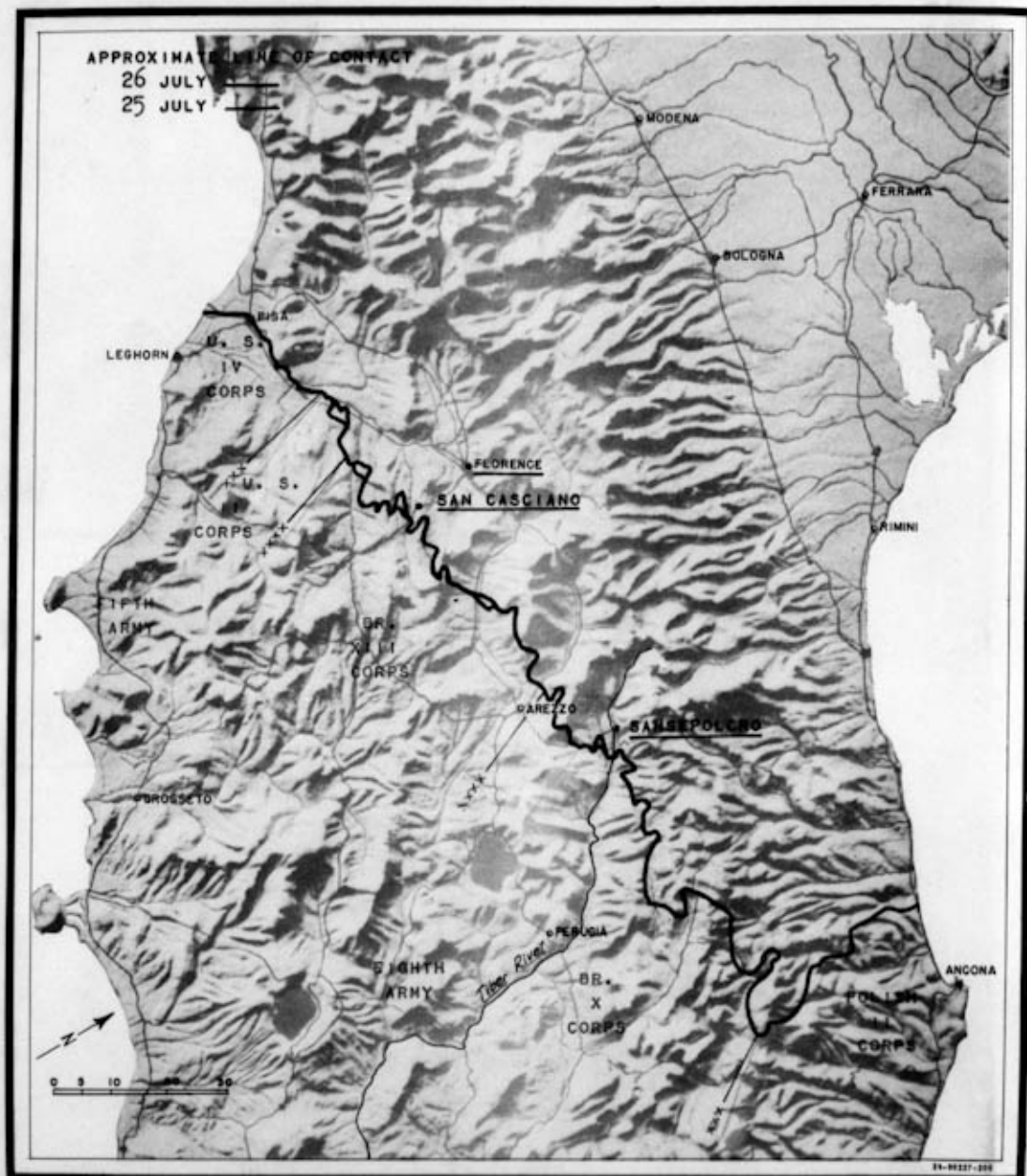
MEDITERRANEAN

1. During 25 July when Strategic bombers operated against Linz, Austria, medium and light bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked marshalling yards in the Po Valley, rail bridges along the Italian Riviera and storage dumps north of Imperia. Nearly 400 fighters and fighter bombers operated north of the battle line attacking gun positions, ammunition dumps and shipping along the east coast where two vessels were probably sunk. Other missions sank a schooner off the Dalmatian coast and raided airdromes and communications in Yugoslavia.

15th Air Force long-range fighters, operating from bases in Russia, strafed the Mielec airdrome in Poland in support of the Red Army's offensive



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OSD Letter, 5-8-73



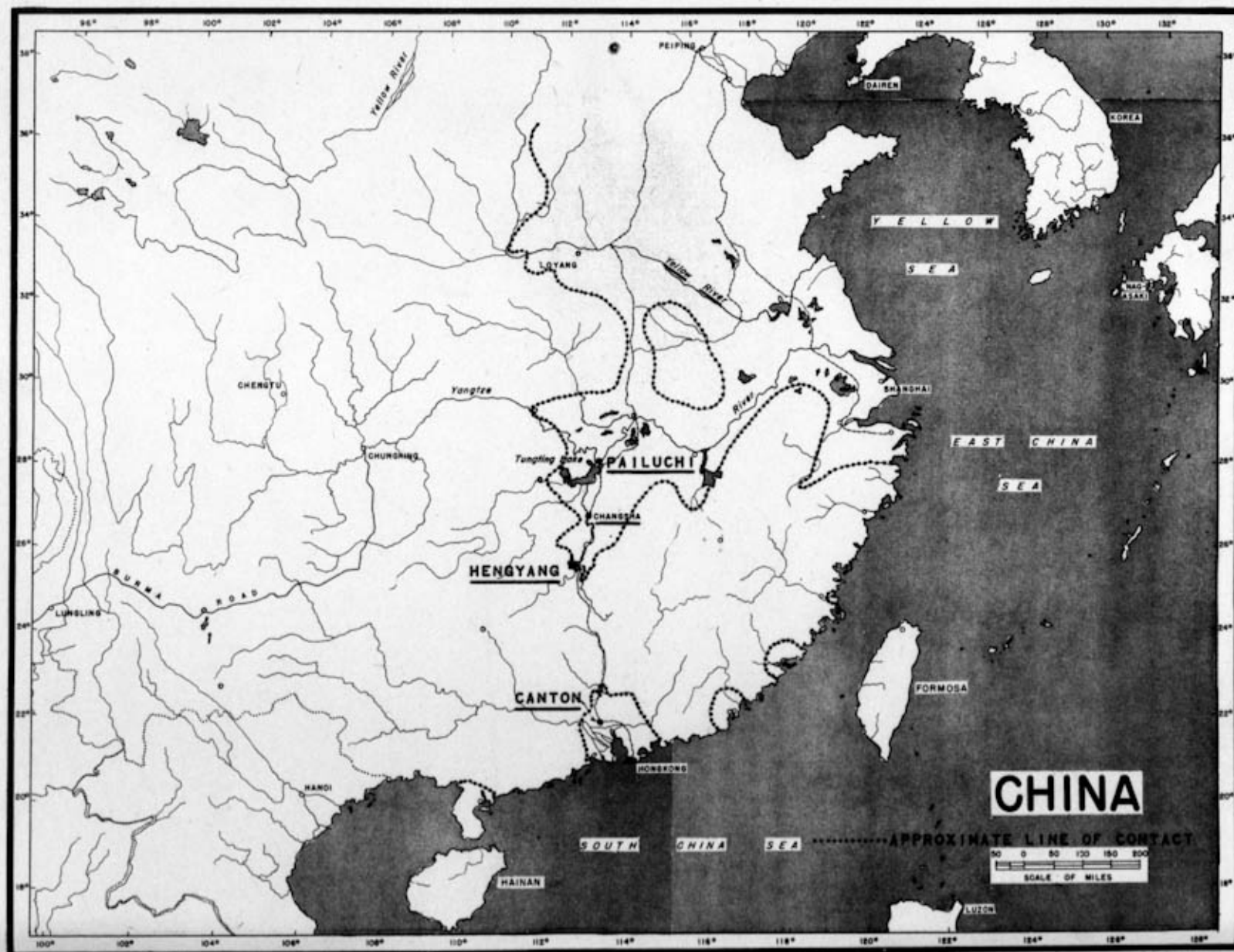
on the Eastern Front during 25 July. Our planes claimed 29 (probably 34) enemy planes in aerial combat, nine (probably 16) on the ground and listed four locomotives and numerous motor vehicles as destroyed. The next day our Fighter Task Force returned from Russia to its Italian bases, conducting sweeps in the Floesti area enroute.

In operations on 26 July, 425 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force were airborne against oil storage facilities at Berat, Albania, and three airdromes and an aircraft factory in the Vienna area, attacking these targets with 795 tons. At least 300 enemy fighters were encountered near Vienna of which 74 (probably 87) were destroyed; 18 heavy bombers and five fighters are missing.

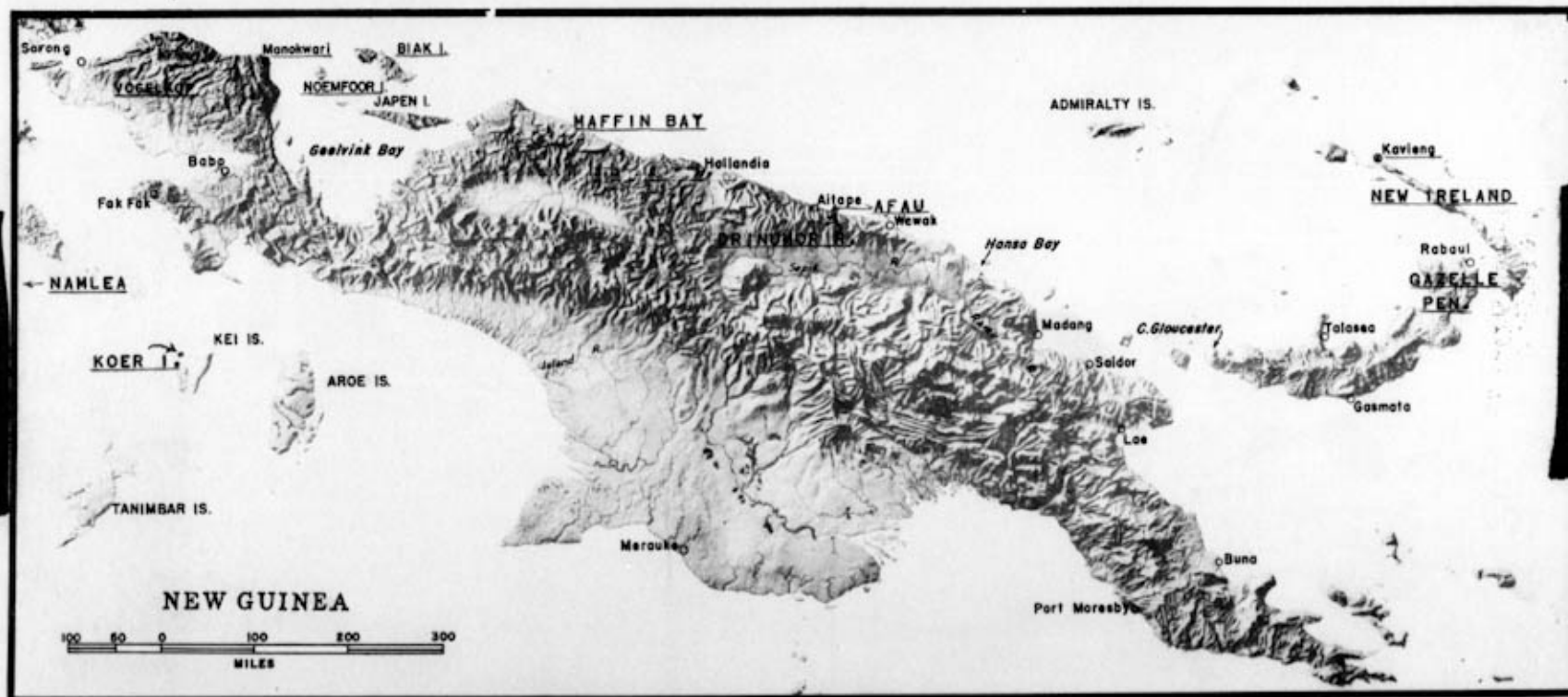
2. There was no change in the situation on the Fifth Army front during the 30-hour period ending at noon on 26 July; our II Corps assumed command of the eastern sector of the Fifth Army front. The British Eighth Army reported good progress in the San Casciano area where latest information places forward units within eight miles of Florence. The Indian column advancing northward west of the Tiber pushed forward two miles reaching to within three miles of Sansepolcro.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Allied forces at Myitkyina made local gains on 24 July; columns from the Fort Hertz area crossed the Irrawaddy just north of the town. In the Mogaung area Allied troops have occupied Laja, four miles northwest of Taungni; active patrolling and increased enemy resistance were reported



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in this area. British troops in the Manipur sector captured a Japanese road block and moved to within 10 miles of Tamu from the northwest.

2. Between 23 and 25 July, inclusive, missions of the Eastern Air Command were active against enemy land and river communications in Burma. P-40's provided direct support for Allied operations in Myitkyina and Mogaung.

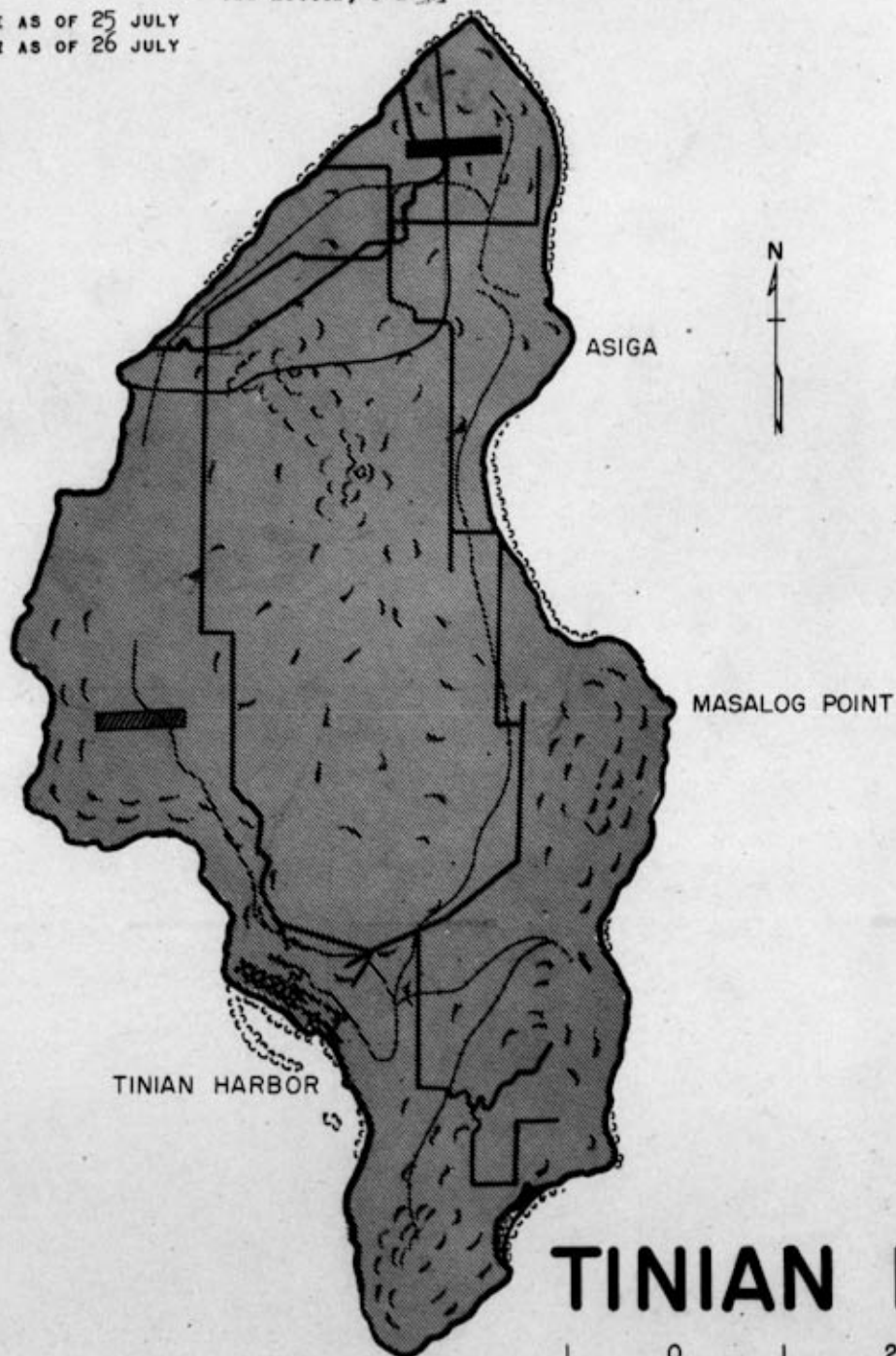
3. During 22, 23 and 24 July, the 14th Air Force made damaging strikes against railroad yards, airfields, troop concentrations and communications in the Hengyang-Changsha area and supported operations on the Canton and Salween fronts. Escorted B-25's attacked warehouses and railroad yards on the Yellow River front on the 23rd; of 15 enemy interceptors encountered 10 (probably 11) were destroyed. The next day a similar mission, in a surprise raid on Pailuchi airdrome, reported the destruction of 30 (probably 37) enemy planes on the ground.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

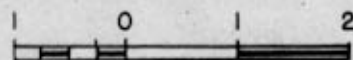
1. Patrol activity only was reported from the Noemfoor, Biak, Maffin Bay and Afau areas on 25 July; determined enemy opposition was reported in the Afau sector. Small B-24 missions which harassed Woleai on 24 and 25 July were followed on the latter day by 24 heavy bombers which dropped 27 tons on supply dumps there. West of New Guinea, 18 other B-24's hit the town and airdromes at Namlea with 41 tons, probably destroying three parked aircraft; four B-25's bombed and strafed barges at Koer Island. Forty medium bombers attacked headquarters areas and troop concentrations along

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OSD Letter, 6-8-98

— LINE AS OF 25 JULY
— LINE AS OF 26 JULY

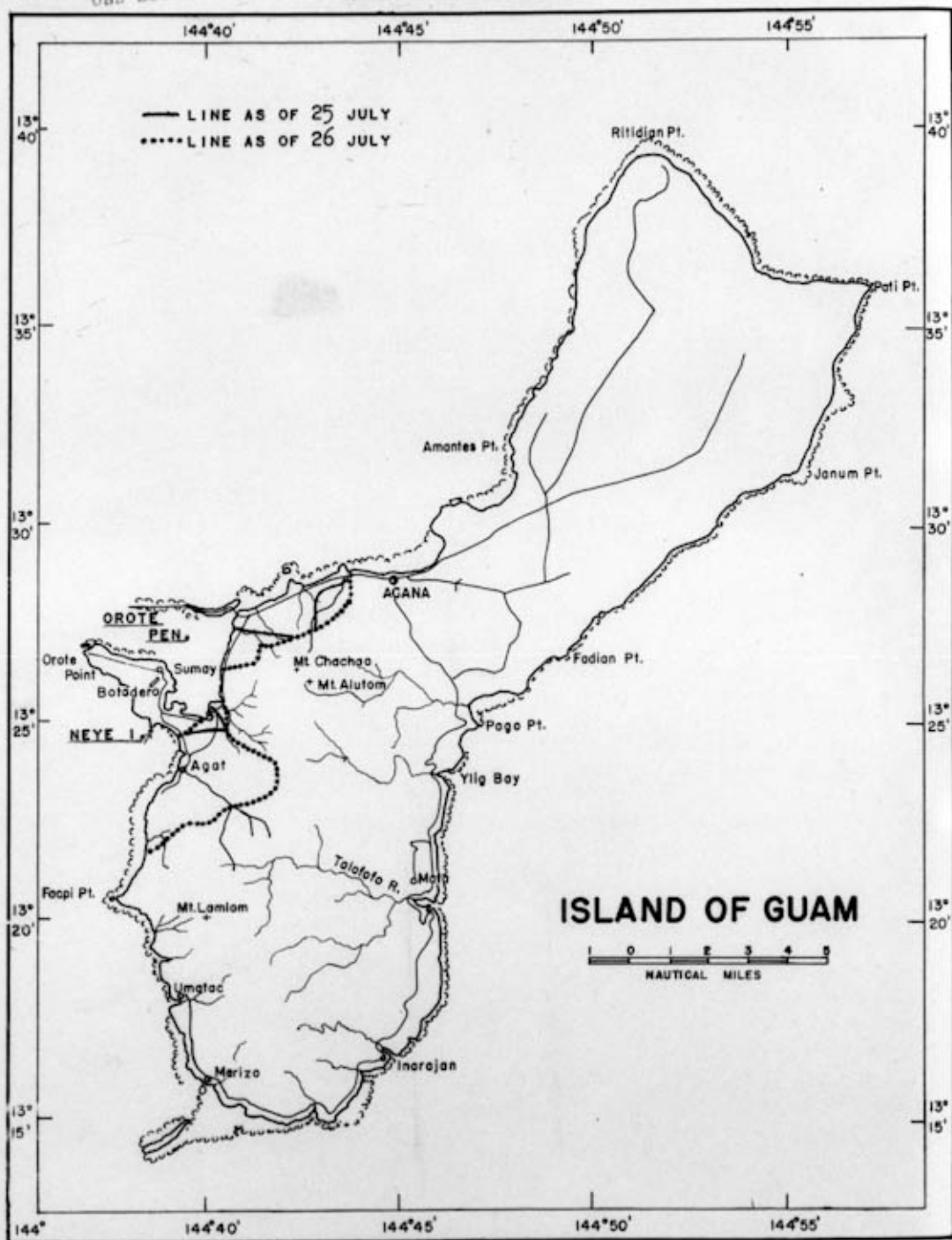


TINIAN I.



Approximate Miles

84-85514-100



the Drinumor River; P-40's cooperating with PT boats, sank a loaded troop barge east of Manokwari and attacked coastal villages and bivouac areas in that region.

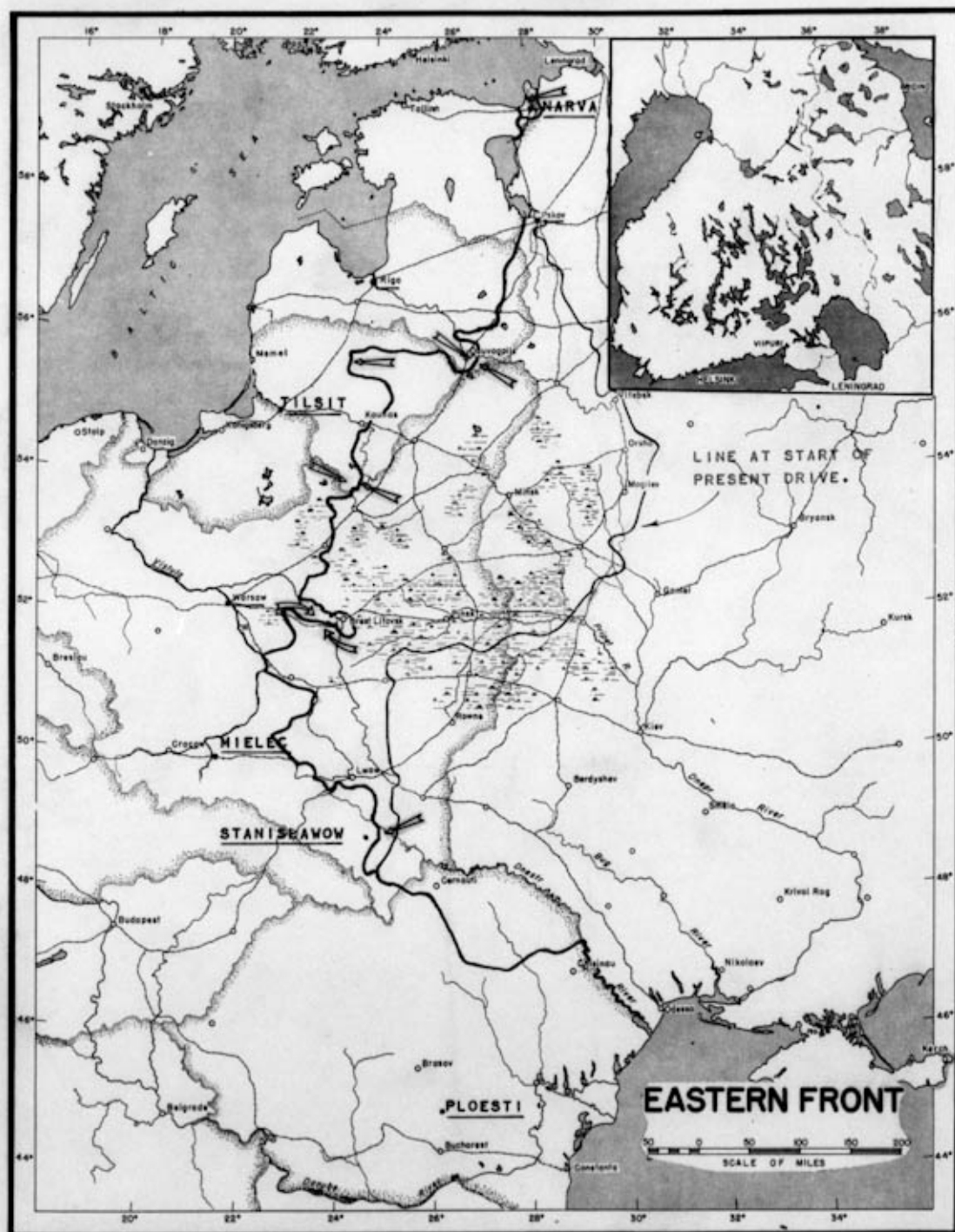
Eighty Solomons-based bombers and fighters hit enemy installations on the Gazelle Peninsula with 32 tons of explosives during 24 July; 25 other planes bombed Kavieng and New Ireland targets with 14 tons.

2. During 25 July resistance on the northern flank of our Guam beachhead was being overcome and progress in this sector accelerated. A center of resistance has developed across the base of the Orote Peninsula. Little resistance was being encountered in the southern sector. Our casualties by the afternoon of the 25th were 443 killed, 2,366 wounded and 209 missing in action. The enemy known dead was reported to be at least 2,400.

3. Our troops on Tinian, after repulsing an enemy counterattack early the morning of 25 July, attacked following heavy artillery and naval bombardments. The advance during the day was rapid and opposition generally light. By late afternoon the beachhead had been lengthened to 6,400 yards and was 2,700 yards deep at the center. Our casualties at that time totalled 15 killed and 225 wounded.

EASTERN FRONT

Red Army forces attacking from their bridgehead south of Narva during 26 July took that city. Further gains were made southwest of Pskov, and the Russian advance has placed forward units within 20 miles of the trunk



railroad between Riga and Tilsit. Further south the Red Army is along the Vistula on a 20-mile front southeast of Warsaw. South of Stanislawow a wedge has been driven to within 15 miles of the old Czechoslovak border.

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

WAR DEPARTMENT
DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 959

0700 July 25 to 0700 July 26, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

~~TOP SECRET~~

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

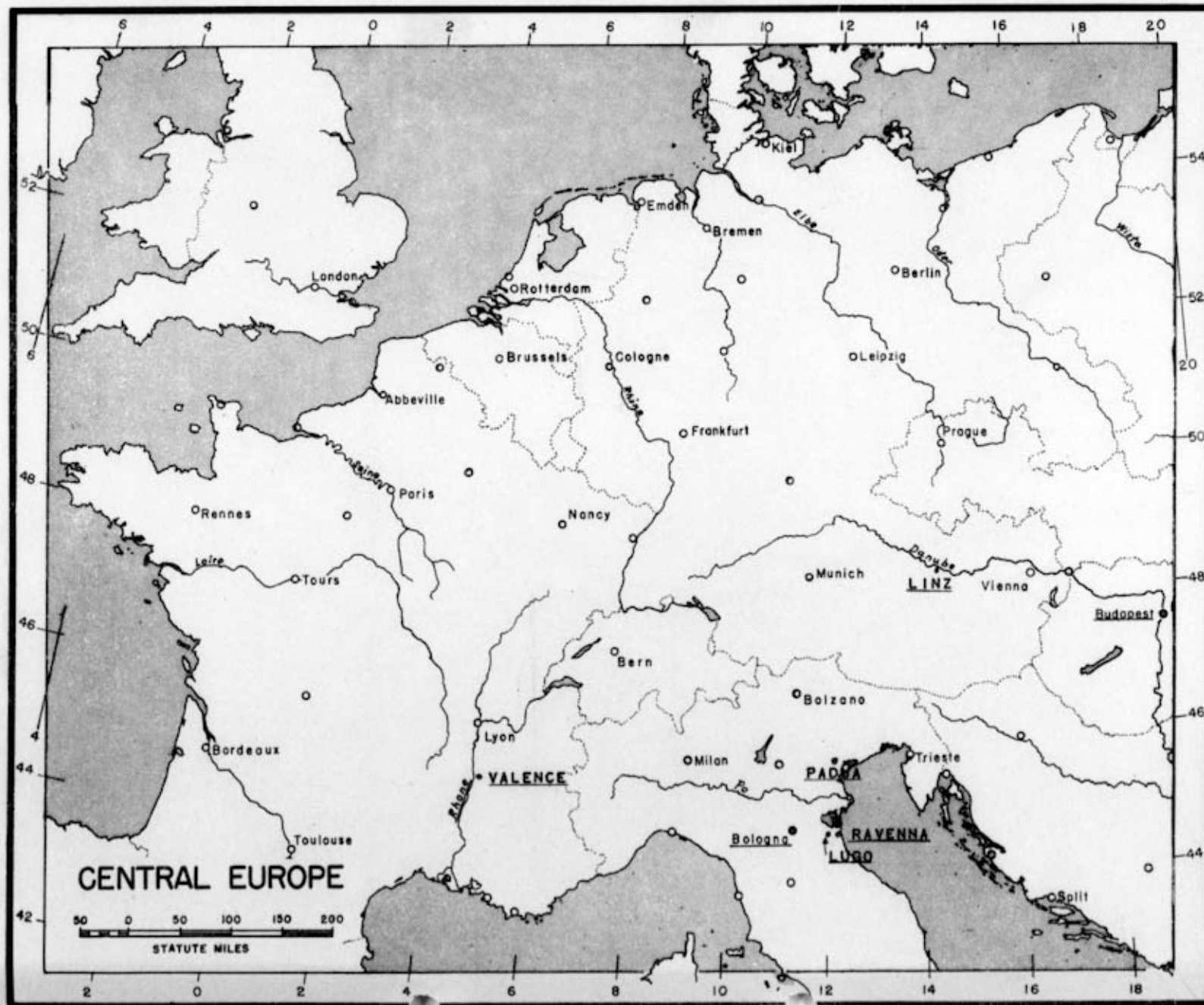
Eight Navy B-34's operated against airfields and picket boats in the northern Kuriles during 24 July. One of the Japanese planes intercepting the formation was probably destroyed. Seven of our planes returned and one headed for Russian territory after reporting a damaged engine.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 8th Air Force operations in support of ground forces in the Periers and St. Lo areas on 24 July, reported yesterday, 487 heavy bombers delivered 944 tons of explosives. Two enemy planes were destroyed for a loss of three heavy bombers and three fighters. In the 24-hour period ending at sunrise on 25 July, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 2,700 sorties against communication and tactical targets supporting the Allied offensive in Normandy. The 8th Air Force continued this direct support during the 25th, flying 1,580 heavy bomber sorties against targets in the battle zone. During these operations 27 (probably 28) enemy planes were shot down for a loss of five heavy bombers, three medium bombers and five fighters.

Of the 62 flying bombs launched against England during the day and night of 24 July, 26 penetrated the London area; 19 were destroyed. Some of the missiles recently observed appeared to have come from Belgium and Holland.

2. During the morning 25 July our VII Corps, supported by heavy air and artillery bombardments, launched an attack along its entire front.

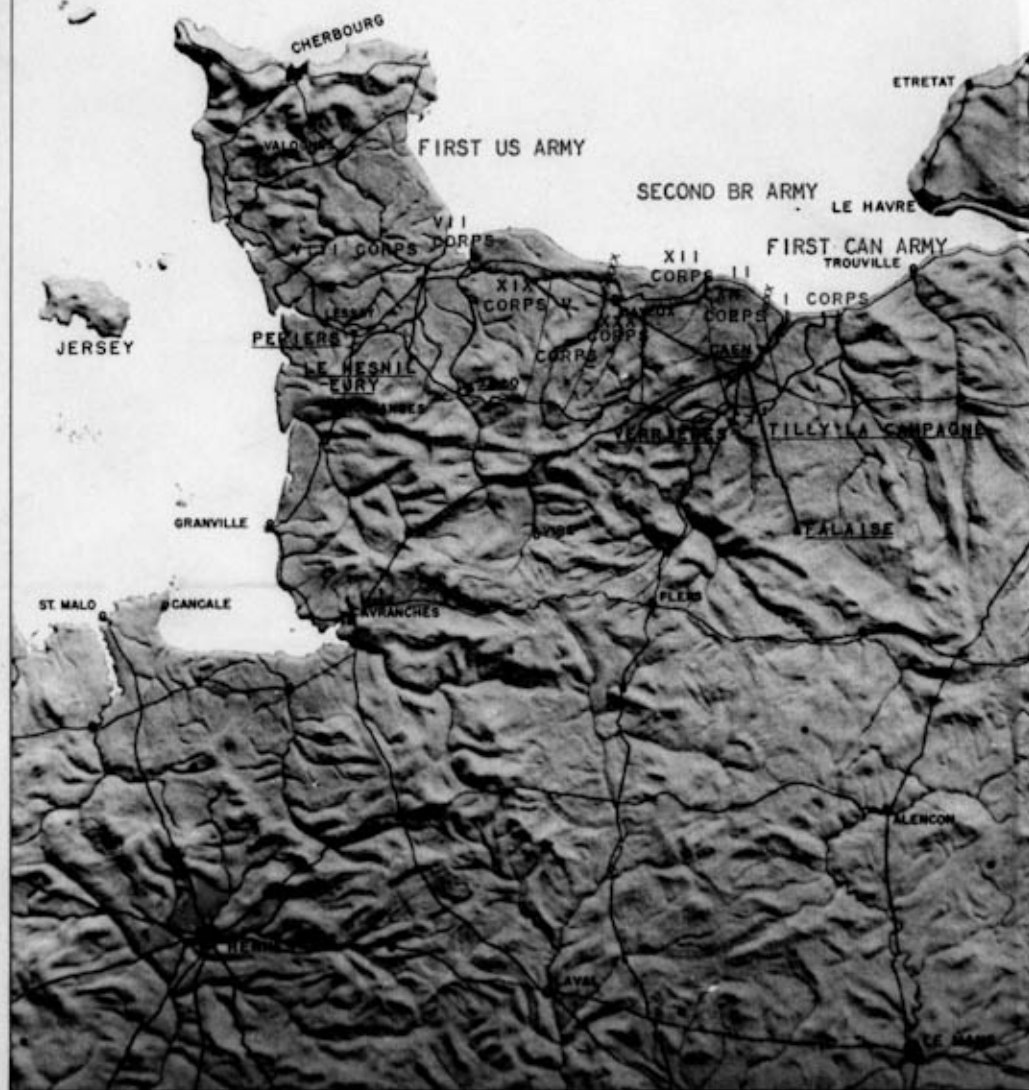


TOP SECRET

COTENTIN PENINSULA

10 5 0 10 20 30
MILES

LINE AS OF 24 JULY—
LINE AS OF 25 JULY---



Enemy resistance was generally light, although some enemy pockets held out in woods east of le Mesnil-Eury. The Canadian II Corps, advancing astride the Caen-Falaise road, met stubborn resistance and repulsed several infantry counterattacks supported by tanks. By noon the Canadians had entered Verrieres and were engaged in heavy fighting in the area of Tilly la Campagne.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. During the night of 23-24 July, 57 Allied bombers attacked a Budapest oil refinery with 109 tons of explosives. The next day, while the 15th Air Force was conducting widespread attacks in northern Italy and southern France (previously reported), the Tactical Air Force continued its offensive against communications north of the battle area. Targets for 111 B-26's included four railroad bridges in the Padua-Bologna area and supply dumps and shipping at Ravenna; twelve other bombers hit the Lugo railroad yards. More than 400 fighter aircraft swept railroad lines in the lower Po Valley and raided targets in the battle area. Other missions operated against communications along the Dalmatian coast. Only two enemy planes were observed over Italy during the day; two of our fighters are missing.

The night of 24-25 July, 28 Allied heavy bombers dropped 65 tons on an airdrome near Valence in the Rhone Valley. The next day 518 escorted 15th Air Force heavies effectively attacked the Linz (Austria) tank works with 1,246 tons of explosives. Of about 175 enemy aircraft encountered 65 (probably 76) were destroyed for the loss of 21 bombers and two fighters.



In a machine-gun attack against a Yugoslavian airdrome many enemy aircraft were damaged.

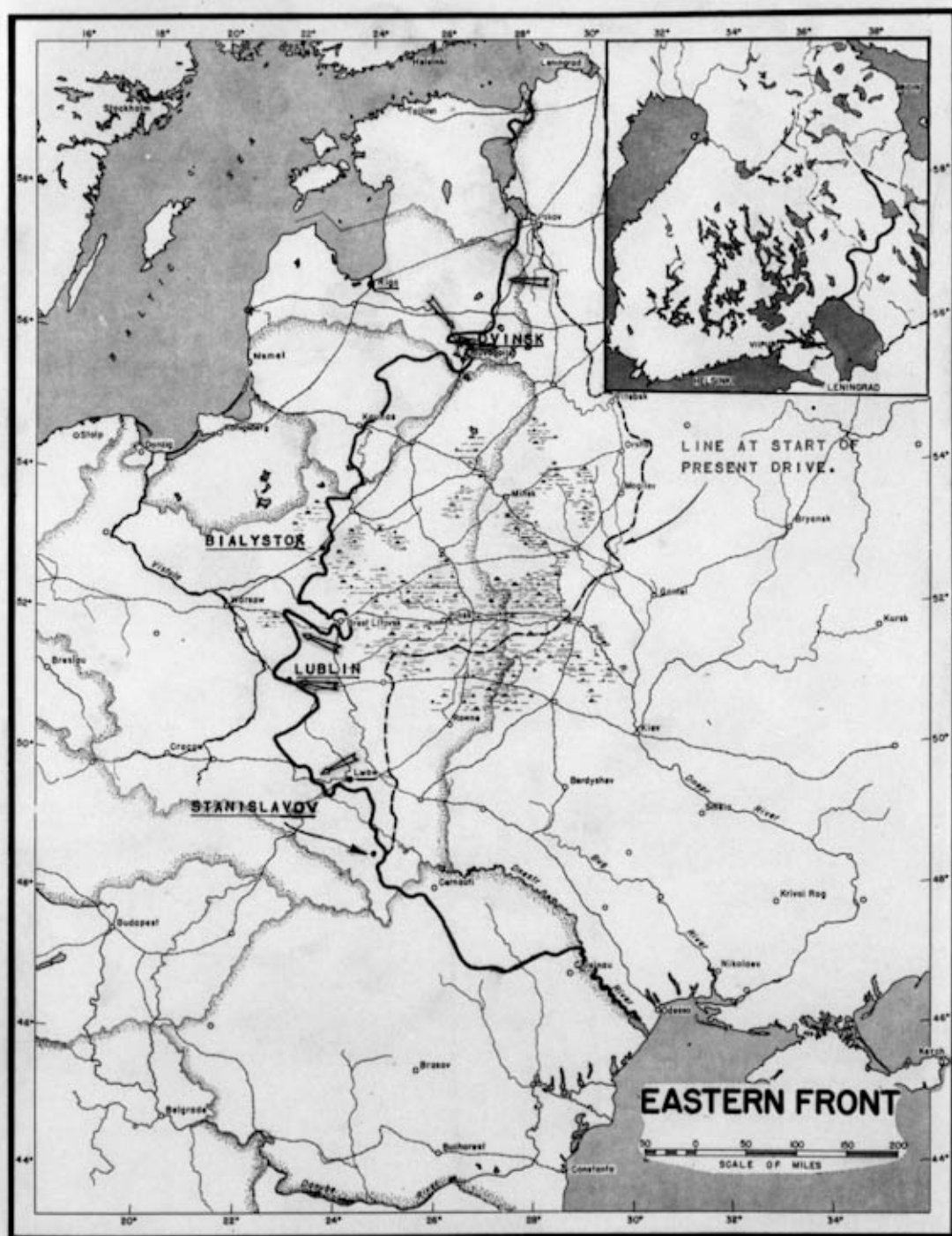
2. Activity in our Fifth Army sector during 25 July was confined to patrol operations and heavy exchanges of artillery fire. The British Eighth Army reported gains up to three miles in several areas. A New Zealand column, advancing on Florence, reached to within two miles of San Casciano. Troops of an Indian division pierced the German defense line northeast of Arezzo, capturing two objectives in the rugged, hilly country. There was no change in the situation in the Adriatic sector.

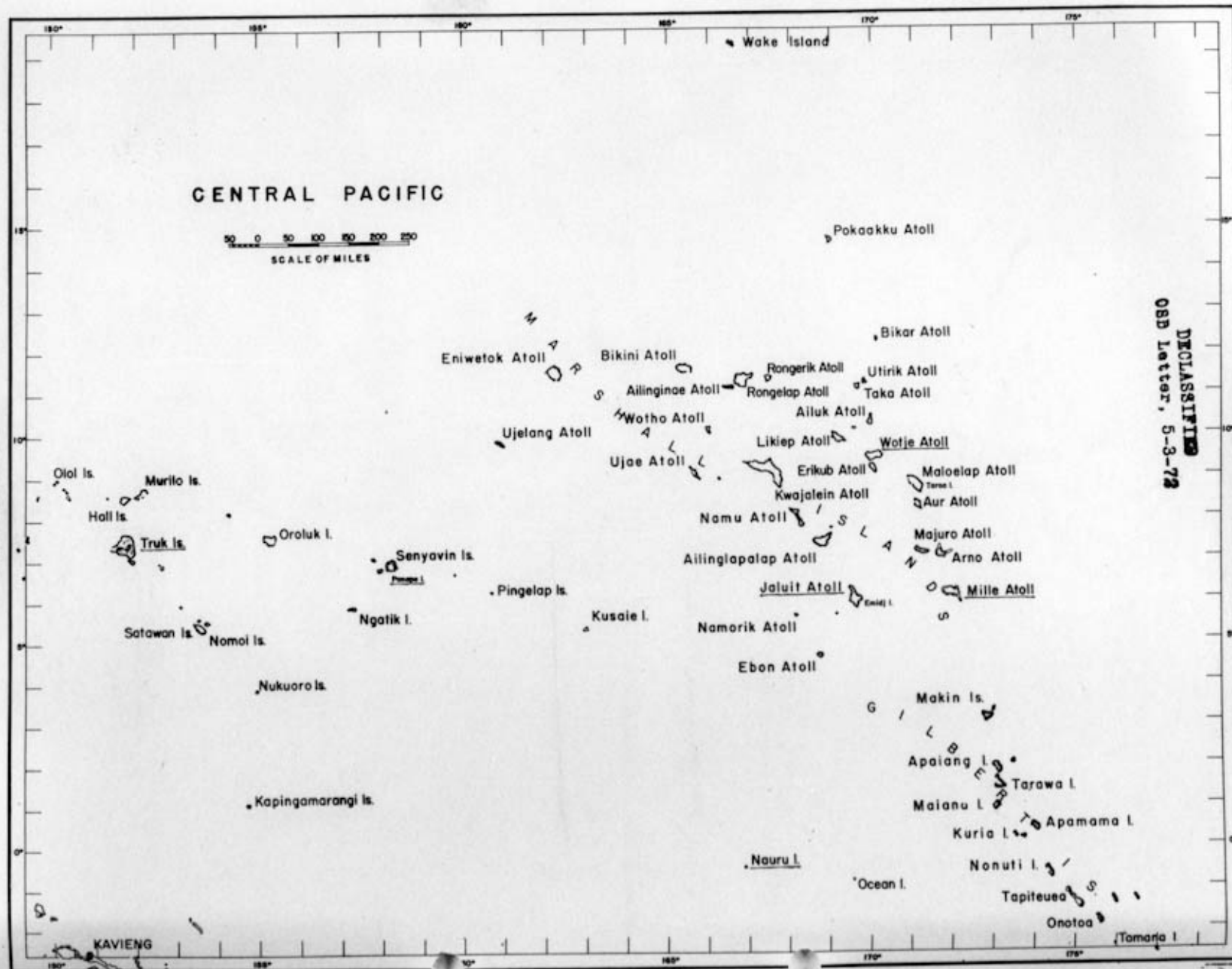
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Patrols in contact with the enemy in the Afau area of New Guinea received heavy artillery fire during the night of 24 July. During that day, 50 Allied aircraft obtained excellent coverage in bombing troop concentrations and coastal targets in the Wewak area. Small missions of heavy, medium and fighter bombers attacked barge and coastal traffic in waters off the Kai Islands and the Vogelkop Peninsula. Two heavy bombers harassed airdromes on Palau.

On 23 July Solomons-based bombers and fighters continued their raids against targets on Bougainville and in the eastern Bismarcks.

2. 7th Air Force B-25's attacked Ponape during 23 July. Next day 27 B-24's dropped 67 tons on pier and warehouse areas at Truk. One enemy fighter was probably destroyed. More than 100 Marine bombers and eight Army B-24's dropped 100 tons of explosives on anti-aircraft and coastal

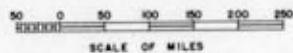




50 0 50 100 150 200 250

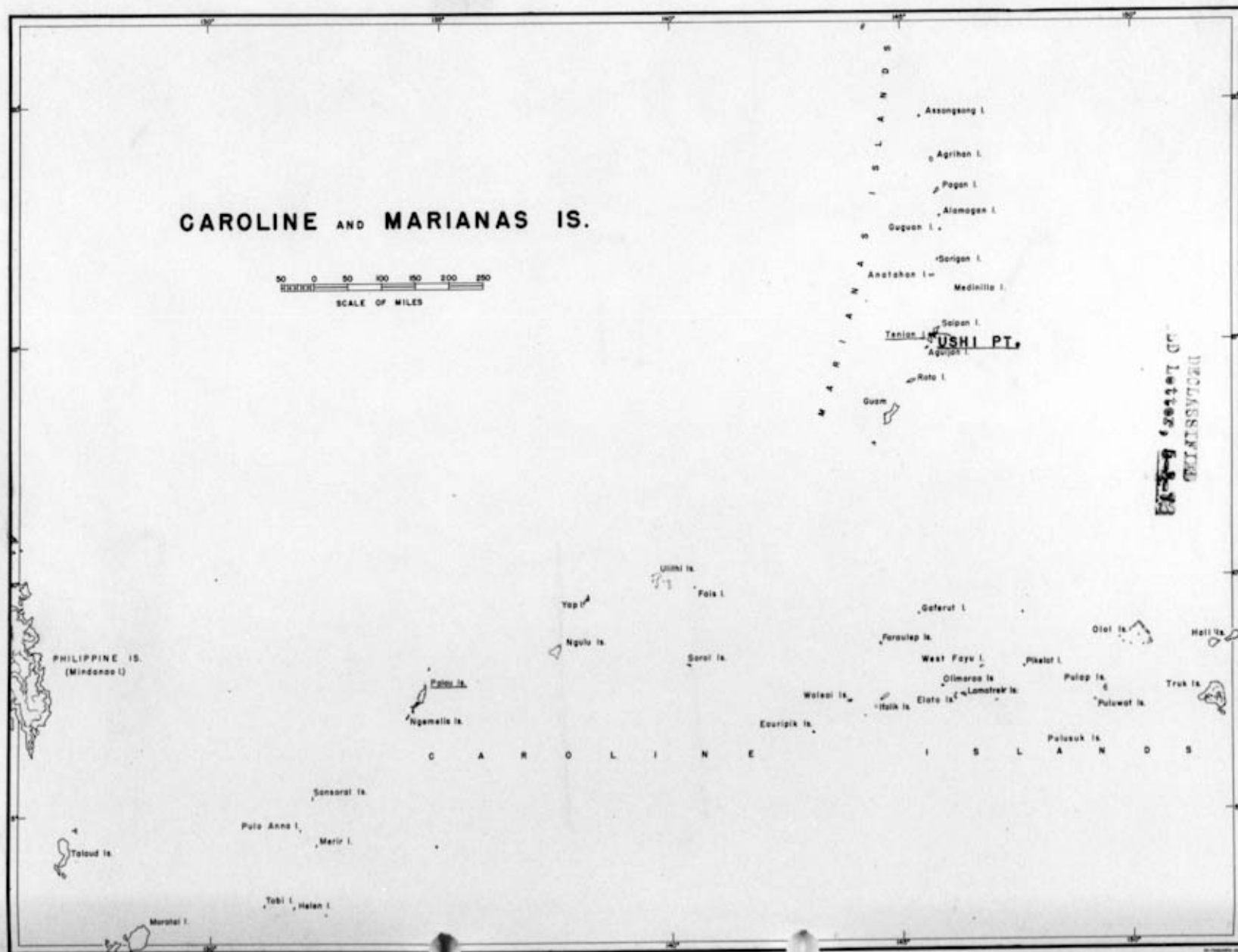
HUNDRED

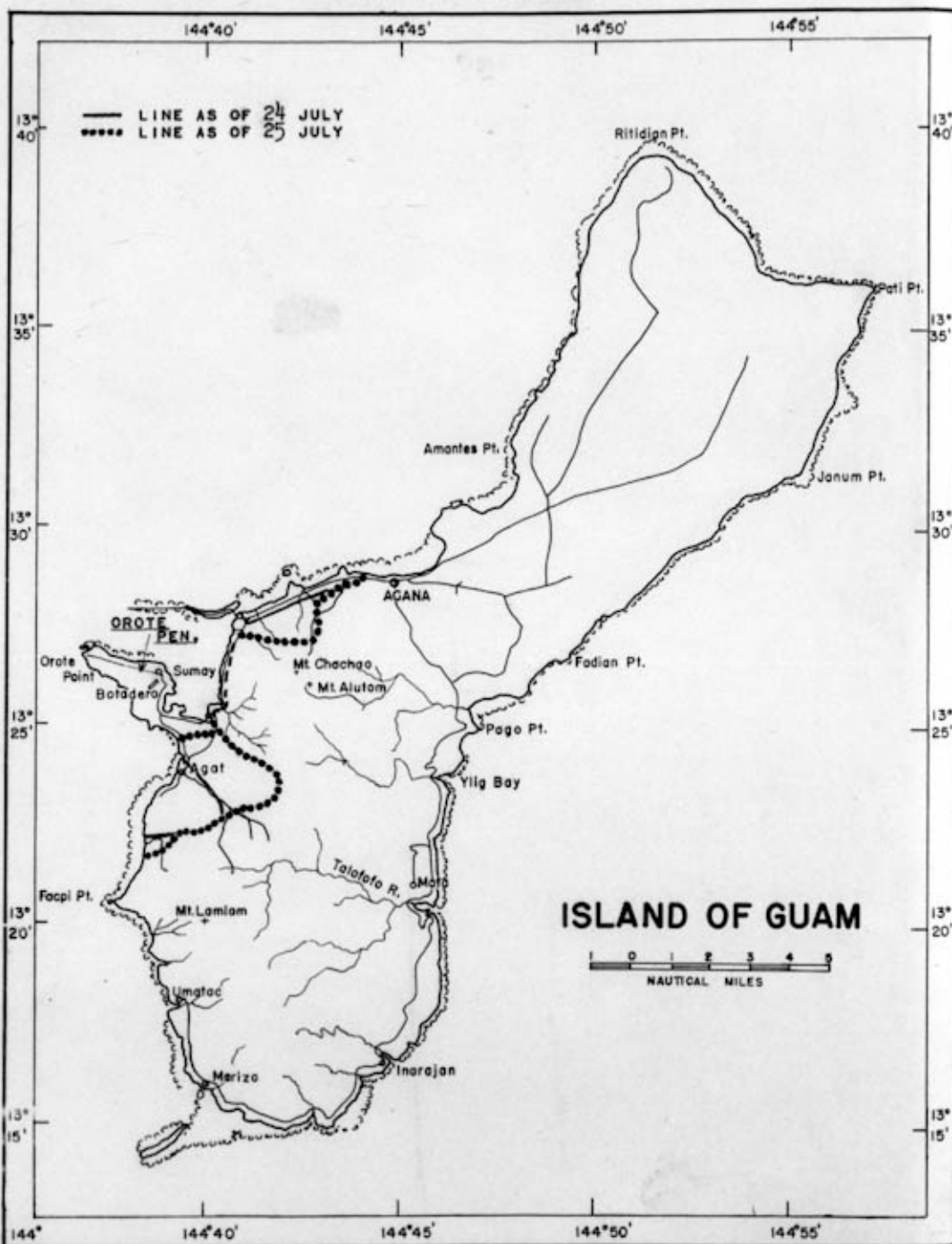
SCALE OF MILES



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-SD Letter, 6-8-73

FOR PUBLICATION





defenses of Wotje. Twenty B-25's raided Nauru phosphate plants and Orro town with over 19 tons. Smaller formations harassed Mille and Jaluit.

3. Army and Marine forces on Guam reported slow progress against stiff opposition in the northern area and excellent progress in the southern area during 24 July. The Orote Peninsula has been severed by the southern force and patrols have covered most of the shoreline between the two beachheads. Landing craft are discharging over the beaches in both attack areas. Many enemy were reported killed by our land, sea and air attacks. US casualties through 24 July: 365 killed, 1,850 wounded, and 262 missing.

4. By nightfall on 24 July our forces on Tinian had established a beachhead approximately two miles long and one mile deep and captured the western third of the Ushi Point airfield. Enemy resistance consisted primarily of rifle and machine-gun fire. Four battalions of 75 mm. howitzers and 48 medium tanks have been landed to support the assault forces .

EASTERN FRONT

The Red Army advancing southwest of Pskov cut the railroad from Dvinsk to Riga on 25 July. Other forces reached within three miles of Bialystok and drove to within ten miles of the Vistula northwest of Lublin. The city of Lwow has been completely encircled and Russian columns are only four miles from Stanislavov.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 958

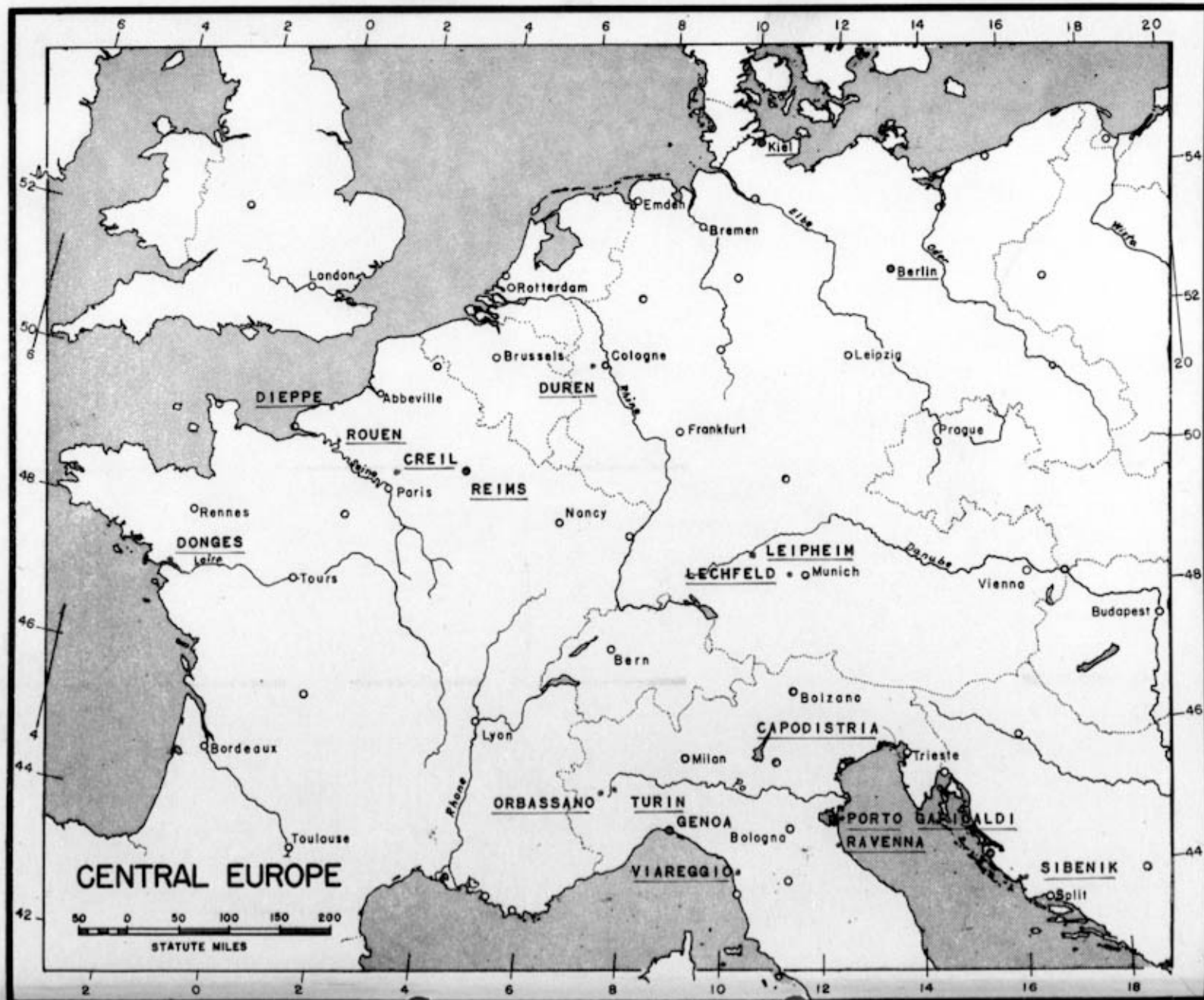
0700 July 24 to 0700 July 25, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

~~TOP SECRET~~



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Four B-34's attacked two airfields on Shumushu on 22 July. Eight Japanese fighters made some resistance. One disabled bomber headed for Russian territory; the other three returned.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During 23 July and the following night, 152 heavy and 19 Mosquito bombers of the RAF attacked flying bomb sites in the Dieppe-Rouen area dropping 609 tons. One enemy plane was destroyed for the loss of one heavy bomber. That same night 611 British bombers hit Kiel with over 3,000 tons of high explosives and incendiaries; four heavy bombers are missing from this operation. Another mission of 116 attacked the Donges oil storage depot with 442 tons of bombs. Twenty two-ton "block-busters" and two tons of incendiaries were dropped on Berlin by 26 Mosquito bombers without loss; four others dropped seven tons on the Duren light metal casting works. During bomber support patrols two enemy planes were destroyed.

Two hundred forty-four escorted bombers of the 8th Air Force attacked three airdromes northwest of Reims and another at Creil on 23 July with 529 tons of explosives. Two B-17's are missing.

On 24 July, the 8th Air Force dispatched 1,582 escorted heavy bombers to attack tactical targets in support of our ground forces in Normandy. Poor weather over the targets caused all but about 500 to be recalled. Three bombers and three fighters were lost during these operations. One hundred ninety-six P-51's were airborne to attack the Leipheim and Lechfeld airdromes in Bavaria. Bad weather hindered these attacks but

airdromes in southwestern Germany were hit and 12 parked and three air-borne enemy planes were destroyed; two of our fighters are missing.

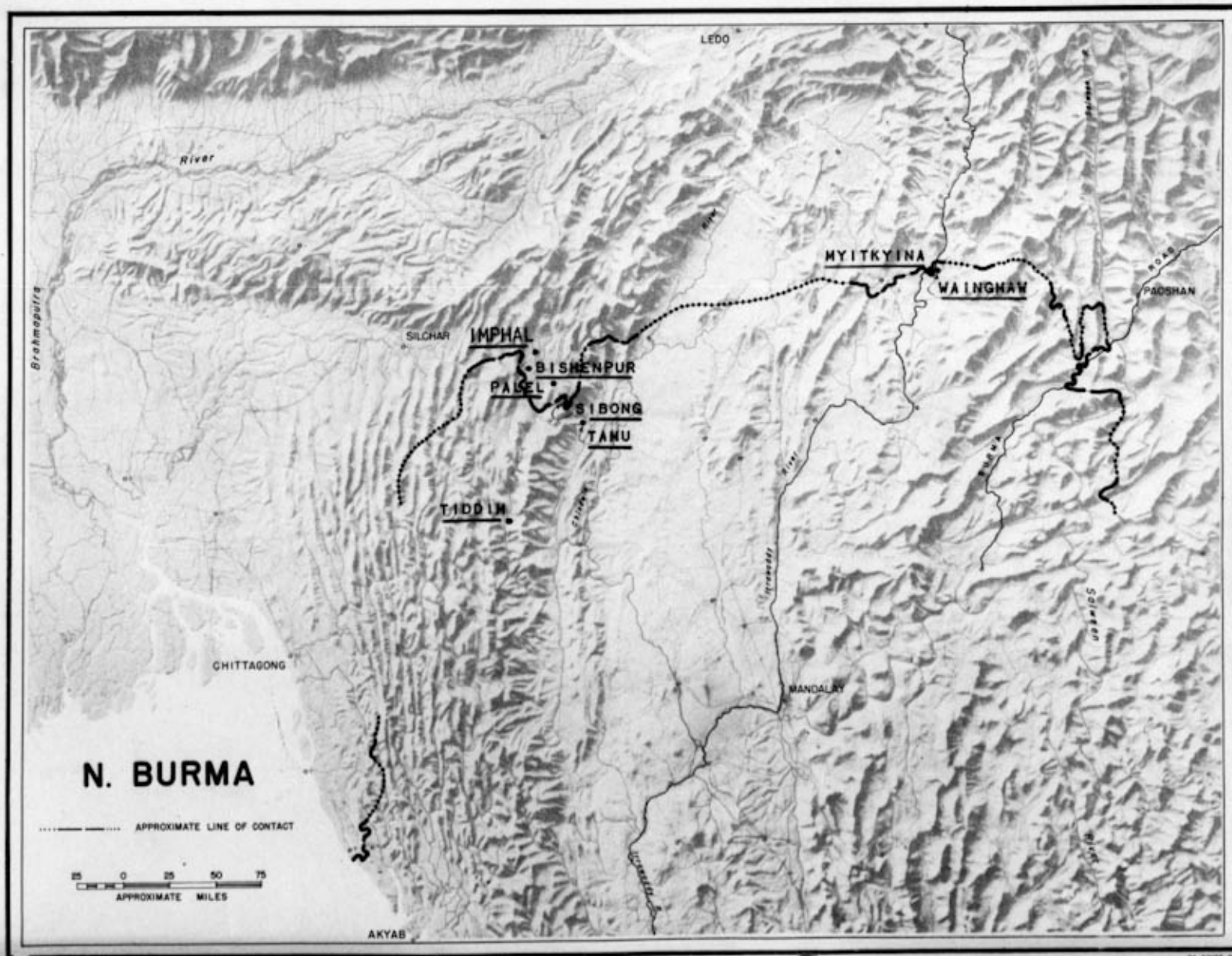
During the 36-hour period ending at sunrise 24 July the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew over 2,500 sorties. Four (probably ten) enemy planes were destroyed for a loss of five bombers, 18 fighters and two transports. During this period 49 of the 187 flying bombs launched against England penetrated to the London area; 79 were destroyed. The cumulative totals for these new missiles to date indicate that, of the 4,512 launched, 1,647 have penetrated to London and 1,849 were destroyed by defense measures. Casualties from this weapon now total 4,071 killed and 26,732 injured.

2. There was little change in the situation on the front of the First Army during the 24-hour period which ended at noon on 24 July. In the British Second Army sector the XII Corps met strong resistance to their advance on Esquay. The Canadian II Corps occupied Etavaux.

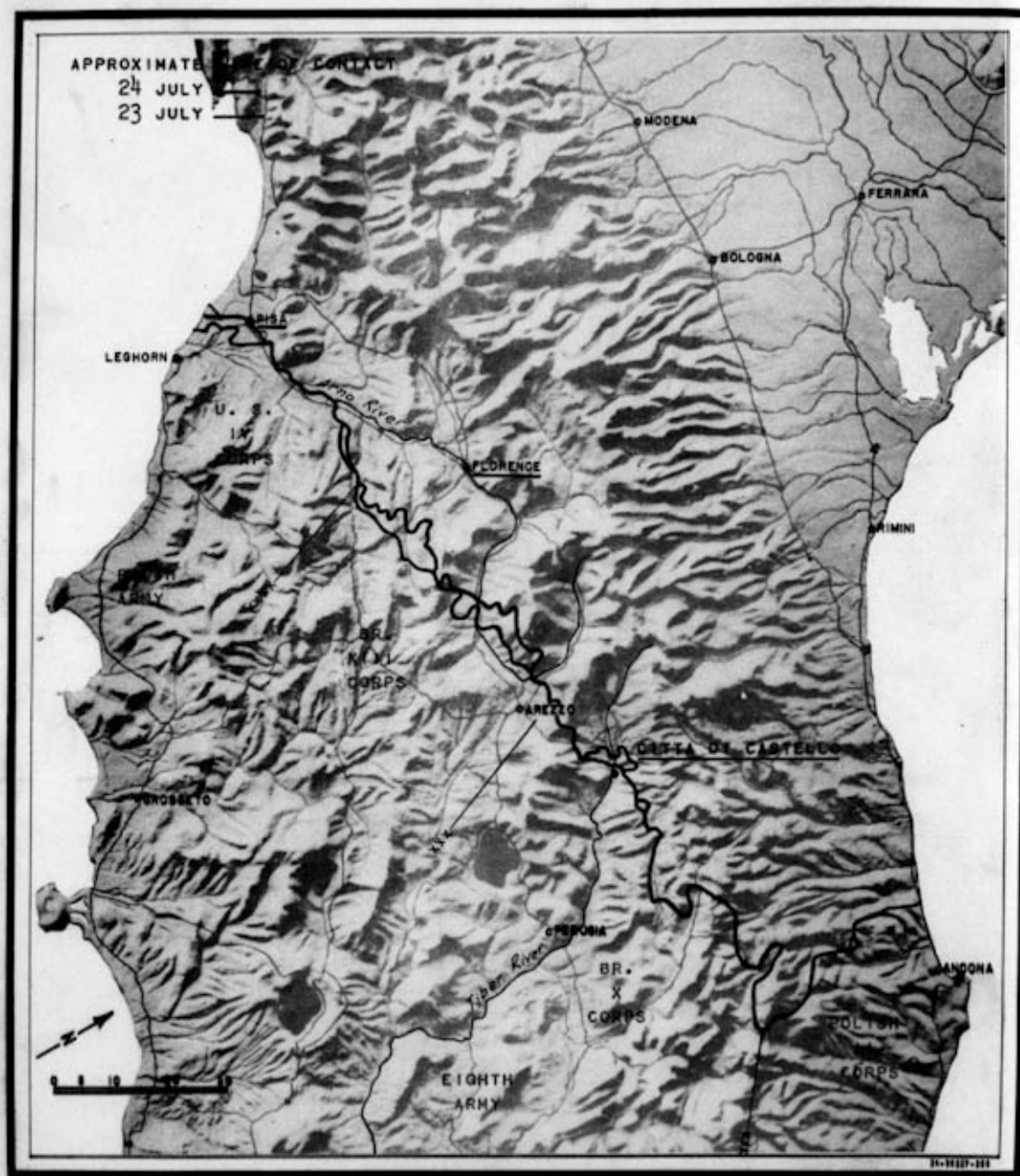
MEDITERRANEAN

1. Despite bad weather 23 July, 117 medium bombers attacked bridges in the Po Valley and in northwestern Italy. Thirty Allied medium bombers attacked Ravenna harbor and enemy barracks at Viareggio, and more than 460 lighter aircraft also supported our ground forces. Coastal aircraft bombed Capodistria, Porto Garibaldi and Sibenik and destroyed rolling stock along the eastern Adriatic coast. Three of our planes were lost.

Three hundred and forty-three escorted heavy bombers of the 15th



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OSD Letter, 5-3-72



Air Force carried out wide-spread attacks 24 July, striking the Turin tank works with 156 tons, the Orbassano ball-bearing works with 162 tons, Genoa harbor with 92 tons, two airdromes in southern France with 307 tons and troop concentrations in Yugoslavia with 84 tons. Of some 15 enemy fighters encountered in southern France, five (probably seven) were destroyed. Four bombers and one fighter are missing.

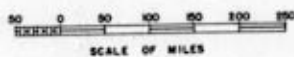
2. By noon of 24 July American forward units of the Fifth Army had occupied the section of Pisa south of the Arno and had gained control of the south bank of the river to within 20 miles of Florence. The enemy was increasing his resistance in this region. All bridges in the Pisa area had been destroyed and the enemy was shelling the city from the heights to the northeast. Columns of the British Eighth Army reported gains of from one to three miles. South African tank units advanced to within ten miles of Florence. To the east, Indian troops, advancing up the Tiber Valley northwest of Citta di Castello, gained four miles. There was no change in the situation in the Polish II Corps sector.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 22 July more than 150 Eastern Air Command fighter bombers supported ground operations on the Manipur front.

2. Allied troops, in addition to scoring local gains in Myitkyina, established a roadblock on the east bank of the Irrawaddy south of Waingmaw on 23 July. Southeast of Imphal, British units, by-passing a strong enemy roadblock on the Imphal-Tamu road, reached Sibong. Other units pushed down the Tiddim Road to a point 14 miles south of Bishenpur.

CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.



PHILIPPINE IS.
(Mindanao I.)

Palaos Is.
Ngemella Is.

Sonsorol Is.

Pala Anna I.
Merir I.

Tobi I., Helen I.

Marshall I.

Yap Is.

Ngulu Is.

Sorol Is.

Ujae Is.

Fale Is.

Wotho Is.

Eauripik Is.

Gaferut I.

Feroulap Is.

West Fayo I.

Pikelot I.

Pulap Is.

Dial Is.

Heil Is.

Truk Is.

Pulowat Is.

Pulacuk Is.

Olimarua Is.

Lamotek Is.

Elofa Is.

Haka Is.

C A R O L I N E

I S L A N D S

Assongsong I.

Agrihan I.

Pagan I.

Alamagan I.

Guguan I.

Sarigan I.

Anatahan I.

Medinilla I.

Tanlian I.

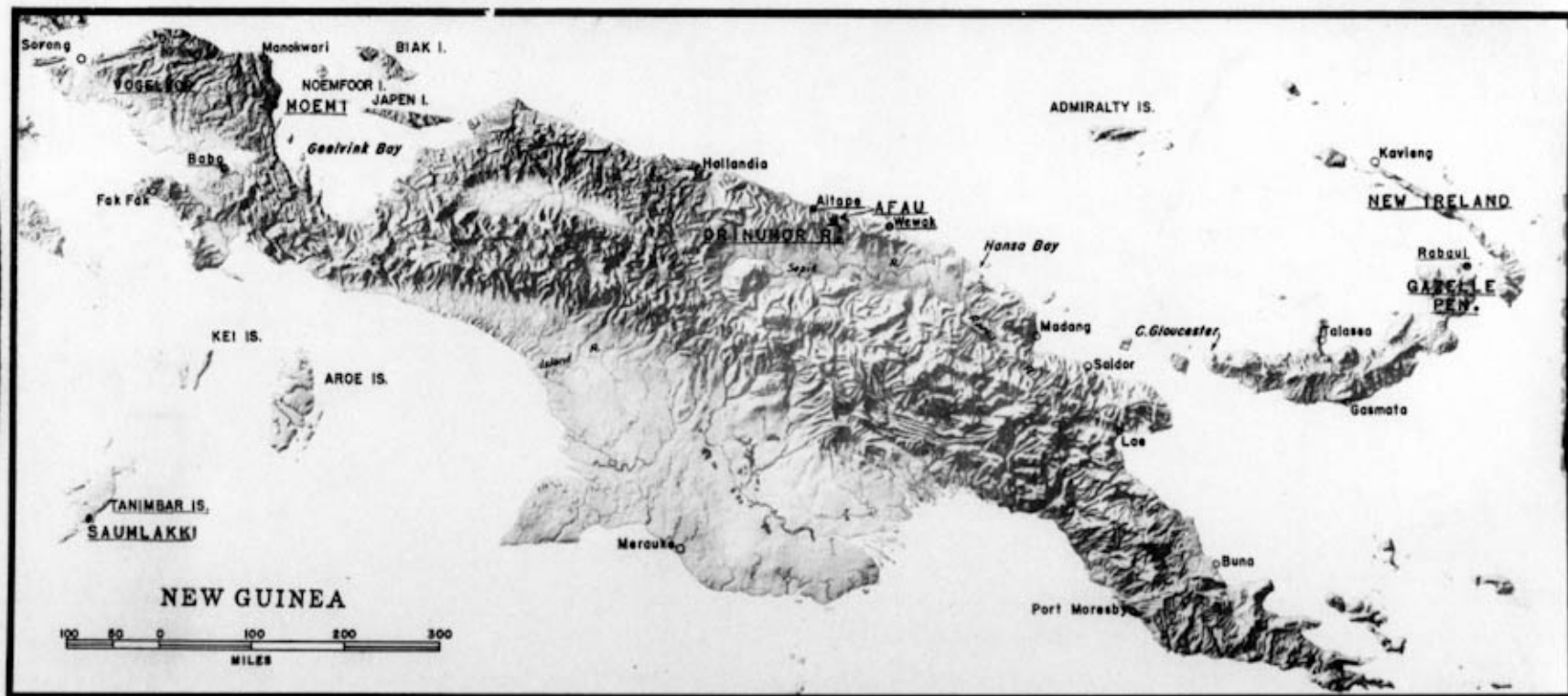
Soligan I.

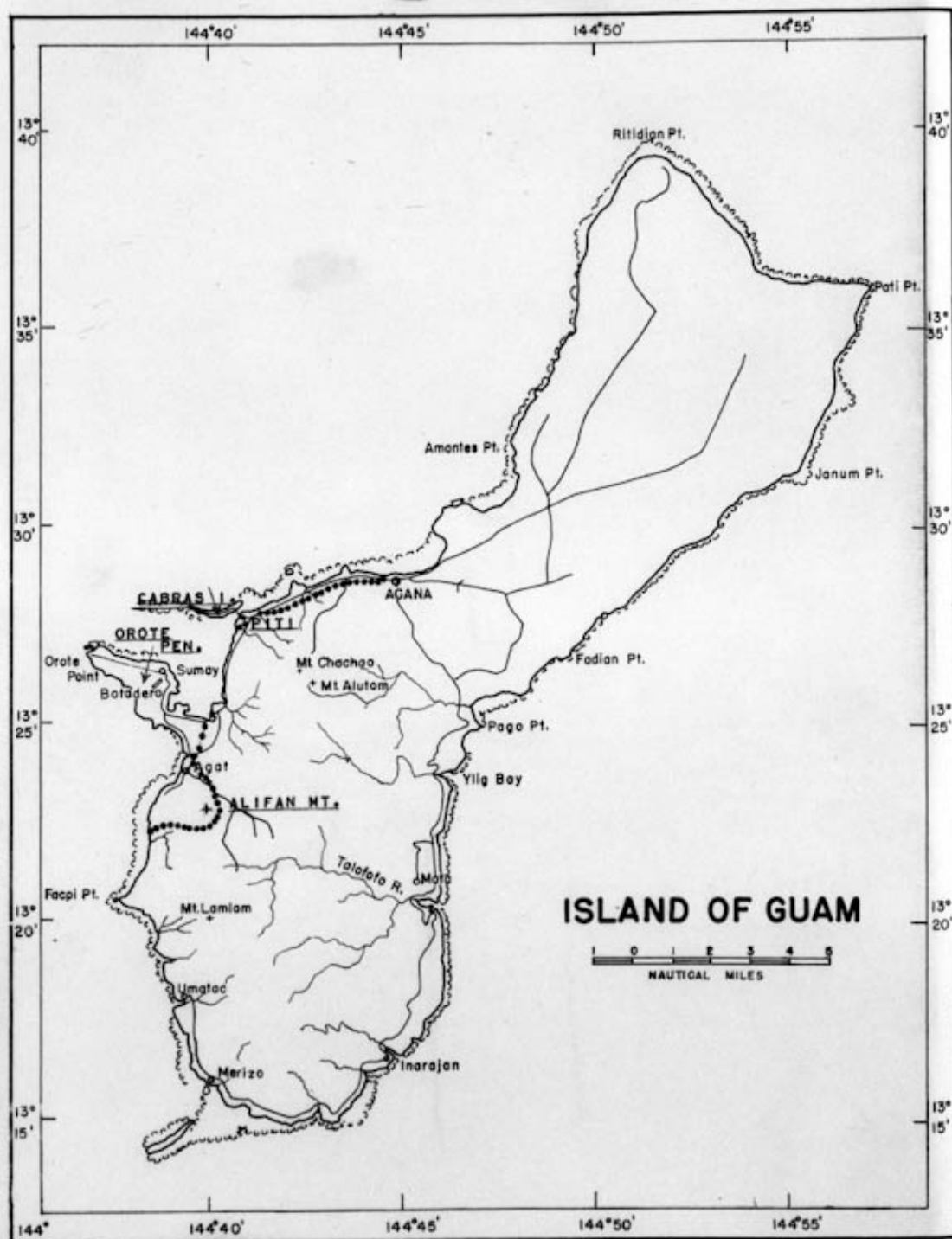
Aguijan I.

Rota I.

Guam

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72





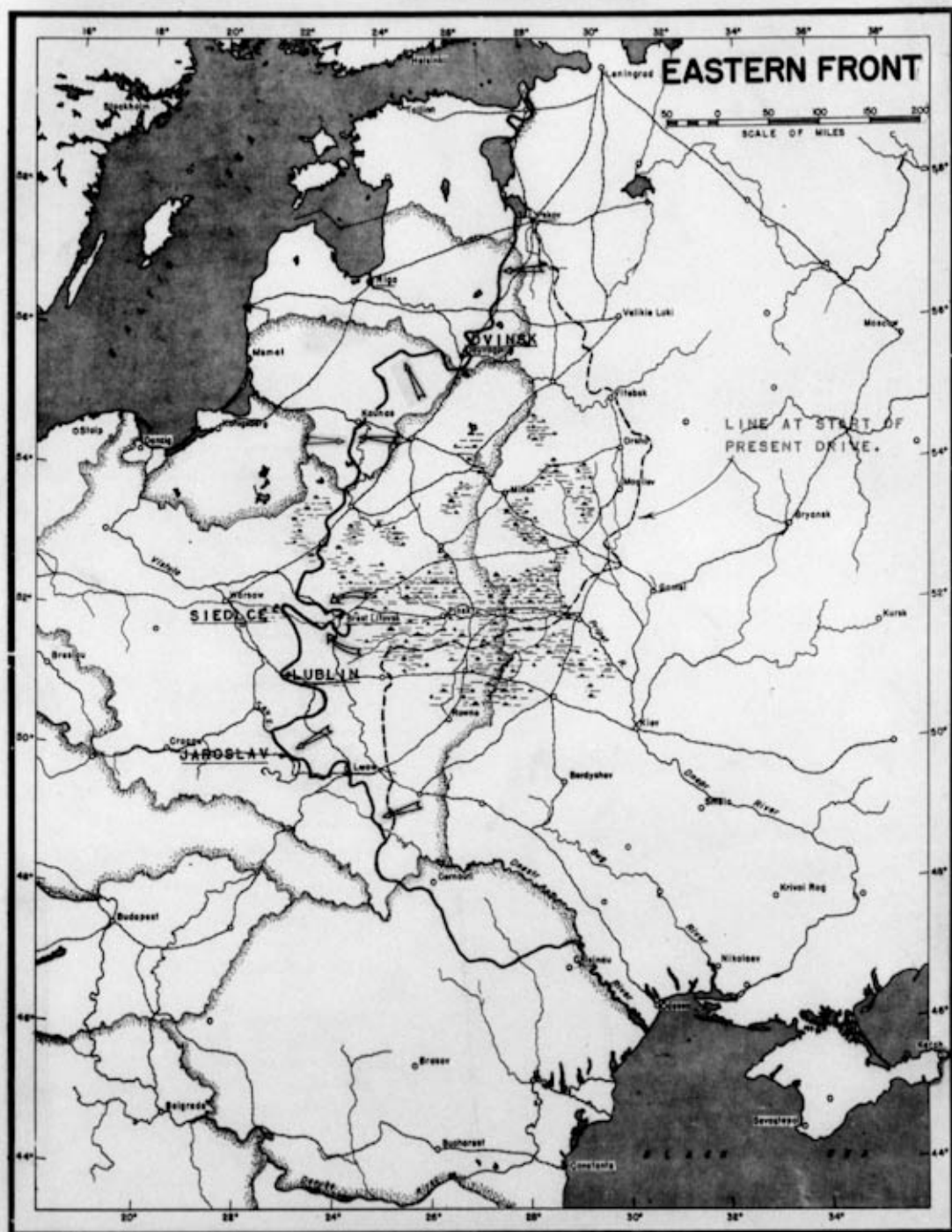
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 23 July, Allied artillery broke up three enemy attacks against our positions along the Drinumor River, inflicting heavy casualties; our units drove the Japanese from positions in the Afau area and were in contact on the east bank of the river, two miles to the north.

Four B-24's bombed airfields on Yap and Palau on the night of 22-23 July. The next day 23 B-24's made a mid-day attack against bivouacs, supply areas and an airdrome on Yap; of eight Jap interceptors, two were destroyed without loss to our aircraft. A smaller heavy bomber mission hit Woleai. Medium, light and fighter bombers raided enemy positions in the Wewak area and bombed installations in support of our Aitape forces. To the west, two flights of B-24's hit the Moemi and Babo airfields. Other heavy and medium bombers, operating north and west of the Vogelkop Peninsula, sank three coastal ships, bombed gun positions at Saumlakki in the Tanimbars and left a small vessel burning in the Halmaheras.

New Zealand bombers attacked three enemy villages near Kieta, Bougainville, during 22 July. Two of some 130 light bombers which attacked New Ireland bridges and buildings failed to return. Twenty-three B-25's bombed the Rabaul waterfront and 27 light bombers swept the Gazelle Peninsula.

2. Substantial gains were reported by our forces on Guam during the night of 22-23 July and the following day. All of Cabras Island and Piti town were captured by troops in the northern beachhead. The Orote Peninsula is now practically cut off by our advances. US casualties on Guam through 23 July were: 348 killed, 1,500 wounded and 110 missing.



[REDACTED]

Pagan was attacked on 22 July by our aircraft from Saipan.

3. Early on 24 July US forces landed at Tinian and two hours later had penetrated a third of a mile inland with light casualties.

EASTERN FRONT

The Red Army continued to progress on 24 July, scoring a ten-mile advance in the Pskov-Dvinsk sector, widening the salient aimed at Riga, virtually isolating Brest-Litovsk, capturing Lublin, and crossing the San River at several points along a 50-mile front. Siedlce, 55 miles east of Warsaw, and Jaroslav have been abandoned by the Germans. All but one railroad from Lwow have been cut and Red Army units are fighting in the streets of that town.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 957

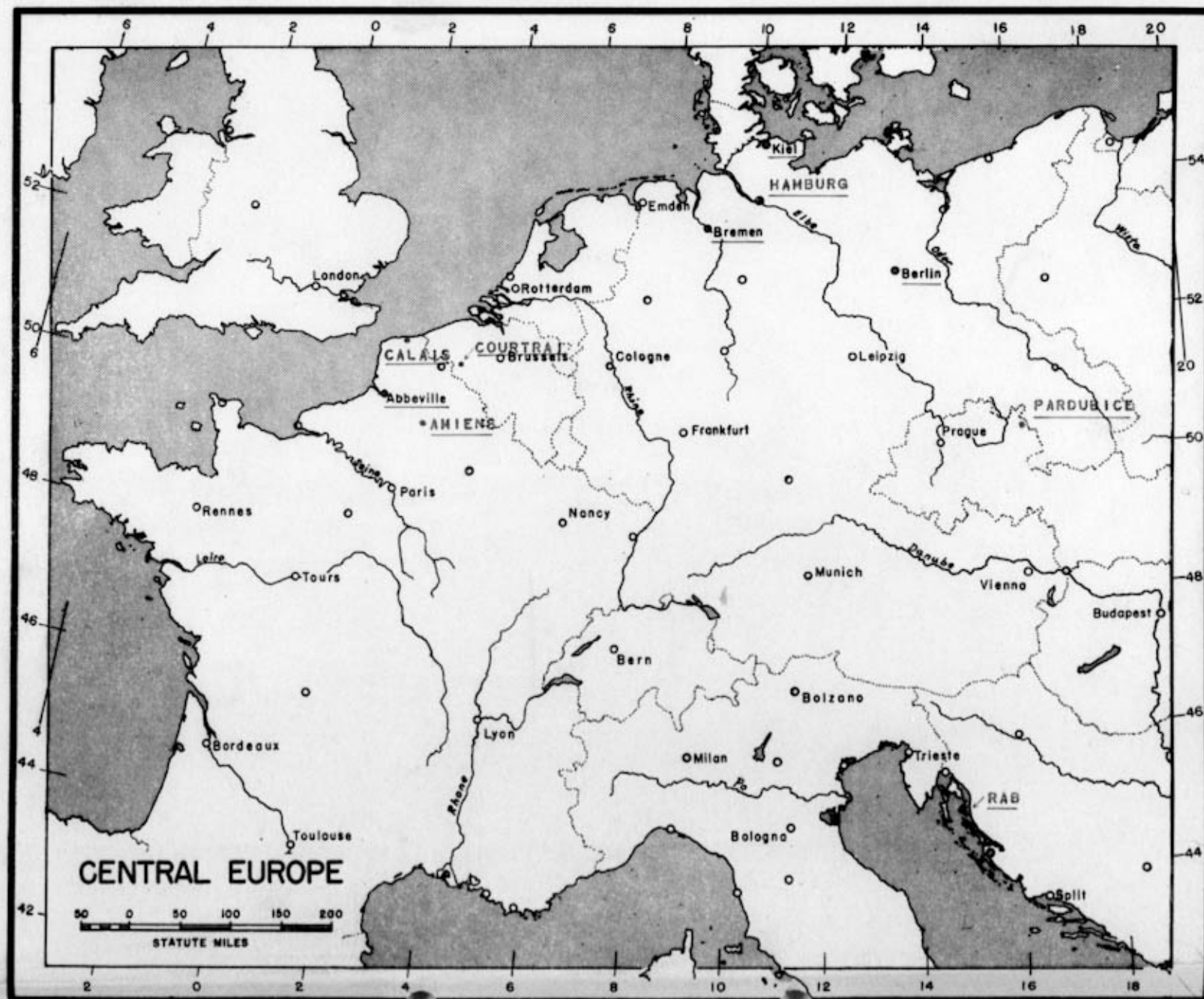
0700 July 23 to 0700 July 24, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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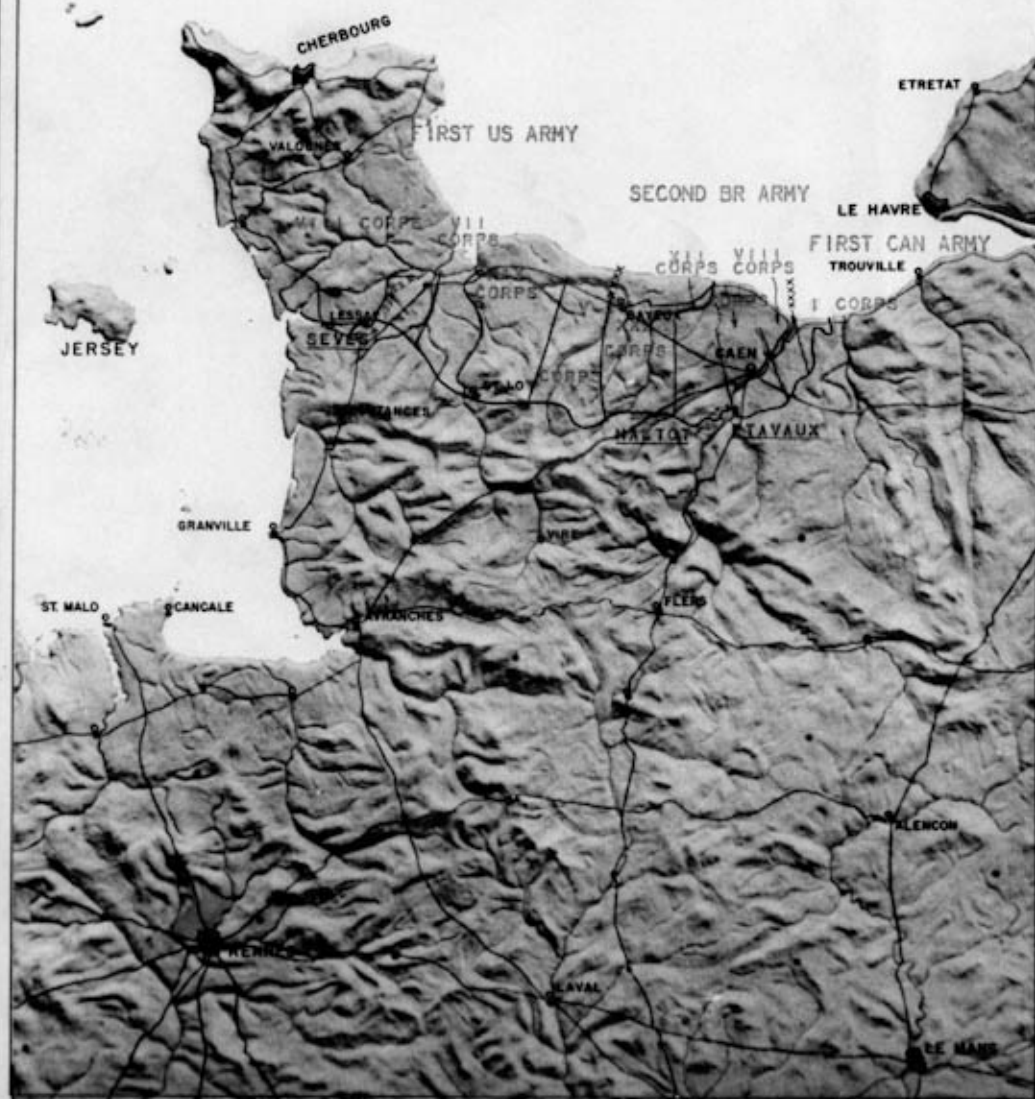


COTENTIN PENINSULA

10 5 0 10 20 30
MILES

LINE AS OF 22 JULY.....

LINE AS OF 23 JULY —



EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the night of 20-21 July, 308 RAF bombers dropped 1,986 tons of bombs causing heavy damage at the Courtrai railway center; one heavy bomber was lost. The next night, 31 Mosquito bombers dropped 49 tons including 23 two-ton bombs on Berlin. Ninety-four others attacked five launching sites in Picardy on 22 July.

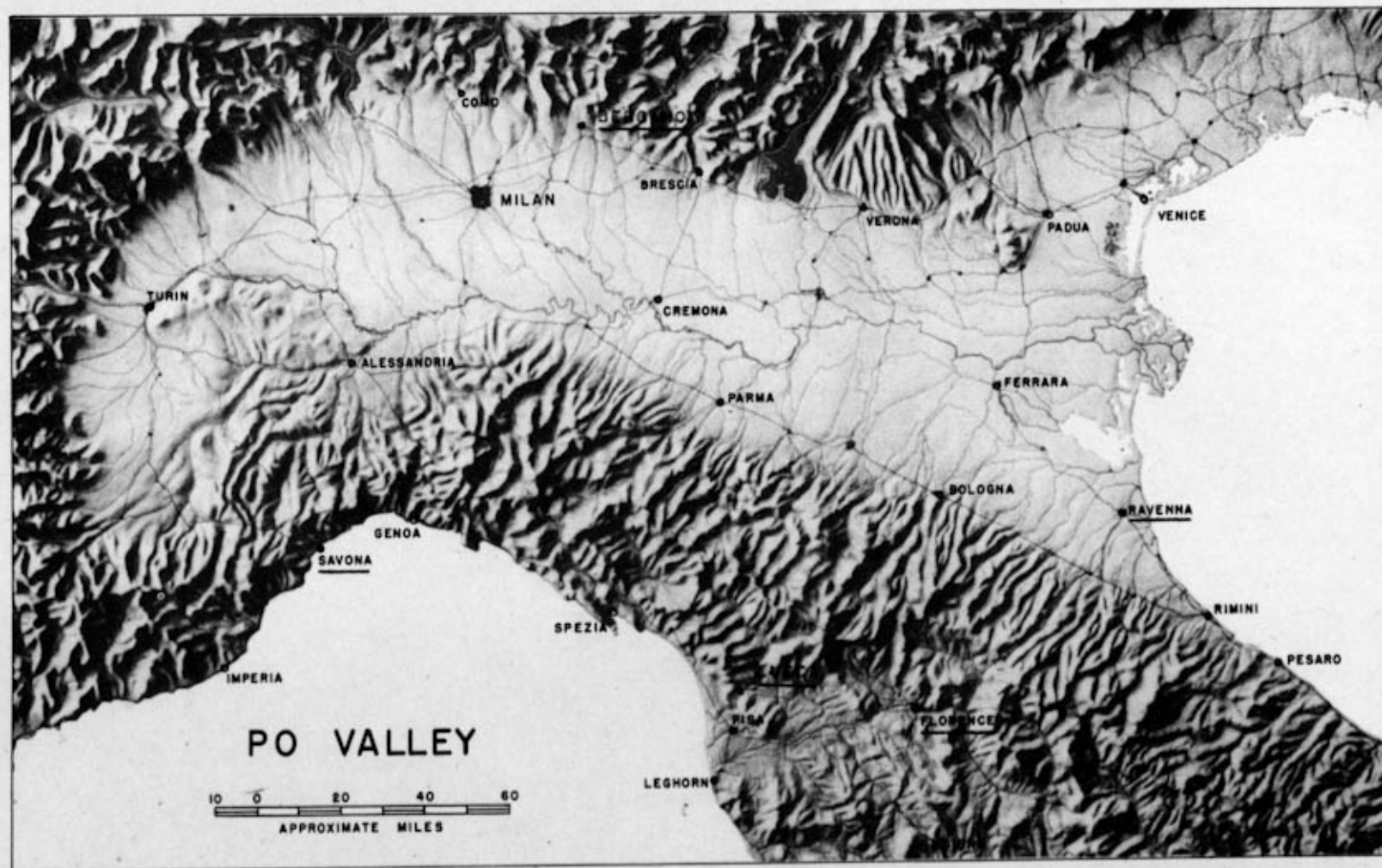
During 22 July the Allied Expeditionary Air Force continued to support our ground operations. One hundred fifty-three flying bombs were launched against England during the day, 43 penetrating to the London area; 69 were destroyed. All bombs appeared to have come from northern France.

Adverse flying weather curtailed the activity of the 8th Air Force on 22 July. Twenty-seven fighters escorted seven heavy bombers to Bremen, Kiel and Hamburg on a special operation.

2. During 22 July American VIII Corps troops continued to attack across the Seves, repulsing an enemy counterattack and occupying the town of Seves; next morning, however, our forward units retired to defensive positions north of the Seves following a German counterattack. British XII Corps units pressed 400 yards beyond Maltot, following which Canadian II Corps infantry and armor cleared the enemy from Etavaux.

The Canadian First Army assumed command of the British I Corps.

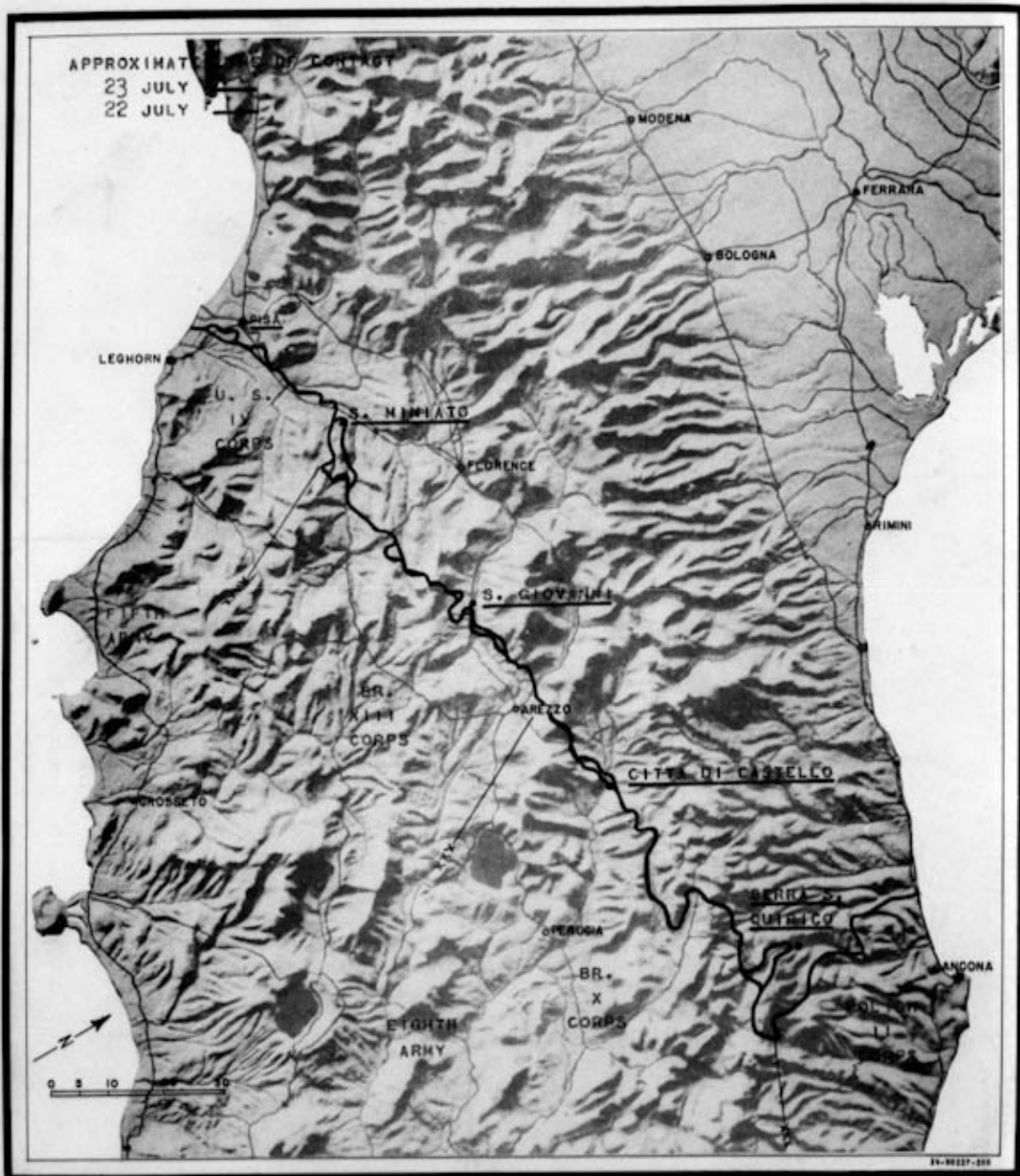
3. 58,220 prisoners of war have reached the United Kingdom. Deserters from one regiment reported that their officers decamped as a



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OSD Letter, 5-8-78



TOP SECRET

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-78

result of the news about Hitler. Nearly 1,400,000 troops have landed in Normandy as well as nearly 300,000 vehicles.

MEDITERRANEAN

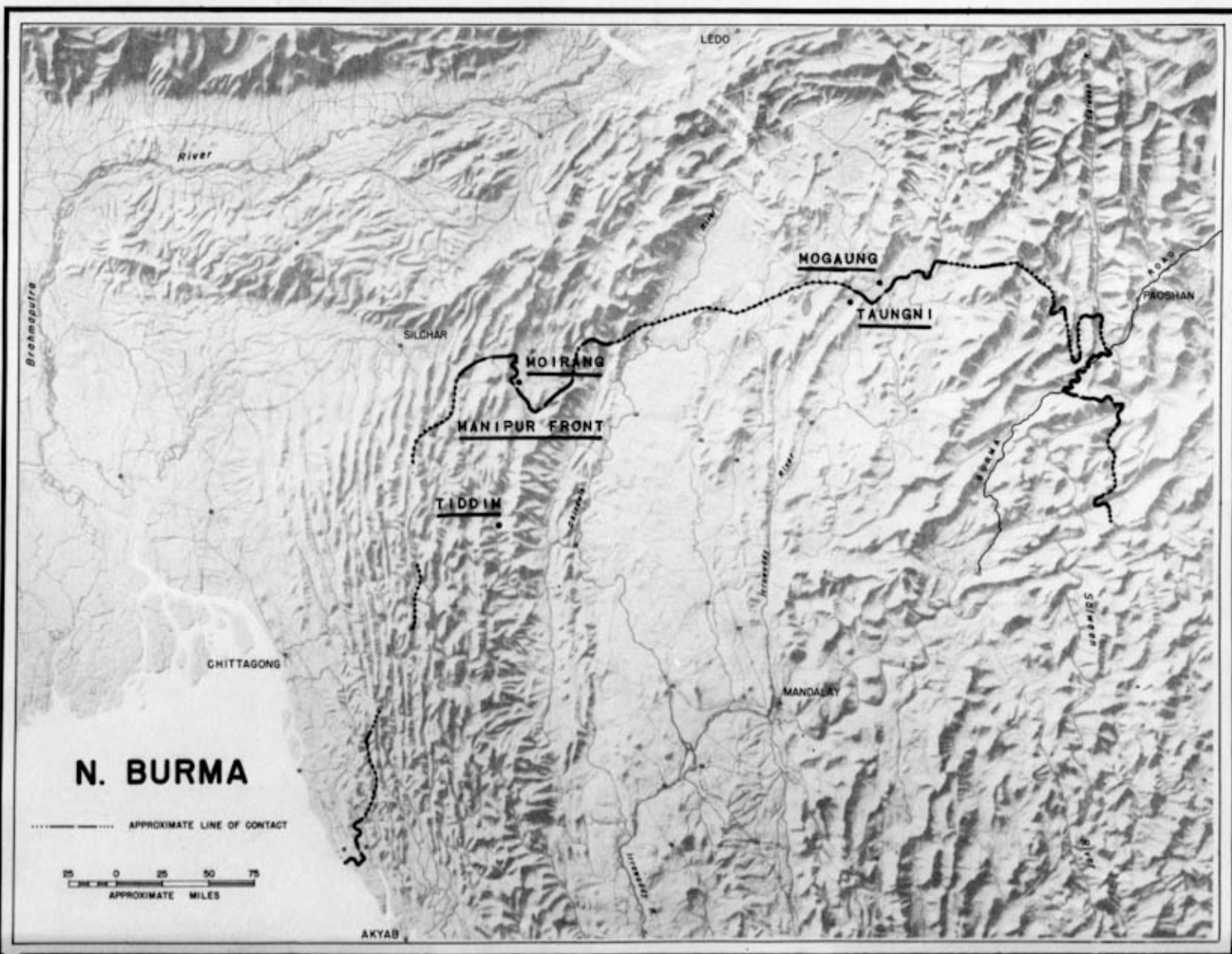
1. During the night of 21-22 July, 70 unescorted Allied heavy bombers bombed the Pardubice (Czechoslovakia) oil refinery with 101 tons of bombs. Of about 20 enemy planes observed beyond Vienna one was destroyed; six of our bombers are missing. Allied light and medium bombers attacked motor transportation in the Lucca-Florence area. The next day air activity was restricted by weather but bridges near Savona and a munitions factory north of Florence were hit. In 487 sorties fighter bombers supported our ground operations and also attacked the Bergamo airdrome; six enemy planes were destroyed for the loss of one of our fighters. Coastal aircraft sank a 200-foot schooner at Rab and operated over Yugoslavia to attack motor transport; two fighters were lost.

A shuttle bombing mission by 118 long-range fighters of the 15th Air Force attacked Rumanian airdromes and landed at Russian bases. Preliminary reports indicated that 15 (probably 21) enemy aircraft were destroyed in aerial combat and 41 others on the ground for a loss of five P-38's.

Forty-two escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked the Barot (Roumania) oil refinery on 23 July with 129 tons of explosives; one fighter is missing.

2. During 22 July American units of the Fifth Army, advancing on Pisa from the east and south, reached to within a mile of the southern

~~TOP SECRET~~



limits of the city; others occupied San Miniato. Eighth Army columns approached San Giovanni, advanced north and west of Citta di Castello, and pushed patrols to the Serra San Quirico area. Minor gains were reported along the Adriatic front.

3. Cumulative casualties in Italy from 10 May to 19 July:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>POW</u>
<u>Eighth Army</u>					
British	3,592	15,772	2,490	21,854	9,772
Italian	<u>106</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>602</u>	<u>21</u>
	3,698	16,189	2,569	22,456	9,793
<u>Polish Corps</u>	1,004	4,076	465	5,545	1,449
<u>Fifth Army</u>					
US	4,972	21,190	3,675	29,837	20,827
French	<u>2,911</u>	<u>12,230</u>	<u>924</u>	<u>16,065</u>	<u>5,147</u>
	7,883	33,420	4,599	45,902	25,974
Grand Totals	12,585	53,685	7,633	73,903	37,216

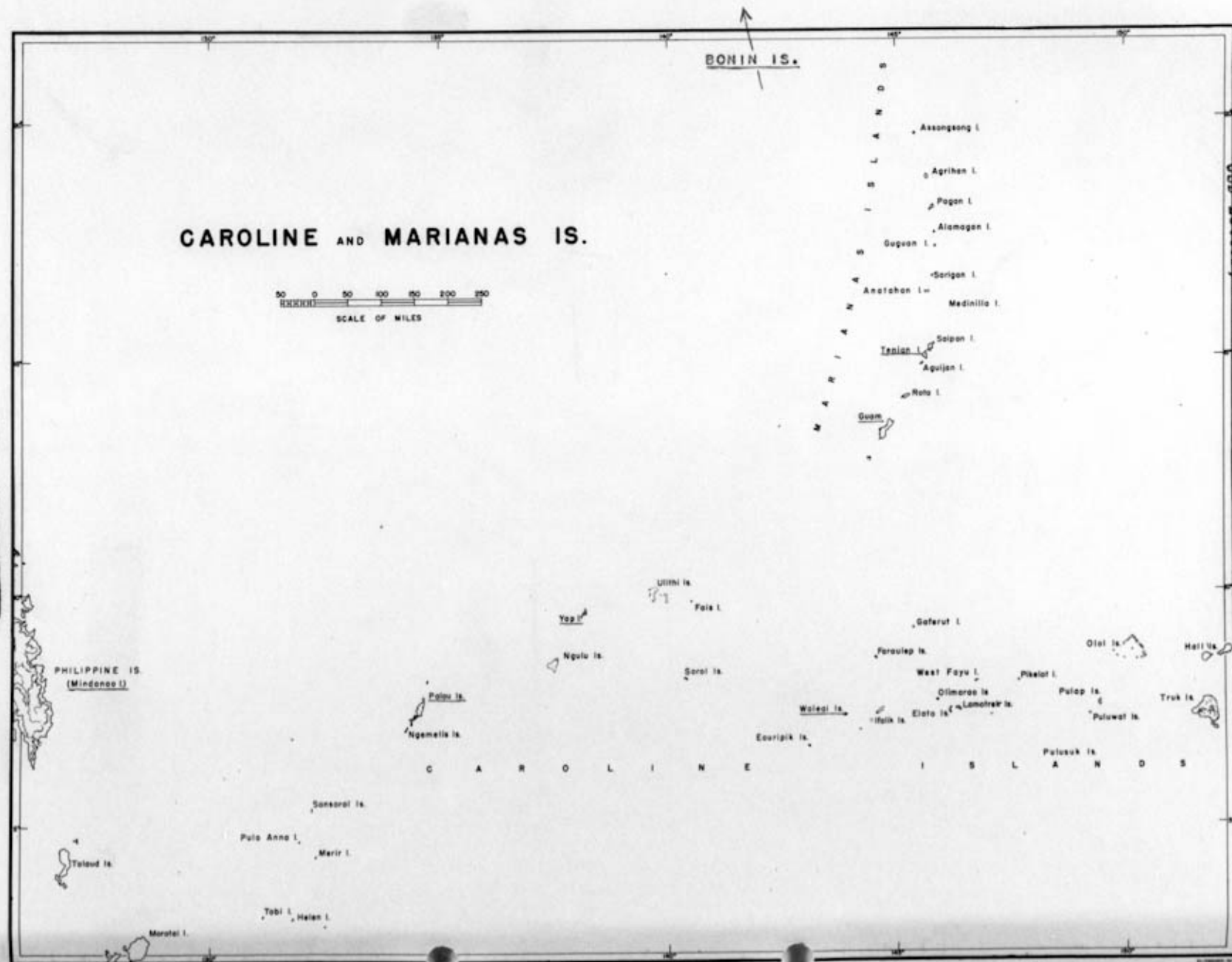
ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 21 July, British troops in the Mogaung area continued to advance toward Taungni. By the close of the next day British units on the Manipur front had advanced six miles south of Moirang.

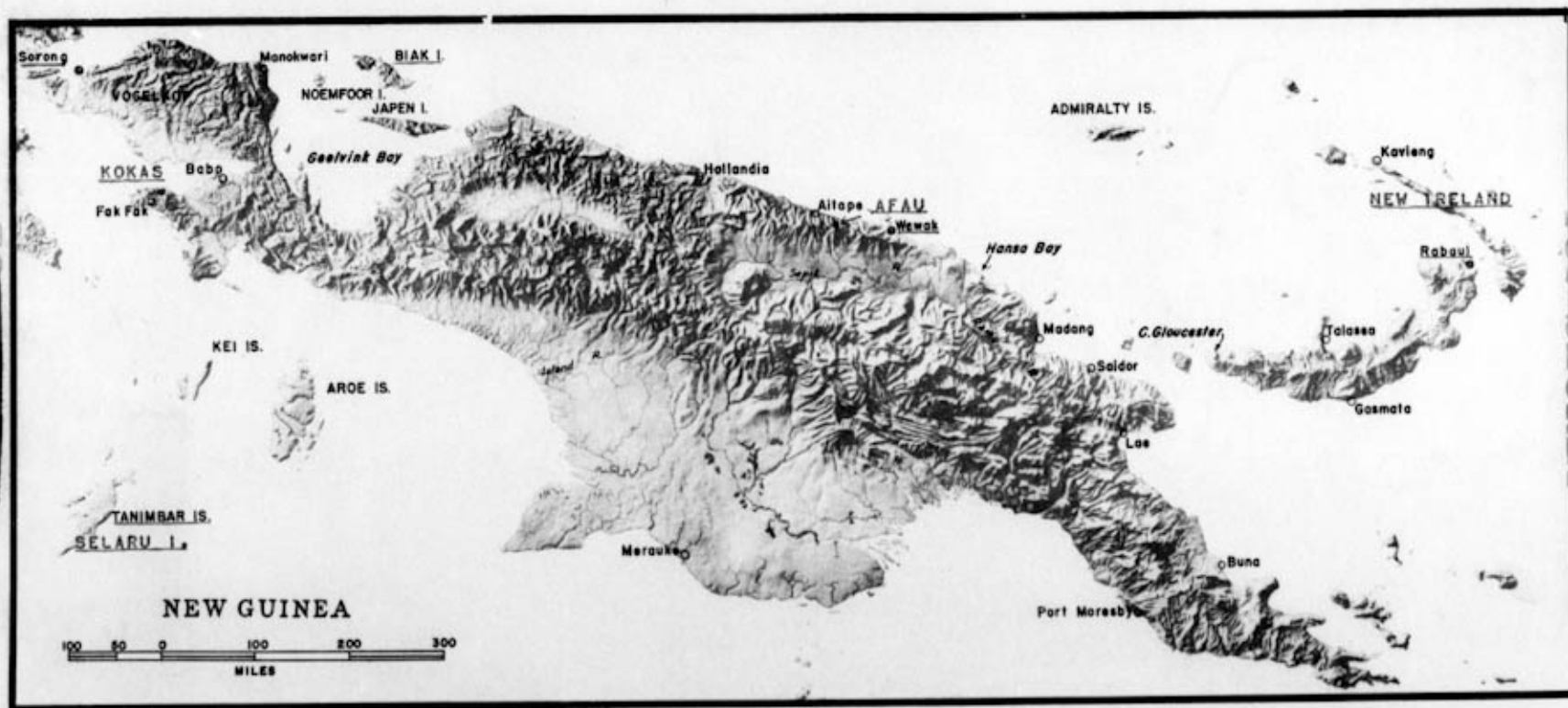
2. During 21 July, the 14th Air Force supported Allied ground operations in the Hengyang-Changsha area; one enemy plane was destroyed.

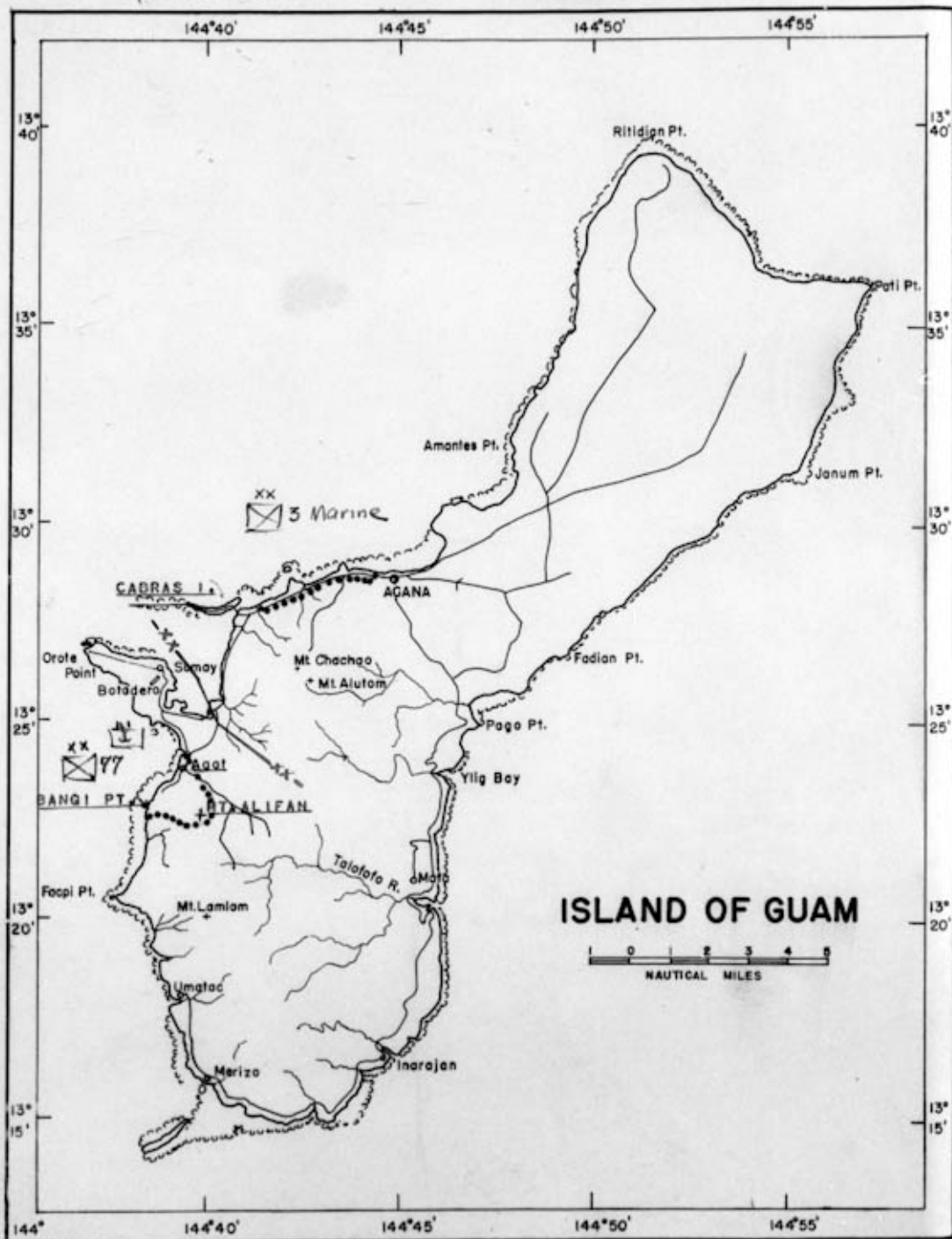
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Our forces repulsed another Japanese counterattack at Afua near



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OSD Letter, 5-8-72





~~TOP SECRET~~

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OSD Letter, 5-8-78

Aitape on 21 July. US troops on Biak, supported by heavy bombers, reduced the last enemy pocket of resistance on the southern portion of the island the following day.

In the Wewak area, 45 of our aircraft as well as PT boats continued to harass the enemy on 22 July. Our medium bombers attacked the oil fields in the Sorong area and bombed the Kokas waterfront. Fifteen B-24's bombed Yap with 30 tons, destroying two parked aircraft and shooting down one of five enemy interceptors; Woleai and Palau also were attacked. Four B-25's, one of which was lost, sank a sea-truck in the northern Halmaheras, and a B-24 sank a small freighter off Mindanao. Other small missions attacked waterfront installations in the Tanimbar Islands and destroyed a parked bomber on Selaru.

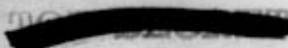
During 21 July, 179 Solomons-based aircraft set fire to enemy transportation and wharves in the Rabaul area, destroyed bridges and buildings along the New Ireland coast and attacked targets in Bougainville.

2. US forces repulsed a Japanese attack of company strength against the southern beachhead of Guam during the night of 21-22 July; five enemy tanks were destroyed. The beachhead now includes Bangi Point and Agat; Mt. Alifan is in our hands. On the northern beachhead mortar fire interfered with unloading operations during the night. A heavy enemy attack on the eastern sector of this beachhead caused a critical situation but was repulsed after daylight with the aid of Naval gunfire. One-half of Cabras Island is under our control.

The artillery, naval and air bombardment of Tinian continued throughout the day.

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TOP SECRET



18-00000-1W

3. During 21 July twelve Army medium bombers from the Central Pacific Area attacked gun positions on Ponape. Twenty-seven B-24's bombed airfields and dock areas at Truk with 75 tons on 22 July.

EASTERN FRONT

The Soviet Armies maintained their advance on a broad front west of Ostrov as well as east of Dvinsk during 23 July. The Panevezhis salient was widened and the Red Armies were only 72 miles from Riga. Substantial gains were also reported toward Bialystok. South of Brest-Litovsk, Soviet units reached Lublin; fighting is continuing in the city and forward elements advanced westward beyond the city. Northwest of Lwow the Reds made a 20-mile advance to Jaroslav, northwest of Przemysl. The destruction of encircled enemy forces west of Brody was reported with 30,000 Germans killed and 15,000 captured.

GENERAL

The following is a digest of our Army Air Forces combat operations for June 1944:

	<u>Theaters of Operations</u>				<u>China & India</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Med.</u>	<u>SWPA</u>	<u>CENTPAC</u>		
<u>Total Number of Attacking Aircraft</u>	81,761	30,063	12,817	1,317	5,222	131,180
<u>Bomb Tonnage</u>	84,868	37,212	7,005	918	1,312	131,315
<u>Losses in Aerial Combat</u>						
Heavy Bombers	109	60	18	0	4	191
Light & Mediums	12	2	11	0	2	27
Fighters	172	53	4	0	14	243
<u>Total Net Losses</u>						
Heavy Bombers	422	219	32	2	7	682
Light & Mediums	83	24	44	3	11	165
Fighters	674	236	68	17	63	1,058
<u>Enemy Aircraft Destroyed in Aerial Combat</u>						
Definitely	595	572	120	1	63	1,351
Probably	666	714	165	1	92	1,368

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 956

0700 July 22 to 0700 July 23, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

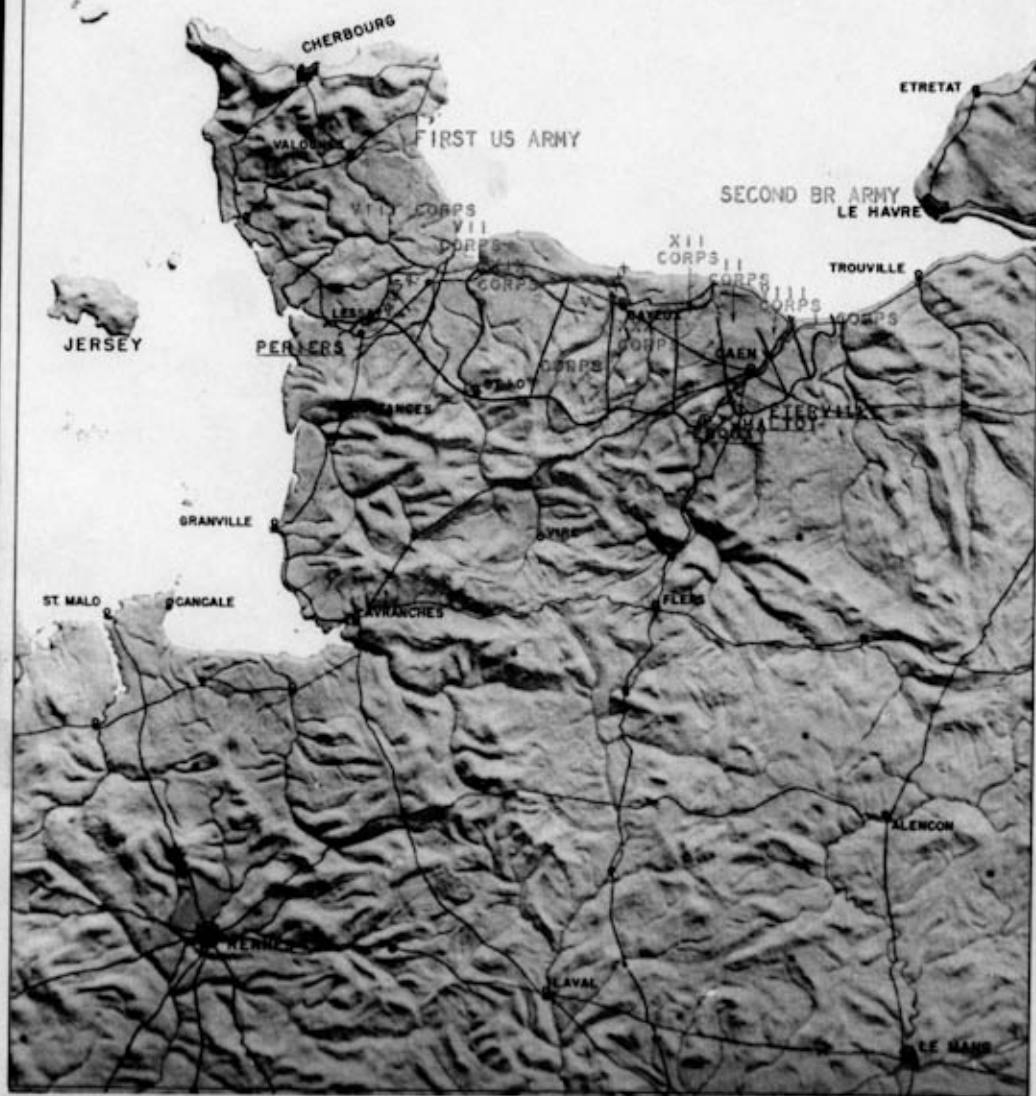
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40 Letter, 5-3-V

COTENTIN PENINSULA

10 5 0 10 20 30
MILES

LINE AS OF 21 JULY.....
LINE AS OF 22 JULY——

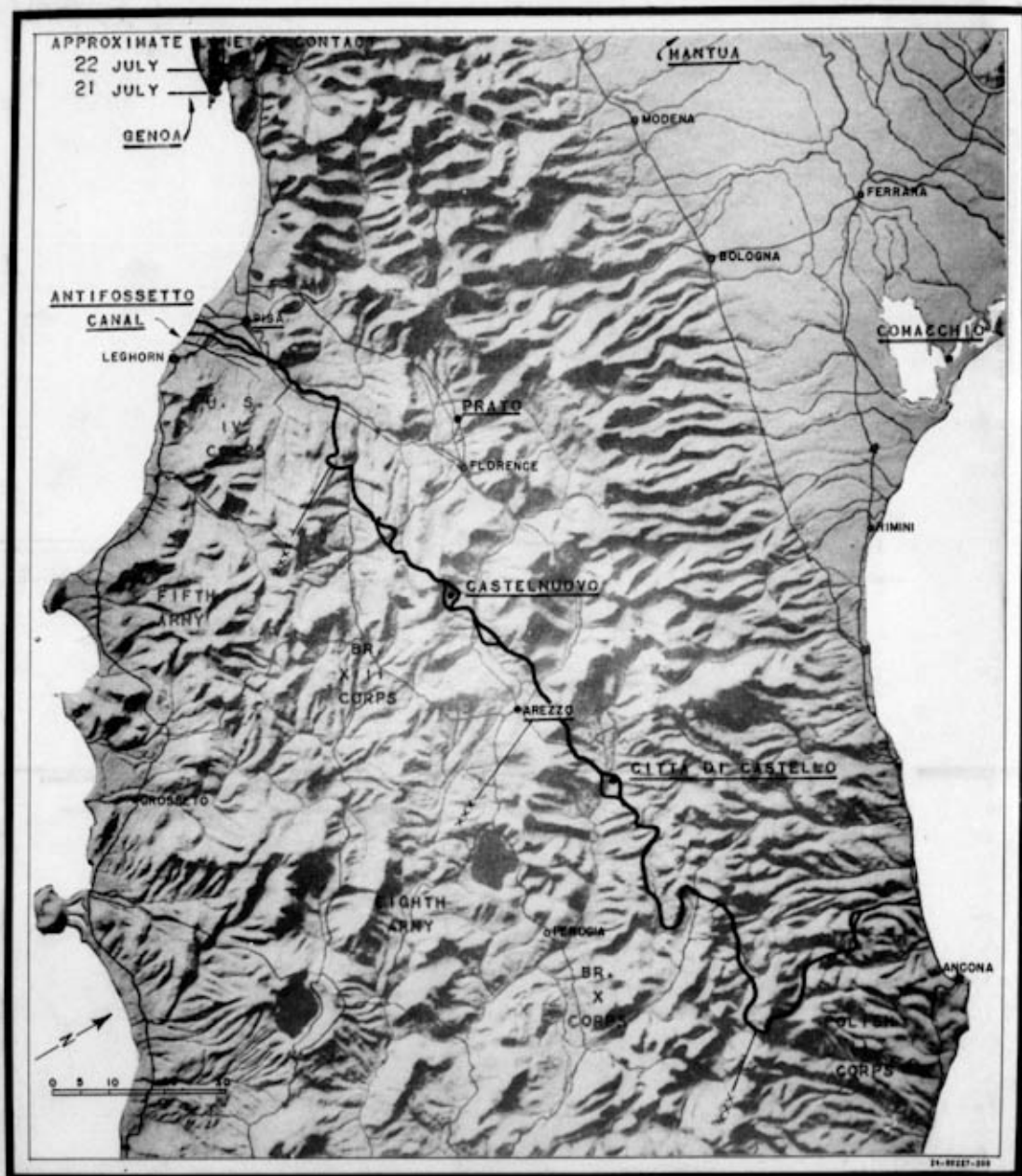


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EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Adverse weather restricted the operations of the Allied Expeditionary Air Forces to less than 500 sorties during the 24-hour period ending at sunrise on 22 July; three enemy planes were destroyed. A total of 207 flying bombs was dispatched against England, 69 penetrating to the London area; 20 were destroyed.

2. American First Army troops crossed the Seves River north of Periers during the morning of 22 July advancing 500 yards on a 1,000-yard front. In the British Second Army sector the Germans reoccupied Esquay after three heavy night attacks against the front of the British XII Corps; to the east British and Canadian units advancing southeast of Eterville captured Maltot.

MEDITERRANEAN

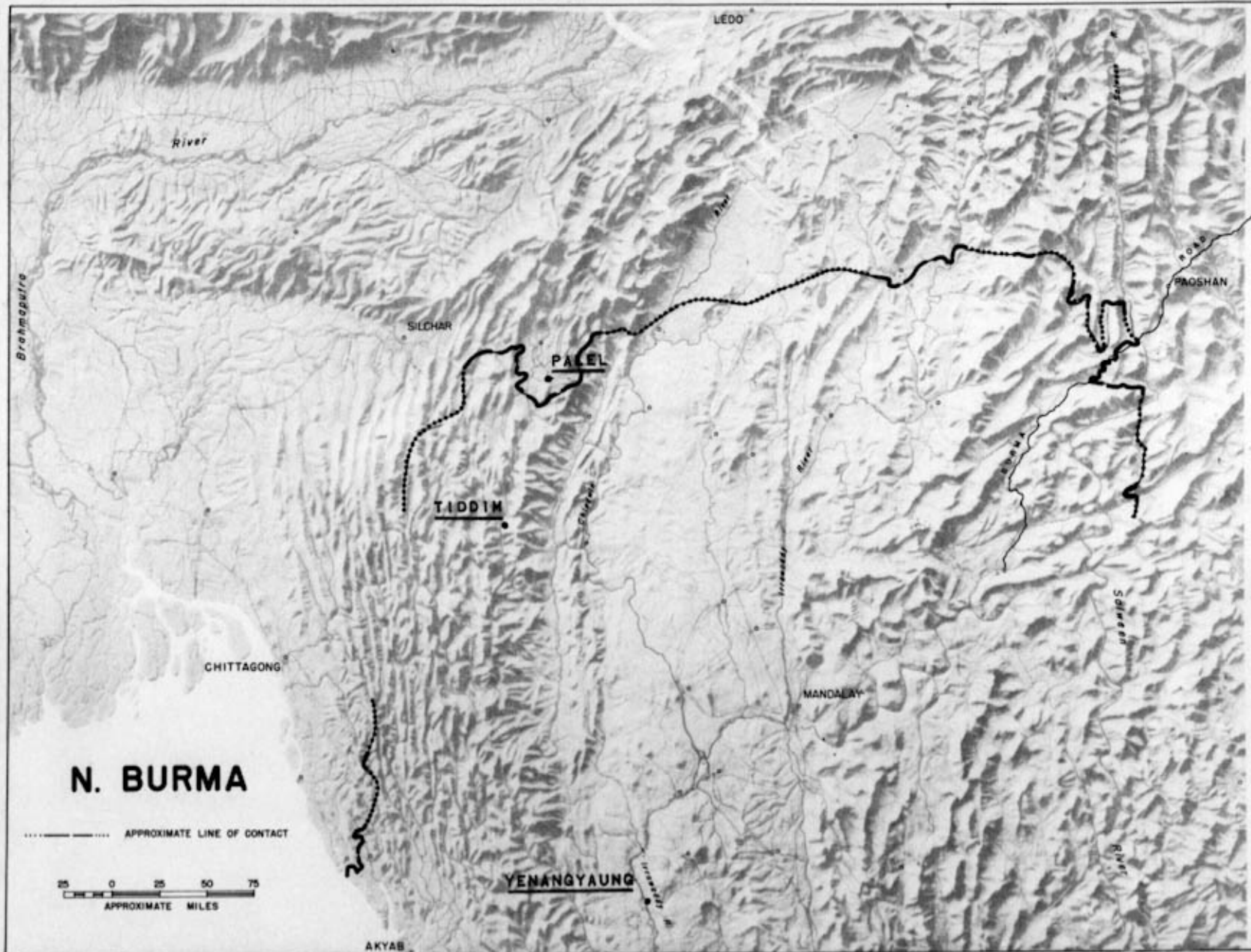
1. During the night of 20-21 July, light bombers of the Tactical Air Force operated behind the battle lines and along the Italian east coast; one plane failed to return. The next day medium bomber missions were cancelled due to weather. Light bombers hit the railroad at Comacchio and a supply dump south of Prato. Nearly 400 fighter sorties attacked targets in the battle area and highway and railway communication systems in the Genoa-Mantua area. From these operations two fighter bombers are missing.

During 22 July, 489 B-17's and B-24's escorted by 198 fighters bombed a Floesti oil refinery with 1,128 tons of explosives. Twenty

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ON 10/10/01, 5-3-72



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AND Labeled, 8-8-77

bombers attacked bridges and rail yards at Turnu-Severin as an alternate target. Five (probably six) of 21 enemy aircraft encountered were destroyed; we lost, from all causes, 26 bombers and one fighter.

2. By noon of 22 July American units of the Fifth Army had crossed the Antifossetto Canal on a broad front and advanced to within four miles of Pisa. The British Eighth Army captured Castelnuovo and Citta di Castello and reported further gains north of Arezzo.

ASIATIC THEATER

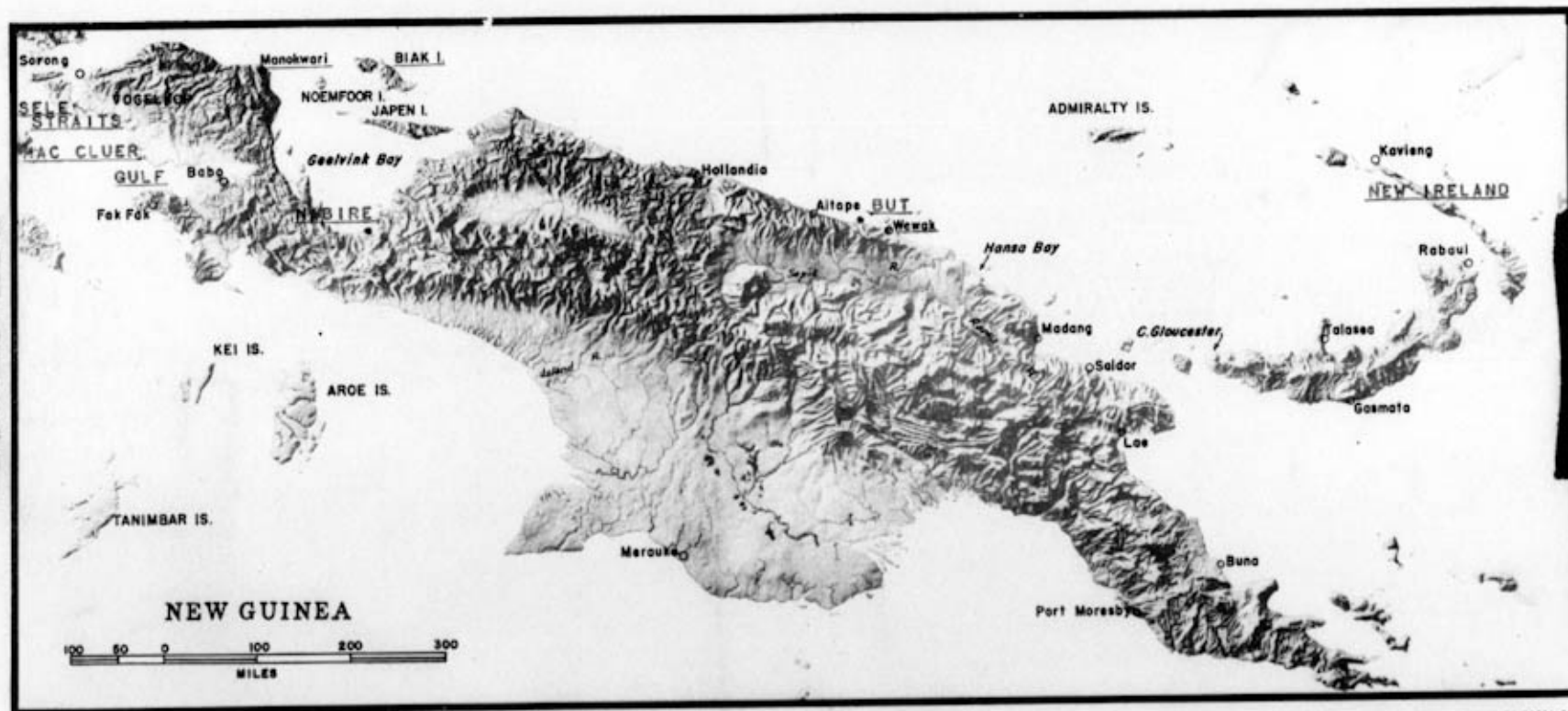
1. The 14th Air Force flew 69 sorties against troop concentrations at Hengyang and Changsha and shipping on the Siang River during 19 July; 31 planes operated over the Canton sector to attack Samshui docks. Five enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day's operations. On the 20th, 11 B-24's bombed Changsha causing heavy damage and fighter bombers continued their attacks on nearby river shipping.

2. Unfavorable flying weather continued to restrict the operations of the Eastern Air Command during 20 July. Fighter bombers concentrated against road installations and motor traffic along the Tiddim Road and attacked the water storage system at Yenangyaung causing severe damage. The following day Allied fighter bombers concentrated on targets in the Palel area; one plane was lost to ground fire.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Missions totalling 36 B-24's bombed Japanese installations on

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-72



CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
 SCALE OF MILES

BONIN IS.

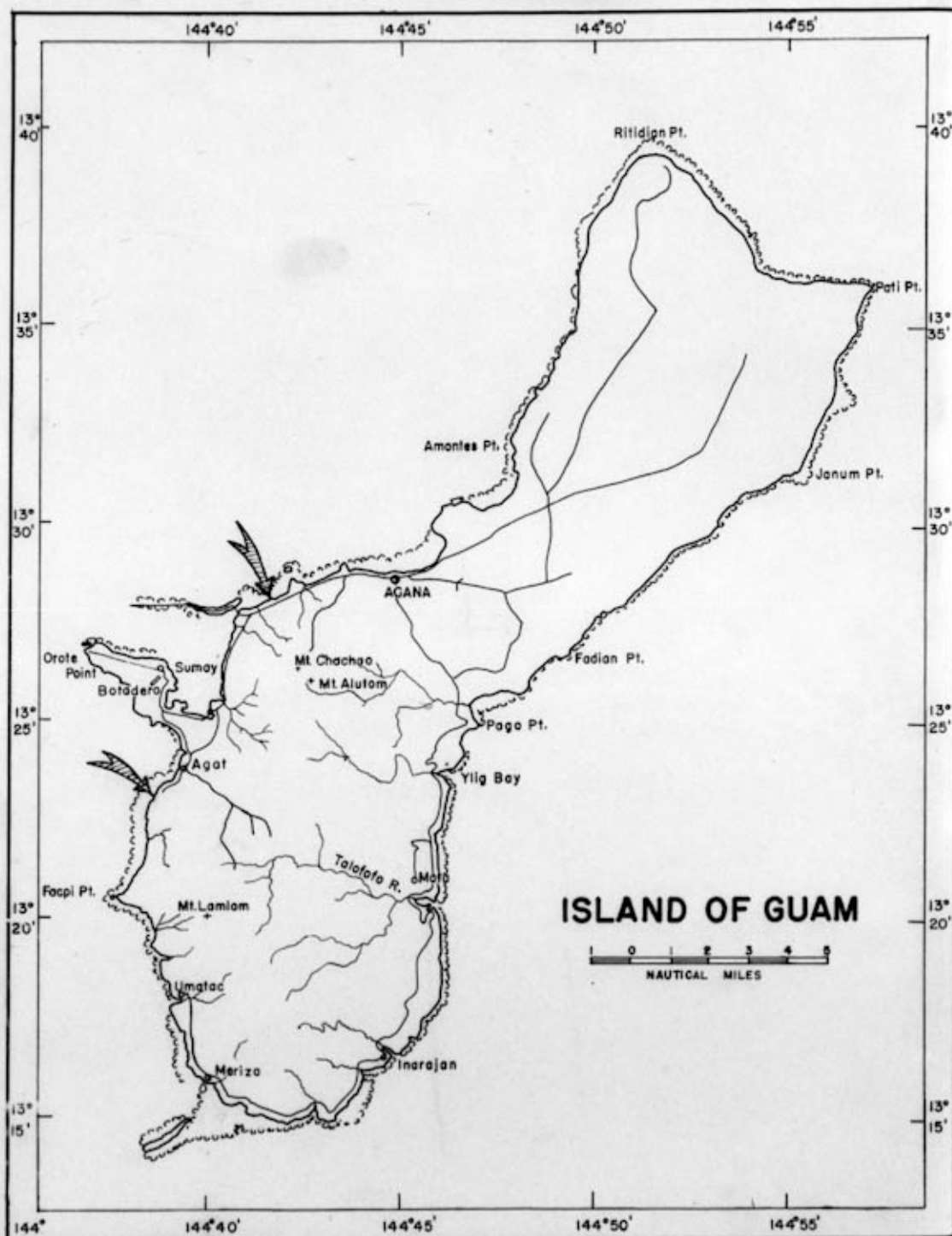
Assongong I.
 Agrihon I.
 Pagan I.
 Alamogan I.
 Guguan I.
 Sarigan I.
 Anatahon I.
 Madinilla I.
 Saipan I.
 Aguijan I.
 Rota I.
 Guam

PHILIPPINE IS.
 (Mindanao I.)

Ulithi Is.
 Fols I.
 Yea I.
 Ngulu Is.
 Soral Is.
 Pohn Is.
 Ngemella Is.
 Sonsoral Is.
 Pulo Anna I.
 Marir I.
 Tabi I.
 Helen I.
 Morotai I.
 Gafet I.
 Farolep Is.
 West Fayo I.
 Olmaroo Is.
 Elato Is.
 Lomotrre Is.
 Italk Is.
 Eauripik Is.
 Waleai Is.
 Pikelot I.
 Pulep Is.
 Puluwet Is.
 Pulusuk Is.
 Truk Is.
 Hall Is.

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

TOP SECRET



TOP SECRET

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DECLASSIFIED

OSD Letter, 5-3-78

Yap during 20 and 21 July; eight (probably nine) intercepting Japanese aircraft were destroyed without loss. Minor attacks were made by our heavy bombers against targets on Sorol, Woleai and Palau and an enemy bomber was destroyed by a reconnaissance B-24 east of Mindanao.

Enemy ground and shipping targets in the New Guinea area were again pounded by the 5th Air Force, more than 40 medium, light and fighter bomber sorties being reported against troop concentrations and coastal communications near But. In the western sector of the island 25 B-24's concentrated on the airfield and gun positions at Manokwari while fighter bombers attacked barge hideouts to the south and off Biak. Shipping in the MacCluer Gulf and the Sele Straits was raided by our medium bombers and our light bombers harassed enemy barracks at Nabire.

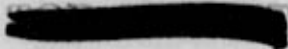
Solomons-based fighter bombers attacked targets on Bougainville and in northern New Ireland during 20 July.

2. The attack of 19 July by Navy B-24's on the Bonin Islands, in addition to previous report, damaged a 5,000-ton cargo vessel, fired three coastal vessels, destroyed two planes and damaged airbase facilities. During 20 July, 57 Central Pacific aircraft dropped 18 tons on Wotje and Taroa, and 12 medium bombers of the 7th Air Force placed seven tons on Ponape.

3. Operations on Guam during 21 July proceeded with absolute precision. Opposition, initially nominal, has stiffened as our troops have advanced inland. Good beachheads have been secured and casualties are believed moderate.

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1996年12月1日

The bombardment and shelling of Tinian was continued throughout the day.

EASTERN FRONT

In the central sector of the Aunas Isthmus the Red Army has reached its 1940 Frontier in an advance of 30 miles. The capture of Pskov has been conceded by the Germans. Gains have been made by the Soviets southeast of Ostrov and toward Dvinsk along the railroad from Polotsk but the Germans still hold firm to the south of Dvinsk. A Soviet spearhead has advanced 18 miles and taken Panevezhis on the Dvinsk-Memel railroad. Slight gains have been made northeast of Bialystok and towards Brest-Litovsk. Northwest of Kovel, Khelm has been taken by Red troops which are moving westwards toward Lublin. The advance on Lwow continues to the northwest and southeast of the town although German and Hungarian forces are holding firmly and counterattacking. The advance towards Stanislaw continues.

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-78

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 955

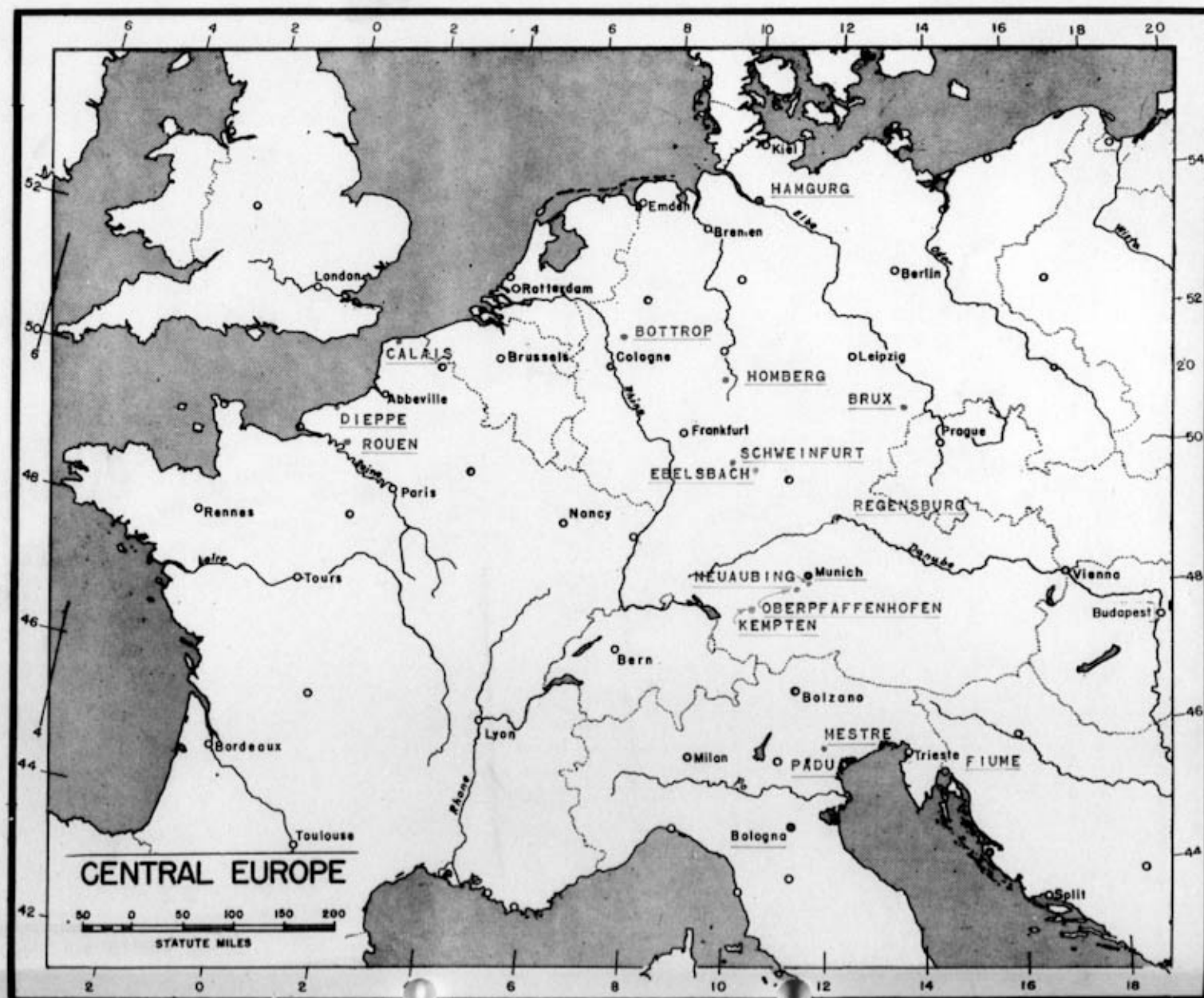
0700 July 21 to 0700 July 22, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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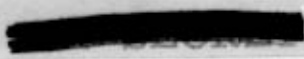


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OSD Letter, 5-8-78

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LINE AS OF 21 JULY—



EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During 20 July, 403 RAF bombers dropped 1,737 tons of explosives on eight bomb-launching sites in Picardy. That night, 322 bombers were dispatched to attack synthetic oil plants at Homberg and Bottrop. Twenty-six Mosquito bombers raided Hamburg. During these operations 30 heavy bombers were lost.

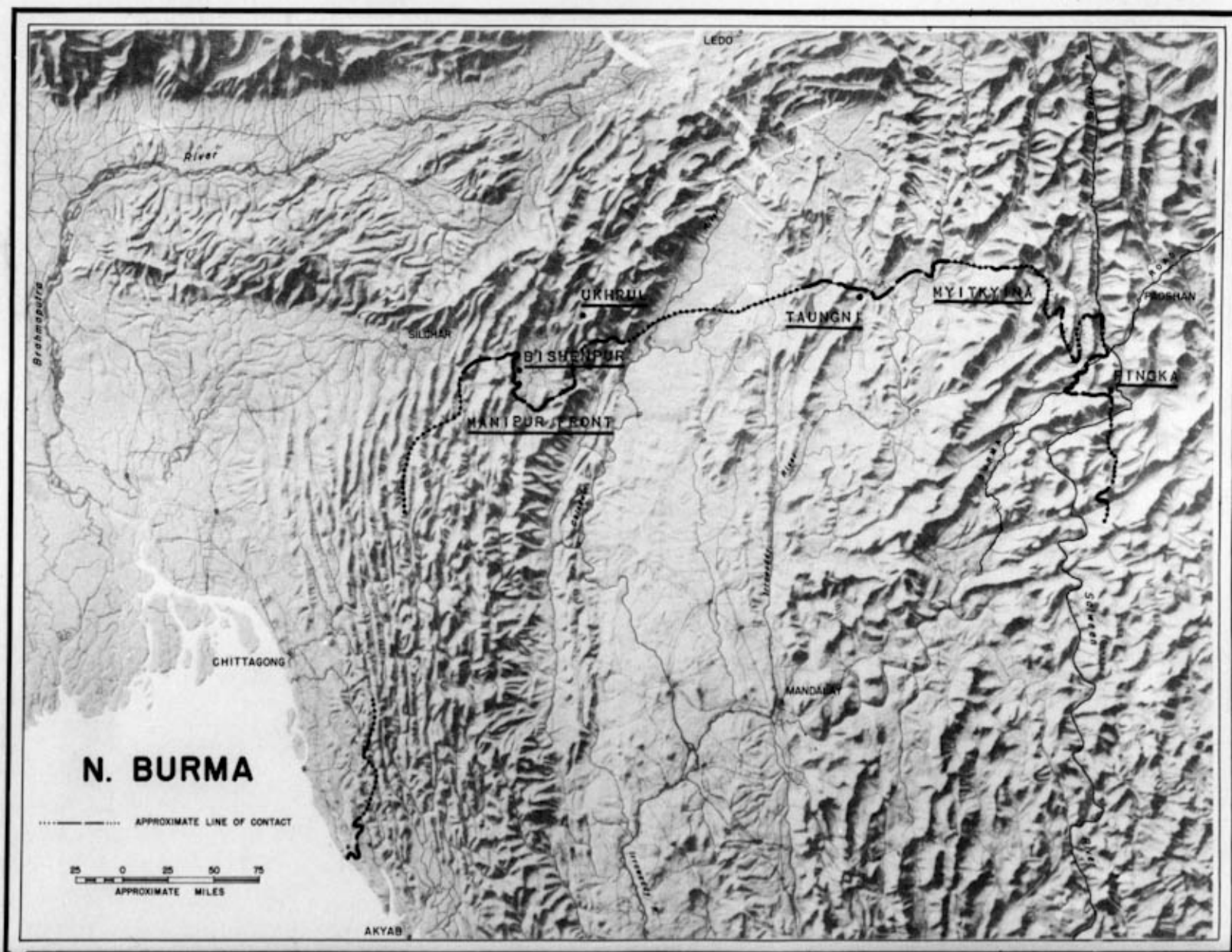
The Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew nearly 2,200 sorties during the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 21 July. One enemy plane was destroyed for a loss of one medium bomber and five fighter bombers. A total of 93 flying bombs were launched; 39 penetrated to the London area and 17 were destroyed.

The 8th Air Force dispatched 1,113 escorted B-17's and B-24's to the Munich area on 21 July to bomb ball-bearing plants at Schweinfurt and Ebelsbach, aircraft plants at Neuaubing, Kempten, Regensburg and Oberpfaffenhofen, as well as two airdromes. Six enemy aircraft were destroyed; our losses totalled 35 bombers and 11 fighters.

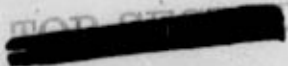
2. A counterattack against forward positions of our VIII Corps near Raids during the night of 20-21 July was repulsed. The next day, the Canadian II Corps continued to advance against strong resistance to St. Andre-sur-Orne and Hubert-Folie. An enemy counterattack supported by armor near St. Andre-sur-Orne was repulsed. Heavy rains hampered operations.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. One hundred eight Allied heavy bombers attacked the Fiume oil



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refinery with 264 tons during the night of 19-20 July. The Tactical Air Force performed nearly 300 sorties during 20 July; two fighter bombers were lost. Coastal aircraft destroyed a schooner and damaged another in the Adriatic; one enemy plane was also destroyed.

During 21 July, 387 escorted heavy bombers operated against the Brux synthetic oil plant and Mestre marshalling yards with 856 tons of explosives. About 70 non-aggressive enemy fighters were encountered, nine (probably 12) of them being destroyed; we lost 16 bombers and two fighters.

2. American units of the Fifth Army had established outposts north of the Antifossetto Canal by noon on 21 July; our patrols were four miles from Pisa. Further east, French Colonials occupied Castelfiorentino and progressed at other points along their front. British Eighth Army troops found Castiglion unoccupied and made further gains northwest of Laterina. Columns pushing into the hills in the eastern sector of the battle line advanced to Perticano without contact. In the Adriatic sector Italian and Polish units occupied Cupramontana, Iesi and Belvedere and were in contact with enemy forces covering the road running inland from Senigallia, after an advance of some eight miles in 30 hours.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On the Salween front Chinese troops attacked Japanese units in Pingka during 19 July. The next day heavy street fighting was reported in Myitkyina. British troops had heavy fighting seven miles northwest of Taungni.

CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.

0 50 100 150 200 250
SCALE OF MILES

BONIN IS.

Assongong I.

Agrihan I.

Pagan I.

Alomogan I.

Guguan I.

Sorigan I.

Anatohan I.

Medinilla I.

Tanlian I.

Aguijan I.

Rota I.

Guam

KAGMAN PEN.

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OSD letter, 6-8-78

Ujae I.

Fais I.

Yap I.

Ngulu I.

Sorol I.

Peleu I.

Ngemelle I.

Geferut I.

Farouk I.

West Faye I.

Pikol I.

Olmoroa I.

Elato I.

Lamotrek I.

Pulap I.

Pulawat I.

Olat I.

Truk I.

Pulusuk I.

Eswirip I.

C A R O L I N E

I S L A N D S

Sonsoral I.

Pala Anag I.

Marir I.

Taloud I.

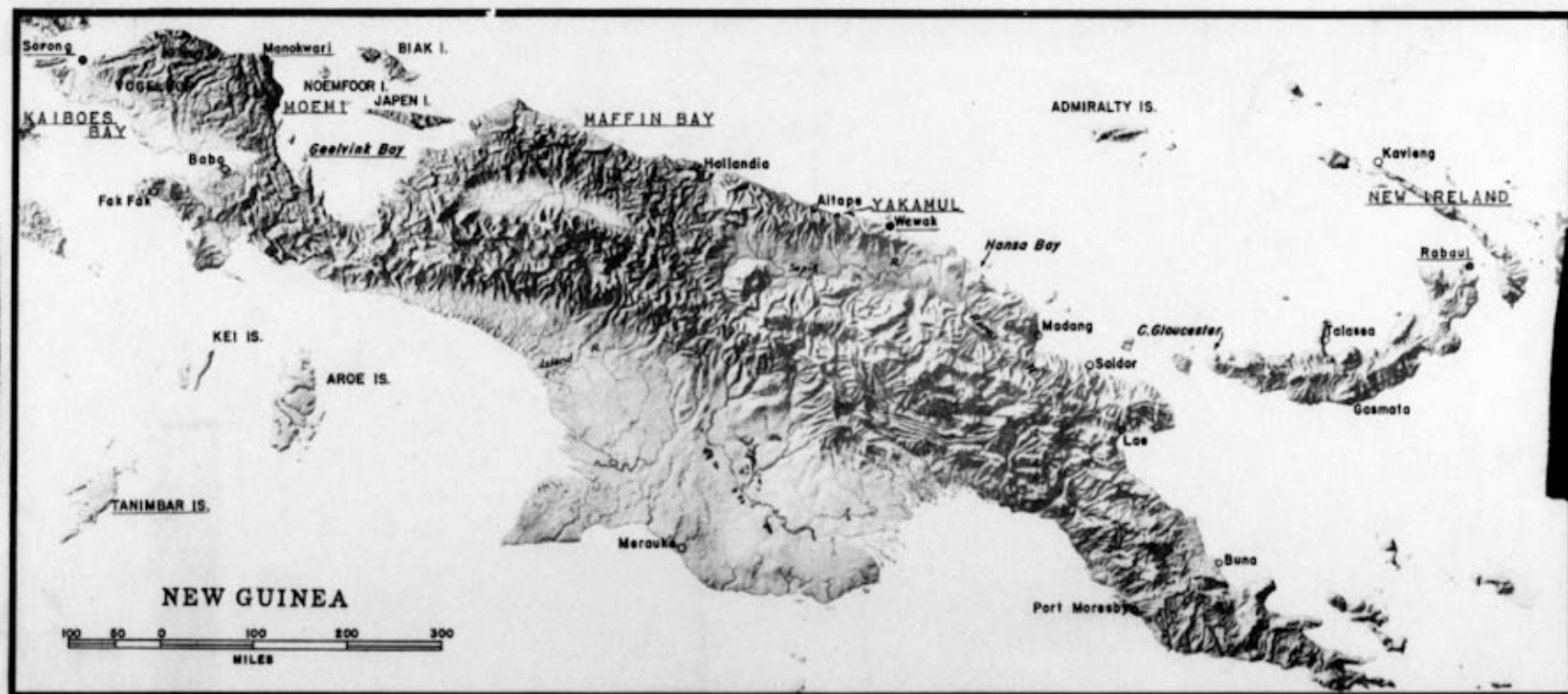
Tabi I.

Helen I.

Marotel I.

PHILIPPINE IS.
(Mindanao I.)

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72



During 19 July the Eastern Air Command performed a few offensive missions over the Manipur front despite monsoon weather.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

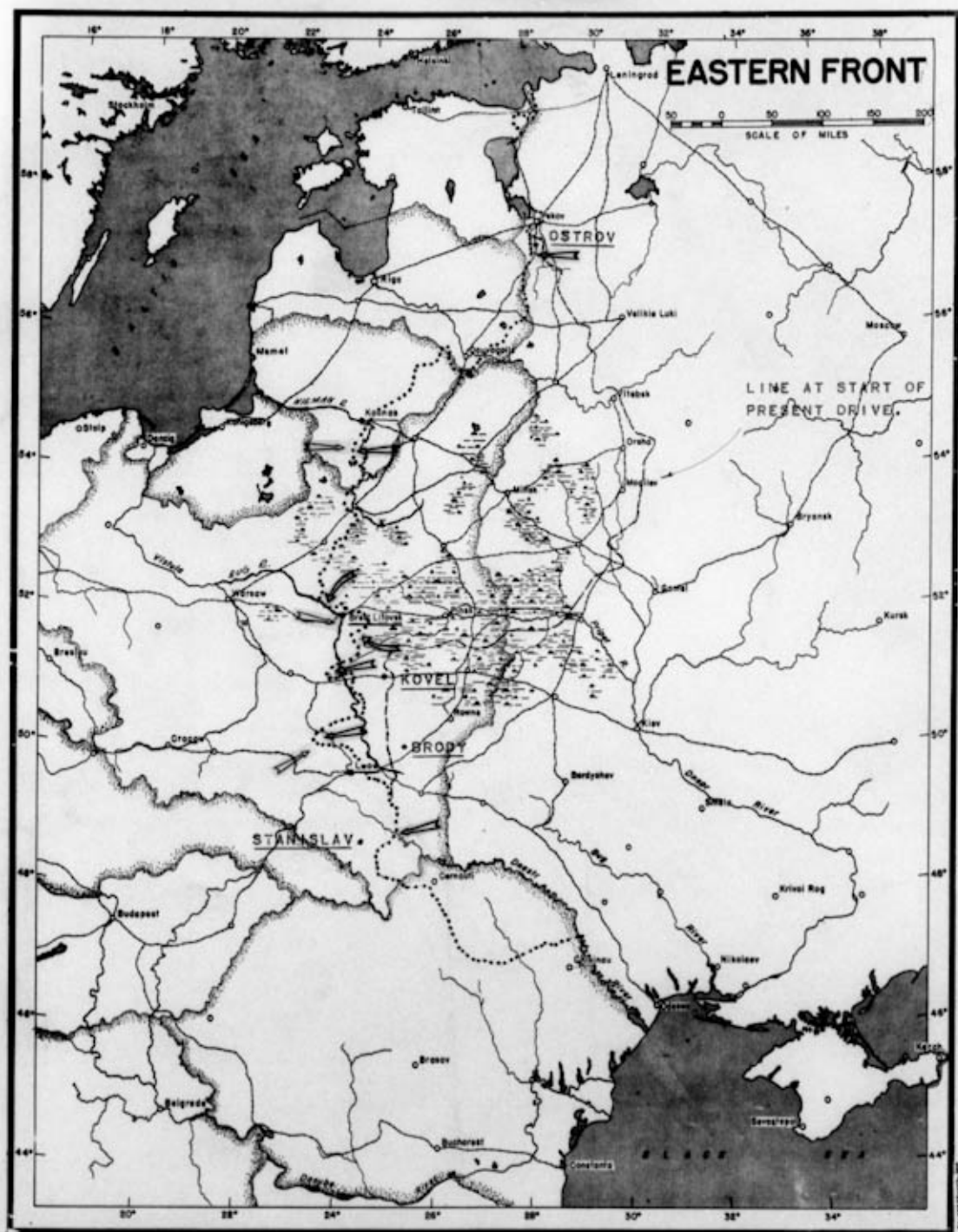
1. Forty-four fighter bombers cooperated with Navy PT boats to sink four barges and attack road traffic along the Wewak coast during 20 July. Our cruisers shelled enemy camps and headquarters in the Yakumul area while our light and fighter bombers hit troop concentrations in the Wewak and Maffin Bay areas.

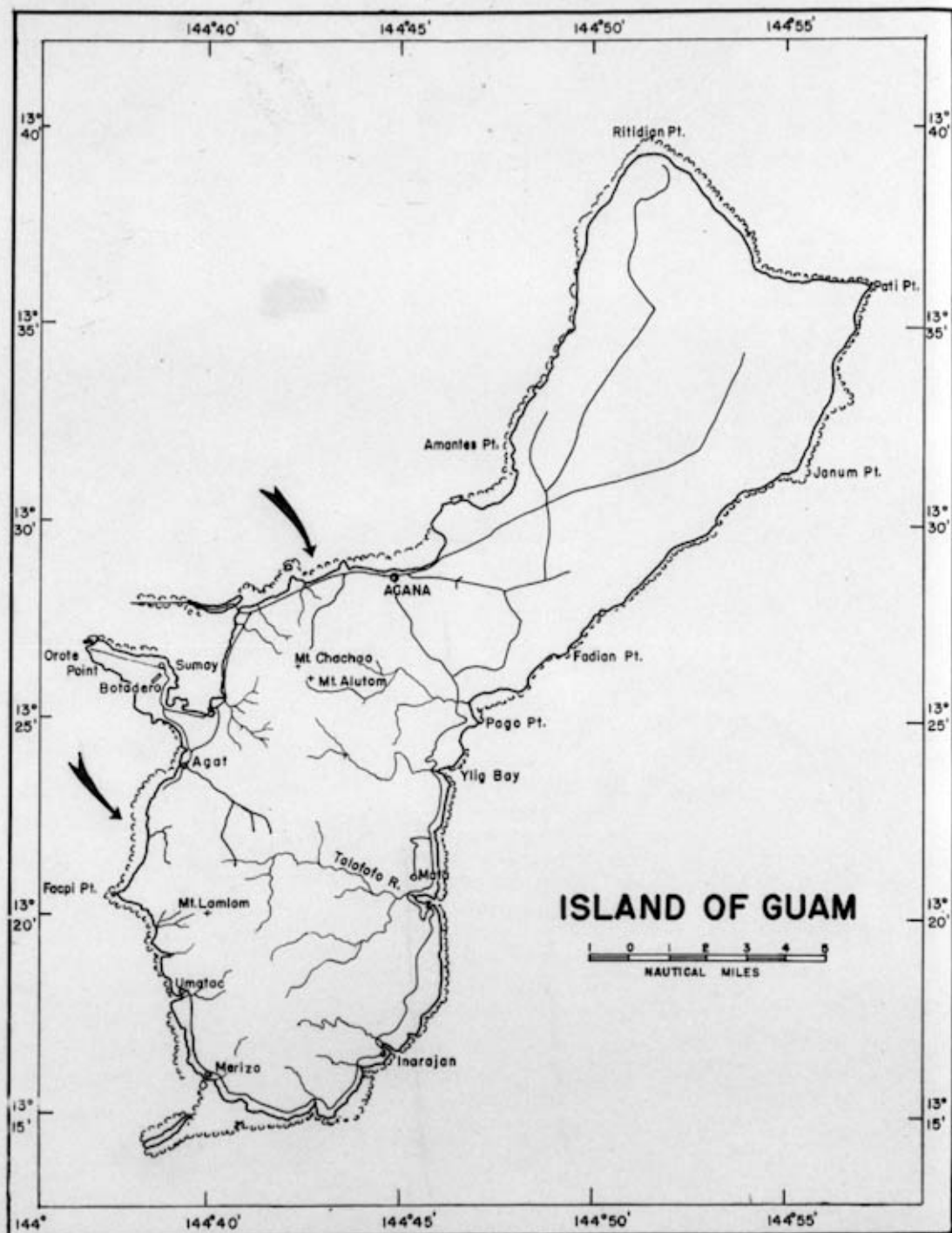
Twenty-seven B-24's bombed the Yap airstrip on 19 July, while other heavy bombers attacked Sorol, Ngulu and Woleai. The next day, small missions of heavy bombers again attacked Yap and Palau airdromes. Twelve B-25's operated over western New Guinea to bomb shipping and fuel dumps in the Sorong area. Two B-25's sank a schooner and barge in Kaiboes Bay; other formations attacked shipping in Geelvink Bay. B-24's bombed Manokwari and Moemi. West of New Guinea our heavy bombers attacked targets on Tanimbar and Timor, and our medium bombers damaged a freighter southwest of Alor Island. Fighters shot down an enemy reconnaissance plane off Drysdale, Australia.

Nineteen New Zealand fighters, from Solomons bases, attacked targets on Bougainville; other Allied formations struck targets in the vicinity of Rabaul. Sixty-two medium, dive and fighter bombers concentrated on New Ireland road communications.

2. On the morning of 21 July, after 1,430 air sorties in which 486

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OSD Letter, 8-3-78

tons of bombs were dropped on the defenses of the island, Marines and Army troops landed on Guam; opposition was light and operations were proceeding as scheduled.

3. During 19 July, Navy B-24's made low-level attacks on shipping in the Bonin Islands, sinking one small freighter, firing four coastal vessels and damaging 11 seaplanes. The following day, 28 Central Pacific aircraft bombed gun emplacements on Mille.

On Saipan the 5,000-ft. airstrip at Kagman Peninsula was ready for use on 20 July. Bombardment of Tinian by Saipan aircraft, shore artillery and light Naval surface units continues.

EASTERN FRONT

Ostrov was captured by the Soviets during 21 July; farther to the south German counterattacks against the Soviet bridgehead on the west bank of the Niemen River were repulsed. The Red forces reached the Bug River northwest of Brest and crossed it on a 30-mile front west of Kovel; minor gains were made north and southeast of Lwow. A new Soviet offensive was launched east of Stanislav.

- 4 -
TOP SECRET

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 954

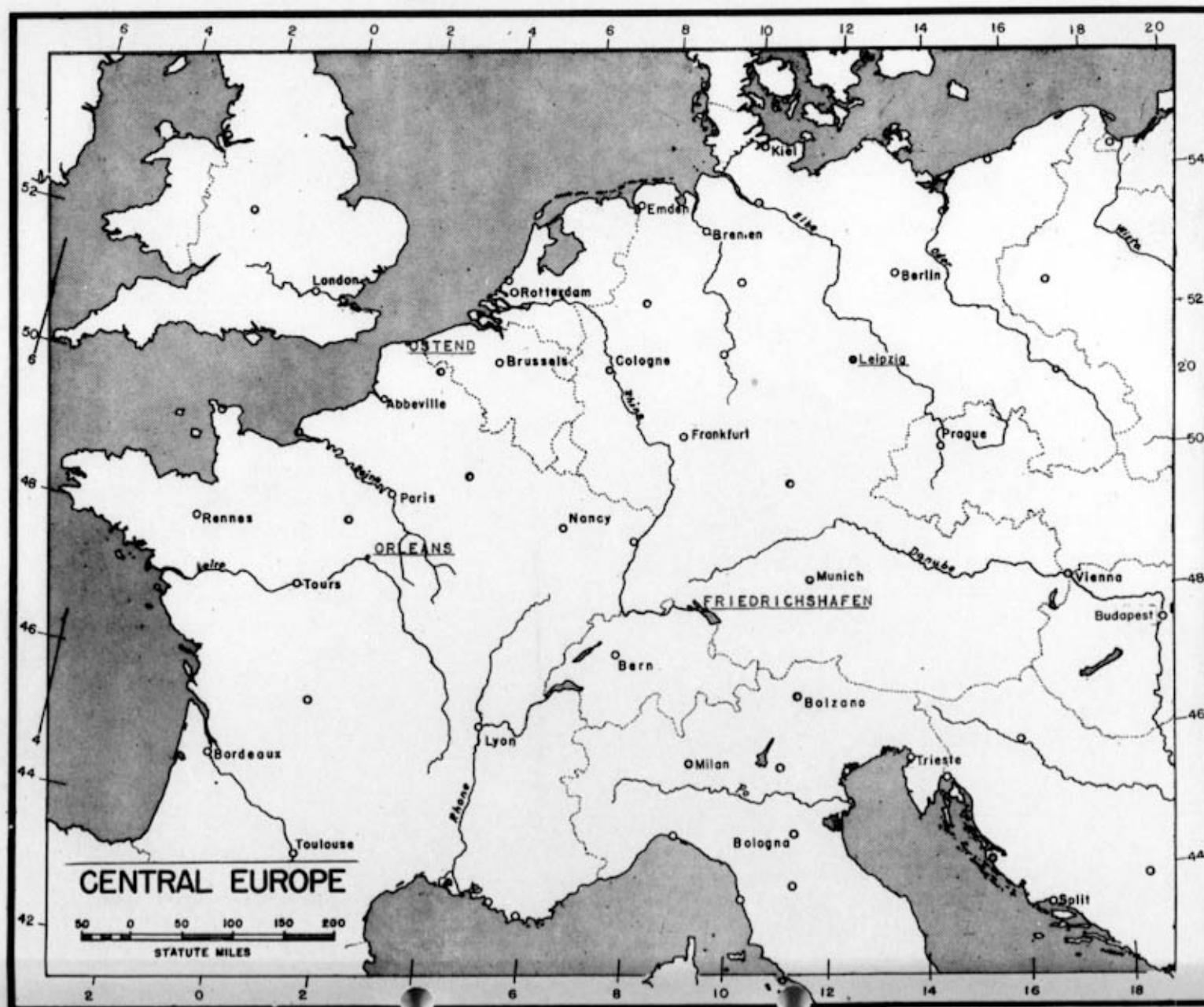
0700 July 20 to 0700 July 21, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(v)

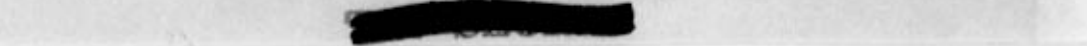
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VERBO



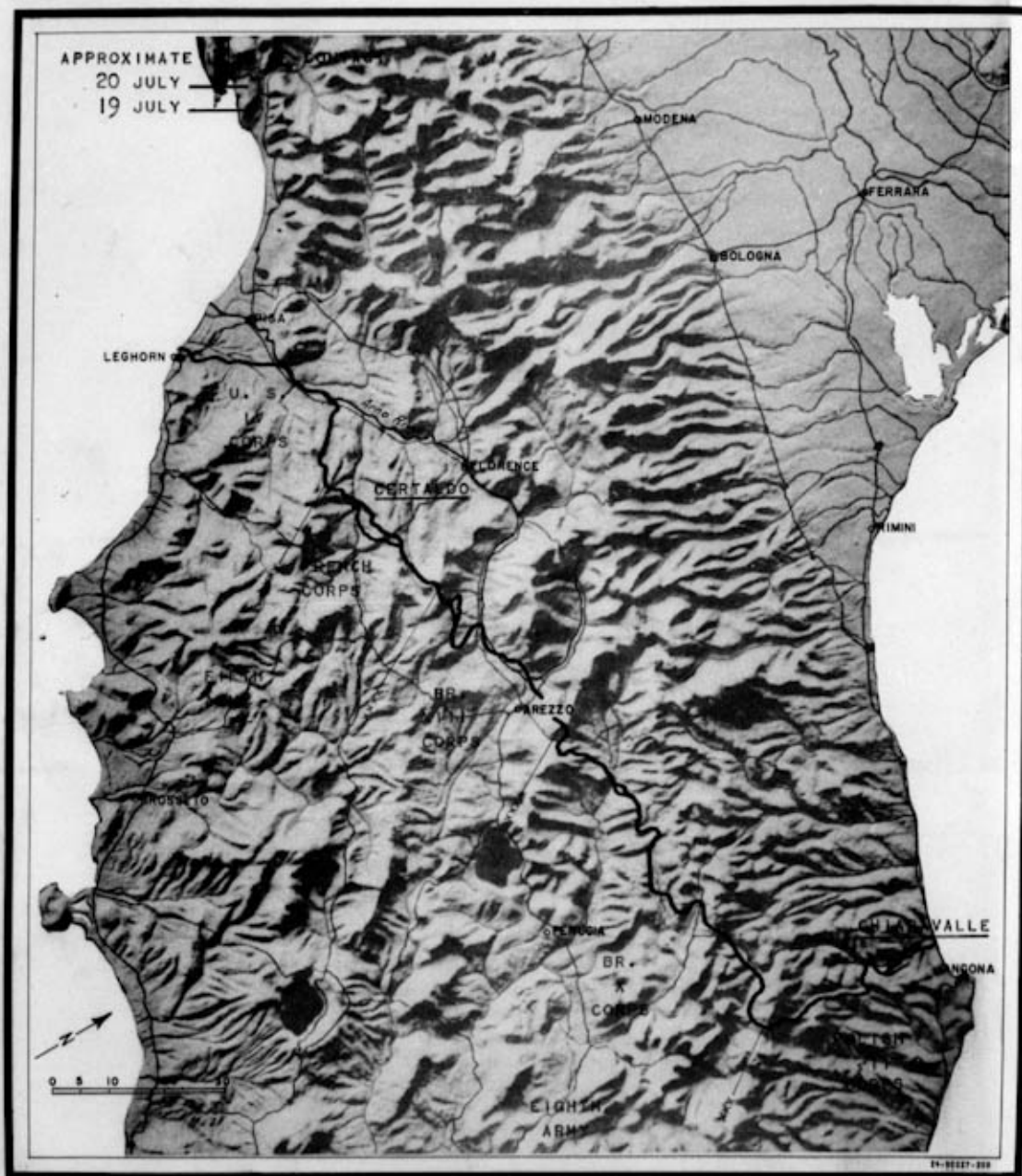
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. The Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 1,789 sorties during the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 19 July. Light bombers and fighters attacked enemy troop concentrations in the battle area and railroad communications to the rear. Medium bombers concentrated on bridges in northwestern France and on a fuel dump at Orleans. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed for a loss of four bombers and one fighter. [Of the 134 flying bombs launched against England, 37 reached the London area; 67 were destroyed. About 18 percent of the bombs came from the Ostend area].

The 8th Air Force dispatched 1,276 escorted heavy bombers against enemy installations in the Leipzig area during 20 July. Targets attacked included three airplane engine works, three aircraft assembly plants, a ball-bearing works, two synthetic oil plants and two airdromes. Twenty (probably 21) German planes were destroyed for a loss of 19 bombers and nine fighters.

2. By noon of 20 July the XIX Corps of our First Army had outposts on the Periers-St. Lo road where they were encountering heavy enemy resistance. A reconnaissance group established outposts south of St. Lo. On the British Second Army front the XXX Corps pushed forward 500 yards in the center of its sector towards Orbois and St. Vaast sur Seules. The Canadian II Corps, attacking east of the Orne, passed Fleury sur Orne, captured Ifs, and pressed southward 1,500 yards between the two towns. Farther east the Allied advance continued to the line Bras-Bourguebus-Frenouville. The I Corps was held up by strong enemy opposition northwest and southwest of Troarn.

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and Letter, 5-8-73



MEDITERRANEAN

1. Tactical Air Force operations during 19 July were restricted by weather but medium and fighter bombers carried out several hundred sorties in support of our ground operations. Coastal aircraft attacked targets along the Dalmatian coast and the Italian Riviera. Four of 22 enemy aircraft attempting interception during the day were destroyed.

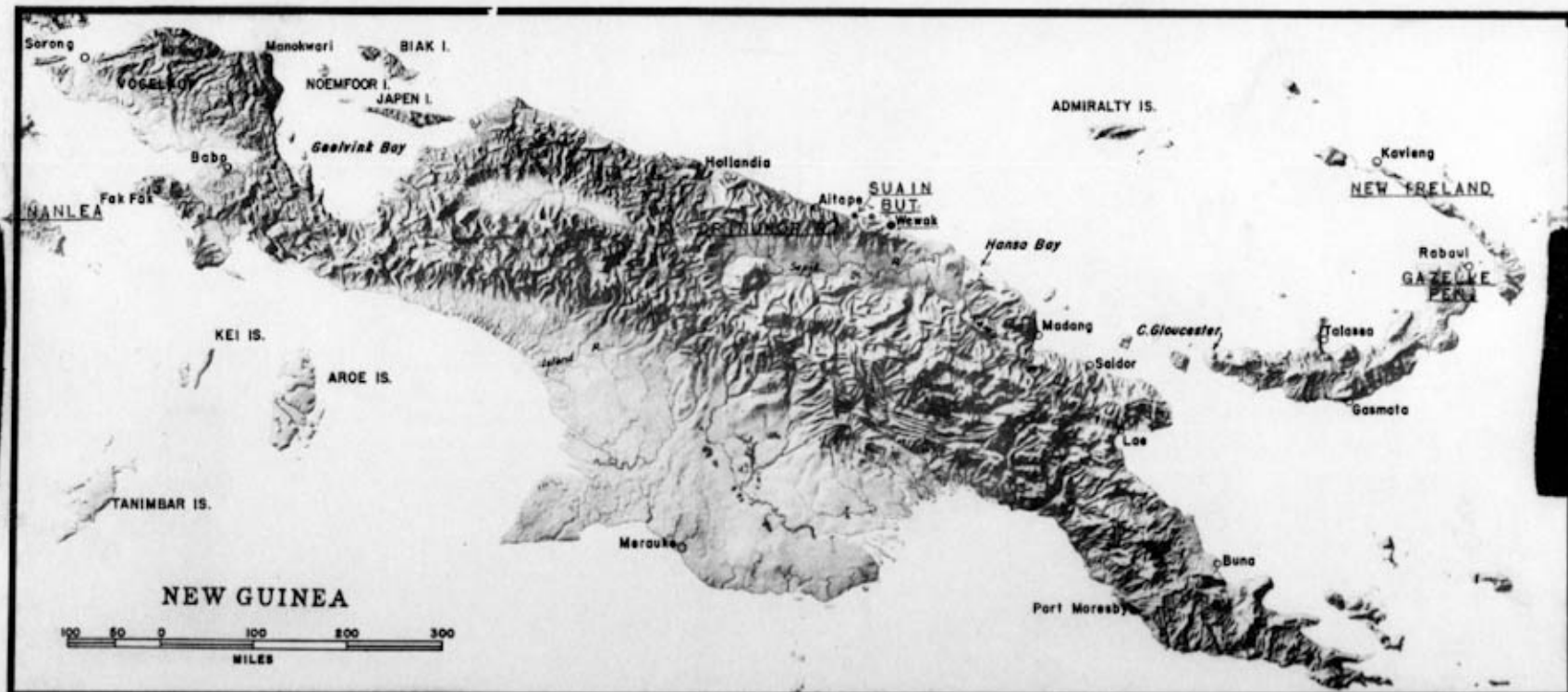
Four hundred ninety escorted 15th Air Force heavy bombers attacked two airdromes and an aircraft factory in the Friedrichshafen area on 20 July with 1,110 tons of explosives. Nineteen interceptor aircraft of more than 100 encountered were destroyed; twelve B-24's are missing.

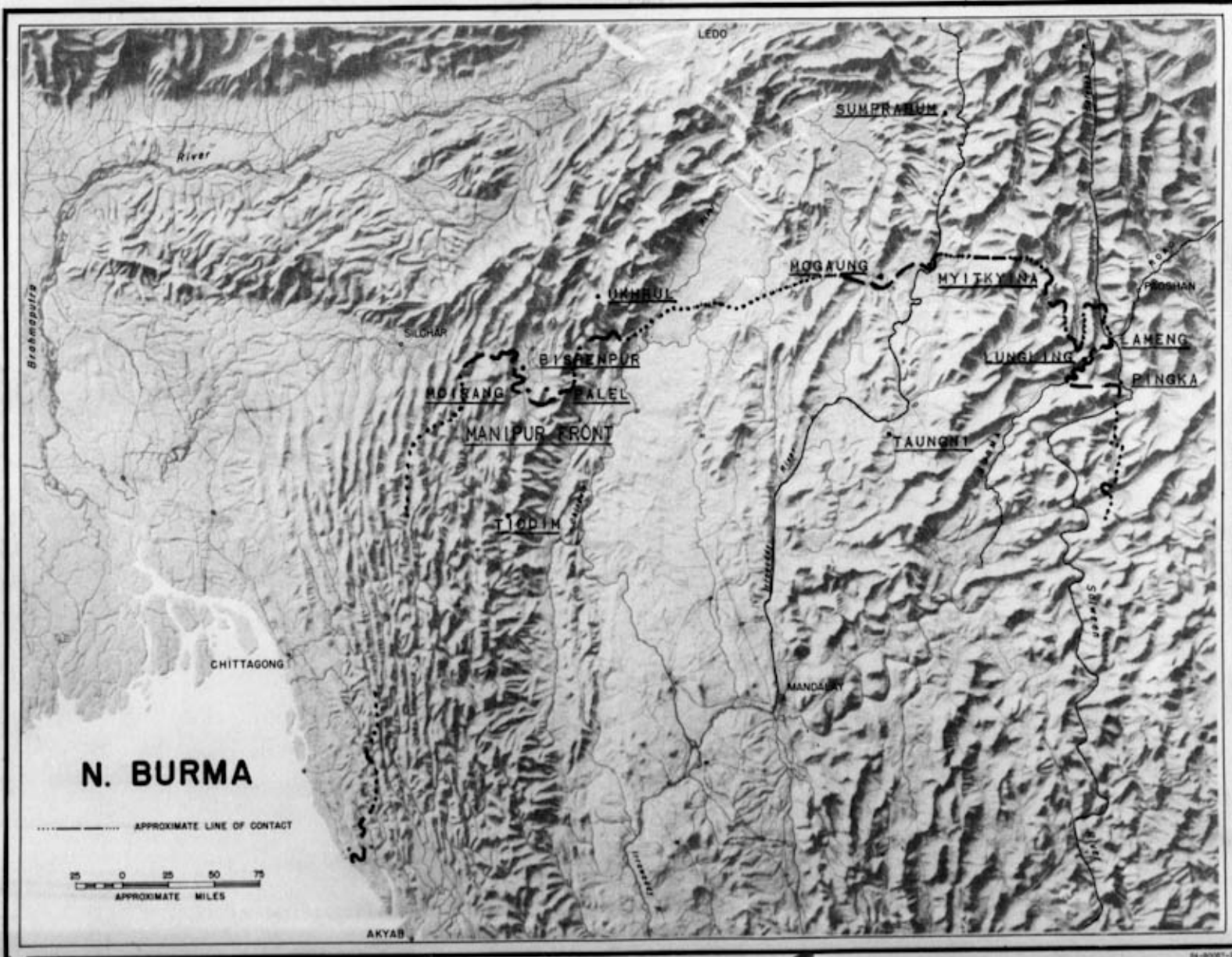
2. Torrential rains seriously interfered with the forward movement of the Allied Armies on the trans-Italian battle front during 19 July. Our patrols operated beyond the Arno. French Colonials reported gains in the sector east of Certaldo of from one to four miles. Near the Adriatic coast two bridgeheads were seized beyond the Esino River in the Chiaravalle area. On 20 July the advance was resumed.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On the Salween front Chinese forces captured two peaks south of Lungling after repulsing two Japanese counterattacks on 17 July. In heavy fighting around Pingka other Chinese elements forced a Japanese withdrawal to the southeast. The Sumprabum - Myitkyina

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-72





road was cleared of the enemy to a point 23 miles northeast of Myitkyina by 18 July. The Eastern Air Command flew a total of 118 sorties this day in support of our ground operations. Chinese units launched an attack beyond the Irrawaddy southeast of Myitkyina on 19 July; a heavy Japanese attack northwest of Taungni was repulsed. On the Manipur front the British continued to advance slowly south of Ukhrul; other elements pushed down the Tiddim Road ten miles south of Bishenpur to occupy Moirang.

2. Adverse weather hampered operations of the 14th Air Force during 19 July. A limited number of sorties were flown against river traffic in the Tungting Lake district and against French Indo-China coastal shipping.

3. [The Japanese are reported to be building two new air strips at Changsha, which would indicate their intention to hold the area.]

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

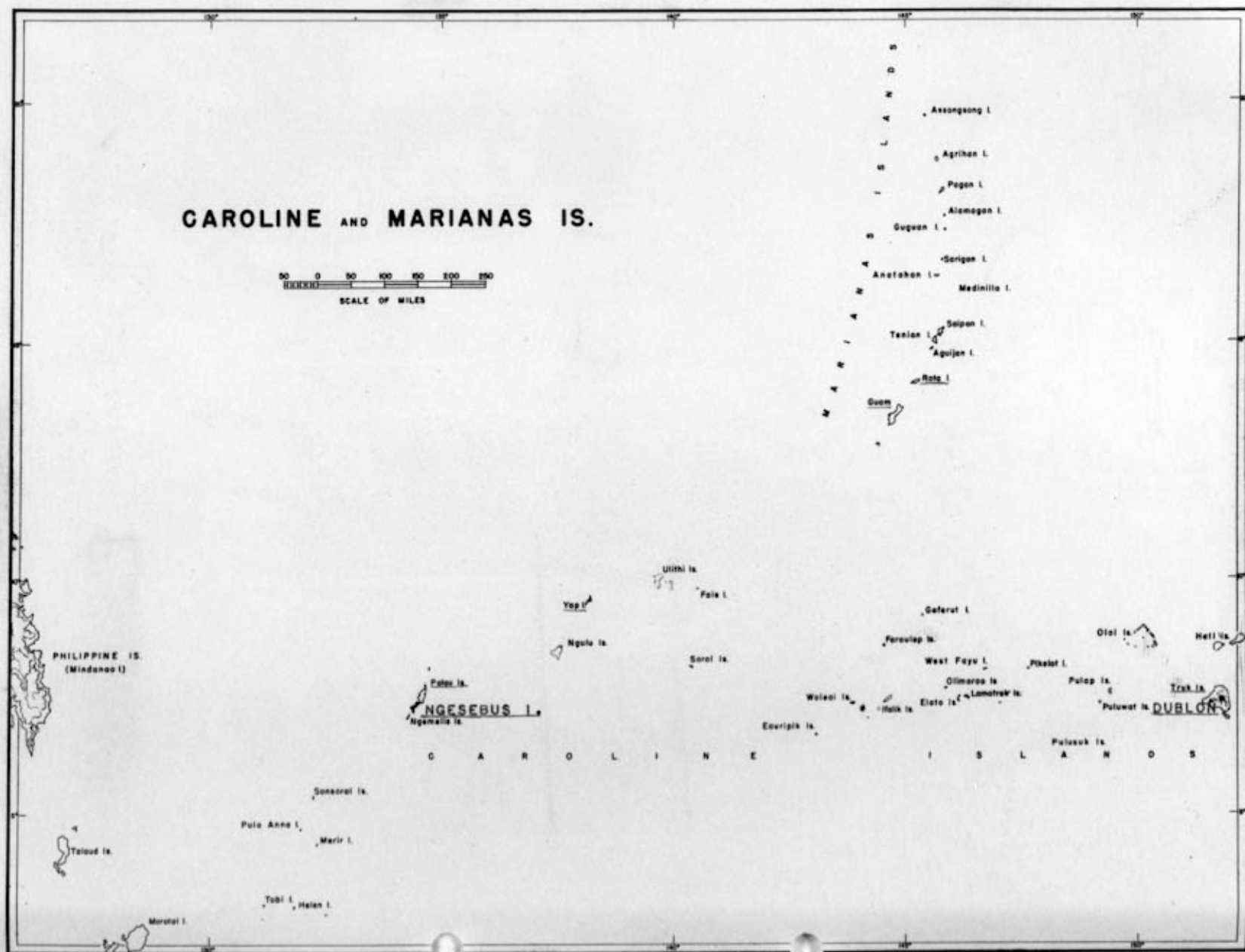
1. In the Wewak area Japanese troops attacked our positions on the Drinumor River on 19 July.

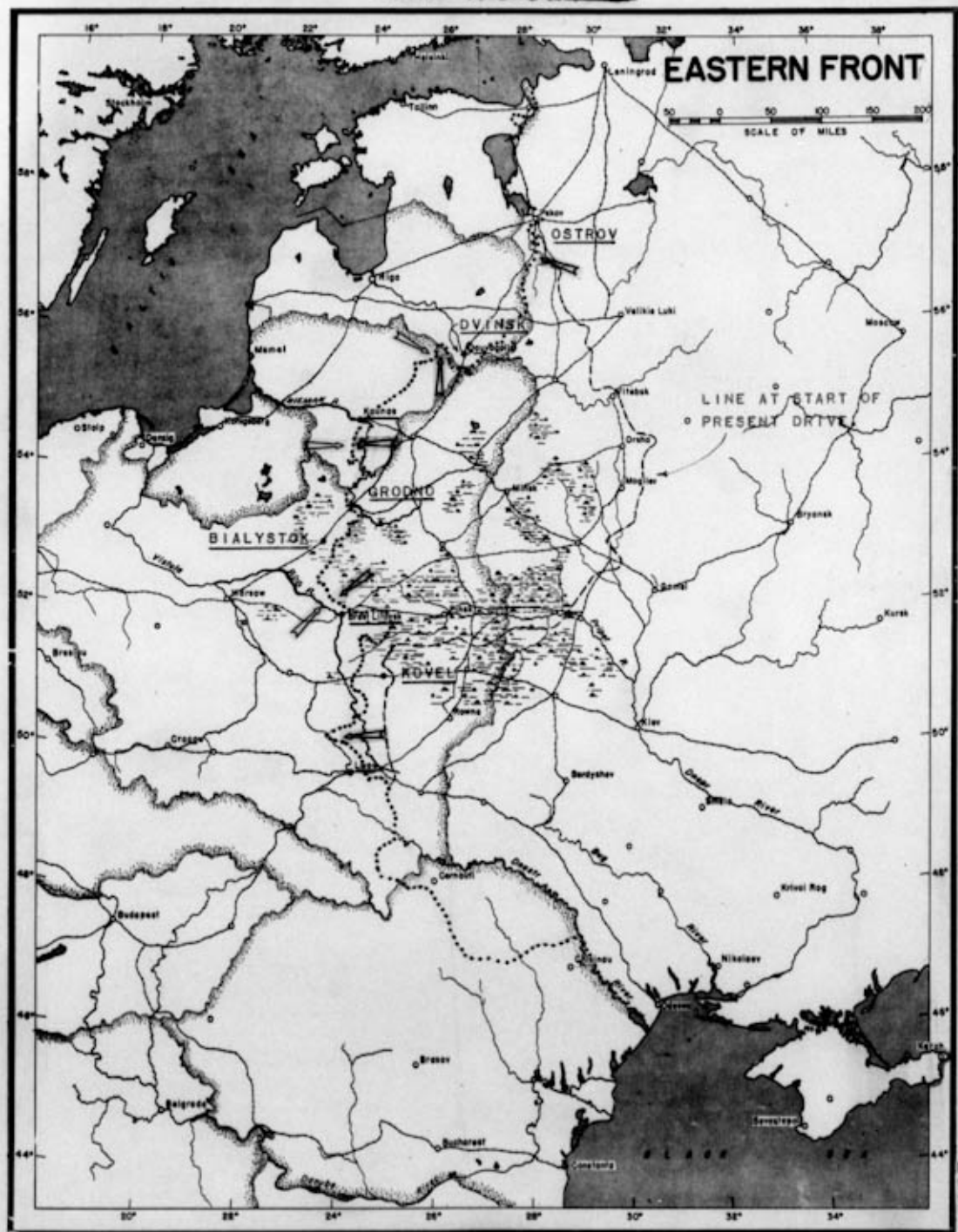
The night of 18-19 July, three B-24's bombed Yap; two others hit the Palau seaplane base and the Ngesebus runway. The next day 65 Allied aircraft harassed the enemy along the Wewak coast. Five B-24's bombed the Namlea airdrome and probably destroyed one of five enemy interceptors. Seventeen Allied medium bombers operated over Timor, sinking a 500-ton vessel, damaging a 1,500-ton freighter-transport, and burning a small ship; five medium bombers hit Dilli.

Solomons-based aircraft maintained their attacks against enemy

CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
SCALE OF MILES





installations on Bougainville, the north Gazelle Peninsula and New Ireland during 18 July.

2. Central Pacific aircraft flew 232 sorties during 18 July dropping 75 tons of explosives on Ponape, Taroa and Wotje; three planes were lost to weather. Twenty-five B-24's bombed the Dublon Naval base at Truk the next day with 62 tons; eight unaggressive Japanese planes were encountered.

3. During 18 and 19 July the bombardment of Guam by battleships, destroyers and carrier-based planes was intensified; in 934 sorties a total of 477 tons of bombs was dropped. Rota received 80 tons of bombs which practically demolished the town area. Three planes were lost during these operations.

EASTERN FRONT

The Red Armies scored small gains south of Ostrov during 20 July. Several towns were captured east of Dvinsk; the Soviets also cut the railroad running west from that town. East of Bialystok an average advance of five miles was scored. A strong Red offensive pushed to within 26 miles of Brest-Litovsk along the railroad running northwest from Kovel while the Bug River was reached on a broad front. North and southeast of Lwow the Soviet advance continued, their leading elements being five miles from the city.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 953

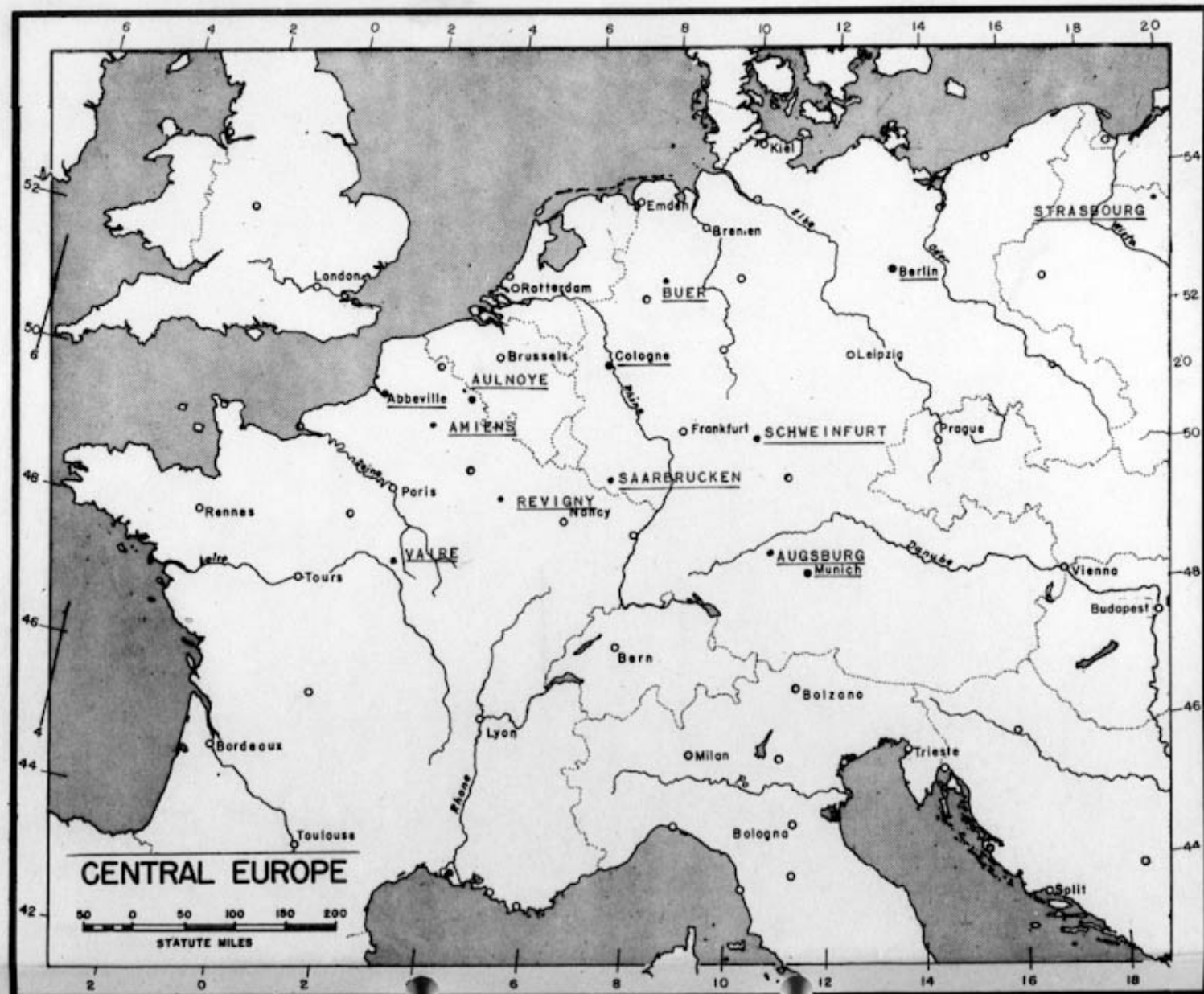
0700 July 19 to 0700 July 20, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 6-3-78



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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Revised statistics for 8th Air Force operations during 18 July indicate that 1,220 escorted B-17's and B-24's dropped 3,075 tons of explosives in support of ground operations in the Caen area and on industrial and transportation targets in northern Germany.

That afternoon and night 635 RAF aircraft dropped 2,775 tons on railroad centers at Aulnoye and Vaire, launching sites in the Abbeville-Amiens area, and synthetic oil plants near Cologne and Buer; 12 of these bombers are missing. During additional night missions, 114 bomber, 24 of which are missing, operated against a railroad junction at Revigny. RAF Mosquito bombers harassed Berlin and Cologne.

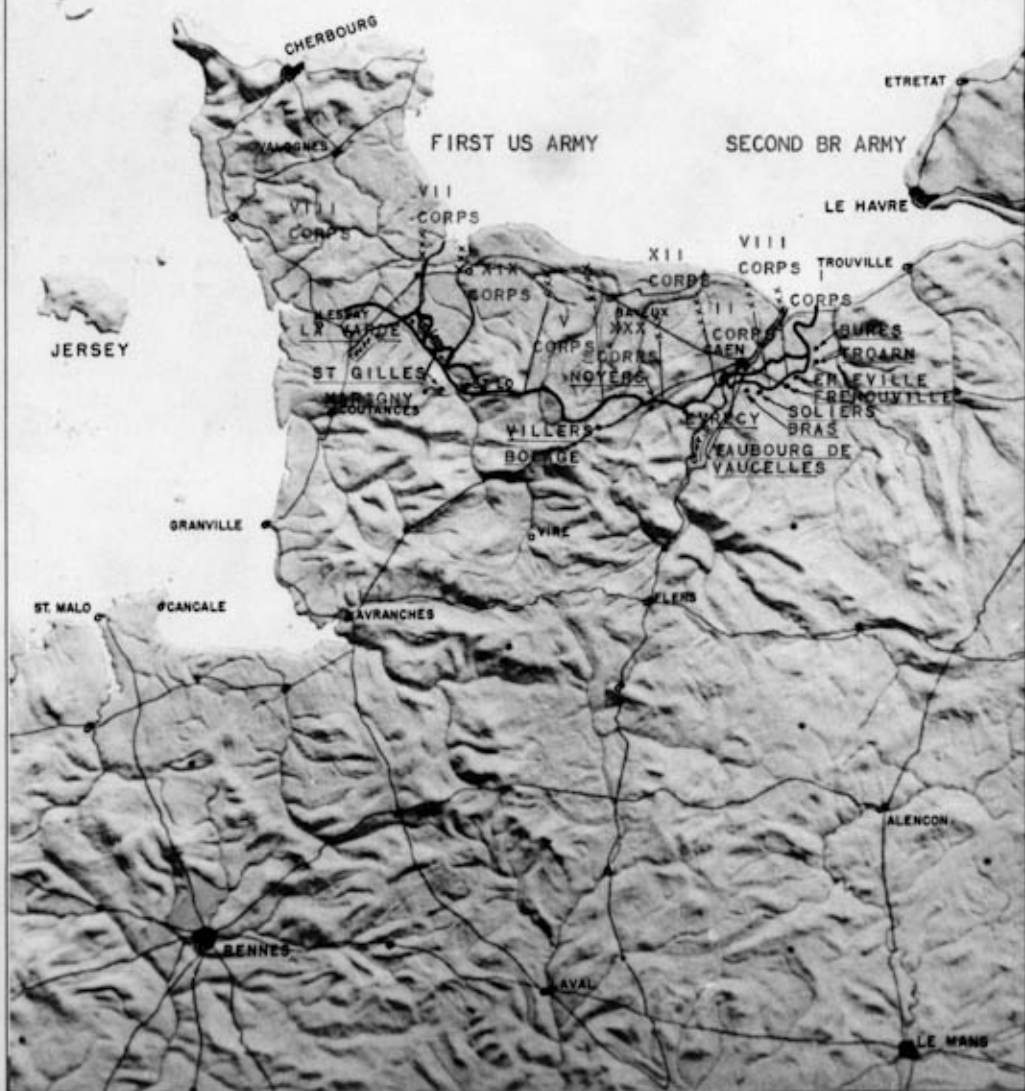
The Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew more than 3,900 sorties during the 24-hour period ending at sunrise on 19 July. Light bombers and fighters attacked railway installations, an airfield and gun positions behind the battle area and 318 medium bombers scattered more than 630 tons on tactical targets in the Caen area; 19 (probably 25) of some 55 enemy aircraft encountered were destroyed for a loss of five bombers and 13 fighters. Eighty-five flying bombs were launched against England during this period, 53 reaching the London area. Twenty-four were destroyed.

On 19 July the 8th Air Force dispatched 1,242 escorted heavy bombers against airdromes and an aircraft assembly plant in the Augsburg area, a chemical factory near Munich, rail yards at Saarbrucken and Strasbourg, and ball-bearing works in the Schweinfurt area; 36 enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground and 17 shot down in aerial combat for a loss of 18 bombers and six fighters.

- 1 -
~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

A horizontal scale bar with markings at 10, 20, and 30 miles. The word "MILES" is centered below the bar.



2. The US First Army continued to gain along the center of its line during the 24-hour period ending at noon 19 July. VIII Corps troops captured la Varde south of the River Taute and two villages west of the St. Gilles highway. On the British Second Army front the XXX Corps advanced south towards Villers-Bocage throughout its sector without opposition, although Noyers on the extreme left flank was still strongly held by the enemy. There was no change in the situation around Evrecy. Armored and infantry units of the II Canadian and British VIII Corps, following up the break through at Caen early on the previous day, captured Eaubourg de Vaucelles and drove to positions approximately five and one-half miles southeast of the Orne against fierce enemy resistance along a general line Bras-Soliers-Frenouville-Emieville. To the northeast British I Corps units pushed to within 500 yards of Troarn and were patrolling towards Bures.

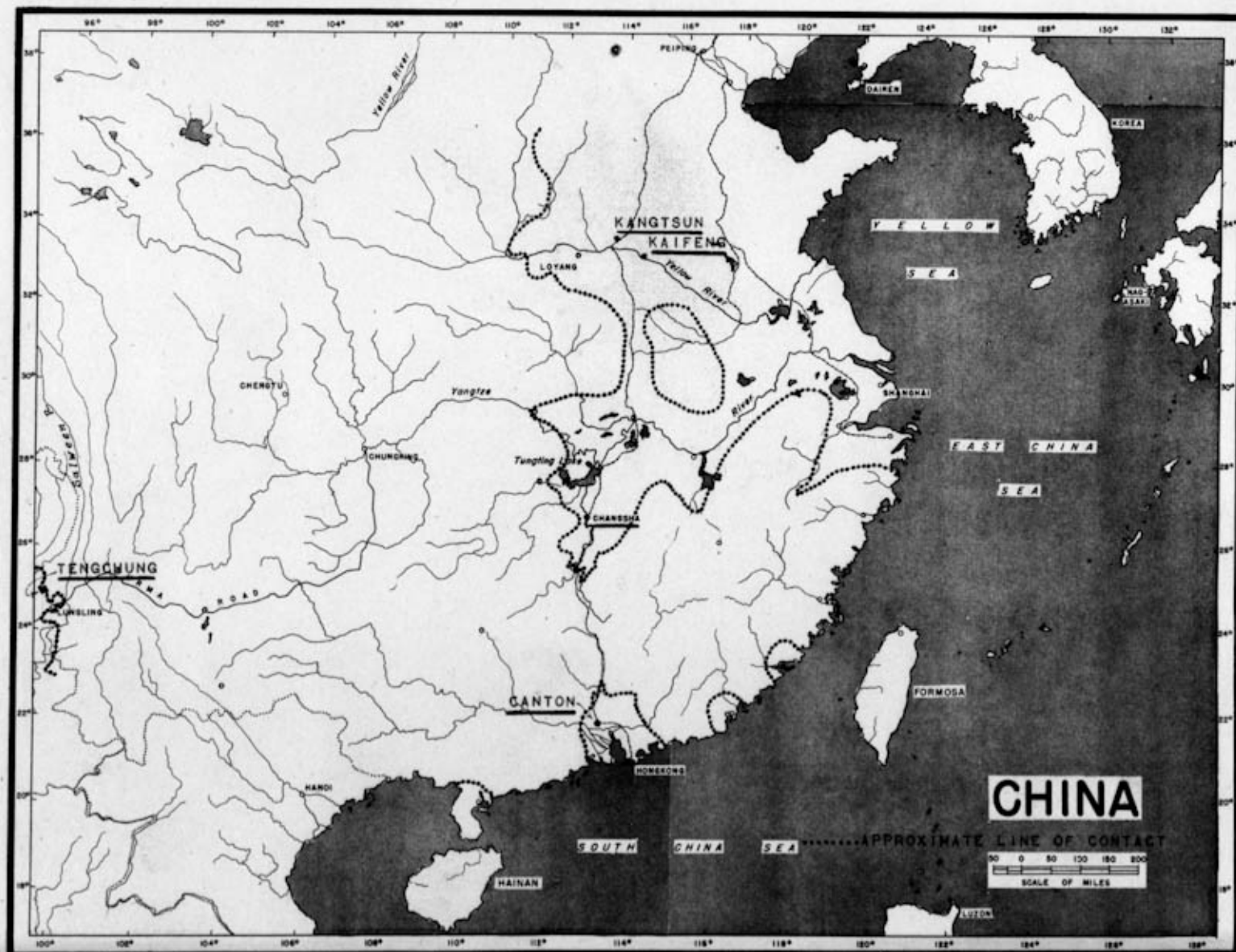
MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800 on 18 July, weather limited Tactical Air Force operations to some 400 sorties against dock installations at Spezia and Fano, and lines of communication north of the battle area. We lost three fighters during these operations. Coastal aircraft sank a 60-foot schooner off the Dalmatian coast; one fighter was lost.

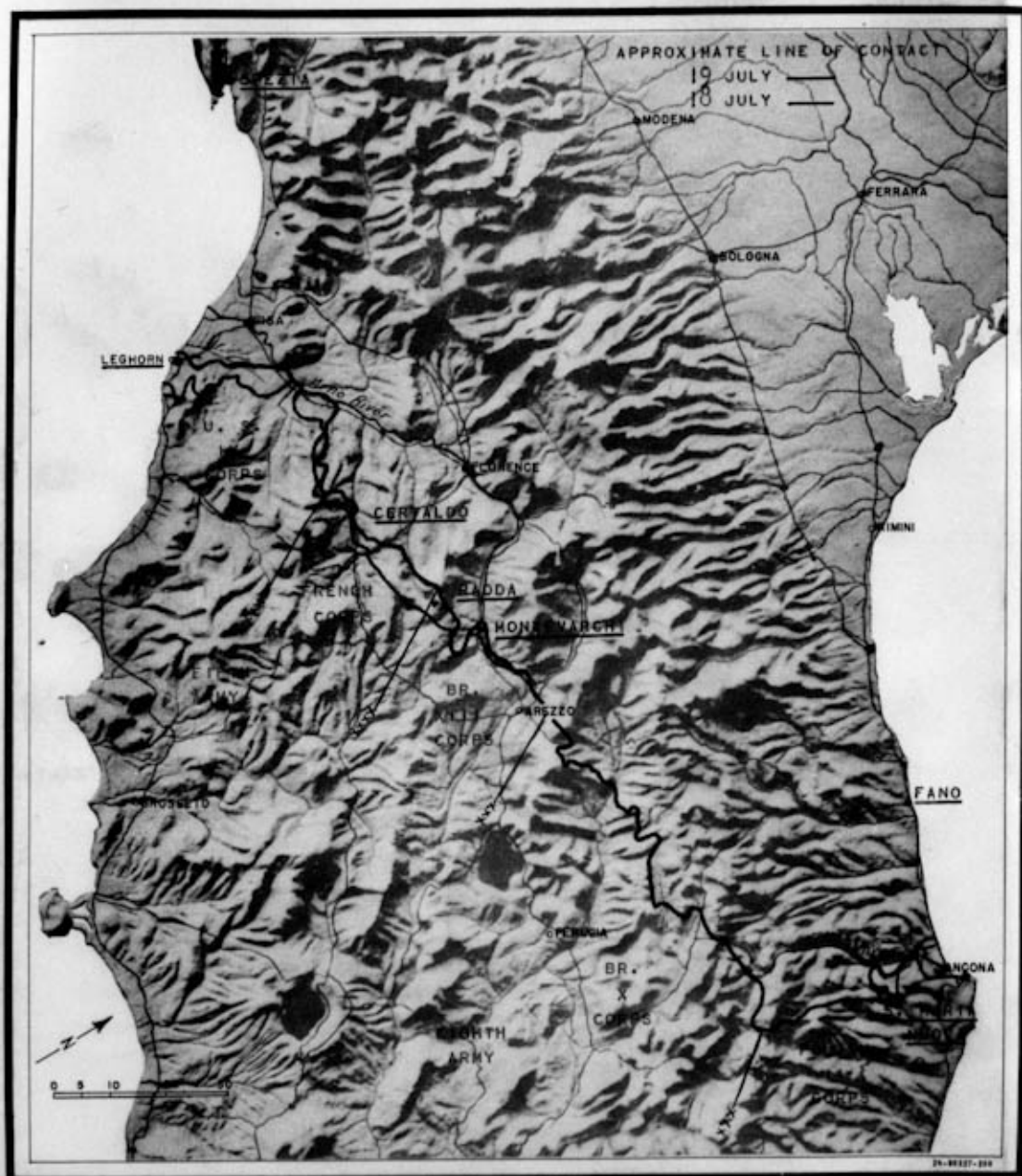
The next day, 482 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 1,008 tons of bombs on the main railroad yards, an ordnance depot,

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ORD Letter, 6-8-78

TOP SECRET



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OSD Letter, 5-8-78



an airdrome, industrial targets and an aircraft factory in the Munich area. Seven of 20 enemy aircraft encountered were destroyed; 13 bombers and five fighters are missing.

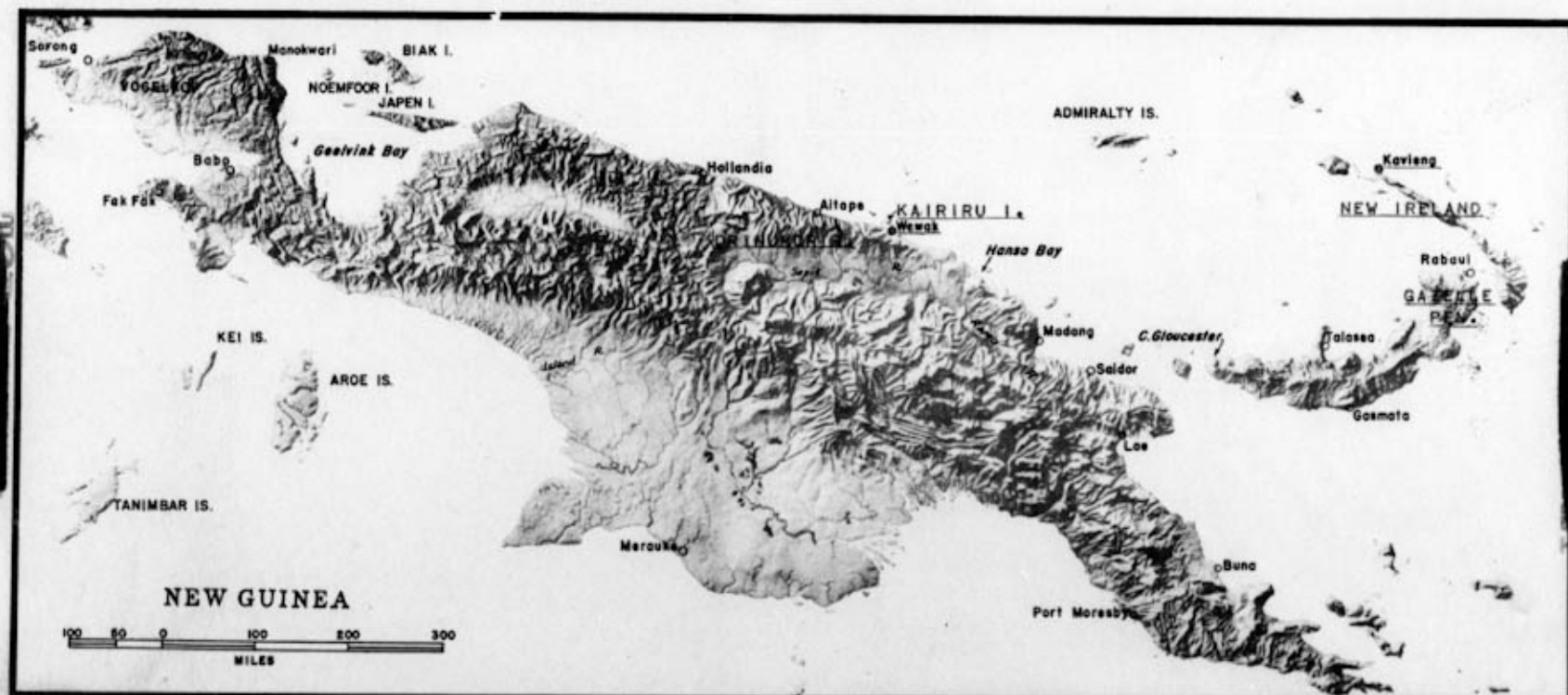
2. American forces entered Leghorn during the night of 18-19 July, and by 0600 the town was reported in Allied hands. Following the capture of the city, our troops seized the hill masses overlooking the Arno and reached the river on a broad front to the northeast. French Colonials occupied Certaldo and reported gains of from two to six miles along the front. Units on the west flank of the British Eighth Army occupied Radda and Montevarchi. Italian troops in the Adriatic sector liberated Santa Maria Nuova and advanced to the Esino northwest of that town. Polish units reached the line of the Esino throughout their front.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. The Eastern Air Command flew more than 200 sorties over the Arakan, Manipur and north Burma fronts on 17 July attacking river traffic, troop concentrations and communications.

2. Twenty-two B-24's of the 14th Air Force attacked Changsha with observed effect on 17 July and medium bombers and fighters hit railroad yards at Kaifeng, on the Yellow River front. Six B-25's and 12 P-40's supported our ground operations west of the Salween with an attack on enemy installations in the Tengchung area. The next day, China-based fighters sank 25 river craft in the Canton area and raided a fuel dump at Kangtsun on the Pinhan railroad north of the Yellow River; two (probably

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OSD Letter, 5-8-77



six) intercepting Japanese planes were shot down.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Our troops west of the Drinumor River (New Guinea) repulsed a small enemy attack on the southern flank during the night of 17 July. The next day, fighter bombers supported our ground forces in this area.

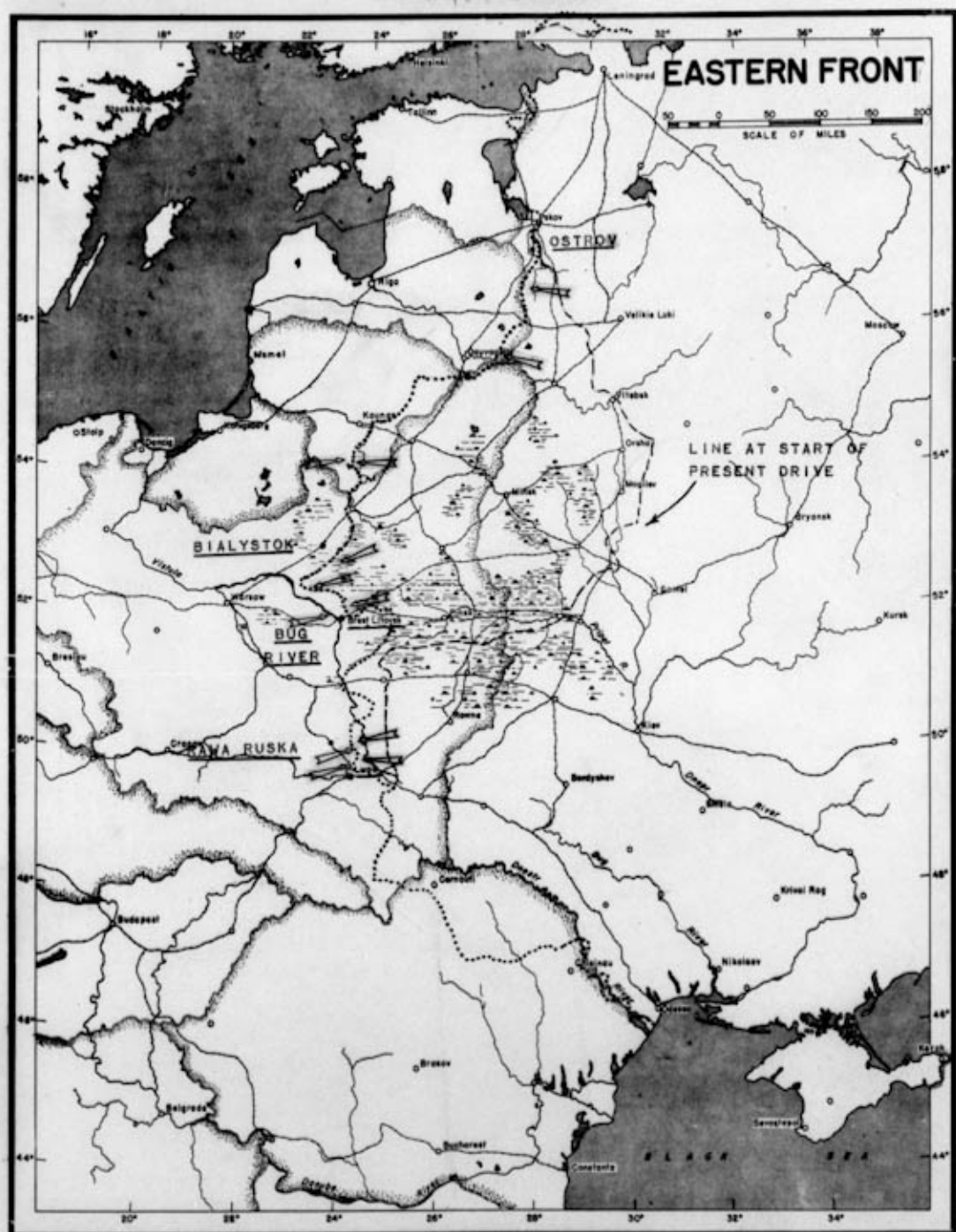
Medium and fighter bomber missions attacked enemy troops and bridges west of Wewak and raided shipping off Kairiru Island on 18 July. Nineteen B-24's attacked Yap with 23 tons, causing large explosions in the town area. One (probably two) of seven enemy interceptors was destroyed. Smaller heavy bomber missions attacked Woleai, Palau and Sorol. In a sweep along the east coast of Halmahera Island four heavy bombers sank a 2,000-ton freighter.

On 17 July, 37 Solomons-based aircraft attacked Bougainville targets; 74 Army and Navy bombers continued to pound antiaircraft installations and storage areas on the northern Gazelle Peninsula. Two medium bombers raided Kavieng, while 24 fighter bombers raided other New Ireland targets.

2. During 17 July, 96 Central Pacific bombers dropped 27 tons on Wotje, Mille and Taroa.

EASTERN FRONT

Soviet forces launched a new offensive along a 60-mile front in the Ostrov area with reported gains up to 20 miles during 19 July. To the



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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

south on the Bialystok-Brest front, Red forces cut the railroad between the two cities despite repeated German counterattacks. In the Lwow area the Soviets scored average gains of ten miles and crossed the Bug River on a broad front toward Rawa Ruska.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 952

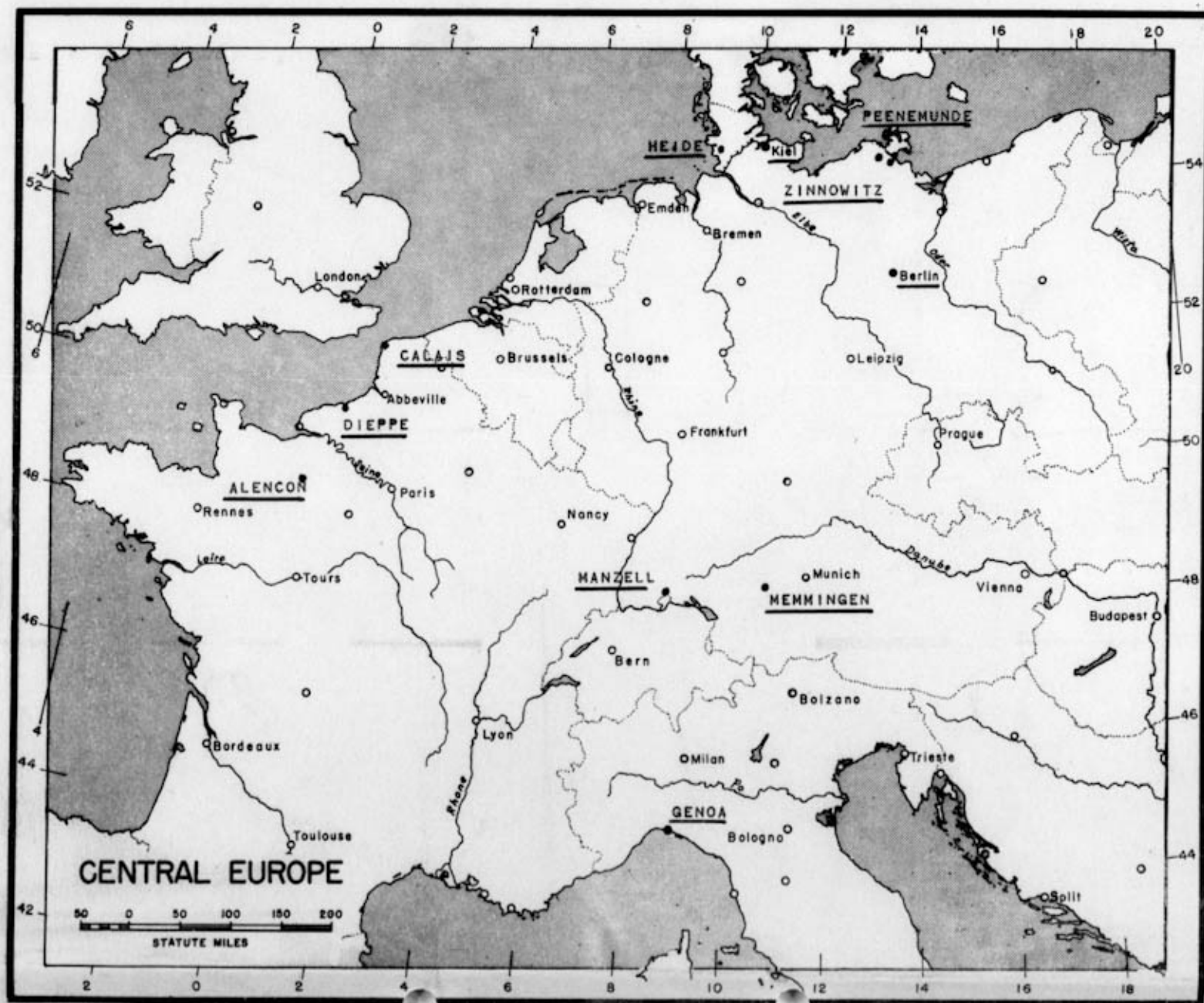
0700 July 18 to 0700 July 19, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

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OSD Letter, 5-8-78



24-87117-300

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. The 8th Air Force attacks on 17 July against bridges and railroad yards were carried out by 761 escorted heavy bombers dropping an aggregate bombload of 2,129 tons of explosives. Four bombers and a fighter were lost.

More than 150 RAF bombers hit bomb-launching sites in Picardy and fuel dumps at Alencon on 17 July with 685 tons; one fighter was lost. That night, Mosquito bombers again attacked Berlin with 20 two-ton bombs. Early on 18 July, 1,056 RAF heavy bombers destroyed German strong points east of the Orne, opposite Caen, in direct support of our ground operations; seven bombers were lost.

The Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew over 2,400 sorties during the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 18 July in support of our ground operations. Twenty-three (probably 24) enemy aircraft were destroyed for a loss of 16 of our planes. Only 37 flying bombs were launched during this period; 16 of them reached London and nine were destroyed.

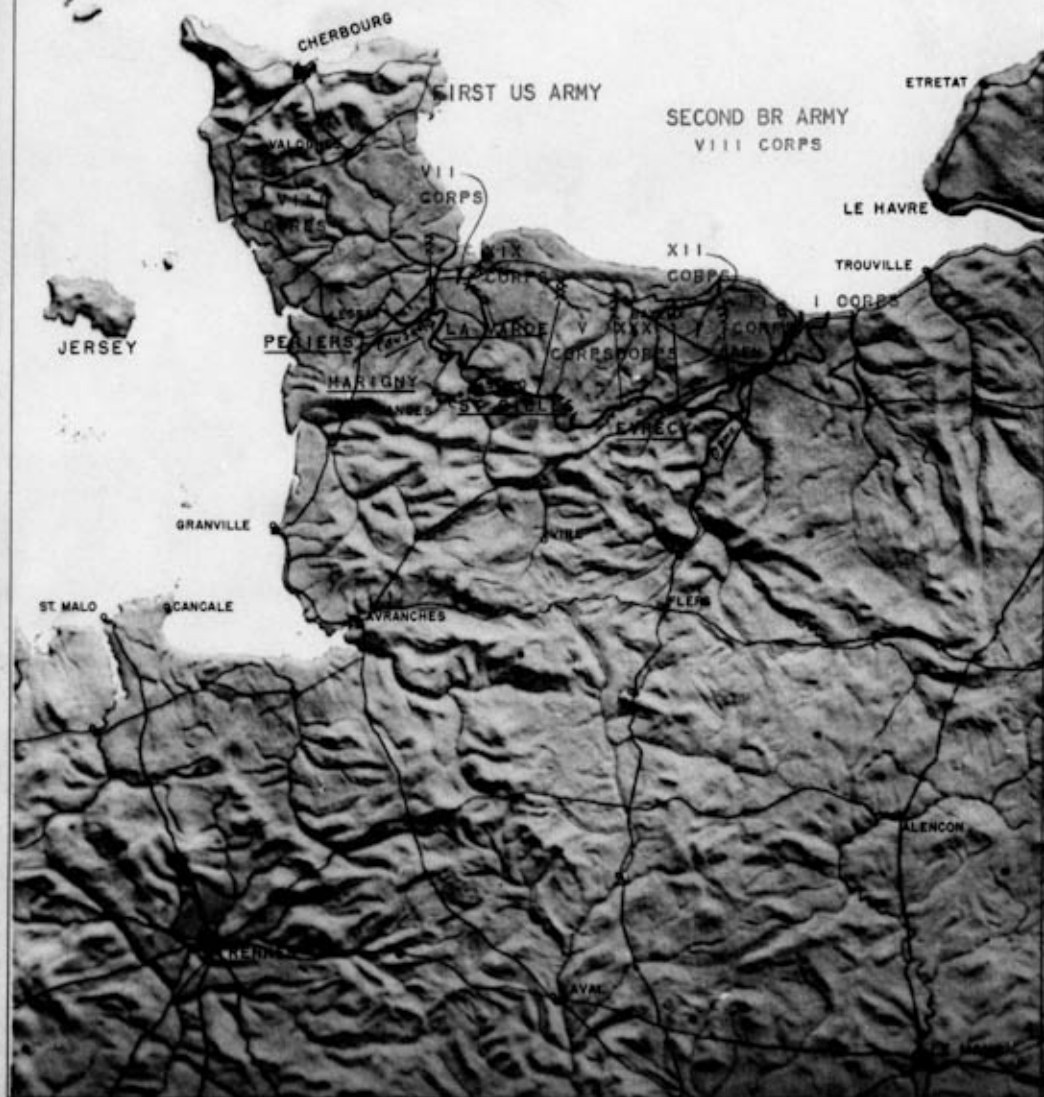
The 8th Air Force dispatched nearly 1,400 escorted heavy bombers on 18 July against tactical targets in the Caen area, the German flying bomb experimental stations at Peenemunde and Zinnowitz, the Kiel docks and a synthetic oil plant at Heide; 21 of some 60 enemy aircraft encountered over Peenemunde were destroyed. We lost six bombers and two fighters. No air opposition was encountered over the Caen area.

2. By midnight on 17 July units on the left flank of our VIII Corps had crossed the River Taute north of la Varde. VII Corps troops gained a

COTENTIN PENINSULA

— LINE AS OF 17 JULY
— LINE AS OF 18 JULY

A horizontal scale bar with markings at 0, 10, 20, and 30 miles. The word "MILES" is centered below the bar.



mile and a half astride the Marigny road cutting the Periers-St. Lo highway and broadened their salient; they also scored slight gains towards St. Gilles. The XIX Corps reached St. Lo against heavy resistance and after hard fighting captured the town on 18 July. On the Second Army front the attack on Evrecy continued but heavy opposition prevented any advance in this area. According to late reports, after heavy air bombardment of the areas opposite Caen, Allied troops broke through enemy positions east of the Orne and drove into open country.

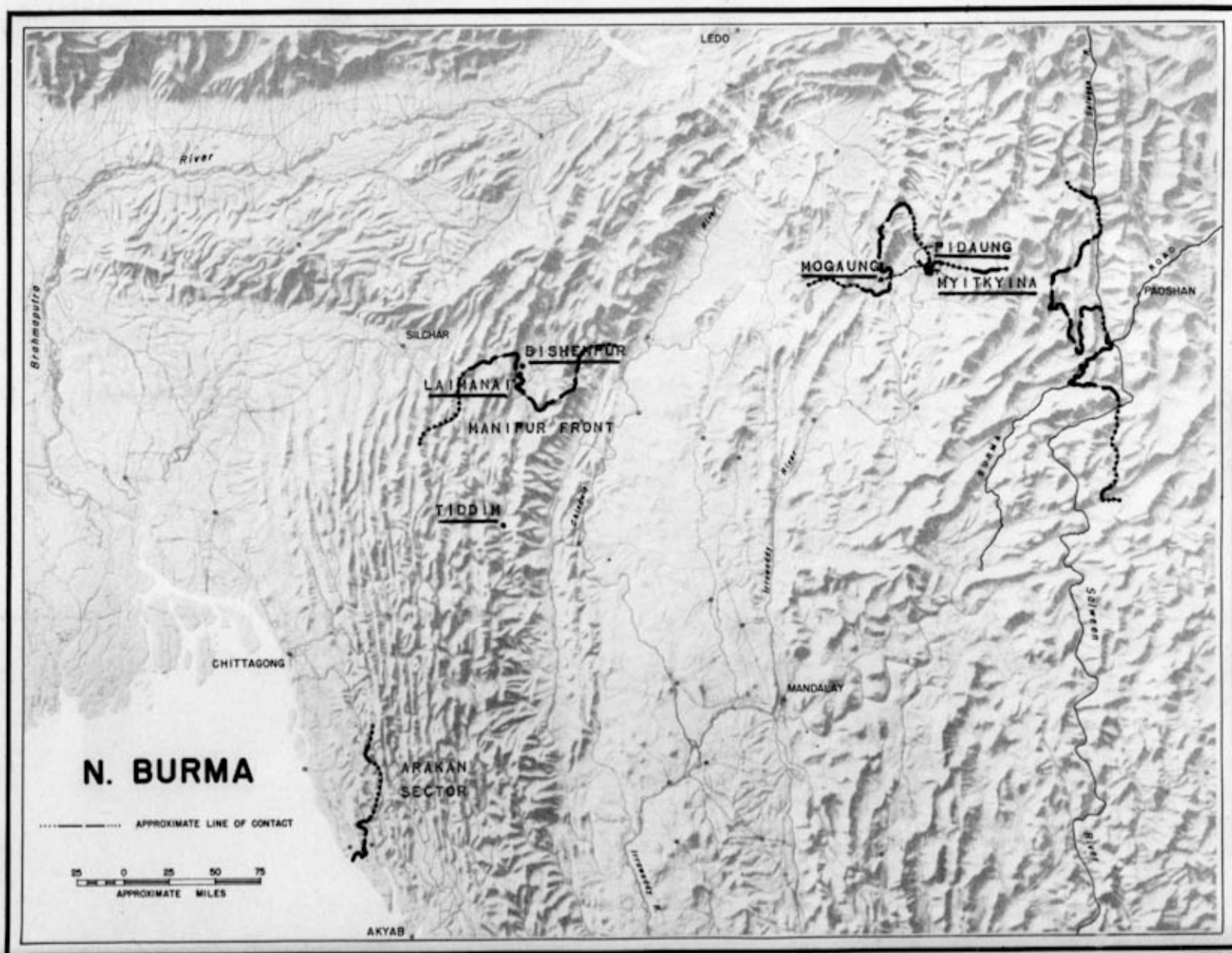
MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800 on 17 July more than 1,000 medium bombers and fighters of the Tactical Air Force supported our ground operations. Coastal aircraft set fire to a 120-foot vessel in the Adriatic and attacked oil tanks, barracks and shipyards near Genoa.

The next day 173 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 445 tons on an airdrome at Memmingen, a factory at Manzell and a railroad bridge in northern Italy. Of some 300 enemy aircraft encountered, 66 (probably 76) were destroyed; 18 bombers and four fighters are missing. Three hundred and sixty-nine other heavy bombers, dispatched against targets in southeast Germany, were forced back by bad weather; but forty-three escorting aircraft shot down 12 enemy aircraft for a loss of three fighters.

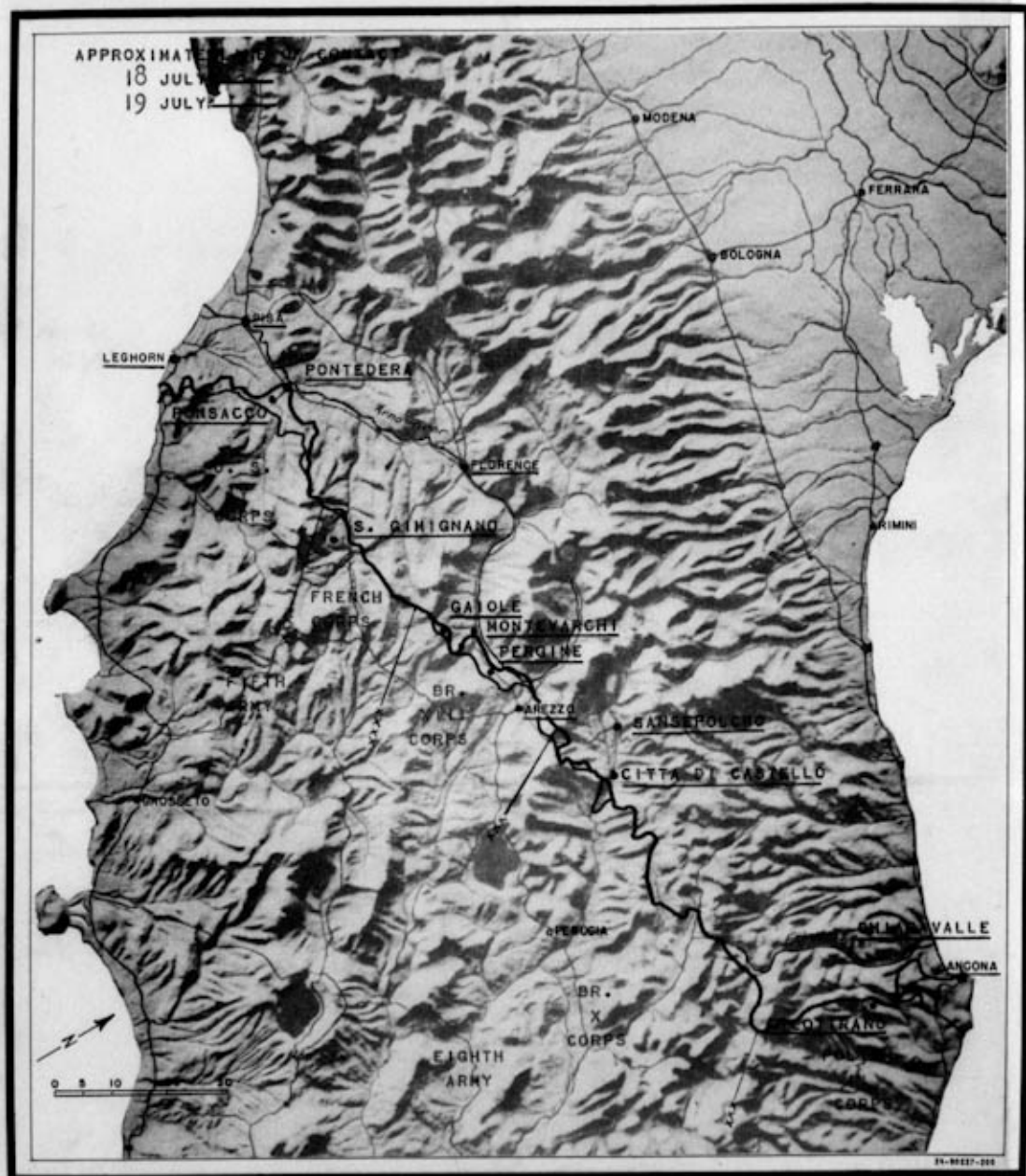
2. During 17 July American forces of the Fifth Army in a general advance captured Ponsacco; early on 18 July they entered Pontedera thus reaching the Arno and cutting the Pisa-Florence highway. Other units

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72



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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

were two miles from Leghorn. The French Corps, maintaining contact with the retiring enemy, pushed forward one mile in a local advance north of San Gimignano. On the Eighth Army front British troops reached Montevarchi on the upper Arno and occupied Gaiole and Pergine. Indian columns, repulsing an enemy counterattack south of Sansepolcro, cleared the west bank of the upper Tiber to within two miles of Citta di Castello. In the Adriatic sector the Polish Corps launched a strong attack against Ancona and by noon 18 July had captured the city and were close to the Esino River opposite Chiaravalle.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Heavy fighting continued in Myitkyina on 17 July while elements of a British brigade which had been flown in made a six-mile advance along the main railroad westward to Pidaung; strong patrols from Mogaung again reached Myitkyina. British troops occupied Laimanai six miles southwest of Bishenpur and continued to advance southward on the Tiddim road.

2. During 15 and 16 July more than 300 medium bombers and fighters of the Eastern Air Command supported our ground forces by attacking enemy transportation, equipment and bridges on the India-Burma fronts.

3. On 16 July, 23 B-24's of the 14th Air Force caused heavy damage in Changsha; on the Yellow River front fighter bombers raided railroad installations at Sinyang.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Our troops west of the Drinumor River (New Guinea) stopped an

CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.

0 50 100 150 200 250
SCALE OF MILES

BONIN IS.

Assungong I.

Agrihan I.

Pagan I.

Alamagan I.

Guguan I.

Sargan I.

Anetaken I.

Medinilla I.

Tanlon I.

Agujan I.

Rota I.

Guam

Ujae I.

Fala I.

Taka I.

Ngula I.

Sorol I.

Palau I.

Ngamalik I.

Saferat I.

Parouap I.

West Faye I.

Makal I.

Olat I.

Hali I.

Waioli I.

Elato I.

Lamotrek I.

Pulep I.

Pulowat I.

Trek I.

Eauripik I.

Pulusuk I.

C A R O L I N E

I S L A N D S

Sonsorol I.

Pula Anna I.

Merir I.

Tobi I.

Halen I.

Morohai I.

PHILIPPINE IS.
(Mindanao I.)

Taka I.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72



enemy landing on the coast at Anamo and continued to reduce isolated enemy parties during 17 July. Twenty-one medium and light bombers as well as Naval craft harassed enemy troop concentrations in support of our ground operations in the area while more than 50 fighter bombers harassed the Wewak area. Two squadrons of B-24's hit Manokwari; eight other B-24's attacked Moemi while smaller heavy bomber missions hit shipping at Soembawa and struck Yap, Palau, and Woleai. Medium bombers sank a lugger and a barge in Kaiboos Bay on the Vogelkop and attacked shipping off Timor.

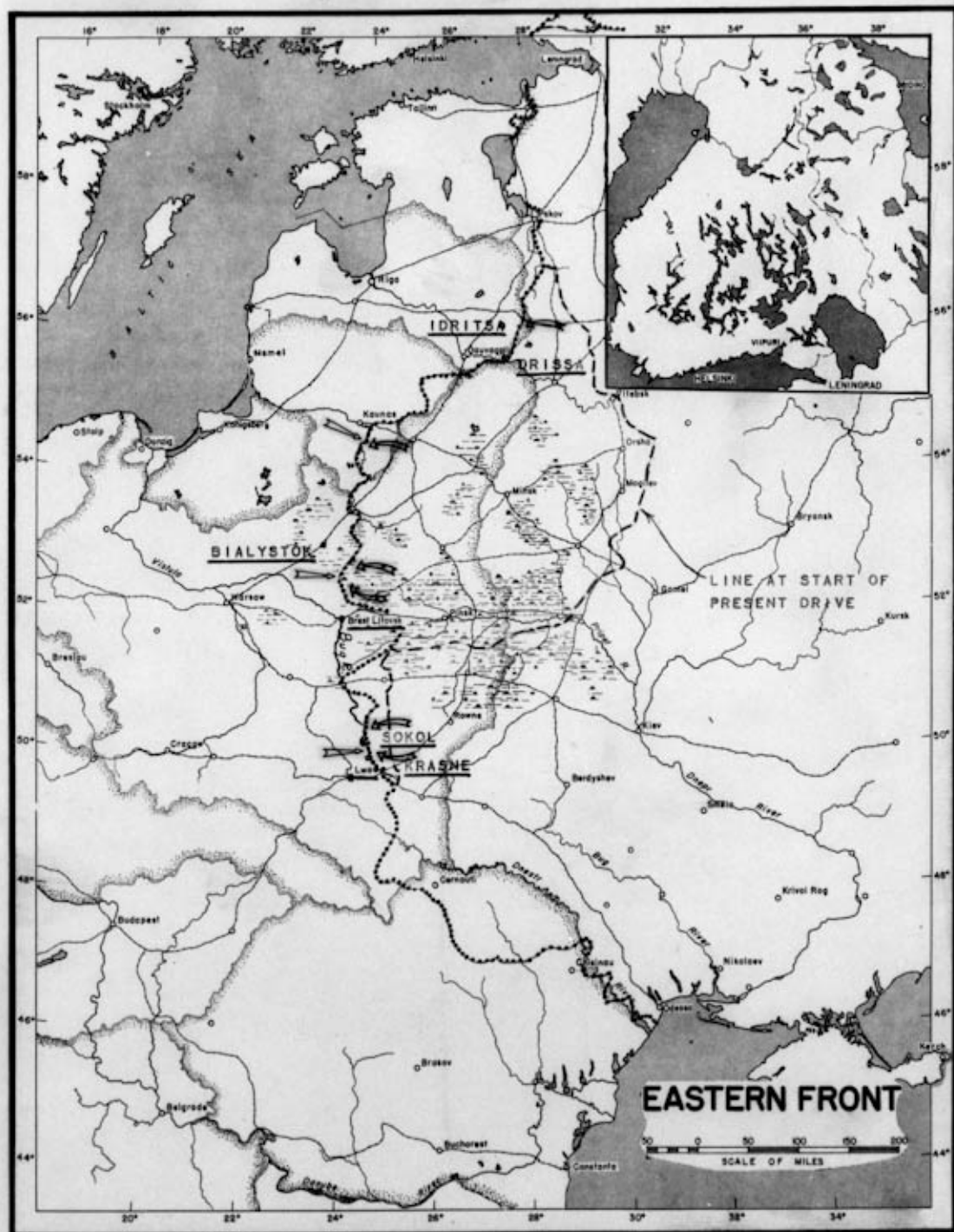
On 16 July, 119 Solomons-based aircraft continued their neutralization of the Gazelle Peninsula. Medium and fighter bombers struck Kavieng and communications on the east New Ireland coast. Other fighter bombers attacked targets on Bougainville and Buka.

2. During 16 July, 16 B-24's from the Central Pacific Area pounded Truk while 37 Marine dive and fighter bombers attacked Wotje and Mille. During 14 July, Navy patrol bombers attacked shipping in the Bonin Islands, damaging a destroyer and two freighter-transports. Three enemy planes were probably destroyed on the ground.

3. The bombardment of beach defenses on Guam and Tinian by Naval surface units and aircraft was continued on 16 and 17 July.

EASTERN FRONT

During 18 July, the Red Armies advanced to the old Latvian border west of Idritsa and Drissa. South of Bialystok they captured Gai novka



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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

and pushed to within nine miles of Brest-Litovsk. North of Lwow, the Reds broke through the German defenses and reached the Bug River north of Sokal; they also captured Krasne, 28 miles east of Lwow.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

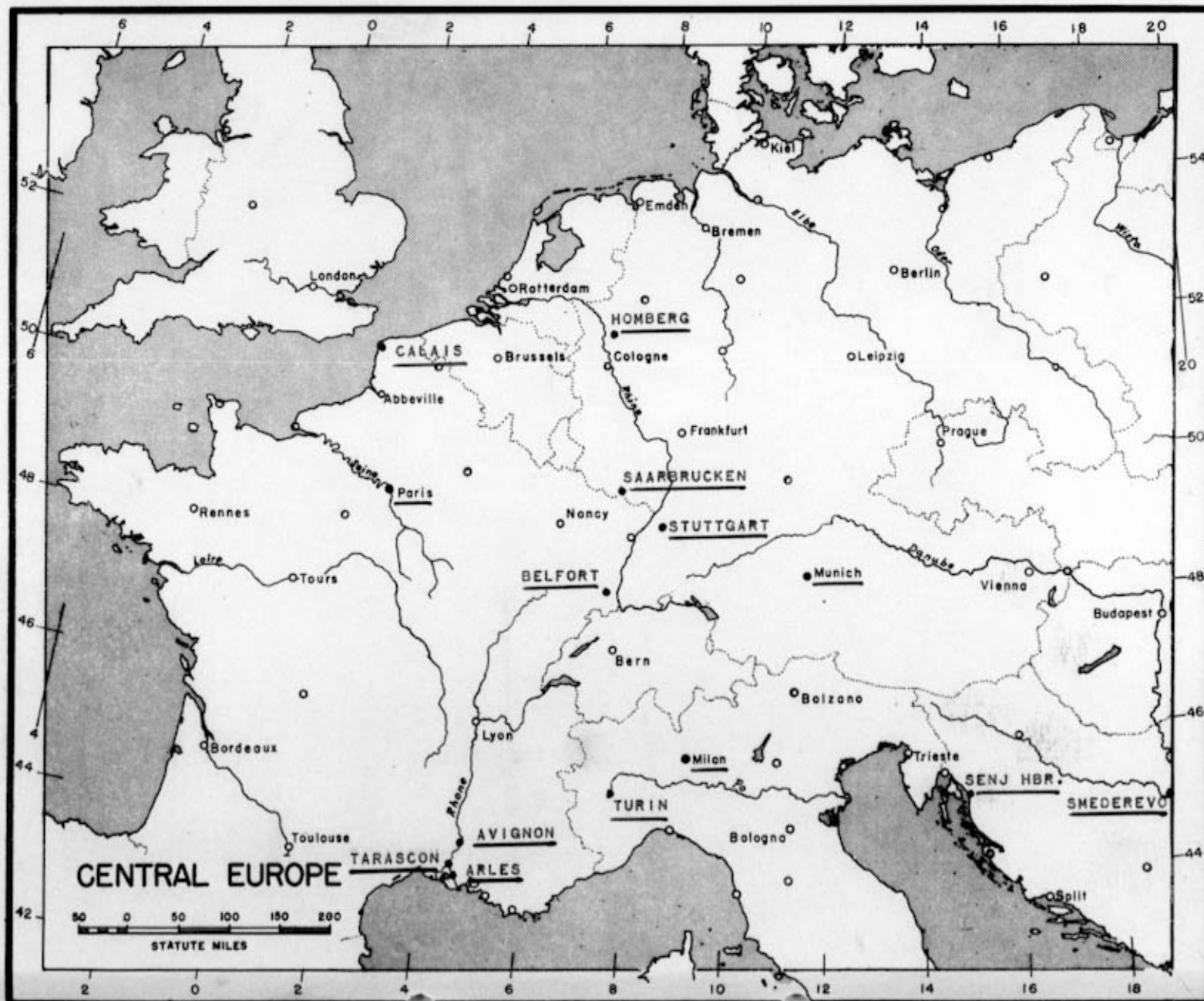
No. 951

0700 July 17 to 0700 July 18, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



EUROPEAN THEATER

1. The 8th Air Force attacks on industrial and transportation targets in the Munich, Saarbrücken and Stuttgart areas on 16 July were carried out by 984 escorted heavy bombers which dropped an aggregate bombload of 2,536 tons. Two (probably five) enemy aircraft were destroyed for a loss of 15 bombers and three fighters.

Seventy RAF bombers attacked bomb-launching sites in Picardy and a synthetic oil plant at Homberg with 187 tons during 16 July and that night.

The Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew nearly 1,900 sorties during the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 17 July. Three (probably four) of less than 20 enemy aircraft encountered were destroyed for a loss of one of our planes. During this period 63 flying bombs were launched of which 25 reached London, damage being caused in several cases in the central area. Revised statistics show that 3,710 of these missiles have been launched to date. Of these 2,770 have reached the English coast, 1,384 have penetrated to London and 2,379 have been destroyed. Casualties total 26,351.

Six hundred sixty-nine escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force operated against 15 bridges in a wide circle around Paris, the Belfort railroad yards and a supply dump for flying bombs on 17 July.

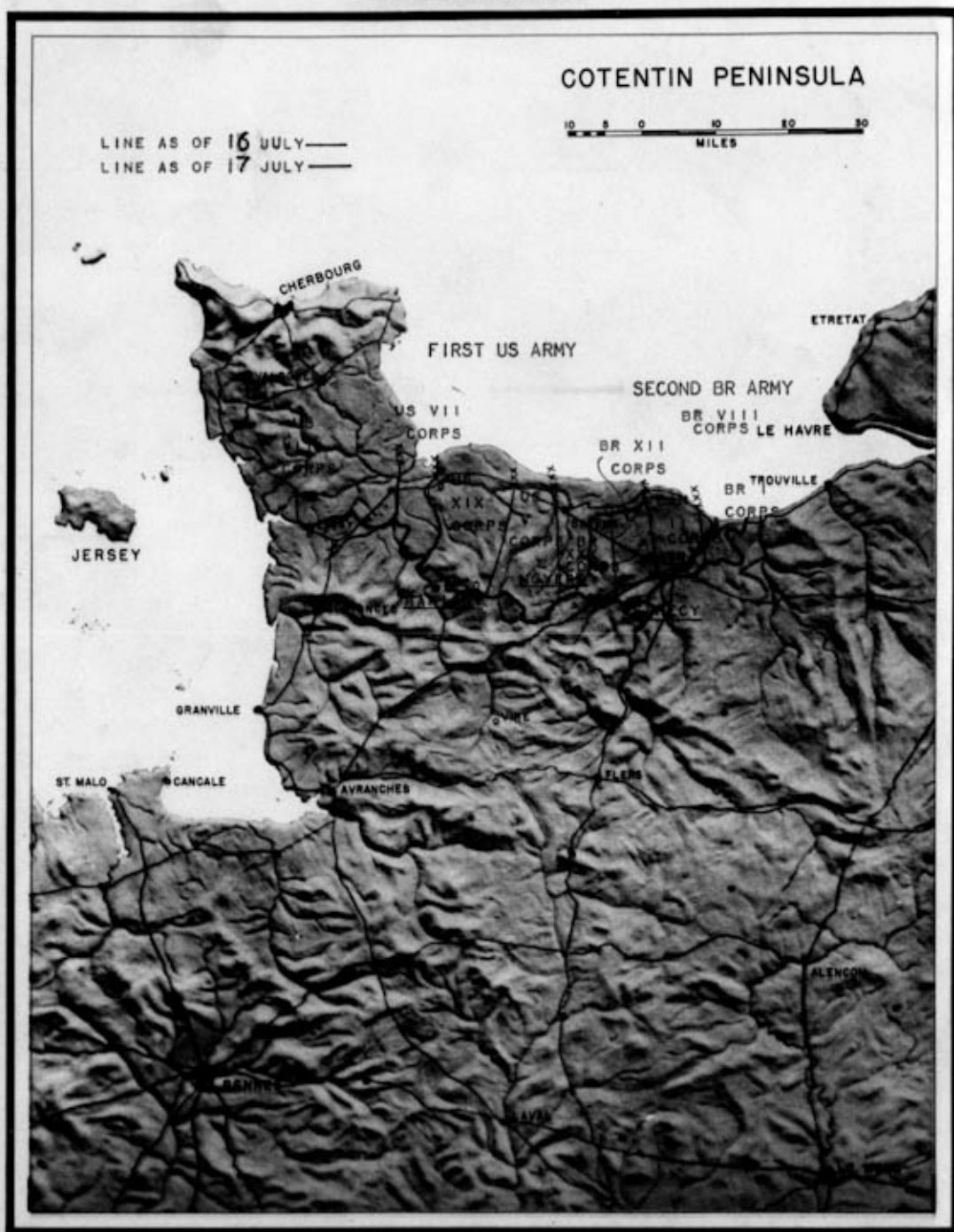
2. During the 24-hour period ending at noon on 17 July, American First Army units made minor gains against heavy opposition north of Marigny and northwest of St. Lo where 16 enemy tanks were destroyed. On the British

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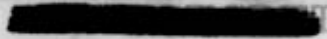
LINE AS OF 16 JULY —
LINE AS OF 17 JULY —

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MILES



TOP SECRET

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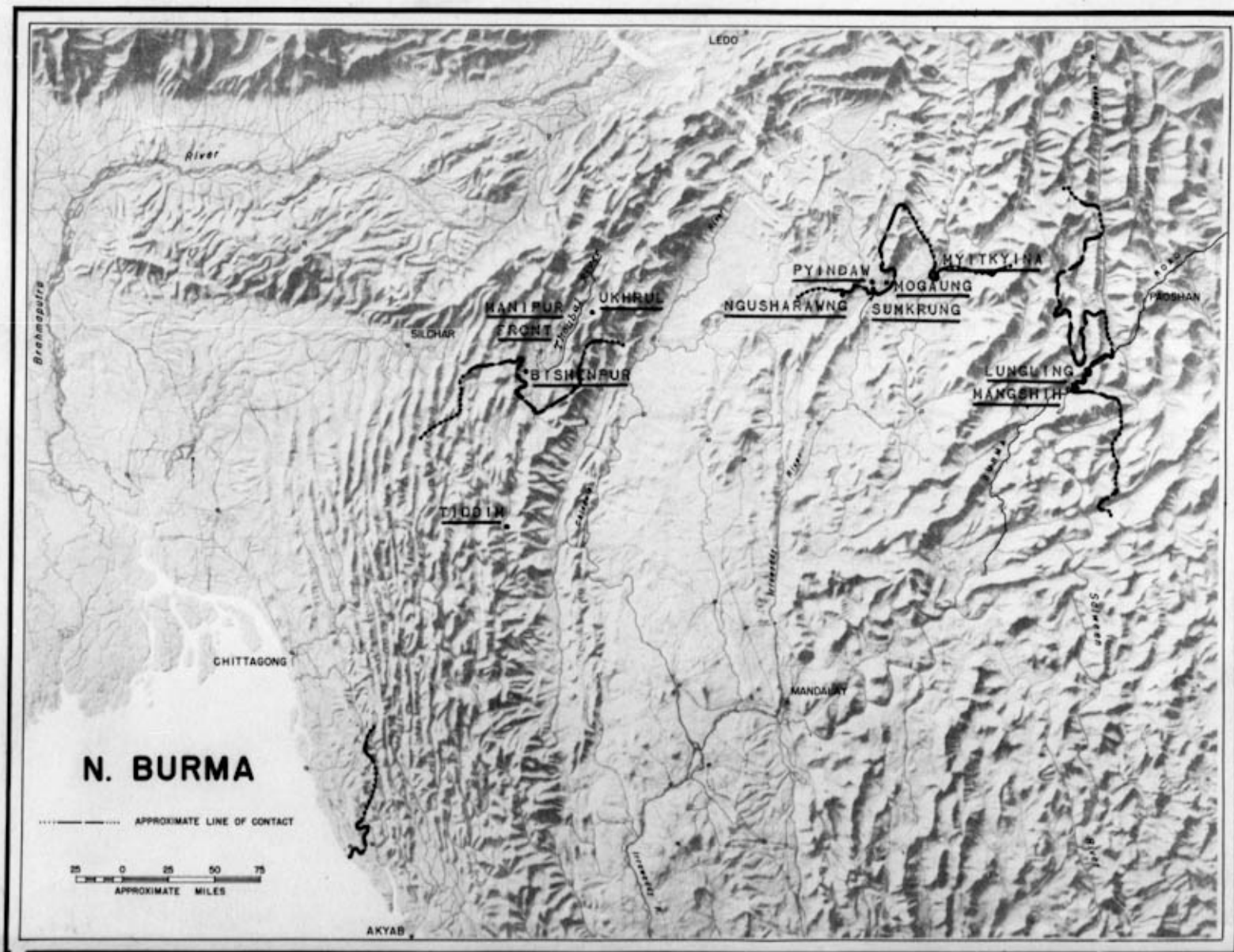
Second Army front heavy fighting was reported near Noyers. Their XII Corps, claiming the destruction of 14 enemy tanks during 16 July, continued the attack on Evrecy that night; thick mist and enemy smoke hampered progress in this area.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. On 16 July the Tactical Air Force flew more than 1,000 sorties; over 200 medium bombers attacked railway bridges north of the Po River, and communications in the Turin-Milan area. Coastal aircraft raided shipping along the west coast of Italy and in the Adriatic where they sank two medium-sized vessels and wrecked a troop ferry in Senj Harbor. Two Allied fighters were lost during the day.

That night, 86 Allied bombers dropped 196 tons on the Smederevo (Yugoslavia) oil refinery; two bombers were lost. The next day, 162 B-24's of the 15th Air Force dropped 420 tons on the Avignon rail yards and three railroad bridges at that city, Tarascon and Arles. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed; seven of our bombers are missing.

2. During 16 July American units of the Fifth Army advanced one to three miles in the area south of Pontedera which placed them within five miles of the Arno. French Colonials repulsed two enemy counterattacks on Poggibonsi. Units on the west flank of the Eighth Army captured intact a bridge over the upper Arno northwest of Arezzo and pushed forward rapidly, averaging gains of two miles along a broad front. On the right of that Army Indian patrols reported contact with the enemy at Scheggia. There was no change in the situation along the Adriatic.



ASIATIC THEATER

1. In northern Burma, Chinese troops continued to attack Ngusharawng, 17 miles southwest of Mogaung, on 16 July, pushed three miles southwest of Pyindaw and were consolidating positions in Sumkrung after its capture the previous day. Fighting continued in the Myitkyina area. British units on the Manipur front continued to mop up Japanese stragglers south of Ukhru and east of the Thoubal River while other forces made gains west of Bishenpur and advanced down the Tiddim Road to positions seven miles south of that town.

2. Bad weather restricted Eastern Air Command operations on 15 July to a few sorties against Japanese communications and supply dumps.

3. During 15 July, 26 P-40's of the 14th Air Force attacked enemy positions on the Salween front; six B-25's struck Mangshih and Lungling respectively. Over the Yellow River area, 13 medium and fighter bombers damaged the railroad yards at Hsuchang. Our airfields at Tanchuk and Wuchow were bombed by Japanese aircraft.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

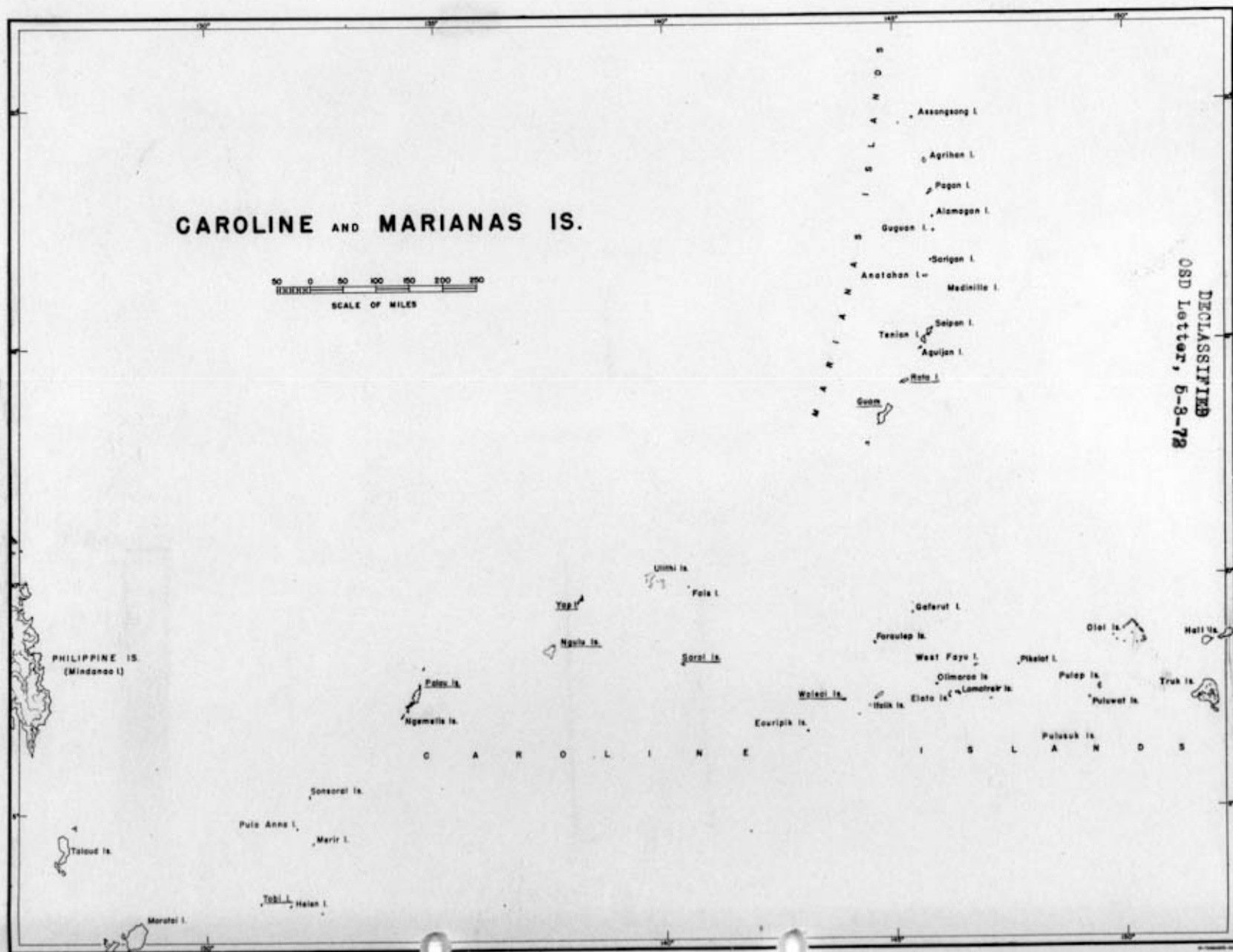
1. Enemy troops isolated west of the Drinumor River made several attacks on Allied positions during 16 July; our artillery neutralized enemy mortars and positions on the east bank of the river.

Delayed reports indicate that six B-25's sank a 1,500-ton freighter-transport and two barges and damaged a 7,500-ton freighter

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SCALE OF MILES

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off Halmahera on 13 July; one B-25 was lost. During 16 July, 46 light and fighter bombers attacked troop concentrations in the Wewak area and, cooperating with Navy PT boats, sank two barges and one motor boat off the coast. Eighteen B-24's attacked targets at Manokwari. Other aircraft hit waterfront targets at Kokas in MacCluer Gulf, and set fire to two 4,000-ton freighters and destroyed three enemy planes at Macemere (Flores). Twenty-two B-24's attacked Yap, probably destroying one enemy plane. Other B-24's hit Woleai, Palau, Sorol, Ngulu and Tobi, and set fire to a 2,000-ton freighter-transport off northeast Halmahera.

On 15 July, 116 Solomons-based aircraft attacked Vunapope, Rapopo, and Rabaul on the Gazelle Peninsula; other aircraft hit Bougainville and New Ireland targets.

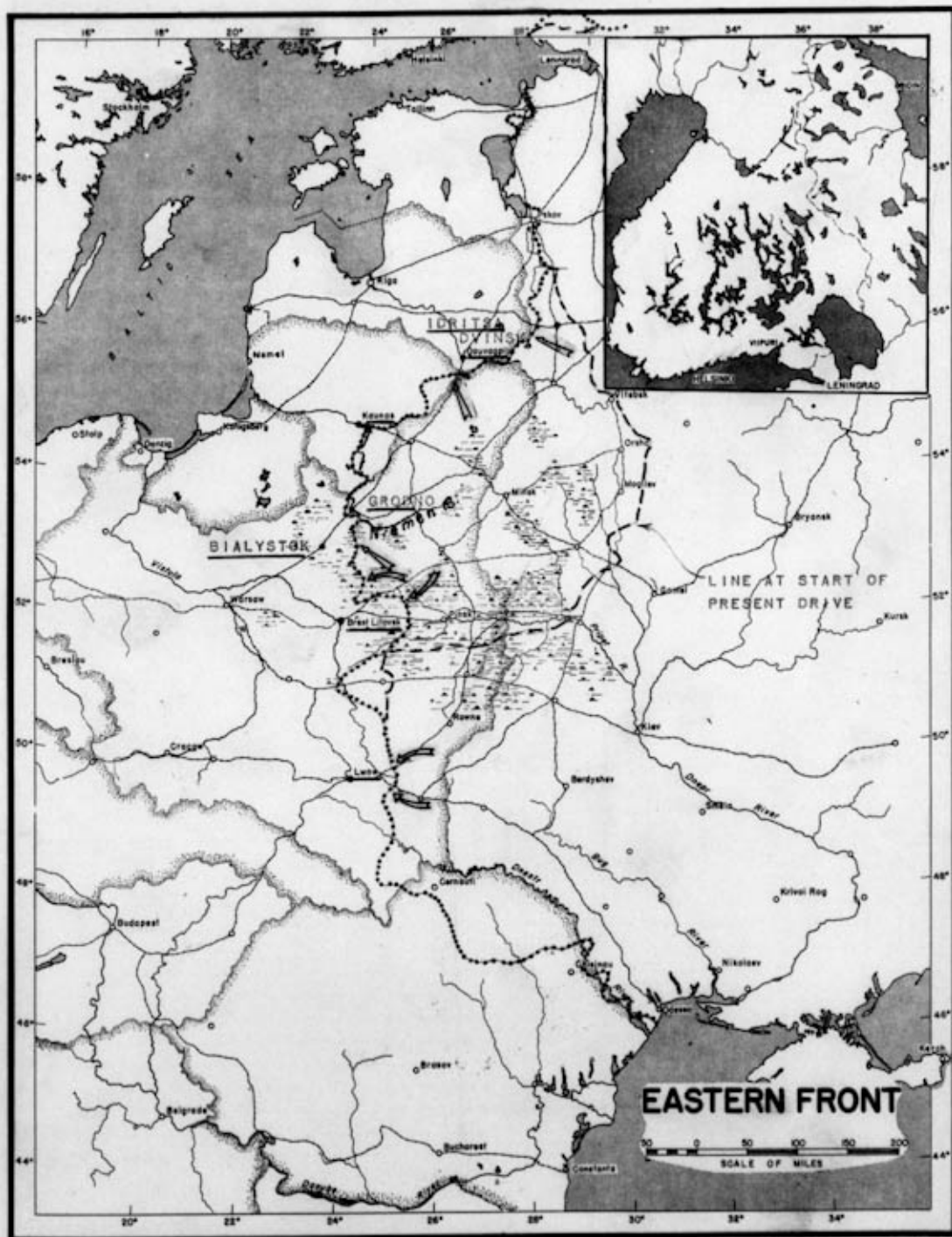
2. The northern and southern beaches on Guam were reconnoitered during 14 and 15 July against negligible opposition. During the same period, Naval surface units and carrier-based aircraft bombed buildings, defensive installations and airfields on the island, destroying four enemy aircraft on the ground; two Navy fighters were lost. On 16 July other Naval surface and air units damaged airfields and transportation on Rota; one fighter was lost during this operation.

Fifty Marine dive and fighter bombers dropped 16 tons on Taroa and Wotje during 15 July.

EASTERN FRONT

West of Idritsa the Red Armies gained five miles along a 40-mile front on 17 July. In the Dvinsk-Kaunas sector strong enemy counterattacks

TOP SECRET



held them to no gain. The Soviets deepened a bridgehead on the west bank of the Niemen between Kaunas and Grodno, but failed to reduce an enemy bridgehead on the east bank of the river. East of Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk the Reds advanced ten miles on a broad front, and at one point northeast of Brest they thrust an armored spearhead to within 15 miles of the town. East of Lwow the Soviets committed large concentrations of armored troops; the Germans made frequent counterattacks and generally held their line.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

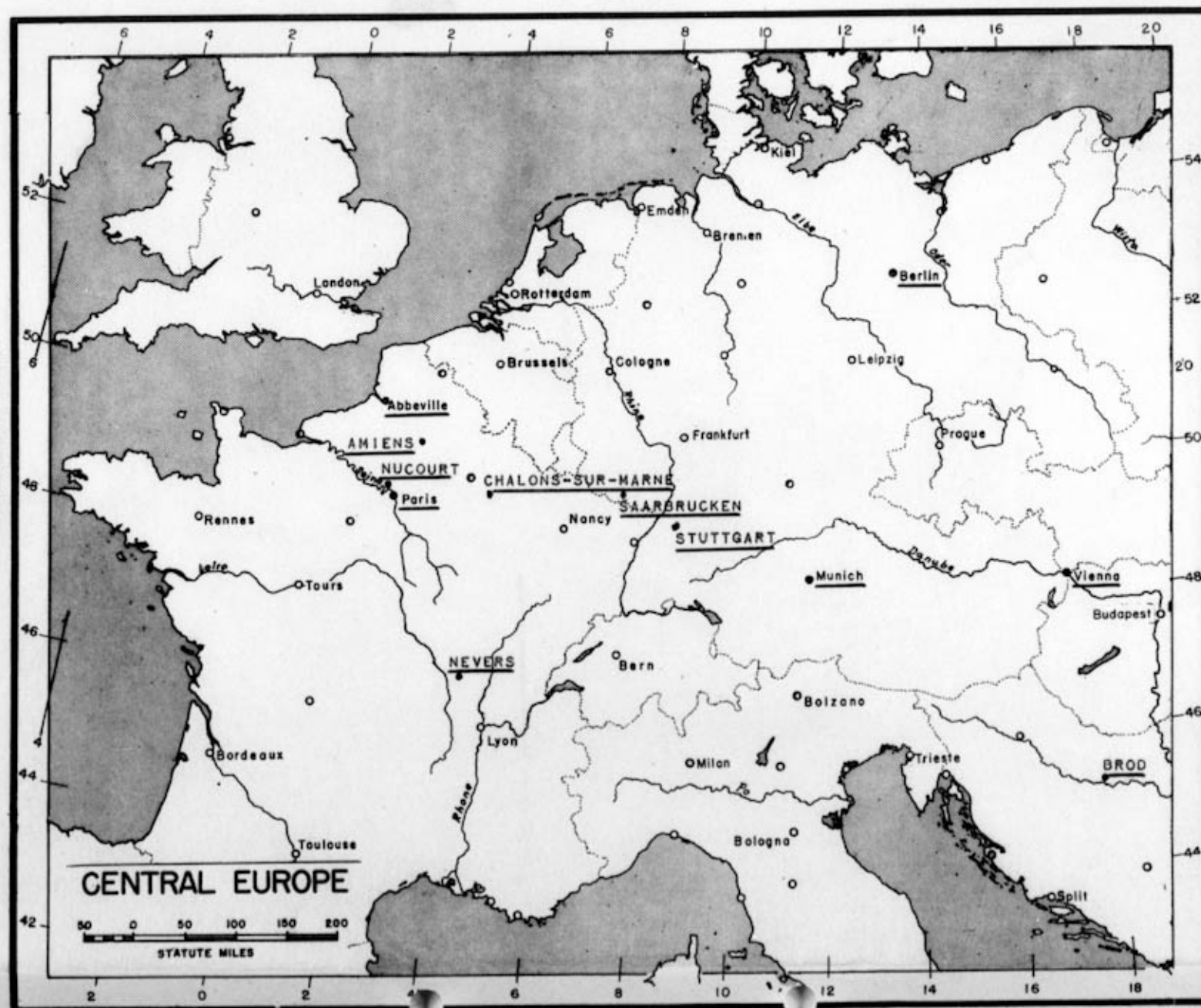
No. 950

0700 July 16 to 0700 July 17, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Additional reports for the night of 14-15 July indicate that 124 RAF bombers dropped 481 tons of explosives on railroad yards just east of Paris. The next day and the following night, 481 RAF bombers dropped 2,245 tons on the Nucourt supply dump for flying bomb operations, railroad yards at Chalons-sur-Marne and Nevers, and bomb-launching sites in Picardy. Thirty-four Mosquito bombers hit Berlin with 27 two-ton bombs during the night. One enemy aircraft was destroyed for the loss of 11 bombers and one fighter. RAF airplanes also sank or badly damaged all five 3,000 to 5,000-ton freighters and four escorts of a convoy southwest of Norway.

Bad weather caused heavy bomber missions of the 8th Air Force to be cancelled on 15 July.

The Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 1,255 sorties during the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 16 July. Four (probably five) of some 45 enemy aircraft encountered were destroyed for a loss of seven of our light aircraft and a troop-carrier plane. Sixty-five flying bombs were launched against England of which 27 penetrated to the greater London area; 17 were destroyed.

On 16 July the 8th Air Force dispatched 1,070 escorted heavy bombers against the main rail yards at Saarbrucken and Munich and alternate targets in the Stuttgart area. There was no enemy air opposition; however, 12 of our bombers and three fighters are missing.

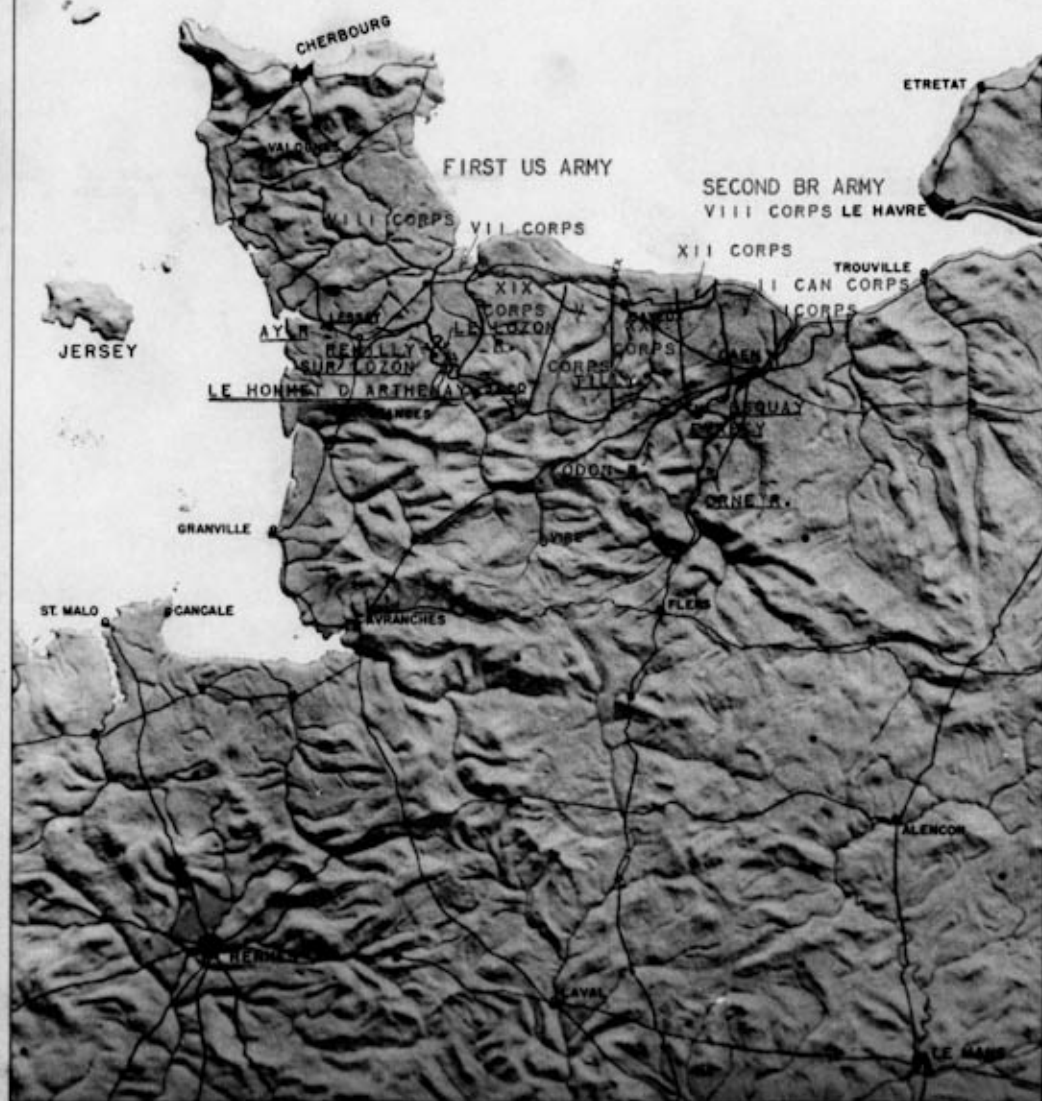
2. In the US First Army sector the left of our VIII Corps crossed

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COTENTIN PENINSULA

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MILES

LINE AS OF 15 JULY.....
LINE AS OF 16 JULY——



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ORD Letter, 6-8-72



the Lozon River west of le Hommet d'Arthenay on 15 July, captured Remilly sur-Lozon and pushed to the south. Our VII Corps made some gains northwest of St. Lo. Heavy opposition was again encountered northeast of St. Lo but our XIX Corps had reached positions on the main highway some 2,500 yards east of the town by noon on 16 July. On the British Second Army front, units of the XXX Corps gained almost a mile in an attack in the area southeast of Tilly-sur-Seulles, while XII Corps troops, south of the Odon, reached the edge of Evrecy and captured Esquay; the enemy counterattacked during the morning and heavy fighting continued throughout the salient. In Caen, patrols from the II Canadian Corps were fired on as they crossed the Orne.

3. Cumulative casualties of US Invasion forces to 7 July:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Total</u>
US First Army	6,447	32,940	10,206	49,593

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 14-15 July, 80 Allied bombers attacked an oil refinery at Brod; one bomber was lost. The next day, Tactical aircraft flying more than 1,000 sorties attacked bridges in the Po Valley and other targets north of the battle area. Coastal aircraft operated along the Italian Riviera and harassed shipping and land transportation beyond the Adriatic. Five enemy aircraft were destroyed for a loss of four fighters.

On 16 July, 362 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 884 tons of explosives on an oil dump, marshalling yards, an airdrome and an aircraft engine factory in the Vienna area. Thirty-four (probably 56) enemy aircraft were destroyed; 16 of our bombers and four fighters are missing. One hundred thirty-seven additional P-51's sweeping the area destroyed nine (probably ten) enemy aircraft for the loss of one fighter.

2. By noon on 16 July the Fifth Army had advanced over the crest and was moving down into the Arno valley along its entire front, registering gains of from one to three miles; American forward units were within four miles of Leghorn and six miles of the Arno. Several enemy counterattacks were repulsed and our troops reported many demolitions as well as heavy artillery and mortar fire. French Colonials repulsed a heavy counterattack directed on Poggibonsi and occupied Castellina. On the Eighth Army front armored units captured Arezzo and advanced more than a mile north of that city. There was no significant change near the Adriatic; a counterattack against the Allied positions northeast of Pilottrano was repulsed.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Chinese troops made an unsuccessful attack on Tengchung during 14 July suffering heavy casualties. Other Chinese troops continued to push the enemy back toward Lungling and reached positions one mile east and two miles south of the city. The Japanese were forced to withdraw west of Hsiangta.

2. During 14 July the Eastern Air Command flew nearly 100 sorties



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over the India-Burma fronts in support of our ground operations.

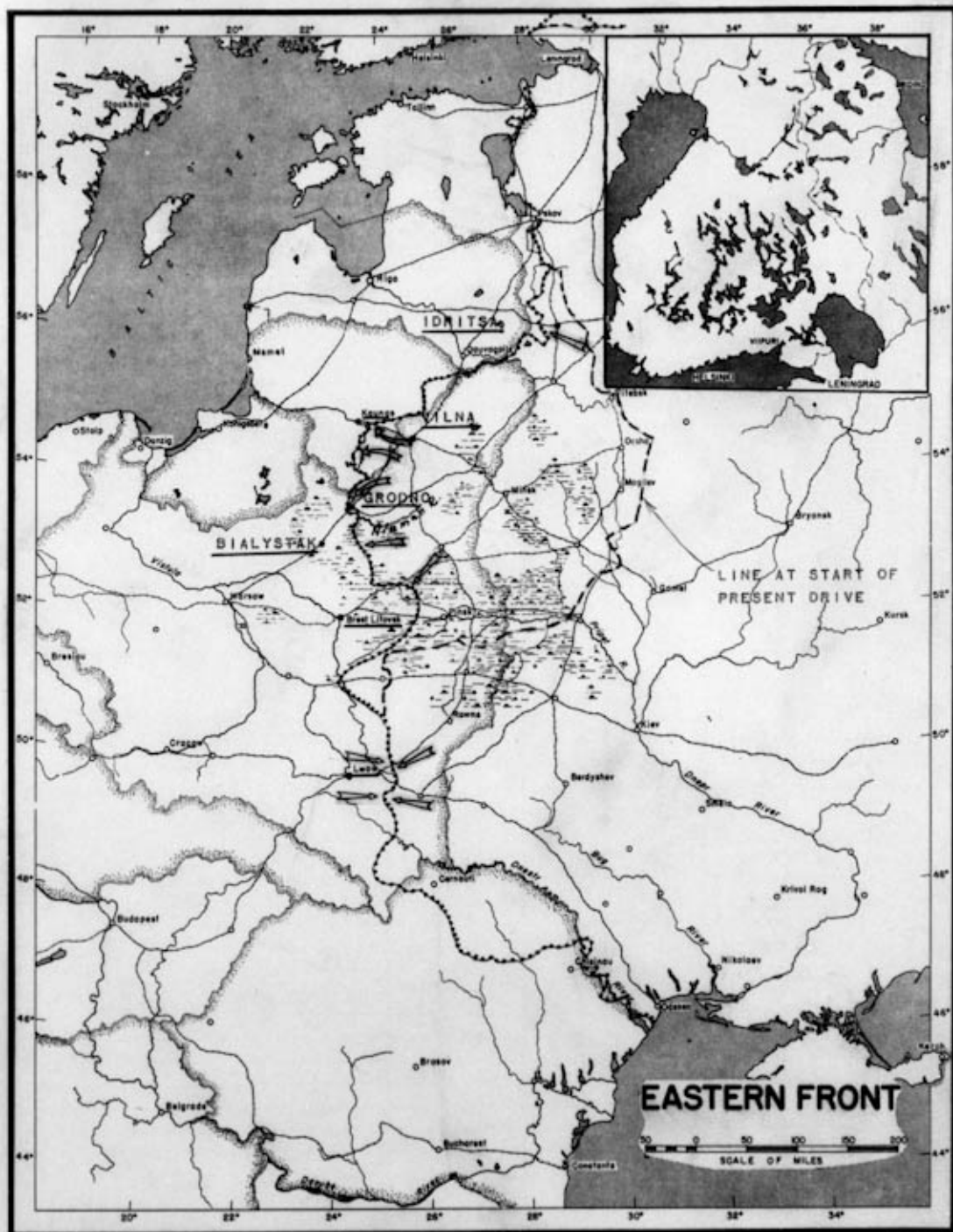
3. On 13 and 14 July the 14th Air Force attacked enemy rail installations and storage areas at Chenghsien and Sinsiang, on the Yellow River front, as well as river traffic and troop concentrations in the Tungting Lake-Hengyang sector. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed for the loss of one fighter. Following up the night attack by heavy bombers (previously reported), 14th Air Force fighters struck the Pailuchi airdrome destroying an estimated 23 (probably 35) parked enemy aircraft.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Our troops along the Drinumor River, east of Aitape, again repulsed Japanese attacks during the night of 14-15 July. Various enemy parties were reported to be isolated west of the river. To the southeast Japanese attacks in the Sepik River area forced an Australian patrol to withdraw. Our forces are still clearing the remnants of the enemy from Noemfoor.

During 15 July, 98 Allied aircraft as well as Naval craft supported our ground operations between Aitape and Wewak. Medium bombers struck enemy camps at Korio Bay, Biak, gun positions west of Manokwari, and small shipping in the Aroe Islands off Timor. Twenty-nine B-24's attacked the Efman Island, Old Namlea and Lautem airdromes. Twenty-one B-24's hit Yap, shooting down five of 14 intercepting enemy aircraft; three heavy bombers were lost. Other heavy bombers hit Sorol and Woleai. The previous day 105 Solomons-based Allied planes continued their

TOP SECRET



neutralization of the northern Gazelle Peninsula and other missions again hit Kavieng and Bougainville targets.

2. Nine 7th Air Force B-24's bombed Truk during 14 July. That day and the following night, more than 300 Central Pacific aircraft attacked Nauru, Ponape, Taroa and Wotje.

EASTERN FRONT

Red forces made a 20-mile advance in the area north of Idritsa. Soviet troops captured a station 12 miles east of Kaunas on the Vilno-Kaunas railroad, while south of Kaunas the Reds enlarged their bridge-head on the west bank of the Niemen River. They also reached to within 45 miles of Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk and occupied the city of Grodno, thus placing themselves within 45 miles of the east Prussian border. The Red forces also continued to feel out the enemy defenses east of Lwow, but were met by strong German and Hungarian counter-thrusts.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 20 July our forces in Iceland (Major General William S. Key) will be relieved from the administrative jurisdiction of the European Theater of Operations and will be established as the Iceland Base Command under the control of the Eastern Defense Command (Lieutenant General George Grunert). In emergencies, however, the European Theater will exercise tactical control of our forces in Iceland.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

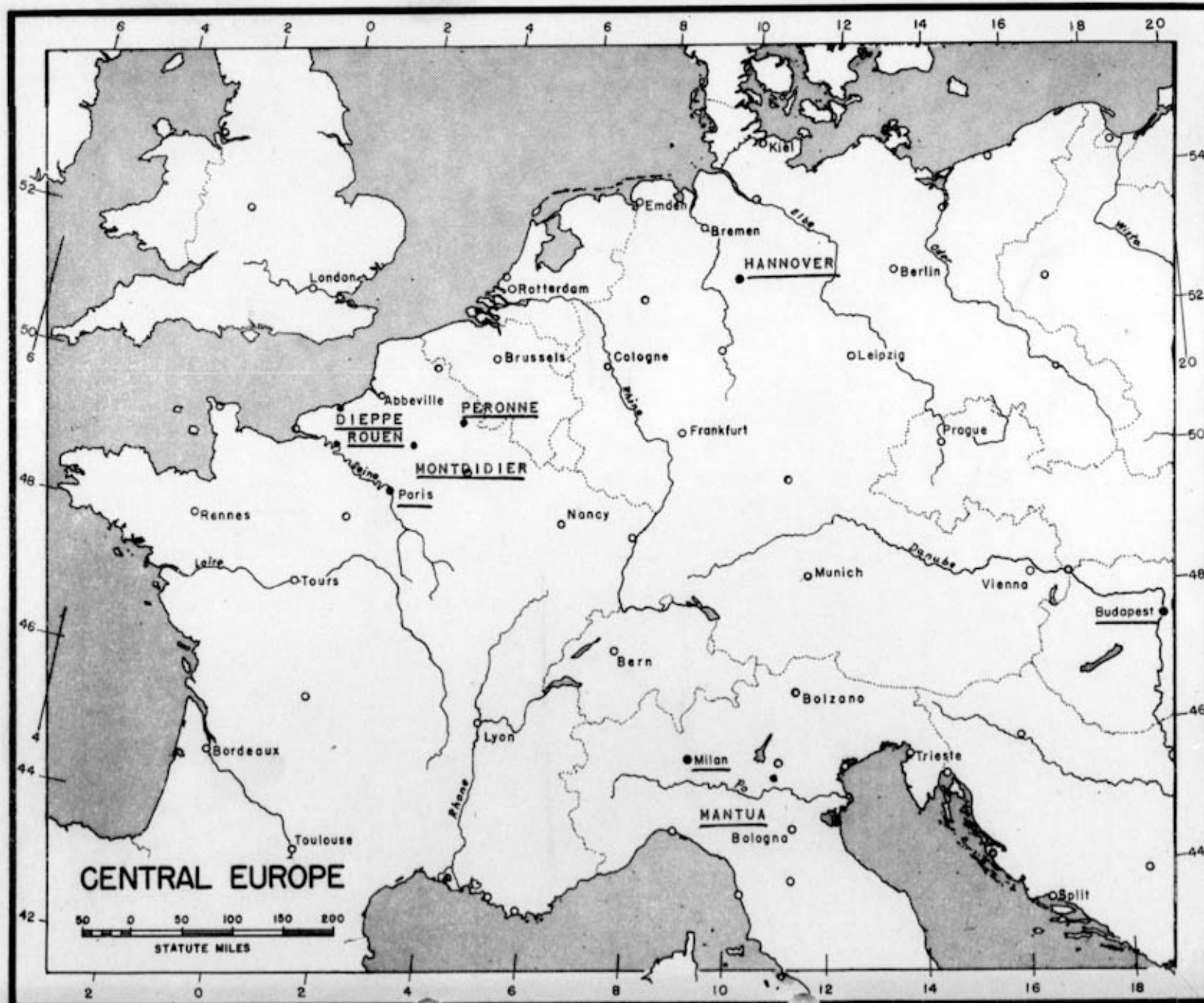
No. 949

0700 July 15 to 0700 July 16, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

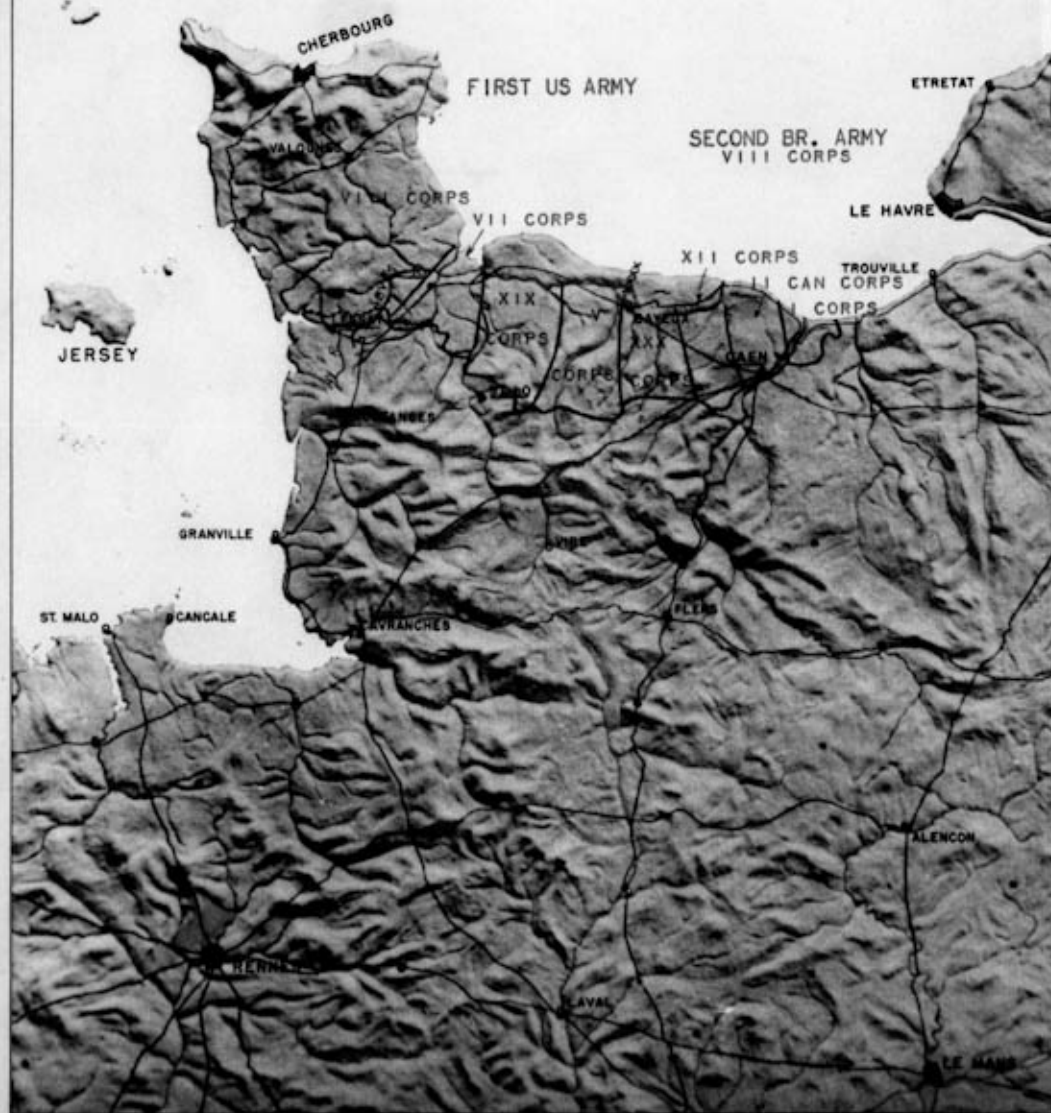
203(2)



COTENTIN PENINSULA

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MILES

LINE AS OF 14 JULY.....
LINE AS OF 15 JULY——



EUROPEAN THEATER

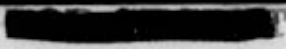
1. Escorted bombers of the 8th Air Force attacked the Peronne and Montdidier airfields northeast of Paris on 14 July with bombloads totalling 216 tons. The heavy bomber and fighter missions which dropped supplies to the French resistance groups (reported yesterday) destroyed nine (probably 11) enemy aircraft. Ninety-four P-38's hit rail targets east of Paris and destroyed two enemy planes; two P-38's were lost.

That day and the following night 130 RAF aircraft dropped 481 tons of explosives on bomb-launching sites in Picardy and 135 RAF bombers hit French rail centers; eight of the latter bombers failed to return. Medium bombers dropped 70 tons on Hannover.

The Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew nearly 1,600 sorties during the 24-hour period ending at sunrise on 15 July against railway installations and other targets in support of our ground operations. Of some 75 enemy aircraft encountered, 27 (probably 28) were destroyed for a loss of nine of our planes. The number of flying bombs continued to decrease; 59 were launched during this period, 15 of which reached London during the daylight hours; another 15 fell in the Portsmouth-Southampton area.

2. In Normandy our VIII Corps continued to advance throughout its sector and by noon on 15 July had reached the north bank of the Ay opposite Lessay; on its left flank other units reached the River Seves. All divisions of our VII Corps made slight advances, and our XIX Corps continued its attack against St. Lo meeting heavy resistance. The situation on the British Second Army front remained generally unchanged.

[REDACTED]



By 14 July over one million tons of supplies, a quarter of a million vehicles and nearly one million and a quarter men had been landed.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 13-14 July Allied heavy bombers dropped 168 tons of bombs on rail yards at Milan. Our fighter aircraft swept the Bucharest area shooting down two (probably three) enemy planes. More than 1,100 Tactical aircraft destroyed four bridges in the Po Valley, and attacked other targets in support of our ground operations; two of some twenty enemy aircraft encountered were reported as probably destroyed for a loss of three fighters. Coastal air missions sank three schooners in the Adriatic and harassed transportation in Yugoslavia.

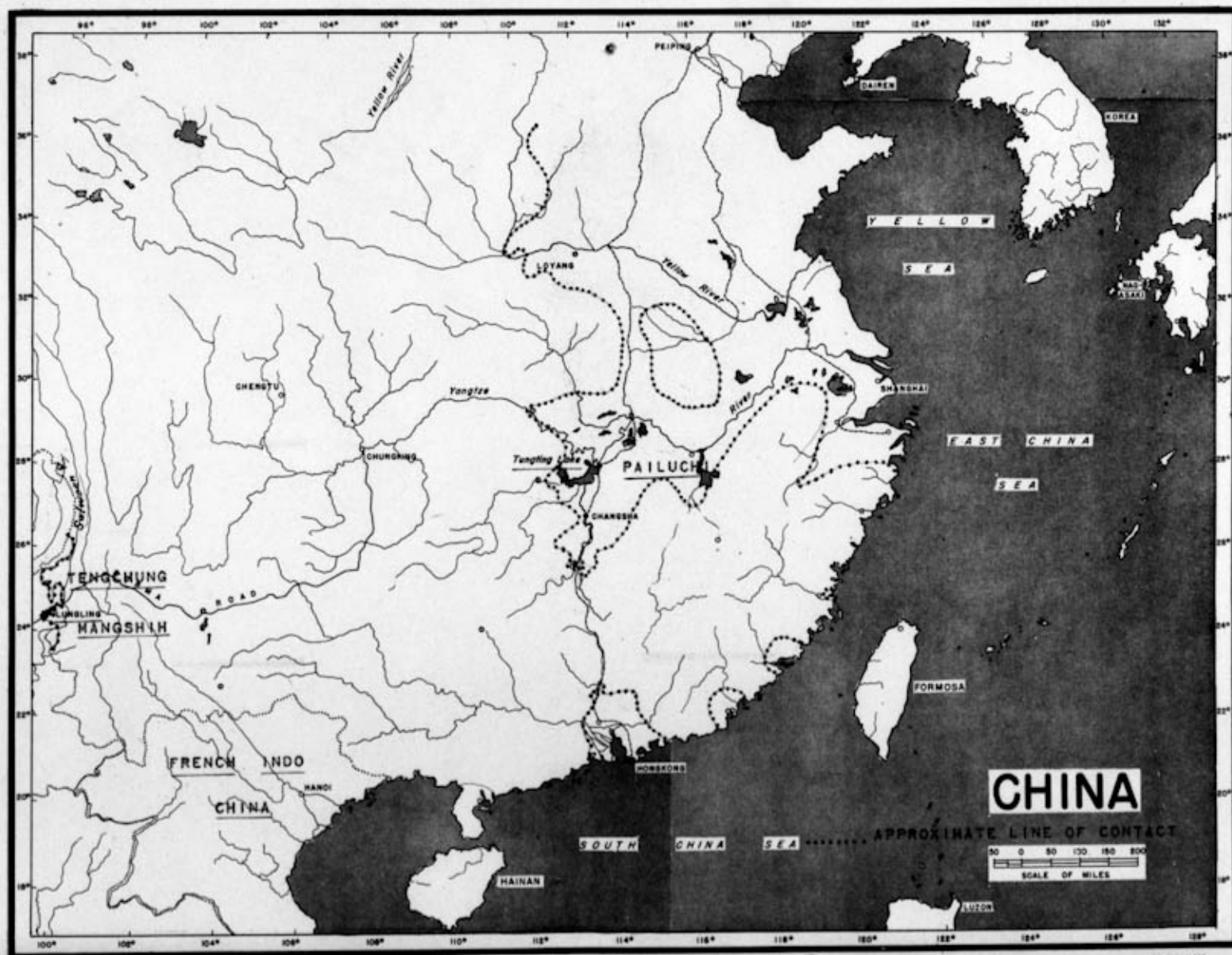
On 15 July, 707 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 1,516 tons of explosives on oil refineries in the Floesti area. Six (probably nine) of some 45 enemy aircraft encountered were destroyed for a loss of 20 bombers and one fighter.

2. By 0600 15 July, American troops of the Fifth Army had made general advances of from one to two miles and were six miles from Leghorn and seven miles from the Arno at Pontedera. The French Corps reported a general advance of about a mile, the Germans withdrawing slowly, harassing the advance of the Colonials with artillery, demolitions and mines. New Zealand units north of Lago Trasimeno advanced four miles; to the east Gubbio and Fossato di Vico were occupied and Allied troops patrolled to the north and east closing in on Fabriano.

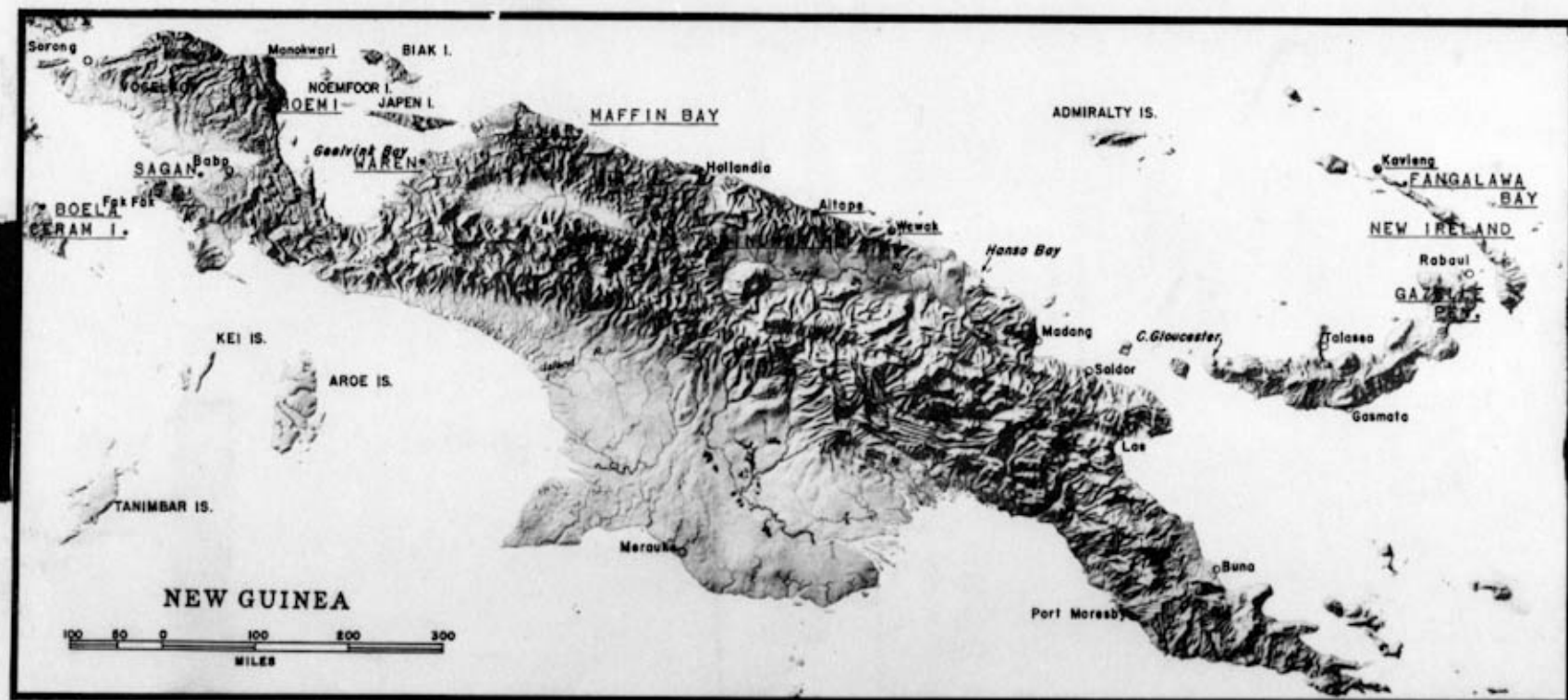
3. During the night of 13-14 July and the next day, 20 Allied heavy

DECLASSIFIED
080 letter, 6-8-73

TOP SECRET



DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-77



and medium bombers attacked the Calato airfield and shipping at Rhodes.

ASIATIC THEATER

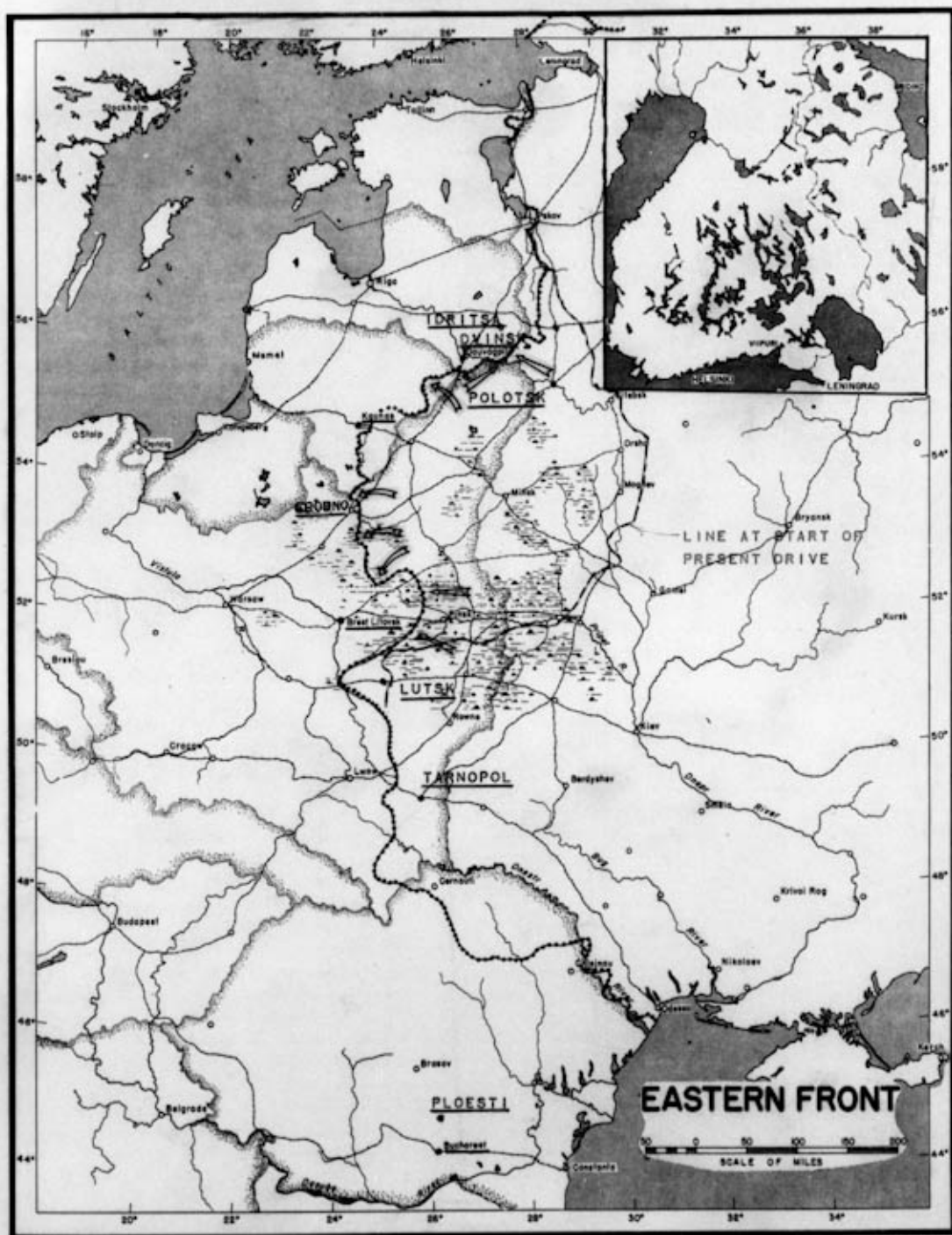
1. On 12 July, 14th Air Force fighter bombers operating over the French Indo-China coast sank one and damaged two 150-foot steamers, destroyed or damaged ten barges, and hit other enemy transportation; one plane was lost. On 13 July, B-25's supported Allied ground operations on the Salween front, bombing Tengchung and Manshih; 16 B-24's, attacking at night, hit the Pailuchi airdrome in the Tungting Lake area.

2. During 13 July the Eastern Air Command flew more than 140 sorties over the Manipur and north Burma fronts attacking bridges, villages, supply dumps, enemy transportation and strong points.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. American units, moving forward in the presence of the heavy enemy concentration in the Aitape area, occupied the west bank of the Drinumor River from the coast to a point four and one-half miles inland on 13 July; two heavy cruisers, four destroyers and 63 light aircraft shelled and bombed enemy gun positions, supply dumps and troop concentrations opposite them the next morning. In the Maffin Bay area Allied tanks have been held up by enemy minefields.

During 14 July night fighters attacked the Sagan, Moemi, Waren and Manokwari airdromes. Seventy-five A-20's damaged oil storage tanks at Boela, Ceram, and 13 B-24's wrecked buildings and an ammunition dump on Flores Island. Twenty-two B-24's dropped 31 tons on Yap and shot down two (probably five) of 15 intercepting enemy fighters. Two enemy bombers



were shot down, one in the Carolines and another near Halmahera.

On 13 July, 94 Solomons-based aircraft struck targets on the Gazelle Peninsula while small missions raided New Ireland targets at Kavieng and Fangalawa Bay. Medium bombers and fighters hit enemy installations in the Buka Passage and in the Bougainville area.

EASTERN FRONT

West of Idritsa and northwest of Polotsk the Soviets made slight gains during 15 July. Between Dvinsk and Kaunas they reduced a German salient and deepened a salient of their own. East of Grodno the Soviets reached the Niemen River on a front of 85 miles, establishing several bridgeheads on the west bank. Northeast of Brest-Litovsk they made minor gains, while east of the town the Germans continued withdrawal from the Pripet Marshes. A new large-scale Soviet offensive is reported to have been launched in the Lutsk-Tarnopol sector.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

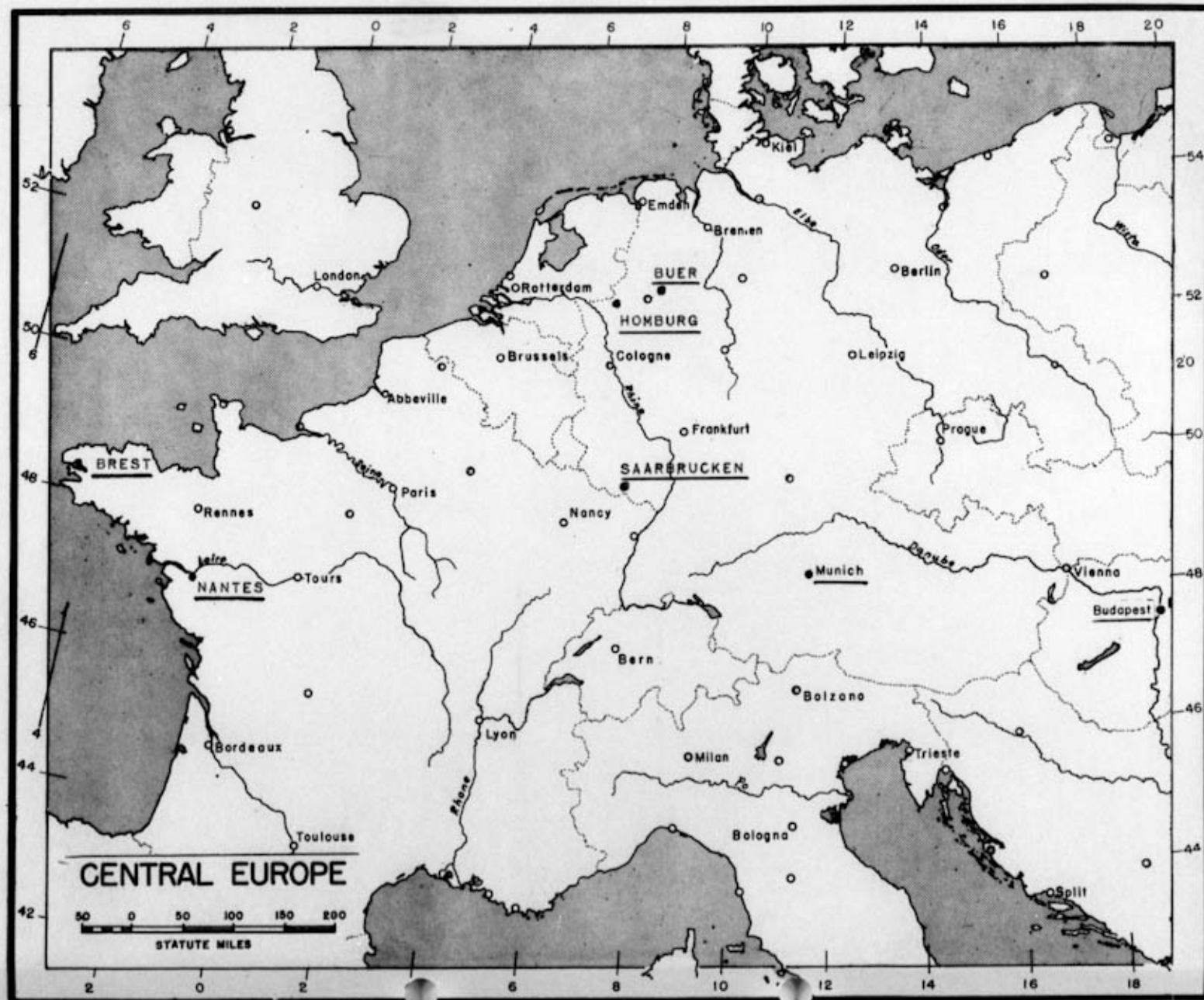
No. 948

0700 July 14 to 0700 July 15, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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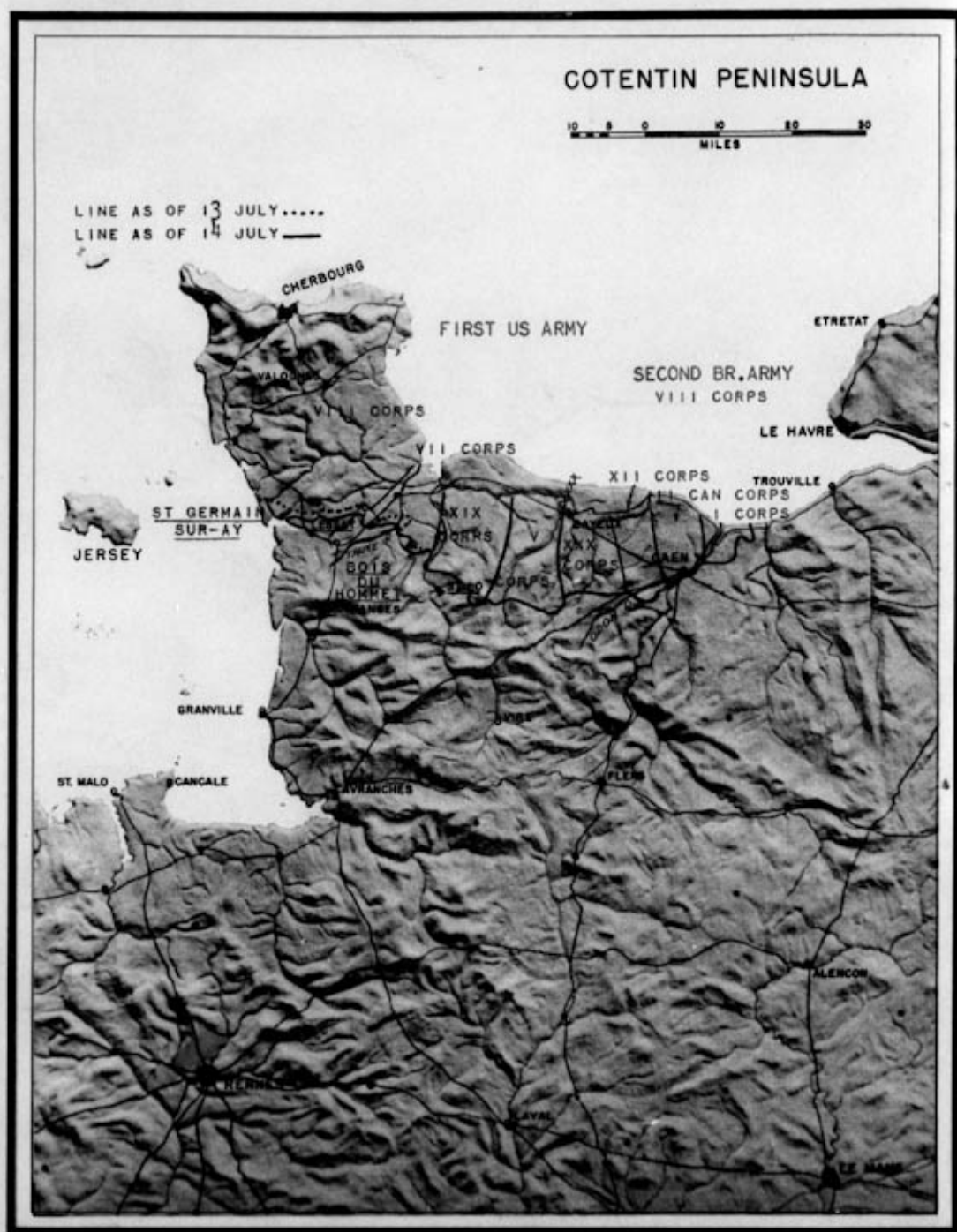
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During RAF operations against rail installations and enemy bomb launching sites in France on the night of 12-13 July (previously reported), bombloads totalling 2,390 tons were dropped; three enemy aircraft were destroyed for a loss of 18 RAF bombers. The following night eight RAF Mosquito bombers attacked oil plants and other targets in the Homburg and Buer areas.

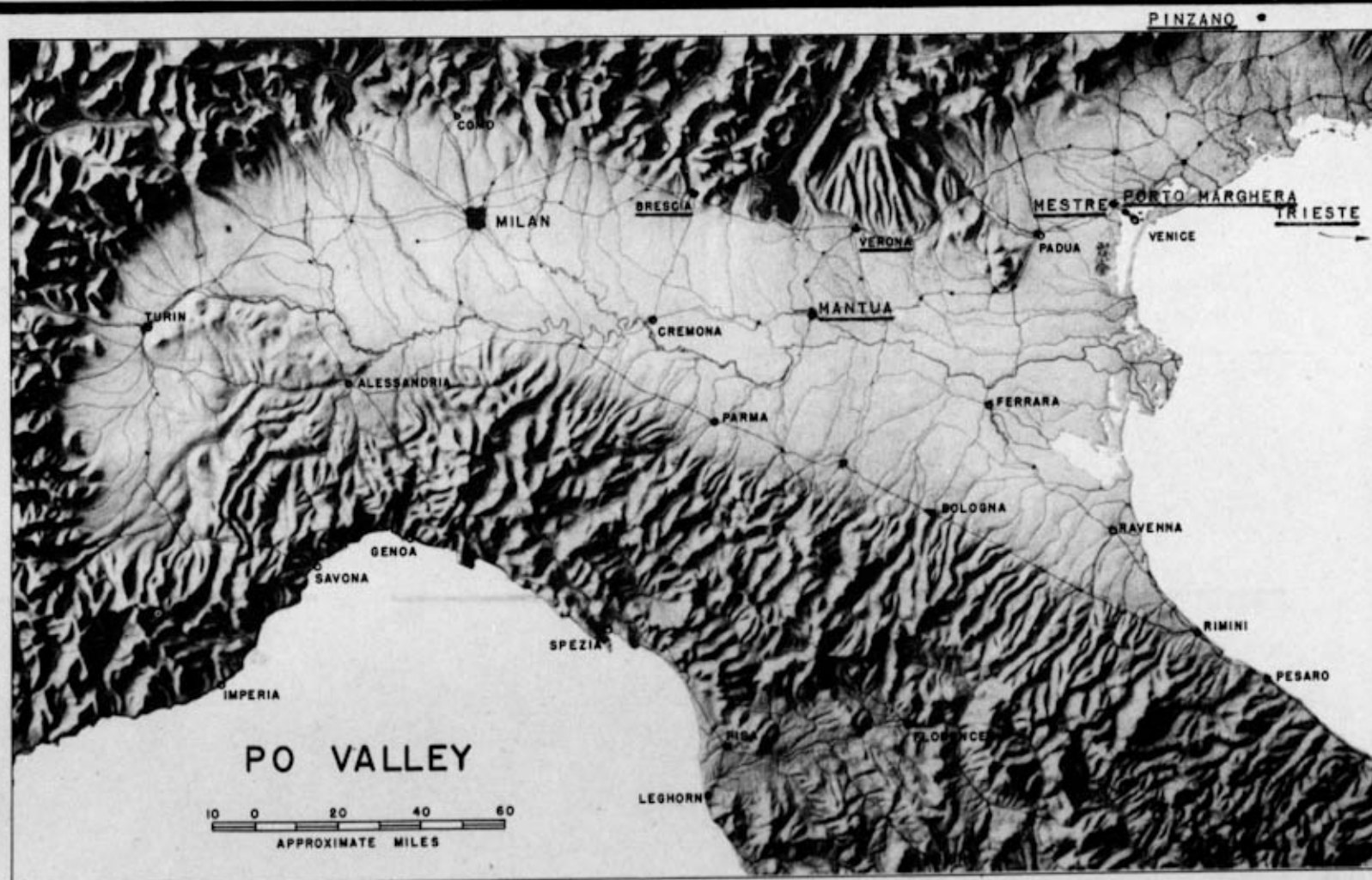
Revised statistics for the 13 July attacks of the 8th Air Force against marshalling yards at Saarbrucken, an aircraft engine factory in Munich, and other targets indicate that 908 escorted heavy bombers delivered 2,357 tons; 13 (probably 18) enemy aircraft were destroyed for the loss of 16 bombers and five fighters.

The AEAFF flew 1,165 sorties during the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 14 July, attacking rail installations, fuel dumps, bridges, and supporting ground operations in France. Sixteen (probably 17) of some 135 enemy aircraft encountered were destroyed for the loss of one medium bomber and eight fighters and fighter bombers. Seventy-six flying bombs were launched against England but only 23 reached the Greater London area and none during the night; many of the bombs struck the Portsmouth-Southampton area.

The 8th Air Force reports that on 14 July a formation of 350 escorted heavy bombers dropped supplies to resistance groups; five enemy aircraft were destroyed without loss.



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OSD Letter, 5-3-72



BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)
4 NOVEMBER 1943

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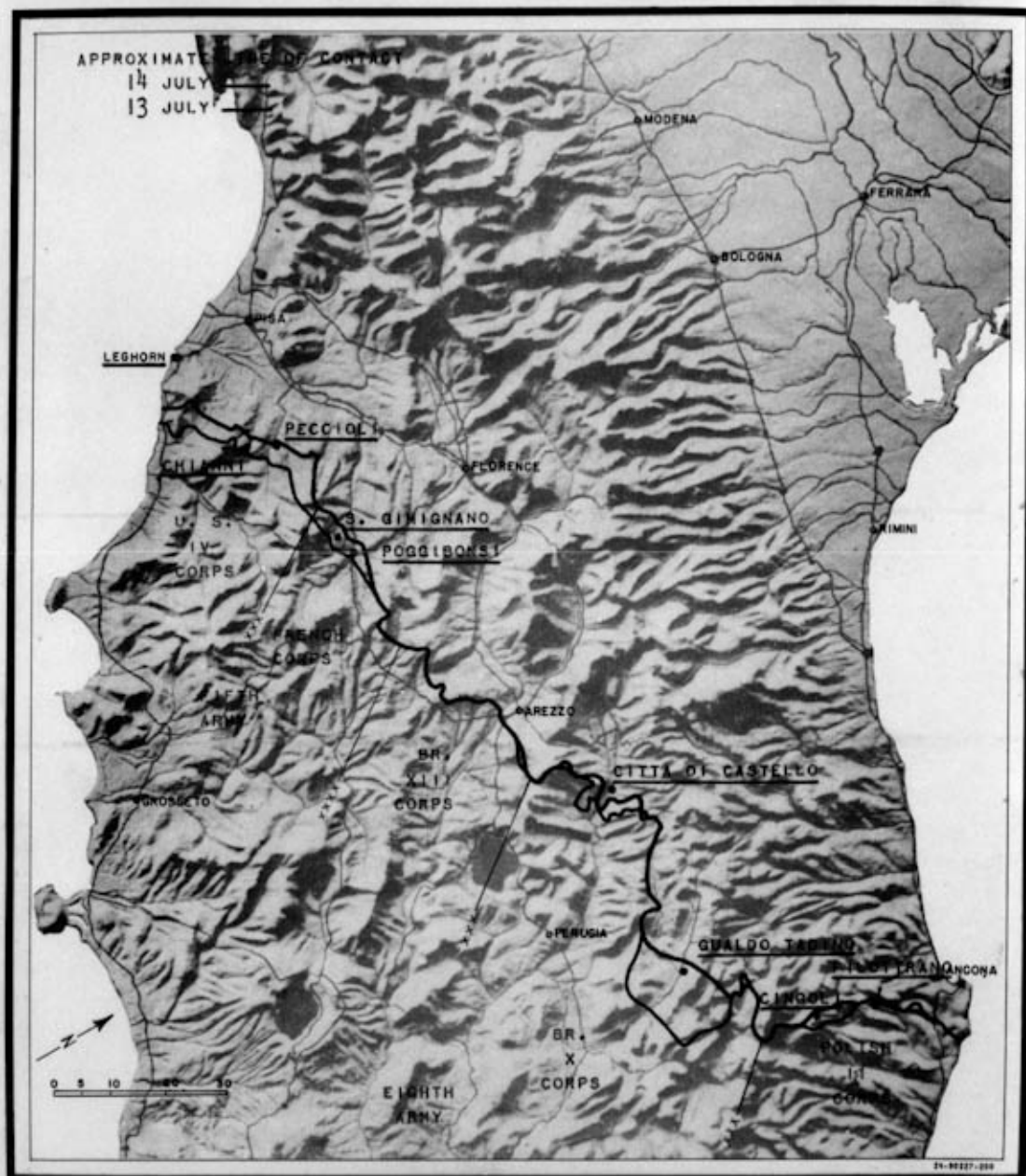
2. Our VIII Corps had advanced its entire front by 14 July, reaching positions one mile north of Lessay and gaining more than two miles northeast of the town; St. Germain-sur-Ay has been captured. Troops in the center of our VII Corps sector gained more than a mile along the west bank of the Taute; other VII Corps units continued to push south from the Bois du Hommet. Our XIX Corps attacked north of St. Lo. There was no change on the Second Army front though the enemy heavily shelled British positions south of the Odon and in Caen during the night and morning. British troops claim that 565 enemy tanks have been knocked out since the start of the operations.

French resistance groups have blocked the Rhine-Rhone, Rhine-Marne and Est canals, and have temporarily cut the Brest-Nantes canal. Transportation delays and sabotage of communications continue in Belgium and France.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force again attacked the Brescia yards on 13 July as well as the yards at Verona, Mantua and Mestre, oil storage installations at Porto Marghera and Trieste, and a railroad bridge at Pinzano. These missions were performed by 381 escorted bombers which dropped 985 tons of explosives; possible hits on two large ships in Trieste harbor were noted. No enemy aircraft were observed but four fighters were lost to antiaircraft fire. Tactical formations totalling over 1,000 bombers and fighters attacked rail bridges in the Po Valley and other targets north of the battle area;

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OSD Letter, 0-8-73



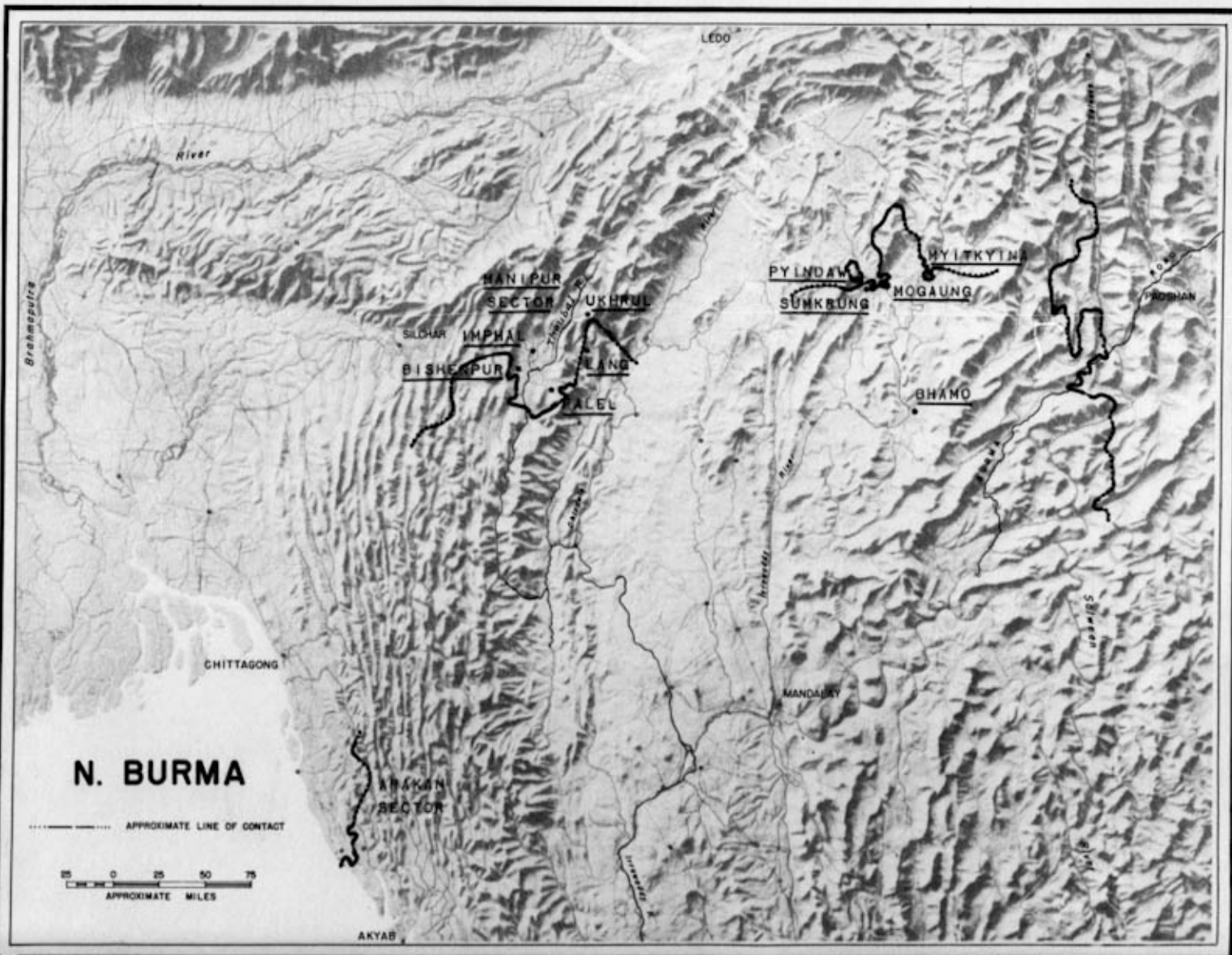
three planes are missing; nineteen enemy planes were seen.

On 14 July, 544 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped bombloads totalling 1,137 tons on oil refineries and marshalling yards in the Budapest area and on the Mantua railroad yards in northern Italy. Ten (probably 13) of some 60 enemy aircraft encountered were destroyed for the loss of four bombers and five fighters.

2. During the 24-hour period ending at noon on 14 July Fifth Army units advanced all along the front; resistance lessened materially during the morning. Along the Ligurian coast American forces advanced to within eight miles of Leghorn. Inland, Chianni and Peccioli were captured, our forward units reaching to within eight miles of the Arno River. French troops captured San Gimignano and Poggibonsi, pushing two miles north of both cities. Indian columns of the British Eighth Army made gains up to three miles on both sides of the Tiber and were within two miles of Citta di Castello. Patrols operating in the hills to the east reported Gualdo Tadino clear of the enemy. In the Adriatic sector Italian units captured Cingoli; an Allied attack west of Filottrano was driven back.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. In north Burma Chinese troops with strong air support scored material gains in the northwest section of Myitkyina on 13 July. Other Chinese units approached Sumkrung, nine miles southwest of Mogaung. In Manipur, enemy troops have been cleared north of the Imphal-Ukhrul road in the area west of the Thoubal River. Twenty-one miles south of



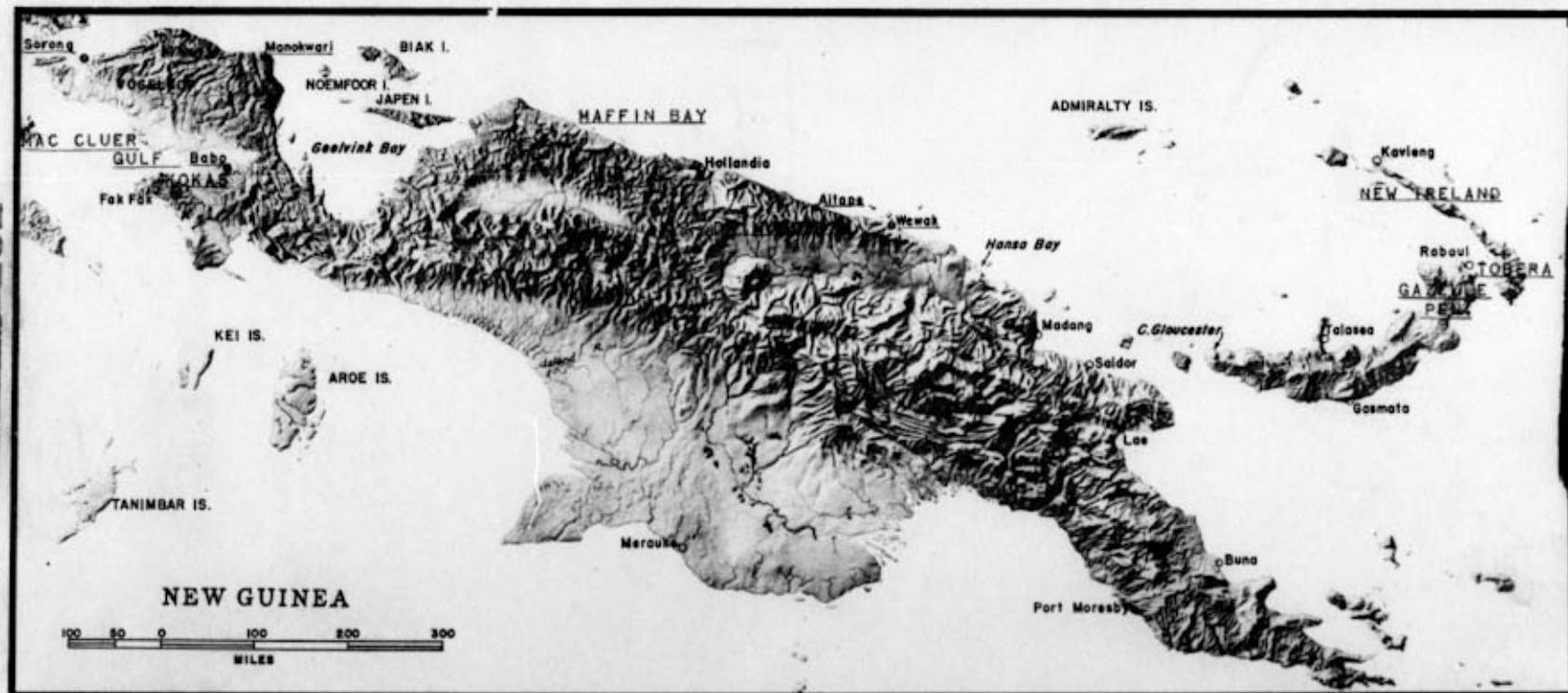
Ukhrul, British paratroops, advancing from the west, were in contact with the enemy near Lang. Other Allied troops occupied two villages and scored local gains east of Palel and were engaged in heavy fighting five miles south of Bishenpur.

2. During 12 July the Eastern Air Command flew more than 125 sorties over the Arakan and Manipur fronts, attacking bridges, shipping and troop concentrations. The previous day nine P-51's intercepted 12 enemy planes north of Bhamo, destroying four (probably five) for a loss of one.

3. 14th Air Force fighters and bombers attacked troop concentrations and river shipping in the Hengyang-Changsha area on 12 July. More than 200 sampans were reported destroyed or damaged. Bombing attacks were also carried out against the Canton area where 16 enemy planes intercepted; two (probably three) were destroyed without reported loss. On the Salween front 12 B-25's struck Tengchung in support of ground troops. That night Japanese aircraft bombed Chihkiang and Kweilin airfields, destroying one grounded fighter at Chihkiang.

4. The Japanese are reported to have surrounded Hengyang again on 14 July and to have reoccupied Leiyang. Their field headquarters has been moved from Changsha to Hengshan. In the Canton area the Japanese have advanced another 12 miles to the outskirts of Yingtak.

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72



PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Our rearguards west of the Drinumor River in the Aitape area repulsed an enemy attack the night of 12 July. At Maffin Bay our troops advanced southeast of the Maffin airfield.

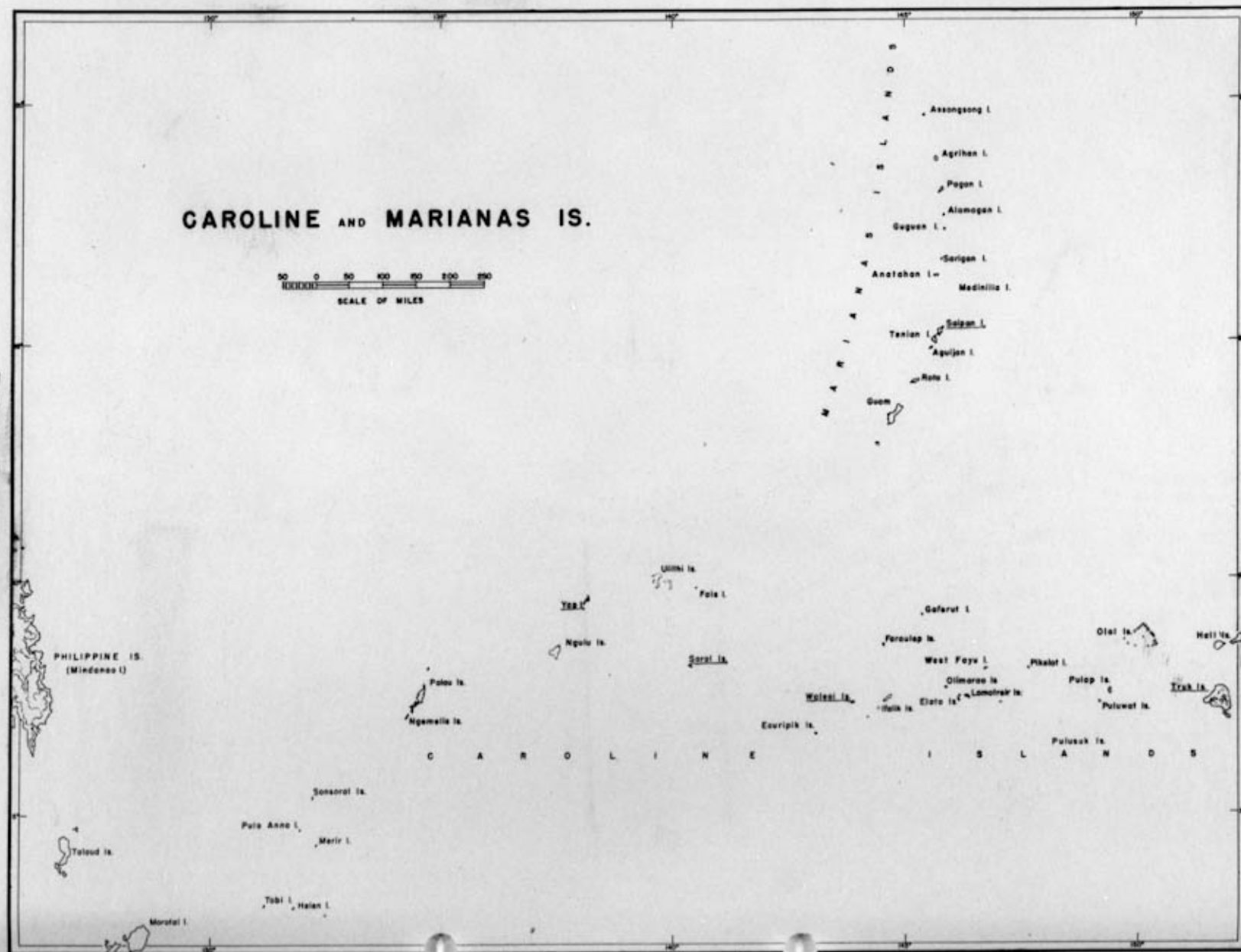
2. During 9 July six B-25's in a low-altitude attack sank a 3,000-ton loaded freighter-transport and five supply barges in the Halmahera Sea. On 13 July, light bombers and fighters attacked enemy lines and troop concentrations between Aitape and Wewak and, cooperating with Navy PT boats, damaged barges along the coast; three of these planes were lost. Other light aircraft damaged gun positions and destroyed a supply launch south of Manokwari and attacked barges in the Sorong area. Twenty B-24's bombed Yap and shot down four intercepting fighters; one B-24 was lost. Sixteen B-24's attacked the Manokwari and Babo airdromes in northwest New Guinea; smaller B-24 missions hit Woleai and Sorol, and attacked shipping in the Ceram Sea. B-25's hit an airdrome on Timor and enemy installations at Kokas on the MacCluer Gulf.

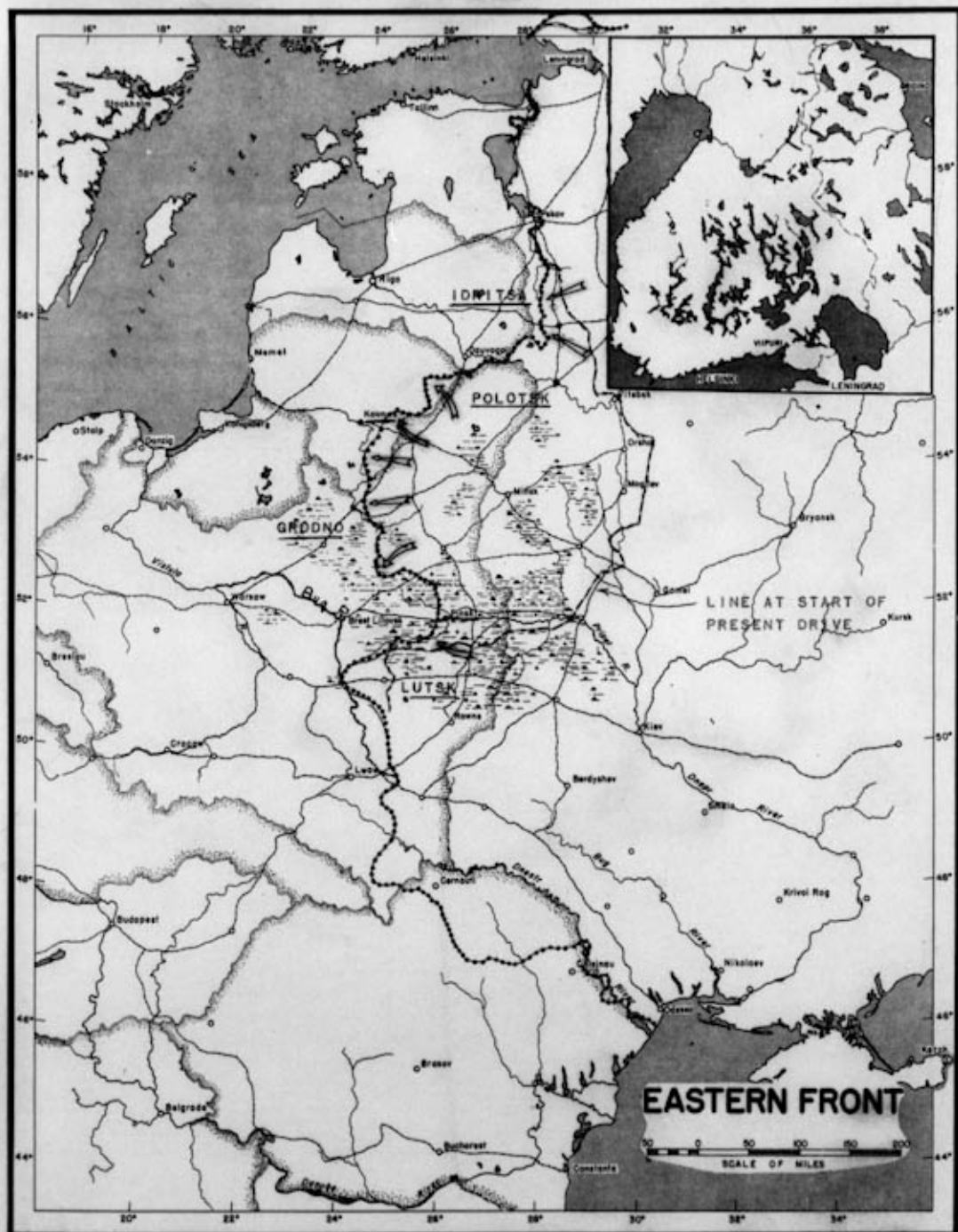
Solomons-based aircraft on 12 July continued their neutralization of targets on the Gazelle Peninsula, more than 100 aircraft hitting Tobera gun positions with 82 tons. Other aircraft attacked New Ireland and Bougainville targets.

3. Orders have been issued for movement of the Headquarters, Eighth Army from Memphis, Tennessee, to the San Francisco Port of

A horizontal scale bar labeled "SCALE OF MILES" at the bottom. The scale has major tick marks at 0, 50, 100, 150, 200, and 250. The numbers are placed above the tick marks. The bar itself is a double line with small vertical tick marks between the major ones.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72 TOP SECRET





Embarkation for further movement to the Southwest Pacific Area.

4. During the night 12-13 July and the next day 26 Army B-24's hit Truk; four (probably eight) of some 18 to 21 intercepting Japanese fighters were destroyed. In day operations 78 Marine dive and fighter bombers attacked Jaluit, Taroa, and Wotje.

EASTERN FRONT

On 15 July the Soviets continued their advance west of Idritsa. They gained five miles north of the Polotsk-Dvina railroad, and southwest of Dvinsk they improved their salient across the highway to Kaunas from which city they were but 22 miles distant. East of Grodno they gained ten to fifteen miles on a broad front. The Germans withdrew from Pinsk, which the Red forces occupied. The enemy is withdrawing his salient in the Pripet marshes and is retiring to the Bug River west of Lutsk.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

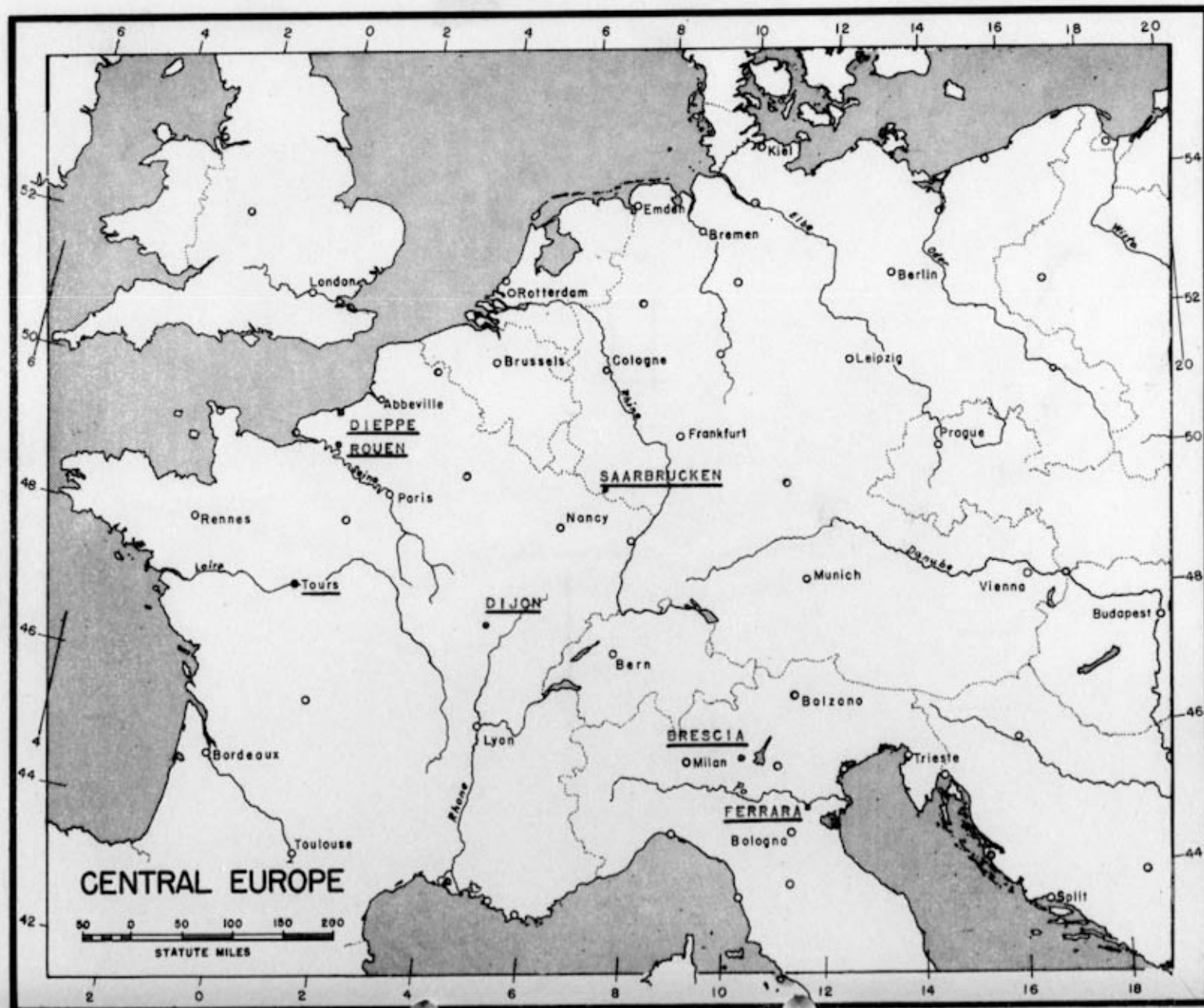
No. 947

0700 July 13 to 0700 July 14, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

103(3)



EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During 12 July, 275 RAF bombers, with Allied escort, dropped 1,196 tons on bomb launching sites in the Pas de Calais, a railroad center and a supply dump. That night and the next morning 507 RAF bombers were dispatched against bomb launching sites in the Pas de Calais and Dieppe-Rouen areas, and rail centers northeast of Dijon and at Tours; 168 bombers carried out diversionary sweeps and 77 flew bomber-support patrols.

The Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew more than 2,200 sorties during the 24-hours ending at sunrise 13 July, attacking bridges, gun positions and fuel dumps, and otherwise supporting our ground operations in France; 15 (probably 17) enemy aircraft were destroyed for the loss of seven Allied planes. One hundred and thirty-seven flying bombs were launched, 38 reaching London but none during the night.

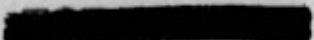
The 8th Air Force dispatched 1,945 escorted heavy bombers against rail yards at Saarbrucken and, for the third consecutive day, Munich on 13 July. Two (probably three) of approximately 25 intercepting enemy aircraft were destroyed for the loss of 12 bombers and five fighters.

2. Gains averaging a mile were scored all along our line at the base of the Cotentin Peninsula on 13 July. Reconnaissance troops pushed down the west coast to Bretteville-sur-Ay. North of Lessay our troops strengthened their positions and reported that the enemy had destroyed the bridges over the Ay. The VII Corps, having cleared the Bois du Hommet, shifted the axis of its advance from southwest to south and

[REDACTED]

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LINE AS OF 13 JULY—



captured several villages in that area. The right flank of the XIX Corps advanced up the west bank of the Vire to within three miles of St. Lo while east of that city another prong of our advance captured La Barre de Semilly. There was no change in the general situation on the British Second Army front where the enemy is stubbornly resisting our approach to the Orne.

In an attack on the British assault area on 6 and 8 July, the enemy made use of human torpedoes of which ten were definitely sunk, plus several "probables".

Among the prisoners captured there have been counted 2,722 Russians, 2,385 Poles, 460 Italians, 153 Yugoslavs and 120 Greeks.

MEDITERRANEAN

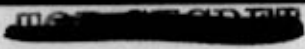
1. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800 on 12 July, Tactical aircraft flew more than 1,000 sorties against enemy communications and other targets, in support of our ground operations. Coastal aircraft harassed the Yugoslavian coastal area. In these operations an enemy freighter was destroyed; we lost three medium bombers. Thirty-two enemy aircraft were encountered near Ferrara.

On the night of 12-13 July, 29 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force struck the Brescia marshalling yards with 62 tons of bombs.

2. On the morning of 12 July, 30 to 35 enemy aircraft made an unsuccessful attack on one of our convoys off Cape Tenes (Algiers).

3. American units of the Fifth Army made minor gains in the

[REDACTED]



Rosignano, Castellina, Chianni and Laiatico areas during 12 July although heavy counterattacks southeast of Chianni forced our forward troops to a local withdrawal. The enemy was stubbornly resisting along the entire front. On the British Eighth Army front Indian troops captured Monte San Maria and the high ground to the southeast.

4. Cumulative casualties of the Allied Armies in Italy from the beginning of the current offensive on 10 May to 10 July 1944, and prisoners of war captured are:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>POW</u>
<u>Eighth Army</u>				
British	11,758	50,035	13,482	16,617
Polish	1,024	4,214	486	204
Italian	232	592	495	33
Total	13,014	54,841	14,463	16,854
<u>Fifth Army</u>				
US	12,893	48,994	10,483	27,198
French	5,038	20,184	1,531	8,133
Total	17,931	69,178	12,014	35,331
GRAND TOTAL	30,945	124,019	26,477	52,185

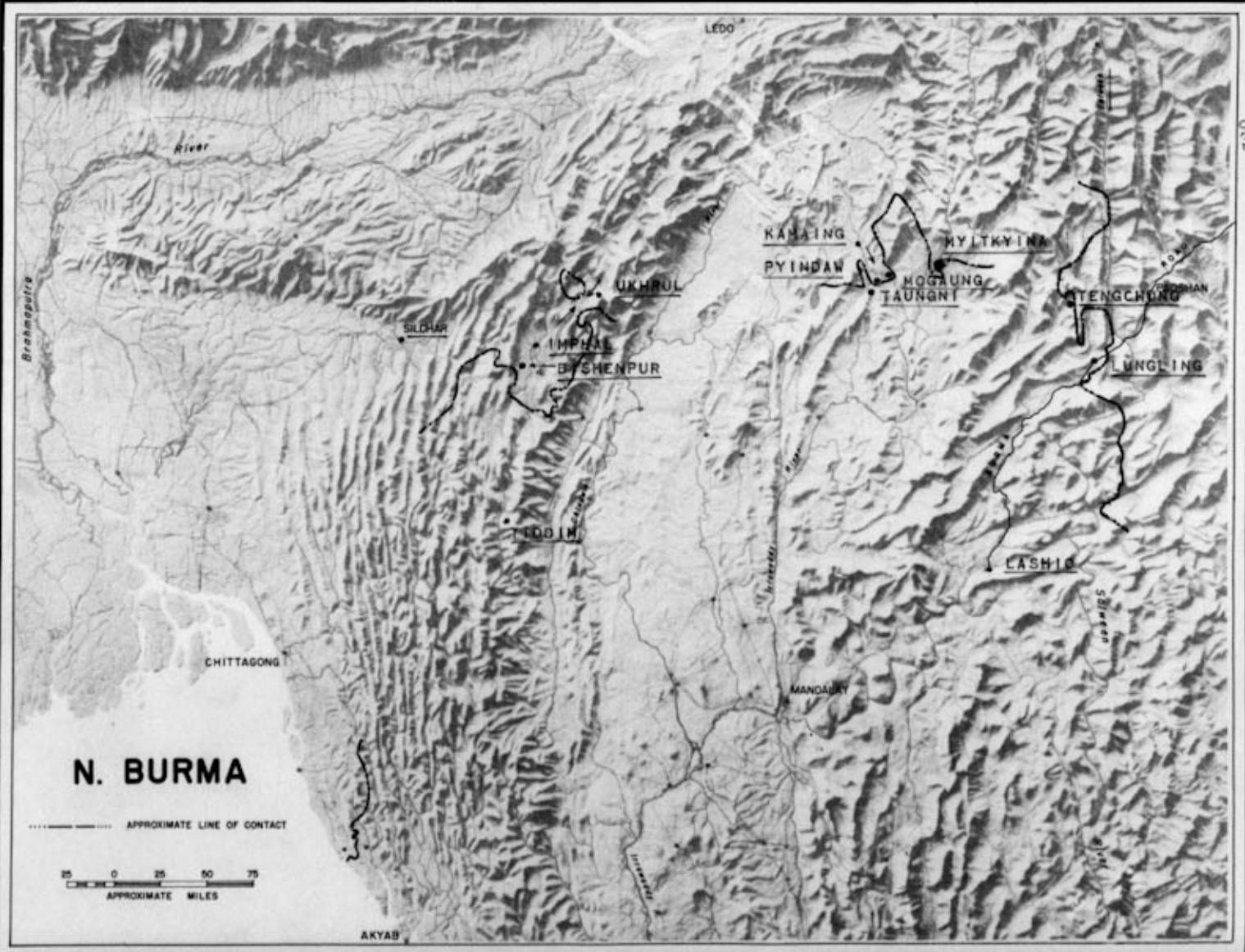
5. On 12 July, Middle East aircraft bombed an ammunition dump at Pylos, Greece.

ASIATIC THEATER

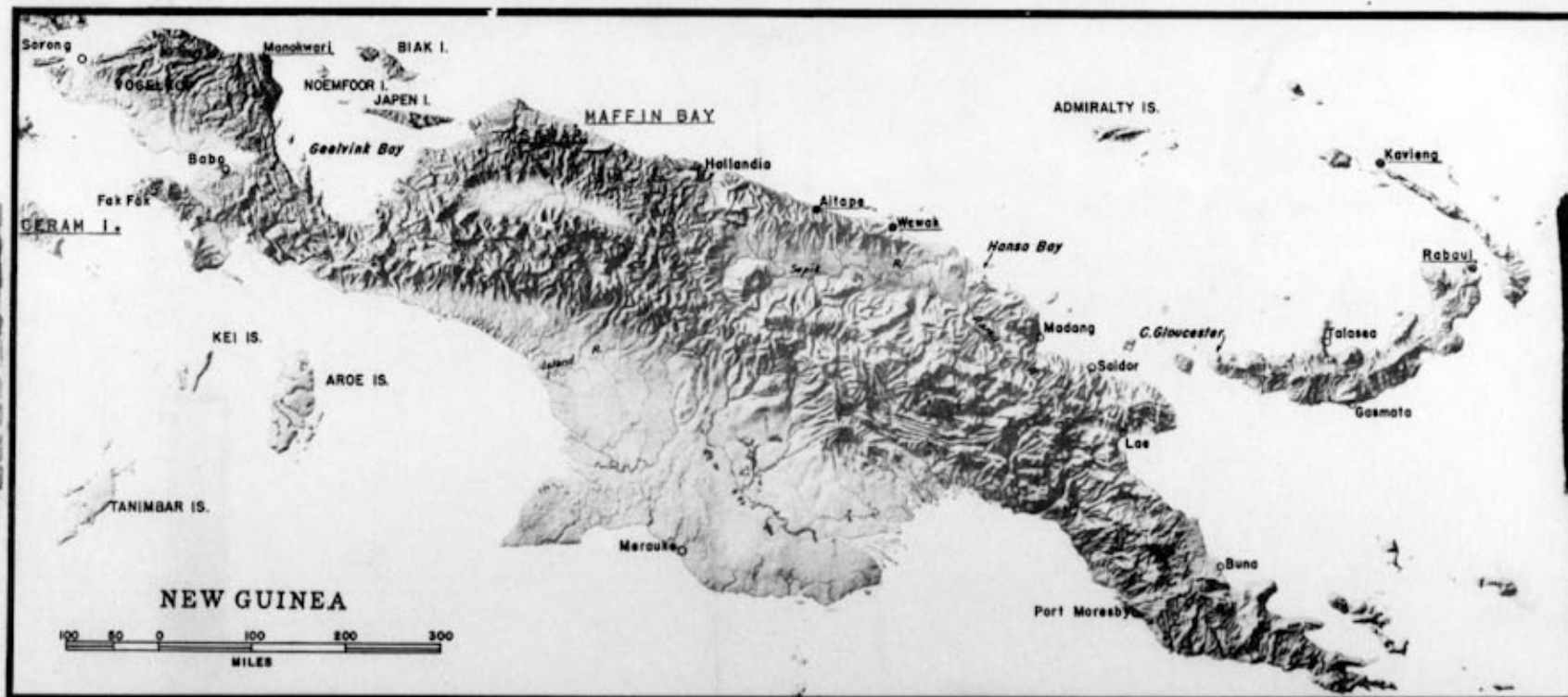
1. During 10 and 11 July the 14th Air Force flew more than 200 fighter and bomber sorties over China. On the Siang River fighter bomber missions sank two river boats, one a fuel ship, destroyed much

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72



other shipping and shot down four enemy aircraft. Shipping was also attacked north of Canton. Twenty-eight B-24's bombed the Jap storage base at Sinshih with observed effect. On the Salween front, 62 medium bombers, fighters and fighter bombers supported our ground assaults on Tengchung and Lungling and harassed enemy transportation; we lost one fighter.

2. The Eastern Air Command flew 220 sorties during 11 July against troop concentrations and communication systems on the Manipur front, concentrating on the Bishenpur and Tiddim Road areas. US fighters attacked the Lashio airfield damaging six grounded aircraft. One enemy plane was shot down during the day's operations.

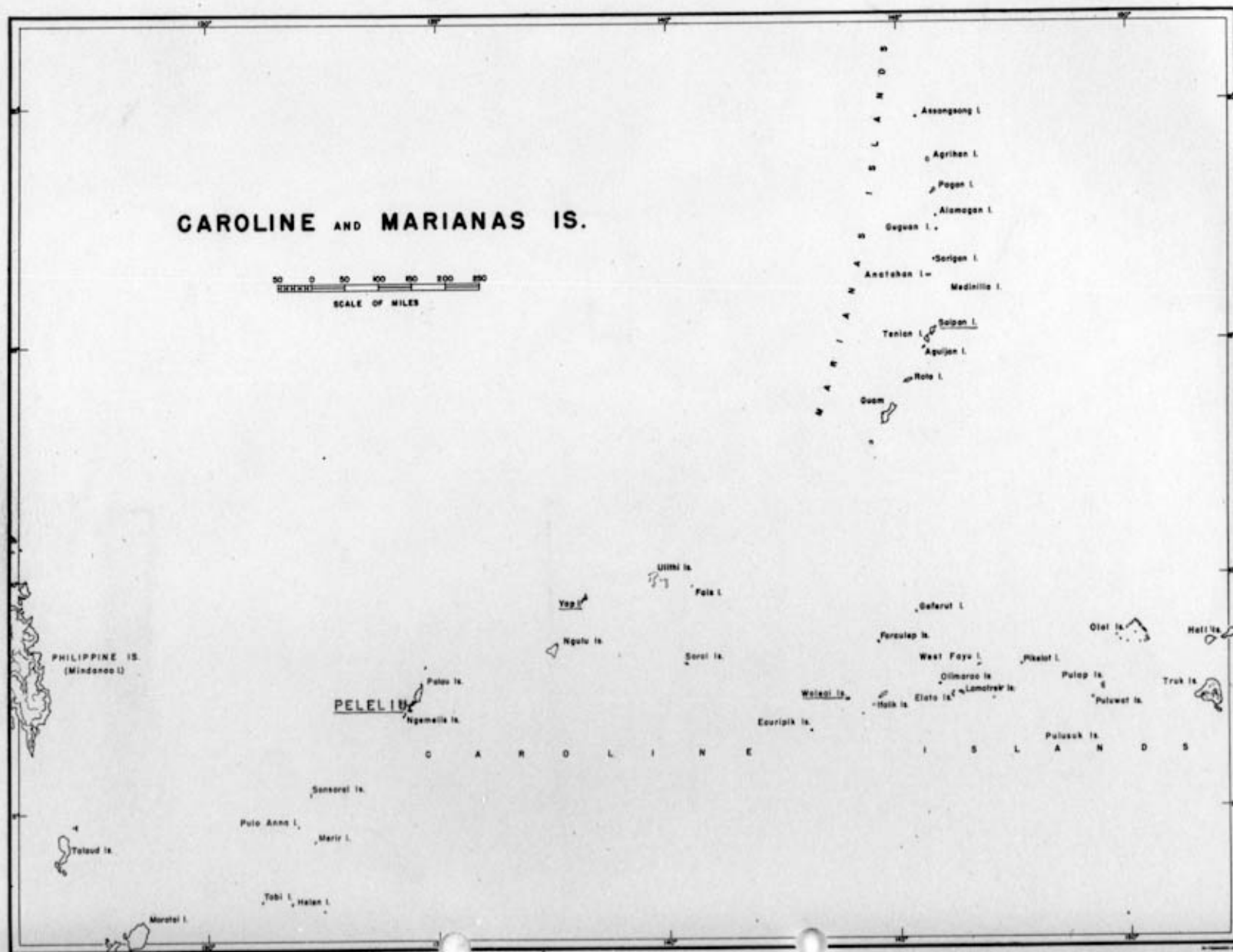
3. Chinese troops completed the clearance of the Mogaung-Kamaing road on 12 July and advanced south; other units captured Pyindaw, nine miles southwest of Mogaung, and were attacking in the Taungni area. A patrol from Mogaung reached Myitkyina. In the Manipur area, British troops cleared the entire Imphal-Ukhrul road. The Silchar trail has been cleared on both sides to a point eight miles west of Bishenpur.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Allied troops in the Maffin Bay area (New Guinea) reached Sawar airfield on 12 July. More than 130 medium, light and fighter bombers harassed the Wewak-Aitape coast. Twenty-two 13th Air Force B-24's again attacked Yap with a 27-ton strike; three (probably five) of ten enemy interceptors were shot down. Smaller B-24 missions concentrated on

CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.

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SCALE OF MILES



airdrome installations at Woleai and Peleliu in the Carolines, on Ceram, and on Manokwari where 16 B-24's silenced six batteries.

Solomons-based medium and fighter bombers attacked Rabaul, Kavieng and targets in northern Bougainville during 11 July.

2. Fifty-one Central Pacific dive and fighter bombers dropped 35 tons of explosives on Wotje and Taroa during 11 July.

During mopping up operations on Saipan 11 July, 711 enemy were killed, bringing the total to date to 12,659. Prisoners of war as of 1700, 11 July totalled 1,010. Our combat casualties as of 1800, 10 July were killed 2,359, wounded 11,481 and missing 1,213.

3. Lieutenant General Millard F. Harmon has been assigned to Headquarters, Central Pacific Area. Major General Maxwell Murray is temporarily commanding Army forces in the South Pacific Area.

EASTERN FRONT

On 13 July the Red Army continued its drive west of Idritsa, against stubborn resistance. Gains were also made along the Polotsk-Dvinsk railroad, northwest of Polotsk, and Soviet positions were improved between Dvinsk and Kaunas. German resistance in Vilna ceased but elements of the garrison may have escaped to the west. The Reds advanced on Grodno and 25 miles toward Brest.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 946

0700 July 12 to 0700 July 13, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During 8th Air Force attacks on 11 July against the Munich area (as reported yesterday), 1,047 escorted heavy bombers dropped a total bombload of 2,248 tons. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed for the loss of 24 bombers and three fighters.

Thirty-one RAF bombers attacked flying bomb launching sites in the Abbeville-Amiens area during 11 July. That night, eight others attacked the Meerbeck oil plant and other targets in the Duisburg-Cologne area.

In the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 12 July, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew more than 1,800 sorties. Only 21 enemy aircraft were observed over northern France during this period; three were destroyed for the loss of one of our bombers and six light airplanes. One hundred and sixteen flying bombs were launched of which 31 reached London but none during the night. To date there have been 23,686 casualties from these weapons, including 3,392 killed. Recently attacks have been made on Portsmouth and Southampton but have not affected our shipping.

On 12 July, 1,260 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force again attacked the railroad yards and an airdrome in the Munich area. Twenty-seven of our bombers are believed lost.

2. Our VIII Corps moved closer to Lessay during the afternoon of 11 July and the following morning and were within two miles of that town. Progress was also made by our VII Corps toward Periers; after repulsing a strong German armored counterattack on 11 July and knocking out 24 tanks

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troops of this Corps advanced to the edge of Bois du Hommet. East of St. Lo our forces gained nearly two miles. There were no significant changes in the British Second Army line.

3. Casualties for US Invasion forces from 28 June to 7 July inclusive:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>POW (as of 9 July)</u>
US First Army	491	1,952	279	2,722	1,103
US Air Forces	<u>45</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>652</u>	<u>765</u>	<u>---</u>
Totals	536	2,020	931	3,487	1,103

Cumulative casualties for US Invasion forces to 7 July:

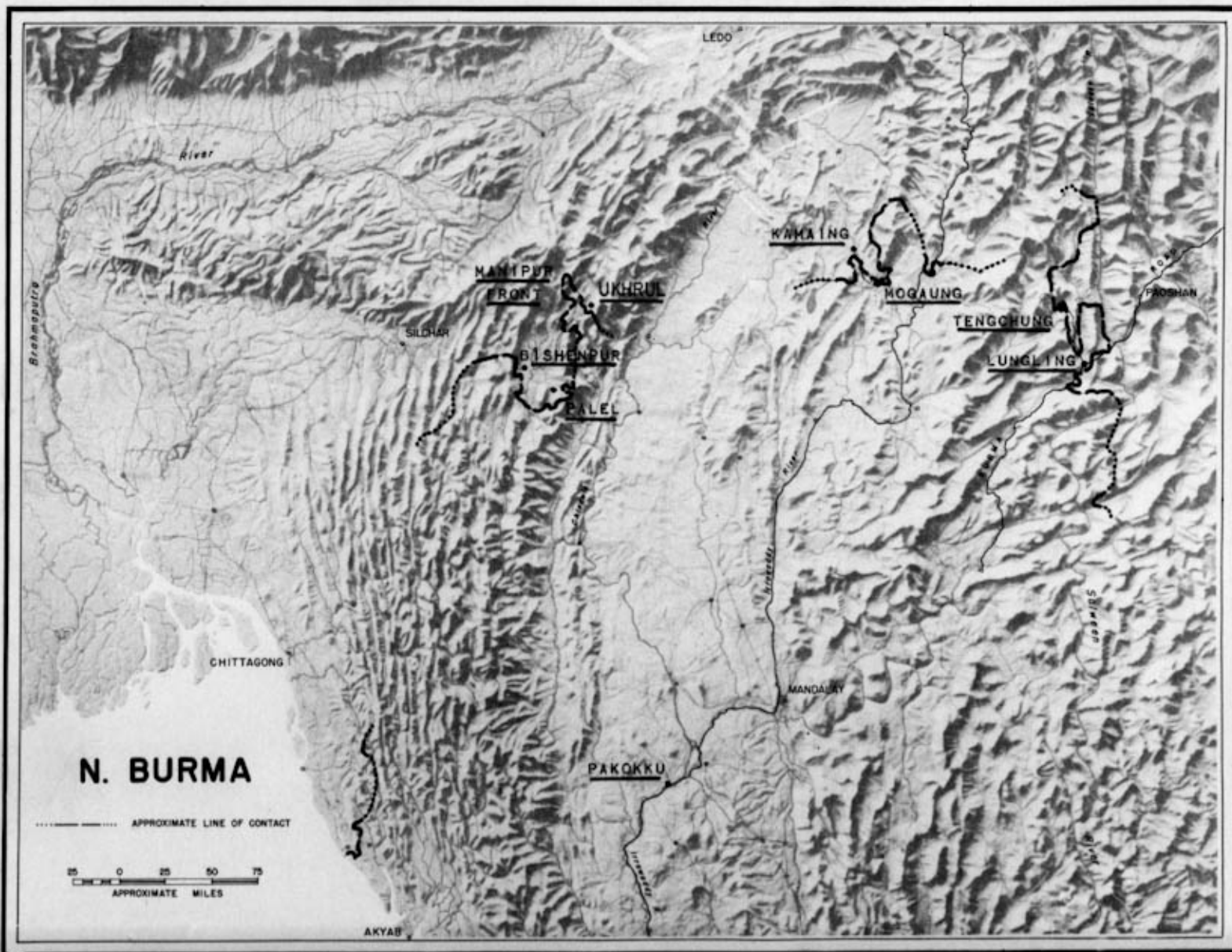
	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>POW</u>
US First Army	5,012	24,773	9,880	39,665	49,665
US Air Forces	<u>210</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>2,977</u>	<u>3,555</u>	<u>---</u>
Totals	5,222	25,141	12,857	43,220	49,665

MEDITERRANEAN

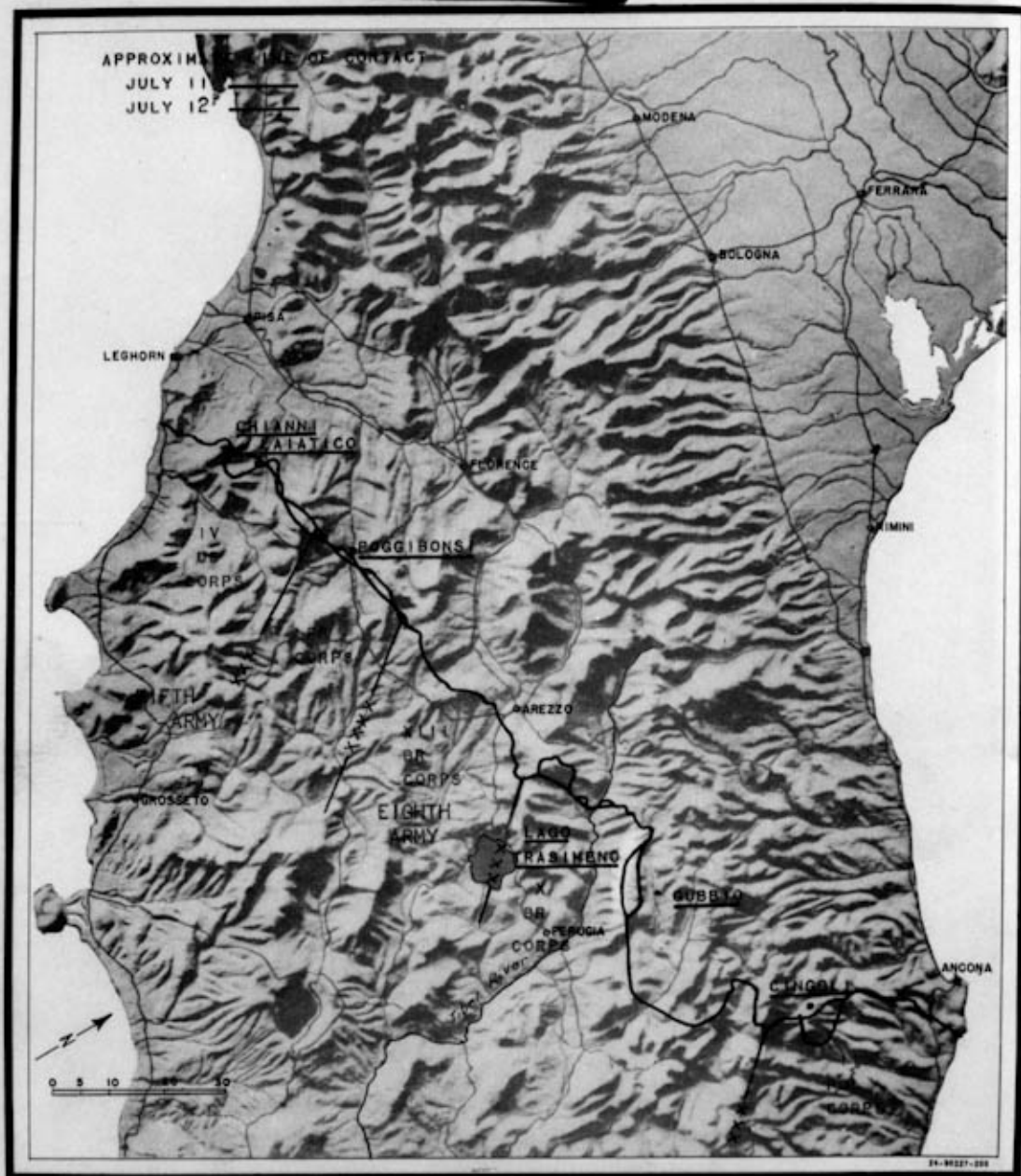
1. During the night of 10-11 July, 83 Allied bombers attacked the Lambrate railroad yards at Milan. The next day 87 escorted B-24's attacked Toulon harbor with 200 tons of bombs; two bombers failed to return. One hundred and forty-one B-25's bombed the Alessandria rail yards and railroad bridges north of Genoa. Lighter aircraft attacked communication targets in northern Italy and targets in the battle area. Coastal aircraft hit shipping in the Adriatic and flew offensive missions over Yugoslavia. Four (probably five) enemy planes were destroyed.

On 12 July, 422 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 968 tons on rail yards at Nîmes and Miramas and two bridges in

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OSD Letter, 5-8-73



the Nice area. Fourteen (probably 18) of 30 intercepting enemy aircraft were shot down for the loss of thirteen bombers and one fighter.

2. During the 36-hour period ending at noon 12 July, American units of the Fifth Army made minor gains near the Ligurian coast, reduced the enemy salient south of Chianni, and cleared the Germans from Laiatico. The French Colonials met enemy resistance along their entire front; they repulsed a counterattack southwest of Poggibonsi. In the British Eighth Army sector, Indian troops gained four miles in their drive north of Lago Trasimeno and reported minor advances up the Tiber valley. Patrols operated in the Gubbio area. In the Adriatic sector, Italian forces reported the area east of Cingoli clear of the enemy.

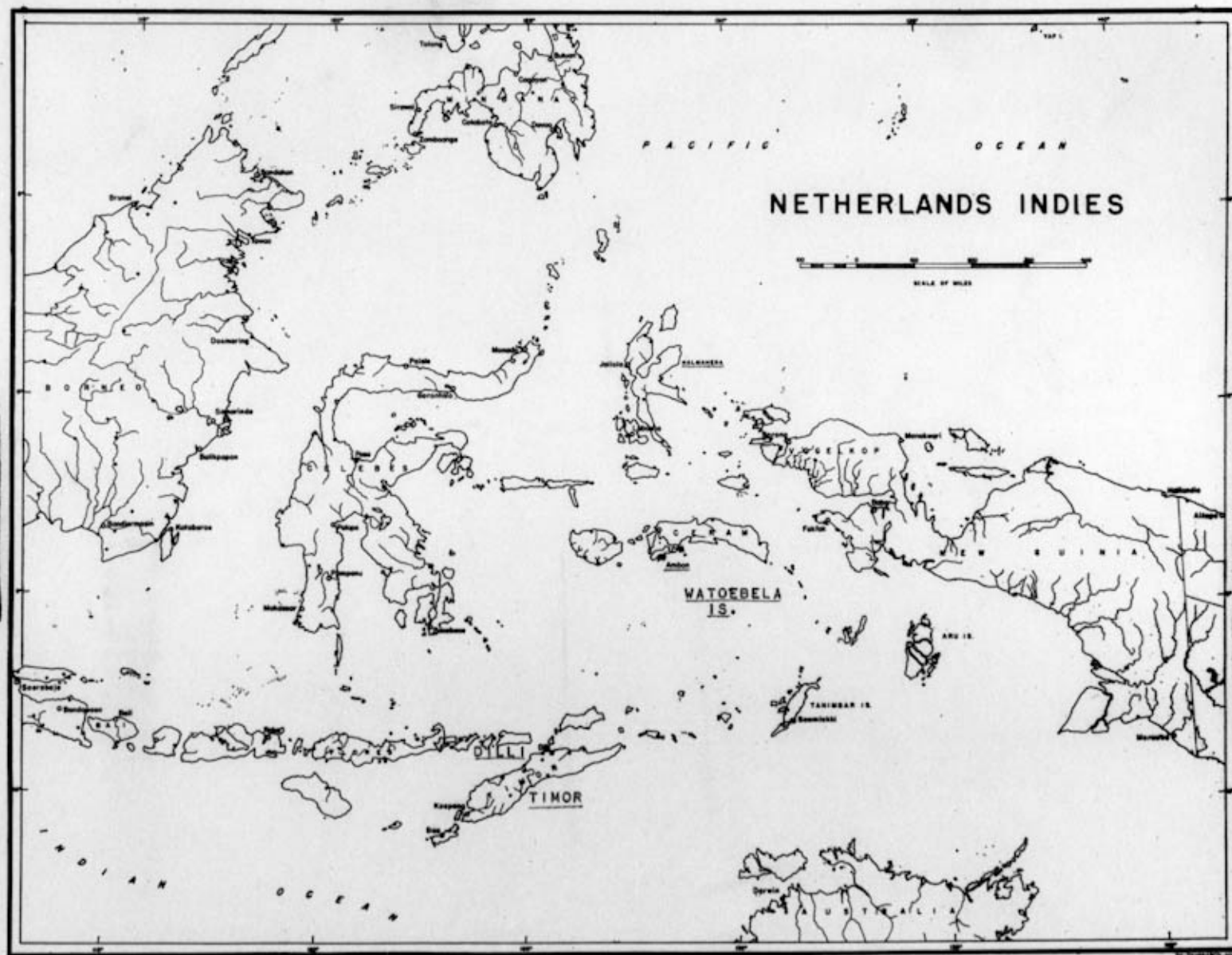
ASIATIC THEATER

1. Chinese forces reported small gains near Tengchung and Lungling during 10 July; most of the road between the two cities was in Chinese hands. On the Manipur front, Japanese forces have been cleared to a point eight miles northeast of Palel. Heavy fighting was reported along the Imphal-Ukhrul road and in the Bishenpur area.

2. The Eastern Air Command, limited by adverse weather, flew 65 sorties on 10 July in support of our ground operations. South of Pakokku, on the Irrawaddy River, 14 P-38's sank a 175-foot river boat.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. US outposts near Yakamul, on the New Guinea mainland, following a penetration by the Japanese forces which had been isolated by our invasions,



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OSD Letter, 5-8-72



were forced to withdraw on 11 July. About a regiment of the enemy moved northwest and crossed the Drinumor River suffering heavy casualties.

Early on 10 July enemy planes raided the Kamiri airfield on Noemfoor, hitting fuel and ammunition dumps. On 11 July, 31 medium, light and fighter bombers struck Wewak bivouacs and barge centers. Small B-24 missions bombed enemy communications and barges in the Maffin Bay area and hit Palau and Woleai in the Carolines. Medium and light bomber formations attacked the Sagan, Waren, Moemi and Manowkari airfields and fuel dumps at Kokas. Other Allied aircraft bombed Babo, sank a coastal vessel south of Halmahera, swept the Watoebela Group, and attacked airfields on Timor at Ambon and Dilli.

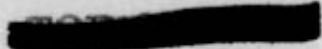
During 10 July over 175 Solomons-based aircraft demolished buildings on Matupi Island, raided enemy gun positions and barges in the Rabaul area, destroyed a bridge near Namatanai (New Ireland) and attacked targets in the Kavieng area; gun positions at Cape Friendship (Bougainville) were also raided.

2. Neutralization of enemy gun positions on Wotje, Jaluit, Mille and Taroa was continued during the night of 10-11 July and the next day by 72 Central Pacific aircraft; one fighter was shot down by antiaircraft fire. A total of 27 Army B-24's dropped 67 tons on antiaircraft positions and the Naval and seaplane bases at Truk.

EASTERN FRONT

The Red Armies, in a new offensive north of Polotsk, made gains up to 20 miles along a 90-mile front on 12 July. To the south the Soviet

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

advance continued along the entire central sector. The Germans have reinforced their Vilna garrison by parachute. Strong enemy counterattacks were reported southwest of Dvinsk and on the Finnish front.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

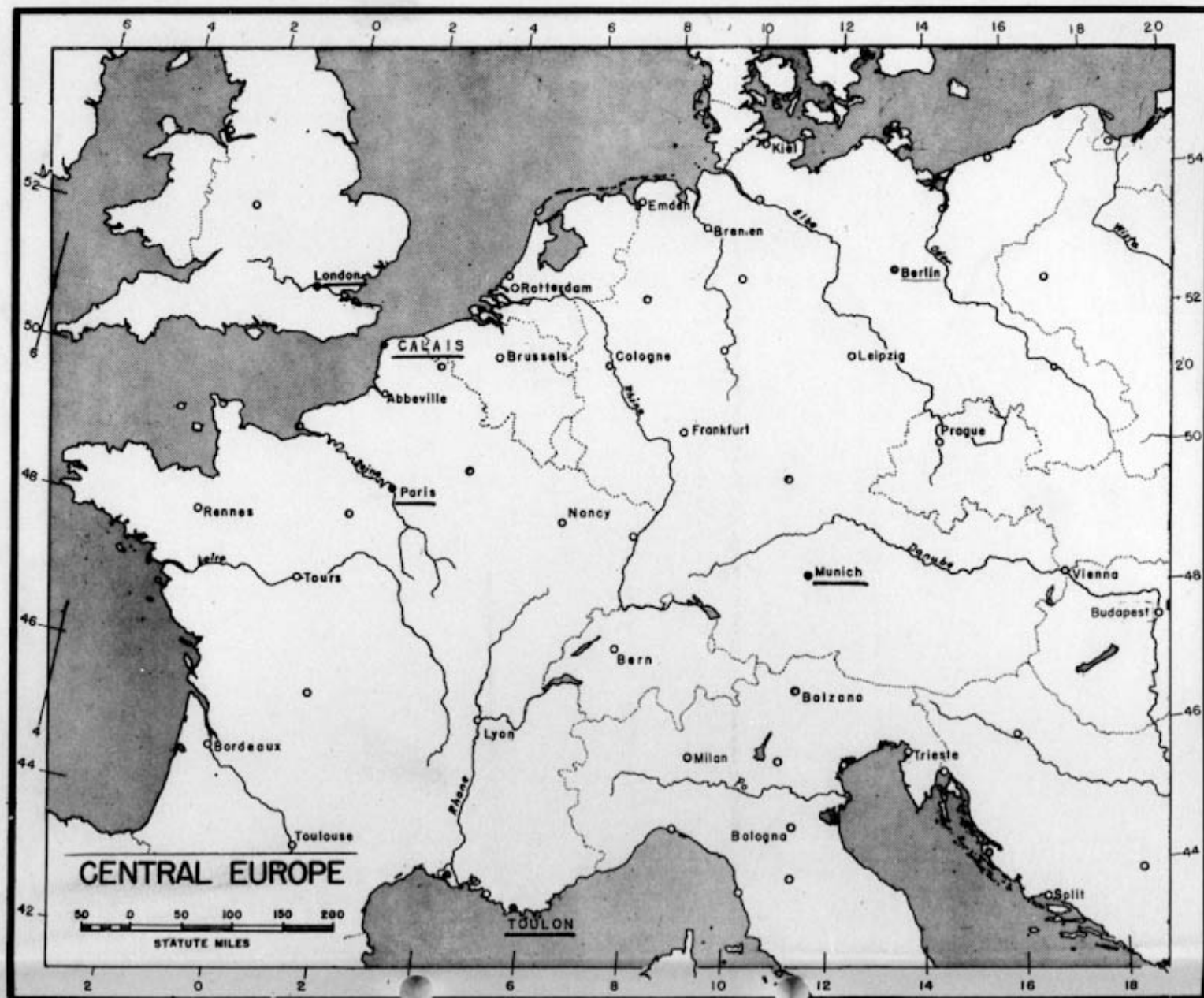
No. 945

0700 July 11 to 0700 July 12, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

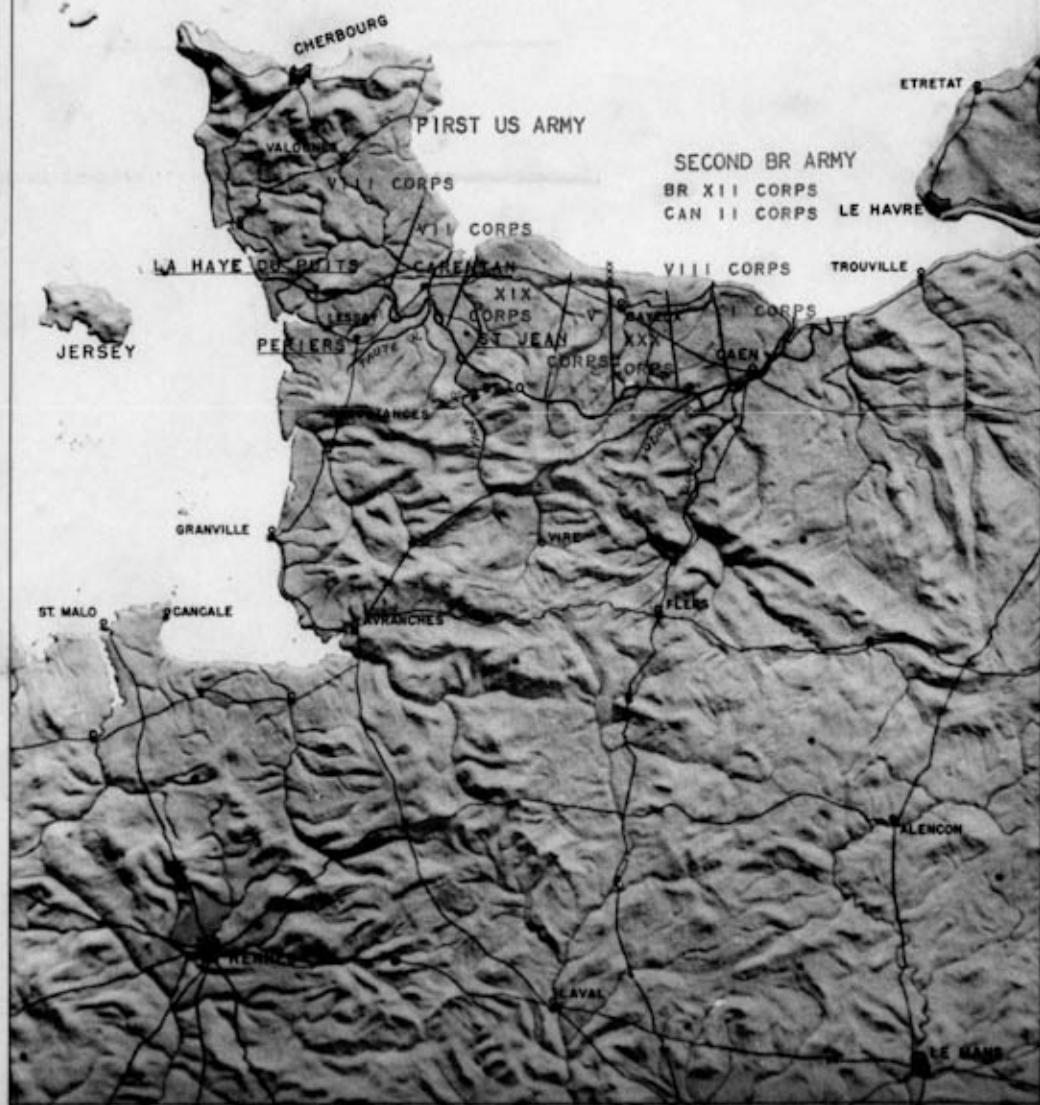
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COTENTIN PENINSULA

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LINE AS OF 11 JULY _____



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

During the night of 9-10 July six Navy planes started fires on two enemy airfields on Paramushiro in the Kuriles.

EUROPEAN THEATER

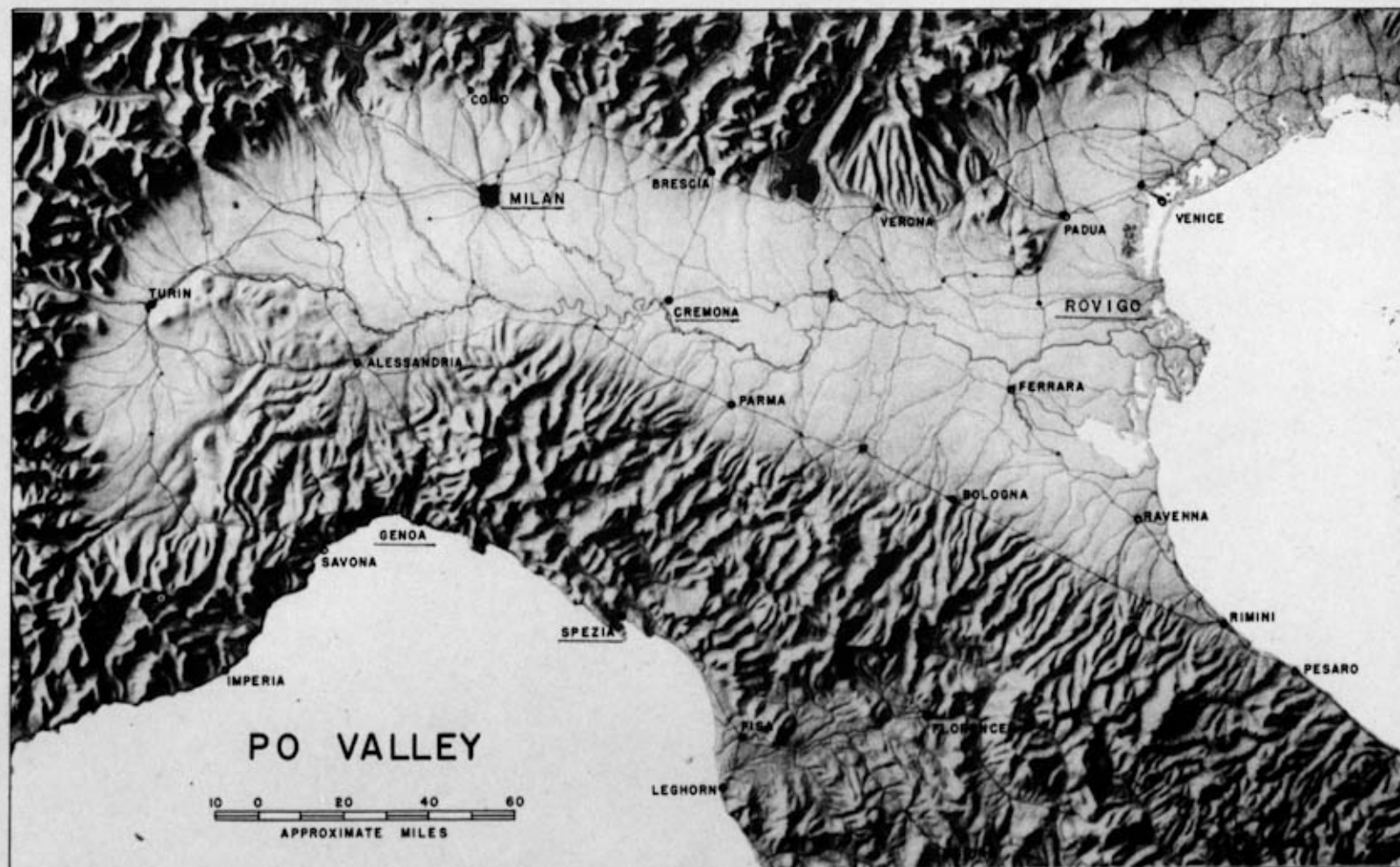
1. Early on the morning of 10 July, 219 escorted heavy bombers of the RAF dropped 1,298 tons on a long-range weapon supply dump 32 miles northwest of Paris. That night 30 Mosquitoes dropped 54 tons, consisting principally of two-ton bombs, on the Berlin area.

Following 10 July when Strategic operations were cancelled because of adverse weather, the 8th Air Force on 11 July dispatched 1,175 heavy bombers with escort to attack the main rail yards and other targets in the Munich area. There was no enemy fighter resistance. Initial reports indicate that 22 bombers and two fighters are missing.

During the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 11 July, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew nearly 1,700 fighter and fighter bomber sorties in support of our ground forces; medium bomber missions were cancelled because of inclement weather. Eight Allied aircraft were lost and one enemy bomber was reported as probably destroyed. Of the 83 flying bombs dispatched, 67 made landfall and 25 penetrated to the London area; 23 of the missiles were destroyed in the air. Other incidents were spread from the Isle of Wight to Kent.

2. Attacks by our First Army on 11 July continued to make progress, especially south of La Haye du Puits where our leading units have reached

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72



BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)
4 NOVEMBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

to within three miles of Lessay, and west of the Carentan-Periers road where gains of over a mile were made. One-mile advances were also registered west and south of St. Jean de Daye between the Taute and Vire Rivers. On the Second Army front, the enemy reacted strongly to the gains made yesterday east of the Odon salient; repeated counterattacks were made, but all were finally thrown back, heavy casualties being inflicted on the enemy. By the close of 8 July this Army had put out of action 480 enemy tanks, 200 of which had been definitely destroyed. More than 50,000 prisoners of war have been processed.

MEDITERRANEAN

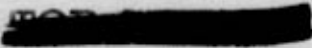
1. During 10 July Tactical aircraft of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces concentrated their attacks on rail communications in north central Italy and on military targets in the battle area. One hundred and nine B-25's bombed the rail yards at Rovigo and Cremona and scored hits on two viaducts near Genoa. Coastal aircraft flew sweeps over southern France and Yugoslavia, bombed a group of factories north of Spezia, and probably sank a freighter off the northwest Italian coast. There was no enemy air activity during the period.

During the night of 10-11 July, 83 heavy and medium bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked the Milan railroad yards. The next day Toulon harbor facilities were the targets for 87 escorted B-24's; 200 tons of bombs were concentrated in the target area. Three bombers failed to return.

2. American troops of the Fifth Army gained more than one mile



[REDACTED]



along the Ligurian coast toward Leghorn during 10 July. Inland, infantry units, overcoming resistance north of Castellina, advanced three miles, thus forming a second salient in the enemy's defenses between Poggibonsi and the sea. Further gains were reported by our columns north of Volterra. Several enemy counterattacks were repulsed on the US and French Colonial Corps fronts. In the British Eighth Army sector counterattacks west of Arezzo and north of Montone were repulsed, and enemy units forming for an attack south of Citta di Castello were scattered by our artillery fire. Indian troops in the Pietralunga area, after repulsing a heavy enemy counterattack, withdrew to more favorable positions. A German attack near Esanatoglia was also repulsed. In the Adriatic sector Italian troops patrolled to the line of the Musone north of Filottrano.

3. Escorted light bombers from the Middle East damaged a Crete airdrome and attacked small shipping at Kalamata, in southern Greece, during 10 July.

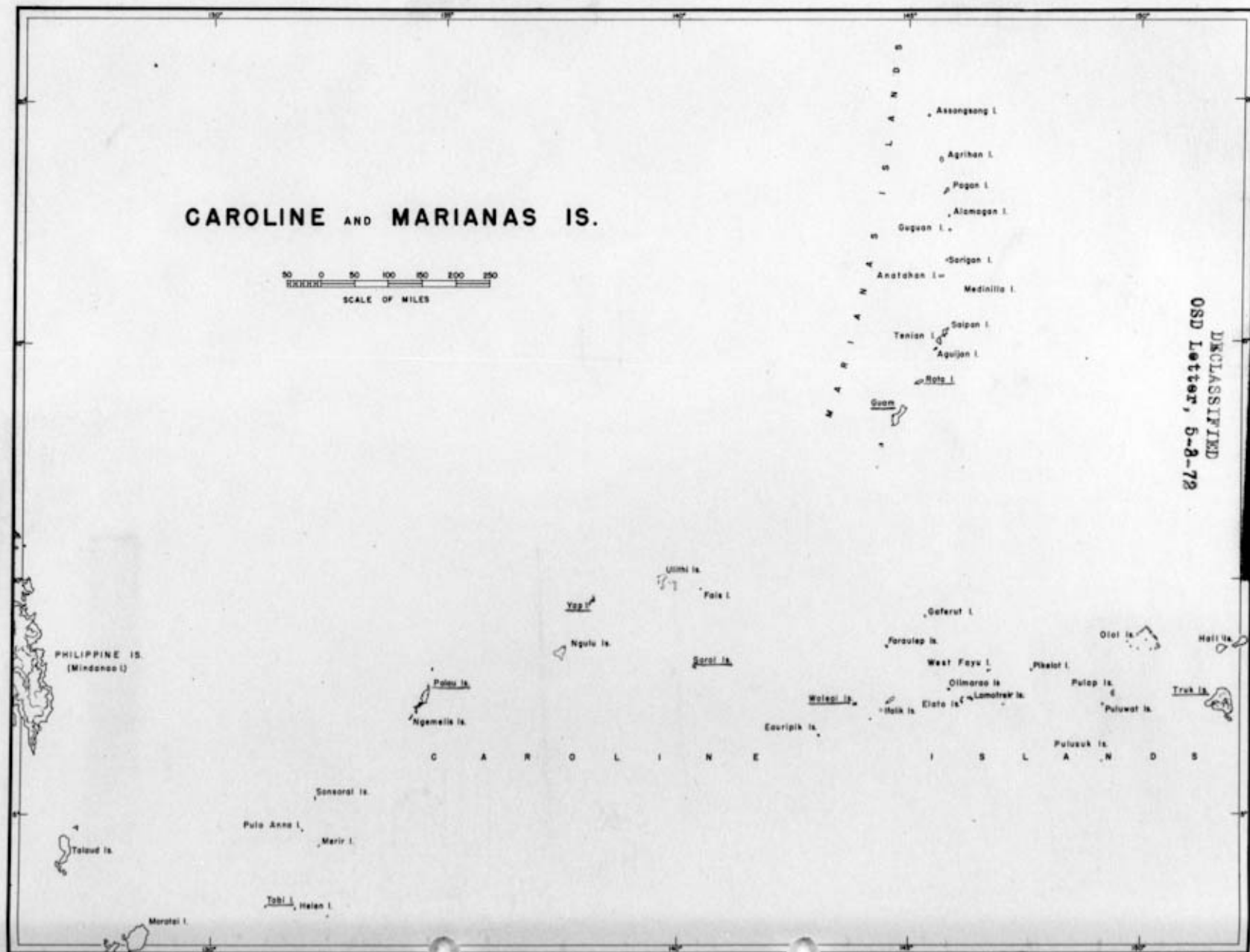
ASIATIC THEATER

Previously unreported operations for the 14th Air Force on 7 and 8 July included the sinking of a 300-foot steamer on the Yangtze as well as B-24 attacks against airfields near Canton; one (probably two) of four intercepting planes were shot down. Five mediums demolished three spans of a highway bridge and probably destroyed a railroad bridge north of Quang Tri on the French Indo-China coast. During this period Japanese aircraft bombed our airfields at Kanchow and Suichwan.

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SCALE OF MILES

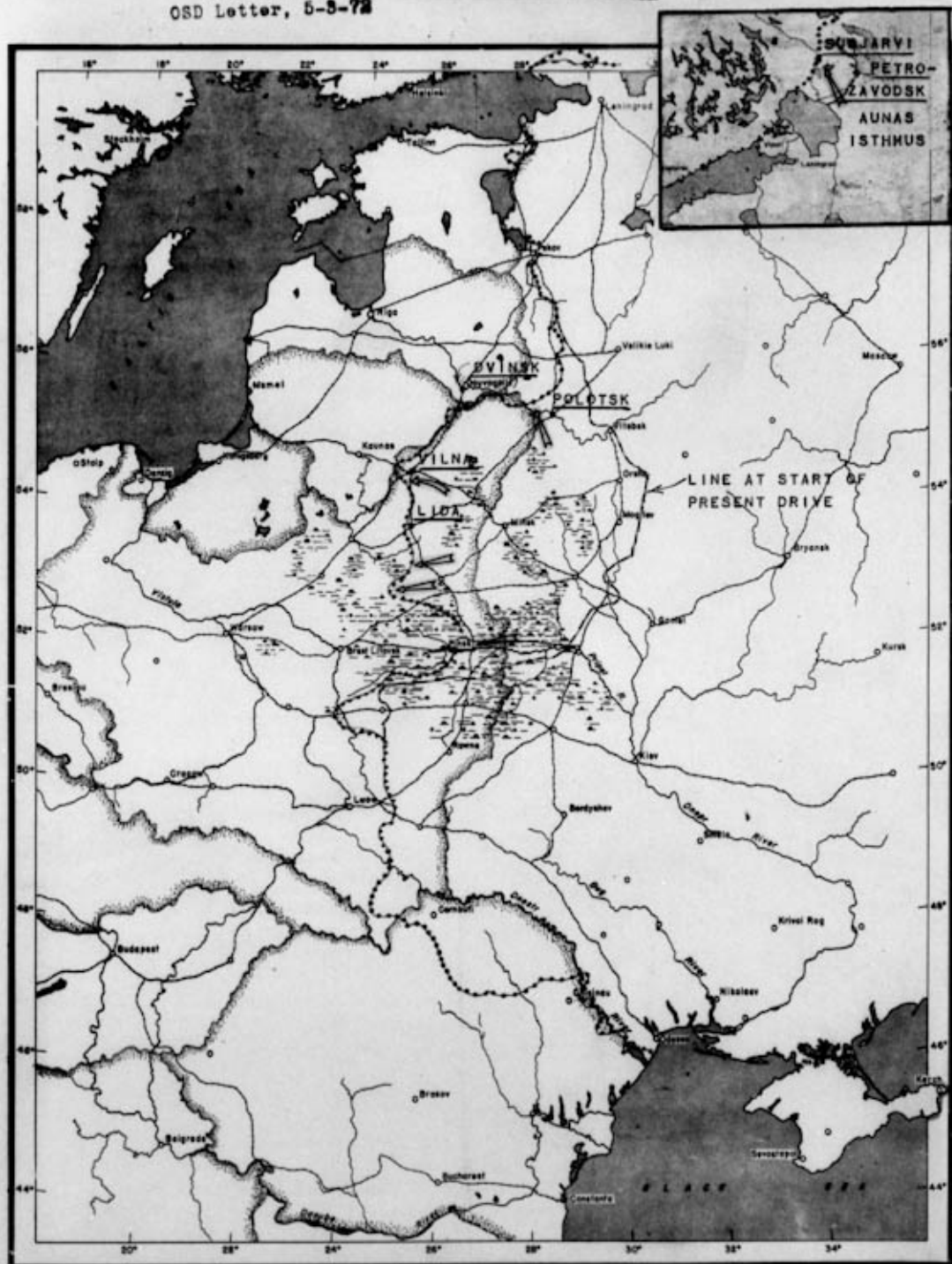
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OSD Letter, 5-8-72



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OSD Letter, 5-3-72



PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 10 July, 20 B-24's bombed the barracks area and an airdrome on Yap, destroying one plane on the ground and shooting down without loss five of approximately 20 interceptors. Smaller B-24 missions harassed the enemy forces on Palau, Tobi, Sorol, and Woleai, supported our ground forces at Maffin Bay and attacked and forced ashore two small freighters at Ceram. Neutralization of the Wewak area was maintained.

Nearly 70 Solomons-based bombers and fighters continued neutralization of the Rabaul area during 9 July while smaller formations harassed the south-east coast of New Ireland and attacked targets on Bougainville.

2. A total of 88 Central Pacific Marine dive and fighter bombers continued the bombardment of Jaluit, Taroa, Mille and Wotje on 9 July. The same day 15 B-24's of the 7th Air Force bombed Truk.

Carrier-based aircraft continued their attacks on Rota and Guam.

EASTERN FRONT

The Soviet forces captured Suojarvi on the railroad running west from Petrozavodsk on the Aunus Isthmus during 11 July. In the central sector the Red Armies scored small advances northwest of Polotsk. The salient south of Dvinsk was broadened and additional Soviet gains were reported around Vilna, south of Lida and east of Pinsk.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 944

0700 July 10 to 0700 July 11, 1944

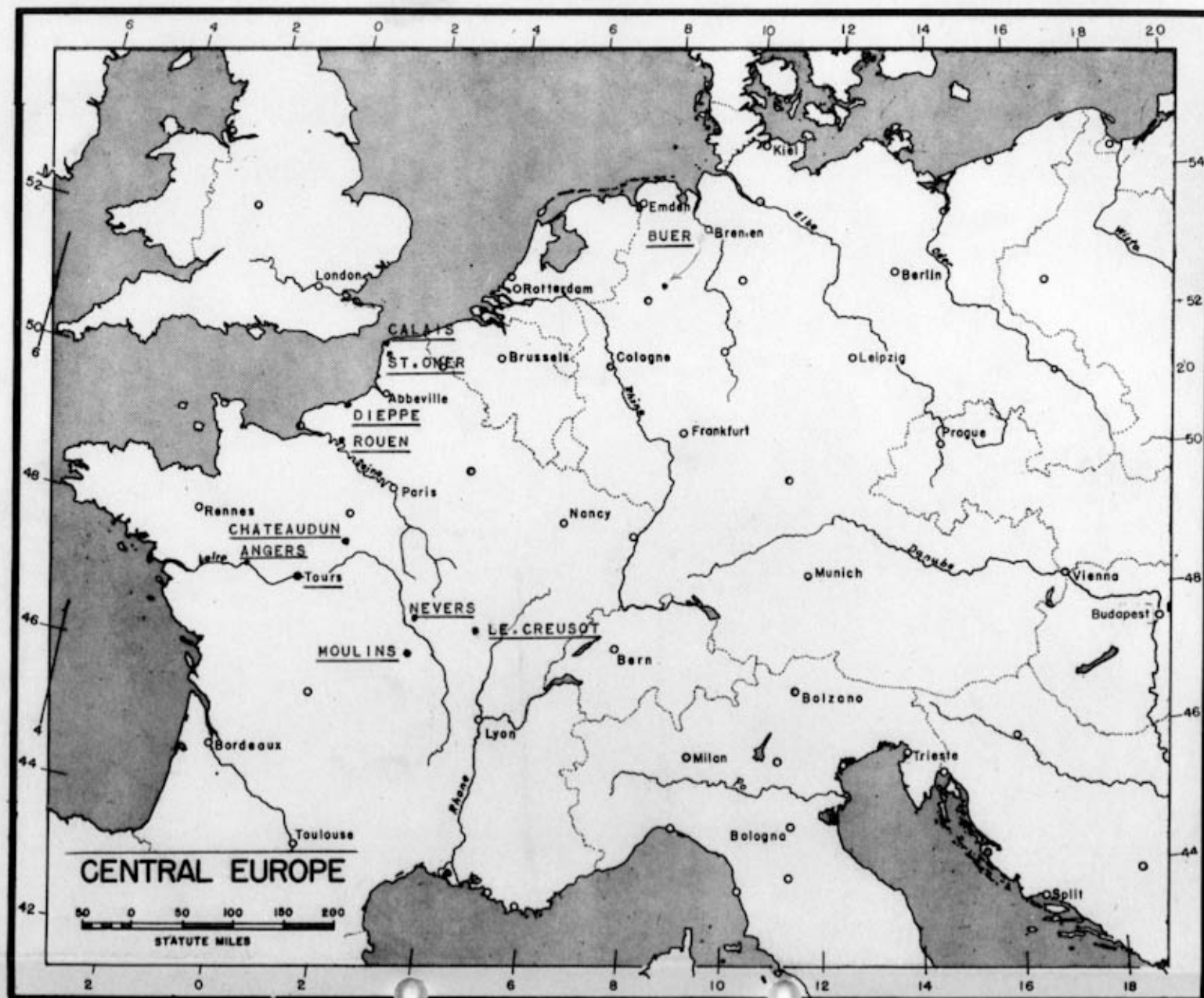
COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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5-3-72

TOP SECRET



24-2471/ANCO-500

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Following the improvement in our strategic position our defense garrisons in the Western Hemisphere, were reduced by 303,777 during the 12 months ending 30 June 1944. A further reduction of about 65,000 is planned for the remainder of this calendar year. Reductions in the Eastern, Southern, Central and Western Defense Commands totalled 193,000. In the Alaskan Department they amounted to 36,000 and in the Caribbean Defense Command to 39,000.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. In 8th Air Force operations on 9 July 203 heavy bombers dropped 432 tons of explosives on airfields at St. Omer and Chateaudun, targets in the Calais area and bridges near Angers and at Le Creusot. Escorting fighters destroyed or damaged 67 locomotives and nearly 1,150 rail cars in the Tours-Nevers-Moulins area. Six enemy aircraft were also destroyed for the loss of three bombers and three fighters.

During 9 July, 327 RAF bombers, escorted by AEAFF fighters, attacked six bomb-launching sites; one bomber failed to return. At night Mosquito bombers harassed the Buer synthetic oil plant. The next day, 223 bombers were airborne to attack a launching site in the Dieppe-Rouen area.

2. The Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew nearly 2,100 sorties during the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 10 July. Medium, light and fighter bomber formations attacked rail lines and highways leading to the battle zone from the east and south, and struck damaging blows against tactical targets throughout the combat area. Six (probably seven) enemy

aircraft were destroyed during these operations for the loss of nine of our planes; 77 enemy sorties were reported over the battle area and northern France. Eighty-nine flying bombs were launched, of which 35 reached greater London; six of these came ^{on} from a more westerly course than the others. One fell 80 miles northeast of the capital.

3. Our First Army continued its drive southward during the 24-hour period to noon 10 July, registering gains of nearly a mile south of La Haye du Puits and Carentan against heavy resistance which began to diminish. Enemy-held salients east of the Taute River and north of St. Lo were reduced.

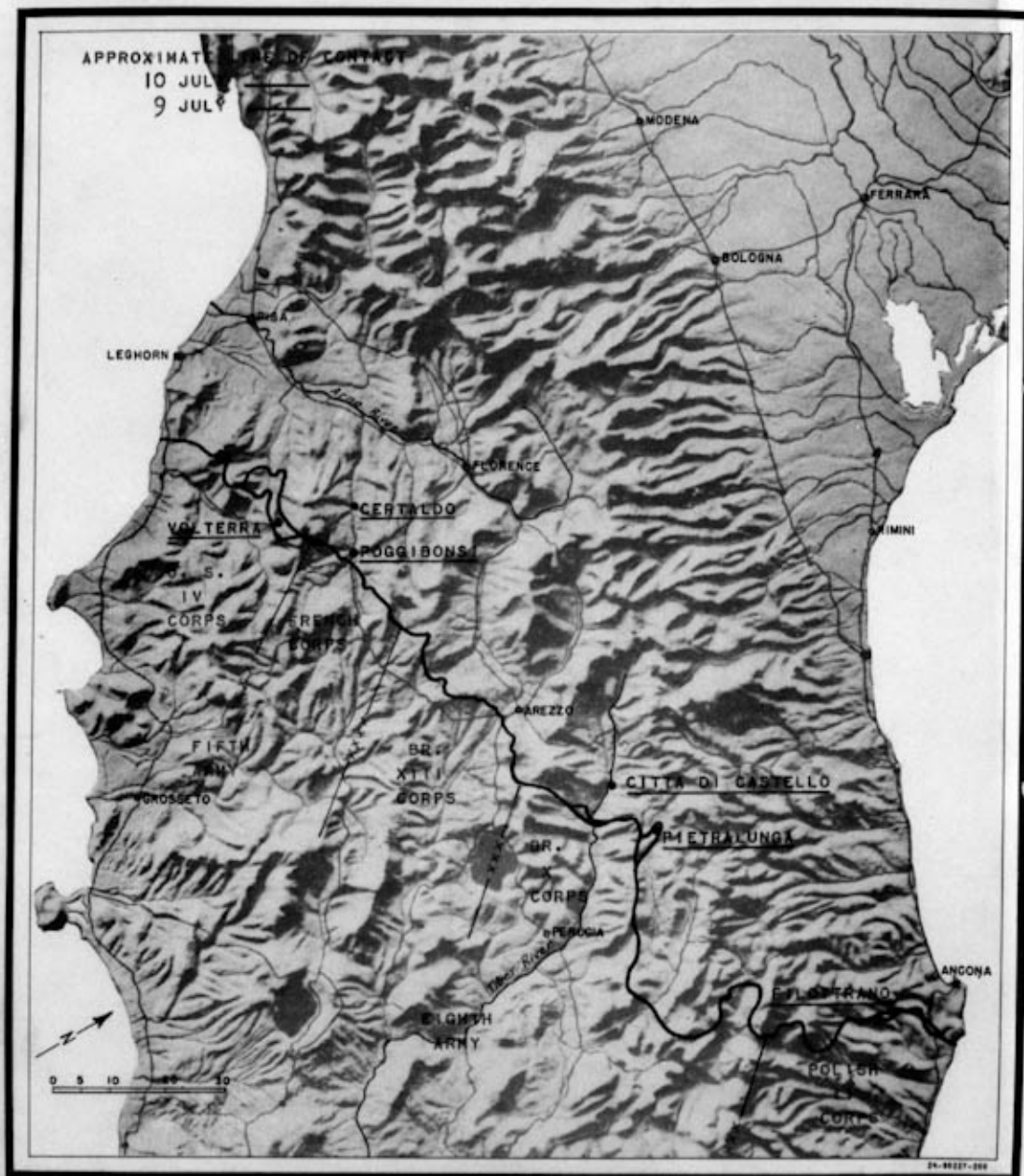
On the Second Army front, the Germans were cleared from the north bank of the Odon; British troops, attacking east from the Odon salient, captured Etterville and advanced to within one mile of the Orne above Caen.

By the evening of 9 July, 1,096,421 troops, 221,165 vehicles and 835,069 tons of supplies had been landed in northern France. Weather on 9 and 10 July again hampered cross-channel shipping and unloading.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Although Strategic bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked oil refineries in the Ploesti area on 9 July (as reported yesterday), Tactical Air Force operations were restricted by unfavorable weather; small formations of fighter aircraft supported our ground operations. Coastal planes flew offensive sweeps over Yugoslavia. Three fighters were lost during the day's operations. Two German sorties were reported during the previous

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night but none were observed on 9 July.

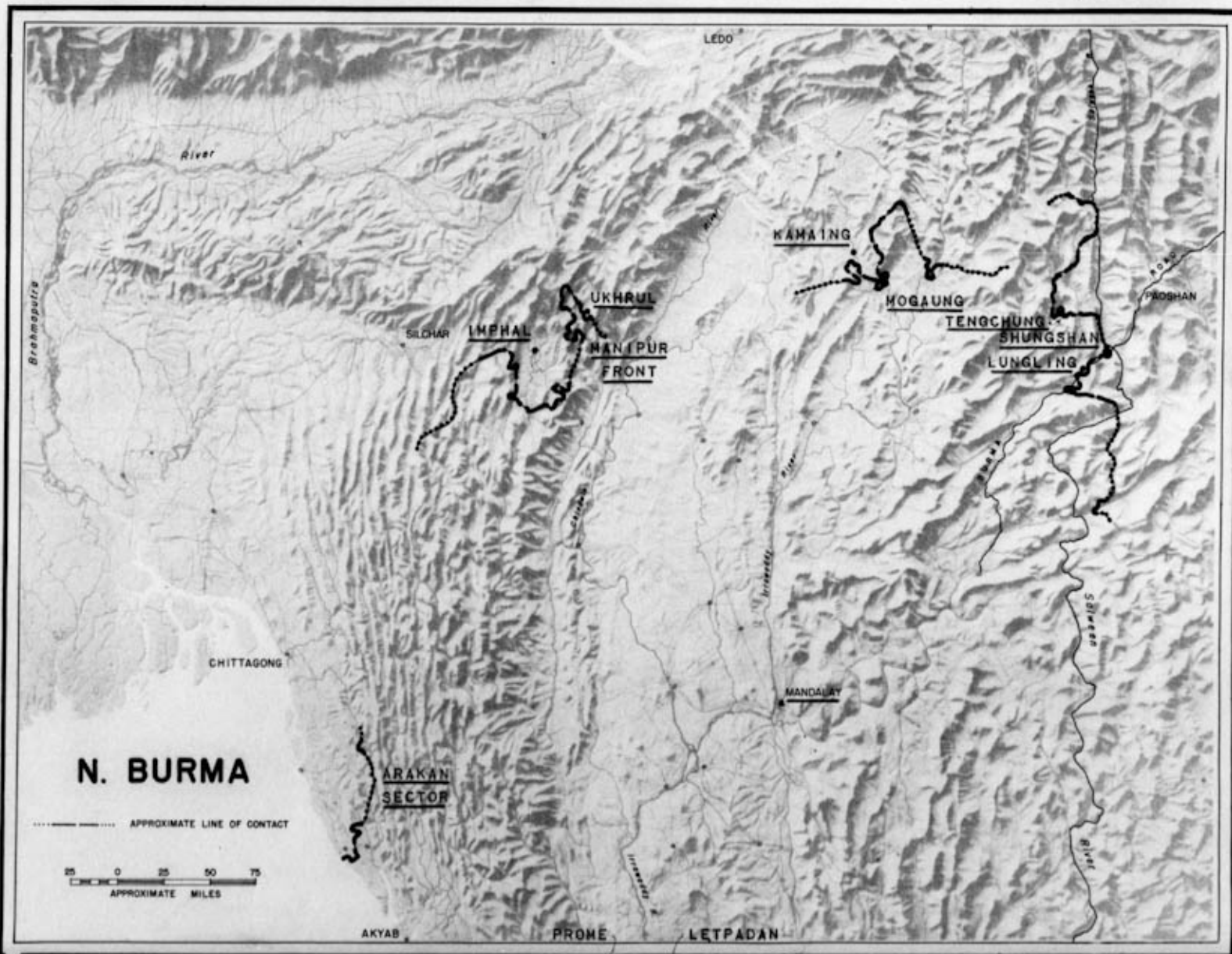
15th Air Force operations were cancelled for the night of 9-10 July and the next day because of weather conditions.

2. During 9 July, American units of the Fifth Army outflanked Volterra, captured that city, and advanced more than five miles north-westward driving a strong wedge into the enemy's positions between Poggibonsi and the sea. We are now within 14 miles of the Arno. Marked resistance was reported all along the French front; one hill south of Certaldo changed hands four times but was finally held by Colonial troops. One Indian column of the British Eighth Army gained two miles up the Tiber Valley toward Citta di Castello and another advanced eight miles northward to Pietralunga which was held despite two counterattacks during the night. In the Adriatic sector the Polish Corps, forced out of Filottrano by counterattacks, recaptured that town after heavy fighting.

3. During 8 and 9 July Allied aircraft based in the Middle East raided Aegean shipping, bombed the harbors of Zante and Rhodes and hit an alcohol plant at Navarino.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 7 July, Chinese troops were engaged in heavy fighting in the Shungshan area, on the Burma Road, just west of the Salween River. At Tengchung they reached the city walls. At Lungling some lost ground was retaken as the Japanese withdrew to defensive positions around the town. In the Mogaung area, Allied troops made further progress in clearing the Kamaing-Mogaung road on 9 July. Heavy fighting was reported along the



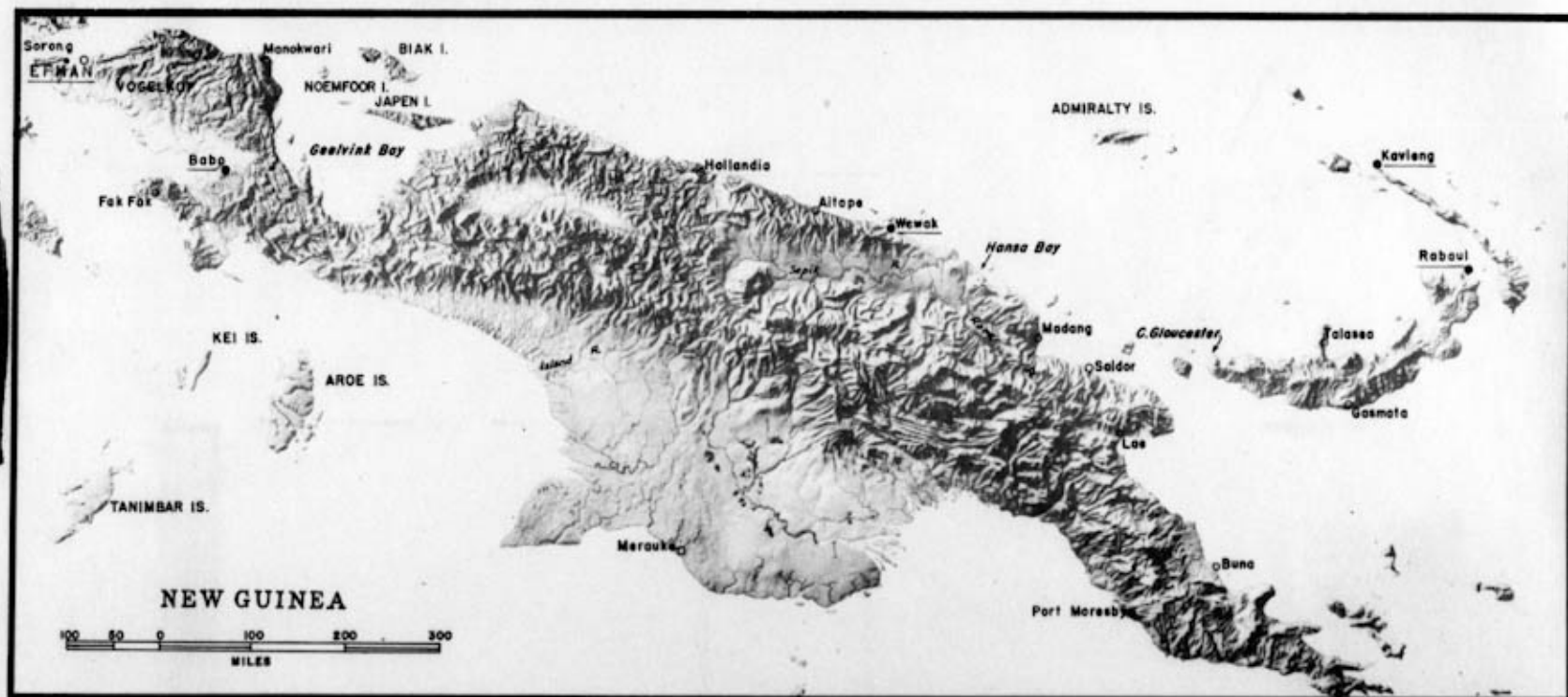
Imphal-Ukhrul road; all enemy have been cleared from north of Ukhrul.

2. During the night of 6-7 July and the following night, B-24 missions hit the railroad yards at Mandalay and several targets of opportunity in the same area with a total of 85 tons of explosives. Medium bombers and fighters attacked enemy transportation, villages, bridges and Tactical targets in the Manipur and north Burma areas and harassed river craft in the Arakan sector during 7 and 8 July. Small fighter missions effectively machine-gunned rolling stock in the Prome area and bombed a pipe line at Letpadan. Three fighters were lost during these operations.

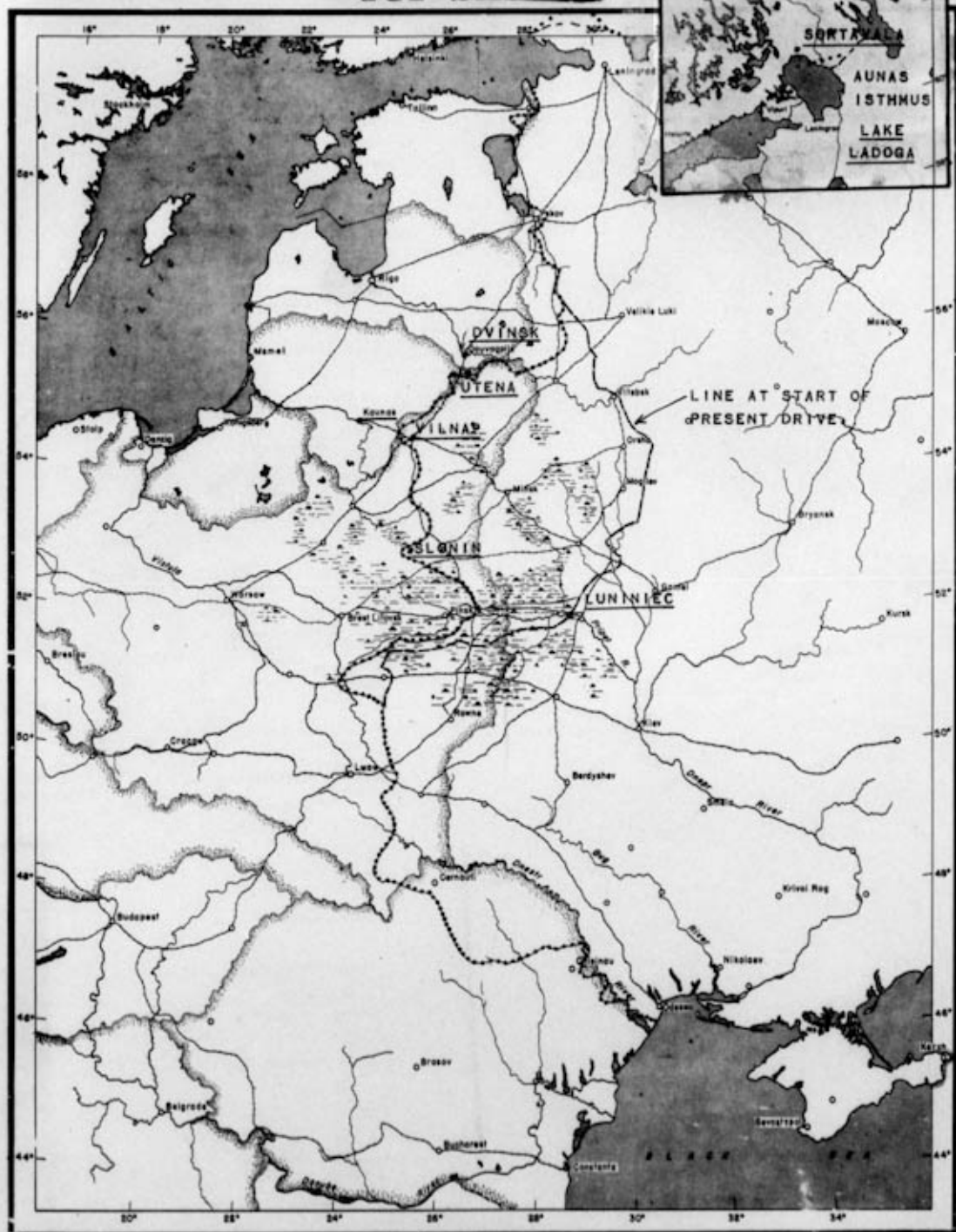
3. On 6 July, the 14th Air Force flew 270 sorties in the Hengyang-Tungting Lake area. Large enemy supply bases in the Sinshih area were the targets for five separate missions of medium and fighter bombers; nearly 150 trucks were destroyed. During the period 7 to 9 July, China-based aircraft continued their attacks on troop concentrations, supply areas, airfields and river and motor transportation in the Tungting Lake-Hengyang area; Sinshih was again attacked as were targets at Canton. Five B-25's scored numerous hits on a mining area in north French Indo-China and ten P-40's attacked shipping along the coast. On the night of 8-9 July Japanese planes bombed our Liangshan air base causing minor damage.

4. The Japanese withdrawal from Hengyang has been confirmed by US observers. The enemy rear elements are ten miles north of the city.

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TOP SECRET



TOP [REDACTED]

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During the night of 8-9 July, five Allied bombers, cooperating with Navy PT boats struck barges and coastal targets in the Wewak area. Six enemy planes dropped 75 bombs on Noemfoor Island, hitting a fuel dump. The next day, 69 medium and light aircraft harassed the Wewak coast. Twenty-three B-24's attacked Yap, probably downing three of twelve intercepting enemy fighters; five other heavy bombers hit Woleai, Palau and Sonsorol Islands. In northwestern New Guinea, 16 B-24's bombed Efman airdrome and 23 light bombers, three of which were lost to antiaircraft fire, attacked the Babo airdrome, exploding a fuel dump. Sixteen B-24's bombed the airfield at Namlea (Boeroe), destroying two enemy aircraft.

During 8 July, strong Solomons-based formations continued to pound enemy installations in the Rabaul area; smaller missions attacked Kavieng and Bougainville targets.

2. During 8 July Central Pacific planes dumped nearly 40 tons of bombs on the Marshalls, attacking gun positions at Jaluit, Taroa, Wotje and Mille. That night nine Army B-24's hit the Truk Group bombing the Naval base and other installations.

EASTERN FRONT

On 10 July the Red Armies advanced to a point 27 miles from the Finnish town of Sortavala on the northern shore of Lake Ladoga. In the central sector they have pushed into Lithuania and cut the highway from Dvinsk to Kaunas at Utena. Vilna has been completely encircled and the railway centers of Slonin and Luniniec have fallen to the Soviets.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

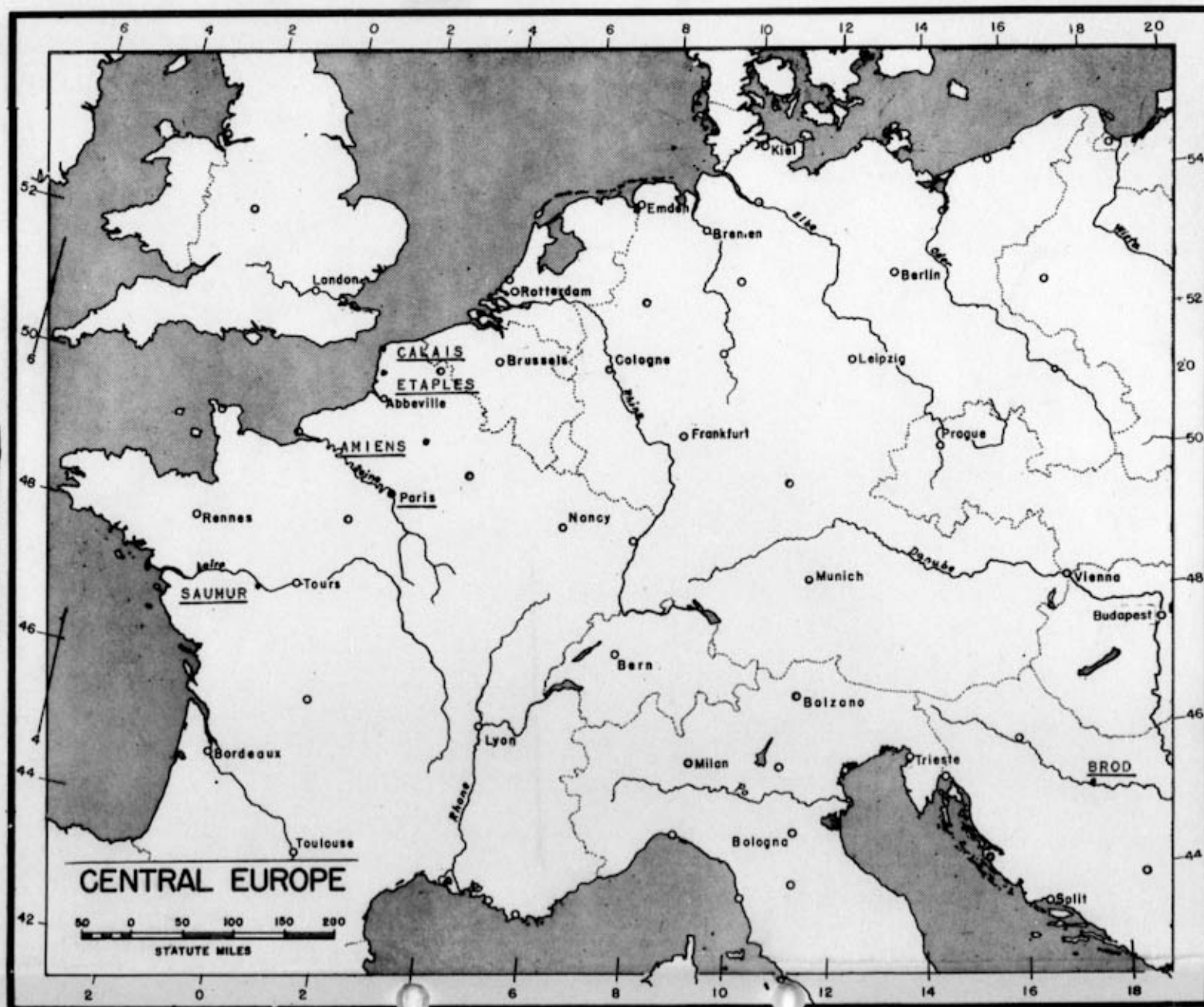
No. 943

0700 July 9 to 0700 July 10, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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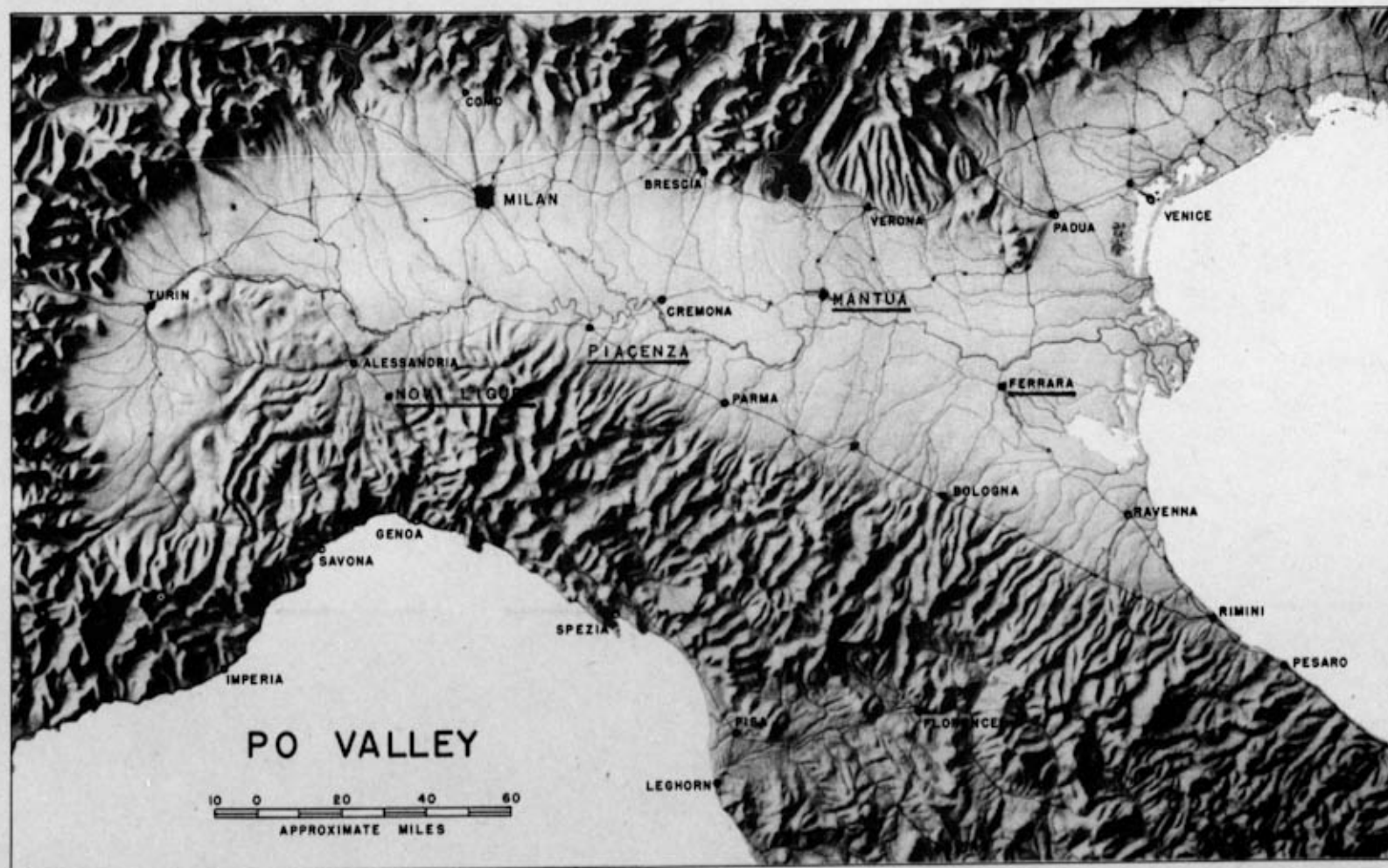
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Details of the 8th Air Force operations for 8 July (reported yesterday) show that 476 escorted heavy bombers dropped a total bomb-load of 1,193 tons on eleven targets in the Pas de Calais area, a bridge at Etaples, on an airdrome northwest of Amiens, and on enemy communications in northern France. Twelve of our bombers were lost; fighters claim 20 enemy aircraft destroyed for the loss of one of their planes. Fighter-bombers attacked two enemy airfields west and northwest of Paris.

Preliminary reports of 8th Air Force operations for 9 July indicate that 341 bombers operated against bridges, flying bomb sites and targets of opportunity in northern France.

During the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 9 July, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew over 2,700 sorties. Of more than 100 enemy aircraft reported 21 (probably 22) were shot down for the loss of six of our planes. Twenty-four of the 58 flying bombs reaching the English coast, during this period, penetrated to the London area, scoring a hit on a gas holder at Lambeth; twenty-four were destroyed by defensive measures.

2. By 9 July American troops had crushed the last German resistance at La Haye du Puits. Our VII Corps, advancing southwest astride the Carentan-Periers road, registered gains up to one mile during the day against strong enemy opposition. In our XIX Corps sector advances west of the Vire River placed our forward elements three miles south of



SECRET

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St. Jean de Daye; our armored units captured Cavigny. On the British Second Army front an enemy counterattack supported by tanks, was launched southwest of Tilly-sur-Seulles; the attack was repulsed with heavy loss including 11 enemy tanks; our positions remained intact. During the day British and Canadian troops, attacking to the south and by-passing enemy strong points, captured Caen. A total of 48,562 German prisoners of war had passed through reception centers and base hospitals up to 1800, 8 July.

MEDITERRANEAN

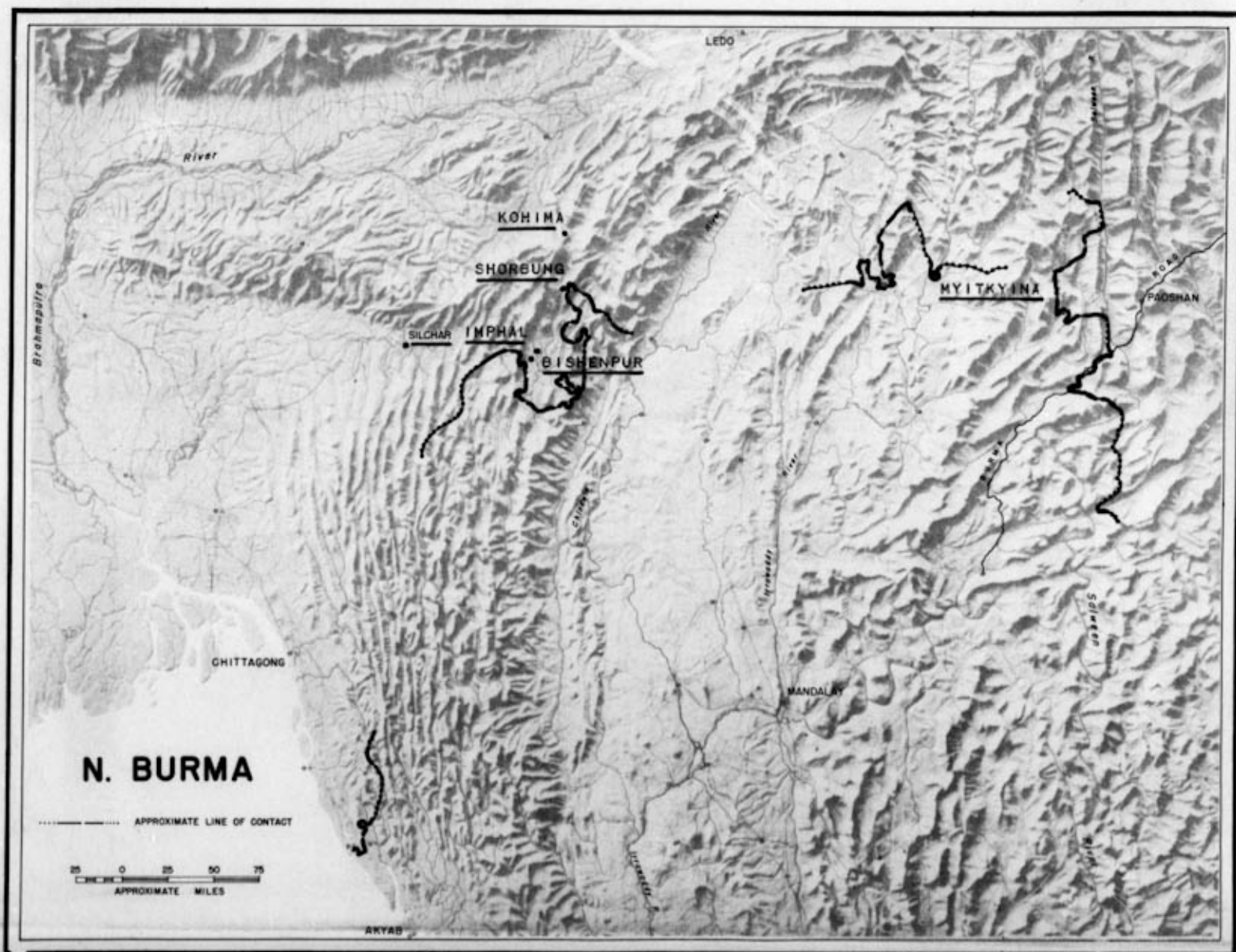
1. During 8 July, Tactical aircraft flew over 900 sorties against railroad yards at Novi Ligure, Piacenza, Mantua, and Ferrara, and other targets beyond the battle line. During the day's operations, seven enemy aircraft were destroyed for the loss of five of our fighters. About ten German planes bombed Perugia, Umbertide and targets in the Polish Corps sector during the night of 7-8 July; seven enemy aircraft were seen during the ensuing day.

The next night 79 Allied heavy and medium bombers dropped 195 tons of explosives on an oil refinery at Brod without loss.

During 9 July, 226 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked two oil refineries at Floesti, dropping an aggregate bombload of 601 tons with observed success. About 70 enemy aircraft intercepted; 13 (probably 14) were shot down for the loss of eight of our bombers.

2. Stiffened resistance was met by our forces in Italy on 8 July. Minor advances were made by American units which progressed one-half mile in the area north of Castellina; further east our columns probed northward

TOP SECRET



from Montecatini. The French Corps reported heavy resistance and strong artillery action along its entire front; left flank units made a general advance of one mile north of the Volterra-Colle di Val d'Elsa road. On the left of the British Eighth Army enemy troops forming for a counterattack south of Bucine were dispersed and a counterattack west of Arezzo was driven back. Indian troops cleared the enemy from south of the Nestore River and made local advances north of Montone. The Polish Corps reported contact with the enemy along the entire Adriatic front; Filottrano was captured by Italian troops operating under the Polish Corps.

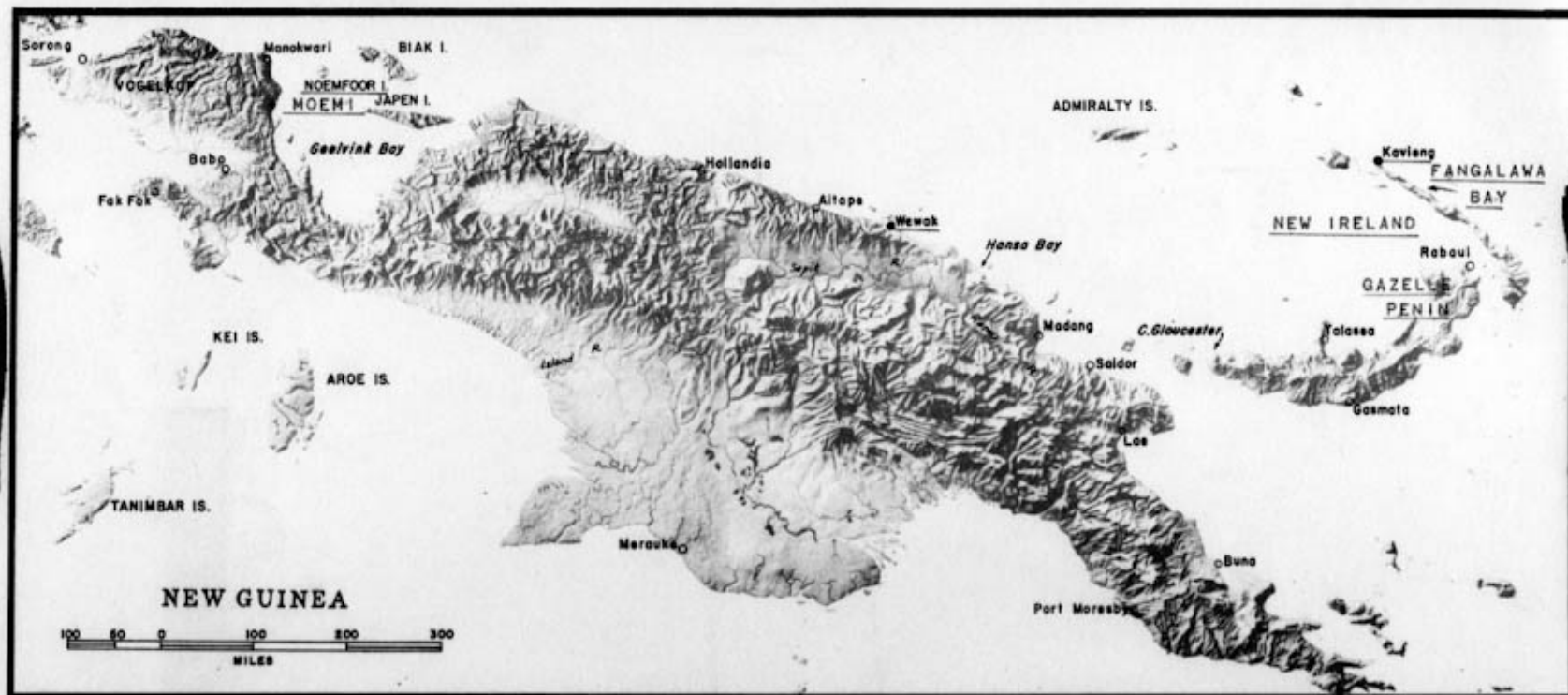
3. During the night of 7-8 July and the next day, Allied aircraft operating from the Middle East damaged several coastal craft on the west coast of Greece, bombed Khios Harbor, and attacked the Maleme airfield in Crete. Two German aircraft were destroyed.

ASIATIC THEATER

During 8 July, British troops cleared Japanese positions near Shorbung, six miles east of the Kohima-Imphal road, thus ending the last organized enemy resistance threatening this supply route. To the south, other elements cleared the Silchar trail to a distance six miles west of Bishenpur.

On 7 July, eight Japanese fighters bombed the Myitkyina airfield with about 150 one-pound bombs, ninety percent of which were duds; damage to the airfield was negligible.

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PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. All three airdromes on Noemfoor Island were in our possession by 8 July and only mopping up of the island remains to be accomplished.

During 8 July small B-24 missions bombed Palau and Woleai and attacked coastal shipping in the Banda Sea. More than 80 bombers neutralized the Wewak and other areas along the New Guinea coasts. Night fighters, in a surprise attack, caused many casualties at Moemi airfield.

During 7 July some 150 Solomons-based bombers and fighters attacked targets on the Gazelle Peninsula and 32 others hit Kavieng and Fangalawa Bay in New Ireland. Other aircraft bombed coastal guns and other targets in the Bougainville area.

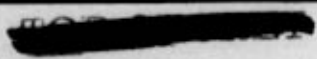
2. During 7 July, missions totalling 28 dive and fighter bombers from the Central Pacific hit Taroa and Wotje; one plane was lost to antiaircraft fire. Harbor installations and antiaircraft positions at Truk were attacked by 16 B-24's, which dropped a total bombload of 43 tons; an estimated 15 fighters intercepted of which five were shot down for the loss of one B-24. Large fires, visible for thirty miles, were started on Nauru by 47 B-25's with 41 tons of explosives and incendiaries.

3. After the enemy counterattack of 7 July our troops on Saipan regrouped and resumed their advance; by the afternoon of 9 July all organized enemy resistance on the island had ceased.

EASTERN FRONT

During 9 July repeated German counterattacks were overcome as the

- 4 -
[REDACTED]



Red Army moved another ten miles toward Dvinsk. Fighting is still in progress in Vilno and south of that city the rail junction of Lida was captured by the Soviets.

In the Pripet Marsh area the Soviet Army advanced to within nine miles of Luniniec; the Germans report continued Soviet pressure west of Kovel.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

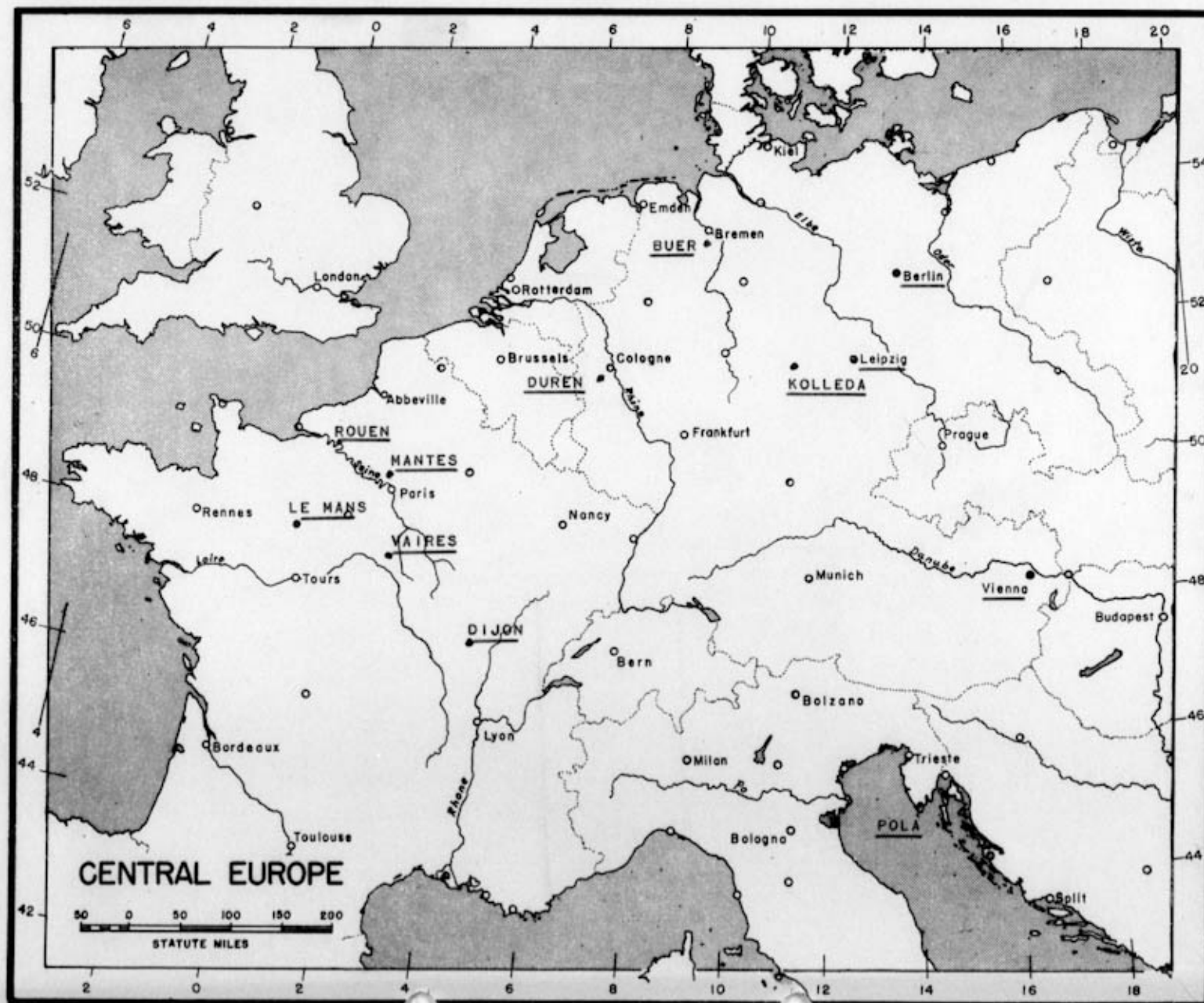
No. 942

0700 July 8 to 0700 July 9, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. In the 60-hour period ending early on the morning of 8 July large formations of RAF bombers, totalling 1,867 aircraft, struck heavy blows at launching sites along the northern coast of France, the communication centers of Dijon and Vaires and troop concentrations near Caen. The first group of targets was hit with more than 4400 tons of bombs; Dijon and Vaires received 701 and 610 tons respectively; the tactical targets near Caen were attacked with over 2,500 tons. Harassing raids against Berlin, a metal casting plant at Duren and the synthetic oil plant at Buer were carried out, the latter target being hit on each of three nights included in this period with bombloads totalling nearly 100 tons.

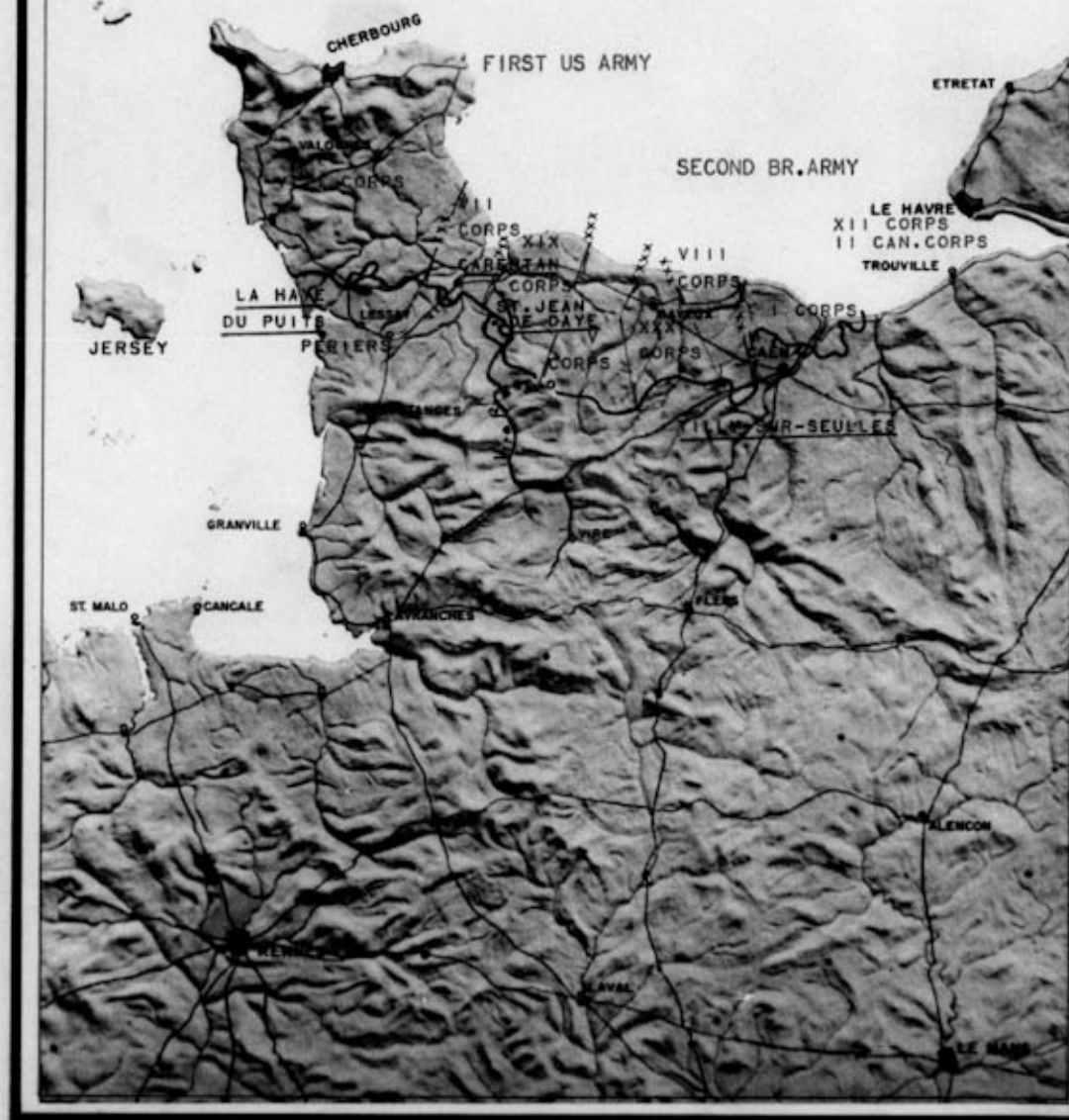
Detailed reports for 8th Air Force operations on 7 July (reported yesterday) indicate that 992 escorted heavy bombers dropped 2,384 tons on targets in the Leipzig area. Four oil processing plants received 526 tons, seven aircraft factories were hit by 1,201 tons, a ball-bearing works received 120 tons, the Kollada airdrome was hit with 221 tons, and targets of opportunity in the area received 316 tons. Enemy air interception was the strongest met in some time and our bombers and fighters destroyed 118 (probably 124) enemy fighters for the loss of 38 bombers and six fighters.

On 8 July 1,032 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force were airborne against five military installations in the Pas de Calais area, bridges at Mantes and Le Mans, the Rouen marshalling yards, airdromes at Poix and Conches and railway targets in northern France.

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OSD Letter, 8-3-78

Preliminary claims list 20 enemy aircraft as destroyed on the ground; our losses were ten bombers and one fighter.

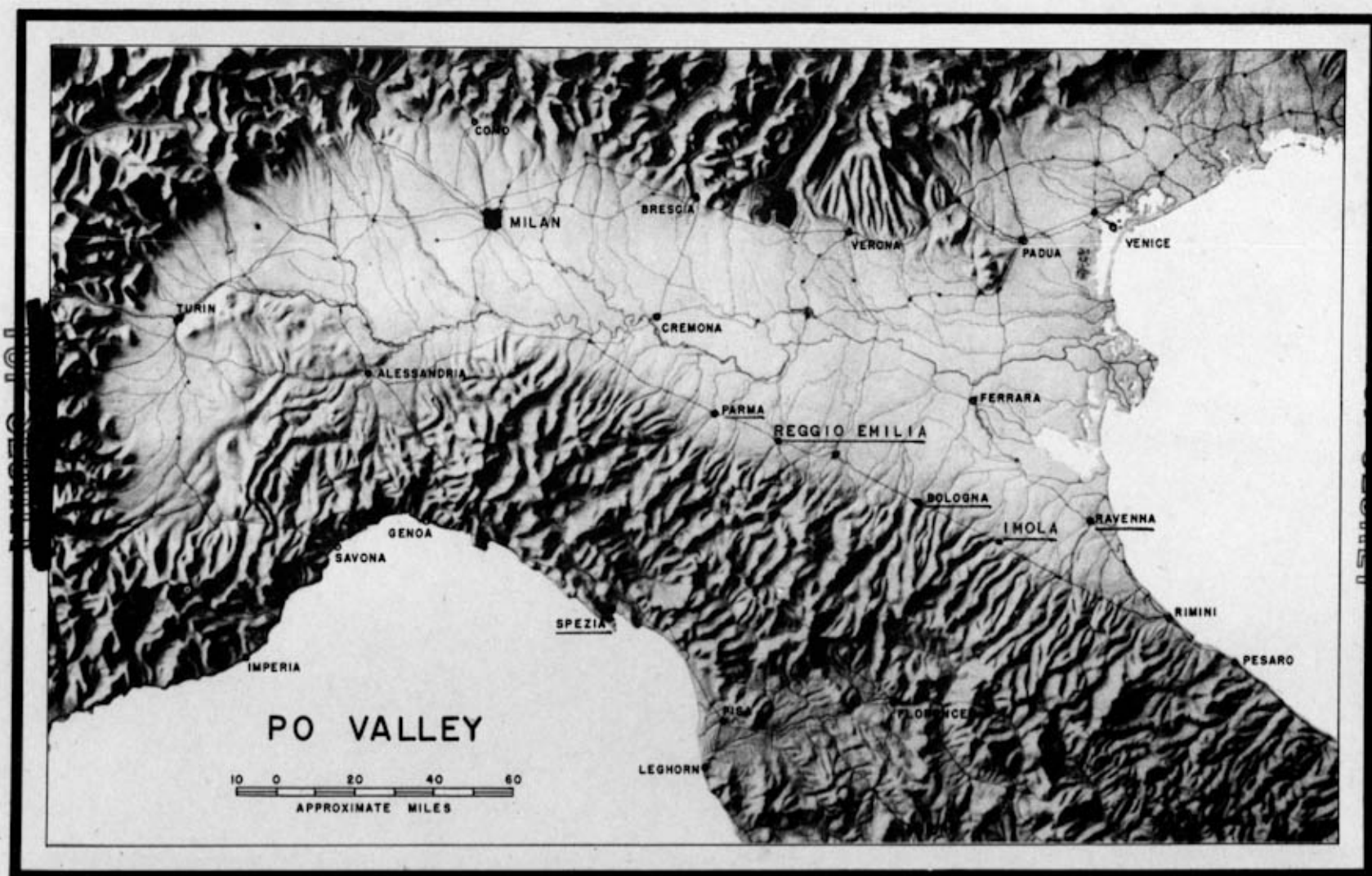
The Allied Expeditionary Air Force in flying nearly 2,700 sorties during the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 8 July, effectively attacked motor transportation, troop concentrations, railway installations, bridges, supply dumps and gun emplacements in Normandy and launching sites in the Pas de Calais. During the day's operations our aircraft claimed 31 (probably 34) enemy planes destroyed for the loss of ten of our own. Thirty-six of the 127 flying bombs launched during this period penetrated to the London area, causing serious damage to a telephone exchange and scoring a direct hit on an air raid shelter. Forty-two others were destroyed in the air.

2. During 8 July VIII Corps Infantry units completed the isolation of La Haye du Puits and advanced two miles south of that town. Enemy armored counterattacks, directed against the US VII Corps front, were repulsed and our forces made limited advances along the Carentan-Periers road. In the XIX Corps sector US Infantry and armor attacking west of the Vire River captured St. Jean de Daye, and fought their way nearly 2½ miles to the southwest against stiffening opposition. On the British Second Army front small gains were registered southwest of Tilly-sur-Seulles. The British I Corps, attacking on a three-division front north of Caen, made gains of up to a mile toward that town.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 6-7 July, 42 Allied bombers hit an enemy

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OSD Letter, 5-8-78



BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)
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airdrome with 82 tons. Interceptors were unusually aggressive and 13 of our planes failed to return; one enemy plane was destroyed. The next day, while Strategic bombers were attacking industrial targets in Silesia and an airdrome in Yugoslavia, Tactical aircraft flew nearly 1,000 sorties. Seventy-eight B-25's scored hits on four bridges in the Bologna-Spezia-Parma area and 103 B-26's bombed the Reggio Emilia railroad bridge with excellent results. Other medium and light bomber formations attacked railroad yards at Imola, supply installations and barges north of Ravenna and attacked a fuel dump in northern Italy. Fighters and fighter-bombers concentrated on gun positions, lines of communication and motor transportation north of the battle area. Coastal aircraft sank a large ship in the Pola channel and flew sweeps over the Dalmatian coast. Six (probably seven) enemy planes were destroyed over northern Italy during these operations.

During 8 July the 15th Air Force dispatched 587 escorted heavy bombers which operated against four airdromes and three oil refineries in the Vienna region. A total of 1,143 tons was dropped with observed effect. Fifty-five (probably 63) enemy aircraft were destroyed for the loss of 15 bombers and three fighters.

2. American forces of the Fifth Army, overcoming strong enemy resistance along the Ligurian coast, occupied Rosignano and scored advances north and west of Castellina during 7 and 8 July. Further inland a fresh US Infantry Division entered the line between Montecatini and Colle early on 8 July and launched an attack to the north. The



enemy continues to resist strongly both on the fronts of the US IV and French Corps, no changes being reported in the latter sector.

Troops of the Eighth Army were in close contact with the enemy all along the front. Enemy counterattacks in the Castiglione Maggior area forced readjustments of the forward positions of British armored elements. To the east, Montone was reported clear of the enemy, Allied forces being in contact with the enemy one and one-half miles north of the town. Along the Adriatic the Polish Corps repulsed enemy counterattacks; no change in the line was reported.

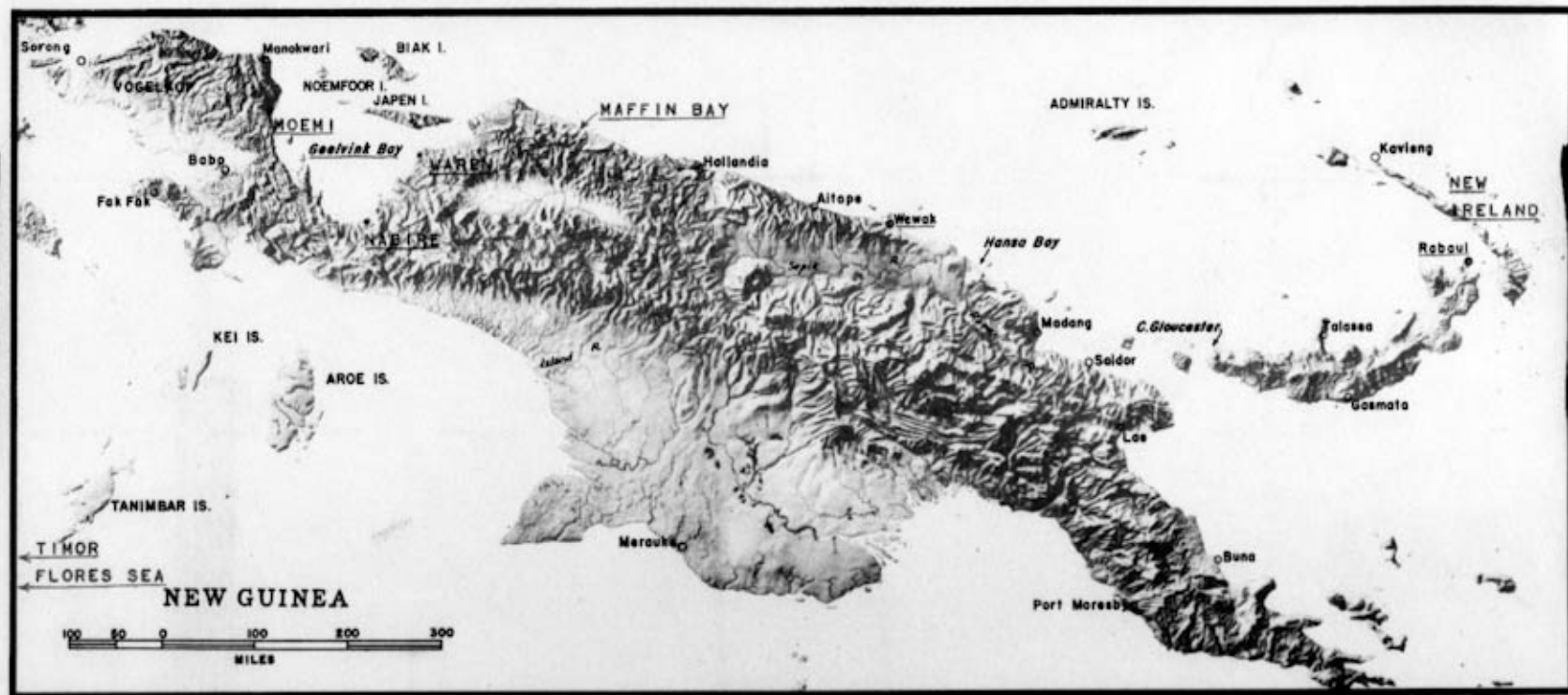
ASIATIC THEATER

1. Of the eighteen B-29's dispatched by the 20th Bomber Command on 7 July, 12 effectively bombed the naval installations at Sasebo and two planes hit vital war industries areas at Omura and Yawata, all on Kyushu. Three bombers struck secondary targets in northern China with excellent results, one attacking Laoyao on the north China coast and two hitting Hankow; one plane returned to base with its bombs. Fighter opposition and antiaircraft defenses were described as weak.

2. During 6 July, Japanese attacks east of Lungling and northeast of Mangshih penetrated Chinese lines in several places, forcing a withdrawal. Another Chinese division has begun to cross the Salween River. The next day, British troops on the Manipur front continued to clear the Imphal-Ukhrul road; a number of small engagements were reported in the Palel-Bishenpur area.

3. The 14th Air Force during the period 4-6 July, inclusive,

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OSD Letter, 6-8-72



operated principally against targets in the Tungting Lake-Hengyang area. Medium bomber and fighter formations sank many river boats, effectively attacked enemy supply installations, destroyed a number of motor vehicles and killed an estimated 900 Japanese. Nearly 80 enemy planes were airborne against our planes most of which were not eager to attack; two (probably four) were destroyed for the loss of three fighters. Airfields near Canton were bombed twice leaving fires visible for 45 miles. B-24 missions sank a 200-foot freighter off Hainan Island and mined Shanghai harbor.

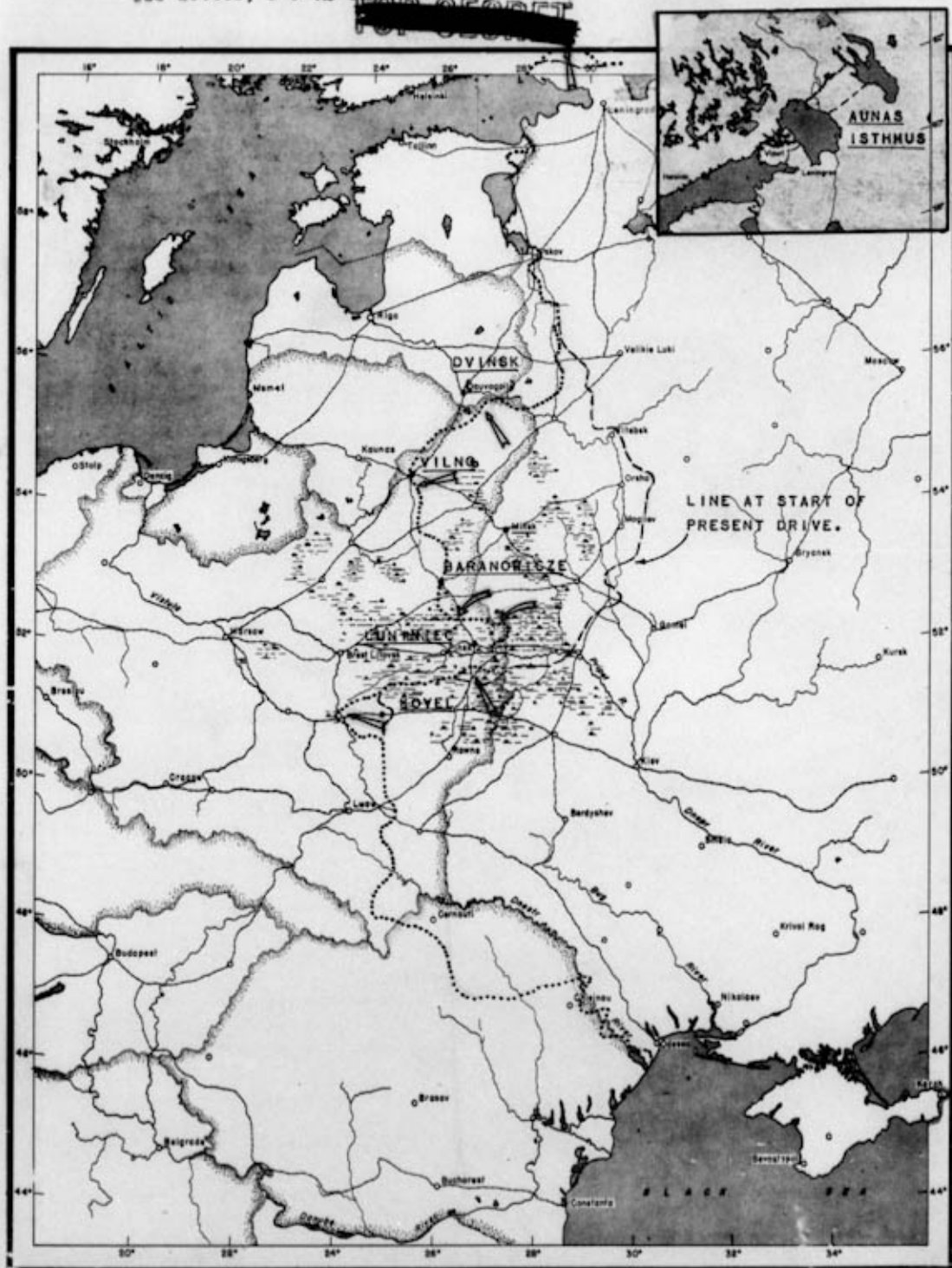
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Weather restricted Southwest Pacific air operations during 7 July. Eighteen B-24's bombed installations on Yap, shooting down two of approximately 15 intercepting fighters without loss; smaller B-24 missions bombed Sorol and Woleai. Another B-24 mission hit two airfields in the Geelvink Bay area. Twenty-four light bombers hit enemy supply dumps at Nabire, and other formations hit barges and enemy positions at Wewak and Maffin Bay. Heavy and medium bomber missions hit Dilli and attacked shipping in waters west and northwest of New Guinea.

During 6 July Solomon-based planes harassed targets at Rabaul and in the Bougainville and New Ireland areas.

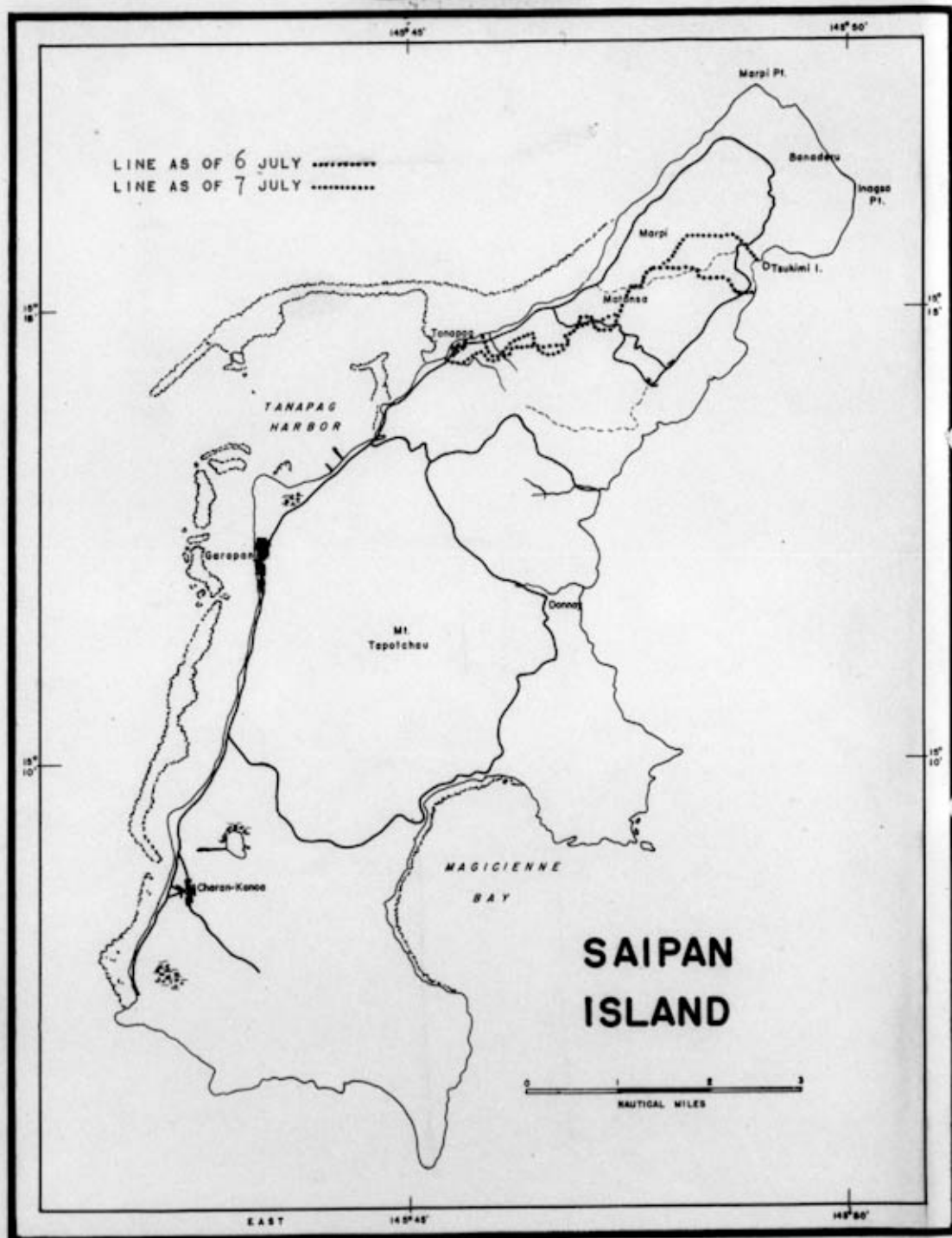
2. Seventy-three Central Pacific aircraft raided Wotje, Taroa, Mille and Jaluit throughout 6 July. That night, ten Army Liberators dropped 30 tons on gun positions at Truk.

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3. Early on 7 July the Japanese launched a counterattack using an estimated 3,000 troops against the front of the US 27th Infantry Division on the west flank of the Saipan line. The attack overran two infantry battalions and two artillery battery positions forcing our troops to retire over a mile to the vicinity of Tanapag Point. Casualties were heavy on both sides; some of our troops, isolated and out of ammunition, were rescued by naval surface craft. By nightfall the counterattack appeared to be broken, our units having reorganized and made local gains. During the day, Marine troops on the right flank scored gains of nearly a mile. On the night of 6-7 July approximately twelve enemy aircraft operated over Saipan; our interceptors downed three. The Aslito airfield received 15 shells from enemy batteries on Tinian which were silenced by artillery and naval fire. The next night nine groups of two to three enemy planes each operated against Saipan without reported damage. One was shot down by a night fighter.

EASTERN FRONT

The Soviets captured Vilno on 8 July after an advance of some twenty miles and cut the Vilno-Dvinsk railroad. Mopping up operations continued east of Minsk while some gains were reported west of that town. Baranowicze has been occupied and advances towards Luniniec were scored in the Pripet Marsh area. Further to the south, Red Armies continued to push to the west of Kovel. Small gains were registered on the Aunus Isthmus during the day.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 941

0700 July 7 to 0700 July 8, 1944

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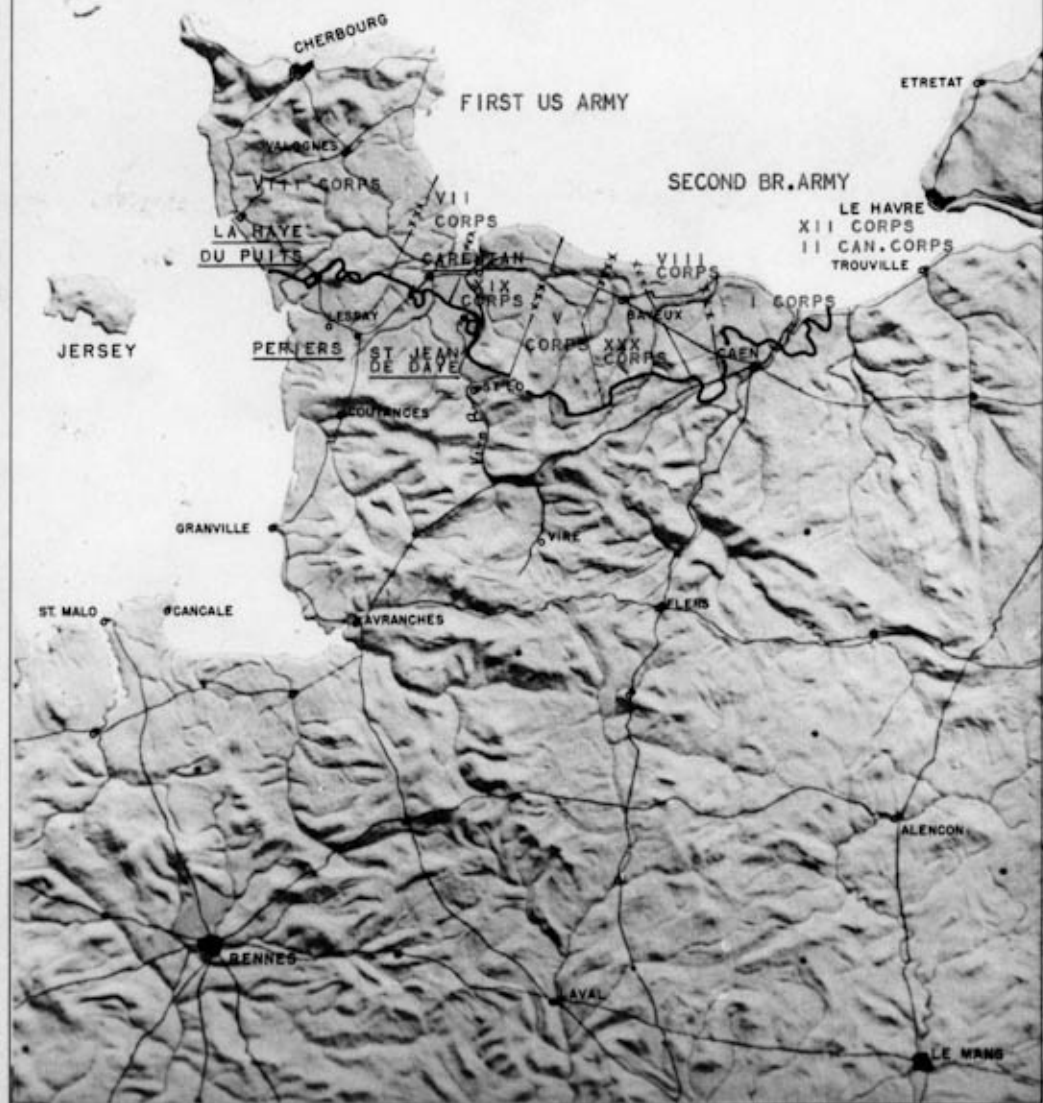
THE WHITE HOUSE

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OSD Letter, 8-8-72

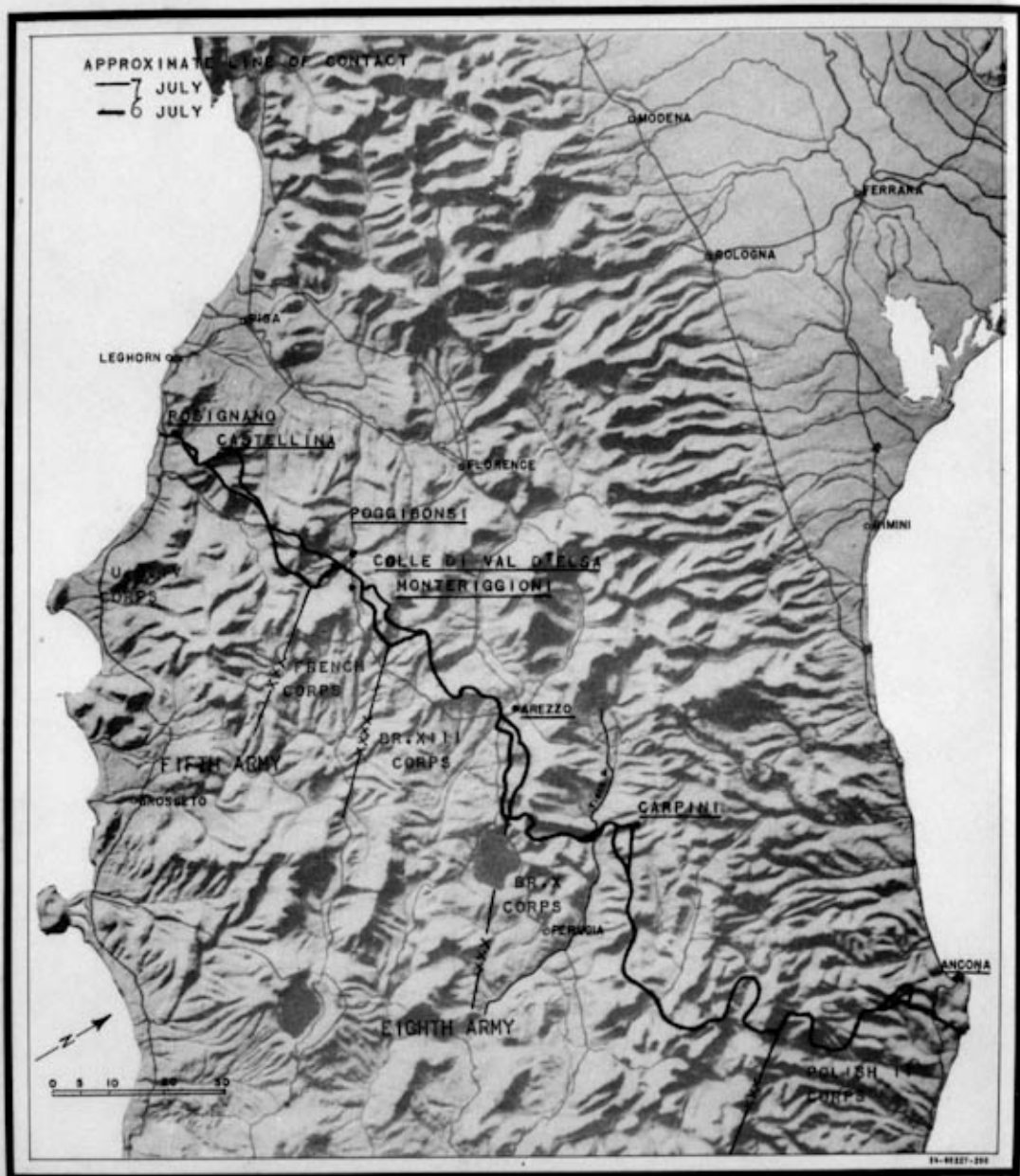
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. In the 6 July operations of the 8th Air Force 1,140 escorted heavy bombers dropped 3,034 tons of explosives on targets in the Pas de Calais area, bridges over the Loire at Saumur and Gien, the airdrome at Chartres and eight others in northern France and Belgium, as well as the shipyards at Kiel. Fourteen enemy aircraft were destroyed for the loss of three bombers and two fighters. Fighter bombers attacked traffic in the Ile de France claiming 11 (probably 12) enemy aircraft destroyed for the loss of three P-47's.

Targets for 1,137 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force on 7 July were three synthetic oil plants, six aircraft assembly and component factories, an aeroplane engine plant, and a ball-bearing factory in the Magdeburg-Leipzig area. Strong fighter resistance was encountered and preliminary claims indicate that 68 (probably 69) enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air and nine on the ground; our losses were 38 bombers and six fighters.

During the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 7 July, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 3,800 sorties against a flying bomb site at Doullens, bridges, railroads leading to Normandy, fuel dumps, coastal batteries and troop concentrations. Of the 100 enemy planes reported over northern France and Belgium, 14 (probably 15) were destroyed for the loss of 15 of our aircraft. During the period 48 flying bombs of the 68 which were launched reached England and 25 penetrated to London. Thirty-eight were destroyed in the air.

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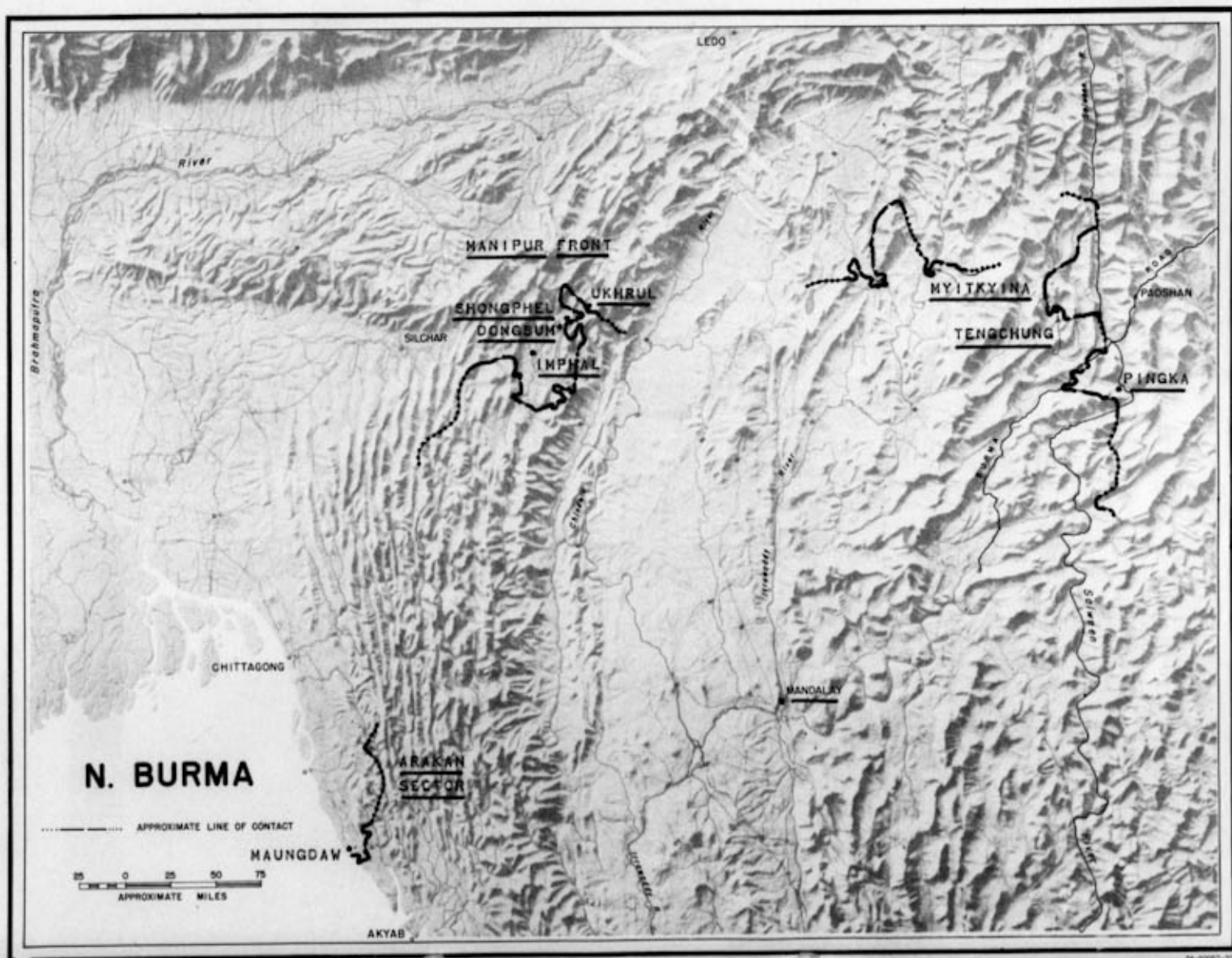


2. Despite several local counterattacks, all of which were repulsed, the US VIII Corps continued to close in on La Haye du Puits from the southwest and southeast during 7 July. In our VII Corps sector advances up to two miles were registered east of the Carentan-Periers road; enemy artillery fire was heavy. Our XIX Corps launched an attack in the early morning, quickly establishing a bridgehead across the Vire River and advancing westward to within one mile of St. Jean de Daye. Later that morning other elements of this ~~division~~ ^{Corps} attacked southward across the Vire canal. There were no significant changes on the British Second Army front. By nightfall 7 July, 1,018,856 troops, 200,518 vehicles and 723,051 tons of supplies had been landed on the beachheads; 45,041 prisoners of war had passed through reception camps and base hospitals and 7,924 had been shipped to the US.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 5-6 July, 87 Allied bombers attacked the yards at Verona, fuel dumps near Savona and scored hits on two ammunition ships in Spezia harbor. British bombers based in the Middle East damaged an escorted freighter in the Aegean. The next day Tactical aircraft flew nearly 800 sorties against enemy lines of communication north of the battle area. Coastal aircraft attacked transportation in southern France and Yugoslavia and damaged a 5,000-ton freighter east of Pola; two P-47's are missing.

The 15th Air Force dispatched 666 escorted heavy bombers on 7 July to attack marshalling yards and an airdrome at Zagreb, synthetic



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OSD Letter, 5-8-78

oil plants in Silesia at Blechhammer, and Odertal; a total of 1,354 tons was dropped. Nearly 300 enemy aircraft were encountered of which 52 (probably 53) were shot down; four others were destroyed on the ground; 24 bombers and three fighters failed to return.

2. During 6 July American units of the Fifth Army reported minor gains despite stubborn resistance and increased artillery and anti-tank fire; two-thirds of Rosignano was in our hands, a foothold had been secured in Castellina, and a two-mile advance made north of the latter town. The French Colonials, along the entire front maintaining close contact with the retreating Germans, occupied Monteriggioni and captured Colle di Val d'Elsa; at last report forward units were within two miles of Poggibonsi. An Eighth Army drive carried British forward units to within four miles of Arezzo and further east Indian troops, operating in the hills beyond the Tiber, reached Carpinì without contact. In the Adriatic sector Polish troops at last report were seven miles from Ancona.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Eighteen B-29's of the 20th Bomber Command were dispatched to attack targets in Japan on 7 July. Each carried eight 500-pound bombs. Fourteen were scheduled to bomb and photograph the naval dockyards at Sasebo on Kyushu; the other three planes were sent against industrial installations at Yawata and an aircraft factory at Omura. Two of the bombers which failed to reach their primary target attacked Hankow. All our planes are safe.

2. During 5 July Chinese troops continued their assault on Tengchung and were fighting on the western outskirts of the town. Japanese troops, who are surrounded in Pingka, attempted a sortie during the day but were driven back. The next day Allied troops made local progress at Myitkyina and British units pushing northeast along the Imphal-Ukhrul road captured Shongphel and Dongsun.

3. During 5 and 6 July the Eastern Air Command supported ground activities on the Burmese fronts; twelve P-38's scored hits on the railway north of Mandalay.

4. Nearly 150 sorties were flown by the 14th Air Force during 2 and 3 July, the railroad yards at Yochow being included among the targets. Medium and fighter bombers very effectively hit enemy installations at Hengshan and damaged an airfield northwest of Canton. Other aircraft operated against shipping, troop concentrations and villages in the Hengyang-Tungting Lake area, attacked shipping and railroads in northeastern French Indo-China and bombed a bridge north of Hanoi. One enemy airplane was destroyed; we lost one P-40. During the night of 3-4 July 20 enemy aircraft bombed our Chihkiang airfield; details are unreported.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Allied troops landed in the Namber area during 6 July against little opposition and, by mid-afternoon, had captured the airstrip. During air operations that day 24 B-24's struck the town and barracks

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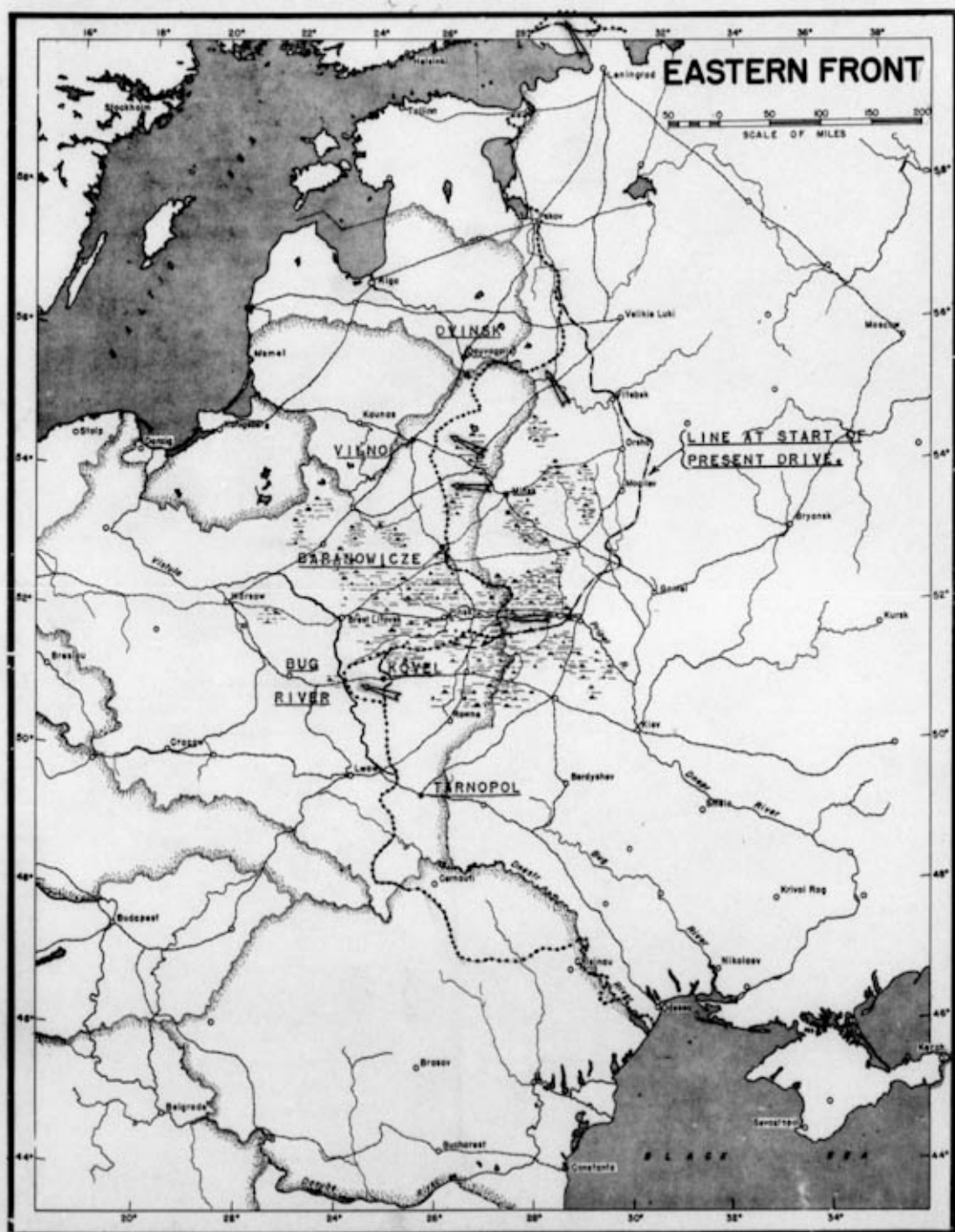
areas on Yap despite interception by ten enemy planes. Fifty-five heavy and light bombers, with P-38 escort, bombed and machine-gunned airfields near Babo, destroying several parked planes. Other aircraft raided targets on Waigeo Island and supported our ground forces on Noemfoor. PT boats and fighter bombers attacked coastal supply dumps near Wewak.

On 5 July Solomons-based bomber and fighter formations totalling more than 164 planes struck the Rabaul area, dropping 58 tons on gun positions at Tobera. Small fighter and bomber formations harassed Bougainville and New Ireland targets.

2. A total of 65 Central Pacific planes continued the air bombardment of Taroa, Wotje and Mille during 5 July. Eighteen 7th Air Force B-24's hit antiaircraft positions, barracks areas and the airfields on Truk with 39 tons of bombs.

3. Marines, on the right flank of our Saipan front, gained to within two miles of the north tip of the island on 6 July. The 27th Infantry Division, on the left, encountering stiff resistance from enemy strong points in difficult terrain along the shore, registered minor gains. On the previous night, some 200 enemy troops and civilians, loading into barges on the northwest coast, were dispersed by our artillery fire. To date 8,914 enemy troops have been buried, 409 captured and 6,901 civilians interned. Our casualties as of 1800 5 July total 12,426, including 2,008 killed.

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EASTERN FRONT

In the central sector of the Eastern Front the Red Army advanced to within ten miles of the important Vilno-Dvinsk railroad and scored other gains east of Minsk and toward Baranowicze on 7 July. South of the Pripet Marshes activity in the Kovel-Tarnopol sector increased, the Germans withdrawing to positions along the Bug River west of Kovel.

GENERAL

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have directed theater commanders that, upon receipt of information that any ship or aircraft under their respective commands may have attacked a hospital ship or any vessel that may possibly have been a hospital ship, a board of investigation will be convened immediately and the findings transmitted to Washington. Should the offending ship or aircraft be of other than US nationality, a complete transcript of the record will also be forwarded to the Allied government concerned.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 940

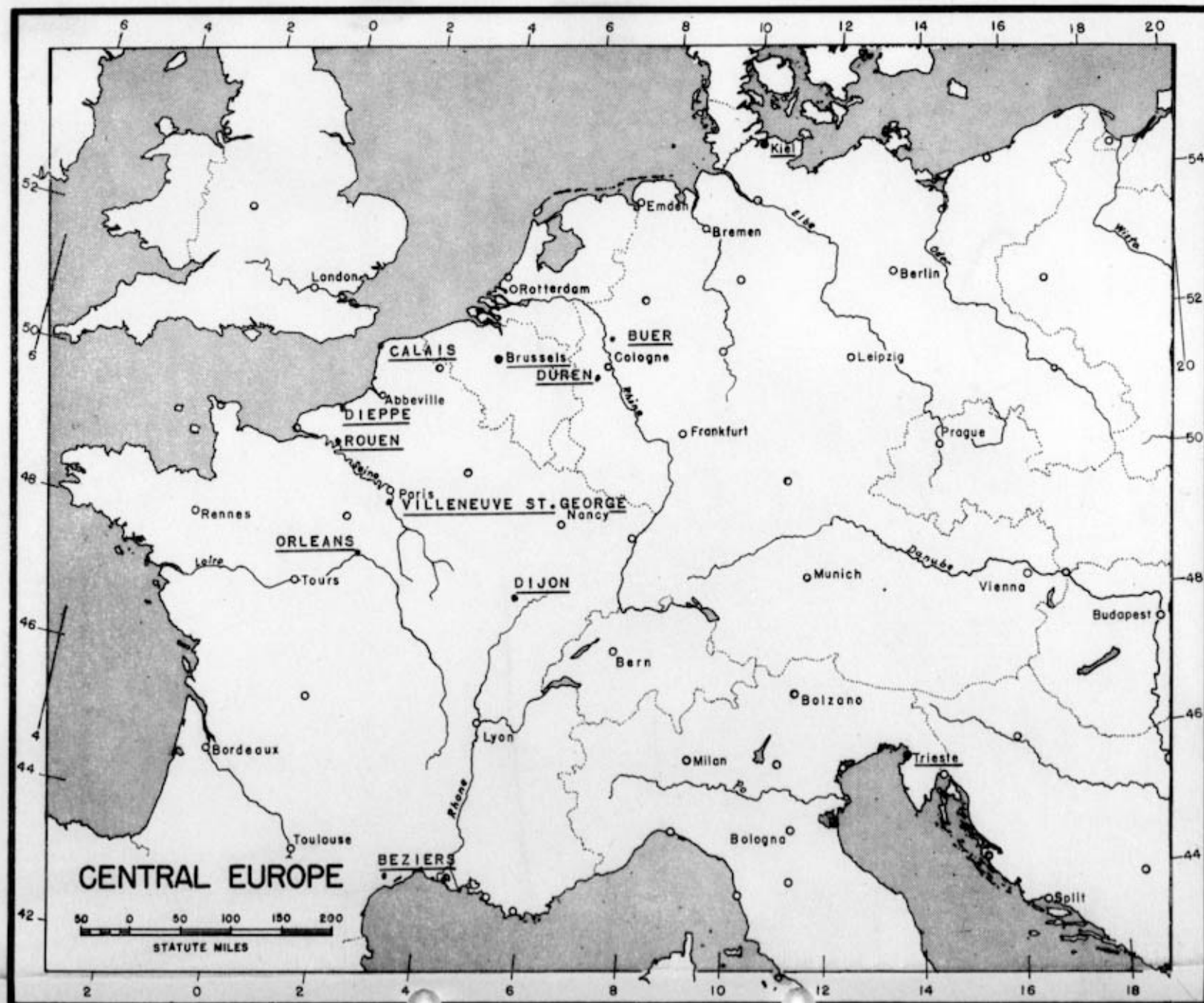
0700 July 6 to 0700 July 7, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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EUROPEAN THEATER

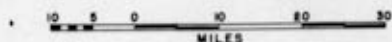
1. Additional data for the RAF heavy bomber attack on the night of 4-5 July (reported yesterday) against a supply site for flying bombs indicate that 225 aircraft dropped 1,302 tons of explosives; five (probably seven) enemy aircraft were destroyed during this mission and those against Orleans and Villeneuve St. Georges. The next night, 535 RAF bombers attacked other flying bomb installations as well as the railway center at Dijon. The Buer synthetic oil plant was hit for the second consecutive night by 31 Mosquito bombers; eight others bombed the light metal casting works at Duren. One (probably two) enemy planes were destroyed; five bombers are unreported.

In operations of the 8th Air Force on 5 July (reported yesterday), 234 escorted heavy bombers attacked six airdromes in southern Holland and east of Brussels, three flying bomb sites in the Pas de Calais area, and a zinc factory near Noll; five enemy planes were shot down for the loss of two fighters. Six groups of fighter aircraft attacked bridges, transportation facilities, and industrial targets south of Rouen; four enemy planes were destroyed for a loss of one P-47 and two P-38's. The Task Force landing in England, via Beziers, from bases in Italy included 70 heavy bombers; the fighter escort shot down 19 (probably 20) enemy planes for the loss of three fighters.

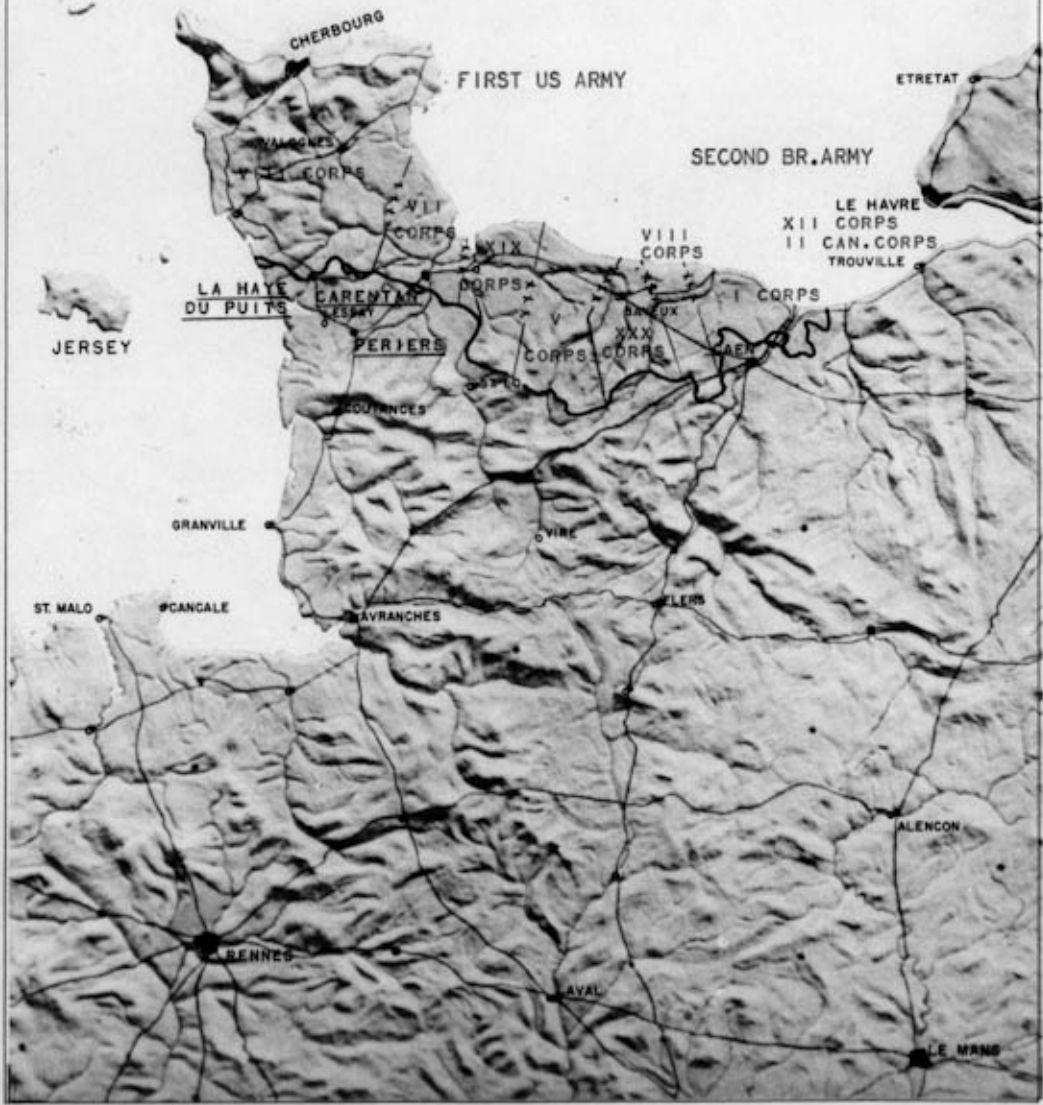
The Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew over 2,300 sorties during the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 6 July. Targets included focal points of enemy communications, coastal batteries and launching

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sites for flying bombs; about 240 enemy aircraft were observed, of which eleven were destroyed for the loss of 14 of our planes. During this period, 55 of the 149 flying bombs which were launched reached London; 67 were destroyed by defensive measures.

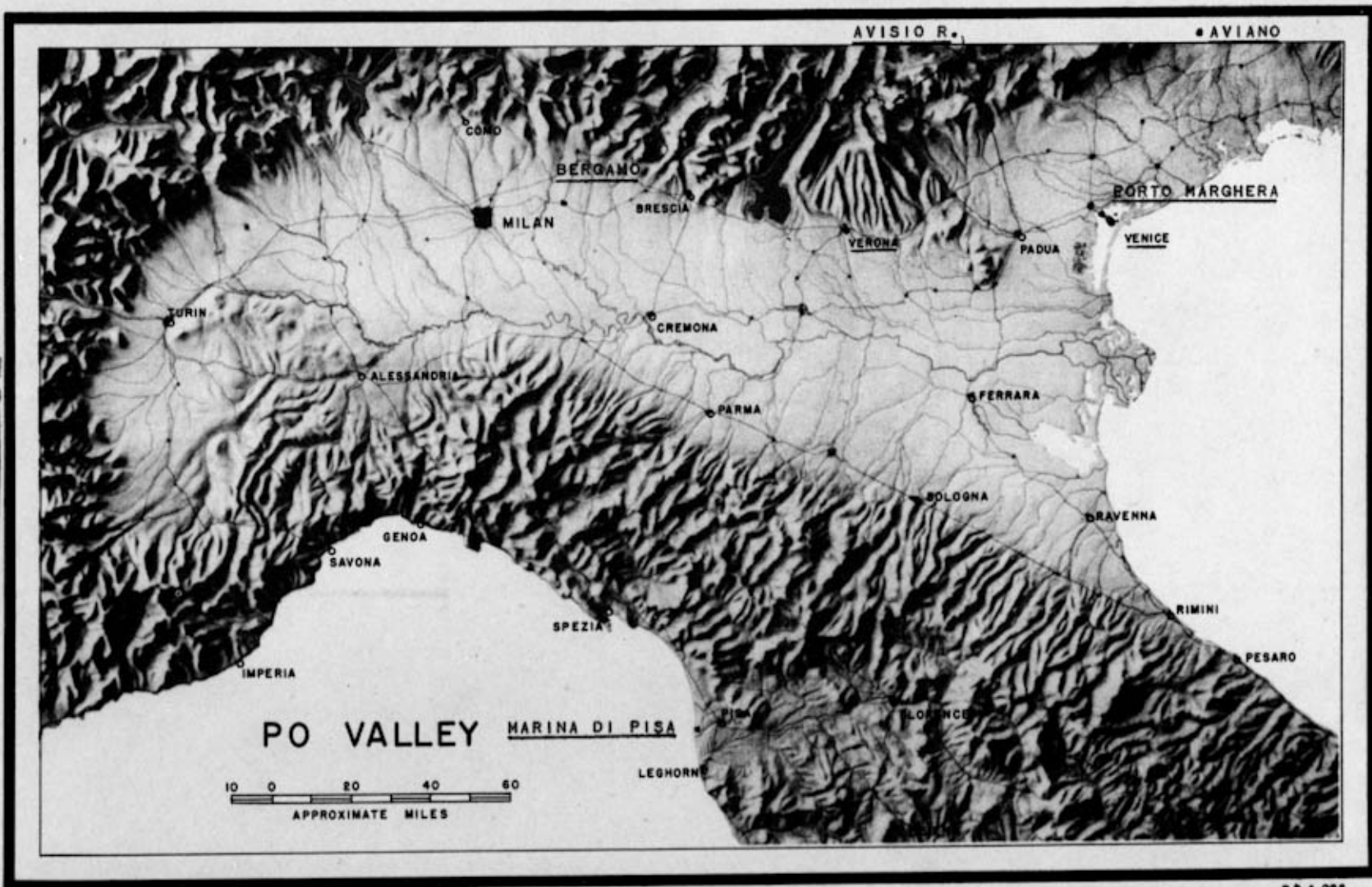
A total of 1,063 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force operated against 18 targets in the Pas de Calais area and the harbor at Kiel on 6 July; three heavy bombers were lost in the attack.

2. Extensive sabotage against rail facilities and communications in Belgium and France continue to impede German military activities and have resulted in savage reprisals, particularly in south central France where severe fighting has also been reported.

3. By noon, 6 July, the attack of our VIII Corps west of La Haye du Puits had made some progress against determined resistance, while east of that town our troops reached the edge of the Forêt de Mont Castre. Enemy counterattacks on our VII Corps sector were repulsed and our troops gained a mile east of the Carentan-Periers road. There were no significant changes on the Second Army front.

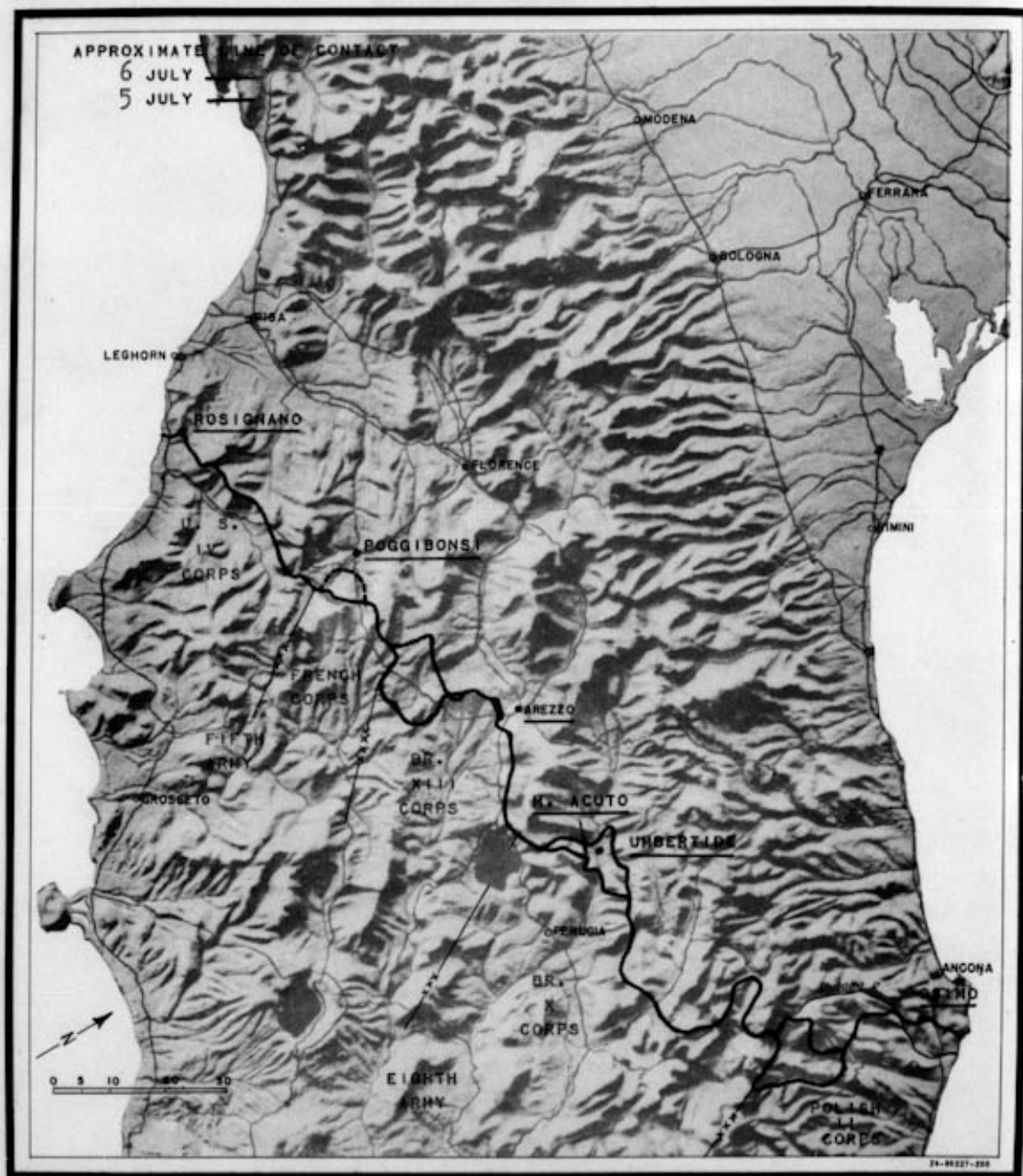
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. Operations of Tactical Aircraft were again restricted by bad weather on 5 July, only 271 sorties being reported. Thirty-two enemy aircraft were reported over Italy, two being shot down by our fighters; one of our light aircraft is missing. Coastal aircraft sank a 500-ton



BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)
4 NOVEMBER 1943

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OSD Letter, 6-8-72
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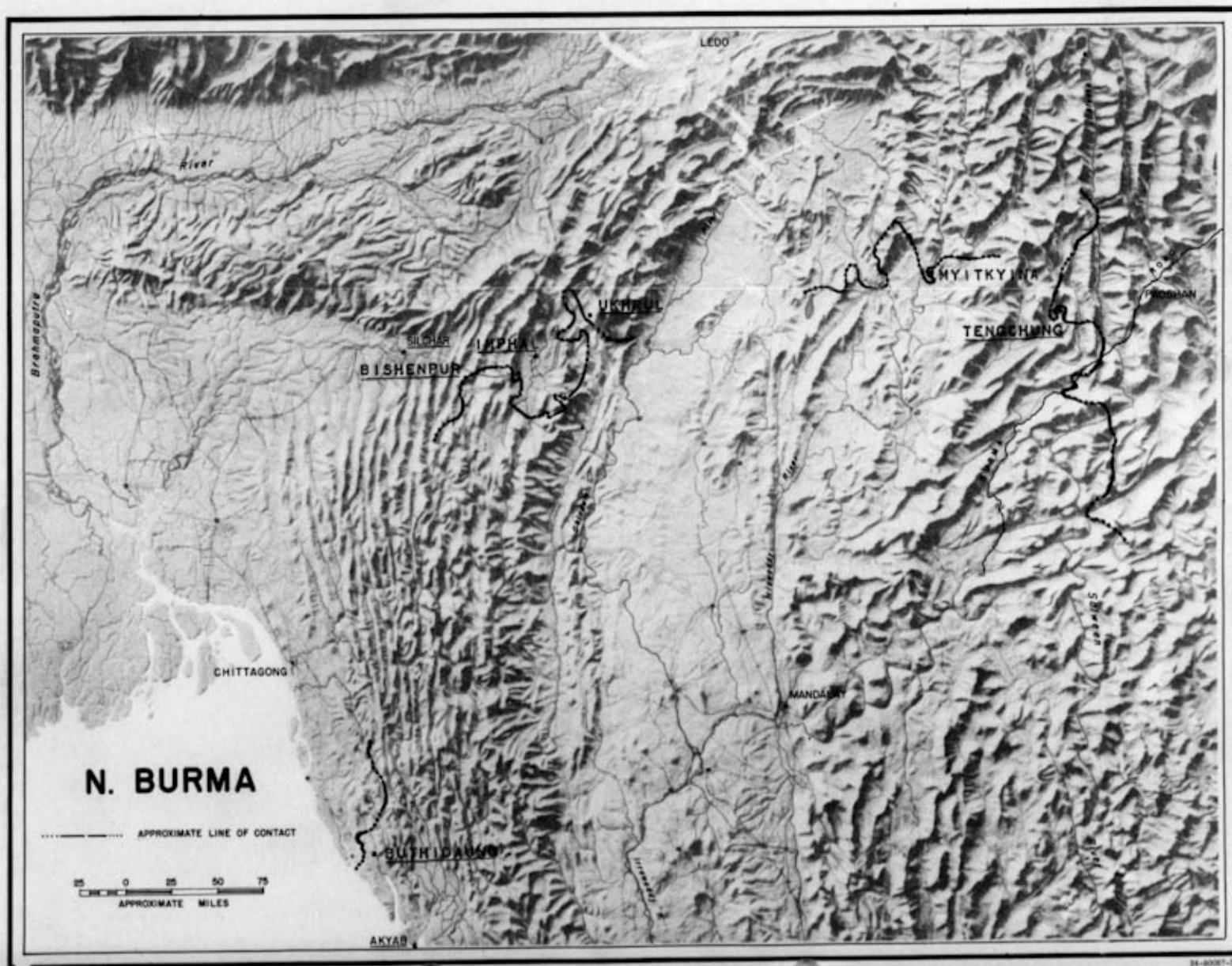


merchant vessel in the northern Adriatic and flew sweeps against transportation targets in Yugoslavia.

A total of 602 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 1,563 tons of explosives on northeastern Italy during 6 July operations. Targets included the main railroad yards at Verona, the Bergamo steel works, a viaduct over the Avisio River, two bridges northeast of Venice, and oil storage facilities at Aviano, Porto Marghera and Trieste. Of the 25 enemy aircraft encountered, five were destroyed for the loss of one bomber and one fighter.

2. During 5 July, American troops in the Ligurian sector were heavily engaged; the battle for Rosignano was similar to that at Cassino involving house-to-house advances and repeated counterattacks by the enemy. Further east our armored drives, although encountering lessening resistance, were held up by rugged terrain, mines and demolitions. The French Colonials pressed forward in close contact with the enemy and at last report were just south of Poggibonsi. British Eighth Army troops occupied Monti Acuto and Umbertide, and advanced four miles to the north. In the Adriatic sector the Polish Corps reduced the salient on the left of their front and approached the upper reaches of the Musone River; they reported minor gains in the Osimo area where heavy fighting continued.

3. On the night of 4-5 July and the next day, Allied aircraft operating from the Middle East attacked several convoys in the Aegean, sinking one (probably three) small vessels. One enemy floatplane was shot down for a loss of two Allied fighters.







ASIATIC THEATER

1. By 4 July, Chinese troops had occupied the high ground north, east and west of Tengchung and advance elements were within one mile of the town. Progress was reported on 5 July by British units moving northeast from Imphal to Ukhrul; northwest of Bishenpur Allied troops made some gains along the Silchar trail.

2. Allied bombers and fighters on the Arakan coast during 4 July attacked Buthidaung and river traffic north of Akyab.

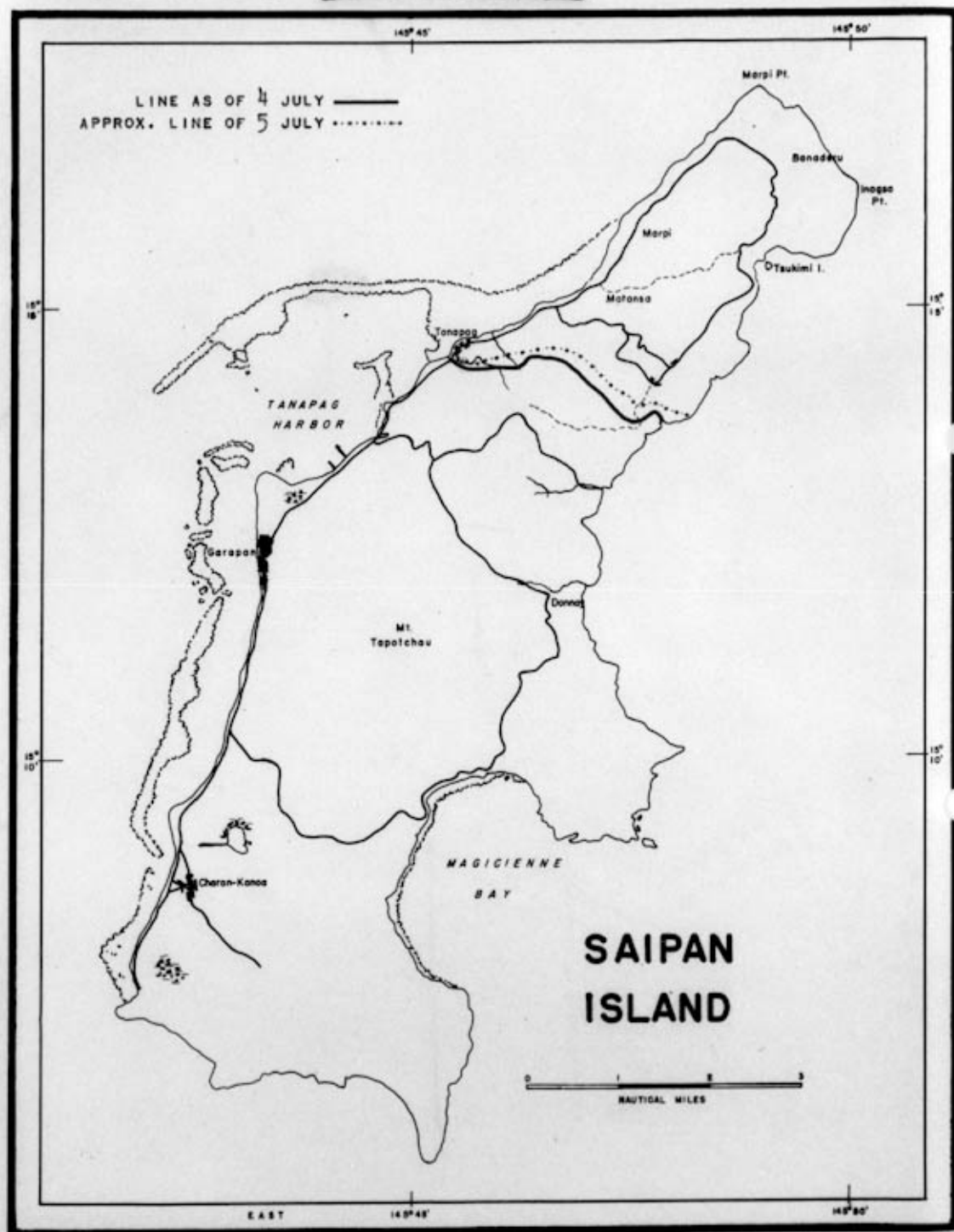
3. The Chinese report today that the main Japanese force south of Hengyang has been driven back 25 miles and that the seige of that city by the enemy had been lifted. Kweilin is reported out of danger.

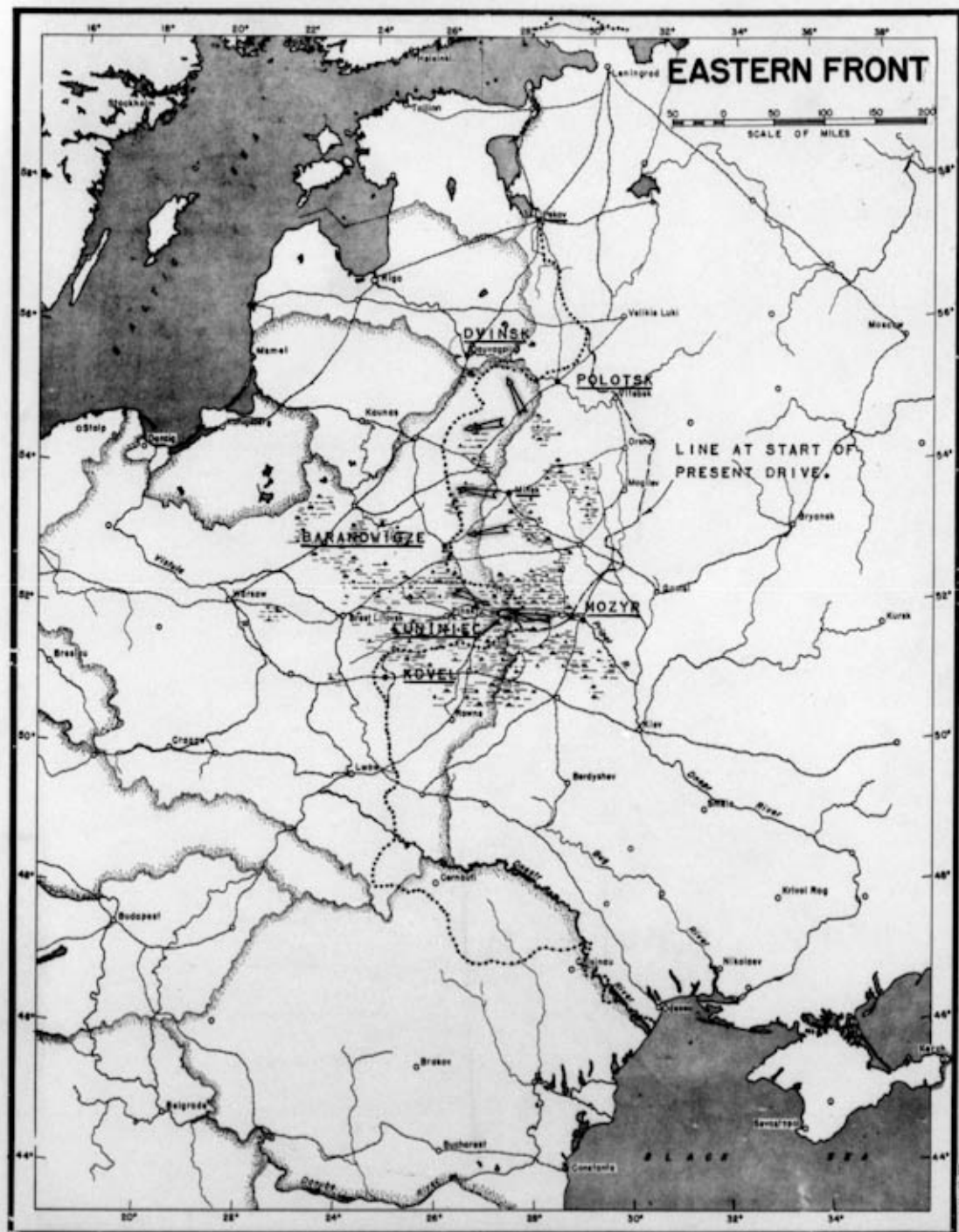
The Japanese advance was meeting resistance north of Canton on 1 July.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER

1. The enemy unsuccessfully counterattacked our positions southeast of Kamiri airfield on Noemfoor, 5 July. Our patrols from the recently captured Kornasoren airfield pushed more than one mile to the east without contact; P-39's provided support for our ground operations in this area. Allied units, under the covering fire of destroyers, captured Manim Island off the west coast of Namber.

2. In air action that day, nineteen B-24's bombed airdrome installations at Yap and shot down two of 25 intercepting planes; one B-24 was lost. Smaller heavy bomber missions attacked Woleai, Sorol, Sorong and





Palau and burned a small transport off Halmahera. Medium and light aircraft harassed the Wewak area and destroyed five barges along the northern coast of the Vogelkop Peninsula. Allied fighters sank a small ship and attacked other targets in the Timor area.

Allied air formations totalling 104 bomber and fighters operated against targets in the Bougainville area on 4 July. Other fighter formations harassed Rabaul and Kavieng.

3. On Saipan the 27th Infantry Division and the 4th Marine Division launched a coordinated attack 5 July; the 27th Division met strong resistance from pillboxes along the beaches on the west coast but advanced 500 yards. The naval and air bombardment of Saipan and Tinian continued.

4. Central Pacific planes bombed Taroa, Mille, and Jaluit on 4 July. During that day and the following night Marine fighters harassed Wotje, attacking gun positions. All planes returned.

EASTERN FRONT

North and northwest of Polotsk the Red Armies scored gains on 6 July. along the railroads to Dvinsk and Pskov against German delaying action. East of Vilno their cavalry and armored troops advanced ten miles. West of Minsk, an advance of several miles was reported as well as a breach in the Baranowicze-Luniniec railroad. The former Russian-Polish border was crossed by Soviet forces moving west of Mozyr. The Germans report strong Soviet attacks at Kovel and southward to the upper Dnestr River.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

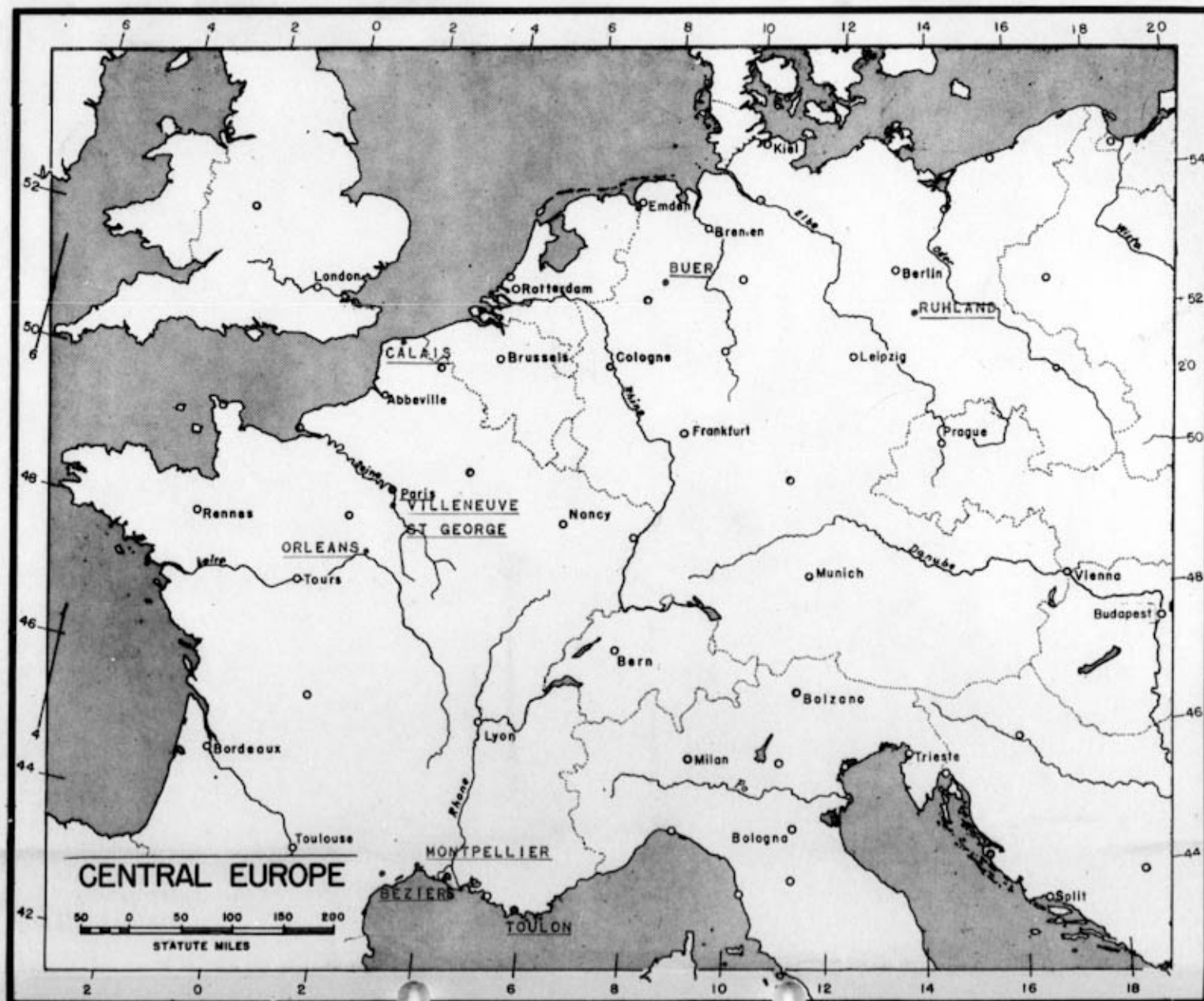
No. 939

0700 July 5 to 0700 July 6, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 4 July missions reported yesterday, 240 heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force dropped 533 tons of explosives on seven enemy airdromes north and west of Paris; results were unobserved due to a heavy overcast. In addition to furnishing escort, fighters machine-gunned enemy railroad trains. Two bombers and four fighters failed to return. Nearly 300 other fighters and fighter bombers attacked bridges, marshalling yards and rail traffic in northern France; they claim 18 enemy aircraft and 61 locomotives were destroyed for the loss of three fighters.

Targets for 324 RAF heavy bombers on 4 July were three supply sites for flying bombs. That night 272 bombers attacked the railway centers at Orleans and Villeneuve St. Georges; 246 other bombers struck a supply dump for flying bombs north of Paris and 36 Mosquitoes hit the Buer synthetic oil plant. No aircraft were lost during the daylight missions but 27 bombers failed to return from night operations.

A total of 290 escorted heavy bombers were airborne on 5 July to attack three airdromes in Holland, one in Belgium and flying bomb launching platforms. In addition to furnishing escort, fighters conducted low-level attacks against lines of communication.

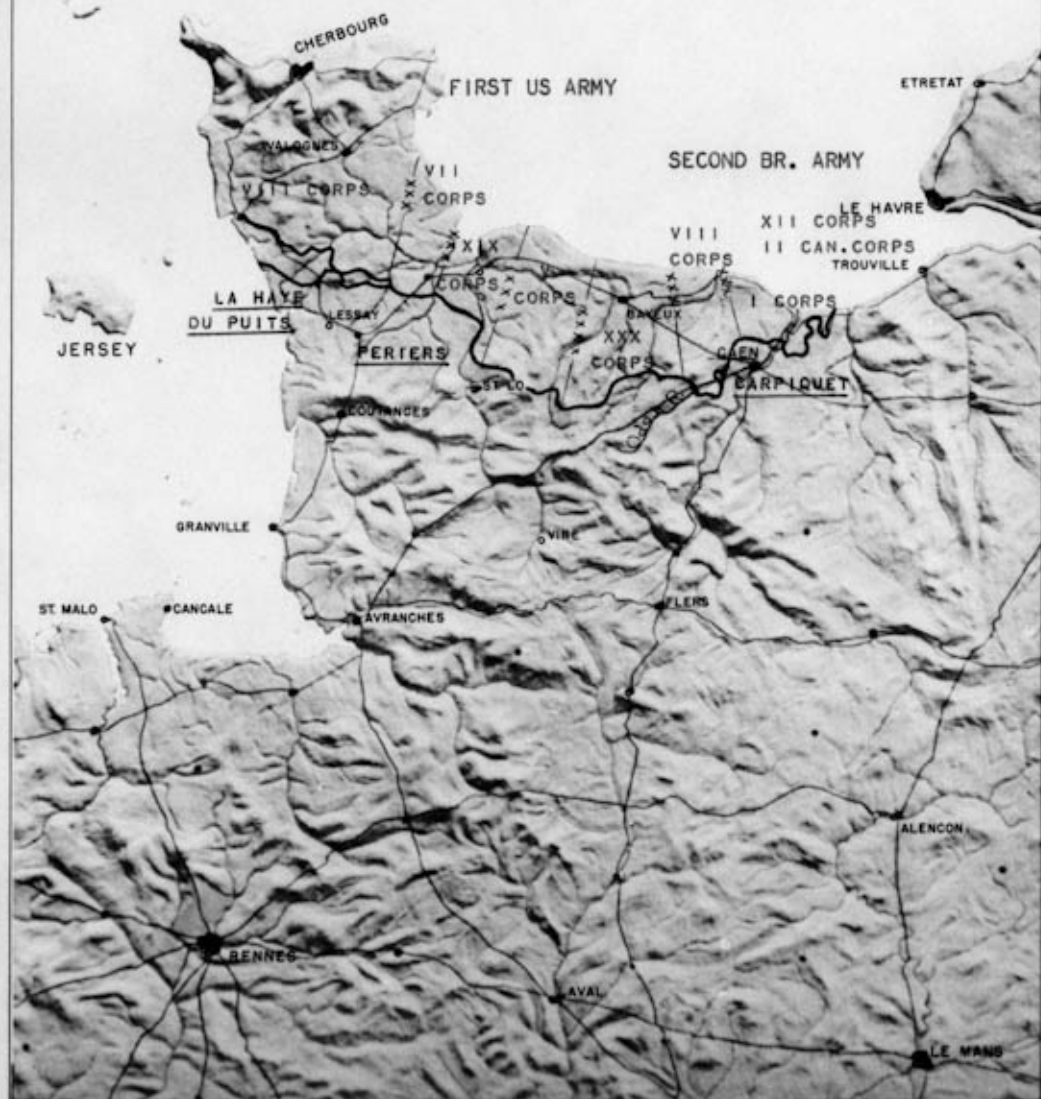
The air task force composed of 8th Air Force B-17's and P-51's which departed from the UK for Russian bases on 21 June returned to England via Italy, bombing the Beziers marshalling yards.

2. During the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 5 July, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew over 3,000 sorties many of them in close

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support of our ground troops on the Cotentin Peninsula and near Caen. Other targets were heavy gun positions and launching sites for flying bombs, three rail centers in northern France and enemy lines of communication serving the battle area. Approximately 100 enemy aircraft were reported over northern France, of which 14 (probably 18) were destroyed; our losses were ten fighters. One hundred of the 142 flying bombs which were launched reached England and 50 penetrated to London; damage to residential property, railroads, docks and factories resulted.

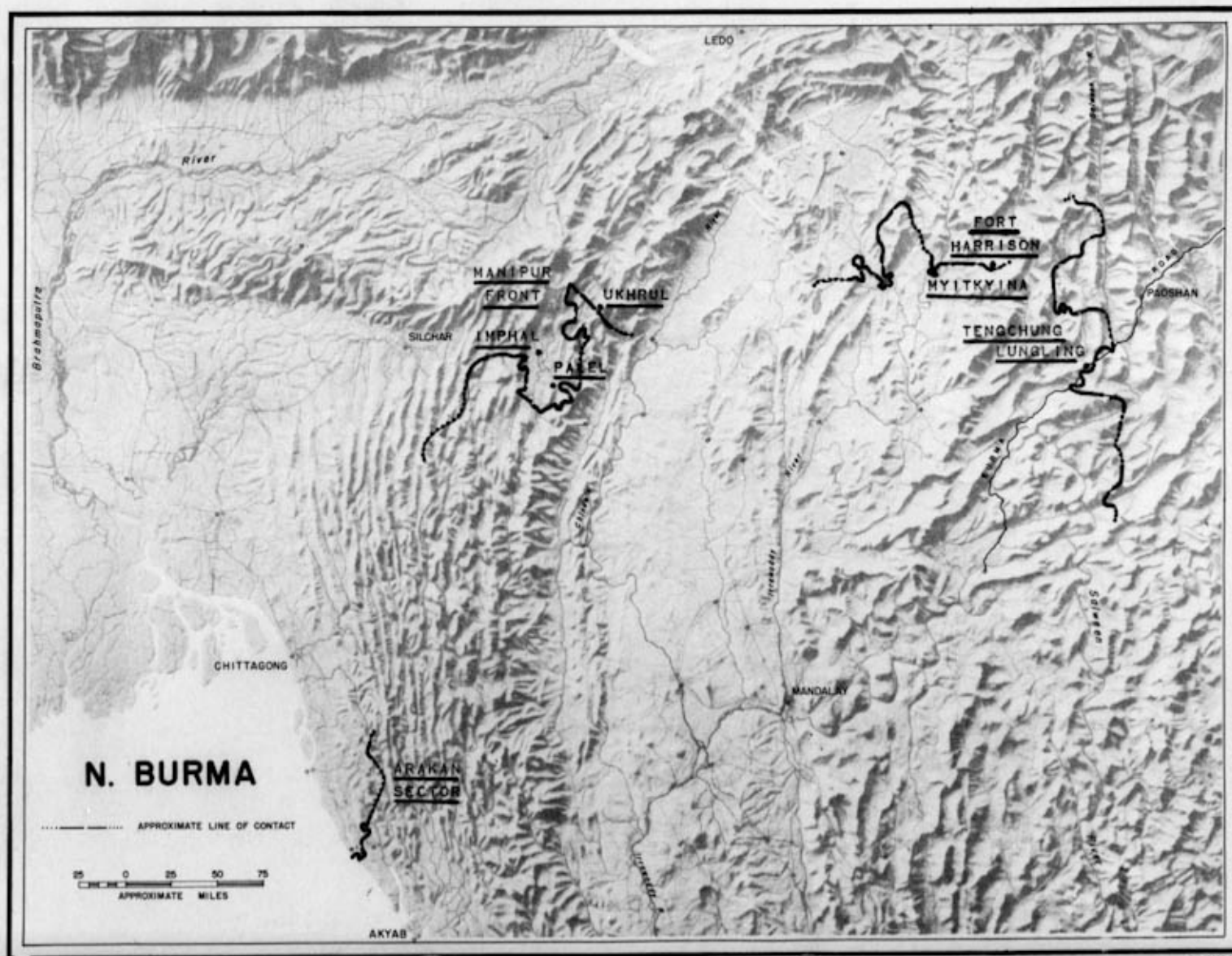
3. The advance of the US VIII Corps continued during 5 July in the face of strong opposition, the 79th Infantry Division on the right advancing over three miles and capturing the railroad station on the northwestern outskirts of La Haye du Puits; our 90th Infantry Division, in a drive down the highway toward Periers, captured La Butte. The US VII Corps made local gains against determined resistance. On the British Second Army front enemy counterattacks against its newly-won gains east of the Odon salient at Carpiquet were repulsed; fighting for the nearby airfield continues.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Weather limited Tactical aircraft to about 400 sorties during the 24 hours ending at 1800 on 4 July. The yards at Faenza and other points on the German lines of communication north of the battle area were attacked. Night bombers attacked the Forli yards and Leghorn docks. Coastal aircraft flew sweeps over the Danube and the Dalmatian and Yugoslavian coasts. No enemy aircraft was reported over northern Italy

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OSD Letter, 5-8-78





during the day. We lost three fighters.

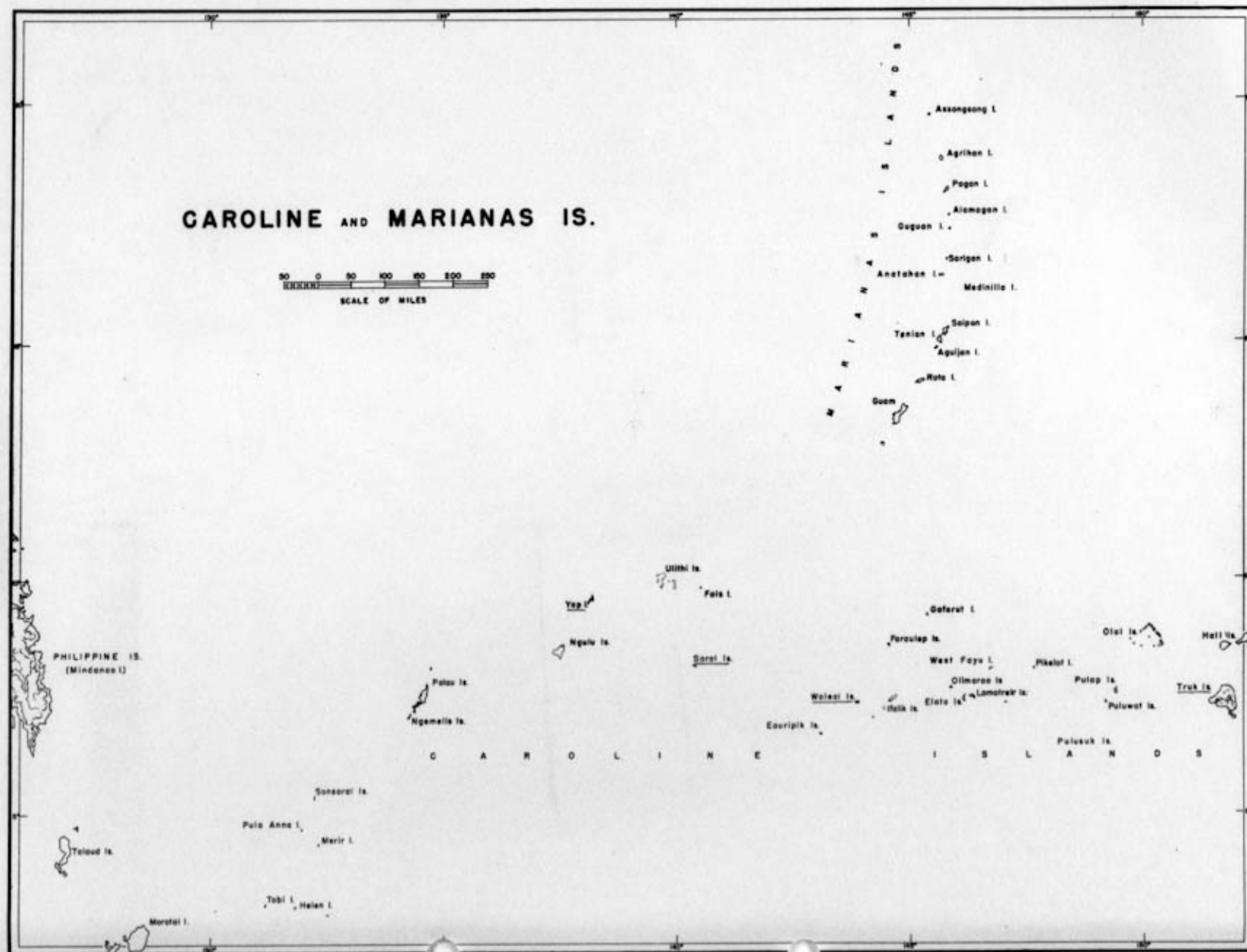
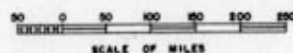
On 5 July the 15th Air Force dispatched a total of 523 escorted heavy bombers against the marshalling yards at Montpellier and Beziers and the submarine pens at Toulon, a total of 1,121 tons being dropped. Bombers shot down two (probably eight) enemy aircraft of the 20 encountered; fighter claims have not yet been evaluated. Our losses were eight B-24's.

2. At 0600 on 5 July, American troops of the Fifth Army were meeting increased resistance. Although no further progress had been made along the Ligurian coast, our troops had reduced the salient between Castellina and Montecatini. French Colonial patrols advanced to within six miles of Poggibonsi. The British Eighth Army reported a three-mile gain northwest of Castiglione finding no enemy; it also made minor advances in the mountains southeast of Umbertide, although Monti Acuto which commands the town from the southwest was still held by the enemy. Cerreto was also occupied by British troops. There was no significant change in the situation on the Adriatic coast.

ASIATIC THEATER

On the Salween front the Chinese advancing on Tengchung reached points two miles from the city on 3 July. Northeast of Lungling other forces made some progress against the enemy. After three days of fighting Allied units occupied Fort Harrison, 25 miles east of Myitkyina. In the Imphal area, Ukhrul was captured by the British. Allied aircraft supported the ground operations.

CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.





About 30 Japanese raided the Palel airstrip that night, destroying eight planes with magnetic mines.

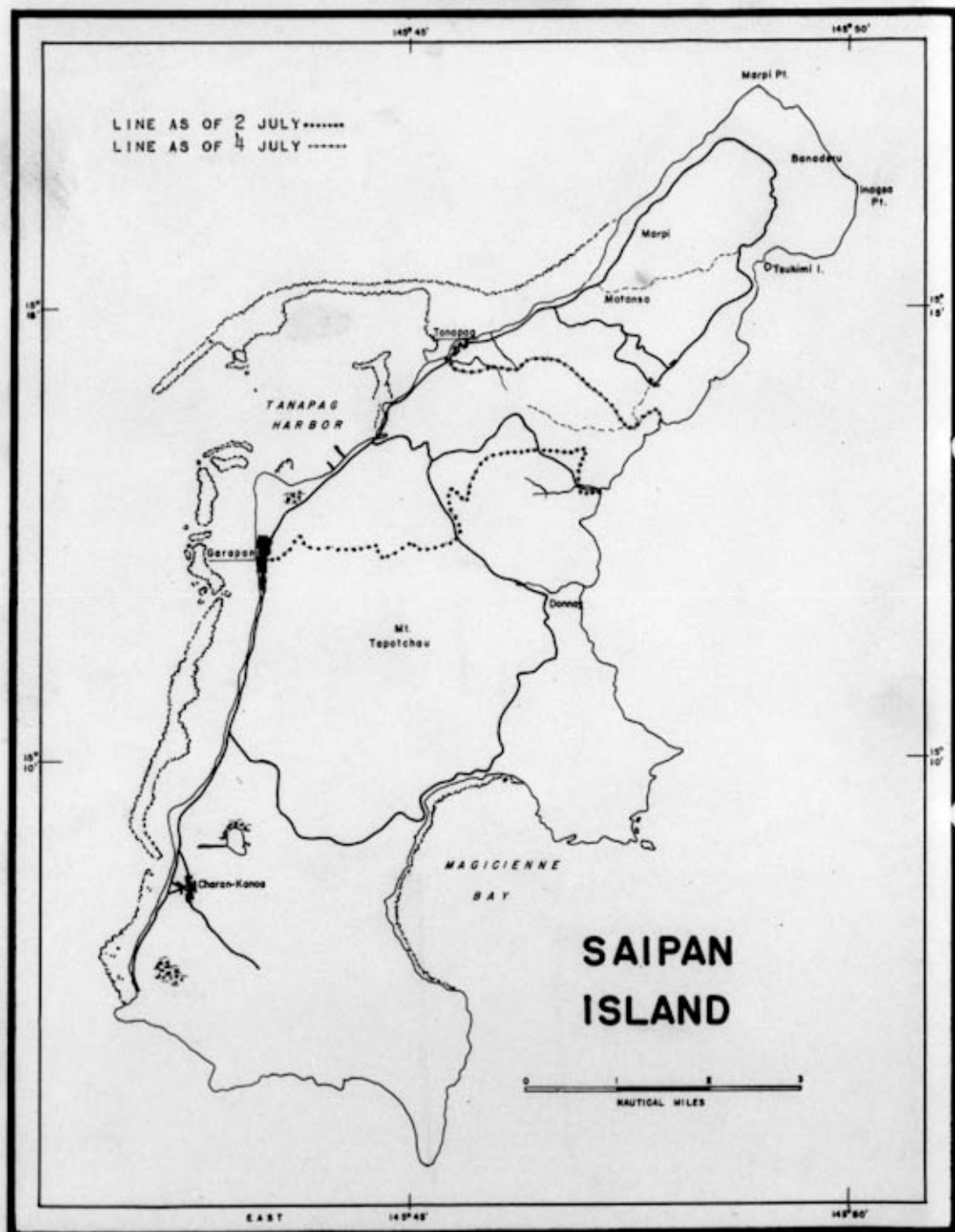
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Our troops on Noemfoor occupied the Kornasoren airdrome, three miles northeast of Kamiri, on 4 July. On the New Guinea mainland our forces continued to clear enemy positions southeast of the Maffin airdrome.

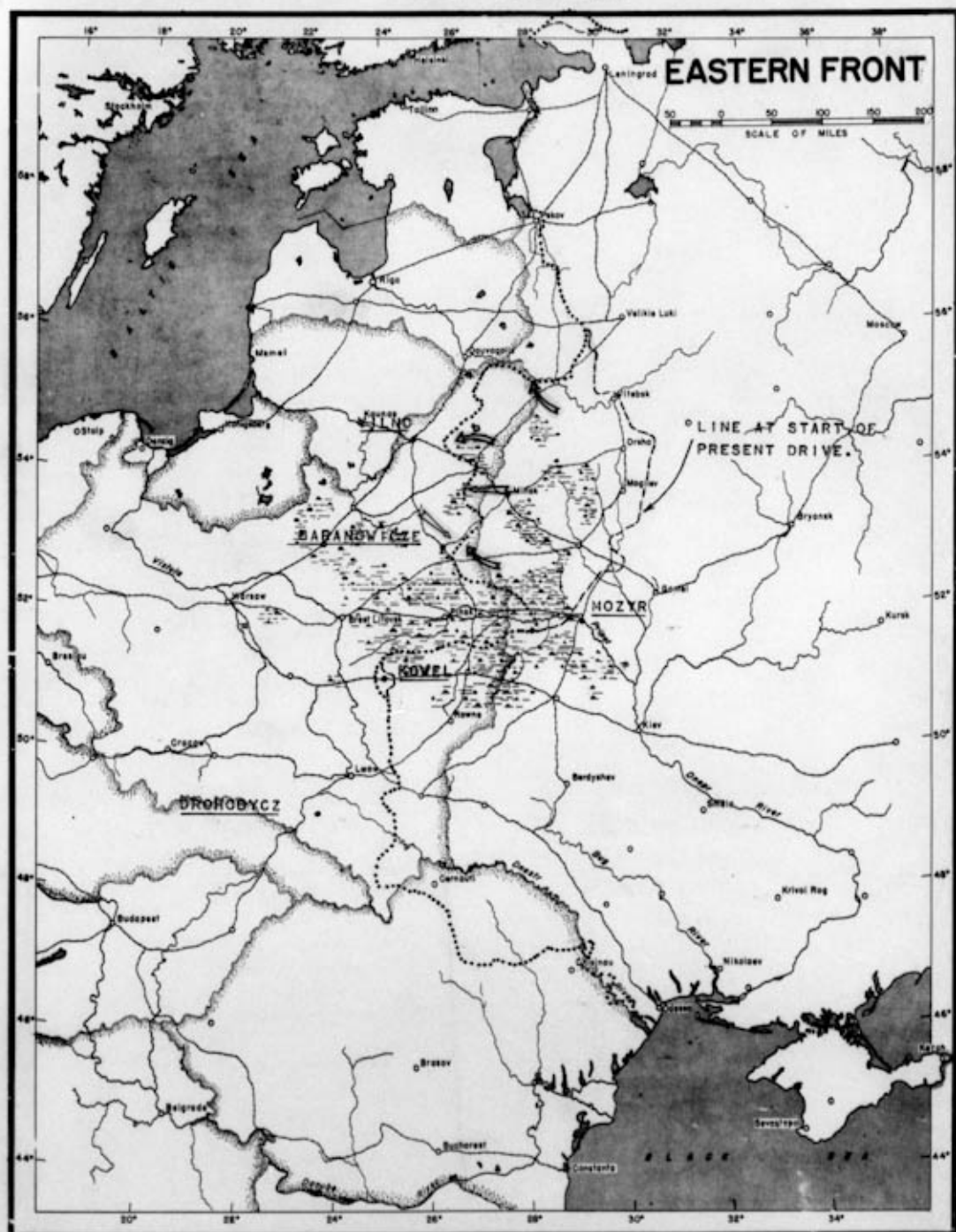
During the day's air operations 15 B-24's dropped over 22 tons on the town and barracks areas on Yap; one of 15 interceptors was shot down without loss. Smaller heavy bomber missions attacked Woleai, Sorol, and other islands in the western Carolines; other formations of B-24's raided the airdromes on Efman Island (west of Sorong) and at Cape Chater (Timor), bombed targets on Ceram and attacked shipping in the Boano Strait. In the New Guinea area, lighter aircraft neutralized enemy positions near Wewak and on Biak, supported our ground forces on Noemfoor, and sank three barges in Geelvink Bay.

During 3 July more than 150 aircraft from the Solomons attacked the Rabaul area, dropping 91 tons on Tobera. Other aircraft bombed and machine-gunned Bougainville targets and harassed Kavieng. One plane failed to return.

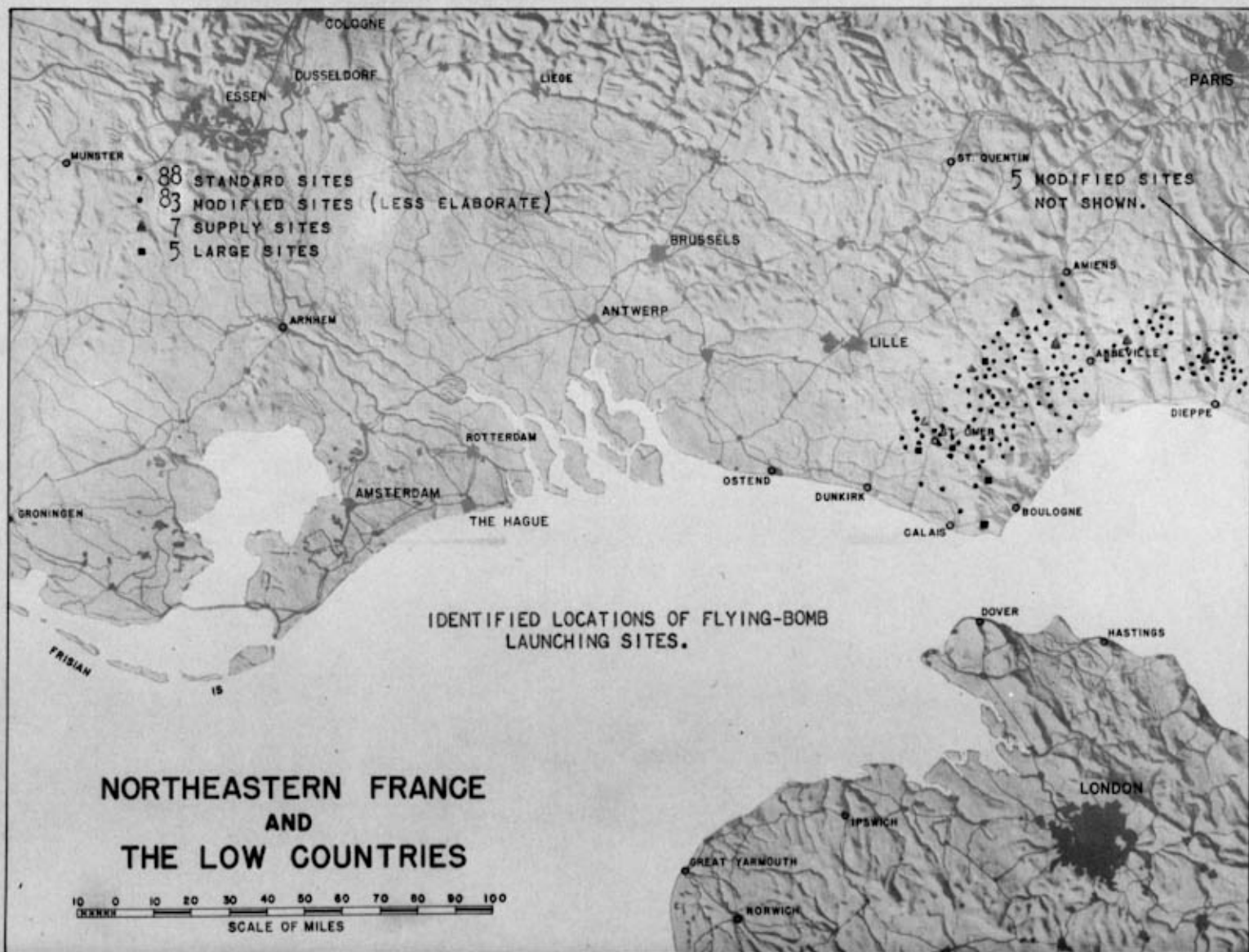
2. During 3 July more than 50 Central Pacific bombers attacked gun positions on Wotje, Taroa and Jaluit. That night nine 7th Air Force B-24's struck antiaircraft positions, two airfields and the naval base at Truk; one other bomber failed to return.



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CSC letter, 5-8-72

3. During 4 July the momentum of the US attack against enemy forces on Saipan advanced our lines to within $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the northeast tip of the island; Garapan and Tanapag have been captured. Air and naval support assisted our ground troops. About 100 Japanese still behind our lines attacked one of our regimental command posts during the preceding night but without success.

Our air attacks on Rota and Tinian were maintained.

To date more than 7,300 enemy troops have been buried; our losses are 1,870 killed, 9,093 wounded and 706 missing.

EASTERN FRONT

On 4 July the Red Armies advanced fifteen miles toward Vilna and Baranowicze against increased German resistance. An advance of several miles was also reported northwest of Mozyr. The Germans announced the evacuation of Kovel.

BOMB-LAUNCHING SITES

The attached map shows the locations of bomb-launching (and supply) sites which have been identified, exclusive of those captured on the Cotentin Peninsula.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 938

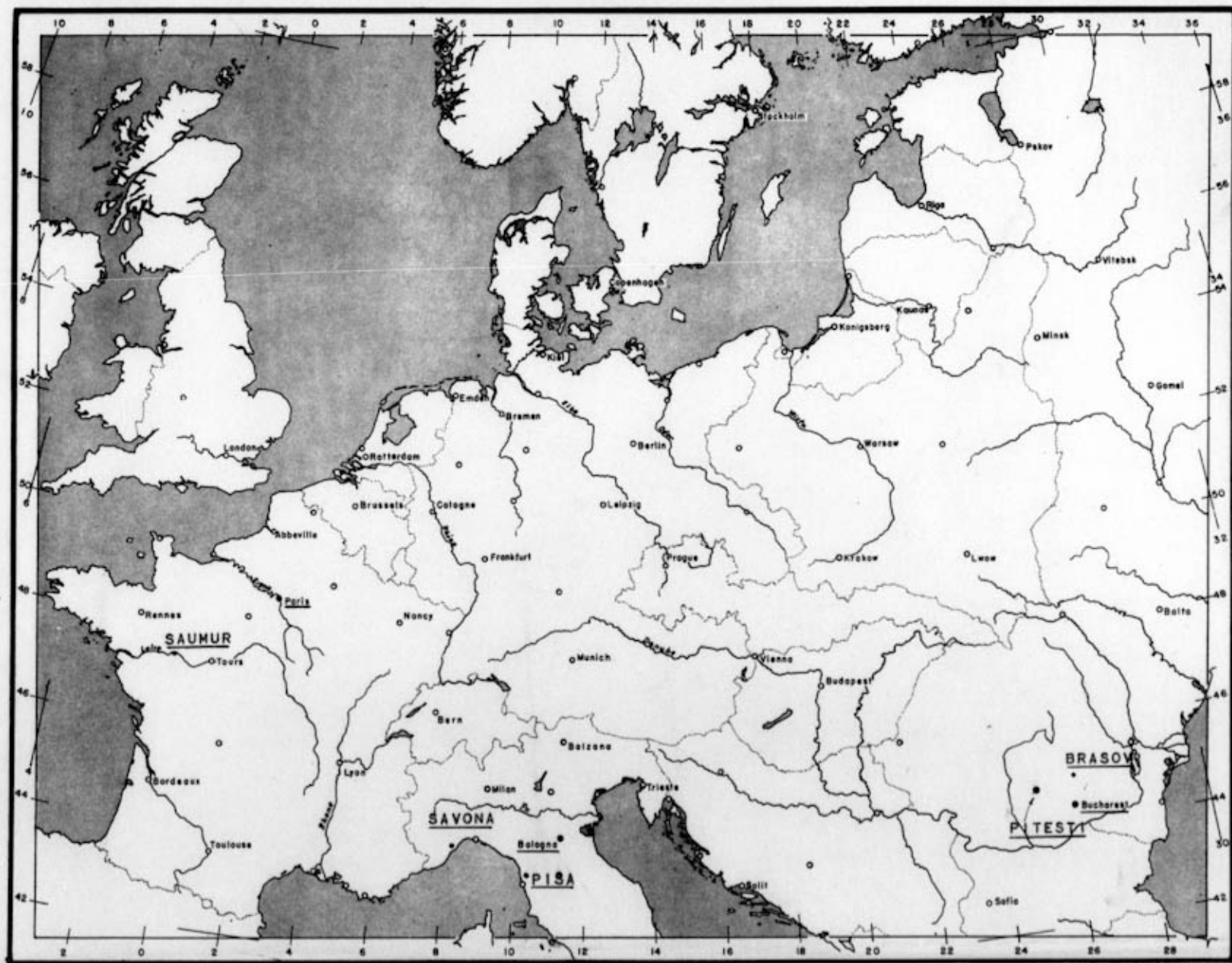
0700 July 4 to 0700 July 5, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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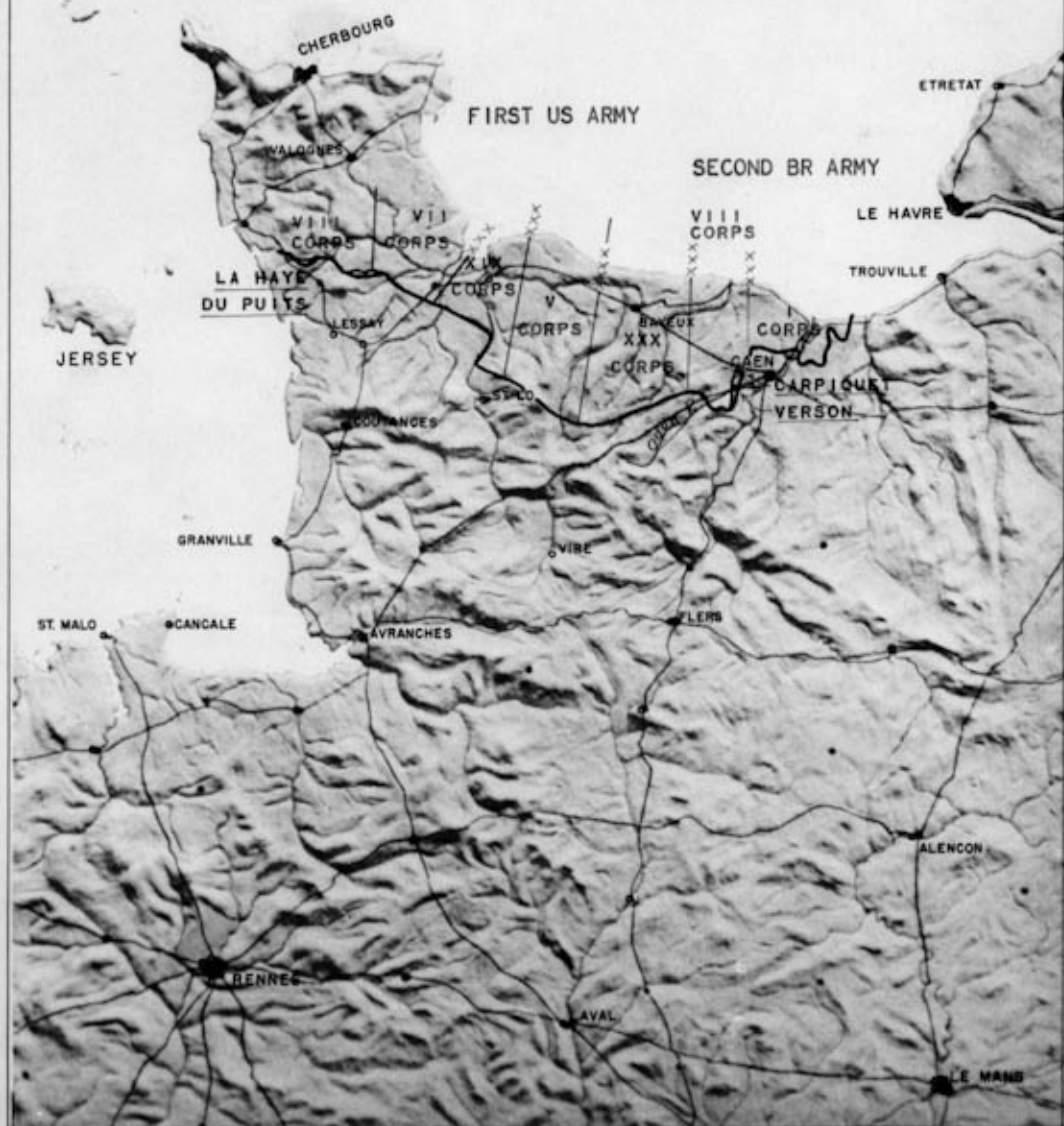
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COTENTIN PENINSULA

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EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 4 July, the Allied Expeditionary Air Forces flew nearly 1,500 sorties against enemy communications, supply dumps, and other targets in Normandy. Of about 50 enemy aircraft reported, two were destroyed for the loss of six of our planes. During the period 131 flying bombs were launched, 50 reaching the London area and causing damage to American billets and a railroad station. Thirty of the bombs were destroyed in the air.

On 3 July all Allied strategic missions were cancelled because of weather conditions but on 4 July the 8th Air Force dispatched 566 escorted heavy bombers to attack seven airfields north and west of Paris and a railway bridge at Saumur. All bombing was done by instrument with unobserved results.

2. Despite unfavorable weather the advance of our VIII Corps continued during 4 July against moderate resistance, units in the center reaching to within two miles of La Haye du Puits. On the Second Army front, British forces attacking eastward toward Caen from the Odon salient, made an average gain of two miles and captured Carpiquet and Verson.

Over 40,000 prisoners have passed through the reception centers and base hospitals.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 2-3 July ten B-24's laid mines in the



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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

Danube, and 45 other Allied heavy bombers dropped 58 tons on an oil refinery at Bucharest. On 3 July Tactical aircraft flew about 1,200 sorties, scoring many hits on fuel installations in the Savona, Pisa and Bologna areas as well as on the enemy's communications in the Po Valley and in the battle area. Coastal aircraft flew sweeps over Yugoslavia. Three enemy aircraft from the 25 reported operating over Italy were shot down; our losses were six planes. A German bomber was shot down near Oran.

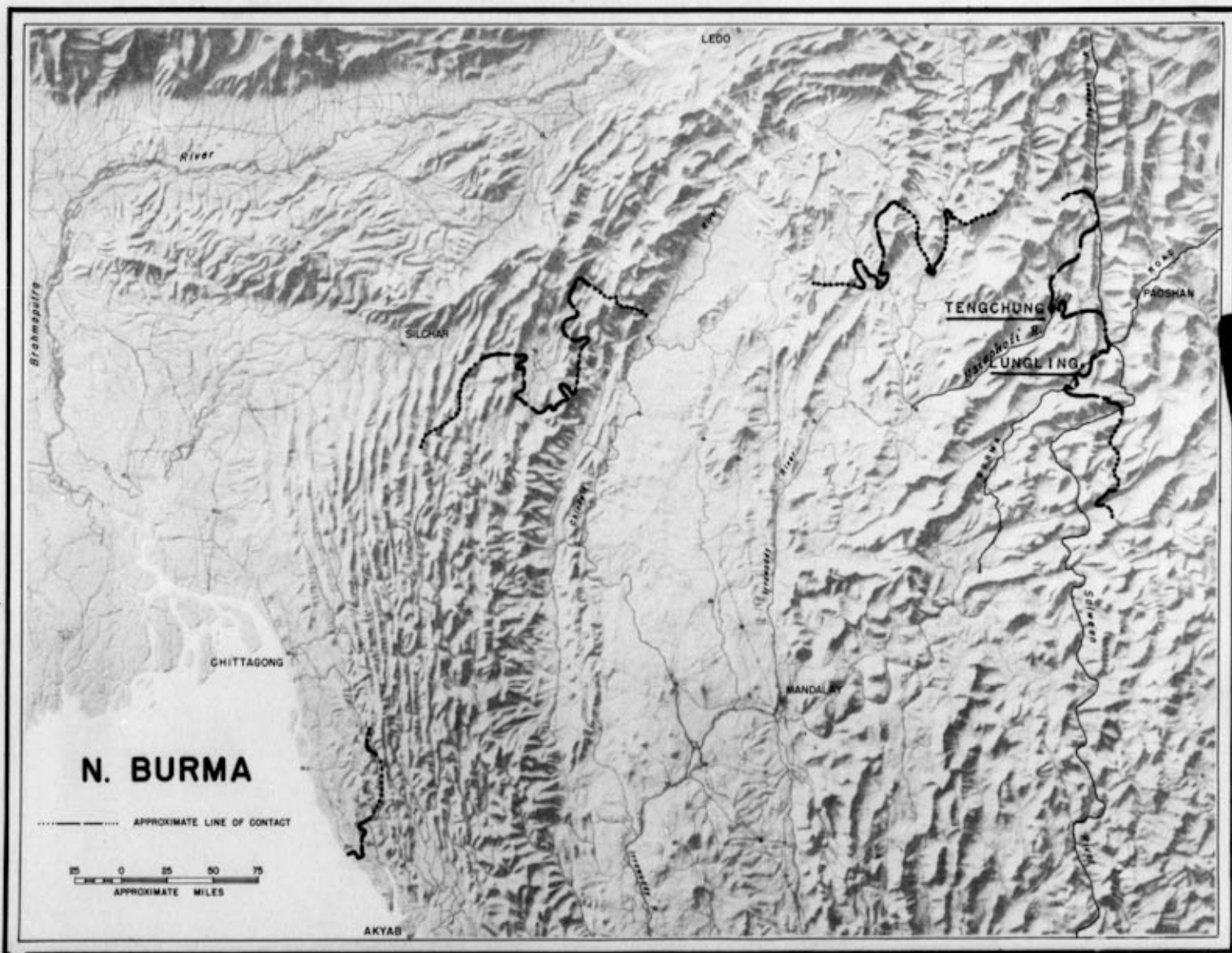
Targets for 265 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force on 4 July were an oil refinery at Brasov and a railroad repair works and a bridge at Pitesti; a total of 707 tons was concentrated in the target areas. Bomber and fighter claims are 17 (probably 18) enemy aircraft destroyed from the 55 making interception; our losses were two bombers and three fighters.

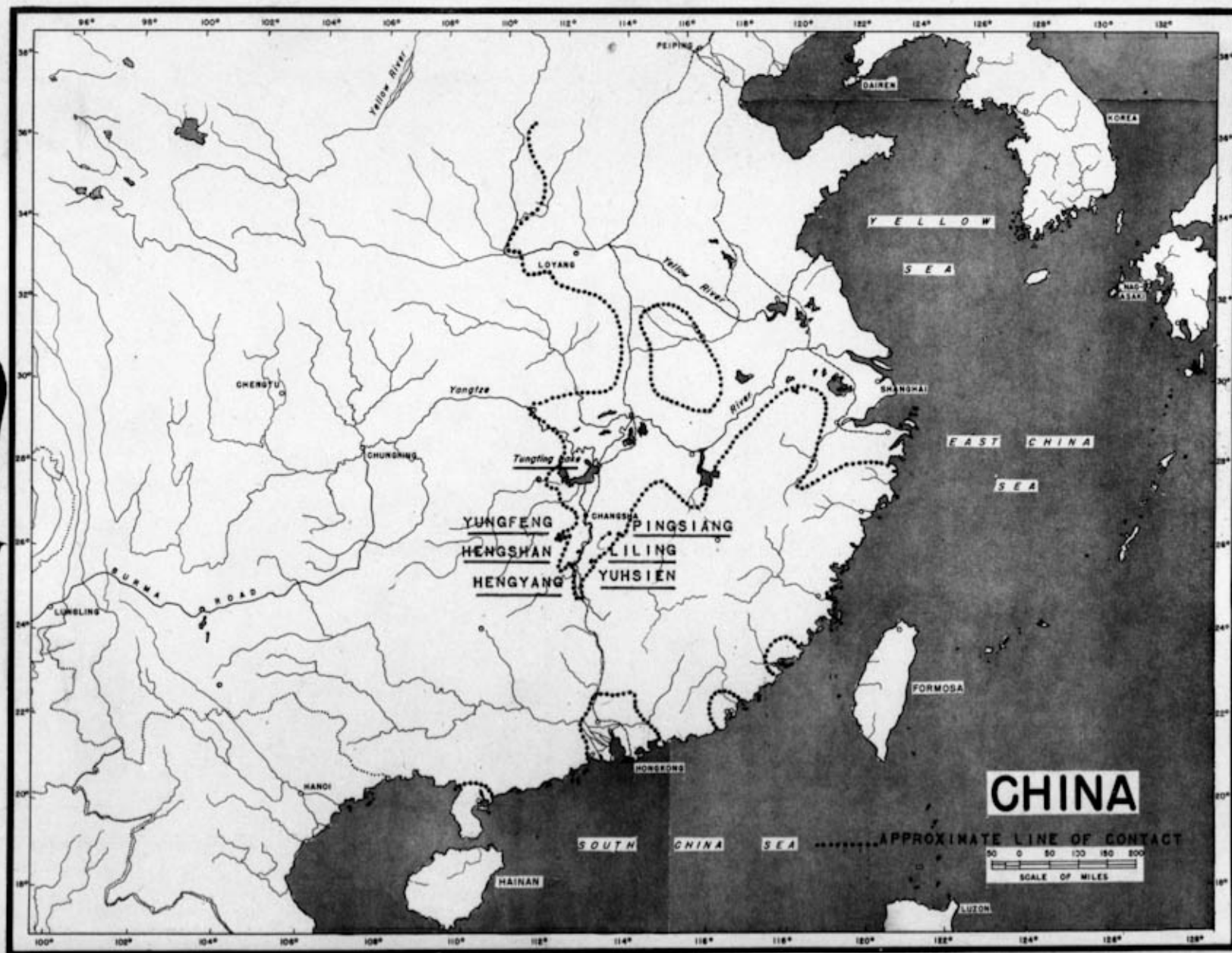
2. American troops of the Fifth Army, advancing up the Ligurian Coast to within 11 miles of Leghorn on 3 and 4 July, entered Rosignano despite stiff enemy armored and infantry opposition. Our infantry made six unsuccessful attacks on Casole d'Elsa during 3 July, but after our engineers had cleared the road an armored attack was successful the next day in dislodging the enemy from his well-prepared positions. Following a regrouping of its troops, the French Corps fanned to the northwest and east from Siena, arriving within nine miles of Poggibonsi.

The Eighth Army made gains of six miles on its left flank against light opposition, pushing to within five miles of Arezzo and

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capturing Castiglione; some advances were also made north of Lago Trasimeno and Perugia. In the Adriatic sector the Polish Corps in heavy fighting reached the outskirts of Numana.

3. During 2 and 3 July, 15 light and medium bombers attacked Rhodes harbor, and the ports of Kalamata and Yithion in southern Greece; rocket-carrying fighters sank one 1300-ton merchant vessel in the eastern Aegean and scored hits on another.

ASIATIC THEATER

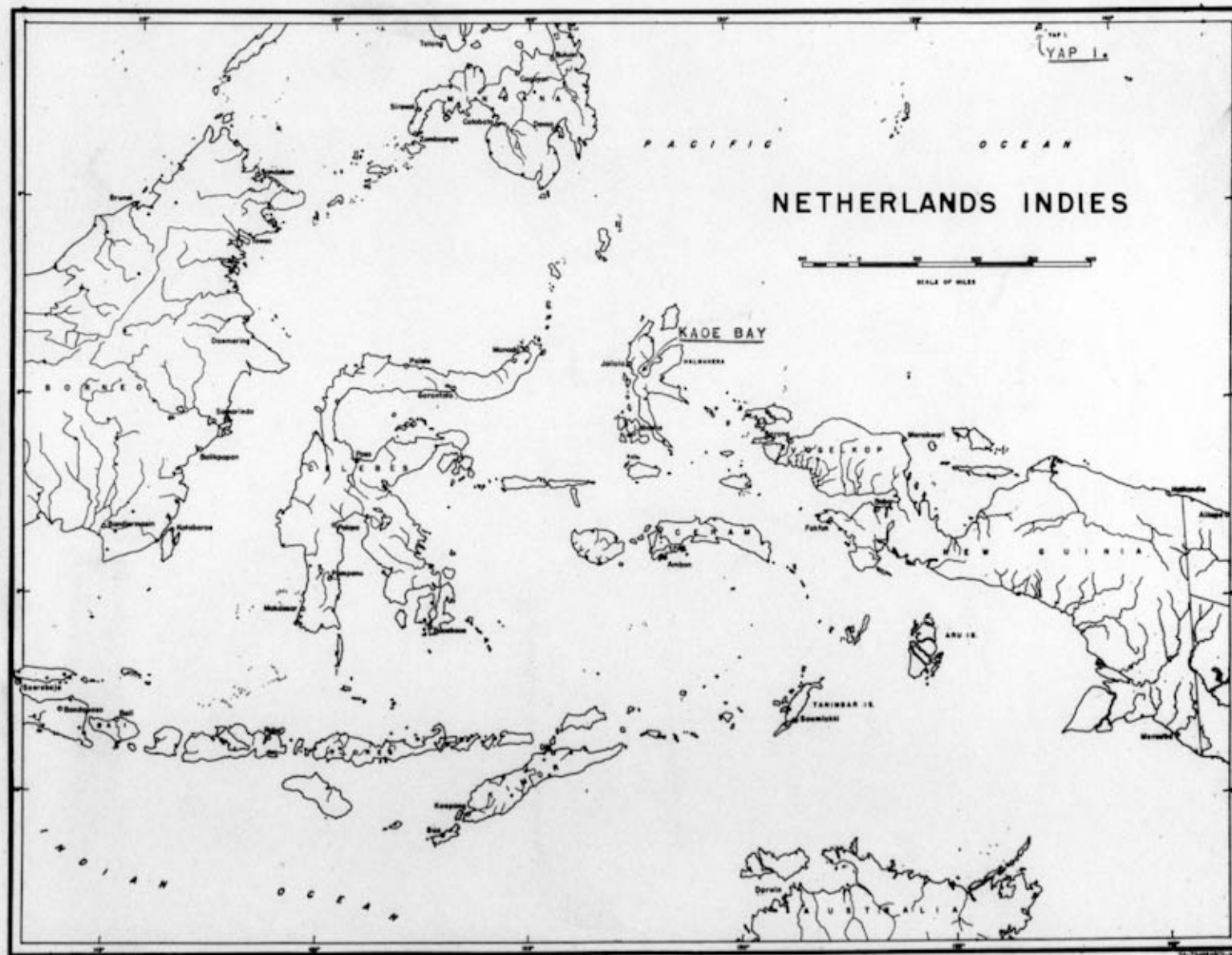
1. During 2 July the Chinese continued to close in on Tengchung, approaching to within four miles from the southeast and crossing the Hsiaohoti River, five miles west of the city. At Lungling Chinese troops repulsed numerous Japanese attacks as inconclusive fighting continued.

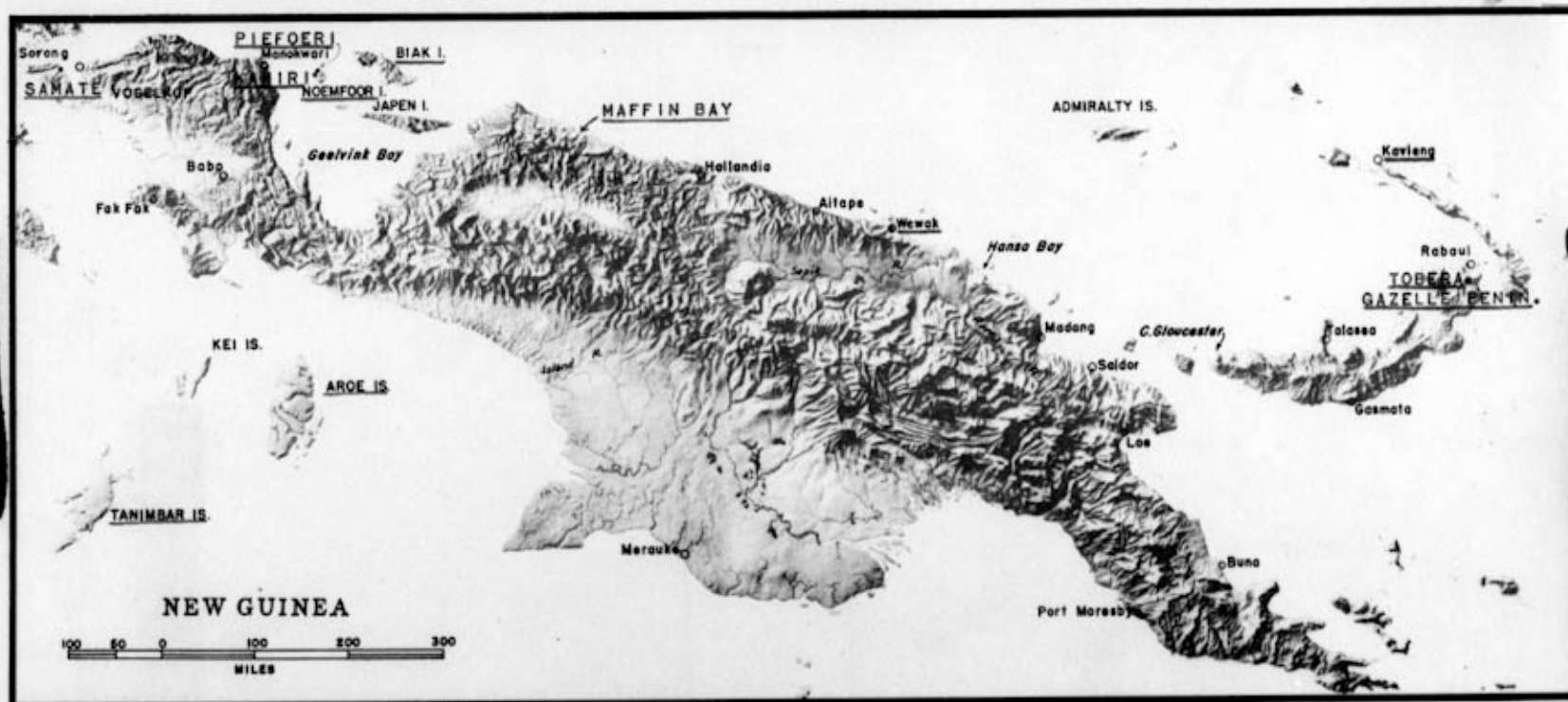
2. During 1 July the 14th Air Force continued its support of Chinese ground forces in the Hengyang-Tungting Lake sector. The principal targets were river shipping, troop concentrations, the Hengyang airdrome, and the communication centers of Pingsiang, Hengshan, Liling and Yuhshien. Fighter missions bombed and machine-gunned railway installations in northeastern French Indo-China and damaged a bridge north of Hanoi.

Yungfeng, 44 miles northwest of Hengyang, has been reported captured by the Japanese.

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OSD Letter, 5-8-78

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PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

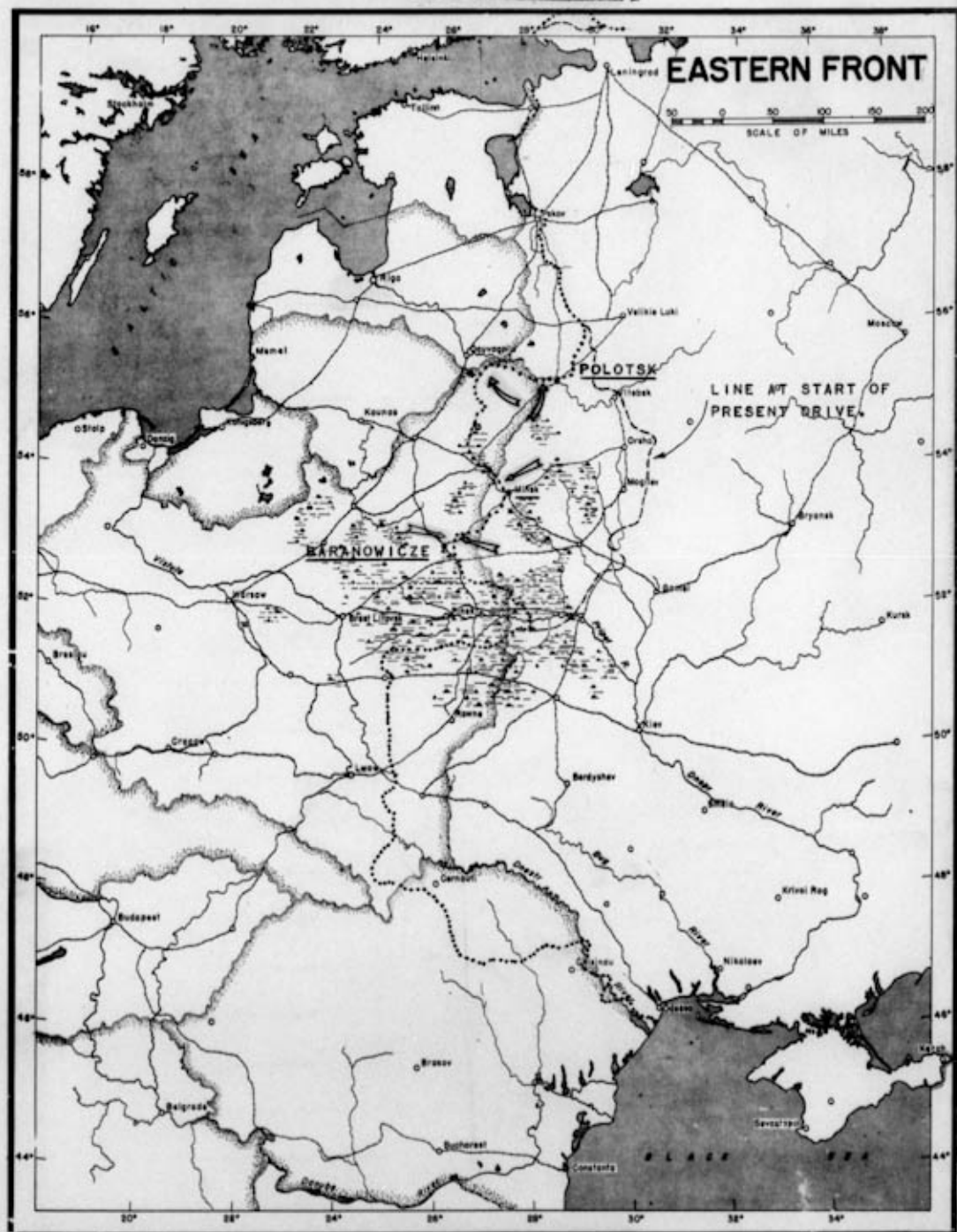
1. Our troops on Noemfoor were reinforced on 3 July by a para-troop battalion which landed on Kamiri airdrome under cover of a smoke screen laid by supporting A-20's. During the day our forces extended their beachhead in the airdrome area and cleared dispersal areas to the northeast, reaching the village of Piefoeri. On the New Guinea mainland US forces pushed south to include the Maffin airstrip in our perimeter. During the day 23 B-24's bombed an airstrip and the town area on Yap and shot down four of 15 intercepting Japanese planes without loss. A group of B-24's hit the Samate airdrome in northwestern New Guinea. Other B-24's raided Woleai, Sorol and Kace Bay (Halmahera). Lighter aircraft attacked off-shore island installations and barge hideouts in the Wewak area, attacked troop concentrations on Biak and supported our ground forces on Noemfoor. In other missions, targets on the Aroe and Tanimbar Islands were attacked.

During 2 July Solomons-based aircraft continued to harass Kavieng and Bougainville areas and bombed targets on northern Choiseul; 90 bombers hit gun positions on the Gazelle Peninsula.

2. On 2 July, 47 Marine dive and fighter aircraft from the Central Pacific Area bombed gun positions on Taroa and Mille while 16 B-24's hit Truk. On that day and the following night fighters harassed Wotje.

3. Our forces on Saipan report good progress during 3 July.

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GAD Letter, 5-8-78

EASTERN FRONT

Polotsk was captured and the Red Armies had pushed elements as much as 37 miles to the west and southwest of the city by 4 July. Mopping up operations continued south of Minsk; fighting continued along the two main railroads running northwest and southwest from the city. The Germans also launched counterattacks northeast of Baranowicze.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 937

0700 July 3 to 0700 July 4, 1944

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During 2 July a total of 387 RAF heavy bombers, escorted by fighters from the AEF, attacked three supply sites for long-range missiles in the Abbeville-Amiens area with 2,626 tons of explosives. No enemy fighters were seen and all RAF planes returned. Two hundred seventy-eight heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force added their efforts to these attacks, as reported yesterday; two B-24's were lost.

From sunrise 2 July to sunrise the next day the AEF flew nearly 1,000 sorties in support of our ground forces. One (probably four) of the 136 enemy aircraft which were seen were destroyed for the loss of six of our planes. During the period 113 German flying bombs were launched, 60 penetrating to the London area.

2. Early on 3 July the US First Army attacked to the south on a three-division front at the western end of the Normandy battle area, making good progress at several points; airborne troops in the center, in a one-mile advance, captured a hill dominating the north-south highway through La Haye du Puits. The Second British Army repulsed several local counterattacks south of the Odon. 911,524 troops, 171,532 vehicles and 566,648 tons of supplies had been landed on the beachhead by 2 July.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During 2 July, while heavy bombers were attacking targets in Hungary and Yugoslavia, the Tactical Air Force flew over 1,100 sorties

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CSD Letter, 5-3-72

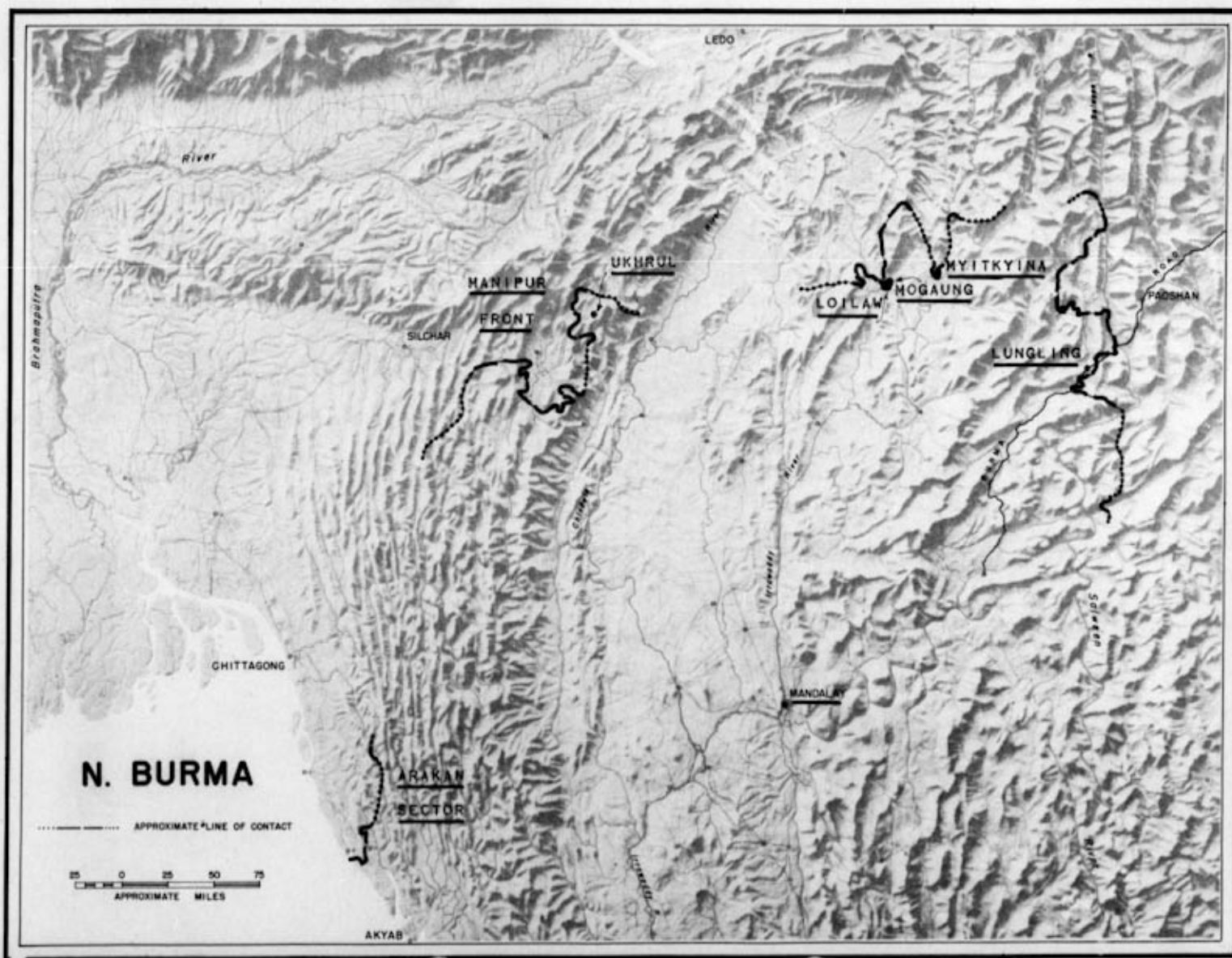


attacking railway bridges north of Florence, viaducts, and fuel dumps in the Po Valley, and other targets in support of our ground operations. Coastal aircraft attacked river shipping near Belgrade, traffic in Yugoslavia, and scored hits on a factory north of Spezia. No enemy air activity was reported over Italy; one P-47 was lost.

Targets for 613 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force on 3 July were two oil refineries and a locomotive works at Bucharest, an oil refinery at Belgrade, oil storage facilities at Giurgiu, rail installations at Timisoara and Arad, bridges at Piatra and Szeged, and the Iron Gate Canal at Turnu-Severin. Of the 85 enemy fighters encountered, 14 (probably 15) were destroyed for the loss of 11 bombers and three fighters.

2. Allied forces in Italy made a general advance during 2 July. American units advancing along the Ligurian coast, captured Cecina against stiff resistance as well as Riparbella and Montecatini. In the eastern part of our sector our armored columns met with heavy anti-tank resistance; Mazzolla was captured by our infantry after our tank units were withdrawn from the area; our armored units occupied Casole d'Elsa but withdrew two miles south of the town.

French Colonials, advancing their line about three miles against determined resistance, captured Siena. In the Eighth Army sector, armored columns advanced to Lucignano and captured Foiano and Sinalunga. British troops made further gains northwest and northeast of Lake Trasimeno and gained two miles in their advance on Gubbio; on 3 July they



captured Cortona and placed Lake Trasimeno entirely behind their lines. Allied troops in the Appenines occupied Matelica and Castel Raimondo, and reported San Severino clear of the enemy. On the eastern end of the line, Italian and Polish troops advanced northward across the Musone River, occupying Osimo and Loreto and were within ten miles of Ancona.

3. Piombino was inaugurated as an Allied port on 30 June when 1,009 tons were discharged.

4. On the night of 23 June a small American force landed on the south side of the Peljesac Peninsula.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 1 July, the Chinese repulsed several Japanese attacks near Lungling. Some gains were made by American troops in the Myitkyina area on 2 July; Chinese forces repulsed a Japanese attack on Loilaw, south of Mogaung. On the Manipur front, British units continued to advance on Ukhrul from the north and closed to within six miles of that town on the west.

2. During the nights of 30 June and 1 July, a total of 31 B-24's struck the marshalling yards of Mandalay and two other targets in the same region. During 1 and 2 July our air forces supported ground operations on the Arakan, Manipur, and North Burma fronts.

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3. Delayed reports for 27 June indicate that 4 B-24's sank two enemy freighters, and probably a third, and damaged a passenger ship in the Formosa Straits and China Sea.

4. On 3 July, Japanese armored columns were 32 miles south of Hengyang. The Japanese force moving north from Canton was reported to have captured Lungmoon, 68 miles north of that city.

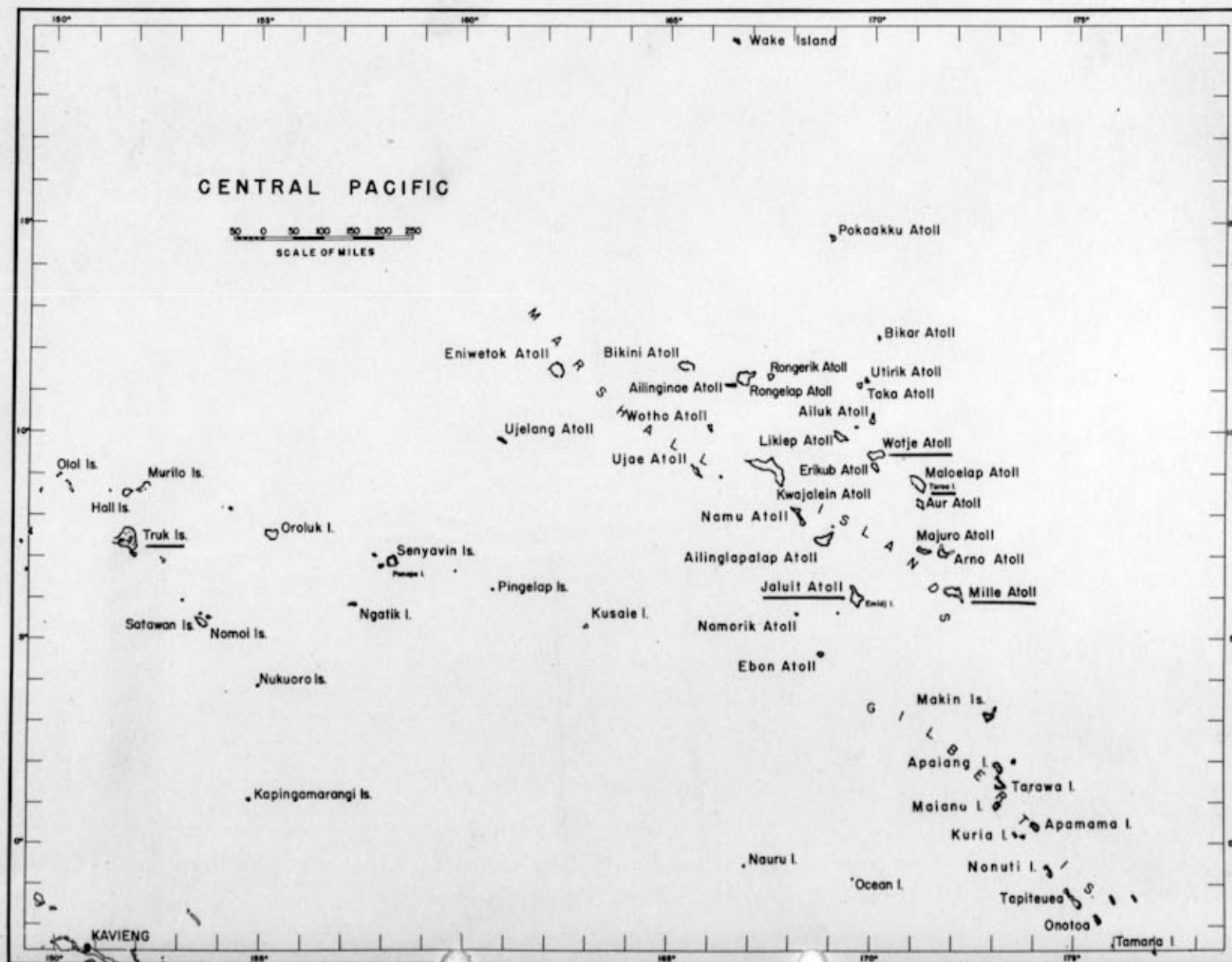
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER

1. The initial report of our casualties in the Noemfoor landing shows two killed. About 8,000 of our troops are ashore. The remains of 30 enemy aircraft were found on Kamiri airfield.

2. During the night of 1-2 July our heavy bombers hit enemy barracks at Palau as well as the Yap airdrome. The next day heavy, medium and light bombers supported our landing on Noemfoor. B-25's operated against troop and supply barges northwest of Manokwari and bombed the Dilli airdrome (Timor). Neutralization of the Wewak area was maintained by 106 planes.

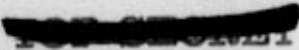
On 1 July fighter aircraft harassed Kavieng (New Ireland) and targets on Bougainville. In the Rabaul area other planes dropped 76 tons on Tobera gun positions. One of our planes was lost.

3. On 2 July our ground forces, closely supported by aircraft and Naval surface units, continued to press the attack on Saipan. By nightfall much enemy materiel and supplies had been captured and gains of 500 to 800



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yards on the left and in the center, and up to 1600 yards on the right, had been made. Our naval and air bombardment of Tinian and Rota was continued.

4. Eighty-six Marine fighter and dive bombers dropped over 35 tons of bombs on enemy gun positions at Wotje, Taroa, Mille and Jaluit during 1 July; one dive bomber was shot down by enemy antiaircraft fire. That night eleven 7th Air Force B-24's hit Truk with 32 tons.

EASTERN FRONT

The Red Armies continued to advance on 3 July north of the Pripet marshes. They captured Minsk and entered Polotsk. Gains were also reported along a 60-mile front on the Aunas Isthmus.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

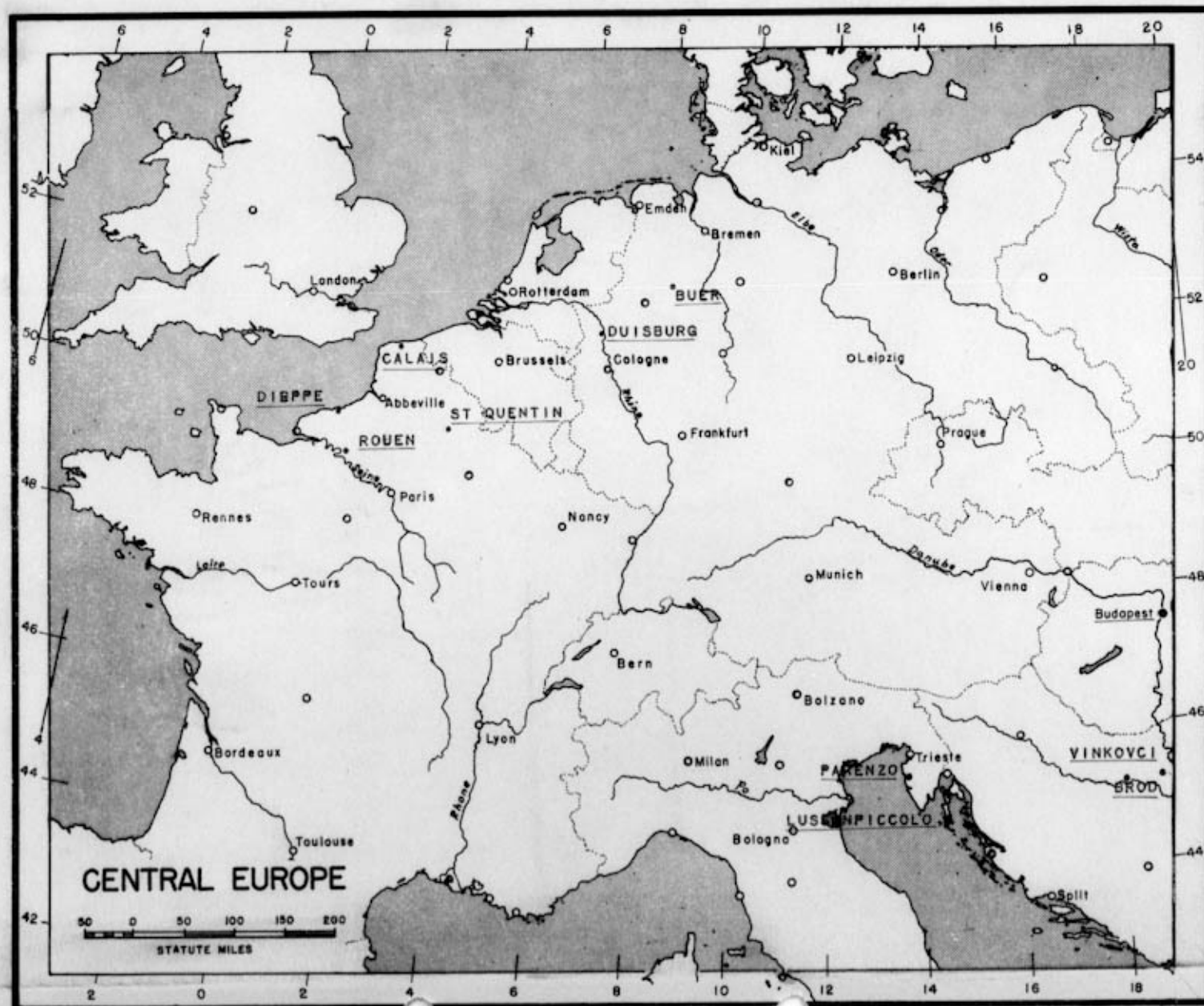
No. 936

0700 July 2 to 0700 July 3, 1944

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Four heavy bombers of the 11th Air Force dropped six tons of explosives on targets in the northern Kuriles on the night of 30 June.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Supply sites in the Pas de Calais and Dieppe-Rouen areas were attacked on 1 July by 323 RAF bombers which dropped 1,235 tons of explosives; one plane failed to return. That night small Mosquito missions harassed enemy synthetic oil plants near Duisburg and Buer.

Unfavorable weather conditions at their bases caused the recall of all but one group of the 323 heavy bombers dispatched by the 8th Air Force on 1 July; nine B-24's bombed targets in the Calais area. Fighter bombers, in addition to providing cover for the bombers, attacked canals in the St. Quentin area and claimed eight enemy planes destroyed for the loss of one P-47; one B-24 was lost to antiaircraft fire.

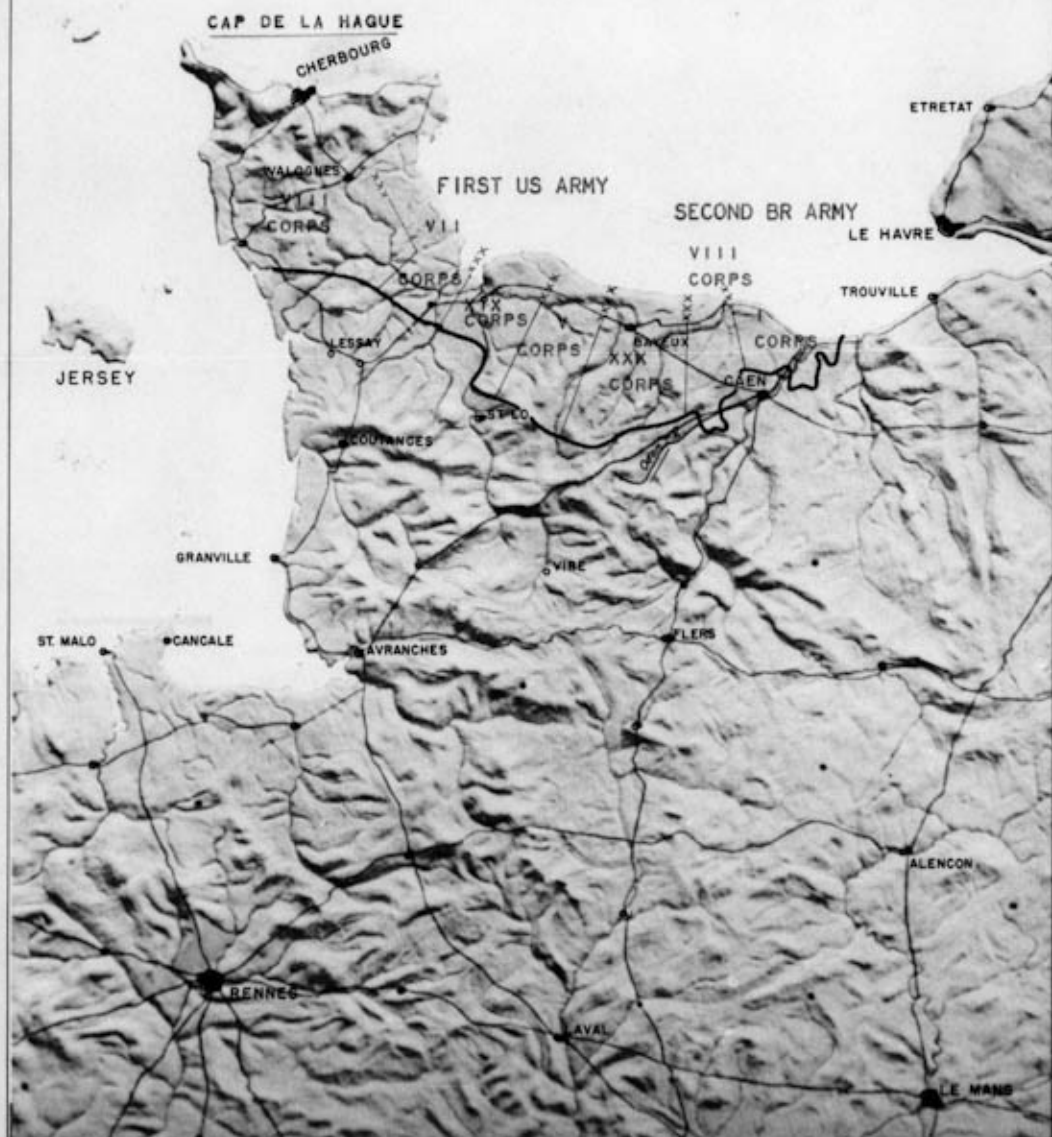
The next day 440 escorted heavy bombers operated against 14 launching installations in northern France; one bomber was lost.

During the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 2 July, the AEAFF flew over 650 sorties in support of our ground forces in Normandy. Fifteen of the 93 enemy aircraft reported over the beachhead were shot down for a loss of four fighters. During the period 167 flying bombs were dispatched against the English coast, nearly 100 reaching the London area where three railroad stations and a hospital were damaged; 28 were destroyed in the air.

COTENTIN PENINSULA

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LINE AS OF 2 JULY —



2. During 2 July our VII Corps regrouped, since the front line of our First Army now faces southward only. On the British Second Army front the enemy continued his efforts to penetrate the Odon salient at its base north of the river; an attack in the afternoon of 1 July gained some ground at the cost of very heavy casualties, but original positions were later restored by a British counterattack. On the Second Army front the enemy has lost altogether 424 tanks out of an estimated total of about 700; 157 have been completely wrecked.

3. Cumulative casualties for US Invasion forces from 6 June to 28 June (inclusive):

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Total</u>
US First Army	4,521	22,821	9,601	36,943
US Air Forces	<u>164</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>2,325</u>	<u>2,788</u>
Totals	4,685	23,120	11,926	39,731

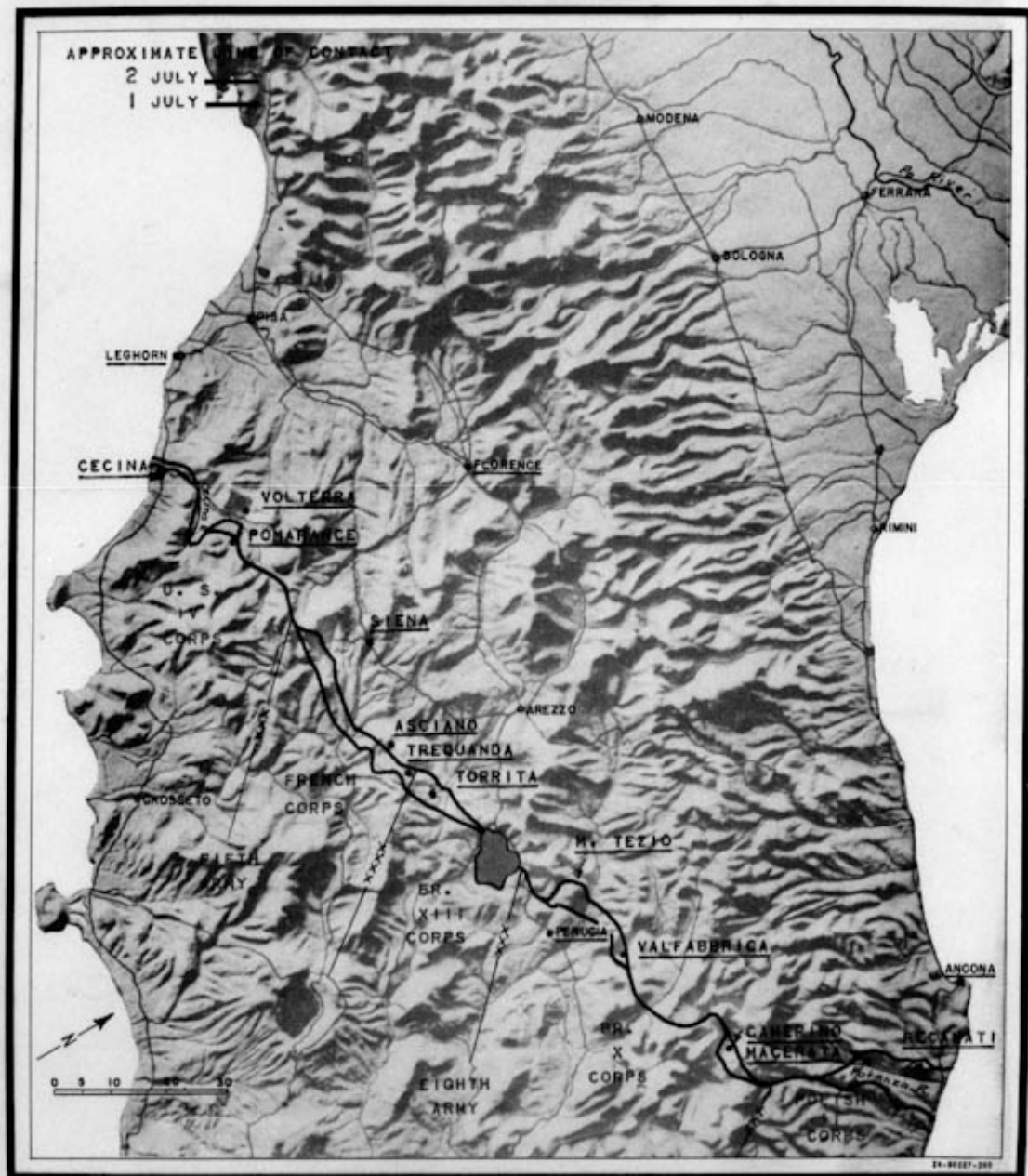
Prisoners of war processed through United Kingdom camps and hospitals totalled 34,584 at 1800, 1 July.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. During 1 July, while Strategic aircraft were grounded by unfavorable weather, the Tactical Air Force bombed railroad bridges and tunnel entrances north of Florence and cut roads and railroads in the Po valley and Leghorn area. Coastal aircraft bombed the harbors of Lussinpiccolo and Parenzo and harassed traffic and shipping along the Dalmatian coast and Italian Riviera. Eight enemy aircraft were

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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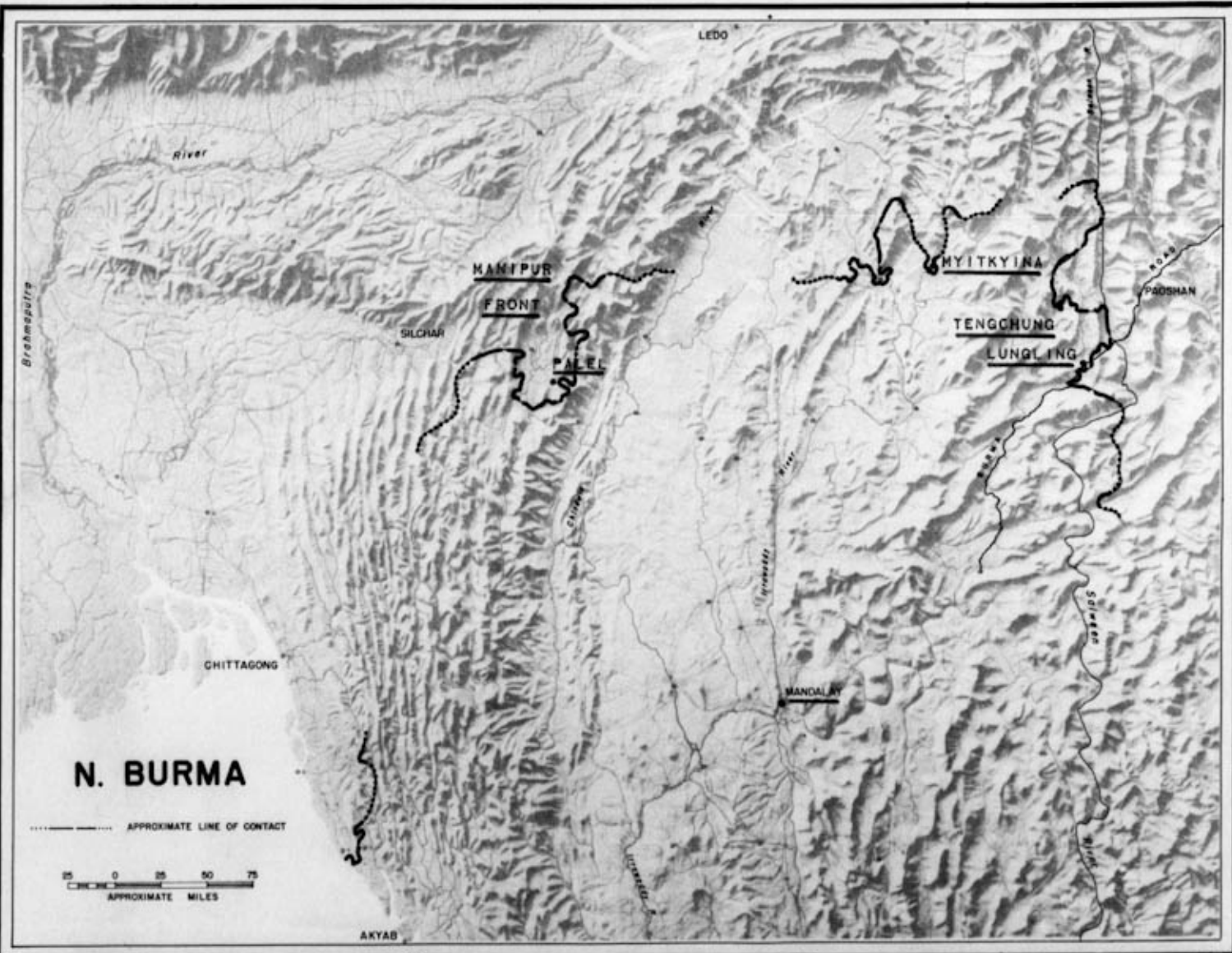


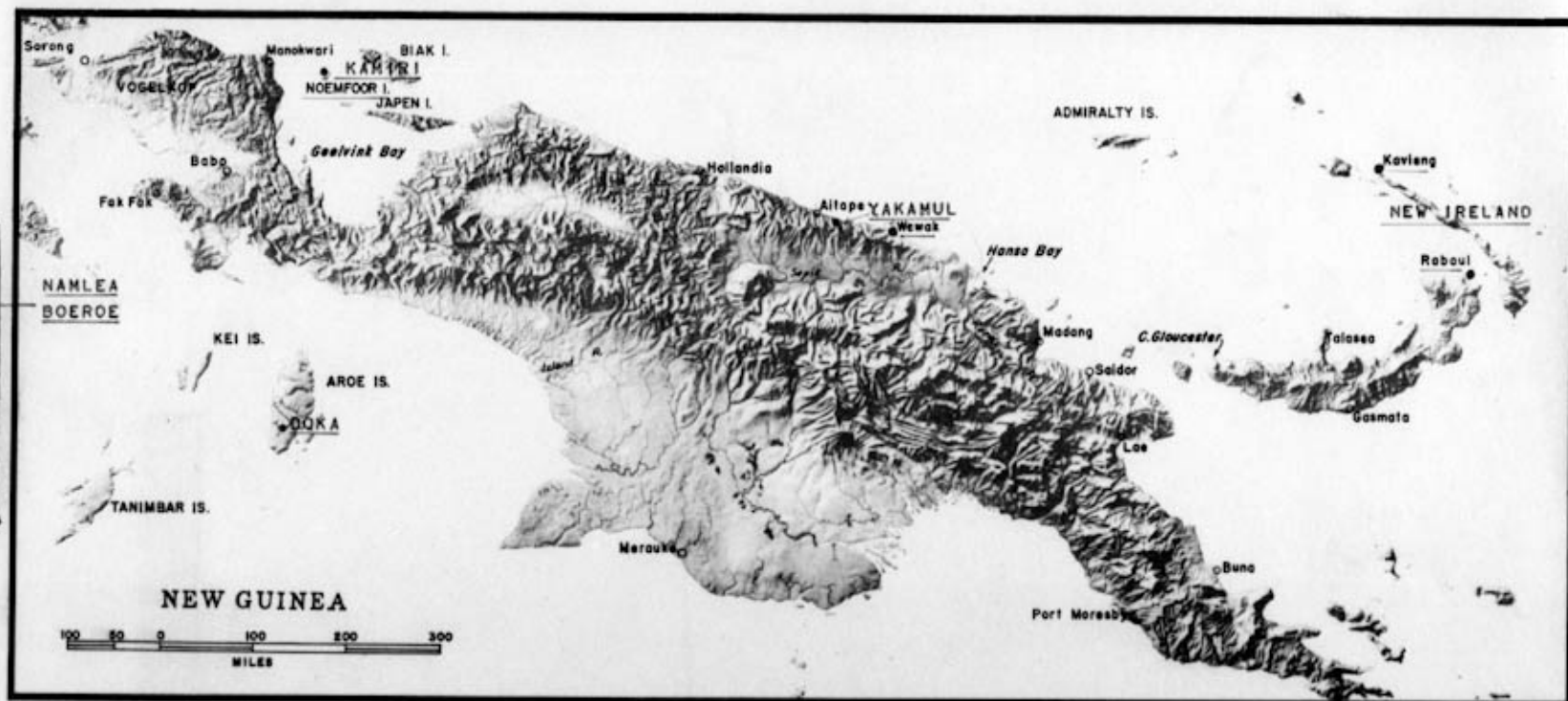
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destroyed for a loss of one P-47. That night 74 Allied Bombers mined the Danube, one failing to return.

On 2 July 712 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force were dispatched to attack two oil refineries, an airdrome, rail yards, and an industrial plant in the Budapest region, and the marshalling yards at Brod and Vinkovci. A total of 1,506 tons were dropped; of the 200 enemy fighters encountered, 56 (probably 70) were destroyed for the loss of 16 bombers and six fighters.

2. During 1 July American troops of the Fifth Army advancing on Cecina met with heavy artillery fire; at last report the village remained in enemy hands but our forward elements, pushing beyond, were within 17 miles of Leghorn. Northeast of Cecina and north of Pomarance other American units crossed the Cecina River and were four miles south of Volterra. French Colonials, advancing from two to six miles throughout their sector, reported their forward elements within five miles of Siena and just south of Asciano. British Eighth Army troops occupied Trequanda and Torrita, driving three miles northwest of the latter town. North of Perugia British and Indian troops occupied Monti Tezio and Valfabbrica. Further east, Camerino was found to be clear of the enemy. In the Adriatic sector the Polish Corps, advancing against slight opposition, crossed the Potenza, occupied Macerata and Racanati and pushed up the coast to within 15 miles of Ancona.





ASIATIC THEATER

1. On the Salween front elements of five Chinese divisions continued to close in on Tengchung during 30 June. Small Japanese attacks against Chinese positions in the Lungling area were repulsed. Local fighting on 1 July improved Allied positions at Myitkyina and on the Manipur front.

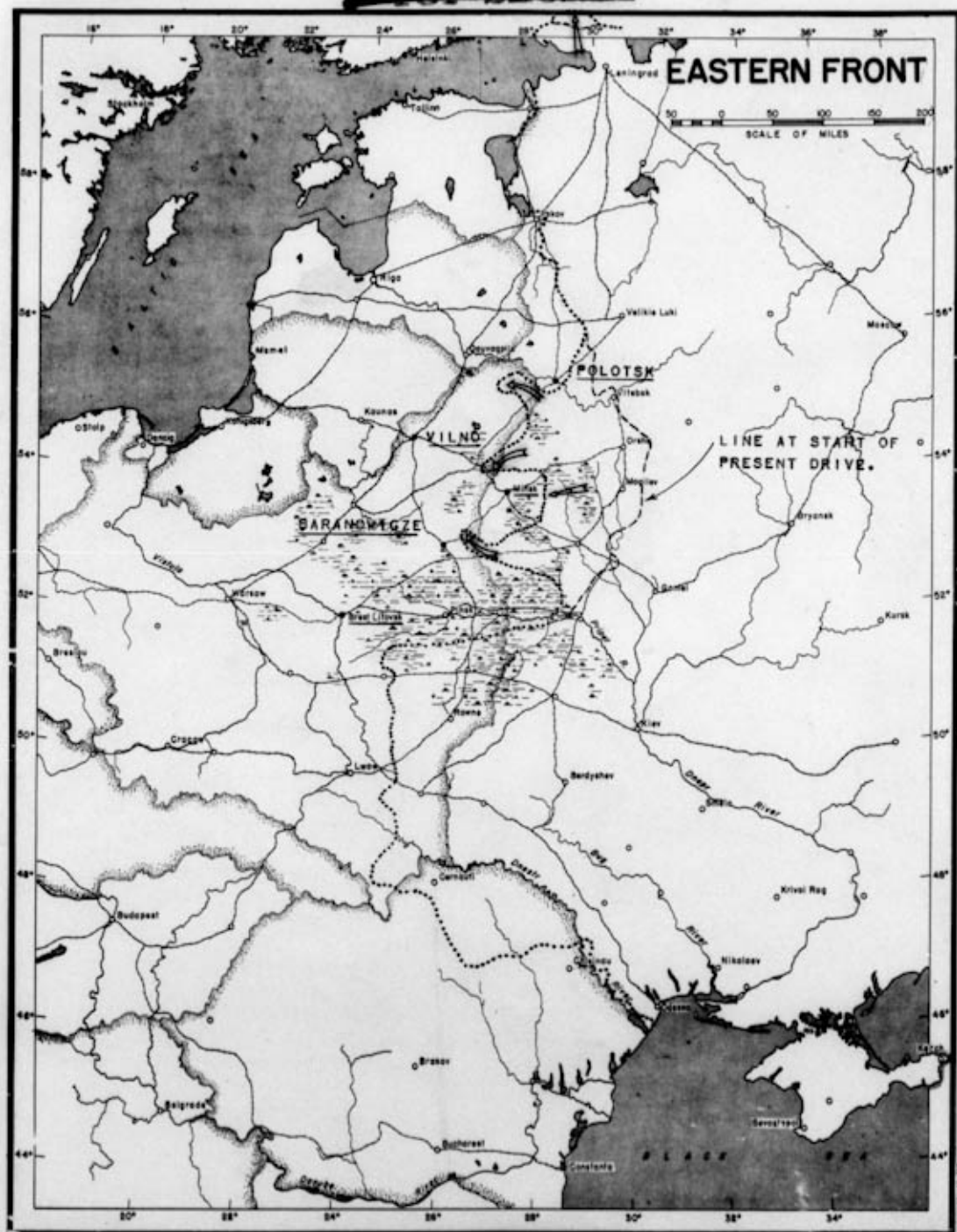
2. During 30 June, in 111 sorties, fighter bombers and fighters of the Eastern Air Command attacked enemy positions east of Palel and enemy communications on the Manipur plains and in the Mandalay area.

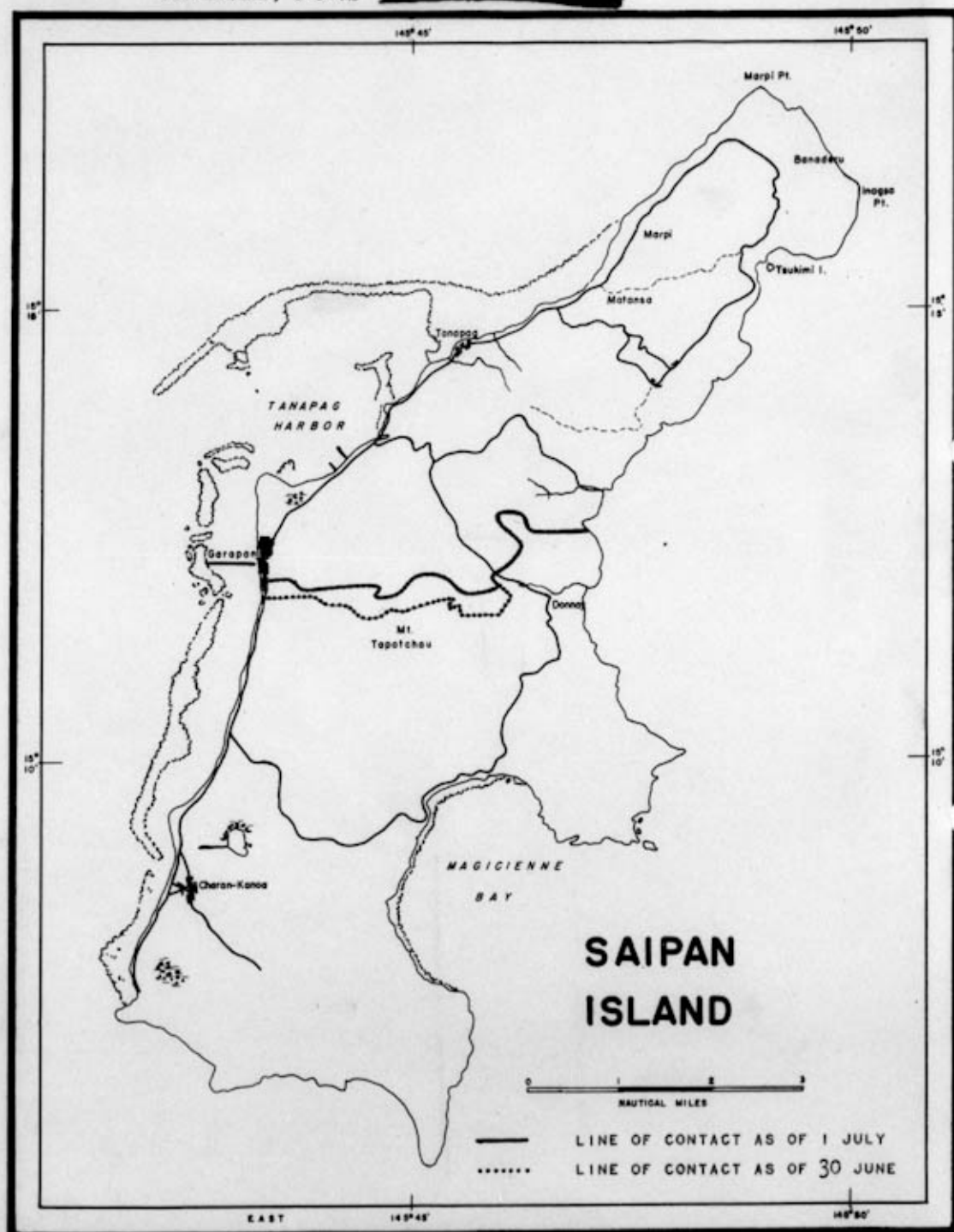
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER

1. Under the cover of air and naval bombardment an American regimental combat team landed on Noemfoor Island early on 2 July. The place of landing was unsuspected by the enemy; our troops outflanked the defensive installations and promptly secured our initial objective, the airfield at Kamiri. Our casualties were very light.

2. The previous day 82 heavy and 73 other bombers, in preparation of this attack, hit the Kamiri airdrome area as well as gun positions and other targets on Noemfoor Island. 130 Allied planes pounded enemy installations from Yakamul to Wewak. Twenty-eight B-24's bombed the old Namlea (Boeroe) airdrome and township, probably destroying three parked aircraft and one of four interceptors. Allied aircraft attacked the Doka Barat strip on Aroe Island and the settlement at Babar.

A total of 87 Solomons-based planes continued their attacks on Bougainville targets during 30 June; Rabaul was harassed by 25 medium





and dive bombers; other planes hit a plantation on the northwest coast of New Ireland and bombed Kavieng.

3. During 30 June and 1 July our forces on Saipan, continuing to attack to the north, met with heavy small arms and mortar fire; our advance was slow but steady and at last report our forward units were on an approximate east-west line through the south end of Garapan. Our air and naval bombardment of Tinian and Guam continued.

Casualty figures as of noon, 1 July, indicate that 6,015 dead Japanese have been buried and a total of 80 enemy tanks captured or destroyed.

EASTERN FRONT

In the central sector the Red Army has driven to within 35 miles of the Lithuanian border west of Polotsk. To the south the railroads from Minsk to Vilno and from Minsk to Brest Litovsk have been cut. A German counterattack northeast of Baranowicze was repulsed on 2 July.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 935

0700 July 1 to 0700 July 2, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

Z 03(2)

[REDACTED]



EUROPEAN THEATER

1. A supply site in the Abbeville-Amiens area and a concentration of enemy troops and armor near Villers-Bocage were the targets for 363 RAF bombers on 30 June, the former receiving 609 tons and the latter 1,207 tons. That night 115 planes concentrated 694 tons of bombs on the Vierzon railway center northwest of Bourges; Mosquito bombers effectively hit a synthetic oil plant near Duisburg with 59 tons and, on offensive sweeps, destroyed three enemy planes. Nineteen bombers were lost in these operations.

In the 8th Air Force operations for 30 June reported yesterday, 135 Allied heavy bombers, striking at two airfields in Belgium and three in northern France, dropped a total of 315 tons of explosives. Fighter formations, in addition to carrying out escort missions, attacked the Abbeville airfield and bridges and rail installations south and southeast of Paris with over 90 tons. Twenty locomotives and at least 75 freight cars were destroyed. Three (probably six) enemy planes were destroyed in the air and one on the ground; one P-38 is missing.

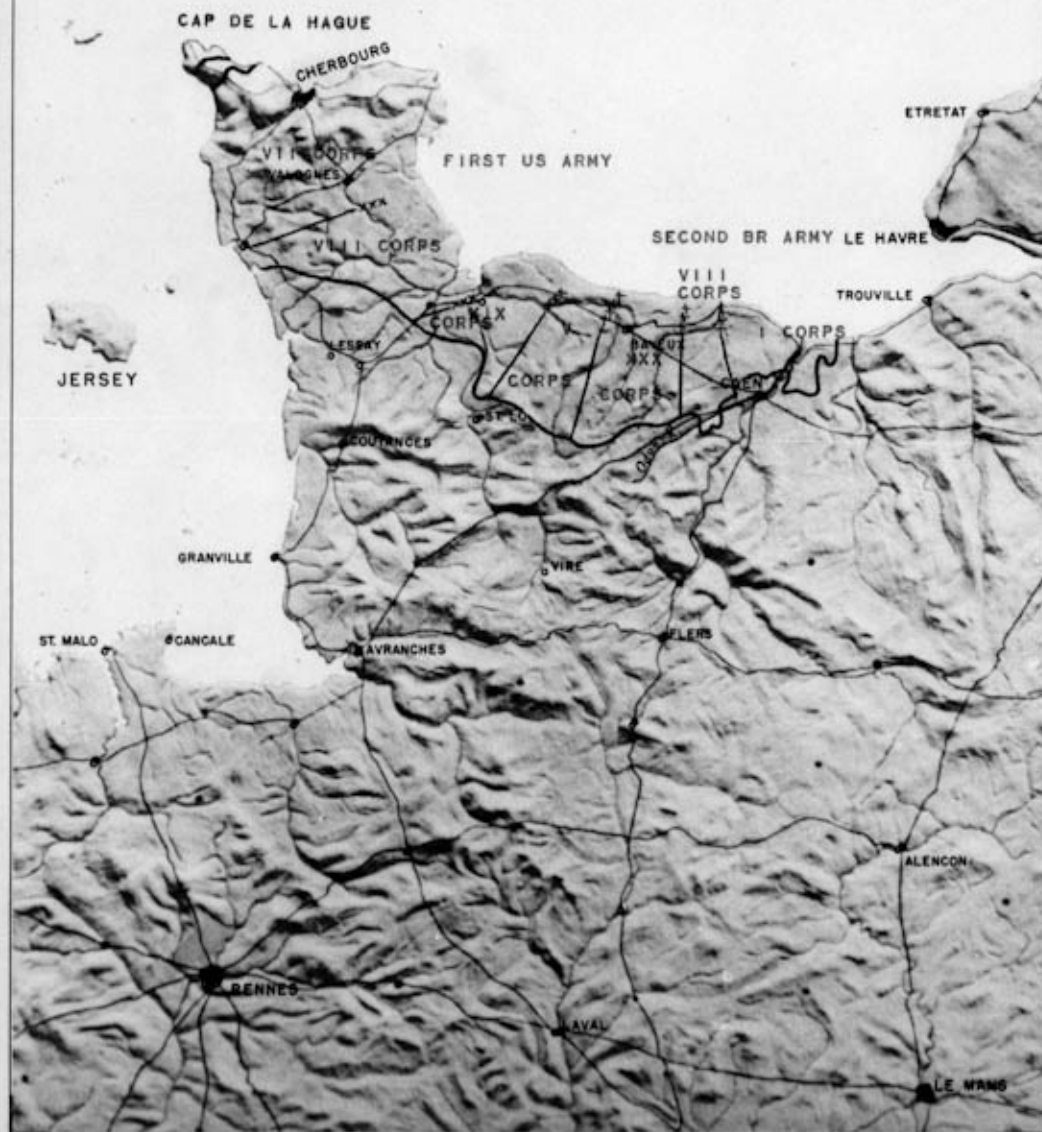
During the 24-hour period ending at sunrise 1 July, the AEF flew more than 3,000 sorties against the rail centers at Chartres and Verneuil, a radar station west of Brest, six bridges west and southwest of Paris, and other targets in support of our forces in Normandy. Of the 235 enemy aircraft reported over northern France, ten (probably 11) were destroyed for the loss of one bomber and 11 fighters. During the period a total of 169 flying bombs were launched against England, bringing

COTENTIN PENINSULA

— LINE AS OF 30 JUNE

— LINE AS OF 1 JULY

10 5 0 10 20 30
MILES



TOP SECRET

the total dispatched to 2,043. Of these 1,529 have made landfall, 729 reaching the London area. Five hundred and sixty-four of the missiles have been destroyed in the air by all defenses.

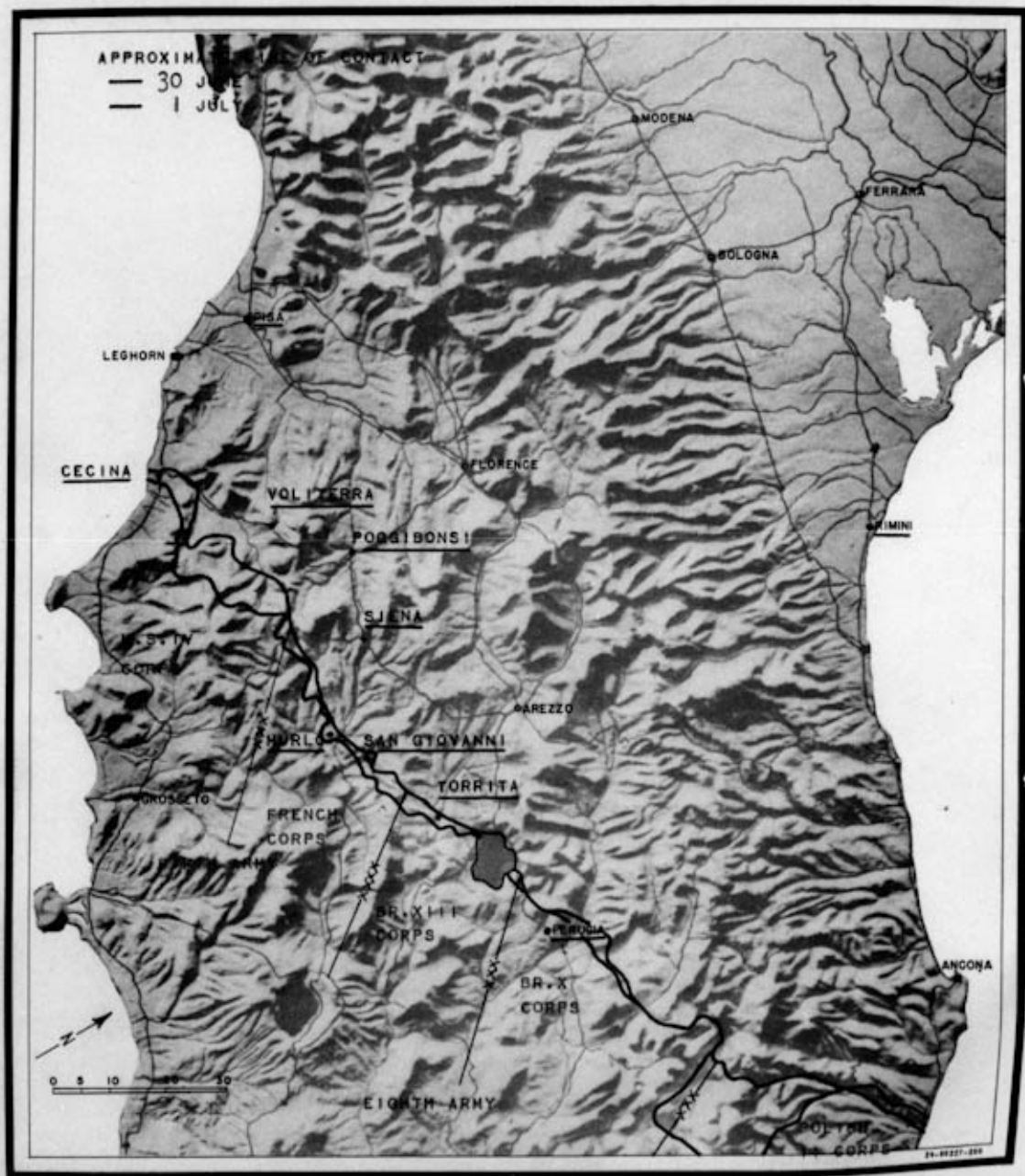
2. Enemy opposition in the Cap de la Hague area weakened during 30 June, and, according to a late communique, all resistance there ceased the next day. One combat command of the 3d Armored Division made limited advances in our XIX Corps sector. On the British Second Army front the unsuccessful enemy attempts to reduce our bridgehead south of the Odon continued through the morning of 1 July; the Germans, using small infantry forces supported by armor in all these attacks, were thrown back with heavy losses in men and tanks.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. The night of 29-30 June the airfield at Fieberbrunn was attacked with 118 tons by 73 Allied heavy bombers, two of which are missing; thirty light bombers attacked the docks at Rimini and scattered transportation targets in north central Italy. During 30 June, when Strategic missions operated over the Balkans as reported yesterday, Tactical aircraft flew over 600 sorties against bridges and transportation targets north of the Pisa-Rimini line; rail lines were cut in several places, at least six bridges were either destroyed or badly damaged, and hits were scored in the Faenza rail yards. One bomber failed to return. Coastal aircraft effectively attacked shipping on the Danube River north of Belgrade, leaving ten large barges blazing and damaging four others. Our tactical fighters destroyed three enemy aircraft during the day.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 8-8-78

All missions of the 15th Air Force were cancelled for 1 July because of adverse weather conditions.

2. In advances during 30 June American units of the Fifth Army captured Cecina and reached the line of the river to the northeast. Our armored columns averaged six-mile gains during the period reaching to within seven miles of Volterra and twelve miles of Poggibonsi. The French Corps, slowed by fire from heavy artillery and self-propelled guns, made minor gains southeast of Sienna capturing Murlo and San Giovanni. South African units on the left of the British Eighth Army front attacked and broke through heavily-held enemy positions southeast of Torrita; at last report forward troops were within three miles of that town in contact with the enemy. North of Perugia the enemy again carried out a limited withdrawal followed by a general British advance of two miles. In the Adriatic sector Polish troops, also following an enemy withdrawal, crossed the Chienti River and reached San Lucia and Civitanova.

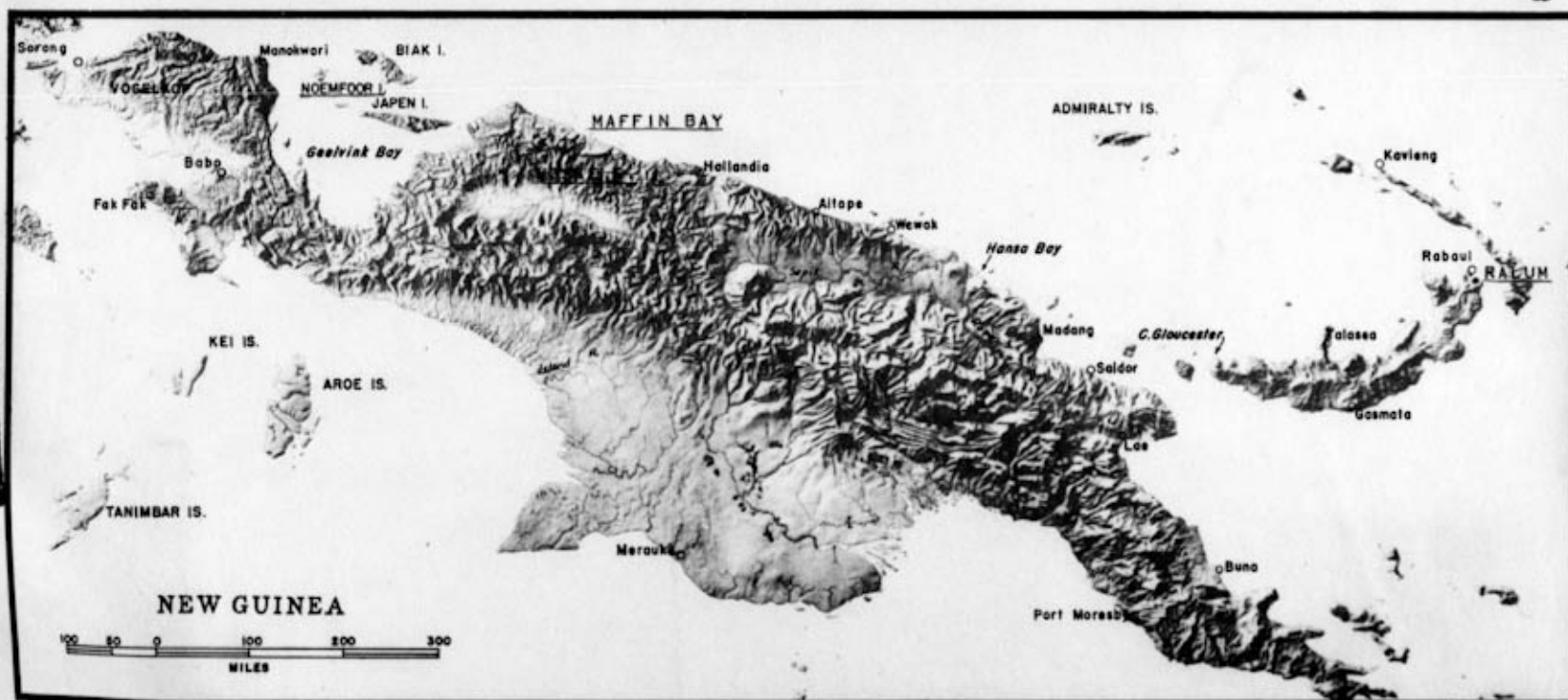
3. During the night of 29-30 June and the following day, Allied bombers sank one and damaged five small vessels off the west coast of Greece and attacked the harbor of Rhodes.

ASIATIC THEATER

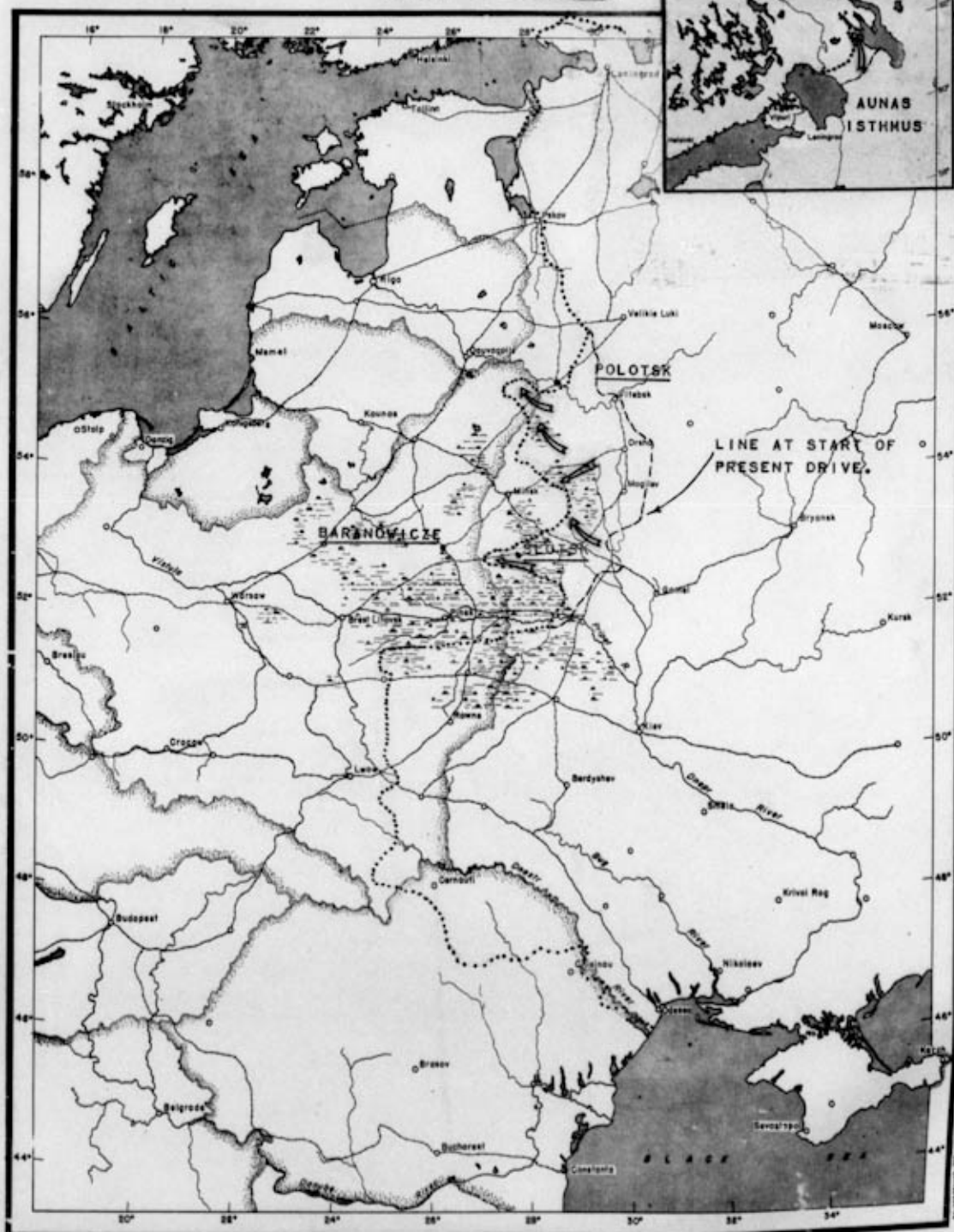
1. During 29 and 30 June 14th Air Force planes flew over 190 sorties against river shipping, troop movements, and enemy positions in the Changsha-Hengyang area; more than 200 small boats were sunk and many personnel killed. Three of 32 enemy aircraft encountered were destroyed;

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we lost five fighters during the period. Three B-24's damaged installations at Takao harbor on the west coast of Formosa and two fighter missions scored hits on the abutments to a bridge 30 miles north of Hanoi, French Indo-China.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Our patrols in the Maffin Bay area reached the mouth of the Woske River on 29 June without contact.

During air operations that day more than 80 bombers and fighters continued their attacks against enemy positions along the northern coast of New Guinea. Other strong formations, including more than 34 B-24's, attacked bivouac, supply areas and airdromes on Noemfoor Island. Four B-25's bombed the Dilli (Timor) airdrome.

Solomons-based bombers and fighters dropped 83 tons on gun positions in the Ralum area of northeast New Britain and bombed and machine-gunned targets on Bougainville.

2. Marine light and fighter bombers dropped 20 tons of explosives on Wotje, Taroa and Mille during 29 June.

EASTERN FRONT

The advance of the Red Army on the central sector continued on 1 July; Soviet forces are within three miles of Polotsk. West of Slutsk gains of 20 miles in the direction of Baranowicze were made.