MR 203(2), Sec. 34 — WAR DEPARTMENT OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

November, 1944

CONTINUED
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1076

0700 November 19 to 0700 November 20, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

During 18 and 19 November, seven heavy bombers attacked enemy installations on Paramushiro Island in the Kuriles.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset 18 November, the tactical air forces flew 3,426 sorties, chiefly in support of ground operations. One enemy aircraft was destroyed; five bombers and 26 fighters are missing.

On 18 November, RAF heavy bombers dropped 1,863 tons of bombs on Munster; three bombers were lost. More than 500 lighter RAF planes supported ground operations. In the evening, heavy bombers dropped 1,650 tons on a synthetic oil plant at Wanne. During the night 43 Mosquito bombers struck Wiesbaden and Hannover.

On 19 November, 8th Air Force operations were cancelled because of adverse weather.

During the 24 hours to sunset 19 November, eight rockets fell in England. During 17 and 18 November, two flying bombs and eight rockets fell near Antwerp.

2. By noon 19 November, the British Second Army had reached the Meuse River near Kassel and made other advances in the sector west of Venlo. American troops operating under Second Army control had cleared Geilenkirchen.

The US Ninth and First Armies continued to gain ground against
stubborn resistance in their offensive northeast of Aachen. On the northern flank of this sector, the XIX Corps made advances up to two miles; to the south, the VII Corps reached the outskirts of Eschweiler.

US Third Army troops completed the encirclement of Metz and, to the south, reached the outskirts of Dieuze. To the north, in the Thionville area, we made extensive gains along a 25-mile front.

The US Seventh Army cleared Blamont and advanced to the east on fronts north and south of the city. French First Army troops made advances west of Belfort; to the south, they have thrust to within 20 miles of the Rhine River.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. During the 24 hours ending at 1800, 18 November, 1,184 Tactical Air Force planes attacked communications in the Po Valley and Yugoslavia, and gave support to ground operations. Coastal Air Force planes attacked shipping in the Adriatic. More than 100 Balkan Air Force sorties swept Albania and Yugoslavia. Ten planes were lost in these operations.

On 19 November escorted heavy bombers dropped about 1,100 tons of bombs on rail yards, oil refineries, an aircraft factory, an airdrome and a benzol plant in Austria and northern Yugoslavia. One bomber and 11 fighters are missing. That night other bombers dropped more than 250 tons on troop concentrations and a bridge at Podgorica.

2. By noon 19 November, Eighth Army units had advanced north on the Adriatic coastal highway to within three miles of Ravenna. Elements
of our Fifth Army advanced into Modigliana.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 16 and 17 November, the Eastern Air Command flew 860 tactical and 646 supply sorties. Heaviest of the attacks was made by 34 heavy bombers along the Bangkok-Chiangmai railway in Thailand. One of 40 fighters was lost in attacks on two airfields northeast of Mandalay.

The 14th Air Force flew 69 additional sorties on 17 November, mainly in the Liuchow-Lingling-Changsha area. On 18 November, 23 fighters and medium bombers attacked enemy transport between Liuchow and Ishaun and enemy positions in the Nangshih area on the Salween River front.

2. By 18 November on the Salween front, Chinese troops had reached positions three miles north of Chefang. On the Irrawaddy front a counter-attack was repulsed by Chinese units near Bhamo. On the Arakan front, Paletwa was found to be clear of the enemy.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 16-18 November, more than 400 Southwest Pacific planes attacked targets from Bougainville to Borneo and from Timor to the Philippines. In these operations, B-24's struck airfield installations on Mindanao; fighters and medium bombers attacked enemy positions in the Mapia Islands and supported our ground forces on Leyte. Eight enemy planes were destroyed; we lost one fighter.

2. By 18 November, 32nd Division troops on northern Leyte were
consolidating positions one-third of a mile north of Limon; units on the eastern flank of this sector were encountering stiff opposition.

3. On 17 and 18 November, 37 heavy bombers struck shipping and land targets in the Bonins.

EASTERN FRONT

Soviet troops advanced northeast of Budapest to capture Gyongyos. Bulgarian troops took Pristina.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1075

0700 November 18 to 0700 November 19, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset 17 November, tactical aircraft flew 1,514 sorties in support of ground operations. Five enemy planes were shot down; 14 of our aircraft were lost.

On 18 November, 405 8th Air Force fighters destroyed 93 enemy planes in the air and on the ground in the Munich-Frankfurt area. Five of our fighters are missing. Weather continued to prevent operation of strategic bombers.

During the 24 hours ending at 0600, 18 November, two long-range rockets fell on England. Eleven flying bombs were plotted of which six made landfall; seven were destroyed by antiaircraft fire.

On the Continent five additional flying bombs and nine more rockets fell in the Brussels-Antwerp area on 16 and 17 November.

2. On 18 November, the British Second Army continued to advance in the sectors north and southwest of Roermond. Other British units and US Ninth Army troops improved their positions near Geilenkirchen. East of Aachen, seven divisions of the Ninth and First Armies gained ground slowly in the face of heavy counterattacks and extensive defensive positions. North of Metz, Third Army units advanced more than five miles and are now within a mile of the German border at several points along a 15 mile front east of Thionville. Two miles north of Metz, their line was four miles east of the Moselle and only five miles from our troops advancing from the south. The Seventh Army gained up to five miles along two 15-mile fronts, one north of Baccarat and one south of
St. Die. French troops advanced to within two miles of Belfort and, to the south, captured Montbeliard and drove ten miles east.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. During 17 November, 294 medium bombers attacked railroad bridges on the Brenner Pass line and in northern Yugoslavia, losing one plane. Light aircraft flew 787 sorties in close support of ground operations and in destructive attacks on railroad rolling stock in northern Italy. Four fighters are missing.

Fighters and medium bombers of the Coastal Air Force harassed shipping in the northern Adriatic and reconnoitered the Italian Riviera. One fighter is missing. The Balkan Air Force swept motor transport in Yugoslavia and Albania.

The following day, 587 escorted heavy bombers bombed oil refineries near Vienna, troop concentrations north of Budapest, rail yards at Sarajevo, and four airfields in northeastern Italy. Eight bombers are missing.

2. In the 24-hours ending at noon 18 November, British Eighth Army units advanced two miles northwest of Forli along the Bologna Highway. Southwest of Forli, Polish troops were forced to withdraw slightly from the Monte Fortino area during a heavy enemy counterattack.

ASIAN THEATER

1. From 15 to 17 November, more than 260 previously unreported sorties were flown by the 14th Air Force. Light and medium aircraft
attacked targets in southern China, carbide mines and railroad bridges in French Indo-China, and communications along the Yellow, Yangtze, and Salween Rivers. Heavy bombers sank two 250-foot freighters in the South China Sea and attacked Hainan Island and Changsha. Four planes are missing.

2. On the Salween front Chinese troops had reached a point seven miles north of Chefang by 17 November.

On 14 November, Japanese troops landed at Juian, 20 miles south of Wenchow. By 16 November an estimated 4,000 Japs had advanced 11 miles west of Ishan and others had reached Pinyang.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 15 November, 36 escorted B-24's struck an airdrome on Negros, destroying six enemy planes; 34 medium bombers attacked Cebu.

During 16 and 17 November, 39 escorted B-24's attacked Jap naval vessels in Brunei Bay, northern Borneo. Five hits were made on a battleship and four on a heavy cruiser, causing fires and explosions. Three of our bombers were lost to antiaircraft fire.

During the three day period ending on 17 November, more than 380 additional sorties, including 119 by Solomons-based aircraft, were flown against widespread targets from Bougainville to Borneo and in the Philippines. Eighteen enemy planes were shot down by fighters and antiaircraft fire during raids against our shore installations and shipping.

2. On 16 November, the 96th Division on central Leyte was meeting
stiff resistance three and one-half miles west of Dagami. West of Guinarona, the 7th Division advanced nearly half a mile northward against light resistance, while other elements consolidated positions south of the Palanas River. On 17 November, 32nd Division troops on northern Leyte drove several hundred yards south toward Limon, while the 24th Division held a road block south of the town. Mopping up continued on Mount Badian and hills to the south and southwest.

3. From 15 to 17 November, Army and Navy heavy and medium bombers and fighters attacked shipping and land targets in numerous missions in the Bonin, Kazan, Caroline, Marianas, and Marshall Islands losing one medium bomber.

EASTERN FRONT

On 18 November, Soviet troops advanced up to nine miles in one sector of the 90-mile front northeast of Budapest.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1074

0700 November 17 to 0700 November 18, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(3)
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. On 16 November, more than 2,400 bombers and 1,300 fighters supported the advance of the First and Ninth Armies east of Aachen; the weight of bombs dropped exceeded 10,300 tons. The 8th Air Force component in this operation was reported yesterday; the RAF component consisted of 1,117 escorted heavy bombers which attacked communications and buildings housing troops and munitions. Five RAF bombers were lost. The Tactical Air Forces flew 547 sorties in the Aachen sector and more than 600 sorties in other sectors.

On 17 November and the preceding night, operations of the Strategic Air Forces were cancelled because of adverse weather.

On 16 November two flying bombs and five rockets fell near Antwerp. In the 24 hours ending at 0600, 17 November, four rockets fell in England.

2. In the 24-hours ending at noon, 17 November, British Second Army units reached the Meuse near Roermond and made general advances against light resistance along a 15-mile front running from five miles southwest to 10 miles north of Roermond. US Ninth and First Army units east of Aachen continued to make minor advances against strong resistance. Third Army units advanced to within five miles of the German border in the Thionville area northeast of Metz, made minor gains toward Metz from the south, and, north of Dieuze, made advances up to three miles on an eight-mile front. Seventh Army units continued
to gain ground north and south of Blamont, advancing three miles in
the latter sector to capture Badonviller. French First Army units
have advanced to within five miles of Belfort and one mile of Montbéliard.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. During 16 November, 263 medium bombers of the Tactical Air
Force attacked rail lines in the Brenner Pass and in northwestern Italy;
two bombers are missing. More than 800 aircraft supported ground
operations and attacked targets in the Po Valley. The Coastal Air
Force flew 54 sorties chiefly over the northern Adriatic; 80 planes of
the Balkan Air Force operated over Yugoslavia and Albania; three
fighters were lost.

On 17 November, the 15th Air Force dispatched 738 escorted
heavy bombers against an oil refinery at Blechhammer, rail yards and
an oil refinery in the Vienna area, and rail yards in the Salzburg-Graz
region; 19 bombers and three fighters are missing.

2. In the 24-hour period ending at noon, 17 November, British
troops on the Eighth Army front advanced to within five miles of
Ravenna along the main highway from Forli; east of the highway Allied
patrols reached a point less than three miles south of Ravenna. Polish
troops captured Monte Fortino.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 15 November, the Eastern Air Command flew 344 tactical
and 433 supply sorties. The tactical effort included attacks by 14 B-24’s on supply dumps at Mergui (Malay Peninsula) and by fighters on airfields in the Lashio and Bhamo areas.

During 15 November, a 14th Air Force Liberator sank a 200-foot cargo ship in the South China Sea; 27 medium bombers and fighters attacked bridges in French Indo-China and targets in the Salween Front area.

2. By 16 November, on the Chindwin front, British Indian troops had passed through Kalemyo and advanced one mile to the east. Chinese troops have surrounded Bhamo on the Irrawaddy River. Japanese troops have recaptured Mengka, 14 miles southwest of Mangshih, and elsewhere on the Salween front are defending stubbornly.

3. Lieutenant General Raymond A. Wheeler has been appointed Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in the Southeast Asia Command.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 15 November, 48 B-24’s bombed all three airfields on Davao in the Philippines, leaving them temporarily unserviceable. From 14 to 16 November, other Southwest Pacific planes flew 184 previously unreported sorties over the area extending from Bougainville to the Celebes.

2. Units of our 31st Division landed on Bras Island of the Mapia Group on 16 November, following air and naval bombardment; only light resistance is reported.
On northern Leyte elements of our 32nd Division are in action near Limon. Elements of the 24th Division repulsed an enemy attempt to break through a road block three-quarters of a mile south of Limon. The 1st Cavalry Division has captured Mt. Mamban, seized two adjacent hills and is continuing the elimination of pockets of resistance in the Mt. Badian area.

EASTERN FRONT

On 17 November, Soviet troops advanced up to 10 miles along a 90-mile front northeast of Budapest.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1073

0700 November 16 to 0700 November 17, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. On 16 November more than 1,200 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force supported ground operations of our Ninth and First Armies. Some of the escorting planes continued on to Frankfurt, where they bombed communications. We lost three bombers and one fighter.

On 15 November, tactical aircraft supported ground operations with 509 sorties; one plane was lost.

On the same date, the RAF lost two of 177 bombers which raided a synthetic oil plant at Dortmund. That night 50 Mosquitoes dropped 44 tons on Berlin and hit synthetic oil plants at Gelsenkirchen and Wanne; one Mosquito was lost.

Four rockets and six flying bombs fell in the Brussels, Antwerp and Aachen areas on 15 November.

Four rockets fell in England during the 24 hours ending at 0600, 16 November.

2. On 16 November, divisions of the US Ninth and First Armies attacked along a ten-mile front northeast of Aachen, following a heavy air bombardment; as of noon, gains up to three miles had been made.

West of Venlo and Roermond, British Second Army troops had advanced up to five miles against light opposition on a ten-mile front; they have captured several towns and near Roermond are within a mile of the Meuse.
Our Third Army troops made further progress in the Metz area; north of Metz armored elements reached positions more than ten miles east of Thionville; minor advances were made west and south of Metz and along the front running southeast toward Dieuze. Units of our Seventh Army reached a point two miles southeast of Blamont and made minor gains northwest of that town. Near Montbéliard, French First Army troops advanced up to four miles along a 20-mile front.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. On 15 November, weather limited air operations. Tactical Air Force planes attacked targets near Ravenna and in northern Italy. Coastal Air Force planes sank a 500-ton merchant vessel and two schooners in the Adriatic.

   The next day, 538 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked rail yards and other targets in the Munich and Innsbruck areas. Seventy-eight other planes hit troop concentrations and strafed roads in Yugoslavia. Nine enemy planes were destroyed; nineteen bombers and six fighters are missing.

2. During 16 November, British patrols of the Eighth Army were active along the Montone River. Other units advanced southwest of Forli. Troops of the Eighth and Fifth Armies advancing on Modigliana established contact. Enemy artillery fire increased slightly on the Fifth Army front. In the west coastal sector, our 92nd Division made small advances along the Serchio River.
ASIATIC THEATER

1. Lines of communications throughout Burma, including railroads near Mandalay and in the Martaban Gulf area, were the principal targets for the Eastern Air Command on 13 and 14 November. A total of 894 tactical and 614 supply sorties was flown.

The 14th Air Force flew 64 previously unreported sorties on 12 to 14 November, attacking targets in central China and along the Burma road southwest of Mangshih; seven enemy planes were destroyed.

2. On 15 November, British East African troops on the Chindwin front occupied Kalemyo without opposition. In the upper Irrawaddy Chinese troops attacking toward Bhamo have cut a road leading south.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Two hundred eighty-five Solomons-based planes hit targets on Bougainville, New Ireland and New Britain on 13 and 14 November. During the same period more than 590 other sorties were flown by Southwest Pacific planes. One hundred forty-three bombers supported the landings on Pegun Island in the Mapia Group. Other strikes were made against airdromes on Mindanao, Negros, Cebu and Ambon Islands and against waterfront installations at Makassar. In these operations, 21 enemy planes were destroyed. Partial reports for 15 November reveal that eleven enemy planes were destroyed over the Philippines.
2. Heavy rains restricted ground operations on Leyte during 15 November. Elements of the 24th Division and the 1st Cavalry Division tightened their grip on advanced enemy positions along the Ormoc Road south of Pinamopoan. Other units of the 1st Cavalry Division consolidated their positions in the hill range from Mt. Minoro to Mt. Namban.

The occupation of Pegun Island in the Mapia Group on 15 November was accomplished against slight opposition; our casualties totalled two wounded.

3. On 14 November, Pacific Ocean Area planes attacked shipping and land targets in the northern Palaus and at Yap.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1072

0700 November 15 to 0700 November 16, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. In the 24-hour period ending at sunset 14 November, weather limited tactical air operations to 112 sorties; these were flown in support of ground operations.

   On 15 November and the preceding night, weather forced cancellation of 8th Air Force and RAF operations.

   On 14 November, six long-range rockets and five flying bombs landed in the Antwerp area.

   In the 24 hours ending at 0600, 15 November, 10 rockets landed in England. In the same period, 33 flying bombs were plotted of which 17 crossed the English coast and six reached the London area.

2. As of noon, 15 November, US Third Army troops drove north to within two miles of Metz, while other units continued to advance on the city from the west. Armored and infantry elements advanced three miles east in two sectors, 20 and 30 miles southeast of Metz, respectively. In the Thionville area other Third Army units expanded their bridgehead over the Moselle River to the south and east.

   On the British Second Army front west and northwest of Roermond, armored and infantry units launched an attack to the east making advances up to four miles during which they encountered extensive minefields. West of Venlo other British units improved their positions without contact.
US First Army troops continued patrolling in the Hurtgen Forest. Seventh Army units made local advances against stiff resistance east and north of Baccarat; further north of that city, other units captured a small town in a two-mile advance against light resistance. Ten miles southwest of St. Die Seventh Army units gained three miles. Southwest of Belfort, French First Army units made advances up to four miles toward Montbeliard.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. On 14 November, unfavorable weather limited Tactical Air Force operations to 79 sorties; results included rail cuts near Faenza.

On 15 November, heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped more than 140 tons of bombs on a gasoline plant at Linz and on rail yards at Innsbruck. Sixty-one fighters attacked troop concentrations in Yugoslavia. Five bombers and one fighter are missing.

2. Despite heavy rains, Polish and British troops of the Eighth Army made advances of more than a mile against stiff opposition southwest of Forli on 15 November. Polish troops occupied Conversalle. Northwest of Forli, there was a minor advance astride the Bologna highway and another on a two-mile front toward Ravenna; the latter advance was held up by mines and demolitions six miles northeast of Forli. Other units of the Eighth Army patrolled the east bank of the Ronco River for several miles in the vicinity of Coccolia without contact.
ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 12 November, the Eastern Air Command flew 275 tactical and 205 supply sorties. Attacks were made along the Wuntho-Sagaing railroad and in the Katha, Lashio and Mandalay areas.

    On 12 and 13 November, the 14th Air Force flew 48 additional sorties over southern China, northeast French Indo-China and northern Thailand.

2. On 14 November, British units moving south toward Kalemyo on the Chindwin front made contact with other units attacking from the west. On the upper Irrawaddy front Chinese troops were encountering stiff resistance at Pinwe, 16 miles northwest of Katha. Other Chinese troops advanced against strong opposition to a point two miles east of Bhamo. In the Salween sector an attack by strong enemy forces on Chinese positions at Mengka, southwest of Mangshih, was repulsed.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. In an enveloping operation on 14 November, elements of the 24th Division practically severed the Ormoc Road in rear of Japanese positions southwest of Pinamopoan. Elements of the 1st Cavalry Division have captured several terrain features southwest of Jaro. At Balogo on the coastal road ten miles south of Ormoc, units of the 7th Division repulsed a counterattack, inflicting severe casualties on the enemy.
On 16 November, our forces landed in the Mapia Islands. Only slight resistance has been encountered. The landings were supported by Naval and air bombardment.

2. On 12 and 13 November, Pacific Ocean Area bombers and fighters attacked Iwo Jima, Chichi Jima, Rota, Yap and the Palaus, losing two planes. On 14 November, 22 B-24's bombed the airfield and adjacent installations on Woleai Island in the Carolines.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

NO. 1071

0700 November 14 to 0700 November 15, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 13 November two B-24's bombed the Kuriles: one an airfield on Matsuura Island and the other shipping off Onnekan.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset on 13 November, weather limited tactical operations to 115 sorties, most of which were reconnaissance. One flying bomb was destroyed.

Weather prevented 8th Air Force operations on 13 and 14 November.

On 13 November and that night weather prevented operations of the RAF Bomber Command.

In the 24-hour period ending at 0600, 14 November, four long-range rockets fell in England. Fourteen flying bombs were plotted, of which four made landfall and none reached London; eight were destroyed by antiaircraft fire.

During the period 10 to 13 November, 29 flying bombs and 29 rockets, all previously unreported, fell on the Continent, chiefly in Antwerp and Brussels.

2. By noon, 14 November, the Third Army attack had progressed five miles to straighten a seven-mile front just south of Metz. To the southeast, between Metz and Dieuze, further straightening resulted from a three-mile advance to the east, while north of Metz other Third
Army troops expanded the bridgehead across the Moselle southeast of Thionville. Seventh Army troops advanced against stiffening resistance northwest of Blamont. Other advances were made southwest of there and near Gerardmer.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. During the night of 12-13 November, 14 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 35 tons on an oil refinery at Blechhammer; five others attacked targets of opportunity. Four bombers failed to return.

During the 24-hour period ending at 1800 on 13 November, 18 medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force destroyed one span of a railroad bridge at Padua. Nearly 800 light bombers and fighters attacked targets on both sides of the Po River, including an oil pipe line across the Po at Ostiglia, and supported ground forces mainly in the Faenza-Forli area. We lost two medium bombers and six fighters.

Twenty fighters of the Coastal Air Force attacked bridges in northwest Italy and shipping in the north Adriatic. The Balkan Air Force flew 30 sorties over Yugoslavia, and 73 fighters swept rail targets in Albania. The previous day Greece-based fighters left rail yards at Prishtina (Yugoslavia) ablaze, destroying six locomotives and 200 units of rolling stock.


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2. On 14 November, US Fifth Army troops made a local advance north of Pistoia. British troops repulsed an attack south of Castel San Pietro. In the Forlì sector, Eighth Army units made a general advance to a maximum of two miles following enemy withdrawals. Polish troops occupied Monte Cerreto north of Castrocaro and made further gains to the northwest of Dovadola. Elements of both the Fifth and Eighth Armies continued to advance near Modigliana.

ASIA TIC THEATER

1. By 13 November, Chinese troops on the Myitkyina front were at Nan Kang, eight miles southeast of Bhamo, at another point three miles northeast of Bhamo, and Sinkan, 12 miles southeast of Shwegu.

2. During 10-11 November, 89 14th Air Force planes, not reported previously, attacked troops, transportation and river shipping in the Paoshing-Lingling-Changsha area of central China and in the Liuchow-West River area to the south; three enemy aircraft were destroyed. On 12 November, 55 planes attacked targets in southeastern China, French Indo-China, and Burma; we lost two fighters. During the 10 November operations, 21 of the fighter bombers dropped napalm bombs on Nanyo, northwest of Hengyang.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 11 and 12 November, unreported Southwest Pacific operations included attacks by: 121 fighters and medium bombers in the
Geran-Halmahera area; 13 B-24's and 31 fighters on Dauaguete airdrome on southern Negros; 110 fighters and medium bombers against scattered targets from northwestern New Guinea to Timor; 66 fighters and medium bombers against airbases on Davao and targets on Cebu and Negros; and 29 escorted B-24's against Alicante airdrome, Negros.

During 12 November some 150 Solomons-based fighters and medium bombers attacked targets on Bougainville, New Britain and New Ireland.

During 13 November nine enemy planes were destroyed in raids against shipping and shore installations on Leyte; five bombers hit Timor; four fighters swept Hushu Island (near Wewak) and two fighters attacked the Kai Island area.

2. During 13 November on Leyte positions were consolidated on Mt. Catabaran and contact established with other forces near Mt. Badian. Other units made local advances to the north and to the south of Limon. Near Mt. Hamuan, our troops advancing to the southwest have reached the eastern slopes of the mountain. Others advanced in the area southeast of Bongayon. We repulsed a small enemy force attempting to land at Damulaan on Ormoc Bay.

3. On 11 November, Jaluit was attacked by three night bombers, and on the next day by 66 fighters, which dropped 20 tons and 66 napalm bombs.
EASTERN FRONT

East of Budapest, Soviet infantry and cavalry scored gains despite strong opposition on the ground and in the air. South of the city, Soviet forces eliminated an Axis-held bridgehead on the east bank of the Danube.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1070

0700 November 13 to 0700 November 14, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset on 12 November, weather limited tactical air operations to 190 patrol and reconnaissance sorties.

During the night 11-12 November, 432 RAF heavy bombers and 51 Mosquito bombers dropped nearly 2,300 tons of bombs on oil plants and other targets in the Hamburg and Dortmund areas; 28 other Mosquito bombers made small raids on Wiesbaden, Osnabruck and Gotha. Ten bombers were lost.

The next day, 29 RAF heavy bombers each dropped a six-ton bomb on the German battleship Tirpitz four miles west of Tromso. Photographs taken after the attack show the vessel to be completely capsized.

In the 24 hours ending at 0600, 13 November, six enemy rockets fell in England.

2. By 1200, 13 November, the Third Army continued to advance in the area southeast of Metz. Local gains were made to the northwest and north of Dieuze. A gain of approximately four miles was made in the area north of Chateau Salins. Nearer Metz on the left flank of the penetration our units gained from one to two miles. In the Thionville area the XX Corps repulsed a counterattack on its bridgehead south of the Moselle and other elements of the Corps reduced the remaining resistance in a fort immediately south of the city. To the north near Schmidt a strong enemy attack forced elements of the V Corps to withdraw.

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slightly, but a counterattack restored the original position. Farther to the north, troops of the VII Corps relieved the companies which were isolated near Vossenach. In the Seventh Army sector southeast of Nancy, the VI Corps made a local gain east of Baccarat and another small advance northeast of Jussarupt.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800, 12 November, 761 light bombers and fighters of the Tactical Air Force attacked targets in the battle area and bridges and communications in northern Italy. One enemy plane was destroyed; we lost six fighters. Coastal Air Force planes attacked shipping in the Adriatic and a bridge in northwest Italy. One hundred twenty-nine Balkan Air Force planes swept road traffic in Albania and hit enemy installations in Yugoslavia.

During the night 12-13 November, four 15th Air Force heavy bombers attacked railroad installations in northeast Italy. On 13 November, weather forced cancellation of 15th Air Force operations.

2. As of noon, 13 November, the US Fifth Army front in Italy remained quiet and patrolling continued. On the Eighth Army front, Polish and British troops made general advances in several sectors along a 10-mile front north of the Forli-Florence highway; Monte Casole was captured in the advance north of Dovadola and the bridgehead over the Montone River was expanded southwest of Forli. Other British troops continued to advance north of Forli against strong opposition.
ASIATIC THEATER

1. The Eastern Air Command reported 381 tactical and 321 supply sorties for 11 November. Two hundred twenty-seven of these sorties were flown in support of ground operations on the Chindwin and Arakan fronts. Fighters and medium bombers swept communications targets in the Shwebo, Mandalay, and Lashio areas.

2. By 12 November, Chinese troops had expanded the base of their salient in the Hamo area. In the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway corridor other Chinese units captured the Pinwe railroad station, nine miles south of Mawlu. On the Chindwin front East African troops had advanced to within three miles of Kalemyo without contact.

Luichow was occupied by Japanese troops on 11 November.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 11 November, 225 Solomons-based planes attacked supplies, communications and other targets on Bougainville, New Ireland and New Britain. The next day, 52 Southwest Pacific medium bombers, one of which was shot down by antiaircraft fire, attacked Mapia Island, north of Manokwari; eight others hit the Asia Islands to the west. Small numbers of heavy and medium bombers attacked targets in the western New Guinea, Celebes and Timor area.

In the Philippines, on 11 and 12 November, partial reports reveal that our fighters and patrol bombers left a large merchant vessel in sinking condition and set fire to a tanker off Palawan, destroyed
three enemy barges at Ormoc Bay and, with antiaircraft fire, destroyed
26 enemy planes. We lost two planes.

2. By 12 November, X Corps troops on Leyte had reduced an enemy
strong point two miles south of Pinamopoan and advanced approximately
a mile and a half west of the main highway. Farther south other units
occupied Mt. Catabaran but were meeting heavy enemy resistance to the
southeast between Mt's. Badian and Pina. West of the Dugami-Surauen
highway, XXIV Corps troops scored local gains and continued to outflank
the enemy west of Dugami.

3. On 10 and 11 November, more than 65 Pacific Ocean Area fighters
and 19 heavy bombers attacked targets in the Palaus and sank a pre-
viously damaged destroyer. Some 50 other bombers and fighters attacked
targets on Yap, Pagan, Rota, and Iwo Jima. One bomber was lost. On 12
November, 29 B-24's hit Iwo Jima and fighters attacked Pagan and Rota.

During a storm on the night of 8-9 November, an estimated 200
Japanese troops landed on Ngeregong Island, northeast of Peleliu, in the
Palaus. A US patrol on the island was evacuated without loss.

EASTERN FRONT

Soviet infantry and armor made an 11-mile advance east of Budapest
on 13 November. Yugoslav Partisans are fighting inside Skoplje.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1069

0700 November 12 to 0700 November 13, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset, 11 November, 2,308 tactical sorties were flown in support of ground operations and against railroad bridges and other targets behind the front. Two enemy planes and four flying bombs were shot down; we lost one bomber and ten fighters.

In the same period, 114 RAF heavy bombers dropped 609 tons on the synthetic oil plant at Castrop-Rauxel.

Further reports disclose that during 8th Air Force operations on 11 November, 1,105 tons were dropped on oil and communications targets in northwestern Germany, and that losses were five bombers and one fighter. Weather prevented 8th Air Force operations on 12 November.

In the 24 hours ending at 0600, 12 November, five long-range rockets fell in England.

During 9–11 November, 10 flying bombs and 17 rockets, not previously reported, fell near Antwerp.

2. By 1200, 12 November, units of our Third Army advanced some seven miles to an area approximately five miles north of Dieuze. Northeast of Pont-a-Mousson other Third Army units advanced an additional five miles to the Nied Francais River, which was crossed at Han-sur-Nied; still other units repulsed an enemy counterattack and continued to expand the bridgehead south of the Moselle in the area northeast of Thionville. In the Hurtgen Forest northwest of Vossenach, two companies were isolated by an enemy counterattack; operations to secure their relief
PO VALLEY

LINE AS OF 11 NOVEMBER 1944

LINE AS OF 12 NOVEMBER 1944

BASE MAP NO. 2804 (FREE)
4 NOVEMBER 1945

R & A, OSS
are in progress. Seventh Army units advanced to within one mile of St. Die.

**MEDITERRANEAN THEATER**

1. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800 on 11 November, 276 medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force striking enemy supply routes in northern Italy destroyed the Ponte Tidane railroad bridge and hit at least six other bridges. Seven hundred forty-nine planes, including fighters, fighter-bombers, and light and medium bombers, supported ground operations, particularly in the Forli-Faenza area, and attacked traffic in the Po Valley. Three enemy aircraft were destroyed; three fighters and two medium bombers are missing.

In additional 15th Air Force operations on 11 November, seven heavy bombers dropped 20 tons on the railroad bridge at Latisana and 30 others dropped supplies in northern Italy; we lost four bombers.

Further reports of 15th Air Force operations in Austria and northeastern Italy (noted yesterday) raise our losses there to 21 heavy bombers and seven fighters.

On 12 November, 146 escorted B-24's dropped 291 tons upon the viaduct at Avisio and four other railroad bridges in northern Italy; four bombers are missing.

2. By 1200, 12 November, Eighth Army troops were two miles north of Forli following a German withdrawal. Polish troops made local gains southwest of Castrocaro and toward Modigliana. Fifth Army units also progressed toward Modigliana and, to the west, others occupied Monte
ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 9 November, 439 tactical and 285 supply sorties were flown by the Eastern Air Command. Medium bombers struck rail facilities southwest of Lashio and north of Shwebo, and other targets at Wuntho. Fighters attacked the Shano-Katha, Shwebo and Mandalay areas. Mosquitoes destroyed one grounded enemy plane at Meiktila airfield, south of Mandalay. We lost one bomber.

During 10 November, Eastern Air Command planes flew 308 tactical and 92 supply sorties. Fighters swept the railroad from Wuntho to Shwebo and attacked the airfields at Shwebo, Onbawk and Meiktila. Medium bombers attacked storage areas and rail yards at Pinlebu and Kawlin.

2. Gen. Sir George Giffard relinquished command of the 11th Army Group on 12 November and was succeeded by Lt. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese. The latter has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, Southeast Asia.

3. In additional operations of the 14th Air Force on 9 November 147 sorties were flown by fighters and medium bombers over widespread targets from northeast French Indo-China to the Yellow River. Shipping west of Hainan Island and the Luichow Peninsula was attacked and a 200-ft. freighter is believed to have been sunk by machine gun fire. Targets in the Luichow-Kweihsien area and along the route of the Japanese advance from Yechow on the Yangtze to Lingling were hit. Large fires were started in the railroad yards at Kaifeng and traffic on the

- 3 -
Pin Han railroad was strafed. During these operations one enemy aircraft was shot down.

On 10 November, 18 heavy bombers set fire to a storage area in Hankow and 77 fighters attacked the Kwelling-Liuchow area. Three B-24's covering the South China Sea sank a destroyer and a small freighter southwest of Hongkong. Twenty-three sorties were flown against targets on the Salween River front.

On 11 November, 57 fighters and medium bombers attacked targets northwest of Hanoi, in the Kwelling-Kweihhsien area, and along the Burma Road. Five intercepting planes were shot down; we lost one.

4. By 11 November on the Chindwin front, Indian troops had occupied Mawlaik unopposed; two other elements were four miles north and four miles west of Kalemyo. In the Myitkyina railway corridor, other Indian troops were ten miles south of Mawlu on the outskirts of Pinwe.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 10 November, 136 Solomons-based aircraft attacked the Bougainville-New Britain-New Ireland area.

During that and the preceding day, 176 Southwest Pacific sorties not reported previously, were flown over widespread areas from New Guinea to Borneo and from the Lesser Sunda Islands to the Philippines; included in these operations was a 62-ton attack on targets at Ormoc by 25 B-24's, and an attack by 25 other heavies on an airstrip near Davao; two enemy planes were shot down for the loss of one medium bomber. More than 80 land-based medium bombers and fighters took part in the previously
reported attacks on shipping in Ormoc Bay during 9 and 10 November.

On 11 November, 17 B-24's attacked barracks and installations at Pinrang on Celebes, and 25 other planes attacked targets in the Wewak and the Timor-Banda Sea areas. In the Philippines, fighters attacked shore installations at Ormoc Bay, shooting down 19 Jap planes. A patrol bomber hit a freighter off Palawan.

2. On 11 November, our troops on northern Leyte were continuing to meet determined resistance two miles south of Pinamopoan, although we held terrain features further south in that sector. West of Dagami and of Guinarona, one mile advances were made against light resistance.

3. On 9 November, more than 30 B-24's, not previously reported, attacked Haha Jima, Kita Iwo Jima and Iwo Jima, shooting down one interceptor.

EASTERN FRONT

North of Szolnok, Soviet troops continued to make further advances on 12 November, and now control 25 miles of the Budapest-Miskolc railroad.

GENERAL

All overseas air commands were informed that present shortages of vehicles and tires may increase; they were directed to base plans on minimum number of vehicles necessary to the mission and to review vehicle conservation measures continually.
TOP SECRET

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1068

0700 November 11 to 0700 November 12, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset, 10 November, 803 tactical sorties were flown in support of ground operations. One enemy plane and one flying bomb were shot down; we lost four fighters.

During 10 and 11 November, 60 RAF Mosquitoes dropped 85 tons on Hannover and small attacks were made over the Gotha, Erfurt and Kassel areas. One hundred fifty-two other RAF planes attacked communications and targets in the battle areas. One enemy plane was destroyed; one Mosquito was lost.

On 11 November, 480 bombers of the 8th Air Force escorted by 370 fighters were dispatched to attack synthetic oil plants at Gelsenkirchen and Bottrop and marshalling yards in northwestern Germany. Preliminary reported losses were two bombers and one fighter.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600 on 11 November, 41 flying bombs were plotted against England of which 15 made landfall and two reached the London area. Four long-range rockets, launched from The Hague, fell in England during this period.

During 8-10 November, 13 flying bombs and eight rockets, not previously reported, fell near Antwerp, Brussels and Liege.

2. By 1200 hours of 11 November, units of our Third Army had made additional advances on a 20-mile front in the offensive south of Metz. Advance units moved north along the Nied to take Remilly and Santry-Sur-Nied. On the southern extremity of this front a counterattack east of Chateau Salis was stopped and our armored units were advancing northeast. To the north
a counterattack on our positions across the Moselle northeast of Thionville was repulsed. In the Hurtgen Forest, ground lost in a counterattack northwest of Schmidt was regained.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800 on 10 November, 208 medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked bridges and other targets in northern Italy. Five hundred eighty-five other aircraft swept the battle area and struck communications in the Po Valley and in Yugoslavia. One enemy plane was shot down and four destroyed on the ground; we lost two bombers and two fighters.

On 11 November, 229 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 571 tons upon rail yards at Salzburg, Linz and Villach in Austria; on Rosenheim in southern Germany; and upon an airdrome and bridges in northeastern Italy. Five bombers and two fighters are missing. Weather forced the return of nearly 500 others.

2. By noon, 11 November, patrols of the British Eighth Army had advanced to the line of the Fosso Ghiaia between the Adriatic and the Ravenna highway without contact. Some progress was made north of Forli. To the southwest, patrols crossed the Montone River and were approaching the highway to Forli. Polish patrols approached Modigliana. British troops occupied Monte Pompegno southwest of Modigliana.

ASiATIC THEATER

1. On 9 November, the 11th Air Force dispatched some 20 fighters in
raids southeast of Liuchow and in French Indo-China. Small numbers of medium bombers and fighters attacked targets in the Mangshih area, and three heavy bombers attacked the Kowloon docks and the Hainan Island area.

2. Japanese columns penetrated into Kweilin from the east on the morning of 9 November. Other Japanese troops threaten to encircle Liuchow. By 10 November, on the Chindwin front, Indian troops had cleared enemy positions from Vownalu Mual Mtn, east of Ft. White.

On the Myitkyina front, Indian troops advancing down the railroad were in contact with the enemy seven miles south of Mawlu. In the Shwegu area, Chinese troops were patrolling some 30 miles southeast of the town without establishing contact with the enemy. Other Chinese units occupied Momauk less than ten miles east of Bhamo.

3. During the 20th Bomber Command operations on 11 November, 79 B-29's dropped 2,400 tons upon the aircraft factory at Omura, dock areas at Nanking, military supply dumps at Shanghai and targets of opportunity. Two (probably nine) enemy planes were destroyed; five B-29's are missing.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 9 November, 217 Solomons-based aircraft attacked the Bougainville-New Britain-New Ireland area.

On that day and the next Southwest Pacific medium bombers and fighters over Ormoc Bay attacked a convoy carrying reinforcements to Leyte,
sinking three transports and seven destroyers or escort vessels. Sixteen (probably 21) enemy planes were shot down; we lost four bombers and four fighters to intense antiaircraft fire. During the same period, more than 30 bombers and fighters, previously unreported, made scattered raids on the Wewak-Halmahera and Timor-Banda Sea areas and swept the Philippines from Cebu to Palawan; two seaplanes and two grounded Japanese planes were destroyed. We lost one light bomber.

2. On Leyte by 10 November, X Corps troops were continuing to advance slowly on the Pinamopoan-Ormoc Road. The enemy suffered heavy casualties in counterattacks southeast of Pinamopoan. Stubborn Japanese resistance continued in the hills southwest of Pataok.

3. On 10 November, 50 Marine fighters attacked Jaluit; one night patrol bomber harassed Nauru.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1067

0700 November 10 to 0700 November 11, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN FRONT

WALCHEREN

BRUSSELS

COLOGNE

HURTGEN FOREST

THIONVILLE

MAIZIERES

LES METZ

PONT A MOUSSON

DIEUZE

BRUYERES

ST DIE

BELFORT

PARIS

HAMBURG

BERLIN

LEIPZIG

MUNICH

AMSTERDAM

FRANKFURT

STRASBOURG

MILES
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset 9 November, 1,394 tactical sorties were flown, the main effort being in support of the Third Army attack south of Metz. Twenty-four planes were lost.

The 8th Air Force dropped 2,457 tons of bombs on the same area.

The same day, 248 escorted RAF heavy bombers dropped 1,446 tons on a synthetic oil plant near Gelsenkirchen; two bombers and three fighters failed to return.

On 10 November, the 8th Air Force dispatched 755 escorted heavy bombers to attack four airfields in the Cologne and Frankfurt areas, an airfield and the rail yards at Hanau, and an airfield and chemical works at Wiesbaden. There was no air opposition. Seven enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground; 18 bombers are missing.

On 8 November four flying bombs fell in the Antwerp-Brussels area and two in the Liege area; two rockets fell near Antwerp. On 9 November one flying bomb fell near Liege and one in Brussels; one rocket fell near Antwerp.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, 10 November, 28 flying bombs were plotted enroute to England of which ten made landfall and two reached the London area; antiaircraft fire destroyed nine, and fighters one. One launching aircraft was destroyed by Mosquitoes.

2. By 1200 hours of 10 November, our Third Army's offensive south of Metz had resulted in a general advance to a maximum of five miles on a 25-mile front from the area west of Dieuze to the region northeast of
Pont-a-Mousson. A minor advance was made south of Maisieres-les-Metz. Northeast of Thionville, Third Army units crossed the Moselle and advanced three miles in a southeasterly direction on a six mile front; an enemy counterattack was repulsed. Elements of our First Army continued to attack in the Hurtgen Forest through extensive mine fields and against heavy resistance. On the Seventh Army front, slight gains were made northwest of St. Die and a counterattack was repulsed east of Bruyères.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. During the 24 hours ending at 1800, 9 November, the Tactical Air Force, while restricted by weather, dispatched 320 aircraft to attack bridges in the Bologna and Padua areas and targets along the Eighth Army front. Coastal planes attacked shipping in the north Adriatic, while 103 aircraft of the Balkan Air Force hit communications in Albania and Yugoslavia. One enemy plane was destroyed; we lost three fighters.

2. Up to 1200 hours of 10 November, British troops of the Eighth Army were advancing northeast of Forlì in heavy fighting; farther to the northeast the village of Gambellara was occupied by other elements without opposition. Southwest of Forlì, British and Polish troops advanced to the line of the river Montone between Castrocaro and Forlì. A local gain was made northwest of Dovadola.

British troops of the Fifth Army repulsed a raid south of Castel San Pietro.
ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 8 November the Eastern Air Command flew 259 tactical
and 81 supply sorties. Medium bombers, escorted by fighters attacked
railroad bridges southwest of Lashio. Heavy bombers hit Bassein in the
Irrawaddy Delta and harassed coastal shipping on the west coast of Burma
south of the Gulf of Martaban.

On 7 November our airbase at Liuchow was evacuated. During the
movement, one plane crashed and three are missing. That day, ten of our
fighters attacked troops and shipping in the Kweihsien area of South China,
while 16 medium bombers and fighters struck rail yards at Yuncheng on the
Yellow River. On 8 November, 26 medium bombers and fighters attacked
targets in the Salween River area, ten others attacked a railroad bridge
north of Saiping, and five mediums struck rail installations in French
Indo-China.

2. In the early hours of 11 November, 96 B-29's of the 20th Bomber
Command were airborne to attack the aircraft plant at Omura in southern
Japan. Designated alternate targets were the Sasebo aircraft factory,
a storage area in Shanghai, and the wharf area at Nanking.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 6 November, B-24's patrolling from Borneo to southeastern
Luzon demolished a drydock and sank two luggers and a freighter, leaving
another freighter, filled with troops, on fire.

On 8 November, 161 Solomons-based aircraft attacked targets in
the Bougainville-New Britain-New Ireland area.

- 3 -
The same day, 24 B-24's bombed an airdrome on Negros and shot down three enemy fighters; two bombers were lost. On that day and the next, 77 Southwest Pacific planes struck shipping and land targets in the Wewak and Celebes areas and from Timor and Tanimbar to Halmahera; six schooners and three other vessels were set afire near Celebes. On 9 November, a lone Jap raider over Morotai was shot down.

2. By 9 November, our troops on northern Leyte were moving towards high ground six miles south and southeast of Pinamopoon against heavy resistance; other units moving southwest from Jaro reached Lake Danac. West of Dagami and Guinarona, our attacks were stalled by floods.

3. An Australian battalion effected an unopposed landing in the Jacquinot Bay area of New Britain on 4 November.

4. On 9 November more than 18 Army and Navy fighters attacked targets on Pagan and Rota.

Nine B-29's were dispatched from Saipan on 11 November to attack Dublon Island at Truk.

EASTERN FRONT

On 10 November, Soviet troops severed the Budapest-Miskolc railroad. Soviet and Yugoslav troops are reported to have forced the Danube River along a 37-mile front between Baja and Apatin.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1066

0700 November 9 to 0700 November 10, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset on 8 November, 1,998 tactical sorties were flown in support of ground operations. Eight enemy aircraft were shot down and two others destroyed on the ground; we lost one bomber and seven fighters, with four other bombers missing.

On 9 November, 1,321 heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force, escorted by 784 fighters, were airborne to support the ground attack in the Metz-Thionville area. In addition to tactical objectives in the area, the rail yards and city of Saarbrucken were attacked. The escorting fighters strafed road and rail transport. Preliminary reports indicate 14 bombers and 13 fighters were lost.

On 8 November, 133 escorted RAF heavy bombers dropped 803 tons on the synthetic oil plant at Homburg; one bomber and two fighters are missing. That night 45 Mosquitoes dropped 62 tons on Hannover and eight others attacked Herford with 16 tons.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, 9 November, 28 flying bombs were plotted against England; 13 made landfall and none reached London; two were destroyed by fighters and two by antiaircraft fire.

2. By 1200 of 9 November, a number of villages to the east of Font-a-Mousson had been taken in our Third Army’s offensive despite heavy resistance. Progress was also made in the area east of Nancy. In the Hurtgen Forest, at least 15 German tanks were knocked out. The Seventh Army made local gains northwest and southwest of St. Die. In western
Holland, the enemy pocket at Hoerdijk was eliminated. Resistance on Walcheren Island has ceased.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. On 8 November, 231 medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked communications in the Po Valley, destroying or badly damaging nine bridges. Seven hundred thirty-eight other aircraft struck targets in the Forli-Faenza battle area and attacked rail lines and bridges, principally southwest of Parma. Coastal Air Force planes destroyed a bridge near the French-Italian border and attacked shipping and shore targets along the coast of northeastern Italy. Twenty-three Greece-based fighters attacked transportation in Yugoslavia. In these operations we lost one bomber and four fighters.

2. By 1200 on 9 November, units of our 92nd Division had captured the village of Fabbiano in the Mediterranean sector of the Fifth Army front and advanced north and northeast of the town. On the Eighth Army front the enemy withdrew in the Forli area during the night, after heavy fighting. British troops with tanks advanced into Forli. To the northeast, other British-Canadian units reached the Forli-Ravenna highway in the vicinity of Borgo-Sisa. To the southwest, Polish troops reached the vicinity of Castrocaro and made gains west of Dovadola.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 7 November, the Eastern Air Command flew 337 tactical and 226 supply sorties; 190 of these were in support of ground forces.
N. BURMA

APPROXIMATE LINE OF CONTACT

25 0 25 50 75
APPROXIMATE MILES

LEDH
SILCHAR
SHWEGO
BANO
MANGSHIH
HYOTHIT
LONGLING
MACHANG

CHITTAGONG
AKYAB
Fighters and medium bombers attacked rail traffic and an airfield in the Shwebo area. Other fighters swept river traffic near Bhamo and attacked the airfield at Onbaik.

2. On the Chindwin front, the Japanese evacuated Fort White, which was occupied by Indian troops on 8 November.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 7 November, 187 Solomons-based aircraft swept the Bougainville-New Britain-New Ireland area; in addition, Rabaul received 32 tons from eight B-24's based on New Guinea. Ninety Southwest Pacific medium bombers and fighters struck air-dromes on Halmahera; 37 others attacked air-dromes in the Celebes. Near Makassar three Jap planes were shot down and 17 destroyed on the ground.

In the Philippines, 35 B-24's dropped 74 tons on air-dromes on Negros, shot down four Japanese planes and destroyed six on the ground; two of our bombers were lost. Fighters struck shipping and shore installations at Ormoc Bay.

2. By 8 November, X Corps troops on Leyte had reached high ground about a mile and a half south of Pinamopoan without enemy contact and other units of that Corps were near Alto Peak, south of Jaro. XXIV Corps troops continued to encounter strong resistance to the west and southwest of Dagami.

3. During 8 November, 15 B-24's attacked shipping near Chichi Jima; two other B-24's bombed Haha Jima while Navy fighters hit Rota.
EASTERN FRONT

On 9 November the Red Army established a bridgehead over the Tiza River northeast of Szolnok and pushed to within three miles of the Miskolc-Budapest railroad.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1065

0700 November 8 to 0700 November 9, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 7 November, four medium bombers swept the Kuriles, sinking two barges and attacking Torishima Retto. Three of 15 to 20 enemy fighters were shot down. One of our bombers was lost.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset 7 November, 948 tactical sorties were flown in support of ground operations. One enemy plane was shot down; we lost ten planes.

   During 7 November, 341 fighters of the RAF Bomber Command attacked motor and rail transportation north and east of the battle area in Holland and supported ground forces in the Walcheren, Dunkirk and the Maas Estuary areas. That night operations were cancelled because of bad weather.

   On 8 November, 324 escorted heavy bombers of the Eighth Air Force were airborne to attack the synthetic oil plant at Merseburg and the rail yards at Rheine. Weather forced the recall of other 8th Air Force planes also scheduled to attack Merseburg. Two enemy fighters were destroyed. Five bombers and 21 fighters are missing.

   During the 24-hours ending at 0600, 8 November, one long-range rocket landed in England.

2. On 8 November, the US Third Army attacked south of Metz. As of noon, one division had gained two and one-half miles and reached

   -1-
WESTERN FRONT

SCHOUWEN I.
WALCHEREN I.
MOERDIJK
BRUSSELS
COLOGNE
HURTGEN FOREST
TRIER
METZ
SEILLE
ST. DIE
BERGEROHER
BELFORT

HAMBURG
BERLIN
LEIPZIG
AMSTERDAM
PARIS
MUNICH
FRANKFURT
STRASBOURG

0 20 40 60 80 100 MILES
the Seille River 30 miles south of Metz; another division further north had gained two miles and still another had effected a crossing of the river. On the US First Army front, attacks continued and slight advances were made against heavy resistance in the Hurtgen Forest. German counterattacks west of Trier were contained. In the St. Die sector, minor advances were made along the fronts of three divisions of the Seventh Army. Further south French First Army troops were within a mile of Gerardmer. Troops of the Canadian First Army held three fourths of Walcheren Island and had cleared all ground south of the Hollandschdiep except for a German pocket at Moerdijk. Schouwen Island was found clear of the enemy.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. On 7 November, 302 medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked bridges in northern Italy and troop concentrations at Forli; 728 other aircraft attacked bridges and targets in the battle area and transportation in Yugoslavia.

Sixty-one fighters of the Coastal Air Force attacked two bridges in northwestern Italy, destroying one; other aircraft raided rail transportation in the Nice area and shipping and shore targets along the north Adriatic coast. Eighty-nine fighters and fighter bombers of the Balkan Air Force swept Yugoslavia and Albania, 12 medium bombers attacked Novi-Pazar in Bulgaria and 23 Greece-based planes hit rail and road transportation. In these operations five planes were lost.

On 8 November, 34 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force bombed troop concentrations in Yugoslavia; one bomber is missing.
2. During the 24-hour period ending at 1200, 8 November, no
significant change occurred on the Fifth Army front. On the Eighth
Army front the British V Corps attacked toward Forli against heavy
opposition. Further west, Polish troops occupied Dovadola and
advanced east and west of the town. Monte Trebbio was taken and held
against counterattacks.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. The Eastern Air Command reported 443 tactical and 85 supply
sorties for 6 November; 189 of these were flown in support of ground
operations in the Fort White-Kalemuya area and along the Myittha River.
Fighters fired on an oil pipe line southeast of Prome.

2. Despite adverse weather on 6 November, the 14th Air Force flew
31 sorties, mainly over the Salween front. The following day 23
fighters attacked targets in the same area.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER

1. During 6 November, 64 Solomons-based aircraft attacked Bougain-
ville and New Ireland. Southwest Pacific planes flew 23 sorties against
New Britain, more than 70 in the area from Wewak to Timor, and 79 against
airdromes on Mactan, Masbate and Negros Islands in the Philippines.
Twelve B-25's swept Macajalar Bay (northern Mindanao) scoring two hits
on a destroyer. Twenty-five enemy planes were shot down and five
grounded planes were destroyed; we lost three fighters and one B-24.
The following day 56 sorties were flown against targets in the Newak-Timor-Borneo area. Eight fighters bombed an enemy headquarters in the Valencia area on Leyte. Fighters shot down five enemy aircraft attacking Dulag airfield on Leyte.

2. By 7 November, XXIV Corps elements were engaging an enemy force of unknown size ten miles west northwest of Abuyog. Three counter-attacks against a regiment of the X Corps were repulsed a mile south of Pinamopoan.

3. During 6 and 7 November, more than 36 heavy bombers and 88 other aircraft attacked shipping, airfields and installations in numerous strikes on the Bonin, Kusan, Caroline, Mariana and Marshall Islands; one enemy aircraft was shot down.

During the night 6-7 November, our bases on Saipan and Tinian were attacked by 11 aircraft. Three of the attackers were shot down; we suffered no damages or casualties.

4. On 6 November, 18 B-29's of the 21st Bomber Command were dispatched from Saipan to attack two airfields on Iwo Jima. Fifteen completed the mission, two returned early and one was lost over the ocean.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1064

0700 November 7 to 0700 November 8, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 6 November, nine bombers attacked targets in the Onnekozan, Paramushiro, and Shumushu areas in the Kuriles. One enemy interceptor was destroyed.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset 6 November, Allied tactical planes flew 2,051 sorties in support of ground operations. One enemy plane was destroyed; we lost 13.

On 6 November, 691 escorted RAF heavy bombers and nine Mosquito bombers dropped 3,655 tons of bombs on Gelsenkirchen. That night 121 heavy bombers dropped 124 tons on Koblenz and ten others struck the rail yards at Rheine with 53 tons. Forty-six Mosquito bombers hit Gelsenkirchen again with 53 tons, and small raids were made on Hannover and Herford. Nearly 70 mines were dropped near Helgoland. In all these operations four enemy aircraft were destroyed; 21 RAF bombers are missing.

Weather prevented 8th Air Force operations on 7 November.

On 5 and 6 November, eight flying bombs and nine long-range rockets landed in the Antwerp-Brussels area. On 6 November, four rockets landed in England. That night 17 flying bombs were plotted; five crossed the coast and eight were destroyed. During the night of 7-8 November, one rocket landed in England.
2. Up to noon, 7 November, US Seventh Army troops had strengthened their positions in the sector west of St. Die; farther south, French troops made local gains southwest of Gerardmer. Northeast of Nice other US troops advanced about three miles.

**MEDITERRANEAN THEATER**

1. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800, 6 November, 1,100 Tactical Air Force bombers and fighters attacked transformers and bridges on the Brenner Pass route, close support targets in the battle area and transportation in Yugoslavia. Coastal and Balkan Air Force planes struck bridges and other targets in northwest Italy and Yugoslavia, and attacked coastal shipping in the Genoa and Adriatic areas. In these operations three enemy planes were destroyed; we lost seven fighters.

On 7 November, 646 15th Air Force bombers and 315 fighters dropped 1,769 tons of bombs on bridges and rail yards on the Brenner Pass route and in northeastern Italy and on other targets including troop concentrations and rail yards in Yugoslavia. Four bombers and four fighters are missing.

2. To noon, 7 November, there were only minor changes on the Fifth Army front in Italy. On the Eighth Army front, Polish troops astride the Florence-Forli Highway cleared San Rufillo; other Poles took San Zeno and Mt. Casaluda. The British sent patrols across the Rabbi River south of Forli and, to the northeast, other Allied troops advanced within one-half mile of the Forli-Ravenna Highway.
ASIATIC THEATER

1. The Eastern Air Command reported more than 150 sorties in support of ground operations west of the Chindwin River on 5 November. Heavy bombers attacked rail yards and planted mines in the harbor at Bangkok while medium bombers and fighters attacked targets in the Myitkyina-Mandalay corridor and in the Lashio and Bhamo areas. In all, 382 tactical and 69 supply sorties were flown.

2. 14th Air Force operations on 6 November were cancelled because of weather.

3. By 6 November, Chinese troops held a four-mile stretch of the Burma Road from Lunkling to Machang. In Burma, other Chinese troops continued to cross the Irrawaddy southeast and northwest of Shwegu without opposition. Indian troops in the Tiddim area were one mile north and three miles south of Fort White.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 5 November, 117 Solomons-based planes struck supply points on New Ireland and in the Rabaul area.

On 5 and 6 November, 143 Southwest Pacific planes, not reported previously, attacked targets on northern New Guinea and in the Ceram-Celebes-Halmahera area. One enemy plane was destroyed over Morotai.

In the Philippines, during the same period, 40 B-24's and 30 fighters struck airdromes on Negros and 20 other B-24's dropped 50 tons of bombs on airfield installations at Cebu. Fourteen heavy and medium
bombers destroyed a bridge and attacked other targets on Mindanao; fighters swept Panay and supported ground operations on Leyte. Nine enemy planes were shot down and 13 (probably 17) were destroyed on the ground.

2. By 6 November, X Corps troops on Leyte had advanced some five miles southwest of Jaro toward Ormoc. Several enemy counterattacks were repulsed south of Pinamopoan the previous night. XXIV Corps troops continued to attack west of Dagami. Along the west coast patrols moved without contact to Caridad and Matalom, ten miles north and 30 miles south of Baybay, respectively.

3. On 5 November, more than 60 US planes continued their raids on Nauru, the Marshalls, the Palaus, the Bonins, Yap, and Marcus.

4. On 7 November and that night, B-29's of the 21st Bomber Command again flew photographic reconnaissance missions over the Tokyo area.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1063

0700 November 6 to 0700 November 7, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 5 November six B-24's and four medium bombers attacked enemy installations in the Paramushiro area. One medium bomber was shot down by eleven intercepting fighters.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset 5 November, Allied tactical aircraft flew 2,069 sorties in support of ground operations. Thirty-four enemy planes were destroyed; seven Allied planes are missing.

On 5 November, 165 escorted RAF heavy bombers dropped 979 tons of bombs on Solingen; one bomber is missing. That night 63 Mosquitoes bombed Stuttgart; small raids were made on Aschaffenburg.

During 8th Air Force operations on 5 November, 4,648 tons of bombs were dropped on rail and oil targets in western Germany. Final report states that 21 bombers and three fighters were lost.

The next day the 8th Air Force dispatched 1,094 heavy bombers escorted by more than 700 fighter to attack oil refineries in the Duisburg and Hamburg areas, German Air Force installations and an aircraft factory at Neumunster, and other military objectives in western Germany. Preliminary reports indicate that seven heavy bombers and seven fighters are missing.

2. During the night of 5-6 November, 30 flying bombs were launched; 12 made landfall, none reached London; five were destroyed by antiaircraft fire.

By 5 November, there had been a total of 138 incidents in
England caused by long-range rockets, of which 90 fell in London or the vicinity. Of those aimed at targets on the Continent, 115 had fallen in the region of Antwerp up to 30 October and 80 in the Liege area.

3. On 6 November, US First Army troops in the Hurtgen Forest southeast of Aachen repulsed a heavy enemy infantry and armor counter-attack; our units which had given some ground resumed the offensive to regain their former positions. Small gains against heavy opposition were made west of Schmidt by other US units. Seventh Army troops advanced more than a mile in the sector northwest of St. Die. Along the south bank of the Holandschdiep, Allied troops were fighting on the approaches to the Moerdijk bridge (which has been destroyed by the enemy) and had reached the outskirts of Willemstad. On Walcheren, other Allied troops gained about three miles to the west and captured Middleburg and Veere.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800, 5 November, 1,026 Tactical Air Force planes attacked targets on the Brenner Pass route, supported ground operations and raided shipping in Fiume Harbor and communications in Yugoslavia. Coastal and Balkan Air Force planes attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and in the Adriatic, and struck transportation and barracks in Albania. Five enemy planes were destroyed; we lost five planes.

On 5 November, 114 bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 34 tons
on rail yards at Sarajevo. On 6 November, 585 escorted heavy bombers dropped 1,309 tons on targets including an oil refinery and an ordnance depot in the Vienna area, rail yards at Maribor and Kapfenberg, and power stations at Bolzano on the Brenner Pass route. Seventy-two other bombers dropped 268 tons on troop concentrations at Podgorica (Yugoslavia). Four enemy planes were destroyed; seven of our planes are missing.

2. To noon of 6 November, there were no significant changes on the Fifth Army front in Italy. On the Eighth Army front, Polish troops occupied Mt. Pratello northeast of Tredozio and made other advances south of the Florence-Forli highway. British troops consolidated positions and made slight advances south of Forli.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. The Eastern Air Command reported 345 tactical and 254 supply sorties for 1 November. One hundred and forty of the former were flown by fighters in support of ground operations in the Fort White-Kalewa-Kalesyo area; other tactical sorties were flown against targets in the Shwebo area and oil installations at Yenanyat and Chauk. The same day six enemy planes attacked Myitkyina airfield, setting fire to an already damaged cargo plane. The next day, nine enemy planes attacked airfields at Tamu and Palel, destroying a parked medium bomber. Three of these planes were shot down; one of our fighters is missing.

2. On 1 November, four 11th Air Force fighters knocked out a highway bridge on the Burma Road at Mong Yu. The next day 38 fighters
supported Chinese ground operations in the Mangshih area and attacked railway targets southwest of Lashio and supply areas at Chefang and Wanling; small numbers of heavy bombers and fighters attacked targets in the Japanese-held areas of South China and on Hainan Island.

2. On 5 November Chinese troops crossed the Irrawaddy River northwest of Shwegu and occupied Shwegugale without opposition. South of Tiddim, Indian troops were closing in on Ft. White from the north and south.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 4 November weather limited operations by Solomons-based planes to 97 sorties against Kavieng and other targets on New Ireland.

On 4 and 5 November, 132 Southwest Pacific planes, not reported previously, attacked targets in the Wewak-Timor-Halmahera area. Early on the latter day four enemy planes raided a US airdrome on Morotai.

During 4 and 5 November, 46 heavy bombers dropped 127 tons of bombs on airfields in the Cebu area; six others raided airdromes on Negros and Cebu during the night. Twenty-seven fighters, one of which was lost, shot down six enemy planes over Alicante airdrome (Negros), and another over Leyte.

2. On 5 November, X Corps troops made a slight advance along the Finampoop-Ormoc Road and XXIV Corps units were attacking strongly entrenched enemy positions northwest of Dagani.

3. On 4 November, 18 Pacific Ocean Area B-24's dropped 26 tons
of bombs on Iwo Jima airfields, destroying two parked enemy aircraft; two other B-24's struck Haha Jima, and fighters attacked Rota and Pagan.


EASTERN FRONT

No significant change reported.

GENERAL

The War Department has informed General Eisenhower that Officer Candidate School production here will be curtailed due to the lack of qualified candidates. By March, 1945 the majority of officer replacements will be obtained from enlisted personnel overseas.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1062

0700 November 5 to 0700 November 6, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(3)
1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset 4 November, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 2,455 sorties on the northern and central fronts; 1,248 of these were in support of Canadian ground operations and against enemy communications; others included fighter and fighter-bomber sweeps along the Rhine and attacks by medium bombers on the Meuse River bridge at Venlo and on ordnance and storage depots in the Trier area. Ten planes were lost. Seventy additional sorties were flown in support of ground operations on the southern front.

On 4 November, 174 escorted RAF heavy bombers dropped 1,040 tons of bombs on Solingen. That night 748 bombers dropped 4,630 tons on Bochum; 174 bombers dropped 1,018 tons on the Dortmund-Ems Canal; 41 Mosquito bombers dropped 59 tons on Hannover and a small attack was made on Herford. In these operations six enemy planes were destroyed; 33 bombers are missing.

During that day's 8th Air Force operations, the bomb tonnage dropped on German refineries, synthetic oil plants and rail centers totalled 2,990. Our losses were seven bombers and seven fighters.

The next day the 8th Air Force dispatched 1,274 bombers, escorted by 674 fighters, primarily to attack rail yards at Frankfurt, Karlsruhe and Ludwigshafen.

Additional rocket and flying bomb activity for 4 to 6 November includes: five long-range rockets and one flying bomb against Antwerp (all landed); six rockets (landed) and 23 flying bombs (all plotted, six landed, nine destroyed) against England. One carrier aircraft was
2. As of noon 5 November, US First Army units southeast of Aachen had repulsed an enemy counterattack near the town of Schmidt and were attacking through extensive mine fields covered by enemy artillery and small arms fire. Third Army troops north of Metz occupied Berg on the Moselle River. Seventh Army troops advanced about two miles to strengthen their positions northwest of St. Die. Farther to the south French troops advanced two miles toward Gerardmer. On the British Second Army front US and British units strengthened their positions west of Venlo but were held up by heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire. Northeast of Tilburg, British troops advanced five miles to the Maas River. In the Canadian sector to the west, other Allied troops reached the Maas north of Breda and approached the Hollandschdiep at several points farther to the west; several towns were captured throughout this area, including Dinteloord northwest of Roosendaal. On Walcheren Island, Oost-Souburg and Flushing have been cleared and further gains were made on the east coast.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. On 4 November, 682 medium bombers and fighters of the Tactical Air Force attacked bridges and gun positions in the Brenner Pass and Po Valley, while other fighters raided transportation in Yugoslavia. Small numbers of Coastal Air Force planes bombed a bridge in northwestern Italy and attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and in the Adriatic. More than 60 Balkan Air Force planes swept communications and shipping in Yugoslavia and Albania. In all these operations one enemy plane was
shot down and eight of our planes were lost.

The same day and that night 182 heavy and medium bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 180 tons of supplies in Yugoslavia. A small raid was made on the Sarajevo rail yards. On 5 November, 507 heavy bombers, escorted by 308 fighters, dropped 1,100 tons of bombs on an oil refinery in Vienna; 42 additional bombers dropped nearly 100 tons on troop concentrations in Yugoslavia. Nine enemy aircraft were destroyed; five of our planes are missing.

2. As of noon, 5 November, the general situation remained unchanged throughout the Italian front. Road and ground conditions continued to improve as the weather remained clear for the second successive day. Our Fifth Army troops in the sector south of Bologna adjusted their positions locally and continued patrolling. Polish troops south of the Florence-Forli Highway on the Eighth Army front were reported fighting in the town of Marsignano.

3. On 5 November the Greek mainland was reported clear of the enemy except for a few isolated detachments.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. The Eastern Air Command reported 1,631 tactical and 419 supply sorties for 3 November. Two hundred twenty-four of these sorties were flown by medium bombers and fighters in support of ground operations in the Tiddim-Kalewa-Mawlaik area. Other medium bomber and fighter sorties were flown against airfields in central Burma and at Rangoon.
The next day, 20 B-24's and 66 fighters attacked rail shops and airfields at Rangoon; two enemy aircraft were destroyed.

2. On 3 November, small numbers of 14th Air Force fighters shot down two Japanese planes near Amoy and attacked shipping in the Hainan Strait and in northeastern French Indo-China. Shipping and other targets also were attacked in the Japanese-held sector south of Kweilin. The next day, 36 fighters supported Chinese ground operations in the Mangshih area.

3. During 20th Bomber Command operations on 4 November, 52 B-29's dropped 77 tons of bombs on the Singapore Naval base and eleven other B-29's scattered more than 20 tons on oil refineries in Sumatra, a supply dump at Taungup (Burma) and other targets. One enemy plane was destroyed; one B-29 was lost from operational causes and another is missing.

4. By 4 November, Allied troops in the Tiddim area had cleared and occupied Kennedy Peak, with leading elements two miles south of that point. Chinese troops occupied Mosit, on the Irrawaddy River southeast of Shwegu, without contact.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 3 and 4 November, 85 Southwest Pacific planes, not previously reported, attacked airdromes, gun positions and shipping from northern New Guinea to Timor and Halmahera; one plane was lost.

In the Philippines 22 medium bombers and nine fighters attacked the Alicante airdrome, Negros, on 3 November, destroying seven enemy
CAROLINE AND MARIANAS IS.

SCALE OF MILES

CAROLINE ISLANDS
planes on the ground and in the air; one of our planes was shot down by antiaircraft fire. That night two heavy bombers harassed airstrips on Negros and Cebu Islands and an enemy fighter was shot down over Leyte. The next day, 37 B-24's dropped 85 tons of bombs on the Cebu airstrips and destroyed two interceptors.

2. By 4 November, troops of the X Corps had reached a point on the Ormoc-Pinamopoan road 500 yards south from the latter town. XXIV Corps troops repulsed a counterattack southwest of Dagami and advanced northwest of the town about one and one-half miles. Reconnaissance units operated 114 miles north and four miles south of Baybay on the west coast of Leyte, without opposition.

3. Marine fighters damaged two small cargo vessels in the Palaus and attacked Yap on 2 November. Marcus was hit by three B-24's. The next day small numbers of bombers and fighters attacked Rota, Marcus, Pagan, Jaluit and Nauru. One enemy plane was destroyed.

During the night of 2-3 November nine enemy planes attacked US bases on Tinian and Saipan, inflicting minor damage on three cargo planes; four of the enemy planes were shot down.

4. On 1 November the first B-29 photographic mission was flown from Saipan to reconnoiter aircraft and electronic plants and harbor installations in the Tokyo area. Subsequent missions were flown on the 4th and 5th of November.

EASTERN FRONT

No important changes reported.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1061

0700 November 4 to 0700 November 5, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(y)
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 3 November four heavy and four medium bombers attacked enemy targets on eastern Paramushiro and radar installations on islands to the northeast.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset 3 November, some 1,000 tactical sorties were flown in support of Allied ground forces. These operations included a 227-ton attack by bombers on rail bridges over the lower Ruhr River. Fourteen of our planes were lost.

Fourteen RAF bombers attacked railway targets in western Germany on 3 November. That night Mosquito bombers raided Herford and dropped 74 tons on Berlin.

On 4 November the 8th Air Force dispatched more than 1,100 escorted heavy bombers to attack rail yards at Saarbrucken and Hamm and synthetic oil plants and refineries in the Dusseldorf, Hamburg and Hannover areas.

2. As of noon 4 November, US First Army troops southeast of Aachen had been forced to withdraw from the town of Schmidt after heavy attacks by enemy infantry and armor. US Seventh Army troops in the sector northwest of St. Die advanced to within a mile of the Raon l'Etape road junction, while other units cleared the town of LaSalle to the south. North of Baccarat French armored troops withdrew approximately a mile to positions on high ground. In the area northeast of Nice, US airborne units gained about two miles against determined enemy resistance.
British Second Army troops repulsed an enemy counterattack and strengthened their positions south of the Helmond-Venlo railroad. Polish armored units on the Canadian First Army front gained well over a mile in the sector north of Breda; farther to the west US infantry troops strengthened their positions northeast of Roosendaal and Canadian armored units to the northwest encircled Steenbergen. On Walcheren Island, British troops were clearing the town and dock area at Flushing. A late communiqué reports the junction of these forces with those from the causeway on the east.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

1. On 3 November, 111 Tactical Air Force fighters attacked enemy strongpoints in the eastern Po Valley and destroyed 16 locomotives and three parked enemy planes in Yugoslavia; two of our fighters were lost. Small numbers of Coastal and Balkan Air Force planes attacked targets in northwestern Italy and Yugoslavia. Weather restricted all air operations for the period.

On 4 November, 815 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force, escorted by 426 fighters, dropped 1,695 tons of bombs on rail yards at Regensburg, Munich, Augsburg, Linz and on the Brenner Pass route. One enemy plane was destroyed; nine bombers and one fighter are missing.

2. There were no significant changes on the Italian front to noon 4 November; weather conditions were somewhat improved and rivers were reported subsiding. British troops on the Eighth Army front made a slight gain southeast of Forlì in the face of heavy shell and mortar fire.
ASIATIC THEATER

1. The Eastern Air Command reported 309 tactical and 328 supply sorties for 2 November. The majority of these sorties were flown in support of Allied ground operations in the Tiddim-Kalensyo-Mawlaik area and included heavy attacks on enemy pillboxes at Kennedy Peak by 126 medium bombers and fighters. Two waves of Eastern Air Command fighters struck airfields in the Rangoon area on 3 November in conjunction with the B-29 raid.

2. On 4 November, 76 B-29's of the 20th Bomber Command were dispatched to attack the Singapore Naval base and secondary targets in Sumatra.

3. In Burma, Chinese troops east of the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway corridor reached the Irrawaddy River six miles northwest of Shwegu and Myogon eight miles northeast of that town.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 2 November weather limited Solomons-based operations to 50 sorties over Bougainville, New Britain and New Ireland. During the period from 1 to 3 November inclusive, 119 additional Southwest Pacific planes hit scattered targets over a wide area from northern New Guinea to the Sulu Archipelago and south to the Tanimbars and Timor. On the latter day 24 B-24's dropped 36 tons of bombs on the Makassar waterfront.

2. In the Philippines during the same three-day period, 123 medium
bombers and fighters raided airdromes on Negros and Mindanao. In Ormoc Bay (Leyte) an escorted group of B-24's sank a 7,000-ton freighter, left another in flames and attacked a cruiser. Other fighters also struck shipping in the same area and, on land, destroyed 25 trucks of a large motorized convoy moving on Pinamopoan from Ormoc, where enemy landings had been effected. Seventy-three enemy planes, not previously reported, were shot down by our planes and antiaircraft fire in the Philippine area; we lost five planes.

3. By 3 November, X Corps troops on Leyte had expanded their hold on the Carigara Bay coast west to include Capoocan and Pinamopoan. The latter town was taken by the combined efforts of a column which advanced along the shoreline and amphibious units which embarked from Capoocan. The enemy landed troops and motorized equipment from an escorted convoy of four cargo ships in Ormoc Bay.

4. On 1 November, Marine fighters supported ground action on Peleliu and attacked shipping off Babelthup. Other attacks were made by heavy bombers and fighters on Iwo Jima, Rota, Yap and the Bonin Islands. On 2 November, 21 B-24's attacked four cargo ships off Chichi Jima with 30 tons of bombs, sinking one and damaging the others. Fighters again attacked Rota and Pagan.

EASTERN FRONT

In Hungary Soviet units took the communications center of Szolnok on 1 November against stiff German-Hungarian resistance.
GENERAL

Headquarters, Fifteenth Army has been ordered from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to New York for further movement overseas. The Commanding General is to be assigned by the European Theater of Operations.

Headquarters, XXI Corps (Major General F. W. Milburn) has also been ordered to New York for movement overseas.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1060

0700 November 3 to 0700 November 4, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. During the night of 1-2 November, a single B-24 attacked targets on Omnekotan Island in the Kuriles.

2. On 3 November, RCAF planes attacked an enemy submarine south of Iceland.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset 2 November, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 1,556 sorties in support of ground operations on the northern and central fronts. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed; we lost four planes.

   On 2 November, 181 escorted RAF heavy bombers dropped 1,040 tons of bombs on a synthetic oil plant at Homburg; four planes were lost.
   That night 940 RAF bombers dropped 4,914 tons on Dusseldorf; nine enemy planes were destroyed, ten bombers were lost. The same night, 41 Mosquito bombers hit Osnabruck and there were minor attacks on Hallendorf and Brunswick.

   Weather prevented 8th Air Force operations on 3 November.

   Fifteen previously unreported long-range rockets landed in England on 2 and 3 November. During the same period, ten flying bombs were plotted.

2. On 3 November, Canadian First Army troops on Walcheren Island had effected a junction of their Westkapelle and Flushing forces to form a solid front while a new assault on the island from the east established
WESTERN FRONT
a bridgehead across from South Beveland Island. North Beveland Island was clear of the enemy. All enemy resistance on the southern bank of the Schelde northeast of Bruges has ceased. Gains throughout the sector from northwest of Tilburg to north of Bergen op Zoom included the establishment of bridgeheads across the Mark River north of Roosendaal. On our First Army front US troops gained ground southeast of Aachen and entered the town of Schmidt. Seventh Army troops advanced approximately a mile in the sectors southwest and northwest of St. Die and north of Baccarat.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER


   During the night of 1-2 November, eight heavy bombers hit a railway bridge at Latisana in northeastern Italy. On 3 November, 47 heavy bombers dropped 87 tons of bombs on rail yards and industrial targets in southern Germany and Austria.

2. Weather continued to hamper all ground operations in Italy up to noon 3 November. Fifth Army troops repulsed counterattacks along their front. On the Eighth Army front Polish troops made a slight advance northeast of Tredozi. In the Adriatic sector other Allied troops gained ground southwest of Ravenna.

3. In Greece, Florina was cleared of the enemy late on 1 November.
N. BURMA

APPROXIMATE LINE OF CONTACT

25 0 25 50 75

APPROXIMATE MILES
Patrolling continued north as far as the Greek-Yugoslavia border.

4. During the night 1-2 November, two British destroyers sank two enemy destroyers and possibly a third in the Adriatic Sea northwest of Zara.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 1 November the Eastern Air Command flew a total of 305 tactical and 132 supply sorties. One hundred forty fighters supported Allied ground operations in the area south of Mawlaik and Tiddim; 60 medium bombers dropped 70 tons of bombs on enemy positions in the Kennedy Peak area; other medium bombers attacked bridges in the Lashio area. The next night 23 British heavy bombers attacked railroad shops at Bangkok.

   On 2 November, B-24's sank a destroyer and damaged a transport in the South China Sea. Sixteen fighters attacked an airdrome at Hanoi, 36 fighters supported Chinese ground operations in the Lungling-Mangshih area, and other fighters attacked targets near Lashio and east of Eweilin.

2. On 3 November, 44 B-29's of the 20th Bomber Command dropped 437 tons of bombs on rail yards at Rangoon. Another B-29 attacked supply dumps at Taungup. One B-29 was lost in the Bay of Bengal before reaching the target area.

3. By 2 November, Chinese troops on the Salween front were fighting in Lungling proper. Other Chinese troops were five miles northeast of Mangshih on the Burma Road. To the west, Allied troops on the Kalemyo
Road had reached positions eight miles northeast of Kalemyo without contact.

Japanese troops have encircled Kweilin.

4. General Chiang Kai Shek, in an order dated 30 October, has appointed General D. I. Sultan the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army in India.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 1 November, 133 Solomons-based planes attacked shipping and land targets in the Bougainville-New Britain-New Ireland area. The next day 13 Southwest Pacific heavy and medium bombers dropped more than 30 tons of bombs on targets in the Wewak area; others struck bivouacs and airfields on Timor.

In the Philippines on 1 November, 14 B-24's, four of which were lost, struck an airstrip, supply dumps and other targets on Negros. Fifty-one enemy planes were destroyed in the air and on the ground in the Negros, Leyte, and Cebu areas during that day and the next.

2. X Corps troops on Leyte captured Carigara on 2 November as a result of a coordinated attack launched from the direction of Jaro and Barugo, respectively. The advance was continued down the north coast toward Capoocan. XXIV Corps troops continued to attack enemy positions west of the Dagami-Burauen Road. To the southwest, reconnaissance troops cut across the Island, reaching Babay on the west coast without contact and advancing six miles south of that point.
3. On 31 October, 27 Marine fighters raided Koror and Babelthuap and pounded pockets of resistance on Peleliu. The same day 12 fighters attacked an airstrip on Yap and four medium bombers hit Wotje. On 1 November, 34 fighters attacked targets on Jaluit and smaller numbers of fighters hit Taroa and Pagan. In these operations, one plane was lost.

EASTERN FRONT

The Red Army is reported to have entered Budapest on 3 November.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1059

0700 November 2 to 0700 November 3, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
1. On 1 November, 1,509 tactical sorties were flown in support of ground operations.

RAF bombers dropped 908 tons on a synthetic oil plant at Homburg; three bombers were lost. That night, 281 other bombers hit Oberhausen with 1,309 tons and 47 Mosquitoes raided Berlin; five enemy planes were shot down for the loss of six heavy bombers. Other raids were made on Cologne, Karlsruhe and Mannheim.

On 2 November, 1,181 bombers and 923 fighters of the 8th Air Force struck another heavy blow against German synthetic oil facilities, the main effort in this attack being centered on Merseburg. Preliminary reports claim 168 (probably 203) German planes destroyed; our losses were 39 bombers and 18 fighters. Twenty-five additional enemy planes were destroyed on the ground.

2. On 2 November, elements of the US First Army gained 2,500 yards in an attack in the Rotgen forest. Our Seventh Army followed up the capture of Baccarat with advances which straightened our lines along a 12-mile front in that sector, incorporating gains of up to three miles.

Canadian First Army troops enlarged their western bridgehead on Walcheren Island; heavy fighting took place in the Flushing area and at the causeway on the east. The city of Tholen was occupied and all of Tholen Island was reported clear of the enemy. Farther east troops of the First Canadian Army were forced to withdraw from one of their bridgeheads across the Mark River. British Second Army troops forced further small enemy withdrawals in the Liesel area.
MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the 24-hour period ending 1800, 1 November, 243 fighters and fighter bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked communication targets principally in the central Po Valley and in the Brod-Zagreb areas of Yugoslavia, destroying more than 60 locomotives for the loss of two fighters; medium bombers were grounded by the weather. Coastal Air Force planes attacked shipping in the Adriatic and Gulf of Genoa with a few sorties over Yugoslavia. Eighty-one planes of the Balkan Air Force carried out sweeps over Yugoslavia and Albania and along the coast.

Bad weather prevented 15th Air Force operations on 2 November. That night seven B-17's harassed targets in Austria.

2. Ground action in Italy was greatly restricted by heavy rains, up to noon 2 November. Only minor engagements were reported.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 31 October, 306 tactical and 194 supply sorties were flown by the Eastern Air Command. Included in tactical operations was the destruction of several bridges, a night sweep of the Irrawaddy from Daunggyi to Bhamo, and attacks on Jap installations in the Fort White-Kennedy Peak areas.

2. By 1 November, Indian troops had pushed four miles farther south against opposition in the Myitkyina Railway corridor to occupy Mawlu, where Japanese resistance was light. In the Salween River sector, fighting continued southeast and southwest of Lunglei; the Chinese
gained several hill features.

3. On 29 October, nearly 50 14th Air Force fighter bomber sorties destroyed two 100-foot river steamers near Changsha, eight locomotives on the Pin Han Railway north of the Yellow River and inflicted other damage and casualties. Additional sorties for 30 October included attacks by more than 100 fighter bombers in the Kweilin-Siangtan area. Two Japanese bombers were shot down in raids over three of our airfields. On 31 October, 86 fighter bombers attacked river shipping and land targets in the Kweiping-Wuchow and West River areas, 31 others supported Chinese ground forces near Lungling, and 16 Chinese-American planes damaged a rail bridge northwest of Nanking. Next day, 41 P-40's and 21 troop-carrier sorties supported ground operations on the Salween front.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 31 October, 86 Solomons-based aircraft attacked Bougainville, New Britain and New Ireland. Nearly 80 other Southwest Pacific planes struck the western New Guinea, Halmahera, Ceram, and Flores Sea areas, while a lone night bomber sank a medium tanker off the Sulu Archipelago. On 1 November, 40 B-24's dropped 90 tons of bombs on Cebu air installations, destroying ten enemy planes in the air and on the ground; 14 other heavies bombed warehouses and supply dumps on northern Mindanao, and an airfield on Negros. Some 30 additional planes attacked targets on New Guinea and in the Timor and Celebes areas.
2. On 1 November, X Corps troops in Leyte Valley advanced two miles after repulsing a dawn counterattack. West of Dagami, XXIV troops encountered heavy artillery, mortar, and machine gun fire after an advance of 2,500 yards. Heavy air attacks continued against our shipping and beaches. Eighteen enemy planes were shot down; we lost one.


4. On 30 October, 17 B-29's in their second raid from a Pacific Ocean Area base dropped 39 tons of bombs on Dublon Island in the Truk group.

EASTERN FRONT

On the eastern front the Red Army continued its advance to within 23 miles of Budapest. Northwest of Debrecen they have extended their front along the Tisa River.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1058

0700 November 1 to 0700 November 2, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

On 1 November four B-25's bombed Paramushiro; one was damaged by interceptors and landed in Russia.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset on 31 October, the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew 444 sorties in support of ground operations on the northern and central fronts. To noon the next day, 163 sorties were reported on the southern front.

Cologne was again an RAF target on the night of 31 October-1 November, when 459 heavy bombers dropped 2,603 tons. Sixteen Mosquitoes also participated in this raid and 18 others hit the same target three hours earlier; 47 Mosquitoes attacked Hamburg.

On 1 November, 290 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force attacked synthetic oil plants at Gelsenkirchen and railroad yards at Hamm; 38 others attacked a railroad bridge at Rudesheim and rail yards at Koblenz.

Three additional long-range rockets and eleven flying bombs were reported on 31 October.

2. On 1 November, troops of the Canadian First Army secured footholds on Walcheren Island at three points, Westkapelle, Flushing and Armen on the west, south, and east, respectively. A beachhead was also secured on North Beveland Island. On the mainland Allied forces east of the East Schelde Estuary continued their drive to the north.
against determined enemy counterattacks. The enemy pocket northeast of
Bruges was further compressed.

In the vicinity of Liesel the Allied counterattack made additional
progress. In the area north of Nancy, Third Army troops advanced to take
Levricourt and Abaucourt. On the Seventh Army front our forces captured
Baccarat and gained considerable ground in that vicinity in spite of
enemy resistance.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. On 31 October, 675 Tactical Air Force medium and light bombers
and fighters destroyed and damaged enemy bridges, supply dumps and
communications in the Po Valley and attacked strongpoints in the battle
area. Four of our fighters destroyed three of 30 enemy aircraft which
attacked them in the Brescia area. Coastal Air Force fighters raided
enemy communications in northwest Italy; 119 Balkan Air Force planes
attacked shipping and waterfront installations along the Dalmatian coast
and carried out offensive sweeps over Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia.
We lost six planes in all these operations.

That night four British bombers attacked military installations
at Podgorica and 60 others dropped nearly 40 tons of supplies elsewhere
in Yugoslavia.

On 1 November, heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped
663 tons on rail yards and industrial works in Austria and northeastern
Yugoslavia, despite bad weather which forced the return of a large
number of the planes dispatched. One enemy plane was shot down;
we lost five bombers and two fighters.

2. To noon of 1 November the enemy continued to defend the west bank of the Ronco River, from the town of Ronco to the east. To the west, the Eighth Army lines were straightened by local advances to occupy key terrain features. An enemy counterattack in one sector of the Fifth Army front was broken up by artillery fire.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 30 October eleven Liberators of the 14th Air Force successfully laid mines in Victoria Harbor at Hongkong. During 17 supply sorties, 38 tons of equipment and personnel were delivered to Chinese ground forces on the Salween front.

2. On 30 October the Eastern Air Command flew 312 tactical and 184 supply sorties. In attacks by medium bombers on railroad bridges, four bridges were destroyed and two others damaged in northern Burma, while three were damaged west and south of Mandalay. Two hundred four of the sorties were in support of troops in the Tiddim area.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 29 and 30 October, two groups of B-24's struck air installations on Negros, while 220 other aircraft attacked targets from New Guinea to Borneo and in the Zamboanga area. Heavy strikes were made upon Halmahera and western Ceram, and in northern Borneo, fighters destroyed over ten grounded planes and set tankers and sea trucks afire.
EAST CENTRAL PHILIPPINES

SCALE IN MILES
On 30 October, 118 Solomons-based aircraft attacked targets on New Britain and New Ireland. The next day, 24 B-24's dropped 35 tons along the Macassar waterfront, and some 40 other aircraft attacked targets in northern New Guinea and in the Celebes-Timor-Banda Sea area. Four of seven enemy planes attacking Morotai were shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

2. By 31 October, X Corps troops on Leyte, moving northwest up the Leyte Valley, had advanced four miles toward Carigara from Jaro. In the north coast area, cavalry troops forced a Jap withdrawal south of Carigara. In the XXIV Corps sector, the occupation of Dagami was completed with the annihilation of remaining enemy forces there. In the extreme south, infantry elements reached a point four miles west of Abuyog. The enemy pocket on Catmon Hill within the beachhead was liquidated.

3. On 30 October heavy bombers and fighters attacked Yap air installations; 24 of our fighters harassed the Peleliu area. The next day, fighters hit Rota.

EASTERN FRONT

On 1 November, Red Army and Rumanian units followed up the Axis withdrawal from the Tiza River bend north of Nyiregyhaza. Soviet mobile units took Kecskemet and advanced ten miles beyond the city toward Budapest, while other Russian units advanced north along the Danube. Soviet and partisan units made gains northeast of Belgrade.