MR 203(2), Sec. 37 — WAR DEPARTMENT OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

February, 1945

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (G)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972

MAR 14 1973

MR Box

63
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1177

0700 February 28 to 0700 March 1, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

27 February. Four hundred thirty RAF heavy bombers struck Mainz and 146 bombed a benzol plant at Gelsenkirchen. During the night, 91 Mosquitoes attacked Berlin. Two heavy bombers and one Mosquito are missing.

Further reports of operations against Halle and the Leipzig area reveal that 83 enemy planes were destroyed, 30 of them at enemy airfields which were strafed by escorting fighters, while a recount of our losses shows only two bombers and three fighters definitely missing and 10 bombers and two fighters outstanding but believed safe.

Seventy-nine heavy and medium bombers of the Strategic Air Force in Italy attacked a railyard at Verona.

28 February. Early reports indicate that more than 1,100 8th Air Force heavy bombers attacked railway targets in the Ruhr district and at Bielefeld, Kassel, and Siegen. Three bombers and three fighters are missing.

Six hundred ninety-four escorted heavy bombers were dispatched from Italy by the 15th Air Force, striking railyards and bridges along the Brenner Route and in the Po Valley. Fighters of the mission strafed rail lines in Austria and Yugoslavia. Eleven bombers and two fighters are missing.
WESTERN FRONT

[Map of the Western Front showing military movements and positions, including cities like Amsterdam and Dijon, and army designations like First US Army and Second US Army.]
27 February. The Tactical Air Forces flew 1,289 sorties. Medium
bombers dropped more than 300 tons on a rail bridge and five communication
centers in northwestern Germany; others placed 24 tons on defended areas
at Dunkerque. Mosquitoes attacked rail lines serving the Ruhr district,
and other planes struck at rocket sites in Holland. Ground support and
reconnaissance missions along the battle front were limited by weather.

Two enemy planes were shot down; we lost nine.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, two rockets and three
flying bombs fell in Antwerp, and six rockets and 29 flying bombs struck
adjacent areas. Antiaircraft destroyed 33 other flying bombs.

28 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, seven rockets
fell in England.

The Canadian Army captured Kalkar and advanced about a mile down the
west bank of the Rhine. South of Uden small gains were made against
heavy resistance. Our Ninth and First Army offensives toward the Ruhr
continued to gain from one to five miles against resistance, which
although heavy at some points, was described as collapsing at others.
An entire German Field Artillery Battalion was captured in one sector.
The northern face of the Roer River bridgehead was extended five miles,
and the southern one about a mile. Armored spearheads west of Cologne
have crossed the Erft River.

Between Schleiden and Pruem gains of from one to two miles were made
at several points, and south of the last-named town armored units expanded
their bridgehead across the Pruem River. North of Trier, our troops
reached the Kyll River and also drove three miles southward along the main
road to the city. To the south, an armored column was within five miles
of Trier.
27 February. The Coastal and Balkan Air Forces, flying 47 and 87 sorties, respectively, attacked targets in northwestern Italy, enemy garrisons and transportation in Yugoslavia, and coastal shipping in the Adriatic and the Gulf of Genoa. Eight tactical aircraft were lost during previously reported operations.

28 February. Tactical Air Forces reported 568 sorties. Medium bombers dropped more than 380 tons, concentrating on bridges along the Brenner Route and in the Po Valley. Fighters supported ground forces and attacked enemy transportation, bridges and airfields throughout northern Italy. Five bridges were destroyed or seriously damaged.

Only artillery exchanges and normal patrolling were reported along the battle front in northern Italy.
ASIATIC THEATER

26 February. During 1,100 sorties, of which 400 were offensive, Eastern Air Command combat planes flew mainly in support of ground troops, but bridges, supply dumps and transportation targets in central and southern Burma were also attacked.

The 11th Air Force flew 112 offensive sorties, attacking transportation, bridges and troop concentrations in central and eastern China and in French Indo-China. Spans of three bridges were destroyed.


27 February. The Chinese advanced five miles farther south along the Burma Road, reaching a point within 15 miles of Lashio.

British troops east of Twinng were within 11 miles of those moving southwest from Myitson. From the Singu bridgehead, British units advanced six miles down the east bank of the Irrawaddy River.

West of Mandalay, Ngazun on the south side of the Irrawaddy was captured against light opposition, but heavy resistance limited Allied gains in the Myinmu bridgehead, five miles to the west. Armored columns driving southeast from Mahlaing to Meiktila, gained 15 miles, capturing a Japanese airfield. Patrols within five miles of Meiktila reported two more airfields serviceable. Other Pagan bridgehead troops patrolled northeast nearly to Myingyan and south to Kyaukpadung.
26 February. More than 600 previously unreported sorties were flown. One hundred seventy-three light bombers and fighters hit Puerto Princesa on Palawan, in preparation for landings. Forty-three B-24's and 140 dive-bombers attacked Antipolo and Wawa, east and northeast of Manila. Five squadrons of heavy bombers struck at Takao, and B-24 patrols sank a large tanker in the Gulf of Tongking.

27 February. Among 220 sorties, 117 light bombers and fighters continued preparatory attacks at Puerto Princesa. Twenty-six B-24's hit Takao, and others attacked air installations on Borneo. A small enemy freighter was sunk near Hongkong. Numerous close-support missions, not included in the above total, were flown over Luzon.

On Luzon, I Corps troops seized lightly-held high ground northeast and northwest of Rosario. In Manila, suicidal defense continued from several buildings. East of the city we met determined opposition west of Antipolo. All organized resistance has ceased on Corregidor, but cornered remnants still hold out on the eastern tip of the island.

We secured Verde Island and mopping up was in progress.

28 February. Following bombardment by our air and Naval units, a US regimental combat team landed at Puerto Princesa on Palawan. Up to noon no opposition had been reported.

In San Bernardino Straits, we secured Naranjo and Balicuatro Islands.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

27 February. Seventy-six fighters and torpedo bombers hit targets in the Palaus and on Yap.
28 February. In Pomerania the Red Army broadened the base of its salient and captured the communications center of Neustettin.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1176

0700 February 27 to 0700 February 28, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN — STRATEGIC AIR

26 February. The RAF utilized 116 heavy bombers to attack a synthetic oil plant at Dortmund. During the night, 71 Mosquitoes raided Berlin and Nuernberg.

During the 8th Air Force attack against Berlin, this date, thirteen bombers and three fighters were lost.

27 February. Over 1,100 8th Air Force heavy bombers attacked railyards and industrial installations in the Leipzig area and a railyard at Halle. The escorting fighters strafed ground targets. Fifty-five enemy aircraft were destroyed. Fourteen bombers and four fighters are missing, but some of these are believed safe.

Taking off from Italy, 557 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked railyards in Austria and southern Germany. Fifteen bombers and one fighter are missing.
The Army Air Forces report the following list of cities most heavily bombed during 1944:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>AAF</th>
<th>RAF</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>12,892</td>
<td>20,449</td>
<td>33,341</td>
<td>Industry, aircraft, communications</td>
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<td>Cologne</td>
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<td>18,687</td>
<td>30,153</td>
<td>Communications</td>
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<td>Stuttgart</td>
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<td>16,705</td>
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<td>Industry</td>
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<td>18,658</td>
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<td>Essen</td>
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<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By JS, MAR 14 1973
WESTERN FRONT
26 February. The Tactical Air Forces flew 1,201 sorties, concentrating on the bombardment of communication targets ahead of the Ninth Army offensive, and attacking rocket-launching sites in Holland. Fighters operated on a limited scale because of the weather. Four planes were lost.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, four rockets and three flying bombs fell in Antwerp. Eight rockets and 33 flying bombs fell in areas adjacent to Antwerp. Antiaircraft fire destroyed 50 flying bombs.

27 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, 13 rockets fell in the Kent, Essex and London areas.

To noon, the Canadian Army's advance to the southeast between the Meuse and the Rhine Rivers continued against relatively light opposition. Along the Rhine a gain of five miles was made; in the center Uden was captured and British armor reached a point three miles southeast of the town; east of Goch advances of three miles were registered.

Our Ninth Army pushed forward an average of five miles on a 17-mile front against moderate to light opposition. The XIII Corps drove nine miles north from Erkelenz threatening the whole German position east of the Meuse between Venlo and Roermond. A communiqué dated 28 February indicates that the First Army has made a three-mile gain east of Dueren, carrying our lines to within ten miles of Cologne.

In the sector north of Echternach, according to the same communiqué, our Third Army advanced three miles on a 12-mile front and entered Bitburg.

South of Trier forces from our Saar River bridgehead drove three miles to the east. The main north-south road through Trier has been cut on both sides of the city.

26 February. Over 8,000 prisoners were taken today on the Western Front.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

26 February. The Balkan Air Force, flying 125 sorties, bombed gun positions on Rab Island, in the northern Adriatic and communications in Yugoslavia. The Coastal Air Force flew 71 sorties, striking at targets in northwest Italy and Yugoslavia. Previously unreported sorties flown by the Tactical Air Force totalled 181.

27 February. The Tactical Air Force reported 630 sorties, during which they continued to concentrate on Po Valley communication facilities and enemy positions.

In the area north of Cotignola, the Eighth Army repulsed one attack. A subsequent renewal of this attack was being counterattacked at the close of the period. A minor effort by Fifth Army troops, south of Bologna failed to gain ground.
ASIATIC THEATER

25 February. The Eastern Air Command reported 2,917 sorties, of which 796 were offensive. Forty-eight B-24's attacked a Japanese headquarters and supply dumps at Taunggyi and nine destroyed part of a bridge on the rail line north of Bangkok. Lighter aircraft attacked lines of communication and supply areas in central Burma and gave support to ground troops.

27 February. Twelve B-29's of the XX Bomber Command were airborne to mine Johore Strait, near Singapore.

26 February. The Chinese gained three miles along the Burma Road toward Lashio. To the west, an advance of six miles was made south of Nantu, and nine counterattacks were repulsed in that area. South of Myitson British troops expanded their bridgehead across the Shweli River to a depth of two miles.

The rapid advance of the British down the Kyaingan-Myitkila road reached the outskirts of Mahlaing; this gain, amounting to 11 miles, placed British troops 20 miles from Myitkila. There were two-mile gains around the British beachhead at Ru-nya.

The Chungking press reported the recapture of the Allied airbase at Suichwan, China.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

24 and 25 February. During more than 270 previously unreported sorties, our planes raided numerous targets on Luzon and gave support to ground forces, while 24 heavy bombers raided an airfield on Zamboanga and bomber patrols sank two vessels in Cam Ranh Bay and off the Ryukyus.

26 February. Thirty-four B-24's bombed airfields on Borneo, 12 others hit Rabaul; 16 mediums raided targets in the Sulu Archipelago.

On Luzon, I Corps troops, moving northeast along the Rosario-Baguio road, captured Dongon and advanced two miles beyond, while troops to the southeast secured Carranglan. XIV Corps forces captured the high ground four miles east of San Mateo, but west of Antipolo were encountering intense small arms and artillery fire. On Corregidor, further progress was made against enemy units holding out on the eastern tip of the island. Our troops moving north along the Luzon coast were in contact with enemy positions in the Zambales Mountains east of Botolan.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

25 and 26 February. One hundred twenty fighters and torpedo bombers struck the Palaus; ten others attacked Yap.
EASTERN FRONT

27 February. In Pomerania, the Soviet Army drove a wedge 35 miles through the German lines northeast of Neustettin, capturing the road junction at Dublitz, and severing all main roads below Koeslin, a junction town on the last escape route from the Danzig area.
GENERAL

In order to utilize most effectively the experience of men returning from the theaters whose numbers are now reaching significant totals, as well as to send to the theaters men suitable for overseas duty, the War Department is establishing the following policies:

a. All operating jobs in the Zone of Interior will be filled by returnees, civilians, persons physically disqualified for overseas service and female personnel as rapidly as possible. All other qualified personnel will be given an opportunity to serve overseas in so far as practicable.

b. Discharges will be offered to wounded returnees who are not up to general-assignment physical standards, and for whom no appropriate assignment is available or can be made available either by displacing a man qualified for overseas duty or by retraining of the returnee.

c. Major commands will be permitted to assign returnees to positions calling for lower grades than those held by the individual concerned, with the requirements that this procedure will not be used to permit promotions, and excesses will be absorbed as rapidly as possible.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1175

0700 February 26 to 0700 February 27, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
25 February. One hundred forty-eight RAF heavy bombers attacked an oil plant at Kamen. That night, 82 Mosquitoes hit Erfurt and other targets. Heavy bombers mined the Skagerrak. From all these operations, two heavy bombers are missing.

During 8th Air Force operations, previously reported, 3½ enemy aircraft were destroyed; our losses were nine bombers and 1½ fighters.

26 February. Dispatching over 1,200 heavy bombers the 8th Air Force attacked rail facilities at Berlin. This is the largest force of US heavy bombers to attack the Reich capital to date. Twenty-six bombers and two fighters were missing, but some were believed to be safe.

15th Air Force heavy bombers in Italy were forced back to their bases by bad weather. However, the fighter escort bombed and strafed rail targets between Graz and Wiener Neustadt destroying two bridges.
25 February. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset, the Tactical Air Forces flew 4,371 sorties. Bombers attacked communication centers, defended villages, bridges, and supply areas all along the front from Alsace to Holland, dropping nearly 1,900 tons of bombs. Fighters attacked transportation targets, gun positions, and enemy concentrations. Marked success was achieved against transport and armored vehicles. Twenty-five enemy aircraft were destroyed; we lost 38.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, one rocket and one flying bomb fell in Antwerp. Twelve rockets and 25 flying bombs fell in areas outside the city. Twenty-two flying bombs were shot down by antiaircraft fire.

26 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, no rockets fell in England. A total of 816 rockets have fallen in England to date, of which 392 landed in the London area.

During the 24-hour period ending at noon, the Second Canadian Army attacked southeast between Kalkar and Uden. Despite heavy resistance, an advance of two miles was made. Small gains were also registered in the area southwest of Goch.

The advance of our Ninth and First Armies toward the Ruhr continued with an average gain of two miles over a 30-mile front. Additional crossings of the Roer were made on the north and south flanks. An armored drive along the Dueren-Cologne highway gained five miles and reached to within 12 miles of the latter city.

North of Echternach our XII Corps pushed five miles eastward and crossed the Nims River in three places. South of Trier the XX Corps joined and consolidated its two bridgeheads east of the Saar River.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

25 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800, the Coastal Air Force flew 84 sorties. Fighter planes bombed the rail station at Brod and attacked harbor installations and barracks in northwest Italy. The Balkan Air Force flew 98 sorties during which harbor installations on the Istrian Peninsula were attacked by 45 medium and light bombers; other planes gave support to partisan troops and attacked rail targets in Yugoslavia.

26 February. The Tactical Air Force reported 826 offensive sorties. Nearly 550 tons of bombs were dropped, principally on rail bridges on the Brenner Route and in the Po Valley. Fighters, in addition to supporting ground troops, attacked widespread transportation targets. We lost six planes.

During the 24-hour period ending at 1500, there were no significant changes along the battle line in northern Italy. An attack of estimated battalion strength was repulsed by US mountain troops in the sector west of the Reno River.
ASIATIC THEATER

24 February. The Eastern Air Command flew 2,727 sorties of which 692 were tactical. Supply dumps at Kyingyan were bombed by 50 heavy bombers, and 12 others attacked the dock area at Mergui. Thirty-six B-25's struck supply areas near Sagaing. Other planes supported Allied troops all along the front and bombed enemy transportation and supply points.

25 February. The 14th Air Force flew 84 offensive sorties. Rail bridges, towns and road transportation were bombed or strafed in western and central China.

In northeastern Burma the Chinese made a small gain southwest of Hsenwi and advanced to a point eight miles southeast of Namtu.

Along the Irrawaddy north of Mandalay contact was established between troops of the Thabeikkyin and Singu bridgeheads. Twenty-five miles west of Mandalay another crossing of the Irrawaddy was effected.

British troops, pushing east from the Pagan area advanced nine miles to the town of Taungtha where heavy resistance was offered by a Japanese transport unit. After capturing Taungtha, the British advanced five miles unopposed along the road and rail line toward Meiktila. A Japanese attack against the southern shoulder of the Pagan bridgehead was repulsed.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

23 and 24 February. During 290 added sorties, 83 light bombers struck positions between Bauang and Baguio and in Balete Pass; 26 heavy bombers struck an airdrome at Zamboanga, and 28 bombed bivouacs near Davao.

25 February. Over 120 sorties were reported. The efforts of 83 heavy bombers were distributed among targets at Takao, troop concentrations northeast of Manila, and airfields on Borneo; 11 others hit targets near Wewak. Patrol bombers sank two coastal vessels off the Pescadores, and, in sweeps over Cam Ranh Bay, shot down six enemy planes. We lost two planes.

On Luzon, I Corps troops reached seven miles northwest of Pantabangan. The XIV Corps continued to mop up the few remaining enemy pockets in Manila. East of Taytay and northeast of Montalban we were encountering strong resistance. West of Fort Stotsenburg, the XI Corps secured several terrain features in the Zambales Mountains. Stubborn resistance continued on Corregidor.

Elements of the Eighth Army made an unopposed landing on Verde Island. General MacArthur has been authorized to award the Asiatic-Pacific Theater ribbon to those US civilians who have been recently liberated in the Philippines. In requesting this authority he pointed out their material contribution, psychologically, to the success of the Philippine Campaign.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

23 and 24 February. Six B-24's struck airfields on Chichi Jima, one hit Haha Jima, and three others bombed Marcus. Fifty-two fighter bombers struck Babelthuap.
26 February. In East Prussia, the Red Army made limited gains against the German pocket. In Slovakia, Rumanian and Soviet troops drove to within five miles of Zvolen.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1174

0700 February 25 to 0700 February 26, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE.
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

24 February. Four medium bombers attacked installations on Paramushiro, in the Kuriles.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

24 February. An oil plant near Dortmund was the target for 307 heavy bombers of the RAF. Another mission was forced back by the weather. Most of 70 Mosquito sorties were on Berlin. Thirty-two heavy bombers laid mines in waters off Denmark.

25 February. Of 1,196 8th Air Force heavy bombers airborne, about half attacked railyards at Munich and the remainder bombed two airbases west of Nuernberg, railyards at Ulm and Aschaffenburg, an underground oil storage area at Neuburg, and an engine plant at Friedrichshafen. Nearly 200 fighters conducted sweeps in the Magdeburg area. Forty-one bombers and four fighters did not return, but the majority are believed safe on the Continent.

From Italy, 546 15th Air Force heavy bombers struck railyards, an ordnance depot and a benzol plant at Linz and railyards at Salzburg. After their escort mission was completed, fighters strafed rail lines and facilities. Nine bombers and three fighters are missing.
EUROPEAN THEATER

24 February. Flying 4,198 sorties the Tactical Air Forces dropped over 1,150 tons of bombs, most of the tonnage falling on communication centers in the zone of the Ninth Army offensive. During armed reconnaissance and rail interdiction missions, all along the front from Alsace to Holland, it was claimed that 89 locomotives and 414 railroad cars were destroyed and rail lines cut in 228 places. Six enemy aircraft were shot down and two destroyed on the ground; we lost 24.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, nine flying bombs fell in Antwerp. Thirty flying bombs fell in adjacent areas, and 41 others were destroyed by antiaircraft fire.

25 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, one rocket fell in the London area.

To noon, the First Canadian Army's attack south of Goch continued against heavy opposition. An advance of about a mile was made along the road toward Weeze.

The offensive of our Ninth and First Armies east of the Roer River continued to make good progress, showing an average gain of two miles over a 25-mile front in the Linnich-Juelich-Dueren sector. The capture of Dueren was completed.

North of Echternach, the XII Corps gained up to five miles against light resistance; the Pruem River bridgehead was consolidated along a four-mile front and expanded to an average depth of two miles. The salient formerly existing between Pruem and Echternach has now been reduced.

South of Trier, our XX Corps expanded further its bridgehead across the Saar River. The XV Corps made limited gains southeast of Saarbruecken and repulsed a counterattack.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

24 February. During 120 Balkan Air Force sorties, direct hits were scored on a large minelayer in a shipyard at Fiume, and large fires and explosions were started in Bihac, Yugoslavia, by medium and light bombers. Other planes carried out sweeps over rails in Yugoslavia. The Tactical Air Force flew 76 and the Coastal Air Force 62, previously unreported sorties.

25 February. The Tactical Air Force reported 877 sorties. Medium bombers concentrated on bridges along the Brenner Route and lighter aircraft attacked motor and rail transport, bridges, and enemy positions throughout the Po Valley. We lost eight aircraft.

There were no significant changes on the battlefront in Italy.
ASIATIC THEATER

23 February. The Eastern Air Command flew 3,042 sorties of which 558 were offensive. Heavy bombers struck supply dumps and positions northwest of Thazi with 240 tons and hit an airfield near Bassein with 40 tons. Lighter planes made widespread sweeps over airfields, rail bridges, and supply dumps in central Burma and gave support to ground forces.

23 and 24 February. During eight previously unreported sorties, B-24's of the 14th Air Force sank five ships in Tongking Gulf and off the south China coast.

24 February. Chinese troops cleared all enemy resistance in Namtu and were advancing south. On the Irrawaddy north of Mandalay the British expanded their bridgeheads at Singu and Thabeikkyin. Advance elements east of Pagan cut the Yenangyaung-Myingyan road 20 miles south of Myingyan and at a second point ten miles farther southwest. A Japanese attack on the west bank of the Irrawaddy north of Seikpyu was repulsed.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

23 February. Over 250 previously unreported sorties were flown, including 141 by Solomons-based aircraft. Heavy bombers continued to attack airfields in Borneo. In Philippine waters, our aircraft sank a Japanese submarine.

24 February. During 168 sorties, 71 heavy bombers attacked Takao, Formosa, and 32 others bombed airfields near Balikpapan in Borneo. Weather hampered anti-shipping missions.

23 February. On Luzon, our I Corps reached positions a mile southwest of Puncan near the Cagayan Valley road against intense fire from infantry weapons. To the east our troops advanced two miles north of Pantabangan. The XIV Corps continued to mop up enemy pockets of resistance remaining in Manila. Northeast of the city we captured Montalban and advanced two miles east. XI Corps troops on Corregidor made gains against determined resistance; to date on Corregidor 3,170 enemy have been killed and six captured.

For the Luzon operation as a whole, our casualties now total 14,778, of which 3,158 have been killed; known enemy casualties are 51,236 killed and 454 captured.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

General Richardson reports that in the week ending 17 February, 94 enemy were killed and 15 captured in cleaning up Guan, Saipan and Tinian. In addition 131 Japanese out of a concentration of 350 in the mountainous section of Saipan were killed or captured. Our casualties were seven killed and three wounded.
EASTERN FRONT

25 February. According to a German report, Priekule in Latvia has fallen to the Red Army. In East Prussia, the Soviets registered limited gains over a 30-mile front. Strong Soviet pressure south of Danzig and southwest of Chojnice caused further German withdrawals.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1173

0700 February 24 to 0700 February 25, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
ATC will continue to assume present administrative responsibilities in Azores.
GENERAL

The War Department notified theater commanders concerned of the establishment of new boundaries in the Mediterranean and European Theaters and the redesignation of the Middle East Theater to be the African-Middle East Theater, all effective 1 March 1945. US Army forces in the Azores will be under the tactical control of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces but will be under the administration of the Commanding General, North Atlantic Division Air Transport Command.
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

23 February. RAF heavy bombers attacked the city of Essen with 1,171 tons of bombs and struck the Gelsenkirchen benzol plant with 623 tons. That night 362 heavies dropped 1,547 tons on Pforzheim.

In Norway, 73 heavy bombers attacked shipping at Horten and 20 mined the harbors at Oslo and Frederikstad. Thirty-seven Mosquitoes assisted in these operations, and 68 others bombed Berlin. Fourteen heavy bombers and one Mosquito are missing.

During the night, 59 RAF strategic bombers, from Italy, attacked a railyard at Verona.

24 February. The 8th Air Force dispatched over 1,100 heavy bombers. Oil refineries at Hamburg and Misburg, a railyard at Lehrte, submarine and rail facilities at Bremen and a rail bridge at Wesel were attacked. Two bombers and seven fighters were lost.

From Italy, 584 15th Air Force heavy bombers took off to attack railyards at Graz, Klagenfurt and in northern Italy. Despite bad weather over targets, 293 planes dropped 630 tons. One bomber and one fighter are missing. That night, 74 RAF strategic bombers hit the railyards at Brescia.
EUROPEAN THEATER

23 February. The Tactical Air Forces flew 3,787 sorties, continuing the attack on communications and supply points. Nearly 2,000 fighter sorties were flown in support of the Ninth Army offensive; over 1,500 rail cars, 150 armored vehicles, and 900 other transport units were claimed destroyed. Sixteen enemy aircraft were shot down; we lost 23.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, one rocket and four flying bombs fell in Antwerp. Five rockets and 48 flying bombs fell in nearby areas. Antiaircraft fire destroyed 68 additional flying bombs.

24 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, eight rockets fell in the Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent and London areas.

To noon, the British Second Army gained about half a mile south of Goch against stiff opposition. Our offensive across the Roer River gained an average of a mile on a 25-mile front. All our bridgeheads were enlarged, and good progress was made in the construction of bridges. Juelich was completely cleared. We gained control of half of Dueren.

In the salient southwest of Pruem, our VIII Corps advanced five miles against light resistance. A bridgehead was established across the Pruem River.

South of Trier, XX Corps units expanded their Saar River bridgeheads. South of Saarbruecken, our XV Corps continued to clear Forbach. To the east of this town we gained about a mile. Several German raids along the Rhine south of Strasbourg were repulsed.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

23 February. The Tactical Air Force flew 1,169 sorties. One hundred ten medium bombers attacked targets on the Brenner Route and in northeastern Italy, while 867 fighters struck enemy lines of communication in northern Italy, Yugoslavia, and Austria. The Coastal and Balkan Air Forces flew 127 sorties, attacking harbors in northwestern Italy and a German headquarters and other targets in Yugoslavia. Three enemy aircraft were destroyed; we lost six.

24 February. The Tactical Air Force reported 1,026 sorties. Medium and light bombers dropped over 300 tons of bombs, principally on rail lines and bridges in northern Italy. Five bridges were destroyed. Other planes attacked lines of communication and motor and rail transport throughout the Po Valley. We lost eight planes.

The British Eighth Army made a successful limited-objective attack along the right bank of the Senio River south of Cotignola and held off German counterattacks. Brazilian and mountain troops of the US Fifth Army gained about a mile on a two-mile front through the mountains north of Pistoia. Three enemy counterattacks in this area were also repulsed.
ASIATIC THEATER

22 February. The Eastern Air Command reported 2,687 sorties, of which 683 were offensive. Fifty heavy bombers struck supply dumps northwest of Sagaing; medium and fighter bombers hit enemy positions and supply dumps in central Burma. Support was given to ground troops all along the front.

23 February. Sixteen offensive sorties were flown by the 14th Air Force. Twenty-nine escorted heavy bombers were airborne to attack railyards but were forced back to their base by bad weather; two of the escorting fighters were lost.

The Chinese captured Namtu and gained five miles in the area southwest of the town. Expanding their bridgehead across the Irrawaddy, British troops reached a point 25 miles east of Pagan; patrols were ten miles northeast and 20 miles southwest of the advance point without encountering the enemy. Forty miles west of Pagan, an advance of three miles to the south was reported without opposition.

On the Arakan front, troops advancing south toward the Ru-ya beachhead gained five miles.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER

22 February. Of 219 previously unreported sorties, half were flown by Solomons-based aircraft. Thirty-six light bombers attacked troop concentrations southwest of Baguio.

23 February. Only 36 sorties were specifically reported, but numerous others were flown over Luzon, including a 51-ton attack by an unstated number of bombers near Fort Stotsenburg. Patrol planes sank two troop-laden landing craft in the Ryukyus. Medium bombers hit two tankers, a destroyer, two destroyer escorts, and another vessel off Cam Ranh Bay. Nineteen B-24's struck an airfield on Borneo.

I Corps troops on Luzon, advancing from Rizal against minor opposition, reached Pantabangan about ten miles to the north. Following a one-hour artillery preparation, XIV Corps troops launched a coordinated attack on Intramuros and secured approximately three-quarters of the walled city against disorganized resistance. Los Banos was captured and the enemy garrison which had held the 2,146 liberated internees was annihilated. We made two-mile advances in the hills northeast of Manila. Our troops were mopping up the west end of Corregidor.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

24 February. Preliminary reports state more than 200 B-29's of the XXI Bomber Command were dispatched to participate in the combined air attack on Tokyo.
EASTERN FRONT

24 February. The Soviets made further small gains in East Prussia. South of Danzig several counterattacks were repulsed, and the line was advanced slightly. Fighting continued heavy along the Silesian fronts.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1172

0700 February 23 to 0700 February 24, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By JS

MARS Date: MAR 14, 1973

203(2)
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

22 February. Summaries of the combined air effort against communications in northern Italy and throughout Germany indicate that 3,266 bombers and 4,673 fighters participated for a total of 7,939 effective sorties. Three hundred fifteen locomotives, 1,038 rail cars, and 196 motor vehicles were reported destroyed and tracks were cut in more than 500 places.

The RAF sent 155 heavy bombers to attack benzol plants at Gelsenkirchen and Osterfeld; 34 bombed rail viaducts at Bielefeld and Altenbecken. Seventy-two Mosquitoes dropped bombs on Berlin.

Sixty-five RAF medium and heavy bombers from Italy struck a railyard at Padua.

23 February. Continuing to attack railyards, 1,283 escorted 8th Air Force heavy bombers bombed widespread targets in central Germany. Fifteen parked enemy aircraft were destroyed; 51 bombers and 47 fighters are missing but most of these are believed safe on the Continent.

Flying from Italy, 482 escorted 15th Air Force heavy bombers attacked railyards in southern Germany, Austria and northern Italy. A total of 1,163 tons was dropped. Three bombers are missing.
22 February. Participating in the effort against communications (reported under Strategic Air), the Tactical Air Force flew 4,786 sorties, and dropped 1,726 tons of bombs. Rocket-launching sites in Holland also were attacked. Thirty-six (probably 42) enemy aircraft were destroyed; we lost 63 planes.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, one flying bomb fell in Antwerp and 13 fell in neighboring areas. Antiaircraft fire shot down 11 others.

23 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, ten rockets fell in Essex, Kent and the London areas.

Resistance stiffened considerably in the First Canadian Army sector. East of Goch their troops advanced a mile and a half toward Weeze on the main communication line to the Ruhr.

At 0330, after a 45-minute artillery preparation, all three Corps of our Ninth Army and the VII Corps of the First Army launched a coordinated attack across the Roer River and made satisfactory progress against initially light resistance. At least 10 bridgeheads were established and consolidated by gains averaging over two miles along the line from Heinsberg to three miles southwest of Dueren. The level of the Roer is seven feet above normal and the swift current hampered assault boat crossings. No bridges have as yet been reported.

Attacking the north face of the enemy's Pruem-Echternach salient, elements of the VIII Corps advanced southeast some three miles over a 12-mile front, but strong enemy pressure on the southern face forced us to a half-mile withdrawal.

The Seventh Army cleared two-thirds of Forbach against stiff
resistance and advanced to within a half mile of Saarbruecken despite strong counterattacks. South of Strasbourg the Germans maintained active patrols all along the front.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

22 February. The Balkan Air Force in 82 sorties struck targets along the northeast Adriatic and flew armed reconnaissance over the Sarajevo area.

In all tactical operations during the period we lost ten planes.

23 February. The Tactical Air Force continued to concentrate its effort on communications, flying 1,160 sorties and claiming extensive damage. Three enemy aircraft were destroyed; eight of ours were lost.

US mountain troops north of Pistoia made a half-mile gain against stiff resistance. The Eighth Army repulsed a small raid near the Bologna-Forli highway.
ASIATIC THEATER

21 February. The Eastern Air Command flew 2,688 sorties of which 697 were tactical. Fifty-nine Liberators attacked rails at Mokpalin and Myittha on the Mandalay-Rangoon railroad. Other principal efforts were against targets near Lashio and Heipaw, positions and dumps in the Singu-Pakokku-Ru-ywa area, and supply installations and airfields along the Mandalay-Rangoon route.

21 and 22 February. The 11th Air Force flew 180 sorties, attacking bridges, transportation, shipping, defense installations, supplies and troops in widespread areas of China. Six planes were lost.

22 February. One hundred six B-29's of the XX Bomber Command struck dock areas in Singapore, and four bombed other targets. The preliminary report did not include losses.

22 February. Chinese along the Burma Road met the enemy five miles south of Hsenwi. To the west, Chinese forces entered Namtu and captured the railroad station. British troops made slight gains at Nyinsu bridgehead despite counterattacks. The island in the Irrawaddy south of Pakokku was cleared of the enemy. Northwest of Dalet on the Arakan mainland several Japanese attacks were repulsed.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

21 February. Two hundred fifty-six previously unreported sorties were flown, including 86 by Solomons-based aircraft over New Ireland and Bougainville. Sixty-eight fighters and dive bombers supported our ground forces in Manila and on Corregidor. An airdrome near Davao was attacked by 28 of our heavy bombers. One enemy plane was destroyed.

22 February. During over 360 sorties, targets near Fort Stotsenberg were attacked by 100 heavy bombers, and 36 bombed airdromes on Borneo. Our medium bombers struck a convoy off southeast China, sinking one destroyer and probably sinking a large freighter. Heavy bomber patrols sank and damaged small shipping near Hongkong, in the Formosa-Ryukyus area and around Negros Island.

On Luzon, our I Corps captured high ground two miles east of Cauringan and also occupied the remaining five hills dominating the area north of San Nicolas. In Manila heavy fighting continued around the Intramuros; all buildings on its eastern approaches have been taken. Northeast of Manila our troops crossed the Marikina River and reached Mateo. Southeast of Manila they occupied Taytay unopposed; our patrols were one mile from Antipolo.

The communiqué reports the rescue by our paratroopers of 2,146 civilian internees, mostly Americans, at Los Banos on Laguna de Bay.
PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

19 February. During the XXI Bomber Command raid over Japan, previously reported, 119 B-29's dropped 352 tons of bombs on Tokyo dock and industrial areas and 12 others dropped 33 tons on additional targets. Twenty-nine enemy aircraft were shot down; we lost four B-29's to enemy action.

20 February. During the night, a single B-29 bombed Osaka, and the next morning another hit the Tokyo dock area.
EASTERN FRONT

23 February. Soviet armies made further advances against the German pocket in East Prussia. They also successfully concluded the sieges of Posen and Arnswalde. In Yugoslavia, Partisan advances southwest of Sarajevo reached within two miles of the city.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1171

0700 February 22 to 0700 February 23, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By JS, MARS Date: MAR 14 1973

203(2)
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

21 February. During the night, 30 heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force attacked a railyard at Neustadt.

The RAF sent 362 heavy bombers to attack Duisburg and 324 to Worms. A canal near Gravenhorst was the target for 166 others. Fifty Mosquitoes assisted in these attacks, and 77 struck Berlin. One enemy aircraft was shot down; 40 bombers were lost.

22 February. Preliminary reports of concentrated air efforts against the German communications system characterized results as most encouraging. A communiqué gave the day's effort (including tactical) as 8,000 sorties.

The 8th Air Force report shows that communication centers near Hamburg, Leipzig, Hannover and Goettingen were attacked by a total of 1,423 escorted heavy bombers. Eighteen (probably 35) enemy planes were destroyed; 14 bombers and 14 fighters are missing, some of which are believed safe on the Continent.

Flying from Italy, 774 escorted 15th Air Force heavy bombers struck at 19 railyards in southeastern Germany and the Casarsa rail bridge in northern Italy. Escorting fighters destroyed 50 locomotives and 40 tank cars. Three bombers and ten fighters are missing.
EUROPEAN THEATER

21 February. The Tactical Air Force flew 4,236 sorties. Medium bombers struck communications in the Ruhr and Alsace, dropping 827 tons of bombs. Fighter aircraft flew rail interdiction missions in the Cologne-Ruhr-Rhine and Saarbruecken-Karlsruhe-Worms areas. Rocket-launching sites in Holland were also attacked. Seven enemy aircraft were destroyed; we lost 35 planes.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, six flying bombs fell in Antwerp. Four rockets and 12 flying bombs fell in adjacent areas. Antiaircraft fire destroyed 12 other bombs.

22 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, five rockets fell in the Essex, Kent and London areas.

Oost was cleared by troops of the First Canadian Army, but further progress has been slow against strong opposition. On the left, there was a small gain toward Kalkar.

The Pruem-Echternach salient was further constricted by advances up to three miles along the northern and southern flanks. Enveloping columns of our VIII and XII Corps were only seven miles apart. The section of Vianden east of the Our River has been cleared. East of Remich, the XX Corps averaged a three-mile gain over a 13-mile front against light resistance, capturing Saarburg and establishing two bridgeheads over the Saar River.

Seventh Army troops continued to make slight gains against stiff resistance in Forbach and cut the Forbach-Saarbruecken Road.
PO VALLEY

- Line as of 21 February
- Line as of 22 February
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

21 February. Tactical, Coastal and Balkan Air Forces flew 265 previously unreported sorties against communications and supplies in northern Italy and Yugoslavia. During the period we lost 11 planes.

22 February. The Tactical Air Force flew 1,100 sorties, concentrating its effort against roads, rails, bridges, and motor transport behind the battle lines, and sending medium bombers to attack railyards and bridges in the central Po Valley and along the Brenner Line.

US mountain troops north of Pistoia improved positions and repulsed two counterattacks west of Monte Belvedere. To the east, Brazilians gained a half mile, capturing Monte Costello. Elsewhere along the front there was active patrolling.
ASIATIC THEATER

20 February. The Eastern Air Command flew 2,512 sorties, of which 838 were offensive. Some planes flew ground support, but most attacked supply dumps, communications and troop concentrations in central and southern Burma. Forty-eight Liberators bombed supply dumps at Singaingmyo, and 11 bombed Toungoo airfields.

Striking airfields around Tsingtao, 29 fighters of the 14th Air Force destroyed six enemy planes (these sorties were in addition to those previously reported).

21 February. Chinese troops advanced four miles south of Hsenwi towards Lashio against light enemy contact. On the Irrawaddy, patrols nine miles east of Thabeikkyin failed to observe any Japanese troops. British crossed unopposed to the Irrawaddy island south of Pakokku and made contact with disorganized enemy. Pagan bridgehead was expanded despite a counterattack on the south. North of Seikpyu a heavy attack forced the British to withdraw five miles.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

20 February. In previously unreported actions, 81 Solomons-based aircraft struck New Britain and New Ireland, 27 B-24's destroyed barracks near Davao, and 74 fighters attacked Biri, Cebu, Negros and Panay in the Philippines.

21 February. Most of 278 reported sorties were over Luzon. Enemy positions near Fort Stotsenburg were bombed by 92 B-24's and airfields on Borneo by 32. A B-24 patrol shot down two enemy aircraft near the Ryukyus.

On Luzon, I Corps troops captured two of seven hills dominating the area north of San Nicolas. To the south, our forces occupied an enemy hill position less than two miles south of Puncan. XIV Corps troops, reducing the Intramuros section of Manila, continued to encounter strong opposition. To the east we continued to attack encircled enemy forces near Mabato Point and advanced south to the Alabang-Muntinglupa area without contact. On Corregidor we continued to reduce enemy strongpoints. Biri town on Biri Island in the San Bernardino Strait was secured after a sharp engagement.

19 February. We had landed at Allen on the northwest of Samar without opposition. Possession of Allen, and Capul and Biri Islands gives us control of San Bernardino Strait.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

18 February. During the night two B-29's bombed Osaka.
EASTERN FRONT

22 February. The Soviets overcame the stronghold of Zinten and further narrowed the German pocket in East Prussia. In the Polish Corridor, the advance west of the Vistula averaged three miles along a 30-mile sector. The Soviets reached the Neisse River on a wide front and were fighting in the outskirts of Guben and Forst.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1170

0700 February 21 to 0700 February 22, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

20 February. During the night, 514 RAF heavy bombers attacked the industrial area of Dortmund and 274 bombed an oil refinery and other targets near Dusseldorf; 35 Mosquitoes joined in these raids, while 66 others hit Berlin. Twenty-one heavy bombers are missing.

Sixty-five bombers of the Strategic Air Force in Italy dropped 227 tons on railyards at Udine.

21 February. The 8th Air Force dispatched 1,261 heavy bombers to attack rail and industrial targets at Nuernberg for the second consecutive day. Four enemy planes were shot down; six bombers and five fighters are missing.

In Italy, 582 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked rail targets in the Vienna area. Thirteen bombers are missing.

Seventy bombers of the Strategic Air Force struck an armament depot at Pola, and 14 dropped supplies in northern Italy.
EUROPEAN THEATER

20 February. During the 24-hour period to sunset, weather prevented offensive operations by medium bombers and limited other planes of the Tactical Air Forces to 566 offensive sorties, flown principally in armed reconnaissance from Cologne to Alsace. Rocket sites near The Hague were also attacked.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, six flying bombs fell in Antwerp; 11 rockets and 51 flying bombs fell in scattered areas outside the city. Antiaircraft destroyed 50 other flying bombs.

21 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, 11 rockets fell in the Essex, Kent, Suffolk, and London areas.

By noon, troops of the First Canadian Army continued the clearing of Goch against stiff but decreasing resistance; small gains were made toward Kalkar despite tank-infantery counterattacks.

Enemy reaction to Third Army pressure was spotty, and advances up to three miles were made at several points around the arc of the Pruem-Echternach salient. North of Remich, the XII Corps expanded its Moselle bridgehead at Wincheringen and was joined by XX Corps armor which had advanced eight miles north against light resistance. In this sector, the XX Corps gained an average of five miles on a 12-mile front. Several counterattacks were repulsed in the Saarlautern area.

South of Saarbruecken, the Seventh Army made limited advances along a 10-mile front. Germans were continuing to offer stiff resistance in Forbach.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

21 February. The Tactical Air Force flew 1,118 sorties, chiefly in armed reconnaissance and attacks on gun positions, occupied buildings, communications and supply dumps throughout northern Italy and Yugoslavia.

Fifth Army units continued their advance north of Pistoia, consolidating the ridges around Mt. Belvedere by gains not exceeding a mile. Elsewhere along the Italian front there were scattered minor actions.
ASIATIC THEATER

19 February. The Eastern Air Command flew 1,970 sorties, of which 509 were offensive. Nine heavy bombers laid mines in the Gulf of Martaban and to the south. Other planes continued the attack on ground-support targets, communications, and supply areas throughout central Burma. We shot down two planes and lost four.

20 February. The 14th Air Force flew about 30 offensive sorties in central China, and three B-24's attacked shipping in the Gulf of Tongking. Two fighters are missing.

Chinese troops advanced to within three miles of Namtu, meeting light resistance. Along the Irrawaddy, both the Myinmu and Singu bridgeheads were subject to sharp attacks. British mechanized units advanced to a point 15 miles east of Pagan and were engaging the enemy at Seywa. In the Arakan area, after repulsing an attack on the Ru-ya beachhead, British troops made a slight gain. The Kangaw area was reported clear of the enemy.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

18 February. One hundred seventy-five previously unreported sorties were flown, principally by medium and light bombers over Luzon.

19 February. Half of 214 additional sorties were flown over the Bougainville-New Britain-New Ireland area and the remainder principally over Mindanao, Negros and Cebu.

20 February. In the course of over 100 reported sorties, 36 heavy bombers attacked an airdrome on northern Borneo, 50 light bombers struck Puerto Princesa on Palawan, and other planes supported our forces on Corregidor and Bataan. Liberators on patrol in the Formosa-Ryukyu area sank two coastal vessels and three seatrucks, left a freighter ablaze, and shot down two enemy planes.

On Luzon, we captured enemy positions on high ground four miles southeast of Rosario. Fighting continued in Manila and on Corregidor. Our troops continued the reduction of stubborn enemy resistance in tunnels, caves and shore positions. Bagac on the west coast of Bataan was occupied without opposition.

We established a beachhead on Biri Island off northwestern Samar.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

17 February. Two B-29's attacked Tokyo and a third hit a coastal city to the southwest.

18 February. Thirty-five B-29's dropped 150 tons on Truk airfields.
21 February. Pushing farther north in the Polish Corridor, the Soviets cut the southern road and rail routes to Danzig about 20 miles east of Chojnice. In five to eight-mile advances which outflanked Guben on both sides, they broadened their front facing Berlin by 20 miles.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1169

0700 February 20 to 0700 February 21, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
19 February. The RAF employed 166 heavy bombers to strike Wesel, and 254 to attack an oil plant at Boehlen. Eighty Mosquitoes bombed Erfurt and 28 raided other German cities.

20 February. Rail and motor transport shops near Nuernberg were the principal targets for 902 heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force. Fifty-four enemy planes were destroyed, 14 of them being shot down. Fifteen bombers and 19 fighters are missing, of which nine fighters are believed safe.

Heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 1,183 tons on two oil refineries and a railyard in the Vienna area, steel works southwest of Vienna, shipyards at Fiume and Trieste, and railyards at Pola. Of 581 bombers dispatched, four are missing.

Twenty-five burning oil cars were observed blocking the main Vienna-Munich line as a result of the previous day's 15th Air Force attack.
EUROPEAN THEATER

19 February. The Tactical Air Forces flew 1,333 sorties. Medium bombers dropped more than 600 tons on rail bridges, depots, and barracks; lighter planes supported ground forces from the Cologne area to Alsace. Six enemy planes were destroyed; we lost seven.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, one rocket and six flying bombs fell in Antwerp, and four rockets and 27 flying bombs fell in scattered areas outside the city. Antiaircraft shot down 22 flying bombs.

20 February. In the 24-hour period ending at 0600, ten rockets fell in the Kent, Essex and London areas.

Preliminary reports indicate that our tactical aircraft were active.

To noon, troops of the First Canadian Army continued the clearing of Goch. Despite heavy resistance and continued counterattacks, they advanced up to a mile along the line from west of Goch to southwest of Kalkar.

Our Third Army met heavy artillery fire and stubborn resistance from pillboxes but made additional progress against both flanks of the Pruem-Echternach salient, gaining a mile and a half in the north and up to two miles on an eight-mile front in the south. North of Remich, the XII Corps entered Wincheringen, east of the Moselle. East of Remich, the XX Corps pushed an average of about two miles on an eight-mile front.

Southwest of Saarbruecken, Seventh Army troops had entered Forbach and were clearing the southern outskirts against considerable resistance.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

19 February. Weather limited the Coastal and Balkan Air Forces to 71 sorties, flown mainly over the northern Adriatic and Yugoslavia.

20 February. Flying 1,320 sorties, the Tactical Air Force continued to disrupt communications behind the front, in the central Po Valley, and along the Brenner line.

The Fifth Army continued to advance north of Pistoia, capturing two high points, Mt. Belvedere and Mt. Gorgolesco, against moderate opposition.
ASIATIC THEATER

17 February. The Eastern Air Command flew 2,780 sorties of which 653 were offensive. These included, in addition to previously reported heavy bomber strikes, attacks on positions, supply dumps, bridges, and railways in widespread areas of Burma.

18 February. The Eastern Air Command reported 2,052 sorties of which 534 were combat. Forty-eight Liberators dropped 218 tons of bombs on supply dumps around Yenangyaung. Mediums, fighters and fighter bombers continued the general pattern of previous day's attacks, hitting the area from Pakokku to Lashio and Myitson.

19 February. The 11th Air Force flew 15 offensive sorties. A 200-foot oil barge was destroyed and nine river craft were damaged in the Yangtze River at Kiukiang.

Chinese troops had occupied the Burma Road town of Hsenwi against light opposition. To the west, other Chinese advanced in two columns towards Namtu. Heavy fighting continued in the Myitson area. Along the Irrawaddy, a counterattack at Singu bridgehead was repulsed, Pakokku was cleared, and the Pagan bridgehead was expanded five miles to the southeast.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER

18 February. Of 285 previously unreported sorties, 111 were flown in the Bougainville-New Britain-New Ireland area, and most of the remainder were in support of operations on Corregidor and in northeast Manila, and against targets on southern Mindanao.

19 February. Over 250 sorties were reported. About 100 B-24's hit Formosa in adverse weather; medium bombers and fighters participated, the latter destroying 13 enemy planes and sinking a coastal vessel. Thirty-three heavy bombers struck Borneo airfields. Other planes supported ground forces on Corregidor and Bataan and struck targets throughout Luzon.

On Luzon, we occupied Fort McKinley without opposition. To the southeast we were attacking high ground near Mabato Point against determined resistance. Our forces on Bataan were engaged with the enemy five miles northeast of Bagac. On Corregidor, our troops seized enemy bunkers and a tunnel 700 yards southeast of Rock Point, and were meeting stiff resistance in the vicinity of Breakwater Point.

A company of infantry landed on Capul Island off northwestern Samar against light opposition. On Leyte, strong local resistance was encountered on the western coast.
PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

17 February. While the air attacks on Tokyo and Iwo Jima were in progress, Army and Navy planes struck Chichi Jima, Haha Jima, Marcus and Truk.

19 February. Ten B-24's attacked Chichi Jima. Fifteen aircraft hit targets on Yap and in the Palaus.
EASTERN FRONT

20 February. In East Prussia the reduction of the German pocket continued. The Soviets made further advances on the west bank of the Vistula north of Graudenz. In Slovakia a new Soviet drive had penetrated within ten miles of Zvolen.
GENERAL

The total US air effort for January 1945 consisted of 84,081 offensive sorties, during which 86,963 tons of bombs were dropped. Enemy aircraft totalling 1,145 were destroyed of which 613 were shot down in aerial combat. Our losses from all causes totalled 1,418, 657 of these being lost to enemy action, including 268 shot down. B-29's contributed 1,009 sorties and 3,613 tons of bombs to the totals and accounted for 130 of the planes destroyed; 15 B-29's were lost to enemy action and 19 were lost from other causes. Approximately half the total sorties and losses occurred in the European Theater and 62 per cent of the total bomb tonnage was expended there.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

18 February. Wesel was attacked by 155 RAF heavy bombers. Fifty-three Mosquitoes struck shipyards at Bremen and Berlin and other cities. Twenty-three heavy bombers mined the Kattegat, waters off Helgoland, and rivers in northwestern Germany; two bombers are missing.

19 February. Six industrial plants, four railyards and other targets in the Ruhr were bombed by 1,135 8th Air Force heavy planes. Transportation targets in the Hannover-Kassel area were strafed by 181 fighters. One bomber and seven fighters are missing.

Flying from Italy, 590 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force struck at railyards in Austria, and Yugoslavia, and at Fiume and Pola harbors. Three enemy planes were destroyed; nine bombers and four fighters are missing.
EUROPEAN THEATER

18 February. Weather limited the Tactical Air Forces to 113 sorties. Bombers dropped 129 tons, chiefly on communications around Koblenz. Sixteen planes of the Western French Air Force hit Freiburg.

During the 24-hour period ending at 1800, 14 flying bombs fell in Antwerp, and 11 rockets and 12 flying bombs fell in scattered areas outside the city. Antiaircraft destroyed 39 flying bombs.

18 and 19 February. During 48 hours ending at 0600 on the latter day, 21 rockets fell in the Essex-Kent-London area.

19 February. By noon, British troops of the Canadian First Army were engaged in heavy fighting. They cleared Goch after bridging a tank ditch under heavy artillery and mortar fire. Heavy opposition continued northwest of Kalkar.

Our Third Army continued to attack the northern and southern flanks of the German salient between Pruem and Echternach, making gains of up to a mile along eight to ten-mile fronts. To the south, east of Remich, the XX Corps gained a mile on a four-mile front.

Along the German border south of Saarbruecken, Seventh Army troops made limited advances. Counterattacks and infiltrations were repulsed north of Sarreguemines.

20 February. The Forward Echelon, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, was scheduled to open at Reims at 0200.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

18 February. The Tactical Air Force flew 68 sorties, in addition to those reported previously. Coastal and Balkan Air Force planes, hampered by weather, made small-scale attacks in northern Italy and in Yugoslavia. We lost one plane.

19 February. Three hundred sixty-one sorties were flown by the 12th Air Force, practically all of them over the battle areas and against communications to the north.

The Fifth Army advanced a mile on a four-mile front north of Pistoia. In the Serchio Valley sector our lines were adjusted by a slight withdrawal down the river and by advances of our flanks in the hills on both sides of the valley.
ASIATIC THEATER

17 February. Forty-eight heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command struck five airfields in the general area Pyinmana-Mandalay; 15 bombed the Burma-Siam railway, destroying two bridges and damaging a third; and 13 destroyed two bridges on the Moulmein-Ye railway.

18 February. The 14th Air Force flew 34 offensive sorties, principally over central and eastern China. A B-24 sank a vessel in the Gulf of Tonkin.

19 February. During the XX Bomber Command mission, 185 tons of bombs were dropped on Kuala Lumpur, 12 on Alor Star, and three on Martaban. No B-29's were lost.

18 February. The threat of Chinese troops east of Hsenwi was augmented by another advance to a point about four miles west of the Burma Road town. The British killed 200 Japanese in repulsing a counterattack at Myitson. There was strong resistance to minor gains at both the Singu and the Myaung-Myinmu bridgeheads. In the Arakan area, patrols from the Ru-ya beachhead pushed inland two miles without opposition. Troops on Ramree Island were continuing to search for enemy stragglers.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER

17 February. During more than 500 previously unreported sorties, Takao in Formosa was struck by 45 heavy bombers and Davao on Mindanao by 20 more. Positions on the Balete Pass, near Baguio, and in Manila were bombed by 91 Navy fighters, and 77 others attacked supply areas in northern Mindanao. Solomons planes contributed 130 sorties to the total, striking New Ireland, New Britain and Bougainville.

18 February. Over 200 sorties were flown. Despite bad weather Formosa was attacked by 57 escorted heavy bombers, and 34 others raided Labuan airfields in Borneo. Patrol bombers sank small shipping and shot down a transport plane near the Ryukyus.

Bitter hand-to-hand fighting continued in Manila as XIV Corps troops cleared desperately defended approaches to the walled city. Elsewhere in Manila mopping up operations continued. Part of Fort McKinley was occupied. Troops moving eastward reached Laguna De Bay at Mabato Point and then turned north to Hagonoy and Tagig. On Bataan, troops of the XI Corps moving south from Limay made contact with the force advancing from the Mariveles beachhead. On Corregidor, reduction of scattered strongpoints continued.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

16 February. Two B-29's on weather strikes bombed Tokyo and Shimizu during the night.

17 and 18 February. Twenty-nine Navy fighters hit targets in the Palaus and eight bombed Yap.
EASTERN FRONT

19 February. The Soviets made further progress in the reduction of the East Prussia pocket and registered a small gain west of the Vistula River near Graudanz. They advanced about eight miles to straighten 15 miles of front extending north from Sommerfeld. Yugoslav partisans gained ground west of Sarajevo.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1167

0700 February 18 to 0700 February 19, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

17 February. Because of route weather, only 20 of a large force of RAF bombers reached their target, Wesel. Two bombers were lost. Six Mosquitoes hit shipyards at Bremen.

18 February. Adverse base weather grounded the heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force.

Flying from Italy, 171 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force struck a benzol plant at Linz and rail targets at Linz and Salsburg. No planes were lost.
EUROPEAN THEATER

17 February. Weather limited the Tactical Air Forces to about 100 sorties; the principal effort was against railroad bridges at Mayen and near Mains.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, one rocket and seven flying bombs fell in Antwerp, and one rocket and 37 flying bombs fell in scattered areas outside the city. Antiaircraft destroyed 16 other flying bombs.

18 February. By noon, British forces of the Canadian First Army had expanded their front along the road between Goch and Kalkar; they reached the northeast outskirts of Goch. A counterattack was repulsed. The II Canadian Corps was encountering heavy resistance along the Kalkar-Kleve road northwest of Kalkar. There was local progress east of the Meuse. About 8,700 prisoners have been taken in the Army sector since 8 February.

The Third Army was attacking the semi-circular salient in its line between Pruem and Echternach and made gains of about a mile on limited sectors of the salient's northern and southern flanks.

The XV Corps of the Seventh Army, continuing its drive toward Saarbruecken, registered gains of more than a mile along the front from Forbach to east of Sarreguemines.

The French First Army frustrated a German attempt to cross the Rhine northeast of Mulhouse.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

17 February. The Tactical Air Force flew 906 sorties. Bridges and communications on the Brenner Route and in northeastern Italy were attacked by 152 medium bombers, and 735 fighters; the rail bridge at Cressa and two others were destroyed. Smaller attacks in support of ground troops were made on the battle front. The Balkan Air Force flew 86 sorties during which 40 Greece-based fighters attacked gun positions on Milos. In all these operations we lost six planes.

18 February. Two hundred ninety planes of the 12th Air Force continued the destruction of communications, fighters striking behind the battle lines and medium bombers ranging farther north, 62 of them hitting marshalling yards on the Brenner line.

During the period ending at 1500, there was no change on the Italian battle front.
ASIATIC THEATER

15 and 16 February. The Eastern Air Command flew 5,076 sorties, of which 1,150, including 69 heavy bomber sorties previously reported, were offensive. Widespread attacks were made on transport, communications, positions, supply dumps and bridges in Burma.

17 February. The 11th Air Force flew 102 offensive sorties, damaging considerable rolling stock and river craft in central China and sinking a 200-foot river boat. Four fighters were lost.

19 February. Fifty-nine B-29's of the XX Bomber Command were dispatched to attack railroad repair shops at Kuala Lumpur (Malaya). Secondary target was an airfield at Alor Star (Malaya), and last resort was the railyard area at Martaban.

17 February. Chinese troops driving down the Burma Road reached the Namtu Valley five miles east of Hsenwi. On the Irrawaddy, a strong attack against the bridgehead between Mahaung and Myinmu forced a slight British withdrawal. Allied troops entering Pakokku found only enemy rear guards. Farther down the river, Pagan was cleared. North of Seikpyu, a counter-attack forced another withdrawal.

In the Arakan area the British made a landing against light opposition at Ru-ya on the mainland of Burma, but there was considerable resistance to a deceptive landing several miles to the north. Opposition in the Kangaw area has been wiped out. British forces moving southeast were four miles west of Dalet. Ramree Island was reported clear.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

16 and 16 February. For these two days, sorties totalled 585 and 765 respectively, the first figure including 56 previously reported. Similar distribution of effort on the two days placed an average of 160 planes per day over Corregidor, at least an equal number over the principal Luzon battle areas, and 90 over targets within range of Solomons-based planes. Targets for the heaviest of these attacks, in addition to Corregidor, were Bataan, a headquarters area near Bataan Pass, areas around Forts Stotsenburg and McKinley, and Formosa; also, 34 heavy bombers struck the Celebes. A Freighter, a coastal vessel, and several smaller ships were sunk. We lost five planes.

17 February. About three hundred sorties were included in first reports. Among these, two groups of B-24's struck Takao on Formosa, and 35 B-24's attacked Borneo airfields. Light bombers hit caves and dugouts west of Fort Stotsenburg and supported troops on Mariveles beachhead. Transport planes dropped supplies on Corregidor. An enemy transport was left sinking off Formosa.

Enemy resistance on Corregidor was reported increasing but ineffective; we had secured Malinta Hill. In Manila, our troops were regrouping for an assault on Intramuros and were mopping up in other sections. We repulsed small attacks along the Angat-Navaliches road. Southwest of Samban, we captured high ground.

16 February. Scattered contacts were reported along the west coast of Leyte.
PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

14 and 15 February. Liberators continued the air bombardment of Iwo and Chichi Jima. Three B-29's made individual night attacks on Osaka and the Tokyo area.

19 February. Preliminary reports indicate that 126 B-29's were dispatched by the XXI Bomber Command to attack the Nakajima Aircraft Works at Tokyo.
EASTERN FRONT

16 February. At the base of the Polish corridor, the Soviets encircled the by-passed stronghold of Graudanz on the Vistula. There were small gains southwest of Bunzlau and Breslau.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1166

0700 February 17 to 0700 18 February, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
GENERAL

The 20th Armored Division (Major General Orlando Ward) has arrived at Le Havre, France; it was previously stationed at Camp Campbell, Kentucky.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

16 February. Ninety-five escorted heavy bombers of the RAF attacked Wesel during the day. Night operations were cancelled owing to adverse weather at bases.

17 February. The 8th Air Force dispatched 345 heavy bombers to attack rail yards at Frankfurt am Main; four bombers and three fighters are missing.

Nearly 500 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked rail yards, a benzol plant and tank works in the Linz area, rail yards at Graz, and harbor and oil storage installations at Trieste, Pola and Fiume; more than 1,100 tons of bombs were dropped. Three bombers and one fighter are missing.
EUROPEAN THEATER

16 February. The Tactical Air Forces flew 2,931 sorties. Armed reconnaissance was flown along the Rhine from Holland to Alsace, and medium bombers attacked aircraft and ordnance plants in the Ruhr and targets in the Goch area. Eleven enemy planes were destroyed; we lost seventeen.

During the 24 hours ending at 0600, four flying bombs fell in Antwerp; five rockets and 89 flying bombs fell in scattered areas outside the city. Two flying bombs fell near Liege. Antiaircraft destroyed 55 additional flying bombs.

17 February. During the 24 hours ending at 0600, 13 rockets fell in the Essex, Kent and London areas of England.

By noon, British troops were closing in on the village of Goch, a key point in the Siegfried defenses. Advances up to two miles were made along a 13-mile front, and the road between Goch and Kalkar was cut. Forward elements had driven to within a mile and a half of Goch on the northwest.

On the Third Army front the VIII Corps repulsed a counterattack north of Fuen and to the southwest gained a mile on a one-mile front. The XV Corps of the Seventh Army advanced to a maximum of two miles on a 10-mile front to the north and northwest of Sarreguemines. To the east we repulsed three counterattacks.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

16 February. Weather limited the Tactical Air Force to 98 sorties, and the Coastal and Balkan Air Force to 39 and 53 sorties, respectively. Only small-scale attacks were possible in northern Italy and Yugoslavia. One enemy plane was shot down.

17 February. There was no change on the Italian battle front.
ASIATIC THEATER

15 February. Forty-seven heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command dropped 250 tons on villages west of Kyaukse, and 22 more bombed the Burma-Siam railway, destroying one bridge and damaging another.

16 February. Twenty-eight fighters of the 14th Air Force carried out sweeps over road, rail and river traffic principally in central China.

Preliminary reports indicated increasing enemy activity against the British bridgeheads on the Irrawaddy between Myaung and Myinmu.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

14 February. From airfields in the Solomons, 136 planes attacked targets on New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville.

15 February. Patrol B-24's over the Ryukyus sank one coastal vessel and damaged five others.

16 February. Following the drop of paratroopers on Corregidor this date, an amphibious battalion landed against moderate resistance, and the two forces consolidated.

On Bataan, Cochineros Point was secured and the Mariveles beachhead was expanded to a depth of 2,000 yards and width of 7,000. Troops to the north had advanced down the east coast to Cabacaban and inland along the road to Bagac four and one-half miles southwest of Pilar.

In Manila, we continued to meet stiff resistance in the outskirts of Intramuros. South of the city, we advanced east against moderate resistance reaching the Manila railway from Culi-Culi to a point three miles south.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

12 through 14 February. Five individual strikes were made by B-29's against Tokyo, Kamakura, Osaka and Nagoya.

16 February. Twenty-two Navy fighters attacked targets in the Palaus, and five hit Yap.
17 February. Red troops made substantial gains in the northern pocket, capturing Wormditt and Mehlsack. Northwest of Graudanz they pushed forward about five miles. There was heavy fighting on the front southeast of Berlin, the Soviets claiming to be west of Forst. Small Soviet gains were registered near Rumszlu and Breslau. North of Budapest, in the vicinity of the Danube bend, the Germans launched strong counterattacks.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1165

0700 February 16 to 0700 February 17, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEClassified
RG 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (X)
OSD letter, May 2, 1972

MAR 14 1973
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN — STRATEGIC AIR

14 February. During the night, 43 RAF heavy bombers laid 231 mines in the Kadet Channel and Sassnitz areas in the southwestern Baltic Sea. Six bombers were lost.

15 February. Fifty-two bombers laid 272 mines in the Kattegat and off Oslo.

Sixty-nine heavy and medium bombers of the Strategic Air Force dropped 221 tons on an oil refinery at Fiume.

16 February. One thousand thirty-three escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force were airborne to attack three oil plants, a railroad bridge, and five rail yards in northwestern Germany. Preliminary reports indicate a loss of four bombers.

The 15th Air Force dispatched 719 escorted heavy bombers against airdromes at Neuburg and Regensburg and five rail yards in southern Germany, western Austria and northern Italy; 1,100 tons of bombs were dropped. Fourteen bombers and seven fighters are missing.
EUROPEAN THEATER

15 February. During the 24-hour period to sunset, the Tactical Air Forces flew 1,621 sorties. Fighters carried out armed reconnaissance on both sides of the Rhine. Medium bombers attacked railroad bridges and a rail yard in the Koblenz and Strasbourg areas. Mosquitoes hit targets in eastern Holland. Nine enemy planes were destroyed; we lost five.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, one rocket and two flying bombs fell in Antwerp; four rockets and 34 flying bombs fell in scattered areas outside the city. Antiaircraft destroyed 34 other rockets.

16 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, four rockets fell in England.

By 1200 hours, Canadian troops had gained a mile east of the Kleve Forest. Further local progress was made in the region east of the Meuse and south of the River Niers. Strong opposition was encountered in these advances and three counterattacks were repulsed.

We made limited gains on our Third Army front north and northeast of Echternach. Elements of the XX Corps were engaged with the enemy in a counterattack east of Remich.

The U. S. Seventh Army troops completed a limited objective attack east of Sarreguemines against light resistance. Our units repulsed a small enemy attack north of Ingwiller.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

15 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800, weather limited the Tactical Air Force to 183 sorties, mainly by fighters attacking road and rail targets on the Brenner Route and in northeastern Italy. Eighteen medium bombers hit an ammunition dump near Udine. The Balkan Air Force, flying 147 sorties, raided oil installations, rail yards, and transportation in Yugoslavia. Coastal Air Force planes made limited attacks on targets in northeastern Italy. We lost two planes.

16 February. During the 24-hour period to 1500 hours, scattered patrol activity was reported on the Italian battle front.
ASIATIC THEATER

13 and 14 February. The Eastern Air Command flew 1,174 sorties of which 985 were tactical. Twenty-four heavy bombers attacked bridges on the Burma-Siam railway. Lighter planes continued widespread attacks on troop positions, dumps, and communications in enemy-held areas of Burma. Five of our aircraft were lost.

14 and 15 February. The 14th Air Force flew 23 previously unreported offensive sorties in the Yellow and Yangtze River areas. Two enemy planes were destroyed.

15 February. The Chinese troops moving down the Burma Road towards Hsenwi had expanded their front several miles to the east and west of the road in the Kutkai area. British troops repulsed several minor attacks on their Singu bridgehead and extended it to a depth of three miles east of the Irrawaddy River. Other Allied units repulsed a minor attack northeast of Myaung. A battalion of British troops was reported across the river in the bridgehead northeast of Pagan.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

14 February. One hundred and eight previously unreported sorties were flown of which 93 were against guns west of Clark Field and troops north and east of Manila. Eleven heavy bombers attacked the Mariveles area in southern Bataan.

15 February. According to preliminary reports, heavy bombers continued to attack Corregidor.

The XIV Corps was meeting continued strong resistance in hills southwest of Bamban. In Manila, automatic weapons and mortar fire from the approaches to the walled city necessitated close-in fighting in the reduction of enemy positions. Advances to Manila Bay were reported in two other sections of the city. On Mariveles Bay, we captured an airstrip and our troops pushed 2,000 yards inland on the left flank of the beachhead and 800 yards east of Mariveles River on the right. On the east coast of Bataan, our troops reached Bantan Grande, southeast of Balanga. A U.S. parachute regiment was dropped on Corregidor during the day.
EASTERN FRONT

16 February. The Soviets made small gains in West Prussia outflanking Graudenz from the west. In Pomerania the Germans have reestablished communications with Arnswalde. The Red Army straightened its lines west of Gruenberg driving to the west for some 20 miles but was forced to yield Sommerfeld to an enemy counterattack. The encirclement of Breslau has been completed. In Yugoslavia the Germans have extensively shortened their lines, which now run from Zvornik, south of Sarajevo, to north of Mostar.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1164

0700 February 15 to 0700 February 16, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

15 February. Three Aleutian-based heavy bombers attacked an airstrip on Paramushiro in the Kuriles.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

14 February. RAF planes, airborne to attack targets in Germany, were forced back by bad weather, with the loss of one bomber. That night, 716 RAF heavy bombers following up 8th Air Force daylight strikes hit Chemnitz again. Two hundred twenty-four others bombed a synthetic oil plant south of Leipzig while 85 Mosquitoes attacked Berlin. Thirty-four medium and light bombers attacked Uden. Eighteen planes are missing from all these operations.

Six hundred twenty-seven escorted 15th Air Force heavy bombers attacked two oil refineries in Vienna, the Moosbierbaum oil refinery and rail yards at Maribor, Villach and Graz. Four bombers and three fighters were lost.

15 February. Eleven hundred thirty-seven escorted 8th Air Force heavy bombers were airborne to attack rail yards at Dresden and Kottbus and a synthetic oil plant at Magdeburg. Two enemy planes were destroyed; 14 bombers and nine fighters are missing.

Rail stations and rail yards at Vienna and oil refineries in Austria were attacked by 713 escorted 15th Air Force bombers with 1,356 tons of bombs. Two bombers and one fighter are missing.
14 February. During the 24-hour period ending at sunset, the Tactical Air Forces flew 5,140 sorties. The principal targets were five communication centers, four key railroad bridges and rail lines, airfields, rocket sites and defended areas in Holland, northwestern and western Germany. Eight enemy planes were destroyed; we lost 15 bombers and 39 fighters.

During the 24-hours to 0600, four rockets and two flying bombs fell in Antwerp. Six rockets and 38 flying bombs were reported to have landed in scattered areas behind the front.

15 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, eleven rockets fell in England.

By noon, troops of the First Canadian Army landed on Schouwen Island but were forced to withdraw by heavy fire. The II Canadian Corps advanced along the Rhine to a point opposite Emmerich. The XXX British Corps advanced only half a mile east of the Reichswald but pushed ahead nearly two miles southwest of the forest.

On the Seventh Army front, troops of our XV Corps gained limited objectives along a four-mile front east of Sarreguemines. There was no substantial change on the remainder of the front.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

14 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 1800, the Tactical Air Force flew 337 sorties. One hundred thirteen medium bombers continued the attacks on the Brenner rail line and 196 lighter planes hit other rail lines in northern Italy. The port of San Remo was bombed by 15 fighters. Two planes were lost during these operations.

15 February. Activity on the Italian battlefront was confined to patrolling.
ASIATIC THEATER

13 and 14 February. The 14th Air Force flew 14 offensive sorties against miscellaneous targets in enemy-occupied territory between the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers.

14 February. A tank reconnaissance patrol advancing down the Burma Road from Kutkai, encountered a Japanese armored column four miles north of Hsenwi; we destroyed one medium tank, two tankettes and other equipment. Local progress was made at several points by British troops advancing towards the Irrawaddy River between Pakokku and Yesagyo. Other British troops established new bridgeheads across the Irrawaddy north and south of Pagan.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

13 February. Among 191 previously unreported sorties flown in the Southwest Pacific, 119 were by Solomons-based aircraft attacking targets on New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville. Other planes attacked enemy positions on Luzon in the Celebes and Halmahera and shipping in the Makassar Straits.

14 February. Two hundred seventy sorties were flown. Scheduled 5th Air Force missions against shipping off the China Coast and targets on Bataan and Formosa were cancelled because of weather. Seventy heavy bombers, escorted by 66 fighters, attacked Corregidor. Ninety-six light bombers hit positions on southern Bataan. Three enemy planes were destroyed in a sweep over a northeastern Luzon airfield.

XIV Corps forces fighting in Manila made some progress towards the walled city; other elements pushed east into the Marikina River Valley. Units to the south repulsed a strong enemy attack east of Nichols Field and Canacao Bay at the tip of the Cavite Peninsula was secured. XI Corps troops reduced all organized enemy resistance along the highway crossing northern Bataan Peninsula and captured large quantities of supplies. Other troops advancing down the east coast of the Bataan Peninsula reached Balanga without encountering any resistance.

15 February. Elements of the XI Corps made a landing near Mariveles in southern Bataan against light opposition.
EASTERN FRONT

15 February. In lower Silesia, Soviets gained nearly ten miles on a 30-mile front. Their bridgehead over the Bober River was expanded and the strongholds of Sorau, Sommerfeld and Gruenberg were taken. Northwest of Bromberg, the Soviets gained five miles capturing the communications center of Chojnice. In East Prussia, the Red Army advanced about six miles in the area south of Koenigsberg.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1163

0700 February 14 to 0700 February 15, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

13 February. During the night, 796 RAF heavy bombers attacked Dresden, and 360 bombed a synthetic oil plant south of Leipzig. One hundred thirteen Mosquitoes participated and also made feint attacks, while 71 others hit Magdeburg. Ten heavy bombers are missing.

The same night, 61 RAF heavy and medium bombers of the Strategic Air Force in Italy dropped 161 tons on rail yards at Graz.

14 February. Rail yards at Dresden, Chemnitz and Magdeburg were attacked by 1,120 heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force. One hundred eighty-two others bombed a fuel depot at Duelmen and other targets. Escorting fighters claimed 20 enemy aircraft destroyed. Preliminary reports indicate that 16 heavy bombers and eight fighters were lost.
13 February. The Tactical Air Forces flew 2,971 sorties and dropped 807 tons of bombs, principally south of Kleve and on factories, bridges and towns in the Pruem-Koblenz-Essen area. Three enemy aircraft were destroyed; we lost 29 planes.

During 24 hours ending at 0600, two rockets and five flying bombs fell in Antwerp. Eight rockets and 19 flying bombs fell near the city. Antiaircraft fire destroyed 16 other flying bombs.

14 February. During 24 hours ending at 0600, 16 rockets fell in England.

By noon, the First Canadian Army had made local gains west and north of Goch, completing the clearance of the Reichswald; numerous counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy casualties to the enemy. Excellent close support was rendered by fighter bombers. Our Third Army's XII Corps made advances averaging a mile against stubborn resistance along a seven-mile front north of Echternach.

The Roer River is still flooded to an average width of 300 yards, but there has been a slight fall in water level.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

13 February. The Tactical Air Force flew 866 sorties. Rail targets along the Brenner Route, north of Udine, and near Brescia were attacked by 132 medium bombers (shown on air map). Other planes attacked the battle areas and supply dumps in the Po Valley. Five planes are missing.

During 147 sorties, the Balkan Air Force attacked communications in Yugoslavia, and Greece-based planes bombed gun positions on Milos.

14 February. The 12th Air Force struck at communications in the Fifth Army area and central Po Valley and along the Brenner line with 316 planes.

Ground activity was confined to patrolling.
ASIATIC THEATER

12 February. Forty-seven heavy bombers and 19 fighter bombers of the Eastern Air Command attacked gun positions in the Myinn area (where British troops subsequently pushed a bridgehead across the Irrawaddy). Fighters supported ground forces and attacked enemy positions on the various Burma fronts and in the area south of the Allied advance between the Irrawaddy and the Burma Road. Sorties totalled 2,622, of which 617 were tactical. Five planes were lost, including two from the preceding day's operations.

11 and 12 February. The 114th Air Force reported ten additional sorties during which airfields were attacked at Sinyang and Ichang. Four enemy planes were destroyed; we lost one.

13 February. Four B-25's attacked a railroad foundry at Hsuchang.

Chinese troops advancing south on the Burma Road occupied Kutkai without opposition. Fighting continued in the Irrawaddy bridgeheads north of Mandalay; a new crossing is being consolidated ten miles south of Singu. West of Mandalay, Indian troops crossed the Irrawaddy and established a bridgehead near Myinn. Japanese units still resisting in the Kangaw area are now pocketed by a British advance to the coastal swamps of Yosanwin.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

12 February. Of 149 previously unreported sorties, 86 were flown by Solomons-based planes which bombed supply dumps on New Britain and New Ireland and flew ground support missions over Bougainville. Most of the remainder were over Luzon: 24 Liberators bombed Corregidor; 12 medium bombers destroyed a bridge on the Santa Fe-Bayombong highway; and fighters sank six supply barges off the east coast of Bataan.

13 February. During 174 sorties, 46 heavy bombers continued the air attack on Corregidor. Others struck installations at Wewak on New Guinea. A coastal vessel and four smaller ships were sunk in sweeps off Luzon. Eight enemy planes were destroyed on a Formosa airfield and two were shot down south of the Pescadores.

On Luzon the XIV Corps was encountering vicious street fighting in Manila and fired heavy artillery concentrations on Intramuros, the main enemy center of resistance. Contact was made with troops moving north from Nichols Field. XI Corps troops moving south along the east coast of Bataan Peninsula reached Abucay without contacting the enemy.

A report of airdrome status lists Mangaldan airdrome complete, a 7,000-foot strip matted at Lingayen, and 6,000 feet completed at San Marcelino.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

12 and 13 February. Two Jima was struck by 59 bombers, Chichi Jima by 12, and Haha Jima by 10. Thirty-one fighters raided Babelthuap and Yap.

15 February. According to preliminary reports, 21 B-29's of the XXI Bomber Command struck the Mitsubishi aircraft engine plant at Nagoya, and 58 on the same mission bombed other targets.
EASTERN FRONT

14 February. The Soviets in the Polish Corridor advanced closer to Chojnice. To the southwest the by-passed fortress of Schneidemuehl capitulated. Expanding both flanks of the Steinau salient, the Red Army took Sprottau on the north and Striegau on the south, maintaining a 50-mile front in the latter sector and threatening the complete envelopment of Breslau (according to the Germans, this has been accomplished).
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1162

0700 February 13 to 0700 February 14, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

12 February. During the day weather kept all bombers grounded, but late in the night sixty-eight RAF Mosquitoes attacked Stuttgart, while 18 hit an oil refinery near Hannover and other targets in Germany.

13 February. Continuing bad weather grounded the 8th Air Force.

From Italy, 750 escorted 15th Air Force heavy bombers attacked rail targets in Vienna, Zagreb, Maribor, Graz and Pola. Eight bombers and one fighter are missing.
EUROPEAN THEATER

12 February. Weather during the day limited the entire air effort to 32 sorties, which were flown by Tactical planes.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, one rocket and three flying bombs fell in Antwerp, and one rocket fell nearby. One flying bomb struck in Brussels. Thirty-four flying bombs were scattered behind the front, and 32 more were destroyed by antiaircraft fire.

13 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, nine rockets fell in England.

The First Canadian Army was continuing to press its attack against strong resistance and by noon had cleared the Reichswald, except for small pockets in the southeast corner. Advances of up to two miles were registered along an irregular, curving front of 20 miles; Kleve was cleared. Four strong counterattacks from the direction of Goch were repulsed without loss of ground and with heavy casualties to the enemy. By breaching a dam north of Kleve, the Germans caused floods which rendered portions of the front impassable, except to amphibious vehicles.

On our Third Army front, the VIII Corps took Pruem; XII Corps made local progress north of Echternach.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

12 February. The Balkan Air Force flew 69 sorties, attacking railroads and buildings in Yugoslavia. The Coastal Air Force in 57 sorties hit road bridges and barracks in northwestern Italy.

13 February. Activity on the Italian battle front was confined to patrolling.
ASIATIC THEATER

10 February. The Eastern Air Command reported an additional 158 fighter sorties, flown against enemy positions along the Irrawaddy from Pakokku to Singu.

11 February. Among 1,545 sorties, 768 of them tactical, was the previously reported strike by heavy bombers on supply dumps near Rangoon. Fighters continued to attack enemy positions and dumps along the Irrawaddy above and below Sagaing, and areas to the east.

11 and 12 February. The 11th Air Force flew 39 previously unreported offensive sorties sweeping railroads and attacking airdromes in the Hankow, Wuchang, Nanking and Suchow areas. Four planes are missing.

12 February. Chinese patrols east of the Burma Road had moved south to within five miles of Kutkai. From the Irrawaddy, British patrols were 25 miles east of Twinne. Neither encountered enemy. In central Burma, British troops captured Singu; others advanced two miles to the northeast, where they repulsed an attack. There were further advances in the Yesagyo-Pakokku area. To the southwest near Pagan a Japanese attack was beaten off, and farther southwest, Seikpyu was occupied. British in the Arakan area stopped an attack northeast of Myebon.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

11 February. Of nearly 300 additional sorties, nearly half were flown by Solomons-based planes in attacks on New Ireland, New Britain and Bougainville. The Celebes were swept by 87 light planes, while 49 heavy bombers struck Corregidor. Patrol bombers forced a coastal vessel ashore near Hongkong, shot down a floatplane, sank a coastal vessel off Cam Ranh Bay, and damaged three others to the north. One of our planes is missing.

12 February. Among 210 sorties, 80 heavy bombers again attacked Corregidor, and 108 light bombers bombed and strafed targets in southern Bataan, and sank 30 personnel- and supply-loaded barges from Manila. A patrol B-24 sank a transport near Amoy.

The Japanese at Manila had been forced into that portion of the city south of the Pasig River and fronting on Manila Bay, comprising principally the dock area and the walled city. Neilson Field was secured. Nichols Field was captured against strong resistance but was still receiving artillery fire from Fort McKinley. Other troops occupied Cavite against moderate resistance. Extensive patrolling by the I Corps in central Luzon resulted in only minor contacts. The XI Corps reduced several strongpoints on northern Bataan.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

10 and 11 February. Forty-eight heavy bombers of the 7th Air Force attacked airfields on Iwo Jima. Their escorts shot down two fighters.
EASTERN FRONT

13 February. Soviet progress north of Bromberg continued to within four miles of Chojnice. The drive west of encircled Steinau expanded to a 40-mile front that surrounded Glogau and gained a maximum of 35 miles. East of Lake Balaton German troops made a slight advance.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1161

0700 February 12 to 0700 February 13, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

DECLASSIFIED

R.O. 11662, Sec. 2(E) and 8(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By JS, MAR 14 1973
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

11 February. The RAF was grounded.

12 February. Bad weather necessitated cancellation of 8th Air Force operations. Heavy and medium bombers of the Strategic Air Forces in Italy dropped 210 tons on the west railyard at Verona.

EUROPEAN THEATER

11 February. The Tactical Air Force flew 1,908 sorties. Bombers and fighters attacked rail yards, bridges and communication centers over a wide area of western Germany, dropping 760 tons of bombs. One enemy plane was shot down; we lost nine.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, four flying bombs fell in Antwerp; 35 flying bombs fell in areas adjacent to the city. Antiaircraft fire destroyed 41 additional bombs.

12 February. During the 24 hours ending at 0600, seven rockets fell in England.

Early reports indicate that bad weather grounded the principal components of the Tactical Air Forces.

The Canadian Army was still fighting in Kleve as of noon. North of the town it advanced one mile east, while to the south it held most of Reichswald Forest following a two mile gain.

The Roer River has risen to a ten-foot stage and a maximum width of about 700 yards between Dueren and Linnich.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

11 February. Cuneo, in northwestern Italy, was struck by 23 fighters during 52 sorties flown by the Coastal Air Force. The Balkan Air Force was virtually grounded.

12 February. The Tactical Air Force flew 208 sorties, primarily against lines of communication in the central Po Valley and bridges on the Brenner Route. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed; we lost one.

Heavy mortar fire forced us to make a one-mile withdrawal of our salient east of the Serchio River Valley.
ASIATIC THEATER

10 February. The Eastern Air Command flew 1,994 sorties, of which 449 were tactical. Ground troops were supported, and bridges, dumps and communications in central and southern Burma were attacked. We lost three planes.

11 February. Eighty escorted B-24's, in an attack coordinated with the previously reported B-29 strike, dropped 260 tons of bombs on supply dumps at Rangoon. Eight other heavy bombers attacked a railroad bridge at Chumphon on the Kra Isthmus. During these attacks we destroyed three intercepting fighters.

Liberators of the 14th Air Force sank two ships and hit a third off the southern French Indo-China coast, while medium bombers destroyed a railroad bridge at Kuchen, on the Nanking-Suchow railroad, during 27 sorties. One heavy bomber is missing.

The Chinese consolidated positions in the area east of the Burma Road 30 miles below Wanting; they prepared to cross the Nam Hkai River. Farther southwest they had patrols 26 miles northwest of Lashio. British troops crossed the Shweli River to occupy Myitson and, to the southwest, advanced east to a point 19 miles east of Twinme. Advance Allied elements pushed to the Irrawaddy River opposite Chauk. In the Arakan area, British troops advancing southeast bypassed enemy positions northeast of Kyebon Peninsula, reaching a point 16 miles due east of the Peninsula. On Ramree Island, only small groups attempting to escape to the mainland were encountered.

In China, Japanese were reported holding the road from Kukong to Kanchow.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

10 February. Among 450 previously unreported sorties, including 110 by Solomons-based planes, were 236 by heavy, light and dive bombers which caused heavy destruction in southern Bataan; about 30 more B-24's struck gun positions on Corregidor.

11 February. Over 100 dive bombers supported ground forces near Manila and attacked barracks and headquarters in the Baguio area; nearly 130 heavy and light bombers again struck southern Bataan; 45 B-24's struck at gun positions on Corregidor. Two ships were damaged off Formosa. Reported sorties totalled 339.

Strong reconnaissance patrols of our I Corps, probing northeast and southeast from the Bongabon area, advanced to within four miles of Baler Bay and reached the eastern Luzon coast at Dingalan Bay. Heavy fighting continued at Nichols Field and in the southern district of Manila.
EASTERN FRONT

12 February. North of Bromberg the Soviets made a ten-mile advance on a 50-mile front and eliminated a small German salient west of Schneidemühl. West of Steinau, they climaxed a 20-mile gain with the capture of Breslau, and in Polish Silesia they took Bialsk. The Red Army announced that organized resistance in Budapest is at an end.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1160

0700 February 11 to 0700 February 12, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

10 February. Seventy-eight RAF Mosquitoes bombed Hannover, and 11 bombed Essen.

One hundred forty escorted 8th Air Force heavy bombers (previously reported as dispatched for Munster and Ijmuiden) struck oil depots at Duelmen.

11 February. One hundred twenty-seven escorted 8th Air Force heavy bombers were airborne to attack an oil depot at Duelmen. Sweeps were carried out over the Cologne-Neuss-Kassel area by 153 8th Air Force fighters; two are missing.

In Italy, 15th Air Force operations were cancelled because of weather.
10 February. During 2,059 sorties, the Tactical Air Forces attacked communication centers, transport depots, rail and road bridges, and rocket-launching sites all along the front, dropping nearly 1,000 tons of bombs. Fighters flew support and rail interdiction missions, particularly in the zone of the Canadian Army. Twenty-three planes are missing.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, four flying bombs fell in Antwerp; four rockets and 40 flying bombs fell in scattered areas near the city. Antiaircraft fire destroyed 37 additional flying bombs.

11 February. During the 24 hours ending at 0600, 12 rockets fell in England.

Up to noon, the Canadian Army's advance continued northwest and southwest of Cleve despite stiffening enemy resistance and difficult terrain. The clearing of Cleve continued and gains of over a mile were made through the Reichswald Forest.

Northeast of Monschau, our V Corps advanced one mile to the Roer River. This eliminated all organized resistance in our First Army sector west of the Roer. The VIII Corps entered Pruem. Our VI Corps was forced from some positions in localized action near Bischwiller. On the Luxembourg-German border, the XII Corps gained nearly a mile in each of two bridgeheads across the Sauer River.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

10 February. The Balkan Air Force flew 117 sorties, attacking gun positions on Lussin Island, and dock areas, railroads and ground support targets in Yugoslavia.

11 February. The Tactical Air Force flew 425 sorties, principally against lines of communication in northern Italy. In these attacks three bridges were destroyed and rail lines cut in nearly 60 places.

Our Fifth Army repulsed two small counterattacks in the Serchio Valley but was forced to make a slight withdrawal on the Ligurian coast.
ASIATIC THEATER

9 February. The Eastern Air Command flew 2,070 sorties, of which 516 were tactical. Sixteen heavy bombers attacked docks and warehouses on the Pakchan River (Kra Isthmus), and 18 others struck bridges on the Bangkok-Moulmein railroad. Lighter planes, in addition to supporting ground troops, attacked communications, dumps and airbases in central and southern Burma. We lost three planes.

10 February. In a surprise daylight attack on the Tsingtao air-drome on the Yellow Sea Coast, 13 fighters of the 14th Air Force destroyed 46 enemy aircraft and damaged 52 others; in addition, they claimed ten locomotives destroyed on rail lines to the west. Eight other fighters attacked rail yards and an airbase near Kaifeng, claiming three locomotives and one plane.

Southwest of Wanting, Chinese troops moved six miles east of the Burma Road without opposition, thereby clearing the road from Wanting to a point 40 miles southwest. Ramree town was occupied.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

2 February. During more than 300 previously unreported sorties, 146 light planes bombed and strafed southern Bataan, and about 70 heavy bombers struck at Corregidor gun positions. Patrol bombers sank a destroyer off Formosa. Over 60 planes attacked targets on New Ireland and New Britain.

10 February. Eighty-two dive bombers attacked gun positions and troop concentrations northeast of Manila, and 42 heavy bombers struck Corregidor. Heavy bombers on patrol near Formosa sank a coastal vessel and shot down one enemy fighter. A total of 158 sorties was reported for the day.

Our I Corps continued to attack along the Villa Verde trail, six miles northeast of San Nicolas. Southeast of Bongabon, we pushed forward rapidly and reached a point only seven miles from Dingalan Bay. Heavy fighting continued in Manila, another crossing of the Pasig River being made near Makati, an eastern suburb. On northern Bataan we were engaged in the reduction of numerous caves and underground fortifications seven miles east of Olongapo.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

10 February. Additional reports on the XXI Bomber Command attack of 10 February indicate that 84 B-29's hit the Nakajima Aircraft Factory at Ota, and 13 bombed secondary targets. We shot down 20 (probably 39) enemy aircraft and lost five B-29's to enemy action.

12 February. Nineteen B-29's of the XXI Bomber Command struck heavy gun positions on Iwo Jima.
EASTERN FRONT

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1159

0700 February 10 to 0700 February 11, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

9 February. RAF offensive operations were cancelled because of weather.

10 February. The weather in Italy grounded the 15th Air Force, except for 22 planes which flew supplies to Yugoslavia, while a communiqué from Europe indicated the 9th Air Force sent out only 150 bombers, which attacked near Münster and Ijmuiden.

EUROPEAN THEATER

2 February. Flying 2,341 sorties, Tactical planes dropped over 1,020 tons of bombs on rail bridges, communication centers, and other targets along the front from Alsace to Holland. Four enemy aircraft were shot down; we lost seven.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, one rocket fell in Antwerp; four rockets and 38 flying bombs fell near the city. Twenty-seven other flying bombs were shot down by antiaircraft fire.

10 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, eight rockets fell in England.

By noon, the Canadian Army's attacks east and southeast of Nijmegen had carried forward into Cleve. To the northwest of this point the Rhine was reached and, to the southwest, half of Reichswald Forest was in Allied hands. Progress was hampered by extremely difficult ground conditions.

Northeast of Monschau, our V Corps troops captured half of one of the important Reer dams. North and southwest of Fruem our VIII Corps made limited advances despite strong resistance and thawing roads. On the Luxembourg-German border our bridgeheads across the Our and Sauer Rivers were further extended. Mopping-up continued in southern Alsace.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

9 February. The Coastal and Balkan Air Forces flew 188 sorties, attacking a factory and an enemy headquarters in northwestern Italy, and rail installations and motor transport in Yugoslavia.

10 February. The Tactical Air Force flew 673 sorties. In addition to supporting ground troops, bombers and fighters dropped over 180 tons on bridges and lines of communication in northern Italy; two bridges were destroyed. We lost three planes.

Fifth Army troops met stiff resistance to their attacks in the Serchio Valley. On the Ligurian coast, limited objective attacks were continued. Very bad weather hampered all operations.
ASIATIC THEATER

8 February. The Eastern Air Command reported 2,530 sorties, of which 748 were tactical. Liberators dropped 192 tons of bombs on dumps and troop positions north of Chauk and 185 tons on Yenangyaung. Lighter planes dropped 60 tons on enemy positions at Singu; other aircraft supported ground troops and attacked bridges and river craft in central Burma. We lost four planes.

9 February. During 24 offensive sorties the 11th Air Force knocked out a rail bridge north of Changsha.

11 February. Fifty-nine B-29's of the XX Bomber Command were airborne to attack supply dumps north of Rangoon.

9 February. Mopping-up of Japanese elements remaining north of the Irrawaddy between Sagaing and Yesagyo continued. To the southwest, British troops advanced to within three miles of Seikpyu, across the Irrawaddy from Chauk. British troops northeast of Nyaebon effected a junction with forces from the north. A raiding party which landed on the mainland east of Ramree Island encountered continuous opposition.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

8 February. Two hundred sixty previously unreported sorties were flown, including nearly 100 by Solomons-based planes. Heavy bombers struck Mariveles with 56 tons, and 64 light bombers hit gun positions in the same general area. Six enemy planes were destroyed during the day.

9 February. During 121 sorties, 46 B-24's attacked gun positions on Corregidor, and 38 dive-bombers struck enemy installations at Baguio. A small freighter was sunk near Formosa.

I Corps troops, advancing southeast from Bongabon, reached to within 20 miles of Dingalan Bay, on the east coast of Luzon. In Manila, XIV Corps units, despite stiff resistance and heavy artillery and mortar concentrations, continued to expand their bridgehead south of the Pasig River. An amphibious landing on Provisor Island, in the Pasig River at Manila, met stiff resistance.
PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

8 February. Thirty heavy bombers struck airfields on Iwo Jima.

8 and 9 February. Babelthuap was the target of 32 fighters; 15 others attacked Yap.
EASTERN FRONT

10 February. Soviet troops captured Elbing, which had previously been surrounded. Although fighting was heavy in numerous sectors, the only gain reported by the Soviets was one of eight miles on the front north of Schneidemuehl. The Germans, however, reported a Red Army penetration 20 miles west of Steinau, and another in Upper Silesia to Bielsko.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1158

0700 February 9 to 0700 February 10, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

8 February. Six B-24's bombed the Kataoka naval base, Shumashii.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN – STRATEGIC AIR

8 February. Each of 15 RAF heavy bombers dropped a six-ton bomb on boat pens at IJmuiden. That night 609 heavy bombers attacked synthetic oil plants at Foehils and Wanne Eickel, and rail yards in the Krefeld area. Elsewhere forty-seven Mosquitoes attacked Berlin, and mines were laid off Swinemunde. Eleven bombers are missing.

In Italy, heavy and medium bombers of the 15th Air Force and RAF dropped 211 tons of high explosives on the Verona rail yards.

9 February. The 8th Air Force dispatched 1,300 heavy bombers to strike three viaducts between the Ruhr and Hannover; a synthetic oil plant near Leipzig; a fuel dump and rail yards near Munster; and a synthetic oil plant and rail yards at Magdeburg. Escorting fighters claim 61 enemy aircraft destroyed; we lost 19 bombers and three fighters.

Heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force dropped 63 tons on an oil refinery near Vienna and rail yards at Graz.
EUROPEAN THEATER

8 February. Attacking behind the battlefront from Holland to southern Alsace, the Tactical Air Forces flew 3,989 sorties. More than 2,200 tons of bombs were dropped on defended areas, communication centers, bridges and transportation. Five bridges, 78 locomotives, and over 800 railroad cars, motor transport and armored vehicles were claimed destroyed, as well as 17 enemy planes; we lost 22 planes.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, five flying bombs fell in Antwerp and 21 in scattered areas outside the city. Antiaircraft fire destroyed 30 other missiles in the air.

9 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, ten rockets fell in the Essex and London areas.

By noon the Canadian Army's attack east and southeast of Nijmegen had gained four miles on a seven-mile front, reaching to within three miles of the communication center of Cleve. Resistance was reported light, but the advance was hampered by terrain and mines.

North of the Urft Dam, our V Corps advanced. East and southeast of St. Vith, the VIII Corps gained a mile on a 15-mile front and reached to within 2,000 yards of Pruem. On the Luxembourg-German border we expanded our bridgeheads across the Our and Sauer Rivers. Our VI Corps made slow progress along the Rhine east of Bischweiler. Resistance to all these advances was heavy.

The reduction of the Colmar pocket was completed except for minor mopping up.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

8 February. Coastal Air Force planes, during 63 sorties, attacked factories in northwestern Italy and shipping in the northeast Adriatic. The Balkan Air Force flew 117 sorties against targets in Yugoslavia.

9 February. Most of 135 sorties reported by the Tactical Air Force were armed reconnaissance missions over the central Po Valley. We lost two planes.

Our Fifth Army repulsed two counterattacks of company strength in the Serchio Valley and made limited objective attacks along the Ligurian coast.
ASIAN THEATER

7 February. The Eastern Air Command reported 2,432 sorties, of which 635 were tactical. Bombers destroyed at least two bridges between Bangkok and Moulmein and another between Heho and Thazi. In addition to supporting ground troops, other planes attacked airfields, supply areas and lines of communication. We lost three planes.

8 February. The 11th Air Force flew 51 offensive sorties. These were mainly concentrated on railroads in the Canton-Hankow corridor but ranged as far as Peking and Tsinan. Two rail bridges were knocked out south of Changsha. We destroyed two enemy aircraft and lost two.

British forces west of the Irrawaddy made further gains. Troops on Ramree Island advanced south of Yanbuk Chaung on their right, and reached the outskirts of Ramree town on their left.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

7 February. Solomons-based planes flew 104 sorties, attacking targets on Bougainville, New Britain and New Ireland.

8 February. During 112 sorties, flown principally over the Philippines and the Netherland Indies, 27 B-24's attacked airfields near Balikpapan, and, on Luzon, 35 dive-bombers struck San Fernando and bivouacs north of Rosario.

I Corps troops on Luzon completed the capture of Lupao and occupied Bongabon, 17 miles southeast of Munoz. In Manila, despite heavy enemy fire, the XIV Corps expanded its bridgehead south of the Pasig River to an area 1,500 yards deep by 2,000 yards wide. Eighth Army troops continued to reduce Japanese bunkers on Nichols Field. North of Bataan, the XI Corps attacked organized positions four miles east of Olongapo.

Cumulative enemy casualties on Leyte are 73,527 killed, 684 captured.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

8 February. Seventeen B-24's struck Iwo Jima; eight others struck Haha Jima and Woleai. Eighteen lighter planes attacked Ponape.

10 February. Eighty-nine B-29's of the XXI Bomber Command struck an aircraft assembly plant at Ota, and six struck the Tokyo dock area.
EASTERN FRONT

9 February. By surrounding Elbing and registering gains against the German pocket to the east, the Red Army strengthened its corridor to the Baltic Sea. The advance toward Stettin continues, progress up to 10 miles being reported. Considerable action was reported in the Breslau sector. East of Lake Balaton the Soviets advanced some 10 miles.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1157

0700 February 8 to 0700 February 9, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 6(D) or (F)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By JS, NARA Date MAR 14 1973
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

7 February. Seventy-five RAF heavy bombers attacked a synthetic oil plant at Wanne Eickel. During the night, 743 heavy bombers struck Goch and Cleve, and 177 others bombed the Dortmund-Ems Canal. Thirty-seven Mosquitoes participated in these attacks while 99 raided several cities in Germany. Twenty-nine heavy bombers mined Kiel Harbor. Two enemy planes were destroyed. Ten heavy bombers and three Mosquitoes are missing.

8 February. Five hundred fourteen escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked targets in Austria; 1,020 tons were dropped on two Vienna railyards and 53 tons on railyards at Graz. Two enemy planes were shot down. Two bombers and three fighters are missing.

The 8th Air Force was grounded by weather.
EUROPEAN THEATER

7 February. Weather limited the Tactical Air Forces to 96 sorties.

The RAF attacks on Goch and Cleve (reported on page 1) contributed to the preparation for the Canadian Army's attack in the Nijmegen area.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, five flying bombs fell in Antwerp; 14 rockets and 43 flying bombs fell in scattered areas outside the city.

8 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, six rockets fell in England.

The British XXX Corps of the Canadian Army attacked on a four-division front southeast of Nijmegen toward the Reichswald Forest. Reports as of noon indicated satisfactory progress.

The First US Army made limited gains in the southeastern part of the Hurtgen Forest, in the vicinity of Schmidt. Advances in the direction of Pirm by the Third Army's VIII Corps extended along an eight-mile front, amounting to two miles in some sectors. North of Echternach the XII Corps met stiff resistance in attempting to enlarge its Sauer River bridgehead and repulsed a tank-supported counterattack.

In southern Alsace, mopping-up continued in the Vosges. American and French troops advanced rapidly eastward along the whole line from Mulhouse to Neuf-Brisach and secured the west bank of the Rhine to a point 14 miles below the latter town. This confined the Germans in a pocket about eight miles long by four miles wide.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

7 February. Flying 116 sorties, Coastal and Balkan Air Force planes attacked harbor facilities and communications in Yugoslavia and northern Italy. Three planes were lost.

8 February. Preliminary reports indicate the Tactical Air Forces flew 1,137 sorties. Continuing the destruction of communications, they dropped 250 tons of bombs on rail bridges and rail yards in northern Italy, principally along the Brenner Route. Fighters gave support to ground troops. We lost 11 planes.

A Fifth Army attack made limited gains along the Ligurian coast. We advanced slightly in the Serchio Valley and repulsed a small counter-attack on the slopes to the east.
ASIATIC THEATER

5 February. The Eastern Air Command flew 863 sorties in addition to those previously reported.

6 February. During 2,078 sorties by the Eastern Air Command, of which 713 were tactical, ground forces were supported in the Myebon and Singu areas; 150 tons of bombs were dropped on gun positions and supply dumps near Lashio; railroads and Irrawaddy river traffic were attacked. Two of our fighters were lost.

7 February. The 14th Air Force flew 60 sorties against rail and river communications in southwestern and central China, destroying a bridge at Hengshan, a 200-foot gunboat on the Yangtze, and two enemy aircraft. One plane was lost.

East of Twinne the British advanced six miles against light enemy reaction. North of the Chindwin-Irrawaddy confluence, Yesagyo was occupied without opposition; other British troops were 12 miles to the southwest. Two other columns west of the Irrawaddy, driving south, reached positions 17 miles southwest of Pagan and 25 miles south of Pauk, respectively. In the Arakan area, troops from the Lemro River moved 12 miles farther southeast against slight enemy resistance, while troops in the Myebon area advanced two miles toward a junction with the forces to the north.

5 February. In China, the Japanese had advanced ten miles northeast from Namvung, toward Hsincheng, where there is an evacuated airfield.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

6 and 7 February. Four hundred fifty-six previously unreported sorties were flown, including 122 by Solomons-based aircraft. About 100 light bombers supported our ground forces south of Manila and struck enemy positions on high ground west of Clark Field. One B-24 group bombed enemy concentrations on northern Cebu, 34 B-24's hit targets on northern Borneo, and 75 light bombers attacked Fabrica airfield on Negros. Throughout the area, seven enemy planes, a submarine, two coastal vessels and a picket boat were destroyed.

7 February. I Corps troops on Luzon advanced against opposition northeast of Santa Maria; other units reached a point 12 miles north of San Nicolas without contact. We took San Isidro, Muncz and Rizal, and occupied three-quarters of Lupao. The XIV Corps, after crossing the Pasig River at Malacanan Palace, engaged in heavy street fighting in the heart of Manila. North of Bataan, we further consolidated our Subic Bay-Dinalupihan corridor. Eighth Army troops made progress against the enemy entrenched on Nichols Field.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

6 February. Thirty-nine B-24's attacked Chichi Jima; nine Marine medium bombers struck an airfield on Ponape and convoys in the Bonins.
EASTERN FRONT

8 February. No changes appeared on the front facing Berlin, but on the northern flank of the salient the Soviet advance cut one of the roads from Stettin to Schneidemuehl. They made small gains south of Breslau and advanced 20 miles southwest of Krakow.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1156

0700 February 7 to 0700 February 8, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

6 February. Five heavy bombers attacked a naval base at Kataoka, on Shumushu Island, in the Kuriles.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

6 February. Weather forced abandonment of RAF bomber operations. A final report indicates that only seven bombers and two fighters were lost during the Leipzig-Magdeburg operations of the 8th Air Force (78 bombers and 23 fighters were at first unaccounted for).

7 February. A mission of 8th Air Force heavy bombers, dispatched to attack targets on the Continent, was recalled because of route weather.

Taking off from Italy, 815 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked five refineries in the Vienna area, the Bratislava dock area, Pola oil storage installations and Trieste Harbor. Thirty-five bombers and one fighter were missing, but some of these were believed safe.
WESTERN FRONT
6 February. The Tactical Air Forces flew 2,548 sorties, of which more than half were in armed reconnaissance and rail interdiction missions over the battle area, northwestern Germany, and Holland. Nearly 500 tons were dropped on communication centers and an ammunition dump in the Cologne-Trier area. Sixty-one aircraft attacked rocket-launching sites in Holland. We lost nine planes.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, seven flying bombs fell in Antwerp, and six rockets and 83 flying bombs fell in scattered areas outside the city. One flying bomb fell near Liege.

7 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, eight rockets fell in England.

Up to noon, our First and Third Armies advanced deeper into Germany in attacks which ranged from the Hurtgen Forest to Trier. Northwest of the Urft Dam the V Corps gained two miles. East and southeast of St. Vith, the VIII Corps registered gains of over a mile on a 12-mile front. East of Clervaux, the III Corps gained two miles and crossed the German border. To the southeast, the XII Corps crossed the Sauer River against moderate resistance.

In southern Alsace the reduction of the Colmar pocket was nearly completed. Only scattered enemy remained in the Vosges; these were being mopped up. Neuf-Brisach was taken and we crossed the Rhine-Rhone Canal on a seven-mile front below this city. Although we took the western approach to Breisach Bridge, the bridge itself was blown, and the enemy were evacuating by ferry between Breisach and Mulhouse.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER


7 February. Continuing to attack transport and communication lines in Po Valley and along the Brenner Route, the Tactical Air Force destroyed six railroad bridges and blocked or damaged six more. Reported sorties totalled 732; three aircraft were lost.

The Fifth Army launched another minor attack east of the Bologna-Florence highway, but was stopped by heavy fire from infantry weapons. Three minor enemy attacks east of the Serchio River were repulsed.
5 February. Preliminary reports of Eastern Air Command operations cover 745 sorties, of which 345 were tactical. Forty-five B-24's struck storage areas at Madaya, ten miles north of Mandalay, and 28 damaged the main bridge on the Burma-Siam railway 50 miles west of Bangkok. Operations of lighter aircraft in support of ground forces and against communications and airfields in central Burma included an attack by 36 B-25's on rail installations just south of Mandalay.

7 February. Revised reports of the XX Bomber Command attacks on Saigon and Bangkok show that 14 B-29's hit the naval yards at Saigon, 20 struck warehouses at Phnom-Penh (130 miles west of Saigon), 58 attacked a railroad bridge at Bangkok, and three bombed other targets. None were lost.

6 February. The 11th Air Force flew 55 offensive sorties destroying seven enemy aircraft on airfields near Peking and sinking 34 craft on the Mekong River, in southwestern China. Enemy concentrations were bombed southwest of Haifeng.

Southwest of the Chindwin-Irrawaddy confluence, British troops advanced another five miles south of Pauk and continued to close in on Pakokku from the west. In the Arakan area, troops advancing south from the Lemro River closed to within five miles of those from the Myebon Peninsula. On Ramree Island, British troops gained three miles on both fronts. Stiff resistance was encountered near Ramree town.

7 February. Chungking announced the loss of Namyung and Kanchow, together with their air bases.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER

5 and 6 February. Four hundred thirty-five previously unreported sorties were flown, including 96 by Solomons-based aircraft. Sixty B-24's continued the bombardment of Corregidor, and 46 others caused explosions and fires among installations near Balikpapan, Borneo. Six squadrons of light bombers supported our ground forces south of Manila; other planes struck installations in the Cagayan Valley and swept eastern Luzon. Smaller missions hit widespread targets in the Netherlands Indies and in the Formosa area. A coastal vessel was sunk and two enemy planes were destroyed.

6 February. Our I Corps repulsed several small-scale counterattacks in the Rosario sector, overran enemy positions in the foothills northeast of Santa Maria, and continued to attack Lupao and Munoz against heavy opposition. The Balete Pass road, leading to the Cagayan Valley, was cut 20 miles north of San Jose.

House-to-house fighting continued in Manila north of the Pasig River. The Novaliches Dam, northeast of Manila, which controls the city's water supply, was secured. Our troops advancing from the south reached the edge of Nichols Field.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

5 February. Thirty B-24's continued the daily attacks on Iwo Jima.

4 through 6 February. Sixty-three aircraft hit targets in the Palaus and on Yap.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1155

0700 February 6 to 0700 February 7, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

5 February. Sixty-three Mosquitoes raided Berlin; twelve others attacked Magdeburg and Wurzburg.

6 February. The 8th Air Force dispatched 1,380 heavy bombers to attack synthetic oil plants in the Leipzig-Magdeburg area. Because of overcast, 400 attacked Magdeburg rail yards and the remainder hit numerous targets of opportunity. Seventy-eight bombers and 23 fighters are missing, but many are believed safe on the Continent.

The 15th Air Force flew no offensive missions because of weather.
WESTERN FRONT
EUROPEAN THEATER

5 February. The Tactical Air Forces, restricted by weather, flew 180 sorties. Night attacks were made on road and rail communications in the Euskirchen area and north of the Ruhr. Two planes are missing.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, four flying bombs fell in Antwerp; eleven rockets and 44 flying bombs fell in scattered areas outside of the city. Four flying bombs fell near Liege.

6 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, four rockets fell in England. Including this report, a total of 313 rockets have fallen in the London area and 330 elsewhere in England. Of the resulting casualties, 1,681 were killed, 4,113 were seriously wounded, and 9,183 slightly wounded.

Up to noon, the V Corps of our First Army made limited gains to the north and south of Schleiden. The control station of Urft Dam was taken intact. East and southeast of St. Vith, the Third Army's VIII Corps advanced a little over a mile.

In southern Alsace, American and French troops of the French First Army broadened the corridor through the Colmar pocket and, driving to the west, established contact at two points with French troops attacking from the Vosges. East of the corridor, we continued to close in on Neuf-Brisach.

7 February. Occupation of Neuf-Brisach was reported in a communiqué.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATRE

6 February. The Balkan Air Force, flying 119 sorties, attacked rail yards, bridges, transportation and enemy-occupied localities in Yugoslavia as well as gun positions and small shipping along the Dalmatian coast; Greece-based aircraft bombed gun positions on Kilos. One plane was lost.

6 February. Tactical Air Forces reported 480 sorties. Medium bombers dropped 100 tons on rail bridges and installations along the Brenner route. Fighters concentrated on supply dumps, gun positions, and communication lines in northern Italy. We destroyed three enemy aircraft; our losses were four.

During the 24-hour period ending at 1500, active patrolling was reported by the British Eighth Army. A limited-objective attack by the US Fifth Army east of the Bologna-Florence highway made small gains against intense mortar and artillery fire. In the Serchio Valley sector we moved forward a mile and a half.
ASIATIC THEATER

4 February. The Eastern Air Command flew 2,542 sorties, of which 756 were tactical. Some 370 of these planes supported ground operations, and attacked supply dumps and troop concentrations in central Burma and on the Arakan front. Eleven vessels were sunk in and south of the Gulf of Martaban.

5 February. The 14th Air Force reported only 11 offensive sorties.

The Burma Road had been cleared to a point 30 miles south of Wanting.

In the Mandalay area, the British were within three miles of Sagaing. The advance west of the confluence of the Chindwin and Irrawaddy Rivers continued, British troops approaching within six miles of Pakokku. They moved up to the Irrawaddy north of Pagan, and, west of the town, they advanced ten miles south on a broad front.

In China, the Japanese had made substantial strides toward Kanchow. They were 18 miles away on the north, after an advance from Suichwan. Sixty miles southwest, they were attacking Namnyung, following an advance from Chihing, captured on 1 February.

7 February. Preliminary reports state that 63 B-29's of the XX Bomber Command struck the Saigon Navy Yard, 58 hit a Bangkok railroad bridge, and four dropped their bombs on other targets.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

4 and 5 February. Strikes on Corregidor by about 160 B-24's and on airfields near Balikpapan by 43 others were the most concentrated efforts during 429 additional sorties. Lighter aircraft, in addition to supporting ground troops on Luzon, destroyed seven barges on the Cagayan River. Small B-24 missions harassed enemy shipping in the Formosa-Ryukyus area. Nearly 100 planes attacked targets on New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville.

5 February. Our I Corps on Luzon was meeting stubborn resistance in the hills north of San Rosario. The attack on Lupao continued, and San Jose was secured. Troops attacking the isolated enemy around Mauz made small gains against concrete emplacements. There was house-to-house fighting in Manila.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

4 February. Nine heavy bombers continued the neutralization of Iwo Jima; ten others bombed Haha Jima.
EASTERN FRONT

6 February. The Red Army continued to reduce the German pocket in East Prussia. Heaviest fighting centered around Soviet efforts to establish new bridgeheads and enlarge existing ones along the upper Oder River, the Germans reporting new Soviet bridgeheads near Puerstenberg, Neusatz and Ratibor. There was a five-mile gain in the bridgehead southeast of Breslau.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1154

0700 February 5 to 0700 February 6, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

3 February. A special force of 14 RAF Liberators was dispatched on anti-submarine patrol in the Baltic. Attacks were made on four submarines, a destroyer and two other vessels northwest of Gdynia.

4 February. Two hundred twenty-two RAF heavy bombers attacked Bonn and 219 others struck benzol plants in the Oberhausen and Gelsenkirchen areas; 14 Mosquitoes also participated in these attacks. Sixty-six other Mosquito bombers attacked Hannover, Dortmund and Magdeburg. Twenty-seven heavy bombers laid mines off Helgoland and in rivers in northwestern Germany. Three bombers are missing.

4 and 5 February. Weather grounded the 8th Air Force.

5 February. Seven hundred forty escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force were dispatched to attack an oil plant and rail yard in the Regensburg area, four rail yards in the Salzburg area, and another at Treviso, in northeastern Italy. More than 1,450 tons of bombs were dropped during these operations. Four bombers and four fighters are missing.
EUROPEAN THEATER

4 February. In the 24-hour period ending at sunset, adverse weather limited the Tactical Air Forces to 617 sorties, mainly against rail installations and traffic in Holland, northwestern Germany, and in the Alsatian area. Seven enemy planes were destroyed; we lost four.

During the 24-hour period to 0600, one rocket and five flying bombs fell in Antwerp, and nine rockets and 70 flying bombs fell in scattered areas outside the city. One flying bomb fell near Liège.

5 February. During the 24-hour period to 0600, 14 rockets fell in the London and Essex areas, causing extensive blast damage.

Up to noon our First Army, attacking along a 15-mile front to the east and northeast of Monschau, gained up to two miles and reached the western edge of the dam at the foot of the Urft Lake. The breaching of this dam would flood the upper Roer River Valley. East of St. Vith, the Third Army advanced another two miles into Germany along a five-mile front, arriving three miles from Prum.

In southern Alsace French troops driving north from Mulhouse established contact at Rouffach with American troops attacking south of Colmar, thereby cutting the enemy salient in half and isolating the German forces remaining in the Vosges. Other French troops, attacking the western face of the salient in the Vosges mountains, gained over two miles.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

5 February. The Tactical Air Force flew some 378 sorties, chiefly against rail and motor transport on the Fifth Army front, including 31 B-25's that attacked bridges on the Brenner route. We lost two planes.

During the 24-hour period ending at 1500, our Fifth Army troops had made advances up to a mile along a five-mile front extending across the Serchio River in the Gallicano area. Elsewhere along the Italian front there was active patrolling.
BURMA

--- LEGEND ---
LINE AS OF 4 FEB 1945
LINE AS OF 5 FEB 1945
SCALE

APPROXIMATE MILES

RECLASSIFIED
OD 11452, Sec. 3(B) and 3(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
MAR 14 1973
ASIATIC THEATER

3 February. The Eastern Air Command flew 2,349 sorties, of which 660 were tactical. Sixty heavy bombers attacked rail targets on the Kra Isthmus; eight others destroyed 19 warehouses south of Bangkok. Lighter planes attacked enemy positions, dumps, communications and airfields throughout Burma. Two aircraft were lost.

4 February. The 14th Air Force flew 12 offensive sorties. Six locomotives were destroyed in the rail yards at Sinyang. Japanese headquarters and the airfield at Nanning were attacked and two B-24's mined the Yangtze River near Hankow.

South of Wanting, Chinese units crossed the Burma Road to the east on an eight-mile front in spite of continued resistance. Japanese counterattacks in this area, and on troops south of the Shweli River, were repulsed.

On the Irrawaddy front there was minor activity in the Singu bridgehead where a squadron of British tanks is now operating east of the river. Allied patrols have penetrated to the river north of Pagan without establishing contact.

On the Arakan front the British patrolled five miles farther east of Minbya without enemy contact. Troops advancing to the south on Ramree Island have penetrated to within seven miles of Ramree Town.

The first convoy from India over the newly opened Ledo Road, which crossed the Burma-China frontier at Wanting on 28 January, arrived at Kunming, China, on 4 February.
3 and 4 February. More than 250 additional unreported sorties were flown. Thirty-six heavy bombers hit Corregidor and the Cavite area. Navy dive bombers, in ground-support missions, assisted the rapid advance on Luzon. Patrol planes attacked shipping off Hongkong and northern Formosa and sank a coastal vessel near the Ryukus. Solomons-based aircraft flew more than 100 sorties against targets on New Britain and New Ireland and in support of ground operations on Bougainville, during which one fighter was lost.

4 February. Additional elements of the XIV Corps had closed in on the northern outskirts of Manila, capturing Dilidd Prison and releasing an additional 300 prisoners of war and about 550 more civilian internees. In the north, on our eastern flank, elements of the I Corps launched an attack on Lupao, secured the Lupao-San Jose highway, cut the main road leading into Balete pass and the Cagayan Valley and, attacking San Jose from the south, captured three-quarters of the town against stiff resistance. On northern Bataan elements of the XI Corps, driving east, have established contact with the XIV Corps at Dinalupihan. In the south, forward elements of the Eighth Army, after reaching Las Pinas on Manila Bay some eight miles south of Manila against light resistance, drove forward into the southern outskirts of the city. Our total casualties on Luzon to 3 February are: 1,359 killed, 4,507 wounded, 223 missing. Enemy casualties are 16,528 killed, 207 captured.
EASTERN FRONT

6 February. North of Koenigsberg, the Red Army expanded its holdings, but south of the city, the Germans reestablished contact with the main East Prussian pocket. Heavy fighting continued along the northern front, the Soviets gained an additional eleven miles toward Berlin just north of Kustrin and established a bridgehead across the Oder River. Southeast of Frankfort, they advanced to the Oder on a 30-mile front. Southwest of Budapest, the Red Armies reduced the salient that the Germans had driven to the Danube River.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1153

0700 February 4 to 0700 February 5, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
Europe and the Mediterranean - Strategic Air

3 February. Thirty-five RAF heavy bombers attacked midget submarine pens at Ijmuiden and near Rotterdam. That night, 319 heavy bombers attacked coking plants at Bottrop and Dortmund. Seventy Mosquitoes joined in these raids and also hit Osnabruck and Wiesbaden. Five enemy aircraft were shot down; eleven bombers were lost.

4 February. The 15th Air Force was grounded.
EUROPEAN THEATER

3 February. The Tactical Air Forces, flying 2,518 sorties, dropped 670 tons of bombs on rail communications, bridges and other targets, principally in the Zuider Zee, Cologne-Wittlich and northeastern Ruhr areas, and sent support missions over most of the western front. Two enemy planes were destroyed; we lost 12.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, eight flying bombs fell in Antwerp and three in Liege. Seven rockets and 52 flying bombs fell in scattered areas outside of Antwerp. Two flying bombs fell near Liege.

4 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, three rockets fell in the London area.

Up to noon, our First Army continuing its attack in the area northeast of Monschau crossed the Roer River and gained up to three miles along a seven-mile front reaching Urfurt Lake. East and south of St. Vith the Third Army made limited gains along a 15-mile front.

Our Seventh Army carried out successful raids and made minor, local gains east of Ingweiler. Because of flood conditions, some advance positions in the area south of Bischweiler were withdrawn.

In Alsace, the French First Army launched a general attack north of Mulhouse, crossing the Thur River between Carnay and Ensisheim, gaining the entire west bank of the Ill River between Ensisheim and Mulhouse. Other French troops made progress in the Vosges southwest of Munster. American and French units were carrying out extensive patrolling between Colmar and Munster, particularly along the Fecht River. Other American troops advanced locally towards Neuf-Brisach.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

3 February. The Balkan Air Force flew 124 sorties, half of them against rail yards, transportation and enemy-occupied buildings throughout Yugoslavia.

4 February. During 900 Tactical Air Force sorties, over 700 fighters attacked rail lines, rolling stock and motor transport behind the battle lines; 131 medium bombers hit rail lines and bridges in northeastern Italy, particularly on the Brenner route. Seven fighters were lost.

During the 24-hour period ending at 1500, Fifth Army troops occupied Callicano on the Serchio River.
ASIAN THEATER

2 February. During 2,236 sorties, of which 708 were tactical, medium bombers and fighters of the Eastern Air Command struck at enemy positions and dumps north of the Burma Road, around Mandalay, and throughout the Myebon-Ramree Island area.

2 February. American and Chinese troops continued to clear the Burma Road southeast of Namhkam. In central Burma, the British repulsed two more attacks on their Irrawaddy bridgehead near Singu. Forces moving eastward towards the confluence of the Irrawaddy and Chindwin Rivers were 18 miles northwest and 25 miles southwest of Zyingyan. In the Arakan region, the Minbya area had been cleared of organized resistance, but mopping up continued northwest of the village.

Resistance continued strong in the Myebon area. British troops made some progress on Ramree Island.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER

2 and 3 February. During 376 previously unreported sorties, including 102 by Solomons-based aircraft, some 70 B-24's attacked Corregidor, others struck the Cavite area, and 24 raided Okayama airdrome, Formosa, destroying 16 enemy planes. Lighter planes supported our ground forces on Luzon and flew small missions over the Netherlands Indies and the east China coast. In the latter area, two coastal vessels and a floatplane were destroyed.

3 February. The XIV Corps entered Manila at Grace Park against negligible resistance; throughout the night, many fires were observed in the city. Other elements of the Corps reached Tinajeros and established a road block at Dinalupihan on the base of Bataan Peninsula. More Eighth Army paratroopers were dropped on Tagaytay ridge; reconnaissance north to Silang found no enemy.

5 February. According to a communiqué, the 1st Cavalry Division approached Manila from the east under cover of darkness, thrust leading elements into the heart of the city, and seized the concentration camp at Santo Tomas University where the enemy were holding internees. The 37th Division was mentioned as driving into the suburbs from the north, while the 11th Airborne Division, after seizing Tagaytay, was advancing rapidly from the south. The Malacanan Palace and Grace Park airfield were reported secured.
PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

1 February. Three B-29's individually bombed Nagoya, the Tokyo area, and Osaka.

2 and 3 February. Thirty B-24's again attacked Iwo Jima, and ten struck Chichi Jima. In addition, Iwo Jima was strafed by 20 fighters. Two aircraft were lost.
4 February. In East Prussia the Soviets continued to clear the peninsula north of Konigsberg and to reduce the German pocket to the south. The attack continued around Kustrin, and north of the city the Red Army made gains along a 30-mile front.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1152

0700 February 3 to 0700 February 4, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By JS, MARS Date MAR 14 1973
2 February. More than 1,000 heavy bombers of the RAF in three missions attacked Wiesbaden, Karlsruhe, and the Wanne Eickel synthetic oil plant. Thirty-three bombers were lost. More than 100 Mosquitoes accompanied these raids and carried out diversionary attacks over Mannheim and Magdeburg.

3 February. The 8th Air Force attacked a rail yard and underground station in Berlin with 1,000 heavy bombers, and hit a rail yard and an oil refinery at Magdeburg with 430 others. More than 900 fighters acted as escort. Thirty-eight enemy aircraft were destroyed; we lost 35 bombers and nine fighters.

In Italy, the 15th Air Force was grounded.
2 February. The Tactical Air Forces flew 2,774 sorties. Transport
and communications in the Cologne-Saarbrucken area and in Alsace were
attacked with 1,175 tons of bombs; damage or destruction of 46 locomotives
and 1,300 railroad cars was claimed. Support was given our troops all
along the front. Seventeen enemy aircraft were destroyed; we lost 37.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, one rocket and five fly-
ing bombs fell in Antwerp, 13 rockets and 51 flying bombs fell in areas
adjacent to Antwerp, and three flying bombs fell near Liege.

3 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, seven rockets
fell in the Essex and London areas.

Our First and Third Armies continued their attack along the 30-mile
front running south from the Monschau area. An advance of three and
one-half miles carried the First Army out of the Forest of Monschau and
to within two miles of Schleiden. Nine miles south of Schleiden, two
tank-supported counterattacks were repulsed, while along the front
extending on south to the area east of St. Vith, there were gains of one
to two miles.

Seventh Army troops crossed the Moder River north of Bischweiler,
and, along a four-mile front to the east and southeast, advanced a
maximum of two miles.

In Alsace, American and French troops of the French First Army com-
pleted the capture of Colmar and moved four miles south to within ten
miles of the French troops advancing north of Mulhouse. The French
advance to the Rhine east of Colmar completed occupation of the west
bank from Breisach to ten miles north of Strasbourg.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

3 February. There were virtually no air operations because of the weather. No changes were reported on the ground front.
ASIATIC THEATER

1 February. During 2,367 sorties of which 766 were tactical, Eastern Air Command sent some 400 fighters against enemy positions and dumps around the Singu bridgehead, at Sagaing, on the Mye bon Peninsula, and north of the Burma Road.

2 February. Weather in all areas virtually grounded the 14th Air Force.

The enemy continued his unsuccessful attacks in the area south of Namkhau and on the Singu bridgehead east of the Irrawaddy. At Myitson, British troops were forced to withdraw to the north bank of Shweli River, but 25 miles to the east, Chinese troops south of the river made local gains. There was a landing on the south tip of Ramree Island, while troops to the north crossed Yanbauk Chaung Inlet, following an air and naval bombardment.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

1 and 2 February. During 250 previously unreported sorties, 43 heavy bombers attacked Cavite and Corregidor, about 100 Solomons-based planes struck targets in New Ireland, New Britain and Bougainville; and, in the course of widespread attacks by the remainder, one coastal vessel was sunk and three set afire in the areas of Formosa and Cam Ranh Bay. Antiaircraft fire destroyed one enemy plane; we lost three.

2 February. On the Luzon eastern flank I Corps troops made minor gains east of San Nicolas, and, to the southeast, advanced to a general line Umingan-Tumana (south of San Jose), both of which have been taken. The XIV Corps, advancing toward Manila, captured Baliuag and Flaridel and reached Santa Maria and Santa Ana.

XI Corps troops were nine miles inland from Subic Bay. The Eighth Army dropped paratroopers in Cavite Province, about four miles northwest of Lake Taal. Other Eighth Army troops advancing from the west captured Aga.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

31 January. Three B-29's individually attacked Osaka, Nagoya and Tokyo.

4 February. Seventy-three B-29's of the XXI Bomber Command attacked Kobe, Japan, and 28 bombed other targets.
EASTERN FRONT

3 February. Driving to within 50 miles of the heart of Berlin, Soviet forces were west of Kustrin and attacking the latter city from three sides. The westward gains, which reached a maximum of ten miles, extended along a 40-mile front. Similar gains were made northwest of Schneidemuehl. There was heavy fighting in numerous other sectors, German resistance being particularly strong near Steinau. Between Budapest and Lake Balaton, advances up to 12 miles were made against the flanks of the German salient to the Danube.
EASTERN FRONT

7 February. Fighting continued to be centered around the Oder River bridgeheads. The Soviets held four on the 60-mile front facing Berlin. They further expanded another south of Breslau and beat off counterattacks against the one at Ratibor. Reduction of the German pocket south of Koenigsberg continued.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1151

0700 February 2 to 0700 February 3, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

2 February. During the past three days, three balloons, of possible Japanese origin, have been found in California near San Diego, Red Bluff, and Redding.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

1 February. RAF heavy bombers dropped 714 tons on Munchen-Gladbach, to block road movements. That night, 382 heavy bombers attacked Ludwigshafen, 332 attacked Mainz, and 271 attacked Siegen. Berlin was raided by 121 Mosquitoes, and others struck Duisburg, Mannheim, Hannover and Nurnberg. Eleven heavy bombers and one Mosquito are missing.

2 February. Although there were no bombing operations by the 15th Air Force, 48 fighters strafed Karlovac airdrome in Yugoslavia, damaging gun emplacements and destroying eight aircraft. Five fighters are missing.

The 8th Air Force was grounded.
1 February. The Tactical Air Forces flew 861 sorties. Some 250 tons of bombs were dropped on rail bridges and communication centers east of the Ardennes and around Koblenz. The majority of close support missions were over the US Seventh and French First Army sectors. One enemy plane was destroyed; we lost three.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, four flying bombs fell in Antwerp and one in Liege. Fourteen rockets and 66 flying bombs fell in scattered areas near Antwerp; two flying bombs fell near Liege.

2 February. During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, six rockets fell in the Kent and London areas.

Up to noon, our First and Third Armies continued to drive ahead along a 30-mile front running south from Monschau. They advanced up to two and one-half miles and were inside Germany except for one small area in the extreme eastern tip of Belgium.

A division of the Seventh Army was heavily engaged in attacking northeast and east of Bischweiler.

In Alsace, American and French units of the First French Army attacked Colmar from the north and northwest and reached the center of the city. The French moved east to occupy the west bank of the Rhine from Strasbourg to east of Colmar. Other French units continued to make local progress north of Mulhouse.
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

2 February. Rail bridges in northern Italy were attacked by 164 medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force.

In the period ending at 1500, the Eighth Army repulsed two minor attacks northwest of Ravenna. Along the remainder of the Italian battlefront there was active patrolling.
ASiATIC THEATER

31 January. The Eastern Air Command flew 2,446 sorties of which 861 were tactical. Heavy bombers dropped 304 tons on the Kyaukse area south of Mandalay, believed to contain Japanese headquarters. Other aircraft supported ground troops north of the Burma Road, near Mandalay, and in the area east of Akyab.

1 February. Heavy bombers of the 14th Air Force destroyed a 350-ft. freighter-transport which had been chased ashore in French Indo-China by submarines.

The enemy launched several attacks against Allied positions on the Myebon Peninsula, and also on the Irrawaddy bridgehead near Singu; still another developed on the Burma Road southeast of Namhkam. All were repulsed. British troops made some progress southeast of Myoahung. Patrols moving from the west were within 16 miles of Pakokku on the Irrawaddy.

28 January. Chinese reported the Japanese were in Anfu, 25 miles northwest of Kian.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

31 January and 1 February. During 450 additional sorties, 104 heavy bombers hit Corregidor, Cavite, and the Canacao Peninsula; 24 escorted heavy bombers destroyed 25 planes on Heito airdrome, Formosa. South of Formosa, medium bombers sank a destroyer, left a second burning and seriously damaged a third, while their escorting fighters shot down five fighters of the enemy's covering force. A Japanese convoy attempting to reach Luzon was attacked, and a destroyer and a destroyer escort were left burning at a cost of two of our planes. Fighters supported our ground forces throughout Luzon and 110 Solomons-based planes attacked New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville.

1 February. Our forces on the Luzon eastern flank were encountering heavy resistance on the outskirts of Umingan and near Munoz. To the south, Cabanatuan was captured, and patrols had advanced beyond Santa Rosa. In the extreme south, we were within a mile and a half of Malolos, which is 20 miles from Manila.

Advancing east from Subic Bay, the XI Corps reached the foothills of Mt. Santa Rita on northern Bataan. Eighth Army troops in Batangas captured Mt. Aiming, nine miles inland.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

30 January. Two B-29's bombed Osaka, and a third bombed Chichi Jima.

31 January and 1 February. Continuing attacks on Iwo Jima by Army Liberators were reported in a communique.
EASTERN FRONT

2 February. Soviet forces split the peninsula northwest of Konigsberg in another advance to the Baltic Sea, and at the south of the East Prussian pocket made further gains. In the Berlin drive, they advanced northeast on their right flank to within 22 miles of Stettin. Northwest of Glogau they extended their line along the east bank of the Oder. In Upper Silesia, there were comparatively small gains southwest of Oswiecim.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 1150

0700 February 1 to 0700 February 2, 1945

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN - STRATEGIC AIR

31 January. RAF heavy bombers were grounded, but 13 Mosquitoes attacked benzol plants at Dortmund and Duisburg.

1 February. Although hampered by weather, 701 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force attacked the Ludwigshafen, Mannheim and Krefeld rail yards and bombed bridges at Wesel. One bomber and one fighter are missing.

The 15th Air Force dispatched 695 heavy bombers from Italy to attack the Moosbierbaum oil refinery and marshalling yards at Graz and Klagenfurt. More than 640 tons were dropped, although most of the force turned back because of weather. Five bombers are missing.
EUROPEAN THEATER

31 January. Weather grounded the Tactical Air Forces.

During the 24-hour period ending at 0600, four rockets and one flying bomb fell in Antwerp. Six rockets and 47 flying bombs fell in scattered areas behind the front.

1 February. In the 24-hour period ending at 0600, five rockets fell in England; one reached the London area.

In the 24-hour period ending at noon, the British Second Army made limited advances north and east of Heinsberg. There were gains of more than one mile along our front just south of the Monschau Forest, and, after repulsing a tank-supported counterattack west of Manderfeld, our First Army continued its drive to the east, gaining about one mile along a five-mile front. Attacks by our Third Army southeast of St. Vith penetrated more than two miles into Germany against light resistance.

The French First Army, following up the withdrawing enemy along a 45-mile front from Plobsheim to Colmar, reported an average gain of about six miles against light opposition. US units with the French First Army continued to encircle Colmar.
1 February. The Tactical Air Force reports 71 sorties on armed reconnaissance missions and against communication facilities in northern Italy.

Activity on the trans-Italian battlefront was confined to aggressive patrol actions during the 24-hour period ending at 1500.
ASIATIC THEATER

20 January. The Eastern Air Command flew 2,501 sorties of which 883 were tactical. Bombers struck rail bridges southwest of Bangkok and near Toungoo, and mined the water approaches to Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui. Some 175 planes supported ground forces north of Mandalay, and others bombed troop and gun positions northeast of Myebon and near Singu. Targets along the Lashio-Nampham road were also attacked.

The Air Transport Command lifted 34,080 tons over "The Hump" in 10,806 trips during January, setting a new tonnage record.

1 February. One B-29 was lost during the XX Bomber Command attack on Singapore. Weak fighter opposition was encountered, two (probably eight) Japanese planes being destroyed.

31 January. The British advanced in the area west of Mandalay; patrols moved to within six miles of Sagaing, while those progressing down the east bank of the Chindwin River were 29 miles south of Monywa. Fighting continued at the bridgeheads north of Singu. There were further movements south by patrols along the front extending northeast to Nampham, and minor gains in the Arakan area.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

29 through 31 January. Of 128 additional sorties nearly half were flown over Luzon. Heaviest attacks, in which 63 B-24's participated, were against Cavite, the Canaco Peninsula, and Corregidor. Shipping was attacked in Manila Bay, and close support was given to ground forces. Bombers set fire to fuel dumps on Wewak and other formations swept the northern Gazelle Peninsula, the Lesser Sundas, and Formosa. On the latter island, our fighters destroyed 16 enemy planes.

31 January. In the upper Agno area on Luzon, our I Corps pushed four miles east of Tayug and captured San Nicolas and San Quintin.
In the south, the XIV Corps crossed the Pampanga River and took Calumpit.
Patrols were operating along the Quingua River. The high ground west of Fort Stotsenburg was captured, and our troops continued to mop up the Cabusilan foothills northwest of the Fort. In Batangas, we occupied Nasugbu and Wawa, secured an airfield in the vicinity, and advanced seven miles east against slight opposition.

A US ranger battalion, supported by Philippine Scouts and guerrillas, liberated 511 American prisoners from the Cabanatuan prison camp behind the enemy's lines.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

29 January. Three B-29's on individual weather missions bombed Osaka.
EASTERN FRONT

1 February. The Soviets maintained the pressure on the East Prussian pocket, making small gains. Torun fell, and there was another small advance north of encircled Schneidemuehl. Driving toward Berlin, the Soviets gained 10 miles on a 40-mile front, and extended their left flank to the Oder River. To the southeast, they gained up to 18 miles on a broad front which reached to within three miles of Glogau on the Oder.